



Standard Eurobarometer 90

Autumn 2018

Report

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork

November 2018

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

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

Standard Eurobarometer 90 – Wave EB90.3 – Kantar Public

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

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

Project title Standard Eurobarometer 90
"Public opinion in the European Union"
Language version EN
Catalogue number NA-02-19-287-EN-N
ISBN 978-92-76-03082-9
doi:10.2775/84355

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INTRODUCTION

The autumn 2018 Standard Eurobarometer (EB90) survey was conducted between 8 and 22 November 2018 in 34 countries or territories¹: the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU), five candidate countries (North Macedonia, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania), and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The autumn 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey was conducted a few weeks after the European Commission published European economic forecasts for autumn 2018². According to the forecasts, growth in GDP in 2018 was expected to reach 2.1% in the EU28 (-0.3 percentage points compared with 2017) and 2.3% in the euro zone (-0.3).

The unemployment rate has continued to fall³. In September 2018 the rate was 6.7% across the EU as a whole (compared with 7.5% in September 2017, -0.8 percentage points) and 8.1% in the euro zone (compared with 8.9% in September 2017, -0.8). It is at its lowest level in the EU since September 2008.

The period between the two Eurobarometer surveys from spring and autumn 2018 was notable for a number of political events.

National elections were held in Hungary on 8 April with a strong victory for Fidesz, Prime Minister Victor Orban's party. In Italy, following the elections of 4 March, Giuseppe Conte's government, supported by the 5-Star Movement and the League, was sworn in on 1 June. The Swedish Social Democratic Party maintained its position as the dominant party following the 9 September legislative elections. National elections were also held in Slovenia (3 June), Latvia (6 October) and Luxembourg (14 October).

Presidential elections were held in Ireland on 26 October: the incumbent President of the Republic, Michael D. Higgins, was re-elected with 55.81% of the vote.

19 August marked the end of the Greek stability support programme. Greece had been receiving financial support from its European partners since 2010.

On 25 November, just after completion of the field work, the EU27 leaders endorsed the United Kingdom's withdrawal agreement and the political declaration⁴ on future relations between the EU and United Kingdom.

Other notable events also occurred during this period.

France (12 May in Paris), Belgium (29 May in Liège) and the Netherlands (31 August in Amsterdam) were hit by terrorist attacks.

During the summer, several European countries experienced heat waves and droughts.

On 14 August 2018 part of the Polcevera viaduct collapsed in Genoa, Italy, causing 43 deaths.

Events also took place in France during the field work: on 11 November around 70 world leaders met in Paris to commemorate the centenary of the end of World War I (1914-1918) during a ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe.

On 17 November the 'gilets jaunes' (yellow vest) protests began in France. Originally linked to a rise in fuel tax, this movement increased in scale thanks to social networks by approaching issues such as the cost of living and taxation. The protests quickly multiplied all over the country and also led to riots and an escalation of violence, particularly in Paris.

¹ Please consult the technical specifications to see the exact dates of the interviews in each Member State. The previous Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB88) was conducted between 5 and 19 November 2017.

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/economy-finance/ip089_en_0.pdf

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/9350663/3-31102018-BP-EN.pdf/64eda794-2c0a-434e-952f-ded23f894d48>

⁴ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/policies/eu-uk-after-referendum/>

Beyond the EU, the United States introduced a series of customs duties during 2018, particularly on steel and aluminium. On 22 June the EU responded by adopting measures targeting a list of American products. The President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, and the American President, Donald Trump, met on 25 July to openly discuss issues related to relations between the EU and United States, particularly trade. The mid-term elections took place in the United States on 6 November and were followed very closely in Europe.

The methodology employed is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)⁵. The same methodology has been applied in all countries and territories covered by the survey. A technical note on how interviews are conducted is included as an appendix to this report. This note also indicates confidence intervals⁶, which help to assess the accuracy of a survey's results, according to the size of the sample interviewed in relation to the total size of the population in question.

Following the introduction of the new General Data Protection Regulation⁷ (GDPR) in the European Union, participants were asked whether they agreed to be asked questions about subjects which could be considered ‘sensitive’ or if they declined to answer them.

Note: This report refers to countries by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are as follows:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
European Union - weighted average for the 28 Member States of the European Union			UE28
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro zone
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			Outside euro zone

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

*We would like to thank all the people interviewed
across Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.*

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/>

⁶ Tables of results are attached as an appendix. Please note that the total of percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the interviewee is allowed to choose multiple answers to a question.

⁷ 2016/679

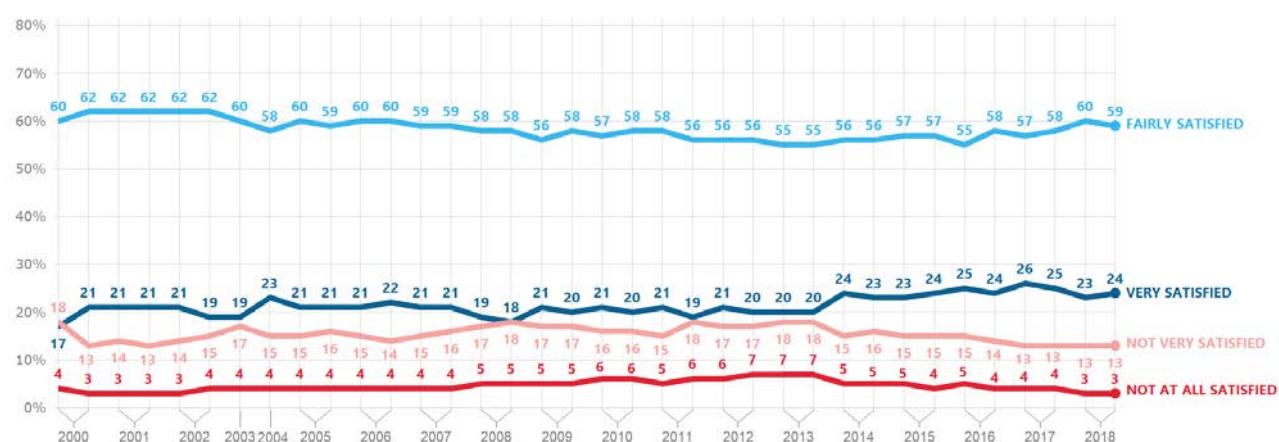
I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 Personal situation of Europeans

More than eight in ten Europeans are satisfied with the lives they lead

A firm majority of Europeans are satisfied with the lives they lead⁸ (83%, against 16% 'not satisfied'), a result that has remained stable since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey. Nearly a quarter are 'very satisfied' with the lives they lead (24%), an increase of one percentage point since spring 2018, after falling three points between spring 2017 and spring 2018. Among the Europeans who say they are not satisfied with their lives, 13% (no change since spring 2018) are 'not very satisfied' and 3% (=) 'not at all satisfied'.

D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - EU)



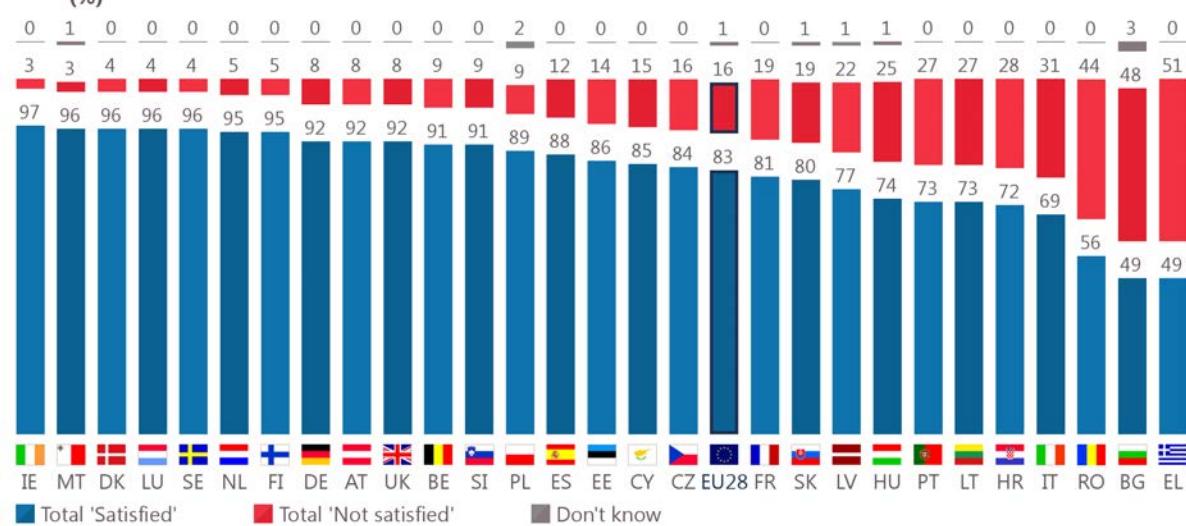
⁸ D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

A majority of respondents are satisfied with their personal lives in 27 Member States of the European Union (compared with 26 in spring 2018). Among these 27 countries, however the level of satisfaction ranges from a low of 49% in Bulgaria (including 5% 'very satisfied', against 48% 'not satisfied') to a high of 97% in Ireland (including 44% 'very satisfied', against only 3% 'not satisfied').

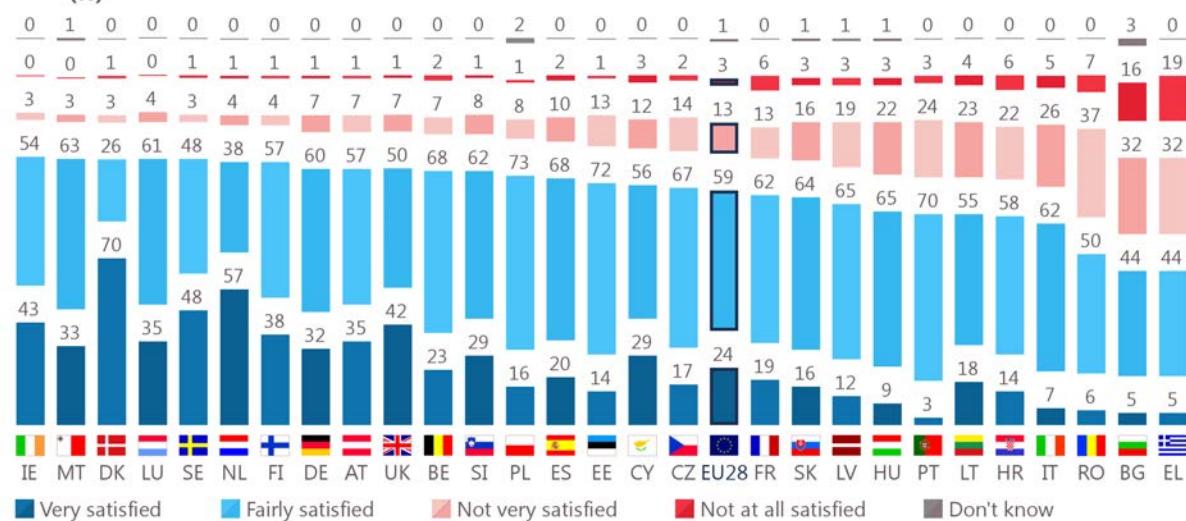
Dissatisfaction is in the majority in just one EU Member State: Greece (49% 'satisfied', against 51% 'not satisfied' including '19% 'not at all').

Personal satisfaction has increased since spring 2018 in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Slovakia (80%, +6 percentage points). It has remained stable in five Member States, and has decreased in eight countries, particularly in France (81%, -6).

D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (%)



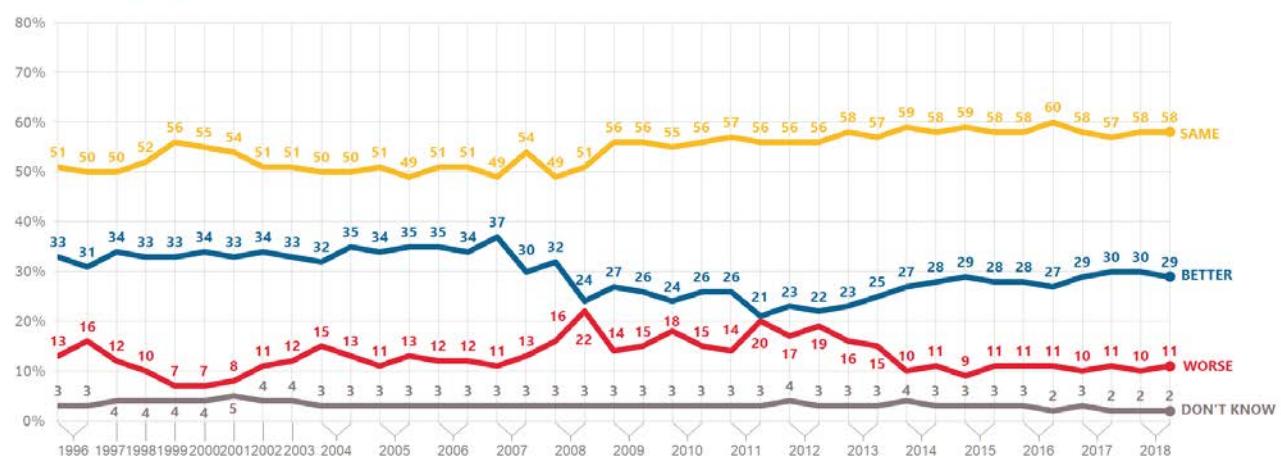
D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (%)



When asked to express their expectations for the next twelve months⁹, nearly six in ten Europeans think there will be no change when it comes to life in general (58%), a proportion unchanged since spring 2018. The share of Europeans who think that the next twelve months will be 'better' is 29%, a reduction of one percentage point since spring 2018 (against 11% 'worse', +1 percentage point).

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general (% - EU)



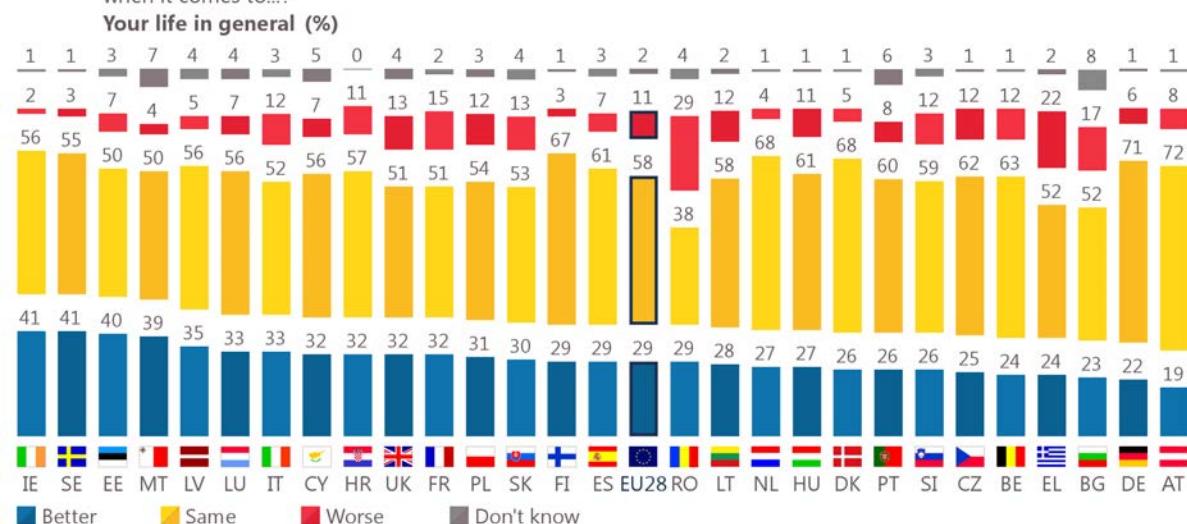
⁹ QA2a.1. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general

The expectation that their lives in general will be the same in the next twelve months predominates in the 28 Member States of the European Union. However, its score ranges from 38% in Romania where it is the lowest, to 72% in Austria where it is highest.

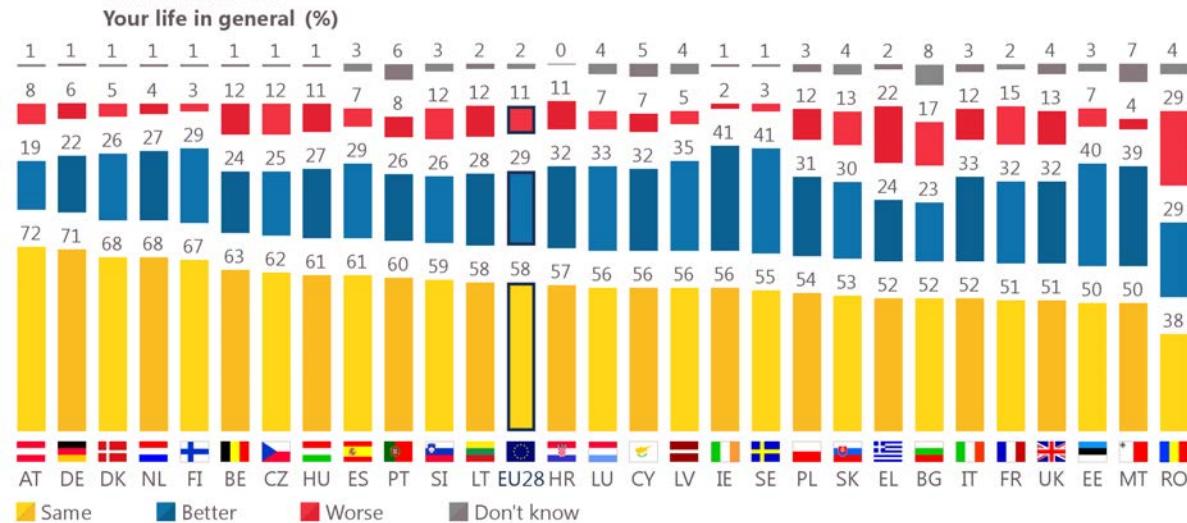
Optimism for the coming twelve months (share of respondents who think the next twelve months will be 'better') reaches or exceeds 40% in three Member States: Ireland (41%), Sweden (41%) and Estonia (40%). Pessimism (share of respondents who think the next twelve months will be 'worse') exceeds 20% in two Member States: Romania (29%) and Greece (22%).

The feeling that the coming twelve months will be better for their lives in general has gained ground since spring 2018 in seven Member States, particularly in Croatia (32%, +11 percentage points), Malta (39%, +6) and Greece (24%, +6). It has remained stable in three of them and fallen in 18 Member States, notably in Cyprus (32%, -9).

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

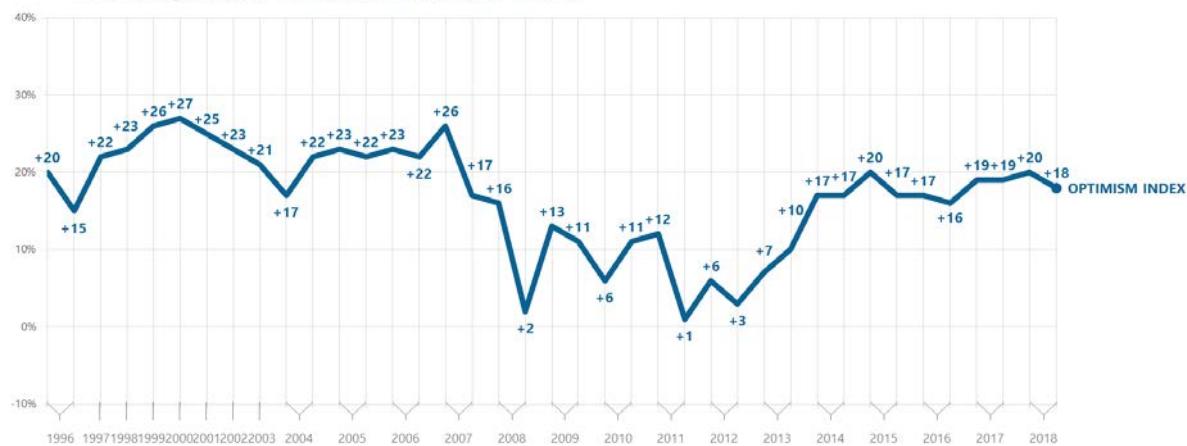


QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



The index of Europeans' optimism for their lives in general¹⁰ has dropped by two index points since spring 2018 but remains very positive at +18.

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



¹⁰ Difference between positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

This optimism index is positive in 27 Member States of the European Union (as in spring 2018) and is zero in Romania.

It has increased in six Member States, particularly in Croatia (+17 index points to +21), Malta (+9 points to +35), Greece where it has become positive (+6 points to +2) and Spain (+4 points to +22). The optimism index has remained stable in Estonia and fallen in 21 Member States, particularly in Cyprus (-10 points to +25), Slovenia (-9 points to +14), Romania (-8 points to zero) and France (-8 points to +17).

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general (INDEX)

		Better - Worse Sp.2018	Better - Worse Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28		+20	+18	▼ 2
HR		+4	+21	▲ 17
MT		+26	+35	▲ 9
EL		-4	+2	▲ 6
ES		+18	+22	▲ 4
AT		+9	+11	▲ 2
IE		+38	+39	▲ 1
EE		+33	+33	=
LV		+31	+30	▼ 1
NL		+24	+23	▼ 1
DE		+17	+16	▼ 1
IT		+23	+21	▼ 2
PL		+21	+19	▼ 2
UK		+21	+19	▼ 2
HU		+18	+16	▼ 2
LU		+29	+26	▼ 3
FI		+29	+26	▼ 3
SE		+42	+38	▼ 4
PT		+22	+18	▼ 4
SK		+21	+17	▼ 4
BE		+17	+12	▼ 5
DK		+27	+21	▼ 6
LT		+22	+16	▼ 6
CZ		+19	+13	▼ 6
BG		+12	+6	▼ 6
FR		+25	+17	▼ 8
RO		+8	0	▼ 8
SI		+23	+14	▼ 9
CY		+35	+25	▼ 10

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

D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')

	EU28 	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 	CY
TOTAL	83	92	88	81	69	89	92	49	73	97	85
Gender											
Male	83	92	90	83	71	90	93	51	78	96	86
Female	82	91	87	80	68	87	92	47	69	97	84
Age											
15-24	90	91	97	92	83	94	93	75	93	96	97
25-39	87	91	94	88	77	93	92	62	85	97	83
40-54	83	91	87	79	67	93	93	47	74	97	87
55 +	79	92	82	75	64	80	93	35	60	96	79
Education (End of)											
15-	73	90	83	61	63	58	90	33	60	95	75
16-19	81	91	89	78	63	89	92	46	81	95	87
20+	89	94	92	88	81	92	94	55	87	98	85
Still studying	93	95	97	95	90	95	93	73	95	98	95
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	85	91	93	82	72	96	95	52	81	97	87
Managers	95	98	94	98	88	96	98	75	92	100	86
Other white collars	87	97	95	87	74	89	98	60	83	96	88
Manual workers	83	90	93	84	62	94	92	44	75	97	86
House persons	79	94	82	68	63	88	88	52	62	96	97
Unemployed	67	62	72	72	50	68	83	40	62	84	83
Retired	78	91	84	75	65	79	91	35	56	96	73
Students	93	95	97	95	90	95	93	73	95	98	95

D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - TOTAL 'NOT SATISFIED')

	EU28 	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 	CY
TOTAL	16	8	12	19	31	9	8	51	27	3	15
Gender											
Male	16	8	10	17	29	8	6	49	22	4	14
Female	17	9	13	20	32	10	8	53	31	3	16
Age											
15-24	9	8	3	8	17	3	7	25	7	4	3
25-39	13	9	6	12	23	6	7	37	15	3	17
40-54	17	9	13	21	33	5	7	53	26	3	13
55 +	21	8	18	24	36	16	7	65	40	4	21
Education (End of)											
15-	26	10	17	38	37	29	10	66	40	5	25
16-19	18	9	11	22	36	9	7	54	19	5	13
20+	11	6	8	12	19	6	6	45	13	2	15
Still studying	6	4	3	5	10	3	7	27	5	2	5
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	15	9	7	18	28	4	5	48	19	3	13
Managers	5	2	6	2	12	3	2	25	8	0	14
Other white collars	12	2	5	13	25	7	2	39	17	4	12
Manual workers	16	10	7	16	38	4	6	56	25	3	14
House persons	21	6	18	32	37	9	12	48	38	4	3
Unemployed	33	37	28	28	50	32	17	60	38	16	17
Retired	21	9	16	25	35	17	9	65	44	4	27
Students	6	4	3	5	10	3	7	27	5	2	5

2 Europeans' main concerns

a. Personal concerns

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living still leads Europeans' personal concerns; the environment is gaining ground

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is still the most important problem that Europeans feel they are facing personally at the moment (32%)¹¹. Concern for the subject has increased by three percentage points since spring 2018 after dropping by one point between autumn 2017 and spring 2018. As a reminder, concern on this issue declined strongly between spring 2012 (45%) and spring 2016 (26%) and has been tending to rise slowly again since then.

Health and social security is the second subject of personal concern for Europeans (17%), with a decline of one percentage point since spring 2018. It comes just ahead of **pensions** (16%, no change).

The financial situation of the household is fourth among the personal worries of Europeans (13%, -1 percentage point), just ahead of **taxation** (12%, no change).

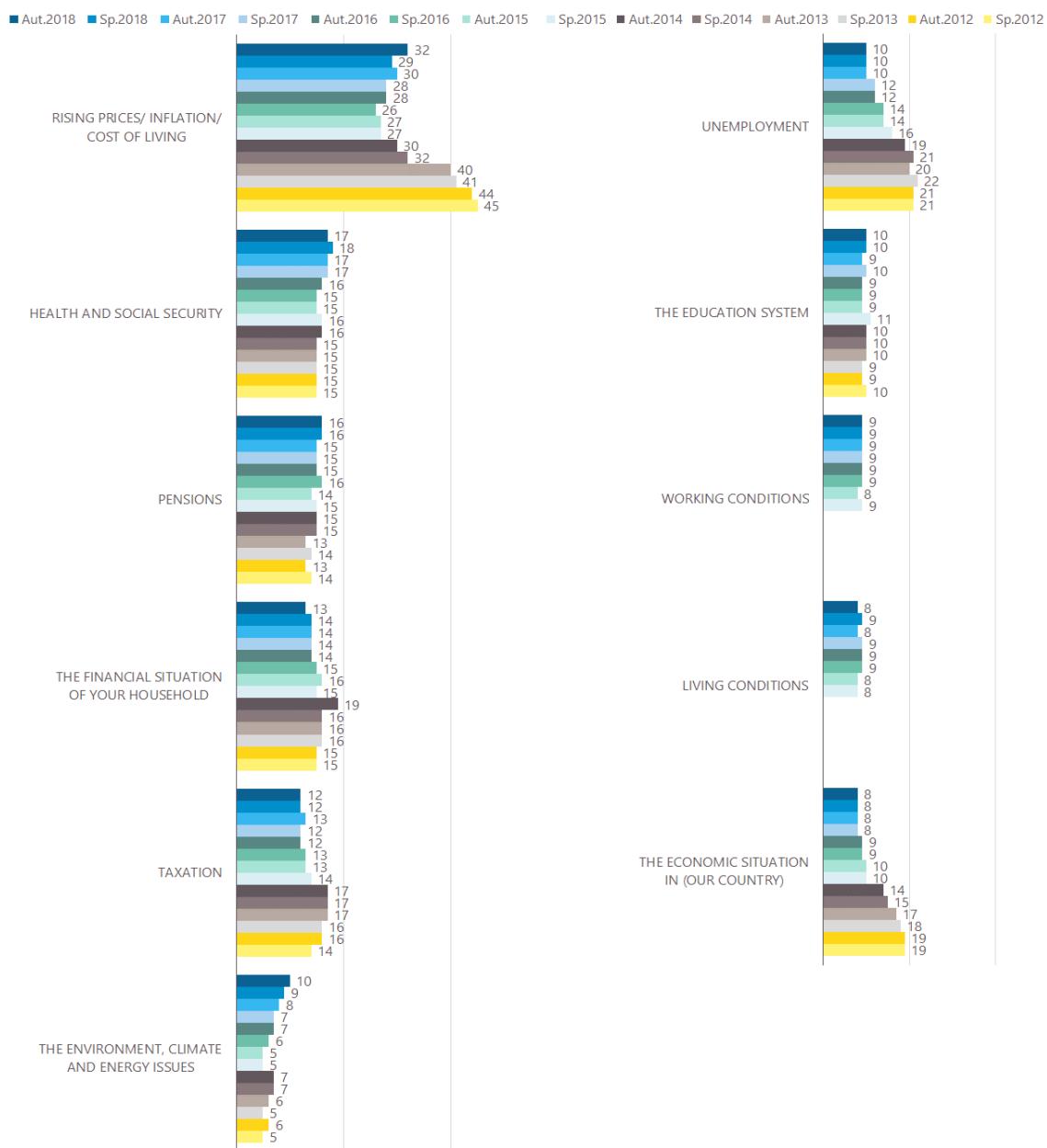
In sixth place among Europeans' personal concerns we now find **the environment, climate and energy issues**. Mentioned by 10% of respondents, this item has gained one percentage point since spring 2018 and five points in total since autumn 2015.

At the same level of personal concern are **unemployment** (10%, no change since spring 2018) and **the education system** (10%, =).

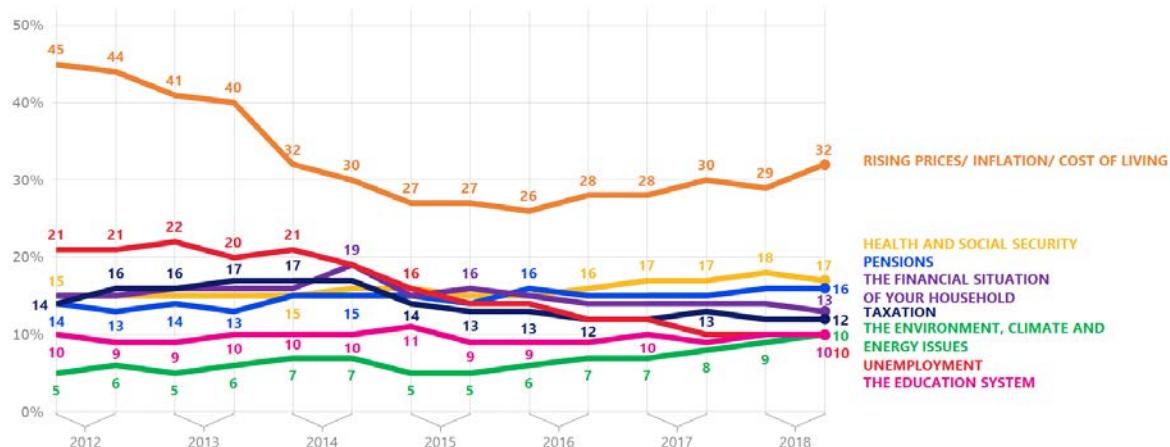
Next come **working conditions** (9%, no change), **living conditions** (8%, -1 percentage point), and **the economic situation in the country** (8%, =), ahead of **housing** (7%, +1), **crime** (6%, =), **immigration** (6%, =) and **terrorism** (3%, =).

¹¹ QA4a. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
 (% - EU)



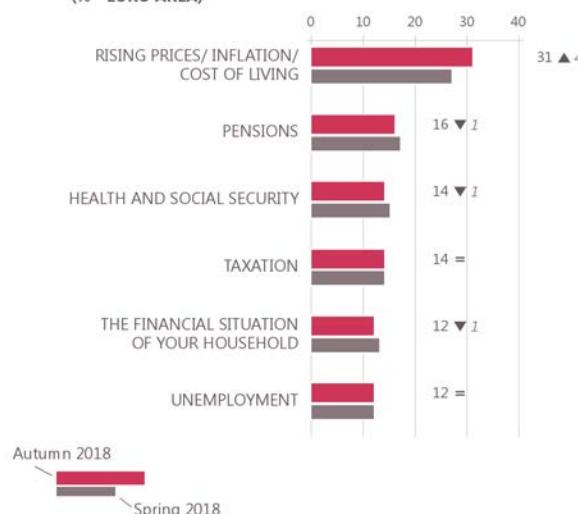
QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(% - EU)



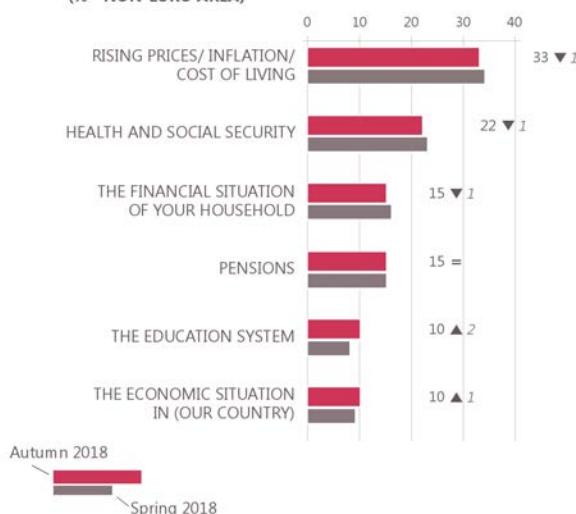
Europeans' perceptions of the problems they feel they face personally are quite similar in **euro zone** countries and those **outside the euro zone**:

- **Rising prices / inflation / cost of living** comes top in both groups of countries (31%, +4 percentage points since spring 2018 in euro zone countries and 33%, -1, in countries outside the euro zone);
- **Health and social security** is in second place among worries in countries outside the euro zone (22%, -1) and third among euro zone countries (14%, -1, equal to taxation, 14%, no change);
- **Pensions** takes second place in euro zone countries (16%, -1) and third place in countries outside the euro zone (15%, =, equal with the financial situation of the household, 15%, -1);
- **The financial situation of the household** is also one of the main concerns in both groups of countries (15%, -1 in the countries outside the euro zone and 12%, -1, in euro zone countries).

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(% - EURO AREA)



QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(% - NON-EURO AREA)



Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the leading personal concern in 21 Member States of the European Union (compared with 19 in spring 2018). This issue is very frequently mentioned in Lithuania (64%), ahead of Bulgaria and France (both 47%).

Concerns about this subject have increased since spring 2018 in 16 Member States, particularly in Bulgaria (47%, +14 percentage points), Malta (34%, +11) and Estonia (46%, +10). They are unchanged in Slovakia and Italy, and have declined in ten Member States, particularly Latvia (38%, -6), Austria (30%, -6) and Luxembourg (29%, -6).

Health and social security is the first personal concern in three Member States of the European Union (compared with five in spring 2018): Sweden (46%), Finland (40%) and the Netherlands (32%). Since spring 2018, the subject has gained ground slightly in 15 Member States, and remained unchanged in Romania and Belgium, while it has declined in 11 countries including Malta (7%, -6 percentage points).

The financial situation of the household is the main personal concern in Greece (29%). In Italy, **taxation** is mentioned as much as rising prices / inflation / cost of living (23%). In Slovenia, **living conditions** lead the main personal concerns (22%).

The environment, climate and energy issues are the leading personal concern in Denmark (18%). Personal concern about this subject has also increased since spring 2018 in 21 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Sweden (37%, +13 percentage points), Finland (29%, +11) and Malta (27%, +10). It is unchanged in four countries and has fallen slightly in three other Member States.

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (%)

		The financial situation of your household																The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)													
		Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living				Health and social security				Pensions				Unemployment				The education system		Working conditions		Living conditions		Housing		Crime		Immigration		Terrorism	
		Taxation		The environment, climate and energy issues		The environment, climate and energy issues		The environment, climate and energy issues		The environment, climate and energy issues		The environment, climate and energy issues		The environment, climate and energy issues																	
EU28	EU	32	17	16	13	12	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	6	6	3															
BE	Belgium	37	14	16	14	15	17	6	10	9	8	6	5	9	11	5											5				
BG	Bulgaria	47	23	19	20	4	2	8	7	9	14	13	2	5	2	1															
CZ	Czechia	43	17	16	15	5	6	2	6	11	6	3	14	5	5	2											2				
DK	Denmark	10	17	10	7	4	18	6	9	7	5	3	8	5	6	3										3					
DE	Germany	26	14	17	8	7	13	4	11	6	5	2	10	6	8	1															
EE	Estonia	46	29	19	15	16	5	5	7	6	8	6	3	2	2	0															
IE	Ireland	43	24	9	12	13	10	9	9	6	4	8	14	7	3	2										2					
EL	Greece	28	14	20	29	26	3	19	10	9	12	12	1	4	4	4	1														
ES	Spain	27	12	20	9	17	6	21	9	11	7	13	6	2	4	2										2					
FR	France	47	8	16	17	12	12	11	8	10	8	7	7	9	3	4															
HR	Croatia	35	16	18	29	6	5	10	7	13	14	11	6	2	2	1															
IT	Italy	23	14	14	11	23	7	19	6	11	11	11	3	6	13	4															
CY	Cyprus	32	14	9	29	6	4	18	13	11	6	19	7	3	6	0															
LV	Lithuania	38	30	15	12	18	3	8	10	8	7	10	7	1	1	0															
LT	Lithuania	64	17	17	10	24	2	7	7	6	6	6	6	1	2	0															
LU	Luxembourg	29	10	7	8	9	17	7	18	8	5	2	19	6	4	2															
HU	Hungary	32	23	18	22	7	6	5	7	13	16	7	9	4	6	3															
MT	Malta	34	7	14	5	4	27	1	6	5	6	1	9	10	15	2															
NL	Netherlands	22	32	17	14	6	28	4	23	9	6	5	7	4	4	3															
AT	Austria	30	18	15	12	6	8	7	13	10	14	5	11	9	10	4															
PL	Poland	40	19	18	15	9	4	6	5	9	14	5	5	3	3	3															
PT	Portugal	42	18	19	10	18	1	12	7	12	9	5	3	1	1	0															
RO	Romania	35	22	17	15	8	6	6	9	11	19	12	6	5	3	2															
SI	Slovenia	16	16	20	15	10	6	8	8	15	22	6	4	1	3	1															
SK	Slovakia	38	22	15	15	4	7	6	6	9	10	8	8	2	2	2															
FI	Finland	16	40	15	22	7	29	6	15	7	10	12	12	2	3	1															
SE	Sweden	6	46	13	10	5	37	4	20	7	10	6	10	11	8	1															
UK	United Kingdom	31	21	11	14	7	10	8	14	3	2	14	8	10	6	4															

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (%)

	EU28	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living			Health and social security			Pensions			The financial situation of your household			Taxation			The environment, climate and energy issues			Unemployment			The education system			Working conditions			Living conditions			The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			Housing			Crime			Immigration			Terrorism		
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
EU28	EU	32	17	16	13	12	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	6	3																													
BE	Belgium	37	14	16	14	15	17	6	10	9	8	6	5	9	11	5	5	11	5																											
BG	Bulgaria	47	23	19	20	4	2	8	7	9	14	13	2	5	2	1																														
CZ	Czechia	43	17	16	15	5	6	2	6	11	6	3	14	5	5	2	2	2	2																											
DK	Denmark	10	17	10	7	4	18	6	9	7	5	3	8	5	6	3	3	6	3																											
DE	Germany	26	14	17	8	7	13	4	11	6	5	2	10	6	8	1	1	1	1																											
EE	Estonia	46	29	19	15	16	5	5	7	6	8	6	3	2	2	2	0																													
IE	Ireland	43	24	9	12	13	10	9	9	6	4	8	14	7	3	2	2	2																												
EL	Greece	28	14	20	29	26	3	19	10	9	12	12	1	4	4	1	1	1	1																											
ES	Spain	27	12	20	9	17	6	21	9	11	7	13	6	2	4	2	2	2																												
FR	France	47	8	16	17	12	12	11	8	10	8	7	7	9	3	4	4	4	1																											
HR	Croatia	35	16	18	29	6	5	10	7	13	14	11	6	2	2	2	1	1																												
IT	Italy	23	14	14	11	23	7	19	6	11	11	11	3	6	13	4	4	4	4																											
CY	Cyprus	32	14	9	29	6	4	18	13	11	6	19	7	3	6	0	0	0																												
LV	Lithuania	38	30	15	12	18	3	8	10	8	7	10	7	1	1	0	0	0																												
LT	Lithuania	64	17	17	10	24	2	7	7	6	6	6	6	1	2	0	0	0																												
LU	Luxembourg	29	10	7	8	9	17	7	18	8	5	2	19	6	4	2	2	2																												
HU	Hungary	32	23	18	22	7	6	5	7	13	16	7	9	4	6	3	3	3	3																											
MT	Malta	34	7	14	5	4	27	1	6	5	6	1	10	15	2	2	2	2																												
NL	Netherlands	22	32	17	14	6	28	4	23	9	6	5	7	4	4	3	3	3																												
AT	Austria	30	18	15	12	6	8	7	13	10	14	5	11	9	10	4	4	4	4																											
PL	Poland	40	19	18	15	9	4	6	5	9	14	5	5	3	3	3	3	3																												
PT	Portugal	42	18	19	10	18	1	12	7	12	9	5	3	1	1	0	0	0																												
RO	Romania	35	22	17	15	8	6	6	9	11	19	12	6	5	3	3	2	2																												
SI	Slovenia	16	16	20	15	10	6	8	8	15	22	6	4	1	3	1	1	1																												
SK	Slovakia	38	22	15	15	4	7	6	6	9	10	8	8	2	2	2	2	2																												
FI	Finland	16	40	15	22	7	29	6	15	7	10	12	12	2	3	1	1	1																												
SE	Sweden	6	46	13	10	5	37	4	20	7	10	6	10	11	8	1	1	1																												
UK	United Kingdom	31	21	11	14	7	10	8	14	3	2	14	8	10	6	4	4	4																												

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

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(% - RISING PRICES/ INFLATION/ COST OF LIVING)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	32	26	27	47	23	40	31	28	42	43	32
Gender											
Male	31	26	23	44	22	41	33	27	41	44	33
Female	33	25	31	50	25	39	29	29	43	43	31
Age											
15-24	26	15	19	42	7	39	32	23	25	42	28
25-39	35	28	23	58	23	44	35	31	50	47	37
40-54	35	29	30	51	26	42	41	29	52	42	29
55 +	30	25	30	41	26	36	21	27	36	43	32
Education (End of)											
15-	29	21	30	40	21	36	27	24	44	43	32
16-19	35	31	28	51	22	39	35	29	44	43	29
20+	32	19	28	47	34	45	28	31	44	42	34
Still studying	23	20	14	45	9	30	32	21	19	48	35
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	28	10	30	36	25	41	29	21	43	43	22
Managers	28	21	29	40	30	50	30	41	40	35	44
Other white collars	38	37	38	62	23	37	42	35	51	46	37
Manual workers	38	34	27	60	26	47	35	30	52	51	39
House persons	34	24	32	57	28	35	42	41	30	43	33
Unemployed	24	18	15	38	10	25	22	21	42	30	11
Retired	31	25	31	39	27	37	25	25	35	41	30
Students	23	20	14	45	9	30	32	21	19	48	35

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(% - HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	17	14	12	8	14	19	21	14	18	24	14
Gender											
Male	15	12	11	8	13	18	18	10	16	24	13
Female	18	17	13	8	14	20	24	17	20	24	15
Age											
15-24	9	5	8	6	8	8	8	3	5	7	0
25-39	12	9	9	4	9	16	17	7	12	20	7
40-54	15	11	12	7	9	19	22	8	14	27	17
55 +	23	22	15	11	20	25	28	24	29	33	25
Education (End of)											
15-	19	20	14	9	17	23	25	26	26	33	24
16-19	17	15	13	8	11	18	19	11	14	29	17
20+	18	12	11	8	18	21	24	10	12	22	11
Still studying	7	5	6	1	5	7	3	1	4	8	0
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	16	12	9	13	14	14	20	15	12	21	8
Managers	15	10	23	11	17	26	13	9	13	16	15
Other white collars	15	14	11	4	8	15	20	6	10	25	8
Manual workers	13	12	10	3	8	17	12	11	18	25	17
House persons	18	13	20	14	14	11	35	12	30	31	17
Unemployed	11	13	7	5	6	13	20	5	13	19	3
Retired	26	22	16	12	25	27	35	27	33	38	33
Students	7	5	6	1	5	7	3	1	4	8	0

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
 (% - PENSIONS)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	16	17	20	16	14	18	11	20	19	9	9
Gender											
Male	15	14	19	15	12	14	14	20	16	7	7
Female	17	20	20	16	16	22	9	21	22	10	10
Age											
15-24	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	2
25-39	5	6	7	3	6	7	6	1	1	3	0
40-54	8	13	8	4	7	14	10	2	3	9	0
55 +	32	29	42	33	26	36	21	49	47	18	25
Education (End of)											
15-	30	27	36	35	22	32	21	49	35	15	30
16-19	16	18	14	16	13	20	10	19	8	9	7
20+	12	14	11	11	10	17	13	7	5	8	2
Still studying	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	13	12	11	14	15	12	24	3	8	5	2
Managers	8	7	9	7	7	10	11	7	3	8	2
Other white collars	10	16	8	10	9	15	12	3	3	10	1
Manual workers	8	10	7	5	10	10	10	0	8	7	5
House persons	12	15	37	10	7	5	2	20	24	4	19
Unemployed	6	14	10	2	4	9	1	2	5	1	0
Retired	36	34	49	36	31	40	17	60	60	23	31
Students	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
 (% - THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	13	8	9	17	11	15	14	29	10	12	29
Gender											
Male	12	6	8	15	10	15	12	30	9	10	26
Female	14	10	11	19	11	16	16	27	11	14	31
Age											
15-24	11	11	3	11	14	9	6	25	8	14	35
25-39	16	11	9	24	11	13	17	30	9	13	26
40-54	15	10	13	17	8	18	21	33	10	13	39
55 +	12	5	8	16	11	18	11	26	11	9	21
Education (End of)											
15-	14	13	10	20	12	21	11	28	13	8	22
16-19	15	8	11	23	11	18	14	30	8	17	38
20+	12	4	8	12	7	13	18	29	5	10	24
Still studying	9	11	3	8	12	3	4	23	8	7	26
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	13	11	8	21	8	14	16	29	7	6	39
Managers	9	3	2	6	2	8	23	20	5	3	23
Other white collars	14	10	12	19	7	16	18	26	6	17	24
Manual workers	16	14	10	22	11	15	14	41	11	14	33
House persons	17	3	15	34	16	17	19	28	14	16	29
Unemployed	20	17	17	14	20	29	18	40	17	28	52
Retired	12	5	5	17	10	18	9	25	12	9	18
Students	9	11	3	8	12	3	4	23	8	7	26

b. Main concerns at a national level

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living and environment, climate and energy issues are gaining ground in Europeans' national concerns

Unemployment remains the first problem that Europeans think is currently facing their country (23%)¹². However, this item has lost two percentage points since spring 2018 and has reached its lowest level since it was first measured in spring 2007. Concern about unemployment on a national scale has been falling almost constantly since autumn 2013 (it stood at 51% in spring 2013).

With a substantial rise in mentions since spring 2018 (+4 percentage points to 21%), **rising prices / inflation / cost of living** moves up to joint second place in terms of main national problems identified (this subject was in joint fourth place in spring 2018). The issue has gained eight percentage points in total since spring 2016. It is now equal with **immigration**, which has maintained a stable level of mentions since spring 2018 (21%).

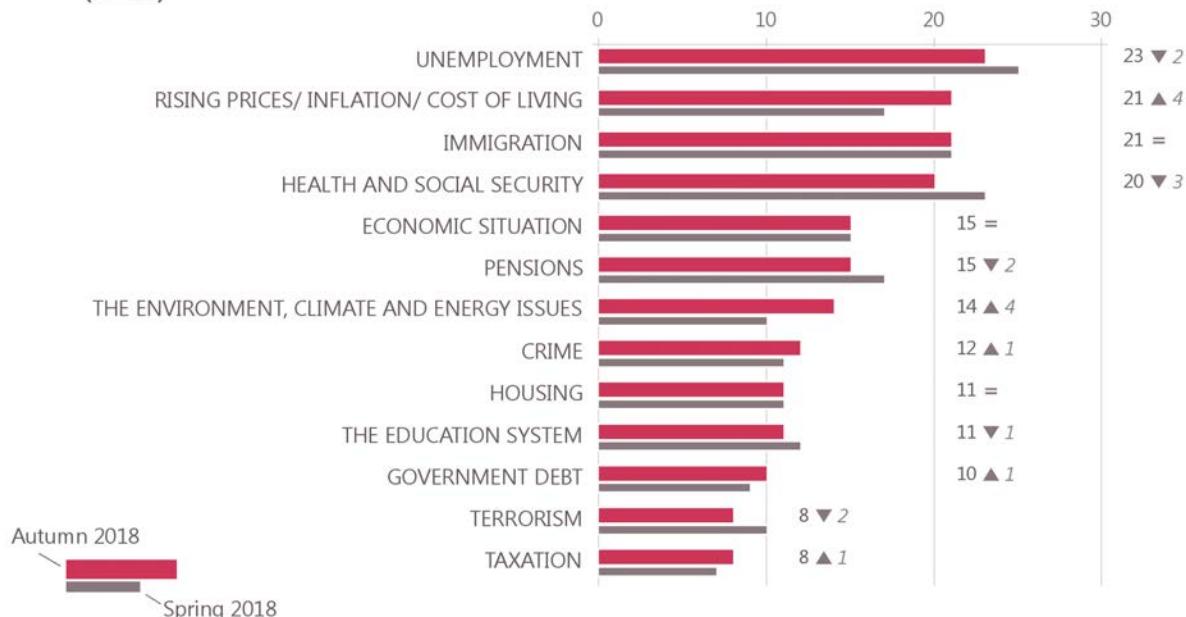
Although losing ground, **health and social security** still takes fourth place among the national concerns of Europeans (20%, -3 percentage points).

Then come **the economic situation** (15%, no change) and **pensions** (15%, -2 percentage points).

The environment, climate and energy issues have gained ground strongly among Europeans' national concerns, moving from tenth to seventh place in the hierarchy (14%, +4 percentage points).

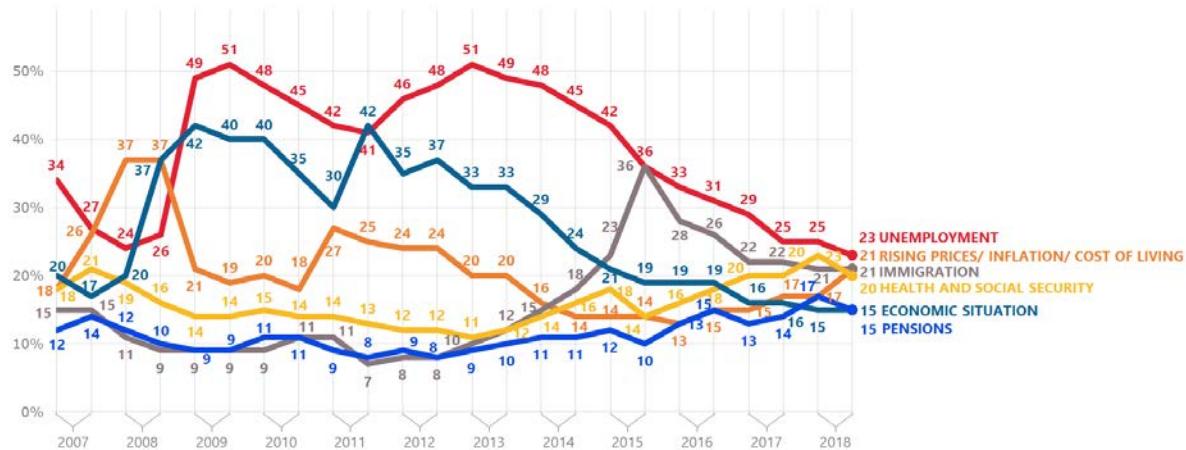
This is followed by **crime** (12%, +1 percentage point), **housing** (11%, no change), **the education system** (11%, -1) and **government debt** (10%, +1), ahead of **terrorism** (8%, -2) and **taxation** (8%, +1).

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(% - EU)



¹² QA3a. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

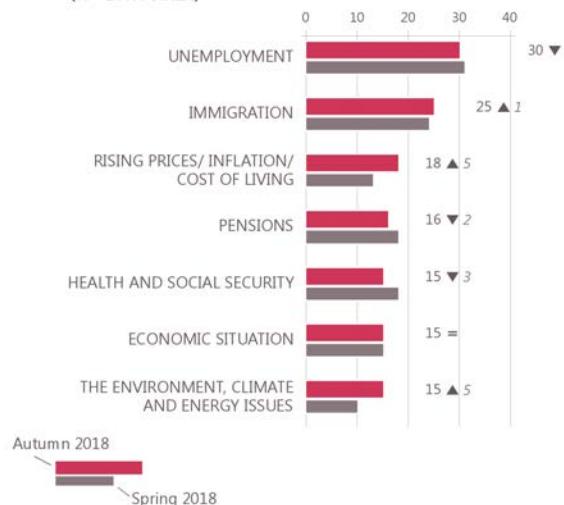
QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(% - EU)



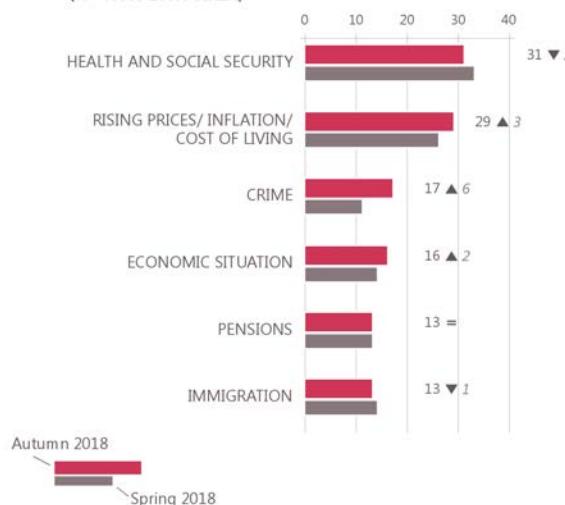
Unlike the answers about Europeans' personal concerns, national concerns differ significantly in **euro zone** countries and those **outside the euro zone**:

- In euro zone countries, unemployment comes first (30%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018), ahead of immigration (25%, +1) and rising prices / inflation / cost of living (18%, +5), and just ahead of pensions (16%, -2);
- In countries outside the euro zone, health and social security is the leading national concern (31%, -2), ahead of rising prices / inflation / cost of living (29%, +3) and crime, which has gained ground significantly (17%, +6).

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(% - EURO AREA)



QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(% - NON-EURO AREA)



Unemployment is the top national concern in five Member States of the European Union (compared with six in spring 2018): Greece (52%), Spain (52%), Italy (49%), Croatia (43%) and France (38%). Concern about the subject has fallen since spring 2018 in 21 Member States, including Croatia (43%, -8 percentage points), Cyprus (32%, -8) and Lithuania (18%, -7). Its score has increased very slightly in four countries and is unchanged in Spain, Estonia and Czechia.

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the leading national worry in seven Member States of the European Union (compared with five in spring 2018): Lithuania (56%), Bulgaria (48%), Estonia (44%), Poland (42%), Czechia (41%), Slovakia (37%) and Romania (32%).

Concern for this issue has increased since spring 2018 in 19 Member States, particularly in France (31%, +14 percentage points), Bulgaria (48%, +13), Portugal (32%, +12) and Cyprus (23%, +8).

Immigration is considered to be the main problem facing the country in four Member States of the European Union (the same countries as in spring 2018): Malta (50%), Germany (36%), Belgium (29%) and Austria (26%).

Concern for this issue has increased since spring 2018 in 12 Member States, particularly in Slovenia (24%, +18 percentage points), Spain (19%, +13), Malta (50%, +11) and Greece (22%, +9).

Health and social security is the first national concern in eight Member States of the European Union (compared with nine in spring 2018), particularly in Sweden (47%), Finland (45%) and the Netherlands (44%) where this is also the top personal concern.

Worries about this subject have increased since spring 2018 in 13 Member States, particularly in Portugal (33%, +7 percentage points), Cyprus (22%, +7) and Croatia (16%, +6).

Other results include:

- **The economic situation** is the leading concern in Cyprus (39%);
- **Housing** is the first cause of concern in Ireland (60%) and Luxembourg (56%);
- **The environment, climate and energy issues** is the leading problem facing the country only in Denmark (37%), where it has gained eight percentage points since spring 2018. However, concerns for these issues have increased in 21 other Member States, particularly in Sweden (39%, +15 percentage points), Finland (32%, +12) and Germany (22%, +8). Concerns have fallen in three countries, including Portugal (3%, -6), and are unchanged in Poland, Croatia and Latvia.

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(%)

	Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Immigration	Health and social security	Economic situation	Pensions	The environment, climate and energy issues	Crime	Housing	The education system	Government debt	Terrorism	Taxation
EU28	23	21	21	20	15	15	14	12	11	11	10	8	8
BE	13	21	29	16	9	20	25	12	8	11	16	9	10
BG	15	48	7	32	26	15	3	15	1	8	3	2	5
CZ	4	41	16	16	10	24	9	11	14	8	18	5	5
DK	5	5	30	35	6	7	37	17	2	16	3	8	13
DE	6	14	36	15	3	18	22	13	27	18	5	10	4
EE	15	44	12	35	13	19	9	3	1	11	1	1	21
IE	13	20	5	40	7	5	9	15	60	4	5	3	6
EL	52	6	22	9	41	9	1	7	0	5	28	1	17
ES	52	10	19	11	25	21	3	6	7	8	10	4	8
FR	38	31	15	7	12	14	16	11	7	11	8	18	8
HR	43	27	11	16	28	15	3	17	2	6	17	2	6
IT	49	11	32	8	24	14	7	8	3	3	16	6	15
CY	32	23	12	22	39	7	6	10	5	13	7	2	6
LV	19	25	7	42	18	24	2	3	5	12	5	1	23
LT	18	56	11	19	15	19	3	5	3	14	5	0	21
LU	12	29	14	9	4	6	18	6	56	18	2	4	8
HU	11	29	21	40	16	16	7	7	9	12	10	6	5
MT	1	19	50	6	2	8	28	19	29	7	1	2	2
NL	2	11	27	44	5	9	41	9	19	16	1	10	3
AT	19	22	26	22	12	16	14	12	11	17	9	7	6
PL	9	42	9	30	11	21	9	6	8	5	13	5	10
PT	27	32	3	33	16	19	3	4	6	9	15	1	17
RO	13	32	5	23	27	17	5	16	7	14	11	3	8
SI	22	11	24	31	19	18	7	5	6	3	12	1	18
SK	17	37	9	34	15	17	9	9	7	11	7	3	6
FI	20	10	15	45	14	11	32	3	3	18	16	4	7
SE	4	3	20	47	10	6	39	21	11	26	1	2	4
UK	11	20	14	32	17	5	11	27	14	12	7	11	4
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(%)

		Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Immigration	Health and social security	Economic situation	Pensions	The environment, climate and energy issues	Crime	Housing	The education system	Government debt	Terrorism	Taxation
EU28		23	21	21	20	15	15	14	12	11	11	10	8	8
BE		13	21	29	16	9	20	25	12	8	11	16	9	10
BG		15	48	7	32	26	15	3	15	1	8	3	2	5
CZ		4	41	16	16	10	24	9	11	14	8	18	5	5
DK		5	5	30	35	6	7	37	17	2	16	3	8	13
DE		6	14	36	15	3	18	22	13	27	18	5	10	4
EE		15	44	12	35	13	19	9	3	1	11	1	1	21
IE		13	20	5	40	7	5	9	15	60	4	5	3	6
EL		52	6	22	9	41	9	1	7	0	5	28	1	17
ES		52	10	19	11	25	21	3	6	7	8	10	4	8
FR		38	31	15	7	12	14	16	11	7	11	8	18	8
HR		43	27	11	16	28	15	3	17	2	6	17	2	6
IT		49	11	32	8	24	14	7	8	3	3	16	6	15
CY		32	23	12	22	39	7	6	10	5	13	7	2	6
LV		19	25	7	42	18	24	2	3	5	12	5	1	23
LT		18	56	11	19	15	19	3	5	3	14	5	0	21
LU		12	29	14	9	4	6	18	6	56	18	2	4	8
HU		11	29	21	40	16	16	7	7	9	12	10	6	5
MT		1	19	50	6	2	8	28	19	29	7	1	2	2
NL		2	11	27	44	5	9	41	9	19	16	1	10	3
AT		19	22	26	22	12	16	14	12	11	17	9	7	6
PL		9	42	9	30	11	21	9	6	8	5	13	5	10
PT		27	32	3	33	16	19	3	4	6	9	15	1	17
RO		13	32	5	23	27	17	5	16	7	14	11	3	8
SI		22	11	24	31	19	18	7	5	6	3	12	1	18
SK		17	37	9	34	15	17	9	9	7	11	7	3	6
FI		20	10	15	45	14	11	32	3	3	18	16	4	7
SE		4	3	20	47	10	6	39	21	11	26	1	2	4
UK		11	20	14	32	17	5	11	27	14	12	7	11	4

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

c. Main concerns at EU level

Climate change is moving up the hierarchy of problems facing the European Union, say Europeans

Immigration remains the main problem currently facing the EU in the eyes of Europeans (40%)¹³. The subject has gained two percentage points since spring 2018. As a reminder, concern about this subject at European level was at its highest in autumn 2015 (58%). It then fell until spring 2017 (38%) and stabilised, but has increased slightly in this autumn 2018 Eurobarometer survey.

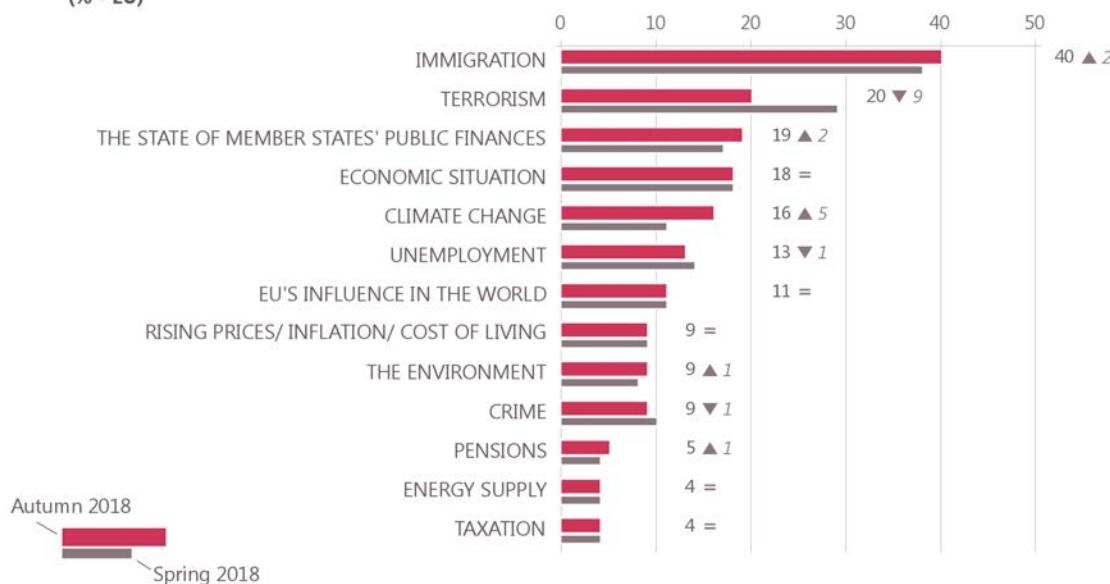
Despite a very clear decline in mentions (-9 percentage points since spring 2018), **terrorism** remains in second place in terms of issues the EU currently appears to face (20%). This concern reached a high in spring 2017 (44%) and has dropped 24 percentage points since then.

