

# Special Eurobarometer 451

## Report

## Future of Europe

Fieldwork

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

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

Special Eurobarometer 451 – Wave EB86.1 – TNS opinion & social

# Special Eurobarometer 451

## Report

### Future of Europe

Survey conducted by TNS opinion & political at the request of the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Special Eurobarometer survey which was carried out between 24 September and 3 October 2016. Interviews took place in the 28 Member States of the European Union. This Special Eurobarometer survey “Future of Europe” is the sixth report in the “Future of Europe” series, and follows from previous surveys in 2006<sup>1</sup>, 2009<sup>2</sup>, 2011<sup>3</sup>, 2012<sup>4</sup> and 2014<sup>5</sup>. It presents a snapshot of the way Europeans perceived the EU and its future direction.

This survey was conducted a few months after the referendum on United Kingdom’s membership of the European Union, where the majority voted to leave the European Union.

This report is divided into three chapters:

The first chapter considers citizen’s views of the EU’s present circumstances, including their opinions about the EU’s main assets, its values and its place in the world. Views about the political influence of the EU (currently, and in 2030) are canvassed, and citizens’ views of the main challenges facing the EU are also considered.

The second chapter focusses on life in the EU, and in particular, views about the economy, social protection and citizen’s opportunities to succeed in life. It also considers the views Europeans have about other countries, and their opinions about the rise of “anti-establishment” parties.

In the final chapter, the focus shifts to Europe’s future. A range of topics are covered, including the emphasis for policy making, views on a “two-speed Europe”, and the prospects for young people in the Europe of the future.

Some of these questions were asked in the previous Future of Europe surveys or Standard Eurobarometer surveys: for these questions, trends in opinion will also be analysed.

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<sup>1</sup>Special Eurobarometer 251:

<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/586/p/4>

<sup>2</sup> Standard Eurobarometer 71 Spring 2009 – Future of Europe report:

<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/829>

<sup>3</sup>Special Eurobarometer 379:

<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/1059/p/2>

<sup>4</sup>Special Eurobarometer 394:

<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/future/surveyKy/1070>

<sup>5</sup>Special Eurobarometer 413:

<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2038>

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategic Communication” Unit)<sup>6</sup>. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals<sup>7</sup>.

**Note:** In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			Non euro area
BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI**			EU15**
BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK, HR***			NMS13***

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 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 EU28 average.

\*\* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2013

\*\*\* The NMS13 are the 13 newer Member States which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union  
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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

<sup>6</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/>

<sup>7</sup> The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

## KEY FINDINGS

### The European Union in today's world

- The EU's economic, industrial and trading power, and its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law are seen as its main assets (both 33%), followed by the good relationship between the EU's Member States (24%) and the standard of living of EU citizens (22%);
- Unemployment is seen as the main challenge for the EU (45%). More than one third considers social inequalities and migration issues to be the main challenges (both 36%), while just over three in ten (31%) mention terrorism and security issues;
- Almost six in ten respondents say the EU best embodies peace and freedom of opinion (both 57%), while 55% say this about social equality and solidarity and 52% about tolerance and openness to others;
- Two thirds of respondents agree the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world (66%), and a majority in each Member State agrees;
- Respondents are most likely to think the EU has currently stronger political influence than Brazil (64%), India (62%) and also Japan (45%). A minority of them say the EU has stronger political influence than Russia (35%), 34% say this compared to China, while 22% say the EU's political influence is stronger than that of the USA;
- The majority thinks the EU's political influence in 2030 will be stronger than that of Brazil (54%), India (49%) and Japan (42%); only a minority says this in comparison with Russia (35%), China (31%) or the United States of America (29%);
- Just over half of all respondents agree globalisation threatens their country's identity (53%). One in five totally agrees (20%).

### Life in the European Union

- The majority of respondents have positive views of Germany (70%), France, the European Union (both 69%), the United Kingdom (63%) and the USA (61%). Minorities have a positive view of China (37%) and Russia (32%);
- A large majority of respondents agree the free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (82%);
- Just over four in ten respondents agree the interests of people like them are well taken into account by the political system in their country (41% vs. 54% who disagree);
- Nearly six in ten respondents agree the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern (59%);
- Just above half of respondents do not agree that in their country everyone has a chance to succeed in life (51% vs. 46% who agree).

### The future of Europe

- A majority of respondents think the life of today's children in the EU will be more difficult than the life of those from their own generation (56%);
- Six in ten respondents agree the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth (60%).
- Respondents are most likely to say social equality and solidarity (46%), protecting the environment (31%) should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges, while 28% mention progress and innovation and 26% say free trade/the market economy;
- The three most mentioned aspects that would be most helpful for the future of Europe are comparable living standards (53%), comparable education standards (35%) and well-defined external borders of the EU (26%);
- At least six in ten support more European level decision-making in a range of areas, particularly fighting terrorism, promoting democracy and peace (both 80%) or protecting the environment (77%);
- Finally, opinions are divided over a "two-speed Europe": 47% say countries that are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others, while 41% think countries that are ready should wait until all EU Member States are ready;

## I. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN TODAY'S WORLD

This chapter focusses on opinions of and perceptions about the EU as it currently is, including its assets, values and challenges.

### 1 The EU's main assets

#### - The EU's economic, industrial and trading power, and its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law are seen as its main assets -

Respondents were asked what they thought were the main assets of the EU. They were able to give two answers.

The chart below shows the overall results for all answers (first and second mentioned assets)<sup>8</sup>.

One third of respondents mention **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** or **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** (both 33%). More than one in five say **the good relationship between the EU's Member States** (24%) or **the standard of living of EU citizens** (22%) are the main assets of the EU.

Less than one in five (17%) say **the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders is its main asset**, while 12% mention **the EU's capacity for research and innovation**. Around one in ten mention **the quality of infrastructure in the EU** (11%), **the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility** (11%), or **the skills and talents of EU citizens** (10%).

Overall, results are stable. There are only slight changes compared to the last survey in 2014: respondents are now slightly more likely to say the EU's main asset is its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (+2 percentage points) or its capacity for research and innovation (+2). They are, however, slightly less likely to mention the standard of living of EU citizens (-2).

<sup>8</sup> QB1a In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?

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**QB1T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



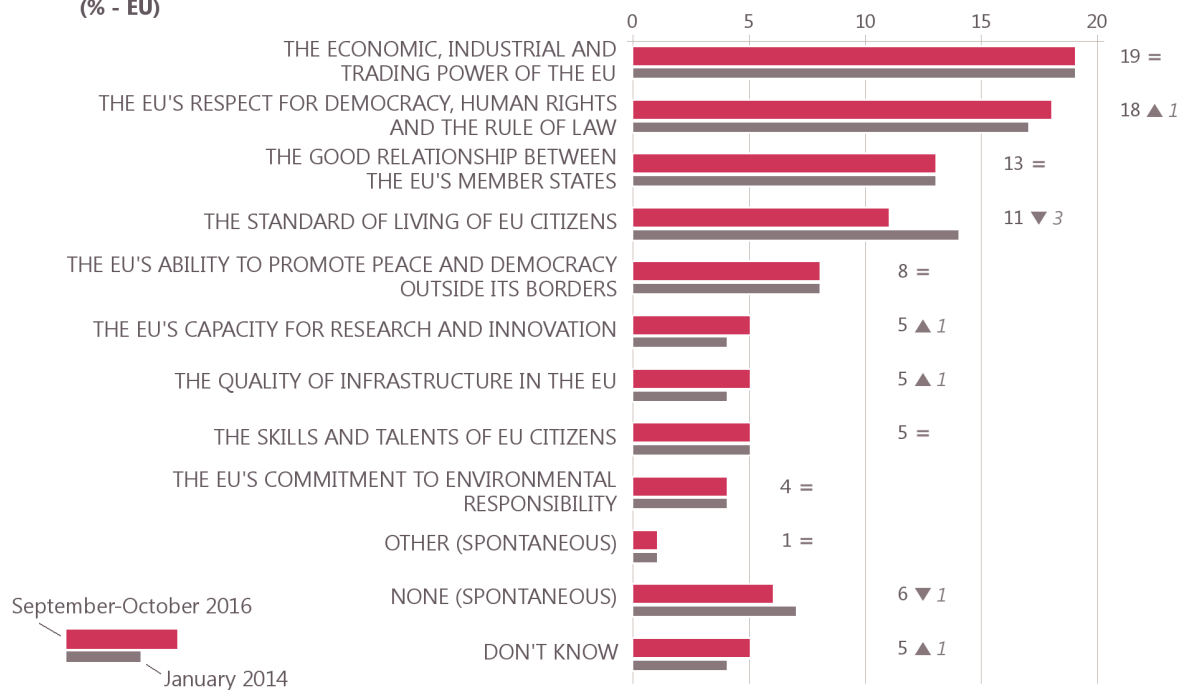
October 2016

Focusing on the first asset mentioned, the analysis shows little differences in terms of hierarchy compared to the overall results.

Almost one in five respondents say the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU (19%) or the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (18%) are the main asset of the EU. Just over one in ten mention the good relationship between the EU's Member States (13%) or the standard of living of EU citizens (11%). Less than one in ten mention the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders (8%). Other assets are mentioned by no more than one in twenty.

The chart illustrates few changes since the last survey in 2014. The largest is a three percentage point decrease in the proportion who say in the first place that the standard of living of EU citizens is the main asset of the EU.

**QB1a** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly?  
(% - EU)

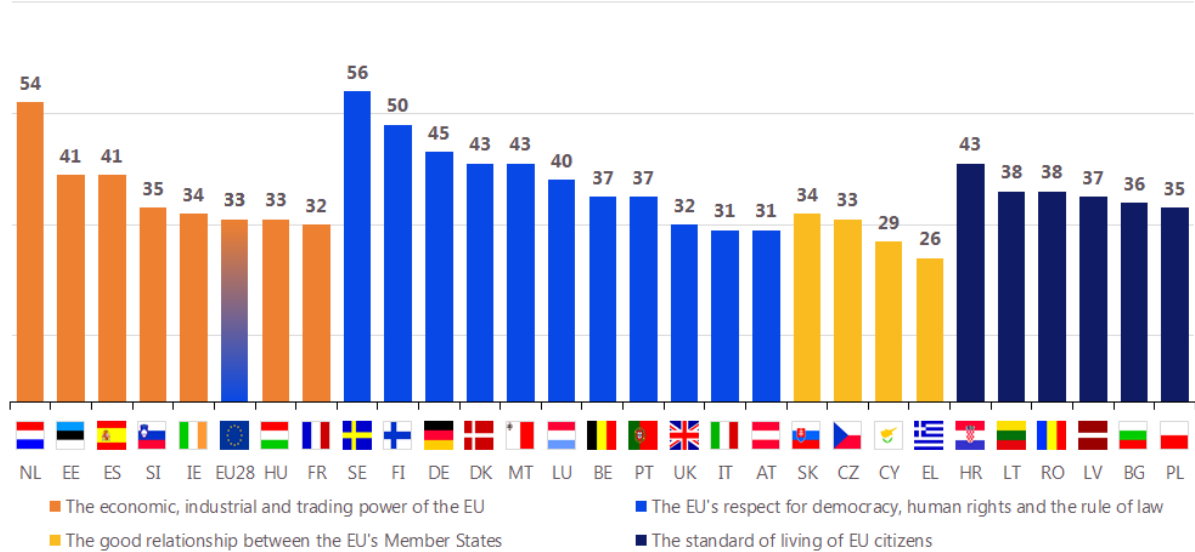


The country analysis reveals important variations between EU15<sup>9</sup> and NMS13<sup>10</sup> countries. In EU15 countries, respondents are much more likely to mention **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** (35% vs. 25% in NMS13 countries). This is the most mentioned asset in EU15 countries, while in NMS13 countries it ranks fourth. In NMS13 countries, on the other hand, **the standard of living of EU citizens** is the most mentioned asset (34% vs. 18%) – in EU15 countries this asset ranks fourth. Respondents in NMS13 countries are also more likely than those in EU15 countries to say the **quality of infrastructure in the EU** is one of its main assets (17% vs. 10%). This asset ranks fifth amongst respondents in NMS13 countries, but eighth in EU15 countries.

Across the EU as a whole, there are 11 Member States where respondents are most likely to say **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** is its main asset. In seven Member States, respondents are most likely to mention **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU**.

In six Member States, respondents are most likely to mention **the standard of living of EU citizens**, while in four countries **the good relationship between the EU's Member States** is the most mentioned asset.

**QB1T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



<sup>9</sup> EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.  
<sup>10</sup> The NMS13 are the 13 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements. These are Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.



Respondents in the Netherlands (54%), Spain, Estonia (both 41%) are the most likely to say the **economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** is one of EU's main assets, while those in Cyprus (16%), Greece (24%), Malta and Latvia (both 25%) are the least likely to mention this. Cyprus and Latvia are the only Member States where this is not one of the three most mentioned assets of the EU.

At least half of all respondents in Sweden (56%) and Finland (50%) say the **EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** is one of its main assets, and 45% of those in Germany also mention this. At the other end of the scale, 21% of respondents in Slovakia, 22% in the Czech Republic and 23% in Poland say this is one of the EU's main assets.

Respondents in Finland (37%), Latvia (36%) and Slovakia (34%) are the most likely to say the **good relationship between the EU's Member States** is one of its main assets. Respondents in Sweden (16%), Croatia and Spain (both 18%) are the least likely to mention this.

Across the EU, respondents in Croatia (43%), Lithuania and Romania (both 38%) are the most likely to say the **standard of living of EU citizens** is one of its main assets. Respondents in Sweden (11%), Italy (12%), Finland and France (both 16%) are the least likely to mention this.

Respondents in Germany, Lithuania (both 22%), Belgium, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria and Hungary (all 20%) are the most likely to say **the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders** is one of the EU's main assets. In both Italy and Cyprus, this is one of the three most mentioned assets. Respondents in Poland (10%), Spain and Estonia (both 13%), are the least likely to mention this.






























**The EU's capacity for research and innovation** is most likely to be considered a main asset by respondents in Greece (17%), Italy and Spain (both 16%). This is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Bulgaria, the Netherlands (both 6%), Latvia and Germany (both 7%).

Respondents in Poland (21%), Ireland (19%), Hungary, Austria and Romania (all 17%) are the most likely to say the **quality of infrastructure** in the EU is one of its main assets. Those in Denmark, Malta and the United Kingdom are the least likely to mention this (all 7%).

The EU's **commitment to environmental responsibility** is most likely to be mentioned as a main asset by respondents in Sweden (26%) and Denmark (20%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Lithuania (4%) and Estonia (5%). In fact, Sweden is the only country where this is one of the three most mentioned assets of the EU.

Respondents in the United Kingdom and Ireland (both 17%) are the most likely to consider the **skills and talents of EU citizens** as one of its main assets. Those in Denmark (3%) and the Netherlands (4%) are the least likely to do so.

**QB1T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The quality of infrastructure in the EU	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	The skills and talents of EU citizens
EU28		33	33	24	22	17	12	11	11	10
BE		32	<b>37</b>	27	24	20	14	9	17	10
BG		28	26	32	<b>36</b>	14	<b>6</b>	13	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
CZ		26	22	<b>33</b>	31	15	14	13	18	<b>11</b>
DK		39	<b>43</b>	27	18	15	8	<b>7</b>	20	<b>3</b>
DE		39	<b>45</b>	24	20	<b>22</b>	7	9	11	6
EE		<b>41</b>	30	30	26	13	11	12	5	6
IE		<b>34</b>	28	25	33	14	<b>8</b>	19	10	<b>17</b>
EL		24	25	<b>26</b>	20	18	<b>17</b>	16	<b>6</b>	11
ES		<b>41</b>	26	18	21	13	16	13	6	5
FR		<b>32</b>	27	23	16	18	14	10	12	<b>8</b>
HR		36	34	18	<b>43</b>	18	11	13	<b>8</b>	10
IT		26	<b>31</b>	26	12	20	16	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	14
CY		<b>16</b>	28	<b>29</b>	20	20	14	10	15	5
LV		25	27	36	<b>37</b>	16	7	14	8	6
LT		35	27	32	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	10	11	<b>4</b>	8
LU		35	<b>40</b>	31	27	20	9	9	<b>8</b>	9
HU		<b>33</b>	26	21	26	20	<b>12</b>	17	<b>12</b>	14
MT		25	<b>43</b>	22	36	18	9	<b>7</b>	14	14
NL		<b>54</b>	44	29	17	14	<b>6</b>	9	12	4
AT		26	<b>31</b>	21	27	20	14	17	13	<b>11</b>
PL		32	23	28	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	11	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
PT		28	<b>37</b>	25	17	16	13	11	9	10
RO		32	28	24	<b>38</b>	18	12	17	9	11
SI		<b>35</b>	30	28	26	14	13	9	13	7
SK		32	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	33	17	11	14	10	9
FI		31	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	16	18	10	<b>8</b>	12	9
SE		33	<b>56</b>	16	11	18	11	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	8
UK		28	<b>32</b>	20	20	15	9	<b>7</b>	11	<b>17</b>






























Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

**QB1T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The quality of infrastructure in the EU	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	The skills and talents of EU citizens
EU28		33	33	24	22	17	12	11	11	10
BE		32	37	27	24	20	14	9	17	10
BG		28	26	32	36	14	6	13	6	6
CZ		26	22	33	31	15	14	13	18	11
DK		39	43	27	18	15	8	7	20	3
DE		39	45	24	20	22	7	9	11	6
EE		41	30	30	26	13	11	12	5	6
IE		34	28	25	33	14	8	19	10	17
EL		24	25	26	20	18	17	16	6	11
ES		41	26	18	21	13	16	13	6	5
FR		32	27	23	16	18	14	10	12	8
HR		36	34	18	43	18	11	13	8	10
IT		26	31	26	12	20	16	10	10	14
CY		16	28	29	20	20	14	10	15	5
LV		25	27	36	37	16	7	14	8	6
LT		35	27	32	38	22	10	11	4	8
LU		35	40	31	27	20	9	9	8	9
HU		33	26	21	26	20	12	17	12	14
MT		25	43	22	36	18	9	7	14	14
NL		54	44	29	17	14	6	9	12	4
AT		26	31	21	27	20	14	17	13	11
PL		32	23	28	35	10	11	21	10	10
PT		28	37	25	17	16	13	11	9	10
RO		32	28	24	38	18	12	17	9	11
SI		35	30	28	26	14	13	9	13	7
SK		32	21	34	33	17	11	14	10	9
FI		31	50	37	16	18	10	8	12	9
SE		33	56	16	11	18	11	8	26	8
UK		28	32	20	20	15	9	7	11	17
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										

## 2 The EU’s main challenges

**- Respondents consider unemployment to be the main challenge faced by the EU -**

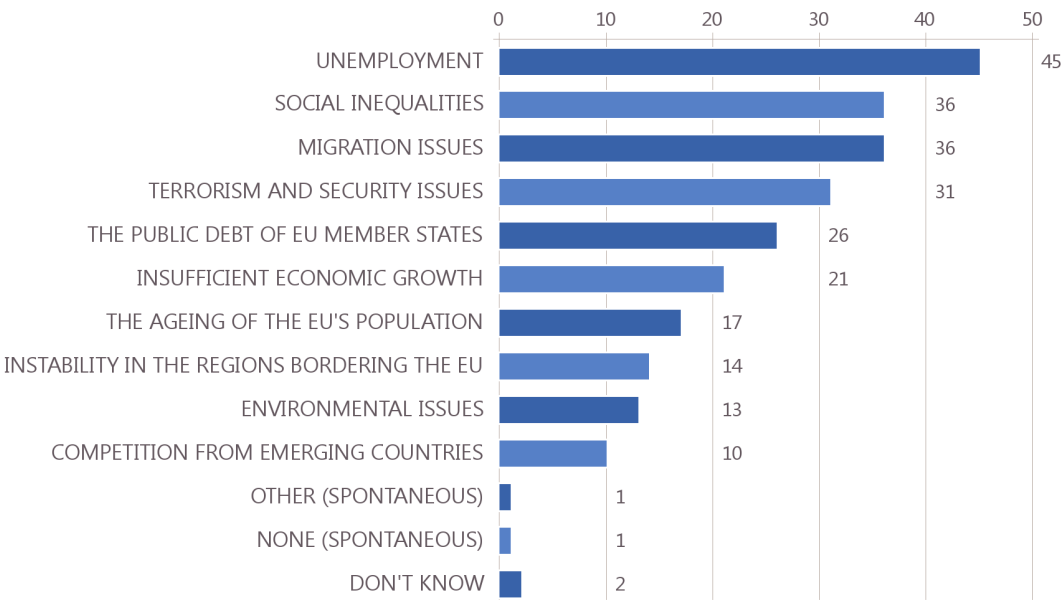
Respondents were asked to identify up to three main challenges currently faced by the EU<sup>11</sup>. As it was the case in 2014, **unemployment** is clearly considered as being the main challenge for the EU (45%)<sup>12</sup>.

More than one third considers **social inequalities** and **migration issues** to be the main challenges for the EU (both 36%), while just over three in ten (31%) mention **terrorism and security issues**.

Just over one quarter say **the public debt of EU Member States** is one of the EU’s main challenges (26%), while 21% mention **insufficient economic growth** and 17% **the ageing population**.

At least one in ten respondents say **instability in the regions bordering the EU** (14%), **environmental issues** (13%) or **competition from emerging countries** (10%) are the main challenges currently faced by the EU.

**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

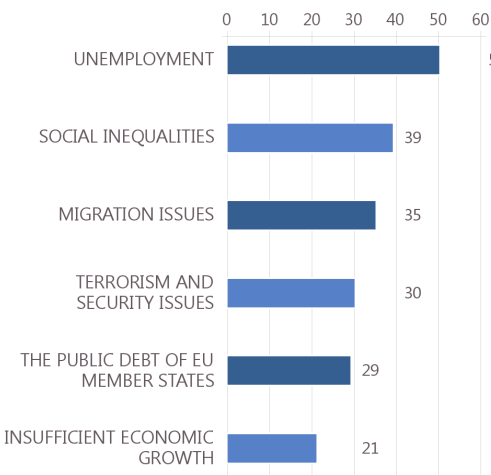


<sup>11</sup> QB2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

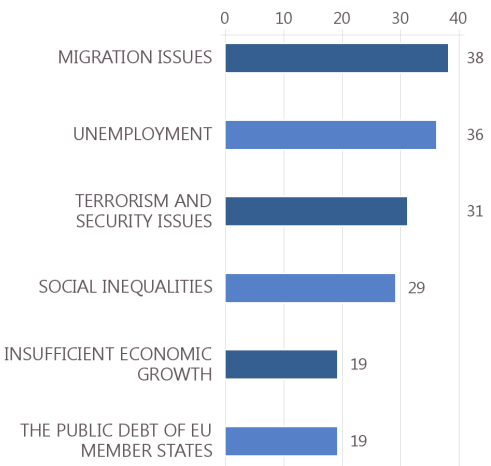
<sup>12</sup> In 2014, migration issues and terrorism and security issues were not asked; the three most mentioned challenges were unemployment (53%), social inequalities (32%) and the public debt of EU Member States (29%).

There are several noteworthy differences between euro and non-euro area countries. Respondents in the euro area are much more likely to say unemployment is one of the EU's main challenges, compared to those outside the euro area (50% vs. 36%). Those within the euro area are also more likely to say social inequalities (39% vs. 29%) or the public debt of EU Member States (29% vs. 19%) are main challenges for the EU. On the other hand, respondents in the euro-area are slightly less likely to mention instability in the regions bordering the EU (12% vs. 16%), or migration issues (35% vs. 38%).

**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EURO AREA)



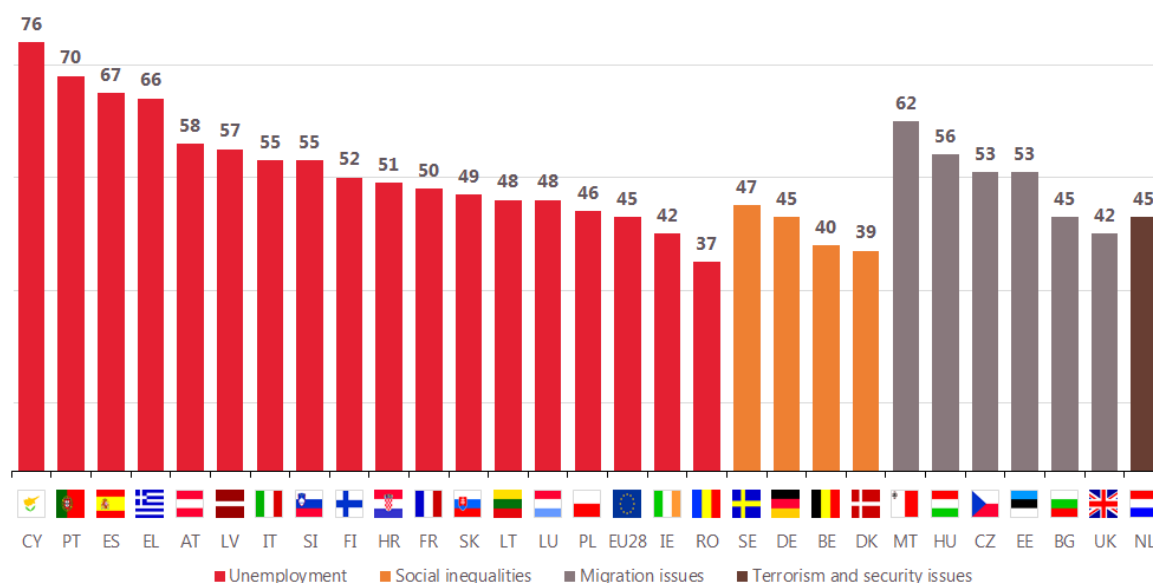
**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - NON-EURO AREA)



Top 6 answers

In 17 Member States, respondents are most likely to say unemployment is one of the main challenges for the EU. In six countries, respondents are most likely to mention migration issues. In four countries respondents are most likely to say social inequalities are one of the main challenges for the EU, while terrorism and security issues is the most mentioned challenge in only one country - the Netherlands.

**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



In 17 Member States, respondents are most likely to say **unemployment** is one of the main challenges for the EU, with those in Cyprus (76%), Portugal (70%), Spain (67%) and Greece (66%) the most likely to do so. Unemployment is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in the Netherlands (27%), Malta (28%) and the United Kingdom (29%). Estonia and the Netherlands are the only Member States where unemployment is not one of the three most mentioned challenges.

**Social inequalities** are the most mentioned challenge for the EU in four countries (Sweden: 47%, Germany: 45%, Belgium: 40% and Denmark: 39%), but these are most widely considered a challenge by respondents in Portugal (55%), followed by those in Spain (51%), Latvia and Sweden (both 47%).

**Migration issues** are the most mentioned challenge by respondents in Malta (62%), Hungary (56%), Estonia and the Czech Republic (both 53%), and also in Bulgaria (45%) and the United Kingdom (42%). Respondents in Portugal (14%), Finland (15%) and Spain (16%) are the least likely to consider migration issues as one of the main challenges for the EU.

Respondents in Malta (49%), the Netherlands (45%) and Finland (41%) are the most likely to think **terrorism and security issues** are one of the main challenges faced by the EU. This is the most mentioned challenge in the Netherlands. Respondents in Greece (15%), Spain, Portugal and Slovakia (all 22%) are the least likely to mention this.

The **public debt of EU Member States** is most likely to be considered one of the EU's main challenges by respondents in Germany (41%), Austria (39%), the Netherlands (34%) and Finland (33%). This is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Estonia (7%), Latvia and Lithuania (both 10%).

Respondents in Greece (38%), Romania (32%) and Spain (31%) are the most likely to think **insufficient economic growth** is one of the EU's main challenges. In contrast, 9% of respondents in Malta and Sweden, and 10% in Germany also consider this is one of the EU's main challenges.






























Almost half of all respondents in Estonia think the **ageing of the EU's population** is one of its main challenges (48%), 31% in Finland and 29% in Lithuania and Slovenia think the same way. Estonia is also the only country where this is one of the three most mentioned challenges for the EU. Just 9% of respondents in Italy and 11% in Austria and Cyprus say the ageing population is one of the EU's main challenges.

One third of respondents in the Netherlands (33%), as well as 30% in Denmark and 25% in Sweden say **instability in the regions bordering the EU** is one of the EU's main challenges. Only 4% of respondents in Cyprus and 6% in Latvia and Spain think the same way.

**Environmental issues** are most likely to be considered one of the EU's main challenges by respondents in Sweden (36%), the Netherlands (26%) and Denmark (21%). In fact, Sweden is the only country where this is one of the three most mentioned challenges. In contrast, environmental issues are least likely to be mentioned by those in Lithuania (4%), Greece, Estonia and Bulgaria (all 5%).






























One in five respondents in Belgium (20%), as well as 16% in Croatia and 15% in Greece say **competition from emerging countries** is one of the EU's main challenges. This compares to 3% in Latvia and 6% in Lithuania, Sweden and Spain.

**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Unemployment	Social inequalities	Migration issues	Terrorism and security issues	The public debt of EU Member States	Insufficient economic growth	The ageing of the EU's population	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Environmental issues	Competition from emerging countries
EU28		45	36	36	31	26	21	17	14	13	10
BE		33	40	34	28	27	20	28	12	18	20
BG		37	37	45	34	12	17	26	17	5	8
CZ		34	28	53	38	27	15	19	13	15	7
DK		33	39	28	38	18	13	18	30	21	14
DE		37	45	41	32	41	10	15	16	12	7
EE		30	37	53	33	7	24	48	14	5	7
IE		42	25	36	33	27	18	17	20	12	12
EL		66	36	42	15	32	38	21	11	5	15
ES		67	51	16	22	21	31	19	6	9	6
FR		50	41	35	33	28	22	15	10	15	12
HR		51	38	17	25	25	28	15	14	10	16
IT		55	21	44	33	19	28	9	8	13	14
CY		76	31	33	30	24	30	11	4	7	8
LV		57	47	33	31	10	27	19	6	7	3
LT		48	44	43	28	10	24	29	13	4	6
LU		48	40	35	35	28	15	18	17	16	12
HU		38	30	56	35	15	21	20	10	9	12
MT		28	18	62	49	23	9	22	14	13	10
NL		27	35	28	45	34	11	26	33	26	12
AT		58	32	41	25	39	22	11	18	18	14
PL		46	32	29	27	20	19	21	13	9	13
PT		70	55	14	22	30	29	17	10	7	12
RO		37	29	27	23	16	32	19	15	17	11
SI		55	43	36	25	17	17	29	8	10	8
SK		49	45	36	22	20	17	22	12	13	13
FI		52	33	15	41	33	25	31	24	13	11
SE		36	47	45	36	19	9	15	25	36	6
UK		29	23	42	33	19	17	14	16	11	7
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country									
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item									







**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Unemployment	Social inequalities	Migration issues	Terrorism and security issues	The public debt of EU Member States	Insufficient economic growth	The ageing of the EU's population	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Environmental issues	Competition from emerging countries
EU28		45	36	36	31	26	21	17	14	13	10
BE		33	40	34	28	27	20	28	12	18	20
BG		37	37	45	34	12	17	26	17	5	8
CZ		34	28	53	38	27	15	19	13	15	7
DK		33	39	28	38	18	13	18	30	21	14
DE		37	45	41	32	41	10	15	16	12	7
EE		30	37	53	33	7	24	48	14	5	7
IE		42	25	36	33	27	18	17	20	12	12
EL		66	36	42	15	32	38	21	11	5	15
ES		67	51	16	22	21	31	19	6	9	6
FR		50	41	35	33	28	22	15	10	15	12
HR		51	38	17	25	25	28	15	14	10	16
IT		55	21	44	33	19	28	9	8	13	14
CY		76	31	33	30	24	30	11	4	7	8
LV		57	47	33	31	10	27	19	6	7	3
LT		48	44	43	28	10	24	29	13	4	6
LU		48	40	35	35	28	15	18	17	16	12
HU		38	30	56	35	15	21	20	10	9	12
MT		28	18	62	49	23	9	22	14	13	10
NL		27	35	28	45	34	11	26	33	26	12
AT		58	32	41	25	39	22	11	18	18	14
PL		46	32	29	27	20	19	21	13	9	13
PT		70	55	14	22	30	29	17	10	7	12
RO		37	29	27	23	16	32	19	15	17	11
SI		55	43	36	25	17	17	29	8	10	8
SK		49	45	36	22	20	17	22	12	13	13
FI		52	33	15	41	33	25	31	24	13	11
SE		36	47	45	36	19	9	15	25	36	6
UK		29	23	42	33	19	17	14	16	11	7
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

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

- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to consider the **ageing of the EU population** to be a main challenge: 13% of the respondents aged 15-24 say this, compared to 20% of those aged 55 and over;
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention social inequalities, migration issues, the public debt of EU Member States, instability in the regions bordering the EU or environmental issues as main challenges faced by the EU. Respondents who remained in education the longest are the least likely to mention unemployment: 39% do so, compared to 45% of those who completed education aged 16-19, and 57% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger;
- The unemployed (56%), house persons (53%) and retired people (49%) are the most likely to say **unemployment** is one of the main challenges, particularly compared to managers (30%). Managers (42%) and the unemployed (41%) are the most likely to mention **social inequalities** (compared to 38% of students and 33%-35% of other occupation groups) as one of the main challenges for the EU.












**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	Unemployment	Social inequalities	Migration issues	Terrorism and security issues
EU28	45	36	36	31
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	44	36	36	29
Woman	47	36	36	32
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	45	36	37	33
25-39	44	39	36	29
40-54	42	37	37	30
55 +	49	34	34	31
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	57	33	30	28
16-19	45	34	37	32
20+	39	39	38	29
Still studying	40	38	37	35
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	44	34	37	32
Managers	30	42	39	28
Other white collars	44	34	38	32
Manual workers	47	35	35	31
House persons	53	33	34	29
Unemployed	56	41	33	28
Retired	49	34	35	31
Students	40	38	37	35
<b>Image of EU</b>				
Positive	42	39	36	31
Neutral	48	35	34	29
Negative	47	33	38	32












First four items mentioned

The following tables show the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.












**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - UNEMPLOYMENT)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	45	37	67	50	55	46	29	66	70	42	76
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	44	37	64	50	53	42	29	64	67	40	73
Female	47	37	71	51	58	51	30	68	72	43	79
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	45	26	65	49	59	48	39	63	71	49	79
25-39	44	37	64	51	49	44	30	68	66	42	76
40-54	42	35	62	49	52	42	26	62	61	43	72
55 +	49	43	74	51	60	50	27	67	77	37	78
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	57	47	71	58	62	56	33	69	76	50	76
16-19	45	40	62	54	56	48	32	70	63	48	74
20+	39	33	67	45	44	41	23	61	63	33	75
Still studying	40	16	58	41	57	46	31	59	72	40	83
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	44	35	70	53	45	46	31	58	68	36	65
Managers	30	27	50	39	38	34	17	41	54	29	71
Other white collars	44	42	59	44	53	39	35	69	67	39	69
Manual workers	47	38	68	53	55	48	33	70	69	54	74
House persons	53	39	74	67	60	46	37	67	77	48	74
Unemployed	56	53	63	64	70	59	33	75	64	56	84
Retired	49	44	75	50	60	52	29	69	78	34	80
Students	40	16	58	41	57	46	31	59	72	40	83












**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - SOCIAL INEQUALITIES)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	36	45	51	41	21	32	23	36	55	25	31
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	36	47	53	42	21	32	22	37	54	25	33
Female	36	43	50	40	20	32	23	35	56	26	30
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	36	39	53	49	24	35	24	37	44	25	26
25-39	39	52	49	41	26	32	28	33	62	28	38
40-54	37	47	59	40	16	30	25	36	59	27	34
55 +	34	42	47	39	20	32	17	37	52	22	26
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	33	44	50	39	20	30	12	35	53	25	15
16-19	34	41	52	38	21	34	23	39	53	26	33
20+	39	51	53	44	17	30	29	34	62	25	36
Still studying	38	47	53	45	28	31	25	35	53	28	36
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	34	44	50	25	17	30	36	32	65	20	31
Managers	42	51	43	52	19	29	37	27	63	26	34
Other white collars	34	46	50	43	21	37	14	35	50	24	34
Manual workers	35	47	52	38	18	34	18	29	57	27	28
House persons	33	43	38	48	16	37	16	38	58	28	41
Unemployed	41	38	58	47	27	28	34	49	50	26	35
Retired	34	42	57	37	23	30	16	36	53	23	23
Students	38	47	53	45	28	31	25	35	53	28	36

**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - MIGRATION ISSUES)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	36	41	16	35	44	29	42	42	14	36	33
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	36	40	18	35	44	31	40	41	14	36	29
Female	36	42	13	35	45	27	44	43	13	36	37
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	37	52	18	33	47	30	37	43	16	30	35
25-39	36	42	15	36	50	27	40	39	13	34	35
40-54	37	40	18	40	43	30	43	43	15	39	30
55 +	34	37	14	32	41	29	45	43	13	40	32
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	30	33	14	39	37	25	42	39	14	32	41
16-19	37	39	13	36	50	27	42	39	15	40	30
20+	38	44	22	36	50	32	43	46	12	37	33
Still studying	37	58	19	26	41	31	40	44	16	28	29
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	37	39	16	28	49	29	40	41	16	47	28
Managers	39	39	28	43	46	29	41	54	20	35	34
Other white collars	38	38	17	28	48	28	47	47	17	31	36
Manual workers	35	46	16	38	46	27	34	43	14	43	32
House persons	34	41	10	35	51	29	45	31	5	37	50
Unemployed	33	38	11	43	48	22	37	28	9	23	25
Retired	35	35	17	33	36	30	50	47	11	40	37
Students	37	58	19	26	41	31	40	44	16	28	29

**QB2** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - TERRORISM AND SECURITY ISSUES)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	31	32	22	33	33	27	33	15	22	33	30
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	29	31	20	29	32	27	33	14	22	31	28
Female	32	33	23	37	34	28	32	16	23	34	32
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	33	41	30	36	35	26	30	18	22	36	38
25-39	29	29	22	34	28	27	33	19	19	29	27
40-54	30	32	17	29	31	30	35	16	26	35	27
55 +	31	31	22	33	36	27	32	12	22	33	32
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	28	32	16	39	29	24	36	14	26	38	35
16-19	32	32	22	36	35	28	35	15	24	29	32
20+	29	28	21	27	26	27	30	16	15	34	29
Still studying	35	46	36	36	33	32	26	18	24	36	33
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	32	40	21	32	29	31	36	16	23	34	45
Managers	28	24	27	25	33	33	24	7	16	30	29
Other white collars	32	31	30	32	25	31	46	15	21	33	36
Manual workers	31	34	15	37	37	21	37	20	25	34	30
House persons	29	29	25	33	38	24	24	19	11	34	33
Unemployed	28	31	15	32	27	34	33	17	29	28	14
Retired	31	32	21	33	36	26	32	12	21	33	33
Students	35	46	36	36	33	32	26	18	24	36	33

### 3 The EU's values

#### **- Peace, freedom of opinion, social equality and solidarity, and tolerance and openness to others are the values considered to be best embodied by the European Union -**

Respondents were asked if a range of values were best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) or by both<sup>13</sup>. Almost six in ten say the EU best embodies **peace** and **freedom of opinion** (both 57%), while 55% say this about **social equality and solidarity** and 52% about **tolerance and openness to others**.

