European Commission

Special Eurobarometer 461

Report

Designing Europe's future:

Trust in institutions
Globalisation
Support for the euro, opinions about free trade and solidarity

Fieldwork
April 2017

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

Special Eurobarometer 461 – Wave EB87.2 – TNS opinion & social

Special Eurobarometer 461

Report

Designing Europe's Future:

Trust in institutions
Globalisation
Support for the euro, opinions about free trade and solidarity

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

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategic Communication" Unit)

Project title	Special Eurobarometer 461 “Designing Europe’s future” Report
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http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion

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INTRODUCTION

The European Union is the world's largest single market, the largest trade power, and the largest development and humanitarian aid donor. The euro is the second most used currency in the world. However, the EU share of the global GDP is shrinking and unemployment remains too high, despite a significant improvement in the last four years. The migration crises and terrorist threats and attacks add to a sense of instability and transition, which is reinforced by geopolitical uncertainties

On 1 March 2017, the European Commission presented a White paper on the Future of Europe[1], setting out challenges and opportunities for Europe in the coming decade.

In order to inform the debate, the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategic Communication" Unit) decided to conduct a special Eurobarometer that focuses on EU citizens' opinions about different topics linked to the White Paper.

The present report focuses on questions related to:

- Trust in institutions;
- Opinions about globalisation and its impact;
- Opinions about support for the euro, and opinions about free-trade and solidarity.

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU) between 15 and 25 April 2017. Some 28,501 EU citizens were interviewed face-to-face at home on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategic Communication" Unit)[2]. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals[3].

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/white-paper-future-europe-reflections-and-scenarios-eu27_en
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion
[3] The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

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

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

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

We wish to thank the respondents throughout the European Union

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

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

KEY FINDINGS

Trust in national Governments and in the EU is increasing

- Nearly half of all respondents tend to trust the European Union (47%) - up 11 percentage points since autumn 2016[4].
- Four in ten respondents (40%) tend to trust their national Government – an increase of nine points since autumn 2016. The majority of respondents (52%) say they tend to trust justice and their national legal system (+1 pp since autumn 2016).
- Just over a third of respondents (34%) tend to trust the media.

Respondents increasingly see globalisation as positive and important for economic growth - although they also think it increases social inequalities

- More than half of all respondents consider globalisation to be positive (54%) – an increase of six percentage points since autumn 2016 and a 17-point increase since spring 2005.
- More than six in ten (62%) agree globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, and more than half (51%) agree globalisation represents a good opportunity for companies in their country thanks to the opening-up of markets.
- However, 38% agree globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country and more than six in ten (63%) agree globalisation increases social inequalities.
- More than four in ten respondents (45%) agree that the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation, and 55% agree the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (an increase of seven points since autumn 2014).

A majority of respondents support the euro, and are positive about solidarity and free-trade

- Almost six in ten respondents (59%) are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. In the euro area, the level of support reaches 72%, i.e. the highest level since 2004.
- Free-trade and solidarity are both perceived to be positive concepts by large majorities of EU respondents.

[4] As explained later on in the report, the questionnaire sequence for this Special Eurobarometer is different from the one used for the biannual Standard Eurobarometer. Therefore, changes should be interpreted with some caution.

I. PERCEPTION OF KEY INSTITUTIONS

This section of the report discusses the level of trust respondents have in their national government and justice, the media and in the European Union.

NB: Questions on trust in institutions are asked twice a year in the "Standard Eurobarometer". They were also included in the current Special Eurobarometer, which questionnaire is shorter than the one of Standard Eurobarometer and focuses on a reduced number of issues. Therefore, the sequence of questions in the current survey is different[5], and changes between the previous Standard Eurobarometer and the current Special Eurobarometer should be interpreted with caution.

1 Trust in national institutions

a. Trust in national government and justice

Trust in the national government continues to increase, and the majority also tend to trust their national justice system

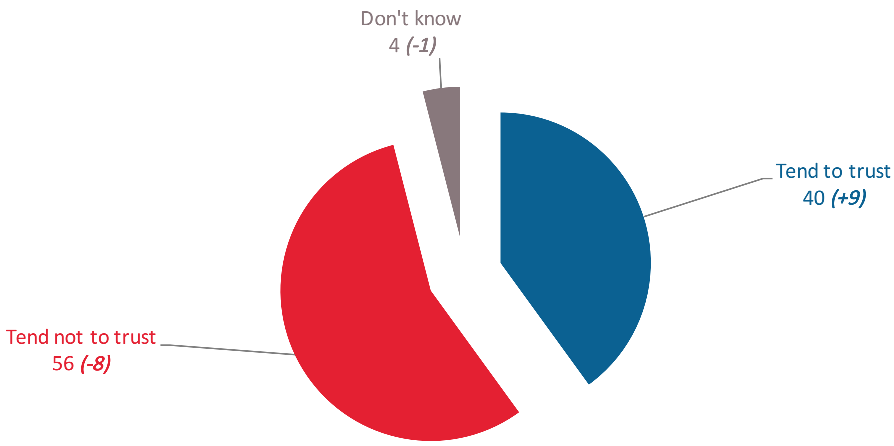
The (NATIONALITY) government

Four in ten respondents (40%) tend to trust their national Government[6]. This represents a substantial increase since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (+9 percentage points).

The proportion of respondents who tend not to trust their national Government (56%, -8 pp) has fallen noticeably since autumn 2016.

[5] In Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the questionnaire starts by a set of questions regarding Europeans' perception on the economy and their short-term expectations in this area, followed by questions about the main problems the EU, their country and them personally, face actually.
[6] QA4 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: 4.1 The (NATIONALITY) government.