This is followed by **the state of Member States' public finances** (19%, +2 percentage points), ahead of **the economic situation** (18%, no change).

Rising significantly among problems identified for the European Union, **climate change** is mentioned by 16% of respondents, an increase of five percentage points since spring 2018 (moving from sixth to fifth place). This is the highest level recorded for this indicator since it was first measured in autumn 2010 (5% of mentions at the time).

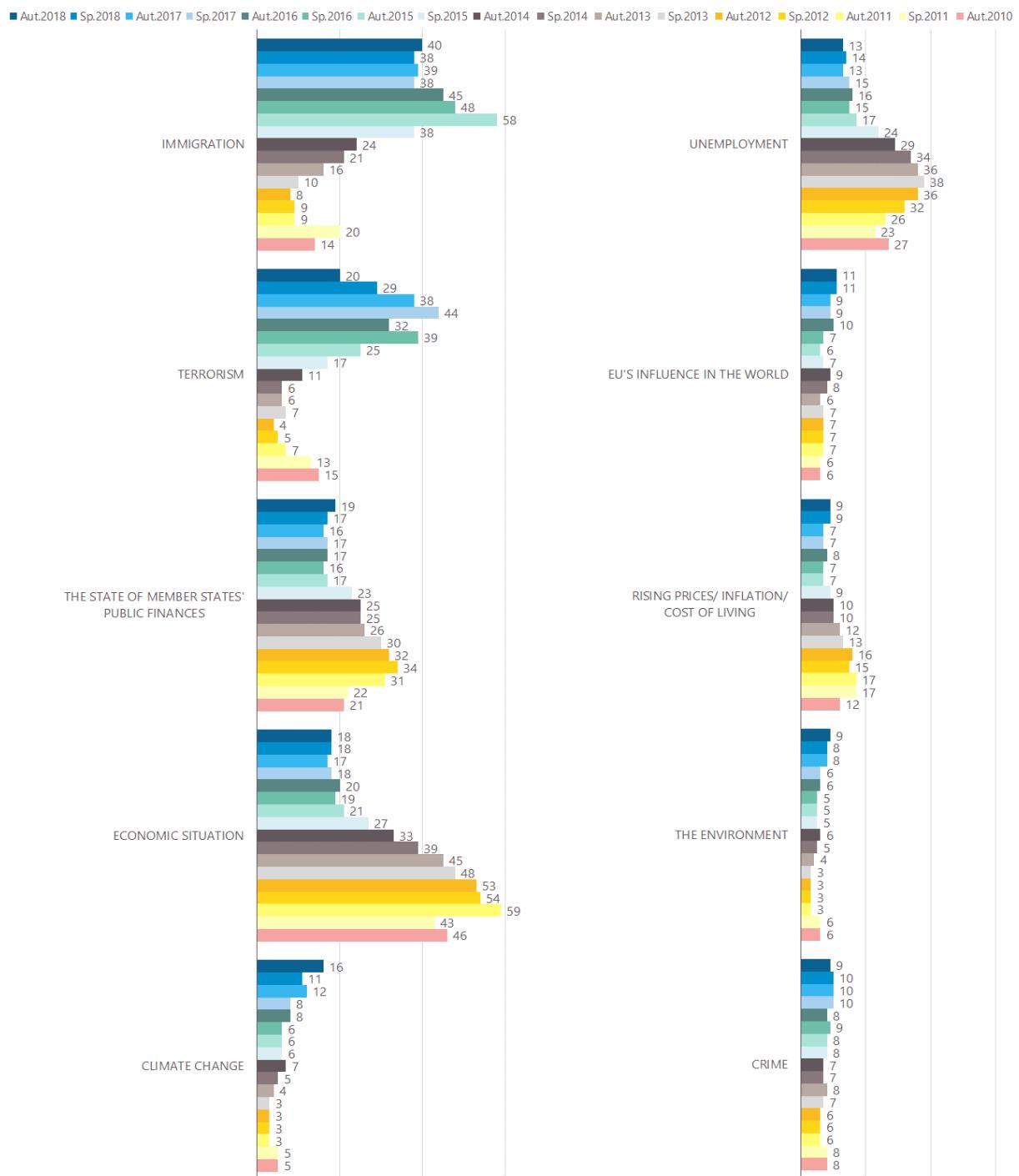
Climate change has now overtaken **unemployment** among the main problems that Europeans believe face the EU (13%, -1 percentage point). Next comes the **EU's influence in the world** (11%, no change), ahead of **rising prices / inflation / cost of living** (9%, =), **the environment** (9%, +1) and **crime** (9%, -1). These are followed by **pensions** (5%, +1), **energy supply** (4%, no change) and **taxation** (4%, =).

QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - EU)

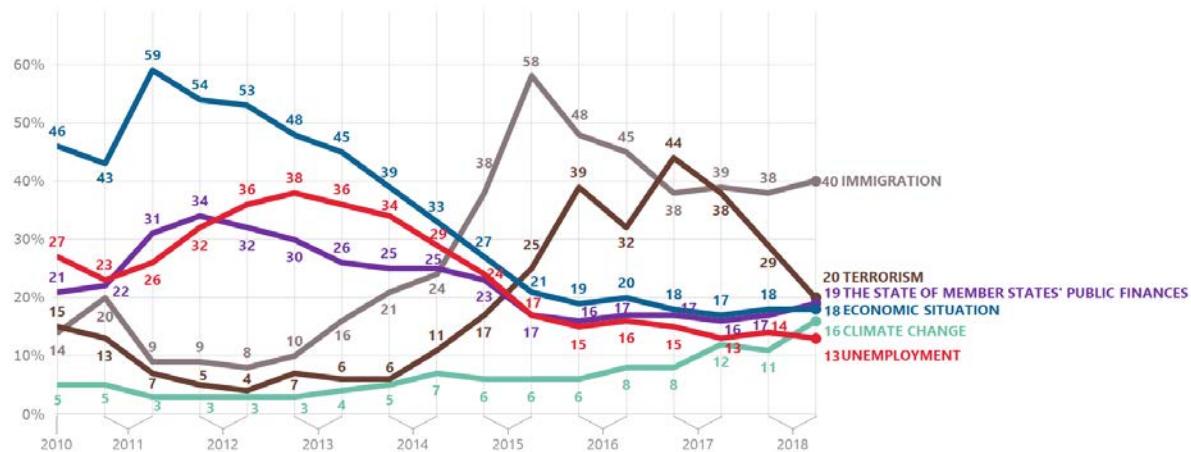


¹³ QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

Q45 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - EU)



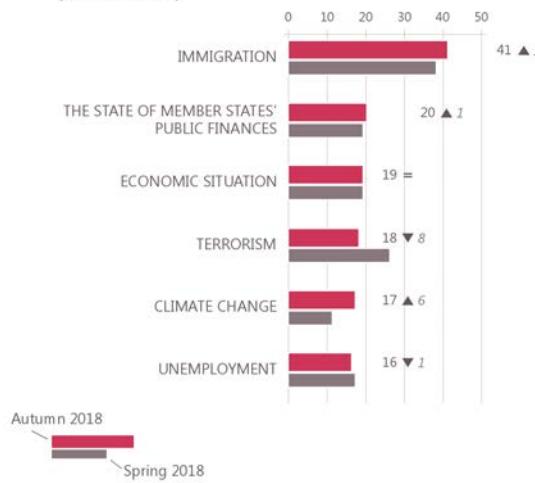
QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - EU)



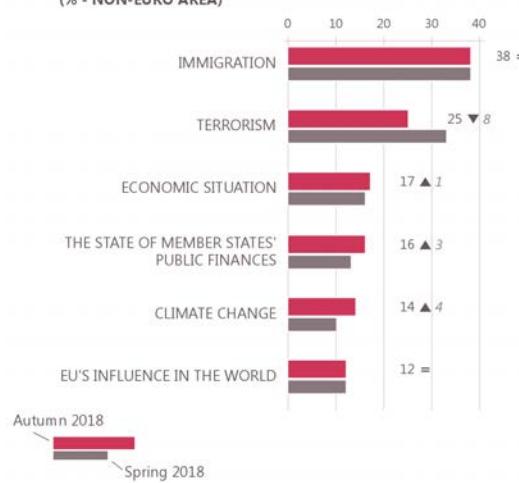
The hierarchy of the main problems that appear to face the EU differs very slightly between **euro zone** countries and those **outside the euro zone**:

- **Immigration** comes first in both groups of countries (41%, +3 percentage points since spring 2018 in euro zone countries, against 38%, no change, in the countries outside the euro zone);
- In euro zone countries, this is followed by **the state of Member States' public finances** (20%, +1), while respondents in countries outside the euro zone mention **terrorism** first (25%, -8);
- **The economic situation** comes third in both groups of countries (19%, =, in the euro zone countries and 17%, +1, in countries outside the euro zone).

QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - EURO AREA)



QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - NON-EURO AREA)



Immigration is seen as the main problem facing the EU in 26 Member States of the European Union (compared with 21 in spring 2018). However, mentions range from a low of 25% in Romania, to a high of 65% in Estonia.

The issue is mentioned more than in spring 2018 in 16 Member States, particularly in Croatia (48%, +22 percentage points), Slovenia (58%, +17), Portugal (30%, +14), Spain (38%, +11) and Cyprus (52%, +11). However, it is mentioned less in seven countries, particularly Denmark (48%, -6) and France (33%, -6). Finally, it is stable in five Member States.

Terrorism is the first subject identified for the EU in Portugal (35%), whereas it was the leading concern in seven countries in spring 2018.

However, mentions of this item have fallen by at least three percentage points across all Member States, most notably in Cyprus (26%, -18 percentage points), Luxembourg (18%, -16) and Latvia (26%, -15).

Climate change is the leading problem identified for the EU in Sweden (46%), though it did not occupy first place in any Member State in spring 2018.

Mentions of the subject have increased since spring 2018 in 24 Member States, particularly in Sweden (46%, +17 percentage points), Ireland (27%, +12), Finland (36%, +11), Belgium (26%, +9), Germany (21%, +9) and the Netherlands (31%, +9).

Other results include:

- **The state of Member States' public finances** is mentioned more than average in the Netherlands (34%);
- **Unemployment** is frequently mentioned in Italy (34%), as is **the economic situation** (27%), which is also mentioned more than average in Greece (27%).

QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (%)

		Immigration	Terrorism	The state of Member States' public finances	Economic situation	Climate change	Unemployment	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	The environment	Crime	Pensions	Energy supply	Taxation	
EU28	🇪🇺	40	20	19	18	16	13	11	9	9	9	5	4	4	
BE	🇧🇪	42	18	17	12	26	8	9	15	14	10	9	10	4	
BG	🇧🇬	51	33	10	13	8	5	9	14	3	11	3	3	2	
CZ	🇨🇿	58	42	16	8	8	4	9	8	9	10	5	4	2	
DK	🇩🇰	48	19	12	14	31	7	15	4	15	11	1	3	2	
DE	🇩🇪	45	13	30	13	21	8	14	6	9	11	4	6	1	
EE	🇪🇪	65	25	14	12	8	4	11	8	6	6	3	5	3	
IE	🇮🇪	32	27	13	14	27	13	11	16	13	9	3	5	4	
EL	🇬🇷	44	24	26	27	4	17	13	5	5	12	3	5	6	
ES	🇪🇸	38	20	16	25	10	19	9	8	9	6	6	3	5	
FR	🇫🇷	33	22	13	17	22	14	10	16	15	9	6	4	2	
HR	🇭🇷	48	32	19	15	9	10	10	12	2	14	3	6	3	
IT	🇮🇹	41	15	14	27	11	34	5	10	5	9	6	3	10	
CY	🇨🇾	52	26	15	22	12	20	2	9	5	19	2	1	2	
LV	🇱🇻	47	26	16	15	9	6	9	11	5	10	4	4	6	
LT	🇱🇹	42	35	11	14	11	7	8	16	3	10	2	3	7	
LU	🇱🇺	41	18	20	10	19	14	8	12	15	12	6	4	2	
HU	🇭🇺	54	29	16	13	13	7	10	8	4	12	6	7	3	
MT	🇲🇹	61	27	11	10	7	7	4	4	11	18	1	2	1	
NL	🇳🇱	49	18	34	15	31	2	17	2	12	5	1	4	1	
AT	🇦🇹	38	10	28	14	19	12	15	14	14	11	7	6	5	
PL	🇵🇱	43	30	12	13	9	6	9	11	9	9	6	5	5	
PT	🇵🇹	30	35	21	16	8	11	6	8	3	6	2	1	4	
RO	🇷🇴	25	24	14	16	12	7	8	13	10	15	6	8	6	
SI	🇸🇮	58	20	11	13	12	11	9	7	8	9	5	3	7	
SK	🇸🇰	48	23	18	12	12	6	12	14	13	12	5	4	3	
FI	🇫🇮	38	23	29	16	36	6	15	6	13	6	2	3	2	
SE	🇸🇪	38	11	16	16	46	6	17	2	22	8	1	7	1	
UK	🇬🇧	31	19	19	24	14	13	17	7	7	7	2	2	4	
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							

Q45 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (%)

		Immigration	Terrorism	The state of Member States' public finances				Economic situation				Climate change				Unemployment				EU's influence in the world				Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living				The environment				Crime				Pensions				Energy supply				Taxation			
EU28	EU	40	20	19	18	16	13	11	9	9	9	9	5	4	4																																
BE	Belgium	42	18	17	12	26	8	9	15	14	10	9	9	10	4	4																															
BG	Bulgaria	51	33	10	13	8	5	9	14	3	11	3	3	3	3	2																															
CZ	Czechia	58	42	16	8	8	4	9	8	9	10	5	4	4	2																																
DK	Denmark	48	19	12	14	31	7	15	4	15	11	1	1	3	2																																
DE	Germany	45	13	30	13	21	8	14	6	9	11	4	6	1	1																																
EE	Estonia	65	25	14	12	8	4	11	8	6	6	3	3	5	3																																
IE	Ireland	32	27	13	14	27	13	11	16	13	9	3	5	4	4																																
EL	Greece	44	24	26	27	4	17	13	5	5	12	3	5	6	6																																
ES	Spain	38	20	16	25	10	19	9	8	9	6	6	6	3	5																																
FR	France	33	22	13	17	22	14	10	16	15	9	6	4	2																																	
HR	Croatia	48	32	19	15	9	10	10	12	2	14	3	6	3	3																																
IT	Italy	41	15	14	27	11	34	5	10	5	9	6	3	10	10																																
CY	Cyprus	52	26	15	22	12	20	2	9	5	19	2	1	2	2																																
LV	Lithuania	47	26	16	15	9	6	9	11	5	10	4	4	4	6																																
LT	Lithuania	42	35	11	14	11	7	8	16	3	10	2	3	7	7																																
LU	Luxembourg	41	18	20	10	19	14	8	12	15	12	6	4	2	2																																
HU	Hungary	54	29	16	13	13	7	10	8	4	12	6	7	3	3																																
MT	Malta	61	27	11	10	7	7	4	4	11	18	1	2	1	1																																
NL	Netherlands	49	18	34	15	31	2	17	2	12	5	1	4	1	1																																
AT	Austria	38	10	28	14	19	12	15	14	14	11	7	6	5	5																																
PL	Poland	43	30	12	13	9	6	9	11	9	9	6	5	5	5																																
PT	Portugal	30	35	21	16	8	11	6	8	3	6	2	1	4	4																																
RO	Romania	25	24	14	16	12	7	8	13	10	15	6	8	6	6																																
SI	Slovenia	58	20	11	13	12	11	9	7	8	9	5	3	7	7																																
SK	Slovakia	48	23	18	12	12	6	12	14	13	12	5	4	3	3																																
FI	Finland	38	23	29	16	36	6	15	6	13	6	2	3	2	2																																
SE	Sweden	38	11	16	16	46	6	17	2	22	8	1	7	1	1																																
UK	United Kingdom	31	19	19	24	14	13	17	7	7	7	2	2	4	4																																

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

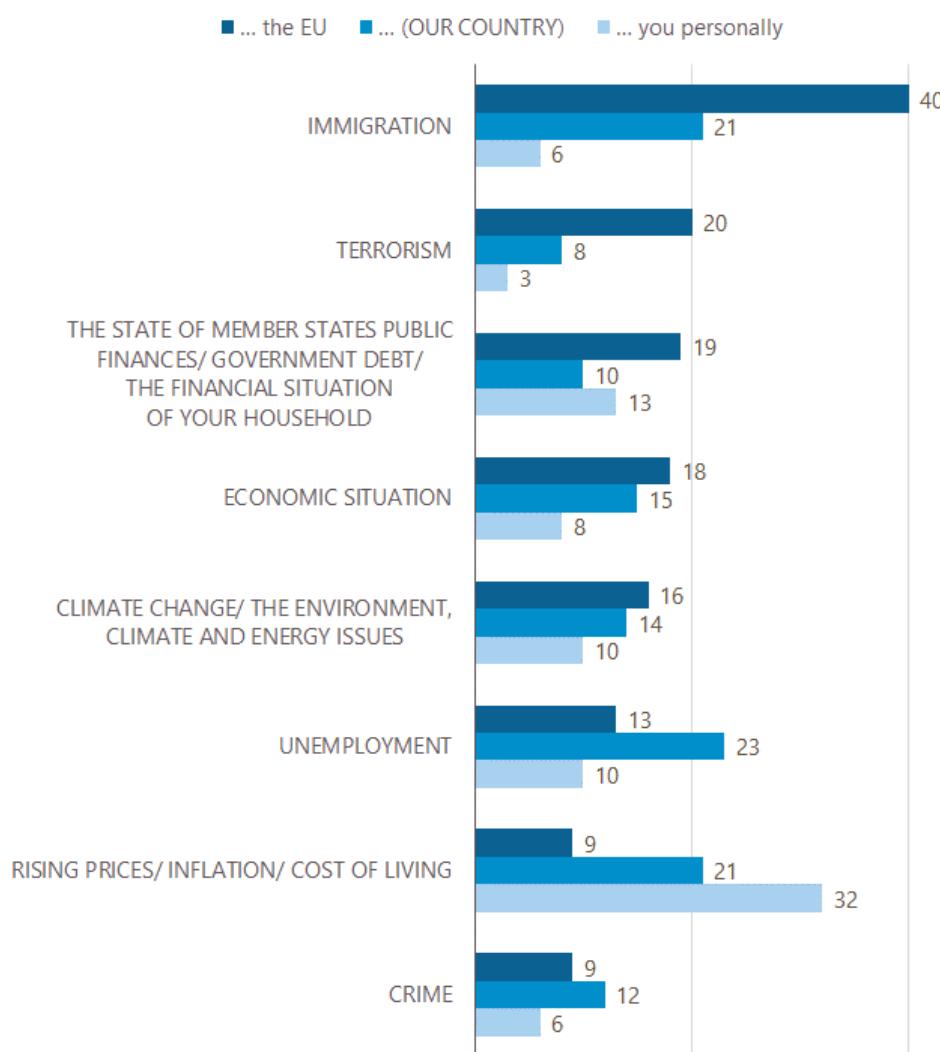
Lowest percentage per item

A comparison of respondents' personal, national and European concerns shows that:

- **Immigration** remains a central problem that Europeans believe faces both the European Union and their country, although the subject is not a concern at a personal level;
- **Terrorism** continues to represent a major challenge at EU level, although it has lost ground. It now seems a lesser concern at national and personal level;
- **Rising prices / inflation / cost of living** remains the main personal concern, and has also gained ground at national level, although it remains a less significant issue at European level;
- **Climate change** is an increasing concern at all levels: European, national, but also personal.

QA3aQA4aQA5 What are the two most important issues facing ... at the moment?

(% - EU - COMPARABLES ITEMS QUOTED BY MORE OF 5% OF RESPONDENTS AT EU LEVEL)

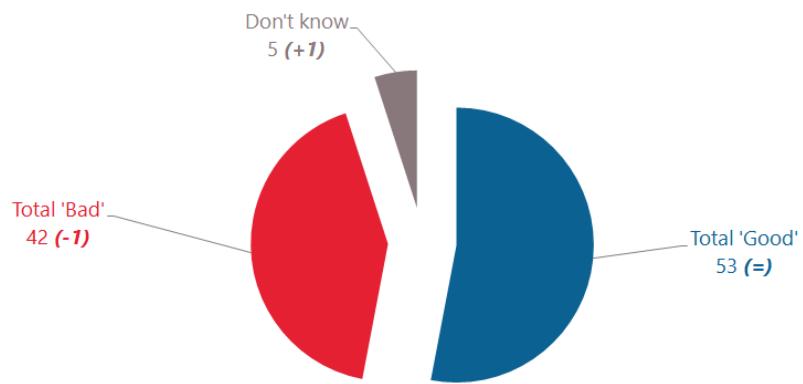


3 Provision of public services in the European Union

At a national level, the provision of public services is considered 'good' by a majority of Europeans¹⁴ (53%, no change since spring 2018, against 42% 'bad', -1 percentage point).

QA1a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

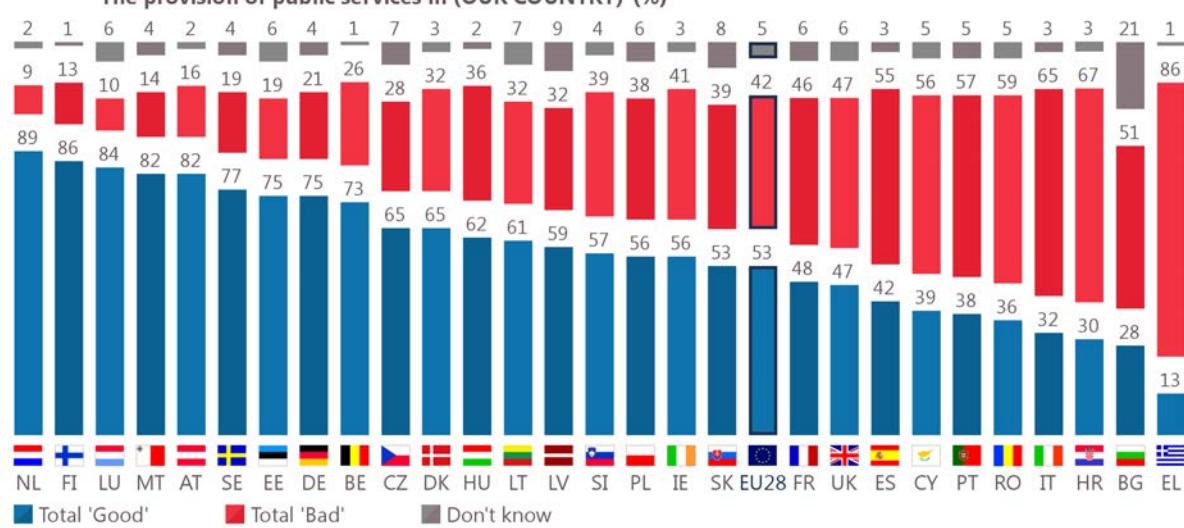
¹⁴ QA1a.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)

Respondents are more likely to be positive than negative in 19 Member States of the European Union (compared with 21 in spring 2018), with 'good' scores ranging within this group of countries from 48% in France where they are lowest (against 46% negative opinions) to 89% in the Netherlands where they are highest (against 9%). A majority of respondents say that the provision of public services is 'bad' in eight countries, led by Greece (86%), Croatia (67%) and Italy (65%). Respondents in the United Kingdom are split (47% against 47%).

Satisfaction with the provision of public services at a national level has increased since spring 2018 in 13 Member States, particularly in Malta (82%, +14 percentage points), Belgium (73%, +10) and Sweden (77%, +9). It has remained stable in Finland, Lithuania and Bulgaria and declined in 12 Member States, including Cyprus (39%, -12) and Portugal (38%, -9).

QA1a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



4 Political aspects

a. Interest in politics

A majority of Europeans have an 'average' interest in politics (48%), as shown by the political interest index¹⁵. This proportion has increased by three percentage points since spring 2018. The share of Europeans who have a 'strong' interest in politics has increased by one point (to 18%), and is now slightly ahead of the proportion with a 'low' interest in politics (17%, -2 percentage points) or no interest at all (17%, -2).

Europeans are primarily interested in national political matters: 55% discuss them 'occasionally' with friends or relatives (+2 percentage points since spring 2018) and 24% do so 'frequently' (+1, against 21% 'never', -3).

Next come **local political matters**: 54% discuss them 'occasionally' (+3 percentage points since spring 2018), 21% 'frequently' (no change) and 25% 'never' (-3).

Finally, **European political matters**: 53% discuss them 'occasionally' with their friends or relatives (+2 percentage points since spring 2018) and 16% 'frequently' (+2, against 31% 'never', -4).

D71a When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...?
(% - EU)

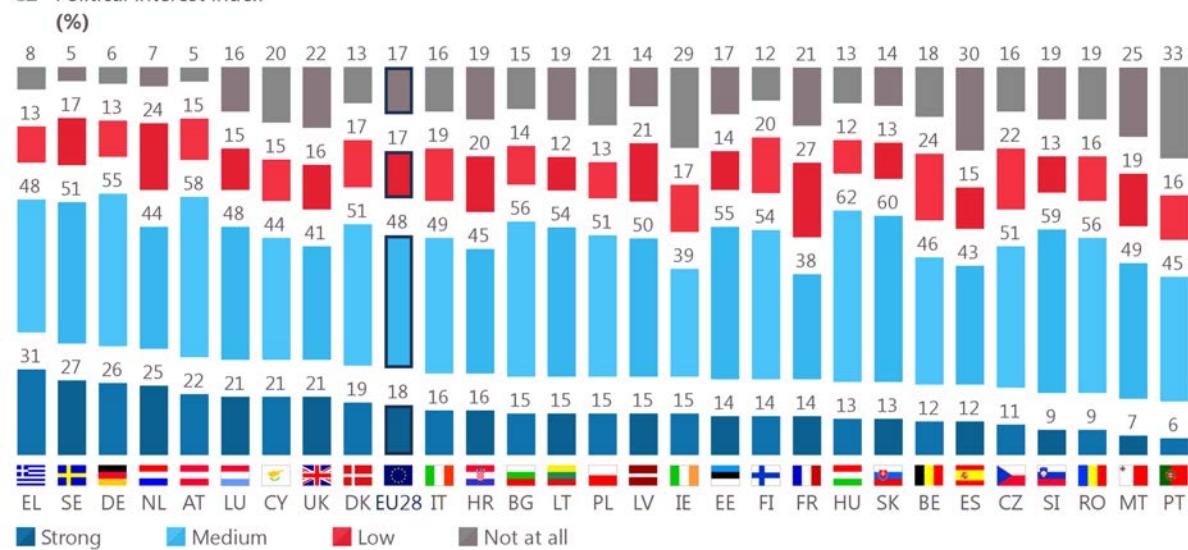


Autumn 2018 Spring 2018
Frequently Occasionally Never

¹⁵ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about... ? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters. Each answer is given a score: Never = 0; Occasionally = 1; Frequently = 2. A political interest index is then compiled by adding up these three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: not at all interested in politics = 0; low interest = 1 to 2; moderate = 3 to 4; high = 5 to 6.

The share of respondents with a 'high' interest in politics exceeds 20% in eight Member States, led by Greece (31%), Sweden (27%), Germany (26%) and the Netherlands (25%). More than a quarter are 'not at all' interested in politics in Portugal (33%), Spain (30%) and Ireland (29%).

C2 Political interest index (%)



b. Trust in institutions

The evolution of Europeans' trust varies from one institution to another

1. National institutions

The trust that Europeans have in their institutions¹⁶ has changed very slightly since spring 2018.

Although still the minority view, respondents' trust in their national political institutions has risen slightly in the case of the parliament and government after falling in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys:

- Trust in the **national government**, still the minority position, has risen by one percentage point since spring 2018 (35%, +1 percentage point, against 59% distrust, -2);
- The movement is identical when it comes to trust in the **national parliament** (35%, +1, against 58% distrust, -2);
- Trust in **political parties**, meanwhile, has fallen by one percentage point (to 18%, against 77% distrust, no change).

Scores for trust in these three national political institutions had been tending to fall since spring 2017.

Regional or local public authorities continue to enjoy the stable trust of a majority of Europeans: 54% (no change since spring 2018, against 41%, =). This is also true for **public administration**, although in smaller proportions (50%, =, against 44%, =). It will be recalled that trust in regional or local public authorities was below 50% between autumn 2014 and autumn 2016. The trend is therefore towards recovery.

Trust in other national institutions is down somewhat (after rising in the previous survey wave) although still in the majority:

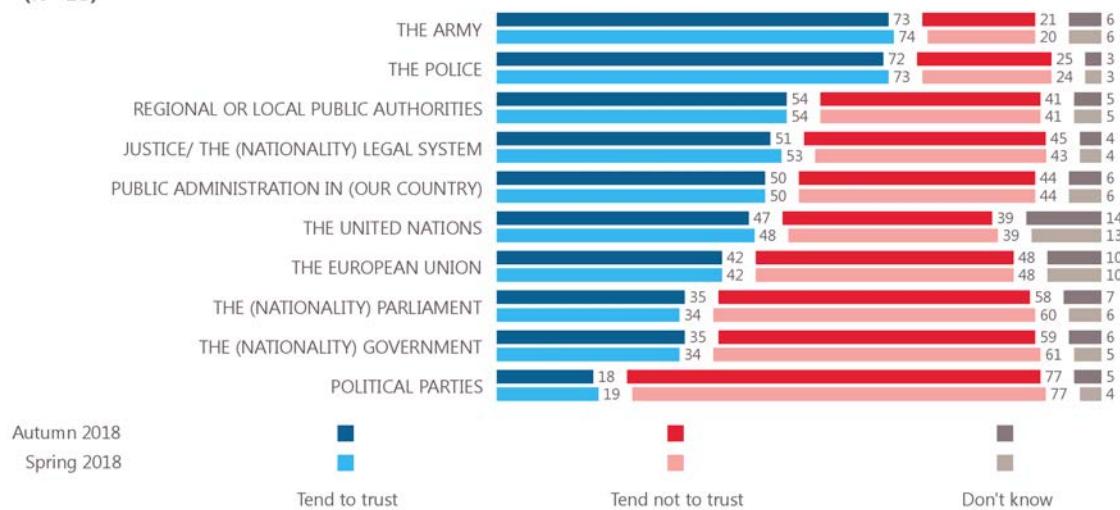
- **The army** remains the institution that Europeans trust the most, though it has lost one percentage point since spring 2018 (73%, -1 percentage point, against 21%, +1);
- Next comes **the police**, with trust also dropping one point (72%, -1 against 25%, +1);
- Trust in **justice / the legal system** also remains in the majority but has lost two points (to 51%, -2, against 45% distrust, +2).

The scores for trust in these three national institutions have varied little since autumn 2014.

¹⁶ QA8a. 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. 6. Political parties; 7. Justice / the (NATIONALITY) legal system; 8. The police; 9. The army; 10. Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY); 11. Regional or local public authorities; 12. The (NATIONALITY) Government; 13. The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT); 14. The European Union; 15. The United Nations

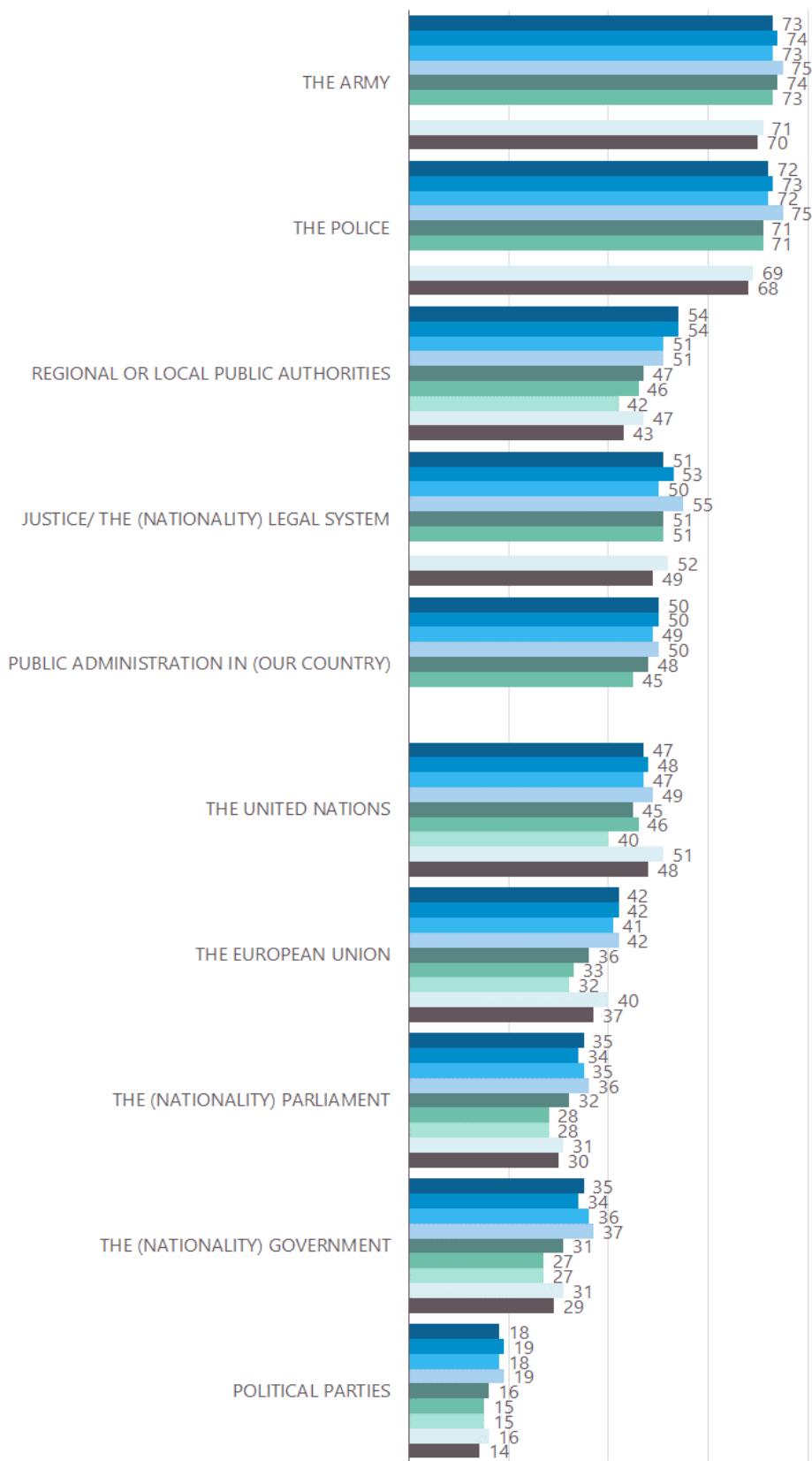
QA8a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - EU)



QA8a 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.
 (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)

■ Aut.2018 ■ Sp.2018 ■ Aut.2017 ■ Sp.2017 ■ Aut.2016 ■ Sp.2016 ■ Aut.2015 ■ Sp.2015 ■ Aut.2014



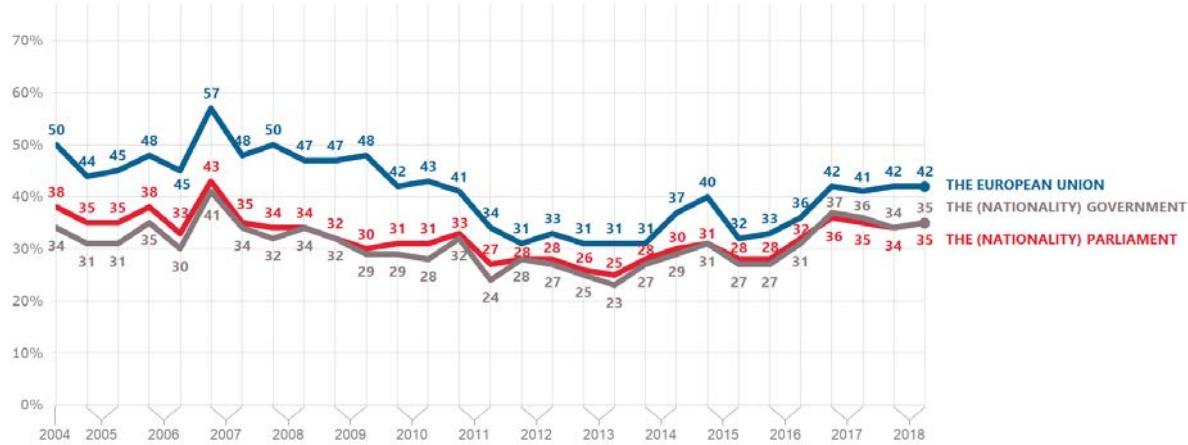
National government, national parliament

The very slight increase in trust that Europeans have in their national government and parliament breaks the trend of decline recorded for these indicators between spring 2017 and spring 2018.

In the previous survey wave, these indicators of trust in the national political institutions did not follow the same evolution as trust in the European Union (which gained one percentage point). This is true once again in this autumn 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey, as trust in the European Union is unchanged since spring 2018 despite the slight rise in the case of national institutions.

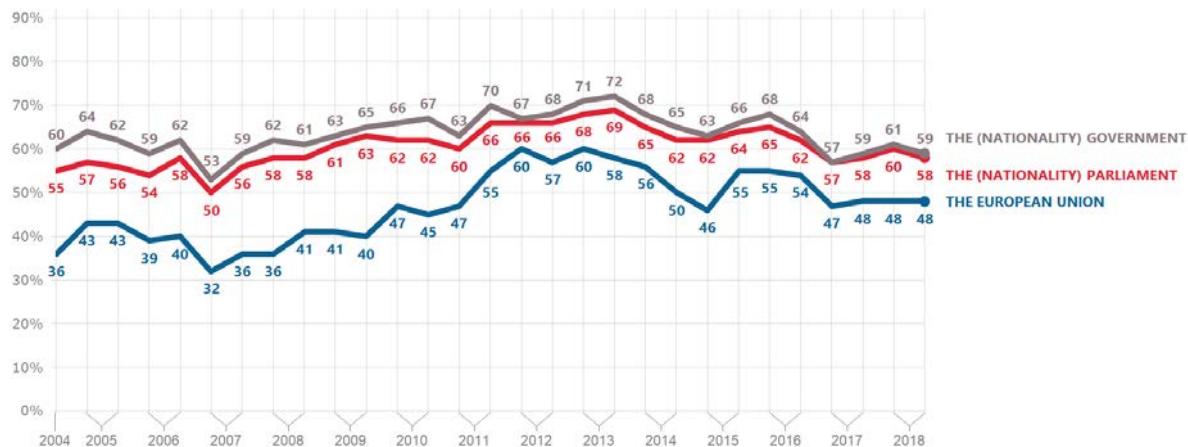
QA8a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



QA8a 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.

(% - EU - TEND NOT TO TRUST)

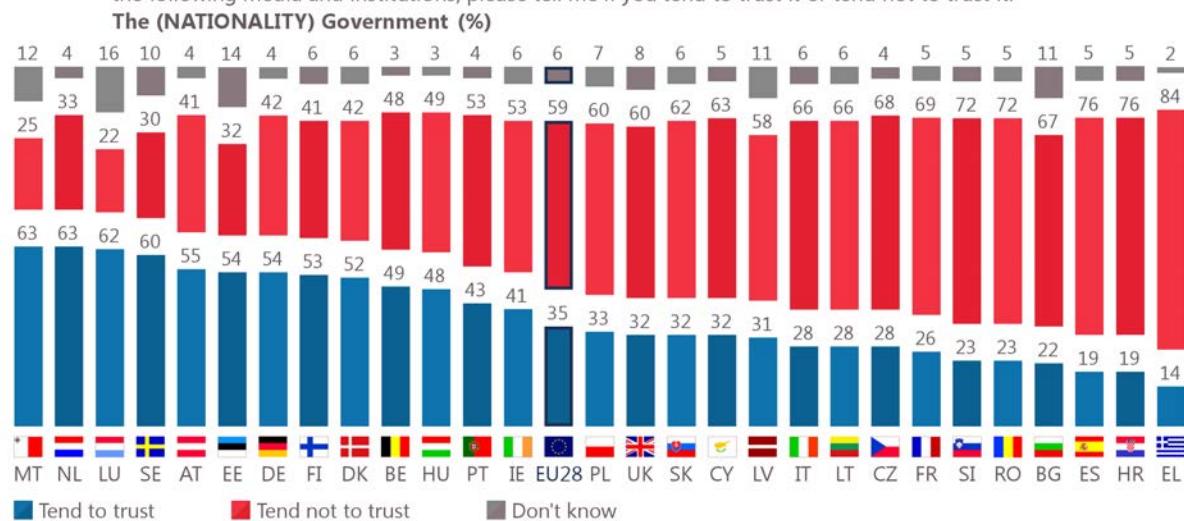


A majority of respondents **trust the national government** in ten Member States of the European Union (compared with nine in spring 2018). Within this group of countries, scores range from a low of 49% in Belgium (against 48%) to highs of 63% in Malta (against 25%) and the Netherlands (against 33%).

Distrust towards the national government (share of respondents who say they 'tend not to trust') exceeds 70% in five Member States: Greece (84%), Croatia (76%), Spain (76%), Romania (72%) and Slovenia (72%).

Trust in the national government has increased since spring 2018 in 17 Member States, remained stable in four of them and declined in seven. In particular, it has seen some striking evolutions in several Member States: it has increased sharply in Italy (28%, +13 percentage points), Malta (63%, +12), Slovakia (32%, +11) and Belgium (49%, +10), and fallen significantly in Cyprus (32%, -15), Portugal (43%, -12) and Luxembourg (62%, -10).

QA8a.12 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.

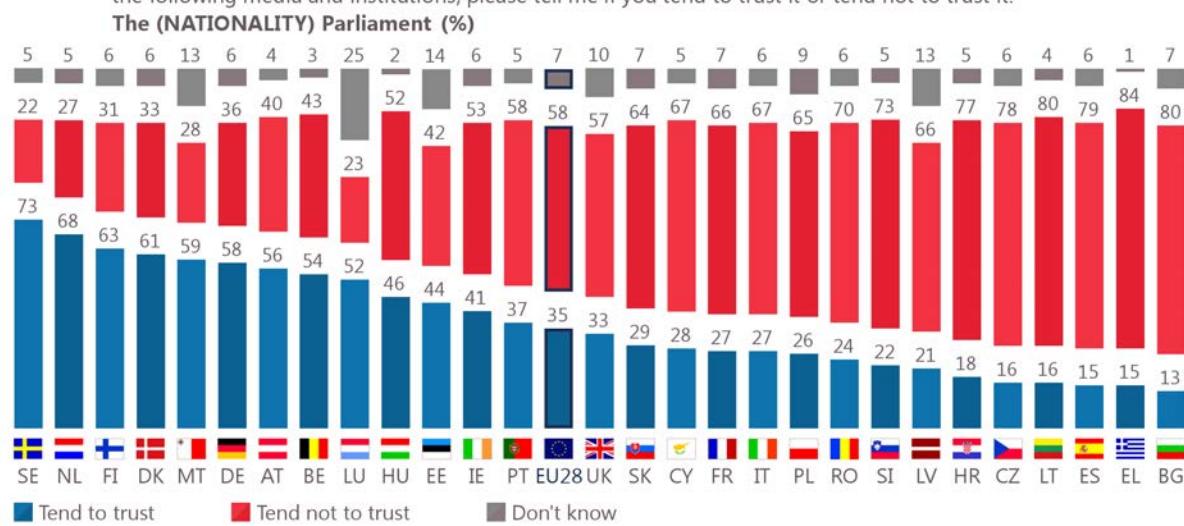


A majority of respondents **trust the national parliament** in ten Member States of the European Union (compared with eight in spring 2018). Within this group of countries, scores range from a low of 44% in Estonia (against 42%) to a high of 73% in Sweden (against 22%).

The share of respondents who say they 'tend not to trust' their national parliament exceeds 70% in seven Member States, particularly in Greece (84%), Bulgaria (80%) and Lithuania (80%).

Trust in the national parliament has increased in 17 Member States, is unchanged in Hungary and has fallen in ten countries. There have been significant shifts since spring 2018 in several Member States, with a substantial increase in trust in Malta (59%, +17 percentage points), Belgium (54%, +12) and Italy (27%, +9), and a sharp fall in Portugal (37%, -11) and Cyprus (28%, -9).

QA8a.13 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.

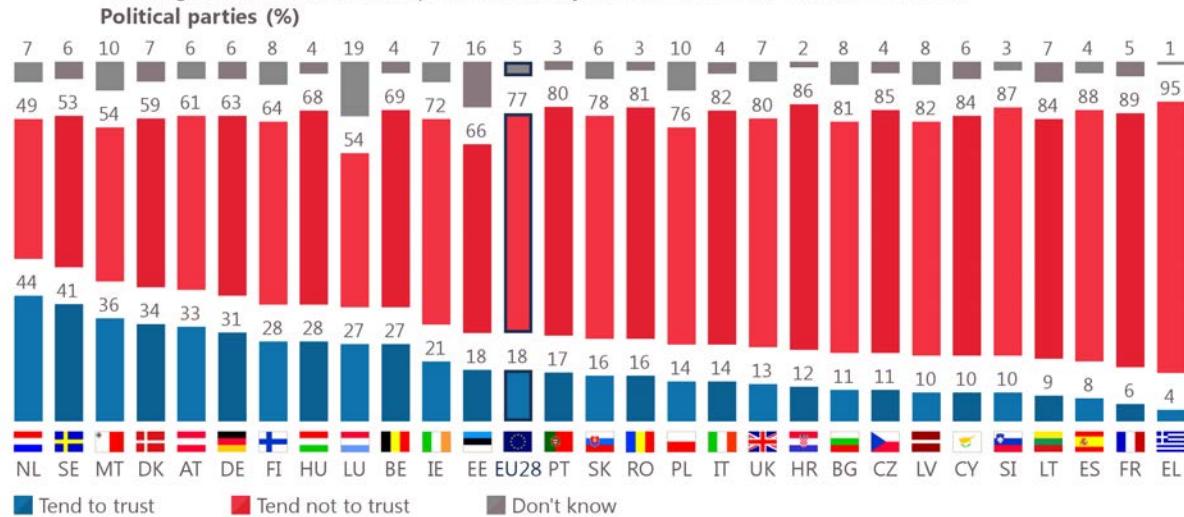


Political parties

A majority of respondents **distrust political parties** across all Member States of the European Union (as in spring 2018), although the proportion who say they 'tend not to trust' them ranges from a low of 49% in the Netherlands (against 44%) to a high of 95% in Greece (against 4%) where it is highest.

Compared with spring 2018, trust in political parties has increased in 11 Member States, particularly in Malta (36%, +10 percentage points) and Belgium (27%, +8). It has remained stable in five Member States and has decreased in 12, particularly in Portugal (17%, -9) and Luxembourg (27%, -8).

QA8a.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.



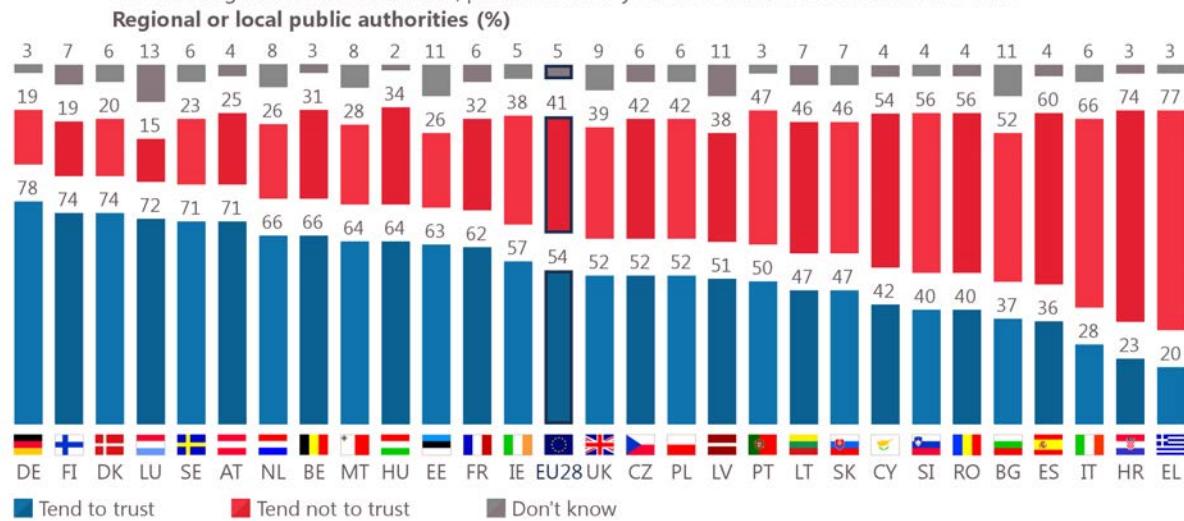
Regional or local public authorities

A majority of respondents trust the **regional or local public authorities** in 20 Member States of the European Union (compared with 19 in spring 2018). Within this group of countries, scores nevertheless range from lows of 47% in Slovakia and Lithuania (against 46% in both countries) to a high of 78% in Germany (against 19%).

The share of respondents who say they 'tend not to trust' regional or local public authorities exceeds 60% in three Member States: Greece (77%), Croatia (74%) and Italy (66%).

Trust in regional or local public authorities has increased in ten Member States, very strongly so in Malta (64%, +24 percentage points) and Estonia (63%, +10). It has remained stable in six Member States and has decreased in 12, led by Luxembourg (72%, -11), Slovenia (40%, -9) and Czechia (52%, -9).

QA8a.11 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.

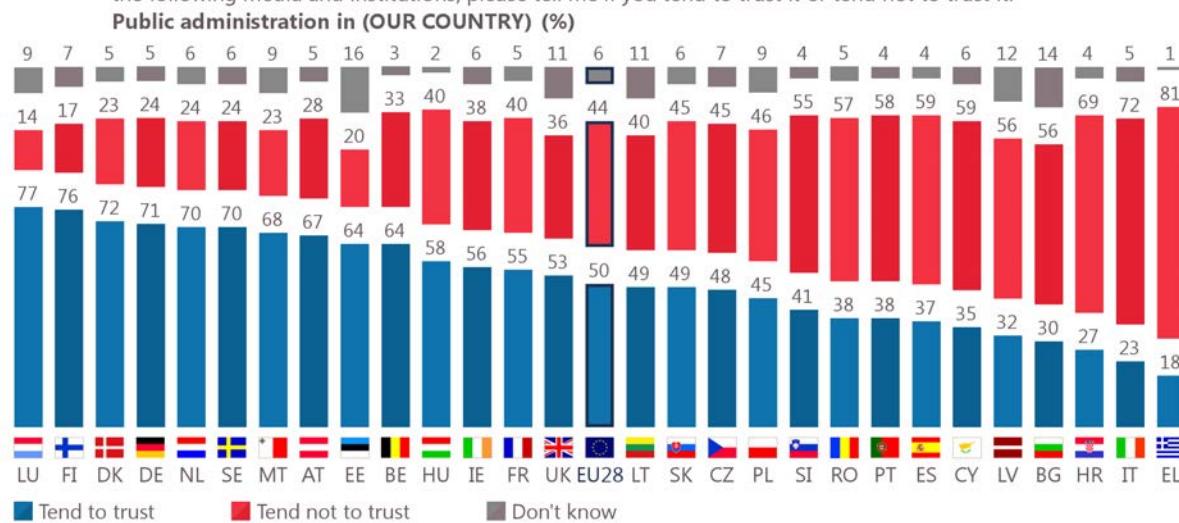


Public administration

Public administration enjoys the trust of majorities in 17 Member States of the European Union (compared with 16 in spring 2018). Trust is particularly high in Luxembourg (77%) and Finland (76%). Distrust is widespread in Greece (81%), Italy (72%) and Croatia (69%).

Since spring 2018, trust in public administration has increased in 15 Member States, particularly in Malta (68%, +19 percentage points). It has remained stable in Germany and Austria and fallen in 11 Member States, notably in Portugal (38%, -9).

QA8a.10 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.

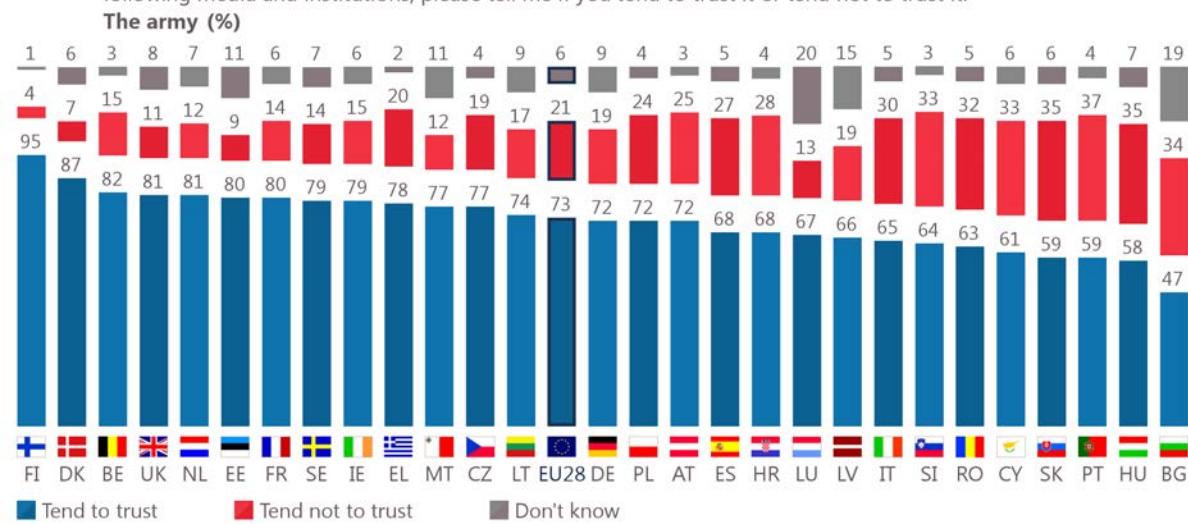


The army, police, justice

The army enjoys the trust of the majority in all Member States of the European Union (as in spring 2018), although it ranges from a low of 47% in Bulgaria (against 34%) to a high of 95% in Finland (against 4%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the army has increased in 11 Member States, particularly in Malta (77%, +11 percentage points). It has reduced in 17 Member States, led by Portugal (59%, -13).

QA8a.9 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.

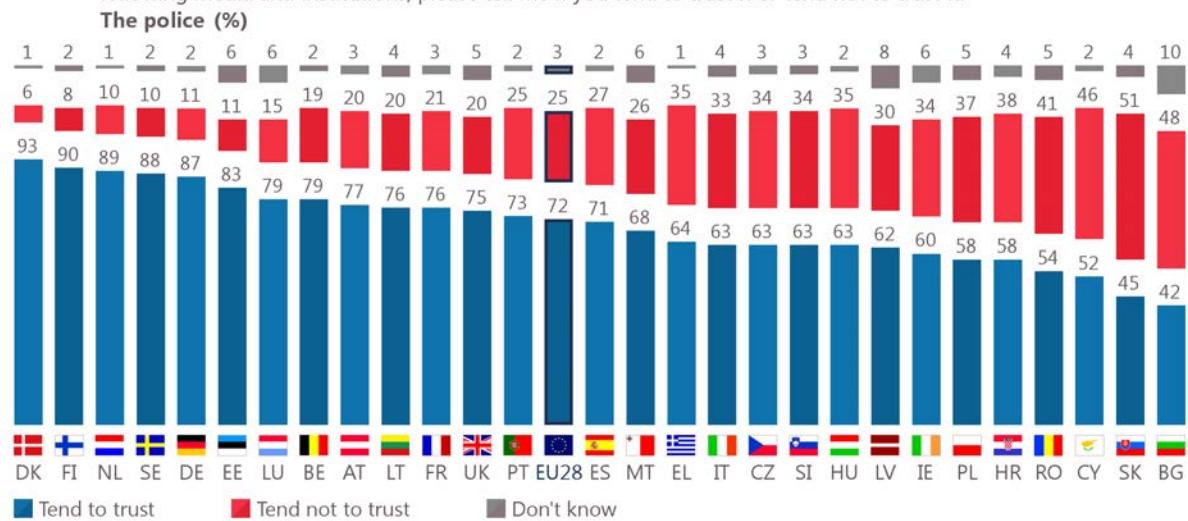


A majority of respondents trust **the police** in 26 Member States of the European Union (compared with 25 in spring 2018). Within this group of countries, the level of trust ranges from a low of 52% in Cyprus (against 46%) to a high of 93% in Denmark (against 6%).

Majorities distrust the police in Bulgaria (42% 'tend to trust' the police, against 48% 'tend not to trust') and Slovakia (45% against 51%).

Trust in the police has increased since spring 2018 in ten countries, notably in Malta (68%, +15 percentage points). It has remained stable in Sweden and Bulgaria and declined in 16 Member States, including Ireland (60%, -7) and Slovenia (63%, -7).

QA8a.8 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.



Justice / the legal system enjoys the majority trust of respondents in 14 Member States of the European Union (compared with 16 in spring 2018). In this group of countries, trust ranges from 49% in Malta and Lithuania to 87% in Denmark.

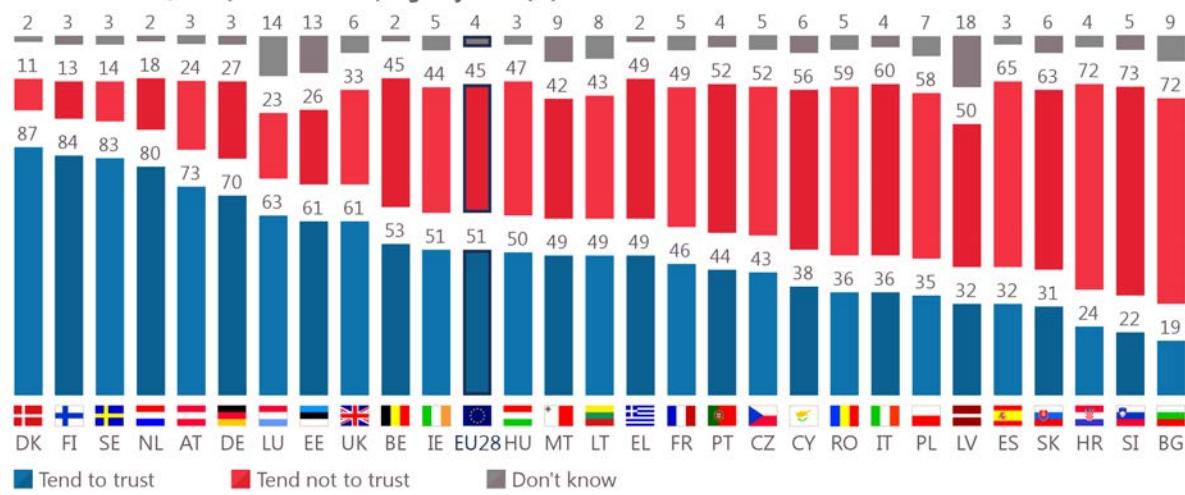
Distrust exceeds 70% in Slovenia (73%), Bulgaria (72%) and Croatia (72%).

Respondents in Greece are split (49% against 49%).

Trust in justice / the legal system has increased since spring 2018 in nine Member States, particularly in Sweden (83%, +10 percentage points) and Malta (49%, +9). It has remained stable in the United Kingdom and Bulgaria and declined in 17 Member States, including Luxembourg (63%, -13) and Greece (49%, -8).

QA8a.7 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.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (%)



QA8a 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.

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

		The army	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	The police	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Regional or local public authorities	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28		73	▼ 1	72	▼ 1	54	=	51	▼ 2
BE		82	▲ 2	79	▼ 1	66	▲ 4	53	▲ 1
BG		47	▲ 2	42	=	37	▼ 1	19	=
CZ		77	▼ 1	63	▼ 4	52	▼ 9	43	▼ 7
DK		87	▲ 1	93	▼ 2	74	=	87	▲ 3
DE		72	▲ 1	87	▲ 1	78	▼ 1	70	▼ 2
EE		80	▼ 1	83	▲ 1	63	▲ 10	61	▼ 4
IE		79	▼ 3	60	▼ 7	57	▼ 4	51	▼ 7
EL		78	▼ 3	64	▼ 4	20	▼ 8	49	▼ 8
ES		68	▼ 2	71	▼ 4	36	▲ 1	32	▼ 6
FR		80	▼ 5	76	▼ 2	62	▼ 1	46	▼ 5
HR		68	▲ 2	58	▲ 2	23	▼ 1	24	▲ 2
IT		65	▼ 1	63	▼ 4	28	▲ 2	36	▼ 2
CY		61	▼ 1	52	▼ 6	42	▼ 7	38	▼ 6
LV		66	▼ 3	62	▼ 1	51	=	32	▼ 4
LT		74	▼ 2	76	▲ 2	47	▲ 1	49	▲ 2
LU		67	▼ 4	79	▼ 2	72	▼ 11	63	▼ 13
HU		58	▼ 2	63	▼ 2	64	=	50	▼ 1
MT		77	▲ 11	68	▲ 15	64	▲ 24	49	▲ 9
NL		81	▲ 2	89	▲ 1	66	▼ 4	80	▼ 1
AT		72	▼ 4	77	▼ 4	71	▲ 1	73	▼ 1
PL		72	▲ 6	58	▲ 5	52	▲ 5	35	▲ 2
PT		59	▼ 13	73	▲ 1	50	▼ 7	44	▼ 3
RO		63	▼ 2	54	▲ 8	40	=	36	▼ 6
SI		64	▼ 2	63	▼ 7	40	▼ 9	22	▼ 2
SK		59	▲ 6	45	▲ 7	47	▲ 3	31	▲ 6
FI		95	▲ 3	90	▼ 3	74	▲ 2	84	▲ 1
SE		79	▲ 7	88	=	71	=	83	▲ 10
UK		81	▼ 3	75	▼ 1	52	=	61	=

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

QA8a.9 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 army
(% - TEND TO TRUST)**

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

QA8a.8 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 police
(% - TEND TO TRUST)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	72	87	71	76	63	58	75	64	73	60	52
Gender											
Male	71	86	67	76	62	57	76	61	73	56	49
Female	73	88	74	75	65	59	74	67	73	63	54
Age											
15-24	70	86	67	72	55	57	71	66	66	64	49
25-39	68	82	61	70	59	54	76	60	68	58	52
40-54	73	90	71	78	65	56	76	59	74	59	47
55 +	75	87	79	79	66	63	77	68	78	61	57
Education (End of)											
15-	71	84	76	69	65	47	69	73	75	51	49
16-19	71	87	73	72	64	60	74	64	72	57	48
20+	77	89	67	82	71	59	81	58	74	67	53
Still studying	70	82	63	75	52	50	71	58	68	62	63
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	67	81	65	68	67	52	68	58	69	69	48
Managers	82	94	57	88	64	64	88	65	80	65	52
Other white collars	73	89	73	79	70	56	69	64	71	61	56
Manual workers	68	83	67	73	49	59	71	57	71	52	38
House persons	72	93	76	67	67	55	76	69	80	62	72
Unemployed	65	75	71	62	64	44	77	56	66	53	39
Retired	76	88	80	80	69	64	77	71	80	62	57
Students	70	82	63	75	52	50	71	58	68	62	63

QA8a.11 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.