Almost half (48%) say the EU best embodies **respect for nature and the environment**, while 30% say both the EU and other countries embody this value. Over four in ten (44%) say the EU best embodies **respect for history and its lessons**, while 33% say this about both the EU and other countries.

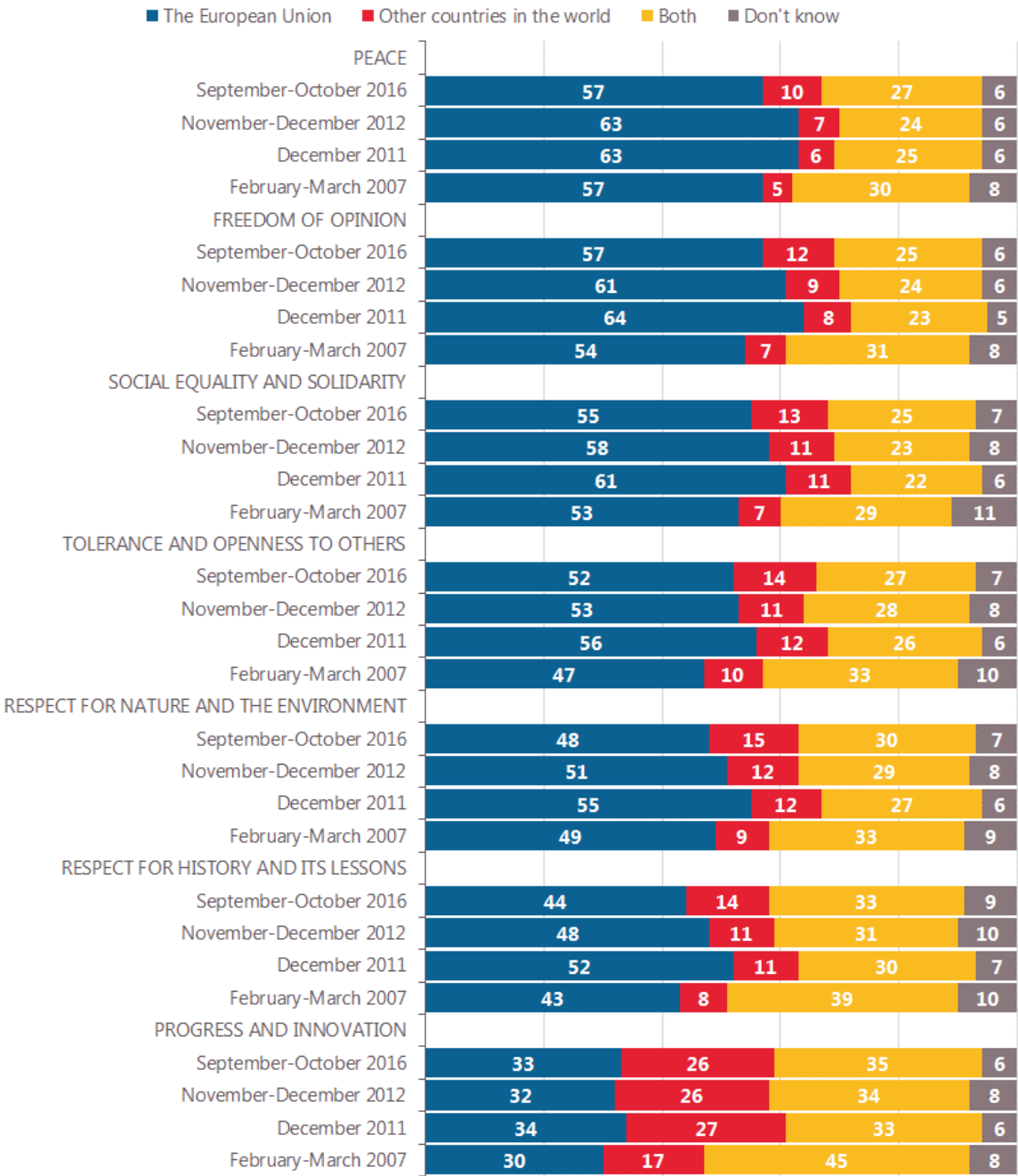
For all of the above values, a proportion of 25% to 33% say they are best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world while a small proportion – between 10% and 15% – say the value is best embodied by other countries or group of countries.

Opinions are divided about **progress and innovation**. One third (33%) say this is best embodied by the EU, while 35% say both the EU and other countries. More than one quarter (26%) think this value is best embodied by other countries in the world.

<sup>13</sup> QB7 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both? Respect for nature and the environment; Social equality and solidarity; Peace; Progress and innovation; Freedom of opinion; Tolerance and openness to others; Respect for history and its lessons.

October 2016

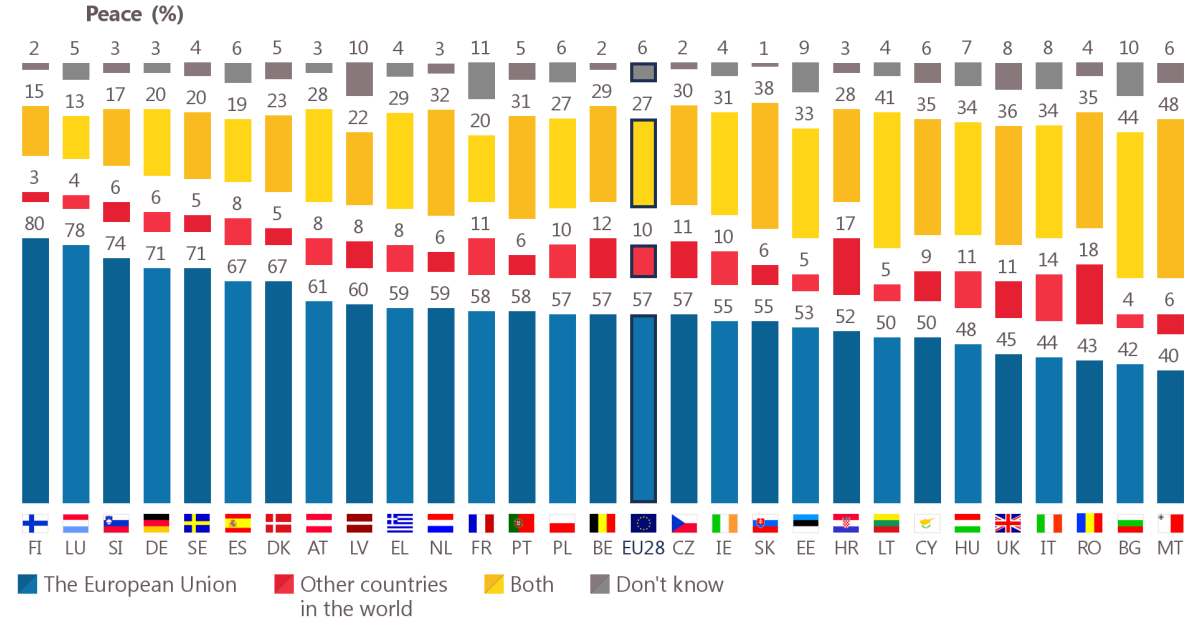
**QB7** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?  
(% - EU)



In 26 countries respondents are most likely to say the EU best embodies **peace**, and in 22 countries, at least half say this. Respondents in Finland (80%), Luxembourg (78%) and Slovenia (74%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Malta (40%), Bulgaria (42%) and Romania (43%) are the least likely to do so.

Malta and Bulgaria are the only countries where respondents are most likely to say both the EU and other countries best embody peace.

**QB7.3** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?
































Portugal (+13 percentage points), Spain (+3) and Ireland (+1) are the only countries where respondents are more likely to say peace is embodied by the EU, compared to 2012. There has been no change in opinion in Luxembourg. In all other countries there has been a decline in those who think the EU best embodies peace, with the largest observed amongst those in Cyprus (-21), France (-19), Croatia and Denmark (both -18).

**QB7.3** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Peace (%)**

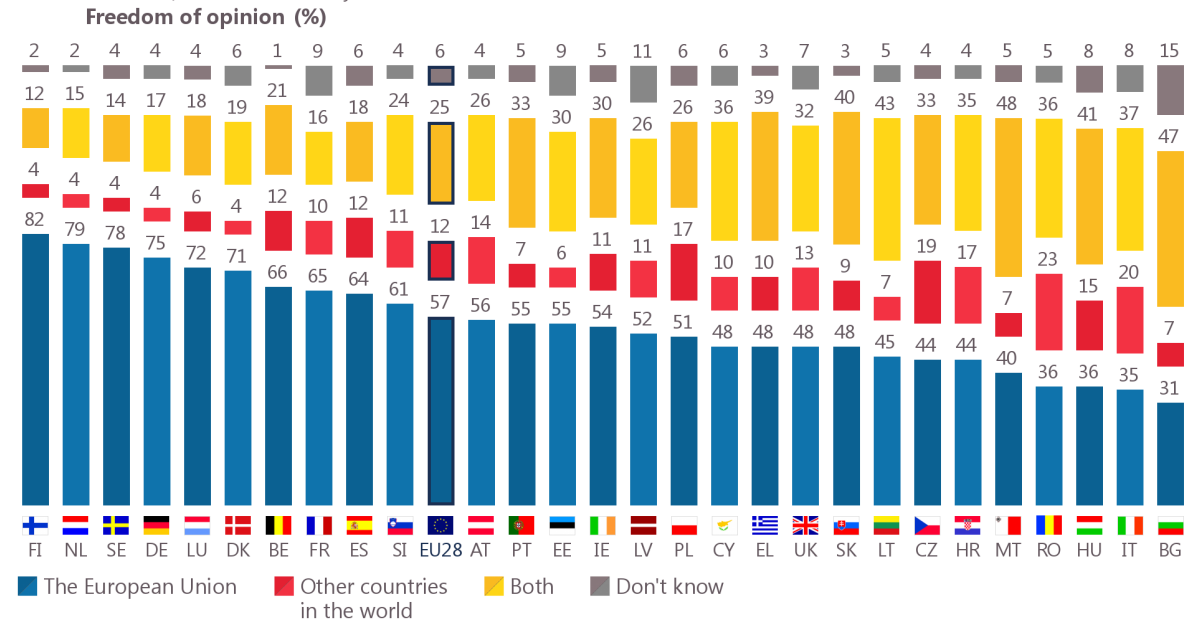
		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		57	▼ 6	10	▲ 3	27	▲ 3	6
PT		58	▲ 13	6	▼ 2	31	▼ 10	5
ES		67	▲ 3	8	▲ 1	19	▼ 2	6
IE		55	▲ 1	10	▲ 1	31	▲ 3	4
LU		78	=	4	=	13	▼ 2	5
LT		50	▼ 2	5	▼ 2	41	▲ 7	4
NL		59	▼ 3	6	▲ 2	32	▲ 3	3
CZ		57	▼ 3	11	▲ 6	30	▼ 2	2
UK		45	▼ 3	11	▲ 2	36	▲ 3	8
DE		71	▼ 4	6	▲ 4	20	▲ 2	3
FI		80	▼ 5	3	=	15	▲ 5	2
BG		42	▼ 5	4	▲ 1	44	▼ 3	10
EE		53	▼ 6	5	▲ 1	33	▲ 3	9
MT		40	▼ 6	6	▲ 3	48	▲ 2	6
PL		57	▼ 7	10	▲ 4	27	▲ 4	6
IT		44	▼ 7	14	▼ 1	34	▲ 8	8
RO		43	▼ 7	18	▲ 7	35	▲ 3	4
SI		74	▼ 8	6	▲ 4	17	▲ 3	3
AT		61	▼ 8	8	=	28	▲ 8	3
EL		59	▼ 8	8	▼ 1	29	▲ 7	4
SK		55	▼ 8	6	▲ 2	38	▲ 8	1
HU		48	▼ 9	11	▲ 3	34	▲ 4	7
SE		71	▼ 10	5	▲ 2	20	▲ 6	4
LV		60	▼ 12	8	▲ 3	22	▲ 7	10
BE		57	▼ 15	12	▲ 6	29	▲ 10	2
DK		67	▼ 18	5	▲ 2	23	▲ 13	5
HR		52	▼ 18	17	▲ 10	28	▲ 9	3
FR		58	▼ 19	11	▲ 6	20	▲ 7	11
CY		50	▼ 21	9	▲ 4	35	▲ 16	6

In 23 countries, respondents are most likely to say the EU best embodies **freedom of opinion**, while in four countries they are most likely to say this value is best embodied by the EU and other countries. Opinion is divided in Romania (both 36%).

In 16 Member States, more than half the respondents say the EU best embodies freedom of opinion, with those in Finland (82%), the Netherlands (79%) and Sweden (78%) the most likely to think this way. In contrast, 31% in Bulgaria, 35% in Italy and 36% in both Romania and Hungary say the same. In Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary and Malta, respondents are more likely to say both the EU and other countries embody freedom of opinion.

At least one in five respondents in Romania (23%) and Italy (20%) say other countries best embody freedom of opinion.






























**QB7.5** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Compared to 2012, respondents in Portugal (+14 percentage points), Spain (+7) and Lithuania (+5) are now more likely to say the EU best embodies freedom of opinion. In contrast, those in Cyprus (-16), Denmark (-14) and Italy (-13) are less likely to think this way. Overall, there have been declines in this view in 19 Member States.

**QB7.5** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Freedom of opinion (%)**

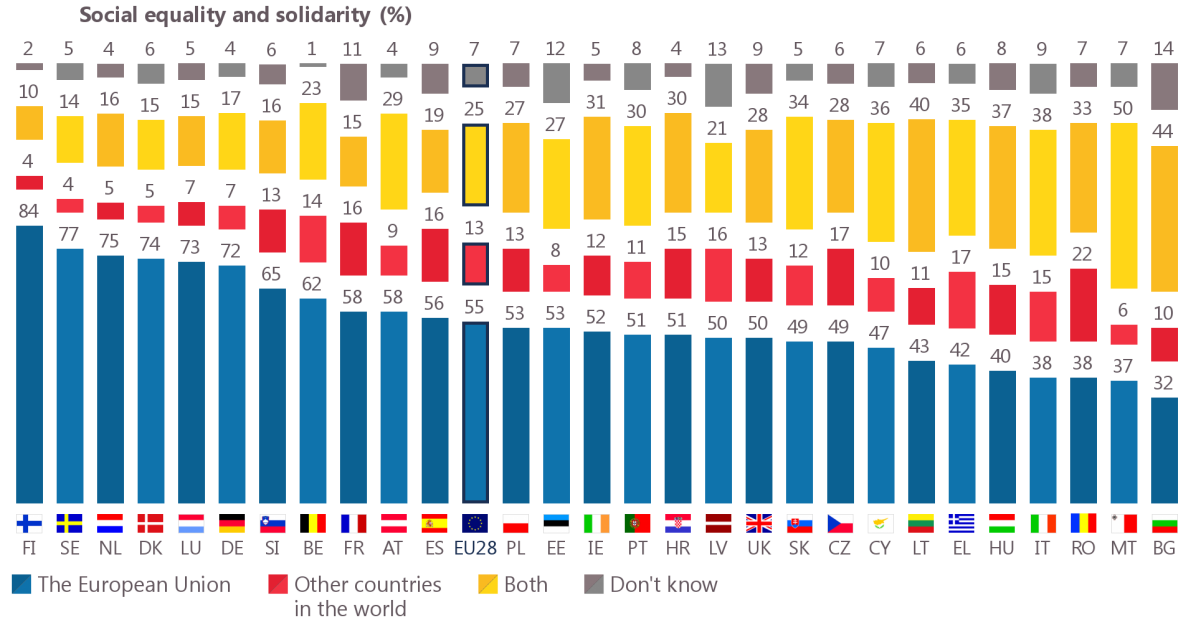
		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		57	▼ 4	12	▲ 3	25	▲ 1	6
PT		55	▲ 14	7	▼ 1	33	▼ 10	5
ES		64	▲ 7	12	▲ 1	18	▼ 6	6
LT		45	▲ 5	7	▼ 5	43	▲ 4	5
NL		79	▲ 3	4	=	15	▼ 3	2
LV		52	▲ 2	11	▲ 1	26	▼ 2	11
SK		48	▲ 1	9	▼ 3	40	▲ 4	3
CZ		44	=	19	▲ 5	33	▼ 4	4
HU		36	=	15	▼ 3	41	▲ 1	8
BG		31	=	7	=	47	▼ 8	15
FI		82	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	12	▲ 2	2
EE		55	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	30	▼ 1	9
IE		54	▼ 1	11	▲ 1	30	▲ 3	5
MT		40	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	48	▲ 3	5
DE		75	▼ 2	4	▲ 2	17	=	4
EL		48	▼ 2	10	▼ 4	39	▲ 6	3
RO		36	▼ 3	23	▲ 7	36	▲ 1	5
SE		78	▼ 5	4	▲ 2	14	▲ 1	4
PL		51	▼ 5	17	▲ 7	26	=	6
BE		66	▼ 7	12	▲ 5	21	▲ 4	1
UK		48	▼ 7	13	▲ 3	32	▲ 3	7
LU		72	▼ 8	6	▲ 1	18	▲ 4	4
AT		56	▼ 8	14	▲ 4	26	▲ 4	4
SI		61	▼ 10	11	▲ 5	24	▲ 5	4
HR		44	▼ 11	17	▲ 6	35	▲ 7	4
FR		65	▼ 12	10	▲ 4	16	▲ 4	9
IT		35	▼ 13	20	▲ 4	37	▲ 9	8
DK		71	▼ 14	4	▲ 1	19	▲ 9	6
CY		48	▼ 16	10	▲ 4	36	▲ 11	6

In 25 countries, respondents are most likely to say the EU best embodies **social equality and solidarity**, while in Malta (50%) and Bulgaria (44%), respondents are most likely to say this value is best embodied by both the EU and other countries. In Italy opinion is divided (both 38%).

In 18 Member States, at least half of all respondents think the EU best embodies social equality and solidarity. Respondents in Finland (84%), Sweden (77%) and the Netherlands (75%) are the most likely to think this way, particularly compared to those in Bulgaria (32%), Malta (37%), Romania and Italy (both 38%).

Malta is the only country where at least half say social equality and solidarity is best embodied by both the EU and other countries (50%), followed by Bulgaria (44%) and Lithuania (40%), while more than one in five in Romania say this value is best embodied by other countries (22%).






























**QB7.2** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Compared to 2012, respondents in Portugal (+12 percentage points), Lithuania (+5) and the Netherlands (+3) are now more likely to say social equality and solidarity is best embodied by the EU. However, in 17 Member States respondents are now less likely to think this way, with the largest declines seen in France (-15), Cyprus (-12) and Belgium (-10).

**QB7.2** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Social equality and solidarity (%)**

		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		55	▼ 3	13	▲ 2	25	▲ 2	7
PT		51	▲ 12	11	=	30	▼ 12	8
LT		43	▲ 5	11	▼ 2	40	▲ 2	6
NL		75	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	16	▼ 4	4
UK		50	▲ 2	13	▲ 2	28	▼ 3	9
RO		38	▲ 2	22	▲ 1	33	▲ 4	7
FI		84	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	10	▼ 1	2
ES		56	▲ 1	16	▲ 4	19	▼ 5	9
EE		53	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	27	▼ 1	12
LV		50	▲ 1	16	▲ 1	21	▼ 2	13
SK		49	▲ 1	12	▼ 5	34	▲ 4	5
IE		52	=	12	=	31	▲ 4	5
SE		77	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	14	▼ 1	5
PL		53	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	27	=	7
CZ		49	▼ 1	17	▲ 3	28	▼ 1	6
HU		40	▼ 1	15	▼ 2	37	▲ 4	8
BG		32	▼ 1	10	▼ 1	44	▼ 4	14
DE		72	▼ 2	7	▲ 3	17	▲ 2	4
AT		58	▼ 4	9	▼ 3	29	▲ 6	4
HR		51	▼ 5	15	▲ 3	30	▲ 5	4
EL		42	▼ 7	17	▼ 2	35	▲ 7	6
MT		37	▼ 7	6	▲ 2	50	▲ 7	7
LU		73	▼ 8	7	▲ 2	15	▲ 4	5
IT		38	▼ 8	15	▼ 3	38	▲ 11	9
DK		74	▼ 9	5	▲ 1	15	▲ 5	6
SI		65	▼ 9	13	▲ 7	16	▲ 1	6
BE		62	▼ 10	14	▲ 6	23	▲ 6	1
CY		47	▼ 12	10	=	36	▲ 13	7
FR		58	▼ 15	16	▲ 8	15	▲ 4	11

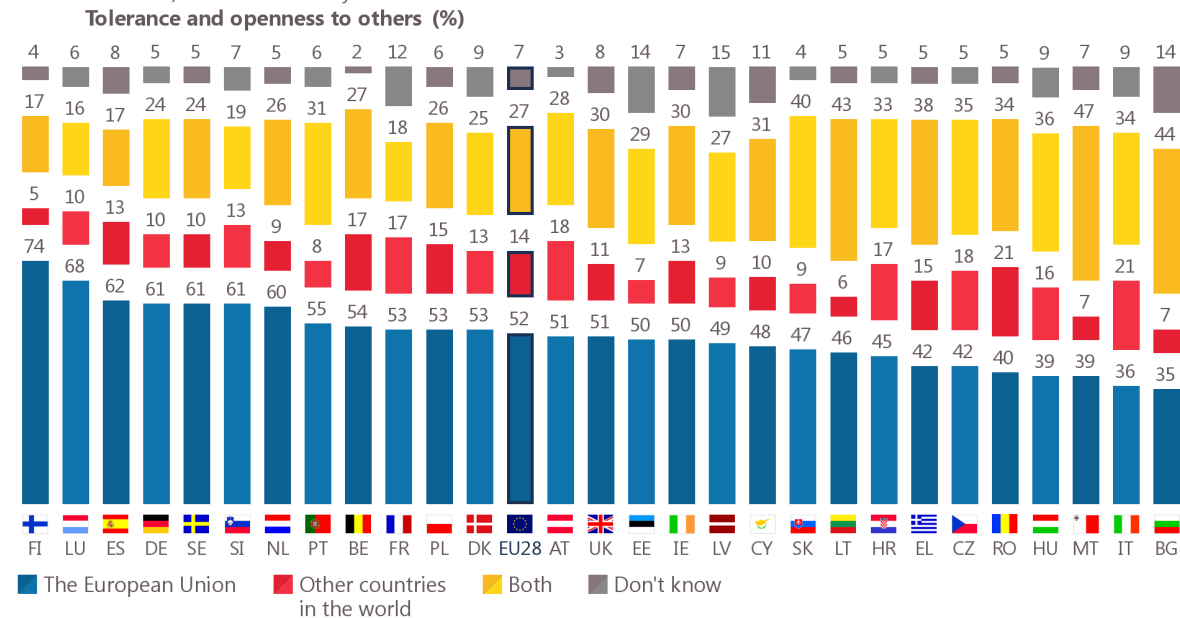
In 26 countries, respondents are most likely to say the EU best embodies **tolerance and openness to others**, while in the remaining two countries respondents think this value is best embodied by the EU and other countries.

In 16 countries, at least half of all respondents think the EU best embodies tolerance and openness to others. Respondents in Finland (74%), Luxembourg (68%) and Spain (62%) are the most likely to think this way. At the other end of the scale, 35% in Bulgaria, 36% in Italy and 39% in Malta and Hungary think the same way.

Malta (47%) and Bulgaria (44%) are the only countries where respondents are most likely to say both the EU and other countries embody tolerance and openness to others.

Italy and Romania (both 21%) are the only countries where at least one in five say other countries best embody this value.






























**QB7.6** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



At EU level, the proportion who think the EU best embodies tolerance and openness fell by one percentage point, but much larger declines are seen in Cyprus (-12 percentage points), Croatia and France (both -10). In contrast, respondents in Portugal (+14) and Lithuania (+6) are more likely to think this way than they were in 2012.

**QB7.6** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Tolerance and openness to others (%)**

		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		52	▼ 1	14	▲ 3	27	▼ 1	7
PT		55	▲ 14	8	=	31	▼ 11	6
LT		46	▲ 6	6	▼ 5	43	▲ 5	5
ES		62	▲ 4	13	▲ 3	17	▼ 6	8
NL		60	▲ 4	9	▲ 1	26	▼ 4	5
LV		49	▲ 4	9	▼ 1	27	=	15
RO		40	▲ 4	21	▲ 5	34	▲ 1	5
BG		35	▲ 4	7	=	44	▼ 9	14
SK		47	▲ 3	9	▼ 7	40	▲ 5	4
HU		39	▲ 2	16	▼ 2	36	=	9
PL		53	▲ 1	15	▲ 3	26	▼ 2	6
CZ		42	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	35	▼ 1	5
MT		39	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	47	=	7
UK		51	=	11	▲ 2	30	▼ 1	8
EE		50	=	7	=	29	▼ 4	14
DE		61	▼ 1	10	▲ 4	24	▼ 1	5
SE		61	▼ 2	10	▲ 1	24	▼ 1	5
FI		74	▼ 3	5	=	17	▲ 2	4
IE		50	▼ 3	13	▲ 2	30	▲ 3	7
EL		42	▼ 4	15	▼ 4	38	▲ 6	5
DK		53	▼ 5	13	▼ 1	25	▲ 1	9
AT		51	▼ 5	18	▲ 8	28	▼ 1	3
LU		68	▼ 6	10	▲ 2	16	▲ 2	6
SI		61	▼ 7	13	▲ 5	19	▼ 1	7
BE		54	▼ 7	17	▲ 6	27	▲ 3	2
IT		36	▼ 9	21	▲ 4	34	▲ 4	9
FR		53	▼ 10	17	▲ 8	18	▼ 1	12
HR		45	▼ 10	17	▲ 5	33	▲ 6	5
CY		48	▼ 12	10	▲ 3	31	▲ 2	11

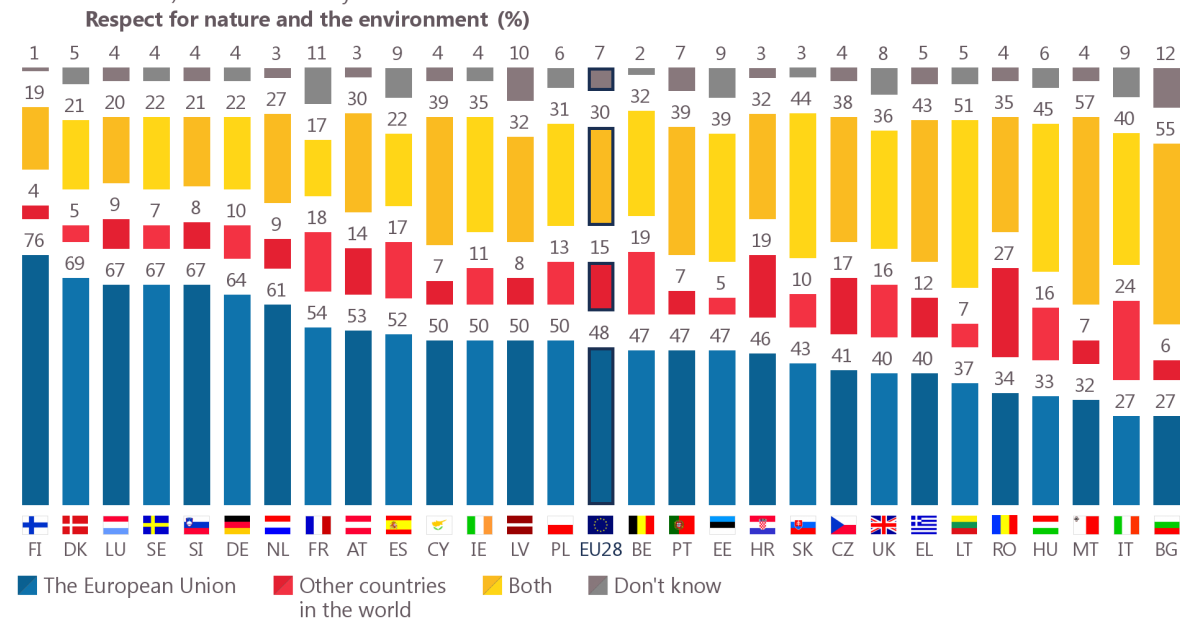
In 20 countries respondents are most likely to say the EU best embodies **respect for nature and the environment**, while in 8 countries the majority say this is best embodied by the EU and other countries.

At least half of all respondents in 14 Member States think the EU best embodies respect for nature and the environment, with those in Finland (76%), Denmark (69%), Luxembourg, Sweden and Slovenia (all 67%) the most likely to think this way. At the other end of the scale, 27% in Bulgaria and Italy, and 32% in Malta say this.

Malta (57%), Bulgaria (55%) and Lithuania (51%) are the only countries where more than half of all respondents think respect for nature and the environment is best embodied by both the EU and other countries, although this is also the most common answer in another four countries: Hungary (45%), Slovakia (44%), Greece (43%) and Italy (40%).

More than one in five respondents in Romania (27%) and Italy (24%) say this value is best embodied by other countries.

**QB7.1** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

































Respondents in Portugal (+8 percentage points), Slovakia (+7) and Spain (+6) are now more likely to say the EU best embodies respect for nature and the environment, compared to 2012. In contrast, those in Croatia (-14), Belgium (-13), Italy and France (both -12), Cyprus and Denmark (both -11) are now much less likely to think this way.

**QB7.1** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Respect for nature and the environment (%)**

		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		48	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	30	▲ 1	7
PT		47	▲ 8	7	▼ 2	39	▼ 3	7
SK		43	▲ 7	10	▼ 7	44	▲ 3	3
ES		52	▲ 6	17	▼ 1	22	▼ 4	9
LT		37	▲ 5	7	▼ 5	51	▲ 4	5
NL		61	▲ 4	9	▲ 1	27	▼ 3	3
LV		50	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	32	▼ 2	10
CZ		41	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	38	▼ 1	4
BG		27	▲ 3	6	▼ 1	55	▼ 9	12
FI		76	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	19	▲ 2	1
IE		50	▲ 2	11	▼ 2	35	▲ 5	4
SE		67	▲ 1	7	=	22	▼ 3	4
PL		50	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	31	▼ 1	6
LU		67	=	9	=	20	=	4
EE		47	▼ 1	5	▼ 1	39	▲ 1	9
UK		40	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	36	▼ 1	8
RO		34	▼ 4	27	▲ 10	35	=	4
SI		67	▼ 5	8	▲ 3	21	▲ 1	4
DE		64	▼ 5	10	▲ 5	22	▲ 3	4
AT		53	▼ 5	14	▲ 2	30	▲ 3	3
MT		32	▼ 5	7	▲ 2	57	▲ 5	4
HU		33	▼ 6	16	▼ 2	45	▲ 8	6
EL		40	▼ 8	12	▼ 5	43	▲ 13	5
DK		69	▼ 11	5	▲ 1	21	▲ 7	5
CY		50	▼ 11	7	=	39	▲ 10	4
FR		54	▼ 12	18	▲ 9	17	=	11
IT		27	▼ 12	24	▲ 4	40	▲ 9	9
BE		47	▼ 13	19	▲ 5	32	▲ 9	2
HR		46	▼ 14	19	▲ 10	32	▲ 7	3

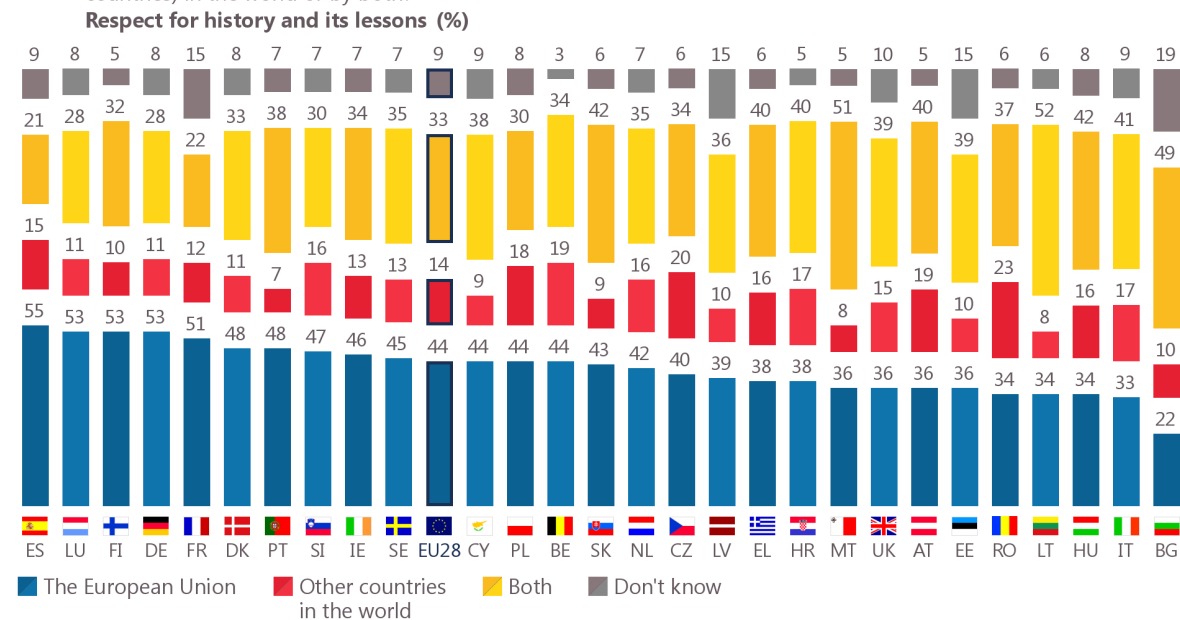
In seventeen countries, respondents are most likely to say the EU best embodies **respect for history and its lessons**, while in 11 they are most likely to say the EU and other countries best embody this value.

There are only five countries where more than half of all respondents say the EU best embodies respect for history and its lessons: Spain (55%), Luxembourg, Finland, Germany (all 53%) and France (51%). At the other end of the scale, 22% in Bulgaria, 33% in Italy and 34% in Hungary, Lithuania and Romania think the same way.

In Lithuania (52%) and Malta (51%), just over half of all respondents think the EU and other countries best embody this value, and this is the most mentioned response in nine other countries.




























At least one in five respondents in Romania (23%) and the Czech Republic (20%) think other countries best embody respect for history and its lessons.

**QB7.7** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



In four countries, respondents are more likely to think the EU best embodies respect for history and its lessons than they were in 2012: Portugal (+13 percentage points), Spain (+4), Sweden and Romania (both +1). However, in 19 Member States respondents are now less likely to think this way. The largest decreases are observed in Cyprus (-19), Italy and Croatia (both -15), Slovenia (-13), Belgium (-12), Luxembourg (-11) and France (-10).

**QB7.7** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?  
**Respect for history and its lessons (%)**

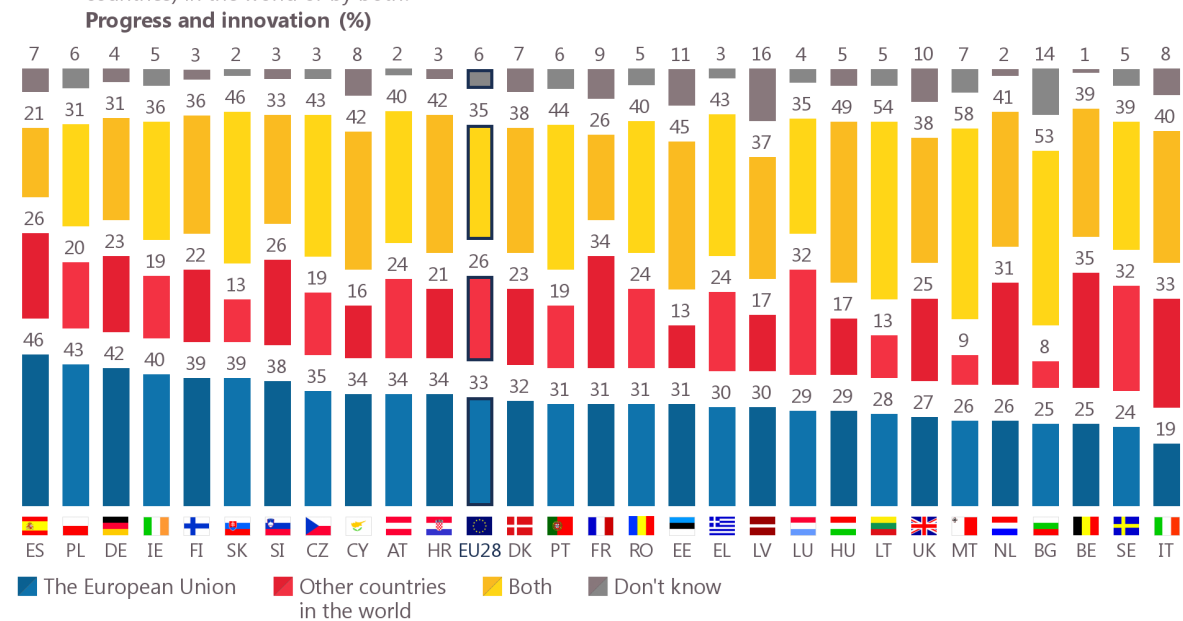
		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		44	▼ 4	14	▲ 3	33	▲ 2	9
PT		48	▲ 13	7	▼ 2	38	▼ 7	7
ES		55	▲ 4	15	▲ 1	21	▼ 3	9
SE		45	▲ 1	13	▼ 2	35	▲ 1	7
RO		34	▲ 1	23	▲ 11	37	=	6
DE		53	=	11	▲ 3	28	▼ 2	8
IE		46	=	13	▲ 3	34	▲ 2	7
NL		42	=	16	▲ 4	35	▼ 1	7
LV		39	=	10	=	36	=	15
LT		34	=	8	▼ 1	52	▲ 5	6
SK		43	▼ 1	9	▼ 6	42	▲ 5	6
CZ		40	▼ 3	20	▲ 7	34	▼ 4	6
UK		36	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	39	=	10
HU		34	▼ 3	16	=	42	▲ 2	8
PL		44	▼ 4	18	▲ 6	30	▼ 1	8
BG		22	▼ 4	10	▲ 4	49	▼ 10	19
MT		36	▼ 5	8	▲ 5	51	▲ 4	5
FI		53	▼ 6	10	▼ 3	32	▲ 8	5
EE		36	▼ 7	10	▲ 4	39	=	15
DK		48	▼ 8	11	▲ 2	33	▲ 4	8
EL		38	▼ 9	16	▼ 2	40	▲ 9	6
AT		36	▼ 9	19	▲ 5	40	▲ 4	5
FR		51	▼ 10	12	▲ 5	22	▲ 4	15
LU		53	▼ 11	11	▲ 3	28	▲ 5	8
BE		44	▼ 12	19	▲ 8	34	▲ 7	3
SI		47	▼ 13	16	▲ 8	30	▲ 3	7
HR		38	▼ 15	17	▲ 6	40	▲ 12	5
IT		33	▼ 15	17	▲ 2	41	▲ 11	9
CY		44	▼ 19	9	▲ 2	38	▲ 12	9

Opinions about **progress and innovation** are mixed. Only a minority of respondents in any Member State think the EU alone best embodies this value. It is, however, the most mentioned answer in six countries: Spain (46%), Poland (43%), Germany (42%), Ireland (40%), Finland (39%) and Slovenia (38%). In contrast, 19% of those in Italy, 24% in Sweden and 25% in Belgium and Bulgaria say the same.

In 21 Member States, respondents are most likely to say progress and innovation is best embodied by both the EU and other countries, with those in Malta (58%), Lithuania (54%) and Bulgaria (53%) the most likely to think this way.

