



Standard Eurobarometer 83 Spring 2015

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

REPORT

Fieldwork: May 2015

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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Standard Eurobarometer 83
Spring 2015

Public opinion in the European Union

Survey conducted by TNS opinion & social at the request of the
European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

Study coordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and
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INTRODUCTION

This Standard Eurobarometer survey 83 of spring 2015 (EB83) was carried out between 16 and 27 May 2015 in 34 countries or territories¹: the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU), the five candidate countries² (the former Yugoslav Republic of 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 Standard Eurobarometer survey 83 was conducted just after the European Commission published its economic forecast for spring 2015³, which confirmed the economic recovery throughout the European Union. GDP growth was forecast to reach 1.8% in the EU and 1.5% in the euro area in 2015, which represents rises of +0.4 and +0.6 percentage points respectively compared with the official growth rates for 2014 (1.4% and 0.9% respectively). The unemployment rate remains high in the EU, but has fallen below the 10% threshold⁴. At 9.7% in April 2015, unemployment within the EU28 had fallen by -0.6 percentage points since April 2014, when it reached 10.3%. Within the euro area it stood at 11.1%, again a fall of -0.6 percentage points since April 2014, when it was 11.7%.

Although it remains high, the unemployment rate for young people under 25 has continued to fall within EU28 (20.7%, -1.8 percentage points compared with 22.5% in April 2014) and in the euro area (22.3%, -1.6 percentage points versus 23.9% in April 2014).

While the unemployment rate has fallen in 22 Member States since April 2014, it has risen in Romania (6.9%, +0.1 percentage points since April 2014), Belgium (8.5%, +0.1), Austria (5.7%, +0.2), France (10.5%, +0.4), Croatia (17.5%, +0.4) and Finland (9.4%, +0.9).

An extraordinary meeting of the European Council was held on 23 April in Brussels in order to discuss ways to ease the migratory pressures in the Mediterranean. On 13 May, the European Commission presented its "European Agenda on Migration"⁵, which aims to improve the management of migration.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2014, national elections have been held in Greece, Croatia, Italy, Finland, Poland⁶ and the United Kingdom. Lithuania joined the euro area on 1 January 2015.

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

² The survey was not conducted in Iceland. In March 2015, the Icelandic government requested that "Iceland should not be regarded as a candidate for EU membership".

³ http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2015/pdf/ee2_en.pdf

⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/6862104/3-03062015-BP-EN.pdf/>

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf

⁶ In Poland, the first round of the presidential elections took place on 10 May 2015, just before the fieldwork began, and the second during the fieldwork (24 May).

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 83 survey consists of five volumes. The first volume presents the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four further volumes present the opinions of Europeans on other themes: the Europe 2020 strategy; European citizenship; the European Union budget; Europeans and economic statistics. The present volume covers the state of public opinion in the European Union.

This volume, devoted to the main public opinion trends in the European Union, is divided into four parts. The first part focuses on personal, economic and political aspects of life in the European Union as perceived by its citizens. In it we examine the financial and personal situation of citizens; their views regarding the national and European economic situation; their main concerns; and their expectations for the future. This part also analyses how Europeans evaluate the quality of life in their countries and in the European Union. This volume then explores citizens' interest in politics, their views on the direction in which things are going in their country and in the European Union, and their trust in the institutions.

The second part of the report presents the main indicators for the image of and trust in the European Union and its institutions. Firstly, we focus on the extent to which Europeans feel attached to the European Union. Secondly, we analyse their familiarity with and trust in the European institutions and the European Union, before turning to their knowledge of the EU. Thirdly, we consider their views on the way democracy works and how their personal and national interests are taken into account by the European Union. Finally, this part of the report looks at the attitudes of Europeans towards globalisation and immigration.

The third part of the report analyses the support of Europeans for various European policies and for the creation of an EU army. It then examines their views on the future of the European Union.

In the fourth and final part, we focus on economic issues in the EU: firstly, we look at the way in which Europeans perceive the impact of the crisis on employment, before analysing the perceived effectiveness of a number of measures to tackle the crisis and reform the economic and financial system. We also consider the role of the public and private sectors in revitalising the economy, and the priorities for a European energy union.

As most of these questions were asked during previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, it is possible to analyse trends in public opinion.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁷. A technical note on the interviewing methods of the institutes of the TNS opinion & social network is attached to this report. This note also specifies the confidence intervals⁸ which are used to assess the accuracy of the results of the survey, according to the size of the sample interviewed in relation to the total size of the population studied.

The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LT	Lithuania	UK	United Kingdom
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community		
TR	Turkey	ME	Montenegro
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	RS	Serbia
AL	Albania		
EU28	European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States		
Euro area	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Non-euro area	BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK

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

** Provisional abbreviation which in no way prejudices the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed.

* * * * *

We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.

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

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/> (new Public Opinion website online since 31 July 2015).

⁸ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the interviewees were able to choose several answers to the same question.

I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The main findings of this Standard Eurobarometer 83 of spring 2015 are as follows:

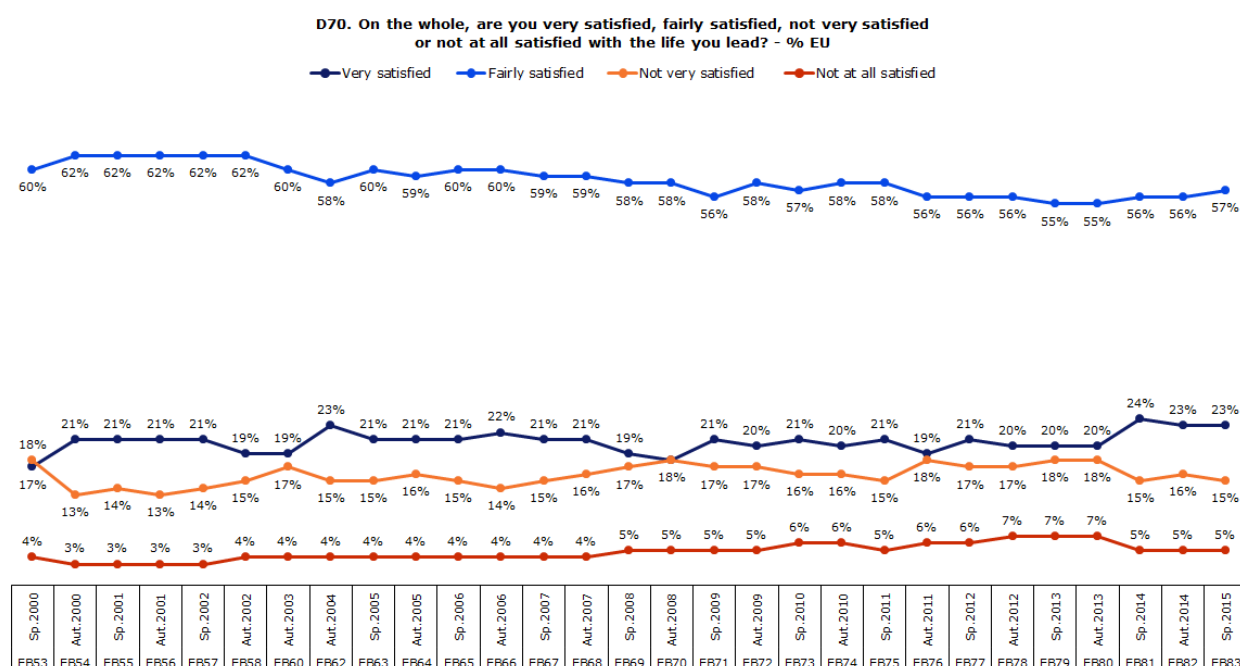
- There has been a slight improvement in how Europeans see their personal situation, the employment situation, and the national and European economic situations;
- They are also more optimistic about the next twelve months;
- Immigration has become a priority concern for the European Union. It has also gained ground among the problems identified at the national level;
- The trust Europeans have in the EU and its institutions has increased.

1. PERSONAL ASPECTS

1.1. The personal situation of Europeans

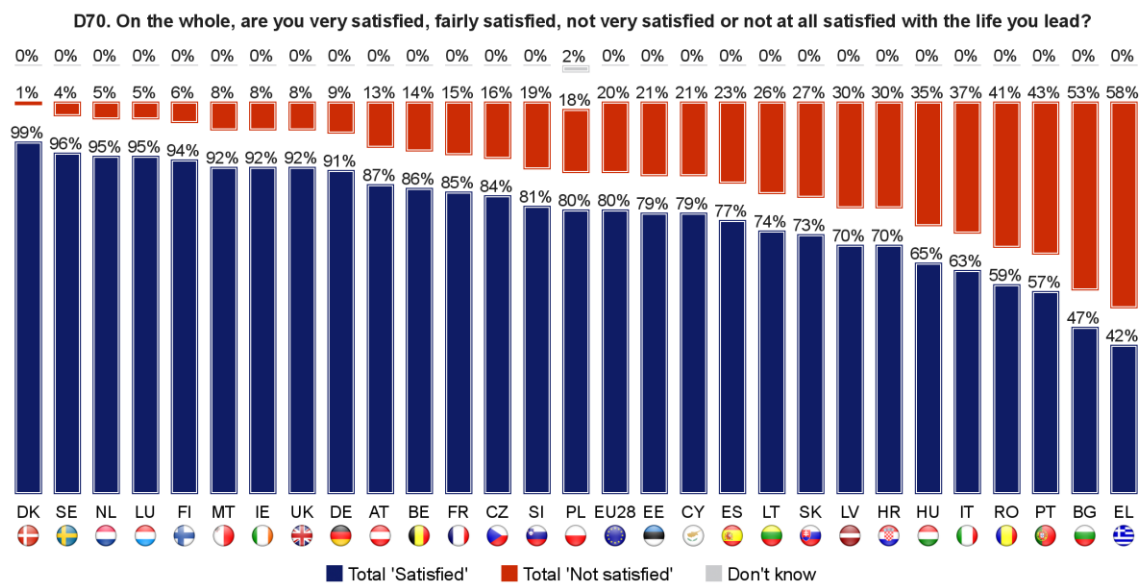
–Europeans are mostly satisfied with the life they lead and expect their situation to remain the same or improve during the next twelve months –

A large majority of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead⁹: 80% say they are satisfied, representing a rise of one percentage point since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2014 (EB82), compared with 20% who are dissatisfied (-1). The proportion of Europeans who are “very satisfied” remains stable at 23% (no change) and larger than the proportion of Europeans who are “not at all satisfied” (5%, =).



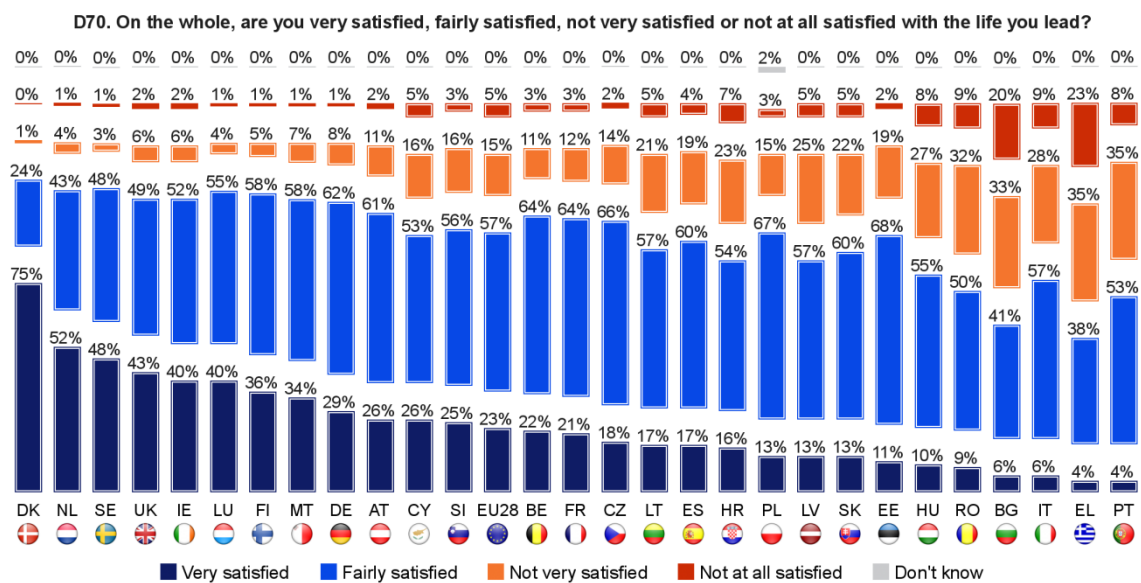
A majority of respondents in 26 Member States are satisfied with the life they lead, as was also the case in autumn 2014. Satisfaction is particularly widespread in Denmark (99%), while it is least so in Portugal (57%). Conversely, a majority of respondents in two Member States are not satisfied with the life they lead: Greece (58% versus 42% satisfaction) and Bulgaria (53% versus 47%).

⁹ D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?



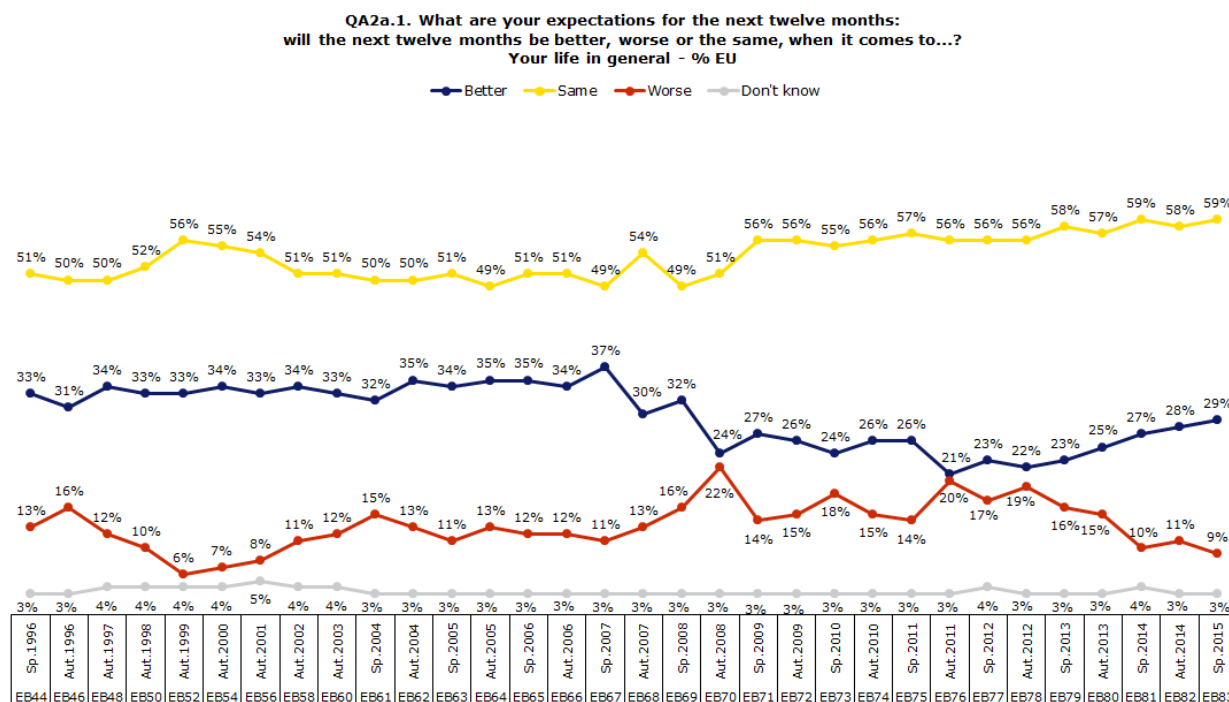
Total "Satisfied" = Very satisfied + Fairly satisfied

Total "Dissatisfied" = Not very satisfied + Not at all satisfied



Detailed results

The optimism of Europeans as to their personal situation over the next twelve months has continued to gain a little ground¹⁰: 29% think that the next twelve months will be better (+1 percentage point since autumn 2014 and +7 since autumn 2012). However, a majority of respondents continue to expect there to be no change during the next twelve months (59%, +1). Pessimism is on the decline: 9% think that the next twelve months will be worse (-2).

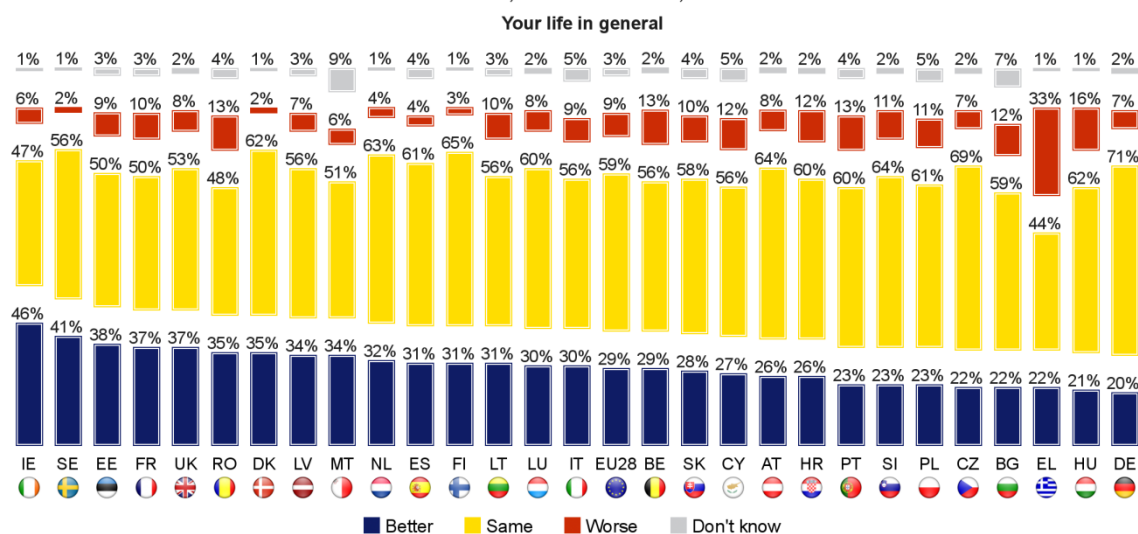


Optimism outweighs pessimism in 27 Member States, with Greece the exception: 33% of respondents in Greece expect the next twelve months to be “worse”, while 22% expect them to be “better”. However, in Greece as in the other 27 Member States, most respondents expect the next twelve months to bring no change.

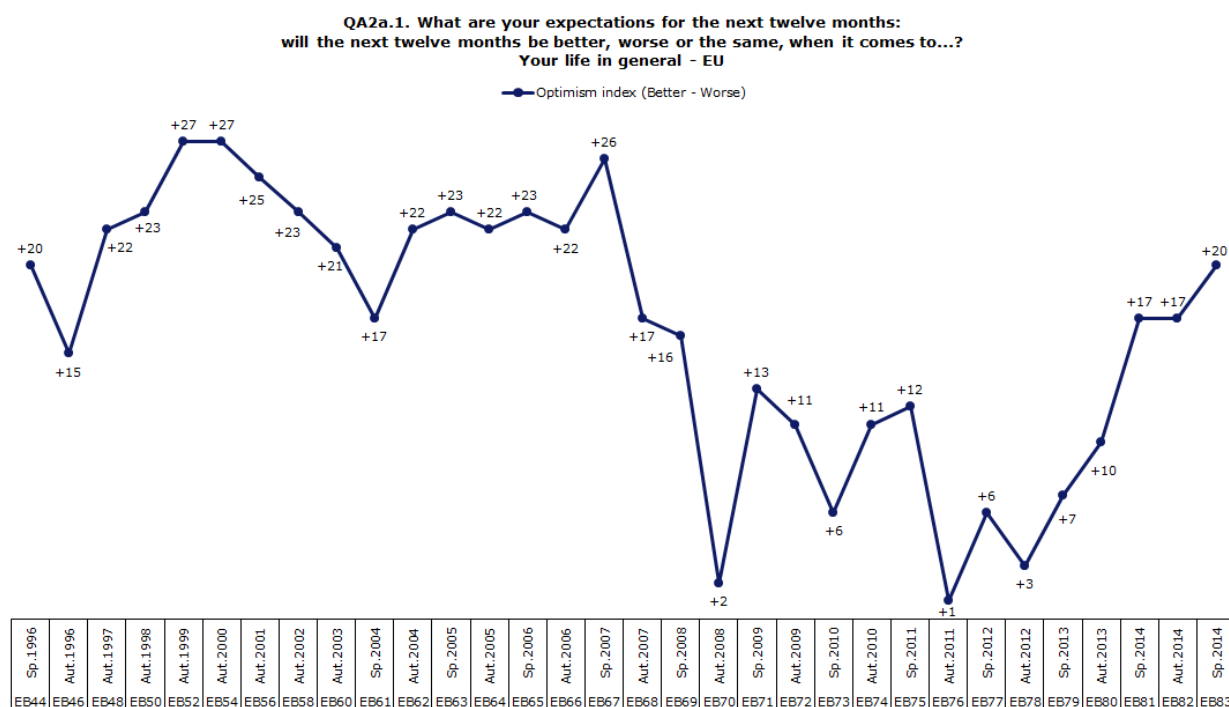
Respondents are particularly likely to be optimistic about their personal situation during the next twelve months in Ireland (46%) and Sweden (41%); optimism is weakest in Germany (20%).

¹⁰ 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.

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...?






























An analysis over a longer period of time reveals that the index¹¹ of Europeans' optimism about their personal situation has risen gradually since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2012 (EB78) (+17 index points, from +3 to +20), after falling between spring 2007 and autumn 2012 (-23 index points, from +26 to +3). It has not yet reached its pre-2007 level but is getting closer (the optimism index fluctuated between +22 and +26 between autumn 2004 and spring 2007).



¹¹ Difference between the positive ("better") and the negative ("worse") answers.

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

		Better-Worse EB82 Aut.2014	Better-Worse EB83 Sp.2015	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	+17	+20	+3
	ES	+15	+27	+12
	CY	+4	+15	+11
	IT	+11	+21	+10
	LT	+11	+21	+10
	HR	+4	+14	+10
	IE	+31	+40	+9
	BE	+8	+16	+8
	SI	+4	+12	+8
	PT	+2	+10	+8
	EL	-19	-11	+8
	FR	+20	+27	+7
	AT	+12	+18	+6
	NL	+23	+28	+5
	FI	+23	+28	+5
	LU	+17	+22	+5
	HU	0	+5	+5
	SK	+16	+18	+2
	EE	+29	+29	=
	CZ	+15	+15	=
	BG	+11	+10	-1
	DE	+15	+13	-2
	DK	+36	+33	-3
	RO	+25	+22	-3
	MT	+32	+28	-4
	PL	+16	+12	-4
	LV	+32	+27	-5
	SE	+45	+39	-6
	UK	+38	+29	-9

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












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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Better	Same	Worse
EU28	80%	20%	29%	59%	9%
Gender					
Man	81%	19%	31%	58%	8%
Woman	79%	21%	28%	60%	9%
Age					
15-24	90%	10%	52%	41%	4%
25-39	83%	17%	41%	48%	8%
40-54	79%	21%	27%	60%	10%
55 +	76%	24%	15%	71%	11%
Education (End of)					
15-	68%	31%	18%	65%	13%
16-19	79%	21%	27%	60%	10%
20+	86%	14%	32%	59%	7%
Still studying	91%	9%	52%	42%	3%
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	83%	17%	33%	56%	8%
Managers	93%	7%	34%	59%	6%
Other white collars	86%	14%	32%	58%	7%
Manual workers	82%	18%	31%	56%	10%
House persons	74%	26%	25%	62%	10%
Unemployed	61%	39%	40%	43%	12%
Retired	74%	25%	12%	74%	11%
Students	91%	9%	52%	42%	3%
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	48%	52%	29%	47%	19%
From time to time	72%	28%	30%	55%	12%
Almost never/ Never	90%	10%	29%	63%	6%
Consider belonging to					
The working class	70%	30%	27%	59%	11%
The lower middle class	79%	21%	32%	55%	10%
The middle class	86%	14%	29%	61%	7%
The upper middle class	94%	6%	33%	60%	5%
The upper class	93%	7%	31%	69%	0%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the 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?

Answer: Total 'Satisfied'

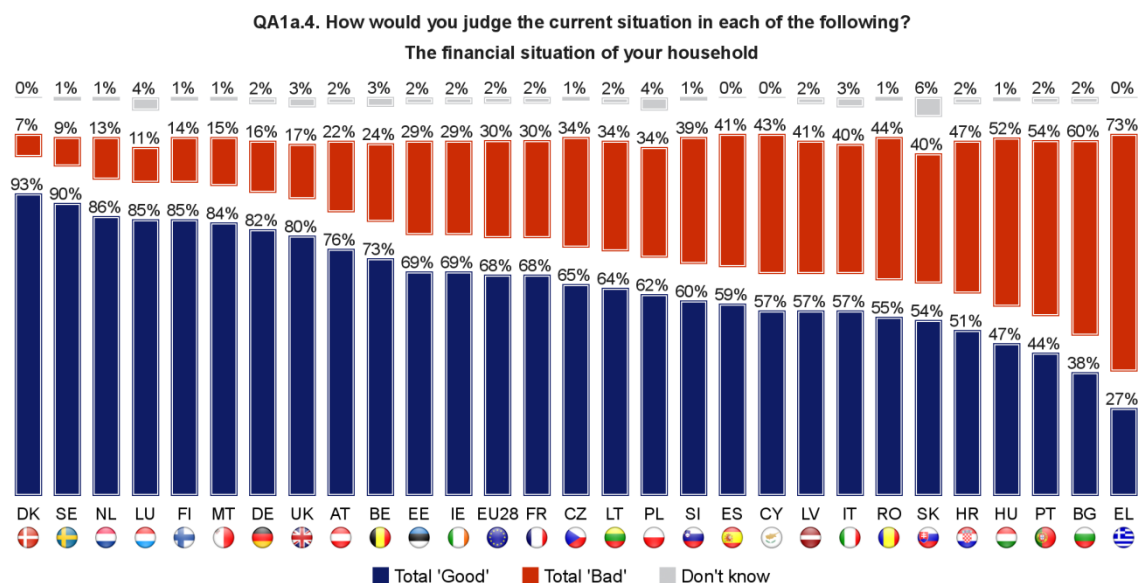
	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	80%	91%	77%	85%	63%	80%	92%	42%	57%	92%	79%
Gender											
Man	81%	91%	79%	84%	65%	79%	92%	46%	57%	89%	81%
Woman	79%	92%	76%	85%	61%	80%	92%	40%	58%	94%	77%
Age											
15-24	90%	92%	85%	94%	75%	95%	96%	72%	73%	91%	87%
25-39	83%	93%	86%	87%	69%	83%	90%	45%	67%	94%	79%
40-54	79%	91%	71%	82%	63%	75%	91%	44%	62%	90%	78%
55 +	76%	90%	73%	80%	55%	71%	92%	31%	42%	91%	74%
Education (End of)											
15-	68%	88%	70%	75%	47%	60%	90%	26%	47%	85%	67%
16-19	79%	90%	78%	83%	64%	76%	93%	40%	62%	89%	75%
20+	86%	94%	84%	87%	74%	84%	90%	50%	76%	96%	87%
Still studying	91%	95%	89%	98%	76%	96%	96%	77%	80%	94%	91%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	83%	91%	79%	94%	72%	88%	94%	48%	67%	95%	82%
Managers	93%	97%	93%	89%	85%	89%	95%	70%	81%	99%	86%
Other white collars	86%	97%	89%	86%	77%	84%	98%	43%	79%	95%	84%
Manual workers	82%	90%	86%	88%	64%	80%	90%	51%	64%	93%	84%
House persons	74%	92%	81%	78%	56%	78%	92%	37%	69%	87%	81%
Unemployed	61%	66%	59%	70%	38%	61%	86%	26%	29%	80%	59%
Retired	74%	91%	70%	80%	49%	71%	92%	30%	36%	89%	76%
Students	91%	95%	89%	98%	76%	96%	96%	77%	80%	94%	91%

1.2. Perceptions of personal job and financial situations

– Perceptions of personal job and financial situations are improving –

1.2.1. The financial situation of the household

More than two-thirds of Europeans say that the financial situation of their household is “good” (68%, versus 30% “bad”), representing an increase of three percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2014 (EB82)¹².

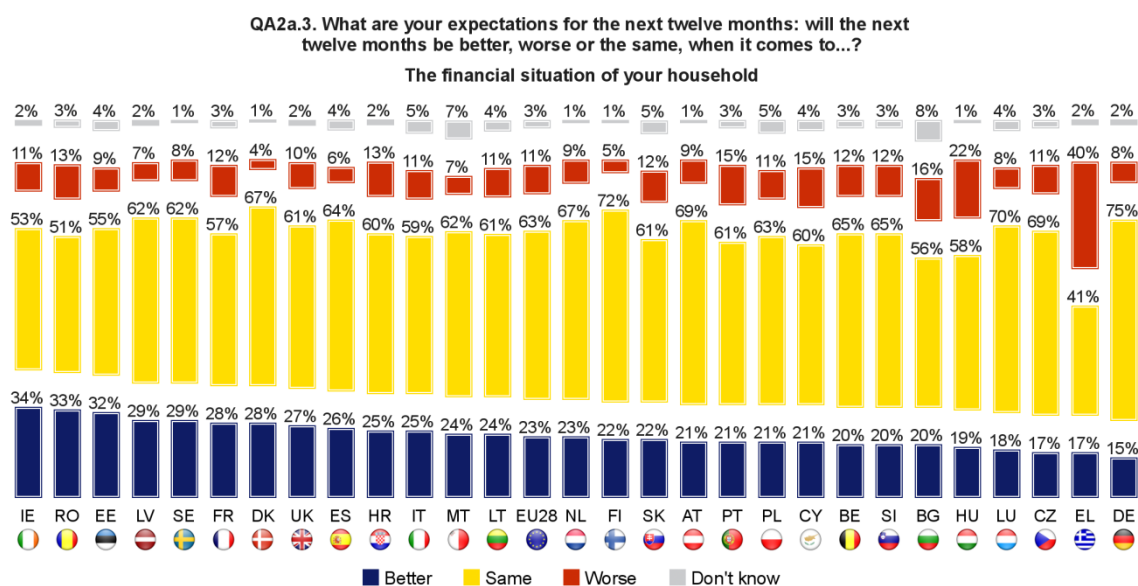


A majority of respondents in 24 Member States share this view, particularly in Denmark (93%) and Sweden (90%). A minority of respondents rate the financial situation of their household as “good” in four Member States: Greece (27%, versus 73% “bad”), Bulgaria (38%, versus 60%), Portugal (44%, versus 54%) and Hungary (47%, versus 52%).

¹² QA1a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The financial situation of your household

Looking ahead over the next twelve months¹³, a majority of Europeans think that the financial situation of their household will “stay the same” (63%), representing an increase of two percentage points since autumn 2014. Optimism (23% “better”, +1) remains more widespread than pessimism (11% “worse”, -3).

Optimism outweighs pessimism in 26 Member States, particularly in Ireland (34%), Romania (33%) and Estonia (32%), while it is weakest in Germany (15%). A minority of respondents are optimistic in Greece (17% “better”, versus 40% “worse”) and Hungary (19%, versus 22%). However, in these two Member States, as in the remaining 26, respondents are most likely to believe that the next twelve months will “stay the same” (41% and 58% respectively).



¹³ 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 financial situation of your household.

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 financial situation of your household

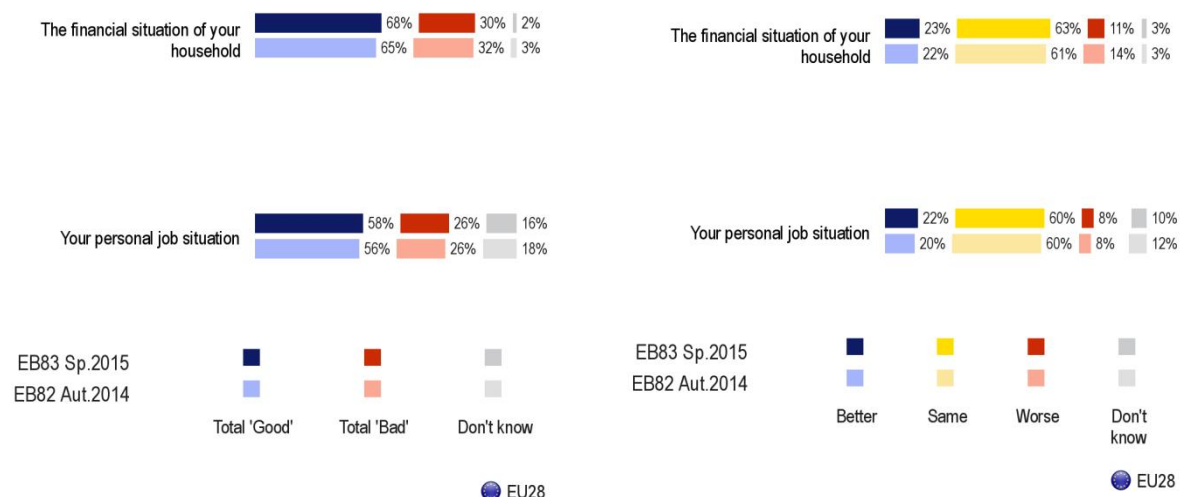
		Better-Worse EB82 Aut.2014	Better-Worse EB83 Sp.2015	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	+8	+12	+4
	IT	-4	+14	+18
	HR	-4	+12	+16
	CY	-6	+6	+12
	FR	+5	+16	+11
	SI	-3	+8	+11
	LT	+3	+13	+10
	BE	-2	+8	+10
	PT	-4	+6	+10
	EL	-33	-23	+10
	ES	+11	+20	+9
	IE	+15	+23	+8
	AT	+4	+12	+8
	NL	+7	+14	+7
	FI	+11	+17	+6
	PL	+6	+10	+4
	SK	+6	+10	+4
	LU	+7	+10	+3
	CZ	+4	+6	+2
	HU	-5	-3	+2
	DK	+24	+24	=
	BG	+4	+4	=
	LV	+23	+22	-1
	RO	+21	+20	-1
	EE	+25	+23	-2
	DE	+9	+7	-2
	MT	+20	+17	-3
	SE	+28	+21	-7
	UK	+25	+17	-8

1.2.2. The personal job situation

A majority of Europeans consider that their personal job situation is good¹⁴ (58%, versus 26% "bad"), representing an improvement of two percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014 (EB82).

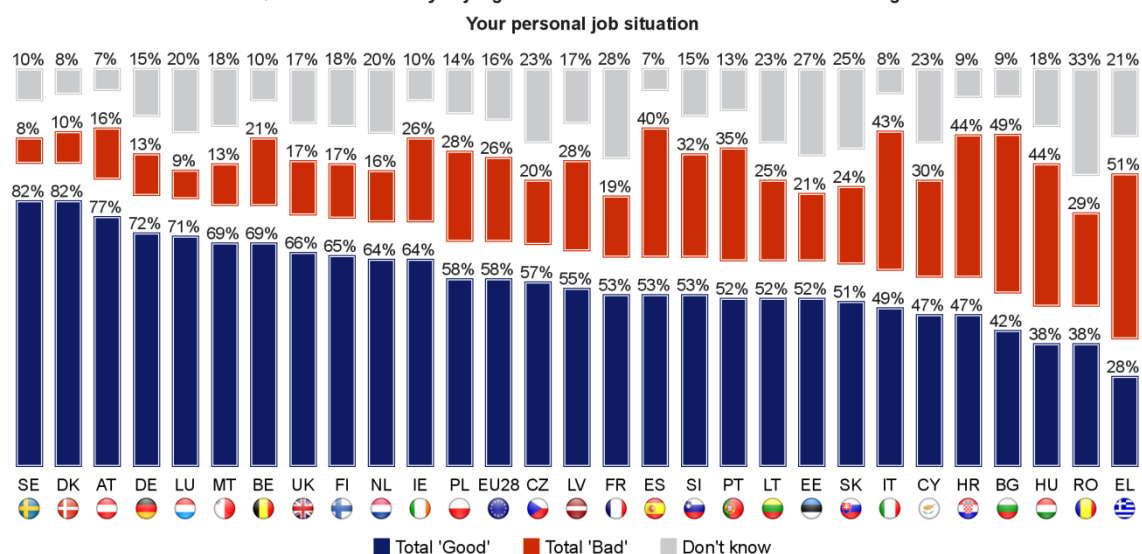
QA1a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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...?



A majority of respondents rate their personal job situation favourably in 25 Member States, including Denmark (82%) and Sweden (82%), where this proportion is the highest. A minority of respondents share this opinion in three Member States: Greece (28%, versus 51% "bad"), Hungary (38%, versus 44%) and Belgium (42%, versus 49%).

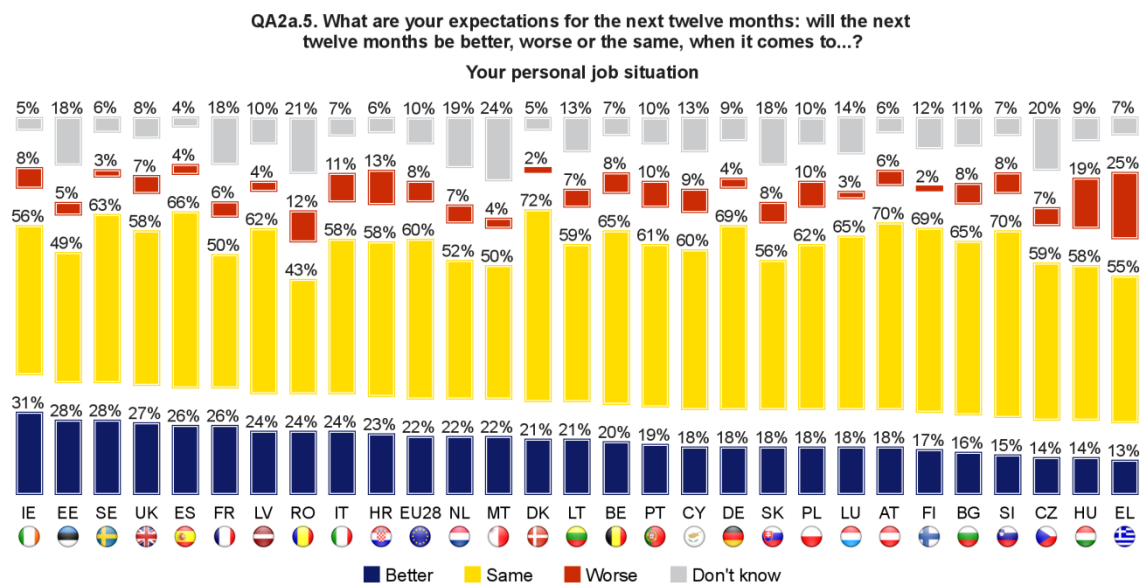
QA1a.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?



¹⁴ QA1a.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Your personal job situation

A majority of Europeans expect their personal job situation to stay the same over the next twelve months (60%), unchanged since autumn 2014¹⁵. Optimism has grown slightly: 22% think that the next twelve months will be “better” (+2 percentage points) while 8% say it will be “worse” (no change).

In all Member States, respondents are most likely to say that the next twelve months will stay the same. Optimism outweighs pessimism in 26 of them and is particularly widespread in Ireland (31%), Estonia (28%) and Sweden (28%). Pessimism outstrips optimism in Greece (13%, versus 25%) and Hungary (14%, versus 19%).



¹⁵ 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...? Your personal job situation

1.3. The concerns of Europeans

– Rising prices remain the greatest personal concern –

Two new items have been added to the hierarchy of personal concerns of Europeans since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014, “working conditions” and “living conditions”¹⁶. Therefore, care must be taken when interpreting the changes presented below, since the addition of the new items could automatically reduce scores for existing items.

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the item which most concerns Europeans on a personal level (27%), although this concern has noticeably fallen over the surveys conducted since spring 2012 (45% in spring 2012). Concern for this item has notably dropped three percentage points since autumn 2014.

Unemployment remains the second biggest concern (16%), despite falling three percentage points since autumn 2014. Worries about this subject have also receded since spring 2012, albeit less markedly (-5 percentage points in total).

Health and social security is the third issue that Europeans say they face personally (16%, unchanged since autumn 2014).

The household financial situation follows (15%, -4 percentage points since autumn 2014). Note that this item gained ground significantly in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014, becoming the second most cited concern.

This is closely followed by **pensions** (15%, unchanged) and **taxation**, a subject which has lost ground since autumn 2014 (14%, -3 percentage points).

The education system (11%, +1 percentage point) is now mentioned more than the national **economic situation** (10%). The latter has lost significant ground in the personal concerns of Europeans since autumn 2014 (-4 percentage points), pursuing the declining trend apparent since spring 2012 (19%).

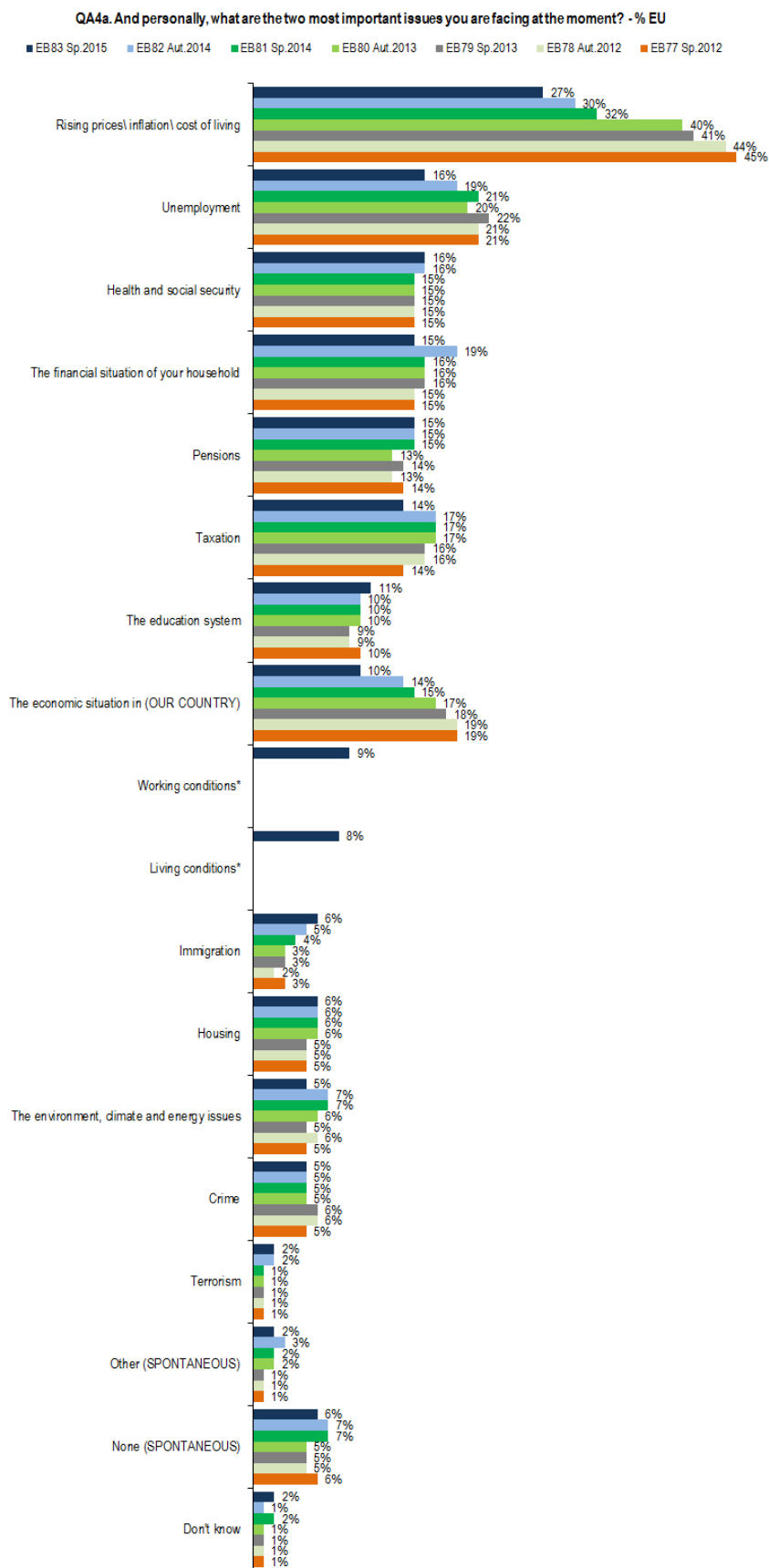
Working conditions, one of the new items in this Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2015, is ranked in ninth place (9%), followed closely by the other new item, **living conditions** (8%).

Next, **immigration** (6%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) has steadily risen in the personal concerns of Europeans since autumn 2012 (when it was at 2%).

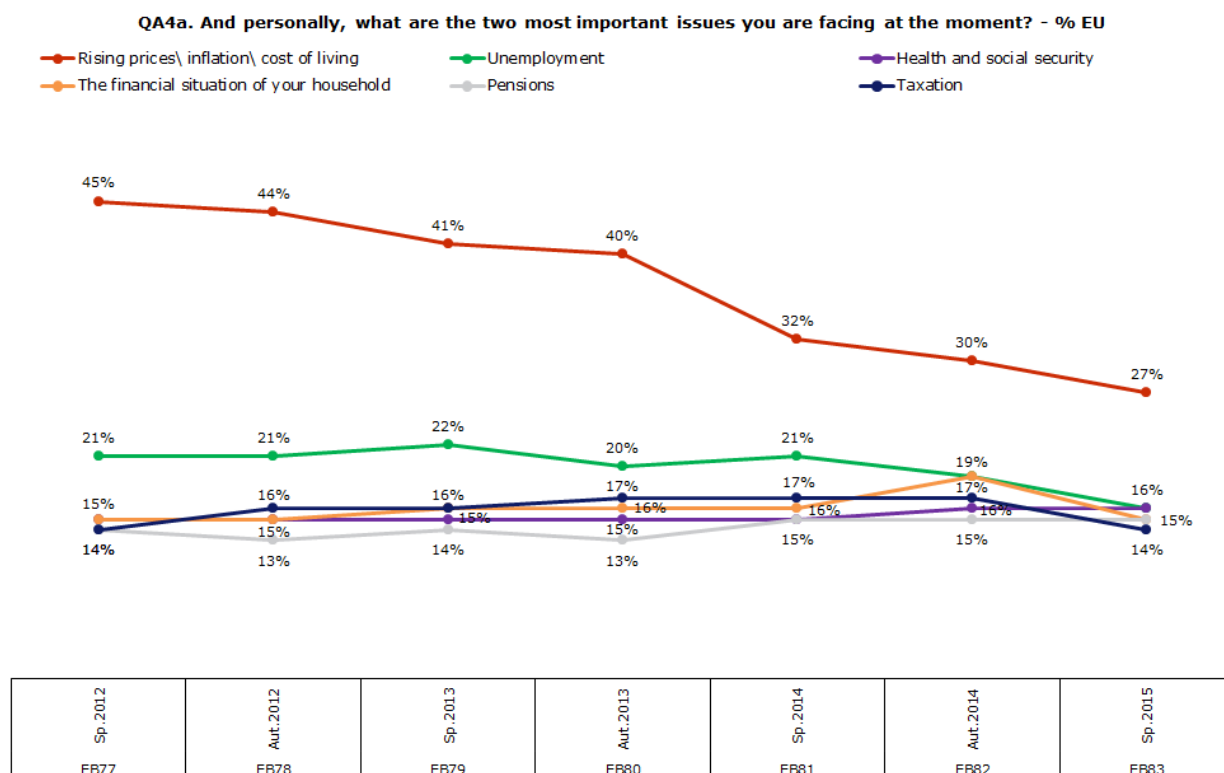
¹⁶ QA4a. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

It is now cited as much as **housing** (6%, unchanged), ahead of **the environment, climate and energy issues** (5%, -2 points) and **crime** (5%, =).

Terrorism remains low in the personal concerns of Europeans (2%, unchanged).



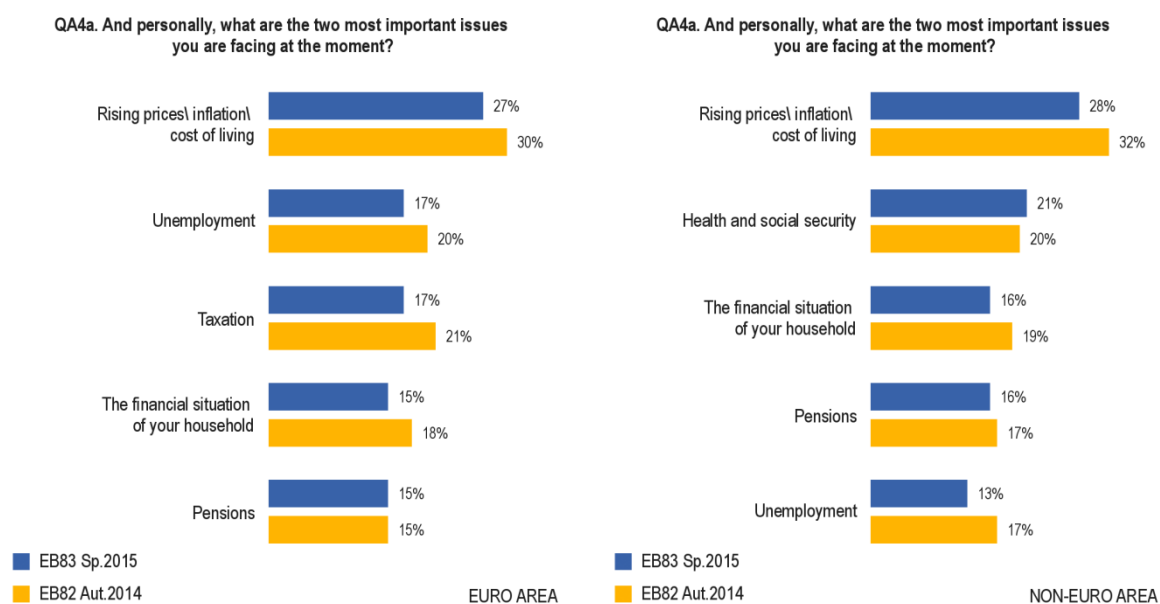
* New items, included for the first time. As a result, caution should be taken when interpreting this graph and the graph on the following page



Six most frequently mentioned items

The ranking of these personal concerns differs between **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries:

- **Rising prices / inflation / cost of living** tops the list in both groups of countries (27%, -3 percentage points, in the euro area and 28%, -4, outside the euro area);
- In the euro area countries, **unemployment** (17%, -3) and **taxation** (17%, -4) come in second and third place, followed by **the household financial situation** (15%, -3);
- In the non-euro area countries, the order differs: **health and social security** are ranked in second place (21%, +1), followed by **the household financial situation** (16%, -3) and **pensions** (16%, -1).



Five most frequently mentioned items in the euro area and outside the euro area

Prices are the principal concern of respondents in 19 Member States, as well as in Bulgaria where this item is mentioned equally with the household financial situation (26%).






























Rising prices are mentioned by almost half the respondents in Lithuania (49%), compared with only 6% in Sweden where this item has lost the most ground. As in autumn 2014, Spain is the only Member State where **unemployment** is the principal concern that respondents say they personally face (35%).

Health and social security form the primary concern in four Member States: Sweden (38%), the Netherlands (37%), Finland (35%) and Denmark (16%).

The household financial situation is the main concern in Cyprus (40%) and Greece (35%), as well as Bulgaria.

Finally, **taxation** is the main concern in Italy (34%).

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

		Rising prices\inflation\cost of living	Unemployment	Health and social security	The financial situation of your household	Pensions	Taxation	The education system	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Working conditions	Living conditions	Immigration	Housing	The environment, climate and energy issues	Crime	Terrorism
	EU28	27%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%	11%	10%	9%	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%	2%
	BE	37%	14%	11%	13%	16%	15%	7%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	3%
	BG	26%	19%	17%	26%	21%	3%	6%	20%	9%	18%	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%
	CZ	39%	9%	13%	21%	16%	7%	6%	10%	12%	7%	3%	13%	6%	5%	1%
	DK	13%	10%	16%	9%	9%	7%	11%	6%	10%	4%	7%	9%	9%	5%	5%
	DE	24%	6%	17%	11%	17%	10%	15%	4%	8%	6%	8%	5%	7%	6%	3%
	EE	38%	9%	24%	21%	20%	15%	9%	11%	7%	10%	4%	4%	3%	1%	0%
	IE	32%	23%	23%	16%	9%	15%	11%	14%	7%	4%	3%	9%	3%	7%	1%
	EL	24%	24%	14%	35%	17%	25%	8%	21%	8%	8%	3%	0%	1%	4%	0%
	ES	23%	35%	11%	17%	13%	13%	14%	18%	11%	5%	2%	6%	1%	4%	1%
	FR	34%	16%	8%	19%	13%	17%	9%	9%	9%	7%	4%	6%	8%	9%	3%
	HR	32%	23%	14%	25%	17%	4%	6%	21%	10%	13%	1%	5%	1%	3%	1%
	IT	22%	24%	7%	12%	13%	34%	7%	11%	11%	10%	11%	2%	3%	7%	3%
	CY	23%	30%	9%	40%	4%	7%	5%	23%	7%	10%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%
	LV	30%	13%	26%	15%	20%	13%	8%	16%	9%	8%	1%	9%	1%	2%	1%
	LT	49%	12%	15%	12%	15%	25%	7%	9%	7%	5%	1%	7%	1%	3%	1%
	LU	25%	10%	8%	9%	8%	14%	20%	6%	7%	6%	7%	16%	7%	9%	3%
	HU	27%	17%	22%	24%	19%	6%	7%	14%	12%	15%	3%	8%	3%	6%	1%
	MT	24%	4%	11%	8%	17%	8%	11%	3%	12%	5%	22%	4%	17%	3%	3%
	NL	17%	10%	37%	14%	14%	9%	21%	10%	9%	5%	3%	5%	14%	3%	3%
	AT	37%	11%	15%	13%	14%	9%	13%	9%	10%	11%	9%	6%	9%	7%	2%
	PL	26%	19%	19%	15%	18%	10%	4%	8%	11%	16%	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%
	PT	40%	22%	14%	16%	19%	19%	4%	10%	8%	9%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
	RO	36%	9%	21%	19%	20%	9%	9%	17%	12%	16%	2%	3%	4%	3%	1%
	SI	24%	17%	9%	16%	15%	9%	8%	14%	11%	14%	0%	6%	3%	1%	0%
	SK	35%	12%	21%	19%	16%	6%	7%	11%	9%	7%	1%	7%	3%	4%	0%
	FI	18%	13%	35%	23%	14%	10%	10%	23%	7%	9%	3%	8%	13%	4%	0%
	SE	6%	11%	38%	14%	14%	6%	25%	11%	8%	11%	9%	10%	25%	4%	1%
	UK	30%	11%	21%	13%	13%	9%	13%	9%	4%	5%	9%	9%	5%	4%	2%

Highest percentage per country






























Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Maximum two answers

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












		Rising prices\inflation\cost of living	Unemployment	Health and social security	The financial situation of your household	Pensions	Taxation	The education system	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Working conditions	Living conditions	Immigration	Housing	The environment, climate and energy issues	Crime	Terrorism
	EU28	27%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%	11%	10%	9%	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%	2%
	BE	37%	14%	11%	13%	16%	15%	7%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	3%
	BG	26%	19%	17%	26%	21%	3%	6%	20%	9%	18%	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%
	CZ	39%	9%	13%	21%	16%	7%	6%	10%	12%	7%	3%	13%	6%	5%	1%
	DK	13%	10%	16%	9%	9%	7%	11%	6%	10%	4%	7%	9%	9%	5%	5%
	DE	24%	6%	17%	11%	17%	10%	15%	4%	8%	6%	8%	5%	7%	6%	3%
	EE	38%	9%	24%	21%	20%	15%	9%	11%	7%	10%	4%	4%	3%	1%	0%
	IE	32%	23%	23%	16%	9%	15%	11%	14%	7%	4%	3%	9%	3%	7%	1%
	EL	24%	24%	14%	35%	17%	25%	8%	21%	8%	8%	3%	0%	1%	4%	0%
	ES	23%	35%	11%	17%	13%	13%	14%	18%	11%	5%	2%	6%	1%	4%	1%
	FR	34%	16%	8%	19%	13%	17%	9%	9%	9%	7%	4%	6%	8%	9%	3%
	HR	32%	23%	14%	25%	17%	4%	6%	21%	10%	13%	1%	5%	1%	3%	1%
	IT	22%	24%	7%	12%	13%	34%	7%	11%	11%	10%	11%	2%	3%	7%	3%
	CY	23%	30%	9%	40%	4%	7%	5%	23%	7%	10%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%
	LV	30%	13%	26%	15%	20%	13%	8%	16%	9%	8%	1%	9%	1%	2%	1%
	LT	49%	12%	15%	12%	15%	25%	7%	9%	7%	5%	1%	7%	1%	3%	1%
	LU	25%	10%	8%	9%	8%	14%	20%	6%	7%	6%	7%	16%	7%	9%	3%
	HU	27%	17%	22%	24%	19%	6%	7%	14%	12%	15%	3%	8%	3%	6%	1%
	MT	24%	4%	11%	8%	17%	8%	11%	3%	12%	5%	22%	4%	17%	3%	3%
	NL	17%	10%	37%	14%	14%	9%	21%	10%	9%	5%	3%	5%	14%	3%	3%
	AT	37%	11%	15%	13%	14%	9%	13%	9%	10%	11%	9%	6%	9%	7%	2%
	PL	26%	19%	19%	15%	18%	10%	4%	8%	11%	16%	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%
	PT	40%	22%	14%	16%	19%	19%	4%	10%	8%	9%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
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	FI	18%	13%	35%	23%	14%	10%	10%	23%	7%	9%	3%	8%	13%	4%	0%
	SE	6%	11%	38%	14%	14%	6%	25%	11%	8%	11%	9%	10%	25%	4%	1%
	UK	30%	11%	21%	13%	13%	9%	13%	9%	4%	5%	9%	9%	5%	4%	2%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																

Maximum two answers

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.












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

Answer: 'Rising prices\inflation\cost of living'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	27%	24%	23%	34%	22%	26%	30%	24%	40%	32%	23%
Gender											
Man	25%	22%	21%	31%	20%	24%	27%	25%	41%	28%	23%
Woman	29%	26%	26%	37%	23%	29%	33%	23%	38%	36%	22%
Age											
15-24	24%	22%	16%	40%	10%	22%	24%	26%	27%	25%	17%
25-39	31%	23%	29%	35%	24%	32%	39%	28%	44%	36%	28%
40-54	30%	28%	21%	39%	24%	32%	32%	23%	46%	34%	20%
55 +	25%	23%	24%	29%	22%	20%	25%	22%	37%	30%	24%
Education (End of)											
15-	29%	29%	25%	37%	20%	38%	27%	23%	39%	34%	25%
16-19	30%	28%	21%	35%	26%	28%	31%	25%	43%	34%	22%
20+	25%	16%	28%	32%	24%	25%	32%	24%	43%	31%	23%
Still studying	20%	18%	12%	37%	7%	18%	23%	24%	29%	27%	17%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	27%	20%	24%	39%	25%	24%	33%	32%	45%	21%	14%
Managers	24%	16%	32%	31%	19%	31%	29%	34%	40%	31%	31%
Other white collars	33%	30%	25%	40%	32%	33%	41%	29%	48%	46%	24%
Manual workers	33%	33%	25%	39%	21%	29%	36%	21%	45%	34%	29%
House persons	29%	23%	34%	39%	25%	35%	31%	18%	32%	35%	29%
Unemployed	22%	19%	17%	37%	8%	17%	34%	17%	32%	27%	16%
Retired	25%	25%	24%	27%	23%	23%	20%	22%	36%	31%	24%
Students	20%	18%	12%	37%	7%	18%	23%	24%	29%	27%	17%












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

Answer: 'Unemployment'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	16%	6%	35%	16%	24%	19%	11%	24%	22%	23%	30%
Gender											
Man	16%	7%	32%	15%	24%	19%	10%	22%	19%	27%	30%
Woman	16%	6%	38%	18%	24%	19%	11%	27%	24%	20%	30%
Age											
15-24	23%	9%	38%	19%	38%	33%	30%	27%	19%	29%	38%
25-39	19%	9%	37%	21%	33%	19%	7%	33%	29%	27%	26%
40-54	18%	6%	43%	25%	21%	21%	11%	29%	27%	27%	34%
55 +	10%	4%	25%	6%	17%	12%	4%	14%	15%	12%	26%
Education (End of)											
15-	17%	6%	37%	8%	20%	12%	7%	18%	26%	18%	34%
16-19	17%	8%	42%	20%	29%	20%	9%	27%	19%	29%	37%
20+	13%	3%	25%	17%	19%	16%	9%	28%	16%	17%	23%
Still studying	18%	6%	31%	13%	29%	31%	28%	22%	13%	27%	23%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	11%	5%	14%	28%	15%	14%	7%	10%	7%	33%	27%
Managers	6%	2%	9%	6%	13%	14%	4%	14%	13%	11%	9%
Other white collars	10%	0%	14%	13%	16%	17%	4%	17%	15%	9%	13%
Manual workers	12%	3%	20%	10%	29%	15%	6%	22%	18%	18%	21%
House persons	24%	5%	34%	22%	27%	30%	27%	25%	17%	28%	30%
Unemployed	66%	56%	83%	74%	70%	63%	35%	82%	85%	69%	85%
Retired	7%	3%	21%	5%	14%	8%	2%	11%	7%	7%	18%
Students	18%	6%	31%	13%	29%	31%	28%	22%	13%	27%	23%

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

Answer: 'Health and social security'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	16%	17%	11%	8%	7%	19%	21%	14%	14%	23%	9%
Gender											
Man	15%	15%	11%	8%	7%	19%	21%	11%	11%	21%	9%
Woman	17%	19%	12%	8%	8%	19%	22%	17%	18%	25%	8%
Age											
15-24	7%	7%	7%	2%	5%	10%	7%	5%	8%	5%	4%
25-39	11%	12%	8%	4%	2%	14%	18%	4%	6%	14%	5%
40-54	15%	13%	9%	9%	7%	21%	23%	10%	10%	23%	7%
55 +	24%	25%	17%	12%	11%	26%	29%	26%	25%	41%	16%
Education (End of)											
15-	19%	22%	14%	8%	10%	21%	27%	25%	23%	41%	20%
16-19	16%	18%	11%	9%	5%	19%	22%	10%	7%	22%	6%
20+	17%	16%	10%	8%	8%	19%	22%	10%	8%	23%	5%
Still studying	7%	7%	6%	2%	8%	12%	7%	8%	5%	5%	6%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	13%	13%	3%	0%	7%	28%	22%	9%	13%	21%	7%
Managers	16%	17%	11%	9%	6%	19%	18%	7%	8%	22%	7%
Other white collars	13%	13%	12%	9%	5%	21%	14%	4%	6%	23%	8%
Manual workers	13%	14%	13%	7%	3%	12%	17%	12%	10%	16%	2%
House persons	16%	14%	19%	8%	10%	9%	32%	25%	16%	33%	17%
Unemployed	7%	5%	3%	1%	1%	13%	17%	5%	8%	16%	2%
Retired	26%	28%	18%	13%	13%	26%	36%	25%	31%	42%	22%
Students	7%	7%	6%	2%	8%	12%	7%	8%	5%	5%	6%

2. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

2.1. Assessment of the current economic situation

- **Positive judgments of the national and European economic situations are gaining ground, although they remain in the minority -**

2.1.1. The national and European situations

A majority of Europeans continue to view the national economic situation in a negative light, but there has been an **improvement** since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014¹⁷: 38% say that the national economic situation is “good” (+4 percentage points), compared with 59% who say it is “bad” (-4). This is the **highest level of satisfaction recorded since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2007** (when it stood at 49%).

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



Judgments of the European economic situation have also improved, although the majority of respondents are still negative¹⁸: 37% say that the situation is “good”, representing a rise of +7 percentage

points since autumn 2014, compared with 51% who say it is “bad” (-8). Note that negative opinions gained three percentage points between spring and autumn 2014.

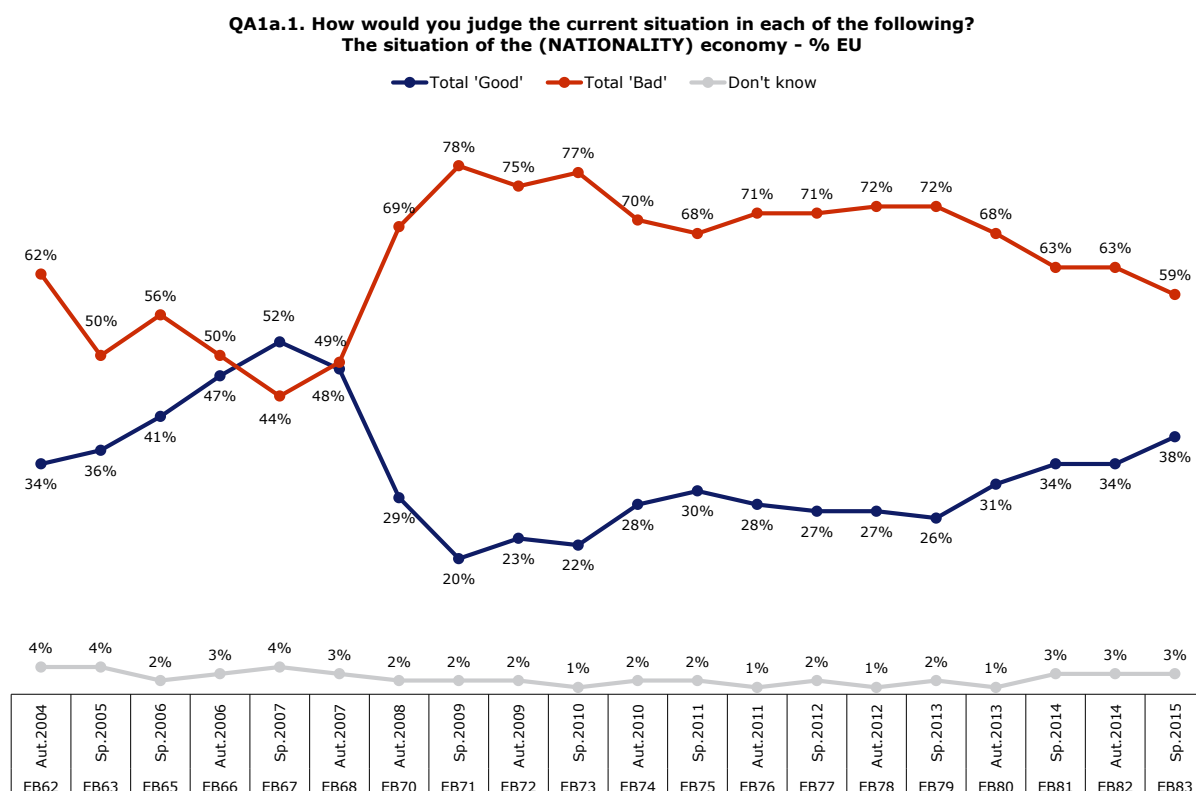
EB83 Sp.2015
EB82 Aut.2014



EU28

¹⁷ QA1a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy


¹⁸ QA1a.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the European economy



While opinions of the national and European economic situations are more positive in countries **outside the euro area**, the most significant improvements since autumn 2014 were recorded in the **euro area**:

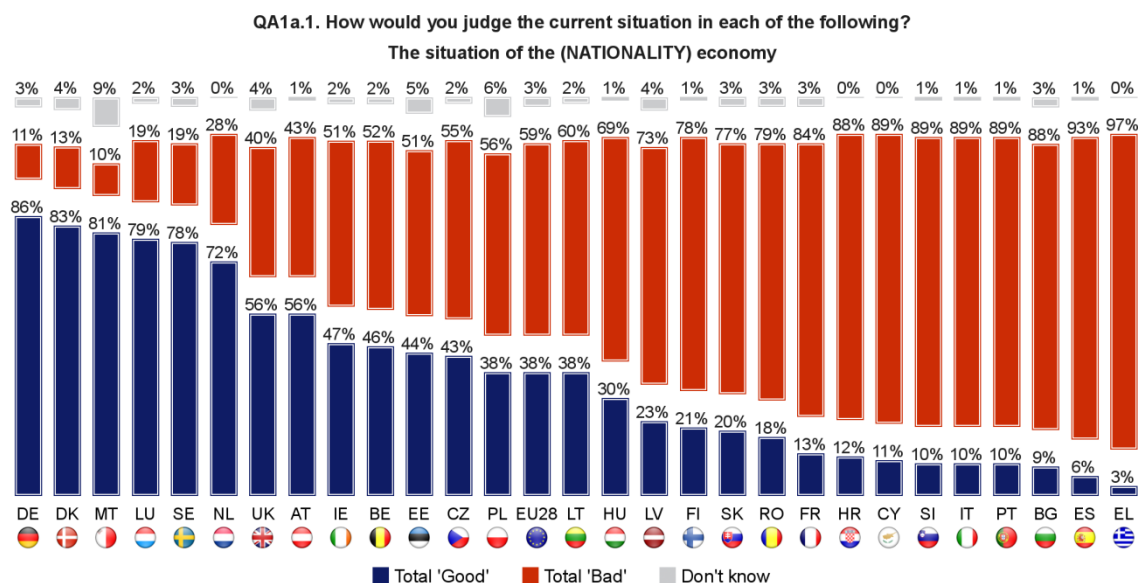
- 44% of respondents outside the euro area rate the national economic situation as "good" (+3 percentage points, versus 52% "bad", -2), compared with 36% in the euro area (+6, versus 62%, -6);
- 44% of respondents outside the euro area rate the European economic situation as "good" (+5 percentage points, versus 41% "bad", -4), compared with 32% in the euro area (+7, versus 57%, -9).

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	38%	59%	37%	51%
	EURO AREA	36%	62%	32%	57%
	NON-EURO AREA	44%	52%	44%	41%

Positive opinions of the national economic situation predominate in eight Member States (compared with nine in autumn 2014) and are particularly widespread in Germany (86%), Denmark (83%) and Malta (81%). The opposite is true in Greece (3%), Spain (6%) and Bulgaria (9%). These opinions vary considerably between countries and the gap has widened since autumn 2014 (83 points, versus 79 in autumn 2014).

Perceptions of the national economic situation have become markedly more positive since autumn 2014 in Belgium, where they remain in the minority (46%, +16 percentage points, versus 52%, -16), and in the Netherlands, where they are held by a clear majority (72%, +10, versus 28%, -10).

