



# Special Eurobarometer 486

## Report

Europeans in 2019

Fieldwork

March 2019

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

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

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March 2019

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

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



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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Special Eurobarometer survey which was carried out between 15 and 29 March 2019. Interviews took place in the 28 Member States of the European Union<sup>1</sup>. Similar surveys were conducted in 2009<sup>2</sup>, 2014<sup>3</sup> and 2015<sup>4</sup>.

This report consists of four parts. In the first section, “Life in the European Union”, respondents discuss the main concerns at both national and European levels. This chapter also addresses Europeans’ views about social protection and access to healthcare. Citizens’ views on the way democracy works in both their country and the European Union are also considered, as well as their opinions as to whether the political system takes account of the interests of people like them in their country, and the rise of anti-establishment parties.

The second part, “The European Union in 2019”, addresses views on the EU’s present circumstances, including opinions about the EU’s main assets, challenges and most positive results. Citizens’ opinions about the EU’s place in the world are examined through their perceptions of the EU as a place of stability in a troubled world, followed by their attitudes to globalisation. Lastly, this chapter looks at Europeans’ trust in the media and in political institutions, including the European Union.

In the third part, “The European Union and its citizens”, respondents discuss what the EU means to them personally, as well as their subjective and objective knowledge of the European Union. The focus then shifts to European citizenship, asking whether Europeans understand what is going on in today’s world, whether they feel they are citizens of the EU and whether they have things in common with people at both national and European levels.

The report ends with a chapter on “Europe today and tomorrow”, where we discuss whether respondents support more decision-making at EU level, the areas in which technology will have the biggest impact in Europe, and the policies that would be most helpful to Europe’s future. Finally, other topics include Europeans’ confidence in the future, optimism about the future of the European Union, and the prospects for young people.

As most of these questions were asked during previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, as well as in the “Future of Europe”<sup>5</sup> series, it is possible to analyse opinion trends.

<sup>1</sup> Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State.

<sup>2</sup> The Europeans in 2009:

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveydetail/instruments/special/surveky/940/p/4>

<sup>3</sup> Europeans in 2014:

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveydetail/instruments/special/surveky/2039/p/2>

<sup>4</sup> Europeans in 2015

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveky/2097/p/2>

<sup>5</sup> The latest “Future of Europe” survey is the Special Eurobarometer survey 479, which was carried out between 24 October and 7 November 2018: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveydetail/instruments/special/surveky/2217>

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

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28
Weighted average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK			EU28-UK

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union*

*who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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

<sup>6</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

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

## KEY FINDINGS

### Life in the European Union

- A majority of respondents consider that unemployment (21%) is the most important issue facing their country at the moment, slightly ahead of rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living (20%) and health and social security (19%).
- In parallel, immigration (32%) is the most important issue currently facing the European Union, ahead of terrorism (25%) and climate change (20%).
- More than eight in ten Europeans (82%) say that the free market economy should be accompanied by a high level of social protection.
- Over half of respondents (53%) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country.
- However, Europeans are divided about the way democracy works in the European Union: 47% are satisfied, while 43% are not satisfied.
- Consequently, more than half of respondents (54%) think that the interests of people like them are not properly taken into account by the political system in their country, while 40% believe the opposite.
- Six in ten Europeans see the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries as a matter of concern.
- Slightly more than half of respondents (51%) agree that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country.

### The European Union in 2019

- More than two-thirds of Europeans are in favour of four European policies: 81% are for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU; 73% for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States; 70% for a common energy policy among EU Member States; and 69% for the EU's common trade policy.
- The main asset of the European Union is its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (31%), just ahead of its economic, industrial and trading power (27%).
- Social inequalities (39%) are the main challenge for the European Union, followed by migration issues (35%) and unemployment (30%).
- Respondents firmly identify two of the European Union's results as the most positives: the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU (60%) and peace among the Member States of the EU (50%).
- Two-thirds of Europeans (66%) think that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world, but this proportion has lost ten percentage points since October–November 2018.
- 45% of respondents think that globalisation threatens their country's identity, while the same proportion (45%) have the opposite opinion.
- In parallel, nearly six in ten Europeans (57%) consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.
- A majority of respondents tend to trust regional or local public authorities (51%), while only minorities tend to trust the media (38%) or the four other political institutions tested: the European Union (37%), national governments and parliaments (both 32%), and political parties (19%).

### The European Union and its citizens

- More than half of Europeans (52%) associate the European Union with the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, substantially ahead of the euro (32%) or peace (29%).
- Close to six in ten respondents (59%) say they understand how the EU works.
- In parallel, a similar proportion (58%) actually know that the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State.
- Two-thirds of Europeans (67%) say they understand well what is going on in today's world.
- Close to seven in ten respondents (69%) feel they are citizens of the European Union.
- Slightly more than seven in ten Europeans (71%) believe that people in their country have a lot of things in common.
- However, 51% consider that people in the European Union have a lot of things in common, 20-percentage points below the national-level result.

### Europe today and tomorrow

- Over half the respondents (54%) think that more decisions should be taken at EU level.
- Technology is expected to have the biggest impact in Europe on employment/ work (43%), ahead of health (38%) and education (37%).
- More than half of Europeans (52%) consider that comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe, substantially ahead of comparable education standards (37%) and a well-defined external border of the EU (23%).
- Around two-thirds of respondents (65%) have confidence in the future.
- In parallel, more than half of Europeans (55%) are optimistic about the future of the European Union.
- Lastly, close to two-thirds of Europeans (65%) consider that the European Union project offers future prospects for Europe's youth.

## I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

### 1 The main concerns of Europeans

#### a. The main national concerns

**Around a fifth of Europeans think unemployment, rising prices/inflation/cost of living and health and social security are the most important issues currently facing their country**

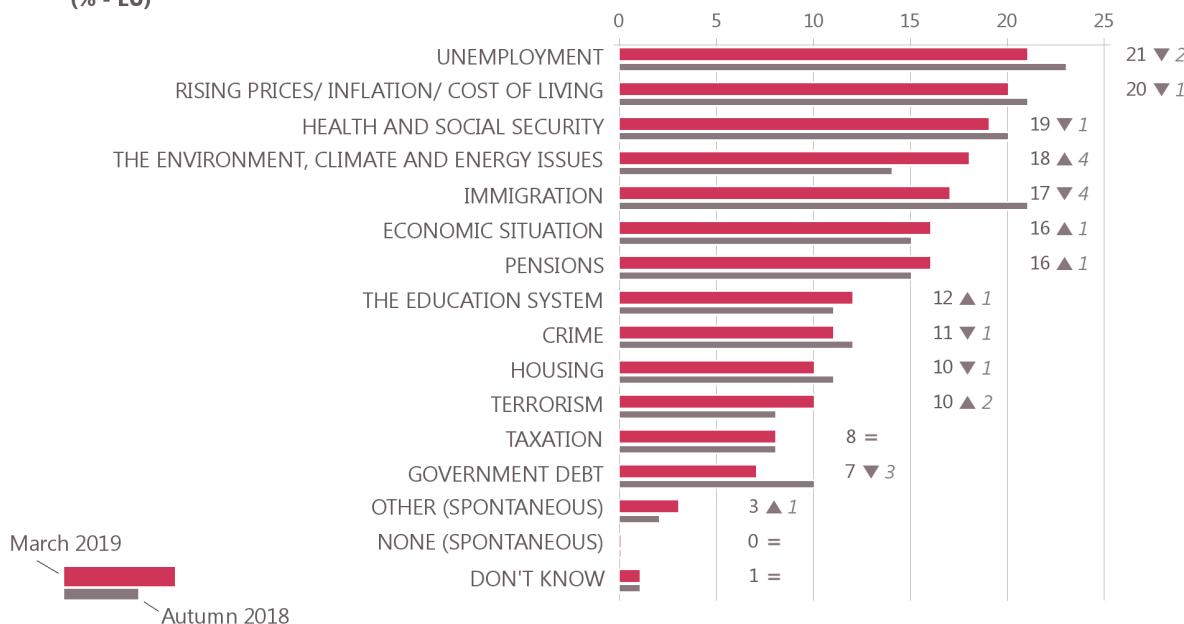
**Unemployment** is the most important issue facing their country at the moment for slightly more than a fifth of respondents (21%)<sup>8</sup>. A similar proportion of respondents mention **rising prices/inflation/ cost of living** (20%) and **health and social security** (19%).

These are followed closely by **the environment, climate and energy issues** (18%), **immigration** (17%), the **economic situation** (16%) and **pensions** (16%).

Four other issues are cited by at least one in ten respondents: **the education system** (12%) **crime** (11%), **terrorism** (10%) and **housing** (10%).

Finally, **taxation** (8%) and **government debt** (7%) are at the bottom of the list.

**QA1** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



<sup>8</sup> QA1. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

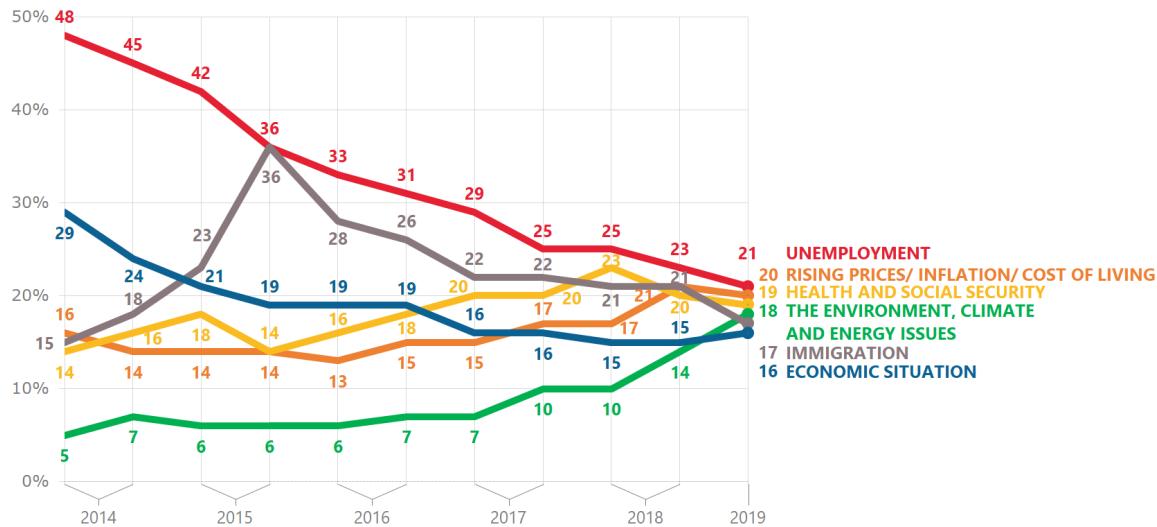
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK gives results that are nearly the same.

- QA1** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?  
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
 (%)

	EU28	EU28-UK
Unemployment	21	22
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	20	21
Health and social security	19	19
The environment, climate and energy issues	18	19
Immigration	17	17
Economic situation	16	17
Pensions	16	18
The education system	12	13
Crime	11	9
Housing	10	9
Terrorism	10	8
Taxation	8	9
Government debt	7	7
<i>Differences between EU28 and EU28-UK</i>		

Compared with the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2018 (EB90), most concerns score the same or within one or two percentage points either way. However, the proportion of respondents mentioning **the environment, climate and energy issues** has risen (up from 14% to 18%), while those citing **immigration** (down from 21% to 17%) and **government debt** (down from 10% to 7%) have fallen in the same proportions.

**QA1** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



**Unemployment** is the main national concern in the four EU Member States where it is mentioned by more than a third of respondents: Spain (49%), Greece (48%), Italy (44%) and Croatia (37%).

**Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** comes in first position in eight countries, with the highest proportions in Lithuania (55%), Poland (42%) and Bulgaria (40%).

**Health and social security** is the top national issue in four EU Member States, most strikingly in Finland (53%), Hungary (42%) and Slovenia (41%).

In Portugal, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living and health and social security are in equal first position (both 32%).

In five countries, respondents put **the environment, climate and energy issues** in first place, with the highest scores in the Netherlands (57%), Denmark (50%) and Sweden (46%).

**Immigration** is the most important national issue in Malta (56%). First place is taken by the **economic situation** in Cyprus (46%), **crime** in the United Kingdom (27%), **housing** in both Luxembourg (57%) and Ireland (52%), and **taxation** in Latvia (36%).

No other item tops the list of the most important national issues in any EU Member State. However, **pensions** are of significant concern in Slovenia (30%), Latvia (25%) and Spain (23%).

**The education system** is of particular concern in Sweden (23%), and in Germany and Austria (both 20%).

**Terrorism** obtains its highest proportions among respondents in the UK (21%), France (16%) and the Netherlands (15%).

Finally, **government debt** is mentioned by more than one in ten respondents in Greece (16%), Italy (13%), and in Czechia and Croatia (both 12%).

**QA1** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)

		Unemployment		Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living		Health and social security		The environment, climate and energy issues		Immigration		Economic situation		Pensions		The education system		Crime		Housing		Terrorism		Taxation		Government debt	
EU28		21	20	19	18	17	16	16	16	12	11	10	10	10	8	7	7	7	5	11	12	9	9	9	7	7	
EURO AREA		26	17	16	20	19	17	18	12	9	10	10	9	9	9	7	7	7	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	7	
NON-EURO AREA		11	26	26	14	13	15	13	13	17	11	11	11	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
BE		13	20	13	30	27	11	20	10	14	5	11	12	12	12	9	9	9	5	11	12	9	9	9	9	9	
BG		20	40	30	5	9	27	19	9	15	1	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	
CZ		5	36	20	12	15	11	22	9	12	17	6	7	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
DK		4	2	36	50	25	4	10	17	10	2	8	14	14	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
DE		6	12	17	31	29	6	20	20	10	21	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
EE		11	35	32	13	12	18	18	15	2	2	1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
IE		13	20	33	11	7	11	5	7	15	52	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
EL		48	11	12	1	15	45	16	7	6	0	1	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
ES		49	7	18	8	13	24	23	11	6	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
FR		28	32	6	24	10	14	17	11	11	5	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
HR		37	23	18	3	9	27	18	7	21	4	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
IT		44	11	8	10	24	29	15	4	8	3	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
CY		32	14	28	5	14	46	7	13	10	5	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
LV		18	23	31	2	6	21	25	16	2	4	1	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	
LT		17	55	22	3	10	18	19	13	5	3	0	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
LU		10	25	7	25	9	5	7	15	5	57	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
HU		11	25	42	7	20	16	20	13	6	8	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
MT		1	22	6	27	46	3	15	4	14	36	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
NL		1	13	31	57	23	5	16	16	6	9	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
AT		14	21	26	18	21	9	16	20	14	11	7	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
PL		10	42	26	11	8	12	19	17	8	7	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
PT		22	32	32	4	2	22	19	9	6	8	2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
RO		15	35	25	4	6	29	18	15	12	7	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
SI		20	12	41	8	13	16	30	5	7	8	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
SK		17	37	35	9	9	18	19	9	7	10	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
FI		16	7	53	35	18	13	13	14	5	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
SE		4	2	40	46	21	10	7	23	19	9	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
UK		12	16	21	13	16	14	4	9	27	17	21	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																							

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2018 (EB90), ten of the 13 issues tested have seen variations of at least ten percentage points. The proportion of respondents mentioning **unemployment** as a main issue facing their country has decreased in 15 EU Member States, most notably in France (28%, -10 percentage points). It has increased slightly in five countries and has remained unchanged in eight.

The proportion of respondents who see **health and social security** as a leading issue in their country has increased in 14 EU Member States, most strikingly in Slovenia (41%, +10 percentage points). It has decreased in 12 Member States, particularly in the Netherlands (31%, -13), Latvia (31%, -11) and the UK (21%, -11), and is stable in Italy and Malta.

**The environment, climate and energy issues** has gained ground in 19 EU Member States, led by the Netherlands (57%, +16 percentage points) and Denmark (50%, +13). It has lost one percentage point in three countries and is unchanged in six.

The proportion of respondents mentioning **immigration** has decreased in 19 EU Member States, notably in Slovenia (13%, -11 percentage points), while it has increased in seven countries and is unchanged in Estonia and Slovakia.

Mentions of **pensions** are up in 18 EU Member States, in particular in Slovenia (30%, +12 percentage points). This item has lost ground in just four countries and is unchanged in six.

Proportions of respondents citing **the education system** are up in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Poland (17%, +12 percentage points). They are down slightly in eight countries and unchanged in four.

**Housing** has lost ground in nine EU Member States, led by the Netherlands (9%, -10 percentage points). Its scores have increased in nine countries and remain unchanged in ten.

Mentions of **terrorism** have increased in 13 EU Member States, particularly in the UK (21%, +10 percentage points). They have decreased slightly in seven countries and are unchanged in eight.

Proportions of respondents mentioning **taxation** are down in 13 EU Member States. They are up in 11 countries, with the highest increase in Latvia (36%, +13 percentage points), and unchanged in four.

Lastly, **government debt** is mentioned less in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Greece (16%, -12 percentage points).

**QA1** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health and social security	The environment, climate and energy	Immigration	Economic situation	Pensions	The education system	Crime	Terrorism	Housing	Taxation	Government debt	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	21	20	19	18	17	16	16	12	11	10	10	8	7	3	0	1
<b>Gender</b>																
Man	21	20	17	18	18	17	16	13	11	9	10	9	8	3	1	1
Woman	21	20	21	18	17	16	17	12	11	10	10	7	6	3	0	1
<b>Age</b>																
15-24	24	20	14	23	19	14	9	19	12	12	11	6	5	1	0	2
25-39	23	24	17	18	14	18	10	14	10	8	14	9	7	3	0	1
40-54	22	21	21	18	19	19	10	13	11	10	10	9	7	3	0	0
55 +	18	18	21	17	18	15	26	9	13	10	8	7	7	3	1	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>																
15-	25	18	17	9	20	16	28	6	12	11	8	8	5	3	1	1
16-19	21	24	19	13	18	15	17	10	14	10	11	8	7	2	0	1
20+	17	18	22	27	14	18	12	17	9	9	10	9	8	4	0	0
Still studying	26	15	14	26	20	16	8	22	10	12	10	5	5	2	0	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>																
Self-employed	20	16	19	19	17	22	11	14	12	8	9	13	8	3	1	0
Managers	14	15	20	30	17	17	10	21	9	10	13	7	8	4	0	0
Other white collars	21	21	21	18	17	20	11	11	11	9	11	9	7	2	0	0
Manual workers	21	26	19	14	17	16	15	11	12	10	11	9	6	2	1	1
House persons	33	19	18	13	16	16	17	9	9	9	13	8	7	1	0	1
Unemployed	38	23	13	15	15	16	8	9	12	9	13	10	6	2	0	1
Retired	16	19	22	16	18	13	28	9	13	10	7	7	6	4	1	1
Students	26	15	14	26	20	16	8	22	10	12	10	5	5	2	0	1

## b. Main concerns at EU level

### **Close to a third of Europeans consider that immigration is the most important issue facing the European Union, firmly ahead of terrorism and climate change**

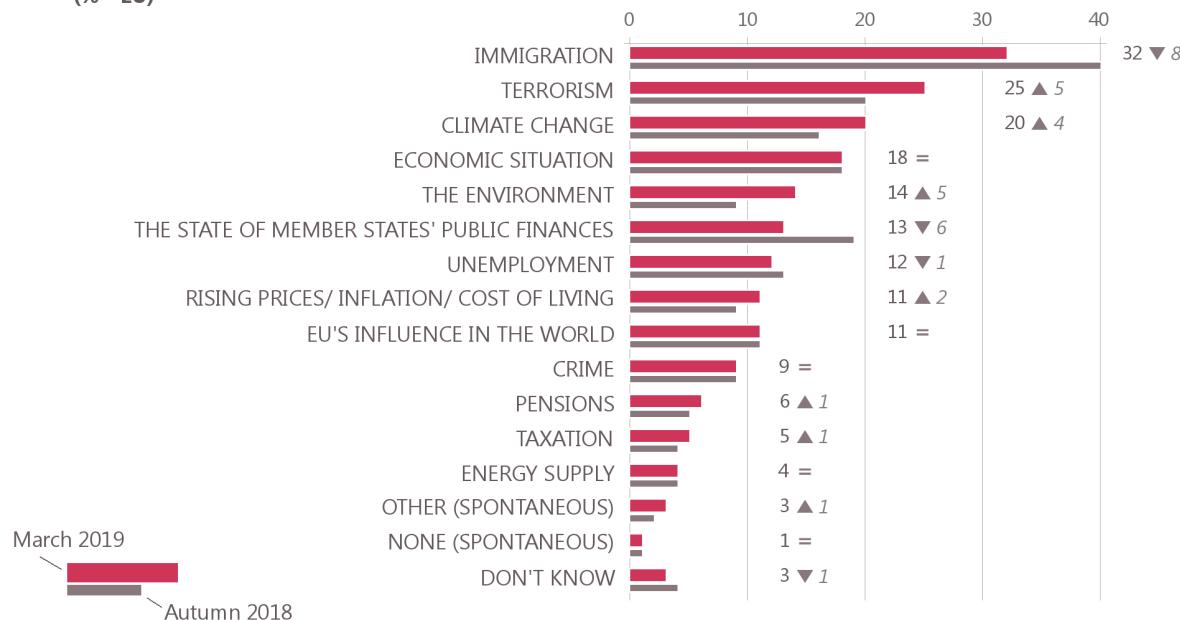
Nearly a third of respondents (32%) think that **immigration** is one of the two most important issues facing the European Union at the moment<sup>9</sup>. In second position, **terrorism** is mentioned by a quarter of Europeans (25%), while a fifth (20%) cite **climate change**.

The **economic situation** comes in fourth place (18%), followed by **the environment** (14%), **the state of Member States' public finances** (13%), **unemployment** (12%), **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** (11%) and the **EU's influence in the world** (11%).

All other issues are cited by less than one in ten respondents: **crime** (9%), **pensions** (6%), **taxation** (5%) and **energy supply** (4%).

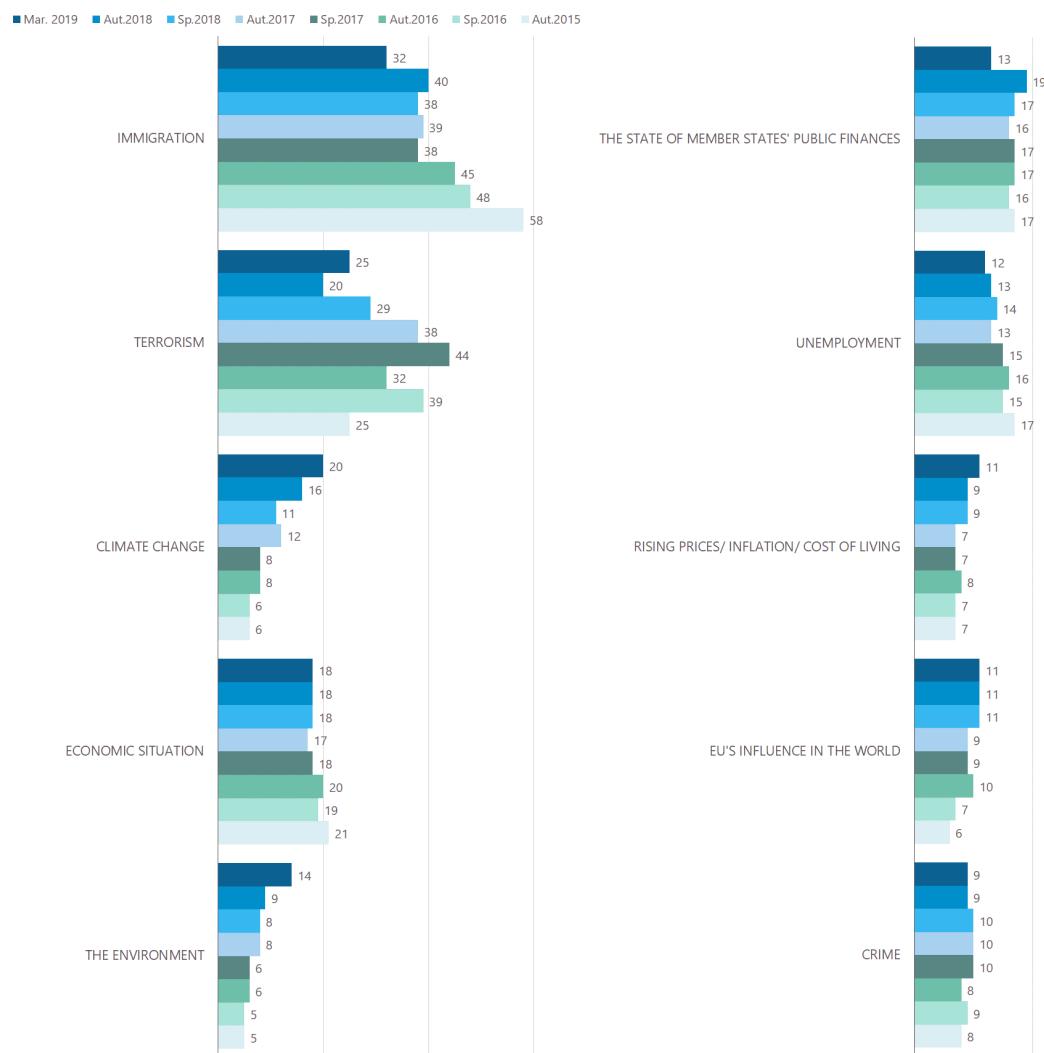
Compared with the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2018 (EB90), five items have registered variations of at least four percentage points. There is a marked increase in concerns about **terrorism** (up from 20% to 25%), **the environment** (up from 9% to 14%) and **climate change** (up from 16% to 20%). However, the proportions of respondents mentioning **immigration** (down from 40% to 32%) and **the state of Member States' public finances** (down from 19% to 13%) have fallen by eight and six percentage points respectively.

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

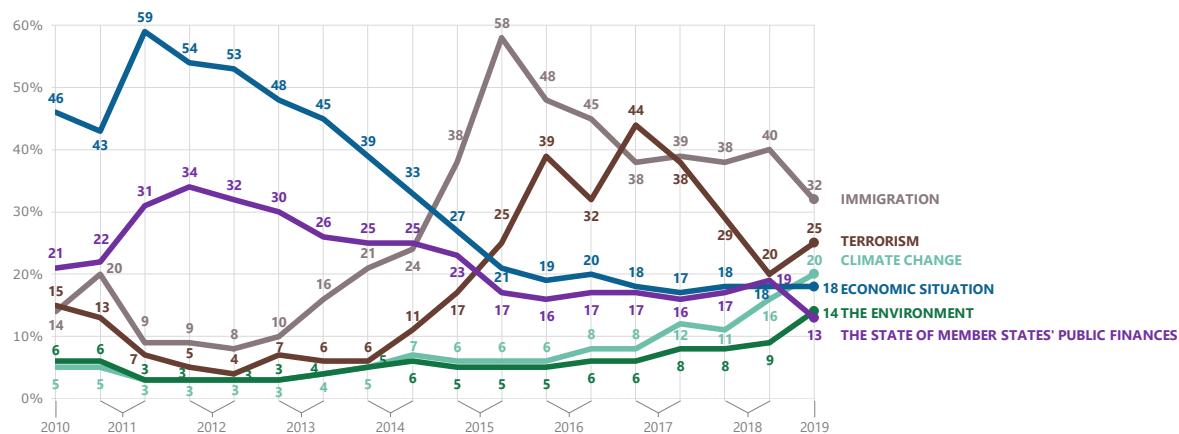


<sup>9</sup> QA2. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK gives nearly identical results: the only slight differences (by one percentage point only) regard immigration (33% vs. 32% at EU28 level), terrorism (24% vs. 25%), climate change (21% vs. 20%), unemployment (13% vs. 12%), rising prices/inflation/cost of living (12% vs. 11%), the EU's influence in the world (10% vs. 11%) and pensions (7% vs. 6%).

**Immigration** comes in first position among the most important issues currently facing the European Union in 17 EU Member States, led by Malta (56%), Estonia (53%), and Czechia and Hungary (both 47%).

**Terrorism** is the main national concern in five countries: Poland (36%), Lithuania and Portugal (both 35%), Ireland (29%) and the UK (27%). It also obtains high scores in Czechia (41%), Cyprus (36%) and Bulgaria (35%).

Immigration and terrorism are in equal first position in Croatia (35% for both issues) and Romania (both 23%).

Finally, **climate change** is seen as the main issue now facing the EU by a majority of respondents in four countries: Sweden (53%), Denmark (48%), Finland (40%) and France (29%). More than four in ten respondents also mention this concern in the Netherlands (42%).

No other item tops the list of the most important issues currently facing the EU in any EU Member State.

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)

		Immigration	Terrorism	Climate change	Economic situation	The environment	The state of Member States' public finances	Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	EU's influence in the world	Crime	Pensions	Taxation	Energy supply	
EU28		32	25	20	18	14	13	12	11	11	9	6	5	4	
EURO AREA		32	22	22	19	14	14	15	11	10	8	7	5	4	
NON-EURO AREA		32	30	16	16	12	11	6	12	11	11	3	4	5	
BE		38	20	28	14	15	9	10	15	8	11	9	6	8	
BG		45	35	7	15	6	6	6	15	9	11	3	2	8	
CZ		47	41	9	8	11	12	5	12	10	13	6	2	4	
DK		38	18	48	7	24	8	4	2	14	10	2	5	3	
DE		37	18	28	12	19	20	9	9	15	8	6	1	4	
EE		53	30	16	13	8	10	7	10	8	6	5	4	4	
IE		28	29	23	18	13	7	11	16	9	12	3	6	4	
EL		37	28	3	35	3	22	19	6	14	13	3	3	4	
ES		33	25	16	23	10	11	21	7	5	5	9	5	3	
FR		22	25	29	18	22	9	14	18	10	7	7	4	4	
HR		35	35	13	17	4	14	9	14	12	16	6	4	4	
IT		34	20	14	26	9	10	25	10	5	10	10	10	4	
CY		44	36	7	27	4	8	21	9	5	16	5	4	0	
LV		38	29	11	17	5	13	9	13	9	8	6	7	2	
LT		34	35	15	16	4	9	8	16	11	9	4	10	3	
LU		28	26	24	16	15	10	12	11	10	10	5	2	4	
HU		47	28	12	15	6	16	7	10	11	11	7	3	8	
MT		56	30	13	6	17	7	7	5	3	13	6	1	2	
NL		45	16	42	13	14	21	2	4	19	2	2	2	4	
AT		29	16	20	16	14	18	12	15	17	13	8	6	7	
PL		35	36	14	14	11	11	5	15	9	8	5	5	6	
PT		17	35	10	21	5	20	13	13	7	9	5	7	2	
RO		23	23	10	19	10	15	7	20	9	14	5	8	6	
SI		40	30	15	15	10	12	9	6	9	13	6	5	4	
SK		41	24	10	16	12	13	8	17	13	14	8	5	2	
FI		28	26	40	14	14	20	6	7	17	7	4	3	5	
SE		32	21	53	11	22	6	4	3	15	9	1	1	8	
UK		26	27	14	20	12	11	7	10	13	12	0	3	3	
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							

Since autumn 2018, five of the 13 issues tested have registered variations of at least ten percentage points. The proportion of respondents for whom **immigration** is one of the main issues facing the European Union at the moment has decreased in the 28 EU Member States, most strikingly in Slovenia (40%, -18 percentage points), Croatia (35%, -13), Luxembourg (28%, -13), Portugal (17%, -13), Estonia (53%, -12), Czechia (47%, -11), France (22%, -11), Denmark (38%, -10) and Finland (28%, -10).

The proportion of respondents mentioning **terrorism** has increased in 21 EU Member States, notably in Cyprus (36%, +10 percentage points), Slovenia (30%, +10) and Sweden (21%, +10), while it has decreased slightly in five countries and is unchanged in Portugal and Lithuania.

Proportions of respondents citing **climate change** are up in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (48%, +17 percentage points) and the Netherlands (42%, +11). They are down in seven countries and unchanged in the UK.

Mentions of the **environment** have increased in 19 EU Member States, particularly in Germany (19%, +10 percentage points). They have decreased slightly in three countries and are unchanged in six other.

Lastly, **the state of Member States' public finances** is mentioned less in 25 EU Member States, most notably in the Netherlands (21%, -13 percentage points), Germany (20%, -10), Austria (18%, -10) and Luxembourg (10%, -10).

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	Immigration	Terrorism	Climate change	Economic situation	The environment	The state of Member States' public finances	Unemployment	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/inflation/cost of living	Crime	Pensions	Taxation	Energy supply	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	32	25	20	18	14	13	12	11	11	9	6	5	4	3	1	3
<b>Gender</b>																
Man	32	23	20	19	13	14	12	11	11	9	6	5	5	4	1	3
Woman	32	26	21	17	14	12	12	10	12	9	6	4	4	3	0	4
<b>Age</b>																
15-24	30	25	29	14	16	9	13	11	12	8	3	5	4	2	0	4
25-39	31	23	21	19	14	13	12	11	14	9	4	6	5	3	1	3
40-54	34	25	19	20	15	14	13	12	11	8	5	4	4	3	1	2
55 +	33	25	18	17	12	14	11	10	10	10	8	4	4	4	1	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>																
15-	31	25	12	15	8	10	15	7	10	12	10	5	3	3	1	8
16-19	33	26	17	17	13	13	12	10	14	10	6	5	4	2	0	3
20+	32	22	26	20	17	15	9	14	10	7	4	3	6	4	1	1
Still studying	32	24	33	16	16	9	14	12	9	7	3	5	4	3	0	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>																
Self-employed	31	23	21	24	13	15	10	11	9	9	3	6	5	5	0	2
Managers	34	20	26	20	17	16	8	15	10	7	4	3	6	4	0	1
Other white collars	34	24	21	18	14	16	13	12	11	9	4	5	5	2	0	1
Manual workers	32	27	17	17	14	12	13	9	15	9	5	5	4	2	1	3
House persons	30	26	13	18	11	12	12	14	12	11	9	4	4	2	0	6
Unemployed	29	26	17	16	12	9	20	6	16	10	6	6	4	4	1	4
Retired	32	25	18	16	12	13	10	10	10	10	9	4	4	4	1	5
Students	32	24	33	16	16	9	14	12	9	7	3	5	4	3	0	3

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

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - IMMIGRATION)

	EU28 	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 	CY 
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	37	33	22	34	35	26	37	17	28	44
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	32	35	33	23	29	39	26	37	19	27	50
Female	32	39	32	22	38	32	26	36	15	29	38
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	30	29	36	23	35	43	17	46	15	24	20
25-39	31	35	29	15	30	37	30	32	17	24	50
40-54	34	42	37	20	32	39	29	34	20	30	46
55 +	33	37	30	27	36	28	25	38	16	31	48
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	31	38	28	35	35	27	27	33	16	31	48
16-19	33	41	34	19	35	35	27	41	19	29	44
20+	32	34	36	21	31	37	23	33	17	28	51
Still studying	32	29	36	27	34	44	23	42	16	17	20
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	31	36	35	21	32	27	21	35	28	16	52
Managers	34	39	38	20	31	42	29	36	24	30	57
Other white collars	34	37	28	21	34	40	25	35	14	29	44
Manual workers	32	44	37	18	28	35	27	40	17	28	44
House persons	30	38	19	13	33	33	38	27	12	29	41
Unemployed	29	27	33	18	33	30	26	38	13	39	49
Retired	32	35	31	28	37	31	23	39	12	31	46
Students	32	29	36	27	34	44	23	42	16	17	20

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - TERRORISM)

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

**QA2** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
 (% - CLIMATE CHANGE)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	20	28	16	29	14	14	14	3	10	23	7
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	20	28	17	31	12	13	13	3	13	22	6
Female	21	28	15	27	15	14	16	4	8	23	7
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	29	40	24	37	19	23	25	7	16	21	2
25-39	21	29	17	30	16	13	12	4	10	26	4
40-54	19	24	17	27	15	12	12	3	10	22	11
55 +	18	26	13	27	10	11	13	2	9	22	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	12	19	13	17	9	13	8	4	8	11	3
16-19	17	24	13	24	14	11	11	3	10	20	6
20+	26	31	24	35	14	15	20	2	13	30	9
Still studying	33	47	21	42	23	30	28	6	19	19	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	21	34	18	36	17	14	19	2	11	23	2
Managers	26	24	26	47	13	19	20	6	15	34	4
Other white collars	21	32	25	30	16	9	2	4	16	25	8
Manual workers	17	24	15	23	7	11	9	2	7	17	8
House persons	13	18	8	18	11	11	8	5	0	21	4
Unemployed	17	20	13	25	15	15	16	5	6	27	10
Retired	18	26	13	25	10	13	15	2	9	21	8
Students	33	47	21	42	23	30	28	6	19	19	3

## 2 Welfare and social protection

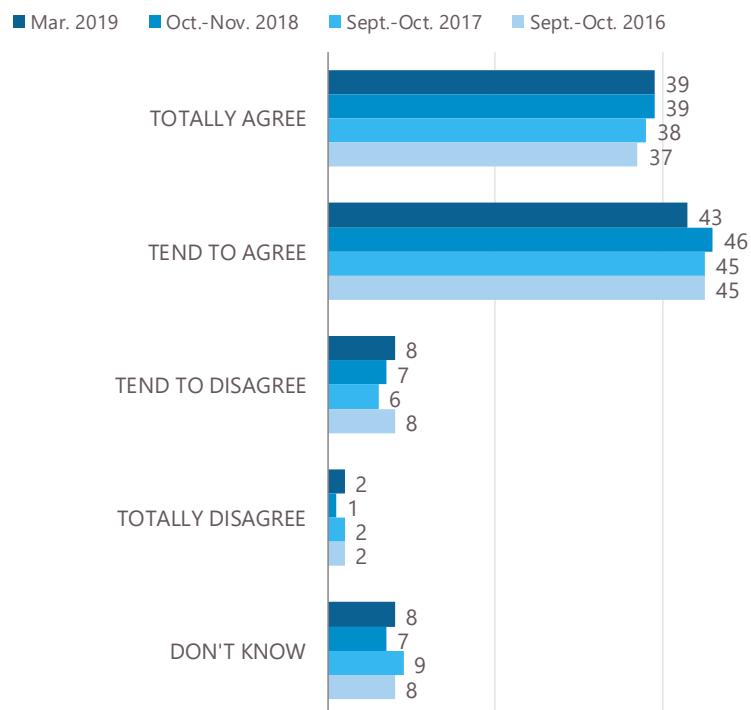
### a. Free market economy and social protection

#### **The free market economy should go with a high level of social protection, say more than eight in ten Europeans**

Over eight in ten respondents (82%, -3 percentage points since the Special Eurobarometer 479 on Future of Europe, carried out in October-November 2018<sup>10</sup>) consider that the **free market economy should be accompanied by a high level of social protection**<sup>11</sup>, including close to four in ten respondents (39%, unchanged) who “totally agree” with this idea. One in ten (+2) disagree, and 8% (+1) “don’t know”.

**QA8.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (%) - EU)**



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 84% agree that the free market economy should go with a high level of social protection (including 41% who “totally agree”), 9% disagree and 7% don’t know.

10 Special Eurobarometer survey 479 on Future of Europe, which was carried out between 24 October and 7 November 2018: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2217>

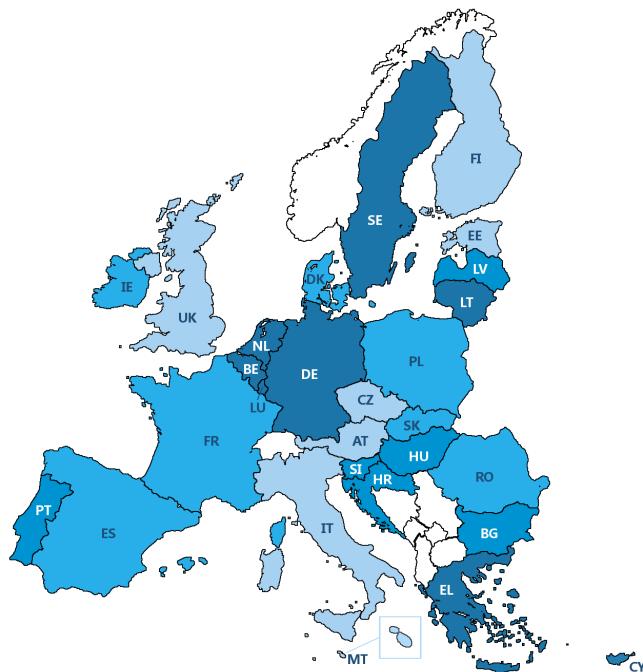
11 QA8.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection

In the 28 EU Member States, more than six in ten respondents agree that the free market economy should go with a high level of social protection, with the highest scores in Greece and Cyprus (both 93%) and Germany (92%), and the lowest in the UK (65%), Finland (70%) and Italy (74%).

In six countries, at least half of respondents “totally agree” with this statement: Greece (66%), Cyprus (65%), Sweden (56%), Germany (55%), Lithuania (54%) and Bulgaria (50%).



**QA8.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection**  
 (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Since October-November 2018, the proportion of respondents who consider that the free market economy should go with a high level of social protection has decreased in 22 EU Member States, most notably in the UK (65%, -14 percentage points). It has increased by no more than three percentage points in five countries and has remained unchanged in Lithuania.

**QA8.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection**

(%)

	EU28	EU	Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
				Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'			
	EU28	EU	82	▼ 3	10	▲ 2	8	
	EURO AREA		84	▼ 3	9	▲ 2	7	
	NON-EURO AREA		76	▼ 7	13	▲ 5	11	
NL		90	▲ 3	8	▼ 2	2		
CY		93	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	3		
SE		89	▲ 2	6	▼ 2	5		
EE		78	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	12		
PT		86	▲ 1	3	▼ 3	11		
LT		90	=	3	=	7		
EL		93	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	2		
SI		85	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	4		
DK		84	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	8		
FR		82	▼ 1	8	=	10		
RO		80	▼ 1	15	▲ 2	5		
BE		88	▼ 2	10	▲ 1	2		
LU		88	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	7		
LV		87	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	8		
ES		82	▼ 2	6	=	12		
FI		70	▼ 2	22	▲ 1	8		
DE		92	▼ 3	4	▲ 1	4		
HR		86	▼ 3	11	▲ 2	3		
PL		83	▼ 3	12	▲ 4	5		
AT		79	▼ 3	17	▲ 2	4		
BG		86	▼ 4	5	▲ 2	9		
HU		85	▼ 6	11	▲ 4	4		
IE		84	▼ 6	7	▲ 3	9		
IT		74	▼ 6	19	▲ 8	7		
SK		80	▼ 7	10	▲ 4	10		
CZ		76	▼ 7	15	▲ 4	9		
MT		75	▼ 7	2	▼ 4	23		
UK		65	▼ 14	16	▲ 9	19		

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA8.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (% - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	39	43	8	2	8	82	10
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	41	42	9	2	6	83	11
Woman	37	43	7	2	11	80	9
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	35	48	7	1	9	83	8
25-39	38	45	8	2	7	83	10
40-54	41	42	8	3	6	83	11
55 +	39	40	8	3	10	79	11
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	31	38	10	4	17	69	14
16-19	38	44	8	2	8	82	10
20+	45	42	7	2	4	87	9
Still studying	35	50	6	2	7	85	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	41	43	8	1	7	84	9
Managers	46	41	7	2	4	87	9
Other white collars	38	45	10	1	6	83	11
Manual workers	38	43	9	3	7	81	12
House persons	32	44	8	3	13	76	11
Unemployed	37	43	8	2	10	80	10
Retired	38	40	7	3	12	78	10
Students	35	50	6	2	7	85	8

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

**QA8.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection**

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	82	92	82	82	74	83	65	93	86	84	93
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	83	92	86	85	74	83	68	94	89	85	94
Female	80	92	78	80	73	83	62	92	83	83	93
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	83	91	85	78	81	86	70	92	91	83	90
25-39	83	92	89	81	83	85	65	95	92	83	95
40-54	83	91	86	83	78	88	63	94	93	85	95
55 +	79	93	74	84	65	78	63	93	75	84	92
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	69	91	72	72	55	67	49	90	73	69	89
16-19	82	91	88	86	81	84	60	92	93	85	94
20+	87	93	88	84	82	88	77	96	96	90	96
Still studying	85	92	85	78	83	83	85	95	95	79	92
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	84	90	86	81	83	85	72	94	94	85	98
Managers	87	93	89	86	93	87	75	97	99	89	100
Other white collars	83	91	88	81	77	87	62	94	94	88	91
Manual workers	81	92	86	83	71	83	60	91	87	83	95
House persons	76	91	71	76	69	86	52	98	58	81	97
Unemployed	80	93	86	84	79	89	56	94	76	67	89
Retired	78	94	73	83	61	78	63	90	73	87	91
Students	85	92	85	78	83	83	85	95	95	79	92

## b. Improving access to healthcare

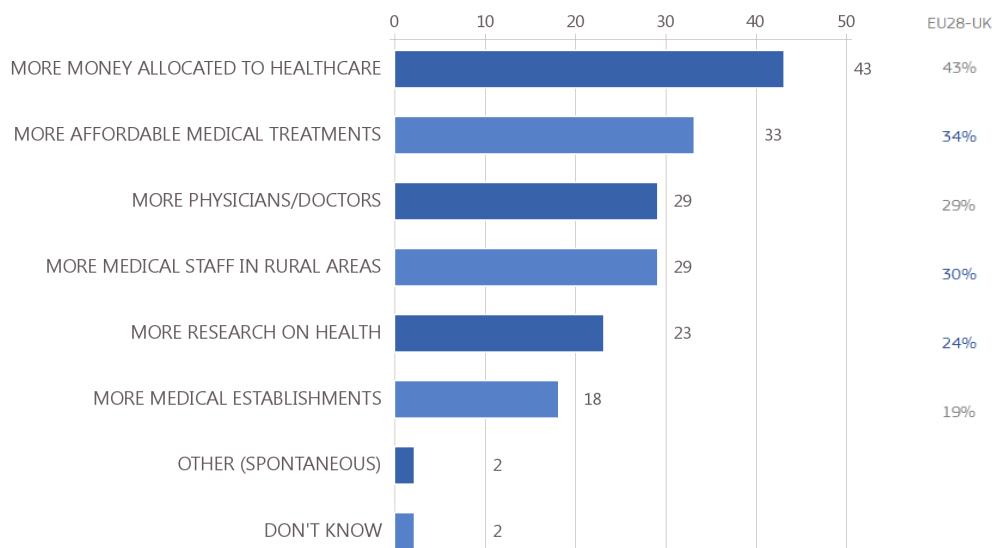
### **More than four in ten Europeans think more money should be allocated to healthcare to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans**

To improve access to healthcare for all Europeans, more than four in ten respondents (43%) consider that **more money should be allocated to healthcare**<sup>12</sup>.