QA4.1 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.
The (NATIONALITY) Government (% - EU)

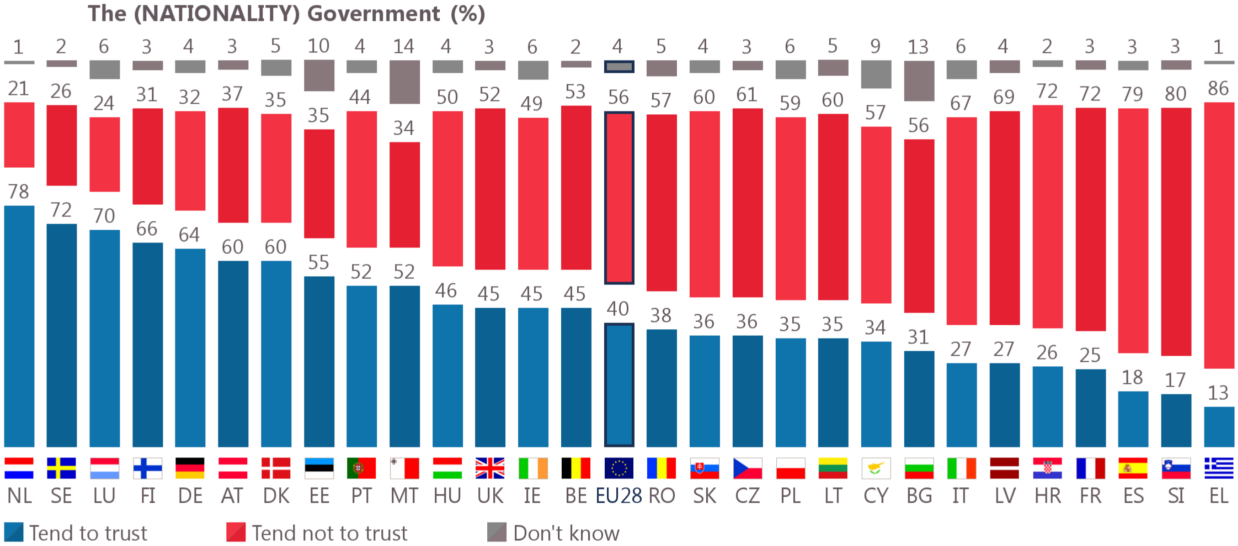


(April 2017 - Autumn 2016)

In 10 countries, a majority of respondents tend to trust their national Government. (the Netherlands, Sweden, Luxembourg, Finland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Estonia, Portugal, Malta). In 18 countries only a minority of respondents tend to trust their national Government (Hungary, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Ireland, Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, Lithuania, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Italy, Latvia, Croatia, France, Spain, Slovenia, Greece).

Nearly eight in ten respondents in the Netherlands (78%) do so, followed by 72% in Sweden and 70% in Luxembourg. In contrast, less than one in five respondents in Greece (13%), Slovenia (17%) and Spain (18%) trust their national government.

QA4.1 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.
The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)



The proportion of respondents who tend to trust their national Government increased in 23 Member States, especially in Austria (60%, +20 percentage points since autumn 2016), the Netherlands (78%, +19 pp), Estonia (55%, +18 pp), Sweden (72%, +16 pp), Denmark (60%, +14 pp), Portugal (52%, +13 pp), Germany (64%, +13 pp), Italy (27%, +12 pp), Hungary (46%, +11 pp) and the United Kingdom (45%, +10 pp).

Trust remained stable in Croatia, Malta and Slovenia, and decreased in Spain and Latvia.

QA4.1 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.

The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)

	Tend to trust	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	40	▲ 9	56	▼ 8	4
EURO AREA	40	▲ 9	56	▼ 9	4
NON-EURO AREA	42	▲ 9	54	▼ 7	4
AT	60	▲ 20	37	▼ 17	3
NL	78	▲ 19	21	▼ 17	1
EE	55	▲ 18	35	▼ 17	10
SE	72	▲ 16	26	▼ 15	2
DK	60	▲ 14	35	▼ 15	5
DE	64	▲ 13	32	▼ 11	4
PT	52	▲ 13	44	▼ 13	4
IT	27	▲ 12	67	▼ 14	6
HU	46	▲ 11	50	▼ 11	4
UK	45	▲ 10	52	▼ 4	3
BG	31	▲ 9	56	▼ 14	13
PL	35	▲ 9	59	▼ 8	6
RO	38	▲ 9	57	▼ 9	5
CZ	36	▲ 8	61	▼ 9	3
FR	25	▲ 8	72	▼ 7	3
FI	66	▲ 8	31	▼ 9	3
LT	35	▲ 6	60	▼ 1	5
IE	45	▲ 5	49	▼ 7	6
BE	45	▲ 4	53	▼ 3	2
EL	13	▲ 4	86	▼ 4	1
LU	70	▲ 4	24	▼ 1	6
SK	36	▲ 4	60	▼ 2	4
CY	34	▲ 2	57	▼ 3	9
HR	26	=	72	▲ 1	2
MT	52	=	34	▼ 2	14
SI	17	=	80	=	3
ES	18	▼ 2	79	▲ 2	3
LV	27	▼ 5	69	▲ 7	4

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

- Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to tend to trust their national Government, particularly compared to those aged 25-54 (44% vs. 39%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to trust their national Government: 48% with the highest levels do so, compared to 33% with the lowest education levels.
- Managers are the most likely to trust their Government, particularly compared to the unemployed (53% vs. 29%).
- The less difficulty a respondent has in paying households bills, the more likely they are to trust the national Government: 46% of those with the least difficulties do so, compared to 21% with the most difficulties.
- Respondents who consider they belong to the upper middle class are the most likely to trust their Government, particularly compared to those who place themselves in the working class or lower middle class (64% vs. 32%).

In addition, respondents who have a positive image of European Union are more likely to trust their national Government (55% vs. 23% of respondents who have a negative image), as are those who tend to trust the EU (62% vs. 21% of respondents who tend not to trust in the EU).

QA4.1 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.