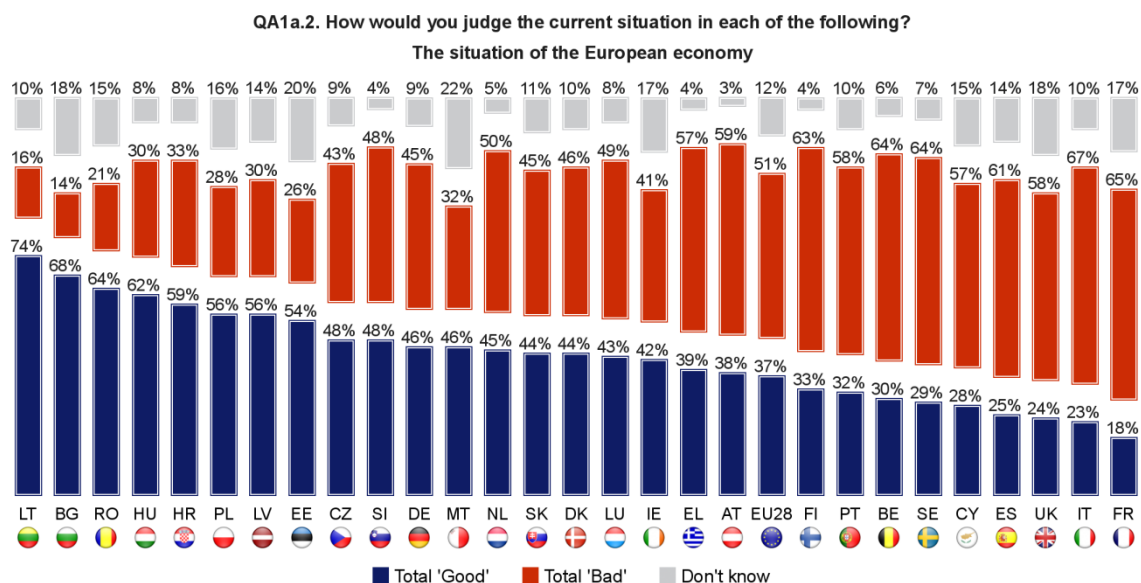


QA1a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

		Total 'Good'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	38%	+4	59%	-4	3%	=
	EURO AREA	36%	+6	62%	-6	2%	=
	NON-EURO AREA	44%	+3	52%	-2	4%	-1
	BE	46%	+16	52%	-16	2%	=
	NL	72%	+10	28%	-10	0%	=
	IE	47%	+9	51%	-9	2%	=
	DE	86%	+8	11%	-7	3%	-1
	MT	81%	+8	10%	-8	9%	=
	UK	56%	+8	40%	-6	4%	-2
	CZ	43%	+8	55%	-8	2%	=
	SK	20%	+7	77%	-8	3%	+1
	AT	56%	+6	43%	-6	1%	=
	FR	13%	+5	84%	-6	3%	+1
	LU	79%	+4	19%	-4	2%	=
	HU	30%	+4	69%	-4	1%	=
	CY	11%	+4	89%	-4	0%	=
	PT	10%	+4	89%	-5	1%	+1
	IT	10%	+3	89%	-3	1%	=
	BG	9%	+3	88%	-4	3%	+1
	ES	6%	+3	93%	-4	1%	+1
	DK	83%	+2	13%	-4	4%	+2
	LT	38%	+2	60%	-2	2%	=
	HR	12%	+2	88%	-1	0%	-1
	RO	18%	+1	79%	-1	3%	=
	SI	10%	+1	89%	-1	1%	=
	EL	3%	+1	97%	-1	0%	=
	LV	23%	-1	73%	+1	4%	=
	FI	21%	-1	78%	+1	1%	=
	SE	78%	-3	19%	+4	3%	-1
	PL	38%	-5	56%	+6	6%	-1
	EE	44%	-7	51%	+8	5%	-1

A majority of respondents say **the economic situation of the European Union** is 'good' in 12 Member States (compared with eight in autumn 2014). This is particularly the case in Lithuania (74%), Bulgaria (68%) and Romania (64%); however, this positive view is very much the minority opinion in France (18%), Italy (23%) and the United Kingdom (24%).

Positive perceptions have gained significant ground since autumn 2014 in Croatia (59%, +17 percentage points), Hungary (62%, +14), Germany (46%, +11) and Romania (64%, +10), where this is the majority view, and also in Portugal (32%, +11) and Greece (39%, +10).



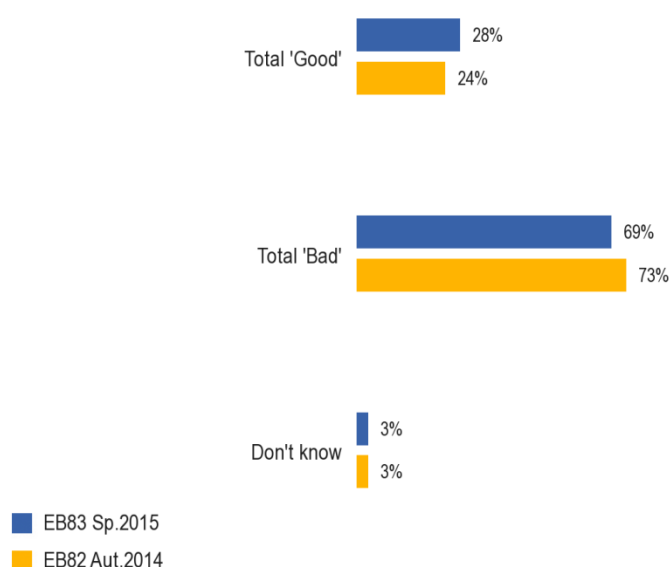
2.1.2. The employment situation

– Negative judgments of the national employment situation are still in the majority but this view is losing ground –

A majority of Europeans remain negative about the employment situation in their country, but judgments continue to improve¹⁹ : 69% describe the situation as “bad”, a fall of four percentage points since autumn 2014 (versus 28% “good”, +4). The proportion of Europeans who describe the situation as “very bad” has fallen markedly (30%, -6).

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

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



Respondents in the countries **outside the euro area** (32%, versus 65%) are slightly more positive about the employment situation than those in **euro area countries** (26%, versus 72%), yet a clear majority of respondents say it is 'bad' in both groups of countries.

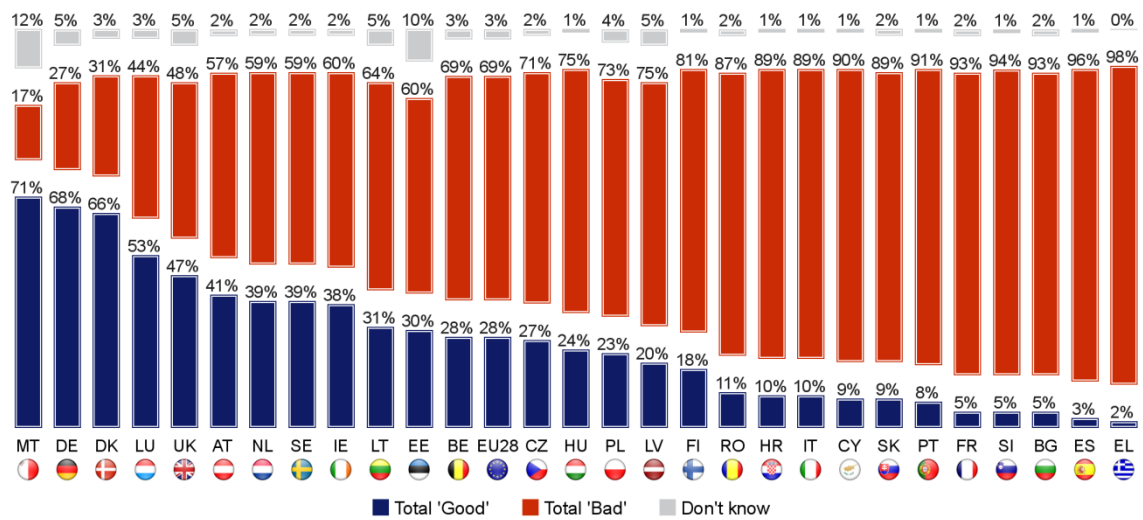
Respondents are predominantly positive in four Member States, as was the case in autumn 2014: Malta (71%), Germany (68%), Denmark (66%) and Luxembourg (53%). A small minority of respondents are positive in Greece (2%, whereas 98% describe the situation as “bad”) and Spain (3%, versus 96%).

Positive opinions have gained ground noticeably since autumn 2014 in Malta (71%, +10 percentage points).

¹⁹ QA1a.5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

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

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



2.2. Expectations for the next twelve months

– There is growing optimism about the economy and employment –

2.2.1. The national and European situations

The forecasts of Europeans regarding the national economic situation during the next twelve months deteriorated slightly between spring and autumn 2014, when pessimism gained five percentage points. There is a fresh improvement in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015 (EB83): optimism has grown (26% think that the next twelve months will be “better”, +4 percentage points) and now outweighs pessimism (21% “worse”, -7)²⁰. A majority of Europeans continue to think that the next twelve months will stay the same (48%, +3). This is only the third time since spring 2004 (EB61) that optimism has outweighed pessimism. The proportion of optimists is on a par with the Eurobarometer of spring 2014 (EB81), and the highest reached since autumn 2009 (EB72).

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...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Expectation	EB83 Sp.2015	EB82 Aut.2014
Better	26%	22%
Same	48%	45%
Worse	21%	28%
Don't know	5%	5%

The economic situation in the EU

Expectation	EB83 Sp.2015	EB82 Aut.2014
Better	24%	20%
Same	44%	42%
Worse	19%	24%
Don't know	13%	14%

EB83 Sp.2015
EB82 Aut.2014

Better Same Worse Don't know

EU28

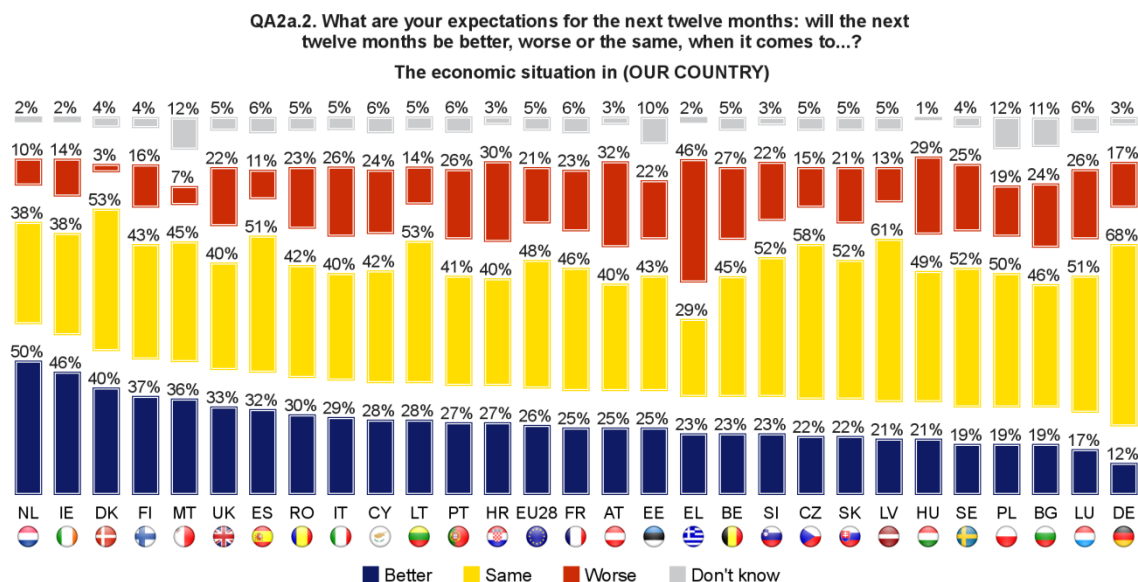
The same trend applies to the European economic situation²¹: an increased majority expect the next twelve months to “stay the same” (44%, +2 percentage points), but optimism has gained some ground (24%, +4) and has overtaken pessimism, which has declined (19%, -5).

In the case of **forecasts for the national economic situation**, optimism outweighs pessimism in 18 Member States (versus 9 in autumn 2014). This is particularly the case in the Netherlands (50%), Ireland (46%) and Denmark (40%). Pessimism remains extremely widespread in Greece (46% expect the next twelve months to be “worse”), and also in Austria (32%) and Croatia (30%).






























²⁰ 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 economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

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...? The economic situation in the EU

However, Croatia is one of the countries where optimism about the national economic situation has grown most markedly since autumn 2014 (27%, +12 percentage points), along with Finland (37%, +20), the Netherlands (50%, +12), Spain (32%, +10) and France (25%, +10).

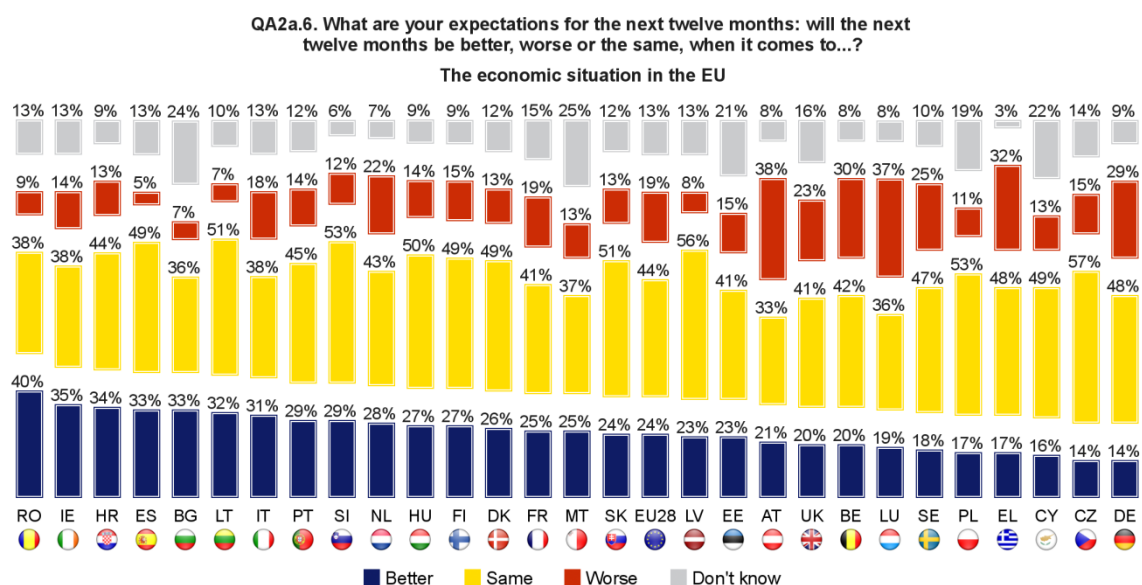


QA2a.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months:
will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

		Better	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Worse	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Same	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	26%	+4	21%	-7	48%	+3	5%	=
	EURO AREA	25%	+6	21%	-10	50%	+5	4%	-1
	NON-EURO AREA	27%	-2	21%	-1	46%	+3	6%	=
	FI	37%	+20	16%	-21	43%	-1	4%	+2
	NL	50%	+12	10%	-6	38%	-6	2%	=
	HR	27%	+12	30%	-13	40%	=	3%	+1
	ES	32%	+10	11%	-11	51%	=	6%	+1
	FR	25%	+10	23%	-11	46%	+1	6%	=
	EL	23%	+9	46%	-9	29%	-2	2%	+2
	IT	29%	+7	26%	-15	40%	+10	5%	-2
	CY	28%	+7	24%	-11	42%	+3	6%	+1
	PT	27%	+6	26%	-6	41%	-1	6%	+1
	SI	23%	+6	22%	-18	52%	+12	3%	=
	BE	23%	+5	27%	-14	45%	+7	5%	+2
	HU	21%	+5	29%	-4	49%	=	1%	-1
	DK	40%	+4	3%	-4	53%	=	4%	=
	LT	28%	+4	14%	-16	53%	+12	5%	=
	LU	17%	+4	26%	-17	51%	+12	6%	+1
	AT	25%	+3	32%	+2	40%	-5	3%	=
	SK	22%	+2	21%	-6	52%	+3	5%	+1
	IE	46%	+1	14%	-1	38%	+2	2%	-2
	BG	19%	+1	24%	-6	46%	+6	11%	-1
	CZ	22%	=	15%	-6	58%	+5	5%	+1
	PL	19%	=	19%	-1	50%	+1	12%	=
	SE	19%	-1	25%	-7	52%	+9	4%	-1
	DE	12%	-1	17%	-11	68%	+12	3%	=
	MT	36%	-3	7%	-4	45%	+10	12%	-3
	LV	21%	-3	13%	-3	61%	+6	5%	=
	EE	25%	-4	22%	+7	43%	-4	10%	+1
	UK	33%	-5	22%	+5	40%	=	5%	=
	RO	30%	-5	23%	-2	42%	+6	5%	+1

Optimistic forecasts for the **economic situation in the European Union** predominate in 20 Member States (compared with 16 in autumn 2014), led by Romania (40%), Ireland (35%) and Croatia (34%). Conversely, the largest proportions of pessimists are found in Austria (38%), Luxembourg (37%) and Greece (32%).

Optimism about the European economic situation in the next twelve months has grown by at least ten percentage points in four Member States: Finland (27%, +13 percentage points), Croatia (34%, +10), Spain (33%, +10) and Italy (31%, +10).



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...?












	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)				The economic situation in the EU			
	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
EU28	26%	48%	21%	5%	24%	44%	19%	13%
Gender								
Man	28%	48%	20%	4%	26%	44%	20%	10%
Woman	23%	50%	21%	6%	22%	45%	18%	15%
Age								
15-24	28%	46%	19%	7%	29%	44%	15%	12%
25-39	30%	46%	19%	5%	27%	44%	17%	12%
40-54	27%	48%	21%	4%	25%	44%	20%	11%
55 +	22%	51%	22%	5%	19%	45%	21%	15%
Generation								
Total 'Before 1946'	21%	51%	21%	7%	17%	45%	20%	18%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	22%	51%	22%	5%	20%	46%	21%	13%
1965 - 1980 "X"	28%	47%	21%	4%	27%	43%	19%	11%
After 1980 "Y"	28%	47%	19%	6%	28%	44%	16%	12%
Education (End of)								
15-	20%	49%	25%	6%	17%	44%	20%	19%
16-19	25%	49%	21%	5%	23%	45%	19%	13%
20+	30%	47%	19%	4%	27%	44%	19%	10%
Still studying	29%	47%	17%	7%	28%	44%	17%	11%
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	31%	44%	22%	3%	28%	44%	19%	9%
Managers	30%	51%	16%	3%	26%	45%	21%	8%
Other white collars	28%	47%	21%	4%	24%	47%	19%	10%
Manual workers	26%	47%	22%	5%	24%	45%	18%	13%
House persons	23%	48%	22%	7%	23%	44%	17%	16%
Unemployed	24%	48%	23%	5%	26%	42%	17%	15%
Retired	21%	51%	22%	6%	18%	45%	21%	16%
Students	29%	47%	17%	7%	28%	44%	17%	11%
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	20%	44%	30%	6%	21%	40%	23%	16%
From time to time	23%	47%	25%	5%	24%	45%	18%	13%
Almost never/ Never	28%	50%	17%	5%	24%	46%	18%	12%
Consider belonging to								
The working class	25%	47%	22%	6%	23%	43%	18%	16%
The lower middle class	25%	47%	23%	5%	21%	45%	21%	13%
The middle class	26%	50%	20%	4%	25%	46%	19%	10%
The upper middle class	33%	49%	16%	2%	31%	41%	21%	7%
The upper class	26%	54%	17%	3%	32%	46%	15%	7%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

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 economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Answer: 'Better'

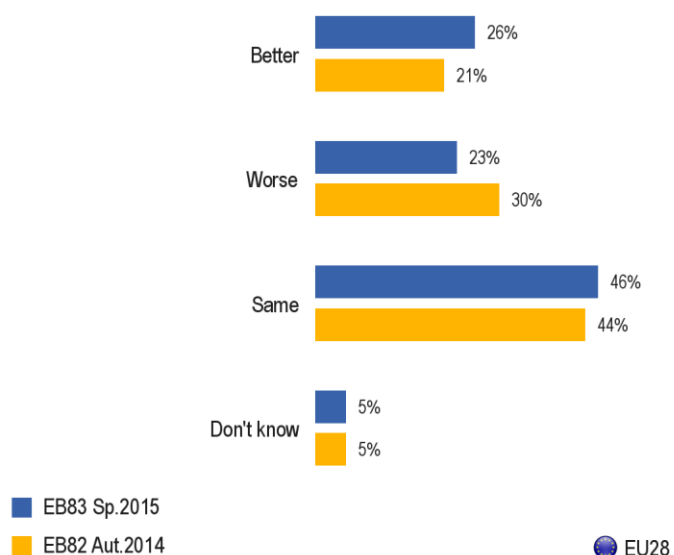
	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	26%	12%	32%	25%	29%	19%	33%	23%	27%	46%	28%
Gender											
Man	28%	14%	37%	28%	32%	22%	35%	22%	30%	46%	31%
Woman	23%	10%	28%	23%	27%	15%	31%	24%	25%	45%	26%
Age											
15-24	28%	14%	40%	22%	33%	18%	32%	31%	37%	42%	24%
25-39	30%	19%	35%	28%	34%	24%	36%	20%	31%	46%	35%
40-54	27%	13%	36%	31%	33%	15%	30%	26%	27%	49%	26%
55 +	22%	7%	25%	21%	23%	16%	35%	20%	22%	45%	26%
Education (End of)											
15-	20%	6%	22%	14%	22%	11%	36%	21%	19%	34%	31%
16-19	25%	13%	36%	22%	32%	18%	33%	23%	34%	43%	25%
20+	30%	14%	40%	34%	34%	17%	33%	21%	37%	54%	34%
Still studying	29%	14%	39%	20%	36%	24%	29%	33%	38%	47%	23%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31%	17%	43%	30%	38%	23%	35%	21%	35%	57%	13%
Managers	30%	15%	29%	31%	52%	23%	37%	31%	39%	60%	36%
Other white collars	28%	19%	41%	25%	29%	15%	30%	25%	39%	54%	32%
Manual workers	26%	14%	32%	32%	28%	20%	34%	21%	27%	39%	29%
House persons	23%	7%	25%	33%	25%	23%	31%	19%	27%	34%	19%
Unemployed	24%	13%	32%	26%	19%	9%	26%	16%	20%	41%	34%
Retired	21%	6%	29%	19%	22%	17%	36%	23%	18%	45%	29%
Students	29%	14%	39%	20%	36%	24%	29%	33%	38%	47%	23%

2.2.2. The employment situation

Expectations for the next twelve months regarding the national employment situation deteriorated between spring and autumn 2014, when pessimism grew by four percentage points to reach 30%. Spring 2015 saw an improvement²²: a majority of Europeans expect there to be no change during the next twelve months (46%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014), while optimism has spread: 26% of respondents expect the next twelve months will be “better” (+5), meaning optimism has overtaken pessimism, which has lost considerable ground (23%, -7).

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 employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

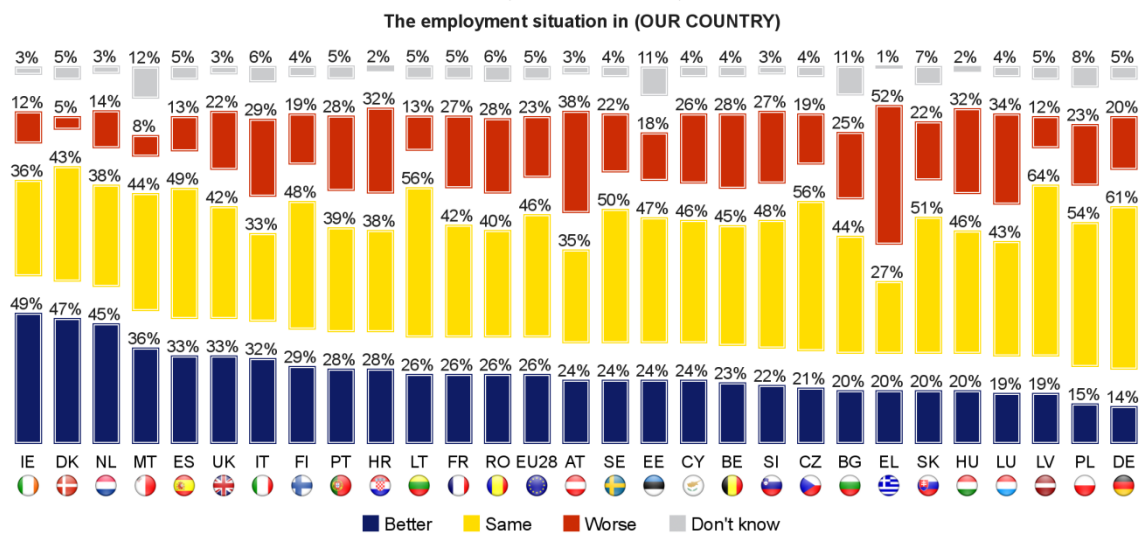


Optimism outweighs pessimism in 15 Member States (compared with ten in autumn 2014). The most optimistic countries are Ireland (49%), Denmark (47%) and the Netherlands (45%), while pessimism is widespread in Greece (52% expect the next twelve months will be “worse”) and Austria (38%).

Optimism about the national employment situation has grown markedly since autumn 2014 in Finland (29%, +14 percentage points), Croatia (28%, +13), the Netherlands (45%, +11), Denmark (47%, +10) and France (26%, +10).

²² 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 employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

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...?



2.3. The main concerns at national level

– Concerns about immigration have grown at the national level –

Unemployment remains the main problem that Europeans say their country is facing²³, despite being mentioned less than in autumn 2014 (42%, -3 percentage points). This concern has lost ground steadily since spring 2013 (-9).

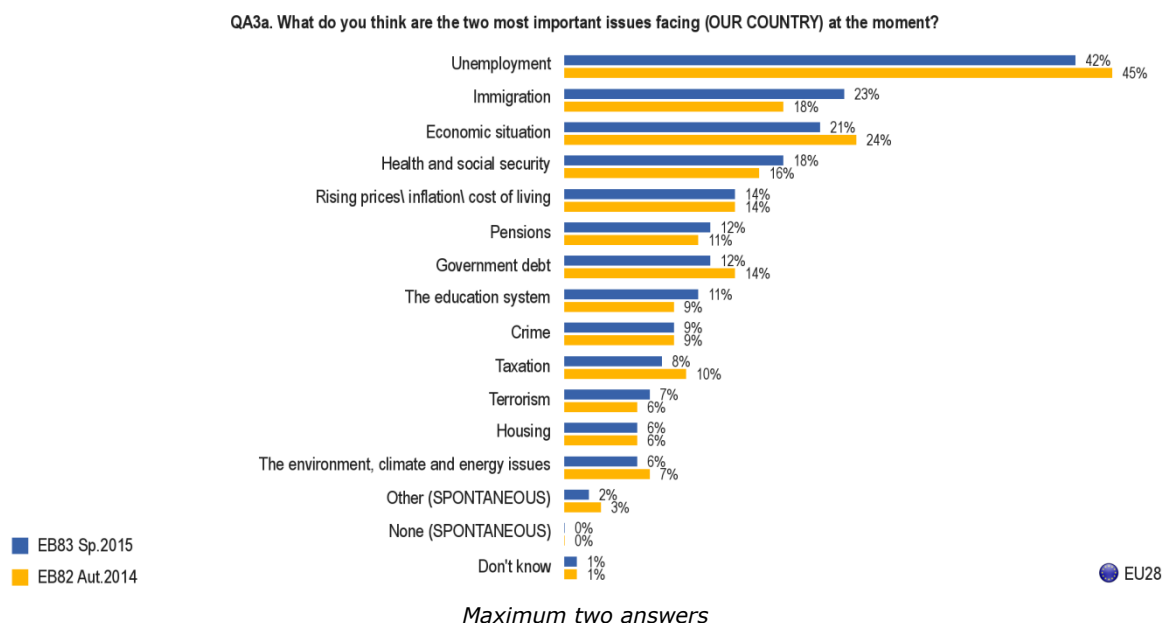
Immigration is now the second national concern of Europeans (23%), having risen by five percentage points since autumn 2014. **This subject has gained ground almost continuously since autumn 2011**, when it was mentioned by 7% of respondents and stood in 6th place.

The national economic situation, mentioned less than in autumn 2014, is ranked in third place (21%, -3 percentage points). This item has lost 21 percentage points since autumn 2011.

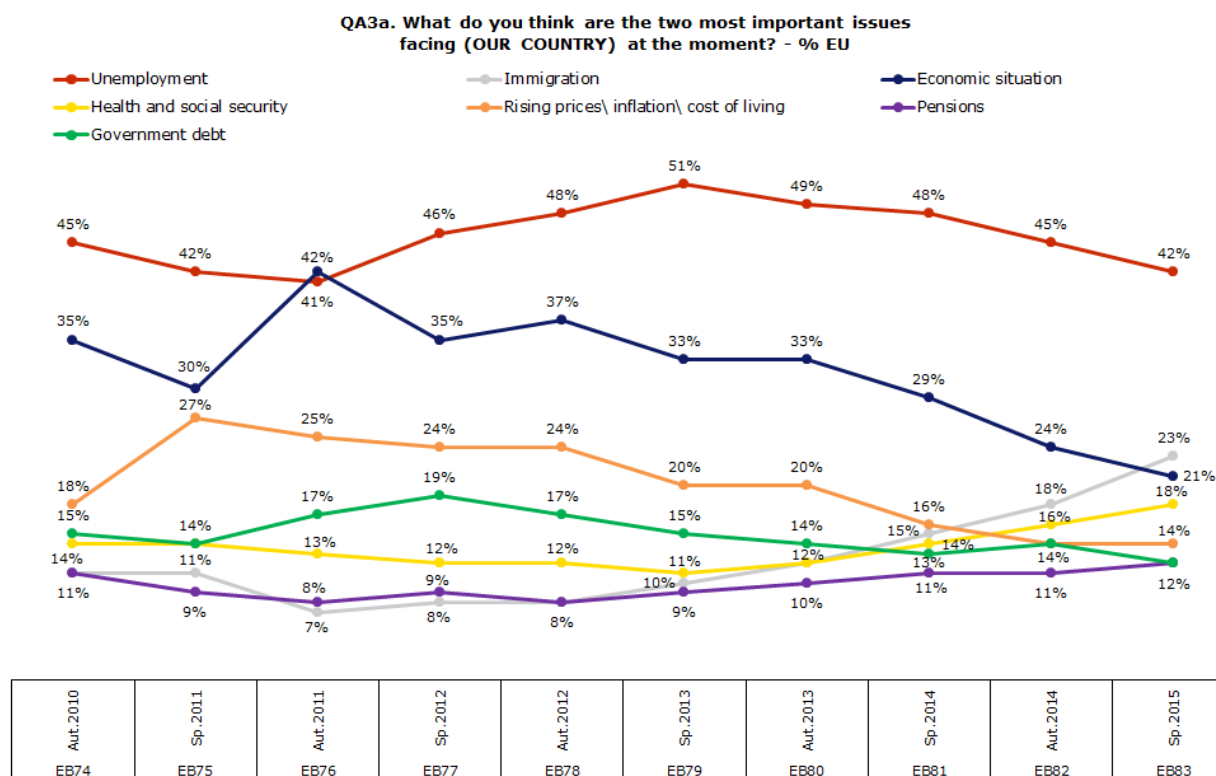
Health and social security follow in fourth place (18%), up two percentage points since autumn 2014 and seven points since spring 2013.

Next come **rising prices / inflation / cost of living** (14%, unchanged), **pensions** (12%, +1 percentage point), **government debt** (12%, -2) and **the education system** (11%, +2).

Less than 10% of respondents mention **crime** (9%, unchanged), **taxation** (8%, -2 percentage points), **terrorism** (7%, +1), **housing** (6%, =) or **the environment, climate and energy issues** (6%, -1).



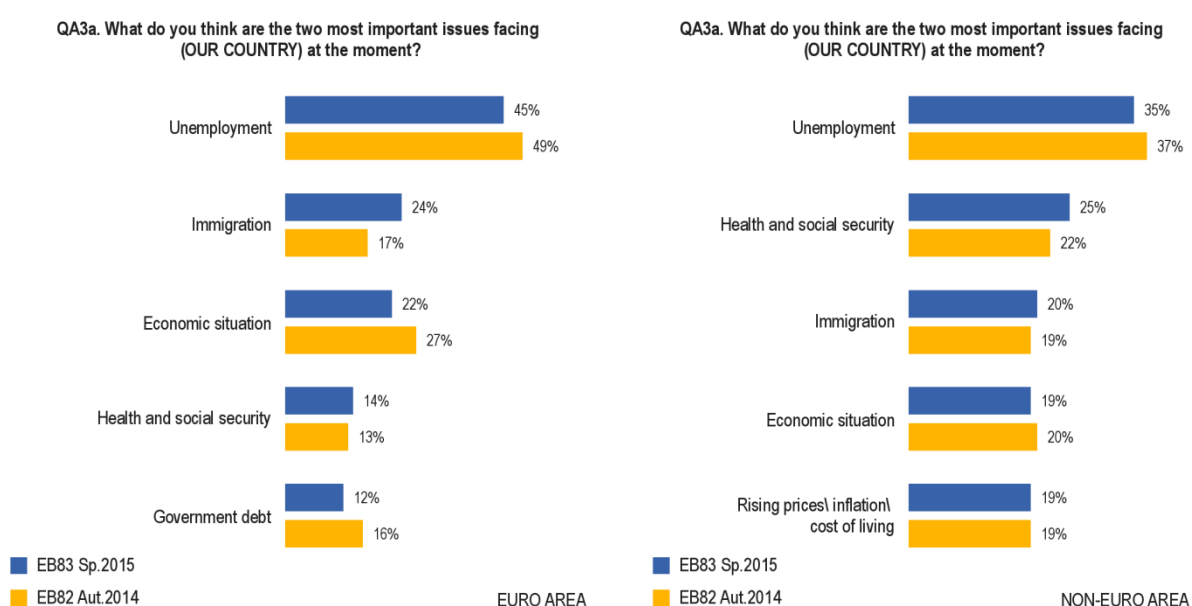
²³ QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?



Seven most frequently mentioned items

The ranking of the main national concerns differs between **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries:

- **Unemployment** is in first place in both groups of countries, but continues to be mentioned far more frequently in the euro area (45%, -4 percentage points) than in the non-euro area (35%, -2);
- In the euro area countries, **immigration** is the second national concern, following a sharp increase since autumn 2014 (24%, +7). It is now mentioned more than **the national economic situation** (22%, -5);
- In the non-euro area countries, **health and social security** are ranked in second place (25%, +3), followed by **immigration** (20%, +1).



Five most frequently mentioned items in the euro area and outside the euro area

Unemployment is the primary national concern in 19 Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2014). This concern is still mentioned by more than two-thirds of respondents in Spain (74%) and Cyprus (69%).

Immigration is seen as the most important issue facing the country in four Member States (compared with three in autumn 2014): Malta (76%), Germany (46%) and the United Kingdom (35%) have now been joined by Denmark (35%).

The national economic situation is the leading concern in Romania (33%). In Estonia, it shares first place with **rising prices** (32% each).

Health and social security form the leading concern in the Netherlands (56%). **Rising prices / inflation/ cost of living** are considered the biggest concern in Lithuania (38%) as well as in Estonia. In Luxembourg, the leading item is **housing** (41%).

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

	Unemployment	Immigration	Economic situation	Health and social security	Rising prices\inflation\cost of living	Pensions	Government debt	The education system	Crime	Taxation	Terrorism	Housing	The environment, climate and energy issues
EU28	42%	23%	21%	18%	14%	12%	12%	11%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%
BE	40%	23%	16%	12%	19%	22%	13%	6%	9%	12%	7%	5%	8%
BG	44%	8%	39%	23%	21%	15%	8%	6%	13%	3%	2%	1%	3%
CZ	29%	18%	19%	14%	24%	20%	28%	5%	14%	6%	5%	4%	4%
DK	25%	35%	13%	30%	7%	5%	4%	14%	10%	6%	15%	2%	20%
DE	13%	46%	7%	15%	10%	15%	10%	21%	14%	4%	12%	7%	12%
EE	21%	24%	32%	20%	32%	14%	2%	12%	3%	19%	1%	2%	3%
IE	43%	7%	16%	30%	18%	4%	13%	7%	14%	12%	1%	23%	3%
EL	56%	11%	51%	12%	10%	7%	27%	4%	3%	12%	1%	1%	1%
ES	74%	6%	35%	13%	8%	5%	8%	10%	5%	6%	5%	5%	1%
FR	65%	12%	19%	7%	15%	11%	13%	10%	10%	8%	13%	5%	7%
HR	63%	3%	34%	5%	18%	8%	29%	3%	16%	3%	2%	2%	2%
IT	51%	31%	28%	6%	6%	14%	13%	6%	8%	19%	6%	2%	2%
CY	69%	4%	65%	5%	10%	2%	8%	4%	3%	5%	1%	2%	0%
LV	35%	10%	26%	29%	21%	24%	5%	10%	4%	18%	1%	4%	1%
LT	33%	13%	22%	12%	38%	14%	9%	10%	11%	23%	0%	3%	1%
LU	38%	15%	11%	6%	22%	7%	9%	21%	7%	7%	1%	41%	4%
HU	45%	13%	26%	26%	22%	13%	12%	7%	12%	6%	2%	6%	3%
MT	5%	76%	6%	11%	11%	12%	7%	8%	7%	1%	6%	2%	26%
NL	29%	23%	24%	56%	8%	8%	4%	9%	9%	4%	9%	3%	10%
AT	33%	31%	20%	14%	17%	11%	22%	15%	8%	6%	2%	6%	9%
PL	53%	9%	15%	24%	19%	24%	11%	5%	4%	9%	3%	4%	2%
PT	63%	3%	28%	14%	24%	13%	18%	6%	4%	15%	0%	1%	1%
RO	26%	3%	33%	26%	31%	16%	6%	13%	14%	10%	2%	3%	5%
SI	59%	1%	39%	14%	7%	8%	25%	3%	11%	12%	0%	1%	1%
SK	57%	4%	24%	24%	21%	18%	9%	7%	10%	8%	2%	5%	2%
FI	46%	6%	37%	29%	10%	6%	33%	6%	4%	8%	1%	3%	9%
SE	40%	28%	15%	29%	3%	3%	0%	38%	5%	3%	1%	7%	23%
UK	22%	35%	14%	28%	16%	6%	13%	11%	7%	6%	10%	16%	5%

Highest percentage per country






























Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Maximum two answers

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

		Unemployment	Immigration	Economic situation	Health and social security	Rising prices/inflation/cost of living	Pensions	Government debt	The education system	Crime	Taxation	Terrorism	Housing	The environment, climate and energy issues
	EU28	42%	23%	21%	18%	14%	12%	12%	11%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%
	BE	40%	23%	16%	12%	19%	22%	13%	6%	9%	12%	7%	5%	8%
	BG	44%	8%	39%	23%	21%	15%	8%	6%	13%	3%	2%	1%	3%
	CZ	29%	18%	19%	14%	24%	20%	28%	5%	14%	6%	5%	4%	4%
	DK	25%	35%	13%	30%	7%	5%	4%	14%	10%	6%	15%	2%	20%
	DE	13%	46%	7%	15%	10%	15%	10%	21%	14%	4%	12%	7%	12%
	EE	21%	24%	32%	20%	32%	14%	2%	12%	3%	19%	1%	2%	3%
	IE	43%	7%	16%	30%	18%	4%	13%	7%	14%	12%	1%	23%	3%
	EL	56%	11%	51%	12%	10%	7%	27%	4%	3%	12%	1%	1%	1%
	ES	74%	6%	35%	13%	8%	5%	8%	10%	5%	6%	5%	5%	1%
	FR	65%	12%	19%	7%	15%	11%	13%	10%	10%	8%	13%	5%	7%
	HR	63%	3%	34%	5%	18%	8%	29%	3%	16%	3%	2%	2%	2%
	IT	51%	31%	28%	6%	6%	14%	13%	6%	8%	19%	6%	2%	2%
	CY	69%	4%	65%	5%	10%	2%	8%	4%	3%	5%	1%	2%	0%
	LV	35%	10%	26%	29%	21%	24%	5%	10%	4%	18%	1%	4%	1%
	LT	33%	13%	22%	12%	38%	14%	9%	10%	11%	23%	0%	3%	1%
	LU	38%	15%	11%	6%	22%	7%	9%	21%	7%	7%	1%	41%	4%
	HU	45%	13%	26%	26%	22%	13%	12%	7%	12%	6%	2%	6%	3%
	MT	5%	76%	6%	11%	11%	12%	7%	8%	7%	1%	6%	2%	26%
	NL	29%	23%	24%	56%	8%	8%	4%	9%	9%	4%	9%	3%	10%
	AT	33%	31%	20%	14%	17%	11%	22%	15%	8%	6%	2%	6%	9%
	PL	53%	9%	15%	24%	19%	24%	11%	5%	4%	9%	3%	4%	2%
	PT	63%	3%	28%	14%	24%	13%	18%	6%	4%	15%	0%	1%	1%
	RO	26%	3%	33%	26%	31%	16%	6%	13%	14%	10%	2%	3%	5%
	SI	59%	1%	39%	14%	7%	8%	25%	3%	11%	12%	0%	1%	1%
	SK	57%	4%	24%	24%	21%	18%	9%	7%	10%	8%	2%	5%	2%
	FI	46%	6%	37%	29%	10%	6%	33%	6%	4%	8%	1%	3%	9%
	SE	40%	28%	15%	29%	3%	3%	0%	38%	5%	3%	1%	7%	23%
	UK	22%	35%	14%	28%	16%	6%	13%	11%	7%	6%	10%	16%	5%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														

Maximum two answers

2.4. The main concerns at European level

– Immigration is now seen as the most important issue facing the European Union –

There has been a significant change in how Europeans rank the problems facing the European Union²⁴: **immigration is now in first place, following a sharp rise in mentions since autumn 2014 (38%, +14 percentage points).**

Concern about immigration at the European scale has been continually gaining ground: it was mentioned by almost a quarter of Europeans in autumn 2014 (24%, +3 percentage points since spring 2014 and +16 since autumn 2012). This is the most significant increase for this item since autumn 2010, when the question was asked for the first time.

The economic situation is the second most important issue facing the European Union according to Europeans (27%). This item has lost six percentage points since autumn 2014, and has been gradually losing ground since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2011, when its score was very high (59%).

Unemployment follows as the third most important issue facing the European Union, also losing ground (24%, -5 percentage points since autumn 2014 and -10 since spring 2014).

The state of the public finances of the Member States is ranked in fourth place (23%, -2 percentage points), having lost 11 percentage points since the Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012, when it was ranked in second place (34%) behind the economic situation (54%).

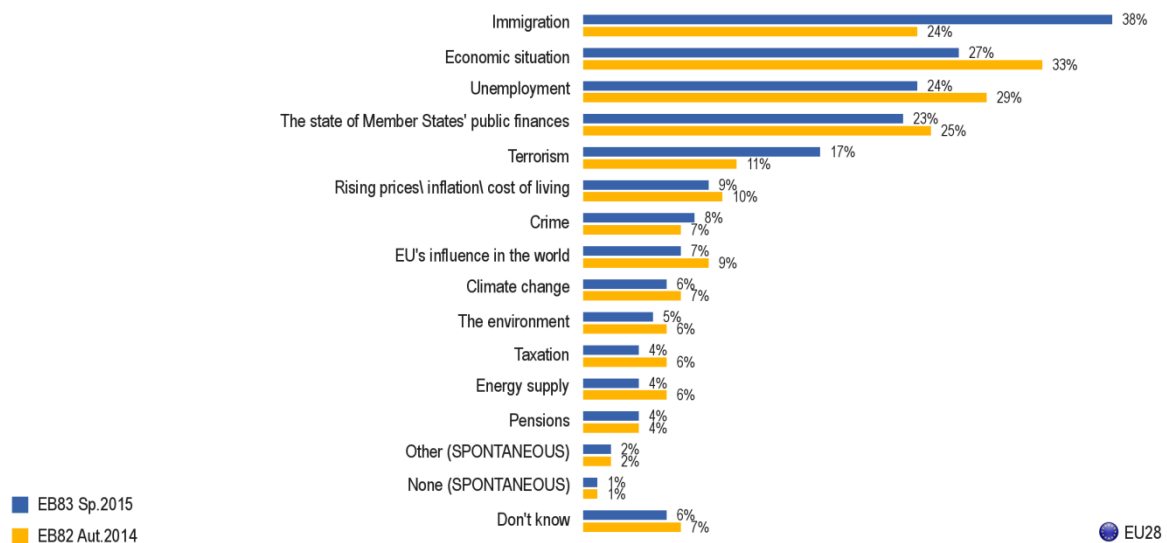
Terrorism is mentioned far more frequently than in autumn 2014 (17%, +6 percentage points)²⁵.

Next come **rising prices** (9%, -1 percentage point), **crime** (8%, +1), **the EU's influence in the world** (7%, -2), **climate change** (6%, -1), **the environment** (5%, -1), **taxation** (4%, -2), **energy supply** (4%, -2) and **pensions** (4%, unchanged).

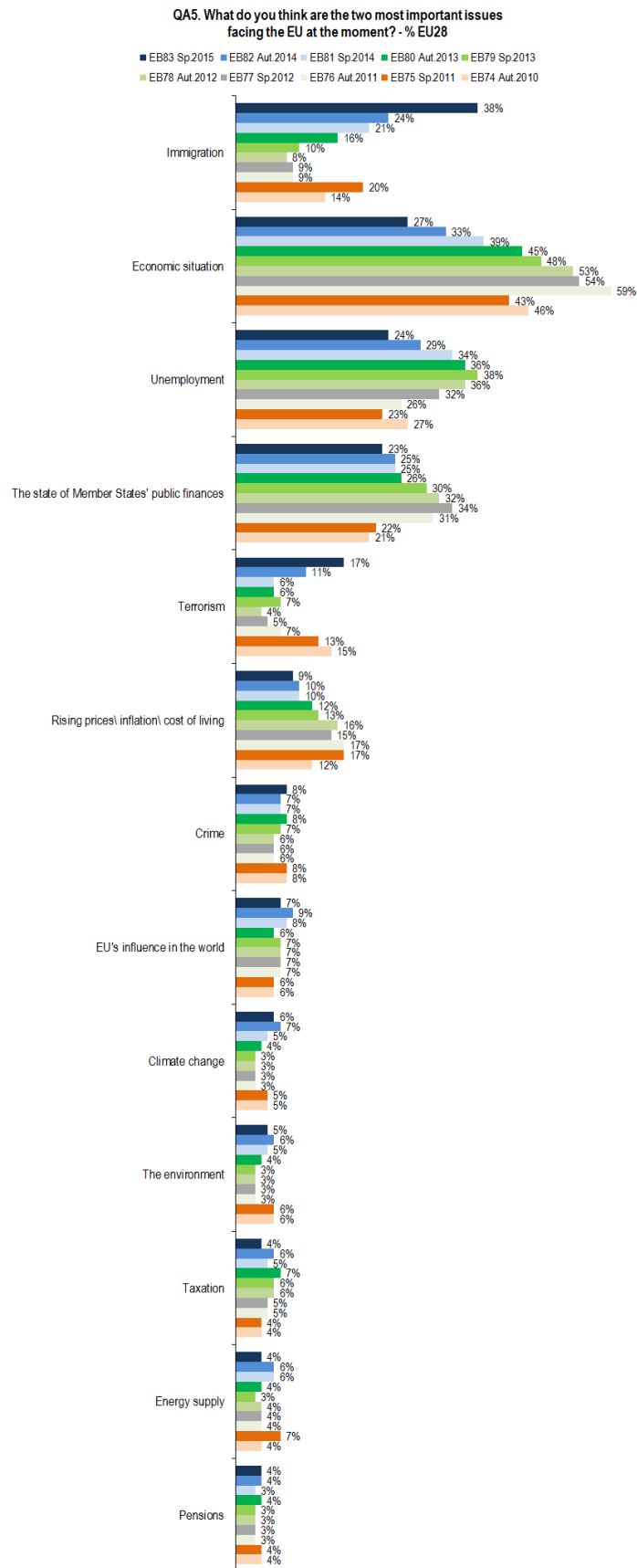
²⁴ QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

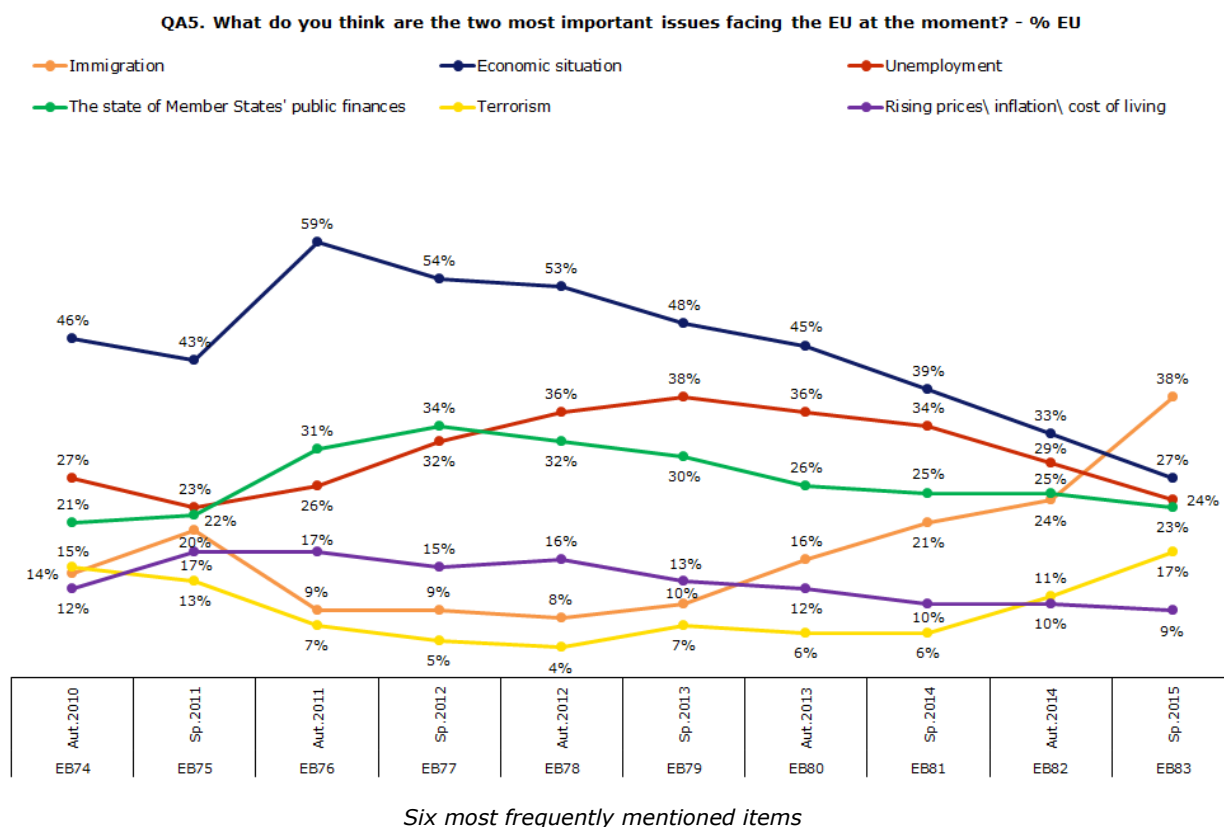
²⁵ This survey was conducted a few months after the deadly attacks in France (7 and 9 January 2015) and Denmark (14 and 15 February 2015), and the foiled attack in Belgium (15 January 2015).

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



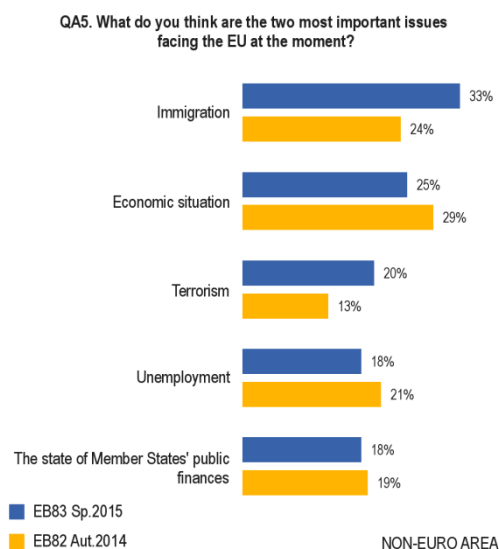
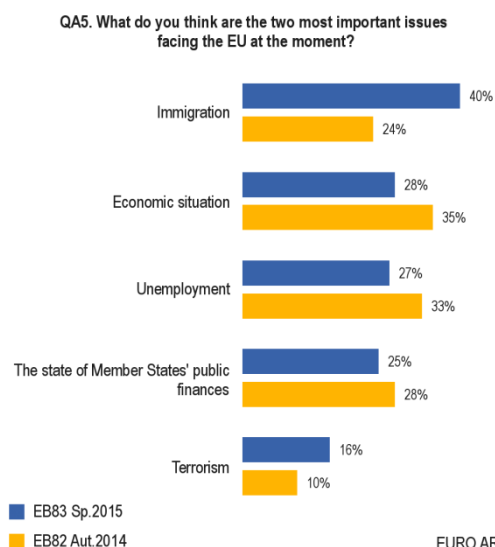
Maximum two answers





An analysis of concerns within **the euro area** and **outside the euro area** shows that:

- **Immigration** is now seen as the chief concern for the European Union in both groups of countries, but it is mentioned more frequently within the euro area (40%, +16 percentage points) than outside it (33%, +9);
- **The economic situation** is in second place: 28% (-7) in the euro area countries and 25% (-4) in the non-euro area countries;
- **Unemployment** is the third most important issue facing the European Union in the euro area countries (27%, -6), while **terrorism** takes third place in the non-euro area countries following a sharp rise since autumn 2014 (20%, +7).



Immigration is the key issue facing the European Union for respondents in 20 Member States (compared with only four in autumn 2014). It is mentioned by more than half the respondents in Malta (65%), Germany (55%) and Estonia (54%). This issue has gained ground in all 28 EU Member States since autumn 2014, by at least ten percentage points in 22 of them and by at least 20 points in the remaining six, as follows: Estonia (54%, +30), the Netherlands (49%, +28), Hungary (43%, +25), Slovakia (35%, +24), Luxembourg (45%, +22) and Sweden (48%, +20).

The economic situation remains at the top of the list of concerns facing the European Union in only three Member States (compared with 13 in autumn 2014): Cyprus (47%), Greece (40%) and Spain (37%).

Unemployment remains the main concern facing the EU in two Member States (compared with five in autumn 2014): Ireland (31%) and Croatia (25%), though it is also mentioned very frequently in Cyprus (43%).

The state of Member States' public finances is seen as the key issue facing the European Union in Finland (39%) and Portugal (37%).

Finally, **terrorism** is now the most frequently mentioned concern in Romania, having gained considerable ground since autumn 2014 (28%, +18 percentage points).

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

	Immigration	Economic situation	Unemployment	The state of Member States' public finances	Terrorism	Rising prices\inflation\cost of living	Crime	EU's influence in the world	Climate change	The environment	Taxation	Energy supply	Pensions
EU28	38%	27%	24%	23%	17%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%
BE	39%	25%	26%	21%	20%	12%	11%	4%	6%	7%	5%	4%	9%
BG	37%	24%	9%	12%	25%	8%	11%	7%	6%	6%	2%	8%	2%
CZ	44%	18%	13%	28%	30%	10%	10%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	3%
DK	50%	30%	26%	17%	16%	3%	8%	8%	14%	8%	1%	3%	1%
DE	55%	18%	19%	34%	15%	7%	7%	8%	7%	4%	1%	4%	2%
EE	54%	22%	9%	31%	17%	11%	5%	9%	1%	3%	5%	5%	3%
IE	23%	27%	31%	18%	14%	14%	8%	10%	7%	6%	9%	5%	3%
EL	27%	40%	32%	33%	11%	8%	8%	14%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%
ES	25%	37%	32%	20%	16%	9%	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%
FR	34%	30%	29%	17%	19%	11%	7%	7%	7%	8%	2%	4%	4%
HR	22%	24%	25%	24%	24%	15%	13%	11%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
IT	43%	29%	32%	15%	19%	7%	11%	4%	3%	4%	11%	3%	6%
CY	20%	47%	43%	16%	15%	7%	9%	5%	1%	1%	6%	1%	1%
LV	38%	24%	14%	26%	15%	9%	8%	10%	4%	2%	6%	4%	4%
LT	31%	24%	13%	21%	20%	14%	11%	10%	8%	2%	7%	5%	2%
LU	45%	19%	39%	24%	18%	12%	8%	8%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
HU	43%	26%	18%	26%	20%	9%	11%	7%	7%	4%	3%	8%	5%
MT	65%	21%	11%	17%	27%	3%	7%	3%	5%	5%	2%	3%	3%
NL	49%	35%	20%	36%	18%	6%	5%	10%	5%	4%	2%	3%	1%
AT	37%	28%	26%	36%	8%	15%	9%	8%	7%	8%	4%	3%	4%
PL	24%	20%	20%	18%	22%	14%	6%	8%	6%	3%	6%	5%	7%
PT	16%	23%	32%	37%	12%	11%	5%	6%	3%	1%	5%	2%	6%
RO	21%	18%	10%	16%	28%	12%	16%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	5%
SI	31%	23%	26%	28%	13%	5%	15%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%	2%
SK	35%	20%	24%	25%	18%	14%	8%	7%	6%	4%	3%	5%	6%
FI	24%	34%	23%	39%	9%	9%	9%	10%	15%	7%	3%	7%	2%
SE	48%	36%	27%	23%	9%	2%	3%	5%	19%	15%	0%	6%	1%
UK	36%	30%	20%	16%	15%	10%	7%	8%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%

Highest percentage per country






























Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Maximum two answers

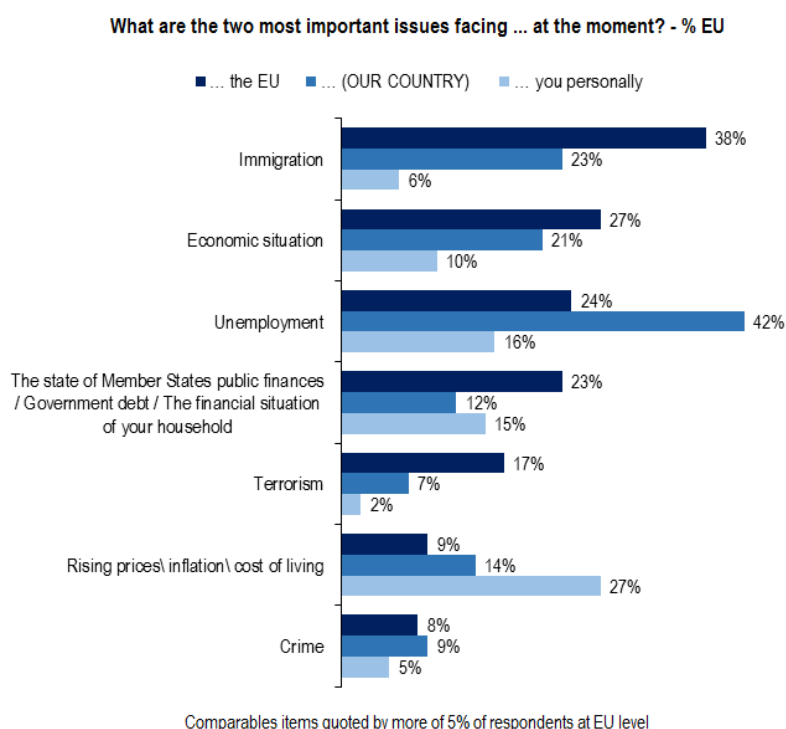
QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

		Immigration	Economic situation	Unemployment	The state of Member States' public finances	Terrorism	Rising prices\inflation\cost of living	Crime	EU's influence in the world	Climate change	The environment	Taxation	Energy supply	Pensions
	EU28	38%	27%	24%	23%	17%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%
	BE	39%	25%	26%	21%	20%	12%	11%	4%	6%	7%	5%	4%	9%
	BG	37%	24%	9%	12%	25%	8%	11%	7%	6%	6%	2%	8%	2%
	CZ	44%	18%	13%	28%	30%	10%	10%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	3%
	DK	50%	30%	26%	17%	16%	3%	8%	8%	14%	8%	1%	3%	1%
	DE	55%	18%	19%	34%	15%	7%	7%	8%	7%	4%	1%	4%	2%
	EE	54%	22%	9%	31%	17%	11%	5%	9%	1%	3%	5%	5%	3%
	IE	23%	27%	31%	18%	14%	14%	8%	10%	7%	6%	9%	5%	3%
	EL	27%	40%	32%	33%	11%	8%	8%	14%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%
	ES	25%	37%	32%	20%	16%	9%	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%
	FR	34%	30%	29%	17%	19%	11%	7%	7%	7%	8%	2%	4%	4%
	HR	22%	24%	25%	24%	24%	15%	13%	11%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
	IT	43%	29%	32%	15%	19%	7%	11%	4%	3%	4%	11%	3%	6%
	CY	20%	47%	43%	16%	15%	7%	9%	5%	1%	1%	6%	1%	1%
	LV	38%	24%	14%	26%	15%	9%	8%	10%	4%	2%	6%	4%	4%
	LT	31%	24%	13%	21%	20%	14%	11%	10%	8%	2%	7%	5%	2%
	LU	45%	19%	39%	24%	18%	12%	8%	8%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
	HU	43%	26%	18%	26%	20%	9%	11%	7%	7%	4%	3%	8%	5%
	MT	65%	21%	11%	17%	27%	3%	7%	3%	5%	5%	2%	3%	3%
	NL	49%	35%	20%	36%	18%	6%	5%	10%	5%	4%	2%	3%	1%
	AT	37%	28%	26%	36%	8%	15%	9%	8%	7%	8%	4%	3%	4%
	PL	24%	20%	20%	18%	22%	14%	6%	8%	6%	3%	6%	5%	7%
	PT	16%	23%	32%	37%	12%	11%	5%	6%	3%	1%	5%	2%	6%
	RO	21%	18%	10%	16%	28%	12%	16%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	5%
	SI	31%	23%	26%	28%	13%	5%	15%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%	2%
	SK	35%	20%	24%	25%	18%	14%	8%	7%	6%	4%	3%	5%	6%
	FI	24%	34%	23%	39%	9%	9%	9%	10%	15%	7%	3%	7%	2%
	SE	48%	36%	27%	23%	9%	2%	3%	5%	19%	15%	0%	6%	1%
	UK	36%	30%	20%	16%	15%	10%	7%	8%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														

Maximum two answers

A comparison between the main concerns of Europeans at the personal, national and European levels reveals that:

- **There has been a dramatic rise in concerns over immigration at the European Union level (38%, +14 percentage points), but this has also been significant at the national level (23%, +5).** Although this issue remains in the background of personal concerns, it has also gained ground, albeit more slowly (6%, +4 since autumn 2012);
- Concern for the **economic situation** has lost ground at both EU level (27%, -6 percentage points since autumn 2014) and national level (21%, -3), as has **the issue of prices** at the personal level (27%, -3), yet these issues remain consistently among the top three identified. This also holds true for **unemployment** (24%, -5, at EU level; 42%, -3, at national level; and 16%, -3, at personal level);
- Concerns over **health and social security** seems to have become established in the hierarchy of national and personal concerns.



3. QUALITY OF LIFE

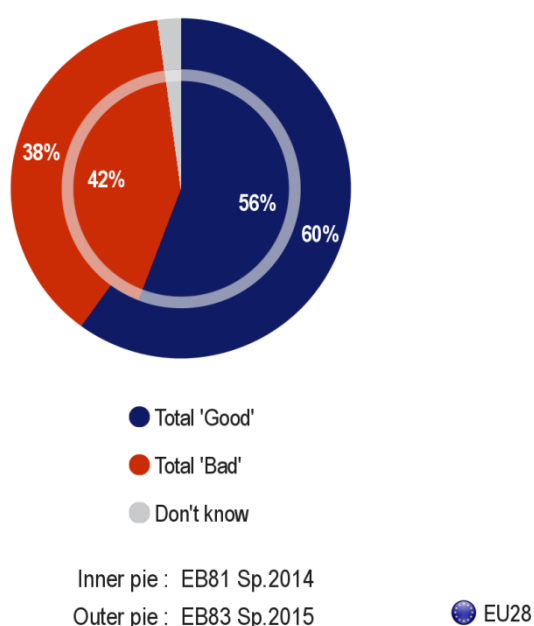
- **Judgments of the quality of life nationally and in the European Union are improving -**

3.1. Evaluation of the quality of life at national level

The impression that they enjoy a good quality of life in their country is shared by six in ten Europeans²⁶, representing a rise since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 (EB81): 60%, +4 percentage points, versus 38% “bad” (-4).

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

The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

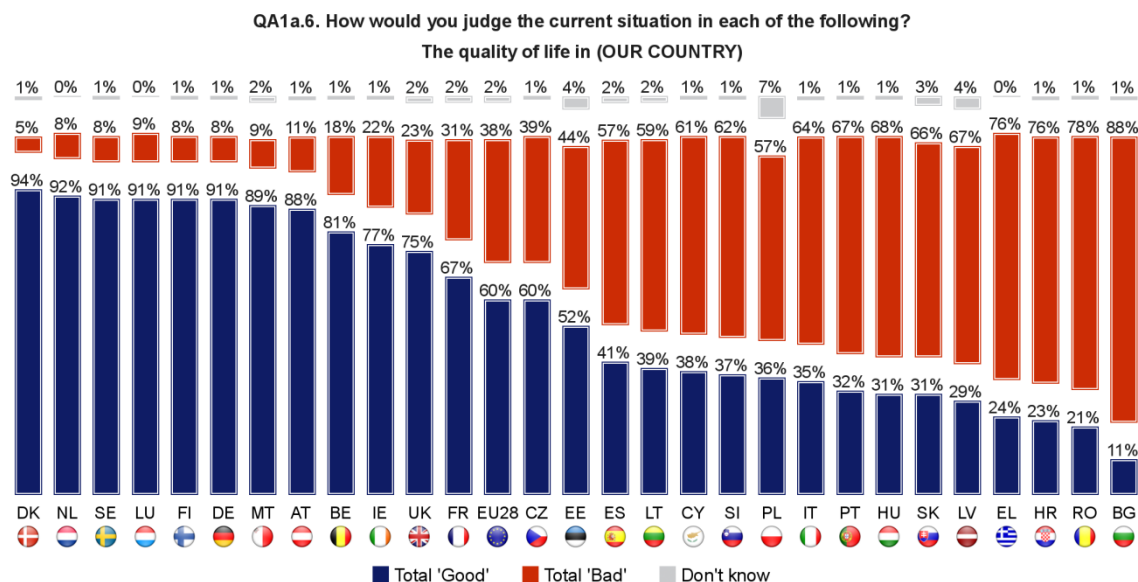


Respondents in **euro area** countries are more likely to say that they enjoy a “good” quality of life in their countries (63% versus 36%) than those in **non-euro area** countries (53% versus 44%), but this is the majority answer in both groups.

There are marked differences between countries: a majority of respondents feel they enjoy a good quality of life in 14 Member States (compared with 13 in spring 2014), led by Denmark (94%), the Netherlands (92%), Germany (91%), Luxembourg (91%), Finland (91%) and Sweden (91%). Conversely, a large proportion of respondents say the quality of life is “bad” in Bulgaria (88%), Romania (78%), Greece (76%) and Croatia (76%).

²⁶ QA1a.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

Among the more notable evolutions, judgments have improved markedly in the Czech Republic (60%, +11 percentage points since spring 2014) and in Portugal, although here they remain predominantly negative (32%, +11, versus 67%, -11). The impression of enjoying a good quality of life has lost significant ground in Cyprus, where this is now the minority view (38%, -12, versus 61%, +11).














The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

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

The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

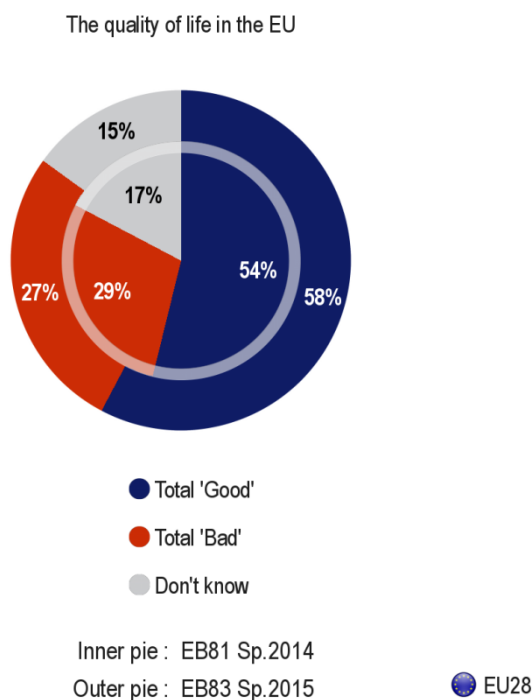
Answer: Total 'Good'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	60%	91%	41%	67%	35%	36%	75%	24%	32%	77%	38%
Gender											
Man	62%	91%	46%	70%	38%	37%	79%	26%	33%	79%	40%
Woman	57%	91%	38%	64%	32%	35%	71%	22%	32%	77%	38%
Age											
15-24	66%	94%	53%	72%	45%	38%	77%	40%	38%	74%	42%
25-39	58%	91%	43%	64%	34%	37%	76%	23%	39%	77%	42%
40-54	60%	90%	37%	67%	37%	36%	73%	25%	31%	77%	36%
55 +	58%	92%	41%	66%	32%	33%	74%	19%	27%	81%	35%
Education (End of)											
15-	51%	91%	39%	57%	24%	33%	72%	19%	25%	72%	40%
16-19	57%	88%	41%	64%	35%	30%	73%	23%	37%	74%	29%
20+	66%	94%	46%	71%	44%	38%	78%	24%	43%	84%	49%
Still studying	69%	96%	49%	72%	55%	50%	75%	44%	44%	81%	42%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	60%	91%	50%	66%	42%	49%	79%	25%	37%	87%	32%
Managers	76%	95%	46%	76%	63%	48%	81%	24%	48%	86%	52%
Other white collars	59%	95%	43%	69%	35%	35%	74%	27%	40%	88%	39%
Manual workers	57%	90%	45%	66%	30%	26%	72%	31%	33%	76%	34%
House persons	49%	84%	42%	59%	25%	38%	65%	23%	41%	70%	39%
Unemployed	45%	76%	29%	65%	20%	17%	73%	9%	13%	57%	30%
Retired	58%	93%	44%	63%	30%	35%	76%	21%	26%	82%	44%
Students	69%	96%	49%	72%	55%	50%	75%	44%	44%	81%	42%

3.2. Evaluation of the quality of life at the European level

A majority of Europeans, increased since spring 2014, rate the standard of living in the European Union as “good”²⁷ : 58%, +4 percentage points, versus 27%, -2. This remains slightly below the result for the quality of life in the respondents’ own countries.

