



Standard Eurobarometer 91

Report

Europeans' views on the priorities of the European Union

Fieldwork
June 2019

Survey requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,
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.

Standard Eurobarometer 91 – Wave EB91.5 – Kantar

Standard Eurobarometer 91

Spring 2019

Report

Europeans' views on the priorities of the European Union

Fieldwork: June 2019

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM 'Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer' Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

The Standard Eurobarometer 91 survey was conducted between 7 June and 1 July 2019¹ in 34 countries or territories: the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU), the five candidate countries (North Macedonia², Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania), and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 91 survey consists of several volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Two other volumes present Europeans' opinions on the European Union's priorities and European citizenship

This volume of the Eurobarometer Standard spring 2019 survey (EB91) analyses the opinions of European citizens on EU policies, and more specifically on the priorities set by the European Commission³, a theme that has been approached through the following areas:

- **Support for European policies:** are Europeans in favour of developing common EU policies, particularly on economic and monetary issues, but also in terms of foreign, defence and security policy?
- **Support for industry:** is the European Commission's objective, set in 2010, of raising industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020 too ambitious, about right or too modest?
- **The issues of immigration and free movement within the EU:** how do Europeans feel about immigration from other EU Member States? Or from non-EU countries? Do they support the free movement of citizens throughout the EU?
- **Priorities for a European Energy Union:** what are the objectives that Europeans would like to see given priority in a common energy policy among the EU Member States?

The full report of the Standard 91 Eurobarometer survey is composed of several volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the EU, and about economic issues in the EU. Two further volumes present Europeans' views on the priorities of the European Union and European citizenship in the EU. This volume is devoted to the priorities of the EU.

¹ Please consult the technical specifications for the exact dates of the interviews in each country.

² Since the entry into force of the Prespa agreement on 12 February 2019, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is officially known as 'Republic of North Macedonia' or 'North Macedonia'.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities_en

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁴. 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 network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals⁵.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation⁶ (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	Painted	MT
Germany	DE	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	IT
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
Turkish Cypriot community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
European Union - weighted average for the 28 Member States of the European Union BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			UE28 Euro zone Outside the euro zone

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 Member States of the European Union. However, the "Community acquis" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and included in the EU28 average. Interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category "CY (tcc)" [tcc: Turkish Cypriot Community]

*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.

*This study is dedicated to Jacques-René Rabier, founder of Eurobarometer,
who passed away on 28 June 2019.*

⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

⁵ 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.

⁶ 2016/679

I. SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN POLICIES

- There is majority support for future EU enlargement for the first time in 10 years -

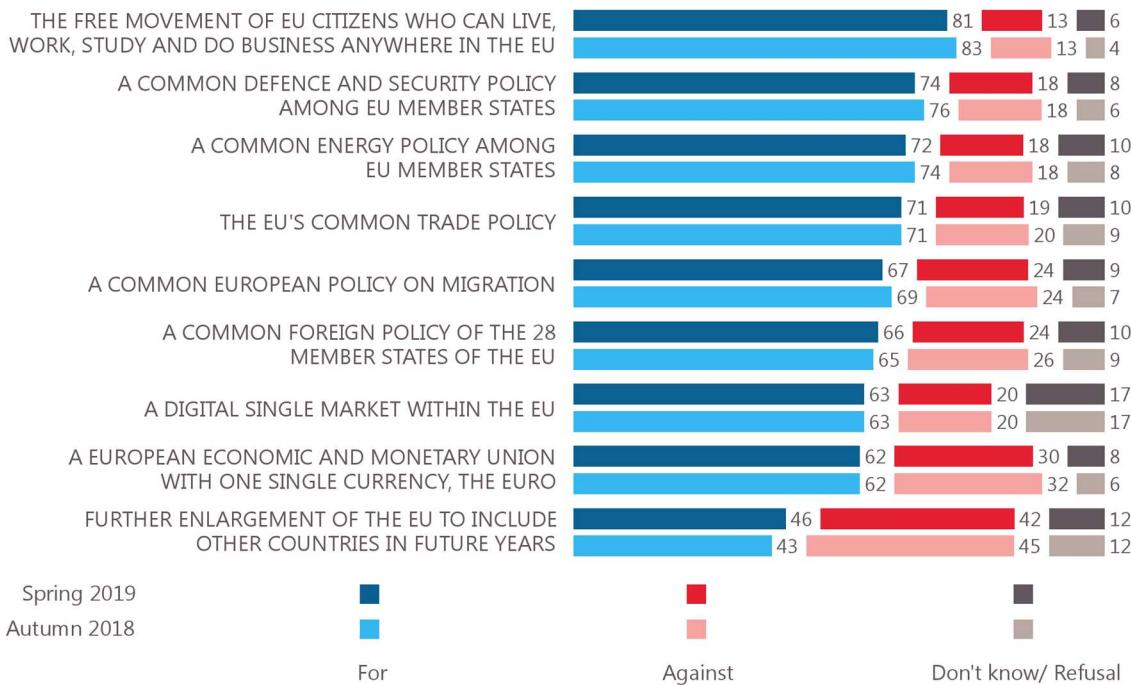
Europeans continue to give majority backing to the EU's founding principle of free movement and the implementation of common policies across the 28 EU Member States. For example:

- more than eight in ten Europeans (81%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) say they support the **free movement of EU citizens** who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU;⁷
- more than seven in ten approve of the principle **of a common defence and security policy in the EU Member States** (74%, -2 percentage points) and a **common energy policy among EU Member States** (72%, -2 points) and support the EU's common trade policy (71%, no change);
- more than six in ten are in favour **of a common European policy on migration**⁸ (67%, -2 percentage points), a **common foreign policy** of the 28 EU Member States (66%, +1), **a digital single market within the EU** (63%, no change) and an **economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro** (62%, no change).

However, respondents are divided regarding the **further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years** (46% are "for", +3 percentage points, compared with 42% "against", -3 percentage points). This three-point increase means that the further enlargement of the EU to other countries in future years now enjoys its highest level of public support since autumn 2009. It is the first time since autumn 2009 that a majority of respondents are in favour of EU enlargement to other countries.

QA16 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

(% - EU)



⁷This item is analysed in detail in Part II of this report.
⁸This item is analysed in detail in Part II of this report.

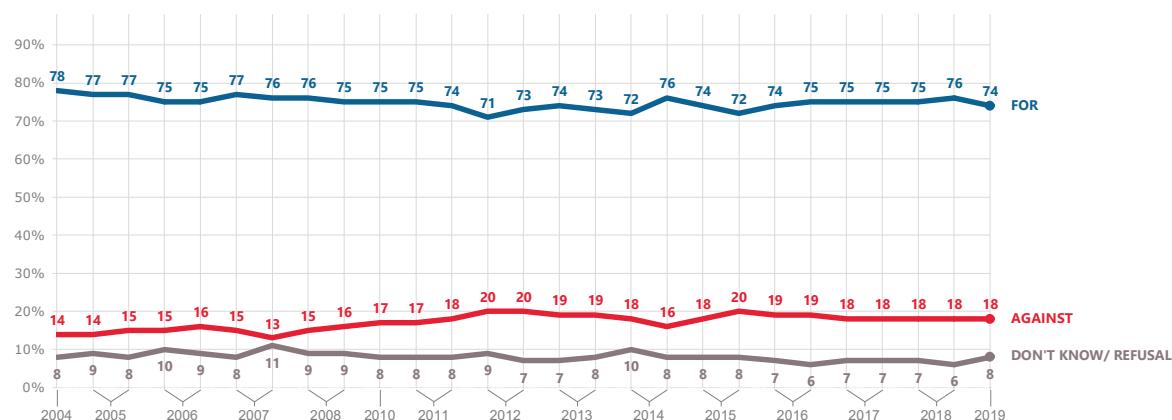
A common security and defence policy among EU Member States

Around three-quarters of Europeans (74%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) say they are in favour of a common security and defence policy among EU Member States, while 18% (no change) are against it, with 8% (+2) expressing no opinion⁹.

Since 2004, support for a common security and defence policy among EU Member States has remained remarkably stable at a high level. Since 2016, support has fluctuated within an interval ranging from 74% to 76%.

QA16.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

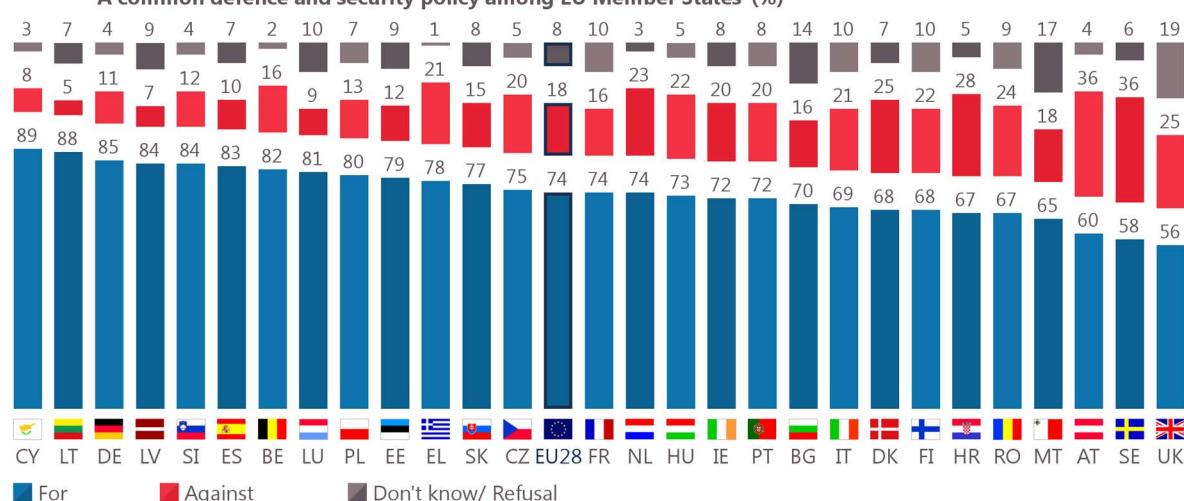
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



The principle of a common security and defence policy among EU Member States commands the support of an absolute majority of respondents in all EU Member States, with highest levels of approval in Cyprus (89%), Lithuania (88%) and Germany (85%). Support is least widespread in the UK (56%) and Sweden (58%).

QA16.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)



⁹ What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

This broad approval observed in all EU Member States is, however, accompanied in this survey by some strongly contrasting evolutions at national level. Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has consolidated significantly in Ireland (72%, +11 percentage points) and Hungary (73%, +8), whereas it has seen a sharp erosion in the Netherlands (74%, -10), the United Kingdom (56%, -9), Sweden (58%, -6) and Austria (60%, -6). The overall picture is one of support increasing in 13 EU Member States but falling in 15 others.

QA16.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/ Refusal
EU28	EU	74	▼ 2	18	=	8
IE	IRL	72	▲ 11	20	▼ 7	8
HU	HUN	73	▲ 8	22	▼ 9	5
EL	GRC	78	▲ 7	21	▼ 6	1
SI	SLO	84	▲ 5	12	▼ 4	4
SK	CZE	77	▲ 5	15	▼ 4	8
CY	CYP	89	▲ 3	8	▼ 5	3
CZ	CZE	75	▲ 2	20	▼ 1	5
PT	PRT	72	▲ 2	20	▲ 5	8
DK	DEN	68	▲ 2	25	▲ 3	7
HR	CRO	67	▲ 2	28	▼ 2	5
RO	ROM	67	▲ 2	24	▼ 2	9
LT	LVA	88	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	7
PL	POL	80	▲ 1	13	▼ 4	7
ES	ESP	83	▼ 1	10	▼ 3	7
LU	LUX	81	▼ 1	9	▼ 1	10
DE	GER	85	▼ 2	11	▲ 1	4
LV	LVA	84	▼ 2	7	▼ 1	9
BE	BEL	82	▼ 2	16	▲ 3	2
BG	BGR	70	▼ 2	16	▼ 1	14
IT	ITA	69	▼ 2	21	▲ 1	10
FR	FRA	74	▼ 3	16	▼ 1	10
FI	FIN	68	▼ 4	22	▼ 1	10
MT	MLT	65	▼ 4	18	=	17
EE	EST	79	▼ 5	12	▲ 3	9
AT	AUT	60	▼ 6	36	▲ 8	4
SE	SWE	58	▼ 6	36	▲ 7	6
UK	GBR	56	▼ 9	25	▲ 1	19
NL	NLD	74	▼ 10	23	▲ 10	3

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States
(% - FOR)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	74	85	83	74	69	80	56	78	72	72	89
Gender											
Male	74	87	84	74	68	79	58	76	75	74	91
Female	73	83	82	74	70	81	55	79	69	69	87
Age											
15-24	77	83	88	78	78	90	67	80	71	74	86
25-39	74	84	85	67	71	80	61	76	72	76	91
40-54	74	87	78	75	74	76	54	75	75	75	92
55 +	72	85	84	75	63	79	50	80	70	63	86
Education (End of)											
15-	68	83	82	62	64	68	41	78	71	61	82
16-19	72	84	84	71	70	78	51	76	81	69	89
20+	78	90	83	79	74	83	68	80	69	77	93
Still studying	79	83	88	80	79	91	69	78	65	76	89
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	75	88	84	86	67	80	54	72	72	90	88
Managers	79	90	78	83	75	88	68	85	76	72	98
Other white collars	75	83	89	66	75	82	61	78	68	79	84
Manual workers	74	87	82	73	63	76	63	76	79	69	90
House persons	70	78	84	59	75	75	45	79	39	72	93
Unemployed	68	75	80	65	69	77	45	75	79	61	94
Retired	71	84	83	74	61	77	46	81	68	65	85
Students	79	83	88	80	79	91	69	78	65	76	89

QA16.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States
(% - AGAINST)

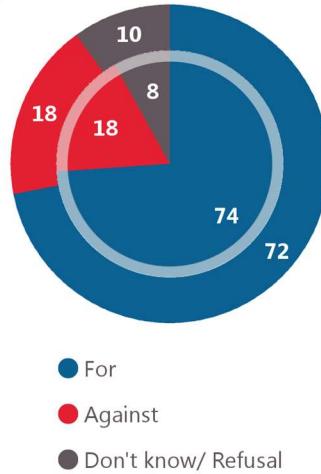
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	18	11	10	16	21	13	25	21	20	20	8
Gender											
Male	20	10	11	18	24	14	31	23	19	18	6
Female	17	13	10	14	18	11	20	19	20	21	10
Age											
15-24	14	11	9	8	16	3	10	19	25	13	7
25-39	18	13	11	23	22	15	14	23	23	18	8
40-54	19	12	15	17	20	15	32	23	20	20	5
55 +	19	11	7	14	22	12	35	19	15	24	12
Education (End of)											
15-	19	12	7	20	21	23	34	20	16	20	13
16-19	19	13	12	18	22	14	29	24	14	21	9
20+	17	9	13	15	20	11	21	19	25	19	5
Still studying	14	11	9	9	15	6	9	20	32	13	6
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	18	10	12	9	23	14	30	26	23	10	2
Managers	16	8	14	11	25	9	17	5	20	21	0
Other white collars	18	15	3	19	19	12	18	21	29	17	13
Manual workers	19	10	13	19	28	16	22	24	15	22	10
House persons	17	19	11	21	16	13	13	18	48	17	7
Unemployed	22	21	14	21	23	5	35	25	12	29	5
Retired	19	12	7	15	21	14	38	18	14	23	12
Students	14	11	9	9	15	6	9	20	32	13	6

A common energy policy among EU Member States

72% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since autumn 2018) support the principle of a common energy policy among EU Member States while 18% (no change) say they are opposed to this, and 10% (-2) express no opinion¹⁰.

QA16.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



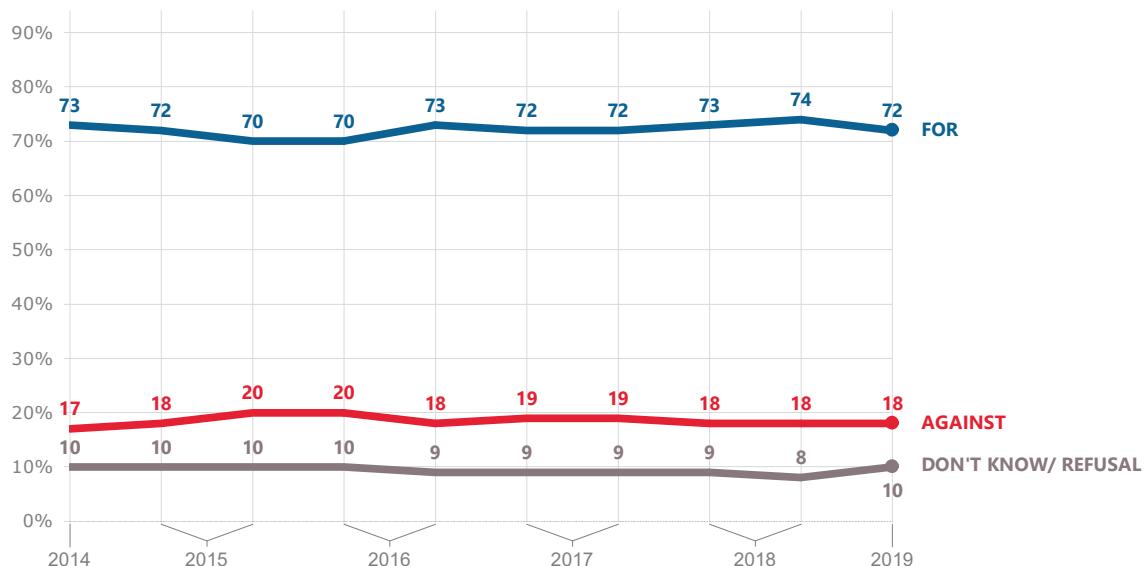
- For
- Against
- Don't know/ Refusal

Inner pie : Autumn 2018
Outer pie : Spring 2019

Since 2014, the principle of a common energy policy among the EU Member States has had the support of at least seven in ten Europeans and has remained fairly stable over time.