Respondents in France are most likely to say progress and innovation is best embodied by other countries (34%), although this is also widely mentioned in Belgium (35%), Italy (33%), Sweden and Luxembourg (both 32%).




























**QB7.4** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



The country trends are also mixed, with increases in 12 countries, decreases in 12 countries and four with no change in the proportion who say the EU best embodies progress and innovation. The largest increases are seen amongst those in the Czech Republic (+10 percentage points), Spain (+8), Germany and Slovakia (both +6). The largest declines in this opinion are observed in Finland (-20), Cyprus (-13), Belgium (-12) and Italy (-10).

**QB7.4** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Progress and innovation (%)**






		The European Union	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Other countries in the world	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Both	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		33	▲ 1	26	=	35	▲ 1	6
CZ		35	▲ 10	19	▼ 4	43	▼ 5	3
ES		46	▲ 8	26	▼ 4	21	▼ 3	7
DE		42	▲ 6	23	▲ 7	31	▼ 11	4
SK		39	▲ 6	13	▼ 6	46	▲ 1	2
NL		26	▲ 4	31	▼ 4	41	▲ 2	2
UK		27	▲ 3	25	▼ 2	38	=	10
RO		31	▲ 2	24	▲ 1	40	▲ 4	5
LT		28	▲ 2	13	▼ 6	54	▲ 8	5
BG		25	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	53	▼ 7	14
IE		40	▲ 1	19	▼ 1	36	▲ 4	5
PT		31	▲ 1	19	▲ 3	44	▼ 1	6
HU		29	▲ 1	17	▼ 4	49	▲ 2	5
PL		43	=	20	▲ 2	31	=	6
EE		31	=	13	=	45	▼ 1	11
FR		31	=	34	▼ 2	26	▲ 1	9
SE		24	=	32	▼ 7	39	▲ 5	5
AT		34	▼ 1	24	▲ 6	40	▼ 4	2
LU		29	▼ 1	32	▼ 7	35	▲ 7	4
DK		32	▼ 2	23	▼ 9	38	▲ 8	7
LV		30	▼ 3	17	=	37	=	16
SI		38	▼ 4	26	▲ 1	33	▲ 4	3
EL		30	▼ 5	24	▼ 1	43	▲ 6	3
MT		26	▼ 5	9	▲ 1	58	▲ 8	7
HR		34	▼ 6	21	▼ 5	42	▲ 13	3
IT		19	▼ 10	33	▼ 1	40	▲ 11	8
BE		25	▼ 12	35	▲ 3	39	▲ 11	1
CY		34	▼ 13	16	▲ 1	42	▲ 8	8
FI		39	▼ 20	22	▲ 8	36	▲ 13	3

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- Those who completed their education aged 20 or over are the most likely to say the EU best embodies **peace, freedom of opinion, social equality and solidarity, tolerance and openness to others** and **respect for nature and the environment**. For example, 61% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later say the EU best embodies peace, compared to 55%-56% of those with lower education levels;
- Managers are the most likely to say the EU best embodies **freedom of opinion, social equality and solidarity, tolerance and openness to others, respect for nature and the environment** and **respect for history and lessons**;
- Respondents who experience the least financial difficulties are the most likely to say the EU best embodies each of these values, with the exception of progress and innovation.

**QB7** For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

**Answer: 'The European Union' (% - EU)**

	Peace	Freedom of opinion	Social equality and solidarity	Tolerance and openness to others	Respect for nature and the environment	Respect for history and its lessons	Progress and innovation
EU28	57	57	55	52	48	44	33
 <b>Gender</b>							
Man	58	58	57	54	50	45	34
Woman	56	56	53	50	46	42	32
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	55	57	56	52	45	41	31
25-39	56	55	53	52	47	42	32
40-54	56	57	57	52	50	45	32
55 +	58	57	55	52	49	45	34
 <b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	56	52	49	49	43	44	35
16-19	55	54	54	51	47	43	34
20+	61	63	61	56	55	47	31
Still studying	57	60	58	54	47	43	31
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	55	55	54	50	48	41	31
Managers	59	65	63	58	57	48	31
Other white collars	56	54	54	50	46	42	32
Manual workers	56	55	53	51	47	43	34
House persons	55	53	50	49	44	44	34
Unemployed	55	54	53	52	44	41	31
Retired	58	57	55	51	49	45	35
Students	57	60	58	54	47	43	31
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	50	44	44	42	39	37	26
From time to time	50	49	48	46	40	39	32
Almost never/ Never	61	62	60	56	53	47	34

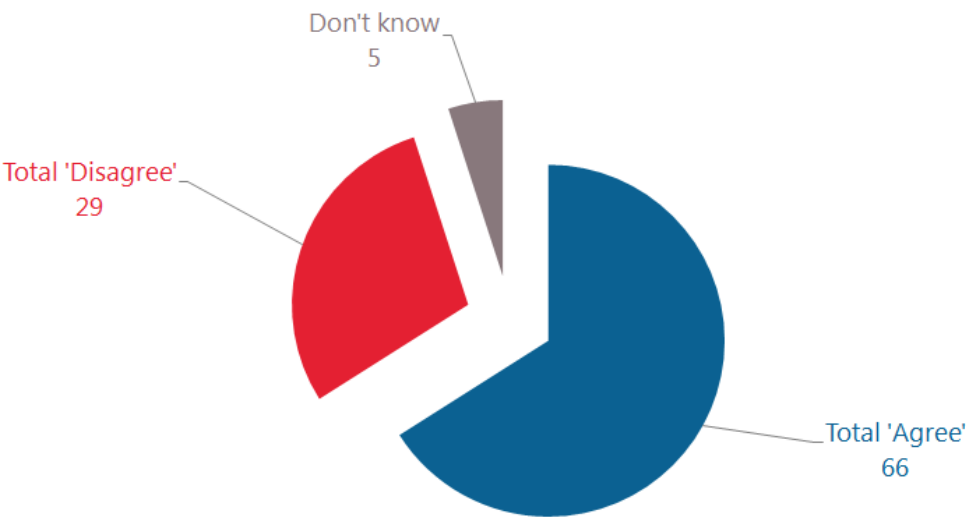
## 4 The EU and the world

### a. Is the EU a place of stability in a troubled world?

**- Two thirds of Europeans agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world -**

66% of respondents agree the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world<sup>14</sup>. Almost one in five (17%) totally agree with this statement. Almost three in ten disagree (29%) and 5% do not know.

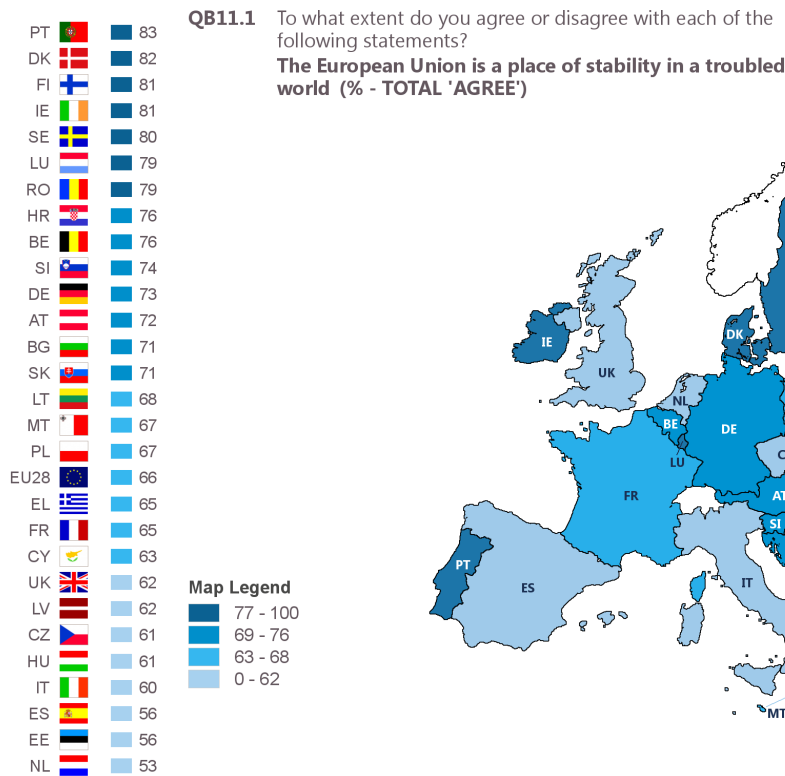
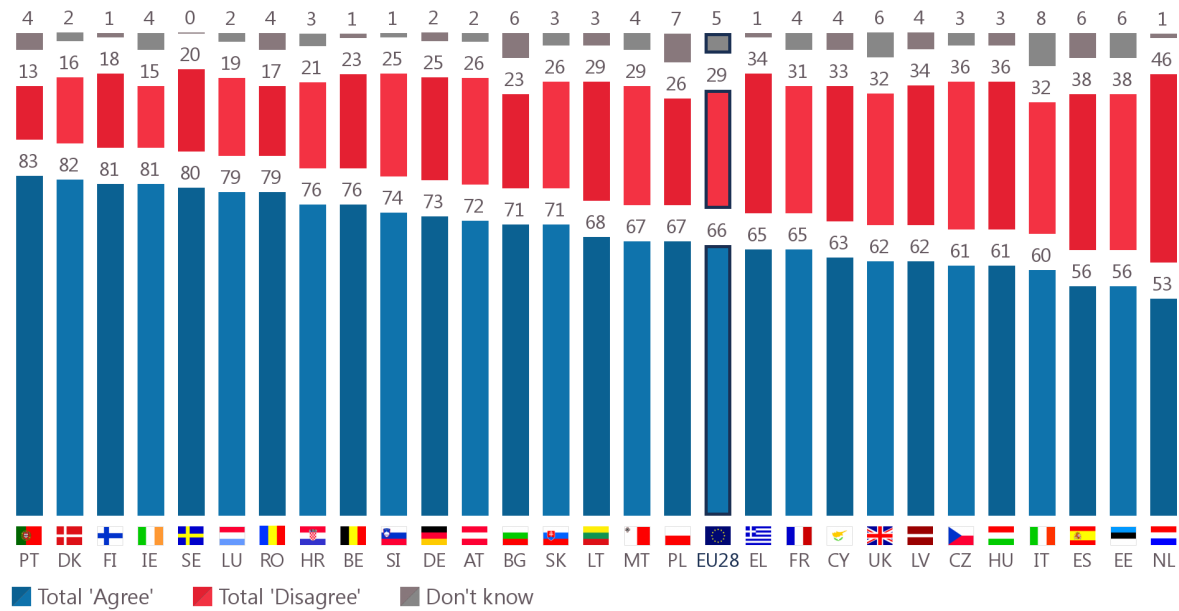
**QB11.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (% - EU)**



<sup>14</sup> QB11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world.

A majority of respondents in each Member State agree the EU is “a place of stability in a troubled world”. Respondents in Portugal (83%), Denmark (82%), Ireland and Finland (both 81%) are the most likely to agree. Those in the Netherlands (53%), Spain and Estonia (both 56%) are the least likely to agree. There is a 30-point difference in levels of agreement between Portugal and Netherlands; however, these proportions still represent the majority of respondents in all countries.

**QB11.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)**










The **socio-demographic analysis** does highlight the following:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world: 61% of those who finished their studies at the age of 15 or before agree, compared to 71% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Managers are the most likely to agree (72%), particularly compared to house persons (61%) and the unemployed (62%);
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to agree: 56% of those who experience difficulties most of the time agree the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world, compared to 69% of those who almost or never experience these difficulties;
- Respondents who think their voice counts in the EU are more likely to agree, compared to those who do not (79% vs. 60%);
- Respondents who think life for future generations will be easier are more likely to agree than those who think it will be more difficult (76% vs. 61%).

**QB11.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
















**The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world**

(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	66	29	5
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	68	29	3
Woman	65	29	6
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	68	29	3
25-39	66	31	3
40-54	68	29	3
55 +	66	28	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	61	30	9
16-19	65	31	4
20+	71	27	2
Still studying	70	27	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	67	30	3
Managers	72	26	2
Other white collars	68	30	2
Manual workers	66	30	4
House persons	61	31	8
Unemployed	62	34	4
Retired	66	27	7
Students	70	27	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	56	38	6
From time to time	64	31	5
Almost never/ Never	69	27	4
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>			
Agree	79	19	2
Disagree	60	36	4
<b>Life of future generations in the EU</b>			
Easier	76	20	4
More difficult	61	35	4
The same	74	23	3

The following table shows the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.

**QB11.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world**  
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	66	73	56	65	60	67	62	65	83	81	63
 <b>Gender</b>											
Male	68	72	63	71	61	64	65	64	84	82	67
Female	65	73	50	59	60	71	59	65	83	79	59
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	68	64	59	63	63	64	75	68	89	82	56
25-39	66	67	54	59	62	71	69	63	85	78	64
40-54	68	76	58	68	64	64	59	61	83	82	69
55 +	66	75	56	68	58	68	53	67	82	82	61
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	61	65	59	61	58	55	50	61	81	80	50
16-19	65	72	54	63	60	70	58	60	87	79	70
20+	71	76	56	69	69	72	73	71	85	82	65
Still studying	70	76	62	63	69	55	72	68	88	82	55
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	67	67	58	64	63	68	75	54	82	84	79
Managers	72	74	51	73	72	66	68	84	87	83	58
Other white collars	68	74	47	61	66	70	68	70	85	81	61
Manual workers	66	71	60	63	60	69	57	51	83	79	67
House persons	61	71	39	72	59	72	56	58	87	77	58
Unemployed	62	62	58	52	53	73	71	59	88	76	67
Retired	66	74	62	69	53	68	53	72	80	82	60
Students	70	76	62	63	69	55	72	68	88	82	55

## b. The political influence of the EU compared to other global players

### - The EU's current political influence is seen as stronger than that of Brazil and India, but weaker than that of Russia, China and the USA; the same pattern applies to respondents' opinions about the EU's political influence in 2030 –

Respondents were asked whether the political influence of the EU was currently stronger or weaker than a range of countries<sup>15</sup>.

The first element to note is that respondents in this 2016 survey are more likely to have an opinion than those of 2012 or 2011, with a decline in the proportion of “don't know” responses for all countries (excluding Russia, which is a new addition for the current survey).

Respondents are most likely to think the EU has stronger political influence than **Brazil** (64%), or **India** (62%). Less than half say the EU has stronger political influence than **Japan** (45%). Just over one third thinks the EU's political influence is stronger than that of **Russia** (35%) or **China** (34%). Just over one in five (22%) say the EU's political influence is stronger than that of the USA.

There has been a four-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who think the EU's political influence is stronger than **Brazil's** (64%), but there has also been a four-point increase in the proportion who say the EU's influence is weaker (22%).

Respondents are now more likely to say the influence of the EU is weaker than that of **India** (24%, +5 percentage points), while there has been little change in the proportion who think the EU's influence is stronger (62%, +1).

There has been an eight-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who think the EU's influence is weaker than **Japan's** (41%), but only a one-point increase in the proportion who think the EU's influence is stronger (45%). There is now only a four-point difference in the proportion who say they EU's influence is stronger than Japan.

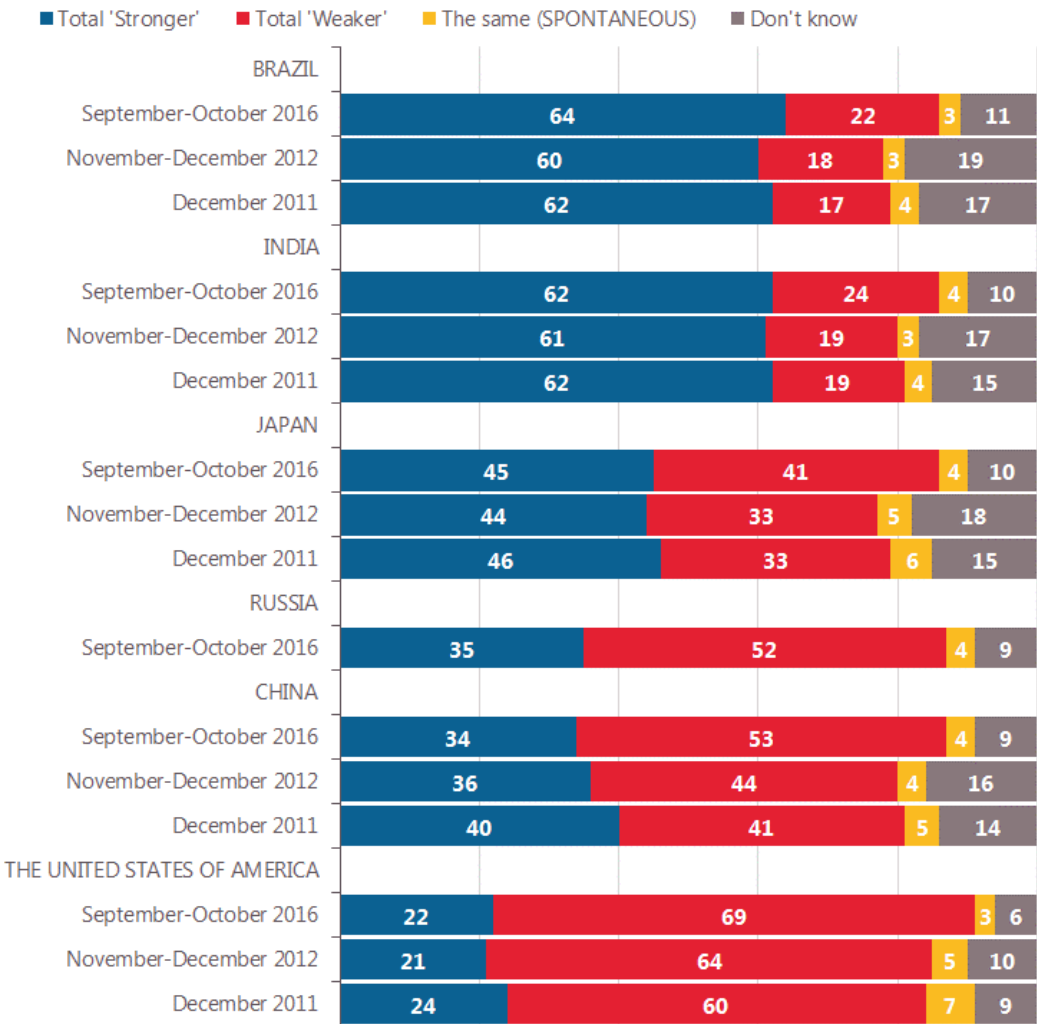
The proportions who say the influence of the EU is stronger than **China** (34%) has declined by two percentage points since 2012, and by six points since 2011. Since 2011 the proportion who think the EU's political influence is weaker than China's has increased by 12 points (53%).

There has been relatively little change in the proportion who think the EU's political influence is stronger than that of the **United States of America** (22%, +1 percentage points since 2012, -2 since 2011). However, since 2011 there has been a nine-point increase in the proportion who say the EU's influence is weaker than the USA (69%).

<sup>15</sup> QB5 Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? The United States of America; Japan; China; India; Brazil; Russia.

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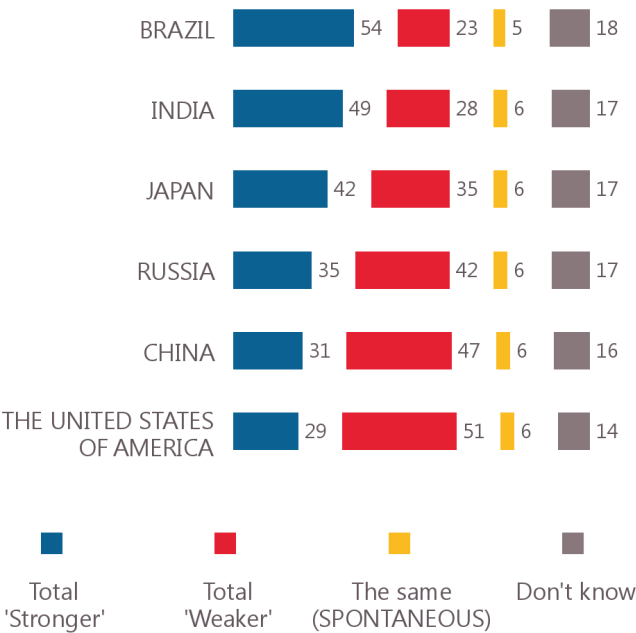
**QB5** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? (% - EU)



Respondents were then asked their opinion about **the EU’s political influence in 2030**, compared to the same countries<sup>16</sup>.

At EU level, a majority of respondents think that the EU’s political influence in 2030 will be stronger than that of Brazil (54%), India (49%) and Japan (42%). Just over one third (35%) think the EU’s political influence will be stronger than Russia’s (42% say weaker), while 31% (vs. 47%) say this in relation to China and 29% (vs. 51%) in relation to the United States of America. These results illustrate that, whether respondents are asked about the current situation or about the future, the views are qualitatively similar: respondents are more likely to be positive about the EU having a stronger influence than Brazil, India and Japan, but more likely to be negative in relation to Russia, China and the USA.

**QB6** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
(% - EU)
































<sup>16</sup> QB6 And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...? The United States of America; Japan; China; India; Brazil; Russia.

The majority of respondents in each Member State say the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **Brazil**. Those in Finland (81%), Germany (78%) and the Netherlands (76%) are the most likely to say this, compared to 51% in Hungary and 52% in Latvia and Bulgaria.

Compared to 2012, respondents in Portugal (+29 percentage points), Ireland (+15), Malta (+14) and Romania (+13) are now much more likely to say the EU's political influence is stronger than that of Brazil. In contrast, respondents in Denmark (-18), Cyprus (-15) and Croatia (-12) are now much less likely to say the EU's political influence is stronger.

**QB5.5** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

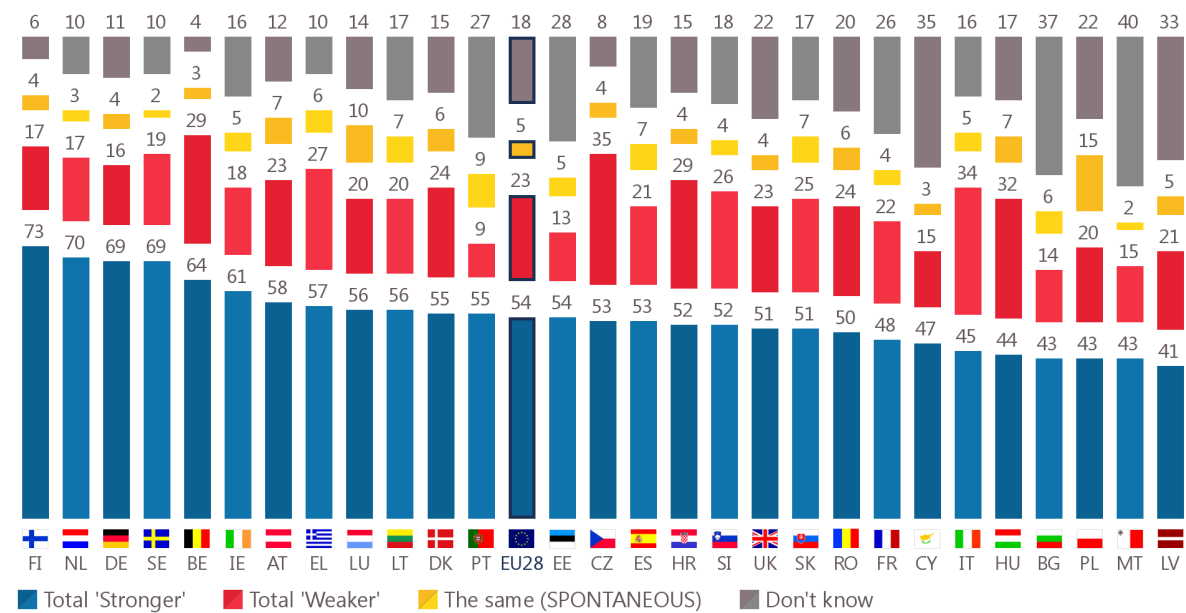
**Brazil (%)**

		Total 'Stronger'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Weaker'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		64	▲ 4	22	▲ 4	3	=	11
PT		63	▲29	18	▼17	6	▼ 2	13
IE		67	▲15	19	▼ 3	4	=	10
MT		58	▲14	16	▲ 8	3	▲ 1	23
RO		53	▲13	29	▲ 4	5	=	13
NL		76	▲ 8	17	▲ 1	1	▼ 3	6
LT		65	▲ 8	22	▲ 7	4	▲ 2	9
IT		54	▲ 7	34	▲ 7	4	▼ 2	8
BG		52	▲ 7	15	=	4	▼ 2	29
EE		65	▲ 6	12	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	19
DE		78	▲ 5	16	▲ 3	2	=	4
UK		64	▲ 5	18	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	17
FR		62	▲ 4	18	▲ 4	3	▼ 1	17
FI		81	▲ 2	11	▲ 3	3	▲ 2	5
ES		62	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	5	▲ 4	12
HU		51	▲ 1	34	▲ 7	4	▼ 4	11
BE		70	=	25	▲ 9	3	▼ 2	2
SI		61	=	26	▲ 8	3	▼ 2	10
EL		71	▼ 1	22	▲ 7	2	▼ 3	5
LV		52	▼ 3	20	▲10	3	▲ 1	25
CZ		60	▼ 4	33	▲12	2	▼ 2	5
SK		59	▼ 5	27	▲ 8	4	▼ 2	10
AT		63	▼ 7	25	▲ 8	4	▼ 3	8
SE		74	▼ 8	13	▲ 5	2	▲ 1	11
PL		53	▼ 8	25	▲ 9	10	▲ 9	12
LU		66	▼ 9	20	▲ 8	6	▲ 4	8
HR		55	▼12	31	▲15	4	=	10
CY		59	▼15	18	▲ 9	1	=	22
DK		63	▼18	22	▲12	3	▲ 1	12

Turning to the vision of the EU’s influence *in 2030*, in all 28 Member States, a majority of respondents think the EU’s political influence will be stronger than **Brazil’s** in 2030. Those in Finland (73%), the Netherlands (70%), Germany and Sweden (both 69%) are the most likely to think this way, particularly compared to respondents in Latvia (41%), Malta, Poland and Bulgaria (all 43%).

18% of Europeans say they do not know. In ten countries at least one in five respondents say they do not know, most strikingly in Malta (40%), Bulgaria (37%) and Cyprus (35%).

**QB6.5** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**Brazil (%)**































In 27 Member States, at least half of all respondents think the EU’s political influence is currently stronger than that of **India**. Respondents in Finland (78%), Germany (76%), Greece and the Netherlands (both 71%) are the most likely to think this way. Those in Hungary (49%), Italy (50%) and Poland (51%) are the least likely to say the EU’s political influence is stronger than that of India.

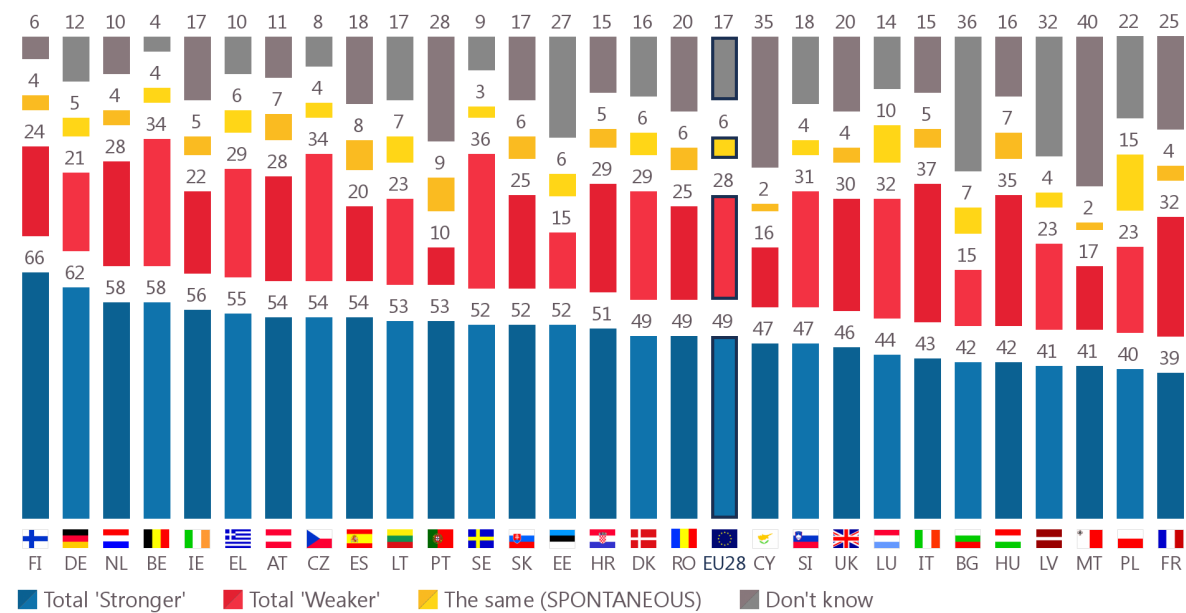
In 11 Member States, respondents are now more likely to say the EU’s political influence is stronger than that of India than they were in 2012. The largest increases in this view are observed amongst respondents in Portugal (+25 percentage points), Malta (+17), Romania (+14) and Ireland (+13). In contrast, respondents in Denmark (-22), Sweden (-15) and Cyprus (-14) are now much less likely to say the EU’s political influence is stronger than that of India.

**QB5.4** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**India (%)**

		Total 'Stronger'	Sep.-Oct 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Weaker'	Sep.-Oct 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	Sep.-Oct 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		62	▲ 1	24	▲ 5	4	▲ 1	10
PT		66	▲25	14	▼11	5	=	15
MT		60	▲17	16	▲ 8	3	=	21
RO		54	▲14	28	▲ 3	5	=	13
IE		65	▲13	22	▼ 2	4	=	9
LT		64	▲ 4	23	▲ 7	4	▲ 2	9
DE		76	▲ 3	17	▲ 3	2	=	5
NL		71	▲ 3	21	▲ 1	2	=	6
ES		63	▲ 3	21	▲ 1	6	▲ 5	10
IT		50	▲ 3	39	▲10	3	▼ 1	8
BG		53	▲ 2	16	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	28
UK		62	▲ 1	22	▲ 4	2	=	14
EE		66	=	14	▲ 4	3	=	17
EL		71	▼ 1	22	▲ 5	2	▼ 2	5
FI		78	▼ 2	15	▲ 6	3	▲ 2	4
FR		56	▼ 3	24	▲ 8	3	=	17
HU		49	▼ 3	35	▲ 8	5	▼ 2	11
BE		65	▼ 4	30	▲12	3	▼ 1	2
AT		60	▼ 6	29	▲ 7	3	▼ 3	8
SI		59	▼ 6	30	▲12	2	▼ 1	9
SK		59	▼ 6	29	▲ 8	4	▲ 1	8
LV		55	▼ 6	20	▲11	3	▲ 2	22
CZ		61	▼ 9	33	▲14	2	=	4
PL		51	▼ 9	26	▲ 8	10	▲ 8	13
HR		56	▼12	31	▲15	4	▲ 1	9
LU		59	▼13	23	▲ 7	9	▲ 7	9
CY		62	▼14	17	▲ 8	1	=	20
SE		67	▼15	21	▲ 9	3	▲ 2	9
DK		58	▼22	26	▲14	4	▲ 2	12

In every Member State, a majority thinks the EU’s political influence will be stronger than **India’s** in 2030. Those in Finland (66%), Germany (62%), the Netherlands and Belgium (both 58%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in France (39%), Poland (40%), Malta and Latvia (both 41%) are the least likely to do so. 17% of Europeans say they do not know.

**QB6.4** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**India (%)**
































Overall, a majority of respondents in 17 countries think the EU's political influence is stronger than that of **Japan**, while in 11 countries, the majority thinks it is weaker: Italy (59%), Portugal, Spain and Croatia (all 53%), Austria and Belgium (both 50%), Slovenia (49%), Greece (47%), Ireland and Romania (both 44%), and France (41%).

In seven Member States, at least half of respondents think the EU's political influence is stronger than that of **Japan**. Respondents in Germany (67%), Sweden (63%) and Finland (61%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Portugal (29%), Spain (30%) and Italy (31%) are the least likely to do so.

At a country level, there have generally only been small changes in opinion since 2012. Respondents in Romania (+11 percentage points), Bulgaria (+8) and Lithuania (+7) are now more likely to say the EU's political influence is stronger than Japan's. At the other end of the scale respondents in Spain, Croatia (both -12) and Austria (-11) are all less likely to think this way.

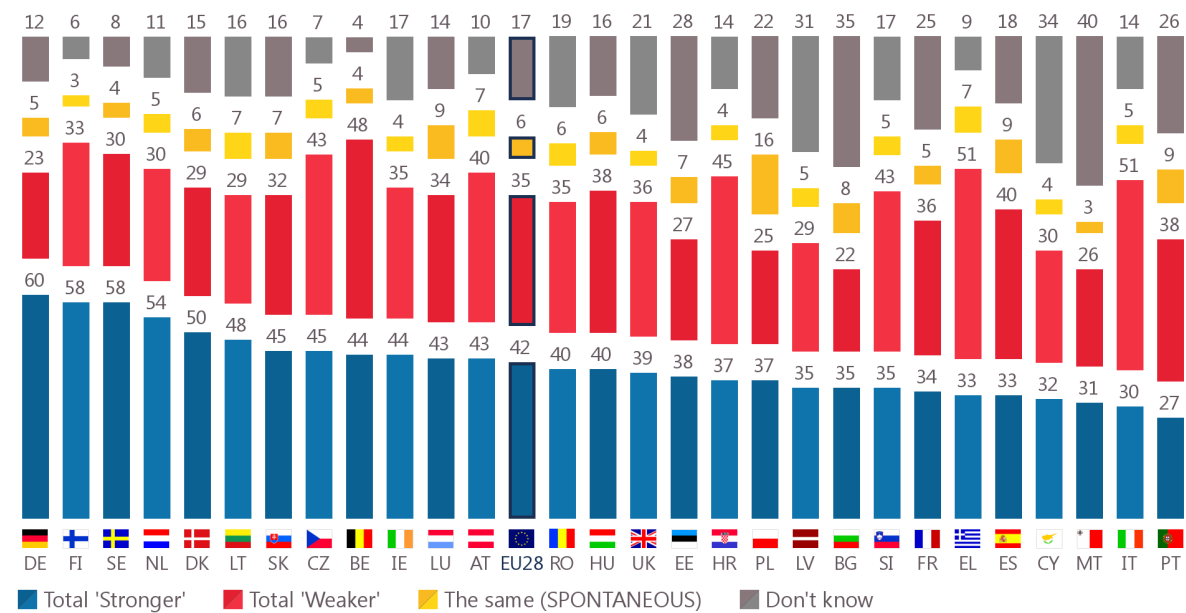
**QB5.2** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

**Japan (%)**

		Total 'Stronger'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Weaker'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		45	▲ 1	41	▲ 8	4	▼ 1	10
RO		41	▲ 11	44	▲ 4	3	▼ 2	12
BG		44	▲ 8	26	▼ 2	5	▼ 4	25
LT		55	▲ 7	29	▲ 3	6	▲ 3	10
CZ		48	▲ 5	45	▲ 3	3	▼ 3	4
EL		45	▲ 5	47	▼ 1	2	▼ 4	6
NL		51	▲ 4	37	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	9
UK		46	▲ 3	37	▲ 8	2	▼ 2	15
HU		43	▲ 3	42	=	5	▼ 3	10
IE		41	▲ 3	44	▲ 8	4	▼ 2	11
IT		31	▲ 3	59	▲ 10	3	▼ 3	7
DE		67	▲ 1	24	▲ 6	4	=	5
PL		46	▲ 1	34	▲ 3	9	▲ 5	11
MT		38	▲ 1	34	▲ 19	4	=	24
PT		29	▲ 1	53	▲ 13	5	▼ 1	13
BE		45	=	50	▲ 11	3	▼ 4	2
FR		39	=	41	▲ 10	3	▼ 3	17
LV		42	▼ 1	32	▲ 10	3	▼ 3	23
DK		57	▼ 2	27	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	12
EE		42	▼ 3	31	▲ 7	5	▼ 4	22
FI		61	▼ 4	30	▲ 9	3	▲ 1	6
LU		50	▼ 5	36	▲ 8	7	▲ 5	7
SK		45	▼ 5	44	▲ 9	3	▼ 4	8
SI		39	▼ 5	49	▲ 14	3	▼ 4	9
SE		63	▼ 6	24	▲ 2	2	=	11
CY		41	▼ 7	37	▲ 11	2	▼ 3	20
AT		39	▼ 11	50	▲ 15	3	▼ 8	8
HR		34	▼ 12	53	▲ 15	5	=	8
ES		30	▼ 12	53	▲ 18	6	▲ 5	11

In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents think the EU’s political influence will be stronger than that of **Japan** in 2030. Respondents in Germany (60%), Finland and Sweden (both 58%) are the most likely to say so. In eight countries, most respondents think the opposite way: Greece and Italy (both 51%), Belgium (48%), Croatia (45%), Slovenia (43%), Spain (40%), Portugal (38%) and France (36%). 17% of Europeans say they do not know. In nine countries at least one in five say they do not know, with the highest proportions in Malta, Bulgaria and Cyprus.

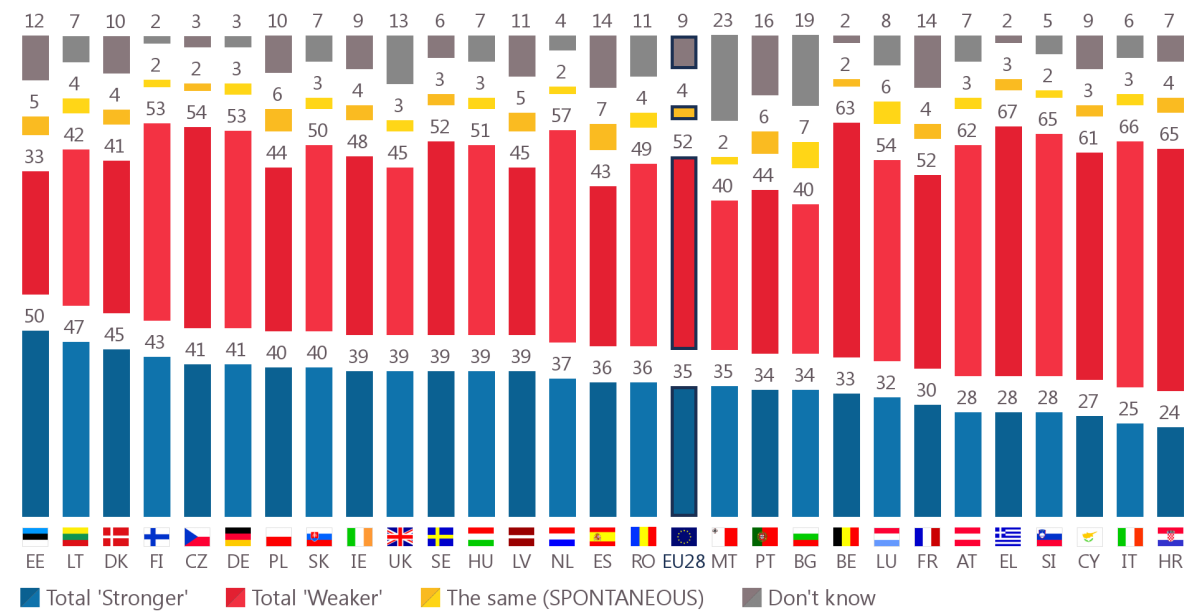
**QB6.2** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**Japan (%)**



In Estonia (50%), Lithuania (47% vs. 42% “weaker”) and Denmark (45% vs. 41%), the majority of respondents think the EU’s political influence is stronger than that of **Russia**<sup>17</sup>.