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



Positive opinions of the quality of life in the European Union now outweigh negative opinions in every Member State (this was not the case in Italy in spring 2014).

Positive opinions are the most widespread in Lithuania (82%), Bulgaria (78%), the Netherlands (77%) and Finland (76%).

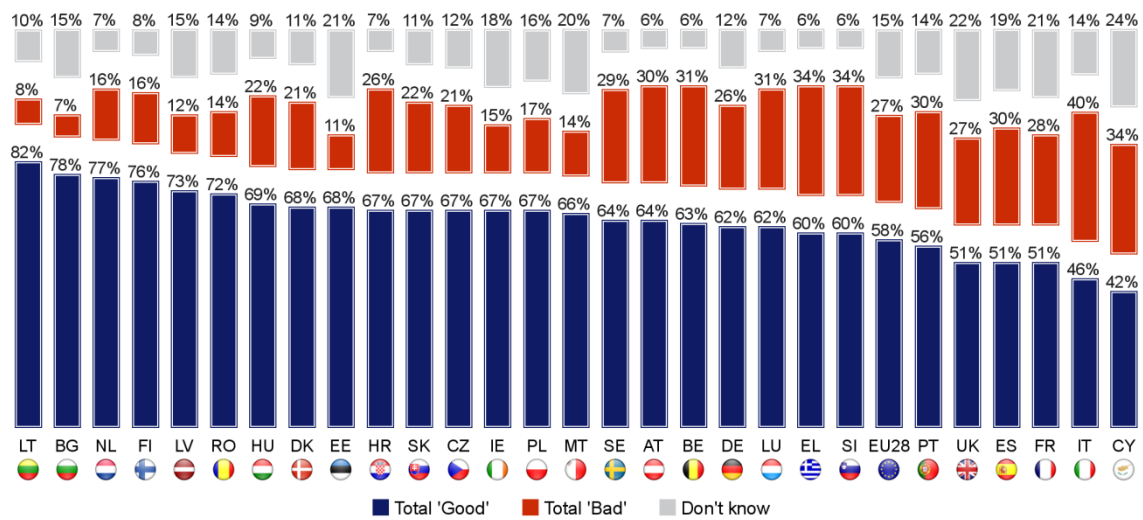
The impression that the quality of life in the EU is good is also the majority view, but to a much lesser extent, in Cyprus (42%), Italy (46%), France (51%), Spain (51%) and the United Kingdom (51%).

Positive opinions of the quality of life in the European Union have gained considerable ground since spring 2014 in Ireland (67%, +10).

²⁷ QA1a.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The quality of life in the EU.

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

The quality of life in the EU














The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

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

The quality of life in the EU

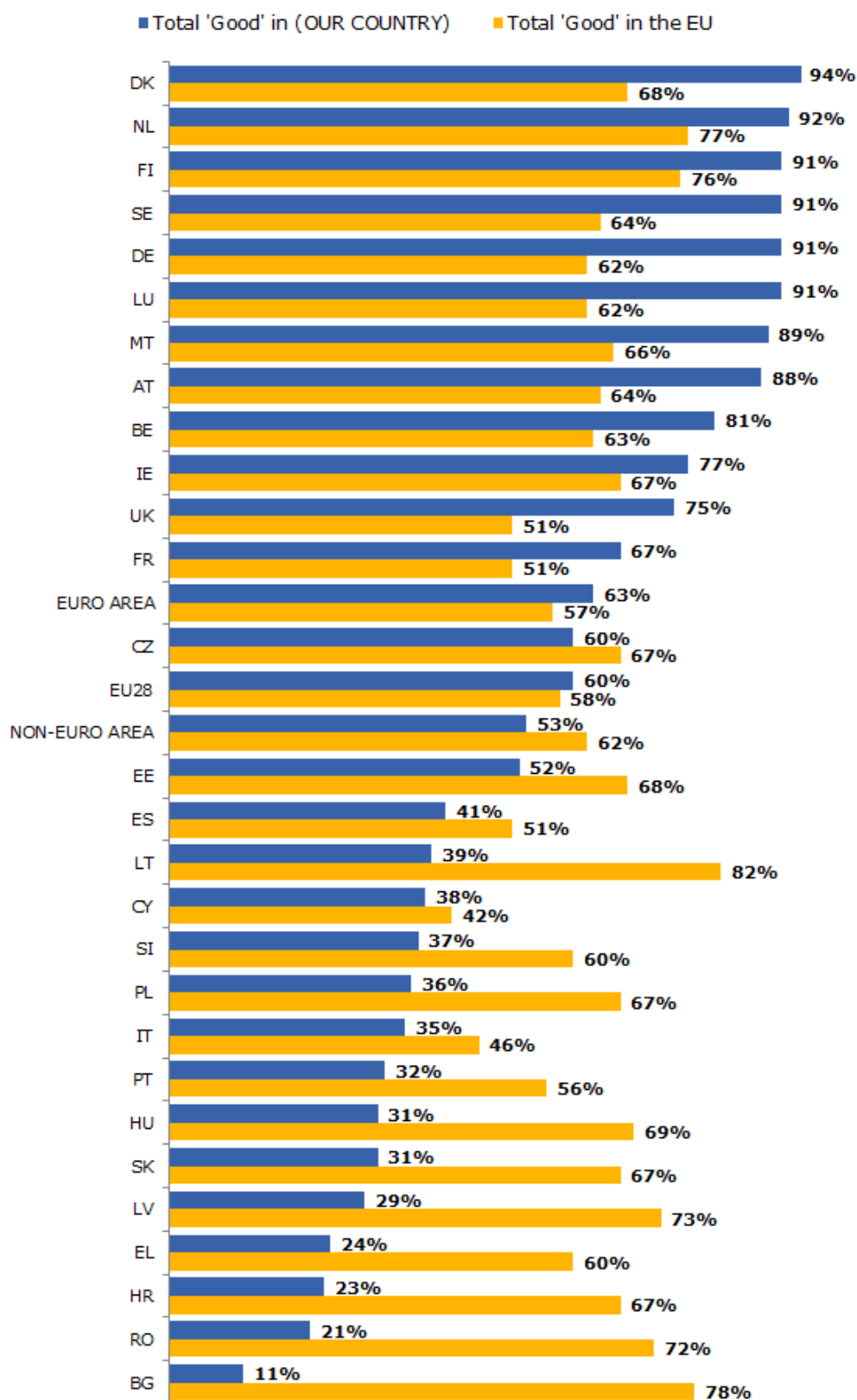
Answer: Total 'Good'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	58%	62%	51%	51%	46%	67%	51%	60%	56%	67%	42%
Gender											
Man	62%	67%	58%	55%	50%	69%	54%	60%	59%	69%	47%
Woman	55%	57%	44%	46%	43%	65%	47%	59%	54%	65%	36%
Age											
15-24	71%	75%	66%	67%	62%	73%	66%	73%	68%	69%	58%
25-39	62%	62%	58%	53%	52%	69%	56%	58%	67%	65%	45%
40-54	58%	60%	52%	54%	46%	67%	48%	57%	57%	65%	36%
55 +	51%	60%	39%	41%	38%	62%	42%	57%	45%	69%	33%
Education (End of)											
15-	41%	60%	35%	32%	27%	46%	32%	47%	46%	59%	25%
16-19	57%	58%	52%	47%	49%	66%	47%	63%	66%	60%	38%
20+	66%	63%	65%	58%	59%	68%	63%	62%	67%	79%	52%
Still studying	74%	78%	69%	67%	66%	86%	70%	80%	78%	71%	58%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	65%	61%	69%	51%	58%	75%	62%	64%	54%	68%	48%
Managers	69%	62%	68%	68%	79%	73%	56%	73%	79%	84%	45%
Other white collars	64%	60%	64%	62%	54%	69%	55%	52%	57%	75%	44%
Manual workers	56%	60%	58%	47%	37%	63%	47%	67%	62%	68%	39%
House persons	49%	56%	37%	45%	36%	73%	46%	52%	59%	52%	51%
Unemployed	49%	51%	41%	53%	31%	62%	44%	51%	45%	49%	34%
Retired	51%	60%	40%	38%	35%	60%	43%	58%	43%	69%	31%
Students	74%	78%	69%	67%	66%	86%	70%	80%	78%	71%	58%

In Member States within the euro area, respondents are less positive about the quality of life in the European Union than they are about the quality of life in their own country: 57% rate the quality of life in the European Union as “good”, compared with 63% for their own country. The opposite is true outside the euro area (62%, versus 53%).

In 12 Member States, more respondents are more likely to rate the quality of life as “good” in their country than in the European Union. The gap is particularly wide in Germany (where 91% rate the quality of life in their country as “good”, compared with 62% for the European Union), and Luxembourg (91% and 62%). **Respondents in 16 Member States** (compared with 15 in spring 2014), **rate the quality of life in the European Union as better than in their country.** This is particularly the case in Bulgaria (where 78% say the quality of life in the European Union is “good”, compared with 11% for their country), Latvia (73%, 29%), Romania (72%, 21%), and Croatia (67%, 23%).

QA1a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The quality of life



4. POLITICAL ASPECTS

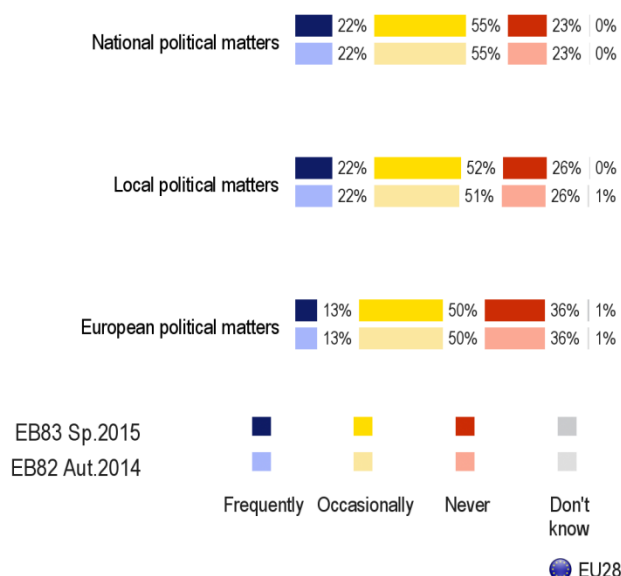
4.1. Interest in politics

–Interest in politics is unchanged –

The index measuring the interest of European citizens in politics²⁸, calculated since spring 2010, remains stable: 16% of Europeans have a “strong” interest in politics (unchanged since autumn 2014), 45% have a “moderate” interest (+1 percentage point) and 21% have a “slight” interest (-1), while 18% are “not at all” interested (=).

Europeans mainly discuss national political matters with friends or relatives (22% “frequently” and 55% “occasionally”, unchanged since autumn 2014), followed by local politics (22% “frequently”, =, and 52% “occasionally”, +1 percentage point). Just under two-thirds of Europeans discuss European political matters with friends or relatives (13% “frequently”, =, and 50% “occasionally”, =).

D71a. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...?

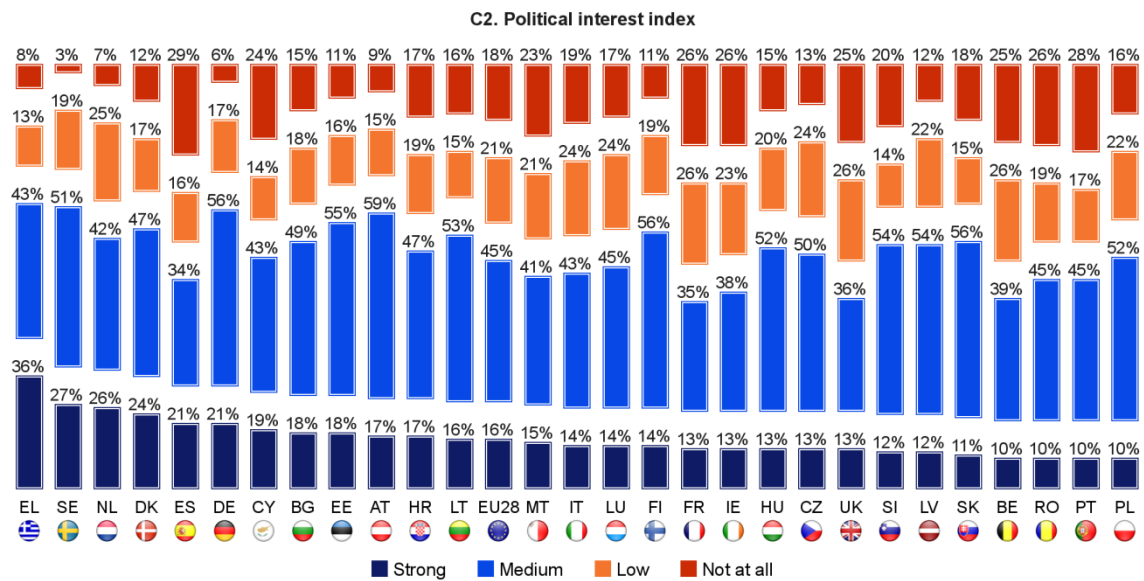


An analysis of the political

interest index shows that respondents in Greece are particularly interested in politics (36% have a “strong” interest in politics), as they also do in **Sweden** (27%) and the **Netherlands** (26%). A “strong” interest in politics is much less widespread in Belgium (10%), Romania (10%), Poland (10%) and Portugal (10%).

In Spain (29%), Portugal (28%), France (26%), Ireland (26%) and Romania (26%), more than a quarter of respondents say they are not at all interested in politics.

²⁸ The question is as follows: “When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? National political matters / European political matters / Local political matters”. A score is attributed to each answer: “Never” = 0; “Occasionally” = 1; “Often” = 2. An index is then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: “not at all interested in politics” = 0; “slightly” = 1 to 2; “moderately” = 3 to 4; “strongly” = 5 to 6.



4.2. Trust in institutions

4.2.1. National institutions

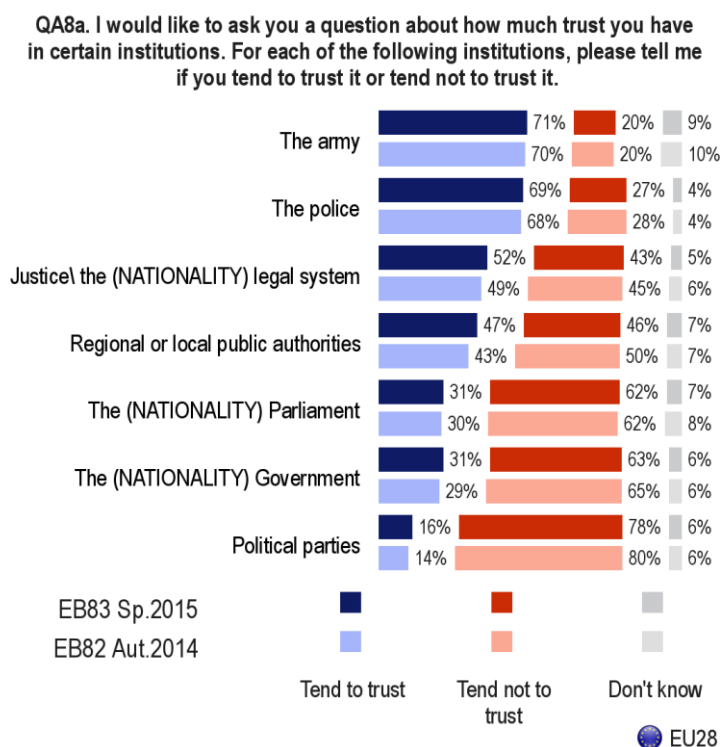
– Trust in national institutions is growing –

The national government and parliament

Although still only a minority of Europeans trust their national political institutions, trust continues to grow slightly²⁹:

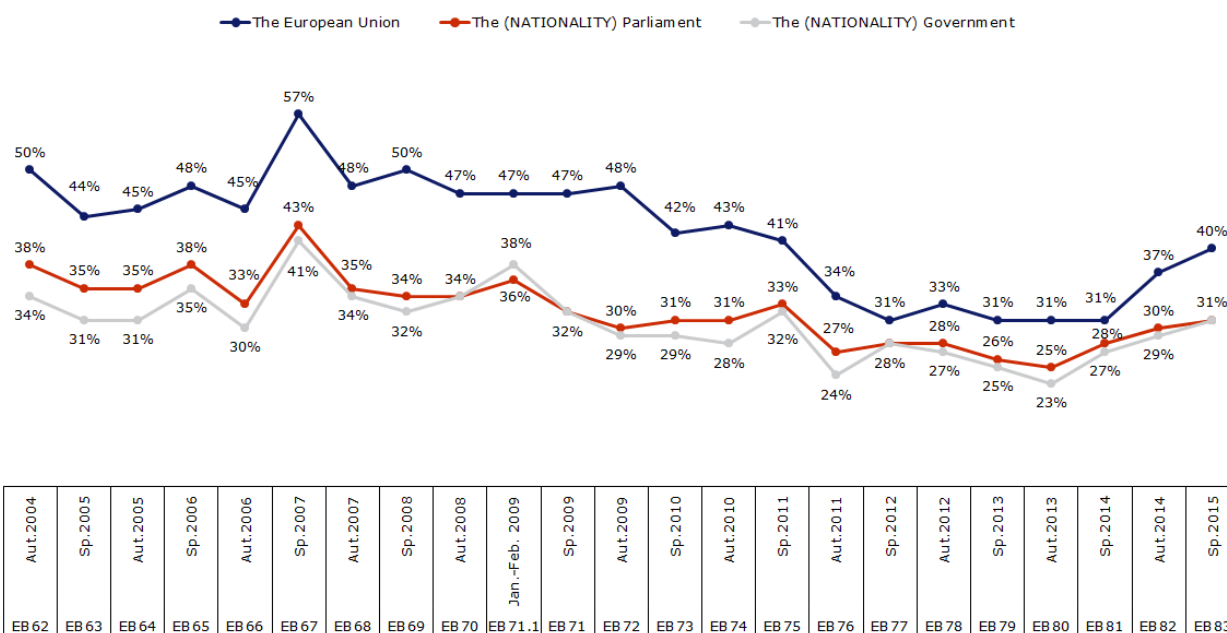
- 31% of respondents trust their **national government**, representing a rise of two percentage points since autumn 2014 and eight points since autumn 2013 (versus 63% distrust, -2 since autumn 2014);
- 31% of respondents also trust their **national parliament**, representing a rise of one percentage point since autumn 2014 and six points since autumn 2013 (versus 62%, unchanged since autumn 2014).

The trust of Europeans in their national government and parliament had previously tended to decline between spring 2009 and autumn 2013.

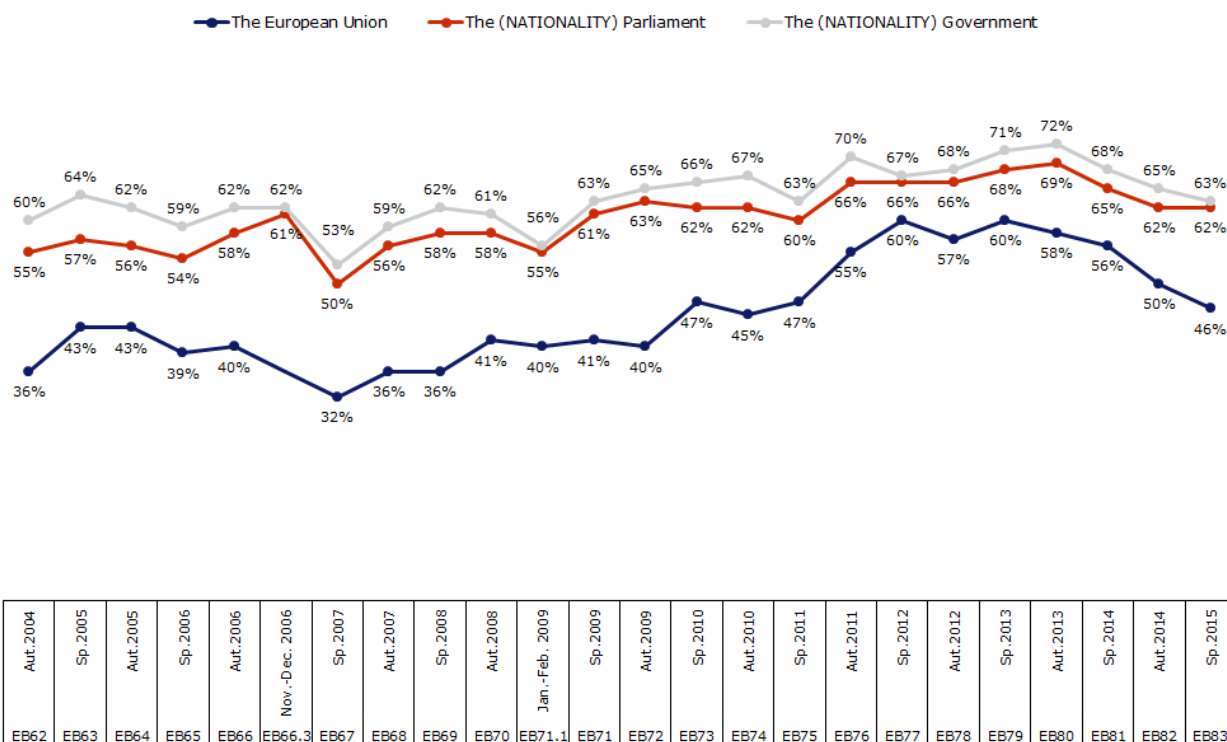


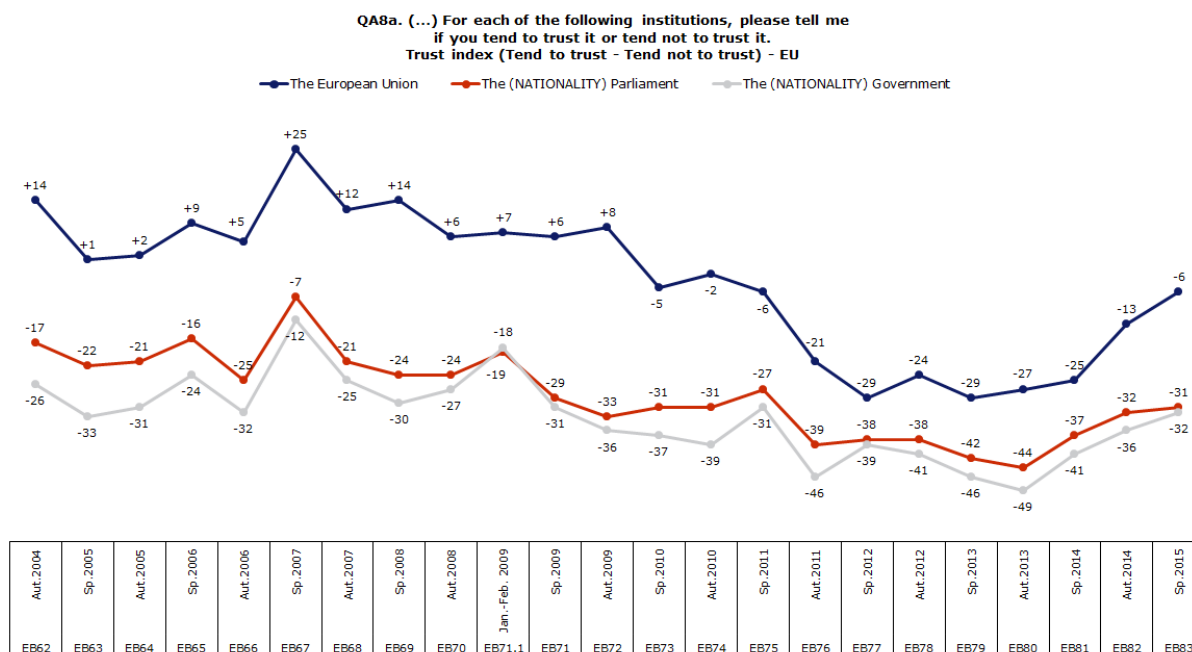
²⁹ QA8a. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

QA8a. (...) For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
Tend to trust - % EU



QA8a. (...) For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
Tend not to trust - % EU



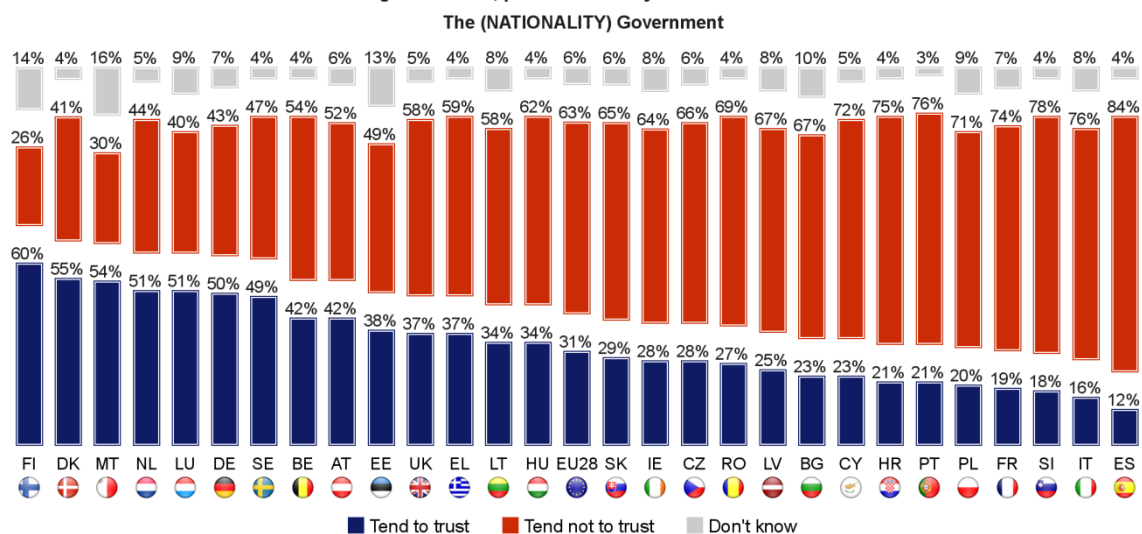


As was the case in autumn 2014, **a majority of respondents in seven Member States trust their national government and parliament**: Finland (60% “tend to trust” their government and 67% their parliament), Denmark (55% and 63%), Malta (54% and 55%), the Netherlands (51% and 55%), Luxembourg (51% and 47%), Germany (50% and 53%) and Sweden (49% and 66%).

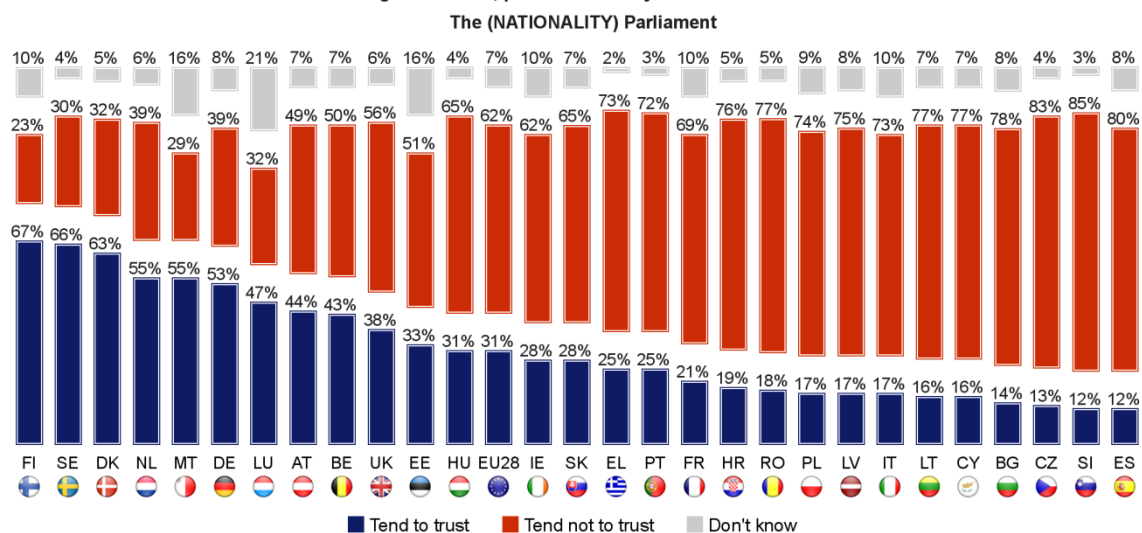
Conversely, distrust is particularly widespread in Spain (84% tend not to trust their national government and 80% their parliament) and Slovenia (78% and 85%).

It is in Greece, following the legislative elections in January 2015, that trust has increased the most significantly, although it remains a minority view: 37% of respondents trust the government, representing a rise of 26 percentage points since autumn 2014 (versus 59% distrust, -30 percentage points), and 25% of respondents trust the parliament, representing a rise of 11 percentage points (versus 73%, -12).

QA8a.6. 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.



QA8a.7. 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.



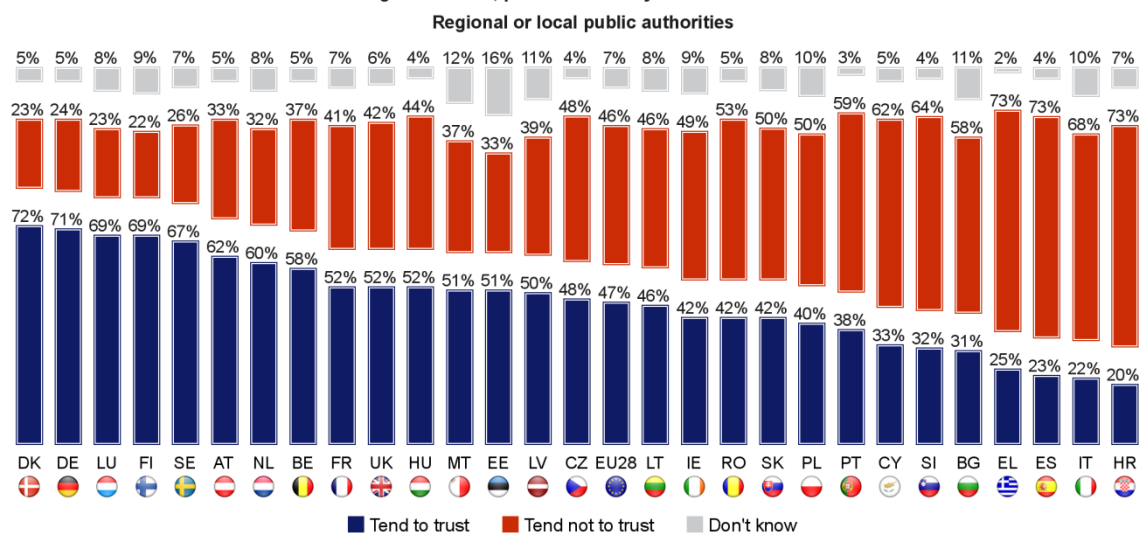
Regional and local public authorities

Trust in regional and local public authorities has grown since autumn 2014 and has regained a slight majority: 47%, +4 percentage points, versus 46% 'tend not to trust', -4.

Trust in these authorities predominates in 14 Member States (compared with 13 in autumn 2014), most notably in Denmark (72%), Germany (71%), Luxembourg (69%) and Finland (69%). Distrust is widespread in Greece (73%), Spain (73%) and Croatia (73%).

Trust in regional and local public authorities has grown significantly in the United Kingdom, where it is expressed by a majority of respondents (52%, +10 percentage points, versus 42%, -8).

QA8a.5. 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.

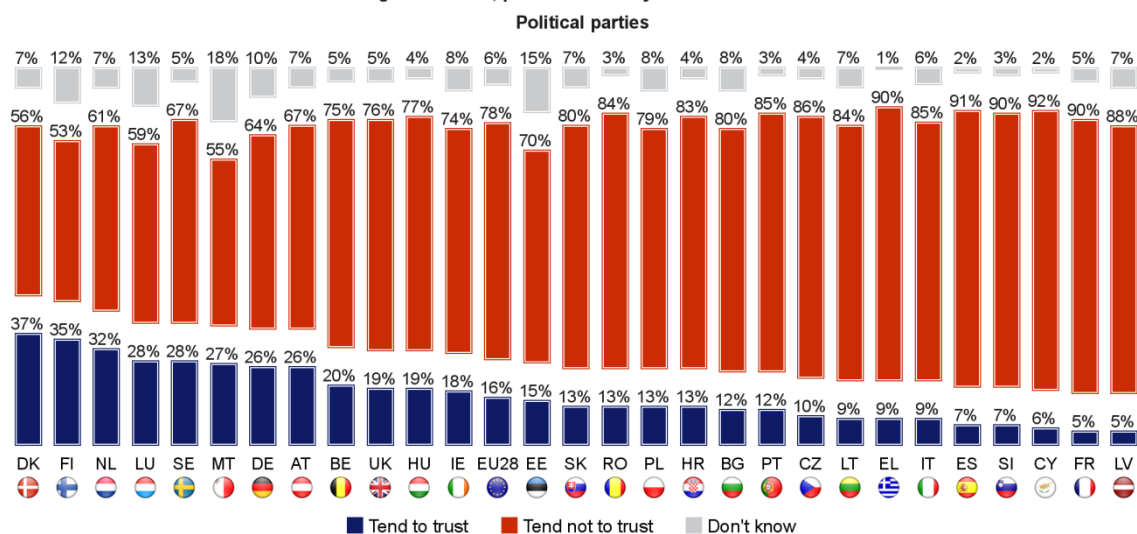


Political parties

A very small minority of respondents trust political parties despite an increase of two percentage points since autumn 2014 (16%, versus 78% 'tend not to trust', -2 percentage points).

Distrust in political parties predominates in all Member States, most notably in Cyprus (92%), Spain (91%), Greece (90%), France (90%) and Slovenia (90%). Respondents in Denmark are more likely to trust political parties, yet even here only 37% do so.

QA8a.4. 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 army, police and justice/ the national legal system

More than seven in ten Europeans say they trust **the army**, representing a rise of one percentage point since autumn 2014 (71%, versus 20%, unchanged).

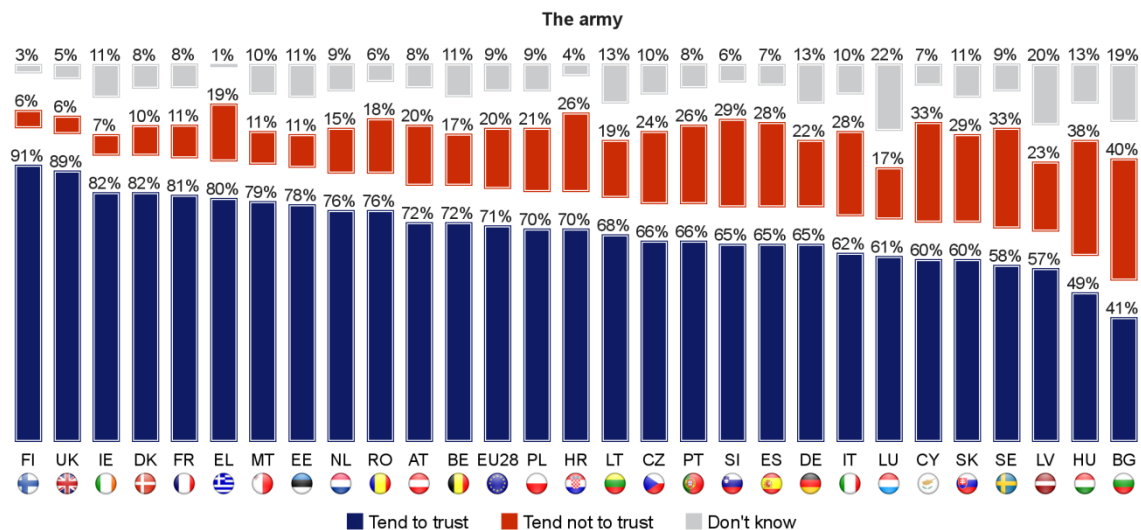
Trust in **the police** is almost as widespread (69%, +1 percentage point, versus 27%, -1).

Just over half of Europeans now say they trust **justice**, a proportion that has risen since autumn 2014 (52%, +3 percentage points, versus 43%, -2). It is striking to observe that the average level of trust in justice and the national legal system is markedly lower (by 19 and 17 percentage points respectively) than in the army and police.

A majority of respondents trust the army in all Member States, as was also the case in autumn 2014. Trust is particularly high in Finland (91%) and the United Kingdom (89%), while it is lowest in Bulgaria (41%) and Hungary (49%).

Trust in the army has gained significant ground in Croatia (70%, +14 percentage points).

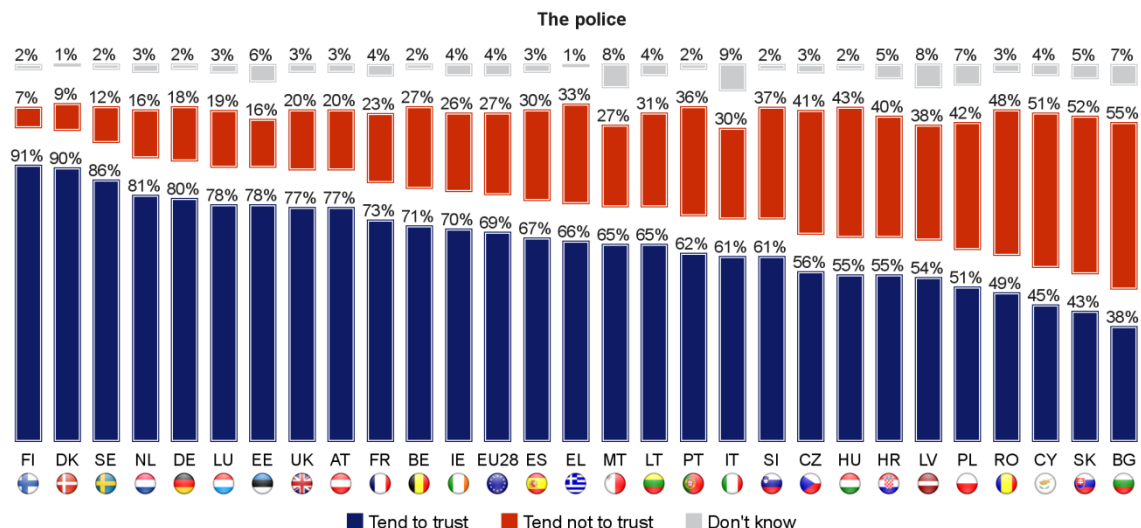
QA8a.3. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions.
For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



A majority of respondents trust the police in 25 Member States (compared with 24 in autumn 2014). Trust is very widespread in Finland (91%), Denmark (90%) and Sweden (86%), while it is expressed by only a minority of respondents in Bulgaria (38% versus 55%), Slovakia (43% versus 52%) and Cyprus (45% versus 51%).

A majority of respondents now trust the police in Croatia following a sharp increase since autumn 2014 (55%, +11 percentage points, versus 40%, -10).

QA8a.2. 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.

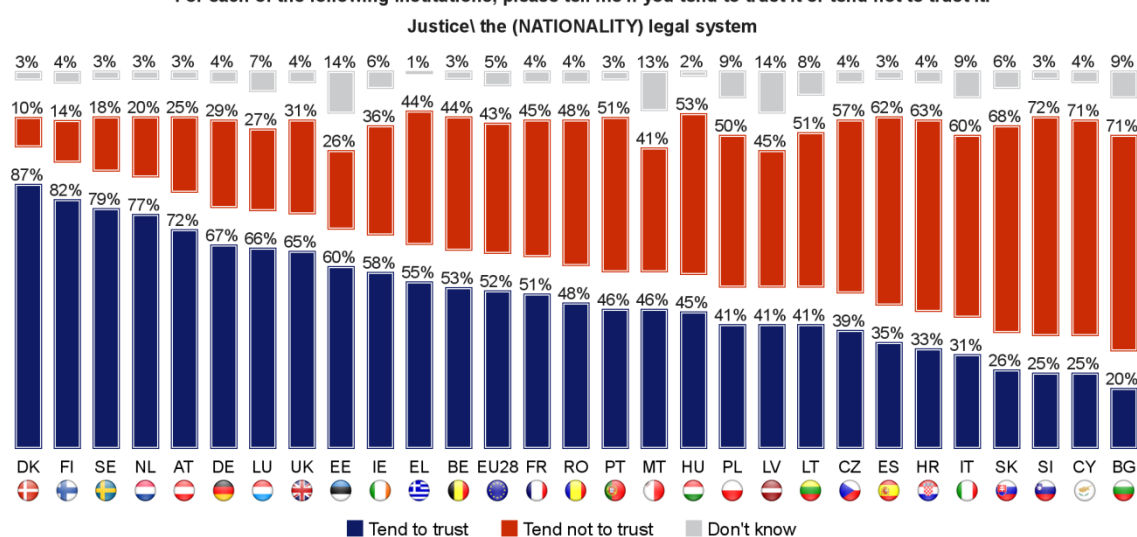


A majority of respondents trust justice / the national legal system in 14 Member States, compared with 11 in autumn 2014.






























There are marked variations between Member States: trust in justice exceeds 80% in Denmark (87%) and Finland (82%), while distrust is the most widespread in Slovenia (72%), Bulgaria (71%) and Cyprus (71%).

Trust in justice has grown significantly since autumn 2014 in three Member States, although it remains the minority view in two of them: Portugal (46%, +11 percentage points, versus 51%, -10) and Spain (35%, +10, versus 62%, -9). However, a majority of respondents now trust the justice system in Greece (55%, +10, versus 44%, -10).

QA8a.1. 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.



QA8a. 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.
Answer: 'Tend to trust'

		The army	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	The police	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Justice/ the (NATIO- NALITY) legal system	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Regional or local public authorities	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	The (NATIO- NALITY) Parliament	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	The (NATIO- NALITY) Govern- ment	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Political parties	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	71%	+1	69%	+1	52%	+3	47%	+4	31%	+1	31%	+2	16%	+2
	BE	72%	+1	71%	+2	53%	+7	58%	+8	43%	+7	42%	+9	20%	+2
	BG	41%	+1	38%	+1	20%	+4	31%	+4	14%	=	23%	+4	12%	+2
	CZ	66%	+2	56%	+4	39%	+3	48%	+4	13%	-4	28%	-2	10%	-2
	DK	82%	=	90%	+2	87%	+3	72%	+3	63%	+2	55%	+5	37%	+3
	DE	65%	=	80%	+1	67%	+3	71%	+7	53%	+4	50%	+2	26%	+5
	EE	78%	=	78%	+5	60%	+4	51%	+1	33%	-6	38%	-13	15%	+2
	IE	82%	+5	70%	+2	58%	+7	42%	+6	28%	+5	28%	+5	18%	+5
	EL	80%	+9	66%	+7	55%	+10	25%	+4	25%	+11	37%	+26	9%	+1
	ES	65%	+5	67%	+7	35%	+10	23%	+4	12%	+2	12%	+1	7%	+2
	FR	81%	+3	73%	+2	51%	-2	52%	+1	21%	-2	19%	+2	5%	-1
	HR	70%	+14	55%	+11	33%	+4	20%	+1	19%	+1	21%	+5	13%	+3
	IT	62%	-4	61%	-4	31%	-2	22%	+1	17%	-1	16%	-2	9%	=
	CY	60%	+8	45%	+7	25%	-1	33%	+6	16%	-4	23%	=	6%	=
	LV	57%	-6	54%	+1	41%	+8	50%	+1	17%	-5	25%	-3	5%	-4
	LT	68%	-2	65%	+2	41%	+2	46%	+9	16%	-1	34%	+2	9%	=
	LU	61%	-3	78%	+6	66%	+5	69%	+5	47%	=	51%	=	28%	+3
	HU	49%	-1	55%	+1	45%	+3	52%	+4	31%	+2	34%	+1	19%	+5
	MT	79%	+7	65%	-2	46%	+7	51%	+7	55%	+4	54%	-2	27%	+3
	NL	76%	-1	81%	+3	77%	+8	60%	+4	55%	=	51%	-1	32%	-1
	AT	72%	-1	77%	-4	72%	+2	62%	-3	44%	-9	42%	-8	26%	-2
	PL	70%	=	51%	-5	41%	=	40%	+3	17%	-4	20%	-6	13%	=
	PT	66%	-1	62%	-8	46%	+11	38%	+1	25%	+5	21%	+4	12%	+1
	RO	76%	+3	49%	-2	48%	+2	42%	+3	18%	+1	27%	+1	13%	=
	SI	65%	+1	61%	-4	25%	=	32%	+1	12%	+3	18%	+5	7%	+1
	SK	60%	+5	43%	+2	26%	+1	42%	+3	28%	+2	29%	+2	13%	-1
	FI	91%	+2	91%	+1	82%	+1	69%	+6	67%	+6	60%	+13	35%	+6
	SE	58%	+1	86%	+4	79%	+3	67%	=	66%	-1	49%	-5	28%	-2
	UK	89%	+5	77%	+3	65%	+5	52%	+10	38%	+4	37%	+6	19%	+5












QA8a. 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 army	The police	Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	Regional or local public authorities	The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT)	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Political parties
EU28	71%	69%	52%	47%	31%	31%	16%
Gender							
Man	72%	67%	52%	46%	33%	32%	17%
Woman	70%	70%	51%	47%	29%	29%	14%
Age							
15-24	72%	63%	57%	52%	31%	29%	14%
25-39	70%	66%	52%	45%	28%	28%	15%
40-54	73%	71%	53%	47%	31%	30%	16%
55 +	70%	70%	49%	46%	32%	33%	16%
Generation							
Total 'Before 1946'	71%	72%	50%	49%	36%	37%	18%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	70%	70%	49%	44%	31%	30%	15%
1965 - 1980 "X"	73%	70%	53%	47%	29%	29%	15%
After 1980 "Y"	71%	64%	55%	48%	30%	29%	15%
Education (End of)							
15-	69%	66%	42%	40%	25%	26%	13%
16-19	71%	66%	48%	45%	28%	29%	15%
20+	73%	74%	60%	51%	37%	34%	18%
Still studying	72%	67%	60%	53%	37%	34%	16%
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	69%	68%	52%	44%	31%	31%	17%
Managers	77%	79%	67%	57%	43%	41%	23%
Other white collars	71%	70%	54%	45%	29%	30%	16%
Manual workers	72%	66%	50%	46%	28%	28%	14%
House persons	67%	67%	45%	40%	23%	22%	11%
Unemployed	67%	59%	39%	35%	19%	19%	10%
Retired	70%	70%	48%	47%	32%	33%	16%
Students	72%	67%	60%	53%	37%	34%	16%
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	65%	54%	35%	31%	15%	18%	7%
From time to time	69%	63%	45%	38%	24%	22%	12%
Almost never/ Never	74%	74%	58%	54%	37%	36%	19%

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.












QA8a.3. 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 army
Answer: 'Tend to trust'

											
TOTAL	71%	65%	65%	81%	62%	70%	89%	80%	66%	82%	60%
Gender											
Man	72%	65%	67%	85%	63%	70%	92%	80%	69%	81%	54%
Woman	70%	65%	63%	77%	61%	69%	87%	80%	63%	82%	66%
Age											
15-24	72%	57%	65%	83%	57%	75%	90%	75%	72%	81%	54%
25-39	70%	65%	61%	80%	59%	69%	86%	75%	69%	82%	49%
40-54	73%	68%	70%	89%	66%	65%	87%	81%	64%	79%	63%
55 +	70%	65%	65%	75%	63%	71%	92%	84%	63%	84%	74%
Education (End of)											
15-	69%	69%	64%	68%	59%	61%	92%	85%	61%	75%	75%
16-19	71%	66%	66%	83%	61%	69%	91%	78%	69%	83%	59%
20+	73%	63%	68%	85%	71%	68%	85%	79%	70%	84%	55%
Still studying	72%	60%	61%	85%	57%	79%	91%	71%	79%	78%	58%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	69%	55%	62%	84%	68%	65%	83%	77%	61%	82%	52%
Managers	77%	70%	78%	87%	65%	76%	92%	81%	76%	89%	43%
Other white collars	71%	64%	62%	87%	68%	67%	91%	75%	62%	87%	63%
Manual workers	72%	67%	66%	85%	60%	71%	89%	87%	65%	80%	57%
House persons	67%	55%	71%	79%	51%	67%	86%	87%	67%	76%	59%
Unemployed	67%	65%	63%	78%	58%	61%	81%	73%	60%	74%	61%
Retired	70%	67%	63%	74%	64%	69%	92%	84%	65%	84%	74%
Students	72%	60%	61%	85%	57%	79%	91%	71%	79%	78%	58%

QA8a.2. 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 police
Answer: 'Tend to trust'

											
TOTAL	69%	80%	67%	73%	61%	51%	77%	66%	62%	70%	45%
Gender											
Man	67%	79%	66%	72%	60%	46%	76%	66%	61%	67%	44%
Woman	70%	81%	68%	75%	63%	56%	78%	66%	63%	72%	47%
Age											
15-24	63%	72%	54%	69%	54%	43%	70%	63%	63%	65%	35%
25-39	66%	75%	64%	71%	56%	52%	80%	62%	63%	71%	47%
40-54	71%	84%	72%	76%	66%	50%	79%	62%	64%	68%	49%
55 +	70%	81%	70%	75%	63%	55%	76%	72%	60%	72%	48%
Education (End of)											
15-	66%	81%	68%	63%	57%	48%	73%	74%	61%	60%	45%
16-19	66%	78%	68%	69%	62%	53%	75%	60%	63%	68%	48%
20+	74%	83%	70%	81%	69%	52%	84%	65%	63%	75%	48%
Still studying	67%	79%	52%	76%	49%	47%	75%	62%	67%	73%	33%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	68%	82%	61%	60%	67%	52%	81%	66%	60%	75%	52%
Managers	79%	86%	76%	84%	71%	56%	88%	76%	65%	80%	44%
Other white collars	70%	85%	70%	85%	66%	49%	79%	57%	61%	77%	42%
Manual workers	66%	73%	70%	69%	56%	49%	75%	64%	69%	70%	51%
House persons	67%	77%	77%	68%	59%	53%	73%	72%	51%	64%	53%
Unemployed	59%	65%	62%	65%	49%	39%	67%	55%	53%	48%	42%
Retired	70%	82%	67%	73%	66%	57%	76%	73%	60%	71%	51%
Students	67%	79%	52%	76%	49%	47%	75%	62%	67%	73%	33%

QA8a.1. 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.

Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system












Answer: 'Tend to trust'

											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	52%	67%	35%	51%	31%	41%	65%	55%	46%	58%	25%
Gender											
Man	52%	70%	33%	50%	32%	36%	67%	53%	45%	60%	26%
Woman	51%	65%	37%	52%	30%	45%	62%	56%	46%	56%	23%
Age											
15-24	57%	71%	35%	65%	31%	47%	67%	55%	52%	57%	29%
25-39	52%	66%	36%	46%	31%	48%	67%	53%	48%	62%	23%
40-54	53%	71%	35%	55%	35%	35%	63%	51%	54%	57%	24%
55 +	49%	64%	35%	47%	28%	35%	63%	58%	36%	55%	24%
Education (End of)											
15-	42%	62%	33%	36%	20%	32%	49%	57%	42%	44%	26%
16-19	48%	62%	34%	48%	31%	38%	63%	56%	48%	49%	23%
20+	60%	75%	38%	56%	41%	43%	76%	53%	55%	73%	27%
Still studying	60%	75%	41%	70%	37%	51%	65%	49%	53%	63%	25%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	52%	78%	24%	38%	40%	37%	71%	52%	44%	64%	15%
Managers	67%	77%	45%	63%	43%	57%	75%	63%	58%	82%	29%
Other white collars	54%	70%	33%	59%	36%	50%	69%	54%	47%	67%	22%
Manual workers	50%	62%	32%	49%	29%	37%	63%	56%	56%	57%	26%
House persons	45%	60%	46%	38%	27%	43%	55%	67%	42%	42%	13%
Unemployed	39%	44%	32%	51%	15%	27%	50%	41%	35%	38%	26%
Retired	48%	65%	33%	45%	25%	34%	64%	58%	34%	53%	29%
Students	60%	75%	41%	70%	37%	51%	65%	49%	53%	63%	25%

QA8a.5. 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.

Regional or local public authorities












Answer: 'Tend to trust'

											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
TOTAL	47%	71%	23%	52%	22%	40%	52%	25%	38%	42%	33%
Gender											
Man	46%	70%	22%	50%	22%	35%	54%	24%	37%	44%	35%
Woman	47%	71%	24%	53%	21%	45%	50%	27%	39%	40%	32%
Age											
15-24	52%	67%	27%	65%	23%	45%	60%	30%	43%	42%	39%
25-39	45%	63%	21%	51%	18%	37%	58%	29%	39%	43%	30%
40-54	47%	75%	22%	47%	26%	39%	49%	21%	44%	37%	32%
55 +	46%	73%	22%	50%	20%	42%	46%	25%	32%	45%	34%
Education (End of)											
15-	40%	71%	24%	47%	13%	36%	46%	27%	37%	33%	37%
16-19	45%	68%	23%	47%	21%	40%	51%	27%	36%	40%	29%
20+	51%	74%	20%	53%	28%	39%	56%	23%	40%	46%	36%
Still studying	53%	71%	28%	70%	27%	53%	53%	23%	51%	49%	37%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	44%	72%	17%	55%	25%	45%	50%	26%	43%	50%	18%
Managers	57%	77%	21%	48%	39%	44%	52%	22%	49%	50%	23%
Other white collars	45%	66%	21%	54%	25%	40%	54%	29%	28%	46%	33%
Manual workers	46%	69%	20%	51%	18%	33%	53%	26%	43%	34%	38%
House persons	40%	63%	31%	50%	15%	45%	56%	34%	27%	37%	32%
Unemployed	35%	55%	21%	45%	11%	23%	51%	23%	40%	31%	37%
Retired	47%	74%	21%	49%	20%	43%	50%	22%	31%	46%	35%
Students	53%	71%	28%	70%	27%	53%	53%	23%	51%	49%	37%

QA8a.7. 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 (NATIONALITY) Parliament












Answer: 'Tend to trust'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	31%	53%	12%	21%	17%	17%	38%	25%	25%	28%	16%
Gender											
Man	33%	56%	14%	23%	19%	15%	43%	25%	25%	30%	19%
Woman	29%	51%	11%	19%	15%	18%	34%	24%	26%	27%	14%
Age											
15-24	31%	54%	11%	30%	18%	14%	32%	24%	24%	22%	19%
25-39	28%	46%	7%	18%	13%	20%	39%	25%	28%	30%	14%
40-54	31%	55%	12%	17%	19%	17%	36%	25%	28%	26%	13%
55 +	32%	56%	18%	22%	17%	15%	42%	24%	22%	32%	19%
Education (End of)											
15-	25%	54%	15%	16%	9%	11%	33%	23%	21%	21%	19%
16-19	28%	50%	12%	13%	17%	16%	36%	29%	26%	23%	15%
20+	37%	56%	11%	25%	26%	17%	47%	21%	37%	38%	13%
Still studying	37%	61%	13%	37%	23%	19%	31%	23%	27%	30%	20%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31%	59%	6%	27%	21%	16%	38%	19%	33%	36%	15%
Managers	43%	56%	7%	29%	35%	25%	49%	22%	35%	42%	18%
Other white collars	29%	49%	9%	18%	22%	18%	32%	24%	30%	32%	12%
Manual workers	28%	48%	13%	15%	14%	13%	35%	28%	28%	27%	19%
House persons	23%	43%	18%	16%	7%	24%	37%	33%	25%	16%	20%
Unemployed	19%	32%	10%	19%	5%	11%	29%	24%	13%	14%	9%
Retired	32%	59%	16%	19%	14%	15%	43%	24%	21%	31%	21%
Students	37%	61%	13%	37%	23%	19%	31%	23%	27%	30%	20%

QA8a.6. 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 (NATIONALITY) Government
















Answer: 'Tend to trust'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	31%	50%	12%	19%	16%	20%	37%	37%	21%	28%	23%
Gender											
Man	32%	53%	13%	22%	18%	18%	40%	37%	21%	29%	26%
Woman	29%	47%	11%	16%	14%	23%	35%	37%	21%	26%	20%
Age											
15-24	29%	51%	4%	20%	15%	18%	33%	32%	16%	28%	21%
25-39	28%	44%	10%	13%	13%	21%	40%	35%	25%	26%	15%
40-54	30%	51%	12%	20%	18%	17%	33%	40%	24%	24%	22%
55 +	33%	52%	16%	22%	16%	23%	40%	38%	17%	32%	33%
Education (End of)											
15-	26%	49%	15%	19%	10%	15%	37%	38%	19%	22%	30%
16-19	29%	46%	12%	16%	16%	20%	37%	42%	20%	20%	21%
20+	34%	54%	11%	19%	23%	21%	40%	33%	30%	39%	24%
Still studying	34%	56%	5%	31%	19%	23%	27%	31%	16%	30%	18%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	31%	58%	5%	10%	21%	21%	36%	34%	23%	32%	25%
Managers	41%	53%	14%	20%	31%	27%	45%	35%	31%	44%	21%
Other white collars	30%	46%	9%	20%	20%	18%	36%	35%	24%	34%	18%
Manual workers	28%	45%	11%	16%	12%	17%	36%	41%	23%	23%	26%
House persons	22%	39%	15%	13%	6%	26%	25%	47%	23%	17%	31%
Unemployed	19%	28%	11%	14%	7%	13%	33%	35%	14%	10%	16%
Retired	33%	55%	18%	20%	15%	22%	42%	37%	17%	32%	34%
Students	34%	56%	5%	31%	19%	23%	27%	31%	16%	30%	18%

QA8a.4. 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.

Political parties

Answer: 'Tend to trust'

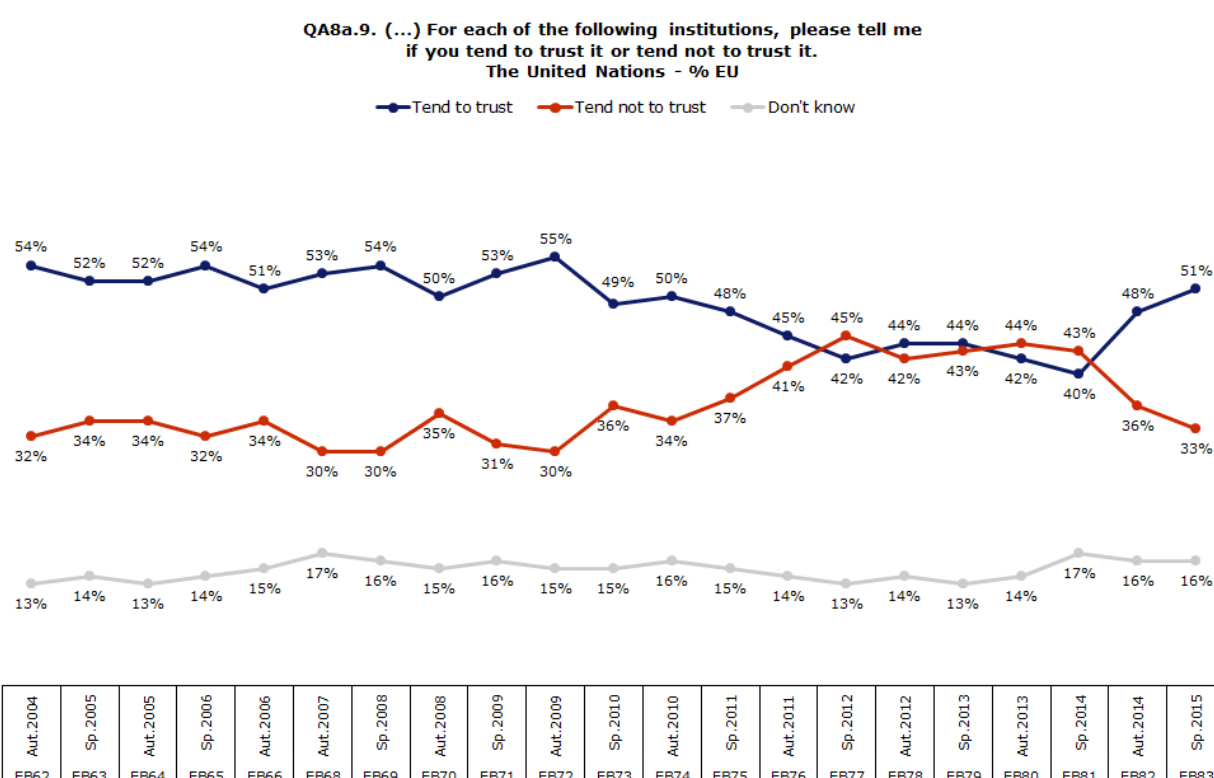
	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	16%	26%	7%	5%	9%	13%	19%	9%	12%	18%	6%
 Gender											
Man	17%	29%	6%	5%	11%	11%	20%	10%	13%	19%	6%
Woman	14%	24%	7%	4%	7%	14%	18%	8%	11%	17%	6%
 Age											
15-24	14%	25%	11%	3%	8%	9%	12%	11%	7%	17%	7%
25-39	15%	22%	2%	5%	9%	13%	23%	6%	11%	19%	2%
40-54	16%	27%	6%	6%	12%	10%	19%	8%	14%	17%	6%
55 +	16%	28%	9%	5%	7%	15%	19%	10%	12%	20%	9%
 Education (End of)											
15-	13%	27%	8%	6%	5%	10%	18%	9%	9%	16%	12%
16-19	15%	23%	7%	4%	10%	11%	21%	9%	11%	15%	4%
20+	18%	30%	3%	5%	11%	14%	23%	9%	24%	24%	6%
Still studying	16%	28%	13%	4%	12%	13%	3%	7%	4%	21%	2%
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	17%	37%	1%	8%	10%	10%	26%	7%	18%	19%	0%
Managers	23%	28%	7%	9%	21%	15%	26%	5%	20%	28%	10%
Other white collars	16%	26%	3%	2%	15%	15%	16%	5%	14%	17%	3%
Manual workers	14%	22%	3%	5%	6%	10%	18%	11%	10%	19%	6%
House persons	11%	11%	13%	1%	2%	20%	19%	15%	12%	10%	7%
Unemployed	10%	17%	7%	5%	4%	8%	17%	8%	8%	9%	7%
Retired	16%	30%	6%	5%	6%	14%	22%	9%	11%	21%	9%
Students	16%	28%	13%	4%	12%	13%	3%	7%	4%	21%	2%

4.2.2. The United Nations

– Trust in the United Nations is growing slightly –

A majority of Europeans trust the United Nations and this has risen slightly since autumn 2014³⁰: 51%, +3 percentage points, versus 33% distrust, -3.

This proportion has once again risen above 50%, where it stood between autumn 2004 (EB62) and autumn 2009 (EB72) (with the exception of autumn 2008, in the EB70 survey, when it was 50%). Trust in the United Nations then tended to fall until spring 2014 (40% in the EB81 survey). The resurgence in trust recorded in autumn 2014 (+8 percentage points between spring and autumn 2014) has therefore been confirmed in spring 2015.
































A majority of respondents trust the United Nations in 25 Member States (compared with 22 in autumn 2014), particularly in Denmark (78%), Finland (76%) and Sweden (74%), while distrust remains very widespread in Greece (71%) and Cyprus (61%).

Croatia has again seen the most significant improvement (53%, +14 percentage points since autumn 2014, versus 36%, -14).

³⁰ QA8a.9. 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 United Nations.

QA8a.9. 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 United Nations

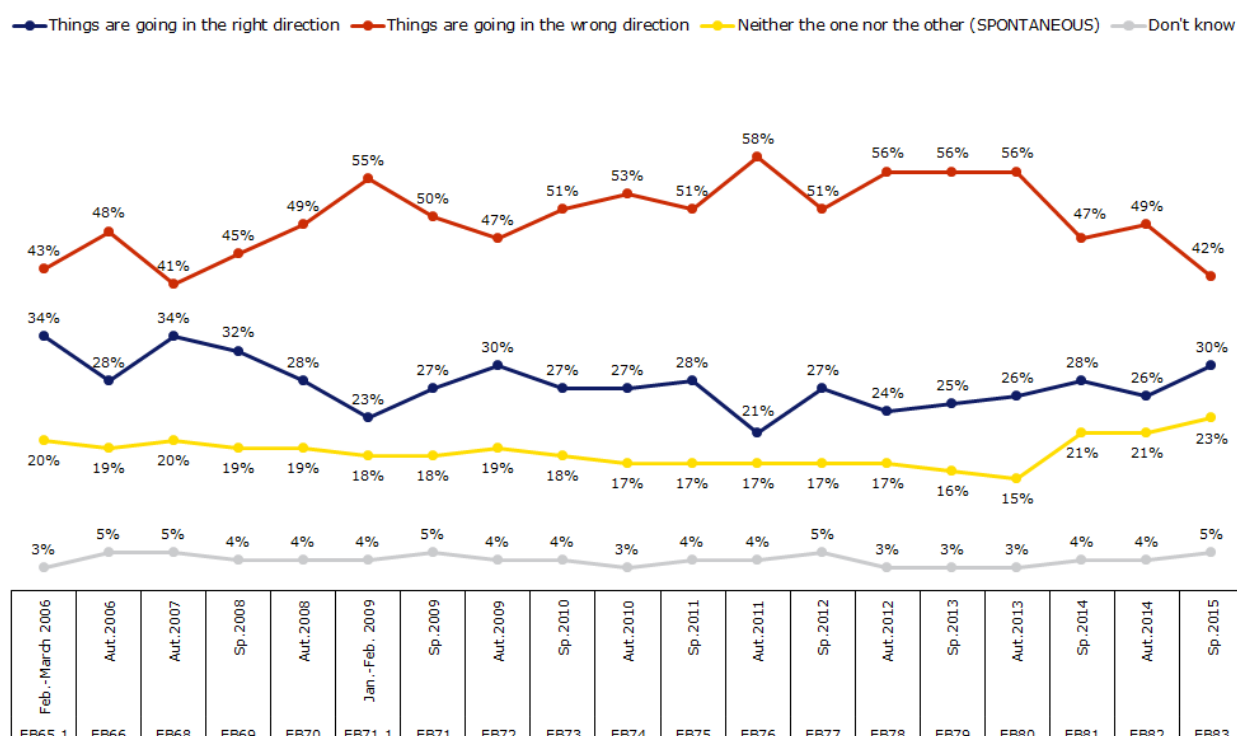
		Tend to trust	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	51%	+3	33%	-3	16%	=
	DK	78%	+6	11%	-6	11%	=
	FI	76%	+3	12%	-5	12%	+2
	SE	74%	+2	18%	-1	8%	-1
	NL	69%	+6	19%	-7	12%	+1
	MT	63%	+2	16%	-2	21%	=
	LT	62%	+9	15%	-6	23%	-3
	RO	62%	+7	26%	-5	12%	-2
	UK	58%	+2	26%	-3	16%	+1
	BE	58%	+9	30%	-11	12%	+2
	IE	56%	+8	24%	-9	20%	+1
	HU	55%	+7	30%	-7	15%	=
	AT	55%	-5	33%	+6	12%	-1
	PT	55%	+3	33%	-3	12%	=
	HR	53%	+14	36%	-14	11%	=
	LU	52%	-1	32%	+3	16%	-2
	EE	51%	+3	16%	=	33%	-3
	FR	51%	=	30%	-3	19%	+3
	CZ	50%	=	32%	-1	18%	+1
	PL	49%	-3	30%	+6	21%	-3
	SK	48%	+1	35%	-3	17%	+2
	BG	46%	+4	29%	-1	25%	-3
	ES	46%	+7	42%	-5	12%	-2
	LV	45%	-2	27%	=	28%	+2
	DE	44%	+1	38%	-2	18%	+1
	IT	41%	+3	39%	-4	20%	+1
	SI	35%	-1	53%	+5	12%	-4
	CY	28%	+2	61%	-6	11%	+4
	EL	26%	+2	71%	-1	3%	-1

4.3. The direction in which things are going

- The impression that things are going in the wrong direction, both nationally and in the EU, remains the majority view but is losing ground –

When asked to describe the direction in which things are going in their country³¹, a majority of Europeans say they are going “in the wrong direction”, but this opinion has clearly lost ground since autumn 2014 (42%, -7 percentage points). Three in ten Europeans now feel that things are going “in the right direction” (30%, +4). Just less than a quarter of Europeans say *spontaneously* that things are going in neither the right nor the wrong direction (23%, +2).

