



Special Eurobarometer 479

Report

Future of Europe

Fieldwork
October – November 2018

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

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

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Survey conducted by Kantar Public Brussels at the request of the European Commission,
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(DG COMM "Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Special Eurobarometer survey which was carried out between 24 October and 7 November 2018. Interviews took place in the 28 Member States of the European Union. This is the eighth report in the “Future of Europe” series, and follows from previous surveys in 2006¹, 2009², 2011³, 2012⁴, 2014⁵, 2016⁶ and 2017⁷. It presents a snapshot of the way Europeans perceive the EU and its future.

This report is divided into three sections: Future of Europe, Climate change and questions linked to the Citizens’ consultation.

The **first section** on the **Future of Europe** is made of three chapters:

- The first chapter considers citizens’ views on the current situation in the EU, including their opinions about the EU’s main assets and values. Public opinion regarding the main challenges facing the EU is also analysed, as well the EU’s place in the world and its influence relative to its main global competitors (Brazil, India, China, the United States, Japan and Russia);
- The second chapter focuses on life in the EU, and particularly on the quality of life within the EU as well as the economic and political situation compared with six other non-EU countries. This chapter also addresses Europeans’ views on social protection, the political system and the rise of anti-establishment parties as well as citizen’s opportunities to succeed in life;
- In the final chapter, which focuses on the future of Europe, we study a range of topics including Europeans’ optimism about the future, prospects for young people in Europe and areas where emphasis should be placed for policy making. This section of the report also looks at which political level (national/EU) is best suited to tackle certain policies and the factors that would be most helpful for Europe’s future. Finally, Europeans were asked to say whether they would support or not a “Two-speed Europe” and in which cases there should be a mutual assistance between EU Member States.

In the **second section**, the survey aims to measure the state of the EU public opinion on **Climate change**.

The fieldwork of the survey took place towards the end of 2018 where unpredictable weather events, involving heatwaves, flooding, drought, and wildfires across Europe. These events placed a focus on the debate about climate change and its consequences.

The survey reviews the following aspects:

- The perceptions of EU citizens on the link between climate change and human activity;
- The impacts of climate change today and tomorrow, in relation to extreme weather events and the resulting problems that might occur;
- The views of EU citizens on the measures that should be implemented to promote and encourage environmental change, and on the potential benefits of fighting climate change.

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 Special Eurobarometer 467:

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2179>

Some of the questions were already asked in a special Eurobarometer survey conducted in March 2017⁸, allowing to measure evolutions in the European public opinion.

Finally, the **third section**, is reviewing questions which were inspired by European citizens' in a **Citizens' panel on the Future of Europe** who was organised in Brussels on 5-6 May 2018. This panel contributed to create questions for an online consultation on the Future of Europe⁹, following the European Commission's White Paper on the Future of Europe of 1st of March 2017¹⁰.

It tackles tackled the following areas:

- The future of the European Union: what would best describe the ideal future of the EU in the eyes of Europeans? What do they think are the main risks/threats for the EU in the coming years?
- The need of more or less harmonisation between EU countries;
- The main priorities for the European Union.

⁸Special Eurobarometer 459: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/support/docs/report_2017_en.pdf

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/future-europe/consultation-future-europe_en

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/future-europe/white-paper-future-europe-and-way-forward_en

This survey was carried out by the Kantar Public Brussels network, in the 28 Member States of the European Union, between 24 October and 7 November 2018. A total of 27,339 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face to face at home in their mother tongue. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer” 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 Kantar Public Brussels network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals¹².

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation¹³ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered “sensitive”.

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
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28

* 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/index.cfm>

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.

¹³ 2016/679

KEY FINDINGS

The European Union in today's world

- More than three-quarters of Europeans (77%) have a positive view of the European Union.
- Europeans feel that the EU's main assets are its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (34%), the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU (31%), the standard of living of EU citizens (25%) and the good relationship between the EU Member States (22%).
- Unemployment (41%), social inequalities (37%) and migration issues (34%) are the main challenges facing the EU according to most respondents.
- Respondents tend far less to mention terrorism and security issues than in 2017 (25%, -7 percentage points), but tend more to cite the public debt of EU Member States (29%, +7).
- Around half of respondents think that peace (51%), freedom of opinion (50%) and social equality and solidarity (48%) are the main values which are best embodied by the European Union.
- Over three-quarters of respondents (76%) believe that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world.
- More than half of Europeans (53%) agree that globalisation threatens their country's identity, of which one in five (20%) totally agree with this statement.

Life in the European Union

- A majority of Europeans believe that the quality of life in the European Union compares favourably with the quality of life in India (67% better), Brazil (66%), Russia (65%), China (64%), the USA (58%) and Japan (45%).
- Respondents predominantly have a positive view of Germany (74%), France (72%), Japan (66%) and the United Kingdom (64%). In contrast, minorities have a positive view of Russia (30%), China (36%) and the USA (45%).
- More than eight in ten Europeans agree that a free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (85%), of which almost four in ten (39%) totally agree.
- A small majority of respondents consider that the interests of people like themselves are well taken into account by the political system in their country (49% versus 46%).
- Two-thirds of respondents (67%) agree that the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern, of which over a quarter (26%) totally agree.
- More than half of respondents agree that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country (55%).

The future of Europe

- Slightly over six in ten respondents (61%) say that they are optimistic about the future of the European Union.
- Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%) agree that the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth, of which over a fifth (22%) totally agree.
- More than half of Europeans (55%) think that the life of today's children in the EU will be more difficult than the life of those from their own generation.
- Respondents think that two main areas should be emphasised by society to face major global challenges: protecting the environment (45%) and social equality and solidarity (44%), largely ahead progress and innovation (31%).
- A majority of Europeans consider that the best political level on which to deal with 12 policy areas most efficiently is equally the EU and the national level. This is particularly true for research and development (59%).
- Nearly six in ten Europeans (57%) believe that comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe, largely ahead comparable education standards (39%), well defined external borders of the EU (27%) and an economic government for the EU (20%).
- Regarding a "two-speed Europe", a small majority of respondents (47% versus 42%) think that countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others.

An overwhelming majority say that climate change is caused by human activity and there is increasing public approval for the transition to clean energies

- A large majority of EU citizens (93%) say that climate change is due to human activity, either entirely (42%) or partly (51%).
- Between 53% and 86% of respondents say that various extreme weather events are due to climate change – either 'definitely' or 'to some extent'.
- Around four in ten respondents say specific weather events are *definitely* due to climate change: heat or cold waves (44%), floods (42%), droughts and wildfires (42%) and hurricanes and heavy rainstorms (40%).
- Respondents are slightly less likely to say that landslides (31%) and earthquakes (23%) are *definitely* caused by climate change.
- Looking ahead to the year 2050, the biggest impact of climate change is predicted to be an increase in food and water shortages (mentioned by 31%).
- Overwhelming majorities agree that more environmental measures should be implemented in EU Member States; specifically more measures to promote and encourage recycling (93%), more measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency (92%), more measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy (92%).
- Around four in five (82%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies, even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced.
- More than four in five agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (85%), and that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (83%).

Risks and threats for the future of the EU

- More than three in ten respondents consider that equal wages for the same job across the European Union (38%), a high level of security within the EU (32%) and a minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the EU (32%) would best describe the ideal future for the European Union.
- Terrorist attacks are seen as the main risks/threats for the EU in the coming years according to a majority of Europeans (52%), largely ahead of poor management of immigration (42%) and pollution (41%).

More or less harmonisation between EU Member States

- More than half the respondents would prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries to improve the twelve areas tested in this survey, and most notably environmental standards (72%), wages (71%), education and food safety (both 70%).
- Euro-area respondents are even more likely to prefer more harmonisation between EU Member States in each of the twelve areas tested, particularly in the domain of taxation.

Main priorities for the European Union

- Regarding immigration in Europe, respondents would now give priority to the improvement of the situation in the countries where migrants come from (45%) and to the fight against illegal immigration (44%), well ahead of reinforcement of the collaboration between EU countries in managing migration (34%) or reinforcement of controls at European Union borders to make sure people arriving do not represent a threat (31%).
- In order to protect the environment in Europe, more than three in ten believe that the European Union should give priority to the preservation of natural resources (41%), slightly ahead of further development of renewable energies (39%) and of an increase in recycling and waste sorting (38%).
- To make life safer for European citizens, two thirds of respondents consider that the main priority for the European Union should be combatting terrorism and radicalisation (66%), largely ahead of other policies.
- To provide EU citizens with economic security, more than three in ten respondents think that one should fight corruption (39%), provide jobs for everyone (37%) and stimulate economic growth (32%).

SECTION 1: FUTURE OF EUROPE

I. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2018

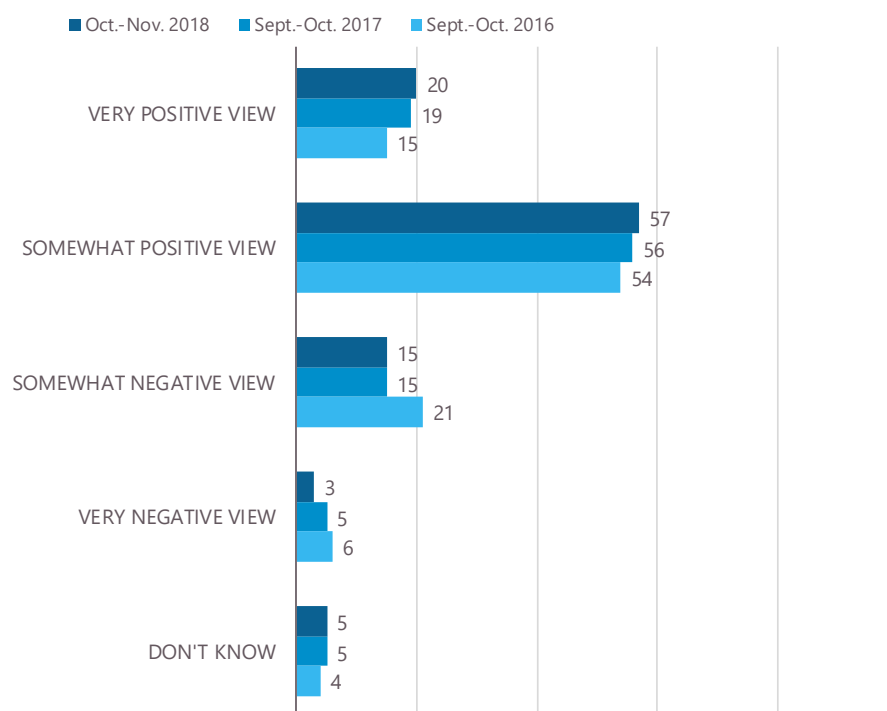
This chapter considers Europeans' perceptions of the European Union, including its main assets, challenges and values. It also addresses their opinions about the EU in relation to the rest of the world, whether they see the EU as a place of stability in a troubled world, whether globalisation is threatening their national identity, and whether they think that the EU has more or less influence than its main global competitors.

1 Europeans' view of the EU

Nearly eight in ten Europeans have a positive view about the European Union

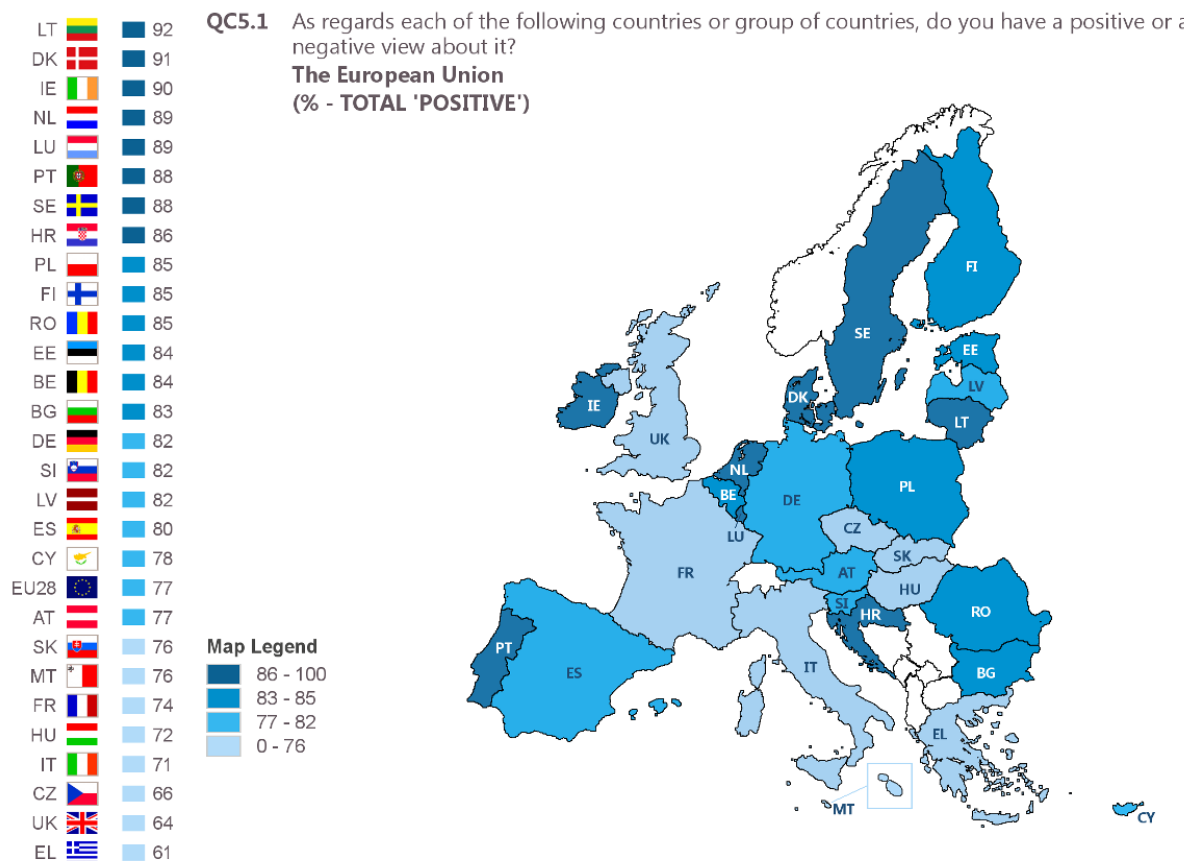
More than three-quarters of respondents (77%) have a positive view about the European Union, of which a fifth have a "very positive" view about the EU¹⁴. Conversely, less than a fifth (18%) have a negative view about the EU, of which just 3% have a "very negative" view about it.

QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
The European Union (% - EU)

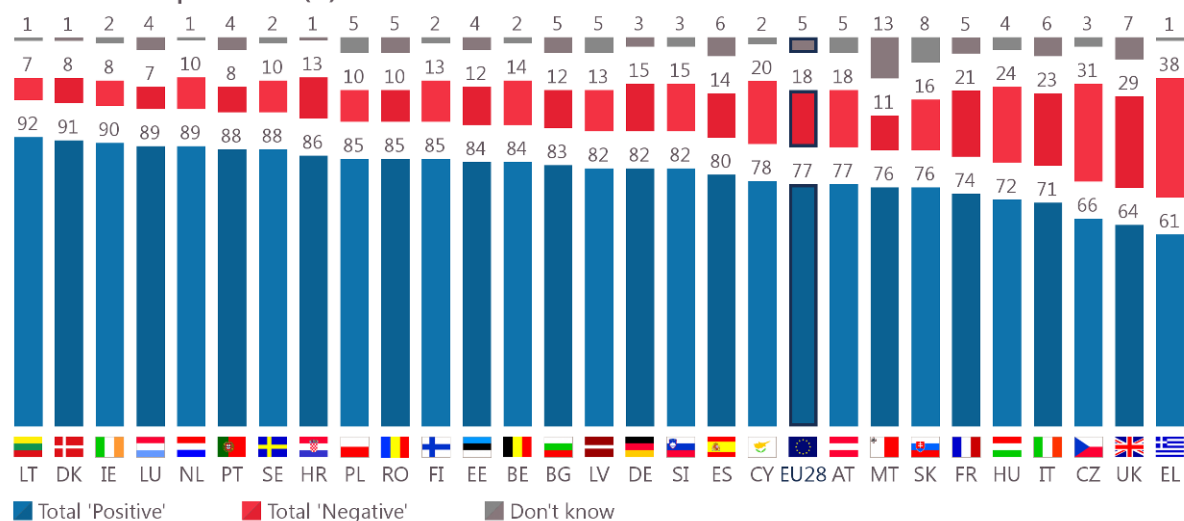


¹⁴ QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it? The European Union.

In the 28 EU Member States, at least six in ten respondents have a positive view about the European Union, with the highest levels in Lithuania (92%), Denmark (91%) and Ireland (90%), and the lowest in Greece (61%), the United Kingdom (64%) and Czechia (66%).



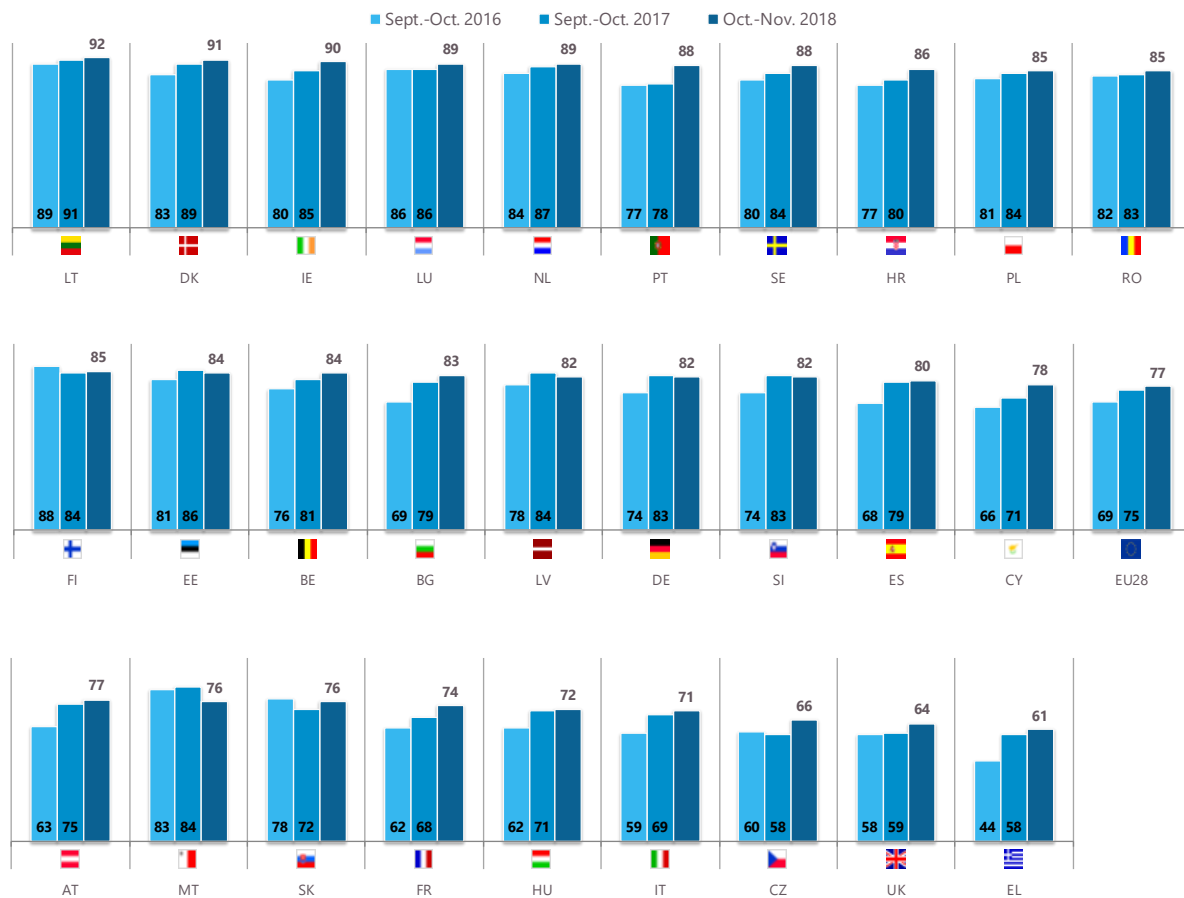
QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
The European Union (%)



QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?





The European Union

(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?












The European Union (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	77	18	5
 Gender			
Man	63	33	4
Woman	61	34	5
 Age			
15-24	85	12	3
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	77	19	4
55 +	72	22	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	69	24	7
16-19	74	21	5
20+	83	14	3
Still studying	90	8	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	76	19	5
Managers	86	12	2
Other white collars	79	19	2
Manual workers	75	21	4
House persons	74	19	7
Unemployed	74	18	8
Retired	72	22	6
Students	90	8	2

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.












QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

The European Union
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	77	82	80	74	71	85	64	61	88	90	78
Gender											
Man	77	80	83	74	74	85	67	58	89	89	72
Woman	77	83	78	74	69	86	61	63	86	91	83
Age											
15-24	85	93	84	85	76	89	79	70	96	93	84
25-39	81	83	83	79	74	89	80	65	92	91	72
40-54	77	77	80	72	77	83	61	62	91	88	84
55 +	72	81	78	70	65	83	48	55	81	89	75
Education (End of)											
15-	69	79	78	57	65	75	51	49	83	78	68
16-19	74	76	80	69	70	85	57	57	90	86	75
20+	83	86	85	80	79	87	75	67	95	97	82
Still studying	90	97	87	91	81	92	86	83	97	90	91
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	76	71	76	78	80	75	73	62	84	92	82
Managers	86	86	87	86	88	91	77	69	92	99	85
Other white collars	79	83	91	76	72	91	61	62	89	94	83
Manual workers	75	74	82	71	69	85	58	51	94	84	75
House persons	74	86	77	71	62	87	61	67	68	86	96
Unemployed	74	72	76	76	70	83	67	59	85	86	54
Retired	72	81	76	66	62	82	48	54	80	89	74
Students	90	97	87	91	81	92	86	83	97	90	91

QC5.1 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

The European Union
(% - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	18	15	14	21	23	10	29	38	8	8	20
Gender											
Man	19	17	12	22	21	11	28	41	8	9	27
Woman	18	14	15	20	24	9	29	36	8	6	14
Age											
15-24	12	5	14	11	18	8	16	29	3	4	16
25-39	15	14	13	18	21	8	13	35	6	7	27
40-54	19	19	16	22	19	13	31	37	7	10	16
55 +	22	16	12	25	27	11	45	44	11	8	20
Education (End of)											
15-	24	17	13	37	28	11	40	49	10	17	24
16-19	21	20	15	24	26	11	34	43	8	11	24
20+	14	12	13	17	13	10	20	33	4	3	17
Still studying	8	1	10	6	15	6	14	17	2	6	9
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	19	25	22	15	15	21	19	38	11	8	18
Managers	12	10	11	13	12	8	18	28	8	1	15
Other white collars	19	16	9	23	24	7	36	38	9	5	17
Manual workers	21	21	14	24	29	9	36	48	4	13	24
House persons	19	11	11	24	30	7	29	30	8	11	4
Unemployed	18	24	19	19	17	12	10	40	13	11	43
Retired	22	16	13	27	27	10	44	45	11	8	20
Students	8	1	10	6	15	6	14	17	2	6	9

2 The EU's main assets

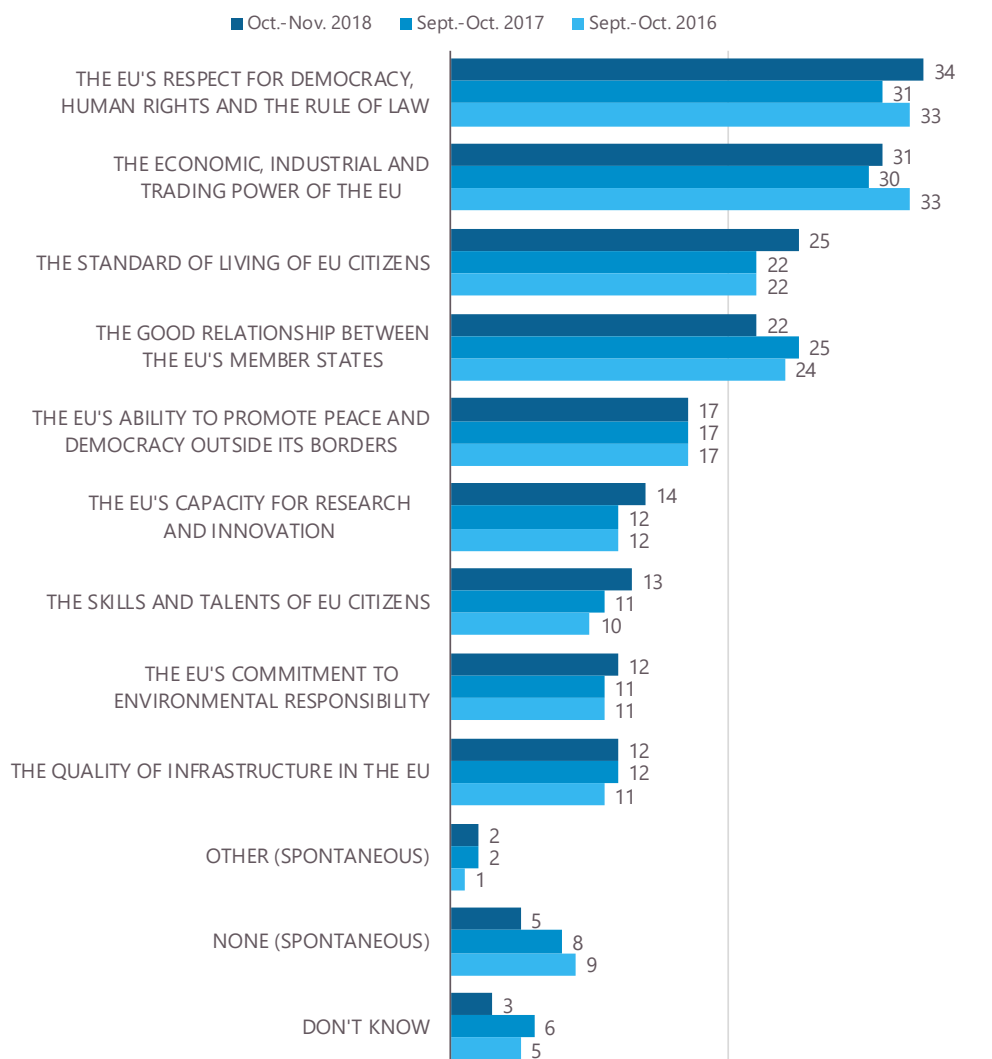
Europeans consider that the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law and its economic, industrial and trading power are its main assets

In order to determine what Europeans feel the EU's main assets are, respondents were asked to choose up to two assets from a list of nine¹⁵.

- Around a third of respondents think that **“the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law”** (34%, +3 percentage points since 2017) is one of the two main assets of the European Union, slightly ahead of **“the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU”** (31%, +1);
- A quarter mention **“the standard of living of EU citizens”** (25%, +3), and a similar proportion cite **“the good relationship between the EU's Member States”** (22%, -3);
- The five remaining items are mentioned by less than a fifth of respondents: **“the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders”** is one of the two main assets of the EU for 17% of respondents (unchanged), before **“the EU's capacity for research and innovation”** (14%, +2), **“the skills and talents of EU citizens”** (13%, +2), **“the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility”** (12%, +1) and **“the quality of infrastructure in the EU”** (12%, =).

¹⁵ QC1T In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?

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



Four assets occupy first place in each of the 28 EU Member States, and these are the same four values as quoted at European level, though in a slightly different order.

“The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law” is considered the EU's main asset in 12 EU Member States, with the highest scores seen in Sweden (63%), Denmark (51%) and the Netherlands (49%), and the lowest in Slovakia (13%), Czechia and Greece (20% in both countries).

In second place at EU level, **“the standard of living of EU citizens”** tops the list in eight EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Latvia (49%), Croatia (47%) and Lithuania (40%). It obtains its lowest scores in Sweden (11%), Italy (16%) and Finland (17%).

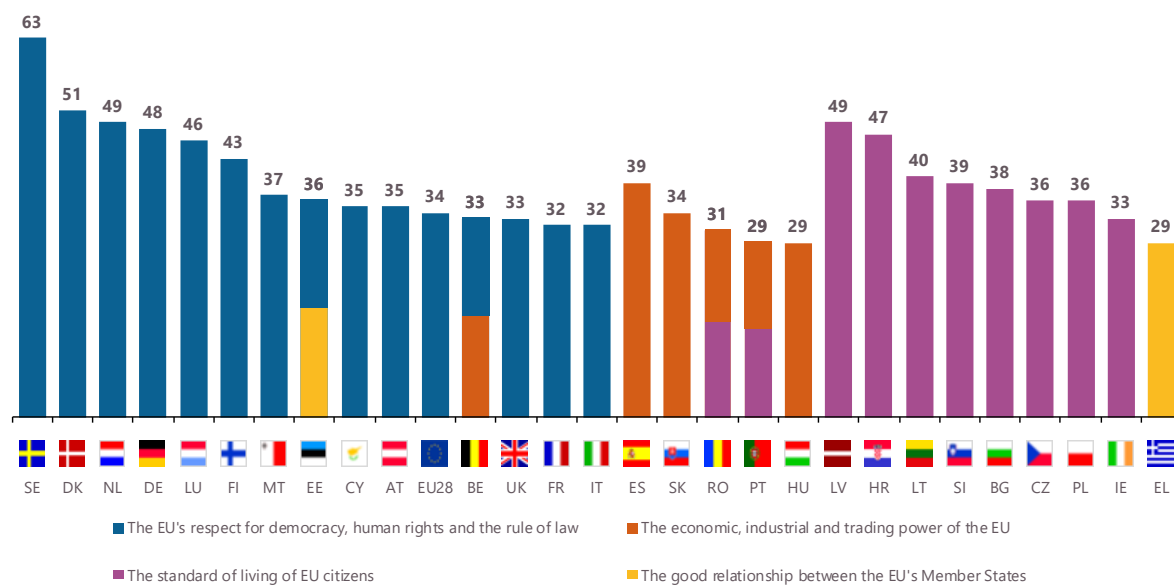
“The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU” ranks first in three EU Member States: Spain (39%), Slovakia (34%) and Hungary (29%). It obtains also high scores in the Netherlands (48%) and Croatia (42%). Conversely, scores are the lowest in Latvia (17%), Cyprus and Malta (18% in both countries).

“The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law” and **“the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU”** share first place in Belgium (33% for both priorities). Moreover, **“the standard of living of EU citizens”** and **“the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU”** come in equal first position in Romania (31% for both items) and Portugal (29%).






























“The good relationship between the EU's Member States” is the most cited answer in Greece (29%). It also obtains high scores in Latvia and Lithuania (38% in both countries), as well as in Estonia, where it shares first place with “the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law” (36% for both assets). Respondents in Spain (15%), Malta (17%) and the United Kingdom (18%) tend less to mention the good relationship as one of the two main assets of the European Union.

All other assets of the European Union are cited by less than a quarter of respondents in every country.

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


























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 standard of living of EU citizens	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	The quality of infrastructure in the EU
EU28		34	31	25	22	17	14	13	12	12
BE		33	33	28	24	18	14	15	16	11
BG		23	34	38	27	12	9	12	9	14
CZ		20	29	36	31	12	14	13	19	11
DK		51	31	18	25	16	11	8	18	6
DE		48	32	22	21	24	11	7	13	13
EE		36	29	31	36	10	12	11	6	7
IE		28	30	33	26	15	10	22	10	17
EL		20	26	19	29	19	18	14	11	17
ES		26	39	27	15	11	15	11	9	12
FR		32	30	21	22	18	14	13	13	11
HR		24	42	47	20	15	12	14	10	13
IT		32	27	16	20	21	21	19	10	12
CY		35	18	26	33	22	17	5	14	14
LV		32	17	49	38	14	7	8	10	9
LT		29	25	40	38	23	10	11	6	9
LU		46	26	28	26	17	11	10	10	11
HU		25	29	27	19	18	16	23	13	17
MT		37	18	35	17	18	13	18	19	11
NL		49	48	19	27	15	7	6	16	6
AT		35	25	28	21	17	18	14	17	16
PL		28	31	36	25	11	11	10	11	19
PT		27	29	29	23	16	11	19	20	8
RO		22	31	31	24	18	13	14	12	19
SI		25	33	39	23	12	13	8	15	12
SK		13	34	32	30	19	15	11	16	14
FI		43	32	17	27	16	13	14	14	6
SE		63	30	11	19	17	14	11	20	5
UK		33	27	27	18	15	13	17	12	9
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										

Since 2017, there have been evolutions of ten percentage points for two items. The proportion of respondents mentioning **“the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law”** as a main asset of the European Union has increased in 19 EU Member States, notably in Luxembourg (46%, +12 percentage points) and the Netherlands (49%, +10). It has decreased in the nine other countries.

The proportion of respondents for whom **“the skills and talents of EU citizens”** is one of the main assets of the EU has increased in 24 Member States, and most strikingly in Portugal (19%, +10 percentage points). It has slightly decreased in four other EU Member States.












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		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The standard of living of EU citizens		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The good relationship between the EU's Member States		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The EU's capacity for research and innovation		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The skills and talents of EU citizens		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		The quality of infrastructure in the EU		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		34	▲3	31	▲1	25	▲3	22	▼3	17	=	14	▲2	13	▲2	12	▲1	12	=																		
BE		33	▲2	33	▲3	28	▼4	24	▼4	18	▲2	14	▲1	15	▲1	16	▼1	11	▲2																		
BG		23	▼3	34	▲1	38	▲2	27	▼9	12	▼1	9	▼1	12	▲4	9	▲2	14	▲2																		
CZ		20	▼4	29	▲3	36	▲7	31	▼4	12	▼2	14	▼2	13	▲2	19	▲5	11	▼1																		
DK		51	▲4	31	▼5	18	▲2	25	▼3	16	▲1	11	▲3	8	▲2	18	▼3	6	=																		
DE		48	▲1	32	▲1	22	▲4	21	▼4	24	▼3	11	▲2	7	▲1	13	▲3	13	▲3																		
EE		36	▲5	29	▼8	31	▲4	36	=	10	▼1	12	▲1	11	▲4	6	▲1	7	▲1																		
IE		28	▲5	30	=	33	▲2	26	▲1	15	▼1	10	▲1	22	▲1	10	▼3	17	▼3																		
EL		20	▼4	26	▲7	19	▲4	29	▼1	19	▼1	18	▲1	14	▲2	11	▲4	17	▲2																		
ES		26	▲2	39	=	27	▲3	15	▼4	11	▼2	15	▲2	11	▲3	9	▲2	12	▼3																		
FR		32	▲4	30	▲1	21	▲5	22	▼1	18	▼1	14	▲1	13	▲1	13	=	11	▲1																		
HR		24	▼3	42	▲5	47	▲4	20	▼4	15	▲2	12	▼2	14	▲5	10	▼1	13	▼1																		
IT		32	▲7	27	▲4	16	▲3	20	▼6	21	▲6	21	▲4	19	▲3	10	▼2	12	▲2																		
CY		35	▲3	18	=	26	▲4	33	▼1	22	▼2	17	▲4	5	▼1	14	=	14	▲8																		
LV		32	▲2	17	▼5	49	▲3	38	▲2	14	▼3	7	▲1	8	▲1	10	▲3	9	=																		
LT		29	▲2	25	▼3	40	▼3	38	▲6	23	▲1	10	▼1	11	▲2	6	▲1	9	=																		
LU		46	▲12	26	▼4	28	▲1	26	▼4	17	▼3	11	▲1	10	▼1	10	▼3	11	▲2																		
HU		25	▼2	29	▼1	27	▲2	19	▼4	18	=	16	▲2	23	▲4	13	▲2	17	▲3																		
MT		37	▲3	18	=	35	▲1	17	▼2	18	▲4	13	▲2	18	▲5	19	▼1	11	▲2																		
NL		49	▲10	48	▲2	19	▼1	27	▼5	15	▼1	7	▲1	6	▲2	16	▼3	6	▼2																		
AT		35	▲3	25	▼4	28	▼1	21	▼2	17	=	18	▲1	14	▲3	17	▲4	16	▼2																		
PL		28	▲8	31	=	36	=	25	▼2	11	▲1	11	▼1	10	▲1	11	▲4	19	▼5																		
PT		27	▼9	29	▲4	29	▲6	23	▼2	16	▲5	11	▼1	19	▲10	20	▲9	8	▼1																		
RO		22	▼2	31	▲2	31	▼3	24	=	18	=	13	▼2	14	▲2	12	▲2	19	▲1																		
SI		25	▼2	33	▼1	39	▲6	23	▼5	12	=	13	=	8	▲1	15	▲3	12	▲3																		
SK		13	▼3	34	▲2	32	▲3	30	=	19	▲3	15	▲4	11	▲1	16	▲8	14	▲2																		
FI		43	▲4	32	=	17	▼1	27	▼7	16	▼1	13	▲2	14	▲6	14	▲2	6	▼1																		
SE		63	▲8	30	▲4	11	▲3	19	▼2	17	▼5	14	▼1	11	▼2	20	▼5	5	=																		
UK		33	▲1	27	▼1	27	▲4	18	=	15	▲1	13	▲4	17	▼1	12	▲3	9	▲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.












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)
















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

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

(% - THE ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING POWER OF THE EU)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	31	32	39	30	27	31	27	26	29	30	18
Gender											
Man	34	33	42	37	29	32	34	27	32	31	19
Woman	28	32	37	24	25	29	20	24	26	29	17
Age											
15-24	32	28	33	40	25	35	28	29	23	25	20
25-39	33	34	40	38	29	33	27	28	30	25	21
40-54	33	35	42	27	30	26	31	26	31	36	20
55 +	29	31	39	25	25	30	23	23	28	31	14
Education (End of)											
15-	29	33	39	21	26	31	25	21	28	28	11
16-19	30	31	45	28	26	29	23	28	33	29	16
20+	34	35	39	34	30	33	34	26	26	35	25
Still studying	31	30	28	39	31	26	26	30	27	25	13
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	36	36	47	35	29	46	37	30	34	42	21
Managers	35	34	46	33	34	32	36	30	24	32	25
Other white collars	33	31	39	33	30	29	26	32	31	37	19
Manual workers	31	30	42	31	23	26	28	25	28	27	20
House persons	31	37	44	36	26	37	11	28	26	23	14
Unemployed	30	27	40	25	32	39	24	11	22	29	22
Retired	28	33	35	25	22	29	21	22	30	29	13
Students	31	30	28	39	31	26	26	30	27	25	13

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	25	22	27	21	16	36	27	19	29	33	26
 Gender											
Man	25	21	27	23	16	35	25	18	30	31	26
Woman	25	22	27	20	16	38	30	20	29	36	25
 Age											
15-24	29	16	32	30	21	31	44	21	23	39	12
25-39	27	30	27	24	18	33	26	21	30	36	33
40-54	23	20	21	20	15	38	26	21	31	30	21
55 +	24	20	30	18	14	40	22	17	29	32	30
 Education (End of)											
15-	24	21	29	18	17	34	27	17	33	33	28
16-19	27	24	25	21	14	41	28	14	31	35	23
20+	22	18	25	21	15	33	21	25	26	31	32
Still studying	29	21	33	31	23	27	47	22	23	34	10
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	22	17	19	15	17	39	21	17	22	32	23
Managers	19	15	25	19	14	22	22	18	27	34	18
Other white collars	25	25	30	23	9	42	34	26	30	30	43
Manual workers	27	26	23	21	19	40	27	17	33	34	24
House persons	27	29	25	23	16	28	42	21	27	37	20
Unemployed	29	33	27	33	19	46	20	17	32	22	16
Retired	24	20	31	18	16	38	24	18	29	35	29
Students	29	21	33	31	23	27	47	22	23	34	10

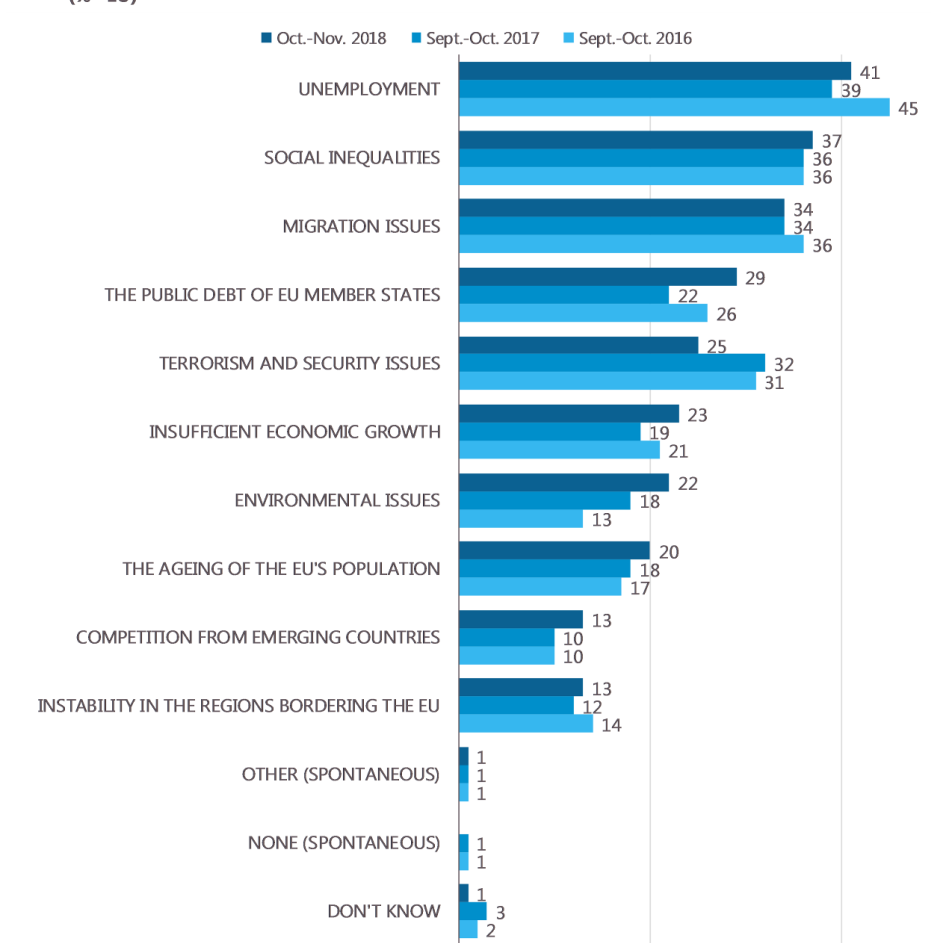
3 The EU's main challenges

Europeans think that unemployment is the main challenge for the European Union

In order to know the main challenges for the EU according to Europeans, respondents were asked to choose up to three items from a list of ten¹⁶:

- Over four in ten respondents consider that **“unemployment”** (41%, +2 percentage points since 2017) is one of the three main challenges for the European Union;
- More than a third think the same about **“social inequalities”** (37%, +1) and **“migration issues”** (34%, unchanged);
- Close to three in ten mention **“the public debt of EU Member States”** (29%, +7), while around a quarter believe that **“terrorism and security issues”** (25%, -7), **“insufficient economic growth”** (23%, +4) and **“environmental issues”** (22%, +4) are among the three main challenges for the EU;
- Just a fifth cite **“the ageing of the EU's population”** (20%, +2);
- Lastly, more than one in ten respondents rank **“competition from emerging countries”** (13%, +3) and **“instability in the regions bordering the EU”** (13%, +1) among the main challenges currently faced by the EU.

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



¹⁶ QC2 Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The ***national analysis*** reveals that seven out of ten issues are the most cited challenge for the European Union in each of the 28 EU Member States.

In ten EU Member States, “**unemployment**” is the issue that is cited the most by respondents. The highest scores are seen in Greece (64%), Portugal (62%) and Cyprus (59%), and the lowest in Czechia and the Netherlands (18% in both countries), as well as Malta (22%).

“**Social inequalities**” occupies first place in seven EU Member States, with the highest proportions seen in Portugal (59%), Lithuania (55%) and Latvia (52%). Conversely, respondents in Malta (19%), Italy (23%) and the United Kingdom (25%) tend the least to mention this issue.

“Unemployment” and “social inequalities” share first place in Latvia (52% for both items).

“**Migration issues**” is the first mentioned item in four EU Member States: Malta (64%), Czechia (59%), Slovenia (48%) and Hungary (46%). It also obtains a high proportion in Estonia (49%). Conversely, respondents in Finland (18%), Spain and Portugal (21% in both countries) tend the least to mention this challenge.

“**Terrorism and security issues**” ranks first in Finland (42%) and the United Kingdom (35%). It also obtains higher scores in Czechia (40%) and the Netherlands (38%), and the lowest in Slovakia (12%), Austria (13%) and Italy (14%).

“**The public debt of EU Member States**” comes in first position in the Netherlands (45%). It also obtains a high score in Germany, where it shares first place with “social inequalities” (49% for both issues). Respondents in Lithuania (11%), Estonia (12%), Latvia and Bulgaria (13% in both countries) tend less to mention this item as one of the three main challenges for the European Union.

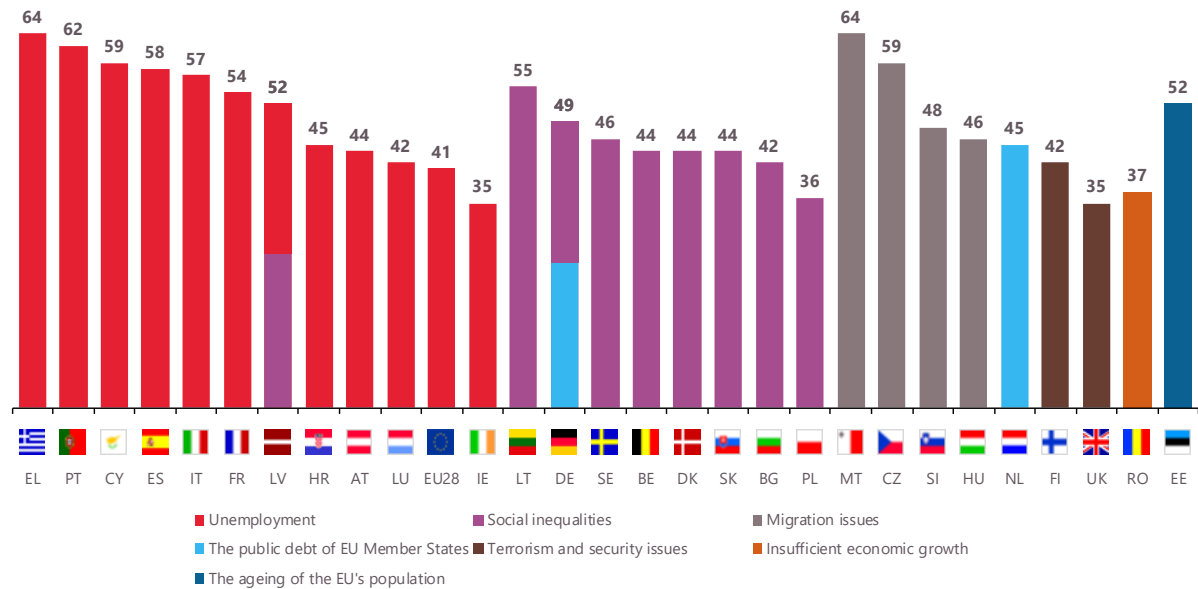
“**Insufficient economic growth**” is the most cited response in Romania (37%), but the highest scores are seen in Greece (44%) and Italy (39%). Conversely, the lowest scores are seen in the Netherlands (10%), Germany (11%) and Denmark (12%).

Lastly, “**the ageing of the EU's population**” tops the list in Estonia (52%), largely ahead of the following countries: Slovenia (36%) and Lithuania (33%). It is less cited in Austria, Italy and Greece (14% in all three EU Member States).






























Although “**environmental issues**” don't come in first position in any Member States, more than a third of respondents cite this challenge in Sweden (45%) and the Netherlands (38%).

The two other challenges currently facing the EU are mentioned by less than three in ten respondents in each country.

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



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

		Unemployment	Social inequalities	Migration issues	The public debt of EU Member States	Terrorism and security issues	Insufficient economic growth	Environmental issues	The ageing of the EU's population	Competition from emerging countries	Instability in the regions bordering the EU
EU28		41	37	34	29	25	23	22	20	13	13
BE		33	44	35	30	21	23	26	20	18	7
BG		28	42	41	13	29	24	13	31	13	12
CZ		18	26	59	26	40	14	24	27	12	14
DK		29	44	33	19	31	12	27	19	15	26
DE		28	49	41	49	25	11	24	17	7	13
EE		30	34	49	12	29	19	13	52	8	17
IE		35	30	27	32	29	23	24	24	14	21
EL		64	36	45	27	15	44	10	14	17	14
ES		58	45	21	18	18	29	17	27	9	7
FR		54	42	30	26	31	21	27	17	14	9
HR		45	38	29	21	29	33	16	21	22	15
IT		57	23	38	26	14	39	17	14	23	9
CY		59	32	37	32	25	22	15	20	11	11
LV		52	52	38	13	28	27	16	24	3	10
LT		45	55	35	11	24	27	9	33	6	12
LU		42	41	35	30	29	13	19	20	9	13
HU		24	34	46	18	22	26	23	25	17	14
MT		22	19	64	17	34	15	17	21	9	10
NL		18	34	35	45	38	10	38	25	12	28
AT		44	37	37	42	13	20	29	14	20	17
PL		33	36	33	20	29	20	17	26	18	16
PT		62	59	21	21	25	29	19	21	10	9
RO		36	30	22	22	15	37	25	20	19	17
SI		40	36	48	20	21	16	21	36	11	10
SK		40	44	36	23	12	18	26	30	11	10
FI		38	36	18	35	42	13	32	31	11	21
SE		31	46	41	20	26	14	45	17	11	21
UK		32	25	32	29	35	18	22	16	9	18
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

Since 2017, six issues have seen variations of ten or more percentage points. The proportion of respondents mentioning **“migration issues”** has increased in 15 EU Member States, led by Slovenia (48%, +15 percentage points) and Croatia (29%, +13), while it has decreased in 11 countries and remains unchanged in Lithuania and France.

Mentions of **“the public debt of EU Member States”** are up in 25 EU Member States, and particularly in the Netherlands (45%, +18 percentage points), Germany (49%, +15) and Ireland (32%, +11). Scores have slightly declined in just three countries.


























The proportion of respondents citing **“terrorism and security issues”** has declined in 24 EU Member States, most notably in Sweden (26%, -16 percentage points), Italy (14%, -16), Malta (34%, -14) and Estonia (29%, -12).

“Insufficient economic growth” has gained ground in 20 EU Member States, led by Italy (39%, +10 percentage points). It has slightly decreased in seven countries and remains unchanged in Finland.

Scores for **“environmental issues”** have increased in 24 EU Member States, particularly in Portugal (19%, +11 percentage points), Finland (32%, +10), Czechia (24%, +10) and the United Kingdom (22%, +10). They have slightly decreased in three countries and remain unchanged in Italy.












Lastly, proportions of respondents mentioning **“the ageing of the EU's population”** are up in 18 EU Member States, with the highest increases in Croatia (21%, +11 percentage points) and Estonia (52%, +10). They are down in eight countries and unchanged in Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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












		Unemployment				Social inequalities				Migration issues				Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct 2017		The public debt of EU Member States				Terrorism and security issues				Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct 2017		Insufficient economic growth				Environmental issues				Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct 2017		The ageing of the EU's population				Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct 2017		Competition from emerging countries				Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct 2017		Instability in the regions bordering the EU				Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct 2017	
EU28		41	▲2	37	▲1	34	=	29	▲7	25	▼7	23	▲4	22	▲4	20	▲2	13	▲3	13	▲1																																
BE		33	▼6	44	▲5	35	▲4	30	▲8	21	▼6	23	▲7	26	▲2	20	▼4	18	▲6	7	▼1																																
BG		28	▲4	42	▲9	41	▲5	13	▲1	29	▼2	24	▲4	13	▲2	31	▲2	13	▲1	12	▼2																																
CZ		18	▼2	26	▼2	59	▲5	26	▲1	40	▲2	14	▼1	24	▲10	27	▲8	12	▲1	14	▼3																																
DK		29	▲8	44	▲4	33	▼6	19	▲5	31	▼9	12	▲5	27	▼3	19	▲4	15	▲6	26	▼2																																
DE		28	▼2	49	▼1	41	▲2	49	▲15	25	▼9	11	▲1	24	▲4	17	▲2	7	▲3	13	=																																
EE		30	▲3	34	▲2	49	▼3	12	▲4	29	▼12	19	▲2	13	▲4	52	▲10	8	▲2	17	▲1																																
IE		35	▼5	30	▲4	27	▼4	32	▲11	29	▼6	23	▲6	24	▲5	24	▲6	14	=	21	▲4																																
EL		64	=	36	=	45	▲6	27	▼4	15	▼5	44	▲6	10	▲3	14	▼3	17	▲1	14	▲6																																
ES		58	▼4	45	▲5	21	▲7	18	▲4	18	▼5	29	▼1	17	▲2	27	▲6	9	▲2	7	▲1																																
FR		54	▲5	42	▲1	30	=	26	▲3	31	▲1	21	▲2	27	▲6	17	▼1	14	▼2	9	=																																
HR		45	=	38	▲1	29	▲13	21	▼3	29	▲1	33	▲7	16	▲6	21	▲11	22	▲7	15	▲4																																
IT		57	▲8	23	▲1	38	▲1	26	▲8	14	▼16	39	▲10	17	=	14	▲5	23	▲7	9	=																																
CY		59	▼7	32	▲4	37	▲3	32	▲9	25	▼7	22	▼2	15	▲1	20	▲8	11	▲2	11	▲6																																
LV		52	▲2	52	▲5	38	▲8	13	▲4	28	▼1	27	▼4	16	▲4	24	▲4	3	=	10	▼1																																
LT		45	▲2	55	▲8	35	=	11	▲5	24	▼6	27	▼2	9	▲3	33	▲6	6	▼1	12	▲3																																
LU		42	▲1	41	▲1	35	▲8	30	▲6	29	▲5	13	▼1	19	▼6	20	▲2	9	▼3	13	▲3																																
HU		24	▼1	34	▲4	46	▼6	18	▲5	22	▼6	26	▲7	23	▲9	25	▲2	17	▲5	14	▲5																																
MT		22	▼6	19	▲3	64	▲4	17	▲5	34	▼14	15	▲6	17	▲6	21	▼5	9	▲3	10	▼4																																
NL		18	▼1	34	=	35	▼3	45	▲18	38	▼5	10	▲3	38	▼4	25	▼2	12	▲2	28	=																																
AT		44	=	37	▼2	37	▼7	42	▲5	13	▼7	20	▲1	29	▲8	14	▲1	20	▲4	17	=																																
PL		33	▲4	36	▲6	33	▼4	20	▲3	29	▼4	20	▲5	17	▲4	26	▲6	18	▲5	16	▲5																																
PT		62	▲5	59	▲5	21	▲8	21	▼4	25	▼6	29	▲3	19	▲11	21	▼3	10	▲2	9	▲2																																
RO		36	▼3	30	▲2	22	▼5	22	▲4	15	▼3	37	▲9	25	▲3	20	▼2	19	▲7	17	▲1																																
SI		40	▼5	36	▼2	48	▲15	20	▲3	21	▼2	16	▼1	21	▲7	36	▼2	11	▲2	10	▲2																																
SK		40	▲6	44	▲3	36	▲3	23	▲8	12	▼8	18	▲2	26	▲9	30	▲7	11	=	10	=																																
FI		38	▲2	36	=	18	▼3	35	▲6	42	▼3	13	=	32	▲10	31	▲3	11	▲3	21	=																																
SE		31	▲6	46	=	41	▼1	20	▲5	26	▼16	14	▲7	45	▲1	17	=	11	▲4	21	=																																
UK		32	▲5	25	▲1	32	▼5	29	▲9	35	▼6	18	▲2	22	▲10	16	=	9	▲2	18	▲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.
















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	41	28	58	54	57	33	32	64	62	35	59
Gender											
Man	39	27	54	53	54	30	34	60	62	31	60
Woman	43	30	63	56	60	36	31	67	63	39	58
Age											
15-24	44	30	67	62	54	32	41	68	66	46	54
25-39	41	28	54	57	55	35	40	59	60	36	57
40-54	39	27	55	55	58	28	28	60	61	30	56
55 +	41	29	62	50	59	35	26	67	64	34	64
Education (End of)											
15-	50	29	68	63	61	37	28	71	66	45	73
16-19	41	31	52	59	59	38	34	62	60	40	58
20+	36	26	52	47	53	27	31	59	56	25	53
Still studying	42	21	68	60	52	31	34	67	66	44	62
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	36	21	57	32	49	27	29	59	65	24	64
Managers	29	19	45	42	59	18	25	37	45	26	53
Other white collars	41	24	52	63	61	23	35	61	59	38	46
Manual workers	44	34	55	56	55	43	39	59	65	40	58
House persons	53	39	67	87	59	38	45	64	64	42	52
Unemployed	53	47	59	60	61	51	45	79	70	42	61
Retired	41	30	60	52	60	35	26	68	61	31	71
Students	42	21	68	60	52	31	34	67	66	44	62

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	37	49	45	42	23	36	25	36	59	30	32
Gender											
Man	37	47	45	41	24	37	23	35	54	29	30
Woman	38	51	46	43	23	35	27	38	63	30	34
Age											
15-24	35	54	40	37	18	35	23	34	55	31	29
25-39	39	50	48	46	19	33	27	39	59	36	29
40-54	39	49	49	42	26	34	28	36	62	25	33
55 +	37	47	43	42	25	40	21	36	58	27	36
Education (End of)											
15-	37	45	43	43	23	36	23	33	61	30	44
16-19	38	50	51	40	25	39	23	40	56	30	33
20+	38	47	44	43	21	32	28	36	63	28	29
Still studying	38	57	37	42	17	41	29	35	54	33	24
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	36	47	55	51	27	31	29	36	62	31	15
Managers	36	46	45	34	20	29	28	38	51	29	33
Other white collars	35	43	51	44	23	35	20	34	56	26	29
Manual workers	40	52	46	43	25	36	28	45	61	33	37
House persons	39	48	51	44	21	38	36	35	75	34	35
Unemployed	39	58	39	52	32	32	15	40	64	26	35
Retired	36	47	43	41	23	38	18	34	57	25	39
Students	38	57	37	42	17	41	29	35	54	33	24

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	41	21	30	38	33	32	45	21	27	37
 Gender											
Man	34	42	20	29	36	36	33	48	26	25	32
Woman	34	40	21	32	39	31	31	42	16	28	42
 Age											
15-24	34	45	24	32	41	29	32	35	30	25	37
25-39	33	37	17	26	39	36	33	40	16	24	35
40-54	34	39	21	29	37	34	32	44	23	27	39
55 +	35	43	22	33	36	32	31	51	19	30	38
 Education (End of)											
15-	32	43	22	28	37	23	31	49	16	29	38
16-19	36	42	21	33	39	34	33	46	21	22	31
20+	34	39	17	29	37	36	33	43	22	30	42
Still studying	34	40	28	31	40	32	27	31	36	27	42
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	34	44	14	23	34	40	25	47	29	25	39
Managers	33	34	19	30	30	32	35	58	30	30	34
Other white collars	35	40	18	24	41	25	42	44	16	20	40
Manual workers	33	44	17	25	37	36	35	44	17	24	32
House persons	33	41	25	22	43	30	31	41	21	25	56
Unemployed	33	42	26	36	28	37	28	34	8	25	28
Retired	36	43	21	37	37	33	29	52	18	32	38
Students	34	40	28	31	40	32	27	31	36	27	42

4 The EU's values

Peace, freedom of opinion and social equality and solidarity are the main values that are best embodied by the European Union

In order to determine the values that Europeans associate with the European Union, respondents were asked if seven values were best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both¹⁷.

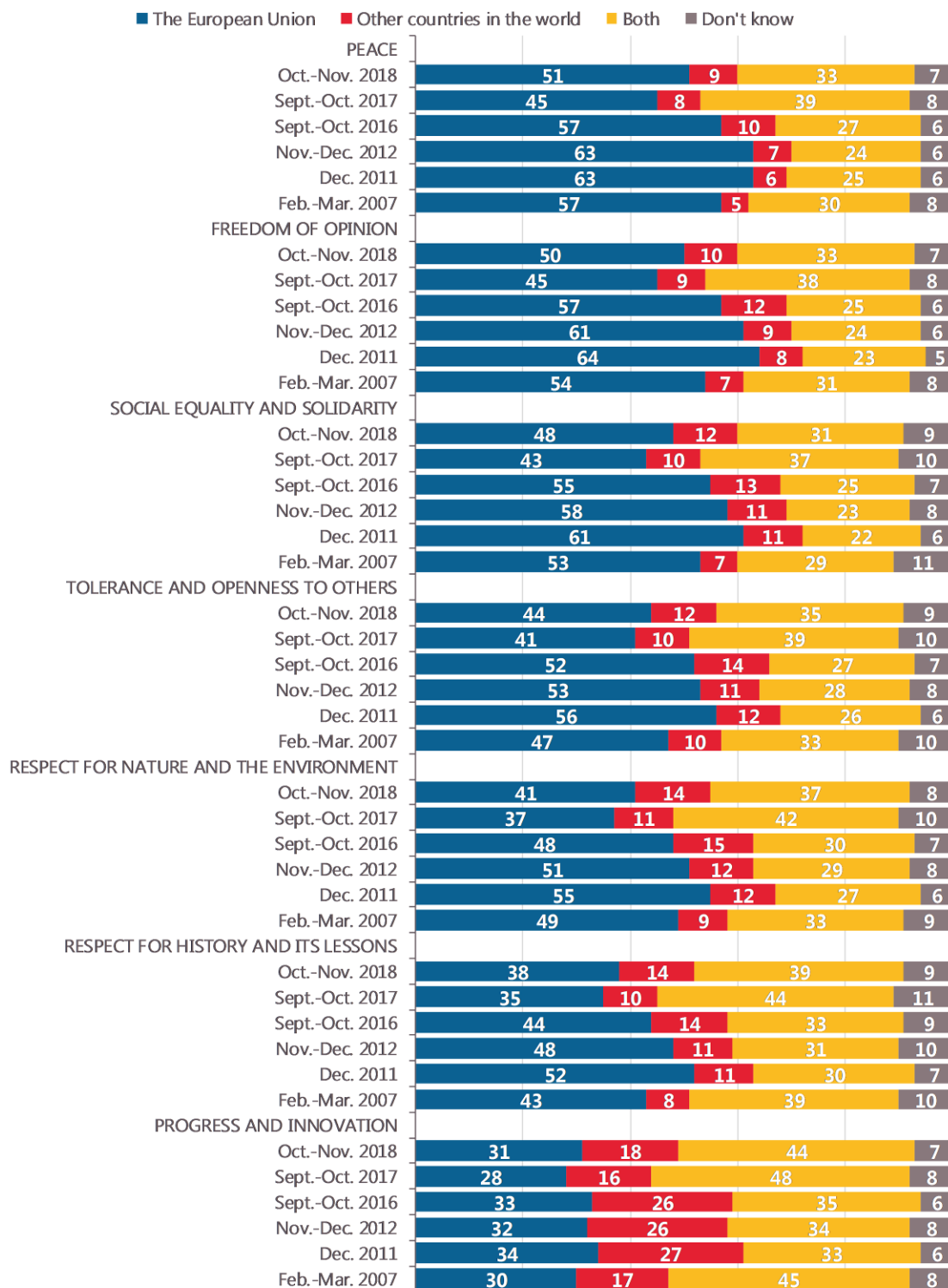
- A majority of respondents consider that the European Union best embodies five out of seven values. At least half of respondents share this opinion for “**peace**” (51%, +6 percentage points since 2017) and “**freedom of opinion**” (50%, +5);
- Over four in ten respondents believe that “**social equality and solidarity**” (48%, +5), “**tolerance and openness to others**” (44%, +3) and “**respect for nature and the environment**” (41%, +4) are best embodied by the EU;
- The two last values are best embodied by both the EU and other countries (or groups of countries) in the world according to a majority of respondents; these are “**respect for history and its lessons**” cited by 39% (-5) (versus 38% for the European Union alone, +3, a very similar proportion) and “**progress and innovation**” cited by 44% (-4) (versus 31%, +3).

Compared to 2017, respondents tend more to believe that the European Union alone best embodies each of the seven values, with increases between +3 and +6 percentage points.

¹⁷ QC4 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both? Respect for nature and the environment; Social equality and solidarity; Peace; Progress and innovation; Freedom of opinion; Tolerance and openness to others; Respect for history and its lessons.

QC4 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

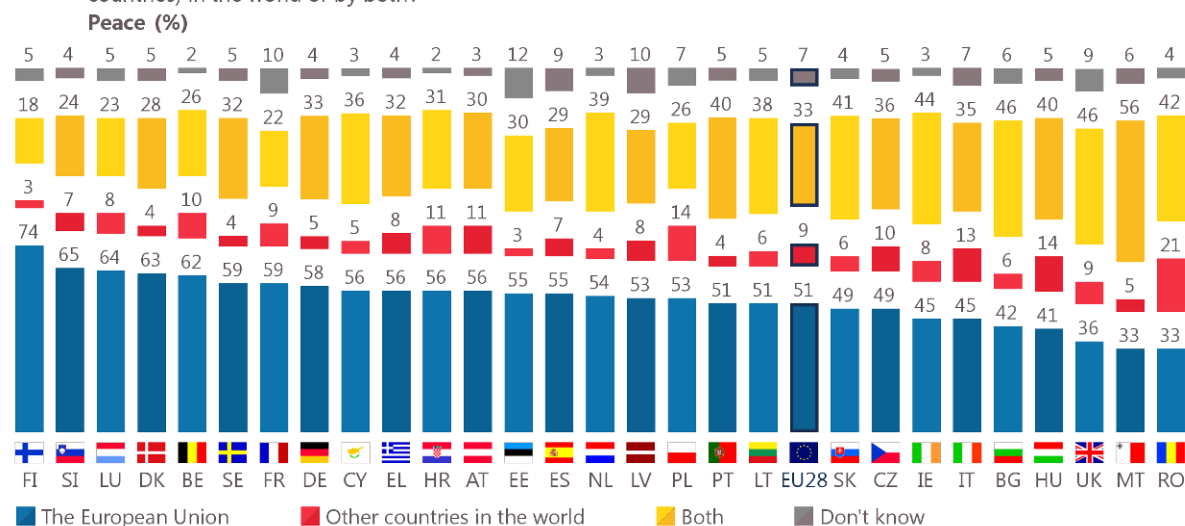
(% - EU)



A majority of respondents in 24 EU Member States consider that “**peace**” is best embodied by the European Union, with the highest proportions in Finland (74%), Slovenia (65%) and Luxembourg (64%).

Conversely, a minority share this opinion in the four other countries: Malta (33% versus 56% “both”), Romania (33% versus 42%), the United Kingdom (36% versus 46%) and Bulgaria (42% versus 46%).






























QC4.3 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents that feel that the EU alone best embodies “peace” has increased in 25 EU Member States, with the highest increases seen in the United Kingdom (36%, +14 percentage points), Belgium (62%, +12), Estonia (55%, +12), Croatia (56%, +11), the Netherlands (54%, +10), Lithuania (51%, +10) and Bulgaria (42%, +10). Scores have slightly decreased in just two countries and remain unchanged in Luxembourg.

QC4.3 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Peace (%)

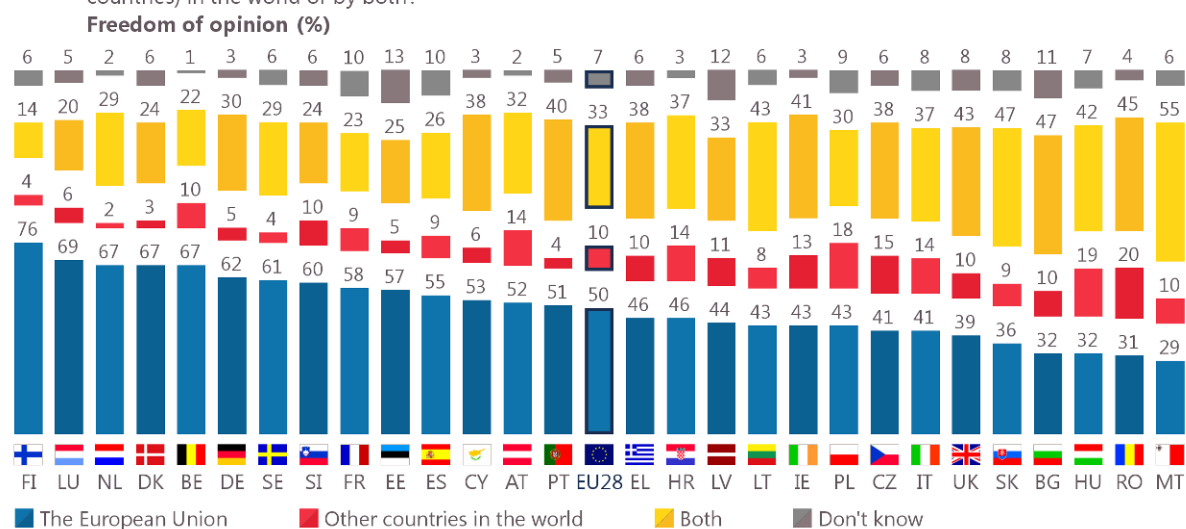
		The European Union	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		51	▲ 6	9	▲ 1	33	▼ 6	7
UK		36	▲ 14	9	▲ 3	46	▼ 14	9
BE		62	▲ 12	10	▼ 1	26	▼ 9	2
EE		55	▲ 12	3	▼ 1	30	▼ 9	12
HR		56	▲ 11	11	▼ 7	31	▼ 1	2
NL		54	▲ 10	4	=	39	▼ 7	3
LT		51	▲ 10	6	▲ 2	38	▼ 8	5
BG		42	▲ 10	6	▲ 1	46	▼ 8	6
FI		74	▲ 9	3	=	18	▼ 9	5
SE		59	▲ 7	4	▼ 1	32	▼ 5	5
PT		51	▲ 7	4	▲ 1	40	▼ 3	5
FR		59	▲ 6	9	▲ 1	22	▼ 6	10
AT		56	▲ 5	11	▲ 1	30	▼ 6	3
IE		45	▲ 5	8	▲ 1	44	▼ 5	3
IT		45	▲ 5	13	▲ 3	35	▼ 7	7
SI		65	▲ 4	7	▼ 2	24	▼ 2	4
DK		63	▲ 4	4	=	28	▼ 3	5
ES		55	▲ 4	7	=	29	▼ 5	9
CZ		49	▲ 4	10	▲ 2	36	▼ 7	5
CY		56	▲ 3	5	=	36	▼ 1	3
PL		53	▲ 3	14	▲ 2	26	▼ 5	7
MT		33	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	56	=	6
DE		58	▲ 2	5	=	33	▼ 1	4
LV		53	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	29	=	10
SK		49	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	4
HU		41	▲ 1	14	▲ 4	40	▼ 4	5
LU		64	=	8	▲ 3	23	▼ 3	5
EL		56	▼ 1	8	▲ 4	32	▼ 3	4
RO		33	▼ 4	21	▲ 4	42	▲ 2	4

Respondents believing that “**freedom of opinion**” is best embodied by the EU alone form a majority in 21 EU Member States, with the highest scores in Finland (76%), Luxembourg (69%), the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium (67% in all three countries).

Conversely, this is the minority view in six countries: Malta (29% versus 55% “both”), Romania (31% versus 45%), Hungary (32% versus 42%), Slovakia (36% versus 47%) and the United Kingdom (39% versus 43%).

Finally, respondents in Lithuania are divided (43% for both options).






























QC4.5 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Since 2017, respondents tend more to think that the EU alone best embodies “freedom of opinion” in 21 EU Member States, most notably in the Netherlands (67%, +13 percentage points), the United Kingdom (39%, +13), Belgium (67%, +11), Estonia (57%, +11) and Portugal (51%, +11). They tend slightly less to think that way in six countries, and scores remain unchanged in Greece.