QA16.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

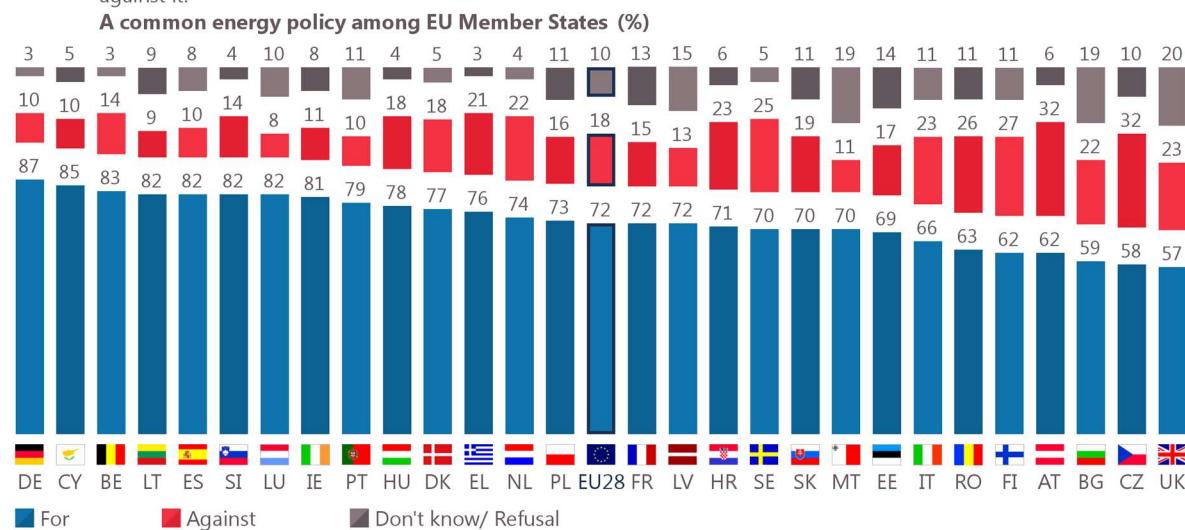
A common energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



10 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States.

There is majority support for a common energy policy among EU Member States. Support is highest in Germany (87%), Cyprus (85%) and Belgium (83%). It has least support in the UK (57%) and Czechia (58%).

QA16.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Compared with autumn 2018, support for a common energy policy among the EU Member States has consolidated in 12 countries, most significantly in Hungary (78%, +6 percentage points) and Slovakia (70%, +5). It remains stable in three countries and shows a downward trend in 13 others, most markedly in the United Kingdom (57%, -8) and Malta (70%, -7).

QA16.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States (%)

	For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/ Refusal
EU28	EU	72	▼ 2	18	=
HU	HU	78	▲ 6	18	▼ 7
SK	SK	70	▲ 5	19	▼ 5
PT	PT	79	▲ 4	10	=
DK	DK	77	▲ 4	18	▲ 1
RO	RO	63	▲ 4	26	▼ 4
CY	CY	85	▲ 3	10	▼ 4
SI	SI	82	▲ 3	14	▼ 1
EL	EL	76	▲ 3	21	▼ 2
HR	HR	71	▲ 2	23	▼ 3
BE	BE	83	▲ 1	14	▼ 1
IE	IE	81	▲ 1	11	=
CZ	CZ	58	▲ 1	32	▼ 2
DE	DE	87	=	10	▼ 1
LT	LT	82	=	9	▼ 1
SE	SE	70	=	25	▲ 3
LU	LU	82	▼ 1	8	▼ 1
PL	PL	73	▼ 1	16	▼ 2
FR	FR	72	▼ 1	15	▼ 3
IT	IT	66	▼ 1	23	▲ 1
AT	AT	62	▼ 1	32	▲ 3
BG	BG	59	▼ 1	22	▼ 1
LV	LV	72	▼ 2	13	▼ 1
ES	ES	82	▼ 3	10	=
NL	NL	74	▼ 3	22	▲ 4
EE	EE	69	▼ 3	17	▲ 5
FI	FI	62	▼ 3	27	=
MT	MT	70	▼ 7	11	▲ 2
UK	UK	57	▼ 8	23	▲ 2

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common energy policy among EU Member States
(% - FOR)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	72	87	82	72	66	73	57	76	79	81	85
Gender											
Male	75	89	86	74	66	74	64	73	83	81	88
Female	70	84	79	70	67	72	49	78	75	81	82
Age											
15-24	77	88	90	72	76	84	68	82	83	80	84
25-39	75	86	89	71	73	72	65	75	83	82	88
40-54	73	86	78	74	72	72	55	75	84	85	86
55 +	69	87	78	70	57	70	47	74	72	75	81
Education (End of)											
15-	64	84	76	60	61	55	38	72	71	67	75
16-19	70	85	83	68	65	73	52	74	86	80	81
20+	79	90	88	76	76	75	72	79	85	83	92
Still studying	80	89	91	82	76	80	68	78	86	87	90
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	74	83	86	81	69	70	55	70	82	82	86
Managers	79	92	84	76	74	76	69	82	84	86	97
Other white collars	78	95	91	78	73	84	65	83	86	83	81
Manual workers	72	84	83	69	62	70	67	70	81	77	84
House persons	62	73	75	53	60	68	38	72	56	87	76
Unemployed	69	80	76	73	76	62	49	72	82	72	87
Retired	67	86	79	68	56	69	44	78	68	74	79
Students	80	89	91	82	76	80	68	78	86	87	90

QA16.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common energy policy among EU Member States
(% - AGAINST)**

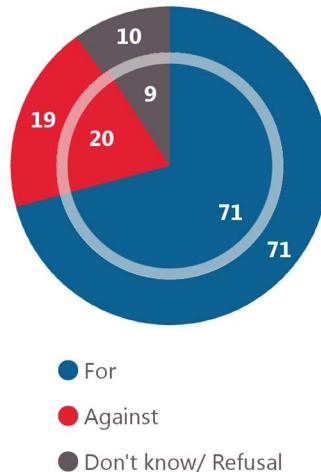
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	18	10	10	15	23	16	23	21	10	11	10
Gender											
Male	19	9	9	18	27	18	25	24	9	12	8
Female	17	12	11	13	20	14	22	18	11	10	12
Age											
15-24	14	11	7	9	19	12	12	15	10	7	7
25-39	17	10	7	18	22	21	12	24	10	12	10
40-54	19	11	16	15	23	16	28	21	11	11	10
55 +	19	10	9	16	25	14	34	21	9	12	12
Education (End of)											
15-	19	12	10	20	21	22	31	23	11	11	11
16-19	20	12	12	18	27	14	27	23	8	10	15
20+	15	8	9	14	19	16	17	19	9	14	6
Still studying	13	9	7	6	20	14	13	17	8	6	3
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	18	7	11	5	25	19	29	27	9	16	4
Managers	15	6	9	15	26	18	16	12	12	10	0
Other white collars	16	4	5	12	23	10	16	17	8	13	17
Manual workers	20	14	11	19	26	22	19	26	12	13	15
House persons	20	21	15	20	25	14	16	19	31	6	11
Unemployed	18	14	14	16	17	10	25	26	9	12	11
Retired	20	11	8	17	23	14	36	20	7	12	11
Students	13	9	7	6	20	14	13	17	8	6	3

The EU's Common Trade Policy

More than seven out of ten Europeans (71%, unchanged from autumn 2018) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy, while 19% (-1) are against it and 10% (+1) express no opinion¹¹.

QA16.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The EU's common trade policy (%) - EU)



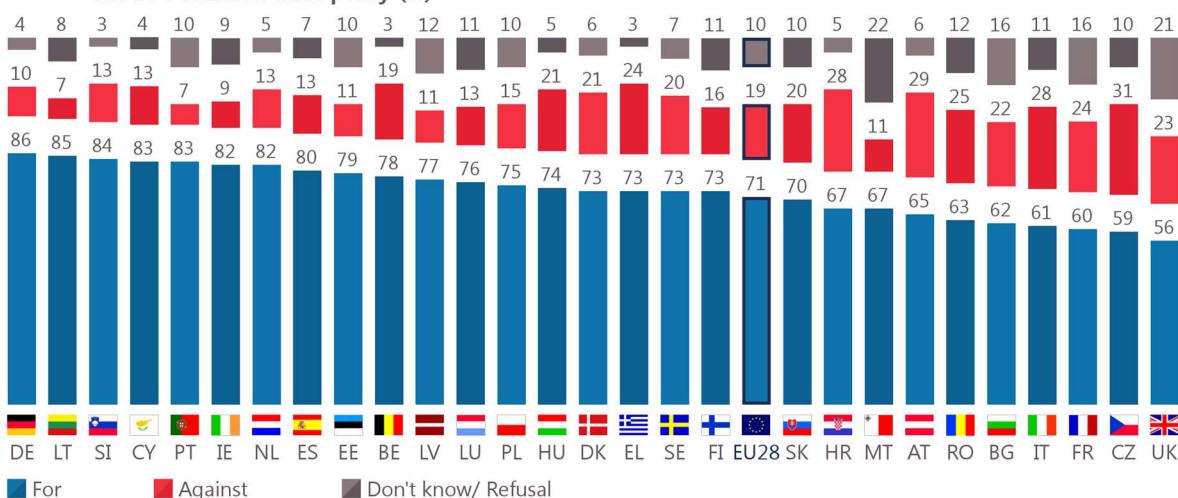
Inner pie : Autumn 2018

Outer pie : Spring 2019

An absolute majority of respondents in all EU Member States support a common EU trade policy. This majority is the greatest in Germany (86%), Lithuania (85%) and Slovenia (84%) and lowest in the United Kingdom (56%), Czechia (59%), France (60%) and Italy (61%).

QA16.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The EU's common trade policy (%)



¹¹ QA16.5. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The EU's common trade policy.

Since autumn 2018, support for the EU's common trade policy has increased in 15 EU Member States, in particular in Portugal (83%, +9 percentage points) and Slovenia (84%, +7). It remains stable in three countries and has fallen in ten, most significantly in the United Kingdom (56%, -8) and Malta (67%, -7).

QA16.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The EU's common trade policy (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/Refusal
EU28		71	=	19	▼ 1	10
PT		83	▲ 9	7	▼ 5	10
SI		84	▲ 7	13	▼ 4	3
EL		73	▲ 6	24	▼ 4	3
HU		74	▲ 5	21	▼ 5	5
CY		83	▲ 4	13	▼ 5	4
SK		70	▲ 4	20	▼ 4	10
CZ		59	▲ 4	31	▼ 5	10
IE		82	▲ 3	9	▼ 2	9
DK		73	▲ 2	21	▲ 4	6
IT		61	▲ 2	28	▼ 3	11
NL		82	▲ 1	13	▼ 1	5
ES		80	▲ 1	13	=	7
LU		76	▲ 1	13	=	11
FI		73	▲ 1	16	▼ 5	11
RO		63	▲ 1	25	=	12
DE		86	=	10	=	4
LT		85	=	7	▼ 1	8
SE		73	=	20	=	7
PL		75	▼ 1	15	▼ 3	10
BE		78	▼ 2	19	▲ 2	3
HR		67	▼ 2	28	▲ 1	5
BG		62	▼ 2	22	▲ 1	16
FR		60	▼ 2	24	▼ 2	16
AT		65	▼ 3	29	▲ 3	6
EE		79	▼ 4	11	▲ 2	10
LV		77	▼ 4	11	=	12
MT		67	▼ 7	11	▼ 1	22
UK		56	▼ 8	23	▲ 1	21

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**The EU's common trade policy
(% - FOR)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	71	86	80	60	61	75	56	73	83	82	83
Gender											
Male	73	89	83	63	61	77	60	71	87	83	85
Female	69	83	77	59	60	73	53	74	79	81	80
Age											
15-24	75	78	88	67	68	79	72	87	89	77	78
25-39	72	84	82	61	65	76	66	68	89	83	90
40-54	72	89	77	58	65	76	58	70	88	86	83
55 +	67	86	78	59	53	72	42	73	74	80	79
Education (End of)											
15-	62	85	75	49	53	57	32	69	74	72	73
16-19	69	85	81	59	62	75	50	70	90	78	84
20+	77	90	82	65	64	78	74	76	87	88	87
Still studying	77	79	86	68	72	78	78	84	93	85	85
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	71	86	87	64	63	70	51	68	88	95	75
Managers	78	88	80	65	69	77	78	82	89	87	90
Other white collars	76	93	89	64	71	82	64	78	87	86	79
Manual workers	71	88	79	62	54	75	65	63	87	75	89
House persons	62	73	74	53	59	72	37	66	84	83	87
Unemployed	64	76	76	55	58	65	48	66	82	65	85
Retired	65	87	77	58	50	72	38	77	70	81	78
Students	77	79	86	68	72	78	78	84	93	85	85

QA16.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**The EU's common trade policy
(% - AGAINST)**

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

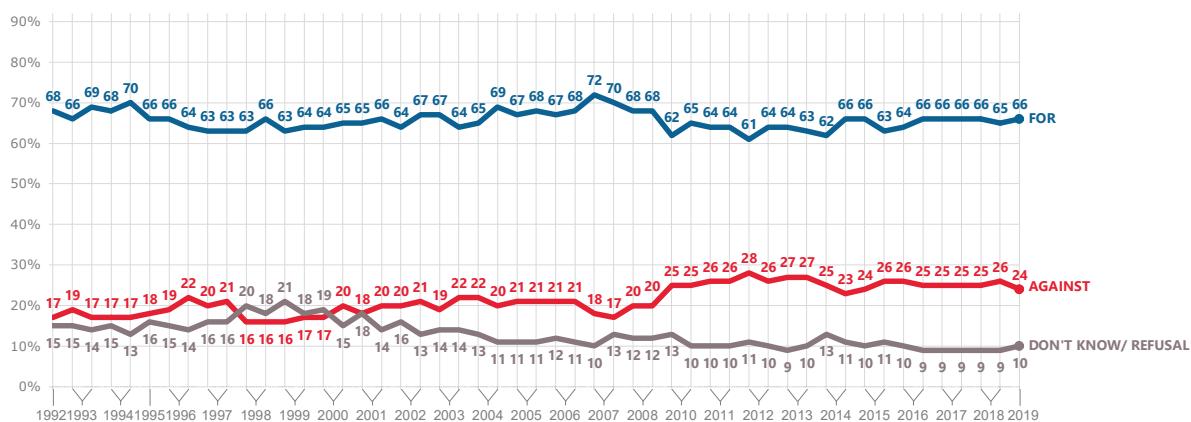
A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU

Two-thirds of Europeans (66%, up 1 percentage point since autumn 2018) are in favour of a common European foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU, while 24% (-2) are against it and 10% (+1) express no opinion¹².

The proportion of Europeans supporting the principle of a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU has remained almost constant since autumn 2014, at around two-thirds. Over a longer trend, support for a common foreign policy has remained relatively stable over time: since 1992, it has fluctuated within an 11-point range, between 61% in spring 2012 (EB77), and 72% in spring 2007 (EB67), its highest level.

QA16.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (% - EU)

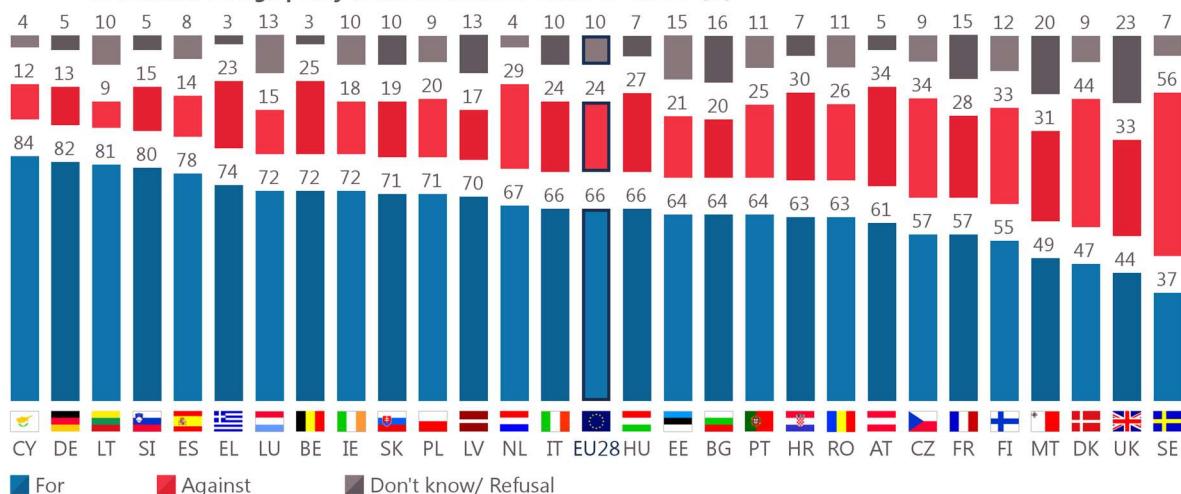


There is majority support for a common foreign policy of the 28 EU Member States in 27 of the 28 EU Member States. At least half the respondents in 24 countries support it. The highest proportions are recorded in Cyprus (84%), Germany (82%) and Lithuania (81%).

Sweden remains the only EU country where a majority oppose a common foreign policy of the 28 EU Member States (56% vs. 37%).

QA16.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (%)



¹² QA16.2. Please tell me, for each proposal, if you are for or against. A common foreign policy for the 28 EU Member States.

Since autumn 2018, support for the principle of a common foreign policy of the 28 EU Member States has grown in 15 of the 28 Member States. It has increased most strongly in Greece (74%, +9 percentage points), Cyprus (84%, +8) and Slovenia (80%, +8). It has lost ground in 11 other countries, most markedly in Malta (49%, -9) and Sweden (37%, -6). Finally, support remains stable in Luxembourg (72%) and in Austria (61%).