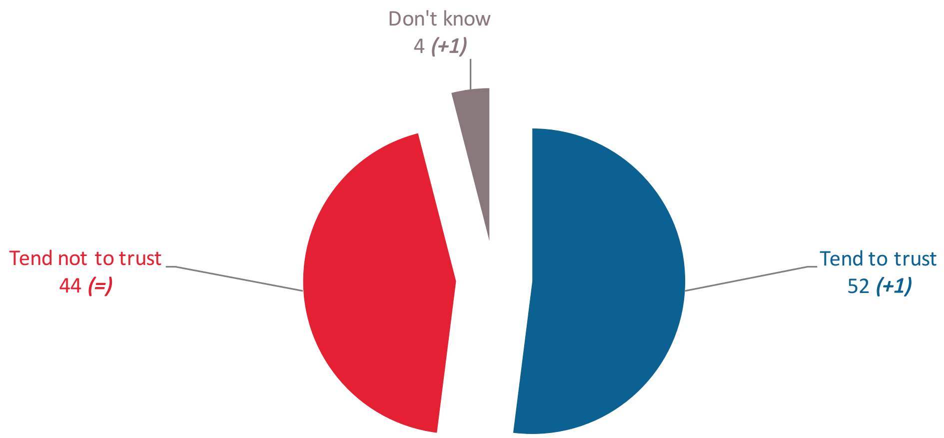
The (NATIONALITY) Government (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	40	56	4
Age			
15-24	44	52	4
25-39	39	57	4
40-54	39	57	4
55 +	41	55	4
Education (End of)			
15-	33	63	4
16-19	37	59	4
20+	48	49	3
Still studying	48	47	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	42	54	4
Managers	53	44	3
Other white collars	43	53	4
Manual workers	34	62	4
House persons	33	63	4
Unemployed	29	68	3
Retired	41	55	4
Students	48	47	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	76	3
From time to time	32	64	4
Almost never/ Never	46	50	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	64	4
The lower middle class	32	64	4
The middle class	45	52	3
The upper middle class	64	32	4
The upper class	52	46	2
Image of EU			
Positive	55	41	4
Neutral	36	60	4
Negative	23	75	2
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	62	35	3
Tend not to trust	21	77	2

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system

The majority of respondents say they tend to trust justice and their national legal system (52%), while 44% tend not to trust it[7]. Since 2016, the proportion of respondents answering that they tend to trust justice and the national legal system has remained almost stable (+1 percentage point).

QA4.4 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.
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (% - EU)



(April 2017 - Autumn 2016)

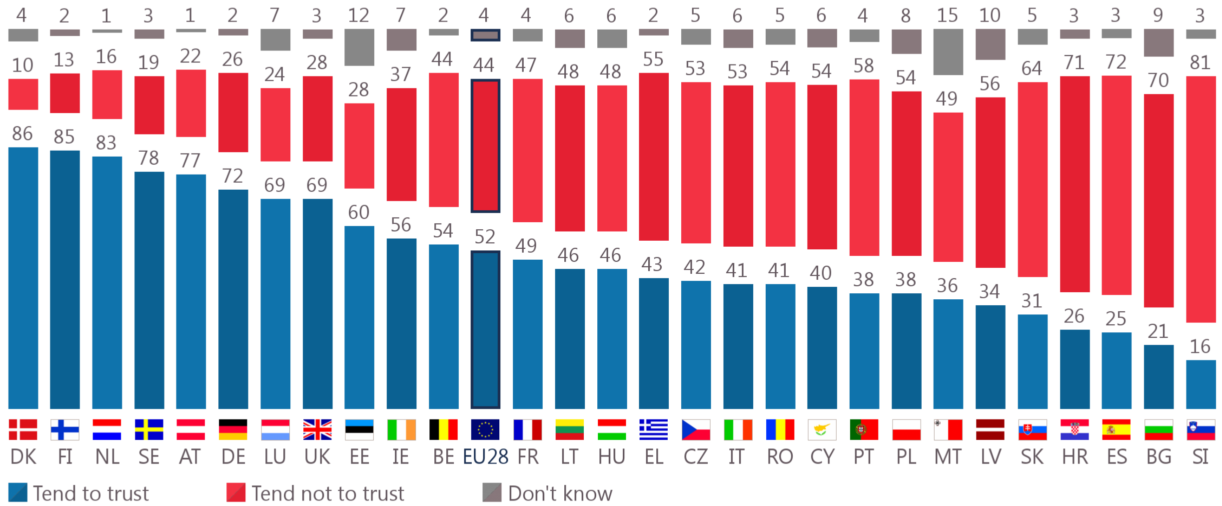
[7] QA4 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it: 4.4 Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system.

The country analysis reveals large variations between Member States, with proportions of respondents who tend to trust justice and the national legal system ranging from 86% in Denmark, and 16% in Slovenia. In 12 countries, a majority of respondents tend to trust justice and their national legal system.

Behind Denmark, the highest proportions are found in Finland (85%) and the Netherlands (83%), but this opinion is also shared by a majority of respondents in Sweden, Austria, Germany, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Estonia, Ireland, Belgium and France. At the opposite end of the scale, respondents in Slovenia, Bulgaria (21%) and Spain (25%) are the least likely to trust justice and their national legal system, and only a minority of respondents tend to trust justice and the national legal system in 13 other countries (Lithuania, Hungary, Greece, the Czech Republic, Romania, Italy, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Malta, Latvia, Slovakia, Croatia).

QA4.4 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.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (%)



Since 2015, the proportion of respondents who tend to trust justice and the national legal system has increased the most in Italy (41%, +10 percentage points); it has also increased in 13 other Member States. Conversely, it has declined in 11 countries, most strikingly in Spain (25%, -18 pp).

Trust has remained unchanged in Latvia, Lithuania and Hungary.

QA4.4 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.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (%)

	Tend to trust	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	52	▲ 1	44	=	4
EURO AREA	52	▲ 1	44	=	4
NON-EURO AREA	53	▲ 1	42	=	5
IT	41	▲ 10	53	▼ 10	6
UK	69	▲ 7	28	▼ 2	3
SE	78	▲ 6	19	▼ 6	3
FR	49	▲ 5	47	▼ 4	4
BE	54	▲ 4	44	▼ 4	2
BG	21	▲ 4	70	▼ 5	9
NL	83	▲ 4	16	▼ 3	1
AT	77	▲ 4	22	▼ 1	1
DE	72	▲ 3	26	▼ 1	2
EE	60	▲ 3	28	▼ 2	12
DK	86	▲ 2	10	▼ 3	4
RO	41	▲ 1	54	▼ 2	5
SK	31	▲ 1	64	▲ 3	5
FI	85	▲ 1	13	▼ 2	2
LV	34	=	56	▲ 6	10
LT	46	=	48	▲ 2	6
HU	46	=	48	▼ 2	6
CY	40	▼ 2	54	▲ 4	6
CZ	42	▼ 3	53	▲ 2	5
HR	26	▼ 3	71	▲ 4	3
LU	69	▼ 5	24	▲ 6	7
SI	16	▼ 5	81	▲ 6	3
MT	36	▼ 6	49	▲ 4	15
PL	38	▼ 6	54	▲ 5	8
PT	38	▼ 6	58	▲ 6	4
IE	56	▼ 7	37	▲ 5	7
EL	43	▼ 9	55	▲ 8	2
ES	25	▼ 18	72	▲ 19	3

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights variations that often follow the pattern observed for trust in the national government. In particular, the youngest respondents and those with the highest education levels are the most likely to trust justice and the national legal system, as are managers, those with the least financial difficulties and those who consider they belong to the upper middle class.

