



Special Eurobarometer 467

Report

Future of Europe

Social issues

Fieldwork
September - October 2017

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

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)

Project title

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September - October 2017
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Report
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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the Special Eurobarometer survey on the “Future of Europe”, with a special focus on questions dealing with social issues.

The survey was carried out between 23 September and 2 October 2017 and interviews were conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU). The full report, of which the present report is an extract, is the seventh in the “Future of Europe” series, and follows from previous surveys in 2006¹, 2009², 2011³, 2012⁴, 2014⁵ and 2016⁶.

This survey was conducted after that the European Commission released a White paper on the “Future of Europe”⁷, setting out challenges and opportunities for Europe in the coming decade.

On 26 April 2017, the European Commission published a reflection paper on the social dimension of Europe⁸, which represents a contribution to the debate on how to sustain the Europeans’ standards of living, and how to address major issues in the social and employment fields. The reflection paper followed a public consultation on the European Pillar of Social Rights, culminating in a concluding conference in January 2017.

The joint proclamation of the European Pillar of Social Rights⁹ by the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission on 17 November 2017, at the occasion of first Social Summit in 20 years¹⁰ (initiated by President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker and Sweden’s Prime Minister Stefan Löfven), represents a new milestone.

The first chapter of this report considers citizens’ views of the EU, with particular attention paid to the place of social issues in the European Union. This includes respondents’ opinions about the EU’s main assets. Citizens’ views of the main challenges facing the EU are also considered as well as their preferences for European society in 2030.

The second chapter focusses on Europeans’ views on social issues, and in particular, views about social protection and citizens’ opportunities to succeed in life. Citizens’ levels of satisfaction with various facets of their life will be considered, as will their expectations on the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the EU and on European decision-making in the area of health and social security.

In the final chapter, the focus shifts to Europe’s future, particularly in relation to the prospects for young people in the Europe of the future and the factors that would be most helpful for Europe’s future.

¹ Special Eurobarometer 251:

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

² Standard Eurobarometer 71 Spring 2009 – Future of Europe report:

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

³ Special Eurobarometer 379:

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

⁴ Special Eurobarometer 394:

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

⁵ Special Eurobarometer 413:

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

⁶ Special Eurobarometer 451:

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2131>

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/white-paper-future-europe-reflections-and-scenarios-eu27_en

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/reflection-paper-social-dimension-europe_en

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights_en

¹⁰ <https://www.socialsummit17.se/>

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and analysis” Unit)¹¹. 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 intervals¹².

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 EU Member States			EU28

** 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.*

*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.

¹¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

¹² 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 and social issues

- More than one fifth of the respondents mention the standard of living of EU citizens (22%) as one of the EU's main assets.
- At least one quarter consider the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (31%), the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU (30%) and the good relationship between the EU's Member States (25%) as the EU's main assets.
- Respondents consider the main challenges facing the EU to be unemployment (39%) and social inequalities (36%).
- Respondents are less likely to mention unemployment than they were in 2016 (-6 percentage points).
- To face major global challenges, 45% think social equality and solidarity should be emphasised.
- 35% say protecting the environment, 30% mention progress and innovation and 23% say free trade/market economy should be emphasised.
- Respondents prefer a Europe in 2030 where more importance is placed on solidarity (62%) than individualism (13%), while 18% prefer that both have equal importance.

Europeans' views on social issues

- More than nine in ten respondents (91%) agree they are happy with their family life and 64% are happy with their current occupation. Large majorities also agree they are happy living in the country they currently live in (89%) or in the EU (78%).
- A large majority of respondents agree the free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (83%), with more than one third totally agreeing (38%).
- Just over half of all respondents agree that in their country everyone has a chance to succeed in life (51%), an increase of five percentage points since 2016.
- The majority (60%) support more European-level decision-making in dealing with health and social security issues. Around one third (32%) think the opposite.
- More than six in ten respondents (64%) are in favour of the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union, with 19% saying they are strongly in favour.

The future of Europe

- Two thirds of respondents agree the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth (66%), an increase of six percentage points since 2016.
- 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 (54%).
- The majority think comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe (52%), and more than one third mention comparable education standards (35%).

I. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND SOCIAL ISSUES

This chapter considers the opinions of and perceptions about the EU, including its assets, values and challenges. Views about the EU as a place of stability in the world and perceptions about globalisation are also discussed.

1 The EU's main assets

- Around one fifth consider the standard of living of EU citizens as one of the EU's main assets -

Respondents were asked what they thought were the main assets of the EU. They were able to give two answers¹³.

The chart below shows the overall results for all answers (first and second mentioned assets).

Around one fifth of the respondents (22%) mention the **standard of living of EU citizens** as one of the EU's main assets.

This answer is less frequently-mentioned than **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** (31%) or **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** (30%). One quarter say also the **good relationship between the EU's Member States** (25%) is one of the main assets of the EU.

Nonetheless, the standard of living of EU citizens is still more frequently-mentioned than **the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders** (17%), the **EU's capacity for research and innovation** and **the quality of infrastructure in the EU** (both 12%), and **the skills and talents of EU citizens** and **the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility** (both 11%).

The results for all the assets tested have generally remained stable, with no change at all taking place for the proportion mentioning *the standard of living of EU citizens*.

QC1T In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

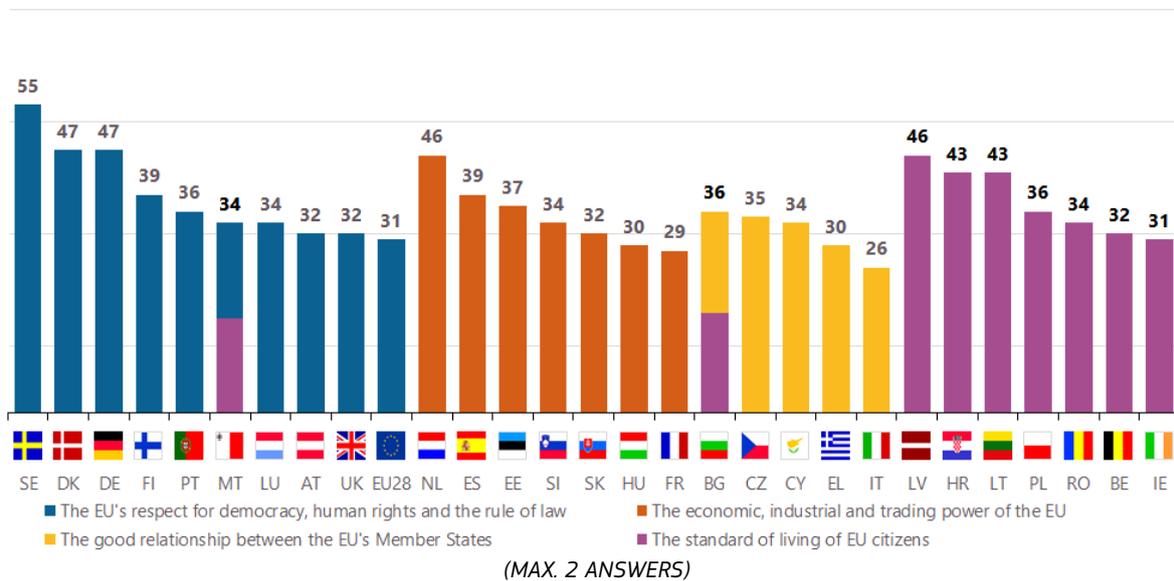


¹³ QC1T In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Respondents living in EU Member States outside the euro area are more likely to mention *the standard of living of EU citizens* as a main asset, compared to those in the euro area (28% vs. 19%).

Across the EU as a whole, there are seven Member States where respondents are most likely to say *the standard of living of EU citizens*: Latvia (46%), Croatia and Lithuania (both 43%), Poland (36%), Romania (34%), Belgium (32%) and Ireland (31%). In Bulgaria, respondents are most likely to mention both *the standard of living of EU citizens* and *the good relationship between the EU's Member States* (36%). In Malta, *the standard of living of EU citizens* and *the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law* are both the most mentioned assets by the respondents (34%).

QC1T In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Apart from the seven countries in which respondents are the most likely to mention this asset, *the standard of living of EU citizens* is mentioned by at least one quarter of respondents in Slovenia (33%), Estonia (27%), Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia (all 29%), Estonia and Luxembourg (both 27%) and Hungary (25%). Respondents in Sweden (8%), Italy (13%) and Greece (15%) are the least likely to mention this.

QC1T In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(%)

		The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	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 skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility
EU28		31	30	25	22	17	12	12	11	11
BE		31	30	28	32	16	13	9	14	17
BG		26	33	36	36	13	10	12	8	7
CZ		24	26	35	29	14	16	12	11	14
DK		47	36	28	16	15	8	6	6	21
DE		47	31	25	18	27	9	10	6	10
EE		31	37	36	27	11	11	6	7	5
IE		23	30	25	31	16	9	20	21	13
EL		24	19	30	15	20	17	15	12	7
ES		24	39	19	24	13	13	15	8	7
FR		28	29	23	16	19	13	10	12	13
HR		27	37	24	43	13	14	14	9	11
IT		25	23	26	13	15	17	10	16	12
CY		32	18	34	22	24	13	6	6	14
LV		30	22	36	46	17	6	9	7	7
LT		27	28	32	43	22	11	9	9	5
LU		34	30	30	27	20	10	9	11	13
HU		27	30	23	25	18	14	14	19	11
MT		34	18	19	34	14	11	9	13	20
NL		39	46	32	20	16	6	8	4	19
AT		32	29	23	29	17	17	18	11	13
PL		20	31	27	36	10	12	24	9	7
PT		36	25	25	23	11	12	9	9	11
RO		24	29	24	34	18	15	18	12	10
SI		27	34	28	33	12	13	9	7	12
SK		16	32	30	29	16	11	12	10	8
FI		39	32	34	18	17	11	7	8	12
SE		55	26	21	8	22	15	5	13	25
UK		32	28	18	23	14	9	6	18	9
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

2 The EU’s main challenges

- Respondents consider unemployment the main challenge faced by the EU -

Respondents were asked to identify up to three main challenges currently faced by the EU¹⁴. As it was the case in 2016, **unemployment** is most likely to be regarded as the main challenge (39%), although respondents are now less likely to mention it (-6 percentage points).

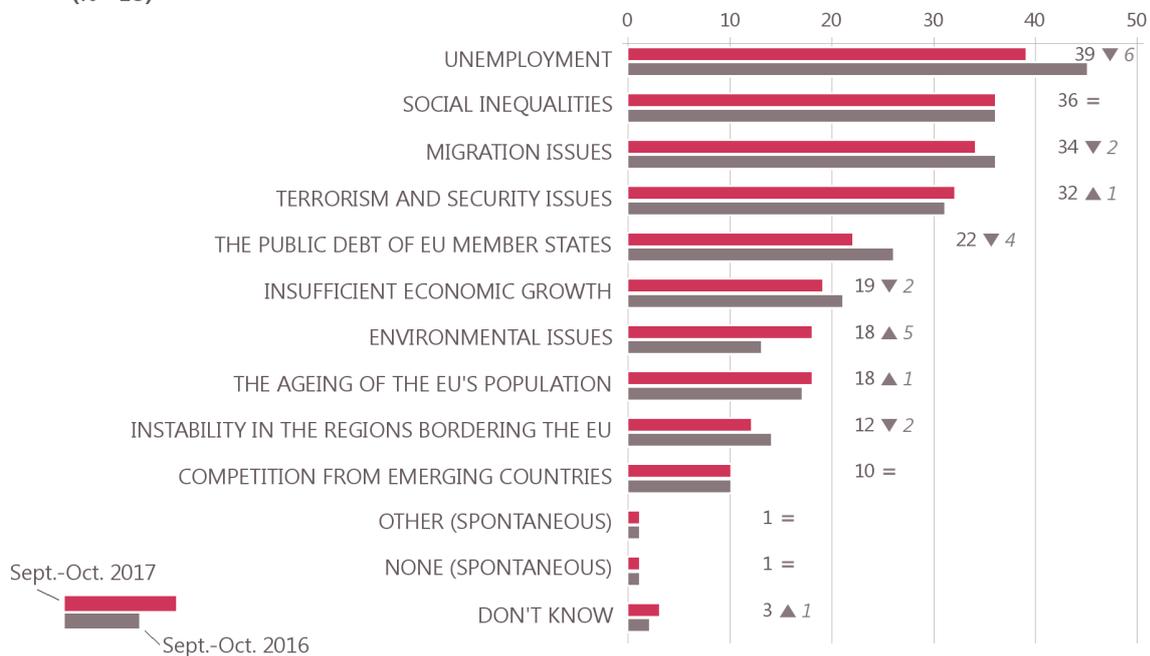
More than one third consider **social inequalities** (36%) and **migration issues** (34%) to be the main challenges for the EU, while just over three in ten (32%) mention **terrorism and security issues**.

Just over one in five say **the public debt of EU Member States** is one of the EU’s main challenges (22%), while 19% mention **insufficient economic growth** and 18% mention **environmental issues** or **the ageing of the EU’s population**.

At least one in ten respondents say **instability in the regions bordering the EU** (12%), or **competition from emerging countries** (10%) are the main challenges currently faced by the EU.

As well as a decline in the mentions of *unemployment*, respondents are also less likely to mention *the public debt of EU Member States* than they were in 2016 (-4 percentage points). However, they are more likely to mention *environmental issues* (+5).

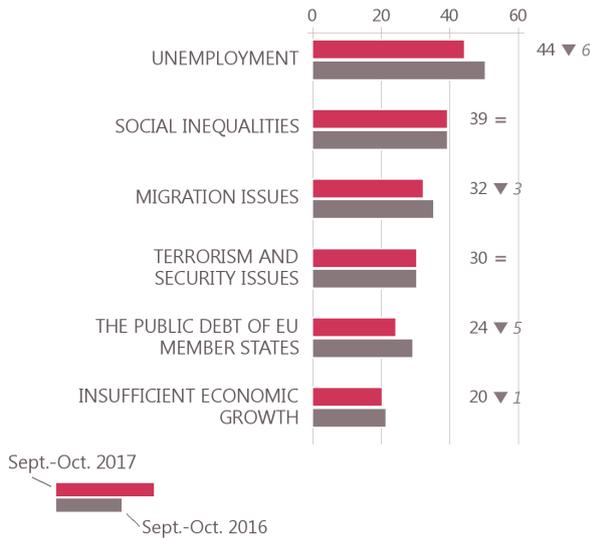
QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



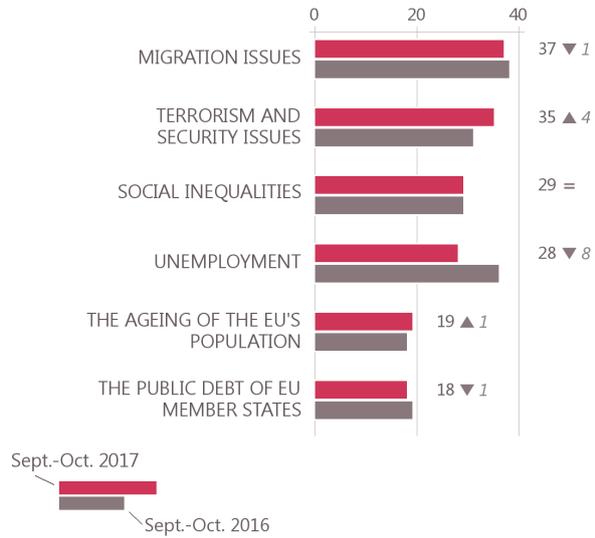
¹⁴ QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

There are several notable 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 (44% vs. 28%). Those within the euro area are also more likely to say *social inequalities* (39% vs. 29%)

QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EURO AREA)

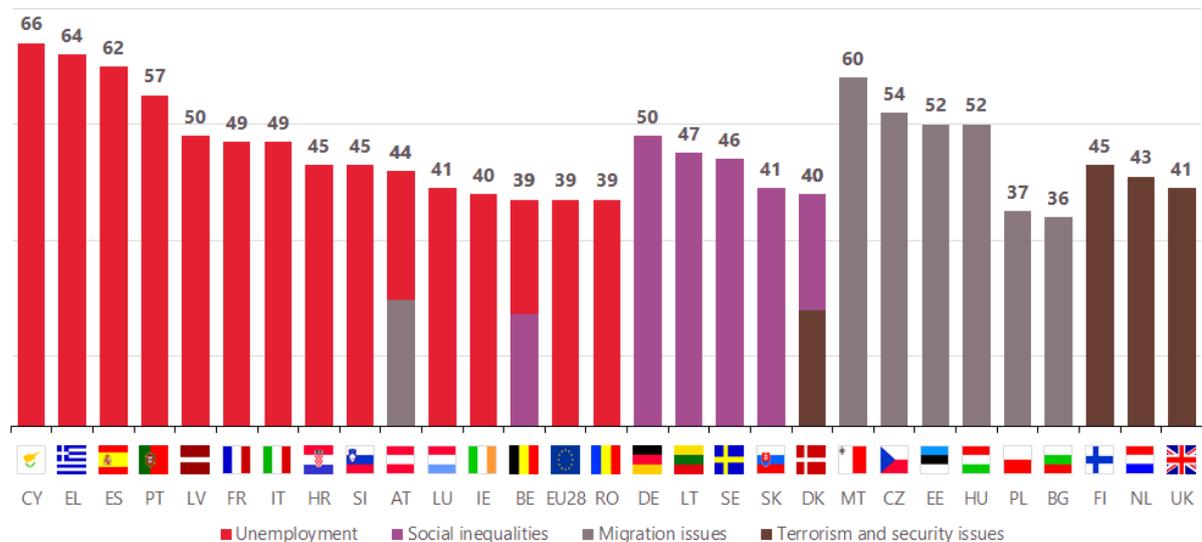


QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - NON-EURO AREA)



In 12 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to say *unemployment* is one of the main challenges for the EU. In four countries, respondents are most likely to mention *social inequalities*.

QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Respondents in Cyprus (66%), Greece (64%) and Spain (62%) are most likely to say *unemployment* is one of the main challenges for the EU, compared to 19% in the Netherlands, 20% in the Czech Republic and 21% in Denmark.

In 25 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to consider *unemployment* as one of the EU's main challenges than they were in 2016, with a decrease of at least ten points in 12 countries, and the largest declines observed amongst those in Poland (29%, -17 percentage points), Finland (36%, -16) and Slovakia (34%, -15). Respondents in Belgium and Romania, on the other hand, are now more likely to mention this. There is no change in Malta.

Social inequalities are most widely considered a challenge by respondents in Portugal (54%), Germany (50%), Latvia and Lithuania (both 47%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Malta (16%), Italy (22%) and the United Kingdom (24%).

In 14 countries, respondents are less likely to mention *social inequalities*, especially in Spain (40%, -11 percentage points), while those in eight countries are now more likely to do so. There is no change in six countries.