QC4.5 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Freedom of opinion (%)

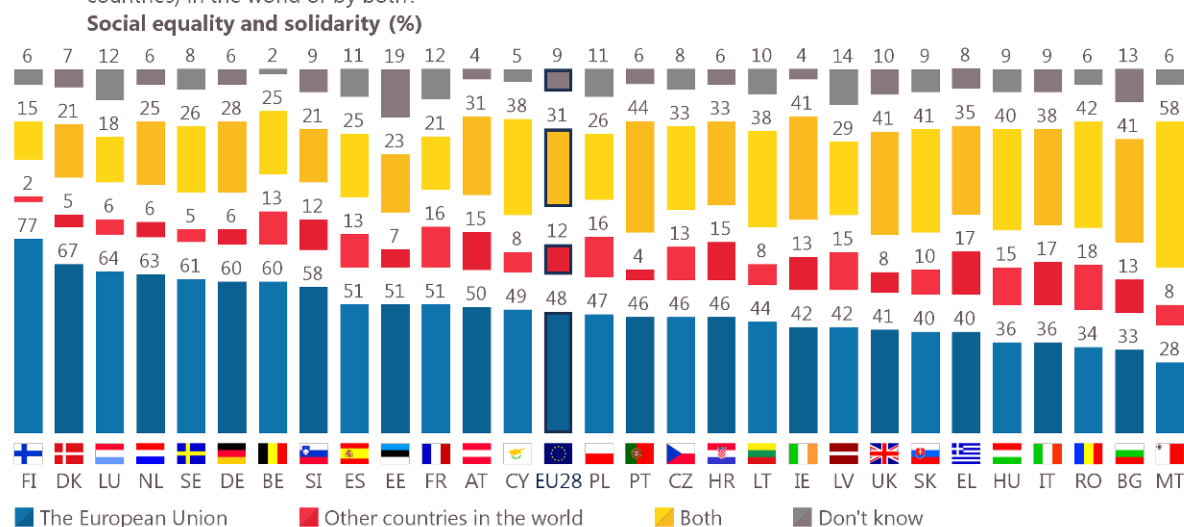
		The European Union	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		50	▲ 5	10	▲ 1	33	▼ 5	7
NL		67	▲ 13	2	▼ 1	29	▼ 8	2
UK		39	▲ 13	10	▲ 4	43	▼ 16	8
BE		67	▲ 11	10	▲ 1	22	▼ 10	1
EE		57	▲ 11	5	=	25	▼ 8	13
PT		51	▲ 11	4	▲ 1	40	▼ 6	5
ES		55	▲ 9	9	▲ 1	26	▼ 9	10
FI		76	▲ 8	4	▼ 2	14	▼ 7	6
LT		43	▲ 7	8	▲ 4	43	▼ 5	6
BG		32	▲ 7	10	▲ 4	47	▼ 9	11
SI		60	▲ 6	10	=	24	▼ 6	6
CZ		41	▲ 6	15	▲ 1	38	▼ 6	6
IT		41	▲ 6	14	▲ 4	37	▼ 7	8
DK		67	▲ 5	3	▼ 1	24	▼ 3	6
HR		46	▲ 5	14	▼ 5	37	▲ 2	3
LU		69	▲ 4	6	▲ 1	20	▼ 4	5
AT		52	▲ 4	14	▲ 1	32	▼ 5	2
LV		44	▲ 4	11	▲ 3	33	▼ 5	12
DE		62	▲ 3	5	=	30	▼ 1	3
SE		61	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	29	=	6
FR		58	▲ 2	9	=	23	▼ 1	10
IE		43	▲ 1	13	▲ 4	41	▼ 4	3
EL		46	=	10	▲ 4	38	▼ 5	6
CY		53	▼ 1	6	=	38	=	3
HU		32	▼ 1	19	▲ 4	42	▼ 3	7
MT		29	▼ 1	10	▲ 3	55	=	6
SK		36	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	47	=	8
PL		43	▼ 3	18	▲ 4	30	▼ 2	9
RO		31	▼ 4	20	▲ 4	45	▲ 1	4

In 21 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that **“social equality and solidarity”** is best embodied by the EU alone. Respondents tend most to share this opinion in Finland (77%), Denmark (67%) and Luxembourg (64%).

In six countries, a majority of respondents consider that this value is best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world: Malta (58% “both” versus 28% “the EU”), Romania (42% versus 34%), Bulgaria (41% versus 33%), Hungary (40% versus 36%), Italy (38% versus 36%) and Slovakia (41% versus 40%).

In the United Kingdom, respondents are divided on this matter (41% for both options).






























QC4.2 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that “social equality and solidarity” is best embodied by the EU alone has increased in 21 EU Member States, led by the United Kingdom (41%, +16 percentage points) and the Netherlands (63%, +11). It has slightly decreased in four countries and remains unchanged in Luxembourg, Austria and Hungary.

QC4.2 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Social equality and solidarity (%)

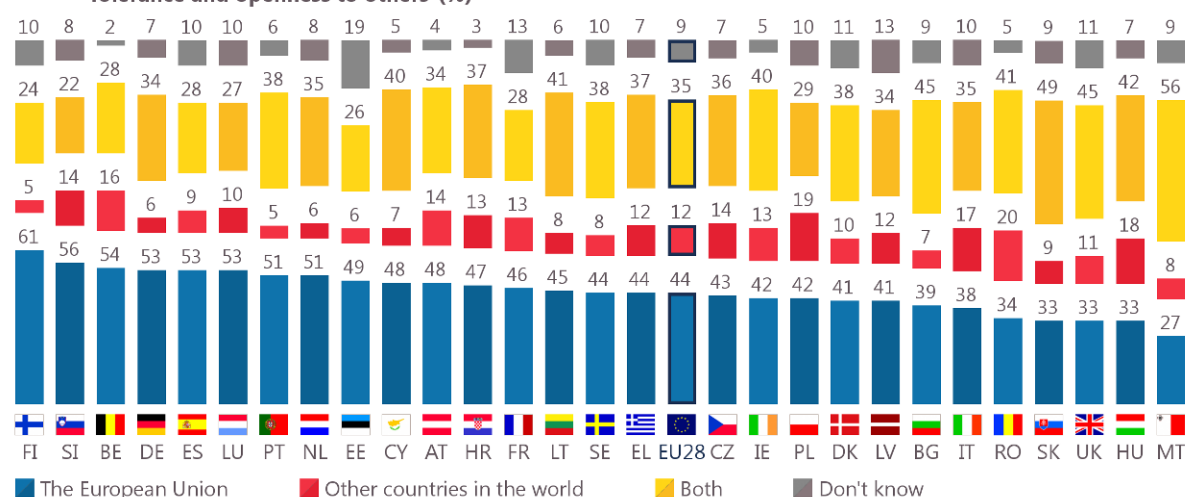
		The European Union	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		48	▲ 5	12	▲ 2	31	▼ 6	9
UK		41	▲ 16	8	▼ 1	41	▼ 13	10
NL		63	▲ 11	6	▲ 2	25	▼ 11	6
PT		46	▲ 9	4	▼ 1	44	=	6
FI		77	▲ 8	2	▼ 2	15	▼ 6	6
BE		60	▲ 8	13	=	25	▼ 5	2
LT		44	▲ 8	8	▲ 2	38	▼ 5	10
EE		51	▲ 7	7	▲ 2	23	▼ 8	19
BG		33	▲ 7	13	▲ 4	41	▼ 8	13
DK		67	▲ 5	5	▲ 1	21	▼ 3	7
DE		60	▲ 5	6	▼ 1	28	▼ 2	6
FR		51	▲ 5	16	▲ 1	21	▼ 3	12
HR		46	▲ 5	15	▼ 5	33	=	6
SI		58	▲ 4	12	▲ 3	21	▼ 7	9
CZ		46	▲ 4	13	▼ 1	33	▼ 3	8
SE		61	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	26	▼ 3	8
ES		51	▲ 2	13	▲ 3	25	▼ 4	11
PL		47	▲ 2	16	▲ 3	26	▼ 7	11
IE		42	▲ 2	13	▲ 3	41	▼ 4	4
IT		36	▲ 2	17	▲ 6	38	▼ 8	9
RO		34	▲ 2	18	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	6
SK		40	▲ 1	10	▲ 3	41	▼ 1	9
LU		64	=	6	▼ 2	18	▼ 3	12
AT		50	=	15	▲ 4	31	▼ 2	4
HU		36	=	15	▲ 4	40	▼ 3	9
CY		49	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	38	=	5
MT		28	▼ 1	8	▲ 3	58	=	6
LV		42	▼ 2	15	▲ 5	29	▼ 1	14
EL		40	▼ 3	17	▲ 9	35	▼ 5	8

In 22 EU Member States, the feeling that the EU alone best embodies “**tolerance and openness to others**” is the most widespread, with the highest levels in Finland (61%), Slovenia (56%) and Belgium (54%).

This feeling comes in second position in the six other countries: Malta (27% versus 56% “both”), Slovakia (33% versus 49%), the United Kingdom (33% versus 45%), Hungary (33% versus 42%), Romania (34% versus 41%) and Bulgaria (39% versus 45%).

QC4.6 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?






























Tolerance and openness to others (%)



Since 2017, the feeling that “tolerance and openness to others” is best embodied by the EU has increased in 18 Member States, particularly in Croatia (47%, +11 percentage points) and Bulgaria (39%, +10). It has decreased in nine countries and remains unchanged in Denmark.

QC4.6 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Tolerance and openness to others (%)

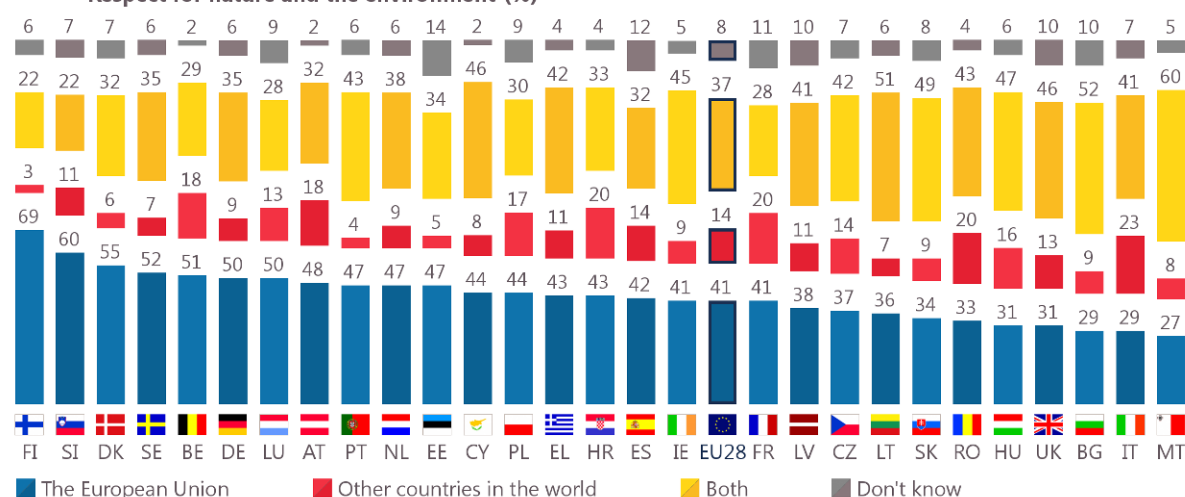
		The European Union	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		44	▲ 3	12	▲ 2	35	▼ 4	9
HR		47	▲ 11	13	▼ 8	37	▼ 1	3
BG		39	▲ 10	7	▲ 1	45	▼ 9	9
PT		51	▲ 9	5	▲ 2	38	▼ 5	6
UK		33	▲ 9	11	▲ 3	45	▼ 12	11
BE		54	▲ 7	16	▲ 3	28	▼ 7	2
NL		51	▲ 6	6	▲ 2	35	▼ 6	8
CZ		43	▲ 6	14	▲ 1	36	▼ 6	7
ES		53	▲ 5	9	=	28	▼ 4	10
LV		41	▲ 5	12	▲ 2	34	▼ 3	13
EE		49	▲ 4	6	▲ 1	26	▼ 6	19
LT		45	▲ 4	8	▲ 5	41	▼ 3	6
EL		44	▲ 4	12	▲ 3	37	▼ 7	7
DE		53	▲ 3	6	=	34	▼ 2	7
AT		48	▲ 3	14	=	34	▼ 3	4
FR		46	▲ 3	13	=	28	▼ 1	13
IE		42	▲ 3	13	▲ 3	40	▼ 6	5
FI		61	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	24	▼ 2	10
IT		38	▲ 1	17	▲ 6	35	▼ 7	10
DK		41	=	10	=	38	▲ 2	11
SI		56	▼ 1	14	▲ 5	22	▼ 5	8
HU		33	▼ 1	18	▲ 3	42	▼ 1	7
CY		48	▼ 2	7	▲ 1	40	=	5
RO		34	▼ 2	20	=	41	▲ 3	5
SE		44	▼ 3	8	▲ 2	38	▼ 1	10
MT		27	▼ 4	8	▲ 1	56	▲ 4	9
PL		42	▼ 5	19	▲ 5	29	▼ 3	10
SK		33	▼ 6	9	▲ 3	49	▲ 3	9
LU		53	▼ 7	10	▲ 2	27	▲ 1	10

In 16 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that “**respect for nature and the environment**” is best embodied by the European Union alone, with the highest scores in Finland (69%), Slovenia (60%) and Denmark (55%).

On the other hand, respondents who think that this value is best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world form a majority in 12 EU Member States, with the highest scores in Malta (60% “both” versus 27% “the EU”), Bulgaria (52% versus 29%) and Lithuania (51% versus 36%).

QC4.1 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?






























Respect for nature and the environment (%)



Since 2017, more respondents tend to believe that the EU alone best embodies “respect for nature and the environment” in 21 EU Member States, with the highest increases in Estonia (47%, +12 percentage points), Finland (69%, +12) and the United Kingdom (31%, +10). Respondents tend less to share this opinion in six countries, and proportions remain stable in Poland.

QC4.1 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Respect for nature and the environment (%)

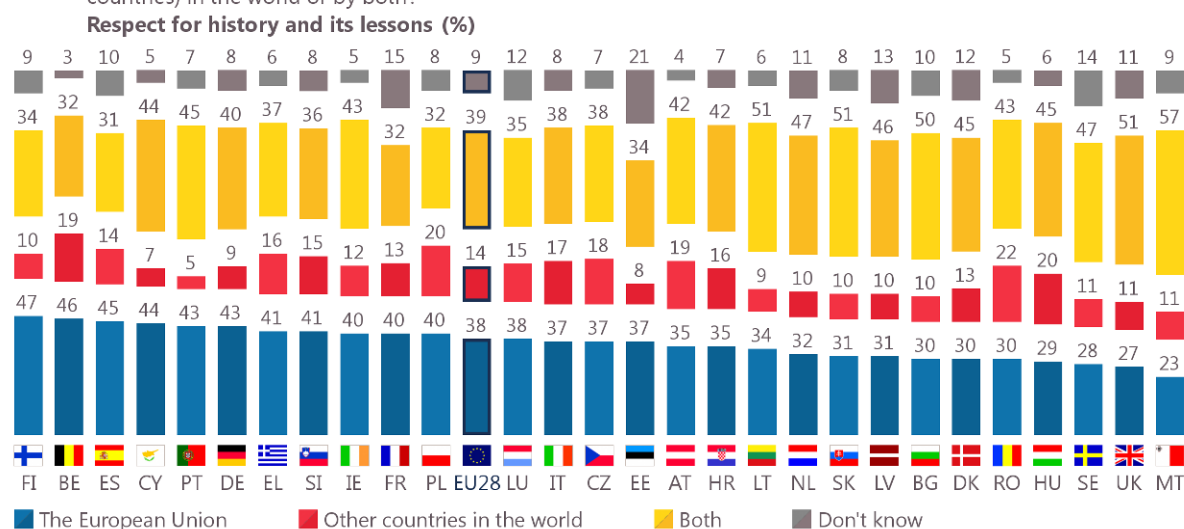
		The European Union	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		41	▲ 4	14	▲ 3	37	▼ 5	8
FI		69	▲ 12	3	▼ 1	22	▼ 9	6
EE		47	▲ 12	5	▲ 1	34	▼ 9	14
UK		31	▲ 10	13	▲ 2	46	▼ 11	10
NL		47	▲ 9	9	▲ 2	38	▼ 9	6
DK		55	▲ 8	6	=	32	▼ 6	7
EL		43	▲ 8	11	▲ 4	42	▼ 8	4
BE		51	▲ 6	18	▲ 3	29	▼ 8	2
BG		29	▲ 6	9	▲ 2	52	▼ 7	10
SE		52	▲ 5	7	▲ 1	35	▼ 4	6
AT		48	▲ 4	18	▲ 5	32	▼ 7	2
ES		42	▲ 4	14	=	32	▼ 1	12
IE		41	▲ 4	9	▲ 1	45	▼ 5	5
LT		36	▲ 4	7	▲ 2	51	▼ 1	6
SI		60	▲ 3	11	▲ 2	22	▼ 7	7
DE		50	▲ 3	9	▲ 1	35	▼ 2	6
CZ		37	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	42	▼ 3	7
HU		31	▲ 3	16	▲ 3	47	▼ 4	6
HR		43	▲ 2	20	▲ 3	33	▼ 5	4
IT		29	▲ 2	23	▲ 10	41	▼ 9	7
PT		47	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	43	▲ 3	6
MT		27	▲ 1	8	=	60	▲ 1	5
PL		44	=	17	▲ 4	30	▼ 5	9
FR		41	▼ 1	20	▲ 4	28	=	11
CY		44	▼ 2	8	▲ 1	46	▲ 2	2
LV		38	▼ 2	11	▲ 3	41	▲ 1	10
LU		50	▼ 3	13	▲ 4	28	▼ 2	9
SK		34	▼ 3	9	▲ 2	49	▲ 2	8
RO		33	▼ 3	20	▲ 4	43	=	4

A majority of respondents consider that the EU alone best embodies “**respect for history and its lessons**” in ten EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Finland (47% versus 34% “both”), Belgium (46% versus 32%) and Spain (45% versus 31%).

Conversely, this value is best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world for a majority of respondents in 17 countries, with the highest scores in Malta (57%), Lithuania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom (51% in all three countries).

Respondents in Cyprus are divided (44% for “the EU” versus 44% for “both”).






























QC4.7 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that the EU alone best embodies “respect for history and its lessons” has increased in 18 countries, particularly in Portugal (43%, +9 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (27%, +9). It has decreased in eight countries and has remained unchanged in Slovenia and Poland.

QC4.7 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

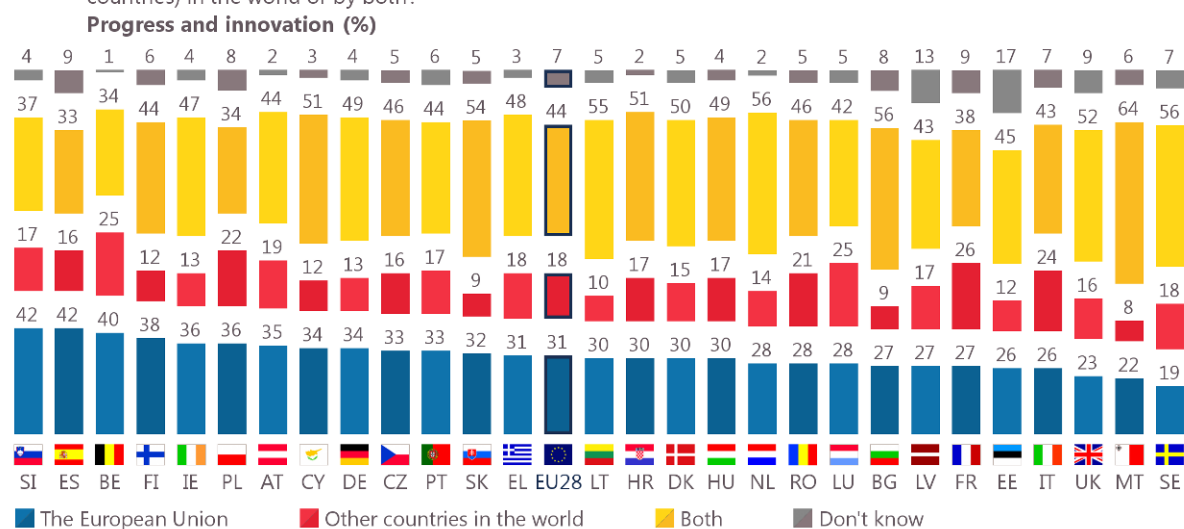
Respect for history and its lessons (%)

		The European Union	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		38	▲ 3	14	▲ 4	39	▼ 5	9
PT		43	▲ 9	5	▲ 2	45	▼ 7	7
UK		27	▲ 9	11	▲ 3	51	▼ 12	11
EE		37	▲ 8	8	▲ 2	34	▼ 11	21
HR		35	▲ 7	16	▼ 4	42	▼ 5	7
BG		30	▲ 7	10	▲ 4	50	▼ 7	10
IE		40	▲ 5	12	▲ 2	43	▼ 5	5
IT		37	▲ 5	17	▲ 6	38	▼ 9	8
LT		34	▲ 5	9	▲ 5	51	▼ 2	6
FI		47	▲ 4	10	▲ 2	34	▼ 4	9
BE		46	▲ 3	19	▲ 5	32	▼ 6	3
CZ		37	▲ 3	18	▲ 4	38	▼ 6	7
ES		45	▲ 2	14	▲ 4	31	▼ 5	10
EL		41	▲ 2	16	▲ 8	37	▼ 9	6
NL		32	▲ 2	10	▲ 1	47	▼ 2	11
HU		29	▲ 2	20	▲ 4	45	▼ 5	6
DE		43	▲ 1	9	▲ 3	40	▼ 1	8
AT		35	▲ 1	19	▲ 2	42	▼ 3	4
DK		30	▲ 1	13	▲ 6	45	▼ 3	12
SI		41	=	15	▲ 4	36	▼ 5	8
PL		40	=	20	▲ 8	32	▼ 8	8
LV		31	▼ 1	10	▲ 4	46	▼ 3	13
RO		30	▼ 1	22	▲ 3	43	▼ 1	5
FR		40	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	32	▲ 1	15
MT		23	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	57	▲ 1	9
CY		44	▼ 6	7	▲ 1	44	▲ 3	5
SK		31	▼ 6	10	▲ 4	51	▲ 5	8
LU		38	▼ 7	15	▲ 9	35	▼ 7	12
SE		28	▼ 7	11	▲ 2	47	▲ 3	14

Respondents who believe that **“progress and innovation”** is best embodied by the EU alone form a majority in only four EU Member States: Slovenia (42% versus 37% “both”), Spain (42% versus 33%), Belgium (40% versus 34%) and Poland (36% versus 34%). This opinion also obtains high scores in Finland (38% versus 44%) and Ireland (36% versus 47%).

In 24 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that “progress and innovation” is best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world, with the highest scores in Malta (64%), Sweden, Bulgaria and the Netherlands (56% in all three countries).






























QC4.4 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



Since 2017, the idea that the EU alone best embodies “progress and innovation” has gained ground in 23 EU Member States, most strikingly in the United Kingdom (23%, +10 percentage points). Conversely, it has slightly decreased in the five other countries.

QC4.4 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Progress and innovation (%)

		The European Union	Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017	Other countries in the world	Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017	Both	Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		31	▲ 3	18	▲ 2	44	▼ 4	7
UK		23	▲ 10	16	▲ 2	52	▼ 10	9
IT		26	▲ 7	24	▲ 3	43	▼ 8	7
CZ		33	▲ 6	16	▼ 2	46	▼ 4	5
PT		33	▲ 6	17	▲ 4	44	▼ 5	6
LT		30	▲ 6	10	▲ 2	55	▼ 3	5
HU		30	▲ 5	17	▲ 3	49	▼ 8	4
BG		27	▲ 5	9	▲ 1	56	▼ 4	8
ES		42	▲ 4	16	▲ 2	33	▼ 5	9
BE		40	▲ 4	25	▲ 4	34	▼ 6	1
HR		30	▲ 4	17	▼ 6	51	▲ 5	2
NL		28	▲ 4	14	▼ 1	56	▲ 1	2
FI		38	▲ 3	12	▼ 1	44	▼ 1	6
IE		36	▲ 3	13	▲ 1	47	▼ 3	4
AT		35	▲ 3	19	=	44	▼ 3	2
DK		30	▲ 3	15	▼ 1	50	▲ 4	5
EL		31	▲ 2	18	▲ 4	48	▼ 4	3
LV		27	▲ 2	17	▲ 3	43	▼ 3	13
EE		26	▲ 2	12	▲ 2	45	▼ 4	17
MT		22	▲ 2	8	▼ 4	64	▲ 5	6
SI		42	▲ 1	17	▲ 6	37	▼ 7	4
DE		34	▲ 1	13	=	49	▼ 1	4
SK		32	▲ 1	9	▲ 1	54	=	5
LU		28	▲ 1	25	▲ 4	42	▼ 2	5
RO		28	▼ 1	21	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	5
FR		27	▼ 1	26	▲ 3	38	▲ 1	9
PL		36	▼ 2	22	▲ 5	34	▼ 4	8
SE		19	▼ 4	18	▲ 1	56	▲ 3	7
CY		34	▼ 5	12	▲ 2	51	▲ 5	3

In summary, respondents in Finland generally tend the most to consider that the European Union alone best embodies each of these seven values, whereas respondents in Malta generally tend the least to share this opinion.







Since 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that each of these values is best embodied by the EU alone has increased in around twenty countries, and most notably in the United Kingdom.

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

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more they tend to say that the EU best embodies each of these values, with the exception of “**progress and innovation**” and “**respect for history and its lessons**”. For example, 55% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 and after say the EU alone best embodies “**freedom of opinion**”, compared to 47% of those who completed their education aged 15 or under;
- The fewer respondents experience financial difficulties, the more they tend to say the EU alone best embodies each of these values, particularly for “**respect for nature and the environment**” (43%, compared to 34% among respondents having difficulties paying bills most of the time);
- Respondents who consider themselves to be upper class tend much more to say the EU best embodies each of the seven values tested, most notably “**peace**” (70%, compared to 48% of the working class) and “**social equality and solidarity**” (67%, for 43%).

QC4 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

The European Union (% - EU)

	Peace	Freedom of opinion	Social equality and solidarity	Respect for nature and the environment	Respect for history and its lessons	Progress and innovation
EU28	51	50	48	41	38	31
 Gender						
Man	52	51	49	43	37	31
Woman	50	49	47	38	38	31
 Age						
15-24	53	51	47	41	35	31
25-39	50	51	48	39	37	32
40-54	50	50	50	42	36	30
55 +	52	50	47	40	40	31
 Education (End of)						
15-	50	47	45	37	40	32
16-19	49	47	45	38	36	31
20+	54	55	54	44	38	29
Still studying	56	55	50	43	39	31
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	54	52	49	40	36	30
Managers	51	55	55	48	38	28
Other white collars	52	49	48	40	36	32
Manual workers	49	48	46	38	35	32
House persons	45	42	44	33	40	28
Unemployed	48	48	41	37	34	28
Retired	52	51	48	41	40	32
Students	56	55	50	43	39	31
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	48	43	43	34	33	26
From time to time	49	47	44	37	37	32
Almost never/ Never	52	53	50	43	39	31
 Consider belonging to						
The working class	48	45	43	37	36	31
The lower middle class	52	51	48	40	37	31
The middle class	52	53	51	42	39	32
The upper middle class	58	61	59	51	41	24
The upper class	70	64	67	56	47	41

5 The EU and the world

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

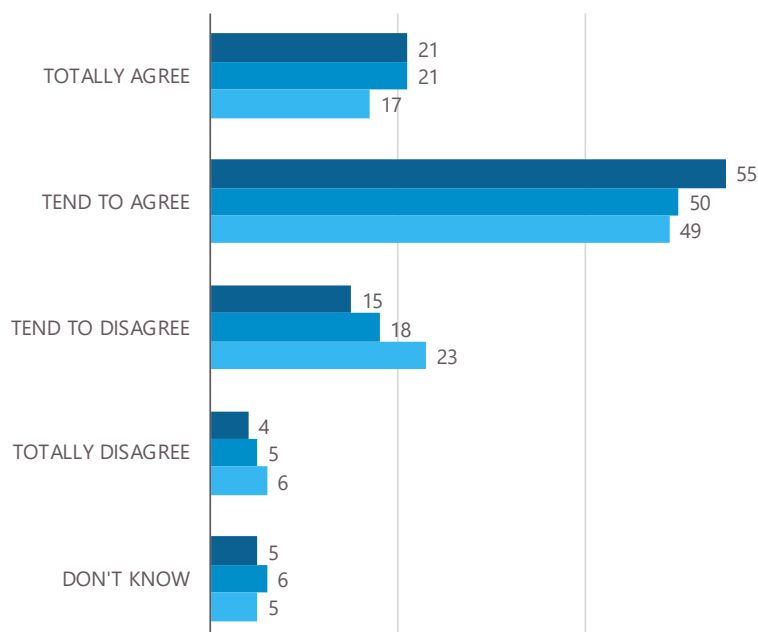
The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world for more than three-quarters of Europeans

Slightly over three-quarters of respondents (76%, +5 percentage points since 2017) think that **“the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world”**¹⁸, of which more than one in five (21%, unchanged) “totally agree” with this statement. Conversely, less than a fifth (19%, -4) disagree and 5% (-1) answer “don’t know”.

QC7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (% - EU)

■ Oct.-Nov. 2018 ■ Sept.-Oct. 2017 ■ Sept.-Oct. 2016

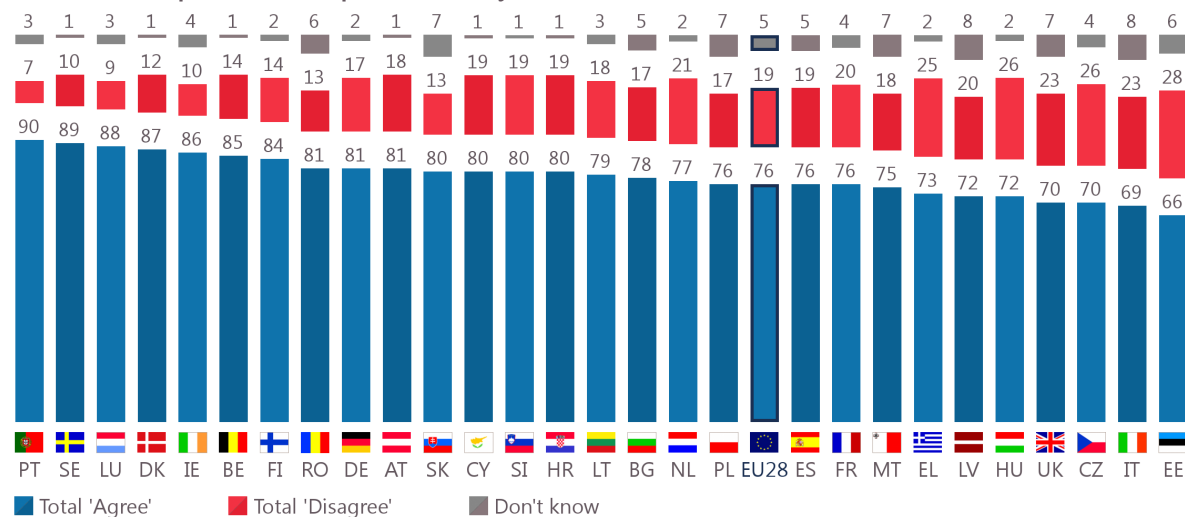


¹⁸ QC7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world

In the 28 EU Member States, “the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world” for at least two-thirds of respondents, with the highest levels of support in Portugal (90%), Sweden (89%) and Luxembourg (88%), and the lowest in Estonia (66%), Italy (69%), Czechia and the United Kingdom (70% in both countries).

QC7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

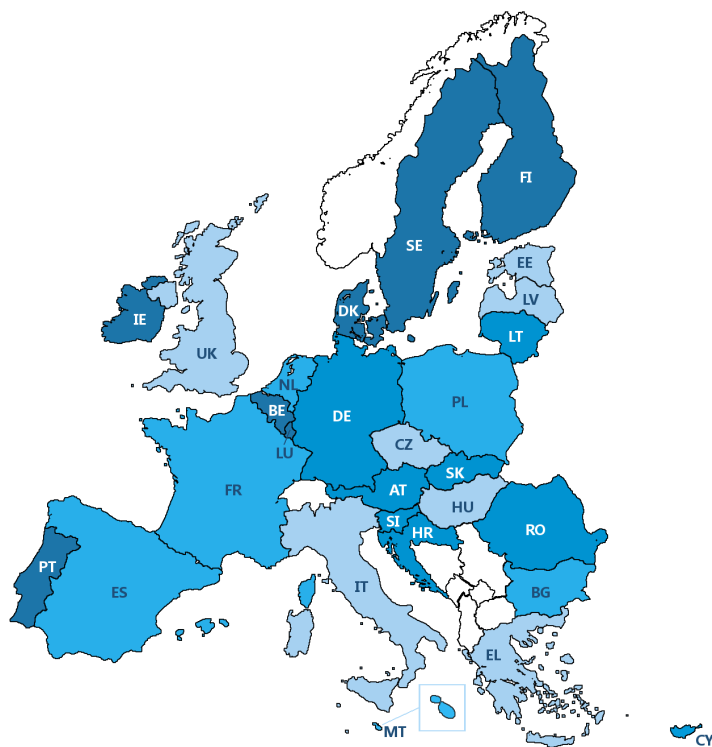
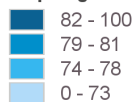
The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)



QC7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')






























Map Legend



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents agreeing that “the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world” has increased in 25 EU Member States, most notably in Spain (76%, +13 percentage points), Cyprus (80%, +10), the Netherlands (77%, +10) and the United Kingdom (70%, +10). Greece is the only country where respondents tend slightly less to share this opinion (73%, -1), and opinion remains unchanged in Germany and Slovenia.

QC7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?







The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		76	▲ 5	19	▼ 4	5
ES		76	▲ 13	19	▼ 10	5
CY		80	▲ 10	19	▼ 8	1
NL		77	▲ 10	21	▼ 9	2
UK		70	▲ 10	23	▼ 9	7
SK		80	▲ 9	13	▼ 8	7
LT		79	▲ 9	18	▼ 6	3
CZ		70	▲ 9	26	▼ 10	4
PT		90	▲ 8	7	▼ 6	3
MT		75	▲ 8	18	▼ 7	7
AT		81	▲ 7	18	▼ 4	1
SE		89	▲ 6	10	▼ 6	1
FI		84	▲ 6	14	▼ 6	2
IE		86	▲ 5	10	▼ 2	4
BE		85	▲ 5	14	▼ 5	1
BG		78	▲ 5	17	▼ 4	5
PL		76	▲ 5	17	▼ 5	7
DK		87	▲ 4	12	▼ 3	1
HR		80	▲ 4	19	▼ 4	1
FR		76	▲ 4	20	▼ 3	4
LV		72	▲ 4	20	▼ 7	8
IT		69	▲ 4	23	▼ 2	8
EE		66	▲ 4	28	▼ 4	6
LU		88	▲ 3	9	▼ 3	3
RO		81	▲ 2	13	▼ 4	6
HU		72	▲ 1	26	▲ 1	2
DE		81	=	17	▲ 1	2
SI		80	=	19	▲ 1	1
EL		73	▼ 1	25	▲ 1	2

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than seven in ten respondents agree that “the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world” in all socio-demographic categories observed.

QC7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	76	19	5
 Gender			
Man	79	18	3
Woman	74	20	6
 Age			
15-24	77	18	5
25-39	78	18	4
40-54	77	20	3
55 +	75	19	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	72	20	8
16-19	75	20	5
20+	80	17	3
Still studying	79	17	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	21	4
Managers	82	16	2
Other white collars	78	18	4
Manual workers	77	19	4
House persons	71	23	6
Unemployed	72	22	6
Retired	75	19	6
Students	79	17	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	72	23	5
From time to time	75	20	5
Almost never/ Never	78	18	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	73	21	6
The lower middle class	75	21	4
The middle class	78	18	4
The upper middle class	84	14	2
The upper class	73	26	1

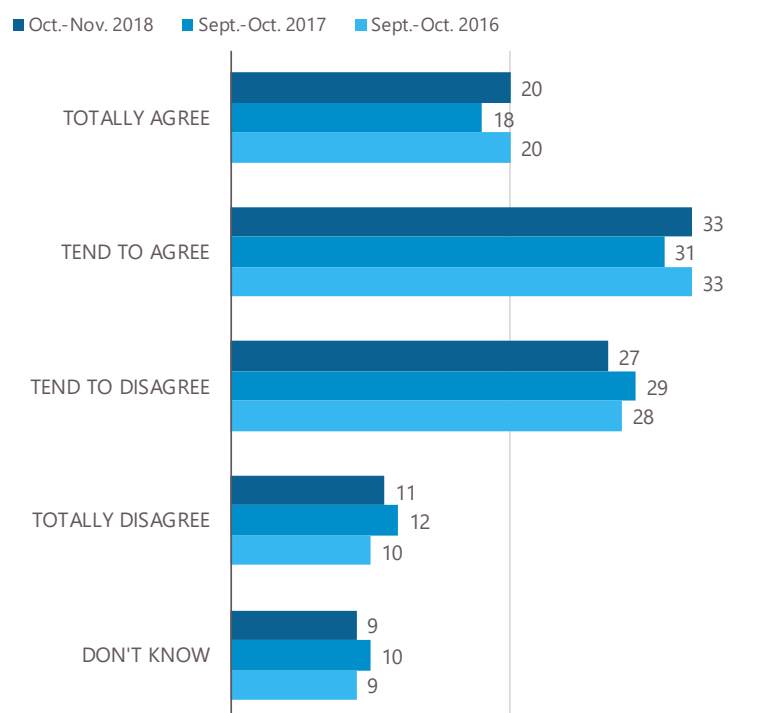
b. Europeans and globalisation

More than half of Europeans believe that globalisation threatens their country's identity

Over half of respondents (53%, +4 percentage points since 2017) think that “**globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity**”¹⁹, of which a fifth (20%, +2) “totally agree” with this statement. However, nearly four in ten respondents (38%, -3) disagree, and less than a tenth (9%, -1) don't express an opinion.

QC7.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity (% - EU)



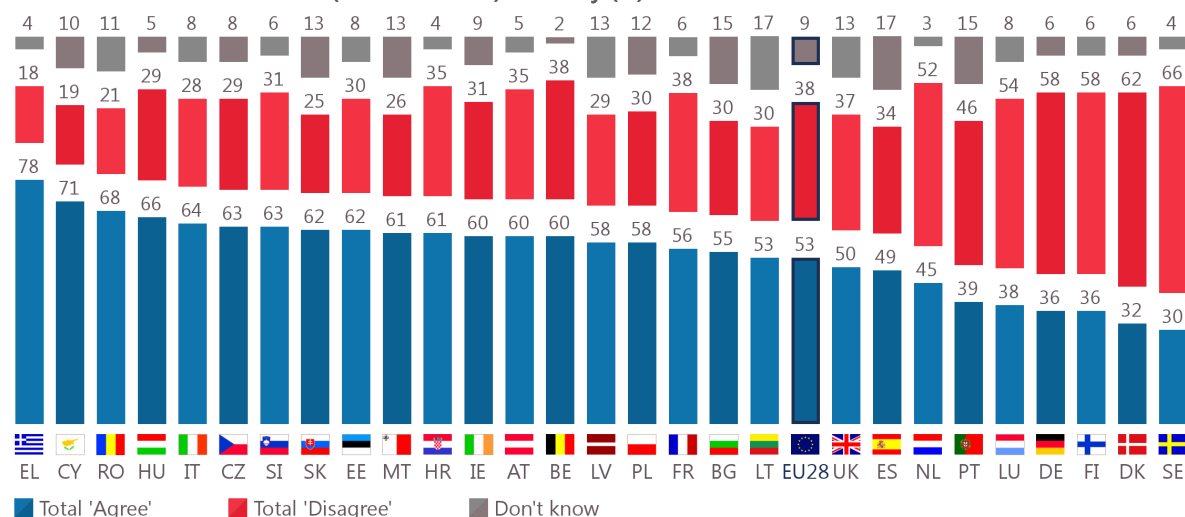
¹⁹ QC7.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity

A majority of respondents agree that “globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)’s identity” in 21 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Greece (78%), Cyprus (71%) and Romania (68%).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents share this opinion in the seven other countries: Sweden (30% agree versus 66% disagree), Denmark (32% versus 62%), Finland (36% versus 58%), Luxembourg (38% versus 54%), Portugal (39% versus 46%) and the Netherlands (45% versus 52%).

QC7.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?






























Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)’s identity (%)



Since 2017, more respondents now tend to think that “globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)’s identity” in 19 EU Member States, led by Malta (61%, +22 percentage points), Greece (78%, +12) and Romania (68%, +11). Levels of agreement have decreased in five countries and remain unchanged in four others.

QC7.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)’s identity (%)







		Total 'Agree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		53	▲ 4	38	▼ 3	9
MT		61	▲ 22	26	▼ 17	13
EL		78	▲ 12	18	▼ 10	4
RO		68	▲ 11	21	▼ 13	11
AT		60	▲ 9	35	▼ 8	5
HU		66	▲ 8	29	▼ 5	5
ES		49	▲ 8	34	▼ 7	17
BG		55	▲ 7	30	▼ 6	15
UK		50	▲ 7	37	▼ 7	13
CZ		63	▲ 5	29	▼ 5	8
CY		71	▲ 4	19	▼ 2	10
IT		64	▲ 4	28	▼ 2	8
SI		63	▲ 4	31	▼ 4	6
IE		60	▲ 3	31	=	9
NL		45	▲ 3	52	▼ 2	3
SK		62	▲ 2	25	▲ 2	13
HR		61	▲ 2	35	▲ 2	4
FR		56	▲ 2	38	▲ 1	6
PT		39	▲ 2	46	=	15
LT		53	▲ 1	30	▲ 1	17
BE		60	=	38	▲ 2	2
PL		58	=	30	▼ 2	12
DE		36	=	58	=	6
DK		32	=	62	=	6
EE		62	▼ 1	30	▲ 3	8
LV		58	▼ 2	29	=	13
SE		30	▼ 2	66	▲ 2	4
FI		36	▼ 5	58	▲ 6	6
LU		38	▼ 6	54	▲ 6	8

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents agreeing that globalisation threatens their country's identity generally tend to be:

- Respondents aged 55 and over (56% versus 46% among 15-24-year olds);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 19 or under (56%-57% versus 47% among those who finished aged 20 or over);
- House persons and retired people (both 57%), particularly when compared with managers (40%) or students (42%);
- Those who have difficulties paying bills from time to time (61%) or most of the time (59%), particularly when compared with those who experience the least financial difficulties (49%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the working (57%) or lower middle class (56%), compared to those who consider belonging to the upper middle class (40%);
- Respondents with a negative image of the European Union (68% versus 45% among those having a positive image of the EU).

QC7.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity
(% - EU)
















	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	53	38	9
 Gender			
Man	52	41	7
Woman	52	37	11
 Age			
15-24	46	45	9
25-39	50	43	7
40-54	52	41	7
55 +	56	32	12
 Education (End of)			
15-	56	26	18
16-19	57	34	9
20+	47	48	5
Still studying	42	51	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	42	7
Managers	40	56	4
Other white collars	55	39	6
Manual workers	56	36	8
House persons	57	28	15
Unemployed	52	35	13
Retired	57	31	12
Students	42	51	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	29	12
From time to time	61	30	9
Almost never/ Never	49	43	8
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	57	29	14
The lower middle class	56	35	9
The middle class	51	43	6
The upper middle class	40	56	4
The upper class	51	46	3
Image of EU			
Positive	45	49	6
Neutral	55	36	9
Negative	68	26	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.

QC7.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	53	36	49	56	64	58	50	78	39	60	71
 Gender											
Man	52	36	48	52	65	58	49	80	38	61	72
Woman	52	36	51	59	63	58	50	76	40	59	70
 Age											
15-24	46	28	45	39	65	51	48	69	36	53	57
25-39	50	31	47	45	65	59	51	78	35	57	78
40-54	52	38	54	60	60	58	45	79	39	60	74
55 +	56	40	49	66	66	60	53	79	43	66	70
 Education (End of)											
15-	56	44	51	64	63	58	55	78	39	61	63
16-19	57	41	47	69	66	60	54	79	39	63	72
20+	47	30	52	46	62	58	41	80	38	59	77
Still studying	42	17	48	33	62	42	47	67	34	48	58
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	51	27	64	59	62	53	45	78	45	62	66
Managers	40	30	46	34	62	56	39	72	39	62	74
Other white collars	55	31	52	46	63	67	55	81	44	65	87
Manual workers	56	43	46	60	69	60	61	79	36	59	68
House persons	57	35	53	84	68	55	47	70	43	58	65
Unemployed	52	48	45	62	62	69	34	87	44	63	75
Retired	57	42	49	67	64	59	55	78	38	62	66
Students	42	17	48	33	62	42	47	67	34	48	58

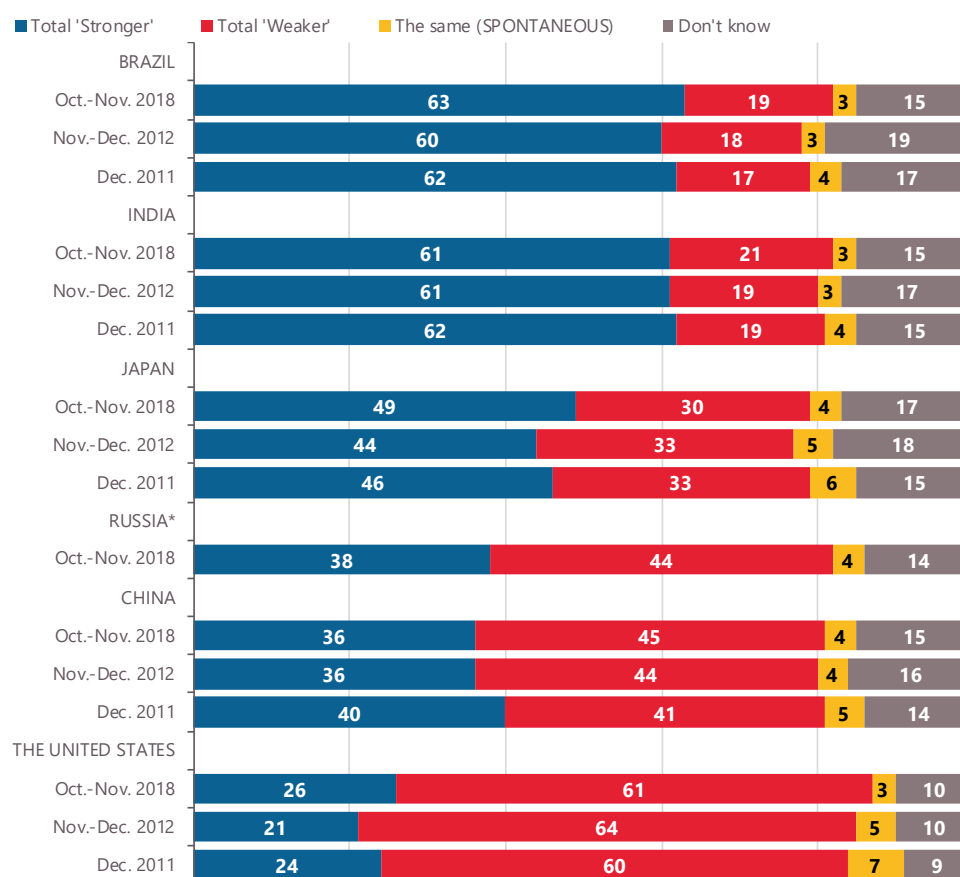
c. The European political influence vis-à-vis other major powers

A majority of Europeans think that the EU's political influence is stronger than that of Brazil, India and Japan, but weaker than that of the USA, China and Russia

Respondents were asked whether “the political influence of the European Union is currently stronger or weaker than that of” six countries²⁰:

- Over six in ten respondents believe that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **Brazil** (63%, +3 percentage points since 2012) and **India** (61%, unchanged);
- Close to half of respondents also think that way when the political influence of the EU is compared to that of **Japan** (49% stronger, +5 versus 30% weaker, -3);
- Conversely, only a minority of respondents consider that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **Russia** (38% stronger versus 44% weaker)²¹, **China** (36%, = versus 45%, +1) and, above all, **the United States** (26%, +5 versus 61%, -3).

QC10 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? (% - EU)



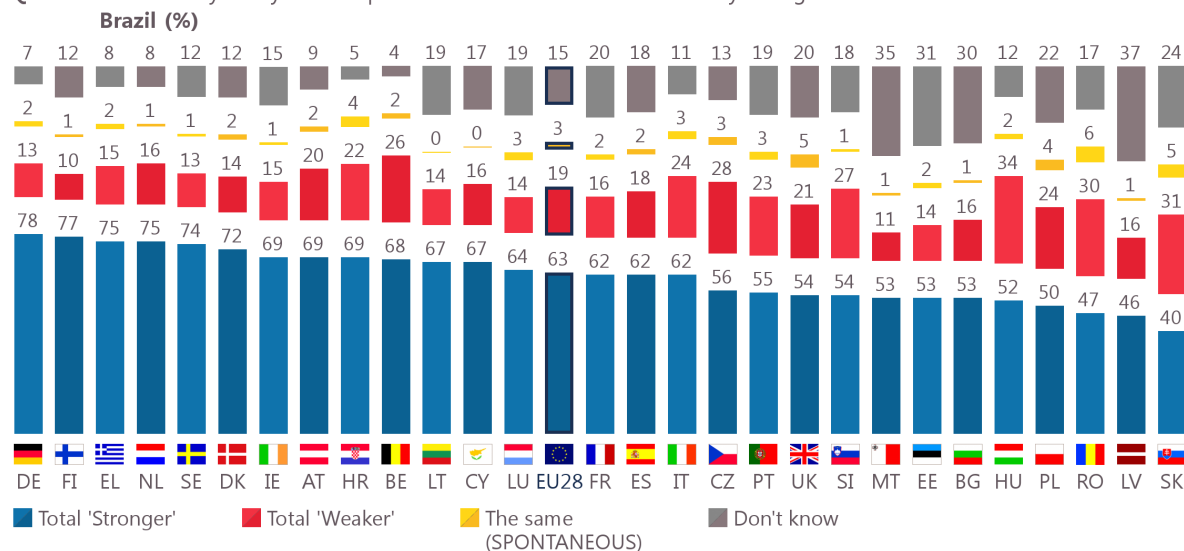
²⁰ QC10 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? 1. The United States; 2. Japan; 3. China; 4. India; 5. Brazil; 6. Russia

²¹ This question was asked for the first time in this survey.

In the 28 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the political influence of the European Union is stronger than that of **Brazil**, with the highest proportions in Germany (78%), Finland (77%), Greece and the Netherlands (75% in both countries), and the lowest in Slovakia (40% stronger versus 31% weaker), Latvia (46% versus 16%) and Romania (47% versus 30%).

However, at least three in ten respondents do not express an opinion in four countries: Latvia (37%), Malta (35%), Estonia (31%) and Bulgaria (30%).

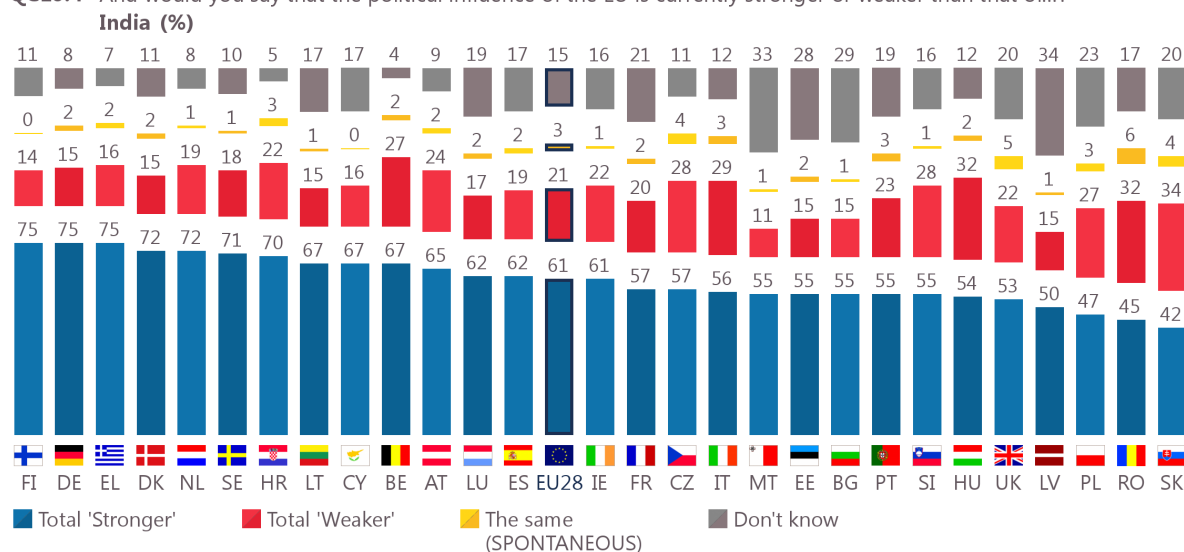
QC10.5 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?



A majority of respondents in all 28 EU Member States think that the EU has more political influence than **India**. Respondents in Finland, Germany and Greece (75% in all three countries) tend the most to hold this opinion, whereas those in Slovakia (42% stronger versus 34% weaker), Romania (45% versus 32%) and Poland (47% versus 27%) tend the least to do so.

Around a third of respondents say they “don’t know” in Latvia (34%) and Malta (33%).

QC10.4 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

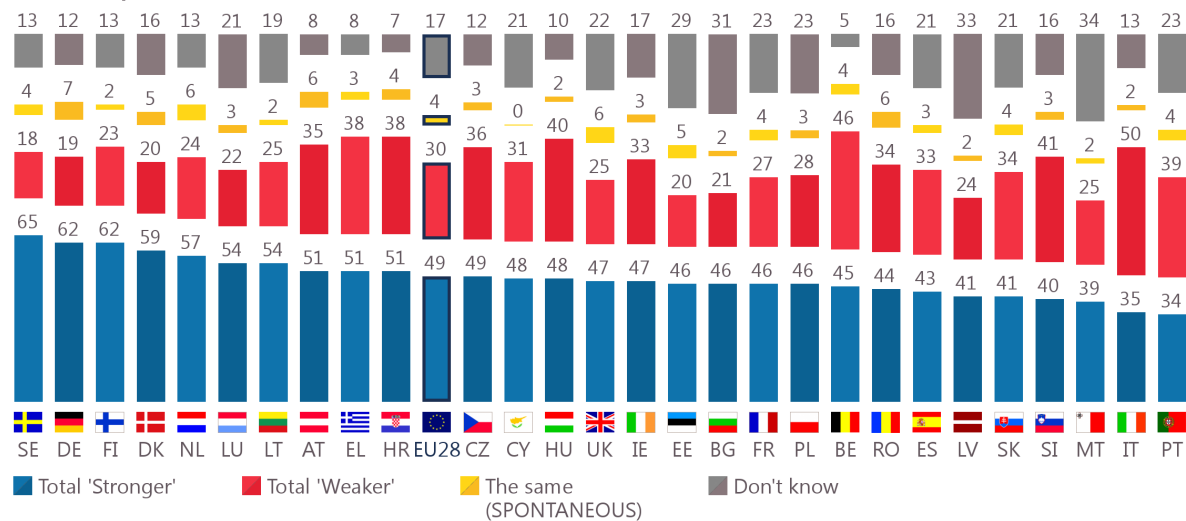


The majority of respondents in 24 EU Member States believe that the EU's political influence is stronger than **Japan's**, with those in Sweden (65%), Germany and Finland (62% in both countries) tending the most to do so. Among these 24 countries, respondents in Malta (39% stronger versus 25% weaker), Slovakia (41% versus 34%) and Latvia (41% versus 24%) tend the least to share this opinion.

In four Member States, a majority of respondents say that the EU has a weaker political influence than Japan. This is the case in Italy (50% weaker versus 35% stronger) and Portugal (39% versus 34%), but also in Belgium (46% versus 45%) and Slovenia (41% versus 40%), where opinions are nonetheless more divided.

Over three in ten respondents do not express an opinion in Malta (34%), Latvia (33%) and Bulgaria (31%).

QC10.2 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?
Japan (%)



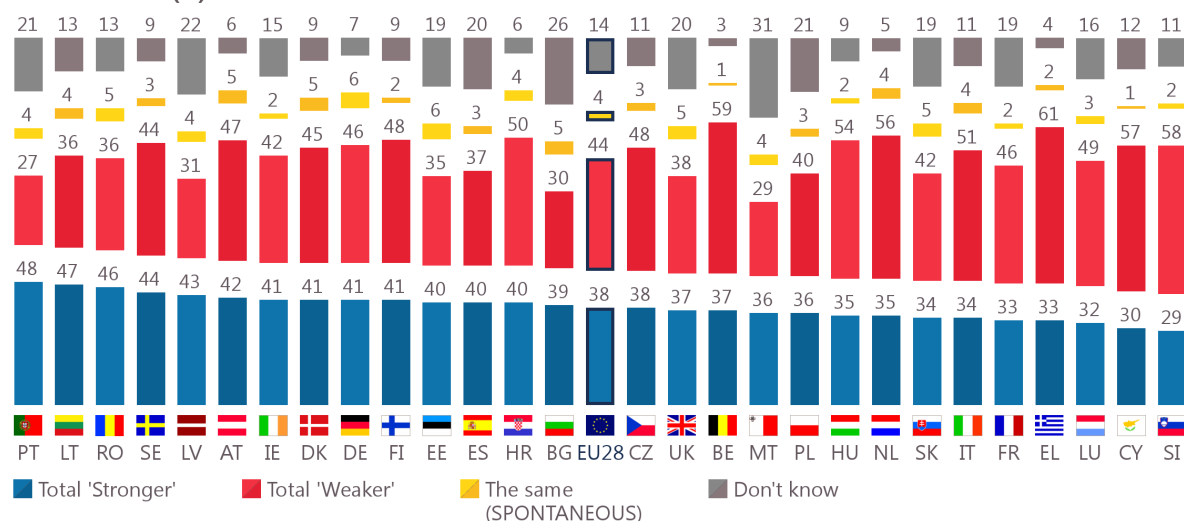
In eight EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **Russia**: Portugal (48% stronger versus 27% weaker), Lithuania (47% versus 36%), Romania (46% versus 36%), Latvia (43% versus 31%), Spain (40% versus 37%), Estonia (40% versus 35%), Bulgaria (39% versus 30%) and Malta (36% versus 29%).

Conversely, in 18 EU Member States, a majority believe that the political influence of the EU is weaker than that of Russia; the highest proportions are seen in Greece (61% weaker), Belgium (59%) and Slovenia (58%), and the lowest among these 18 countries in the United Kingdom (38% versus 37% stronger), Poland (40% versus 36%), and Slovakia (42% versus 34%). Although a slight majority in Ireland also say that the political influence of the EU is weaker than that of Russia, opinion here is more divided (42% versus 41%).

Opinion is equally divided in Sweden.

Over three in ten respondents do not express an opinion in Malta (31%).

QC10.6 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?
Russia (%)



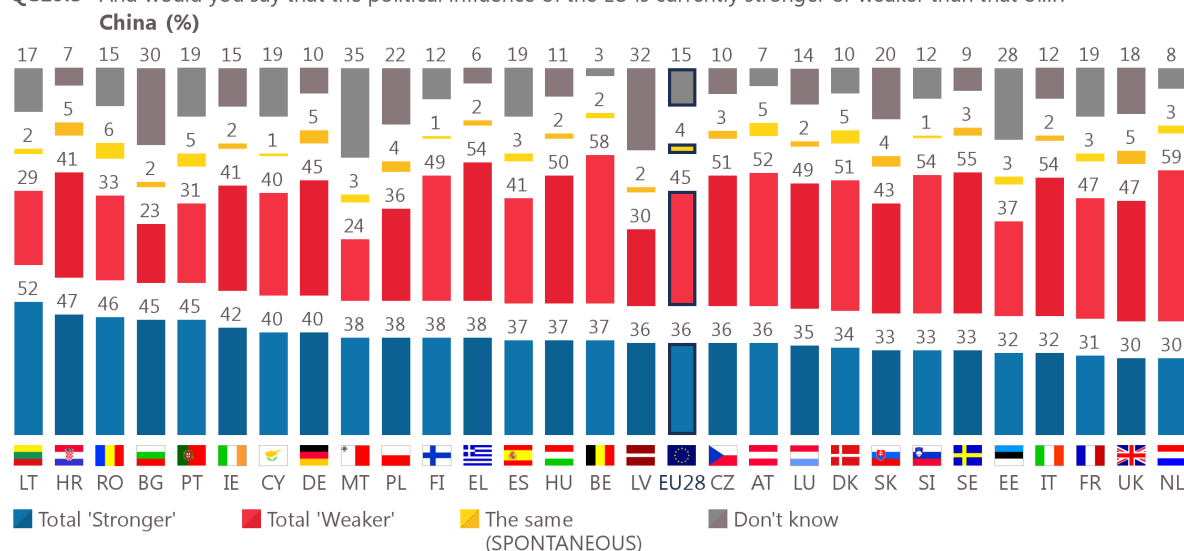
In nine EU Member States, the majority of respondents think that the EU's political influence is stronger than **China's**: Lithuania (52%), Croatia (47% stronger versus 41% weaker), Romania (46% versus 33%), Portugal (45% versus 31%), Bulgaria (45% versus 23%), Ireland (42% versus 41%), Poland (38% versus 36%), Malta (38% versus 24%) and Latvia (36% versus 30%).

In 18 EU Member States, however, a majority of respondents say that the EU has a weaker political influence than China, with those in the Netherlands (59%), Belgium (58%) and Sweden (55%) tending the most to do so. Among these 18 countries, respondents in Estonia (37% weaker versus 32% stronger), Spain (41% versus 37%) and Slovakia (43% versus 33%) tend the least to share this opinion.

Respondents in Cyprus are divided.

At least three in ten respondents say they "don't know" in Malta (35%), Latvia (32%) and Bulgaria (30%).

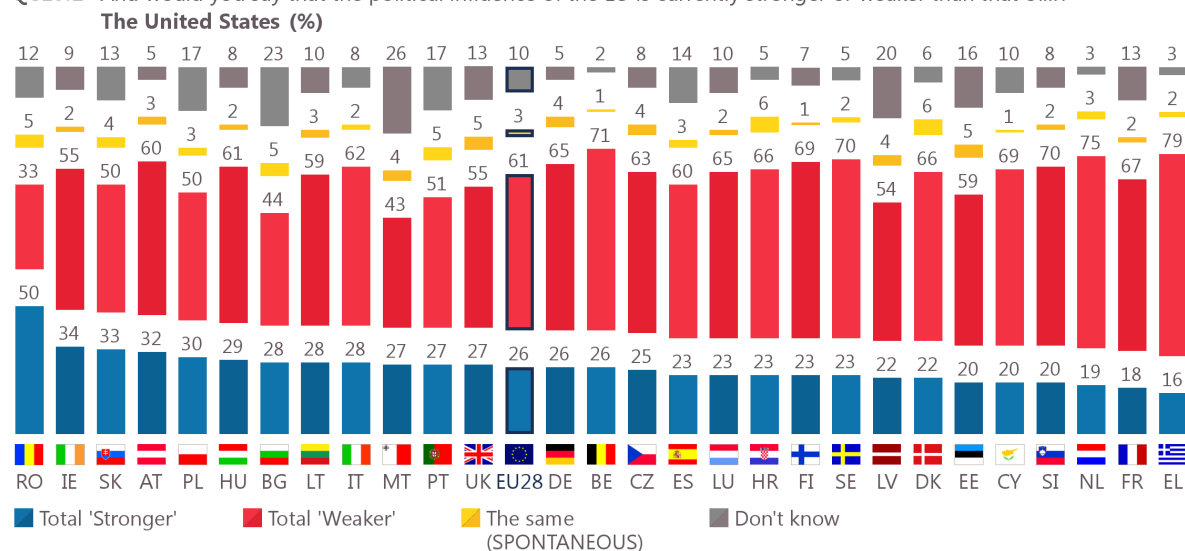
QC10.3 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?



Romania is the only EU Member State where a majority of respondents consider that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **the United States** (50% stronger versus 33% weaker).

In the 27 other EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the European Union has a weaker political influence than the United States, with the highest scores seen in Greece (79% weaker), the Netherlands (75%), Belgium (71%) and Slovenia (70%), and the lowest scores among these 27 countries seen in Malta (43% versus 27% stronger), Bulgaria (44% versus 28%), Slovakia (50% versus 33%) and Poland (50% versus 30%).

QC10.1 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?



In 14 EU Member States, more respondents tend to consider that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **Brazil** than in 2012, with the largest increases observed in Portugal (55%, +21 percentage points), Ireland (69%, +17), Italy (62%, +15) and Lithuania (67%, +10). Conversely, respondents in 14 other countries tend less to share this opinion, most notably in Slovakia (40%, -24), Poland (50%, -11) and Luxembourg (64%, -11).

Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who think that the EU's political influence is stronger than **India's** has declined in 15 countries, with the highest decreases in Slovakia (42%, -23 percentage points), Poland (47%, -13) and Czechia (57%, -13). However, the reverse is true in 13 countries, especially in Portugal (55%, +14) and Malta (55%, +12).

























Compared with 2012, the proportion of respondents who now believe that the European Union has a stronger political influence than **Japan** has increased in 18 EU Member States, most notably in Romania (44%, +14 percentage points), Greece (51%, +11), the Netherlands (57%, +10) and Bulgaria (46%, +10). Conversely, less respondents now feel that way in seven countries, particularly in Slovakia (41%, -9). Opinion remains unchanged in Denmark, Cyprus and Belgium.

In 18 countries, respondents tend less than in 2012 to consider that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **China**, most markedly in Slovakia (33%, -15 percentage points), Sweden (33%, -12), Finland (38%, -11) and Estonia (32%, -11). The opposite is true in ten countries, with the highest increases in Romania (46%, +19), Portugal (45%, +17) and Ireland (42%, +11).

Lastly, respondents in 21 EU Member States tend more now to think that the European Union has a stronger political influence than **the United States**, with the largest increases observed in Romania (50%, +29 percentage points), Bulgaria (28%, +12), Ireland (34%, +10), Slovakia (33%, +10), Portugal (27%, +10) and Belgium (26%, +10). Respondents in seven countries tend slightly less to share this opinion, especially in Sweden (23%, -6) and Finland (23%, -4).

QC10 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

(% - TOTAL 'STRONGER')

		Brazil		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	India		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Japan		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Russia*	China		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The United States		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012
EU28		63	▲ 3		61	=		49	▲ 5		38	36	=		26	▲ 5	
BE		68	▼ 2		67	▼ 2		45	=		37	37	▲ 3		26	▲ 10	
BG		53	▲ 8		55	▲ 4		46	▲ 10		39	45	▲ 7		28	▲ 12	
CZ		56	▼ 8		57	▼ 13		49	▲ 6		38	36	▼ 6		25	▲ 8	
DK		72	▼ 9		72	▼ 8		59	=		41	34	▲ 2		22	▲ 7	
DE		78	▲ 5		75	▲ 2		62	▼ 4		41	40	▼ 3		26	▲ 1	
EE		53	▼ 6		55	▼ 11		46	▲ 1		40	32	▼ 11		20	▼ 2	
IE		69	▲ 17		61	▲ 9		47	▲ 9		41	42	▲ 11		34	▲ 10	
EL		75	▲ 3		75	▲ 3		51	▲ 11		33	38	▼ 1		16	▲ 3	
ES		62	▲ 1		62	▲ 2		43	▲ 1		40	37	▼ 2		23	▲ 1	
FR		62	▲ 4		57	▼ 2		46	▲ 7		33	31	▲ 5		18	▲ 7	
HR		69	▲ 2		70	▲ 2		51	▲ 5		40	47	▼ 2		23	▲ 4	
IT		62	▲ 15		56	▲ 9		35	▲ 7		34	32	▲ 1		28	▲ 7	
CY		67	▼ 7		67	▼ 9		48	=		30	40	▼ 4		20	▲ 7	
LV		46	▼ 9		50	▼ 11		41	▼ 2		43	36	▼ 7		22	▲ 1	
LT		67	▲ 10		67	▲ 7		54	▲ 6		47	52	▲ 1		28	▼ 1	
LU		64	▼ 11		62	▼ 10		54	▼ 1		32	35	▼ 8		23	▼ 2	
HU		52	▲ 2		54	▲ 2		48	▲ 8		35	37	▼ 2		29	▼ 2	
MT		53	▲ 9		55	▲ 12		39	▲ 2		36	38	▲ 7		27	▲ 1	
NL		75	▲ 7		72	▲ 4		57	▲ 10		35	30	▼ 1		19	▼ 1	
AT		69	▼ 1		65	▼ 1		51	▲ 1		42	36	▼ 5		32	▲ 8	
PL		50	▼ 11		47	▼ 13		46	▲ 1		36	38	▼ 7		30	▲ 3	
PT		55	▲ 21		55	▲ 14		34	▲ 6		48	45	▲ 17		27	▲ 10	
RO		47	▲ 7		45	▲ 5		44	▲ 14		46	46	▲ 19		50	▲ 29	
SI		54	▼ 7		55	▼ 10		40	▼ 4		29	33	▼ 1		20	▲ 8	
SK		40	▼ 24		42	▼ 23		41	▼ 9		34	33	▼ 15		33	▲ 10	
FI		77	▼ 2		75	▼ 5		62	▼ 3		41	38	▼ 11		23	▼ 4	
SE		74	▼ 8		71	▼ 11		65	▼ 4		44	33	▼ 12		23	▼ 6	
UK		54	▼ 5		53	▼ 8		47	▲ 4		37	30	▼ 1		27	▲ 9	

II. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

This second chapter focuses on life in the European Union, firstly as compared with the quality of life in six of its main global competitors, and then through respondents' views of certain countries. Respondents' opinions about social protection and their satisfaction with their national political system are considered, as will the rise of anti-establishment parties in Europe. Finally, EU Citizens' opportunities to succeed in life are also discussed.

1 The quality of life in the EU

A majority of respondents believe that the quality of life in the European Union is better than in the six non-EU countries tested

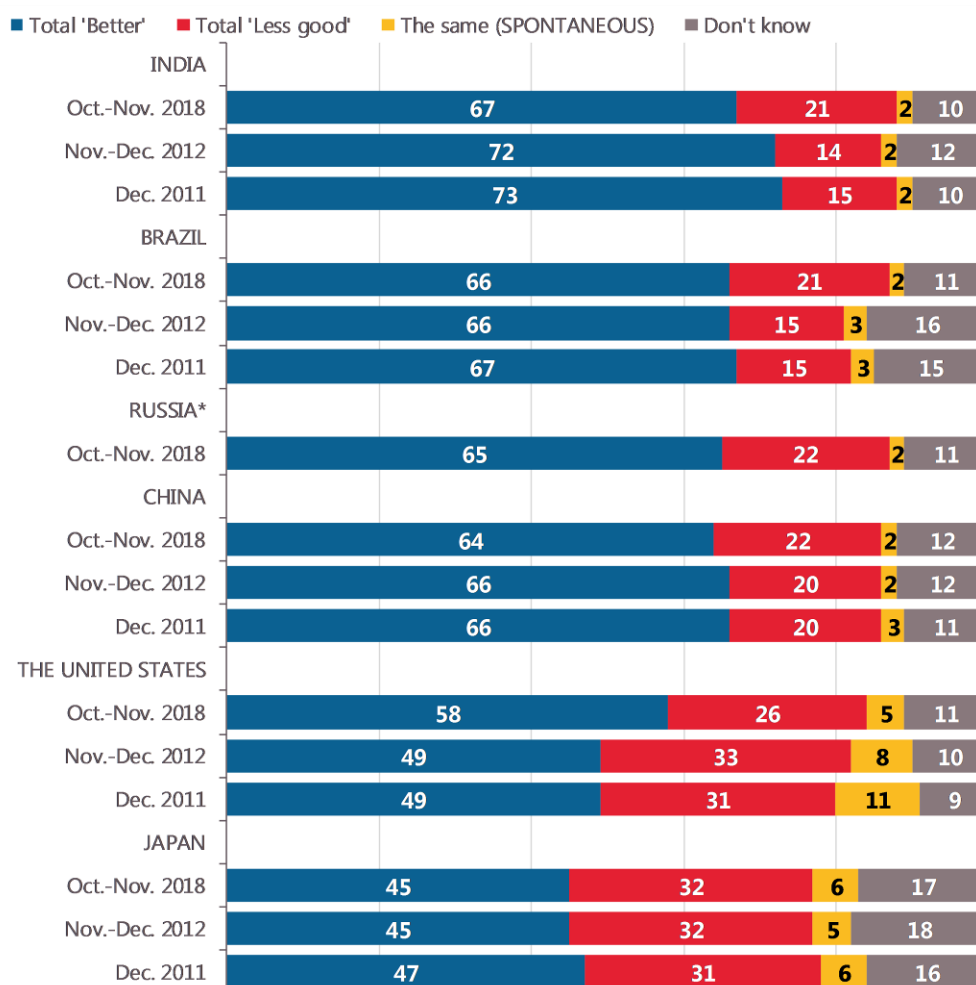
Respondents were asked whether “**the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in**” six countries²²:

- Around two-thirds of respondents consider that the quality of life in the EU is better than in **India** (67%, -5 percentage points since 2012), **Brazil** (66%, unchanged), **Russia** (65%)²³ and **China** (64%, -2);
- Nearly six in ten respondents also think that way when the quality of life in the EU is compared to that of **the United States** (58%, +9);
- Lastly, a small majority of respondents believe that the quality of life in the EU is better than in **Japan** (45%, = better versus 32%, = less good).