QA4.4 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.
Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (% - EU)

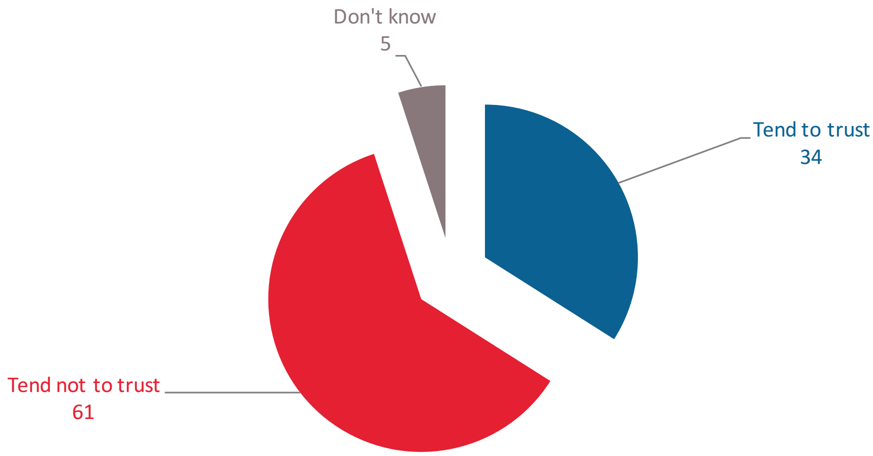
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	52	44	4
Age			
15-24	57	38	5
25-39	52	45	3
40-54	54	42	4
55 +	50	46	4
Education (End of)			
15-	42	54	4
16-19	48	48	4
20+	63	34	3
Still studying	63	33	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	54	43	3
Managers	66	31	3
Other white collars	56	41	3
Manual workers	47	48	5
House persons	47	49	4
Unemployed	43	53	4
Retired	49	47	4
Students	63	33	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	64	4
From time to time	44	52	4
Almost never/ Never	58	39	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	44	51	5
The lower middle class	47	49	4
The middle class	56	40	4
The upper middle class	74	24	2
The upper class	71	28	1

b. Trust in the media

More than six respondents in ten tend not to trust the media

For the first time, a new dimension was added to this question about trust: respondents were asked about their trust in the media. Just over a third of respondents (34%) tend to trust the media, but the majority say they tend not to trust the media (61%)[8].

QA4.3 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 media (% - EU)



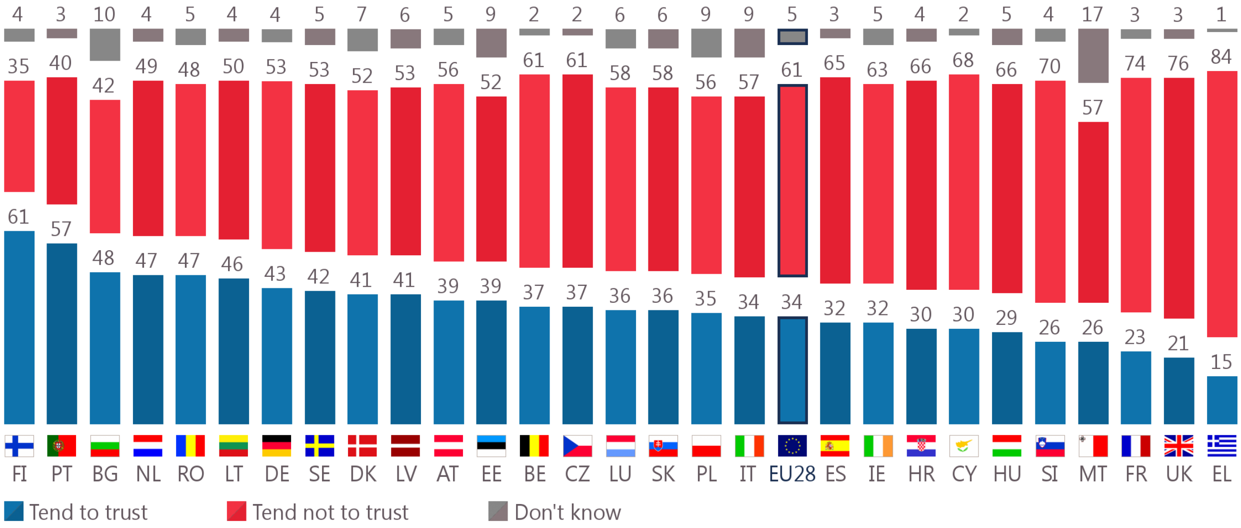
(April 2017 - Autumn 2016)

[8] QA4 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: 4.3 the media.

There are only three countries in which a majority of respondents tend to trust the media: Finland (61%), Portugal (57%), and Bulgaria (48%). At the other end of the scale, 15% in Greece, 21% in the United Kingdom and 23% in France say they tend to trust the media. In total there are 25 countries where only a minority of respondents tend to trust the media (the Netherlands, Romania, Lithuania, Germany, Sweden, Latvia, Denmark, Estonia, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Poland, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Cyprus, Croatia, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, France, the United Kingdom, Greece).

QA4.3 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 media (%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows only few variations, as in most categories large majorities of respondents tend not to trust the media. However, some differences can be highlighted:

- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or over are the most likely to trust the media (37% vs. 32%-33% of those with lower education levels).
- Managers and other white collars are the most likely to trust the media, particularly compared to manual workers and the unemployed (37% vs. 31%).
- The less difficulty a respondent has in paying households bills, the more likely they are to trust the media: 36% of those with the least difficulties do so, compared to 29% with the most difficulties.
- Respondents who consider they belong to the upper middle class (49%) are the most likely to trust the media particularly compared to those who place themselves in the lower middle (30%) or working class (31%).