In the remaining 25 countries, respondents are most likely to say the EU’s influence is weaker than that of Russia. Furthermore, at least half of all respondents in 16 Member States say this, with those in Greece (67%), Italy (66%), Croatia and Slovenia (both 65%) the most likely to do so. Respondents in Estonia (33%), Malta and Bulgaria (both 40%) are the least likely to say the EU’s influence is weaker.

**QB5.6** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**Russia (%)**

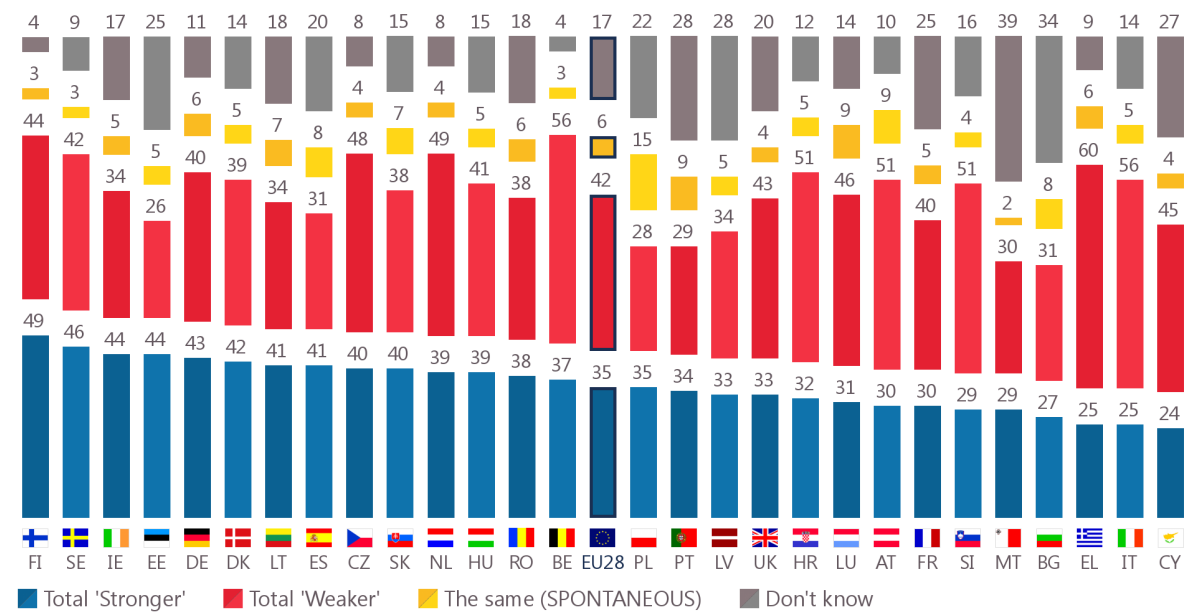


<sup>17</sup> Russia was not included in this question in the 2011 and 2012 surveys.

In 16 Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the EU's political influence will be weaker than that of **Russia** in 2030, with the highest scores in Greece (60%), Italy and Belgium (both 56%). The opposite view forms the majority in 11 Member States, with respondents in Finland (49%), Sweden (46%), Ireland and Belgium (both 44%) the most likely to say the EU's political influence will be stronger than that of Russia in 2030. Respondents in Romania are divided on this question (38% for both options).

17% of Europeans say they do not know. In ten countries at least one in five respondents say they do not know, and in Malta (39%) and Bulgaria (34%) respondents are most likely to say they don't know.

**QB6.6** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**Russia (%)**
































Overall, in 25 countries respondents are most likely to say the EU's influence is weaker than China's. There are only three countries where respondents are most likely to say the EU's influence is currently stronger than **China's**: Lithuania is the only country where at least half of all respondents share this view (50% vs. 36% "weaker"), although 48% in Germany (vs. 45% "weaker") and 44% in Bulgaria (vs. 27% "weaker") also think this way. At the other end of the scale, 19% of respondents in France, 27% in the Netherlands and 28% in Belgium and Austria think the EU's political influence is greater than China's.

Compared to 2012, there are six countries where respondents are now more likely to say the EU's political influence is greater than China's: Romania (37% total "stronger", +10 percentage points since 2012), Bulgaria (44%, +6), Germany (48%, +5), Portugal (31%, +3), Malta (33%, +2) and Denmark (33%, +1). In contrast, respondents in Luxembourg (-14), Austria and Sweden (both -13) are now less likely to say the EU's political influence is greater than China's.

**QB5.3** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

**China (%)**

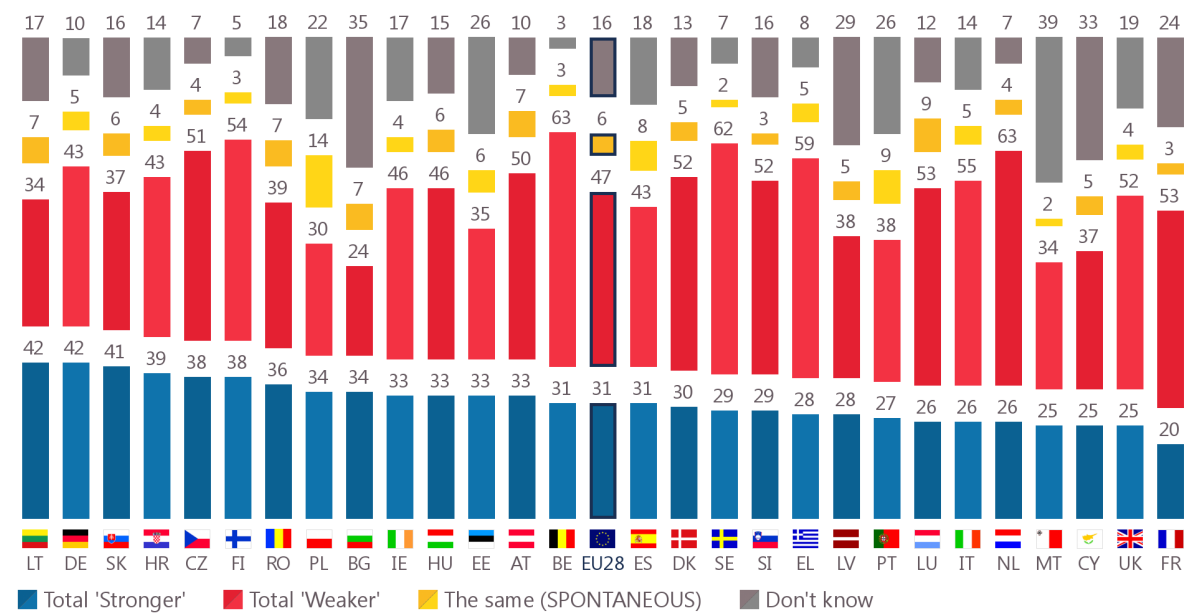
		Total 'Stronger'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Weaker'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		34	▼ 2	53	▲ 9	4	=	9
RO		37	▲ 10	48	▲ 5	4	▼ 1	11
BG		44	▲ 6	27	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	24
DE		48	▲ 5	45	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	4
PT		31	▲ 3	50	▲ 9	6	=	13
MT		33	▲ 2	44	▲ 23	2	▼ 2	21
DK		33	▲ 1	54	▼ 5	4	▲ 2	9
IE		31	=	57	▲ 13	3	▼ 3	9
UK		31	=	53	▲ 7	3	=	13
LT		50	▼ 1	36	▲ 12	5	▲ 1	9
CZ		40	▼ 2	55	▲ 8	1	▼ 2	4
HU		37	▼ 2	50	▲ 6	4	▼ 3	9
IT		29	▼ 2	62	▲ 15	3	▼ 2	6
SI		31	▼ 3	61	▲ 13	2	▼ 4	6
NL		27	▼ 4	67	▲ 11	2	▼ 1	4
PL		40	▼ 5	42	▲ 9	8	▲ 6	10
EL		34	▼ 5	61	▲ 9	2	▼ 2	3
SK		42	▼ 6	48	▲ 9	3	▼ 1	7
EE		37	▼ 6	40	▲ 9	5	▼ 3	18
BE		28	▼ 6	69	▲ 15	1	▼ 4	2
FR		19	▼ 7	65	▲ 16	3	▼ 1	13
LV		35	▼ 8	42	▲ 18	3	▼ 1	20
ES		31	▼ 8	52	▲ 12	6	▲ 5	11
CY		35	▼ 9	45	▲ 12	2	▼ 3	18
HR		39	▼ 10	49	▲ 12	4	=	8
FI		38	▼ 11	56	▲ 16	3	▲ 1	3
SE		32	▼ 13	59	▲ 10	2	▲ 1	7
AT		28	▼ 13	61	▲ 12	3	▼ 4	8
LU		29	▼ 14	61	▲ 18	5	▲ 3	5



In 24 Member States, a majority of respondents say the EU’s political influence will be weaker than that of **China** in 2030, with the highest proportions in the Netherlands, Belgium (both 63%) and Sweden (62%). The opposite view forms the majority opinion in four countries: Lithuania (42% “stronger” vs. 34% “weaker”), Slovakia (42% vs. 37%), Slovenia (41% vs. 37%), and Hungary (39% vs. 34%).

16% of Europeans say they do not know. In eight countries at least one in five respondents say they do not know, with the highest rates in Malta (39%) and Bulgaria (35%). In addition, “don’t know” is the most common answer in these two countries.

**QB6.3** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**China (%)**





























Overall, in all countries respondents are most likely to say the EU’s influence is weaker than the USA’s. Only a minority of respondents in each Member State thinks the EU’s political influence is stronger than that of the **United States of America**. Respondents in Poland (36% vs. 50% “weaker”), Romania (36% vs. 54%) and the Czech Republic (34% vs. 61%) are the most likely to think this way. Respondents in France (10%), Sweden (11%), Finland and the Netherlands (both 13%) are the least likely to say the EU’s political influence is stronger than that of the USA.

Respondents in the Czech Republic (+17 percentage points), Romania (+15) and Denmark (+11) are more likely to say the EU’s political influence is greater than that of the United States, compared to 2012. In contrast, those in Sweden (-18), Finland (-14) and Luxembourg (-10) are now much less likely to say the EU has more political influence than the USA.

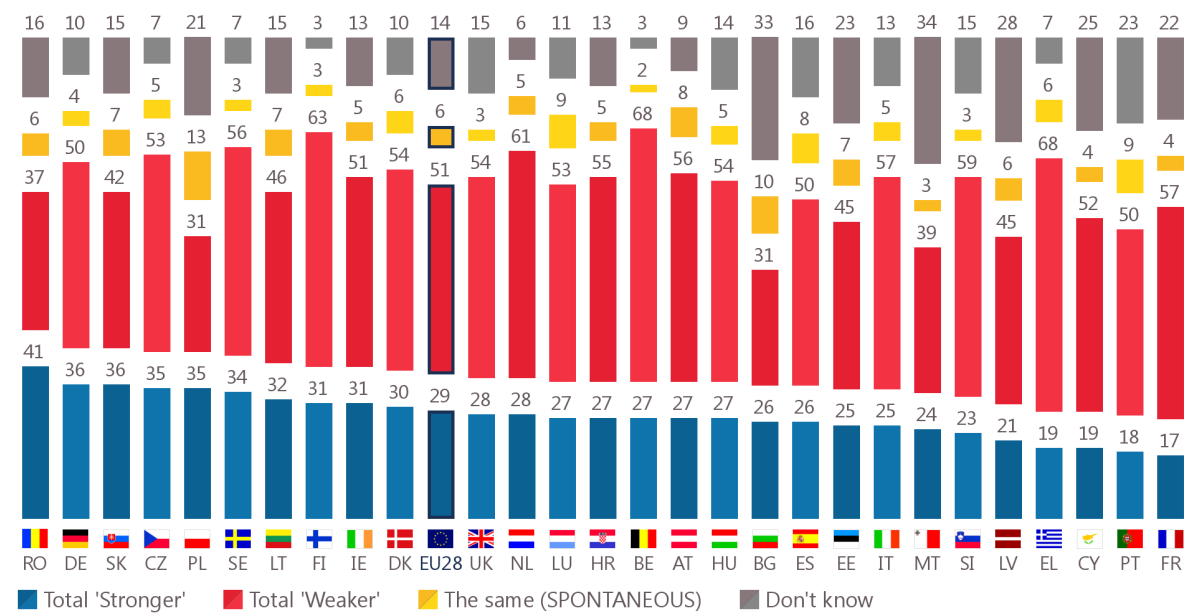
**QB5.1** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

**The United States of America (%)**

		Total 'Stronger'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Weaker'	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		22	▲ 1	69	▲ 5	3	▼ 2	6
CZ		34	▲ 17	61	▼ 11	2	▼ 4	3
RO		36	▲ 15	54	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	7
DK		26	▲ 11	65	▼ 12	4	=	5
PL		36	▲ 9	50	▼ 3	5	=	9
UK		27	▲ 9	64	▼ 4	3	=	6
BG		23	▲ 7	53	▲ 1	7	▼ 7	17
CY		20	▲ 7	71	▼ 4	2	▼ 4	7
SI		17	▲ 5	78	▲ 4	1	▼ 6	4
SK		27	▲ 4	64	▼ 4	3	▼ 2	6
MT		29	▲ 3	57	▲ 21	3	▼ 8	11
LT		31	▲ 2	59	▲ 9	4	▼ 2	6
IT		23	▲ 2	70	▲ 9	2	▼ 5	5
HR		21	▲ 2	72	▲ 2	2	▼ 2	5
EL		14	▲ 1	83	▲ 7	2	▼ 6	1
IE		24	=	69	▲ 9	3	▼ 3	4
BE		16	=	83	▲ 11	0	▼ 8	1
DE		24	▼ 1	70	▲ 6	3	▼ 2	3
AT		23	▼ 1	70	▲ 7	3	▼ 8	4
FR		10	▼ 1	80	▲ 11	2	▼ 4	8
PT		15	▼ 2	73	▲ 14	4	▼ 4	8
ES		19	▼ 3	69	▲ 7	5	▲ 2	7
LV		18	▼ 3	69	▲ 16	2	▼ 7	11
HU		26	▼ 5	65	▲ 7	4	▼ 2	5
EE		17	▼ 5	69	▲ 14	4	▼ 7	10
NL		13	▼ 7	84	▲ 11	2	▼ 1	1
LU		15	▼ 10	78	▲ 14	4	▼ 2	3
FI		13	▼ 14	84	▲ 21	1	▼ 2	2
SE		11	▼ 18	83	▲ 15	2	▲ 1	4

Looking to the future, in 26 countries, a majority believes the EU’s political influence will be weaker than that of the **United States of America** in 2030. Respondents in Belgium, Greece (both 68%), Finland (63%) and the Netherlands (61%) are the most likely to say so. Respondents in Romania (41% “stronger” vs. 37% “weaker”) and Poland (35% vs. 31%) are the only ones to consider that the EU’s political influence will be stronger than that of the USA in 2030. In eight countries at least one in five say they do not know, with the highest rates again in Malta (34%) and Bulgaria (33%, ahead of the other options).

**QB6.1** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?  
**The United States of America (%)**



**The socio-demographic analysis** of opinions about the **EU's current political influence** illustrates most of the differences are in opinions about the EU's influence compared to that of Brazil, India, Japan or Russia:






- Men are more likely than women to say the EU's political influence is stronger than that of Brazil (68% vs. 60%), India (66% vs. 59%), Japan (49% vs. 41%) or Russia (38% vs. 33%);
- The oldest respondents are the least likely to say EU's political influence is stronger than that of Brazil (59% of respondents aged 55 and over vs. 66%-68% among other age categories), India (55% vs. 65%-66%), Japan (41% vs. 47%-48%) or Russia (33% vs. 36%-37%);
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say the EU's political influence is stronger than that of Brazil, India, Japan, or Russia. For example, 51% of those who left school at the age or 15 or earlier say the EU's political influence is stronger than that of India, compared to 70% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Managers are the most likely to say the EU has greater political influence than Brazil (77%), India (75%), or Japan (59%);
- Respondents with the most financial difficulties are the least likely to say the EU has stronger political influence than each of the countries mentioned;
- Those who think their voice counts in the EU are more likely to think the EU has more influence than each of these countries than with those who think it does not.

**The socio-demographic analysis** of opinions about the **EU's influence in 2030** illustrates the following:

- Men are more likely than women to say the EU's political influence will be stronger than Brazil's (58% vs. 51%) or Japan's (44% vs. 39%) in 2030;
- The older the respondents, the less likely they are to say the EU's political influence will be stronger than each of these countries. For example, 55% of the respondents aged 15-39 think the EU's influence will be stronger than that of India, compared to 44% of those aged 55 and over;
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say the EU's influence will be stronger than that of Brazil, India, Japan or Russia. For example, 29% of those who left school at the age or 15 or earlier say the EU's political influence will be stronger than that of Russia, compared to 40% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Managers are the most likely to say the EU's influence will be stronger than that of Brazil (66%), India (57%) or Japan (52%);
- Respondents who think life for future generations will be easier are more likely to think the EU will have stronger political influence than each of these countries, compared to those who think it will be more difficult.






**QB5** Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

**Answer: Total 'Stronger' (% - EU)**

	Brazil	India	Japan	Russia	China	The United States of America
EU28	64	62	45	35	34	22
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	68	66	49	38	34	22
Woman	60	59	41	33	33	22
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	68	66	48	36	37	23
25-39	66	66	47	36	35	24
40-54	67	65	47	37	36	22
55 +	59	55	41	33	31	21
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	53	51	34	29	31	23
16-19	62	60	43	35	35	25
20+	72	70	53	39	33	19
Still studying	72	70	52	38	39	19
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	66	64	46	36	32	20
Managers	77	75	59	38	35	18
Other white collars	69	66	45	37	34	23
Manual workers	61	60	43	36	35	26
House persons	54	54	34	30	31	21
Unemployed	61	60	44	36	37	25
Retired	58	55	42	33	30	22
Students	72	70	52	38	39	19
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	57	55	35	27	27	17
From time to time	58	56	41	33	34	26
Almost never/ Never	67	64	48	37	35	22
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>						
Agree	69	67	54	41	40	27
Disagree	62	59	40	32	30	20
<b>Life of future generations in the EU</b>						
Easier	70	68	48	38	40	24
More difficult	61	59	43	33	31	22
The same	68	65	50	39	36	22

**QB6** And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

**Answer: Total 'Stronger' (% - EU)**

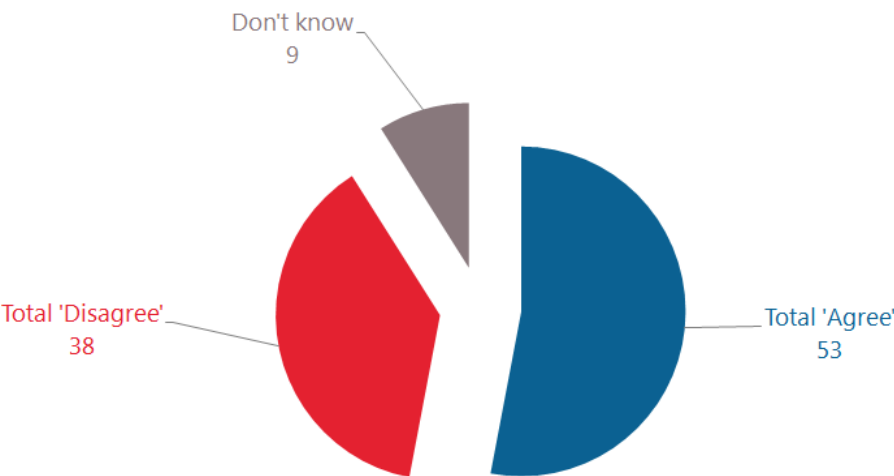
	Brazil	India	Japan	Russia	China	The United States of America
EU28	54	49	42	35	31	29
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	58	52	44	37	30	28
Woman	51	48	39	34	32	28
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	61	55	46	39	35	32
25-39	59	55	44	38	33	31
40-54	55	51	43	35	30	27
55 +	49	44	37	32	28	26
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	45	44	33	29	28	27
16-19	54	50	41	34	32	30
20+	61	53	47	40	30	27
Still studying	62	57	47	43	33	30
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	55	48	42	37	30	28
Managers	66	57	52	41	31	27
Other white collars	59	55	42	36	32	28
Manual workers	53	49	40	35	33	29
House persons	45	45	32	31	29	28
Unemployed	52	52	39	35	32	32
Retired	49	43	38	32	28	27
Students	62	57	47	43	33	30
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	48	46	31	28	27	22
From time to time	50	47	38	33	31	31
Almost never/ Never	57	51	44	38	31	28
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>						
Agree	61	56	52	44	39	37
Disagree	52	47	36	31	26	23
<b>Life of future generations in the EU</b>						
Easier	62	58	47	41	37	32
More difficult	52	46	38	33	28	27
The same	59	55	48	39	34	31

c. Europeans and globalisation

- A slight majority agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity -

Just over half of all respondents agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity (53%) – in fact, one in five totally agrees (20%)<sup>18</sup>. More than one third disagree (38%), with one in ten saying they totally disagree globalisation threatens their country’s identity (10%).

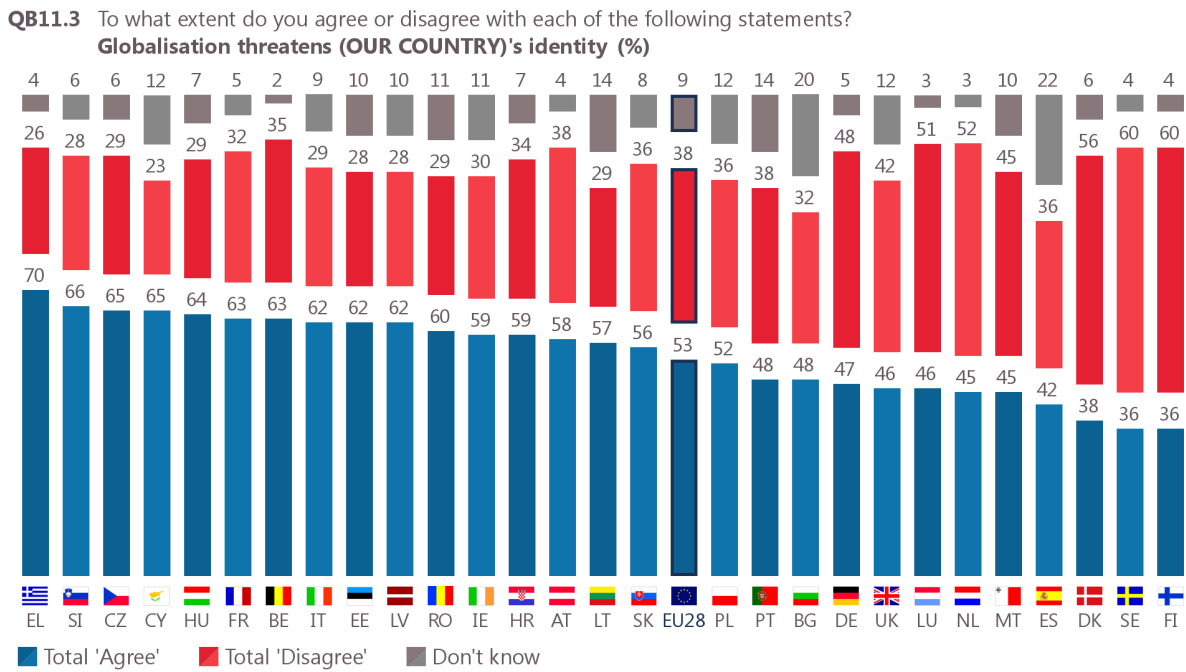
**QB11.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity (% - EU)**



<sup>18</sup> QB11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity.

In 21 Member States, a majority of respondents agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity, while in six countries the opposite view is held by the majority: Finland (60% total “disagree” vs. 36% “agree”), Sweden (60% vs. 36%), Denmark (56% vs. 38%), the Netherlands (52% vs. 45%), Luxembourg (51% vs. 46%) and Germany (48% vs. 47%). Opinion is divided in Malta (both 45%).

Respondents in Greece (70%), Slovenia (66%), the Czech Republic and Cyprus (both 65%) are the most likely to agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity. At the other end of the scale, 36% of respondents in Sweden and Finland and 38% in Denmark agree with this statement.



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
















- Those aged 15-24 are the least likely to agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity (46% vs. 52%-55% of all older age groups);
- Those who completed their education aged 16-19 are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later (59% vs. 49%);
- The unemployed and manual workers are the most likely to agree (both 57%), particularly compared to managers (44%) and students (41%);
- The more financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to see globalisation as a threat. More than six in ten (62%) with the most financial difficulties agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity, compared to 50% of those with the least difficulties.
- Respondents who think their voice counts in the EU are less likely to agree globalisation threatens their country’s identity, compared to those who think their voice does not count (49% vs. 57%).



The following table shows the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.

**QB11.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity**  
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	53	47	42	63	62	52	46	70	48	59	65
 <b>Gender</b>											
Male	54	49	47	60	65	50	48	69	50	62	70
Female	52	45	37	65	60	53	43	71	48	57	60
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	46	26	41	51	63	49	44	72	47	51	57
25-39	52	43	47	61	64	53	45	67	50	54	64
40-54	55	53	48	58	68	58	41	72	49	62	71
55 +	55	52	35	71	58	48	50	71	48	64	65
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	54	59	33	72	59	39	50	71	50	62	57
16-19	59	53	50	70	67	53	50	74	52	63	68
20+	49	37	47	57	61	57	38	68	48	58	68
Still studying	41	17	42	46	59	47	34	64	38	42	54
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	54	46	41	67	63	58	49	69	47	60	73
Managers	44	41	56	45	52	47	33	78	49	62	64
Other white collars	55	51	49	61	67	56	41	66	52	55	70
Manual workers	57	54	49	66	70	53	51	69	52	59	69
House persons	53	48	27	86	65	60	42	74	29	60	64
Unemployed	57	54	43	61	65	62	57	69	54	68	63
Retired	56	52	39	69	56	48	52	72	48	63	64
Students	41	17	42	46	59	47	34	64	38	42	54

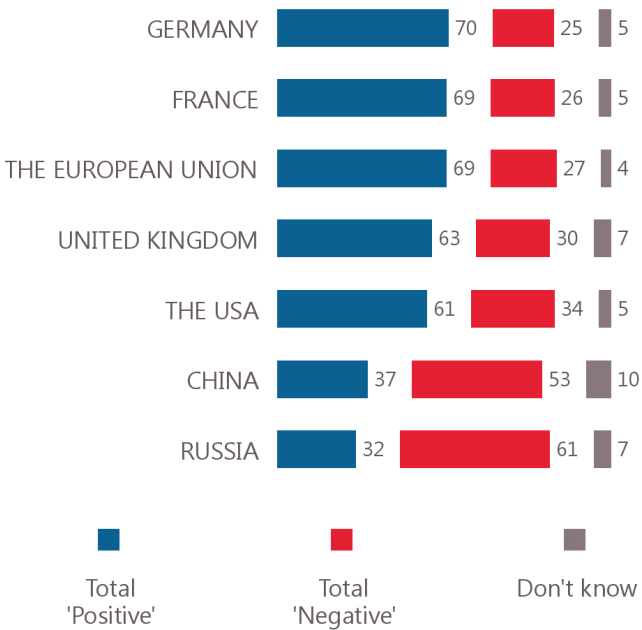
II. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section of the report considers a variety of aspects of life in the EU, including opportunities for citizens to be successful, their economic and social protection, as well as respondents' views of other countries in relation to the EU.

1 How Europeans see other countries

Respondents were asked their views about the EU and a range of other countries<sup>19</sup>. They are most likely to have a positive view of Germany (70%), France and the European Union (both 69%). More than six in ten also hold a positive view about the United Kingdom (63%) and the USA (61%). In contrast, 37% say they have a positive view of China, and 32% have a positive view of Russia.

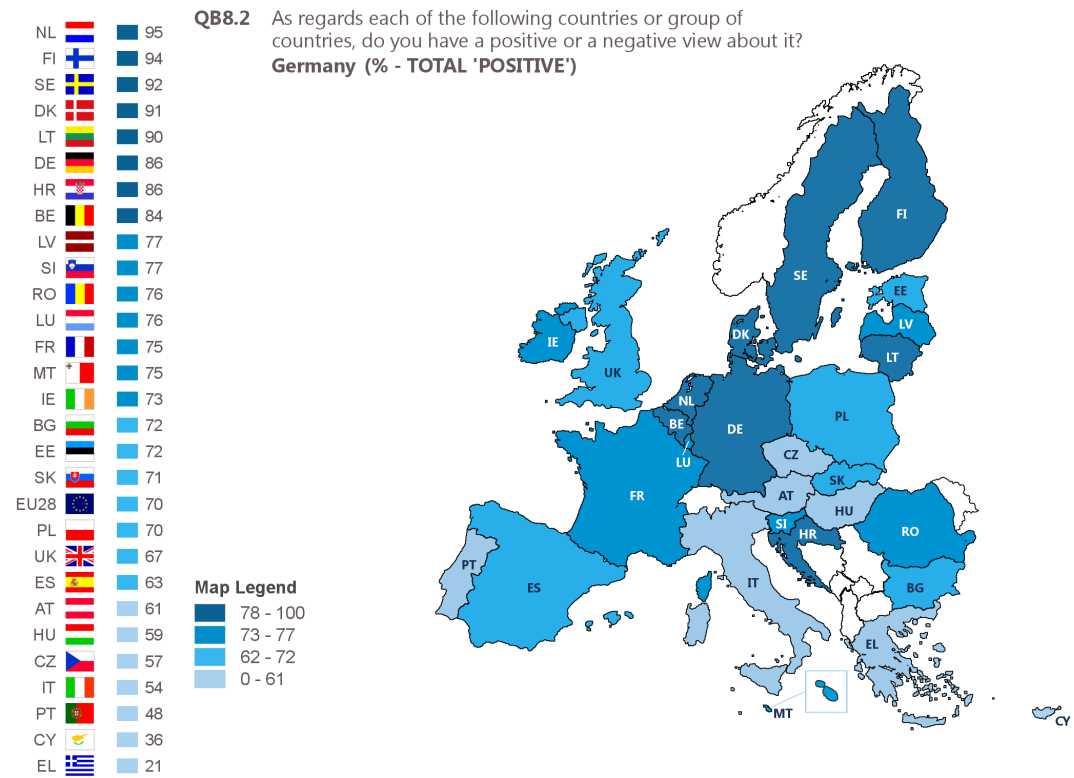
**QB8** As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?  
(% - EU)



<sup>19</sup> QB8 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it? The European Union; Germany; France; the United Kingdom; the USA; Russia; China.

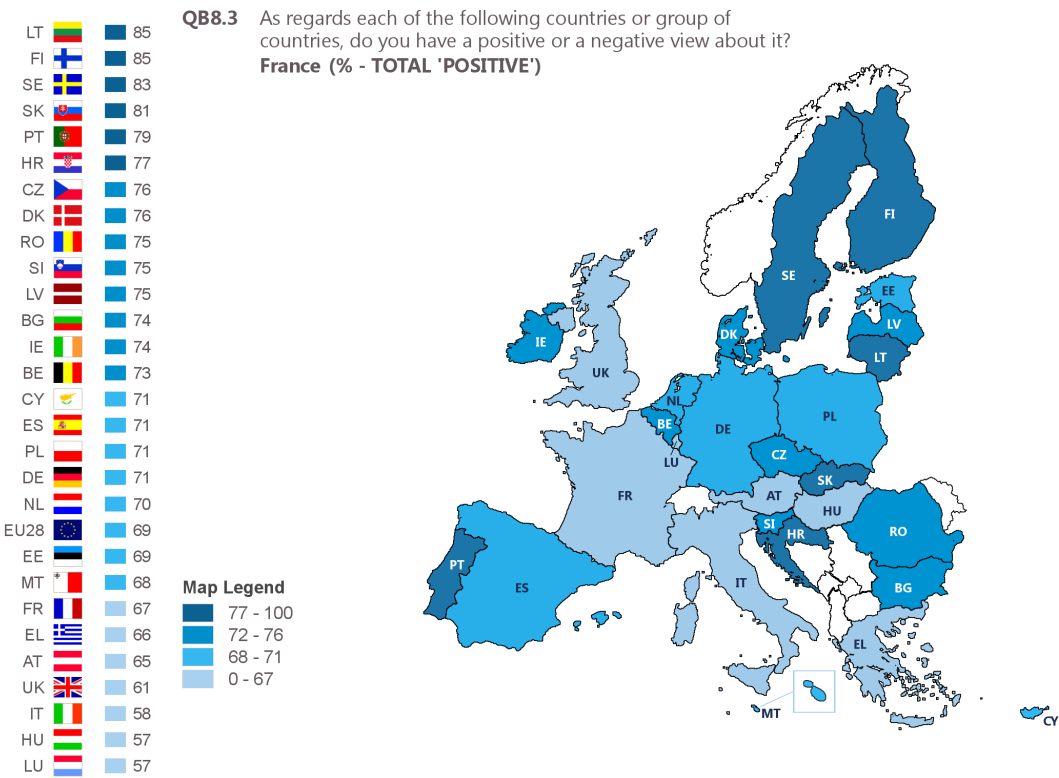
The majority of respondents in 26 Member States hold a positive view of **Germany**, with those in the Netherlands (95%), Finland (94%) and Sweden (92%) the most likely to do so. This compares to 21% of respondents in Greece, 36% in Cyprus and 48% in Portugal.

Greece (77%) and Cyprus (57%) are the only countries where the majority have a negative view of Germany.



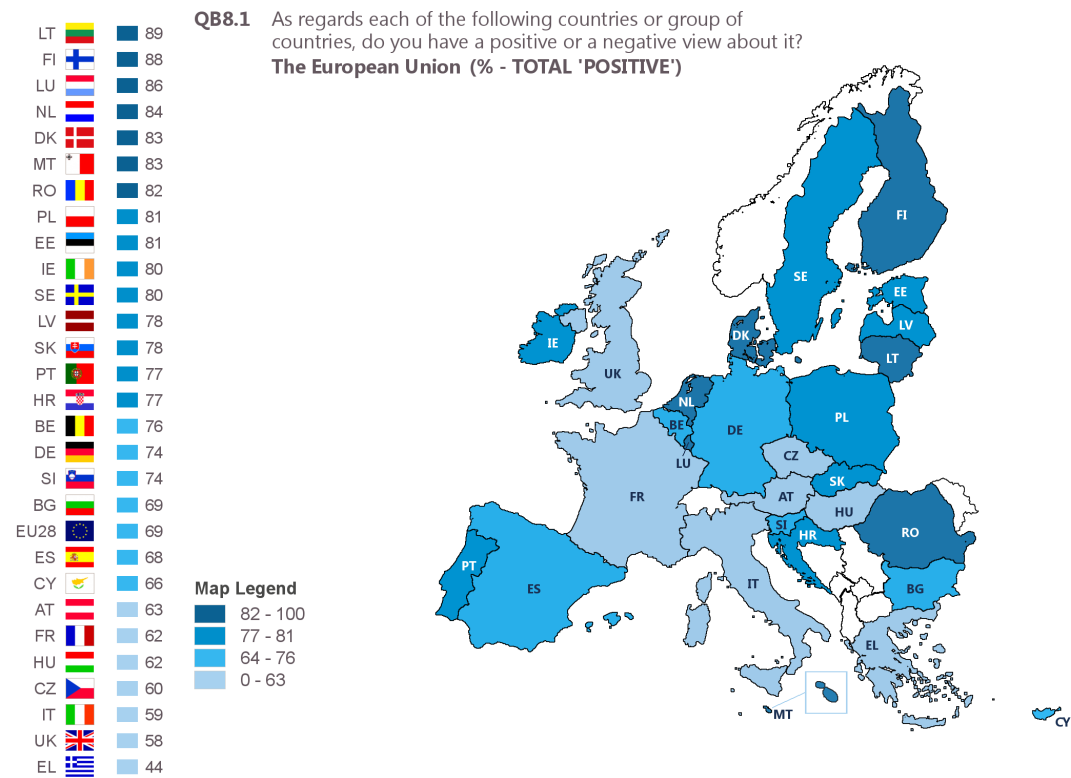
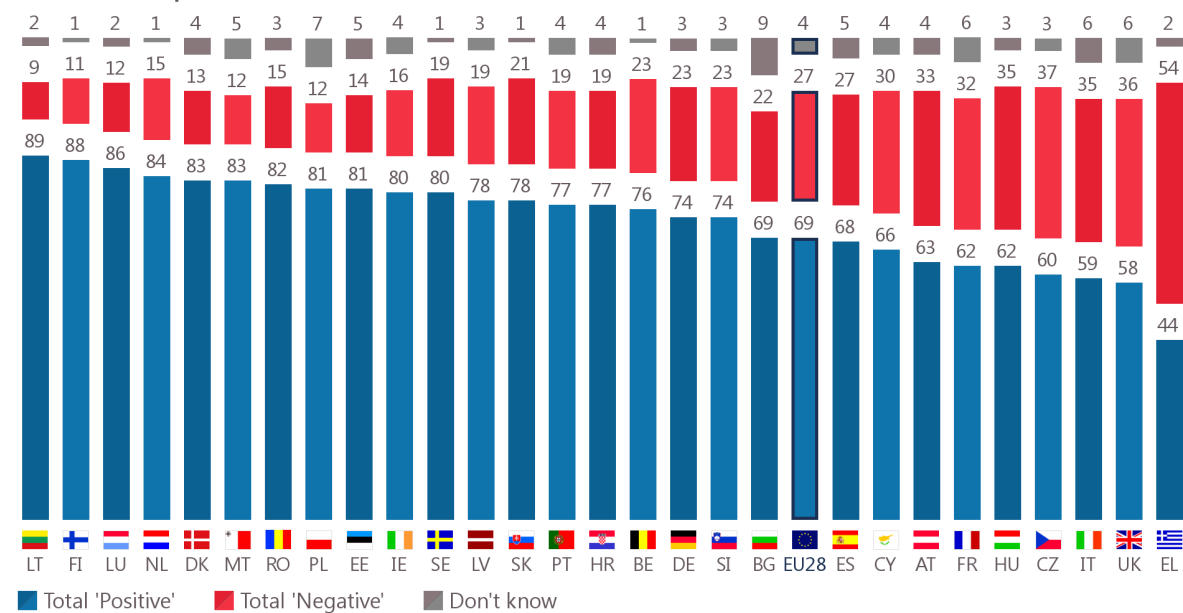
The majority of respondents in each Member State have a positive view of **France**, ranging from 85% of those in Lithuania and Finland, and 83% in Sweden, to 57% of those in Luxembourg and Hungary and 58% in Italy.

It is striking to note that French respondents are less likely to have a positive view of their own country than the average of respondents in the EU (67% vs. 69%).