QA16.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/ Refusal
EU28		66	▲ 1	24	▼ 2	10
EL		74	▲ 9	23	▼ 7	3
CY		84	▲ 8	12	▼ 7	4
SI		80	▲ 8	15	▼ 6	5
HU		66	▲ 7	27	▼ 10	7
PL		71	▲ 6	20	▼ 6	9
CZ		57	▲ 5	34	▼ 5	9
FI		55	▲ 5	33	▼ 8	12
SK		71	▲ 4	19	▼ 5	10
IT		66	▲ 4	24	▼ 3	10
LT		81	▲ 2	9	▼ 3	10
BG		64	▲ 2	20	▼ 3	16
HR		63	▲ 2	30	▼ 3	7
BE		72	▲ 1	25	▼ 1	3
EE		64	▲ 1	21	▼ 3	15
DK		47	▲ 1	44	▲ 5	9
LU		72	=	15	▼ 2	13
AT		61	=	34	▲ 1	5
DE		82	▼ 1	13	=	5
ES		78	▼ 1	14	▼ 1	8
IE		72	▼ 1	18	▲ 2	10
NL		67	▼ 1	29	▲ 3	4
RO		63	▼ 1	26	▲ 1	11
LV		70	▼ 2	17	▲ 1	13
PT		64	▼ 2	25	▲ 9	11
FR		57	▼ 3	28	▼ 2	15
UK		44	▼ 3	33	=	23
SE		37	▼ 6	56	▲ 8	7
MT		49	▼ 9	31	▲ 6	20

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU
(% - FOR)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	66	82	78	57	66	71	44	74	64	72	84
Gender											
Male	68	85	81	60	66	70	47	72	67	73	84
Female	64	79	76	55	65	72	41	76	62	72	83
Age											
15-24	67	75	80	51	77	79	54	85	66	68	81
25-39	66	78	81	50	70	71	54	70	61	75	82
40-54	67	84	75	61	70	71	45	73	69	73	88
55 +	64	85	78	61	58	68	33	74	62	71	83
Education (End of)											
15-	61	84	75	50	59	56	26	72	62	66	82
16-19	64	82	80	53	66	70	40	73	74	72	79
20+	70	86	80	65	73	73	58	75	60	75	88
Still studying	70	73	80	62	77	85	55	81	60	70	84
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	71	89	82	77	72	74	40	70	67	86	79
Managers	71	88	81	68	69	79	51	82	65	76	98
Other white collars	69	85	79	53	72	81	53	76	63	74	78
Manual workers	65	83	79	53	58	64	54	71	67	70	83
House persons	60	63	75	49	65	66	33	74	35	74	82
Unemployed	58	72	77	42	66	64	36	58	72	56	85
Retired	63	84	77	60	57	64	33	78	62	73	83
Students	70	73	80	62	77	85	55	81	60	70	84

QA16.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU
(% - AGAINST)**

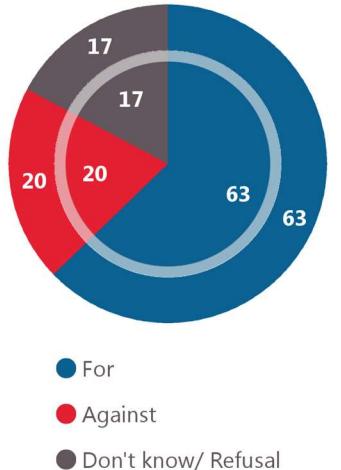
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	24	13	14	28	24	20	33	23	25	18	12
Gender											
Male	25	11	13	31	27	22	40	26	25	18	13
Female	23	15	14	25	22	19	26	21	24	17	12
Age											
15-24	20	19	16	23	16	10	18	14	28	13	15
25-39	25	16	13	36	26	24	22	28	32	18	13
40-54	25	12	19	29	25	20	36	26	25	19	9
55 +	24	10	11	24	26	22	44	22	19	18	12
Education (End of)											
15-	23	11	12	29	23	28	39	23	21	14	12
16-19	25	14	14	31	26	20	35	25	20	17	16
20+	24	11	16	25	24	21	30	23	33	20	9
Still studying	20	19	16	19	18	11	22	18	35	14	11
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	23	8	15	14	23	24	40	29	26	10	12
Managers	24	11	9	28	31	18	35	10	32	20	0
Other white collars	24	12	16	30	24	15	25	23	30	20	19
Manual workers	25	14	16	33	32	27	25	25	25	20	14
House persons	23	25	15	27	22	16	22	20	47	14	14
Unemployed	26	17	14	36	24	18	31	41	17	22	10
Retired	24	10	10	25	22	23	44	19	16	16	11
Students	20	19	16	19	18	11	22	18	35	14	11

A digital single market within the EU

63% of Europeans are in favour of a digital single market within the EU, while 20% are opposed to it and 17% express no opinion. These figures have not changed since autumn 2018¹³.

QA16.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)



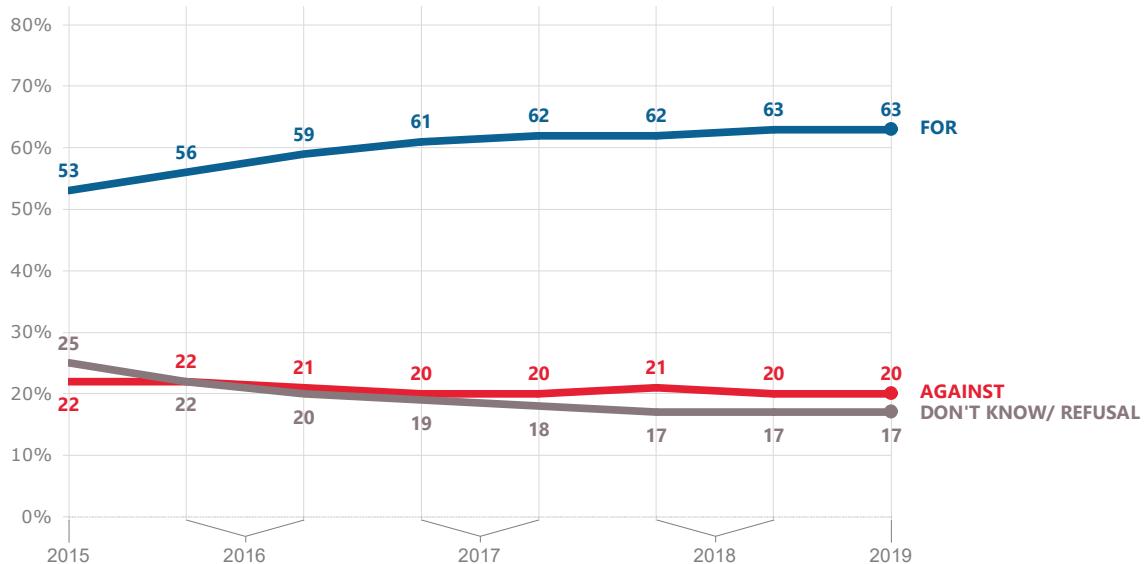
Inner pie : Autumn 2018

Outer pie : Spring 2019

Since this indicator was introduced to the Standard Eurobarometer surveys in autumn 2015, support for a digital single market within the EU has tended to consolidate almost continuously. This is the second time since the introduction of this indicator that support has remained stable.

QA16.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

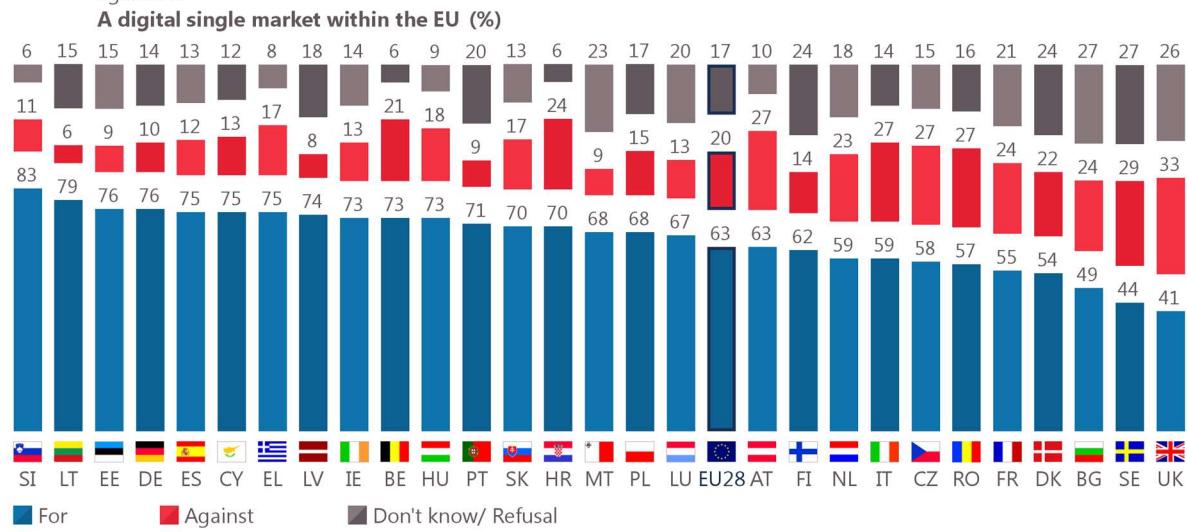
A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)



¹³ QA16.8. Please tell me, for each proposal, if you are for or against. A digital single market within the EU.

There is majority support for a digital single market within the EU across all EU Member States. In 25 countries, an absolute majority of respondents are in favour, with the highest levels observed in Slovenia (83%), Lithuania (79%) and Germany and Estonia (both 76%). A relative majority support it in Sweden (44% of respondents are "for", 29% are "against", and a high rate of 27% say they "don't know") and the United Kingdom (41% are "for", 33% are "against", and 26% say they "don't know").

QA16.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, support for a digital single market within the EU has grown in 15 EU Member States, led by Portugal (71%, +13 percentage points). Support remains stable in three countries and has fallen in ten others, most significantly in Sweden (44%, -7 points) and in the United Kingdom (41%, -6 points).

QA16.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A digital single market within the EU (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/Refusal
EU28		63	=	20	=	17
PT		71	▲ 13	9	▼ 3	20
HU		73	▲ 5	18	▼ 4	9
SK		70	▲ 5	17	▼ 5	13
MT		68	▲ 5	9	▼ 3	23
EL		75	▲ 4	17	▼ 4	8
IT		59	▲ 4	27	▼ 3	14
CZ		58	▲ 4	27	▼ 3	15
SI		83	▲ 3	11	▼ 1	6
ES		75	▲ 3	12	▼ 2	13
RO		57	▲ 3	27	=	16
LV		74	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	18
IE		73	▲ 2	13	=	14
LU		67	▲ 2	13	=	20
HR		70	▲ 1	24	▲ 1	6
AT		63	▲ 1	27	▲ 2	10
LT		79	=	6	▼ 2	15
FR		55	=	24	▼ 6	21
BG		49	=	24	▲ 2	27
DE		76	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	14
BE		73	▼ 1	21	=	6
DK		54	▼ 1	22	▲ 3	24
EE		76	▼ 2	9	▲ 3	15
NL		59	▼ 2	23	▲ 4	18
CY		75	▼ 3	13	▼ 1	12
FI		62	▼ 3	14	▼ 1	24
PL		68	▼ 4	15	▼ 1	17
UK		41	▼ 6	33	▲ 6	26
SE		44	▼ 7	29	▲ 6	27

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A digital single market within the EU
(% - FOR)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	63	76	75	55	59	68	41	75	71	73	75
Gender											
Male	66	81	78	59	60	69	48	73	76	72	79
Female	59	71	71	52	58	68	35	77	66	74	71
Age											
15-24	65	71	79	50	70	70	53	87	84	78	82
25-39	66	77	80	52	66	74	49	76	78	76	83
40-54	65	78	73	58	64	68	45	75	79	76	75
55 +	58	76	70	57	49	64	28	71	56	65	64
Education (End of)											
15-	53	68	66	47	47	45	28	65	59	49	55
16-19	61	73	79	53	59	68	36	73	82	70	75
20+	69	85	79	61	70	75	51	82	78	80	83
Still studying	69	72	76	52	74	63	67	88	85	82	82
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	66	72	83	70	62	58	42	68	74	83	71
Managers	69	86	77	62	64	73	51	87	79	77	84
Other white collars	69	76	80	59	71	80	42	84	81	82	78
Manual workers	64	79	78	54	53	74	47	72	77	67	82
House persons	58	62	72	45	56	73	37	66	37	74	70
Unemployed	58	63	72	48	59	67	41	76	75	66	70
Retired	56	75	68	56	45	60	25	73	50	62	62
Students	69	72	76	52	74	63	67	88	85	82	82

QA16.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A digital single market within the EU
(% - AGAINST)**

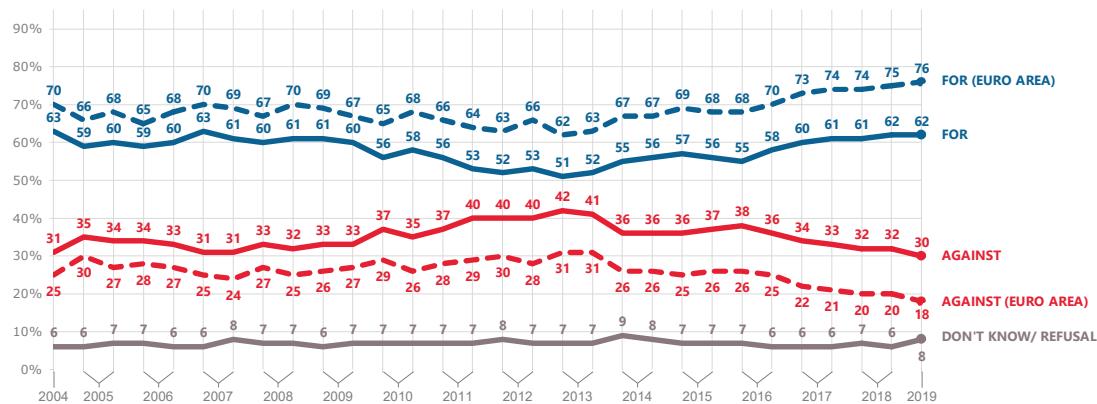
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	20	10	12	24	27	15	33	17	9	13	13
Gender											
Male	21	8	12	25	30	15	35	20	8	16	11
Female	20	12	12	23	23	14	31	15	10	10	15
Age											
15-24	18	14	15	24	19	12	22	11	5	10	11
25-39	20	13	11	32	28	17	20	20	9	15	13
40-54	21	7	17	24	26	17	37	20	10	13	12
55 +	21	10	8	19	29	13	44	16	10	13	15
Education (End of)											
15-	21	10	12	23	25	22	41	18	11	15	17
16-19	23	12	12	25	31	14	39	21	8	14	12
20+	18	6	11	21	24	15	27	14	9	12	11
Still studying	17	16	16	27	16	14	11	9	4	11	11
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	21	13	9	14	31	19	37	27	9	11	8
Managers	19	6	10	20	34	16	28	3	10	12	5
Other white collars	19	10	10	21	25	16	26	15	7	10	18
Manual workers	22	9	14	30	33	17	31	19	10	18	11
House persons	19	15	8	26	22	9	26	18	19	12	11
Unemployed	22	13	18	25	24	5	32	20	9	15	19
Retired	21	9	8	21	27	13	46	15	10	13	14
Students	17	16	16	27	16	14	11	9	4	11	11

A European economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro

In this survey, support for economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro has remained stable. 62% of Europeans (no change) say they are in favour of economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro, while 30% (-2 points) say they are "against", and 8% say they 'don't know'.

As was the case in autumn 2018, support for economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro stands at its highest level of support since spring 2007¹⁴.

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



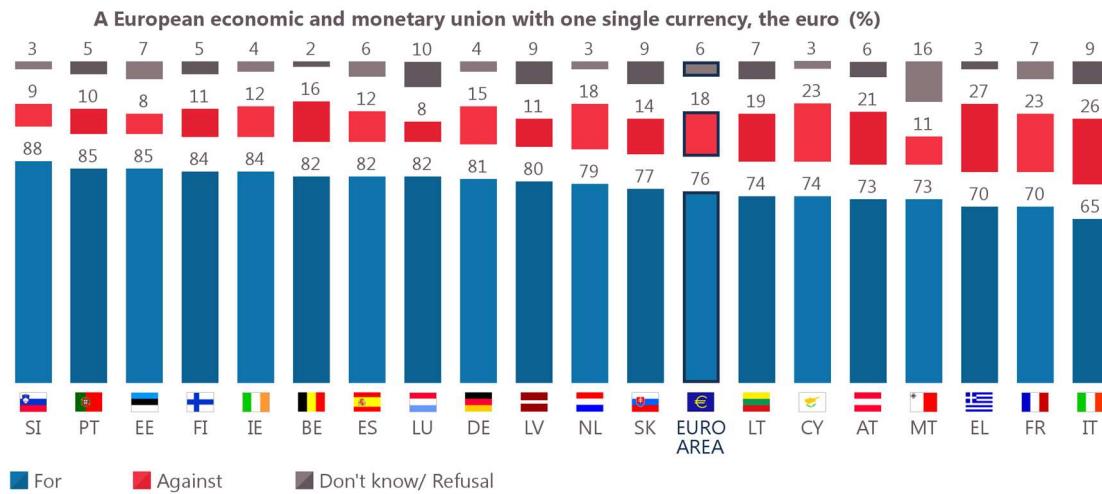
More than three-quarters of respondents in the euro area countries (76%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2018), support the single currency, and just under one-fifth (18%, -2) oppose it. Support for the euro has grown almost continuously in the euro area countries since autumn 2013, recording an increase of 13 percentage points since then. In this latest survey, it has reached the highest level measured since 2004.

¹⁴ Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it, against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

Economic and monetary union and the single currency, the euro receives strong backing in the 19 euro area countries, with more than six in ten respondents in all of them giving it their support. Support is most pronounced in Slovenia (88%), Estonia (85%), Portugal (85%), Ireland (84%) and Finland (84%). The lowest level of support is observed in Italy (65%).

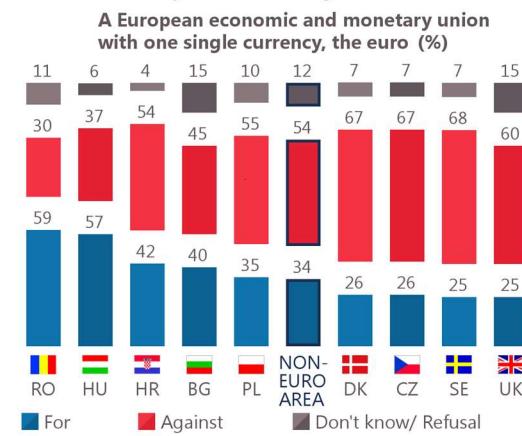
Since autumn 2018, **support has consolidated in eight of the 19 countries that make up the euro area**, most markedly in Portugal (85%, +8 percentage points), Lithuania (74%, +7) and Spain (82%, +4). It remains stable in Estonia (85%), Ireland (84%), Germany (81%), Slovakia (77%) and Cyprus (74%). Support has fallen slightly in six countries: Luxembourg (82%, -3), France (70%, -2), Belgium (82%, -2), Malta (73%, -1), the Netherlands (79%, -1) and Latvia (80%, -1).

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Outside the euro area, opposition to **economic and monetary union and the single currency**, the euro continues to predominate, with no major changes recorded since autumn 2018 (54% vs. 34%, instead of 55% vs. 35%). In this group of countries, a majority support **economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro** in Romania (59%) and Hungary (57%). The highest levels of opposition are observed in Sweden (68% against), Czechia (67%), Denmark (67%), the United Kingdom (60%), Poland (55%), Croatia (54%), and Bulgaria (where respondents are more divided, with 45% "against" and 40% "for").

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, opposition to economic and monetary union has lost ground in Lithuania (-8 percentage points), Portugal (-7), Czechia (-7) and Bulgaria (-7).

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/ Refusal
EU28		62	=	30	▼ 2	8
PT		85	▲ 8	10	▼ 7	5
LT		74	▲ 7	19	▼ 8	7
BG		40	▲ 5	45	▼ 7	15
CZ		26	▲ 5	67	▼ 7	7
ES		82	▲ 4	12	▼ 5	6
RO		59	▲ 4	30	▼ 5	11
HU		57	▲ 4	37	▼ 6	6
AT		73	▲ 3	21	▼ 2	6
EL		70	▲ 3	27	▼ 3	3
SI		88	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	3
FI		84	▲ 2	11	▼ 3	5
IT		65	▲ 2	26	▼ 1	9
HR		42	▲ 2	54	▼ 2	4
EE		85	=	8	▼ 1	7
IE		84	=	12	▲ 2	4
DE		81	=	15	=	4
SK		77	=	14	▼ 1	9
CY		74	=	23	▼ 1	3
LV		80	▼ 1	11	▼ 2	9
NL		79	▼ 1	18	=	3
MT		73	▼ 1	11	▼ 6	16
PL		35	▼ 1	55	▲ 1	10
BE		82	▼ 2	16	▲ 2	2
FR		70	▼ 2	23	▼ 1	7
LU		82	▼ 3	8	▼ 1	10
UK		25	▼ 3	60	▲ 1	15
DK		26	▼ 4	67	▲ 6	7
SE		25	▼ 4	68	▲ 3	7

A socio-demographic analysis of the data shows that a majority in every category of the European population support the economic and monetary union, with a single currency, the euro. However, support is somewhat stronger among the young generations and the most socially and economically advantaged groups than among older respondents and less advantaged social groups:

- 66% of 15-24 year olds support the single currency compared with 59% of those aged 55 and over;
- 71% of students and 65% of those who continued their education until age 20 and later support the euro, compared with 60% of those who left school at age 15 or earlier;
- 66% of other white-collar workers are in favour of the single currency compared with 59% of unemployed people;
- 63% of people who hardly ever have trouble paying their bills support the euro, compared with 53% of those who have difficulty paying them most of the time;
- 73% of those who see themselves as upper middle class and 67% of those who say they are middle class support the euro, compared with 59% of those who identify as lower middle class and 53% of those who consider themselves working class.