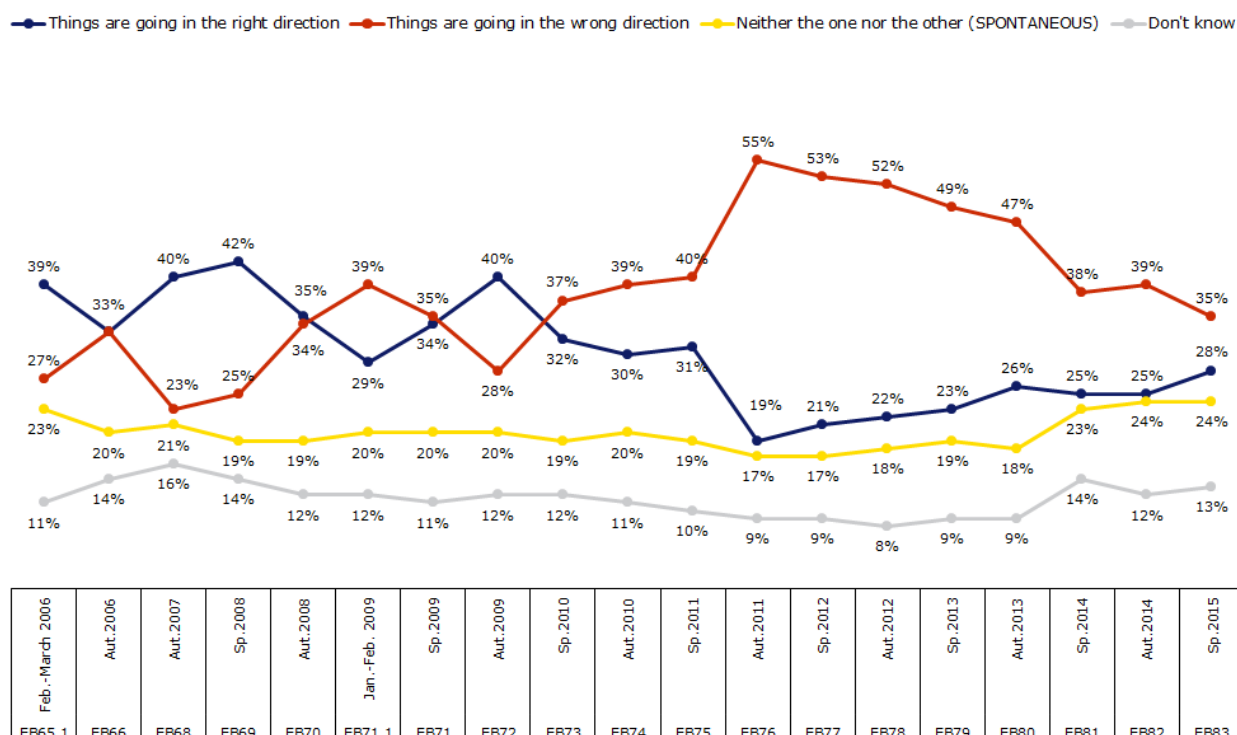
**D73a.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) – % EU**



³¹ 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).

Respondents also have **the impression that things are going “in the wrong direction” in the European Union**³², but less so than at the national level and this view too has lost ground since autumn 2014 (35%, -4 percentage points). More than a quarter of Europeans now think that things are going “in the right direction” in the European Union (28%, +3). A slightly smaller proportion say *spontaneously* that things are going in neither the right nor the wrong direction (24%, unchanged).

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



Negative judgments of the direction in which things are going at national level predominate in both the **euro area** countries (28% “in the right direction” versus 46% “in the wrong direction”) and the **non-euro area** countries (34% versus 36%). However, respondents outside the euro area are more positive about the direction in which things are going in the European Union (32% “in the right direction” versus 26%), than respondents within the euro area (26% versus 40%).

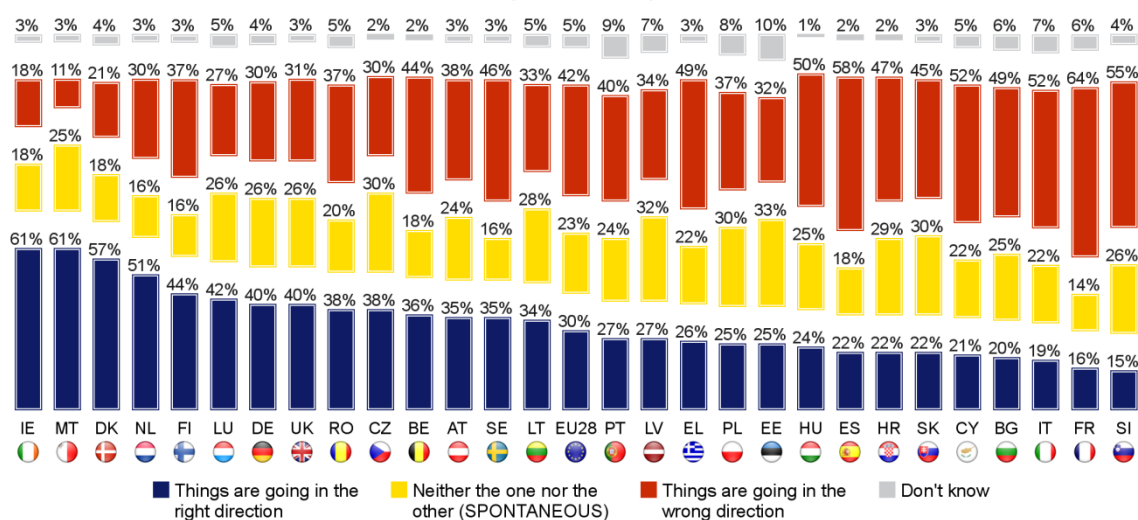
Respondents are more likely to be positive about the direction in which things are going nationally in 11 Member States (compared with 9 in autumn 2014). More than six in ten respondents say that things are going in the right direction in their country in Ireland (61%) and Malta (61%). The opposite view is slightly more widespread in France (64% think that things are going “in the wrong direction”) and almost as widespread in Spain (58%).

³² 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.

Positive opinions of the direction in which things are going at the national level have gained considerable ground since autumn 2014 in Finland (44%, +24 percentage points), Luxembourg (42%, +12), Ireland (61%, +10) and Denmark (57%, +10), and also in Greece (26%, +16) and Croatia (22%, +10), although in these two countries this remains the minority view. Conversely, positive opinions have fallen back sharply in Estonia (25%, -15).

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...?

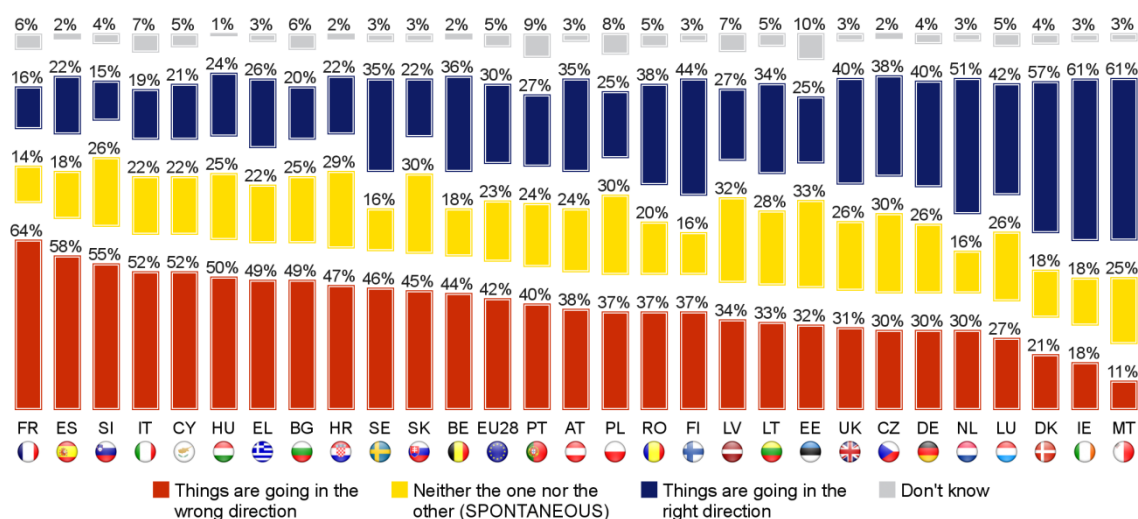
(OUR COUNTRY)



Breakdown of "Things are going in the right direction" answers

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)

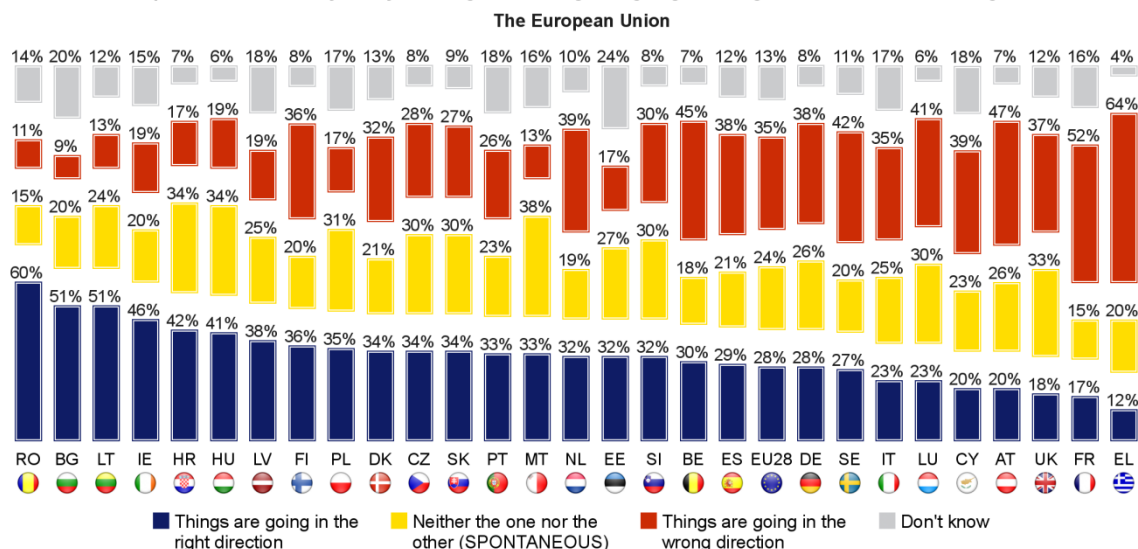


Breakdown of "Things are going in the wrong direction" answers

Positive judgments of the direction in which things are going in the European Union predominate in 15 Member States (compared with 12 in autumn 2014), most markedly in Romania (60%). The impression that things are going "in the wrong direction" in the EU is shared by a clear majority in Greece (64%) and, to a lesser extent, France (52%).

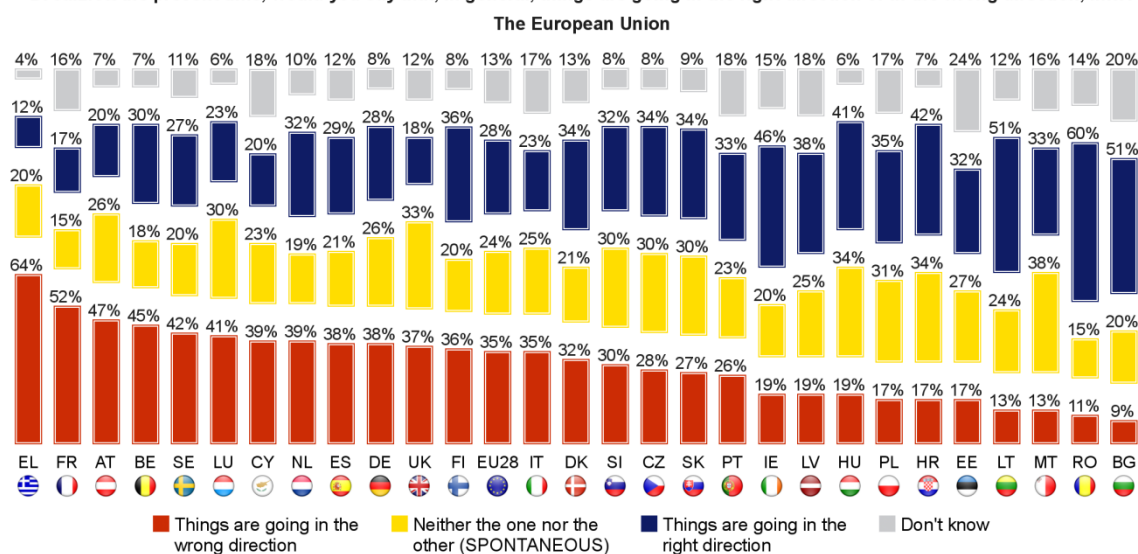
In Finland, the impression that the European Union is going in the right direction has gained significant ground since autumn 2014 (36%, +16 percentage points, versus 36% “in the wrong direction”, -15). This is also the case in Italy (23%, +10, versus 35%, -9).

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...?
































Breakdown of "Things are going in the right direction" answers

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...?



Breakdown of "Things are going in the wrong direction" answers

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							
		Things are going in the right direction	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Things are going in the wrong direction	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Things are going in the right direction	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Things are going in the wrong direction	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
	EU28	30%	+4	42%	-7	23%	+2	5%	+1	28%	+3	35%	-4	24%	=	13%	+1
	BE	36%	+6	44%	-13	18%	+7	2%	=	30%	-2	45%	-6	18%	+6	7%	+2
	BG	20%	+3	49%	-7	25%	+1	6%	+3	51%	+2	9%	-2	20%	-1	20%	+1
	CZ	38%	+2	30%	-7	30%	+5	2%	=	34%	-1	28%	-2	30%	+6	8%	-3
	DK	57%	+10	21%	-11	18%	+1	4%	=	34%	+4	32%	-6	21%	=	13%	+2
	DE	40%	+2	30%	-2	26%	-1	4%	+1	28%	+1	38%	-1	26%	=	8%	=
	EE	25%	-15	32%	+12	33%	+1	10%	+2	32%	-2	17%	+4	27%	-7	24%	+5
	IE	61%	+10	18%	-10	18%	+1	3%	-1	46%	+8	19%	-6	20%	-3	15%	+1
	EL	26%	+16	49%	-28	22%	+10	3%	+2	12%	-4	64%	+4	20%	=	4%	=
	ES	22%	+6	58%	-11	18%	+5	2%	=	29%	+6	38%	-6	21%	+2	12%	-2
	FR	16%	+7	64%	-13	14%	+4	6%	+2	17%	=	52%	-3	15%	=	16%	+3
	HR	22%	+10	47%	-25	29%	+15	2%	=	42%	+8	17%	-13	34%	+7	7%	-2
	IT	19%	+7	52%	-8	22%	+2	7%	-1	23%	+10	35%	-9	25%	=	17%	-1
	CY	21%	+4	52%	-3	22%	-2	5%	+1	20%	-1	39%	-4	23%	-1	18%	+6
	LV	27%	-6	34%	+4	32%	+1	7%	+1	38%	=	19%	=	25%	-2	18%	+2
	LT	34%	-3	33%	-2	28%	+5	5%	=	51%	+1	13%	=	24%	=	12%	-1
	LU	42%	+12	27%	-8	26%	-4	5%	=	23%	+4	41%	+1	30%	-2	6%	-3
	HU	24%	=	50%	+2	25%	-2	1%	=	41%	+9	19%	-5	34%	-3	6%	-1
	MT	61%	+5	11%	-3	25%	+2	3%	-4	33%	-5	13%	=	38%	+7	16%	-2
	NL	51%	+7	30%	-7	16%	=	3%	=	32%	-2	39%	-1	19%	+1	10%	+2
	AT	35%	+1	38%	-1	24%	+2	3%	-2	20%	-2	47%	-1	26%	+3	7%	=
	PL	25%	-9	37%	+7	30%	+3	8%	-1	35%	-5	17%	+2	31%	+3	17%	=
	PT	27%	+5	40%	-11	24%	+3	9%	+3	33%	+6	26%	-14	23%	+1	18%	+7
	RO	38%	+4	37%	-6	20%	=	5%	+2	60%	+5	11%	-5	15%	-1	14%	+1
	SI	15%	+6	55%	-3	26%	-2	4%	-1	32%	+6	30%	=	30%	-4	8%	-2
	SK	22%	+2	45%	-4	30%	+2	3%	=	34%	+2	27%	-4	30%	=	9%	+2
	FI	44%	+24	37%	-23	16%	=	3%	-1	36%	+16	36%	-15	20%	-2	8%	+1
	SE	35%	-3	46%	+6	16%	-2	3%	-1	27%	=	42%	=	20%	-1	11%	+1
	UK	40%	+7	31%	-3	26%	-3	3%	-1	18%	+2	37%	-1	33%	=	12%	-1












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			
	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	30%	42%	23%	5%	28%	35%	24%	13%
Gender								
Man	34%	42%	21%	3%	31%	36%	24%	9%
Woman	27%	43%	24%	6%	25%	34%	25%	16%
Age								
15-24	31%	40%	24%	5%	34%	29%	25%	12%
25-39	28%	43%	24%	5%	28%	34%	26%	12%
40-54	32%	43%	21%	4%	28%	36%	24%	12%
55 +	30%	43%	22%	5%	25%	38%	23%	14%
Education (End of)								
15-	25%	50%	21%	4%	20%	43%	21%	16%
16-19	30%	43%	23%	4%	28%	34%	26%	12%
20+	34%	40%	22%	4%	31%	35%	24%	10%
Still studying	35%	35%	24%	6%	37%	26%	26%	11%
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	33%	39%	23%	5%	30%	35%	24%	11%
Managers	41%	32%	24%	3%	32%	34%	27%	7%
Other white collars	32%	40%	23%	5%	31%	33%	25%	11%
Manual workers	27%	46%	23%	4%	26%	37%	24%	13%
House persons	27%	46%	22%	5%	23%	36%	23%	18%
Unemployed	20%	56%	19%	5%	23%	40%	22%	15%
Retired	30%	43%	22%	5%	25%	37%	23%	15%
Students	35%	35%	24%	6%	37%	26%	26%	11%
Consider belonging to								
The working class	24%	48%	23%	5%	22%	38%	25%	15%
The lower middle class	29%	46%	21%	4%	24%	39%	25%	12%
The middle class	34%	40%	22%	4%	33%	33%	23%	11%
The upper middle class	43%	30%	23%	4%	38%	29%	26%	7%
The upper class	42%	24%	30%	4%	40%	27%	25%	8%

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the 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)

Answer: 'Things are going in the right direction'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	30%	40%	22%	16%	19%	25%	40%	26%	27%	61%	21%
Gender											
Man	34%	44%	25%	20%	22%	25%	46%	29%	29%	64%	28%
Woman	27%	36%	20%	13%	16%	25%	34%	24%	25%	58%	15%
Age											
15-24	31%	48%	21%	12%	20%	20%	33%	33%	38%	56%	16%
25-39	28%	34%	19%	13%	16%	25%	39%	24%	34%	60%	19%
40-54	32%	40%	26%	18%	23%	24%	42%	29%	25%	62%	26%
55 +	30%	40%	22%	19%	18%	29%	42%	25%	19%	63%	23%
Education (End of)											
15-	25%	37%	22%	13%	14%	22%	36%	25%	21%	47%	23%
16-19	30%	38%	25%	13%	17%	26%	43%	28%	30%	55%	22%
20+	34%	41%	23%	21%	26%	24%	41%	26%	37%	74%	25%
Still studying	35%	48%	21%	17%	29%	29%	29%	25%	39%	65%	13%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	33%	40%	30%	8%	25%	32%	42%	26%	26%	71%	21%
Managers	41%	44%	18%	28%	33%	27%	52%	36%	33%	83%	22%
Other white collars	32%	37%	25%	16%	24%	29%	47%	23%	39%	75%	28%
Manual workers	27%	38%	17%	14%	12%	21%	36%	30%	30%	55%	17%
House persons	27%	30%	24%	26%	14%	28%	35%	27%	35%	46%	20%
Unemployed	20%	23%	23%	11%	6%	13%	29%	32%	15%	37%	22%
Retired	30%	41%	23%	15%	15%	26%	43%	24%	18%	62%	24%
Students	35%	48%	21%	17%	29%	29%	29%	25%	39%	65%	13%

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)












Answer: 'Things are going in the wrong direction'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	42%	30%	58%	64%	52%	37%	31%	49%	40%	18%	52%
Gender											
Man	42%	31%	55%	61%	50%	41%	29%	49%	38%	19%	48%
Woman	43%	29%	60%	66%	54%	33%	33%	48%	42%	17%	56%
Age											
15-24	40%	26%	58%	69%	40%	33%	33%	44%	31%	17%	55%
25-39	43%	32%	61%	65%	53%	34%	29%	44%	40%	20%	53%
40-54	43%	31%	53%	68%	50%	37%	33%	49%	36%	17%	51%
55 +	43%	29%	58%	58%	56%	39%	30%	53%	46%	19%	50%
Education (End of)											
15-	50%	32%	60%	61%	63%	43%	36%	52%	47%	35%	51%
16-19	43%	30%	58%	72%	53%	37%	28%	48%	36%	20%	57%
20+	40%	31%	52%	58%	42%	39%	32%	49%	32%	12%	45%
Still studying	35%	23%	57%	56%	36%	25%	35%	44%	21%	9%	57%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	39%	29%	44%	62%	46%	35%	30%	50%	39%	13%	46%
Managers	32%	29%	46%	54%	36%	28%	23%	44%	31%	11%	44%
Other white collars	40%	28%	57%	60%	51%	32%	27%	47%	28%	5%	50%
Manual workers	46%	32%	65%	71%	58%	40%	30%	48%	40%	21%	52%
House persons	46%	38%	49%	68%	55%	37%	36%	39%	39%	26%	64%
Unemployed	56%	49%	64%	77%	59%	48%	41%	50%	49%	36%	55%
Retired	43%	27%	57%	60%	59%	40%	32%	55%	48%	19%	52%
Students	35%	23%	57%	56%	36%	25%	35%	44%	21%	9%	57%

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












Answer: 'Things are going in the right direction'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	28%	28%	29%	17%	23%	35%	18%	12%	33%	46%	20%
Gender											
Man	31%	32%	33%	23%	27%	35%	20%	12%	34%	48%	26%
Woman	25%	25%	25%	12%	18%	34%	16%	13%	32%	44%	15%
Age											
15-24	34%	31%	34%	26%	29%	40%	29%	15%	38%	42%	26%
25-39	28%	27%	29%	16%	22%	32%	16%	12%	43%	47%	21%
40-54	28%	29%	33%	15%	26%	32%	15%	8%	32%	45%	18%
55 +	25%	27%	25%	15%	19%	37%	16%	14%	25%	48%	19%
Education (End of)											
15-	20%	25%	24%	7%	12%	27%	15%	11%	26%	30%	19%
16-19	28%	27%	33%	14%	24%	36%	16%	9%	36%	45%	18%
20+	31%	30%	32%	20%	30%	32%	20%	15%	50%	54%	23%
Still studying	37%	32%	34%	33%	40%	47%	25%	18%	37%	46%	29%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	30%	22%	39%	18%	31%	45%	16%	13%	33%	55%	29%
Managers	32%	37%	20%	27%	39%	37%	12%	8%	45%	57%	16%
Other white collars	31%	28%	36%	20%	29%	36%	13%	11%	40%	48%	21%
Manual workers	26%	28%	27%	13%	16%	31%	18%	11%	36%	48%	20%
House persons	23%	12%	26%	17%	14%	39%	17%	10%	43%	33%	15%
Unemployed	23%	13%	31%	13%	8%	23%	25%	10%	26%	31%	16%
Retired	25%	30%	27%	11%	16%	32%	17%	14%	24%	48%	17%
Students	37%	32%	34%	33%	40%	47%	25%	18%	37%	46%	29%

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

Answer: 'Things are going in the wrong direction'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	35%	38%	38%	52%	35%	17%	37%	64%	26%	19%	39%
Gender											
Man	36%	39%	40%	51%	35%	20%	42%	67%	26%	21%	40%
Woman	34%	37%	35%	52%	34%	14%	32%	62%	27%	18%	38%
Age											
15-24	29%	33%	40%	42%	18%	17%	27%	64%	18%	18%	31%
25-39	34%	37%	42%	49%	30%	18%	33%	59%	24%	22%	40%
40-54	36%	38%	33%	59%	36%	15%	38%	68%	26%	20%	48%
55 +	38%	40%	36%	52%	41%	16%	43%	66%	31%	18%	36%
Education (End of)											
15-	43%	42%	38%	55%	49%	16%	47%	69%	31%	30%	39%
16-19	34%	37%	39%	57%	33%	13%	37%	65%	24%	18%	44%
20+	35%	41%	33%	50%	26%	22%	35%	61%	21%	20%	35%
Still studying	26%	32%	40%	30%	14%	11%	26%	61%	16%	14%	31%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	35%	42%	39%	61%	30%	18%	39%	58%	34%	16%	33%
Managers	34%	37%	34%	45%	25%	17%	40%	72%	21%	22%	48%
Other white collars	33%	37%	35%	44%	34%	17%	37%	61%	19%	16%	38%
Manual workers	37%	37%	43%	57%	40%	19%	36%	60%	24%	18%	44%
House persons	36%	48%	26%	65%	38%	10%	33%	60%	28%	18%	46%
Unemployed	40%	52%	41%	56%	35%	17%	36%	77%	27%	30%	40%
Retired	37%	36%	36%	55%	44%	17%	41%	68%	33%	20%	38%
Students	26%	32%	40%	30%	14%	11%	26%	61%	16%	14%	31%

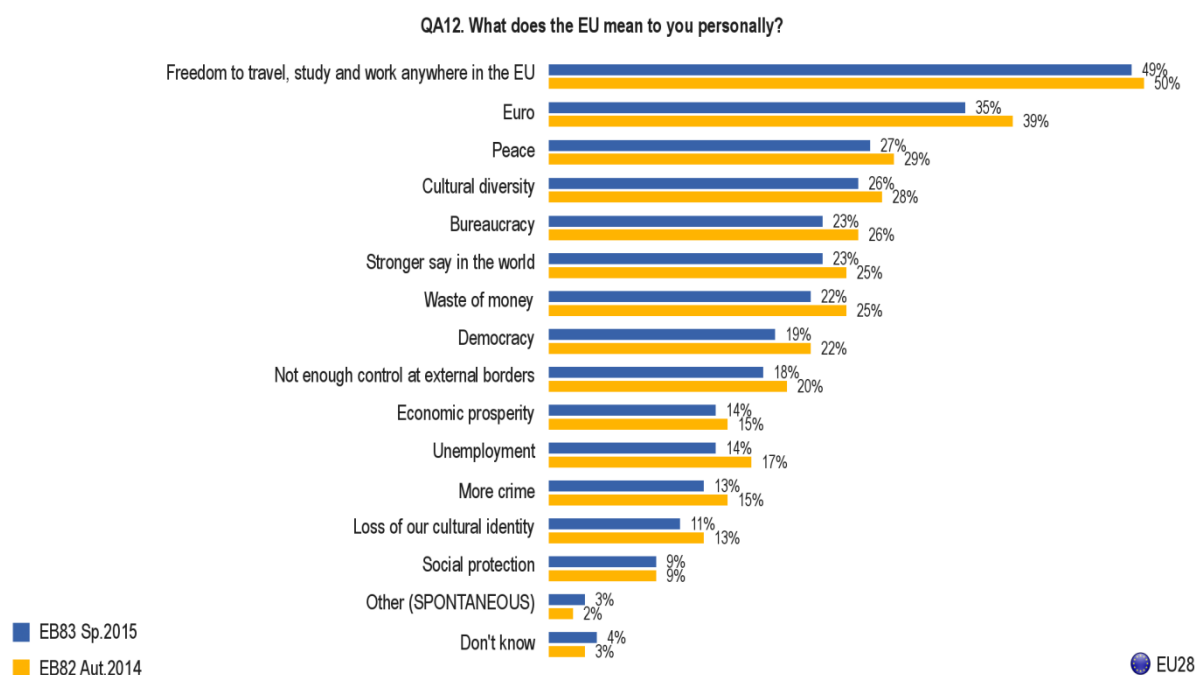
II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

1. ATTACHMENT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

1.1. What does the European Union stand for?

– The order in which European associate the main representations with the European Union remains unchanged –

As in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the **“freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU” is the leading representation associated with the European Union, being mentioned by 49% of respondents** (-1 percentage point since autumn 2014). Despite losing four percentage points, “the euro” as a symbol of the European Union remains in second place (35%), ahead of “peace” (27%, -2), “cultural diversity” (26%, -2), “bureaucracy” (23%, -3), “a stronger say in the world” (23%, -2) and “a waste of money” (22%, -3). All the other items were mentioned by less than 20% of respondents³³: “democracy” (19%, -3), “not enough control at external borders” (18%, -2), “economic prosperity” (14%, -1), “unemployment” (14%, -3), “more crime” (13%, -2), “loss of our cultural identity” (11%, -2) and “social protection” (9%, unchanged). All the items without exception were mentioned less frequently than in autumn 2014.
































Several answers

³³ QA12. What does the EU mean to you personally?

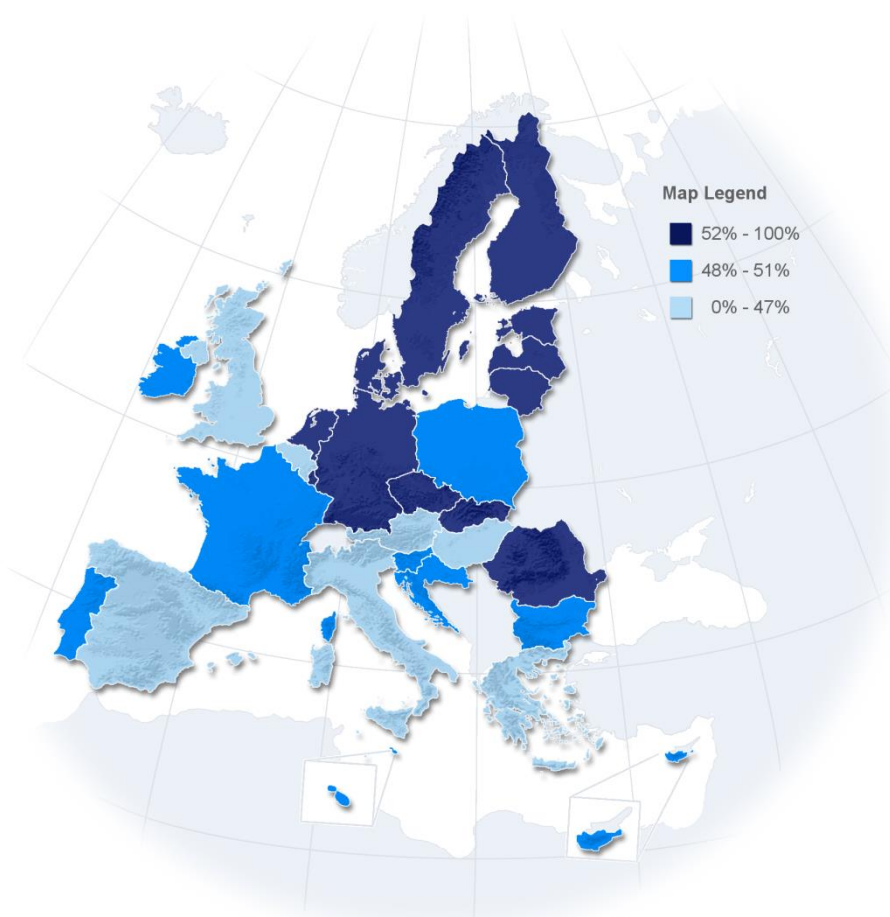
Freedom and mobility within the European Union is the most frequently mentioned representation in both the **euro area** countries (50%) and the **non-euro area** countries (48%). The euro (43%) and peace (29%) complete the top three within the euro area; peace (22%) comes in second place outside the euro area, ahead of “cultural diversity”, “a stronger say in the world” and “bureaucracy”, which stand in joint third place with 21% each.

The idea of the European Union as a place of freedom and mobility leads the way in 25 Member States. In Greece, it shares first place alongside the euro (47%). An absolute majority of respondents mention freedom and mobility in 19 countries, notably in Sweden (74%), Finland (67%) and the Baltic States (72% in Estonia, 71% in Lithuania, 65% in Latvia).

	SE	74%
	EE	72%
	LT	71%
	FI	67%
	LV	65%
	LU	64%
	NL	64%
	RO	60%
	SK	58%
	DK	57%
	DE	55%
	CZ	52%
	FR	51%
	BG	51%
	MT	51%
	SI	51%
	CY	50%
	IE	50%
	PL	50%
	EU28	49%
	HR	49%
	PT	48%
	EL	47%
	AT	47%
	BE	46%
	ES	44%
	HU	41%
	UK	39%
	IT	39%

Question: QA12. What does the EU mean to you personally?

Answers: Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU



The euro is the representation most frequently associated with the EU in Belgium (50%) and Austria (48%), but it has lost considerable ground in Italy since autumn 2014 (37%, -10 percentage points).

“Peace” is associated with the European Union significantly more than the European average (27%) in Luxembourg (46%), Germany (44%), Sweden (42%) and Denmark (40%).






























Respondents in Sweden (39%), Finland (37%) and France (35%) are the most likely to identify the European Union as a place of **“cultural diversity”**.

Respondents in Sweden (43%), the Netherlands (40%) and Malta (35%) are the most likely to associate the European Union with **“a stronger say in the world”**.

“Bureaucracy” is mentioned far more frequently than the European average (23%) in Sweden (53%), Finland (47%), the Netherlands (39%), Austria (36%), Germany (35%) and the Czech Republic (35%).





Finally, the association of the European Union with **unemployment** is significantly greater than the European average (14%) in Cyprus (46%), Austria (36%) and Greece (33%).

QA12. What does the EU mean to you personally?

		Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Euro	Peace	Cultural diversity	Bureaucracy	Stronger say in the world	Waste of money	Democracy	Not enough control at external borders	Economic prosperity	Unemployment	More crime	Loss of our cultural identity	Social protection
	EU28	49%	35%	27%	26%	23%	23%	22%	19%	18%	14%	14%	13%	11%	9%
	BE	46%	50%	32%	27%	25%	30%	31%	24%	29%	16%	21%	21%	11%	13%
	BG	51%	14%	21%	25%	9%	17%	12%	21%	10%	17%	8%	8%	10%	15%
	CZ	52%	19%	29%	23%	35%	29%	31%	21%	23%	16%	15%	24%	14%	10%
	DK	57%	17%	40%	30%	33%	28%	12%	32%	27%	18%	9%	16%	11%	11%
	DE	55%	48%	44%	33%	35%	21%	31%	26%	22%	17%	13%	24%	8%	7%
	EE	72%	42%	25%	32%	20%	21%	12%	15%	10%	8%	6%	5%	10%	12%
	IE	50%	40%	19%	16%	18%	22%	11%	17%	10%	19%	11%	6%	10%	12%
	EL	47%	47%	25%	25%	9%	26%	19%	13%	20%	7%	33%	15%	21%	12%
	ES	44%	34%	13%	21%	19%	18%	16%	14%	10%	13%	8%	4%	5%	8%
	FR	51%	45%	27%	35%	19%	28%	31%	17%	25%	10%	16%	8%	13%	6%
	HR	49%	19%	21%	20%	12%	19%	11%	25%	8%	26%	8%	10%	9%	12%
	IT	39%	37%	22%	20%	13%	21%	17%	16%	16%	8%	15%	12%	12%	8%
	CY	50%	34%	19%	27%	15%	15%	25%	12%	17%	7%	46%	27%	23%	13%
	LV	65%	30%	20%	23%	13%	11%	14%	12%	6%	13%	10%	5%	11%	12%
	LT	71%	30%	28%	29%	11%	20%	12%	20%	5%	20%	6%	5%	11%	13%
	LU	64%	54%	46%	34%	28%	30%	30%	28%	28%	16%	20%	20%	12%	14%
	HU	41%	11%	19%	19%	16%	19%	11%	18%	15%	15%	13%	14%	6%	13%
	MT	51%	33%	26%	30%	15%	35%	8%	29%	15%	27%	8%	8%	10%	14%
	NL	64%	56%	39%	30%	39%	40%	18%	22%	18%	31%	10%	12%	11%	9%
	AT	47%	48%	36%	28%	36%	25%	46%	24%	35%	15%	36%	38%	26%	14%
	PL	50%	24%	21%	19%	21%	25%	12%	21%	7%	12%	11%	4%	9%	8%
	PT	48%	34%	14%	27%	7%	26%	15%	13%	17%	12%	24%	17%	15%	9%
	RO	60%	23%	26%	17%	12%	10%	11%	27%	11%	22%	8%	12%	10%	16%
	SI	51%	37%	36%	19%	32%	16%	20%	17%	9%	10%	21%	23%	9%	9%
	SK	58%	50%	20%	20%	26%	23%	28%	15%	16%	15%	18%	22%	10%	7%
	FI	67%	60%	35%	37%	47%	26%	26%	20%	12%	13%	10%	18%	7%	10%
	SE	74%	28%	42%	39%	53%	43%	31%	32%	18%	13%	11%	17%	8%	10%
	UK	39%	11%	16%	21%	20%	17%	22%	12%	23%	13%	12%	9%	14%	8%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															












Several answers

QA12 What does the EU mean to you personally?












	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Euro	Peace	Cultural diversity	Bureaucracy	Stronger say in the world	Waste of money	Democracy	Not enough control at external borders	Economic prosperity	Unemployment	More crime	Loss of our cultural identity	Social protection
EU28	49%	35%	27%	26%	23%	23%	22%	19%	18%	14%	14%	13%	11%	9%
 Gender														
Man	50%	34%	30%	25%	26%	24%	23%	21%	18%	16%	14%	13%	10%	9%
Woman	49%	35%	24%	26%	20%	21%	21%	18%	18%	12%	13%	14%	11%	8%
 Age														
15-24	57%	38%	24%	30%	15%	25%	14%	22%	10%	16%	10%	6%	7%	12%
25-39	54%	37%	23%	28%	20%	24%	19%	18%	15%	15%	13%	10%	9%	9%
40-54	52%	35%	26%	28%	25%	24%	23%	20%	20%	15%	14%	15%	11%	9%
55 +	42%	31%	30%	21%	26%	20%	26%	18%	22%	12%	15%	17%	13%	7%
 Education (End of)														
15-	32%	32%	24%	14%	19%	14%	28%	13%	23%	8%	21%	19%	13%	6%
16-19	47%	31%	25%	22%	23%	20%	24%	18%	20%	12%	15%	16%	12%	8%
20+	60%	40%	32%	36%	27%	30%	20%	23%	15%	19%	10%	9%	10%	9%
Still studying	61%	41%	26%	34%	17%	29%	12%	26%	9%	18%	8%	4%	7%	13%
Socio-professional category														
Self-employed	50%	34%	28%	29%	26%	28%	19%	20%	16%	16%	13%	13%	11%	7%
Managers	60%	40%	30%	37%	30%	28%	19%	23%	15%	20%	8%	9%	10%	8%
Other white collars	57%	36%	28%	30%	24%	29%	20%	22%	15%	16%	10%	11%	10%	10%
Manual workers	50%	33%	24%	23%	21%	19%	24%	17%	21%	13%	15%	15%	11%	9%
House persons	40%	33%	20%	21%	12%	17%	21%	17%	19%	10%	17%	13%	10%	6%
Unemployed	45%	33%	19%	21%	21%	17%	24%	12%	16%	11%	20%	13%	11%	8%
Retired	40%	31%	31%	20%	26%	19%	27%	18%	23%	12%	15%	18%	13%	7%
Students	61%	41%	26%	34%	17%	29%	12%	26%	9%	18%	8%	4%	7%	13%
 Difficulties paying bills														
Most of the time	40%	33%	17%	21%	17%	18%	28%	12%	20%	8%	20%	15%	15%	7%
From time to time	45%	34%	23%	23%	19%	21%	21%	18%	17%	12%	17%	14%	13%	9%
Almost never/ Never	53%	35%	30%	28%	26%	24%	22%	21%	18%	16%	11%	12%	9%	9%
Consider belonging to														
The working class	40%	28%	20%	18%	19%	16%	25%	14%	20%	11%	18%	15%	11%	7%
The lower middle class	48%	31%	26%	25%	25%	21%	24%	17%	21%	12%	14%	13%	12%	8%
The middle class	55%	40%	30%	30%	24%	26%	20%	22%	16%	16%	12%	12%	10%	9%
The upper middle class	63%	48%	40%	39%	28%	35%	16%	32%	15%	24%	8%	9%	8%	12%
The upper class	57%	28%	28%	27%	25%	33%	14%	25%	14%	23%	8%	10%	9%	13%

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QA12. What does the EU mean to you personally?
Answer: 'Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	49%	55%	44%	51%	39%	50%	39%	47%	48%	50%	50%
Gender											
Man	50%	56%	44%	51%	41%	49%	39%	43%	52%	46%	52%
Woman	49%	54%	45%	52%	37%	50%	40%	50%	44%	54%	47%
Age											
15-24	57%	56%	53%	66%	53%	57%	41%	59%	59%	58%	51%
25-39	54%	61%	47%	54%	43%	53%	48%	46%	57%	52%	45%
40-54	52%	56%	52%	50%	42%	48%	46%	51%	51%	49%	57%
55 +	42%	51%	34%	45%	31%	44%	29%	40%	36%	44%	47%
Education (End of)											
15-	32%	42%	34%	25%	21%	42%	21%	36%	40%	36%	41%
16-19	47%	51%	48%	47%	44%	51%	34%	45%	54%	45%	53%
20+	60%	66%	51%	61%	50%	48%	59%	53%	59%	59%	55%
Still studying	61%	63%	54%	70%	55%	64%	46%	65%	65%	63%	49%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	50%	47%	48%	65%	43%	48%	50%	47%	49%	64%	63%
Managers	60%	62%	61%	64%	43%	50%	52%	70%	63%	55%	48%
Other white collars	57%	64%	49%	69%	47%	47%	51%	44%	52%	55%	51%
Manual workers	50%	56%	50%	51%	39%	56%	34%	50%	51%	52%	53%
House persons	40%	43%	37%	35%	29%	47%	44%	39%	35%	38%	60%
Unemployed	45%	50%	49%	44%	34%	48%	33%	44%	50%	39%	38%
Retired	40%	50%	27%	39%	30%	42%	29%	42%	34%	42%	48%
Students	61%	63%	54%	70%	55%	64%	46%	65%	65%	63%	49%

QA12. What does the EU mean to you personally?
Answer: 'Euro'






	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	35%	48%	34%	45%	37%	24%	11%	47%	34%	40%	34%
Gender											
Man	34%	48%	32%	45%	36%	22%	11%	46%	34%	38%	34%
Woman	35%	48%	37%	45%	38%	25%	11%	47%	33%	42%	34%
Age											
15-24	38%	53%	39%	60%	41%	26%	6%	54%	37%	48%	42%
25-39	37%	47%	38%	53%	39%	26%	17%	42%	31%	38%	31%
40-54	35%	47%	36%	46%	36%	22%	13%	41%	33%	38%	36%
55 +	31%	47%	29%	33%	37%	22%	8%	51%	35%	41%	29%
Education (End of)											
15-	32%	45%	32%	32%	36%	23%	5%	48%	39%	37%	33%
16-19	31%	43%	37%	38%	36%	21%	12%	46%	30%	44%	33%
20+	40%	54%	34%	52%	42%	27%	16%	45%	26%	35%	34%
Still studying	41%	55%	37%	62%	48%	25%	4%	49%	34%	48%	36%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	34%	48%	27%	25%	36%	27%	14%	42%	45%	44%	33%
Managers	40%	54%	36%	54%	42%	20%	18%	52%	25%	38%	31%
Other white collars	36%	43%	44%	52%	35%	19%	15%	43%	21%	37%	28%
Manual workers	33%	46%	40%	51%	28%	25%	10%	45%	39%	40%	40%
House persons	33%	37%	35%	38%	35%	31%	14%	50%	30%	40%	45%
Unemployed	33%	36%	33%	52%	37%	31%	9%	39%	36%	39%	36%
Retired	31%	48%	26%	31%	42%	21%	8%	53%	32%	39%	29%
Students	41%	55%	37%	62%	48%	25%	4%	49%	34%	48%	36%

1.2. Support for EU membership and the perceived benefits of membership (candidate countries)

– Support for EU membership has grown throughout the candidate countries –

Since autumn 2014, support for European Union membership has risen in all of the candidate countries. Support predominates in Albania (77%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (57%), Montenegro (50%) and Serbia (42% versus 22% “a bad thing”). However, the opinion ratio remains negative in Turkey (33% versus 40%)³⁴.

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

	A good thing	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	A bad thing	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Neither good nor bad	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
CY (tcc)*	63%	+6	9%	+2	22%	-9	6%	+1
 AL	77%	+1	2%	-2	20%	+1	1%	=
 MK	57%	+4	14%	-2	28%	-1	1%	-1
 ME	50%	+1	15%	-5	33%	+3	2%	+1
 RS	42%	+3	22%	+1	31%	-5	5%	+1
 TR	33%	+5	40%	+1	19%	-6	8%	=






* In the Turkish Cypriot Community, the question was: “Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?”

The view that EU membership would be a good thing remains extremely widespread in Albania. It is also gaining ground in all the remaining candidate countries, and dramatically so in Turkey (55%, +19 percentage points since autumn 2014). As a result, the opinion that membership of the European Union would be beneficial is once again held by a majority of respondents in this country. In all the candidate countries, an absolute majority of respondents believe that their country would benefit from joining the European Union³⁵.

³⁴ QA6. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

³⁵ QA7. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

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

	Would benefit	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Would not benefit	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
CY (tcc)*	67%	=	12%	+1	21%	-1
 AL	89%	=	8%	+1	3%	-1
 MK	71%	+5	23%	-5	6%	=
 ME	65%	+1	27%	-1	8%	=
 RS	58%	+2	30%	-4	12%	+2
 TR	55%	+19	36%	-18	9%	-1

* In the Turkish Cypriot Community, the question was: "Generally speaking, do you think that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of EU legislation...?"

In detail:

A large majority of respondents in Albania remain in favour of European Union membership: 77% of respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2014) say that EU membership would be "a good thing" for their country and 89% (=) believe that their country would benefit from being a member of the EU.

Support for European Union membership has strengthened within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 57% of respondents (+4 percentage points) are in favour of accession to the European Union, while 14% (-2) oppose it and 28% (-1 point) say it would be "neither good nor bad". More than seven in ten respondents here (71%, +5) believe that their country would benefit from EU membership.

Already broadly positive, the opinion ratio with regard to EU membership has improved in Montenegro: 50% (+1 percentage point) of respondents in this country consider that European Union membership would be a good thing, while 15% (-5) oppose it and 33% (+3) are neutral. Close to two in three respondents (65%, +1) believe that Montenegro would benefit from joining the European Union.

In Serbia, the relative majority of respondents who are in favour of their country joining the EU has consolidated: 42% of respondents (+3 percentage points) believe that it would be a "a good thing" if Serbia joined the EU, 2% (+1) that it would be "a bad thing" and 31% (-5) that it would be "neither good nor bad". 58% of respondents (+2) think that Serbia would benefit from being a member of the European Union, whereas 30% (-4) are of the opposite opinion.

Finally, support for European Union membership has grown in Turkey, although the opinion ratio is still negative. A third of respondents in Turkey (33%, +5 percentage points) are in favour of their country's accession to the European Union while 40% (+1) oppose it and 19% (-6) are undecided. Although the opinion ratio is negative in respect of EU membership, it has returned to positive for the expected benefits, following some significant evolutions: 55% (+19) of respondents believe that Turkey would benefit from being a member of the EU, while 36% (-18) believe it would not.

1.3. Would it be easier to face the future outside the EU?

– A majority of Europeans remain convinced that their respective countries need to be inside the European Union to face the future –

With no change since autumn 2014, **58% of Europeans disagree that their country “could better face the future outside the EU”**, while 30% agree with this statement and 12% expressed no opinion³⁶.

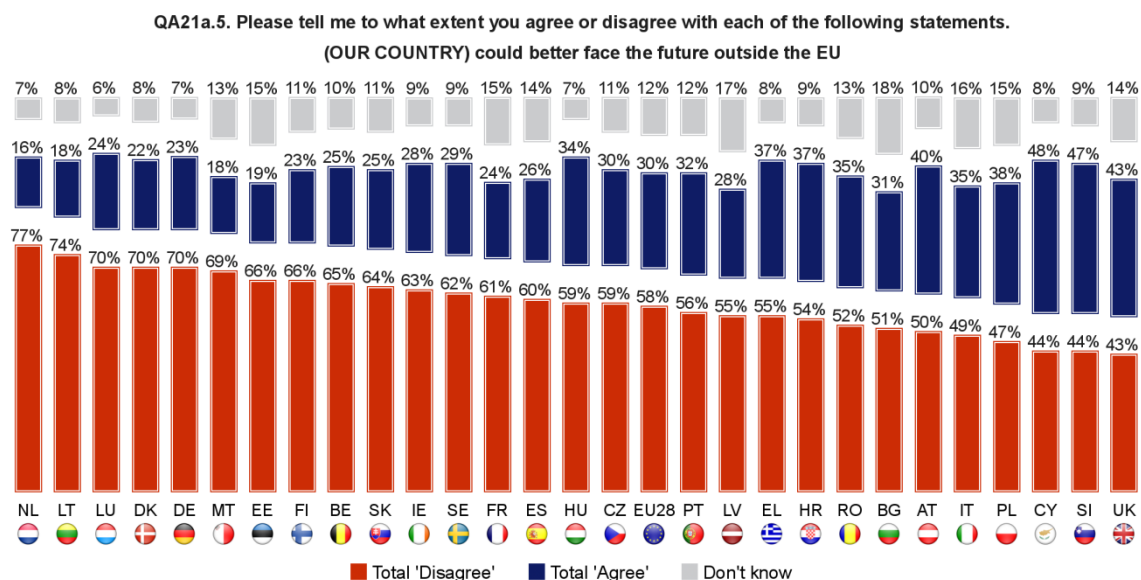
Disagreement is more widespread in the **euro area** countries (62%) than in the **non-euro area** countries (50%).

A majority of respondents say that it would be better to be inside than outside the EU in order to face future challenges in 25 Member States, with support from at least 50% of respondents in 23 of them, led by the Netherlands (77%), Lithuania (74%), Luxembourg (70%), Denmark (70%) and Germany (70%).

The opinion ratio is evenly balanced for this item in the United Kingdom (43% versus 43%).

Finally, as in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014, a majority of respondents in Cyprus (48% versus 44%) and Slovenia (47% versus 44%) believe that it would be beneficial for their country to be outside the EU.

Since autumn 2014, the proportion of respondents who believe that their country could better face the future if it were outside the EU has grown markedly in Luxembourg (24%, +12 percentage points), while remaining largely a minority.



Breakdown of "Total disagree" answers

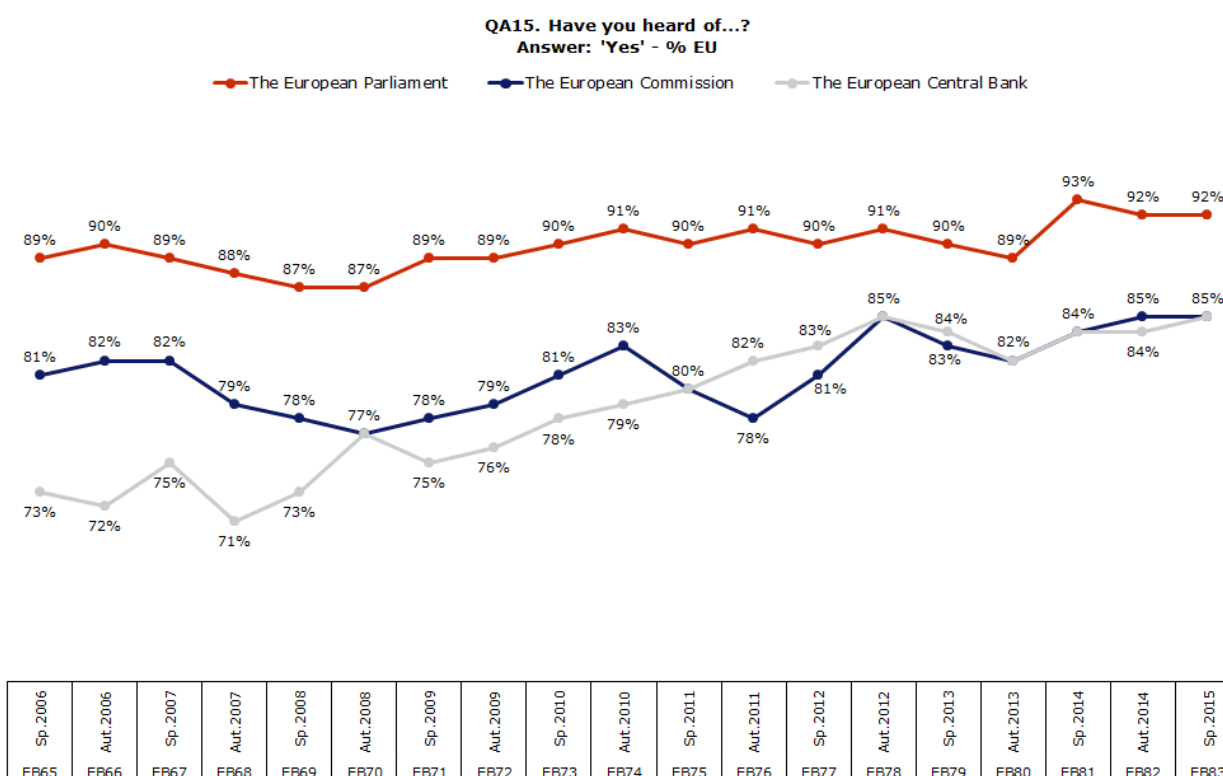
³⁶ QA21a5. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement? (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU

2. THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

2.1. Awareness of and trust in the European institutions

Awareness of the European institutions

Awareness of the principal European institutions has remained stable since autumn 2014. The proportions of respondents who have heard of the European Parliament (92%) and of the European Commission (85%) are unchanged, while recognition of the European Central Bank has increased by one percentage point (85%).³⁷

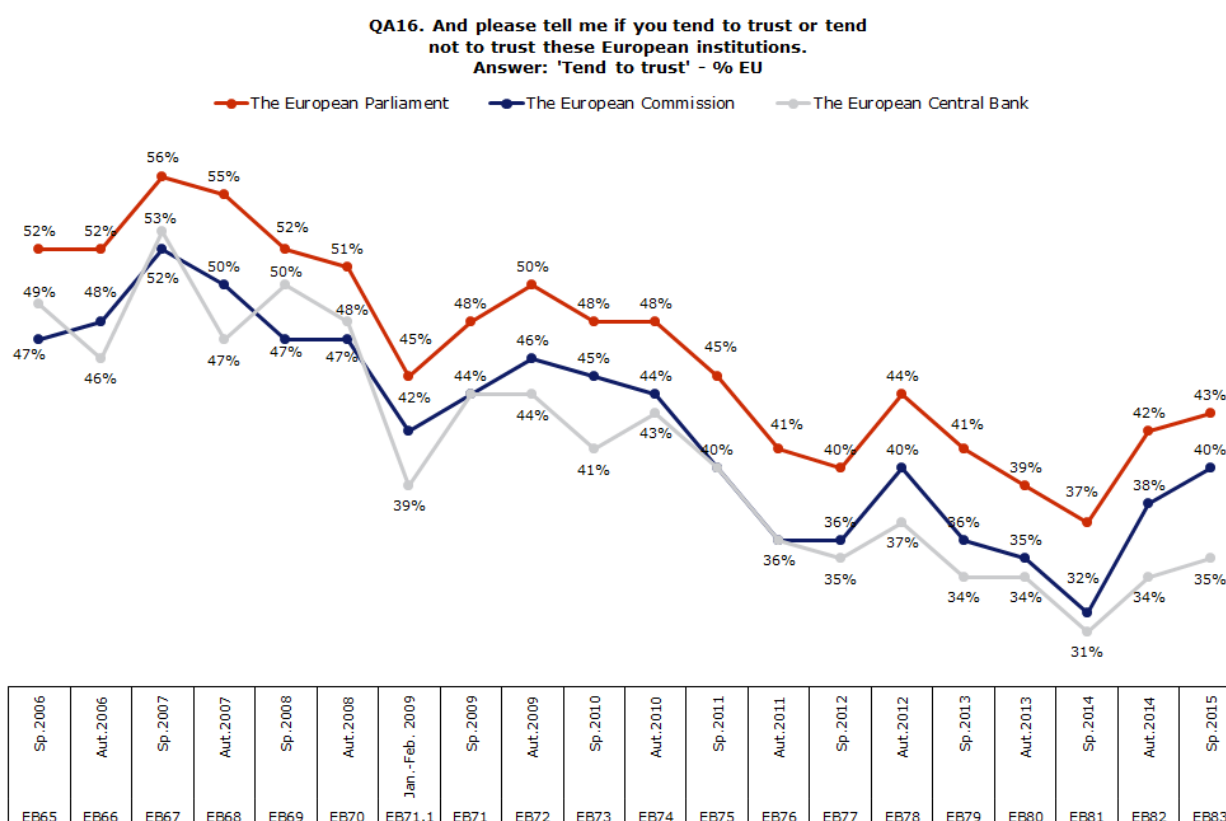


³⁷ QA15.1+2+3. Have you heard of...? The European Parliament; The European Commission; The European Central Bank.

Trust in the European institutions

– Trust in the European institutions continues to recover –

The renewed trust in the principal European institutions observed since autumn 2014 is confirmed in this survey. Trust in the European Commission has increased by two percentage points (40%), while trust in the European Parliament (43%) and the European Central Bank (35%) has increased by one percentage point in each³⁸.



The trust index³⁹ for the European Parliament has returned to positive (+2) for the first time since spring 2011. It has improved since autumn 2014 in 18 Member States.

Also for the first time since autumn 2011, the trust index for the European Commission is no longer negative, with evenly balanced positive and negative opinions (40% each). This index has improved in 20 Member States.






































































The trust index for the European Central Bank remains negative (-10), but has improved in 14 Member States.

Across the board, the trust index for these three European institutions has improved the most markedly in Ireland, Croatia and Hungary. Contrary to the overall European trend, it has deteriorated significantly in Austria.

³⁸ QA16.1+2+3. And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. The European Parliament; The European Commission; The European Central Bank.

³⁹ Difference between the "tend to trust" and the "tend not to trust" percentages.

QA16. And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

		The European Parliament								The European Commission								The European Central Bank					
		Tend to trust	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014			Tend to trust	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014			Tend to trust	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
	EU28	43%	+1	41%	-2	16%	+1		EU28	40%	+2	40%	-2	20%	=		EU28	35%	+1	45%	-1	20%	=
	BE	54%	+4	37%	-7	9%	+3		BE	51%	+4	37%	-6	12%	+2		BE	43%	+2	41%	-5	16%	+3
	BG	56%	+4	27%	-2	17%	-2		BG	52%	+6	27%	-3	21%	-3		BG	46%	+2	26%	-4	28%	+2
	CZ	41%	=	45%	-2	14%	+2		CZ	39%	+2	41%	-2	20%	=		CZ	42%	+3	39%	-2	19%	-1
	DK	63%	+4	25%	-6	12%	+2		DK	60%	+4	24%	-6	16%	+2		DK	61%	+3	20%	-4	19%	+1
	DE	47%	+4	39%	-3	14%	-1		DE	39%	+3	40%	-4	21%	+1		DE	32%	-3	54%	+1	14%	+2
	EE	50%	+1	21%	+1	29%	-2		EE	48%	+1	20%	+1	32%	-2		EE	45%	-1	21%	+1	34%	=
	IE	49%	+6	34%	-7	17%	+1		IE	46%	+7	34%	-8	20%	+1		IE	40%	+8	44%	-8	16%	=
	EL	32%	=	66%	+1	2%	-1		EL	22%	-1	74%	+2	4%	-1		EL	19%	-2	78%	+3	3%	-1
	ES	30%	+2	55%	-4	15%	+2		ES	27%	+1	56%	-2	17%	+1		ES	22%	+2	64%	-4	14%	+2
	FR	37%	-1	44%	=	19%	+1		FR	34%	=	44%	-1	22%	+1		FR	28%	-2	49%	+1	23%	+1
	HR	53%	+8	31%	-10	16%	+2		HR	49%	+8	31%	-11	20%	+3		HR	39%	+3	42%	-3	19%	=
	IT	42%	+3	40%	-4	18%	+1		IT	39%	+6	38%	-6	23%	=		IT	35%	+7	42%	-8	23%	+1
	CY	31%	-1	58%	+2	11%	-1		CY	26%	+1	61%	+1	13%	-2		CY	23%	-1	66%	+2	11%	-1
	LV	45%	-3	34%	-1	21%	+4		LV	43%	-2	34%	=	23%	+2		LV	38%	-5	34%	+2	28%	+3
	LT	65%	+4	18%	-5	17%	+1		LT	63%	+5	15%	-7	22%	+2		LT	56%	+2	19%	-5	25%	+3
	LU	57%	-1	30%	+1	13%	=		LU	56%	-1	31%	+3	13%	-2		LU	51%	+2	32%	+1	17%	-3
	HU	60%	+8	32%	-4	8%	-4		HU	60%	+9	30%	-5	10%	-4		HU	46%	+9	37%	-5	17%	-4
	MT	63%	+5	19%	-2	18%	-3		MT	58%	+3	18%	-3	24%	=		MT	59%	+3	16%	+1	25%	-4
	NL	54%	+1	36%	-3	10%	+2		NL	55%	+1	29%	-3	16%	+2		NL	55%	-2	33%	+4	12%	-2
	AT	41%	-11	51%	+11	8%	=		AT	39%	-12	49%	+10	12%	+2		AT	40%	-10	50%	+9	10%	+1
	PL	46%	-6	29%	+5	25%	+1		PL	46%	-2	27%	+3	27%	-1		PL	37%	-2	29%	+4	34%	-2
	PT	43%	-1	47%	=	10%	+1		PT	42%	-1	46%	=	12%	+1		PT	38%	+1	50%	-1	12%	=
	RO	63%	+3	26%	-2	11%	-1		RO	62%	+3	25%	=	13%	-3		RO	52%	-1	32%	+4	16%	-3
	SI	41%	=	50%	+1	9%	-1		SI	42%	+2	49%	+1	9%	-3		SI	37%	+1	53%	+2	10%	-3
	SK	51%	+1	36%	-5	13%	+4		SK	46%	-1	35%	-5	19%	+6		SK	45%	-5	36%	-1	19%	+6
	FI	62%	+3	24%	-3	14%	=		FI	59%	+4	24%	-5	17%	+1		FI	60%	-2	26%	+1	14%	+1
	SE	60%	+4	30%	-1	10%	-3		SE	54%	+3	26%	=	20%	-3		SE	54%	=	30%	=	16%	=
	UK	29%	+2	52%	-3	19%	+1		UK	27%	+2	46%	-1	27%	-1		UK	26%	+2	45%	+1	29%	-3

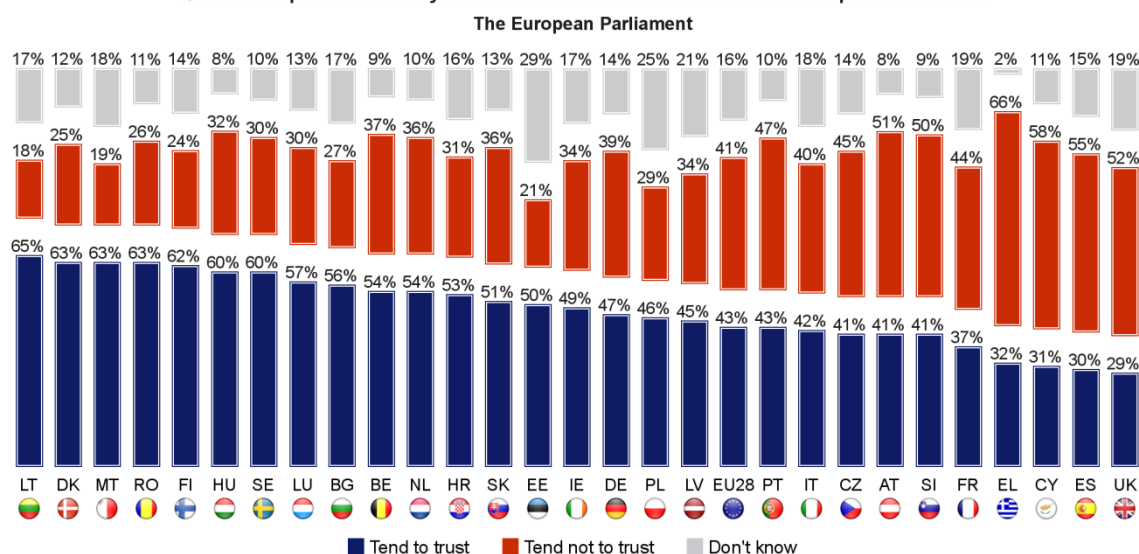
The European Parliament

43% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since autumn 2014) trust the European Parliament, while 41% (-2) distrust it and 16% (+1) expressed no opinion. The trust index for the European Parliament has increased by three percentage points (from -1 to +2) and is now positive for the first time since spring 2011 (EB75). Over the course of a year, between spring 2014 and spring 2015, trust in the European Parliament rose by six percentage points.

Trust in the European Parliament predominates in 19 Member States, and stands at least 50% in 14 of them. Trust is the most widespread in Lithuania (65%), Denmark (63%), Malta (63%), Romania (63%), Finland (62%), Hungary (60%), Sweden (60%), Luxembourg (57%), Bulgaria (56%), Belgium (54%), Netherlands (54%), Croatia (53%), Slovakia (51%), Estonia (50%), Ireland (49%), Germany (47%), Poland (46%), Latvia (45%), EU28 (43%), Portugal (43%), Italy (42%), Czechia (41%), Austria (41%), Slovenia (41%), France (37%), Greece (32%), Cyprus (31%), Spain (30%) and United Kingdom (29%).

A majority of respondents distrust the European Parliament in nine Member States (as was also the case in autumn 2014, and compared with 14 in spring 2014). Distrust remains widespread in Greece (66%), Cyprus (58%), Spain (55%), the United Kingdom (52%), Slovenia (50%), Portugal (47% versus 43%), the Czech Republic (45% versus 41%) and France (44% versus 37%). Distrust has come to dominate in Austria, following a significant increase of 11 percentage points (51%). In contrast, distrust has become the minority position in Italy following a decrease of four percentage points (40% versus 42% for trust).

QA16.1. And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.



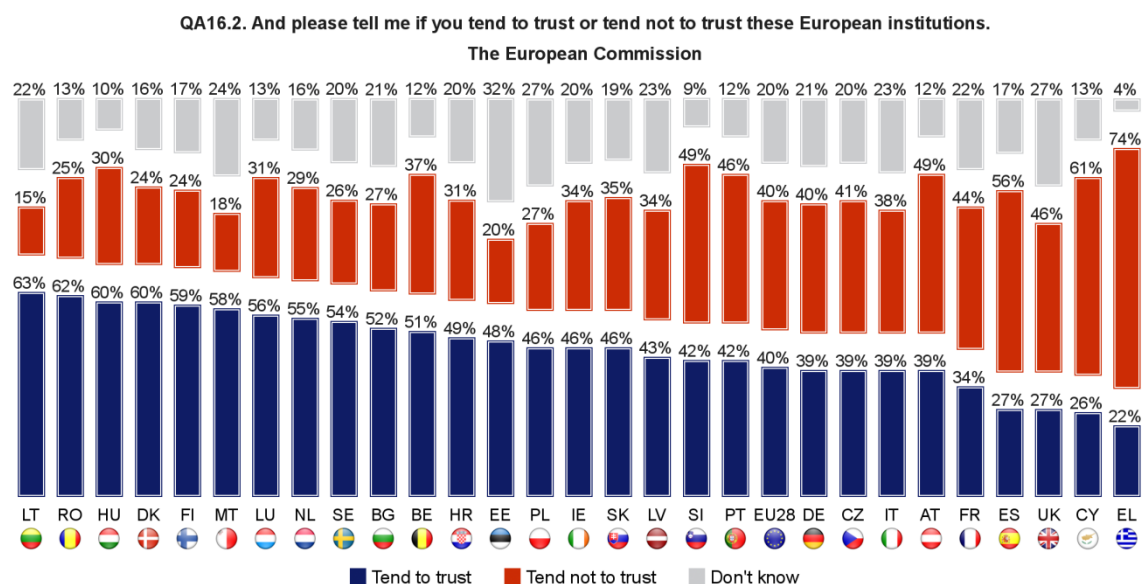
The European Commission

Although a majority of respondents have expressed distrust in the European Commission in every Standard Eurobarometer survey since autumn 2011 (EB76), the trust-distrust ratio (40% versus 40%) is once again evenly balanced in this survey. Trust has increased by two percentage points since autumn 2014, while distrust has decreased by two points. Over the course of the year, since spring 2014, trust in the European Commission has gained eight points.

The trust-distrust ratio remains positive without any major evolutions in the **non-euro area** countries (42% versus 35%). It remains negative, but has improved, in the **euro area** countries (38% versus 43%, compared with 36% versus 46% in autumn 2014).

A majority of respondents trust the European Commission in 18 Member States, with an absolute majority in 11 of them. Trust is the most widespread in Lithuania (63%), Romania (62%), Hungary (60%), Denmark (60%), Finland (59%), Malta (58%), Luxembourg (56%), Netherlands (55%), Sweden (54%), Bulgaria (52%), Belgium (51%), Croatia (49%), Estonia (48%), Poland (46%), Ireland (46%), Slovakia (46%), and Latvia (43%).

However, a majority of respondents distrust the European Commission in 10 Member States (compared with 12 in autumn 2014 and 15 in spring 2014), with an absolute majority in Greece (74%), Cyprus (61%) and Spain (56%). In this survey, following eight- and six-point rises respectively, the trust-distrust ratio is positive once more in Croatia (49% versus 31%) and Italy (39% versus 38%). However it has become negative in Austria following a decline in trust of 12 percentage points (39% versus 49%).



The European Central Bank

Despite a slight improvement, the trust-distrust ratio for the European Central Bank remains negative. More than one-third of Europeans (35%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) trust this institution while 45% (-1) distrust it. The trust index has improved by two points to reach -10, compared with -12 in autumn 2014 and -17 in spring 2014.

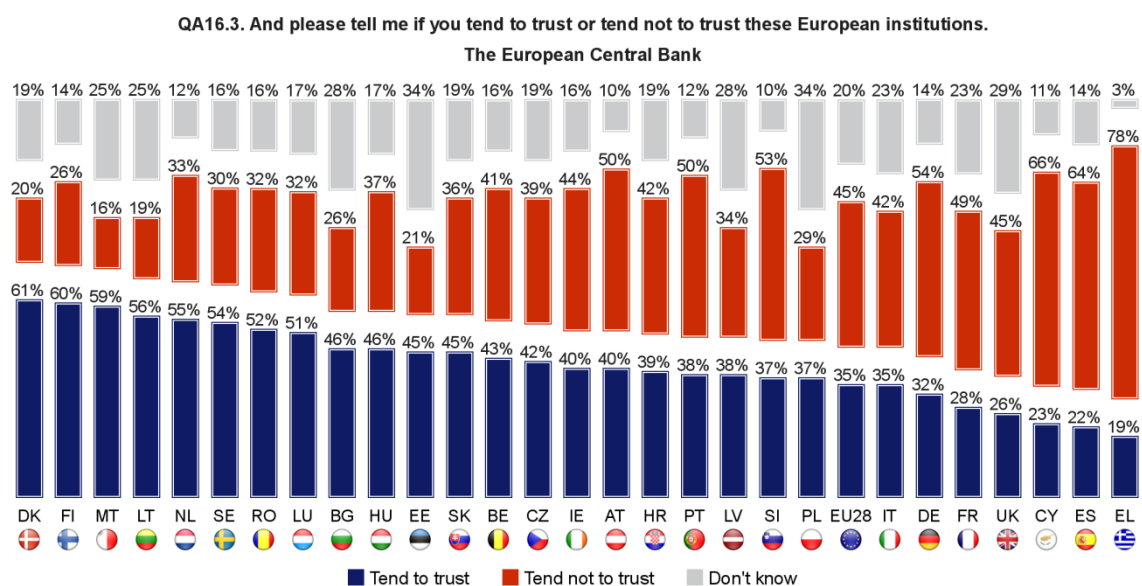
With no significant evolutions, the trust-distrust ratio remains negative in the **euro area** countries (33% versus 50%, compared with 33% versus 51% in autumn 2014) and positive in the **non-euro area** countries (38% versus 36%, compared with 37% versus 35%). The “don’t know” rate is higher in the **non-euro area** countries (26%) than in the **euro area** countries (17%).