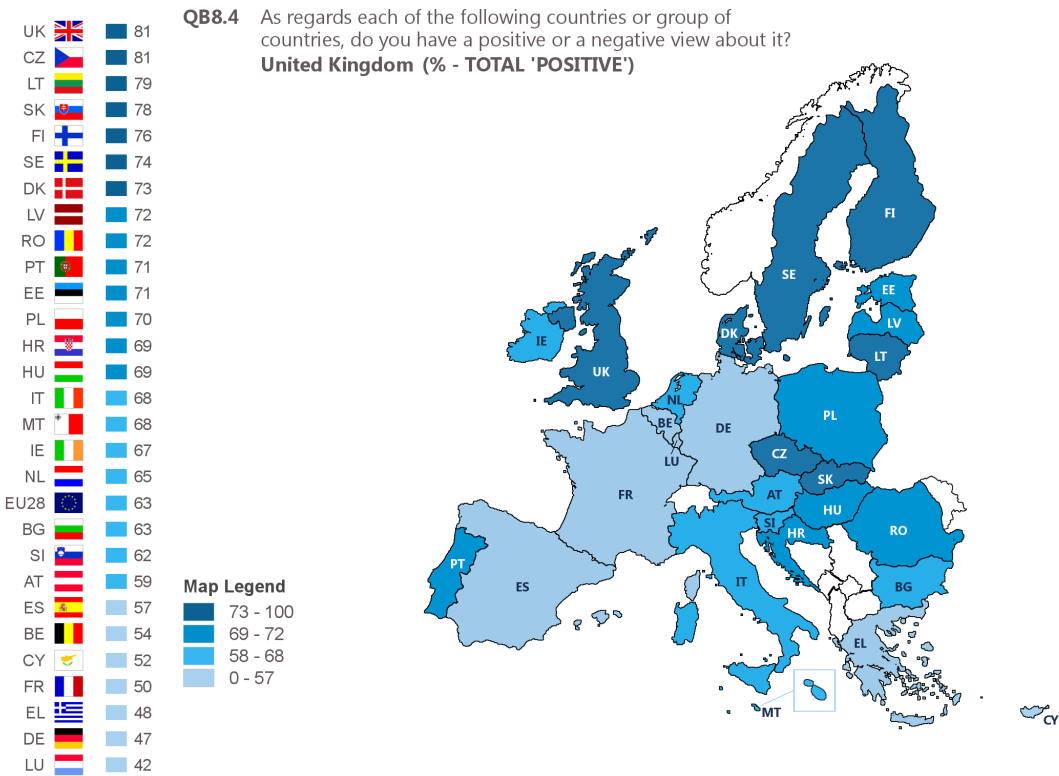


The majority of respondents in all but one Member State have a positive view of **the European Union**. Those in Lithuania (89%), Finland (88%) and Luxembourg (86%) are the most likely to have a positive view of the EU. Respondents in Greece (44%), the United Kingdom (58%) and Italy (59%) are the least likely to do so. In fact, in Greece the majority have a negative view of the European Union (54%).

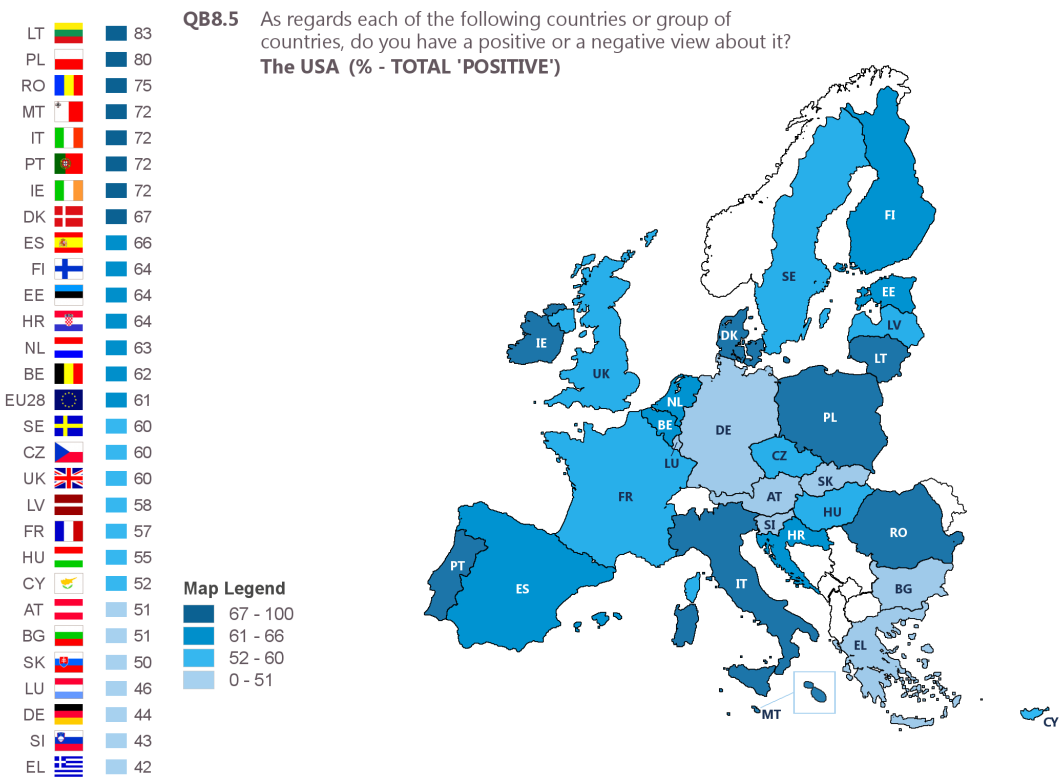
**QB8.1** As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?  
**The European Union (%)**



In all but one Member State, a majority of respondents have a positive view of **the United Kingdom**. Those in the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic (both 81%) and Lithuania (79%) are the most likely to hold a positive view about the United Kingdom. Respondents in Luxembourg (42%), Germany (47%) and Greece (48%) are the least likely to do so, although Luxembourg is the only country where the majority has a negative view (53%).

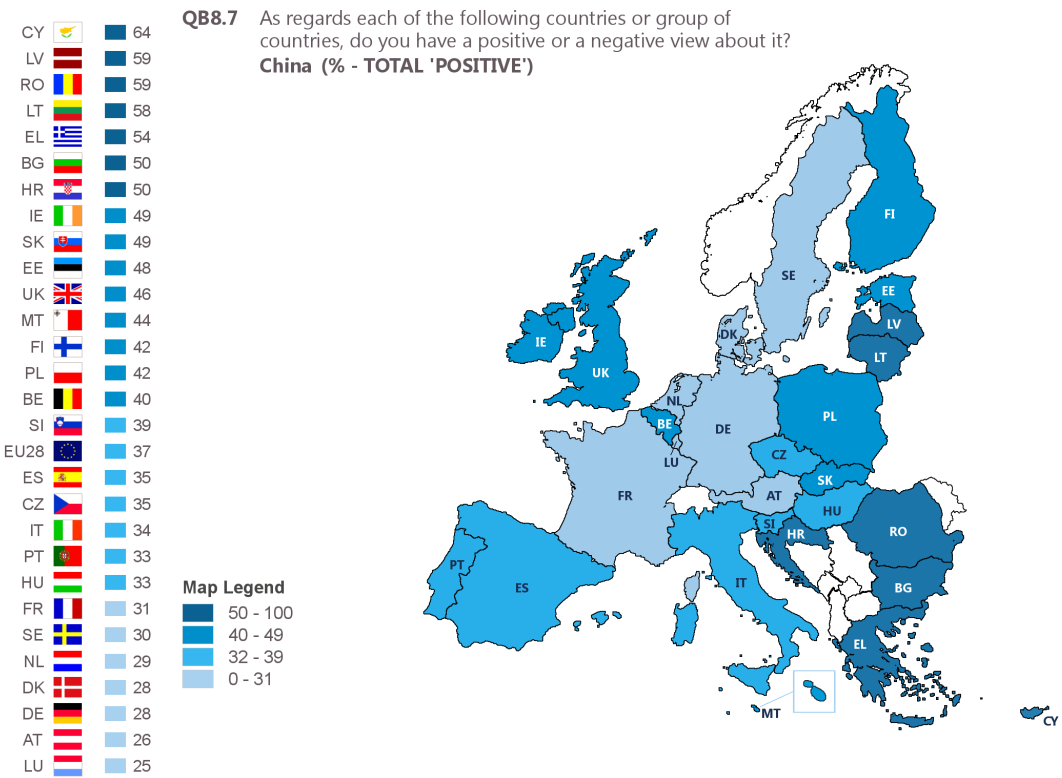


In 24 Member States, at least half of all respondents have a positive view of **the United States of America**. Respondents in Lithuania (83%), Poland (80%) and Romania (75%) are the most likely to hold a positive view, while those in Greece (42%), Slovenia (43%) and Germany (44%) and Luxembourg are the least likely to do so: in these four countries, a majority of respondents have a negative view of the USA.



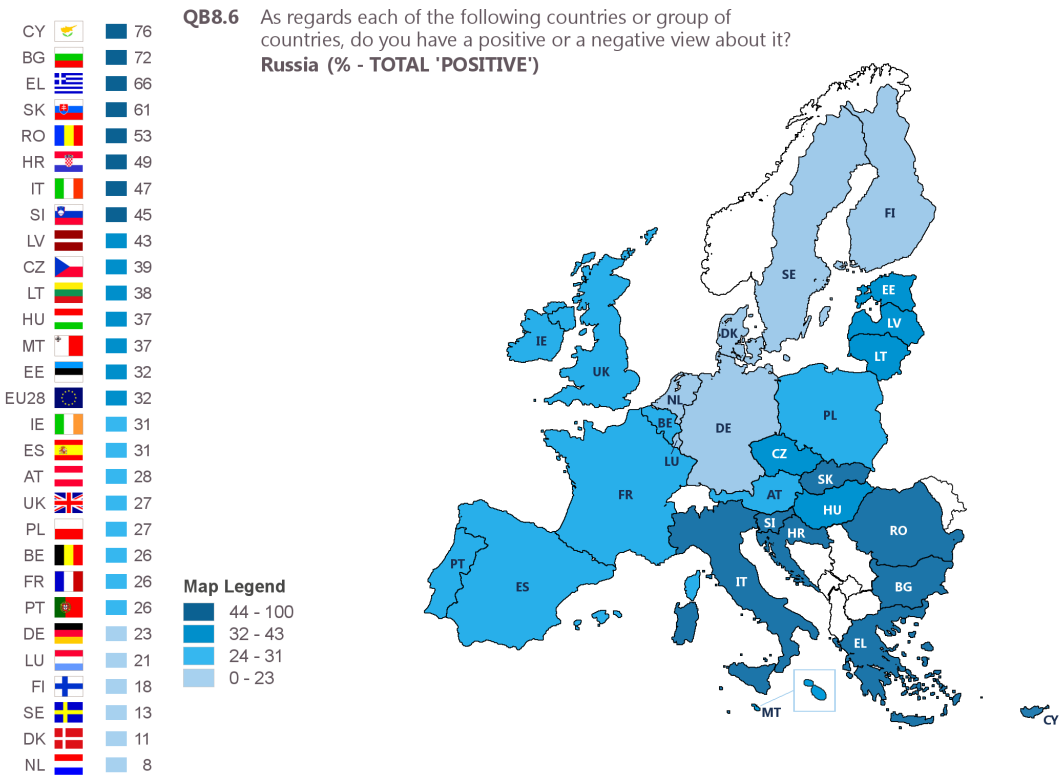
There are 12 Member States where a majority of respondents have a positive view of **China** – in the remaining 16 countries the majority have a negative view.

Respondents in Cyprus (64%), Latvia and Romania (both 59%) are the most likely to have a positive view of China, while those in Luxembourg (25%), Austria (26%), Germany and Denmark (both 28%) are the least likely to do so.





There are seven Member States where a majority of respondents have a positive view of **Russia**: Cyprus (76%), Bulgaria (72%), Greece (66%), Slovakia (61%), Romania (53%), Croatia (49% vs. 45% for a negative view) and Italy (47% vs. 45%). In contrast, 8% of respondents in the Netherlands, 11% in Denmark and 13% in Sweden have a positive view of Russia. These three countries are amongst the 11 where the majority has a negative view of Russia.














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

- The older the respondents, the less likely they are to have a positive view about the European Union, or any of the mentioned countries, although the trend is most pronounced for the EU, Germany, Russia and China. For example, 75% of those aged 15-24 hold a positive view of the EU, compared to 65% of those aged 55 and over;
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to have a positive view of the EU, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. For example, 56% of those who finished their studies at the age of 15 or before have a positive view of the EU, compared to 78% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later. In contrast, those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later are the least likely to have a positive view of Russia (28% vs. 32%-34%);
- Managers are the most likely to have a positive view of the EU (81%) and Germany (82%), but they are the least likely to have a positive view of Russia (24%);
- Respondents who have the least financial difficulties are the most likely to have a positive view of the EU, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the USA, but are the least likely to have a positive view of Russia or China.

The following tables show the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.












**QB8.1** As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

**The European Union**  
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	69	74	68	62	59	81	58	44	77	80	66
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	68	72	67	64	60	77	56	43	79	80	69
Female	70	76	68	60	59	86	59	45	75	82	64
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	75	73	73	67	66	85	78	49	90	82	69
25-39	71	73	65	61	65	84	69	46	82	83	67
40-54	68	74	69	61	60	80	57	42	77	82	71
55 +	65	76	66	60	54	79	43	43	69	76	59
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	56	63	64	41	50	74	38	35	69	70	53
16-19	66	71	68	59	61	81	51	43	81	77	68
20+	78	85	77	68	73	83	77	51	85	87	74
Still studying	78	83	71	71	72	82	81	54	95	87	65
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	68	76	69	57	64	70	55	44	77	84	83
Managers	81	85	93	79	72	83	73	67	86	87	68
Other white collars	70	82	63	56	65	83	67	43	82	88	78
Manual workers	66	68	65	61	53	81	54	32	76	79	61
House persons	63	67	62	45	56	93	52	43	65	74	52
Unemployed	64	63	66	49	57	87	68	36	76	80	69
Retired	64	72	69	61	52	80	42	45	68	74	58
Students	78	83	71	71	72	82	81	54	95	87	65

**QB8.1** As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

**The European Union**  
(% - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')

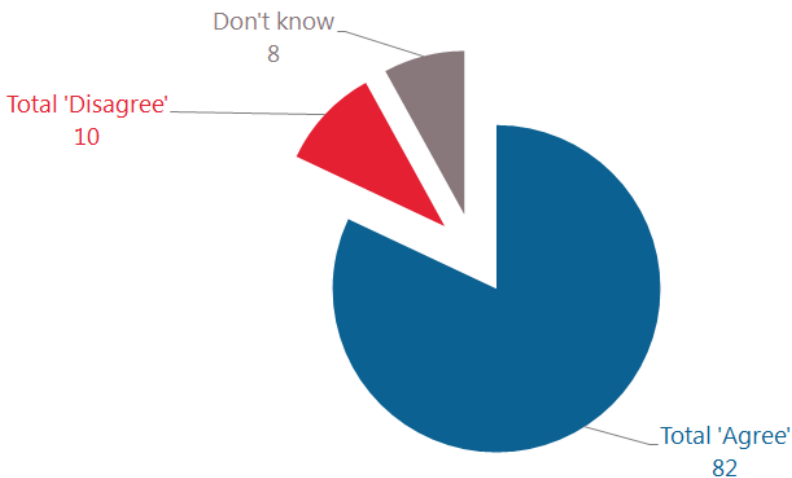
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	27	23	27	32	35	12	36	54	19	16	30
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	28	27	29	32	35	16	39	56	18	18	30
Female	25	19	25	33	35	8	34	53	19	13	30
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	21	24	26	28	31	13	13	50	8	15	31
25-39	25	22	29	32	32	12	25	53	14	12	28
40-54	28	24	28	32	37	13	37	57	20	16	27
55 +	30	21	26	34	37	11	52	55	24	20	35
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	36	28	27	46	44	16	52	63	24	24	39
16-19	29	26	28	35	34	12	42	56	17	20	27
20+	20	15	22	28	25	12	21	48	13	9	25
Still studying	19	16	28	22	25	15	14	45	5	13	35
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	28	20	31	32	33	22	40	55	21	13	17
Managers	17	12	7	20	28	11	25	33	14	11	32
Other white collars	27	17	37	33	32	15	29	57	12	12	17
Manual workers	30	30	28	35	44	12	36	67	21	14	37
House persons	29	23	23	47	38	0	37	56	30	21	44
Unemployed	31	32	31	47	39	9	23	60	19	14	27
Retired	30	25	26	31	36	11	53	53	24	23	33
Students	19	16	28	22	25	15	14	45	5	13	35

2 Free-market economy and social protection

- Most respondents agree that free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection -

A large majority of respondents agree the free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (82%)<sup>20</sup>. More than one third totally agree (37%) and 45 % tend to agree. 8% do not know. Just one in ten disagrees (10%).

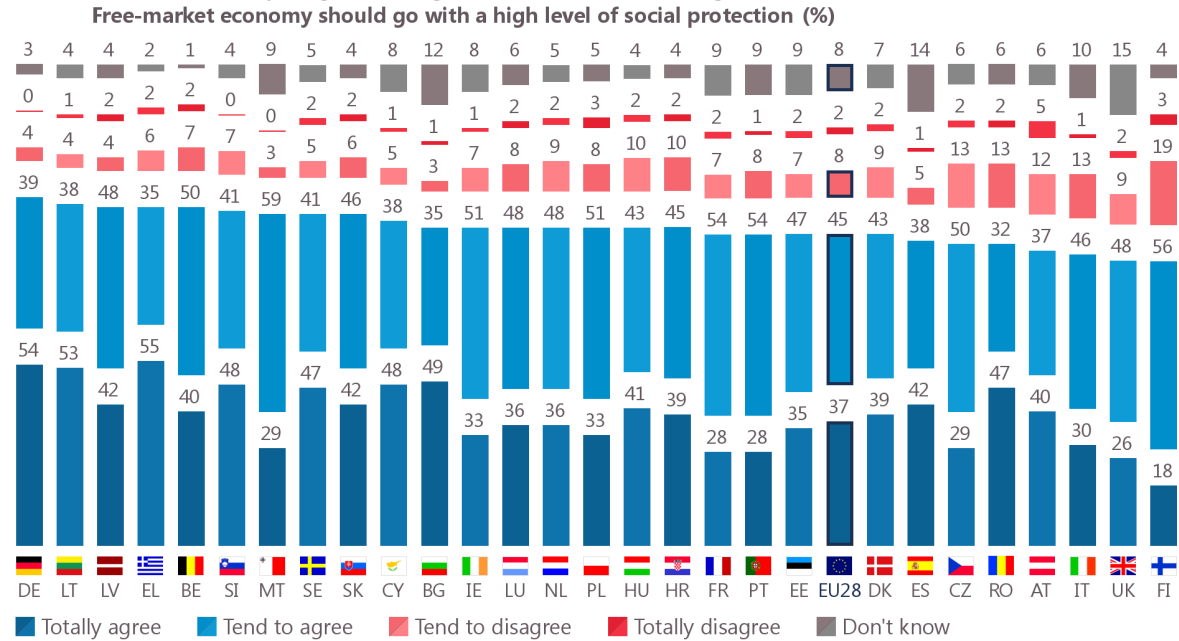
**QB11.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (% - EU)**



<sup>20</sup> QB11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection.

A large majority of respondents in each Member State agree the free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection. Proportions range from 93% in Germany, 91% in Lithuania and 90% in Belgium, Greece and Latvia, to 74% in the United Kingdom and Finland and 76% in Italy. The country where most opposition to this statement can be found is Finland (22% disagree).

QB11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

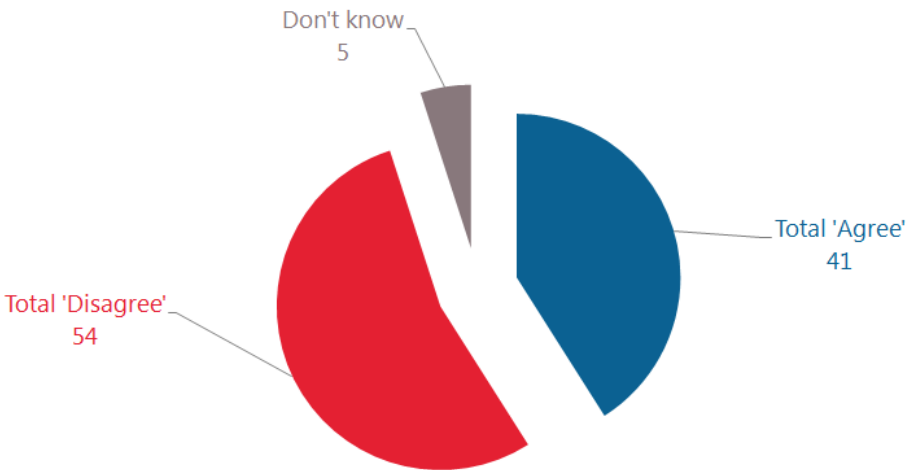


### 3 How citizens’ interests are taken into account in their country

**- Most disagree the interests of people like them are taken into account by their country’s political system -**

Just over four in ten respondents agree the interests of people like them are well taken into account by the political system in their country (41%), with 9% totally agreeing<sup>21</sup>. The majority (54%) disagree, with 23% saying they totally disagree.

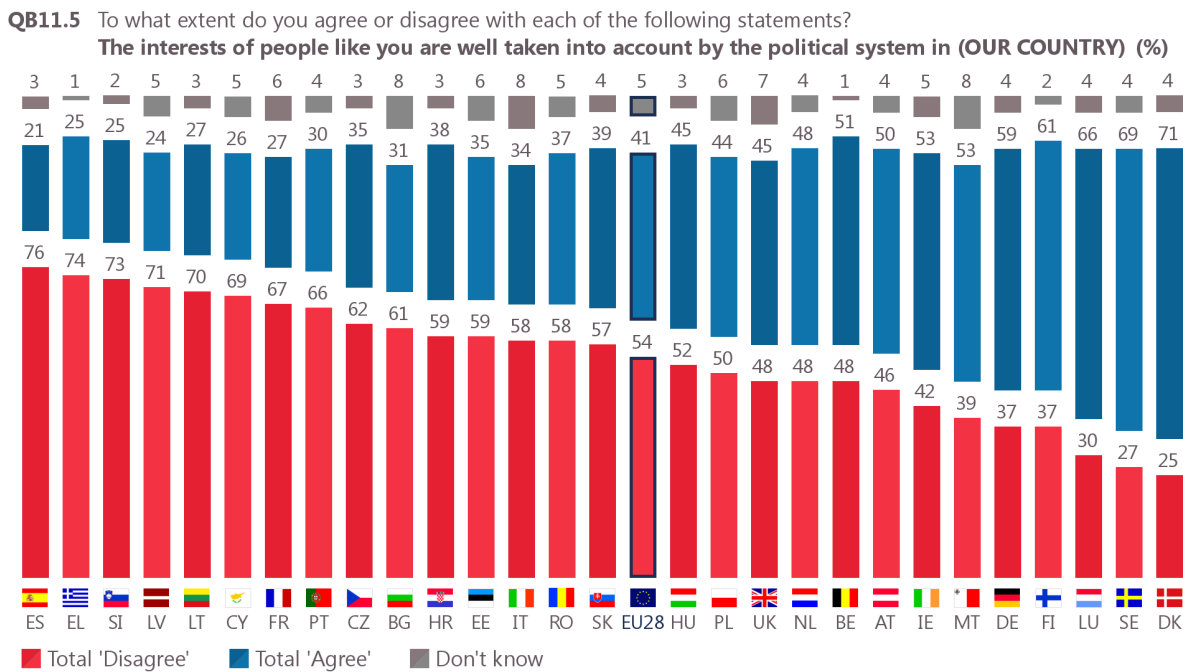
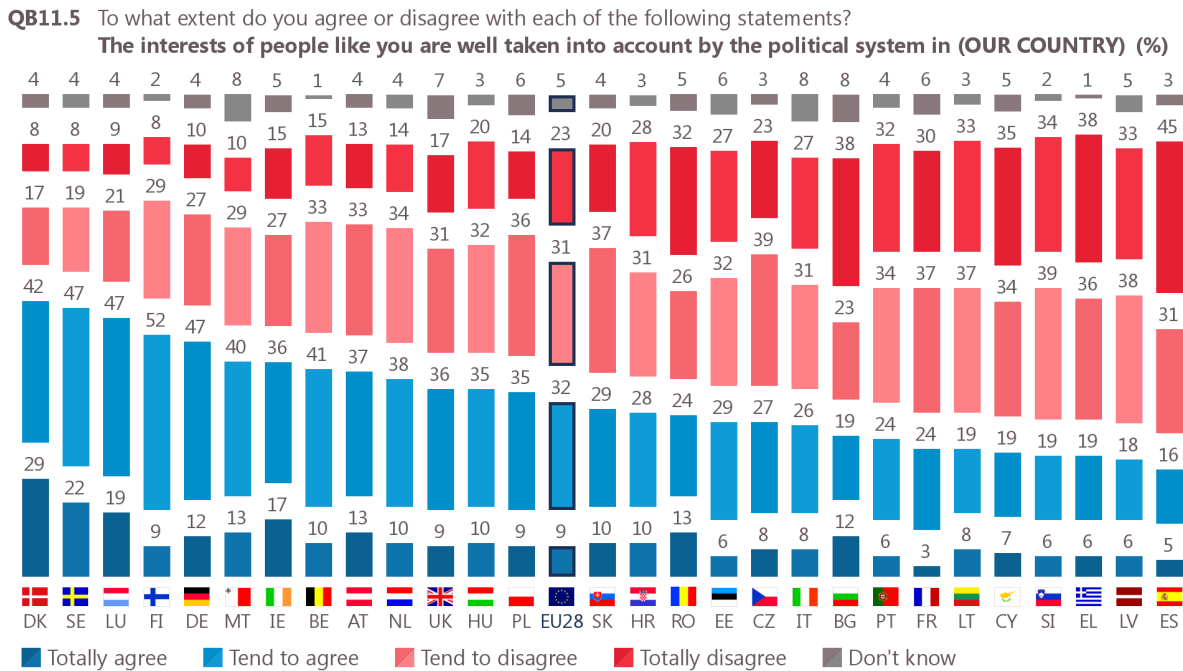
**QB11.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)**



<sup>21</sup> QB11.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY).

Agreement with the statement “the interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)” is predominant in nine Member States: Denmark (71%), Sweden (69%), Luxembourg (66%), Finland (61%), Germany (59%), Malta and Ireland (both 53%), Belgium (51%), Austria (50%). Views are equally divided in the Netherlands. At the other end of the scale, only 21% of respondents in Spain, 24% in Latvia and 25% in Slovenia and Greece think the same way.

Overall, the majority of respondents in 18 countries disagree with this statement meaning that they do not believe that their country’s political system takes them into account in a satisfactory way.



Sorted on total 'disagree'








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

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree the interests of people like them are well taken into account by the political system in their country. Almost one third of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier agree (32%), compared to 46% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Among occupation groups, managers are the most likely to agree, particularly when compared to the unemployed (49% vs. 32%);
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to agree: 37% living in rural villages agree compared to 42% of those living in small or mid-sized towns, and 44% living in large towns;
- The less financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree the interests of people like them are well taken into account by the political system in their country. Almost one quarter of those with the most financial difficulties agrees (24%), compared to 45% of those who have almost never or never difficulties paying their bills;
- Those who consider they belong to the working class (33%) and the lower middle class (38%) are the least likely to agree compared to respondents placing themselves in the upper middle class (55%).

**QB11.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)**

(% - EU)












	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	41	54	5
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	41	55	4
Woman	40	54	6
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	44	52	4
25-39	41	55	4
40-54	41	55	4
55 +	40	54	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	32	60	8
16-19	40	55	5
20+	46	51	3
Still studying	47	48	5
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	40	56	4
Managers	49	48	3
Other white collars	42	55	3
Manual workers	38	57	5
House persons	39	54	7
Unemployed	32	64	4
Retired	39	54	7
Students	47	48	5
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	24	71	5
From time to time	37	58	5
Almost never/ Never	45	50	5
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	33	61	6
The lower middle class	38	57	5
The middle class	46	50	4
The upper middle class	55	41	4
The upper class	53	47	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	37	58	5
Small/ mid size town	42	53	5
Large town	44	51	5
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	54	42	4
Neutral	38	56	6
Negative	25	71	4



The following table shows the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.












**QB11.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)**  
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	41	59	21	27	34	44	45	25	30	53	26
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	41	59	25	29	36	41	45	27	31	53	31
Female	40	61	17	25	33	46	44	22	29	53	22
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	44	63	26	30	40	51	38	28	40	57	32
25-39	41	57	18	21	41	44	50	26	26	53	29
40-54	41	61	17	29	32	40	44	24	31	53	27
55 +	40	59	25	28	30	43	45	23	28	51	20
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	32	46	21	24	30	31	42	21	28	49	19
16-19	40	57	18	26	31	44	43	25	33	52	32
20+	46	69	24	29	44	44	49	24	32	54	25
Still studying	47	70	26	28	46	60	39	32	36	55	33
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	40	61	31	11	38	42	52	21	22	47	38
Managers	49	67	25	33	48	41	41	36	40	53	17
Other white collars	42	62	26	24	33	50	44	27	32	60	27
Manual workers	38	56	16	26	36	40	43	24	28	49	31
House persons	39	58	21	38	32	41	52	26	26	52	25
Unemployed	32	41	15	24	28	33	52	17	32	57	23
Retired	39	57	23	27	26	43	45	22	28	52	23
Students	47	70	26	28	46	60	39	32	36	55	33

**QB11.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)**  
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

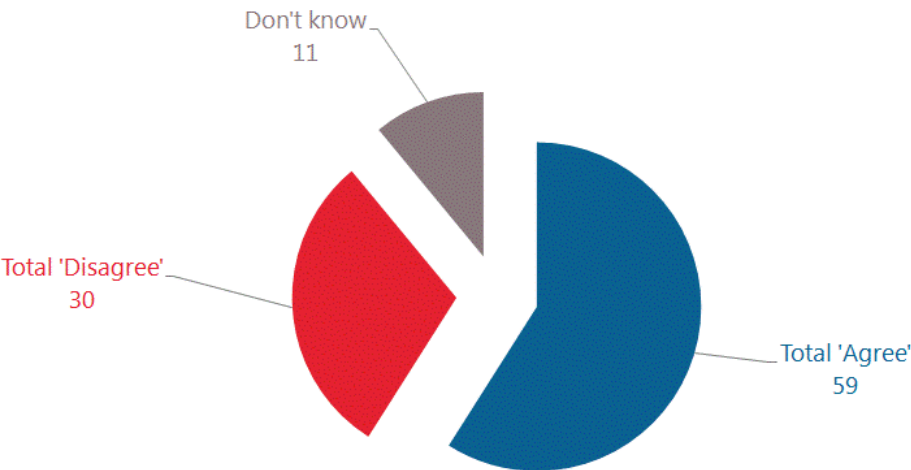
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	54	37	76	67	58	50	48	74	66	42	69
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	55	39	74	66	57	54	49	72	67	43	68
Female	54	34	79	68	59	46	48	76	66	41	70
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	52	34	70	65	56	48	54	72	59	38	63
25-39	55	40	82	75	55	53	42	73	73	42	68
40-54	55	35	81	64	63	55	49	75	67	43	69
55 +	54	37	70	65	58	46	49	75	65	44	74
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	60	48	75	67	58	52	48	77	66	45	74
16-19	55	40	81	69	63	49	49	73	65	42	64
20+	51	29	75	65	54	53	46	75	66	42	73
Still studying	48	24	70	65	49	38	56	68	64	39	60
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	56	35	69	81	57	51	43	76	75	45	56
Managers	48	31	75	63	52	57	54	60	58	45	82
Other white collars	55	37	73	73	63	47	51	73	65	37	70
Manual workers	57	41	82	68	61	54	44	75	69	44	67
House persons	54	35	73	55	60	55	35	71	68	43	63
Unemployed	64	58	83	72	65	60	43	81	68	32	75
Retired	54	38	74	66	57	46	50	77	64	44	69
Students	48	24	70	65	49	38	56	68	64	39	60

## 4 The rise of “anti-establishment” political parties

### - Most agree the rise of “anti-establishment” parties is cause for concern -

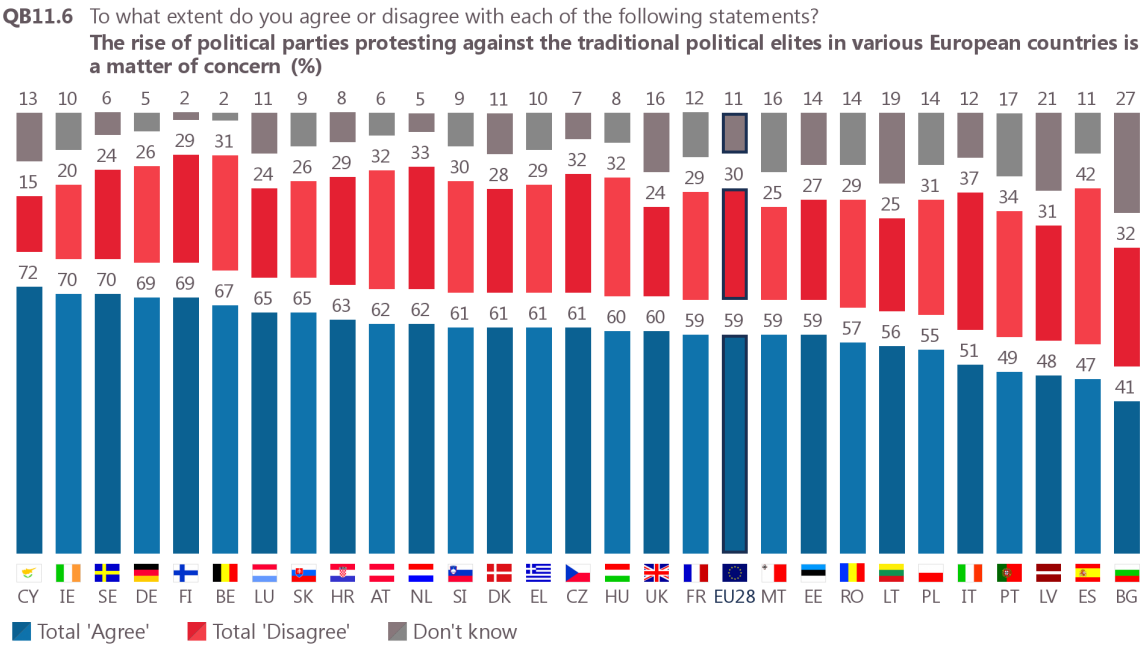
The majority of respondents agree the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern (59%), with 21% totally agreeing with this statement<sup>22</sup>. Overall, three in ten disagree with this statement (30%), with 9% saying they totally disagree. 11% do not know.

**QB11.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern (% - EU)**

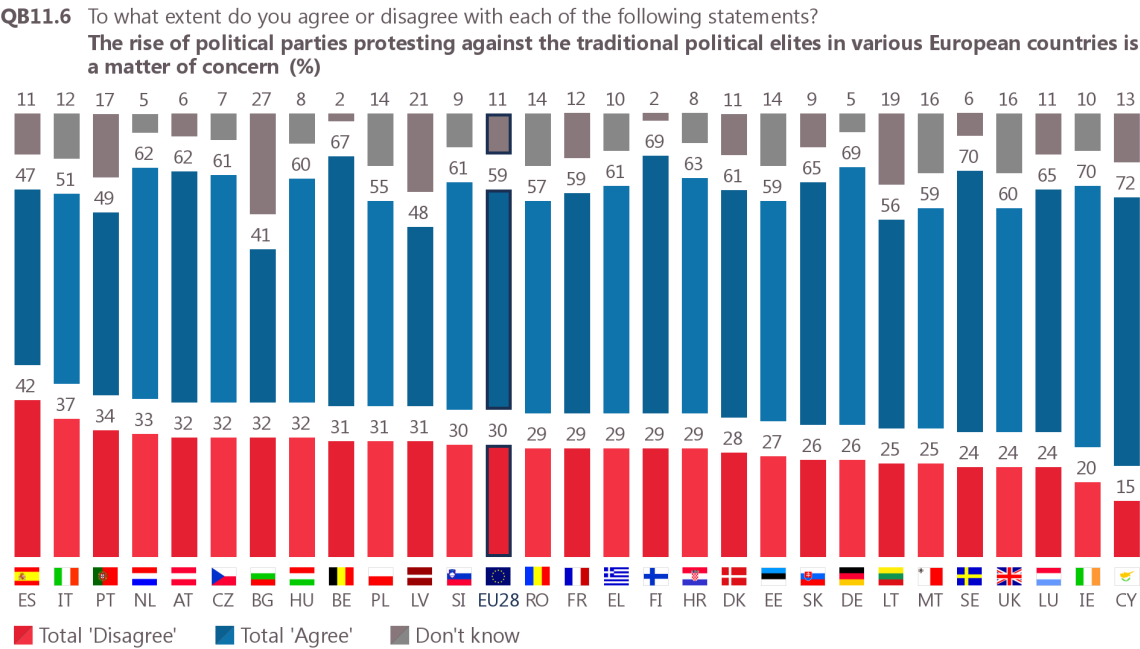


<sup>22</sup> QB11.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern.

The majority of respondents in each Member State agrees the rise of political parties protesting against traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern. Respondents in Cyprus (72%), Ireland, Sweden (both 70%), Germany and Finland (both 69%) are the most likely to agree. In contrast, 41% of respondents in Bulgaria (vs. 32% “disagree”), 47% in Spain (vs. 42%), 48% in Latvia (vs. 31%) and 49% in Portugal (vs. 34%) agree. Highest proportions of respondents who do not know are found in Bulgaria (27%), Latvia (21%), Lithuania (19%), Portugal (17%), and Malta and the United Kingdom (both 16%).



Highest proportions of respondents who disagree that the rise of “anti-establishment” political parties is a matter of concern are found in Spain (42%); at least three respondents in ten disagree with this statement in Italy (37%), Portugal (34%), the Netherlands (33%), Bulgaria (32%), Hungary (32%), the Czech Republic (32%), Austria (32%), Latvia (31%), Poland (31%), Belgium (31%) and Slovenia (30%).







Sorted on total “disagree”

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

- Those who finished their studies at the age of 15 or before are the least likely to agree the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern (52% vs. 61% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later);
- Managers are the most likely to agree this is a matter of concern (65%), particularly compared to the unemployed (55%) and manual workers (56%);
- Those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class are the least likely to agree the rise of “anti-establishment” parties is a cause for concern (53% vs. 66% among those who consider they belong to the upper middle class);
- Respondents who think their voice count in the EU or in their own country are more likely to agree than those who think their voice does not count (68% vs. 54%).

**QB11.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern**  
(% - EU)












	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	59	30	11
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	34	8
Woman	60	27	13
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	57	30	13
25-39	56	35	9
40-54	60	32	8
55 +	61	27	12
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	52	30	18
16-19	61	30	9
20+	61	32	7
Still studying	58	30	12
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	58	35	7
Managers	65	30	5
Other white collars	60	33	7
Manual workers	56	33	11
House persons	58	26	16
Unemployed	55	35	10
Retired	61	26	13
Students	58	30	12
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>			
Agree	68	26	6
Disagree	54	35	11
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	67	26	7
Disagree	52	36	12
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	66	26	8
Neutral	58	29	13
Negative	48	42	10

The following tables show the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.