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%) - EU

	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	62	30	6
 Gender			
Man	62	31	5
Woman	61	30	7
 Age			
15-24	66	25	7
25-39	62	30	6
40-54	63	30	5
55 +	59	33	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	60	29	9
16-19	59	34	5
20+	65	29	4
Still studying	71	22	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	63	31	5
Managers	65	29	4
Other white collars	66	28	4
Manual workers	61	31	5
House persons	60	30	9
Unemployed	59	32	8
Retired	57	34	7
Students	71	22	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	53	36	9
From time to time	60	31	6
Almost never/ Never	63	30	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	37	8
The lower middle class	59	33	7
The middle class	67	27	4
The upper middle class	73	23	2
The upper class	68	26	6

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro
(% - FOR)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	62	81	82	70	65	35	25	70	85	84	74
Gender											
Male	62	82	84	68	65	33	25	72	89	84	74
Female	61	81	80	71	64	36	25	69	81	83	75
Age											
15-24	66	87	86	72	75	41	34	76	94	82	72
25-39	62	75	83	67	71	39	33	67	89	85	74
40-54	63	81	82	67	73	36	21	69	89	84	79
55 +	59	84	81	72	54	28	18	71	77	83	73
Education (End of)											
15-	60	81	80	63	57	21	16	62	78	76	64
16-19	59	80	84	66	64	33	23	69	90	85	69
20+	65	84	82	75	75	40	29	75	90	85	85
Still studying	71	83	88	75	76	42	40	77	96	85	76
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	63	87	86	81	63	20	18	65	89	93	62
Managers	65	81	80	80	77	48	23	79	92	87	87
Other white collars	66	85	88	62	76	51	29	79	91	82	73
Manual workers	61	78	81	67	61	35	36	58	87	83	70
House persons	60	74	83	68	65	34	23	61	78	90	67
Unemployed	59	67	79	59	67	27	28	63	80	74	83
Retired	57	85	78	71	50	24	13	75	74	79	74
Students	71	83	88	75	76	42	40	77	96	85	76

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

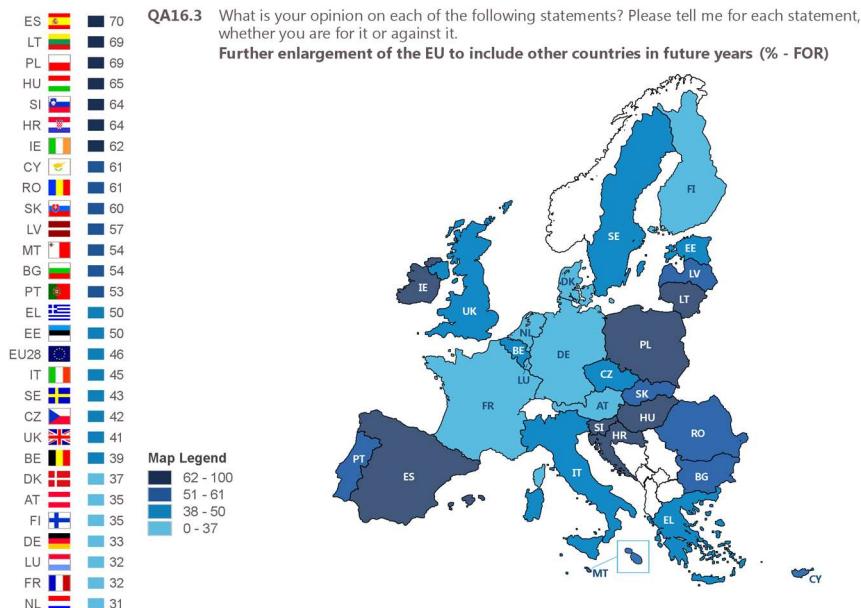
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro
(% - AGAINST)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	30	15	12	23	26	55	60	27	10	12	23
Gender											
Male	31	14	11	26	28	57	64	26	8	12	23
Female	30	16	13	20	24	53	55	28	11	11	23
Age											
15-24	25	11	11	16	18	47	47	22	4	11	26
25-39	30	21	11	28	25	51	46	31	7	12	23
40-54	30	15	13	28	22	53	65	28	9	13	19
55 +	33	13	11	19	31	63	71	26	13	11	25
Education (End of)											
15-	29	15	10	22	27	69	67	33	14	10	34
16-19	34	16	12	28	29	58	62	28	7	10	30
20+	29	14	13	19	20	51	57	23	6	13	13
Still studying	22	14	10	13	18	44	43	22	3	10	19
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31	10	12	14	32	74	62	34	7	6	31
Managers	29	14	11	14	22	40	66	15	4	10	13
Other white collars	28	14	10	30	19	43	51	20	7	15	26
Manual workers	31	18	12	29	31	55	49	36	10	14	27
House persons	30	22	9	28	27	56	51	29	16	3	33
Unemployed	32	30	16	32	23	57	52	34	13	19	16
Retired	34	12	12	20	31	66	76	23	14	12	23
Students	22	14	10	13	18	44	43	22	3	10	19

Enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

46% of Europeans (+3 percentage points since autumn 2018) say they are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years, while 42% (-3) are against it, and 12% (no change) say they "don't know"¹⁵. This three-percentage point increase means that public support for future EU enlargement is at its highest level since autumn 2009. **It also has majority support for the first time since autumn 2009.**

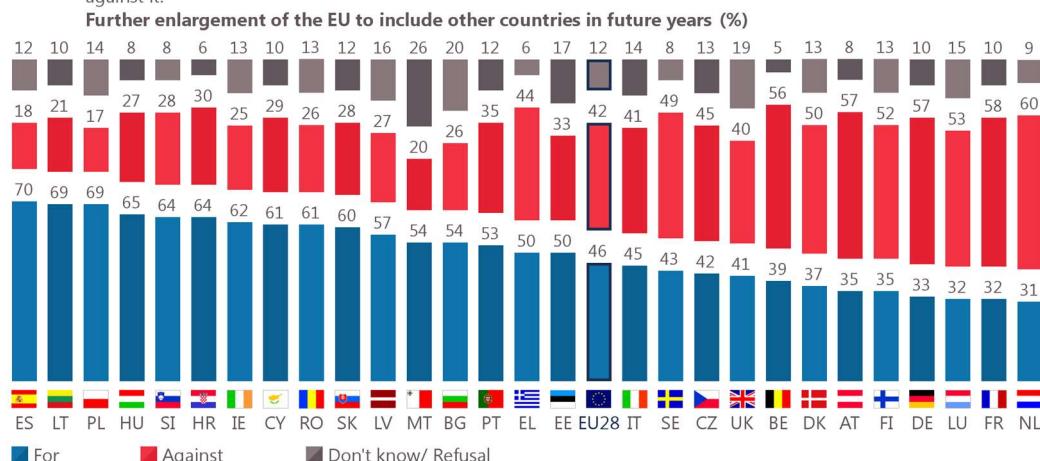
Support for future EU enlargement to include other countries is strong and remains stable in non-euro area countries (52% vs 33%, instead of 52% vs 34% in autumn 2018). However, this is the minority view in euro area countries, although support has risen since autumn 2018 (43% in favour and 46% against, in comparison with 39% in favour and 51% against in autumn 2018).



Support for enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years is predominant in 18 Member States, and is most widespread in Spain (70%), Lithuania (69%), Poland (69%) and Hungary (65%). However, opinions are closer in Italy (45% vs. 41%) and in the United Kingdom (41% vs. 40%).

In ten countries, a majority oppose enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years, most markedly in the Netherlands (60%), France (58%) and Austria and Germany (both 57%).

QA16.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



¹⁵ Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it, against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.

Support for enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased since autumn 2018 in 20 EU Member States, most significantly in Slovakia (60%, +13 percentage points), Slovenia (64%, +10), and Czechia (42%, +8). It has seen a slight decline in eight countries, with the sharpest falls in the Netherlands (31%, -5) and Romania (61%, -4%).

QA16.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/Refusal
EU28		46	▲ 3	42	▼ 3	12
SK		60	▲ 13	28	▼ 13	12
SI		64	▲ 10	28	▼ 8	8
CZ		42	▲ 8	45	▼ 9	13
IT		45	▲ 7	41	▼ 5	14
FI		35	▲ 7	52	▼ 12	13
IE		62	▲ 6	25	▼ 7	13
CY		61	▲ 6	29	▼ 8	10
EE		50	▲ 5	33	▼ 3	17
DK		37	▲ 5	50	▼ 1	13
LT		69	▲ 3	21	▼ 3	10
PL		69	▲ 3	17	▼ 6	14
HU		65	▲ 3	27	▼ 4	8
HR		64	▲ 3	30	▼ 3	6
BG		54	▲ 3	26	▼ 2	20
PT		53	▲ 3	35	▼ 3	12
EL		50	▲ 3	44	▼ 3	6
AT		35	▲ 2	57	▼ 1	8
DE		33	▲ 2	57	▼ 4	10
FR		32	▲ 2	58	▼ 4	10
LV		57	▲ 1	27	▼ 6	16
ES		70	▼ 1	18	▼ 2	12
SE		43	▼ 1	49	▲ 2	8
LU		32	▼ 1	53	▼ 2	15
UK		41	▼ 2	40	▲ 2	19
MT		54	▼ 3	20	▼ 5	26
BE		39	▼ 3	56	▲ 3	5
RO		61	▼ 4	26	▲ 2	13
NL		31	▼ 5	60	▲ 4	9

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years
(% - FOR)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	46	33	70	32	45	69	41	50	53	62	61
Gender											
Male	47	35	69	33	45	71	44	48	55	61	59
Female	45	31	70	30	44	68	38	53	52	63	63
Age											
15-24	61	43	84	59	58	74	65	58	63	61	74
25-39	54	44	78	34	48	71	56	48	52	68	63
40-54	45	30	68	35	48	64	36	48	52	65	54
55 +	38	27	60	19	37	69	24	51	52	55	58
Education (End of)											
15-	39	23	61	25	37	64	23	47	47	51	57
16-19	44	30	72	29	43	69	36	47	62	63	51
20+	47	36	71	29	51	69	50	55	53	65	65
Still studying	63	52	84	64	57	76	76	56	62	61	81
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	46	23	74	45	48	63	32	45	51	80	43
Managers	46	35	76	31	49	72	47	63	61	72	60
Other white collars	51	34	70	34	50	74	57	55	57	66	58
Manual workers	49	40	76	35	39	68	47	42	52	58	59
House persons	47	22	66	39	47	64	37	51	20	61	57
Unemployed	45	28	63	34	49	64	38	45	52	55	73
Retired	36	26	58	16	33	67	24	52	51	56	59
Students	63	52	84	64	57	76	76	56	62	61	81

QA16.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years
(% - AGAINST)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	42	57	18	58	41	17	40	44	35	25	29
Gender											
Male	43	56	21	60	45	16	43	47	36	26	30
Female	40	58	15	56	38	18	37	41	34	24	28
Age											
15-24	27	38	12	28	27	15	20	37	28	20	17
25-39	35	46	15	55	43	21	20	47	39	22	28
40-54	44	61	20	55	44	19	46	46	40	28	36
55 +	48	65	21	71	42	14	58	44	30	27	31
Education (End of)											
15-	43	66	20	58	43	17	50	45	37	17	28
16-19	44	61	18	61	44	15	46	48	29	25	36
20+	43	55	19	61	40	20	34	42	39	27	28
Still studying	26	33	12	27	30	13	11	37	31	24	14
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	43	68	19	44	41	21	49	49	41	18	25
Managers	45	58	15	60	50	19	39	29	34	23	35
Other white collars	39	54	21	55	39	20	25	44	36	25	34
Manual workers	40	51	14	55	45	19	38	51	36	28	36
House persons	37	65	17	57	42	16	21	38	71	27	31
Unemployed	37	55	24	49	38	7	31	48	39	27	18
Retired	50	66	21	72	43	16	59	43	28	22	29
Students	26	33	12	27	30	13	11	37	31	24	14

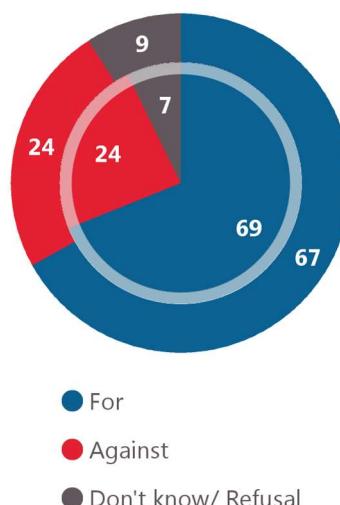
II. THE ISSUE OF MIGRATION AND FREE MOVEMENT IN THE EU

1 Immigration

Two-thirds of Europeans (67%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) say they support a common European policy on migration, whereas 24% (no change) say they are opposed. 9% (-2) do not express an opinion on this issue¹⁶.

QA16.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%) - EU)

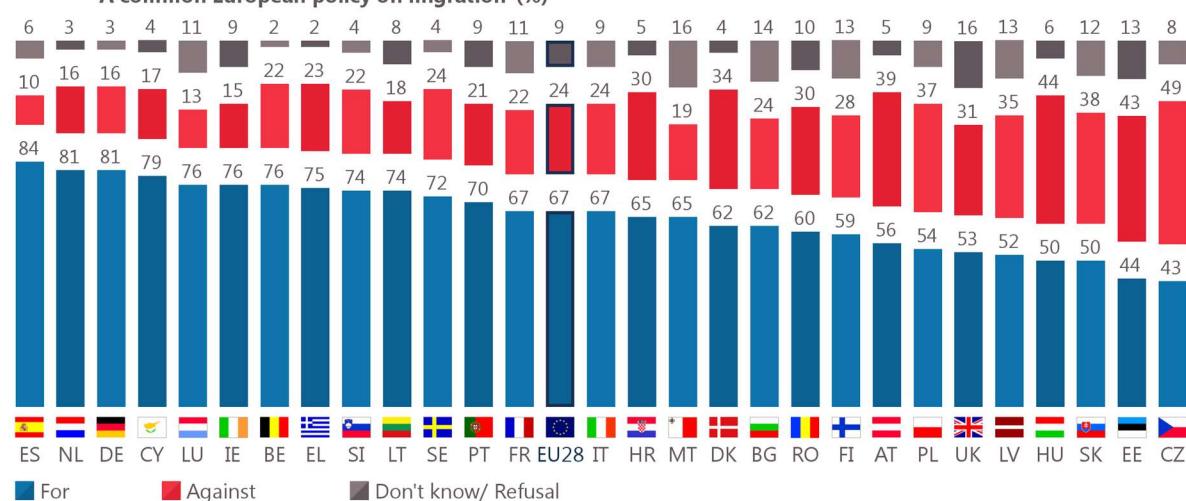


Inner pie : Autumn 2018
Outer pie : Spring 2019

Majorities support this policy in 27 countries, most particularly in Spain (84%), and Germany and the Netherlands (both 81%).

QA16.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%)



¹⁶ QA16.6. Please tell me, for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European migration policy.

Since autumn 2018, support for a common European migration policy has increased in 14 EU Member States, most significantly in Czechia (43%, +7), Hungary (50%, +6), Slovenia (74%, +5) and Romania (60%, +5). It has remained stable in two countries and has fallen in 12 others, most significantly in Malta (65%, -10) and the United Kingdom (53%, -6).

In this survey, **opposition** to a common European policy on migration has once again become the minority stance in Estonia (43% against vs 44% in favour, compared with autumn 2018 figures of 46% against vs 41% in favour) and in Hungary (44% vs. 50% instead of 52% vs 44% in autumn 2018). A majority continue to oppose a common policy on migration in Czechia (49% vs. 43%).

QA16.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%)

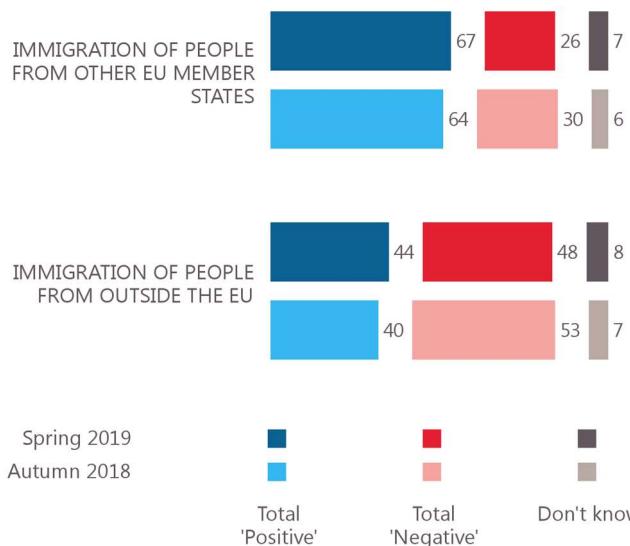
		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/Refusal
EU28		67	▼ 2	24	=	9
CZ		43	▲ 7	49	▼ 7	8
HU		50	▲ 6	44	▼ 8	6
SI		74	▲ 5	22	▼ 3	4
RO		60	▲ 5	30	▼ 1	10
LV		52	▲ 4	35	▼ 6	13
BG		62	▲ 3	24	▼ 2	14
FI		59	▲ 3	28	▼ 7	13
EE		44	▲ 3	43	▼ 3	13
CY		79	▲ 2	17	▼ 2	4
DK		62	▲ 2	34	▲ 6	4
BE		76	▲ 1	22	=	2
IE		76	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	9
EL		75	▲ 1	23	▼ 1	2
PT		70	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	9
AT		56	=	39	▲ 1	5
SK		50	=	38	▼ 2	12
LT		74	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	8
IT		67	▼ 1	24	=	9
HR		65	▼ 1	30	=	5
PL		54	▼ 1	37	▼ 1	9
ES		84	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	6
LU		76	▼ 2	13	▼ 2	11
DE		81	▼ 3	16	▲ 2	3
FR		67	▼ 3	22	▼ 1	11
NL		81	▼ 4	16	▲ 5	3
SE		72	▼ 4	24	▲ 4	4
UK		53	▼ 6	31	▲ 2	16
MT		65	▼ 10	19	▲ 1	16

- European public opinion broadly continues to view the immigration of people from other EU Member States as positive and the immigration of people from outside the EU as negative -

Despite slight evolutions, European public opinion largely continues to take a positive view of **view the immigration of people from other EU Member States** and a negative attitude to **the immigration of people from outside the EU**¹⁷:

- More than two-thirds of Europeans (67%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2018) view **the immigration of people from other EU Member States** positively, with 26% (-4) viewing it negatively and 7% expressing no opinion (-1);
- Just under half of Europeans (48%, -5 percentage points) view **the immigration of people from countries outside the EU** negatively, with 44% (+4) seeing it in positive light and 8% expressing no opinion.