A third of respondents (33%) mention **more affordable medical treatments**. In equal third place, close to three in ten respondents (29%) cite **more medical staff in rural areas** and **more physicians/ doctors**.

Nearly a quarter of respondents identified **more research on health** as a way to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans (23%).

D85 What do you think should be done to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK gives nearly identical results: the only slight differences (by one percentage point only) regard more affordable medical treatments (34% vs. 33% at EU28 level), more medical staff in rural areas (30% vs. 29%), more research on health (24% vs. 23%) and more medical establishments (19% vs. 18%),

<sup>12</sup> D85. What do you think should be done to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

**Allocating more money to healthcare** is seen as the best way to improve access to healthcare for all in 16 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Lithuania and Finland (both 59%), and in Spain (58%).

In eight EU Member States, respondents put **more affordable medical treatments** in first position. This is particularly the case in the Netherlands (69%), Latvia (65%) and Belgium (54%).

More money allocated to healthcare and more affordable medical treatments share first place in Bulgaria (44% for both policies).

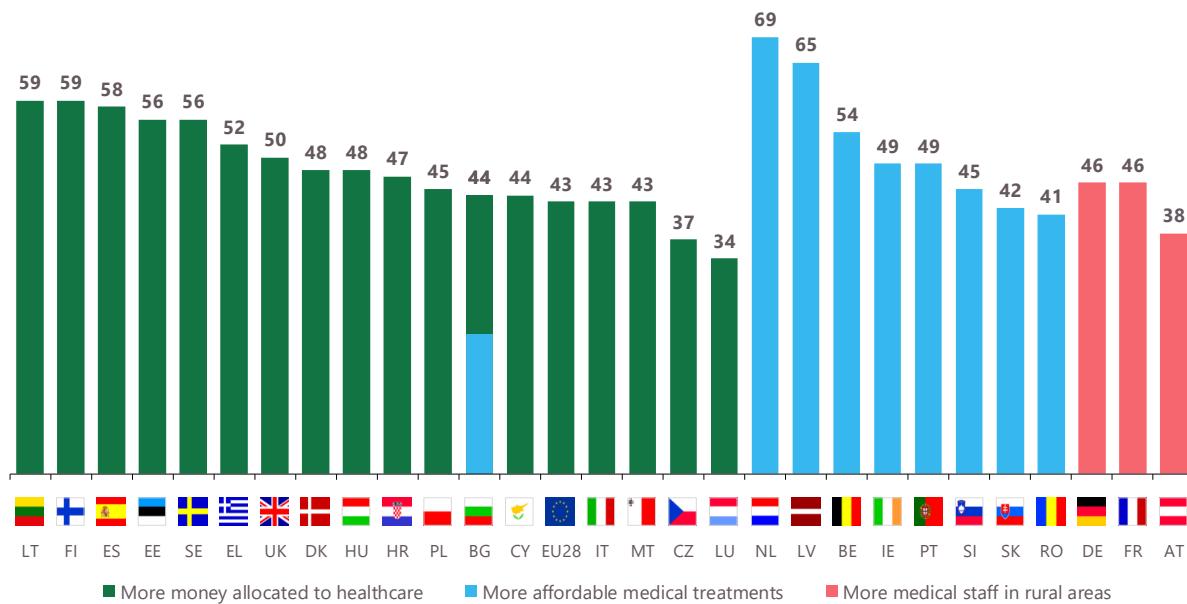
**More medical staff in rural areas** is the most mentioned policy in the three countries where it obtains its highest scores: France and Germany (both 46%), and Austria (38%).

The three other policies do not come first in any EU Member State. However, **more physicians/doctors** is mentioned by more than a third of respondents in France (41%), Croatia (37%), Czechia (36%), Poland (35%) and Portugal (34%).

**More research on health** has its highest scores in Spain (44%), Malta (42%), Italy (32%) and Sweden (31%).

Lastly, **more medical establishments** is mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents in Cyprus (31%), Italy (29%) and Greece (28%).

D85 What do you think should be done to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



**D85** What do you think should be done to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)

		More money allocated to healthcare	More affordable medical treatments	More physicians/doctors	More medical staff in rural areas	More research on health	More medical establishments
EU28	EU	43	33	29	29	23	18
EURO AREA		42	34	28	31	25	18
NON-EURO AREA		46	32	31	23	19	17
BE	Belgium	45	54	18	22	25	14
BG	Bulgaria	44	44	33	22	25	13
CZ	Czechia	37	28	36	22	20	16
DK	Denmark	48	31	28	32	23	19
DE	Germany	36	29	28	46	20	17
EE	Estonia	56	38	20	29	14	8
IE	Ireland	39	49	27	25	18	15
EL	Greece	52	42	30	20	23	28
ES	Spain	58	17	29	18	44	14
FR	France	34	30	41	46	14	15
HR	Croatia	47	38	37	27	14	21
IT	Italy	43	35	23	15	32	29
CY	Cyprus	44	43	29	14	28	31
LV	Lithuania	51	65	10	27	12	5
LT	Lithuania	59	42	20	26	20	11
LU	Luxembourg	34	32	31	31	22	18
HU	Hungary	48	30	32	29	14	24
MT	Malta	43	34	25	13	42	14
NL	Netherlands	45	69	10	19	29	5
AT	Austria	37	32	33	38	21	24
PL	Poland	45	29	35	20	18	24
PT	Portugal	40	49	34	31	19	18
RO	Romania	39	41	25	27	19	22
SI	Slovenia	36	45	33	28	15	10
SK	Slovakia	39	42	31	25	18	24
FI	Finland	59	50	20	24	17	8
SE	Sweden	56	27	20	28	31	16
UK	United Kingdom	50	29	31	21	18	12
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

D85 What do you think should be done to improve access to healthcare for all Europeans? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	More money allocated to healthcare	More affordable medical treatments	More medical staff in rural areas	More physicians/doctors	More research on health	More medical establishments	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	43	33	29	29	23	18	2	2
<b>Gender</b>								
Man	43	33	28	29	24	18	2	2
Woman	44	33	29	29	22	18	1	2
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	43	34	26	25	29	18	1	3
25-39	44	37	26	27	23	18	2	2
40-54	45	33	29	29	22	18	2	1
55 +	42	31	30	32	21	17	2	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	40	28	29	34	21	19	1	3
16-19	42	33	29	32	21	19	1	2
20+	47	36	28	25	24	15	3	2
Still studying	45	34	26	23	30	17	1	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>								
Self-employed	44	33	28	26	26	18	2	1
Managers	48	36	28	22	24	15	3	1
Other white collars	45	39	24	27	23	20	2	2
Manual workers	43	33	31	31	22	17	2	1
House persons	40	32	29	31	25	22	2	1
Unemployed	41	34	25	30	23	20	1	4
Retired	42	30	31	34	20	17	2	3
Students	45	34	26	23	30	17	1	3

### 3 Democracy in the European Union

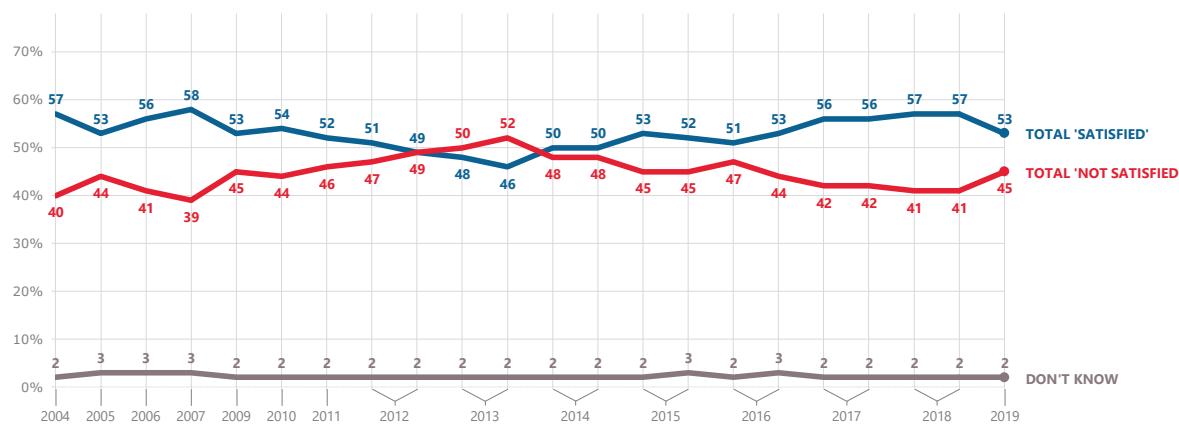
#### a. Perceptions of the way democracy works

##### 1. At national level

###### **More than half of Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country**

Over half of respondents (53%, -4 percentage points compared with the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2018) express satisfaction **with the way democracy works in their country**<sup>13</sup>. In contrast, more than four in ten Europeans (45%, +4) say they are not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country and 2% (unchanged) express no opinion.

QA6a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 54% are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, while 44% are not satisfied and 2% don't know.

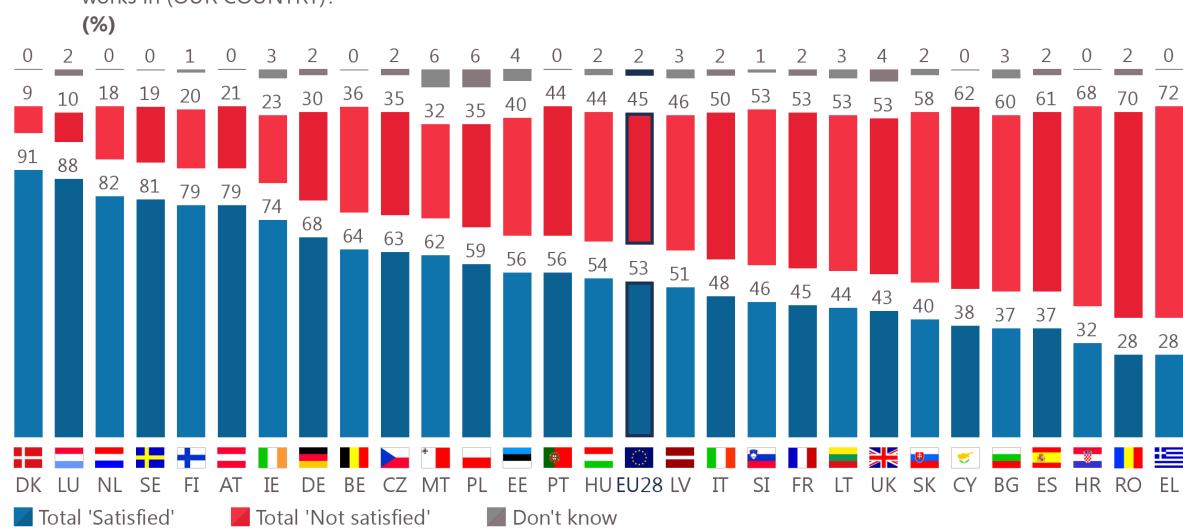
<sup>13</sup> QA6a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

There are marked differences between EU Member States: the proportions of respondents satisfied with the way democracy works in their country vary between 91% in Denmark and 28% in both Greece and Romania, a jump of 63 percentage points.

In 16 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with the highest proportions in Denmark (91%), Luxembourg (88%) and the Netherlands (82%).

However, only minorities are satisfied with how their democracy works in 12 EU Member States, with the lowest scores in Romania and Greece (both 28%), and in Croatia (32%).

**QA6a** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Since autumn 2018, satisfaction with the way national democracy works has decreased in 17 EU Member States, most strikingly in the UK (43%, -20 percentage points). It has increased in eight countries, particularly in Lithuania (44%, +9), and has remained unchanged in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country are more likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (60%), compared with those who finished aged 16-19 (48% vs. 49% dissatisfied) and aged 15 or under (45% vs. 51%);
- Managers (66%), other white collars (57%), self-employed people (54%) and students (52%), compared with unemployed people (42% vs. 55% dissatisfied), manual workers (44% vs. 53%) and house persons (48% vs. 50%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (59%), compared with those who have such difficulties from time to time (43% vs. 55% dissatisfied) or most of the time (29% vs. 68%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper middle (72%), upper (65%) or middle (57%) class, compared with those who say they belong to the working (43% vs. 54% dissatisfied) or lower middle (48% vs. 50%) class.

**QA6a** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU28	7	46	31	14	2	53	45
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	8	46	31	13	2	54	44
Woman	7	45	31	14	3	52	45
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	8	46	31	12	3	54	43
25-39	7	45	32	14	2	52	46
40-54	7	45	30	16	2	52	46
55 +	7	46	32	13	2	53	45
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	5	40	35	16	4	45	51
16-19	5	43	34	15	3	48	49
20+	10	50	27	12	1	60	39
Still studying	9	50	28	10	3	59	38
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	7	47	30	15	1	54	45
Managers	11	55	21	12	1	66	33
Other white collars	7	50	29	11	3	57	40
Manual workers	5	39	37	16	3	44	53
House persons	7	41	36	14	2	48	50
Unemployed	4	38	34	21	3	42	55
Retired	7	45	31	14	3	52	45
Students	9	50	28	10	3	59	38

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

**QA6a** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	53	68	37	45	48	59	43	28	56	74	38
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	54	67	35	49	50	57	46	24	55	78	40
Female	52	70	39	41	46	61	40	30	55	72	36
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	54	60	33	44	52	57	45	34	71	75	41
25-39	52	66	32	38	50	60	52	29	54	73	35
40-54	52	65	39	48	52	61	33	24	57	71	37
55 +	53	73	39	48	43	59	44	26	51	78	38
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	45	70	36	37	40	61	35	26	51	55	32
16-19	48	62	34	37	47	59	42	23	53	70	36
20+	60	77	41	53	56	58	49	30	64	83	39
Still studying	59	65	29	56	56	65	49	34	80	79	42
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	54	71	35	59	58	71	34	20	58	75	31
Managers	66	77	43	66	66	56	56	38	61	81	35
Other white collars	57	68	41	47	49	55	61	33	59	78	41
Manual workers	44	57	33	32	37	60	32	24	55	72	41
House persons	48	69	38	41	47	63	34	27	37	67	27
Unemployed	42	61	39	25	44	54	42	24	39	47	28
Retired	52	72	39	48	40	58	44	27	47	79	40
Students	59	65	29	56	56	65	49	34	80	79	42

**QA6a** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

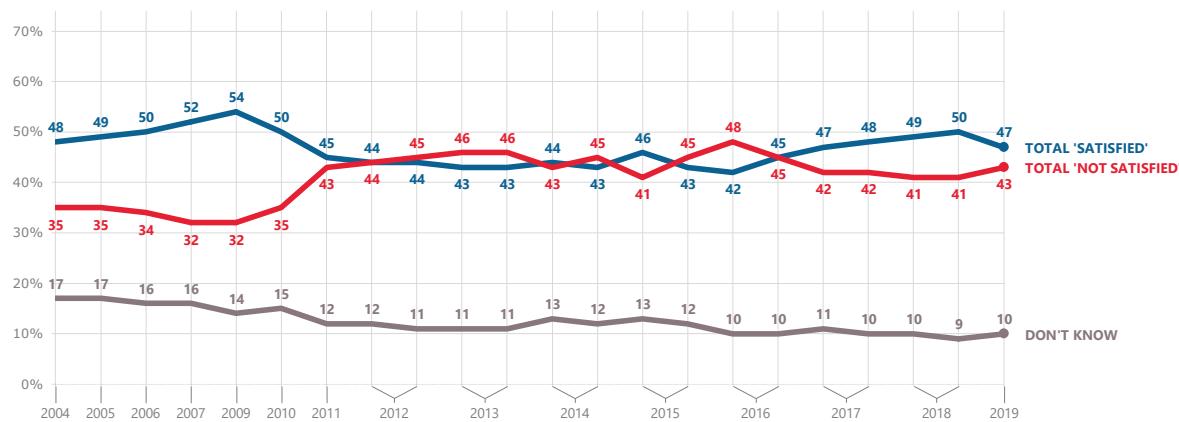
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	45	30	61	53	50	35	53	72	44	23	62
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	44	32	64	49	47	38	52	76	45	20	60
Female	45	28	59	57	51	32	54	70	44	24	64
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	43	37	65	53	46	33	50	66	28	19	59
25-39	46	32	65	62	48	37	42	71	46	24	65
40-54	46	33	61	51	45	35	63	76	42	27	63
55 +	45	26	59	49	54	34	53	74	49	20	61
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	51	29	62	56	56	33	55	74	48	36	68
16-19	49	37	65	61	52	34	54	77	47	27	64
20+	39	21	58	47	43	39	50	70	35	17	61
Still studying	38	33	69	42	42	24	46	66	20	13	58
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	45	27	65	41	42	23	64	80	42	25	69
Managers	33	22	57	34	34	41	41	62	39	18	65
Other white collars	40	30	57	51	49	39	31	67	41	21	59
Manual workers	53	40	66	68	58	35	62	76	44	23	59
House persons	50	31	60	59	49	35	60	73	57	27	70
Unemployed	55	37	61	69	55	41	54	76	58	53	72
Retired	45	27	59	49	57	35	53	73	53	19	60
Students	38	33	69	42	42	24	46	66	20	13	58

## 2. At European level

### A slight majority of Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union

Respondents are divided about **the way democracy works in the EU**<sup>14</sup>: nearly half (47%, -3 percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2018) are satisfied, but a similar proportion (43%, +2) say they are not satisfied, and one in ten (+1) answer that they "don't know".

QA6b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?  
(% - EU)



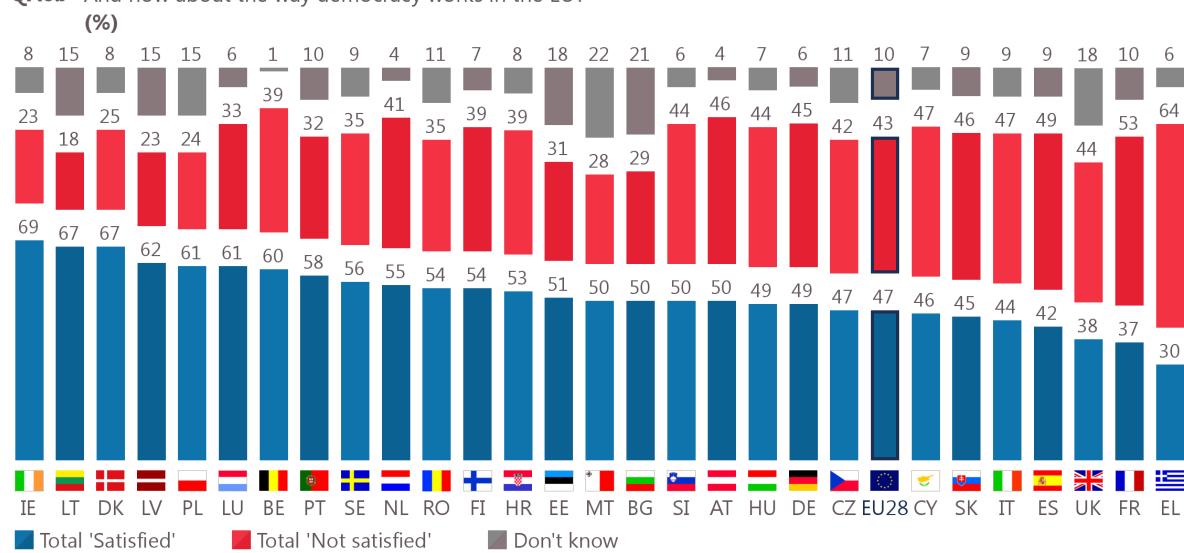
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 48% are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union, while 43% are not satisfied, and 9% don't know.

<sup>14</sup> QA6b. And how about the way democracy works in the EU?

Majorities are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union in 21 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Ireland (69%), and Lithuania and Denmark (both 67%).

In contrast, only minorities of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU in seven EU Member States: Greece (30% satisfied vs. 64% dissatisfied), France (37% vs. 53%), the UK (38% vs. 44%), Spain (42% vs. 49%), Italy (44% vs. 47%), Slovakia (45% vs. 46%) and Cyprus (46% vs. 47%).

**QA6b** And how about the way democracy works in the EU?



Since autumn 2018, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union has decreased in 22 EU Member States, most notably in the UK (-10 percentage points). It has increased by at most three percentage points in four countries and is unchanged in Bulgaria and Czechia.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union are more likely to be:

- 15-24 year olds (57%), particularly when compared with those aged 55 and over (41% vs. 46% dissatisfied);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (54%), compared with those who finished aged 16-19 (44% vs. 46%) and aged 15 or under (35% vs. 49%);
- Students (61%), managers (57%), other white collars (54%) and self-employed people (51%), compared with retired people (39% vs. 47%), unemployed people (40% vs. 48%), and manual workers (43% vs. 48%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (51%), compared with those who have such difficulties from time to time (42% vs. 49%) or most of the time (31% vs. 57%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper middle (60%), upper (57%) or middle (52%) class, compared with those who say they belong to the working (39% vs. 46%) or lower middle (42% vs. 49%) class.

**QA6b** And how about the way democracy works in the EU?  
(% - EU)

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU28	4	43	32	11	10	47	43
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	4	43	33	12	8	47	45
Woman	4	43	30	11	12	47	41
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	7	50	25	8	10	57	33
25-39	4	47	30	10	9	51	40
40-54	4	44	33	12	7	48	45
55 +	3	38	34	12	13	41	46
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	2	33	33	16	16	35	49
16-19	4	40	34	12	10	44	46
20+	4	50	30	9	7	54	39
Still studying	8	53	24	7	8	61	31
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	4	47	31	10	8	51	41
Managers	4	53	28	8	7	57	36
Other white collars	4	50	30	10	6	54	40
Manual workers	4	39	35	13	9	43	48
House persons	3	42	34	10	11	45	44
Unemployed	2	38	31	17	12	40	48
Retired	3	36	34	13	14	39	47
Students	8	53	24	7	8	61	31
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	2	29	34	23	12	31	57
From time to time	2	40	36	13	9	42	49
Almost never/ Never	5	46	30	9	10	51	39
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	4	35	31	15	15	39	46
The lower middle class	3	39	38	11	9	42	49
The middle class	4	48	31	10	7	52	41
The upper middle class	5	55	28	8	4	60	36
The upper class	9	48	32	7	4	57	39

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

**QA6b** And how about the way democracy works in the EU?

(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	47	49	42	37	44	61	38	30	58	69	46
Gender											
Male	47	47	44	41	47	59	38	29	57	75	44
Female	47	50	39	34	43	64	39	31	59	66	46
Age											
15-24	57	50	52	46	54	70	51	47	83	74	42
25-39	51	53	41	37	50	63	43	33	62	71	43
40-54	48	44	47	42	48	68	39	27	62	69	43
55 +	41	48	36	32	37	52	30	25	46	68	50
Education (End of)											
15-	35	46	36	27	30	47	21	23	47	52	41
16-19	44	43	38	30	46	60	35	25	57	65	42
20+	54	56	52	41	55	63	52	34	72	78	49
Still studying	61	54	51	60	55	79	54	52	90	73	48
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	51	45	42	40	58	58	52	30	61	76	29
Managers	57	55	54	54	63	63	45	40	67	78	51
Other white collars	54	55	55	39	49	64	45	35	70	77	43
Manual workers	43	43	39	32	31	64	31	25	58	69	36
House persons	45	50	33	30	46	68	45	23	32	57	47
Unemployed	40	33	43	31	37	68	38	23	42	42	57
Retired	39	47	35	30	33	51	30	26	44	69	52
Students	61	54	51	60	55	79	54	52	90	73	48

**QA6b** And how about the way democracy works in the EU?

(% - TOTAL 'NOT SATISFIED')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	43	45	49	53	47	24	44	64	32	23	47
Gender											
Male	45	48	49	50	46	28	48	67	36	20	49
Female	41	42	50	55	46	20	40	61	28	24	46
Age											
15-24	33	39	43	42	36	18	35	48	13	15	46
25-39	40	41	52	53	43	27	37	62	31	23	51
40-54	45	51	48	53	47	22	47	70	33	25	55
55 +	46	46	50	55	50	26	50	67	38	23	39
Education (End of)											
15-	49	45	49	49	57	26	57	64	36	29	50
16-19	46	52	57	60	47	24	44	71	36	26	49
20+	39	38	43	52	38	25	38	63	25	18	45
Still studying	31	36	42	27	37	12	37	41	10	16	46
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	41	48	57	55	37	20	30	69	36	18	60
Managers	36	41	41	37	31	27	42	60	32	19	46
Other white collars	40	42	41	56	47	27	34	62	23	20	53
Manual workers	48	49	54	60	62	24	54	62	31	23	57
House persons	44	48	52	63	43	19	33	70	37	28	48
Unemployed	48	60	49	58	50	23	36	71	44	46	36
Retired	47	46	49	56	52	27	50	68	40	21	34
Students	31	36	42	27	37	12	37	41	10	16	46

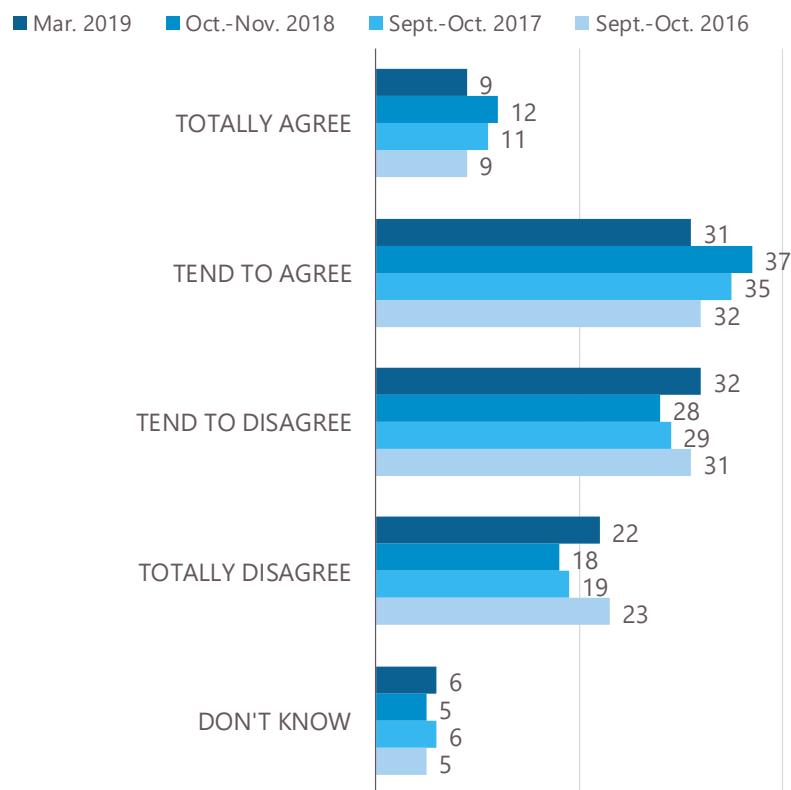
## b. How citizens' interests are taken into account in their country

### **More than half of Europeans consider that the interests of people like them are not properly taken into account by the political system in their country**

Over half of respondents disagree that the **interests of people like them are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)** (54%, +8 percentage points since October-November 2018)<sup>15</sup>, including nearly a quarter (22%, +4) who “totally disagree”. However, four in ten respondents (-9) agree with this statement, and 6% (+1) give no answer.

**QA8.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 53% disagree (including 21% who “totally disagree”) that the interests of people like them are properly taken into account by the political system in their country, 41% agree and 6% don’t know.

<sup>15</sup> QA8.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)

A majority of respondents think that the interests of people like them are not properly taken into account by the political system in their country in 17 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Greece (73%), Cyprus (69%), and in Slovenia, Croatia and France (all 68%). More than a third “totally disagree” in Cyprus (40%), Croatia (39%) and Greece (38%).

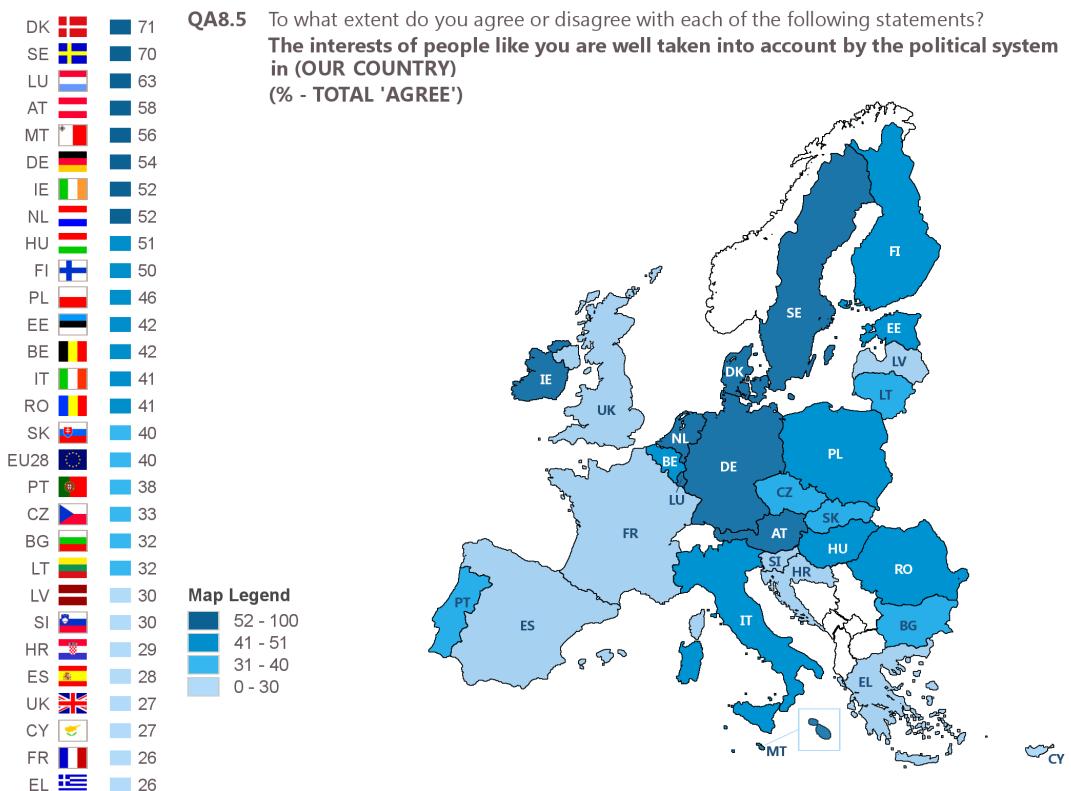
However, majorities believe that their interests are properly taken into account in their country in 11 EU Member States, particularly in Denmark (71%, including 26% who “totally agree”), Sweden (70%) and Luxembourg (63%).

**QA8.5**

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

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

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Since October-November 2018, agreement that the “interests of people like you are well taken into account by the political system in (OUR COUNTRY)” has decreased in all EU Member States but two. This is particularly the case in the UK (27%, -19 percentage points), Belgium (42%, -15), Romania (41%, -15), Germany (54%, -12), Ireland (52%, -11) and Slovakia (4%, -11). Agreement has increased by four percentage points in Lithuania (up from 28% to 32%) and has remained unchanged in Portugal.

**QA8.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
		EU28	EURO AREA			
EU28	40	▼ 9		54	▲ 8	6
EURO AREA	40	▼ 8		55	▲ 8	5
NON-EURO AREA	39	▼ 12		53	▲ 10	8
LT	32	▲ 4		64	▼ 5	4
PT	38	=		57	▲ 1	5
EE	42	▼ 1		50	▲ 1	8
MT	56	▼ 2		32	▲ 1	12
SI	30	▼ 2		68	▲ 3	2
HU	51	▼ 3		46	▲ 3	3
LU	63	▼ 4		28	▲ 2	9
AT	58	▼ 4		39	▲ 4	3
LV	30	▼ 4		65	▲ 6	5
DK	71	▼ 5		25	▲ 4	4
IT	41	▼ 5		53	▲ 6	6
BG	32	▼ 5		56	▲ 1	12
EL	26	▼ 5		73	▲ 6	1
SE	70	▼ 6		26	▲ 7	4
NL	52	▼ 6		45	▲ 8	3
HR	29	▼ 6		68	▲ 6	3
FI	50	▼ 7		46	▲ 7	4
PL	46	▼ 7		45	▲ 7	9
CZ	33	▼ 7		60	▲ 4	7
FR	26	▼ 7		68	▲ 7	6
ES	28	▼ 8		66	▲ 7	6
CY	27	▼ 9		69	▲ 10	4
IE	52	▼ 11		40	▲ 8	8
SK	40	▼ 11		51	▲ 11	9
DE	54	▼ 12		41	▲ 10	5
BE	42	▼ 15		56	▲ 14	2
RO	41	▼ 15		56	▲ 17	3
UK	27	▼ 19		61	▲ 13	12

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a minority of respondents consider that the interests of people like them are well taken into account by the political system in their country in nearly all socio-demographic categories. However, they are more likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (47%), compared with those who finished aged 19 or under (34%-36%);
- Managers (52%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (29%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (43%), particularly compared with those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (24%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper (57%) or upper middle class (59%), compared with those who say they belong to the working (30%) or lower middle class (34%).

**QA8.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	31	32	22	6	40	54
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	10	32	32	21	5	42	53
Woman	8	30	33	22	7	38	55
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	11	32	30	17	10	43	47
25-39	10	31	33	20	6	41	53
40-54	8	32	32	23	5	40	55
55 +	8	30	33	23	6	38	56
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	6	28	31	27	8	34	58
16-19	8	28	35	23	6	36	58
20+	11	36	31	18	4	47	49
Still studying	10	34	30	16	10	44	46
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	10	31	33	21	5	41	54
Managers	12	40	28	15	5	52	43
Other white collars	9	34	36	16	5	43	52
Manual workers	8	28	34	25	5	36	59
House persons	7	30	30	24	9	37	54
Unemployed	6	23	34	31	6	29	65
Retired	8	29	32	24	7	37	56
Students	10	34	30	16	10	44	46
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	6	18	29	43	4	24	72
From time to time	8	27	36	24	5	35	60
Almost never/ Never	9	34	32	19	6	43	51
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	6	24	34	29	7	30	63
The lower middle class	7	27	36	25	5	34	61
The middle class	10	35	32	18	5	45	50
The upper middle class	14	45	25	12	4	59	37
The upper class	27	30	28	13	2	57	41

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

**QA8.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	40	54	28	26	41	46	27	26	38	52	27
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	42	55	28	30	47	45	27	28	39	54	23
Female	38	54	29	21	35	48	28	23	36	51	30
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	43	50	39	37	33	39	33	30	51	48	36
25-39	41	54	25	20	43	51	34	26	47	53	23
40-54	40	50	27	22	48	50	27	26	38	50	25
55 +	38	59	30	26	37	42	23	24	29	56	25
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	34	57	31	22	38	42	14	22	27	42	30
16-19	36	45	25	20	43	45	25	24	44	54	24
20+	47	68	29	30	45	49	38	29	46	56	23
Still studying	44	51	34	39	40	45	33	28	57	44	40
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	41	51	24	21	52	44	37	33	39	52	19
Managers	52	66	30	29	55	55	33	41	47	55	31
Other white collars	43	51	30	23	41	56	27	26	46	57	28
Manual workers	36	47	26	20	41	45	29	23	39	52	19
House persons	37	57	36	24	30	51	28	19	10	58	15
Unemployed	29	36	28	19	36	41	21	19	36	32	26
Retired	37	58	30	27	37	39	23	23	26	54	28
Students	44	51	34	39	40	45	33	28	57	44	40

**QA8.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	54	41	66	68	53	45	61	73	57	40	69
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	53	41	68	62	49	48	62	71	56	40	74
Female	55	41	64	73	58	43	60	75	59	40	65
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	47	45	57	56	53	41	47	69	43	41	55
25-39	53	43	72	73	54	45	51	72	48	38	73
40-54	55	46	68	72	49	46	64	72	60	45	73
55 +	56	36	62	68	56	47	70	75	66	37	71
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	58	41	59	69	54	42	72	77	67	45	67
16-19	58	49	73	75	53	48	63	75	53	40	73
20+	49	28	68	64	54	45	54	68	49	37	73
Still studying	46	44	60	53	47	33	49	71	37	46	51
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	54	46	72	75	47	46	53	65	59	43	81
Managers	43	29	67	60	44	44	56	59	52	39	69
Other white collars	52	41	68	72	55	40	62	73	51	37	68
Manual workers	59	49	71	73	55	49	61	77	55	37	78
House persons	54	38	53	73	60	39	50	78	90	40	74
Unemployed	65	63	68	77	61	47	65	76	60	52	73
Retired	56	38	60	67	56	49	68	76	67	39	67
Students	46	44	60	53	47	33	49	71	37	46	51

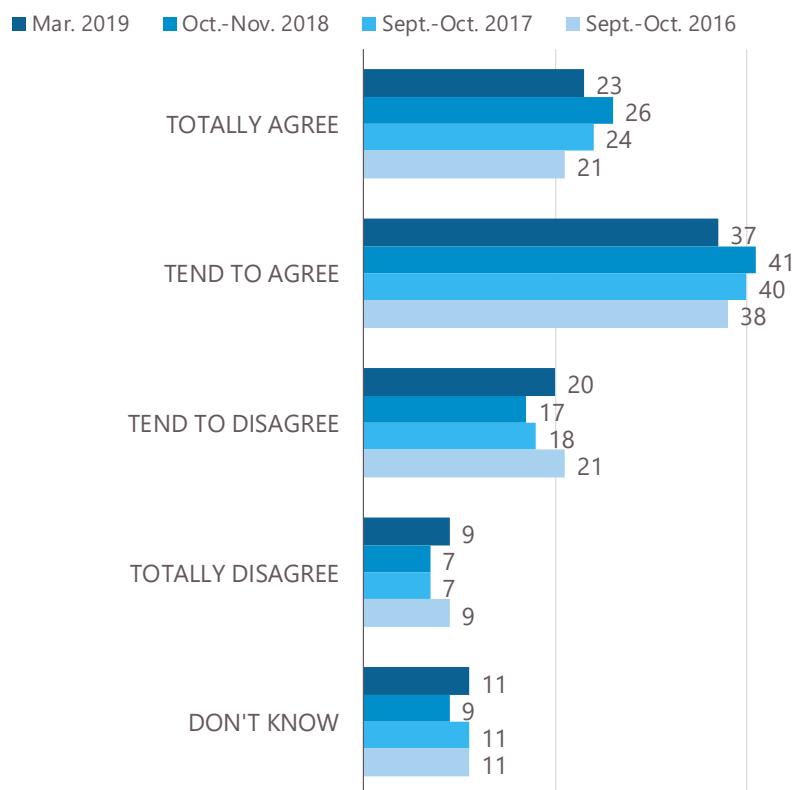
### c. The rise of anti-establishment parties

#### **Six in ten Europeans think that the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern**

A large majority of respondents (60%, -7 percentage points since October-November 2018) agree that **the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern**<sup>16</sup>, including nearly a quarter of respondents (23%, -3) who “totally agree”. However, close to three in ten respondents (29%, +5) disagree with this statement, and around one in ten (11%, +2) say they “don’t know”.

**QA8.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly the same results: 62% of respondents agree that “the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern” (including 24% who “totally agree”), 28% disagree and 10% don’t know.

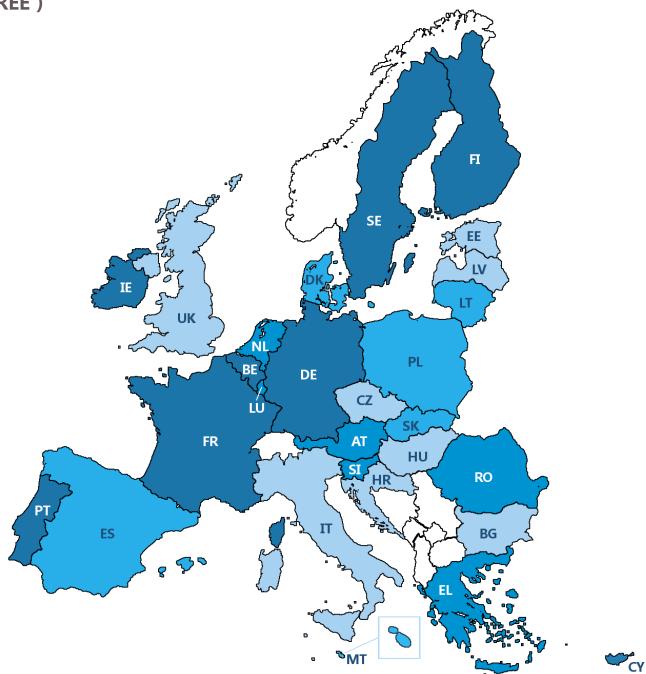
<sup>16</sup> QA8.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern

A majority of respondents agree that “the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern” in all 28 EU Member States, with the highest scores in Portugal (78%), Germany (74%), and in Sweden and Ireland (both 72%), and the lowest in Bulgaria (42% vs. 27% disagree), Czechia (48% vs. 37%) and Italy (49% vs. 42%). More than a third of respondents “totally agree” with this statement in Sweden (41%), and in Cyprus and Germany (both 37%).

PT	78
DE	74
IE	72
SE	72
FR	67
CY	66
FI	66
BE	65
NL	64
AT	63
LU	62
EL	62
SI	61
RO	60
EU28	60
MT	59
DK	58
ES	58
SK	57
PL	57
LT	55
LV	54
EE	54
HU	54
UK	53
HR	50
IT	49
CZ	48
BG	42

**QA8.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



Since October-November 2018, the proportion of respondents who think that "the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern" has decreased in 23 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in nine of them: Croatia (50%, -19 percentage points), Italy (49%, -15), Slovakia (57%, -14), Hungary (54%, -12), Poland (57%, -11), the UK (53%, -11), Bulgaria (42%, -11), Romania (60%, -10) and Czechia (48%, -10). Respondents are now more likely to agree in four countries, most notably in Portugal (78%, +12). Finally, this proportion is unchanged in Latvia.