**QB11.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern**












(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	59	69	47	59	51	55	60	61	49	70	72
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	58	66	47	58	51	53	61	61	51	70	73
Female	60	73	46	60	50	58	60	61	46	69	71
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	57	68	42	56	54	55	58	63	47	64	67
25-39	56	66	43	54	54	57	59	56	48	70	79
40-54	60	69	47	57	49	64	63	56	54	71	71
55 +	61	73	50	64	49	49	62	65	46	71	70
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	52	67	49	54	40	45	56	57	49	71	61
16-19	61	69	45	60	54	59	61	59	58	69	83
20+	61	70	46	61	54	55	60	66	48	72	72
Still studying	58	77	44	54	55	51	66	63	33	64	73
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	58	65	40	62	59	41	66	48	41	69	87
Managers	65	70	65	69	58	58	60	76	49	74	73
Other white collars	60	69	52	58	54	60	59	61	56	77	80
Manual workers	56	68	45	55	45	60	55	60	52	65	82
House persons	58	61	50	59	56	67	52	59	34	72	86
Unemployed	55	73	39	48	49	61	63	55	57	64	56
Retired	61	72	48	64	44	50	63	68	48	71	63
Students	58	77	44	54	55	51	66	63	33	64	73

**QB11.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern**

(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

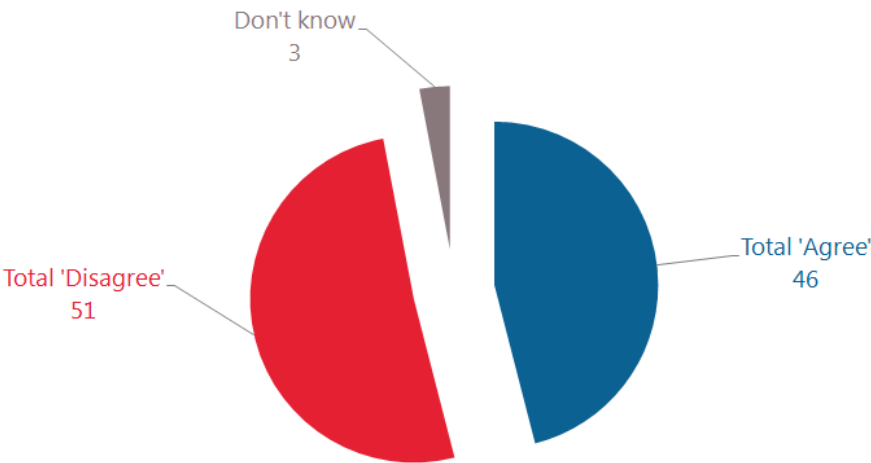
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	30	26	42	29	37	31	24	29	34	20	15
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	34	30	45	33	41	36	27	32	36	22	16
Female	27	21	39	25	35	26	21	26	33	18	13
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	30	27	51	26	32	30	23	26	39	23	19
25-39	35	28	49	38	42	35	20	34	42	20	13
40-54	32	27	46	31	47	25	24	36	34	20	16
55 +	27	23	32	24	32	32	26	24	28	19	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	30	24	35	26	39	34	22	28	26	16	12
16-19	30	27	48	29	39	26	25	32	31	19	11
20+	32	27	50	30	44	35	25	27	46	20	20
Still studying	30	16	48	28	31	32	22	27	50	25	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	35	29	56	28	37	44	21	42	48	23	13
Managers	30	27	35	28	42	34	31	24	44	23	25
Other white collars	33	30	43	32	44	31	27	31	33	17	7
Manual workers	33	28	45	32	48	27	20	37	35	19	13
House persons	26	30	25	25	28	15	25	25	25	13	3
Unemployed	35	26	52	38	41	28	24	32	26	20	26
Retired	26	23	36	24	32	32	23	20	25	21	11
Students	30	16	48	28	31	32	22	27	50	25	9

5 Does everyone have a chance to succeed in life?

- Only a minority thinks everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life -

A majority (51%) of Europeans do not think that in their country everyone has a chance to succeed in life. 46% think the reverse and 3% do not know.

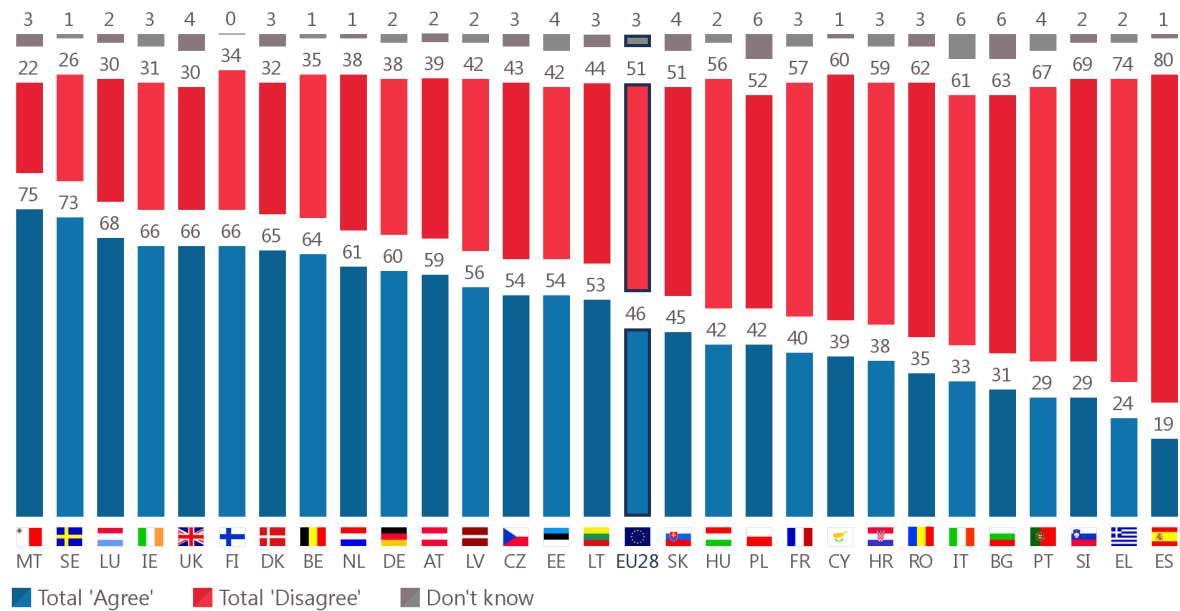
**QB11.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life (% - EU)**



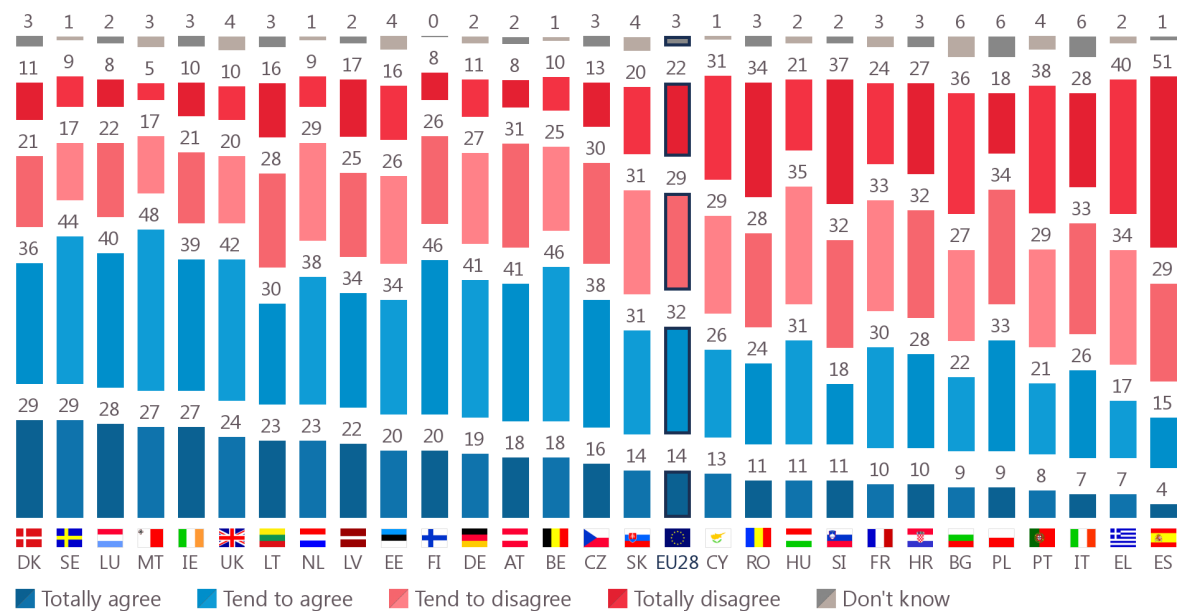
Opinion about whether everyone in his or her country has a chance to succeed in life varies widely across the EU. In 15 countries, the majority agrees, while in 13 the majority disagrees.

Respondents in Malta (75%), Sweden (73%) and Luxembourg (68%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Spain (19%), Greece (24%), Slovenia and Portugal (both 29%) are the least likely to do so.

**QB11.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life (%)**



**QB11.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life (%)**



Sorted on "totally agree"









The **socio-demographic analysis** shows:

- The older the respondents, the less likely they are to agree everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life: 50% of the respondents aged 15-24 agree, compared to 47% of those aged 25-54, and 45% of those aged 55 and over;
- Those who left school at 15 or before are the least likely to agree (39% vs. 48%-49% among those who continued their studies after the age of 15);
- Managers are the most likely to agree (54%), particularly compared to the unemployed (38%);
- The less financial difficulty a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to agree. Almost three in ten (29%) of those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time agree everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life, compared to 52% of those who almost never or never have financial difficulties;
- Those who place themselves in the upper middle (55%) or upper class (60%) are the most likely to agree.

**QB11.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
















**In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	46	51	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	48	49	3
Woman	45	52	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	50	48	2
25-39	47	51	2
40-54	47	51	2
55 +	45	51	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	39	56	5
16-19	48	49	3
20+	49	49	2
Still studying	51	46	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	50	47	3
Managers	54	45	1
Other white collars	48	50	2
Manual workers	45	53	2
House persons	40	56	4
Unemployed	38	60	2
Retired	46	49	5
Students	51	46	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	29	68	3
From time to time	39	57	4
Almost never/ Never	52	45	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	42	54	4
The lower middle class	47	50	3
The middle class	48	50	2
The upper middle class	55	44	1
The upper class	60	39	1
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	57	41	2
Neutral	45	52	3
Negative	34	63	3

The following tables show the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.
















**QB11.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life**  
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	46	60	19	40	33	42	66	24	29	66	39
 <b>Gender</b>											
Male	48	61	19	45	36	44	67	26	31	72	44
Female	45	60	17	36	31	40	65	23	28	61	33
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	50	67	27	34	41	43	64	23	28	71	46
25-39	47	57	16	44	41	47	63	22	28	63	37
40-54	47	62	15	41	32	44	70	24	30	67	34
55 +	45	59	20	40	29	36	67	27	30	65	40
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	39	48	18	42	31	30	71	25	35	65	50
16-19	48	61	19	40	30	46	68	27	29	64	41
20+	49	63	16	39	39	41	62	23	26	63	32
Still studying	51	67	25	42	46	43	59	23	22	83	49
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	50	73	23	49	40	48	73	18	28	68	31
Managers	54	62	11	38	39	51	58	37	32	65	27
Other white collars	48	56	16	42	33	48	72	23	29	64	34
Manual workers	45	60	14	41	35	40	67	26	31	65	53
House persons	40	56	20	47	30	35	56	28	28	57	28
Unemployed	38	52	16	26	34	36	68	22	30	60	32
Retired	46	59	22	42	25	38	70	27	29	67	41
Students	51	67	25	42	46	43	59	23	22	83	49

**QB11.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life**  
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	51	38	80	57	61	52	30	74	67	31	60
 <b>Gender</b>											
Male	49	37	80	53	58	50	29	73	66	26	55
Female	52	39	81	61	63	53	31	75	67	35	65
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	48	30	73	64	58	54	32	75	70	28	54
25-39	51	42	84	55	57	49	32	77	71	33	60
40-54	51	37	84	56	63	50	28	73	68	29	64
55 +	51	39	78	56	61	54	29	72	62	32	60
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	56	50	79	55	58	57	24	73	59	30	49
16-19	49	38	81	57	66	48	29	70	69	32	57
20+	49	36	84	59	59	54	35	77	72	34	67
Still studying	46	28	75	54	50	54	36	74	76	17	51
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	47	25	76	48	57	47	22	76	71	31	69
Managers	45	38	88	62	61	45	38	63	68	32	71
Other white collars	50	44	84	56	64	49	23	77	68	33	63
Manual workers	53	39	85	57	63	53	31	73	66	30	45
House persons	56	43	75	51	63	56	36	68	69	40	64
Unemployed	60	46	83	72	65	60	28	78	69	28	68
Retired	49	39	77	54	60	53	27	73	61	32	59
Students	46	28	75	54	50	54	36	74	76	17	51

III. THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

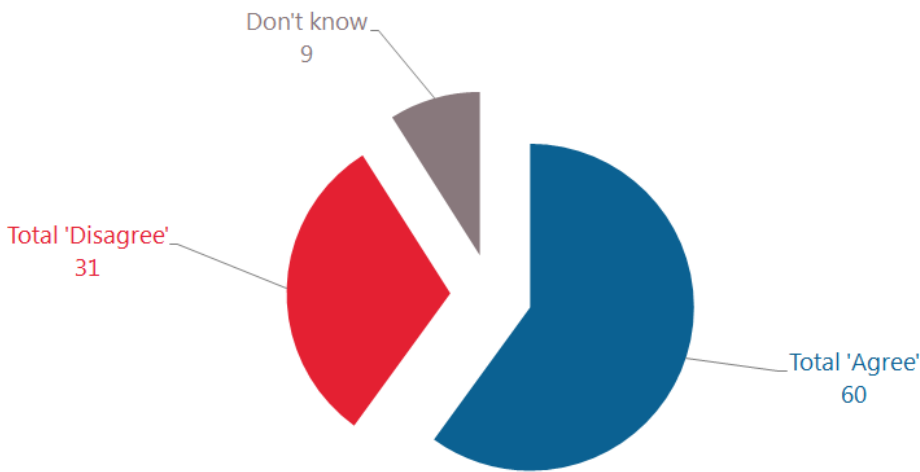
This final section of the report focusses on respondents’ views about the future of Europe. Firstly, their ideas about the prospects for young Europeans are considered. Respondents’ opinions about the areas that should be emphasised to face global challenges are discussed, as well as suggestions about what would be most helpful for the future of Europe. Finally, respondents’ views of a “two-speed Europe” are considered.

1 Prospects for young Europeans

- Most Europeans agree that the EU project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth -

Six in ten respondents agree the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth (60%), with 17% saying they totally agree<sup>23</sup>. Just over three in ten disagree (31%), with 8% saying they totally disagree.

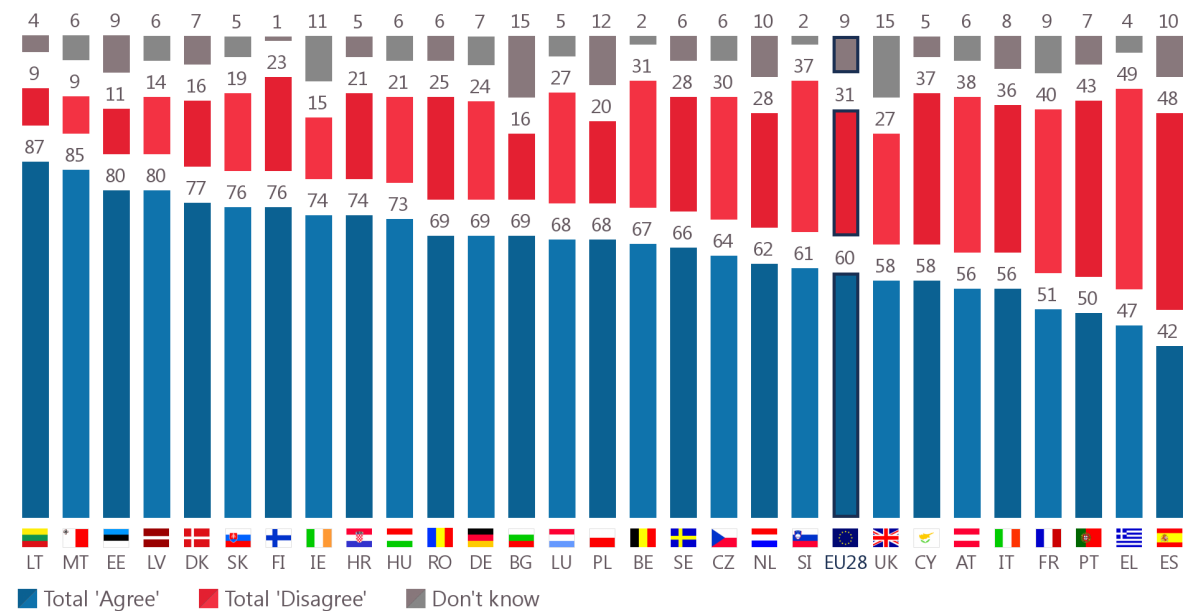
QB11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth (% - EU)



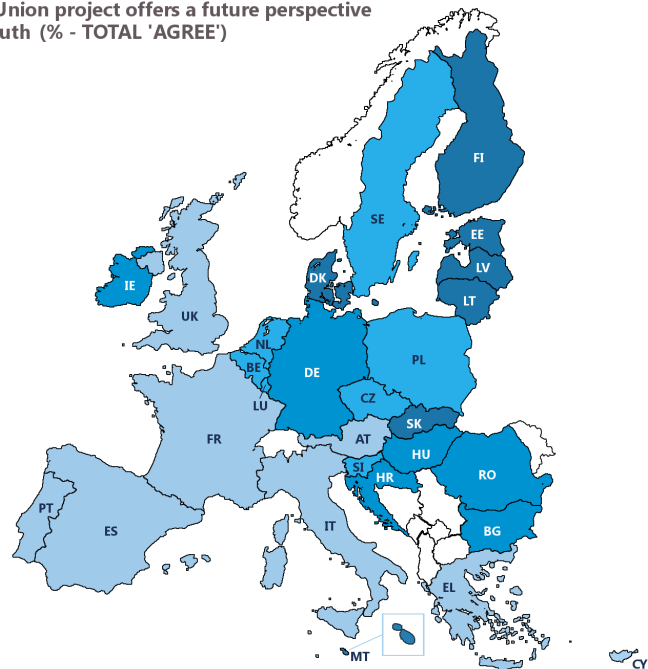
<sup>23</sup> QB11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth.

The majority of respondents in all but two Member States agree the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth. Those in Lithuania (87%), Malta (85%), Estonia, Latvia (both 80%) and Denmark (77%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to respondents in Spain (42%), Greece (47%) and Portugal (50%).

QB11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth (%)



QB11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')









**The socio-demographic analysis** highlights:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth: 66% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 58% of those aged 55 and over;
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 50% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier do so, compared to 65% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Managers are the most likely to agree (69%), particularly when compared to house persons (69% vs. 54%);
- The less financial difficulty respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree. Only less than half (46%) of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time agree the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth, compared to 64% of those who never or almost never have financial difficulties;
- Those who place themselves in the working class (53%) or the lower middle class (58%) are the least likely to agree compared to people placing themselves in other classes.

**QB11.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
















**The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	60	31	9
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	61	32	7
Woman	60	30	10
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	66	27	7
25-39	62	30	8
40-54	59	34	7
55 +	58	31	11
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	50	37	13
16-19	60	31	9
20+	65	28	7
Still studying	68	25	7
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	61	32	7
Managers	69	27	4
Other white collars	63	30	7
Manual workers	58	33	9
House persons	54	33	13
Unemployed	56	35	9
Retired	58	30	12
Students	68	25	7
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	46	45	9
From time to time	57	34	9
Almost never/ Never	64	28	8
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	53	34	13
The lower middle class	58	33	9
The middle class	65	29	6
The upper middle class	69	27	4
The upper class	70	24	6

The following table shows the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.

**QB11.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth**  
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

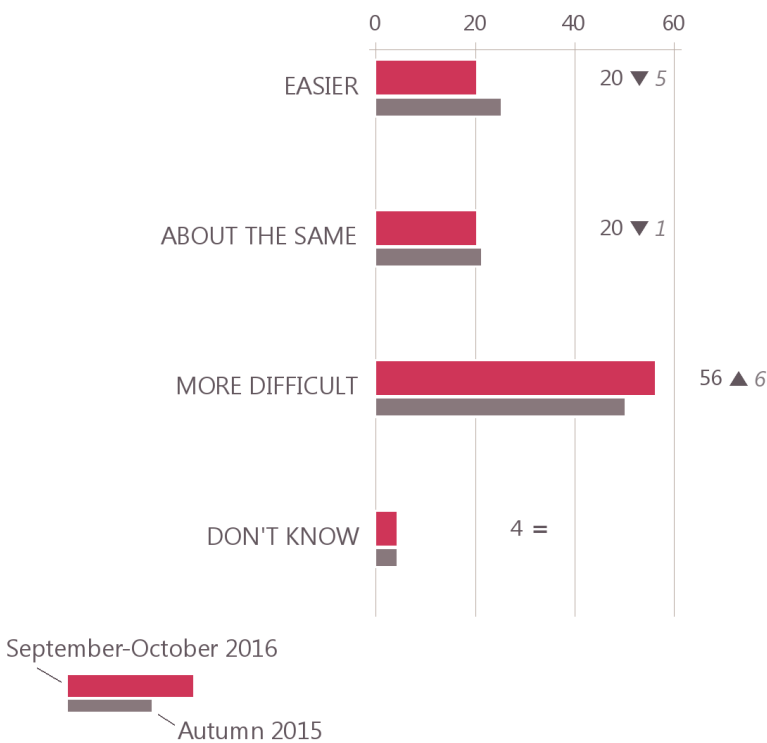
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	69	42	51	56	68	58	47	50	74	58
 <b>Gender</b>											
Male	61	68	50	54	58	66	57	48	53	75	61
Female	60	71	36	49	54	71	57	46	49	74	55
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	66	71	49	55	59	77	68	52	58	80	50
25-39	62	69	42	44	64	73	68	50	49	69	66
40-54	59	65	46	52	56	69	55	41	51	77	57
55 +	58	72	39	53	51	61	47	47	48	74	55
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	50	57	35	44	52	52	42	37	51	71	46
16-19	60	69	45	50	54	69	54	43	55	73	61
20+	65	75	50	52	65	70	67	55	48	75	69
Still studying	68	72	48	61	66	79	79	54	56	80	50
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	61	69	52	38	64	64	67	37	44	80	81
Managers	69	76	48	56	76	79	63	76	51	69	56
Other white collars	63	65	48	49	58	73	62	54	51	88	59
Manual workers	58	64	44	50	51	64	55	41	49	71	68
House persons	54	66	30	42	56	74	55	42	38	68	50
Unemployed	56	64	38	39	57	72	66	36	58	75	52
Retired	58	71	44	55	46	62	45	48	50	75	54
Students	68	72	48	61	66	79	79	54	56	80	50



- More than half think that the life of the young generation will be more difficult than the life of their own generation, and this opinion has gained ground over the last year -

A majority of respondents think the life of today’s children in the EU will be more difficult than the life of those from their own generation (56%)<sup>24</sup>. This proportion has increased by six percentage points since the last time this question was asked (in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2015<sup>25</sup>). One in five think life will be easier for this generation (20%), a decrease since 2015 (-5 percentage points). The proportion of people who thinks life will be about the same has decreased by one point to 20%. The proportion of people who thinks life will be about the same has decreased by one point to 20%.

**QB12** Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?  
(% - EU)



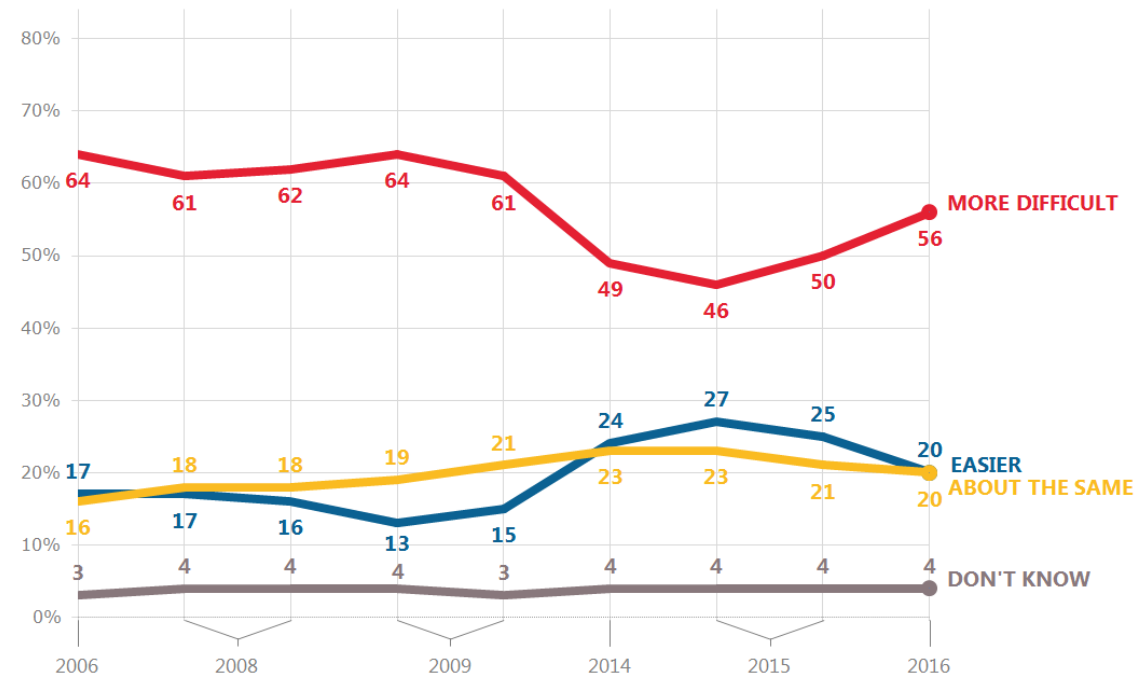
<sup>24</sup> QB12 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

<sup>25</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/2098>

The longer term trend data shows that since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015<sup>26</sup>, the proportion of respondents who think life for today's children in the EU will be more difficult than their own has been steadily increasing, although it is still below the levels seen between 2006 and 2009.

Although the proportion of respondents who think life for today's children will be easier has declined since the highs of 2014 and 2015, at 20% it is currently still higher than it was in the period 2006-2009.

**QB12** Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?  
(% - EU)



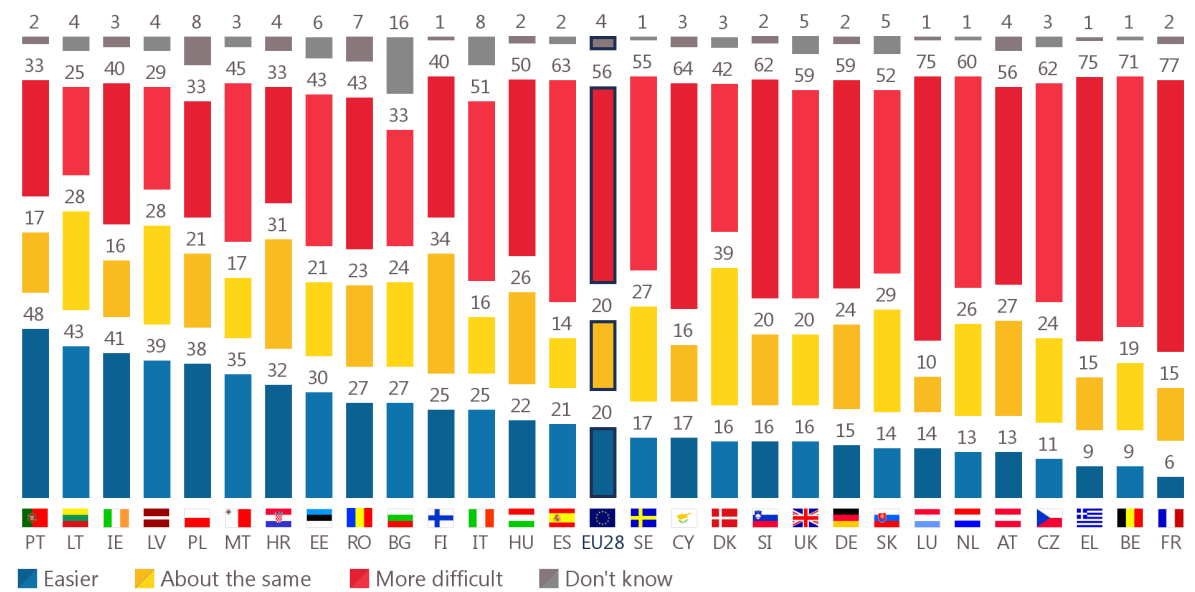
<sup>26</sup><http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/2099>

In five Member States, a majority of respondents think the life of children in the EU today will be easier than their own: in Portugal (48%), Lithuania (43%), Ireland (41%), Latvia (39%) and Poland (38%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in France (6%), Belgium and Greece (both 9%) are the least likely to think that way.

Respondents in Denmark (39%), Finland (34%), and Croatia (31%) are the most likely to think life for today's children will be the same as their own generation. Those in Luxembourg (10%), Spain (14%), Greece and France (15%) are the least likely to think life will be the same.

Respondents in France (77%), Luxembourg, Greece (both 75%) and Belgium (71%) are the most likely to say life will be more difficult for today's children in the EU. In fact, in 23 Member States this is the most common opinion.






























**QB12** Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?  
(%)



In 24 Member States, there have been decreases in the proportion of respondents who think life will be easier, the largest ones being observed in Denmark, Romania (both -11 percentage points) and Lithuania (-10). Portugal (+7) and Latvia (+2) are the only countries where respondents are more likely to say life will be easier for today's children compared to autumn 2015; results remain unchanged in Cyprus and the Czech Republic.

In 21 Member States, there have been increases in the proportion of respondents who think life for those who are children in the EU today will be more difficult than their own. The largest increases are observed amongst respondents in Romania (+12 percentage points), Ireland (+11) and France (+10). Declines are observed in six countries, the largest amongst those in Portugal (-13). Results in Belgium have remained unchanged.






**QB12** Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?  
(%)

		Easier	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Aut.2015	About the same	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Aut.2015	More difficult	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Aut.2015	Don't know
EU28		20	▼ 5	20	▼ 1	56	▲ 6	4
BE		9	▼ 2	19	▲ 2	71	=	1
BG		27	▼ 4	24	▲ 1	33	▲ 2	16
CZ		11	=	24	▼ 3	62	▲ 3	3
DK		16	▼11	39	▲ 6	42	▲ 4	3
DE		15	▼ 5	24	▲ 2	59	▲ 4	2
EE		30	▼ 2	21	▲ 3	43	▼ 2	6
IE		41	▼ 5	16	▼ 6	40	▲11	3
EL		9	▼ 4	15	=	75	▲ 4	1
ES		21	▼ 6	14	▲ 1	63	▲ 5	2
FR		6	▼ 4	15	▼ 6	77	▲10	2
HR		32	▼ 7	31	▲ 2	33	▲ 6	4
IT		25	▼ 8	16	▼ 3	51	▲ 9	8
CY		17	=	16	▲ 2	64	▼ 1	3
LV		39	▲ 2	28	▲ 1	29	▼ 1	4
LT		43	▼10	28	▲ 5	25	▲ 5	4
LU		14	▼ 6	10	▼ 3	75	▲ 8	1
HU		22	▼ 4	26	▲ 3	50	▲ 1	2
MT		35	▼ 1	17	▲ 3	45	▼ 1	3
NL		13	▼ 5	26	▼ 4	60	▲ 9	1
AT		13	▼ 2	27	▲ 5	56	▼ 3	4
PL		38	▼ 6	21	▼ 2	33	▲ 9	8
PT		48	▲ 7	17	▲ 5	33	▼13	2
RO		27	▼11	23	=	43	▲12	7
SI		16	▼ 1	20	▼ 3	62	▲ 4	2
SK		14	▼ 5	29	=	52	▲ 5	5
FI		25	▼ 6	34	▲ 1	40	▲ 4	1
SE		17	▼ 3	27	▼ 5	55	▲ 8	1
UK		16	▼ 8	20	=	59	▲ 8	5

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

- Women are more likely to say life for children today will be more difficult than that of their generation, compared to men (59% vs. 54%);
- Older respondents are more likely to say life will be more difficult for today's children. For example, 59% of those aged 55 and over think life will be more difficult, compared to 48% of those aged 15-24;
- Those who experience difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the most likely to say life will be more difficult (66%), compared to those who almost never or never experience such difficulties (55%).

**QB12** Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?  
(% - EU)

	Easier	More difficult	About the same	Don't know
EU28	20	56	20	4
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	21	54	21	4
Woman	18	59	19	4
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	21	48	26	5
25-39	19	54	23	4
40-54	18	58	21	3
55 +	20	59	17	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	20	60	15	5
16-19	19	58	19	4
20+	20	55	22	3
Still studying	21	43	30	6
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	23	54	20	3
Managers	19	55	23	3
Other white collars	19	56	22	3
Manual workers	17	58	21	4
House persons	21	60	16	3
Unemployed	18	60	18	4
Retired	19	59	17	5
Students	21	43	30	6
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	16	66	14	4
From time to time	19	58	19	4
Almost never/ Never	20	55	21	4

2 Where should the emphasis lie?

- Social equality and solidarity should be emphasised to face major global challenges -

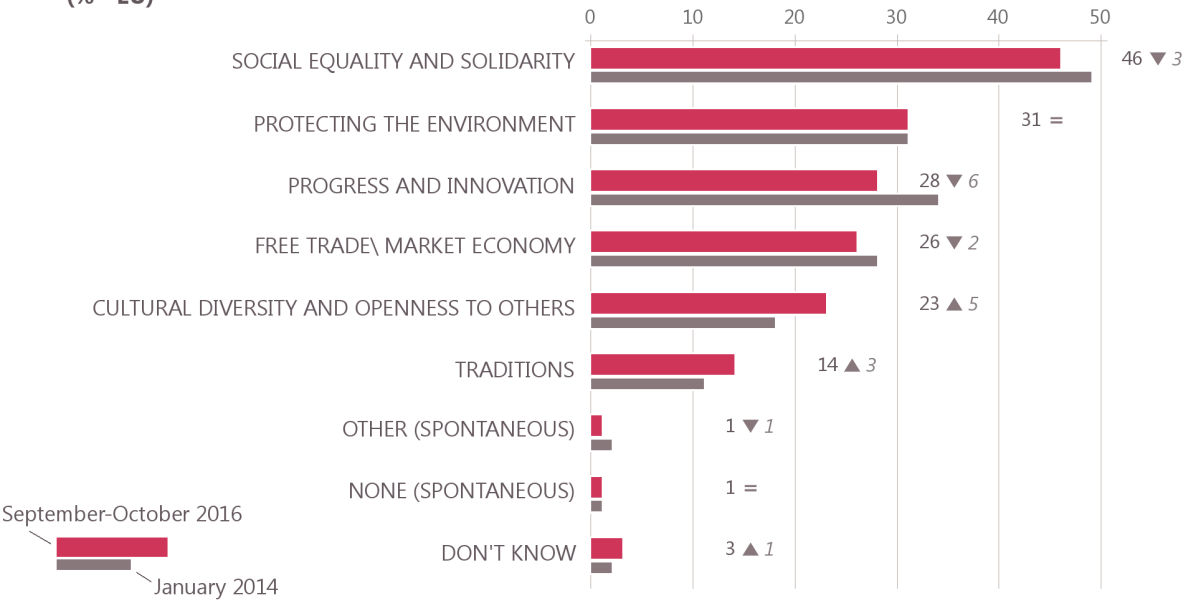
Respondents were asked to identify up to two areas they thought should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges<sup>27</sup>. Almost half (46%) mention **social equality and solidarity**.

Just over three in ten (31%) say **protecting the environment** should be emphasised, while 28% mention **progress and innovation** and 26% say **free trade/market economy** should be emphasised. More than one in five mention **cultural diversity and openness to others** (23%).

Respondents are least likely to say **traditions** should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges (14%).

Compared to the last survey in 2014, respondents are now less likely to mention progress and innovation (-6 percentage points), social equality and solidarity (-3), or free trade/market economy (-2). However, they are more likely to mention cultural diversity and openness to others (+5) and traditions (+3).

**QB3** From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



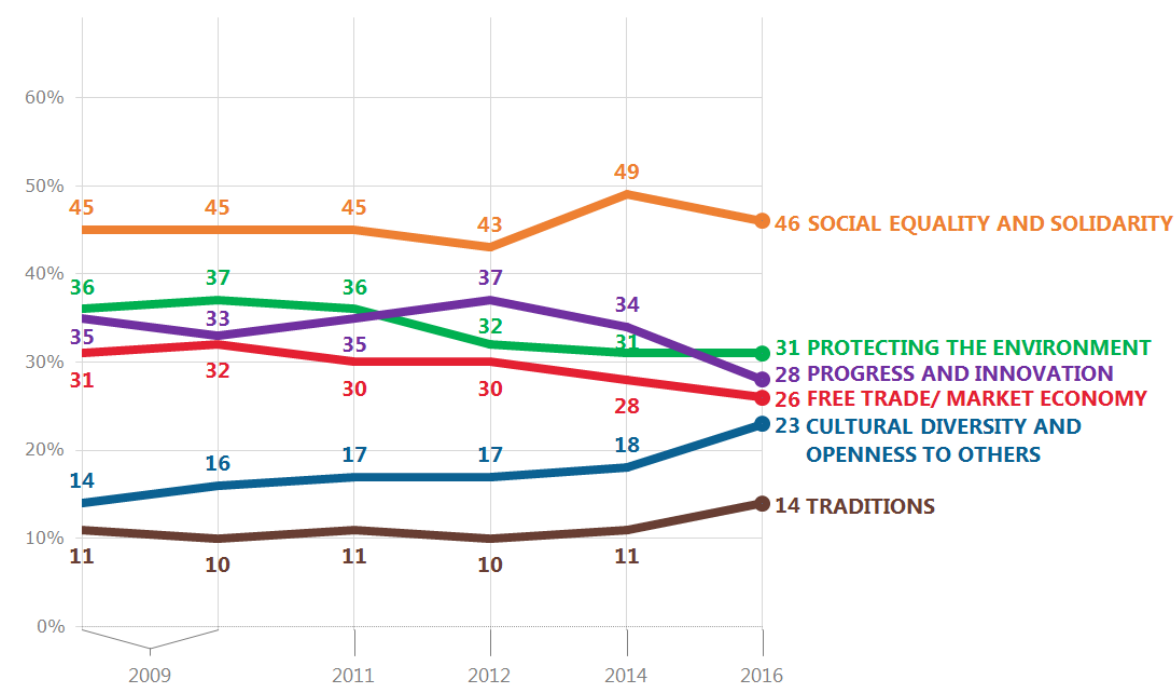
<sup>27</sup> QB3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

October 2016

The longer term trends show the proportion who mention progress and innovation has been steadily declining since 2012, and is now at its lowest point since 2009. The proportions mentioning protecting the environment and free trade/market economy are also at their lowest.

The proportion who mention cultural diversity and openness to others has, however, been steadily increasing since 2009.