QB3 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
(% - EU)



¹⁷ QB3.1 and 2. Please tell me to what extent each of the following proposals evokes a positive or negative feeling. Immigration of people from other EU member states/Immigration of people from countries outside the EU.

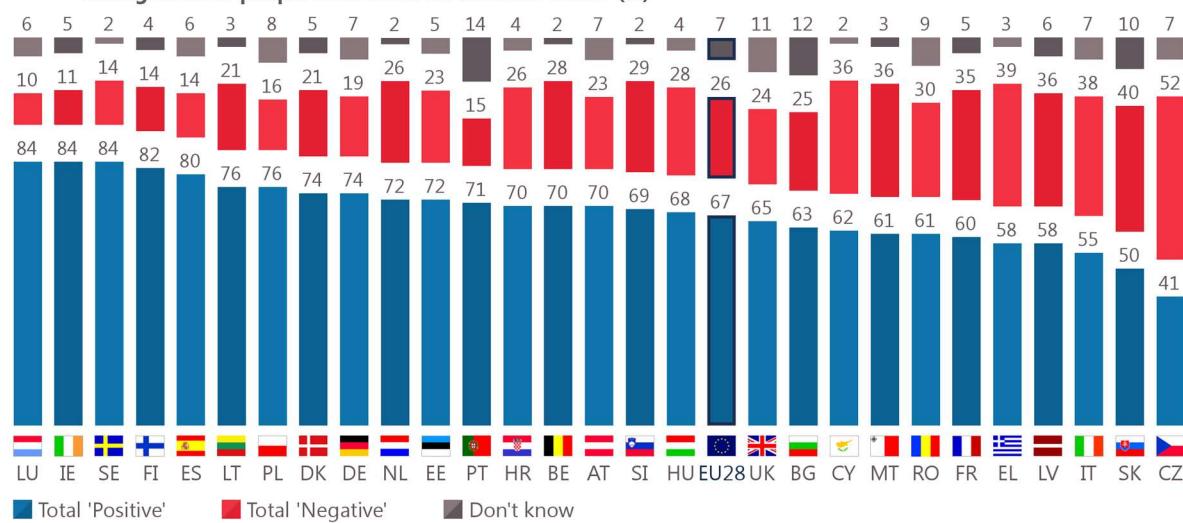
In autumn 2018, negative perceptions of **the immigration of people from other EU Member States** were predominant in three countries. In this survey, however, the opinion ratio has been reversed in two of those countries, following significant evolutions. Positive impressions are now again in the majority in Slovakia (50% vs 40% instead of 46% vs 48% in autumn 2018) and Cyprus (62% vs. 36% instead of 46% vs. 50%). Nevertheless, they still remain in the minority in Czechia (41% vs 52% compared with 38% vs 55% in autumn 2018) in this survey.

Positive impressions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States predominate in 27 countries, most markedly in Ireland (84%), Luxembourg (84%) and Sweden (84%). However, there was a much tighter margin in Slovakia (50% vs. 40%).

Compared with spring 2018, positive perceptions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States have lost ground in three countries, most sharply in the United Kingdom (65%, -6 percentage points). However, they have gained ground in 23 others, most markedly in Cyprus (62%, +13), Spain (80%, +11), Hungary (68%, +9), Bulgaria (63%, +9), Malta (61%, +9) and Latvia (58%, +9).

QB3.1 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

Immigration of people from other EU Member States (%)

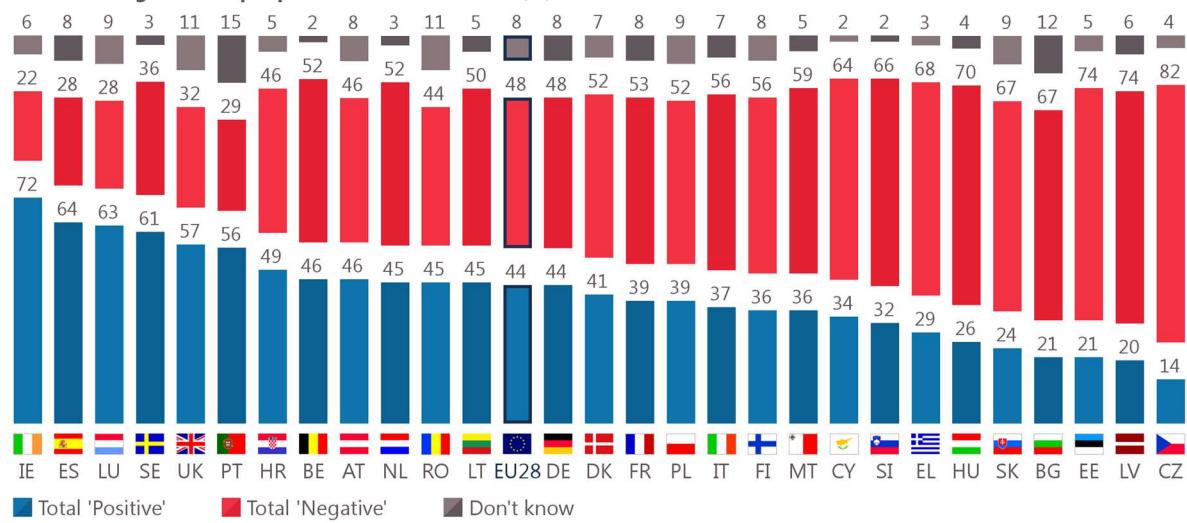


Negative impressions of **the immigration of people from outside the EU** predominate in 19 EU Member States, down from 22 in spring 2018 and reaching their highest levels in Czechia (82%) and Latvia and Estonia (both 74%). Compared with autumn 2018, positive impressions are now in the majority in Croatia (49% "positive" versus 46% "negative" instead of 34% vs. 59%) and Romania (45% vs. 44% instead of 40% vs. 50%).

Respondents have a positive perception of non-EU migration in only eight countries: Ireland (72%), Spain (64%), Luxembourg (63%), Sweden (61%), the United Kingdom (57%), Portugal (56%), Croatia (49%) and Romania (45%).

QB3.2 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

Immigration of people from outside the EU (%)



Compared with autumn 2018, positive impressions of immigration of people from countries outside the EU have gained ground in 24 EU Member States, particularly in Lithuania (45%, +16), Croatia (49%, +15), Cyprus (34%, +14), Ireland (72%, +13), Poland (39%, +12), Denmark (41%, +11), Slovakia (24%, +11), Spain (64%, +10) and Slovenia (32%, +10). They remain stable in Belgium (46%) and have lost ground in three countries: Sweden (61%, -6), the United Kingdom (57%, -5) and Finland (36%, -4).

QB3 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
(%)

		Immigration of people from other EU Member States					Immigration of people from outside the EU				
		Total 'Positive'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Negative'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Negative'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
EU28		67	▲ 3	26	▼ 4	7	44	▲ 4	48	▼ 5	8
Euro Area		68	▲ 4	26	▼ 5	6	44	▲ 5	49	▼ 6	7
Non-Euro Area		67	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	8	44	▲ 3	47	▼ 4	9
BE		70	▲ 4	28	▼ 4	2	46	=	52	=	2
BG		63	▲ 9	25	▼ 8	12	21	▲ 6	67	▼ 7	12
CZ		41	▲ 3	52	▼ 3	7	14	▲ 4	82	▼ 4	4
DK		74	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	5	41	▲ 11	52	▼ 10	7
DE		74	▲ 3	19	▼ 5	7	44	▲ 4	48	▼ 5	8
EE		72	▲ 5	23	▼ 4	5	21	▲ 4	74	▼ 2	5
IE		84	▼ 1	11	▼ 1	5	72	▲ 13	22	▼ 13	6
EL		58	▲ 1	39	▼ 2	3	29	▲ 9	68	▼ 9	3
ES		80	▲ 11	14	▼ 10	6	64	▲ 10	28	▼ 9	8
FR		60	=	35	▲ 1	5	39	▲ 1	53	▼ 1	8
HR		70	▲ 6	26	▼ 5	4	49	▲ 15	46	▼ 13	5
IT		55	▲ 4	38	▼ 7	7	37	▲ 7	56	▼ 10	7
CY		62	▲ 16	36	▼ 14	2	34	▲ 14	64	▼ 11	2
LV		58	▲ 9	36	▼ 9	6	20	▲ 5	74	▼ 4	6
LT		76	▲ 3	21	▼ 3	3	45	▲ 16	50	▼ 16	5
LU		84	▲ 5	10	▼ 5	6	63	▲ 7	28	▼ 6	9
HU		68	▲ 9	28	▼ 8	4	26	▲ 5	70	▼ 5	4
MT		61	▲ 9	36	▼ 7	3	36	▲ 8	59	▼ 6	5
NL		72	▲ 2	26	=	2	45	▲ 2	52	=	3
AT		70	▲ 6	23	▼ 7	7	46	▲ 4	46	▼ 5	8
PL		76	▲ 7	16	▼ 7	8	39	▲ 12	52	▼ 12	9
PT		71	▲ 7	15	▼ 14	14	56	▲ 9	29	▼ 15	15
RO		61	▲ 7	30	▼ 7	9	45	▲ 5	44	▼ 6	11
SI		69	▲ 7	29	▼ 7	2	32	▲ 10	66	▼ 9	2
SK		50	▲ 4	40	▼ 8	10	24	▲ 11	67	▼ 14	9
FI		82	=	14	▼ 1	4	36	▼ 4	56	▼ 1	8
SE		84	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	2	61	▼ 6	36	▲ 7	3
UK		65	▼ 6	24	▲ 3	11	57	▼ 5	32	▲ 3	11

An analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that positive impressions of **immigration of people from other EU Member States** predominate in all categories of the population regardless of gender, age, level of education, socio-professional category or socio-economic status. However, these impressions are more widespread among the younger age groups and middle or higher social categories than among the older generations and less advantaged respondents. For example, positive impressions are held by:

- 75% of 15-24 year olds compared with 63% of people aged 55 and over;
- 77% of those who continued their studies until age 20 or more compared with 53% of those who left school before the age of 16 (compared with 37% "negative");
- 77% of those who identify as upper middle class, compared with 61% of those who see themselves as working class.

Immigration of people from countries outside the EU creates much more pronounced divisions among Europeans.

- It is most likely to be seen in a positive light by 15-24 year olds (54%), students (60%), those who continued their education until age 20 or more (53% vs. 40%), managers (56%), and among those who see themselves as upper middle class (52%) and upper class (53%);
- It generates a negative response in most other socio-demographic categories, most strikingly among those aged 55 and over (53% "negative"), people who left school at age 15 or less (55%), those who mostly have difficulty paying their bills (56%) and those who say they are working class (51%) and lower middle class (50%).

In summary, negative perceptions of the immigration of people from outside the EU increase in line with respondents' age and decrease in line with their level of education.

QB3.2 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
 (% - EU)

	Immigration of people from outside the EU			Immigration of people from other EU Member States		
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	44	48	8	67	26	7
 Gender						
Man	45	48	7	69	25	6
Woman	44	47	9	65	27	8
 Age						
15-24	54	38	8	75	19	6
25-39	50	43	7	72	22	6
40-54	44	49	7	67	27	6
55 +	38	53	9	63	29	8
 Education (End of)						
15-	34	55	11	53	37	10
16-19	38	54	8	62	31	7
20+	53	40	7	77	18	5
Still studying	60	33	7	80	14	6
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	44	49	7	70	24	6
Managers	56	37	7	80	15	5
Other white collars	45	48	7	70	24	6
Manual workers	44	49	7	67	27	6
House persons	38	52	10	58	33	9
Unemployed	39	54	7	57	36	7
Retired	37	54	9	61	31	8
Students	60	33	7	80	14	6
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	35	56	9	50	41	9
From time to time	41	51	8	60	33	7
Almost never/ Never	47	45	8	72	22	6
 Consider belonging to						
The working class	39	51	10	61	31	8
The lower middle class	43	50	7	67	27	6
The middle class	47	47	6	71	24	5
The upper middle class	52	41	7	77	18	5
The upper class	53	41	6	85	12	3

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QB3.1 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

Immigration of people from other EU Member States

(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	67	74	80	60	55	76	65	58	71	84	62
Gender											
Male	69	76	83	64	54	78	72	59	73	84	62
Female	65	73	76	56	55	75	58	57	70	84	62
Age											
15-24	75	76	89	74	74	79	67	70	74	86	73
25-39	72	79	86	60	62	81	72	60	77	89	60
40-54	67	71	77	57	59	75	64	57	73	85	66
55 +	63	74	74	56	44	73	60	55	66	78	53
Education (End of)											
15-	53	64	72	37	37	68	41	50	66	69	47
16-19	62	70	79	53	51	70	59	60	81	84	60
20+	77	82	86	72	73	85	82	61	75	88	66
Still studying	80	81	89	80	77	80	83	64	73	87	74
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	70	74	80	67	58	81	71	54	76	92	78
Managers	80	82	80	78	72	85	82	72	81	92	79
Other white collars	70	75	90	57	64	81	73	67	71	87	57
Manual workers	67	71	83	55	54	76	63	58	79	85	49
House persons	58	74	70	36	47	77	42	55	33	81	50
Unemployed	57	54	76	54	35	64	52	44	72	74	64
Retired	61	73	74	56	41	71	57	56	63	76	53
Students	80	81	89	80	77	80	83	64	73	87	74

QB3.1 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

Immigration of people from other EU Member States

(% - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	26	19	14	35	38	16	24	39	15	11	36
Gender											
Male	25	19	11	32	41	13	22	37	15	13	36
Female	27	20	17	37	37	17	27	42	15	9	36
Age											
15-24	19	17	8	21	23	14	25	29	9	8	23
25-39	22	14	10	34	34	15	16	38	10	8	36
40-54	27	23	16	38	37	16	26	38	15	13	33
55 +	29	20	18	39	45	16	28	43	19	14	46
Education (End of)											
15-	37	31	19	56	50	15	44	48	21	17	51
16-19	31	22	16	43	44	19	28	37	9	12	40
20+	18	12	9	23	23	12	12	36	12	10	31
Still studying	14	14	7	10	20	12	9	34	6	9	21
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	24	20	17	27	35	16	18	40	10	7	22
Managers	15	12	10	16	27	13	8	26	9	7	18
Other white collars	24	15	9	34	32	11	20	31	12	10	39
Manual workers	27	22	12	40	39	15	29	42	13	13	50
House persons	33	15	25	62	46	14	36	43	17	12	50
Unemployed	36	38	19	45	56	28	31	53	25	19	36
Retired	31	22	14	39	47	18	31	42	20	13	46
Students	14	14	7	10	20	12	9	34	6	9	21

QB3.2 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

Immigration of people from outside the EU

(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	44	44	64	39	37	39	57	29	56	72	34
Gender											
Male	45	48	65	38	37	35	64	31	58	69	33
Female	44	41	63	40	38	43	51	27	53	75	34
Age											
15-24	54	46	76	61	53	42	65	44	62	71	49
25-39	50	50	72	42	41	42	65	30	61	77	35
40-54	44	44	58	35	42	43	56	29	59	75	30
55 +	38	40	60	31	29	33	50	24	49	66	27
Education (End of)											
15-	34	30	57	22	27	22	35	22	50	59	24
16-19	38	35	63	29	33	36	50	30	63	71	27
20+	53	58	67	50	50	46	74	30	60	75	37
Still studying	60	58	83	70	53	40	80	44	61	80	56
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	44	41	61	38	39	27	63	34	60	70	29
Managers	56	62	69	53	47	47	70	28	70	81	36
Other white collars	45	39	62	38	47	45	66	28	58	75	36
Manual workers	44	35	68	37	35	47	59	31	62	71	25
House persons	38	36	54	22	34	43	34	27	9	69	36
Unemployed	39	31	56	39	19	24	46	19	55	67	30
Retired	37	40	60	30	28	29	47	24	45	64	26
Students	60	58	83	70	53	40	80	44	61	80	56

QB3.2 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

Immigration of people from outside the EU

(% - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	48	48	28	53	56	52	32	68	29	22	64
Gender											
Male	48	46	27	56	57	56	29	66	28	25	65
Female	47	50	28	51	54	48	35	69	30	19	63
Age											
15-24	38	44	21	32	45	48	25	54	19	23	47
25-39	43	40	23	50	54	52	23	67	24	19	60
40-54	49	50	33	56	52	48	34	67	28	22	69
55 +	53	54	28	61	61	56	39	73	35	24	72
Education (End of)											
15-	55	64	29	67	63	62	49	74	37	26	73
16-19	54	57	31	66	60	52	38	67	24	22	73
20+	40	34	26	41	45	49	20	67	25	21	59
Still studying	33	33	14	19	44	51	12	53	15	18	39
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	49	52	33	53	54	66	26	61	26	26	68
Managers	37	31	20	35	50	48	19	70	18	17	59
Other white collars	48	48	33	56	49	48	25	69	22	22	61
Manual workers	49	58	24	56	58	42	33	68	28	24	74
House persons	52	48	40	74	61	46	44	67	45	22	64
Unemployed	54	63	37	58	72	58	40	78	42	27	70
Retired	54	54	25	62	60	61	42	74	37	23	72
Students	33	33	14	19	44	51	12	53	15	18	39

- More than eight in ten Europeans call for additional measures against the irregular immigration of people from countries outside the EU -

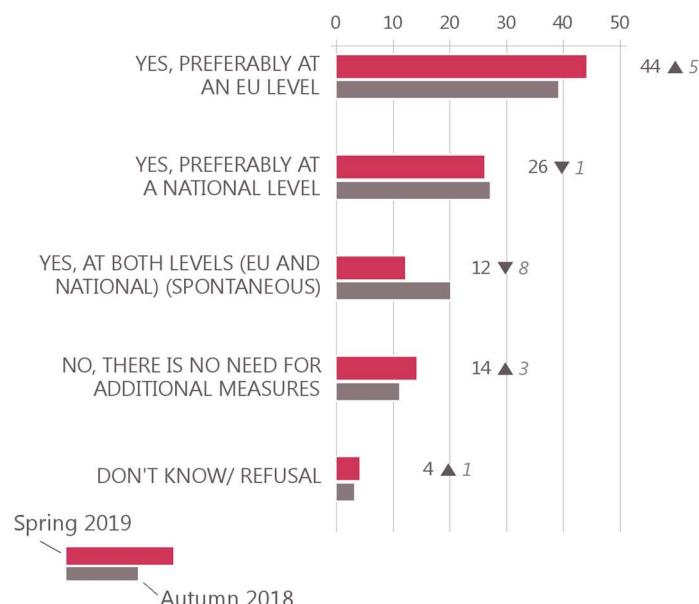
82% of Europeans want more to be done to combat the irregular immigration of people from countries outside the EU.