QC2 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	Environmental issues	The ageing of the EU's population	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Competition from emerging countries
EU28		39	36	34	32	22	19	18	18	12	10
BE		39	39	31	27	22	16	24	24	8	12
BG		24	33	36	31	12	20	11	29	14	12
CZ		20	28	54	38	25	15	14	19	17	11
DK		21	40	39	40	14	7	30	15	28	9
DE		30	50	39	34	34	10	20	15	13	4
EE		27	32	52	41	8	17	9	42	16	6
IE		40	26	31	35	21	17	19	18	17	14
EL		64	36	39	20	31	38	7	17	8	16
ES		62	40	14	23	14	30	15	21	6	7
FR		49	41	30	30	23	19	21	18	9	16
HR		45	37	16	28	24	26	10	10	11	15
IT		49	22	37	30	18	29	17	9	9	16
CY		66	28	34	32	23	24	14	12	5	9
LV		50	47	30	29	9	31	12	20	11	3
LT		43	47	35	30	6	29	6	27	9	7
LU		41	40	27	24	24	14	25	18	10	12
HU		25	30	52	28	13	19	14	23	9	12
MT		28	16	60	48	12	9	11	26	14	6
NL		19	34	38	43	27	7	42	27	28	10
AT		44	39	44	20	37	19	21	13	17	16
PL		29	30	37	33	17	15	13	20	11	13
PT		57	54	13	31	25	26	8	24	7	8
RO		39	28	27	18	18	28	22	22	16	12
SI		45	38	33	23	17	17	14	38	8	9
SK		34	41	33	20	15	16	17	23	10	11
FI		36	36	21	45	29	13	22	28	21	8
SE		25	46	42	42	15	7	44	17	21	7
UK		27	24	37	41	20	16	12	16	15	7
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Unemployment Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Social inequalities Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Migration issues Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Terrorism and security issues Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	The public debt of EU Member States Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Insufficient economic growth Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Environmental issues Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	The ageing of the EU's population Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Instability in the regions bordering the EU Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Competition from emerging countries Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016
EU28	39 ▼6	36 =	34 ▼2	32 ▲1	22 ▼4	19 ▼2	18 ▲5	18 ▲1	12 ▼2	10 =
BE	39 ▲6	39 ▼1	31 ▼3	27 ▼1	22 ▼5	16 ▼4	24 ▲6	24 ▼4	8 ▼4	12 ▼8
BG	24 ▼13	33 ▼4	36 ▼9	31 ▼3	12 =	20 ▲3	11 ▲6	29 ▲3	14 ▼3	12 ▲4
CZ	20 ▼14	28 =	54 ▲1	38 =	25 ▼2	15 =	14 ▼1	19 =	17 ▲4	11 ▲4
DK	21 ▼12	40 ▲1	39 ▲11	40 ▲2	14 ▼4	7 ▼6	30 ▲9	15 ▼3	28 ▼2	9 ▼5
DE	30 ▼7	50 ▲5	39 ▼2	34 ▲2	34 ▼7	10 =	20 ▲8	15 =	13 ▼3	4 ▼3
EE	27 ▼3	32 ▼5	52 ▼1	41 ▲8	8 ▲1	17 ▼7	9 ▲4	42 ▼6	16 ▲2	6 ▼1
IE	40 ▼2	26 ▲1	31 ▼5	35 ▲2	21 ▼6	17 ▼1	19 ▲7	18 ▲1	17 ▼3	14 ▲2
EL	64 ▼2	36 =	39 ▼3	20 ▲5	31 ▼1	38 =	7 ▲2	17 ▼4	8 ▼3	16 ▲1
ES	62 ▼5	40 ▼11	14 ▼2	23 ▲1	14 ▼7	30 ▼1	15 ▲6	21 ▲2	6 =	7 ▲1
FR	49 ▼1	41 =	30 ▼5	30 ▼3	23 ▼5	19 ▼3	21 ▲6	18 ▲3	9 ▼1	16 ▲4
HR	45 ▼6	37 ▼1	16 ▼1	28 ▲3	24 ▼1	26 ▼2	10 =	10 ▼5	11 ▼3	15 ▼1
IT	49 ▼6	22 ▲1	37 ▼7	30 ▼3	18 ▼1	29 ▲1	17 ▲4	9 =	9 ▲1	16 ▲2
CY	66 ▼10	28 ▼3	34 ▲1	32 ▲2	23 ▼1	24 ▼6	14 ▲7	12 ▲1	5 ▲1	9 ▲1
LV	50 ▼7	47 =	30 ▼3	29 ▼2	9 ▼1	31 ▲4	12 ▲5	20 ▲1	11 ▲5	3 =
LT	43 ▼5	47 ▲3	35 ▼8	30 ▲2	6 ▼4	29 ▲5	6 ▲2	27 ▼2	9 ▼4	7 ▲1
LU	41 ▼7	40 =	27 ▼8	24 ▼11	24 ▼4	14 ▼1	25 ▲9	18 =	10 ▼7	12 =
HU	25 ▼13	30 =	52 ▼4	28 ▼7	13 ▼2	19 ▼2	14 ▲5	23 ▲3	9 ▼1	12 =
MT	28 =	16 ▼2	60 ▼2	48 ▼1	12 ▼11	9 =	11 ▼2	26 ▲4	14 =	6 ▼4
NL	19 ▼8	34 ▼1	38 ▲10	43 ▼2	27 ▼7	7 ▼4	42 ▲16	27 ▲1	28 ▼5	10 ▼2
AT	44 ▼14	39 ▲7	44 ▲3	20 ▼5	37 ▼2	19 ▼3	21 ▲3	13 ▲2	17 ▼1	16 ▲2
PL	29 ▼17	30 ▼2	37 ▲8	33 ▲6	17 ▼3	15 ▼4	13 ▲4	20 ▼1	11 ▼2	13 =
PT	57 ▼13	54 ▼1	13 ▼1	31 ▲9	25 ▼5	26 ▼3	8 ▲1	24 ▲7	7 ▼3	8 ▼4
RO	39 ▲2	28 ▼1	27 =	18 ▼5	18 ▲2	28 ▼4	22 ▲5	22 ▲3	16 ▲1	12 ▲1
SI	45 ▼10	38 ▼5	33 ▼3	23 ▼2	17 =	17 =	14 ▲4	38 ▲9	8 =	9 ▲1
SK	34 ▼15	41 ▼4	33 ▼3	20 ▼2	15 ▼5	16 ▼1	17 ▲4	23 ▲1	10 ▼2	11 ▼2
FI	36 ▼16	36 ▲3	21 ▲6	45 ▲4	29 ▼4	13 ▼12	22 ▲9	28 ▼3	21 ▼3	8 ▼3
SE	25 ▼11	46 ▼1	42 ▼3	42 ▲6	15 ▼4	7 ▼2	44 ▲8	17 ▲2	21 ▼4	7 ▲1
UK	27 ▼2	24 ▲1	37 ▼5	41 ▲8	20 ▲1	16 ▼1	12 ▲1	16 ▲2	15 ▼1	7 =

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no notable differences based on gender, age or occupation, but does highlight the following:

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention *social inequalities* (39% who completed education aged 20 and over, compared to 32% of those who completed education prior to age 16). The opposite pattern can be observed for those who mention *unemployment* as one of the main challenges of the EU (47% of those who completed their education aged 15 and before, compared to 34% who completed education aged 20 and over);
- The more financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to mention *unemployment* (51% of those who have trouble paying their bills most of the time, compared to 35% with the least financial difficulties);
- Respondents who consider themselves working class are the most likely to mention *unemployment*, particularly compared to those who classify themselves as upper class (45% vs. 21%).

QC2 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	The public debt of EU Member States	Insufficient economic growth	The ageing of the EU's population	Environmental issues	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Competition from emerging countries
EU28	39	36	34	32	22	19	18	18	12	10
Gender										
Man	39	35	34	30	23	20	18	18	13	12
Woman	39	36	34	33	22	18	17	18	12	9
Age										
15-24	42	34	32	35	19	20	14	20	10	10
25-39	38	37	33	31	22	20	17	20	13	12
40-54	39	37	34	30	24	20	17	18	14	11
55 +	39	35	35	32	22	17	20	16	11	9
Education (End of)										
15-	47	32	32	32	19	19	17	13	7	7
16-19	39	35	34	33	22	19	17	16	11	10
20+	34	39	35	30	25	19	20	22	16	12
Still studying	40	38	33	31	21	19	15	24	10	9
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	38	34	32	28	25	22	18	18	16	14
Managers	28	39	38	33	27	17	20	23	18	13
Other white collars	35	36	34	29	23	21	17	20	14	13
Manual workers	42	35	32	32	22	20	16	17	11	10
House persons	49	32	34	34	18	23	16	16	8	8
Unemployed	50	33	31	33	17	20	15	15	8	10
Retired	38	36	34	32	22	16	20	16	11	8
Students	40	38	33	31	21	19	15	24	10	9
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	51	36	28	30	19	24	16	12	9	11
From time to time	45	33	31	28	21	23	16	16	11	12
Almost never/ Never	35	37	35	33	23	17	19	20	13	10
Consider belonging to										
The working class	45	36	31	34	18	20	18	13	9	9
The lower middle class	39	37	33	32	23	20	16	16	11	10
The middle class	38	35	35	31	24	19	17	21	13	11
The upper middle class	30	36	35	27	29	19	20	24	19	10
The upper class	21	32	47	35	27	20	26	21	20	13

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.

QC2 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
											
TOTAL	39	30	62	49	49	29	27	64	57	40	66
Gender											
Male	39	27	61	56	46	27	28	64	56	41	65
Female	39	32	62	43	52	31	27	65	57	40	67
Age											
15-24	42	27	62	55	56	31	35	76	62	40	68
25-39	38	32	59	46	50	30	30	54	53	42	64
40-54	39	33	63	51	47	26	24	61	52	42	65
55 +	39	27	63	48	49	30	24	69	60	38	68
Education (End of)											
15-	47	30	66	58	51	27	25	72	64	43	75
16-19	39	32	63	50	47	30	29	65	57	46	68
20+	34	27	58	46	46	28	26	56	42	34	60
Still studying	40	28	58	52	59	31	30	72	56	39	59
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	38	26	58	42	51	24	32	59	52	40	55
Managers	28	26	47	37	41	21	20	53	36	36	64
Other white collars	35	26	54	43	42	28	28	57	50	41	70
Manual workers	42	40	63	53	45	33	30	56	61	40	67
House persons	49	38	71	49	60	30	31	75	61	41	84
Unemployed	50	30	68	60	60	41	30	69	83	55	60
Retired	38	26	61	49	49	29	24	68	59	40	68
Students	40	28	58	52	59	31	30	72	56	39	59

QC2 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
											
TOTAL	36	50	40	41	22	30	24	36	54	26	28
Gender											
Male	35	51	39	40	23	29	23	33	53	25	33
Female	36	50	41	42	21	32	24	38	56	28	24
Age											
15-24	34	51	41	39	15	27	29	29	51	28	26
25-39	37	52	40	45	25	31	22	39	59	29	29
40-54	37	48	42	42	24	29	29	38	57	31	25
55 +	35	51	39	39	21	32	19	34	51	20	31
Education (End of)											
15-	32	47	36	34	20	31	16	33	49	18	32
16-19	35	50	43	38	24	32	20	39	61	24	27
20+	39	51	44	47	24	28	30	35	57	31	26
Still studying	38	57	41	40	22	25	31	31	48	28	30
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	34	51	34	49	23	24	25	35	50	32	26
Managers	39	48	55	46	21	26	37	30	61	30	34
Other white collars	36	55	42	37	27	41	18	45	65	34	25
Manual workers	35	49	38	42	24	28	22	34	58	22	22
House persons	32	45	41	47	15	33	19	41	62	25	23
Unemployed	33	43	38	34	18	21	22	38	50	22	34
Retired	36	52	42	40	20	33	18	31	46	23	32
Students	38	57	41	40	22	25	31	31	48	28	30

QC2 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
											
TOTAL	34	39	14	30	37	37	37	39	13	31	34
Gender											
Male	34	38	15	31	36	38	36	36	14	32	31
Female	34	39	13	30	37	36	38	41	12	30	37
Age											
15-24	32	39	10	30	34	30	37	34	22	26	31
25-39	33	44	11	28	32	41	30	37	9	32	39
40-54	34	37	18	27	36	39	40	34	11	32	29
55 +	35	37	15	34	40	35	39	44	13	31	37
Education (End of)											
15-	32	42	16	31	37	30	35	37	12	23	38
16-19	34	37	14	33	40	35	37	38	12	34	32
20+	35	38	14	29	36	41	37	41	12	33	37
Still studying	33	44	6	24	28	27	39	35	25	18	28
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	32	36	9	24	36	37	33	34	14	42	43
Managers	38	44	22	30	32	49	37	46	18	34	24
Other white collars	34	31	13	38	34	40	32	44	8	30	31
Manual workers	32	40	14	29	36	33	34	29	10	36	36
House persons	34	35	12	34	45	41	46	41	3	22	28
Unemployed	31	35	16	30	41	24	39	34	15	37	43
Retired	34	36	17	32	38	37	38	43	12	32	38
Students	33	44	6	24	28	27	39	35	25	18	28

QC2 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
											
TOTAL	32	34	23	30	30	33	41	20	31	35	32
Gender											
Male	30	33	22	29	28	32	40	18	31	34	29
Female	33	35	24	31	32	34	43	21	32	36	34
Age											
15-24	35	28	28	41	48	34	43	18	26	38	41
25-39	31	31	25	23	30	31	46	23	30	40	29
40-54	30	37	20	29	21	33	37	18	34	28	32
55 +	32	34	22	30	31	35	41	19	32	34	28
Education (End of)											
15-	32	36	28	34	33	33	39	19	34	41	31
16-19	33	40	22	33	30	33	44	21	28	37	28
20+	30	28	19	24	22	34	40	21	36	30	35
Still studying	31	19	25	35	44	31	40	14	25	38	35
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	28	33	17	32	19	32	37	19	29	31	31
Managers	33	38	19	20	18	37	46	25	41	29	33
Other white collars	29	27	19	29	26	31	46	23	22	37	34
Manual workers	32	40	22	29	23	32	42	25	35	36	32
House persons	34	33	28	40	39	23	48	21	32	30	35
Unemployed	33	35	28	36	44	39	37	14	33	37	26
Retired	32	34	23	29	33	37	39	19	31	40	29
Students	31	19	25	35	44	31	40	14	25	38	35

3 The EU vis-à-vis major global challenges: where should the emphasis lie?

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

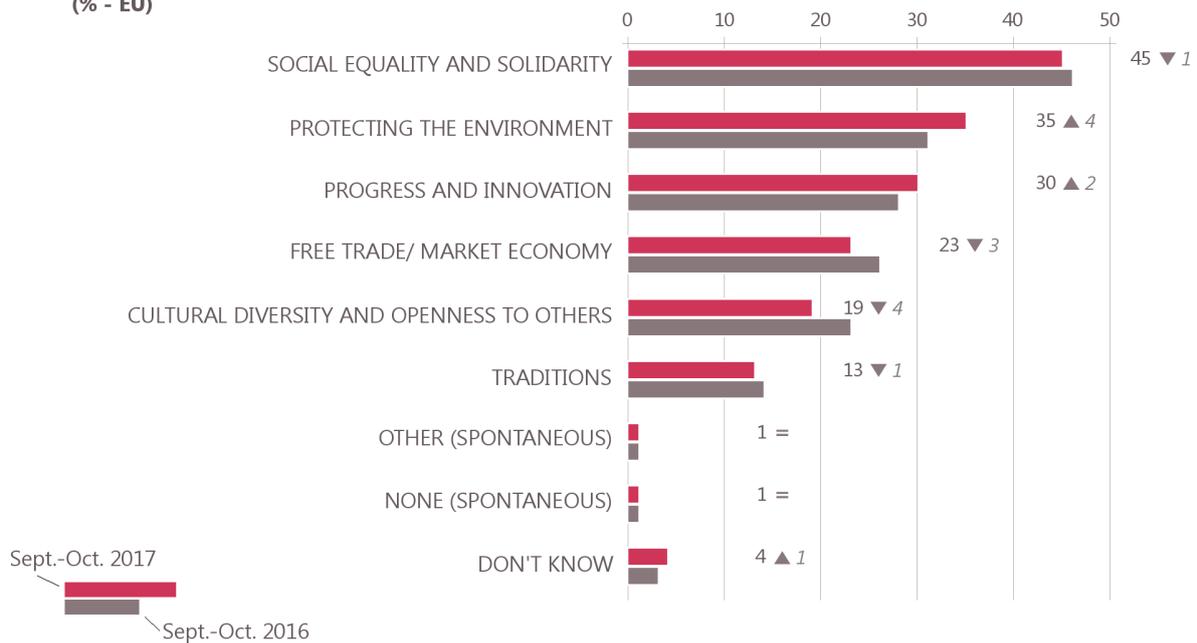
Respondents were asked to identify up to two areas they thought should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges¹⁵. More than two in five (45%) mention **social equality and solidarity**.

Just over one third (35%) say **protecting the environment** should be emphasised, while 30% mention **progress and innovation** and 23% say it should be **free trade/market economy**. Almost one in five mention **cultural diversity and openness to others** (19%).

Respondents are least likely to say **traditions** should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges (13%).

Compared to the last survey in 2016, respondents are now more likely to mention *protecting the environment* (+4 percentage points) and *progress and innovation* (+2), but they are less likely to mention *cultural diversity and openness to others* (-4) or *free trade/market economy* (-3), and also slightly less likely to cite *social equality and solidarity* (-1) and *traditions* (-1).