²² QC9 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...? 1. The United States; 2. Japan; 3. China; 4. India; 5. Brazil; 6. Russia

²³ This question was asked for the first time in this survey.

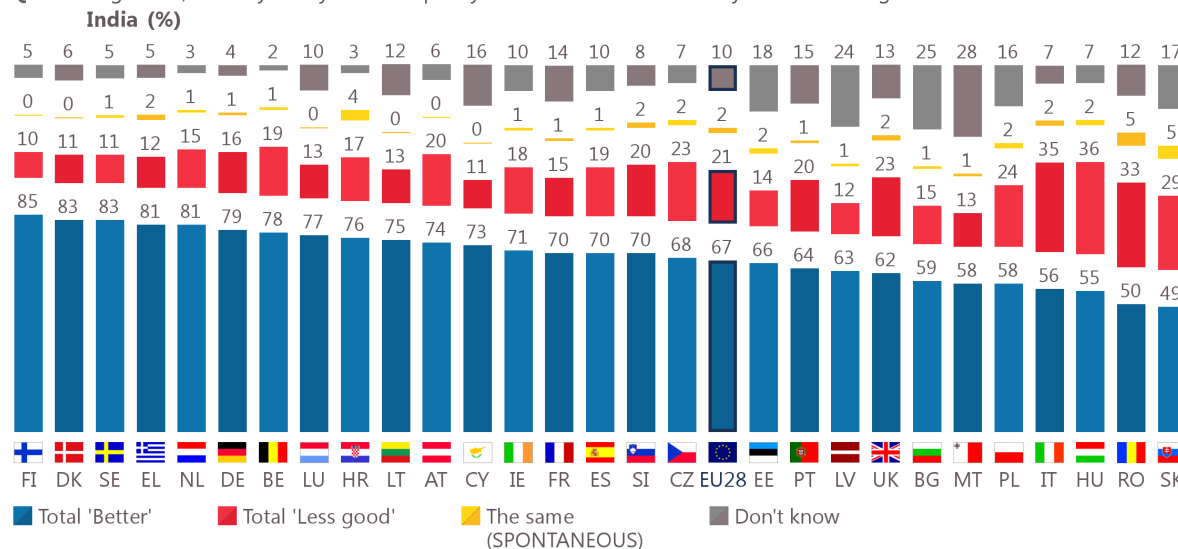
QC9 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?
(% - EU)



A majority of respondents in all 28 EU Member States think that the quality of life in the European Union is better than in **India**. Respondents in the Nordic countries (85% in Finland, 83% in both Denmark and Sweden) tend the most to hold this opinion, whereas those in Slovakia (49% better versus 29% less good), Romania (50% versus 33%) and Hungary (55% versus 36%) tend the least to do so.

Around a quarter of respondents say they “don’t know” in Latvia (24%), Bulgaria (25%) and Malta (28%).

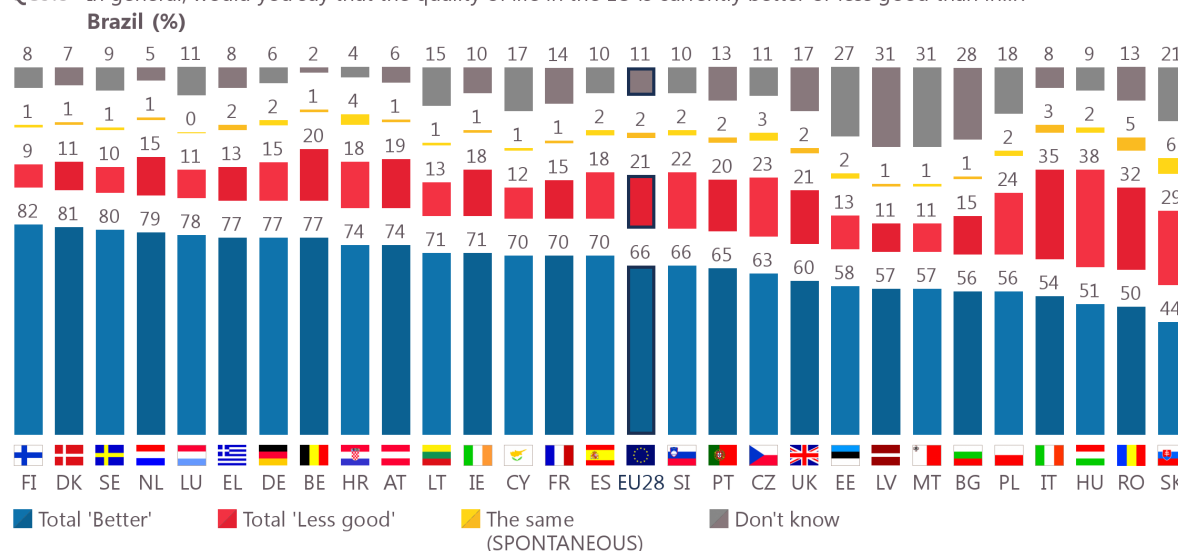
QC9.4 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?



Similarly, in all 28 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the quality of life in the European Union is better than in **Brazil**, with the highest proportions in the Nordic countries (82% in Finland, 81% in Denmark and 80% in Sweden), and the lowest in Slovakia (44% better versus 29% less good), Romania (50% versus 32%) and Hungary (51% versus 38%).

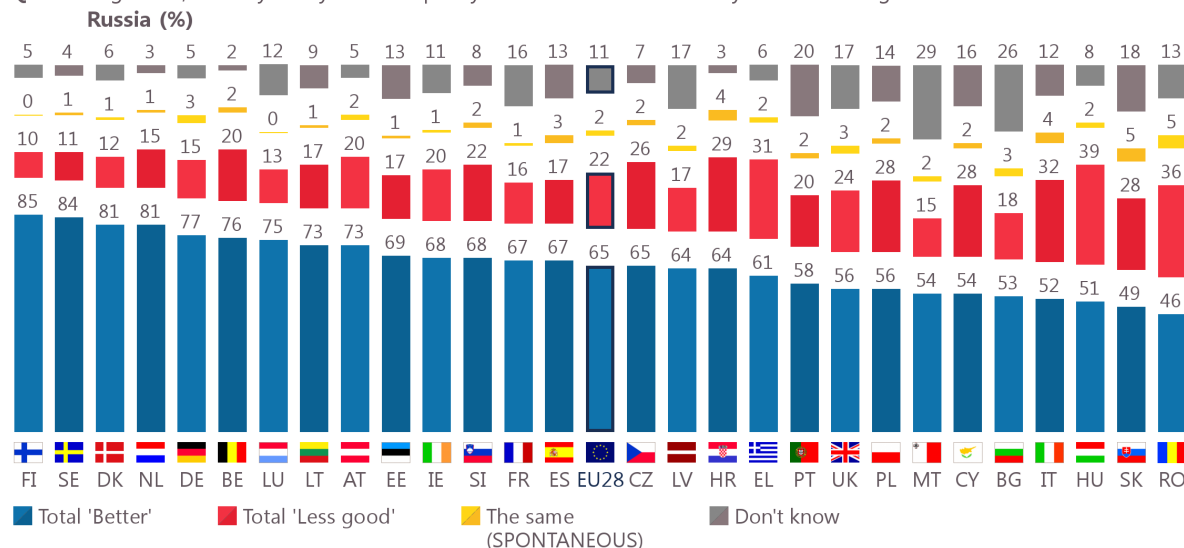
However, over three in ten respondents do not express an opinion in Latvia and Malta (31% “don’t know” in both countries).

QC9.5 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?



The majority of respondents in the 28 EU Member States believe that the quality of life in the European Union is better than in **Russia**, with those in the Nordic countries (85% in Finland, 84% in Sweden and 81% in Denmark) and the Netherlands (81%) tending the most to do so. Respondents in Romania (46% better versus 36% less good), Slovakia (49% versus 28%) and Hungary (51% versus 39%) tend the least to share this opinion.

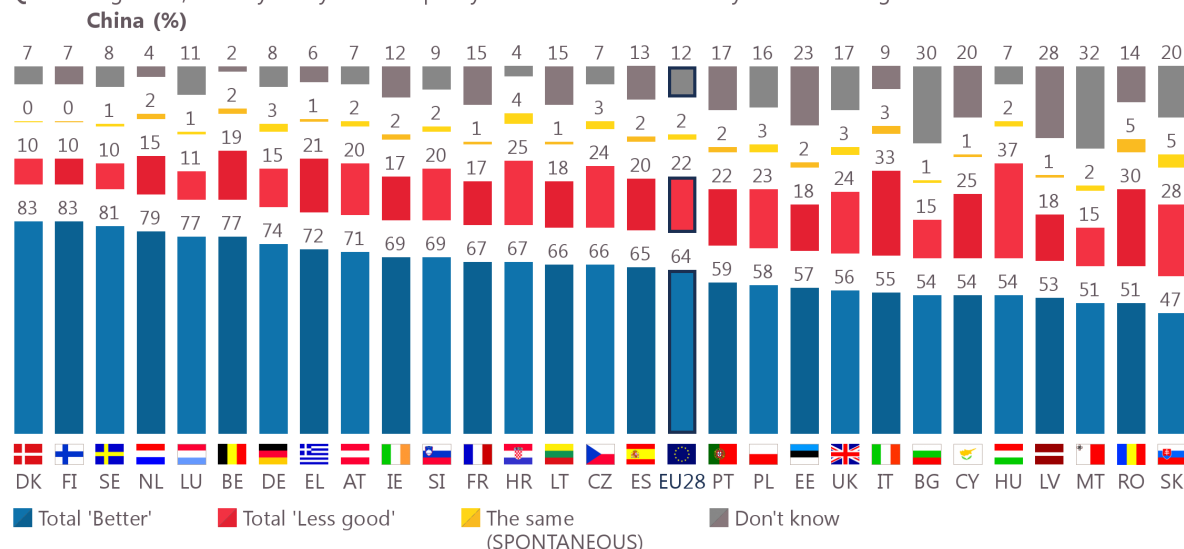
QC9.6 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?



The feeling that the quality of life in the EU is better than in **China** prevails in all 28 EU Member States. Respondents in the Nordic countries (83% in both Denmark and Finland, and 81% in Sweden) tend the most to think that way, whereas those in Slovakia (47% better versus 28% less good), Romania (51% versus 30%) and Malta (51% versus 15%) tend the least to do so.

At least three in ten respondents say they “don’t know” in Malta (32%) and Bulgaria (30%).

QC9.3 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

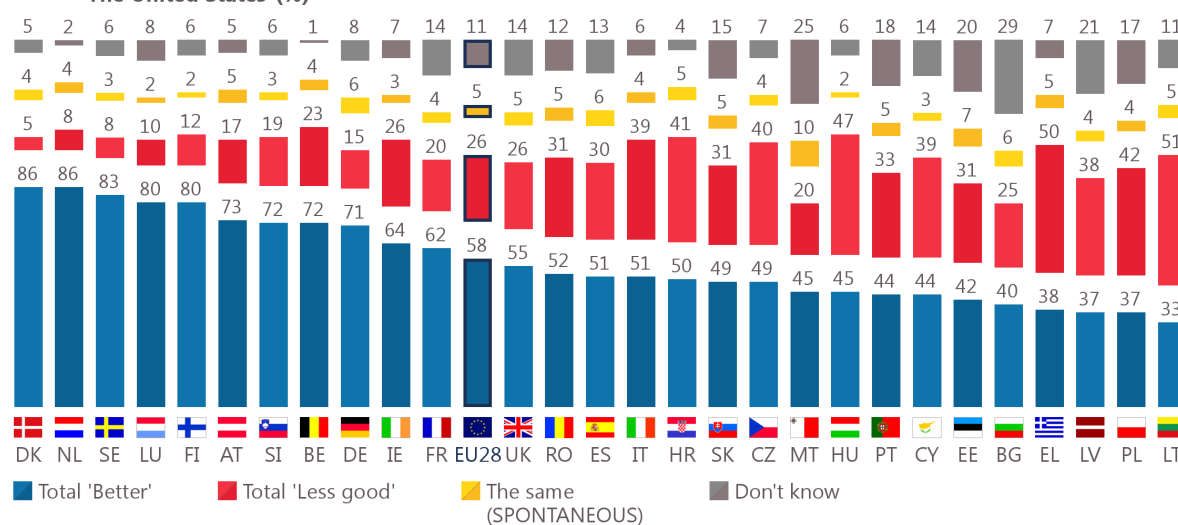


A majority of respondents in 23 EU Member States believe that the quality of life in the EU is better than in **the United States**, with the highest scores seen in Denmark and the Netherlands (86% in both countries), Sweden (83%), Luxembourg and Finland (both 80%). Among these 23 countries, scores are the lowest in Bulgaria (40% better versus 25% less good), Estonia (42% versus 31%), Cyprus (44% versus 39%) and Portugal (44% versus 33%).

In five Member States, a majority of respondents say that the quality of life in the EU is worse than in the United States: Lithuania (51% less good versus 33% better), Greece (50% versus 38%), Hungary (47% versus 45%), Poland (42% versus 37%) and Latvia (38% versus 33%).

QC9.1 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

The United States (%)

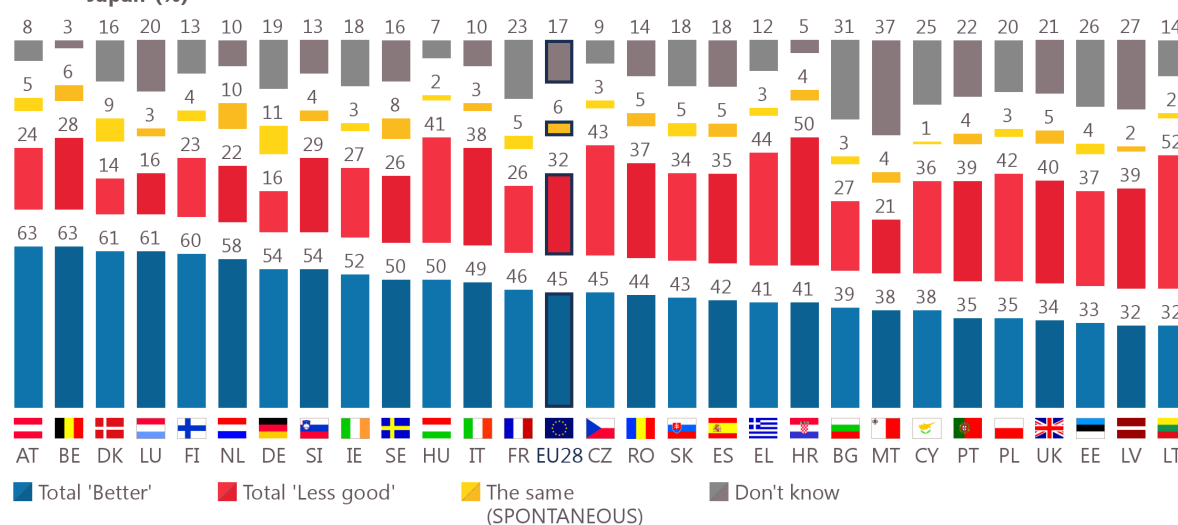


In 20 EU Member States, the majority of respondents think that the quality of life in the EU is better than in **Japan**, with the highest scores in Belgium and Austria (63% in both countries), Luxembourg and Denmark (both 61%), and the lowest in Cyprus (38% better versus 36% less good), Malta (38% versus 21%) and Bulgaria (39% versus 27%).

Conversely, in eight EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that the quality of life in the European Union is worse than in Japan: Lithuania (52% less good versus 32% better), Croatia (50% versus 41%), Greece (44% versus 41%), Poland (42% versus 35%), the United Kingdom (40% versus 34%), Latvia (39% versus 32%), Portugal (39% versus 35%) and Estonia (37% versus 33%).

Over three in ten respondents say they “don’t know” in Malta (37%) and Bulgaria (31%).

QC9.2 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?
Japan (%)



In 18 EU Member States, less respondents than in 2012 consider that the quality of life in the European Union is better than in **India**, with the largest decreases observed in Slovakia (49%, -20 percentage points), the United Kingdom (62%, -15), Luxembourg (77%, -13) and Austria (74%, -13). Conversely, respondents in nine countries now tend more to share this opinion, and most notably in Portugal (64%, +18) and Lithuania (75%, +10). Opinion remains unchanged in Italy.

Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who feel that the quality of life in the EU is better than in **Brazil** has declined in 14 countries, with the largest decreases seen in Slovakia (44%, -18 percentage points) and Austria (74%, -10). However, the reverse is true in 12 countries, especially in Portugal (65%, +32), Bulgaria (56%, +17), Lithuania (71%, +15) and Romania (50%, +13). There has been no change in the Netherlands and Italy.






























Compared with 2012, in 16 EU Member States less respondents now believe that the European Union offers a better quality of life than **China**, most notably in Austria (71%, -14 percentage points) and Slovakia (47%, -14). Conversely, in 11 countries, more respondents now tend to think that way, particularly in Portugal (59%, +21), Romania (51%, +19), Bulgaria (54%, +12), Lithuania (66%, +11) and Ireland (69%, +10). Opinion remains unchanged in Belgium.

In 24 countries, respondents now tend more than in 2012 to consider that the quality of life in the European Union is better than in **the United States**, with increases by at least 10 percentage points in 13 countries, and most markedly in Romania (52%, +33 percentage points), Portugal (44%, +23) and Bulgaria (40%, +19). Respondents tend slightly less to feel that way in four countries: Germany (71%, -3), Sweden (83%, -2), Luxembourg and Finland (80%, -1 in both countries).

Finally, more respondents in 17 EU Member States now think that the European Union offers a better quality of life than **Japan**, with the largest increases observed in Romania (44%, +25 percentage points), Bulgaria (39%, +18), Hungary (50%, +12), Italy (49%, +12), Portugal (35%, +12) and Ireland (52%, +11). Respondents in nine countries now tend less to share this opinion, especially in Germany (54%, -14), Finland (60%, -11) and Austria (63%, -11). Opinion remains unchanged in Greece and Lithuania.

QC9 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?






(% - TOTAL 'BETTER')

		India	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Brazil	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Russia*	China	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	The United States	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012	Japan	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2012
EU28		67	▼ 5	66	=	65	64	▼ 2	58	▲ 9	45	=
BE		78	▼ 6	77	▼ 4	76	77	=	72	▲ 6	63	▲ 2
BG		59	▲ 7	56	▲ 17	53	54	▲ 12	40	▲ 19	39	▲ 18
CZ		68	▼ 8	63	▼ 3	65	66	▼ 4	49	▲ 16	45	▲ 7
DK		83	▼ 7	81	▼ 6	81	83	▼ 6	86	▲ 3	61	▼ 6
DE		79	▼ 5	77	▼ 4	77	74	▼ 8	71	▼ 3	54	▼ 14
EE		66	▼ 7	58	▼ 3	69	57	▼ 6	42	▲ 9	33	▲ 3
IE		71	▲ 4	71	▲ 6	68	69	▲ 10	64	▲ 16	52	▲ 11
EL		81	▲ 3	77	▲ 5	61	72	▲ 7	38	▲ 8	41	=
ES		70	▼ 4	70	▲ 4	67	65	▲ 3	51	▲ 10	42	▲ 1
FR		70	▼ 6	70	▲ 1	67	67	▼ 4	62	▲ 1	46	▼ 5
HR		76	▲ 4	74	▲ 7	64	67	▲ 4	50	▲ 8	41	▲ 1
IT		56	=	54	=	52	55	▲ 4	51	▲ 16	49	▲ 12
CY		73	▼ 8	70	▼ 6	54	54	▼ 3	44	▲ 11	38	▲ 3
LV		63	▼ 8	57	▲ 2	64	53	▼ 5	37	▲ 8	32	▲ 2
LT		75	▲ 10	71	▲ 15	73	66	▲ 11	33	▲ 2	32	=
LU		77	▼ 13	78	▼ 8	75	77	▼ 8	80	▼ 1	61	▼ 6
HU		55	▲ 2	51	▲ 3	51	54	▲ 5	45	▲ 11	50	▲ 12
MT		58	▲ 2	57	▲ 3	54	51	▲ 5	45	▲ 12	38	▲ 7
NL		81	▼ 6	79	=	81	79	▼ 2	86	▲ 6	58	▼ 1
AT		74	▼ 13	74	▼ 10	73	71	▼ 14	73	▲ 4	63	▼ 11
PL		58	▼ 8	56	▼ 5	56	58	▼ 3	37	▲ 10	35	▲ 6
PT		64	▲ 18	65	▲ 32	58	59	▲ 21	44	▲ 23	35	▲ 12
RO		50	▲ 5	50	▲ 13	46	51	▲ 19	52	▲ 33	44	▲ 25
SI		70	▼ 8	66	▼ 7	68	69	▼ 4	72	▲ 16	54	▲ 1
SK		49	▼ 20	44	▼ 18	49	47	▼ 14	49	▲ 14	43	▲ 5
FI		85	▼ 5	82	▼ 7	85	83	▼ 6	80	▼ 1	60	▼ 11
SE		83	▼ 9	80	▼ 5	84	81	▼ 8	83	▼ 2	50	▼ 8
UK		62	▼ 15	60	▼ 5	56	56	▼ 7	55	▲ 9	34	▼ 4

* this question was asked for the first time in this survey

QC9 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

Total 'Better' (% - EU)

	India	Brazil	Russia	China	The United States	Japan
EU28	67	66	65	64	58	45
 Gender						
Man	70	68	67	67	59	45
Woman	66	64	62	62	57	46
 Age						
15-24	69	66	66	65	61	50
25-39	70	68	67	66	59	45
40-54	69	69	66	66	57	47
55 +	65	63	61	61	57	44
 Education (End of)						
15-	59	59	54	56	50	41
16-19	65	63	61	62	55	47
20+	76	74	73	72	65	47
Still studying	71	67	68	67	63	48
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	72	69	66	68	54	44
Managers	77	75	75	74	65	48
Other white collars	69	68	67	68	63	49
Manual workers	66	65	62	62	56	46
House persons	60	59	58	57	48	43
Unemployed	66	65	62	62	56	45
Retired	63	62	60	60	55	43
Students	71	67	68	67	63	48
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	63	62	56	59	49	43
From time to time	62	60	58	60	53	45
Almost never/ Never	70	69	68	66	61	46
Image of EU						
Positive	74	73	73	72	65	50
Neutral	65	64	62	61	56	46
Negative	65	64	60	61	51	40

2 Europeans' perception of other countries

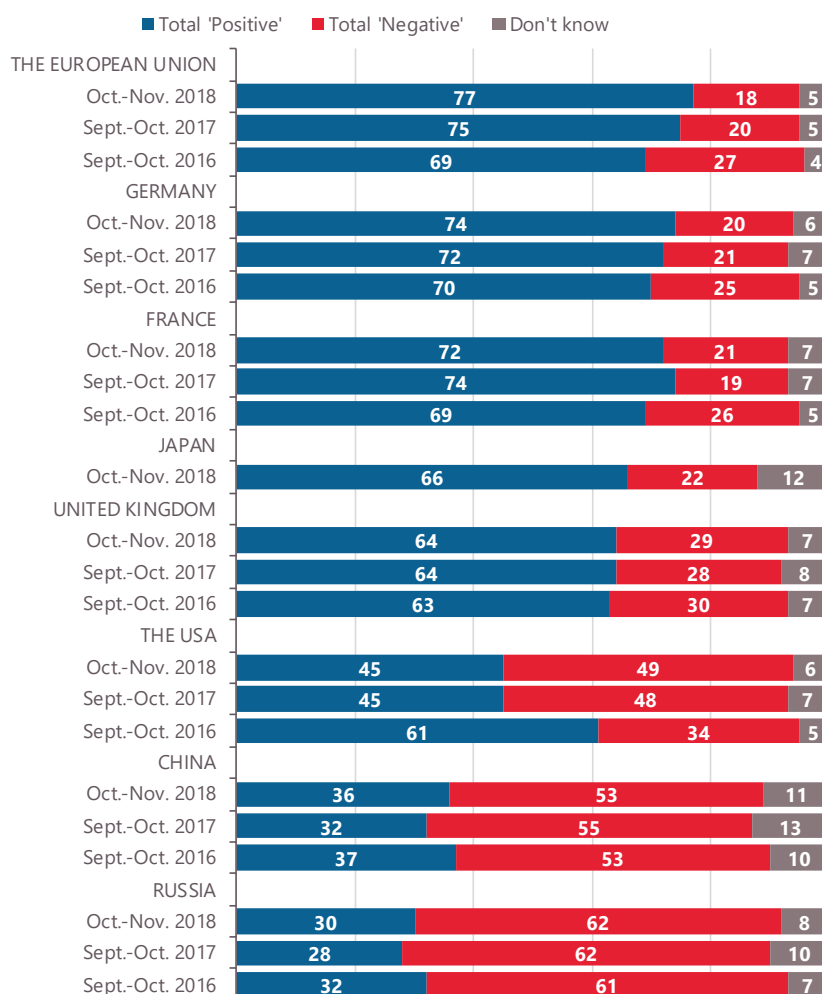
A majority of Europeans have a positive view of the three EU Member States tested and Japan, but a negative view of Russia, China and the USA

Respondents were asked whether they have a positive or a negative view of seven countries²⁴. Over seven in ten respondents have a positive view of **Germany** (74%, +2 percentage points since 2017) and **France** (72%, -2), whereas around two-thirds share this opinion about **Japan**²⁵ (66%) and **the United Kingdom** (64%, unchanged since 2017).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents have a positive view of **Russia** (30%, +2 positive versus 62%, = negative), **China** (36%, +4 versus 53%, -2) and **the United States of America** (45%, = versus 49%, +1).

Non euro-area respondents tend to have a much more positive view about the United Kingdom (77% versus 57% among **euro area** respondents), the United States of America (58% versus 38%) and, to a lesser extent, China (42% versus 32%) and Russia (33% versus 28%).

QC5 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it? (% - EU)



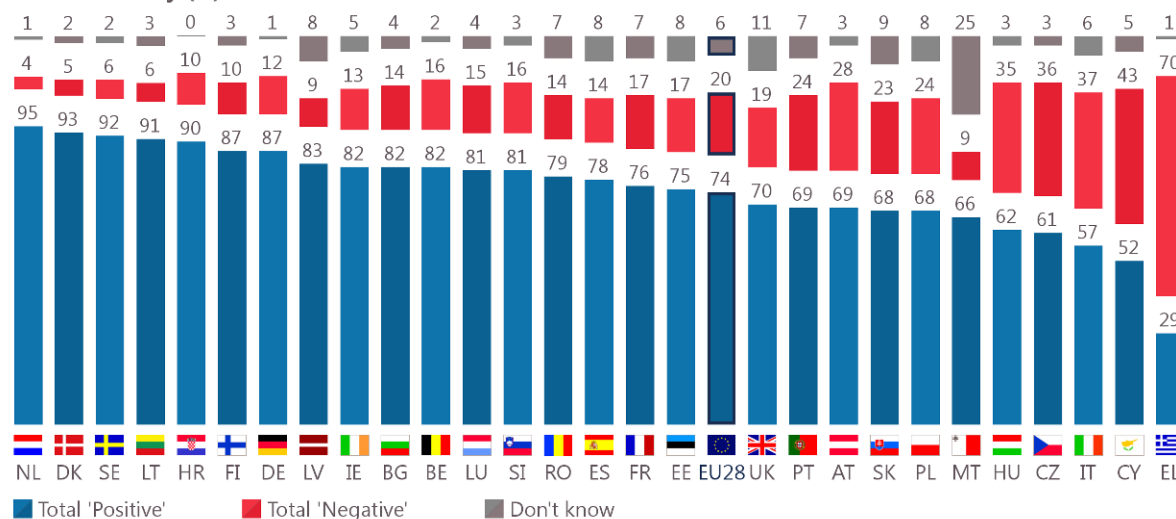
²⁴ QC5.2-8 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it? Germany; France; United Kingdom; the USA; Russia; China; Japan.

²⁵ It is the first time that this question includes Japan.

In 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents have a positive view about **Germany**, with the highest levels in the Netherlands (95%), Denmark (93%) and Sweden (92%), and the lowest among these 27 countries in Cyprus (52%), Italy (57%) and Czechia (61%).

Greece is the only EU Member State where a majority of respondents hold a negative view about Germany (70% negative versus 29% positive).

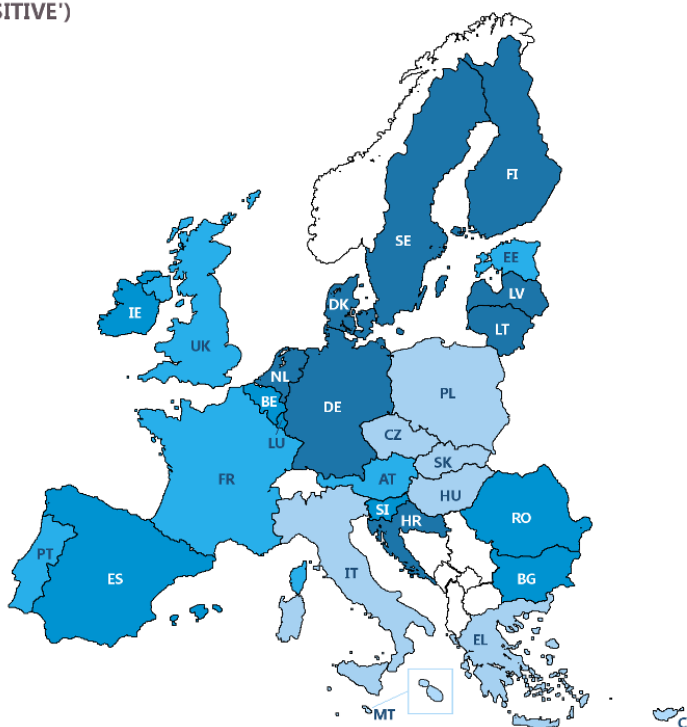
QC5.2 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
Germany (%)



QC5.2 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
Germany
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

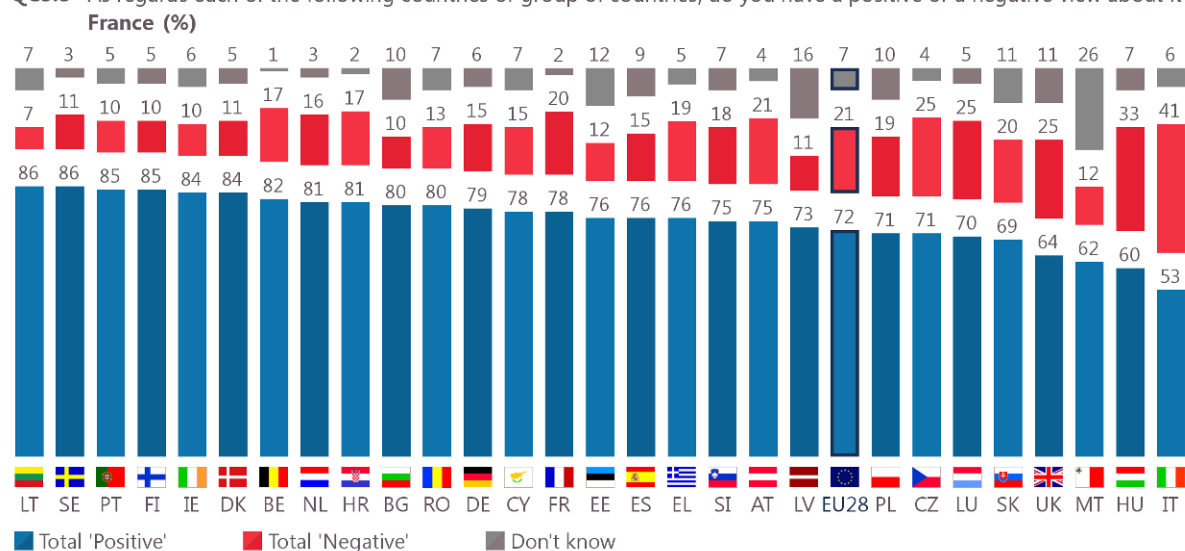
Map Legend

83 - 100
77 - 82
69 - 76
0 - 68



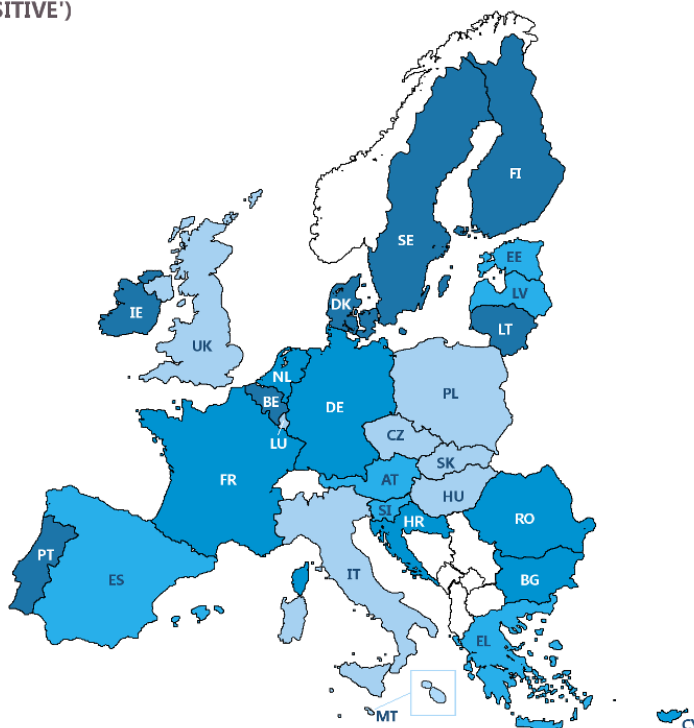
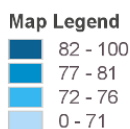
More than half of respondents in all 28 Member States have a positive view about **France**, with the highest scores in Lithuania and Sweden (both 86%) and Finland and Portugal (both 85%), and the lowest in Italy (53%), Hungary (60%) and Malta (62%).

QC5.3 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?



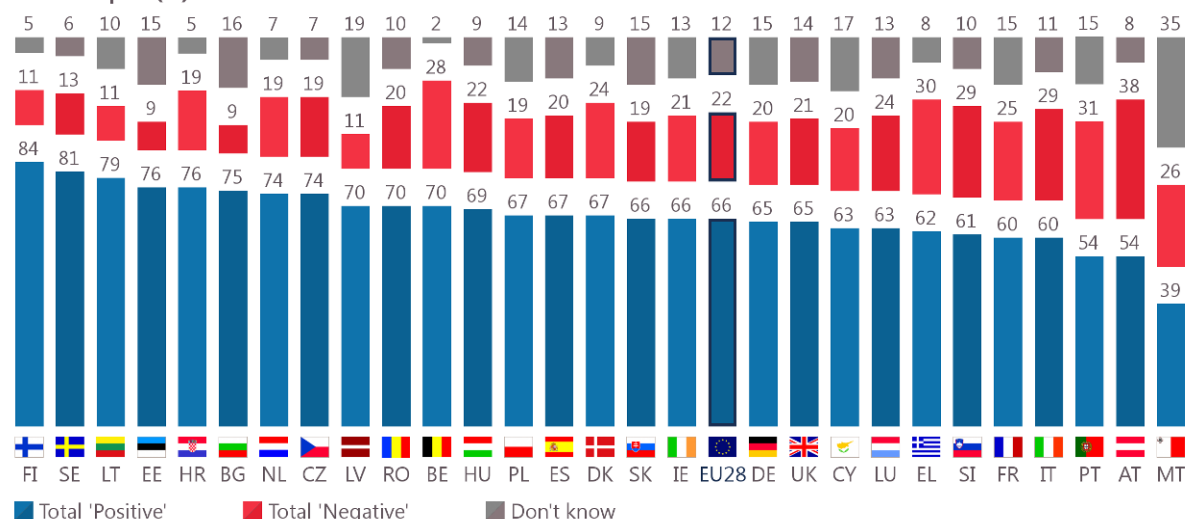
QC5.3 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

France
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



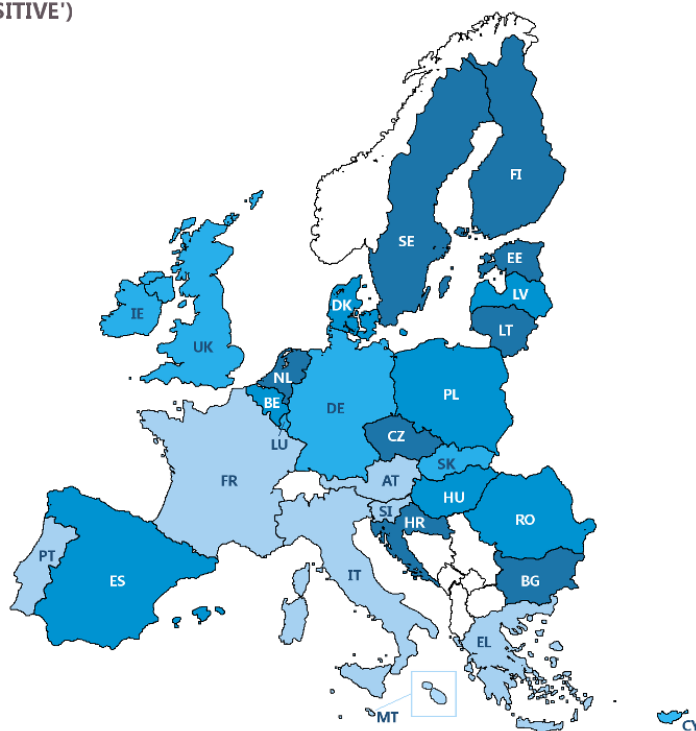
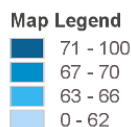
In 27 EU Member States, over half of respondents have a positive view about **Japan**, with the highest scores in Finland (84%), Sweden (81%) and Lithuania (79%), and the lowest in Austria and Portugal (both 54%) and France and Italy (both 60%). Respondents in Malta also hold a positive view about Japan, however scores are much lower (39% positive versus 26% negative, and 35 “don’t know”).

QC5.8 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
Japan (%)



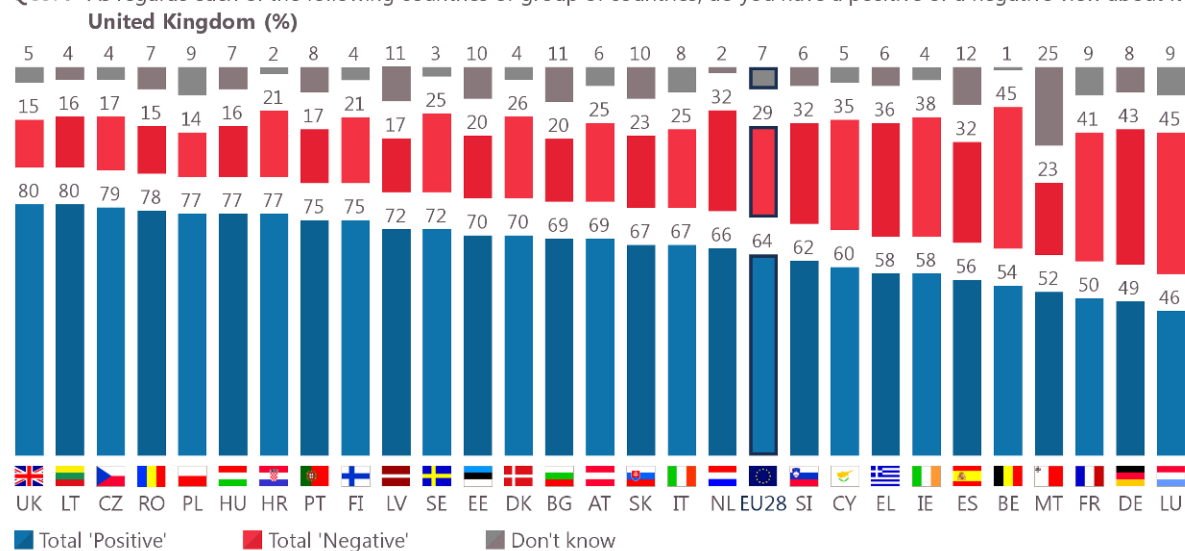
QC5.8 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

Japan
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



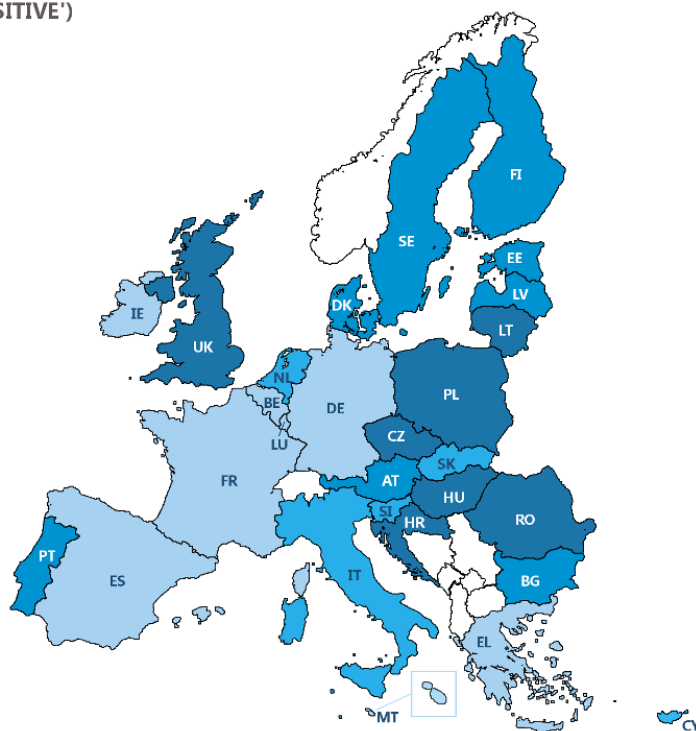
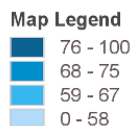
In all 28 EU Member States, a majority of respondents hold a positive view about **the United Kingdom**. Respondents in the United Kingdom and Lithuania (both 80%), and Czechia (79%) tend the most to share this opinion. Conversely, those in Luxembourg (46% positive versus 45% negative), Germany (49% positive versus 43% negative), and France (50% positive versus 41% negative) tend the least to feel that way.

QC5.4 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?



QC5.4 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

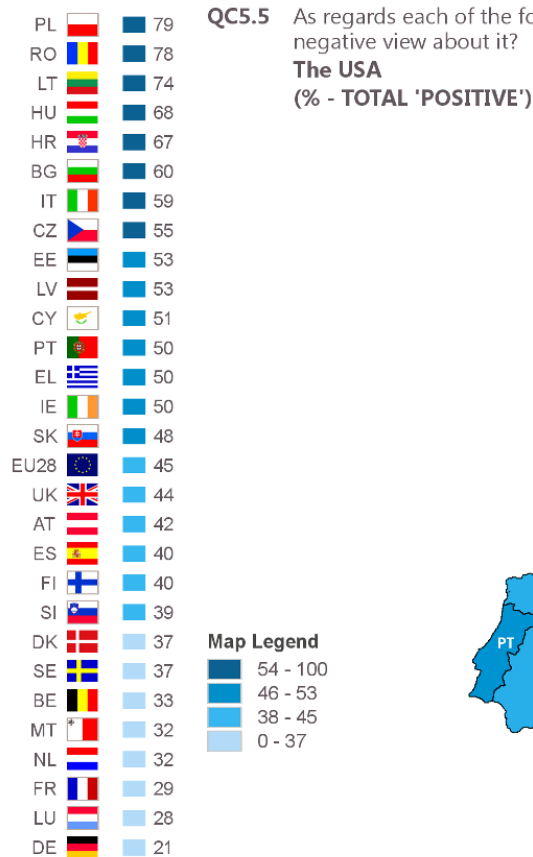
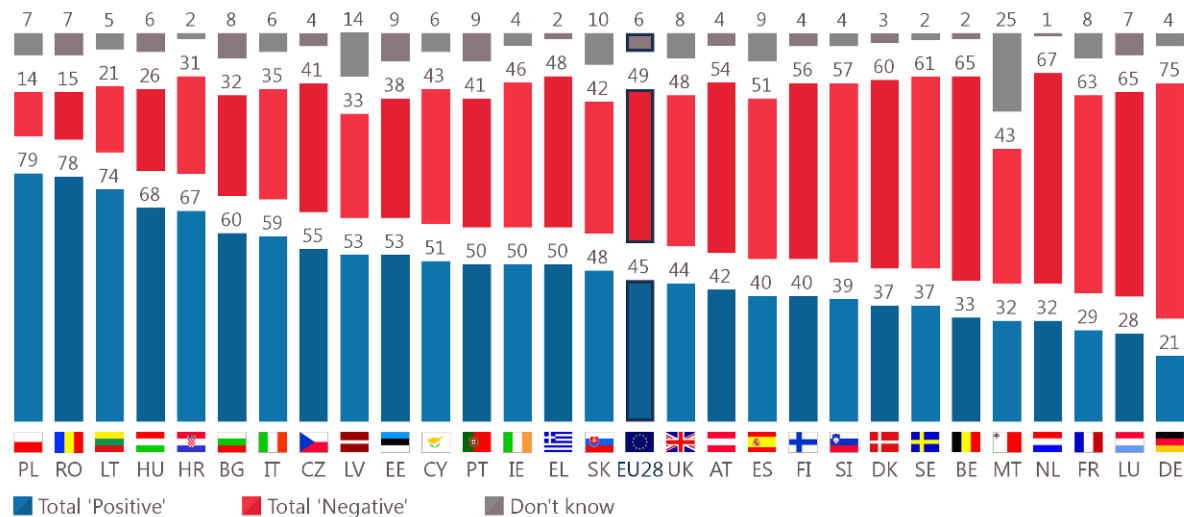
United Kingdom
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



In 15 EU Member States, a majority of respondents have a positive view about **the United States of America**. More respondents share this opinion in Poland (79%), Romania (78%) and Lithuania (74%).

Conversely, a majority of respondents have a negative view of the USA in the 13 other countries, with the highest scores in Germany (75% negative) and the Benelux (67% in the Netherlands, and 65% in both Luxembourg and Belgium).

QC5.5 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
The USA (%)

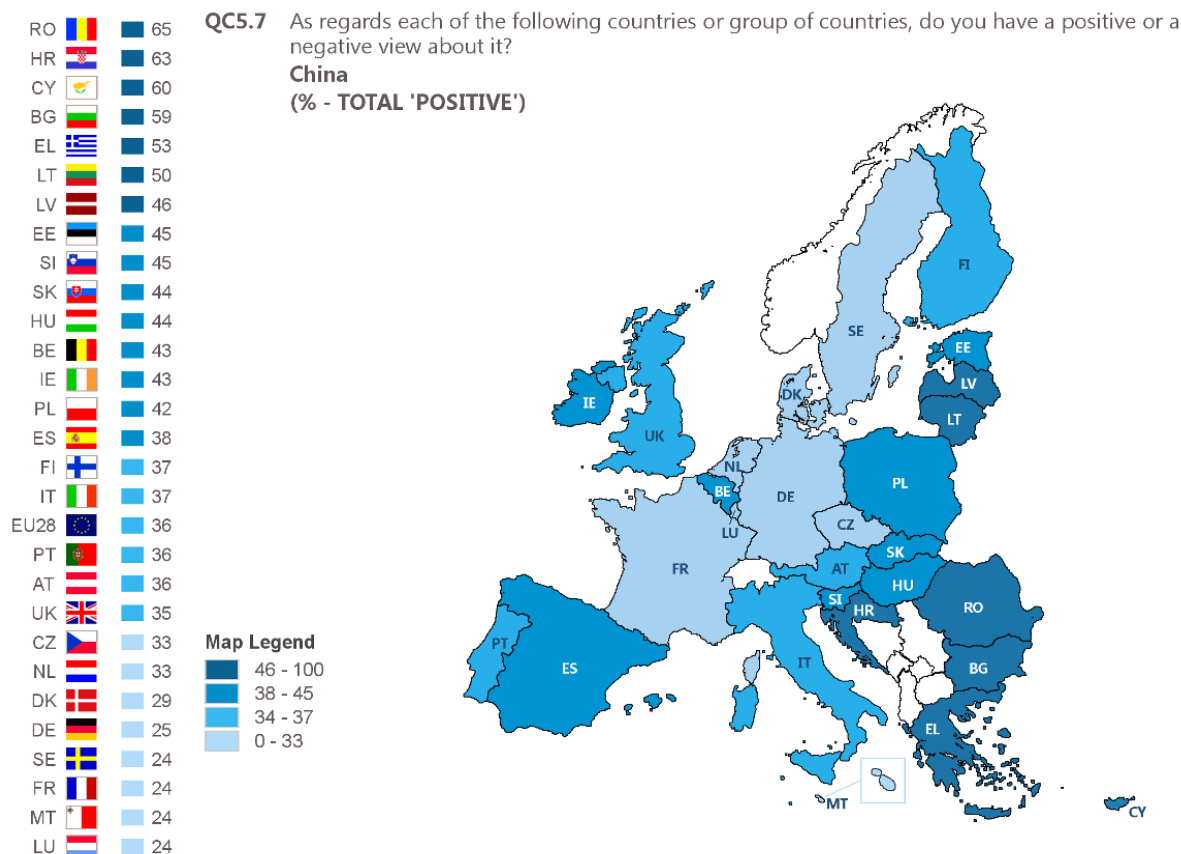
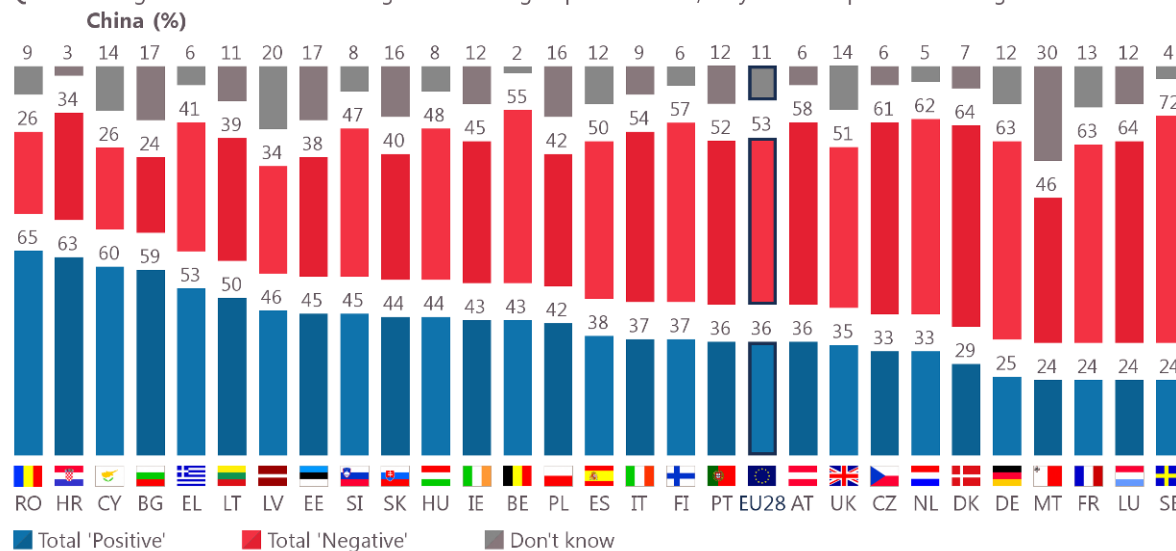


In nine EU Member States, a majority of respondents hold a positive view about **China**: Romania (65%), Croatia (63%), Cyprus (60%), Bulgaria (59%), Greece (53%), Lithuania (50% positive versus 39% negative), Latvia (46% versus 34%), Estonia (45% versus 38%) and Slovakia (44% versus 40%).

A majority of respondents have a negative view about Russia in 18 countries, with the highest scores in Sweden (72% negative), Luxembourg and Denmark (both 64%).

Respondents in Poland are divided about China (42% positive versus 42% negative).

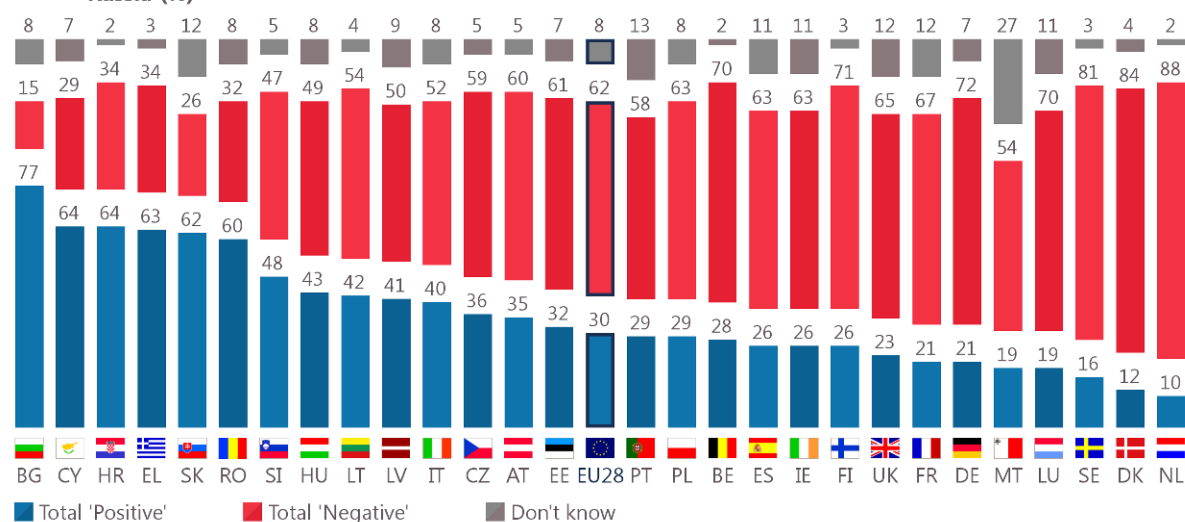
QC5.7 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?



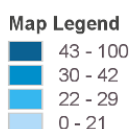
Respondents with a positive view about **Russia** form a majority in seven EU Member States: Bulgaria (77%), Cyprus and Croatia (both 64%), Greece (63%), Slovakia (62%), Romania (60%) and, to a lesser extent, Slovenia (48% positive versus 47% negative).

They form a minority in the 21 other countries, with the highest levels of negative views in the Netherlands (88%), Denmark (84%) and Sweden (81%).

QC5.6 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
Russia (%)



QC5.6 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?
Russia
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents holding a positive view about **Germany** has increased in 14 EU Member States, led by Portugal (69%, +12 percentage points) and Slovakia (68%, +10). Scores have decreased in nine countries, most notably in Austria (69%, -7) and Malta (66%, -7), and remain unchanged in five other countries.

In 15 EU Member States, respondents now have a more positive view about **France** than in 2017, particularly in Cyprus (78%, +8 percentage points). Less now share this opinion in eight Member States, with the highest decreases observed in Italy (53%, -13) and Luxembourg (70%, -9).

The proportion of respondents having a positive view about **the United Kingdom** has increased since 2017 in 14 EU Member States, with the highest increase in Portugal (75%, +12 percentage points). Scores have decreased in nine countries, most notably in Malta (52%, -9) and remain unchanged in five other countries.






























Since 2017, national evolutions of the positive views about **the United States of America** vary: in 13 EU Member States, respondents now tend to hold a more positive view about the USA, particularly in Greece (50%, +12 percentage points). They are less positive in 13 countries, most notably in Denmark (37%, -11). There is no change in Poland and Czechia.

In 20 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents holding a positive view about **China** has increased since 2017, particularly in Bulgaria (59%, +12 percentage points). It has decreased in six countries, led by Sweden (24%, -7). There has been no change in Portugal and Luxembourg.

Lastly, in 18 EU Member States, respondents tend to have a more positive view about **Russia** than they did in 2017, in particular in Croatia (64%, +14 percentage points), Romania (60%, +13) and Slovakia (62%, +12). They are less positive in ten countries, most markedly in Cyprus (64%, -5) and Latvia (41%, -5).







QC5 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

		Germany		France		United Kingdom		The USA		China		Russia		Japan*
		Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017		Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017		Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017		Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017		Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017		Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sept-Oct. 2017		
EU28		74	▲ 2	72	▼ 2	64	=	45	=	36	▲ 4	30	▲ 2	66
BE		82	▲ 3	82	▲ 5	54	▲ 1	33	▼ 4	43	▲ 9	28	▲ 8	70
BG		82	▲ 6	80	=	69	▲ 5	60	▲ 5	59	▲ 12	77	▲ 7	75
CZ		61	▲ 2	71	=	79	▼ 1	55	=	33	▲ 8	36	▲ 5	74
DK		93	=	84	=	70	▼ 7	37	▼ 11	29	▼ 3	12	▲ 1	67
DE		87	▼ 3	79	▼ 1	49	=	21	▼ 1	25	▼ 1	21	▲ 1	65
EE		75	▼ 1	76	▲ 4	70	▲ 2	53	▲ 2	45	▲ 2	32	▼ 2	76
IE		82	▲ 6	84	▲ 5	58	▼ 8	50	▲ 2	43	▲ 4	26	▼ 1	66
EL		29	▲ 5	76	▲ 3	58	▲ 7	50	▲ 12	53	▲ 8	63	▲ 4	62
ES		78	▲ 6	76	=	56	▼ 2	40	▼ 5	38	▲ 9	26	▼ 2	67
FR		76	▲ 4	78	▲ 1	50	▼ 2	29	▼ 4	24	▲ 3	21	▲ 1	60
HR		90	▲ 2	81	▲ 1	77	▲ 4	67	▲ 8	63	▲ 9	64	▲ 14	76
IT		57	▼ 2	53	▼ 13	67	=	59	▲ 4	37	▲ 8	40	▲ 5	60
CY		52	▲ 9	78	▲ 8	60	▲ 6	51	▲ 7	60	▲ 2	64	▼ 5	63
LV		83	▲ 1	73	▼ 2	72	=	53	▼ 1	46	▼ 5	41	▼ 5	70
LT		91	▲ 1	86	▲ 1	80	▲ 1	74	▼ 2	50	▲ 1	42	▲ 3	79
LU		81	=	70	▼ 9	46	▼ 1	28	▼ 1	24	=	19	▼ 2	63
HU		62	▼ 5	60	▼ 4	77	▲ 4	68	▲ 5	44	▲ 4	43	▲ 5	69
MT		66	▼ 7	62	▼ 7	52	▼ 9	32	▼ 6	24	▼ 6	19	▼ 4	39
NL		95	=	81	▲ 4	66	▲ 2	32	▼ 2	33	▲ 1	10	▼ 1	74
AT		69	▼ 7	75	=	69	▲ 4	42	▲ 2	36	▲ 2	35	▲ 3	54
PL		68	=	71	▲ 3	77	=	79	=	42	▲ 5	29	▲ 2	67
PT		69	▲ 12	85	▲ 7	75	▲ 12	50	▲ 9	36	=	29	▲ 7	54
RO		79	=	80	▲ 2	78	▲ 2	78	▲ 3	65	▲ 9	60	▲ 13	70
SI		81	▼ 2	75	▼ 3	62	▼ 3	39	▼ 3	45	▲ 4	48	▼ 1	61
SK		68	▲ 10	69	▲ 2	67	▲ 4	48	▲ 4	44	▲ 8	62	▲ 12	66
FI		87	▼ 1	85	▲ 3	75	▲ 5	40	▼ 3	37	▲ 1	26	▲ 2	84
SE		92	▼ 2	86	▼ 1	72	▼ 1	37	▼ 4	24	▼ 7	16	▲ 1	81
UK		70	▲ 6	64	▲ 1	80	=	44	▲ 4	35	▼ 4	23	▼ 1	65

QC5 As regards each of the following countries or group of countries, do you have a positive or a negative view about it?

Total 'Positive' (% - EU)

	Germany	France	Japan	United Kingdom	The USA	China	Russia
EU28	74	72	66	64	45	36	30
 Gender							
Man	75	73	73	63	46	38	32
Woman	73	73	59	64	43	34	29
 Age							
15-24	80	80	70	76	56	46	37
25-39	77	75	69	70	49	41	34
40-54	74	73	66	64	45	34	29
55 +	71	69	60	57	38	30	26
 Education (End of)							
15-	65	65	54	57	40	31	27
16-19	72	70	63	64	47	37	34
20+	80	77	73	65	41	33	26
Still studying	83	82	73	77	54	44	34
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	70	69	71	69	48	38	32
Managers	85	81	79	67	41	32	24
Other white collars	74	71	68	67	48	37	34
Manual workers	75	73	63	66	49	39	33
House persons	66	65	52	63	49	33	30
Unemployed	71	72	61	62	45	42	37
Retired	70	69	59	55	38	30	26
Students	83	82	73	77	54	44	34
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	59	65	56	59	48	39	40
From time to time	68	69	61	67	52	41	40
Almost never/ Never	78	75	68	63	42	33	25
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	68	69	59	63	46	37	30
The lower middle class	69	69	62	61	44	34	30
The middle class	78	76	69	66	45	36	32
The upper middle class	83	79	76	60	38	31	23
The upper class	78	83	78	76	52	37	17
Image of EU							
Positive	87	85	74	68	47	38	30
Neutral	74	72	62	64	43	35	30
Negative	47	45	57	58	39	29	31

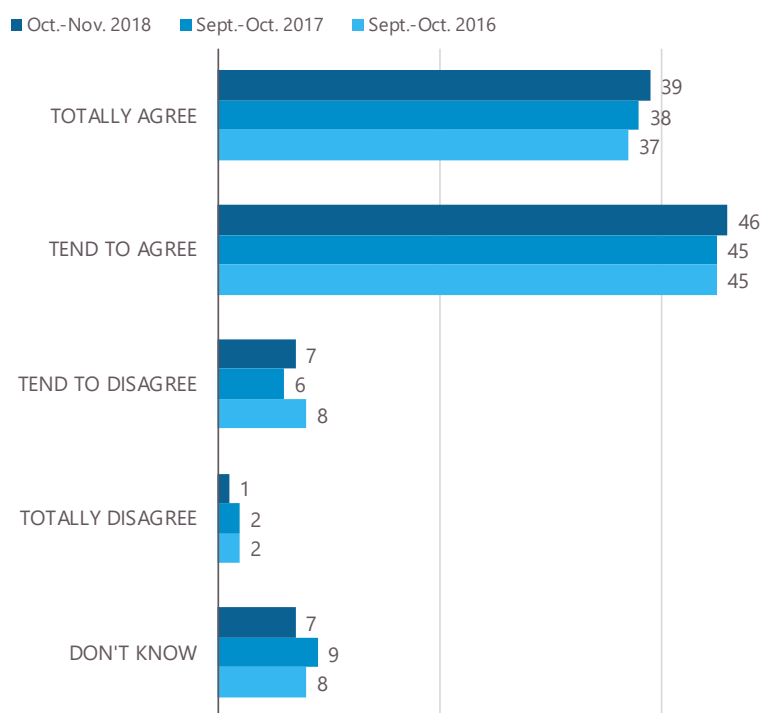
3 Free-market economy and social protection

Over eight in ten Europeans think that a free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection

Over eight in ten respondents agree that a “**free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection**” (85%, +2 percentage point since 2017)²⁶, of which close to four in ten respondents (39%, +1) “totally agree” with this idea. Conversely, less than a tenth (8%, unchanged) disagree, and a similar proportion of respondents “don’t know” (7%, -2).

QC7.2 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)



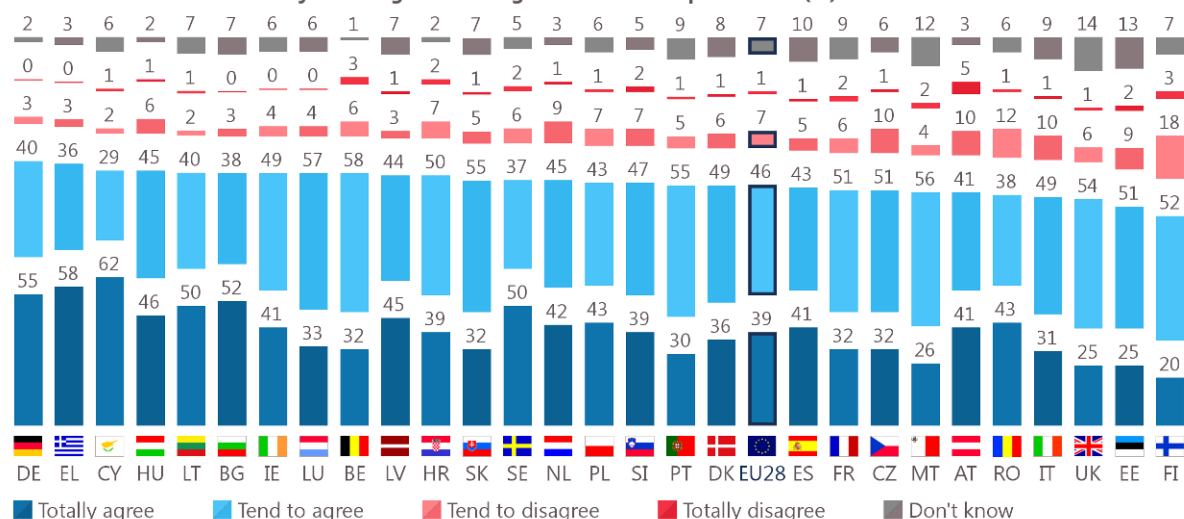
²⁶ QC7.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection

In all 28 EU Member States, over seven in ten respondents consider that a “free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection”, with the highest proportions seen in Germany (95%), Greece (94%), Cyprus and Hungary (both 91%), and the lowest in Finland (72%), Estonia (76%) and the United Kingdom (79%).

Moreover, in six countries, at least half of respondents “totally agree” with this statement: Cyprus (62%), Greece (58%), Germany (55%), Bulgaria (52%), Sweden and Lithuania (both 50%).

QC7.2 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 (%)



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents agreeing that a “free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection” has increased in 19 EU Member States, led by the United Kingdom (79%, +5 percentage points). It has decreased in seven countries, particularly in Estonia (76%, -5), and has remained stable in Greece and Lithuania.

QC7.2 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 (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		85	▲ 2	8	=	7
UK		79	▲ 5	7	▼ 2	14
HU		91	▲ 4	7	=	2
IE		90	▲ 4	4	▼ 1	6
ES		84	▲ 4	6	▲ 1	10
IT		80	▲ 4	11	▼ 2	9
NL		87	▲ 3	10	▼ 1	3
CZ		83	▲ 3	11	▼ 4	6
DE		95	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	2
BE		90	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	1
SK		87	▲ 2	6	=	7
PT		85	▲ 2	6	▲ 3	9
BG		90	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	7
LU		90	▲ 1	4	=	6
HR		89	▲ 1	9	=	2
SE		87	▲ 1	8	=	5
DK		85	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	8
FR		83	▲ 1	8	=	9
MT		82	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	12
AT		82	▲ 1	15	=	3
EL		94	=	3	▼ 1	3
LT		90	=	3	▲ 1	7
CY		91	▼ 2	3	=	6
LV		89	▼ 2	4	=	7
FI		72	▼ 2	21	▲ 1	7
SI		86	▼ 3	9	▲ 1	5
PL		86	▼ 4	8	▲ 3	6
RO		81	▼ 4	13	▲ 3	6
EE		76	▼ 5	11	▲ 4	13

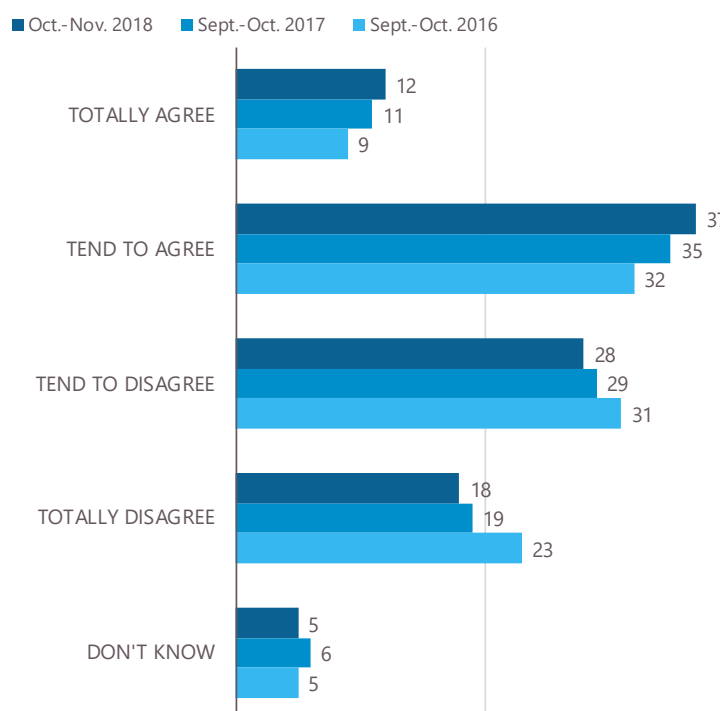
4 How citizens' interests are taken into account in their country

A wafer-thin majority of respondents think that the interests of people like themselves are well taken into account by the political system in their country

Close to half of respondents agree that **“the interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)”** (49%, +3 percentage points since 2017)²⁷, including 12% (+1) who “totally agree”. Conversely, a similar proportion (46%, -2) disagrees with this idea, with nearly a fifth (18%, -1) totally disagreeing. Finally, just 5% (-1) don't know.

QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



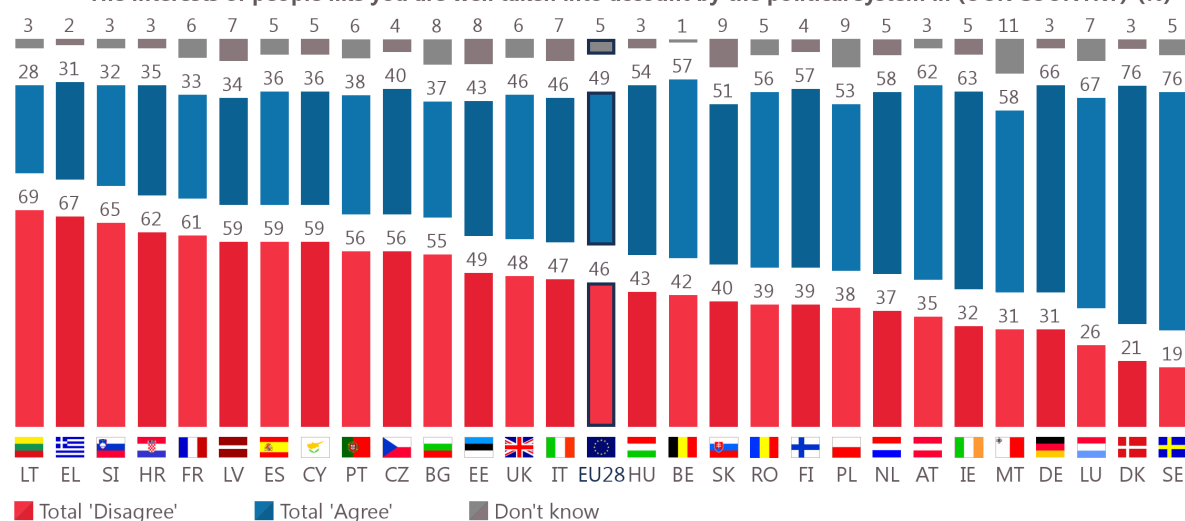
²⁷ QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)

In 14 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the interests of people like themselves are well taken into account by the political system in their country, with the highest agreement levels in Sweden and Denmark (both 76%), as well as Luxembourg (67%). At least one in five “totally agree” in Denmark (27%), Sweden (25%) and Romania (20%).