**QA8.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
			↑	↓			
	EU28	60	▼ 7		29	▲ 5	11
	EURO AREA	64	▼ 5		28	▲ 5	8
	NON-EURO AREA	55	▼ 11		29	▲ 6	16
PT	🇵🇹	78	▲ 12		10	▼ 11	12
NL	🇳🇱	64	▲ 4		32	▼ 3	4
EE	🇪🇪	54	▲ 4		31	▼ 1	15
FI	🇫🇮	66	▲ 2		27	▼ 2	7
LV	🇱🇻	54	=		25	▼ 2	21
CY	🇨🇾	66	▼ 1		18	▲ 1	16
FR	🇫🇷	67	▼ 2		23	▲ 3	10
EL	🇬🇷	62	▼ 2		27	▲ 3	11
MT	🇲🇹	59	▼ 2		18	▼ 3	23
LT	🇱🇹	55	▼ 2		23	▼ 2	22
SE	🇸🇪	72	▼ 3		25	▲ 4	3
DE	🇩🇪	74	▼ 4		21	▲ 3	5
AT	🇦🇹	63	▼ 4		32	▲ 3	5
LU	🇱🇺	62	▼ 5		24	▲ 1	14
SI	🇸🇮	61	▼ 5		30	▲ 6	9
IE	🇮🇪	72	▼ 6		19	▲ 5	9
ES	🇪🇸	58	▼ 6		32	▲ 4	10
BE	🇧🇪	65	▼ 8		31	▲ 6	4
DK	🇩🇰	58	▼ 9		32	▲ 7	10
RO	🇷🇴	60	▼ 10		26	▲ 8	14
CZ	🇨🇿	48	▼ 10		37	▲ 3	15
PL	🇵🇱	57	▼ 11		27	▲ 7	16
UK	🇬🇧	53	▼ 11		30	▲ 6	17
BG	🇧🇬	42	▼ 11		27	=	31
HU	🇭🇺	54	▼ 12		34	▲ 5	12
SK	🇸🇰	57	▼ 14		25	▲ 10	18
IT	🇮🇹	49	▼ 15		42	▲ 16	9
HR	🇭🇷	50	▼ 19		38	▲ 12	12

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than half of respondents agree that “the rise of political parties protesting against the traditional political elites in various European countries is a matter of concern” in all socio-demographic categories.

**QA8.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	23	37	20	9	11	60	29
 Gender							
Man	23	37	21	11	8	60	32
Woman	24	37	19	7	13	61	26
 Age							
15-24	18	36	23	8	15	54	31
25-39	20	39	22	10	9	59	32
40-54	25	38	19	10	8	63	29
55 +	27	35	18	8	12	62	26
 Education (End of)							
15-	20	35	19	9	17	55	28
16-19	23	38	20	8	11	61	28
20+	28	36	21	9	6	64	30
Still studying	18	37	23	8	14	55	31
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	26	38	20	8	8	64	28
Managers	29	37	21	8	5	66	29
Other white collars	21	39	24	8	8	60	32
Manual workers	21	39	21	9	10	60	30
House persons	24	34	18	8	16	58	26
Unemployed	21	37	18	13	11	58	31
Retired	27	35	17	8	13	62	25
Students	18	37	23	8	14	55	31

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

**QA8.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	74	58	67	49	57	53	62	78	72	66
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	60	69	56	66	53	54	54	63	78	68	64
Female	61	79	60	66	47	58	51	61	78	76	69
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	54	69	54	54	45	49	42	55	83	66	62
25-39	59	73	50	65	55	57	43	61	85	70	73
40-54	63	70	63	68	54	62	61	63	80	72	65
55 +	62	78	60	70	46	56	57	63	72	76	65
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	55	73	59	60	42	49	40	55	71	62	59
16-19	61	73	61	65	51	62	57	58	83	70	67
20+	64	76	55	71	59	53	56	71	84	78	71
Still studying	55	72	53	57	48	51	44	62	83	69	61
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	64	72	58	70	61	58	60	64	79	75	65
Managers	66	79	39	74	64	64	54	74	82	73	63
Other white collars	60	68	57	55	56	56	54	64	84	76	67
Manual workers	60	69	57	66	46	56	50	64	80	73	69
House persons	58	74	61	76	37	63	39	61	66	78	68
Unemployed	58	70	64	64	44	55	50	53	84	36	77
Retired	62	76	62	68	44	55	56	60	69	75	64
Students	55	72	53	57	48	51	44	62	83	69	61

**QA8.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	29	21	32	23	42	27	30	27	10	19	18
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	32	26	37	27	41	32	33	29	11	23	24
Female	26	16	28	21	42	23	28	26	9	14	12
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	31	21	40	33	37	24	35	30	10	18	14
25-39	32	23	43	29	42	29	35	33	8	21	23
40-54	29	26	32	23	41	27	23	32	10	21	21
55 +	26	17	24	18	43	27	30	21	9	15	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	28	20	23	19	45	26	32	26	9	18	14
16-19	28	20	34	26	45	25	23	33	9	21	17
20+	30	21	40	23	36	32	37	24	10	16	21
Still studying	31	24	38	26	35	14	41	24	12	18	13
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	28	20	38	26	37	26	23	35	13	16	24
Managers	29	18	54	21	34	29	40	23	13	21	33
Other white collars	32	28	39	33	38	29	30	30	9	17	24
Manual workers	30	24	35	27	47	32	28	26	8	19	19
House persons	26	14	25	18	55	19	24	16	3	12	5
Unemployed	31	26	32	30	52	30	23	36	7	38	7
Retired	25	19	20	18	42	25	30	24	10	17	12
Students	31	24	38	26	35	14	41	24	12	18	13

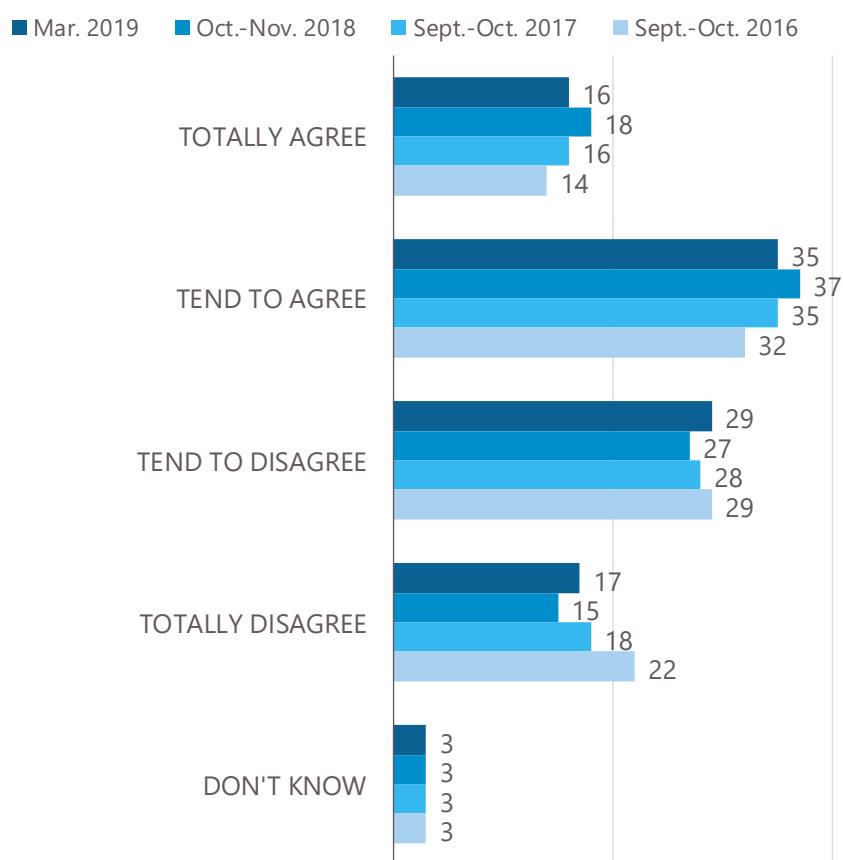
## 4 Does everyone have a chance to succeed in life?

### **Around half of Europeans consider that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country**

Slightly more than half the respondents believe that **in (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life** (51%, -4 percentage points since October–November 2018)<sup>17</sup>. In contrast, a similar proportion (46%, +4) disagree, and 3% (unchanged) express no opinion.

**QA8.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 50% of respondents agree that “everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country”, while 47% disagree and 3% don’t know.

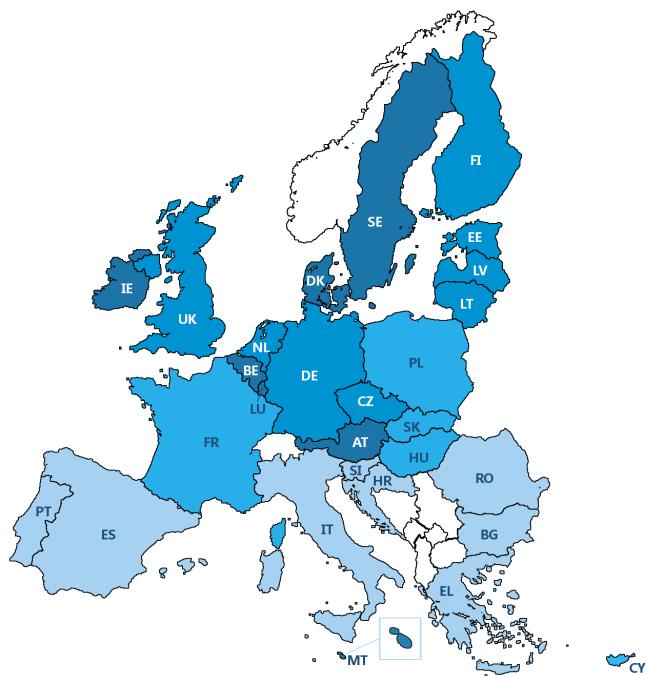
<sup>17</sup> QA8.7. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life

In 17 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that everyone in their country has a chance to succeed in life, with the highest levels in Sweden (74%), Malta (70%) and Luxembourg (69%). At least three in ten respondents “totally agree” with this statement in Malta and Denmark (both 31%), and in Sweden (30%).

SE	74
MT	70
LU	69
IE	66
DK	66
AT	65
BE	65
LV	64
NL	63
FI	63
EE	62
DE	62
LT	61
UK	60
CZ	60
PL	58
EU28	51
SK	48
HU	48
FR	47
CY	43
IT	40
RO	40
SI	36
HR	34
PT	33
BG	32
ES	31
EL	25

**QA8.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



However, minorities of respondents disagree with this statement in 11 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions in Greece (25% vs. 73% disagree), Spain (31% vs. 66%) and Bulgaria (32% vs. 60%). Among these countries, at least three in ten respondents “totally disagree” in Spain (36%), Greece (33%), Croatia (32%) and Slovenia (30%).

Since October-November 2018, agreement that "in (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life" has decreased in 20 EU Member States, led by Romania (40%, -16 percentage points), Slovakia (48%, -11) and Greece (25%, -11). It has increased in seven other countries, particularly in Latvia (64%, +6) and Lithuania (61%, +6). Finally, it has remained stable in Poland.

**QA8.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28		Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
EU28	51		▼ 4		46	▲ 4	3
EURO AREA	49		▼ 4		48	▲ 4	3
NON-EURO AREA	55		▼ 4		40	▲ 4	5
LV	64		▲ 6		33	▼ 4	3
LT	61		▲ 6		36	▼ 6	3
MT	70		▲ 1		20	▼ 5	10
EE	62		▲ 1		34	▼ 3	4
SI	36		▲ 1		62	▼ 3	2
HR	34		▲ 1		64	▼ 1	2
PT	33		▲ 1		65	=	2
PL	58		=		37	▲ 2	5
CZ	60		▼ 1		35	=	5
UK	60		▼ 1		34	=	6
HU	48		▼ 1		49	=	3
FI	63		▼ 2		36	▲ 3	1
LU	69		▼ 3		26	▲ 1	5
DE	62		▼ 3		36	▲ 3	2
FR	47		▼ 3		51	▲ 4	2
CY	43		▼ 3		55	▲ 2	2
BG	32		▼ 3		60	=	8
DK	66		▼ 4		32	▲ 4	2
BE	65		▼ 5		34	▲ 5	1
ES	31		▼ 5		66	▲ 5	3
SE	74		▼ 6		26	▲ 7	0
IE	66		▼ 6		31	▲ 6	3
IT	40		▼ 6		55	▲ 6	5
AT	65		▼ 8		32	▲ 7	3
NL	63		▼ 9		35	▲ 7	2
SK	48		▼ 11		43	▲ 11	9
EL	25		▼ 11		73	▲ 11	2
RO	40		▼ 16		59	▲ 18	1

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who think that everyone has a chance to succeed in life in their country are more likely to be:

- Managers (61%), students (56%) and other white collars (54%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (40%), house persons (44%) or manual workers (47%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (56%), compared with those who experience such difficulties from time to time (44%) or most of the time (31%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper (72%) or upper middle class (61%), compared with those who say they belong to the working (44%) or lower middle (46%) class;
- Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union (61%) compared with those with a negative image of the EU (40%).

**QA8.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	16	35	29	17	3	51	46
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	18	37	27	15	3	55	42
Woman	14	33	30	19	4	47	49
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	20	36	25	16	3	56	41
25-39	15	37	28	17	3	52	45
40-54	16	34	28	19	3	50	47
55 +	15	34	30	17	4	49	47
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	13	30	31	20	6	43	51
16-19	16	34	29	18	3	50	47
20+	17	38	27	16	2	55	43
Still studying	20	36	26	15	3	56	41
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	13	38	30	16	3	51	46
Managers	20	41	23	14	2	61	37
Other white collars	15	39	28	14	4	54	42
Manual workers	15	32	30	20	3	47	50
House persons	13	31	30	21	5	44	51
Unemployed	15	25	30	26	4	40	56
Retired	16	34	29	17	4	50	46
Students	20	36	26	15	3	56	41
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	9	22	32	34	3	31	66
From time to time	12	32	32	21	3	44	53
Almost never/ Never	18	38	27	14	3	56	41
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	14	30	30	22	4	44	52
The lower middle class	13	33	31	19	4	46	50
The middle class	17	38	28	15	2	55	43
The upper middle class	23	38	25	12	2	61	37
The upper class	24	48	17	8	3	72	25
<b>Image of EU</b>							
Positive	20	41	25	12	2	61	37
Neutral	13	34	31	18	4	47	49
Negative	13	27	30	27	3	40	57

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

**QA8.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	51	62	31	47	40	58	60	25	33	66	43
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	55	67	34	59	44	59	61	29	34	67	41
Female	47	57	27	37	36	57	58	21	30	64	43
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	56	58	39	48	45	68	56	20	52	73	48
25-39	52	64	25	45	45	63	64	30	37	64	38
40-54	50	62	28	49	43	54	54	24	31	63	36
55 +	49	63	34	47	36	53	62	24	24	65	46
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	43	62	36	53	29	49	51	20	23	60	42
16-19	50	59	29	43	44	54	62	22	35	63	41
20+	55	68	28	50	44	64	63	32	40	68	36
Still studying	56	61	33	52	49	71	52	25	61	77	59
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	51	64	29	49	44	51	55	34	31	60	47
Managers	61	72	23	49	53	75	67	27	41	60	29
Other white collars	54	58	35	42	43	66	73	27	35	66	40
Manual workers	47	56	27	48	43	56	54	23	34	67	37
House persons	44	60	31	39	29	61	48	19	9	69	39
Unemployed	40	50	25	46	26	43	56	19	16	52	35
Retired	50	65	37	48	34	50	63	24	23	68	48
Students	56	61	33	52	49	71	52	25	61	77	59

**QA8.7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

In (OUR COUNTRY), everyone has a chance to succeed in life

(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	46	36	66	51	55	37	34	73	65	31	55
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	42	31	64	39	51	37	35	69	64	28	56
Female	49	41	69	61	59	36	34	77	68	34	55
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	41	40	59	49	51	29	38	74	48	23	52
25-39	45	34	73	53	51	33	27	68	61	33	59
40-54	47	36	70	49	54	42	38	74	69	35	61
55 +	47	36	61	51	58	40	34	74	72	30	52
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	51	37	58	41	64	42	36	79	74	30	53
16-19	47	40	71	56	52	41	31	77	63	35	58
20+	43	30	70	48	53	32	35	65	59	29	61
Still studying	41	36	65	45	48	23	44	72	39	22	41
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	46	34	69	46	56	40	38	65	69	39	53
Managers	37	27	72	49	46	22	32	72	57	37	64
Other white collars	42	38	64	58	51	30	20	70	64	30	58
Manual workers	50	42	72	51	53	41	37	75	65	30	62
House persons	51	37	65	58	68	36	37	77	91	29	61
Unemployed	56	49	73	50	72	57	34	78	83	37	60
Retired	46	35	56	50	56	41	33	74	73	28	49
Students	41	36	65	45	48	23	44	72	39	22	41

## II. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2019

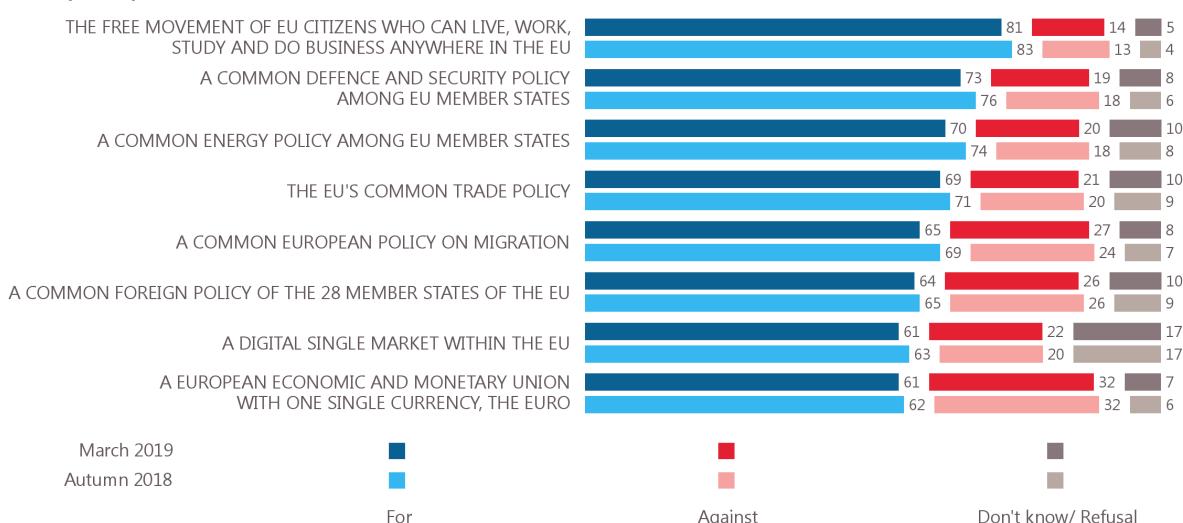
### 1 Europeans' views of the EU

#### More than six in ten Europeans support the eight European policies tested

A majority of respondents support the eight European policies tested<sup>18</sup>. Over eight in ten Europeans are in favour of **the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU** (81%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) and at least seven in ten support **a common defence and security policy among EU Member States** (73%, -3) and **a common energy policy among EU Member States** (70%, -4). Close to seven in ten are in favour of **the EU's common trade policy** (69%, -2).

The four other European policies tested are also supported by more than six in ten respondents: **a common European policy on migration** (65%, -4), **a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU** (64%, -1), **a digital single market within the EU** (61%, -2) and **a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro** (61%, -1).

**Q45** 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)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that support for each of the eight policies tested is up to five percentage points higher than at EU28 level: a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (66% vs. 61% at EU28 level), a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (67% vs. 64%), a digital single market within the EU (64% vs. 61%), the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (83% vs. 81%), a common defence and security policy among EU Member States (75% vs. 73%), a common energy policy among EU Member States (72% vs. 70%), a common European policy on migration (67% vs. 65%) and the EU's common trade policy (70% vs. 69%).

<sup>18</sup> Q45. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. 1. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro; 2. A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU; 3. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States; 4. The EU's common trade policy; 5. A common European policy on migration; 6. A common energy policy among EU Member States; 7. A digital single market within the EU; 8. The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

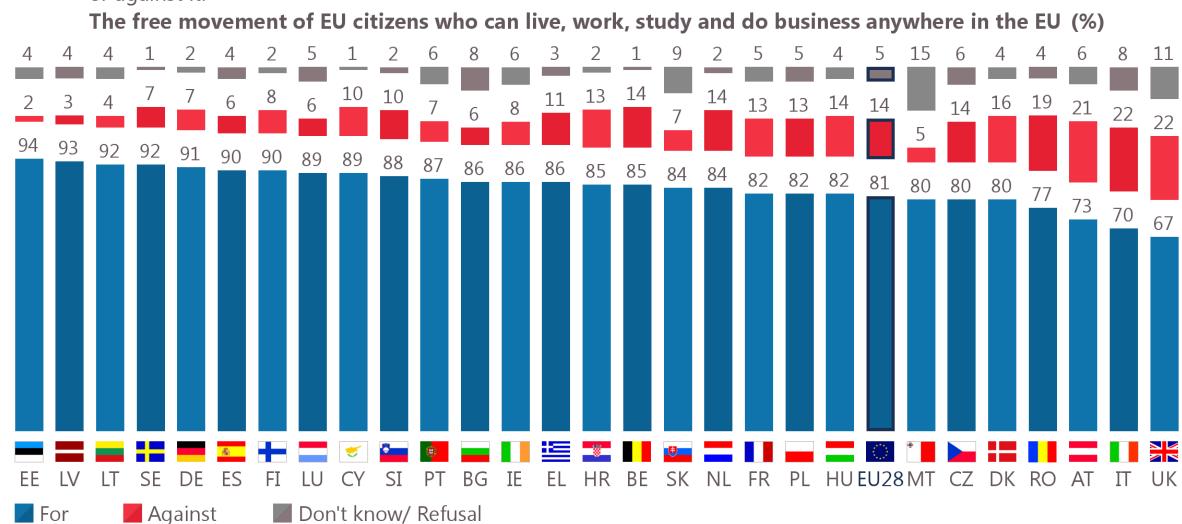
a. The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

More than eight in ten respondents (81%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) are in favour of **the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU**, whereas just 14% (+1) are opposed to this and 3% (unchanged) say they “don’t know”.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 83% are for, 12% against and 3% express no opinion.

In the 28 EU Member States, more than two-thirds of respondents are in favour of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU, with the highest support levels in Estonia (94%), Latvia (93%), Lithuania and Sweden (92% in both countries), and the lowest in the UK (67%), Italy (70%) and Austria (73%).

**QA5.8** 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 the free movement of EU citizens has decreased in 15 EU Member States, most obviously in the UK (67%, -7 percentage points), whereas it has increased in nine countries, especially in Romania (77%, +8). Support for this item has remained unchanged in four countries.

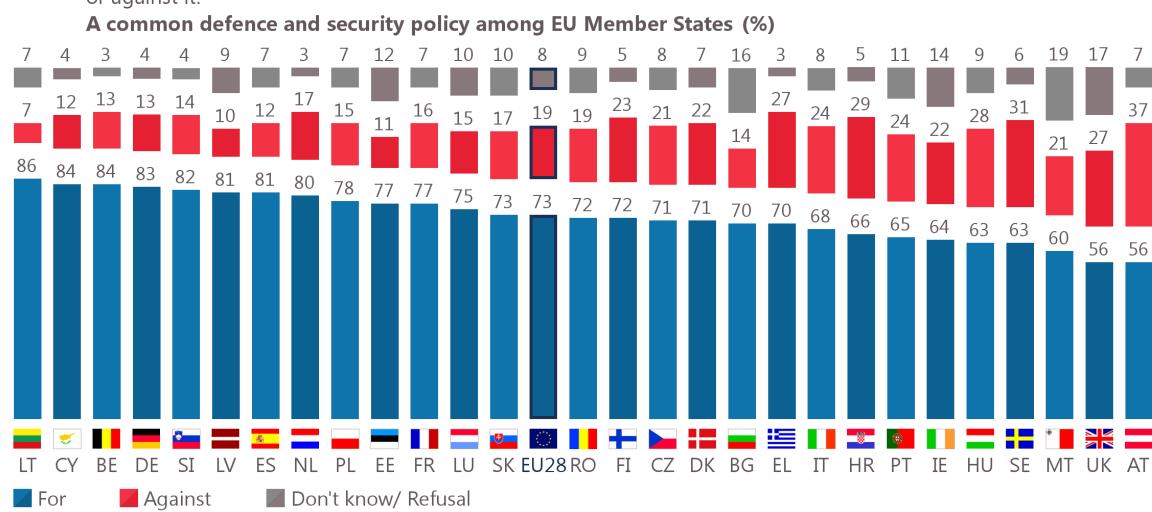
## b. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

Nearly three-quarters of Europeans say they are in favour of **a common defence and security policy among EU Member States** (73%, -3 percentage point since autumn 2018). Close to a fifth (19%, +1) are opposed to it and 6% (+2) "don't know".

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 75% are for, 18% against and 5% express no opinion.

Over half the respondents are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States in the 28 EU Member States. The proportion of respondents supporting this policy is the largest in Lithuania (86%), and in Belgium and Cyprus (both 84%). It is lowest in Austria and the UK (both 56%), and in Malta (60%).

**QA5.3** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents in favour of a common defence and security policy has decreased in 19 EU Member States, led by Austria (56%, -10 percentage points). It has grown in six countries, especially in Romania (72%, +7), and has remained unchanged in Belgium, France and Finland.

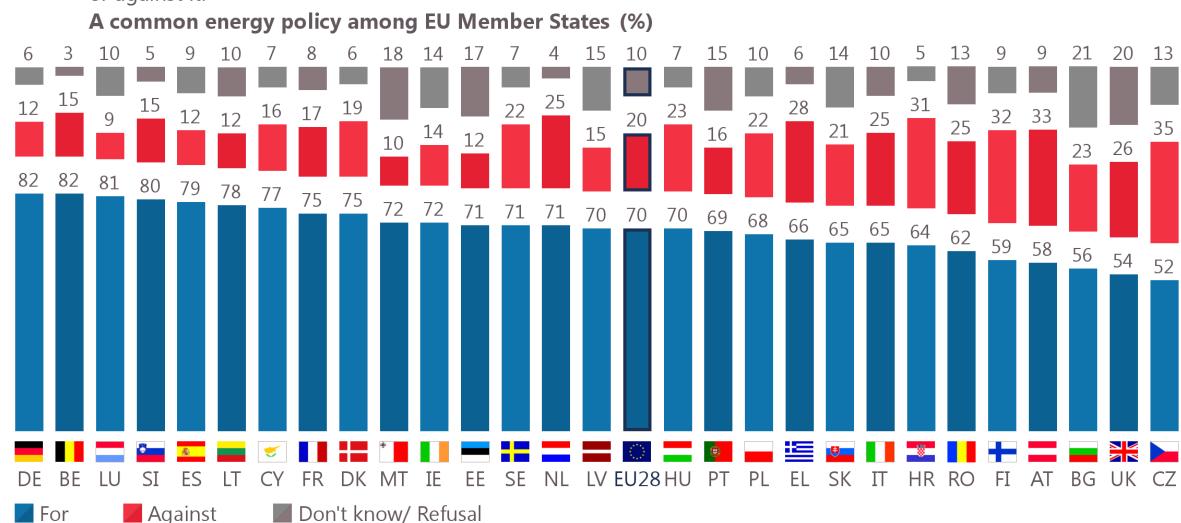
### c. A common energy policy among EU Member States

Seven in ten respondents are in favour of **a common energy policy among EU Member States** (-4 percentage points since autumn 2018), whereas one in five oppose it (20%, +2) and 7% (+1) "don't know".

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 72% are for, 20% against and 6% express no opinion.

Over half of respondents say they support a common energy policy among EU Member States in the 28 EU Member States, most strikingly in Belgium and Germany (both 82%), and in Luxembourg (81%). Support is weaker in Czechia (52%), the UK (54%) and Bulgaria (56%).

**QA5.6** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents in favour of a common energy policy has decreased in 21 countries, led by the UK (54%, -11 percentage points). It has grown by at most three percentage points in five countries, especially in Romania (62%, +3). It has remained unchanged in Belgium and Slovakia.

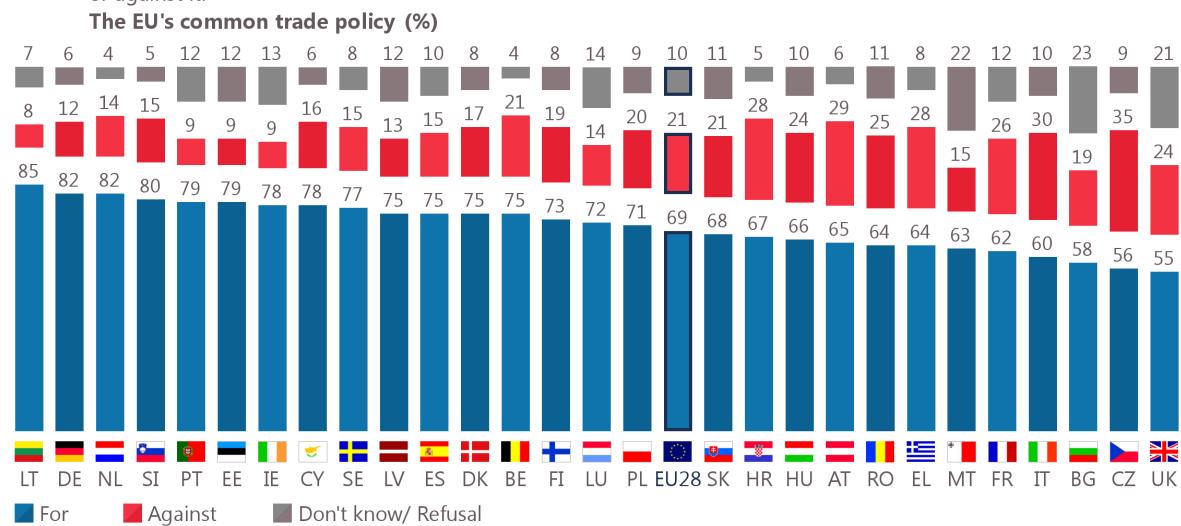
## d. The EU's common trade policy

**The EU's common trade policy** has the support of close to seven in ten Europeans (69%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018). Slightly more than a fifth (21%, +1) are opposed and less than one in ten (7%, unchanged) express no opinion.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 70% are for, 21% against and 6% express no opinion.

In the 28 EU Member States, over half of respondents are in favour of the EU's common trade policy, with the highest scores in Lithuania (85%), and in Germany and the Netherlands (both 82%). The majority is smaller in the UK (55%), Czechia (56%) and Bulgaria (58%).

**QA5.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, support for the EU's common trade policy has lost ground in 16 EU Member States, led by Malta (63%, -11 percentage points). It has gained ground in ten countries, most markedly in Portugal (79%, +5), and is unchanged in Lithuania and France.

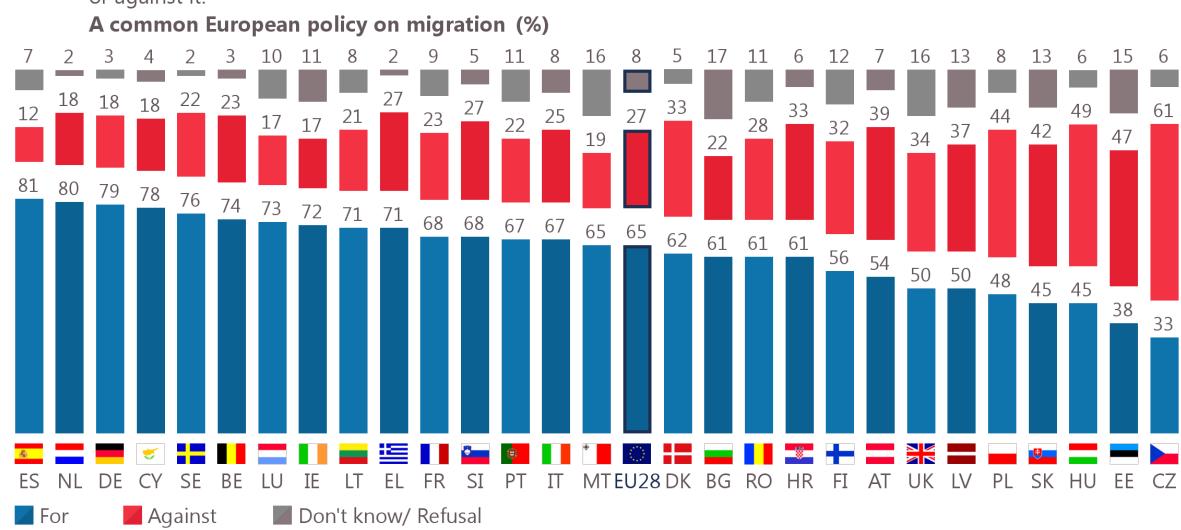
### e. A common European policy on migration

Close to two-thirds of Europeans are in favour of **a common European policy on migration** (65%, -4 percentage points since autumn 2018). In contrast, more than a quarter (27%, +3) say they oppose a common migration policy, while 6% (+1) say they “don’t know”.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 67% are for, 26% against and 5% express no opinion.

Most respondents are in favour of a common European policy on migration in 25 European Union Member States, with the largest proportions recorded in Spain (81%), the Netherlands (80%) and Germany (79%). However, in three countries, opposition is predominant: this is the case in Czechia (61% against vs. 33% for), in Estonia (47% vs. 38%) and in Hungary (49% vs. 45%).

**QA5.5** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents in favour of a common European migration policy has fallen in 20 countries, most notably in Malta (65%, -10 percentage points). It has grown in six countries, especially in Romania (61%, +6). Finally, it is unchanged in Sweden and Finland.

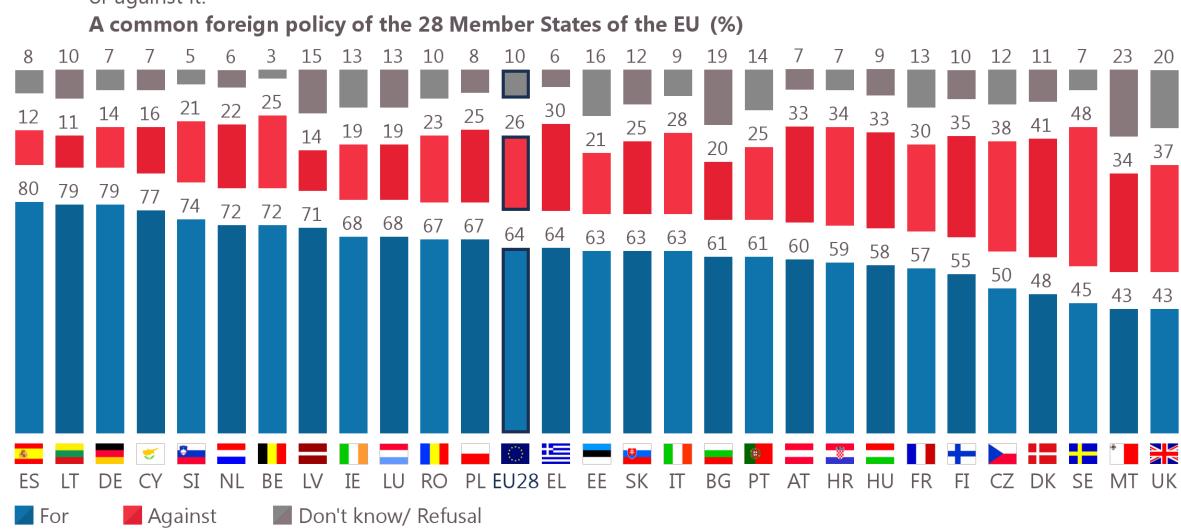
## f. A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU

**A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU** is supported by nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2018). However, slightly more than a quarter (26%, unchanged) are opposed. Lastly, 7% (=) express no opinion.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 67% are for, 24% against and 7% express no opinion.

The support for a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU is predominant in 27 EU Member States. It is the strongest in Spain (80%), and in Germany and Lithuania (both 79%). Sweden is the only country where most respondents are opposed to a common foreign policy for the EU (48% against vs. 45% for).

**QA5.2** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, support for a common EU foreign policy has decreased in 15 countries, especially in Malta (43%, -15 percentage points). It has increased in 11 countries, most markedly in Finland (55%, +5). It is unchanged in Lithuania and Estonia.

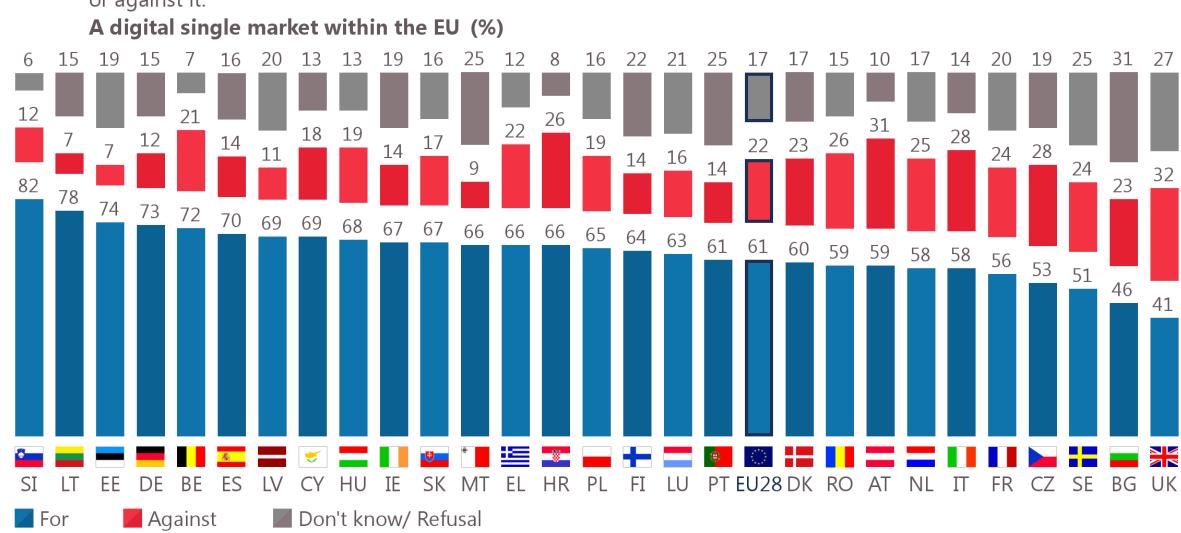
### g. A digital single market within the EU

Slightly more than six in ten Europeans are in favour of **a digital single market within the EU** (61%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018). However, slightly more than a fifth (22%, +2) are opposed to a digital single market, while more than one in ten (13%, -1) say they “don’t know”.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 64% are for, 20% against and 13% express no opinion.

Most respondents are in favour of a digital single market within the EU in all 28 European Union Member States, with the largest proportions recorded in Slovenia (82%), Lithuania (78%) and Estonia (74%). The lowest proportions are recorded in the United Kingdom (41% for vs. 32% against), Bulgaria (46% vs. 23%) and Sweden (51% vs. 24%).

**QA5.7** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents in favour of a digital single market within the EU has decreased in 18 countries, led by Cyprus (69%, -9 percentage points). It has increased in eight countries, especially in Denmark (60%, +5) and Romania (59%, +5). Finally, it is stable in Hungary and Sweden.

h. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency,  
the euro

A **European economic and monetary union with one single currency**, the euro has the support of slightly more than six in ten respondents (61%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2018). Close to a third are opposed (32%, unchanged) and 5% (+1) "don't know".

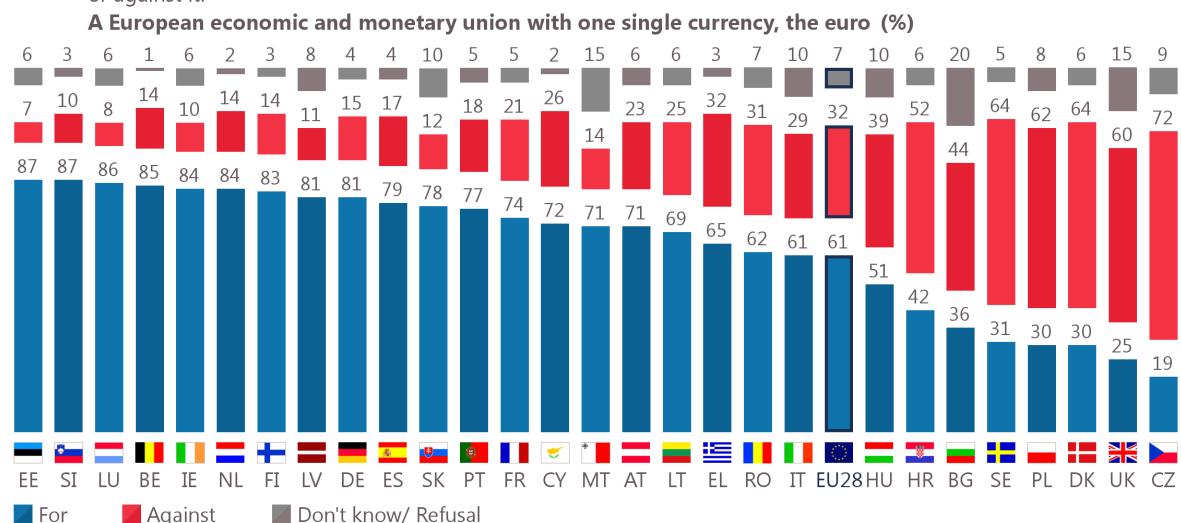
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that 66% are for, 28% against and 4% express no opinion.

Very different results are obtained in **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries. Three-quarters of respondents in the euro area countries support this policy (75% vs. 20% against, unchanged since autumn 2018). Meanwhile, only a minority of respondents do so in the non-euro area countries (34%, -1 percentage point, vs. 56%, +1).

Over half of respondents in the 19 euro area countries support European economic and monetary union, led by Slovenia and Estonia (both 87%), and Luxembourg (86%).

The situation is not as consistent in the nine non-euro area countries. In two of these EU Member States, over half of respondents are in favour of the euro: Romania (62%) and Hungary (51%). In the seven other non-euro area countries, support for economic and monetary union is the minority view: this is the case in Czechia (19% for vs. 72% against), the UK (25% vs. 60%), Denmark (30% vs. 64%), Sweden (31% vs. 64%), Poland (30% vs. 62%), Croatia (42% vs. 52%) and Bulgaria (36% vs. 44%).

**QA5.1** 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, the proportion of respondents in favour of European economic and monetary union has grown in 15 countries, most sharply in Romania (62%, +7 percentage points). It has decreased in eight countries, especially in Poland (30%, -6), and remained unchanged in five countries.

## 2 The EU's main assets

**More than a quarter of Europeans say that the EU's main assets are its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and its economic, industrial and trading power**

The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (31%, -3 percentage points since October-November 2018) is the European Union's most mentioned asset<sup>19</sup>, slightly ahead of the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU (27%, -4).

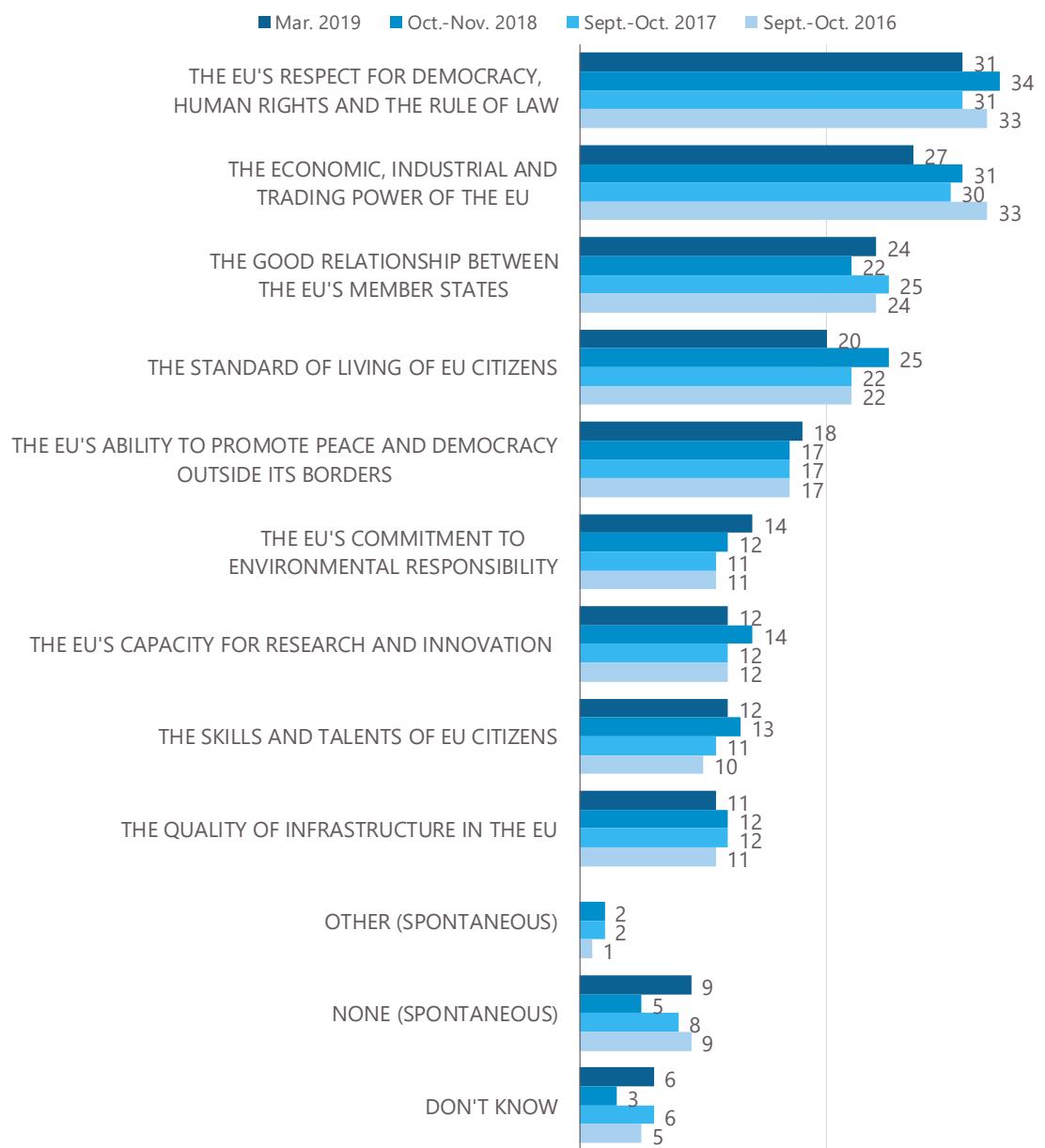
In third position, close to a quarter of respondents cite the good relationship between the EU's Member States (24%, +2). A fifth (20%, -5) mention the standard of living of EU citizens.