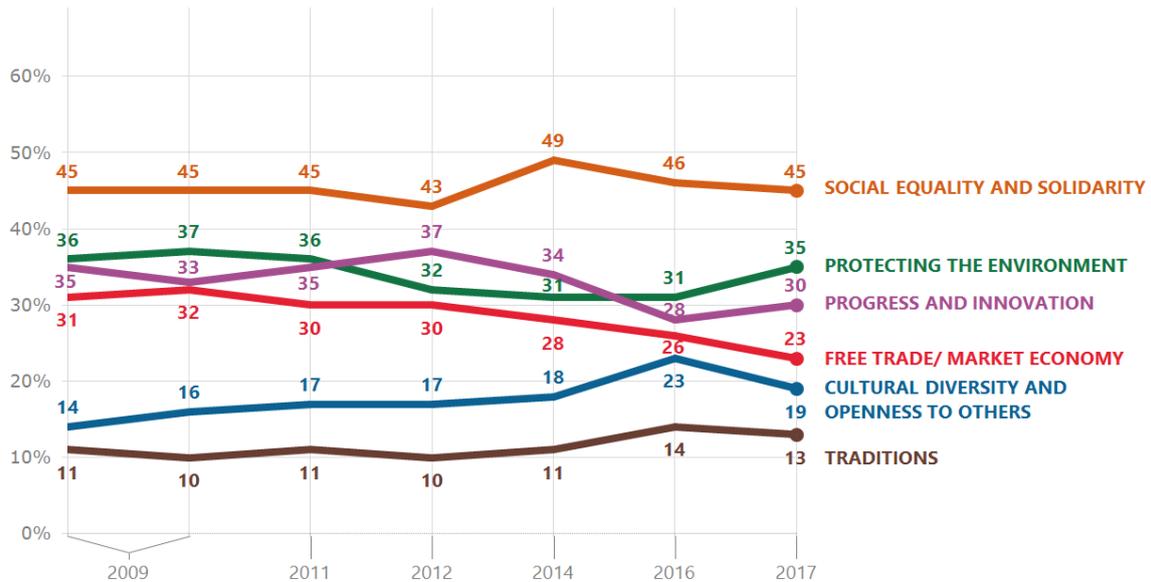
QC3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



¹⁵ QC3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

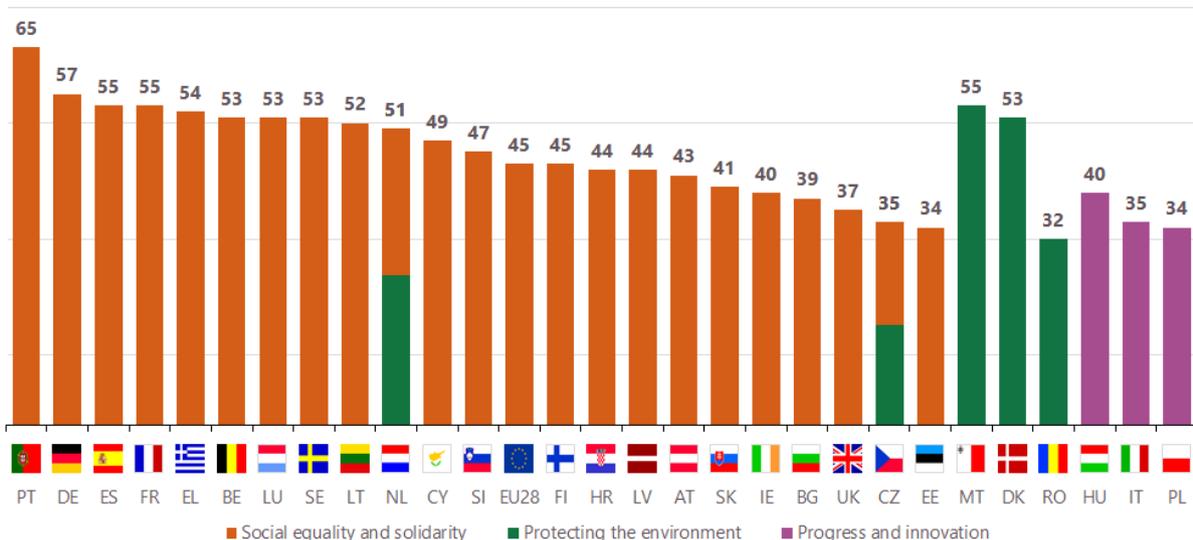
The longer-term trends show the proportion who mention *free trade/market economy* continues to decline, and is now at its lowest point, while the proportion mentioning *social equality and solidarity* has returned to the levels of 2009-2011.

QC3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



In 20 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to say *social equality and solidarity* should be emphasised in order to face global challenges. In the Netherlands and the Czech Republic *social equality and solidarity* and *protecting the environment* are equally mentioned.

QC3 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)



In ten countries, more than half of all respondents think *social equality and solidarity* should be emphasised in order to face major global challenges. Respondents in Portugal (65%), Germany (57%) and Spain and France (both 55%) are the most likely to say it, while those in Italy (27%), Romania (30%) and Poland and Hungary (both 33%) are the least likely to do so.

As with evolutions at country-level, there has been a decline since 2016 in the proportion who say *social equality and solidarity* should be emphasised in order to meet global challenges in 19 countries, with the largest decreases observed amongst respondents in Cyprus (49%, -11 percentage points), Bulgaria (39%, -8), Spain (55%, -7) and Italy (27%, -7). Increases are observed in seven EU Member States, with the largest one in the United Kingdom (37%, +4). No change in France and the Netherlands.

QC3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

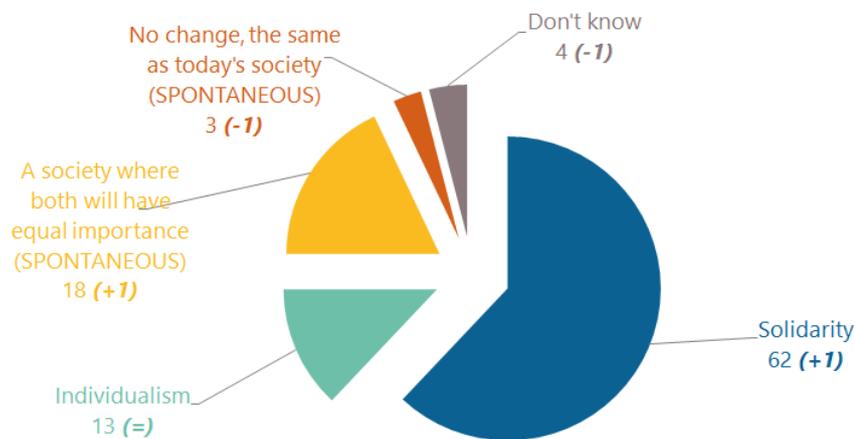
		Social equality and solidarity	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Protecting the environment	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Progress and innovation	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Free trade/ market economy	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Traditions	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016
EU28		45	▼ 1	35	▲ 4	30	▲ 2	23	▼ 3	19	▼ 4	13	▼ 1
BE		53	▲ 2	41	▲ 5	34	=	23	▼ 3	15	▼ 9	12	▼ 1
BG		39	▼ 8	24	▲ 5	22	▲ 1	36	▲ 4	15	▲ 1	22	=
CZ		35	▼ 3	35	▼ 4	27	▲ 1	28	▲ 5	15	▲ 4	28	=
DK		43	▲ 3	53	▲ 5	18	▼ 5	27	▼ 2	26	▼ 6	5	▼ 1
DE		57	▲ 1	39	▲ 6	25	=	27	=	17	▼ 9	6	▼ 3
EE		34	▼ 5	32	▲ 4	26	▼ 1	20	▼ 8	20	▼ 1	21	▲ 7
IE		40	▲ 1	38	▲ 5	25	▲ 1	26	▼ 8	24	▼ 3	15	▲ 1
EL		54	▼ 4	29	▲ 8	43	▲ 3	20	▼ 6	16	▲ 1	19	▼ 2
ES		55	▼ 7	26	▲ 5	41	▲ 5	12	▼ 8	16	▼ 1	6	▼ 1
FR		55	=	45	▲ 5	28	▲ 4	16	▼ 3	18	▼ 6	12	=
HR		44	▼ 5	21	=	30	▲ 5	33	▲ 2	17	▼ 8	12	▼ 5
IT		27	▼ 7	34	▲ 9	35	=	18	▼ 6	15	▼ 5	21	▲ 4
CY		49	▼ 11	42	▲ 10	29	▲ 2	13	▼ 6	14	▲ 1	25	▲ 4
LV		44	▼ 5	32	▲ 3	25	▲ 6	35	=	12	▼ 3	11	▼ 2
LT		52	▲ 1	18	=	32	▲ 1	35	=	11	▼ 4	11	▼ 2
LU		53	▼ 6	49	▲ 11	23	▼ 1	18	▼ 3	14	▼ 12	9	▼ 3
HU		33	▼ 2	29	▲ 4	40	=	23	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	18	▼ 9
MT		34	▼ 6	55	▲ 10	24	▲ 2	14	▼ 17	16	=	17	▼ 2
NL		51	=	51	▲ 14	27	▼ 5	24	▼ 2	27	▼ 7	7	▼ 3
AT		43	▼ 4	37	▲ 3	30	▲ 5	25	▼ 2	17	▼ 7	27	▲ 4
PL		33	▼ 2	24	▲ 2	34	▲ 9	25	▼ 5	16	▼ 2	24	▼ 4
PT		65	▼ 3	27	▲ 8	31	▼ 2	11	▼ 5	13	▼ 7	15	▲ 3
RO		30	▲ 2	32	▼ 3	29	▲ 4	29	▼ 4	16	▼ 2	22	▼ 4
SI		47	▼ 3	29	=	33	▼ 1	27	▲ 4	16	▼ 2	9	▼ 1
SK		41	▼ 6	37	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	22	▼ 2	11	▼ 5	14	▼ 1
FI		45	▼ 4	40	▲ 2	35	▼ 3	29	▲ 2	19	▼ 9	9	▲ 1
SE		53	▼ 3	50	▲ 1	24	▲ 1	20	▼ 3	34	=	7	▲ 2
UK		37	▲ 4	32	=	20	▲ 1	34	▼ 2	29	=	8	▼ 2

4 European societies in 2030: solidarity vs. individualism

- Respondents prefer Europe in 2030 to place more importance on solidarity than individualism –

Respondents were asked whether they would prefer a European society in 2030 where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism¹⁶. More than six in ten (62%, +1 percentage point since 2012) **prefer more importance be given to solidarity**, while 13% (no change) **prefer individualism**. Almost one in five (18%, +1) spontaneously **prefer a society where both have equal importance**.

QC12 Let's now talk about your hopes for the future. In 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, or to individualism?
(% - EU)



(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012)

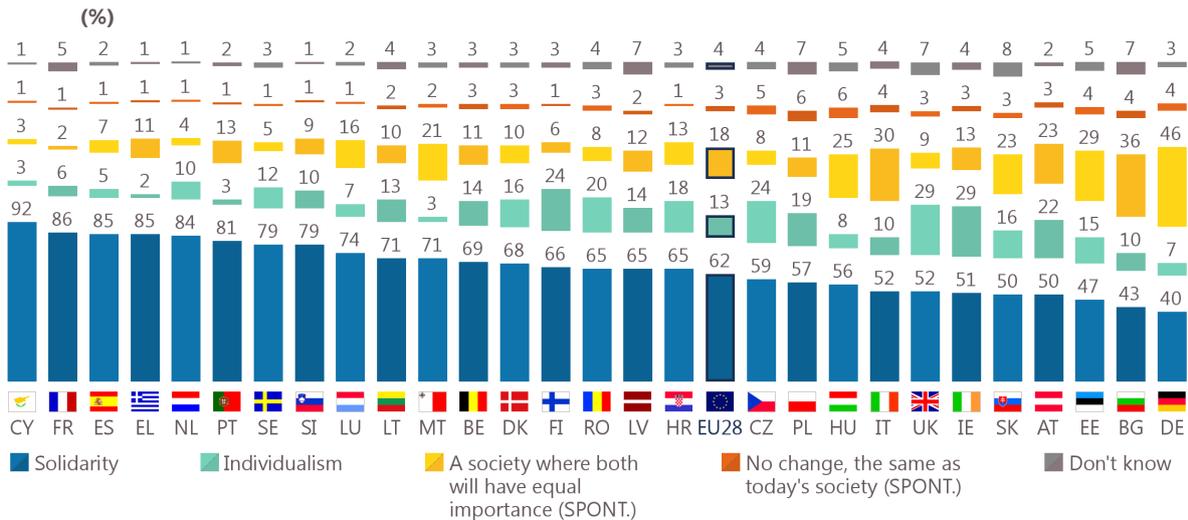
Respondents **in the euro area** are more likely to *prefer solidarity* compared to those living outside the euro area (65% vs. 57%), and they are also more likely to spontaneously prefer equal importance is given to both (21% vs. 11%). Respondents living **outside the euro area** are, however, more likely to *prefer individualism* (22% vs. 8%).

¹⁶QC12 Let's now talk about your hopes for the future. In 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, or to individualism?

In all EU Member States but Germany, respondents are most likely to *prefer a society in 2030 where more importance is placed on solidarity*. Those living in Cyprus (92%), France (86%) and Spain and Greece (both 85%) are the most likely to say this, compared to 40% in Germany, 43% in Bulgaria and 47% in Estonia.

Respondents in the United Kingdom and Ireland (both 29%) are the most likely to *prefer more importance is given to individualism*, while respondents are the most likely to *prefer both have equal importance* in Germany (46%, in first position before solidarity) and Bulgaria (36%).

QC12 Let's now talk about your hopes for the future. In 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, or to individualism?



Compared to 2012, respondents in 16 EU Member States are now more likely to *prefer a society with more importance placed on solidarity*, with the highest increases in Austria (50%, +25 percentage points), Portugal (81%, +23), Hungary (56%, +18), Latvia (65%, +16) and Bulgaria (43%, 15). In 11 countries, respondents are now less likely to say this, most notably in Estonia (47%, -19). No change in Belgium.

In 14 countries, respondents are now more likely to *prefer the importance is placed on individualism*, especially in Romania (20%, +11 percentage points), the Czech Republic (24%, +11) and Croatia (18%, +9). They are less likely to do so in 12 countries, most notably in Italy (10%, -8). No variation in Spain and Latvia.

In 16 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to *prefer a society in 2030 where both solidarity and individualism have equal importance*, with the strongest decreases in Austria (23%, -26 percentage points), Latvia (12%, -16), Slovenia (9%, -12) and Bulgaria (36%, -12). In nine Member States of the EU, respondents are now more likely to say this, most notably in Estonia (29%, +16) and Luxembourg (16%, +10). No change in Spain, Sweden and Cyprus.

QC12 Let's now talk about your hopes for the future. In 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, or to individualism?
(%)

		Solidarity		Individualism		A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)		No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
			Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012		Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012		Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012		Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	
EU28		62	▲ 1	13	▬	18	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	4
BE		69	▬	14	▲ 3	11	▼ 3	3	▬	3
BG		43	▲ 15	10	▲ 1	36	▼ 12	4	▼ 2	7
CZ		59	▼ 2	24	▲ 11	8	▼ 8	5	▼ 2	4
DK		68	▼ 9	16	▲ 1	10	▲ 4	3	▲ 2	3
DE		40	▼ 9	7	▲ 1	46	▲ 9	4	▬	3
EE		47	▼ 19	15	▲ 1	29	▲ 16	4	▲ 2	5
IE		51	▲ 11	29	▲ 3	13	▼ 8	3	▼ 1	4
EL		85	▲ 9	2	▼ 5	11	▼ 2	1	▼ 2	1
ES		85	▲ 1	5	▬	7	▬	1	▼ 1	2
FR		86	▲ 1	6	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	1	▬	5
HR		65	▼ 2	18	▲ 9	13	▼ 5	1	▼ 2	3
IT		52	▲ 10	10	▼ 8	30	▲ 1	4	▼ 2	4
CY		92	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	3	▬	1	▲ 1	1
LV		65	▲ 16	14	▬	12	▼ 16	2	▼ 1	7
LT		71	▲ 5	13	▼ 2	10	▼ 2	2	▲ 2	4
LU		74	▼ 2	7	▼ 7	16	▲ 10	1	▼ 1	2
HU		56	▲ 18	8	▲ 4	25	▼ 11	6	▼ 6	5
MT		71	▲ 4	3	▼ 3	21	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	3
NL		84	▲ 4	10	▼ 3	4	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	1
AT		50	▲ 25	22	▲ 8	23	▼ 26	3	▼ 7	2
PL		57	▼ 1	19	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	6	▲ 2	7
PT		81	▲ 23	3	▼ 6	13	▼ 6	1	▼ 7	2
RO		65	▲ 8	20	▲ 11	8	▼ 11	3	▬	4
SI		79	▲ 8	10	▲ 5	9	▼ 12	1	▬	1
SK		50	▼ 9	16	▼ 3	23	▲ 9	3	▼ 2	8
FI		66	▲ 6	24	▼ 1	6	▼ 6	1	▬	3
SE		79	▼ 3	12	▲ 1	5	▬	1	▲ 1	3
UK		52	▼ 7	29	▲ 3	9	▲ 5	3	▬	7

II. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON SOCIAL ISSUES

This second chapter of the report focusses Europeans' views on social and societal issues. Levels of satisfaction with various facets of their life will be considered, as will the views respondents have about the rise of anti-establishment parties in Europe. Respondents' opinions about social protection, citizen's opportunities to succeed in life, the involvement of the EU in health and social security issues and their expectations on the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the EU will also be discussed.

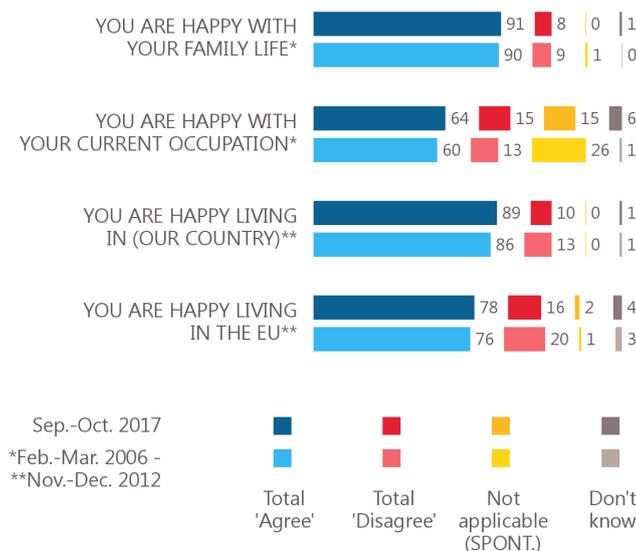
1 Are Europeans happy?

- The majority of respondents are happy with their family life, occupation, life in the country they live in and life in the EU -

Respondents were asked whether they were happy with their family life, their current occupation, living in the country they live in and living in the EU¹⁷. More than nine in ten (91%) agree they are **happy with their family life** and 64% **are happy with their current occupation**. Large majorities also agree they are **happy living in their country** (89%) or **happy living in the EU** (78%).

The trend results show relatively small changes. Compared to 2006¹⁸, respondents are now more likely to agree they are *happy with their current occupation* (+4 percentage points), and slightly more likely to agree they are *happy with their family life* (+1). Compared to 2012, respondents are slightly more likely to agree they are *happy living in their country* (+3) or *happy living in the EU* (+2).

QC15 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - EU)



Respondents living in the euro area are more likely to agree they are happy living in the EU compared to those who live outside the euro area (81% vs. 72%).

Each of these four statements will be considered in turn in the following sections.

¹⁷ QC15 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. You are happy with your family life; You are happy with your current occupation; You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY); You are happy living in the EU.

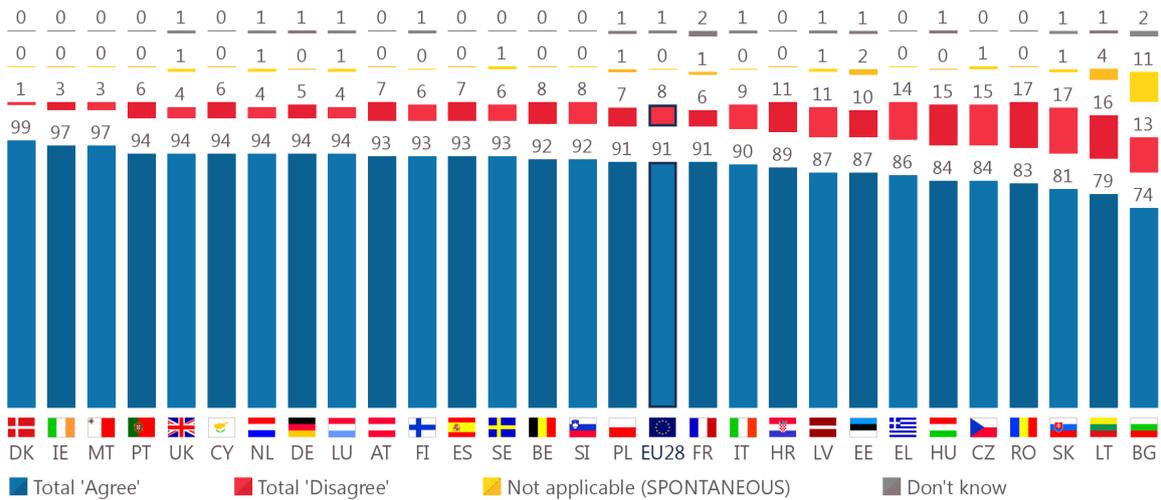
¹⁸ Results from 2006 cover EU25 (excl. Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria).

a. Satisfaction with their family life

More than seven in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree they are **happy with their family life**. Proportions range from 99% in Denmark and 97% in Ireland and Malta to 74% in Bulgaria, 79% in Lithuania and 81% in Slovakia.