Regional or local public authorities
(% - TEND TO TRUST)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	54	78	36	62	28	52	52	20	50	57	42
Gender											
Male	53	77	34	60	29	53	53	20	48	55	37
Female	54	79	37	64	28	53	51	21	51	58	47
Age											
15-24	56	78	44	59	27	53	61	19	57	57	38
25-39	53	72	36	64	33	50	55	20	51	61	42
40-54	53	79	35	62	30	48	49	19	44	52	31
55 +	53	80	33	62	25	57	47	23	51	56	52
Education (End of)											
15-	45	74	34	52	21	45	51	25	50	53	47
16-19	53	78	35	57	31	51	49	19	51	52	38
20+	59	81	35	69	35	56	53	19	49	64	40
Still studying	57	77	46	63	25	51	62	18	52	56	52
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	48	73	35	57	33	58	41	20	45	61	49
Managers	65	83	30	68	49	65	57	25	45	69	39
Other white collars	54	82	37	64	34	54	54	17	50	57	36
Manual workers	51	72	33	64	20	44	54	29	51	53	38
House persons	47	81	39	63	24	48	44	23	39	53	55
Unemployed	44	70	35	51	30	36	50	10	50	39	24
Retired	54	79	35	62	24	58	48	23	51	59	51
Students	57	77	46	63	25	51	62	18	52	56	52

QA8a.7 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.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	51	70	32	46	36	35	61	49	44	51	38
Gender											
Male	51	72	30	51	37	32	65	43	42	51	36
Female	50	69	35	43	35	37	56	54	46	51	40
Age											
15-24	57	82	39	58	39	37	59	38	44	50	37
25-39	49	67	28	41	37	35	57	44	43	49	37
40-54	52	75	36	48	35	34	59	46	44	50	35
55 +	49	65	31	44	34	34	64	55	44	54	43
Education (End of)											
15-	39	53	34	27	26	27	47	57	43	46	34
16-19	47	69	33	38	36	33	55	53	41	46	38
20+	59	80	29	57	47	37	72	42	47	59	36
Still studying	61	82	40	65	38	37	68	36	54	52	54
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	49	68	29	45	47	37	53	44	39	67	31
Managers	69	83	22	71	57	43	77	46	51	62	40
Other white collars	52	70	32	50	36	44	59	50	46	46	38
Manual workers	45	68	30	42	22	29	55	47	43	45	27
House persons	45	74	31	35	32	39	46	66	55	48	69
Unemployed	40	66	37	27	31	20	56	32	33	37	20
Retired	48	61	34	45	33	33	61	56	44	53	47
Students	61	82	40	65	38	37	68	36	54	52	54

QA8a.10 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.

Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	50	71	37	55	23	45	53	18	38	56	35
Gender											
Male	50	72	35	55	22	44	54	18	37	55	33
Female	50	71	39	55	23	46	52	17	39	56	38
Age											
15-24	54	77	36	57	29	43	60	19	47	63	28
25-39	49	70	32	53	25	47	51	15	37	56	37
40-54	51	72	41	54	24	43	55	18	39	49	28
55 +	49	71	38	57	19	47	50	19	35	57	43
Education (End of)											
15-	41	64	38	42	16	39	51	20	35	56	40
16-19	49	71	39	51	24	44	51	16	40	49	33
20+	56	75	36	62	27	48	56	17	39	60	33
Still studying	55	77	31	61	24	45	56	18	49	65	43
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	41	62	32	45	26	43	40	12	36	64	35
Managers	64	79	32	67	38	57	60	30	45	61	37
Other white collars	51	75	30	53	27	55	61	18	40	58	29
Manual workers	49	67	40	54	17	40	58	25	38	50	27
House persons	46	78	45	50	23	42	53	17	24	51	74
Unemployed	42	61	38	46	30	38	49	8	33	38	24
Retired	49	70	37	57	16	46	47	19	34	59	42
Students	55	77	31	61	24	45	56	18	49	65	43

QA8a.13 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
TOTAL	35	58	15	27	27	26	33	15	37	41	28
Gender											
Male	36	59	15	27	30	27	32	15	34	40	24
Female	35	57	15	26	25	25	33	15	39	41	31
Age											
15-24	40	64	15	25	38	27	40	12	53	37	19
25-39	32	54	8	21	29	19	30	11	38	40	28
40-54	37	59	19	30	31	24	30	17	30	38	25
55 +	36	58	16	28	23	32	33	17	36	45	33
Education (End of)											
15-	24	47	15	14	12	27	23	15	29	32	28
16-19	33	54	16	19	30	27	31	16	41	35	24
20+	43	67	14	39	36	25	38	15	39	51	31
Still studying	44	73	12	22	35	32	36	7	59	37	28
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31	55	11	28	32	24	18	16	29	46	20
Managers	52	72	21	50	49	20	37	14	44	59	39
Other white collars	36	55	16	20	28	24	35	12	44	42	27
Manual workers	30	45	15	22	25	20	36	13	33	32	20
House persons	30	58	10	29	23	25	25	22	54	35	56
Unemployed	26	48	13	19	26	23	37	11	27	20	13
Retired	35	57	18	28	20	34	31	20	33	47	34
Students	44	73	12	22	35	32	36	7	59	37	28

QA8a.12 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
TOTAL	35	54	19	26	28	33	32	14	43	41	32
Gender											
Male	37	54	19	29	30	35	34	15	40	41	29
Female	34	53	18	24	26	32	30	12	45	42	35
Age											
15-24	41	62	15	28	34	37	44	7	53	39	24
25-39	32	50	12	20	31	22	30	12	41	42	32
40-54	36	54	21	30	32	31	26	15	36	36	32
55 +	35	53	22	27	22	42	31	16	45	46	36
Education (End of)											
15-	28	44	21	16	13	40	34	13	42	36	29
16-19	34	50	18	20	31	36	31	15	44	35	30
20+	40	62	17	35	37	29	29	14	38	52	36
Still studying	44	65	13	33	34	34	46	10	57	38	32
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	30	42	13	31	38	23	13	15	36	41	23
Managers	50	67	20	49	50	20	38	25	44	57	41
Other white collars	33	44	20	14	28	28	31	13	42	45	36
Manual workers	30	44	17	21	22	29	32	10	43	33	23
House persons	33	60	22	31	24	36	30	15	44	36	64
Unemployed	26	45	17	17	26	34	31	9	33	20	21
Retired	36	54	22	27	18	45	31	16	43	51	37
Students	44	65	13	33	34	34	46	10	57	38	32

QA8a.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.

Political parties
(% - TEND TO TRUST)

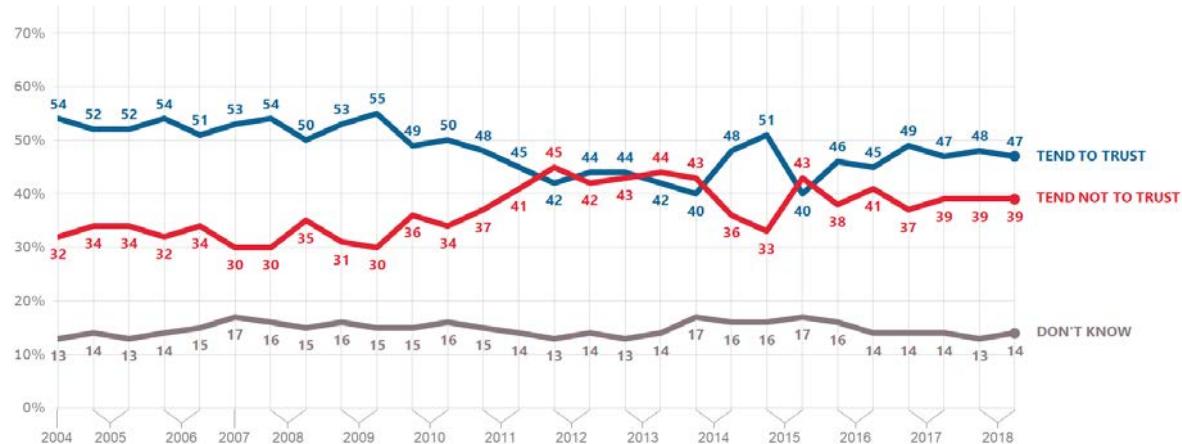
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	18	31	8	6	14	14	13	4	17	21	10
Gender											
Male	18	33	7	6	15	15	13	3	18	19	8
Female	18	30	10	5	13	14	14	5	16	23	11
Age											
15-24	24	41	8	12	17	18	21	4	23	28	5
25-39	18	33	4	6	19	10	15	3	17	21	12
40-54	17	33	8	3	15	11	12	3	14	16	9
55 +	16	26	12	5	10	18	10	5	17	21	11
Education (End of)											
15-	13	25	11	3	7	10	7	4	16	21	8
16-19	17	30	9	4	14	14	16	4	16	18	9
20+	19	35	5	8	18	14	11	3	19	22	12
Still studying	25	38	6	10	21	23	18	2	27	28	7
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	16	23	10	6	21	14	1	5	18	28	4
Managers	25	41	4	7	25	10	12	1	22	23	8
Other white collars	20	38	2	3	22	17	12	3	17	17	13
Manual workers	14	22	7	7	8	9	14	3	18	16	9
House persons	19	42	11	12	9	11	24	4	4	17	15
Unemployed	13	27	10	3	8	3	20	4	9	21	9
Retired	16	28	13	5	6	20	12	5	15	25	11
Students	25	38	6	10	21	23	18	2	27	28	7

2. The United Nations

A majority of Europeans trust **the United Nations**¹⁷: 47% 'tend to trust' this organisation, while 39% 'tend not to trust' it. Trust has fallen by one percentage point since spring 2018. It has varied little since spring 2016.

QA8a.15 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 United Nations (% - EU)



¹⁷ QA8a.15. 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 United Nations.

A majority of respondents trust the UN in 19 Member States of the European Union (compared with 20 in spring 2018). In this group of countries, scores range from a low of 43% in Slovakia (against 42%) and Latvia (against 31%), to a high of 75% in Denmark (against 14%). The share of respondents who say they 'tend not to trust' the United Nations is particularly high in Greece (68%) and Slovenia (58%).

Trust in the United Nations has increased since spring 2018 in 13 Member States, including Cyprus (41%, +12 percentage points), and has fallen in the remaining 15, notably in Czechia (41%, -9).

QA8a.15 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 United Nations (%)

	EU28	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust		Don't know
			Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	
	EU28	47	▼ 1	39	=
CY	41	▲ 12	48	▼ 11	11
DE	51	▲ 5	33	▼ 8	16
NL	65	▲ 4	27	▼ 4	8
HU	49	▲ 4	45	▼ 1	6
SK	43	▲ 4	42	▼ 1	15
DK	75	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	11
SE	72	▲ 3	21	▼ 3	7
BE	57	▲ 3	39	▼ 2	4
AT	42	▲ 3	52	▲ 1	6
FI	66	▲ 2	24	▼ 1	10
RO	46	▲ 2	43	=	11
HR	43	▲ 2	47	▼ 1	10
EL	26	▲ 2	68	▼ 2	6
EE	47	▼ 1	20	=	33
LV	43	▼ 1	31	▼ 1	26
IT	35	▼ 1	52	▲ 2	13
IE	57	▼ 2	30	▲ 1	13
UK	52	▼ 2	31	=	17
PL	51	▼ 2	33	▲ 4	16
SI	32	▼ 2	58	▲ 3	10
BG	44	▼ 3	26	=	30
LU	44	▼ 3	35	▲ 4	21
ES	43	▼ 3	47	▲ 4	10
MT	50	▼ 4	18	▼ 4	32
LT	56	▼ 5	21	▲ 4	23
FR	41	▼ 5	44	▲ 5	15
PT	56	▼ 6	33	▲ 4	11
CZ	41	▼ 9	44	▲ 8	15

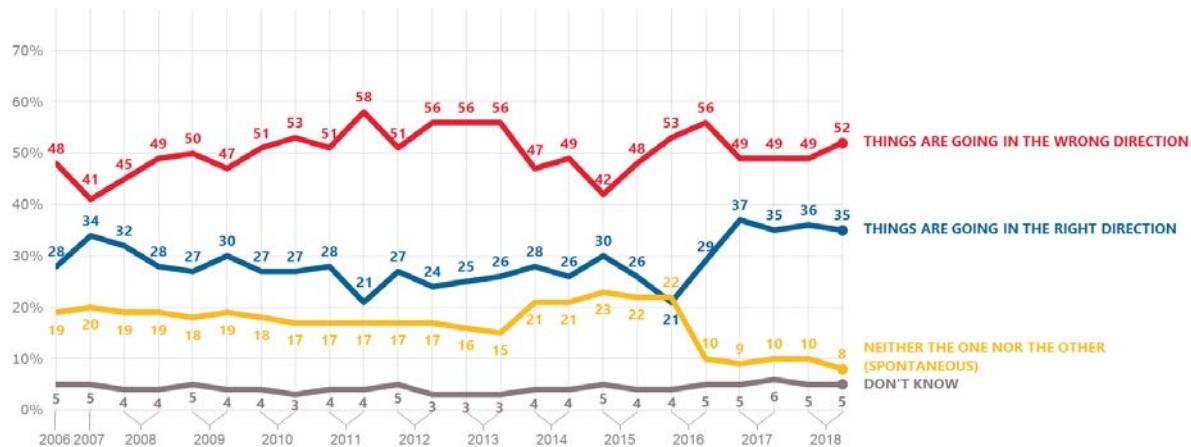
5 The direction things are going

The feeling that things are going in the wrong direction in the country and in the European Union is increasing noticeably

The direction things are going in the country

Europeans' sense that things are going 'in the wrong direction' in their country¹⁸ has grown since spring 2018 (52%, +3 percentage points, against 35% who feel things are going 'in the right direction', -1, and 8% who spontaneously answered 'neither one nor the other', -2). This feeling had been stable since spring 2017.

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



A majority of respondents say that things are going 'in the right direction' at national level in 12 Member States of the European Union (compared with 13 in spring 2018). Within this group of countries, this sense ranges from 35% in Estonia (against 30% who think that things are going 'in the wrong direction') to 70% in Ireland (against 20%).

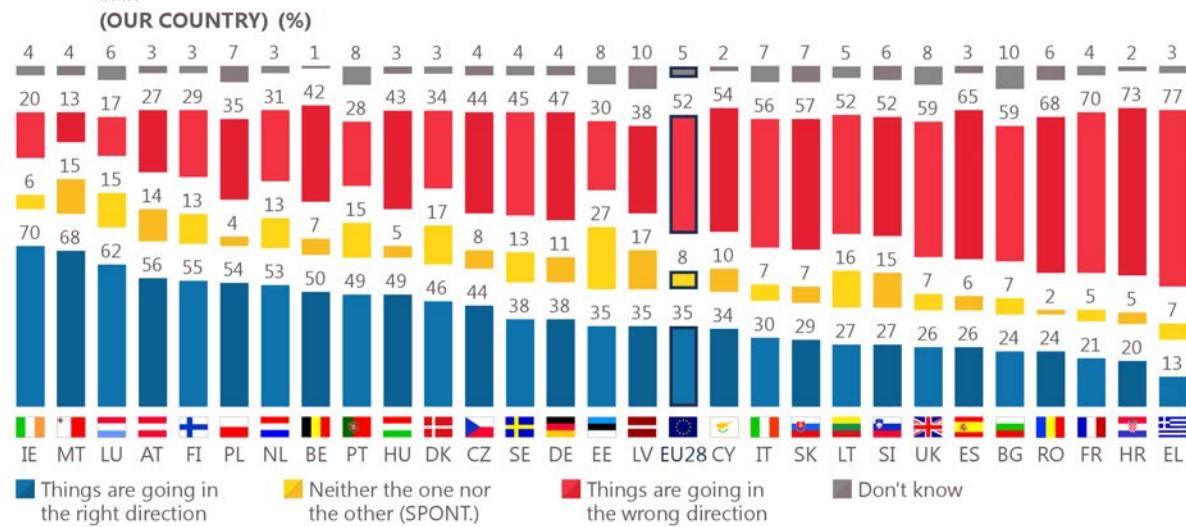
The proportion who feel that things are going in the wrong direction reaches or exceeds 70% in three Member States: Greece (77%), Croatia (73%) and France (70%).

Respondents in Czechia are split (44% against 44%).

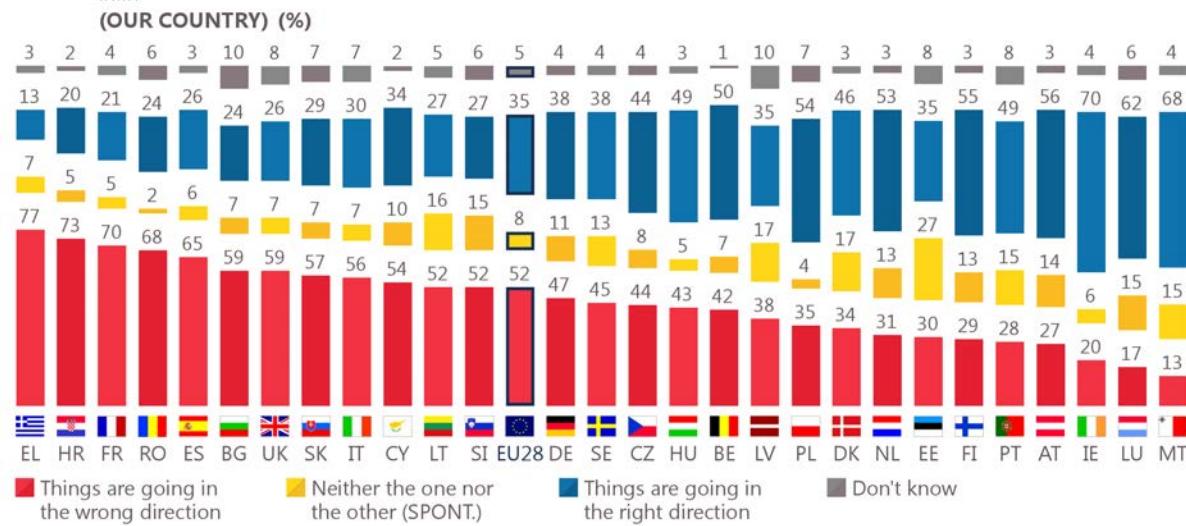
Positive opinions about the direction taken by the country have gained ground since spring 2018 in 14 Member States, led by Belgium (50% think things are going 'in the right direction' in the country, +12 percentage points) and Slovakia (29%, +10). This feeling has remained stable in Denmark and Romania, and has declined in 12 Member States, sharply so in France (21%, -14, against 70% 'in the wrong direction', +18) and the Netherlands (53%, -11, against 31%, +9).

¹⁸ D73a.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY)

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?



D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

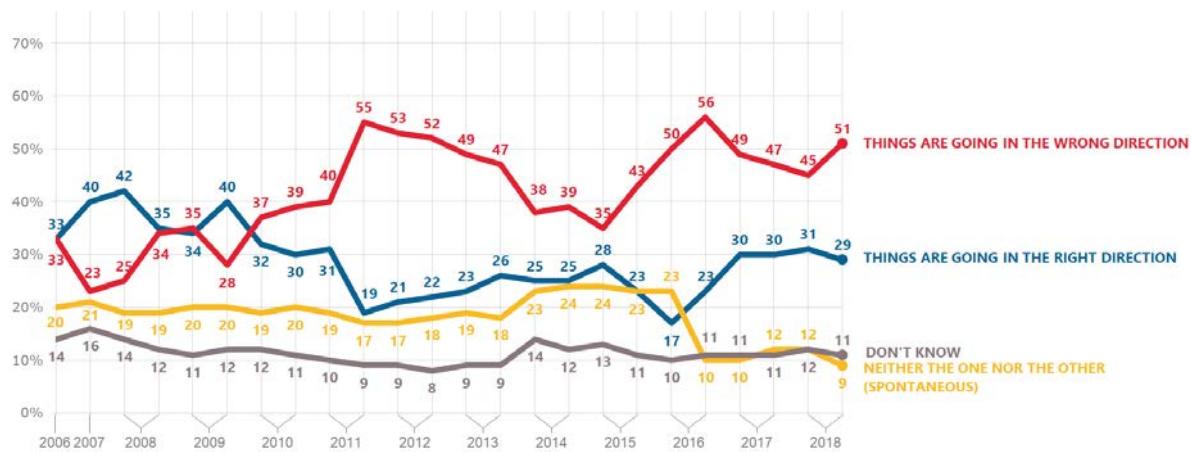


The direction things are going in the European Union

Europeans' sense that things are going 'in the wrong direction' in the European Union¹⁹ has grown considerably since spring 2018: 51% (+6 percentage points), against 29% who think things are going 'in the right direction' (-2). The majority opinion since spring 2010, the feeling that things are going 'in the wrong direction' in the EU had been declining since spring 2017 (dropping from 56% in autumn 2016 to 45% in spring 2018).

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union (% - EU)



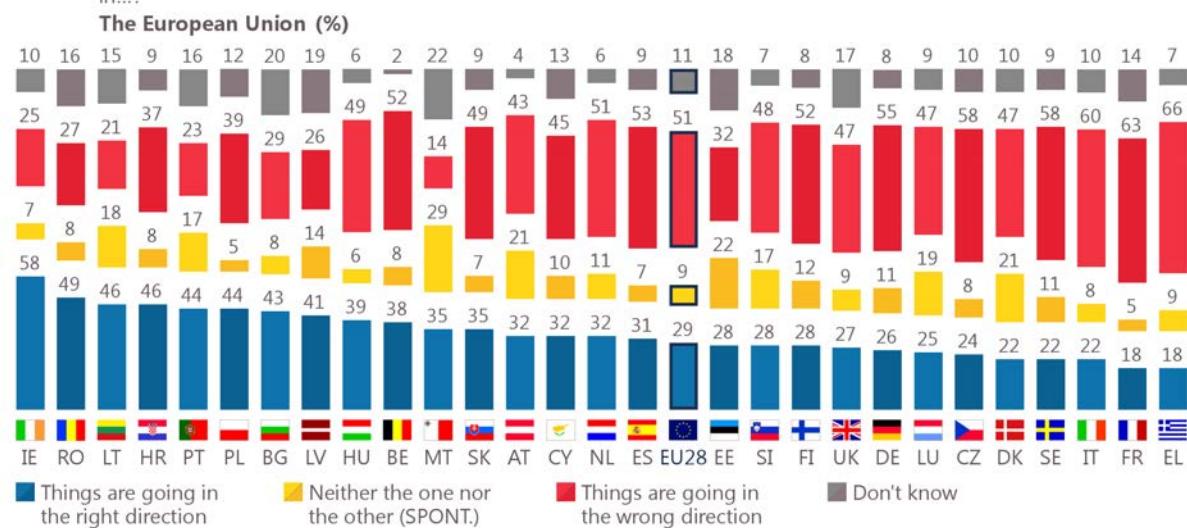
A majority of respondents say that things are going 'in the right direction' in the European Union in nine Member States of the European Union (compared with ten in spring 2018). Among these ten countries, scores range from 35% in Malta (against 14% 'in the wrong direction') to 58% in Ireland (against 25%).

The proportion who feel that things are going 'in the wrong direction' reaches or exceeds 60% in three Member States: Greece (66%), France (63%) and Italy (60%).

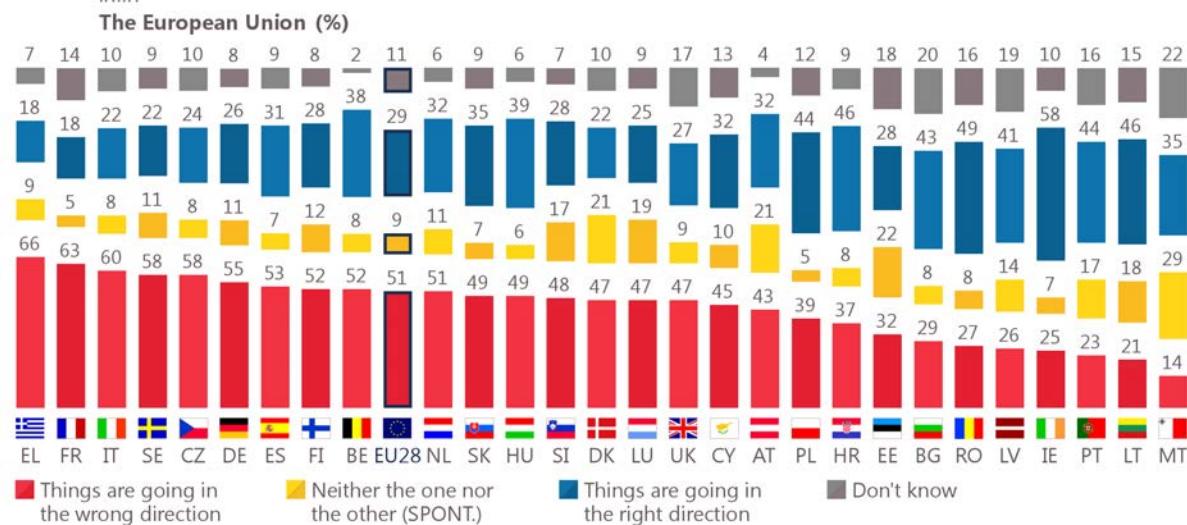
Positive opinions about the direction taken by the European Union have gained ground since spring 2018 in nine Member States, particularly in Belgium (38%, +8 percentage points), Latvia (41%, +8) and the United Kingdom (27%, +8). They have remained stable in five Member States and have decreased in 14, particularly in Finland (28%, -8) and Sweden (22%, -8).

¹⁹ D73a.2. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? The European Union

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?



D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?



D73a At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

(%)

		(OUR COUNTRY)					The European Union					Don't know			
		Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)				
		Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018					
EU28	🇪🇺	35	▼ 1	52	▲ 3	8	▼ 2	5	29	▼ 2	51	▲ 6	9	▼ 3	11
BE	🇧🇪	50	▲ 12	42	▼ 9	7	▼ 3	1	38	▲ 8	52	▼ 4	8	▼ 3	2
BG	🇧🇬	24	▼ 1	59	▲ 5	7	▼ 6	10	43	▼ 1	29	▲ 6	8	▼ 5	20
CZ	🇨🇿	44	▼ 6	44	▲ 5	8	=	4	24	▼ 7	58	▲ 4	8	=	10
DK	🇩🇰	46	=	34	▲ 2	17	▼ 1	3	22	▼ 3	47	▲ 1	21	▲ 4	10
DE	🇩🇪	38	▼ 9	47	▲ 8	11	▲ 2	4	26	▼ 6	55	▲ 3	11	▲ 3	8
EE	🇪🇪	35	▲ 2	30	▼ 3	27	▲ 1	8	28	=	32	▲ 8	22	▼ 4	18
IE	🇮🇪	70	▼ 6	20	▲ 6	6	=	4	58	=	25	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	10
EL	🇬🇷	13	▲ 3	77	▼ 5	7	▲ 2	3	18	▼ 2	66	▲ 1	9	=	7
ES	🇪🇸	26	▲ 3	65	=	6	▼ 3	3	31	=	53	▲ 7	7	▼ 5	9
FR	🇫🇷	21	▼ 14	70	▲ 18	5	=	4	18	▼ 6	63	▲ 11	5	▼ 1	14
HR	🇭🇷	20	▲ 7	73	▼ 6	5	▼ 2	2	46	=	37	▲ 2	8	▼ 4	9
IT	🇮🇹	30	▲ 5	56	▼ 4	7	▼ 2	7	22	▼ 5	60	▲ 11	8	▼ 3	10
CY	🇨🇾	34	▼ 8	54	▲ 17	10	▼ 5	2	32	▲ 5	45	▲ 3	10	▼ 5	13
LV	🇱🇻	35	▲ 4	38	▼ 8	17	▲ 1	10	41	▲ 8	26	▼ 4	14	▼ 4	19
LT	🇱🇹	27	▲ 3	52	▼ 4	16	▲ 1	5	46	▼ 2	21	▼ 1	18	▲ 4	15
LU	🇱🇺	62	▼ 2	17	▲ 5	15	▲ 1	6	25	▼ 6	47	▲ 7	19	▲ 3	9
HU	🇭🇺	49	▲ 2	43	=	5	▼ 2	3	39	▲ 2	49	▼ 2	6	=	6
MT	🇲🇹	68	▲ 8	13	▼ 8	15	▲ 3	4	35	▲ 1	14	▼ 7	29	▲ 3	22
NL	🇳🇱	53	▼ 11	31	▲ 9	13	=	3	32	▼ 7	51	▲ 10	11	▼ 4	6
AT	🇦🇹	56	▲ 1	27	=	14	=	3	32	▲ 2	43	▼ 4	21	▲ 4	4
PL	🇵🇱	54	▲ 7	35	▼ 5	4	▼ 1	7	44	=	39	▲ 10	5	▼ 4	12
PT	🇵🇹	49	▼ 7	28	▲ 12	15	▼ 3	8	44	▼ 3	23	▲ 8	17	▼ 4	16
RO	🇷🇴	24	=	68	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	6	49	▲ 2	27	▼ 6	8	▲ 2	16
SI	🇸🇮	27	▲ 2	52	▲ 1	15	▼ 4	6	28	▼ 4	48	▲ 7	17	▼ 2	7
SK	🇸🇰	29	▲ 10	57	▼ 13	7	▲ 4	7	35	▲ 4	49	=	7	▲ 1	9
FI	🇫🇮	55	▼ 4	29	▲ 3	13	=	3	28	▼ 8	52	▲ 12	12	▼ 2	8
SE	🇸🇪	38	▼ 6	45	▲ 1	13	▲ 3	4	22	▼ 8	58	▲ 9	11	=	9
UK	🇬🇧	26	▼ 2	59	▲ 12	7	▼ 15	8	27	▲ 8	47	▲ 6	9	▼ 18	17

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

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY)
(% - THINGS ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	35	38	26	21	30	54	26	13	49	70	34
Gender											
Male	37	42	29	24	34	58	28	15	55	73	33
Female	32	34	24	19	26	50	24	12	44	67	34
Age											
15-24	37	28	36	21	36	72	27	12	58	76	37
25-39	32	36	24	18	34	45	17	12	51	71	34
40-54	34	41	26	22	33	52	20	15	50	62	35
55 +	35	40	25	23	25	54	35	12	44	74	30
Education (End of)											
15-	29	32	23	12	20	53	40	10	45	63	18
16-19	35	40	28	16	30	57	29	15	56	65	38
20+	36	42	26	28	41	46	19	14	46	74	33
Still studying	37	29	34	23	35	75	21	11	63	83	43
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	38	42	25	33	39	55	21	19	40	74	24
Managers	42	47	31	45	55	45	18	21	58	79	42
Other white collars	36	37	28	10	31	50	28	14	56	78	38
Manual workers	32	33	26	14	23	50	35	12	54	63	32
House persons	28	36	27	18	22	51	7	16	54	57	47
Unemployed	23	30	21	12	27	37	21	5	40	47	17
Retired	35	41	23	23	24	57	31	12	40	75	32
Students	37	29	34	23	35	75	21	11	63	83	43

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY)
(% - THINGS ARE GOING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	52	47	65	70	56	35	59	77	28	20	54
Gender											
Male	51	45	66	69	54	34	57	76	24	19	55
Female	54	49	63	71	58	36	60	78	31	22	53
Age											
15-24	51	55	60	76	54	20	53	80	18	14	50
25-39	56	54	67	76	48	41	67	78	28	22	54
40-54	53	42	64	69	57	35	69	75	28	26	53
55 +	51	44	65	65	60	37	49	77	30	17	57
Education (End of)											
15-	58	57	70	79	62	36	46	80	33	23	69
16-19	52	45	63	75	58	33	55	74	21	25	49
20+	51	43	61	62	46	41	68	77	29	17	55
Still studying	49	54	62	74	49	17	56	79	16	9	44
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	49	38	67	56	53	30	61	72	38	18	58
Managers	46	40	58	47	43	45	66	64	20	16	43
Other white collars	51	42	66	84	59	42	52	77	18	13	47
Manual workers	56	52	64	78	62	40	53	80	25	30	55
House persons	59	53	63	79	58	31	80	75	26	26	46
Unemployed	65	65	66	79	50	40	75	84	45	44	80
Retired	51	44	68	65	61	34	53	78	30	12	55
Students	49	54	62	74	49	17	56	79	16	9	44

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union

(% - THINGS ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	29	26	31	18	22	44	27	18	44	58	32
Gender											
Male	30	29	33	18	24	40	28	21	47	60	32
Female	28	23	28	18	19	48	25	16	40	55	32
Age											
15-24	34	24	38	21	23	50	34	20	56	62	43
25-39	33	29	29	17	22	50	34	18	47	59	30
40-54	30	29	31	17	27	45	23	22	46	51	31
55 +	25	22	28	18	17	37	21	16	36	60	29
Education (End of)											
15-	22	26	26	9	11	28	21	14	37	53	17
16-19	28	26	29	15	24	46	20	20	49	51	34
20+	32	28	30	21	30	46	33	20	46	63	30
Still studying	34	22	45	29	21	43	33	12	59	69	54
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	30	27	29	27	29	33	22	27	32	63	32
Managers	37	37	30	32	47	57	31	21	55	66	35
Other white collars	32	22	39	9	27	60	32	24	57	68	39
Manual workers	28	22	27	14	19	42	26	18	48	52	23
House persons	27	31	24	9	14	49	27	16	43	46	44
Unemployed	24	25	25	15	17	50	30	7	35	35	12
Retired	25	23	31	17	14	39	21	16	30	59	30
Students	34	22	45	29	21	43	33	12	59	69	54

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union

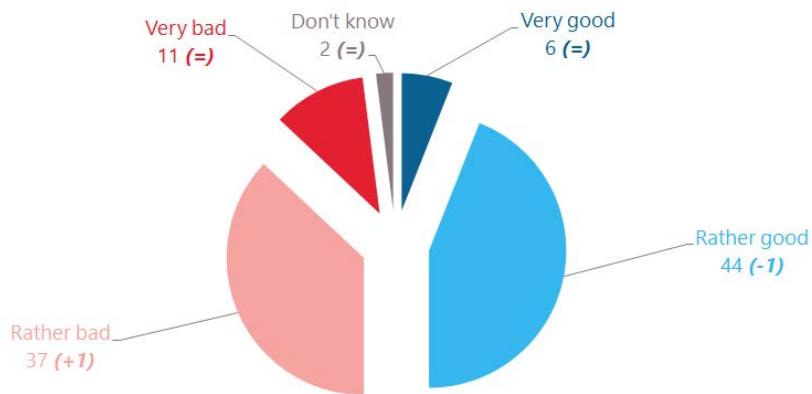
(% - THINGS ARE GOING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	51	55	53	63	60	39	47	66	23	25	45
Gender											
Male	53	56	56	66	60	44	50	64	23	25	48
Female	49	55	51	60	60	34	44	68	23	25	42
Age											
15-24	44	54	49	56	60	39	31	69	15	18	36
25-39	49	56	57	62	54	34	46	65	23	25	43
40-54	52	54	51	66	60	37	50	64	24	29	56
55 +	54	57	55	65	64	44	53	67	25	25	43
Education (End of)											
15-	57	60	60	71	67	44	56	68	26	30	42
16-19	52	55	53	68	62	39	50	64	22	28	48
20+	49	52	53	59	52	37	46	65	23	23	49
Still studying	45	57	44	53	55	46	29	71	15	14	27
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	52	52	63	51	60	48	51	60	33	17	48
Managers	46	49	51	56	48	29	43	56	19	24	47
Other white collars	49	54	48	65	60	31	46	63	14	20	45
Manual workers	51	59	56	65	61	39	49	66	21	30	49
House persons	53	53	50	75	63	38	50	78	16	31	31
Unemployed	58	63	58	69	58	25	53	77	38	43	63
Retired	53	56	55	65	64	42	51	65	25	22	41
Students	45	57	44	53	55	46	29	71	15	14	27

The situation in the country in general

A slight majority of Europeans think that the situation in their country is 'good', a decline of one percentage point since spring 2018 (50%, -1 percentage point against 48% 'bad', +1)²⁰. More specifically, 6% of Europeans believe the situation in their country to be 'very good' (no change), 44% 'rather good' (-1), 37% 'rather bad' (+1) and 11% 'very bad' (=).

QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (% - EU)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

A majority of respondents say that the situation in the country is 'good' in 15 Member States of the European Union (compared with 17 in spring 2018). However, within this group of countries, positive opinions range from 52% in Hungary (against 46% who consider the situation in the country to be 'bad') to 92% in Luxembourg (including 21% 'very good', against 6% 'bad').

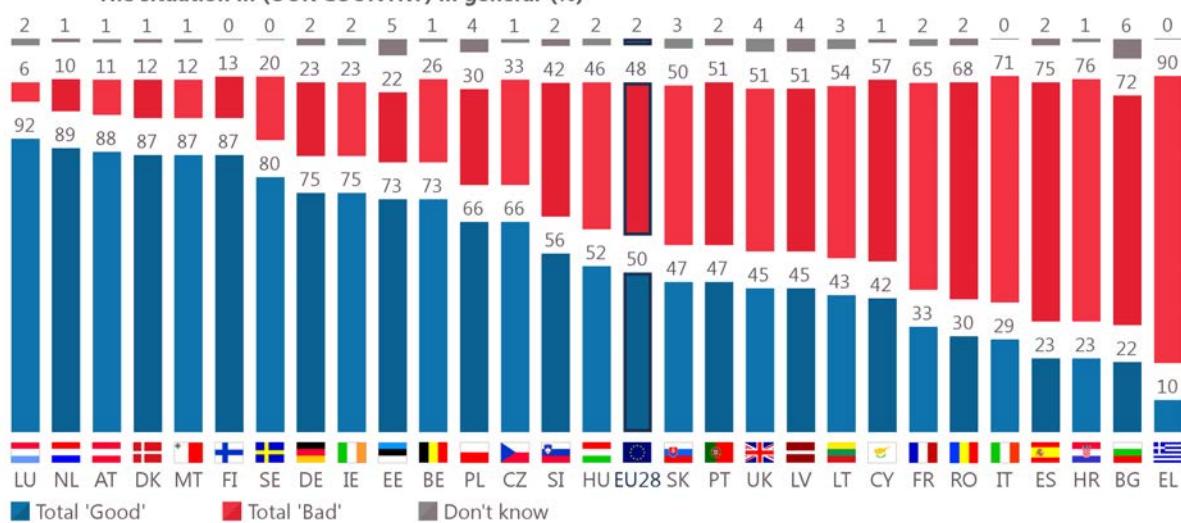
The proportion who say that the situation in the country is bad exceeds 70% in five Member States: Greece (90%, including 38% 'very bad'), Croatia (76%, including 24% 'very bad'), Spain (75%, including 18% 'very bad'), Bulgaria (72%, including 25% 'very bad') and Italy (71%, including 16% 'very bad').

Positive opinions about the situation in the country have gained ground since spring 2018 in 13 Member States, including Slovakia (47%, +19 percentage points) and Malta (87%, +15). They have declined in 15 Member States, above all in Cyprus (42%, -14).

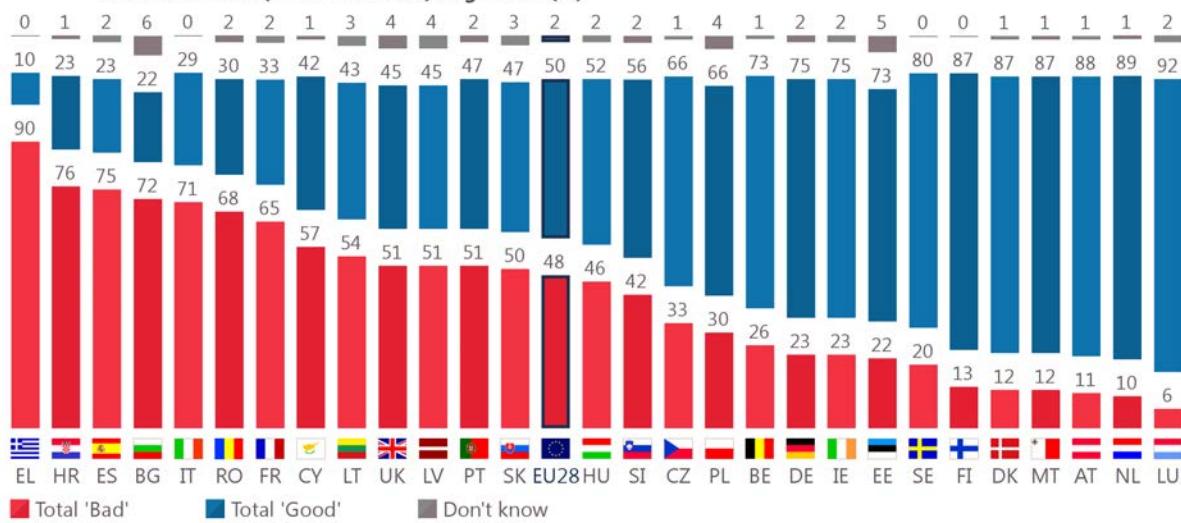
²⁰ QA1a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)

**QA1a.1** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

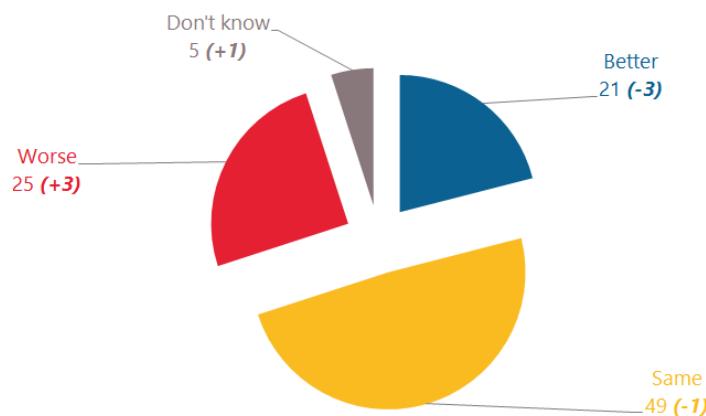
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)



When asked to express their expectations for the next twelve months²¹, a majority of Europeans think there will be no change in the situation in their country (49%), a drop of one percentage point since spring 2018. Pessimism has increased, since 25% (+3 percentage points) think that the next twelve months will be worse; it now exceeds optimism which has lost ground (21% think that the next twelve months will be 'better', -3).

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (% - EU)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

²¹ QA2a.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

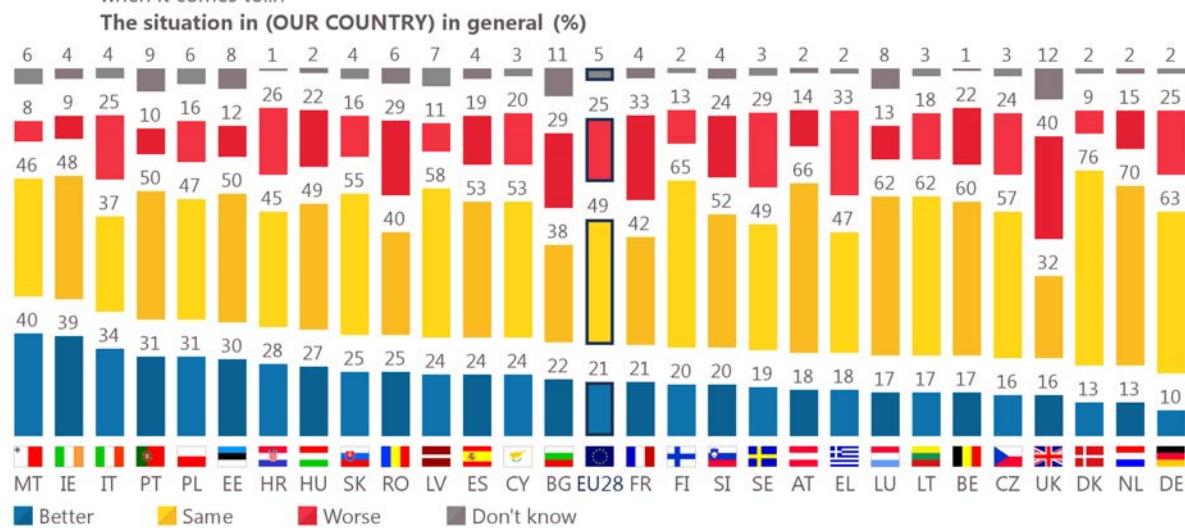
Optimism trumps pessimism in 16 Member States of the European Union (compared with 22 in spring 2018). It is high in Malta (40% think that the next twelve months will be 'better' when it comes to the situation in their country, against 46% 'no change' and 8% 'worse') and Ireland (39%, against 48% 'no change' and 9% 'worse').

The feeling that the national situation will be worse over next twelve months is particularly widespread in the United Kingdom (40%, against 32% 'no change' and 16% 'better'), France (33%, against 42% 'no change' and 21% 'better') and Greece (33%, against 47% 'no change' and 18% 'better').

Optimism for the coming twelve months has increased since spring 2018 in six Member States, led by Croatia (28% think that the next twelve months will be 'better', +10 percentage points). It has remained stable in Hungary and Spain but has declined in 20 Member States, notably in Cyprus (24%, -9) and the Netherlands (13%, -9).

The optimism index for the future situation in the country in general²² is now therefore negative (-4) and has fallen by six index points since spring 2018. It ranges from -24 in the United Kingdom where it is the lowest, to +32 in Malta where it is highest.

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



²² Difference between positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

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

QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

(% - TOTAL 'GOOD')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	50	75	23	33	29	66	45	10	47	75	42
Gender											
Male	52	81	25	35	32	69	48	12	51	76	47
Female	48	71	23	31	25	63	42	7	42	74	38
Age											
15-24	57	80	24	45	26	80	58	10	61	74	42
25-39	50	73	26	35	37	64	39	11	59	77	48
40-54	49	76	27	28	27	66	46	12	45	71	43
55 +	47	76	20	31	26	63	42	7	37	78	36
Education (End of)											
15-	36	68	18	17	21	53	40	6	36	74	24
16-19	48	76	25	24	30	66	41	11	53	69	44
20+	57	80	26	43	32	65	50	10	57	82	46
Still studying	60	78	27	52	31	88	54	9	64	73	53
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	50	67	35	44	35	77	39	14	46	79	46
Managers	66	85	37	53	55	66	46	11	65	89	54
Other white collars	53	81	19	29	35	65	55	12	61	81	51
Manual workers	46	71	26	27	18	61	48	13	50	68	46
House persons	41	73	20	33	21	67	32	11	41	68	65
Unemployed	33	64	15	19	15	62	46	3	32	53	7
Retired	47	76	20	31	26	63	39	6	30	81	31
Students	60	78	27	52	31	88	54	9	64	73	53

QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

(% - TOTAL 'BAD')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	48	23	75	65	71	30	51	90	51	23	57
Gender											
Male	46	18	74	62	68	27	49	88	47	22	52
Female	50	26	74	68	75	32	53	92	55	24	62
Age											
15-24	39	12	75	51	73	18	32	88	34	22	54
25-39	48	26	72	64	62	31	55	89	40	22	52
40-54	50	22	73	72	73	30	53	88	54	28	57
55 +	51	23	77	66	74	33	55	93	60	21	63
Education (End of)											
15-	62	31	80	82	79	35	55	94	63	26	72
16-19	50	23	74	74	69	31	54	89	44	29	56
20+	42	18	71	55	68	31	48	90	42	18	54
Still studying	36	13	72	40	69	10	40	91	29	20	47
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	49	31	64	56	65	17	61	86	51	21	54
Managers	32	13	63	46	44	30	51	89	35	11	46
Other white collars	45	17	80	71	65	31	39	88	36	19	49
Manual workers	52	28	72	72	82	36	47	87	50	30	51
House persons	57	27	78	67	79	27	56	89	59	30	35
Unemployed	65	33	84	80	81	33	51	95	66	42	93
Retired	51	24	76	66	74	32	58	94	66	18	68
Students	36	13	72	40	69	10	40	91	29	20	47

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

(% - BETTER)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	21	10	24	21	34	31	16	18	31	39	24
Gender											
Male	22	12	23	23	35	33	17	18	29	40	24
Female	21	9	24	20	32	29	15	18	33	37	24
Age											
15-24	32	20	44	26	45	35	34	20	54	51	30
25-39	24	13	24	24	40	31	16	19	35	41	26
40-54	21	9	25	26	34	30	10	21	25	37	28
55 +	16	7	17	15	27	30	12	16	25	33	15
Education (End of)											
15-	18	6	19	15	27	22	17	14	23	35	17
16-19	21	11	24	20	32	32	18	17	34	38	26
20+	21	10	26	23	43	29	10	21	36	37	25
Still studying	31	17	37	30	46	44	25	17	54	52	25
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	26	7	20	32	40	42	11	19	35	33	18
Managers	21	11	21	27	49	29	17	27	37	37	28
Other white collars	22	18	21	21	33	29	18	21	36	41	32
Manual workers	22	12	27	20	29	25	15	16	27	44	27
House persons	19	9	16	30	24	29	7	18	33	28	42
Unemployed	24	7	27	27	38	24	25	14	35	36	9
Retired	16	7	20	14	26	31	13	17	19	34	18
Students	31	17	37	30	46	44	25	17	54	52	25

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

(% - WORSE)

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

II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

1 The meaning of the European Union

a. What does the European Union mean?

Freedom, the euro and peace, the main associations with the EU

With 53% of mentions (+1 percentage point since spring 2018), **the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU** retains a clear lead in terms of associations with the European Union²³, ahead of **the euro** (37%, +1) and **peace** (33%, +3). Mentions of **cultural diversity** (30%, +1), **a stronger say in the world** (27%, no change) and **democracy** (26%, +2) come next. The first six associations with the European Union are therefore positive.

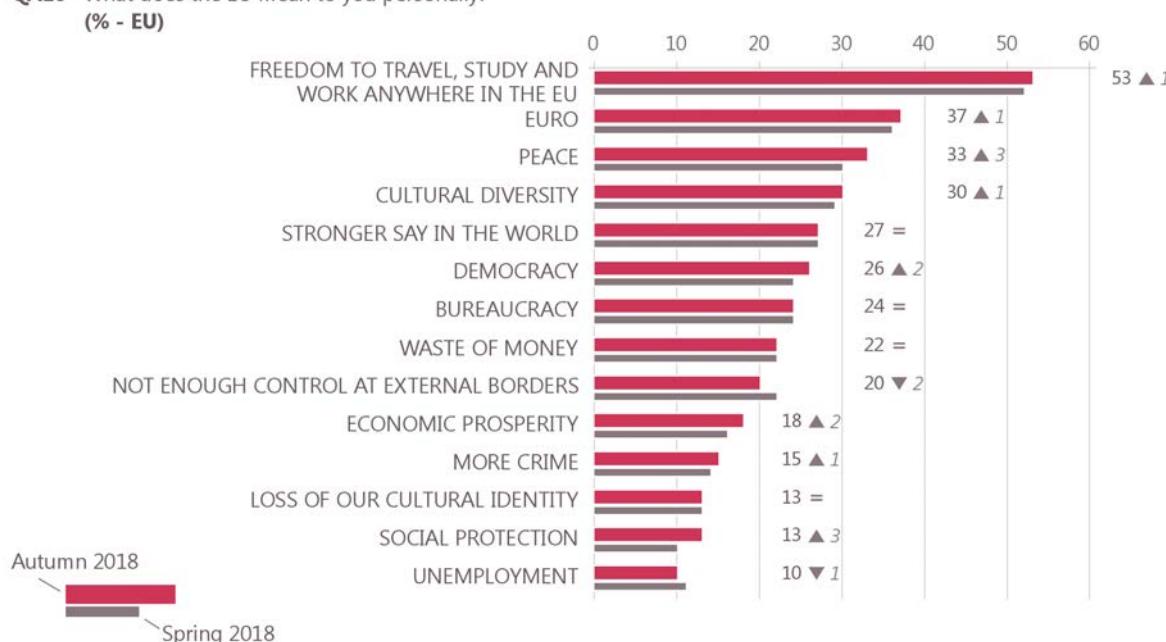
In seventh place we find the first negative association, **bureaucracy** (24%, no change), ahead of a **waste of money** (22%, =) and **not enough control at external borders** (20%, -2 percentage points).

None of the other associations tested pass the 20% mark, whether **economic prosperity** (18%, +2 percentage points), **more crime** (15%, +1), **loss of our cultural identity** (13%, no change), **social protection** (13%, +3) or **unemployment** (10%, -1).

Across the board in this survey, we see a general trend towards the consolidation of positive associations with the EU and stable or declining negative associations.

The freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU and the euro have always led the hierarchy of associations with the EU since this indicator was introduced to the Standard Eurobarometer surveys, a sign of how rooted they are in European public opinion.

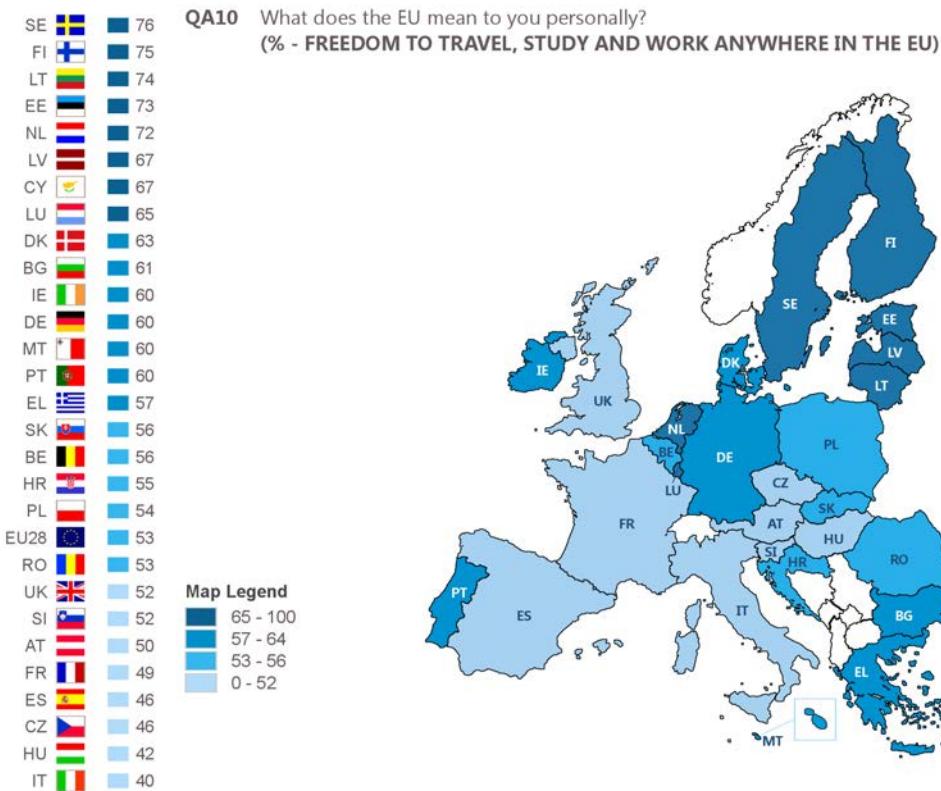
QA10 What does the EU mean to you personally?



²³ QA10. What does the EU mean to you personally?

The freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU heads the list of associations with the European Union in the **euro area** countries (53%, ahead of the euro, 46%, and peace, 35%), as it does in countries **outside the euro area** (54%, ahead of peace, 30%, and cultural diversity, 28%). Associations of the EU with peace have increased sharply (+7 percentage points) since spring 2018 in countries outside the euro area.

Freedom of movement is also the first item mentioned in 26 Member States of the EU, led by Sweden (76%), Finland (75%), the Baltic states (74% in Lithuania, 73% in Estonia and 67% in Latvia), the Netherlands (72%) and Cyprus (67%).



The euro comes top of associations with the EU in Austria (56%, ahead of the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, 50%) and Italy (42%, just ahead of the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, 40%).

Associations of the European Union with **peace** reach the highest levels in Sweden (58%), Denmark (53%), Luxembourg (50%) and Germany (50%).

Perceptions of the European Union as a space of **cultural diversity** find their highest level of mentions in Sweden (45%), Malta (38%), France (37%) and Germany (37%).

Associations of the European Union with a **stronger say in the world** are most common in Sweden (52%), the Netherlands (48%), Portugal (38%) and Malta (38%).

Mentions of the EU as a symbol of **democracy** are most widespread in Germany (42%), Sweden (40%) and Denmark (38%).

National particularities include mentions far above the European average of **bureaucracy** in Sweden (49%), Finland (43%), Czechia (41%) and the Netherlands (40%); a **waste of money** in Czechia (38%) and Austria (35%); and **not enough control at external borders** in Austria (44%), Czechia (37%) and Greece (32%).

QA10 What does the EU mean to you personally?
(%)

	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	More crime	Loss of our cultural identity	Social protection	Unemployment		
EU28	53	37	33	30	27	26	24	22	20	18	15	13	13	10	
BE	56	47	39	25	31	31	24	26	26	23	16	12	20	12	
BG	61	14	20	26	21	22	14	16	16	19	13	14	14	6	
CZ	46	22	30	18	22	21	41	38	37	18	28	19	10	5	
DK	63	22	53	34	37	38	35	15	26	30	16	13	17	6	
DE	60	50	50	37	32	42	32	26	24	21	23	10	11	8	
EE	73	48	29	28	20	19	29	21	19	12	11	14	11	6	
IE	60	45	29	30	33	27	21	11	13	26	8	13	17	7	
EL	57	48	34	32	33	20	12	19	32	12	23	25	15	31	
ES	46	37	19	26	19	21	20	14	11	18	2	5	13	7	
FR	49	44	37	37	27	21	17	30	26	9	10	15	10	14	
HR	55	23	22	28	22	20	17	15	20	29	14	16	10	6	
IT	40	42	22	24	21	20	16	19	17	11	15	13	9	17	
CY	67	44	30	31	24	29	16	26	28	7	32	24	17	39	
LV	67	33	26	33	15	17	24	18	13	20	9	13	16	9	
LT	74	27	36	34	22	24	15	17	9	22	5	14	16	4	
LU	65	47	50	36	30	27	20	21	19	17	12	7	17	9	
HU	42	13	19	21	17	21	15	11	19	17	16	8	10	8	
MT	60	37	32	38	38	31	22	12	28	25	19	17	20	11	
NL	72	63	48	30	48	29	40	18	20	34	14	16	10	4	
AT	50	56	36	33	37	33	36	35	44	22	42	29	25	26	
PL	54	20	25	25	24	30	19	12	12	18	9	9	11	4	
PT	60	46	15	30	38	19	13	9	27	17	22	11	14	13	
RO	53	32	25	25	22	29	16	15	22	28	19	17	22	11	
SI	52	49	36	23	18	16	23	24	22	18	17	11	10	11	
SK	56	54	34	26	32	19	27	29	25	23	25	13	15	11	
FI	75	61	37	36	30	27	43	26	23	22	17	8	10	5	
SE	76	30	58	45	52	40	49	26	21	21	16	8	12	5	
UK	52	13	32	32	23	21	25	24	13	20	9	20	16	7	
	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM						

The socio-demographic data show that the European Union as a space of freedom to travel, study and work commands a very broad consensus, leading the hierarchy in all categories of the European population. However, this association does vary in intensity:

- It becomes more widespread as respondents rise up the social scale: from 46% among the unemployed to 67% among managers, from 37% among people who left school at age 15 or earlier to 64% among those who continued education to the age of 20 or beyond, and from 46% among people who consider themselves working class to 72% among those who say they are upper class;
- It decreases with age, from 64% of people aged 15-24 to 48% of those aged 55 years or more.

QA10 What does the EU mean to you personally?
(% - EU)

	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	More crime	Social protection	Loss of our cultural identity	Unemployment	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	53	37	33	30	27	26	24	22	20	18	15	13	13	10	1	2
 Gender																
Man	53	37	34	30	28	28	26	22	21	20	14	13	14	10	2	2
Woman	53	37	32	30	26	25	22	21	20	16	15	12	13	11	1	3
 Age																
15-24	64	40	32	34	26	32	14	11	13	19	9	17	9	10	1	2
25-39	55	37	29	33	29	25	20	18	18	21	12	13	11	10	2	1
40-54	53	38	33	32	28	29	26	22	21	19	15	12	14	9	2	2
55 +	48	36	36	26	25	24	27	27	23	16	18	11	16	11	1	4
 Education (End of)																
15-	37	36	30	18	17	20	20	27	21	11	18	10	15	14	1	6
16-19	48	35	29	25	22	23	24	25	23	16	18	11	16	11	1	2
20+	64	40	40	42	37	32	27	17	18	24	11	14	11	7	2	1
Still studying	69	41	34	39	30	34	15	10	13	21	7	18	8	9	2	1
 Socio-professional category																
Self-employed	53	36	30	29	29	27	26	22	20	16	12	11	14	9	2	2
Managers	67	41	42	44	38	35	27	16	17	27	10	14	9	6	2	0
Other white collars	57	40	32	33	31	27	27	20	19	23	14	13	13	10	1	1
Manual workers	50	35	28	28	23	26	22	20	21	17	16	13	15	10	2	2
House persons	44	37	27	25	23	23	19	25	19	13	15	12	13	12	1	4
Unemployed	46	34	25	27	20	19	21	25	19	15	16	11	12	19	1	3
Retired	47	35	38	25	24	24	26	27	24	15	19	11	16	11	1	4
Students	69	41	34	39	30	34	15	10	13	21	7	18	8	9	2	1
 Difficulties paying bills																
Most of the time	40	33	25	23	21	17	19	30	24	11	22	12	18	21	2	3
From time to time	47	35	25	28	23	21	21	22	22	15	16	13	15	13	1	2
Almost never/ Never	57	38	37	32	29	30	26	20	19	20	13	13	12	8	2	2
 Consider belonging to																
The working class	46	30	28	24	19	19	21	25	21	14	16	11	15	11	2	5
The lower middle class	48	38	30	28	26	24	24	24	21	15	15	12	15	12	2	1
The middle class	56	39	35	33	30	30	24	20	20	20	14	14	13	10	1	1
The upper middle class	70	54	48	45	42	37	30	19	19	30	10	11	9	6	1	0
The upper class	72	48	34	36	42	31	27	20	17	33	13	12	9	8	0	0

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

QA10 What does the EU mean to you personally?

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

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

QA10 What does the EU mean to you personally?