QA4.3 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 media (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	34	61	5
Education (End of)			
15-	32	63	5
16-19	33	62	5
20+	37	59	4
Still studying	36	59	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	34	62	4
Managers	37	59	4
Other white collars	37	58	5
Manual workers	31	65	4
House persons	36	60	4
Unemployed	31	63	6
Retired	34	60	6
Students	36	59	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	66	5
From time to time	33	62	5
Almost never/ Never	36	60	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	31	64	5
The lower middle class	30	65	5
The middle class	36	60	4
The upper middle class	49	48	3
The upper class	45	49	6

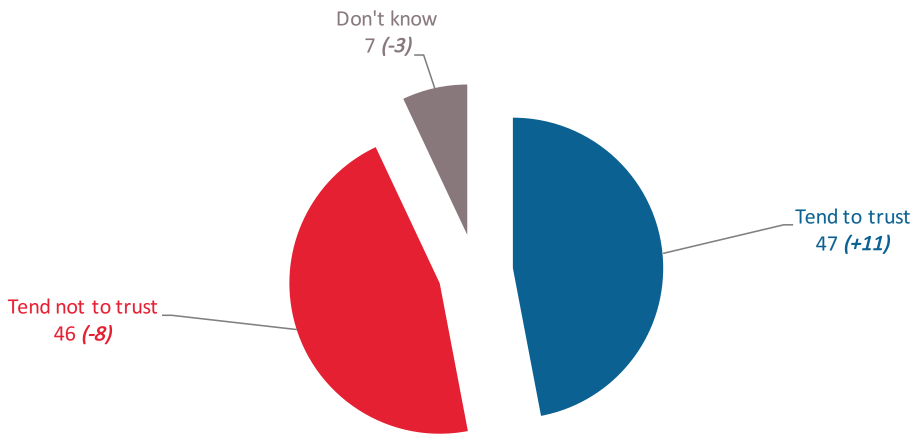
2 Trust in the EU

Almost half tend to trust the EU

Nearly half of all respondents tend to trust the European Union (47%), while almost as many (46%) tend not to trust it[9].

Trust in the EU has been gradually increasing since autumn 2015. The trend since autumn 2016, however, is somewhat dramatic: an 11 percentage point increase in the proportion that tend to trust the European Union, and an eight-point decrease in the proportion of respondents who tend not to trust. Some of this large change may be explained by a difference in the sequence of questions in the current survey compared to the previous Standard Eurobarometer. This may have put respondents in a more positive frame of mind when answering this question.

QA4.2 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 European Union (% - EU)



(April 2017 - Autumn 2016)

[9] QA4 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: 4.2 The European Union.

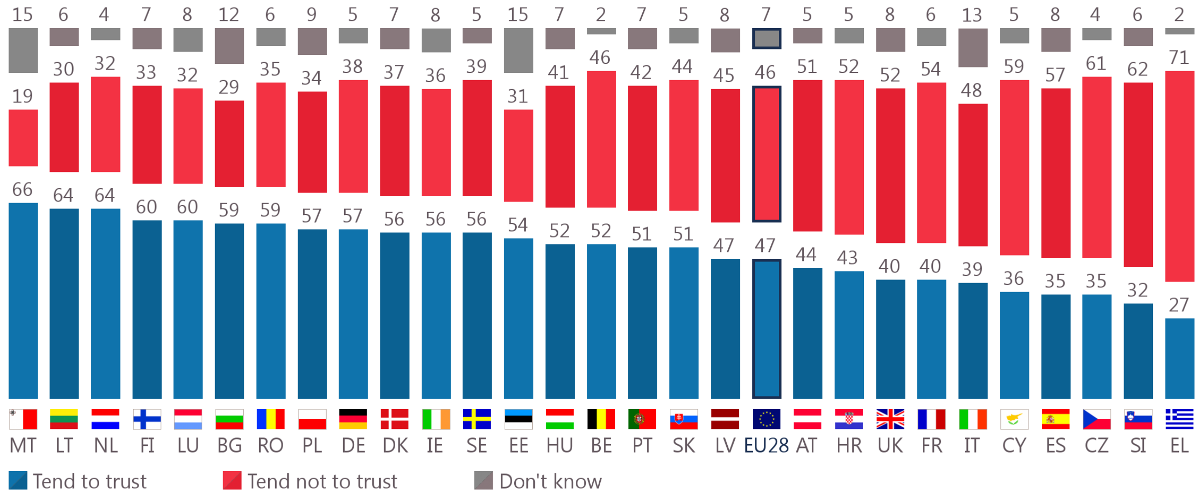
In 18 countries a majority of respondents tend to trust the European Union, with the largest proportions found amongst those in Malta (66%), Lithuania, and the Netherlands (both 64%). Trust is also the majority view in Luxembourg (60%), Finland (60%), Bulgaria (59%), Romania (59%), Poland (57%), Germany (57%), Ireland (56%), Denmark (56%), Sweden (56%), Estonia (54%), Hungary (52%), Belgium (52%), Portugal (51%), Slovakia (51%) and Latvia (47% vs. 45% "tend not to trust").

In contrast, respondents in Greece (27%), Slovenia (32%), the Czech Republic and Spain (both 35%) are the least likely to say tend to trust the EU. Minorities of respondents also trust the EU in Cyprus (36%), Italy (39%), the United Kingdom (40%), France (40%), Croatia (43%) and Austria (44%).

More than one in ten respondents in Estonia, Malta (both 15%) Italy (13%) and Bulgaria (12%) say they do not know.

QA4.2 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 European Union (%)



Respondents in 26 countries are now more likely to tend to trust the EU than they were in autumn 2016. The largest increases are observed in the Netherlands (64%, +22 percentage points), Germany (57%, +20 pp), Malta (66%, +14 pp), France (40%, +14 pp), Sweden (56%, +13 pp), Poland (57%, +12 pp), Denmark (56%, +11 pp), Estonia (54%, +10 pp), Hungary (52%, +10 pp) and Bulgaria (59%, +10 pp).