QC15.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy with your family life (%)



In most countries, results have remained relatively stable since 2006, but there are some exceptions. For example, respondents in Austria (93%, +9 percentage points) and Latvia (87%, +9) are now more likely to agree they are *happy with their family life*, while those in Greece (86%, -6) are now less likely to do so.

QC15.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
You are happy with your family life (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar.2006	Total 'Disagree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar.2006	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar.2006	Don't know
EU28*		91	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	1
AT		93	▲ 9	7	▼ 6	0	▼ 3	0
LV		87	▲ 9	11	▼ 9	1	=	1
HU		84	▲ 7	15	▼ 6	0	▼ 2	1
DE		94	▲ 5	5	▼ 4	0	▼ 1	1
PL		91	▲ 5	7	▼ 6	1	▲ 1	1
PT		94	▲ 4	6	▼ 3	0	=	0
EE		87	▲ 4	10	▼ 1	2	▼ 3	1
MT		97	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	0	=	0
SI		92	▲ 3	8	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	0
IE		97	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	0	=	0
DK		99	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0	=	0
NL		94	▲ 1	4	▼ 2	1	=	1
UK		94	▲ 1	4	▼ 2	1	=	1
FI		93	▲ 1	6	=	0	▼ 2	1
CY		94	=	6	=	0	=	0
LU		94	=	4	=	1	=	1
IT		90	=	9	▼ 1	0	=	1
SK		81	=	17	▼ 1	1	=	1
ES		93	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	0	=	0
BE		92	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	0	=	0
FR		91	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	1	=	2
LT		79	▼ 1	16	▼ 2	4	▲ 3	1
SE		93	▼ 3	6	▲ 3	1	=	0
CZ		84	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	1	=	0
EL		86	▼ 6	14	▲ 7	0	▼ 1	0

*This question was not asked in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania in 2006

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

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree they are *happy with their family life*: 94% who completed education aged 20 and after agree, compared to 87% who completed education aged 15 or before;
- Managers (96%) and other white-collar workers (95%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (83%);
- The fewer financial difficulties the respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree: 95% who experience the least difficulties paying bills do so, compared to 77% who experience the most.

QC15.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy with your family life (% - EU)

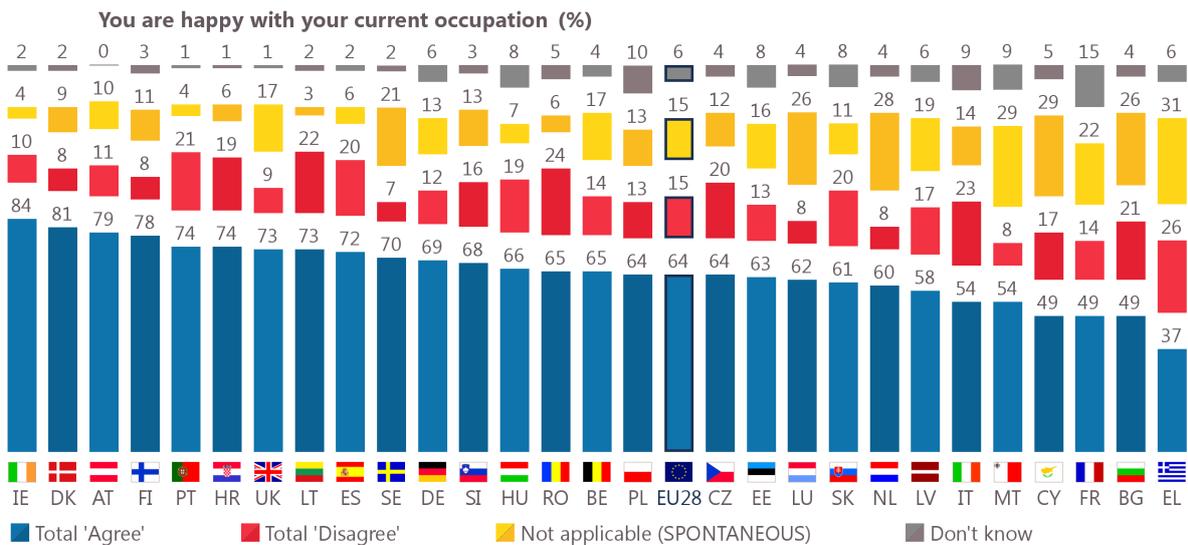
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	91	8	1
 Gender			
Man	92	7	0
Woman	91	8	1
 Age			
15-24	93	5	1
25-39	93	6	1
40-54	91	8	1
55 +	89	9	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	87	11	1
16-19	90	8	1
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	94	4	1
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	92	7	1
Managers	96	3	1
Other white collars	95	5	0
Manual workers	91	8	0
House persons	92	7	1
Unemployed	83	15	2
Retired	89	9	1
Students	94	4	1
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	77	22	1
From time to time	87	11	1
Almost never/ Never	95	4	1

b. Satisfaction with their current occupation

In all but four countries, at least half of all respondents agree they are **happy with their current occupation**, with respondents in Ireland (84%), Denmark (81%) and Austria (79%) the most likely to say this. The exceptions are respondents in Greece (37%) and Bulgaria, France and Cyprus (all 49%). However, in these four Member States of the EU, respondents feeling *happy with their current occupation* also form a majority.

Respondents in Greece (26%), Romania (24%) and Italy (23%) are the most likely to disagree.

QC15.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



Compared to 2006, respondents in Poland (64%, +24 percentage points), Hungary (66%, +22) and Malta (54%, +15) are now much more likely to agree they are *happy with their current occupation*. Overall, respondents in 19 EU Member States are now more likely to agree. In contrast, respondents in five countries are now less likely to agree they are *happy with their current occupation*, with the highest decreases in Spain (72%, -13), in Italy (54%, -10) and in Greece (37%, -7). No change in Cyprus.

QC15.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
You are happy with your current occupation (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar. 2006	Total 'Disagree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar. 2006	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar. 2006	Don't know
EU28*		64	▲ 4	15	▲ 2	15	▼ 11	6
PL		64	▲ 24	13	=	13	▼ 32	10
HU		66	▲ 22	19	▲ 1	7	▼ 30	8
MT		54	▲ 15	8	▲ 3	29	▼ 26	9
UK		73	▲ 12	9	▼ 2	17	▼ 11	1
DE		69	▲ 11	12	▼ 4	13	▼ 9	6
SI		68	▲ 11	16	▲ 2	13	▼ 13	3
IE		84	▲ 10	10	▲ 2	4	▼ 12	2
FI		78	▲ 10	8	▼ 3	11	▼ 9	3
SE		70	▲ 8	7	▼ 1	21	▼ 8	2
AT		79	▲ 6	11	▼ 4	10	▼ 1	0
BE		65	▲ 6	14	▲ 6	17	▼ 16	4
SK		61	▲ 6	20	▼ 3	11	▼ 6	8
LV		58	▲ 6	17	▼ 2	19	▼ 5	6
PT		74	▲ 5	21	▲ 3	4	▼ 8	1
EE		63	▲ 5	13	▲ 2	16	▼ 15	8
LT		73	▲ 2	22	▼ 4	3	▲ 1	2
CZ		64	▲ 2	20	▲ 7	12	▼ 13	4
DK		81	▲ 1	8	▲ 1	9	▼ 4	2
LU		62	▲ 1	8	=	26	▼ 3	4
CY		49	=	17	▲ 7	29	▼ 9	5
NL		60	▼ 2	8	=	28	▼ 2	4
FR		49	▼ 4	14	▲ 2	22	▼ 12	15
EL		37	▼ 7	26	▲ 16	31	▼ 15	6
IT		54	▼ 10	23	▲ 12	14	▼ 11	9
ES		72	▼ 13	20	▲ 7	6	▲ 4	2

*This question was not asked in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania in 2006

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

- Men are more likely to agree they are *happy with their current occupation* (68% vs. 60% of women);
- Respondents aged 25-54 are the most likely to agree (75%);
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 75% who completed education aged 20 and after agree, compared to 47% who completed education aged 15 or before;
- The fewer financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree: 70% who experience the least difficulties do so, compared to 38% who experience the most;
- Respondents who position themselves in the middle (70%), upper middle (76%) or upper classes (73%) are more likely to agree (compared to 56% in both the working class and the lower middle class).

QC15.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy with your current occupation (% - EU)

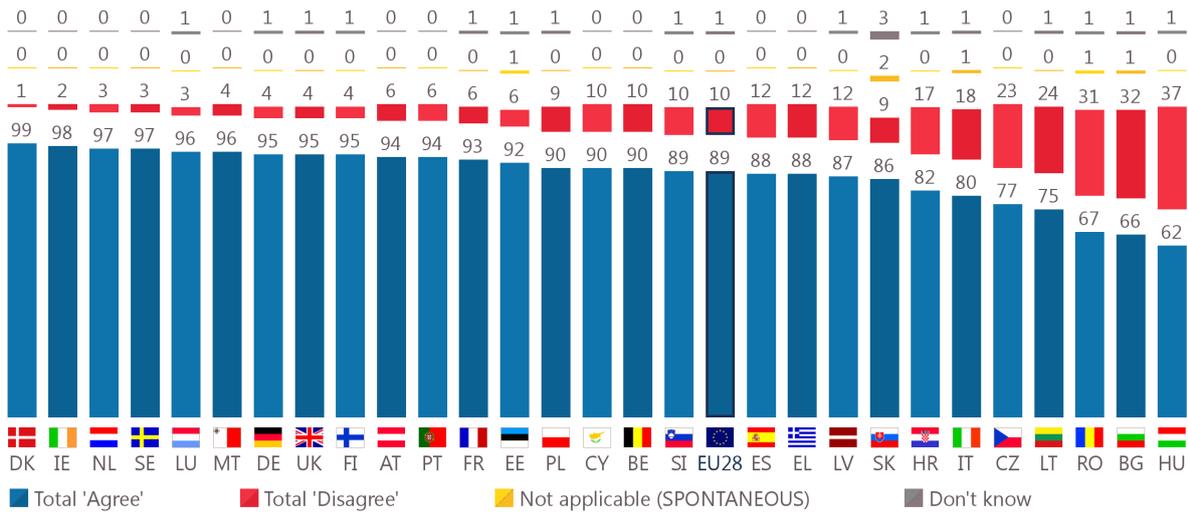
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	64	15	6
 Gender			
Man	68	16	5
Woman	60	16	7
 Age			
15-24	60	17	8
25-39	75	20	1
40-54	75	19	2
55 +	51	10	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	47	15	10
16-19	64	18	6
20+	75	12	4
Still studying	60	10	11
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	85	13	1
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	82	17	0
Manual workers	77	21	1
House persons	49	18	9
Unemployed	30	47	6
Retired	42	8	14
Students	60	10	11
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	39	8
From time to time	57	24	6
Almost never/ Never	70	9	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	56	21	6
The lower middle class	56	23	6
The middle class	70	11	6
The upper middle class	76	7	7
The upper class	73	8	6

c. Satisfaction with life in their country

More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree they are **happy living in their country**. Proportions range from 99% in Denmark, 98% in Ireland and 97% in both the Netherlands and Sweden to 62% in Hungary, 66% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

QC15.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Compared to 2012, respondents in 19 Member States of the EU are now much more likely to agree they are *happy living in their country*, and notably in Portugal (94%, +28 percentage points), Hungary (62%, +26), Estonia (92%, +14) and Ireland (98%, +12). In only five countries respondents are now less likely to agree, the largest decline in agreement being observed amongst respondents in Croatia (82%, -7). Opinion is unchanged in France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

QC15.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Disagree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28		89	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	0	▬	1
PT		94	▲ 28	6	▼ 27	0	▬	0
HU		62	▲ 26	37	▼ 27	0	▬	1
EE		92	▲ 14	6	▼ 15	1	▲ 1	1
IE		98	▲ 12	2	▼ 11	0	▬	0
CY		90	▲ 11	10	▼ 11	0	▬	0
CZ		77	▲ 11	23	▼ 10	0	▬	0
EL		88	▲ 9	12	▼ 8	0	▬	0
LT		75	▲ 6	24	▼ 7	0	▬	1
BG		66	▲ 5	32	▼ 6	1	▲ 1	1
PL		90	▲ 4	9	▼ 3	0	▬	1
SI		89	▲ 4	10	▼ 5	0	▬	1
LV		87	▲ 4	12	▼ 3	0	▼ 1	1
IT		80	▲ 4	18	▼ 4	1	▬	1
RO		67	▲ 3	31	▼ 3	1	▲ 1	1
UK		95	▲ 2	4	▼ 3	0	▬	1
DK		99	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0	▬	0
NL		97	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	0	▬	0
MT		96	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	0	▬	0
ES		88	▲ 1	12	▬	0	▼ 1	0
LU		96	▬	3	▬	0	▬	1
DE		95	▬	4	▼ 1	0	▬	1
FR		93	▬	6	▼ 1	0	▬	1
BE		90	▬	10	▲ 1	0	▼ 1	0
SK		86	▼ 1	9	▼ 3	2	▲ 2	3
SE		97	▼ 2	3	▲ 2	0	▬	0
FI		95	▼ 2	4	▲ 1	0	▬	1
AT		94	▼ 3	6	▲ 4	0	▼ 1	0
HR		82	▼ 7	17	▲ 6	0	▬	1

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

- Respondents aged 55 and over are the most likely to say they are *happy living in their country*, particularly compared to those aged 15-24 (91% vs. 86%);
- Managers are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (93% vs. 82%);
- The fewer financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree: 93% who experience the least difficulties do so, compared to 76% who experience the most.

QC15.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	89	10	1
 Gender			
Man	88	11	1
Woman	89	10	1
 Age			
15-24	86	13	1
25-39	87	12	1
40-54	88	11	1
55 +	91	8	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	87	11	1
16-19	88	11	1
20+	91	8	1
Still studying	88	11	1
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	11	1
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	88	12	0
Manual workers	87	12	1
House persons	88	12	0
Unemployed	82	18	0
Retired	92	7	1
Students	88	11	1
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	76	22	2
From time to time	82	16	1
Almost never/ Never	93	7	0

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.

QC15.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	89	95	88	93	80	90	95	88	94	98	90
Gender											
Male	88	96	85	94	78	90	96	91	95	97	90
Female	89	94	90	92	82	89	94	85	94	99	91
Age											
15-24	86	92	78	88	80	85	95	94	92	97	82
25-39	87	97	83	90	79	85	93	85	95	98	86
40-54	88	93	88	92	78	90	93	86	93	97	91
55 +	91	98	95	98	82	93	97	88	96	99	97
Education (End of)											
15-	87	93	92	92	79	94	95	84	95	97	94
16-19	88	96	87	92	80	90	96	89	93	97	88
20+	91	96	85	94	85	90	94	87	95	99	93
Still studying	88	93	81	93	83	79	93	94	95	97	80
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	88	95	88	91	79	91	95	86	96	97	97
Managers	93	98	88	94	95	92	93	90	95	99	94
Other white collars	88	100	80	93	80	91	95	86	93	98	90
Manual workers	87	95	87	91	76	84	96	89	93	98	86
House persons	88	92	96	89	81	88	92	87	91	98	94
Unemployed	82	82	83	85	65	99	92	78	85	91	84
Retired	92	97	94	98	82	93	97	90	98	98	95
Students	88	93	81	93	83	79	93	94	95	97	80

QC15.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

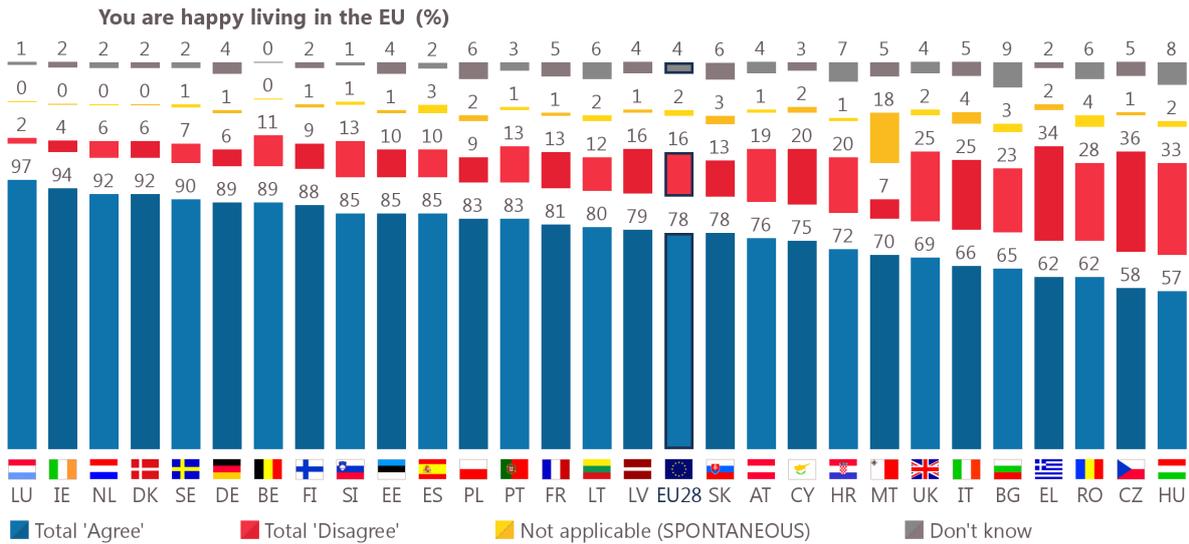
You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	10	4	12	6	18	9	4	12	6	2	10
Gender											
Male	11	4	14	6	21	9	3	9	5	3	10
Female	10	5	9	7	16	9	5	15	6	1	9
Age											
15-24	13	7	21	11	19	15	5	6	8	3	18
25-39	12	3	17	10	20	11	6	15	5	2	14
40-54	11	7	11	6	20	10	5	14	7	3	8
55 +	8	2	5	2	16	5	3	12	4	1	3
Education (End of)											
15-	11	7	8	5	20	6	4	15	5	3	6
16-19	11	4	12	8	19	7	3	11	7	3	11
20+	8	3	15	5	14	9	6	13	5	1	7
Still studying	11	6	17	6	16	21	7	6	5	3	20
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	11	3	11	9	21	8	3	14	4	3	3
Managers	6	1	12	5	3	7	6	8	5	1	6
Other white collars	12	0	19	7	19	8	5	14	7	2	10
Manual workers	12	5	13	7	23	14	2	11	7	2	14
House persons	12	8	4	9	18	8	8	13	9	2	3
Unemployed	18	18	17	15	33	0	8	22	15	9	16
Retired	7	3	5	2	15	5	2	9	2	2	4
Students	11	6	17	6	16	21	7	6	5	3	20

d. Satisfaction with life in the European Union

More than half of the respondents in each EU Member State say they are **happy living in the European Union**. Respondents in Luxembourg (97%), Ireland (94%) and the Netherlands and Denmark (both 92%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Hungary (57%), the Czech Republic (58%) and Romania and Greece (both 62%) are the least likely to do so.