Trust predominates in 16 Member States, with an absolute majority in eight of them: Denmark (61%), Finland (60%), Malta (59%), Lithuania (56%), the Netherlands (55%), Sweden (54%), Romania (52%) and Luxembourg (51%).

A majority of respondents now trust the European Central Bank in Hungary (46% versus 37%, compared with 37% versus 42% in autumn 2014), Belgium (43% versus 41%, compared with 41% versus 46%) and the Czech Republic (42% versus 39%, compared with 39% versus 41%).

In the 12 remaining Member States, a majority of respondents distrust the European Central Bank (in comparison with 14 in autumn 2014 and 16 in spring 2014), with distrust standing at at least 50% in Greece (78%), Cyprus (66%), Spain (64%), Germany (54%), Slovenia (53%), Austria (50%) and Portugal (50%).

Compared with autumn 2014, distrust is now the majority position in Austria (40% versus 50%, compared with 50% versus 41%).

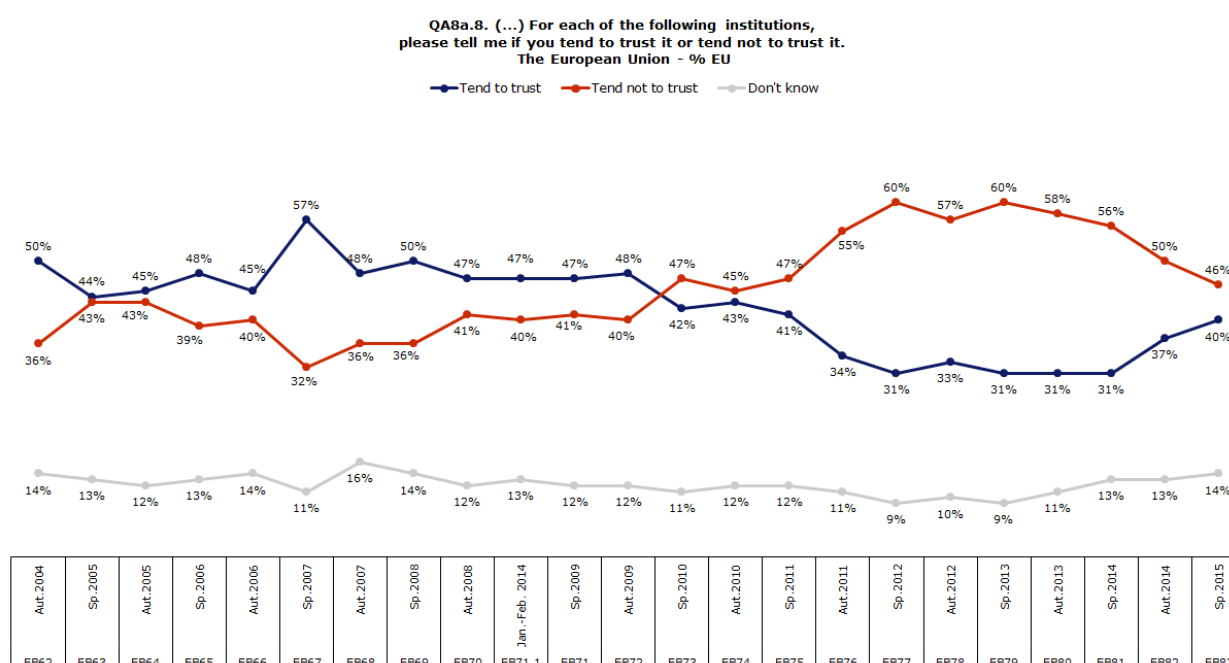


2.2. Trust in the European Union

– The return of trust in the European Union is confirmed –

The renewal of trust in the European Union which began to emerge during the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014 continues in this survey. At 40%, trust in the EU has grown by three percentage points since autumn 2014 and by nine points since spring 2014. At 46%, distrust has declined by four percentage points since autumn 2014 and by ten points since spring 2014⁴⁰.

As a result, the trust index for the EU, although still negative, has improved significantly and now stands at -6 compared with -13 in autumn 2014 and -25 in spring 2014. This is the best level recorded since spring 2011 and is far removed from the negative record of -29 registered in spring 2012 and 2013.



The trust-distrust ratio has returned to positive in this survey in the **non-euro area** countries (44% versus 41%, compared with 42% versus 44% in autumn 2014). Although the ratio remains negative in the **euro area** countries, it has improved significantly (38% versus 48%, compared with 35% versus 53%).

In 18 Member States (compared with 14 in autumn 2014 and 7 in spring 2014) trust in the EU predominates, with an absolute majority in ten countries. Trust is the most widespread in Lithuania (68%), Romania (68%) and Malta (62%).






























⁴⁰ QA8a.8. 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.

In this survey of spring 2015, the EU trust-distrust ratio has returned to positive in four countries: Croatia (51% versus 38%, compared with 39% versus 51% in autumn 2014), Belgium (48% versus 45%, compared with 43% versus 49%), Portugal (47% versus 44%, compared with 39% versus 51%) and Ireland (44% versus 39%, compared with 37% versus 47%).

Distrust in the European Union predominates in ten Member States, with an absolute majority in Greece (73%), Cyprus (69%), Austria (59%), the United Kingdom (55%), Spain (54%), Slovenia (52%) and France (51%).

Overall, the trust index for the EU has improved in this survey in 21 Member States, most significantly in Croatia (+25 points), Hungary (+17), Lithuania (+17), Italy (+17), Romania (+15), Ireland (+15) and Portugal (+15). In contrast, it has deteriorated in Austria (-20), Poland (-5), Luxembourg (-4), France (-3), Cyprus (-3), Slovenia (-2) and Sweden (-1).

QA8a.8. 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

		Tend to trust	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	40%	+3	46%	-4	14%	+1
	LT	68%	+9	17%	-8	15%	-1
	RO	68%	+8	24%	-7	8%	-1
	MT	62%	+7	23%	-6	15%	-1
	FI	58%	+4	30%	-4	12%	=
	DK	57%	+6	32%	-8	11%	+2
	BG	56%	+5	27%	-7	17%	+2
	HU	56%	+8	34%	-9	10%	+1
	EE	55%	+3	19%	+1	26%	-4
	LV	51%	+5	31%	-5	18%	=
	HR	51%	+12	38%	-13	11%	+1
	LU	49%	-4	38%	=	13%	+4
	PL	48%	-1	33%	+4	19%	-3
	SK	48%	-1	38%	-4	14%	+5
	SE	48%	=	41%	+1	11%	-1
	BE	48%	+5	45%	-4	7%	-1
	NL	47%	+1	42%	-3	11%	+2
	PT	47%	+8	44%	-7	9%	-1
	IE	44%	+7	39%	-8	17%	+1
	CZ	43%	=	45%	-3	12%	+3
	SI	41%	+1	52%	+3	7%	-4
	DE	39%	+5	48%	-5	13%	=
	IT	36%	+7	44%	-10	20%	+3
	ES	35%	+5	54%	-7	11%	+2
	FR	32%	-4	51%	-1	17%	+5
	AT	32%	-10	59%	+10	9%	=
	UK	29%	+3	55%	-6	16%	+3
	EL	26%	+3	73%	-3	1%	=
	CY	23%	-2	69%	+1	8%	+1

This Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015 confirms the renewed trust in the EU among those respondents who are traditionally the most “Europhile”. Having begun in the previous survey of autumn 2014, this development has consolidated in the present survey. A majority of respondents who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond now trust the EU (46% versus 42%, compared with 44% versus 44% in autumn 2014), and trust has grown among 15-24 year olds (52%) and the most advantaged social categories (48% versus 42% among managers and 58% among those who identify as upper middle class). For the first time since spring 2012, the EU has regained the trust of respondents who identify as middle class (45% versus 41%, compared with 41% versus 46% in autumn 2014).

Despite a slight decline, distrust in the European Union persists among the oldest respondents and the most economically and socially disadvantaged categories: 49% versus 35% among respondents aged 55 or over, 52% among those who identify as “working class” or “lower middle class”, 54% among those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, and 52% among the unemployed.

QA8a.8 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

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	40%	46%	14%

 **Gender**

Man	41%	48%	11%
Woman	39%	44%	17%

 **Age**

15-24	52%	34%	14%
25-39	43%	44%	13%
40-54	39%	48%	13%
55 +	35%	49%	16%

 **Education (End of)**

15-	29%	54%	17%
16-19	37%	49%	14%
20+	46%	42%	12%
Still studying	55%	31%	14%

Socio-professional category

Self-employed	43%	45%	12%
Managers	48%	42%	10%
Other white collars	44%	44%	12%
Manual workers	37%	48%	15%
House persons	33%	49%	18%
Unemployed	32%	52%	16%
Retired	35%	49%	16%
Students	55%	31%	14%

Consider belonging to












The working class	32%	52%	16%
The lower middle class	35%	52%	13%
The middle class	45%	41%	14%
The upper middle class	58%	34%	8%
The upper class	52%	40%	8%

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QA8a.8. 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
Answer: 'Tend to trust'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	40%	39%	35%	32%	36%	48%	29%	26%	47%	44%	23%
Gender											
Man	41%	42%	35%	36%	40%	44%	29%	27%	48%	45%	29%
Woman	39%	37%	34%	29%	33%	51%	28%	25%	46%	42%	18%
Age											
15-24	52%	47%	49%	53%	43%	53%	46%	34%	57%	49%	31%
25-39	43%	40%	36%	33%	39%	49%	32%	29%	54%	47%	20%
40-54	39%	37%	33%	30%	43%	46%	24%	22%	51%	38%	18%
55 +	35%	38%	30%	25%	28%	47%	22%	24%	36%	42%	27%
Education (End of)											
15-	29%	34%	28%	21%	19%	42%	21%	20%	41%	30%	26%
16-19	37%	35%	35%	25%	38%	47%	23%	23%	51%	36%	19%
20+	46%	46%	39%	37%	51%	47%	35%	31%	57%	57%	26%
Still studying	55%	47%	46%	57%	54%	59%	47%	37%	61%	55%	31%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	43%	42%	40%	32%	49%	49%	29%	20%	48%	39%	29%
Managers	48%	42%	35%	49%	59%	54%	27%	38%	59%	65%	29%
Other white collars	44%	38%	38%	30%	50%	54%	24%	30%	59%	48%	16%
Manual workers	37%	36%	33%	30%	29%	43%	24%	32%	53%	41%	22%
House persons	33%	29%	34%	21%	16%	56%	29%	27%	47%	23%	19%
Unemployed	32%	26%	35%	30%	22%	33%	30%	15%	36%	28%	16%
Retired	35%	41%	27%	24%	26%	46%	26%	26%	33%	47%	28%
Students	55%	47%	46%	57%	54%	59%	47%	37%	61%	55%	31%

QA8a.8. 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
Answer: 'Tend not to trust'

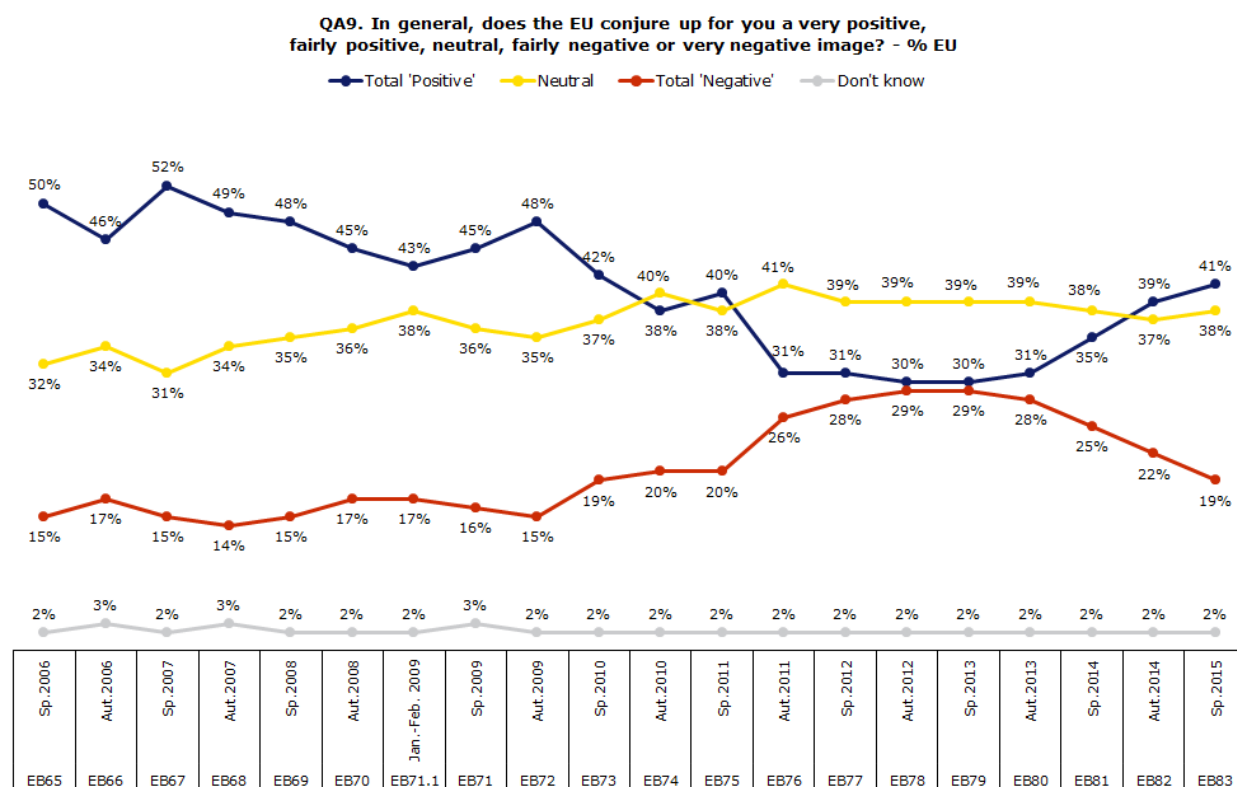
	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	46%	48%	54%	51%	44%	33%	55%	73%	44%	39%	69%
Gender											
Man	48%	48%	56%	55%	44%	40%	59%	72%	45%	41%	64%
Woman	44%	47%	52%	48%	44%	28%	52%	73%	42%	37%	73%
Age											
15-24	34%	36%	40%	35%	39%	35%	34%	64%	37%	27%	60%
25-39	44%	49%	59%	48%	42%	31%	51%	69%	38%	36%	73%
40-54	48%	50%	58%	57%	39%	32%	61%	78%	42%	49%	74%
55 +	49%	49%	51%	55%	50%	35%	63%	75%	50%	40%	64%
Education (End of)											
15-	54%	54%	55%	51%	59%	38%	61%	78%	46%	46%	65%
16-19	49%	51%	57%	61%	42%	34%	62%	76%	40%	44%	73%
20+	42%	43%	53%	48%	31%	33%	52%	68%	41%	34%	67%
Still studying	31%	38%	42%	28%	35%	27%	30%	60%	37%	25%	58%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	45%	45%	54%	62%	37%	30%	57%	79%	44%	42%	66%
Managers	42%	46%	56%	38%	28%	27%	63%	62%	40%	31%	71%
Other white collars	44%	48%	53%	60%	35%	27%	57%	70%	34%	40%	78%
Manual workers	48%	50%	60%	51%	46%	41%	58%	68%	38%	40%	65%
House persons	49%	55%	47%	62%	55%	26%	50%	71%	51%	46%	73%
Unemployed	52%	51%	58%	53%	54%	42%	52%	83%	50%	52%	76%
Retired	49%	49%	54%	56%	52%	34%	60%	73%	53%	39%	62%
Students	31%	38%	42%	28%	35%	27%	30%	60%	37%	25%	58%

2.3. The European Union's image

– The image of the EU has improved for the fourth consecutive time –

The European Union has seen its image improve for the fourth consecutive time since autumn 2013. More than four in ten Europeans (41%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014) have a positive image of the EU, while 38% (+1) have a neutral image and 19% (-3) have a negative image⁴¹.


The proportion of Europeans who see the EU in a positive light has increased by six percentage points in one year (since spring 2014) and by eleven points in two years (since spring 2013), and is the largest recorded since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2010 (EB73). During the same periods, the percentage of Europeans with a negative image of the EU has decreased by six and ten points respectively.



Positive perceptions of the EU's image have gained three percentage points in the **euro area** countries. At 39%, they share joint first place with the neutral stance and are well ahead of negative perceptions (20%, -4 percentage points). There has been no change in positive perceptions (44%) in the **non-euro area** countries, where they are ahead of neutral (36%, +1) and negative (18%, -1) perceptions.

⁴¹ QA9. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

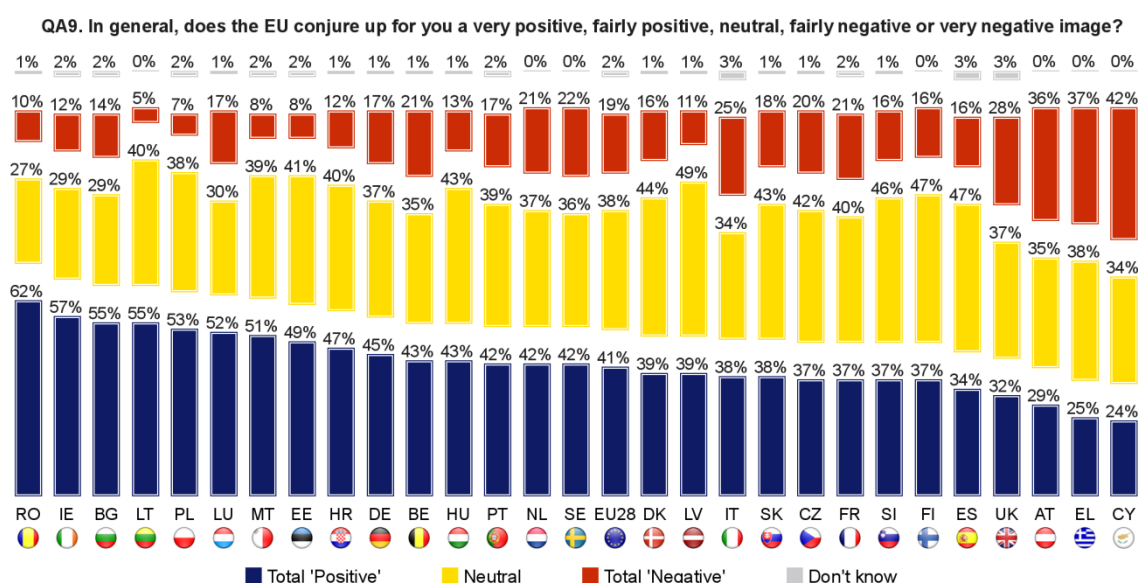
QA9. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	Total 'Positive'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Neutral	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
 EU28	41%	+2	38%	+1	19%	-3	2%	=
EURO AREA	39%	+3	39%	+1	20%	-4	2%	=
NON-EURO AREA	44%	=	36%	+1	18%	-1	2%	=






























Positive and neutral perceptions of the EU outweigh negative perceptions in 26 Member States (compared with 25 in autumn 2014, 24 in spring 2014 and 24 in autumn 2013).

In this group of 26 countries, positive perceptions outweigh neutral perceptions in 15 Member States: Romania, Ireland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland, Luxembourg, Malta, Estonia, Croatia, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden and Italy. Positive perceptions of the EU are the most widespread in Romania (62%), Ireland (57%), Lithuania (55%) and Bulgaria (55%). Neutral perceptions outweigh positive perceptions in nine countries: Denmark, Latvia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, France, Slovenia, Finland, Spain and the United Kingdom. In Greece, neutral perceptions outweigh negative perceptions (38% versus 37%), with positive perceptions in third place (25%), while positive and neutral perceptions are evenly balanced in Hungary (43% versus 43%). Finally, a majority of respondents still see the EU in a negative light in two Member States: Cyprus (42% versus 24%) and Austria (36% versus 25%).

In terms of evolutions, the positive image of the European Union has improved since autumn 2014 in 20 of the 28 Member States. The opinion ratio has reversed to become positive in this survey in the United Kingdom (32% versus 28%, compared with 30% versus 32% in autumn 2014).



QA9. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?





		Total 'Positive'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Neutral	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	41%	+2	38%	+1	19%	-3	2%	=
	DE	45%	+7	37%	-4	17%	-3	1%	=
	HR	47%	+5	40%	+2	12%	-7	1%	=
	LT	55%	+5	40%	-3	5%	-1	0%	-1
	NL	42%	+5	37%	=	21%	-5	0%	=
	BG	55%	+4	29%	-1	14%	-4	2%	+1
	EE	49%	+4	41%	-5	8%	+1	2%	=
	IE	57%	+4	29%	=	12%	-4	2%	=
	IT	38%	+4	34%	-1	25%	-3	3%	=
	MT	51%	+4	39%	-5	8%	=	2%	+1
	PT	42%	+4	39%	+4	17%	-8	2%	=
	ES	34%	+3	47%	+1	16%	-5	3%	+1
	HU	43%	+3	43%	+1	13%	-5	1%	+1
	RO	62%	+3	27%	-2	10%	+1	1%	-2
	EL	25%	+2	38%	+6	37%	-7	0%	-1
	LV	39%	+2	49%	-2	11%	=	1%	=
	FI	37%	+2	47%	-1	16%	-1	0%	=
	SE	42%	+2	36%	-2	22%	=	0%	=
	UK	32%	+2	37%	+2	28%	-4	3%	=
	BE	43%	+1	35%	=	21%	-1	1%	=
	LU	52%	+1	30%	-2	17%	+1	1%	=
	CZ	37%	=	42%	+2	20%	-2	1%	=
	DK	39%	=	44%	+2	16%	-2	1%	=
	CY	24%	=	34%	-3	42%	+4	0%	-1
	SI	37%	-1	46%	+2	16%	-1	1%	=
	SK	38%	-1	43%	+1	18%	-1	1%	+1
	AT	29%	-2	35%	+3	36%	=	0%	-1
	FR	37%	-4	40%	+5	21%	-2	2%	+1
	PL	53%	-8	38%	+6	7%	+1	2%	+1

Positive perceptions of the European Union outweigh negative perceptions in the majority of socio-demographic categories throughout the European population, with the exception of people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (25% for the “positive” total versus 34%, and 38% for the neutral stance), and those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (26% versus 29%, and 41% neutral stance).

It is among the young generations and the most economically and socially advantaged categories that the European Union enjoys the most favourable image. Positive perceptions are the most widespread among Europeans belonging to generation “Y”, born after 1980 (47% “positive” versus 14% “negative”, and 38% neutral stance), people who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond (49% versus 15%, and 35% “neutral”), managers (52% versus 16%, and 31%), the self-employed (46% versus 19%, and 35%), students (55% versus 9%, and 35%), and people who identify with the upper middle (59% versus 12%, and 28%) and upper (57% versus 12%, and 31%) classes.

Positive perceptions are less widespread among the oldest respondents and the lower social classes. Although positive outweigh negative perceptions, they are in second place behind neutral perceptions among Europeans born before 1946 (34% “positive” versus 22% “negative”, and 39% “neutral”), people who left school between the ages of 16 and 19 (38% versus 21%, and 40%), the unemployed (30% versus 24%, and 44%) and people who identify themselves as “working class” (30% versus 25%, and 42%).

QA9 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	Total 'Positive'	Neutral	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	41%	38%	19%	2%
 Gender				
Man	43%	36%	20%	1%
Woman	38%	40%	19%	3%
 Age				
15-24	48%	40%	11%	1%
25-39	44%	37%	18%	1%
40-54	41%	38%	20%	1%
55 +	36%	38%	23%	3%
Generation				
Total 'Before 1946'	34%	39%	22%	5%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	38%	37%	23%	2%
1965 - 1980 "X"	41%	38%	20%	1%
After 1980 "Y"	47%	38%	14%	1%
 Education (End of)				
15-	26%	41%	29%	4%
16-19	38%	40%	21%	1%
20+	49%	35%	15%	1%
Still studying	55%	35%	9%	1%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	46%	35%	19%	0%
Managers	52%	31%	16%	1%
Other white collars	44%	37%	19%	0%
Manual workers	37%	41%	20%	2%
House persons	34%	44%	19%	3%
Unemployed	30%	44%	24%	2%
Retired	36%	38%	23%	3%
Students	55%	35%	9%	1%
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	25%	38%	34%	3%
From time to time	38%	41%	19%	2%
Almost never/ Never	45%	37%	17%	1%
Consider belonging to				
The working class	30%	42%	25%	3%
The lower middle class	38%	38%	23%	1%
The middle class	47%	36%	16%	1%
The upper middle class	59%	28%	12%	1%
The upper class	57%	31%	12%	0%

The representations associated with the European Union and its policies

The hierarchy of the principal characteristics associated with the European Union remains unchanged since autumn 2014.

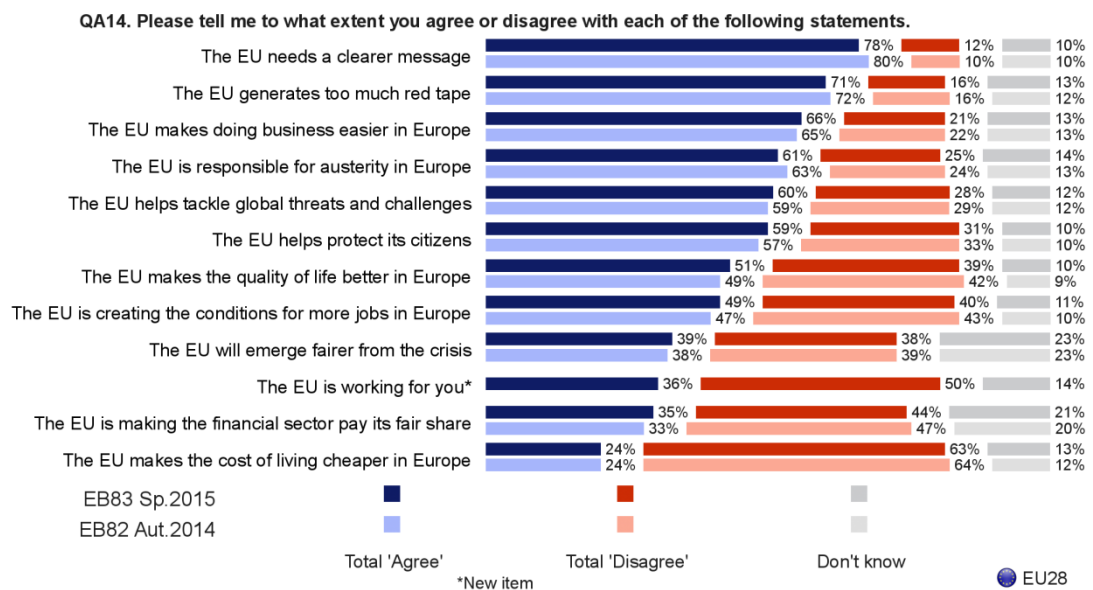
A large majority of Europeans believe that **the EU needs a clearer message** (78%, -2 percentage points), that **it generates too much red tape in Europe** (71%, -1), and that **it is responsible for austerity in Europe** (61%, -2). **However, these negative dimensions have all lost ground** since autumn 2014.

Continuing the trend that began in the previous Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014, **positive representations associated with the EU have tended to gain ground**. Thus, representations of the EU as **making it easier to do business in Europe** (66%, +1 percentage point), **helping to tackle global threats and challenges** (60%, +1), **protecting its citizens** (59%, +2) and **improving the quality of life** (51%, +2) have all strengthened slightly since autumn 2014, and by 2, 5, 6 and 6 percentage points respectively since spring 2014. This is the first time since this indicator was introduced in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2013 that an absolute majority of Europeans consider that **the EU makes the quality of life better in Europe**.

In the same way, although still only a minority of respondents agree with the statements to the effect that **the European Union is creating the conditions for more jobs in Europe** (49%, +2 percentage points), **will emerge fairer from the crisis** (39%, +1), and **is making the financial sector pay its fair share** (35%, +2), these items too have gained ground (by 2, 1 and 2 percentage points respectively). Agreement that the EU **makes the cost of living cheaper in Europe** remains unchanged.

Finally, 50% of Europeans (versus 36%) disagree that **"the EU is working for you"**⁴², an item which was asked for this first time in this survey.

⁴² QA14. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



Positive representations

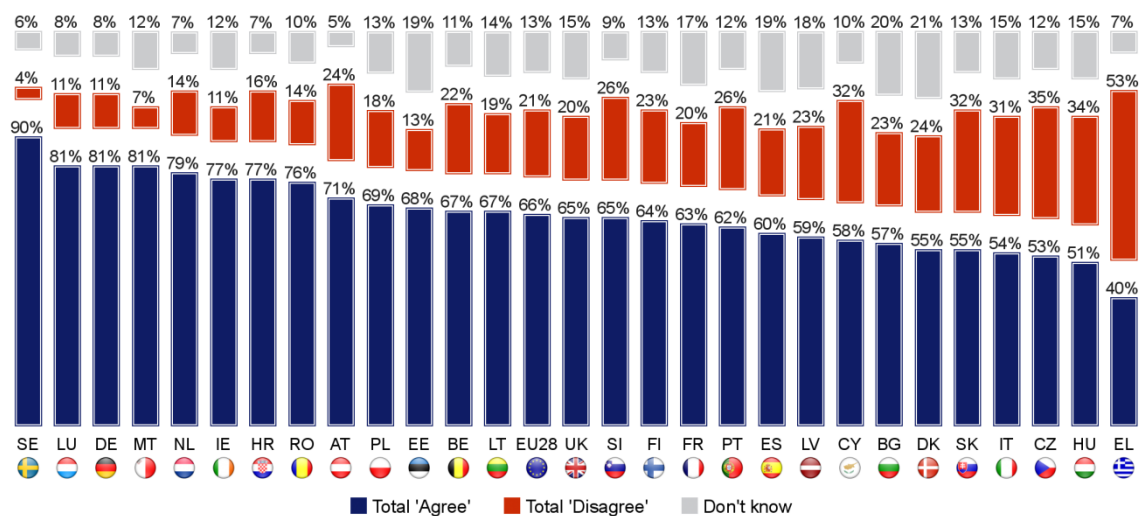
"The EU makes doing business easier in Europe"

With no major changes, two-thirds of Europeans (66%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) continue to agree that "the EU makes doing business easier in Europe", while 21% (-1) take the opposite view and 13% (unchanged) expressed no opinion.

The EU is seen as business-friendly by an absolute majority of respondents in 27 of the 28 Member States, most notably in Sweden (90%), Luxembourg (81%), Germany (81%) and Malta (81%). This view is shared by a minority in Greece, where 53% of respondents do not consider the EU as business-friendly.

QA14.3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU makes doing business easier in Europe

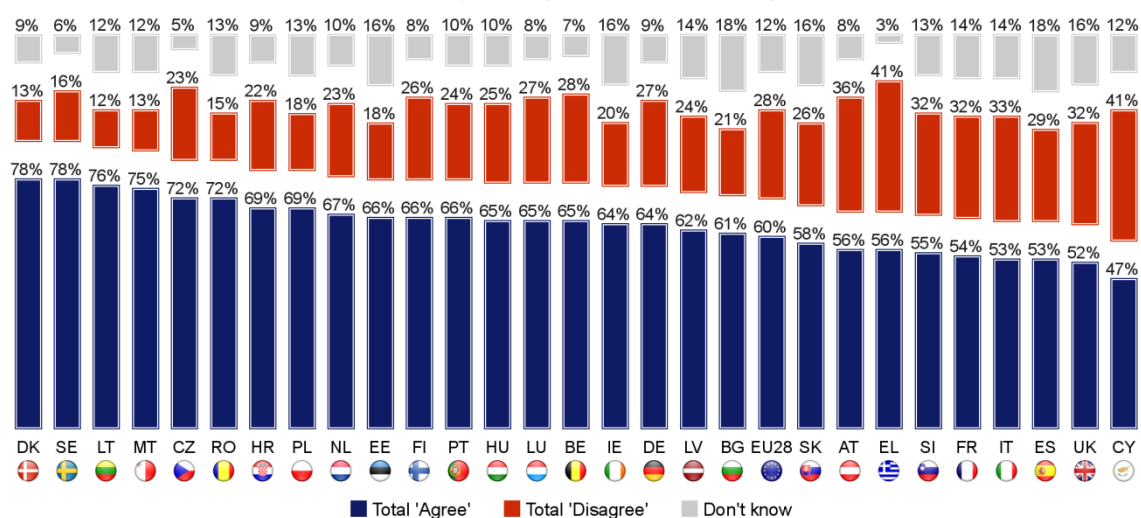
"The EU helps tackle global threats and challenges"

The EU's international image remains stable and generally positive. Six in ten Europeans (60%, +1 percentage point) consider that the EU "helps to tackle global threats and challenges", while 28% (-1 point) are of the opposite view and 12% (unchanged) expressed no opinion.

The EU's international role is recognised in all Member States, with an absolute majority in 27 countries and a relative majority in Cyprus (47% versus 41%). Respondents in Denmark (78%), Sweden (78%), Lithuania (76%) and Malta (75%) are the most likely to acknowledge the EU's role in helping to tackle global threats and challenges.

QA14.9. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

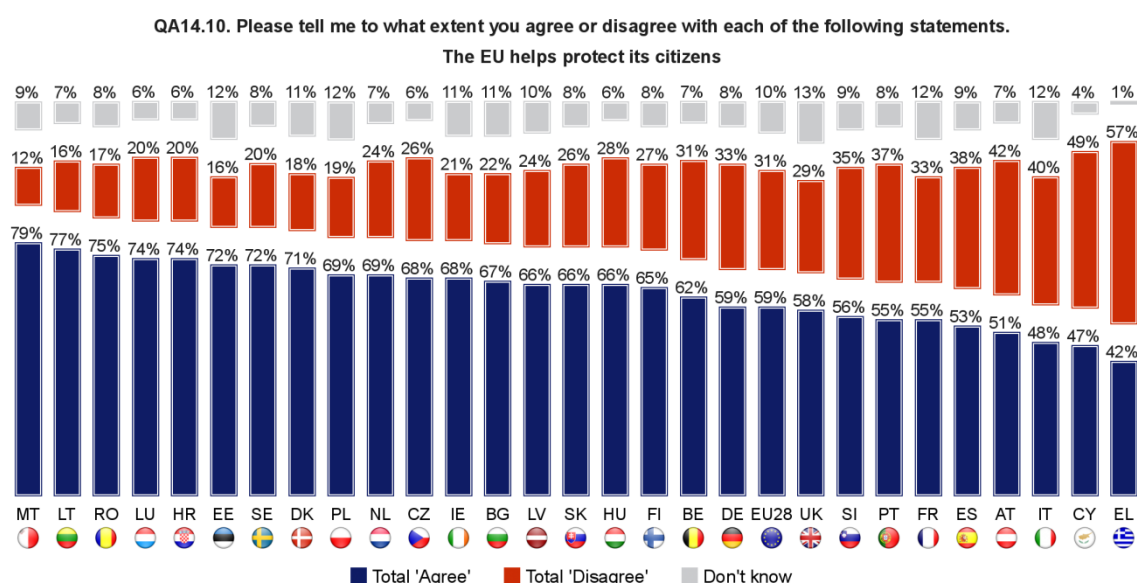
The EU helps tackle global threats and challenges



“The EU helps protect its citizens”

The image of a protective EU has grown stronger in European public opinion. Close to six in ten respondents (59%, +2 percentage points) consider that “the EU helps protect its citizens”, while 31% (-2) disagree and 10% (unchanged) expressed no opinion.

In this survey, a majority of respondents in Italy agree that the EU is protective (48% versus 40%, compared with 41% versus 48% in autumn 2014). As a result, this opinion now predominates in 26 Member States, with an absolute majority in all but Italy and with the highest levels of support in Malta (79%), Lithuania (77%) and Romania (75%). It is no longer the minority opinion, except in two EU countries: Greece (57% total “disagree”) and Cyprus (49% versus 47%).



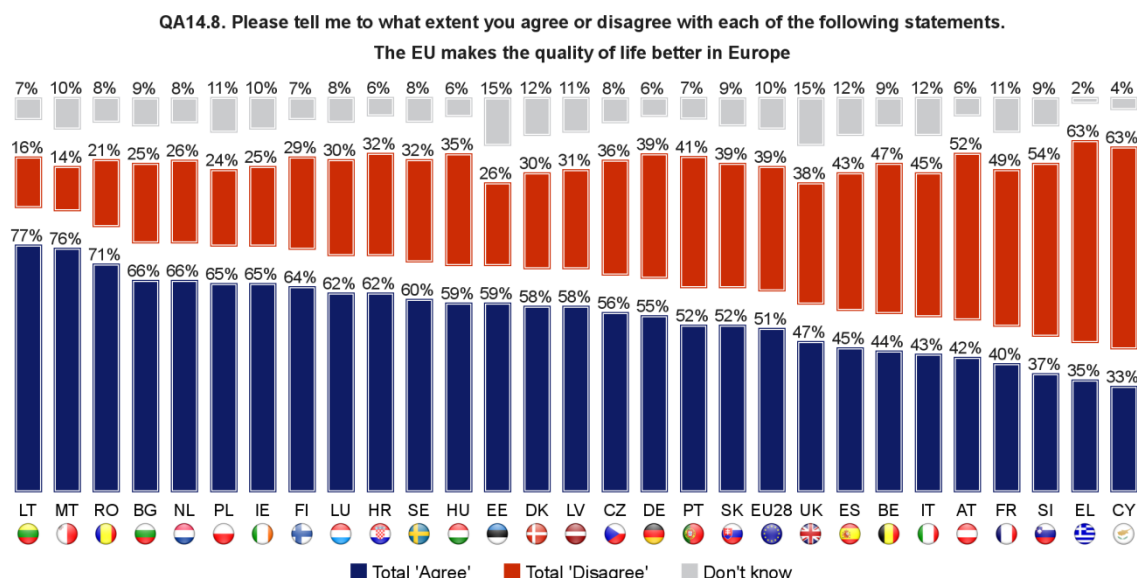
“The EU makes the quality of life better in Europe”

For the first time since this indicator was introduced in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2013, an absolute majority of Europeans (51%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014) now agree that the European Union improves the quality of life in Europe. Close to four in ten Europeans (39%, -3) disagree and 10% (+1) expressed no opinion. This representation of the European Union as a driving force for the improvement of the quality of life has gained six points in a year.

This has become the majority opinion for the first time in the **euro area** countries (48% versus 43%, compared with 44% versus 47% in autumn 2014). It remains very widespread in the **non-euro area** countries (58%, +1 percentage point).

In this survey, the opinion ratio has become positive in Spain (45% versus 43%, compared with 34% versus 56% in autumn 2014). Conversely, it has become negative in Belgium (44% versus 47%, compared with 49% versus 47%).

Overall, a majority of respondents in 21 Member States agree that the European Union is a contributory factor in improving the quality of life in Europe, with significant support in Lithuania (77%), Malta (76%) and Romania (71%). The opposite opinion, that the EU does not make the quality of life better in Europe, predominates in seven countries: Cyprus (63%), Greece (63%), Slovenia (54%), Austria (52%), France (49% versus 40%), Belgium (47% versus 44%) and Italy (45% versus 43%).



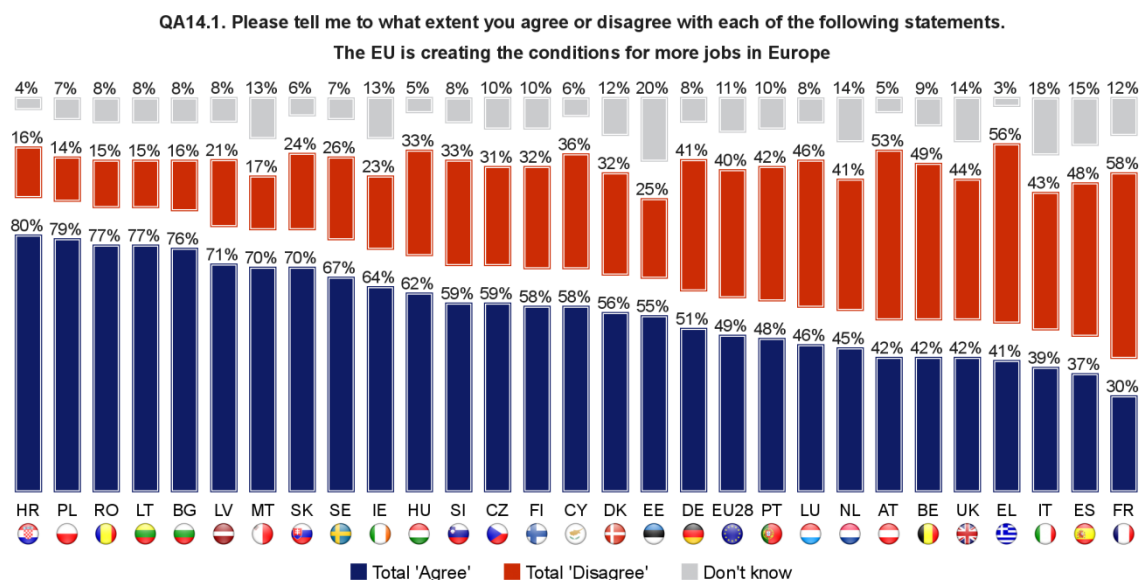
"The EU is creating the conditions for more jobs in Europe"

Support for the actions taken by the EU to boost employment has grown in this survey. Close to half of Europeans (49%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014) agree that "the EU is creating the conditions for more jobs in Europe", while 40% (-3) disagree and 11% (+1) expressed no opinion. The differential between those who view the EU's actions to create more jobs in a positive light and those judge them unfavourably is the best ever measured for this indicator: it now stands at +9, compared with +4 in autumn 2014, -8 in spring 2014, -12 in autumn 2013 and -19 in spring 2013.

Support for the EU's actions to boost employment has grown significantly within the countries of the **euro area**, though it remains the minority view (43% versus 45%, compared with 38% versus 51% in autumn 2014). However, it remains dominant in the **non-euro area** countries (61%, -1 percentage point).

In this survey, a majority of respondents are now positive about the EU's actions in Germany (51% versus 41%, compared with 45% versus 46% in autumn 2014), Portugal (48% versus 42%, compared with 45% versus 46%) and the Netherlands (45% versus 41%, compared with 38% versus 49%). However, a majority of respondents are now critical in Austria (42% versus 53%, compared with 53% versus 43% in autumn 2014), and also in the United Kingdom, where opinions were previously evenly balanced (42% versus 44%, compared with 42% versus 42%). Positive and negative opinions are now evenly balanced in Luxembourg (46% versus 46%), whereas positive opinions had the upper hand in autumn 2014 (50% versus 44%).

A majority of respondents in 20 EU countries are positive about the EU's actions to increase employment, with the most widespread support in Croatia (80%), Poland (79%), Romania (77%) and Lithuania (77%). However, a majority of respondents still see the EU's actions in a negative light in seven countries: France (58%), Greece (56%), Austria (53%), Belgium (49% versus 42%), Spain (48% versus 37%), the United Kingdom (44% versus 42%) and Italy (43% versus 39%).



"The EU will emerge fairer from the crisis"

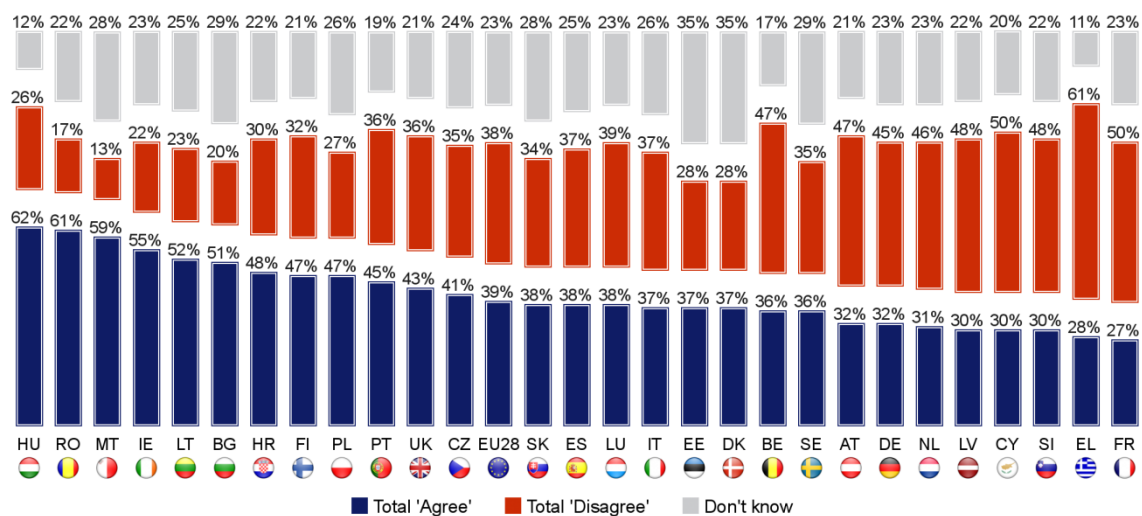
Although the opinion ratio remains extremely narrow, the idea that the EU will emerge fairer from the crisis leads public opinion for the first time since this indicator was introduced in spring 2013. Close to four in ten Europeans (39%, +1 percentage point) share this view, while 38% (-1) disagree. The "don't know" rate (23%, unchanged) remains high for this indicator.

Since autumn 2014, the opinion ratio has returned to positive in Croatia (48% versus 30%, compared with 41% versus 43%), gone from evenly balanced to positive in Sweden (36% versus 35%, compared with 36% versus 36%), and has reached equilibrium in Italy (37% versus 37%, compared with 31% versus 42%).

A majority of respondents now agree that the European Union will emerge fairer from the crisis in 17 Member States, with the greatest support in Hungary (62%), Romania (61%) and Malta (59%). Conversely, the idea that the EU will not emerge fairer from the crisis remains the majority view in ten Member States, most notably in Greece (61%), Cyprus (50%) and France (50%). Opinions are evenly balanced in Italy (37% versus 37%).

QA14.5. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU will emerge fairer from the crisis



Negative representations associated with the EU

"The EU is making the financial sector pay its fair share"

The perception that the EU fails to make the financial sector pay its fair share is losing ground but continues to dominate in European public opinion: 44% of respondents (-3 percentage points since autumn 2014) share this view, while 35% (+2) are of the opposite view and 21% (+1) expressed no opinion.

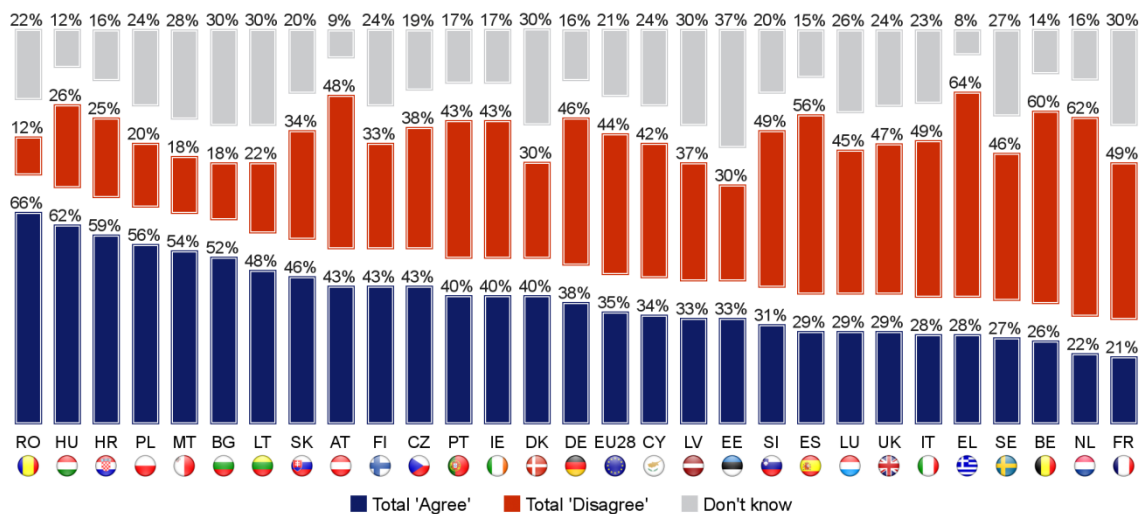
Despite this decline, the view that the EU is not making the financial sector pay its fair share is still held by a clear majority of respondents in the **euro area** (49% versus 31%, compared with 53% versus 29% in autumn 2014). The opposite opinion holds strong among respondents in the **non-euro area** (45% agree that the EU is making the financial sector pay its fair share, versus 32%, compared with 43% versus 35%).

A majority of respondents in 12 Member States agree that the EU is making the financial sector pay its fair share. This view is the most widespread in Romania (66%), Hungary (62%) and Croatia (59%).

In the remaining 16 Member States, a majority of respondents do not agree that the EU is making the financial sector pay its fair share, notably in Greece (64%), the Netherlands (62%), Belgium (60%), and Spain (56%).

QA14.6. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU is making the financial sector pay its fair share



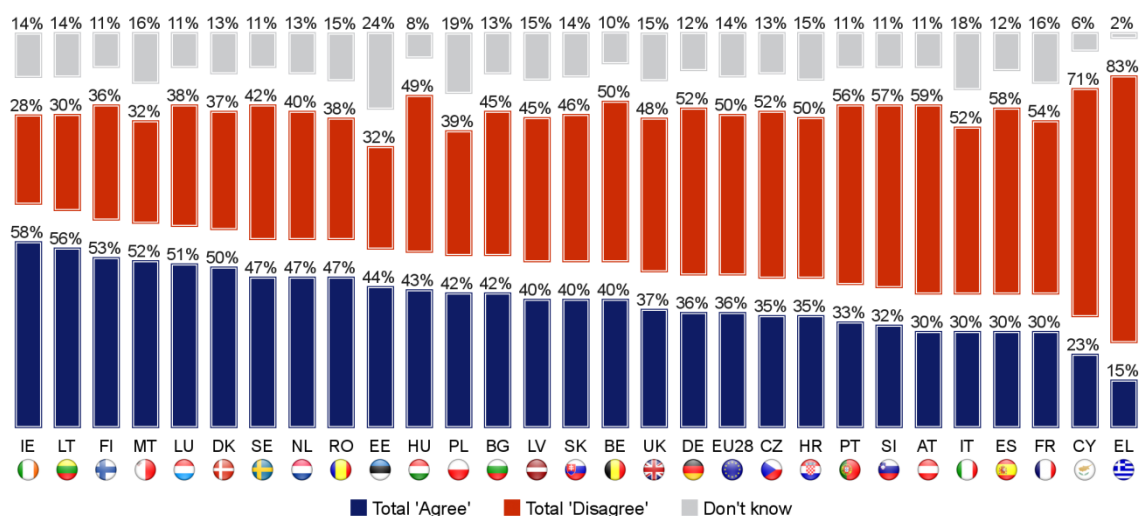
"The EU is working for you"

Half of Europeans (50%) do not agree that "the EU is working for you", while 36% agree and 14% expressed no opinion.

A majority of respondents believe that the European Union "is working for you" in 11 Member States, with support from at least 50% of respondents in Ireland (58%), Lithuania (56%), Finland (53%), Malta (52%), Luxembourg (51%) and Denmark (50%). The opposite view predominates in the other 17 Member States, most strikingly in Greece (83%), Cyprus (71%), Austria (59%), Spain (58%), Slovenia (57%), Portugal (56%) and France (54%).

QA14.12. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU is working for you

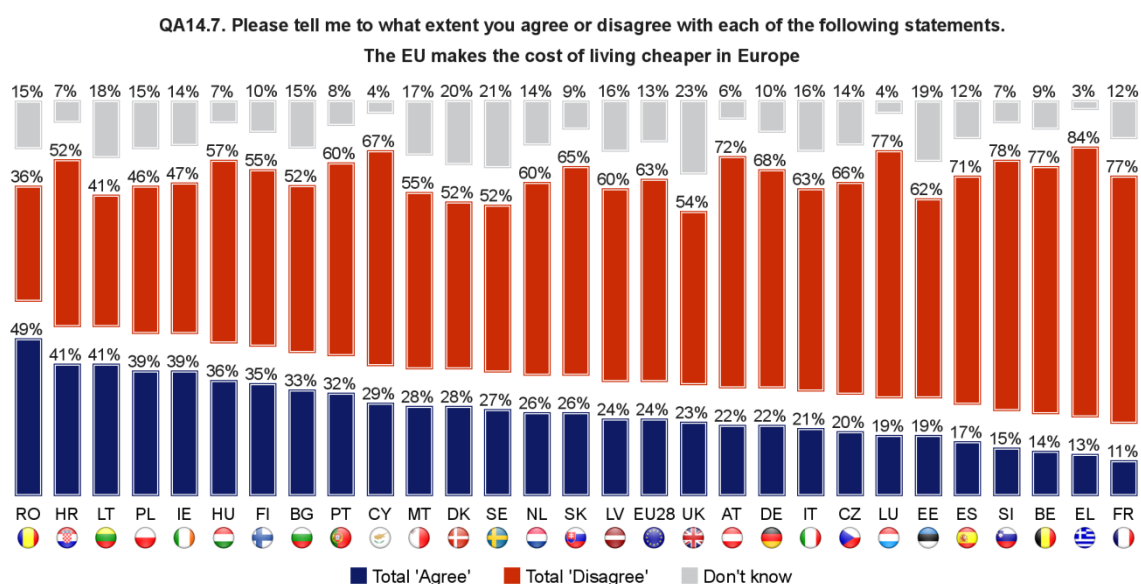


"The EU makes the cost of living cheaper in Europe"

63% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since autumn 2014) disagree that the EU makes "the cost of living cheaper in Europe", while 24% (unchanged) agree and 13% (+1) expressed no opinion.

A majority of respondents in 26 Member States disagree that the EU makes the cost of living cheaper in Europe, with an absolute majority in 24 countries led by Greece (84%), Slovenia (78%), Belgium (77%), France (77%) and Luxembourg (77%), and a relative majority in Ireland (47% versus 39%) and Poland (46% versus 39%).

As in the surveys of spring and autumn 2014, a majority of respondents in Romania are positive about the EU's efforts to reduce the cost of living (49% versus 36%). However, although a majority of respondents shared this view in Lithuania in spring and autumn 2014, positive and negative opinions are now evenly balanced in this country (41% versus 41%).



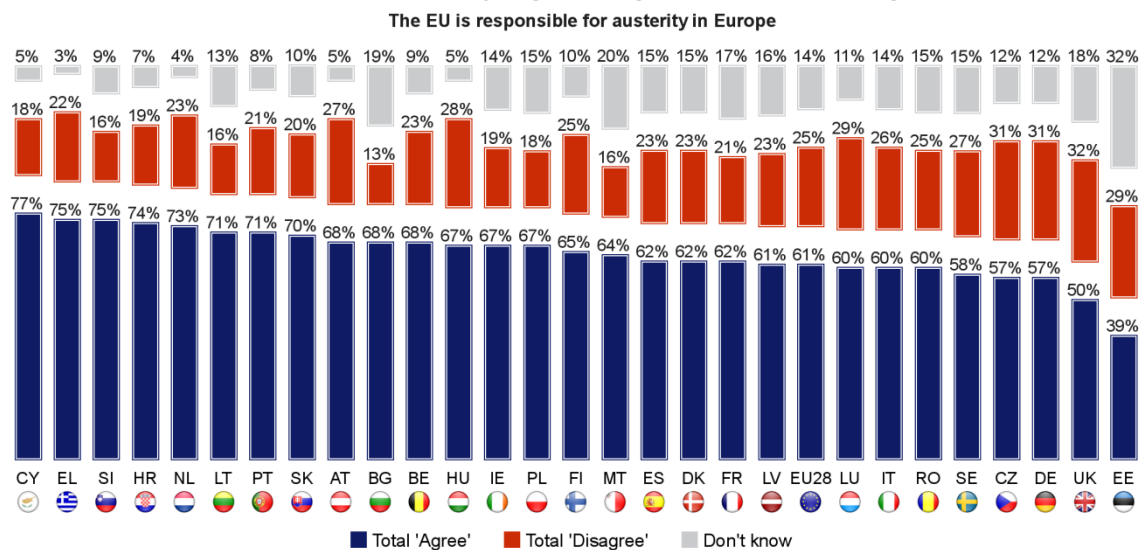
"The EU is responsible for austerity in Europe"

More than six in ten Europeans (61%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2014) agree that "the EU is responsible for austerity in Europe", while 25% (+1) disagree and 14% (+1) gave no answer.

This opinion is shared by 62% (-3 percentage points) of respondents in the **euro area** countries and by 59% (+1) of respondents in the **non-euro area** countries.

As in all previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, a majority of respondents share this view throughout all the Member States, with an absolute majority in 27 countries and a relative majority in Estonia (39% versus 29%). It is the most widespread in Cyprus (77%), Greece (75%), Slovenia (75%), Croatia (74%), the Netherlands (73%), Lithuania (71%) and Portugal (71%).

QA14.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

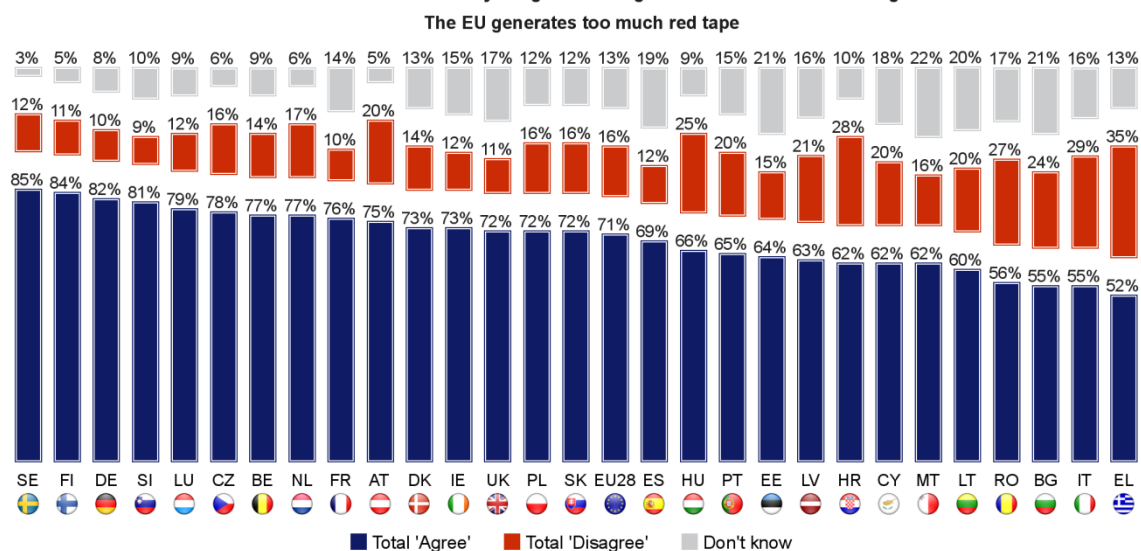


"The EU generates too much red tape in Europe"

The European Union continues to be seen as too bureaucratic throughout Europe. More than seven in ten Europeans (71%, -1 percentage point) agree that the EU generates too much red tape in Europe, with only 16% (unchanged) of respondents disagreeing and 13% (+1) expressing no opinion.

An absolute majority of respondents in all the Member States agree that the European Union generates too much red tape, with scores ranging from 52% in Greece to 85% in Sweden.

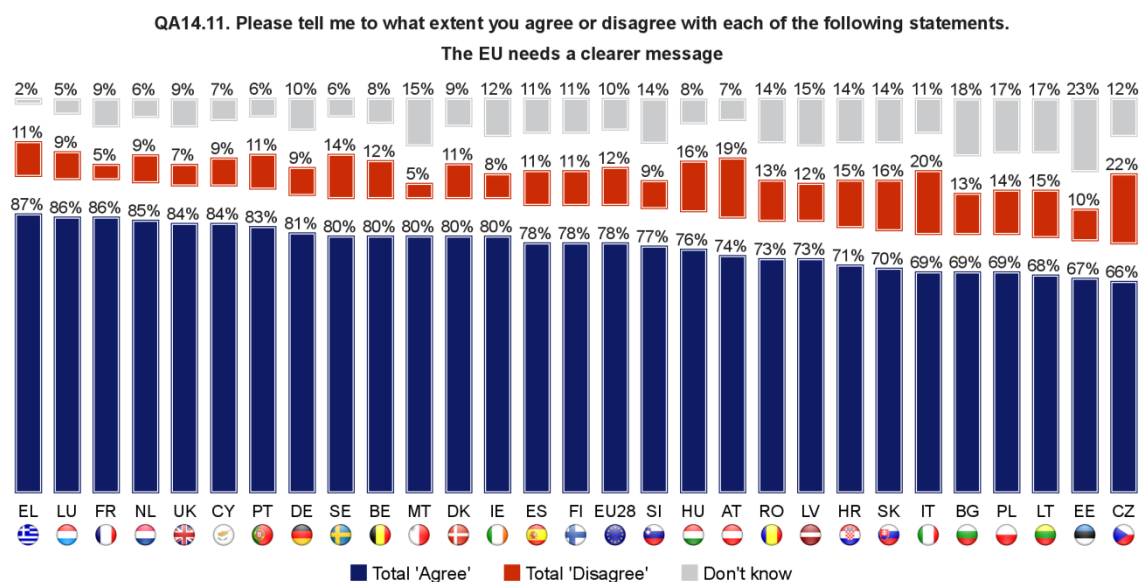
QA14.4. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



"The EU needs a clearer message"

Close to eight in ten Europeans (78%, -2 percentage points) agree that "the EU needs a clearer message", while 12% (+2) disagree and 10% (unchanged) expressed no opinion.

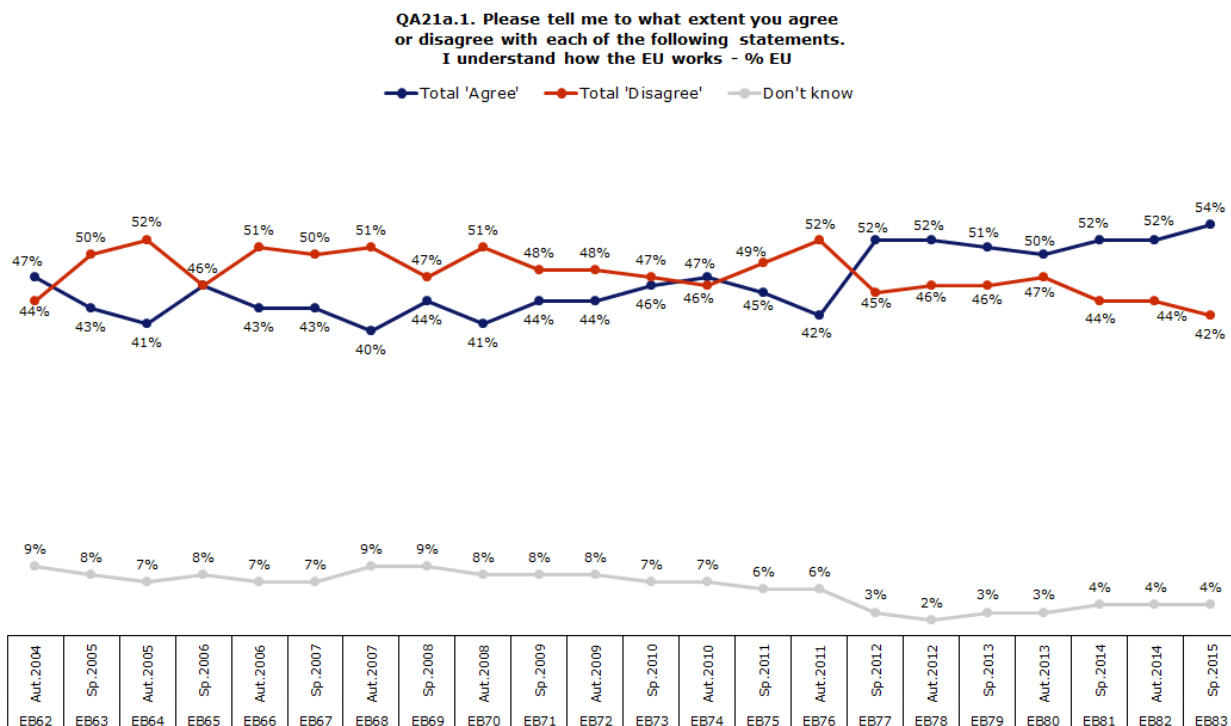
An absolute majority of respondents in all 28 Member States want a clearer message from the European Union, with scores ranging from 66% in the Czech Republic to 87% in Greece (86% in Luxembourg and in France).



3. KNOWLEDGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

3.1. Knowledge of how the European Union works

Subjective knowledge of how the EU works has improved since autumn 2014 to reach the highest level measured for this indicator for over ten years. 54% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since autumn 2014) say they understand how the European Union works, while 42% (-2) disagree and 4% (unchanged) expressed no opinion⁴³.



A majority of respondents in 23 Member States feel that they understand how the EU works, with the highest scores in Poland (75%), the Nordic countries (74% in Sweden, 67% in Finland and Denmark), Lithuania (69%), Slovenia (69%), Cyprus (67%) and Croatia (67%).

Conversely, a majority of respondents feel that they do not understand how the EU works in France (54%), Portugal (50% versus 48%), the Czech Republic (50% versus 48%), Spain (49% versus 46%) and Italy (49% versus 42%).

⁴³ QA21a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. I understand how the EU works.

QA21a.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'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	54%	42%	4%
Gender			
Man	63%	34%	3%
Woman	47%	48%	5%
Age			
15-24	56%	39%	5%
25-39	58%	39%	3%
40-54	58%	39%	3%
55 +	48%	47%	5%
Education (End of)			
15-	33%	61%	6%
16-19	52%	44%	4%
20+	68%	29%	3%
Still studying	61%	35%	4%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	67%	30%	3%
Managers	73%	26%	1%
Other white collars	63%	35%	2%
Manual workers	52%	44%	4%
House persons	33%	59%	8%
Unemployed	45%	51%	4%
Retired	47%	47%	6%
Students	61%	35%	4%
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42%	53%	5%
The lower middle class	51%	45%	4%
The middle class	62%	34%	4%
The upper middle class	78%	21%	1%
The upper class	74%	24%	2%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QA21a.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works

Answer: Total 'Agree'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	54%	58%	46%	43%	42%	75%	50%	66%	48%	66%	67%
Gender											
Man	63%	67%	56%	51%	53%	78%	59%	74%	54%	71%	74%
Woman	47%	49%	35%	34%	34%	73%	41%	59%	43%	62%	61%
Age											
15-24	56%	48%	54%	52%	42%	82%	51%	68%	41%	59%	57%
25-39	58%	59%	54%	41%	50%	83%	51%	71%	58%	73%	67%
40-54	58%	61%	48%	49%	47%	75%	56%	77%	58%	65%	70%
55 +	48%	59%	34%	35%	35%	64%	44%	55%	38%	63%	69%
Education (End of)											
15-	33%	45%	22%	23%	21%	52%	38%	48%	40%	44%	61%
16-19	52%	55%	47%	37%	45%	69%	46%	69%	55%	62%	67%
20+	68%	72%	69%	52%	61%	83%	64%	81%	73%	80%	75%
Still studying	61%	55%	62%	57%	56%	89%	50%	61%	44%	66%	63%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	67%	68%	66%	64%	56%	84%	59%	78%	55%	64%	82%
Managers	73%	68%	82%	60%	74%	91%	66%	92%	77%	84%	75%
Other white collars	63%	65%	58%	52%	56%	85%	41%	79%	64%	74%	69%
Manual workers	52%	52%	53%	40%	38%	75%	46%	71%	50%	72%	57%
House persons	33%	41%	15%	17%	20%	65%	41%	53%	37%	44%	61%
Unemployed	45%	43%	41%	38%	29%	60%	50%	59%	39%	54%	64%
Retired	47%	60%	33%	34%	31%	62%	45%	57%	35%	64%	70%
Students	61%	55%	62%	57%	56%	89%	50%	61%	44%	66%	63%

3.2. Objective knowledge of the European Union

In order to measure their objective knowledge of the European Union, respondents were asked to say whether each of the following statements was true or false: "The EU currently consists of 28 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".

The level of objective knowledge of the EU has remained stable since autumn 2014: 36% of Europeans (unchanged) gave three correct answers. An absolute majority of respondents gave three right answers in Slovenia (66%), Croatia (55%), Luxembourg (54%), Malta (54%) and Greece (51%). In contrast, the fewest respondents could give the three correct answers in Latvia (25%), the United Kingdom (28%) and France (29%).