The five other assets are mentioned by less than a fifth of Europeans: the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders (18%, +1) comes in fifth position, before the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility (14%, +2), the skills and talents of EU citizens (12%, -1), the EU's capacity for research and innovation (12%, -2) and the quality of infrastructure in the EU (11%, -1).

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly identical results; the only slight differences (by one percentage point) are seen for the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (32% vs. 31% at EU28 level), the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU (28% vs. 27%), the good relationship between the EU's Member States (25% vs. 24%), the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders (19% vs. 18%), the EU's capacity for research and innovation (13% vs. 12%) and the skills and talents of EU citizens (11% vs. 12%).

<sup>19</sup> QA13T. In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



The overall results shows that one of four assets appears in first place in every 28 EU Member State.

In 14 EU Member States, **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** comes in first position, with the highest proportions in Sweden (53%), Germany (48%) and the Netherlands (47%), and the lowest scores in Czechia, Greece and Slovakia (all 20%).

**The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** leads in four EU Member States: Slovenia (38%), Hungary and Spain (both 31%), and Ireland (30%). This item also scores highly in the Netherlands (44%), in Croatia (36%), and in Estonia and Belgium (both 32%), and sees its lowest scores in Cyprus (18%), Malta (19%) and Latvia (20%).

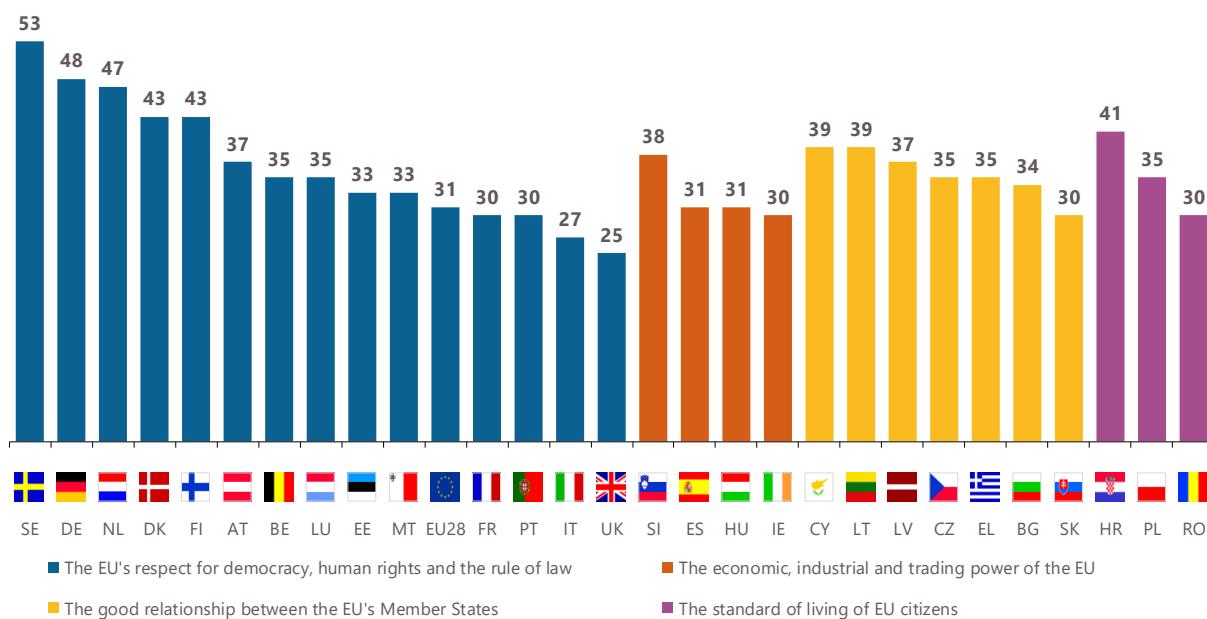
**The good relationship between the EU's Member States** tops the list in seven EU Member States, led by Cyprus and Lithuania (both 39%), and Latvia (37%). Respondents in Malta (15%), the UK (16%) and Croatia (19%) are least likely to mention this asset.

**The standard of living of EU citizens** is in first place in three EU Member States: Croatia (41%), Poland (35%) and Romania (30%). It also scores well in Latvia (32%) and Malta (31%), and sees its lowest scores in Sweden (10%), Italy (11%) and Greece (12%).

No other item tops the list of the main assets of the EU in any EU Member State. However, other points of note are:

- **The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders** is mentioned by at least a quarter of respondents in Lithuania (27%) and Cyprus (25%);
- **The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility** is seen among the EU's main assets in Sweden (29%) and Denmark (25%);
- **The skills and talents of EU citizens** is cited more than average in Malta (24%), in the UK (21%), and in Hungary and Ireland (both 20%);
- **The EU's capacity for research and innovation** is seen as a main asset in Greece (20%);
- **The quality of infrastructure in the EU** is most likely to be mentioned in Poland (18%).

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly?

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)

		The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The quality of infrastructure in the EU
EU28		31	27	24	20	18	14	12	12	11
EURO AREA		34	28	25	18	20	13	13	12	10
NON-EURO AREA		26	27	23	26	15	15	12	14	11
BE		35	32	27	24	18	13	17	14	9
BG		25	31	34	26	13	8	8	9	14
CZ		20	24	35	27	13	17	15	12	11
DK		43	31	30	17	22	25	8	4	5
DE		48	26	27	20	23	12	8	8	8
EE		33	32	32	21	14	10	11	9	7
IE		29	30	25	28	14	12	11	20	14
EL		20	24	35	12	15	11	20	16	13
ES		27	31	21	18	18	11	13	9	11
FR		30	24	22	15	20	14	14	14	10
HR		28	36	19	41	16	12	15	9	12
IT		27	26	24	11	21	14	17	14	12
CY		34	18	39	19	25	16	14	5	11
LV		26	20	37	32	17	11	8	9	9
LT		32	24	39	28	27	9	10	11	10
LU		35	31	32	21	18	13	8	12	13
HU		21	31	21	21	17	15	14	20	16
MT		33	19	15	31	12	12	14	24	12
NL		47	44	28	19	17	17	5	5	10
AT		37	24	22	26	18	17	15	15	15
PL		21	28	26	35	11	13	13	9	18
PT		30	25	25	17	22	18	10	18	8
RO		25	27	24	30	22	12	12	10	16
SI		26	38	28	27	13	16	9	9	13
SK		20	29	30	27	19	11	18	14	13
FI		43	30	32	15	20	17	10	13	5
SE		53	27	20	10	18	29	15	11	5
UK		25	24	16	22	14	14	11	21	6
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										

Since October–November 2018, there have been evolutions of at least ten percentage points for two items:

- The proportion of respondents mentioning **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** as a main asset of the European Union has decreased in 13 EU Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (35%, -11 percentage points) and Sweden (53%, -10). It has increased in 11 countries, particularly in Slovakia (20%, +7), and has remained unchanged in four countries.
- The proportion of respondents for whom **the standard of living of EU citizens** is one of the main assets of the EU has decreased in 27 EU Member States, most strikingly in Latvia (32%, -17 percentage points), Lithuania (28%, -12), Slovenia (27%, -12), Bulgaria (26%, -12), Portugal (17%, -12) and Estonia (21%, -10). It is stable in the Netherlands.

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)

		The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law		The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU		The good relationship between the EU's Member States		The standard of living of EU citizens		The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders		The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility		The EU's capacity for research and innovation		The skills and talents of EU citizens		The quality of infrastructure in the EU	
EU28		31	▼ 3	27	▼ 4	24	▲ 2	20	▼ 5	18	▲ 1	14	▲ 2	12	▼ 2	12	▼ 1	11	▼ 1
EURO AREA		34	▼ 1	28	▼ 4	25	▲ 3	18	▼ 4	20	▲ 1	13	▲ 1	13	▼ 1	12	=	10	▼ 2
NON-EURO AREA		26	▼ 5	27	▼ 3	23	▲ 1	26	▼ 4	15	=	15	▲ 2	12	▼ 1	14	=	11	▼ 2
BE		35	▲ 2	32	▼ 1	27	▲ 3	24	▼ 4	18	=	13	▼ 3	17	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	9	▼ 2
BG		25	▲ 2	31	▼ 3	34	▲ 7	26	▼ 12	13	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	8	▼ 1	9	▼ 3	14	=
CZ		20	=	24	▼ 5	35	▲ 4	27	▼ 9	13	▲ 1	17	▼ 2	15	▲ 1	12	▼ 1	11	=
DK		43	▼ 8	31	=	30	▲ 5	17	▼ 1	22	▲ 6	25	▲ 7	8	▼ 3	4	▼ 4	5	▼ 1
DE		48	=	26	▼ 6	27	▲ 6	20	▼ 2	23	▼ 1	12	▼ 1	8	▼ 3	8	▲ 1	8	▼ 5
EE		33	▼ 3	32	▲ 3	32	▼ 4	21	▼ 10	14	▲ 4	10	▲ 4	11	▼ 1	9	▼ 2	7	=
IE		29	▲ 1	30	=	25	▼ 1	28	▼ 5	14	▼ 1	12	▲ 2	11	▲ 1	20	▼ 2	14	▼ 3
EL		20	=	24	▼ 2	35	▲ 6	12	▼ 7	15	▼ 4	11	=	20	▲ 2	16	▲ 2	13	▼ 4
ES		27	▲ 1	31	▼ 8	21	▲ 6	18	▼ 9	18	▲ 7	11	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	9	▼ 2	11	▼ 1
FR		30	▼ 2	24	▼ 6	22	=	15	▼ 6	20	▲ 2	14	▲ 1	14	=	14	▲ 1	10	▼ 1
HR		28	▲ 4	36	▼ 6	19	▼ 1	41	▼ 6	16	▲ 1	12	▲ 2	15	▲ 3	9	▼ 5	12	▼ 1
IT		27	▼ 5	26	▼ 1	24	▲ 4	11	▼ 5	21	=	14	▲ 4	17	▼ 4	14	▼ 5	12	=
CY		34	▼ 1	18	=	39	▲ 6	19	▼ 7	25	▲ 3	16	▲ 2	14	▼ 3	5	=	11	▼ 3
LV		26	▼ 6	20	▲ 3	37	▼ 1	32	▼ 17	17	▲ 3	11	▲ 1	8	▲ 1	9	▲ 1	9	=
LT		32	▲ 3	24	▼ 1	39	▲ 1	28	▼ 12	27	▲ 4	9	▲ 3	10	=	11	=	10	▲ 1
LU		35	▼ 11	31	▲ 5	32	▲ 6	21	▼ 7	18	▲ 1	13	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	12	▲ 2	13	▲ 2
HU		21	▼ 4	31	▲ 2	21	▲ 2	21	▼ 6	17	▼ 1	15	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	20	▼ 3	16	▼ 1
MT		33	▼ 4	19	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	31	▼ 4	12	▼ 6	12	▼ 7	14	▲ 1	24	▲ 6	12	▲ 1
NL		47	▼ 2	44	▼ 4	28	▲ 1	19	=	17	▲ 2	17	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	5	▼ 1	10	▲ 4
AT		37	▲ 2	24	▼ 1	22	▲ 1	26	▼ 2	18	▲ 1	17	=	15	▼ 3	15	▲ 1	15	▼ 1
PL		21	▼ 7	28	▼ 3	26	▲ 1	35	▼ 1	11	=	13	▲ 2	13	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	18	▼ 1
PT		30	▲ 3	25	▼ 4	25	▲ 2	17	▼ 12	22	▲ 6	18	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	18	▼ 1	8	=
RO		25	▲ 3	27	▼ 4	24	=	30	▼ 1	22	▲ 4	12	=	12	▼ 1	10	▼ 4	16	▼ 3
SI		26	▲ 1	38	▲ 5	28	▲ 5	27	▼ 12	13	▲ 1	16	▲ 1	9	▼ 4	9	▲ 1	13	▲ 1
SK		20	▲ 7	29	▼ 5	30	=	27	▼ 5	19	=	11	▼ 5	18	▲ 3	14	▲ 3	13	▼ 1
FI		43	=	30	▼ 2	32	▲ 5	15	▼ 2	20	▲ 4	17	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	13	▼ 1	5	▼ 1
SE		53	▼ 10	27	▼ 3	20	▲ 1	10	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	29	▲ 9	15	▲ 1	11	=	5	=
UK		25	▼ 8	24	▼ 3	16	▼ 2	22	▼ 5	14	▼ 1	14	▲ 2	11	▼ 2	21	▲ 4	6	▼ 3

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The quality of infrastructure in the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	31	27	24	20	18	14	12	12	11	0	9	6
 Gender												
Man	30	30	25	21	17	13	13	13	12	0	9	4
Woman	32	25	24	20	20	14	12	12	9	0	9	7
 Age												
15-24	30	26	25	25	17	16	11	15	12	0	6	5
25-39	29	29	24	22	17	14	14	16	12	0	7	5
40-54	34	29	24	19	20	13	13	12	11	0	9	4
55 +	31	25	25	18	19	13	12	10	9	1	11	8
 Education (End of)												
15-	25	21	23	18	17	10	11	9	9	0	15	13
16-19	29	27	25	22	19	13	13	12	11	1	9	6
20+	38	31	25	19	19	15	13	13	10	0	6	2
Still studying	32	28	24	23	17	16	10	17	13	0	6	4
 Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	31	33	26	19	18	12	12	13	13	0	7	5
Managers	40	31	28	20	16	14	15	13	9	0	5	2
Other white collars	32	31	23	21	19	16	13	14	12	1	7	3
Manual workers	29	27	23	22	20	14	13	13	11	1	9	5
House persons	31	26	25	22	18	13	12	12	9	0	9	8
Unemployed	26	23	21	19	19	13	14	14	11	0	13	7
Retired	31	24	25	18	18	13	11	9	9	1	12	9
Students	32	28	24	23	17	16	10	17	13	0	6	4

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

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - THE EU'S RESPECT FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RULE OF LAW)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	31	48	27	30	27	21	25	20	30	29	34
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	30	45	28	28	28	19	25	19	32	27	31
Female	32	51	27	31	26	23	24	21	28	31	37
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	30	46	27	19	29	20	26	22	24	31	31
25-39	29	45	29	28	26	24	18	18	30	28	32
40-54	34	47	30	37	31	21	31	17	34	28	30
55 +	31	50	24	30	24	21	23	22	29	29	40
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	25	46	20	24	21	17	14	21	32	31	34
16-19	29	43	24	28	29	20	24	18	34	27	33
20+	38	56	38	35	31	25	30	20	26	30	34
Still studying	32	47	23	23	27	24	26	26	24	34	39
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	31	56	26	25	31	10	24	12	29	27	30
Managers	40	54	33	41	46	23	23	25	26	34	31
Other white collars	32	48	36	38	26	22	24	25	30	31	31
Manual workers	29	36	29	27	29	24	26	11	36	24	28
House persons	31	54	28	28	22	24	27	24	12	26	43
Unemployed	26	40	28	26	20	22	22	21	33	33	28
Retired	31	51	21	30	22	20	24	23	27	28	44
Students	32	47	23	23	27	24	26	26	24	34	39

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	27	26	31	24	26	28	24	24	25	30	18
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	30	27	34	31	28	33	24	26	26	29	20
Female	25	26	29	18	24	24	23	23	24	31	16
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	26	20	38	25	23	25	23	30	21	26	22
25-39	29	26	32	31	29	31	21	27	27	27	20
40-54	29	31	33	20	27	32	25	26	26	31	16
55 +	25	25	28	23	24	26	24	20	23	33	16
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	21	21	27	21	21	30	13	17	20	24	12
16-19	27	28	34	21	27	29	19	27	29	27	17
20+	31	28	32	29	30	29	33	26	29	33	20
Still studying	28	21	38	21	25	26	38	29	22	31	27
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	33	32	41	35	31	52	25	33	26	32	18
Managers	31	28	33	27	23	30	34	38	26	40	13
Other white collars	31	30	33	26	32	22	38	22	31	27	23
Manual workers	27	23	29	29	27	28	18	24	24	24	18
House persons	26	40	27	11	22	33	12	28	16	30	10
Unemployed	23	25	33	19	23	20	9	19	23	20	20
Retired	24	24	28	22	22	27	21	17	24	31	12
Students	28	21	38	21	25	26	38	29	22	31	27

**QA13T** In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
 (% - THE GOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EU'S MEMBER STATES)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	24	27	21	22	24	26	16	35	25	25	39
Gender											
Male	25	26	22	25	24	25	18	31	26	29	41
Female	24	28	20	19	25	27	14	37	24	20	37
Age											
15-24	25	28	18	27	33	30	16	24	22	17	32
25-39	24	24	20	28	25	23	14	38	19	33	35
40-54	24	24	24	19	25	25	19	31	27	24	44
55 +	25	31	21	19	21	28	16	38	28	21	41
Education (End of)											
15-	23	24	22	15	22	26	19	38	29	21	42
16-19	25	28	24	22	23	27	16	38	23	25	48
20+	25	29	19	23	24	25	16	34	23	28	32
Still studying	24	24	14	27	35	26	15	21	21	13	32
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	26	26	23	16	29	20	28	36	24	28	41
Managers	28	35	24	28	33	22	16	27	18	27	30
Other white collars	23	16	20	20	24	21	21	34	19	21	39
Manual workers	23	22	23	22	14	26	18	42	26	34	35
House persons	25	30	22	29	21	36	13	35	34	14	57
Unemployed	21	23	21	24	19	31	6	34	31	35	48
Retired	25	32	21	19	23	29	14	36	29	21	40
Students	24	24	14	27	35	26	15	21	21	13	32

### 3 The EU's main challenges

#### **More than a third of Europeans say that social inequalities and migration are the main challenges for the European Union**

Close to four in ten respondents (39%, +2 percentage points since October-November 2018) believe that **social inequalities** are one of the three main challenges for the European Union<sup>20</sup>. This is closely followed by **migration issues** (35%, +1), ahead of **unemployment** (30%, -11), which has lost two places since the last survey.

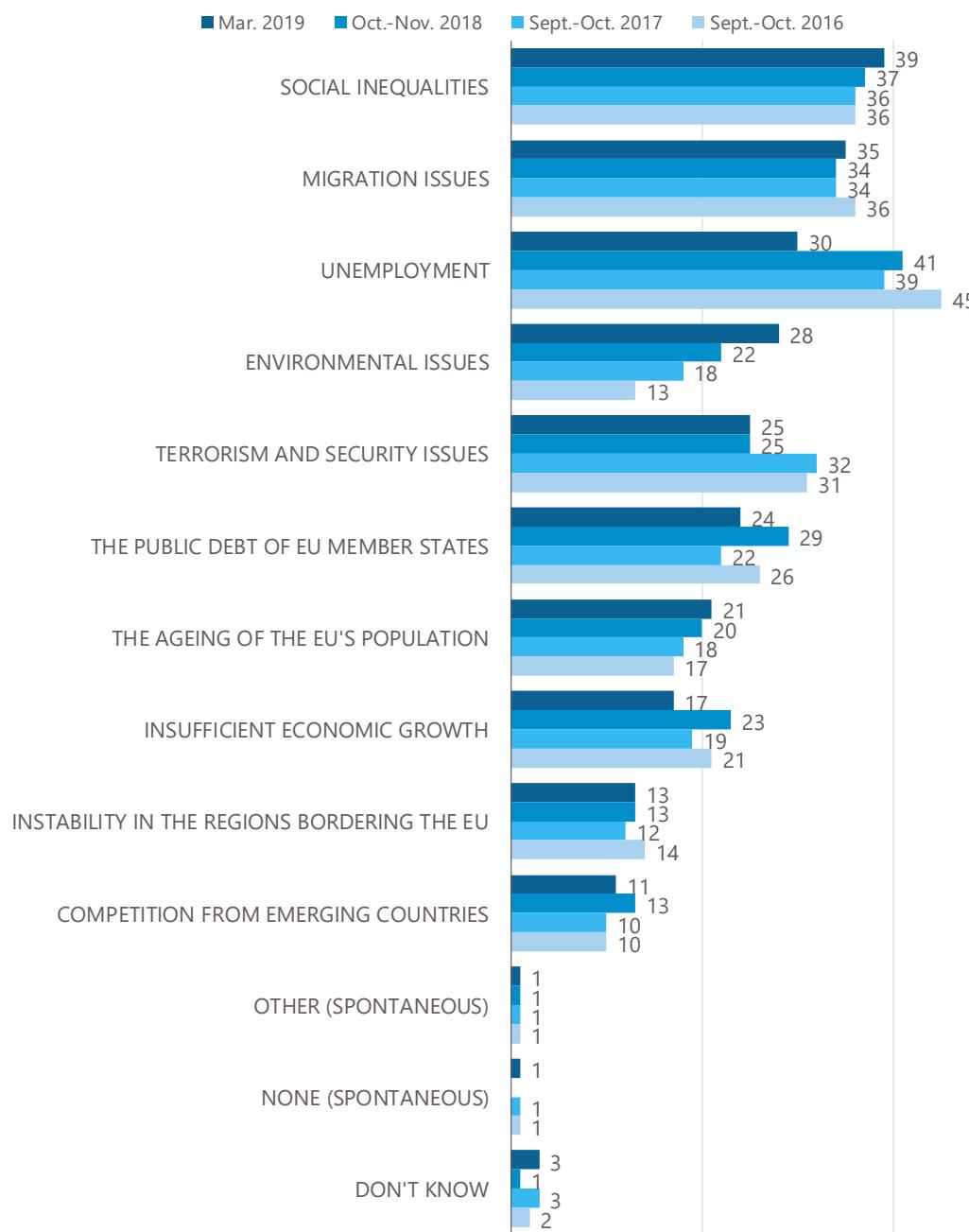
Nearly three in ten Europeans cite **environmental issues** (28%, +6), while around a quarter mention **terrorism and security issues** (25%, unchanged) and **the public debt of EU Member States** (24%, -5).

Around a fifth of respondents believe **the ageing of the EU's population** (21%, +1) and **insufficient economic growth** (17%, -6) are among the three main challenges for the EU.

Finally, slightly more than one in ten mention **instability in the regions bordering the EU** (13%, =) and **competition from emerging countries** (11%, -2) among the main challenges currently faced by the EU.

<sup>20</sup> QA14. Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows that results are almost the same: the only slight differences (up to two percentage points) only regard social inequalities (41% vs. 39% at EU28 level), migration issues (36% vs. 35%), environmental issues (29% vs. 28%), terrorism and security issues (24% vs. 25%), the ageing of the EU's population (22% vs. 21%), insufficient economic growth (18% vs. 17%) and competition from emerging countries (12% vs. 11%).

Six of these ten potential challenges are the most mentioned item in at least one of the 28 EU Member States.

**Social inequalities** is the most mentioned challenge in 11 EU Member States, with its highest scores in Portugal (59%), Latvia (54%) and Germany (51%), and its lowest in Malta (17%), Romania (21%), and in Ireland and the UK (both 26%).

**Migration issues** comes in first position in eight EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Malta (63%), Czechia (58%) and Estonia (54%). Respondents in Portugal (14%), Finland (20%), and in Spain and Romania (both 23%) are the least likely to mention this item.

**Unemployment** is the leading issue in the three EU Member States where it also obtains its highest scores: Italy (47%), Spain (45%) and Cyprus (44%). Respondents in the Netherlands (11%), in Czechia (13%), and in Poland and Hungary (both 14%) are the least likely to cite this issue.

**Environmental issues** tops the list in Sweden (58%) and Denmark (48%). It is also mentioned by a high proportion of respondents in the Netherlands (45%), but is less cited in Greece (7%), Bulgaria (9%), and Lithuania and Cyprus (both 10%).

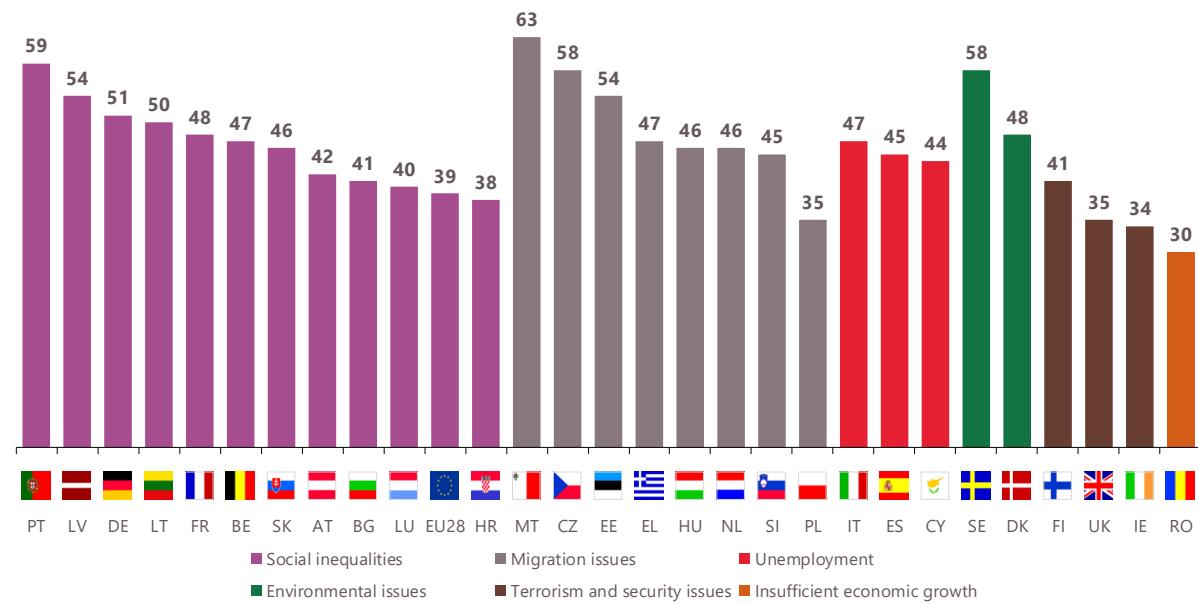
**Terrorism and security issues** ranks first in Finland (41%), the UK (35%) and Ireland (34%). It also obtains high scores in Malta (40%), in Czechia (37%), in the Netherlands and Estonia (both 36%), and in Poland (34%). In contrast this item obtains its lowest scores in Austria (13%), Slovakia (17%), and in Romania, Spain and Italy (all 19%).

Lastly, **insufficient economic growth** comes in first position in Romania (30%). However, it obtains its highest scores in Greece (40%) and Italy (31%), and its lowest in the Netherlands and Denmark (6% in both countries), and in Germany (7%).

Although no other item tops the list of the main challenges for the EU in any EU Member State, other points of note are:

- **The public debt of EU Member States** is cited by more than three in ten respondents in Germany (36%), the Netherlands (34%) and Austria (32%);
- **The ageing of the EU's population** is mentioned by more than a third of respondents in Estonia (44%), Slovenia (41%), Finland (39%) and Lithuania (35%);
- **Instability in the regions bordering the EU** is most likely to be mentioned in the Netherlands (28%), in Denmark (27%), and in Finland and Sweden (both 23%);
- Lastly, **competition from emerging countries** obtains its highest scores in Austria (21%), and in Croatia and Hungary (both 18%).

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU?

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

		Social inequalities	Migration issues	Unemployment	Environmental issues	Terrorism and security issues	The public debt of EU Member States	The ageing of the EU's population	Insufficient economic growth	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Competition from emerging countries
EU28		39	35	30	28	25	24	21	17	13	11
EURO AREA		43	35	34	30	22	26	20	18	12	11
NON-EURO AREA		30	35	21	22	31	19	22	15	15	12
BE		47	39	25	33	22	21	25	13	8	14
BG		41	38	15	9	29	11	32	20	14	12
CZ		33	58	13	23	37	21	25	13	12	12
DK		46	31	19	48	31	13	26	6	27	8
DE		51	45	21	38	20	36	17	7	16	7
EE		36	54	20	16	36	8	44	13	16	7
IE		26	33	29	24	34	22	18	15	18	16
EL		40	47	43	7	24	25	21	40	12	17
ES		44	23	45	22	19	17	28	24	8	6
FR		48	26	38	39	26	25	22	16	8	13
HR		38	30	21	16	28	22	28	22	17	18
IT		27	38	47	23	19	20	9	31	7	17
CY		28	43	44	10	31	30	15	24	9	11
LV		54	39	34	18	28	15	19	23	10	5
LT		50	36	24	10	32	10	35	22	10	6
LU		40	37	28	31	25	22	20	8	14	9
HU		33	46	14	19	22	16	28	18	17	18
MT		17	63	18	20	40	10	23	8	9	9
NL		41	46	11	45	36	34	29	6	28	11
AT		42	35	32	29	13	32	16	20	21	21
PL		32	35	14	18	34	18	30	13	10	13
PT		59	14	35	18	30	21	32	24	12	12
RO		21	23	24	19	19	23	21	30	18	17
SI		35	45	25	21	24	19	41	12	11	9
SK		46	40	24	22	17	18	28	16	18	12
FI		37	20	28	37	41	29	39	10	23	10
SE		44	48	18	58	31	13	24	8	23	9
UK		26	32	29	20	35	22	15	11	15	8
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

Since October-November 2018, six issues have undergone national evolutions of ten or more percentage points. The proportion of respondents mentioning **migration issues** has increased in 17 EU Member States, led by the Netherlands (46%, +11 percentage points), while it has decreased in eight countries, particularly in Portugal (14%, -7), and is unchanged in Hungary, Italy and the UK.

Mentions of **unemployment** are down in all 28 EU Member States, with decreases of ten percentage points or more in 21 countries, in particular in Portugal (35%, -27 percentage points), Croatia (21%, -24), Greece (43%, -21) and Lithuania (24%, -21).

The proportions of respondents citing **environmental issues** are up in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (48%, +21 percentage points), Germany (38%, +14), Sweden (58%, +13), France (39%, +12) and Luxembourg (31%, +12). They are down in nine countries, especially in Romania (19%, -6), and stable in four countries.

**The public debt of EU Member States** has lost ground in 24 EU Member States, led by Germany (36%, -13 percentage points), the Netherlands (34%, -11), Austria (32%, -10) and Ireland (22%, -10). It has gained one or two percentage points in three countries, and remains unchanged in Portugal.

Scores for **the ageing of the EU's population** have increased in 18 EU Member States, particularly in Portugal (32%, +11 percentage points). They have decreased in eight countries, notably in Estonia (44%, -8), and are unchanged in Luxembourg and Germany.

Lastly, proportions of respondents mentioning **insufficient economic growth** are down in 26 EU Member States, most strikingly in Croatia (22%, -11 percentage points) and Belgium (13%, -10). They are slightly up in Cyprus (24%, +2) and unchanged in Austria.

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 (% - EU)

	Social inequalities	Migration issues	Unemployment	Environmental issues	Terrorism and security issues	The public debt of EU Member States	The ageing of the EU's population	Insufficient economic growth	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Competition from emerging countries	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	39	35	30	28	25	24	21	17	13	11	1	1	3
 Gender													
Man	39	36	29	27	24	24	22	17	14	13	1	1	2
Woman	39	34	30	28	26	23	20	17	12	10	1	1	4
 Age													
15-24	38	34	35	38	26	18	19	16	12	11	1	1	3
25-39	42	33	30	28	23	24	17	17	13	13	1	1	3
40-54	38	38	29	27	26	25	21	18	15	12	1	1	1
55 +	38	35	28	24	26	25	24	16	13	10	1	1	4
 Education (End of)													
15-	35	33	37	18	24	18	19	18	7	8	1	2	7
16-19	38	36	31	24	27	25	20	17	13	11	1	1	3
20+	42	36	23	34	24	27	24	16	16	13	1	1	1
Still studying	41	35	33	40	26	18	18	16	12	10	1	1	2
 Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	37	35	27	27	24	25	21	21	13	15	1	2	2
Managers	41	39	20	35	23	30	22	15	17	12	1	1	1
Other white collars	39	38	27	29	23	25	18	19	15	15	1	1	1
Manual workers	39	35	33	26	27	23	20	17	13	11	1	1	2
House persons	36	33	35	22	23	21	17	22	10	11	2	1	5
Unemployed	41	28	41	24	25	20	23	19	10	8	1	2	3
Retired	38	35	27	23	27	24	24	15	12	10	1	1	4
Students	41	35	33	40	26	18	18	16	12	10	1	1	2

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

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(% - SOCIAL INEQUALITIES)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	39	51	44	48	27	32	26	40	59	26	28
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	39	47	45	50	27	33	30	44	56	25	29
Female	39	54	43	47	27	32	21	37	62	26	27
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	38	50	44	44	32	35	32	35	57	19	23
25-39	42	58	51	50	27	27	32	43	64	27	31
40-54	38	44	44	48	29	30	28	38	62	32	28
55 +	38	52	39	49	24	36	17	42	55	23	28
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	35	52	37	44	22	38	18	40	56	17	24
16-19	38	49	44	48	26	33	24	37	64	25	26
20+	42	52	50	52	30	29	31	45	58	31	30
Still studying	41	54	47	42	33	38	32	35	56	23	32
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	37	42	47	51	22	26	32	44	72	21	28
Managers	41	54	49	50	19	25	30	35	60	32	30
Other white collars	39	48	60	44	29	33	35	39	57	36	27
Manual workers	39	45	47	51	28	27	28	44	60	23	22
House persons	36	52	33	50	25	32	27	35	80	22	37
Unemployed	41	61	44	47	29	25	33	42	53	19	26
Retired	38	54	35	49	26	40	14	41	53	24	30
Students	41	54	47	42	33	38	32	35	56	23	32

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(% - MIGRATION ISSUES)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	35	45	23	26	38	35	32	47	14	33	43
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	36	49	23	27	37	39	31	42	14	33	45
Female	34	42	23	26	39	32	33	52	14	33	40
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	34	41	20	28	41	36	27	41	11	29	44
25-39	33	45	23	22	31	37	27	44	15	33	45
40-54	38	56	24	28	37	32	38	52	18	37	42
55 +	35	39	24	27	42	35	33	47	12	31	41
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	33	39	22	22	41	34	40	50	12	28	38
16-19	36	47	23	25	40	34	33	52	15	36	43
20+	36	45	25	27	34	39	26	42	21	31	46
Still studying	35	45	17	35	40	27	29	37	7	31	40
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	35	57	19	27	36	40	14	46	21	40	43
Managers	39	52	38	24	39	44	30	45	20	30	55
Other white collars	38	48	22	22	37	35	37	52	20	32	37
Manual workers	35	48	23	24	35	33	41	49	12	37	46
House persons	33	46	14	16	42	34	27	49	10	31	22
Unemployed	28	32	20	26	30	32	26	36	11	33	49
Retired	35	37	27	28	41	36	33	50	12	30	42
Students	35	45	17	35	40	27	29	37	7	31	40

**QA14** Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 (% - UNEMPLOYMENT)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	30	21	45	38	47	14	29	43	35	29	44
Gender											
Male	29	21	42	38	48	13	30	41	33	29	42
Female	30	21	48	37	45	15	27	45	36	30	46
Age											
15-24	35	33	44	35	52	19	45	49	40	35	41
25-39	30	24	48	37	42	17	31	38	37	27	44
40-54	29	17	43	40	44	12	31	44	35	29	44
55 +	28	18	44	38	48	11	19	44	32	29	45
Education (End of)											
15-	37	24	50	38	50	16	28	50	32	34	51
16-19	31	22	50	48	44	14	32	45	38	31	45
20+	23	16	34	29	43	13	20	36	29	27	38
Still studying	33	31	43	30	50	21	38	46	36	28	48
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	27	15	41	30	41	8	25	46	37	18	35
Managers	20	15	28	25	44	14	21	18	32	26	49
Other white collars	27	21	40	28	44	18	29	32	33	31	40
Manual workers	33	24	43	49	51	9	42	47	37	28	39
House persons	35	18	57	31	44	23	32	51	63	37	47
Unemployed	41	34	56	51	47	22	32	52	41	37	54
Retired	27	19	46	37	48	13	20	43	29	30	46
Students	33	31	43	30	50	21	38	46	36	28	48

## 4 The EU's most positive results

### **Six in ten Europeans say that the free movement of people, goods and services within the European Union is the most positive result of the EU; half mention peace among EU Member States**

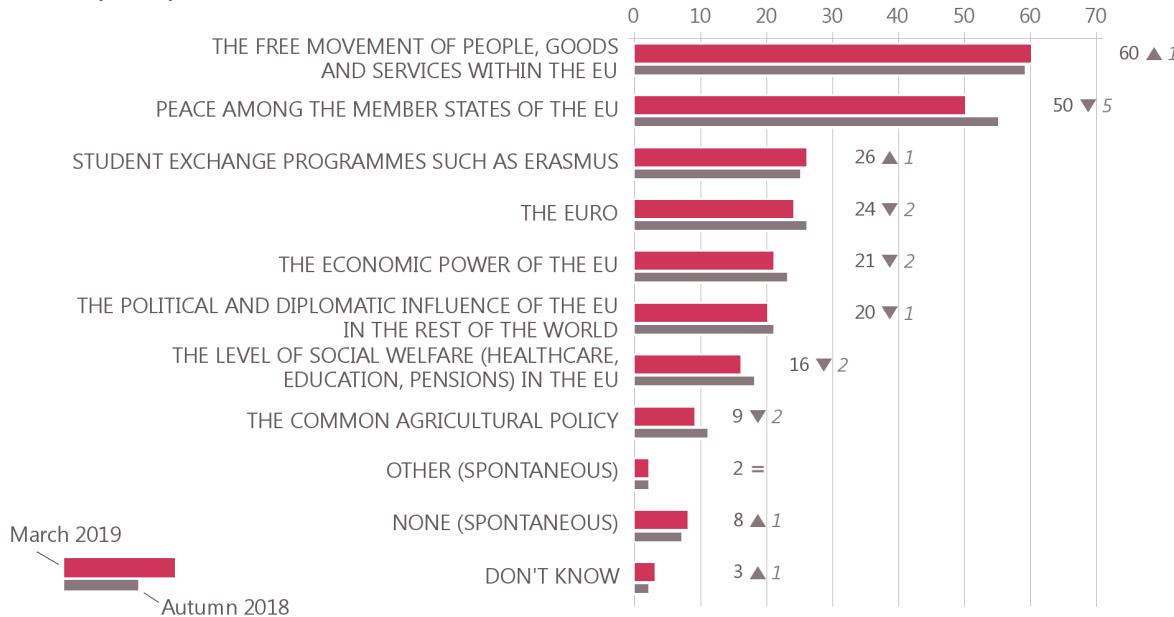
Two results of the European Union clearly stand out as the most positive<sup>21</sup>: six in ten respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2018) mention **the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU**, firmly ahead of **peace among the Member States of the EU** (50%, -5).

In comparison, around a quarter of respondents mention **student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS** (26%, +1), in third position, followed by **the euro** (24%, -2).

**The economic power of the EU** (21%, -2) and **the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world** (20%, -1) are mentioned by at least a fifth of respondents, ahead of **the level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU** (16%, -2).

Lastly, less than one in ten Europeans (9%, -2) consider that **the Common Agricultural Policy** is one of the EU's most positive results, whereas a similar proportion (8%, +1) spontaneously answer that there is **no** positive achievement on the list.

**QA11T** Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly identical results. The only slight differences (up to two percentage points) regard the euro (26% vs. 24% at EU28 level), peace among the Member States of the EU (51% vs. 50%), student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS (27% vs. 26%), the economic power of the EU (22% vs. 21%) and the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world (21% vs. 20%).

<sup>21</sup> QA11T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

Focusing on overall results, the two achievements that head the list at EU level are the only ones to come in first position in the 28 EU Member States.

**The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU** tops the list in 25 EU Member States, with its highest scores in Lithuania (79%), Sweden (78%), and in Estonia and Croatia (both 75%), and its lowest in France (49%), Italy (50%) and Austria (51%).

**Peace among the Member States of the EU** leads in three EU Member States: Germany (71%), Denmark (67%) and France (57%). Moreover, it obtains its highest proportion in Sweden (74%) and high levels in Finland (64%), the Netherlands (62%), and in Luxembourg and Cyprus (both 60%). In contrast, it obtains its lowest scores in Malta and Romania (both 31%), and in Hungary (32%).

No other item tops the list of the EU's most positive results in any EU Member State. However, **student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS** obtains its highest scores in Malta (44%), Latvia (39%), and in Italy and Lithuania (both 38%), and its lowest in the Netherlands (14%), Germany (19%) and Poland (20%).

Respondents in Finland (47%), and in Luxembourg and Slovenia (both 44%) are more likely to mention **the euro**, whereas those in the UK (5%), and in Denmark, Bulgaria and Czechia (6% in all these three non-euro area countries) are least likely to do so.

Other points of note are:

- **The economic power of the EU** is mentioned by more than three in ten respondents in Croatia (35%), Romania (34%) and Austria (31%);
- **The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world** is considered to be one of the most positive results of the EU in Sweden (39%), Denmark (36%) and Austria (33%);
- **The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU** is cited more than average in Denmark (37%), and in Croatia and Malta (both 28%);
- **The Common Agricultural Policy** is most likely to be mentioned in Romania (21%), and in Ireland and Hungary (both 17%).

**QA11T** Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

		The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Peace among the Member States of the EU	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The euro	The economic power of the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU	The Common Agricultural Policy
EU28		60	50	26	24	21	20	16	9
EURO AREA		59	52	27	31	21	21	16	8
NON-EURO AREA		64	47	25	9	22	19	17	11
BE		55	52	32	41	19	20	25	8
BG		74	46	24	6	27	19	13	9
CZ		64	54	35	6	26	18	18	8
DK		59	67	21	6	13	36	37	12
DE		65	71	19	32	25	21	11	5
EE		75	45	27	38	15	12	16	5
IE		64	40	25	40	25	15	17	17
EL		69	50	25	18	21	30	7	5
ES		58	38	22	23	22	19	23	6
FR		49	57	33	34	14	16	19	9
HR		75	39	29	13	35	16	28	11
IT		50	35	38	26	23	24	12	11
CY		66	60	28	20	15	17	22	8
LV		68	42	39	30	12	11	19	9
LT		79	53	38	15	19	17	17	14
LU		61	60	24	44	18	13	21	4
HU		65	32	36	18	24	19	12	17
MT		56	31	44	37	14	14	28	5
NL		73	62	14	43	22	31	16	7
AT		51	45	29	34	31	33	19	13
PL		64	48	20	8	23	18	20	15
PT		73	35	29	31	20	19	14	4
RO		64	31	31	22	34	22	18	21
SI		65	48	30	44	24	9	14	9
SK		73	40	36	40	20	12	10	11
FI		65	64	25	47	9	25	21	4
SE		78	74	32	7	8	39	19	5
UK		60	48	21	5	18	15	13	7
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Since autumn 2018, four results have registered national evolutions of at least ten percentage points. The proportion of respondents mentioning **the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU** has increased in 17 EU Member States, led by Spain (58%, +10 percentage points), while it has decreased in seven countries, particularly in Ireland (64%, -8), and is unchanged in four countries.

Scores for **peace among the Member States of the EU** have decreased in 24 EU Member States, in particular in Malta (31%, -16 percentage points) and Luxembourg (60%, -13), while the score has increased by at most two percentage points in Cyprus (60%, +2) and Romania (31%, +1) and is stable in Finland and Bulgaria.

Mentions of **the euro** are down in 16 EU Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (40%, -11 percentage points); they are up in seven countries, particularly in Finland (47%, +5) and Latvia (30%, +5). Finally, they are unchanged in five countries.

Scores for **the level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU** have decreased in 19 EU Member States, most notably in Finland (21%, -12). They have increased in five countries, led by Malta (28%, +8), and are unchanged in four.