QC15.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



In 20 countries, respondents are now more likely to agree they *are happy living in the EU* than they were in 2012, with the largest increases observed amongst respondents in Portugal (83%, +31 percentage points), Hungary (57%, +26) and Cyprus (75%, +21). In contrast, respondents in five EU Member States are now less likely to agree, most notably in Slovakia (78%, -7). Opinion is stable in Sweden and Bulgaria.

QC15.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
You are happy living in the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Total 'Disagree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Don't know
EU28*		78	▲ 2	16	▼ 4	2	▲ 1	4
PT		83	▲ 31	13	▼ 31	1	=	3
HU		57	▲ 26	33	▼ 31	2	=	8
CY		75	▲ 21	20	▼ 23	2	▲ 2	3
LV		79	▲ 17	16	▼ 14	1	=	4
IE		94	▲ 15	4	▼ 12	0	▼ 1	2
EL		62	▲ 14	34	▼ 15	2	▲ 2	2
LT		80	▲ 11	12	▼ 14	2	▲ 1	6
SI		85	▲ 10	13	▼ 9	1	▼ 1	1
FI		88	▲ 8	9	▼ 10	1	▲ 1	2
EE		85	▲ 8	10	▼ 10	1	=	4
AT		76	▲ 6	19	▼ 5	1	▼ 3	4
RO		62	▲ 5	28	▼ 8	4	▲ 3	6
CZ		58	▲ 5	36	▼ 6	1	▼ 1	5
DK		92	▲ 4	6	▼ 4	0	▼ 1	2
BE		89	▲ 4	11	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	0
DE		89	▲ 4	6	▼ 7	1	▲ 1	4
ES		85	▲ 4	10	▼ 4	3	▲ 1	2
NL		92	▲ 3	6	▼ 3	0	▼ 1	2
LU		97	▲ 2	2	▼ 3	0	=	1
FR		81	▲ 1	13	▼ 3	1	=	5
SE		90	=	7	▼ 2	1	▲ 1	2
BG		65	=	23	▼ 7	3	▲ 3	9
PL		83	▼ 2	9	▼ 1	2	▲ 2	6
MT		70	▼ 3	7	▼ 10	18	▲ 10	5
UK		69	▼ 3	25	▼ 1	2	▲ 2	4
IT		66	▼ 5	25	▲ 1	4	▲ 3	5
SK		78	▼ 7	13	=	3	▲ 3	6

*This question was not asked in Croatia in 2012

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

- Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree they are *happy living in the EU*, particularly compared to those aged 55 and over (82% vs. 75%);
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 86% who completed education aged 20 and after agree, compared to 66% who completed education aged 15 or before;
- The fewer financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree: 83% who experience the least difficulties do so, compared to 58% who experience the most;
- The higher respondents place themselves on the class scale, the more likely they are to agree: 94% who classify themselves as upper class do so, compared to 71% who say they are working class;
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree they are *happy living in the EU* (94%), compared to those with a neutral (77%) or negative image (39%).

QC15.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	78	16	4
 Gender			
Man	78	17	3
Woman	78	15	5
 Age			
15-24	82	13	4
25-39	81	15	3
40-54	79	16	4
55 +	75	18	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	66	24	7
16-19	76	18	4
20+	86	10	3
Still studying	87	9	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	79	16	3
Managers	88	8	3
Other white collars	80	15	3
Manual workers	76	18	4
House persons	72	20	6
Unemployed	73	21	4
Retired	75	17	6
Students	87	9	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	33	7
From time to time	71	21	5
Almost never/ Never	83	13	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	71	21	6
The lower middle class	73	21	4
The middle class	83	13	3
The upper middle class	89	8	2
The upper class	94	3	2
Image of EU			
Positive	94	4	1
Neutral	77	15	6
Negative	39	52	7

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.

QC15.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	78	89	85	81	66	83	69	62	83	94	75
Gender											
Male	78	89	84	80	69	85	68	60	85	93	73
Female	78	90	85	81	64	83	72	65	80	94	77
Age											
15-24	82	86	84	77	75	84	88	75	90	93	74
25-39	81	89	86	84	73	85	76	64	90	94	73
40-54	79	89	86	80	67	85	74	61	82	94	71
55 +	75	92	83	80	60	81	55	59	76	93	80
Education (End of)											
15-	66	86	77	69	53	79	48	50	75	87	63
16-19	76	90	88	77	66	82	65	61	86	92	66
20+	86	91	90	87	79	87	81	72	92	97	88
Still studying	87	89	85	87	87	84	88	76	93	95	83
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	79	94	89	87	76	89	60	59	88	93	68
Managers	88	90	98	80	82	89	88	72	89	99	94
Other white collars	80	92	86	77	70	89	72	68	87	97	83
Manual workers	76	85	88	78	59	82	70	66	83	93	66
House persons	72	94	78	75	50	81	73	59	64	89	73
Unemployed	73	80	77	77	58	82	71	46	79	89	61
Retired	75	91	82	83	59	81	54	62	76	92	72
Students	87	89	85	87	87	84	88	76	93	95	83

QC15.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

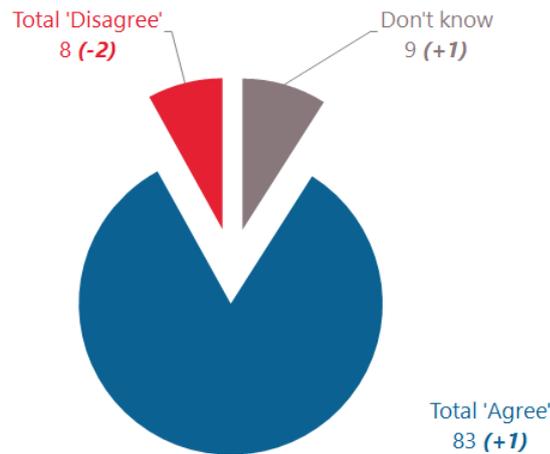
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	16	6	10	13	25	9	25	34	13	4	20
Gender											
Male	17	8	12	16	24	8	28	38	10	5	22
Female	15	5	10	12	26	8	21	30	15	4	18
Age											
15-24	13	10	10	17	21	11	8	24	9	7	19
25-39	15	6	11	13	23	7	18	32	9	3	24
40-54	16	7	11	13	25	9	20	35	15	6	23
55 +	18	4	10	13	27	7	39	37	14	4	15
Education (End of)											
15-	24	10	13	19	33	6	45	46	16	8	27
16-19	18	6	10	17	25	8	28	34	11	6	27
20+	10	4	8	9	16	7	16	26	8	2	11
Still studying	9	7	10	7	11	11	7	22	5	5	14
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	16	4	10	10	18	3	34	37	4	7	25
Managers	8	4	2	14	12	9	8	25	11	1	6
Other white collars	15	5	14	12	22	6	24	29	12	3	15
Manual workers	18	8	8	16	35	11	24	29	14	4	27
House persons	20	5	15	17	35	9	23	36	29	9	24
Unemployed	21	16	15	20	37	5	21	52	18	6	29
Retired	17	6	9	11	27	7	38	34	13	5	22
Students	9	7	10	7	11	11	7	22	5	5	14

2 Free-market economy and social protection

- Most think a high level of social protection should go with a free-market economy -

A large majority of respondents agree the **free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection** (83%, +1 percentage point since 2016)¹⁹. In fact, more than one third “totally agree” (38%, +1). Fewer than one in ten disagree (8%, -2).

QC8.2 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)



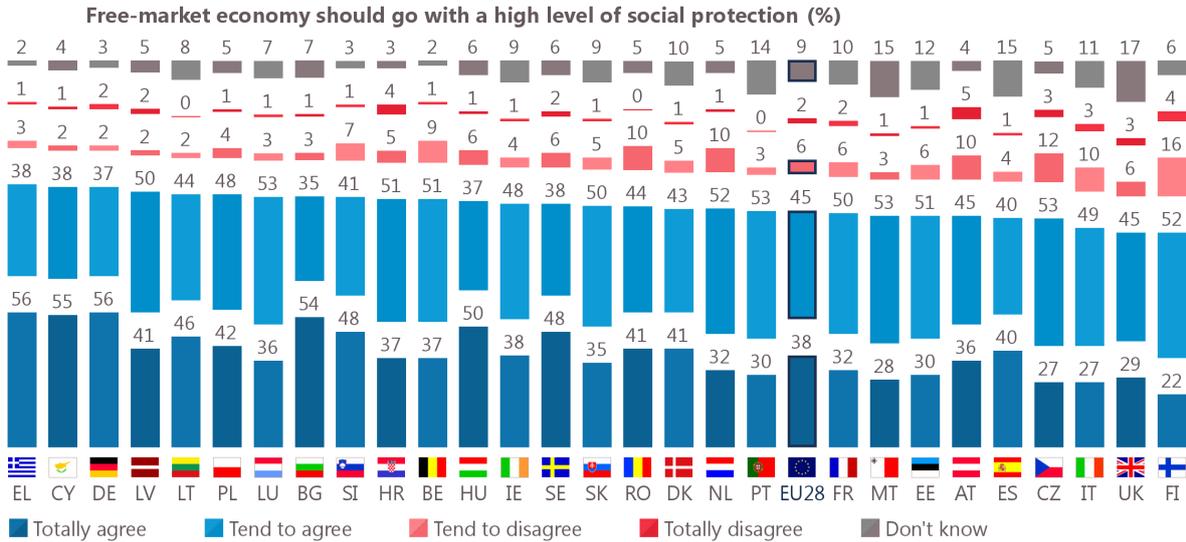
(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016)

¹⁹QC8.2 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 EU Member State agree the *free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection*. Proportions range from 94% in Greece and 93% in both Cyprus and Germany to 74% in both Finland and the United Kingdom and 76% in Italy.

At least half of all respondents in Greece and Germany (both 56%), Cyprus (55%), Bulgaria (54%) and Hungary (50%) “totally agree”.

QC8.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



Compared to 2016, there have generally been small or no changes in opinion at a country level, although there are some exceptions. Respondents in 14 Member States of the EU are now more likely to agree, especially in Cyprus (93%, +7 percentage points), Poland (90%, +6) and Romania (85%, +6). They are less likely to do so in six countries, most notably in Malta (81%, -7). No variation in eight EU Member States.

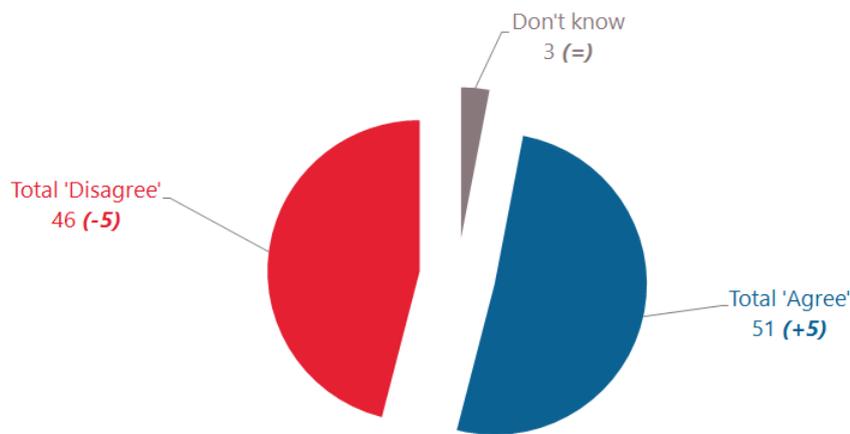
3 Does everyone have a chance to succeed in life?

- A slight majority thinks everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life -

Just over half of all respondents agree that **in their country everyone has a chance to succeed in life** (51%), with 16% saying they “totally agree”²⁰. More than four in ten (46%) disagree with this statement, and 18% “totally disagree”.

Compared to 2016, agreement has increased by five percentage points, while the proportion who disagrees has decreased by five points.

QC8.7 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)



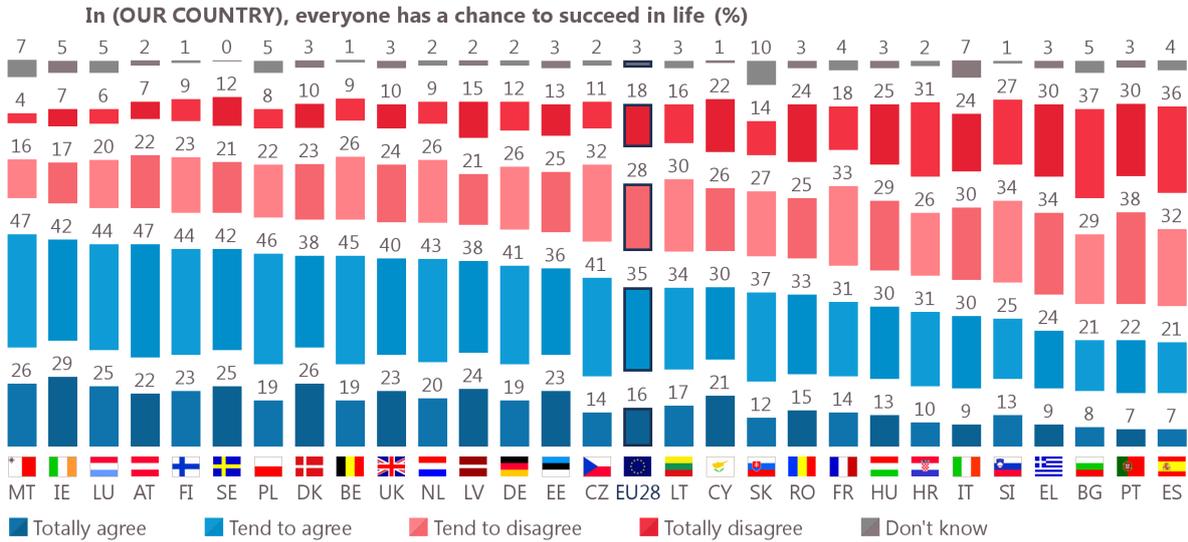
(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016)

Respondents living **outside the euro area** are more likely to agree that *in their country everyone has a chance to succeed in life*, compared to those living within the euro area (58% vs. 48%).

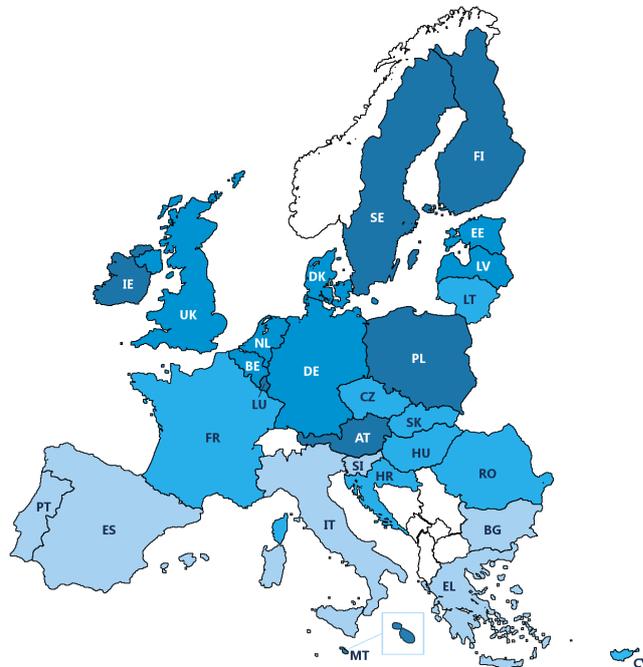
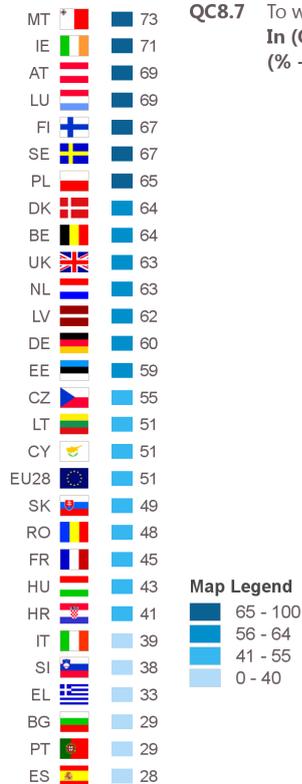
²⁰QC8.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life.

Opinion about whether *everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life* varies widely across the EU. In 18 EU Member States, majorities of respondents agree, most likely in Malta (73%), Ireland (71%), Austria and Luxembourg (both 69%). In ten countries, majorities disagree, most notably in Portugal and Spain (both 68%) and Bulgaria (66%).

QC8.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



QC8.7 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')



In 19 EU Member States, proportions of respondents who agree *everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life* have increased, with the highest increases in Poland (65%, +23 percentage points), Romania (48%, +13), Cyprus (51%, +12) and Austria (69%, +10). The reverse is true for the majority of respondents in six countries, especially those in Sweden (67%, -6). No change in Belgium, Germany and Portugal.

QC8.7 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'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Don't know
EU28		51	▲ 5	46	▼ 5	3
PL		65	▲ 23	30	▼ 22	5
RO		48	▲ 13	49	▼ 13	3
CY		51	▲ 12	48	▼ 12	1
AT		69	▲ 10	29	▼ 10	2
SI		38	▲ 9	61	▼ 8	1
EL		33	▲ 9	64	▼ 10	3
ES		28	▲ 9	68	▼ 12	4
LV		62	▲ 6	36	▼ 6	2
IT		39	▲ 6	54	▼ 7	7
IE		71	▲ 5	24	▼ 7	5
EE		59	▲ 5	38	▼ 4	3
FR		45	▲ 5	51	▼ 6	4
SK		49	▲ 4	41	▼ 10	10
HR		41	▲ 3	57	▼ 2	2
NL		63	▲ 2	35	▼ 3	2
LU		69	▲ 1	26	▼ 4	5
FI		67	▲ 1	32	▼ 2	1
CZ		55	▲ 1	43	=	2
HU		43	▲ 1	54	▼ 2	3
BE		64	=	35	=	1
DE		60	=	38	=	2
PT		29	=	68	▲ 1	3
DK		64	▼ 1	33	▲ 1	3
MT		73	▼ 2	20	▼ 2	7
LT		51	▼ 2	46	▲ 2	3
BG		29	▼ 2	66	▲ 3	5
UK		63	▼ 3	34	▲ 4	3
SE		67	▼ 6	33	▲ 7	0

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- Men are slightly more likely to agree than women (54% vs. 49%);
- Respondents who completed their education aged 16 or after (51%-54%) are more likely to agree than those who completed their education at 15 or before (43%);
- Managers are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (57% vs. 42%);
- The fewer financial difficulties respondents experience, the more likely they are to agree: 56% who experience the least difficulties do so, compared to 31% of those who experience the most difficulties;
- Respondents who place themselves higher up the social scale are more likely to agree. For example, 74% in the upper class do so, compared to 45% of those who identify as working class or lower middle class;
- Respondents who are happy living in their country are more likely to agree, compared to those who are not happy (54% vs. 27%).