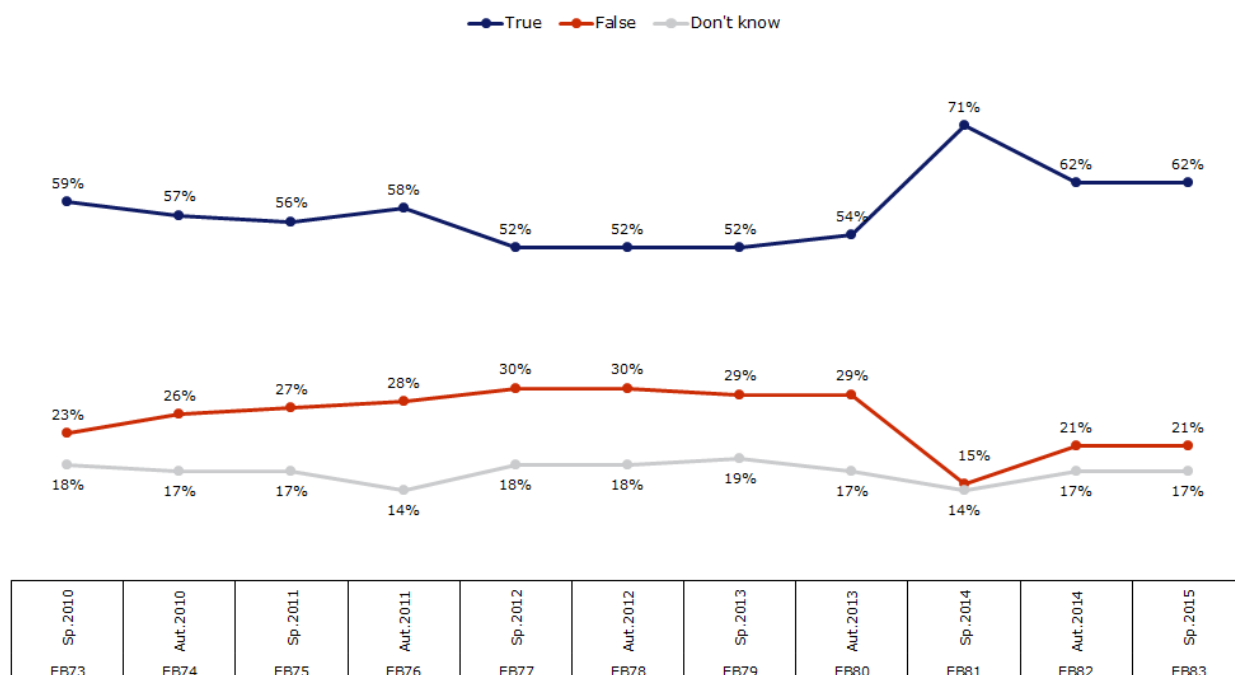
In detail, the level of knowledge for each of the three statements has remained steady since autumn 2014.⁴⁴

"The Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State"

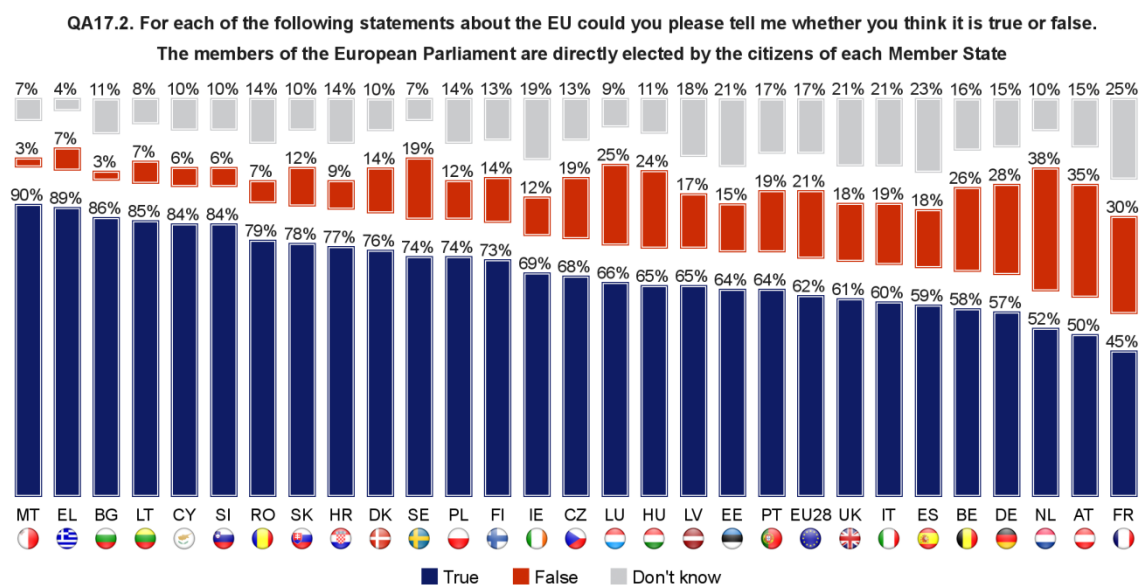
62% of Europeans (unchanged since autumn 2014) know that Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are directly elected by citizens in each Member State. Following the historical peak of spring 2014 coinciding with the European elections, knowledge of how MEPs are elected has stabilised at a level which is higher than that measured before this peak.

⁴⁴ QA17a.1+2+3. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

QA17.2. 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



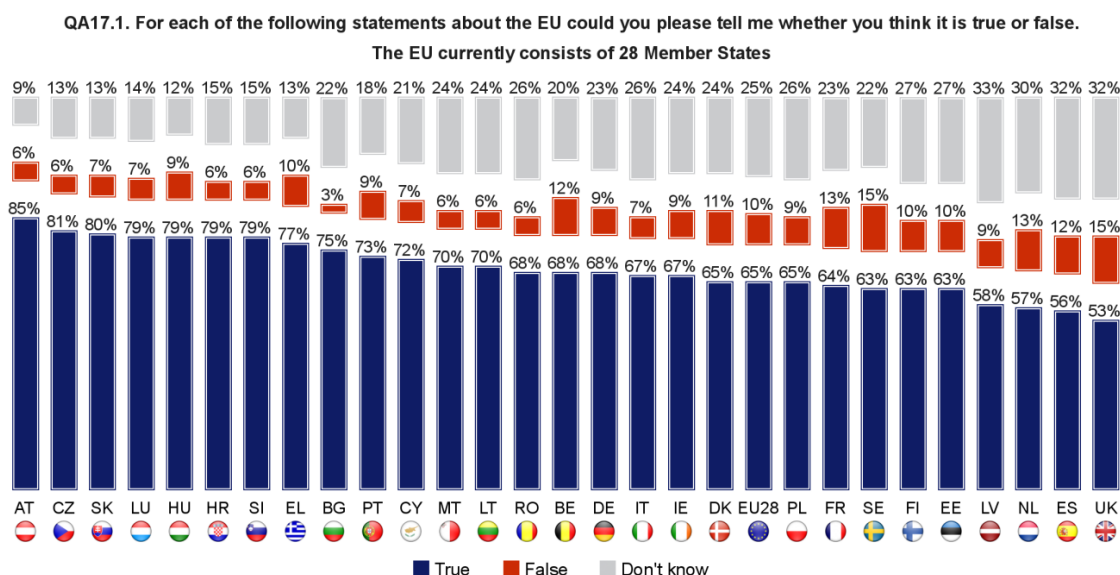
A majority of respondents in all Member States know how MEPs are elected. Knowledge is the most widespread in Malta (90%) and the least so in France (45% versus 30%).



“The EU currently consists of 28 Member States”

65% of Europeans (unchanged) know that the EU currently consists of 28 Member States, while a quarter (25%, =) said they did not know and 10% (=) gave the wrong answer.

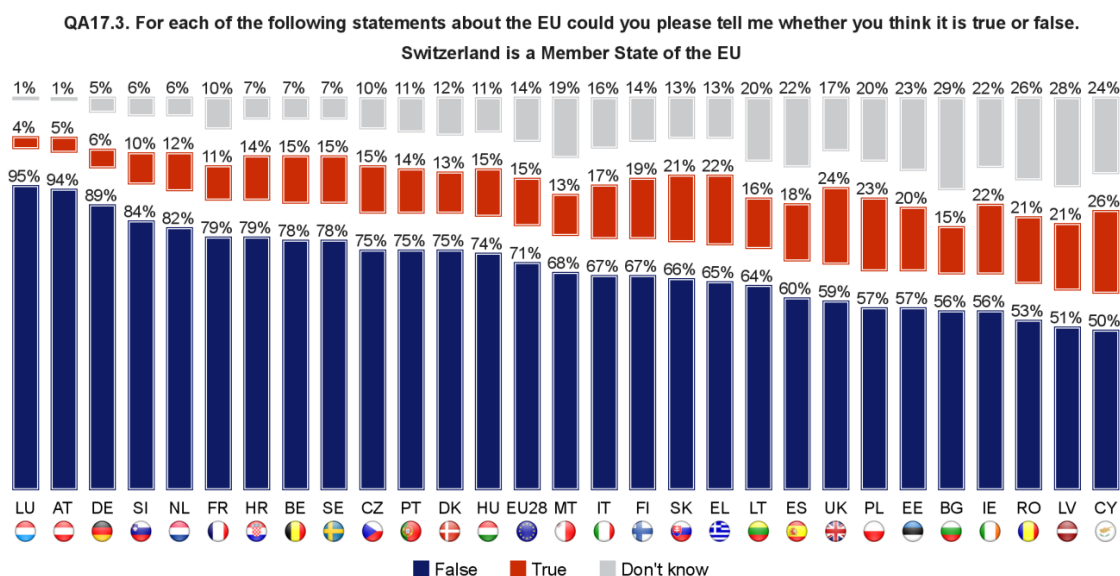
A majority of respondents gave the correct answer in all Member States, with scores ranging from 53% in the United Kingdom to 85% in Austria.
































“Switzerland is a member of the EU”

More than seven in ten Europeans (71%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) know that Switzerland is not a member of the European Union, while 15% (-1) gave the wrong answer and 14% (unchanged) said they did not know.

An absolute majority of respondents gave the correct answer in all 28 Member States, with scores ranging from 50% in Cyprus to 95% in Luxembourg.



QA17. For each of the following statements about the EU
could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

		The EU currently consists of 28 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	
		True	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	True	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	False	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	65%	=	62%	=	71%	+1
	BE	68%	=	58%	+1	78%	-2
	BG	75%	=	86%	-2	56%	+1
	CZ	81%	+6	68%	+3	75%	+2
	DK	65%	-2	76%	+1	75%	+4
	DE	68%	+2	57%	-3	89%	+3
	EE	63%	-2	64%	+2	57%	-5
	IE	67%	+5	69%	+1	56%	-2
	EL	77%	-1	89%	+3	65%	+1
	ES	56%	-2	59%	+3	60%	+3
	FR	64%	-2	45%	-2	79%	-2
	HR	79%	-1	77%	+4	79%	-2
	IT	67%	-1	60%	+2	67%	-6
	CY	72%	=	84%	=	50%	-5
	LV	58%	-4	65%	-8	51%	-2
	LT	70%	=	85%	+3	64%	+5
	LU	79%	-5	66%	+1	95%	+2
	HU	79%	+1	65%	-3	74%	+4
	MT	70%	+6	90%	+1	68%	+8
	NL	57%	+2	52%	-1	82%	+1
	AT	85%	+4	50%	-7	94%	+2
	PL	65%	-3	74%	+1	57%	+2
	PT	73%	-3	64%	-9	75%	+4
	RO	68%	+2	79%	+6	53%	+7
	SI	79%	+6	84%	+5	84%	-2
	SK	80%	-2	78%	-2	66%	-4
	FI	63%	-5	73%	-3	67%	-1
	SE	63%	+3	74%	-4	78%	+3
	UK	53%	+2	61%	+1	59%	+3

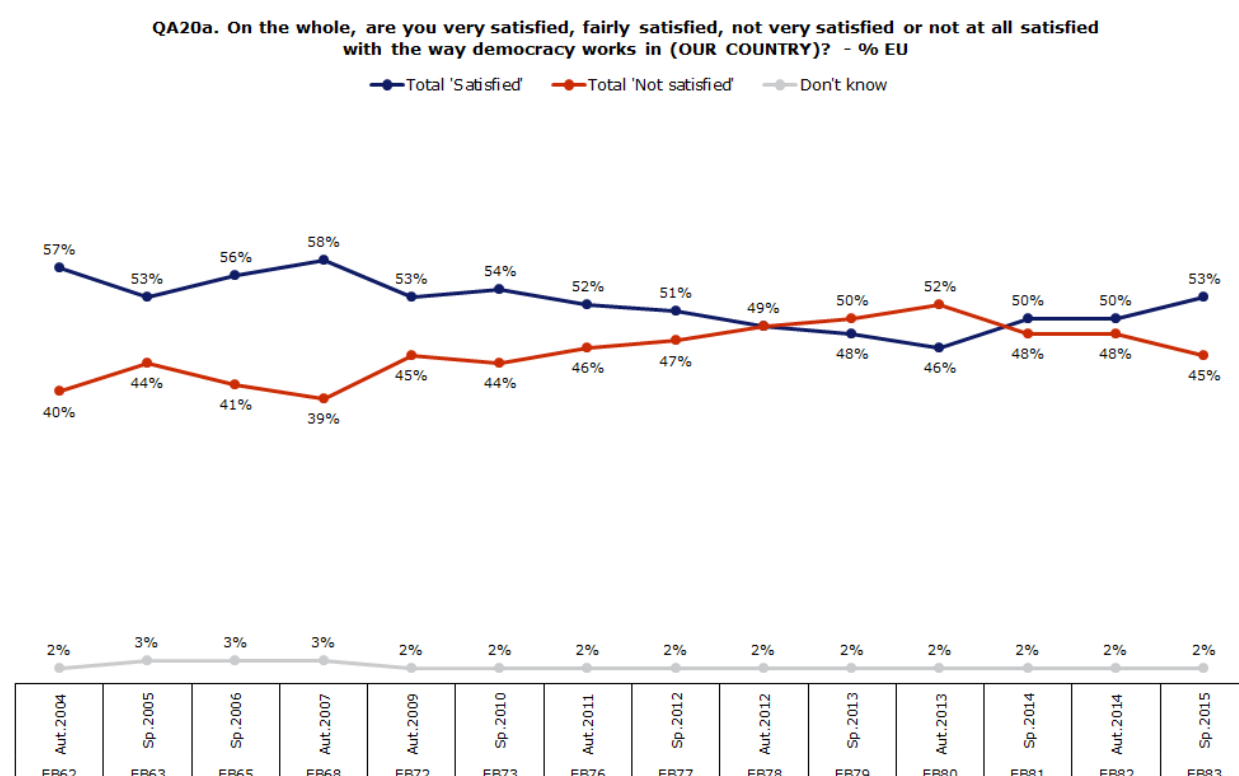
4. DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

4.1. The way in which democracy works

National democracy

–Opinions of the way democracy works at a national level have improved –

More than half of Europeans (53%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2014) say they are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, while 45% (-3) say they are dissatisfied⁴⁵. The opinion differential between those who are satisfied with how democracy works in their country and those who are dissatisfied has reached its best level since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2010 (EB73).



The satisfaction-dissatisfaction opinion ratio has returned to positive in the **euro area** countries (52% versus 46%, compared with 48% versus 50% in autumn 2014). It remains decisively positive and with no major changes in the **non-euro area** countries (55% versus 42%, compared with 54% versus 43%).

In this survey, positive opinions once again predominate in France (52% versus 45%) whereas positive and negative views were evenly balanced in autumn 2014 (49% versus 49%).

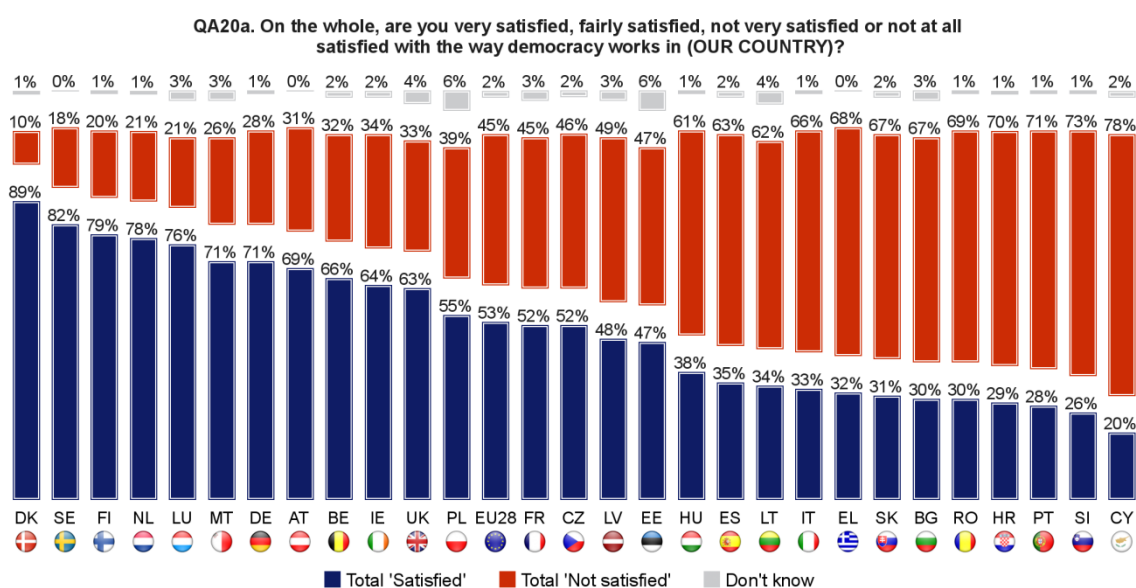
⁴⁵ QA20a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

A majority of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country in 14 Member States, led by the Nordic countries (89% in Denmark, 82% in Sweden, 79% in Finland), the Benelux countries (78% in the Netherlands, 76% in Luxembourg, 66% in Belgium), Germany (71%), Malta (71%) and Austria (69%).

Dissatisfaction prevails in 13 EU countries, most notably in Cyprus (78%), Slovenia (73%), Portugal (71%) and Croatia (70%).

Finally, satisfaction and dissatisfaction are evenly balanced in Estonia (47% versus 47%).

Although dissatisfaction with how democracy works nationally remains predominant, it has lost significant ground in Greece (68%, -13 percentage points since autumn 2014) and Spain (63%, -13).














QA20a 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'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU28	53%	45%	2%
EURO AREA	52%	46%	2%
NON-EURO AREA	55%	42%	3%
Gender			
Man	54%	45%	1%
Woman	52%	45%	3%
Age			
15-24	57%	41%	2%
25-39	51%	47%	2%
40-54	55%	44%	1%
55 +	51%	46%	3%
Education (End of)			
15-	43%	53%	4%
16-19	51%	47%	2%
20+	60%	39%	1%
Still studying	60%	38%	2%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	53%	45%	2%
Managers	69%	30%	1%
Other white collars	55%	43%	2%
Manual workers	51%	47%	2%
House persons	47%	51%	2%
Unemployed	39%	58%	3%
Retired	50%	47%	3%
Students	60%	38%	2%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31%	67%	2%
From time to time	45%	53%	2%
Almost never/ Never	60%	38%	2%
Consider belonging to			
The working class	45%	52%	3%
The lower middle class	49%	49%	2%
The middle class	57%	41%	2%
The upper middle class	68%	31%	1%
The upper class	57%	40%	3%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

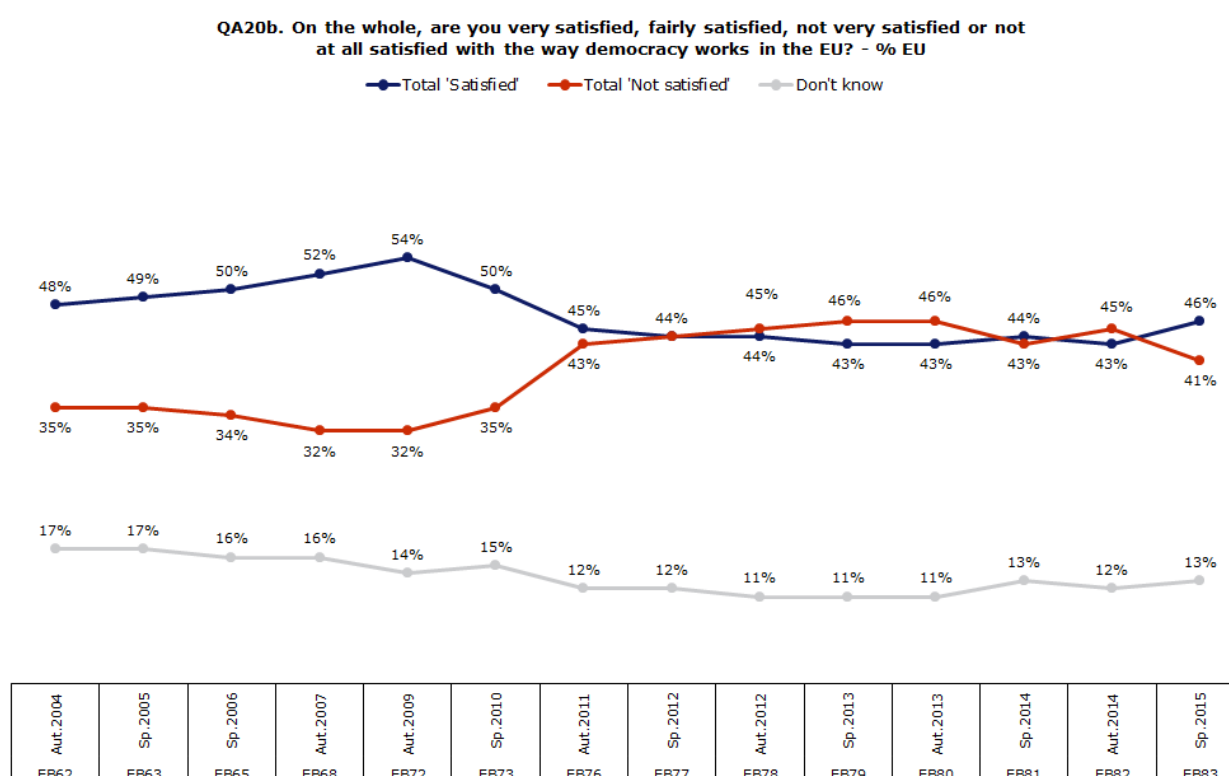
QA20a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Answer: Total 'Satisfied'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	53%	71%	35%	52%	33%	55%	63%	32%	28%	64%	20%
Gender											
Man	54%	72%	34%	52%	35%	55%	64%	34%	29%	63%	24%
Woman	52%	71%	35%	51%	31%	55%	61%	30%	28%	64%	17%
Age											
15-24	57%	69%	27%	65%	42%	60%	61%	38%	37%	63%	12%
25-39	51%	67%	32%	44%	30%	58%	66%	36%	35%	67%	19%
40-54	55%	74%	39%	55%	41%	57%	59%	33%	30%	60%	21%
55 +	51%	72%	38%	48%	27%	50%	64%	27%	22%	64%	27%
Education (End of)											
15-	43%	71%	36%	35%	23%	36%	62%	27%	23%	53%	24%
16-19	51%	69%	38%	43%	33%	52%	64%	34%	32%	57%	17%
20+	60%	75%	35%	60%	39%	58%	63%	33%	35%	75%	24%
Still studying	60%	73%	27%	69%	50%	69%	57%	36%	42%	72%	13%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	53%	80%	33%	33%	41%	55%	66%	34%	23%	64%	17%
Managers	69%	81%	41%	74%	48%	69%	68%	40%	43%	76%	29%
Other white collars	55%	75%	43%	53%	34%	61%	64%	35%	28%	76%	17%
Manual workers	51%	64%	31%	49%	34%	52%	63%	37%	35%	61%	23%
House persons	47%	71%	46%	50%	27%	66%	52%	26%	39%	49%	12%
Unemployed	39%	51%	31%	46%	20%	34%	55%	27%	20%	45%	13%
Retired	50%	71%	34%	43%	24%	50%	65%	30%	18%	67%	33%
Students	60%	73%	27%	69%	50%	69%	57%	36%	42%	72%	13%

Democracy in the European Union

- The opinion ratio for the way democracy works in the EU has reached its highest level since 2010 –

Just as the European Union's image and trust in the EU have strengthened, there has been a similar improvement in respondents' perceptions of democracy within the European Union. At 46% (a rise of three percentage points since autumn 2014), positive opinions of the way democracy works in the EU once again outweigh negative opinions (41%, -4). The satisfaction index is therefore positive once again, and now stands at +5, which is the highest measured since spring 2010 (EB73)⁴⁶.



Although the satisfaction-dissatisfaction ratio remains negative, it has narrowed significantly in the **euro area** countries (43% versus 46%, compared with 39% versus 49% in autumn 2014). This ratio remains positive and has even increased quite significantly in the **non-euro area** countries (52% versus 31%, compared with 52% versus 37%).

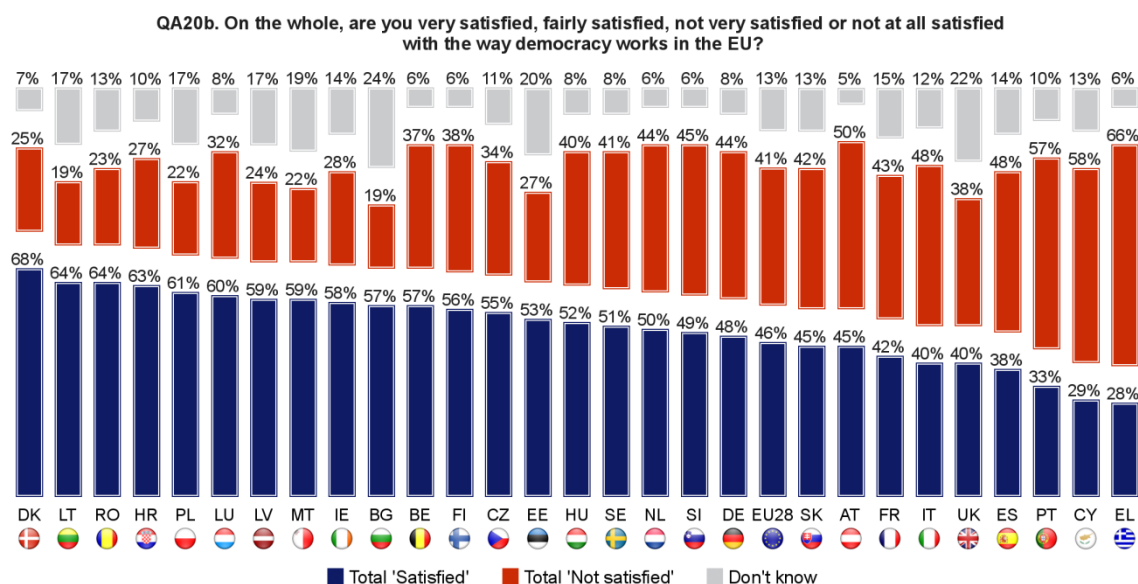
A majority of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU in a total of 21 Member States, compared with 18 in autumn 2014. It has become the majority view in the Netherlands (50% versus 44%, compared with 44% versus 48% in autumn 2014), Slovenia (49% versus 45%, compared with 39% versus 49%), Slovakia (45% versus 42%, compared with 41% versus 47%) and the United Kingdom (40%

⁴⁶ QA20b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

versus 38%, compared with 46% versus 53%). However, it is now the minority view in Austria (45% versus 50%, compared with 47% versus 46%).

Satisfaction is most widespread in Denmark (68%), Lithuania (64%) and Romania (64%).

Dissatisfaction predominates in seven countries, most notably in Greece (66%), Cyprus (58%) and Portugal (57%).



QA20b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU28	46%	41%	13%
EURO AREA	43%	46%	11%
NON-EURO AREA	52%	31%	17%



Gender

Man	48%	43%	9%
Woman	45%	39%	16%



Age

15-24	54%	35%	11%
25-39	50%	40%	10%
40-54	47%	42%	11%
55 +	41%	43%	16%



Education (End of)

15-	33%	46%	21%
16-19	46%	41%	13%
20+	53%	39%	8%
Still studying	55%	34%	11%

Socio-professional category

Self-employed	47%	43%	10%
Managers	58%	36%	6%
Other white collars	53%	39%	8%
Manual workers	45%	42%	13%
House persons	41%	41%	18%
Unemployed	37%	47%	16%
Retired	41%	43%	16%
Students	55%	34%	11%



Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	31%	54%	15%
From time to time	44%	43%	13%
Almost never/ Never	50%	38%	12%












Consider belonging to

The working class	38%	43%	19%
The lower middle class	41%	46%	13%
The middle class	54%	38%	8%
The upper middle class	56%	39%	5%
The upper class	52%	39%	9%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QA20b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

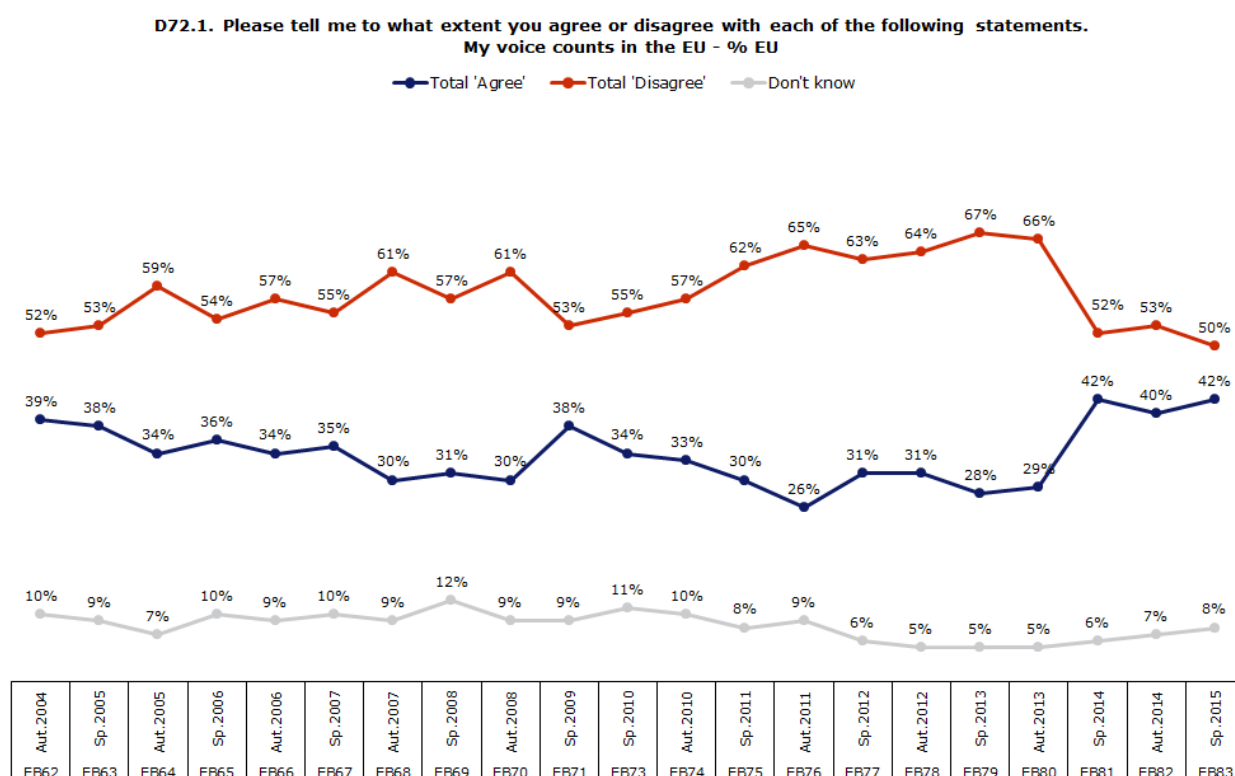
Answer: Total 'Satisfied'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	46%	48%	38%	42%	40%	61%	40%	28%	33%	58%	29%
Gender											
Man	48%	48%	41%	43%	43%	59%	43%	29%	35%	60%	30%
Woman	45%	47%	34%	41%	36%	62%	38%	27%	33%	56%	28%
Age											
15-24	54%	47%	31%	61%	49%	62%	49%	31%	42%	61%	28%
25-39	50%	43%	38%	43%	45%	63%	47%	32%	38%	59%	30%
40-54	47%	46%	44%	40%	44%	67%	39%	25%	38%	56%	27%
55 +	41%	51%	36%	35%	30%	55%	32%	26%	25%	57%	30%
Education (End of)											
15-	33%	46%	32%	25%	24%	45%	32%	23%	28%	46%	27%
16-19	46%	46%	42%	36%	40%	57%	40%	27%	38%	51%	22%
20+	53%	52%	47%	48%	50%	65%	45%	31%	35%	69%	37%
Still studying	55%	45%	30%	63%	62%	74%	46%	29%	47%	68%	32%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	47%	48%	45%	25%	45%	63%	42%	29%	24%	56%	28%
Managers	58%	54%	55%	57%	57%	77%	49%	38%	48%	79%	42%
Other white collars	53%	46%	46%	48%	54%	71%	36%	31%	38%	68%	29%
Manual workers	45%	39%	39%	40%	34%	57%	42%	38%	43%	54%	19%
House persons	41%	45%	37%	37%	30%	61%	41%	22%	34%	40%	29%
Unemployed	37%	37%	35%	42%	20%	37%	32%	20%	24%	38%	27%
Retired	41%	53%	36%	31%	28%	55%	35%	27%	20%	61%	32%
Students	55%	45%	30%	63%	62%	74%	46%	29%	47%	68%	32%

4.2. Are personal interests taken into account at the national and the EU level?

The feeling that “my voice counts in the EU”

The opinion ratio for this indicator, despite remaining negative, is the best ever recorded in the Standard Eurobarometer surveys. More than four in ten Europeans (42%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014) feel that their voice counts in the EU, while 50% (-3) feel the opposite. Thus, the gap between the different viewpoints stands at eight points, which is the smallest ever measured⁴⁷. While the progress made by this indicator was not maintained after the European elections of 2004 and 2009, this time it has remained at a healthy level.



A majority of respondents feel that their voice counts in the EU in 13 Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Croatia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Finland and Sweden. It is most widespread in the Nordic countries (69% in Sweden, 68% in Denmark, 59% in Finland), Croatia (64%), Malta (60%) and the Netherlands (59%).

Conversely, a majority of respondents feel that their voice is not heard in the EU in the other 15 Member States, led by Greece (79%), Cyprus (76%), the Czech Republic (68%) and Latvia (68%).

⁴⁷ QD72.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU.

Since autumn 2014, the proportion of Europeans who feel that their voice counts in the EU has risen in 16 Member States, most notably in Portugal (39%, +14 percentage points).

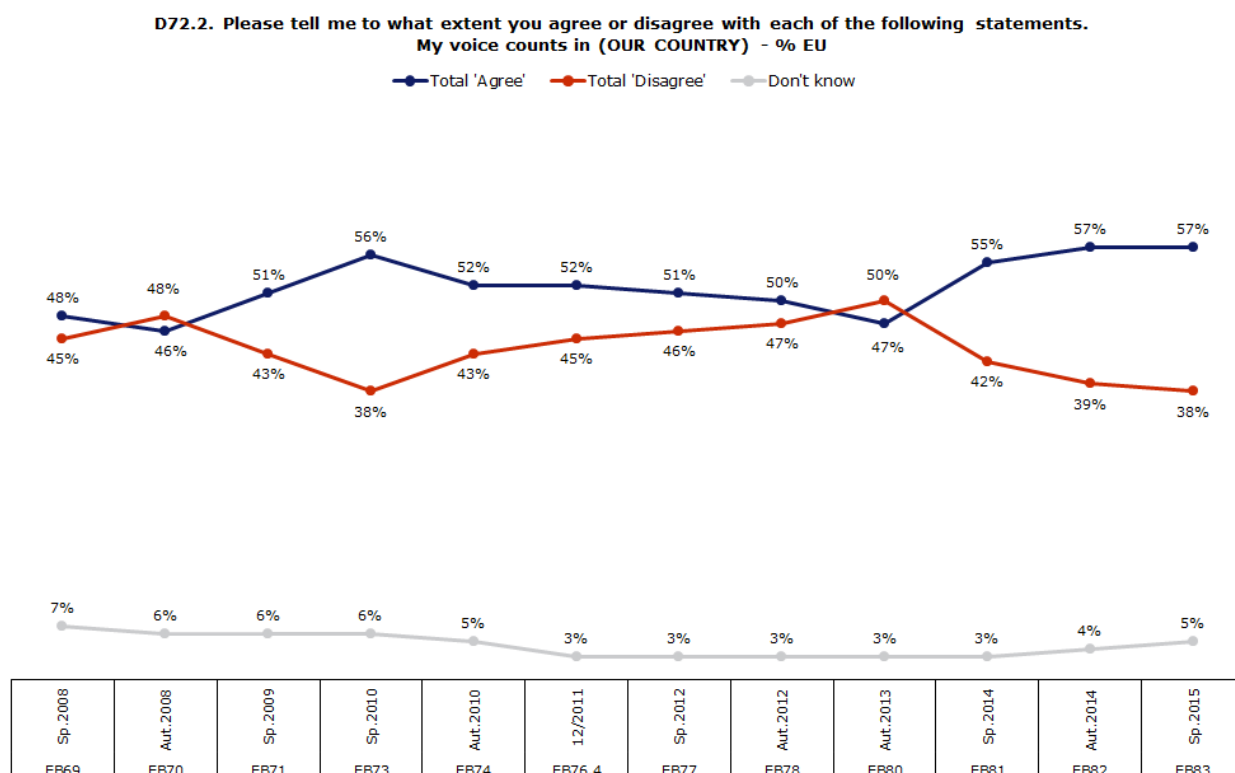
The feeling that “my voice counts in my country”

With no major changes since autumn 2014, **57% of Europeans (versus 38%) feel that their voice counts in their own country**⁴⁸. Europeans therefore believe that their voice is heard far more at the national level than at the EU level.

This is the majority feeling in 17 Member States and is the strongest in the Nordic countries (92% in Sweden and Denmark, 83% in Finland) and the Netherlands (82%).

However, a majority of respondents do not feel that their voice counts in eight EU countries: Cyprus (74%), Italy (63%), Greece (60%), Lithuania (59%), Latvia (57%), Spain (56%), the Czech Republic (51%) and Estonia (49% versus 41%).

The opinion ratio is evenly balanced in Portugal (48% versus 48%), Romania (47% versus 47%) and Bulgaria (46% versus 46%).



⁴⁸ QD72.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY).






























In 11 Member States, a majority of respondents feel that their voice counts both in their country and in the EU. This is the case in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Germany, Croatia, Malta, Poland, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

In six Member States, a majority of respondents feel that their voice counts in their country, whereas only a minority feel that their voice counts in the EU: this is the case in Austria, France, the United Kingdom, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary.

In eight countries, a majority of respondents feel that their voice counts in neither their country nor in the EU: Cyprus, Italy, Lithuania, Greece, Latvia, Spain, Estonia and the Czech Republic.

In Bulgaria, Romania and Portugal, the opinion ratio is evenly balanced in terms of whether 'your voice counts' nationally. In the first two of these countries, a majority of respondents feel that their voice counts in the EU, while a majority in Portugal feel that their voice does not count in the EU.

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'	Agree - Disagree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Agree - Disagree
	EU28	57%	38%	+19	42%	50%	-8
	DK	92%	5%	+87	68%	28%	+40
	SE	92%	7%	+85	69%	28%	+41
	FI	83%	14%	+69	59%	35%	+24
	NL	82%	16%	+66	59%	36%	+23
	DE	76%	21%	+55	58%	37%	+21
	AT	75%	23%	+52	46%	49%	-3
	HR	72%	24%	+48	64%	29%	+35
	MT	69%	23%	+46	60%	27%	+33
	FR	67%	29%	+38	41%	50%	-9
	PL	63%	31%	+32	47%	43%	+4
	IE	61%	34%	+27	48%	44%	+4
	BE	61%	36%	+25	54%	41%	+13
	SK	57%	38%	+19	40%	52%	-12
	LU	54%	39%	+15	50%	44%	+6
	SI	52%	42%	+10	42%	51%	-9
	UK	53%	44%	+9	31%	63%	-32
	HU	49%	48%	+1	47%	48%	-1
	PT	48%	48%	0	39%	56%	-17
	RO	47%	47%	0	47%	45%	+2
	BG	46%	46%	0	48%	39%	+9
	CZ	46%	51%	-5	26%	68%	-42
	EE	41%	49%	-8	27%	58%	-31
	ES	39%	56%	-17	32%	61%	-29
	LV	38%	57%	-19	23%	68%	-45
	EL	39%	60%	-21	20%	79%	-59
	LT	34%	59%	-25	34%	53%	-19
	IT	27%	63%	-36	26%	62%	-36
	CY	23%	74%	-51	19%	76%	-57

The extent to which national interests are taken into account by the EU

The perception that national interests are taken into account by the European Union has gained ground

since autumn 2014. 43% of Europeans (+3 percentage points) now think that the EU takes their country's interests well into account, while 47% (-3) take the opposite view and 10% (unchanged) expressed no opinion⁴⁹.

The opinion ratio has become positive since autumn 2014 in Estonia (48% versus 41%, compared with 44% versus 45%) and the Netherlands (50% versus 43%, compared with 44% versus 49%). As a result of these changes, a majority of respondents in 12 Member States now believe that their country's interests are properly taken into account by the EU. This belief is the most widespread in Germany (65%), Luxembourg (59%) and Lithuania (57%).

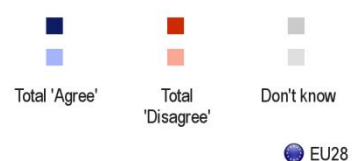
A majority of respondents in 16 Member States believe that national interests are not adequately taken into account by the EU, with the highest scores in Greece (83%), Cyprus (77%) and Slovenia (62%).

The opinion that national interests are properly taken into account by the EU has gained significant support in Germany (65%, +10 percentage points) but has lost a lot of ground in Austria (35%, -11).

QA21a. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

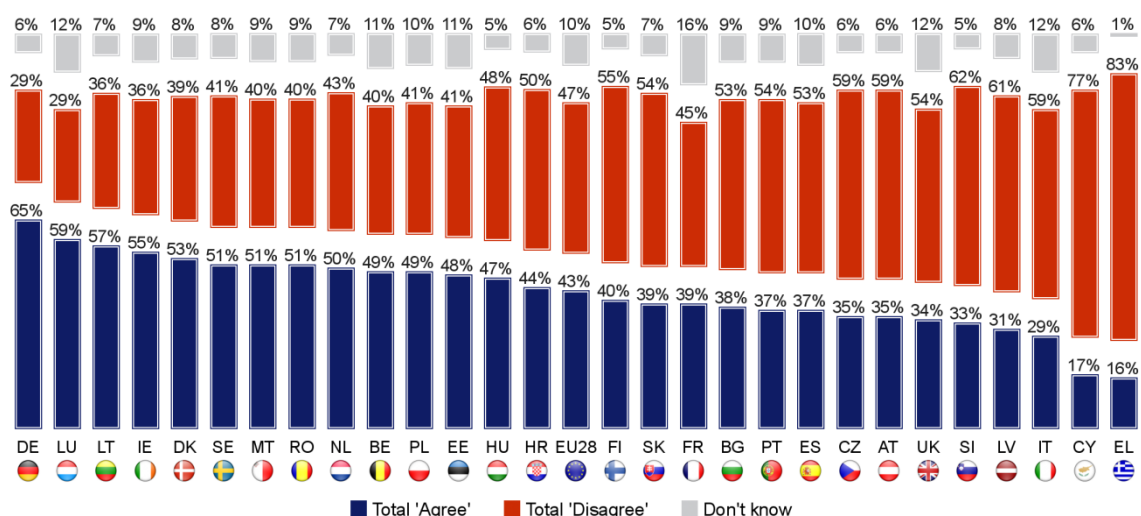


EB83 Sp.2015
EB82 Aut.2014



QA21a.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

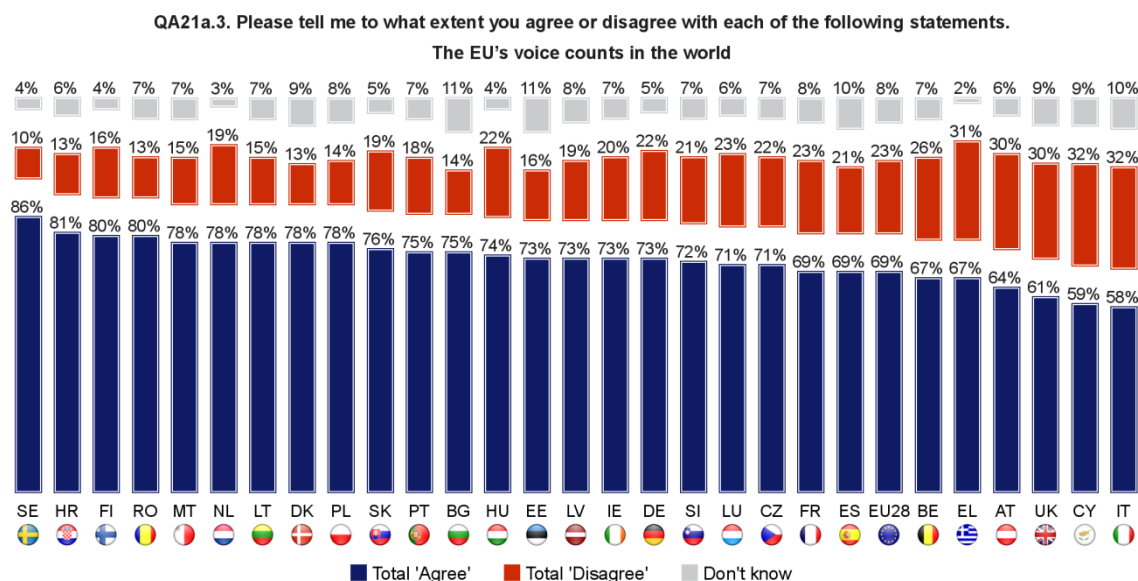


⁴⁹ QA21a.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU.

The EU's voice in the world

As was the case in all the previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, **the European Union is seen as playing an important role in the international arena**. Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%, unchanged since autumn 2014) agree that "the EU's voice counts in the world", while 23% (-1 percentage point) disagree and 8% (+1) expressed no opinion⁵⁰.

This opinion is shared by an absolute majority of respondents in all Member States, ranging from 58% in Italy to 86% in Sweden.



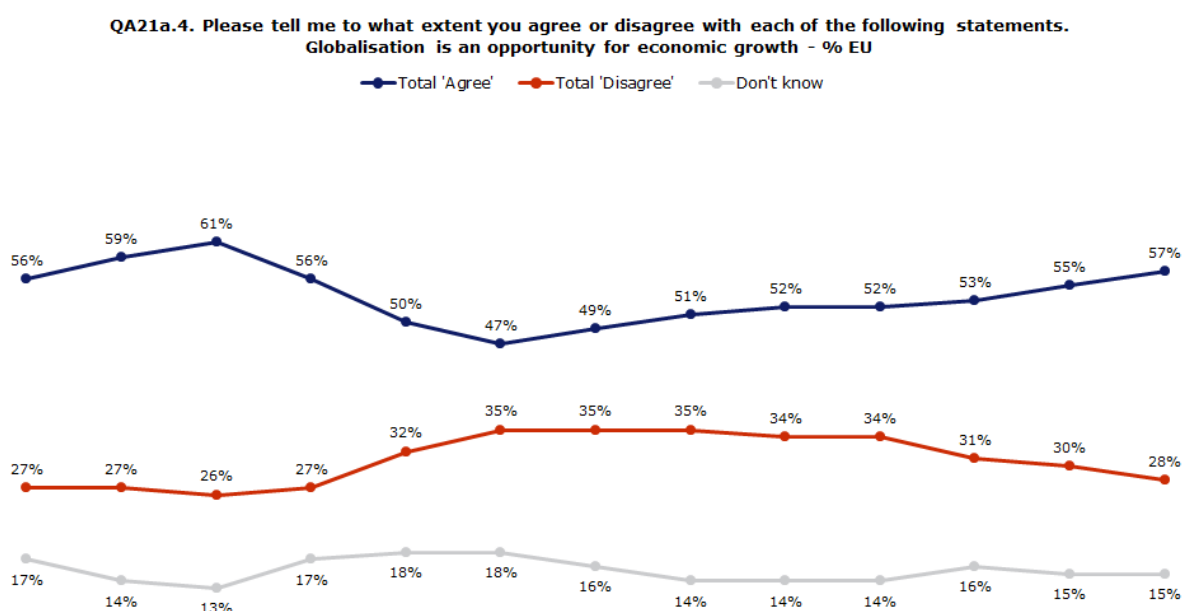
⁵⁰ QA21a3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world.

5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

5.1. Europeans and globalisation

– A majority of Europeans see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth –

Positive perceptions of the economic dimension of globalisation have gained ground among Europeans for the third consecutive time. 57% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since autumn 2014) believe that “globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth”, while 28% (-2) take the opposite view and 15% (unchanged) did not express an opinion⁵¹. The gap between positive and negative opinions of the economic impact of globalisation therefore now stands at +29, the largest recorded since spring 2010.



Sp.2008	Sp.2009	Aut.2009	Sp.2010	Sp.2011	Aut.2011	Sp.2012	Aut.2012	Sp.2013	Aut.2013	Sp.2014	Aut.2014	Sp.2015
EB69	EB71	EB72	EB73	EB75	EB76	EB77	EB78	EB79	EB80	EB81	EB82	EB83

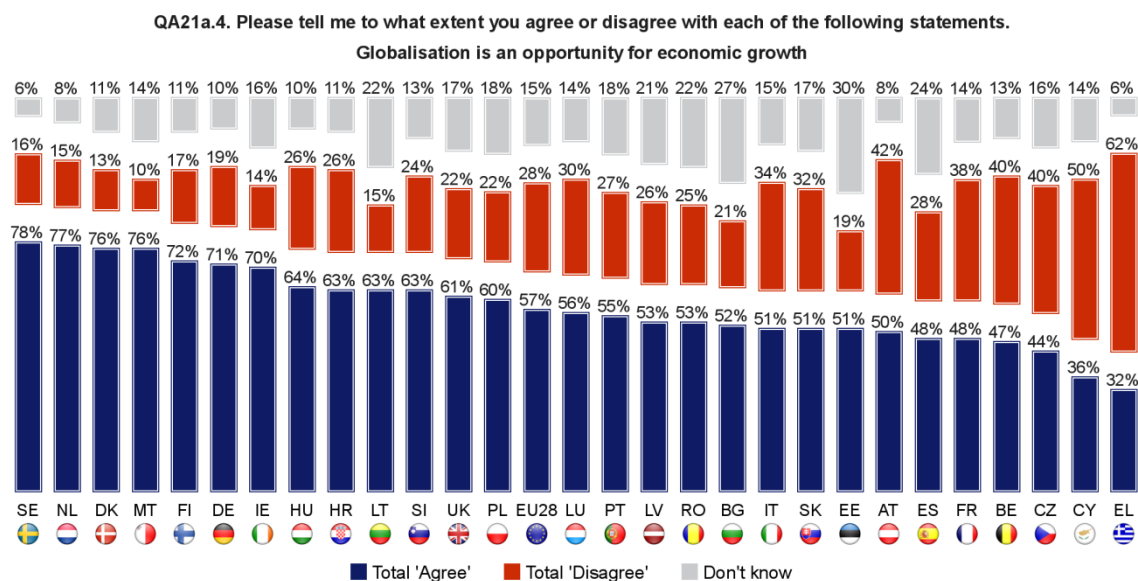
Six in ten respondents in the **non-euro area** countries (60%, +2 percentage points) and 57% of respondents in the **euro area** countries (+4) see globalisation as a catalyst for economic growth.

Since autumn 2014, positive perceptions of globalisation have come to predominate in Italy once again (51% versus 34%, compared with 42% versus 44% in autumn 2014). As a result of this change, globalisation is seen in a negative light by a majority of respondents in only two Member States: Greece (62%) and Cyprus (50%).

⁵¹ QA21a.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.

Positive perceptions of globalisation dominate in the other 26 Member States, with support from at least 50% of respondents in 22 of them. These positive perceptions are the most widespread in Sweden (78%), the Netherlands (77%), Denmark (76%), Malta (76%), Finland (72%), Germany (71%) and Ireland (70%). The opinion ratio remains narrower in France (48% versus 38%), Belgium (47% versus 40%) and the Czech Republic (44% versus 40%).

Standing at 15%, the proportion of “do not know” answers is relatively high for this question. This proportion is the largest in Estonia (30%), Bulgaria (27%), Spain (24%), Romania (22%), Lithuania (22%) and Latvia (21%).



5.2. Europeans, immigration and freedom of movement in the EU

5.2.1. Immigration in the EU

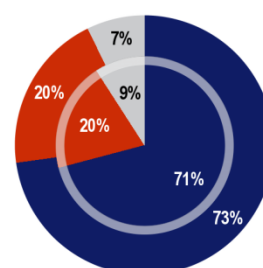
– A majority of Europeans remain opposed to immigration from outside the EU –

Close to three-quarters of Europeans (73%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014) are in favour of a common European policy on migration, while 20% (unchanged) oppose it and 7% (-2) expressed no opinion⁵².

An absolute majority of respondents in all Member States are in favour of a common European migration policy. Support is highest in the Netherlands (85%), Germany (84%), Malta (84%), Lithuania (82%) and Luxembourg (82%). It is also very high in those countries affected by immigration from outside the EU, for example, Italy (73%) and Greece (72%). In contrast, the least support is recorded in the Czech Republic (52%) and Estonia (53%).

QA18.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration



● For
● Against
● Don't know

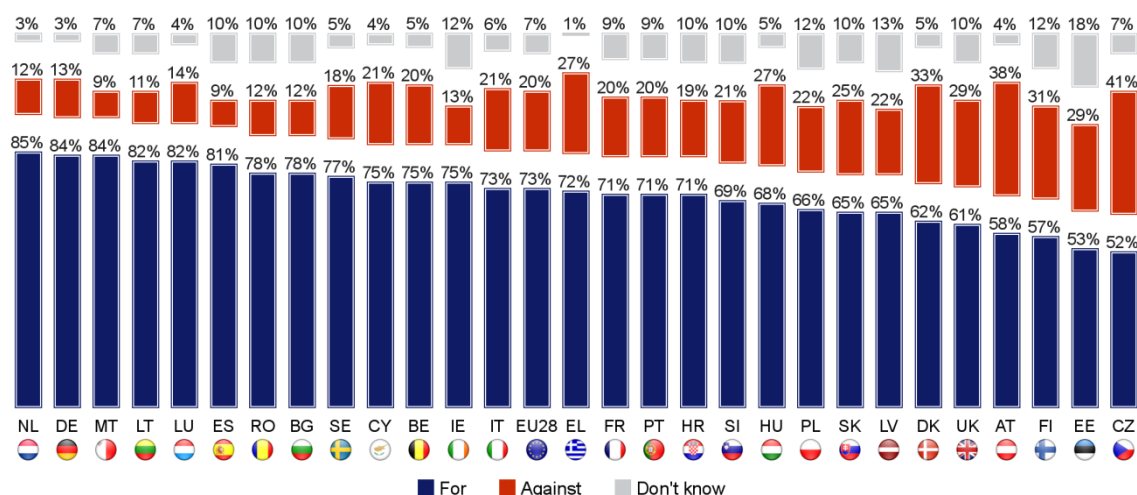
Inner pie : EB82 Aut.2014

Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

● EU28

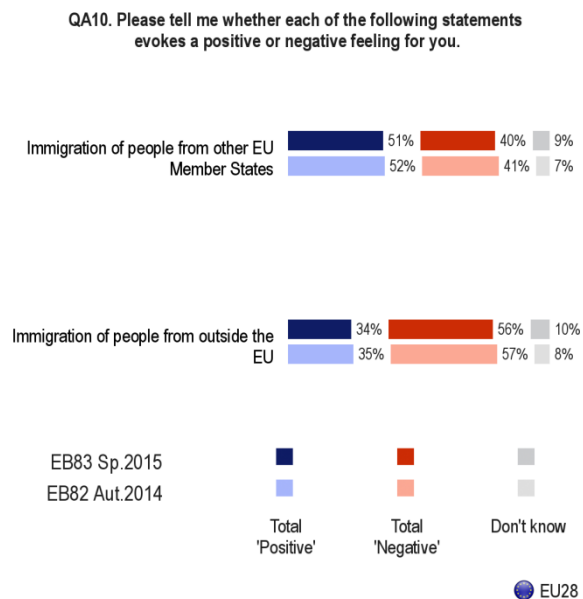
QA18.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration



⁵² QA18.6. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European policy on migration.

European attitudes towards immigration are broadly unchanged since autumn 2014. **A narrow majority of Europeans see the “immigration of people from other EU Member States” (intra-Community) in a positive light**, while **a clear majority are opposed to the “immigration of people from outside the EU”**. Thus, for 51% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since autumn 2014) intra-Community immigration evokes a “positive” feeling (versus 40%, -1), while immigration from outside the EU evokes a “negative” feeling for 56% (-1) (versus 34%, -1).⁵³

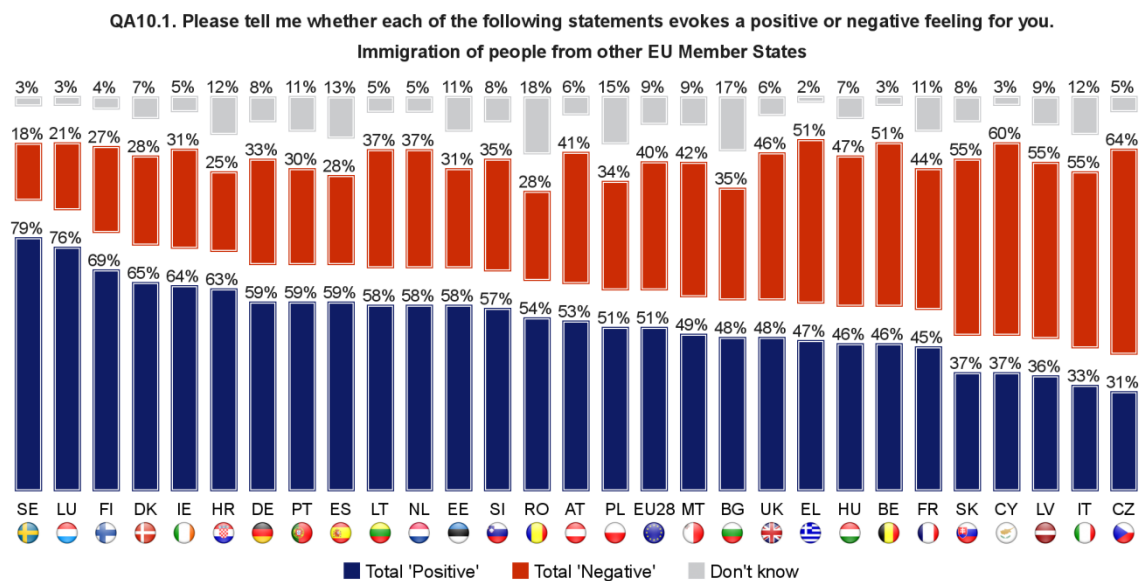


As in autumn 2014, **intra-Community** immigration is still seen in a negative light in the Czech Republic (64%), Cyprus (60%), Latvia (55%), Italy (55%), Slovakia (55%) and Hungary (47% versus 46%). This negative view has gained ground in Greece (51% versus 47%, compared with 46% versus 52% in autumn 2014) and Belgium (51% versus 46%, compared with 47% versus 51%). However, it has become the minority view in the United Kingdom (46% versus 48%, compared with 52% versus 43%).

Overall, **intra-Community immigration is seen in a positive light in 20 Member States**, particularly in the Nordic countries (79% in Sweden, 69% in Finland and 65% in Denmark), Luxembourg (76%), Ireland (64%) and Croatia (63%). The opinion ratio is much narrower in France (45% versus 44%).

Opinions of intra-Community immigration are significantly determined by the social standing of the respondent. It is perceived positively by a majority of respondents in the most advantaged categories (60% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond, 62% of managers and 65% of people who see themselves as “upper middle class”). In contrast, it is perceived negatively by a majority of respondents from more modest backgrounds (51% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, 50% of those who often struggle to pay their bills and 47% (versus 42%) of those who see themselves as “working class”).

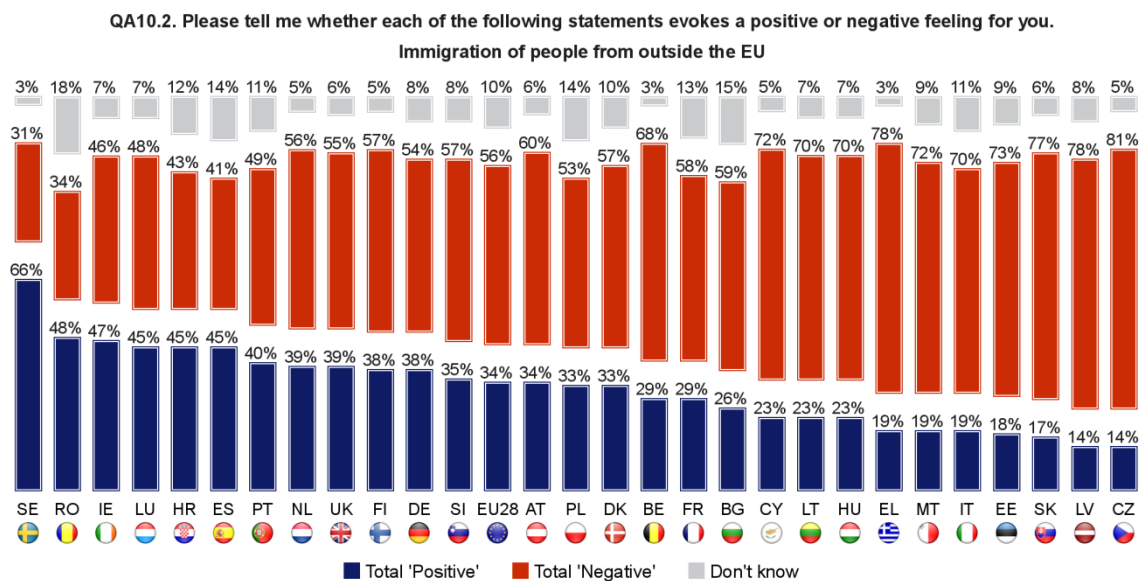
⁵³ QA10. Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you. Immigration of people from other EU Member States; Immigration of people from outside the EU.



An absolute majority of respondents in 21 Member States perceive the **immigration of people from outside the EU** negatively, notably in the Czech Republic (81%), Greece (78%), Latvia (78%) and Slovakia (77%). A relative majority share this view in Portugal (49% versus 40%) and Luxembourg (48% versus 45%).

The immigration of people from outside the EU is seen in a predominantly positive light in five Member States, with an absolute majority in Sweden (66%) and a relative majority in Romania (48% versus 34%), Ireland (47% versus 46%), Croatia (45% versus 43%) and Spain (45% versus 41%).

A majority of respondents in virtually all categories of the European population oppose the immigration of people from outside the EU, albeit to varying degrees. For example, 60% of people who identify with "the working class", 58% of those who describe themselves as "lower middle class", 54% of those who say they are "middle class" and 50% (versus 41%) of those who put themselves in the "upper middle class" express this view. Europeans who identify with the upper class (54% "positive" versus 36% "negative") and students (47% versus 41%) are among the rare exceptions.



A cross-analysis of these two questions reveals that **in five countries, a majority of respondents have a positive impression of immigration both of people from other EU Member States and of people from outside the EU**: this is the case in Sweden, Croatia, Ireland, Spain and Romania.

In 15 Member States, intra-Community immigration is seen in a positive light, while the immigration of people from outside the European Union evokes a negative feeling: this is the case in Luxembourg, Finland, Denmark, Portugal, Estonia, Germany, Slovenia, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria, Austria, Malta, the United Kingdom and France.

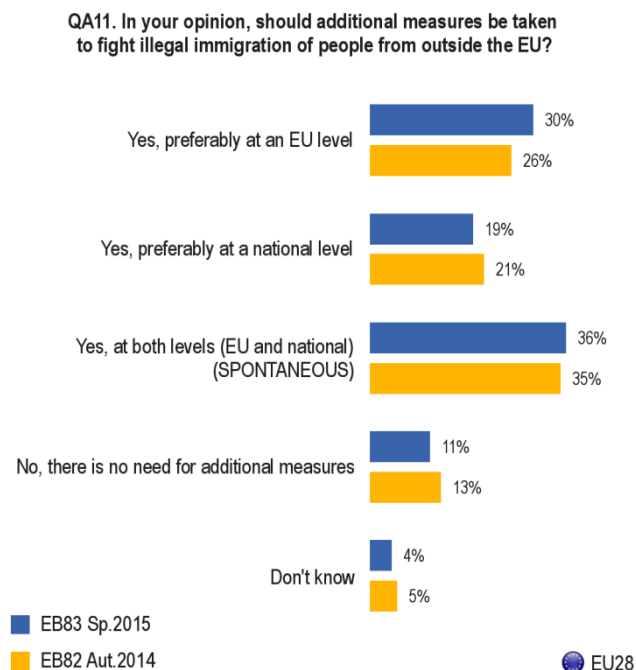
Finally, **in the eight remaining countries, negative impressions of immigration predominate, as much for people coming from other EU countries as for people coming from countries outside the EU**: this is the case in Hungary, Greece, Belgium, Slovakia, Latvia, Italy, Cyprus and the Czech Republic.

QA10 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.

	Immigration of people from other EU Member States			Immigration of people from outside the EU		
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	51%	40%	9%	34%	56%	10%
Gender						
Man	52%	40%	8%	35%	57%	8%
Woman	48%	41%	11%	33%	56%	11%
Age						
15-24	60%	30%	10%	42%	46%	12%
25-39	54%	36%	10%	39%	52%	9%
40-54	50%	41%	9%	34%	58%	8%
55 +	44%	46%	10%	29%	61%	10%
Generation						
Total 'Before 1946'	41%	47%	12%	25%	62%	13%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	46%	45%	9%	31%	61%	8%
1965 - 1980 "X"	52%	39%	9%	36%	56%	8%
After 1980 "Y"	58%	33%	9%	41%	48%	11%
Education (End of)						
15-	38%	51%	11%	25%	64%	11%
16-19	45%	46%	9%	31%	61%	8%
20+	60%	31%	9%	41%	49%	10%
Still studying	65%	26%	9%	47%	41%	12%
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	54%	37%	9%	34%	57%	9%
Managers	62%	29%	9%	44%	47%	9%
Other white collars	51%	40%	9%	34%	58%	8%
Manual workers	49%	42%	9%	34%	58%	8%
House persons	44%	44%	12%	30%	59%	11%
Unemployed	44%	45%	11%	33%	58%	9%
Retired	44%	47%	9%	27%	63%	10%
Students	65%	26%	9%	47%	41%	12%
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	40%	50%	10%	30%	61%	9%
From time to time	46%	44%	10%	32%	58%	10%
Almost never/ Never	55%	37%	8%	37%	54%	9%
Consider belonging to						
The working class	42%	47%	11%	30%	60%	10%
The lower middle class	50%	42%	8%	35%	58%	7%
The middle class	55%	36%	9%	36%	54%	10%
The upper middle class	65%	26%	9%	41%	50%	9%
The upper class	69%	21%	10%	54%	36%	10%

– Europeans want additional measures be taken to fight illegal immigration –

There is a broad consensus on the need to take additional measures in order to counter illegal immigration: 85% of respondents (+3 percentage points since autumn 2014) agree that additional measures should “be taken to fight illegal immigration of people from outside the EU”, while 11% (-2) do not think they are necessary and 4% (-1) expressed no opinion.



At least two-thirds of Europeans share this opinion in all Member States, with the lowest score recorded in Croatia (68%) and the highest scores in Greece (99%), Malta (96%), Cyprus (94%), Italy (93%) and the Czech Republic (93%).

In this context, the European Union is seen as a major player in the fight against illegal immigration. The expectation that the EU should play a greater role in this respect has grown significantly since autumn 2014: 36% of Europeans (+1 percentage point) agree that extra measures to combat illegal immigration should be adopted at both the European and the national level, while 30% (+4) believe that they should preferably be at the European level. Only 19% (-2) prefer these measures to be taken at the national level. In total, 66% of Europeans (+5) therefore want more action to be taken against illegal immigration at the European level⁵⁴.

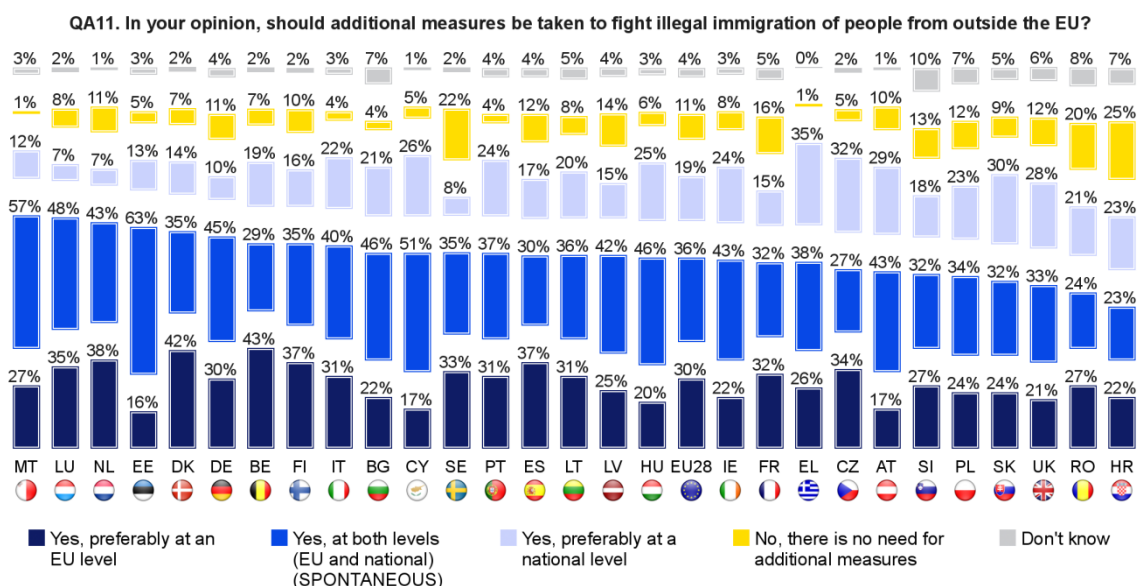
⁵⁴ QA11. In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight illegal immigration of people from outside the EU?

The aggregated answers for Europeans who want action to be taken at the European level (answer “Yes, preferably at an EU level” and *spontaneous* answer “Yes, at both levels (EU and national)”) reveal that an absolute majority of respondents in 27 Member States want tighter action at the European Union level to combat illegal immigration, most notably in Malta (84%), Luxembourg (83%) and the Netherlands (81%). However, fewer than half of respondents in Croatia call for EU action (45%).






























A more detailed analysis shows that support for national measures to fight illegal immigration is significantly higher than the European average (19%) in Greece (35%), the Czech Republic (32%), Slovakia (30%) and Austria (29%).

Support for action at the European level is significantly higher than the European average (30%) in Belgium (43%), Denmark (42%), the Netherlands (38%), Spain (37%) and Finland (37%).

Finally, support (expressed *spontaneously*) for joint action at the national and European levels is notably higher than the European average (36%) in Estonia (63%), Malta (57%), Cyprus (51%) and Luxembourg (48%).