Conversely, in the 14 other EU Member States, a majority of respondents disagree with this idea. This is mostly the case in Lithuania (69% disagree), Greece (67%) and Slovenia (65%). Moreover, at least three in ten respondents “totally disagree” in five countries: Greece (35%), Croatia (32%), Cyprus, Bulgaria and Lithuania (30% in all three countries).

QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?






























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



Since 2017, more respondents in 18 EU Member States tend to agree that “the interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)”, most notably in Slovakia (51%, +8 percentage points) and Czechia (40%, +8). They tend slightly less to share this opinion now in seven countries, led by Poland (53%, -4). There has been no change in Portugal, Bulgaria and Lithuania.

QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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








		Total 'Agree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		49	▲ 3	46	▼ 2	5
SK		51	▲ 8	40	▼ 8	9
CZ		40	▲ 8	56	▼ 8	4
AT		62	▲ 7	35	▼ 6	3
UK		46	▲ 7	48	▼ 4	6
SE		76	▲ 6	19	▼ 6	5
IE		63	▲ 6	32	▼ 3	5
RO		56	▲ 6	39	▼ 7	5
ES		36	▲ 6	59	▼ 4	5
DE		66	▲ 4	31	▼ 3	3
HU		54	▲ 4	43	▼ 3	3
LV		34	▲ 4	59	▼ 5	7
DK		76	▲ 3	21	=	3
LU		67	▲ 3	26	▼ 3	7
NL		58	▲ 3	37	▼ 2	5
BE		57	▲ 3	42	▼ 2	1
FI		57	▲ 3	39	▼ 1	4
IT		46	▲ 2	47	▼ 2	7
EE		43	▲ 2	49	▼ 2	8
PT		38	=	56	▲ 1	6
BG		37	=	55	▼ 2	8
LT		28	=	69	▲ 1	3
CY		36	▼ 1	59	▲ 1	5
HR		35	▼ 1	62	▲ 1	3
FR		33	▼ 1	61	▲ 3	6
SI		32	▼ 1	65	▲ 1	3
EL		31	▼ 1	67	▲ 1	2
MT		58	▼ 2	31	▲ 2	11
PL		53	▼ 4	38	▲ 4	9

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who consider that the interests of people like themselves are well taken into account by the political system in their country tend more to be:

- Aged 15-24 (54%), particularly when compared with respondents aged 55 and over (46%);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (52%), compared with those who finished aged 15 or under (41%);
- Students and managers (both 57%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (39%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (51%), particularly compared to those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (34%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper (66%) or upper middle class (63%), compared to those who consider belonging to the working class (39%);
- Respondents living in large or small and midsize towns (51%-52% versus 43% among those living in rural villages).

QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?












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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	49	46	5
 Gender			
Man	50	46	4
Woman	48	46	6
 Age			
15-24	54	40	6
25-39	52	44	4
40-54	47	49	4
55 +	46	48	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	41	51	8
16-19	47	48	5
20+	52	44	4
Still studying	57	38	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	46	49	5
Managers	57	40	3
Other white collars	51	44	5
Manual workers	48	48	4
House persons	44	49	7
Unemployed	39	54	7
Retired	46	47	7
Students	57	38	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	60	6
From time to time	47	48	5
Almost never/ Never	51	44	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	39	55	6
The lower middle class	43	53	4
The middle class	54	42	4
The upper middle class	63	34	3
The upper class	66	29	5
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	43	51	6
Small/ mid size town	51	44	5
Large town	52	44	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.












QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	49	66	36	33	46	53	46	31	38	63	36
Gender											
Man	50	67	37	37	48	52	46	32	39	65	34
Woman	48	66	34	29	44	54	45	30	37	60	39
Age											
15-24	54	76	42	36	47	51	51	19	45	60	46
25-39	52	65	34	36	54	59	54	32	41	67	36
40-54	47	63	36	34	46	49	37	38	36	62	35
55 +	46	67	35	29	41	52	43	28	35	60	33
Education (End of)											
15-	41	68	31	27	40	50	45	21	32	51	35
16-19	47	61	34	28	47	53	49	32	41	64	31
20+	52	71	39	38	48	54	38	39	42	65	37
Still studying	57	81	47	41	48	54	53	22	53	58	55
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	46	61	32	18	50	37	51	34	32	58	44
Managers	57	70	50	44	61	65	39	41	52	64	41
Other white collars	51	71	41	33	48	60	45	37	31	74	31
Manual workers	48	59	36	28	50	55	53	29	43	66	36
House persons	44	60	31	39	45	48	44	32	28	58	17
Unemployed	39	38	23	34	48	49	46	22	35	55	32
Retired	46	69	36	30	35	50	40	29	30	59	35
Students	57	81	47	41	48	54	53	22	53	58	55

QC7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	46	31	59	61	47	38	48	67	56	32	59
Gender											
Man	46	31	59	58	46	40	50	67	56	31	62
Woman	46	31	60	63	49	37	46	67	57	33	55
Age											
15-24	40	22	57	54	45	40	42	77	50	33	43
25-39	44	33	61	59	42	33	39	67	55	28	61
40-54	49	34	60	61	49	43	56	62	63	33	62
55 +	48	30	57	64	51	38	51	68	56	34	61
Education (End of)											
15-	51	29	62	61	50	33	48	72	60	41	56
16-19	48	36	61	68	47	40	43	68	56	31	65
20+	44	27	58	56	50	38	56	60	55	31	60
Still studying	38	18	52	48	46	34	46	75	42	32	31
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	49	34	65	73	48	47	44	66	68	35	53
Managers	40	27	48	51	38	29	56	59	42	35	56
Other white collars	44	26	58	61	48	36	44	63	64	24	62
Manual workers	48	39	61	68	44	40	41	69	56	30	62
House persons	49	33	61	61	49	37	47	67	64	28	77
Unemployed	54	61	68	61	40	40	45	76	60	37	65
Retired	47	28	55	62	53	40	53	65	58	36	58
Students	38	18	52	48	46	34	46	75	42	32	31

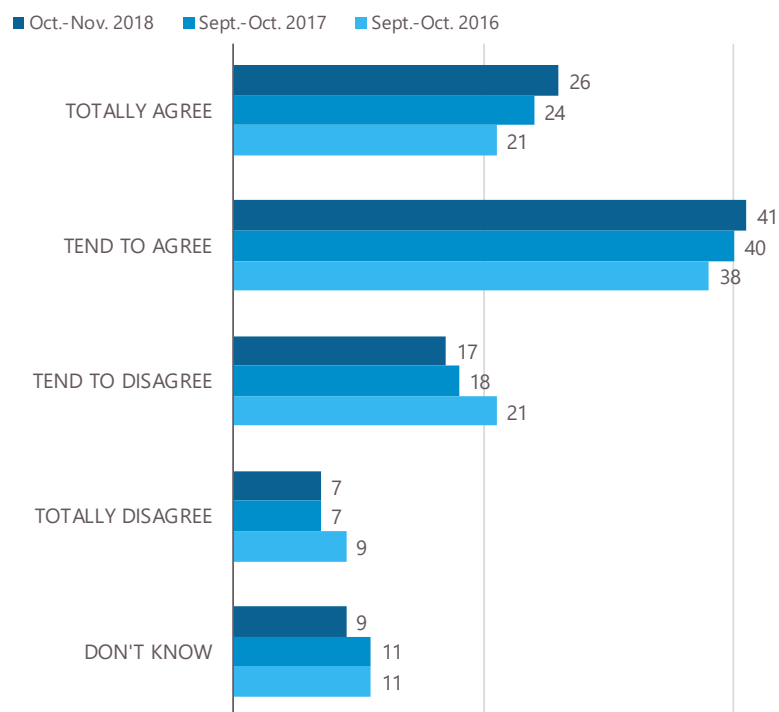
5 The rise of anti-establishment parties

Two-thirds of respondents consider that the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern

Nearly seven in ten respondents agree that **“the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern”** (67%, +3 percentage points since 2017)²⁸, of which slightly over a quarter (26%, +2) “totally agree” with this statement. Conversely, less than a quarter (24%, -1) disagree with this idea, and less than a tenth (9%, -2) do not express an opinion.

QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



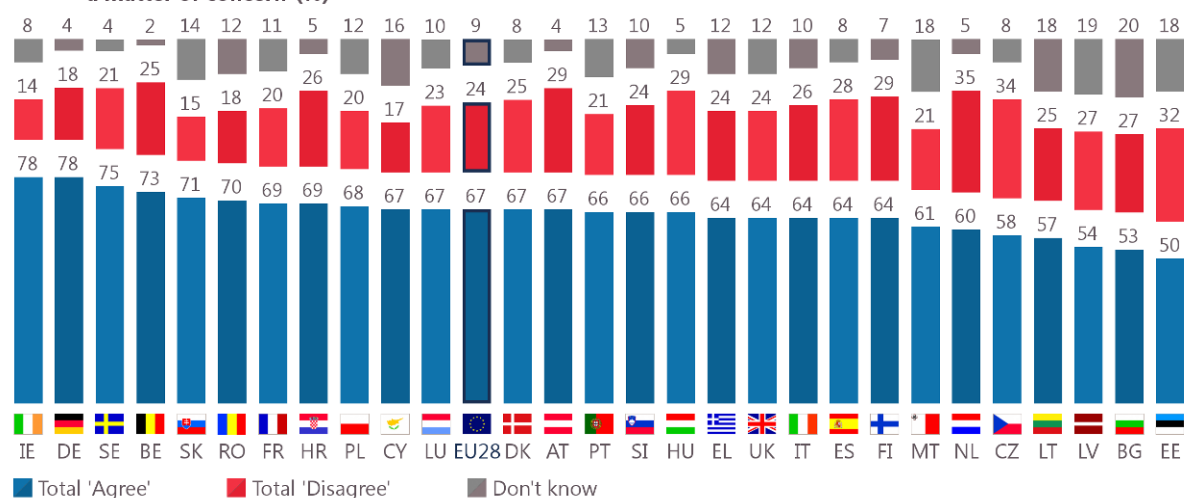
²⁸ QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern

At least half of respondents in the 28 EU Member States agree that “the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern”, with the highest scores in Germany and Ireland (both 78%), as well as Sweden (75%), and the lowest in Estonia (50%), Bulgaria (53%) and Latvia (54%). At least three in ten respondents “totally agree” with this statement in four countries: Sweden and Germany (both 41%), Cyprus (35%) and Ireland (30%).

Conversely, around a third of respondents disagree with this idea in the Netherlands (35%), Czechia (34%) and Estonia (32%).

QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?






























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



Since 2017, there has been an increase in 20 EU Member States in the proportion of respondents who feel that “the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern”, with the highest increase in Portugal (66%, +12 percentage points). Proportions have decreased in seven countries, particularly in Poland (68%, -4) and Greece (64%, -4). Opinion remains stable in Finland.

QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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





		Total 'Agree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		67	▲ 3	24	▼ 1	9
PT		66	▲ 12	21	▼ 5	13
IT		64	▲ 9	26	▼ 5	10
ES		64	▲ 8	28	▼ 4	8
FR		69	▲ 7	20	▼ 6	11
AT		67	▲ 6	29	▼ 7	4
BG		53	▲ 6	27	▼ 5	20
UK		64	▲ 5	24	▲ 2	12
RO		70	▲ 4	18	▼ 5	12
SI		66	▲ 4	24	▼ 2	10
CZ		58	▲ 4	34	▼ 4	8
IE		78	▲ 3	14	=	8
BE		73	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	2
HU		66	▲ 3	29	▲ 1	5
EE		50	▲ 3	32	▼ 3	18
SK		71	▲ 2	15	▼ 1	14
DK		67	▲ 2	25	=	8
LT		57	▲ 2	25	▲ 3	18
LV		54	▲ 2	27	▼ 2	19
DE		78	▲ 1	18	=	4
HR		69	▲ 1	26	▲ 1	5
FI		64	=	29	=	7
MT		61	▼ 1	21	▲ 8	18
LU		67	▼ 2	23	▲ 4	10
NL		60	▼ 2	35	▲ 3	5
SE		75	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	4
CY		67	▼ 3	17	▲ 2	16
PL		68	▼ 4	20	▲ 3	12
EL		64	▼ 4	24	▲ 3	12

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that across all socio-demographic categories, over six in ten respondents agree that “the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern”:

- This feeling is slightly more widespread among respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (70%), managers (72%) and respondents who place themselves in the middle, upper middle and upper class (72% in all three categories).
- Conversely, the agreement level with this statement is slightly less widespread among unemployed people (64%), respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (62%) and those who consider belonging to the working class (63%).

QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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












	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	67	24	9
 Gender			
Man	67	26	7
Woman	68	21	11
 Age			
15-24	65	25	10
25-39	66	26	8
40-54	69	24	7
55 +	69	21	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	66	21	13
16-19	68	23	9
20+	70	24	6
Still studying	66	24	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	68	25	7
Managers	72	23	5
Other white collars	69	25	6
Manual workers	66	25	9
House persons	67	22	11
Unemployed	64	25	11
Retired	69	20	11
Students	66	24	10

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

QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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












(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

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

QC7.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

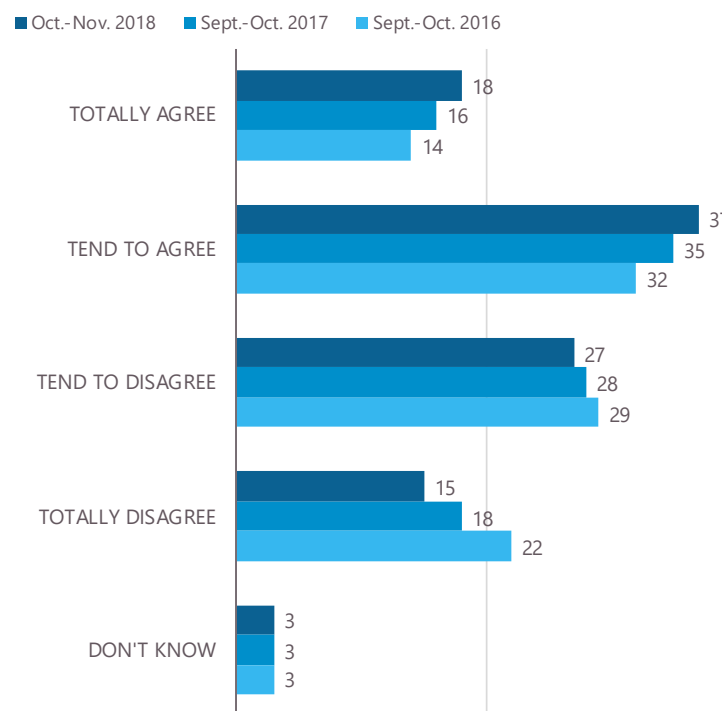
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	24	18	28	20	26	20	24	24	21	14	17
Gender											
Man	26	20	28	24	29	22	29	25	20	17	20
Woman	21	16	27	17	24	19	20	21	22	11	14
Age											
15-24	25	20	30	30	21	22	18	22	21	15	16
25-39	26	19	41	25	24	22	25	26	24	18	23
40-54	24	18	24	21	30	18	25	24	21	14	21
55 +	21	17	21	13	28	19	27	22	19	11	10
Education (End of)											
15-	21	13	19	19	27	14	28	23	20	14	7
16-19	23	20	32	17	26	20	24	21	21	12	17
20+	24	16	29	21	31	23	25	26	26	14	21
Still studying	24	16	38	28	25	13	22	18	16	19	18
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	25	32	27	33	29	18	11	27	18	22	16
Managers	23	16	19	22	27	25	29	30	24	15	30
Other white collars	25	10	31	16	29	19	30	24	28	12	23
Manual workers	25	23	32	24	28	24	19	27	23	14	17
House persons	22	26	20	23	23	20	21	16	14	13	14
Unemployed	25	19	35	28	15	25	23	27	17	14	21
Retired	20	14	21	12	26	18	30	21	19	9	6
Students	24	16	38	28	25	13	22	18	16	19	18

6 Does everyone have a chance to succeed in life?

Over half of Europeans believe that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country

Over half of respondents agree that “**in (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life**” (55%, +4 percentage points since 2017)²⁹, with nearly a fifth (18%, +2) who “totally agree”. However, over four in ten respondents (42%, -4) disagree with this statement, including 15% (-3) who “totally disagree”. Finally, just 3% (unchanged) “don’t know”.

QC7.7 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)



²⁹ QC7.7 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

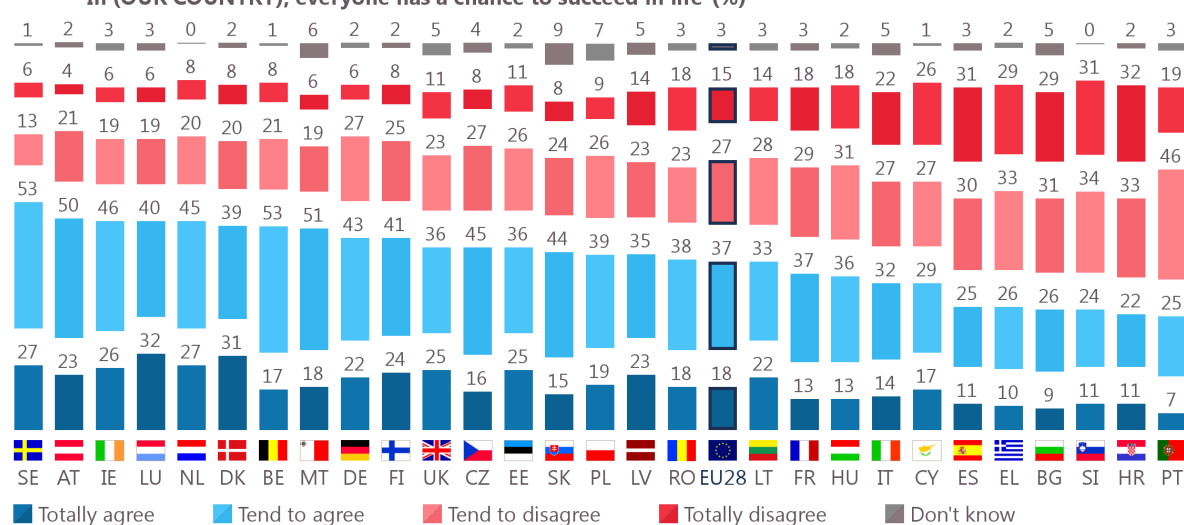
In 19 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life, with the highest scores in Sweden (80%), Austria (73%), Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (72% in all three countries). Moreover, over three in ten respondents “totally agree” in Luxembourg (32%) and Denmark (31%).

Conversely, a majority of respondents disagree with this statement in eight countries: Portugal, Croatia and Slovenia (65% disagree in all three countries), Greece (62%), Spain (61%), Bulgaria (60%), Cyprus (53%) and Italy (49% disagree versus 46% agree). Among these countries, over three in ten respondents “totally disagree” in Croatia (32%), Slovenia and Spain (31% in both countries).

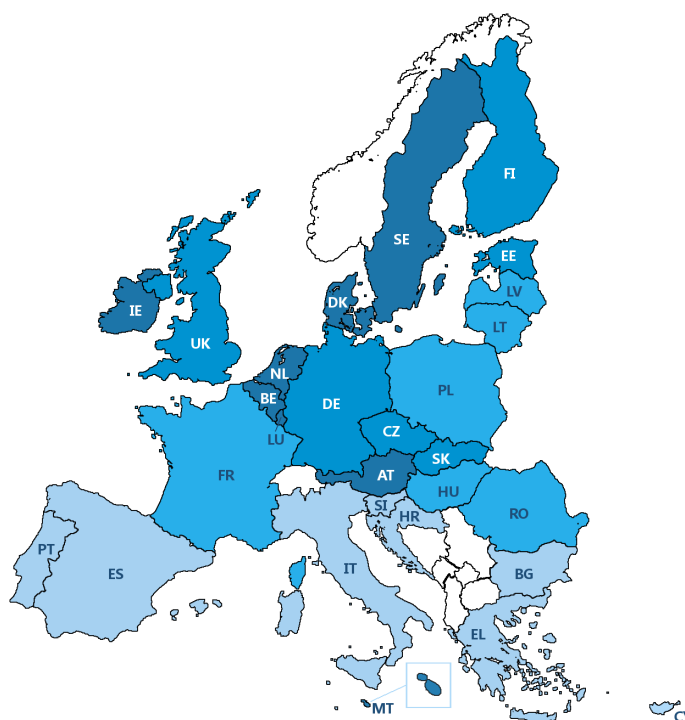
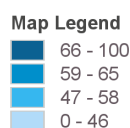
Lastly, respondents are divided in Hungary (49% agree versus 49% disagree).

QC7.7 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 (%)
































QC7.7 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')



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents agreeing that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country has increased in 20 EU Member States, led by Sweden (80%, +13 percentage points) and Slovakia (59%, +10). It has decreased in the eight other countries, most markedly in Croatia (33%, -8).

QC7.7 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'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		55	▲ 4	42	▼ 4	3
SE		80	▲ 13	19	▼ 14	1
SK		59	▲ 10	32	▼ 9	9
NL		72	▲ 9	28	▼ 7	0
RO		56	▲ 8	41	▼ 8	3
ES		36	▲ 8	61	▼ 7	3
IT		46	▲ 7	49	▼ 5	5
BE		70	▲ 6	29	▼ 6	1
DK		70	▲ 6	28	▼ 5	2
CZ		61	▲ 6	35	▼ 8	4
HU		49	▲ 6	49	▼ 5	2
BG		35	▲ 6	60	▼ 6	5
DE		65	▲ 5	33	▼ 5	2
FR		50	▲ 5	47	▼ 4	3
AT		73	▲ 4	25	▼ 4	2
LT		55	▲ 4	42	▼ 4	3
LU		72	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	3
EL		36	▲ 3	62	▼ 2	2
PT		32	▲ 3	65	▼ 3	3
EE		61	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	2
IE		72	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	3
FI		65	▼ 2	33	▲ 1	2
UK		61	▼ 2	34	=	5
SI		35	▼ 3	65	▲ 4	0
MT		69	▼ 4	25	▲ 5	6
LV		58	▼ 4	37	▲ 1	5
CY		46	▼ 5	53	▲ 5	1
PL		58	▼ 7	35	▲ 5	7
HR		33	▼ 8	65	▲ 8	2

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who believe that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country tend to be:

- Men (58% versus 52% for women);
- 15-24-year olds, particularly when compared to respondents aged 55 and over (61% versus 52%);
- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older (57% versus 48% among those who completed their education aged 15 or under);
- Students (62%) and managers (61%), particularly when compared to house persons or unemployed people (both 48%);
- Respondents with the least financial difficulties (58%, compared to 39% of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper (85%) or upper middle class (66%), compared to 48% of those who consider belonging to the working class;
- Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union (64% versus 44% among those with a negative image of the EU).

QC7.7 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	55	42	3
 Gender			
Man	58	39	3
Woman	52	44	4
 Age			
15-24	61	36	3
25-39	57	40	3
40-54	54	43	3
55 +	52	44	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	48	46	6
16-19	55	42	3
20+	57	41	2
Still studying	62	35	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	55	42	3
Managers	61	37	2
Other white collars	58	39	3
Manual workers	54	43	3
House persons	48	48	4
Unemployed	48	49	3
Retired	52	43	5
Students	62	35	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	57	4
From time to time	51	45	4
Almost never/ Never	58	39	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	48	4
The lower middle class	52	45	3
The middle class	58	39	3
The upper middle class	66	33	1
The upper class	85	15	0
Image of EU			
Positive	64	34	2
Neutral	52	44	4
Negative	44	53	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.












QC7.7 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	55	65	36	50	46	58	61	36	32	72	46
Gender											
Man	58	69	40	55	47	58	66	36	33	76	48
Woman	52	62	33	46	45	58	58	36	30	69	43
Age											
15-24	61	72	44	50	52	59	68	31	34	75	58
25-39	57	65	38	48	51	57	71	39	34	76	44
40-54	54	63	35	54	51	57	55	37	28	72	42
55 +	52	64	33	50	38	59	58	36	33	70	43
Education (End of)											
15-	48	66	32	56	39	61	56	30	30	67	47
16-19	55	63	35	48	48	56	64	38	34	73	46
20+	57	64	36	50	47	59	58	39	31	73	42
Still studying	62	72	48	52	48	64	69	39	40	74	54
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	55	63	32	55	47	53	70	35	30	65	45
Managers	61	64	43	57	55	59	58	30	44	71	42
Other white collars	58	67	38	64	50	64	53	49	29	81	40
Manual workers	54	65	37	43	49	57	73	36	30	73	58
House persons	48	59	31	47	49	54	65	32	32	76	40
Unemployed	48	51	31	48	54	46	61	29	36	79	36
Retired	52	65	33	50	33	58	53	35	29	68	42
Students	62	72	48	52	48	64	69	39	40	74	54

QC7.7 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	42	33	61	47	49	35	34	62	65	25	53
Gender											
Man	39	30	58	42	48	36	30	63	65	21	51
Woman	44	36	64	50	49	33	37	62	66	28	55
Age											
15-24	36	26	56	46	42	34	27	68	60	21	40
25-39	40	34	61	49	44	37	22	60	65	21	55
40-54	43	36	64	43	46	37	40	63	71	25	58
55 +	44	34	61	47	54	32	39	61	62	27	55
Education (End of)											
15-	46	31	63	39	51	24	38	65	65	29	49
16-19	42	36	63	49	47	36	31	62	66	24	54
20+	41	35	63	48	52	36	36	60	68	25	57
Still studying	35	26	52	44	48	25	31	60	52	21	42
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	42	37	66	42	52	42	25	64	69	31	51
Managers	37	36	55	40	45	38	37	70	55	29	58
Other white collars	39	33	61	34	46	33	38	50	70	17	60
Manual workers	43	33	62	53	44	38	23	64	68	26	41
House persons	48	41	65	53	45	33	30	67	68	17	60
Unemployed	49	49	68	52	40	47	32	71	61	11	61
Retired	43	32	58	46	57	31	43	61	65	30	56
Students	35	26	52	44	48	25	31	60	52	21	42

III. THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

This final chapter focuses on Europe's future and, firstly, on Europeans' optimistic or pessimistic perceptions about this future. A range of topics are covered, including the prospects for young people in Europe in the future, the topics that society should prioritize to face global challenges and the best political level on which to address most efficiently these topics. The factors that would be most helpful for Europe's future are also considered, as well as the possibility of a "Two-speed Europe" and the areas where mutual assistance between EU Member States should apply.

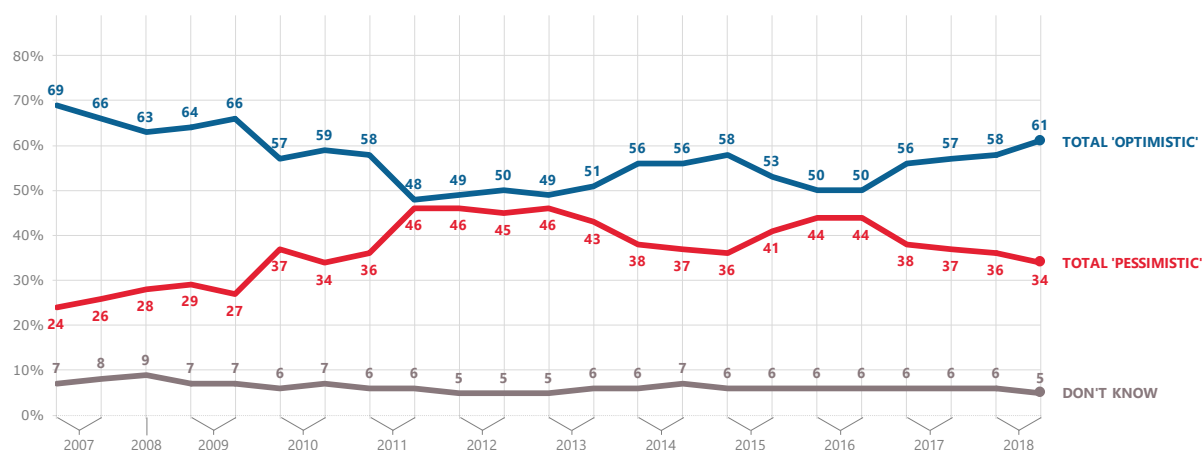
1 Europeans' opinion on the future of the EU

Over six in ten Europeans are optimistic about the future of the European Union

Over six in ten respondents say that they are **optimistic about the future of the European Union** (61%, +3 percentage points since March 2018)³⁰. Conversely, around a third (34%, -2) are pessimistic about it, while just 5% (-1) do not express an opinion.

The longer-term trends show that the proportion of respondents that are optimistic about the future of the EU has reached its highest level since 2010. However, at 61%, it remains slightly below the levels recorded between 2007 and 2009 (between 63% and 69%).

QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)

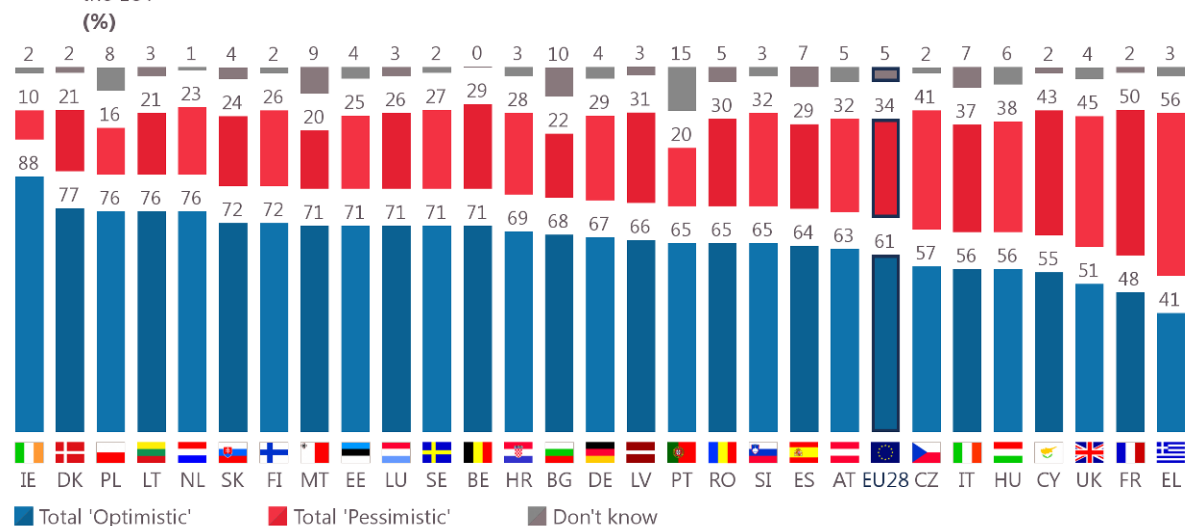


³⁰ QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

In 26 EU Member States, over half of respondents say they are **optimistic about the future of the European Union**, with the highest proportions in Ireland (88%), Denmark (77%), Poland, Lithuania and the Netherlands (76% in all three countries). Among these 26 Member States, optimism is the lowest in the United Kingdom (51%), Cyprus (55%), Hungary and Italy (56% in both countries).






























Conversely, **pessimism** about the future of the EU prevails in Greece (56% pessimistic versus 41% optimistic) and France (50% versus 48%).

QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?



Since March 2018, the proportion of respondents saying that they are **optimistic** about the future of the European Union has increased in 22 EU Member States, most notably in Sweden (71%, +14 percentage points) and Slovakia (72%, +11). It has decreased in two countries, Portugal (65%, -6) and Greece (41%, -1), and has remained unchanged in Luxembourg, Romania, Hungary and France.







QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(%)

		Total 'Optimistic'	Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sp. 2018	Total 'Pessimistic'	Oct-Nov. 2018 - Sp. 2018	Don't know
EU28		61	▲ 3	34	▼ 2	5
SE		71	▲ 14	27	▼ 14	2
SK		72	▲ 11	24	▼ 10	4
NL		76	▲ 8	23	▼ 7	1
BE		71	▲ 8	29	▼ 7	0
UK		51	▲ 8	45	▼ 3	4
DK		77	▲ 7	21	▼ 5	2
PL		76	▲ 7	16	▼ 8	8
BG		68	▲ 7	22	▼ 7	10
LT		76	▲ 6	21	▼ 4	3
FI		72	▲ 6	26	▼ 5	2
HR		69	▲ 6	28	▼ 4	3
EE		71	▲ 5	25	▼ 2	4
IE		88	▲ 4	10	▼ 3	2
LV		66	▲ 4	31	▼ 4	3
ES		64	▲ 4	29	▼ 6	7
AT		63	▲ 4	32	▼ 4	5
DE		67	▲ 3	29	▼ 2	4
SI		65	▲ 2	32	▼ 2	3
CZ		57	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	2
IT		56	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	7
MT		71	▲ 1	20	▲ 1	9
CY		55	▲ 1	43	▲ 1	2
LU		71	=	26	▼ 2	3
RO		65	=	30	▲ 1	5
HU		56	=	38	=	6
FR		48	=	50	▲ 3	2
EL		41	▼ 1	56	▲ 3	3
PT		65	▼ 6	20	▼ 1	15

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that optimism about the future of the European Union is predominant in all socio-demographic categories but one (respondents having the most financial difficulties being the exception). Respondents saying that they are optimistic about the future of the EU tend to be:

- 15-24-year olds (69%), particularly when compared with respondents aged 55 and over (57%);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (66%), compared with those who finished aged 15 or under (54%);
- Students (74%), managers (69%) and other white-collar workers (66%), particularly when compared with house persons (54%) and retired people (56%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (64%), particularly compared to those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time, the only category where a minority is optimistic (45% optimistic versus 47% pessimistic);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper (77%) or upper middle class (74%), compared to those who consider belonging to the working (54%) or lower middle class (56%);
- Finally, respondents having a positive image of the EU (83%, a much higher proportion than among those having a negative image of the EU, 18%).












QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU28	61	34	5
 Gender			
Man	63	33	4
Woman	61	34	5
 Age			
15-24	69	26	5
25-39	65	31	4
40-54	61	35	4
55 +	57	38	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	54	38	8
16-19	58	37	5
20+	66	31	3
Still studying	74	23	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	37	4
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	66	31	3
Manual workers	59	36	5
House persons	54	39	7
Unemployed	59	36	5
Retired	56	38	6
Students	74	23	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	45	47	8
From time to time	58	37	5
Almost never/ Never	64	32	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	54	40	6
The lower middle class	56	39	5
The middle class	65	32	3
The upper middle class	74	25	1
The upper class	77	21	2
Image of EU			
Positive	83	14	3
Neutral	56	39	5
Negative	18	80	2

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.












QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

(% - TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	61	67	64	48	56	76	51	41	65	88	55
Gender											
Man	63	67	67	49	58	74	55	40	66	88	52
Woman	61	68	61	46	53	77	48	43	64	88	57
Age											
15-24	69	75	67	52	65	83	63	56	75	86	63
25-39	65	68	73	51	60	78	60	48	67	88	38
40-54	61	64	61	48	62	71	46	43	71	88	65
55 +	57	68	59	43	47	73	44	32	57	89	56
Education (End of)											
15-	54	67	57	42	50	60	43	30	61	80	55
16-19	58	63	67	41	52	75	46	42	70	85	53
20+	66	71	67	52	65	78	58	42	65	92	54
Still studying	74	78	71	64	69	83	70	71	82	88	64
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	59	57	64	46	58	72	52	44	46	82	52
Managers	69	77	66	61	72	77	51	35	69	96	55
Other white collars	66	69	80	55	56	79	60	45	71	93	55
Manual workers	59	58	66	42	49	75	49	41	70	86	56
House persons	54	68	55	27	46	84	35	44	30	83	48
Unemployed	59	62	63	31	61	72	64	46	86	78	31
Retired	56	66	57	45	50	72	43	28	54	88	62
Students	74	78	71	64	69	83	70	71	82	88	64

QC14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

(% - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	34	29	29	50	37	16	45	56	20	10	43
Gender											
Man	33	29	28	48	36	18	43	58	19	11	47
Woman	34	28	30	52	39	15	46	54	21	9	40
Age											
15-24	26	22	30	45	22	14	33	38	8	12	37
25-39	31	28	24	49	35	13	36	51	17	10	60
40-54	35	33	34	48	31	20	51	55	18	10	33
55 +	38	28	29	55	46	18	51	65	27	8	40
Education (End of)											
15-	38	29	31	57	39	23	52	66	25	14	39
16-19	37	32	28	57	43	16	49	56	18	12	45
20+	31	27	29	45	28	17	39	57	18	7	45
Still studying	23	21	27	35	22	12	30	22	5	11	36
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	37	41	32	54	35	23	46	54	30	14	48
Managers	28	20	29	36	27	18	46	65	19	4	45
Other white collars	31	27	17	45	38	14	40	54	13	7	45
Manual workers	36	36	32	54	42	16	47	57	17	11	43
House persons	39	31	28	73	45	12	61	53	41	10	42
Unemployed	36	34	32	68	31	17	26	51	11	22	64
Retired	38	29	30	52	43	17	50	69	29	8	34
Students	23	21	27	35	22	12	30	22	5	11	36

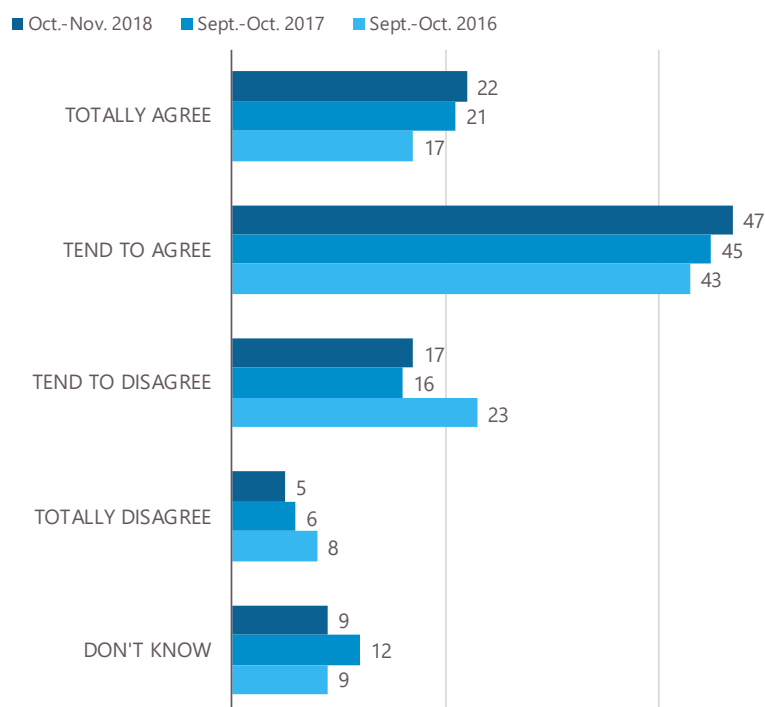
2 Prospects for young Europeans

Close to seven in ten Europeans believe that the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth

Over two-thirds of respondents agree that **“the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth”** (69%, +3 percentage points since 2017 and +9 since 2016)³¹, of which around a fifth (22%, +1 and +5) “totally agree”. Conversely, slightly more than a fifth (22%, unchanged and -9) disagree with this statement, and less than a tenth (9%, -3 and =) do not express an opinion.

QC7.4 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)



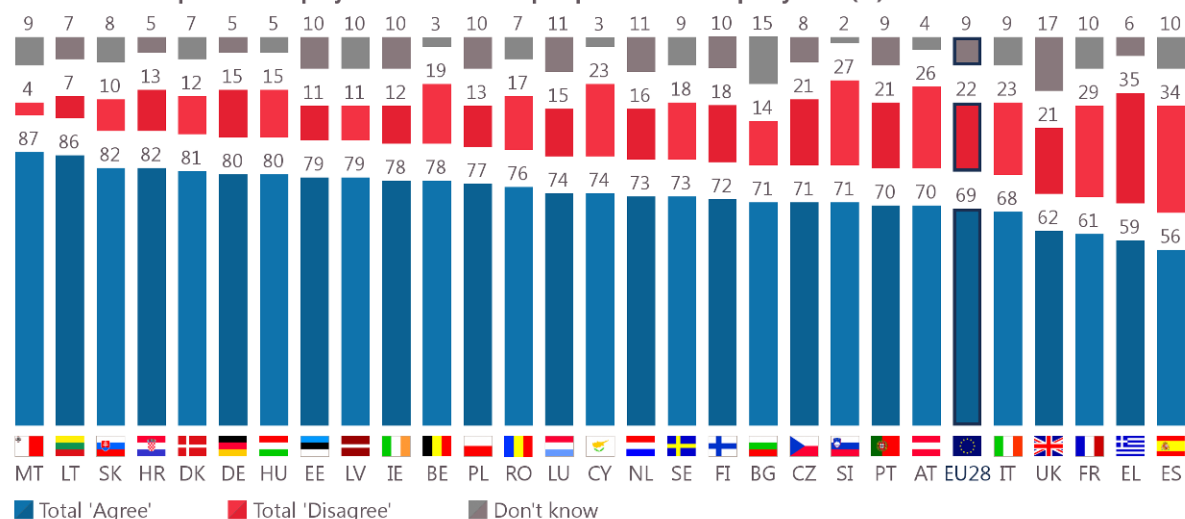
³¹ QC7.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth

In all 28 EU Member States, over half of respondents consider that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth”, with the highest scores in Malta (87%), Lithuania (86%), Croatia and Slovakia (82% in both countries), and the lowest in Spain (56%), Greece (59%), France (61%) and the United Kingdom (62%).

At least a third of respondents “totally agree” with this statement in four countries: Lithuania (45%), Denmark (35%), Latvia (34%) and Cyprus (33%).

QC7.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

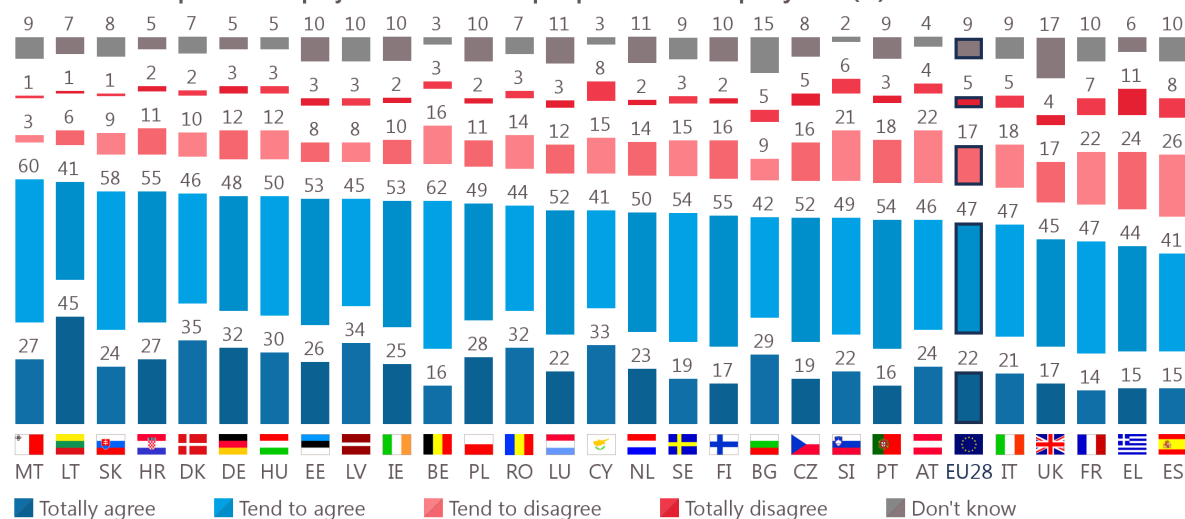
The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth (%)



Totals only

QC7.4 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 (%)



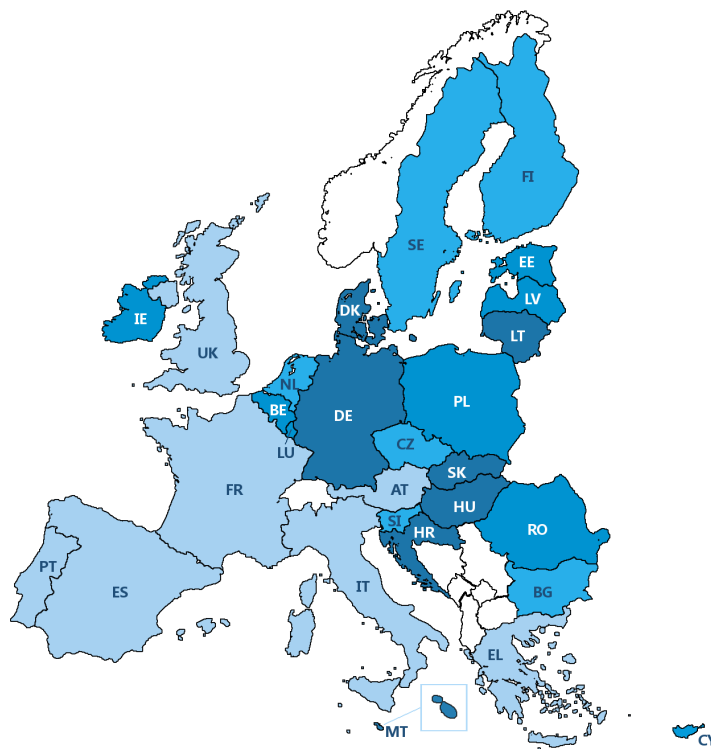
Detailed answers

MT		87
LT		86
SK		82
HR		82
DK		81
HU		80
DE		80
EE		79
LV		79
IE		78
BE		78
PL		77
RO		76
LU		74
CY		74
NL		73
SE		73
FI		72
BG		71
SI		71
CZ		71
AT		70
PT		70
EU28		69
IT		68
UK		62
FR		61
EL		59
ES		56

QC7.4 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')

Map Legend






























	80 - 100
	74 - 79
	71 - 73
	0 - 70



Since 2016, in 19 EU Member States more respondents now tend to agree that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth”, led by Portugal (70%, +13 percentage points), Belgium (78%, +9) and the United Kingdom (62%, +9). Slightly less tend to share this opinion in five countries, particularly in Poland (77%, -3). Opinion remains stable in Cyprus, Luxembourg, France and Greece.

QC7.4 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'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Don't know
EU28		69	▲ 3	22	=	9
PT		70	▲ 13	21	▼ 12	9
BE		78	▲ 9	19	▼ 7	3
UK		62	▲ 9	21	▼ 1	17
SK		82	▲ 8	10	▼ 4	8
SE		73	▲ 8	18	▼ 7	9
CZ		71	▲ 7	21	▼ 7	8
AT		70	▲ 7	26	▼ 6	4
NL		73	▲ 6	16	▼ 3	11
HR		82	▲ 4	13	▼ 4	5
DE		80	▲ 4	15	▼ 2	5
HU		80	▲ 4	15	▲ 2	5
FI		72	▲ 4	18	▼ 5	10
SI		71	▲ 4	27	▼ 3	2
ES		56	▲ 4	34	▲ 2	10
LT		86	▲ 3	7	▼ 2	7
DK		81	▲ 3	12	▼ 1	7
IT		68	▲ 2	23	▼ 1	9
MT		87	▲ 1	4	=	9
RO		76	▲ 1	17	=	7
CY		74	=	23	▲ 1	3
LU		74	=	15	▼ 1	11
FR		61	=	29	▲ 2	10
EL		59	=	35	=	6
EE		79	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	10
LV		79	▼ 1	11	▼ 2	10
IE		78	▼ 1	12	▲ 2	10
BG		71	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	15
PL		77	▼ 3	13	▲ 3	10

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that over half of respondents think that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth” in all socio-demographic categories. However, respondents sharing this opinion tend to be:

- Aged 15-24 (73%), particularly when compared with respondents aged 55 and over (67%);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (73%), compared with those who finished aged 15 or under (62%);
- Managers (77%) and students (75%), particularly when compared with house persons and unemployed people (both 63%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (72%), particularly compared to those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (58%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper middle (78%) or middle class (75%), compared to those who consider belonging to the working class (63%);
- Lastly, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union (83% versus 68% among those who have a neutral image of the EU and just 43% among those having a negative image of the EU).

QC7.4 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	69	22	9
 Gender			
Man	71	21	8
Woman	68	21	11
 Age			
15-24	73	18	9
25-39	71	21	8
40-54	70	22	8
55 +	67	22	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	62	25	13
16-19	68	23	9
20+	73	19	8
Still studying	75	17	8
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	21	7
Managers	77	16	7
Other white collars	71	22	7
Manual workers	68	24	8
House persons	63	24	13
Unemployed	63	26	11
Retired	67	20	13
Students	75	17	8
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	32	10
From time to time	66	24	10
Almost never/ Never	72	19	9
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	25	12
The lower middle class	65	26	9
The middle class	75	18	7
The upper middle class	78	16	6
The upper class	73	19	8
Image of EU			
Positive	83	10	7
Neutral	68	23	9
Negative	43	47	10

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.

QC7.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

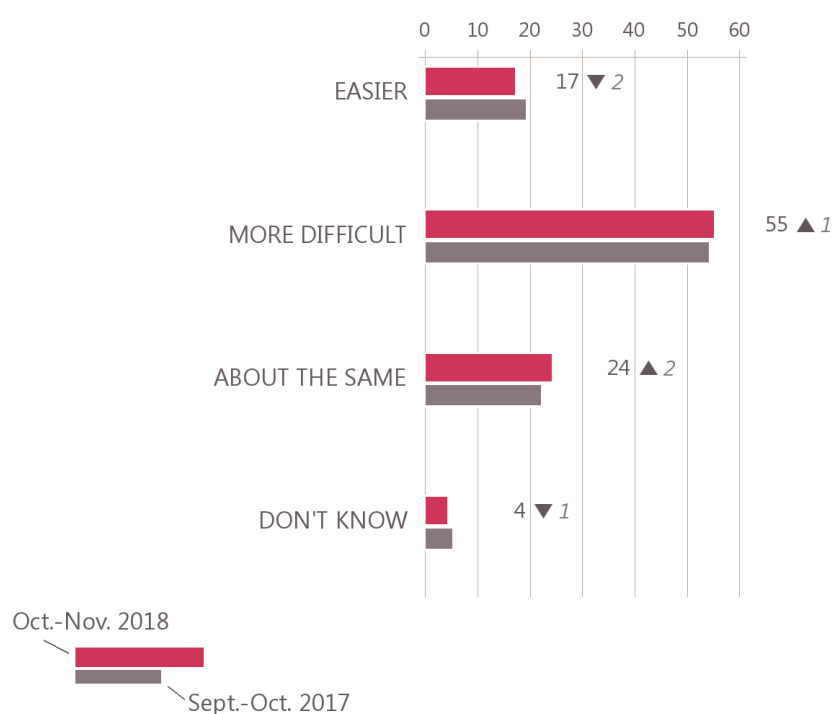
The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	69	80	56	61	68	77	62	59	70	78	74
 Gender											
Man	71	80	59	64	71	77	65	59	72	80	71
Woman	68	79	53	58	64	76	58	60	68	77	78
 Age											
15-24	73	84	61	65	63	83	68	63	72	79	76
25-39	71	76	55	61	73	77	67	62	68	82	67
40-54	70	78	58	62	75	77	60	60	75	77	77
55 +	67	81	54	58	61	75	57	56	66	76	78
 Education (End of)											
15-	62	78	47	58	63	72	55	53	65	67	77
16-19	68	77	56	59	67	76	56	58	79	78	72
20+	73	83	64	62	77	79	71	63	66	83	74
Still studying	75	87	64	67	65	79	74	72	79	74	84
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	72	78	55	68	74	79	75	62	58	82	71
Managers	77	84	72	63	84	84	69	59	62	85	64
Other white collars	71	78	63	64	71	82	54	62	67	87	76
Manual workers	68	75	56	55	69	77	62	53	77	72	73
House persons	63	69	55	54	66	75	48	63	49	72	80
Unemployed	63	65	51	64	64	61	59	53	82	80	62
Retired	67	82	50	60	58	74	53	56	63	76	79
Students	75	87	64	67	65	79	74	72	79	74	84

Over half of Europeans consider that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be more difficult than the life of those from their own generation

More than half of respondents believe that **the life of the young generation in the European Union will be more difficult than the life of their own generation** (55%, +1 percentage point since 2017)³². Conversely, less than a fifth think that life in the EU will be **easier** for the young generation (17%, -2). Moreover, close to a quarter of respondents (24%, +2) consider that life of those “who are children today” will be **about the same** as the life from their own generation. Finally, 4% (-1) say they “don’t know”.

QC8 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)



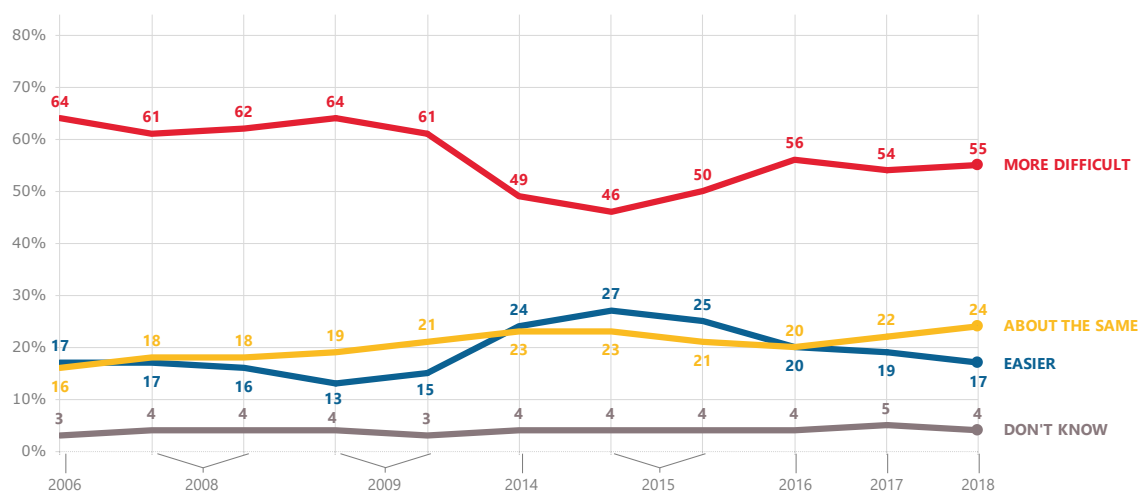
³² QC8 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

Since 2006, the feeling that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be **more difficult** than the life of those from the respondents' generation has consistently been the most cited answer. Between 2006 and 2009, it was cited by over six in ten respondents, then, it decreased to reach at most 50% in 2014 and 2015 and since 2016 it has stabilised around 55%, well below the levels seen between 2006 and 2009.

In 2006, 17% of respondents thought that life in the EU would be **easier** for the young generation, which is the same proportion as in this 2018 survey. However, in the meantime, this feeling had peaked to its highest levels in 2014 and 2015 (between 24% and 27%).

Finally, the proportion of respondents who feel that life in the EU will be **about the same** for the young generation has increased almost continuously since 2006 (with the exception of two slight decreases in 2015 and 2016), from 16% in 2006 up to 24% in 2018, its highest level.

QC8 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)

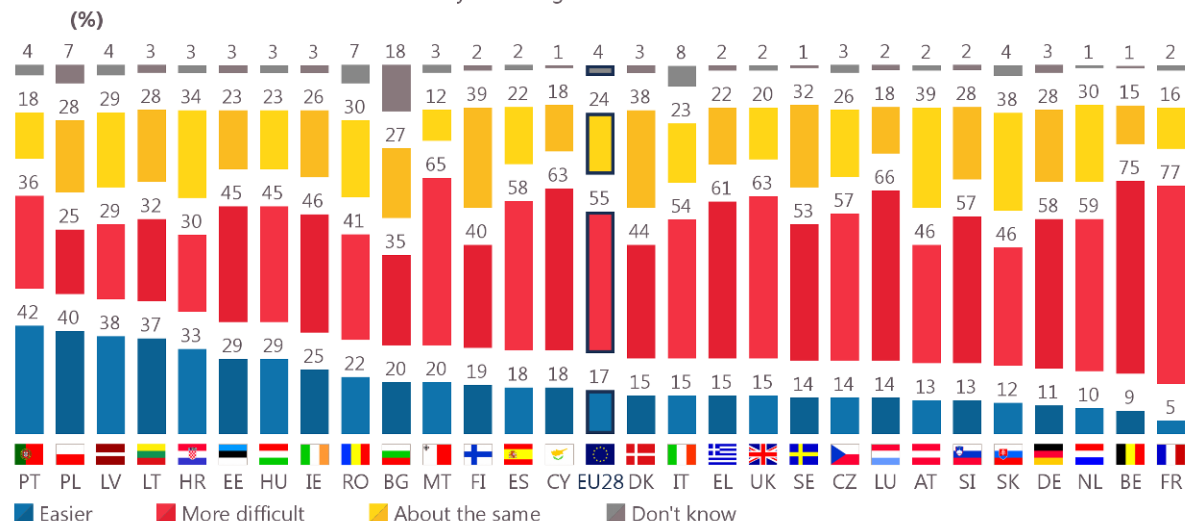


In 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that “the life of those in the EU who are children today” will be **more difficult** than “the life of those from your own generation”, with the highest proportions in France (77%), Belgium (75%) and Luxembourg (66%), and the lowest in Poland (25%), Latvia (29%) and Croatia (30%).

The opinion that life in the European Union will be **easier** for the young generation is held by a majority in four EU Member States. This is the case in Portugal (42% versus 36% more difficult), Poland (40% versus 25%), Latvia (38% versus 29%) and Lithuania (37% versus 32%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in France (5%), Belgium (9%) and the Netherlands (10%) share this opinion the least.

Lastly, Croatia is the only EU Member State where a majority of respondents consider that life in the EU will be **about the same** for the young generation (34% versus 33% easier and 30% more difficult). Respondents in Austria and Finland (39% in both countries), Slovakia and Denmark (both 38%) tend the most to share this view, while those in Malta (12%), Belgium (15%) and France (16%) tend the least to do so.

QC8 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?



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents answering that life in the European Union will be **more difficult** for the young generation has increased in 14 EU Member States, led by Malta (65%, +13 percentage points). It has decreased in ten countries, especially Romania (41%, -11) and remains unchanged in Estonia, Finland, Bulgaria and Lithuania.

Conversely, since 2017, less respondents answer that the life will be **easier** for the young generation in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (25%, -10 percentage points). More, however, share this opinion in seven countries, particularly in Luxembourg (14%, +7). Opinion is stable in Cyprus, Sweden, Slovakia and Belgium.

Since 2017, the answer **about the same** has gained ground in 17 EU Member States, with the highest increase in Slovakia (38%, +9 percentage points). It has lost ground in seven countries, most markedly in the Netherlands (30%, -5). Lastly, it remains unchanged in Sweden, Hungary, Cyprus and Malta.

QC8 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	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017			More difficult	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017			About the same	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		17	▼ 2	EU28		55	▲ 1	EU28		24	▲ 2
LU		14	▲ 7	MT		65	▲ 13	SK		38	▲ 9
HR		33	▲ 5	DK		44	▲ 8	AT		39	▲ 7
HU		29	▲ 4	NL		59	▲ 7	RO		30	▲ 7
RO		22	▲ 3	IT		54	▲ 6	EL		22	▲ 6
CZ		14	▲ 2	FR		77	▲ 4	FI		39	▲ 5
EE		29	▲ 1	IE		46	▲ 4	LT		28	▲ 5
AT		13	▲ 1	BE		75	▲ 3	IE		26	▲ 5
CY		18	=	UK		63	▲ 3	PT		18	▲ 5
SE		14	=	ES		58	▲ 3	LV		29	▲ 4
SK		12	=	PL		25	▲ 3	EE		23	▲ 3
BE		9	=	SI		57	▲ 2	UK		20	▲ 3
LV		38	▼ 1	CY		63	▲ 1	DE		28	▲ 2
EL		15	▼ 1	DE		58	▲ 1	PL		28	▲ 2
UK		15	▼ 1	SE		53	▲ 1	CZ		26	▲ 2
FR		5	▼ 1	EE		45	=	IT		23	▲ 2
BG		20	▼ 2	FI		40	=	ES		22	▲ 2
SI		13	▼ 2	BG		35	=	LU		18	▲ 1
NL		10	▼ 2	LT		32	=	SE		32	=
PT		42	▼ 3	PT		36	▼ 2	HU		23	=
LT		37	▼ 3	LV		29	▼ 2	CY		18	=
DE		11	▼ 3	CZ		57	▼ 3	MT		12	=
PL		40	▼ 5	SK		46	▼ 3	SI		28	▼ 1
ES		18	▼ 5	HU		45	▼ 3	BG		27	▼ 1
DK		15	▼ 5	HR		30	▼ 4	FR		16	▼ 1
FI		19	▼ 6	EL		61	▼ 5	DK		38	▼ 2
IT		15	▼ 7	LU		66	▼ 6	HR		34	▼ 2
MT		20	▼ 9	AT		46	▼ 7	BE		15	▼ 4
IE		25	▼ 10	RO		41	▼ 11	NL		30	▼ 5

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority of respondents across all socio-demographic categories believe that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be more difficult than the life of those from their own generation. They tend to have the following profile:

- Women (59% versus 51% among men);
- Aged 40 and over (58%), particularly when compared with 15-24-year olds (47%);
- House persons (62%) or unemployed people (60%), particularly when compared with students (44%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (64%), particularly compared to those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (54%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the lower middle class (61%), compared to those who consider belonging to the upper class (52%);
- Lastly, respondents having a negative image of the European Union (72% versus 47% among those having a positive image of the EU).












QC8 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	17	55	24	4
 Gender				
Man	19	51	27	3
Woman	15	59	22	4
 Age				
15-24	18	47	31	4
25-39	15	52	30	3
40-54	16	58	22	4
55 +	18	58	20	4
 Education (End of)				
15-	20	58	18	4
16-19	16	57	23	4
20+	16	55	26	3
Still studying	17	44	34	5
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	17	54	26	3
Managers	16	51	30	3
Other white collars	16	56	25	3
Manual workers	16	57	24	3
House persons	16	62	18	4
Unemployed	16	60	21	3
Retired	18	58	19	5
Students	17	44	34	5
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	14	64	18	4
From time to time	16	58	22	4
Almost never/ Never	17	54	26	3
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	58	19	5
The lower middle class	15	61	21	3
The middle class	16	54	27	3
The upper middle class	15	53	29	3
The upper class	21	52	26	1
Image of EU				
Positive	22	47	27	4
Neutral	13	59	25	3
Negative	9	72	17	2

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 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	17	11	18	5	15	40	15	15	42	25	18
Gender											
Man	19	13	20	4	19	41	20	14	46	26	19
Woman	15	10	16	6	12	38	10	16	39	22	17
Age											
15-24	18	10	21	8	16	35	19	11	23	26	25
25-39	15	9	11	5	14	34	16	16	38	23	12
40-54	16	13	14	8	17	41	10	11	47	24	12
55 +	18	12	24	4	15	45	16	18	47	25	23
Education (End of)											
15-	20	15	25	3	15	47	18	20	45	20	17
16-19	16	9	16	5	15	40	14	14	48	27	16
20+	16	14	10	6	19	40	13	14	35	23	17
Still studying	17	7	21	8	17	38	19	8	23	22	30
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	17	7	23	3	15	40	18	18	32	23	13
Managers	16	13	11	8	30	37	10	14	33	25	15
Other white collars	16	11	7	8	14	37	12	13	46	33	10
Manual workers	16	11	12	4	13	35	15	9	43	21	21
House persons	16	8	21	7	11	43	10	19	40	26	17
Unemployed	16	8	18	5	15	43	15	18	52	16	6
Retired	18	14	26	4	15	46	17	18	51	25	25
Students	17	7	21	8	17	38	19	8	23	22	30

QC8 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	55	58	58	77	54	25	63	61	36	46	63
Gender											
Man	51	54	54	74	49	22	55	61	30	41	59
Woman	59	62	62	79	58	28	70	61	40	52	67
Age											
15-24	47	49	53	66	39	24	53	51	33	35	40
25-39	52	55	57	76	50	26	57	54	40	44	70
40-54	58	56	63	78	57	26	73	64	37	50	73
55 +	58	64	58	80	57	24	64	66	33	51	64
Education (End of)											
15-	58	64	60	83	56	16	60	61	34	59	73
16-19	57	64	56	80	58	25	66	62	30	51	72
20+	55	51	60	75	47	28	63	60	48	44	61
Still studying	44	45	53	63	37	18	49	56	28	37	24
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	54	51	60	87	56	30	50	66	52	53	66
Managers	51	50	58	69	38	29	64	57	47	41	70
Other white collars	56	57	68	71	58	31	73	48	35	37	65
Manual workers	57	62	57	82	57	25	65	62	35	49	68
House persons	62	69	62	89	65	13	70	64	48	55	78
Unemployed	60	69	55	75	47	25	70	61	33	52	84
Retired	58	63	57	80	55	23	63	66	29	52	61
Students	44	45	53	63	37	18	49	56	28	37	24

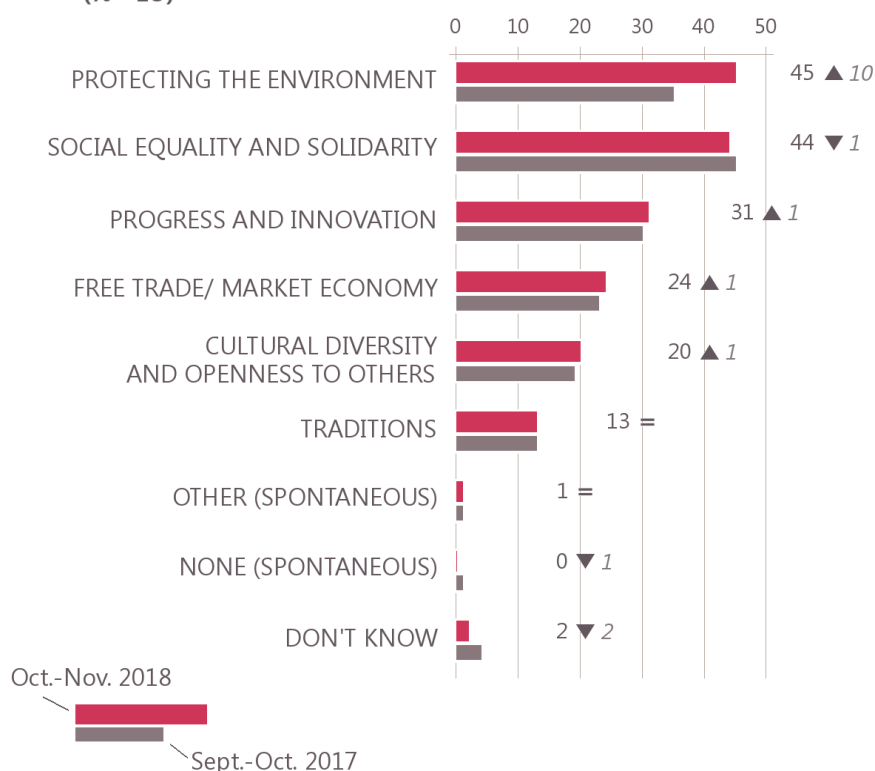
3 The EU vis-à-vis global challenges: where should the emphasis lie?

Europeans think that two main areas should be emphasised by society to face major global challenges: protecting the environment, and social equality and solidarity

Respondents were asked to choose up to two items from a list of six items that society should emphasise in order to face major global challenges³³:

- Over four in ten respondents consider that **“protecting the environment”** (45%, +10 percentage points since 2017, the only notable evolution at EU level) and **“social equality and solidarity”** (44%, -1) should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges;
- Slightly less than a third mention **“progress and innovation”** (31%, +1);
- Close to a quarter cite **“Free trade/ market economy”** (24%, +1);
- “Cultural diversity and openness to others”** should be emphasised by society for a fifth of respondents (20%, +1);
- Lastly, more than a tenth of respondents mention **“traditions”** (13%, unchanged).

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



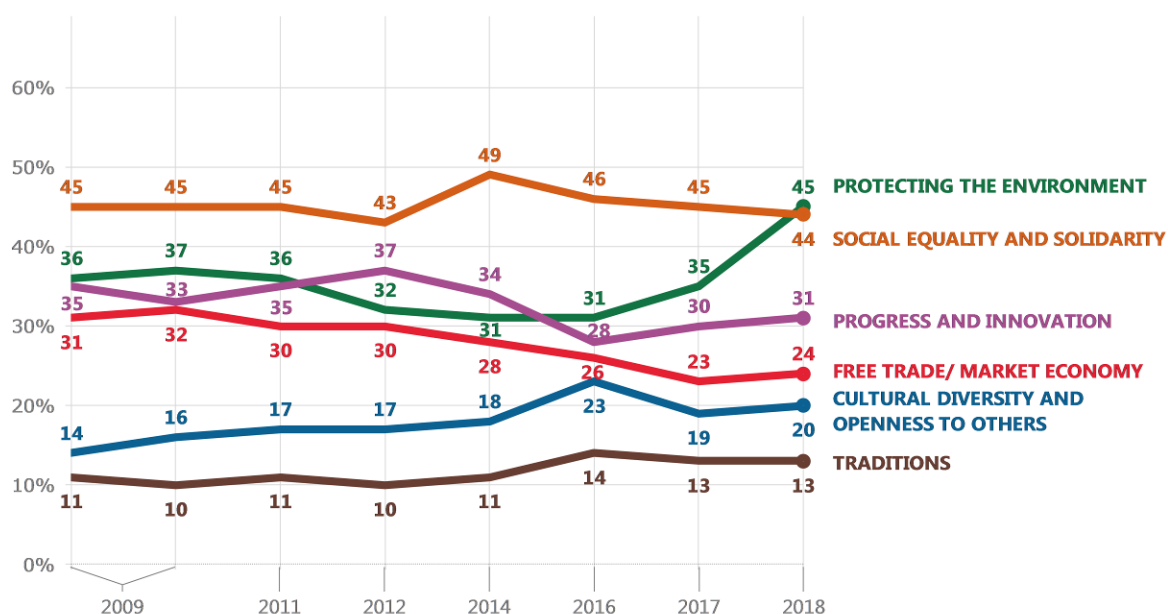
³³ QC3 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

Following two consecutive increases (+4 percentage points between 2016 and 2017, and +10 between 2017 and 2018), and for the first time since 2009, **“protecting the environment”** now tops the list of areas to emphasise in order to face major global challenges. Indeed, this item has gained nine percentage points since 2009 and 14 points since 2014 and 2016, when it stood at its lowest level.

Over the 2009-2018 period, **“cultural diversity and openness to others”** is the only other item that has gained ground: up from 14% in 2009 to 20% in 2018 (+6 percentage points). Conversely, the proportion of respondents mentioning **“free trade/market economy”** has decreased by seven percentage points, down from 31% in 2009 to 24% in 2018; the same is true for **“progress and innovation”**, down from 35% to 31% (-4).

In comparison, the two other items have been relatively stable since 2009: **“traditions”** has increased by only two percentage points (up from 11% to 13%) and **“social equality and solidarity”** has lost just one point (down from 45% to 44%, and only in second position for the first time in this 2018 survey).

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



The same three items occupy first place in each of the 28 EU Member States as well as at European level.

In 15 EU Member States, respondents consider **“protecting the environment”** as the most important area to be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges. The highest scores are seen in Malta (59%), Denmark and France (58% in both countries), and the lowest in Lithuania (27%), Croatia (28%) and Bulgaria (34%).

In ten EU Member States, **“social equality and solidarity”** tops the list, with the highest proportions in Portugal (64%), Lithuania (60%) and Cyprus (58%). It obtains the lowest scores in Czechia (29%), Malta (31%), Romania and Estonia (32% in both countries).

“Protecting the environment” and “social equality and solidarity” share first place in the Netherlands (47% for both items).