QC8.7 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	51	46	3
 Gender			
Man	54	43	3
Woman	49	47	4
 Age			
15-24	51	45	4
25-39	53	44	3
40-54	52	46	2
55 +	49	46	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	43	50	7
16-19	51	46	3
20+	54	44	2
Still studying	55	41	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	55	42	3
Managers	57	41	2
Other white collars	53	44	3
Manual workers	48	49	3
House persons	48	48	4
Unemployed	42	53	5
Retired	50	45	5
Students	55	41	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	65	4
From time to time	45	51	4
Almost never/ Never	56	41	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	45	51	4
The lower middle class	45	52	3
The middle class	56	41	3
The upper middle class	60	38	2
The upper class	74	24	2
Happy living in (COUNTRY)			
Agree	54	42	4
Disagree	27	70	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.

QC8.7 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
											
TOTAL	51	60	28	45	39	65	63	33	29	71	51
Gender											
Male	54	63	31	50	41	68	65	34	27	76	49
Female	49	58	27	40	36	61	59	32	30	66	54
Age											
15-24	51	61	28	46	27	60	55	37	34	68	63
25-39	53	58	25	44	50	66	65	31	28	72	55
40-54	52	59	32	43	47	70	60	31	25	74	38
55 +	49	63	29	46	32	61	65	34	29	67	53
Education (End of)											
15-	43	60	28	46	29	59	65	34	27	62	60
16-19	51	60	28	45	38	64	65	29	26	68	48
20+	54	59	29	43	51	67	57	35	34	76	47
Still studying	55	66	32	52	38	57	56	40	35	71	64
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	55	56	41	50	49	72	68	27	40	78	59
Managers	57	60	25	42	62	74	54	30	33	76	54
Other white collars	53	62	34	36	47	77	63	39	35	75	49
Manual workers	48	57	26	43	34	63	63	27	20	69	45
House persons	48	62	28	69	35	53	69	40	19	67	46
Unemployed	42	50	20	42	38	59	58	28	27	61	51
Retired	50	63	29	45	29	59	66	33	28	68	51
Students	55	66	32	52	38	57	56	40	35	71	64

QC8.7 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
											
TOTAL	46	38	68	51	54	30	34	64	68	24	48
Gender											
Male	43	35	66	47	55	28	33	64	71	20	50
Female	47	40	69	55	54	33	36	65	66	27	44
Age											
15-24	45	38	68	51	66	35	38	59	61	23	37
25-39	44	42	71	52	48	29	31	68	70	23	45
40-54	46	39	66	53	50	26	38	68	73	22	60
55 +	46	35	66	49	56	33	33	62	67	27	45
Education (End of)											
15-	50	37	67	45	57	27	34	61	68	23	37
16-19	46	39	70	52	56	31	33	70	72	27	51
20+	44	39	66	54	48	30	39	63	64	22	52
Still studying	41	33	65	41	59	35	34	57	61	21	36
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	42	40	57	47	50	26	29	72	56	20	39
Managers	41	39	73	54	38	25	41	67	64	22	46
Other white collars	44	36	65	61	48	23	33	60	65	24	51
Manual workers	49	42	70	55	61	31	36	72	79	25	55
House persons	48	38	66	29	59	33	31	60	74	27	51
Unemployed	53	50	76	56	50	36	32	71	67	22	49
Retired	45	34	66	49	56	35	33	61	68	27	45
Students	41	33	65	41	59	35	34	57	61	21	36

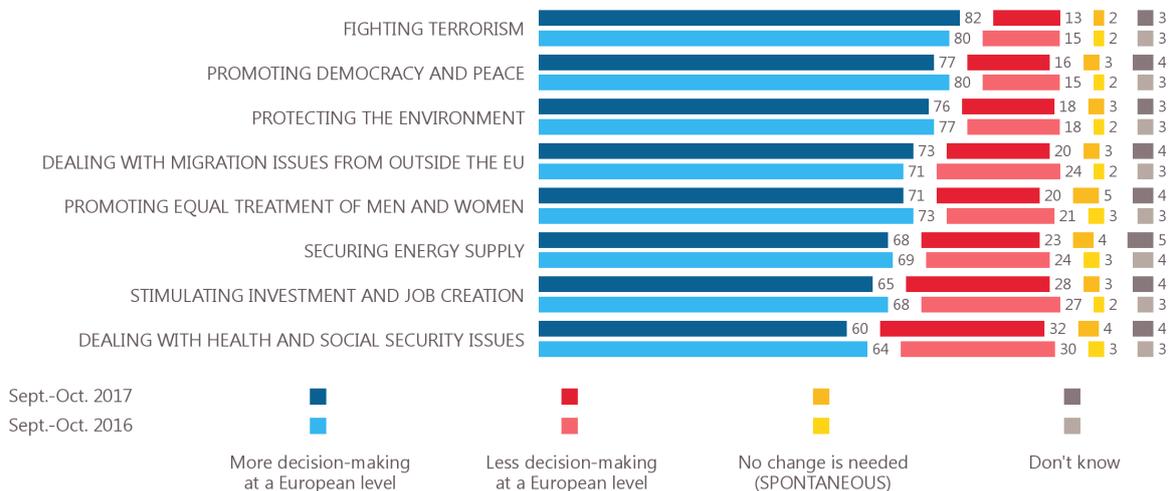
4 Health and social security: more or less EU decision-making?

- The majority supports more European level decision-making in dealing with health and social security issues -

Respondents were asked if more or less decision-making should take place at a European level across a range of areas²¹. Six in ten respondents (60%) say more decision-making should take place at a European level in **dealing with health and social security issues**, while around one third (32%) think that less EU decision-making should take place in this area. An equal proportion (4%) spontaneously say that no change is needed or that they don't know.

There have generally only been small changes in opinion since 2016. When it comes to *dealing with health and social security issues*, respondents are less likely to be in favour of more European level decision-making (-4 percentage points) and slightly more likely to say the opposite (+2).

QC7 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)

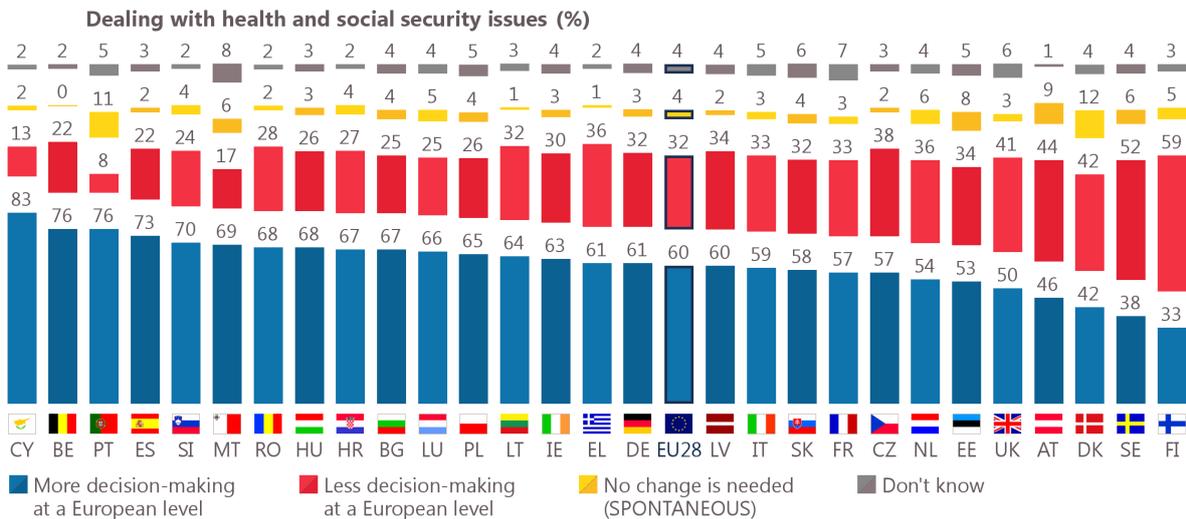


Respondents living in the euro area are more likely than their non-euro area counterparts to think there should be more European level decision-making in each of the domains tested. In the case of *health and social security issues*, respondents in the euro area are slightly more likely to think this way compared with those in the non-euro area (61% vs. 57%).

²¹ QC7 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.

A majority think there should be more decision-making at a European level in *dealing with health and social security issues* in 25 Member States of the EU, with the highest proportions in Cyprus (83%) and Belgium and Portugal (both 76%). In two countries, a majority think there should be less European level decision-making in this area: Finland (59% vs. 33% for more European level decision-making) and Sweden (52% vs. 38%). Opinion is divided in Denmark (42% vs. 42%).

QC7.2 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.



In 25 countries, respondents are less likely to be in favour of more European level decision-making in *dealing with health and social security issues*, with the largest declines observed amongst those in Portugal (76%, -14 percentage points), Luxembourg (66%, -13), Malta (69%, -11), Spain (73%, -11) and Estonia (53%, -11). Respondents are slightly more likely to think so in Bulgaria and Greece. There is no variation in Belgium.

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates no notable differences based on gender or education. It does show:

- Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to think there should be more decision-making at a European level in *dealing with health and social security issues* (66% vs. 58% of those aged 55 and over);
- Students and the unemployed are more likely than managers to think there should be more European level decision-making in this area (63-65% vs. 56%);
- Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think there should be more European level decision-making in this area, compared to those with a negative image (69% vs. 39%).

QC7 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 (% - EU)

	Fighting terrorism	Promoting democracy and peace	Protecting the environment	Dealing with migration issues from outside the EU	Promoting equal treatment of men and women	Securing energy supply	Stimulating investment and job creation	Dealing with health and social security issues
EU28	82	77	76	73	71	68	65	60
 Gender								
Man	81	77	76	73	69	69	65	59
Woman	82	78	77	73	72	68	66	60
 Age								
15-24	83	78	77	74	74	69	69	66
25-39	80	77	78	73	72	70	66	61
40-54	83	80	79	74	71	69	66	59
55 +	81	76	75	72	68	66	64	58
 Education (End of)								
15-	77	73	71	68	65	64	63	58
16-19	82	77	75	72	70	68	66	61
20+	84	81	81	78	73	71	66	59
Still studying	82	79	81	74	76	69	68	65
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	81	78	79	76	70	71	67	60
Managers	84	81	80	77	74	70	63	56
Other white collars	82	77	76	72	70	69	64	60
Manual workers	81	76	75	72	70	68	66	61
House persons	80	77	75	73	70	69	67	61
Unemployed	82	77	79	74	73	70	68	63
Retired	81	77	75	72	68	65	63	58
Students	82	79	81	74	76	69	68	65
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	76	73	72	65	67	66	65	57
From time to time	78	74	71	72	67	67	64	60
Almost never/ Never	84	80	79	75	73	69	66	61
Image of EU								
Positive	88	86	86	83	80	76	74	69
Neutral	81	76	75	71	69	68	65	59
Negative	66	59	58	54	52	48	45	39

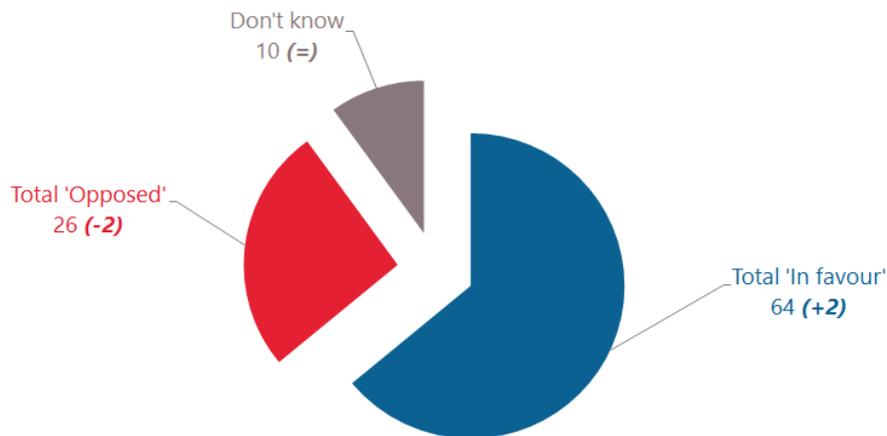
5 Europeans’ expectations on social welfare systems

- Almost two thirds are in favour of harmonising social welfare systems within the EU –

More than six in ten respondents (64%) are in favour of **the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union**, with 19% saying they are “strongly in favour” of this idea²². Just over one quarter (26%) are opposed, 9% “strongly opposed”.

Changes in opinion since 2006 are small, with a two-point increase in the proportion who are in favour, and a two-point decline in the proportion that are opposed²³.

QC11 Today, each European Union Member State is responsible for its own social welfare system. To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union?
(% - EU)

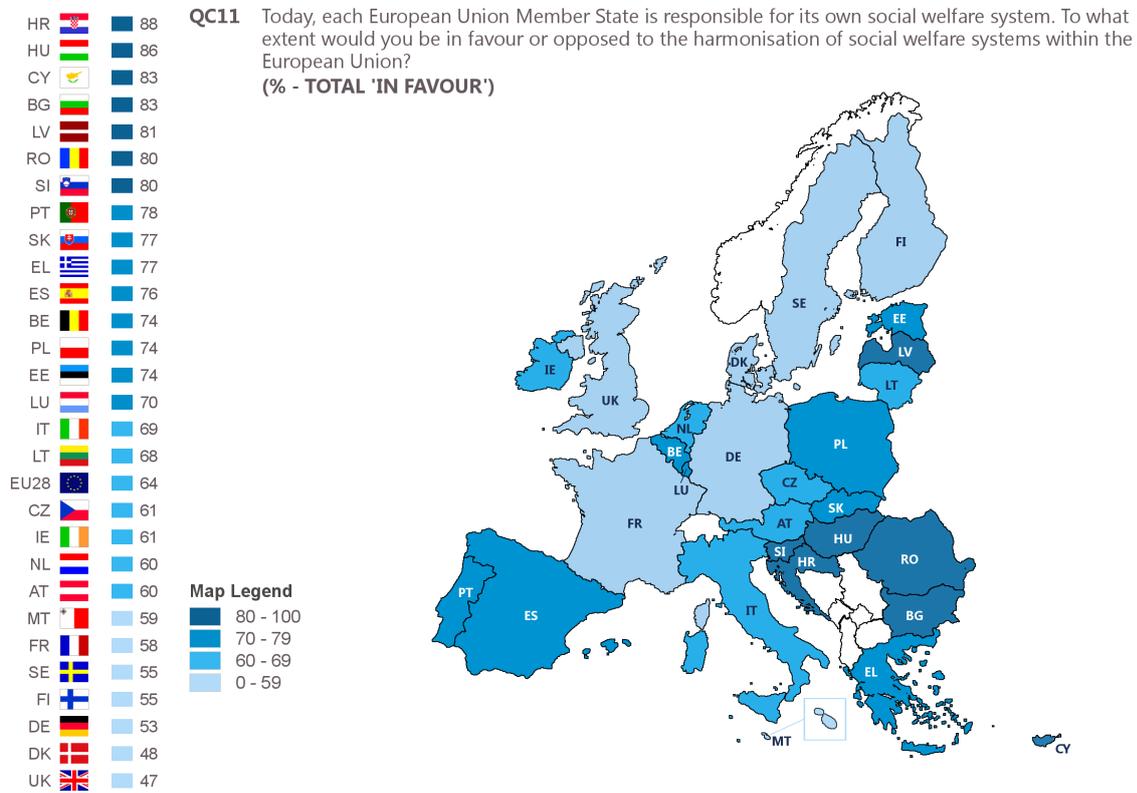


(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar. 2006)

²² QC11 Today, each European Union Member State is responsible for its own social welfare system. To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union?

²³ Results from 2006 cover only EU25 countries and do not include Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania.

Opinion varies quite widely across EU Member States, although in all countries majorities of respondents are in favour of *the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the EU*. More than eight in ten respondents in Croatia (88%), Hungary (86%), Cyprus and Bulgaria (both 83%) and Latvia (81%) are in favour of *harmonising social welfare systems*, compared to 47% in the United Kingdom, 48% in Denmark and 53% in Germany.



Across the EU as a whole, there has only been a slight change in the proportion that is in favour of *harmonising social welfare systems across the EU* since 2006. However, at a country level there have been larger changes. In 14 Member States of the EU, respondents are now more likely to be in favour of harmonisation, most notably in Luxembourg (70%, +19 percentage points), Spain (76%, +14) and Slovenia (80%, +12). In 11 countries, respondents are less likely to be so, with the highest decreases in Poland (74%, -12) and the Czech Republic (61%, -11).

QC11 Today, each European Union Member State is responsible for its own social welfare system. To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union?
(%)

		Total 'In favour'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar.2006	Total 'Opposed'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Feb.-Mar.2006	Don't know
EU28*		64	▲ 2	26	▼ 2	10
LU		70	▲ 19	24	▼ 20	6
ES		76	▲ 14	8	▼ 9	16
SI		80	▲ 12	17	▼ 7	3
IE		61	▲ 11	32	=	7
CY		83	▲ 9	12	▼ 4	5
AT		60	▲ 9	34	▼ 4	6
PT		78	▲ 8	13	▲ 4	9
FI		55	▲ 8	41	▼ 9	4
HU		86	▲ 6	7	▼ 3	7
LT		68	▲ 6	21	▲ 4	11
IT		69	▲ 5	17	▼ 2	14
MT		59	▲ 3	24	▼ 3	17
BE		74	▲ 1	25	=	1
DE		53	▲ 1	39	▼ 3	8
LV		81	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	7
FR		58	▼ 2	31	▼ 3	11
UK		47	▼ 2	37	▼ 6	16
EL		77	▼ 3	19	▲ 1	4
EE		74	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	12
NL		60	▼ 3	38	▲ 5	2
SK		77	▼ 4	12	▲ 1	11
DK		48	▼ 6	47	▲ 4	5
SE		55	▼ 8	42	▲ 11	3
CZ		61	▼ 11	33	▲ 12	6
PL		74	▼ 12	18	▲ 10	8

*This question was not asked in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania in 2006

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

- Respondents aged 15-39 are the most likely to be in favour of *harmonised social welfare systems* (67% vs. 61% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who completed their education aged 16 or after are the most likely to be in favour (64%-65% vs. 57% of those who finished aged 15 or before);
- Students are the most likely to be in favour, particularly compared to house persons (70% vs. 61%);
- Those living in large towns are the most likely to be in favour (68% vs. 61% of those living in rural villages);
- In addition, respondents with a positive image of the EU (75%) are much more likely to be in favour than those with a neutral (63%) or negative (41%) view.

QC11 Today, each European Union Member State is responsible for its own social welfare system. To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union?