**QA11T** Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU			Peace among the Member States of the EU			Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS			The euro			The economic power of the EU			The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world			The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU			The Common Agricultural Policy		
		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018		Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	
EU28		60	▲ 1	50	▼ 5	26	▲ 1	24	▼ 2	21	▼ 2	20	▼ 1	16	▼ 2	9	▼ 2								
EURO AREA		59	▲ 3	52	▼ 5	27	▲ 2	31	▼ 1	21	▼ 2	21	=	16	▼ 2	8	▼ 1								
NON-EURO AREA		64	=	47	▼ 5	25	=	9	▼ 3	22	▼ 1	19	▼ 2	17	▼ 2	11	▼ 4								
BE		55	▲ 4	52	▼ 4	32	▲ 2	41	=	19	▼ 3	20	▼ 4	25	▼ 3	8	▼ 3								
BG		74	▲ 1	46	=	24	▲ 4	6	▼ 4	27	▼ 2	19	▼ 2	13	▼ 5	9	▼ 2								
CZ		64	▼ 3	54	▼ 5	35	▼ 1	6	=	26	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	18	▼ 4	8	▼ 4								
DK		59	▼ 2	67	▼ 4	21	▲ 3	6	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	36	▲ 5	37	▲ 1	12	▲ 1								
DE		65	▲ 1	71	▼ 3	19	▲ 5	32	▼ 2	25	▼ 3	21	=	11	▼ 1	5	▼ 3								
EE		75	▲ 1	45	▼ 8	27	▲ 3	38	=	15	=	12	=	16	▼ 3	5	▼ 3								
IE		64	▼ 8	40	▼ 5	25	▲ 1	40	▼ 11	25	▼ 2	15	▲ 1	17	▲ 5	17	▼ 5								
EL		69	▲ 4	50	▼ 5	25	▲ 1	18	▼ 2	21	▼ 4	30	▲ 3	7	▼ 2	5	▼ 1								
ES		58	▲ 10	38	▼ 9	22	▼ 1	23	▼ 5	22	▼ 5	19	▲ 2	23	▲ 2	6	▼ 2								
FR		49	▲ 4	57	▼ 6	33	▲ 3	34	▲ 1	14	=	16	▼ 3	19	▼ 4	9	▲ 2								
HR		75	▲ 2	39	▼ 8	29	▲ 1	13	▼ 2	35	▼ 2	16	▼ 2	28	▲ 4	11	▼ 3								
IT		50	▼ 2	35	▼ 3	38	=	26	▼ 2	23	▼ 1	24	▼ 1	12	▼ 2	11	▼ 2								
CY		66	=	60	▲ 2	28	▼ 1	20	▼ 2	15	▼ 4	17	▲ 2	22	=	8	=								
LV		68	▲ 1	42	▼ 7	39	▲ 5	30	▲ 5	12	▼ 1	11	▼ 4	19	▼ 1	9	▼ 2								
LT		79	▼ 2	53	▼ 9	38	▲ 2	15	▲ 1	19	▼ 2	17	▲ 1	17	▼ 2	14	=								
LU		61	=	60	▼ 13	24	▲ 3	44	▲ 3	18	▲ 3	13	▼ 2	21	▼ 2	4	▼ 2								
HU		65	▲ 6	32	▼ 2	36	▲ 1	18	▼ 4	24	▼ 7	19	▼ 2	12	▼ 6	17	▼ 1								
MT		56	▲ 4	31	▼ 16	44	▲ 1	37	▲ 1	14	▼ 4	14	▲ 3	28	▲ 8	5	▼ 2								
NL		73	▲ 3	62	▼ 3	14	▲ 3	43	=	22	▲ 3	31	=	16	▼ 6	7	=								
AT		51	▲ 3	45	▼ 3	29	▲ 5	34	▲ 1	31	▼ 4	33	▲ 2	19	▼ 6	13	▼ 4								
PL		64	▼ 6	48	▼ 6	20	▼ 2	8	▼ 4	23	=	18	▼ 1	20	=	15	▼ 6								
PT		73	=	35	▼ 5	29	▲ 7	31	=	20	▼ 7	19	▼ 1	14	▼ 1	4	=								
RO		64	▲ 4	31	▲ 1	31	▲ 1	22	▼ 7	34	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	18	▼ 1	21	▼ 3								
SI		65	▲ 5	48	▼ 3	30	▲ 3	44	▼ 2	24	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	14	▼ 5	9	▼ 1								
SK		73	▲ 2	40	▼ 8	36	▲ 3	40	▼ 6	20	▼ 3	12	▼ 2	10	=	11	▲ 2								
FI		65	▼ 3	64	=	25	▲ 5	47	▲ 5	9	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	21	▼ 12	4	=								
SE		78	▲ 6	74	▼ 2	32	▲ 8	7	▼ 1	8	▼ 4	39	▼ 2	19	=	5	▼ 2								
UK		60	=	48	▼ 6	21	▼ 1	5	▼ 3	18	▼ 1	15	▼ 5	13	▼ 3	7	▼ 4								

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents in all socio-demographic categories say that the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU and/or peace among the Member States of the EU are the most positive results of the European Union:

- **The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU** obtains its highest scores among 15-24 year olds (68%), respondents who completed their education aged 20 or after (68%), managers (71%), students (71%), self-employed people (66%) and respondents who say they belong to the upper middle class (69%);
- **Peace among the Member States of the EU** reaches its highest levels among respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or after (56%), managers (56%), retired people (55%) and respondents who place themselves in the upper (61%) or upper middle class (58%).

**QA11T** Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Peace among the Member States of the EU	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The euro	The economic power of the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU	The Common Agricultural Policy	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	60	50	26	24	21	20	16	9	2	8	3
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	62	51	24	26	23	21	15	10	2	8	2
Woman	59	50	28	22	20	20	17	8	1	8	4
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	68	49	38	22	23	17	23	7	1	5	2
25-39	64	46	29	24	22	22	16	9	2	8	3
40-54	61	50	26	24	23	22	14	9	2	8	2
55 +	55	54	21	24	19	19	15	10	2	10	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	46	45	19	23	18	16	13	10	1	16	7
16-19	59	49	24	24	23	19	16	11	2	9	3
20+	68	56	28	24	21	25	15	7	1	5	1
Still studying	71	49	45	20	22	19	22	6	1	4	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	66	48	23	25	25	24	13	9	2	8	1
Managers	71	56	31	26	22	24	13	8	1	4	1
Other white collars	64	47	30	25	25	25	14	11	2	6	2
Manual workers	60	46	24	23	24	20	18	9	2	9	3
House persons	55	48	25	23	21	19	15	9	1	8	5
Unemployed	54	46	25	22	17	19	18	8	2	14	3
Retired	52	55	20	24	18	17	15	10	2	11	5
Students	71	49	45	20	22	19	22	6	1	4	1

## 5 The EU and the world

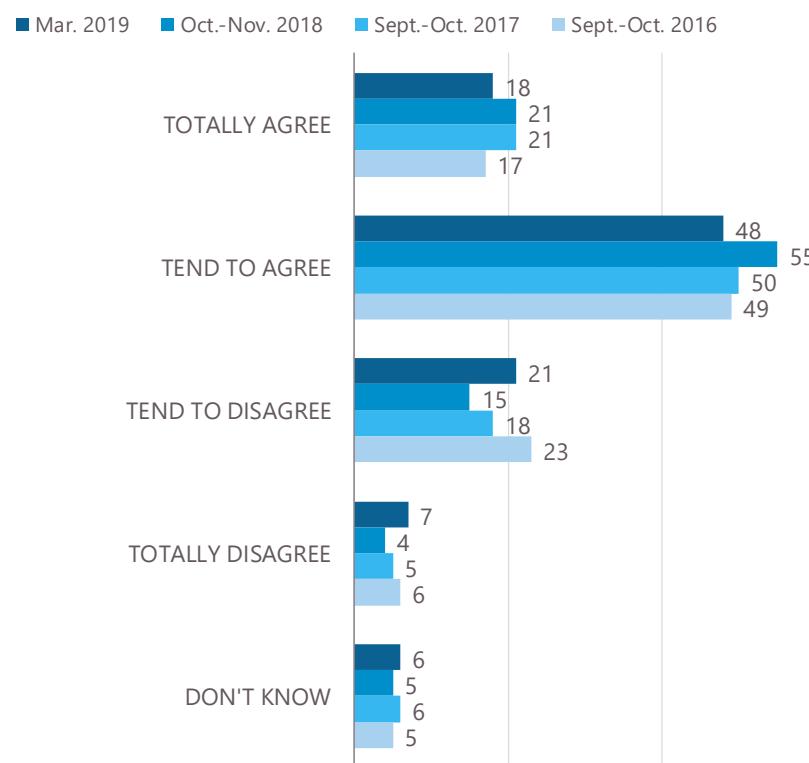
### a. Is the EU a place of stability in a troubled world?

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

Nearly seven in ten respondents (66%, -10 percentage points since October-November 2018) consider that **the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world**<sup>22</sup>, including close to a fifth (18%, -3) who “totally agree” with this statement. Less than three in ten Europeans (28%, +9) disagree. Finally, 6% (+1) say that they “don’t know”.

**QA8.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

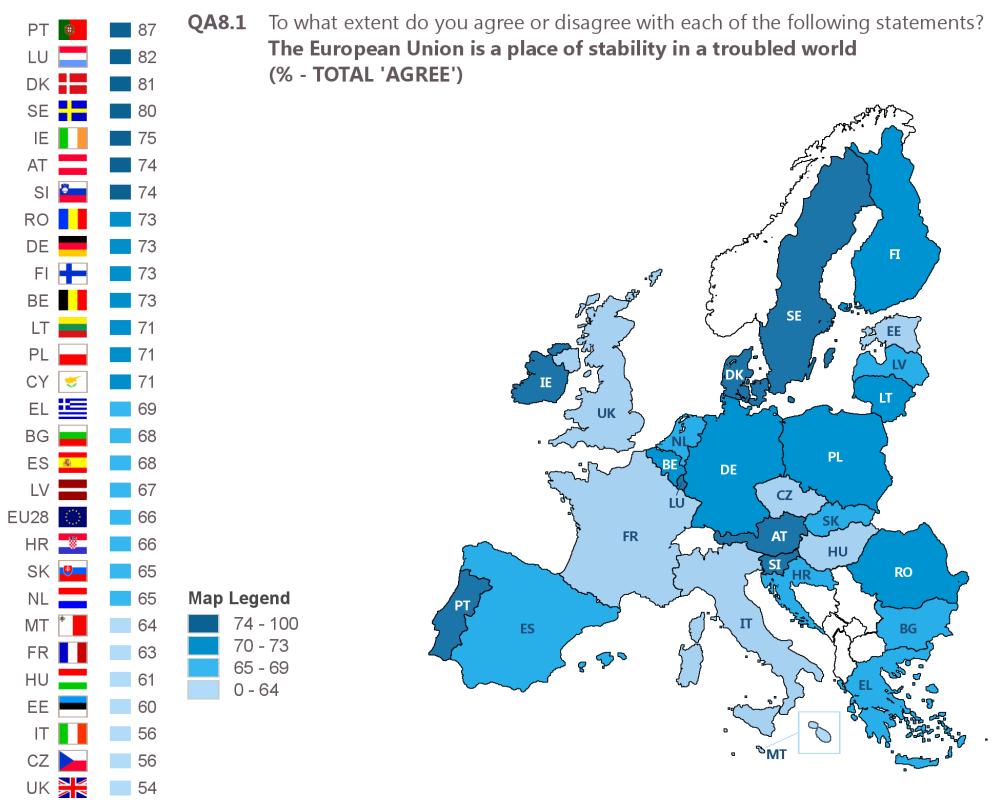
**The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (% - EU)**



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows similar results compared to the EU28 ones: 68% of respondents agree that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (including 19% who “totally agree”), while 27% disagree and 5% don’t know.

<sup>22</sup> QA8.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world

Over half of respondents in the 28 EU Member States believe that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world. The proportion of respondents who agree with this statement is the highest in Portugal (87%), Luxembourg (82%) and Denmark (81%), and the lowest in the UK (54%), and in Czechia and Italy (both 56%).



Since October–November 2018, respondents have become less likely to think that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world in all 28 EU Member States. This is most notably the case in the UK (54%, -16 percentage points), Slovakia (65%, -15), Croatia (66%, -14), Czechia (56%, -14), France (63%, -13), Italy (56%, -13), Belgium (73%, -12), the Netherlands (65%, -12), Ireland (75%, -11), Finland (73%, -11), Malta (64%, -11), Hungary (61%, -11) and in Bulgaria (68%, -10).

**QA8.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28		Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
EU28	66		▼ 10	28	▲ 9	6	
EURO AREA	67		▼ 10	28	▲ 9	5	
NON-EURO AREA	64		▼ 11	28	▲ 9	8	
PT	87		▼ 3	10	▲ 3	3	
EL	69		▼ 4	30	▲ 5	1	
PL	71		▼ 5	23	▲ 6	6	
LV	67		▼ 5	27	▲ 7	6	
LU	82		▼ 6	14	▲ 5	4	
DK	81		▼ 6	17	▲ 5	2	
SI	74		▼ 6	24	▲ 5	2	
EE	60		▼ 6	33	▲ 5	7	
AT	74		▼ 7	22	▲ 4	4	
DE	73		▼ 8	24	▲ 7	3	
RO	73		▼ 8	22	▲ 9	5	
LT	71		▼ 8	22	▲ 4	7	
ES	68		▼ 8	24	▲ 5	8	
SE	80		▼ 9	20	▲ 10	0	
CY	71		▼ 9	26	▲ 7	3	
BG	68		▼ 10	22	▲ 5	10	
IE	75		▼ 11	19	▲ 9	6	
FI	73		▼ 11	25	▲ 11	2	
MT	64		▼ 11	20	▲ 2	16	
HU	61		▼ 11	36	▲ 10	3	
BE	73		▼ 12	26	▲ 12	1	
NL	65		▼ 12	33	▲ 12	2	
FR	63		▼ 13	32	▲ 12	5	
IT	56		▼ 13	36	▲ 13	8	
HR	66		▼ 14	31	▲ 12	3	
CZ	56		▼ 14	38	▲ 12	6	
SK	65		▼ 15	25	▲ 12	10	
UK	54		▼ 16	34	▲ 11	12	

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that over half of respondents agree that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world in all socio-demographic categories. However, respondents sharing this opinion are more likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (73%), compared with those who left school aged 16-19 (63%) or aged 15 or under (56%);
- Managers (74%) and students (73%), particularly when compared with house persons (58%) or unemployed people (59%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper middle (78%) or upper class (79%), compared with those who say they belong to the working class (58%).

**QA8.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	18	48	21	7	6	66	28
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	21	48	21	6	4	69	27
Woman	16	48	22	7	7	64	29
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	17	53	20	4	6	70	24
25-39	18	49	21	6	6	67	27
40-54	19	47	22	8	4	66	30
55 +	18	45	23	7	7	63	30
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	14	42	22	10	12	56	32
16-19	16	47	24	7	6	63	31
20+	22	51	19	5	3	73	24
Still studying	20	53	19	3	5	73	22
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	21	47	23	5	4	68	28
Managers	24	50	18	5	3	74	23
Other white collars	15	53	22	5	5	68	27
Manual workers	17	48	22	8	5	65	30
House persons	15	43	25	7	10	58	32
Unemployed	13	46	25	10	6	59	35
Retired	18	44	22	8	8	62	30
Students	20	53	19	3	5	73	22
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	15	43	23	10	9	58	33
The lower middle class	14	50	24	6	6	64	30
The middle class	20	50	21	5	4	70	26
The upper middle class	26	52	15	5	2	78	20
The upper class	30	49	8	10	3	79	18

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

**QA8.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	66	73	68	63	56	71	54	69	87	75	71
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	69	75	70	72	59	68	57	69	88	76	72
Female	64	71	67	55	53	73	50	68	86	74	70
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	70	66	76	59	66	75	68	79	91	73	67
25-39	67	78	67	62	61	73	55	75	86	75	69
40-54	66	70	69	59	61	72	56	64	91	76	72
55 +	63	73	67	68	48	67	45	65	84	74	74
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	56	66	67	54	42	60	33	61	84	63	73
16-19	63	68	66	62	58	71	49	67	88	76	67
20+	73	81	71	69	68	73	67	74	90	79	76
Still studying	73	72	74	61	65	78	79	79	91	70	61
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	68	71	74	51	69	72	57	71	93	79	73
Managers	74	79	68	76	79	74	59	93	90	82	88
Other white collars	68	71	71	63	62	74	64	74	91	79	65
Manual workers	65	69	67	63	51	72	53	64	86	74	64
House persons	58	66	61	50	45	73	49	62	71	73	82
Unemployed	59	68	71	46	51	78	46	69	90	59	77
Retired	62	74	67	67	43	63	44	62	83	74	76
Students	73	72	74	61	65	78	79	79	91	70	61

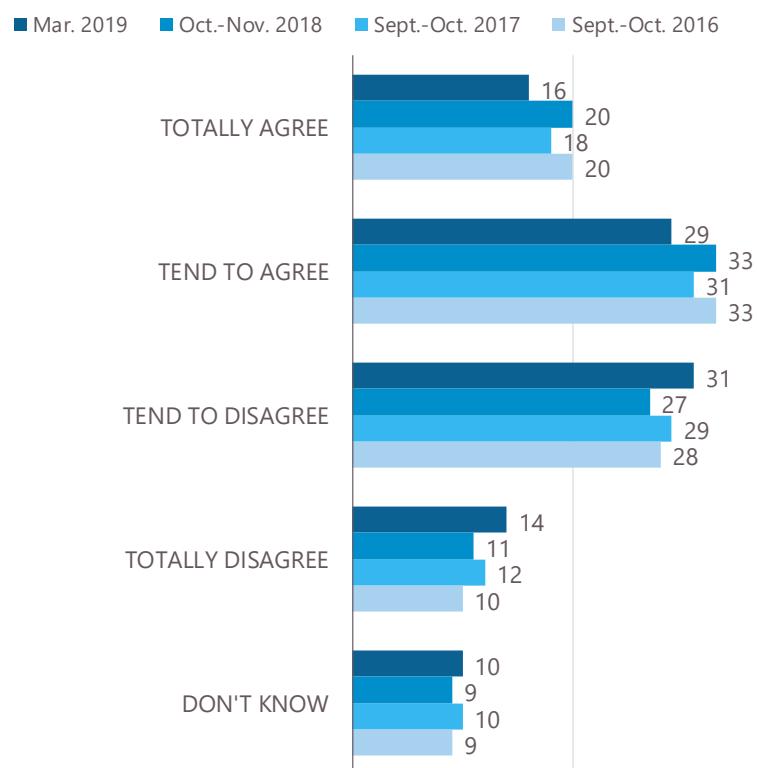
## b. Europeans and globalisation

### **Europeans are divided over whether globalisation threatens their country's identity**

Asked whether they agree or disagree that **globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity**<sup>23</sup>, more than four in ten respondents (45%, -8 percentage points since October–November 2018) say they agree with this statement, whereas the same proportion disagree (45%, +7), and one in ten (+1) "don't know".

**QA8.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly the same results as in EU28: 46% of respondents agree that globalisation threatens their country's identity, while 45% disagree and 9% don't know.

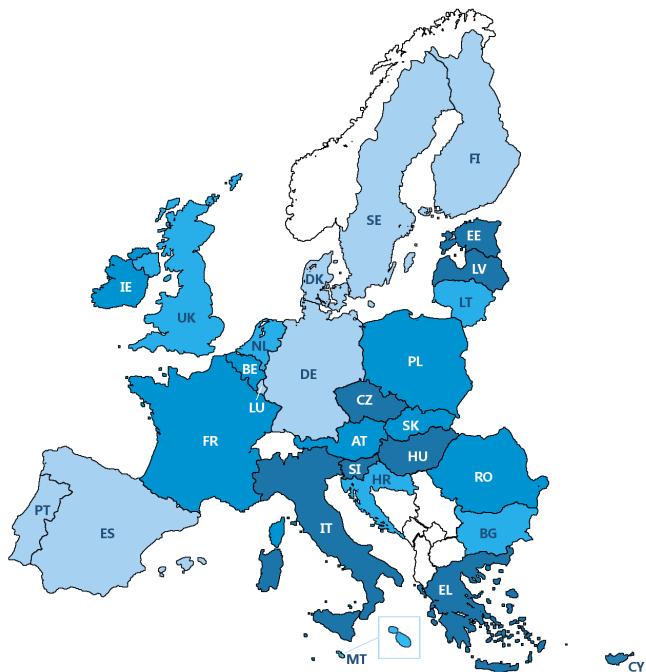
<sup>23</sup> QA8.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity

A majority of respondents agree that globalisation threatens their country's identity in 18 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Greece (67%), Italy (58%), and in Latvia, Estonia and Cyprus (all 57%).

However, this is the minority view in ten EU Member States, with the lowest proportions in Sweden (28% agree vs. 69% disagree), Germany (32% vs. 62%) and Finland (33% vs. 60%).



**QA8.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity**  
 (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Since October-November 2018, the proportion of respondents agreeing that globalisation threatens their country's identity has decreased in 27 EU Member States, most notably in Croatia (44%, -17 percentage points), Bulgaria (39%, -16), Romania (53%, -15), Malta (46%, -15), Cyprus (57%, -14), Slovakia (49%, -13), Hungary (54%, -12), Greece (67%, -11), Ireland (49%, -11), the UK (39%, -11) and in Spain (38%, -11). Denmark is the only EU Member States where this proportion has increased (36%, +4).

**QA8.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
EU28 	45	▼ 8	45	▲ 7	10
EURO AREA	45	▼ 7	46	▲ 6	9
NON-EURO AREA	44	▼ 10	42	▲ 7	14
DK 	36	▲ 4	59	▼ 3	5
LV 	57	▼ 1	28	▼ 1	15
PT 	38	▼ 1	46	=	16
SE 	28	▼ 2	69	▲ 3	3
LU 	35	▼ 3	53	▼ 1	12
FI 	33	▼ 3	60	▲ 2	7
DE 	32	▼ 4	62	▲ 4	6
EE 	57	▼ 5	32	▲ 2	11
LT 	48	▼ 5	36	▲ 6	16
NL 	40	▼ 5	58	▲ 6	2
IT 	58	▼ 6	35	▲ 7	7
FR 	50	▼ 6	41	▲ 3	9
SI 	56	▼ 7	37	▲ 6	7
AT 	53	▼ 7	40	▲ 5	7
CZ 	55	▼ 8	32	▲ 3	13
BE 	52	▼ 8	45	▲ 7	3
PL 	50	▼ 8	38	▲ 8	12
EL 	67	▼ 11	27	▲ 9	6
IE 	49	▼ 11	37	▲ 6	14
UK 	39	▼ 11	44	▲ 7	17
ES 	38	▼ 11	45	▲ 11	17
HU 	54	▼ 12	38	▲ 9	8
SK 	49	▼ 13	34	▲ 9	17
CY 	57	▼ 14	32	▲ 13	11
RO 	53	▼ 15	34	▲ 13	13
MT 	46	▼ 15	35	▲ 9	19
BG 	39	▼ 16	36	▲ 6	25
HR 	44	▼ 17	47	▲ 12	9

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA8.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

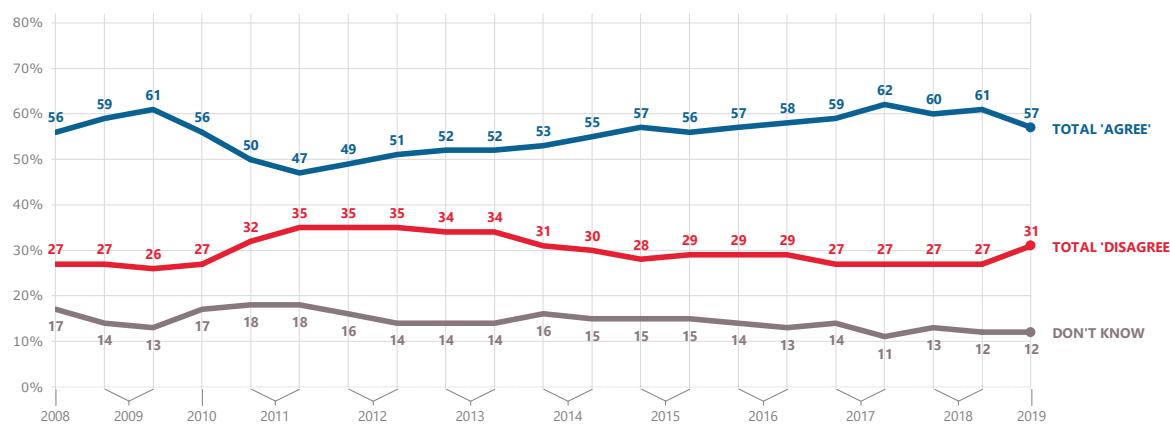
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	16	29	31	14	10	45	45
 Gender							
Man	15	30	31	16	8	45	47
Woman	15	29	30	13	13	44	43
 Age							
15-24	13	23	35	19	10	36	54
25-39	14	30	32	15	9	44	47
40-54	16	29	33	15	7	45	48
55 +	17	31	27	12	13	48	39
 Education (End of)							
15-	16	32	23	8	21	48	31
16-19	18	32	29	11	10	50	40
20+	13	27	35	20	5	40	55
Still studying	11	22	35	23	9	33	58
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	16	30	30	15	9	46	45
Managers	12	24	35	25	4	36	60
Other white collars	15	29	37	13	6	44	50
Manual workers	17	32	29	11	11	49	40
House persons	17	29	29	11	14	46	40
Unemployed	16	32	28	11	13	48	39
Retired	17	31	26	11	15	48	37
Students	11	22	35	23	9	33	58
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	23	33	22	10	12	56	32
From time to time	18	35	28	9	10	53	37
Almost never/ Never	14	27	33	16	10	41	49
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	17	30	27	10	16	47	37
The lower middle class	17	32	31	11	9	49	42
The middle class	15	30	32	16	7	45	48
The upper middle class	12	21	34	29	4	33	63
The upper class	17	12	33	31	7	29	64
 Image of EU							
Positive	10	25	36	22	7	35	58
Neutral	14	32	31	10	13	46	41
Negative	29	32	20	10	9	61	30

## Nearly six in ten Europeans believe that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

Over half of respondents (57%, -4 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree that **globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth**<sup>24</sup>, including nearly a fifth (18%, +1) who “totally agree” with this statement. However, slightly more than three in ten respondents (31%, +4) say they disagree, and just over one in ten (12%, unchanged) express no opinion.

QA7.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)

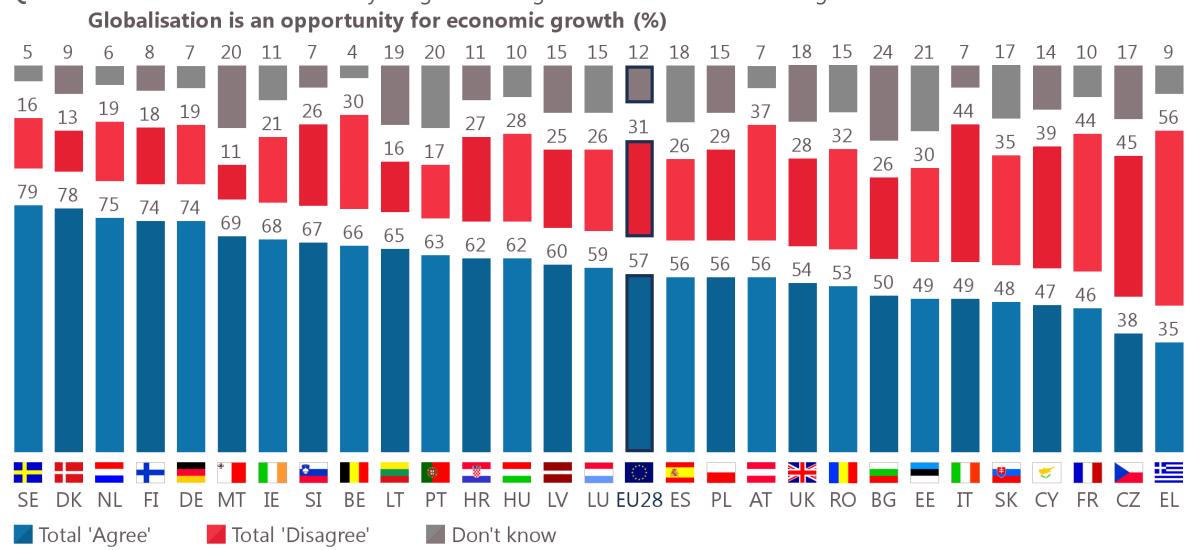


A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results as in the EU28 EU: 58% of respondents agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, while 31% disagree and 11% don't know.

<sup>24</sup> QA7.3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

Majorities of respondents consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth in 26 EU Member States, led by the Nordic countries (79% in Sweden, 78% in Denmark and 74% in Finland), the Netherlands (75%) and Germany (74%). Only minorities of respondents share this opinion in Greece (35% agree vs. 56% disagree) and in Czechia (38% vs. 45%).

**QA7.3** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



Since autumn 2018, positive impressions of globalisation have declined in 18 EU Member States, most notably in the UK (54%, -9 percentage points), Ireland (68%, -8), Luxembourg (59%, -8) and Estonia (49%, -8), but are more widespread in eight countries, most strikingly in Lithuania (65%, +10), and are unchanged in Finland and Spain.

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA7.3** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	18	39	21	10	12	57	31
 Gender							
Man	21	40	21	10	8	61	31
Woman	16	39	21	9	15	55	30
 Age							
15-24	27	45	13	5	10	72	18
25-39	19	43	20	8	10	62	28
40-54	19	40	22	10	9	59	32
55 +	15	35	24	11	15	50	35
 Education (End of)							
15-	11	31	23	14	21	42	37
16-19	16	40	22	10	12	56	32
20+	21	42	22	8	7	63	30
Still studying	30	44	13	5	8	74	18
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	18	42	23	9	8	60	32
Managers	27	43	19	6	5	70	25
Other white collars	19	44	20	9	8	63	29
Manual workers	17	41	22	9	11	58	31
House persons	12	37	23	10	18	49	33
Unemployed	18	35	21	12	14	53	33
Retired	14	33	24	12	17	47	36
Students	30	44	13	5	8	74	18

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

**QA8.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Globalisation threatens (OUR COUNTRY)'s identity**

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	45	32	38	50	58	50	39	67	38	49	57
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	45	30	39	47	60	53	40	71	41	46	56
Female	44	33	38	53	56	47	37	63	34	53	59
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	36	29	29	28	51	46	32	51	23	43	55
25-39	44	28	38	45	63	53	41	68	36	49	61
40-54	45	38	38	50	58	48	36	70	40	53	54
55 +	48	31	41	61	58	50	42	70	41	49	57
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	48	41	38	62	60	45	40	68	37	35	51
16-19	50	36	42	65	63	51	42	71	41	54	60
20+	40	24	39	39	55	51	36	66	37	50	59
Still studying	33	28	28	17	50	40	25	55	21	43	54
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	46	29	45	45	67	46	32	74	50	44	45
Managers	36	25	31	30	57	48	35	67	35	40	54
Other white collars	44	24	36	46	58	53	29	64	36	53	62
Manual workers	49	35	39	55	63	57	50	69	35	58	65
House persons	46	29	40	70	57	50	31	73	34	54	74
Unemployed	48	45	42	51	61	51	45	63	36	27	49
Retired	48	37	39	62	56	45	40	68	44	51	53
Students	33	28	28	17	50	40	25	55	21	43	54

**QA7.3** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth**

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	57	74	56	46	49	56	54	35	63	68	47
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	61	76	59	50	52	54	59	39	66	71	46
Female	55	73	54	42	46	58	50	32	61	65	47
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	72	78	76	79	60	68	69	48	73	71	55
25-39	62	78	62	50	62	63	52	45	75	70	49
40-54	59	71	59	39	53	62	60	35	74	69	46
55 +	50	74	46	36	38	43	46	26	46	64	41
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	42	66	45	39	31	33	33	18	48	59	35
16-19	56	76	60	42	52	53	54	33	71	63	49
20+	63	75	59	44	61	63	61	44	82	74	46
Still studying	74	72	82	81	61	70	81	58	79	73	57
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	60	73	69	42	61	49	53	42	73	69	51
Managers	70	80	59	48	75	69	62	48	83	77	54
Other white collars	63	73	59	45	57	67	73	50	78	73	43
Manual workers	58	74	56	47	44	59	57	31	66	66	43
House persons	49	74	44	37	42	58	39	22	17	61	54
Unemployed	53	67	63	47	42	66	42	22	62	44	47
Retired	47	73	43	35	33	41	42	23	42	65	41
Students	74	72	82	81	61	70	81	58	79	73	57

## 6 Trust in media and institutions

### **Regional or local public authorities are the most trusted among political institutions**

Slightly more than half of respondents (51%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2018) say they tend to trust **regional or local public authorities**, whereas more than four in ten (44%, +3) tend not to trust them<sup>25</sup>.

In contrast, only a minority of Europeans tends to trust the five other media and institutions tested. However, nearly four in ten Europeans say they trust **the media** (38%, -2 percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2018 (EB89)), while close to six in ten tend not to trust them (58%, +2).

A similar proportion (37%, -5 percentage points since autumn 2018) tend to trust **the European Union**, which obtains the third highest level of trust among the six media and institutions tested. More than half of respondents (54%, +6) tend not to trust the EU.

**The national government and parliament** are trusted by close to a third of Europeans (32%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2018 for both national political institutions). However, more than six in ten respondents tend not to trust their national government (63%, +4) or parliament (62%, +4).

Lastly, close to a fifth of respondents trust **political parties** (19%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2018), while slightly more than three-quarters tend not to do so (76%, -1).

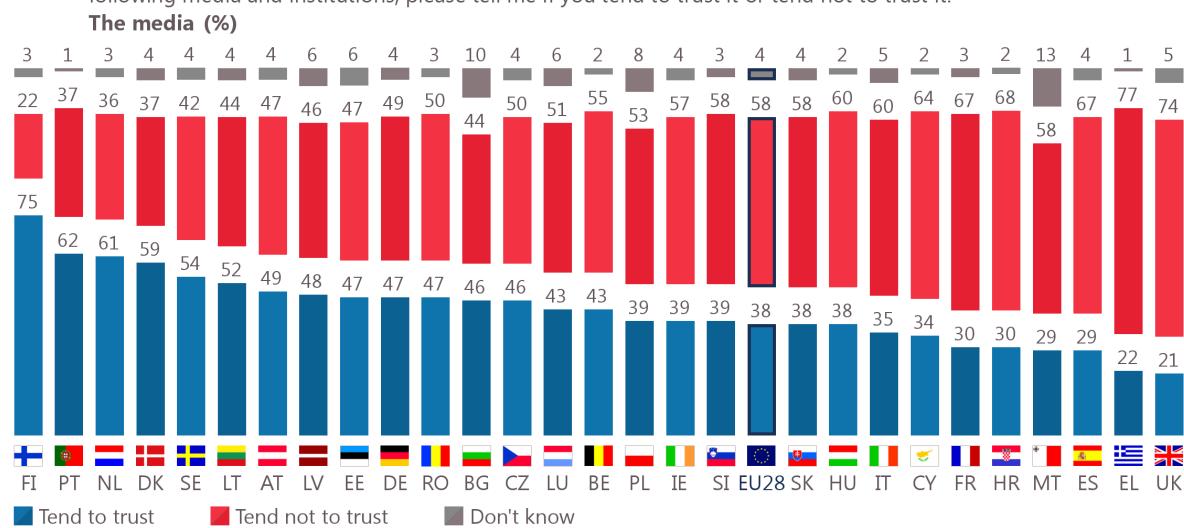
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows similar results to those in the EU28: 51% of respondents tend to trust regional or local public authorities, 41% the media – the biggest gap, three percentage points –, 38% the European Union, 33% the national parliament, 32% the national government and 20% political parties.

<sup>25</sup> QA3. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. 1. The media; 2. Political parties; 3. Regional or local public authorities; 4. The (NATIONALITY) Government; 5. The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT); 6. The European Union

### a. The media

Majorities of respondents tend to trust **the media** in eight EU Member States: Finland (75%), Portugal (62%), the Netherlands (61%), Denmark (59%), Sweden (54%), Lithuania (52%), Austria (49%) and Latvia (48%). In contrast, trust in the media is the minority view in 19 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions in the UK (21%), Greece (22%), and Malta and Spain (both 29%). Finally, respondents in Estonia are evenly divided (47% vs. 47%).

**QA3.1** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

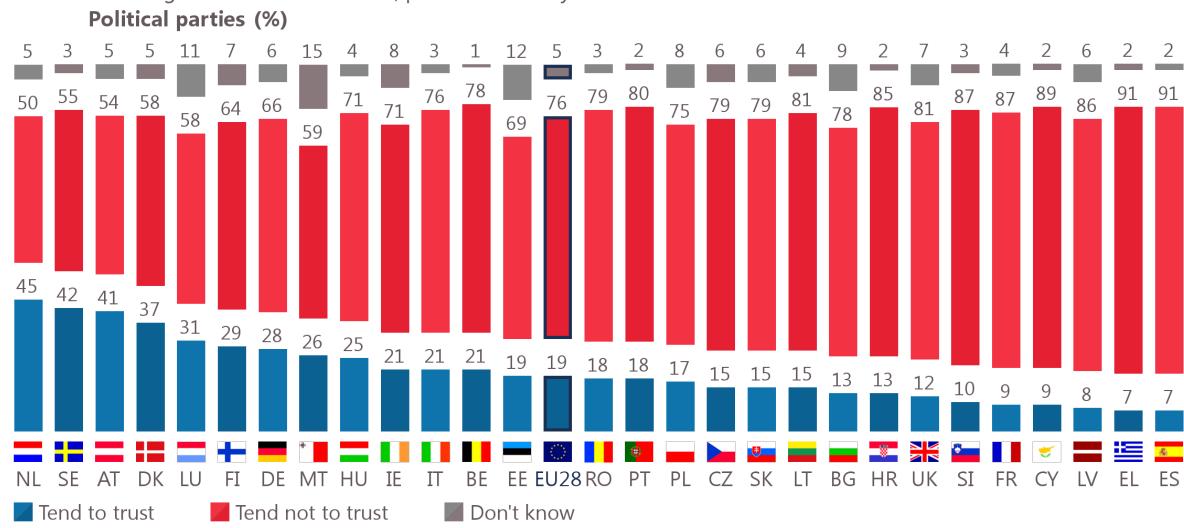


Since spring 2018, trust in the media has decreased in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Croatia (30%, -11 percentage points). Trust has gained ground in ten countries, led by Lithuania (52%, +5) and Bulgaria (46%, +5), and is unchanged in Latvia, Hungary and Greece.

## b. Political parties

Minorities of respondents tend to trust **political parties** in all 28 EU Member States. The level of trust in political parties is the highest in the Netherlands (45% vs. 50% tend not to trust), Sweden (42% vs. 55%) and Austria (41% vs. 54%), and the lowest in Greece and Spain (7% in both countries), Latvia (8%), as well as in France and Cyprus (9% in both).

**QA3.2** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

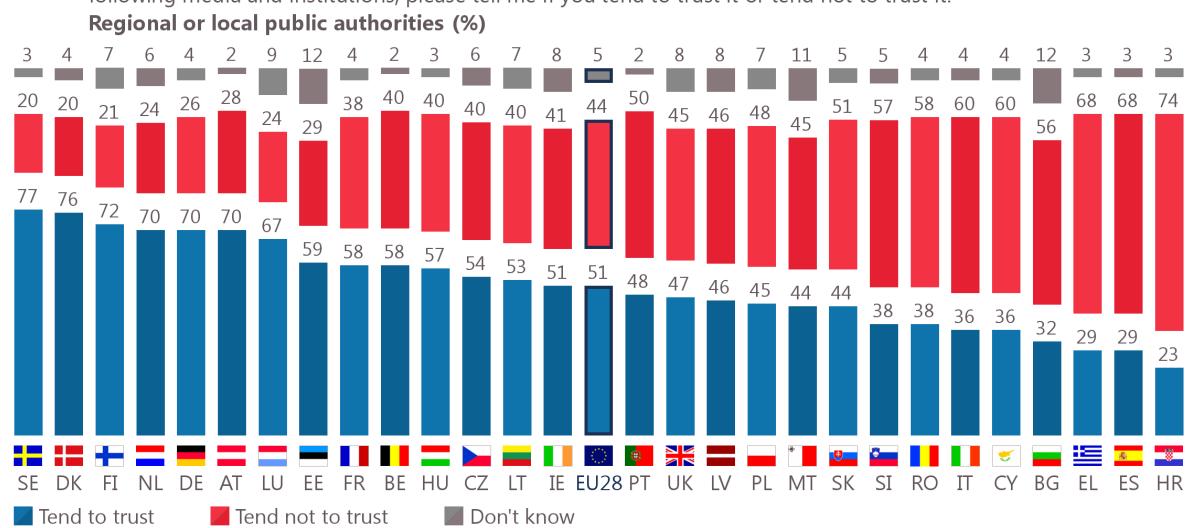


Since autumn 2018, trust in political parties has increased in 17 EU Member States, notably in Austria (41%, +8 percentage points). Conversely, it has decreased in nine countries, particularly in Malta (26%, -10), and remains stable in Ireland and Slovenia.

### c. Regional or local public authorities

Trust in **regional or local public authorities** is the majority view in 15 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Sweden (77%), Denmark (76%) and Finland (72%). Only minorities trust these institutions in 12 EU Member States, with the lowest scores in Croatia (23%), and in Greece and Spain (both 29%). Lastly, respondents are evenly divided in Latvia (46% tend to trust vs. 46% tend not to trust).

**QA3.3** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

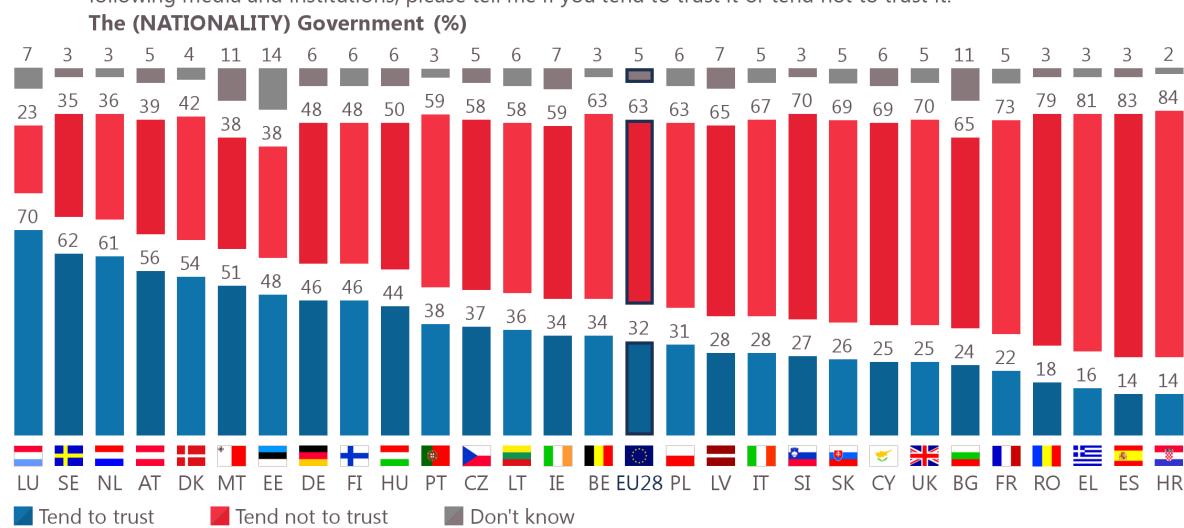


Since autumn 2018, trust in regional and local authorities has decreased in 20 EU Member States, most strikingly in Malta (44%, -20 percentage points). It has increased in seven countries, notably in Greece (29%, +9), and remains stable in Croatia.

## d. National institutions

Majorities of respondents in seven EU Member States tend to trust their **national government**. This is the case in Luxembourg (70%), Sweden (62%), the Netherlands (61%), Austria (56%), Denmark (54%), Malta (51%) and Estonia (48% vs. 38% tend not to trust). Only minorities of respondents share this opinion in 21 EU Member States, with the lowest levels of trust registered in Spain and Croatia (both 14%), and in Greece (16%).