(% - EURO)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	37	50	37	44	42	20	13	48	46	45	44
Gender											
Male	37	46	38	44	43	22	13	48	48	46	46
Female	37	55	35	45	42	18	12	48	44	44	43
Age											
15-24	40	49	43	60	34	33	12	49	51	56	47
25-39	37	50	34	42	44	19	11	49	50	42	46
40-54	38	50	37	43	40	24	14	49	40	47	47
55 +	36	51	37	40	45	14	13	47	45	40	40
Education (End of)											
15-	36	46	36	35	46	11	13	41	43	48	34
16-19	35	51	35	40	45	20	12	44	45	39	42
20+	40	52	38	49	41	21	16	55	49	52	52
Still studying	41	49	44	61	38	31	3	56	54	47	44
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	36	33	32	44	50	23	11	43	54	44	37
Managers	41	46	40	60	36	23	17	60	50	51	66
Other white collars	40	61	45	40	41	18	16	59	50	48	46
Manual workers	35	51	36	42	39	22	16	46	46	45	36
House persons	37	47	32	47	44	28	12	52	38	35	30
Unemployed	34	51	34	40	35	28	16	25	24	45	59
Retired	35	53	36	40	46	12	10	49	44	43	39
Students	41	49	44	61	38	31	3	56	54	47	44

QA10 What does the EU mean to you personally?
 (% - PEACE)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	33	50	19	37	22	25	32	34	15	29	30
Gender											
Male	34	54	20	40	20	27	32	34	14	31	35
Female	32	47	18	34	23	24	32	34	16	27	26
Age											
15-24	32	48	22	25	27	21	33	42	16	27	32
25-39	29	41	15	26	19	27	28	39	14	27	30
40-54	33	52	17	35	20	30	34	33	13	29	22
55 +	36	55	23	48	22	23	33	30	16	32	35
Education (End of)											
15-	30	53	24	37	18	18	32	29	14	31	28
16-19	29	45	19	35	21	25	18	33	16	27	31
20+	40	61	14	41	24	29	50	36	15	30	28
Still studying	34	46	21	24	28	20	35	50	18	32	38
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	30	48	14	44	20	24	30	39	10	34	37
Managers	42	56	11	37	24	33	46	60	21	32	31
Other white collars	32	54	25	32	16	26	36	37	14	37	23
Manual workers	28	44	17	28	20	23	28	20	14	22	28
House persons	27	38	16	36	19	28	29	34	19	23	27
Unemployed	25	36	19	29	21	37	18	21	16	18	22
Retired	38	56	24	49	24	25	31	31	15	36	35
Students	34	46	21	24	28	20	35	50	18	32	38

b. Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership
(candidate countries)

Support for EU membership has increased in all candidate countries except Montenegro

Support for EU membership has increased in Albania, North Macedonia, and Serbia, and is once again the majority view in Turkey. Although a majority of respondents are still in favour of EU membership in Montenegro, support there has declined sharply.

An absolute majority of respondents in Albania and North Macedonia are in favour of EU membership. This majority is relative in Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey.²⁴

QA6 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?
(%)

CY (tcc)		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither good nor bad	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know/ Refusal
		Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018			
CY (tcc)		51	▲ 6	19	▼ 4	18	▼ 4	12
AL		93	▲ 3	1	▼ 2	6	▼ 1	0
MK		58	▲ 6	13	▼ 6	28	=	1
ME		45	▼ 11	19	▲ 3	30	▲ 4	6
RS		42	▲ 2	22	▼ 3	28	▼ 1	8
TR		35	▲ 6	28	▼ 1	34	=	3

²⁴ QA6. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) s membership of the EU would be...?

CY(tcc): Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

The belief that joining the European Union would be beneficial has gained significant ground in Turkey, where the ratio of opinion is now positive again, and in North Macedonia. It is unchanged in Serbia and relatively stable in Albania. It has declined substantially in Montenegro²⁵.

A majority of respondents, absolute in Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia but relative in Turkey, believe that membership of the European Union would benefit their country.

QA7 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU? (%)

	Would benefit	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Would not benefit	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know/ Refusal
		Aut.	Sp.			
CY (tcc)	59	▲ 5		26	▼ 8	15
AL	95	▲ 1		2	▼ 3	3
MK	71	▲ 6		23	▼ 7	6
ME	61	▼ 7		26	▲ 2	13
RS	56	=		29	▼ 3	15
TR	49	▲ 7		45	▼ 1	6

²⁵ QA7. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU? CY(tcc): Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

Support for EU membership remains close to unanimous in **Albania**: 93% of respondents (+3 percentage points since spring 2018) believe that membership of the EU would be a good thing for their country and 95% (+1) think that their country would benefit from EU membership.

Support for EU membership has increased significantly in **North Macedonia**: 58% of respondents (+6 percentage points since spring 2018) are in favour of their country joining the EU (while 13%, -6, are against and an unchanged 28% say that it would be neither good nor bad), and more than seven in ten (71%, +6) believe that membership would benefit their country.

Although still the majority opinion, support for EU membership has dropped sharply in **Montenegro**: 45% of respondents in this country (-11 percentage points since spring 2018) are positive about EU membership while 19% (+3) are negative and 30% (+4) are indifferent, seeing it as neither good nor bad. The perception that the country would benefit from joining the EU is still clearly dominant but is also in decline (61%, -7, against 26%, +2).

The ratio of opinion on EU membership has improved slightly in **Serbia**, where 42% of respondents (+2 percentage points since spring 2018) think that EU membership would be a good thing, 22% (-3) think it would be a bad thing and 28% (-1) neither good nor bad. A clear majority of respondents in this country (56%, no change, against 29%, -3) remain convinced that joining the EU would benefit their country.

Finally, the ratio of opinion regarding EU membership has become positive again in this survey in **Turkey**. With a rise of six percentage points since spring 2018, opinions in favour of EU membership (35%) are once again more widespread than neutral opinions ('neither good nor bad'), 34% (unchanged) and negative opinions (28%, -1 percentage point). The opinion ratio has also shifted it comes to the expectation of benefits: 49% (+7) of respondents in Turkey believe that their country would benefit from joining the EU while 45% (-1) have the opposite opinion.

c. Easier to face the future outside the EU?

Being outside the EU is not attractive for a large majority of Europeans

With an unchanged ratio of opinion since spring 2018, a very firm majority of Europeans remain convinced that it is better to be in the European Union than outside it. 61% of them (no change since spring 2018) say that they disagree that their country **could better face the future outside the EU** while 30% (=) disagree and 9% (=) express no opinion²⁶.

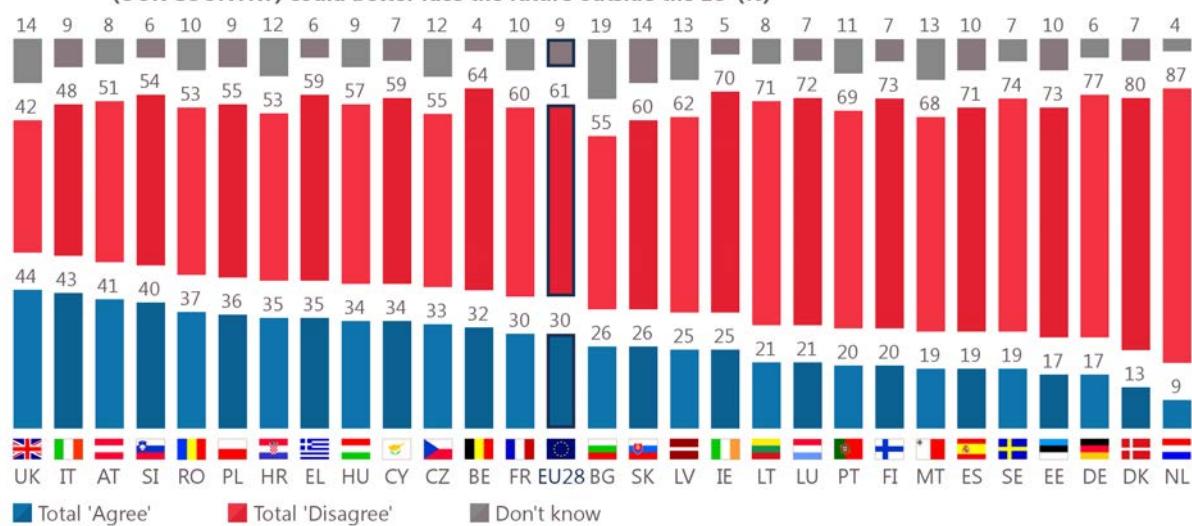
Although a majority agree that it is better to be in the EU than outside in both groups of countries, they are more likely to do so in the **euro area** countries (66%, no change, against 26%, =) than in countries **outside the euro area** (52%, +1, against 36%, -1).

As in spring 2018, the idea that their country could better face the future outside the EU only has majority support in one Member State, the United Kingdom (44% against 42%).

The contrary opinion prevails in the other 27 Member States, led by the Netherlands (87%), Denmark (80%) and Germany (77%), with a narrower ratio of opinion in Italy (48% against 43%).

QA17a.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)



²⁶ QA17a.5. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU.

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents say **it is better to be inside than outside the EU** across all groups of the European population:

- There is hardly any variation according to age;
- There are some differences in intensity by socio-economic status. This view is even more widespread in the higher social and economic categories, including 72% of managers compared with 56% of manual workers and 54% of the unemployed; 72% of people who continued education to the age of 20 or beyond compared with 52% of those who left school at age 15 or earlier; and 66% of people who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills, compared with 50% who have difficulty paying them most of the time.

QA17a.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%) - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	30	61	9
 Gender			
Man	31	61	8
Woman	29	61	10
 Age			
15-24	25	62	13
25-39	30	61	9
40-54	30	63	7
55 +	30	60	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	34	52	14
16-19	35	55	10
20+	22	72	6
Still studying	21	68	11
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	31	60	9
Managers	23	72	5
Other white collars	29	65	6
Manual workers	33	56	11
House persons	32	57	11
Unemployed	35	54	11
Retired	30	60	10
Students	21	68	11
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	50	11
From time to time	36	54	10
Almost never/ Never	26	66	8

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

QA17a.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	30	17	19	30	43	36	44	35	20	25	34
Gender											
Male	31	16	19	32	43	36	48	33	20	27	37
Female	29	17	19	27	43	35	39	36	21	24	32
Age											
15-24	25	11	15	30	39	36	26	34	15	31	36
25-39	30	21	18	35	44	38	37	30	22	24	34
40-54	30	15	21	31	43	41	40	38	22	28	38
55 +	30	18	20	25	44	30	58	37	20	24	32
Education (End of)											
15-	34	22	23	40	46	26	60	41	21	33	42
16-19	35	21	22	40	46	37	51	34	21	24	39
20+	22	9	14	17	36	33	32	32	20	21	30
Still studying	21	6	9	26	34	44	19	32	14	38	19
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31	7	23	13	51	31	44	40	18	20	33
Managers	23	14	17	14	40	50	35	25	19	19	30
Other white collars	29	14	12	25	46	36	36	26	22	22	26
Manual workers	33	20	20	40	39	42	49	37	21	23	49
House persons	32	19	19	31	45	32	37	42	5	30	33
Unemployed	35	37	25	37	38	30	48	42	21	41	59
Retired	30	18	21	26	44	27	55	35	23	23	28
Students	21	6	9	26	34	44	19	32	14	38	19

QA17a.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU

(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	61	77	71	60	48	55	42	59	69	70	59
Gender											
Male	61	78	73	61	48	56	40	61	71	69	58
Female	61	77	70	60	48	55	44	57	66	70	58
Age											
15-24	62	78	81	57	53	54	45	54	73	61	44
25-39	61	74	75	52	49	57	46	65	70	72	62
40-54	63	80	70	62	50	51	49	56	71	66	58
55 +	60	77	67	64	45	58	33	57	65	72	62
Education (End of)											
15-	52	70	62	42	40	52	30	50	64	60	49
16-19	55	73	70	50	46	54	32	60	72	68	55
20+	72	89	81	74	58	60	58	63	74	78	66
Still studying	68	82	87	67	62	45	55	57	72	57	57
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	60	84	68	68	41	61	43	55	74	75	61
Managers	72	84	75	81	54	47	55	69	74	80	70
Other white collars	65	85	86	62	50	56	52	70	72	76	72
Manual workers	56	72	71	48	50	50	32	53	72	71	46
House persons	57	77	67	50	46	61	48	49	72	63	64
Unemployed	54	58	66	53	52	62	38	52	63	43	25
Retired	60	76	65	65	43	60	35	60	60	73	65
Students	68	82	87	67	62	45	55	57	72	57	57

2 European institutions

a. Awareness of European institutions and the trust they inspire

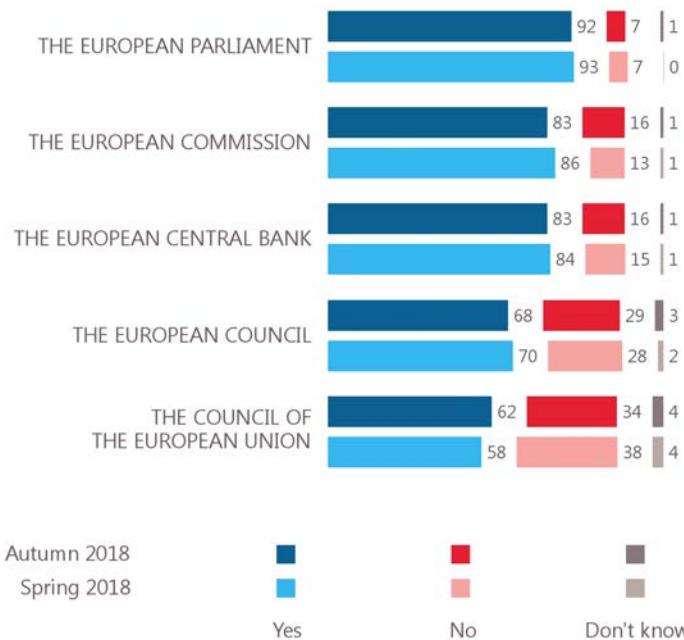
Fall in trust in the European Parliament and European Commission

Awareness

With an awareness level of 92% (-1 percentage point since spring 2018), the European Parliament remains the best-known European institution, ahead of the European Commission (83%, -3) and the European Central Bank (83%, -1).

Although they are known by a large majority of Europeans, the European Council (68%, -2 percentage points) and the Council of the European Union (62%, +4) are nevertheless less familiar than the previous three institutions²⁷.

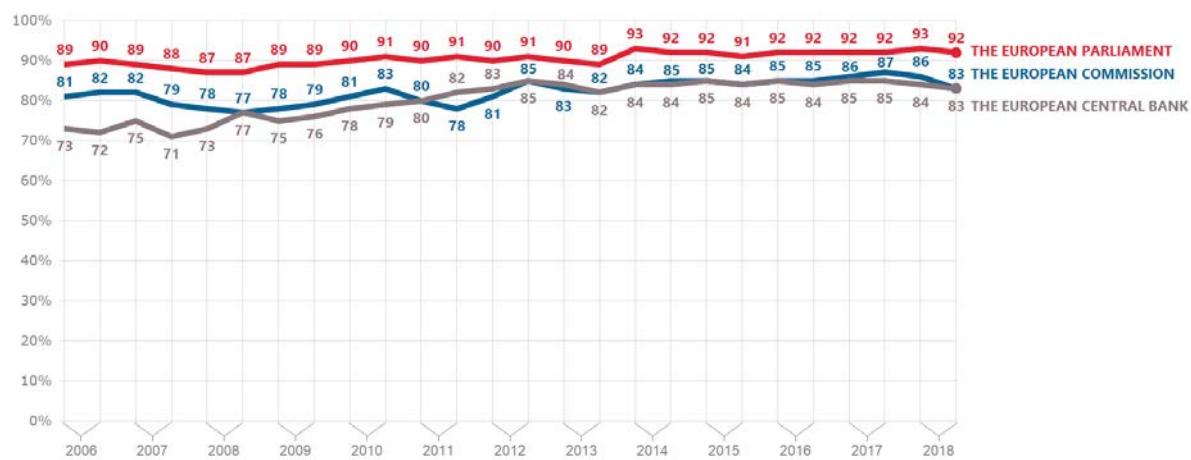
QA12 Have you heard of...?
(% - EU)



²⁷ QA12. Have you heard of... ? 1. the European Parliament; 2. the European Commission; 3. the European Central Bank; 4. the European Council; 5. the Council of the European Union.

Since spring 2014, awareness of the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank has generally been stable, with only minor variations.

QA12 Have you heard of...?
(% - EU - YES)



National analysis shows that awareness of **the European Parliament** ranges from 84% in the United Kingdom to 100% in Sweden.

For the **European Commission** it ranges from 71% in Italy to 97% in Finland.

Awareness of the **European Central Bank** is lowest in the United Kingdom (70%) and highest in Finland (97%).

Awareness of the **European Council** ranges from 51% in the Netherlands to 86% in Finland.

Finally, awareness of the **Council of the European Union** is lowest in Sweden (43%) and highest in Slovenia (85%).

QA12 Have you heard of...?

(% - YES)

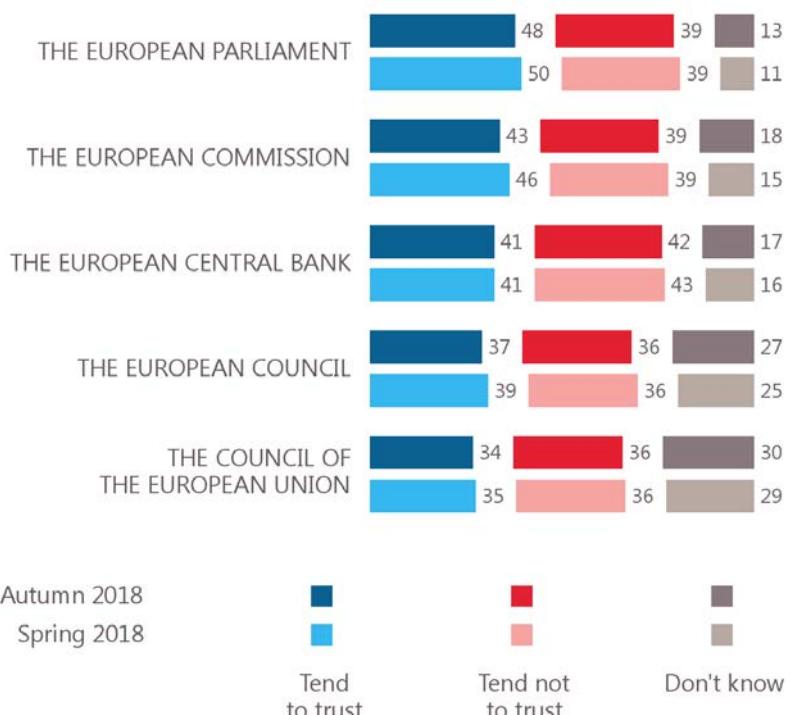
		The European Parliament Aut.2018- Sp.2018	The European Commission Aut.2018- Sp.2018	The European Central Bank Aut.2018- Sp.2018	The European Council Aut.2018- Sp.2018	The Council of the European Union Aut.2018- Sp.2018
EU28	EU	92 ▼ 1	83 ▼ 3	83 ▼ 1	68 ▼ 2	62 ▲ 4
EURO AREA		93 ▼ 1	84 ▼ 2	86 ▼ 3	67 ▼ 2	61 ▲ 2
NON-EURO AREA		90 =	82 ▼ 2	75 ▲ 1	71 ▲ 1	62 ▲ 5
BE	Belgium	97 =	93 ▼ 2	87 =	67 ▼ 3	67 ▲ 5
BG	Bulgaria	94 =	78 ▼ 5	83 =	67 =	64 ▲ 3
CZ	Czechia	89 ▼ 4	78 ▼ 6	75 ▼ 2	63 ▼ 5	65 ▼ 3
DK	Denmark	95 ▼ 2	90 ▼ 2	86 ▼ 1	75 ▼ 1	55 ▲ 3
DE	Germany	94 ▼ 1	86 ▼ 1	92 ▼ 1	69 ▼ 3	51 ▲ 2
EE	Estonia	96 =	93 ▲ 1	90 =	80 ▲ 5	82 ▲ 8
IE	Ireland	95 ▼ 1	84 ▼ 7	92 ▼ 2	72 ▼ 6	61 ▼ 1
EL	Greece	96 ▼ 2	94 ▼ 2	93 ▼ 3	77 ▼ 1	74 ▲ 3
ES	Spain	93 ▲ 1	85 =	90 =	73 ▼ 2	70 ▼ 1
FR	France	91 ▼ 1	85 ▼ 1	82 ▼ 2	65 ▲ 1	61 ▲ 2
HR	Croatia	97 ▲ 3	84 =	82 ▲ 4	77 ▲ 5	80 ▲ 9
IT	Italy	89 ▼ 2	71 ▼ 7	75 ▼ 8	60 ▼ 3	56 ▲ 3
CY	Cyprus	92 ▲ 1	86 ▲ 2	91 ▲ 1	80 =	78 ▲ 1
LV	Lithuania	92 ▼ 1	86 ▼ 4	84 ▼ 3	77 =	72 ▲ 7
LT	Lithuania	93 ▼ 3	87 ▼ 4	81 ▼ 4	60 ▲ 4	65 ▼ 2
LU	Luxembourg	96 ▼ 2	95 ▼ 2	90 ▼ 6	77 ▼ 7	74 ▼ 8
HU	Hungary	94 ▼ 2	84 ▼ 6	73 ▼ 3	74 ▼ 4	65 ▲ 3
MT	Malta	95 ▼ 1	89 ▼ 4	88 ▲ 2	77 ▼ 7	74 ▼ 6
NL	Netherlands	98 ▲ 1	90 ▼ 1	92 ▼ 1	51 ▼ 7	67 ▼ 2
AT	Austria	90 ▼ 1	81 ▼ 3	88 =	66 ▼ 1	61 =
PL	Poland	93 ▲ 1	86 ▼ 5	72 ▼ 1	75 ▼ 1	74 ▲ 1
PT	Portugal	97 =	92 ▼ 3	94 ▼ 1	82 ▼ 4	78 ▲ 1
RO	Romania	92 ▲ 1	84 ▲ 2	79 ▲ 1	79 ▲ 1	77 ▲ 6
SI	Slovenia	96 ▼ 2	94 ▼ 2	91 ▼ 4	84 ▲ 4	85 ▲ 7
SK	Slovakia	91 ▼ 4	79 ▼ 8	84 ▲ 1	72 ▲ 1	71 ▲ 2
FI	Finland	98 ▲ 1	97 ▲ 3	97 ▲ 1	86 ▲ 10	75 ▲ 19
SE	Sweden	100 ▲ 1	92 ▼ 2	94 =	80 ▲ 2	43 ▲ 4
UK	United Kingdom	84 ▼ 1	76 ▼ 1	70 ▲ 2	64 ▲ 2	51 ▲ 10

Trust

In European public opinion, trust exceeds distrust in the European Parliament (48% against 39%), the European Commission (43% against 39%) and, to a lesser extent, the European Council (37% against 36%). Conversely, distrust wins over trust when it comes to the European Central Bank (42% against 41%) and the Council of the European Union (36% against 34%). The DK rate is high for both the Council of the European Union (30%) and the European Council (27%)²⁸.

With the exception of the European Central Bank, trust in all the European institutions tested in this survey has fallen since spring 2018.

QA13 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(% - EU)



²⁸ QA13. And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. 1. the European Parliament; 2. the European Commission; 3. the European Central Bank; 4. the European Council; 5. the Council of the European Union.

Focus on trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank

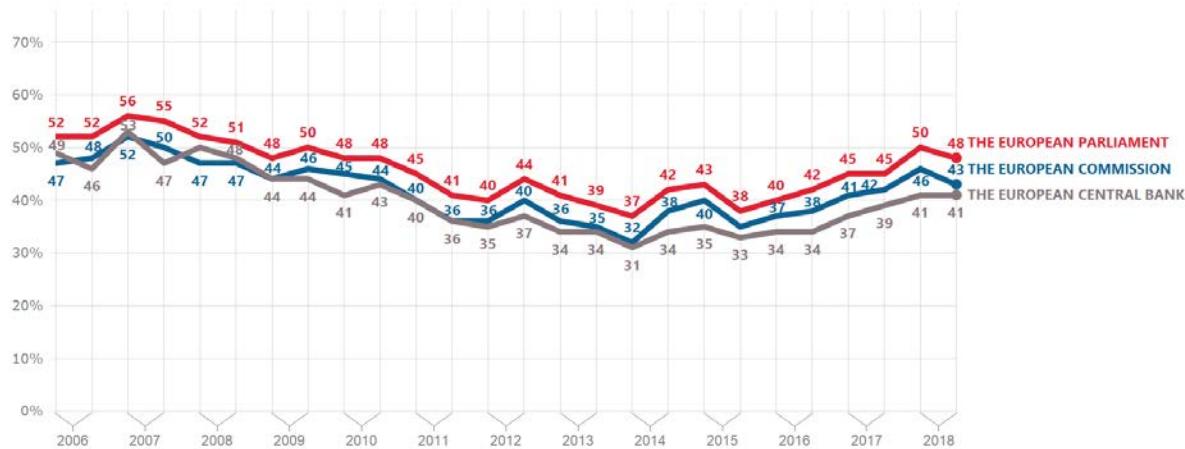
Following an almost uninterrupted upward movement since spring 2016, the trend has faltered in this survey, with a decline in trust in the European Parliament and European Commission.

Trust in the **European Parliament** (48%) has dropped two percentage points since spring 2018. However, this decline does not cancel out the total gains recorded since 2016. The longer trend therefore shows a gain of eight points since spring 2016 and ten points since autumn 2015. Trust in the European Parliament stands at its second highest level since autumn 2010.

Trust in the **European Commission** (43%) has dropped three percentage points since spring 2018. The longer trend shows a gain of six points since spring 2016 and seven since autumn 2015. Trust in the European Commission is also at its second highest level since autumn 2010.

Trust in the **European Central Bank** (41%) remains unchanged since spring 2018. It has gained two points since autumn 2017, four since spring 2017, seven since autumn and spring 2016 and eight since autumn 2015. It remains at its highest level since autumn 2010.

QA13 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)

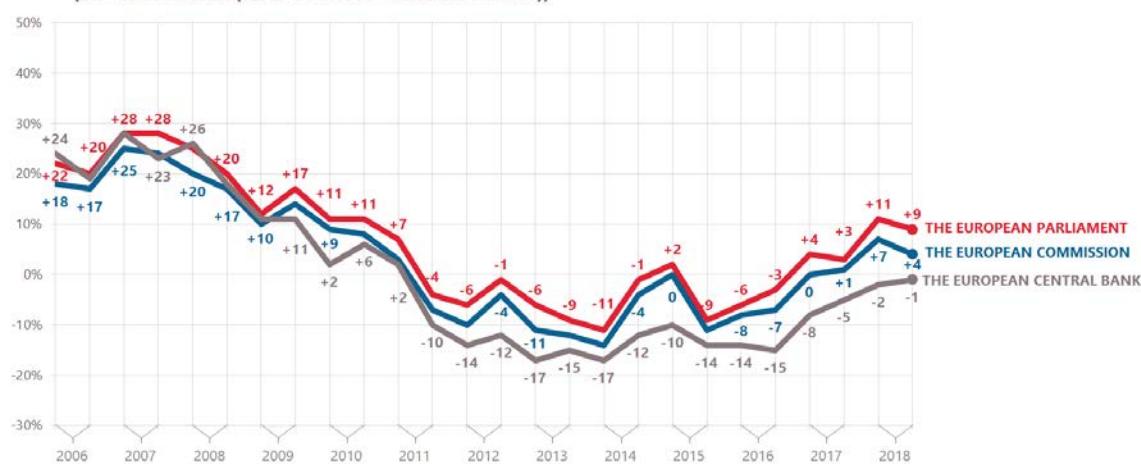


The trust index²⁹ for the European Parliament has dropped slightly but is still positive for the fourth consecutive time: it stands at +9, compared with +11 in spring 2018, +3 in autumn 2017, +4 in spring 2017, -3 in autumn 2016, -6 in spring 2016 and -9 in autumn 2015.

The trust index for the European Commission has decreased by three points but remains positive for the third consecutive time: it stands at +4, compared with +7 in spring 2018, +1 in autumn 2017, 0 in spring 2017, -7 in autumn 2016, -8 in spring 2016 and -11 in autumn 2015.

The trust index for the European Central Bank has increased by one point. It stands at -1, compared with -2 in spring 2018, -5 in autumn 2017, -8 in spring 2017, -15 in autumn 2016 and -14 in spring 2016 and autumn 2015.

QA13 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TRUST))



Across the board in this survey, we see a particularly notable downward trend in **trust** in European institutions in Lithuania (-16 index points for trust in the European Parliament, -13 for trust in the European Commission, -16 for trust in the European Central Bank), Luxembourg (-15, -15, -15), Italy (-11, -18, -4), Ireland (-11, -17, -11), Denmark (-11, -13, -12), Latvia (-5, -13, -8) and Czechia (-3, -9, -17).

²⁹ Difference between the answers tend to trust and tend not to trust.

The European Parliament

48% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2018) say they tend to trust the European Parliament while 39% (no change) say they tend not to trust it, and 13% (+2) express no opinion.

A majority of respondents **trust** the European Parliament in 21 EU Member States (compared with 22 in spring 2018). In this survey, it is once again the minority view in Italy (44% against 47%, compared with 49% against 41%). Trust reaches its highest levels in the Nordic countries (69% in Sweden, 63% in Finland and 62% in Denmark), the Benelux countries (64% in Belgium, 63% in the Netherlands and 60% in Luxembourg), Romania (60%) and Germany (60%). It has a narrower majority in Cyprus (46% against 41%) and Slovakia (46% against 40%).

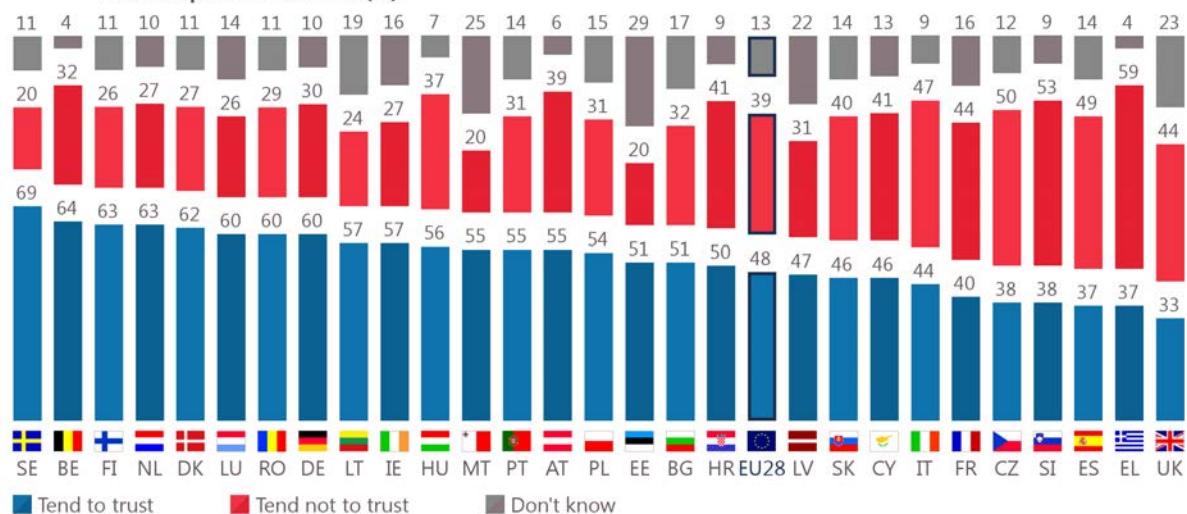
Whereas trust and distrust were equally balanced in France in spring 2018 (43% against 43%), distrust has regained the majority in this survey (44% against 40%).

Distrust in the European Parliament remains predominant in five EU Member States: Greece (59%), Slovenia (53%), Czechia (50% against 38%), Spain (49% against 37%) and the United Kingdom (44% against 33%). Including France and Italy, there are seven Member States in which it is the majority opinion.

Since spring 2018, the **trust index** for the European Parliament has risen in nine EU Member States, most markedly in Poland (+9 index points), Belgium (+8) and Austria (+8). It remains unchanged in Hungary and has dropped in 18 Member State, led by Lithuania (-16 index points), Luxembourg (-15), Italy (-11), Ireland (-11), Denmark (-11) and Estonia (-9).

QA13.1 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Parliament (%)



The European Commission

43% of Europeans (-3 percentage points since spring 2018) say they tend to trust the European Commission while 39% (no change) say they tend not to trust it, and 18% (+3) express no opinion.

The trust-distrust ratio has fallen more substantially in the **euro area** countries (43% against 41% compared with 47% against 39% in spring 2018) than in countries **outside the euro area** (42% against 37% compared with 44% against 38%).

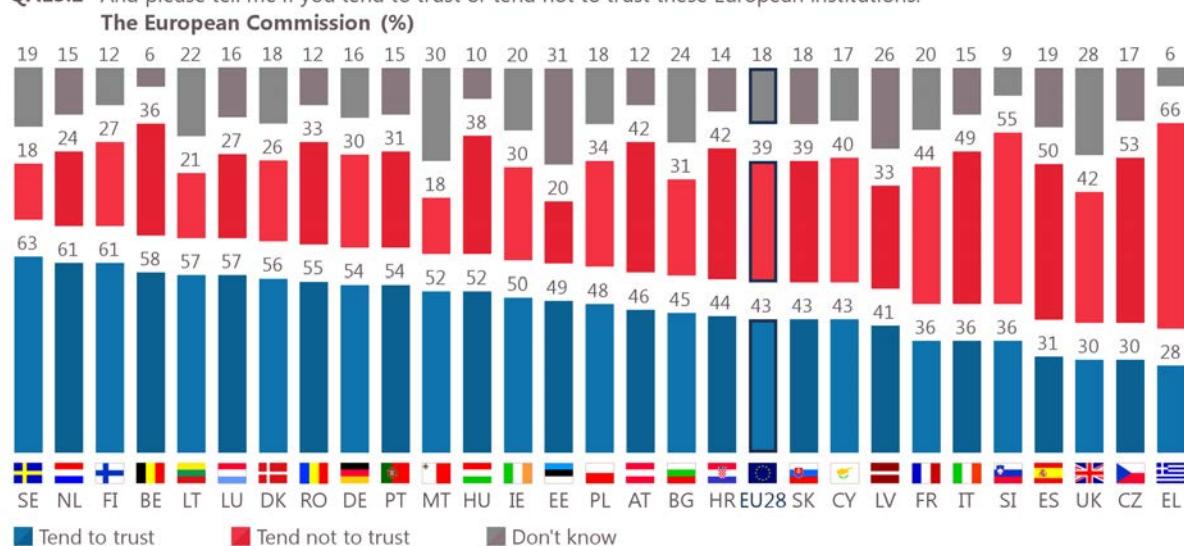
In this survey, a majority of respondents now trust the European Commission again in Cyprus (43% against 40% compared with 40% against 41% in spring 2018) but only a minority now do so in Italy (36% against 49% compared with 46% against 41%).

In total, **trust** in the European Commission predominates in 21 EU Member States (as in spring 2018). Its score is highest in Sweden (63%), the Netherlands (61%), Finland (61%), Belgium (58%), Lithuania (57%) and Luxembourg (57%). The opinion ratio is narrower in Austria (46% 'trust' against 42%), Croatia (44% against 42%), Slovakia (43% against 39%) and Cyprus (43% against 40%).

Distrust in the European Commission remains prevalent in Greece (66%), Slovenia (55%), Czechia (53%), Spain (50% against 31%), France (44% against 36%) and the United Kingdom (42% against 30%).

Since spring 2018, the **trust index** for the European Commission has risen in nine EU Member States, most significantly in the Netherlands (+9 index points) and Cyprus (+4). It has fallen in the other 19 Member States, particularly in Italy (-18 index points), Ireland (-17), Luxembourg (-15), Latvia (-13), Denmark (-13), Lithuania (-13), Czechia (-9) and Spain (-9).

QA13.2 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.



The European Central Bank

41% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) say that they tend to trust the European Central Bank, whereas 42% (-1 percentage point) disagree. 17% (+1) say they do not know.

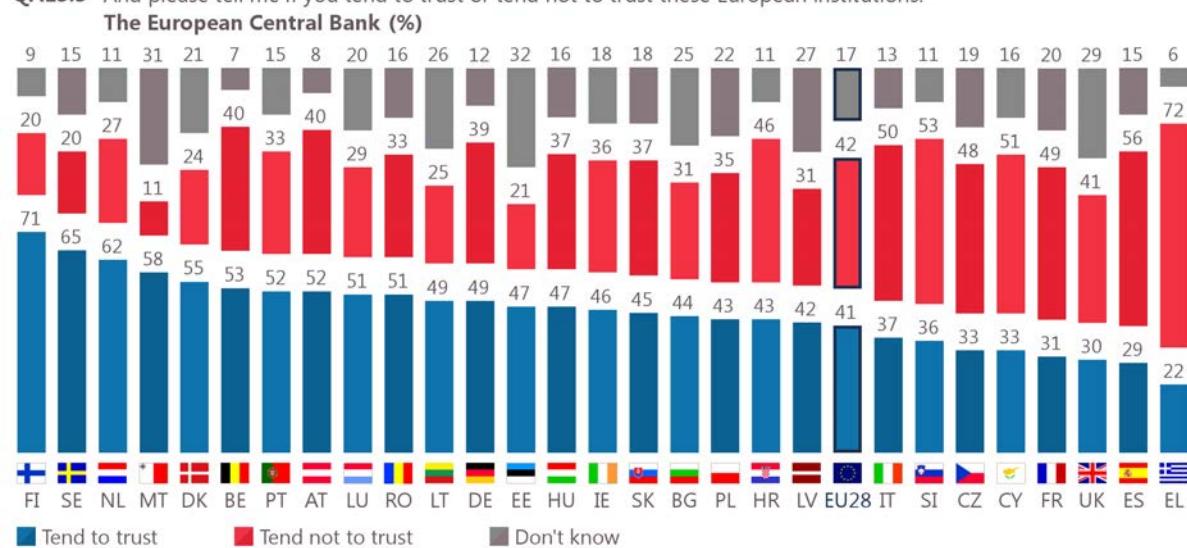
The trust-distrust ratio remains negative in the **euro area** countries (41% against 45% compared with 42% against 45% in spring 2018) and positive in countries **outside the euro area** (40% against 37% compared with 40% against 38% in spring 2018).

A majority of respondents **trust** the European Central Bank in 19 EU Member States (compared with 20 in spring 2018). Only a minority do so in this survey in Czechia (33% against 48% compared with 43% against 41%). Trust sees its highest levels in Finland (71%), Sweden (65%), the Netherlands (62%) and Malta (58%).

Distrust remains predominant in eight EU Member States, led by Greece (72%), Spain (56%), Slovenia (53%), Cyprus (51%) and Italy (50% against 37%).

Since spring 2018, the **trust index** for the European Central Bank has improved in 12 EU Member States, most significantly in Malta (+14 index points), Croatia (+10), Germany (+9) and Hungary (+7). It is stable in Cyprus and has dropped in 15 Member States, led by Czechia (-17 index points), Lithuania (-16), Luxembourg (-15), Denmark (-12) and Ireland (-11).

QA13.3 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.



The European Council

The **trust-distrust ratio** for the European Council remains positive but is narrower than in spring 2018 (37% against 36%, compared with 39% against 36%). More than a quarter of Europeans (27%, +2 percentage points) expressed no opinion about the European Council.

The DK rates are particularly high in the Netherlands (45%), Estonia (41%), Malta (40%) and Lithuania (39%).

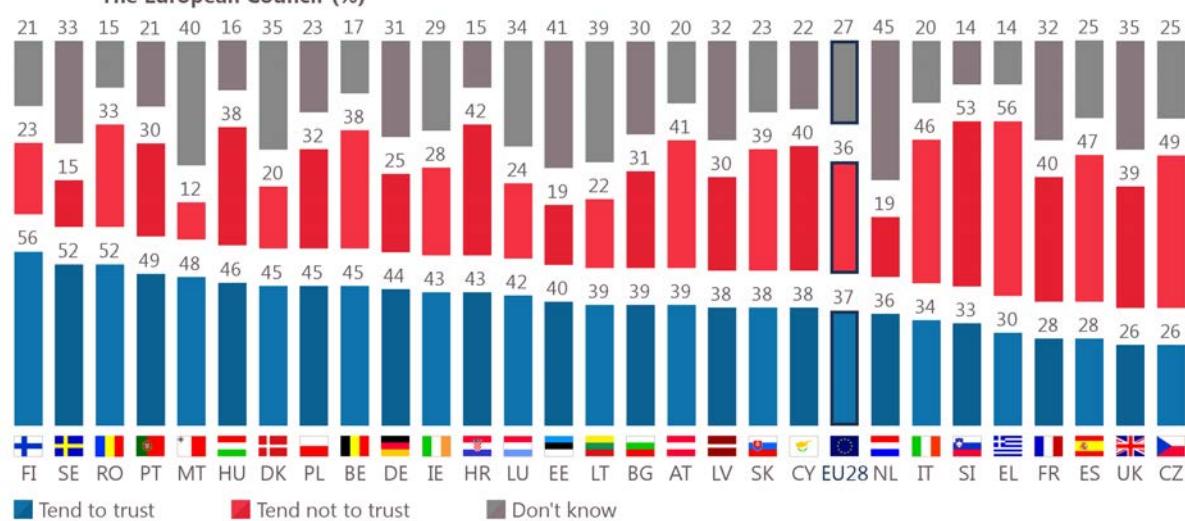
A majority of respondents **trust** the European Council in 18 EU Member States, led by Finland (56%), Sweden (52%) and Romania (52%).

Distrust predominates in ten Member States, most widely in Greece (56%), Slovenia (53%) and Czechia (49% against 26%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the European Council has declined in 21 EU Member States, led by Luxembourg (42%, -15 percentage points), Ireland (43%, -11), Czechia (26%, -9), Denmark (45%, -8) and Latvia (38%, -8). It remains stable in Cyprus (38%) and has increased in six Member States, most strongly in Croatia (43%, +5).

QA13.4 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Council (%)



The Council of the European Union

Distrust in the Council of the European Union has remained stable at 36% since spring 2018, while trust has fallen by one percentage point to 34%. The DK rate has risen by one point to 30%.

The DK rate is equal to or exceeds one third of respondents in 12 EU Member States, peaking in Sweden (53%), Denmark (47%), Estonia (41%), the United Kingdom (40%) and Germany (40%).

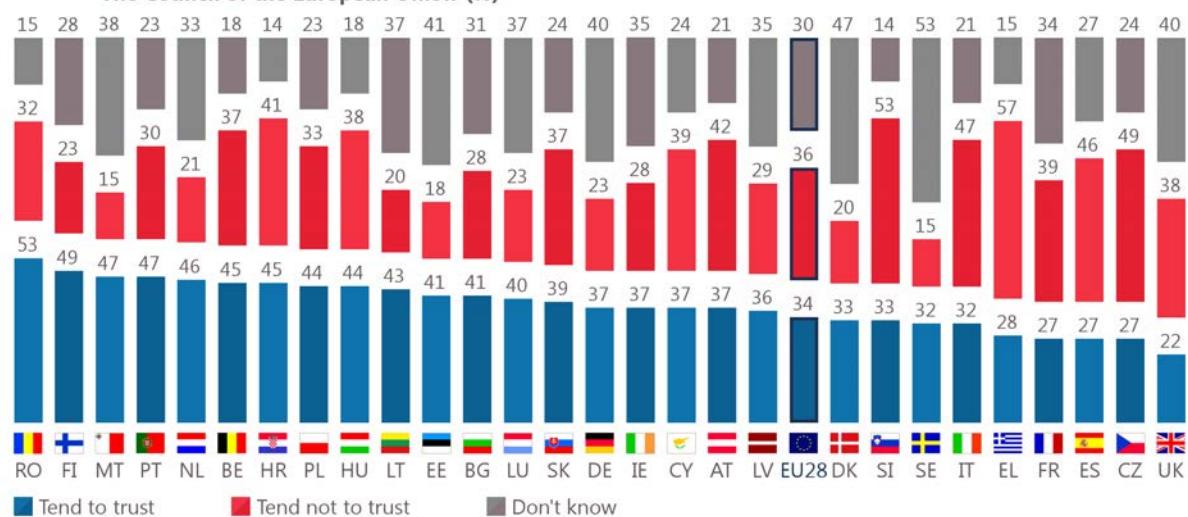
Trust in the Council of the European Union only passes the threshold of 50% in one country, Romania (53%). It is relatively widespread in 18 other Member States of the European Union, with the highest levels in Finland (49% against 23%), Malta (47% against 15%) and Portugal (47% against 30%).

Distrust is the majority view in nine Member States, led by Greece (57%), Slovenia (53%) and Czechia (49% against 27%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the Council of the European Union has declined in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (40%, -17 percentage points), Ireland (37%, -10), Denmark (33%, -7) and Czechia (27%, -7). It remains stable in the Netherlands (46%) and Slovakia (39%), while increasing in ten Member States, most substantially in Finland (49%, +8), Croatia (45%, +6) and Poland (44%, +6).

QA13.5 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The Council of the European Union (%)



QA13 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(INDEX)

The European Parliament			The European Commission			The European Central Bank		
	Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28	+9	▼ 2	EU28	+4	▼ 3	EU28	-1	▲ 1
EURO AREA	+9	▼ 3	EURO AREA	+2	▼ 6	EURO AREA	-4	▼ 1
NON-EURO AREA	+10	▲ 2	NON-EURO AREA	+5	▼ 1	NON-EURO AREA	+3	▲ 1
PL	+23	▲ 9	NL	+37	▲ 9	MT	+47	▲ 14
BE	+32	▲ 8	CY	+3	▲ 4	HR	-3	▲ 10
AT	+16	▲ 8	MT	+34	▲ 3	DE	+10	▲ 9
MT	+35	▲ 5	BE	+22	▲ 3	HU	+10	▲ 7
RO	+31	▲ 4	SE	+45	▲ 2	AT	+12	▲ 6
DE	+30	▲ 3	PL	+14	▲ 2	RO	+18	▲ 5
UK	-11	▲ 3	AT	+4	▲ 2	PL	+8	▲ 5
SE	+49	▲ 1	UK	-12	▲ 2	FI	+51	▲ 4
NL	+36	▲ 1	DE	+24	▲ 1	SE	+45	▲ 4
HU	+19	=	EL	-38	▼ 1	SK	+8	▲ 4
HR	+9	▼ 1	HR	+2	▼ 2	UK	-11	▲ 2
SI	-15	▼ 1	PT	+23	▼ 3	NL	+35	▲ 1
EL	-22	▼ 2	HU	+14	▼ 3	CY	-18	=
SK	+6	▼ 3	SK	+4	▼ 3	SI	-17	▼ 2
CY	+5	▼ 3	RO	+22	▼ 4	ES	-27	▼ 2
CZ	-12	▼ 3	FI	+34	▼ 5	BE	+13	▼ 3
FI	+37	▼ 4	BG	+14	▼ 6	IT	-13	▼ 4
BG	+19	▼ 4	SI	-19	▼ 6	PT	+19	▼ 5
FR	-4	▼ 4	FR	-8	▼ 7	BG	+13	▼ 8
PT	+24	▼ 5	EE	+29	▼ 8	LV	+11	▼ 8
LV	+16	▼ 5	ES	-19	▼ 9	FR	-18	▼ 8
ES	-12	▼ 7	CZ	-23	▼ 9	EL	-50	▼ 8
EE	+31	▼ 9	LT	+36	▼ 13	EE	+26	▼ 9
DK	+35	▼ 11	DK	+30	▼ 13	IE	+10	▼ 11
IE	+30	▼ 11	LV	+8	▼ 13	DK	+31	▼ 12
IT	-3	▼ 11	LU	+30	▼ 15	LU	+22	▼ 15
LU	+34	▼ 15	IE	+20	▼ 17	LT	+24	▼ 16
LT	+33	▼ 16	IT	-13	▼ 18	CZ	-15	▼ 17

b. Trust in the European Union

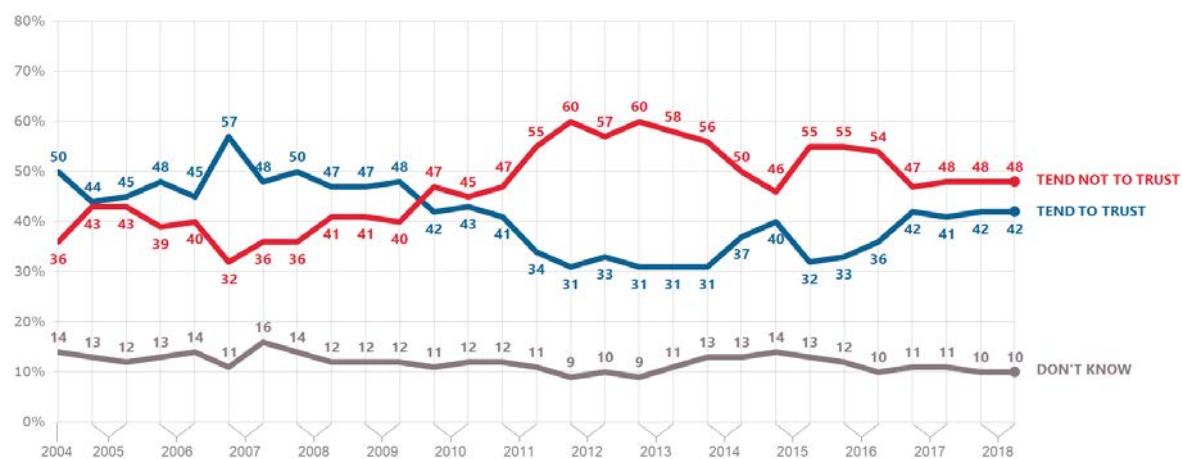
Stability of trust-distrust ratio with regard to the European Union

42% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) say that they trust the European Union, whereas 48% (=) say they do not trust it, and 10% (=) express no opinion³⁰.

After recovering sharply in the spring 2017 Standard Eurobarometer survey, **the trust-distrust ratio** for the European Union has since stabilised and has now been measured at virtually the same level for the fourth consecutive time.

QA8a.14 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)

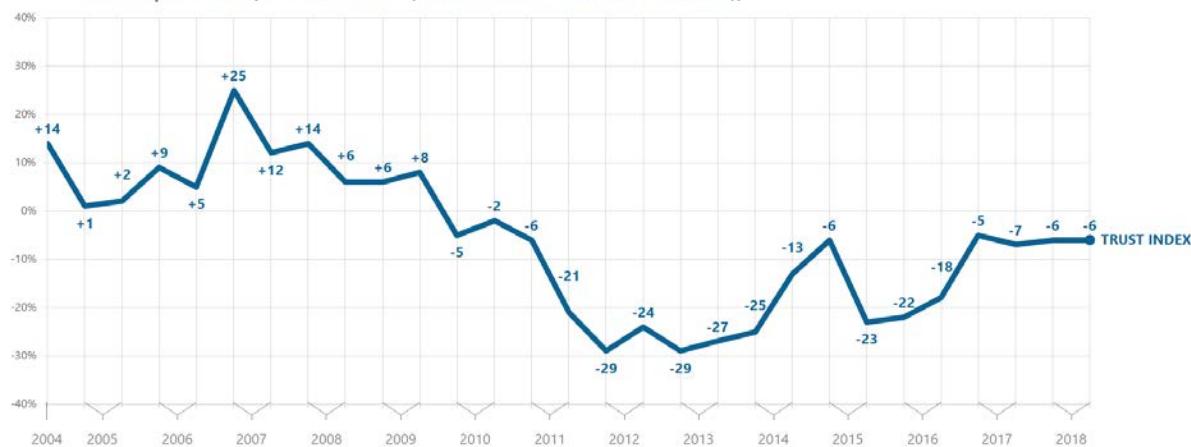


³⁰ QA8a.14. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Union.

The trust index for the EU stands at -6, no change since spring 2018. This is still very close to the indices recorded in autumn 2017 (-7) and spring 2017 (-5), but far higher than those recorded in autumn 2016 (-18) and spring 2016 (-22).

QA8a.14 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 - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



The trust-distrust ratio remains negative in the **euro area** countries (42% against 49% compared with 42% against 48% in spring 2018), as in countries **outside the euro area** (42% against 46% compared with 41% against 48%).

A majority of respondents **trust** the EU in 17 Member States of the European Union (compared with 15 in spring 2018, 18 in autumn 2017, 15 in spring 2017, 11 in autumn 2016 and nine in spring 2016).

This is because in this survey majorities now trust the EU in Belgium (52% against 44% compared with 47% against 49% in spring 2018) and Croatia (48% against 44% compared with 44% against 49%).

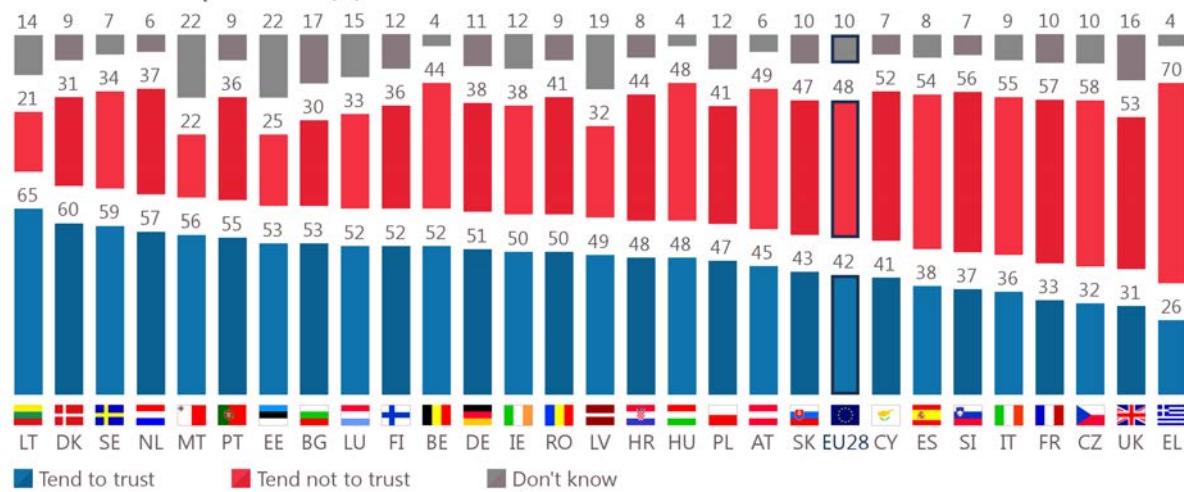
Trust continues to dominate in Lithuania (65%), Denmark (60%), Sweden (59%), the Netherlands (57%), Malta (56%), Portugal (55%), Estonia (53%), Bulgaria (53%), Luxembourg (52%), Finland (52%), Germany (51%), Ireland (50% against 38%), Romania (50% against 41%), Latvia (49% against 32%) and Poland (47% against 41%).

Trust and distrust are evenly balanced in Hungary (48% against 48%) whereas distrust was dominant (50% against 44%) in spring 2018.

These evolutions therefore mean that a majority of respondents distrust the EU in a total of ten Member States: Greece (70%), Czechia (58%), France (57%), Slovenia (56%), Italy (55%), Spain (54%), the United Kingdom (53%), Cyprus (52%), Austria (49% against 45%) and Slovakia (47% against 43%).

QA8a.14 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 (%)



The overall stability of the trust-distrust ratio should not mask significant national disparities in terms of evolutions.

The trust index for the European Union has improved in 13 EU Member States, led by Sweden (+14 index points), the Netherlands (+12), Malta (+11), Belgium (+10), Croatia (+9), Cyprus (+7), Germany (+6) and Hungary (+6).

It remains stable in Estonia and has declined in 14 EU Member States, most significantly in Slovenia (-13 index points), Spain (-9), Czechia (-7), Ireland (-7) and Luxembourg (-6).

QA8a.14 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 (INDEX)

		Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Sp.2018	Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28		-6	-6	=
SE		+11	+25	▲ 14
NL		+8	+20	▲ 12
MT		+23	+34	▲ 11
BE		-2	+8	▲ 10
HR		-5	+4	▲ 9
CY		-18	-11	▲ 7
DE		+7	+13	▲ 6
HU		-6	0	▲ 6
UK		-27	-22	▲ 5
AT		-8	-4	▲ 4
DK		+26	+29	▲ 3
LV		+14	+17	▲ 3
PL		+5	+6	▲ 1
EE		+28	+28	=
FI		+18	+16	▼ 2
RO		+11	+9	▼ 2
EL		-42	-44	▼ 2
LT		+47	+44	▼ 3
PT		+22	+19	▼ 3
SK		-1	-4	▼ 3
FR		-21	-24	▼ 3
IT		-15	-19	▼ 4
BG		+28	+23	▼ 5
LU		+25	+19	▼ 6
IE		+19	+12	▼ 7
CZ		-19	-26	▼ 7
ES		-7	-16	▼ 9
SI		-6	-19	▼ 13

The socio-demographic data show that trust in the European Union is determined by the age, level of education and social status of respondents. Trust predominates among young people and the higher social and economic categories, whereas distrust is more widespread among people aged over 25 and in the insecure and modest social classes:

- A majority of respondents trust the EU among those aged 15-24 (52%), people who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (50% against 42%), managers (58%), students (55%), people who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (46% against 44%) and those who consider themselves to be upper middle class (59%) and upper class (57%). A very narrow majority of people who call themselves middle class also trust the EU (46% against 45%);
- Meanwhile, distrust is in the majority in all the other age categories, 47% against 44% among those aged 25-39, 48% against 43% for 40-54 years and 51% among people aged 55 and older;
- Distrust is also widespread among people who left school at age 15 or earlier (57%) or between 16 and 19 (51%); the unemployed (55%), manual workers (52%), the self-employed (52%), house persons (50% against 38%), and the retired (51%); people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (61%) or from time to time (53%) and those who consider themselves to belong to working class (54%) and lower middle class (51%).

In other words, trust in the European Union shows a linear decline with age and a linear growth with education and social status.

QA8a.14 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	42	48	10
 Gender			
Man	43	48	9
Woman	42	47	11
 Age			
15-24	52	37	11
25-39	44	47	9
40-54	43	48	9
55 +	37	51	12
 Education (End of)			
15-	30	57	13
16-19	39	51	10
20+	50	42	8
Still studying	55	35	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	39	52	9
Managers	58	34	8
Other white collars	49	44	7
Manual workers	38	52	10
House persons	38	50	12
Unemployed	35	55	10
Retired	36	51	13
Students	55	35	10
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	54	12
The lower middle class	41	51	8
The middle class	46	45	9
The upper middle class	59	34	7
The upper class	57	37	6

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

QA8a.14 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
(% - TEND TO TRUST)**

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	42	51	38	33	36	47	31	26	55	50	41
Gender											
Male	43	53	40	29	35	46	36	28	56	51	39
Female	42	49	37	36	36	49	27	23	55	50	43
Age											
15-24	52	66	55	36	45	47	46	27	64	50	42
25-39	44	51	33	27	38	51	43	30	57	54	40
40-54	43	53	41	36	37	50	28	27	58	45	38
55 +	37	46	35	32	32	44	19	23	49	51	43
Education (End of)											
15-	30	43	33	18	23	30	12	19	50	43	35
16-19	39	47	43	24	37	44	26	26	61	43	35
20+	50	59	35	42	46	52	43	30	58	63	46
Still studying	55	67	52	44	44	58	39	26	66	48	53
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	39	43	33	31	37	48	24	26	55	61	35
Managers	58	68	38	52	57	61	45	45	60	75	57
Other white collars	49	55	48	33	39	57	46	33	62	53	40
Manual workers	38	42	34	27	29	41	34	20	59	40	27
House persons	38	51	31	36	33	45	27	24	40	40	61
Unemployed	35	49	39	21	38	41	33	19	49	31	29
Retired	36	43	40	32	29	44	17	24	45	52	44
Students	55	67	52	44	44	58	39	26	66	48	53

QA8a.14 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
(% - TEND NOT TO TRUST)**

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

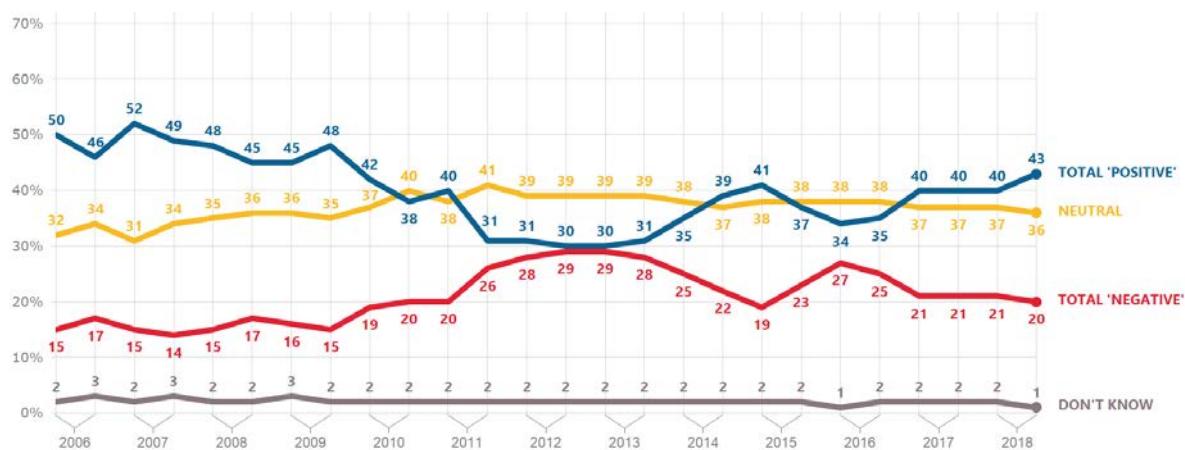
c. Image of the European Union

The general image of the European Union is improving

43% of Europeans (+3 percentage points since spring 2018) have a positive image of the European Union, whereas 20% (-1) have a negative image and 36% (-1) a neutral image. The DK rate stands at 1% (-1).³¹

Thanks to this three-percentage point rise, positive opinions of the EU's image have reached their highest level since autumn 2009. They come in first place, ahead of neutral opinions, for the fourth consecutive Standard Eurobarometer survey.

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)



The improvement in the EU's image is more evident in countries **outside the euro area**, where positive opinions have risen by four percentage points (46% against 33%, -2 percentage points, of neutral opinions and 20%, -1, of negative opinions), than in **euro area** countries where positive opinions have only gained one point (41% against 38%, no change, of neutral opinions and 20%, -1, of negative opinions).