(% - EU)

	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know
EU28	64	26	10
 Gender			
Man	64	27	9
Woman	63	25	12
 Age			
15-24	67	21	12
25-39	67	24	9
40-54	63	30	7
55 +	61	27	12
 Education (End of)			
15-	57	25	18
16-19	64	26	10
20+	65	28	7
Still studying	70	20	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	65	27	8
Managers	64	30	6
Other white collars	66	26	8
Manual workers	62	28	10
House persons	61	25	14
Unemployed	64	25	11
Retired	62	26	12
Students	70	20	10
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	61	28	11
Small/ mid size town	63	26	11
Large town	68	24	8
Image of EU			
Positive	75	19	6
Neutral	63	25	12
Negative	41	47	12

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.

QC11 Today, each European Union Member State is responsible for its own social welfare system. To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the harmonisation of social welfare systems within the European Union?
(% - TOTAL 'IN FAVOUR')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	64	53	76	58	69	74	47	77	78	61	83
Gender											
Male	64	53	79	58	72	73	48	74	81	60	82
Female	63	52	74	58	67	75	47	80	75	61	84
Age											
15-24	67	55	76	61	76	70	64	77	76	55	72
25-39	67	56	82	54	82	79	49	79	82	67	84
40-54	63	49	81	55	75	70	43	78	79	64	85
55 +	61	53	69	63	57	76	41	75	75	56	87
Education (End of)											
15-	57	44	64	58	52	70	41	69	77	55	78
16-19	64	55	81	57	72	78	41	76	82	58	86
20+	65	51	88	59	85	74	53	83	80	66	85
Still studying	70	60	73	63	86	68	70	80	76	52	78
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	65	47	85	64	77	59	47	77	80	75	72
Managers	64	53	88	62	88	78	52	82	79	64	84
Other white collars	66	56	86	48	75	76	36	81	77	66	85
Manual workers	62	46	83	44	73	74	45	75	81	62	83
House persons	61	47	56	76	61	81	45	81	64	65	86
Unemployed	64	58	74	59	75	69	50	69	81	50	81
Retired	62	55	70	65	52	78	42	75	75	55	87
Students	70	60	73	63	86	68	70	80	76	52	78

III. EUROPEANS AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

The final chapter of this report focuses on Europe’s future. A range of topics are covered, including the prospects for young people in the Europe of the future, and the factors that would be most helpful for Europe’s future. Preferences for European society in 2030 are also considered.

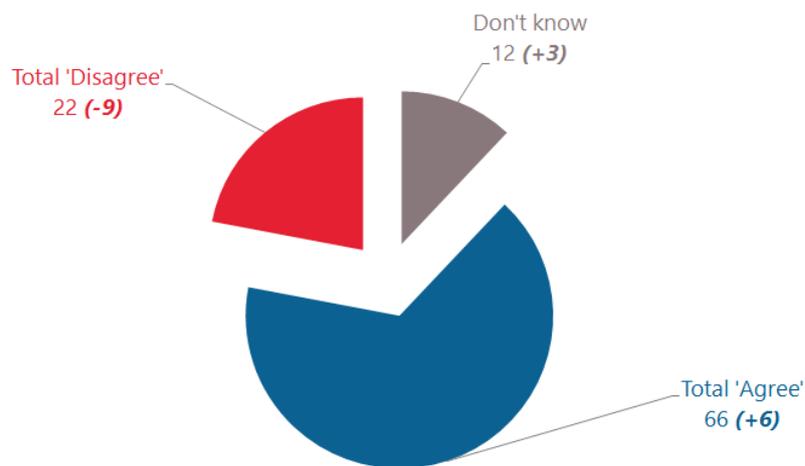
1 Prospects for young Europeans

- Two-thirds of respondents agree the EU project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth -

A large majority of respondents agree **the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth** (66%), with 21% saying they “totally agree”²⁴. Just over one in five disagree (22%), with 6% saying they “totally disagree”.

Respondents are more likely to agree *the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth* than they were in 2016 (+6 percentage points), and even less likely to disagree (-9).

QC8.4 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)

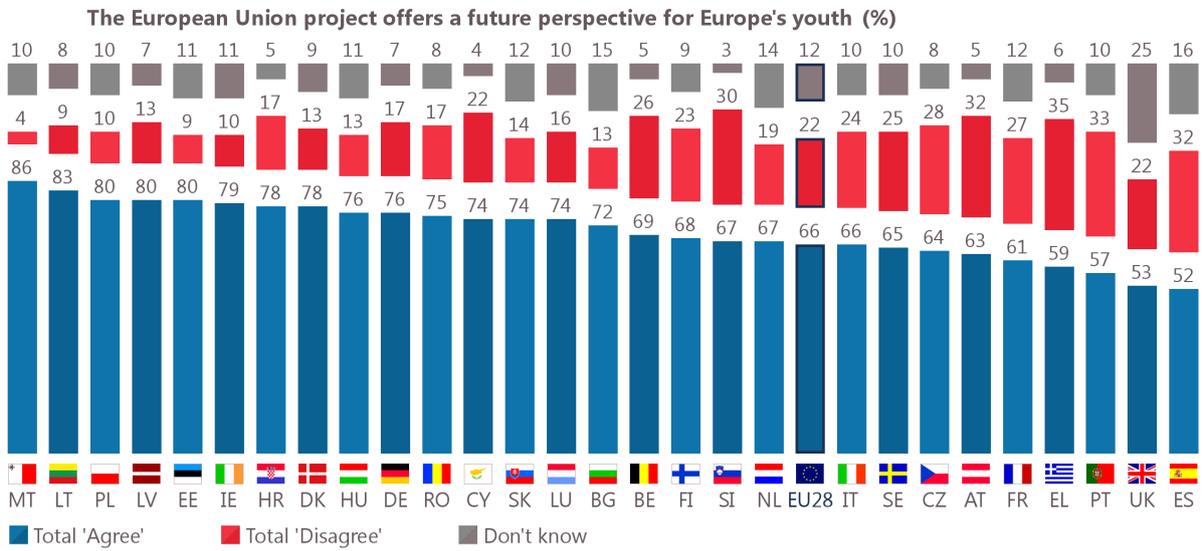


(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016)

²⁴QC8.4 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.

More than half the respondents in each country agree *the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth*. Respondents in Malta (86%), Lithuania (83%) and Poland, Latvia and Estonia (80%) are the most likely to agree, compared to 52% in Spain, 53% in the United Kingdom and 57% in Portugal.

QC8.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



In 20 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in 2016, and this is particularly the case for respondents in Cyprus (74%, +16 percentage points), Poland (80%, +12), Greece (59%, +12), Italy (66%, +10), France (61%, +10) and Spain (52%, +10). In contrast, respondents in five countries are now less likely to agree, most notably those in Finland (68%, -8). This proportion of agreement remains unchanged in Estonia, Latvia and the Czech Republic.

QC8.4 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'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Don't know
EU28		66	▲ 6	22	▼ 9	12
CY		74	▲ 16	22	▼ 15	4
PL		80	▲ 12	10	▼ 10	10
EL		59	▲ 12	35	▼ 14	6
IT		66	▲ 10	24	▼ 12	10
FR		61	▲ 10	27	▼ 13	12
ES		52	▲ 10	32	▼ 16	16
DE		76	▲ 7	17	▼ 7	7
AT		63	▲ 7	32	▼ 6	5
PT		57	▲ 7	33	▼ 10	10
RO		75	▲ 6	17	▼ 8	8
LU		74	▲ 6	16	▼ 11	10
SI		67	▲ 6	30	▼ 7	3
IE		79	▲ 5	10	▼ 5	11
NL		67	▲ 5	19	▼ 9	14
HR		78	▲ 4	17	▼ 4	5
HU		76	▲ 3	13	▼ 8	11
BG		72	▲ 3	13	▼ 3	15
BE		69	▲ 2	26	▼ 5	5
MT		86	▲ 1	4	▼ 5	10
DK		78	▲ 1	13	▼ 3	9
EE		80	=	9	▼ 2	11
LV		80	=	13	▼ 1	7
CZ		64	=	28	▼ 2	8
SE		65	▼ 1	25	▼ 3	10
SK		74	▼ 2	14	▼ 5	12
LT		83	▼ 4	9	=	8
UK		53	▼ 5	22	▼ 5	25
FI		68	▼ 8	23	=	9

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows:

- Respondents aged 55 and over (64%) are slightly less likely to agree than younger respondents (67%-69% of the 15-54 year olds);
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 73% who completed education aged 20 or after agree, compared to 54% of those who completed their education aged 15 or before;
- Managers are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to house persons (75% vs. 57%);
- The greater the financial difficulties respondents experience, the less likely they are to agree: 68% who experience the least financial difficulties do so, compared to 53% of those who experience the most difficulties;
- In addition, respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely to agree (82%), compared to those who have a neutral (61%) or negative image (37%).

QC8.4 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	66	22	12
 Gender			
Man	68	23	9
Woman	65	21	14
 Age			
15-24	67	21	12
25-39	69	21	10
40-54	67	24	9
55 +	64	21	15
 Education (End of)			
15-	54	26	20
16-19	66	22	12
20+	73	19	8
Still studying	71	19	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	20	8
Managers	75	17	8
Other white collars	71	20	9
Manual workers	64	25	11
House persons	57	26	17
Unemployed	58	29	13
Retired	63	21	16
Students	71	19	10
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	53	34	13
From time to time	64	24	12
Almost never/ Never	68	20	12
Image of EU			
Positive	82	11	7
Neutral	61	24	15
Negative	37	47	16

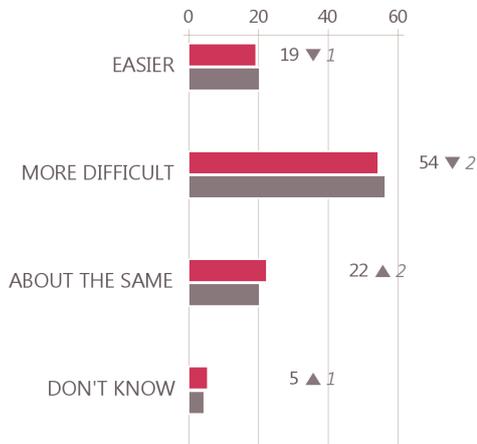
The following table shows the average results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in the countries that receive or have received European aid to help them cope with the economic and financial crisis.

QC8.4 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')

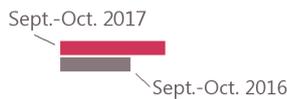
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	66	76	52	61	66	80	53	59	57	79	74
Gender											
Male	68	77	54	62	71	81	56	55	57	82	78
Female	65	76	50	59	62	79	51	63	56	77	72
Age											
15-24	67	77	50	54	63	83	65	70	60	77	74
25-39	69	78	58	61	79	82	55	60	57	80	74
40-54	67	72	53	61	74	81	56	58	55	80	72
55 +	64	78	48	63	56	78	45	56	55	78	78
Education (End of)											
15-	54	69	43	51	50	69	36	50	52	66	68
16-19	66	75	52	57	70	81	47	55	60	76	74
20+	73	80	64	68	81	82	66	66	63	86	78
Still studying	71	81	47	59	73	81	70	77	65	83	77
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	72	84	75	72	81	78	52	54	59	79	73
Managers	75	77	61	69	83	83	67	69	66	89	95
Other white collars	71	78	63	58	77	87	53	64	60	89	82
Manual workers	64	73	56	55	64	81	49	59	51	72	69
House persons	57	71	43	51	59	77	43	57	33	71	60
Unemployed	58	61	47	54	60	77	55	50	52	64	66
Retired	63	78	42	65	52	77	44	56	57	80	72
Students	71	81	47	59	73	81	70	77	65	83	77

- A majority think that the life of the young generation will be more difficult than the life of their own generation -

QC9 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)



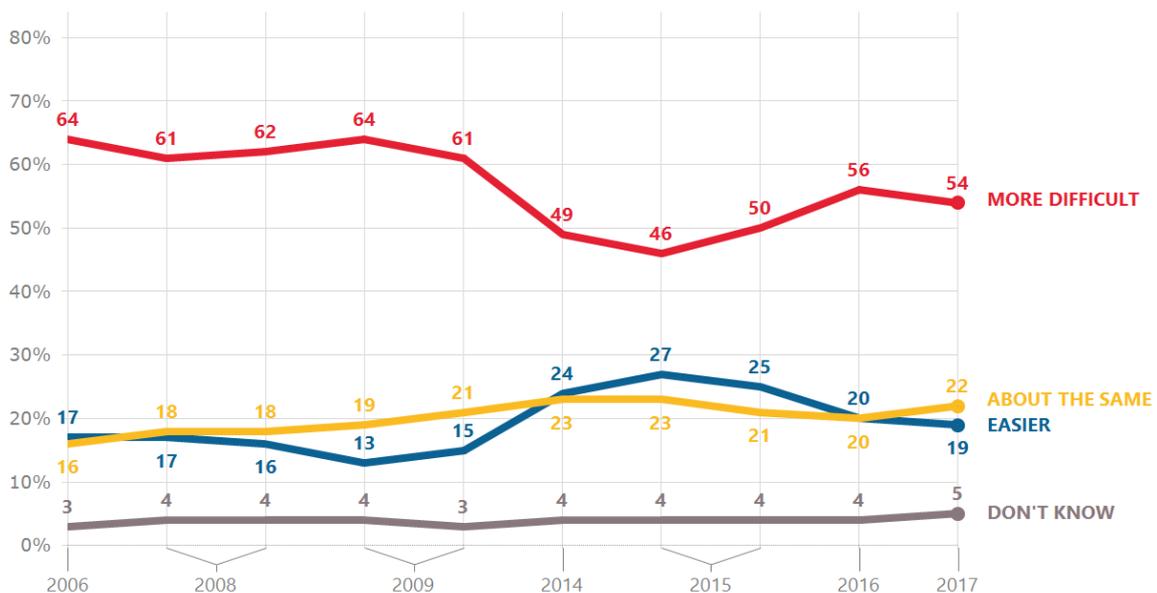
A slight majority of respondents think **the life of today’s children in the EU will be more difficult than the life of those from their own generation** (54%)²⁵. This represents a slight decline since 2016 (-2 percentage points). Almost one in five think **life will be easier for the young generation** (19%), a slight decrease since 2016 (-1). The proportion who **thinks life will be about the same** has increased by two percentage points to 22%.



The longer-term trend shows the proportion of respondents who think *life for today’s children in the EU will be more difficult than their own generation* remains well below the levels seen between 2006 and 2009. In addition, it is the first time that this proportion has decreased since 2015.

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 19% it is currently still slightly higher than it was in the period 2006-2009.

QC9 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)



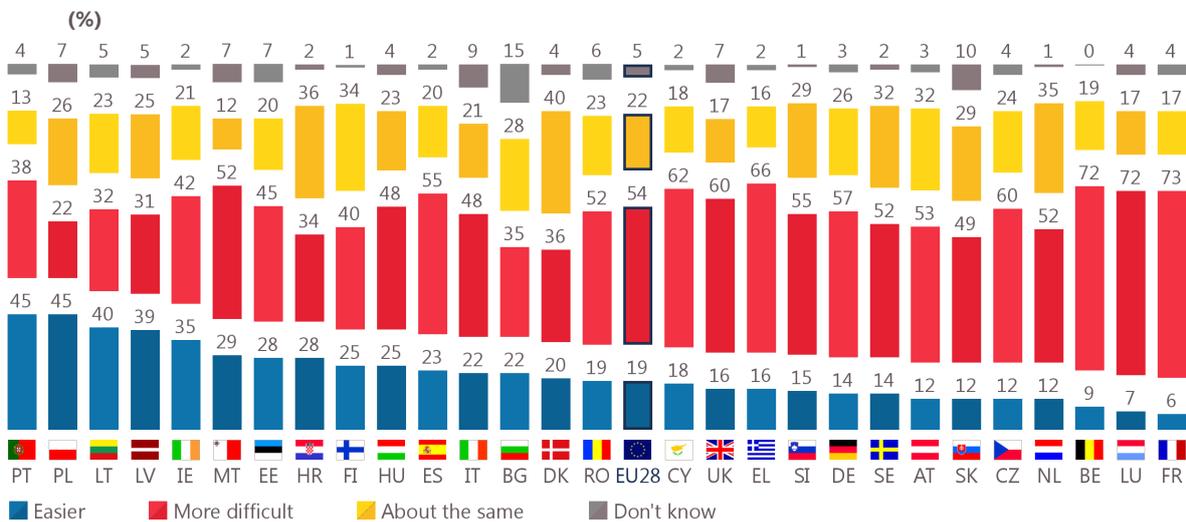
²⁵ QC9 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

In only four EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that *the life of children in the EU today will be easier than their own*: Portugal and Poland (both 45%), Lithuania (40%) and Latvia (39%). Conversely, respondents in France (6%), Luxembourg (7%) and Belgium (9%) are the least likely to do so.

In the 22 other EU Member States, majorities consider *life will be more difficult for today's children in the EU*. Respondents in France (73%), Luxembourg and Belgium (both 72%) are the most likely to say so, while those in Poland (22%), Latvia (31%) and Lithuania (32%) are the least likely to share this opinion.

In two countries, majorities think *life for today's children will be the same as their own generation*: Denmark (40%) and Croatia (36%). Respondents in the Netherlands (35%) are also likely to think that way. Those in Malta (12%), Portugal (13%) and Greece (16%) are the least likely to think *life will be the same*.

QC9 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?



At an overall EU level, there have only been minor changes in opinion since 2016, but in some countries there have been larger changes. In 16 Member States of the EU, respondents are now less likely to say *life for children in the EU today will be easier*, most notably in Romania (19%, -8 percentage points), Luxembourg (7%, -7), Ireland (35%, -6) and Malta (29%, -6). In seven countries, they are now more likely to think this way than they were in 2016, with the highest increases in Poland (45%, +7) and Greece (16%, +7). There is no change in France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Finland and Latvia.

In 16 countries, respondents are now less likely to say *life will be more difficult*, most notably in Poland (22%, -11 percentage points), Greece (66%, -9), the Netherlands (52%, -8) and Spain (55%, -8). They are more likely to think so in 11 EU Member States, especially those in Romania (52%, +9), Malta (52%, +7) and Lithuania (32%, +7). No change is observed in Finland.

In 16 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely to *think life for today's children will be the same*, most notably in Slovenia (29%, +9 percentage points), the Netherlands (35%, +9) and Luxembourg (17%, +7). Decreases are seen in seven countries and this proportion remains unchanged in the five other countries.