QA11. In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight illegal immigration of people from outside the EU?

		Yes, preferably at an EU level	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Yes, preferably at a national level	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Yes, at both levels (EU and national) (SPONTA- NEOUS)	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	No, there is no need for additional measures	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Total 'Yes'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Total EU	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	30%	+4	19%	-2	36%	+1	11%	-2	4%	-1	85%	+3	66%	+5
	PL	24%	+4	23%	+7	34%	+3	12%	-10	7%	-4	81%	+14	58%	+7
	AT	17%	=	29%	+8	43%	+2	10%	-9	1%	-1	89%	+10	60%	+2
	PT	31%	+13	24%	=	37%	-4	4%	-7	4%	-2	92%	+9	68%	+9
	LT	31%	+12	20%	=	36%	-3	8%	-9	5%	=	87%	+9	67%	+9
	SE	33%	+11	8%	-1	35%	-3	22%	-6	2%	-1	76%	+7	68%	+8
	EE	16%	=	13%	+2	63%	+4	5%	-4	3%	-2	92%	+6	79%	+4
	DK	42%	+6	14%	-2	35%	+1	7%	-5	2%	=	91%	+5	77%	+7
	HU	20%	-2	25%	-1	46%	+8	6%	-4	3%	-1	91%	+5	66%	+6
	IE	22%	+3	24%	+3	43%	-2	8%	-4	3%	=	89%	+4	65%	+1
	DE	30%	+7	10%	-3	45%	=	11%	-4	4%	=	85%	+4	75%	+7
	GR	26%	+1	35%	-1	38%	+3	1%	-2	0%	-1	99%	+3	64%	+4
	CZ	34%	-1	32%	+1	27%	+3	5%	-1	2%	-2	93%	+3	61%	+2
	LU	35%	+8	7%	+1	48%	-6	8%	-3	2%	=	90%	+3	83%	+2
	BG	22%	+2	21%	+1	46%	=	4%	-2	7%	-1	89%	+3	68%	+2
	NL	38%	+5	7%	=	43%	-2	11%	-3	1%	=	88%	+3	81%	+3
	IT	31%	+8	22%	-2	40%	-4	4%	-2	3%	=	93%	+2	71%	+4
	BE	43%	+1	19%	-2	29%	+3	7%	-2	2%	=	91%	+2	72%	+4
	LV	25%	=	15%	+1	42%	+1	14%	-2	4%	=	82%	+2	67%	+1
	SI	27%	+6	18%	-2	32%	-2	13%	-6	10%	+4	77%	+2	59%	+4
	HR	22%	+2	23%	-2	23%	+2	25%	-3	7%	+1	68%	+2	45%	+4
	CY	17%	+2	26%	-8	51%	+7	5%	=	1%	-1	94%	+1	68%	+9
	FI	37%	+12	16%	-2	35%	-9	10%	-1	2%	=	88%	+1	72%	+3
	MT	27%	-7	12%	-3	57%	+10	1%	-1	3%	+1	96%	=	84%	+3
	FR	32%	+4	15%	-2	32%	-2	16%	-1	5%	+1	79%	=	64%	+2
	RO	27%	+4	21%	+1	24%	-5	20%	=	8%	=	72%	=	51%	-1
	SK	24%	+4	30%	-1	32%	-4	9%	-1	5%	+2	86%	-1	56%	=
	ES	37%	+1	17%	+1	30%	-3	12%	+2	4%	-1	84%	-1	67%	-2
	UK	21%	-10	28%	-11	33%	+18	12%	+1	6%	+2	82%	-3	54%	+8

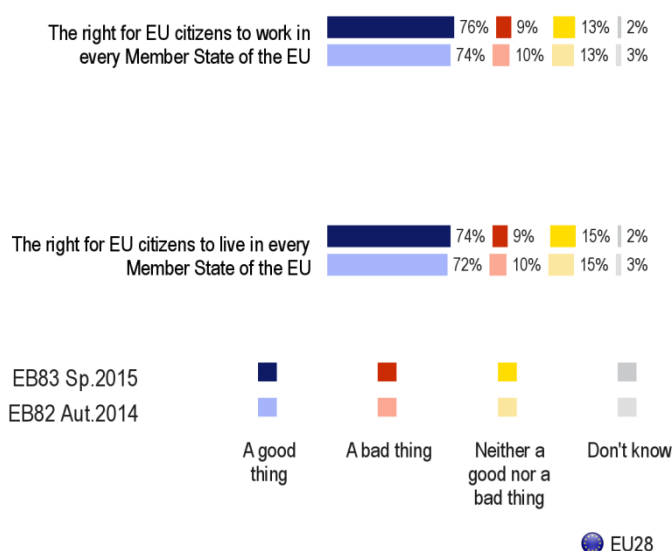
5.2.2. The free movement of citizens within the EU

– Three quarters of Europeans support the principles of free movement –

The principle of free movement of European citizens within the European Union remains very widely supported by public opinion in Europe. Support has even risen slightly since autumn 2014. More than three-quarters of Europeans (76%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014) now consider that “the right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU” is a “good thing”, while 9% (-1) see it as a “bad thing”, 13% (unchanged) see it as “neither a good nor a bad thing”, and 2% (-1) expressed no opinion.

A similar proportion (74%, +2 percentage points) support “the right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU”, while 9% (-1) oppose it, 15% (unchanged) see it as “neither a good nor a bad thing”, and 2% (-1) gave no answer⁵⁵.

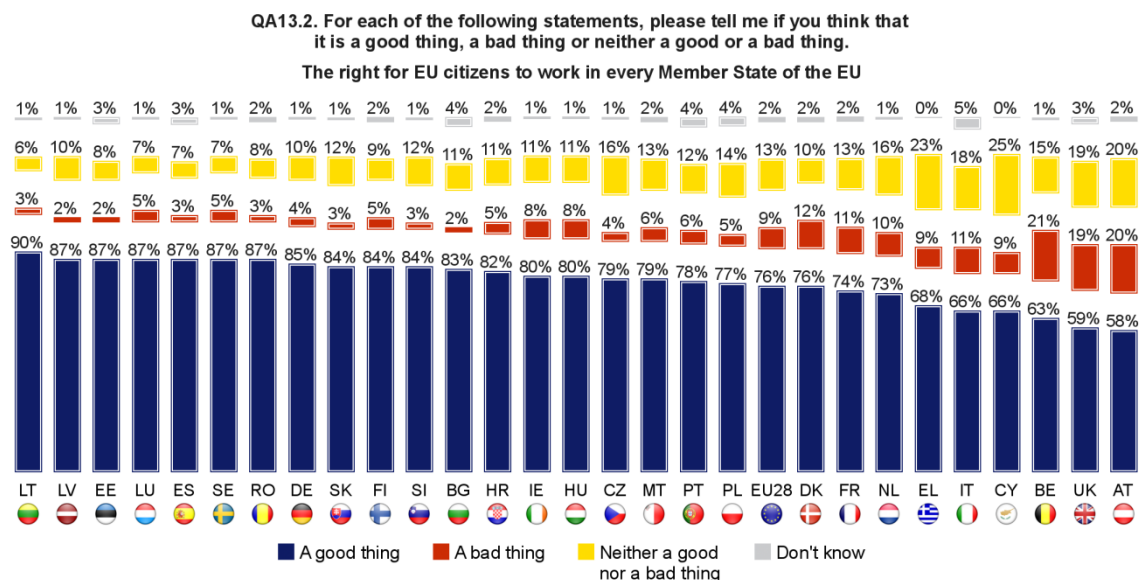
QA13. For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.



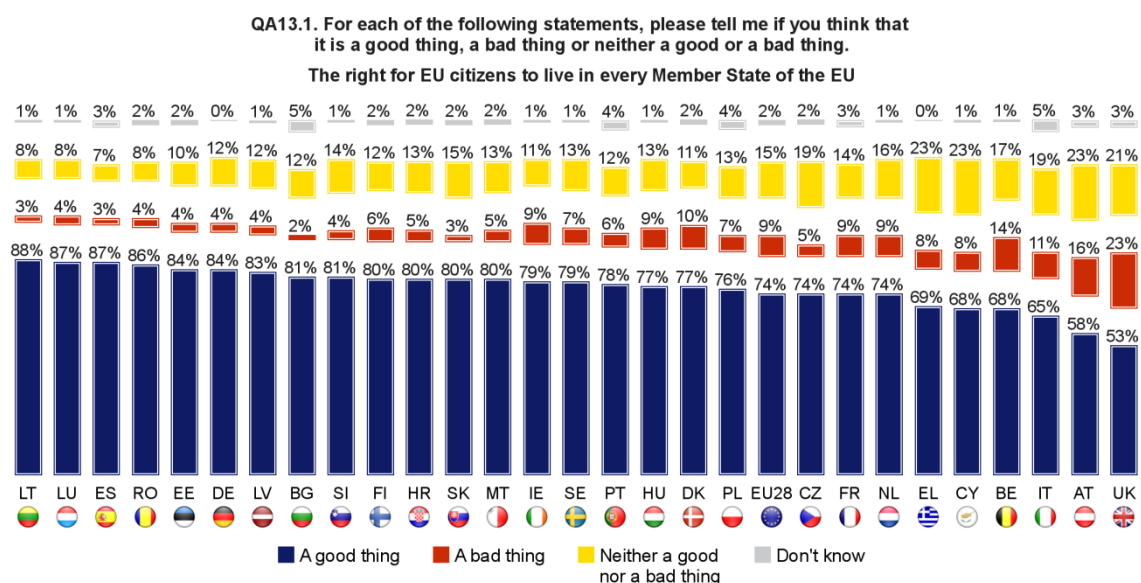
⁵⁵ QA13. For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing. The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU; The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU.

An absolute majority of respondents in all 28 Member States support both of these rights.

The right of European citizens to work anywhere in the EU receives the most support in Lithuania (90%), Latvia (87%), Estonia (87%), Luxembourg (87%), Spain (87%), Sweden (87%) and Romania (87%), and the least support in Austria (58%) and the United Kingdom (59%).



The right of European citizens to live anywhere in the EU is the most widely supported in Lithuania (88%), Luxembourg (87%), Spain (87%), Romania (86%), Germany (84%) and Estonia (84%), and the least widely supported in the United Kingdom (53%) and Austria (58%).



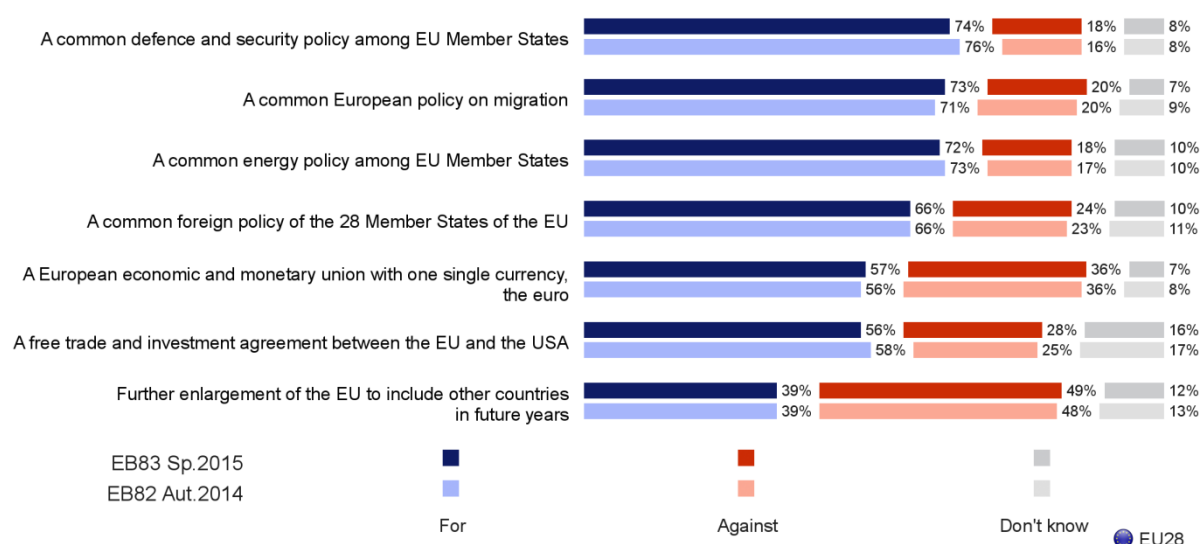
III. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY AND TOMORROW

1. SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN POLICIES AND A EUROPEAN ARMY

- **Support for European policies remains stable overall, while support for the creation of a European army has gained very significant ground –**

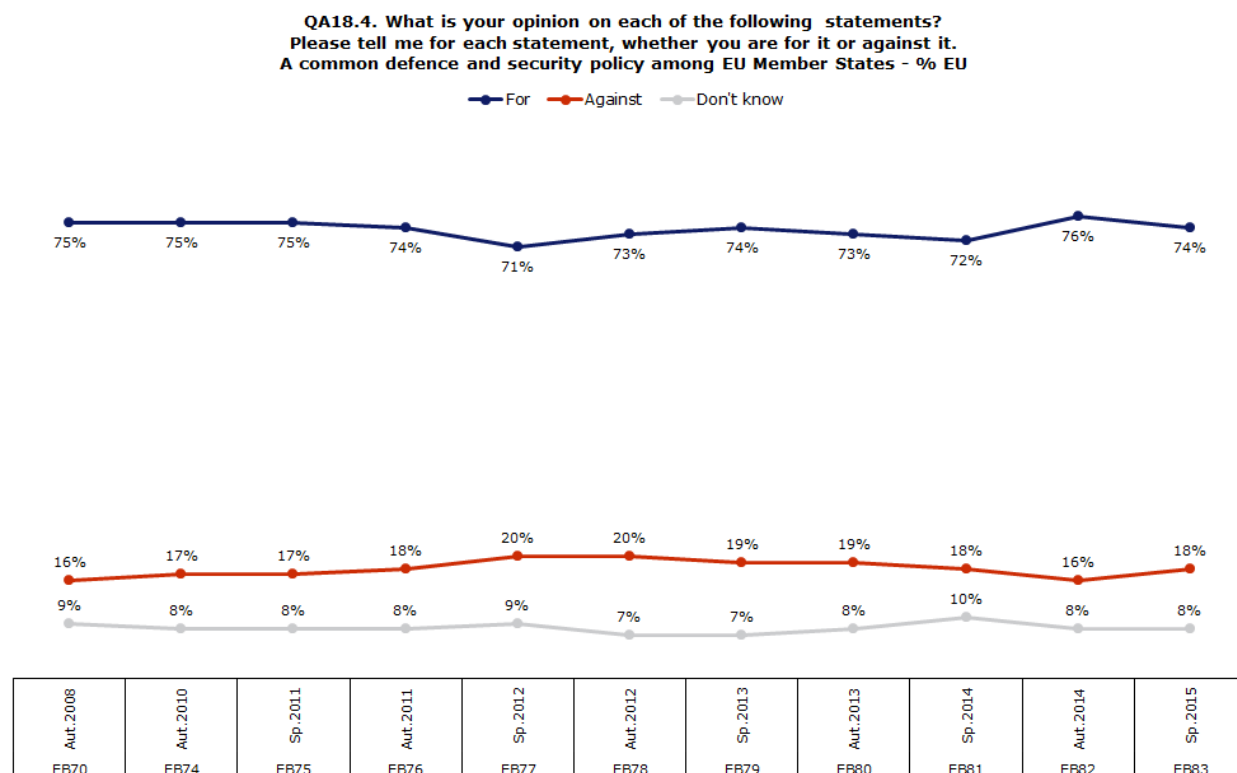
With no major evolutions since autumn 2014, **European public opinion continues to support the main European policies measured in this survey, with the exception of “further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years”**. Close to three-quarters of Europeans support **a common defence and security policy** (74%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2014) and **a common energy policy** (72%, -1); two-thirds support **a common foreign policy** (66%, unchanged); and a large majority are in favour of **an economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro** (57%, +1) and **a free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA** (56%, -2).

QA18. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



“A common defence and security policy among EU Member States”

Close to three-quarters of Europeans (74%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2014) are in favour of a common defence and security policy among the 28 EU Member States, while 18% (+2) oppose it and 8% (unchanged) expressed no opinion⁵⁶. Support for a common European policy on security and defence has remained remarkably stable over time, ranging from 71% to 76% since autumn 2008.

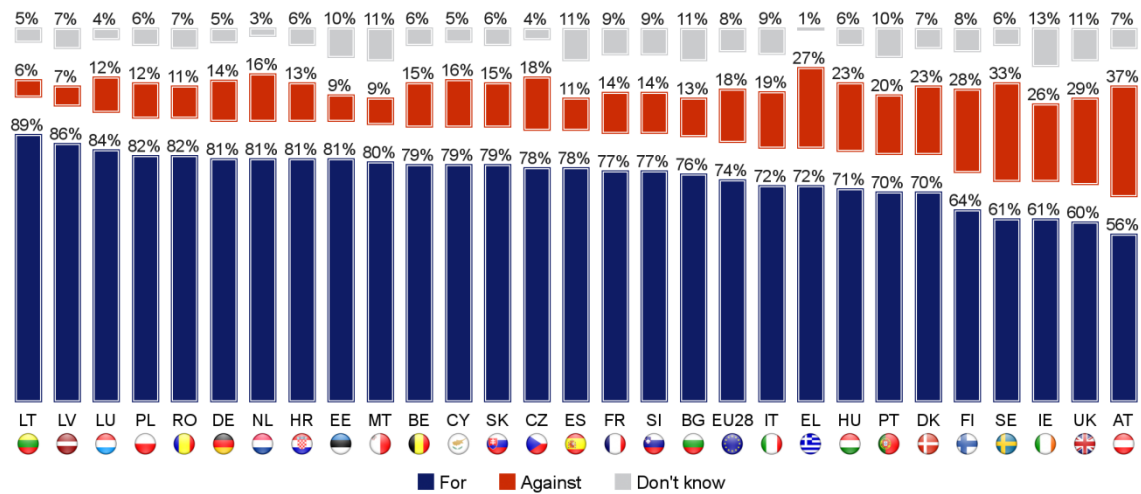


An absolute majority of respondents in all Member States are in favour of a common defence and security policy among the EU Member States, with the largest support recorded in Lithuania (89%), Latvia (86%), Luxembourg (84%), Poland (82%) and Romania (82%). The minority of respondents who are opposed to the idea is significantly higher than the EU average (18%) in Austria (37%), Sweden (33%), the United Kingdom (29%), Finland (28%) and Greece (27%).






























⁵⁶ QA18.4. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

QA18.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States



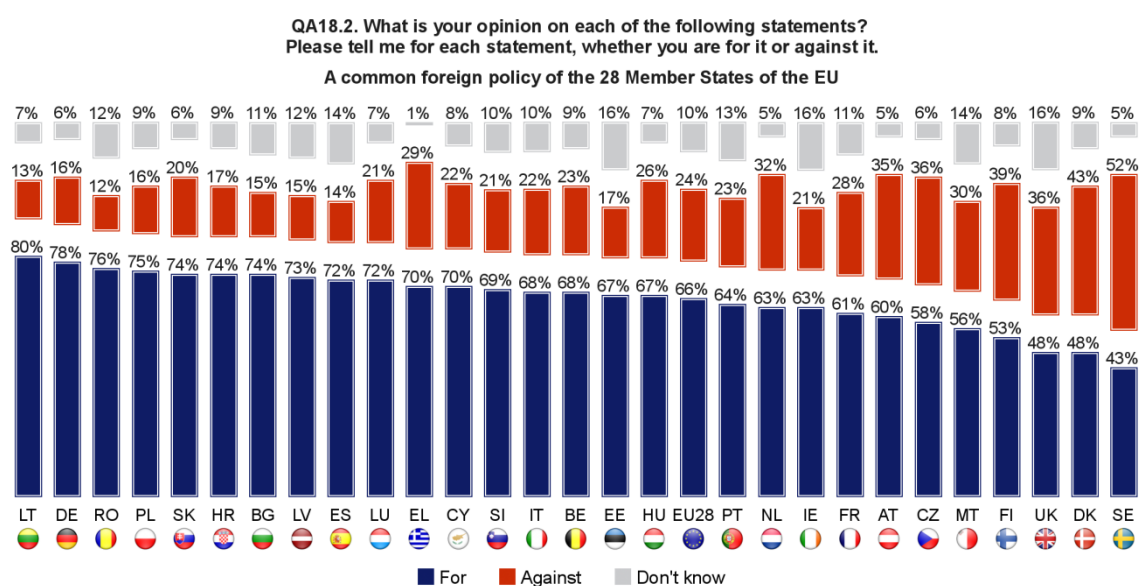
QA18.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

		For	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Against	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	74%	-2	18%	+2	8%	=
	HR	81%	+7	13%	-5	6%	-2
	MT	80%	+7	9%	-5	11%	-2
	RO	82%	+4	11%	+1	7%	-5
	IE	61%	+4	26%	-4	13%	=
	LT	89%	+2	6%	=	5%	-2
	HU	71%	+2	23%	-3	6%	+1
	SE	61%	+2	33%	-3	6%	+1
	LV	86%	+1	7%	-1	7%	=
	NL	81%	+1	16%	-1	3%	=
	ES	78%	+1	11%	-1	11%	=
	PL	82%	-1	12%	+4	6%	-3
	CZ	78%	-1	18%	+1	4%	=
	FR	77%	-1	14%	-1	9%	+2
	SI	77%	-1	14%	=	9%	+1
	BG	76%	-1	13%	+1	11%	=
	IT	72%	-1	19%	+2	9%	-1
	PT	70%	-1	20%	+1	10%	=
	FI	64%	-1	28%	-1	8%	+2
	UK	60%	-1	29%	+3	11%	-2
	LU	84%	-2	12%	+2	4%	=
	DE	81%	-2	14%	+2	5%	=
	SK	79%	-3	15%	+1	6%	+2
	EE	81%	-4	9%	+1	10%	+3
	BE	79%	-4	15%	+2	6%	+2
	DK	70%	-4	23%	+1	7%	+3
	EL	72%	-5	27%	+5	1%	=
	AT	56%	-7	37%	+5	7%	+2
	CY	79%	-9	16%	+7	5%	+2

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

Two-thirds of Europeans (66%, unchanged since autumn 2014) are in favour of a common foreign policy of the 28 EU Member States, while 24% (+1 percentage point) are opposed and 10% (-1) expressed no opinion⁵⁷. Support for a common foreign policy has remained steady over time: since 1992, it has only fluctuated within a range of 11 percentage points, between 61% and 72%.

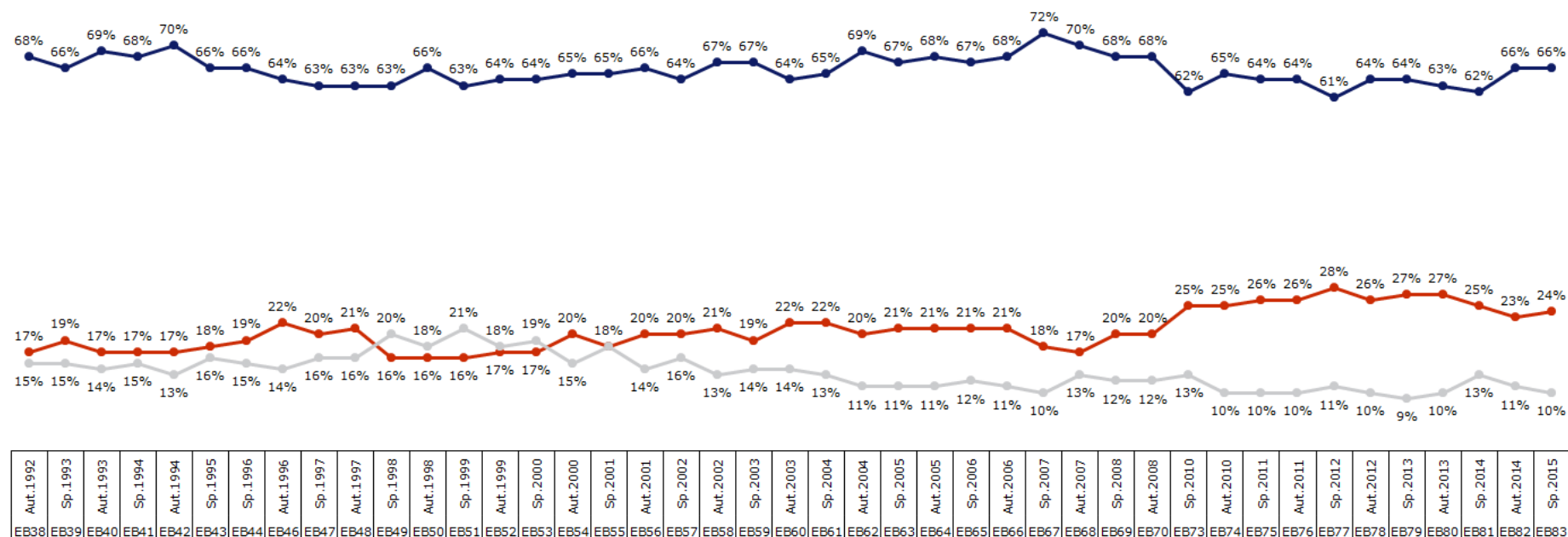
Sweden is the only Member State where a majority of respondents oppose a common foreign policy (52%). Support predominates everywhere else, with an absolute majority of respondents in 25 Member States and a relative majority in the United Kingdom (48% versus 36%) and Denmark (48% versus 43%). Support is most widespread in Lithuania (80%), Germany (78%) and Romania (76%).
































⁵⁷ QA18.2. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU.

QA18.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU – % EU

— For — Against — Don't know



QA18.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU

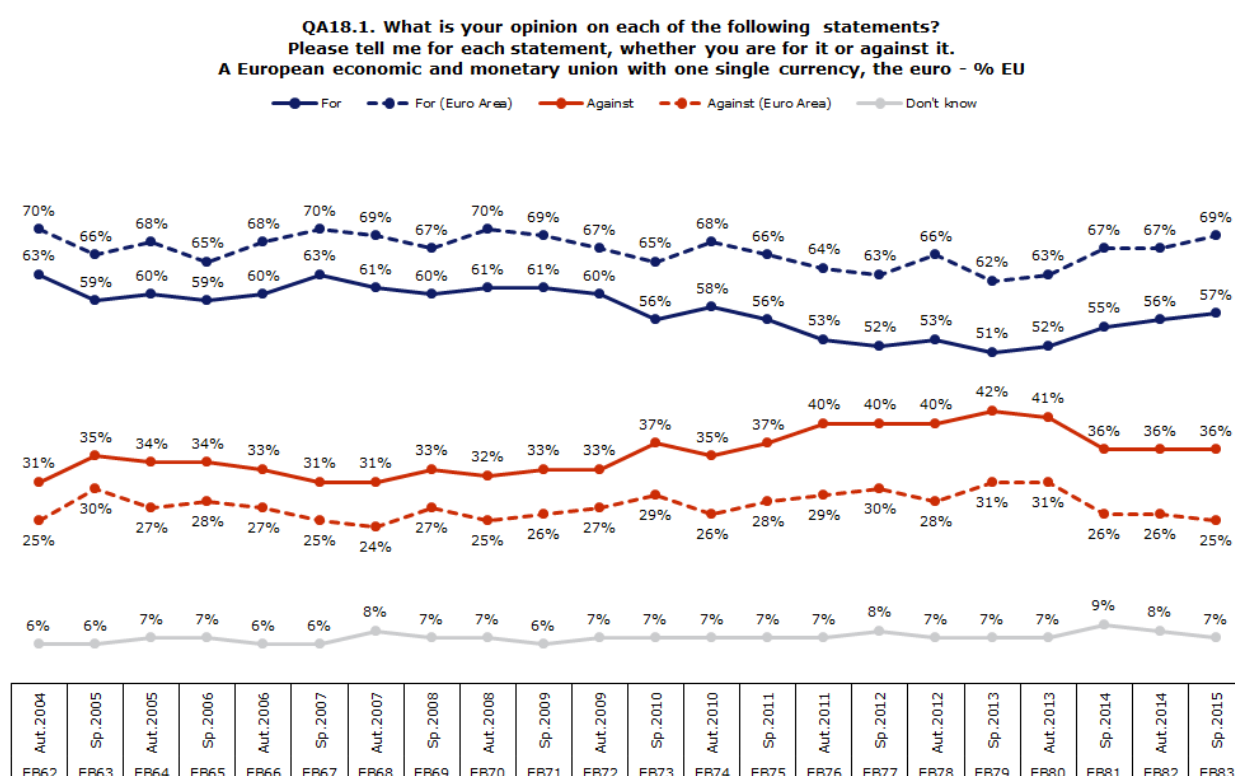
		For	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Against	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	66%	=	24%	+1	10%	-1
	HR	74%	+6	17%	-7	9%	+1
	IE	63%	+4	21%	-5	16%	+1
	BG	74%	+3	15%	-1	11%	-2
	SI	69%	+3	21%	-3	10%	=
	HU	67%	+3	26%	-3	7%	=
	SE	43%	+3	52%	-1	5%	-2
	DE	78%	+2	16%	=	6%	-2
	RO	76%	+2	12%	-2	12%	=
	NL	63%	+2	32%	-2	5%	=
	CZ	58%	+2	36%	-2	6%	=
	MT	56%	+2	30%	-1	14%	-1
	LV	73%	+1	15%	-3	12%	+2
	IT	68%	+1	22%	+1	10%	-2
	LT	80%	=	13%	+1	7%	-1
	SK	74%	=	20%	-1	6%	+1
	FR	61%	-1	28%	=	11%	+1
	FI	53%	-1	39%	+1	8%	=
	UK	48%	-1	36%	+2	16%	-1
	PL	75%	-2	16%	+5	9%	-3
	ES	72%	-2	14%	+2	14%	=
	EL	70%	-2	29%	+4	1%	-2
	BE	68%	-2	23%	-1	9%	+3
	EE	67%	-3	17%	+1	16%	+2
	LU	72%	-4	21%	+4	7%	=
	CY	70%	-4	22%	+2	8%	+2
	PT	64%	-4	23%	+3	13%	+1
	DK	48%	-4	43%	+2	9%	+2
	AT	60%	-6	35%	+7	5%	-1

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

Following a rise of one percentage point, support for the euro (57%) has grown for the fourth consecutive time in the Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

Opposition to a single currency remains unchanged at 36%, while the proportion of respondents giving no response has declined by one point to 7%.

After a sharp improvement in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 (+8 index points, from +11 to +19), the index of support for the euro⁵⁸ has gradually consolidated: in this survey it stands at +21, compared with +20 in autumn 2014 and +19 in spring 2014), which is its highest level since autumn 2010 (+23)⁵⁹.



Support for economic and monetary union and the euro has gained ground in the **euro area** countries (69%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014), returning to its highest level since spring 2009. However, a quarter of respondents in the euro area (25%, -1) still oppose the single currency.

⁵⁸ Difference between “for” and “against” answers.

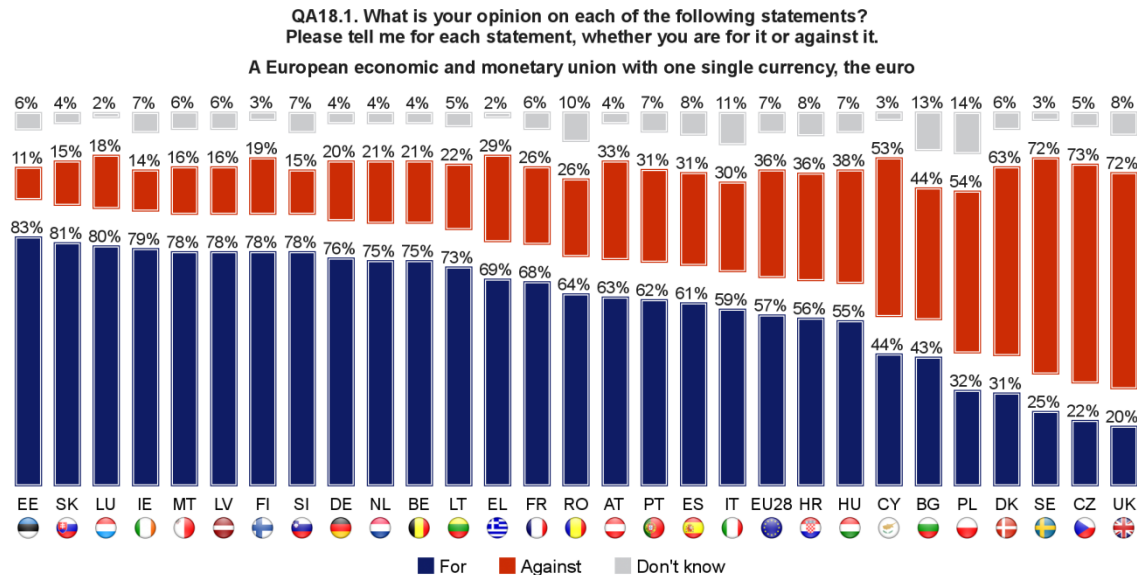
⁵⁹ QA18.1. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

In this survey, following a rise of nine percentage points, a majority of respondents once again oppose the euro in Cyprus (53% versus 44%, compared with 44% versus 51% in autumn 2014). Cyprus is the only euro area country where an absolute majority of respondents oppose the euro. In the other 18 euro area countries, an absolute majority of respondents support the single currency, with the most widespread support in Estonia (83%) and Slovakia (81%), and the least in Italy (59%).






























Support has gained significant ground in **Lithuania**, where the euro was adopted on 1 January 2015, and now stands at 73% (+10 percentage points since autumn 2014, +23 since spring 2014, and +33 since autumn 2013),.

In the **non-euro area** countries, there is growing opposition: 58% of respondents (+3 percentage points) in these countries are against the single currency, while 33% (-2) are in favour of it.

Support for the euro continues to be widespread in Romania (64%), Croatia (56%) and Hungary (55%), while respondents remain predominantly opposed in the Czech Republic (73%), Sweden (72%), the United Kingdom (72%), Denmark (63%) and Poland (54%). The opinion ratio is once more very slightly negative in Bulgaria (43% support versus 44% opposition, compared with 45% versus 42% in autumn 2014).



QA18.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

		For	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Against	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	57%	+1	36%	=	7%	-1
	EURO AREA	69%	+2	25%	-1	6%	-1
	NON-EURO AREA	33%	-2	58%	+3	9%	-1
	LT	73%	+10	22%	-9	5%	-1
	EL	69%	+6	29%	-6	2%	=
	IT	59%	+5	30%	-2	11%	-3
	LV	78%	+4	16%	-3	6%	-1
	PT	62%	+4	31%	-5	7%	+1
	IE	79%	+3	14%	-2	7%	-1
	SI	78%	+3	15%	-4	7%	+1
	FI	78%	+3	19%	-1	3%	-2
	SK	81%	+2	15%	-2	4%	=
	DE	76%	+2	20%	-2	4%	=
	SE	25%	+2	72%	-1	3%	-1
	MT	78%	+1	16%	-2	6%	+1
	FR	68%	+1	26%	-1	6%	=
	HU	55%	+1	38%	-1	7%	=
	EE	83%	=	11%	+1	6%	-1
	LU	80%	=	18%	+1	2%	-1
	HR	56%	=	36%	=	8%	=
	UK	20%	=	72%	+2	8%	-2
	BE	75%	-1	21%	=	4%	+1
	NL	75%	-1	21%	=	4%	+1
	RO	64%	-1	26%	+3	10%	-2
	BG	43%	-2	44%	+2	13%	=
	DK	31%	-3	63%	+2	6%	+1
	CZ	22%	-3	73%	+3	5%	=
	ES	61%	-4	31%	+2	8%	+2
	AT	63%	-6	33%	+8	4%	-2
	CY	44%	-7	53%	+9	3%	-2
	PL	32%	-8	54%	+6	14%	+2

QA18.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	57%	36%	7%

 **Gender**

Man	60%	34%	6%
Woman	54%	38%	8%

 **Age**

15-24	60%	33%	7%
25-39	56%	38%	6%
40-54	57%	37%	6%
55 +	55%	37%	8%

 **Education (End of)**

15-	48%	42%	10%
16-19	54%	39%	7%
20+	63%	31%	6%
Still studying	66%	26%	8%

Socio-professional category

Self-employed	60%	34%	6%
Managers	64%	31%	5%
Other white collars	59%	36%	5%
Manual workers	54%	39%	7%
House persons	51%	40%	9%
Unemployed	49%	43%	8%
Retired	54%	37%	9%
Students	66%	26%	8%

 **Difficulties paying bills**

Most of the time	46%	45%	9%
From time to time	54%	38%	8%
Almost never/ Never	59%	35%	6%

Consider belonging to












The working class	44%	48%	8%
The lower middle class	51%	42%	7%
The middle class	66%	27%	7%
The upper middle class	73%	23%	4%
The upper class	51%	42%	7%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QA18.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

Answer: 'For'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	57%	76%	61%	68%	59%	32%	20%	69%	62%	79%	44%
Gender											
Man	60%	79%	69%	72%	63%	33%	19%	68%	67%	79%	48%
Woman	54%	73%	54%	64%	55%	31%	21%	70%	57%	78%	41%
Age											
15-24	60%	72%	68%	71%	65%	33%	31%	84%	71%	82%	40%
25-39	56%	72%	62%	66%	61%	31%	19%	65%	66%	78%	32%
40-54	57%	76%	65%	65%	60%	31%	18%	69%	69%	75%	46%
55 +	55%	80%	54%	70%	54%	32%	17%	68%	52%	82%	57%
Education (End of)											
15-	48%	74%	49%	50%	43%	18%	13%	65%	54%	73%	47%
16-19	54%	73%	62%	66%	61%	29%	18%	65%	72%	78%	41%
20+	63%	81%	74%	75%	71%	34%	24%	74%	73%	82%	47%
Still studying	66%	80%	75%	77%	72%	38%	31%	83%	72%	81%	44%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	60%	76%	63%	77%	70%	33%	20%	71%	60%	83%	48%
Managers	64%	84%	80%	77%	76%	35%	22%	74%	78%	87%	46%
Other white collars	59%	78%	68%	80%	67%	25%	13%	74%	71%	80%	45%
Manual workers	54%	70%	63%	64%	55%	30%	18%	67%	70%	78%	38%
House persons	51%	66%	48%	54%	43%	53%	13%	78%	60%	71%	52%
Unemployed	49%	62%	59%	52%	41%	24%	23%	55%	51%	69%	32%
Retired	54%	79%	54%	68%	52%	31%	19%	65%	48%	82%	58%
Students	66%	80%	75%	77%	72%	38%	31%	83%	72%	81%	44%

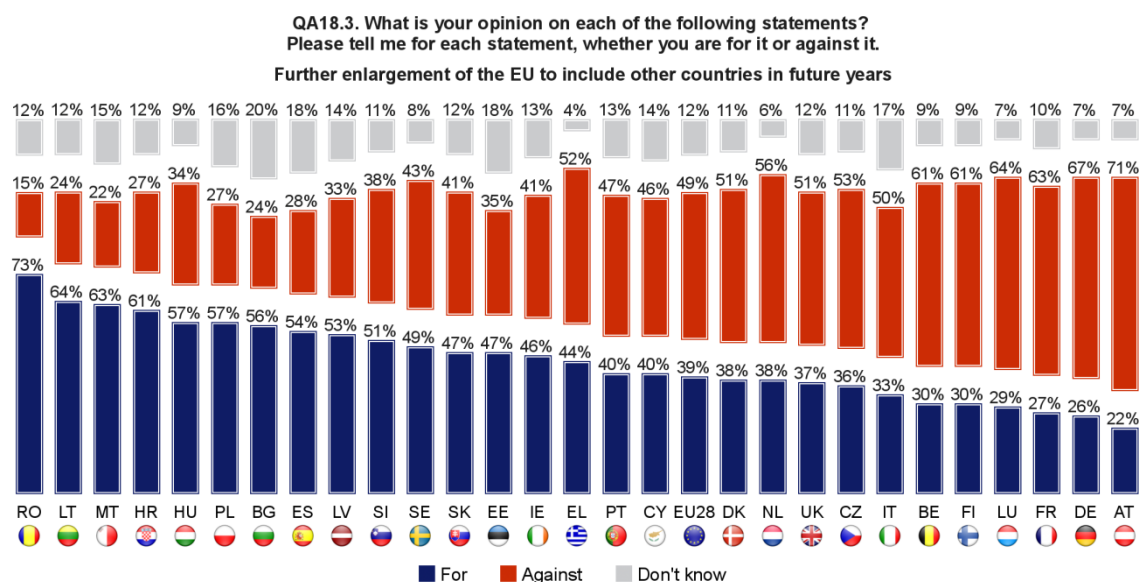
“Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years”

Just under half of Europeans (49%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) oppose “further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years”, while 39% (unchanged) are in favour and 12% (-1) expressed no opinion⁶⁰.

Support for EU enlargement remains widespread in the **non-euro area** countries (49% support versus 38%), while respondents in the **euro area** countries predominantly against it (54% opposition versus 35%).






























A majority of respondents in 13 Member States remain in favour of enlargement, with the most widespread support in Romania (73%), Lithuania (64%), Malta (63%) and Croatia (61%). It has become the majority view in this survey in Ireland (46% versus 41%, compared with 44% versus 45% in autumn 2014).

Opposition to further EU enlargement predominates in 14 EU countries, most strikingly in Austria (71%), Germany (67%), Luxembourg (64%), France (63%), Belgium (61%) and Finland (61%).



⁶⁰ QA18.3. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.

QA18.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

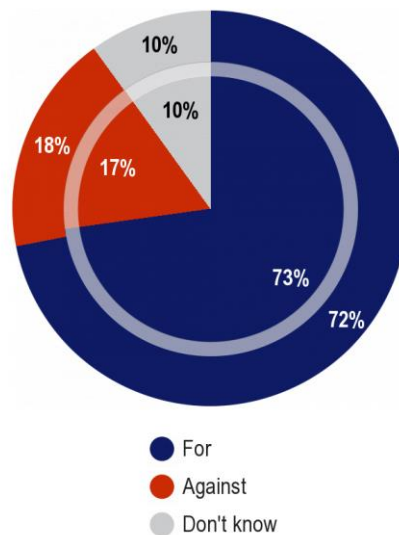
		For	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Against	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	39%	=	49%	+1	12%	-1
	HR	61%	+5	27%	-6	12%	+1
	BG	56%	+5	24%	-1	20%	-4
	LU	29%	+4	64%	-3	7%	-1
	CY	40%	+3	46%	-5	14%	+2
	NL	38%	+3	56%	-3	6%	=
	IT	33%	+3	50%	-2	17%	-1
	HU	57%	+2	34%	-3	9%	+1
	ES	54%	+2	28%	=	18%	-2
	LV	53%	+2	33%	-3	14%	+1
	IE	46%	+2	41%	-4	13%	+2
	DE	26%	+2	67%	-1	7%	-1
	RO	73%	+1	15%	+1	12%	-2
	EL	44%	+1	52%	=	4%	-1
	FR	27%	+1	63%	-2	10%	+1
	MT	63%	=	22%	-1	15%	+1
	DK	38%	=	51%	-2	11%	+2
	LT	64%	-1	24%	+1	12%	=
	EE	47%	-1	35%	+3	18%	-2
	UK	37%	-1	51%	+2	12%	-1
	SI	51%	-3	38%	+3	11%	=
	SK	47%	-3	41%	+1	12%	+2
	FI	30%	-3	61%	+3	9%	=
	PT	40%	-4	47%	+3	13%	+1
	BE	30%	-4	61%	+1	9%	+3
	AT	22%	-4	71%	+4	7%	=
	SE	49%	-6	43%	+7	8%	-1
	CZ	36%	-6	53%	+4	11%	+2
	PL	57%	-7	27%	+9	16%	-2

“A common energy policy among EU Member States”

More than seven in ten Europeans (72%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2014) are in favour of a common European energy policy, while 18% (+1) are opposed and 10% (unchanged) expressed no opinion⁶¹.

QA18.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States



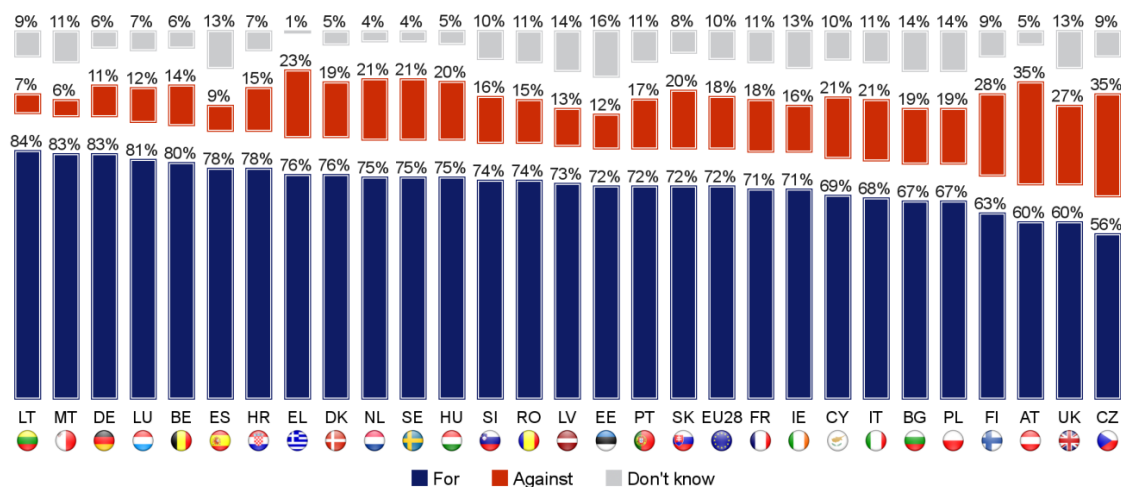
Inner pie : EB82 Aut.2014
Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015



An absolute majority of respondents support the principle of a common European energy policy in all Member States, most strikingly in Lithuania (84%), Malta (83%) and Germany (83%). They are least likely to do so in the Czech Republic (56%), Austria (60%) and the United Kingdom (60%).






























QA18.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States



⁶¹ QA18.7. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States.

QA18.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common energy policy among EU Member States

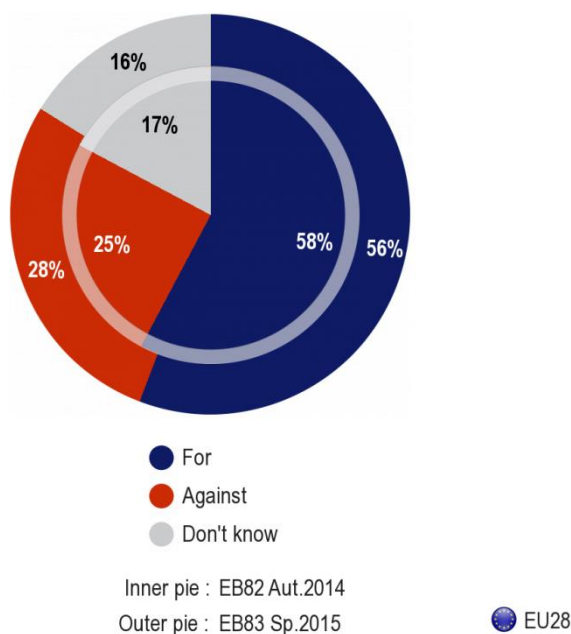
		For	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Against	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	72%	-1	18%	+1	10%	=
	HR	78%	+8	15%	-6	7%	-2
	HU	75%	+4	20%	-4	5%	=
	PT	72%	+4	17%	-2	11%	-2
	LT	84%	+3	7%	-2	9%	-1
	ES	78%	+3	9%	-3	13%	=
	SE	75%	+2	21%	-1	4%	-1
	DE	83%	+1	11%	-1	6%	=
	MT	83%	+1	6%	-2	11%	+1
	DK	76%	-1	19%	+1	5%	=
	RO	74%	-1	15%	+2	11%	-1
	IE	71%	-1	16%	+1	13%	=
	FI	63%	-1	28%	+2	9%	-1
	UK	60%	-1	27%	+2	13%	-1
	BE	80%	-2	14%	=	6%	+2
	EL	76%	-2	23%	+4	1%	-2
	LV	73%	-2	13%	=	14%	+2
	SK	72%	-2	20%	=	8%	+2
	BG	67%	-2	19%	+2	14%	=
	NL	75%	-3	21%	+3	4%	=
	IT	68%	-3	21%	+3	11%	=
	LU	81%	-4	12%	+2	7%	+2
	SI	74%	-4	16%	+3	10%	+1
	EE	72%	-4	12%	+2	16%	+2
	FR	71%	-5	18%	+5	11%	=
	PL	67%	-7	19%	+5	14%	+2
	CZ	56%	-7	35%	+6	9%	+1
	AT	60%	-8	35%	+8	5%	=
	CY	69%	-9	21%	+7	10%	+2

“A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA”

A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA is still supported by a clear majority of respondents despite losing a little ground since autumn 2014: 56% of Europeans (-2 percentage points) are in favour, while 28% (+3) oppose it and 16% (-1) expressed no opinion⁶².

QA18.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA



As in autumn 2014, **a free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA has majority support in 25 Member States**, with an absolute majority in 24 countries, most notably in Malta (79%), Lithuania (79%), Romania (78%) and Ireland (77%).

This majority is now relative in Slovenia, following a marked decline in support since autumn 2014 (46%, -11 percentage points, versus 42%, +11). Support has also lost significant ground in Belgium (53%, -13) and the Netherlands (63%, -11).

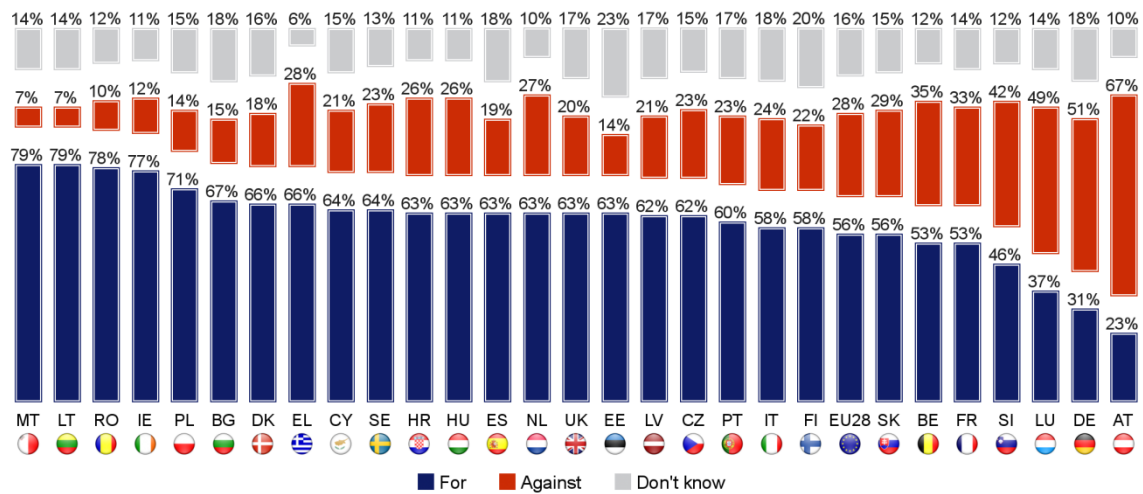
In contrast, a majority of respondents oppose an agreement between the EU and the USA in three Member States: **Austria** (67%), **Germany** (51%) and Luxembourg (49% versus 37%).

Opposition to this agreement has gained significant ground in this survey in Austria (+14 percentage points) and Germany (+10).






























⁶² QA18.5. Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA.

QA18.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA



QA18.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA

		For	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Against	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	56%	-2	28%	+3	16%	-1
	IE	77%	+6	12%	-3	11%	-3
	EL	66%	+5	28%	-4	6%	-1
	CY	64%	+5	21%	-4	15%	-1
	SE	64%	+5	23%	-3	13%	-2
	MT	79%	+4	7%	-4	14%	=
	RO	78%	+3	10%	-1	12%	-2
	BG	67%	+3	15%	+1	18%	-4
	FR	53%	+3	33%	+1	14%	-4
	HU	63%	+1	26%	-2	11%	+1
	LT	79%	=	7%	-2	14%	+2
	ES	63%	=	19%	=	18%	=
	CZ	62%	=	23%	-2	15%	+2
	PT	60%	=	23%	=	17%	=
	IT	58%	=	24%	+2	18%	-2
	PL	71%	-2	14%	+3	15%	-1
	UK	63%	-2	20%	+1	17%	+1
	LU	37%	-3	49%	+6	14%	-3
	HR	63%	-4	26%	+3	11%	+1
	LV	62%	-4	21%	+3	17%	+1
	FI	58%	-4	22%	+1	20%	+3
	DK	66%	-5	18%	+1	16%	+4
	SK	56%	-6	29%	+3	15%	+3
	DE	31%	-8	51%	+10	18%	-2
	EE	63%	-9	14%	+3	23%	+6
	NL	63%	-11	27%	+9	10%	+2
	SI	46%	-11	42%	+11	12%	=
	BE	53%	-13	35%	+9	12%	+4
	AT	23%	-16	67%	+14	10%	+2

QA18.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA












	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	56%	28%	16%
Gender			
Man	60%	29%	11%
Woman	53%	27%	20%
Age			
15-24	62%	26%	12%
25-39	60%	27%	13%
40-54	58%	29%	13%
55 +	51%	29%	20%
Education (End of)			
15-	46%	29%	25%
16-19	57%	28%	15%
20+	60%	29%	11%
Still studying	60%	28%	12%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	62%	28%	10%
Managers	58%	31%	11%
Other white collars	61%	27%	12%
Manual workers	58%	27%	15%
House persons	52%	27%	21%
Unemployed	55%	27%	18%
Retired	50%	29%	21%
Students	60%	28%	12%
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	67%	23%	10%
Disagree	42%	46%	12%

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QA18.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA












Answer: 'For'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	56%	31%	63%	53%	58%	71%	63%	66%	60%	77%	64%
Gender											
Man	60%	36%	68%	56%	64%	74%	69%	67%	66%	80%	70%
Woman	53%	26%	58%	49%	54%	70%	58%	65%	54%	74%	57%
Age											
15-24	62%	34%	68%	65%	57%	75%	69%	74%	69%	80%	54%
25-39	60%	31%	66%	58%	65%	75%	64%	68%	62%	78%	66%
40-54	58%	35%	69%	52%	60%	71%	63%	65%	64%	77%	68%
55 +	51%	27%	54%	45%	54%	68%	60%	62%	52%	75%	62%
Education (End of)											
15-	46%	29%	51%	39%	48%	51%	55%	59%	54%	63%	56%
16-19	57%	32%	69%	52%	60%	70%	67%	67%	67%	78%	66%
20+	60%	30%	73%	57%	69%	77%	63%	70%	62%	82%	68%
Still studying	60%	31%	66%	64%	59%	79%	66%	70%	67%	78%	54%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	62%	31%	71%	40%	71%	80%	61%	74%	65%	80%	76%
Managers	58%	34%	64%	56%	68%	71%	73%	74%	66%	89%	70%
Other white collars	61%	27%	73%	62%	70%	74%	60%	72%	61%	80%	69%
Manual workers	58%	35%	66%	59%	53%	71%	63%	63%	65%	78%	64%
House persons	52%	22%	55%	55%	39%	70%	67%	66%	61%	66%	67%
Unemployed	55%	29%	64%	53%	49%	66%	55%	57%	59%	71%	61%
Retired	50%	30%	56%	41%	56%	68%	61%	61%	49%	75%	57%
Students	60%	31%	66%	64%	59%	79%	66%	70%	67%	78%	54%

QA18.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA

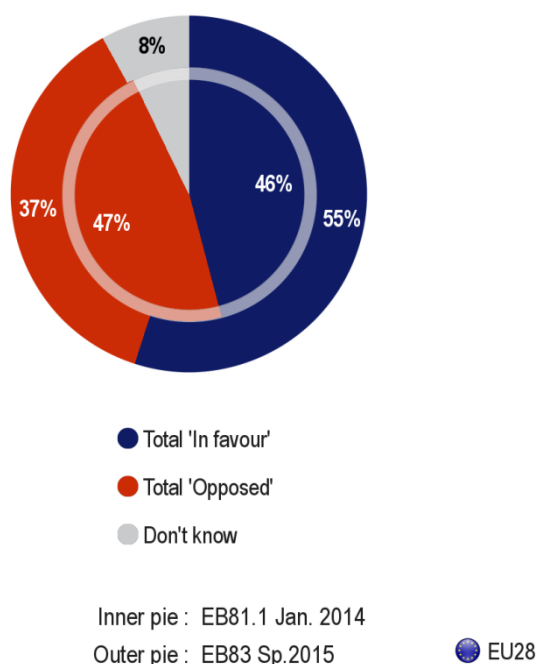
Answer: 'Against'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	28%	51%	19%	33%	24%	14%	20%	28%	23%	12%	21%
Gender											
Man	29%	50%	20%	37%	22%	14%	20%	30%	22%	12%	21%
Woman	27%	51%	18%	29%	25%	13%	20%	26%	24%	11%	22%
Age											
15-24	26%	49%	20%	27%	27%	13%	17%	22%	18%	6%	30%
25-39	27%	50%	22%	29%	21%	13%	20%	27%	25%	12%	20%
40-54	29%	50%	20%	34%	25%	14%	23%	31%	19%	15%	20%
55 +	29%	53%	16%	36%	24%	13%	20%	28%	27%	11%	18%
Education (End of)											
15-	29%	46%	20%	36%	29%	18%	18%	31%	24%	13%	18%
16-19	28%	51%	17%	34%	22%	13%	17%	27%	22%	11%	21%
20+	29%	54%	20%	31%	21%	14%	27%	26%	26%	12%	21%
Still studying	28%	52%	23%	28%	28%	8%	21%	26%	25%	12%	31%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	28%	62%	22%	42%	19%	12%	22%	24%	12%	12%	14%
Managers	31%	49%	32%	35%	25%	17%	19%	22%	29%	8%	13%
Other white collars	27%	61%	18%	24%	18%	15%	19%	24%	24%	11%	22%
Manual workers	27%	44%	21%	30%	26%	14%	21%	32%	20%	11%	21%
House persons	27%	56%	13%	25%	30%	18%	21%	24%	31%	13%	24%
Unemployed	27%	45%	21%	29%	32%	16%	24%	37%	23%	15%	25%
Retired	29%	51%	13%	39%	21%	12%	19%	29%	25%	13%	17%
Students	28%	52%	23%	28%	28%	8%	21%	26%	25%	12%	31%

“The creation of a European Union army”

The creation of a European Union army has gained considerable support since January 2014, when this question was last asked⁶³, to the extent that the opinion ratio has become positive for this indicator. **A clear majority of Europeans are now in favour of the creation of a European Union army (55%, +9 percentage points since January 2014)**, while 37% (-10) are opposed and 8% (+1) gave no opinion.

QA19. Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army



The proportion of respondents who are in favour of the creation of a European army is almost identical in the **euro area** countries (56%, +9 percentage points) and the **non-euro area** countries (55%, +12).

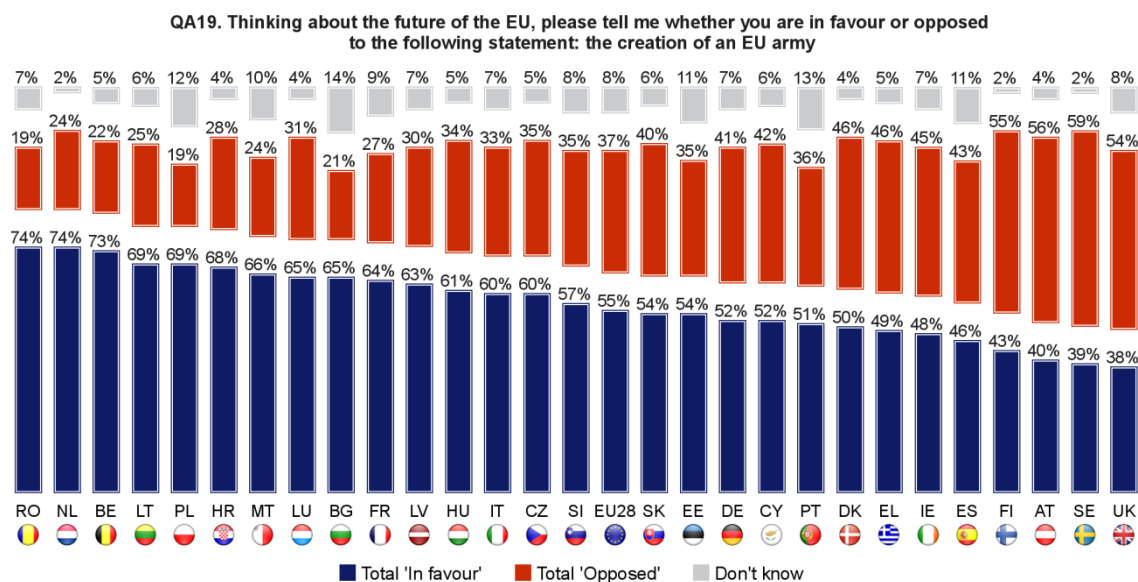
Respondents in 24 Member States are predominantly in favour of the creation of a European army (versus 13 in January 2014)⁶⁴, with the largest support recorded in the Netherlands (74%), Romania (74%), Belgium (73%), Poland (69%) and Lithuania (69%).

A majority of respondents are opposed to the creation of a European army in Sweden (59% versus 39%), Austria (56% versus 40%), Finland (55% versus 43%) and the United Kingdom (54% versus 38%).






























⁶³ QA19. Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army.

⁶⁴ Special Eurobarometer no 413: Future of Europe, January 2014.
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_413_en.pdf

With the single exception of Austria (40%, -3 percentage points since January 2014), support for the creation of an EU army is rising throughout the European Union. This growth is greater than 20 percentage points in Malta (66%, +30), Romania (74%, +26), the Netherlands (74%, +24), Poland (69%, +23) and Croatia (68%, +22 points).



QA19. Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army

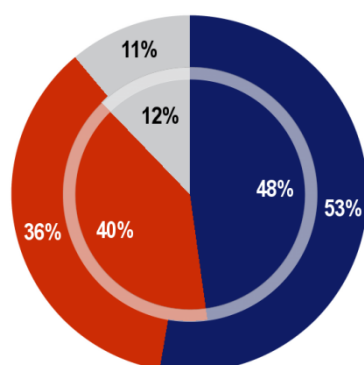
		Total 'In favour'	Diff. Sp.2015- Jan. 2014	Total 'Opposed'	Diff. Sp.2015- Jan. 2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Jan. 2014
	EU28	55%	+9	37%	-10	8%	+1
	MT	66%	+30	24%	-26	10%	-4
	RO	74%	+26	19%	-19	7%	-7
	NL	74%	+24	24%	-22	2%	-2
	PL	69%	+23	19%	-22	12%	-1
	HR	68%	+22	28%	-18	4%	-4
	IE	48%	+18	45%	-16	7%	-2
	LU	65%	+16	31%	-17	4%	+1
	DE	52%	+16	41%	-19	7%	+3
	FI	43%	+16	55%	-14	2%	-2
	SI	57%	+14	35%	-12	8%	-2
	BE	73%	+13	22%	-16	5%	+3
	LV	63%	+13	30%	-10	7%	-3
	HU	61%	+11	34%	-11	5%	=
	CZ	60%	+10	35%	-12	5%	+2
	SK	54%	+10	40%	-11	6%	+1
	PT	51%	+10	36%	-11	13%	+1
	SE	39%	+10	59%	-10	2%	=
	LT	69%	+9	25%	-3	6%	-6
	EL	49%	+9	46%	-9	5%	=
	DK	50%	+8	46%	-9	4%	+1
	EE	54%	+7	35%	-9	11%	+2
	ES	46%	+7	43%	-6	11%	-1
	CY	52%	+6	42%	-7	6%	+1
	BG	65%	+5	21%	-5	14%	=
	UK	38%	+5	54%	-4	8%	-1
	FR	64%	+4	27%	-7	9%	+3
	IT	60%	+3	33%	-3	7%	=
	AT	40%	-3	56%	+5	4%	-2

2. A STRONGER EUROPEAN UNION?

Support for strengthening the European Union level has grown significantly since spring 2014, the last Standard Eurobarometer survey when this indicator was measured. **53% of Europeans (+5 percentage points since spring 2014) agree that “more decisions should be taken at EU level”**, while 36% (-4) disagree and 11% (-1) expressed no opinion⁶⁵.

QA21a.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'
 ● Total 'Disagree'
 ● Don't know

Inner pie : EB81 Sp.2014
 Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

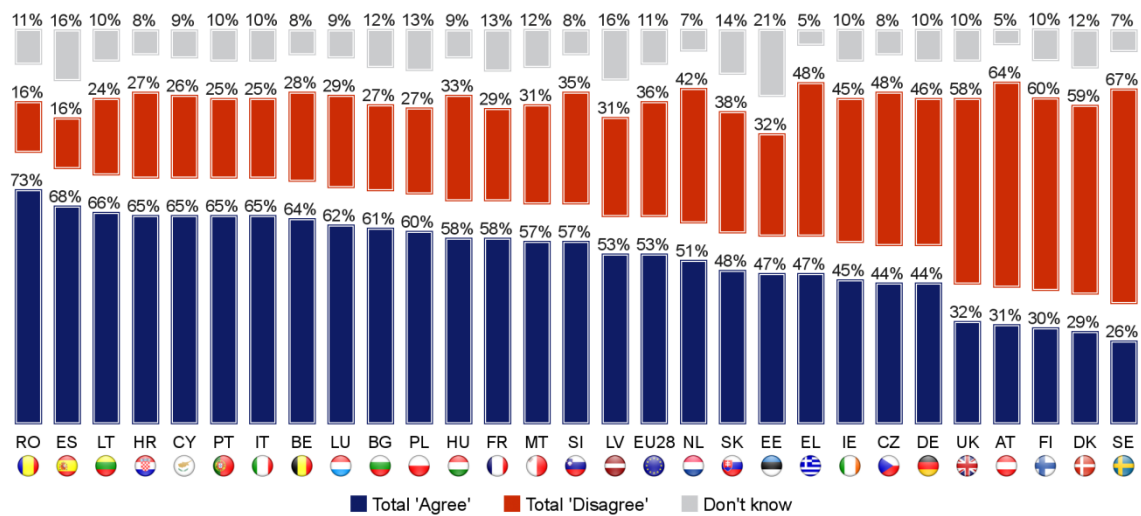
● EU28

In 19 Member States, a majority of respondents are in favour of more decisions being taken at the EU level, particularly in Romania (73%), Spain (68%) and Lithuania (66%). Opposition to the strengthening of decision-making at the EU level predominates in eight Member States: in the Nordic countries (67% in Sweden, 60% in Finland and 59% in Denmark), Austria (64%), the United Kingdom (58%), the Czech Republic (48% versus 44%), Greece (48% versus 47%) and Germany (46% versus 44%). The opinion ratio is evenly balanced in Ireland (45% versus 45%).

⁶⁵ QA21a.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.






























QA21a.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 2014, support for more decision-making at the EU level has gained significant ground in Cyprus (65%, +13 percentage points), Denmark (29%, +12) and the Netherlands (51%, +11).