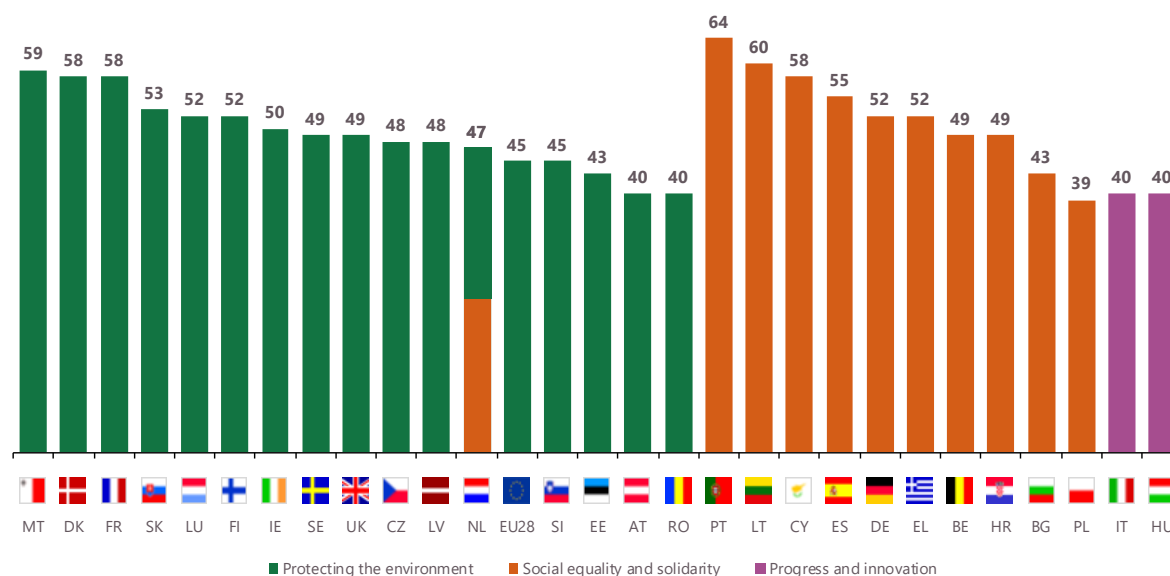
Lastly, **“progress and innovation”** ranks first in Italy and Hungary (40% in both countries), but also obtains high scores in Greece (43%), Sweden (38%) and Spain (37%). The lowest scores for this item are seen in Luxembourg (22%), Malta and the United Kingdom (23% in both countries).

Even though **“free trade/market economy”** does not come in first position in any Member State, more than three in ten respondents mention it in the United Kingdom (33%), Bulgaria and Latvia (31% in both countries). Respondents in Portugal (11%), Spain (15%), France and Cyprus (both 16%) tend to mention this the least.

More than a quarter of respondents cite **“cultural diversity and openness to others”** in Sweden (33%), the Netherlands and Denmark (29% in both countries), as well as Ireland (26%). This compares to 10% in Latvia and 12% in both Slovakia and Czechia.

Finally, **“traditions”** is mentioned more often in Czechia and Austria (26% in both countries) as well as Malta (23%). On the other end of the scale, just 5% cite this area in Sweden, 6% in Germany and 7% in Denmark.

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)



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that “**protecting the environment**” should be one of the two areas to be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges has increased in 26 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in 15 countries, led by Portugal (50%, +23 percentage points), the United Kingdom (49%, +17), Slovakia (53%, +16), Latvia (48%, +16) and Slovenia (45%, +16). Conversely, it has slightly decreased in the Netherlands (47%, -4) and Sweden (49%, -1).

Compared with 2017, “**social equality and solidarity**” was mentioned by less respondents in 18 EU Member States, with the highest decrease in Sweden (45%, -8). Conversely, it was mentioned by more respondents in nine countries, especially in Cyprus (58%, +9). There is no change in Spain.






























In 15 countries, more respondents cite “**progress and innovation**” than in 2017, most notably in Sweden (38%, +14 percentage points). Slightly less do so in nine countries, as Spain (37%, -4) and Portugal (27%, -4). Opinion is stable in Greece, Hungary, Finland and Slovenia.

Since 2017, scores for “**free trade/market economy**” have increased in 12 EU Member States and decreased in 12 others, with the highest increases in Sweden (25%, +5 percentage points) and Italy (23%, +5), and the largest decreases in Lithuania (29%, -6) and Finland (23%, -6). Scores have remained the same in Czechia, Austria, France and Portugal.

In 18 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning “**cultural diversity and openness to others**” has gained ground since 2017, most notably in Croatia (25%, +8 percentage points). It has declined in nine countries, particularly in the United Kingdom (23%, -6), and remains unchanged in Estonia.

Compared with 2017, more respondents say that “**traditions**” should be emphasised by society in order to face major global challenges in 13 EU Member States, led by Malta (23%, +6 percentage points) and Slovakia (20%, +6). Less do so in 11 countries, particularly in Cyprus (19%, -6) and Italy (15%, -6). Opinion is stable in Romania, France, Latvia and Germany.







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

		Protecting the environment		Social equality and solidarity		Progress and innovation		Free trade/ market economy		Cultural diversity and openness to others		Traditions	
		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		45	▲10	44	▼1	31	▲1	24	▲1	20	▲1	13	=
BE		44	▲3	49	▼4	33	▼1	25	▲2	21	▲6	15	▲3
BG		34	▲10	43	▲4	24	▲2	31	▼5	13	▼2	21	▼1
CZ		48	▲13	29	▼6	30	▲3	28	=	12	▼3	26	▼2
DK		58	▲5	39	▼4	24	▲6	26	▼1	29	▲3	7	▲2
DE		46	▲7	52	▼5	30	▲5	28	▲1	20	▲3	6	=
EE		43	▲11	32	▼2	30	▲4	21	▲1	20	=	19	▼2
IE		50	▲12	39	▼1	26	▲1	23	▼3	26	▲2	14	▼1
EL		40	▲11	52	▼2	43	=	22	▲2	13	▼3	20	▲1
ES		37	▲11	55	=	37	▼4	15	▲3	15	▼1	8	▲2
FR		58	▲13	53	▼2	27	▼1	16	=	21	▲3	12	=
HR		28	▲7	49	▲5	33	▲3	29	▼4	25	▲8	17	▲5
IT		39	▲5	34	▲7	40	▲5	23	▲5	22	▲7	15	▼6
CY		46	▲4	58	▲9	32	▲3	16	▲3	15	▲1	19	▼6
LV		48	▲16	47	▲3	24	▼1	31	▼4	10	▼2	11	=
LT		27	▲9	60	▲8	34	▲2	29	▼6	15	▲4	12	▲1
LU		52	▲3	51	▼2	22	▼1	20	▲2	21	▲7	8	▼1
HU		39	▲10	35	▲2	40	=	21	▼2	18	▲3	22	▲4
MT		59	▲4	31	▼3	23	▼1	17	▲3	15	▼1	23	▲6
NL		47	▼4	47	▼4	34	▲7	25	▲1	29	▲2	11	▲4
AT		40	▲3	38	▼5	31	▲1	25	=	20	▲3	26	▼1
PL		36	▲12	39	▲6	32	▼2	24	▼1	17	▲1	22	▼2
PT		50	▲23	64	▼1	27	▼4	11	=	16	▲3	13	▼2
RO		40	▲8	32	▲2	26	▼3	27	▼2	20	▲4	22	=
SI		45	▲16	40	▼7	33	=	26	▼1	15	▼1	12	▲3
SK		53	▲16	34	▼7	26	▲5	26	▲4	12	▲1	20	▲6
FI		52	▲12	43	▼2	35	=	23	▼6	23	▲4	13	▲4
SE		49	▼1	45	▼8	38	▲14	25	▲5	33	▼1	5	▼2
UK		49	▲17	33	▼4	23	▲3	33	▼1	23	▼6	9	▲1

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

- Men tend more than women to mention “**progress and innovation**” (35% versus 28% among women) and “**free trade/market economy**” (27% versus 21%). Conversely, women tend more to cite “**social equality and solidarity**” (47% versus 40% among men);
- 15-24-year olds tend more to mention “**progress and innovation**” (35% versus 28% among those aged 55 and over);
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more they tend to say that “**cultural diversity and openness to others**” (24% versus 14% among respondents who completed education aged 15 or under) and “**progress and innovation**” (34% versus 26%) should be emphasised by society to face major global challenges;
- Managers tend the most to mention “**cultural diversity and openness to others**”, particularly compared to house persons (26% versus 14%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills tend more to cite “**protecting the environment**” (47% versus 41% among those who have such difficulties most of the time), and “**progress and innovation**” (32% versus 25%). They tend less to say that “**social equality and solidarity**” should be emphasised (44% versus 51%);
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class tend far more to mention “**progress and innovation**” (45% versus 25% among those who place themselves in the working class);
- Finally, respondents having a positive image of the European Union tend more to mention “**cultural diversity and openness to others**” (23% versus 16% among those having a negative image of the EU), but tend less to cite “**traditions**” (10% versus 21%).

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

	Protecting the environment	Social equality and solidarity	Progress and innovation	Free trade\ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions
EU28	45	44	31	24	20	13
 Gender						
Man	44	40	35	27	19	13
Woman	46	47	28	21	21	13
 Age						
15-24	48	42	35	19	23	10
25-39	45	44	32	24	22	12
40-54	46	44	33	26	21	12
55 +	44	45	28	24	18	15
 Education (End of)						
15-	43	46	26	22	14	16
16-19	45	43	31	25	18	15
20+	47	44	34	26	24	11
Still studying	47	45	34	19	25	9
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	43	39	37	27	22	12
Managers	49	42	36	26	26	8
Other white collars	46	39	37	27	21	12
Manual workers	44	46	31	24	18	13
House persons	42	48	28	21	14	15
Unemployed	42	48	23	23	22	13
Retired	45	45	26	24	17	17
Students	47	45	34	19	25	9
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	41	51	25	21	18	15
From time to time	42	42	32	23	18	17
Almost never/ Never	47	44	32	25	21	11
 Consider belonging to						
The working class	44	48	25	22	16	15
The lower middle class	45	44	30	24	19	15
The middle class	46	43	34	24	22	11
The upper middle class	45	39	37	29	27	10
The upper class	42	42	45	23	25	12
Image of EU						
Positive	47	46	34	26	23	10
Neutral	46	44	32	24	18	14
Negative	43	41	29	23	16	21

4 Areas of improvement

Europeans consider that the 12 areas tested would be better addressed at both EU and national levels

In order to find out what the best political level to deal with 12 areas most efficiently would be, respondents were asked for each of the 12 areas whether they consider that it would be addressed most efficiently only or mainly at an EU level, equally at an EU and a national level, or only or mainly at a national level³⁴. A **majority of respondents answer “equally at the EU and the national level”** for each case. Between 31% and 17% of respondents cite “only or mainly at the EU level”, which is a higher score than for “only or mainly at national level” in seven areas:

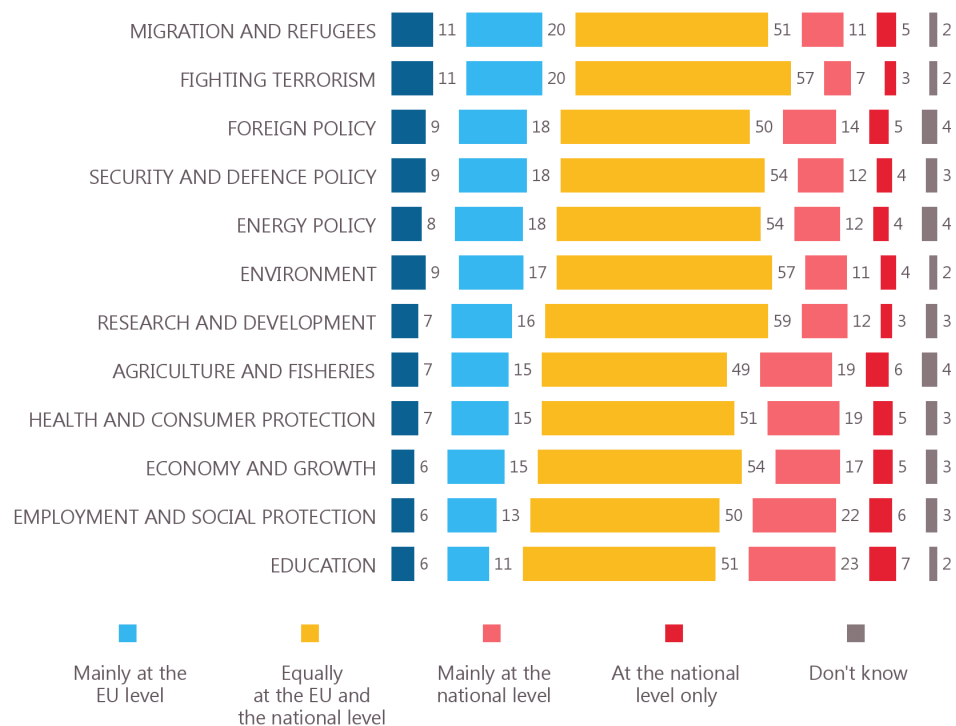
- Slightly over three in ten respondents believe that “**migration and refugees**” should be addressed only or mainly at EU level (31% versus 16% only or mainly at national level, and 51% equally at both levels). The same goes for “**fighting terrorism**” (31% versus 10%, and 57%);
- Over a quarter think the same for “**foreign policy**” (27% versus 19%, and 50%), “**security and defence policy**” (27% versus 16%, and 54%), “**energy policy**” (26% versus 16%, and 54%) and “**environment**” (26% versus 15%, and 57%);
- More than a fifth share this opinion for “**research and development**” (23% versus 15%, and 59%).

Europeans tend less to answer “only or mainly at EU level” compared with “only or mainly at national level” for the five other areas:

- However, more than a fifth also consider that it is the best level for “**agriculture and fisheries**” (22% versus 25%, and 49%), “**health and consumer protection**” (22% versus 24%, and 51%) and “**economy and growth**” (21% versus 22%, and 54%);
- Lastly, less than a fifth of respondents cite only or mainly the EU level for the last two areas: “**employment and social protection**” (19% versus 28%, and 50%) and “**education**” (17% versus 30%, and 51%).

³⁴ QC12. In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently? 1. Migration and refugees; 2. Fighting terrorism; 3. Employment and social protection; 4. Energy policy; 5. Environment; 6. Health and consumer protection; 7. Economy and growth; 8. Agriculture and fisheries; 9. Foreign policy; 10. Security and defence policy; 11. Research and development; 12. Education

QC12 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?
(% - EU)



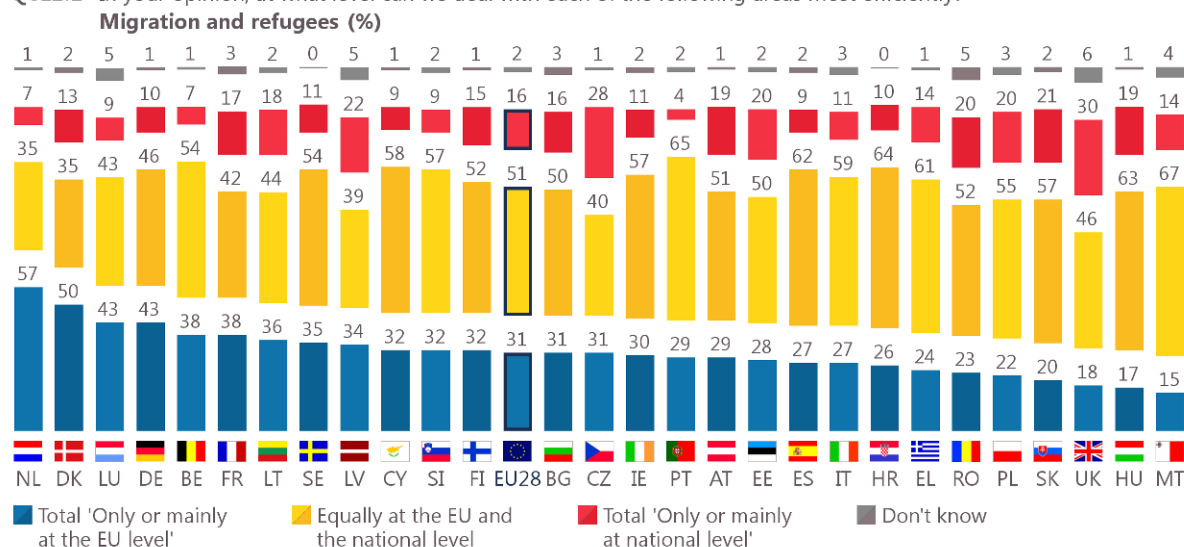
In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that it is “equally at the EU and the national level” that we can deal with **“migration and refugees”** most efficiently, with the highest proportions in Malta (67%), Portugal (65%) and Croatia (64%), and the lowest in Denmark and the Netherlands (35% in both countries), and Latvia (39%).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” comes first in two countries: the Netherlands (57%) and Denmark (50%). It also obtains high scores in Luxembourg and Germany (43% in both countries), and the lowest in Malta (15%), Hungary (17%) and the United Kingdom (18%).

Respondents in the United Kingdom (30%), Czechia (28%) and Latvia (22%) tend more to answer “only or mainly at national level”, whereas those in Portugal (4%), Belgium and the Netherlands (both 7%) tend less to do so.

Levels of support for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level” in 25 EU Member States, the United Kingdom, Hungary and Slovakia being the only exceptions.

QC12.1 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



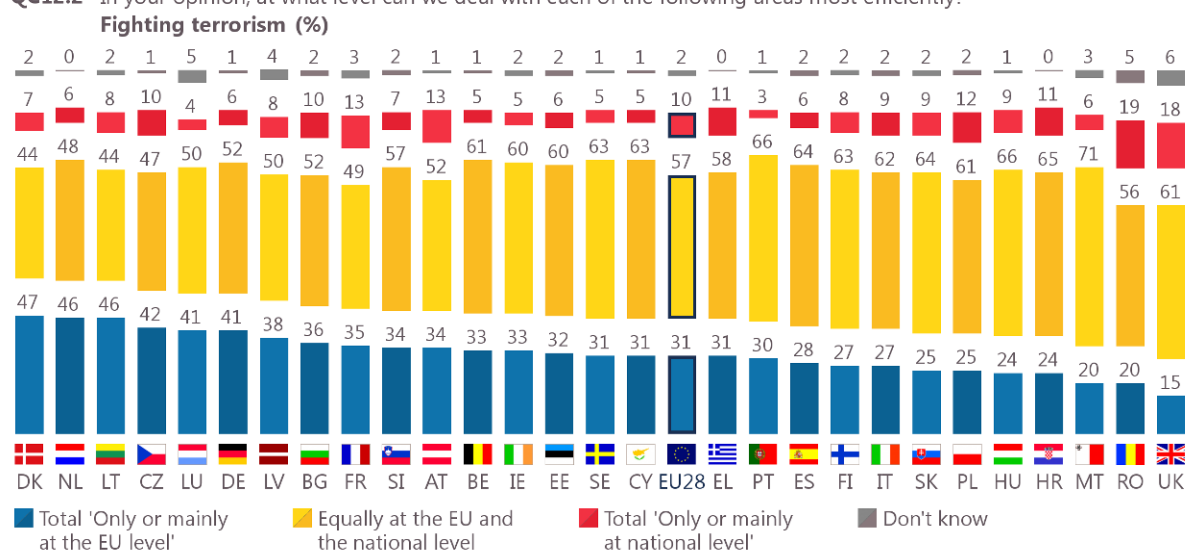
A majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States believe that it is “equally at the EU and the national level” that we can deal with “**fighting terrorism**” most efficiently, and most markedly in Malta (71%), Hungary and Portugal (66% in both countries). At the other end of the scale, the lowest scores are seen in Lithuania and Denmark (44% in both countries).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” is most cited in Denmark (47%) and Lithuania and the Netherlands (46% in both countries). It obtains the lowest scores in the United Kingdom (15%), and in Romania and Malta (20% in both countries).

Respondents in Romania (19%), the United Kingdom (18%), Austria and France (13% in both countries) tend more to answer “only or mainly at national level”. Conversely, those in Portugal (3%) and Luxembourg (4%) tend less to do so.

In 27 EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”, the United Kingdom being the only exception here.

QC12.2 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



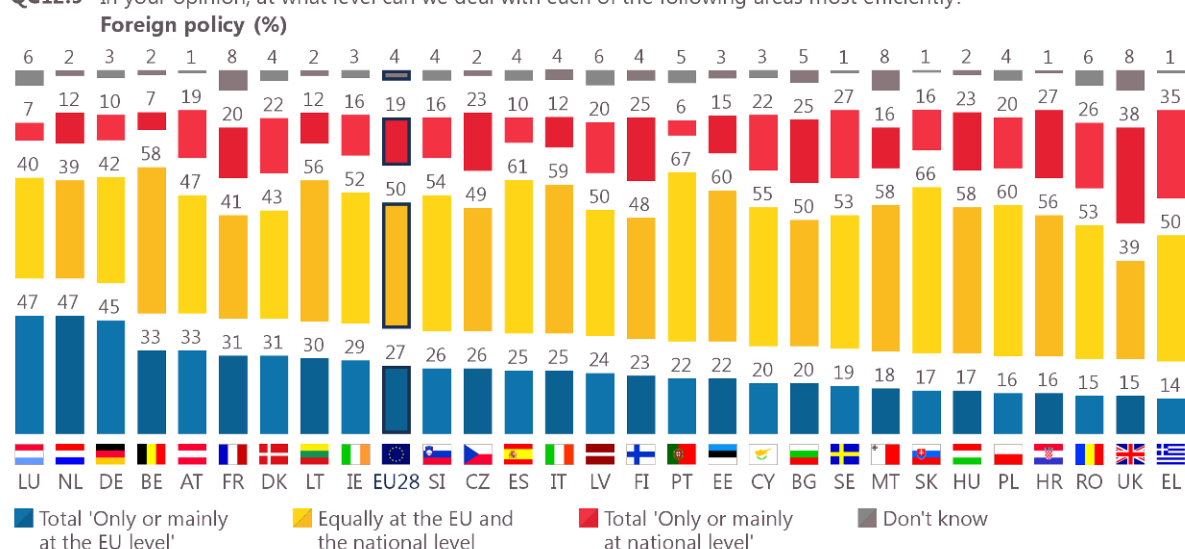
In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that it is “equally at the EU and the national level” that we can deal with **“foreign policy”** most efficiently, with the highest proportions in Portugal (67%), Slovakia (66%) and Spain (61%), and the lowest in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (39% in both countries), as well as in Luxembourg (40%).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” is in first position in the Netherlands and Luxembourg (47% in both countries), and Germany (45%). It is less cited in Greece (14%), the United Kingdom and Romania (both 15%).

Respondents in the United Kingdom (38%), Greece (35%), Croatia and Sweden (27% in both countries) cite “only or mainly at national level” more, whereas those in Portugal (6%), Belgium and Luxembourg (7% in both countries) cite this answer less.

In 18 EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in the ten other countries.

QC12.9 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that it is “equally at the EU and the national level” that we can deal with **“security and defence policy”** most efficiently, with the highest levels of support in Portugal (72%), Cyprus and Malta (65% in both countries), and the lowest in Denmark (41%), the Netherlands (42%), Luxembourg and France (44% in both countries).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” is cited the most in the Netherlands (48%), however it also obtains high scores in Germany (44%), Denmark and Luxembourg (41% in both countries). It is cited the least in the United Kingdom (13%), Malta (14%), Greece and Croatia (both 15%).

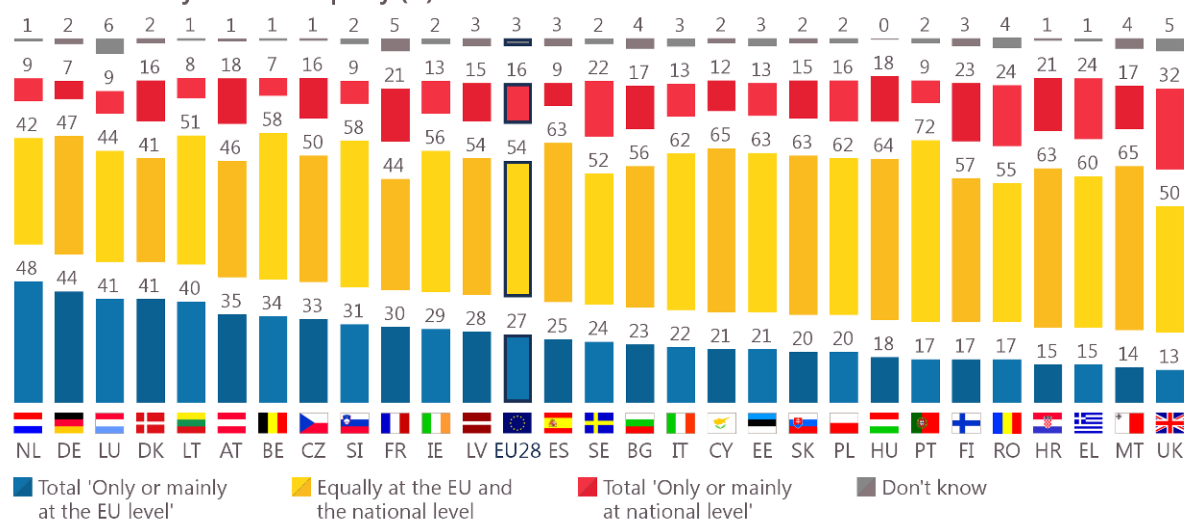
Respondents in Denmark are divided: they place “equally at the EU and the national level” and “only or mainly at the EU level” in equal first place (41% for both options).

Respondents in the United Kingdom (32%), Romania and Greece (24% in both countries) tend more to answer “only or mainly at national level”. Conversely, those in Germany and Belgium (7% in both countries), and Lithuania (8%) tend less to do so.

In 21 EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in six other countries. Opinion is divided in Hungary.

QC12.10 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

Security and defence policy (%)



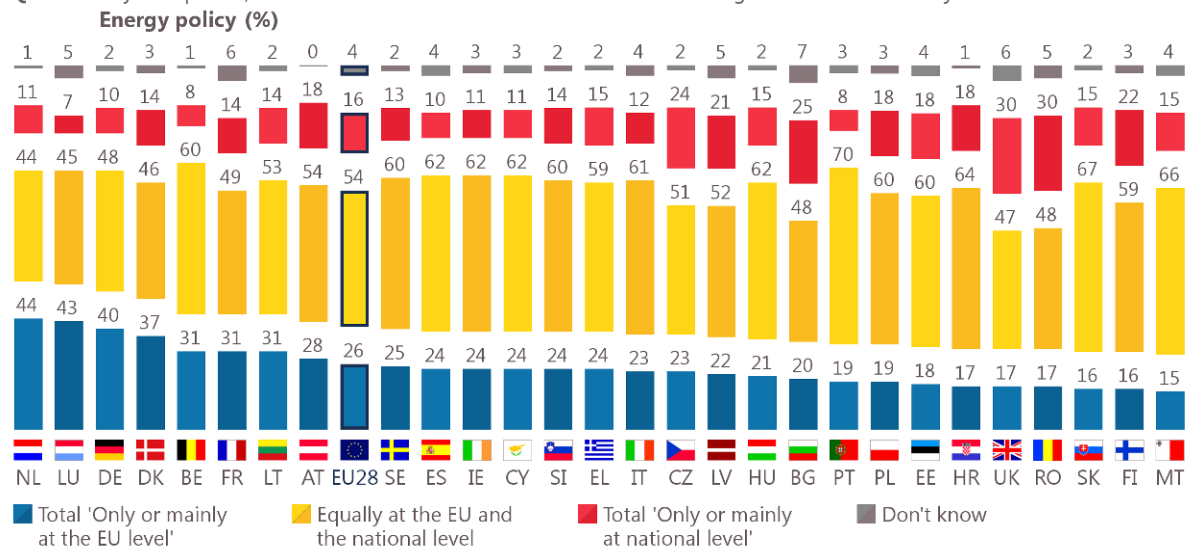
In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the best level to deal most efficiently with “**energy policy**” is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest scores in Portugal (70%), Slovakia (67%) and Malta (66%), and the lowest in the Netherlands (44%), Luxembourg (45%) and Denmark (46%).

“Equally at the EU and the national level” shares first place with “only or mainly at the EU level” in the Netherlands (44% for both options). “Only or mainly at the EU level” also obtains high scores in Luxembourg (43%) and Germany (40%). Conversely, the lowest scores are seen in Malta (15%), Finland and Slovakia (16% in both countries).

Respondents in the United Kingdom and Romania (30% in both countries) tend more to answer “only or mainly at national level”. Conversely, those in Luxembourg (7%), Portugal and Belgium (8% in both countries) tend less to do so.

In 20 EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in six other countries. Opinion is divided in Malta and Estonia.

QC12.4 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



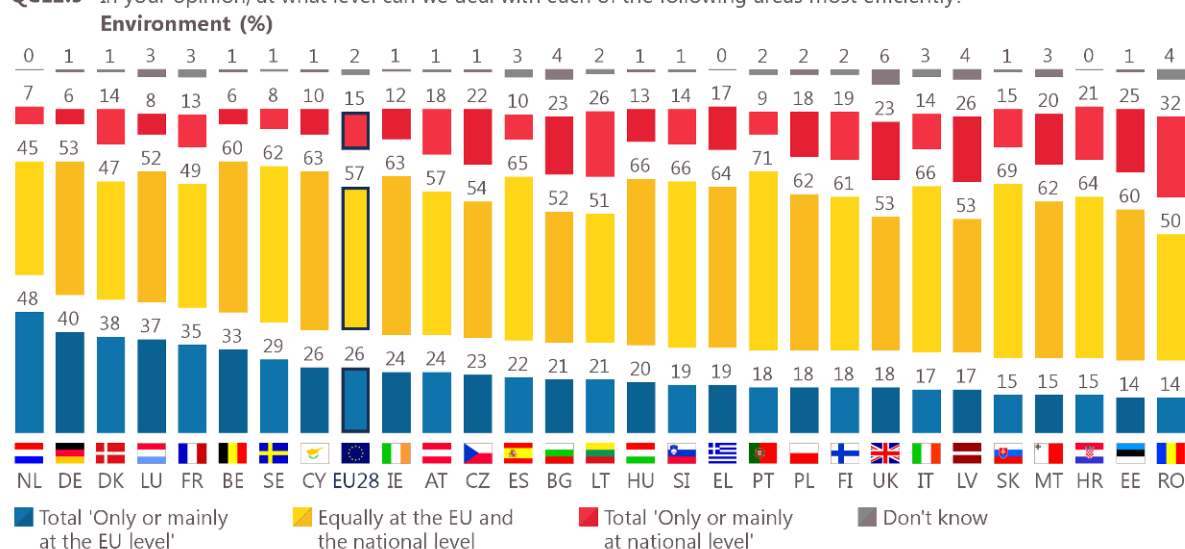
In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the best level to deal most efficiently with the **“environment”** is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest scores in Portugal (71%), Slovakia (69%), Hungary, Slovenia and Italy (66% in all three countries), and the lowest in the Netherlands (45%), Denmark (47%) and France (49%).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” comes in first position in the Netherlands (48%). It also obtains higher scores in Germany (40%) and Denmark (38%), and the lowest in Romania and Estonia (14% in both countries).

Respondents in Romania (32%), Latvia and Lithuania (26% in both countries) tend more to answer “only or mainly at national level”, whereas those in Belgium and Germany (6% in both countries), and the Netherlands (7%) tend less to do so.

In 17 EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in nine other countries. Opinion is divided in Slovakia and Poland.

QC12.5 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



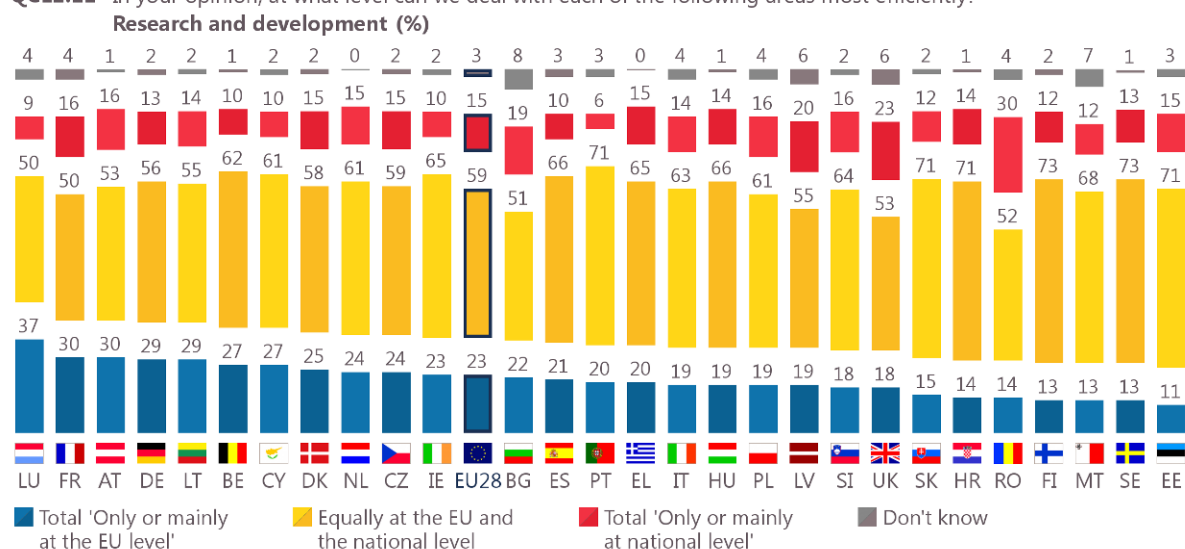
In all EU Member States, at least half of respondents believe that the best level to deal most efficiently with “**research and development**” is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest proportions in Sweden and Finland (73% in both countries), and the lowest in France and Luxembourg (both 50%), and in Bulgaria (51%).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” obtains its highest scores in Luxembourg (37%), France and Austria (30% in both countries), and its lowest scores in Estonia (11%), Malta, Sweden and Finland (13% in all three countries).

Respondents in Romania (30%), the United Kingdom (23%) and Latvia (20%) tend more to answer “only or mainly at national level”, whereas those in Portugal (6%) and Luxembourg (9%) tend less to do so.

In 22 EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in four other countries. Opinion is divided in Croatia and Sweden.

QC12.11 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



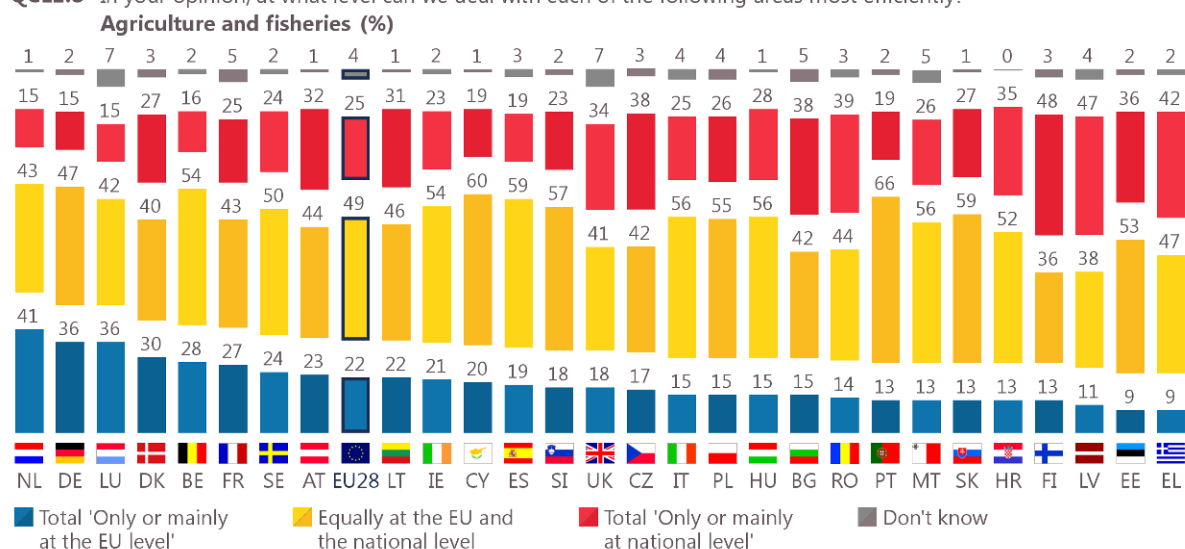
In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the best level to deal most efficiently with “**agriculture and fisheries**” is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest scores in Portugal (66%), Cyprus (60%), Slovakia and Spain (59% in both countries), and the lowest in Finland (36%), Latvia (38%) and Denmark (40%).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” obtains its highest levels of support in the Netherlands (41%), Germany and Luxembourg (36% in both countries), and its lowest in Estonia and Greece (both 9%), and Latvia (11%).

“Only or mainly at national level” is the most cited answer in two countries: Finland (48%) and Latvia (47%). A high proportion of respondents in Greece (42%) also choose this answer, while those in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Germany (15% in all three countries) tend less to do so.

In just seven EU Member States, scores for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in 19 countries. Opinion is divided in Sweden and Spain.

QC12.8 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



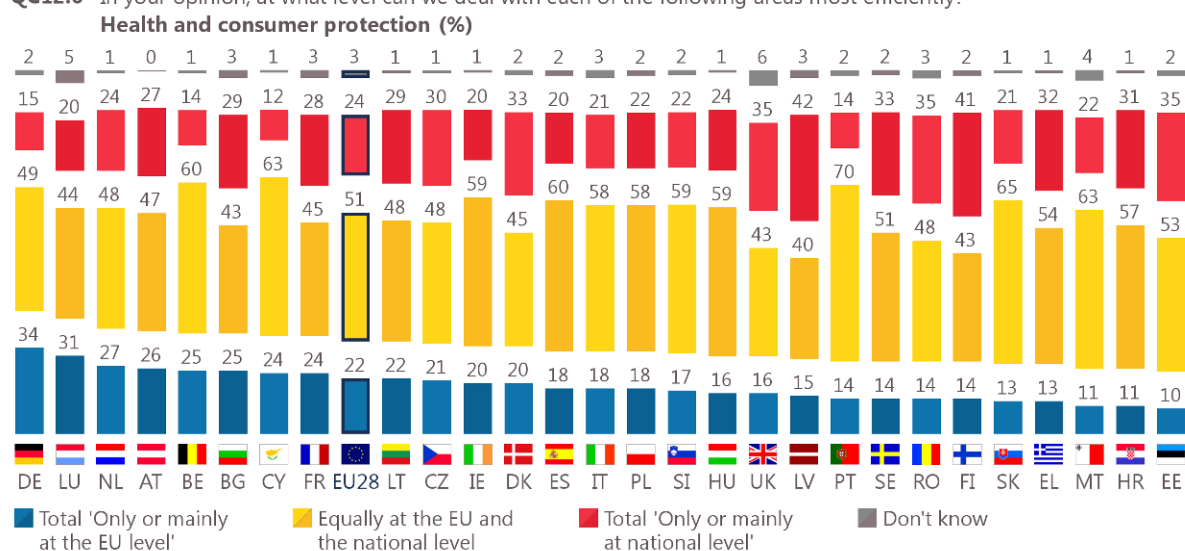
In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that the best level to deal most efficiently with **“health and consumer protection”** is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest proportions in Portugal (70%), Slovakia (65%), Malta and Cyprus (63% in both countries), and the lowest in Latvia (40%), Finland, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria (43% in all three countries).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” obtains its highest scores in Germany (34%), Luxembourg (31%) and the Netherlands (27%), and its lowest in Estonia (10%), Croatia and Malta (11% in both countries).

“Only or mainly at national level” is the most given answer in Latvia (42%). A higher proportion of respondents in Finland (41%) also choose this answer, while those in Cyprus (12%), Belgium and Portugal (14% in both countries) tend less to do so.

Proportions for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level” in only five EU Member States. The opposite is true in 21 countries. Opinion is divided in Ireland and Portugal.

QC12.6 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



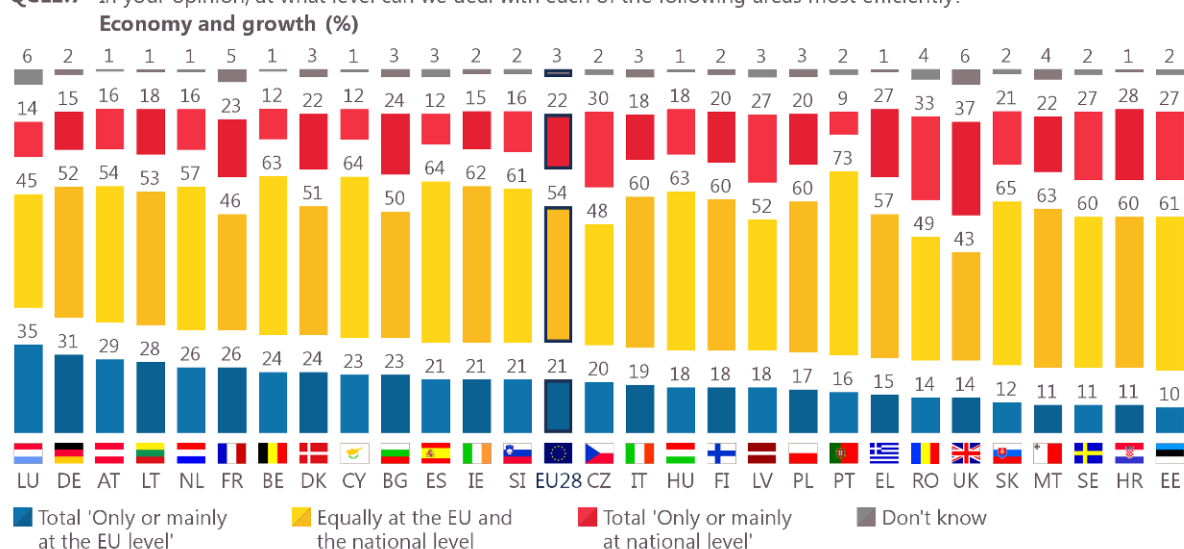
In all the EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the best level to deal most efficiently with the **“economy and growth”** is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest proportions in Portugal (73%), Slovakia (65%), Cyprus and Spain (64% in both countries), and the lowest in the United Kingdom (43%), Luxembourg (45%) and France (46%).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” obtains its highest levels of support in Luxembourg (35%), Germany (31%) and Austria (29%), and its lowest in Estonia (10%), Croatia, Sweden and Malta (11% in all three countries).

A higher proportion of respondents in the United Kingdom (37%), Romania (33%) and Czechia (30%) answer “only or mainly at national level”, whereas those in Portugal (9%), Spain, Cyprus and Belgium (12% in all three countries) tend less to do so.

In 14 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents that cite “only or mainly at the EU level” is higher than that for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in 13 countries. Opinion is divided in Hungary.

QC12.7 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



In 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the best level to deal most efficiently with “**employment and social protection**” is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest scores seen in Portugal (73%), Slovakia (61%), Italy and Spain (60% in both countries), and the lowest in Finland (35%), Denmark (37%) and Latvia (38%).

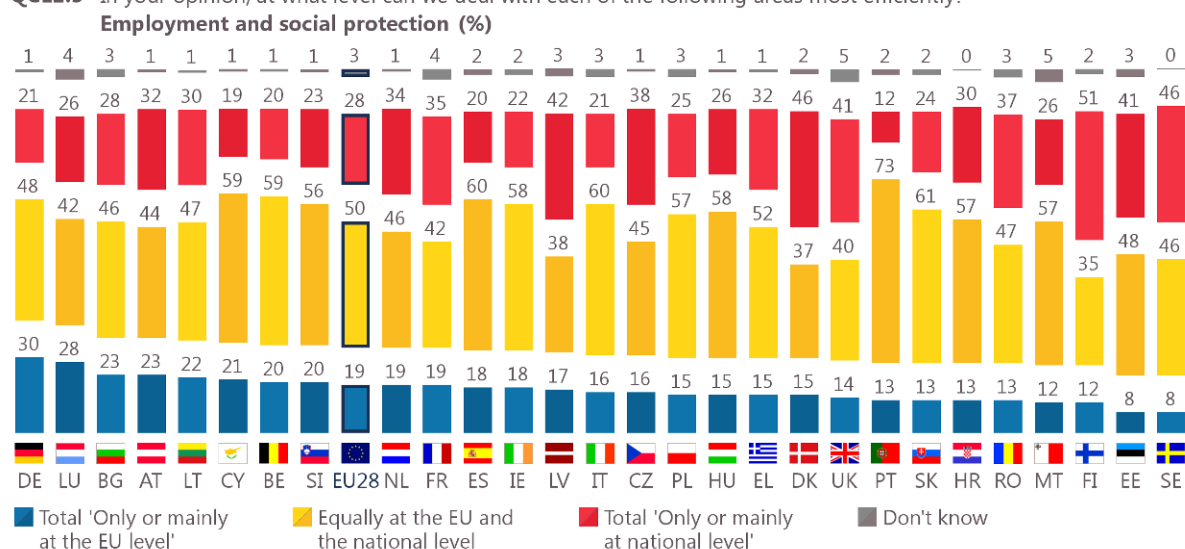
“Only or mainly at the EU level” obtains its highest scores in Germany (30%), Luxembourg (28%), Austria and Bulgaria (23% in both countries), and its lowest in Sweden, Estonia (both 8%), Finland and Malta (both 12%).

“Only or mainly at national level” tops the list in four countries: Finland (51%), Denmark (46%), Latvia (42%) and the United Kingdom (41%). It also obtains higher scores in Sweden (46%) and Estonia (41%), and its lowest in Portugal (12%), Cyprus (19%), Belgium and Spain (20% in both countries).

Respondents in Sweden are divided: they place “equally at the EU and the national level” and “only or mainly at national level” in equal first position (46% for both options).

Proportions for “only or mainly at the EU level” are higher than those for “only or mainly at national level” in only four EU Member States. The opposite is true in 23 countries. Respondents are divided in Belgium.

QC12.3 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



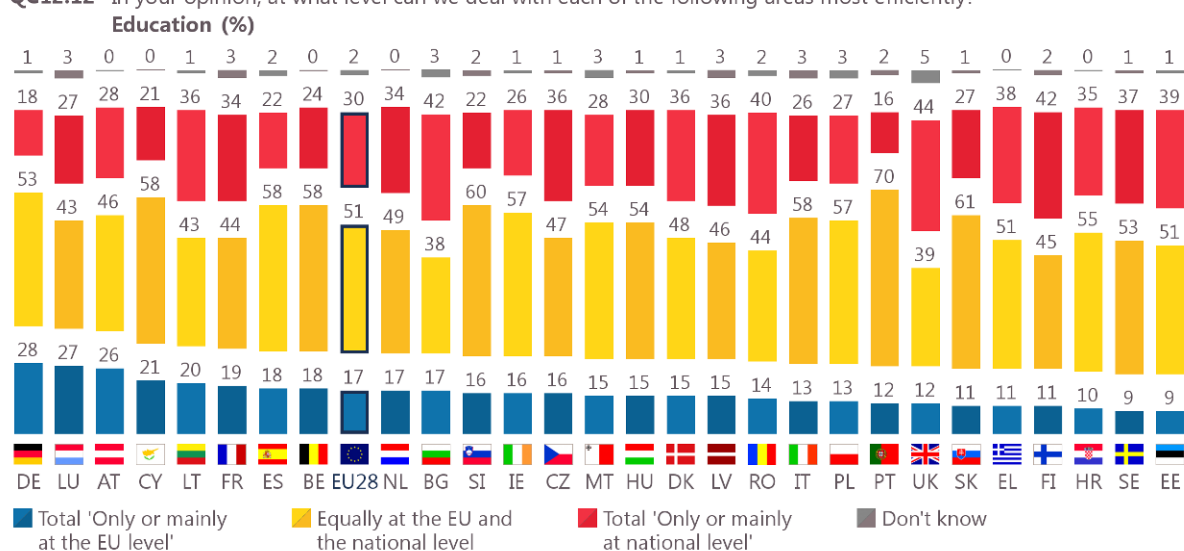
In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the best level to deal most efficiently with “**education**” is “equally at the EU and the national level”, with the highest scores in Portugal (70%), Slovakia (61%) and Slovenia (60%), and the lowest in Bulgaria (38%), the United Kingdom (39%), Lithuania and Luxembourg (43% in both countries).

“Only or mainly at the EU level” obtains its highest scores in Germany (28%), Luxembourg (27%) and Austria (26%), and its lowest in Estonia and Sweden (9% in both countries), and Croatia (10%).

“Only or mainly at national level” is the most cited in the United Kingdom (44%) and Bulgaria (42%), however it also obtains higher scores in Finland (42%) and Romania (40%). It is cited the least in Portugal (16%), Germany (18%) and Cyprus (21%).

Germany is the only EU Member State where the proportion that cites “only or mainly at the EU level” is higher than the one for “only or mainly at national level”. The opposite is true in 25 countries. Respondents are divided in Luxembourg and Cyprus.

QC12.12 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?



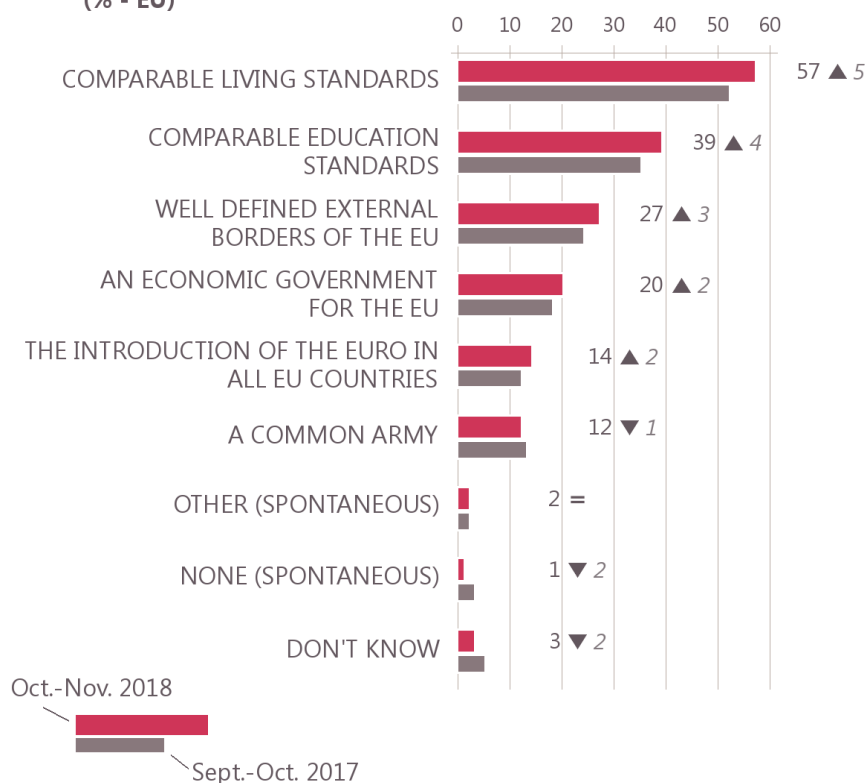
5 What would be most helpful for the future of Europe?

Nearly six in ten Europeans believe that comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe, well ahead any other policy

In order to determine which policies EU citizens feel would be the most helpful for the future of Europe, respondents were asked to choose up to two from a list of six items³⁵:

- Nearly six in ten respondents believe that “**comparable living standards**” would be one of the two most helpful policies for the future of Europe (57%, +5 percentage points since 2017), largely ahead of the other policies;
- In second position, close to four in ten respondents mention “**comparable education standards**” (39%, +4);
- In third place, “**well defined external borders of the EU**” is cited by over a quarter of respondents (27%, +3);
- “**An economic government for the EU**” is the only other item mentioned by at least a fifth of respondents (20%, +2);
- The two last policies are cited by slightly more than one in ten respondents: “**the introduction of the Euro in all EU countries**” (14%, +2), slightly before “**a common army**” (12%, -1, the only decrease observed since 2017).

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



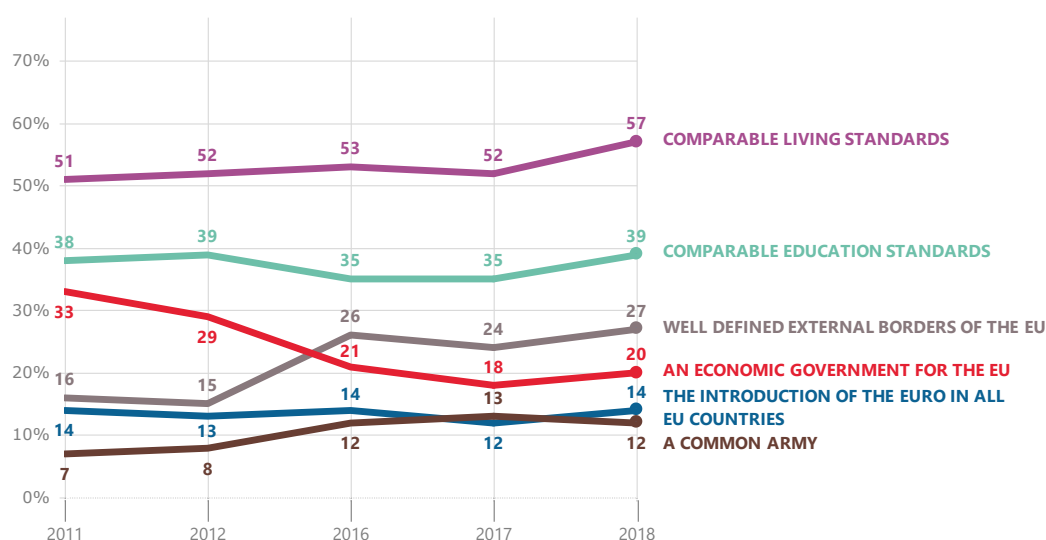
³⁵ QC6 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

The longer-term trends show that, between 2011 and 2018, the proportion of respondents who mention **“well defined external borders of the EU”** has increased the most, up from 16% to 27% (+11 percentage point, with a jump of 11 points between 2012 and 2016). It is followed by **“comparable living standards”** (+6, with the highest increase between 2017 and 2018, +5) and **“a common army”** (+5).

On the other hand, **“an economic government for the EU”** has lost 13 percentage points over the same period, down from 33% in 2011 to 20% in 2018.

The two other policies have been relatively stable over this period.

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



Only two policies come in first position in each of the 28 EU Member States, and these are the same ones that top the list of most helpful policies for the future of Europe at EU level.

Indeed, **“comparable living standards”** tops the ranking of the most helpful policies for the future of Europe in 23 EU Member States. It is mentioned by at least half of the respondents in 24 countries. It obtains its highest scores in Lithuania (85%), Bulgaria (76%) and Poland (71%), and its lowest in Finland (42%), Luxembourg (43%), Denmark and Malta (44% in both countries).

“Comparable education standards” ranks first in five countries: Sweden (68%), Ireland (53%), Malta (52%), Finland (51%) and Denmark (49%). It obtains also high proportions in Spain (57%) and Germany (52%), and its lowest in Czechia (20%), Hungary and Slovakia (21% in both countries).

Although **“well defined external borders of the EU”** does not come in first position in any Member State, over four in ten respondents mention it in four countries: Greece (45%), Hungary (44%), Austria (43%) and Czechia (42%). Respondents in Spain (15%), Sweden (16%), Portugal and the Netherlands (17% in both countries) tend the least to mention this item.

More than a quarter of respondents cite **“an economic government for the EU”** in France (31%), the Netherlands (27%), Luxembourg and Cyprus (26% in both countries). At the other end of the scale, less than a tenth tend to do so in Sweden, Slovakia and Czechia (8% in all three countries).

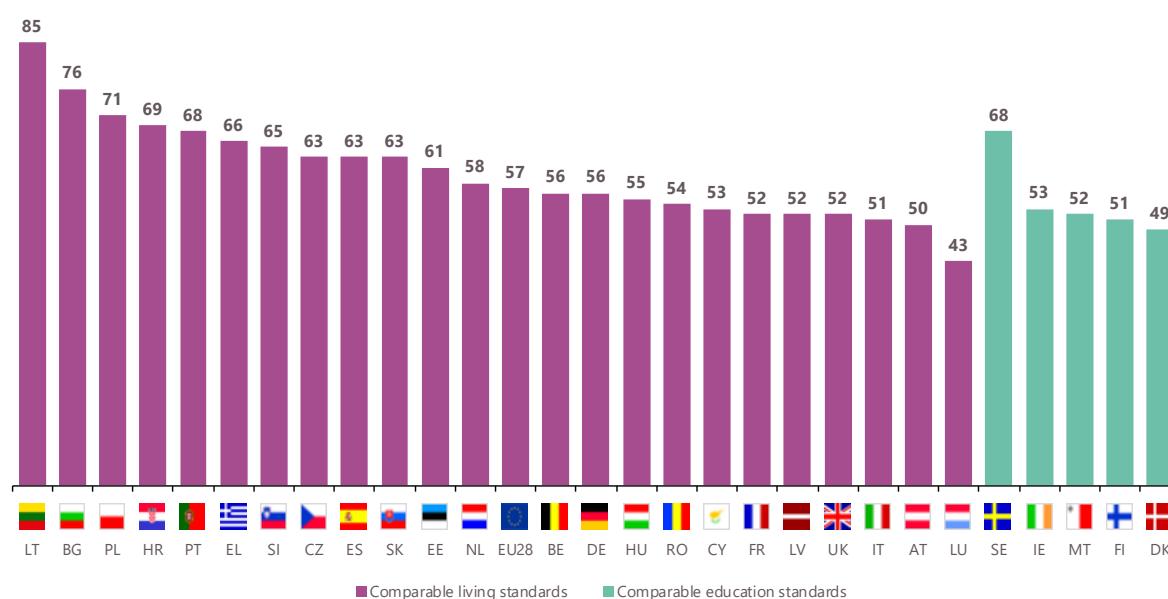
“The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries” is mentioned by four in ten respondents in Romania (40%), largely ahead of Belgium (24%), Hungary, Ireland and Finland (23% in all three countries). It reaches its lowest levels in the United Kingdom (5%), Sweden, Czechia and Spain (7% in all three countries).

Lastly, more than a fifth of respondents think that **“a common army”** would be most helpful for the future of Europe in Cyprus (26%) and the Netherlands (22%), as well as 19% in France. Only 4% share this opinion in Spain, and 5% in both Portugal and Malta.






























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)



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	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	A common army
EU28		57	39	27	20	14	12
BE		56	32	32	20	24	17
BG		76	25	21	22	9	8
CZ		63	20	42	8	7	15
DK		44	49	29	17	11	8
DE		56	52	24	18	15	10
EE		61	33	31	12	15	12
IE		52	53	25	16	23	6
EL		66	31	45	15	11	10
ES		63	57	15	19	7	4
FR		52	33	24	31	16	19
HR		69	28	33	16	14	11
IT		51	22	34	25	19	15
CY		53	41	22	26	10	26
LV		52	32	32	24	14	12
LT		85	26	18	19	10	15
LU		43	39	22	26	18	16
HU		55	21	44	14	23	15
MT		44	52	25	20	19	5
NL		58	48	17	27	14	22
AT		50	37	43	13	21	13
PL		71	25	26	13	13	18
PT		68	47	17	19	15	5
RO		54	24	23	13	40	14
SI		65	26	22	24	17	13
SK		63	21	36	8	21	9
FI		42	51	30	16	23	8
SE		60	68	16	8	7	7
UK		52	45	27	19	5	6
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country					
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

Since 2017, in 22 EU Member States more respondents now think that “**comparable living standards**” would be most helpful for the future of Europe, with the largest increases observed in Italy (51%, +13 percentage points), Lithuania (85%, +11) and Germany (56%, +10). In contrast, less respondents now feel this way in six countries, most notably in Czechia (63%, -3) and Romania (54%, -3).

Compared with 2017, more respondents in 19 countries now cite “**comparable education standards**”, and this is particularly the case in Ireland (53%, +13 percentage points), Finland (51%, +12), the Netherlands (48%, +12) and Sweden (68%, +10). However, the reverse is true in seven countries, especially in Malta (52%, -7). Opinion remains unchanged in Belgium and Slovenia.
























































































In 18 EU Member States, “**well defined external borders of the EU**” is now cited by more respondents than in 2017, and most markedly in Greece (45%, +15 percentage points) and Croatia (33%, +14). Slightly less respondents now share this opinion in nine countries, especially in Denmark (29%, -4) and Luxembourg (22%, -4). There has been no change in Estonia.

Since 2017, the proportion of respondents who believe that “**an economic government for the EU**” would be most helpful for the future of Europe has increased in 14 EU Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (26%, +9). It has decreased in 11 countries, particularly in Hungary (14%, -6) and has remained stable in Latvia, the United Kingdom and Sweden.
























































































More respondents in 19 countries now cite “**the introduction of the Euro in all EU countries**” than in 2017, with the largest increase in Romania (40%, +16 percentage points). Scores have decreased slightly in three countries, including Luxembourg (18%, -2). Opinion is stable in the six other countries.

Since 2017, more respondents in 13 EU Member States now cite “**a common army**”, most markedly in Cyprus (26%, +9 percentage points). In 11 countries less respondents mention it, especially in the Netherlands (22%, -9). Opinion remains unchanged in Estonia, Finland, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

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					
Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017			Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017			Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017					
EU28		57	▲ 5	EU28		39	▲ 4	EU28		27	▲ 3
IT		51	▲ 13	IE		53	▲ 13	EL		45	▲ 15
LT		85	▲ 11	FI		51	▲ 12	HR		33	▲ 14
DE		56	▲ 10	NL		48	▲ 12	HU		44	▲ 9
BG		76	▲ 7	SE		68	▲ 10	MT		25	▲ 9
SK		63	▲ 7	ES		57	▲ 9	SK		36	▲ 8
UK		52	▲ 6	LV		32	▲ 9	IT		34	▲ 7
AT		50	▲ 6	DK		49	▲ 8	LT		18	▲ 6
EE		61	▲ 5	EE		33	▲ 7	PL		26	▲ 5
NL		58	▲ 5	FR		33	▲ 5	SI		22	▲ 5
EL		66	▲ 4	HU		21	▲ 5	ES		15	▲ 4
ES		63	▲ 4	SK		21	▲ 4	CZ		42	▲ 3
BE		56	▲ 4	PT		47	▲ 3	BG		21	▲ 3
HR		69	▲ 3	AT		37	▲ 3	BE		32	▲ 2
CY		53	▲ 3	HR		28	▲ 3	UK		27	▲ 2
DK		44	▲ 3	CZ		20	▲ 3	IE		25	▲ 2
PL		71	▲ 2	DE		52	▲ 2	CY		22	▲ 2
SE		60	▲ 2	UK		45	▲ 2	PT		17	▲ 2
HU		55	▲ 2	LT		26	▲ 1	AT		43	▲ 1
IE		52	▲ 2	IT		22	▲ 1	EE		31	=
FR		52	▲ 2	BE		32	=	FR		24	▼ 1
MT		44	▲ 1	SI		26	=	LV		32	▼ 2
FI		42	▲ 1	LU		39	▼ 1	FI		30	▼ 2
SI		65	▼ 1	BG		25	▼ 1	RO		23	▼ 2
LV		52	▼ 1	PL		25	▼ 1	NL		17	▼ 2
LU		43	▼ 1	RO		24	▼ 1	SE		16	▼ 2
PT		68	▼ 2	EL		31	▼ 3	DE		24	▼ 3
CZ		63	▼ 3	CY		41	▼ 4	DK		29	▼ 4
RO		54	▼ 3	MT		52	▼ 7	LU		22	▼ 4







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

			An economic government for the EU			The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries			A common army		
			Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017			Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017			Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		
EU28		20	▲ 2	EU28		14	▲ 2	EU28		12	▼ 1
LU		26	▲ 9	RO		40	▲ 16	CY		26	▲ 9
CY		26	▲ 6	MT		19	▲ 9	PL		18	▲ 4
IT		25	▲ 6	BE		24	▲ 8	SI		13	▲ 4
FR		31	▲ 5	IT		19	▲ 5	CZ		15	▲ 3
SI		24	▲ 5	PT		15	▲ 4	LU		16	▲ 2
PT		19	▲ 4	LV		14	▲ 3	LT		15	▲ 2
DE		18	▲ 4	FI		23	▲ 2	HR		11	▲ 2
DK		17	▲ 3	AT		21	▲ 2	EL		10	▲ 2
FI		16	▲ 2	DE		15	▲ 2	SK		9	▲ 2
NL		27	▲ 1	EE		15	▲ 2	HU		15	▲ 1
BG		22	▲ 1	HR		14	▲ 2	LV		12	▲ 1
HR		16	▲ 1	NL		14	▲ 2	DE		10	▲ 1
AT		13	▲ 1	DK		11	▲ 2	PT		5	▲ 1
RO		13	▲ 1	SK		21	▲ 1	EE		12	=
LV		24	=	PL		13	▲ 1	DK		8	=
UK		19	=	EL		11	▲ 1	FI		8	=
SE		8	=	BG		9	▲ 1	UK		6	=
PL		13	▼ 1	SE		7	▲ 1	BE		17	▼ 1
ES		19	▼ 2	UK		5	▲ 1	IT		15	▼ 1
CZ		8	▼ 2	IE		23	=	RO		14	▼ 1
SK		8	▼ 2	HU		23	=	AT		13	▼ 1
LT		19	▼ 3	SI		17	=	SE		7	▼ 1
IE		16	▼ 3	FR		16	=	IE		6	▼ 1
EL		15	▼ 3	LT		10	=	MT		5	▼ 1
EE		12	▼ 3	ES		7	=	ES		4	▼ 2
BE		20	▼ 4	CY		10	▼ 1	BG		8	▼ 3
MT		20	▼ 5	CZ		7	▼ 1	FR		19	▼ 4
HU		14	▼ 6	LU		18	▼ 2	NL		22	▼ 9

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

- 15-24-year olds tend more to consider that “**comparable education standards**” would be most helpful for the future of Europe (47% versus 34% among respondents aged 55 and over), but tend less to cite “**well defined external borders of the EU**” (20% versus 29%);
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more they tend to mention “**comparable education standards**” (44% versus 32% among those who completed their education aged 15 or under), “**an economic government for the EU**” (24% versus 16%) and “**comparable living standards**” (59% versus 54%), but the less they tend to cite “**well defined external borders of the EU**” (23% versus 28%);
- Students (51%) and managers (46%) tend the most to mention “**comparable education standards**”, particularly compared to house persons (34%);
- Respondents who experience the least financial difficulties tend the most to mention “**comparable education standards**” (42% versus 30% among respondents having difficulties paying bills from time to time and 33% among those having such difficulties most of the time);
- Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the EU generally cite “**comparable education standards**” much more (44% versus 31% among those having a negative image of the EU), “**an economic government for the EU**” (24% versus 13%) and “**comparable living standards**” (60% versus 50%). Conversely, they tend less to cite “**well defined external borders of the EU**” (21% versus 41%).

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	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	A common army
EU28	57	39	27	20	14	12
 Gender						
Man	56	37	27	22	15	14
Woman	58	40	26	18	14	11
 Age						
15-24	59	47	20	19	15	11
25-39	59	40	25	19	14	11
40-54	57	39	28	22	14	11
55 +	55	34	29	20	14	14
 Education (End of)						
15-	54	32	28	16	14	13
16-19	56	35	31	19	15	12
20+	59	44	23	24	13	12
Still studying	59	51	19	18	16	10
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	57	38	27	21	14	12
Managers	57	46	22	26	12	10
Other white collars	60	38	30	20	16	11
Manual workers	58	38	28	18	16	11
House persons	53	34	25	20	11	15
Unemployed	59	39	26	21	12	12
Retired	54	33	29	19	14	14
Students	59	51	19	18	16	10
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	57	33	27	17	14	16
From time to time	57	30	30	19	16	14
Almost never/ Never	57	42	25	21	14	11
 Consider belonging to						
The working class	58	37	28	17	11	10
The lower middle class	58	39	28	18	14	13
The middle class	58	39	27	22	16	12
The upper middle class	49	44	21	29	15	15
The upper class	71	39	19	24	12	15
Image of EU						
Positive	60	44	21	24	16	12
Neutral	58	38	29	19	15	12
Negative	50	31	41	13	10	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.

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)

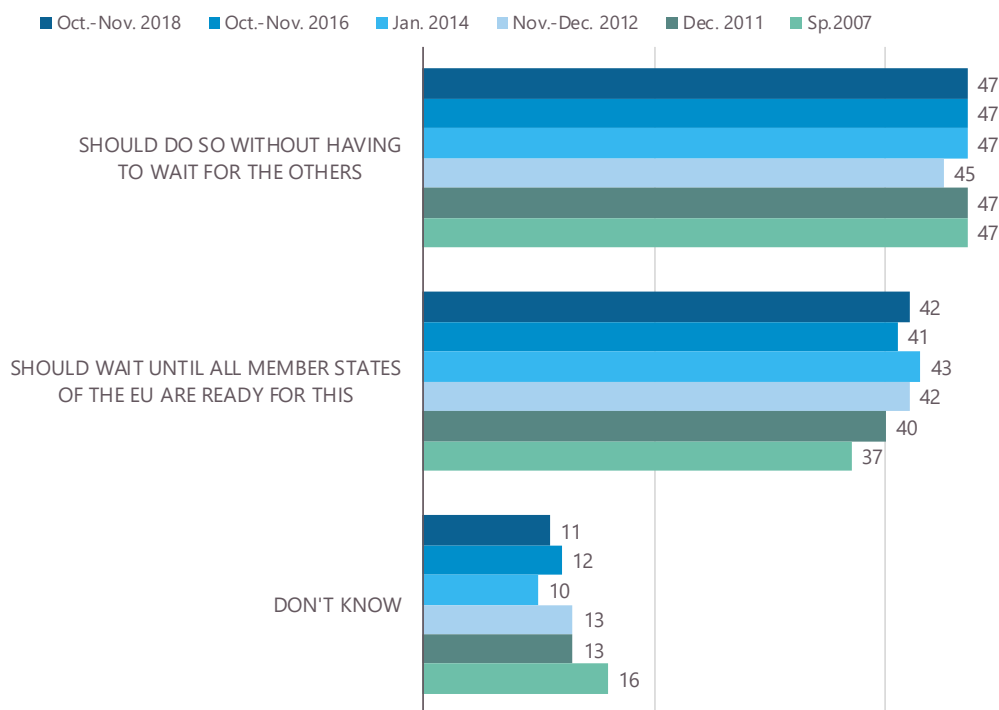
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
TOTAL	57	56	63	52	51	71	52	66	68	52	53
 Gender											
Man	56	53	58	50	51	74	52	66	69	50	48
Woman	58	58	67	52	51	69	52	65	67	54	58
 Age											
15-24	59	65	51	48	50	69	61	70	66	49	44
25-39	59	51	66	56	55	77	57	74	73	46	56
40-54	57	55	64	53	53	70	53	68	72	57	48
55 +	55	55	63	50	48	69	43	58	62	55	59
 Education (End of)											
15-	54	55	64	52	47	70	41	54	65	49	57
16-19	56	56	63	46	51	73	49	68	72	52	52
20+	59	53	67	56	56	72	57	72	71	55	53
Still studying	59	61	51	50	53	64	71	69	63	49	52
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	57	57	62	54	50	73	52	65	81	50	41
Managers	57	47	79	57	60	72	55	83	65	52	50
Other white collars	60	53	63	63	56	70	63	69	68	55	54
Manual workers	58	60	62	53	53	74	46	69	72	53	55
House persons	53	46	65	32	42	71	62	66	67	44	65
Unemployed	59	63	62	52	53	89	44	69	79	57	49
Retired	54	57	62	47	46	69	43	59	59	56	56
Students	59	61	51	50	53	64	71	69	63	49	52

6 Two-speed Europe

A small majority of Europeans think that countries which are ready to further develop a common European policy should do so without having to wait for the others

In order to know how Europeans feel about the idea of a “Two-speed Europe”, respondents were asked which of two statements came closest to their personal preference³⁶. Nearly half of respondents consider that **“those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others”** (47%, unchanged since 2016). Conversely, a similar but lower proportion of respondents believe that those countries **“should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this”** (42%, +1). Lastly, more than a tenth of respondents say they “don’t know” (11%, -1).