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Neutral	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Total 'Negative'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Don't know
		EU28	EURO AREA		EU28	EURO AREA		EU28	EURO AREA	
EU28	43	▲ 3		36	▼ 1		20	▼ 1		1
EURO AREA	41	▲ 1		38	=		20	▼ 1		1
NON-EU AREA	46	▲ 4		33	▼ 2		20	▼ 1		1

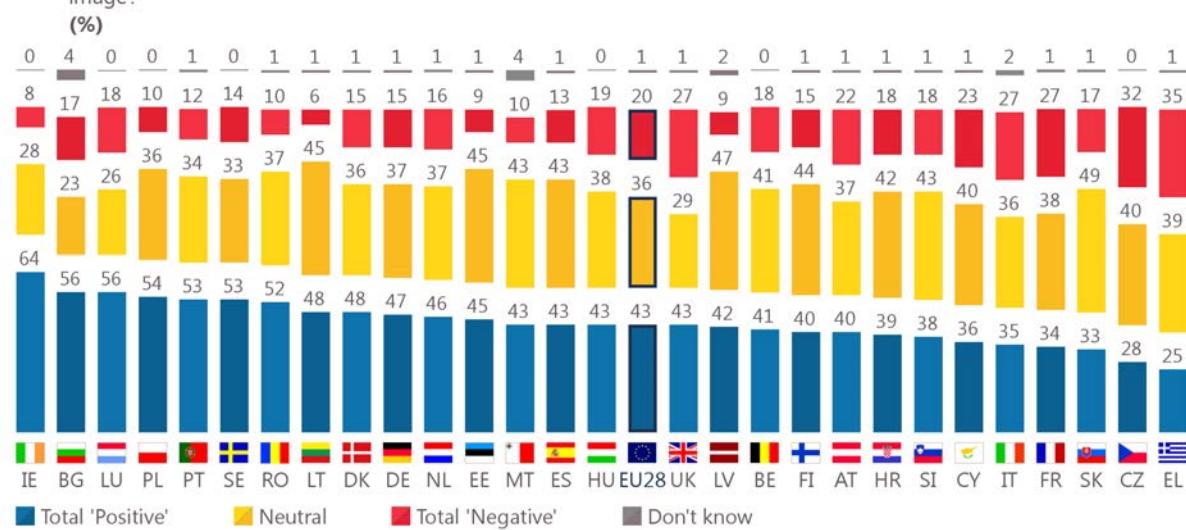
³¹ D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Positive impressions of the image of the European Union are more widespread than negative opinions in 26 of the 28 Member States, led by Ireland (64%), Bulgaria (56%), Luxembourg (56%) and Poland (54%). Negative outweigh positive opinions in Greece (35% against 25%, and 39% neutral opinions) and Czechia (32% against 28%, and 40% neutral opinions).

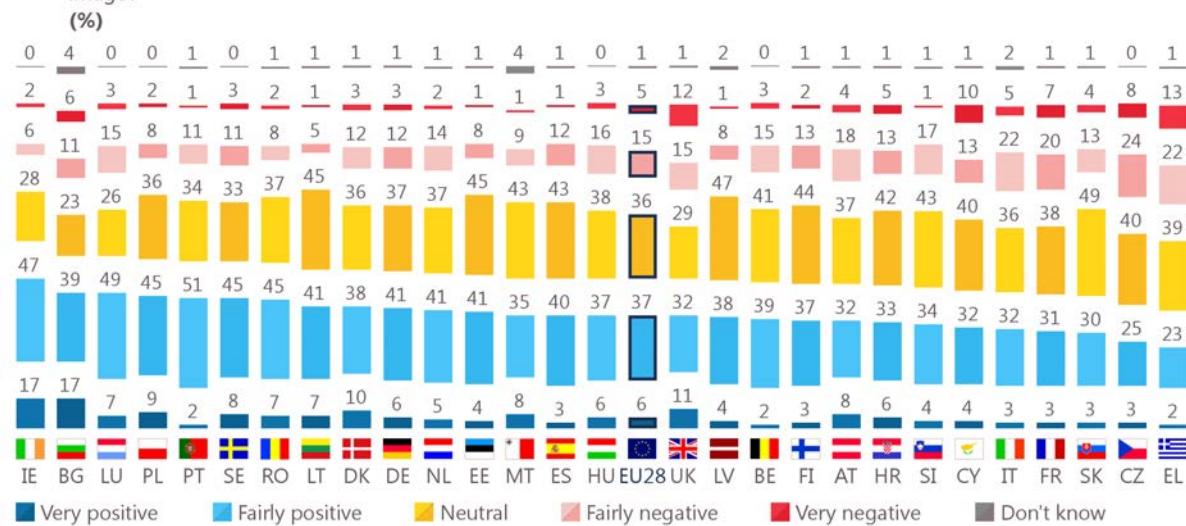
Positive opinions are mentioned in first place, ahead of neutral opinions, in 14 EU Member States. Neutral judgements come top in ten countries, led by Slovakia (49%) and Latvia (47%). Positive and neutral judgements are mentioned equally in four Member States: Estonia (45%), Malta (43%), Spain (43%) and Belgium (41%).

Since spring 2018, positive opinions of the EU's image have gained ground in 17 Member States, led by Sweden (53%, +11 percentage points), Spain (43%, +10), the United Kingdom (43%, +9), Denmark (48%, +5) and Croatia (39%, +5). They remain stable in Ireland, Bulgaria, Finland, Italy and Slovakia and have fallen in six Member States, with the sharpest decline recorded in Malta (43%, -7).

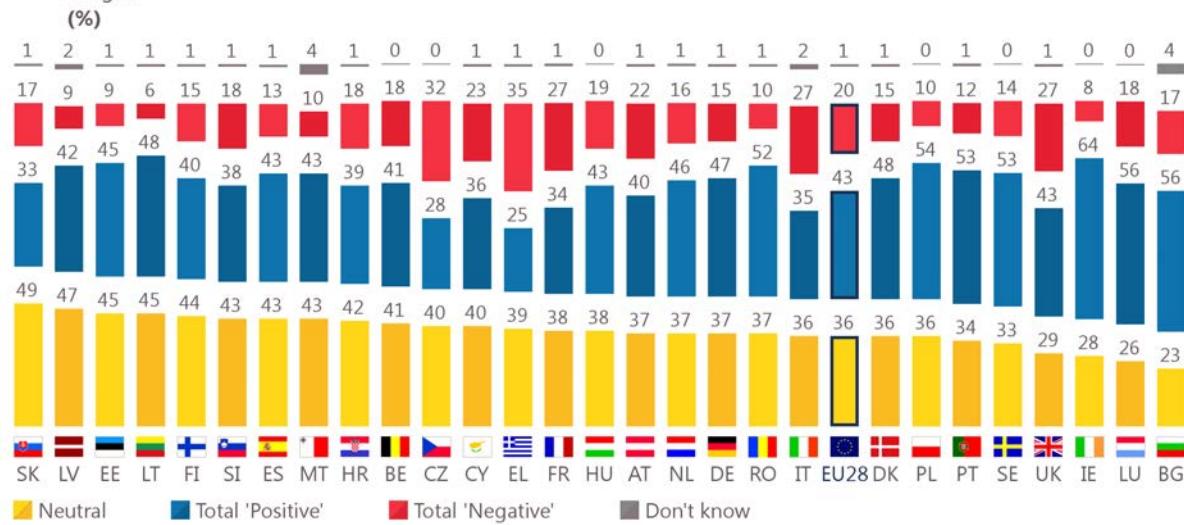
D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?



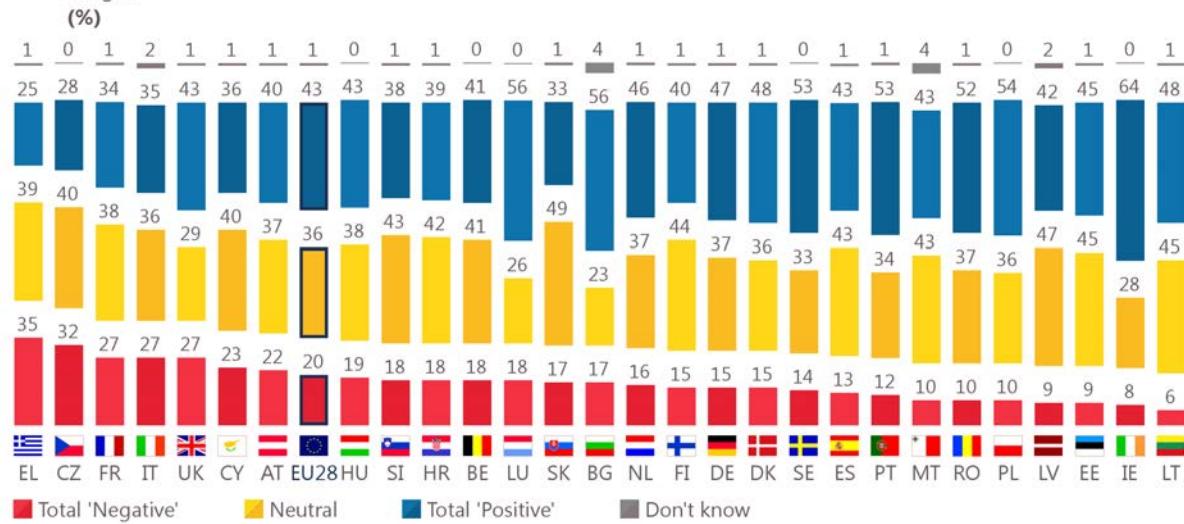
D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?



D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?



D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?



D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(%)

		Total 'Positive'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Total Negative'		Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
			Neutral	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total Negative'			
EU28	EU	43	▲ 3	36	▼ 1	20	▼ 1	1
SE	SE	53	▲ 11	33	=	14	▼ 11	0
ES	ES	43	▲ 10	43	▼ 7	13	▼ 2	1
UK	UK	43	▲ 9	29	▼ 4	27	▼ 2	1
DK	DK	48	▲ 5	36	▼ 6	15	▲ 1	1
HR	HR	39	▲ 5	42	▼ 5	18	=	1
PL	PL	54	▲ 4	36	▼ 1	10	▼ 2	0
NL	NL	46	▲ 4	37	▲ 2	16	▼ 7	1
LV	LV	42	▲ 4	47	=	9	▼ 4	2
AT	AT	40	▲ 4	37	▼ 1	22	▼ 3	1
EE	EE	45	▲ 3	45	▼ 1	9	▼ 1	1
LU	LU	56	▲ 2	26	▼ 6	18	▲ 5	0
RO	RO	52	▲ 2	37	▲ 4	10	▼ 5	1
HU	HU	43	▲ 2	38	=	19	▼ 1	0
BE	BE	41	▲ 2	41	▲ 3	18	▼ 5	0
SI	SI	38	▲ 2	43	▼ 3	18	▲ 1	1
CY	CY	36	▲ 2	40	▼ 1	23	▼ 2	1
LT	LT	48	▲ 1	45	=	6	▼ 1	1
IE	IE	64	=	28	▲ 1	8	=	0
BG	BG	56	=	23	▼ 2	17	▲ 4	4
FI	FI	40	=	44	▲ 1	15	▼ 1	1
IT	IT	35	=	36	▼ 3	27	▲ 4	2
SK	SK	33	=	49	▲ 2	17	▼ 1	1
DE	DE	47	▼ 2	37	▲ 3	15	▼ 2	1
FR	FR	34	▼ 2	38	=	27	▲ 2	1
EL	EL	25	▼ 2	39	▲ 3	35	▼ 2	1
PT	PT	53	▼ 3	34	▲ 3	12	▲ 1	1
CZ	CZ	28	▼ 3	40	▲ 1	32	▲ 2	0
MT	MT	43	▼ 7	43	▲ 5	10	▲ 1	4

The socio-demographic data show that with the sole exception of people who say they have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (32% negative opinions against 26% positive opinions), the positive image of the EU outweighs the negative image across all age and social categories of the European population.

This positive image, however, is substantially more entrenched:

- Among people aged 15-24 (52%) than those aged 55 and older (39%);
- Among people who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (52%) than those who left school aged 15 or earlier (32%);
- Among managers (59%) than manual workers (37%), house persons (38%) and the unemployed (31%);
- Among people who say they belong to the upper (65%) and upper middle (60%) classes than those who see themselves as middle (46%), lower middle (39%) and working class (33%).

The image of the EU therefore reflects the same decisive social factors as trust in the EU: it improves as we move up the social scale and deteriorates as we move up the age ranges.

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Neutral	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	43	36	20	1
 Gender				
Man	45	34	20	1
Woman	40	39	19	2
 Age				
15-24	52	36	11	1
25-39	45	38	16	1
40-54	41	38	21	0
55 +	39	35	25	1
 Education (End of)				
15-	32	38	28	2
16-19	37	39	23	1
20+	52	33	15	0
Still studying	56	33	10	1
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	45	33	22	0
Managers	59	27	14	0
Other white collars	47	37	16	0
Manual workers	37	42	20	1
House persons	38	41	19	2
Unemployed	31	46	22	1
Retired	38	36	25	1
Students	56	33	10	1
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	26	40	32	2
From time to time	36	41	22	1
Almost never/ Never	48	34	17	1
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	33	40	25	2
The lower middle class	39	38	22	1
The middle class	46	36	17	1
The upper middle class	60	28	12	0
The upper class	65	20	15	0

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

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

	EU28 	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 	CY
TOTAL	43	47	43	34	35	54	43	25	53	64	36
Gender											
Male	45	54	46	37	34	54	44	28	57	63	32
Female	40	41	37	32	34	53	41	23	50	64	39
Age											
15-24	52	61	54	44	38	47	61	30	69	57	32
25-39	45	49	36	27	38	57	50	30	56	65	36
40-54	41	44	46	27	37	58	39	25	55	67	33
55 +	39	45	39	40	29	49	33	21	44	64	40
Education (End of)											
15-	32	34	43	31	21	34	25	15	47	52	26
16-19	37	40	40	26	35	52	30	26	55	56	33
20+	52	62	42	43	45	58	59	31	57	77	42
Still studying	56	66	51	41	47	52	65	28	72	63	41
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	45	43	58	33	41	57	44	31	51	74	34
Managers	59	65	42	57	62	71	54	40	64	80	36
Other white collars	47	44	52	33	38	67	50	32	60	65	37
Manual workers	37	39	34	26	25	45	38	20	55	59	28
House persons	38	32	36	31	35	52	39	29	37	63	49
Unemployed	31	45	37	16	20	47	36	12	53	43	24
Retired	38	43	44	39	23	49	33	21	38	63	42
Students	56	66	51	41	47	52	65	28	72	63	41

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - NEUTRAL)

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

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
 (% - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	20	15	13	27	27	10	27	35	12	8	23
Gender											
Male	20	14	14	29	27	11	27	35	13	8	26
Female	19	16	13	25	27	9	28	35	10	8	19
Age											
15-24	11	8	7	22	8	10	7	25	4	6	10
25-39	16	14	16	27	21	7	13	30	8	5	27
40-54	21	13	13	26	34	6	29	36	12	7	25
55 +	25	19	14	29	30	15	43	39	16	10	25
Education (End of)											
15-	28	24	14	42	35	21	41	42	16	14	32
16-19	23	14	12	32	31	12	36	38	9	9	23
20+	15	13	15	19	19	6	16	29	10	4	23
Still studying	10	8	12	24	5	14	7	25	4	6	8
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	22	24	14	25	27	4	32	32	14	7	25
Managers	14	11	18	18	21	4	19	23	8	3	18
Other white collars	16	10	5	23	27	5	24	24	5	5	17
Manual workers	20	17	15	26	40	9	23	43	10	10	32
House persons	19	13	8	35	24	12	17	32	15	9	13
Unemployed	22	10	17	34	23	12	19	51	14	12	40
Retired	25	18	15	29	33	16	45	39	18	9	23
Students	10	8	12	24	5	14	7	25	4	6	8

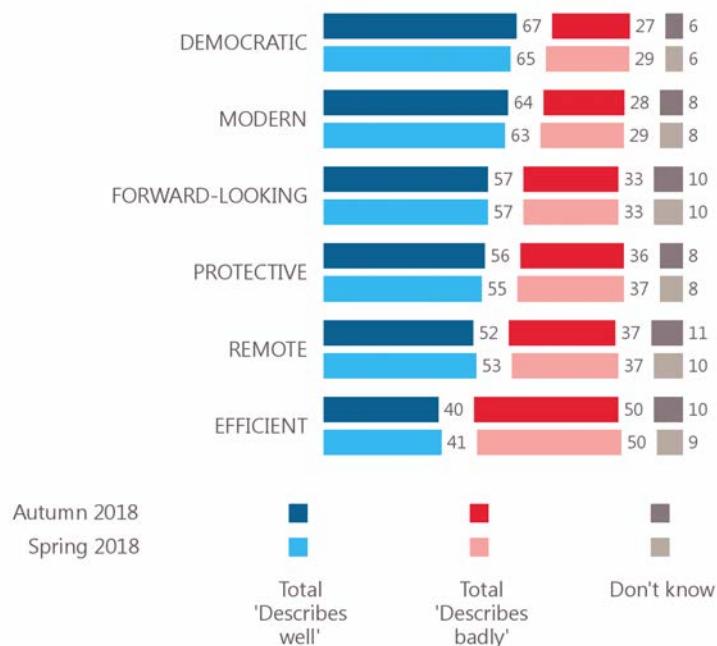
Image attributes of the European Union

Slight trend towards consolidation of positive image attributes

The improvement in the European Union's image overall can also be seen in the judgements about its detailed image attributes. The trend is towards a slight consolidation of positive image traits of the European Union.

On the positive side, the majority see it as **democratic** (67%, +2 percentage points since spring 2018), **modern** (64%, +1), **forward-looking** (57%, no change) and **protective** (56%, +1). As negative points, the dominant view is that it is **inefficient** (50%, =) and **remote** (52%, -1)³².

QA11 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
(% - EU)



³² QA11. Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. 1. Modern; 2. Democratic; 3. Protective; 4. Efficient; 5. Remote; 6. Forward-looking

Across all of these image traits, there is a significant trend towards improvement in Belgium, Germany, Croatia, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. Conversely, we see quite a clear shift the other way in Luxembourg, Czechia, Estonia, Malta, Bulgaria and Romania.

QA11 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

(% - TOTAL 'DESCRIBES WELL')

		Democratic	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Modern	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Forward-looking	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Protective	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Remote	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Efficient	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28	EU	67	▲2	64	▲1	57	=	56	▲1	52	▼1	40	▼1
BE	Belgium	69	▲3	70	▲1	57	=	66	▲3	55	▼4	51	▲5
BG	Bulgaria	71	▼4	75	▼4	65	▼2	51	▼7	48	▲4	56	▼4
CZ	Czechia	64	▼1	63	▼2	48	▼5	53	▼3	36	▼1	46	▼2
DK	Denmark	75	▲4	52	▲4	48	▼1	71	=	59	▲1	33	▲3
DE	Germany	81	▲7	64	▲5	67	▲2	65	▲4	48	▼3	40	▲6
EE	Estonia	68	▼5	71	▼2	54	▼4	60	▼5	48	▼3	43	▼2
IE	Ireland	82	=	85	=	76	▼2	75	▼1	50	▼3	67	▼1
EL	Greece	50	▲1	59	=	32	▲4	36	▲2	66	▲6	30	▲3
ES	Spain	66	=	58	=	52	▼1	52	▲1	55	▼8	40	▲2
FR	France	56	=	56	▲3	46	▼3	43	=	54	▲2	24	▼6
HR	Croatia	78	▲9	84	▲2	76	▲9	63	▲2	46	=	63	▲4
IT	Italy	62	▼1	68	▲1	53	▼1	44	▼1	64	▲2	41	▼2
CY	Cyprus	64	▼3	56	▼5	44	▼1	46	▼1	46	▼5	45	▲2
LV	Lithuania	67	▼2	73	▼3	60	▼1	62	=	46	▼2	43	▼2
LT	Lithuania	80	▼1	80	▲1	74	▲1	79	▼1	41	▼4	74	▲3
LU	Luxembourg	68	▼5	64	▼5	56	▼8	58	▼8	41	▼6	38	▼7
HU	Hungary	68	▲2	72	▲2	60	▲2	56	▲4	57	▲6	58	▲4
MT	Malta	68	▼5	74	▼8	65	▼5	65	=	46	▲1	56	▲1
NL	Netherlands	71	▲11	49	▲1	56	▲3	71	▲6	58	=	23	▲5
AT	Austria	66	▲1	76	▲6	63	▲2	54	▼1	59	▲1	49	▲6
PL	Poland	76	=	80	▲3	67	▲1	64	▲1	50	▲7	60	▼2
PT	Portugal	78	▲3	82	▼1	77	▲7	62	▲8	53	▼3	58	▲5
RO	Romania	68	▼9	82	▼1	71	▼5	65	▼2	56	▲5	65	=
SI	Slovenia	60	▼3	65	▼1	58	▼5	52	▼2	44	▼4	41	▼4
SK	Slovakia	69	▲6	74	▲4	59	▼2	59	=	46	▼2	52	▼1
FI	Finland	64	=	68	▲2	46	▲2	54	▲3	71	▲2	26	▼5
SE	Sweden	72	▲5	55	▲6	47	▲1	66	▲4	53	▼2	21	=
UK	United Kingdom	52	=	55	▼1	49	▼4	58	▼2	39	▼7	34	▼2

Positive image traits

Democratic

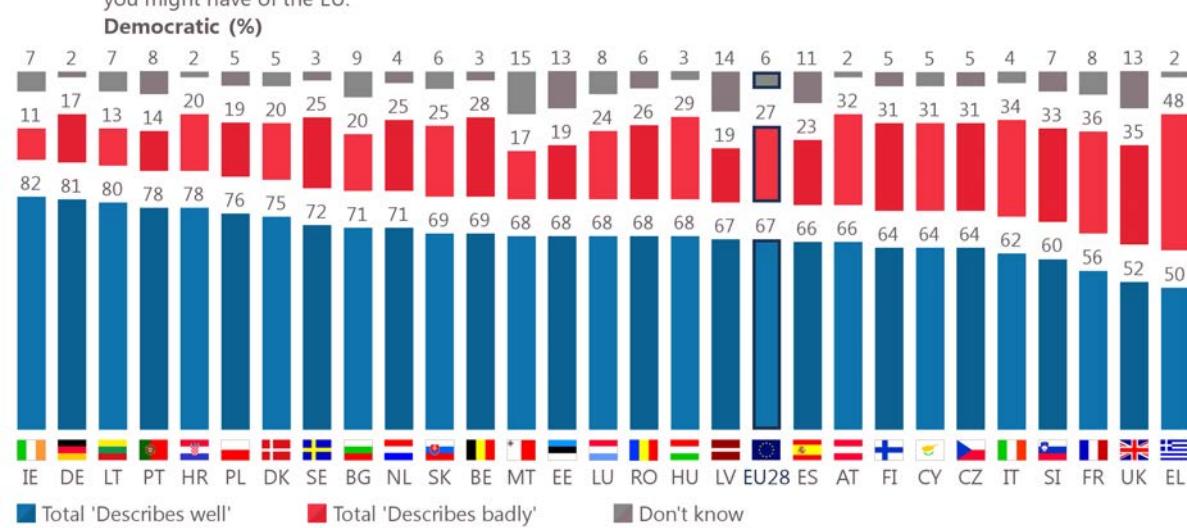
More than two thirds of Europeans (67%, +2 percentage points since spring 2018) believe that the term **democratic** describes the European Union well, whereas 27% (-2) are of the opposite opinion and 6% (no change) say they do not know.

A majority of respondents are positive in this survey in Greece (50% against 48%) whereas positive and negative opinions were evenly balanced in spring 2018 (49% against 49%).

This evolution means that the European Union is now seen as democratic by the majority in all 28 Member States of the European Union, led by Ireland (82%), Germany (81%), Lithuania (80%), Portugal (78%) and Croatia (78%). It is less widely shared in Greece (50% against 48%), the United Kingdom (52%) and France (56%).

Since spring 2018, the democratic image of the European Union has gained ground in 11 EU Member States, most clearly in the Netherlands (71%, +11 percentage points), Croatia (78%, +9), Germany (81%, +7) and Slovakia (69%, +6). It remains unchanged in six countries and has declined in 11 Member States, most notably in Romania (68%, -9), and Estonia, Malta and Luxembourg (68%, -5 in all three countries).

QA11.2 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



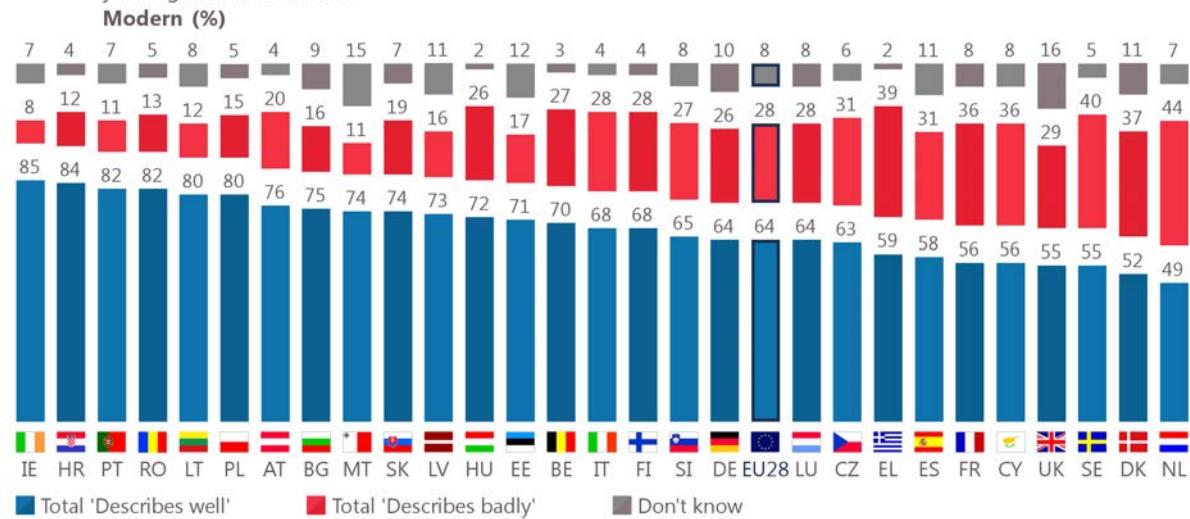
Modern

64% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since spring 2018) consider the EU **modern**, 28% (-1) holding the opposite opinion and 8% (no change) expressing no opinion.

As in spring 2018, a majority of respondents see the European Union as modern all EU Member States. Over half the respondents agree in 27 of them, with the highest proportions in Ireland (85%), Croatia (84%), Portugal (82%) and Romania (82%), while a relative majority do so in the Netherlands (49% against 44%).

Since spring 2018, the image of the EU as modern has gained ground in 14 Member States, particularly in Austria (76%, +6 percentage points), Sweden (55%, +6) and Germany (64%, +5). It remains stable in Ireland, Greece and Spain. It has declined in 11 Member States, most strongly in Malta (74%, -8), Luxembourg (64%, -5) and Cyprus (56%, -5).

QA11.1 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



Forward-looking

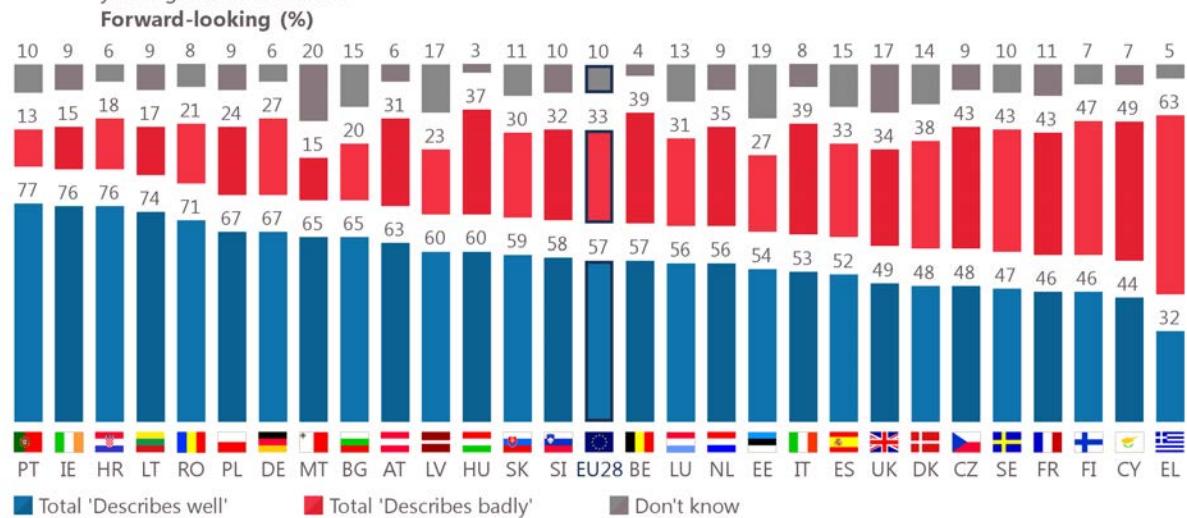
57% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) see the European Union as **forward-looking** while 33% (=) are of the opposite opinion and 10% (=) say they do not know.

The European Union is seen as forward-looking by the majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States (compared with 24 in spring 2018). In this survey, a majority now agree in Sweden (47% against 43% compared with 46% against 46%). This image is most widely shared in Portugal (77%), Ireland (76%), Croatia (76%) and Lithuania (74%).

A majority of respondents say that the EU is not forward-looking in three Member States: Greece (63%), Cyprus (49% against 44%) and Finland (47% against 46%).

Since spring 2018, the EU's forward-looking image has gained ground in 11 EU Member States, led by Croatia (76%, +9 percentage points) and Portugal (77%, +7). It is stable in Belgium and has declined in the other 16 Member States, most strikingly in Luxembourg (56%, -8), Czechia (48%, -5), Malta (65%, -5), Romania (71%, -5) and Slovenia (58%, -5).

QA11.6 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



Protective

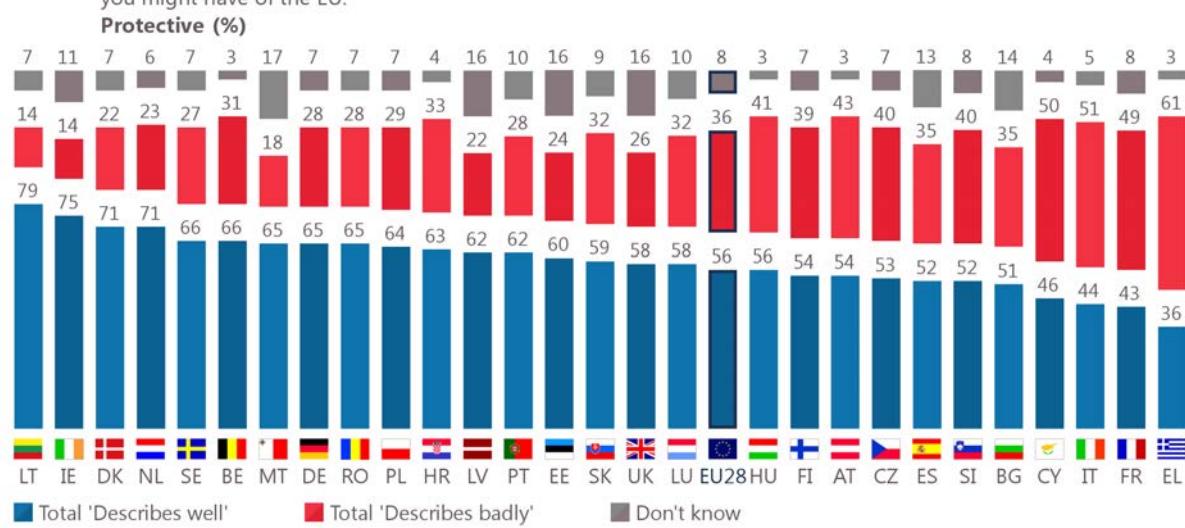
56% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since spring 2018) agree that the European Union is **protective**, while 36% (-1) disagree and 8% (no change) express no opinion.

A majority of respondents see the European Union as protective in 24 EU Member, as in spring 2018, led by in Lithuania (79%), Ireland (75%), Denmark (71%) and the Netherlands (71%).

It remains the minority view in Greece (36% against 61%), France (43% against 49%), Italy (44% against 51%) and Cyprus (46% against 50%).

Since spring 2018, the protective image of the EU has gained ground in 11 Member States, led by Portugal (62%, +8 percentage points) and the Netherlands (71%, +6). It remains stable in five countries. It has declined in 12 Member States, most markedly in Luxembourg (58%, -8) and Bulgaria (51%, -7).

QA11.3 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



Negative image traits

Remote

52% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since spring 2018) see the European Union as **remote** while 37% (no change) hold the contrary view and 11% (+1) say they do not know.

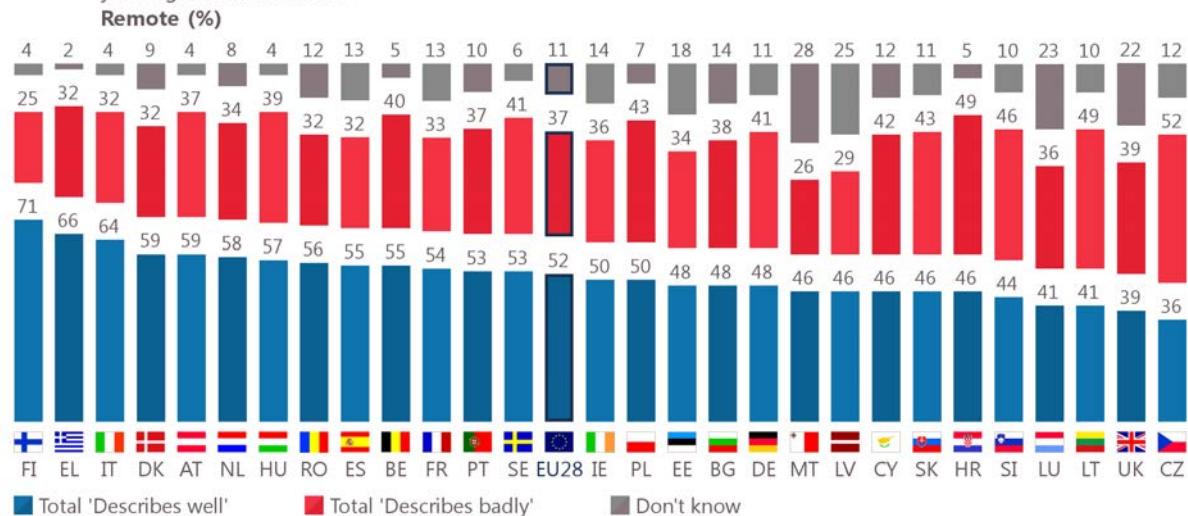
In this survey, a minority of respondents now see the European Union as remote in Lithuania (41% against 49%, compared with 45% against 44%), Slovenia (44% against 46%, compared with 48% against 43%) and Croatia (46% against 49%, compared with 46% against 46%). This is also still the minority view in Czechia (36% against 52%), so there are now four Member States where a majority of respondents do not see the European Union as remote.

Opinions are evenly balanced in the United Kingdom (39% against 39%) whereas a majority saw the EU as remote in spring 2018 (46% against 36%).

A majority of respondents therefore regard the EU as remote in 23 EU Member States. This is now once again the case in Poland (50% against 43%, compared with 43% against 47%) and remains so in the other 22, most markedly in Finland (71%), Greece (66%), Italy (64%), Denmark (59%) and Austria (59%).

Since spring 2018, the image of the European Union as remote has declined in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Spain (55%, -8 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (39%, -7). It is unchanged in Croatia and the Netherlands and has gained ground in 11 Member States, most clearly in Poland (50%, +7), Greece (66%, +6) and Hungary (57%, +6).

QA11.5 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



Efficient

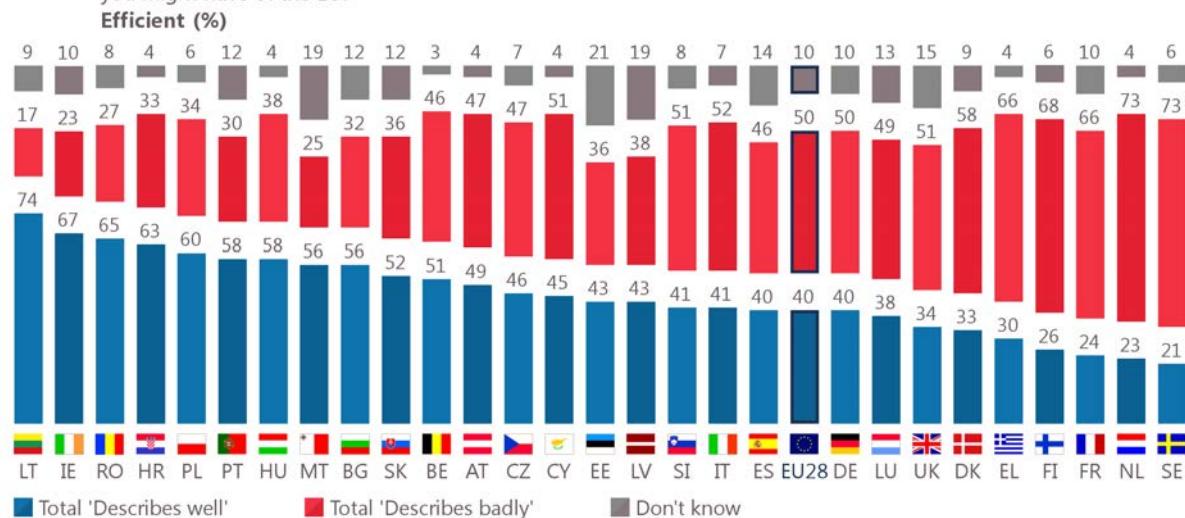
With no major changes, only a minority of respondents continue to see the European Union as **efficient**. 40% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since spring 2018) see the EU as efficient while 50% (no change) say it is inefficient, and 10% (+1) express no opinion.

A majority of respondents see the EU as efficient in 14 Member States (compared with 13 in spring 2018). In this survey a majority now do so in Belgium (51% against 46%, compared with 46% against 52%) and Austria (49% against 47%, compared with 43% against 51%) and a minority agree in Czechia (46% against 47%, compared with 48% against 47%). This opinion is most widespread in Lithuania (74%), Ireland (67%), Romania (65%) and Croatia (63%).

The representation of the European Union as inefficient wins out in 14 Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (73%), the Netherlands (73%), Finland (68%), Greece (66%) and France (66%).

Since spring 2018, the image of the EU as efficient has gained ground in 13 EU Member States, most notably in Austria (49%, +6 percentage points) and Germany (40%, +6). It is unchanged in Romania and Sweden and has declined in 13 Member States, most clearly in Luxembourg (38%, -7) and France (24%, -6).

QA11.4 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



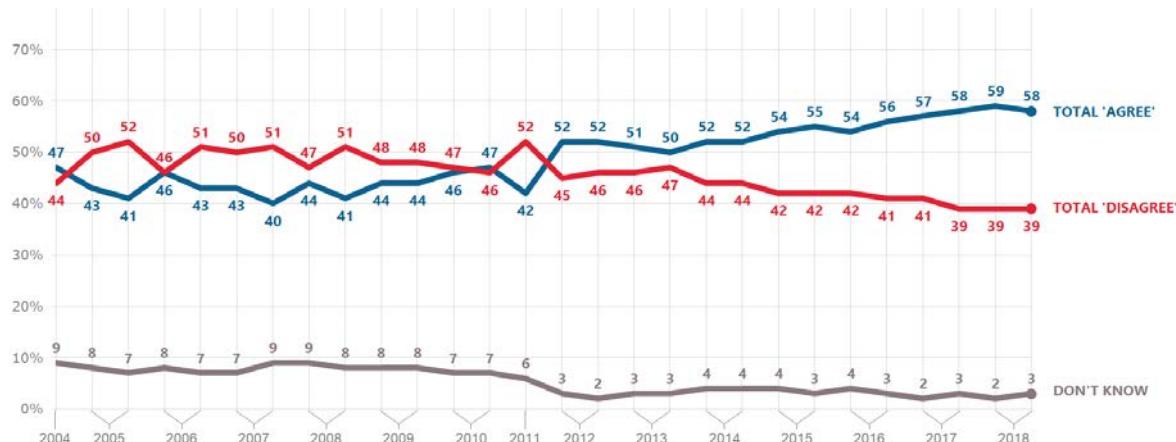
3 Knowledge of the European Union

a. Knowledge of how the European Union works

Understanding of how the European Union works remains at one of its highest levels

58% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since spring 2018) feel that they understand how the European Union works, while 39% (no change) feel the opposite way, and 3% (+1) express no opinion³³. Although the proportion of Europeans who say they understand how the European Union works has fallen slightly since spring 2018, it is nevertheless at one of its highest levels since this indicator was introduced to the Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

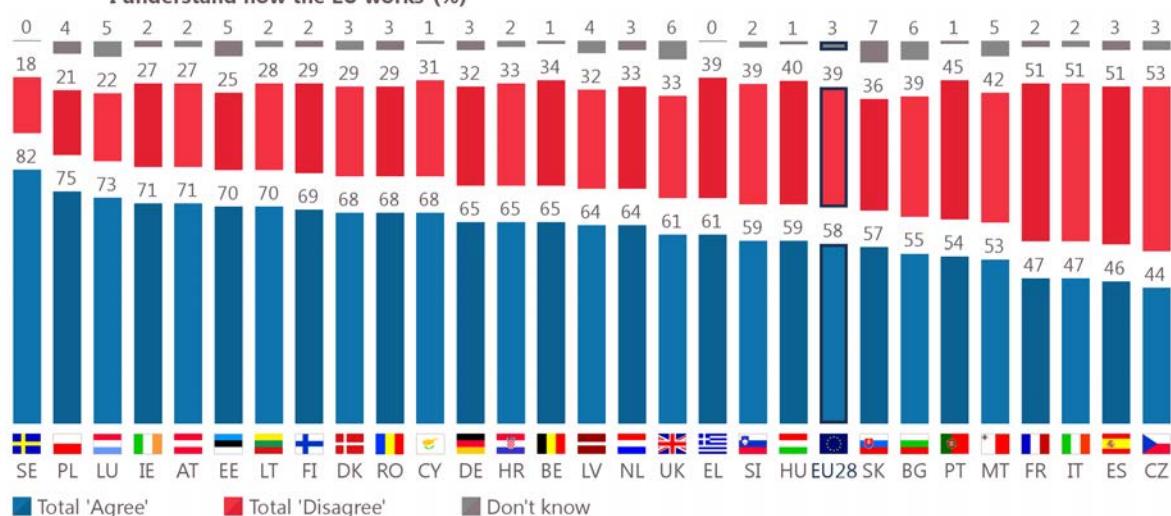
QA17a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



As in spring 2018, a majority of respondents say that they understand how the EU works in 24 EU Member States, led by Sweden (82%), Poland (75%), Luxembourg (73%), Ireland (71%) and Austria (71%).

A minority do so in Czechia (53%) and in Spain, Italy and France (all 51%).

QA17a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
I understand how the EU works (%)



³³ QA17a.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. I understand how the EU works

The socio-demographic data show that men (66%) are more likely than women (52%) to say that they understand how the European Union works.

Although a majority agree across all age categories, people aged 55 and over (53%) are less likely to say they understand how the EU works than respondents in other age categories (62% among those aged 15-39 years and 63% among those aged 40-54 years).

This feeling is also heavily influenced by education and socio-economic status. It thus has a strong majority among people who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (71%), managers (78%), the self-employed (67%) and other white collars (65%), people who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (64%) and those who consider themselves to be middle (66%), upper middle (79%) or upper class (70%).

Conversely, it is the minority opinion among respondents who finished education at age 15 or earlier (39% against 58%), house persons (47% against 49%), the unemployed (47% against 51%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (40% against 57%) and those who consider themselves working class (45% against 51%).

QA17a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	58	39	3
 Gender			
Man	66	32	2
Woman	52	44	4
 Age			
15-24	62	35	3
25-39	62	35	3
40-54	63	34	3
55 +	53	44	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	39	58	3
16-19	56	41	3
20+	71	27	2
Still studying	68	30	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	67	31	2
Managers	78	20	2
Other white collars	65	33	2
Manual workers	56	40	4
House persons	47	49	4
Unemployed	47	51	2
Retired	51	45	4
Students	68	30	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	57	3
From time to time	52	46	2
Almost never/ Never	64	33	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	45	51	4
The lower middle class	54	44	2
The middle class	66	32	2
The upper middle class	79	20	1
The upper class	70	30	0

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

QA17a.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
TOTAL	58	65	46	47	47	75	61	61	54	71	68
Gender											
Male	66	73	56	53	56	78	66	66	58	76	74
Female	52	57	37	43	39	72	55	56	51	66	62
Age											
15-24	62	59	56	56	54	71	67	68	65	54	46
25-39	62	64	51	48	54	80	62	66	67	80	76
40-54	63	70	53	48	49	81	64	71	61	76	77
55 +	53	65	35	45	41	69	54	51	39	66	64
Education (End of)											
15-	39	56	30	32	31	44	43	39	39	58	40
16-19	56	61	47	41	49	72	53	65	62	64	72
20+	71	77	63	56	60	84	72	72	74	85	81
Still studying	68	68	66	66	62	79	69	73	65	65	54
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	67	69	54	60	61	82	64	71	52	79	85
Managers	78	80	80	64	85	90	72	82	83	88	92
Other white collars	65	63	57	36	59	84	67	74	76	82	72
Manual workers	56	60	47	44	35	75	59	60	58	70	62
House persons	47	63	15	49	31	60	65	54	36	55	77
Unemployed	47	56	48	40	25	75	57	48	44	60	63
Retired	51	61	37	45	37	68	49	50	34	66	58
Students	68	68	66	66	62	79	69	73	65	65	54

QA17a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works

(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	39	32	51	51	51	21	33	39	45	27	31
Gender											
Male	32	26	43	45	43	17	28	33	41	23	25
Female	44	38	59	55	58	25	39	43	47	32	36
Age											
15-24	35	39	41	41	45	27	27	32	35	44	48
25-39	35	33	47	50	46	16	34	34	32	19	24
40-54	34	27	45	51	49	15	26	28	38	22	21
55 +	44	32	61	54	56	27	40	48	59	31	35
Education (End of)											
15-	58	43	67	67	65	45	51	60	59	35	59
16-19	41	35	50	58	50	24	39	35	37	35	27
20+	27	21	36	42	39	13	24	28	25	14	19
Still studying	30	30	32	32	38	19	23	27	34	33	37
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31	31	46	40	36	12	34	29	46	20	15
Managers	20	19	20	34	13	8	22	18	17	11	8
Other white collars	33	33	39	62	41	11	32	26	23	15	27
Manual workers	40	36	51	53	64	22	29	39	42	29	37
House persons	49	30	78	51	68	36	31	46	64	42	23
Unemployed	51	41	51	59	73	25	41	51	55	40	37
Retired	45	36	59	53	58	28	45	49	63	31	41
Students	30	30	32	32	38	19	23	27	34	33	37

b. Objective knowledge of the European Union

The number of Member States in the euro area remains widely unknown

After measuring the subjective sense of understanding, this Standard Eurobarometer survey set out to quantify objective levels of knowledge about the European Union. To do this, respondents were given a 'true or false' test based on three statements ('the euro area currently consists of 19 Member States'; 'the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State'; 'Switzerland is a Member State of the EU').

89% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) were able to give at least one right answer to this quiz, but only 19% (+1 percentage point) were able to give three correct answers, mainly due to a significant lack of knowledge about the number of countries that make up the euro area.

The proportion of respondents giving three correct answers is highest in Luxembourg (33%), Lithuania (32%), Slovenia (30%) and Greece (30%). Conversely, it is lowest in the United Kingdom (12%) and the Netherlands (14%)³⁴.

³⁴ QA14. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false. 1. The Euro zone currently consists of 19 Member States; 2. The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State; 3. Switzerland is a Member State of the EU

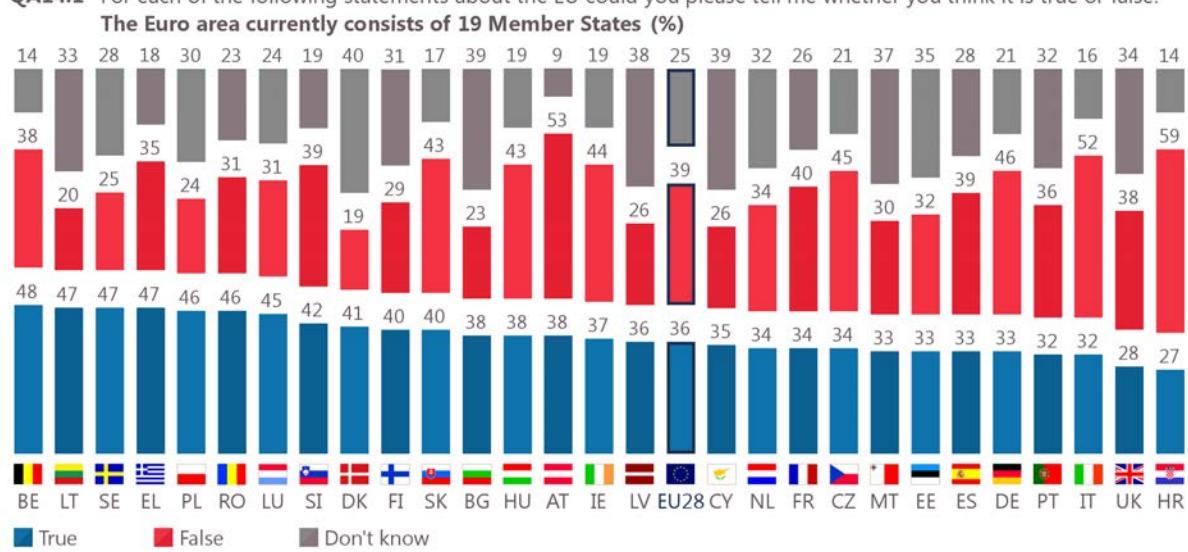
'The euro area currently consists of 19 Member States'

Knowledge of how many countries make up the euro area has not increased and continues to represent a clear minority in European public opinion. Only 36% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) say that the statement that it has 19 members is 'true', while 64% (=) either answered incorrectly or said they did not know.

Living in a country inside the euro area has no influence on this knowledge. Although it has risen slightly, the level of knowledge is still lower in **euro area** countries (35%, +2 percentage points since spring 2018) than in countries **outside the euro area** (37%, -2).

Ignorance (the sum of false and don't know answers) of the number of countries that make up the euro area is widespread in all EU Member States, led by Croatia (73%), the United Kingdom (72%), Italy (68%) and Portugal (68%). It is lowest in Belgium (52%) and in Lithuania, Sweden and Greece (all 53%).

QA14.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

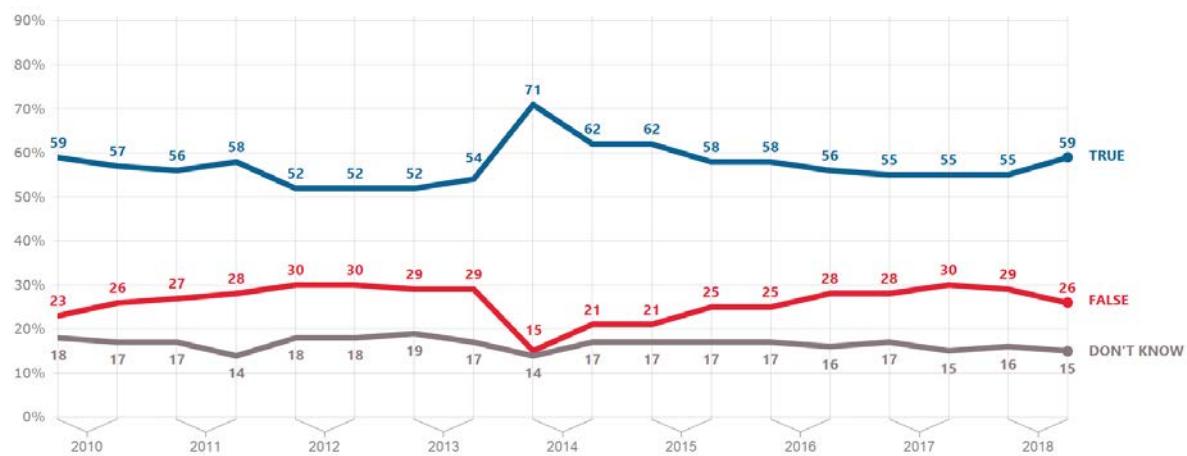


'The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State'

Six months ahead of the 2019 European elections, knowledge of how members of the European Parliament are elected has increased quite substantially since spring 2018. 59% of Europeans (+4 percentage points since spring 2018) know that members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State, with 41% (-4) answering incorrectly or saying they do not know.

QA14.2 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)



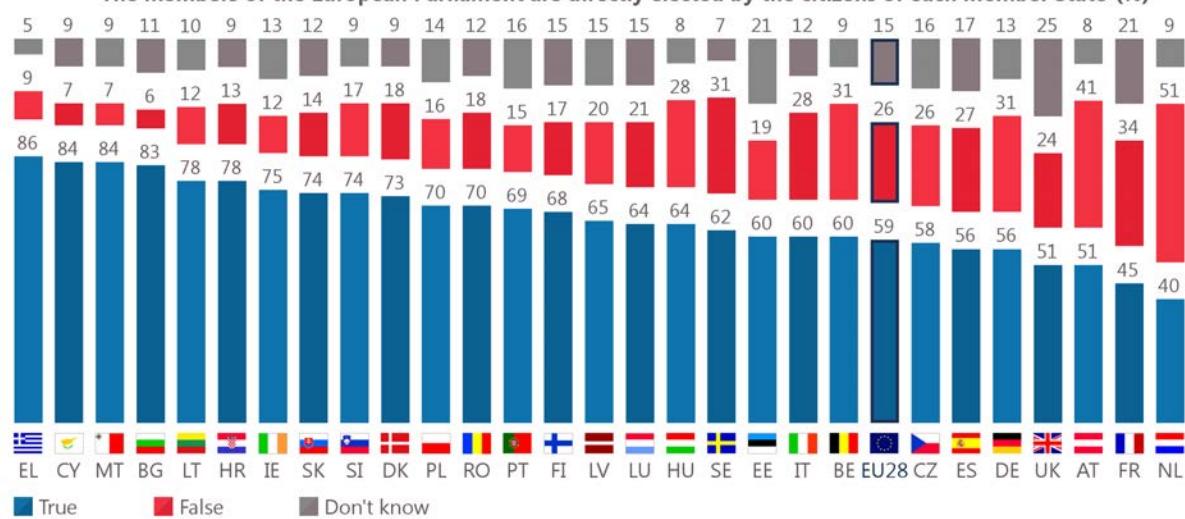
A majority of respondents now know how members of the European Parliament are appointed in this survey in Italy (60% against 40% compared with 48% against 52% in spring 2018) and Hungary (64% against 36% compared with 50% against 50%). These evolutions therefore bring to 26 the number of EU Member States where a majority know this, led by Greece (86%), Cyprus (84%), Malta (84%) and Bulgaria (83%).

Respondents continue to be unable to answer this question correctly in the Netherlands (60%) and France (55%).

Knowledge of how the European Parliament is elected has risen since spring 2018 in 22 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Hungary (64%, +14 percentage points) and Italy (60%, +12), the two countries where it has gained a majority. It has fallen slightly in three countries and is unchanged in three others.

QA14.2 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 (%)

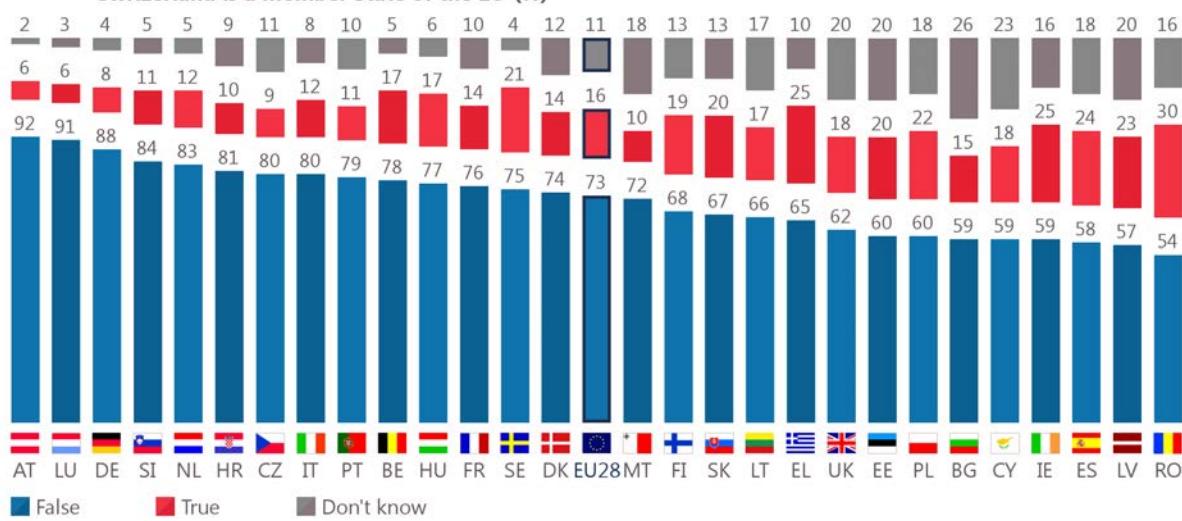


'Switzerland is a Member State of the EU'

With no change since spring 2018, 73% of Europeans know that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU, while 27% (no change) do not know this.

More than half of respondents across all Member States of the EU know that Switzerland is not in the European Union, in proportions ranging from 54% in Romania to 92% in Austria.

QA14.3 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
Switzerland is a Member State of the EU (%)



QA14 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

(%)

	EU28	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State		The Euro area currently consists of 19 Member States		Switzerland is a Member State of the EU	
		True	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	True	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	False	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28	EU	59	▲ 4	36	=	73	=
EURO AREA		57	▲ 6	35	▲ 2	77	▼ 2
NON-EURO AREA		63	▲ 2	37	▼ 2	64	▲ 1
BE	Belgium	60	▲ 2	48	▼ 3	78	▼ 1
BG	Bulgaria	83	▲ 6	38	▲ 1	59	▲ 2
CZ	Czechia	58	▲ 3	34	▼ 1	80	▲ 4
DK	Denmark	73	▲ 1	41	▲ 2	74	▲ 1
DE	Germany	56	▲ 4	33	▼ 5	88	=
EE	Estonia	60	▲ 3	33	▲ 1	60	▼ 3
IE	Ireland	75	▲ 1	37	=	59	▼ 4
EL	Greece	86	=	47	▲ 5	65	▼ 7
ES	Spain	56	▲ 2	33	▲ 6	58	▼ 5
FR	France	45	▲ 6	34	▲ 5	76	▼ 2
HR	Croatia	78	▲ 9	27	▼ 2	81	▲ 2
IT	Italy	60	▲ 12	32	▲ 3	80	▼ 1
CY	Cyprus	84	▲ 2	35	▲ 1	59	▲ 4
LV	Lithuania	65	▲ 3	36	▼ 1	57	▲ 3
LT	Lithuania	78	▲ 2	47	▲ 7	66	▲ 6
LU	Luxembourg	64	▲ 2	45	▼ 9	91	=
HU	Hungary	64	▲ 14	38	▲ 3	77	▼ 1
MT	Malta	84	▲ 1	33	▲ 3	72	▲ 2
NL	Netherlands	40	▲ 4	34	▼ 4	83	▼ 3
AT	Austria	51	▼ 1	38	▼ 1	92	▼ 3
PL	Poland	70	▲ 5	46	▲ 1	60	▲ 3
PT	Portugal	69	▲ 6	32	▲ 4	79	▲ 3
RO	Romania	70	=	46	▲ 5	54	▼ 3
SI	Slovenia	74	▲ 5	42	▲ 10	84	▼ 3
SK	Slovakia	74	▲ 4	40	▲ 4	67	▼ 7
FI	Finland	68	▼ 1	40	▲ 4	68	=
SE	Sweden	62	=	47	▼ 4	75	▼ 2
UK	United Kingdom	51	▼ 4	28	▼ 8	62	=

4 Democracy in the EU

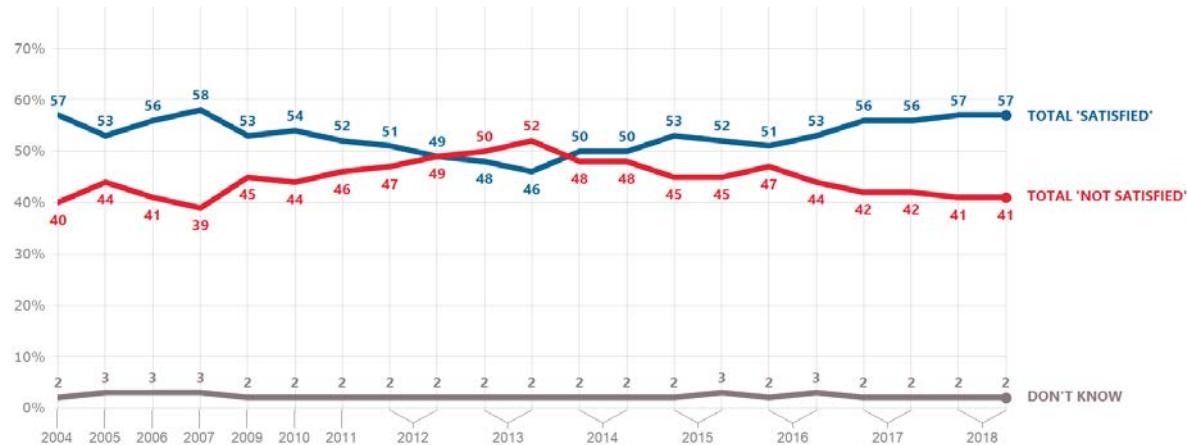
a. How the democracy works

How the democracy works at a national level

Stability of satisfaction-dissatisfaction ratio regarding how national democracies work

The **satisfaction-dissatisfaction ratio** regarding how national democracies work has not changed at all since spring 2018. It has therefore stabilised at the highest level recorded since autumn 2007. 57% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) say they are satisfied with how democracy works in their country, whereas 41% (=) say they are dissatisfied, and 2% (=) express no opinion³⁵.

QA16a 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)



³⁵ QA16a. 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)?

Differences in assessments of the national democratic systems remain very marked, with a gap of 65 percentage points between Denmark, where satisfaction is highest (91%), and Greece, where it is lowest (26%).

A majority of respondents are **satisfied** with how national democracy works in 18 EU Member States (compared with 19 in spring 2018). A minority now agree in Cyprus (41% against 58% compared with 50% against 48%).