Trust has declined in Slovenia, and remained stable in Croatia.

QA4.2 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 European Union (%)

	Tend to trust	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	47	▲ 11	46	▼ 8	7
EURO AREA	46	▲ 12	47	▼ 9	7
NON-EURO AREA	49	▲ 10	44	▼ 6	7
NL	64	▲ 22	32	▼ 19	4
DE	57	▲ 20	38	▼ 15	5
FR	40	▲ 14	54	▼ 11	6
MT	66	▲ 14	19	▼ 9	15
SE	56	▲ 13	39	▼ 9	5
PL	57	▲ 12	34	▼ 8	9
DK	56	▲ 11	37	▼ 9	7
BG	59	▲ 10	29	▼ 5	12
EE	54	▲ 10	31	▼ 5	15
HU	52	▲ 10	41	▼ 9	7
IT	39	▲ 9	48	▼ 10	13
LT	64	▲ 9	30	▲ 1	6
LU	60	▲ 9	32	▼ 9	8
AT	44	▲ 9	51	▼ 7	5
SK	51	▲ 9	44	▼ 3	5
FI	60	▲ 9	33	▼ 10	7
UK	40	▲ 9	52	▼ 4	8
CY	36	▲ 8	59	▼ 4	5
IE	56	▲ 7	36	▼ 6	8
EL	27	▲ 7	71	▼ 7	2
RO	59	▲ 7	35	▼ 6	6
CZ	35	▲ 6	61	▼ 5	4
BE	52	▲ 4	46	▼ 3	2
PT	51	▲ 3	42	=	7
LV	47	▲ 2	45	▲ 5	8
ES	35	▲ 1	57	▲ 3	8
HR	43	=	52	▲ 2	5
SI	32	▼ 5	62	▲ 5	6

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority view changes from one category to another. For example, the majority of those aged 55+ tend not to trust the EU (51%), while the majority of those aged 15-24 tend to trust it. In addition:

- A slight majority of men tend to trust the EU (48% vs. 46% who to tend not to trust it), while opinion is divided amongst women (both 46%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to tend to trust the EU: 56% with the highest levels do so, compared to 33% of those with the lowest education levels.
- Students (64%) and managers (59%) are the most likely to tend to trust the EU, particularly compared to the unemployed (39%).
- The more difficulties a respondent has in paying bills, the less likely they are to trust: 30% with the most difficulties do so, compared to 50% of those who experience the least difficulties.
- The higher a respondent places themselves on the social class scale, the more likely they are to trust: 70% of those who place themselves in the upper class do so, compared to 38% who place themselves in the working class.

Finally, respondents who place themselves on the left (52%) or centre (51%) of the political scale are more likely to trust the EU (vs. 43% of respondents on the right).

QA4.2 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 European Union (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	47	46	7
Age			
15-24	59	34	7
25-39	51	43	6
40-54	47	47	6
55 +	41	51	8
Education (End of)			
15-	33	57	10
16-19	42	51	7
20+	56	39	5
Still studying	64	29	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	46	6
Managers	59	36	5
Other white collars	51	42	7
Manual workers	43	50	7
House persons	41	49	10
Unemployed	39	54	7
Retired	40	51	9
Students	64	29	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	30	64	6
From time to time	43	50	7
Almost never/ Never	50	43	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	38	54	8
The lower middle class	41	52	7
The middle class	51	43	6
The upper middle class	66	30	4
The upper class	70	26	4
Left-right political scale			
Left	52	43	5
Centre	51	42	7
Right	43	52	5

II. GLOBALISATION

This section explores opinions about globalisation: whether respondents view it as positive or negative, it's impact on the economy, and whether they consider it a threat or an opportunity for their country. Opinions about the impact of globalisation are also discussed.

1 The connotation of the term "globalisation"

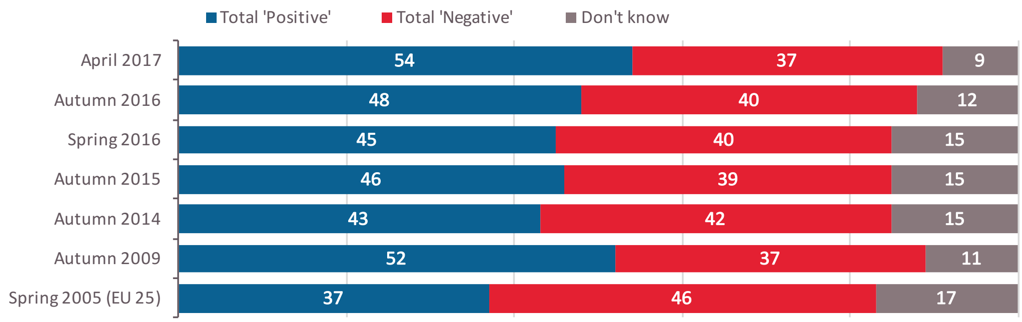
The proportion who consider globalisation as positive continues to increase

More than half of all respondents consider globalisation to be positive (54%) – an increase of six percentage points since autumn 2016[10]. Just over one in ten (11%, +3 pp) think that globalisation is "very positive", while 43% think it is "fairly positive" (+3 pp).

Less than four in ten respondents (37%, -3 pp) consider globalisation as negative: 28% think that globalisation is "fairly negative" (-4 pp) while 9% think it is "very negative" (+1 pp).

A longer-term analysis shows that positive views about the term "globalisation" has reached a new record since 2005, the first time the question was asked. Since that time, positive views about globalisation have increased significantly (+17 percentage points).