**QB3** From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



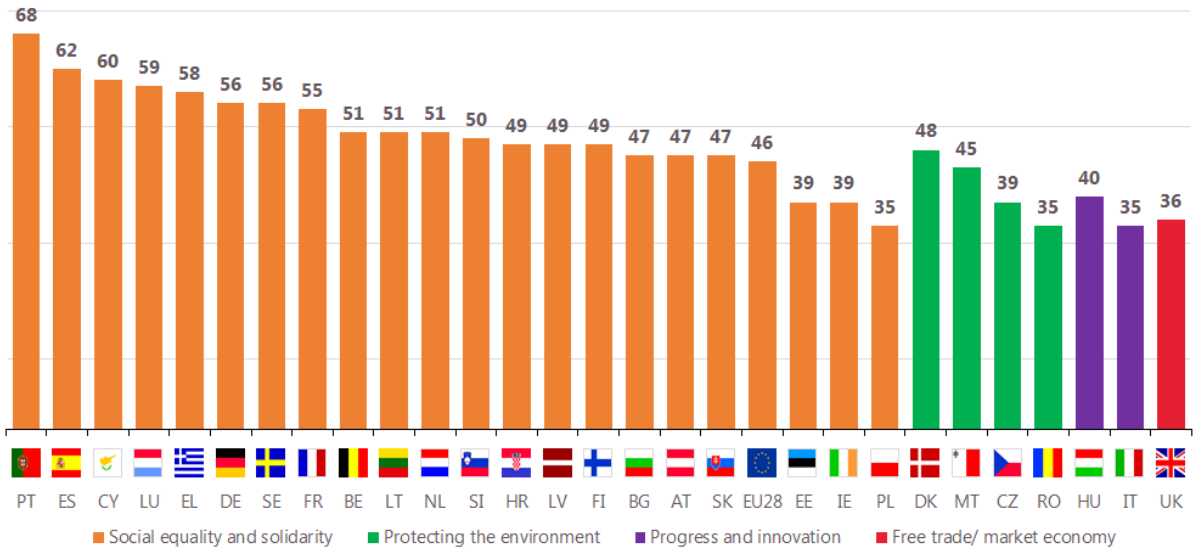


In 21 Member States, respondents are most likely to say **social equality and solidarity** should be emphasised in order to face global challenges.

In four countries **protecting the environment** is the most mentioned item, while in two countries **progress and innovation** is the most mentioned.

The United Kingdom is the only country where **free trade/market economy** is the most mentioned area that should be emphasised in order to face global challenges.

**QB3** From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



A majority of respondents in 21 Member States think **social equality and solidarity** should be emphasised in order to face major global challenges. Respondents in Portugal (68%), Spain (62%) and Cyprus (60%) are the most likely to say so, while those in Romania (28%), the United Kingdom (33%) and Italy (34%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in Sweden (49%), Denmark (48%) and Malta (45%) are the most likely to say **protecting the environment** should be emphasised. This compares to 18% in Lithuania, 19% in Bulgaria and Portugal.





























**Progress and innovation** is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Hungary, Greece (both 40%) and Finland (38%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in the United Kingdom, Latvia (both 19%) and Bulgaria (21%).

Respondents in the United Kingdom (36%), Lithuania and Latvia (both 35%) are the most likely to say **free trade/market economy** should be emphasised in order to face major global challenges. Those in Portugal (16%), France and Cyprus (both 19%) are the least like to mention this.

Just over one third of respondents in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 34%) as well as 32% in Denmark say **cultural diversity and openness to others** should be emphasised. In contrast, 11% in the Czech Republic, 13% in Cyprus and 14% in Bulgaria say the same.

More than one quarter of respondents in Poland, the Czech Republic (both 28%), Hungary (27%) and Romania (26%) say **traditions** should be emphasised in order to face major global challenges. Just 5% in Sweden, 6% in Denmark and 7% in Spain think the same way.

**QB3** From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Social equality and solidarity	Protecting the environment	Progress and innovation	Free trade/ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions
EU28		46	31	28	26	23	14
BE		51	36	34	26	24	13
BG		47	19	21	32	14	22
CZ		38	39	26	23	11	28
DK		40	48	23	29	32	6
DE		56	33	25	27	26	9
EE		39	28	27	28	21	14
IE		39	33	24	34	27	14
EL		58	21	40	26	15	21
ES		62	21	36	20	17	7
FR		55	40	24	19	24	12
HR		49	21	25	31	25	17
IT		34	25	35	24	20	17
CY		60	32	27	19	13	21
LV		49	29	19	35	15	13
LT		51	18	31	35	15	13
LU		59	38	24	21	26	12
HU		35	25	40	22	17	27
MT		40	45	22	31	16	19
NL		51	37	32	26	34	10
AT		47	34	25	27	24	23
PL		35	22	25	30	18	28
PT		68	19	33	16	20	12
RO		28	35	25	33	18	26
SI		50	29	34	23	18	10
SK		47	36	22	24	16	15
FI		49	38	38	27	28	8
SE		56	49	23	23	34	5
UK		33	32	19	36	29	10
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item					

At an EU level, there has been a three-point decrease since 2014 in the proportion who say **social equality and solidarity** should be emphasised in order to meet global challenges. In 17 countries there have also been declines in the proportions mentioning this, with the largest observed amongst respondents in Bulgaria (-13 percentage points), Romania (-12), and Estonia (-11). The largest increases occur amongst those in Portugal (+9), Cyprus and Croatia (both +4).

Respondents in the Netherlands, the Czech Republic (both +6 percentage points) and Italy (+5) are now more likely to mention **protecting the environment**, compared to 2014. Those in Sweden (-12), Ireland and Romania (both -8) are now less likely to mention this.






























Since 2014 there has been a decline of six percentage points in the proportion of respondents across the EU who say **progress and innovation** should be emphasised. In 25 Member States there have also been declines, most notably amongst respondents in France (-16 percentage points), Malta (-15) and Slovakia (-11). The only countries where there have been increases in this opinion are Lithuania (+10) and Estonia (+3). Finally, results have remained unchanged in Romania.

In 15 Member States, respondents are now less likely to mention **free trade/market economy** than they were in 2014. The largest decreases are seen amongst those in Cyprus (-14 percentage points), Portugal (-12) and the Czech Republic (-10). In contrast, respondents in Sweden (+7), Estonia (+6), the United Kingdom, Finland and Ireland (all +5) are now more likely to say this should be emphasised.

In 24 Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in 2014 to say **cultural diversity and openness to others** should be emphasised in order to meet global challenges. The largest increases are observed amongst those in Luxembourg (+11 percentage points), Slovenia (+8), the Netherlands, Ireland and Austria (all +7). The only declines are observed in the Czech Republic (-4) and Cyprus (-1), while in Malta and Bulgaria results have remained the same.

Respondents in Hungary (+14 percentage points), Poland (+11), Romania, Austria and the Czech Republic (all +10) are more likely to say **traditions** should be emphasized, while those in Finland (-6), the United Kingdom and Luxembourg (both -3) are now less likely to mention this.

**QB3** From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Social equality and solidarity	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Protecting the environment	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Progress and innovation	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Free trade/ market economy	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Traditions	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014
EU28		46	▼ 3	31	=	28	▼ 6	26	▼ 2	23	▲ 5	14	▲ 3
BE		51	▼ 1	36	▲ 2	34	▼ 2	26	=	24	▲ 6	13	▲ 4
BG		47	▼ 13	19	▼ 7	21	▼ 5	32	▼ 7	14	=	22	▲ 6
CZ		38	▼ 7	39	▲ 6	26	▼ 6	23	▼ 10	11	▼ 4	28	▲ 10
DK		40	▼ 4	48	▼ 4	23	▼ 10	29	=	32	▲ 4	6	=
DE		56	▼ 3	33	▼ 6	25	▼ 3	27	▲ 1	26	▲ 6	9	▲ 1
EE		39	▼ 11	28	▼ 7	27	▲ 3	28	▲ 6	21	▲ 2	14	=
IE		39	=	33	▼ 8	24	▼ 6	34	▲ 5	27	▲ 7	14	=
EL		58	▼ 1	21	▼ 2	40	▼ 4	26	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	21	▲ 9
ES		62	▼ 2	21	▼ 1	36	▼ 7	20	▲ 3	17	▲ 4	7	▲ 3
FR		55	▲ 1	40	▲ 3	24	▼ 16	19	▼ 7	24	▲ 3	12	▲ 2
HR		49	▲ 4	21	▲ 1	25	▼ 6	31	▼ 4	25	▲ 6	17	▲ 1
IT		34	▲ 1	25	▲ 5	35	▼ 6	24	▼ 7	20	▲ 4	17	▲ 6
CY		60	▲ 4	32	▲ 3	27	▼ 7	19	▼ 14	13	▼ 1	21	=
LV		49	▲ 1	29	▲ 2	19	▼ 5	35	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	13	=
LT		51	▼ 6	18	▼ 4	31	▲ 10	35	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	13	▲ 3
LU		59	▼ 1	38	▼ 1	24	▼ 1	21	▲ 2	26	▲ 11	12	▼ 3
HU		35	▼ 9	25	▼ 1	40	▼ 2	22	▼ 4	17	▲ 1	27	▲ 14
MT		40	▲ 1	45	▲ 4	22	▼ 15	31	▲ 3	16	=	19	▲ 5
NL		51	▲ 2	37	▲ 6	32	▼ 9	26	▼ 2	34	▲ 7	10	▲ 2
AT		47	▼ 6	34	▼ 5	25	▼ 2	27	▼ 2	24	▲ 7	23	▲ 10
PL		35	▼ 8	22	▲ 2	25	▼ 6	30	▲ 2	18	▲ 5	28	▲ 11
PT		68	▲ 9	19	▲ 1	33	▼ 4	16	▼ 12	20	▲ 6	12	▲ 2
RO		28	▼ 12	35	▼ 8	25	=	33	▼ 4	18	▲ 4	26	▲ 10
SI		50	=	29	▼ 1	34	▼ 8	23	▲ 4	18	▲ 8	10	▲ 4
SK		47	▼ 3	36	▲ 3	22	▼ 11	24	▼ 5	16	▲ 4	15	▲ 3
FI		49	▼ 1	38	▲ 2	38	▼ 1	27	▲ 5	28	▲ 5	8	▼ 6
SE		56	▲ 2	49	▼ 12	23	▼ 9	23	▲ 7	34	▲ 5	5	▲ 2
UK		33	▼ 3	32	▼ 3	19	▼ 9	36	▲ 5	29	▲ 3	10	▼ 3

### 3 What would be most helpful for the future of Europe?

#### - Comparable living standards considered the most helpful for the future of Europe -

**A majority of respondents say comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe** (53%)<sup>28</sup>. More than a third says comparable education standards would be most helpful (35%), while 26% mention well-defined external borders of the EU. Just over one in five mention an economic government for the EU (21%).

More than one in ten respondents say the introduction of the euro in all EU countries (14%), or a common army (12%) would be most helpful for the future of Europe.

The largest shift in opinion since 2012 is the 11-percentage point increase in the proportion who says well defined external borders of the EU would be most helpful for the future of Europe. Respondents are also more likely to mention a common army than they were in 2012 (+4 percentage point). On the other hand, respondents are less likely to mention an economic government for the EU (-8), or comparable education standards (-4).

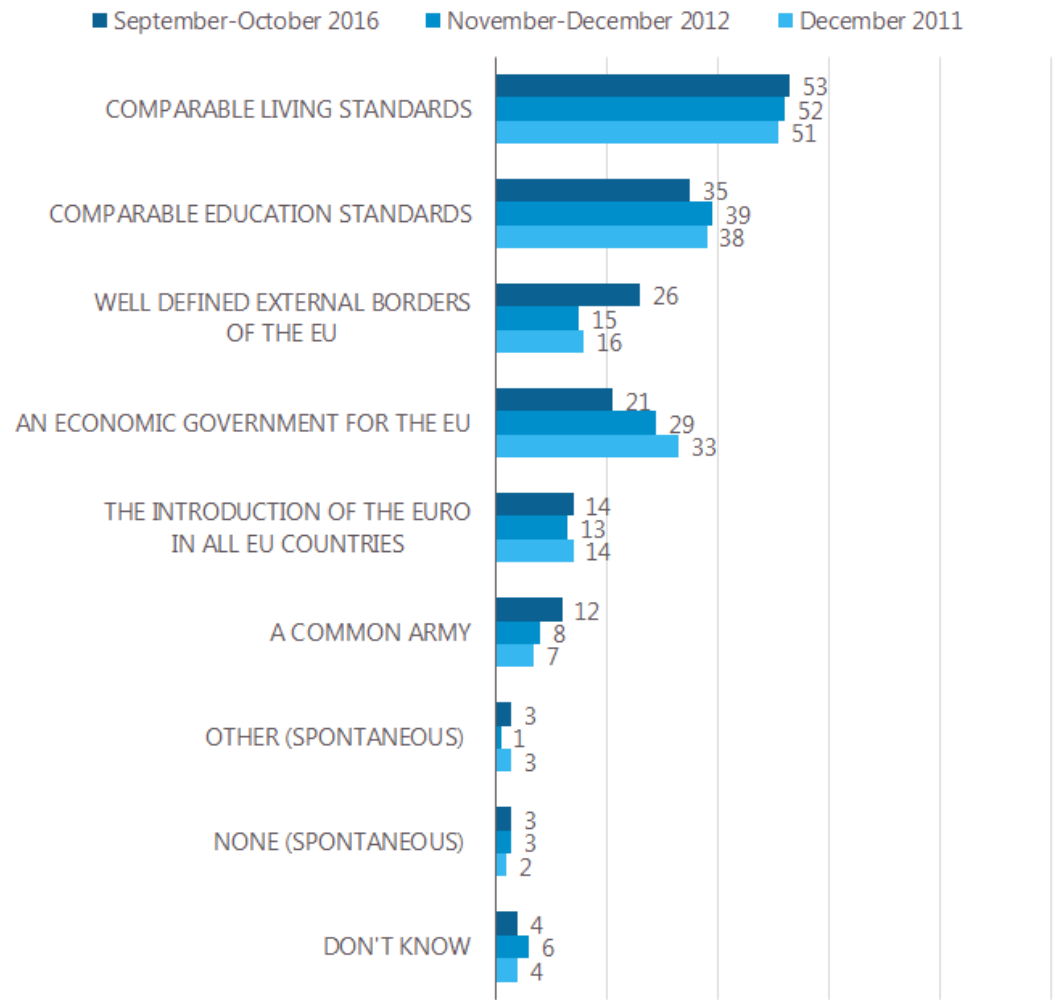
The proportion who mentions an economic government for Europe has been steadily declining since 2011.

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<sup>28</sup> QB9 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

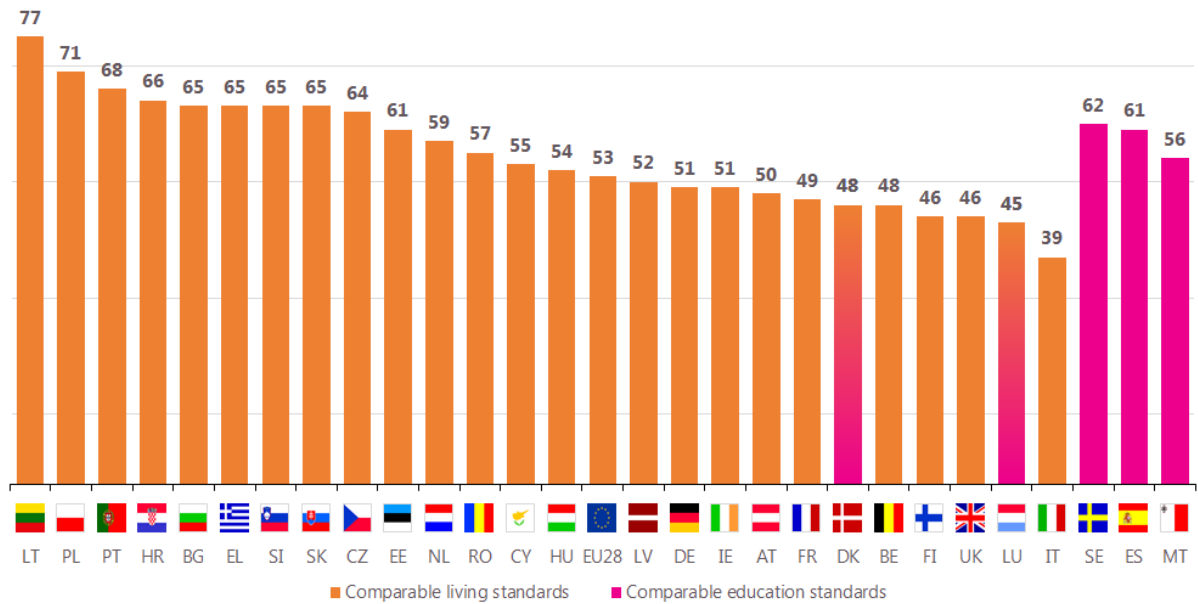
October 2016

**QB9** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



**Comparable living standards** are the most mentioned item in 23 Member States, while in Sweden, Spain and Malta, respondents are most likely to mention **comparable education standards**. In Denmark and Luxembourg these two items are mentioned equally.

**QB9** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents say **comparable living standards** would be the most helpful for the future of Europe. More than seven in ten respondents in Lithuania (77%) and Poland (71%) say this, as do 68% of those in Portugal. Respondents in Italy (39%), Luxembourg (45%), the United Kingdom and Finland (both 46%) are the least likely to mention comparable living standards, although these results still represent more than one third of the respondents in each country. Comparable living standards are also the most mentioned option in each of these countries – although in Luxembourg comparable education standards are equally mentioned.

There are three Member States where at least half say **comparable education standards** would be the most helpful: Sweden (62%), Spain (61%) and Malta (56%). Respondents in Hungary (12%), Italy and Slovakia (both 18%) are the least likely to mention this option.

Respondents in Austria (42%), Belgium (37%) and the Czech Republic (35%) are the most likely to mention **well defined external borders** of the EU. Respondents in Spain (14%), Slovenia (15%) and Lithuania (16%) are the least likely to mention this.

**An economic government for the EU** is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Luxembourg (28%), Italy (27%), France, Malta and Spain (all 26%). It is least likely to be mentioned by those in the Czech Republic (11%), Sweden, Denmark and Austria (all 12%).

Respondents in Romania (26%), Ireland (23%), Finland and Croatia (both 22%) are the most likely to say the **introduction of the euro in all EU countries** would be the most helpful for the future in Europe. Respondents in Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden are the least likely to say this (all 6%).

**A common army** is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in France, the Netherlands (both 21%), Hungary and the Czech Republic (both 19%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Spain (3%), Portugal and Ireland (both 6%).

Across the EU as a whole there has been a one percentage point increase since 2012 in the proportion of respondents who say **comparable living standards** would be the most helpful for the future of Europe. However, in some countries there have been much larger increases, and particularly amongst respondents in Portugal (+19 percentage points), Lithuania (+15), Greece (+13) and the Netherlands (+12). The largest declines are seen amongst those in Bulgaria (-10), Slovakia, Cyprus (both -7) and Romania, France and the Czech Republic (all -6).

In 22 countries, respondents are now less likely than they were in 2012 to mention **comparable education standards**. The largest decreases are seen amongst those in Croatia (-21 percentage points), Germany (-12) and Bulgaria (-10). In contrast, respondents in Portugal (+17), the Netherlands (+9) and Malta (+8) are all more likely to mention this than they were in 2012.

In all but two Member States, respondents are now more likely to say **well defined external borders of the EU** would be the most helpful for the future of Europe. The largest increases are observed in the Czech Republic (+23 percentage points), Estonia, Germany and Belgium (all +19). The exceptions are Cyprus where there has been a three-point decline, and Croatia, where there has been no change.






























In all Member States, respondents are now less likely to mention **an economic government for the EU**, with the largest decreases observed in Hungary (-19 percentage points), the Netherlands (-16), Slovakia and Denmark (both -15).

Respondents in Romania (+7 percentage points), Cyprus and Croatia (both +5) are now more likely to mention **the introduction of the euro in all EU countries**. Those in Finland, Bulgaria (both -5) and Denmark (-4) are now less likely to mention this.






























The proportion of respondents mentioning a **common army** has increased in 23 Member States – with the largest increase amongst respondents in Hungary (+13 percentage points), Lithuania and Poland (both +11). Respondents in Croatia (-3), Portugal (-2), the United Kingdom and Ireland (both -1) are all less likely to mention this as most helpful for the future of Europe. There has been no change in Sweden.



**QB9** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Comparable living standards	Comparable education standards	Well defined external borders of the EU	An economic government for the EU	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	A common army
EU28		53	35	26	21	14	12
BE		48	32	37	25	20	18
BG		65	22	23	22	8	10
CZ		64	20	35	11	7	19
DK		48	48	30	12	8	9
DE		51	44	30	19	18	8
EE		61	29	31	19	14	12
IE		51	44	23	22	23	6
EL		65	28	30	21	11	10
ES		58	61	14	26	6	3
FR		49	29	26	26	15	21
HR		66	21	21	18	22	13
IT		39	18	27	27	20	12
CY		55	36	21	21	12	18
LV		52	25	32	21	15	12
LT		77	24	16	19	13	18
LU		45	45	30	28	16	12
HU		54	12	33	21	19	19
MT		49	56	18	26	19	7
NL		59	42	21	25	12	21
AT		50	34	42	12	20	17
PL		71	22	21	14	12	18
PT		68	40	21	21	14	6
RO		57	26	21	15	26	17
SI		65	33	15	23	15	10
SK		65	18	29	14	21	10
FI		46	42	33	21	22	7
SE		58	62	18	12	6	7
UK		46	39	31	20	6	7
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item					






**QB9** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Comparable living standards	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Comparable education standards	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Well defined external borders of the EU	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	An economic government for the EU	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	A common army	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012
EU28		53	▲ 1	35	▼ 4	26	▲ 11	21	▼ 8	14	▲ 1	12	▲ 4
BE		48	▲ 1	32	▲ 3	37	▲ 19	25	▼ 10	20	▲ 3	18	▲ 7
BG		65	▼ 10	22	▼ 10	23	▲ 11	22	▼ 11	8	▼ 5	10	▲ 5
CZ		64	▼ 6	20	▼ 9	35	▲ 23	11	▼ 7	7	=	19	▲ 10
DK		48	▲ 6	48	▼ 5	30	▲ 11	12	▼ 15	8	▼ 4	9	▲ 3
DE		51	▼ 1	44	▼ 12	30	▲ 19	19	▼ 11	18	▲ 4	8	▲ 3
EE		61	▲ 1	29	▼ 8	31	▲ 19	19	▼ 1	14	▼ 2	12	▲ 2
IE		51	▲ 1	44	▼ 2	23	▲ 9	22	▼ 11	23	▲ 4	6	▼ 1
EL		65	▲ 13	28	▼ 1	30	▲ 10	21	▼ 5	11	▼ 1	10	▲ 4
ES		58	▲ 4	61	▼ 2	14	▲ 7	26	▼ 2	6	=	3	▲ 1
FR		49	▼ 6	29	▼ 1	26	▲ 7	26	▼ 13	15	▼ 1	21	▲ 9
HR		66	▲ 3	21	▼ 21	21	=	18	▼ 13	22	▲ 5	13	▼ 3
IT		39	▲ 1	18	▼ 4	27	▲ 8	27	▼ 6	20	▼ 2	12	▲ 4
CY		55	▼ 7	36	▼ 6	21	▼ 3	21	▼ 11	12	▲ 5	18	▲ 6
LV		52	▲ 3	25	▼ 5	32	▲ 18	21	▼ 5	15	▲ 2	12	▲ 4
LT		77	▲ 15	24	▼ 1	16	▲ 6	19	▼ 10	13	▼ 3	18	▲ 11
LU		45	=	45	▼ 2	30	▲ 16	28	▼ 11	16	▼ 2	12	▲ 3
HU		54	▼ 1	12	▼ 3	33	▲ 15	21	▼ 19	19	=	19	▲ 13
MT		49	▲ 1	56	▲ 8	18	▲ 10	26	▼ 4	19	▲ 4	7	▲ 3
NL		59	▲ 12	42	▲ 9	21	▲ 11	25	▼ 16	12	=	21	▲ 4
AT		50	=	34	▼ 7	42	▲ 14	12	▼ 7	20	▼ 1	17	▲ 6
PL		71	▲ 3	22	▼ 2	21	▲ 7	14	▼ 3	12	=	18	▲ 11
PT		68	▲ 19	40	▲ 17	21	▲ 6	21	▼ 3	14	=	6	▼ 2
RO		57	▼ 6	26	▼ 8	21	▲ 4	15	▼ 10	26	▲ 7	17	▲ 7
SI		65	▼ 4	33	▲ 5	15	▲ 8	23	▼ 5	15	▲ 4	10	▲ 4
SK		65	▼ 7	18	▼ 6	29	▲ 18	14	▼ 15	21	▼ 3	10	▲ 4
FI		46	▼ 2	42	▲ 7	33	▲ 15	21	▼ 2	22	▼ 5	7	▲ 2
SE		58	▲ 2	62	▼ 1	18	▲ 10	12	▼ 8	6	▲ 1	7	=
UK		46	▲ 2	39	▼ 6	31	▲ 13	20	▼ 4	6	▲ 2	7	▼ 1

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

- The older the respondents, the less likely they are to mention **comparable education standards**: 45% of the respondents aged 15-24 mention this, compared to 31% of those aged 55 and over. Those aged 40 and over are the most likely to say **well defined external borders of the EU** would be most helpful for the future of Europe, particularly compared to the youngest respondents (28% vs. 20%);
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **comparable living standards, comparable education standards** or an **economic government for the EU**. For example, 29% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier mention comparable education standards, compared to 41% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Respondents who experience the least financial difficulties are the most likely to mention **comparable education standards** (37% vs. 29%-30%).

**QB9** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Comparable living standards	Comparable education standards	Well defined external borders of the EU	An economic government for the EU
EU28	53	35	26	21
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	52	33	27	22
Woman	54	36	25	20
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	54	45	20	22
25-39	54	37	25	22
40-54	54	33	28	22
55 +	52	31	28	20
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	49	29	27	19
16-19	53	31	29	20
20+	55	41	24	24
Still studying	56	45	20	23
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	52	34	25	27
Managers	55	39	26	23
Other white collars	55	33	29	21
Manual workers	53	36	24	20
House persons	49	37	28	17
Unemployed	54	35	24	22
Retired	51	29	28	20
Students	56	45	20	23
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	55	29	24	17
From time to time	52	30	27	21
Almost never/ Never	54	37	26	22

*First four items cited*

## 4 More or less EU decision-making?

### - At least six in ten respondents support more European level decision-making in a range of areas -

Respondents were asked if more or less decision-making should take place at a European level across a range of areas<sup>29</sup>. **In each case, more than six in ten respondents think there should be more European level decision-making.** Eight in ten think there should be more European level decision making on fighting terrorism or promoting democracy and peace (both 80%). More than seven in ten think there should be more European level decision making about protecting the environment (77%), promoting the equal treatment of men and women (73%), and dealing with migration issues from outside the EU (71%).

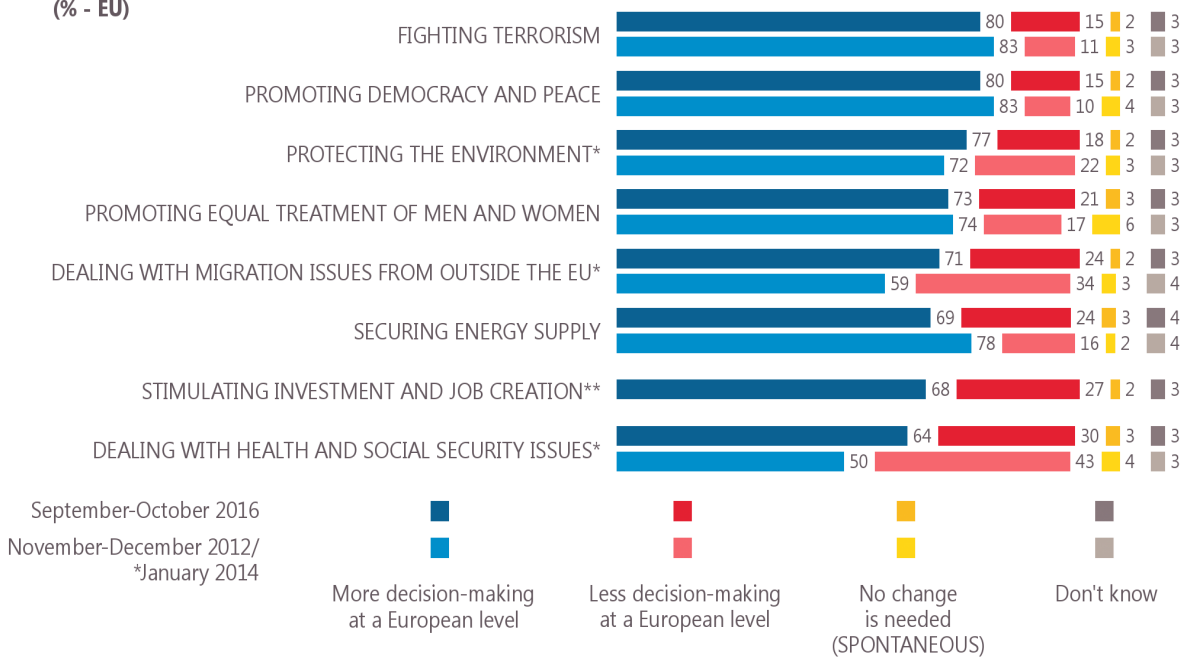
Almost seven in ten think there should be more EU level decision-making regarding securing energy supply (69%), while 68% say this about stimulating investment and job creation, and 64% say this about dealing with health and social security issues.

Compared to 2012, respondents are now slightly less likely to think there should be more European decision-making about fighting terrorism and promoting democracy and peace (both -3 percentage points), and they are also less likely to think there should be more European decision-making about securing the energy supply (-9).

In contrast, **respondents are much more likely than they were in 2014 to say there should be more European level decision-making dealing with health and social security issues (+14 percentage points), or in dealing with migration issues from outside the EU (+12).** They are also more likely to say there should be more European decision making about protecting the environment, compared to 2014 (+5).

<sup>29</sup> QB10 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level; Fighting terrorism; Dealing with health and social security issues; Promoting equal treatment of men and women; Promoting democracy and peace; Securing energy supply; Dealing with migration issues from outside the EU; Protecting the environment; Stimulating investment and job creation.

**QB10** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.  
(% - EU)



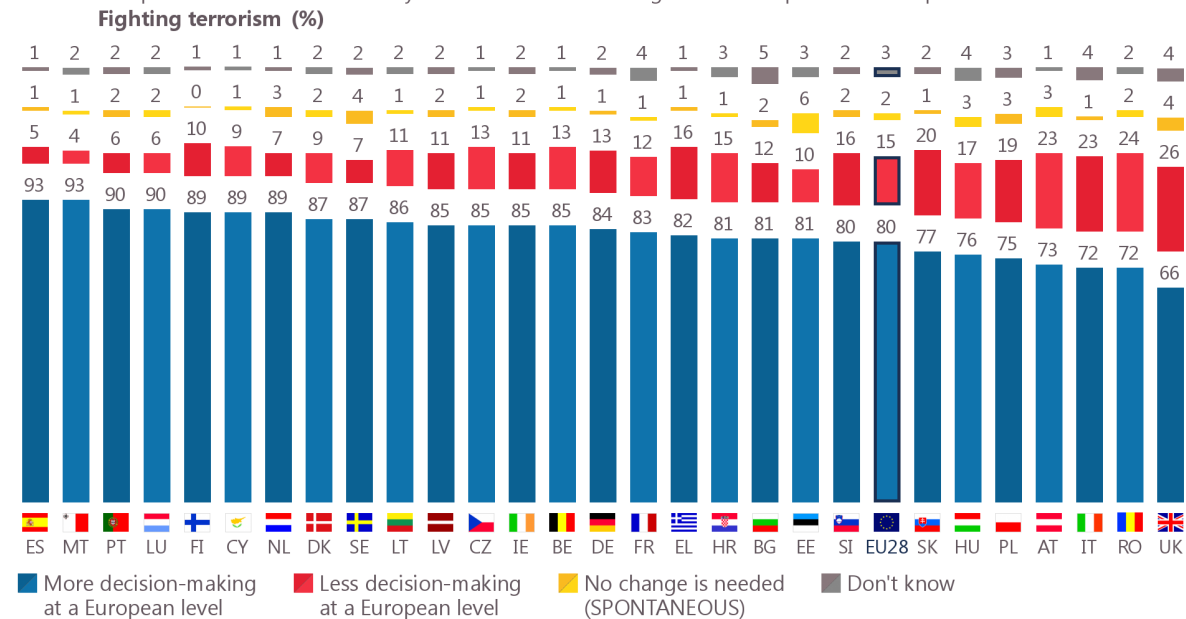
\*\* New item

At least two thirds of respondents in each Member State think there should be more European level decision-making about fighting terrorism, ranging from 93% in Spain and Malta and 90% in Portugal and Luxembourg, to 66% in the United Kingdom and 72% in Italy and Romania.

Fighting terrorism

Although the majority thinks there should be more EU level decision-making about fighting terrorism, the proportion who think this way has actually dropped slightly since 2012 (-3 percentage points). There have also been declines in 17 Member States. The largest decreases are observed amongst respondents in Slovakia (-12), Poland (-11) and the United Kingdom (-10). In contrast, those in Spain, Malta (both +10) and Ireland (+9) are now more likely to think there should be more EU level decision-making on this issue.

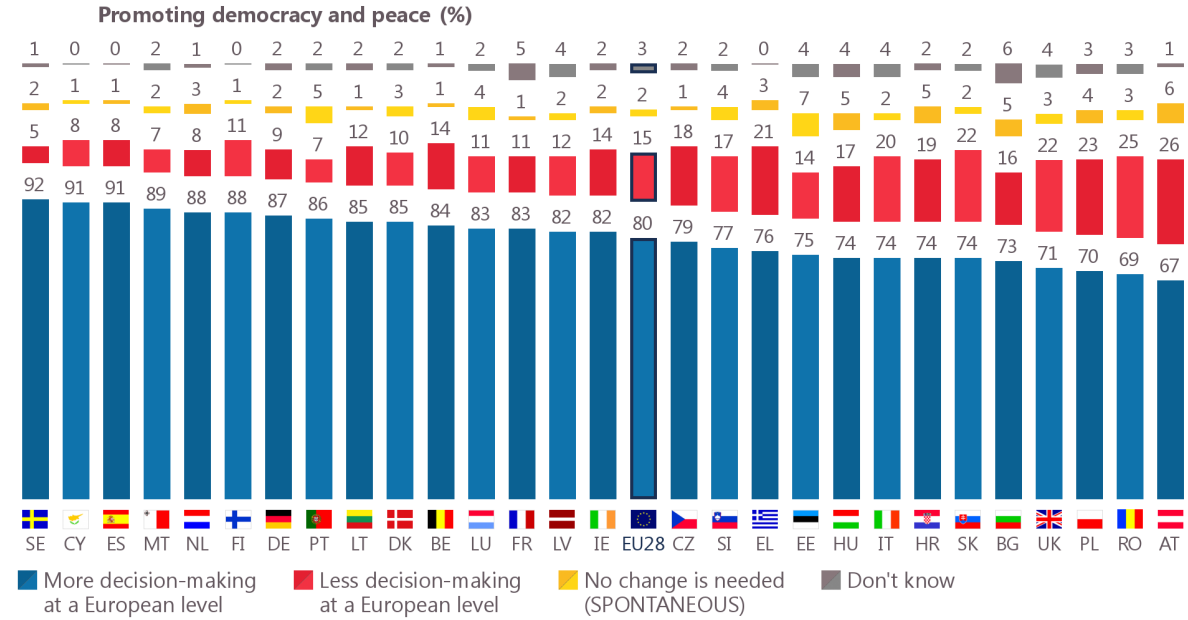
**QB10.1** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.



Promoting democracy and peace

At least two thirds of respondents in each Member State thinks there should be more European level decision-making about promoting democracy and peace. Proportions range from 92% in Sweden and 91% in Cyprus and Spain, to 67% in Austria, 69% in Romania and 70% in Poland.

**QB10.4** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.



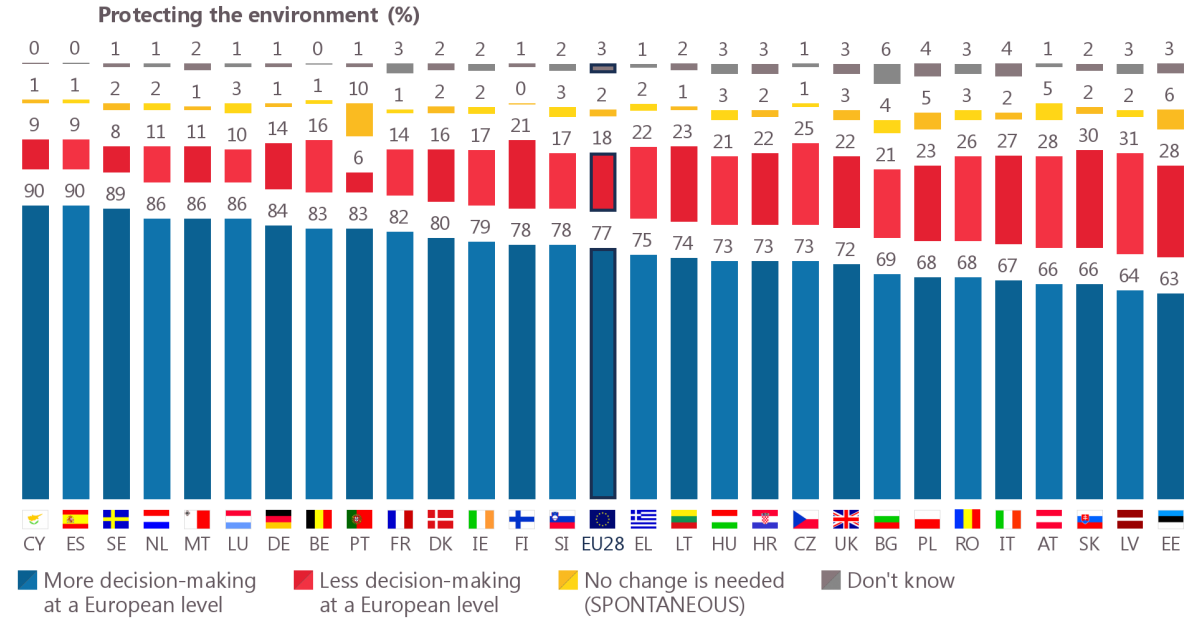
In 19 Member States, the proportion who think there should be more EU level decision making in promoting democracy and peace has decreased since 2012, with the largest declines observed in Poland (-15 percentage points), Slovakia (-14) and Romania (-10). In contrast, the proportions who think this way in Finland (+8), Ireland (+6) and Portugal (+5) have increased.



Protecting the environment

More than six in ten respondents in each Member State think there should be more European level decision-making about protecting the environment. Nine in ten in Cyprus and Spain (both 90%) and 89% in Sweden think this way, as do 63% in Estonia, 64% in Latvia and 66% in Slovakia and Austria.