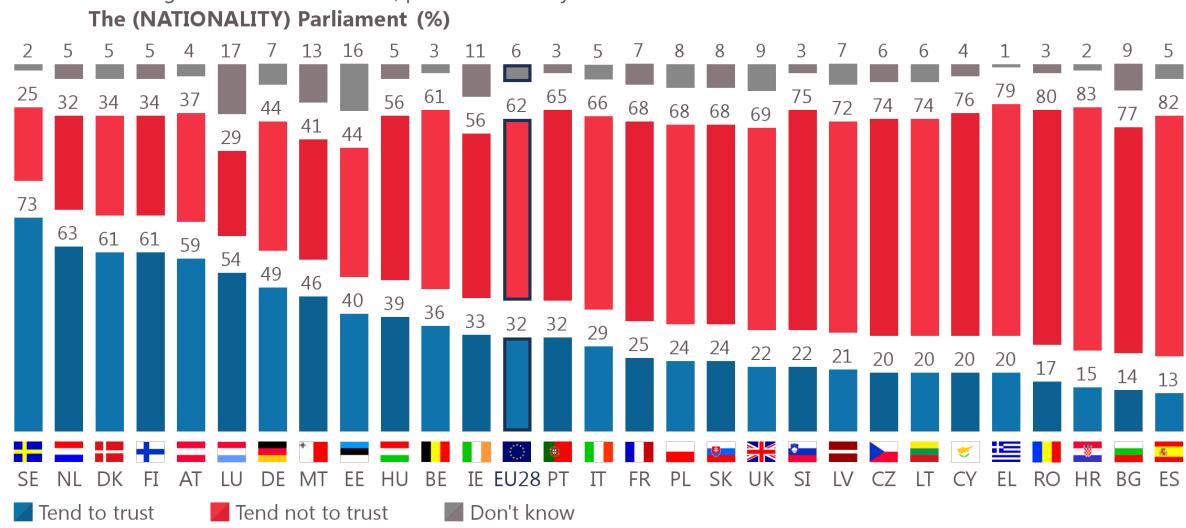
**QA3.4** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



Since autumn 2018, trust in the national government has fallen in 18 EU Member States, most sharply in Belgium (34%, -15 percentage points) and Malta (51%, -12). Conversely, it has increased in nine countries, notably in Czechia (37%, +9), and remains stable in Italy.

A majority of respondents tend to trust their **national parliament** in eight EU Member States: Sweden (73%), the Netherlands (63%), Denmark (61%), Finland (61%), Austria (59%), Luxembourg (54%), Germany (49%) and Malta (46%). However, trust in the national parliament is the minority view in 20 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions in Spain (13%), Bulgaria (14%) and Croatia (15%).

**QA3.5** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



Since autumn 2018, trust in the national parliament has decreased in 17 EU Member States, particularly in Belgium (36%, -18 percentage points), Malta (46%, -13) and the UK (22%, -11). It has increased in seven EU Member States, notably in Greece (20%, +5), and has remained stable in four.

The following tables show results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA3.4** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**The (NATIONALITY) Government (% - EU)**

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	32	63	5
 Gender			
Man	32	64	4
Woman	31	63	6
 Age			
15-24	33	60	7
25-39	30	66	4
40-54	30	65	5
55 +	33	62	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	27	69	4
16-19	28	67	5
20+	38	58	4
Still studying	35	56	9
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	32	64	4
Managers	42	54	4
Other white collars	32	64	4
Manual workers	25	70	5
House persons	28	66	6
Unemployed	21	76	3
Retired	34	61	5
Students	35	56	9

**QA3.5** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE) (% - EU)**

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	32	62	6
 Gender			
Man	33	62	5
Woman	30	63	7
 Age			
15-24	35	55	10
25-39	29	65	6
40-54	31	64	5
55 +	32	62	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	23	71	6
16-19	27	67	6
20+	39	56	5
Still studying	40	51	9
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	34	61	5
Managers	45	50	5
Other white collars	33	62	5
Manual workers	24	70	6
House persons	23	69	8
Unemployed	21	74	5
Retired	32	62	6
Students	40	51	9

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

**QA3.4** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**The (NATIONALITY) Government  
(% - TEND TO TRUST)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	46	14	22	28	31	25	16	38	34	25
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	32	44	12	26	33	32	23	16	37	39	24
Female	31	48	16	18	24	29	28	17	39	29	26
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	33	49	10	21	28	16	33	13	41	41	10
25-39	30	47	10	13	30	26	28	16	35	35	16
40-54	30	38	14	25	28	30	23	13	38	25	31
55 +	33	49	19	25	27	40	22	19	39	36	35
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	27	41	17	29	21	40	14	20	39	27	25
16-19	28	38	12	14	30	34	24	15	40	28	28
20+	38	57	13	27	32	28	34	17	38	38	25
Still studying	35	52	12	27	30	13	29	10	38	51	16
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	32	45	11	33	33	39	25	12	39	38	19
Managers	42	55	15	31	33	26	34	30	36	37	24
Other white collars	32	42	5	19	31	22	23	18	36	30	26
Manual workers	25	31	12	13	29	22	28	15	41	27	23
House persons	28	51	19	14	24	33	16	16	12	26	26
Unemployed	21	29	17	13	19	31	19	18	38	16	16
Retired	34	53	18	27	25	45	22	19	39	41	36
Students	35	52	12	27	30	13	29	10	38	51	16

**QA3.5** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**The (NATIONALITY) Parliament  
(% - TEND TO TRUST)**

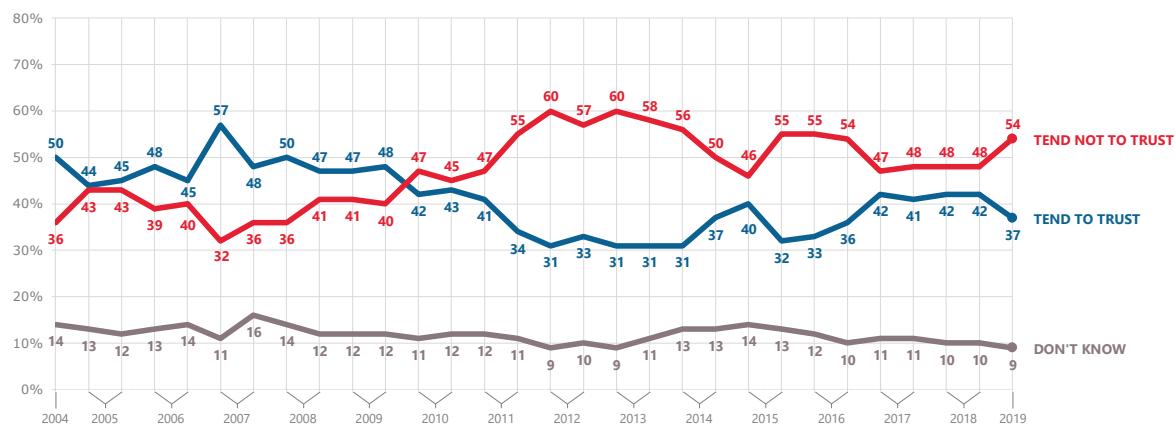
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	49	13	25	29	24	22	20	32	33	20
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	33	51	15	29	34	26	22	20	34	37	16
Female	30	47	12	22	25	22	21	19	29	30	23
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	35	54	13	31	35	17	32	17	37	35	14
25-39	29	47	12	20	31	21	24	18	27	36	14
40-54	31	43	13	27	30	26	21	20	34	24	21
55 +	32	52	14	26	27	28	17	21	30	39	25
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	23	42	13	22	21	23	7	20	27	25	24
16-19	27	40	11	16	34	26	20	18	33	29	19
20+	39	61	17	34	29	22	31	21	37	38	18
Still studying	40	59	13	37	36	14	31	20	38	45	22
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	34	51	19	27	41	31	29	19	35	36	13
Managers	45	62	22	37	38	22	31	35	30	41	11
Other white collars	33	50	9	31	28	20	32	19	43	31	20
Manual workers	24	30	11	18	27	21	16	13	30	25	20
House persons	23	47	9	11	26	25	8	16	9	25	23
Unemployed	21	34	10	17	25	22	20	19	20	16	6
Retired	32	54	17	26	24	29	18	23	31	43	29
Students	40	59	13	37	36	14	31	20	38	45	22

## e. The European Union

After recovering strongly between spring 2016 and spring 2017, and remaining stable between spring 2017 and autumn 2018, trust in **the European Union** has decreased by five percentage points to reach its lowest level since autumn 2016.

**QA3.6** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (% - EU)

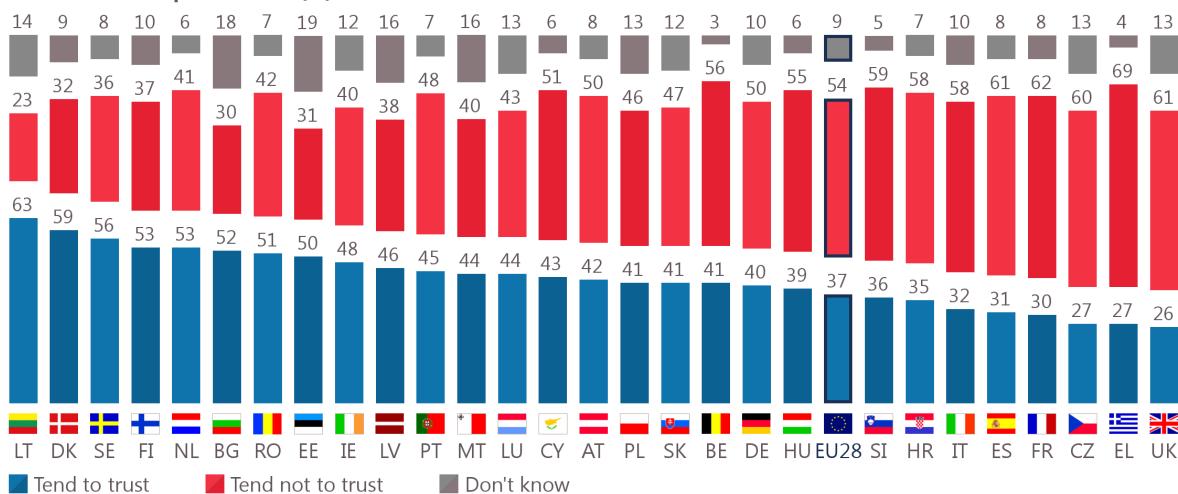


A majority of respondents tend to trust the European Union in 12 EU Member States: Lithuania (63%), Denmark (59%), Sweden (56%), Finland (53%), the Netherlands (53%), Bulgaria (52%), Romania (51%), Estonia (50%), Ireland (48%), Latvia (46%), Malta (44%) and Luxembourg (44%).

In contrast, only minorities of respondents say that they tend to trust the European Union in 16 EU Member States, with the lowest levels of trust in the UK (26%), in Greece and Czechia (both 27%), in France (30%), in Spain (31%) and in Italy (32%).

**QA3.6** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (%)



Since autumn 2018, trust in the European Union has deteriorated in 24 EU Member States, most notably in Croatia (35%, -13 percentage points), Malta (44%, -12), Belgium (41%, -11), Germany (40%, -11) and Portugal (45%, -10). It has increased by one or two percentage points in the four other countries.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who tend to trust the European Union are more likely to be:

- 15-24 year olds (48% vs. 39% among 25-39 year olds, 36% among 40-54 year olds and 32% among respondents aged 55 and over);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (46% vs. 31% among those who finished aged 16-19 and 25% among those left school aged 15 or under);
- Students (54%) and managers (49%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (29%), manual workers and house persons (both 31%), and retired people (32%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (40%), compared with those who experience these difficulties most of the time (24%) or from time to time (32%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper or upper middle class (both 58%), compared with those who say they belong to the middle (41%), lower middle (32%) or working (27%) class.

**QA3.6** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

#### The European Union (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	37	54	9
 Gender			
Man	38	54	8
Woman	36	53	11
 Age			
15-24	48	41	11
25-39	39	53	8
40-54	36	55	9
55 +	32	57	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	25	64	11
16-19	31	59	10
20+	46	46	8
Still studying	54	37	9
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	41	52	7
Managers	49	43	8
Other white collars	40	51	9
Manual workers	31	60	9
House persons	31	58	11
Unemployed	29	64	7
Retired	32	57	11
Students	54	37	9
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	24	66	10
From time to time	32	59	9
Almost never/ Never	40	51	9
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	27	61	12
The lower middle class	32	60	8
The middle class	41	51	8
The upper middle class	58	37	5
The upper class	58	37	5

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

**QA3.6** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

<b>The European Union (% - TEND TO TRUST)</b>											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	37	40	31	30	32	41	26	27	45	48	43
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	38	40	34	31	35	39	27	28	45	49	43
Female	36	40	28	29	29	43	25	25	44	48	44
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	48	52	42	44	39	56	35	39	57	54	50
25-39	39	44	35	28	34	40	28	29	43	51	33
40-54	36	30	32	32	35	42	30	22	51	45	44
55 +	32	41	26	25	27	36	18	25	37	46	48
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	25	27	27	20	23	26	6	22	38	29	32
16-19	31	31	27	19	30	38	24	20	47	43	44
20+	46	55	36	38	38	44	39	32	53	57	44
Still studying	54	55	47	57	47	66	37	44	58	59	55
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	41	45	41	28	40	41	43	27	45	44	37
Managers	49	51	44	45	52	47	37	46	44	58	50
Other white collars	40	41	36	24	30	44	34	29	54	47	41
Manual workers	31	24	28	21	30	35	20	17	45	42	38
House persons	31	41	26	24	24	44	18	21	9	41	35
Unemployed	29	29	27	34	20	38	20	22	44	25	26
Retired	32	41	24	26	24	36	18	26	38	55	52
Students	54	55	47	57	47	66	37	44	58	59	55

**QA3.6** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

<b>The European Union (% - TEND NOT TO TRUST)</b>											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	54	50	61	62	58	46	61	69	48	40	51
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	54	50	59	61	57	49	65	69	48	41	53
Female	53	50	63	63	60	44	58	69	48	39	50
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	41	36	51	50	48	28	48	52	39	32	41
25-39	53	48	61	64	59	51	57	68	54	42	63
40-54	55	59	62	61	55	46	60	74	45	44	53
55 +	57	50	63	65	63	50	71	71	50	38	45
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	64	65	62	62	66	53	84	74	51	49	62
16-19	59	57	68	73	63	51	62	78	47	45	52
20+	46	37	59	55	51	44	50	64	44	35	52
Still studying	37	35	43	37	43	15	53	45	37	27	35
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	52	49	59	62	54	42	49	73	48	51	63
Managers	43	40	52	49	43	45	50	49	53	35	50
Other white collars	51	48	59	70	61	44	45	66	41	41	54
Manual workers	60	64	66	71	61	55	66	79	49	47	58
House persons	58	55	57	73	63	44	61	76	76	48	55
Unemployed	64	65	68	58	72	49	72	74	53	46	68
Retired	57	49	65	63	64	49	71	70	49	32	39
Students	37	35	43	37	43	15	53	45	37	27	35

### III. EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

#### 1 What does the EU mean?

**The EU means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU to slightly more than half of Europeans**

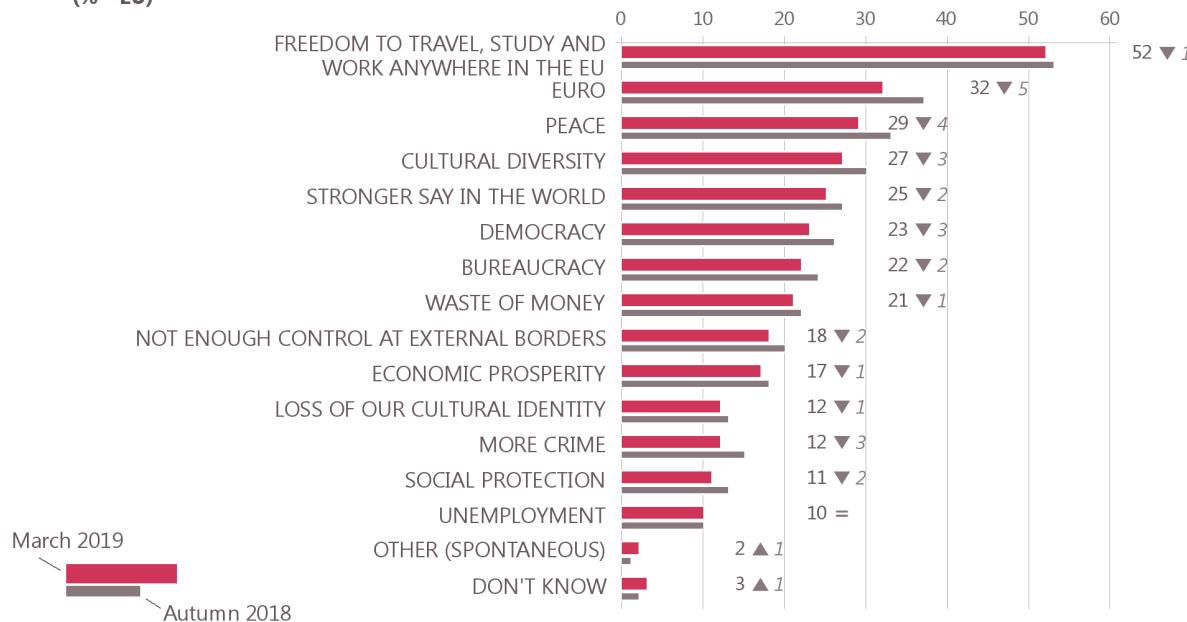
Over half of Europeans (52%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2018) say that the EU means **freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU** to them personally<sup>26</sup>. It is by far the most mentioned item, 20 percentage points ahead of the **euro** (32%, -5).

The three following items are cited by at least a quarter of respondents: **peace** (29%, -4), **cultural diversity** (27%, -3) and **stronger say in the world** (25%, -2).

**Democracy** (23%, -3), **bureaucracy** (22%, -2) and **waste of money** (21%, -1) are mentioned by more than a fifth of respondents, ahead of **not enough control at external borders** (18%, -2) and **economic prosperity** (17%, -1).

Lastly, at least one in ten respondents say that the EU means **loss of our cultural identity** (12%, -1), **more crime** (12%, -3), **social protection** (11%, -2) and **unemployment** (10%, unchanged) to them personally.

**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows similar results compared to the EU28 figures: small differences (up to three percentage points) regard the “euro” (35% vs. 32% at EU28 level), “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU” (54% vs. 52%), “peace” (30% vs. 29%), “democracy” (24% vs. 23%), “bureaucracy” (23% vs. 22%), “not enough control at external borders” (19% vs. 18%), “more crime” (13% vs. 12%) and “unemployment” (11% vs. 10%).

<sup>26</sup> QA4. What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The two most cited items at EU level are the only ones to be in first place in at least one of the 28 EU Member States.

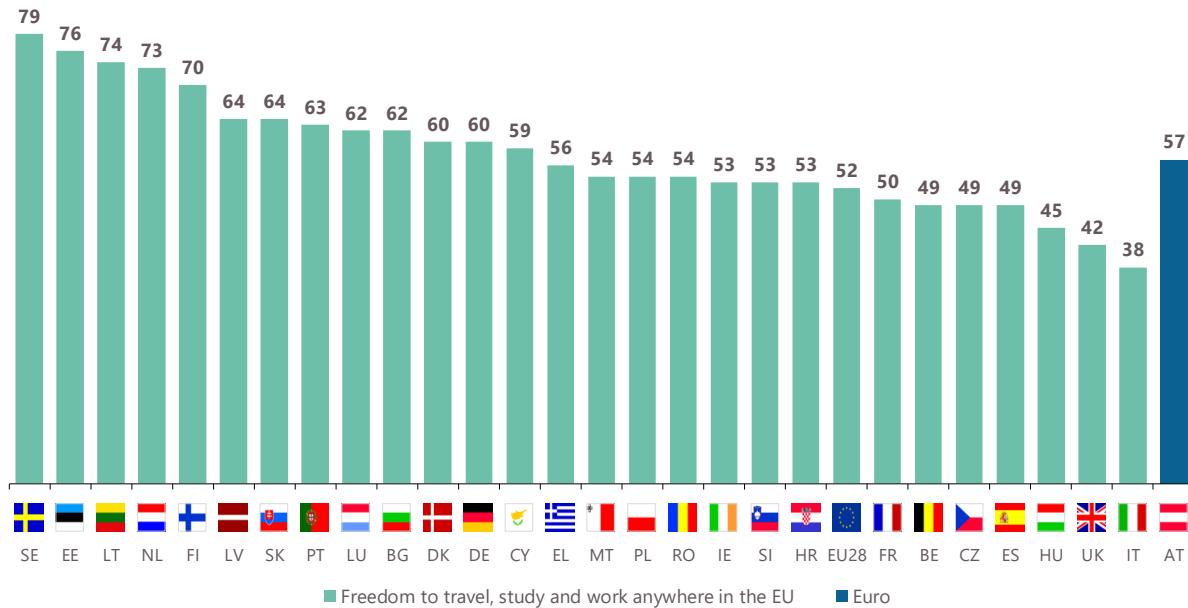
In 27 EU Member States, this first place goes to **freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU** with the highest proportions in Sweden (79%), Estonia (76%) and Lithuania (74%). Respondents in Italy (38%), the UK (42%) and Hungary (45%) are least likely to associate this item with the EU.

The **euro** tops the list in only one country: Austria (57%). However, it obtains its highest score in Finland (58%), and higher proportions in the Netherlands (51%) and Slovakia (50%). In contrast, its lowest scores are found in the UK (8%), in Bulgaria (10%) and in Poland (14%).

No other item tops the list in any EU Member State. However, other points of note are:

- **Peace** is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Sweden (52%), Denmark (51%) and Germany (48%);
- **Cultural diversity** receives most mentions in Cyprus (39%), and in Sweden and Germany (both 37%);
- Respondents are the most likely to associate a **stronger say in the world** with the European Union in Sweden (49%), in the Netherlands (43%) and in Austria (38%);
- **Democracy** is cited much more than average in Sweden (41%), Denmark (36%), Austria (35%) and Germany (34%);
- **Bureaucracy** obtains its highest scores in Sweden (45%), and in Austria and Finland (both 38%);
- **Waste of money** is most likely to be mentioned in Austria and Czechia (both 33%), and in France (30%);
- Respondents are more likely than the European average to mention **not enough control at external borders** in Austria (41%), and in Czechia and Greece (both 33%);
- **Economic prosperity** records its highest scores in the Netherlands (39%), Denmark (29%) and Romania (28%);
- **Loss of our cultural identity** obtains its highest scores in Austria (25%), Greece (24%) and Cyprus (23%);
- Respondents in Austria (38%), Slovakia (27%) and Cyprus (26%) are the most likely to associate **more crime** with the European Union;
- **Social protection** is the most likely to be mentioned in Austria (22%), Cyprus (19%) and Malta (18%);
- Lastly, **unemployment** is most likely to be associated with the European Union by respondents in Greece (32%), Cyprus (28%) and Austria (22%).

**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

		Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU																																						
		Euro			Peace			Cultural diversity			Stronger say in the world			Democracy			Bureaucracy			Waste of money			Not enough control at external borders			Economic prosperity			Loss of our cultural identity			More crime			Social protection			Unemployment		
EU28		52	32	29	27	25	23	22	21	18	17	12	12	11	10																									
EURO AREA		53	41	32	29	26	23	23	23	20	17	17	12	12	11	12																								
NON-EURO AREA		51	14	25	24	22	22	20	18	15	18	18	13	13	10	12	6																							
BE		49	43	31	23	25	24	21	26	22	19	10	10	14	16	12																								
BG		62	10	17	22	21	17	10	13	12	16	13	11	13	13	5																								
CZ		49	18	28	17	23	19	37	33	33	15	15	19	24	10	6																								
DK		60	16	51	31	35	36	33	12	25	29	11	15	17	7																									
DE		60	41	48	37	30	34	33	29	24	23	10	19	10	9																									
EE		76	43	24	26	15	18	24	15	16	12	12	8	11	7																									
IE		53	35	20	25	29	19	15	9	11	26	14	8	14	8																									
EL		56	46	30	28	31	18	13	21	33	9	24	21	17	32																									
ES		49	34	16	23	16	19	17	16	10	18	5	3	13	9																									
FR		50	46	34	32	27	18	21	30	20	8	14	6	9	12																									
HR		53	19	17	23	19	18	15	17	14	25	16	15	13	6																									
IT		38	35	19	21	19	18	14	18	17	8	14	14	8	18																									
CY		59	37	25	39	20	24	14	21	22	9	23	26	19	28																									
LV		64	25	22	25	12	12	18	17	10	16	9	5	15	7																									
LT		74	23	33	33	26	24	16	16	10	21	11	5	16	4																									
LU		62	48	44	34	26	28	18	15	16	18	6	9	15	9																									
HU		45	16	20	20	21	18	16	11	22	14	10	14	11	6																									
MT		54	29	23	24	36	25	14	13	27	18	12	11	18	8																									
NL		73	51	43	25	43	25	36	16	20	39	14	9	8	4																									
AT		55	57	37	33	38	35	38	33	41	25	25	38	22	22																									
PL		54	14	21	23	22	23	16	13	11	16	8	8	9	5																									
PT		63	43	17	26	36	17	8	10	26	16	12	17	13	12																									
RO		54	25	21	22	16	30	15	17	18	28	18	15	16	10																									
SI		53	48	32	21	17	15	23	22	17	15	8	20	10	11																									
SK		64	50	32	23	29	20	26	29	30	22	14	27	13	10																									
FI		70	58	34	33	25	19	38	21	20	20	6	14	10	4																									
SE		79	25	52	37	49	41	45	26	17	17	7	12	11	3																									
UK		42	8	24	26	19	16	17	21	12	17	14	5	13	6																									
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															3rd MOST FREQUENTLY										

Since autumn 2018, four items have registered national evolutions of ten percentage points or more. Scores for **freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU** have increased in 13 EU Member States, led by Slovakia (64%, +8 percentage points). They have decreased in 12 countries, with the largest decrease in the UK (42%, -10). They have stayed the same in Lithuania, Germany and Poland.

The proportion of respondents mentioning the **euro** has fallen in 24 EU Member States, led by the Netherlands (51%, -12 percentage points) and Ireland (35%, -10), while it has increased by at most three percentage points in four countries.

Scores for **cultural diversity** have decreased in 25 EU Member States, in particular in Malta (24%, -14 percentage points), while this score has increased only in Cyprus (39%, +8). It is stable in Germany and in Austria.

Lastly, mentions of **unemployment** are down in 13 EU Member States, particularly in Cyprus (28%, -11 percentage points). They are up by at most two percentage points in nine countries and unchanged in six.

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Peace	Cultural diversity	Stronger say in the world	Democracy	Bureaucracy	Waste of money	Not enough control at external borders	Economic prosperity	Loss of our cultural identity	More crime	Social protection	Unemployment	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
EU28	52	32	29	27	25	23	22	21	18	17	12	12	11	10	2	3
<b>Gender</b>																
Man	53	33	31	29	25	24	25	22	20	20	13	13	12	10	2	2
Woman	51	31	28	26	24	21	19	21	17	15	12	12	11	10	2	4
<b>Age</b>																
15-24	64	34	31	34	25	28	13	13	11	17	8	6	15	8	1	3
25-39	56	34	25	30	26	21	19	17	16	19	10	9	11	11	2	3
40-54	54	34	28	28	26	24	24	23	20	19	14	15	11	10	2	1
55 +	45	29	32	22	23	21	25	26	21	15	14	14	10	10	2	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>																
15-	32	30	23	14	14	15	18	25	19	10	13	15	8	13	3	8
16-19	48	29	26	24	22	20	22	26	21	15	15	15	11	11	3	2
20+	64	36	35	36	33	27	27	18	17	23	11	9	12	8	2	1
Still studying	68	36	35	36	27	31	13	9	10	19	7	5	15	6	1	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>																
Self-employed	55	34	29	30	29	23	25	20	19	21	11	14	13	10	3	1
Managers	64	36	38	37	34	30	26	15	15	26	10	8	11	6	2	0
Other white collars	58	36	27	31	28	24	23	18	18	19	12	11	11	9	2	1
Manual workers	51	31	24	26	23	20	20	25	21	15	14	15	11	12	2	3
House persons	44	29	21	17	20	17	15	21	20	13	16	11	9	12	2	6
Unemployed	47	32	19	25	19	20	22	27	18	16	14	13	12	18	2	4
Retired	43	28	34	21	22	20	25	26	21	14	14	14	9	10	2	5
Students	68	36	35	36	27	31	13	9	10	19	7	5	15	6	1	2

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

**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - FREEDOM TO TRAVEL, STUDY AND WORK ANYWHERE IN THE EU)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	52	60	49	50	38	54	42	56	63	53	59
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	53	63	49	51	37	58	45	56	63	53	56
Female	51	57	50	49	39	50	40	55	63	54	61
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	64	67	60	60	57	68	54	76	77	55	67
25-39	56	65	53	56	45	56	40	66	70	61	62
40-54	54	55	53	52	41	55	51	58	72	53	59
55 +	45	58	42	41	29	46	32	43	48	45	51
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	32	44	39	29	22	33	16	34	51	31	45
16-19	48	56	51	39	37	53	36	53	71	49	54
20+	64	69	56	63	53	59	64	68	73	62	63
Still studying	68	70	59	70	57	72	59	80	81	62	75
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	55	51	51	65	49	55	45	60	75	64	41
Managers	64	67	63	63	54	48	58	78	71	62	64
Other white collars	58	71	56	63	35	56	50	66	83	53	63
Manual workers	51	59	48	47	37	55	42	56	63	51	61
House persons	44	52	38	27	41	61	29	50	41	45	58
Unemployed	47	52	57	47	44	48	29	46	60	48	58
Retired	43	53	41	39	22	48	34	39	43	45	48
Students	68	70	59	70	57	72	59	80	81	62	75

**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - EURO)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	41	34	46	35	14	8	46	43	35	37
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	33	45	35	48	34	15	9	45	43	38	42
Female	31	36	34	44	35	12	7	48	43	33	33
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	34	48	38	46	32	17	3	51	51	41	32
25-39	34	41	31	60	35	15	10	49	44	32	39
40-54	34	40	40	47	33	15	11	41	45	41	40
55 +	29	39	32	37	36	11	6	46	38	31	37
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	30	34	37	36	39	15	2	40	37	28	34
16-19	29	37	34	41	36	14	6	49	49	36	31
20+	36	48	31	52	31	12	15	46	41	35	44
Still studying	36	42	35	54	31	17	5	57	46	45	40
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	34	40	42	56	37	15	15	45	51	35	32
Managers	36	46	33	53	35	17	15	44	45	29	49
Other white collars	36	50	37	59	35	15	8	51	50	39	36
Manual workers	31	41	29	45	37	13	5	43	45	37	40
House persons	29	29	41	42	33	10	2	47	45	34	18
Unemployed	32	36	45	46	33	21	6	42	18	46	31
Retired	28	37	30	38	34	10	6	44	38	29	38
Students	36	42	35	54	31	17	5	57	46	45	40

**QA4** What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - PEACE)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	29	48	16	34	19	21	24	30	17	20	25
Gender											
Male	31	50	17	40	19	20	25	33	16	21	27
Female	28	45	15	29	19	22	23	26	17	19	23
Age											
15-24	31	46	13	29	20	31	31	30	18	14	30
25-39	25	46	14	23	18	16	13	29	16	18	15
40-54	28	40	15	33	22	19	25	32	15	24	27
55 +	32	54	18	43	18	21	28	29	18	19	31
Education (End of)											
15-	23	45	19	39	15	17	11	24	19	14	21
16-19	26	41	16	27	19	22	24	28	16	17	24
20+	35	57	12	41	25	17	30	35	12	24	26
Still studying	35	53	14	34	19	43	37	33	20	19	32
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	29	57	12	29	20	17	23	33	16	32	23
Managers	38	57	13	44	26	14	28	35	12	28	29
Other white collars	27	41	12	28	17	21	23	37	13	19	18
Manual workers	24	37	16	25	21	15	19	27	18	15	19
House persons	21	28	15	24	18	23	17	24	6	14	25
Unemployed	19	33	14	20	13	25	14	19	18	9	30
Retired	34	54	21	45	19	23	28	29	19	21	31
Students	35	53	14	34	19	43	37	33	20	19	32

## 2 Knowledge of the European Union

### a. Knowledge of how the European Union works

#### **Close to six in ten Europeans say that they understand how the EU works**

Around six in ten Europeans (59%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2018) agree with the statement "**I understand how the EU works**"<sup>27</sup>. In contrast, nearly four in ten respondents disagree with this statement (38%, -1). Just 3% (unchanged) express no opinion.

QA7.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 60% of respondents understand how the EU works, while 38% disagree with this statement and 2% don't know.

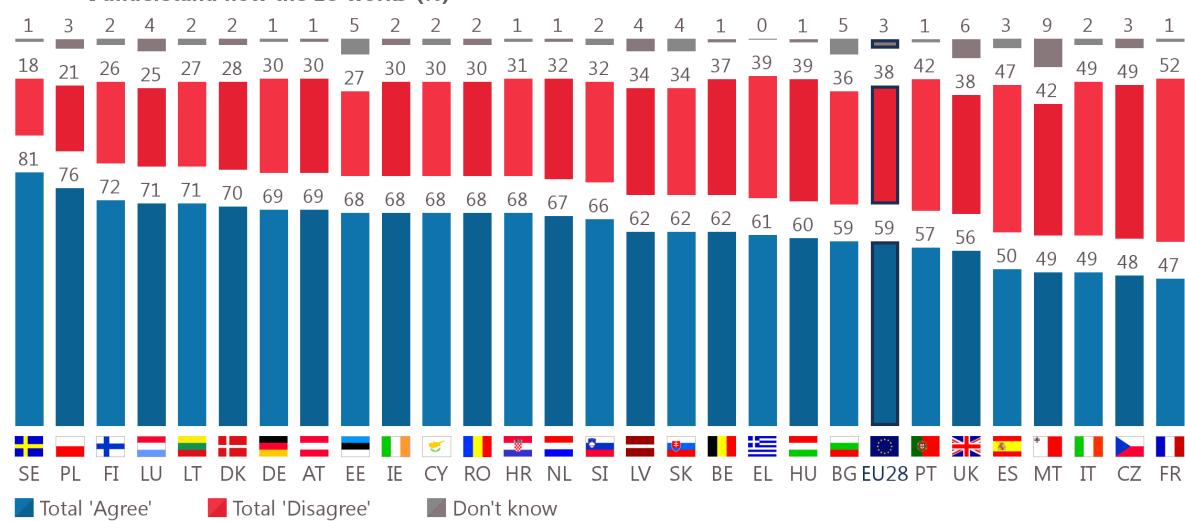
<sup>27</sup> QA7.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. I understand how the EU works

A majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States think that they understand how the European Union works. The proportion of respondents who agree with this statement is the highest in Sweden (81%), Poland (76%) and Finland (72%).

Only a minority of respondents say that they understand how the EU works in two EU Member States: France (52% disagree vs. 47% agree) and Czechia (49% vs. 48%). Finally, respondents are evenly divided in Italy (49% vs. 49%).

**QA7.1** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**I understand how the EU works (%)**



Since autumn 2018, respondents have become more likely to agree that they understand how the EU works in 15 EU Member States, led by Slovenia (66%, +7 percentage points). In contrast, respondents are less likely to share this opinion in nine countries, mostly in the UK (56%, -5), while there has been no change in four countries.

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA7.1** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	12	47	29	9	3	59	38
 Gender							
Man	15	51	25	7	2	66	32
Woman	10	44	32	11	3	54	43
 Age							
15-24	13	49	28	7	3	62	35
25-39	12	52	27	7	2	64	34
40-54	15	49	27	7	2	64	34
55 +	11	43	31	13	2	54	44
 Education (End of)							
15-	8	30	37	22	3	38	59
16-19	11	47	30	9	3	58	39
20+	16	55	24	4	1	71	28
Still studying	12	52	27	6	3	64	33
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	17	52	24	5	2	69	29
Managers	17	60	20	2	1	77	22
Other white collars	12	56	26	4	2	68	30
Manual workers	12	46	31	9	2	58	40
House persons	8	36	37	16	3	44	53
Unemployed	10	41	31	14	4	51	45
Retired	10	40	32	15	3	50	47
Students	12	52	27	6	3	64	33

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

**QA7.1** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	59	69	50	47	49	76	56	61	57	68	68
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	66	76	53	53	55	80	60	69	61	79	71
Female	54	61	45	41	44	71	51	54	53	59	65
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	62	65	53	49	48	79	60	70	62	58	65
25-39	64	69	60	50	63	80	55	70	62	73	70
40-54	64	71	57	52	54	85	58	68	66	73	68
55 +	54	67	36	41	39	66	54	48	46	66	67
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	38	58	30	32	28	51	30	33	46	51	57
16-19	58	66	48	44	55	74	55	63	58	63	63
20+	71	75	71	53	63	85	71	76	77	81	76
Still studying	64	75	55	50	52	75	61	76	72	59	73
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	69	84	57	59	67	79	59	77	61	77	77
Managers	77	78	78	54	79	89	80	90	81	81	89
Other white collars	68	75	70	53	58	87	57	74	68	78	75
Manual workers	58	62	54	45	42	77	54	56	54	66	54
House persons	44	61	23	44	34	76	39	41	26	53	60
Unemployed	51	42	54	52	45	80	46	57	57	52	57
Retired	50	65	32	41	34	62	49	43	41	68	68
Students	64	75	55	50	52	75	61	76	72	59	73

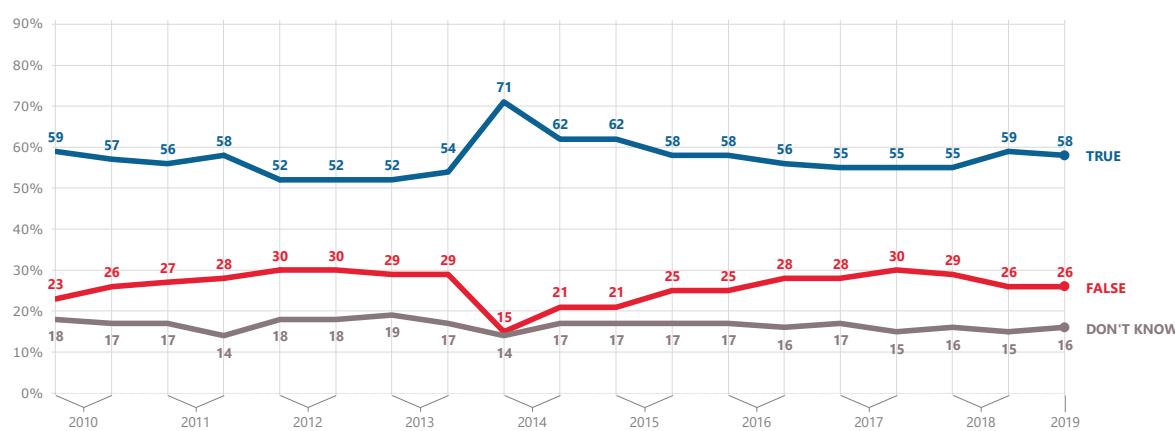
## b. Objective knowledge of the European Parliament elections

### Nearly six in ten Europeans know that the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State

A large majority of respondents (58%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2018) know that the statement “**the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State**” is true<sup>28</sup>. On the other hand, slightly more than a quarter (26%, unchanged) wrongly believe that this statement is false, while over one in ten respondents (16%, +1) say that they “don’t know”.

D84.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (% - EU)



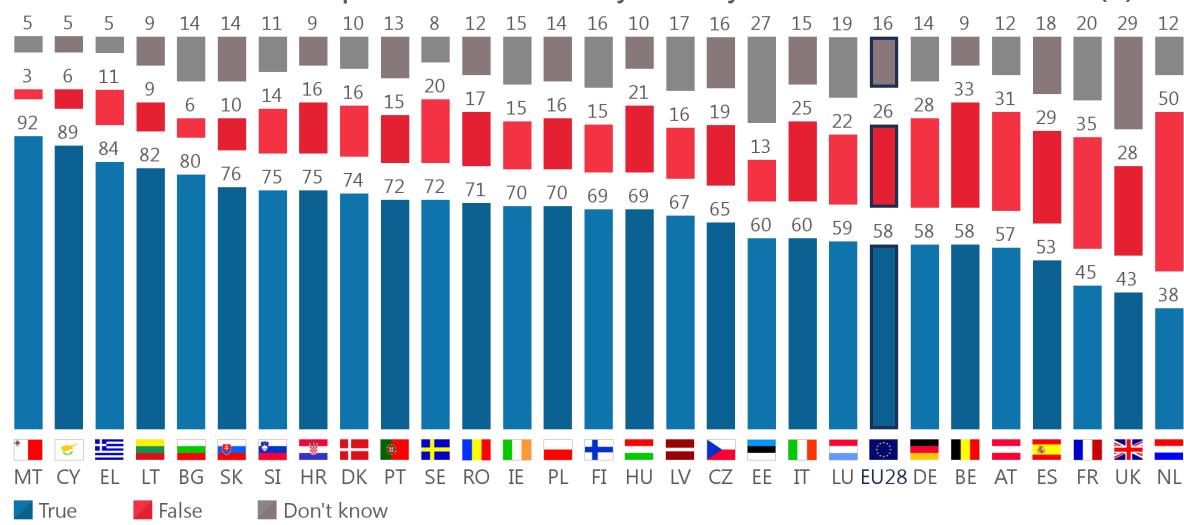
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 60% know that MEPs are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State, while 25% say that this is false, and 15% express no opinion.

<sup>28</sup> D84.1. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false. The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State

In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents know how MEPs are elected, with the highest scores in Malta (92%), Cyprus (89%) and Greece (84%). The Netherlands is the only EU Member State where respondents are most likely not to know how MEPs are elected (50% false vs. 38% true). However, only relative majorities of respondents give the correct answer in the UK (43% true vs. 28% false) and France (45% vs. 35%).

**D84.1** For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

**The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (%)**



Since autumn 2018, the level of knowledge of how MEPs are elected has increased in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Sweden (72%, +10 percentage points). However, it has decreased in nine countries, most notably in the UK (43%, -8), and it has stayed the same in four countries.

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**D84.1** For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

**The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (% - EU)**

	True	False	Don't know
EU28	58	26	16
 Gender			
Man	63	25	12
Woman	54	26	20
 Age			
15-24	52	28	20
25-39	54	30	16
40-54	61	26	13
55 +	60	22	18
 Education (End of)			
15-	51	24	25
16-19	57	27	16
20+	65	24	11
Still studying	53	28	19
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	65	23	12
Managers	64	26	10
Other white collars	64	26	10
Manual workers	56	28	16
House persons	50	24	26
Unemployed	49	31	20
Retired	58	22	20
Students	53	28	19

### 3 The European citizenship

#### a. Understanding of today's world

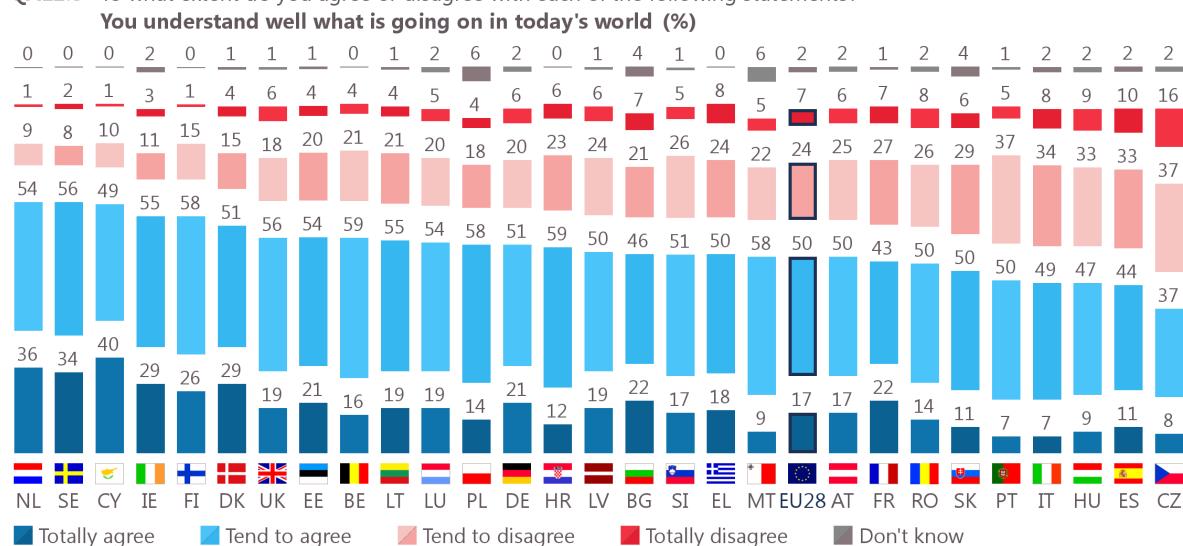
##### **Two-thirds of Europeans feel they have understood what is going on in today's world**

Nearly seven in ten respondents (67%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree with the statement “**you understand well what is going on in today's world**”<sup>29</sup>, while nearly a third of Europeans feel that they do not understand today's world (31%, +3) and just 2% (unchanged) express no opinion.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 66% of respondents say they understand well what is going on in today's world, while 32% disagree with this statement, and 2% answer “don't know”.