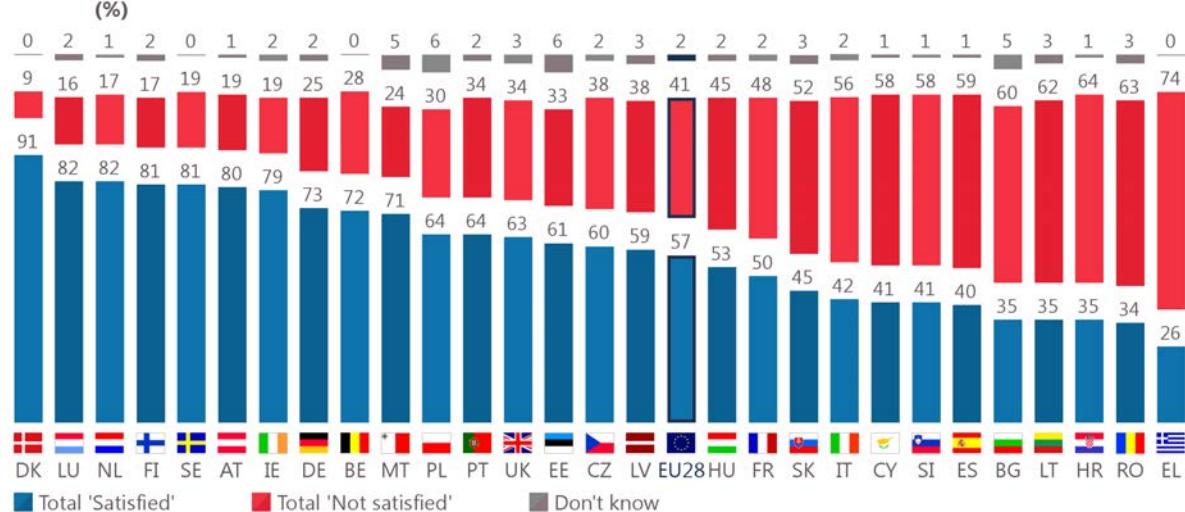
Satisfaction is most widespread in the Nordic countries (91% in Denmark, 81% in Finland and Sweden), the Benelux countries (82% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands, 72% in Belgium), Austria (80%), Ireland (79%) and Germany (73%).

In this group of countries, satisfaction has increased in Malta (71%, +12 percentage points since spring 2018) but has dropped substantially in Portugal (64%, -11).

Dissatisfaction is predominant in ten Member States, led by Greece (74%), Croatia (64%), Romania (63%) and Lithuania (62%).

In this group, satisfaction has fallen significantly in Cyprus (41%, -9 percentage points since spring 2018) but has risen in Slovakia (45%, +7).

QA16a 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)? (%)



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

QA16a 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)?

(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	57	73	40	50	42	64	63	26	64	79	41
Gender											
Male	58	75	39	50	43	61	65	25	66	80	42
Female	56	70	42	50	40	66	61	27	64	77	40
Age											
15-24	64	75	40	60	55	75	64	32	75	79	38
25-39	54	66	37	39	43	61	56	26	70	80	40
40-54	57	73	41	50	43	60	61	28	63	74	38
55 +	57	75	42	53	37	64	69	23	59	82	46
Education (End of)											
15-	47	68	44	33	28	59	61	25	59	79	32
16-19	54	69	38	42	40	65	63	24	68	75	43
20+	64	80	39	61	55	62	64	28	68	82	41
Still studying	67	78	38	66	59	75	63	28	77	81	49
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	55	69	38	48	46	64	56	27	66	79	36
Managers	70	80	39	70	63	56	66	33	79	86	60
Other white collars	60	80	47	42	51	66	53	27	71	83	44
Manual workers	53	62	38	43	32	64	65	19	65	76	30
House persons	53	72	46	56	39	67	50	38	56	73	59
Unemployed	44	64	37	32	37	44	60	23	52	57	22
Retired	56	73	42	52	30	64	69	24	56	84	43
Students	67	78	38	66	59	75	63	28	77	81	49

QA16a 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)?

(% - TOTAL 'NOT SATISFIED')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	41	25	59	48	56	30	34	74	34	19	58
Gender											
Male	40	24	61	48	55	33	33	75	32	18	56
Female	42	28	56	49	59	28	36	73	34	20	60
Age											
15-24	32	22	59	34	41	21	31	67	19	19	59
25-39	44	32	62	61	55	34	42	74	29	18	60
40-54	42	26	58	50	57	32	36	72	37	24	61
55 +	41	23	57	45	61	30	29	77	39	16	53
Education (End of)											
15-	50	30	54	64	70	30	34	75	39	17	64
16-19	44	29	62	56	58	28	34	76	31	22	57
20+	35	19	60	38	45	33	35	72	32	18	58
Still studying	29	18	61	30	38	21	33	70	14	19	51
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	43	31	62	52	50	28	41	73	33	20	64
Managers	29	20	61	30	37	44	32	67	21	14	40
Other white collars	39	19	53	58	49	30	43	73	28	15	55
Manual workers	45	37	61	55	67	29	34	81	34	22	66
House persons	45	28	53	44	58	26	44	62	44	23	41
Unemployed	55	35	63	68	63	51	35	77	47	36	77
Retired	41	24	56	45	68	29	29	76	41	13	56
Students	29	18	61	30	38	21	33	70	14	19	51

How democracy works in the European Union

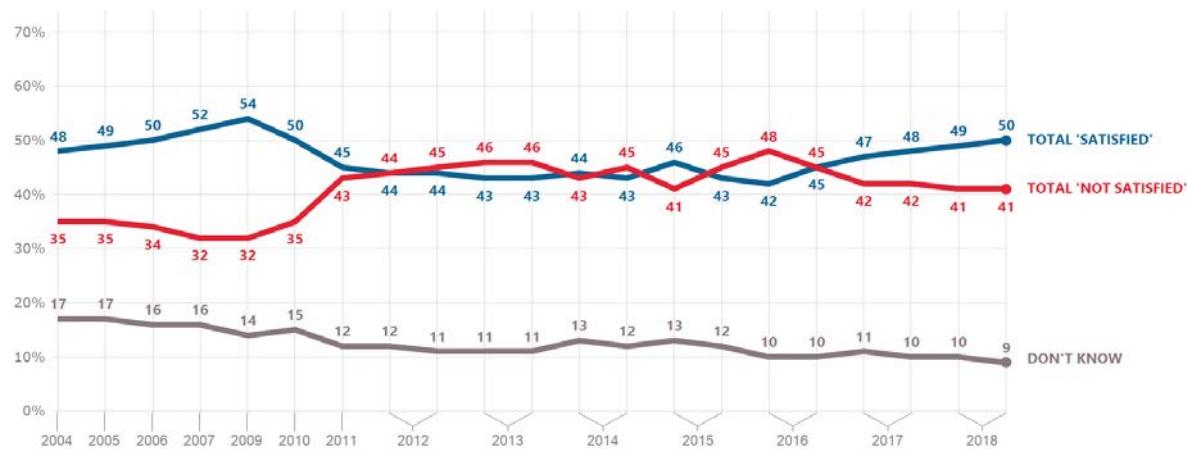
Satisfaction with how European democracy works reaches its highest level since 2010

Having become positive again in the spring 2017 Standard Eurobarometer survey, **the satisfaction-dissatisfaction ratio** for how democracy works in the European Union has improved for the fifth consecutive Standard Eurobarometer survey.

Half of Europeans (50%, +1 percentage point since spring 2018) say they are satisfied with how democracy works in the EU, while 41% (no change) say they are dissatisfied and 9% (-1) express no opinion³⁶.

Satisfaction with how European democracy works is thus at the highest level recorded since autumn 2010.

QA16b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - EU)



After becoming the majority opinion again in the spring 2017 Standard Eurobarometer survey, satisfaction with how European democracy works remains stable in the **euro area** countries (48%, no change, against 45%, +1 percentage point). The ratio of opinion is very positive in countries **outside the euro area** (54%, +1, against 35%, +1).

³⁶ QA16b. And how about the way democracy works in the EU?

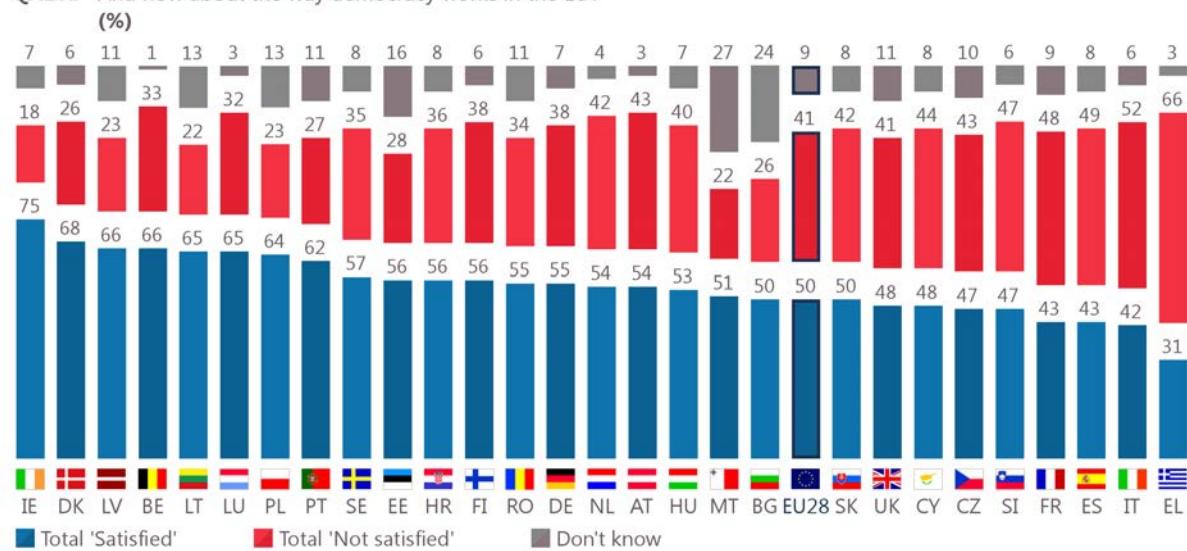
Satisfaction with how democracy works in the European Union commands a majority in 23 EU Member States (compared with 24 in spring 2018). It is the minority opinion again in this survey in Italy (42% against 52% compared with 45% against 44%) but now commands a majority in the United Kingdom (48% against 41% compared with 42% against 42%). It is tied with dissatisfaction in Slovenia (47% against 47%) where it was the majority response in spring 2018 (49% against 44%).

Satisfaction is most widespread in Ireland (75%), Denmark (68%), Latvia (66%) and Belgium (66%).

These evolutions mean that **dissatisfaction** now predominates in four Member States of the European Union as Italy is joined by Greece (66%), Spain (49% against 43%) and France (48% against 43%), three countries where it has been the majority view since spring 2018.

Since autumn 2018, satisfaction with how European democracy works has increased in 13 EU Member States, most significantly in the United Kingdom (48%, +6 percentage points), Belgium (66%, +5) Croatia (56%, +5) and Austria (54%, +5). It remains stable in Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Cyprus. It has declined in 11 Member States, most obviously in Portugal (62%, -6), Malta (51%, -6) and Czechia (47%, -5). Finally, although satisfaction has only lost three percentage points in Italy, dissatisfaction has risen sharply (52%, +8).

QA16b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?



The **socio-demographic data** show that satisfaction with how European democracy works decreases with age: 60% among those aged 15-24 years, 54% for 25-39 years, 52% among 40-54 years and 44% (against 45%) among people aged 55 and over.

Satisfaction increases with education and socio-economic status:

- It stands at 39% (against 48%) among people who finished education at age 15 or earlier, 48% (against 43%) for those who finished between 16 and 19 years old and 57% among those who continued up to the age of 20 or later;
- It ranges from 36% (against 54%) among people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time to 46% (against 46%) of those who have difficulty from time to time and 55% among those who never or almost never have these difficulties;
- It represents 40% (against 47%) of people who consider themselves working class, 48% (against 45%) of those who say they are lower middle class, 56% of those calling themselves middle class, 61% of those who put themselves in upper middle class and 63% of people who say they are upper class.

QA16b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU28	50	41	9
 Gender			
Man	51	42	7
Woman	50	40	10
 Age			
15-24	60	31	9
25-39	54	39	7
40-54	52	41	7
55 +	44	45	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	39	48	13
16-19	48	43	9
20+	57	37	6
Still studying	60	33	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	50	42	8
Managers	65	31	4
Other white collars	58	36	6
Manual workers	49	43	8
House persons	46	42	12
Unemployed	43	47	10
Retired	43	45	12
Students	60	33	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	54	10
From time to time	46	46	8
Almost never/ Never	55	37	8
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	47	13
The lower middle class	48	45	7
The middle class	56	38	6
The upper middle class	61	36	3
The upper class	63	36	1

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

QA16b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')

	EU28 	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 	CY
TOTAL	50	55	43	43	42	64	48	31	62	75	48
Gender											
Male	51	58	43	43	44	61	49	31	62	75	49
Female	50	53	42	42	40	66	47	30	62	76	46
Age											
15-24	60	66	56	48	53	61	60	36	70	76	49
25-39	54	56	42	43	43	71	56	32	67	79	46
40-54	52	57	45	42	47	67	51	34	65	71	50
55 +	44	50	37	41	36	58	36	28	54	75	45
Education (End of)											
15-	39	53	38	34	27	48	36	28	55	68	34
16-19	48	52	43	37	45	61	44	31	66	70	46
20+	57	59	46	52	56	70	56	33	71	81	52
Still studying	60	67	53	45	52	64	52	33	77	82	57
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	50	50	38	41	48	67	42	28	61	76	49
Managers	65	67	44	63	65	79	61	35	85	86	57
Other white collars	58	63	60	40	54	77	48	39	71	80	59
Manual workers	49	47	41	42	34	62	59	27	65	72	35
House persons	46	56	33	44	35	63	43	39	45	69	62
Unemployed	43	56	47	34	35	55	45	27	45	52	31
Retired	43	48	35	40	33	57	35	28	49	76	42
Students	60	67	53	45	52	64	52	33	77	82	57

QA16b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - TOTAL 'NOT SATISFIED')

	EU28 	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 	CY
TOTAL	41	38	49	48	52	23	41	66	27	18	44
Gender											
Male	42	36	53	51	51	27	42	67	28	21	43
Female	40	38	46	47	53	20	41	66	26	15	46
Age											
15-24	31	26	39	41	38	27	29	57	15	17	42
25-39	39	36	55	52	53	19	34	67	23	18	47
40-54	41	34	51	51	49	21	41	64	31	22	42
55 +	45	44	47	48	57	27	50	69	31	16	46
Education (End of)											
15-	48	41	45	52	66	26	49	67	30	18	50
16-19	43	39	54	54	50	27	44	67	26	20	43
20+	37	35	50	42	41	18	36	66	26	17	45
Still studying	33	26	42	45	42	24	40	59	9	16	39
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	42	42	59	53	46	19	43	70	33	21	44
Managers	31	27	56	35	34	12	35	65	13	13	40
Other white collars	36	29	40	53	43	16	40	59	28	15	38
Manual workers	43	45	53	50	63	26	31	72	25	23	48
House persons	42	35	43	43	55	24	46	57	36	17	26
Unemployed	47	32	47	58	56	29	39	71	37	31	63
Retired	45	44	50	48	59	27	52	68	34	14	46
Students	33	26	42	45	42	24	40	59	9	16	39

- b. Are personal interests taken into account at national level and by the European Union?

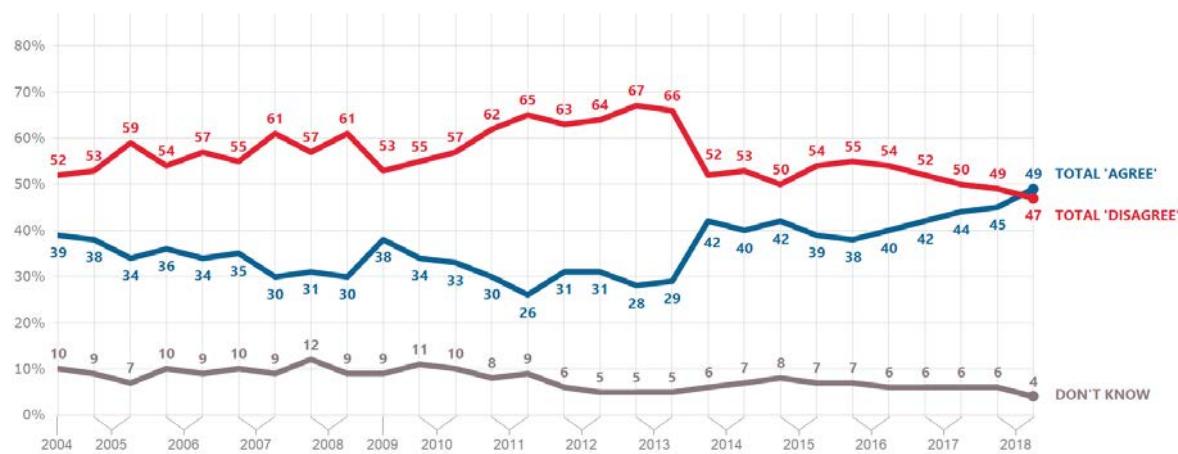
The feeling that 'my voice counts in the EU'

For the first time, a majority of Europeans believe that their voice counts in the EU

49% of Europeans (+4 percentage points since spring 2018) feel that their voice counts in the EU, while 47% (-2) feel the reverse, and 4% (-2) express no opinion³⁷. This is the first time in 14 years that the ratio of opinion has been positive for this indicator.

D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)



³⁷ D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU

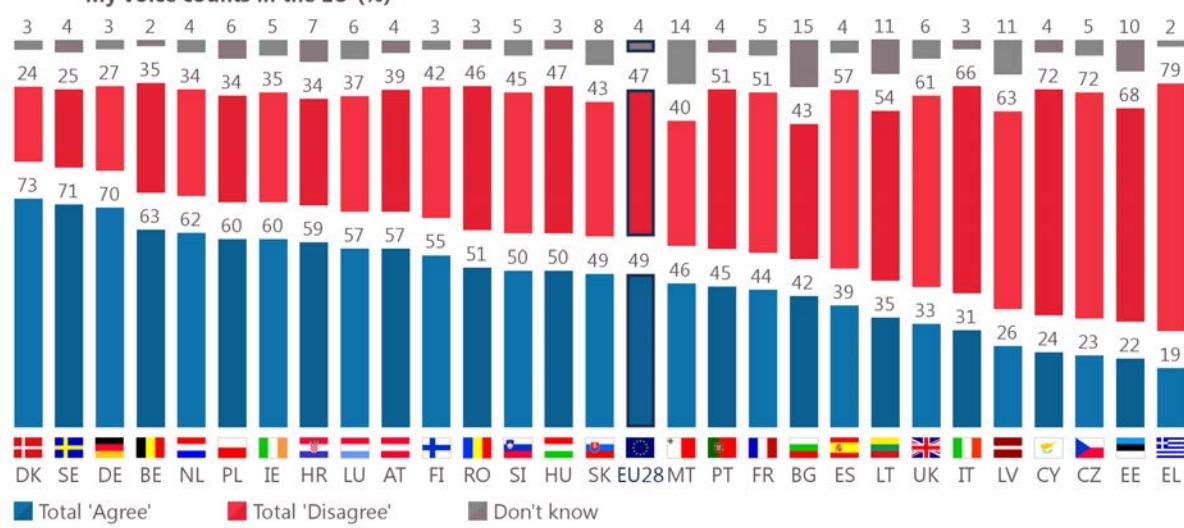
A majority of respondents say that their **voice counts in the EU** in 16 EU Member (compared with 14 in spring 2018). A majority now agree in Hungary (50% against 47%, compared with 43% against 53%), Slovenia (50% against 45%, compared with 45% against 50%) and Slovakia (49% against 43%, compared with 45% against 48%). Meanwhile, a minority now do so in Portugal (45% against 51% compared with 50% against 45%).

This view is most widespread in Denmark (73%), Sweden (71%), Germany (70%), Belgium (63%), the Netherlands (62%), Ireland (60%) and Poland (60%).

A majority of respondents say that **their voice does not count in the EU** in 12 Member States of the EU, led by Greece (79%), Czechia (72%), Cyprus (72%), Estonia (68%) and Italy (66%).

D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (%)



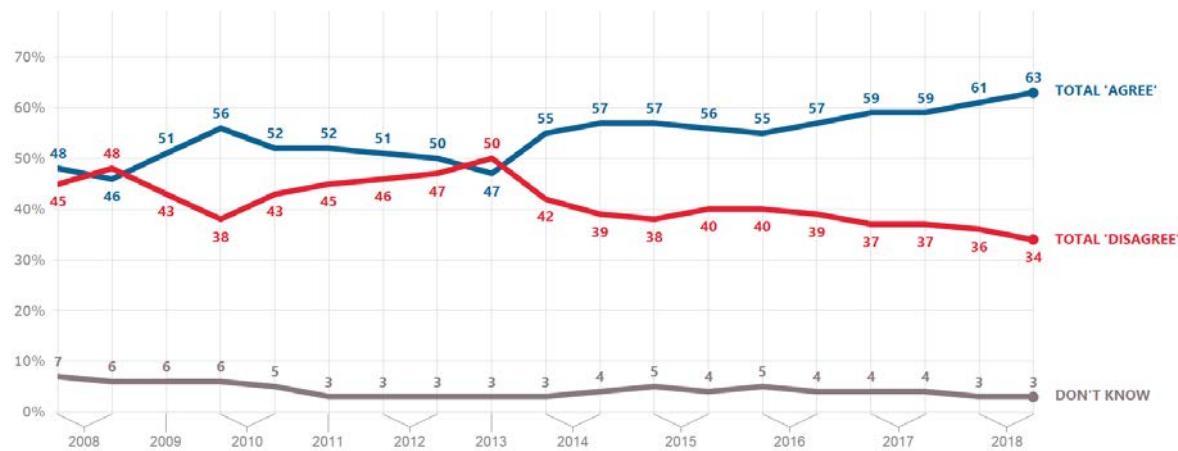
Since spring 2018, the feeling that their voice counts in the EU has gained ground in 21 EU Member States, significantly so in Belgium (63%, +10 percentage points), Denmark (73%, +7), the Netherlands (62%, +7), Poland (60%, +7), Hungary (50%, +7) and Sweden (71%, +6). However, it has decreased in seven countries, particularly in Malta (46%, -7), Cyprus (24%, -6) and Czechia (23%, -6).

The feeling that 'my voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)'

63% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since spring 2018) believe that **their voice counts in their country**, while 34% (-2) disagree and 3% (no change) express no opinion³⁸. The feeling that their voice counts in their country has been increasing steadily since autumn 2016 and has reached its highest level since 2008.

D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



³⁸ D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

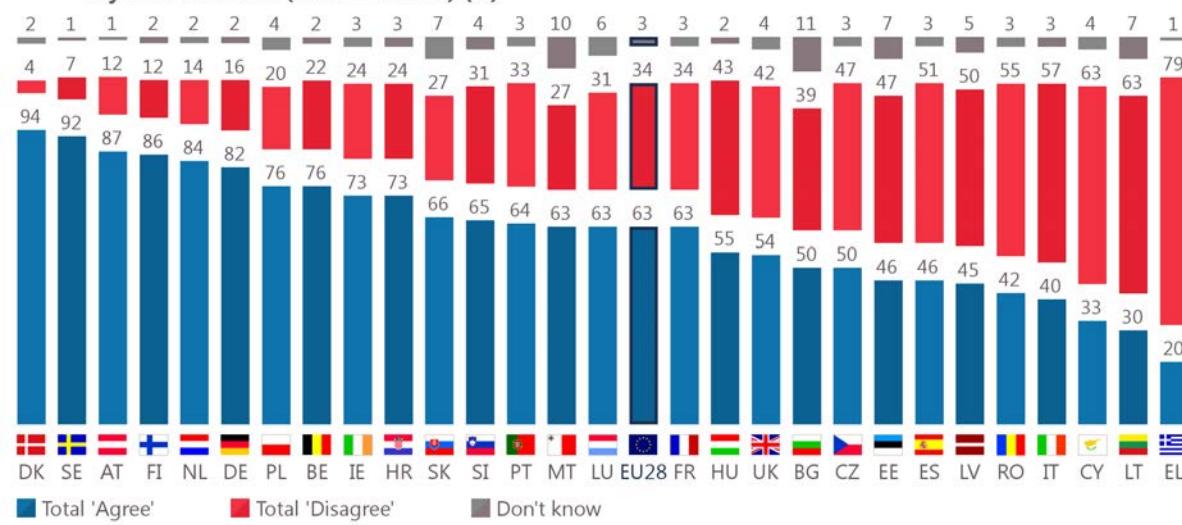
The feeling that their voice counts in their country predominates in 20 EU Member States, as in spring 2018. It is most widespread in the Nordic countries (94% in Denmark, 92% in Sweden and 86% in Finland), Austria (87%), the Netherlands (84%) and Germany (82%).

The feeling that their voice does not count in their country remains the majority view in eight Member States, most strikingly in Greece (79%), Lithuania (63%), Cyprus (63%) and Italy (57%).

Since spring 2018, the feeling that their voice counts in their country has gained ground in 17 Member States led by Belgium (76%, +10 percentage points), Poland (76%, +8) and Slovenia (65%, +6). It has decreased in ten countries, most markedly in Greece (20%, -9) and Czechia (50%, -5). It is unchanged in Austria.

D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



D72 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(%)

		My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			My voice counts in the EU		
		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'
EU28		63	34	+29	49	47	+2
EURO AREA		63	34	+29	50	46	+4
NON-EURO AREA		62	34	+28	46	48	-2
DK		94	4	+90	73	24	+49
SE		92	7	+85	71	25	+46
AT		87	12	+75	57	39	+18
FI		86	12	+74	55	42	+13
NL		84	14	+70	62	34	+28
DE		82	16	+66	70	27	+43
PL		76	20	+56	60	34	+26
BE		76	22	+54	63	35	+28
IE		73	24	+49	60	35	+25
HR		73	24	+49	59	34	+25
SK		66	27	+39	49	43	+6
MT		63	27	+36	46	40	+6
SI		65	31	+34	50	45	+5
LU		63	31	+32	57	37	+20
PT		64	33	+31	45	51	-6
FR		63	34	+29	44	51	-7
HU		55	43	+12	50	47	+3
UK		54	42	+12	33	61	-28
BG		50	39	+11	42	43	-1
CZ		50	47	+3	23	72	-49
EE		46	47	-1	22	68	-46
ES		46	51	-5	39	57	-18
LV		45	50	-5	26	63	-37
RO		42	55	-13	51	46	+5
IT		40	57	-17	31	66	-35
CY		33	63	-30	24	72	-48
LT		30	63	-33	35	54	-19
EL		20	79	-59	19	79	-60

D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28		49	▲ 4	47	▼ 2	4
BE		63	▲ 10	35	▼ 10	2
DK		73	▲ 7	24	▼ 5	3
NL		62	▲ 7	34	▼ 6	4
PL		60	▲ 7	34	▼ 2	6
HU		50	▲ 7	47	▼ 6	3
SE		71	▲ 6	25	▼ 7	4
DE		70	▲ 5	27	▼ 5	3
LU		57	▲ 5	37	▼ 3	6
SI		50	▲ 5	45	▼ 5	5
FR		44	▲ 5	51	▼ 3	5
FI		55	▲ 4	42	▼ 2	3
RO		51	▲ 4	46	=	3
SK		49	▲ 4	43	▼ 5	8
IT		31	▲ 4	66	=	3
AT		57	▲ 3	39	▼ 2	4
IE		60	▲ 2	35	=	5
BG		42	▲ 2	43	▼ 3	15
ES		39	▲ 2	57	▲ 1	4
EE		22	▲ 2	68	▼ 2	10
HR		59	▲ 1	34	▼ 1	7
LV		26	▲ 1	63	▼ 2	11
LT		35	▼ 2	54	▲ 2	11
UK		33	▼ 2	61	▲ 2	6
PT		45	▼ 5	51	▲ 6	4
EL		19	▼ 5	79	▲ 6	2
CY		24	▼ 6	72	▲ 10	4
CZ		23	▼ 6	72	▲ 5	5
MT		46	▼ 7	40	▲ 2	14

D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28		63	▲ 2	34	▼ 2	3
BE		76	▲ 10	22	▼ 10	2
PL		76	▲ 8	20	▼ 6	4
SI		65	▲ 6	31	▼ 6	4
LU		63	▲ 4	31	=	6
IT		40	▲ 4	57	▼ 2	3
FI		86	▲ 3	12	▼ 2	2
SK		66	▲ 3	27	▼ 5	7
HU		55	▲ 3	43	▼ 2	2
LV		45	▲ 3	50	▼ 3	5
DK		94	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	2
MT		63	▲ 2	27	▼ 5	10
BG		50	▲ 2	39	▼ 3	11
EE		46	▲ 2	47	▼ 4	7
NL		84	▲ 1	14	=	2
DE		82	▲ 1	16	=	2
PT		64	▲ 1	33	=	3
RO		42	▲ 1	55	▲ 1	3
AT		87	=	12	▲ 1	1
SE		92	▼ 1	7	=	1
HR		73	▼ 1	24	=	3
IE		73	▼ 2	24	▲ 4	3
ES		46	▼ 2	51	▲ 2	3
CY		33	▼ 3	63	▲ 5	4
LT		30	▼ 3	63	▲ 3	7
FR		63	▼ 4	34	▲ 4	3
UK		54	▼ 4	42	▲ 3	4
CZ		50	▼ 5	47	▲ 4	3
EL		20	▼ 9	79	▲ 9	1

The socio-demographic data shows that the feeling that **their voice counts in the European Union** is not much influenced by age, only minor variations being recorded between those aged 15-24 (48%), 25-54 (51%) and 55 and over (46%).

However, it is influenced far more by education and socio-economic status:

- It is the majority opinion among people who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (56%), managers (65%) and other white collars (54%), people who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (54%) and those who consider themselves to be middle (55%), upper middle (64%) or upper class (72%);
- Conversely, it is the minority view among people who finished education at age 15 or earlier (38% against 56%), those who finished aged between 16 and 19 years (46% against 50%), the self-employed (47% against 50%), manual workers (45% against 50%), the unemployed (39% against 57%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (29% against 66%) or from time to time (42% against 54%) and those who consider themselves lower middle class (44% against 53%) and working class (35% against 59%).

Except among the unemployed (48% against 49%) and people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (37% against 60%), the feeling that **their voice counts in their country** is shared by a majority across all socio-demographic categories of the European population. It gains ground as we move up the social scale, from 51% among people who consider themselves working class to 68% among those who put themselves in the middle class and 82% of people who say they are upper class; or, again, from 52% of people who finished education at age 15 or earlier to 70% of those who continued up to the age of 20 or beyond.

D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	49	47	4
Gender			
Man	50	46	4
Woman	48	47	5
Age			
15-24	48	45	7
25-39	51	46	3
40-54	51	45	4
55 +	46	49	5
Education (End of)			
15-	38	56	6
16-19	46	50	4
20+	56	41	3
Still studying	51	41	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	50	3
Managers	65	33	2
Other white collars	54	43	3
Manual workers	45	50	5
House persons	42	54	4
Unemployed	39	57	4
Retired	45	49	6
Students	51	41	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	66	5
From time to time	42	54	4
Almost never/ Never	54	42	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	59	6
The lower middle class	44	53	3
The middle class	55	42	3
The upper middle class	64	33	3
The upper class	72	26	2

D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	63	34	3
Gender			
Man	63	34	3
Woman	62	35	3
Age			
15-24	62	33	5
25-39	62	36	2
40-54	63	34	3
55 +	62	35	3
Education (End of)			
15-	52	44	4
16-19	61	36	3
20+	70	29	1
Still studying	67	27	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	36	3
Managers	78	21	1
Other white collars	67	31	2
Manual workers	59	38	3
House persons	52	46	2
Unemployed	48	49	3
Retired	62	34	4
Students	67	27	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	60	3
From time to time	54	44	2
Almost never/ Never	70	27	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	44	5
The lower middle class	57	41	2
The middle class	68	30	2
The upper middle class	81	17	2
The upper class	82	17	1

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

D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU

(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	49	70	39	44	31	60	33	19	45	60	24
Gender											
Male	50	71	40	43	36	59	36	23	48	59	24
Female	48	69	37	45	26	62	30	16	44	60	24
Age											
15-24	48	65	35	38	43	59	42	15	31	47	16
25-39	51	69	33	35	37	68	43	25	53	65	21
40-54	51	72	48	47	32	63	31	22	57	59	24
55 +	46	71	40	49	23	55	23	15	39	61	29
Education (End of)											
15-	38	69	43	32	13	49	23	11	40	58	19
16-19	46	69	36	42	32	53	28	19	54	55	24
20+	56	74	40	49	41	71	43	24	58	71	24
Still studying	51	69	35	47	47	66	33	19	25	46	28
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	47	66	36	48	41	64	25	24	45	50	28
Managers	65	77	43	51	60	82	50	37	61	79	26
Other white collars	54	78	55	35	42	75	34	21	59	67	25
Manual workers	45	64	37	38	22	55	36	14	55	55	15
House persons	42	62	46	47	19	50	35	17	16	55	28
Unemployed	39	66	36	39	17	43	37	15	50	49	10
Retired	45	71	35	48	18	55	20	16	32	61	31
Students	51	69	35	47	47	66	33	19	25	46	28

D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU

(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	47	27	57	51	66	34	61	79	51	35	72
Gender											
Male	46	27	57	52	62	36	59	76	49	37	73
Female	47	27	57	49	70	31	63	82	52	33	71
Age											
15-24	45	32	57	54	57	32	44	82	63	42	77
25-39	46	29	66	57	62	30	55	75	45	32	75
40-54	45	25	48	49	65	32	65	75	41	37	72
55 +	49	25	55	47	72	37	72	84	56	33	68
Education (End of)											
15-	56	30	51	57	82	38	72	87	55	33	78
16-19	50	26	61	54	66	41	68	80	44	42	74
20+	41	25	59	47	56	24	55	75	41	26	72
Still studying	41	28	57	44	53	25	47	76	65	40	61
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	50	33	62	45	56	30	74	74	53	46	72
Managers	33	21	57	47	37	18	48	63	38	18	70
Other white collars	43	20	42	61	57	24	64	77	39	29	71
Manual workers	50	33	60	56	75	40	55	85	44	42	79
House persons	54	35	49	47	79	43	61	83	79	40	61
Unemployed	57	31	58	58	81	49	61	84	48	46	90
Retired	49	24	60	46	75	36	75	83	61	31	67
Students	41	28	57	44	53	25	47	76	65	40	61

D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	63	82	46	63	40	76	54	20	64	73	33
Gender											
Male	63	83	44	62	45	76	60	22	66	71	32
Female	62	80	48	66	35	76	49	19	63	74	34
Age											
15-24	62	82	35	56	56	76	64	17	42	64	27
25-39	62	81	42	57	51	75	51	17	73	78	30
40-54	63	84	53	63	43	74	49	27	74	71	36
55 +	62	81	49	71	29	78	56	18	58	75	37
Education (End of)											
15-	52	78	54	55	17	72	48	15	59	67	32
16-19	61	80	42	60	43	72	49	20	72	67	36
20+	70	85	46	70	48	80	59	22	79	85	31
Still studying	67	88	37	63	63	84	74	22	34	63	32
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	61	76	40	66	48	74	54	26	63	72	45
Managers	78	91	43	80	72	89	66	23	83	87	40
Other white collars	67	87	58	59	54	81	52	20	77	85	37
Manual workers	59	75	45	57	31	70	53	17	71	67	20
House persons	52	76	57	59	28	65	34	31	29	67	51
Unemployed	48	75	43	48	23	62	44	12	68	51	22
Retired	62	82	45	70	24	77	51	19	54	78	33
Students	67	88	37	63	63	84	74	22	34	63	32

D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	34	16	51	34	57	20	42	79	33	24	63
Gender											
Male	34	15	54	35	52	20	37	77	32	26	64
Female	35	17	48	31	62	19	46	81	34	22	63
Age											
15-24	33	16	59	38	44	15	28	81	52	28	63
25-39	36	17	57	41	49	23	47	82	26	21	66
40-54	34	13	43	35	54	21	48	72	25	26	63
55 +	35	16	48	27	66	18	40	81	38	21	61
Education (End of)											
15-	44	21	43	40	78	20	47	85	37	26	66
16-19	36	16	54	38	55	24	47	78	27	31	63
20+	29	14	53	29	49	17	41	78	21	13	65
Still studying	27	9	57	28	37	7	15	76	56	26	52
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	36	24	58	34	47	23	42	73	35	26	55
Managers	21	9	57	19	26	11	33	77	17	12	56
Other white collars	31	12	39	38	45	17	44	80	23	14	61
Manual workers	38	20	52	42	67	26	43	81	28	32	74
House persons	46	24	42	38	69	29	65	68	66	29	45
Unemployed	49	23	51	50	77	29	54	88	31	44	78
Retired	34	15	51	27	70	17	45	80	41	17	65
Students	27	9	57	28	37	7	15	76	56	26	52

The feeling that the EU's voice counts in the world and the EU's consideration of national interests

The views that the European Union's voice counts in the world and that it is an institution that takes the interests of each country into account are gaining ground in European public opinion.

Nearly three-quarters of Europeans (73%, +1 percentage point since spring 2018) believe that **the EU's voice counts in the world**, while 21% (-1) are of the opposite opinion and 6% (no change) express no opinion³⁹.

Nearly half of Europeans (49%, +2 percentage points since spring 2018) believe that **the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU**, while 43% (-2) say the opposite, and 8% (no change) have no opinion⁴⁰.

QA17a Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - EU)



Autumn 2018
Spring 2018

Total 'Agree'
Total 'Disagree'

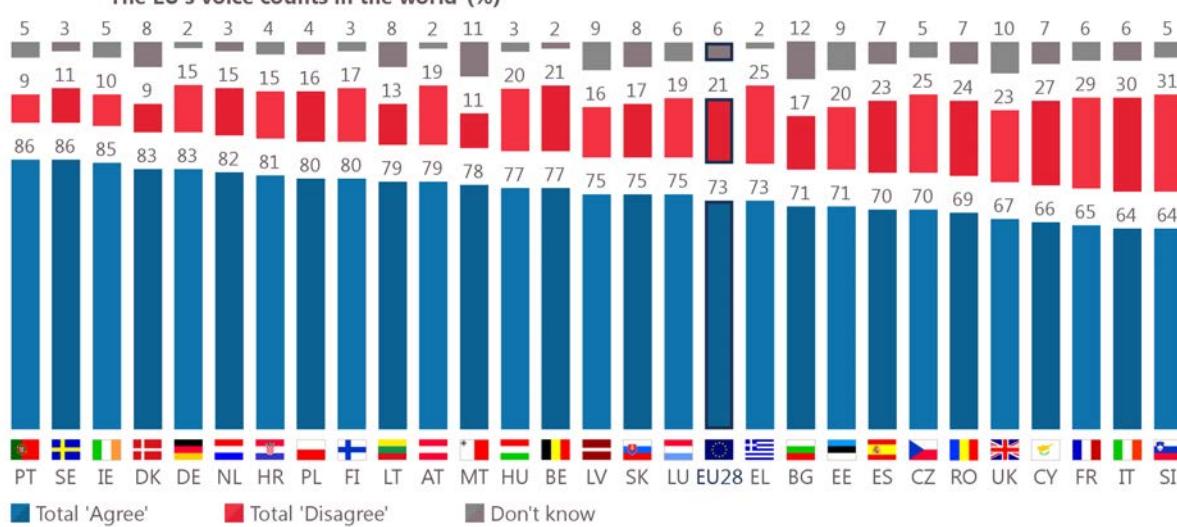
Total 'Disagree'
Total 'Agree'

³⁹QA17a.3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world
⁴⁰QA17a.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

The perception of the European Union as a global player with a voice that counts is broadly consensual: it is held by more than six out of ten respondents in all EU Member States, varying from 64% in Slovenia and Italy to 86% in Portugal and Sweden.

QA17a.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU's voice counts in the world (%)



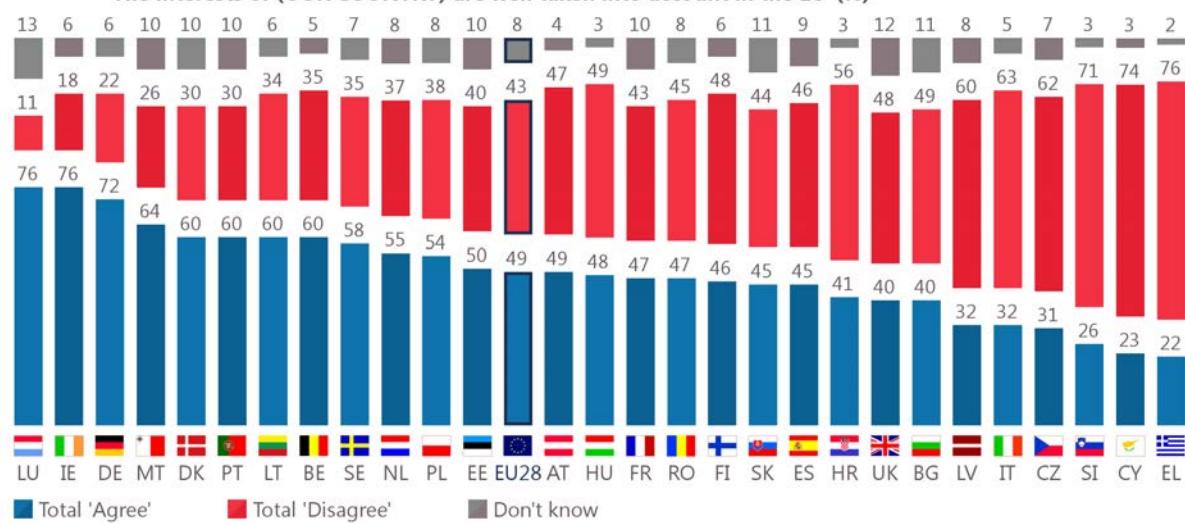
The perception that the European Union takes the country's interests into account is predominant in 16 EU Member States (compared with 14 in spring 2018). It has become the majority view in France (47% against 43%, compared with 41% against 46%), Austria (49% against 47%, compared with 45% against 50%) and Romania (47% against 45%, compared with 43% against 49%). Conversely, it is once again the opinion of a very slight minority in Spain (45% against 46% compared with 46% against 45%). It is most widespread in Luxembourg (76%), Ireland (76%) and Germany (72%).

The feeling that national interests are not well taken into account is the majority view in 12 EU Member States, led by Greece (76%), Cyprus (74%), Slovenia (71%) and Italy (63%).

Since spring 2018, the perception that the interests of the country are taken properly into account by the European Union has gained ground in 17 Member States, most significantly in Malta (64%, +9 percentage points), Belgium (60%, +8) and France (47%, +6). It has fallen in seven countries, particularly in Latvia (32%, -5) and Cyprus (23%, -5, with a sharp increase in the feeling that the national interest is not well taken into account, 74%, +9). Finally, it is stable in four countries.

QA17a.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)



5 Political and economic issues

a. Positive and negative associations

Europeans' firm commitment to the principles of the market economy and public service

This Standard Eurobarometer survey tested six economic and social concepts: free trade, globalisation, competition, protectionism, public service and trade unions. For each of these terms, respondents were asked whether it had positive or negative connotations⁴¹.

Free trade, competition and public service are the three most approved terms in European public opinion. We may read this hierarchy as meaning that European public opinion is attached to the principles of a social market economy.

More specifically, nearly three-quarters of Europeans (74%, +1 percentage point since spring 2018) judge the term **free trade** positively, while 18% (-1) judge it negatively and 8% (no change) say they do not know.

- Seven out of ten Europeans (70%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018) have a positive association with the term **competition**, while 23% (+1) have a negative association, and 7% (no change) have no opinion.
- More than two-thirds of Europeans (69%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018) associate the term **public service** with something positive, whereas for 25% (-1) it has negative associations and 6% (+2) express no opinion.
- An absolute majority of Europeans (58%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018) view the term **trade unions** favourably, 33% (no change) view it unfavourably and 9% (+1) express no opinion.
- Just over half of Europeans (51%, +2 percentage points since spring 2018) judge the term **globalisation** positively, whereas 37% (-1) see it in negative light and 12% (-1) say they do not know.
- Finally, the term **protectionism** continues to be the only concept with which a majority have negative connotations. For 46% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since spring 2018) it has negative associations, while 37% (-2) associate it with something positive, and 17% (no change) express no opinion.

⁴¹ QA9. Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? 1. Free trade; 2. Globalisation; 3. Protectionism; 4. Competition; 5. Trade unions; 6. Public service.

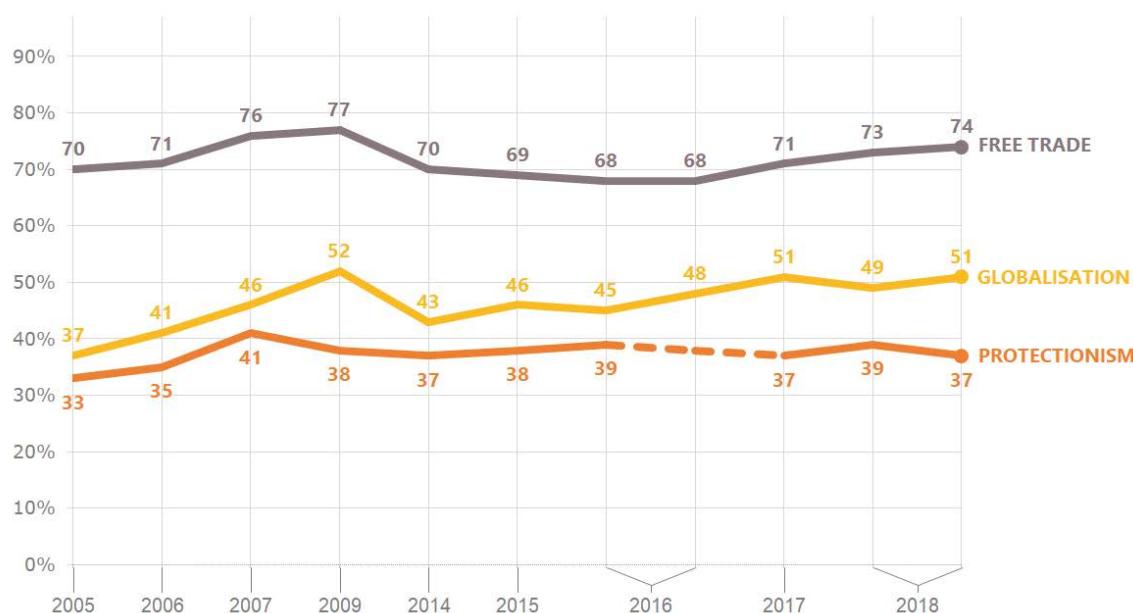
In decline after the economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009, positive connotations of the term free trade have gained ground since 2017, reaching their highest level since 2009 in this survey.

A similar trend can be seen for the positive connotations of the term globalisation, which has also reached its best level since 2009 and its second best since 2005, equal to that recorded in 2017.

Finally, since spring 2016 there has been a movement towards increasingly negative connotations for the term protectionism. Negative perceptions are the highest recorded since 2005.

QA9 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

(% - EU - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



QA9 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

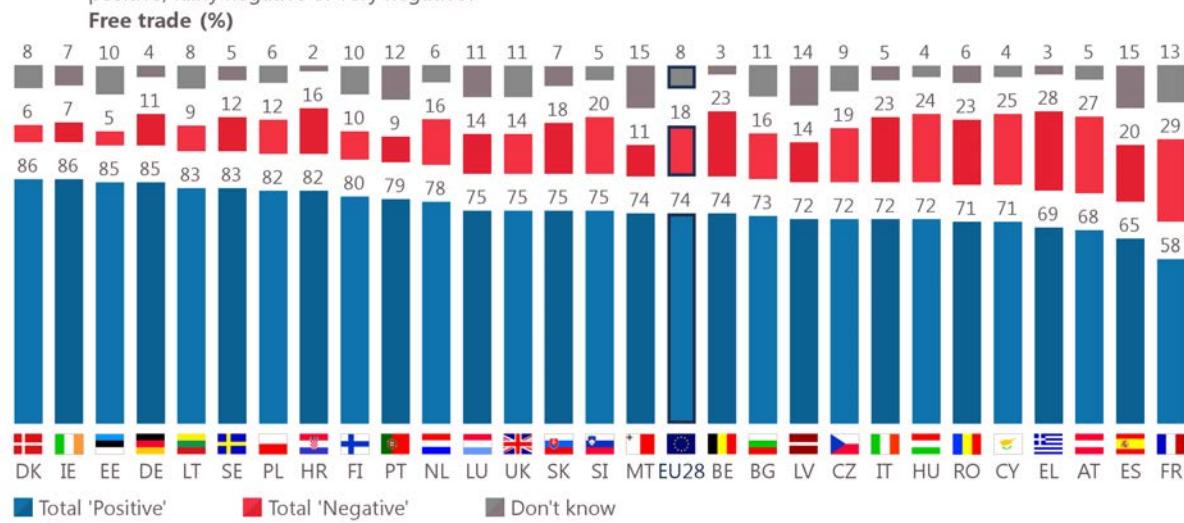
(% - EU - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')



More than half of respondents across all Member States of the EU have positive associations with the term **free trade**, as in spring 2018. This majority is most widespread in Denmark (86%), Ireland (86%), Estonia (85%) and Germany (85%), and least so in France (58%), Spain (65%), Austria (68%) and Greece (69%).

Since spring 2018, the positive connotations of the term have increased in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Croatia (82%, +8 percentage points), Slovakia (75%, +8), Austria (68%, +8) and Greece (69%, +7). They have lost ground in 12 countries, particularly in Czechia (72%, -6), Bulgaria (73%, -5) and Spain (65%, -5). Finally, they are unchanged in Ireland.

QA9.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



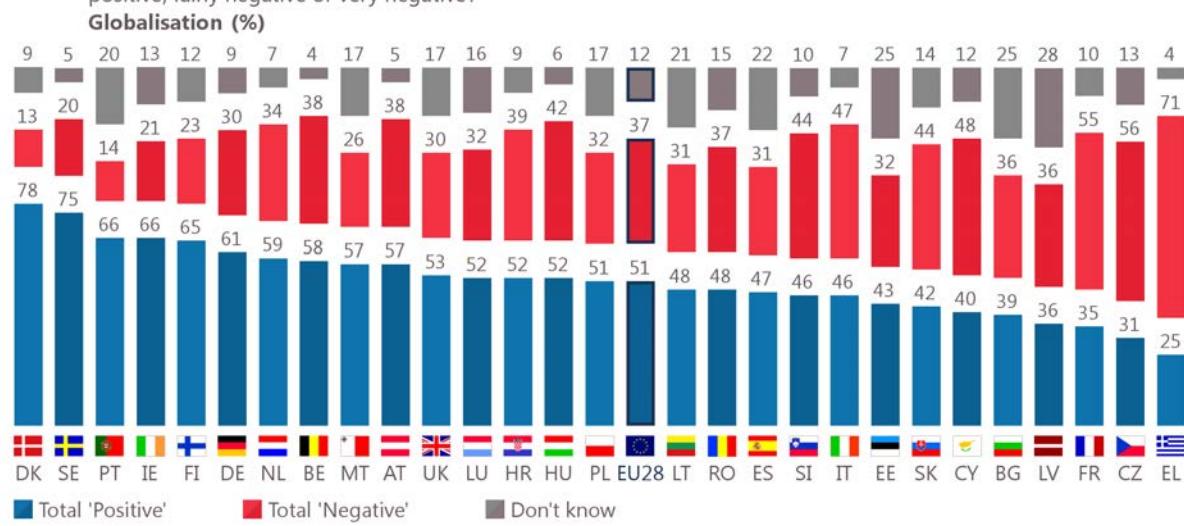
Positive connotations of the term **globalisation** command a majority in 21 EU Member States, as in spring 2018. They reach their highest levels in Denmark (78%), Sweden (75%), Portugal (66%) and Ireland (66%).

Positive and negative connotations of the term are evenly balanced in Latvia (36% against 36%, with 28% don't know).

Negative connotations of the term predominate in six EU Member States, led by Greece (71%), Czechia (56%) and France (55%), with a narrower ratio of opinion in Cyprus (48% against 40%), Italy (47% against 46%) and Slovakia (44% against 42%).

Since spring 2018, positive connotations have gained ground in 15 Member States, particularly in Croatia (52%, +8 percentage points), Slovakia (42%, +8) and Austria (57%, +6). In contrast they have declined in 12 countries, most markedly in Bulgaria (39%, -8), Poland (51%, -7) and Slovenia (46%, -6), and are unchanged in Romania.

QA9.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



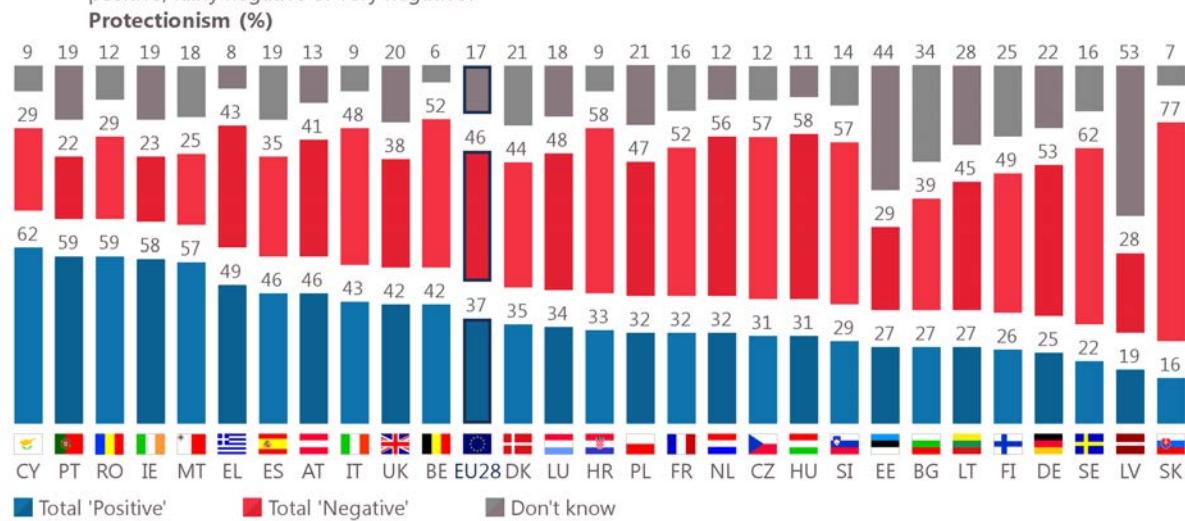
The term **protectionism** has positive connotations for a majority of respondents in nine EU Member States (compared with 11 in spring 2018). This remains the case in Cyprus (62%), Portugal (59%), Romania (59%), Ireland (58%), Malta (57%), Greece (49% against 43%), Spain (46% against 35%) and the United Kingdom (42% against 38%). It has become the majority view in Austria (46% against 41%, compared with 39% against 49%), but is the minority opinion once more in Italy (43% against 48%, compared with 45% against 44%), Bulgaria (27% against 39%, compared with 32% against 31%) and Estonia (27% against 29%, compared with 33% against 24%).

This indicator reported a high DK rate in the Baltic states (53% in Latvia, 44% in Estonia and 28% in Lithuania) and Bulgaria (34%).

Negative connotations are therefore in the majority in 19 EU Member States, led by Slovakia (77%), Sweden (62%), Hungary (58%) and Croatia (58%).

Since spring 2018, positive connotations for the term protectionism have decreased in 17 Member States, particularly in Spain (46%, -16 percentage points), Greece (49%, -11), Luxembourg (34%, -9) and France (32%, -7). They have gained ground in nine countries, notably in Portugal (59%, +9), and Austria (46%, +7), and are unchanged in Sweden and Latvia.

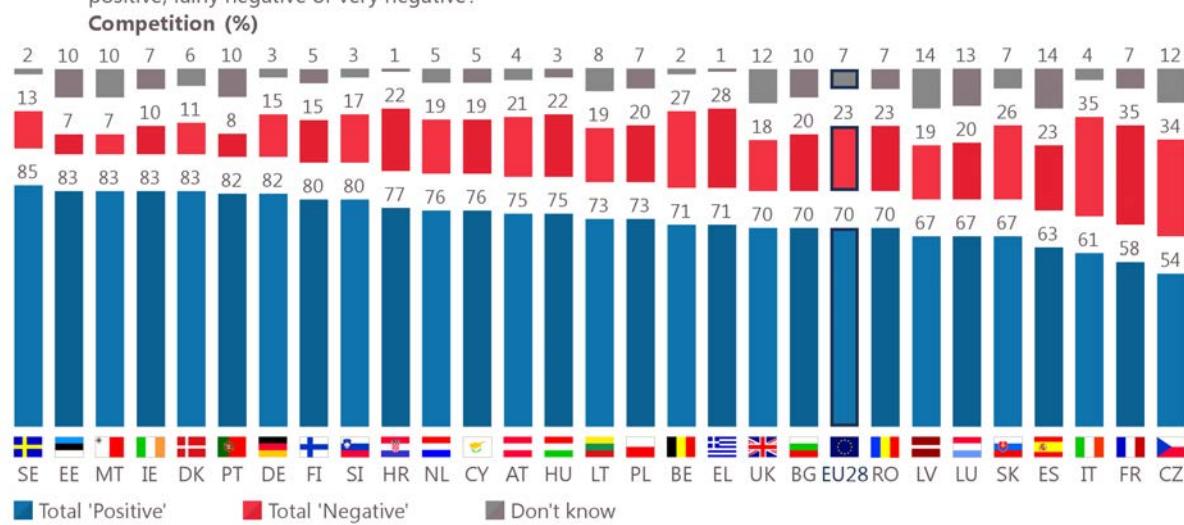
QA9.3 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



More than half of respondents in all EU countries share the positive assessment of the term **competition**, as in spring 2018. Its highest levels are found in Sweden (85%), Estonia, Malta, Ireland and Denmark (all 83%) and its lowest in Czechia (54%) and France (58%).

Since spring 2018, positive connotations have lost ground in 14 EU Member States, led by Spain (63%, -10 percentage points) and Czechia (54%, -7). The reverse has occurred in 11 countries, most significantly in Croatia (77%, +9) and Malta (83%, +7). Finally, it is unchanged in Germany, Belgium and Latvia.

QA9.4 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

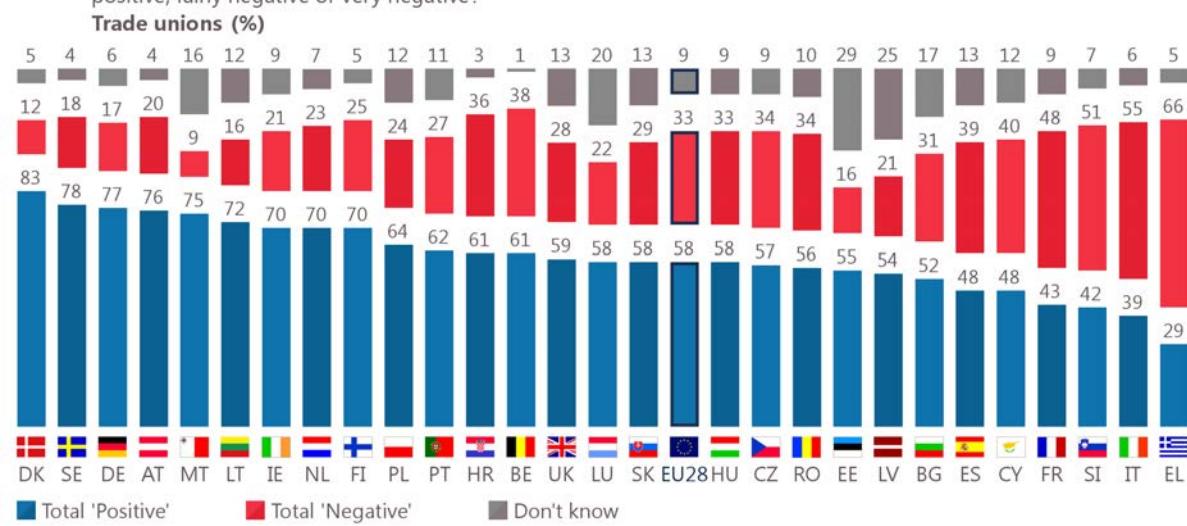


The positive connotations of **trade unions** are predominant in 24 EU Member States (compared with 25 in spring 2018), most strikingly in Denmark (83%), Sweden (78%), Germany (77%) and Austria (76%).

Negative judgements persist in Greece (66%), Italy (55%) and Slovenia (51%), joined in this survey by France (48% against 43%, compared with 44% against 47% in spring 2018).

Positive judgements have declined since spring 2018 in 14 EU Member States, particularly in Portugal (62%, -8 percentage points), Luxembourg (58%, -8) and Greece (29%, -6). They have gained ground in 12 countries, notably in Malta (75%, +15) and Croatia (61%, +7). They remain unchanged in Bulgaria and Spain.

QA9.5 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

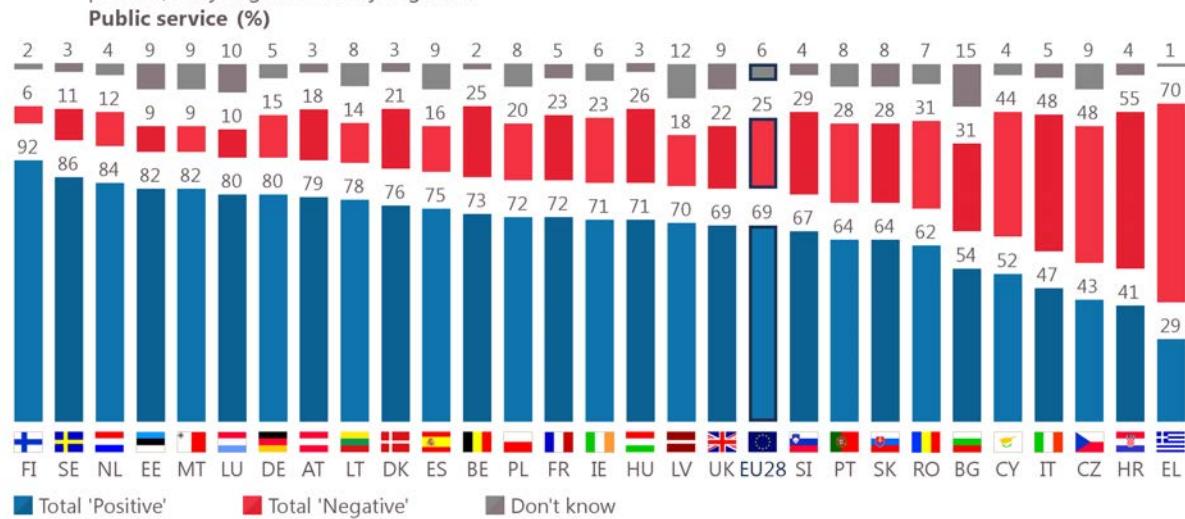


The term **public service** has a majority of positive connotations in 24 EU Member States (compared with 26 in spring 2018), with the highest scores in Finland (92%), Sweden (86%) and the Netherlands (84%).

Negative connotations persist in Greece (70%) and Croatia (55%) and are in the majority in this survey in Czechia (48% against 43%, compared with 43% against 53%) and Italy (48% against 47%, compared with 47% against 49%).