**QB10.7** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.



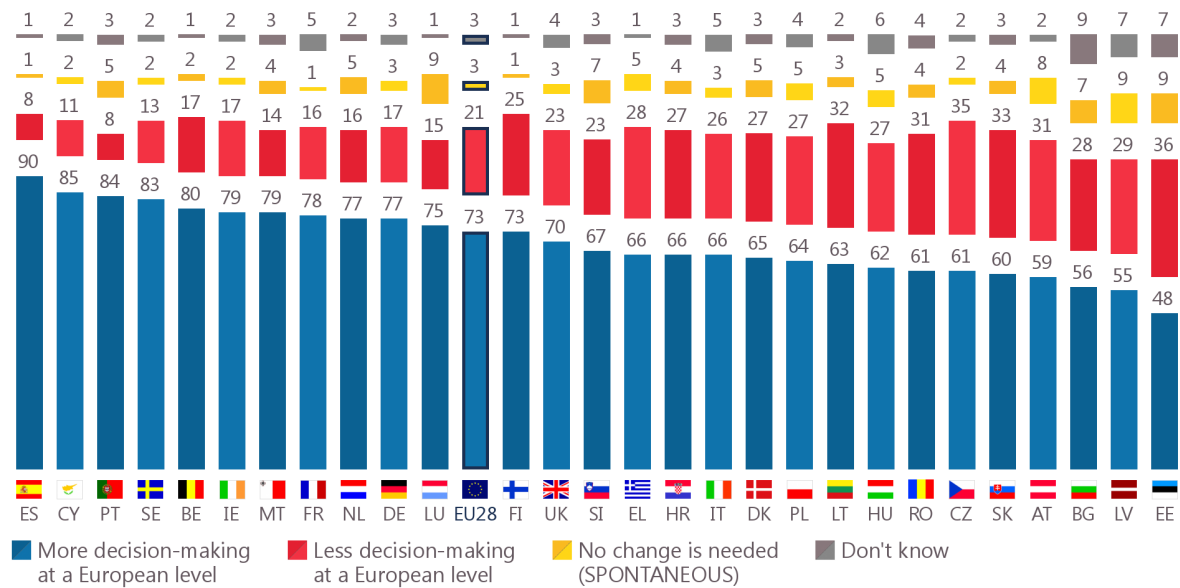
In 22 Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in 2014 to think there should be more European level decision making about protecting the environment. The largest increases are observed amongst those in Finland (+21 percentage points), Malta (+17), Spain, Ireland and Lithuania (all +16). In contrast, respondents in Slovakia (-10), the Czech Republic (-7), Italy and Austria (both -3) are now less likely to think this way.

Promoting equal treatment of men and women

In all Member States, a majority of respondents think there should be more European level decision-making promoting the equal treatment of men and women. Respondents in Spain (90%), Cyprus (85%) and Portugal (84%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Estonia (48%), Latvia (55%) and Bulgaria (56%) are the least likely to do so.

**QB10.3** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

**Promoting equal treatment of men and women (%)**



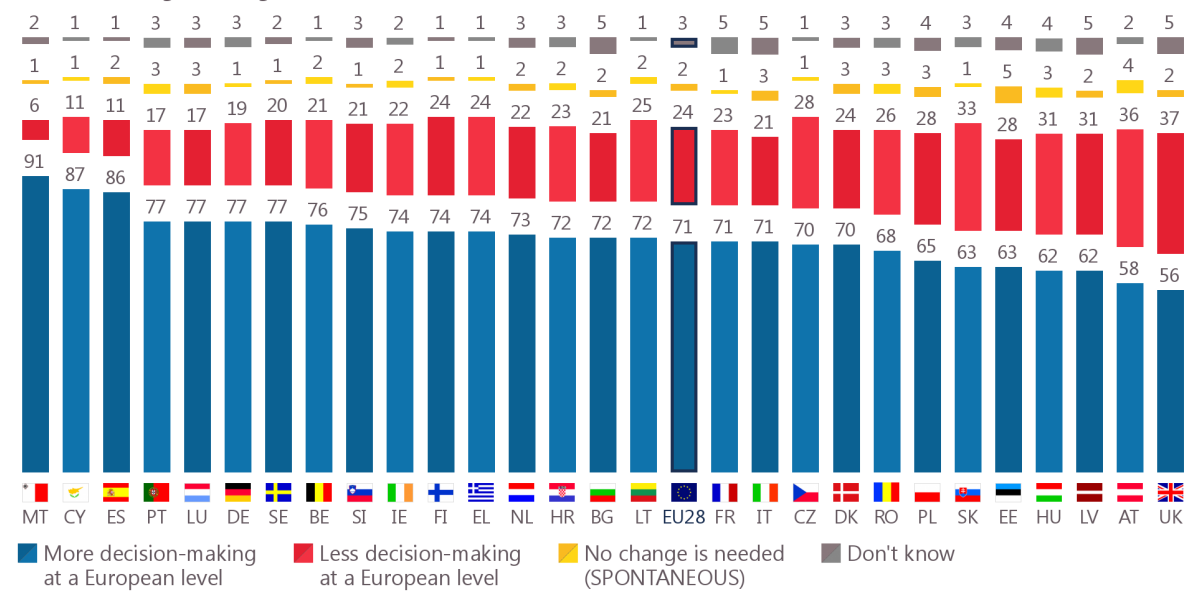
The country level trends are more mixed, with increases in 12 countries and decreases in 14 compared to 2012. Respondents in Malta (+12 percentage points), Ireland (+7), Portugal, Sweden, and Finland (all +6) are all more likely to think there should be more European level decision making about promoting the equal treatment of men and women, compared to 2012. At the other end of the scale, those in Slovakia (-18), Estonia and Poland (both -10) are now less likely to think this way. There is no variation in Germany and Hungary.

Dealing with migration issues from outside the EU

A majority of respondents in all Member States think there should be more European level decision-making dealing with migration issues from outside the EU. More than nine in ten respondents in Malta (91%) think this way, as do 87% in Cyprus and 86% in Spain. At the other end of the scale 56% in the United Kingdom, 58% in Austria and 62% in Latvia and Hungary say the same.

**QB10.6** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

**Dealing with migration issues from outside the EU (%)**



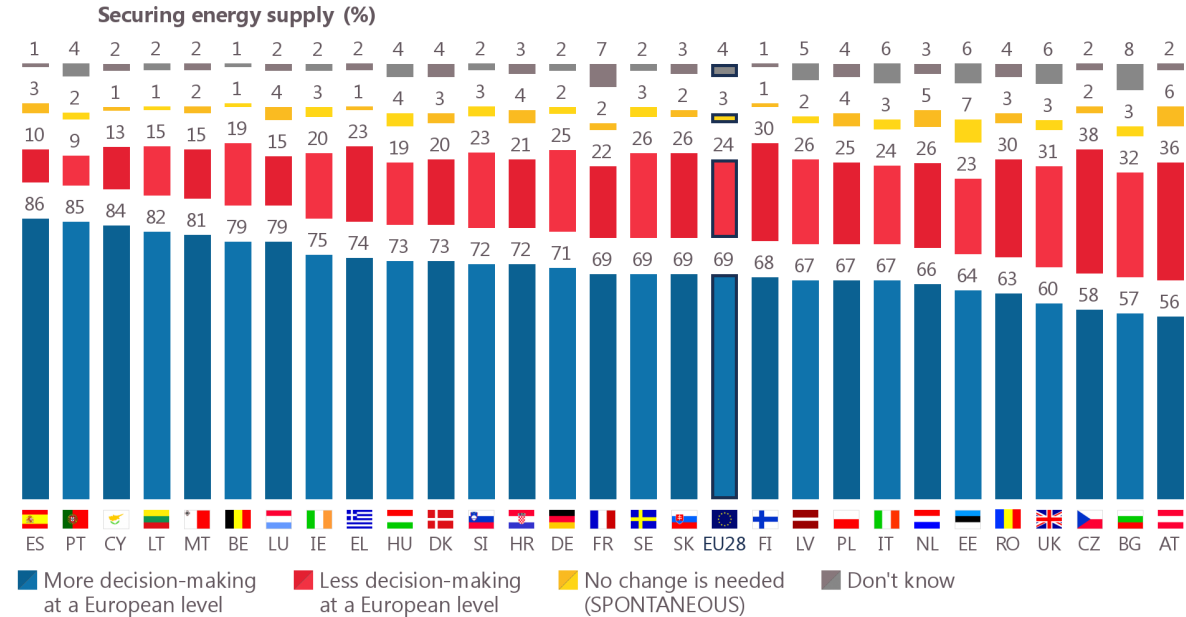
Since 2014, there has been a 12-percentage point increase in the proportion across the EU who think there should be more European level decision-making dealing with migration issues from outside the EU, but in some Member States the increases are much larger. For example, there has been a 39 percentage point increase in the proportion in Finland holding this view, a 27-point increase amongst those in Estonia and a 26-point increase amongst those in Slovenia.

Poland is the only country where there has not been an increase since 2014.

Securing energy supply

The majority of respondents in each Member State think there should be more European level decision-making about securing energy supply, ranging from 86% in Spain, 85% in Portugal and 84% in Cyprus, to 56% in Austria, 57% in Bulgaria and 58% in the Czech Republic.

**QB10.5** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.



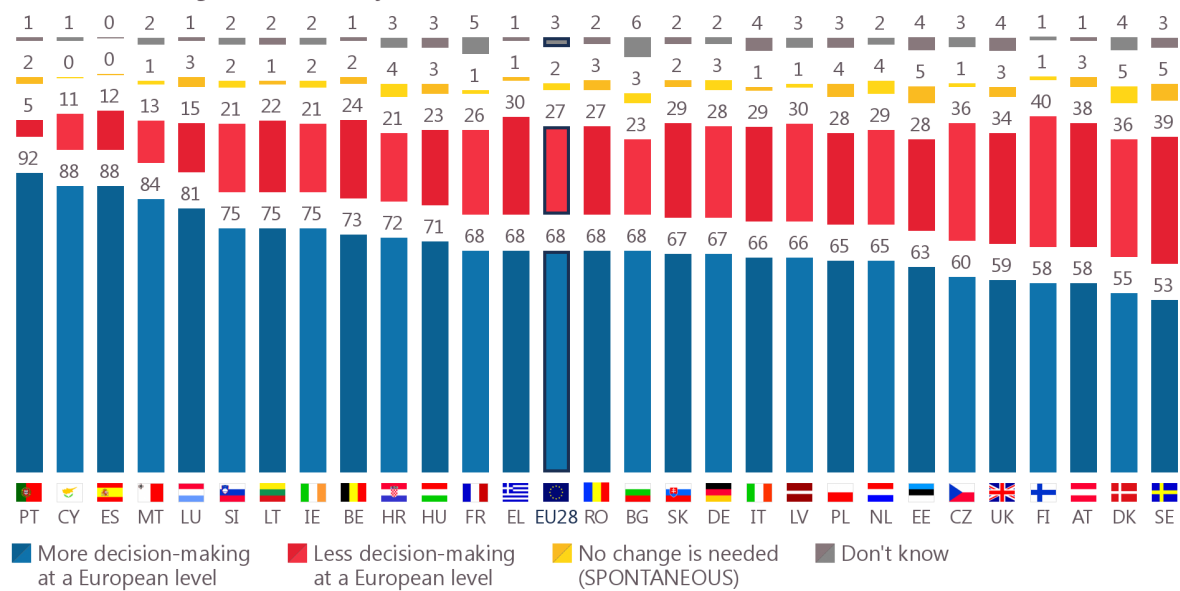
In 22 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think there should be more European level decision making about securing energy supply has declined since 2012, with the largest decreases observed amongst those in Bulgaria (-23 percentage points), the Czech Republic (-14), Poland and Germany (both -13). In contrast, respondents in Portugal (+7), Lithuania (+6) and Malta (+4) are more likely to think there should be more EU level decision-making in this area.

Stimulating investment and job creation

A majority of respondents in each Member State think there should be more European decision making about stimulating investment and job creation. Proportions range from 92% in Portugal and 88% in Cyprus and Spain to 53% in Sweden, 55% in Denmark and 58% in Austria and Finland. This item was asked for the first time.

**QB10.8** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

**Stimulating investment and job creation (%)**

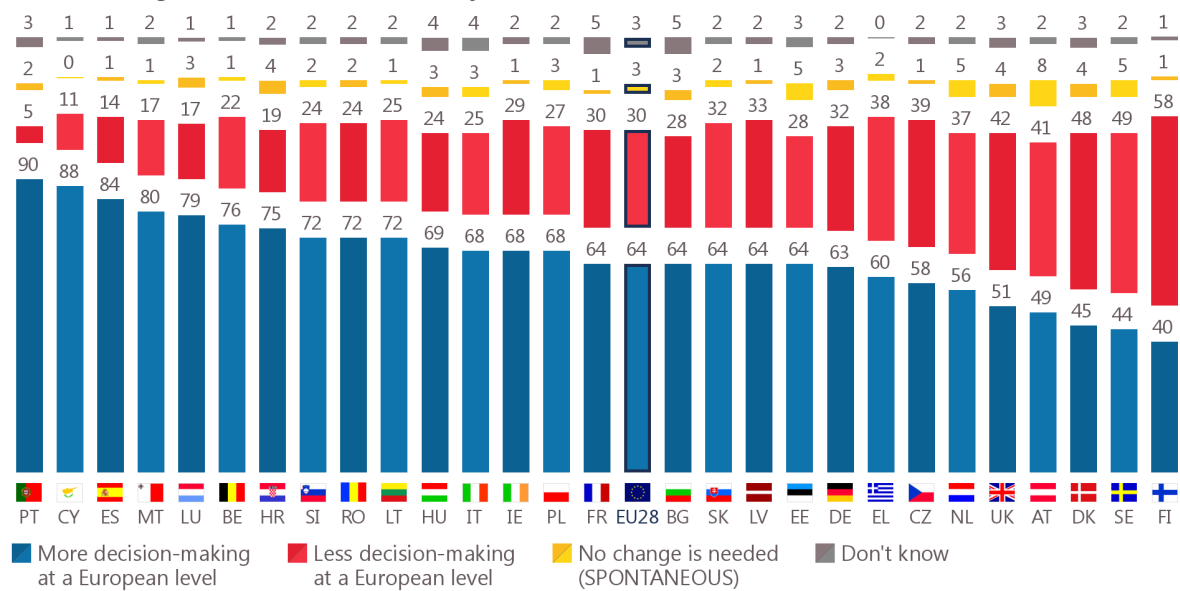


Dealing with health and social security issues

There is more diversity in opinion about whether there should be more European level decision-making dealing with health and social security issues. In 25 Member States, the majority thinks there should be more, with the highest proportions in Portugal (90%), Cyprus (88%) and Spain (84%).

Finland (58% for less decision-making at a European level vs. 40% for more), Sweden (49% vs. 44%) and Denmark (48% vs. 45%) are the only countries where a majority think there should be less European level decision making in this area.

QB10.2 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.  
Dealing with health and social security issues (%)
































In 24 Member States, respondents are more likely to think there should be European level decision-making dealing with health and social security issues than they were in 2014. The largest increases are observed amongst those in Spain (+31 percentage points), Malta (+27) and Germany (+26).

In contrast, there have been slight decreases in the proportions who think this way in three countries: the Czech Republic (-4 percentage points), Slovakia (-3) and Hungary (-2). Results remain unchanged in Romania.






























**QB10** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

(% - 'More decision-making at a European level')

		Fighting terrorism	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Promoting democracy and peace	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Protecting the environment	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Promoting equal treatment of men and women	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012
EU28		80	▼ 3	80	▼ 3	77	▲ 5	73	▼ 1
BE		85	▼ 1	84	=	83	▲ 3	80	▲ 2
BG		81	▼ 9	73	▼ 7	69	▲ 3	56	▼ 3
CZ		85	▼ 4	79	▼ 4	73	▼ 7	61	▼ 8
DK		87	▼ 3	85	▼ 3	80	▲ 2	65	▲ 4
DE		84	▼ 5	87	▼ 4	84	▲ 3	77	=
EE		81	▼ 4	75	▼ 9	63	▲ 14	48	▼ 10
IE		85	▲ 9	82	▲ 6	79	▲ 16	79	▲ 7
EL		82	▲ 8	76	▼ 2	75	▲ 5	66	▼ 1
ES		93	▲ 10	91	▲ 3	90	▲ 16	90	▲ 5
FR		83	▼ 4	83	▼ 3	82	▲ 4	78	▼ 3
HR		81	=	74	▼ 6	73	▲ 1	66	▼ 2
IT		72	▼ 6	74	▼ 5	67	▼ 3	66	▼ 6
CY		89	▼ 3	91	▼ 1	90	▲ 7	85	▲ 4
LV		85	▲ 2	82	▼ 1	64	▲ 12	55	▲ 3
LT		86	▲ 3	85	=	74	▲ 16	63	▼ 3
LU		90	▲ 6	83	▼ 1	86	▲ 7	75	▼ 4
HU		76	▼ 2	74	▼ 2	73	▲ 3	62	=
MT		93	▲ 10	89	▲ 3	86	▲ 17	79	▲ 12
NL		89	▲ 2	88	▲ 4	86	▲ 9	77	▲ 4
AT		73	▼ 4	67	▼ 6	66	▼ 3	59	▼ 1
PL		75	▼ 11	70	▼ 15	68	▼ 1	64	▼ 10
PT		90	▲ 8	86	▲ 5	83	▲ 8	84	▲ 6
RO		72	▼ 7	69	▼ 10	68	=	61	▼ 5
SI		80	▼ 2	77	▼ 5	78	▲ 14	67	▼ 1
SK		77	▼ 12	74	▼ 14	66	▼ 10	60	▼ 18
FI		89	▲ 7	88	▲ 8	78	▲ 21	73	▲ 6
SE		87	▼ 2	92	=	89	▲ 4	83	▲ 6
UK		66	▼ 10	71	▼ 5	72	▲ 12	70	▲ 2

**QB10** For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

(% - More decision-making at a European level)

		Dealing with migration issues from outside the EU	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Securing energy supply	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Stimulating investment and job creation*	Dealing with health and social security issues	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014
EU28		71	▲ 12	69	▼ 9	68	64	▲ 14
BE		76	▲ 2	79	▼ 8	73	76	▲ 15
BG		72	▲ 3	57	▼ 23	68	64	▲ 1
CZ		70	▲ 1	58	▼ 14	60	58	▼ 4
DK		70	▲ 19	73	▼ 9	55	45	▲ 8
DE		77	▲ 19	71	▼ 13	67	63	▲ 26
EE		63	▲ 27	64	▼ 6	63	64	▲ 22
IE		74	▲ 19	75	=	75	68	▲ 23
EL		74	▲ 11	74	▼ 3	68	60	▲ 9
ES		86	▲ 18	86	▲ 3	88	84	▲ 31
FR		71	▲ 6	69	▼ 10	68	64	▲ 10
HR		72	▲ 19	72	▲ 2	72	75	▲ 7
IT		71	▲ 2	67	▼ 11	66	68	▲ 13
CY		87	▲ 20	84	▼ 4	88	88	▲ 10
LV		62	▲ 12	67	▼ 6	66	64	▲ 7
LT		72	▲ 18	82	▲ 6	75	72	▲ 20
LU		77	▲ 15	79	▼ 6	81	79	▲ 22
HU		62	▲ 3	73	▼ 8	71	69	▼ 2
MT		91	▲ 11	81	▲ 4	84	80	▲ 27
NL		73	▲ 7	66	▼ 10	65	56	▲ 13
AT		58	▲ 10	56	▼ 12	58	49	▲ 25
PL		65	=	67	▼ 13	65	68	▲ 4
PT		77	▲ 9	85	▲ 7	92	90	▲ 17
RO		68	▲ 18	63	▼ 6	68	72	=
SI		75	▲ 26	72	▼ 7	75	72	▲ 19
SK		63	▲ 4	69	▼ 12	67	64	▼ 3
FI		74	▲ 39	68	▼ 3	58	40	▲ 19
SE		77	▲ 12	69	▼ 2	53	44	▲ 6
UK		56	▲ 19	60	▼ 9	59	51	▲ 16

\* New item



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

- Those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later are the most likely to say there should be more European level decision-making about **promoting democracy and peace** (83% vs. 75%-79%), **dealing with migration issues from outside the EU** (75% vs. 68%-70%), or **protecting the environment** (80% vs. 73%-77%);
- Respondents with the least financial difficulties are the most likely to say there should be more European level decision-making about **fighting terrorism** (82% vs. 74%-77%), **promoting equal treatment of men and women** (75% vs. 68%-69%), **promoting democracy and peace** (82% vs. 72%-76%), **securing energy supply** (71% vs. 63%-68%), or **dealing with migration issues from outside the EU** (73% vs. 65%-68%).

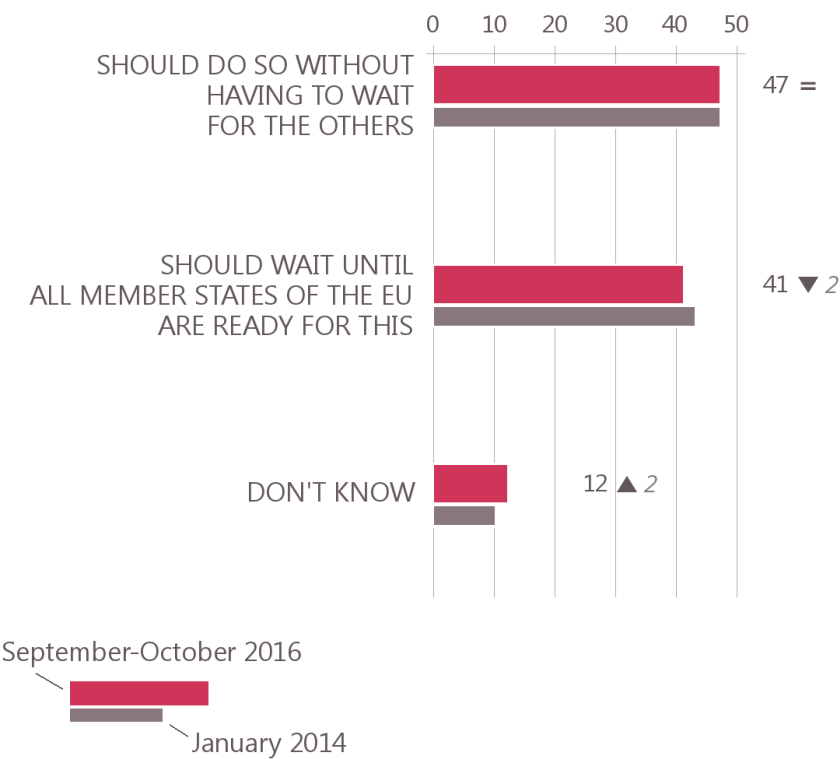
## 5 Views of a “two-speed Europe”

### - Opinions are divided over a “two-speed Europe” -

Respondents were given two statements, and asked which came closest to their personal preference about the idea of a “two-speed Europe”<sup>30</sup>. Almost half (47%) say countries that are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others. Just over four in ten (41%) think countries that are ready should wait until all EU Member States are ready.

There has been little change in opinion since 2014, with only a slight decrease in the proportion thinking countries should wait until all Member States are ready (-2 percentage points).

**QB4** As regards the idea of a "Two speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...  
(% - EU)



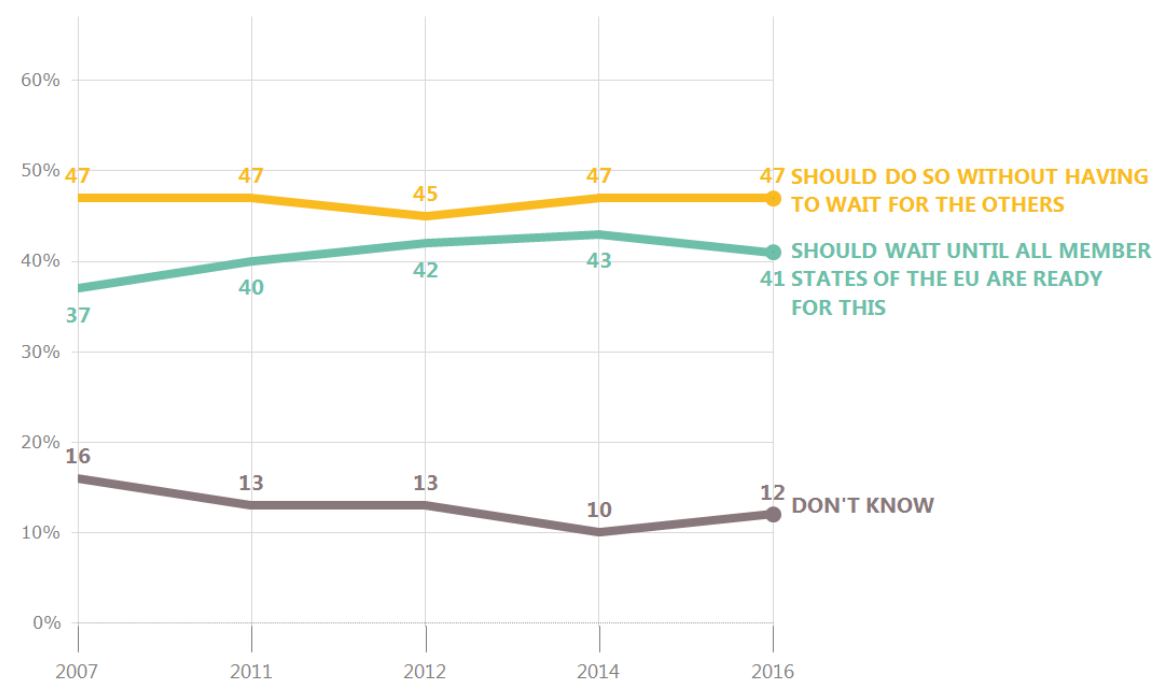
<sup>30</sup> QB4 As regards the idea of a “two-speed Europe”, which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas.

The longer-term trend shows the proportions who think countries that are ready should be able to proceed has remained relatively stable, and is at the same level as it was in 2007.

The proportions who think countries should wait until all Member States are ready has risen by four percentage points in this time (since 2007), although it is now lower than it was in 2014.

**QB4** As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

(% - EU)

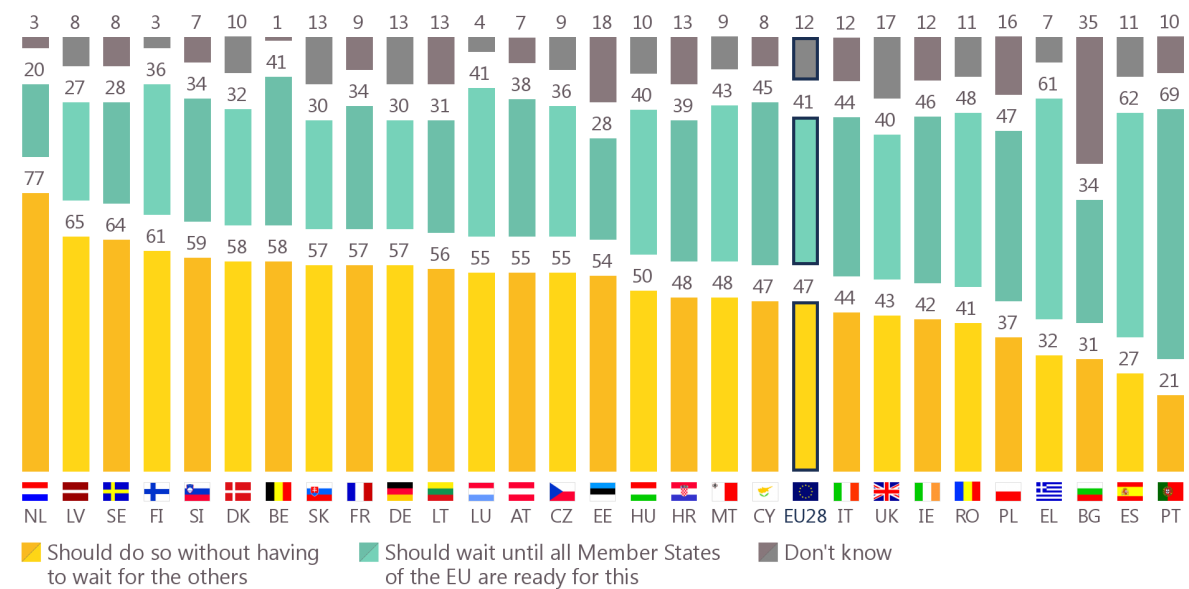


In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents think countries that are ready should be able to proceed without having to wait for the others. Respondents in the Netherlands (77%), Latvia (65%) and Sweden (64%) are the most likely to think countries should be able to act this way, while those in Portugal (21%), Spain (27%) and Bulgaria (31%) are the least likely to say this.

In seven Member States, a majority think countries should wait until all Member States are ready: this is the case in Portugal (69%), Spain (62%), Greece (61%), Romania (48% vs. 41% for “should do so without having to wait for the others”), Poland (46% vs. 42%), Ireland (46% vs. 42%) and Bulgaria (34% vs. 31%, but 35% say they do not know).

In Italy opinion is evenly divided (at 44%) as to whether countries should or should not be allowed to act this way.






























**QB4** As regards the idea of a "Two speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas... (%)



Since 2014, the proportion of respondents who feel countries that are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others has increased in 18 Member States. The largest increases are observed in Lithuania (+13 percentage points), Malta (+11) and Ireland (+9). On the other hand, it has decreased in ten countries: in particular, respondents in Portugal (-11), Poland, Austria and Denmark (all -6) are now less likely to agree with this view than they were in 2014.

**QB4** As regards the idea of a "Two speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...







(%)

		Should do so without having to wait for the others	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	Sep.-Oct. 2016 - Jan. 2014	Don't know
EU28		47	=	41	▼ 2	12
LT		56	▲ 13	31	▼ 13	13
MT		48	▲ 11	43	▼ 1	9
IE		42	▲ 9	46	▼ 6	12
NL		77	▲ 8	20	▼ 7	3
SE		64	▲ 8	28	▼ 7	8
HU		50	▲ 8	40	▼ 7	10
CY		47	▲ 6	45	▼ 5	8
EL		32	▲ 6	61	▼ 9	7
FI		61	▲ 5	36	▼ 3	3
LU		55	▲ 5	41	▼ 5	4
LV		65	▲ 4	27	▼ 5	8
RO		41	▲ 4	48	▲ 9	11
FR		57	▲ 3	34	▼ 5	9
EE		54	▲ 3	28	▼ 13	18
UK		43	▲ 3	40	▼ 8	17
BE		58	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	1
HR		48	▲ 2	39	▼ 3	13
IT		44	▲ 1	44	▼ 1	12
ES		27	▼ 1	62	▼ 1	11
DE		57	▼ 2	30	▼ 3	13
SI		59	▼ 3	34	▲ 6	7
SK		57	▼ 3	30	▼ 2	13
CZ		55	▼ 3	36	=	9
BG		31	▼ 5	34	▲ 5	35
DK		58	▼ 6	32	▲ 1	10
AT		55	▼ 6	38	▲ 7	7
PL		37	▼ 6	47	▲ 1	16
PT		21	▼ 11	69	▲ 9	10

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

- Those aged 15-24 are the least likely to be in favour of allowing countries to move ahead when ready, particularly compared to those aged 25-54 (43% vs. 49% among the respondents aged 25-39 and 51% among those aged 40-54);
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be in favour of countries moving forward when ready: 37% of those who left school at the age or 15 or earlier think this way compared to 55% of those who continued their studies until the age of 20 or later;
- Managers are the most likely to think countries should not have to wait until all Member States are ready (59%) particularly compared to house persons (38%);
- Respondents with the least financial difficulties are the most likely to say countries should not have to wait (50% vs. 41%-43%);
- Respondents that identify themselves as belonging to the upper middle class are the most likely to think countries should not have to wait, particularly compared to the working class (65% vs. 38%).

**QB4** As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

	Should do so without having to wait for the others	Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	Don't know
EU28	47	41	12
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	49	41	10
Woman	46	40	14
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	43	47	10
25-39	49	41	10
40-54	51	38	11
55 +	46	40	14
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	37	46	17
16-19	48	40	12
20+	55	36	9
Still studying	45	47	8
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	50	40	10
Managers	59	34	7
Other white collars	53	38	9
Manual workers	45	42	13
House persons	38	46	16
Unemployed	44	42	14
Retired	45	40	15
Students	45	47	8
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	41	45	14
From time to time	43	46	11
Almost never/ Never	50	38	12
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	38	45	17
The lower middle class	45	44	11
The middle class	53	39	8
The upper middle class	65	29	6
The upper class	49	48	3

## CONCLUSION

This survey was conducted soon after the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union in a referendum held on 23 June 2016.

**The results of the survey highlight the twin recurring themes of the importance of social equality and concerns about migration, although social equality is primary.**

The majority of respondents have a positive view of the European Union, and agree it embodies peace, social equality and solidarity, and tolerance and openness to others.

**Unemployment, social inequalities, migration issues and terrorism and security issues are seen as the main current challenges for the EU.** Reflecting these challenges, respondents are most likely to think comparable living and education standards and well-defined external borders would be most helpful for the future of Europe.

Social equality and solidarity, as well as environmental protection and progress and innovation are seen as being the most important to help European society face global challenges. In addition, “cultural diversity and openness to others” is mentioned almost as often as free trade and the market economy.

**Most respondents support more European-level decision making in a range of key policy areas**, including fighting terrorism, promoting democracy and peace, protecting the environment and dealing with migration issues. Since 2014, there have been large increases in the proportions who think there should be more EU level decision-making about health and social security issues and migration issues from outside the EU.

Although most agree more decision making should take place at the EU level, **respondents’ opinions are divided over a “two-speed Europe”**. The majority say countries that are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others. However, a significant minority – four in ten respondents – think countries that are ready should wait until all EU Member States are ready.

More than eight in ten respondents agree that **free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection**. The majority of respondents think that the rise of “anti-establishment” political parties is a matter of concern. In parallel, a majority disagree the interests of people like them are well taken into account by their country’s political system.

**When comparing the EU with the rest of the world, a large majority of respondents consider the EU a place of stability in a troubled world.** This opinion is shared by the large majority of respondents in each EU Member State.

When it comes to the political influence of the EU compared to other global powers, the EU is considered to have a weaker political influence than Russia, China or the United States of America, but a stronger one than Japan, Brazil and India. Looking forward to 2030, the pattern is the same: most think the EU will be weaker on the political stage than the United States of America, China and Russia, but the majority consider the EU’s political influence will be stronger than that of Brazil, India and Japan.

Although other Eurobarometer surveys show globalisation is seen as an opportunity for economic growth<sup>31</sup>, this survey demonstrates **globalisation is also seen by the majority of respondents as a threat to their country’s identity**.

<sup>31</sup> 57% in the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2016

(<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/2130>), this opinion having been held by a majority of respondents since the question was first asked, in 2008.



**The majority of respondents have positive views of the three largest EU Member States** – Germany, the United Kingdom and France – **and of the European Union.** They are also positive in their views on the United States of America. However, more than half of all respondents have negative opinions about China and Russia.

Turning to the future of the young generation, **most respondents think that the life of the young Europeans will be more difficult than that of their generation.** Moreover, this feeling has increased for the second consecutive survey. This pessimism about the future is reinforced by the fact that more than half of all respondents disagree that in their country everyone has a chance to succeed in life.

**Finally, a large majority of respondents consider that the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth.**

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 24<sup>th</sup> of September and the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2016, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 86.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 86.1 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 451 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,000	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	8,939,546	2.17%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,019	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	6,537,510	1.58%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,028	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	9,012,443	2.18%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,008	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	4,561,264	1.11%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,537	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	64,336,389	15.59%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,005	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	945,733	0.23%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,012	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	3,522,000	0.85%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,003	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	8,693,566	2.11%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,009	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	39,127,930	9.48%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,027	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	47,756,439	11.57%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,007	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	3,749,400	0.91%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,016	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	51,862,391	12.57%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	705,360	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,000	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	1,447,866	0.35%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,001	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	2,829,740	0.69%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	503	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	434,878	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,029	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	8,320,614	2.02%
MT	Malta	MISCO	503	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	335,476	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,020	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	13,371,980	3.24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,026	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	7,009,827	1.70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,021	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	32,413,735	7.86%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,080	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	8,080,915	1.96%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,006	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	18,246,731	4.42%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,034	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	1,759,701	0.43%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,023	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	4,549,956	1.10%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,000	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	4,440,004	1.08%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,045	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	7,791,240	1.89%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,306	24/09/2016	03/10/2016	51,848,010	12.57%
TOTAL EU28			27,768	24/09/16	03/10/2016	412,630,644	100%*

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

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II<sup>1</sup> (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS opinion & social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

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%	

<sup>1</sup> Figures updated in March 2016

**QUESTIONNAIRE****ASK ALL****QB1a In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly?****QB1b And secondly?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)*

	<b>QB1a</b>	<b>QB1b</b>
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
The standard of living of EU citizens	1	1
The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	2	2
The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	3	3
The skills and talents of EU citizens	4	4
The quality of infrastructure in the EU	5	5
The EU's capacity for research and innovation	6	6
The good relationship between the EU's Member States	7	7
The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	8	8
The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	9	9
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10	10
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11	11
DK	12	12

EB81.1 QA2a QA2b

**QB2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)*

The ageing of the EU's population	1
Social inequalities	2
Competition from emerging countries	3
Insufficient economic growth	4
The public debt of EU Member States	5
Unemployment	6
Instability in the regions bordering the EU	7
Environmental issues	8
Migration issues (N)	9
Terrorism and security issues (N)	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

EB81.1 NEW BASED ON QA3

**QB3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)*

Protecting the environment	1,
Social equality and solidarity	2,
Free trade\ market economy	3,
Cultural diversity and openness to others	4,
Progress and innovation	5,
Traditions	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

EB81.1 QA4

**QB4 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Should do so without having to wait for the others	1
Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	2
DK	3

EB81.1 QA7

**QB5 Would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? (M)**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	The United States of America	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Russia (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB78.2 QAS (ITEM 6 IS NEW)

**QB6 And in your opinion, in 2030, the political influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	The United States of America	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Russia	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

**QB7 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?**

*SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		The European Union	Other countries in the world	Both	DK
1	Respect for nature and the environment	1	2	3	4
2	Social equality and solidarity	1	2	3	4
3	Peace	1	2	3	4
4	Progress and innovation	1	2	3	4
5	Freedom of opinion	1	2	3	4
6	Tolerance and openness to others	1	2	3	4
7	Respect for history and its lessons	1	2	3	4

EB78.2 QA9 MODIFIED

**QB8 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?**

*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very positive view	Somewhat positive view	Somewhat negative view	Very negative view	DK
1	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5
2	Germany	1	2	3	4	5
3	France	1	2	3	4	5
4	United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5
5	The USA	1	2	3	4	5
6	Russia	1	2	3	4	5
7	China	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

**QB9 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?**

*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)*

Comparable education standards	1,
Well defined external borders of the EU	2,
The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	3,
Comparable living standards	4,
A common army	5,
An economic government for the EU	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

EB78.2 QA14

**QB10 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level. (M)**

*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		More decision-making at a European level	Less decision-making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
2	Dealing with health and social security issues (M)	1	2	3	4
3	Promoting equal treatment of men and women (M)	1	2	3	4
4	Promoting democracy and peace (M)	1	2	3	4
5	Securing energy supply	1	2	3	4
6	Dealing with migration issues from outside the EU (M)	1	2	3	4
7	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4
8	Stimulating investment and job creation (N)	1	2	3	4

EB81.1 QA5 (ITEMS 2,6,7) EB78.2 QA15 (ITEMS 1,3,4,5)



**QB11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world	1	2	3	4	5
2	Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection	1	2	3	4	5
3	Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity	1	2	3	4	5
4	The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth	1	2	3	4	5
5	The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
6	The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern	1	2	3	4	5
7	In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

**QB12** Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

*(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Easier         | 1 |
| More difficult | 2 |
| About the same | 3 |
| DK             | 4 |

EB84.3 QD10