More than half of respondents in 27 EU Member States feel that they have a good grasp of what is going on in today's world. This is particularly true in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 90%), and in Cyprus (89%). Czechia is the only country where a minority of respondents share this view (45% agree vs. 53% disagree).

**QA12.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



<sup>29</sup> QA12.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? You understand well what is going on in today's world

Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents who agree that they understand what is going on in today's world has increased in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Slovakia (61%, +9 percentage points). It has decreased in 12 countries, in particular in Germany (72%, -8), Greece (68%, -8) and Italy (56%, -8), while it is stable in Spain.

**QA12.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**You understand well what is going on in today's world (%)**

		Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
		EU28	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	EU28	EURO AREA
SK		61	▲ 9	35	▼ 7	4
CZ		45	▲ 6	53	▼ 5	2
NL		90	▲ 5	10	▼ 3	0
SE		90	▲ 5	10	▼ 4	0
RO		64	▲ 5	34	▼ 5	2
LT		74	▲ 4	25	▼ 4	1
HR		71	▲ 4	29	▼ 3	0
SI		68	▲ 3	31	▼ 2	1
PT		57	▲ 3	42	▼ 3	1
LV		69	▲ 2	30	▲ 1	1
MT		67	▲ 2	27	▼ 5	6
CY		89	▲ 1	11	▼ 1	0
BE		75	▲ 1	25	=	0
AT		67	▲ 1	31	▼ 1	2
HU		56	▲ 1	42	▼ 2	2
ES		55	=	43	▲ 1	2
FI		84	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	0
UK		75	▼ 1	24	▲ 4	1
EE		75	▼ 2	24	▲ 3	1
BG		68	▼ 2	28	▲ 1	4
IE		84	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	2
PL		72	▼ 3	22	▲ 1	6
FR		65	▼ 4	34	▲ 6	1
LU		73	▼ 5	25	▲ 6	2
DK		80	▼ 6	19	▲ 7	1
DE		72	▼ 8	26	▲ 8	2
EL		68	▼ 8	32	▲ 8	0
IT		56	▼ 8	42	▲ 8	2

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA12.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**You understand well what is going on in today's world (% - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	17	50	24	7	2	67	31
 Gender							
Man	20	52	21	5	2	72	26
Woman	14	49	27	8	2	63	35
 Age							
15-24	17	51	24	6	2	68	30
25-39	18	53	23	5	1	71	28
40-54	19	52	21	6	2	71	27
55 +	16	46	27	9	2	62	36
 Education (End of)							
15-	11	41	33	13	2	52	46
16-19	16	49	26	7	2	65	33
20+	22	56	18	3	1	78	21
Still studying	18	54	21	5	2	72	26
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	20	55	19	5	1	75	24
Managers	25	57	15	2	1	82	17
Other white collars	16	56	23	4	1	72	27
Manual workers	17	48	26	7	2	65	33
House persons	11	47	29	10	3	58	39
Unemployed	18	45	27	9	1	63	36
Retired	16	46	27	9	2	62	36
Students	18	54	21	5	2	72	26
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	16	40	31	12	1	56	43
From time to time	12	50	29	8	1	62	37
Almost never/ Never	19	52	22	5	2	71	27
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	14	46	28	10	2	60	38
The lower middle class	15	46	30	7	2	61	37
The middle class	18	54	21	5	2	72	26
The upper middle class	30	53	14	2	1	83	16
The upper class	52	32	12	2	2	84	14

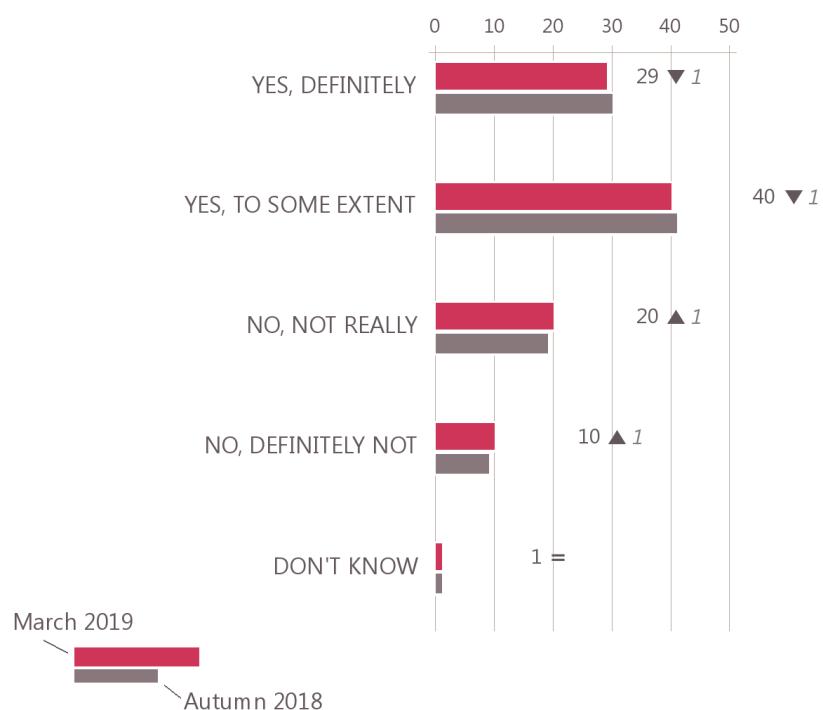
## b. The feeling of European citizenship

### **Close to seven in ten Europeans feel they are citizens of the EU**

More than two-thirds of respondents (69%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree with the statement “**you feel you are a citizen of the EU**”<sup>30</sup>. Moreover, close to three in ten (29%, -1) answer “yes, definitely”. However, three in ten Europeans do not share this feeling of citizenship (+2), while 1% (unchanged) express no opinion.

**QA10.1** For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

**You feel you are a citizen of the EU (%) - EU**



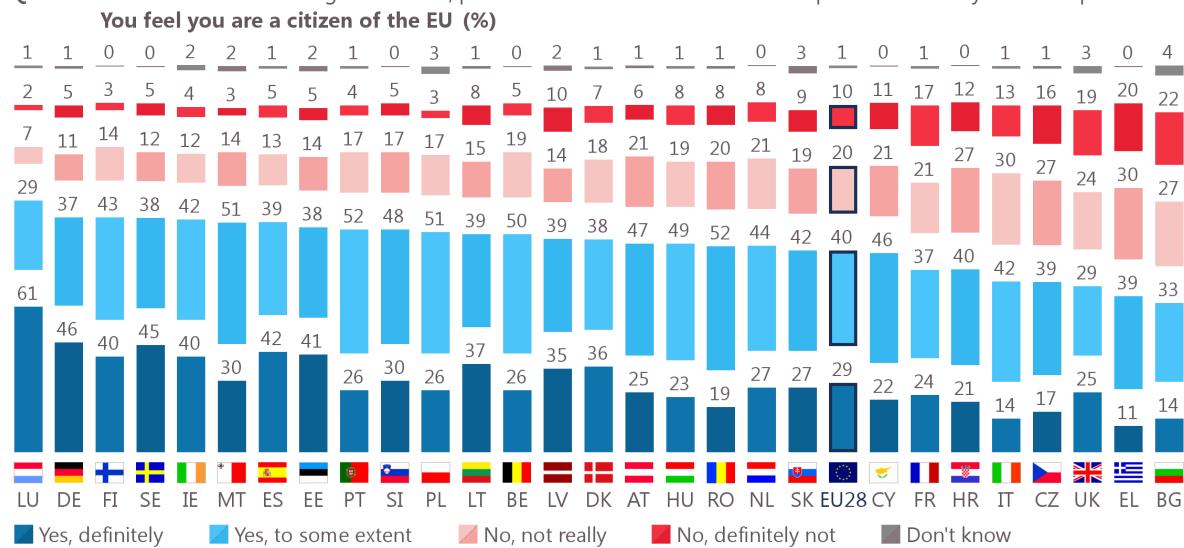
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly the same results as in the EU 28: 71% of respondents feel they are citizens of the EU, while 28% disagree, and just 1% “don’t know”.

<sup>30</sup> QA10.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. You feel you are a citizen of the EU

Majorities of respondents see themselves as citizens of the European Union in 26 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Luxembourg (90%), and in Finland, Sweden and Germany (all 83%), and the lowest in the UK (54%), and in Czechia and Italy (both 56%). Bulgaria is the only EU Member State where a minority of respondents feel they are EU citizens (47% yes vs. 49% no). Lastly, respondents in Greece are evenly divided (50% vs. 50%).

Respondents in Luxembourg (61%) are by far the most likely to answer “yes, definitely” when asked if they feel they are citizens of the European Union, followed by those in Germany (46%) and Sweden (45%). On the other hand, respondents in Greece (11%), and in Bulgaria and Italy (both 14%) are the least likely to do so.

**QA10.1** For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.



Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents who feel they are citizens of the EU has declined in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Hungary (72%, -8 percentage points) and in Slovakia (69%, -8). However, it has risen in six countries, in particular in Slovenia (78%, +6). It is unchanged in Portugal and Czechia.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than half of respondents in every socio-demographic category feel they are citizens of the European Union, with one exception: those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (47% yes vs. 52% no).

**QA10.1** For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

**You feel you are a citizen of the EU (%) - EU)**

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28	29	40	20	10	1	69	30
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	31	40	18	10	1	71	28
Woman	27	40	21	10	2	67	31
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	37	41	15	6	1	78	21
25-39	30	43	19	7	1	73	26
40-54	31	41	17	10	1	72	27
55 +	25	37	23	14	1	62	37
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	19	34	26	19	2	53	45
16-19	24	41	22	11	2	65	33
20+	38	41	14	6	1	79	20
Still studying	39	42	13	5	1	81	18
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	30	43	19	6	2	73	25
Managers	41	41	13	4	1	82	17
Other white collars	30	42	20	7	1	72	27
Manual workers	26	43	20	10	1	69	30
House persons	22	41	24	11	2	63	35
Unemployed	24	36	21	17	2	60	38
Retired	25	35	22	16	2	60	38
Students	39	42	13	5	1	81	18
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	16	31	28	24	1	47	52
From time to time	19	43	26	11	1	62	37
Almost never/ Never	34	40	16	9	1	74	25

### c. The feeling of having things in common

#### Nearly three-quarters of Europeans feel that people in their country have a lot of things in common, and half think the same about people in the European Union

Slightly more than seven in ten respondents (71%, -5 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree that “**people in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common**”<sup>31</sup>. However, more than a quarter disagree with this statement (27%, +6), and 2% (-1) answer “don’t know”.

In parallel, over half of Europeans (51%) believe that “**people in the European Union have a lot of things in common**”<sup>32</sup>, while more than four in ten disagree (43%) and 6% express no opinion.

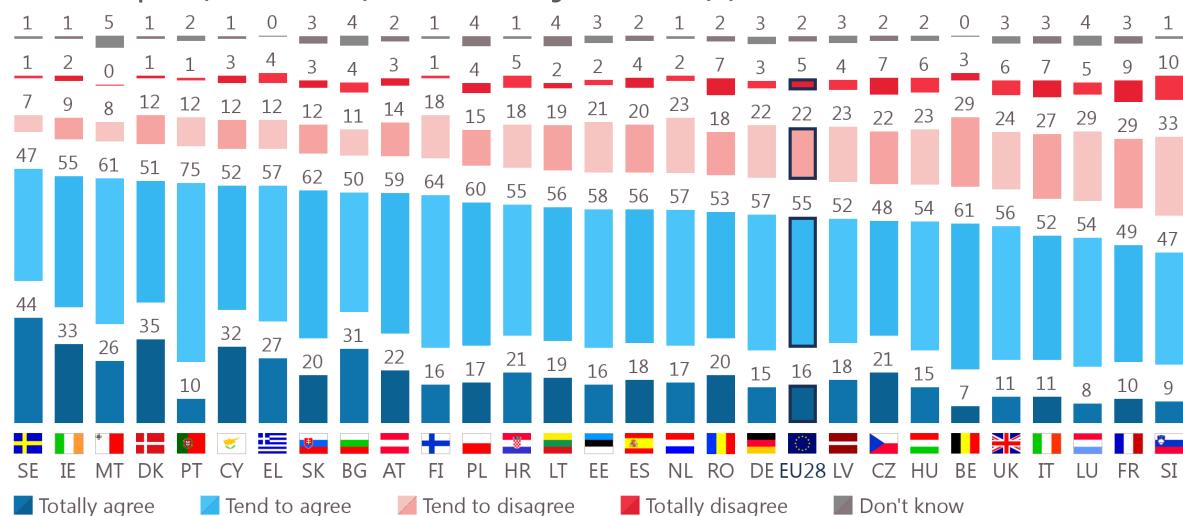
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows similar results to the EU28 figures: 72% of respondents agree that people in their country have a lot of things in common (vs. 26% who disagree and 2% who “don’t know”), and 50% agree that people in the European Union have a lot of things in common (vs. 44% disagree and 6% “don’t know”).

##### 1. At the national level

Over half of respondents in the 28 EU Member States agree that “people in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common”. This view is the most widespread in Sweden (91%), Ireland (88%) and Malta (87%). It is the least prevalent in Slovenia (56%), France (59%) and Luxembourg (62%).

**QA12.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**People in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common (%)**



<sup>31</sup> QA12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 1. People in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common; 2. People in the European Union have a lot of things in common

<sup>32</sup> This is the first time this question was asked.

Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents who agree that people in their country have a lot of things in common has decreased in 25 EU Member States, most notably in Slovenia (56%, -11 percentage points) and Germany (72%, -10). It has increased by just one percentage point in Bulgaria and Austria (both 81%, +1). It is stable in Luxembourg.

**QA12.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**People in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common (%)**

		Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
EU28		71	▼ 5	27	▲ 6	2
EURO AREA		70	▼ 6	28	▲ 6	2
NON-EURO AREA		73	▼ 6	24	▲ 6	3
BG		81	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	4
AT		81	▲ 1	17	=	2
LU		62	=	34	▲ 1	4
SE		91	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	1
DK		86	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	1
RO		73	▼ 2	25	▲ 2	2
HU		69	▼ 2	29	▲ 2	2
LT		75	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	4
BE		68	▼ 3	32	▲ 4	0
FR		59	▼ 3	38	▲ 3	3
SK		82	▼ 4	15	▲ 5	3
NL		74	▼ 4	25	▲ 5	1
LV		70	▼ 4	27	▲ 5	3
CZ		69	▼ 4	29	▲ 6	2
PT		85	▼ 5	13	▲ 5	2
EL		84	▼ 5	16	▲ 5	0
FI		80	▼ 5	19	▲ 6	1
PL		77	▼ 5	19	▲ 4	4
ES		74	▼ 5	24	▲ 5	2
MT		87	▼ 6	8	▲ 2	5
CY		84	▼ 6	15	▲ 6	1
IE		88	▼ 7	11	▲ 7	1
HR		76	▼ 7	23	▲ 6	1
EE		74	▼ 7	23	▲ 7	3
IT		63	▼ 8	34	▲ 7	3
UK		67	▼ 9	30	▲ 11	3
DE		72	▼ 10	25	▲ 9	3
SI		56	▼ 11	43	▲ 11	1

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA12.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**People in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common (% - EU)**

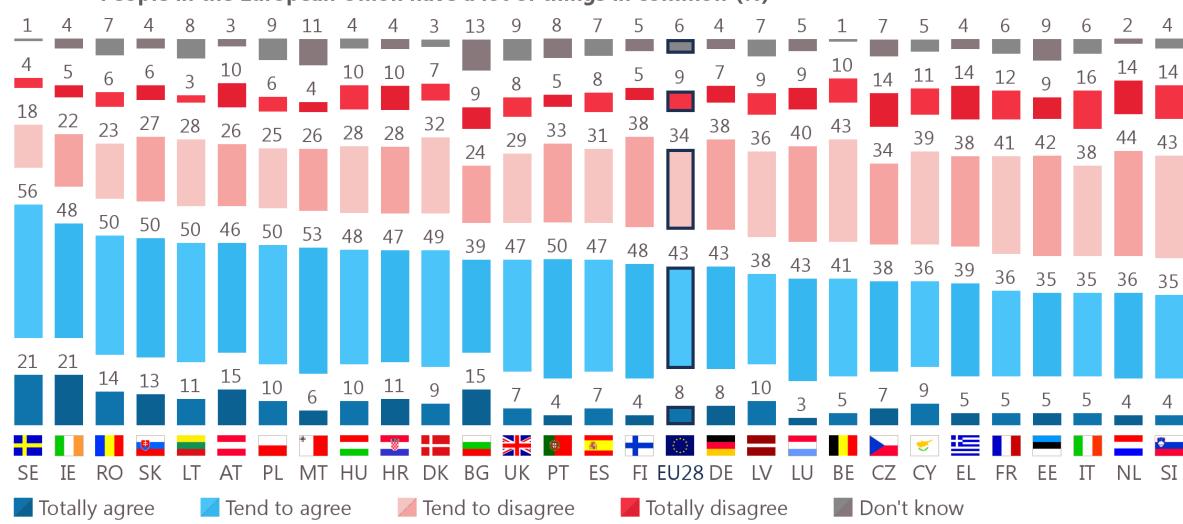
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	16	55	22	5	2	71	27
 Gender							
Man	17	55	21	5	2	72	26
Woman	15	54	23	5	3	69	28
 Age							
15-24	16	55	22	5	2	71	27
25-39	16	57	20	5	2	73	25
40-54	16	55	21	6	2	71	27
55 +	15	54	23	5	3	69	28
 Education (End of)							
15-	14	53	25	5	3	67	30
16-19	15	54	23	6	2	69	29
20+	18	57	19	4	2	75	23
Still studying	18	55	22	4	1	73	26
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	18	56	20	4	2	74	24
Managers	17	61	17	3	2	78	20
Other white collars	17	57	20	4	2	74	24
Manual workers	15	54	22	7	2	69	29
House persons	14	57	21	6	2	71	27
Unemployed	13	51	25	8	3	64	33
Retired	15	53	24	5	3	68	29
Students	18	55	22	4	1	73	26

## 2. In the European Union

A majority of respondents think that people in the European Union have a lot of things in common in 18 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Sweden (77%), Ireland (69%) and Romania (64%). However, a minority of respondents agree in ten countries: Slovenia (39% agree vs. 57% disagree), the Netherlands (40% vs. 58%), Italy (40% vs. 54%), Estonia (40% vs. 51%), France (41% vs. 53%), Greece (44% vs. 52%), Cyprus (45% vs. 50%), Czechia (45% vs. 48%), Belgium (46% vs. 53%) and Luxembourg (46% vs. 49%).

**QA12.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

People in the European Union have a lot of things in common (%)



A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who agree that people in the European Union have a lot of things in common are more likely to be:

- 15-39 year olds (56% vs. 52% among 40-54 year olds and 46% among respondents aged 55 and over);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (56% vs. 49% among those who finished aged 16-19 and 42% among those who left school aged 15 or under);
- Managers (60%), particularly when compared with unemployed (44%) and retired (45%) people.

**QA12.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**People in the European Union have a lot of things in common (% - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	8	43	34	9	6	51	43
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	9	44	33	10	4	53	43
Woman	7	42	34	10	7	49	44
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	10	46	32	8	4	56	40
25-39	9	47	31	9	4	56	40
40-54	8	44	35	9	4	52	44
55 +	6	40	35	11	8	46	46
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	5	37	35	13	10	42	48
16-19	8	41	34	11	6	49	45
20+	8	48	33	7	4	56	40
Still studying	11	46	33	6	4	57	39
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	8	48	32	8	4	56	40
Managers	10	50	31	6	3	60	37
Other white collars	9	46	34	8	3	55	42
Manual workers	8	41	35	10	6	49	45
House persons	7	45	31	10	7	52	41
Unemployed	7	37	36	13	7	44	49
Retired	6	39	34	12	9	45	46
Students	11	46	33	6	4	57	39

## IV. EUROPE TODAY AND TOMORROW

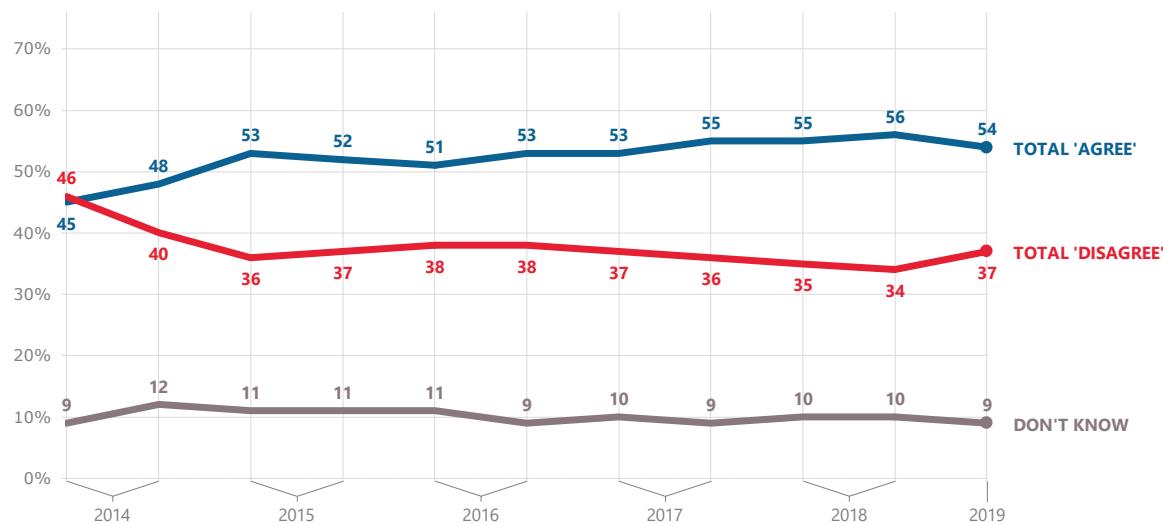
### 1 More decisions at EU level

#### More than half of Europeans say that more decisions should be taken at EU level

Over one in two respondents (54%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree that **more decisions should be taken at EU level**<sup>33</sup>, including nearly a fifth (17%, +2) who totally agree with this statement. However, nearly four in ten respondents (37%, +3) take the opposite view. Finally, close to one in ten (9%, -1) answer that they “don’t know”.

**QA7.2** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**More decisions should be taken at EU level (%) - EU)**



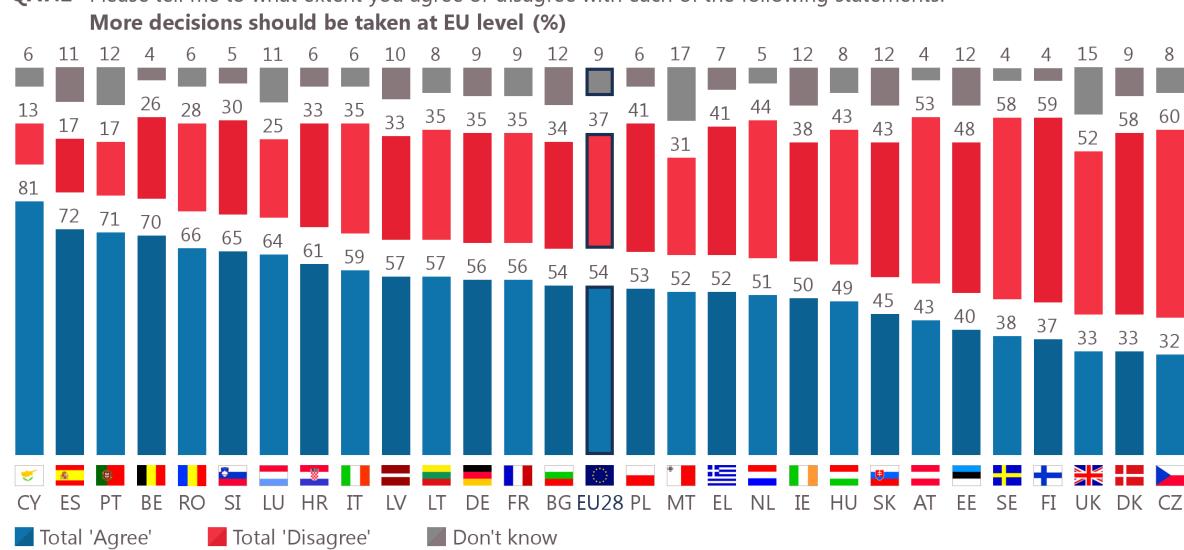
A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows similar results compared to the EU28 EU figures: 57% of respondents say that more decisions should be taken at EU level (including 19% who “totally agree”), while 35% think the opposite way, and 8% express no opinion.

<sup>33</sup> QA7.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. More decisions should be taken at EU level

Majorities of respondents in 21 EU Member States want more decisions to be taken at EU level. Support is the strongest in Cyprus (81%), Spain (72%) and Portugal (71%).

In contrast, minorities of respondents in seven EU Member States share this opinion, with the lowest proportions in Czechia (32% agree vs. 60% disagree), Denmark (33% vs. 58%), the UK (33% vs. 52%), Finland (37% vs. 59%), Sweden (38% vs. 58%), Estonia (40% vs. 48%) and Austria (43% vs. 53%).

**QA7.2** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



Since autumn 2018, support for more decision-taking at EU level has decreased in 17 EU Member States, most sharply in Malta (52%, -9 percentage points). It has increased in nine countries, most markedly in Cyprus (81%, +8). It is unchanged in Latvia and Greece.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level are more likely to be:

- 15-24 year olds (61% vs. 49% among respondents aged 55 and over);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (56% vs. 46% among those who finished aged 15 or under);
- Students (64%), particularly when compared with retired people (47%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper middle or upper class (62% in both categories), compared with those who say they belong to the working class (48%).

**QA7.2** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**More decisions should be taken at EU level (%) - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	17	37	25	12	9	54	37
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	18	36	26	13	7	54	39
Woman	16	37	25	11	11	53	36
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	19	42	20	7	12	61	27
25-39	18	40	24	9	9	58	33
40-54	19	34	27	13	7	53	40
55 +	15	34	27	15	9	49	42
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	14	32	25	17	12	46	42
16-19	17	36	26	13	8	53	39
20+	18	38	28	10	6	56	38
Still studying	21	43	19	6	11	64	25
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	20	38	24	10	8	58	34
Managers	19	39	28	9	5	58	37
Other white collars	17	39	27	10	7	56	37
Manual workers	17	36	25	13	9	53	38
House persons	16	35	27	11	11	51	38
Unemployed	18	35	22	14	11	53	36
Retired	14	33	28	16	9	47	44
Students	21	43	19	6	11	64	25
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	16	32	25	16	11	48	41
The lower middle class	15	36	29	11	9	51	40
The middle class	18	40	25	10	7	58	35
The upper middle class	21	41	24	8	6	62	32
The upper class	29	33	28	5	5	62	33

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

**QA7.2** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**More decisions should be taken at EU level**

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	54	56	72	56	59	53	33	52	71	50	81
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	54	56	74	57	62	51	34	58	73	53	79
Female	53	55	70	56	56	55	32	47	69	46	81
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	61	58	74	64	64	63	49	64	79	49	77
25-39	58	61	76	63	65	61	39	59	74	58	82
40-54	53	53	77	50	61	57	28	48	74	45	79
55 +	49	54	64	55	53	42	24	47	65	47	82
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	46	50	60	52	45	40	20	37	68	43	71
16-19	53	57	76	56	62	52	31	50	75	49	87
20+	56	54	80	56	68	56	38	59	78	51	81
Still studying	64	65	78	66	67	69	50	74	78	50	71
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	58	60	85	45	69	49	44	57	73	47	82
Managers	58	61	78	56	85	62	36	76	76	50	84
Other white collars	56	49	84	61	61	62	23	61	70	54	79
Manual workers	53	49	73	56	56	57	35	43	75	51	82
House persons	51	57	62	61	42	55	29	39	50	49	87
Unemployed	53	57	70	63	47	66	33	35	78	35	89
Retired	47	56	61	53	51	37	23	47	63	48	79
Students	64	65	78	66	67	69	50	74	78	50	71

## 2 The impact of technology in Europe

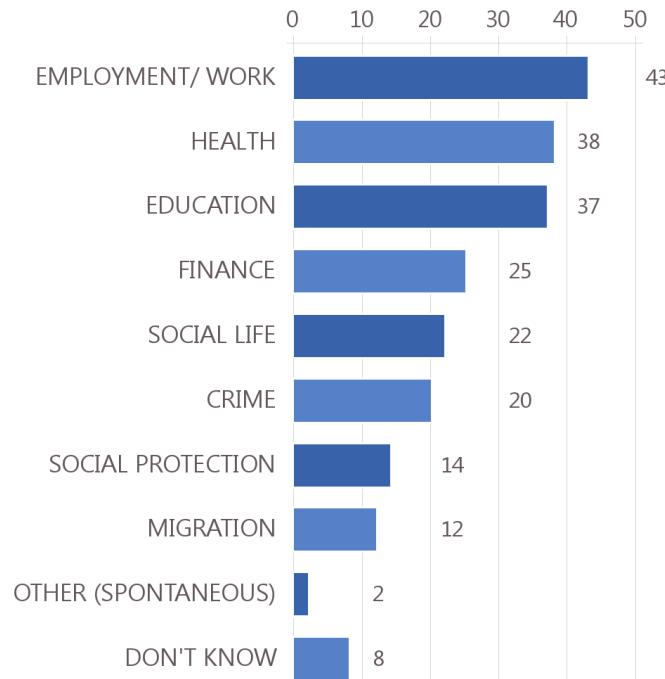
### **More than a third of Europeans think that the impact of technology in Europe will be greatest on employment/ work, health and education**

Over four in ten respondents (43%) believe that **employment/ work** is the area that will be the most impacted by technology in Europe<sup>34</sup>. It is followed by **health** (38%) and **education** (37%).

A quarter of Europeans cite **finance** (25%), while at least a fifth mention **social life** (22%) and **crime** (20%).

Lastly, more than one in ten say that technology will mainly impact **social protection** (14%) and **migration** (12%) in Europe.

**D86** In which of the following areas do you think technology will have the biggest impact in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly the same results: the only slight differences (up to two percentage points) regard crime (18% vs. 20% at EU28 level), employment/ work (44% vs. 43%) and social protection (15% vs. 14%).

<sup>34</sup> D86. In which of the following areas do you think technology will have the biggest impact in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Four of these eight items lead the list of areas in which technology will have the biggest impact in Europe in at least one of the 28 EU Member States.

**Employment/ work** is the most mentioned area in 16 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Finland (64%), Sweden (61%) and the Netherlands (58%), and the lowest in Italy (26%), Romania (28%), and in Bulgaria and Poland (both 33%).

**Health** comes in first position in four EU Member States: Lithuania and Estonia (both 45%), Romania (42%) and Poland (41%). However, it obtains its highest scores in the Netherlands (49%), France (46%), and Greece (45%). Respondents in Hungary (29%), Slovenia (31%) and Germany (32%) are the least likely to mention this area.

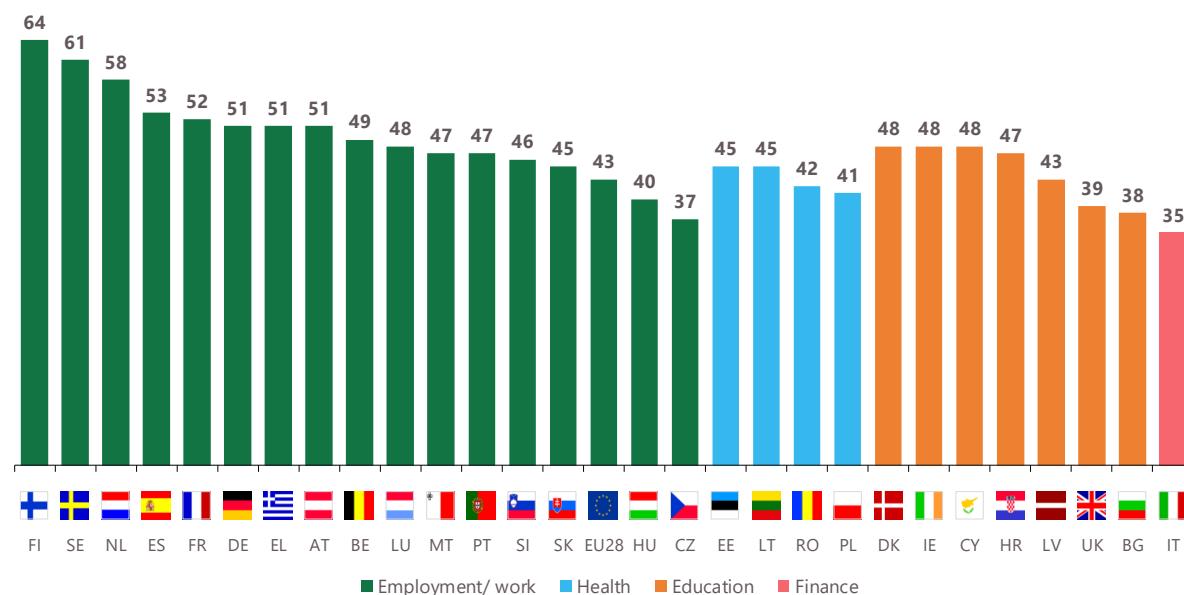
**Education** tops the list in seven EU Member States, including Ireland, Cyprus and Denmark (all 48%), Croatia (47%) and Latvia (43%). This area obtains its highest scores in Finland (55%) and Sweden (51%), and its lowest in Italy and Lithuania (both 29%), and in Hungary (30%).

**Finance** ranks first in Italy (35%). However, it obtains its highest levels in Greece (42%) and Cyprus (41%), and in Latvia and Denmark (both 35%). In contrast, it is mentioned least in Malta (15%), in Portugal (17%), and in Estonia and Ireland (both 19%).

Although no other item comes in first position among the areas in which technology will have the biggest impact in Europe in any EU Member State, other points of note are:

- **Social life** is mentioned by at least three in ten respondents in Austria (33%), the Netherlands (32%) and Sweden (30%);
- **Crime** is cited by more than three in ten respondents in the Netherlands (36%), the UK (32%) and Sweden (31%);
- **Social protection** obtains its highest levels in Austria (25%), and in Germany and Latvia (both 21%);
- Lastly, **migration** is most likely to be mentioned in Malta (20%), Slovakia (19%) and Italy (17%).

**D86** In which of the following areas do you think technology will have the biggest impact in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



**D86** In which of the following areas do you think technology will have the biggest impact in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

		Employment/ work	Health	Education	Finance	Social life	Crime	Social protection	Migration
EU28		43	38	37	25	22	20	14	12
EURO AREA		47	38	37	24	23	18	15	12
NON-EURO AREA		36	39	37	25	19	22	12	11
BE		49	43	33	21	25	24	18	15
BG		33	35	38	22	17	8	17	10
CZ		37	33	31	20	12	16	16	16
DK		35	43	48	35	18	28	20	9
DE		51	32	38	20	24	17	21	14
EE		43	45	41	19	17	10	13	9
IE		45	40	48	19	21	27	17	13
EL		51	45	42	42	17	23	12	12
ES		53	38	42	20	22	10	11	6
FR		52	46	38	22	21	20	13	10
HR		34	35	47	30	22	20	14	10
IT		26	33	29	35	22	18	14	17
CY		46	41	48	41	17	19	10	10
LV		35	36	43	35	17	8	21	15
LT		36	45	29	29	23	9	20	14
LU		48	35	36	27	24	19	14	7
HU		40	29	30	23	19	15	16	16
MT		47	37	43	15	23	22	9	20
NL		58	49	40	26	32	36	9	8
AT		51	35	36	23	33	24	25	14
PL		33	41	33	28	20	12	11	13
PT		47	43	32	17	23	19	10	6
RO		28	42	37	24	22	17	17	13
SI		46	31	36	20	26	14	14	9
SK		45	33	35	29	19	19	16	19
FI		64	40	55	20	27	17	14	8
SE		61	42	51	25	30	31	7	5
UK		38	38	39	24	17	32	9	8
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

D86 In which of the following areas do you think technology will have the biggest impact in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)

	Employment/ work	Health	Education	Finance	Social life	Crime	Social protection	Migration	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	43	38	37	25	22	20	14	12	2	8
<b>Gender</b>										
Man	46	39	38	27	22	20	15	12	1	6
Woman	41	37	36	23	21	20	14	11	2	10
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	41	42	43	26	27	21	12	10	1	5
25-39	46	40	39	27	24	20	14	10	1	4
40-54	47	38	38	27	23	21	13	13	1	6
55 +	41	36	33	22	17	18	16	12	3	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15-	31	34	28	18	15	17	14	12	3	19
16-19	43	37	34	25	22	20	16	13	2	8
20+	52	41	43	27	23	20	13	10	1	4
Still studying	41	44	46	26	28	19	11	10	0	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>										
Self-employed	45	37	40	32	24	19	14	12	1	5
Managers	52	41	44	28	24	19	13	9	1	3
Other white collars	45	40	39	28	24	21	13	13	1	4
Manual workers	44	40	35	25	22	23	15	13	1	6
House persons	40	34	35	22	19	19	16	13	1	10
Unemployed	46	37	37	27	24	20	12	11	2	7
Retired	39	35	32	20	16	17	15	11	3	15
Students	41	44	46	26	28	19	11	10	0	4

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

**More than half of Europeans think that comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe, well ahead of comparable education standards**

Over half of respondents (52%, -5 percentage points since October-November 2018) consider that **comparable living standards** would be most helpful for the future of Europe<sup>35</sup>.

The five other items tested are mentioned much less: indeed, in second place, **comparable education standards** is mentioned by more than a third of respondents (37%, -2).

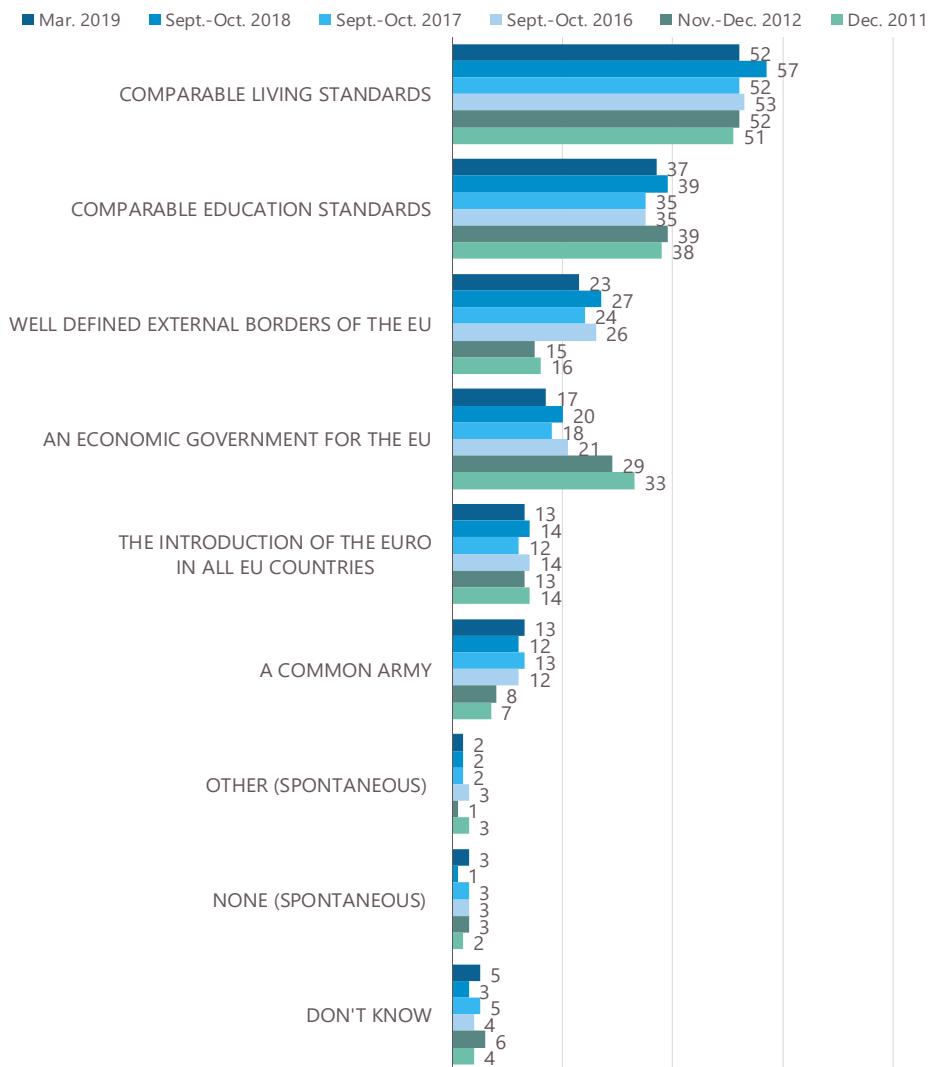
In third position, nearly a quarter of respondents (23%, -4) say that **well defined external borders of the EU** would be most helpful.

The three remaining policies are cited by less than a fifth of respondents but more than one in ten: **an economic government for the EU** (17%, -3) is slightly ahead of **the introduction of the euro in all EU countries** (13%, -1) and **a common army** (13%, +1).

QA15 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)



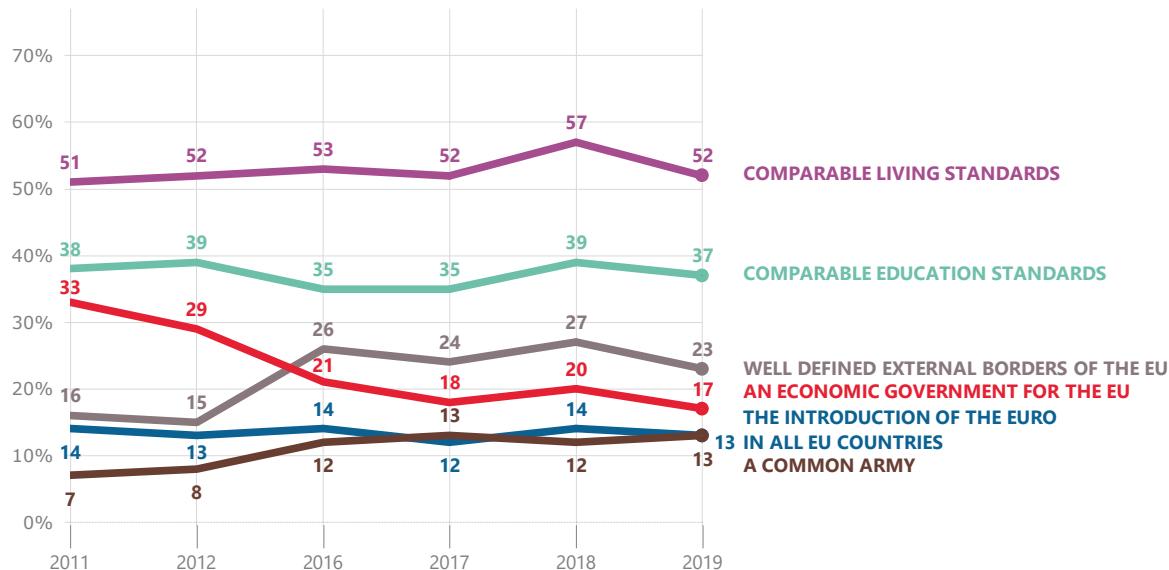
<sup>35</sup> QA15. Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK gives results quite similar to the EU28 figures: comparable living standards (53% vs. 52% at EU28 level), well defined external borders of the EU (24% vs. 23%), the introduction of the Euro in all EU countries and a common army (14% vs. 13% for both items).

Between 2011 and 2019, the proportion of respondents citing **well defined external borders of the EU** has experienced the largest increase, up from 16% to 23% (+7 percentage points, with a jump of 11 points between 2012 and 2016). The share of respondents mentioning **a common army** has also gained ground, up from 7% in 2011 to 13% in 2019 (+6).

In contrast, the proportion of respondents mentioning **an economic government for the EU** has decreased by 16 percentage points, down from 33% in 2011 to 17% in 2019.

**QA15** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?  
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
 (% - EU)



Two of the six policies tested are in first position in at least one EU Member State.

**Comparable living standards** is the most cited policy in 23 EU Member States, with its highest scores in Lithuania (77%), Bulgaria (69%) and Portugal (68%), and its lowest in Denmark (37%), Finland (39%) and Italy (42%).

**Comparable education standards** comes in first position in the five EU Member States where it obtains its highest scores: Spain (60%), Sweden (56%), Germany (53%), Malta (52%) and Denmark (46%). However, respondents in Hungary (16%), in Italy (21%), and in Romania and Czechia (both 23%) are less likely to consider this policy as most helpful for the future of Europe.