Of these, 44% (+5 percentage points from autumn 2018) believe that these measures should preferably be taken at EU level and 26% (-1) that they should be taken at national level.

12% of respondents (-8) spontaneously said that these measures should be taken at both national and EU levels. If we combine the figures for 'preferably at an EU level' (44%) and those for 'at both national and EU levels' (12%), it can be seen that **there is a majority among European public opinion for additional measures at EU level to combat irregular immigration of people from countries outside the EU**.

Only 14% (+3) feel instead that there is no need to take further measures against irregular immigration, with 4% (+1) expressing no opinion¹⁸.

QB4 In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight irregular immigration of people from outside the EU?
(% - EU)



¹⁸ QB4. In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to combat irregular immigration of people from countries outside the EU?

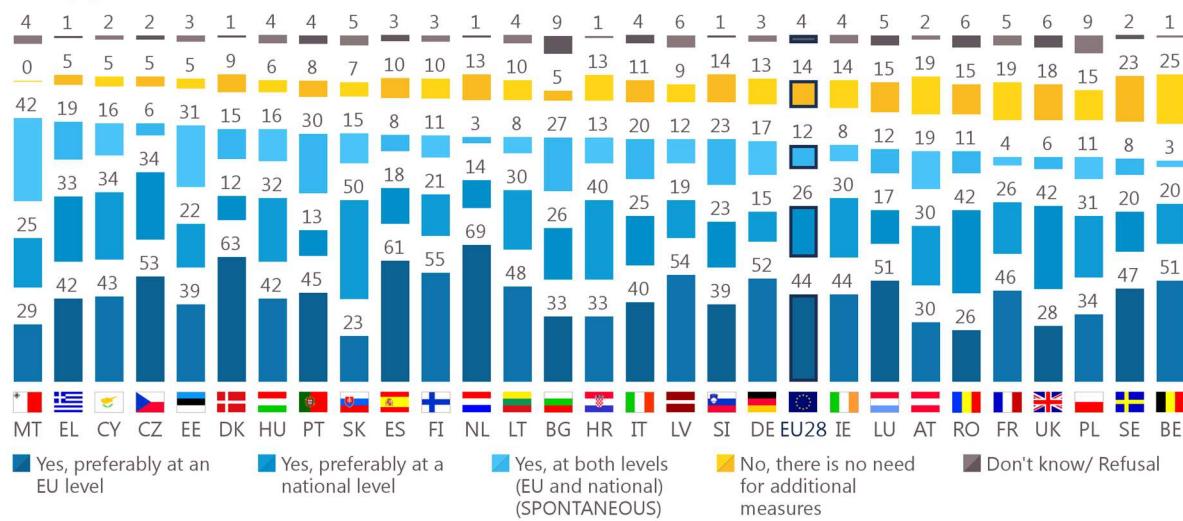
In all the Member States, a large majority of respondents want to see additional measures taken to fight the irregular immigration of people from outside the EU, with figures ranging from 74% in Belgium to 96% in Malta.

If we consider just the answers 'yes, preferably at national level' and 'yes, preferably at EU level', there is a preference for EU level-action in 23 countries. This preference for measures taken at the EU level is most widespread in the Netherlands (69%), Denmark (63%), Spain (61%), Finland (55%) and Latvia (54%).

In Austria, EU and national levels are mentioned equally (both 30%).

A majority support measures at national rather than EU level in Slovakia (50% vs. 23%), Romania (42% vs. 26%), the United Kingdom (42% vs. 28%) and Croatia (40% vs. 33%).

QB4 In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight irregular immigration of people from outside the EU? (%)



QB4 In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight irregular immigration of people from outside the EU?

(%)

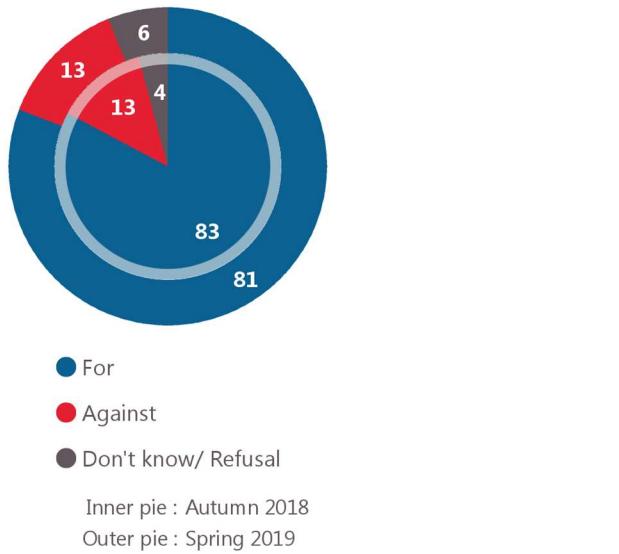
	EU28	Flag	Yes, preferably at an EU level		Sp.2019 - Aut.2018		Yes, at both levels (EU and national) (SPONTANEOUS)		Sp.2019 - Aut.2018		No, there is no need for additional measures		Sp.2019 - Aut.2018		Don't know/ Refusal		Total 'Yes'		Sp.2019 - Aut.2018		Total 'EU'		Sp.2019 - Aut.2018		
			Yes	Change	Yes	Change	Yes	Change	Yes	Change	Yes	Change	Yes	Change	Yes	Change	Total	Change	Total	Change	Total	Change	Total	Change	
EU28	EU28	Flag	44	▲ 5	26	▼ 1	12	▼ 8	14	▲ 3	4	82	▼ 4	56	▼ 3	75	▲ 3	55	▲ 2	70	=	78	▲ 5	66	=
SE	SE	Flag	47	▲ 3	20	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	23	▼ 1	2	75	▲ 3	55	▲ 2	92	▲ 2	70	=	78	▲ 5	71	▼ 4	59	▼ 6
EE	EE	Flag	39	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	31	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	3	92	▲ 2	70	=	90	=	78	▲ 5	71	▼ 4	72	▼ 1	56	▼ 3
DK	DK	Flag	63	▲ 7	12	▼ 5	15	▼ 2	9	▲ 1	1	90	=	78	▲ 5	86	▼ 2	72	▼ 1	63	▼ 1	60	▲ 3	46	▼ 13
MT	MT	Flag	29	▼ 11	25	▲ 3	42	▲ 7	0	▼ 2	4	96	▼ 1	71	▼ 4	42	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
CY	CY	Flag	43	▼ 6	34	▲ 5	16	=	5	=	2	93	▼ 1	59	▼ 6	34	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
NL	NL	Flag	69	▼ 1	14	▼ 1	3	=	13	▲ 3	1	86	▼ 2	72	▼ 1	42	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
LU	LU	Flag	51	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	12	▼ 4	15	▲ 3	5	80	▼ 2	63	▼ 1	42	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
FI	FI	Flag	55	▲ 6	21	▼ 2	11	▼ 6	10	▲ 1	3	87	▼ 2	66	=	42	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
UK	UK	Flag	28	▼ 1	42	▼ 2	6	=	18	▲ 3	6	76	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	26	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
RO	RO	Flag	26	▲ 3	42	=	11	▼ 6	15	▲ 1	6	79	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	26	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
LT	LT	Flag	48	▲ 2	30	=	8	▼ 5	10	▲ 2	4	86	▼ 3	56	▼ 3	48	▲ 2	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
IT	IT	Flag	40	▼ 1	25	▼ 6	20	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	4	85	▼ 3	60	▲ 3	40	▼ 1	37	▼ 3	37	▼ 3	34	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
HR	HR	Flag	33	=	40	▲ 10	13	▼ 13	13	▲ 3	1	86	▼ 3	46	▼ 13	33	=	40	▲ 10	40	▼ 3	46	▼ 13	40	▼ 3
FR	FR	Flag	46	▼ 1	26	=	4	▼ 2	19	=	5	76	▼ 3	50	▼ 3	46	▼ 1	40	▼ 1	40	▼ 1	40	▼ 1	40	▼ 1
ES	ES	Flag	61	▼ 3	18	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	10	▲ 2	3	87	▼ 3	69	▼ 2	61	▼ 2	53	▼ 7	53	▼ 7	50	▼ 3	50	▼ 3
EL	EL	Flag	42	▲ 4	33	▼ 1	19	▼ 6	5	▲ 3	1	94	▼ 3	61	▼ 2	42	▲ 4	33	▼ 1	33	▼ 1	46	▼ 13	46	▼ 13
DE	DE	Flag	52	▲ 27	15	▲ 4	17	▼ 34	13	▲ 3	3	84	▼ 3	69	▼ 7	52	▲ 27	15	▲ 4	15	▲ 4	69	▼ 7	69	▼ 7
PT	PT	Flag	45	▲ 7	13	▼ 2	30	▼ 9	8	▲ 5	4	88	▼ 4	75	▼ 2	45	▲ 7	13	▼ 2	13	▼ 2	75	▼ 2	75	▼ 2
LV	LV	Flag	54	▲ 7	19	▼ 3	12	▼ 8	9	▲ 2	6	85	▼ 4	66	▼ 1	54	▲ 7	19	▼ 3	19	▼ 3	66	▼ 1	66	▼ 1
CZ	CZ	Flag	53	▲ 3	34	▼ 7	6	=	5	▲ 3	2	93	▼ 4	59	▲ 3	53	▲ 3	34	▼ 7	34	▼ 7	59	▲ 3	59	▲ 3
BG	BG	Flag	33	▲ 3	26	▼ 1	27	▼ 6	5	▲ 2	9	86	▼ 4	60	▼ 3	33	▲ 3	26	▼ 1	26	▼ 1	60	▼ 3	60	▼ 3
BE	BE	Flag	51	▼ 1	20	▼ 3	3	=	25	▲ 3	1	74	▼ 4	54	▼ 1	51	▼ 1	20	▼ 3	20	▼ 3	54	▼ 1	54	▼ 1
IE	IE	Flag	44	▲ 6	30	▼ 1	8	▼ 10	14	▲ 5	4	82	▼ 5	52	▼ 4	44	▲ 6	30	▼ 1	30	▼ 1	52	▼ 4	52	▼ 4
HU	HU	Flag	42	▲ 5	32	▼ 7	16	▼ 3	6	▲ 3	4	90	▼ 5	58	▲ 2	42	▲ 5	32	▼ 7	32	▼ 7	58	▲ 2	58	▲ 2
SK	SK	Flag	23	=	50	▲ 3	15	▼ 9	7	▲ 4	5	88	▼ 6	38	▼ 9	23	=	50	▲ 3	50	▲ 3	38	▼ 9	38	▼ 9
SI	SI	Flag	39	▲ 1	23	▲ 3	23	▼ 11	14	▲ 8	1	85	▼ 7	62	▼ 10	39	▲ 1	23	▲ 3	23	▼ 11	62	▼ 10	62	▼ 10
AT	AT	Flag	30	▼ 2	30	▼ 2	19	▼ 4	19	▲ 7	2	79	▼ 8	49	▼ 6	30	▼ 2	30	▼ 2	30	▼ 2	49	▼ 6	49	▼ 6
PL	PL	Flag	34	▼ 3	31	▼ 4	11	▼ 2	15	▲ 6	9	76	▼ 9	45	▼ 5	34	▼ 3	31	▼ 4	31	▼ 4	45	▼ 5	45	▼ 5

2 Free movement of citizens in the EU

The principle of free movement of citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU continues to attract the strong support of the European public. 81% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since autumn 2018) say they are "for" free movement, with 13% against (no change) and 6% (+2) expressing no view¹⁹.

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)



Since this indicator was introduced to the Standard Eurobarometer surveys in 2015, support for the principle of free movement of EU citizens has always been very high. However, in this latest survey, it has suffered a slight decline for the first time since its introduction.

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

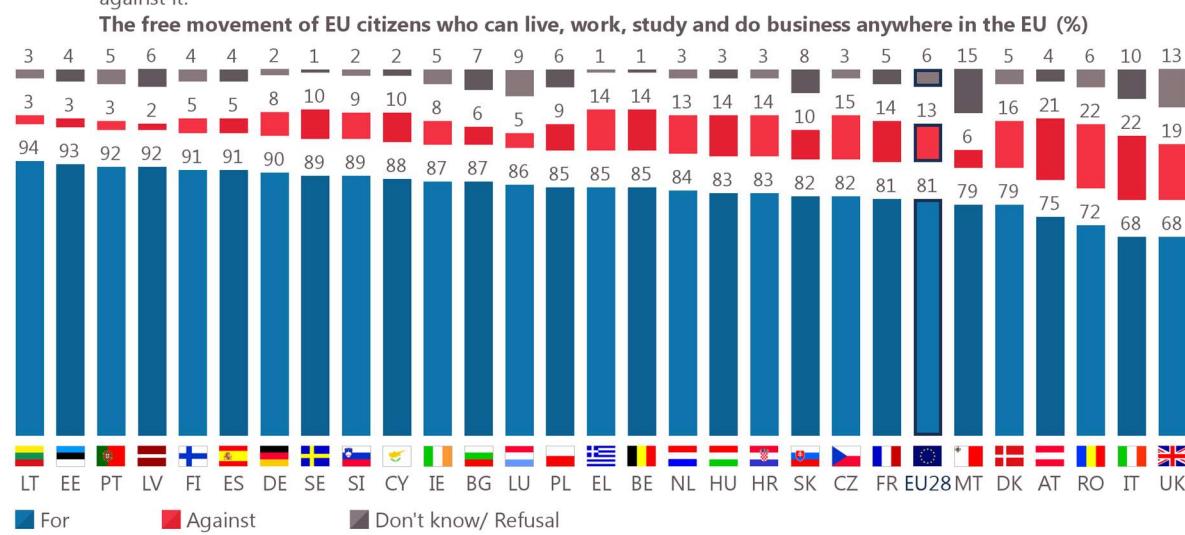
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)



¹⁹ QA16.9. Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU.

There is very broad support throughout the EU Member States for the principle of the free movement of EU citizens, with more than two-thirds of respondents in each country in favour. Support is highest in the Baltic countries (94% in Lithuania, 93% in Estonia and 92% in Latvia), followed by Portugal (92%), Spain (91%), Finland (91%) and Germany (90%). Support is lowest in the UK and Italy (both 68%).

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, support for the principle of free movement of EU citizens has declined significantly in the United Kingdom (-6 percentage points) and in Luxembourg (-5).

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

		For	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Against	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know/Refusal
EU28		81	▼ 2	13	=	6
PT		92	▲ 5	3	▼ 5	5
BE		85	▲ 4	14	▼ 3	1
RO		72	▲ 3	22	▼ 2	6
ES		91	▲ 2	5	▼ 4	4
HU		83	▲ 2	14	▼ 3	3
CZ		82	▲ 2	15	▼ 1	3
CY		88	▲ 1	10	▼ 2	2
SK		82	▲ 1	10	=	8
DK		79	▲ 1	16	▲ 1	5
LT		94	=	3	=	3
SI		89	=	9	▲ 1	2
SE		89	=	10	=	1
BG		87	=	6	▼ 1	7
HR		83	=	14	▼ 2	3
EE		93	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	4
FI		91	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	4
FR		81	▼ 1	14	=	5
AT		75	▼ 1	21	▲ 2	4
DE		90	▼ 2	8	▲ 1	2
IE		87	▼ 2	8	▲ 1	5
EL		85	▼ 2	14	▲ 1	1
PL		85	▼ 2	9	=	6
NL		84	▼ 2	13	▲ 1	3
LV		92	▼ 4	2	▲ 1	6
MT		79	▼ 4	6	▼ 4	15
IT		68	▼ 4	22	▲ 2	10
LU		86	▼ 5	5	=	9
UK		68	▼ 6	19	▲ 2	13

An analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority of the European population see the **free movement of EU citizens** in a positive light in every category, regardless of their gender, age, education, socio-professional category or socio-economic status.