QC11 As regards the idea of a “Two speed Europe”, which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...
(% - EU)

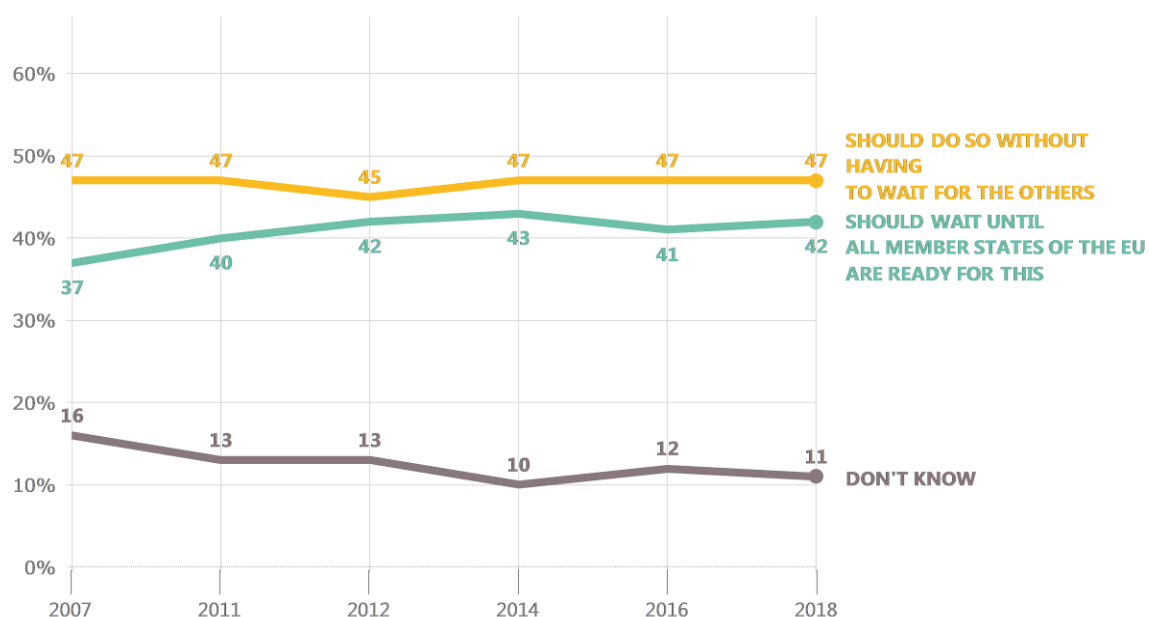


³⁶ QC11 As regards the idea of a “Two-speed Europe”, which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

Between 2007 and 2018, the proportion of respondents who think that **ready EU Member States should not have to wait for the others** has remained stable. Indeed, it has been mentioned by 47% of respondents in five surveys, the only exception being the 2012 report, when it stood at 45%.

Over the same period, the proportion of respondents considering that **ready EU Member States “should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready”** has increased by five percentage points, up from 37% in 2007 to 42% in 2018. However, it reached its highest level in 2014, before seeing its only small decrease in 11 years (down from 43% in 2014 to 41% in 2016).

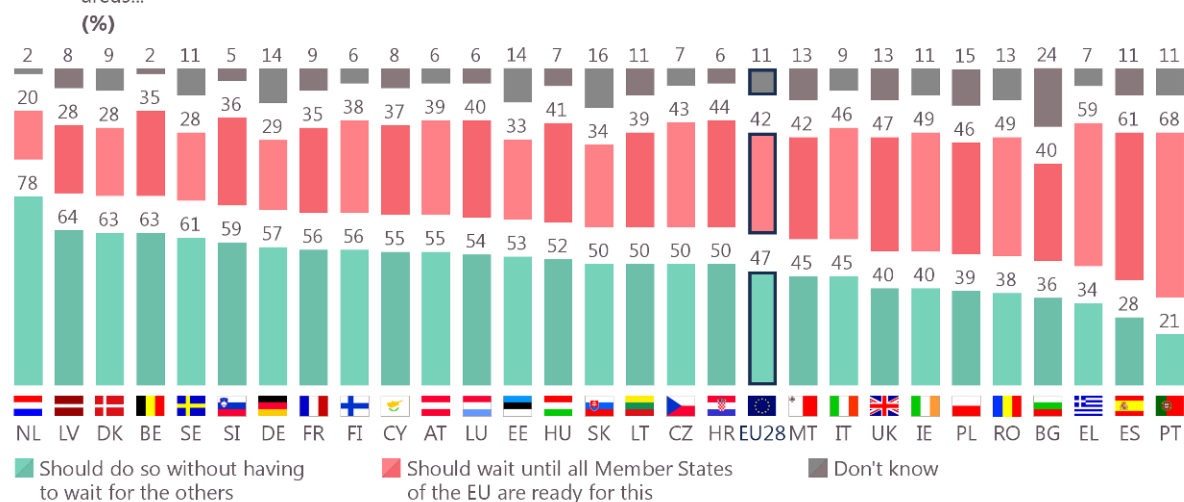
QC11 As regards the idea of a "Two speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...
(% - EU)



In 19 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that **“those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others”**, with the highest proportions in the Netherlands (78%), Latvia (64%), Denmark and Belgium (63% in both countries). Among these 19 countries, respondents tend slightly less to share this opinion in Malta (45% versus 42% for “should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this”), Croatia (50% versus 44%) and Czechia (50% versus 43%).

Conversely, in the nine other EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that **those countries “should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this”**: Portugal (68%), Spain (61%), Greece (59%), Romania (49% versus 38% for “should do so without having to wait for the others”), Ireland (49% versus 40%), the United Kingdom (47% versus 40%), Poland (46% versus 39%), Italy (46% versus 45%) and Bulgaria (40% versus 36%).






























QC11 As regards the idea of a “Two speed Europe”, which of the following comes closest to your personal preference?
Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...



Since 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that **“those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others”** has decreased in 13 EU Member States, most notably in Slovakia (50%, -7 percentage points), Lithuania (50%, -6), Finland (56%, -5) and Czechia (50%, -5). Conversely, it has increased in 11 countries, led by Cyprus (55%, +8), Denmark and Belgium (63%, +5). It has remained unchanged in Slovenia, Germany, Austria and Portugal.







QC11 As regards the idea of a "Two speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

(%)

		Should do so without having to wait for the others	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	Oct.-Nov. 2018 - Sept.-Oct. 2016	Don't know
EU28		47	=	42	▲ 1	11
CY		55	▲ 8	37	▼ 8	8
BE		63	▲ 5	35	▼ 6	2
DK		63	▲ 5	28	▼ 4	9
BG		36	▲ 5	40	▲ 6	24
HU		52	▲ 2	41	▲ 1	7
HR		50	▲ 2	44	▲ 5	6
PL		39	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	15
EL		34	▲ 2	59	▼ 2	7
NL		78	▲ 1	20	=	2
IT		45	▲ 1	46	▲ 2	9
ES		28	▲ 1	61	▼ 1	11
SI		59	=	36	▲ 2	5
DE		57	=	29	▼ 1	14
AT		55	=	39	▲ 1	6
PT		21	=	68	▼ 1	11
LV		64	▼ 1	28	▲ 1	8
FR		56	▼ 1	35	▲ 1	9
LU		54	▼ 1	40	▼ 1	6
EE		53	▼ 1	33	▲ 5	14
IE		40	▼ 2	49	▲ 3	11
SE		61	▼ 3	28	=	11
MT		45	▼ 3	42	▼ 1	13
UK		40	▼ 3	47	▲ 7	13
RO		38	▼ 3	49	▲ 1	13
FI		56	▼ 5	38	▲ 2	6
CZ		50	▼ 5	43	▲ 7	7
LT		50	▼ 6	39	▲ 8	11
SK		50	▼ 7	34	▲ 4	16

QC11 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

(% - EU)

	Should do so without having to wait for the others	Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	Don't know
EU28	47	42	11
 Gender			
Man	50	41	9
Woman	45	42	13
 Age			
15-24	46	44	10
25-39	49	42	9
40-54	50	40	10
55 +	45	42	13
 Education (End of)			
15-	39	46	15
16-19	47	42	11
20+	53	39	8
Still studying	47	45	8
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	39	9
Managers	57	36	7
Other white collars	48	43	9
Manual workers	47	42	11
House persons	38	48	14
Unemployed	42	46	12
Retired	45	41	14
Students	47	45	8
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43	45	12
From time to time	46	43	11
Almost never/ Never	49	41	10
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	46	14
The lower middle class	46	43	11
The middle class	51	41	8
The upper middle class	64	31	5
The upper class	59	39	2

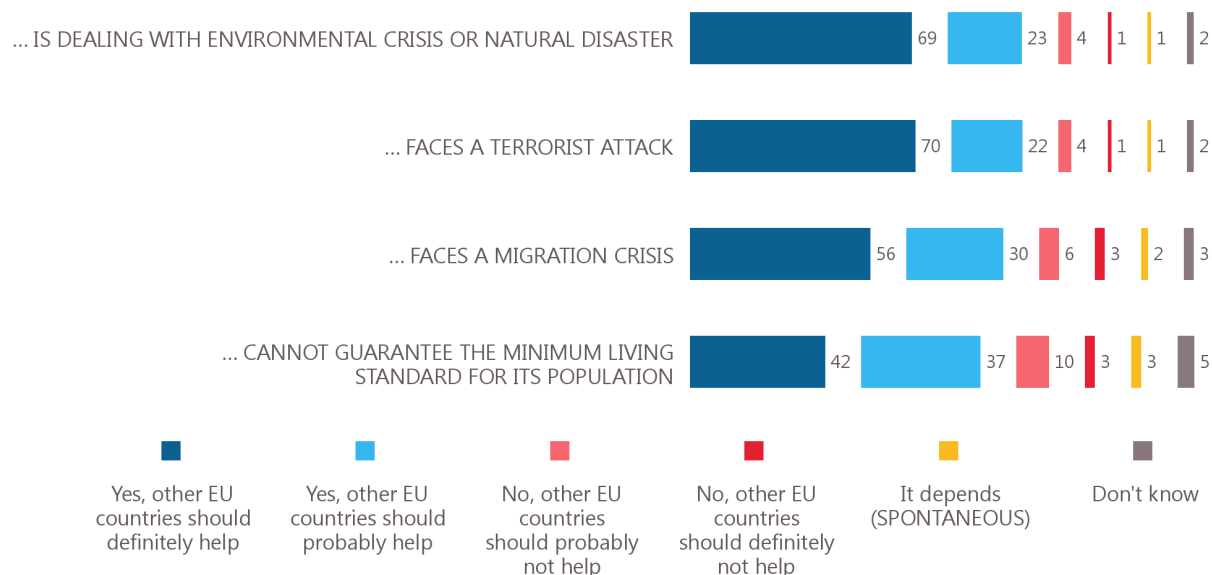
7 Mutual assistance between Member States

Over three-quarters of Europeans consider that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the four situations tested

In order to determine Europeans' attitude towards mutual assistance between EU Member States, respondents were asked whether other EU countries should help or not another Member State in four situations³⁷:

- Over nine in ten respondents think that other EU countries should help another Member State **"dealing with environmental crisis or natural disaster"** (92%, of which 69% "definitely" and 23% "probably");
- The same proportion shares this opinion in case another EU Member State **"faces a terrorist attack"** (92%, of which 70% "definitely" and 22% "probably");
- Over eight in ten feel the same way if another EU country **"faces a migration crisis"** (86%, of which 56% "definitely" and 30% "probably");
- Lastly, close to eight in ten respondents believe that mutual assistance between Member States should apply in case another EU country **"cannot guarantee the minimum living standard for its population"** (79%, of which 42% "definitely" and 37% "probably").

QC13 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...
(% - EU)



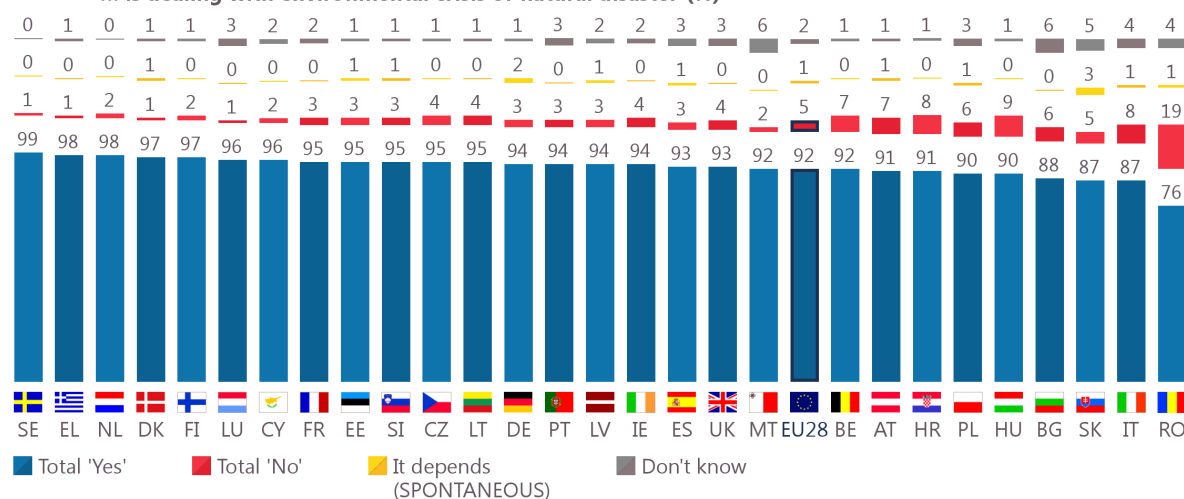
³⁷ QC13. Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...
1. ... cannot guarantee the minimum living standard for its population; 2. ... is dealing with environmental crisis or natural disaster; 3. ... faces a migration crisis; 4. ... faces a terrorist attack

In the 28 EU Member States, over three-quarters of respondents consider that other EU countries should help another Member State **“dealing with an environmental crisis or natural disaster”**. Respondents in Sweden (99%), Greece and the Netherlands (98% in both countries) support this idea the most, compared to 76% in Romania and 87% in both Italy and Slovakia.

More than eight in ten respondents say that “other EU countries should definitely help” in six countries, with the highest proportion in Cyprus (84%).

QC13.2 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

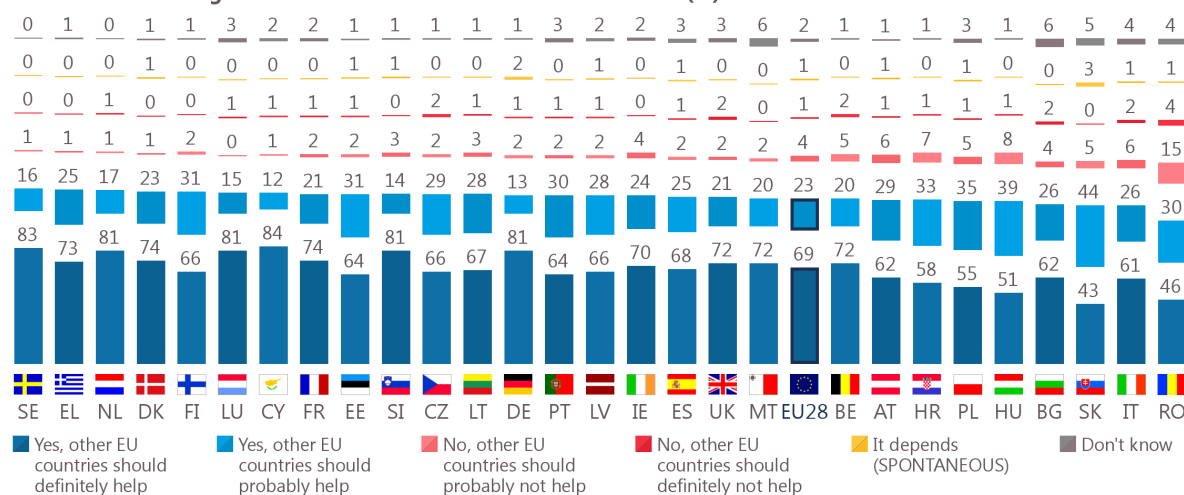
... is dealing with environmental crisis or natural disaster (%)



Totals only

QC13.2 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

... is dealing with environmental crisis or natural disaster (%)



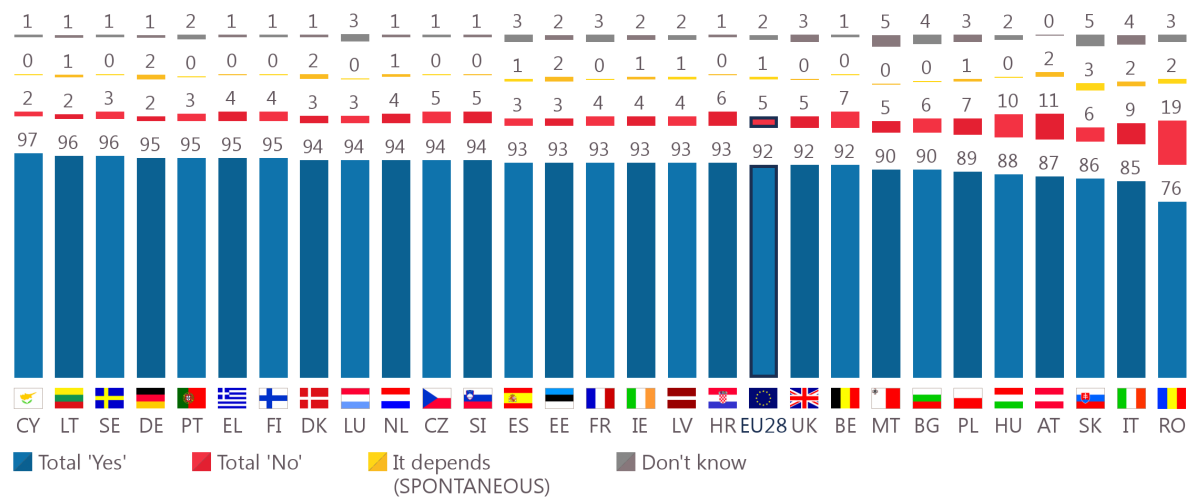
Detailed answers

Over three-quarters of respondents in the 28 EU Member States think that other Member States should help another EU country **“facing a terrorist attack”**, with the highest proportions in Cyprus (97%), Lithuania and Sweden (96% in both countries), and the lowest in Romania (76%), Italy (85%) and Slovakia (86%).

At least eight in ten respondents answer that “other EU countries should definitely help” in Cyprus (87%) and Germany (80%).

QC13.4 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

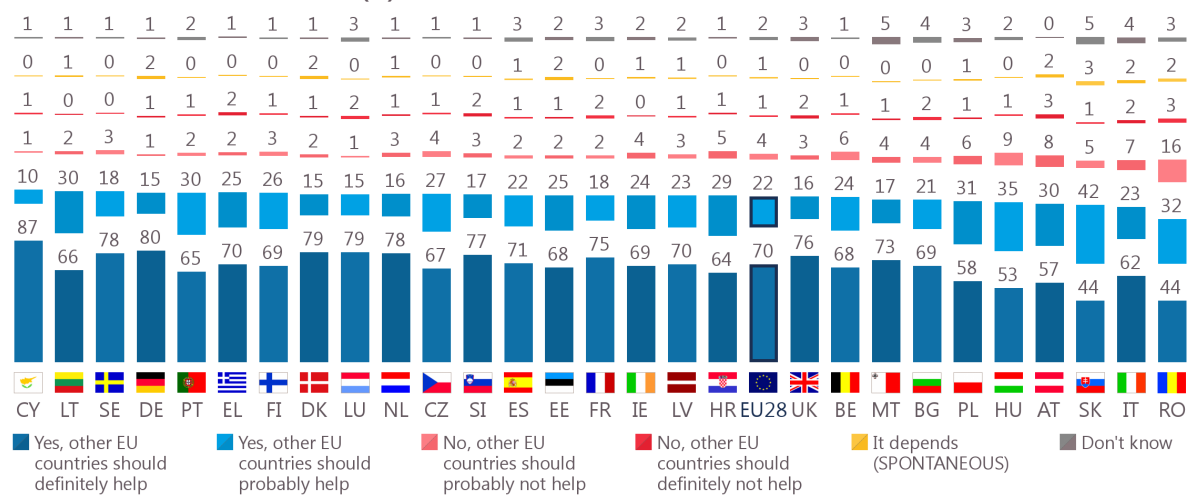
... **faces a terrorist attack (%)**



Totals only

QC13.4 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

... **faces a terrorist attack (%)**



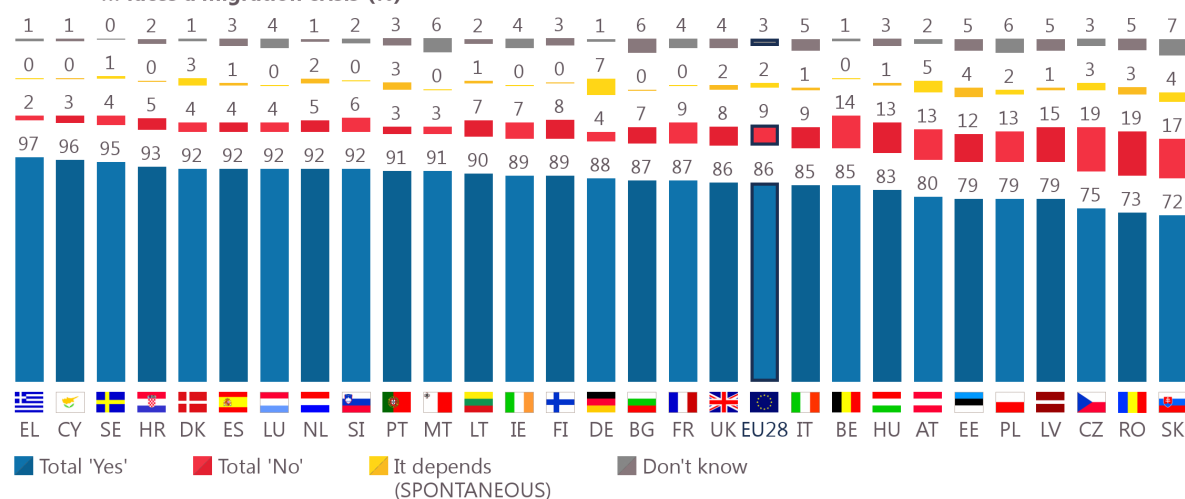
Detailed answers

In order to face “a migration crisis”, more than seven in ten respondents in the 28 EU Member States consider that other EU countries should help another Member State, with the highest scores in Greece (97%), Cyprus (96%) and Sweden (95%), and the lowest in Slovakia (72%), Romania (73%) and Czechia (75%).

Cyprus is the only country where over eight in ten respondents say that other EU countries should “definitely” help (83%).

QC13.3 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

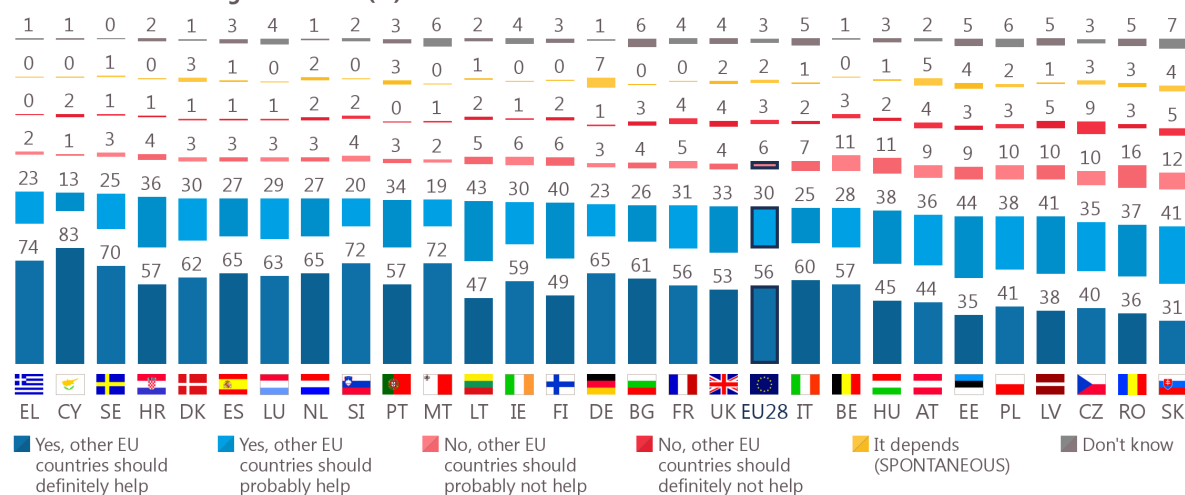
... faces a migration crisis (%)



Totals only

QC13.3 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

... faces a migration crisis (%)



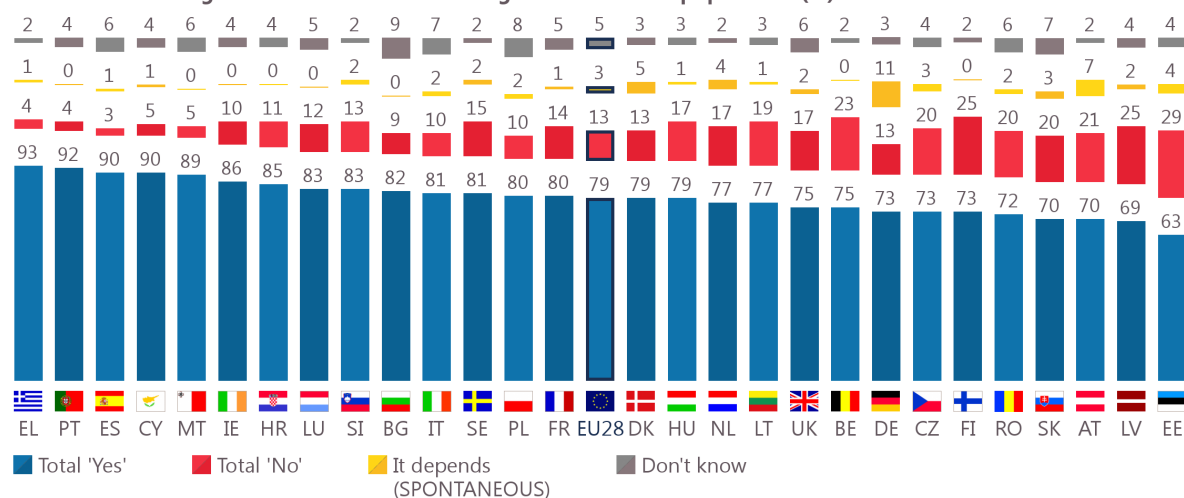
Detailed answers

In all 28 EU Member States, over six in ten respondents think that other EU Member States should help another EU country, which **“cannot guarantee the minimum living standard for its population”**. Respondents in Greece (93%), Portugal (92%), Spain and Cyprus (90% in both countries) tend the most to think that way, compared to 63% in Estonia, 69% in Latvia and 70% in both Austria and Slovakia.

In eight countries, at least half of respondents consider that “other EU countries should definitely help”, with by far the highest score in Cyprus (72%).

QC13.1 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

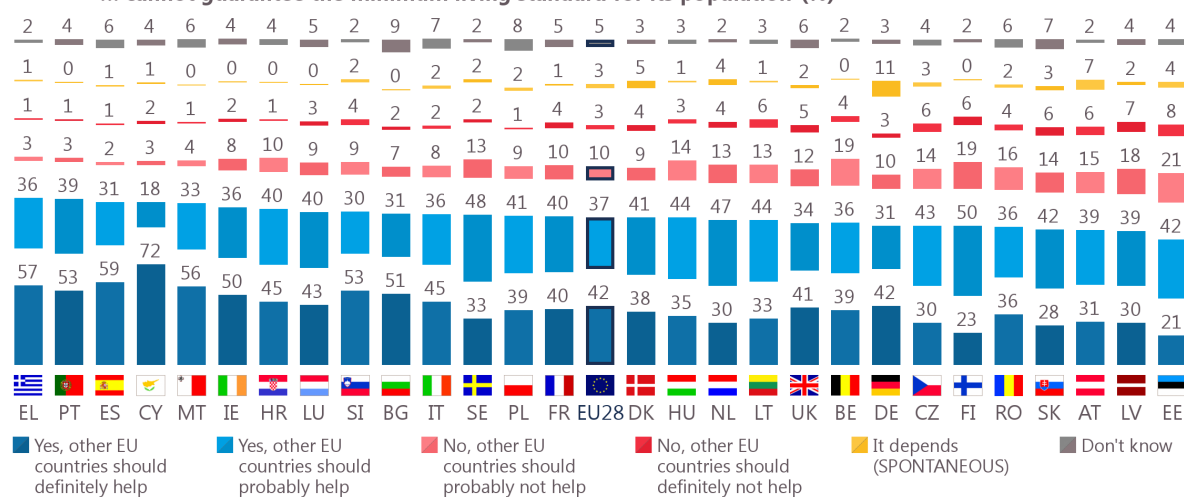
... cannot guarantee the minimum living standard for its population (%)



Totals only

QC13.1 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...







... cannot guarantee the minimum living standard for its population (%)



Detailed answers

QC13 Do you think that other EU countries should help another Member State in each of the following situation? If this Member State ...

Total 'Yes' (% - EU)

	...is dealing with environmental crisis or natural disaster	...faces a terrorist attack	...faces a migration crisis	...cannot guarantee the minimum living standard for its population
EU28	92	92	86	79
 Gender				
Man	92	92	86	79
Woman	92	91	86	78
 Age				
15-24	93	91	88	84
25-39	92	92	86	80
40-54	92	92	86	78
55 +	92	91	85	77
 Education (End of)				
15-	89	88	84	77
16-19	91	90	83	76
20+	95	94	89	81
Still studying	95	93	91	87
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	94	93	87	80
Managers	94	94	90	78
Other white collars	92	91	87	79
Manual workers	91	90	84	76
House persons	91	91	85	81
Unemployed	92	89	84	80
Retired	91	90	84	77
Students	95	93	91	87
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	90	88	83	78
From time to time	90	89	84	79
Almost never/ Never	93	93	87	79
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	92	91	85	79
The lower middle class	92	91	84	78
The middle class	93	92	88	79
The upper middle class	94	92	91	80
The upper class	93	93	92	80
Image of EU				
Positive	95	95	92	85
Neutral	92	91	85	77
Negative	91	88	78	69

SECTION 2: CLIMATE CHANGE

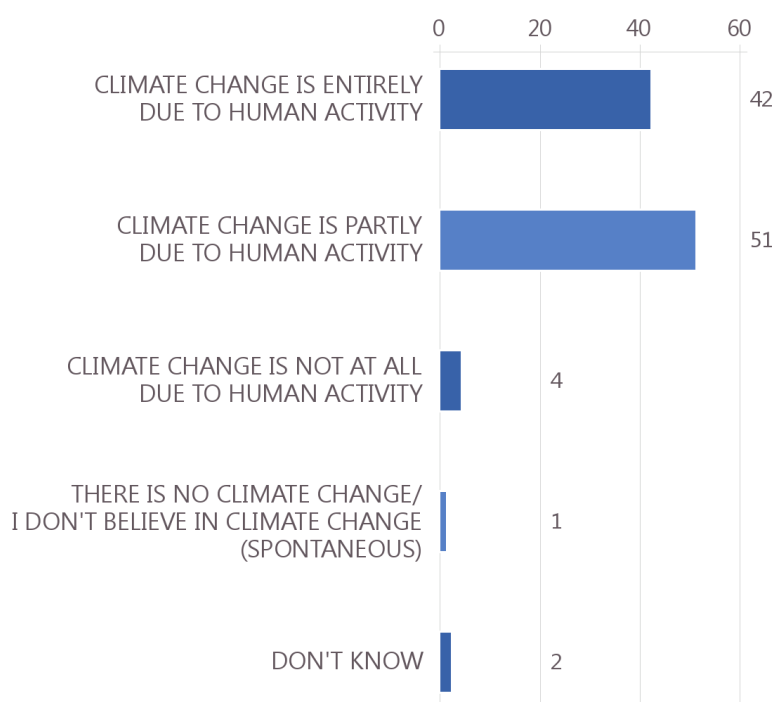
I. IS CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY?

This first section examines overall perceptions of the reasons for climate change – specifically, whether it is entirely, partly or not at all due to human activity.

An overwhelming majority say that climate change is at least partly due to human activity

A large majority of EU citizens (93%) say that climate change is due to human activity, either *entirely* (42%) or *partly* (51%)³⁸. 4% of respondents say that climate change is not at all due to human activity, while 1% say spontaneously that they don't believe in climate change, and 2% don't know.

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - EU)

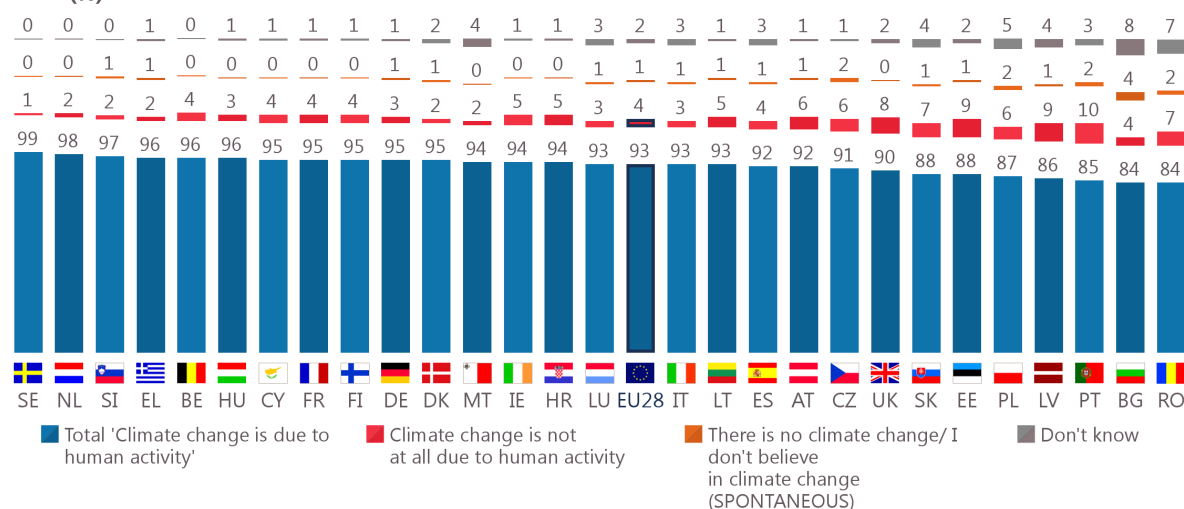


³⁸ QB1. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? Climate change is entirely due to human activity, Climate change is partly due to human activity, Climate change is not at all due to human activity, There is no climate change / I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know (SPONTANEOUS).

In every country, a large majority of respondents say that climate change is at least partly due to human activity, with the proportions ranging from 99% in Sweden to 84% in Romania. In five EU Member States, at least half of respondents say that climate change is entirely due to human activity: Malta (58%), Cyprus (57%), France (54%), Slovenia (53%) and Greece (50%). Respondents are least likely to say this in Estonia (25%), Lithuania (26%) and Poland (27%).

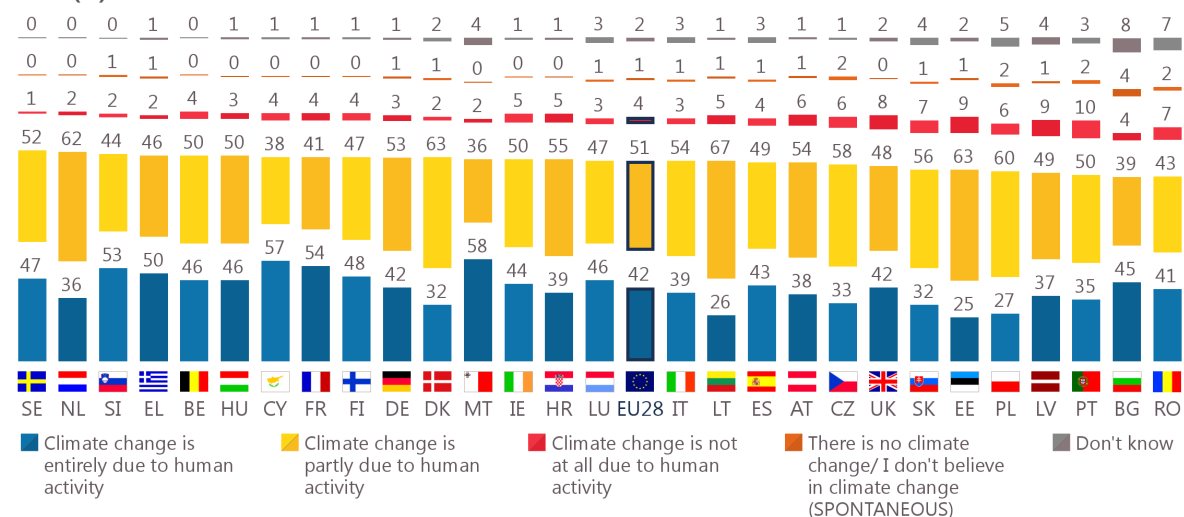
Respondents in Portugal (10%), Estonia and Latvia (9%) are most likely to say that climate change is not at all due to human activity, while respondents in Bulgaria (4%) are most likely to spontaneously say that they don't believe in climate change.

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(%)



Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(%)



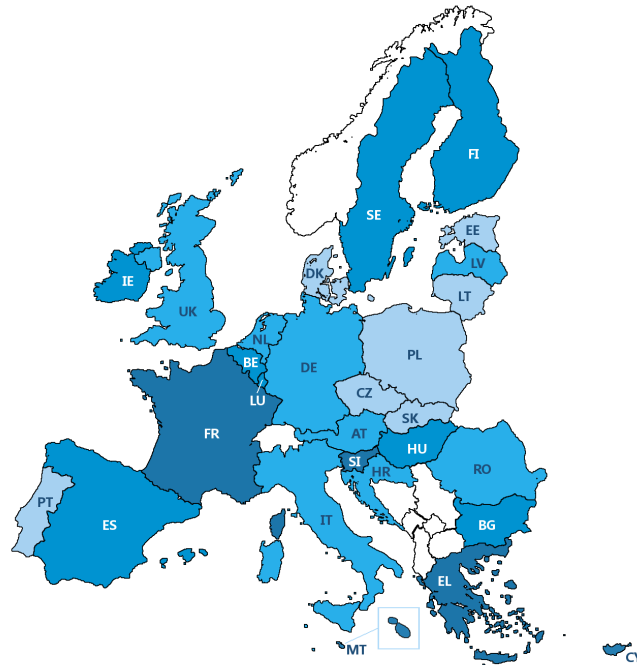
Detailed answers

MT		58
CY		57
FR		54
SI		53
EL		50
FI		48
SE		47
HU		46
BE		46
LU		46
BG		45
IE		44
ES		43
UK		42
DE		42
EU28		42
RO		41
IT		39
HR		39
AT		38
LV		37
NL		36
PT		35
CZ		33
SK		32
DK		32
PL		27
LT		26
EE		25

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
 (% - CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENTIRELY DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY)





Map Legend

	50 - 100
	43 - 49
	36 - 42
	0 - 35



Findings are generally consistent across different **socio-demographic** groups, with large majorities in all groups saying that climate change is at least partly due to human activity.

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - EU)

	Climate change is entirely due to human activity	Climate change is partly due to human activity	Climate change is not at all due to human activity	There is no climate change / I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'
EU28	42	51	4	1	2	93
 Age						
15-24	46	47	4	1	2	93
25-39	44	50	4	1	1	94
40-54	42	50	5	1	2	92
55 +	39	52	5	1	3	91
 Education (End of)						
15-	39	48	7	1	5	87
16-19	41	51	5	1	2	92
20+	44	52	3	0	1	96
Still studying	45	48	4	1	2	93
 Use of the Internet						
Everyday	44	50	4	1	1	94
Often/ Sometimes	37	54	5	1	3	91
Never	34	51	7	2	6	85
 Left-right political scale						
Left	48	48	3	0	1	96
Centre	41	53	4	1	1	94
Right	37	54	6	1	2	91

II. THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, TODAY AND TOMORROW

This chapter focuses on specific changes and impacts related to climate change. Firstly, respondents are asked about the link between climate change and extreme weather events, and are then asked to think ahead to the year 2050 and consider the most likely problems that will intensify due to climate change.

1 Extreme weather events and climate change

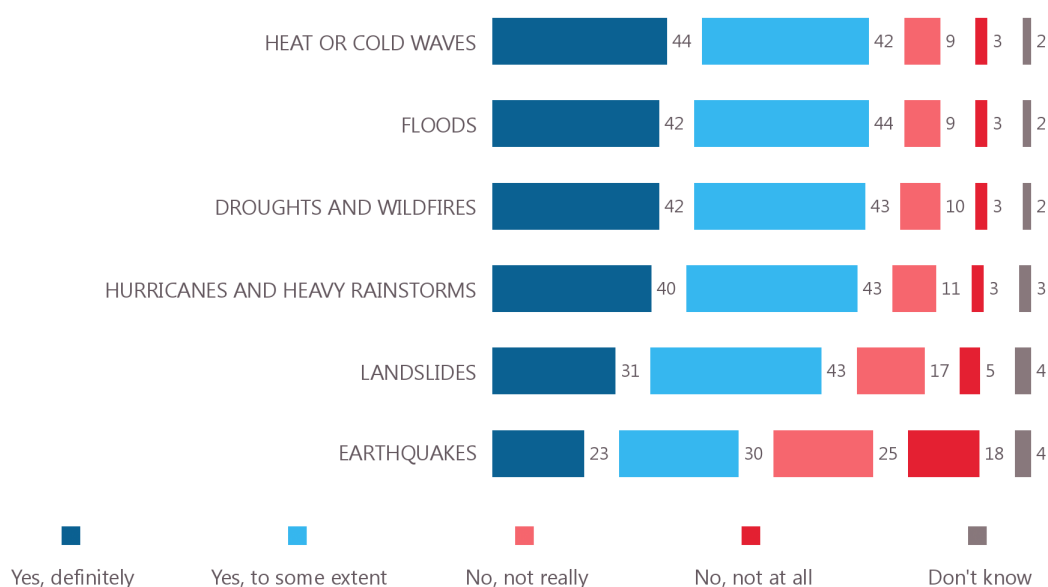
Large majorities link extreme weather events to climate change

There is a clear consensus that different types of extreme weather events are at least partly due to climate change. Between 53% and 86% of respondents say that various extreme weather events are due to climate change – either ‘definitely’ or ‘to some extent’; while between 23% and 44% say that these events are ‘definitely’ caused by climate change³⁹.

Findings are similar for four of the extreme weather events, with around four in ten respondents saying these are *definitely* due to climate change: **heat or cold waves** (44%), **floods** (42%), **droughts and wildfires** (42%) and **hurricanes and heavy rainstorms** (40%). The proportions of those saying that these events are not caused by climate change (either ‘not really’ or ‘not at all’) range from 12% to 14%.

Respondents are slightly less likely to say that **landslides** are caused by climate change (31% ‘definitely’ and 22% ‘not really’ or ‘not at all’), while **earthquakes** are less likely than other events to be seen as caused by climate change (23% vs. 43% both).

QB2 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
(% - EU)



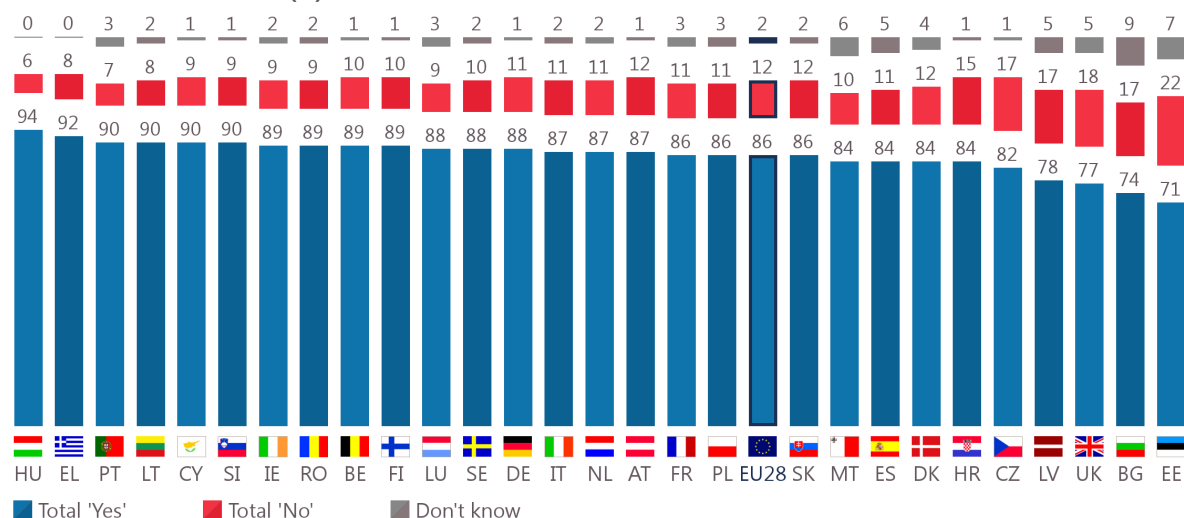
The findings for each of the various weather events will be examined below in more detail at the **country level**.

³⁹ QB2. Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change? Heat or cold waves, Droughts and wildfires, Floods, Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms, Earthquakes, Landslides.

In each country, more than seven in ten respondents say that **heat or cold waves** are due to climate change (either 'definitely' or 'to some extent'). At least nine in ten respondents say this in Hungary (94%), Greece (92%), Portugal, Lithuania, Cyprus and Slovenia (all 90%), while fewer than eight in ten hold this view in Estonia (71%), Bulgaria (74%), the United Kingdom (77%) and Latvia (78%). Respondents in Estonia are also the most likely to say that heat or cold waves are not due to climate change (22%).

QB2.1 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?

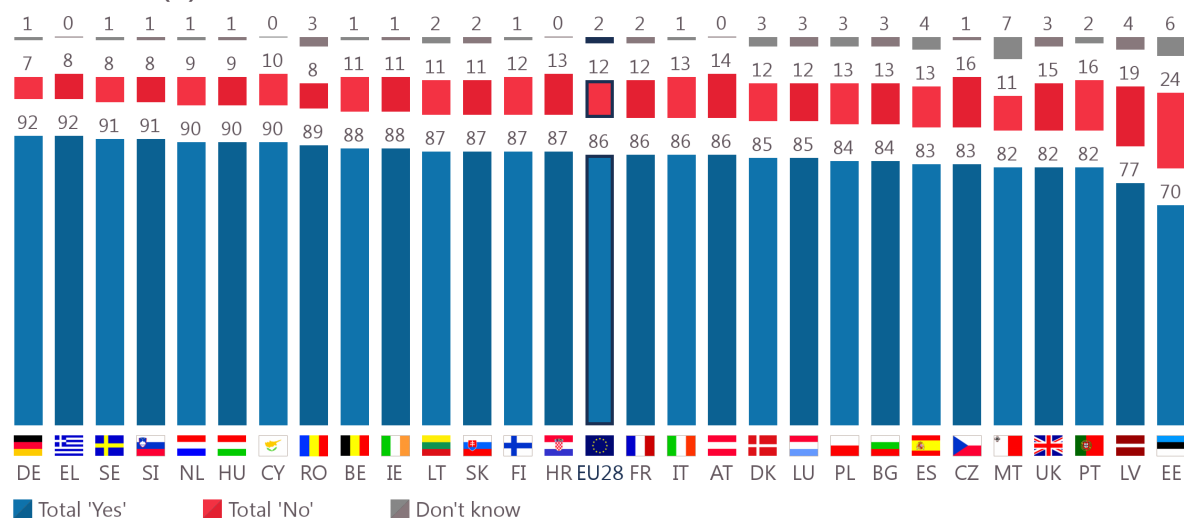
Heat or cold waves (%)



A similar pattern can be seen with regard to **floods**. In every country, at least seven in ten respondents say that floods are caused by climate change (at least 'to some extent'), with the highest proportions seen in Germany, Greece (both 92%), Sweden and Slovenia (both 91%). Respondents in Estonia (70%) and Latvia (77%) are noticeably less likely to say this than those in other countries, with those in Estonia again most likely to say that this type of event is not caused by climate change (24%).

QB2.3 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?

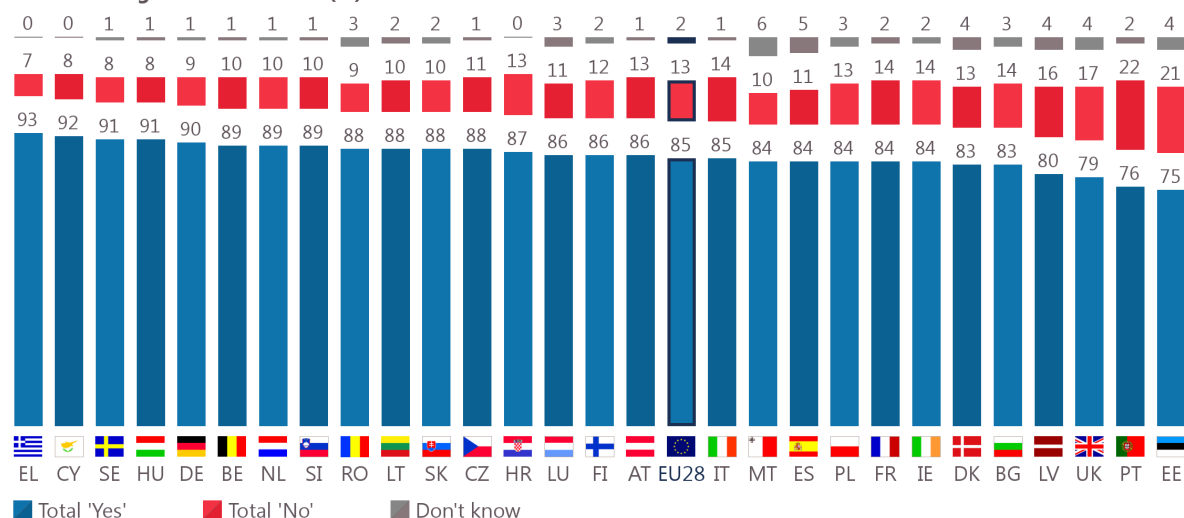
Floods (%)



At least three in four respondents in each country say that **droughts and wildfires** are due to climate change ('definitely' or 'to some extent'). In five countries, nine in ten respondents or more say this: Greece (93%), Cyprus (92%), Sweden, Hungary (both 91%) and Germany (90%). The lowest proportions are seen in Estonia (75%), Portugal (76%), the United Kingdom (79%) and Latvia (80%). In Portugal and Estonia, more than one in five respondents say that droughts and wildfires are not caused by climate change (22% and 21% respectively).

QB2.2 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?

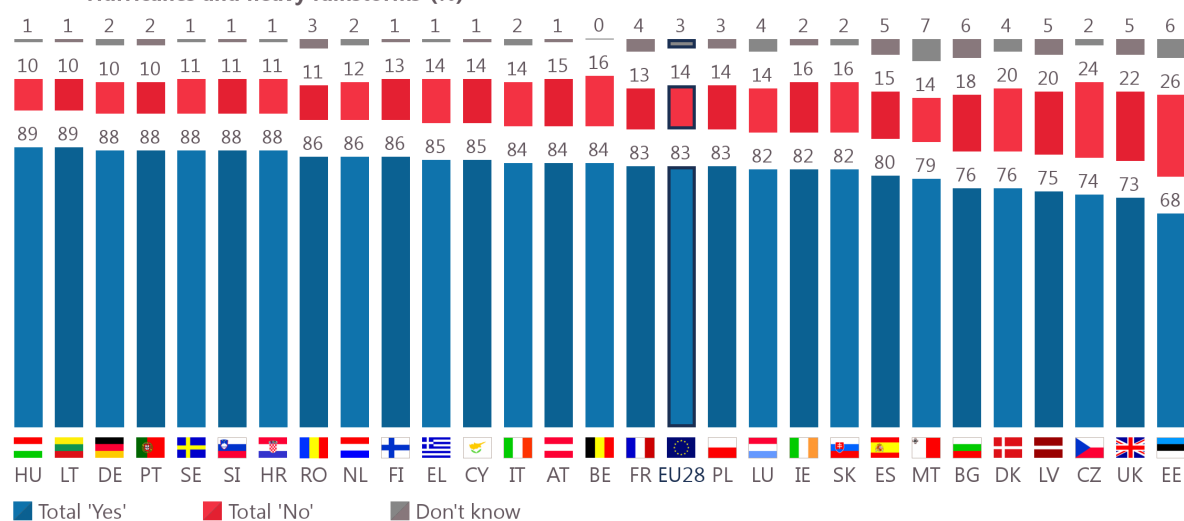
Droughts and wildfires (%)



More than two-thirds of respondents in every country say that **hurricanes and heavy rainstorms** are due to climate change, although the proportions are generally a little lower than those seen for the weather events described above. Respondents in Hungary and Lithuania (both 89%) are most likely to say that hurricanes and heavy rainstorms are caused by climate change, while those in Estonia (68%), the United Kingdom (73%), Czechia (74%), and Latvia (75%) are least likely to say this. Respondents in Estonia are again the most likely to say that this type of weather events is not due to climate change (26%), followed by those in Czechia (24%) and in the United Kingdom (22%).

QB2.4 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?

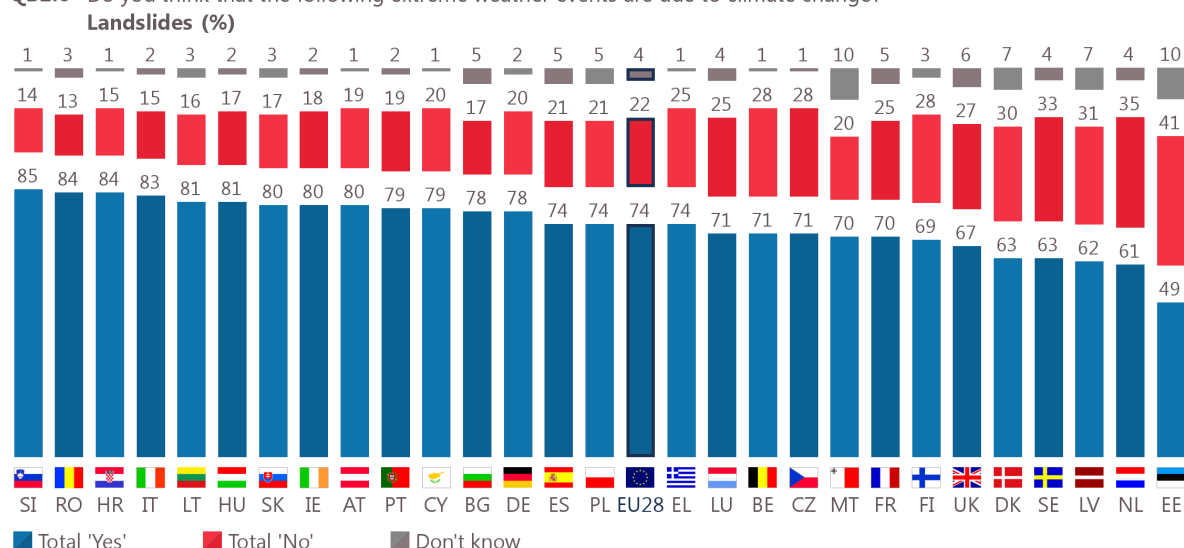
Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms (%)



Across the EU as a whole, around three in four respondents say that **landslides** are caused by climate change (at least 'to some extent'). This view is particularly strong in Slovenia (85%), Romania, Croatia (both 84%) and Italy (83%), while the lowest proportion is again seen in Estonia (49%), the one country where less than half of respondents say that landslides are caused by climate change.

Respondents are most likely to say that landslides are not caused by climate change in Estonia (41%), the Netherlands (35%), Sweden (33%), Latvia (31%) and Denmark (30%).

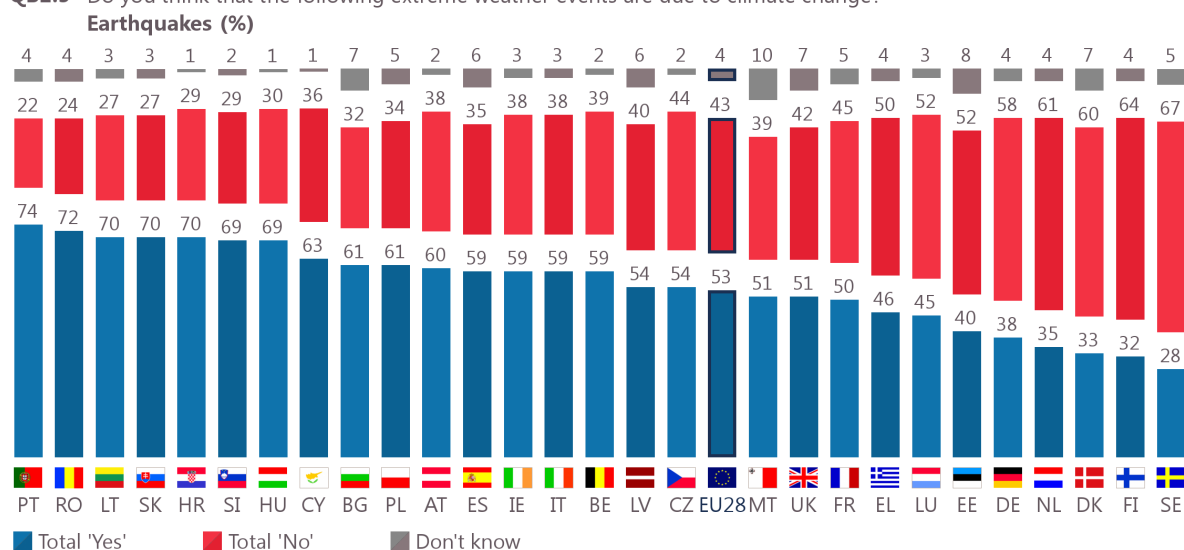
QB2.6 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?



There is more variation by country in the proportions that say **earthquakes** are caused by climate change. 53% of Europeans say that earthquakes are due to climate change. In five countries, at least seven in ten respondents say this: Portugal (74%), Romania (72%), Lithuania, Slovakia and Croatia (all 70%).

However, there are eight countries where a minority of respondents say that earthquakes are caused by climate change: Sweden (28%), Finland (32%), Denmark (33%), the Netherlands (35%), Germany (38%), Estonia (40%), Luxembourg (45%) and Greece (46%).








QB2.5 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?



The **socio-demographic** analysis shows a generally consistent pattern, with very few large differences between groups. Differences are as follows:

- Respondents who ended their education at the age of 20 or above are less likely to say that **earthquakes** are due to climate change (44% vs. 59% of those who finished education at 15 or below). For the other weather events, however, there is little difference by education.
- Respondents who use the Internet every day are generally as likely as those who never, sometimes or often use it to say that these weather events are caused by climate change. The only exception is **earthquakes**, for which those who use the Internet every day are less likely to say they are caused by climate change (51% vs. 57%-60% of those who use the Internet never, sometimes or often).
- Respondents with no interest in politics are less likely to say that each weather event is caused by climate change, with the exception of **earthquakes**.
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those in the centre or on the right to say that **heat or cold waves, droughts** and **floods** are caused by climate change. However, there is no clear difference in relation to the other weather events.
- As might be expected, those who say that climate change is due to human activity (entirely or partly) are more likely to say that the extreme weather events are due to climate change.

QB2 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?**Total 'Yes' (% - EU)**

	Heat or cold waves	Floods	Droughts and wildfires	Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms	Landslides	Earthquakes
EU28	86	86	85	83	74	53
 Gender						
Man	85	85	84	81	71	47
Woman	87	88	86	84	77	57
 Age						
15-24	87	85	86	79	69	54
25-39	88	87	88	84	74	56
40-54	85	87	86	84	76	51
55 +	84	85	84	83	76	51
 Education (End of)						
15-	84	84	82	83	77	59
16-19	85	86	85	82	76	57
20+	87	88	87	84	73	44
Still studying	89	86	86	79	69	50
 Use of the Internet						
Everyday	86	86	86	83	74	51
Often/ Sometimes	85	86	84	81	76	57
Never	83	84	82	82	76	60
 Political interest index						
Strong	89	90	89	86	75	44
Medium	88	88	88	86	77	52
Low	84	87	83	81	69	47
Not at all	82	82	81	78	72	61
 Left-right political scale						
Left	89	90	89	85	76	51
Centre	85	87	86	83	75	50
Right	85	85	84	83	73	52
 Climate change						
Due to human activity	88	89	88	85	77	54
Not due to hum. activity	54	59	55	54	50	42
Does not exist	31	34	33	30	28	27

2 Future impact of climate change

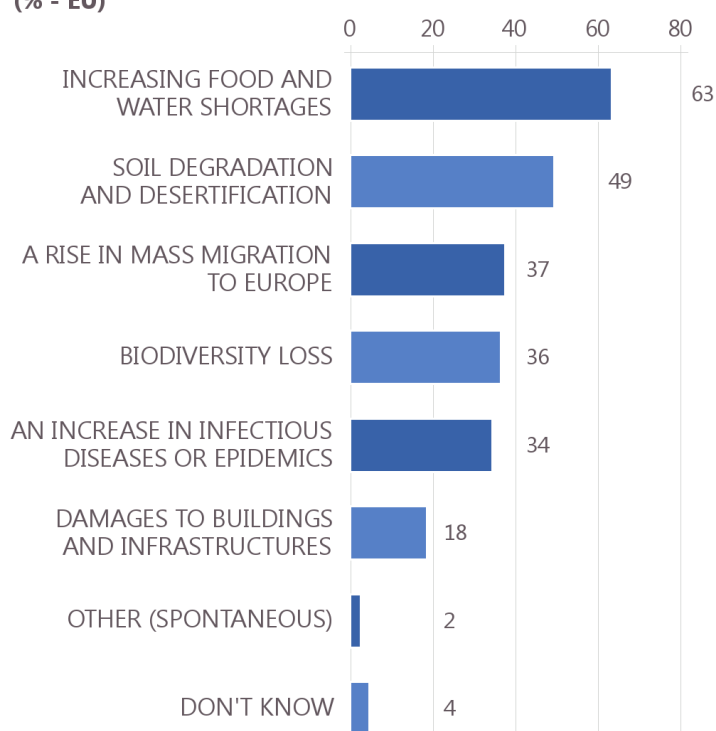
The biggest impact of climate change in the future is expected to be increasing food and water shortages

Respondents were asked to think ahead to the year 2050 and predict which of a number of changes is the most likely to intensify because of climate change. They were able to give three answers⁴⁰.

The chart below shows the overall results for all answers (first, second and third most mentioned concerns).

The most common concern is 'increasing food and water shortages' (mentioned by 63%), followed by 'soil degradation and desertification' (49%), 'a rise in mass migration to Europe' (37%), 'biodiversity loss' (36%) and 'an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics' (34%). The item chosen least frequently is 'damage to buildings and infrastructures' (18%).

QB3T By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



⁴⁰ QB3. By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then?






























Results are broadly similar across EU Member States. Increasing food and water shortages is seen as the most likely problem in all but two countries – Latvia and Romania – where, respectively, ‘an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics’ and ‘soil degradation and desertification’ rank highest.

Respondents in Sweden (77%), the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 73%) are the most likely to say that ‘**increasing food and water shortages**’ are most likely to intensify because of climate change, while respondents in Italy (56%) and Spain (55%) are most likely to rank soil degradation and desertification as among their main concerns.

A ‘**rise in mass migration to Europe**’ is seen as the most likely development among respondents in Czechia (53%), Germany (48%) and Belgium (47%), while ‘**biodiversity loss**’ is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Finland (60%), Sweden (56%), Belgium and the Netherlands (both 49%).

Respondents in Cyprus (54%), Slovenia (50%), Lithuania and Latvia (both 48%) are the most likely to say that ‘**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**’ is among their main concerns, while respondents in Ireland (34%) and Romania (32%) are the most likely to mention ‘**damage to buildings and infrastructures**’.





QB3T By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Increasing food and water shortages	Soil degradation and desertification	A rise in mass migration to Europe	Biodiversity loss	An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	Damages to buildings and infrastructures
EU28		63	49	37	36	34	18
BE		66	42	47	49	41	17
BG		53	42	29	40	33	20
CZ		69	46	53	31	42	9
DK		64	41	46	39	29	14
DE		70	54	48	29	22	13
EE		67	28	46	44	32	8
IE		64	39	34	30	38	34
EL		65	50	36	40	46	23
ES		60	55	24	43	30	12
FR		63	50	37	48	28	17
HR		67	36	43	46	43	18
IT		57	56	44	27	39	26
CY		64	42	37	34	54	13
LV		47	30	44	43	48	12
LT		58	35	31	48	48	15
LU		58	47	41	45	20	16
HU		70	54	40	31	40	16
MT		54	36	38	35	44	21
NL		73	53	37	49	27	14
AT		64	49	44	34	35	23
PL		56	40	38	22	43	21
PT		72	54	23	39	31	26
RO		48	52	30	36	44	32
SI		73	25	40	34	50	14
SK		66	40	44	25	41	15
FI		67	53	46	60	30	6
SE		77	50	38	56	33	8
UK		65	39	25	32	38	16
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							

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

- Findings are generally consistent by age group, although older respondents are more likely to select '**mass migration to Europe**' as one of their concerns (41% of those aged 55 or over compared with 31% of 15-24 year olds), while those aged 15-24 are the most likely to mention '**biodiversity loss**' (44% vs. 30% of those aged 55 or over).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say that '**biodiversity loss**' will increase due to climate change (42% who stayed in education until at least 20 years old, compared with 25% who finished education aged 15 or younger). However, the opposite applies to mentions of '**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**' (37% of those who finished education aged 15 or less vs. 31% of those who stayed in education until at least 20 years old).
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale are more likely than those on the right to mention '**increasing food and water shortages**' (68% vs. 62%) and '**biodiversity loss**' (42% vs. 32%), whereas those on the right are more likely to mention '**mass migration to Europe**' (44% vs. 35%) and '**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**' (37% vs. 29%).

QB3T By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change?
Firstly? And then? TOTAL (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Increasing food and water shortages	Soil degradation and desertification	A rise in mass migration to Europe	Biodiversity loss	An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	Damages to buildings and infrastructures
EU28	63	49	37	36	34	18
 Gender						
Man	63	51	40	36	31	17
Woman	63	47	35	35	36	19
 Age						
15-24	64	46	31	44	36	19
25-39	62	48	34	38	35	20
40-54	64	50	38	38	34	18
55 +	63	49	41	30	32	16
 Education (End of)						
15-	60	47	37	25	37	19
16-19	62	48	38	32	35	18
20+	66	51	38	42	31	16
Still studying	66	49	33	49	33	18
 Left-right political scale						
Left	68	54	35	42	29	17
Centre	67	49	39	36	34	16
Right	62	48	44	32	37	19

III. FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

The third and final chapter of the report section on climate change assesses levels of public support for increased measures focused on the environment, such as measures to promote and encourage recycling, energy efficiency and the development of a clean and modern economy. It also examines support for the transition to clean energies, and attitudes to the potential benefits of tackling climate change, such as economic benefits and increased security of energy supplies.

1 The need for new measures

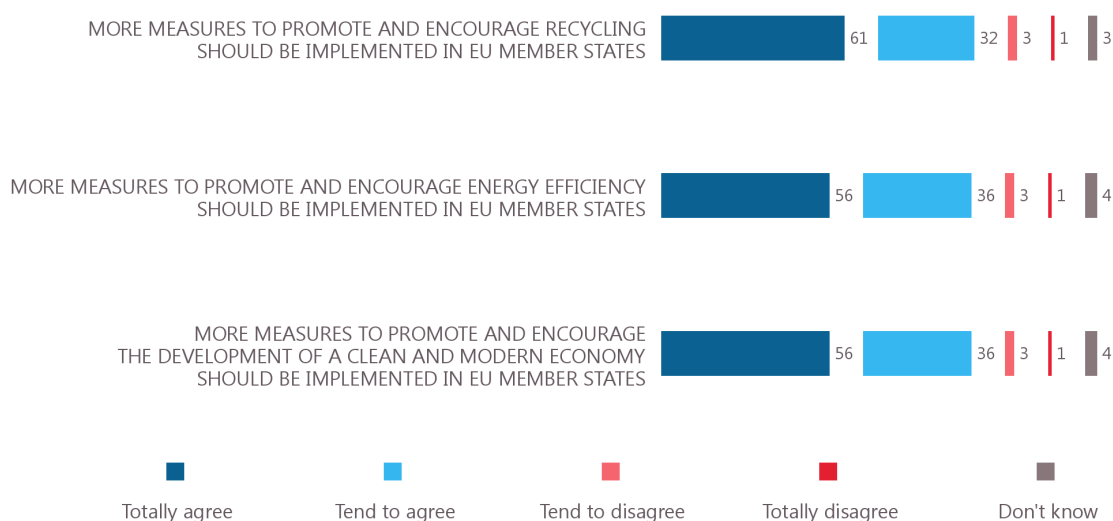
There is widespread approval for the implementation of more environmental measures in EU Member States

Respondents were asked about the need for more environmental measures in EU Member States⁴¹. There is widespread approval of the three different types of measures; in each case, more than nine in ten EU citizens agree with more measures being implemented, and this includes over half who strongly agree. Specifically, there is strong approval for:

- **More measures to promote and encourage recycling** (93% agree, including 61% who 'totally agree');
- **More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency** (92% agree, including 56% who 'totally agree');
- **More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy** (also 92% and 56% respectively).

In each case, just four per cent of respondents disagree with more measures being implemented.

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)



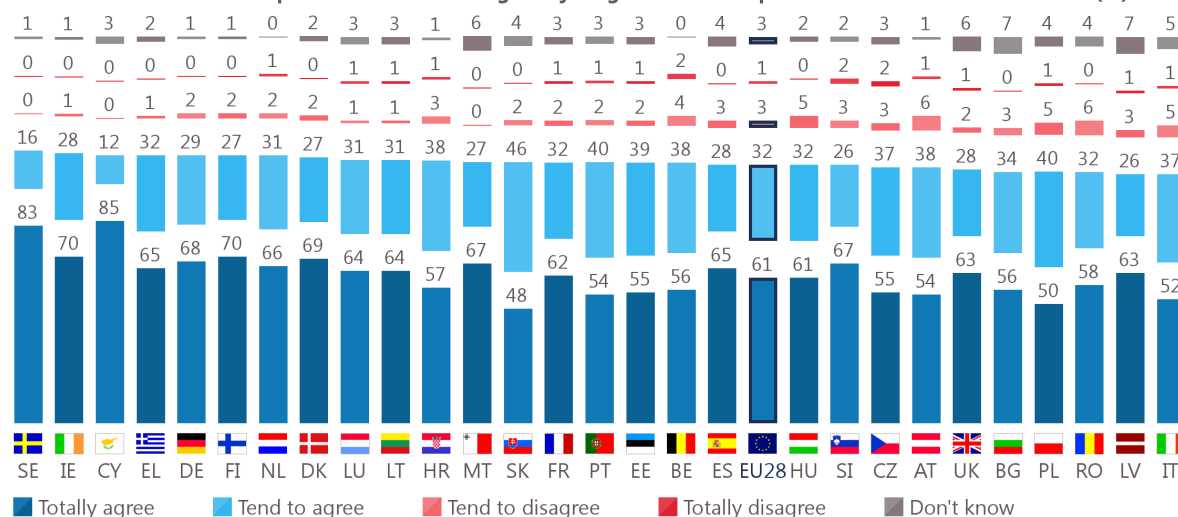
The findings for each of the type of measures will be examined below at the **country level**.

⁴¹ QB4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? a) More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States. b) More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States. c) More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

There is consistent agreement across the EU that **more measures to promote and encourage recycling** should be implemented in EU Member States. The proportion in agreement ranges from 99% in Sweden and 98% in Ireland to 89% in both Latvia and Italy. The majority of respondents say they 'totally agree' in all countries, with more than eight in ten 'totally agreeing' in Cyprus (85%) and Sweden (83%). Very few respondents disagree that more measures should be implemented, with the highest proportions seen in Austria (7%), Belgium, Poland, Romania and Italy (all 6%).

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

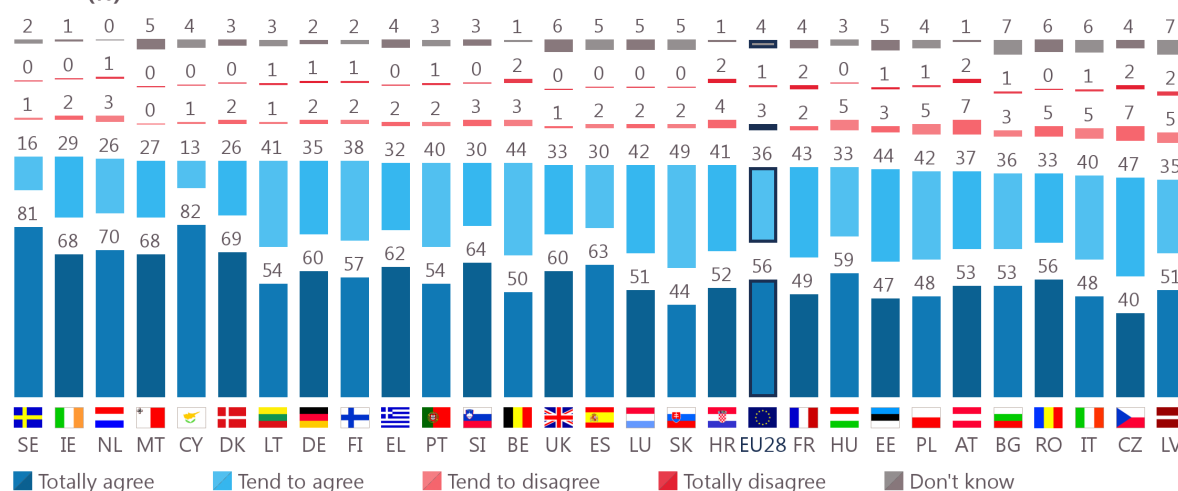
More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States (%)



There is strong agreement that **more measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency** should be implemented in EU Member States. Respondents in Sweden and Ireland are again the most likely to agree (both 97%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Latvia (86%), Czechia (87%) and Italy (88%). In 26 countries, a majority of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, with, again, more than eight in ten in total agreement in Cyprus (82%) and Sweden (81%). Respondents in Austria and Czechia are the most likely to disagree (both 9%).