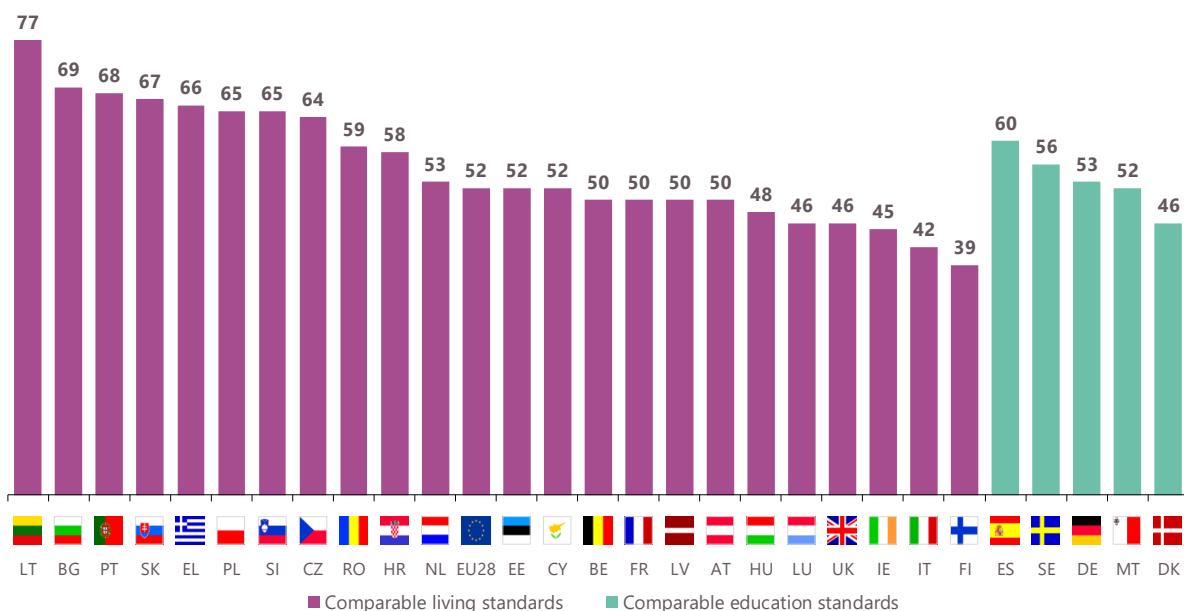
Although no other item comes in first position among the policies that would be most helpful for the future of Europe, other points of note are:

- **Well defined external borders of the EU** is cited by more than a third of respondents in Austria (41%), Hungary (40%), Greece (38%) and Finland (35%);
- **An economic government for the EU** is most likely to be mentioned in the Netherlands, in France and Cyprus (all 22%), and in Italy (21%);
- **The introduction of the euro in all EU countries** is mentioned by at least a quarter of respondents in Romania and Finland (both 26%), and in Belgium (25%);
- Lastly, respondents in the Netherlands (29%), in Cyprus (23%) and in France (19%) are most likely to believe that **a common army** would be most helpful for the future of Europe.

**QA15** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



**QA15** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Comparable living standards	Comparable education standards	Well defined external borders of the EU	An economic government for the EU	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	A common army
EU28		52	37	23	17	13	13
EURO AREA		51	40	23	18	15	14
NON-EURO AREA		55	32	23	14	10	12
BE		<b>50</b>	33	28	20	25	18
BG		<b>69</b>	28	19	19	9	7
CZ		<b>64</b>	23	32	9	6	14
DK		37	<b>46</b>	29	14	8	10
DE		49	<b>53</b>	25	15	12	11
EE		<b>52</b>	29	25	12	20	11
IE		<b>45</b>	41	22	19	22	7
EL		<b>66</b>	33	38	12	8	11
ES		55	<b>60</b>	10	20	8	5
FR		<b>50</b>	35	21	22	15	19
HR		<b>58</b>	30	24	15	17	10
IT		<b>42</b>	21	28	21	18	17
CY		<b>52</b>	41	21	22	12	23
LV		<b>50</b>	29	27	19	15	15
LT		<b>77</b>	28	11	16	11	18
LU		<b>46</b>	40	22	20	14	16
HU		<b>48</b>	16	40	15	23	12
MT		49	<b>52</b>	22	13	12	2
NL		<b>53</b>	35	22	22	18	29
AT		<b>50</b>	35	41	8	22	14
PL		<b>65</b>	24	20	11	9	18
PT		<b>68</b>	44	19	17	14	7
RO		<b>59</b>	23	22	14	26	16
SI		<b>65</b>	27	19	15	19	11
SK		<b>67</b>	26	30	9	18	7
FI		<b>39</b>	35	35	13	26	12
SE		52	<b>56</b>	21	10	8	11
UK		<b>46</b>	40	20	17	5	7

**Highest percentage per country****Lowest percentage per country**

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Since October–November 2018, four policies have undergone national evolutions of ten or more percentage points. The proportion of respondents mentioning **comparable living standards** has decreased in 19 EU Member States, most notably in Croatia (58%, -11 percentage points). This proportion has increased in five countries and is unchanged in Portugal, Greece, Slovenia and Austria.

Mentions of **comparable education standards** are down in 14 EU Member States, in particular in Finland (35%, -16 percentage points since October–November 2018), in the Netherlands (35%, -13), in Sweden (56%, -12) and in Ireland (41%, -12). They have increased in 12 countries and have remained unchanged in Malta and Cyprus.

Proportions of respondents mentioning **well defined external borders of the EU** have decreased in 21 EU Member States, with the largest fall in Czechia (32%, -10 percentage points since October–November 2018). These proportions are up in five countries and unchanged in Denmark and Luxembourg.

Lastly, in 13 EU Member States, respondents are less likely to mention **the introduction of the euro in all EU countries** than they were in October–November 2018, with the largest decrease in Romania (26%, -14 percentage points). They are more likely to do so in 12 countries, and opinion is stable in Hungary, Bulgaria and the UK.

**QA15** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Comparable living standards		Comparable education standards		Well defined external borders of the EU		An economic government for the EU		The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries		A common army	
	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018		Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	
EU28	52	▼ 5	37	▼ 2	23	▼ 4	17	▼ 3	13	▼ 1	13	▲ 1
EURO AREA	51	▼ 5	40	=	23	▼ 3	18	▼ 4	15	=	14	▲ 2
NON-EURO AREA	55	▼ 4	32	▼ 3	23	▼ 5	14	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	12	▲ 1
BE	50	▼ 6	33	▲ 1	28	▼ 4	20	=	25	▲ 1	18	▲ 1
BG	69	▼ 7	28	▲ 3	19	▼ 2	19	▼ 3	9	=	7	▼ 1
CZ	64	▲ 1	23	▲ 3	32	▼ 10	9	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	14	▼ 1
DK	37	▼ 7	46	▼ 3	29	=	14	▼ 3	8	▼ 3	10	▲ 2
DE	49	▼ 7	53	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	15	▼ 3	12	▼ 3	11	▲ 1
EE	52	▼ 9	29	▼ 4	25	▼ 6	12	=	20	▲ 5	11	▼ 1
IE	45	▼ 7	41	▼ 12	22	▼ 3	19	▲ 3	22	▼ 1	7	▲ 1
EL	66	=	33	▲ 2	38	▼ 7	12	▼ 3	8	▼ 3	11	▲ 1
ES	55	▼ 8	60	▲ 3	10	▼ 5	20	▲ 1	8	▲ 1	5	▲ 1
FR	50	▼ 2	35	▲ 2	21	▼ 3	22	▼ 9	15	▼ 1	19	=
HR	58	▼ 11	30	▲ 2	24	▼ 9	15	▼ 1	17	▲ 3	10	▼ 1
IT	42	▼ 9	21	▼ 1	28	▼ 6	21	▼ 4	18	▼ 1	17	▲ 2
CY	52	▼ 1	41	=	21	▼ 1	22	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	23	▼ 3
LV	50	▼ 2	29	▼ 3	27	▼ 5	19	▼ 5	15	▲ 1	15	▲ 3
LT	77	▼ 8	28	▲ 2	11	▼ 7	16	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	18	▲ 3
LU	46	▲ 3	40	▲ 1	22	=	20	▼ 6	14	▼ 4	16	=
HU	48	▼ 7	16	▼ 5	40	▼ 4	15	▲ 1	23	=	12	▼ 3
MT	* 49	▲ 5	52	=	22	▼ 3	13	▼ 7	12	▼ 7	2	▼ 3
NL	53	▼ 5	35	▼ 13	22	▲ 5	22	▼ 5	18	▲ 4	29	▲ 7
AT	50	=	35	▼ 2	41	▼ 2	8	▼ 5	22	▲ 1	14	▲ 1
PL	65	▼ 6	24	▼ 1	20	▼ 6	11	▼ 2	9	▼ 4	18	=
PT	68	=	44	▼ 3	19	▲ 2	17	▼ 2	14	▼ 1	7	▲ 2
RO	59	▲ 5	23	▼ 1	22	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	26	▼ 14	16	▲ 2
SI	65	=	27	▲ 1	19	▼ 3	15	▼ 9	19	▲ 2	11	▼ 2
SK	67	▲ 4	26	▲ 5	30	▼ 6	9	▲ 1	18	▼ 3	7	▼ 2
FI	39	▼ 3	35	▼ 16	35	▲ 5	13	▼ 3	26	▲ 3	12	▲ 4
SE	52	▼ 8	56	▼ 12	21	▲ 5	10	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	11	▲ 4
UK	46	▼ 6	40	▼ 5	20	▼ 7	17	▼ 2	5	=	7	▲ 1

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA15** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Comparable living standards	Comparable education standards	Well defined external borders of the EU	An economic government for the EU	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	A common army	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	52	37	23	17	13	13	2	3	5
<b>Gender</b>									
Man	52	36	24	18	14	15	2	3	3
Woman	52	39	23	16	12	11	2	3	7
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	52	45	17	16	16	13	2	2	4
25-39	53	40	21	19	13	13	2	2	4
40-54	54	36	26	18	13	13	2	2	3
55 +	50	34	25	15	12	13	2	4	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	45	29	22	14	12	12	2	5	11
16-19	53	34	26	16	13	14	2	2	5
20+	55	43	22	20	12	13	2	3	2
Still studying	49	50	17	16	17	12	2	2	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	52	37	23	20	13	14	2	3	3
Managers	55	46	21	20	14	12	2	2	1
Other white collars	56	34	25	18	13	14	2	2	4
Manual workers	53	37	24	18	13	13	2	2	4
House persons	50	35	25	13	14	11	2	1	8
Unemployed	53	37	20	18	10	12	2	3	5
Retired	49	32	24	14	13	14	2	4	8
Students	49	50	17	16	17	12	2	2	4

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

**QA15** Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - COMPARABLE LIVING STANDARDS)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	52	49	55	50	42	65	46	66	68	45	52
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	52	49	55	51	45	65	47	68	67	44	46
Female	52	50	55	48	38	66	45	65	69	46	57
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	52	53	51	45	47	69	47	71	67	41	32
25-39	53	51	60	53	43	56	45	72	69	46	61
40-54	54	44	54	53	47	69	53	63	74	43	60
55 +	50	50	53	47	36	69	41	63	63	47	48
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	45	50	50	43	34	57	33	57	62	43	48
16-19	53	46	58	53	44	65	50	64	74	48	55
20+	55	53	59	52	46	71	46	76	70	43	56
Still studying	49	47	49	35	45	57	52	71	67	36	38
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	52	50	52	42	42	64	54	69	73	45	41
Managers	55	53	57	50	53	72	54	85	73	45	52
Other white collars	56	52	70	58	46	62	50	67	71	46	60
Manual workers	53	46	57	54	51	63	42	62	70	41	54
House persons	50	52	47	48	33	66	47	65	78	56	67
Unemployed	53	37	59	60	45	64	48	72	56	52	63
Retired	49	50	50	47	32	70	39	62	61	47	45
Students	49	47	49	35	45	57	52	71	67	36	38

## 4 Europeans' confidence in the future

### **Close to two-thirds of Europeans say that they have confidence in the future**

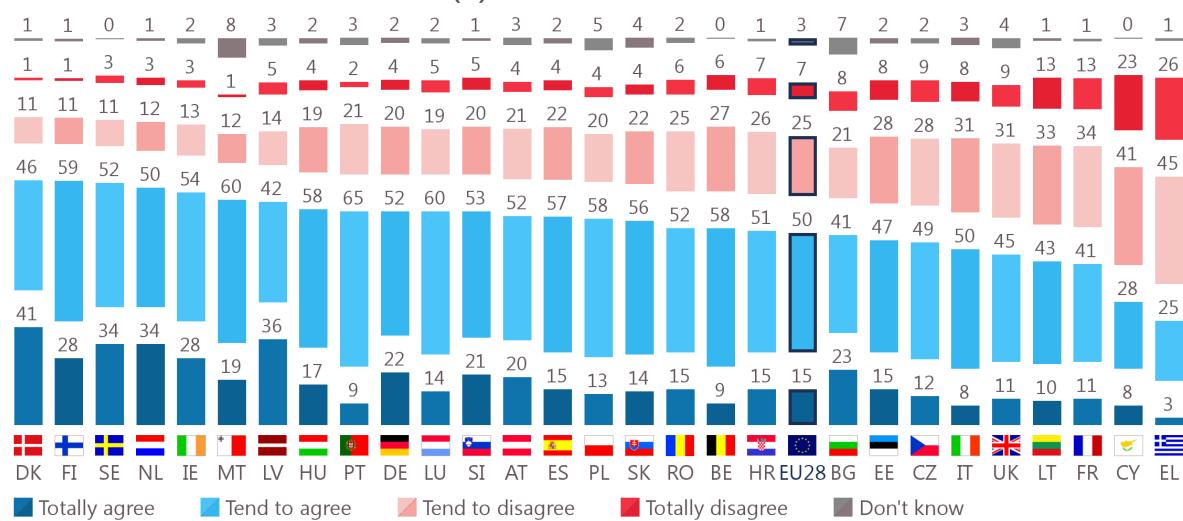
Nearly seven in ten respondents (65%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree with the statement “**you have confidence in the future**”<sup>36</sup>, including 15% (-3) who “totally agree”. In contrast, close to a third of Europeans (32%, +2) take the opposite view. Finally, 3% (unchanged) say that they “don't know”.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows almost the same results: 67% of respondents have confidence in the future (including 16% who “totally agree” with the statement), while 31% disagree and 2% say they “don't know”.

More than half of respondents in 26 EU Member States have confidence in the future. Respondents in the Nordic countries (87% in both Denmark and Finland, and 86% in Sweden), the Netherlands (84%) and Ireland (82%) are the most optimistic. Only minority of respondents have confidence in the future in Greece (28% agree vs. 71% disagree) and Cyprus (36% vs. 64%).

**QA12.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**You have confidence in the future (%)**



<sup>36</sup> QA12.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? You have confidence in the future

Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents who have confidence in the future has decreased in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (82%, -7 percentage points), while it has increased in nine countries, led by Lithuania (53%, +13), and remains unchanged in four countries.

**QA12.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**You have confidence in the future (%)**

		Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
		EU28	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	EU28	EURO AREA
LT		53	▲ 13	46	▼ 11	1
CZ		61	▲ 6	37	▼ 6	2
SI		74	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	1
SK		70	▲ 2	26	▲ 1	4
RO		67	▲ 2	31	=	2
FR		52	▲ 2	47	▼ 1	1
EL		28	▲ 2	71	▼ 2	1
AT		72	▲ 1	25	▼ 1	3
BE		67	▲ 1	33	=	0
DK		87	=	12	▲ 1	1
SE		86	=	14	=	0
LU		74	=	24	▲ 2	2
HR		66	=	33	▲ 1	1
FI		87	▼ 2	12	▲ 3	1
LV		78	▼ 2	19	▲ 2	3
HU		75	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	2
BG		64	▼ 2	29	▲ 1	7
EE		62	▼ 2	36	▲ 4	2
IT		58	▼ 2	39	▲ 3	3
CY		36	▼ 2	64	▲ 3	0
NL		84	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	1
PL		71	▼ 3	24	▲ 1	5
MT		79	▼ 4	13	▲ 3	8
DE		74	▼ 5	24	▲ 4	2
PT		74	▼ 5	23	▲ 4	3
UK		56	▼ 5	40	▲ 8	4
ES		72	▼ 6	26	▲ 6	2
IE		82	▼ 7	16	▲ 8	2

The following table shows results by socio-demographic criteria across the whole European Union (EU28) on average.

**QA12.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**You have confidence in the future (% - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	15	50	25	7	3	65	32
 Gender							
Man	17	50	25	6	2	67	31
Woman	14	50	26	7	3	64	33
 Age							
15-24	18	52	20	8	2	70	28
25-39	15	53	24	6	2	68	30
40-54	16	50	25	7	2	66	32
55 +	14	48	28	7	3	62	35
 Education (End of)							
15-	10	44	32	10	4	54	42
16-19	13	49	28	8	2	62	36
20+	20	54	20	4	2	74	24
Still studying	19	55	19	6	1	74	25
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	18	50	25	5	2	68	30
Managers	20	57	18	3	2	77	21
Other white collars	15	56	21	5	3	71	26
Manual workers	14	49	28	7	2	63	35
House persons	11	49	28	8	4	60	36
Unemployed	13	38	33	13	3	51	46
Retired	14	47	28	8	3	61	36
Students	19	55	19	6	1	74	25

## 5 Europeans' opinion of the future of the EU

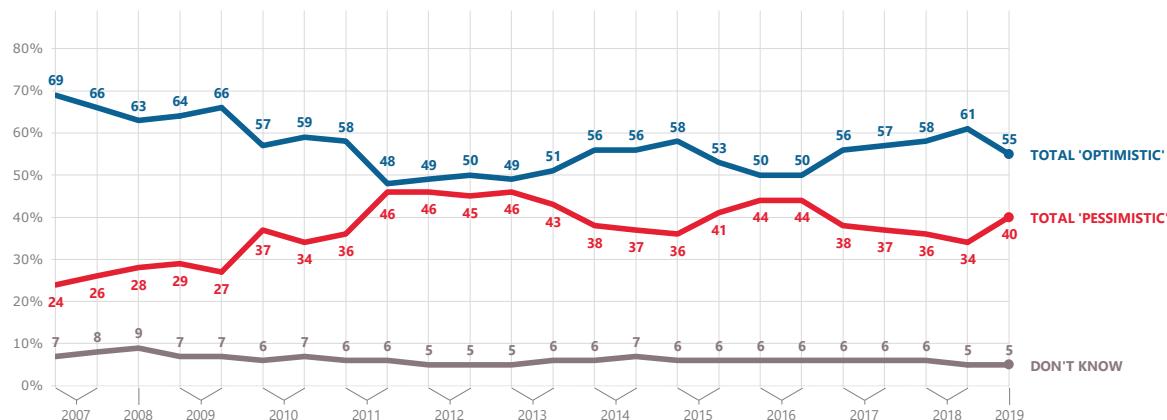
### **Over half of Europeans are optimistic about the future of the European Union**

More than half the respondents are **optimistic about the future of the European Union** (55%, -6 percentage points since October–November 2018)<sup>37</sup>. However, four in ten respondents (+6) say they are pessimistic about the EU's future. Finally, 5% (unchanged) express no opinion.

A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows nearly the same results: 57% of respondents are “optimistic” about the future of the European Union, while 38% are “pessimistic” and 5% “don't know”.

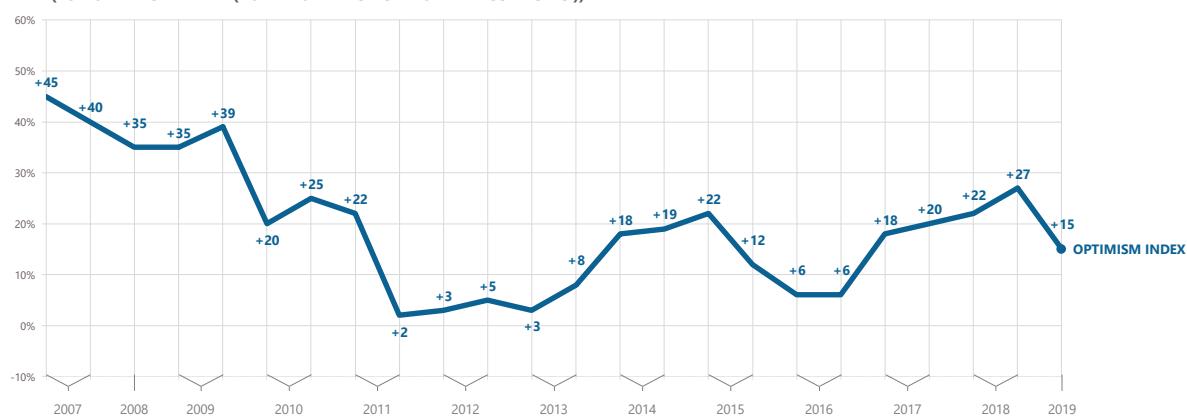
**A longer-term analysis** reveals that the proportion of respondents who are optimistic about the future of the EU has decreased for the first time since 2016. However, at 55%, it remains above the lowest levels recorded between 2011 and 2013 and in 2016 (between 48% and 50%).

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?  
(% - EU)



The optimism index regarding the future of the European Union<sup>38</sup> has decreased by 12 index points since October–November 2018, declining to +15, its lowest level since 2016.

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?  
(EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC' - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC'))

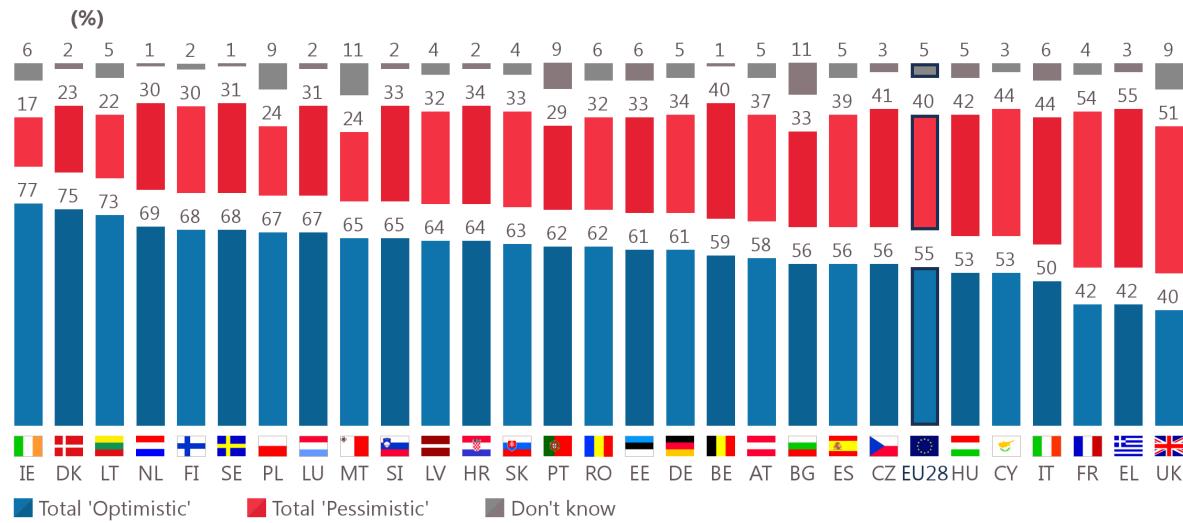


<sup>37</sup> QA9. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

<sup>38</sup> Difference between responses “optimistic” and responses “pessimistic”

A majority of respondents are optimistic about the future of the European Union in 25 EU Member States, with the highest scores in Ireland (77%), Denmark (75%) and Lithuania (73%). In contrast, optimism about the future of the EU is the minority view in three countries: the UK (40% optimistic vs. 51% pessimistic), France (42% vs. 54%) and Greece (42% vs. 55%).

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?



Since October-November 2018, optimism about the future of the European Union has decreased in 26 EU Member States, particularly in Belgium (59%, -12 percentage points), Bulgaria (56%, -12), Ireland (77%, -11), the UK (40%, -11) and Estonia (61%, -10). Optimism has slightly increased in Greece (42%, +1) and has remained the same in Slovenia.

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?  
(%)

	EU28 	55	Total 'Optimistic'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Total 'Pessimistic'	Mar. 2019 - Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
			▼ 6		40		
	EURO AREA	55	▼ 6	41	▲ 6	4	
	NON-EURO AREA	54	▼ 8	38	▲ 5	8	
EL		42	▲ 1	55	▼ 1	3	
SI		65	=	33	▲ 1	2	
CZ		56	▼ 1	41	=	3	
DK		75	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	2	
LV		64	▼ 2	32	▲ 1	4	
CY		53	▼ 2	44	▲ 1	3	
LT		73	▼ 3	22	▲ 1	5	
SE		68	▼ 3	31	▲ 4	1	
PT		62	▼ 3	29	▲ 9	9	
RO		62	▼ 3	32	▲ 2	6	
HU		53	▼ 3	42	▲ 4	5	
FI		68	▼ 4	30	▲ 4	2	
LU		67	▼ 4	31	▲ 5	2	
HR		64	▼ 5	34	▲ 6	2	
AT		58	▼ 5	37	▲ 5	5	
MT		65	▼ 6	24	▲ 4	11	
DE		61	▼ 6	34	▲ 5	5	
IT		50	▼ 6	44	▲ 7	6	
FR		42	▼ 6	54	▲ 4	4	
NL		69	▼ 7	30	▲ 7	1	
ES		56	▼ 8	39	▲ 10	5	
PL		67	▼ 9	24	▲ 8	9	
SK		63	▼ 9	33	▲ 9	4	
EE		61	▼ 10	33	▲ 8	6	
IE		77	▼ 11	17	▲ 7	6	
UK		40	▼ 11	51	▲ 6	9	
BE		59	▼ 12	40	▲ 11	1	
BG		56	▼ 12	33	▲ 11	11	

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that respondents who are optimistic about the future of the EU are more likely to be:

- 15-24 year olds (64% vs. 31%), compared with 25-39 year olds (58% vs. 37%), 40-54 year olds (54% vs. 41%) and respondents aged 55 and over (50% vs. 44%);
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (62% vs. 35%), compared with those who finished aged 16-19 (50% vs. 44%) and 15 or under (44% vs. 48%);
- Students (68% vs. 27%), managers (67% vs. 30%) and other white collars (61% vs. 35%), particularly when compared with unemployed (45% vs. 50%) and retired people (48% vs. 45%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (59% vs. 36%), compared with those who have these difficulties from time to time (47% vs. 47%) or most of the time (34% vs. 57%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper (75% vs. 22%), upper middle (69% vs. 29%) or middle (61% vs. 36%) class, compared with those who say they belong to the working (45% vs. 47%) or lower middle (49% vs. 46%) class;
- Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU (82% vs. 15%), compared with 16% vs. 81% among those with a negative image of the EU.

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

(.% - EU)

	Very optimistic	Fairly optimistic	Fairly pessimistic	Very pessimistic	Don't know	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'
EU28	6	49	32	8	5	55	40
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	6	50	32	8	4	56	40
Woman	5	48	32	8	7	53	40
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	9	55	26	5	5	64	31
25-39	6	52	29	8	5	58	37
40-54	5	49	32	9	5	54	41
55 +	5	45	35	9	6	50	44
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	3	41	36	12	8	44	48
16-19	5	45	34	10	6	50	44
20+	6	56	29	6	3	62	35
Still studying	10	58	24	3	5	68	27
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	5	51	33	6	5	56	39
Managers	7	60	24	6	3	67	30
Other white collars	5	56	29	6	4	61	35
Manual workers	6	45	34	9	6	51	43
House persons	6	45	30	10	9	51	40
Unemployed	5	40	37	13	5	45	50
Retired	4	44	36	9	7	48	45
Students	10	58	24	3	5	68	27
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	5	29	40	17	9	34	57
From time to time	3	44	37	10	6	47	47
Almost never/ Never	6	53	29	7	5	59	36
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	5	40	36	11	8	45	47
The lower middle class	4	45	37	9	5	49	46
The middle class	6	55	29	7	3	61	36
The upper middle class	8	61	25	4	2	69	29
The upper class	13	62	16	6	3	75	22
<b>Image of EU</b>							
Positive	11	71	14	1	3	82	15
Neutral	2	47	38	4	9	49	42
Negative	1	15	53	28	3	16	81

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

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?  
(% - TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	55	61	56	42	50	67	40	42	62	77	53
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	56	62	56	48	52	65	40	42	64	82	56
Female	53	61	56	37	48	69	39	40	60	73	51
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	64	68	61	51	61	80	48	64	79	76	54
25-39	58	68	55	39	56	68	47	49	67	80	52
40-54	54	54	57	45	51	67	38	40	63	73	55
55 +	50	61	54	37	43	60	33	31	51	78	53
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	44	58	53	35	39	58	25	27	49	71	40
16-19	50	55	50	32	50	62	37	42	67	70	52
20+	62	68	64	50	58	71	51	47	75	86	57
Still studying	68	69	63	64	65	92	46	61	81	81	58
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	56	56	54	42	59	68	43	52	63	81	42
Managers	67	69	69	52	67	78	53	64	73	87	64
Other white collars	61	65	65	48	53	71	46	53	74	77	54
Manual workers	51	52	53	36	44	61	35	35	61	76	48
House persons	51	64	54	33	45	75	32	31	34	72	54
Unemployed	45	50	51	39	36	61	36	27	56	58	53
Retired	48	62	52	36	39	59	35	28	49	77	54
Students	68	69	63	64	65	92	46	61	81	81	58

**QA9** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?  
(% - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	40	34	39	54	44	24	51	55	29	17	44
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	40	34	40	49	42	28	56	55	28	15	43
Female	40	33	39	58	47	20	47	56	29	19	44
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	31	28	37	45	30	18	39	29	12	12	41
25-39	37	27	42	58	40	26	43	49	22	16	47
40-54	41	40	38	50	43	23	56	58	29	24	43
55 +	44	34	40	59	51	25	57	66	39	15	43
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	48	33	41	55	54	28	66	69	42	20	56
16-19	44	39	46	66	44	26	51	57	25	22	44
20+	35	28	32	47	40	23	44	50	17	12	42
Still studying	27	29	34	30	27	8	44	29	8	9	40
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	39	36	41	56	39	20	52	47	32	17	56
Managers	30	28	30	42	32	20	43	35	16	12	34
Other white collars	35	32	34	48	41	25	40	47	16	16	46
Manual workers	43	40	43	61	44	29	55	61	29	17	49
House persons	40	30	37	64	48	19	41	64	47	21	42
Unemployed	50	42	44	59	60	38	56	69	41	40	45
Retired	45	33	42	59	56	24	56	69	42	17	40
Students	27	29	34	30	27	8	44	29	8	9	40

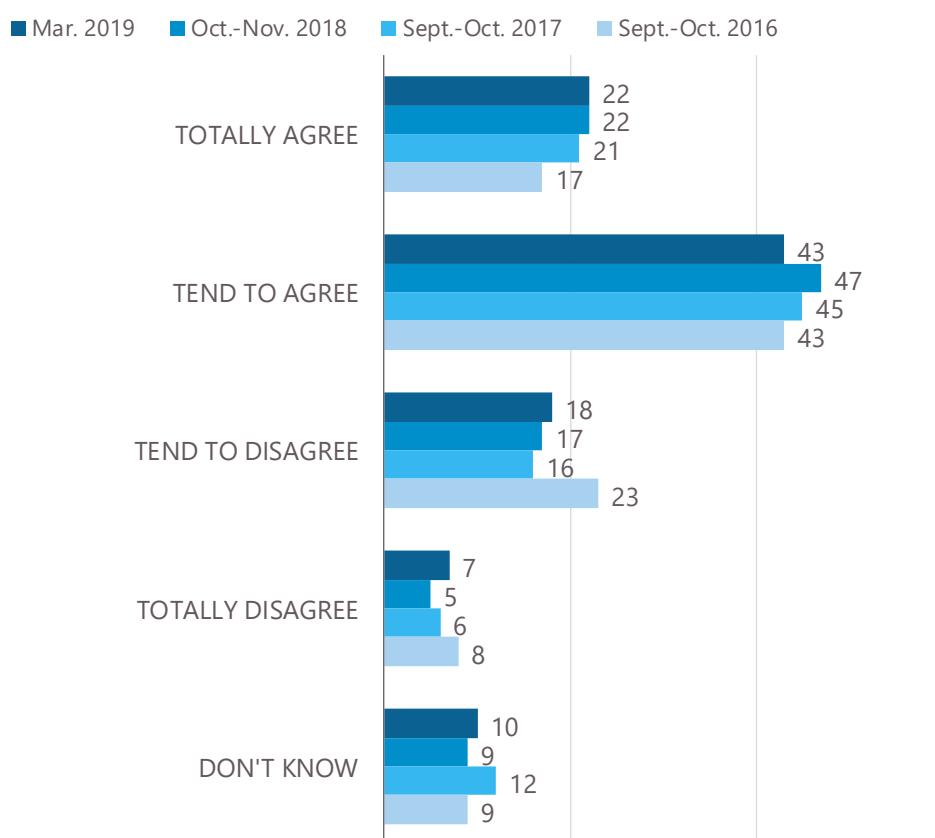
## 6 Prospects for young Europeans

### **Close to two-thirds of Europeans say that the European Union project offers future prospects for Europe's youth**

More than six in ten respondents (65%, -4 percentage points since October-November 2018) agree that “**the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth**”<sup>39</sup>, including over a fifth (22%, unchanged) who “totally agree”. However a quarter of respondents (+3) disagree with this statement, while a one in ten (+1) answer that they “don’t know”.

**QA8.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



A focus on the average of the 27 EU Member States without the UK shows similar results compared to the EU28 : 67% of respondents agree that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth” (including 23% who “totally agree”), while 24% disagree and 9% don’t know.

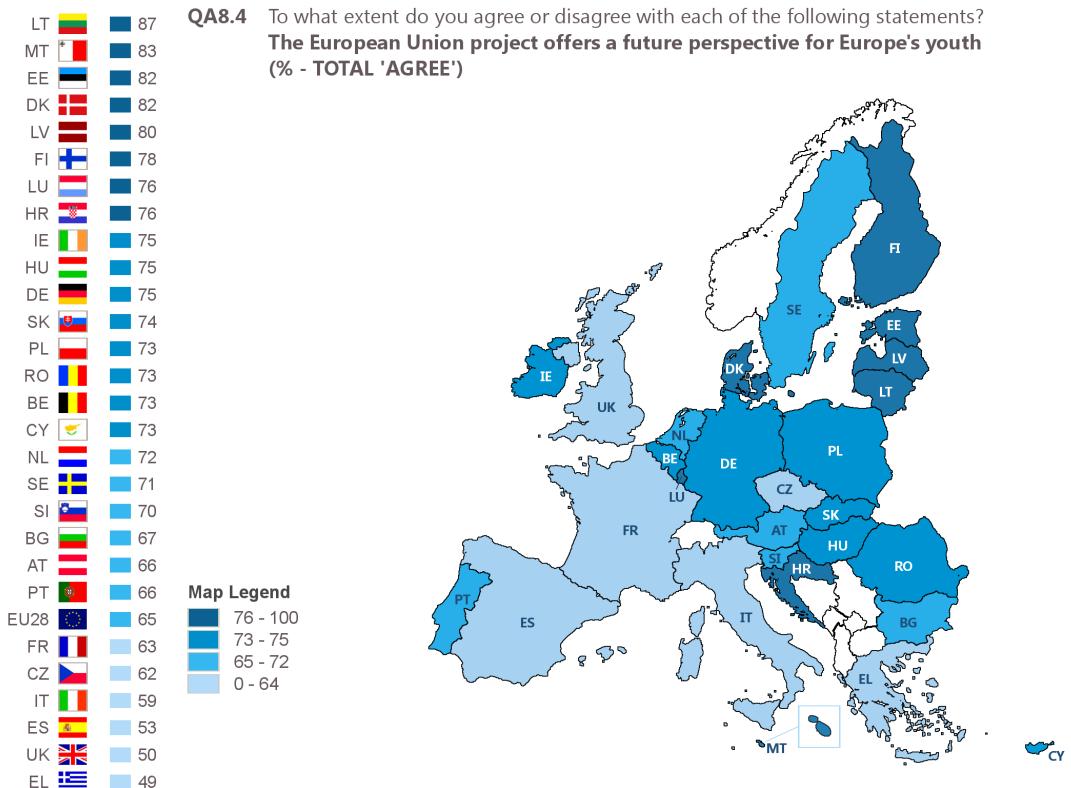
<sup>39</sup> QA8.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth

Majorities of respondents in the 28 EU Member States agree that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth”. The proportion of respondents sharing this opinion is the highest in Lithuania (87%), in Malta (83%), and in Denmark and Estonia (both 82%), and the lowest in Greece (49% agree vs. 44% disagree), in the UK (50% vs. 28%) and in Spain (53%).

Over a third of respondents “totally agree” that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth” in six EU Member States: Lithuania (44%), Latvia (40%), Denmark (36%), Germany and Malta (both 35%), and Estonia (34%).

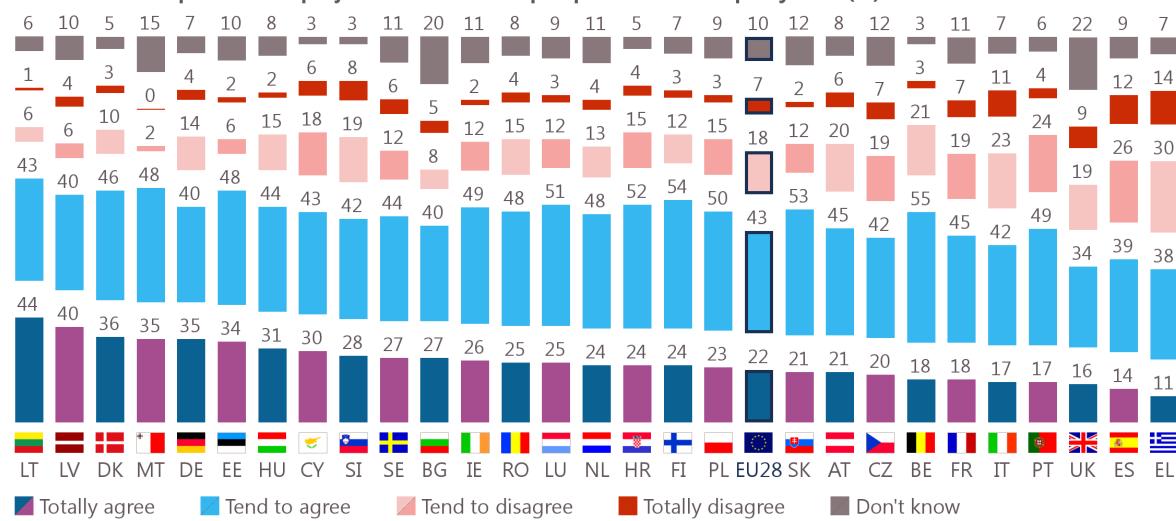
#### QA8.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



#### QA8.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



Since October–November 2018, the proportion of respondents thinking that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth” has decreased in 21 EU Member States, most notably in the UK (50%, -12 percentage points) and in Greece (49%, -10). However, respondents are more likely to share this opinion in the seven other countries, led by Finland (78%, +6).

**QA8.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU28		65	Total 'Agree'	Mar. 2019 – Oct.-Nov. 2018	Total 'Disagree'	Mar. 2019 – Oct.-Nov. 2018	Don't know
				▼ 4		▲ 3		
EURO AREA			66	▼ 3	26	▲ 3	8	
NON-EURO AREA			64	▼ 7	22	▲ 5	14	
FI			78	▲ 6	15	▼ 3	7	
EE			82	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	10	
LU			76	▲ 2	15	=	9	
FR			63	▲ 2	26	▼ 3	11	
LT			87	▲ 1	7	=	6	
DK			82	▲ 1	13	▲ 1	5	
LV			80	▲ 1	10	▼ 1	10	
CY			73	▼ 1	24	▲ 1	3	
NL			72	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	11	
SI			70	▼ 1	27	=	3	
SE			71	▼ 2	18	=	11	
IE			75	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	11	
RO			73	▼ 3	19	▲ 2	8	
ES			53	▼ 3	38	▲ 4	9	
MT			83	▼ 4	2	▼ 2	15	
PL			73	▼ 4	18	▲ 5	9	
BG			67	▼ 4	13	▼ 1	20	
AT			66	▼ 4	26	=	8	
PT			66	▼ 4	28	▲ 7	6	
DE			75	▼ 5	18	▲ 3	7	
HU			75	▼ 5	17	▲ 2	8	
BE			73	▼ 5	24	▲ 5	3	
HR			76	▼ 6	19	▲ 6	5	
SK			74	▼ 8	14	▲ 4	12	
CZ			62	▼ 9	26	▲ 5	12	
IT			59	▼ 9	34	▲ 11	7	
EL			49	▼ 10	44	▲ 9	7	
UK			50	▼ 12	28	▲ 7	22	

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that at least half of respondents in every socio-demographic category agree that “the European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe’s youth”. In details, respondents sharing this opinion are more likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (73%), compared with those who finished aged 16-19 (63%) and aged 15 or under (50%);
- Managers (76%) and students (73%), particularly when compared with house persons (56%) and unemployed people (57%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (68%), compared with those who do so from time to time (60%) or most of the time (50%);
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper middle (81%), upper (76%) or middle (71%) class, compared with those who say they belong to the working (55%) or lower middle (61%) class;
- Lastly, respondents with a positive image of the European Union (84%), compared with those with a neutral (62%) or negative image of the EU (39%)

**QA8.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	22	43	18	7	10	65	25
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	23	43	18	7	9	66	25
Woman	21	43	18	6	12	64	24
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	26	44	16	5	9	70	21
25-39	21	47	18	5	9	68	23
40-54	23	42	18	8	9	65	26
55 +	21	41	19	7	12	62	26
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	14	36	24	10	16	50	34
16-19	20	43	19	7	11	63	26
20+	28	45	15	5	7	73	20
Still studying	29	44	15	5	7	73	20
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	25	43	19	5	8	68	24
Managers	29	47	14	4	6	76	18
Other white collars	21	47	17	6	9	68	23
Manual workers	20	44	19	8	9	64	27
House persons	18	38	21	8	15	56	29
Unemployed	17	40	25	8	10	57	33
Retired	20	40	18	8	14	60	26
Students	29	44	15	5	7	73	20
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	16	34	23	16	11	50	39
From time to time	16	44	23	7	10	60	30
Almost never/ Never	25	43	16	6	10	68	22
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	17	38	21	10	14	55	31
The lower middle class	19	42	22	7	10	61	29
The middle class	25	46	17	5	7	71	22
The upper middle class	36	45	9	4	6	81	13
The upper class	39	37	12	9	3	76	21
<b>Image of EU</b>							
Positive	37	47	8	2	6	84	10
Neutral	16	46	21	5	12	62	26
Negative	9	30	31	19	11	39	50

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

**QA8.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth**

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	65	75	53	63	59	73	50	49	66	75	73
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	66	75	56	67	62	68	52	52	69	76	71
Female	64	76	50	60	56	77	49	46	64	72	75
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	70	67	61	64	63	82	63	68	78	72	77
25-39	68	75	56	66	69	76	55	50	65	76	62
40-54	65	71	54	58	62	76	54	52	73	75	77
55 +	62	81	48	64	51	66	39	43	60	74	77
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	50	70	45	58	45	59	22	39	60	52	68
16-19	63	71	51	59	62	72	47	40	71	74	71
20+	73	84	61	69	67	77	69	58	76	82	75
Still studying	73	74	63	71	68	85	65	71	79	69	79
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	68	72	57	52	75	69	65	52	66	82	76
Managers	76	81	63	69	87	77	68	74	72	79	78
Other white collars	68	71	64	66	61	74	60	59	69	78	66
Manual workers	64	73	51	64	55	73	47	42	69	78	62
House persons	56	70	48	35	53	85	41	34	35	75	75
Unemployed	57	56	51	59	48	83	50	37	72	44	83
Retired	60	81	47	63	44	65	35	43	59	71	78
Students	73	74	63	71	68	85	65	71	79	69	79

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 29<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 91.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 91.2 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 486 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28	
			15/03/2019	26/03/2019			
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,041	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,026	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,068	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,017	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,507	15/03/2019	29/03/2019	70,160,634	16.25%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,005	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,078	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,014	15/03/2019	24/03/2019	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,014	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,013	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,010	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,021	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,012	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,004	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	512	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,030	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	497	15/03/2019	27/03/2019	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,017	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,006	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,011	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,013	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieței (CSOP)	1,025	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,016	15/03/2019	24/03/2019	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,020	15/03/2019	24/03/2019	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,000	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,021	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,021	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	52,651,777	12.20%
		TOTAL EU28	27,524	15/03/2019	29/03/2019	431,452,219	100%*

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

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

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

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

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), 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%
	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=100	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
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=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=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	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=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	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=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	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=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	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=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	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=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	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%