QA5.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Globalisation (% - EU)



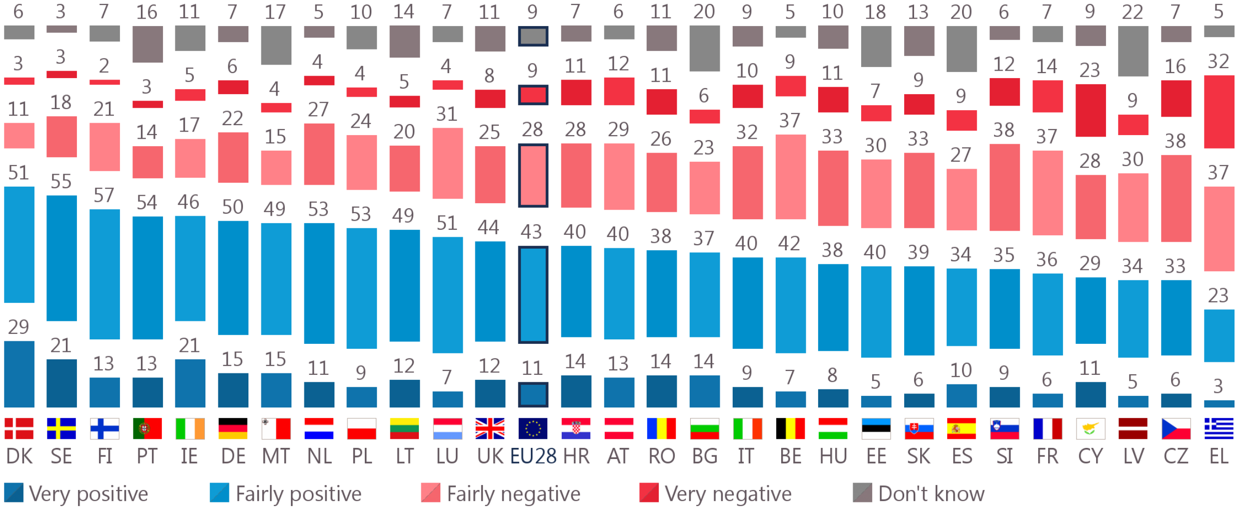
[10] QA5 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? 5.2 Globalisation.

In 22 countries, a majority of respondents consider globalisation to be positive. At least seven in ten respondents in Denmark (80%), Sweden (76%) and Finland (70%) think this way. In Greece (26%), the Czech Republic (39%), Cyprus (40%), France (42%) and Slovenia (44%), only minorities of respondents answer that globalisation bring something positive to mind. Public opinion is divided in Latvia (39% vs. 39%).

At least one in five respondents in Ireland (21%) and Denmark (29%) consider globalisation to be "very positive". On the other hand, more than one in five in Cyprus (23%) and Greece (32%) think globalisation is "very negative".

QA5.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Globalisation (%)



	DK	SE	FI	PT	IE	DE	MT	NL	PL	LT	LU	UK	EU28	HR	AT	RO	BG	IT	BE	HU	EE	SK	ES	SI	FR	CY	LV	CZ	EL
Don't know	6	3	7	16	11	7	17	5	10	14	7	11	9	7	6	11	20	9	5	10	18	13	20	6	7	9	22	7	5
Very negative	3	3	2	3	5	6	4	4	4	5	4	8	9	11	12	11	6	10	9	11	7	9	9	12	14	23	9	16	32
Fairly negative	11	18	21	14	17	22	15	27	24	20	31	25	28	28	29	26	23	32	37	33	30	33	27	38	37	28	30	38	37
Fairly positive	51	55	57	54	46	50	49	53	53	49	51	44	43	40	40	38	37	40	42	38	40	39	34	35	36	29	34	33	23
Very positive	29	21	13	13	21	15	15	11	9	12	7	12	11	14	13	14	14	9	7	8	5	6	10	9	6	11	5	6	3

Compared to 2016, the proportion of respondents who consider globalisation as positive has increased in 24 countries, particularly in Luxembourg (58%, +14 percentage points), Germany (65%, +11 pp), Poland (62%, +11 pp) and Lithuania (61%, +10 pp). The proportions who consider globalisation to be positive have declined slightly in Spain, Malta and Belgium and remained stable in Bulgaria.

QA5.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Globalisation (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Negative'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	54	▲ 6	37	▼ 3	9
EURO AREA	52	▲ 6	39	▼ 4	9
NON-EURO AREA	57	▲ 6	33	▼ 2	10
LU	58	▲ 14	35	▼ 10	7
DE	65	▲ 11	28	▼ 8	7
PL	62	▲ 11	28	▼ 8	10
LT	61	▲ 10	25	▼ 5	14
NL	64	▲ 8	31	▼ 5	5
IT	49	▲ 7	42	▼ 3	9
CY	40	▲ 7	51	▼ 2	9
SE	76	▲ 6	21	▼ 4	3
DK	80	▲ 5	14	▼ 1	6
LV	39	▲ 5	39	=	22
RO	52	▲ 5	37	▼ 3	11
CZ	39	▲ 4	54	▼ 2	7
IE	67	▲ 4	22	▼ 3	11
FR	42	▲ 4	51	▼ 2	7
EE	45	▲ 3	37	▲ 2	18
EL	26	▲ 3	69	▼ 4	5
AT	53	▲ 3	41	▼ 2	6
PT	67	▲ 3	17	▼ 3	16
UK	56	▲ 3	33	▲ 3	11
HR	54	▲ 2	39	▼ 1	7
HU	46	▲ 2	44	▼ 1	10
SK	45	▲ 2	42	=	13
FI	70	▲ 2	23	▼ 2	7
SI	44	▲ 1	50	▲ 3	6
BG	51	=	29	=	20
BE	49	▼ 1	46	▲ 1	5
MT	64	▼ 1	19	▲ 1	17
ES	44	▼ 2	36	▲ 1	20

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a number of patterns that can also generally be observed on other questions about opinions relating to globalisation:

- The older the respondent, the less likely they are to view globalisation as positive: 44% of those aged 55+ do so, compared to 69% of the youngest respondents.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say globalisation is positive: 59% of those with the highest levels of education do so, compared to 40% with the lowest levels.
- Students are the most likely to consider globalisation as positive, particularly compared to retired persons (74% vs. 42%).
- The more difficulties a respondent has in paying household bills, the less likely they are to say globalisation is positive: 39% of those with the most difficulties say this, compared to 57% with the least difficulties.
- The higher a respondent places themselves in class, the more likely they are to say globalisation is positive: 76% of those who consider themselves in the upper class do so, compared to 46% of those in the working class.

In addition, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union are more likely to say globalisation is positive (69% vs. 31% of respondents who have a negative image), as are those who tend to trust the EU (69% vs. 39% of respondents who tend not to trust in the EU).