QC9 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	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	More difficult	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	About the same	Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Don't know
EU28		19	▼ 1	54	▼ 2	22	▲ 2	5
PL		45	▲ 7	22	▼ 11	26	▲ 5	7
EL		16	▲ 7	66	▼ 9	16	▲ 1	2
DK		20	▲ 4	36	▼ 6	40	▲ 1	4
HU		25	▲ 3	48	▼ 2	23	▼ 3	4
ES		23	▲ 2	55	▼ 8	20	▲ 6	2
CY		18	▲ 1	62	▼ 2	18	▲ 2	2
CZ		12	▲ 1	60	▼ 2	24	=	4
LV		39	=	31	▲ 2	25	▼ 3	5
FI		25	=	40	=	34	=	1
UK		16	=	60	▲ 1	17	▼ 3	7
BE		9	=	72	▲ 1	19	=	0
FR		6	=	73	▼ 4	17	▲ 2	4
SI		15	▼ 1	55	▼ 7	29	▲ 9	1
DE		14	▼ 1	57	▼ 2	26	▲ 2	3
NL		12	▼ 1	52	▼ 8	35	▲ 9	1
AT		12	▼ 1	53	▼ 3	32	▲ 5	3
EE		28	▼ 2	45	▲ 2	20	▼ 1	7
SK		12	▼ 2	49	▼ 3	29	=	10
PT		45	▼ 3	38	▲ 5	13	▼ 4	4
LT		40	▼ 3	32	▲ 7	23	▼ 5	5
IT		22	▼ 3	48	▼ 3	21	▲ 5	9
SE		14	▼ 3	52	▼ 3	32	▲ 5	2
HR		28	▼ 4	34	▲ 1	36	▲ 5	2
BG		22	▼ 5	35	▲ 2	28	▲ 4	15
IE		35	▼ 6	42	▲ 2	21	▲ 5	2
MT		29	▼ 6	52	▲ 7	12	▼ 5	7
LU		7	▼ 7	72	▼ 3	17	▲ 7	4
RO		19	▼ 8	52	▲ 9	23	=	6

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that in most cases the differences are between those who think *life will be more difficult* and those who think *it will be about the same*:

- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to think *life will be more difficult*, and the less likely they are to think *it will be about the same*. For example, 30% of 15-24 year olds think *life will be about the same*, compared to 19% of those aged 55 and over;
- The longer respondents remained in education, the less likely they are to think *life will be more difficult*, and the less likely they are to think *it will be about the same*: 59% of those who completed education aged 15 or before think *life will be more difficult*, compared to 51% of those who completed education aged 20 or after;
- The unemployed are the most likely to think *life will be more difficult* (62%), while students are the most likely to think *it will be about the same* (36%);
- The more difficulties respondents experience paying their bills, the more likely they are to say *life will be more difficult*, and the less likely they are to say *it will be the same* or *easier*;
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think *life will be easier*, (26% vs. 10% of those who have a negative image), and less likely to think *it will be more difficult* (45% vs. 70%).

QC9 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	19	54	22	5
 Gender				
Man	21	51	23	5
Woman	17	56	22	5
 Age				
15-24	17	47	30	6
25-39	19	50	26	5
40-54	19	56	21	4
55 +	20	56	19	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	20	59	15	6
16-19	19	56	20	5
20+	20	51	25	4
Still studying	17	41	36	6
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	21	51	24	4
Managers	20	49	27	4
Other white collars	19	53	23	5
Manual workers	20	55	21	4
House persons	19	60	18	3
Unemployed	14	62	19	5
Retired	20	56	18	6
Students	17	41	36	6
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	15	65	16	4
From time to time	17	58	20	5
Almost never/ Never	21	51	24	4
Image of EU				
Positive	26	45	25	4
Neutral	16	57	22	5
Negative	10	70	16	4

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.

QC9 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)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	19	14	23	6	22	45	16	16	45	35	18
Gender											
Male	21	15	24	8	23	51	18	15	46	39	21
Female	17	13	21	4	20	40	15	17	45	30	15
Age											
15-24	17	16	20	6	17	29	13	26	34	27	25
25-39	19	13	17	5	26	43	19	9	37	39	15
40-54	19	15	24	5	20	47	14	12	45	34	11
55 +	20	14	26	7	22	50	18	19	55	36	22
Education (End of)											
15-	20	11	22	3	17	52	23	15	56	34	16
16-19	19	14	24	6	21	45	17	14	44	33	16
20+	20	16	21	7	33	50	13	14	39	39	15
Still studying	17	17	19	4	20	19	13	30	28	29	36
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	21	13	17	7	29	42	17	16	51	36	2
Managers	20	15	26	5	34	55	15	22	37	38	14
Other white collars	19	17	22	6	19	46	20	9	39	34	11
Manual workers	20	11	24	7	15	45	22	13	43	32	20
House persons	19	12	30	2	21	38	10	20	33	29	14
Unemployed	14	15	13	3	23	31	9	5	43	40	16
Retired	20	15	25	6	21	52	16	17	61	40	24
Students	17	17	19	4	20	19	13	30	28	29	36

QC9 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?
(% - MORE DIFFICULT)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	54	57	55	73	48	22	60	66	38	42	62
Gender											
Male	51	53	52	69	48	17	58	66	35	36	64
Female	56	61	58	77	48	27	62	66	40	48	61
Age											
15-24	47	49	51	68	38	28	54	48	35	42	47
25-39	50	52	53	71	45	25	56	67	44	36	58
40-54	56	59	57	76	51	22	64	72	42	44	76
55 +	56	60	56	75	49	19	63	67	32	45	62
Education (End of)											
15-	59	64	61	81	55	18	57	71	31	48	69
16-19	56	60	55	78	49	24	62	68	40	47	67
20+	51	53	53	70	40	21	62	65	43	35	62
Still studying	41	43	48	58	27	24	50	46	39	42	34
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	51	47	58	63	51	23	61	69	32	38	77
Managers	49	51	44	68	42	16	60	67	44	30	48
Other white collars	53	59	54	75	52	22	62	70	43	42	73
Manual workers	55	64	57	77	45	25	58	63	43	47	67
House persons	60	64	53	81	62	37	69	67	62	52	66
Unemployed	62	67	56	83	54	30	67	76	33	38	61
Retired	56	60	58	75	45	18	61	66	27	42	59
Students	41	43	48	58	27	24	50	46	39	42	34

2 What would be most helpful for the future of Europe?

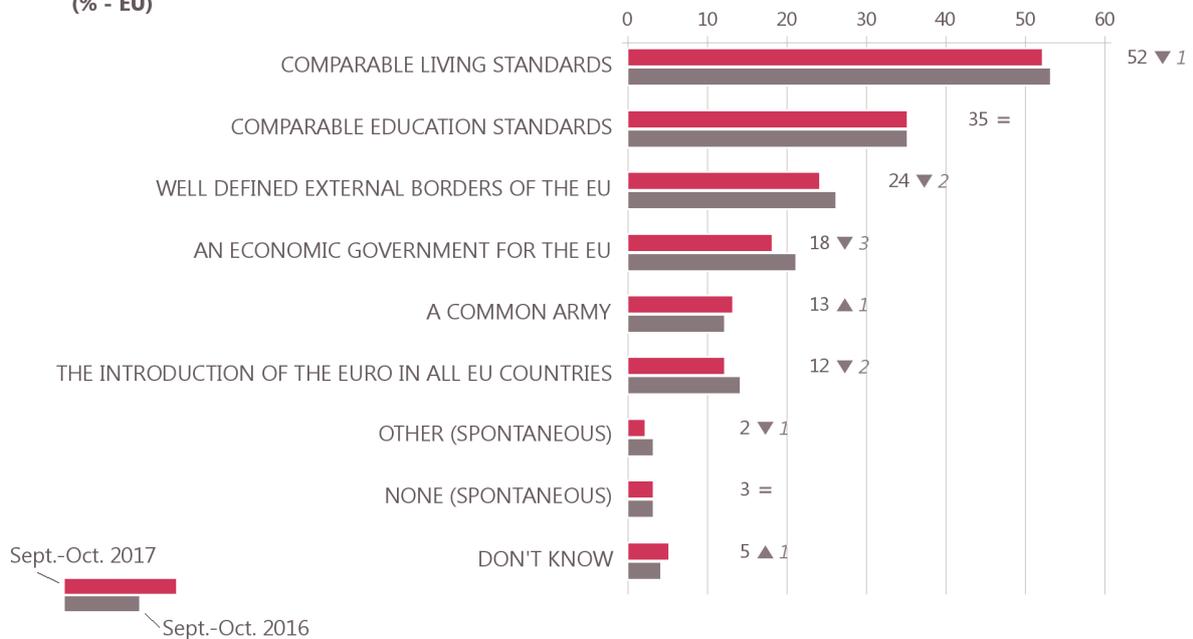
- Comparable living standards considered the most helpful for the future of Europe –

More than half the respondents say **comparable living standards** would be most helpful for the future of Europe (52%), while more than a third says **comparable education standards** would be most helpful (35%).²⁶

Less than one quarter say **well-defined external borders of the EU** (24%), **an economic government for the EU** (18%), **a common army** (13%) or **the introduction of the Euro in all EU countries** (12%) would be most helpful for the future of Europe.

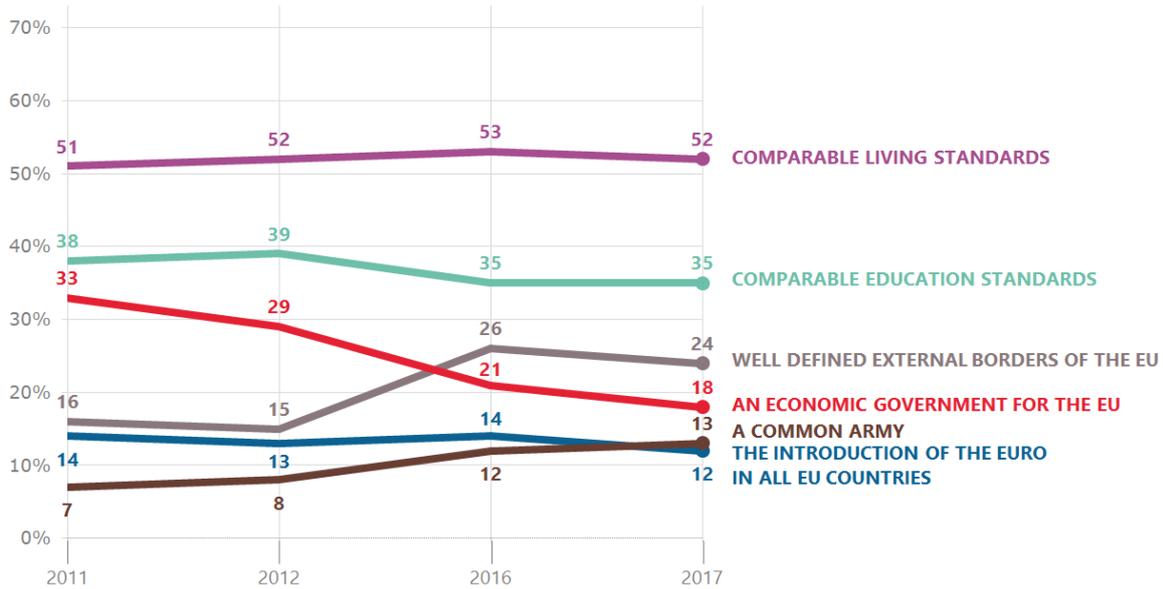
There have been small shifts in opinion since 2016, and the proportions mentioning *comparable living standards* (-1 percentage point) and *comparable education standards* (=) have remained stable.

QC6 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



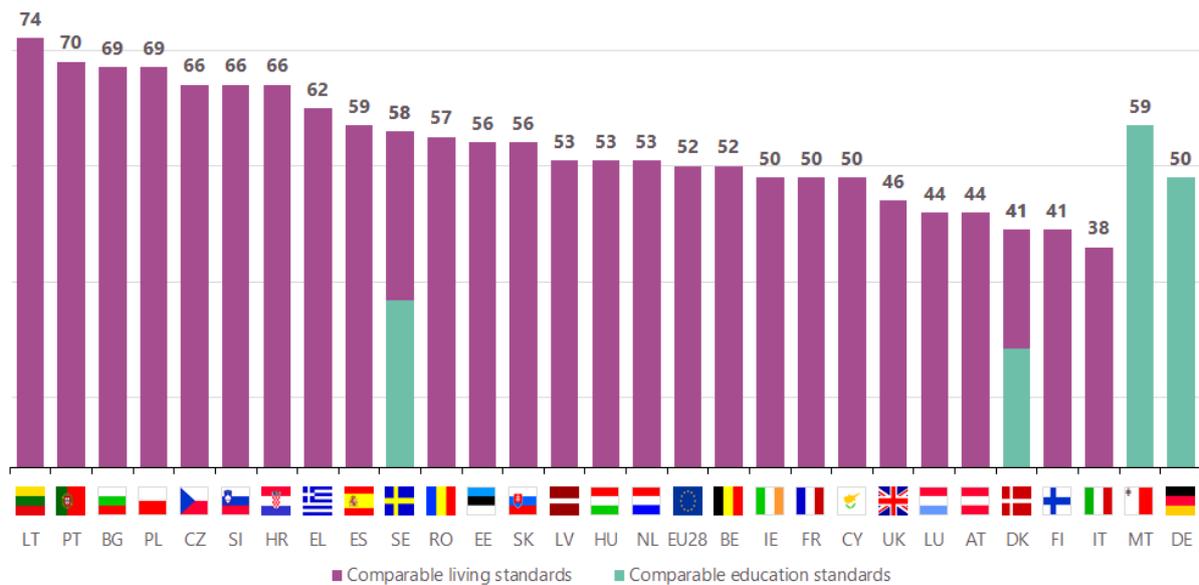
²⁶ QC6 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QC6 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 24 Member States of the EU, while in only two EU Member States respondents are most likely to mention *comparable education standards*: Malta and Germany. In Denmark and Sweden these two items are mentioned equally.

QC6 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 20 EU Member States, at least half of all respondents say *comparable living standards* would be the most helpful for the future of Europe. At least seven in ten respondents in Lithuania (74%) and Portugal (70%) say this, as do 69% of those in both Poland and Bulgaria. Respondents in Italy (38%) and Denmark and Finland (both 41%) are the least likely to mention *comparable living standards*, although these results still represent more than one third of the respondents in each country.

There are three EU Member States where at least half say *comparable education standards* would be the most helpful: Malta (59%), Sweden (58%) and Germany (50%). Respondents in Hungary (16%) and the Czech Republic and Slovakia (both 17%) are the least likely to mention this option.

QC6 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	A common army	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries
EU28		52	35	24	18	13	12
BE		52	32	30	24	18	16
BG		69	26	18	21	11	8
CZ		66	17	39	10	12	8
DK		41	41	33	14	8	9
DE		46	50	27	14	9	13
EE		56	26	31	15	12	13
IE		50	40	23	19	7	23
EL		62	34	30	18	8	10
ES		59	48	11	21	6	7
FR		50	28	25	26	23	16
HR		66	25	19	15	9	12
IT		38	21	27	19	16	14
CY		50	45	20	20	17	11
LV		53	23	34	24	11	11
LT		74	25	12	22	13	10
LU		44	40	26	17	14	20
HU		53	16	35	20	14	23
MT		43	59	16	25	6	10
NL		53	36	19	26	31	12
AT		44	34	42	12	14	19
PL		69	26	21	14	14	12
PT		70	44	15	15	4	11
RO		57	25	25	12	15	24
SI		66	26	17	19	9	17
SK		56	17	28	10	7	20
FI		41	39	32	14	8	21
SE		58	58	18	8	8	6
UK		46	43	25	19	6	4

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Across the EU as a whole, there have only been small changes since 2016, and this is also generally true at a country level as well. There are, however, some exceptions.

In 16 Member States of the EU, respondents are now less likely to mention *comparable living standards*, compared to 2016, most notably in Slovakia (56%, -9 percentage points) and Denmark (41%, -7). They are more likely to say so in eight countries, and no change is observed in four countries.

In 14 Member States of the EU, *comparable education standards* are less likely to be mentioned, especially by respondents in Spain (48%, -13 percentage points), Slovenia (26%, -7) and Denmark (41%, -7). They are more likely to be mentioned by those in 12 countries, most notably in Cyprus (45%, +9). No change in Belgium and Austria.

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights relatively few differences in opinion:

- The younger the respondents, the more likely they are to think *comparable education standards* would be most helpful for the future of Europe: 41% of those aged 15-24 mention this, compared to 31% of those aged 55 and over;
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention *comparable living standards* (55% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or after, compared to 42% of those who completed their education aged 15 or before) and *comparable education standards* (42% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or after, compared to 27% of those who completed their education aged 15 or before);
- Students (46%) and managers (44%) are the most likely to mention *comparable education standards*, particularly compared to house persons (29%);
- Respondents who experience the least financial difficulties are the most likely to mention *comparable education standards* (39% vs. 29%);
- In addition, respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to mention *comparable living standards* (55% vs. 45% with a negative image) and *comparable education standards* (40% vs. 26%).

QC6 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	Comparable education standards	Well defined external borders of the EU	An economic government for the EU	A common army	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries
EU28	52	35	24	18	13	12
 Gender						
Man	52	34	25	19	13	13
Woman	52	36	24	18	12	12
 Age						
15-24	51	41	21	19	13	13
25-39	53	38	23	20	11	12
40-54	55	36	25	19	12	12
55 +	49	31	26	17	13	13
 Education (End of)						
15-	42	27	24	13	13	11
16-19	53	32	28	18	13	13
20+	55	42	22	22	12	13
Still studying	53	46	18	19	11	12
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	53	36	24	20	12	12
Managers	54	44	24	20	12	12
Other white collars	54	33	27	19	14	13
Manual workers	54	35	25	18	11	12
House persons	47	29	22	17	13	11
Unemployed	55	34	23	19	14	11
Retired	47	30	26	16	13	13
Students	53	46	18	19	11	12
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	55	29	23	16	14	12
From time to time	50	29	25	18	14	12
Almost never/ Never	53	39	24	19	12	12
Image of EU						
Positive	55	40	22	22	13	16
Neutral	52	34	24	17	13	11
Negative	45	26	31	13	11	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.

QC6 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)

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

CONCLUSION

The importance of solidarity emerges as a key theme throughout these results: the majority of the respondents describe this as a key asset and think the EU embodies this value. Solidarity is also considered to be a key to face global challenges, and the majority prefer a future Europe where solidarity is being given more importance than individualism.

A large majority of respondents are happy with their current occupation, and are happy living in the EU and in their country.

Unemployment and social inequalities continue to be perceived as the main challenges facing the EU, although respondents are less likely to mention unemployment than they were in 2016. These challenges are also reflected in the things respondents think would be most helpful for the future of Europe: comparable living and education standards.

Most respondents continue to support more European-level decision-making in a range of key policy areas, including health and social security issues.

A large majority of respondents think the free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection. More than six in ten are in favour of harmonising the social welfare systems within the European Union.

Turning to the future of the young generation, a majority of the respondents think that the life of the young Europeans will be more difficult than that of their generation. However, the proportion who consider that the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth has increased since 2016 and is now two thirds of respondents.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 23rd of September and the 2nd of October 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and Kantar Belgium, and represented by the Kantar Belgium S.A. coordination centre, carried out the wave 88.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and analysis” Unit.

The wave 88.1 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 467 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	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,036	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,007	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,002	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,535	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,007	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,002	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,008	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,009	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,016	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,020	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,027	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,002	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,003	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,050	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	497	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,013	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,026	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,009	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,062	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,031	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,025	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,084	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,010	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,027	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,368	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	52,651,777	12.20%
	TOTAL EU28		27,881	23/09/2017	02/10/2017	431,452,219	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 II¹ (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
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
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

¹ Figures updated in August 2015