Since spring 2018, positive connotations have declined in 16 Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (80%, -13 percentage points), Portugal (64%, -11), Czechia (43%, -10), Bulgaria (54%, -8), Latvia (70%, -7) and Greece (29%, -7). However, they have gained ground in seven countries, most obviously in Malta (82%, +18) and Belgium (73%, +6). Finally, they are stable in five other countries.

QA9.6 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

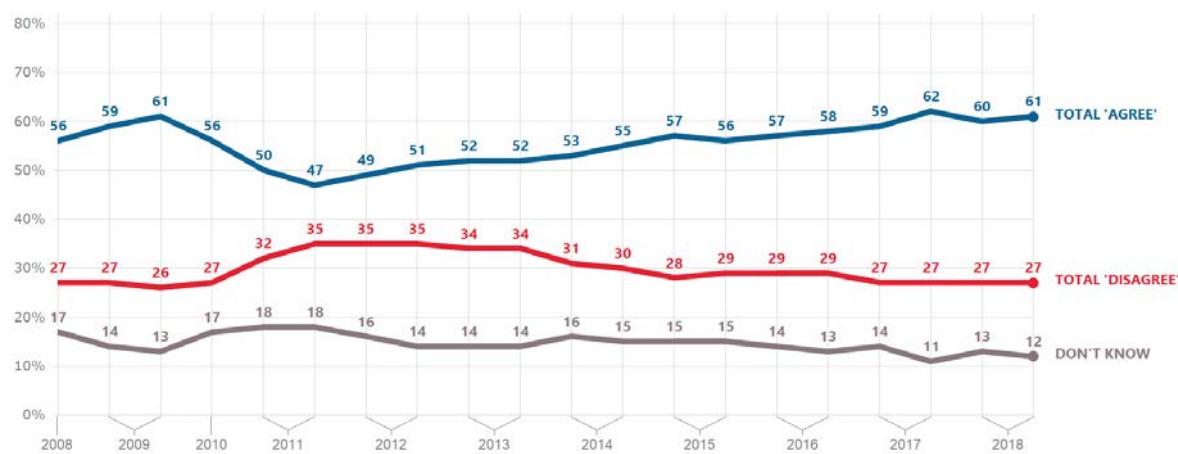


b. Europeans and globalisation

Positive associations concerning the economic role of globalisation remain at one of the highest levels recorded since 2008 (second highest, equal to that recorded in autumn 2009, just behind autumn 2017). More than six in ten Europeans (61%, +1 percentage point since spring 2018), think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, while 27% (no change) hold the contrary view and 12% (-1) say they do not know⁴².

QA17a.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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



Positive perceptions of the economic role of globalisation have gained ground in the **euro area** countries (61%, +2 percentage points against 28%, -1), but have declined very slightly in countries **outside the euro area** (60%, -1 against 25%, +1).

⁴² QA17a.4. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

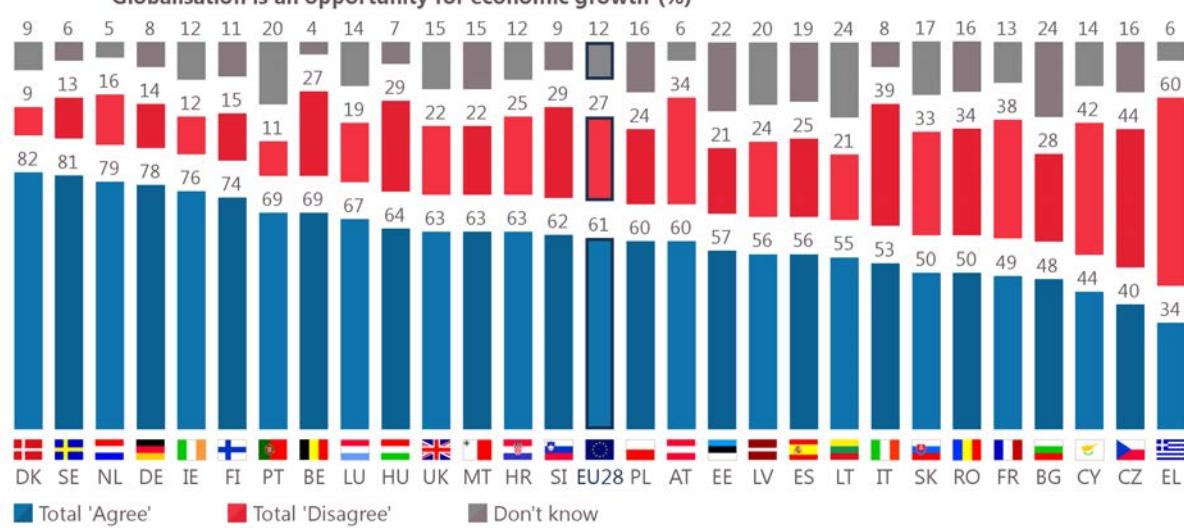
A majority of respondents see globalisation as an economic opportunity in 26 EU Member (compared with 25 in spring 2018). This represents the majority view once more in Cyprus (44% against 42% compared with 42% against 43%), and is most widespread in Denmark (82%), Sweden (81%), the Netherlands (79%) and Germany (78%).

Negative opinions of the economic dimension of globalisation persist in Greece (60%) and Czechia (44% against 40%).

Since spring 2018, positive opinions about the economic role of globalisation have increased in 17 EU Member States, most significantly in Croatia (63%, +8 percentage points) and Belgium (69%, +6). They have lost ground in 9 countries, most strongly in Lithuania (55%, -7), and are unchanged in the United Kingdom and France.

QA17a.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (%)



6 The European Union today and tomorrow

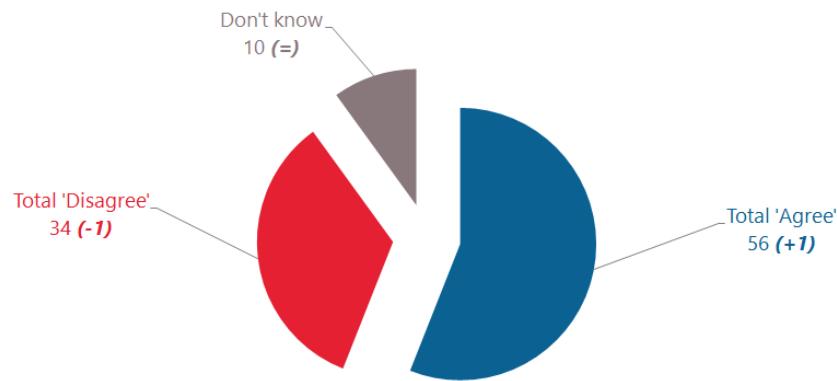
a. More decisions taken on a European level?

A majority of Europeans want more Europe

A very clear majority of Europeans continue to want more decisions to be taken at EU level. 56% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since spring 2018) believe that **more decisions should be taken at EU level**, while 34% (-1) say the reverse and 10% (no change) express no opinion⁴³.

QA17a.6 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)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

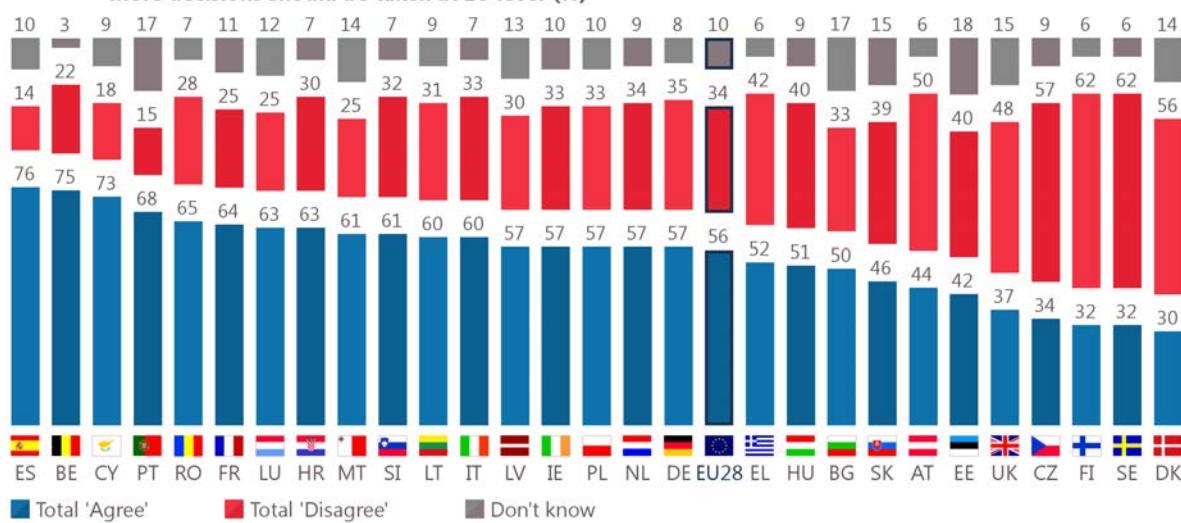
⁴³ QA17a.6. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. More decisions should be taken at EU level

The wish for more decisions to be taken at EU level is predominant in 22 Member States of the EU (compared with 20 in spring 2018). It is now the majority view in Estonia (42% against 40%, compared with 40% against 42%) and Slovakia (46% against 39%, compared with 41% against 46%), and is most widespread in Spain (76%), Belgium (75%), Cyprus (73%), Portugal (68%), Romania (65%) and France (64%).

A majority of respondents continue to oppose taking more decisions at EU level in six Member States: the Nordic countries (62% in Sweden and Finland, 56% in Denmark), Czechia (57%), Austria (50% against 44%) and the United Kingdom (48% against 37%).

QA17a.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)



Since spring 2018, agreement that more decisions should be taken at EU level has gained ground in 13 EU Member States, led by Belgium (75%, +8 percentage points), France (64%, +8), Croatia (63%, +7) and the Netherlands (57%, +7). It remains stable in Hungary, Czechia and Denmark, and has declined in 12 countries, most noticeably in Bulgaria (50%, -7) and Cyprus (73%, -6).

QA17a.6 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'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28		56	▲ 1	34	▼ 1	10
EURO AREA		61	▲ 2	30	▼ 2	9
NON-EURO AREA		47	=	42	=	11
BE		75	▲ 8	22	▼ 9	3
FR		64	▲ 8	25	▼ 6	11
HR		63	▲ 7	30	=	7
NL		57	▲ 7	34	▼ 9	9
SK		46	▲ 5	39	▼ 7	15
AT		44	▲ 5	50	▼ 3	6
SE		32	▲ 5	62	▼ 5	6
MT		61	▲ 3	25	▼ 4	14
RO		65	▲ 2	28	▼ 1	7
IT		60	▲ 2	33	=	7
LV		57	▲ 2	30	▼ 3	13
EE		42	▲ 2	40	▼ 2	18
FI		32	▲ 1	62	▲ 1	6
HU		51	=	40	=	9
CZ		34	=	57	▼ 1	9
DK		30	=	56	▼ 3	14
ES		76	▼ 1	14	▲ 2	10
PT		68	▼ 1	15	▼ 9	17
EL		52	▼ 1	42	=	6
LU		63	▼ 2	25	▼ 1	12
SI		61	▼ 2	32	=	7
DE		57	▼ 2	35	▲ 2	8
IE		57	▼ 2	33	▲ 3	10
PL		57	▼ 2	33	▲ 2	10
UK		37	▼ 2	48	▲ 1	15
LT		60	▼ 3	31	▲ 4	9
CY		73	▼ 6	18	▲ 6	9
BG		50	▼ 7	33	▲ 5	17

The socio-demographic data reveal a consensus within the European population that more decisions should be taken at European Union level. This view is shared by the majority in all categories regardless of age, education or socio-economic status.

This demand is most widespread among Europeans aged 15-24 years (64%), managers (61%), students (64%) and people who consider themselves middle (61%), upper middle (63%) and upper class (71%).

QA17a.6 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)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	56	34	10
 Gender			
Man	57	35	8
Woman	55	33	12
 Age			
15-24	64	24	12
25-39	60	31	9
40-54	58	33	9
55 +	50	40	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	51	35	14
16-19	55	36	9
20+	60	32	8
Still studying	64	24	12
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	55	35	10
Managers	61	32	7
Other white collars	60	34	6
Manual workers	57	33	10
House persons	58	29	13
Unemployed	57	33	10
Retired	50	39	11
Students	64	24	12
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	37	12
From time to time	58	33	9
Almost never/ Never	57	34	9
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	37	14
The lower middle class	57	35	8
The middle class	61	32	7
The upper middle class	63	29	8
The upper class	71	23	6

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

QA17a.6 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
TOTAL	56	57	76	64	60	57	37	52	68	57	73
Gender											
Male	57	59	78	63	63	57	37	55	69	57	73
Female	55	54	75	64	58	58	37	50	67	58	71
Age											
15-24	64	70	86	75	65	58	47	53	66	55	73
25-39	60	59	78	62	65	66	49	58	70	60	74
40-54	58	58	82	62	63	60	40	56	72	55	73
55 +	50	50	68	60	55	49	23	48	66	56	70
Education (End of)											
15-	51	56	67	55	45	34	31	43	68	59	56
16-19	55	53	80	61	64	55	31	53	73	53	76
20+	60	60	84	65	70	65	45	59	69	59	75
Still studying	64	71	81	78	72	53	42	52	63	62	82
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	55	48	76	53	64	64	32	57	63	52	88
Managers	61	67	82	58	82	79	39	62	69	58	85
Other white collars	60	63	79	64	70	70	36	66	71	58	72
Manual workers	57	48	81	62	60	55	46	48	73	57	65
House persons	58	60	67	60	54	66	46	54	71	54	64
Unemployed	57	55	80	69	40	44	44	43	78	52	60
Retired	50	51	69	62	51	47	26	47	61	57	69
Students	64	71	81	78	72	53	42	52	63	62	82

QA17a.6 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 'DISAGREE')

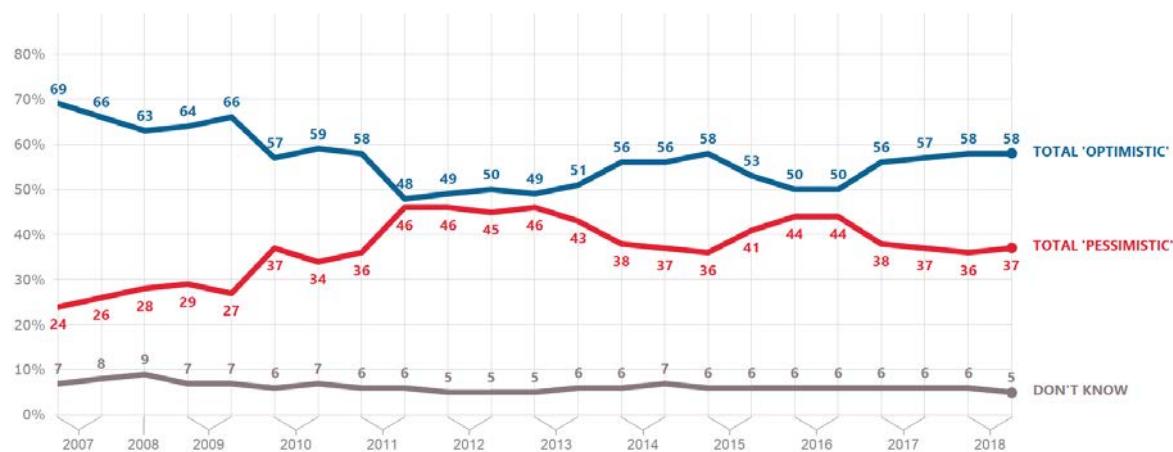
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	34	35	14	25	33	33	48	42	15	33	18
Gender											
Male	35	35	13	29	33	34	50	39	17	37	20
Female	33	35	14	22	33	30	46	44	14	29	17
Age											
15-24	24	22	8	15	28	35	24	39	13	22	9
25-39	31	36	15	27	29	27	36	35	15	33	22
40-54	33	33	10	27	33	30	45	40	16	36	19
55 +	40	40	18	27	37	37	69	47	15	36	19
Education (End of)											
15-	35	36	18	27	43	41	53	49	15	32	24
16-19	36	39	13	29	31	35	54	42	12	37	13
20+	32	32	9	24	27	27	46	37	18	33	23
Still studying	24	20	11	16	26	36	23	41	16	22	5
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	35	40	17	26	31	25	50	37	21	44	10
Managers	32	27	9	31	16	19	50	37	16	35	15
Other white collars	34	31	16	22	28	25	60	29	16	33	24
Manual workers	33	41	12	29	36	36	39	44	14	32	24
House persons	29	32	15	37	34	25	28	40	20	34	22
Unemployed	33	40	14	18	48	50	39	52	10	37	23
Retired	39	40	16	25	39	37	64	47	15	34	17
Students	24	20	11	16	26	36	23	41	16	22	5

b. The future of the European Union

Stable expectations for the EU's future

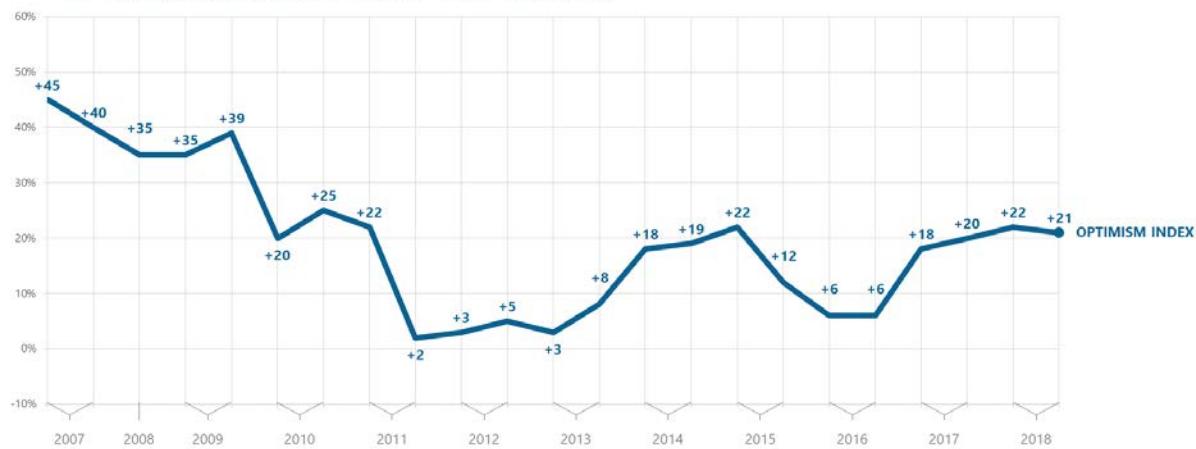
Expectations regarding the future of the European Union remain stable. 58% of Europeans (no change since spring 2018) say they are optimistic for the future of the European Union, while 37% (+1 percentage point) say they are pessimistic, and 5% (-1) say they do not know⁴⁴.

QA18 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)



The optimism index⁴⁵ stands at +21 (a drop of one index point since spring 2018). After a substantial increase in spring 2017, it has since stabilised.

QA18 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'))



⁴⁴ QA18. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

⁴⁵ Difference between proportions of optimistic and pessimistic answers.

Optimistic expectations have declined slightly in **euro area** countries (57%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018), while they have increased in countries **outside the euro area** (59%, +3).

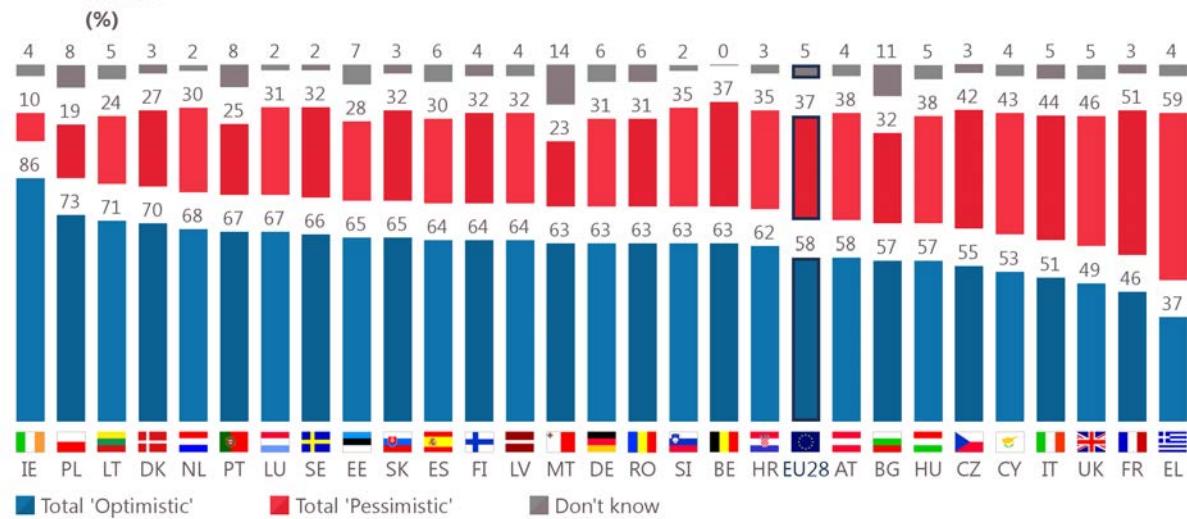
These expectations are predominant in 26 EU Member States, as in spring 2018, although with some changes in the composition of this group. They command a majority once more in the United Kingdom (49% against 46% compared with 43% against 48%) but now represent the minority view in France (46% against 51% compared with 48% against 47%).

They are strongest in Ireland (86%), Poland (73%), Lithuania (71%) and Denmark (70%).

Pessimistic expectations are still in the majority in Greece (59%) and now predominate in France (51%).

Since spring 2018, optimistic expectations for the future of the European Union have declined in 14 EU Member States, most markedly in Malta (63%, -7 percentage points) and Greece (37%, -5). They have increased in nine Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (66%, +9) and the United Kingdom (49%, +6). They remain stable in Denmark, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Belgium and Czechia.

QA18 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?



The socio-demographic data shows that with the sole exception of people who say they have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (54% of whom are pessimistic), optimism about the future of the European Union predominates across all age and social categories of the European population. However, it is significantly more widespread among younger generations and in higher social categories:

- Optimism decreases with age, standing at 68% among respondents aged 15-24 years, 61% for those aged 25-39 years, 59% in the 40-54 age group and 52% among people aged 55 and over;
- It increases with education, from 47% (against 44%) among individuals who finished education at age 15 or earlier to 64% of those who continued up to the age of 20 or beyond and 71% among students;
- It also increases with social status, standing at 49% (against 44%) among Europeans who consider themselves working class, 55% among those who see themselves as lower middle class, 63% of those who say they are middle class, 67% who say they are upper middle class and 75% who consider themselves upper class.

QA18 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU28	58	37	5
Gender			
Man	58	38	4
Woman	58	36	6
Age			
15-24	68	27	5
25-39	61	34	5
40-54	59	37	4
55 +	52	42	6
Education (End of)			
15-	47	44	9
16-19	55	40	5
20+	64	33	3
Still studying	71	25	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	34	5
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	62	35	3
Manual workers	55	39	6
House persons	56	36	8
Unemployed	53	42	5
Retired	51	43	6
Students	71	25	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	54	7
From time to time	54	41	5
Almost never/ Never	62	33	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	44	7
The lower middle class	55	41	4
The middle class	63	34	3
The upper middle class	67	31	2
The upper class	75	21	4

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

QA18 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

(% - TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	58	63	64	46	51	73	49	37	67	86	53
Gender											
Male	58	66	61	48	50	74	50	39	69	84	49
Female	58	61	65	45	50	72	48	36	65	87	57
Age											
15-24	68	72	77	58	69	70	64	45	81	85	55
25-39	61	60	61	42	59	82	49	43	68	88	56
40-54	59	64	65	42	49	75	54	36	70	85	52
55 +	52	60	59	47	42	66	39	32	58	84	51
Education (End of)											
15-	47	56	60	34	35	52	38	27	59	80	46
16-19	55	61	65	39	49	72	40	36	71	81	54
20+	64	68	64	53	62	77	62	44	73	91	54
Still studying	71	74	70	67	76	75	58	45	82	87	63
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	61	55	71	51	58	83	50	43	60	84	63
Managers	69	69	63	59	71	83	64	55	83	94	53
Other white collars	62	70	79	45	51	79	48	44	73	90	60
Manual workers	55	59	59	38	43	72	47	27	68	84	42
House persons	56	64	65	47	40	75	49	37	57	81	76
Unemployed	53	61	60	39	52	62	57	31	67	73	44
Retired	51	58	59	45	39	65	39	31	53	85	46
Students	71	74	70	67	76	75	58	45	82	87	63

QA18 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

(% - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	37	31	30	51	44	19	46	59	25	10	43
Gender											
Male	38	29	35	51	46	20	45	57	24	12	48
Female	36	32	27	50	44	18	46	60	27	9	37
Age											
15-24	27	20	20	38	29	23	31	46	13	11	36
25-39	34	31	35	56	36	12	44	54	21	9	42
40-54	37	30	31	57	45	18	42	61	24	12	46
55 +	42	35	31	48	52	24	56	64	34	11	43
Education (End of)											
15-	44	37	30	60	57	28	55	67	34	10	43
16-19	40	32	31	57	46	19	55	60	20	13	42
20+	33	28	32	45	33	17	33	55	22	8	45
Still studying	25	20	27	31	23	22	35	48	11	12	29
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	34	41	26	43	36	12	44	53	31	11	37
Managers	28	24	37	40	25	15	35	43	12	6	44
Other white collars	35	26	19	53	45	16	47	54	18	8	39
Manual workers	39	34	36	59	51	20	45	64	24	11	51
House persons	36	31	23	51	49	12	44	59	39	11	20
Unemployed	42	23	37	55	44	29	42	66	29	18	55
Retired	43	37	30	50	56	24	55	66	38	11	46
Students	25	20	27	31	23	22	35	48	11	12	29

III. ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

I. HOW EUROPEANS PERCEIVE THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

1 Personal aspects

a. Assessment of personal financial and professional situation

A majority of Europeans are satisfied with their professional and financial situation but are slightly less optimistic when looking to the future

A majority of Europeans say they are satisfied with their professional and financial situation and the majority do not expect major changes in the next twelve months:

- More than seven in ten Europeans consider **the financial situation of their household**⁴⁶ to be 'good' (72%, against 26% 'bad'). This proportion has increased by one percentage point since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB89). Furthermore, six in ten Europeans think there will be 'no change' in the next twelve months when it comes to the financial situation of their household (60%). This proportion has dropped two percentage points since spring 2018. The share of Europeans who think the next twelve months will be 'better' is 23% (-1). A minority are pessimistic (14% think the next twelve months will be 'worse') although this has gained two points since spring 2018.
- Six in ten Europeans are satisfied with **their personal job situation** (60% judge it 'good', -1 percentage point, against 20% 'bad', -1 point). Two in ten Europeans did not, or were unable to, answer this question (20%, +2). Nearly six in ten Europeans also think that there will be 'no change' in their personal job situation in the next twelve months (58%, stable). However, optimism for the coming twelve months has lost two points (23% 'better') although it continues to exceed pessimism (8% 'worse', +1).

QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU)



QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU)



YOUR PERSONAL JOB SITUATION
(% - EU)



YOUR PERSONAL JOB SITUATION
(% - EU)



Autumn 2018
Spring 2018

Total
'Good'
Total
'Bad'

Don't know

Autumn 2018
Spring 2018

Better

Same

Worse

Don't
know

⁴⁶ QA1a4-5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The financial situation of your household / Your personal job situation.

QA2a4 & QA2a6. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household / Your personal job situation.

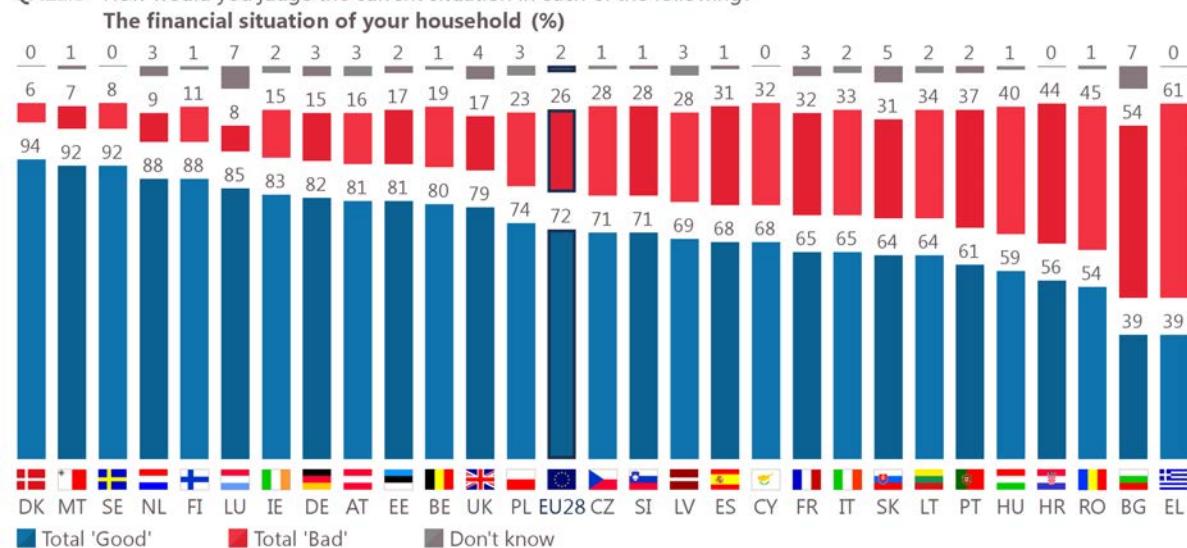
The household financial situation

A majority of respondents are **satisfied with the financial situation of their household** in 26 Member States (compared with 25 in spring 2018). However, within this group of countries, satisfaction ranges from 54% in Romania where it is lowest to 94% in Denmark where it is highest. The satisfaction level also exceeds 90% in Malta (92%) and Sweden (92%).

The majority are dissatisfied in two Member States: Greece (39% rate the financial situation of their household 'good', against 61% 'bad', including 21% 'very bad') and Bulgaria (39% against 54%, including 15% 'very bad').

Satisfaction with the household financial situation has increased since spring 2018 in 14 Member States, particularly in Malta (92%, +13 percentage points), Spain (68%, +8) and Slovakia (64%, +8). It has remained stable in five Member States and decreased slightly in nine, including Czechia (71%, -4), France (65%, -4) and Portugal (61%, -4).

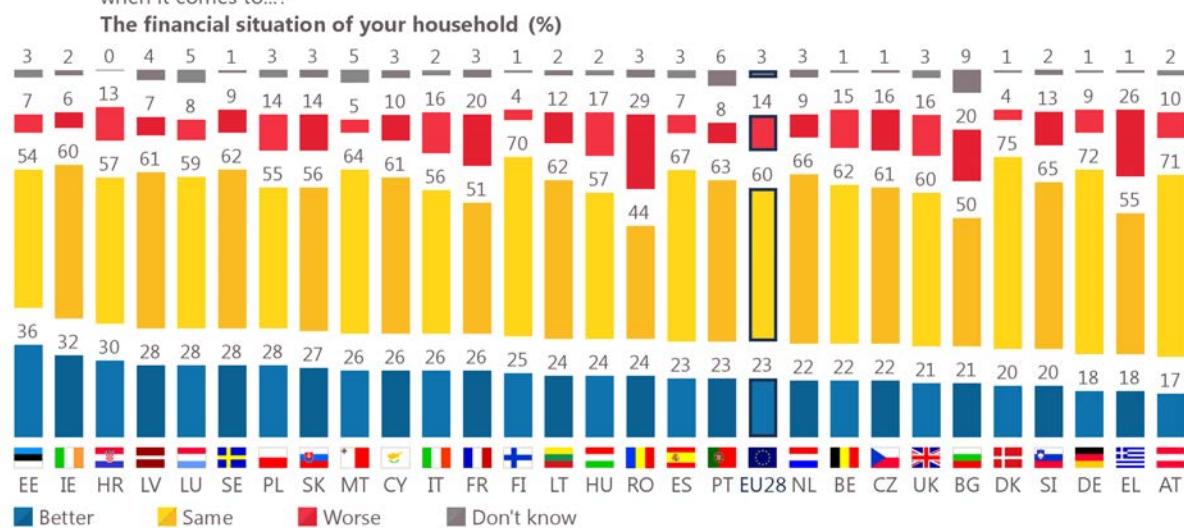
QA1a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?



A majority of respondents in all Member States think that there will be 'no change' in the next twelve months when it comes to the financial situation of their household, ranging from a low of 44% in Romania to a high of 75% in Denmark.

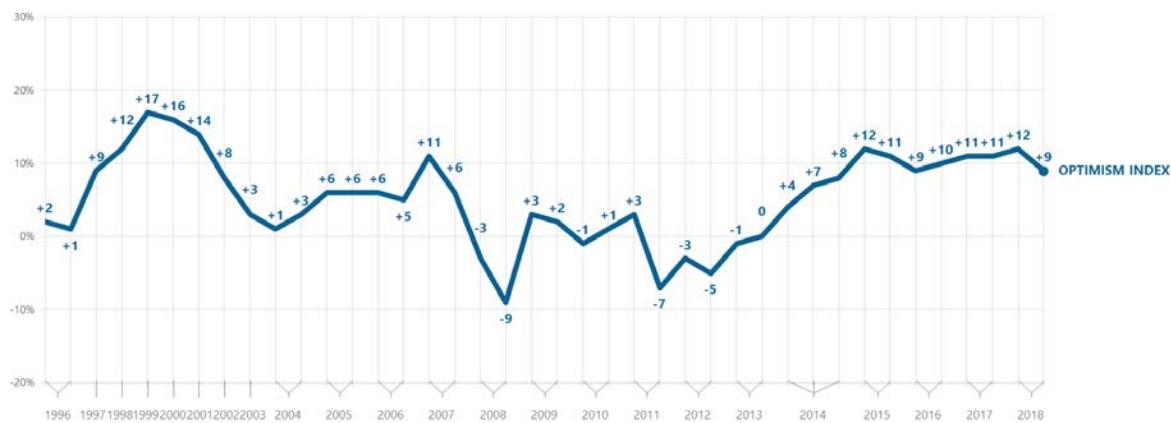
Optimism exceeds pessimism in 26 Member States (compared with 27 in spring 2018). It is particularly notable in Estonia (36% think that the next twelve months will be 'better') and Ireland (32%). The two Member States where pessimism comes top are Greece (18% think that the next twelve months will be 'better', against 26% 'worse') and Romania (24%, against 29%).

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



The average optimism index⁴⁷ in the 28 Member States remains positive (+9 index points) but has fallen by three index points since spring 2018. The highest index is recorded in Estonia (+29) and the lowest in Greece (-8). It has increased since spring 2018 in six Member States, particularly in Croatia (+15 index points to +17), has remained stable in four and has fallen in 18 countries, notably in Cyprus (-11 points to +16) and Romania (-10 points to -5).

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



⁴⁷ Difference between positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household (INDEX)

	Better - Worse Sp.2018	Better - Worse Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28	+12	+9	▼ 3
HR	+2	+17	▲ 15
EL	-16	-8	▲ 8
EE	+26	+29	▲ 3
MT	+19	+21	▲ 2
ES	+14	+16	▲ 2
FI	+20	+21	▲ 1
IE	+26	+26	=
LU	+20	+20	=
BE	+7	+7	=
AT	+7	+7	=
SK	+14	+13	▼ 1
LV	+23	+21	▼ 2
DK	+18	+16	▼ 2
PL	+17	+14	▼ 3
NL	+16	+13	▼ 3
DE	+12	+9	▼ 3
HU	+10	+7	▼ 3
FR	+9	+6	▼ 3
SE	+23	+19	▼ 4
BG	+5	+1	▼ 4
PT	+20	+15	▼ 5
LT	+17	+12	▼ 5
CZ	+11	+6	▼ 5
UK	+11	+5	▼ 6
IT	+17	+10	▼ 7
SI	+15	+7	▼ 8
RO	+5	-5	▼ 10
CY	+27	+16	▼ 11

Personal job situation

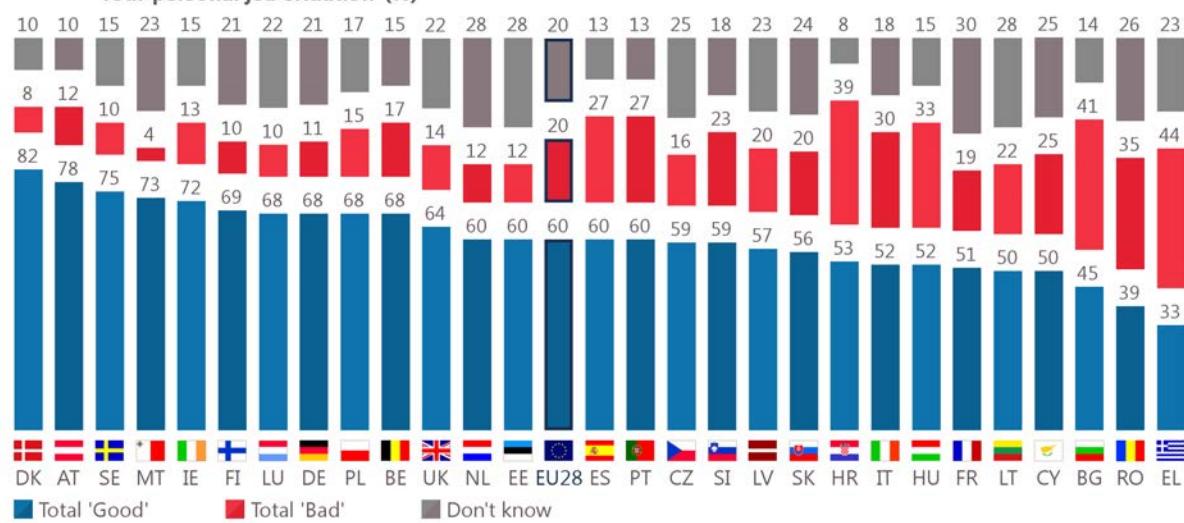
A majority of respondents rate their personal job situation as 'good' in 27 Member States (as in spring 2018). Within this group of countries, satisfaction ranges from a low of 39% in Romania to a high of 82% in Denmark.

The majority in Greece are dissatisfied (33% 'good', against 44% 'bad', including 18% 'very bad').

The share of respondents who rate their personal job situation as 'good' has increased since spring 2018 in 11 Member States, strikingly so in Malta (73%, +11 percentage points). It has remained stable in three Member States and declined in 14, most sharply in the United Kingdom (64%, -8).

QA1a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

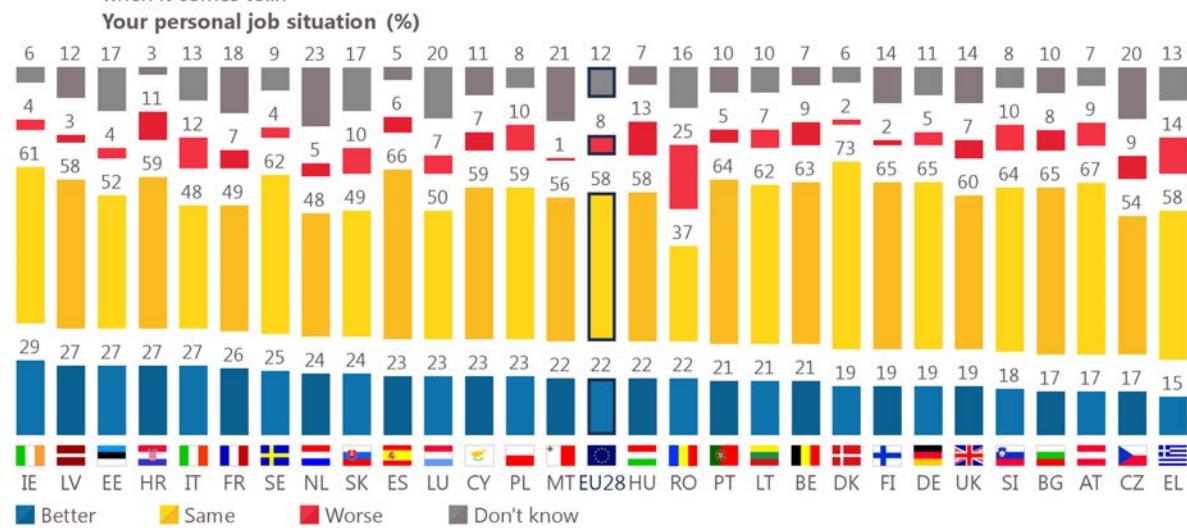
Your personal job situation (%)



A majority of respondents believe that there will be no change in their personal job situation in the next twelve months in all Member States, ranging from 37% in Romania to 73% in Denmark.

The feeling that the next twelve months will be 'better' outweighs pessimism (the feeling that the next twelve months will be 'worse') in 27 Member States, Romania being the exception (22% 'better', against 25% 'worse').

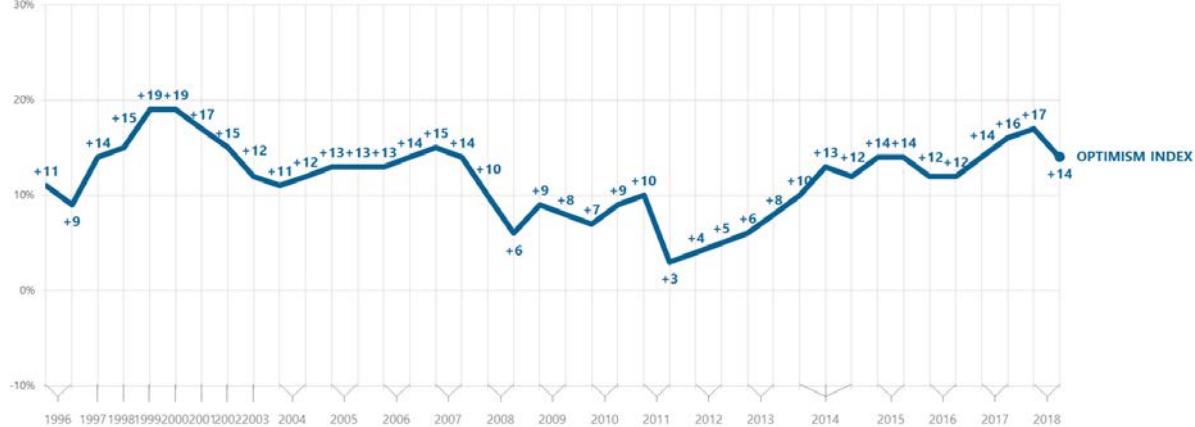
QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



The average optimism index in the 28 Member States remains positive but has fallen significantly since spring 2018 (-3 index points to +14), whereas it had been tending to rise since spring 2017. The highest index is recorded in Ireland (+25) and the lowest in Romania (-3). The optimism index for the personal job situation has increased since spring 2018 in seven Member States, led by Croatia (+13 index points to +16). It has remained stable in three Member States and decreased in 18, particularly in Sweden (-12 points to +21).

QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (INDEX)

	Better - Worse Sp.2018	Better - Worse Aut.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28	+17	+14	▼ 3
HR	+3	+16	▲ 13
EL	-2	+1	▲ 3
BG	+7	+9	▲ 2
HU	+7	+9	▲ 2
LV	+23	+24	▲ 1
ES	+16	+17	▲ 1
BE	+11	+12	▲ 1
NL	+19	+19	=
LT	+14	+14	=
SK	+14	+14	=
IE	+27	+25	▼ 2
EE	+25	+23	▼ 2
DK	+19	+17	▼ 2
FI	+19	+17	▼ 2
PT	+18	+16	▼ 2
RO	-1	-3	▼ 2
FR	+22	+19	▼ 3
DE	+17	+14	▼ 3
CZ	+11	+8	▼ 3
MT	+25	+21	▼ 4
LU	+20	+16	▼ 4
PL	+17	+13	▼ 4
AT	+12	+8	▼ 4
SI	+13	+8	▼ 5
CY	+23	+16	▼ 7
IT	+22	+15	▼ 7
UK	+19	+12	▼ 7
SE	+33	+21	▼ 12

2 Economic aspects

a. Assessment of the current economic situation

1. National and European situations

Negative opinions of the national and European economic situation are very slightly up

A majority of Europeans rate the **situation of the European economy**⁴⁸ as 'good' (49%, against 38% 'bad' and 13% who said they do not know). This proportion has fallen one percentage point since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey, while negative opinions have risen by one point.

Just under half of Europeans also rate the **situation of the national economy** as 'good' (49%, stable), but the contrary views are more widespread than in the case of the European economy, and have also gained one point since spring 2018 (48%).

QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU)

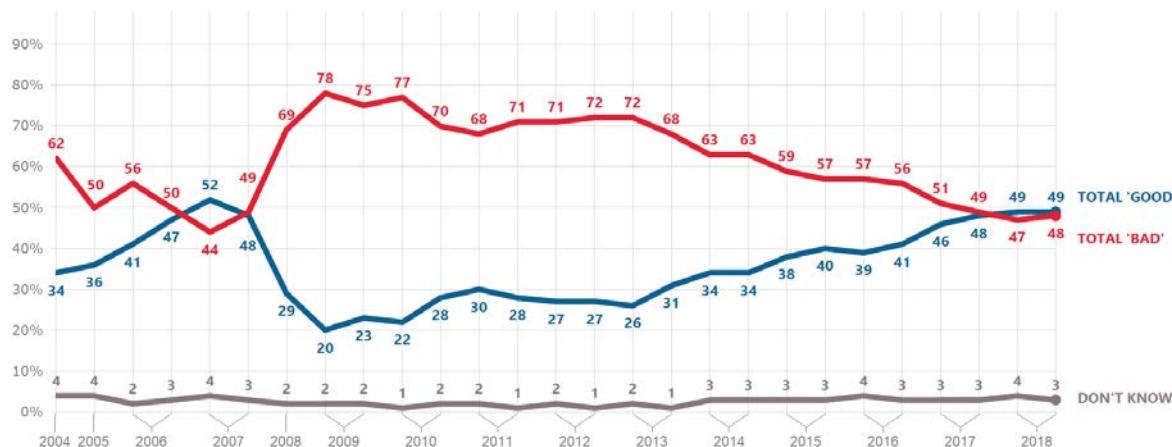


⁴⁸QA1a2-3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy / The situation of the European economy.

The trend towards a noticeable increase in positive opinions of the national economic situation has been almost continuous since spring 2009 (gaining 29 percentage points in total over the period, after losing 32 points between spring 2007 and spring 2009). Stable in this survey, they retain a narrow majority for the second consecutive wave after having been in the minority from autumn 2007 to autumn 2017. However, negative opinions, though they have only gained one percentage point since spring 2018, have increased for the first time since autumn 2012.

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



Nuances can be found between answers in euro area countries and those outside the euro area:

- **Assessments are more severe in the euro area countries**, with a shrinking minority of positive opinions, whether of the national economy (47%, -1 percentage point, against 51%, +1) or the European economy (47%, -2 against 42%, +2).
- **In countries outside the euro area** the majority of respondents hold positive opinions which have even gained ground slightly in the case of the national economy (52%, +1 percentage point, against 42%, -1). The majority are also positive about the European economy, despite a slight decline (53%, -1, against 30%, +1).

QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(%)

	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy		The situation of the European economy	
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU28	49	48	49	38
EURO AREA	47	51	47	42
NON-EURO AREA	52	42	53	30

The situation of the national economy

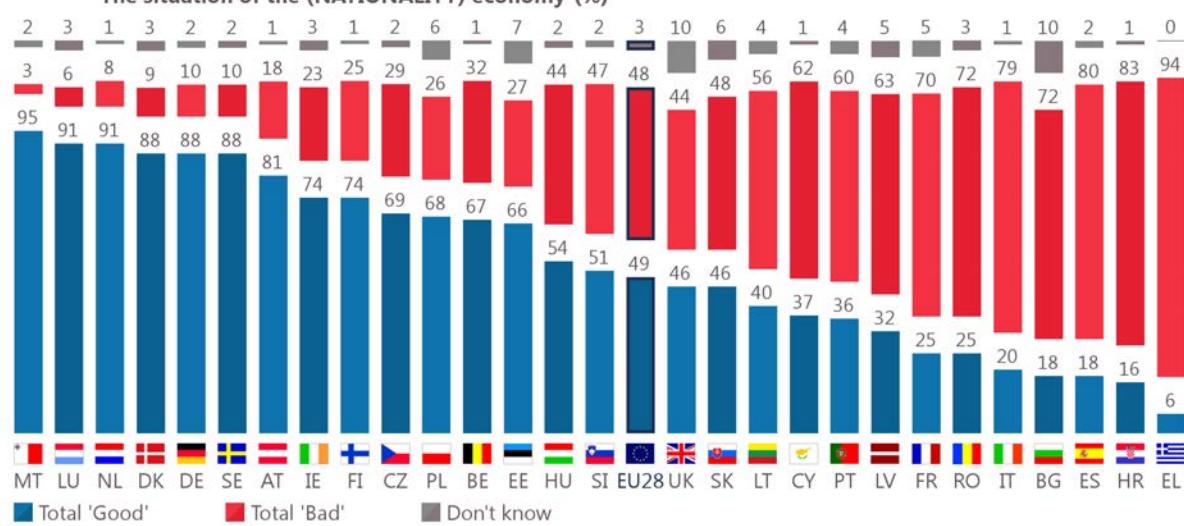
Positive opinions of **the situation of the national economy** outweigh negative judgements in 16 Member States (compared with 14 in spring 2018). Notable differences can be seen within this group of countries, with positive opinions ranging from 46% in the United Kingdom to 95% in Malta.

The share of respondents who say the national economic situation is 'bad' reaches or exceeds 80% in three Member States: Greece (94%), Croatia (83%) and Spain (80%).

Positive opinions of the national economic situation have gained ground since spring 2018 in 14 Member States, particularly in Malta (95%, +13 percentage points) and Belgium (67%, +9). They have remained stable in three Member States and have fallen in 11, most sharply in Cyprus (37%, -12), Portugal (36%, -7) and France (25%, -7).

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)



QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

		Total 'Good'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28		49	=	48	▲ 1	3
EURO AREA		47	▼ 1	51	▲ 1	2
NON-EURO AREA		52	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	6
MT		95	▲ 13	3	▼ 7	2
BE		67	▲ 9	32	▼ 9	1
SK		46	▲ 5	48	▼ 7	6
HR		16	▲ 5	83	▼ 6	1
EE		66	▲ 4	27	▼ 4	7
EL		6	▲ 4	94	▼ 4	0
SI		51	▲ 3	47	▼ 3	2
SE		88	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	2
PL		68	▲ 2	26	▼ 2	6
UK		46	▲ 2	44	▼ 3	10
LT		40	▲ 2	56	▼ 4	4
LV		32	▲ 2	63	▼ 2	5
IT		20	▲ 2	79	▼ 2	1
ES		18	▲ 2	80	▼ 3	2
AT		81	=	18	▲ 1	1
HU		54	=	44	▼ 1	2
BG		18	=	72	=	10
DK		88	▼ 1	9	▲ 2	3
CZ		69	▼ 1	29	▲ 2	2
LU		91	▼ 2	6	▲ 1	3
NL		91	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	1
DE		88	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	2
RO		25	▼ 2	72	▲ 1	3
FI		74	▼ 3	25	▲ 4	1
IE		74	▼ 5	23	▲ 4	3
PT		36	▼ 7	60	▲ 5	4
FR		25	▼ 7	70	▲ 7	5
CY		37	▼ 12	62	▲ 13	1

The situation of the European economy

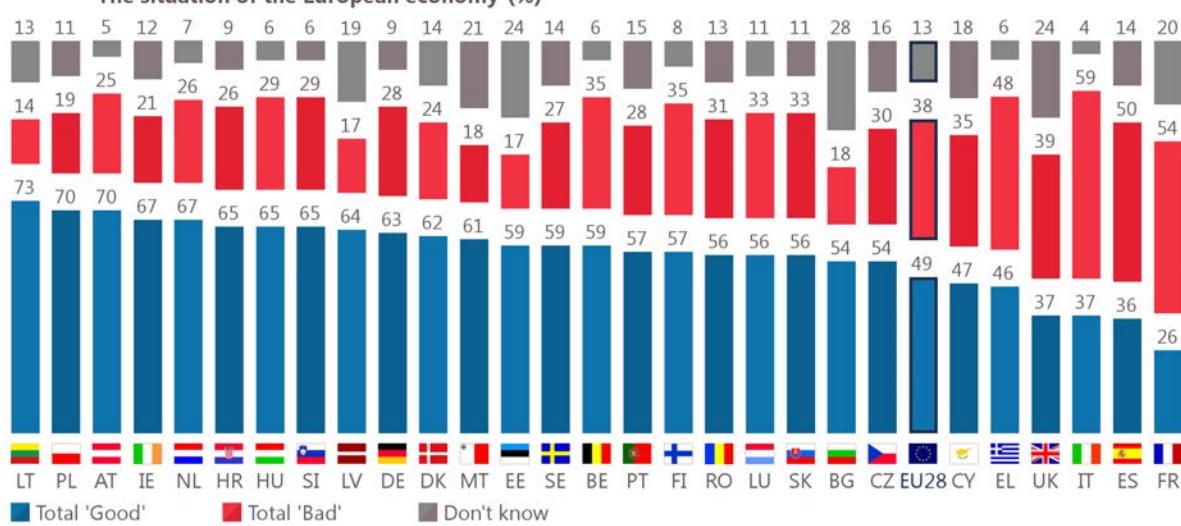
A majority of respondents rate **the situation of the European economy** as 'good' in 23 Member States (compared with 25 in spring 2018). However, it varies within this group of countries from a low of 47% in Cyprus (against 35% who consider the situation 'bad') to a high of 73% in Lithuania (against 14%).

Negative assessments of the economic situation in the EU are particularly widespread in Italy (37% rate it 'good', against 59% 'bad'), France (26% against 54%) and Spain (36% against 50%).

Positive judgements of the European economic situation have increased since spring 2018 in 11 Member States, notably in Malta (61%, +7 percentage points). They have lost ground in 17 Member States, mainly in Finland (57%, -8) and France (26%, -7).

QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (%)



QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (%)

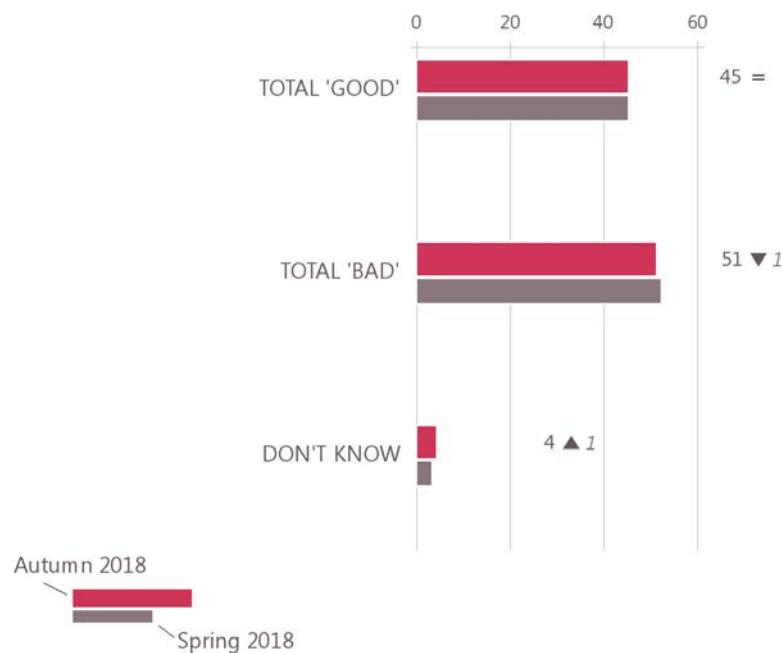
		Total 'Good'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28		49	▼ 1	38	▲ 1	13
EURO AREA		47	▼ 2	42	▲ 2	11
NON-EURO AREA		53	▼ 1	30	▲ 1	17
MT		61	▲ 7	18	▼ 4	21
BE		59	▲ 6	35	▼ 8	6
HR		65	▲ 5	26	▼ 5	9
PL		70	▲ 4	19	▼ 1	11
AT		70	▲ 3	25	▼ 3	5
LV		64	▲ 3	17	▼ 3	19
SK		56	▲ 2	33	▼ 1	11
CY		47	▲ 2	35	▲ 1	18
HU		65	▲ 1	29	=	6
DK		62	▲ 1	24	=	14
IT		37	▲ 1	59	▲ 4	4
IE		67	▼ 1	21	▲ 2	12
DE		63	▼ 1	28	=	9
EE		59	▼ 1	17	=	24
EL		46	▼ 1	48	▲ 3	6
ES		36	▼ 1	50	▲ 2	14
LT		73	▼ 2	14	▲ 2	13
SE		59	▼ 2	27	▲ 1	14
LU		56	▼ 2	33	▲ 1	11
UK		37	▼ 2	39	▲ 2	24
RO		56	▼ 3	31	▲ 3	13
NL		67	▼ 4	26	▲ 4	7
SI		65	▼ 4	29	▲ 4	6
BG		54	▼ 5	18	▲ 3	28
PT		57	▼ 6	28	▲ 1	15
CZ		54	▼ 6	30	▲ 1	16
FR		26	▼ 7	54	▲ 5	20
FI		57	▼ 8	35	▲ 11	8

2. The employment situation

Just over half of Europeans rate the employment situation in their country⁴⁹ as 'bad' (51%). This proportion has dropped by one percentage point since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey (against 45% 'good', stable).

QA1a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)



⁴⁹ QA1a6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

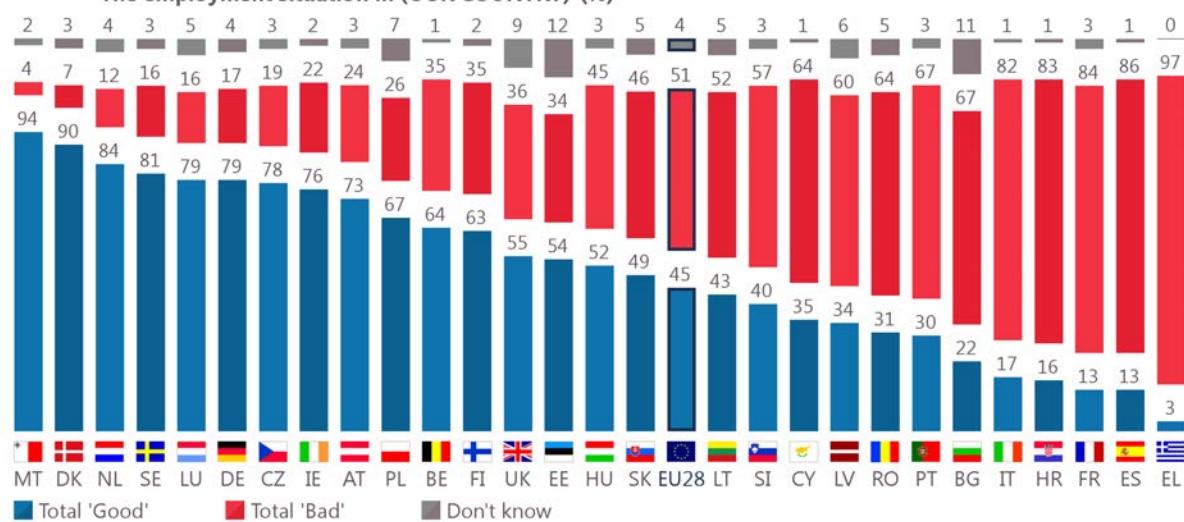
Positive opinions of the national employment situation outweigh negative views in 16 Member States (compared with 15 in spring 2018). They vary within this group of countries between a low of 49% in Slovakia and a high of 94% in Malta.

Negative opinions of the employment situation exceed 80% in five Member States: Greece (97%), Spain (86%), France (84%), Croatia (83%) and Italy (82%).

Positive opinions of the national employment situation have gained ground since spring 2018 in 19 Member States, particularly in Malta (94%, +13 percentage points), Finland (63%, +11) and Belgium (64%, +9). They have remained stable in two Member States and decreased in seven, particularly in Cyprus (35%, -6) and Portugal (30%, -5).

QA1a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



b. Expectations for the next twelve months

Increasing economic pessimism for the next twelve months

1. National and European situations

A relative majority of Europeans think that there will be no change in the next twelve months when it comes to the national and European economic situations⁵⁰, but pessimism has increased since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey:

A majority of Europeans agree that there will be no change in the next twelve months when it comes to **the economic situation in their country** (47%), a one percentage point decline since spring 2018. The feeling that the next twelve months will be 'worse' has gained four points (to 27%) and now outweighs the belief that the next twelve months will be 'better', which has declined (21%, -4).

The movement is identical but even more marked for **the situation of the European economy**: 46% of Europeans think that there will be no change in the next twelve months, although this proportion has fallen by two percentage points. Pessimism has gained six points (25% think that the next twelve months will be 'worse'), clearly ahead of optimism (18% 'better', -3).

QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU)



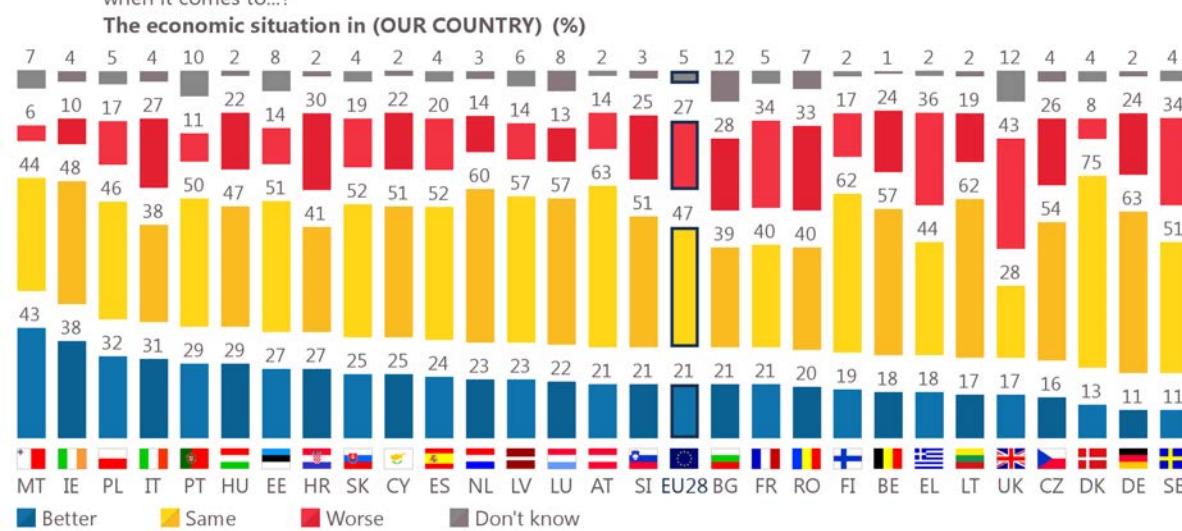
⁵⁰ QA2a3, QA2a7. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) / The economic situation in the EU.