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	81	13	4
 Gender			
Man	82	14	2
Woman	80	12	6
 Age			
15-24	86	9	4
25-39	82	13	3
40-54	82	14	3
55 +	79	14	5
 Generation			
Before 1928	78	1	21
1928 - 1945	75	14	9
Total 'Before 1946'	75	14	9
1946 - 1964 'BB'	80	14	4
1965 - 1980 'X'	82	14	3
After 1980 'Millenials'	84	11	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	74	16	8
16-19	79	15	4
20+	87	10	2
Still studying	88	8	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	84	12	3
Managers	87	10	2
Other white collars	84	12	3
Manual workers	81	14	3
House persons	73	16	9
Unemployed	76	16	7
Retired	78	14	6
Students	88	8	3
 Use of the Internet			
Everyday	84	12	3
Often/ Sometimes	77	17	3
Never	72	17	8
 Image of EU			
Positive	92	6	1
Neutral	79	14	5
Negative	61	32	5
 Things in the EU are going in...			
Right direction	91	7	1
Wrong direction	76	19	3
Neither	81	10	4

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU
(% - FOR)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	81	90	91	81	68	85	68	85	92	87	88
Gender											
Male	82	92	91	79	70	88	72	82	94	87	89
Female	80	89	90	82	66	83	65	88	90	87	86
Age											
15-24	86	93	96	89	79	89	75	92	95	89	83
25-39	82	87	93	74	77	86	72	85	95	89	92
40-54	82	91	88	79	72	82	70	84	94	89	91
55 +	79	91	89	82	58	86	61	85	88	84	84
Education (End of)											
15-	74	90	86	73	60	73	54	82	89	75	79
16-19	79	87	92	79	66	86	61	82	95	86	89
20+	87	94	93	82	80	87	84	89	93	92	93
Still studying	88	93	96	92	78	88	75	93	97	89	89
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	84	86	97	84	77	90	73	79	95	96	88
Managers	87	92	87	85	77	86	83	96	97	92	97
Other white collars	84	84	94	81	77	88	78	88	95	90	82
Manual workers	81	92	93	74	66	79	73	83	93	85	92
House persons	73	90	83	82	53	95	45	89	87	87	84
Unemployed	76	82	84	75	74	84	59	86	86	80	92
Retired	78	91	90	80	55	85	58	84	86	84	83
Students	88	93	96	92	78	88	75	93	97	89	89

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU
(% - AGAINST)**

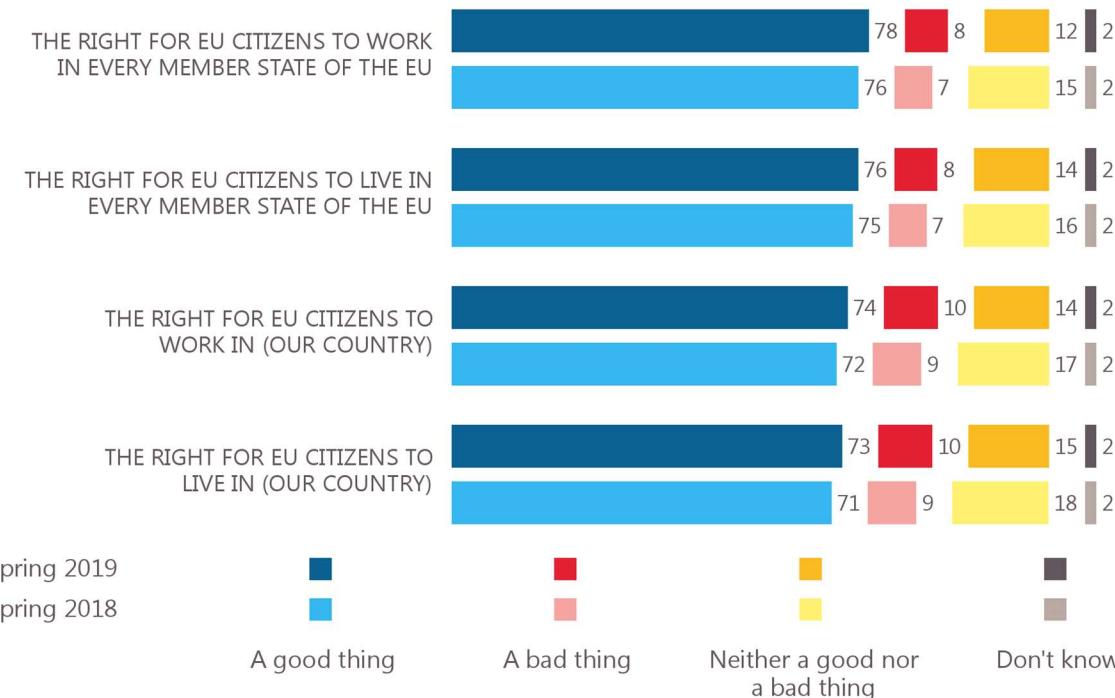
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	13	8	5	14	22	9	19	14	3	8	10
Gender											
Male	14	7	6	16	23	9	20	17	4	9	9
Female	12	9	4	12	22	9	18	11	3	8	12
Age											
15-24	9	6	2	3	16	7	12	8	3	5	14
25-39	13	10	4	21	17	11	12	14	3	9	6
40-54	14	8	7	17	21	11	21	15	3	8	8
55 +	14	7	5	11	28	6	26	14	4	9	14
Education (End of)											
15-	16	7	7	13	24	15	27	17	4	8	19
16-19	15	10	5	16	25	8	24	17	4	10	10
20+	10	5	3	14	17	8	10	10	2	7	6
Still studying	8	6	2	2	16	8	15	7	3	4	6
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	12	10	3	14	18	5	20	19	2	4	9
Managers	10	8	4	11	22	10	7	2	0	7	0
Other white collars	12	10	3	13	19	9	11	12	4	7	16
Manual workers	14	7	5	20	23	16	17	16	4	11	8
House persons	16	6	8	15	32	4	23	9	3	10	16
Unemployed	16	17	9	18	19	2	24	14	6	14	8
Retired	14	6	4	12	27	6	28	16	4	5	14
Students	8	6	2	2	16	8	15	7	3	4	6

- Almost eight in ten Europeans believe that the right of EU citizens to live or work in every Member State of the EU is a good thing -

A large majority of Europeans believe that the right of EU citizens to live or work in all EU Member States and, more specifically, the right to live or work in the respondent's own country is a "good thing"²⁰:

- Almost eight in ten Europeans see the right of EU citizens to **work in every EU Member State of the EU** as "a good thing" (78%, up 2 percentage points from spring 2018). A further 8% (+1) see it as "a bad thing", 12% (-3) as "neither a good nor a bad thing", and 2% (no change) respond that they "don't know";
- Three-quarters of respondents approve of the right of EU citizens to **live in every Member State of the EU** (76%, +1 percentage point). 8% (-1) see it as "a bad thing", 14% (-2) as "neither a good nor a bad thing" and 2% (no change) express no opinion;
- For more than seven in ten Europeans (74%, +2 percentage points), the right of EU citizens to **work in (OUR COUNTRY)** is "a good thing". 10% (+1) take the contrary view that it is "a bad thing", 14% that it is "neither a good nor a bad thing", and 2% (no change) say they do not know;
- Lastly, more than seven in ten respondents have a positive opinion of the right of EU citizens to **live in (OUR COUNTRY)** (73%, +2 percentage points). 10% (+1) of respondents disagree, 15% (-3) say it is "neither a good nor a bad thing" and 2% (no change) say they "don't know".

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.
(% - EU)

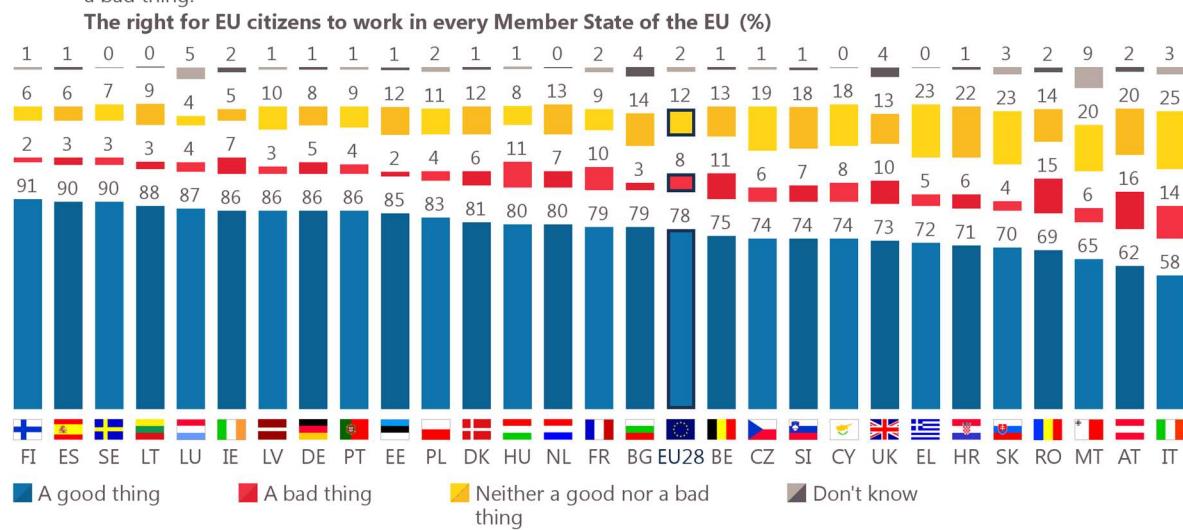


²⁰ QB5. For each of the following proposals, tell me if you think it is a good thing, a bad thing or a good or bad thing. 1. The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU; 2. The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU; 3. The right for EU citizens to live in (OUR COUNTRY); 4. The right for EU citizens to work in (OUR COUNTRY).

A national analysis shows that, in the 28 EU Member States, at least half the respondents have a positive opinion of the four rights. Moreover, as was the case in spring 2018, support for each of these rights is lowest in Italy.

In the 28 EU Member States, more than half of respondents believe that the right for EU citizens to **work in every Member State of the EU** is "a good thing". This proportion is highest in Finland (91%), and Spain and Sweden (90% in both countries). It is lowest in Italy (58%), Austria (62%) and Malta (65%).

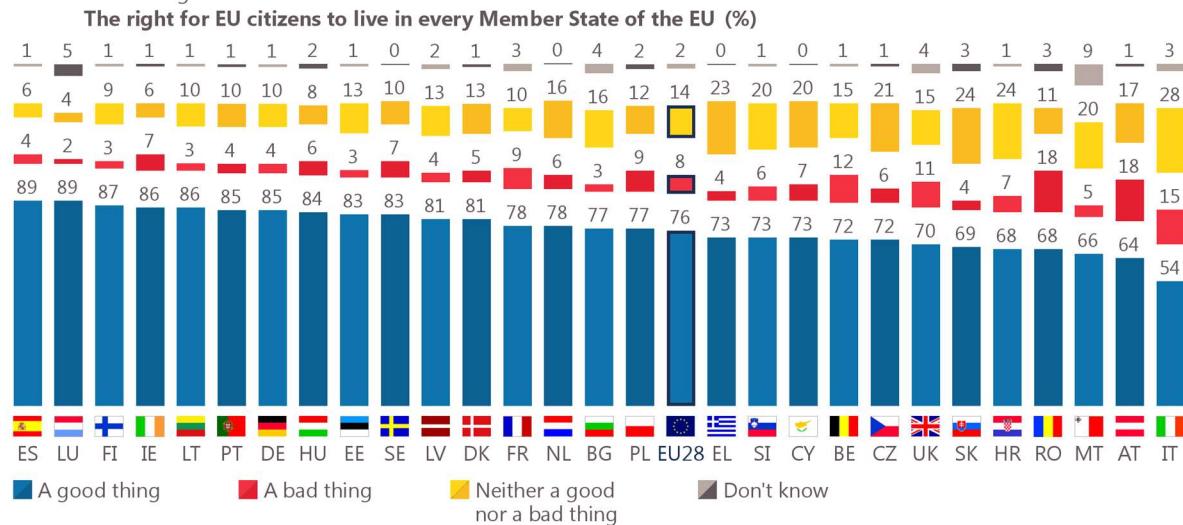
QB5.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.



In terms of evolutions since spring 2018, the proportion of respondents who see this right as "a good thing" has increased in 18 countries, including Cyprus (74%, +8 percentage points). It has fallen in 9 countries, including Malta (72%, -7) and Luxembourg (87%, -6). There has been no change in the Netherlands.

In the 28 Member States of the European Union, **the right of EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU** is seen as "a good thing" by more than half the respondents. They are most likely to do so in Spain and Luxembourg (both 89%), and in Finland (87%). At the other end of the scale, this response is least frequently observed in Italy (54%), Austria (64%) and Malta (66%).

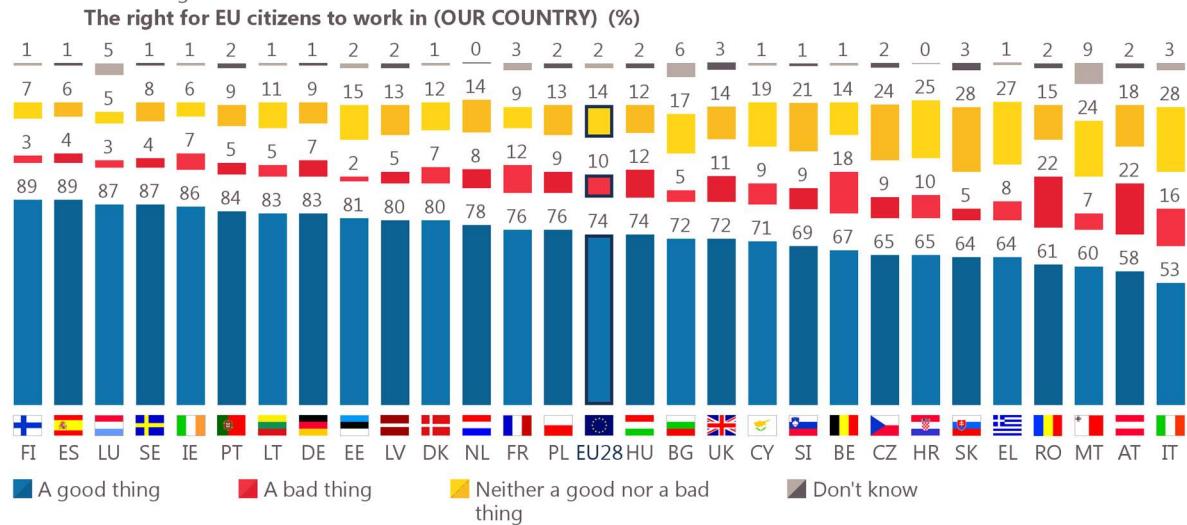
QB5.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.



Compared with spring 2018, the feeling that this right is "a good thing" has gained ground in 14 countries, most markedly in Cyprus (73%, 8 percentage points). It has declined in ten countries, including Malta (66%, -6) and Poland (77%, -5), and is unchanged in Estonia, the Netherlands, Belgium and Croatia.

The right of EU citizens to work in (OUR COUNTRY) is seen as "a good thing" by at least half the respondents in the 28 EU Member States, led by Finland and Spain (both 89%) and Luxembourg and Sweden (both 87%). They are least likely to agree in Italy (53%), Austria (58%) and Malta (60%).

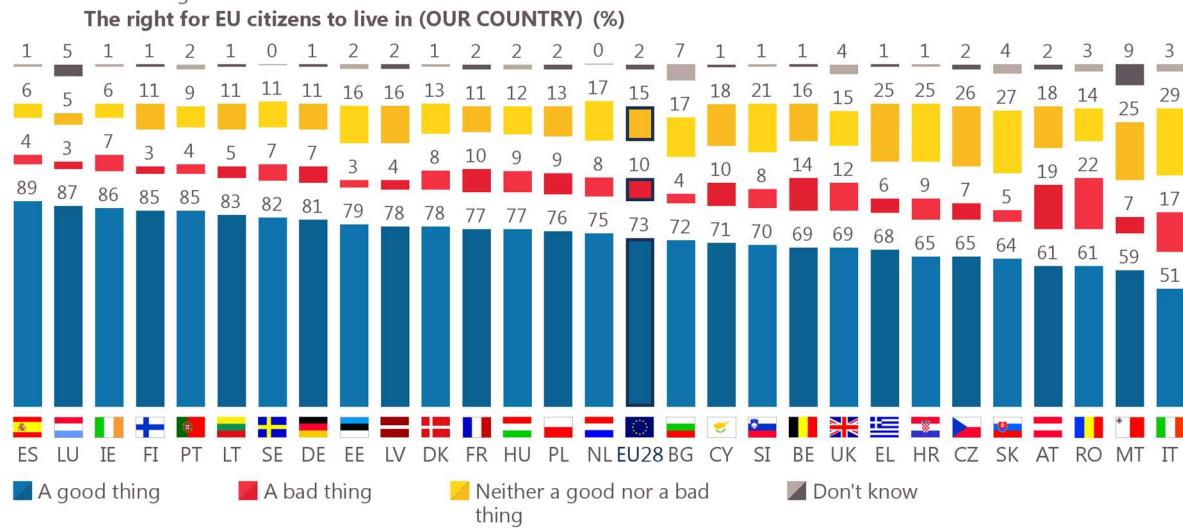
QB5.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.



Since spring 2018, approval of this right has fallen in eight countries, most markedly in Malta (60%, -6 percentage points). It is up in 14 countries, including Cyprus (71%, +14), and remains unchanged in Sweden, Lithuania, Estonia, the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria.

Lastly, at least half the respondents in the 28 Member States of the European Union have a positive impression of the **right for EU citizens to live in (OUR COUNTRY)**. The proportion of respondents describing this as "a good thing" is highest in Spain (89%), Luxembourg (87%) and Ireland (86%); it is lowest in Italy (51%) and Malta (59%).

QB5.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.



Since spring 2018, approval of this right has declined in eight countries, most markedly in Malta (59%, -6 percentage points). It is up in 17 countries, including Cyprus (71%, +11), France (77%, +6), the United Kingdom (69%, +6) and Croatia (65%, +6), and remains unchanged in three countries.

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

(% - A GOOD THING)

	EU28	The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU		The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU		The right for EU citizens to work in (OUR COUNTRY)		The right for EU citizens to live in (OUR COUNTRY)	
		Sp.2019 -	Sp.2018	Sp.2019 -	Sp.2018	Sp.2019 -	Sp.2018	Sp.2019 -	Sp.2018
EU28		78	▲ 2	76	▲ 1	74	▲ 2	73	▲ 2
BE		75	▲ 1	72	=	67	=	69	▲ 1
BG		79	▲ 3	77	▲ 2	72	▲ 6	72	▲ 2
CZ		74	▲ 2	72	▲ 5	65	▲ 1	65	▲ 3
DK		81	▲ 2	81	▲ 5	80	▲ 3	78	▲ 4
DE		86	▲ 1	85	▼ 1	83	▲ 1	81	▲ 1
EE		85	▲ 1	83	=	81	=	79	▼ 1
IE		86	▼ 2	86	▼ 3	86	▼ 1	86	▼ 2
EL		72	▲ 3	73	▲ 1	64	▲ 2	68	=
ES		90	▲ 2	89	▲ 2	89	▲ 2	89	▲ 3
FR		79	▲ 5	78	▲ 4	76	▲ 7	77	▲ 6
HR		71	▲ 2	68	=	65	▲ 7	65	▲ 6
IT		58	▲ 2	54	▼ 4	53	▲ 3	51	▲ 1
CY		74	▲ 8	73	▲ 8	71	▲ 14	71	▲ 11
LV		86	▲ 1	81	▲ 2	80	▲ 3	78	▲ 2
LT		88	▼ 1	86	▼ 2	83	=	83	=
LU		87	▼ 6	89	▼ 2	87	▼ 4	87	▼ 4
HU		80	▼ 4	84	▲ 1	74	▼ 1	77	▲ 1
MT		65	▼ 7	66	▼ 6	60	▼ 6	59	▼ 6
NL		80	=	78	=	78	=	75	=
AT		62	▲ 2	64	▲ 1	58	=	61	▲ 2
PL		83	▼ 1	77	▼ 5	76	▼ 4	76	▼ 4
PT		86	▲ 4	85	▲ 4	84	▲ 3	85	▲ 4
RO		69	▼ 4	68	▼ 2	61	▼ 3	61	▼ 2
SI		74	▼ 5	73	▼ 3	69	▼ 3	70	▼ 2
SK		70	▼ 4	69	▼ 3	64	▼ 5	64	▼ 5
FI		91	▲ 5	87	▲ 5	89	▲ 7	85	▲ 5
SE		90	▲ 1	83	▲ 5	87	=	82	▲ 1
UK		73	▲ 3	70	▲ 6	72	▲ 4	69	▲ 6

An analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority of the European population see **these four rights** in a positive light in every category, regardless of their gender, age, education, socio-professional category or socio-economic status.

QB5.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.
(% - EU - A GOOD THING)

	The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU	The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU	The right for EU citizens to live in (OUR COUNTRY)	The right for EU citizens to work in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU28	76	78	73	74
 Gender				
Man	77	79	74	75
Woman	74	76	72	73
 Age				
15-24	83	86	79	79
25-39	77	79	75	75
40-54	76	78	74	75
55 +	72	73	69	70
 Education (End of)				
15-	66	67	63	65
16-19	73	74	69	70
20+	83	85	81	81
Still studying	84	87	82	83
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	78	79	75	75
Managers	83	86	82	82
Other white collars	76	80	74	75
Manual workers	77	77	73	73
House persons	67	69	63	65
Unemployed	70	71	68	67
Retired	72	73	69	70
Students	84	87	82	83
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	61	62	58	57
From time to time	69	70	66	66
Almost never/ Never	80	82	78	79

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries that benefit or have benefitted from EU aid to address the financial and economic crisis.