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

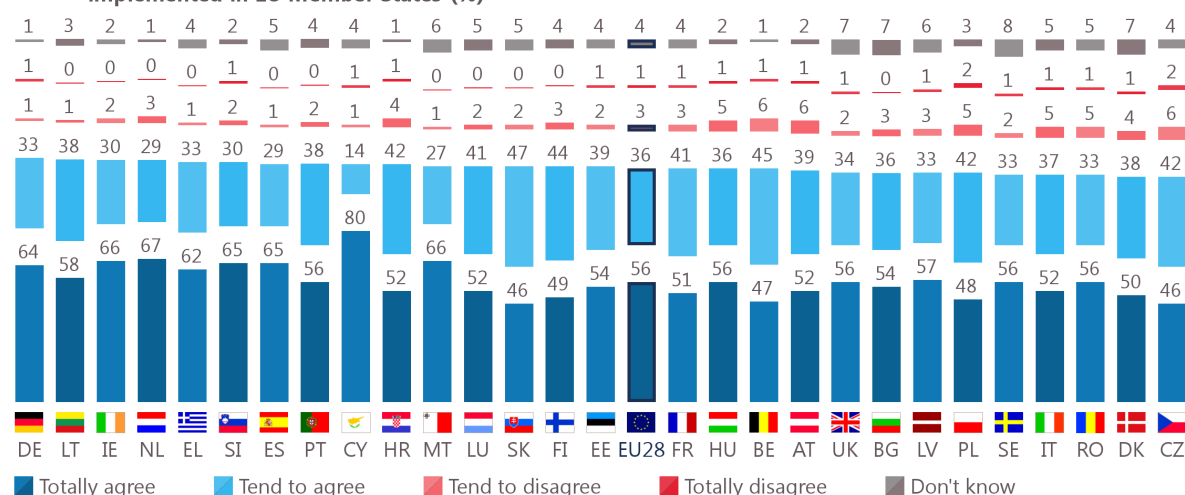
More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States (%)



As with the other measures, there are high and consistent levels of agreement with the implementation of **more measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy**. The proportion that agrees with more measures being implemented ranges from 97% in Germany and 96% in each of Lithuania, Ireland and the Netherlands, to 88% in Denmark and Czechia. In all but one country, the majority say they 'totally agree' with this statement, with eight in ten saying this in Cyprus. Respondents in Czechia are most likely to disagree (8%), followed by those in Belgium, Austria and Poland (all 7%).

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States (%)








The **socio-demographic analysis** shows consistently strong levels of agreement across the various groups. However, when analysing the results for the answer 'totally agree', the following variations can be observed:

- Respondents who completed education aged 20 or more are more likely to 'totally agree' that more measures should be implemented.
- Respondents who never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to 'totally agree' with more measures being implemented.
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale are more likely to 'totally agree' with the implementation of more measures.
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to be in total agreement with the need to implement these measures.
- Finally, if respondents say that climate change is due to human activity (entirely or partly), they are more likely to 'totally agree' with measures being implemented.

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

'Totally agree' (% - EU)

	More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States	More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States	More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States
EU28	61	56	56
 Education (End of)			
15-	58	53	55
16-19	59	53	55
20+	66	62	59
Still studying	62	55	57
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	55	55
Managers	65	61	59
Other white collars	61	57	58
Manual workers	61	55	56
House persons	59	53	54
Unemployed	60	55	57
Retired	60	55	56
Students	62	55	57
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	52	52
From time to time	56	49	53
Almost never/ Never	63	59	58
 Left-right political scale			
Left	68	64	64
Centre	63	57	57
Right	58	52	53
Image of EU			
Positive	69	63	64
Neutral	58	53	52
Negative	56	50	51
 Climate change			
Due to human activity	63	58	58
Not due to hum. activity	40	35	40
Does not exist	39	33	34

2 Public financial support to advance the transition to clean energies

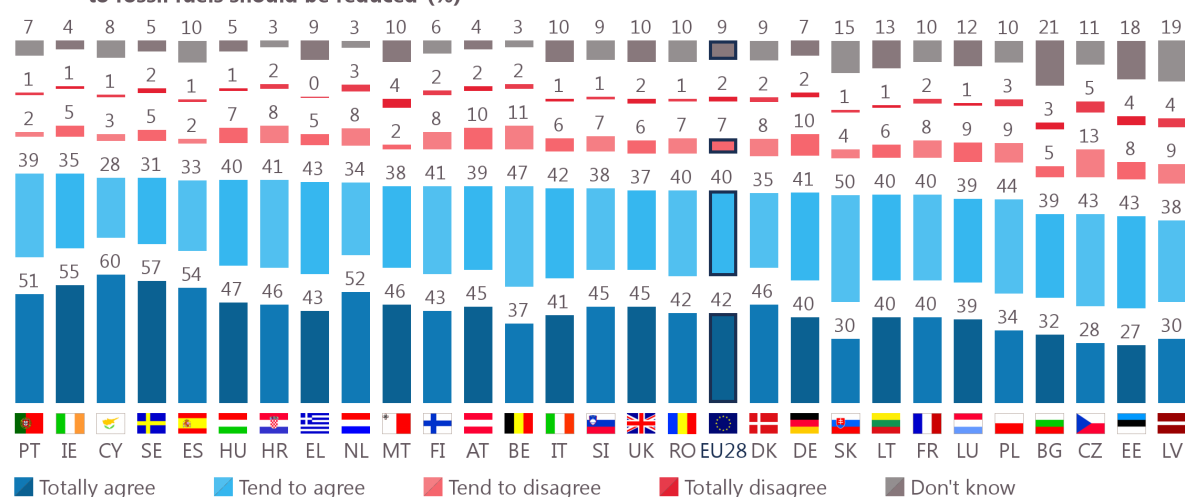
There is increasing public approval for the transition to clean energies

Around four in five respondents (82%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. This includes 42% who 'totally agree'. Less than one in ten respondents (9%) disagree with the statement, while the same proportion (9%) do not know⁴².

More than two-thirds of respondents agree with the statement in every country. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal and Ireland (both 90%) and Cyprus and Sweden (both 88%). There are four countries where respondents are markedly less likely to agree, although proportions remain relatively high: Latvia (68%), Estonia (70%) and Bulgaria and Czechia (both 71%). In 15 countries, the majority of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement. The level of disagreement is highest in Czechia (18%), while a relatively high number of respondents do not know in Bulgaria (21%), Latvia (19%) and Estonia (18%).

QB5.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)



⁴² QB5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

Attitudes have become more favourable towards increasing financial support for the transition to clean energies. Across the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in agreement since March 2017 (+3 percentage points), while the proportion that disagree has remained the same.

Compared with 2017, respondents in 20 countries are now more likely to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. The largest increases can be observed in Romania (+12 pp), Slovakia (+9 pp) and Portugal (+8 pp). In five countries, respondents are now less likely to agree, most notably in Malta (-6 pp). There has been no change in three countries.





QB5.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



QB5.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	82	9	9
 Gender			
Man	84	10	6
Woman	80	9	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	77	7	16
16-19	81	10	9
20+	85	10	5
Still studying	84	8	8
 Left-right political scale			
Left	88	7	5
Centre	84	10	6
Right	80	13	7
 Climate change			
Due to human activity	84	8	8
Not due to hum. activity	67	20	13
Does not exist	62	20	18

3 Fighting climate change: positive impact for the economy?

Respondents agree that measures to fight climate change can bring economic benefits

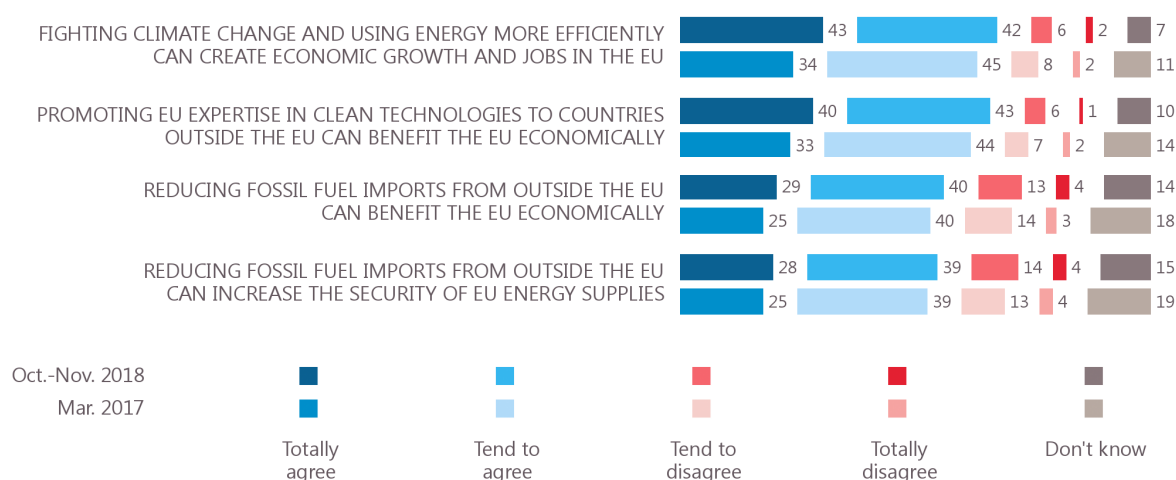
Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the potential benefits of tackling climate change⁴³. These were previously asked in March 2017⁴⁴.

More than eight in ten respondents (85%) agree that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU**. A similar proportion (83%) agrees that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**. In each case, less than one in ten respondents disagree (8% and 7% respectively).

A lower proportion – although still around two-thirds of EU citizens – agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (69%), and that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies** (67%). Around one in six respondents disagree with these statements (17% and 18% respectively).

Respondents are now more likely to agree with each of the statements than in March 2017, with increases of between 3 and 6 percentage points for the four statements.

QB5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)



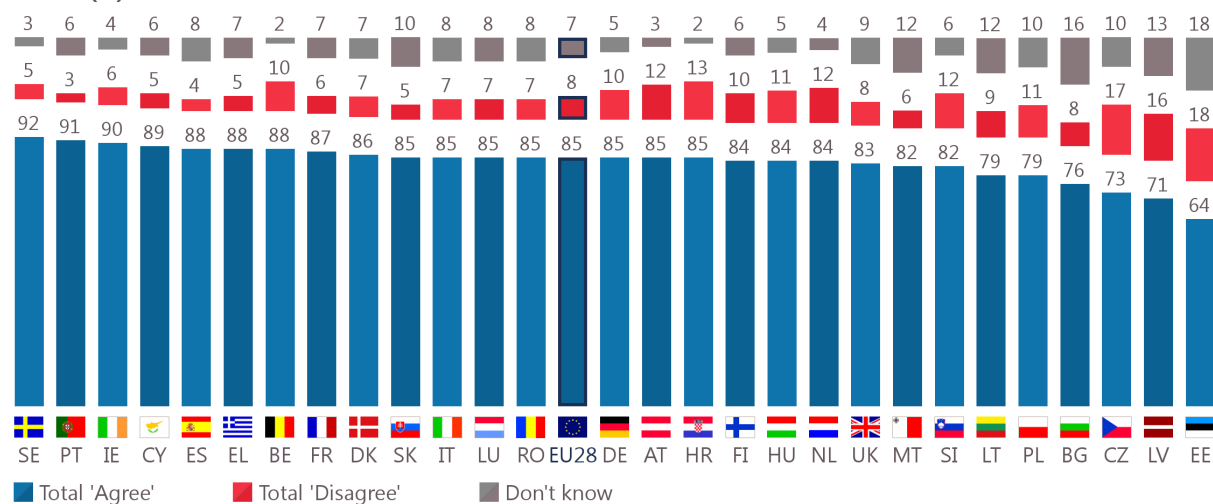
⁴³ QB5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? a) Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU. b) Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. c) Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. d) Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

⁴⁴ Special Eurobarometer 459 "Climate change".

In most countries, large majorities agree that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU**. Agreement is highest in Sweden (92%), Portugal (91%) and Ireland (90%), while Estonia again shows the lowest level of agreement (64%), followed by Latvia (71%) and Czechia (73%). Respondents in these three countries are also the most likely to disagree with the statement (between 16% and 18%).

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (%)



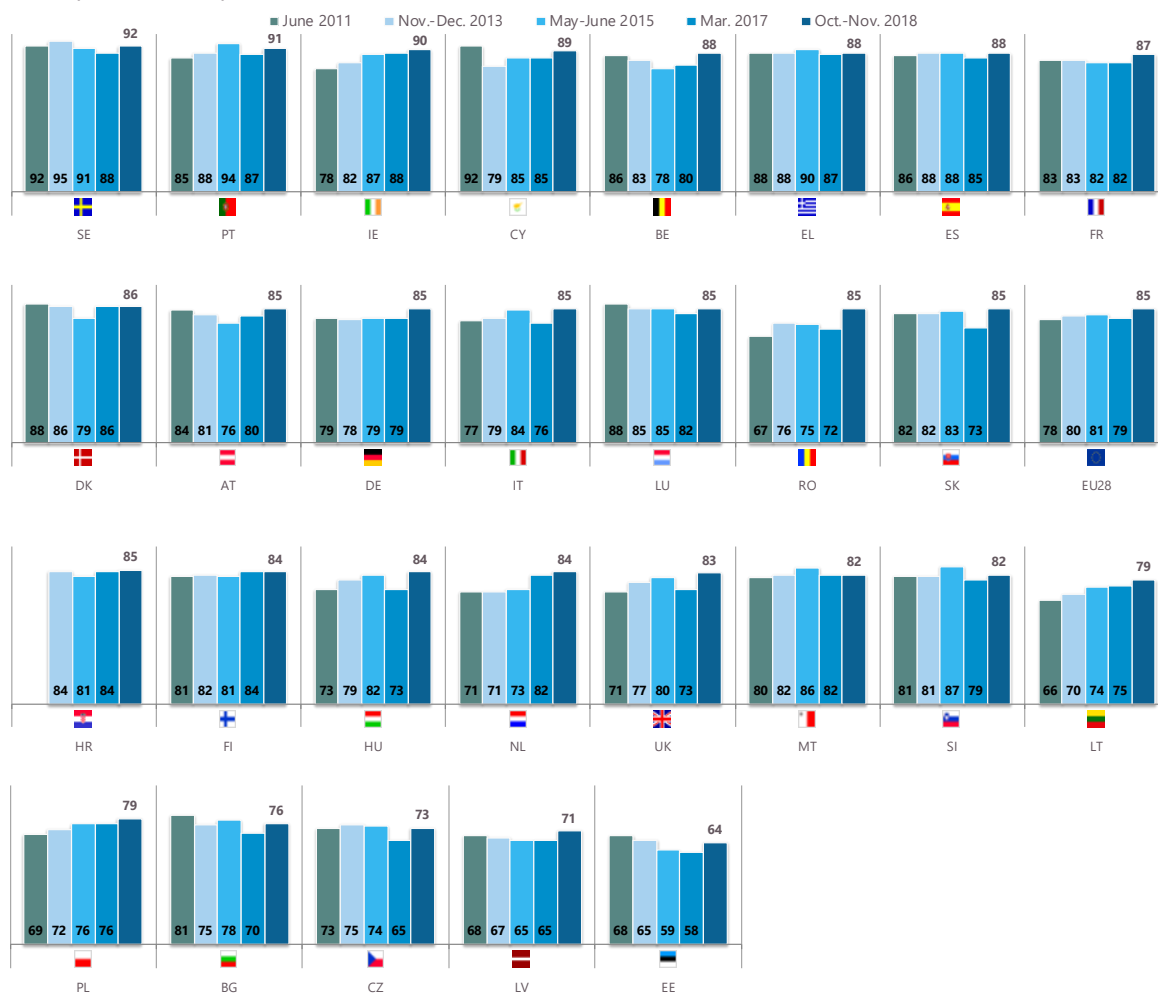
There have been positive shifts in agreement that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU**. Across the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in agreement of 6 percentage points since March 2017, following a stable period between 2011 and 2017.

The largest increases in agreement since 2017 are seen in Romania (+13 pp), Slovakia (+12 pp), Hungary (+11 pp) and the United Kingdom (+10 pp). All but three countries show increases since 2017, the exceptions being Denmark, Finland and Malta where there has been no change.

Longer-term trends also show some large increases in agreement. Since 2011, there have been large rises in agreement in Romania (+18 pp), the Netherlands and Lithuania (both +13 pp) and Ireland and the United Kingdom (both +12 pp). However, there are five countries that show a fall in agreement since 2011: Bulgaria (-5 pp), Estonia (-4 pp), Cyprus and Luxembourg (-3 pp) and Denmark (-2 pp).

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

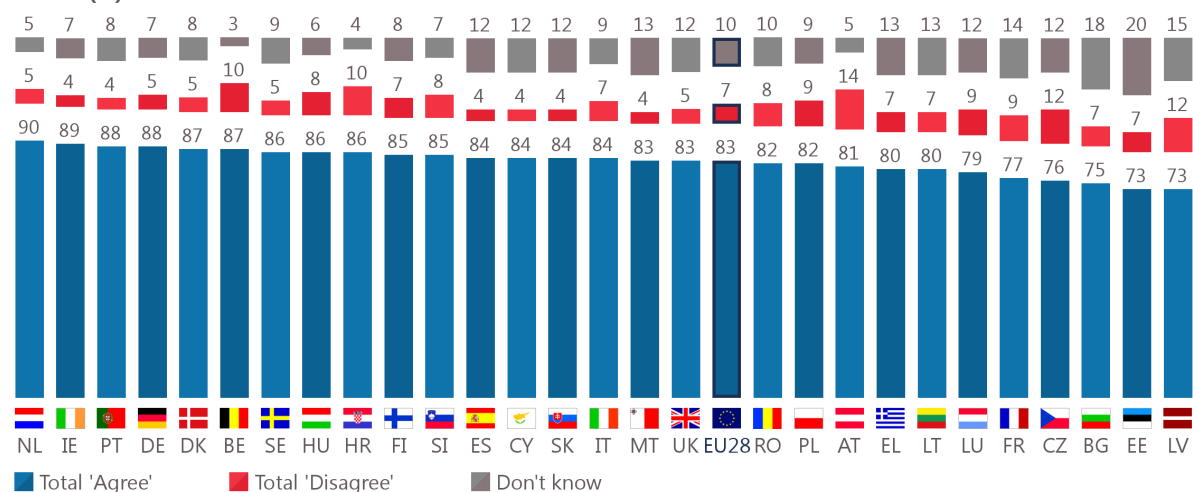
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



There are consistent levels of agreement across the EU that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**. Respondents are most likely to agree in the Netherlands (90%), Ireland (89%) and Portugal and Germany (both 88%). The lowest levels of agreement are found in Latvia and Estonia (both 73%) and Bulgaria (75%). Respondents are most likely to disagree with the statement in Austria (14%) and Latvia and Czechia (both 12%).

QB5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

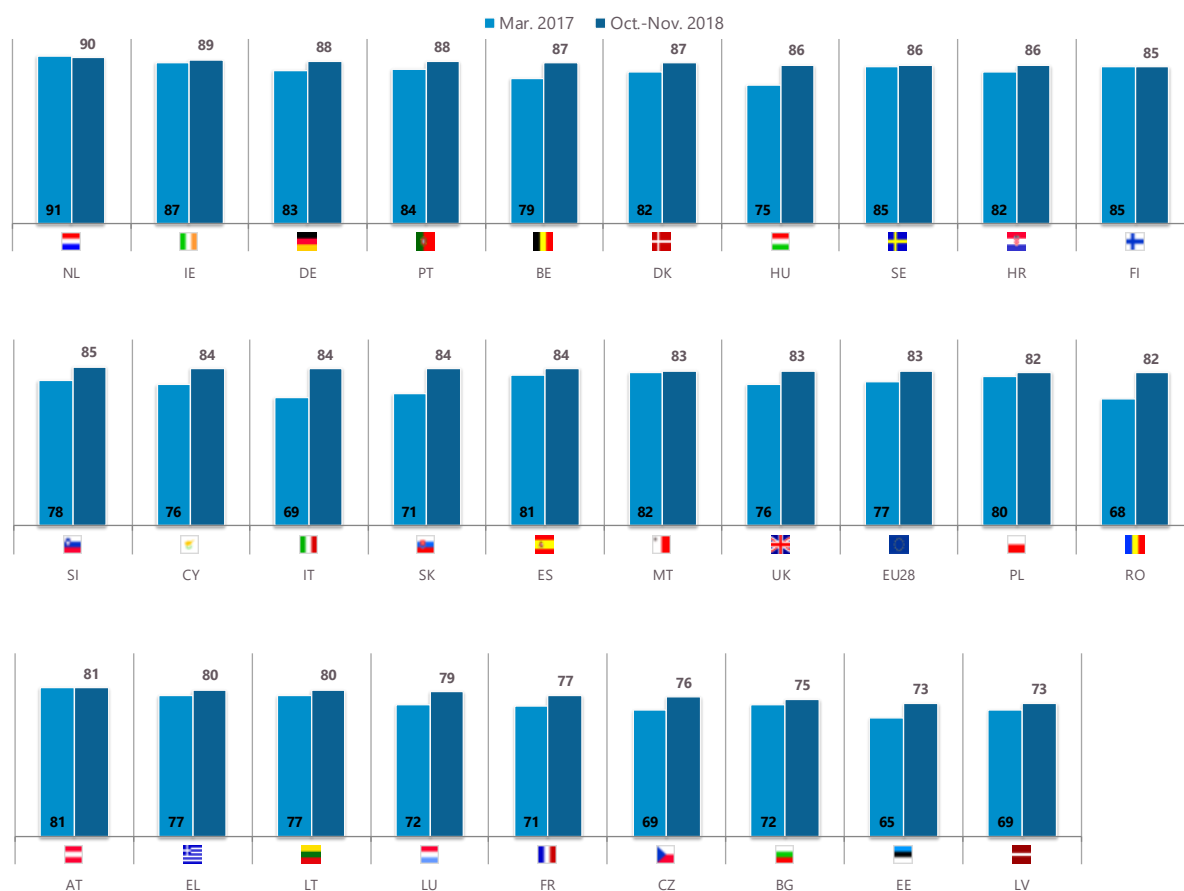


In the EU as a whole, respondents are now more likely to agree than in March 2017 that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (+6 pp).

All but three countries show increases since 2017, the exceptions being Austria and Finland (where there has been no change) and the Netherlands (where there has been a slight decrease (-1 pp)). The largest increases in agreement since 2017 are seen in Italy (+15 pp), Romania (+14 pp), Slovakia (+13 pp) and Hungary (+11 pp).

QB5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

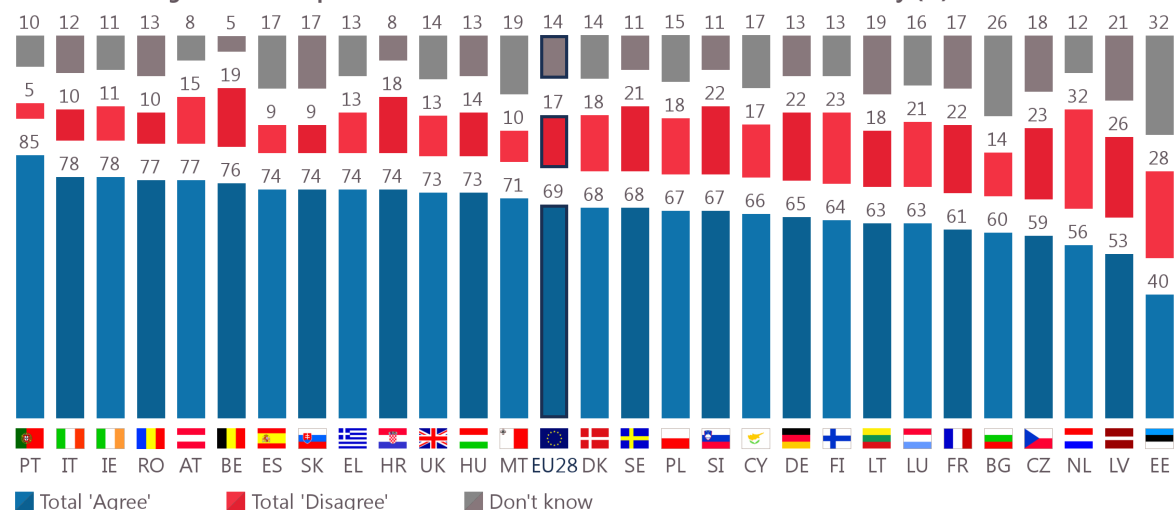
Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



There is some variation across Member States in the proportions that agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**. In particular, Portugal stands out as having a high level of agreement (85%), while agreement is much lower than in other countries in Estonia (40%). As well as in Portugal, more than three-quarters of respondents agree with the statement in Italy and Ireland (both 78%), Romania and Austria (both 77%) and Belgium (76%). Levels of disagreement are highest in the Netherlands (32%), Estonia (28%) and Latvia (26%). Levels of disagreement are highest in the Netherlands (32%), Estonia (28%) and Latvia (26%).

QB5.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

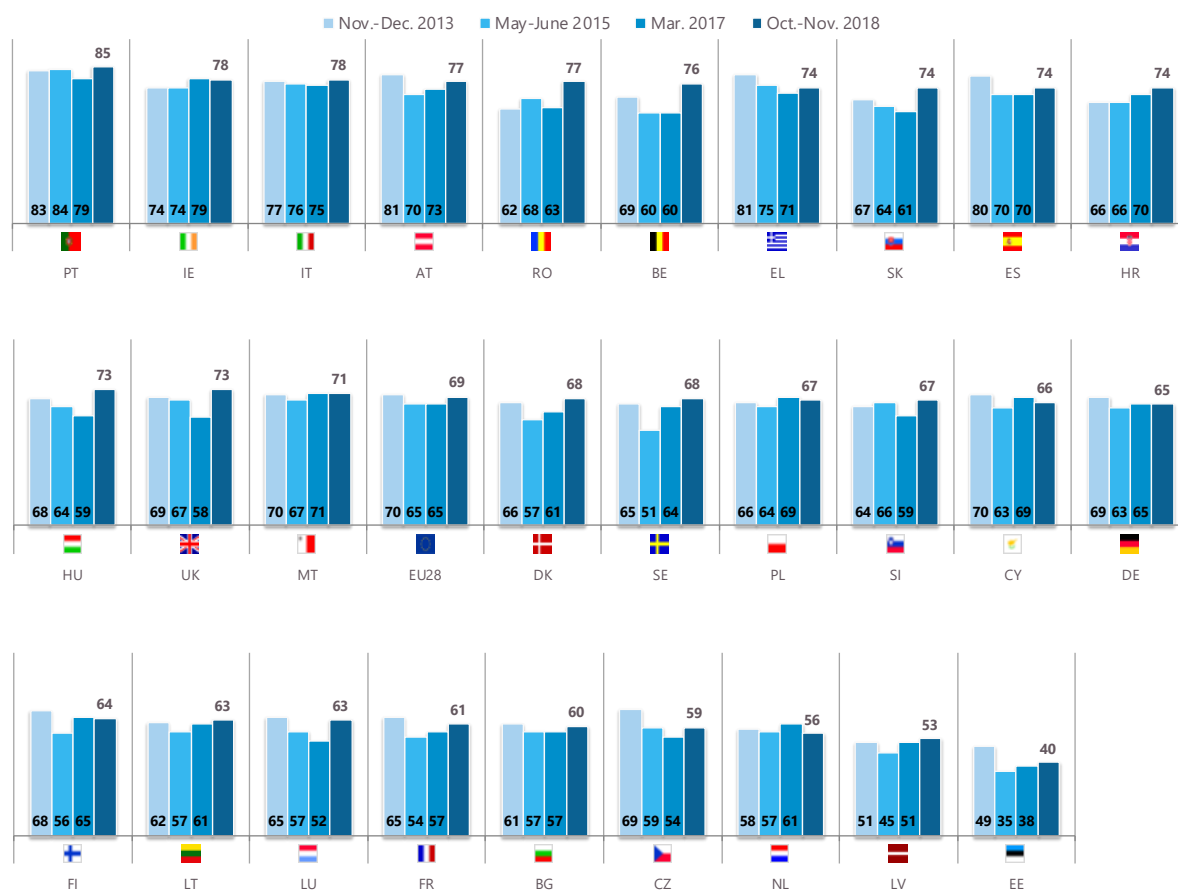


In the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in agreement since March 2017 that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (+4 pp). Agreement decreased between 2013 and 2015 (-5 pp) and then was stable between 2015 and 2017; as a result, the current level of agreement is similar to what was observed in 2013.

Agreement has increased since 2017 in 21 countries, with the largest increases seen in Belgium (+16 pp), the United Kingdom (+15 pp), Romania, Hungary (both +14 pp) and Slovakia (+13 pp). Five countries show decreases in agreement since 2017, the largest being the Netherlands (-5 pp), while there has been no change in two countries.

Longer-term trends show that agreement has increased since 2013 in 16 countries but has decreased in 12 countries. The largest increase can be seen in Romania (+15 pp), while Czechia (-10 pp) and Estonia (-9 pp) show the largest decreases in agreement.

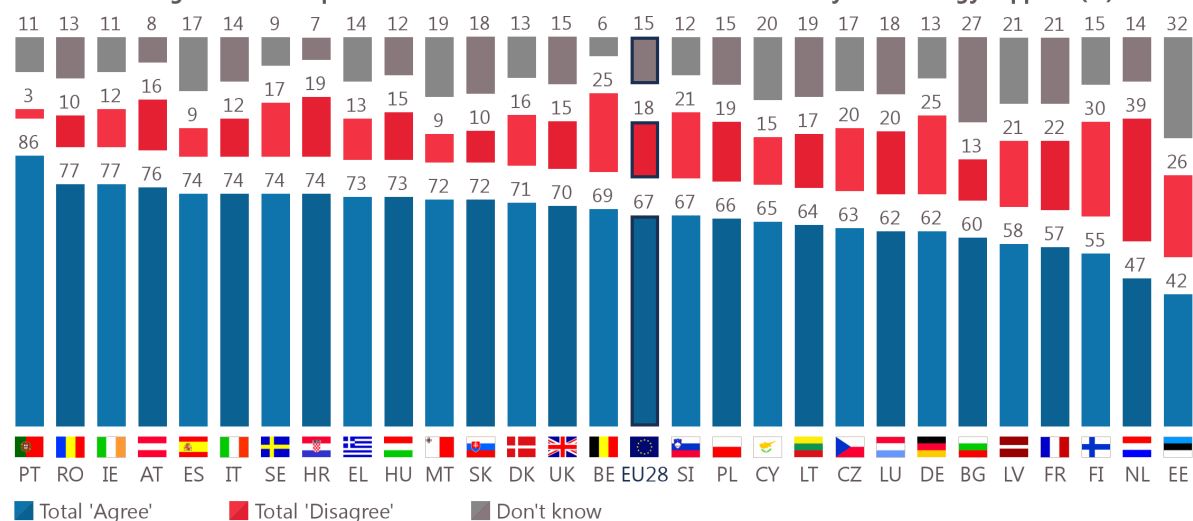
QB5.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically
 (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



In all but two countries, the majority of respondents agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies**. The highest level of agreement is again seen in Portugal (86%), followed by Romania and Ireland (both 77%) and Austria (76%). Less than half of respondents agree in Estonia (42%) and the Netherlands (47%). Respondents in the Netherlands are the most likely to disagree with the statement (39%), followed by respondents in Finland (30%), Estonia (26%) and Belgium and Germany (both 25%).

QB5.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (%)

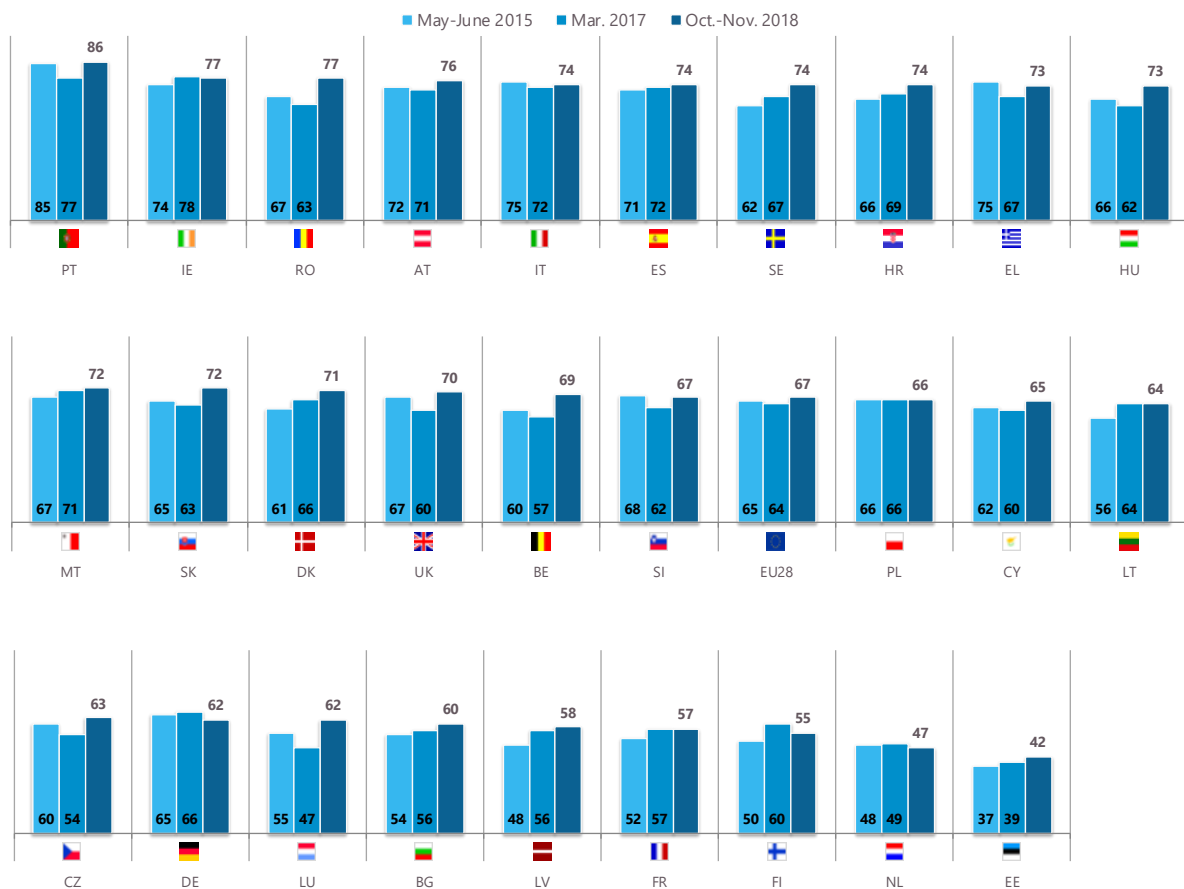


Since March 2017, there has been an increase in agreement of +3 pp in the EU as a whole. This follows a marginal decrease (-1 pp) between 2015 and 2017.

Agreement has increased since 2017 in 21 countries, with the largest increases seen in Luxembourg (+15 pp), Romania (+14 pp), Belgium (+12 pp), Hungary (+11 pp) and the United Kingdom (+10 pp). Four countries show decreases in agreement since 2017, the largest being Finland (-5 pp), while there has been no change in three countries.

Longer-term trends show that agreement has increased since 2015 in 22 countries, decreased in five and remained the same in one. The largest increases can be seen in Sweden (+12 pp), Romania, Denmark and Latvia (all +10 pp).





QB5.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies
 (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



We now turn to **socio-demographic analysis** of the statements about the potential benefits of tackling climate change. In general, there are only minor differences between different socio-economic groups, and these differences tend to reflect the proportion of 'don't know' answers as much as differing levels of agreement or disagreement.

QB5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU	Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies
EU28	85	83	69	67
 Age				
15-24	86	85	71	72
25-39	86	85	72	70
40-54	87	85	71	68
55 +	82	81	66	63
 Education (End of)				
15-	80	77	66	64
16-19	84	82	70	67
20+	89	88	70	67
Still studying	88	85	72	71
 Left-right political scale				
Left	90	88	74	70
Centre	87	87	71	70
Right	83	84	67	68
 Climate change				
Due to human activity	87	85	71	68
Not due to hum. activity	66	72	58	58
Does not exist	54	66	62	57

SECTION 3: CITIZENS' CONSULTATION

I. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

This chapter considers the future of the European Union, including the best possible description of the ideal future of the EU in the eyes of Europeans, but also the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years.

1 The ideal future of the EU

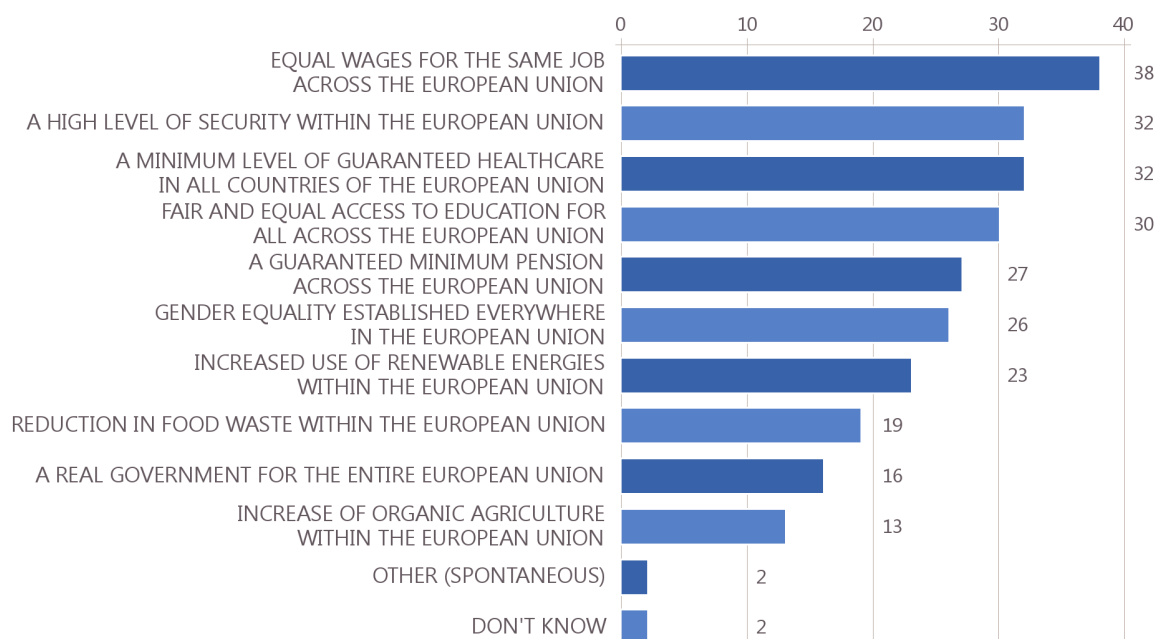
A majority of respondents consider that equal wages for the same job across the European Union would best describe the ideal future for the EU

In order to determine respondents' ideal future for the European Union, respondents were asked to choose up to three items from a list of twelve items⁴⁵:

- Nearly four in ten respondents (38%) associate the ideal future for the EU with **'equal wages for the same job across the European Union'**;
- Around one third mention **'a minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the European Union'** and **'a high level of security within the European Union'** (both 32%);
- **'Fair and equal access to education for all across the European Union'** would best describe the ideal future for the EU for three in ten respondents;
- Around a quarter cite **'a guaranteed minimum pension across the European Union'** (27%), **'gender equality established everywhere in the European Union'** (26%) and **'increased use of renewable energies within the European Union'** (23%);
- Less than a fifth consider that the ideal future of the EU would be the **'reduction in food waste within the European Union'** (19%), ahead of **'a real government for the entire European Union'** (16%);
- Lastly, **'increase of organic agriculture within the European Union'** is mentioned by more than one in ten respondents (13%).

⁴⁵ QA1. Which of the following would best describe the ideal future for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA1 Which of the following would best describe the ideal future for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



A **country analysis** reveals significant variations between EU Member States. **‘Equal wages for the same job across the EU’** is the most-frequently mentioned answer in 16 countries, with its highest score in Greece (69%) and its lowest in Sweden (16%).

‘A minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the EU’ tops the list in three EU Member States, with its highest and lowest scores in Finland (50%) and Malta (17%) respectively.

‘A high level of security within the EU’ also ranks first in three countries, with the highest score in Finland (43%), and the lowest in Spain (19%).

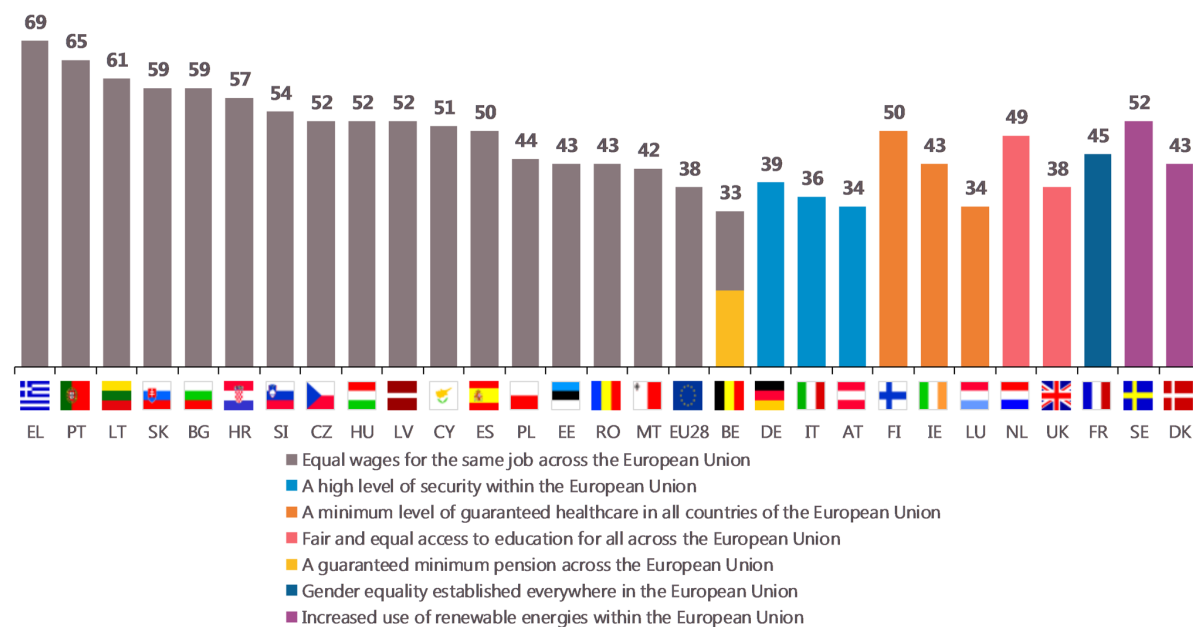
‘Fair and equal access to education for all across the EU’ is seen as best describing the ideal future for the EU by respondents in two EU Member States, with its highest score in the Netherlands (49%) and its lowest score in Slovenia and Czechia (18% in both countries).

‘Increased use of renewable energies within the EU’ is the most-frequently mentioned answer in Sweden (52%) and Denmark (43%), where it reaches its highest scores. Respondents in Bulgaria (9%) are the least likely to mention this answer.






























In France (45%), **‘gender equality established everywhere in the EU’** ranks first, although the highest proportion of respondents mentioning this is observed in the Netherlands (47%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportion can be found in Latvia (5%).

Lastly, respondents in Belgium jointly mention **‘equal wages for the same job’** and **‘a guaranteed minimum pension across the EU’** as best describing the ideal future for the EU (both 33%).

QA1 Which of the following would best describe the ideal future for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)








QA1 Which of the following would best describe the ideal future for the European Union?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Equal wages for the same job across the European Union	A high level of security within the European Union	A minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the European Union	Fair and equal access to education for all across the European Union	A guaranteed minimum pension across the European Union	Gender equality established everywhere in the European Union	Increased use of renewable energies within the European Union	Reduction in food waste within the European Union	A real government for the entire European Union	Increase of organic agriculture within the European Union
EU28		38	32	32	30	27	26	23	19	16	13
BE		33	28	32	31	33	31	28	23	19	19
BG		59	35	43	20	37	10	9	7	22	11
CZ		52	42	23	18	32	21	16	25	9	19
DK		30	33	28	34	9	31	43	20	7	21
DE		33	39	32	38	21	30	24	20	16	11
EE		43	39	34	37	31	9	21	20	4	12
IE		38	21	43	41	21	23	24	20	16	8
EL		69	38	36	34	37	12	19	11	13	11
ES		50	19	26	26	44	27	23	14	11	7
FR		31	24	35	28	24	45	22	20	20	18
HR		57	35	26	27	42	12	21	21	15	13
IT		30	36	25	19	32	24	25	22	30	14
CY		51	36	42	39	35	19	18	10	16	9
LV		52	34	44	24	45	5	10	13	8	9
LT		61	34	37	20	44	8	15	12	9	10
LU		20	32	34	29	22	31	24	23	24	12
HU		52	34	38	24	30	12	25	19	16	10
MT		42	28	17	25	33	18	27	23	7	17
NL		21	40	40	49	8	47	31	25	11	13
AT		26	34	31	29	26	27	27	29	18	23
PL		44	39	29	23	32	13	17	20	15	11
PT		65	24	41	29	41	14	19	18	12	9
RO		43	27	29	25	34	19	14	19	23	20
SI		54	29	23	18	36	8	21	20	15	18
SK		59	34	26	21	36	10	12	24	10	16
FI		17	43	50	39	16	37	41	19	4	10
SE		16	29	43	42	8	41	52	18	3	26
UK		31	30	33	38	17	19	24	19	10	7
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

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

- Men are more likely to consider that **‘increased use of renewable energies within the EU’** (26% vs. 21% of women) and **‘a real government for the entire EU’** (19% vs. 14%) would best describe the ideal future for the EU. Women are more likely to mention **‘gender equality established everywhere in the EU’** (29% vs. 23% of men) or **‘reduction in food waste within the EU’** (22% vs. 17%);
- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are the most likely to cite **‘fair and equal access to education for all across the EU’**, particularly compared to those aged 55 and over (42% vs. 25%), as well as **‘gender equality’** (36% vs. 23%). On the contrary, respondents aged 55 and over are more likely to mention **‘a guaranteed minimum pension across the EU’** (35% vs. 16% among 15-24 year olds);
- Respondents who completed education aged 20 and over are more likely to cite **‘fair and equal access to education’** (37%, for 18% among those who completed education aged 15 or before) and **‘increased use of renewable energies’** (29% vs. 16%). On the contrary, those who completed education aged 15 or before are the most likely to mention **‘a guaranteed minimum pension’** (40% vs. 20%);
- Respondents who have most of the time difficulties paying bills are more likely to describe the ideal future for the EU as **‘equal wages for the same job’** (46% vs. 36% among respondents with the least financial difficulties) and **‘a guaranteed minimum pension’** (38% vs. 25%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper class are much more likely to cite **‘a minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the EU’** (49% vs. 32% of the working class) and **‘increased use of renewable energies’** (41% vs. 16%), and less likely to cite **‘a guaranteed minimum pension’** (22% vs. 36%).

QA1 Which of the following would best describe the ideal future for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Equal wages for the same job across the European Union	A minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the European Union	A high level of security within the European Union	Fair and equal access to education for all across the European Union	A guaranteed minimum pension across the European Union	Gender equality established everywhere in the European Union	Increased use of renewable energies within the European Union	Reduction in food waste within the European Union	A real government for the entire European Union	Increase of organic agriculture within the European Union
EU28	38	32	32	30	27	26	23	19	16	13
 Gender										
Man	38	31	34	30	26	23	26	17	19	13
Woman	37	33	31	30	28	29	21	22	14	13
 Age										
15-24	36	31	27	42	16	36	27	20	15	12
25-39	40	31	32	32	23	26	26	20	15	13
40-54	39	34	34	30	26	25	25	18	17	13
55 +	36	32	33	25	35	23	19	20	16	13
 Education (End of)										
15-	40	31	30	18	40	22	16	20	15	9
16-19	41	31	33	26	30	24	20	20	16	12
20+	34	34	34	37	20	28	29	18	17	16
Still studying	31	31	28	44	15	37	29	20	16	13
 Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	46	33	30	26	38	21	18	19	15	11
From time to time	40	32	31	26	31	24	19	20	18	14
Almost never/ Never	36	32	33	32	25	27	25	19	16	13
 Consider belonging to										
The working class	46	32	29	24	36	21	16	19	13	11
The lower middle class	40	34	31	29	30	26	22	21	16	13
The middle class	35	31	33	32	24	28	26	20	18	14
The upper middle class	26	31	37	38	15	33	32	17	23	16
The upper class	40	49	31	32	22	16	41	17	19	15

2 Main risks and threats

More than half of Europeans consider that terrorist attacks are among the main threats for the European Union in the coming years

In order to better understand what risks Europeans think the EU is most exposed to, respondents were asked to choose up to five items from a list of 14 risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years⁴⁶:

- **'Terrorist attacks'** is the most frequently-mentioned among the risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years, being the only item cited by more than half of respondents (52%);
- Around four in ten respondents mention **'poor management of immigration'** (42%), **'pollution'** (41%) and **'political extremism'** (39%);
- Around a third of respondents also fear **'disagreement between Member States'** (35%) and **'natural disasters'** (32%);
- They are around a quarter to identify **'ageing population'** (28%), **'conflicts with countries outside the EU'** and **'diseases, epidemics'** (both 22%) among the main risks/threats for the EU in the coming years;
- Four items are cited by slightly less than a fifth of respondents: **'another country or countries leaving the EU'** (19%), slightly ahead of **'declining birth rate'** and **'brain drain'** (both 16%), just before **'armed conflict within the EU'** (15%);
- Lastly, **'another country or countries joining the EU'** is one of the main risks for the EU to less than a tenth of respondents (8%).

QA6 What are the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



⁴⁶ QA6. What are the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

Six risks/threats are in first position in each of the 28 EU Member States.

In first place in the EU average, **'terrorist attacks'** also ranks highest among the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years in 19 EU Member States, with its highest levels in Czechia (67%), Portugal (64%), France and Finland (both 60%). It obtains its lowest scores in Lithuania and Austria (both 33%), and Romania (40%). It is cited by over half of respondents in 14 countries.

In fourth position at EU level, **'political extremism'** leads the ranking in four EU Member States: Sweden (65%), the Netherlands (58%), Germany (50%) and Luxembourg (49%). It is also mentioned by more than half in Finland (54%), while its lowest scores can be observed in Lithuania (9%), Latvia (14%) and Poland (19%).

'Poor management of immigration' comes in first position in two EU Member States: Hungary (53%) and Austria (46%). The highest scores can be found among respondents in Sweden and Finland (56% in both countries), and the lowest in Latvia (21%), Lithuania (24%) and Romania (27%).

'Poor management of immigration' and **'pollution'** share the first place in Italy (50% for both items).

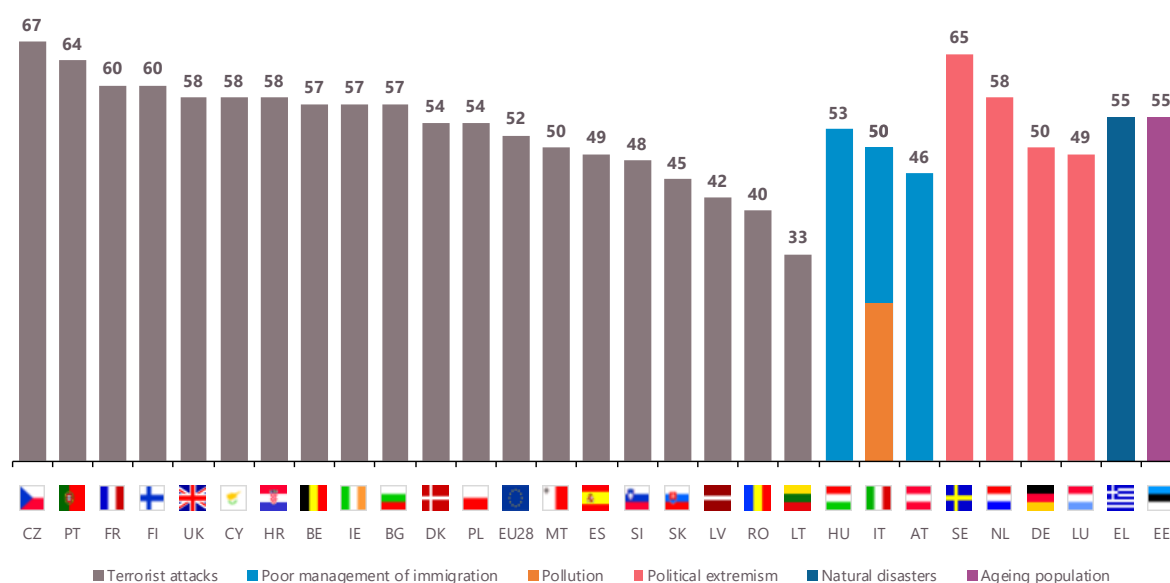
'Natural disasters' is ranked first in Greece (55%) and is also mentioned by more than half in Portugal (53%) and by more than four in ten in Bulgaria (42%). The lowest proportions mentioning this are observed in the UK and Estonia (15% in both countries), and in Lithuania (17%).

'Ageing population' is the most-frequently mentioned risk in Estonia (55%), where it obtains its highest score. Respondents in Sweden, Luxembourg and France (17% in all three countries) are less likely to mention it.

Although **'disagreement between Member States'** does not come in first position in any Member State, more than half of respondents mention this risk in Sweden (56%) and the Netherlands (51%).

All other risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years are mentioned by less than four in ten respondents in every country.

QA6 What are the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



QA6 What are the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years?
(MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(%)







		Terrorist attacks	Poor management of immigration	Pollution	Political extremism	Disagreement between Member States	Natural disasters	Ageing population	Conflicts with countries outside the EU	Diseases, epidemics	Another country or countries leaving the EU	Declining birth rate	Brain drain	Armed conflict within the EU	Another country or countries joining the EU
EU28		52	42	41	39	35	32	28	22	22	19	16	16	15	8
BE		57	43	36	45	34	31	32	23	26	18	11	12	21	8
BG		57	32	30	23	24	42	40	16	31	13	34	21	12	4
CZ		67	50	27	24	27	34	34	19	39	12	21	17	18	7
DK		54	47	43	46	45	21	18	33	14	28	11	5	13	7
DE		48	42	43	50	48	27	19	24	11	27	11	19	14	9
EE		46	51	31	30	30	15	55	24	19	22	32	20	11	2
IE		57	39	37	40	25	29	31	26	24	24	15	9	17	9
EL		52	52	28	24	41	55	36	19	36	21	34	14	15	10
ES		49	40	42	39	21	32	41	13	21	9	24	16	14	4
FR		60	38	49	45	38	37	17	26	20	17	9	16	17	7
HR		58	37	31	35	24	36	38	17	23	11	35	25	17	10
IT		47	50	50	30	33	41	30	15	24	16	20	27	10	11
CY		58	48	31	21	31	41	28	15	35	16	36	15	15	10
LV		42	21	38	14	37	23	37	32	31	12	36	23	27	5
LT		33	24	20	9	22	17	29	20	14	19	26	16	9	4
LU		46	43	37	49	47	27	17	25	10	22	9	8	12	11
HU		42	53	41	32	28	32	42	13	29	14	26	19	13	8
MT		50	44	40	30	27	23	26	17	32	17	13	5	9	5
NL		55	52	26	58	51	20	30	32	13	35	7	5	15	17
AT		33	46	44	40	41	41	30	22	22	21	21	28	16	20
PL		54	40	33	19	29	35	32	20	29	16	21	11	17	6
PT		64	29	40	35	35	53	46	17	31	20	15	10	16	6
RO		40	27	36	23	26	39	27	21	34	18	31	21	19	13
SI		48	35	45	31	32	32	39	12	26	10	20	23	10	4
SK		45	42	39	27	17	41	38	14	39	9	28	30	15	5
FI		60	56	46	54	41	29	30	18	18	17	18	6	13	4
SE		44	56	32	65	56	26	17	25	16	33	6	8	14	2
UK		58	42	38	43	31	15	27	32	20	19	6	6	13	6

Highest percentage per country	Lowest percentage per country
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

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

- 15-24 year olds are more likely to mention '**pollution**', particularly compared to those aged 55 and over (48% vs. 38%);
- Respondents who completed education aged 20 and over are more likely to cite '**political extremism**' (47%, for 30% among those who completed education aged 15 or before) and '**disagreement between Member States**' (42% vs. 27%);
- Similarly, managers mention '**political extremism**' and '**disagreement between Member States**' (respectively 52% and 46%) in much higher proportions than manual workers (respectively 34% and 32%);
- Respondents who have most of the time difficulties paying bills are more likely to see '**natural disasters**' (42% vs. 29% among respondents with the least financial difficulties) and '**diseases, epidemics**' (29% vs. 19%) as one of the main risks/threats for the EU in the coming years;
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper class are much more likely than those who place themselves in the working class to cite '**disagreement between Member States**' (40% vs. 28%).
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to consider '**political extremism**' (47% vs. 32% of those who have a negative image) and '**disagreement between Member States**' (40% vs. 32%) as main risks/threats. Conversely, those who have a negative image of the EU are more likely to mention '**poor management of immigration**' (50% vs. 41% of those who have a positive image).

QA6 What are the main risks/threats for the European Union in the coming years? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Terrorist attacks	Poor management of immigration	Pollution	Political extremism	Disagreement between Member States	Natural disasters	Ageing population	Conflicts with countries outside the EU	Diseases, epidemics
EU28	52	42	41	39	35	32	28	22	22
 Gender									
Man	49	44	40	42	38	28	28	21	20
Woman	55	41	41	36	33	36	28	23	23
 Age									
15-24	48	41	48	38	31	31	23	24	21
25-39	51	40	40	37	34	32	28	22	23
40-54	52	44	40	43	36	31	28	23	22
55 +	54	43	38	37	36	33	30	21	21
 Education (End of)									
15-	57	41	41	30	27	38	30	18	25
16-19	54	43	40	36	34	34	27	22	23
20+	48	43	39	47	42	27	30	24	18
Still studying	47	40	49	41	33	29	25	23	20
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	51	45	37	40	40	31	31	21	21
Managers	47	42	39	52	46	25	30	24	16
Other white collars	48	43	40	41	34	32	30	21	23
Manual workers	55	42	41	34	32	36	26	24	24
House persons	58	40	39	31	29	36	27	22	27
Unemployed	53	40	43	37	28	32	25	25	21
Retired	55	43	39	36	35	33	29	20	22
Students	47	40	49	41	33	29	25	23	20
 Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	58	41	41	31	33	42	25	18	29
From time to time	52	42	41	32	31	37	29	22	27
Almost never/ Never	52	42	40	42	37	29	28	23	19
 Consider belonging to									
The working class	58	41	39	32	28	35	28	21	26
The lower middle class	52	43	43	39	34	34	30	22	22
The middle class	50	42	42	40	38	31	28	22	21
The upper middle class	46	46	37	54	44	23	28	26	14
The upper class	60	48	46	33	40	25	32	25	16
Image of EU									
Positive	51	41	41	47	40	31	30	22	20
Neutral	53	42	41	35	35	33	26	23	21
Negative	54	50	36	32	32	32	26	22	23

II. MORE HARMONISATION OR LESS HARMONISATION BETWEEN EU COUNTRIES?

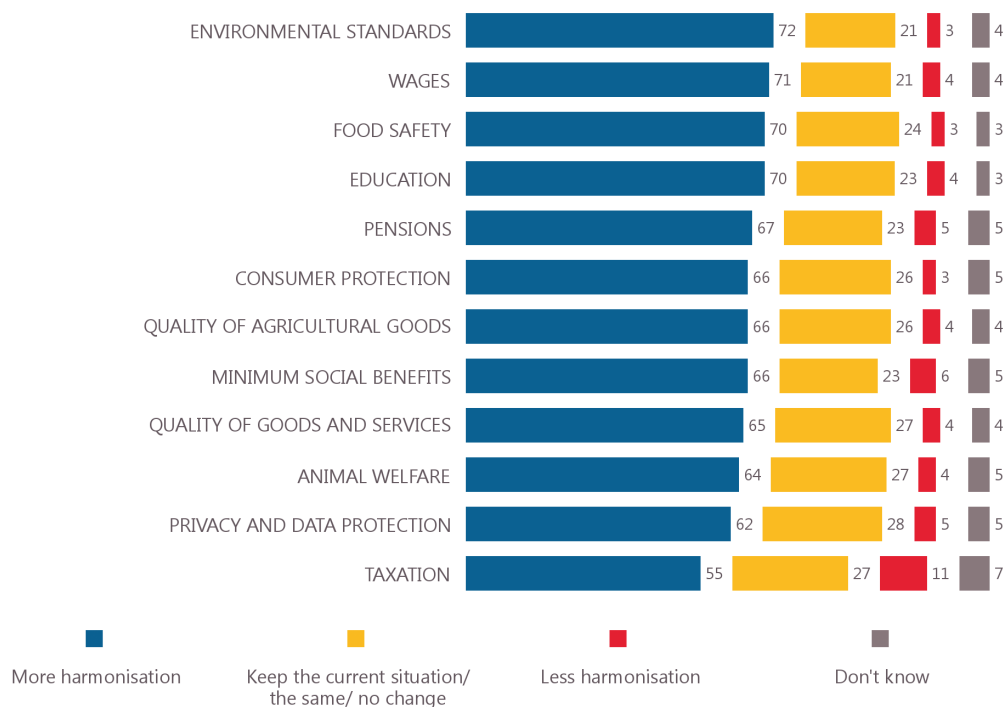
This second chapter of the report focuses on the need to improve the situation in twelve areas and on whether Europeans feel that this can be achieved through more or less harmonisation between EU Member States.

Large majorities of Europeans would prefer to have more harmonisation between EU countries to improve each of the twelve areas tested

In order to improve the situation in twelve areas, respondents were asked for each of them whether they would prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, to have less harmonisation, or to keep the current situation⁴⁷:

- At least seven in ten respondents would prefer to have more harmonisation between EU Member States to improve **'environmental standards'** (72%), **'wages'** (71%), **'education'** and **'food safety'** (both 70%);
- They are around two-thirds to share this opinion for **'pensions'** (67%), **'minimum social benefits'**, **'quality of agricultural goods'** and **'consumer protection'** (all 66%), and just ahead for **'quality of goods and services'** (65%);
- More than six in ten also believe that more harmonisation between European countries would improve **'animal welfare'** (64%) and **'privacy and data protection'** (62%);
- Finally, more than half of respondents (55%) also consider that **'taxation'** would be improved by a greater harmonisation between EU Member States.

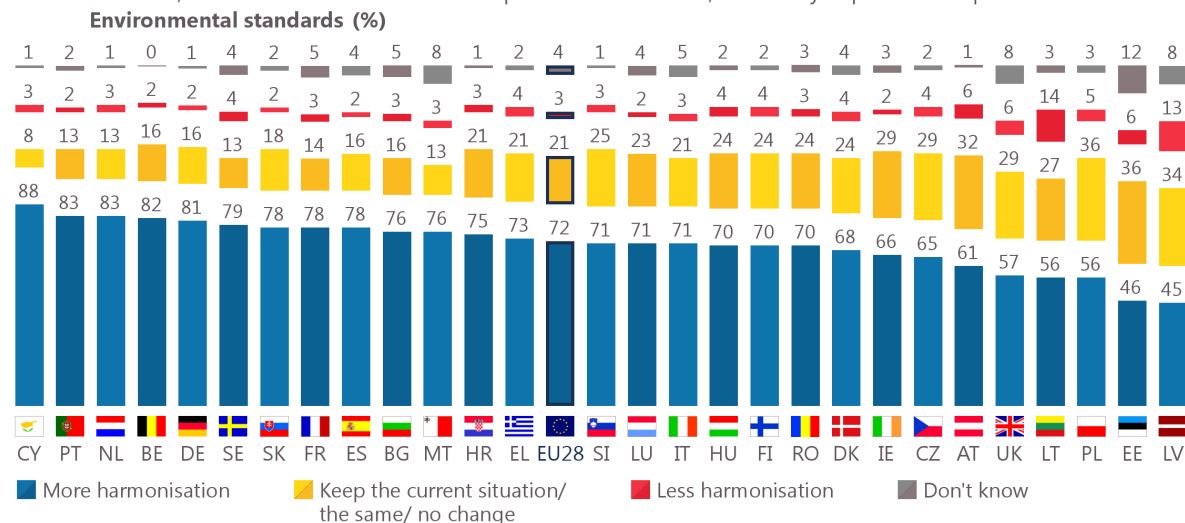
QA2 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation? (% - EU)



⁴⁷ QA2. To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation? 1. Education; 2. Food safety; 3. Minimum social benefits; 4. Quality of goods and services; 5. Privacy and data protection; 6. Environmental standards; 7. Animal welfare; 8. Wages; 9. Quality of agricultural goods; 10. Pensions; 11. Taxation; 12. Consumer protection

In the 28 EU Member States, majorities of respondents would prefer to have more harmonisation between EU countries in order to improve **'environmental standards'**. Respondents in Cyprus (88%), the Netherlands and Portugal (both 83%) are the most likely to think this way, compared to 45% in Latvia (vs. 34% 'no change'), 46% (vs. 36%) in Estonia and 56% in both Lithuania and Poland.

QA2.6 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

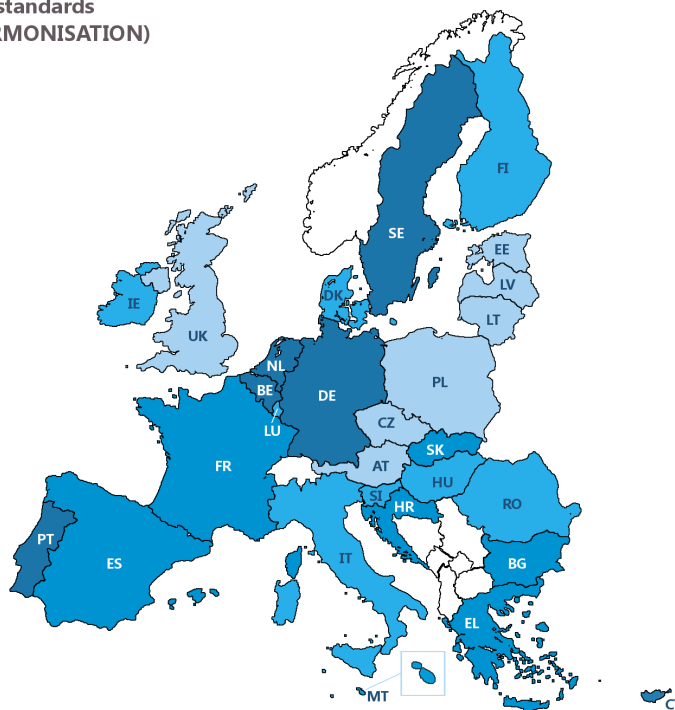


QA2.6 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

Environmental standards
(% - MORE HARMONISATION)

Map Legend

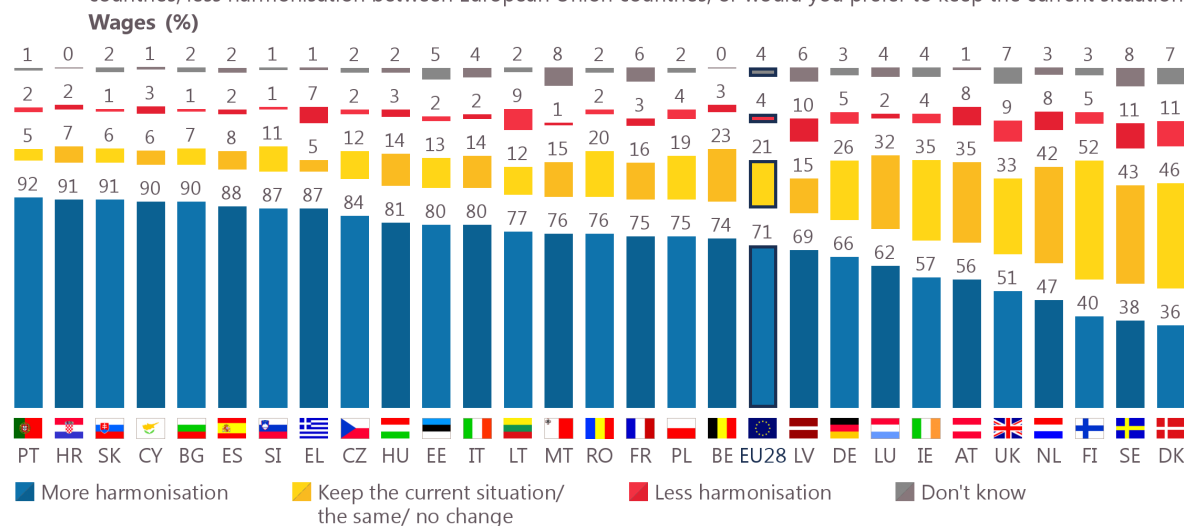
- 79 - 100
- 72 - 78
- 66 - 71
- 0 - 65



In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that more harmonisation between EU Member States would improve the situation about **'wages'**, with the highest proportions in Portugal (92%), Croatia and Slovakia (both 91%).

On the other hand, a majority would prefer to keep the current situation in three Nordic countries: Finland (52% 'no change'), Denmark (46% vs. 36% 'more harmonisation') and Sweden (43% vs. 38%).

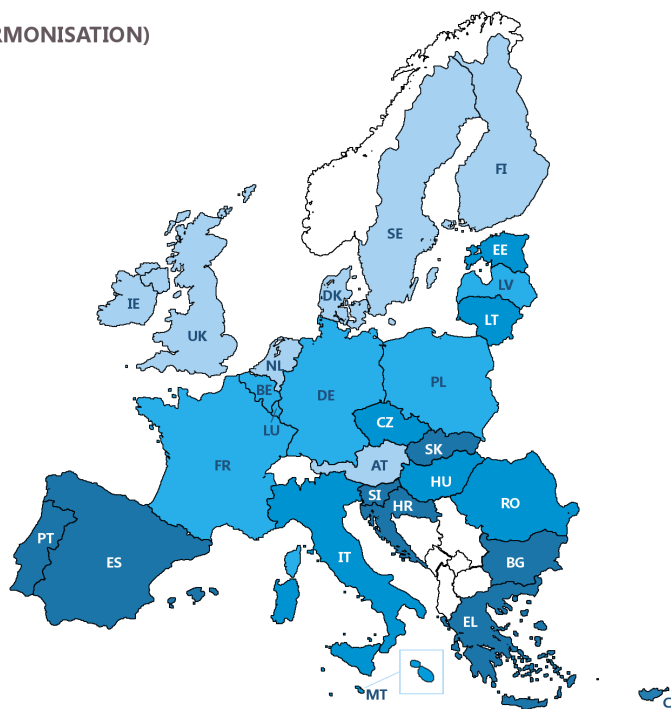
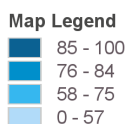
QA2.8 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?