QA21a.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'	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2014	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2014
	EU28	53%	+5	36%	-4	11%	-1
	CY	65%	+13	26%	-15	9%	+2
	DK	29%	+12	59%	-19	12%	+7
	NL	51%	+11	42%	-11	7%	=
	HR	65%	+9	27%	-8	8%	-1
	HU	58%	+9	33%	-10	9%	+1
	SE	26%	+9	67%	-12	7%	+3
	PL	60%	+8	27%	-3	13%	-5
	LV	53%	+8	31%	-9	16%	+1
	UK	32%	+8	58%	-3	10%	-5
	IT	65%	+7	25%	-1	10%	-6
	LU	62%	+7	29%	-8	9%	+1
	MT	57%	+7	31%	-10	12%	+3
	IE	45%	+7	45%	-5	10%	-2
	FI	30%	+7	60%	-10	10%	+3
	FR	58%	+6	29%	-5	13%	-1
	BG	61%	+5	27%	=	12%	-5
	LT	66%	+4	24%	-2	10%	-2
	EE	47%	+4	32%	-7	21%	+3
	DE	44%	+4	46%	-6	10%	+2
	CZ	44%	+3	48%	-3	8%	=
	ES	68%	+2	16%	-4	16%	+2
	BE	64%	+2	28%	-3	8%	+1
	RO	73%	+1	16%	-3	11%	+2
	AT	31%	=	64%	+3	5%	-3
	SK	48%	-3	38%	-3	14%	+6
	SI	57%	-4	35%	+4	8%	=
	PT	65%	-5	25%	+4	10%	+1
	EL	47%	-7	48%	+5	5%	+2

QA21a.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

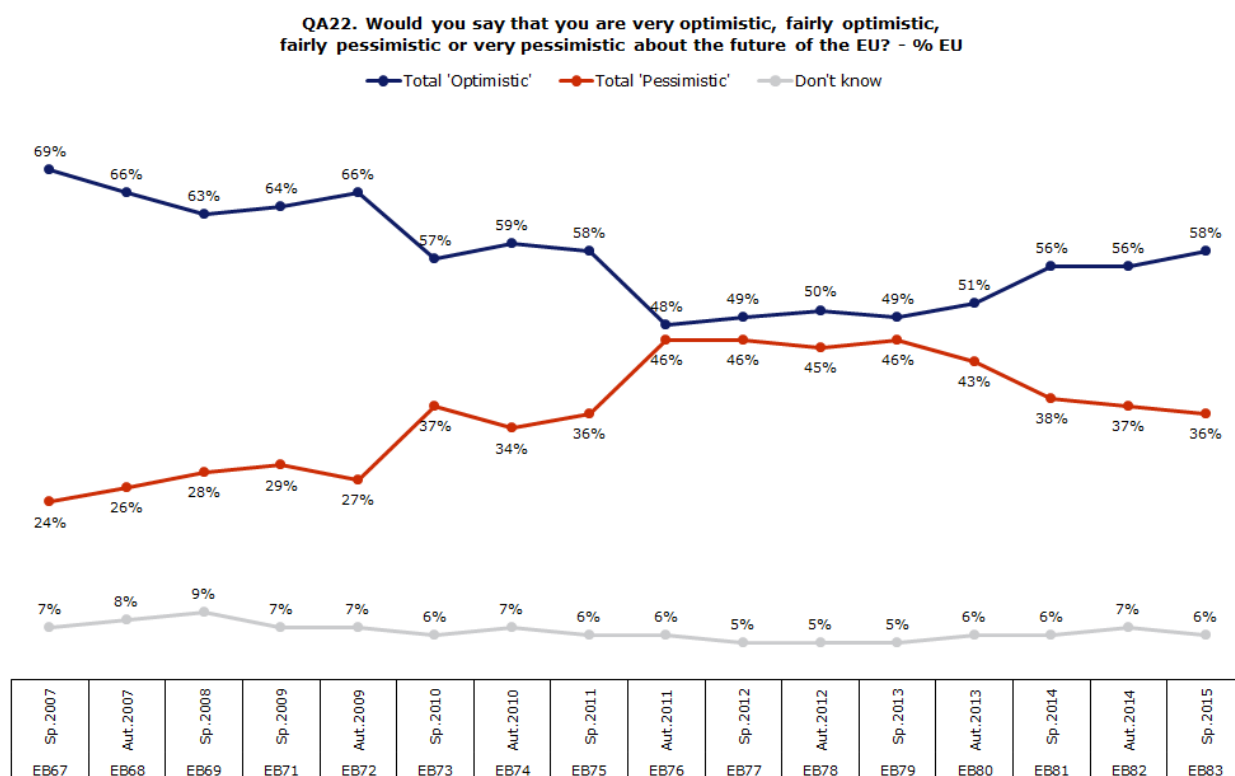
More decisions should be taken at EU level

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	53%	36%	11%
Gender			
Man	55%	37%	8%
Woman	50%	36%	14%
Age			
15-24	60%	27%	13%
25-39	55%	35%	10%
40-54	52%	39%	9%
55 +	49%	38%	13%
Generation			
Total 'Before 1946'	43%	40%	17%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	52%	38%	10%
1965 - 1980 "X"	53%	39%	8%
After 1980 "Y"	58%	31%	11%
Education (End of)			
15-	46%	38%	16%
16-19	52%	38%	10%
20+	54%	38%	8%
Still studying	60%	27%	13%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	56%	36%	8%
Managers	51%	43%	6%
Other white collars	57%	36%	7%
Manual workers	53%	37%	10%
House persons	52%	31%	17%
Unemployed	52%	34%	14%
Retired	48%	39%	13%
Students	60%	27%	13%
Consider belonging to			
The working class	46%	40%	14%
The lower middle class	49%	41%	10%
The middle class	59%	33%	8%
The upper middle class	60%	33%	7%
The upper class	61%	35%	4%

3. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

– Renewed optimism about the future of the EU –

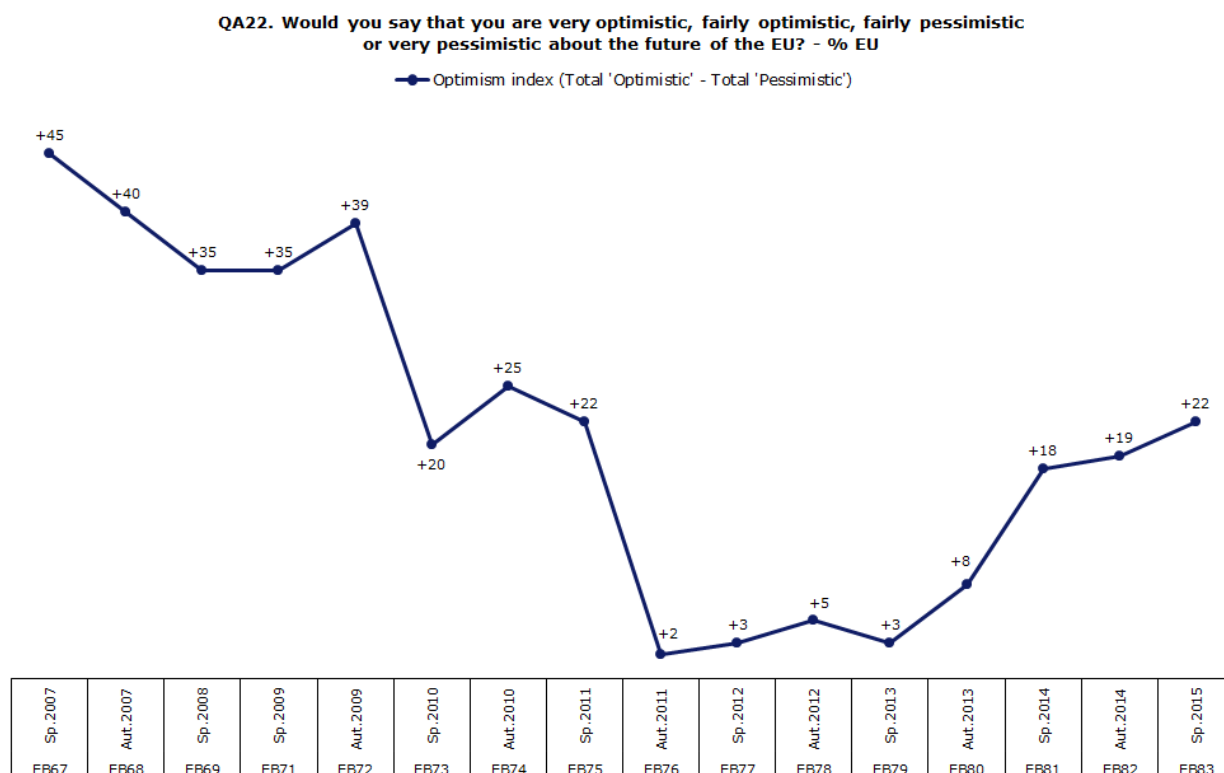
Optimism about the future of the EU is growing (58%, + 2 percentage points since autumn 2014), whilst pessimism has fallen slightly (36%, -1). Optimism has reached its highest level since spring 2011⁶⁶.



The optimism index, that is the difference between optimistic and pessimistic outlooks on the EU's future, has risen by three points since autumn 2014 to reach +22, compared with +19 in autumn 2014, +18 in spring 2014, +8 in autumn 2013 and +3 in spring 2013.

The index has reached a level similar to that measured between spring 2010 and spring 2011 but remains below the levels recorded between 2007 and 2009 (for example, +45 in spring 2007, +40 in autumn 2007 and +39 in autumn 2009).

⁶⁶ QA22. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

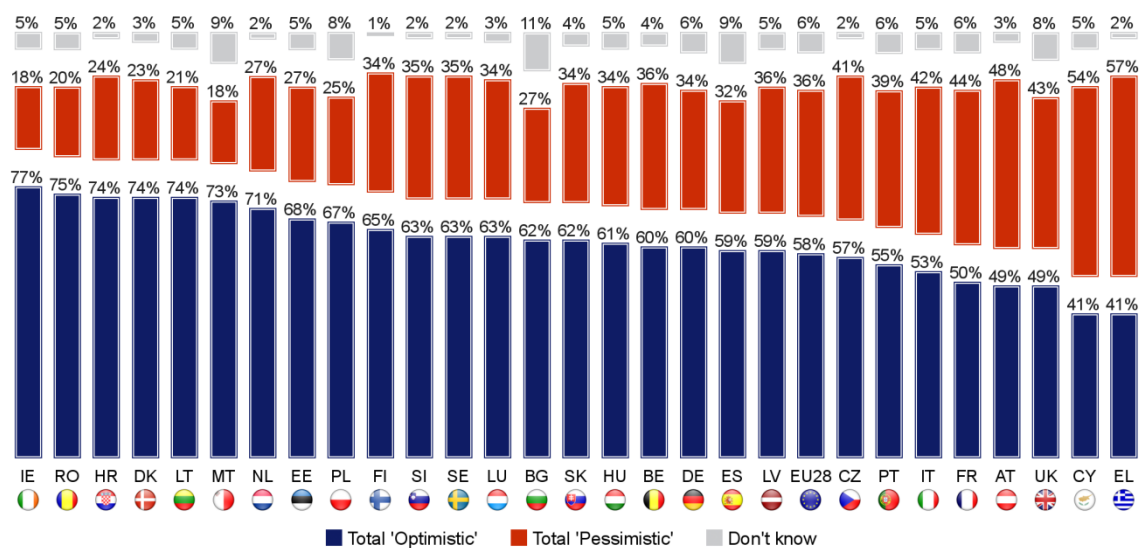


Optimism is now more widespread in the countries of **the euro area** (57%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2014) and is almost stable in the **non-euro area** countries (61%, -1).

In this survey, a majority of respondents have returned to optimism in Italy (53% versus 42%, compared with 45% versus 47% in autumn 2014). As a result of this change, only two countries are now predominantly pessimistic about the future of the EU: Greece (57%) and Cyprus (54%).

A majority of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU in 26 Member States (versus 25 in autumn 2014), most notably in Ireland (77%), Romania (75%), Croatia (74%), Denmark (74%) and Lithuania (74%). The opinion ratio is the narrowest in Austria (49% versus 48%), the United Kingdom (49% versus 43%) and France (50% versus 44%).





QA22. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?



A socio-demographic analysis reveals that all generations of Europeans are predominantly optimistic about the EU's future, ranging from 65% of generation "Y" to 49% of the generation born before 1946.

Optimism about the future of the EU also permeates all social classes, with two exceptions: respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier are more likely to be pessimistic (42% optimistic versus 47% pessimistic), as are those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (41% versus 52%).

QA22 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

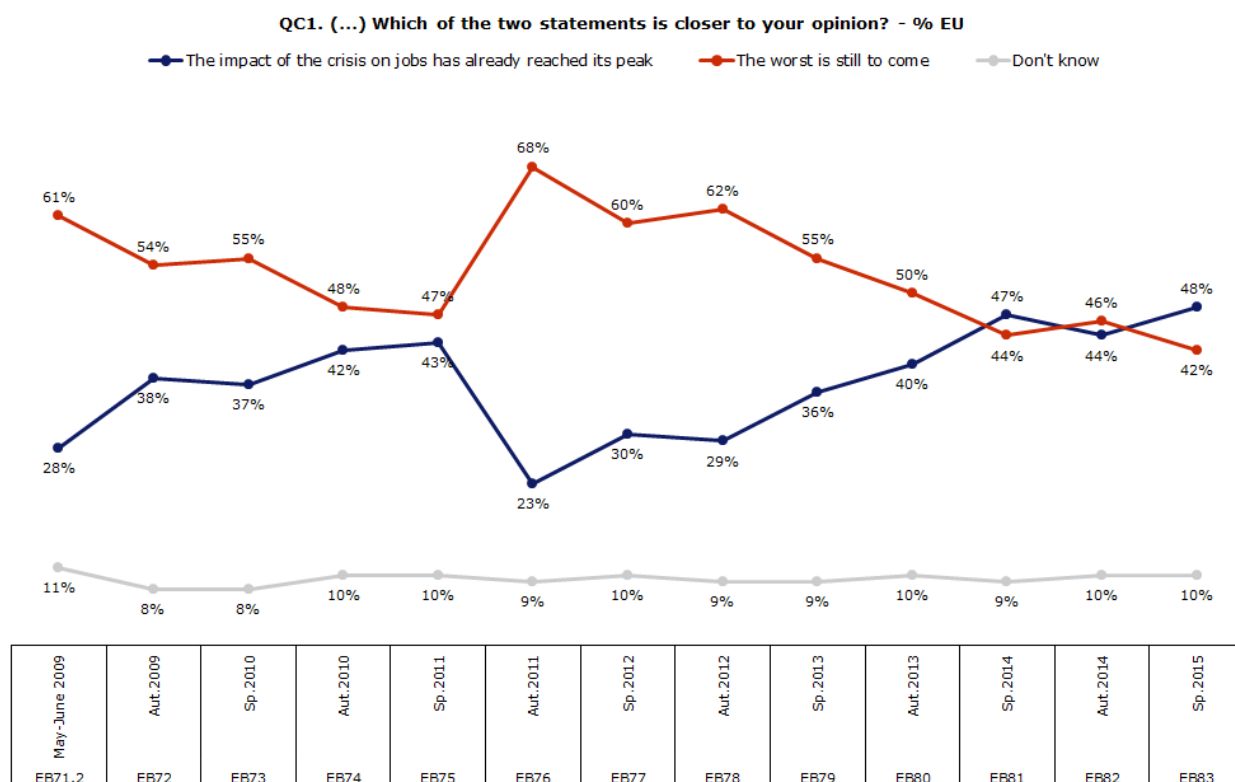
	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU28	58%	36%	6%
 Gender			
Man	60%	36%	4%
Woman	56%	36%	8%
 Age			
15-24	68%	28%	4%
25-39	62%	33%	5%
40-54	58%	37%	5%
55 +	52%	40%	8%
Generation			
Total 'Before 1946'	49%	40%	11%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	54%	40%	6%
1965 - 1980 "X"	59%	36%	5%
After 1980 "Y"	65%	31%	4%
 Education (End of)			
15-	42%	47%	11%
16-19	56%	38%	6%
20+	66%	30%	4%
Still studying	72%	25%	3%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61%	35%	4%
Managers	67%	30%	3%
Other white collars	62%	34%	4%
Manual workers	58%	37%	5%
House persons	50%	39%	11%
Unemployed	49%	44%	7%
Retired	51%	40%	9%
Students	72%	25%	3%
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	41%	52%	7%
From time to time	55%	39%	6%
Almost never/ Never	63%	32%	5%
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49%	43%	8%
The lower middle class	55%	41%	4%
The middle class	65%	31%	4%
The upper middle class	74%	24%	2%
The upper class	68%	28%	4%

IV. ECONOMIC QUESTIONS IN THE EU

1. THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION ON THE JOB MARKET

- The ratio of optimists to pessimists has improved, reaching its highest level since May-June 2009 –

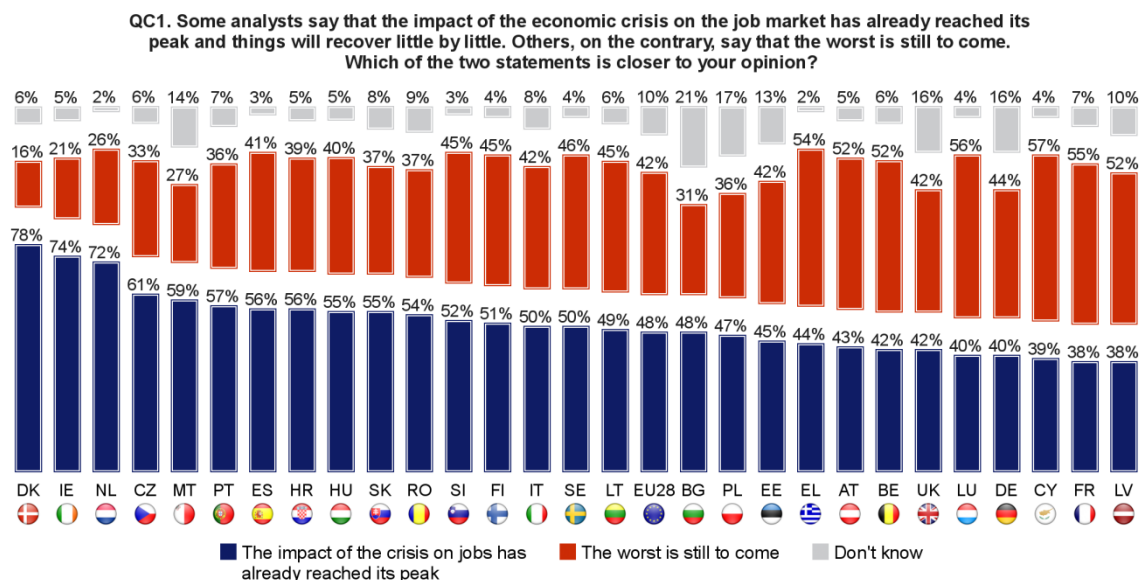
A majority of respondents consider that “the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak”⁶⁷ (48%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2014). Following this rise, optimism is at its highest level since this question was first asked (Special Eurobarometer survey of May-June 2009⁶⁸). This is also only the second time that optimism has been the predominant outlook (after the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014). In consequence, “the worst is still to come” is once again the minority opinion (42%, -4).



⁶⁷ 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?






























⁶⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_316_en.pdf

A majority of respondents in 19 Member States agree that “the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak”. In the remaining countries, respondents are most likely to believe that “the worst is still to come”, except in the United Kingdom where respondents are equally divided between optimism and pessimism (both 42%). Levels of optimism vary significantly between the Member States, ranging from 78% in Denmark (the highest score) to 38% in France and Latvia (the lowest score).



In terms of evolutions, optimism has grown by more than ten percentage points in two countries: Slovenia (52%, +12 percentage points since autumn 2014) and Finland (51%, +12).

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	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	The worst is still to come	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
	EU28	48%	+4	42%	-4	10%	=
	EURO AREA	47%	+6	45%	-4	8%	-2
	NON-EURO AREA	49%	-1	38%	-2	13%	+3
	SI	52%	+12	45%	-11	3%	-1
	FI	51%	+12	45%	-12	4%	=
	HR	56%	+9	39%	-11	5%	+2
	PT	57%	+8	36%	-7	7%	-1
	ES	56%	+8	41%	-7	3%	-1
	IT	50%	+8	42%	-8	8%	=
	CY	39%	+8	57%	-8	4%	=
	FR	38%	+8	55%	-8	7%	=
	CZ	61%	+7	33%	-8	6%	+1
	DK	78%	+6	16%	-7	6%	+1
	NL	72%	+6	26%	-6	2%	=
	EL	44%	+6	54%	-7	2%	+1
	BE	42%	+6	52%	-6	6%	=
	LT	49%	+5	45%	-4	6%	-1
	MT	59%	+4	27%	-1	14%	-3
	HU	55%	+3	40%	-3	5%	=
	BG	48%	+3	31%	-4	21%	+1
	LU	40%	+3	56%	=	4%	-3
	IE	74%	+2	21%	-2	5%	=
	SK	55%	+2	37%	-2	8%	=
	RO	54%	+2	37%	-2	9%	=
	DE	40%	+2	44%	+2	16%	-4
	SE	50%	-2	46%	+2	4%	=
	EE	45%	-2	42%	+2	13%	=
	PL	47%	-3	36%	+5	17%	-2
	UK	42%	-4	42%	-4	16%	+8
	AT	43%	-5	52%	+5	5%	=
	LV	38%	-6	52%	+4	10%	+2

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	The worst is still to come	Don't know
EU28	48%	42%	10%
Gender			
Man	50%	41%	9%
Woman	45%	44%	11%
Age			
15-24	48%	40%	12%
25-39	49%	42%	9%
40-54	50%	42%	8%
55 +	45%	44%	11%
Generation			
Total 'Before 1946'	44%	43%	13%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	46%	44%	10%
1965 - 1980 "X"	50%	42%	8%
After 1980 "Y"	49%	41%	10%
Education (End of)			
15-	38%	52%	10%
16-19	47%	43%	10%
20+	54%	38%	8%
Still studying	52%	36%	12%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	54%	38%	8%
Managers	56%	35%	9%
Other white collars	54%	38%	8%
Manual workers	47%	44%	9%
House persons	42%	49%	9%
Unemployed	36%	55%	9%
Retired	44%	44%	12%
Students	52%	36%	12%
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	56%	35%	9%
Disagree	35%	58%	7%

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the 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?
Answer: 'The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	48%	40%	56%	38%	50%	47%	42%	44%	57%	74%	39%
Gender											
Man	50%	43%	57%	43%	51%	47%	46%	42%	62%	75%	42%
Woman	45%	37%	55%	35%	48%	47%	38%	45%	52%	74%	36%
Age											
15-24	48%	37%	56%	40%	56%	40%	35%	53%	68%	70%	33%
25-39	49%	39%	51%	37%	52%	52%	46%	45%	61%	79%	40%
40-54	50%	39%	65%	44%	54%	47%	44%	43%	61%	74%	38%
55 +	45%	42%	53%	36%	43%	45%	42%	40%	47%	73%	41%
Education (End of)											
15-	38%	35%	56%	19%	36%	27%	34%	33%	46%	56%	31%
16-19	47%	41%	56%	35%	54%	43%	43%	46%	65%	71%	39%
20+	54%	42%	62%	47%	59%	54%	51%	49%	73%	84%	47%
Still studying	52%	40%	54%	52%	59%	49%	34%	50%	68%	81%	28%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	54%	31%	59%	39%	60%	55%	60%	53%	54%	85%	54%
Managers	56%	47%	57%	46%	60%	65%	58%	52%	70%	88%	50%
Other white collars	54%	37%	67%	41%	60%	53%	41%	47%	75%	84%	43%
Manual workers	47%	33%	66%	46%	49%	39%	40%	50%	62%	77%	31%
House persons	42%	33%	51%	20%	46%	49%	28%	38%	60%	59%	32%
Unemployed	36%	33%	48%	25%	34%	33%	24%	33%	37%	51%	35%
Retired	44%	46%	54%	33%	38%	43%	43%	37%	44%	72%	42%
Students	52%	40%	54%	52%	59%	49%	34%	50%	68%	81%	28%

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?
Answer: 'The worst is still to come'

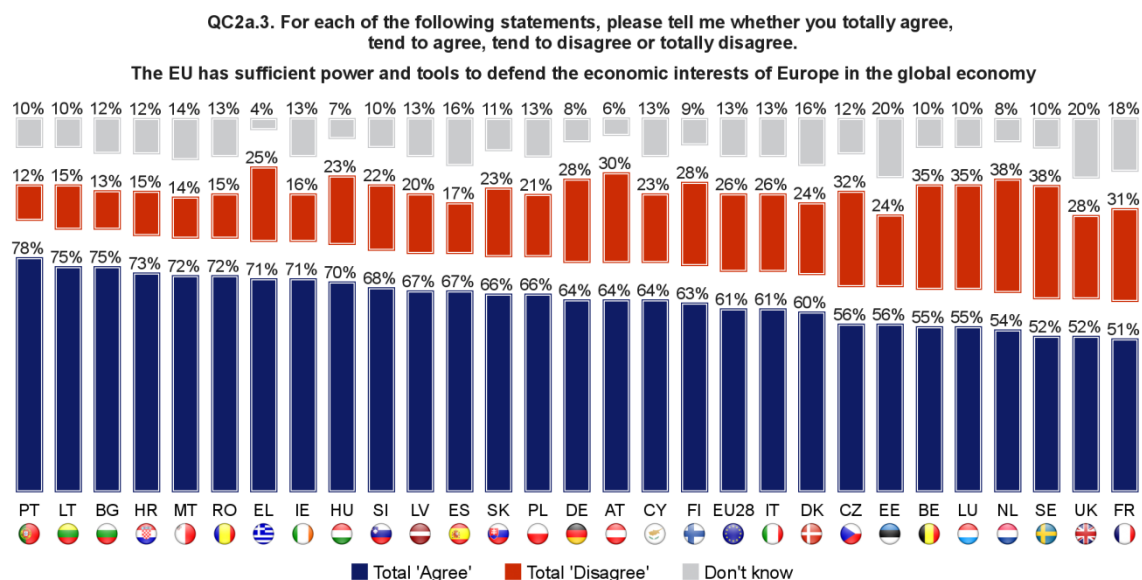
	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	42%	44%	41%	55%	42%	36%	42%	54%	36%	21%	57%
Gender											
Man	41%	44%	40%	51%	42%	36%	38%	56%	32%	21%	55%
Woman	44%	44%	41%	58%	42%	35%	46%	52%	40%	21%	59%
Age											
15-24	40%	45%	42%	54%	32%	42%	42%	42%	29%	24%	65%
25-39	42%	45%	47%	57%	42%	33%	40%	53%	35%	17%	57%
40-54	42%	48%	32%	54%	40%	37%	42%	55%	30%	22%	56%
55 +	44%	41%	43%	54%	47%	34%	44%	58%	44%	22%	53%
Education (End of)											
15-	52%	51%	41%	70%	54%	49%	53%	65%	46%	38%	61%
16-19	43%	43%	41%	60%	40%	38%	44%	51%	29%	24%	57%
20+	38%	43%	34%	48%	36%	34%	31%	50%	24%	13%	50%
Still studying	36%	41%	44%	41%	28%	31%	43%	43%	28%	13%	69%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	38%	55%	37%	56%	34%	28%	30%	46%	34%	12%	44%
Managers	35%	39%	43%	45%	37%	22%	31%	45%	22%	11%	47%
Other white collars	38%	51%	29%	58%	33%	35%	37%	50%	18%	13%	56%
Manual workers	44%	49%	31%	51%	44%	42%	46%	50%	31%	18%	61%
House persons	49%	51%	47%	75%	43%	40%	56%	58%	37%	32%	64%
Unemployed	55%	57%	48%	68%	58%	53%	53%	65%	58%	43%	64%
Retired	44%	37%	41%	57%	52%	34%	43%	61%	47%	24%	50%
Students	36%	41%	44%	41%	28%	31%	43%	43%	28%	13%	69%

2. A STILL-IMPORTANT ROLE FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

–61% of Europeans say that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy –

More than six in ten respondents (61%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) consider that “the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”⁶⁹, with 17% (+1) saying they “totally agree” with this statement. In contrast, more than a quarter of Europeans disagree (26%, -1), while 13% (unchanged) could not answer the question.






























In all 28 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents agree that the EU has enough power and tools to defend its economic interests. However, the extent of agreement varies considerably between countries, ranging from 78% in Portugal to 51% in France.



⁶⁹ QC2a.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.

QC2a.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'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	61%	+1	26%	-1	13%	=
	EURO AREA	62%	+2	26%	-3	12%	+1
	NON-EURO AREA	61%	+1	24%	-1	15%	=
	HU	70%	+7	23%	-7	7%	=
	DK	60%	+7	24%	-6	16%	-1
	SE	52%	+7	38%	-5	10%	-2
	HR	73%	+4	15%	-7	12%	+3
	FR	51%	+4	31%	-6	18%	+2
	SI	68%	+3	22%	-3	10%	=
	SK	66%	+3	23%	-3	11%	=
	CZ	56%	+3	32%	-3	12%	=
	NL	54%	+3	38%	-2	8%	-1
	BG	75%	+2	13%	-1	12%	-1
	MT	72%	+2	14%	+2	14%	-4
	IE	71%	+2	16%	-2	13%	=
	EL	71%	+2	25%	-1	4%	-1
	DE	64%	+1	28%	=	8%	-1
	AT	64%	+1	30%	+1	6%	-2
	FI	63%	+1	28%	-2	9%	+1
	IT	61%	+1	26%	-2	13%	+1
	EE	56%	+1	24%	-5	20%	+4
	PT	78%	=	12%	=	10%	=
	ES	67%	=	17%	-4	16%	+4
	CY	64%	=	23%	=	13%	=
	UK	52%	=	28%	=	20%	=
	RO	72%	-1	15%	=	13%	+1
	LV	67%	-1	20%	-2	13%	+3
	LU	55%	-1	35%	+2	10%	-1
	LT	75%	-2	15%	+2	10%	=
	BE	55%	-3	35%	+2	10%	+1
	PL	66%	-5	21%	+4	13%	+1

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QC2a.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

Answer: Total 'Agree'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	61%	64%	67%	51%	61%	66%	52%	71%	78%	71%	64%
Gender											
Man	64%	64%	73%	58%	65%	66%	57%	68%	81%	73%	66%
Woman	59%	65%	62%	45%	59%	65%	48%	73%	77%	69%	61%
Age											
15-24	65%	63%	67%	57%	62%	71%	66%	76%	80%	73%	55%
25-39	65%	65%	72%	54%	67%	67%	58%	68%	84%	70%	62%
40-54	63%	66%	70%	55%	66%	64%	51%	75%	85%	74%	67%
55 +	56%	63%	63%	45%	56%	63%	43%	67%	69%	68%	68%
Education (End of)											
15-	52%	59%	59%	41%	47%	53%	39%	66%	72%	63%	63%
16-19	63%	67%	73%	50%	66%	67%	50%	71%	88%	69%	69%
20+	63%	62%	76%	54%	69%	64%	60%	75%	86%	75%	64%
Still studying	68%	66%	68%	56%	69%	81%	65%	73%	78%	74%	54%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	67%	71%	88%	56%	63%	67%	51%	73%	88%	75%	46%
Managers	66%	70%	74%	56%	67%	66%	60%	74%	89%	78%	61%
Other white collars	65%	66%	83%	51%	74%	59%	51%	71%	81%	77%	66%
Manual workers	63%	64%	72%	60%	62%	69%	52%	77%	85%	69%	71%
House persons	54%	49%	56%	30%	50%	83%	47%	72%	84%	59%	67%
Unemployed	57%	62%	62%	49%	51%	47%	52%	62%	79%	68%	61%
Retired	56%	61%	62%	45%	59%	64%	43%	67%	64%	71%	72%
Students	68%	66%	68%	56%	69%	81%	65%	73%	78%	74%	54%

3. THE ROLES OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN REVITALISING THE ECONOMY

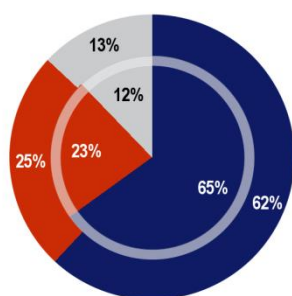
- A large majority of Europeans believe that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment, as the private sector is better placed to create new jobs -

More than six in ten respondents think that “the private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs” (62%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2014). In contrast, a quarter of Europeans disagree (25%, +2) and 13% could not answer the question (+1).

Close to six in ten Europeans consider that “public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level” (59%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2014), while more than a quarter of respondents disagree (28%, +2) and 13% (unchanged) do not know.

QC2a.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



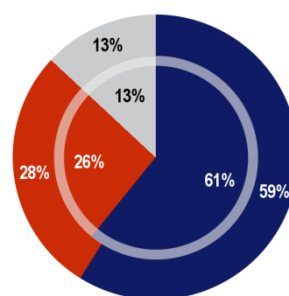
● Total 'Agree'
● Total 'Disagree'
● Don't know

Inner pie : EB82 Aut.2014
Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

● EU28

QC2a.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



● Total 'Agree'
● Total 'Disagree'
● Don't know

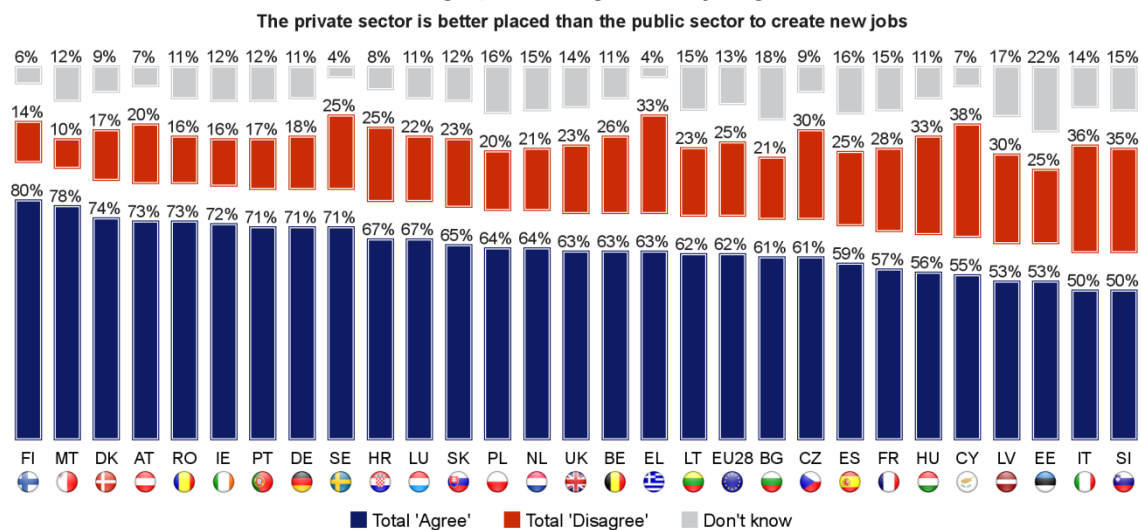
Inner pie : EB82 Aut.2014
Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

● EU28

In all 28 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents agree that “the private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs”. The extent of agreement varies between countries: it is the highest in Finland (80%) and the lowest in Italy and Slovenia (50% in both countries).

The rate of agreement with this statement has fallen by 11 percentage points since autumn 2014 in Estonia (to 53%).

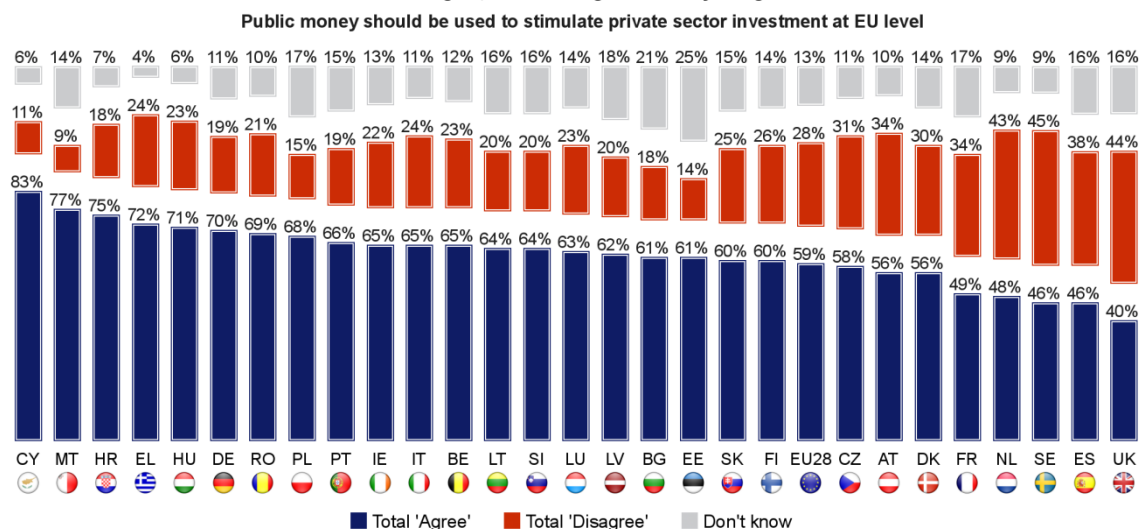
QC2a.4. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
































A majority of respondents in 27 Member States agree that **“public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level”**. The United Kingdom is the only country where a majority of respondents disagree (44% versus 40% in agreement). Opinions vary considerably among these 27 countries, with the rate of agreement ranging from 83% in Cyprus (the highest score) to 46% in Spain and Sweden.

Austria has seen a sharp decline in agreement with this idea since autumn 2014 (56%, -14 percentage points).




QC2a.5. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



QC2a. 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		Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level	
		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
	EU28	62%	-3	59%	-2
	BE	63%	-6	65%	-2
	BG	61%	+1	61%	-2
	CZ	61%	-3	58%	-2
	DK	74%	+2	56%	-4
	DE	71%	=	70%	-3
	EE	53%	-11	61%	-1
	IE	72%	=	65%	+1
	EL	63%	-6	72%	-2
	ES	59%	-4	46%	=
	FR	57%	-1	49%	=
	HR	67%	+1	75%	+1
	IT	50%	-5	65%	-5
	CY	55%	-9	83%	+1
	LV	53%	-5	62%	-4
	LT	62%	+3	64%	-5
	LU	67%	+5	63%	+2
	HU	56%	+6	71%	+3
	MT	78%	=	77%	-2
	NL	64%	=	48%	+2
	AT	73%	=	56%	-14
	PL	64%	-2	68%	-1
	PT	71%	+4	66%	-2
	RO	73%	+3	69%	+3
	SI	50%	-4	64%	-4
	SK	65%	-5	60%	-6
	FI	80%	-1	60%	-5
	SE	71%	+7	46%	=
	UK	63%	-2	40%	-3

QC2a. 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

	The private sector is better placed than the public sector to create new jobs	Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level
EU28	62%	59%
 Gender		
Man	68%	62%
Woman	58%	55%
 Age		
15-24	62%	55%
25-39	66%	59%
40-54	64%	59%
55 +	60%	59%
 Education (End of)		
15-	53%	54%
16-19	63%	60%
20+	69%	60%
Still studying	61%	56%
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	70%	66%
Managers	71%	59%
Other white collars	69%	62%
Manual workers	63%	59%
House persons	57%	51%
Unemployed	57%	52%
Retired	60%	59%
Students	61%	56%
Consider belonging to		
The working class	59%	54%
The lower middle class	60%	56%
The middle class	67%	64%
The upper middle class	72%	63%
The upper class	73%	62%
Globalisation is an opportunity		
Agree	72%	67%
Disagree	56%	52%
The EU can defend its economic interests		
Tend to agree	70%	69%
Tend to disagree	58%	49%

4. REFORMS FOR THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM?

4.1 Reforms are needed to revitalise the economy and reduce public debt

Public deficit and debt

- **A majority of Europeans consider that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country are a priority –**

In order to assess the opinions of Europeans on the need to act rapidly in order to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country, respondents were divided into two groups. Each group was asked a slightly differently worded question:

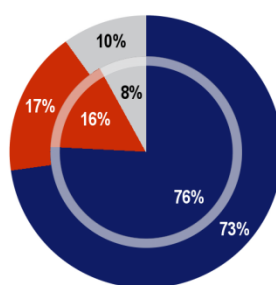
- **A positive wording (SPLIT A – “Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed”);**
- **A negative wording (SPLIT B – “Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now”).**

Positive wording

Close to three-quarters of respondents consider that “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed” (73%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2014), while 17% (+1) take the opposite view and 10% (+2) could not answer.

QC2a.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'

● Total 'Disagree'

● Don't know

Inner pie : EB82 Aut.2014

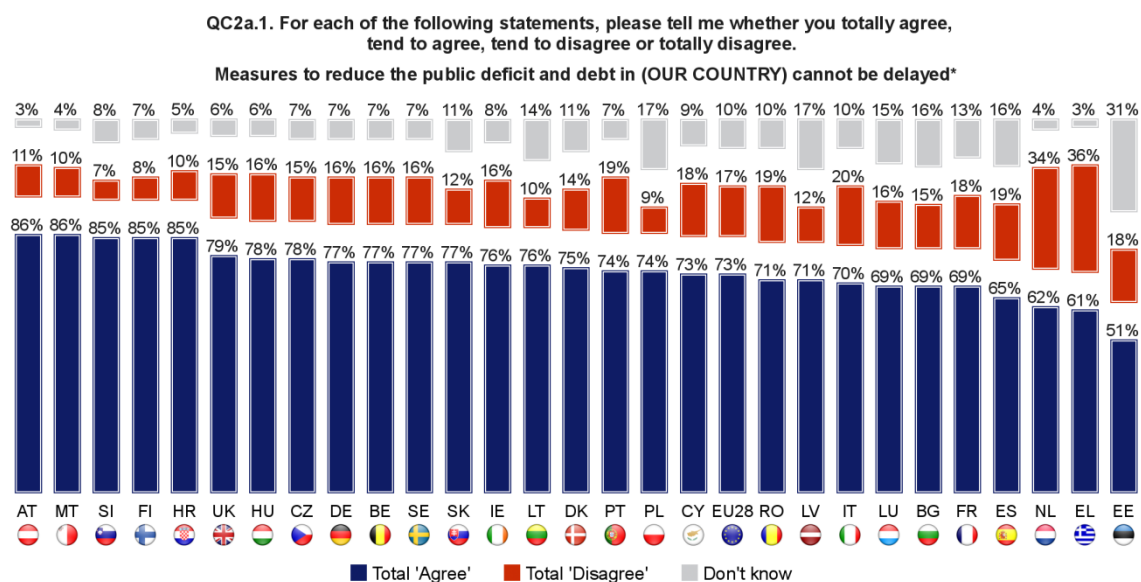
Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

● EU28

*Question asked to Split A, representing about half the sample

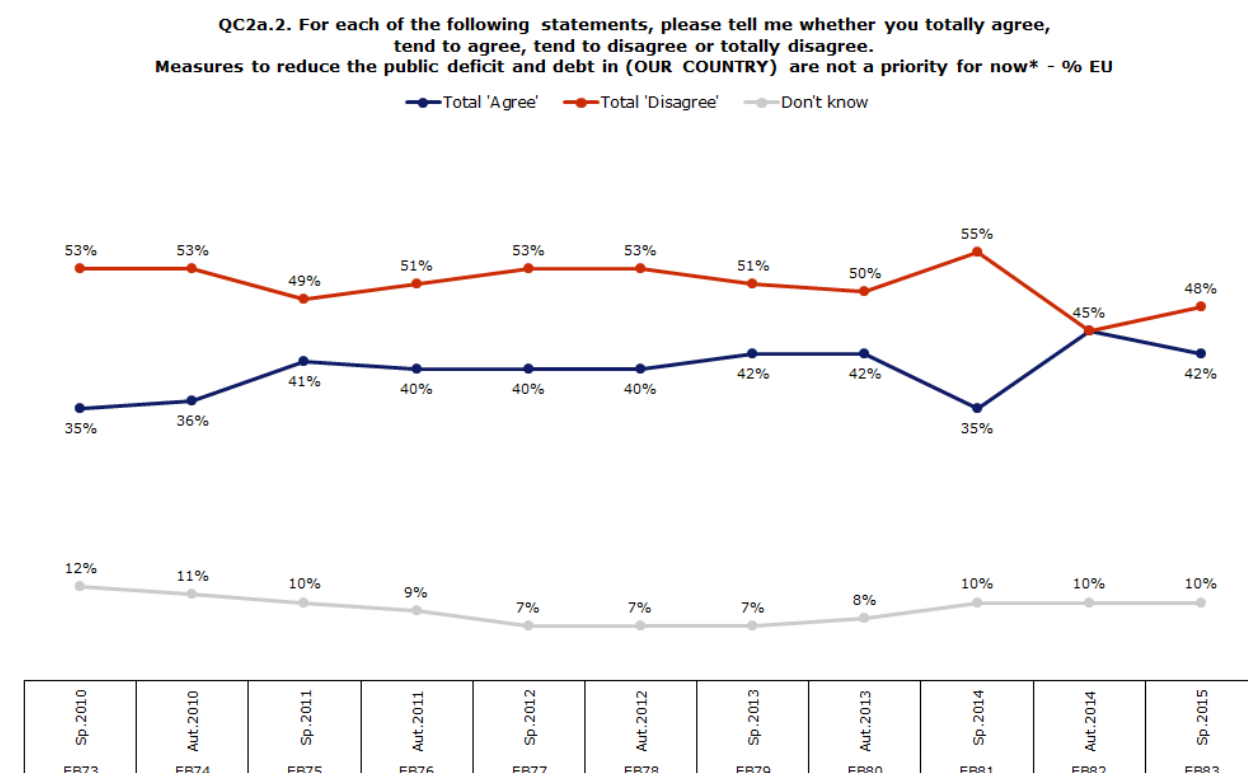
An absolute majority of respondents agree with this statement in all 28 Member States, with Malta and Austria recording the highest rates of agreement (86% in both countries) and Estonia the lowest (51%).

The rate of agreement with this positively-worded statement has risen spectacularly in the United Kingdom (79%, +21 percentage points), while it has lost significant ground in Latvia (71%, -12), Cyprus (73%, -12), Italy (70%, -11) and Lithuania (76%, -10).



*Question asked to Split A, representing about half the sample

Negative wording

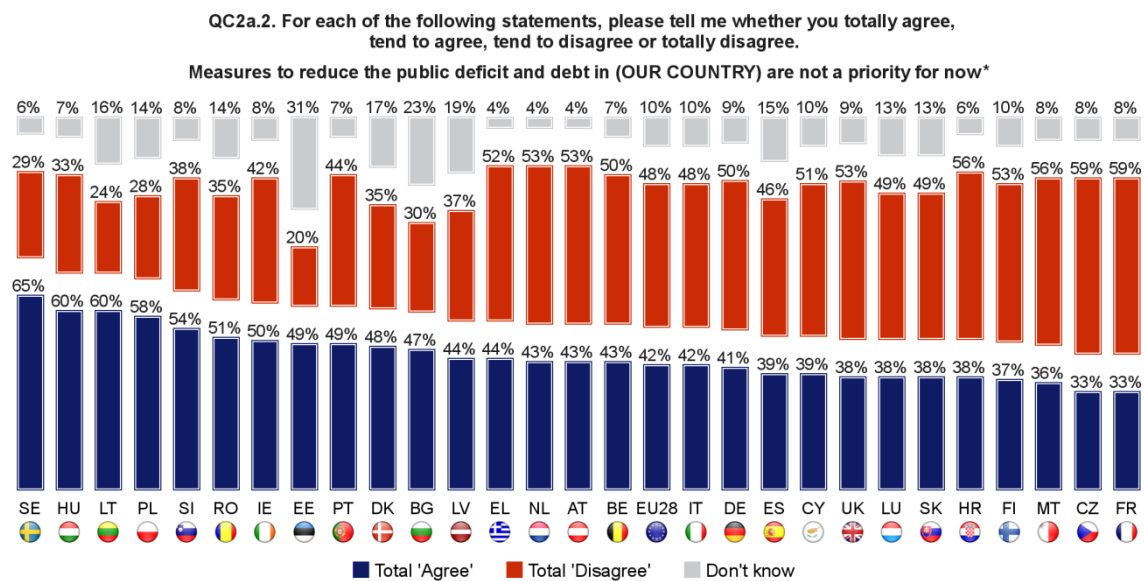


*Question asked to Split B, representing about half the sample

Close to half of Europeans (+3 percentage points since autumn 2014) disagree that “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now”, while 42% (-3) agree that these measures are not a priority, and 10% (unchanged) do not know.

A majority of respondents in 16 Member States say that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt are a priority – that is, they disagree with the negatively-worded statement. **In the other 12 countries, a majority of respondents agree that these measures are not a priority for the moment.** There are significant differences between Member States, with the rate of disagreement ranging from 59% in France and the Czech Republic (where it is the highest) to 20% in Estonia (where it is the lowest).

In parallel with the positively-worded statement, disagreement with the negatively-worded statement has increased considerably in the United Kingdom (53%, +22 percentage points), and also in Finland (53%, +21) and Croatia (56%, +10). In contrast, it has decreased significantly in Cyprus (51%, -11).



*Question asked to Split B, representing about half the sample

In the euro area, half the respondents disagree with the statement (50% “disagree”, unchanged since autumn 2014, versus 40%, -1), instead considering measures to reduce the deficit and debt in their country a priority. In contrast, the majority opinion outside the euro area is that these measures are not a priority, despite a significant decline (47% “agree”, -6, versus 42%, +7).

QC2a.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'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
EU28	42%	-3	48%	+3	10%	=
EURO AREA	40%	-1	50%	=	10%	+1
NON-EURO AREA	47%	-6	42%	+7	11%	-1

*Question asked to Split B, representing about half the sample

In 16 Member States (versus 12 in autumn 2014), the answers given by the two groups (split A and split B) are consistent: **a majority consider that measures to reduce the deficit and debt are urgently required, regardless of the wording of the statement.** This is the case in Malta, Austria, Croatia, Finland, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Germany, Slovakia, Cyprus, Italy, France, Luxembourg, Spain, the Netherlands and Greece.

On the other hand, the answers given by the two groups (split A and split B) in the 12 remaining countries are inconsistent: respondents in split A believe that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed, whereas those in split B say they are not a priority at the moment. This is the case in Sweden, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Denmark, Ireland, Latvia and Portugal.

QC2a. 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*		Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now**	
		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
	EU28	73%	-3	42%	-3
	BE	77%	=	43%	+3
	BG	69%	-3	47%	-6
	CZ	78%	-4	33%	-4
	DK	75%	-2	48%	+1
	DE	77%	-6	41%	+4
	EE	51%	-8	49%	-4
	IE	76%	=	50%	+5
	EL	61%	+1	44%	-10
	ES	65%	-4	39%	-2
	FR	69%	-8	33%	-3
	HR	85%	+4	38%	-11
	IT	70%	-11	42%	-2
	CY	73%	-12	39%	+9
	LV	71%	-12	44%	+3
	LT	76%	-10	60%	-5
	LU	69%	-9	38%	+4
	HU	78%	-6	60%	+2
	MT	86%	-5	36%	-9
	NL	62%	-3	43%	+4
	AT	86%	+8	43%	-6
	PL	74%	-7	58%	+10
	PT	74%	-1	49%	=
	RO	71%	=	51%	-1
	SI	85%	-4	54%	=
	SK	77%	-5	38%	-9
	FI	85%	-1	37%	-23
	SE	77%	-4	65%	+9
	UK	79%	+21	38%	-21

* Question asked to Split A, representing about half the sample












** Question asked to Split B, representing about half the sample

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.

QC2a.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*












Answer: Total 'Agree'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	73%	77%	65%	69%	70%	74%	79%	61%	74%	76%	73%
Gender											
Man	74%	80%	68%	74%	71%	75%	79%	61%	76%	76%	75%
Woman	71%	74%	61%	65%	70%	73%	78%	61%	73%	76%	72%
Age											
15-24	69%	63%	69%	66%	58%	70%	76%	60%	80%	72%	66%
25-39	74%	74%	66%	70%	71%	77%	78%	65%	77%	76%	79%
40-54	75%	80%	68%	71%	68%	79%	86%	62%	80%	72%	72%
55 +	73%	81%	58%	68%	75%	71%	74%	57%	65%	80%	72%
Education (End of)											
15-	68%	78%	60%	61%	65%	67%	72%	57%	67%	76%	66%
16-19	74%	77%	72%	69%	70%	70%	85%	60%	87%	77%	78%
20+	75%	81%	64%	73%	78%	79%	77%	67%	78%	77%	77%
Still studying	71%	62%	64%	68%	68%	80%	76%	54%	75%	73%	65%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	74%	78%	66%	51%	76%	82%	75%	78%	72%	77%	74%
Managers	79%	81%	43%	75%	84%	84%	91%	60%	82%	76%	76%
Other white collars	76%	77%	72%	75%	75%	79%	79%	63%	91%	90%	85%
Manual workers	74%	74%	74%	75%	60%	69%	80%	60%	81%	77%	71%
House persons	69%	78%	56%	54%	66%	82%	80%	67%	74%	70%	65%
Unemployed	65%	81%	65%	57%	64%	65%	64%	51%	65%	69%	74%
Retired	73%	80%	61%	69%	72%	71%	76%	52%	62%	77%	67%
Students	71%	62%	64%	68%	68%	80%	76%	54%	75%	73%	65%

* Question asked to Split A, representing about half the sample

QC2a.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**

Answer: Total 'Agree'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	42%	41%	39%	33%	42%	58%	38%	44%	49%	50%	39%
Gender											
Man	43%	42%	41%	34%	42%	57%	37%	43%	50%	49%	43%
Woman	42%	39%	36%	32%	43%	59%	39%	45%	48%	49%	34%
Age											
15-24	41%	41%	36%	29%	36%	59%	42%	51%	36%	40%	39%
25-39	46%	43%	44%	37%	42%	62%	39%	36%	61%	55%	41%
40-54	42%	37%	36%	34%	46%	66%	38%	43%	41%	45%	37%
55 +	41%	42%	38%	30%	43%	50%	35%	48%	50%	51%	38%
Education (End of)											
15-	38%	43%	41%	18%	32%	38%	36%	49%	46%	51%	29%
16-19	44%	43%	35%	37%	48%	59%	34%	45%	52%	47%	40%
20+	44%	38%	42%	38%	47%	61%	40%	37%	49%	52%	41%
Still studying	41%	39%	39%	21%	36%	61%	56%	50%	40%	43%	46%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	44%	29%	38%	43%	40%	68%	45%	44%	41%	41%	17%
Managers	46%	50%	53%	36%	55%	68%	34%	13%	55%	53%	21%
Other white collars	47%	33%	39%	42%	59%	60%	38%	36%	48%	51%	50%
Manual workers	43%	43%	38%	35%	42%	56%	30%	39%	53%	52%	38%
House persons	40%	45%	39%	31%	27%	69%	33%	57%	47%	50%	43%
Unemployed	42%	41%	40%	37%	40%	53%	44%	51%	40%	48%	38%
Retired	40%	39%	35%	29%	40%	52%	38%	45%	49%	50%	44%
Students	41%	39%	39%	21%	36%	61%	56%	50%	40%	43%	46%

** Question asked to Split B, representing about half the sample

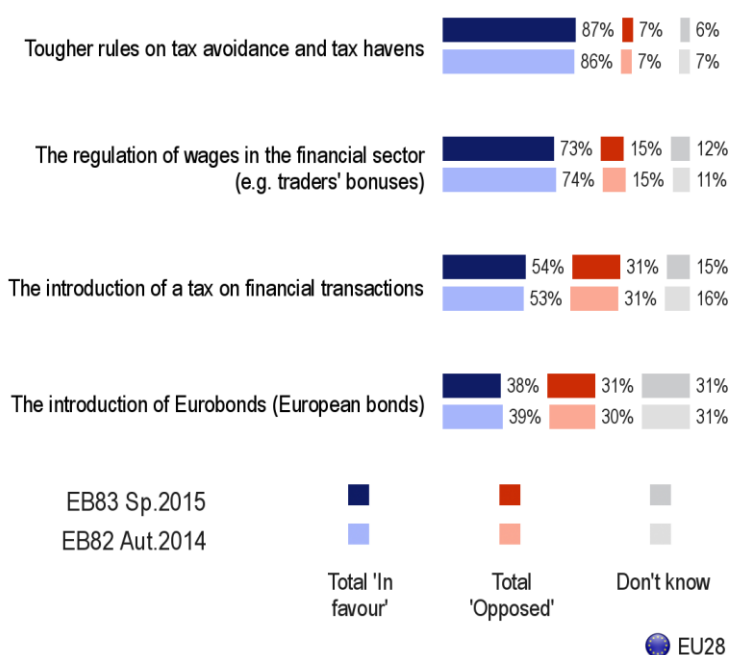
4.2 What measures should be taken to reform the economic and financial system?

– The measures that the EU could take to reform the global financial markets are supported by a majority of Europeans –

Four measures aimed at reforming the global financial markets were tested among the respondents⁷⁰:

- **87% of respondents are in favour of “tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens”** (+1 percentage point since autumn 2014);
- **Close to three-quarters of Europeans support “the regulation of wages in the financial sector** (for example traders' bonuses)” (73%, -1);
- **An absolute majority of respondents agree with “the introduction of a tax on financial transactions”** (54%, +1);
- Finally, **a relative majority of Europeans support “the introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)”** (38%, -1, versus 31%, +1, who are opposed and 31%, unchanged, who do not know).

QC3. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.



⁷⁰ QC3. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU: Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens; The regulation of wages in the financial sector (e.g. traders' bonuses); The introduction of a tax on financial transactions; The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds).

A large majority of respondents in all 28 Member States are in favour of **“tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens”**. Support ranges from 96% in Greece (the highest score) to 71% in Estonia (the lowest score).






























“The regulation of wages in the financial sector” is also supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all 28 Member States. Support is the most widespread in Spain (86%), and the weakest in Denmark (51%).

“The introduction of a tax on financial transactions” receives support from a majority of respondents in 20 Member States. In the other eight countries, a majority oppose this measure. The rate of approval varies from 73% in Germany to 30% in Malta.

Finally, **“the introduction of Eurobonds”** has majority support in 18 Member States, while a majority of respondents are against this measure in nine countries. In Finland, respondents are evenly divided between supporting and opposing this measure (26% for both, while 48% “do not know”). Support for this proposal ranges from 61% in Portugal (the highest score) to 21% in Germany (the lowest score).






























QC3.34. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.

Answer: Total 'In favour'

		The regulation of wages in the financial sector (e.g. traders' bonuses)	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
	EU28	73%	-1	87%	+1
	EURO AREA	76%	-2	88%	-1
	NON-EURO AREA	69%	+1	84%	+2
	BE	78%	=	88%	-2
	BG	71%	=	83%	+4
	CZ	69%	-2	88%	=
	DK	51%	-1	89%	=
	DE	77%	+1	94%	+2
	EE	56%	-1	71%	+1
	IE	80%	+4	85%	+3
	EL	72%	+3	96%	+6
	ES	86%	+1	93%	+2
	FR	76%	-4	86%	=
	HR	80%	+2	88%	+7
	IT	65%	-5	82%	-2
	CY	61%	-4	92%	+5
	LV	59%	-5	75%	-1
	LT	70%	-6	76%	-8
	LU	75%	=	80%	+6
	HU	74%	+8	86%	+4
	MT	60%	+3	83%	-2
	NL	77%	-4	94%	-1
	AT	79%	-5	82%	-3
	PL	62%	-4	73%	-1
	PT	79%	-1	91%	+3
	RO	69%	+3	84%	+6
	SI	71%	-17	85%	-4
	SK	74%	-4	91%	+1
	FI	74%	-4	90%	-1
	SE	75%	+4	93%	-2
	UK	71%	+1	87%	+4

QC3.12. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.












Answer: Total 'In favour'

		The introduction of a tax on financial transactions	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014	The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)	Diff. Sp.2015- Aut.2014
	EU28	54%	+1	38%	-1
	EURO AREA	59%	-1	37%	-1
	NON-EURO AREA	42%	=	39%	-1
	BE	65%	-3	57%	-3
	BG	46%	+10	32%	-5
	CZ	49%	-1	39%	-4
	DK	47%	-1	38%	-4
	DE	73%	=	21%	+3
	EE	32%	-2	29%	-6
	IE	40%	+3	43%	=
	EL	51%	+1	55%	+1
	ES	58%	=	47%	+3
	FR	57%	-1	39%	-5
	HR	63%	+12	54%	+2
	IT	54%	-1	44%	-2
	CY	37%	-4	33%	+3
	LV	38%	-3	28%	-2
	LT	58%	+1	40%	+1
	LU	58%	+6	44%	=
	HU	39%	+9	53%	+3
	MT	30%	-4	49%	-1
	NL	33%	+3	35%	-3
	AT	68%	-4	27%	-11
	PL	41%	-2	42%	-6
	PT	69%	+4	61%	+3
	RO	45%	=	51%	+3
	SI	52%	-4	37%	-1
	SK	59%	+3	41%	-4
	FI	50%	-1	26%	-3
	SE	49%	=	31%	-2
	UK	38%	=	32%	+2

The following tables show the results by socio-demographic criteria in the European Union as a whole (EU28 average), in the six largest EU countries, and in countries benefiting or having benefited from European Union assistance to overcome the financial and economic crisis.












QC3.4. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.
Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens

Answer: Total 'In favour'

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

QC3.3. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.
The regulation of wages in the financial sector (e.g. traders' bonuses)












Answer: Total 'In favour'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	73%	77%	86%	76%	65%	62%	71%	72%	79%	80%	61%
Gender											
Man	75%	79%	88%	78%	68%	62%	71%	74%	81%	82%	64%
Woman	72%	74%	84%	76%	63%	62%	70%	70%	77%	78%	57%
Age											
15-24	70%	68%	81%	74%	63%	58%	70%	77%	83%	72%	51%
25-39	74%	79%	86%	72%	67%	64%	71%	73%	77%	79%	65%
40-54	76%	76%	91%	80%	71%	65%	75%	72%	83%	83%	63%
55 +	72%	79%	82%	78%	61%	59%	68%	68%	76%	82%	60%
Education (End of)											
15-	67%	77%	79%	67%	51%	51%	65%	61%	75%	78%	58%
16-19	74%	81%	88%	75%	69%	63%	70%	74%	86%	81%	62%
20+	77%	76%	91%	82%	78%	62%	75%	79%	80%	82%	68%
Still studying	71%	67%	84%	76%	68%	66%	68%	72%	82%	71%	48%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	75%	73%	100%	73%	77%	68%	73%	73%	82%	85%	71%
Managers	75%	76%	83%	82%	82%	65%	68%	84%	80%	84%	70%
Other white collars	77%	71%	84%	87%	82%	63%	81%	81%	82%	82%	69%
Manual workers	74%	84%	88%	79%	55%	60%	69%	77%	79%	78%	57%
House persons	73%	70%	88%	69%	55%	66%	82%	75%	75%	73%	46%
Unemployed	73%	93%	87%	63%	54%	58%	74%	60%	80%	83%	57%
Retired	71%	78%	77%	75%	58%	59%	68%	66%	76%	83%	62%
Students	71%	67%	84%	76%	68%	66%	68%	72%	82%	71%	48%

QC3.1. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.

The introduction of a tax on financial transactions












Answer: Total 'In favour'

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

QC3.2. Thinking about reforming global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.

The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)

Answer: Total 'In favour'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
TOTAL	38%	21%	47%	39%	44%	42%	32%	55%	61%	43%	33%
Gender											
Man	43%	26%	53%	47%	48%	40%	35%	62%	65%	51%	39%
Woman	34%	17%	42%	31%	40%	44%	29%	49%	57%	36%	27%
Age											
15-24	37%	20%	53%	37%	30%	40%	32%	53%	57%	43%	42%
25-39	41%	19%	49%	43%	49%	48%	30%	60%	68%	41%	33%
40-54	42%	27%	51%	41%	53%	40%	37%	57%	67%	41%	30%
55 +	34%	19%	41%	34%	39%	39%	28%	51%	53%	46%	28%
Education (End of)											
15-	30%	18%	36%	29%	31%	25%	21%	45%	55%	36%	19%
16-19	37%	21%	50%	34%	46%	40%	32%	57%	68%	37%	29%
20+	44%	24%	58%	46%	59%	45%	39%	64%	72%	53%	44%
Still studying	38%	20%	55%	43%	39%	45%	28%	48%	56%	45%	39%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	45%	26%	73%	46%	51%	45%	36%	65%	60%	50%	41%
Managers	44%	27%	67%	46%	67%	51%	41%	62%	79%	62%	41%
Other white collars	43%	14%	46%	50%	52%	44%	37%	67%	65%	46%	35%
Manual workers	38%	21%	49%	43%	40%	39%	30%	62%	69%	35%	27%
House persons	37%	28%	37%	22%	38%	46%	40%	49%	49%	29%	23%
Unemployed	35%	21%	45%	31%	30%	33%	26%	45%	51%	35%	32%
Retired	33%	19%	40%	32%	40%	38%	27%	49%	51%	47%	28%
Students	38%	20%	55%	43%	39%	45%	28%	48%	56%	45%	39%

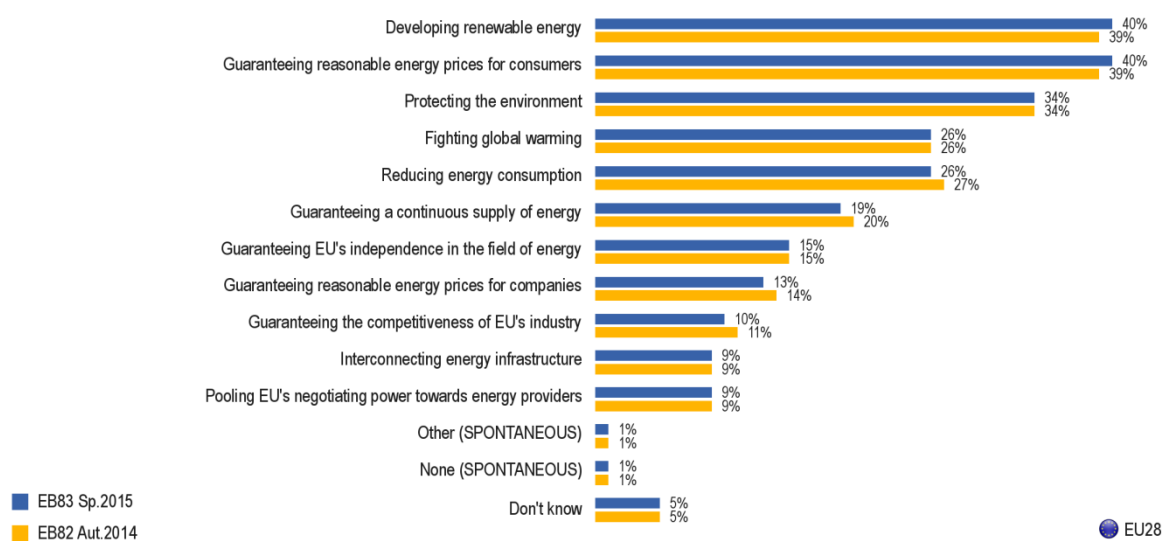
5. THE PRIORITIES FOR A EUROPEAN ENERGY UNION

– Developing renewable energy and guaranteeing reasonable energy prices should be the priorities for a European energy union –

Respondents ranked their priorities for a European energy union as follows⁷¹:

- Four in ten Europeans put **“developing renewable energy”** and **“guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers”** in joint first place (40%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014 in both cases);
- More than a quarter of Europeans cited **“protecting the environment”** (34%, unchanged), **“fighting global warming”** (26%, =) and **“reducing energy consumption”** (26%, -1);
- All of the other objectives were mentioned by less than 20% of respondents: **“guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy”** (19%, -1), **“guaranteeing EU's independence in the field of energy”** (15%, =), **“guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for companies”** (13%, -1), **“guaranteeing the competitiveness of EU's industry”** (10%, -1), and finally, in tenth and joint last position, **“interconnecting energy infrastructure”** and **“pooling EU's negotiating power towards energy providers”** (9%, =, in both cases).

QC4. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European energy union?



Maximum 3 answers

⁷¹ QC4. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European energy union?

Although mentioned by equal proportions of respondents at the European level, **“guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers”** is identified as the principal objective for a European energy union in 15 Member States, while **“developing renewable energy”** is the top priority in 11. These two objectives lead the way in Croatia (36% for both). Finally, Malta is the only Member State where **“protecting the environment”** tops the list of priorities. Considerable differences in opinion remain between Member States: thus, “guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers” is a priority objective for 60% of respondents in Portugal but for only 17% of respondents in Sweden, while “developing renewable energy” has the support of 70% of respondents in Sweden but only 16% in Bulgaria.

QC4. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European energy union?

	Developing renewable energy	Guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for consumers	Protecting the environment	Fighting global warming	Reducing energy consumption	Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	Guaranteeing EU's independence in the field of energy	Guaranteeing reasonable energy prices for companies	Guaranteeing the competitiveness of EU's industry	Interconnecting energy infrastructure	Pooling EU's negotiating power towards energy providers
EU28	40%	40%	34%	26%	26%	19%	15%	13%	10%	9%	9%
BE	44%	50%	30%	32%	21%	24%	18%	15%	11%	7%	10%
BG	16%	50%	23%	19%	13%	24%	19%	18%	12%	14%	15%
CZ	27%	47%	32%	13%	23%	21%	19%	20%	20%	9%	8%
DK	59%	25%	41%	46%	30%	18%	14%	9%	6%	10%	6%
DE	38%	41%	39%	28%	30%	23%	17%	7%	12%	10%	8%
EE	38%	47%	31%	12%	15%	26%	21%	18%	11%	11%	8%
IE	39%	28%	38%	29%	23%	21%	7%	18%	10%	10%	8%
EL	46%	51%	38%	25%	17%	25%	16%	16%	12%	13%	8%
ES	43%	49%	31%	24%	24%	18%	11%	14%	7%	8%	7%
FR	49%	44%	40%	39%	27%	10%	16%	12%	10%	6%	9%
HR	36%	36%	32%	19%	22%	18%	18%	11%	11%	16%	13%
IT	34%	36%	29%	16%	25%	16%	18%	22%	13%	8%	12%
CY	45%	55%	45%	28%	23%	19%	10%	16%	7%	6%	3%
LV	25%	51%	31%	13%	23%	19%	15%	20%	11%	11%	5%
LT	28%	40%	30%	17%	24%	27%	22%	13%	12%	11%	9%
LU	54%	33%	39%	33%	33%	11%	22%	8%	10%	11%	12%
HU	46%	39%	28%	22%	25%	24%	13%	12%	11%	12%	11%
MT	35%	35%	46%	26%	33%	25%	7%	16%	8%	9%	5%
NL	47%	32%	38%	33%	36%	23%	28%	8%	6%	18%	10%
AT	46%	36%	40%	23%	26%	28%	17%	9%	13%	9%	9%
PL	30%	39%	28%	18%	20%	22%	20%	12%	12%	13%	13%
PT	39%	60%	25%	17%	18%	20%	14%	22%	10%	6%	8%
RO	29%	37%	34%	24%	22%	14%	13%	15%	9%	11%	10%
SI	49%	34%	34%	23%	28%	15%	17%	7%	7%	9%	4%
SK	29%	39%	32%	22%	28%	25%	14%	15%	10%	12%	12%
FI	59%	28%	33%	36%	27%	28%	21%	15%	19%	5%	4%
SE	70%	17%	46%	52%	39%	15%	10%	8%	9%	8%	6%
UK	41%	31%	32%	28%	26%	23%	7%	11%	7%	7%	4%

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Maximum 3 answers

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83

Public opinion in the European Union

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 16th and the 27th of May 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 83.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 83.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83 survey and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83 survey has also been conducted in five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, 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 have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

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

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed below.

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%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,014	16/05/15	26/05/15	9,263,570	2.18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,063	16/05/15	26/05/15	6,294,563	1.48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,021	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,955,829	2.11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,020	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,625,032	1.09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,554	16/05/15	26/05/15	71,283,580	16.79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,001	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,113,355	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,018	16/05/15	26/05/15	3,586,829	0.84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	999	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,791,499	2.07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,002	16/05/15	26/05/15	39,506,853	9.31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	997	16/05/15	26/05/15	51,668,700	12.17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,008	16/05/15	26/05/15	3,625,601	0.85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,028	16/05/15	26/05/15	51,336,889	12.09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	16/05/15	26/05/15	724,084	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,005	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,731,509	0.41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,003	16/05/15	26/05/15	2,535,329	0.60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	16/05/15	27/05/15	445,806	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,055	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,477,933	2.00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	504	16/05/15	26/05/15	360,045	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,010	16/05/15	26/05/15	13,901,653	3.27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,032	16/05/15	27/05/15	7,232,497	1.70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	998	16/05/15	26/05/15	32,736,685	7.71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,000	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,512,269	2.01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,007	16/05/15	26/05/15	16,880,465	3.98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1,008	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,760,726	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,051	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,580,260	1.08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,013	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,511,446	1.06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,037	16/05/15	26/05/15	7,944,034	1.87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,306	16/05/15	26/05/15	52,104,731	12.27%
TOTAL EU28			27,758	16/05/15	27/05/15	424,491,772	100%*

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

CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	16/05/15	25/05/15	143,226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1,010	16/05/15	27/05/15	54,844,406
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1,055	16/05/15	23/05/15	1,678,404
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	530	16/05/15	24/05/15	492,265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1,015	16/05/15	26/05/15	6,409,693
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1,000	16/05/15	25/05/15	2,221,572
TOTAL			31,868	16/05/15	27/05/15	490,281,338