QB5.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

**The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU
(% - A GOOD THING)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	78	86	90	79	58	83	73	72	86	86	74
Gender											
Male	79	86	91	79	58	83	78	72	89	85	76
Female	76	87	89	77	57	82	68	72	84	87	71
Age											
15-24	86	90	95	88	76	86	84	85	93	91	74
25-39	79	86	93	77	60	82	79	69	89	85	76
40-54	78	86	88	79	63	81	73	71	91	84	75
55 +	73	85	87	75	49	84	64	70	79	86	70
Education (End of)											
15-	67	78	86	69	47	77	49	70	79	77	61
16-19	74	82	90	76	55	80	70	69	91	85	74
20+	85	94	93	82	69	86	86	74	94	86	78
Still studying	87	92	98	88	76	87	94	82	94	97	79
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	79	87	96	85	59	81	78	71	92	91	87
Managers	86	89	95	84	71	90	87	76	94	85	86
Other white collars	80	84	92	79	66	89	88	74	92	86	72
Manual workers	77	86	90	79	55	74	74	72	88	85	74
House persons	69	85	81	71	47	86	57	67	86	83	34
Unemployed	71	71	86	73	47	90	61	63	76	75	76
Retired	73	86	87	75	48	82	62	71	78	86	65
Students	87	92	98	88	76	87	94	82	94	97	79

QB5.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

**The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU
(% - A GOOD THING)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	76	85	89	78	54	77	70	73	85	86	73
Gender											
Male	77	86	91	79	56	77	75	73	87	86	79
Female	74	85	88	76	53	77	65	73	83	85	67
Age											
15-24	83	86	96	87	67	81	82	85	94	86	81
25-39	77	86	91	74	61	75	76	70	85	84	71
40-54	76	86	86	78	57	74	69	71	89	86	73
55 +	72	85	89	75	45	79	61	72	79	86	71
Education (End of)											
15-	66	80	87	64	44	72	45	73	78	78	62
16-19	73	83	88	75	53	75	68	70	90	84	73
20+	83	91	93	83	66	80	82	73	91	87	76
Still studying	84	89	96	90	66	83	86	85	95	92	84
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	78	87	94	79	61	82	75	69	88	91	93
Managers	83	88	92	85	61	84	81	78	91	87	82
Other white collars	76	84	90	75	60	76	83	78	92	85	71
Manual workers	77	87	90	78	60	65	73	72	86	85	70
House persons	67	81	84	59	42	85	55	70	86	80	34
Unemployed	70	77	87	71	44	85	60	64	69	73	72
Retired	72	84	86	76	44	78	59	73	79	88	65
Students	84	89	96	90	66	83	86	85	95	92	84

QB5.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

The right for EU citizens to work in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - A GOOD THING)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	74	83	89	76	53	76	72	64	84	86	71
Gender											
Male	75	83	90	77	53	77	76	64	86	86	77
Female	73	82	87	75	54	74	68	65	83	86	66
Age											
15-24	79	88	95	87	66	76	76	78	93	87	73
25-39	75	82	91	76	56	74	78	63	88	86	71
40-54	75	84	86	75	57	72	73	64	89	86	74
55 +	70	80	87	73	45	79	65	62	77	85	69
Education (End of)											
15-	65	75	85	68	45	68	51	63	77	79	58
16-19	70	78	87	72	50	74	69	61	90	85	72
20+	81	90	92	80	64	79	84	66	91	88	75
Still studying	83	91	96	90	66	79	84	78	94	95	79
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	75	83	92	82	53	75	78	62	88	90	90
Managers	82	87	93	79	66	84	86	69	93	87	79
Other white collars	75	81	91	75	62	75	84	71	90	85	69
Manual workers	73	81	89	77	51	67	72	66	85	85	70
House persons	65	82	79	65	47	77	65	59	80	86	33
Unemployed	67	63	85	70	43	85	56	45	72	74	73
Retired	70	83	87	72	44	77	63	64	77	87	63
Students	83	91	96	90	66	79	84	78	94	95	79

QB5.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

The right for EU citizens to live in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - A GOOD THING)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	73	81	89	77	51	76	69	68	85	86	71
Gender											
Male	74	83	90	77	51	78	74	68	87	86	77
Female	72	80	87	76	51	75	65	69	83	85	65
Age											
15-24	79	85	95	85	64	74	76	83	91	89	78
25-39	75	80	90	76	57	77	78	67	88	85	67
40-54	74	83	87	77	56	75	69	66	91	86	74
55 +	69	80	88	73	42	78	61	66	77	84	68
Education (End of)											
15-	63	75	86	65	42	68	46	68	78	78	55
16-19	69	76	88	72	48	74	67	63	89	84	72
20+	81	88	91	82	64	82	82	71	94	87	74
Still studying	82	89	98	88	64	76	80	82	93	94	84
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	75	81	94	78	54	76	75	66	92	91	83
Managers	82	86	91	83	68	87	83	67	94	85	79
Other white collars	74	77	91	78	59	76	78	75	92	87	69
Manual workers	73	79	89	76	50	68	72	67	86	86	69
House persons	63	80	81	58	39	81	59	62	80	81	33
Unemployed	68	67	87	72	42	90	57	54	72	73	73
Retired	69	81	86	74	40	76	59	68	78	86	63
Students	82	89	98	88	64	76	80	82	93	94	84

III. THE INDUSTRIAL OBJECTIVE

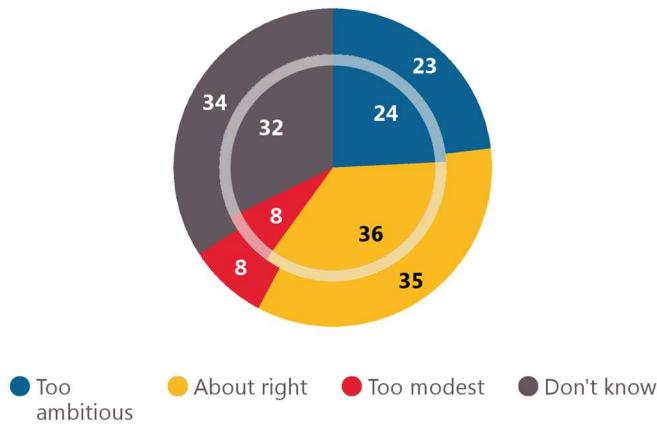
- A majority of Europeans believe that the objective of bringing industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020 is "about right" -

One of the European Union's objectives is to "bring industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020".

More than a third of respondents consider this target to be "about right" (35%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018)²¹. More than one in five find it "too ambitious" (23%, -1) and 8% (no change) consider it "too modest". More than a third of Europeans (34%, +2) express no view on this issue²².

QB1.1 Thinking about the following objective to be reached by 2020 in the EU, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To bring industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020 (% - EU)



Inner pie : Spring 2018

Outer pie : Spring 2019

²¹ QB1.1. Thinking about the next target to be achieved in the EU by 2020, would you say that it is too ambitious, proper or too modest? Bringing industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020.

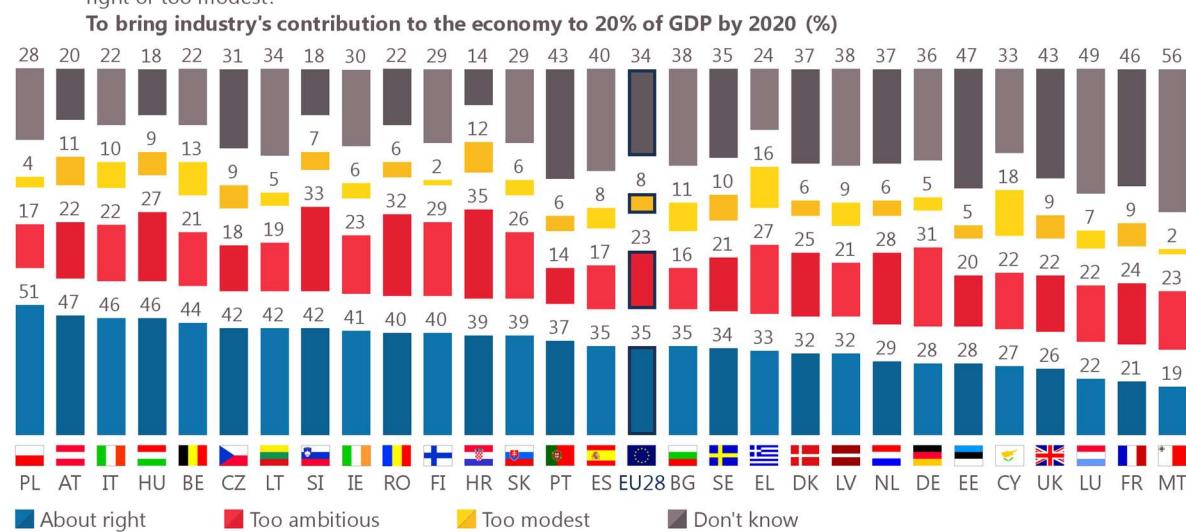
²² This objective was the only one tested in this survey, whereas it was tested along with eight other objectives in previous surveys. The results obtained must be qualified by the significant increase in spontaneous "don't know" response rates.

In 24 EU Member States²³, a majority of respondents believe the objective of bringing industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020 to be "about right". This proportion is highest in Poland (51%), Austria (47%) and Italy and Hungary (both 46%).

The response that this objective is "too ambitious" is first in three countries: Germany (31% "too ambitious" vs 28% "about right" and 5% "too modest"), France (24% "too ambitious" vs 21% "about right" and 9% "too modest") and Malta (23% "too ambitious", 19% "about right" and 2% "too modest").

However, it should be noted that this question is characterised by a very high "don't know" response rate, which equals or exceeds 40% in seven countries: Malta (56%), Luxembourg (49%), Estonia (47%), France (46%), the United Kingdom and Portugal (both 43%), and Spain (40%).

QB1.1 Thinking about the following objective to be reached by 2020 in the EU, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?



²³ No account is taken here of the rate of "don't know" responses which is the first response that is actually given in some of these countries.

IV. THE PRIORITIES FOR A EUROPEAN ENERGY UNION

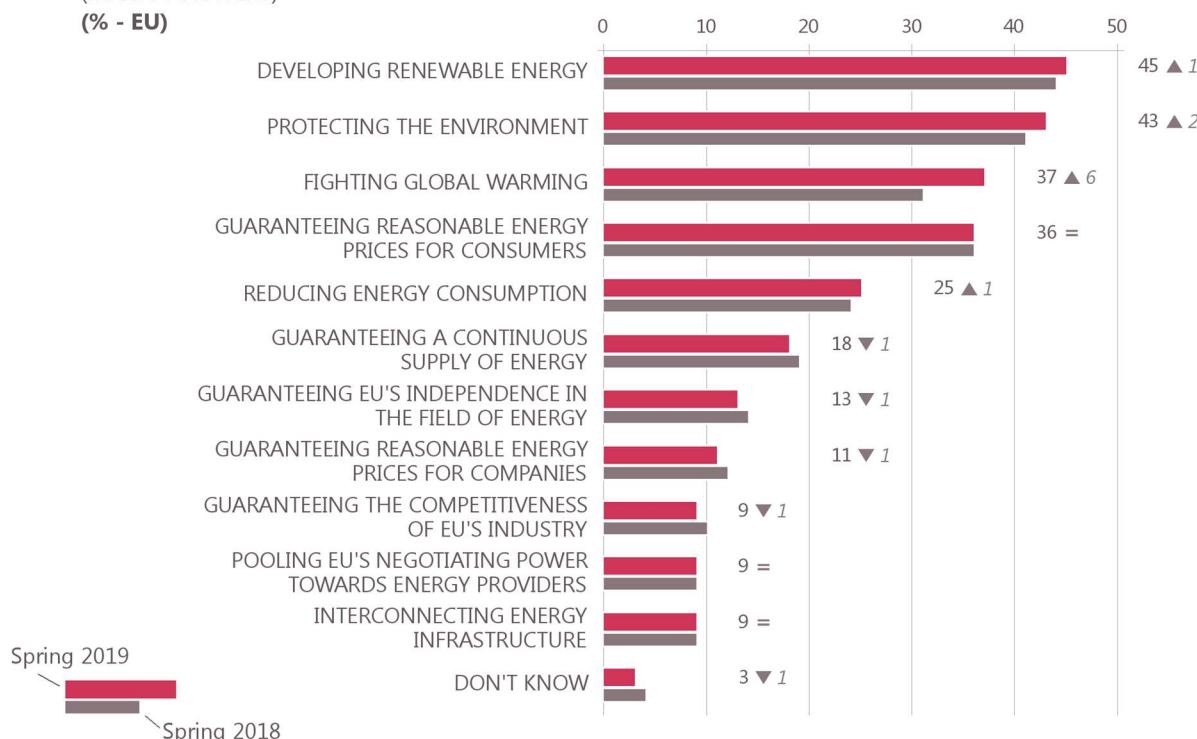
- The priority objectives of a European Energy Union are the development of renewable energy and the protection of the environment -

From a list of 11 objectives, Europeans were asked to identify those that they thought should be given priority in a European Energy Union²⁴.

- More than four in ten respondents mention "**developing renewable energy**" (45%, +1 percentage point from spring 2018) and "**protecting the environment**" (43%, +2);
- A little more than one-third of Europeans believe that "**fighting global warming**" (37%, +6 percentage points, and the most significant evolution recorded in this survey) and "**guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers**" (36%, no change) should be priorities in a European energy union;
- A quarter mention "**reducing energy consumption**" (25%, +1);
- "**Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy**" seems to be a priority for almost one in five respondents (18%, -1), ahead of two other priorities mentioned by at least one in ten Europeans: "**guaranteeing the EU's independence in the field of energy**" (13%, -1) and "**guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for companies**" (11%, -1);
- The last three items are cited by less than one in ten respondents: "**guaranteeing the competitiveness of EU industry**" (9%, -1 percentage point), "**interconnecting energy infrastructure**" (9%, no change) and "**pooling the EU's negotiating power towards energy suppliers**" (9%, no change).

QB2 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European energy union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)



²⁴ QB2. In your opinion, among the following objectives, which ones should be given priority in a European Energy Union?

Leading the way at European level, with 45% of mentions, "**developing renewable energy**" ranks first in 17 countries. This objective is mentioned most in Sweden (71%), Finland (64%) and Denmark (63%).

"**Protecting the environment**" tops the list in seven countries, with its highest scores in France and Malta (56% in both these countries, where it is also in first place) and Denmark and Cyprus (both 55%). Respondents in France and Malta place the goal of "protecting the environment" at the top of the ranking.

Although the objective of "**fighting global warming**" saw the largest increase at European level (with a rise of six percentage points) and is now the third most mentioned objective, it does not occupy first place in any of the countries.

In six EU Member States, the objective of "**guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers**" is the first priority for a European Energy Union. It is mentioned most frequently in Portugal (54%), Bulgaria (53%) and Latvia (52%).

Since spring 2018, the objective of "fighting global warming" has gained more than ten percentage points in Malta (37%, +13), Croatia (33%, +12), Lithuania (35%, +11) and the United Kingdom (44%, +11). "Developing renewable energy" lost nine points in Luxembourg – the largest decrease observed at national level.

QB2 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European energy union?

(%)

		Developing renewable energy	Protecting the environment	Fighting global warming	Guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers	Reducing energy consumption	Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	Guaranteeing EU's independence in the field of energy	Guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for companies	Guaranteeing the competitiveness of EU's industry	Pooling EU's negotiating power towards energy providers	Interconnecting energy infrastructure
EU28		45	43	37	36	25	18	13	11	9	9	9
BE		50	37	42	47	22	19	15	13	9	11	10
BG		24	24	20	53	13	26	19	20	13	13	14
CZ		31	42	28	39	26	18	17	18	14	8	8
DK		63	55	57	19	27	16	10	4	6	6	11
DE		45	46	37	35	23	22	14	9	13	9	12
EE		43	39	22	45	12	28	21	11	8	5	9
IE		47	40	39	32	28	24	10	12	12	6	11
EL		52	41	31	48	20	29	16	13	12	10	11
ES		52	45	38	47	22	13	7	11	7	5	7
FR		52	56	49	38	28	8	12	10	7	8	5
HR		39	31	33	37	24	20	17	15	10	12	15
IT		37	36	30	28	30	17	19	16	14	14	10
CY		47	55	36	38	20	16	9	13	6	9	13
LV		30	38	21	52	21	19	11	18	10	5	7
LT		33	31	35	40	22	29	19	12	9	6	9
LU		49	44	40	24	29	10	15	7	7	9	9
HU		45	28	34	41	24	24	14	8	10	11	12
MT		39	56	37	35	28	15	7	11	8	5	8
NL		54	43	36	35	32	24	25	5	6	11	15
AT		44	38	31	34	35	29	20	14	11	13	11
PL		36	29	26	36	22	20	15	13	10	13	10
PT		56	41	36	54	12	15	13	17	9	10	10
RO		33	34	29	35	20	17	13	14	10	17	13
SI		51	45	33	37	29	15	14	9	6	6	10
SK		28	37	27	34	26	23	11	11	12	10	13
FI		64	43	51	27	22	25	17	8	13	3	5
SE		71	47	58	19	32	19	12	5	9	5	8
UK		48	48	44	26	28	15	5	10	5	4	5

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 7th June and the 1st July 2019, Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 91.5 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 91.5 includes the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 91 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.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 91 survey has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (Turkey, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEW	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
			07/06/2019	18/06/2019		
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.057	07/06/2019	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.031	07/06/2019	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.004	08/06/2019	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.013	07/06/2019	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.487	10/06/2019	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.003	07/06/2019	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	1.028	07/06/2019	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.012	07/06/2019	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.007	07/06/2019	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.013	07/06/2019	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.014	08/06/2019	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.026	07/06/2019	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	07/06/2019	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.016	08/06/2019	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.006	07/06/2019	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	506	07/06/2019	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.038	08/06/2019	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	12/06/2019	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.020	07/06/2019	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.022	07/06/2019	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.000	08/06/2019	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.008	08/06/2019	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieteii (CSOP)	1.025	07/06/2019	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.011	07/06/2019	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.058	08/06/2019	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.004	07/06/2019	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.015	07/06/2019	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1.032	07/06/2019	52.651.777	12,20%
		TOTAL EU28	27.464	07/06/2019	431.452.219	100%*
* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding						
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	500	07/06/2019	21/06/2019	143.226
	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.008	12/06/2019	26/06/2019	56.770.205
	North Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.017	12/06/2019	26/06/2019	1.721.528
	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	532	12/06/2019	24/06/2019	501.030
	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	998	12/06/2019	24/06/2019	6.161.584
	Albania	TNS BBSS	1.005	12/06/2019	01/07/2019	2.221.572
		TOTAL	32.524	07/06/2019	01/07/2019	498.971.364

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), Kantar 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%		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	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	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8