The situation of the national economy

The feeling that there will be no change in the next twelve months in **the national economic situation** is shared by the majority in 27 Member States, the exception being the United Kingdom where the dominant feeling is that the next twelve months will be 'worse' (43% against 28% 'no change' and 17% 'better').

Optimism outweighs pessimism in 16 Member States, particularly in Malta (43% think that the next twelve months will be better) and Ireland (38%). In contrast, as well as in the United Kingdom, pessimism is high in Greece (36%), Sweden (34%), France (34%) and Romania (33%).

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



Optimism for the next twelve months when it comes to the national economic situation has increased since spring 2018 in eight Member States, particularly in Croatia (27%, +10 percentage points) and Malta (43%, +8). However, it has reduced in 20 Member States, most notably in the Netherlands (23%, -16), Finland (19%, -15) and Cyprus (25%, -11).

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Better	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Same	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Worse	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28 	21	▼ 4	47	▼ 1	27	▲ 4	5
EURO AREA	21	▼ 6	51	▲ 2	24	▲ 3	4
NON-EURO AREA	21	▼ 1	40	▼ 5	31	▲ 4	8
HR 	27	▲ 10	41	▼ 7	30	▼ 4	2
MT 	43	▲ 8	44	▼ 2	6	▼ 3	7
PL 	32	▲ 5	46	▼ 5	17	▲ 1	5
LU 	22	▲ 4	57	▼ 9	13	▲ 2	8
EL 	18	▲ 4	44	▲ 1	36	▼ 6	2
EE 	27	▲ 2	51	▼ 4	14	▲ 1	8
LV 	23	▲ 2	57	▼ 2	14	▼ 1	6
HU 	29	▲ 1	47	▼ 4	22	▲ 5	2
ES 	24	▼ 1	52	▼ 2	20	▲ 2	4
BG 	21	▼ 2	39	▼ 5	28	▲ 8	12
UK 	17	▼ 2	28	▼ 6	43	▲ 5	12
RO 	20	▼ 3	40	=	33	▼ 1	7
IT 	31	▼ 4	38	▲ 3	27	=	4
PT 	29	▼ 5	50	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	10
CZ 	16	▼ 5	54	▼ 6	26	▲ 10	4
SE 	11	▼ 5	51	▼ 7	34	▲ 13	4
IE 	38	▼ 6	48	▲ 1	10	▲ 4	4
SK 	25	▼ 6	52	▲ 10	19	▼ 3	4
BE 	18	▼ 6	57	▲ 5	24	▲ 1	1
LT 	17	▼ 7	62	▲ 8	19	=	2
DE 	11	▼ 7	63	▲ 2	24	▲ 5	2
FR 	21	▼ 8	40	▼ 2	34	▲ 11	5
DK 	13	▼ 8	75	▲ 9	8	▼ 1	4
AT 	21	▼ 9	63	▲ 9	14	=	2
SI 	21	▼ 9	51	▲ 2	25	▲ 8	3
CY 	25	▼ 11	51	▲ 6	22	▲ 7	2
FI 	19	▼ 15	62	▲ 8	17	▲ 7	2
NL 	23	▼ 16	60	▲ 8	14	▲ 6	3

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

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - BETTER)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	21	11	24	21	31	32	17	18	29	38	25
Gender											
Male	22	11	23	23	33	35	19	19	28	39	26
Female	20	10	25	19	29	29	15	16	31	36	24
Age											
15-24	29	18	42	29	38	40	25	19	48	51	28
25-39	24	13	25	23	37	32	17	20	33	40	30
40-54	21	12	27	23	32	29	14	17	24	35	26
55 +	17	6	16	16	26	30	16	16	24	32	18
Education (End of)											
15-	17	6	19	16	25	18	24	14	21	33	18
16-19	21	12	26	18	30	32	20	16	34	38	26
20+	21	8	25	25	39	31	11	22	33	35	27
Still studying	27	14	36	25	40	52	13	15	50	52	24
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	26	11	23	32	39	37	17	19	33	33	24
Managers	22	9	17	25	47	32	21	23	36	37	30
Other white collars	23	17	24	21	33	32	17	21	34	40	37
Manual workers	22	13	29	22	27	26	19	15	26	41	24
House persons	18	10	15	25	23	28	9	19	22	28	42
Unemployed	23	14	27	25	26	25	23	14	31	32	6
Retired	16	6	18	16	25	31	16	17	19	33	20
Students	27	14	36	25	40	52	13	15	50	52	24

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - WORSE)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	27	24	20	34	27	17	43	36	11	10	22
Gender											
Male	27	23	23	31	25	17	42	38	11	10	22
Female	27	24	17	37	28	17	44	34	11	10	21
Age											
15-24	21	19	14	23	19	10	35	24	7	5	12
25-39	25	19	19	35	23	18	45	29	11	8	20
40-54	28	25	19	35	25	19	51	38	13	12	27
55 +	28	26	22	37	32	18	39	42	12	11	25
Education (End of)											
15-	28	27	21	41	34	24	31	46	11	13	34
16-19	26	21	19	39	26	15	34	35	11	11	15
20+	29	29	20	29	25	20	60	33	13	9	24
Still studying	20	18	14	28	19	7	39	26	8	5	16
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	29	32	20	28	29	19	50	38	15	9	44
Managers	28	24	21	24	26	21	55	26	13	9	15
Other white collars	26	20	27	32	23	18	53	23	10	4	17
Manual workers	26	26	16	40	29	15	35	28	10	9	24
House persons	27	18	19	45	24	22	44	43	9	12	12
Unemployed	24	20	19	21	25	9	34	50	15	23	19
Retired	29	25	23	38	31	19	40	43	11	10	23
Students	20	18	14	28	19	7	39	26	8	5	16

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - SAME)

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

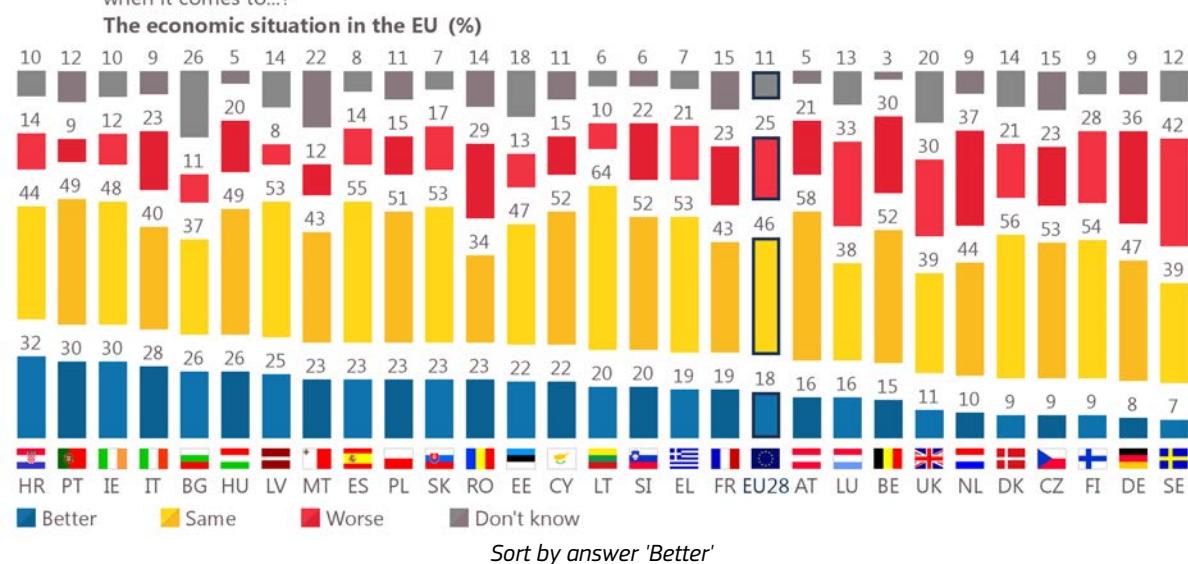
The situation of the European economy

The feeling that there will be no change in the next twelve months in **the situation of the European economy** is shared by the majority in 27 Member States. The exception is Sweden, where respondents expect that the next twelve months will be 'worse' (42% against 39% 'no change' and 7% who feel they will be 'better').

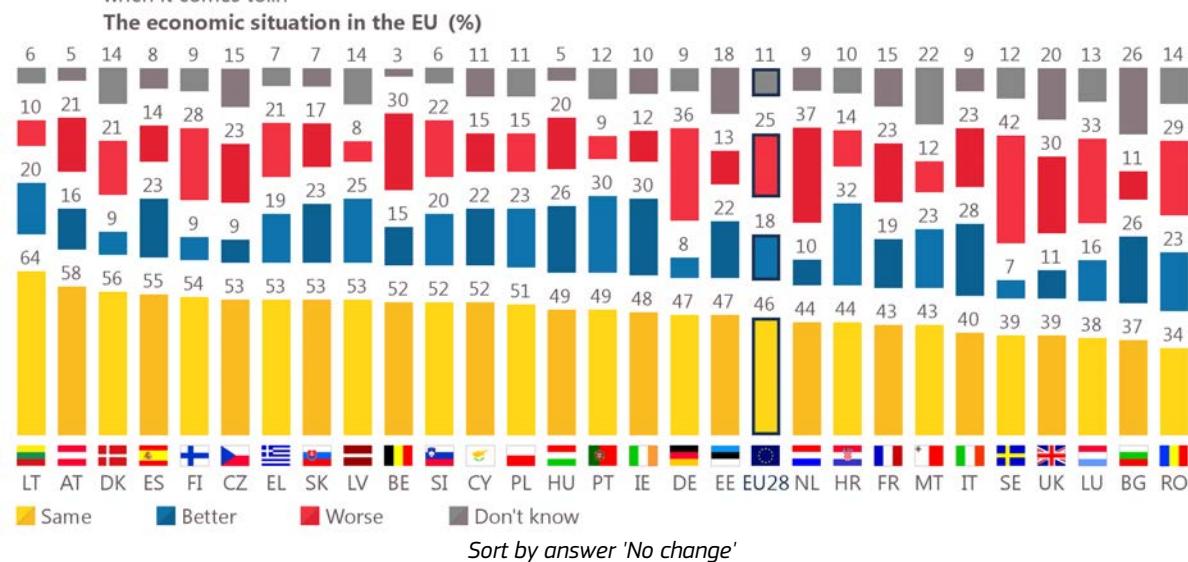
Optimism outweighs pessimism for the next twelve months in 14 Member States and is above average in Croatia (32% think that the next twelve months will be better for the European economy), Portugal (30%) and Ireland (30%).

Besides Sweden, the Netherlands (37% think that the next twelve months will be 'worse'), Germany (36%), Luxembourg (33%) and Belgium (30%) all record above-average levels of pessimism.

QA2a.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



QA2a.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



Positive predictions for the situation of the European economy in the next twelve months have increased since spring 2018 in six Member States, particularly in Croatia (32%, +10 percentage points), Latvia (25%, +6) and Malta (23%, +5). They have remained stable in three Member States and declined in 19, led by the Netherlands (10%, -11, against 37% who think the next twelve months will be worse, +13) and Germany (8%, -8 against 36%, +10).

QA2a.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the EU (%)

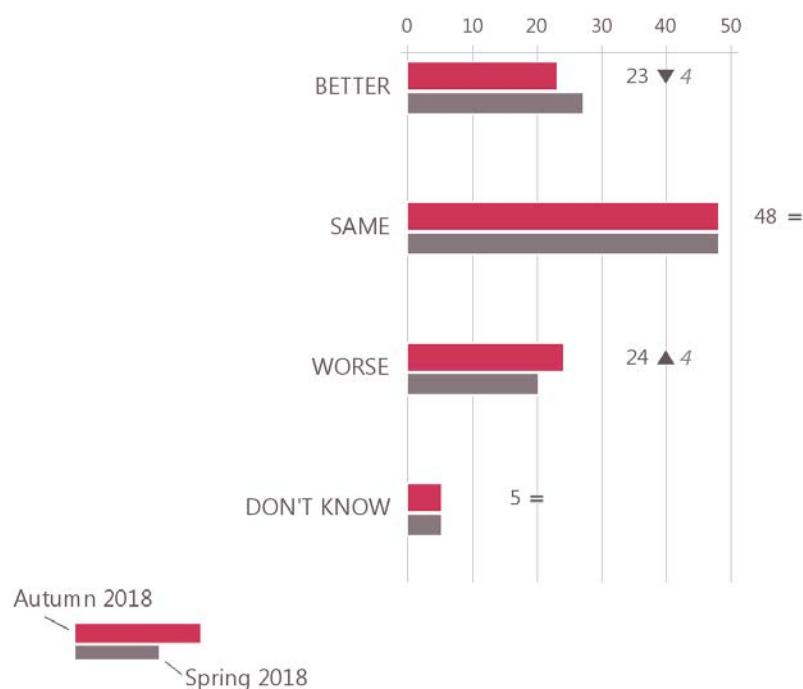
	Better	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Same	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Worse	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28	18	▼ 3	46	▼ 2	25	▲ 6	11
EURO AREA	18	▼ 4	47	▼ 2	25	▲ 6	10
NON-EURO AREA	17	▼ 2	43	▼ 3	25	▲ 6	15
HR	32	▲ 10	44	▼ 13	14	=	10
LV	25	▲ 6	53	▼ 4	8	▼ 1	14
MT	23	▲ 5	43	▲ 1	12	▼ 3	22
EL	19	▲ 3	53	▼ 3	21	▲ 1	7
PL	23	▲ 2	51	▼ 6	15	▲ 4	11
HU	26	▲ 1	49	=	20	▲ 3	5
PT	30	=	49	▼ 4	9	▲ 2	12
BG	26	=	37	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	26
FR	19	=	43	▼ 3	23	▲ 4	15
ES	23	▼ 1	55	▼ 2	14	▲ 4	8
EE	22	▼ 1	47	▼ 3	13	▲ 4	18
LU	16	▼ 2	38	▼ 6	33	▲ 8	13
DK	9	▼ 2	56	▲ 1	21	▲ 3	14
UK	11	▼ 3	39	▼ 1	30	▲ 7	20
CZ	9	▼ 3	53	▼ 6	23	▲ 4	15
IE	30	▼ 4	48	=	12	▲ 4	10
IT	28	▼ 4	40	▼ 2	23	▲ 6	9
SK	23	▼ 4	53	▲ 7	17	▼ 1	7
BE	15	▼ 4	52	=	30	▲ 3	3
SE	7	▼ 4	39	▼ 5	42	▲ 9	12
CY	22	▼ 5	52	▲ 4	15	▲ 4	11
LT	20	▼ 6	64	▲ 6	10	▲ 3	6
AT	16	▼ 6	58	▲ 7	21	▼ 1	5
SI	20	▼ 7	52	▼ 1	22	▲ 8	6
FI	9	▼ 7	54	▼ 2	28	▲ 11	9
RO	23	▼ 8	34	▼ 2	29	▲ 4	14
DE	8	▼ 8	47	▼ 4	36	▲ 10	9
NL	10	▼ 11	44	▼ 2	37	▲ 13	9

2. The employment situation

Nearly half of Europeans think there will be 'no change' in the next twelve months when it comes to the employment situation in their country⁵¹ (48%). This proportion has remained stable since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey. Meanwhile, the feeling that the next twelve months will be 'worse' has increased significantly (24%, +4 percentage points) and now outstrips the feeling that the next twelve months will be 'better' (23%, -4).

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)



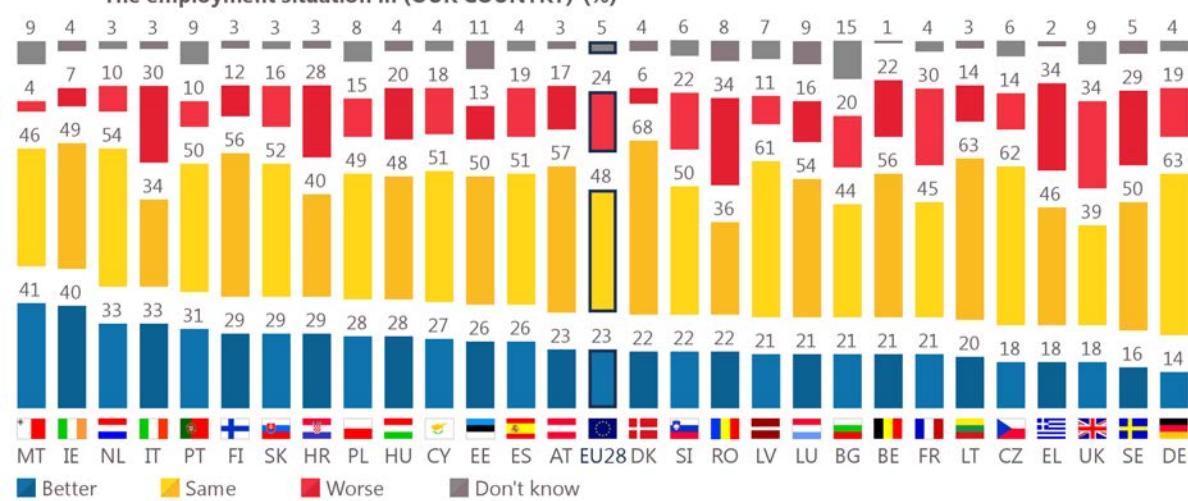
⁵¹ QA2a5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

A majority of respondents in all Member States feel that there will be no change in the employment situation in their country in the next twelve months, although this ranges from 34% in Italy, where it is the lowest, to 68% in Denmark where it is highest.

Positive predictions outweigh negative ones in 21 Member States, particularly in Malta (41% think that the next twelve months will be 'better') and Ireland (40%). However, pessimism is widespread in the United Kingdom (34% think that the next twelve months will be 'worse', against 18% 'better'), Greece (34% against 18%), Romania (34% against 22%) and France (30% against 21%). Pessimism is also high in Italy (30%) although optimism is still higher (33%).

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



More people feel that the employment situation will be better in the next twelve months than did so in spring 2018 in six Member States, with the biggest increase in Croatia (29%, +10 percentage points). This proportion has remained stable in Bulgaria (21%) and has declined in 21 Member States, particularly in the Netherlands (33%, -15) and Finland (29%, -11).

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Better	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Same	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Worse	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
EU28 	23	▼ 4	48	=	24	▲ 4	5
EURO AREA	24	▼ 4	50	▲ 1	22	▲ 3	4
NON-EURO AREA	22	▼ 1	45	▼ 3	25	▲ 3	8
HR 	29	▲ 10	40	▼ 8	28	▼ 3	3
EL 	18	▲ 5	46	▼ 1	34	▼ 4	2
MT 	41	▲ 4	46	=	4	▼ 2	9
EE 	26	▲ 3	50	▼ 7	13	▲ 2	11
PL 	28	▲ 2	49	▼ 5	15	▲ 2	8
HU 	28	▲ 1	48	▼ 4	20	▲ 4	4
BG 	21	=	44	▼ 2	20	▲ 4	15
RO 	22	▼ 1	36	▲ 1	34	▼ 3	8
PT 	31	▼ 2	50	▼ 2	10	▲ 1	9
ES 	26	▼ 2	51	▼ 3	19	▲ 4	4
AT 	23	▼ 2	57	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	3
LV 	21	▼ 2	61	▲ 2	11	▼ 1	7
LT 	20	▼ 2	63	▲ 3	14	=	3
IT 	33	▼ 3	34	▲ 1	30	▲ 3	3
UK 	18	▼ 3	39	▼ 3	34	▲ 7	9
DK 	22	▼ 5	68	▲ 4	6	▲ 1	4
BE 	21	▼ 5	56	▲ 5	22	=	1
CZ 	18	▼ 5	62	▼ 3	14	▲ 5	6
SK 	29	▼ 6	52	▲ 11	16	▼ 2	3
LU 	21	▼ 6	54	▲ 5	16	=	9
DE 	14	▼ 6	63	=	19	▲ 4	4
IE 	40	▼ 8	49	▲ 5	7	▲ 1	4
SI 	22	▼ 8	50	=	22	▲ 7	6
SE 	16	▼ 8	50	▼ 5	29	▲ 11	5
CY 	27	▼ 9	51	▲ 5	18	▲ 4	4
FR 	21	▼ 9	45	▲ 4	30	▲ 7	4
FI 	29	▼ 11	56	▲ 6	12	▲ 3	3
NL 	33	▼ 15	54	▲ 10	10	▲ 4	3

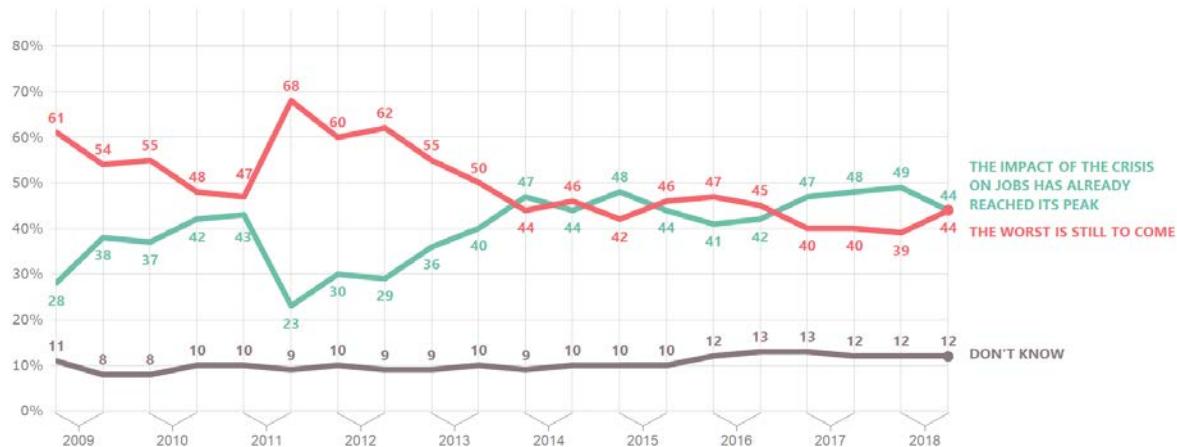
3 How the economic situation impacts the job market

Europeans are split over the impact of the crisis on the job market

Europeans' opinions are again very divided on the impact of the economic crisis on the job market⁵²: 44% agree that 'the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little', but this is clearly lower than in the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey (-5 percentage points), with an identical proportion now thinking instead that 'the worst is still to come' (44%, +5).

As a reminder, although pessimism was dominant from spring 2009 to autumn 2013, opinions were more evenly balanced between spring 2014 and autumn 2016 and positive opinions were in the majority and on the rise between spring 2017 and spring 2018. This drop therefore breaks the upward trend recorded on this indicator in the previous surveys.

QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?
(% - EU)

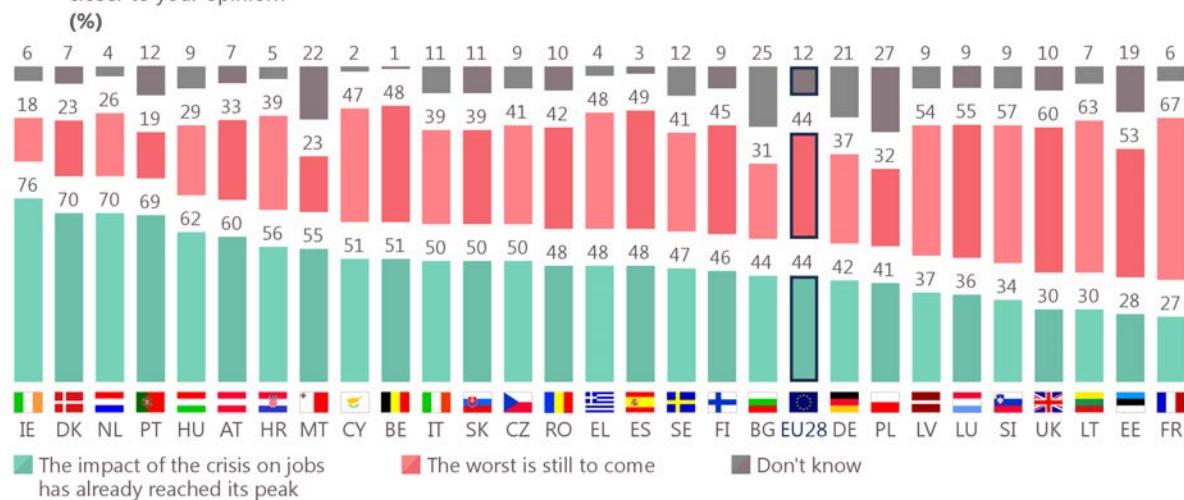


⁵² QC1. Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

Opinions on the subject have deteriorated in euro area countries and in those outside the euro area. Nevertheless, despite this fall, optimism and pessimism remain evenly balanced in the euro area countries (45% think that the impact of the crisis has reached its peak, -5 percentage points, against 45% who think that the worst is still to come, +6), whereas pessimism is now the majority view in countries outside the euro area (42%, -4, against 44%, +4).

The majority of respondents in 19 Member States think that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak (compared with 20 in spring 2018), with above-average scores in Ireland (76%), Denmark (70%) and the Netherlands (70%). Opinions are evenly divided in Greece (48% against 48% who think the worst is still to come). Pessimism predominates in eight Member States, particularly in France (67% think that the worst is still to come), Lithuania (63%) and the United Kingdom (60%).

QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?



The feeling that the worst is still to come in terms of the impact of the crisis on the job market is more widespread than in spring 2018 in 21 Member States. This is particularly true in Slovenia (57%, +18 percentage points), France (67%, +14), Estonia (53%, +12), Cyprus (47%, +11), Finland (45%, +10), Lithuania (63%, +10) and Luxembourg (55%, +10). Opinions have remained stable and mainly optimistic in Belgium (51% think that the worst has passed, against 48% that it is still to come). Optimism has greatly increased in Croatia (56%, +10) and Malta (55%, +7).

QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?
(%)

		The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Aut 2018 - Sp. 2018	The worst is still to come	Aut 2018 - Sp. 2018	Don't know
EU28	EU	44	▼ 5	44	▲ 5	12
EURO AREA		45	▼ 5	45	▲ 6	10
NON-EURO AREA		42	▼ 4	44	▲ 4	14
HR	HR	56	▲ 10	39	▼ 7	5
MT	MT	55	▲ 7	23	▼ 7	22
SK	SK	50	▲ 5	39	▼ 1	11
LV	LV	37	▲ 3	54	▼ 2	9
AT	AT	60	▲ 2	33	▲ 1	7
EL	EL	48	▲ 2	48	▼ 2	4
RO	RO	48	▲ 2	42	▼ 2	10
BE	BE	51	=	48	=	1
IE	IE	76	▼ 2	18	▲ 1	6
DK	DK	70	▼ 4	23	▲ 5	7
DE	DE	42	▼ 4	37	▲ 2	21
PT	PT	69	▼ 5	19	▲ 4	12
IT	IT	50	▼ 5	39	▲ 5	11
ES	ES	48	▼ 5	49	▲ 7	3
BG	BG	44	▼ 5	31	▲ 7	25
PL	PL	41	▼ 5	32	▲ 3	27
UK	UK	30	▼ 6	60	▲ 7	10
CY	CY	51	▼ 7	47	▲ 11	2
HU	HU	62	▼ 8	29	▲ 8	9
NL	NL	70	▼ 9	26	▲ 8	4
LU	LU	36	▼ 9	55	▲ 10	9
LT	LT	30	▼ 10	63	▲ 10	7
EE	EE	28	▼ 10	53	▲ 12	19
CZ	CZ	50	▼ 11	41	▲ 9	9
SE	SE	47	▼ 11	41	▲ 6	12
FI	FI	46	▼ 11	45	▲ 10	9
FR	FR	27	▼ 11	67	▲ 14	6
SI	SI	34	▼ 20	57	▲ 18	9

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

QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

(% - THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON JOBS HAS ALREADY REACHED ITS PEAK)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	44	42	48	27	50	41	30	48	69	76	51
Gender											
Male	45	45	44	26	54	46	31	49	70	78	48
Female	43	39	52	28	46	38	30	47	69	74	54
Age											
15-24	40	32	52	30	53	31	22	37	71	64	48
25-39	45	43	49	22	59	39	30	57	77	82	53
40-54	46	41	50	29	54	49	31	53	77	74	55
55 +	43	45	45	27	42	43	34	42	59	78	49
Education (End of)											
15-	38	36	46	14	35	38	27	40	61	69	36
16-19	44	43	54	21	56	42	30	50	77	76	56
20+	48	46	43	35	58	44	34	55	78	81	54
Still studying	44	35	53	39	53	33	27	33	72	68	49
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	48	35	41	32	54	52	33	55	79	79	44
Managers	52	49	43	45	72	47	32	58	82	85	53
Other white collars	52	42	54	23	60	49	45	64	79	80	59
Manual workers	41	34	52	22	48	38	28	48	73	80	51
House persons	41	40	52	24	46	36	26	44	66	69	78
Unemployed	35	41	40	13	47	23	22	41	62	48	39
Retired	41	47	46	27	38	41	30	41	54	81	49
Students	44	35	53	39	53	33	27	33	72	68	49

QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

(% - THE WORST IS STILL TO COME)

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	44	37	49	67	39	32	60	48	19	18	47
Gender											
Male	45	36	53	67	38	30	60	47	19	16	51
Female	44	37	44	67	41	33	59	49	19	20	42
Age											
15-24	46	41	44	68	36	35	65	48	13	25	50
25-39	45	39	47	73	29	38	62	42	16	15	46
40-54	44	39	47	67	36	27	60	44	14	21	43
55 +	44	32	52	64	48	29	55	55	26	16	47
Education (End of)											
15-	50	43	51	80	51	33	61	57	24	23	59
16-19	44	37	44	75	33	30	56	48	16	19	42
20+	42	32	53	57	37	33	60	42	15	15	45
Still studying	41	35	42	57	33	32	69	49	7	20	47
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	44	55	59	63	38	29	58	38	14	19	56
Managers	38	32	50	50	23	34	59	36	11	14	47
Other white collars	39	38	44	73	33	32	51	35	13	16	41
Manual workers	47	41	44	74	42	35	61	51	18	17	46
House persons	46	39	44	76	40	32	59	52	25	22	22
Unemployed	55	44	58	82	39	50	62	57	28	41	56
Retired	45	31	51	63	49	28	58	57	29	12	47
Students	41	35	42	57	33	32	69	49	7	20	47

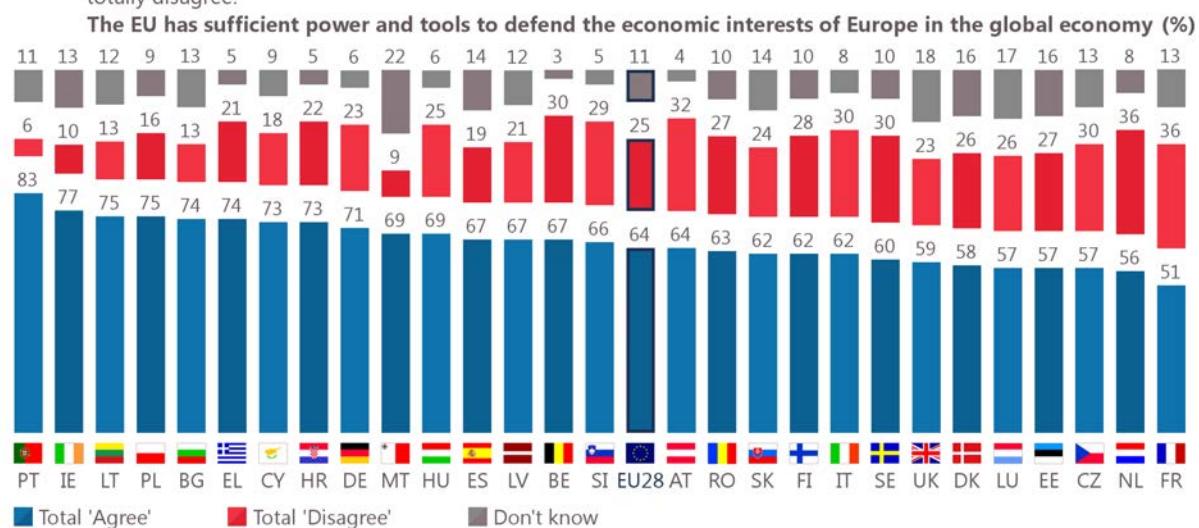
II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ECONOMIC REFORMS

1 The European Union continues to be seen as a key player in the global economy

Nearly two-thirds of Europeans agree that '**the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**'⁵³ (64%). This proportion has dropped by one percentage point since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey (against 25% 'disagree', +2).

The majority agree with this statement in all Member States, but to varying degrees from one country to another, from a low of 51% in France (against 36% who disagree) to a high of 83% in Portugal (against 6%).

QC2.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



⁵³ QC2.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

Agreement that the EU has the means to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased since spring 2018 in ten Member States, particularly in Croatia (73%, +8 percentage points). It has remained stable in three Member States and decreased in 15, particularly in Luxembourg (57%, -7, against 26%, +1) and Romania (63%, -7, against 27%, +6).

QC2.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	
EU28		64	▼ 1	25	▲ 2
EURO AREA		64	▼ 2	27	▲ 3
NON-EURO AREA		65	▲ 1	22	=
HR		73	▲ 8	22	▼ 1
MT		69	▲ 4	9	▼ 6
UK		59	▲ 4	23	▼ 2
IE		77	▲ 3	10	▼ 1
CY		73	▲ 3	18	▼ 1
BE		67	▲ 3	30	▼ 2
DE		71	▲ 2	23	▼ 1
SE		60	▲ 2	30	▼ 2
EL		74	▲ 1	21	▲ 1
DK		58	▲ 1	26	▲ 3
LT		75	=	13	▲ 1
AT		64	=	32	▲ 4
EE		57	=	27	▲ 2
PL		75	▼ 1	16	▲ 3
BG		74	▼ 1	13	▲ 2
LV		67	▼ 1	21	=
FI		62	▼ 1	28	▲ 3
PT		83	▼ 2	6	=
SI		66	▼ 2	29	▲ 2
SK		62	▼ 2	24	▲ 3
HU		69	▼ 3	25	▲ 3
IT		62	▼ 3	30	▲ 7
FR		51	▼ 3	36	▲ 3
ES		67	▼ 4	19	▲ 5
NL		56	▼ 4	36	▲ 5
CZ		57	▼ 6	30	▲ 3
RO		63	▼ 7	27	▲ 6
LU		57	▼ 7	26	▲ 1

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

QC2.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	64	71	67	51	62	75	59	74	83	77	73
Gender											
Male	66	72	71	54	65	76	63	75	86	80	74
Female	63	71	64	49	58	74	56	74	80	74	72
Age											
15-24	70	73	77	61	72	71	69	79	82	70	73
25-39	69	78	72	51	66	82	68	75	90	80	71
40-54	65	73	71	45	62	76	59	75	88	80	75
55 +	60	67	59	52	56	71	49	72	75	75	73
Education (End of)											
15-	57	67	59	46	51	56	49	69	79	71	70
16-19	65	75	75	50	63	75	54	72	89	75	72
20+	66	66	68	52	70	81	70	78	85	83	74
Still studying	70	77	75	66	73	63	55	83	82	70	73
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	66	62	76	40	62	74	64	76	86	78	85
Managers	70	75	67	49	86	85	68	87	86	85	75
Other white collars	68	67	80	52	69	82	63	79	94	80	76
Manual workers	67	77	69	55	61	80	58	66	89	80	64
House persons	62	79	48	46	50	77	67	80	76	75	81
Unemployed	62	80	75	41	48	74	68	64	83	66	64
Retired	58	64	59	51	55	68	48	72	69	74	72
Students	70	77	75	66	73	63	55	83	82	70	73

QC2.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	25	23	19	36	30	16	23	21	6	10	18
Gender											
Male	27	25	19	38	28	18	24	22	7	12	19
Female	24	21	19	34	32	15	21	20	6	9	17
Age											
15-24	19	22	16	21	22	17	11	13	6	5	15
25-39	22	19	21	37	25	12	16	23	6	11	22
40-54	26	21	19	44	32	16	21	22	7	8	17
55 +	28	26	18	36	34	18	34	22	6	14	17
Education (End of)											
15-	25	26	16	34	33	19	30	20	5	16	13
16-19	25	19	17	37	31	15	23	25	5	11	18
20+	27	29	25	37	27	15	22	21	12	9	23
Still studying	19	18	18	19	20	24	17	9	3	7	17
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	26	34	10	37	36	20	23	20	5	15	12
Managers	25	23	26	41	12	12	22	13	13	10	20
Other white collars	25	25	17	38	26	12	24	18	2	8	20
Manual workers	23	15	23	32	32	13	23	31	6	9	23
House persons	24	18	19	42	38	15	10	20	5	9	10
Unemployed	26	17	16	46	39	16	11	31	6	16	24
Retired	28	28	18	36	32	19	31	21	7	13	14
Students	19	18	18	19	20	24	17	9	3	7	17

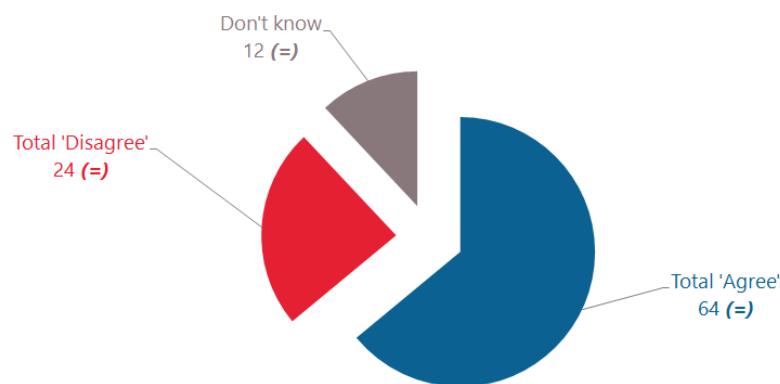
2 Creating new jobs and promoting investment

A stable majority of Europeans agree that **the private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs**⁵⁴. 64% agree, while 24% disagree.

A majority of Europeans, although not quite as many as for the previous indicator, also agree that **public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level**⁵⁵: 57%, a rise of one percentage point since spring 2018, against 30% who are of the opposite opinion (-1).

QC2.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

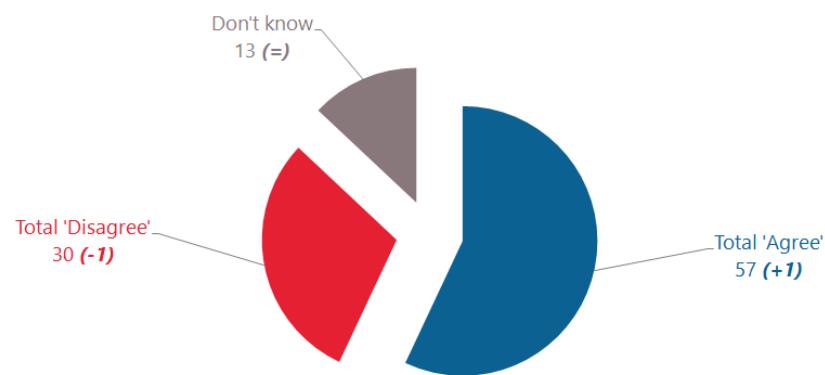
The private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs
(% - EU)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

QC2.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level
(% - EU)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

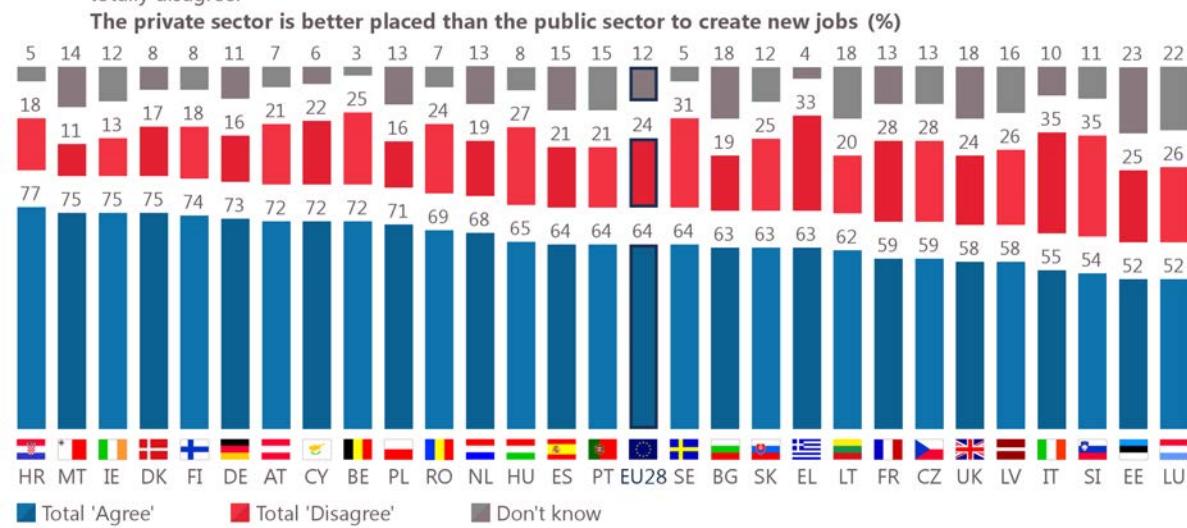
⁵⁴ QC2.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs

⁵⁵ QC2.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

The majority of respondents in all Member States feel that **the private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs** (as in spring 2018), although in proportions ranging from a low of 52% in Luxembourg to a high of 77% in Croatia.

Support has increased slightly since spring 2018 in 13 Member States, particularly in Italy (55%, +5 percentage points). It has remained stable in the Netherlands (68%) and declined in 12 Member States, notably in Luxembourg (52%, -8) and Sweden (64%, -8).

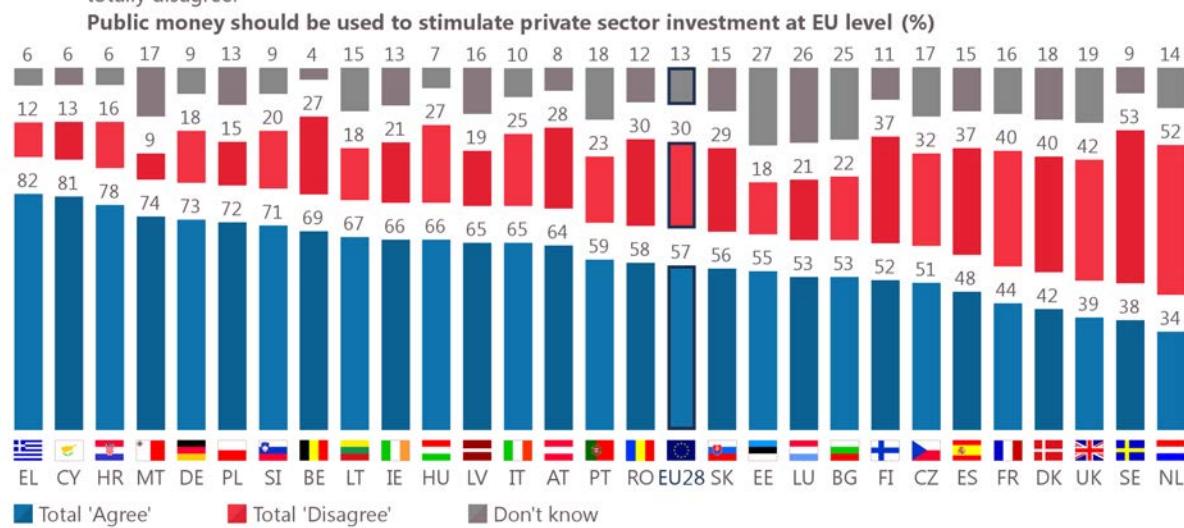
QC2.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



A majority of respondents in 25 Member States agree that **public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level** (compared with 24 in spring 2018), although it ranges within this group of countries from a low of 42% in Denmark (against 40% who disagree) to a high of 82% in Greece (against 12%).

The majority disagree with this idea in three Member States: Sweden (38% 'agree', against 53% 'disagree'), the Netherlands (34% against 52%) and the United Kingdom (39% against 42%). More people agree that public money should be used to stimulate private investment than in spring 2018 in 14 Member States, particularly in Greece (82%, +8 percentage points), Croatia (78%, +7) and Portugal (59%, +7). This result has remained stable in three Member States and declined in 11 of them, particularly in Luxembourg (53%, -7) and Hungary (66%, -6).

QC2.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



3 Economic and financial issues

a. Reducing the public deficit and debt at national level

In order to assess European opinion concerning the need to take measures quickly to reduce the public deficit and public debt in their country, the sample of respondents was split into two groups, each with a differently worded question⁵⁶:

- Wording A stresses the urgency of reducing the public deficit: 'Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed';
- Wording B emphasises that this policy is not a priority: 'Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now'.

This analysis shows that:

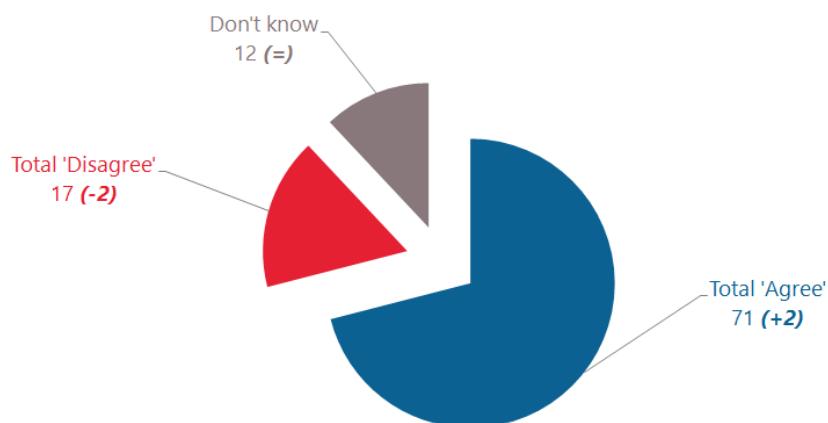
- Although they are contradictory, a majority of respondents agree with both statements, a sign that the arguments used on the subject can influence opinions significantly;
- Agreement has actually increased for both statements since the spring 2018 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB89).

Wording A: the urgent need to reduce the deficit

More than seven in ten Europeans agree that '**measures to reduce the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed**' in the country (71%) a gain of two percentage points since spring 2018 (against 17% who disagree, -2).

QC2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (% - EU)



(Autumn 2018 - Spring 2018)

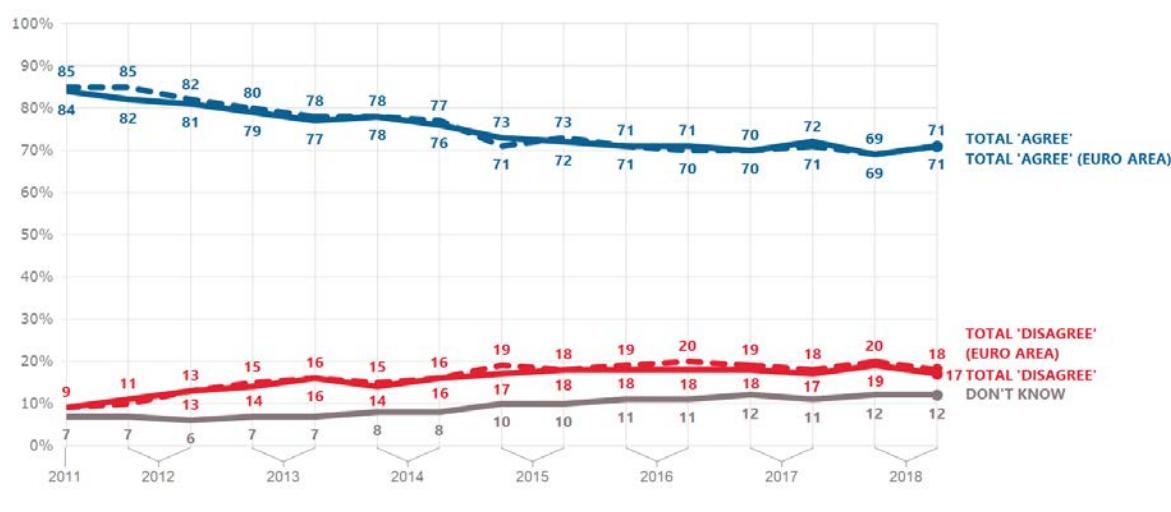
Question asked to half the sample

⁵⁶ QC2a.1-2. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. (SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed; (SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now.

Agreement with this idea has therefore increased, after falling in the previous survey wave (-3 percentage points between autumn 2017 and spring 2018), returning to the average and rather stable level recorded between spring 2016 and autumn 2017.

QC2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (%) - EU



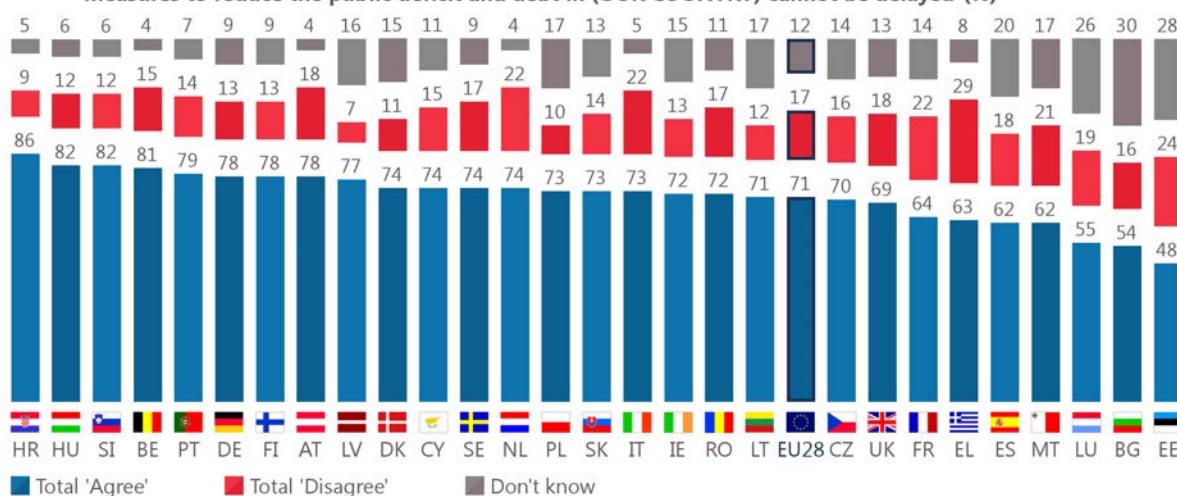
Question asked to half the sample

A majority in all Member States support the idea that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in the country cannot be delayed (as in spring 2018) although this ranges from a low of 48% in Estonia to a high of 86% in Croatia.

Agreement with this idea has increased since spring 2018 in 16 Member States, particularly in Germany (78%, +8 percentage points), Romania (72%, +7) and the United Kingdom (69%, +6). It has remained stable in three Member States and has decreased in nine, most sharply in Bulgaria (54%, -8) and Sweden (74%, -6).

QC2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (%)



Question asked to half the sample

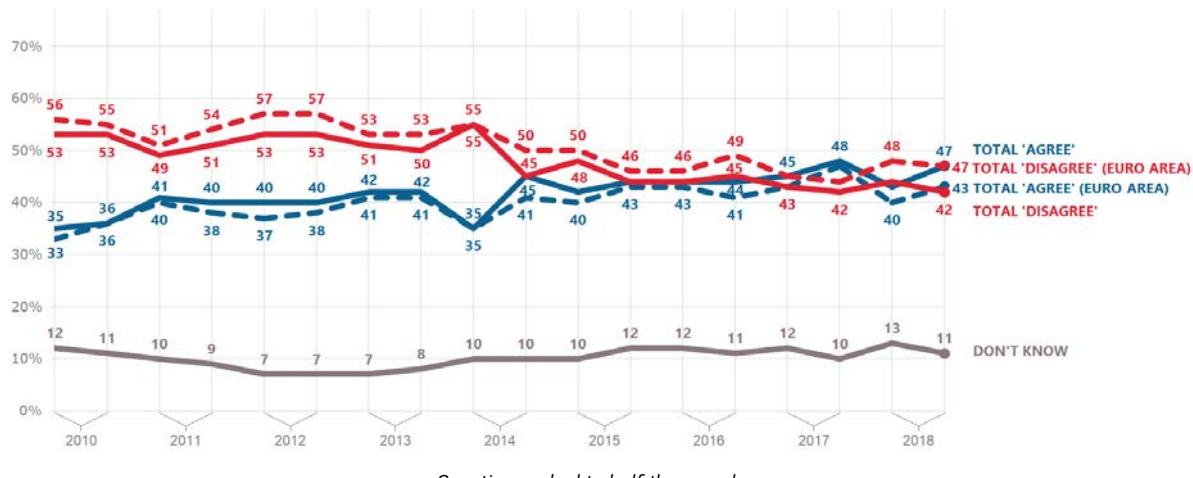
Wording B: this policy is not a priority

A slight majority of respondents agree that **measures to reduce the deficit and debt at a national level are not a priority for now** (47%). This proportion has increased by four percentage points since spring 2018 (against 42% who disagree, -2).

Opinions have been rather split on the subject since autumn 2014, whereas the majority disagreed with the statement between 2010 and spring 2014.

QC2.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (% - EU)



A majority of respondents in countries outside the euro area agree with this idea (52%, +4 percentage points, against 35%, -3) whereas only a minority do so in euro area countries, despite an increase (43%, +3, against 47%, -1).

A majority of respondents in euro area countries agree that measures in this area cannot be delayed, and a majority (although narrow) disagree that these measures are not a priority for now: in these countries, public opinion is united as to the urgency of reducing the public deficit and debt, regardless of the wording used.

For countries outside the euro area, the test of these two wordings reveals contradictory trends, as both have a majority.

QC2.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

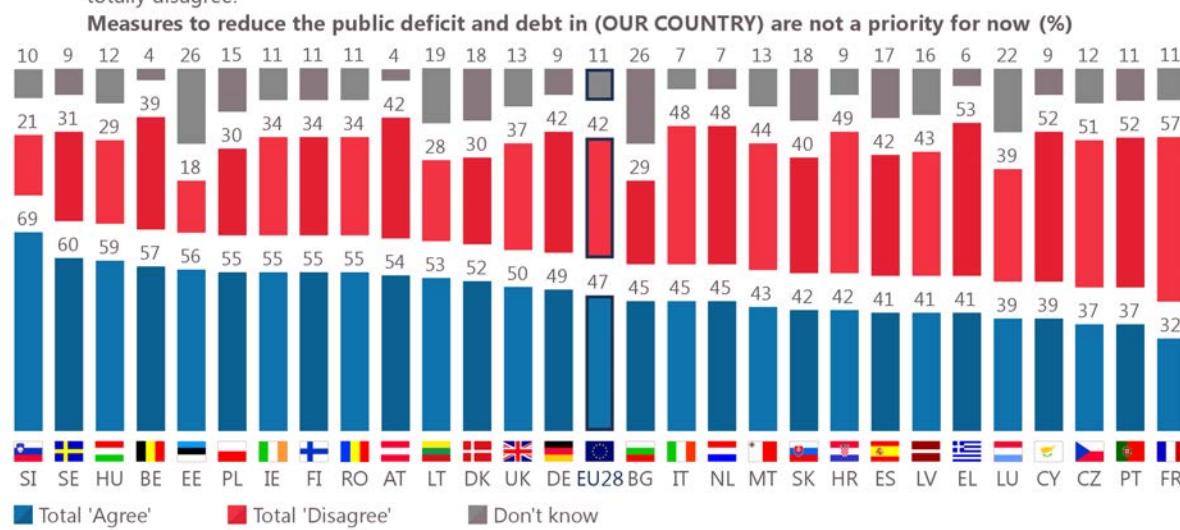
Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018		Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Don't know
		▲	▼			
EU28	47	▲ 4	▼ 2	42	▼ 2	11
EURO AREA	43	▲ 3	▼ 1	47	▼ 1	10
NON-EURO AREA	52	▲ 4	▼ 3	35	▼ 3	13

A majority of respondents in 16 Member States agree that measures to reduce the deficit and debt at a national level are not a priority for now (compared with 18 in spring 2018), although within this group of countries the proportion ranges from a low of 42% in Slovakia (against 40% who hold the opposite opinion) to a high in 69% in Slovenia (against 21%). Opinions are evenly divided on the subject in Luxembourg (39% for agreement and for disagreement). The majority disagree with this idea in 11 Member States, with higher than average scores in France (57%), Greece (53%), and Cyprus and Portugal (both 52%).

More people agree that measures to reduce the deficit and debt are not a priority than in spring 2018 in 19 Member States, with the biggest increases in Cyprus (39%, +14 percentage points), Belgium (57%, +9) and Italy (45%, +8). The level has remained stable in Lithuania (53%) and fallen in eight Member States, notably in Luxembourg (39%, -6) and Slovakia (42%, -6).

QC2.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



Question asked to half the sample

In 11 Member States (compared with eight in spring 2018) the answers given in the two split samples appear rather consistent concerning the two wordings tested, suggesting agreement with the idea that reducing the public deficit and debt is a priority:

- A majority of respondents agree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in the country cannot be delayed;
- A majority disagree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt at a national level are not a priority for now.

These countries are Czechia, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal.

In the other Member States, a majority of respondents agree that measures to reduce the deficit and debt cannot be delayed and, at the same time, that they are not a priority for now.

QC2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(%)

	EU28	Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed		Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now	
		Total 'Agree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2018 - Sp.2018
EU28	71	▲ 2	47	▲ 4	
BE	81	▼ 1	57	▲ 9	
BG	54	▼ 8	45	▲ 3	
CZ	70	▼ 3	37	▲ 2	
DK	74	▲ 2	52	▼ 3	
DE	78	▲ 8	49	▲ 2	
EE	48	▼ 2	56	▲ 6	
IE	72	▼ 2	55	▼ 2	
EL	63	▲ 2	41	▲ 3	
ES	62	=	41	▲ 2	
FR	64	▼ 1	32	▲ 1	
HR	86	▲ 2	42	▲ 1	
IT	73	▲ 2	45	▲ 8	
CY	74	▲ 3	39	▲ 14	
LV	77	▲ 1	41	▼ 3	
LT	71	▲ 1	53	=	
LU	55	▼ 4	39	▼ 6	
HU	82	▲ 4	59	▼ 2	
MT	62	▼ 2	43	▼ 5	
NL	74	▲ 4	45	▲ 4	
AT	78	=	54	▲ 5	
PL	73	▲ 4	55	▲ 4	
PT	79	▲ 2	37	▼ 2	
RO	72	▲ 7	55	▲ 2	
SI	82	▲ 1	69	▲ 5	
SK	73	=	42	▼ 6	
FI	78	▲ 2	55	▲ 5	
SE	74	▼ 6	60	▲ 7	
UK	69	▲ 6	50	▲ 5	

Each item is asked to half the sample

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

QC2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	71	78	62	64	73	73	69	63	79	72	74
Gender											
Male	74	83	65	64	72	77	69	67	84	76	69
Female	69	74	59	63	75	68	70	59	74	67	78
Age											
15-24	73	82	65	64	83	73	68	61	83	70	67
25-39	71	70	71	63	65	73	72	63	77	69	77
40-54	72	81	70	58	74	79	57	65	83	76	79
55 +	70	78	51	67	73	69	76	62	76	69	72
Education (End of)											
15-	67	76	48	64	73	63	83	58	76	69	59
16-19	72	78	72	57	73	68	70	63	83	65	75
20+	73	78	76	66	75	79	64	66	81	81	82
Still studying	76	78	58	80	87	81	66	63	79	67	79
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	73	78	72	50	79	81	53	76	73	72	79
Managers	74	80	72	65	76	69	68	68	85	83	77
Other white collars	70	65	78	51	65	74	63	69	80	85	77
Manual workers	73	85	67	56	70	71	80	60	80	70	70
House persons	69	77	56	84	79	70	49	45	87	62	86
Unemployed	68	82	65	61	72	81	68	51	91	59	79
Retired	69	74	49	67	65	68	74	62	72	68	65
Students	76	78	58	80	87	81	66	63	79	67	79

QC2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed
(% - TOTAL 'DISAGREE')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	17	13	18	22	22	10	18	29	14	13	15
Gender											
Male	17	12	21	24	24	9	18	28	11	12	17
Female	17	13	16	20	19	12	16	31	17	15	13
Age											
15-24	13	10	17	23	12	7	6	27	7	0	10
25-39	19	18	23	24	31	11	14	27	20	12	15
40-54	20	13	18	27	24	9	33	32	15	16	17
55 +	16	12	15	18	19	13	14	30	12	20	14
Education (End of)											
15-	15	10	17	12	18	7	10	29	13	18	20
16-19	16	12	17	26	22	12	11	32	15	15	12
20+	20	18	16	22	25	10	33	30	18	14	15
Still studying	12	11	29	18	10	5	7	21	7	4	11
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	20	15	16	29	20	7	42	23	23	23	15
Managers	19	15	24	21	24	18	23	32	13	14	23
Other white collars	22	23	15	33	33	10	31	27	20	9	19
Manual workers	16	8	21	25	27	11	11	31	15	11	11
House persons	13	12	4	6	16	8	15	40	0	24	14
Unemployed	20	11	23	28	24	0	7	43	4	12	5
Retired	16	13	15	18	22	13	15	28	12	17	16
Students	12	11	29	18	10	5	7	21	7	4	11

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 8th and the 22nd November 2018, Kantar Public Brussels on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 90.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 90.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 90 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 90 survey has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (Turkey, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEW	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATIO 15+	PROPORTIO EU28
				09/11/2018	20/11/2018		
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.072	09/11/2018	20/11/2018	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.026	09/11/2018	20/11/2018	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.001	08/11/2018	20/11/2018	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.020	08/11/2018	22/11/2018	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.519	08/11/2018	21/11/2018	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.009	08/11/2018	20/11/2018	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.004	08/11/2018	22/11/2018	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.004	09/11/2018	19/11/2018	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.011	08/11/2018	18/11/2018	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.011	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.011	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.021	08/11/2018	16/11/2018	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	08/11/2018	18/11/2018	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.000	09/11/2018	20/11/2018	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.004	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	501	08/11/2018	20/11/2018	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.023	09/11/2018	19/11/2018	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	502	08/11/2018	22/11/2018	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.035	08/11/2018	17/11/2018	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.015	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.025	09/11/2018	20/11/2018	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organizaçao e Formação	1.006	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieteii (CSOP)	1.042	08/11/2018	18/11/2018	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.017	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.013	09/11/2018	20/11/2018	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	997	08/11/2018	22/11/2018	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.015	08/11/2018	20/11/2018	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1.015	09/11/2018	22/11/2018	52.651.777	12,20%
			TOTAL EU28	27.424	08/11/2018	22/11/2018	431.452.219

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

CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	500	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	143.226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.033	09/11/2018	20/11/2018	56.770.205
MK	North Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.026	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	1.721.528
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	549	09/11/2018	19/11/2018	501.030
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.019	08/11/2018	19/11/2018	6.161.584
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1.049	08/11/2018	18/11/2018	2.221.572
			TOTAL	32.600	08/11/2018	22/11/2018
						498.971.364

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

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

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

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

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

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