QA2.8 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

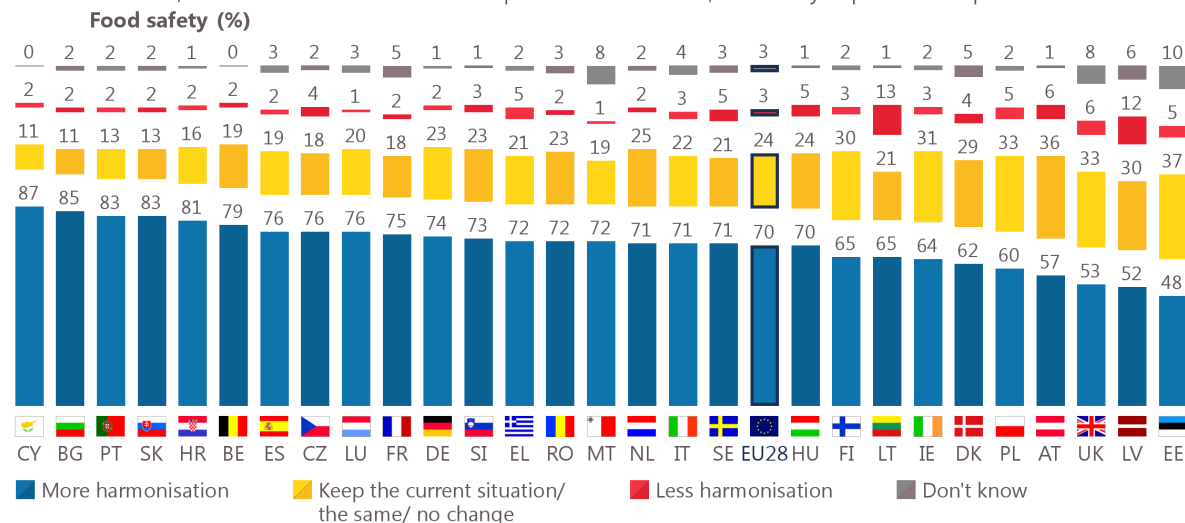
Wages

(% - MORE HARMONISATION)



Majorities of respondents in the 28 EU Member States consider that **'food safety'** would improve thanks to more harmonisation between EU countries. Respondents in Cyprus (87%), Bulgaria (85%), Portugal and Slovakia (both 83%) are the most likely to share this opinion, particularly compared to those in Estonia (48% vs. 37% 'no change'), Latvia (52%) and the United Kingdom (53%).

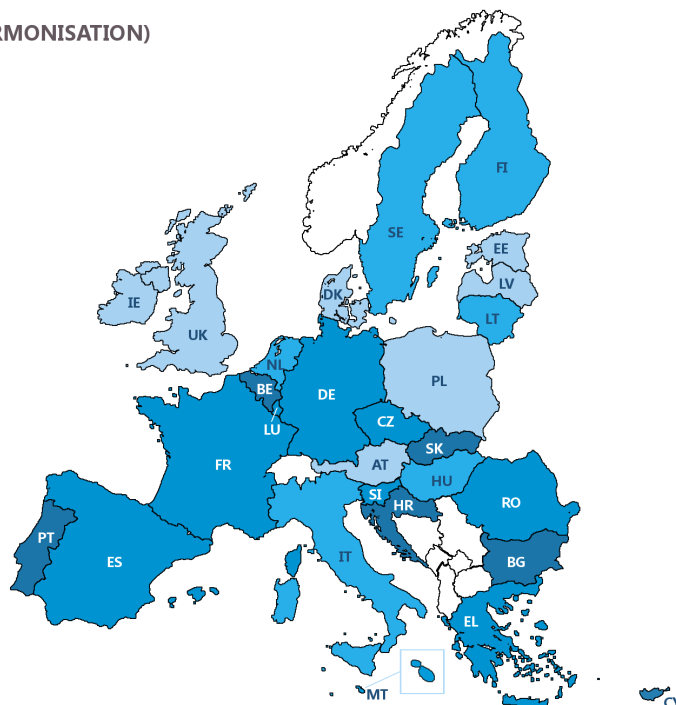
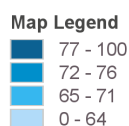
QA2.2 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?



QA2.2 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

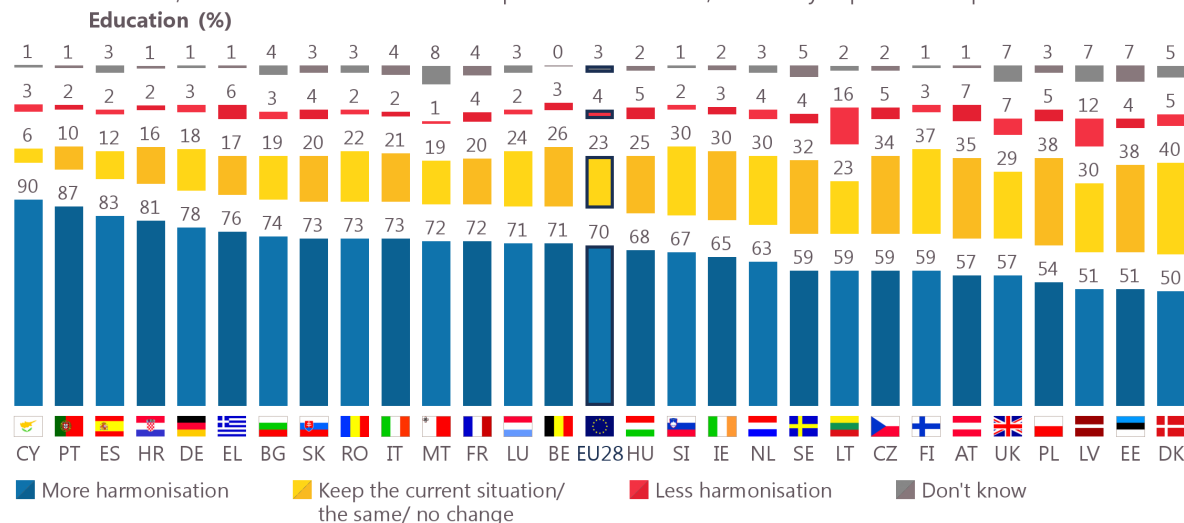
Food safety

(% - MORE HARMONISATION)



In order to improve the situation of the **'education'** in the EU, at least half of respondents in the 28 EU Member States would prefer more harmonisation between EU countries, with the highest scores in Cyprus (90%), Portugal (87%) and Spain (83%), and the lowest in Denmark (50%), Estonia and Latvia (both 51%).

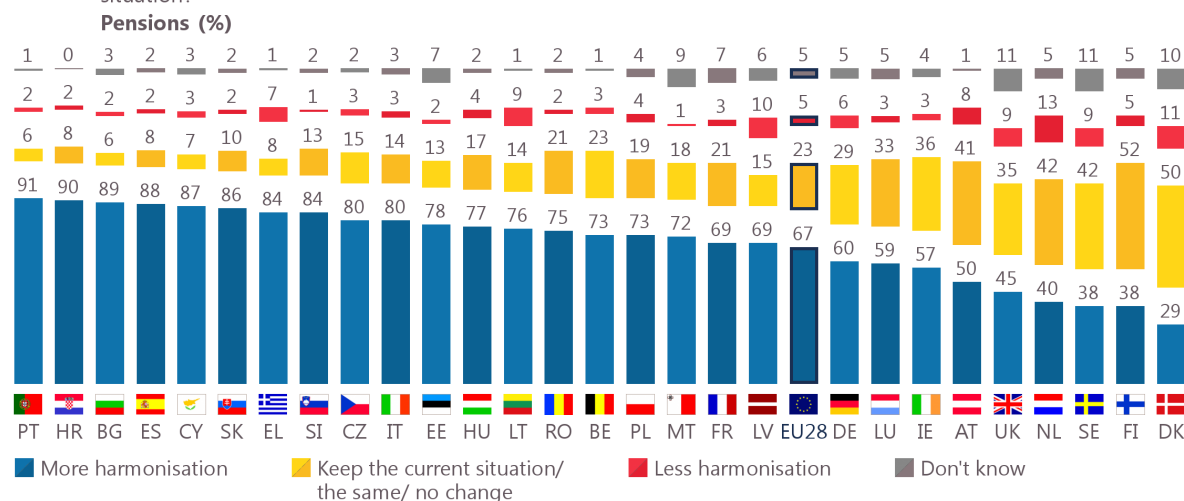
QA2.1 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?



In 24 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to say that more harmonisation between EU countries would improve **'pensions'**. Around nine in ten respondents think this way in Portugal (91%), Croatia (90%) and Bulgaria (89%).

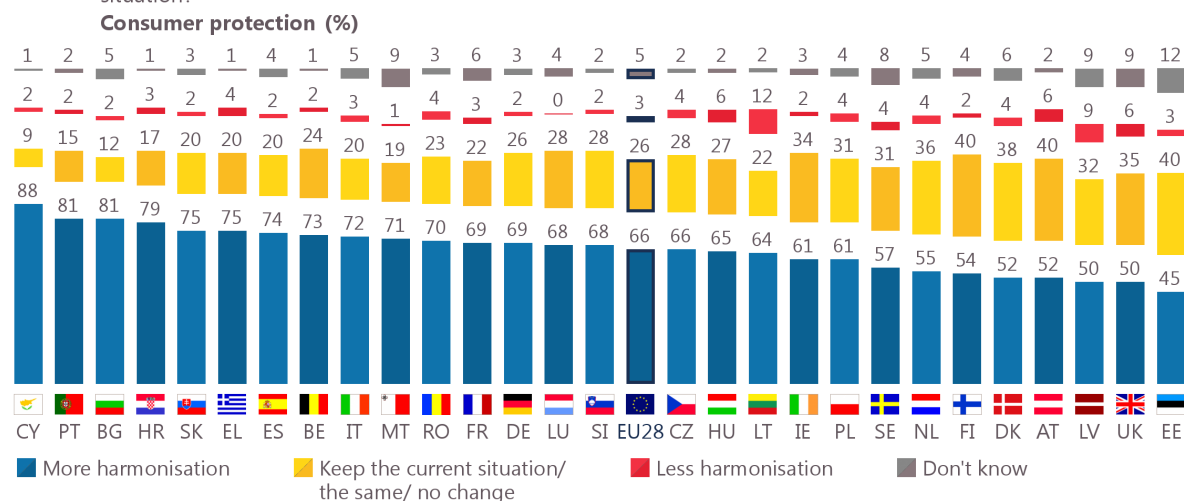
On the other hand, a majority believe that pensions would improve by keeping the current situation in four Northern European countries: Finland (52% 'no change'), Denmark (50%), Sweden (42% vs. 38% 'more harmonisation') and the Netherlands (42% vs. 40%).

QA2.10 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?



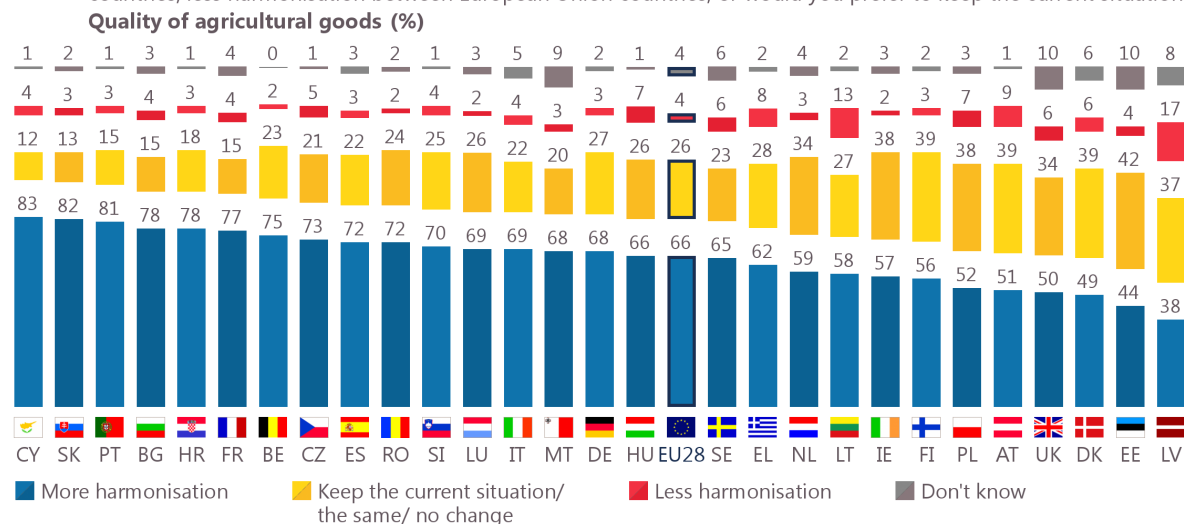
Majorities of respondents in the 28 EU Member States consider that '**consumer protection**' would improve with more harmonisation between EU countries. Respondents in Cyprus (88%), Portugal and Bulgaria (both 81%) are the most likely to share this opinion, particularly compared to those in Estonia (45% vs. 40% 'no change'), the United Kingdom and Latvia (both 50%).

QA2.12 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?



In the 28 EU Member States, majorities of respondents would prefer to have more harmonisation between EU countries in order to improve '**quality of agricultural goods**'. Respondents in Cyprus (83%), Slovakia (82%) and Portugal (81%) are the most likely to think that way, compared to just 38% in Latvia (vs. 37% 'no change'), 44% (vs. 42%) in Estonia and 49% (vs. 39%) in Denmark.

QA2.9 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

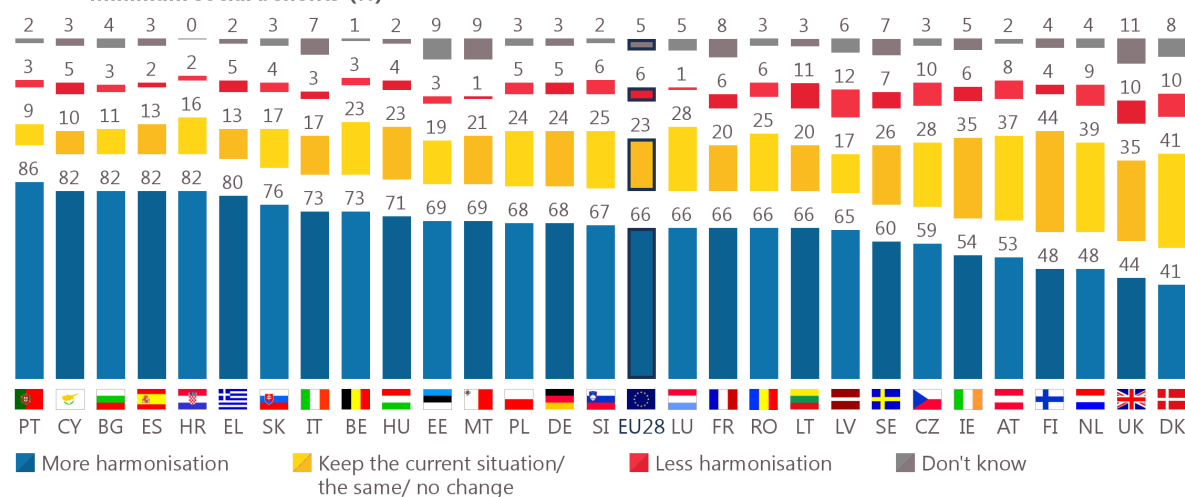


In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that more harmonisation between EU countries would improve **'minimum social benefits'**, with the highest proportions in Portugal (86%), Croatia, Spain, Bulgaria and Cyprus (82% in all four countries).

Respondents in Denmark are divided: 41% would prefer more harmonisation between EU countries, while 41% would prefer to keep the current situation.

QA2.3 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

Minimum social benefits (%)

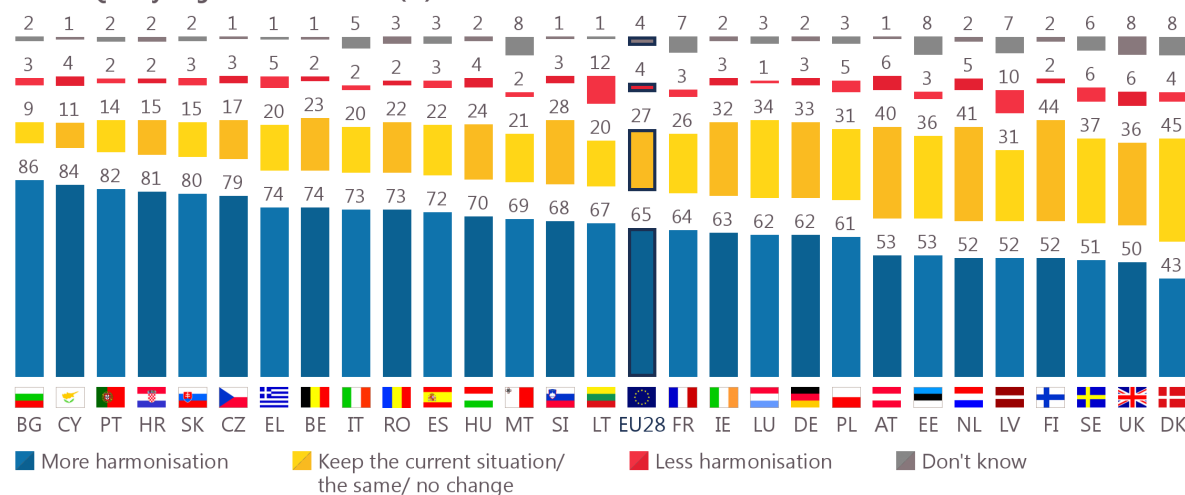


In 27 EU Member States, over half of respondents believe that more harmonisation between EU countries would improve **'quality of goods and services'**, with the highest proportions in Bulgaria (86%), Cyprus (84%) and Portugal (82%).

Denmark is the only country where a slight majority would prefer to keep the current situation in this area (45% vs. 43% 'more harmonisation').

QA2.4 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

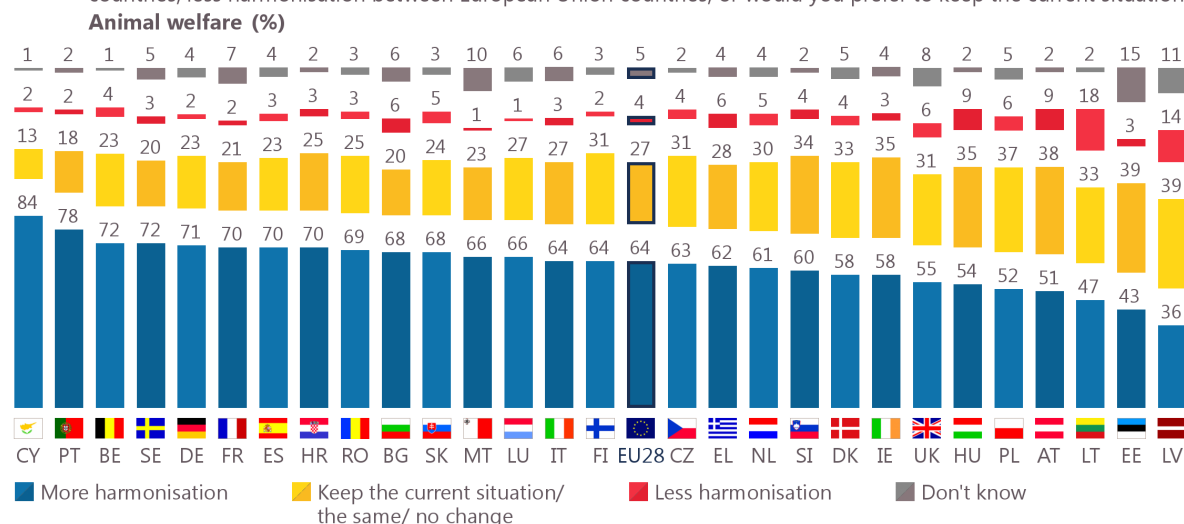
Quality of goods and services (%)



Majorities of respondents in 27 EU Member States consider that **'animal welfare'** would improve thanks to more harmonisation between EU countries. Respondents in Cyprus (84%), Portugal (78%), Belgium and Sweden (both 72%) are the most likely to share this opinion. Belgium and Sweden (both 72%) are the most likely to share this opinion.

In Latvia, a small majority would prefer to keep the current situation when it comes to animal welfare (39% vs. 36% 'more harmonisation').

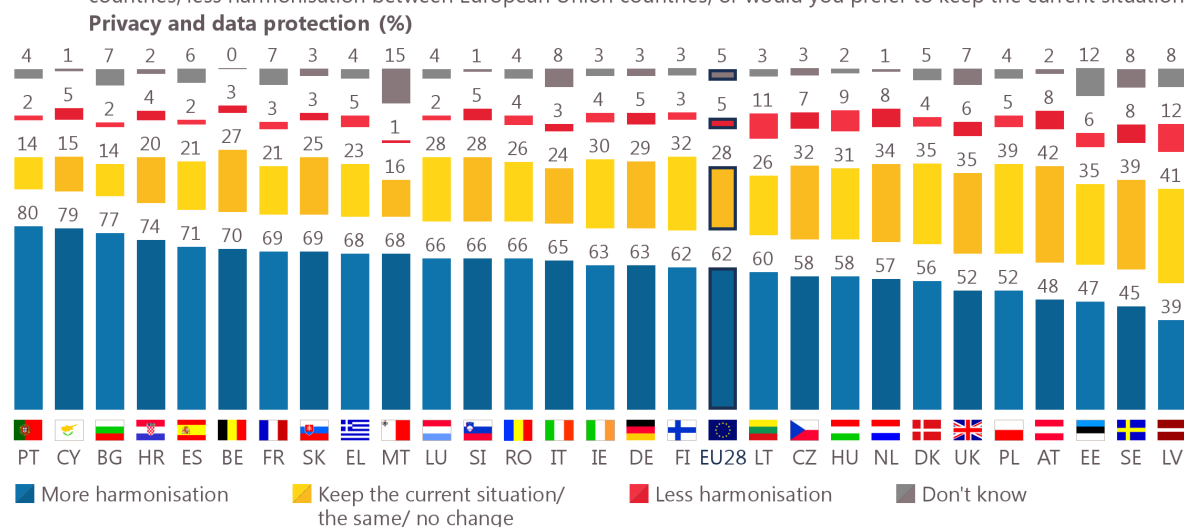
QA2.7 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?



In 27 EU Member States, majorities would prefer to have more harmonisation between EU countries in order to improve **'privacy and data protection'**. Respondents in Portugal (80%), Cyprus (79%) and Bulgaria (77%) are the most likely to say this.

At the other end of the scale, respondents in Latvia are a minority to share this opinion (39% vs. 41% 'no change').

QA2.5 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

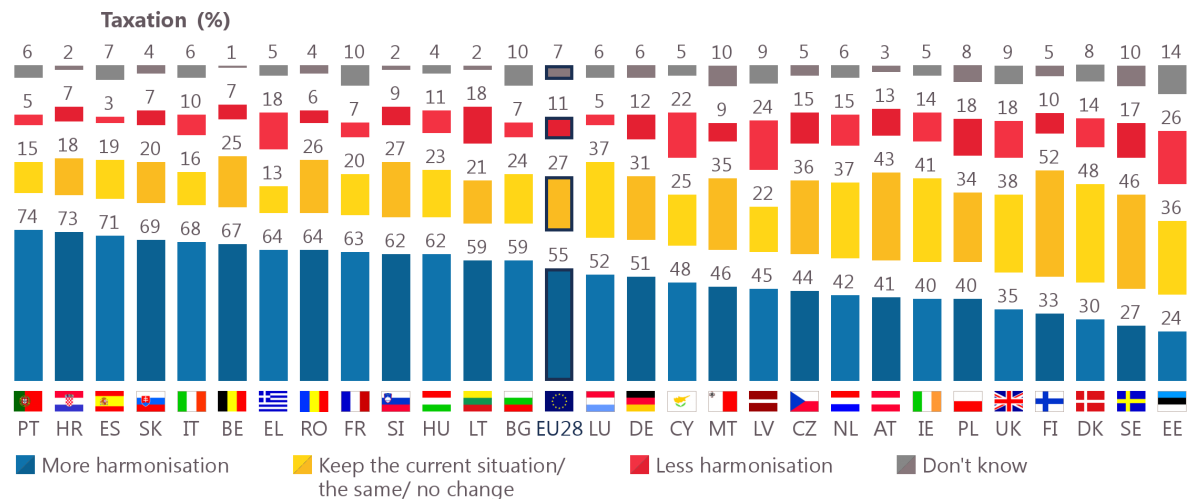


Finally, respondents who think that more harmonisation between EU countries would improve the situation in the area of **'taxation'** form a majority in 21 EU Member States. Respondents in Portugal (74%), Croatia (73%) and Spain (71%) are the most likely to say so.

On the contrary, respondents in seven countries are most likely to believe that keeping the current situation would improve the situation about taxation in the EU. This is the case in Finland (52%), Denmark (48% vs. 30% 'more harmonisation'), Sweden (46% vs. 27%), Austria (43% vs. 41%), Ireland (41% vs. 40%), the UK (38% vs. 35%) and Estonia, where the answer 'more harmonisation' comes in third position (36% 'no change' vs. 26% 'less harmonisation' and 24% 'more harmonisation').

In addition to Estonia, more than a fifth of respondents also answer they would prefer to have 'less harmonisation' in Latvia (24%) and Cyprus (22%).

QA2.11 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?






A **socio-demographic analysis** of the results for the answer ‘more harmonisation’ does not reveal large differences in terms of gender, age and occupation of the respondents. However, the following can be observed:

- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or more are more likely to say they would prefer more harmonisation between EU countries to improve the situation in the area of ‘**environmental standards**’ (77% vs. 67% of those who finished their education aged 15 or less), while the reverse is true for ‘**pensions**’ (64% vs. 72%).
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills at least from time to time are more likely to prefer more harmonisation to improve the situation of ‘**wages**’ (76% vs. 68% of those who never have such difficulties) and ‘**pensions**’ (74%-75% vs. 65%).
- Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class are the most likely to say that ‘**wages**’ (75% vs. 59% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class) and ‘**pensions**’ (71% vs. 60%) can be improved through more harmonisation. Conversely, those who place themselves in the upper class are the least likely to prefer more harmonisation in the area of ‘**minimum social benefits**’ (54% vs. 62%-68%).
- Lastly, as can be expected, those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those who have a negative image to prefer more harmonisation between EU countries to improve the situation in **each** of the twelve areas tested.

QA2 To improve each of the following areas, would you prefer to have more harmonisation between European Union countries, less harmonisation between European Union countries, or would you prefer to keep the current situation?

'More harmonisation' (% - EU)

	Environmental standards	Wages	Education	Food safety	Pensions	Minimum social benefits	Quality of agricultural goods	Consumer protection	Quality of goods and services	Animal welfare	Privacy and data protection	Taxation
EU28	72	71	70	70	67	66	66	66	65	64	62	55
 Education (End of)												
15-	67	73	68	69	72	68	64	67	64	62	60	54
16-19	69	72	70	69	70	65	65	66	65	63	62	54
20+	77	68	71	72	64	67	68	68	66	66	64	57
Still studying	76	69	70	67	62	62	64	61	63	70	64	48
 Difficulties paying bills												
Most of the time	70	76	69	70	75	69	64	67	68	64	63	60
From time to time	70	76	69	69	74	70	68	68	65	64	64	59
Almost never/ Never	73	68	70	70	65	64	65	65	64	64	62	52
 Consider belonging to												
The working class	67	75	67	68	71	67	64	66	64	63	61	54
The lower middle class	72	73	68	70	70	68	67	68	66	65	63	58
The middle class	75	71	72	71	68	67	68	67	66	66	64	55
The upper middle class	79	61	68	70	54	62	66	64	65	63	59	55
The upper class	75	59	64	73	60	54	65	59	62	72	58	54
Image of EU												
Positive	79	73	75	75	69	71	71	70	70	69	67	58
Neutral	70	71	69	68	68	65	65	65	63	63	60	53
Negative	62	64	60	63	60	55	57	59	58	58	55	48

III. MAIN PRIORITIES FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

The final chapter of this report focuses on the main priorities for the European Union in four areas: immigration, environment, security and defence, and economic security.

1 Immigration

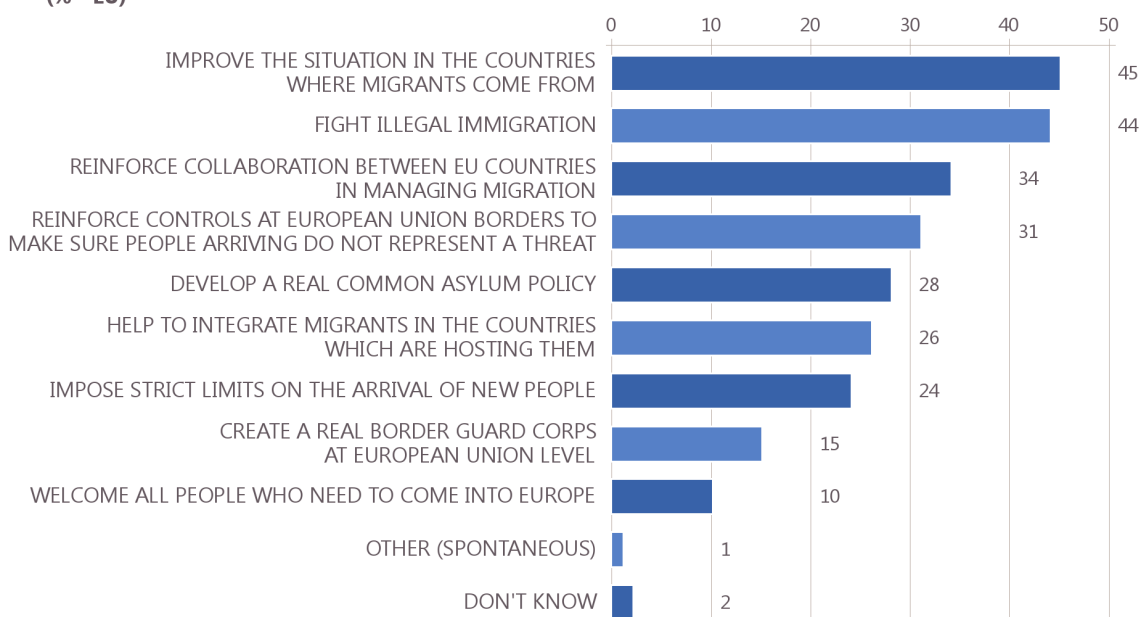
Improving the situation in the countries where migrants come from and fighting illegal immigration are the two main priorities on immigration in Europe

Using a list of nine priorities on immigration in Europe, respondents were asked to choose those that they think should be given priority for the benefit of Europeans in twenty years' time⁴⁸. They could give up to three answers:

- More than four in ten respondents consider that **improving the situation in the countries where migrants come from** (45%) should be given priority, slightly ahead of **fighting illegal immigration** (44%);
- The next two priorities are mentioned by around a quarter of respondents: **'reinforce collaboration between EU countries in managing migration'** (34%) and **'reinforce controls at European Union borders to make sure people arriving do not represent a threat'** (31%);
- They are around a quarter to believe that the focus should be on **developing a real common asylum policy** (28%), before **helping to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them** (26%) and **imposing strict limits on the arrival of new people** (24%);
- More than one in ten respondents consider that priority should be given to the **creation of a real Border Guard Corps at European Union level** (15%);
- Lastly, they are a tenth to consider that the EU should **'welcome all people who need to come into Europe'**.

⁴⁸ QA3. On immigration in Europe, what should now be given priority for the benefit of Europeans in twenty years' time? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA3 On immigration in Europe, what should now be given priority for the benefit of Europeans in twenty years' time?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



There are three priorities that occupy the first place in each of the 28 EU Member States, and these are the same three that rank highest at European level, although in a slightly different order.

In second place at EU level, **fighting illegal immigration** leads the priorities on immigration in Europe in 16 EU Member States. The highest scores can be observed in Malta (64%), Greece (60%), Czechia, Estonia and Latvia (all 59%), and the lowest in Sweden (18%), Ireland (29%) and the Netherlands (30%).

In 11 EU Member States, **improving the situation in the countries where migrants come from** is the most frequently-mentioned answer, with its highest proportions in the Netherlands (63%), Finland and Luxembourg (both 59%) and its lowest in Bulgaria (18%), Croatia (25%), Romania and Slovakia (both 28%).

Finally, **reinforcing collaboration between EU countries in managing migration** is ranked first in Sweden (64%). High proportions who think this should be given priority can also be found in the Netherlands (56%) and Denmark (43%), while the lowest proportions are observed in Malta (17%), Latvia (18%) and Czechia (20%).

Although reinforcing **controls at European Union borders to make sure people arriving do not represent a threat** is not the most frequently-mentioned answer in any EU Member State, more than four in ten respondents mention it in six countries, with the highest scores observed in Estonia (49%), Bulgaria and Latvia (both 48%).

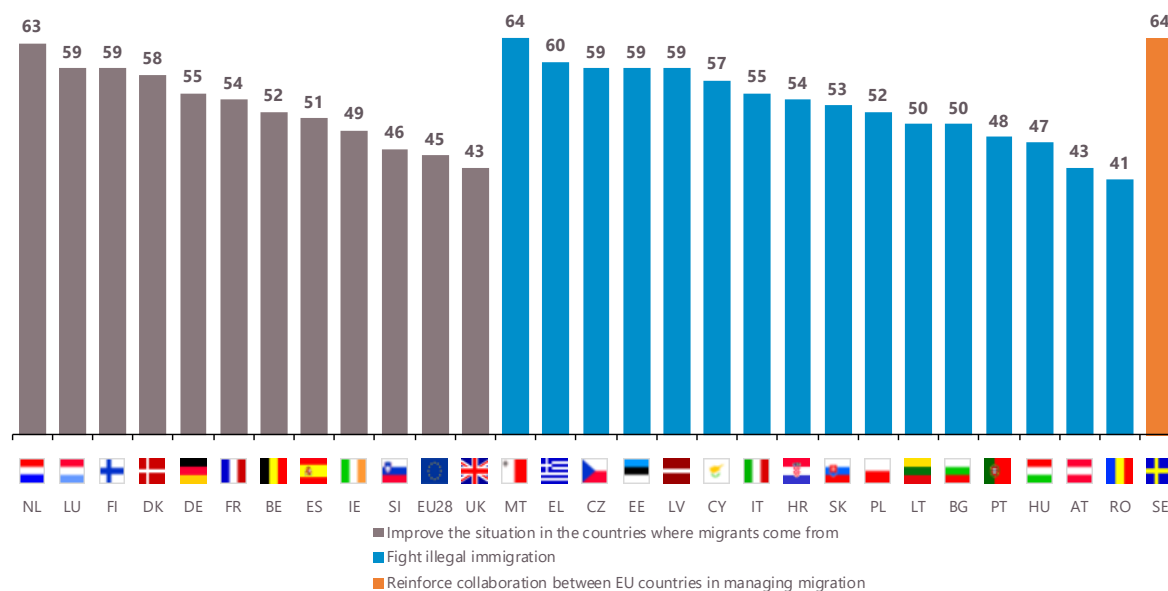
At least four in ten respondents cite the **development of 'a real common asylum policy'** in the Netherlands (48%), Sweden (47%) and Germany (40%).

'Help to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them' is mentioned by over half the respondents in Sweden (55%), and it reaches also high levels in the Netherlands (41%) and Finland (37%).






























Finally, more than four in ten respondents would give priority to **'impose strict limits on the arrival of new people'** in Czechia (44%) and Slovakia (43%).

QA3 On immigration in Europe, what should now be given priority for the benefit of Europeans in twenty years' time? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



QA3 On immigration in Europe, what should now be given priority for the benefit of Europeans in twenty years' time? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Improve the situation in the countries where migrants come from	Fight illegal immigration	Reinforce collaboration between EU countries in managing migration	Reinforce controls at European Union borders to make sure people arriving do not represent a threat	Develop a real common asylum policy	Help to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them	Impose strict limits on the arrival of new people	Create a real Border Guard Corps at European Union level	Welcome all people who need to come into Europe
EU28		45	44	34	31	28	26	24	15	10
BE		52	39	36	29	32	30	32	15	13
BG		18	50	28	48	11	10	37	26	5
CZ		39	59	20	41	19	9	44	19	2
DK		58	33	43	24	39	34	15	12	11
DE		55	43	34	32	40	28	19	11	7
EE		45	59	25	49	16	17	29	11	2
IE		49	29	27	28	31	33	24	11	20
EL		32	60	35	36	21	20	36	32	10
ES		51	42	36	23	24	27	16	11	12
FR		54	37	37	34	30	31	20	13	10
HR		25	54	34	38	24	22	32	19	8
IT		36	55	41	32	25	16	31	18	9
CY		37	57	33	36	19	23	35	19	8
LV		31	59	18	48	14	9	38	17	4
LT		31	50	32	32	13	16	32	15	9
LU		59	33	32	28	31	32	16	12	8
HU		41	47	27	33	25	17	36	19	7
MT		41	64	17	30	7	18	28	24	5
NL		63	30	56	24	48	41	14	6	4
AT		38	43	30	42	30	27	31	20	13
PL		38	52	25	30	18	19	26	21	9
PT		39	48	27	41	17	30	26	15	13
RO		28	41	25	31	21	20	24	23	18
SI		46	40	25	33	21	19	32	17	5
SK		28	53	21	33	19	10	43	22	4
FI		59	40	40	31	36	37	18	10	5
SE		48	18	64	17	47	55	6	10	18
UK		43	38	27	27	21	29	22	11	15
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

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

- Respondents aged 55 and over are the most likely to believe that priority should be given to **'fight illegal immigration'** (48% vs. 36% among 15-24 year olds) and **'impose strict limits on the arrival of new people'** (25% vs. 17%). On the contrary, respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely to mention **'help to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them'** (31% vs. 23% for those aged 55 and over) and **'welcome all people who need to come into Europe'** (15% vs. 8%);
- Respondents who completed education aged 20 and over are more likely to cite **'develop a real common asylum policy'** (35%, for 18% among those who completed education aged 15 or before), **'reinforce collaboration between EU countries in managing migration'** (42% vs. 28%) and **'help to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them'** (32% vs. 20%). On the contrary, those who completed education aged 15 or before are the most likely to mention **'fight illegal immigration'** (54% vs. 37%);
- Managers are more likely to consider that to **'improve the situation in the countries where migrants come from'** is a priority (53% vs. 41% among manual workers), as well as to **'develop a real common asylum policy'** (37% vs. 25%) and to **'reinforce collaboration between EU countries'** (44% vs. 32%);
- Respondents who have never or almost never difficulties paying bills are more likely to see improving **'the situation in the countries where migrants come from'** as a priority (48% vs. 36% among those who have most of the time such difficulties);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper class are much more likely to mention **'improve the situation in the countries where migrants come from'** is a priority (55% vs. 41% of the working class), **'develop a real common asylum policy'** (36% vs. 19%) and **'reinforce collaboration between EU countries'** (41% vs. 26%), and less likely to cite **'reinforce controls at European Union borders to make sure people arriving do not represent a threat'** (23% vs. 33%).
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those who have a negative image to think **'reinforce collaboration between EU countries in managing migration'** (40% vs. 25%), **'develop a real common asylum policy'** (34% vs. 19%) and **'help to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them'** (32% vs. 18%). The reverse is true for **'fight illegal immigration'** (54% of those who have a negative image of the EU vs. 39% of those who have a positive image) and **'impose strict limits on the arrival of new people'** (37% vs. 18%).

QA3 On immigration in Europe, what should now be given priority for the benefit of Europeans in twenty years' time? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Improve the situation in the countries where migrants come from	Fight illegal immigration	Reinforce collaboration between EU countries in managing migration	Reinforce controls at European Union borders to make sure people arriving do not represent a threat	Develop a real common asylum policy	Help to integrate migrants in the countries which are hosting them	Impose strict limits on the arrival of new people	Create a real Border Guard Corps at European Union level	Welcome all people who need to come into Europe
EU28	45	44	34	31	28	26	24	15	10
Age									
15-24	48	36	36	30	28	31	17	13	15
25-39	44	40	35	31	30	29	23	15	12
40-54	45	45	36	32	29	25	26	15	9
55 +	45	48	31	30	26	23	25	15	8
Education (End of)									
15-	41	54	28	30	18	20	27	15	9
16-19	42	47	30	35	25	21	28	17	9
20+	52	37	42	28	35	32	20	12	11
Still studying	48	34	38	28	33	36	15	12	15
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	45	43	33	30	32	27	24	16	10
Managers	53	35	44	26	37	33	17	11	12
Other white collars	43	44	38	32	29	26	25	16	9
Manual workers	41	44	32	33	25	24	27	17	10
House persons	43	48	30	35	21	18	26	13	10
Unemployed	47	42	27	32	21	28	26	14	14
Retired	45	50	29	31	25	21	25	15	8
Students	48	34	38	28	33	36	15	12	15
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	36	50	31	36	22	21	30	18	12
From time to time	40	47	32	32	23	23	28	18	11
Almost never/ Never	48	42	35	30	30	27	22	13	10
Consider belonging to									
The working class	41	49	26	33	19	22	27	16	11
The lower middle class	47	46	32	32	27	25	26	15	10
The middle class	46	42	37	30	31	27	23	15	10
The upper middle class	53	37	47	26	41	35	17	11	8
The upper class	55	47	41	23	36	22	25	14	12
Image of EU									
Positive	50	39	40	29	34	32	18	13	11
Neutral	44	46	32	33	27	24	26	15	9
Negative	41	54	25	38	19	18	37	18	7

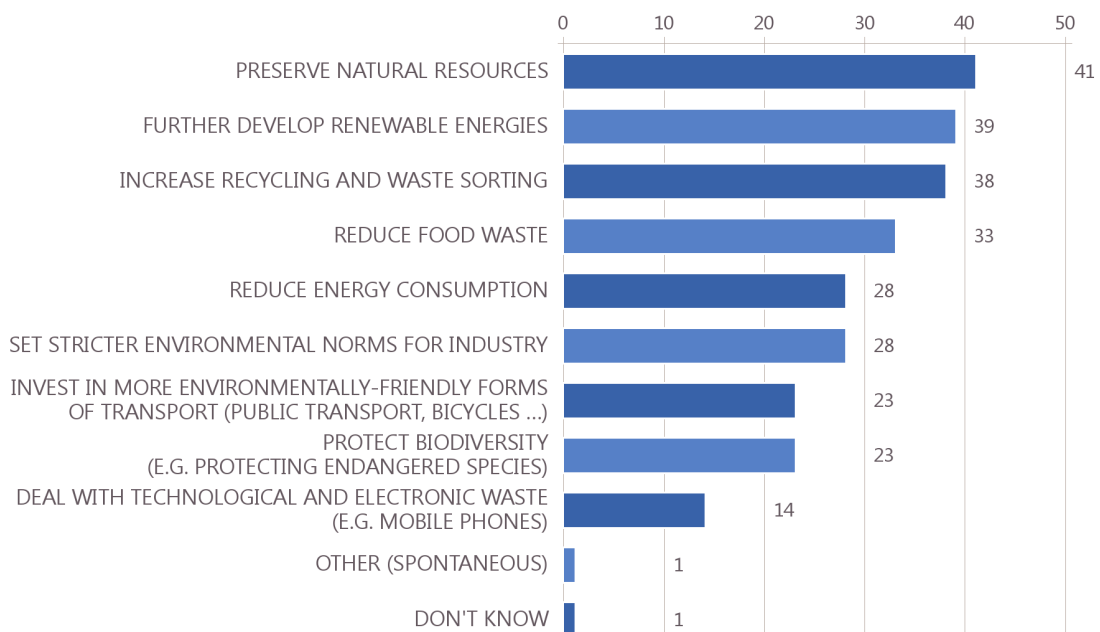
2 Environment

To protect the environment, Europeans would give priority to preserving natural resources, further developing renewable energies and increasing recycling and waste sorting in Europe

In order to determine Europeans' priorities regarding the protection of the environment, respondents were asked to choose up to three values from a list of nine⁴⁹:

- Slightly more than four in ten respondents believe that one of the European priorities to protect the environment should be to **preserve natural resources** (41%);
- Around four in ten consider that the European Union should give priority to **further developing renewable energies** (39%) and to **increasing recycling and waste sorting** (38%);
- One third of the respondents mention **reduce food waste** (33%) and nearly three in ten believe that priority should be given to **setting stricter environmental norms for industry** and to **reducing energy consumption** (both 28%);
- Around a quarter would give priority to **investing in more environmentally-friendly forms of transport** (public transport, bicycles, etc.) and to **protecting biodiversity** (e.g. protecting endangered species) (both 23%);
- Finally, over one in ten respondents mention **deal with technological and electronic waste** (e.g. mobile phones) (14%).

QA4 From the following list, what should be given priority in Europe to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



⁴⁹ QA4. From the following list, what should be given priority in Europe to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

A **country analysis** shows that the four most frequently-mentioned priorities at European level are the ones that also rank highest in each of the 28 EU Member States, although in a slightly different order.

In third position at EU level, **'increase recycling and waste sorting'** is the most frequently-mentioned answer in nine countries, with the highest proportions observed in Finland (57%), Lithuania and Cyprus (both 56%). Respondents in Austria (30%), Portugal (31%) and France (33%) are the least likely to mention this.

In seven EU Member States, most respondents say **'preserve natural resources'** should be given priority to protect the environment. The highest scores can be found among respondents in Portugal (58%), Latvia (54%) and Czechia (53%), and the lowest in Sweden (21%), the Netherlands (23%) and Belgium (30%).

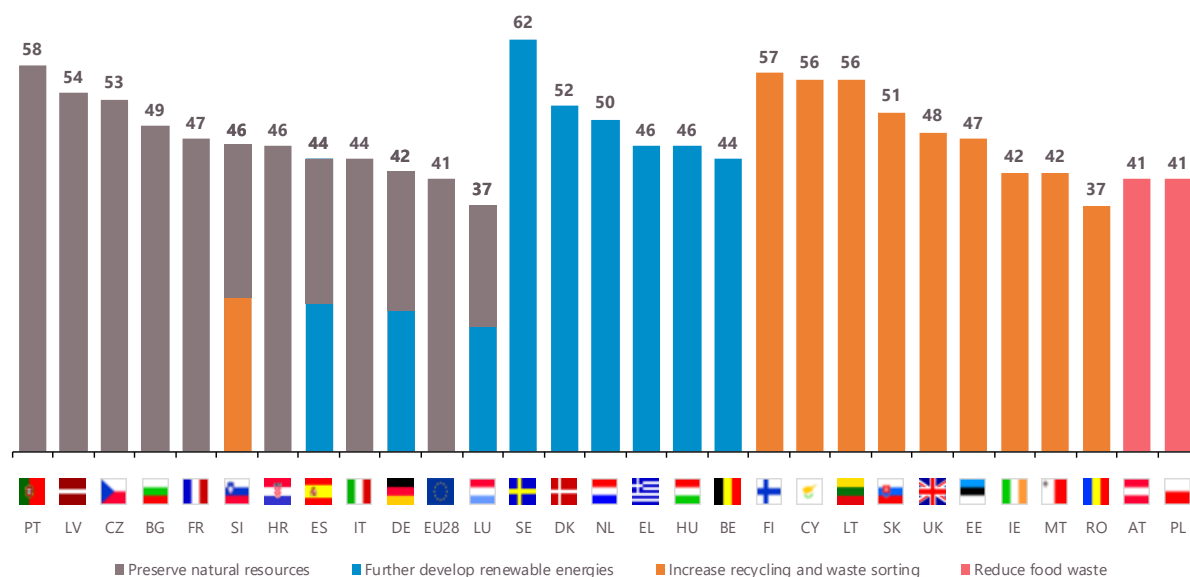
'Further develop renewable energies' is the most-frequently cited in six EU Member States. Respondents in Sweden (62%), Denmark (52%), Finland and the Netherlands (both 50%) are the most likely to mention this, while those in Bulgaria (21%), Romania (23%) and Latvia (24%) are the least likely to do so.

'Increase recycling and waste sorting' and **'preserve natural resources'** share first place in Slovenia (46% for both priorities). Moreover, **'preserve natural resources'** and **'further develop renewable energies'** come in joint first position in Spain (44% for both items), Germany (42%) and Luxembourg (37%).






























'Reduce food waste' ranks highest among environmental priorities in two EU Member States: Austria and Poland (both 41%). It is also mentioned by more than four in ten respondents in Portugal (43%) and Estonia (41%); at the other end of the scale, less than a quarter say reducing food waste should be given priority in Bulgaria (21%), Sweden, Spain and Cyprus (all 23%) and Greece (24%).

Lastly, **'set stricter environmental norms for industry'** ranks highest in the Netherlands (46%) and Sweden (40%), and lowest in Malta (15%) and Slovenia (19%).

QA4 From the following list, what should be given priority in Europe to protect the environment?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)








QA4 From the following list, what should be given priority in Europe to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Preserve natural resources	Further develop renewable energies	Increase recycling and waste sorting	Reduce food waste	Reduce energy consumption	Set stricter environmental norms for industry	Invest in more environmentally-friendly forms of transport (public transport, bicycles ...)	Protect biodiversity (e.g. protecting endangered species)	Deal with technological and electronic waste (e.g. mobile phones)
EU28		41	39	38	33	28	28	23	23	14
BE		30	44	35	34	27	34	28	28	17
BG		49	21	34	21	20	37	24	25	14
CZ		53	26	44	39	23	24	22	19	14
DK		31	52	48	28	30	31	27	16	20
DE		42	42	34	38	27	32	27	18	11
EE		43	37	47	41	13	23	20	31	14
IE		33	39	42	37	32	26	27	19	15
EL		40	46	39	24	32	37	25	25	14
ES		44	44	39	23	27	23	20	24	11
FR		47	36	33	29	24	30	27	36	17
HR		46	34	44	35	26	28	24	21	17
IT		44	35	34	32	37	29	23	18	16
CY		38	49	56	23	26	22	25	23	15
LV		54	24	51	36	15	23	16	20	14
LT		40	29	56	33	29	23	15	16	17
LU		37	37	35	33	24	31	23	25	13
HU		38	46	35	29	36	31	22	16	15
MT		34	36	42	40	30	15	21	15	9
NL		23	50	39	36	31	46	27	23	13
AT		32	37	30	41	30	35	26	24	19
PL		40	35	36	41	31	20	15	17	17
PT		58	48	31	43	18	28	23	19	9
RO		33	23	37	32	25	26	25	31	20
SI		46	37	46	38	25	19	27	13	9
SK		43	27	51	40	28	23	15	18	11
FI		33	50	57	26	25	28	17	34	13
SE		21	62	36	23	29	40	35	32	12
UK		35	40	48	35	27	21	19	21	8
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										

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

- To protect the environment in Europe, women are more likely to say that priority should be given to **reducing food waste** (36% vs. 30% of men);
- 15-24 year olds are more likely to mention '**further develop renewable energies**', particularly compared to those aged 55 and over (42% vs. 36%);
- Respondents who completed education aged 20 and over are more likely to cite '**further develop renewable energies**' (44% vs. 32% among those who completed education aged 15 or before) and '**protect biodiversity** (e.g. protecting endangered species)' (26% vs. 18%). Those who completed education aged 15 or before are more likely to mention 'reduce food waste' (38% vs. 29% of those who completed education aged 20 or more);
- A higher proportion of managers also mention '**further develop renewable energies**' (48% vs. 38% among manual workers);
- Finally, respondents who place themselves in the upper class are much more likely to cite '**further develop renewable energies**' (49% vs. 34% of the working class) and '**invest in more environmentally-friendly forms of transport** (public transport, bicycles, etc.)' (34% vs. 20%).

QA4 From the following list, what should be given priority in Europe to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Preserve natural resources	Further develop renewable energies	Increase recycling and waste sorting	Reduce food waste	Set stricter environmental norms for industry	Reduce energy consumption	Invest in more environmentally-friendly forms of transport (public transport, bicycles ...)	Protect biodiversity (e.g. protecting endangered species)	Deal with technological and electronic waste (e.g. mobile phones)
EU28	41	39	38	33	28	28	23	23	14
 Gender									
Man	40	42	37	30	29	30	23	22	14
Woman	41	37	39	36	28	27	23	23	13
 Age									
15-24	38	42	35	31	26	29	23	25	15
25-39	40	40	38	31	28	28	24	25	16
40-54	42	41	38	32	29	29	25	23	13
55 +	41	36	38	36	28	28	22	21	12
 Education (End of)									
15-	43	32	38	38	24	28	21	18	11
16-19	42	37	39	34	27	28	22	22	14
20+	39	44	37	29	31	29	26	26	14
Still studying	38	45	34	31	29	29	25	24	15
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	38	40	37	31	32	31	23	25	15
Managers	39	48	39	27	30	31	27	23	13
Other white collars	39	39	38	30	30	29	25	25	15
Manual workers	43	38	38	33	27	27	23	24	15
House persons	42	35	37	37	26	30	25	19	11
Unemployed	41	35	41	32	26	23	21	25	17
Retired	41	36	38	37	27	27	21	20	12
Students	38	45	34	31	29	29	25	24	15
 Consider belonging to									
The working class	42	34	40	35	25	25	20	21	12
The lower middle class	40	38	38	36	30	26	23	23	15
The middle class	41	41	37	32	29	30	24	23	14
The upper middle class	37	49	35	27	31	33	28	26	14
The upper class	36	49	37	25	22	32	34	29	17

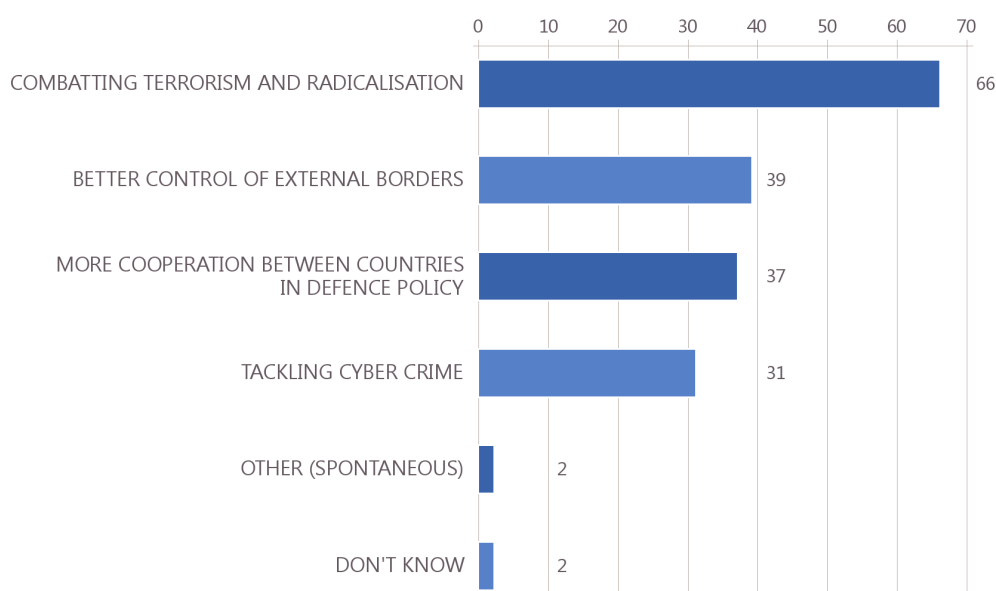
3 Security and defence

Two thirds of Europeans think that combatting terrorism and radicalisation should be the priority for the European Union to make life safer for its citizens

Using a list of four priorities for the European Union, respondents were asked to choose up to two that would make life safer for EU citizens⁵⁰:

- **‘Combatting terrorism and radicalisation’** is by far the main priority identified by respondents: a third mention it (66%);
- Around four in ten respondents consider that **‘better control of external borders’** (39%) would make their life safer, slightly ahead of **‘more cooperation between countries in defence policy’** (37%);
- Lastly, around three in ten respondents mention **‘tackling cyber crime’** (31%).

QA5 What should be the priorities for the European Union to make life safer for its citizens? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



A **country analysis** shows that **‘combatting terrorism and radicalisation’** is the most frequently-mentioned priority in order to make life safer for EU citizens in 25 EU Member States and is mentioned by over half of respondents in 24 EU Member States, with its highest scores in Finland (80%), Sweden (78%), Belgium, France and the Netherlands (all 74%), and its lowest in Greece (46%), Romania (47%), Estonia and Slovenia (both 50%).

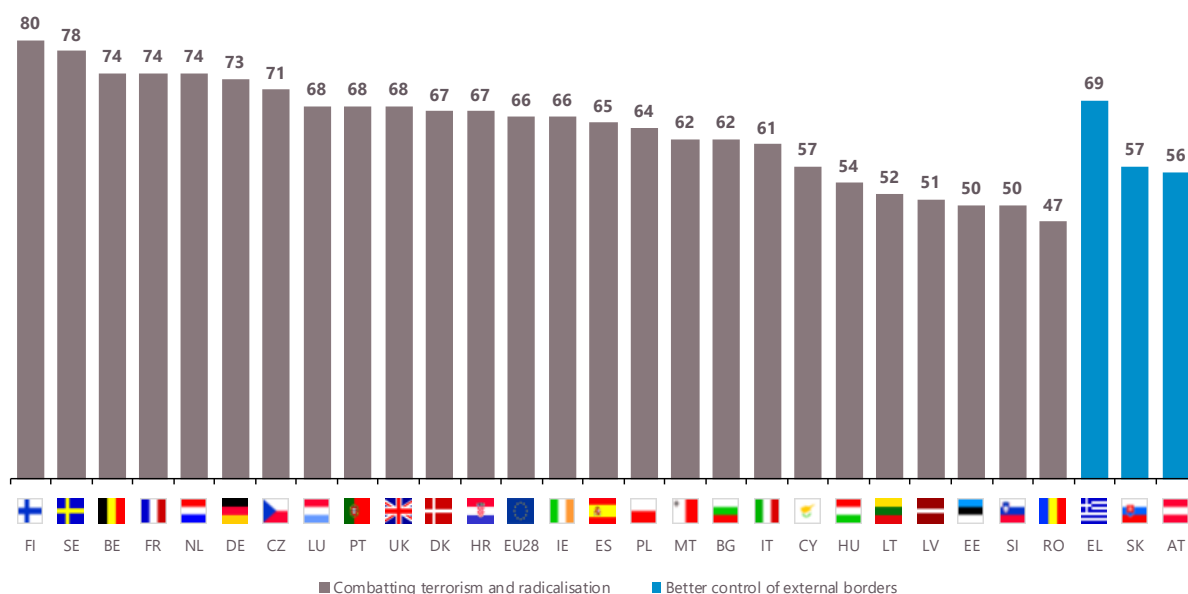
‘Better control of external borders’ is the main priority in three countries: Greece (69%), Slovakia (57%) and Austria (56%). It is also cited by more than half in other six countries, most notably in Czechia (59%) and Bulgaria (58%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions can be observed in the Netherlands (18%), Sweden (20%) and the UK (27%).

⁵⁰ QA5. What should be the priorities for the European Union to make life safer for its citizens? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)






























The highest proportions mentioning '**more cooperation between countries in defence policy**' can be found in Cyprus (51%), Lithuania (50%) and Greece (48%), and its lowest in Slovakia (25%), Czechia (28%), Denmark and Ireland (both 29%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (60%), Denmark (57%) and Ireland (46%) are most likely to mention '**tackling cyber crime**', with much higher proportions than the ones observed in Malta (13%), Bulgaria (15%) and Portugal (16%).

QA5 What should be the priorities for the European Union to make life safer for its citizens? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)









QA5 What should be the priorities for the European Union to make life safer for its citizens? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Combating terrorism and radicalisation	Better control of external borders	More cooperation between countries in defence policy	Tackling cyber crime	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		66	39	37	31	2	2
BE		74	38	32	32	1	0
BG		62	58	33	15	0	3
CZ		71	59	28	17	1	0
DK		67	28	29	57	3	1
DE		73	38	30	41	1	1
EE		50	45	41	38	1	2
IE		66	35	29	46	1	1
EL		46	69	48	19	2	1
ES		65	31	42	21	3	4
FR		74	33	41	32	2	1
HR		67	52	38	19	1	0
IT		61	49	42	20	0	2
CY		57	51	51	23	2	0
LV		51	44	40	35	2	2
LT		52	37	50	28	1	1
LU		68	32	36	30	3	2
HU		54	53	46	20	1	1
MT		62	52	34	13	0	5
NL		74	18	36	60	1	0
AT		51	56	33	28	8	1
PL		64	47	34	24	1	2
PT		68	49	45	16	0	2
RO		47	43	43	26	2	3
SI		50	48	41	20	5	3
SK		54	57	25	25	1	2
FI		80	29	34	42	1	1
SE		78	20	37	42	4	1
UK		68	27	36	39	2	2
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item					

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

- **'Combatting terrorism and radicalisation'** comes first in all socio-demographic categories;
- House persons (45%), respondents who completed education aged 15 or before (48%) and those who have most of the time (50%) and from time to time (45%) difficulties paying bills are the most likely to mention **'better control of external borders'**;
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper class are much more likely to cite **'more cooperation between countries in defence policy'** (53% vs. 35% of the working class);
- Lastly, 15-24 year olds (37%), respondents who completed education aged 20 and over (37%), managers and students (both 40%) and respondents placing themselves in the upper middle class (39%) are the most likely to mention **'tackling cyber crime'**.

QA5 What should be the priorities for the European Union to make life safer for its citizens? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Combating terrorism and radicalisation	Better control of external borders	More cooperation between countries in defence policy	Tackling cyber crime
EU28	66	39	37	31
 Gender				
Man	64	40	38	32
Woman	68	38	37	30
 Age				
15-24	64	31	38	37
25-39	64	36	39	32
40-54	68	38	38	32
55 +	68	44	35	27
 Education (End of)				
15-	66	48	35	20
16-19	66	44	35	28
20+	68	31	41	37
Still studying	63	28	40	40
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	65	39	41	30
Managers	67	27	41	40
Other white collars	66	42	36	33
Manual workers	67	40	36	30
House persons	68	45	36	21
Unemployed	62	41	38	31
Retired	68	44	35	26
Students	63	28	40	40
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57	50	41	25
From time to time	63	45	37	25
Almost never/ Never	69	36	37	34
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	66	44	35	23
The lower middle class	67	41	37	31
The middle class	67	37	38	34
The upper middle class	66	29	44	39
The upper class	65	43	53	26

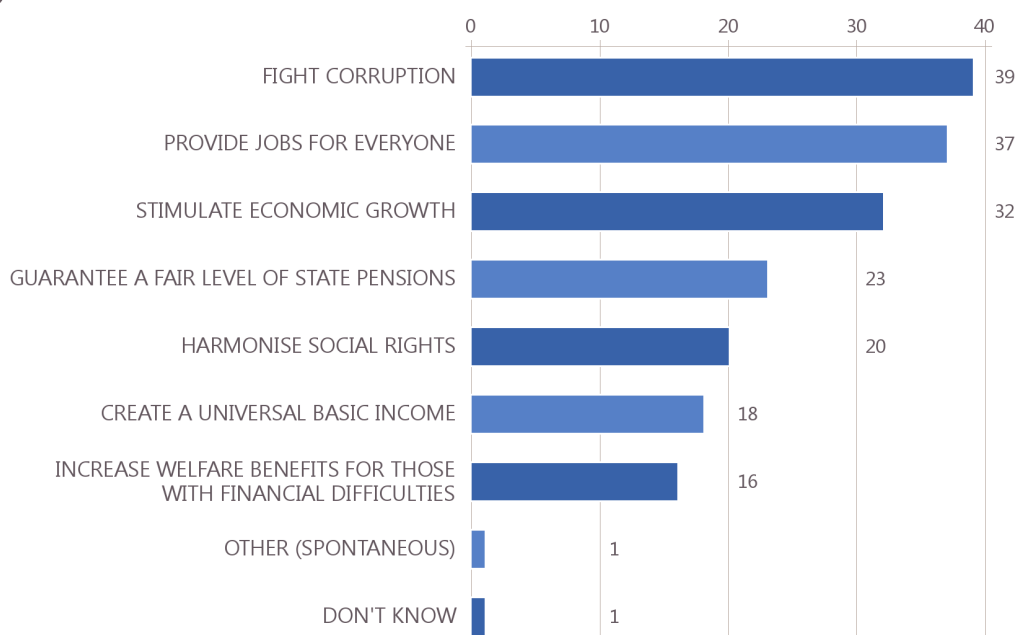
4 Economic security

Europeans consider that fighting corruption and providing jobs for everyone are the best strategies to provide European citizens with economic security

In order to determine the expectations of Europeans in terms of economic security, respondents were requested to choose up to two strategies from a list of seven⁵¹:

- Nearly four in ten respondents believe that what should be done to provide European citizens with economic security is to **'fight corruption'** (39%), slightly before to **'provide jobs for everyone'** (37%);
- Around a third of respondents also consider that it would be good to **'stimulate economic growth'** (32%);
- At least a fifth of respondents think that **'guaranteeing a fair level of state pensions'** (23%) and **'harmonising social rights'** (20%) would provide European citizens with economic security;
- The two last items are mentioned by less than a fifth of respondents: 18% cite **'create a universal basic income'** and 16% **'increase welfare benefits for those with financial difficulties'**.

QA7 What do you think should be done to provide European citizens with economic security? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



⁵¹ QA7. What do you think should be done to provide European citizens with economic security? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

The **country analysis** reveals that the four most frequently-mentioned strategies at European level are the ones that also rank highest in each of the 28 EU Member States.

In 14 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to say that **fighting corruption** would provide citizens with economic security. The highest proportions mentioning this measure can be observed in Spain (55%), Portugal (54%) and Denmark (53%), and the lowest in Austria (24%), Estonia (29%), Ireland and France (both 30%).

'Provide jobs for everyone' is the most frequently-mentioned in nine EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Greece (56%), Cyprus (50%), Slovenia and Croatia (both 47%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in Belgium (23%), Czechia (24%) and Sweden (25%) are the least likely to mention this.

'Fight corruption' and 'provide jobs for everyone' share the first place in the Netherlands (42% for both items).

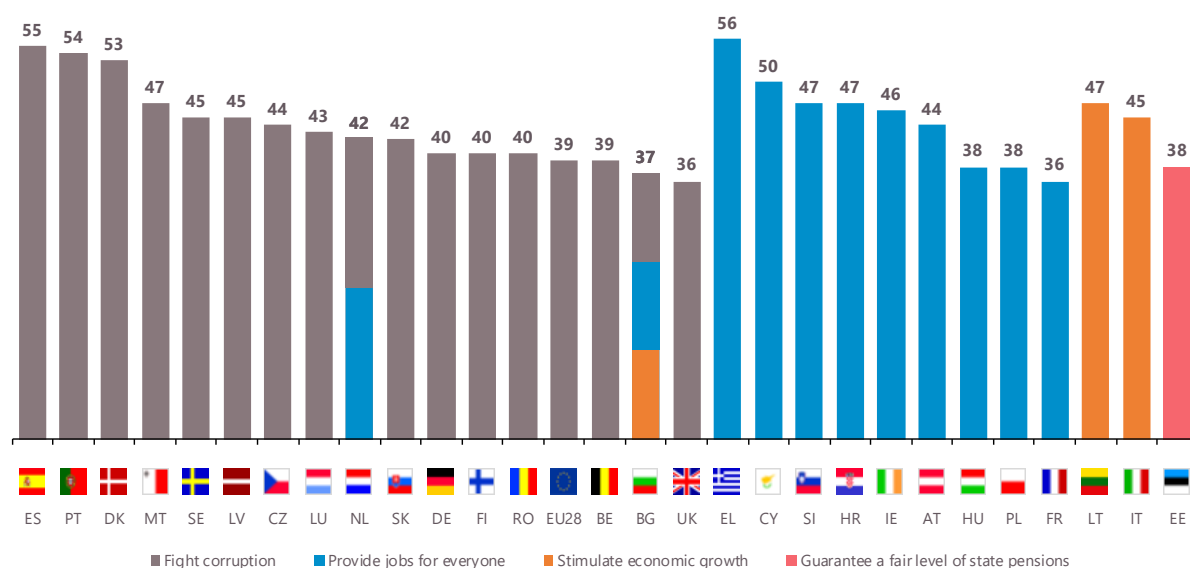
'Stimulate economic growth' ranks highest in two EU Member States: Lithuania (47%) and Italy (45%). Respondents in Malta (20%), Germany (21%) and Denmark (23%) are the least likely to mention this.

'Fight corruption', 'provide jobs for everyone' and 'stimulate economic growth' are equal in first position in Bulgaria (37%).






























Lastly, to **'guarantee a fair level of state pensions'** is ranked first in Estonia (38%). Relatively high proportions mentioning this can also be found in Austria, Czechia and Latvia (all 33%), while the lowest are in Denmark (11%), Croatia (15%), Portugal and Greece (both 16%).

No other strategy to provide European citizens with economic security is mentioned by more than three in ten respondents in any country.

QA7 What do you think should be done to provide European citizens with economic security? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



QA7 What do you think should be done to provide European citizens with economic security? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Fight corruption	Provide jobs for everyone	Stimulate economic growth	Guarantee a fair level of state pensions	Harmonise social rights	Create a universal basic income	Increase welfare benefits for those with financial difficulties	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		39	37	32	23	20	18	16	1	1
BE		39	23	33	30	29	23	17	0	0
BG		37	37	37	19	17	19	15	0	4
CZ		44	24	34	33	15	18	10	1	2
DK		53	32	23	11	22	18	27	2	1
DE		40	39	21	26	20	21	20	1	1
EE		29	35	33	38	16	16	17	2	1
IE		30	46	36	22	17	19	15	0	2
EL		32	56	43	16	13	24	15	0	0
ES		55	42	32	20	11	14	13	1	1
FR		30	36	31	28	30	20	13	1	1
HR		39	47	40	15	25	17	11	0	0
IT		38	38	45	20	20	17	14	0	1
CY		40	50	32	18	18	19	19	0	0
LV		45	34	38	33	8	9	18	1	1
LT		46	40	47	21	19	7	10	0	0
LU		43	31	25	18	21	17	20	4	2
HU		35	38	29	30	16	25	18	0	0
MT		47	42	20	19	12	12	19	1	5
NL		42	42	33	19	24	24	8	1	0
AT		24	44	25	33	21	22	24	2	0
PL		33	38	32	26	15	20	19	0	2
PT		54	45	34	16	25	13	10	0	0
RO		40	36	32	21	18	20	16	0	1
SI		38	47	36	17	18	19	10	1	0
SK		42	35	33	20	19	20	13	0	1
FI		40	38	25	21	26	19	21	1	0
SE		45	25	38	20	27	12	26	1	0
UK		36	29	34	22	16	16	18	3	3

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country





Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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

- Respondents aged 55 and over are more likely to mention '**guarantee a fair level of state pensions**', particularly compared to 15-24 year olds (29% vs. 16%);
- Respondents who completed education aged 20 and over are more likely to cite '**harmonise social rights**' (25%, for 13% among those who completed education aged 15 or before). Conversely, least educated respondents are more likely to mention '**provide jobs for everyone**' (43% vs. 32%) and '**guarantee a fair level of state pensions**' (30% vs. 19%);
- Managers are the least likely to mention '**provide jobs for everyone**' (27%), particularly when compared with house persons and students (both 43%);
- Respondents who consider belonging to the upper class are much more likely to cite '**stimulate economic growth**' (43% vs. 27% for those who place themselves in the working class).

QA7 What do you think should be done to provide European citizens with economic security? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Fight corruption	Provide jobs for everyone	Stimulate economic growth	Guarantee a fair level of state pensions	Harmonise social rights	Create a universal basic income	Increase welfare benefits for those with financial difficulties
EU28	39	37	32	23	20	18	16
 Age							
15-24	34	43	29	16	19	22	21
25-39	40	35	34	20	21	21	15
40-54	39	36	36	21	21	19	16
55 +	40	38	30	29	18	16	15
 Education (End of)							
15-	38	43	28	30	13	17	15
16-19	39	37	31	25	18	18	17
20+	40	32	37	19	25	20	15
Still studying	36	43	31	16	19	22	19
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	41	31	39	20	20	21	13
Managers	40	27	41	20	27	19	15
Other white collars	39	35	36	20	22	19	15
Manual workers	38	39	30	24	19	20	16
House persons	42	43	29	22	14	18	18
Unemployed	36	42	28	17	16	22	23
Retired	40	38	28	30	17	14	16
Students	36	43	31	16	19	22	19
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	39	41	27	26	15	18	17
The lower middle class	39	35	32	24	21	22	17
The middle class	40	36	35	23	21	18	16
The upper middle class	39	35	40	17	28	16	12
The upper class	31	36	43	22	13	24	19

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 24th of October and the 7th of November 2018, Kantar Public Brussels on behalf on Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 90.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 90.2 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 479 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	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,034	25/10/2018	07/11/2018	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,021	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,015	25/10/2018	06/11/2018	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,003	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,510	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,017	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,001	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,004	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,011	24/10/2018	03/11/2018	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,013	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,017	25/10/2018	07/11/2018	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,015	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	506	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	25/10/2018	06/11/2018	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,000	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	506	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,020	25/10/2018	05/11/2018	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	505	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,022	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,035	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,034	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,007	25/10/2018	05/11/2018	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,009	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,020	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	998	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,003	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,011	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,002	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	52,651,777	12.20%
TOTAL EU28			27,339	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	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 II (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
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	