Finally, respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity are more likely to see globalisation as positive (72% vs. 22% who do not see it as an opportunity).

QA5.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Globalisation (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	54	37	9
Age			
15-24	69	23	8
25-39	60	34	6
40-54	54	39	7
55 +	44	42	14
Education (End of)			
15-	40	39	21
16-19	51	40	9
20+	59	36	5
Still studying	74	21	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	56	36	8
Managers	62	34	4
Other white collars	59	37	4
Manual workers	53	39	8
House persons	49	35	16
Unemployed	50	38	12
Retired	42	43	15
Students	74	21	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	47	14
From time to time	49	40	11
Almost never/ Never	57	34	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	46	39	15
The lower middle class	49	42	9
The middle class	57	36	7
The upper middle class	67	29	4
The upper class	76	23	1
Image of EU			
Positive	69	24	7
Neutral	51	38	11
Negative	31	60	9
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	69	24	7
Tend not to trust	39	51	10
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	72	23	5
Disagree	22	72	6

2 Globalisation and the economy

The majority agrees globalisation is important for economic growth

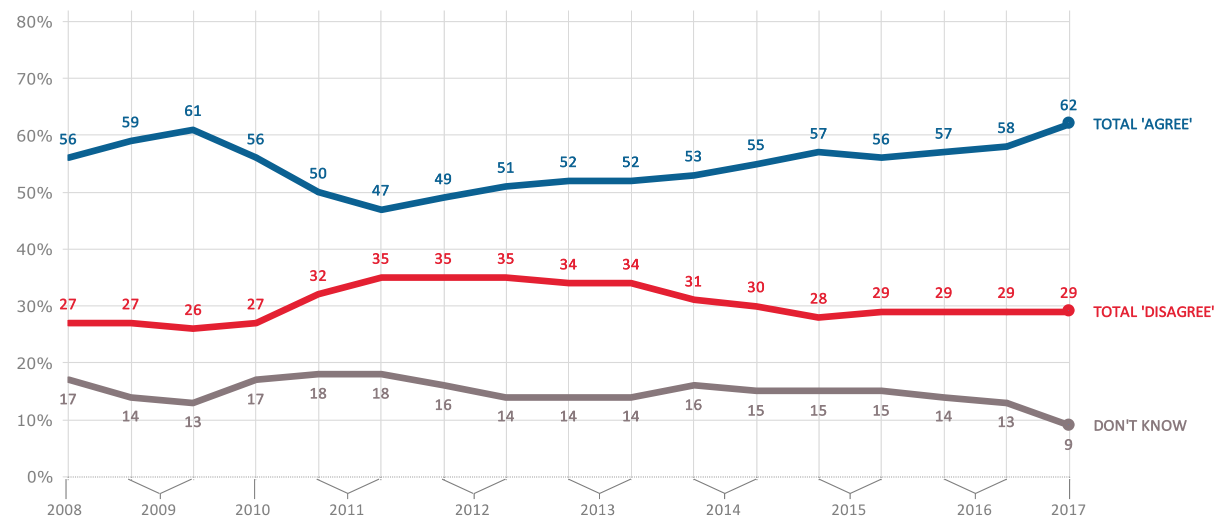
More than six in ten respondents (62%) agree globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, an increase of four percentage points since autumn 2016[11]. Almost one in five respondents (18%, +4 pp) "totally agree" while 44% (unchanged) "tend to agree".

Almost three in ten respondents (29%, unchanged) disagree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, with 20% (-1 pp) tending to disagree and 9% (+1 pp) totally disagreeing.

Almost one in ten respondents say they do not know (9%, -4 pp).

The longer-term trend shows the proportion who agree globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth has been increasing almost continuously since autumn 2011, and is now at its highest point.

QA10.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)

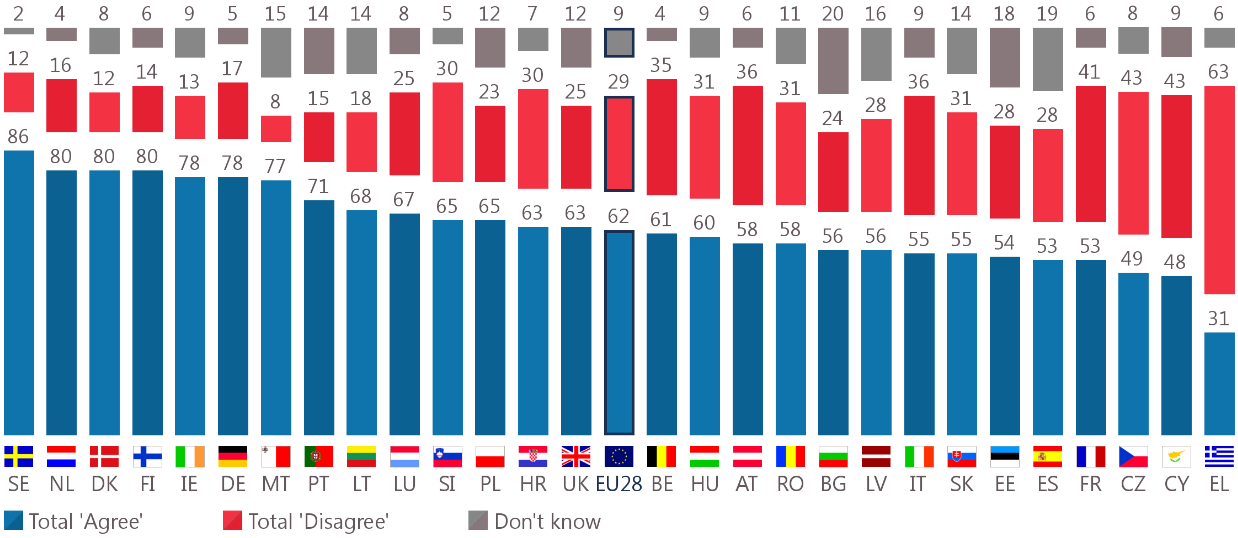


[11] QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 10.1 Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.

In 27 Member States, a majority of respondents agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, with those in Sweden (86%), Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands (all 80%) the most likely to agree. The exception is Greece, where 31% agree and 63% disagree. The proportion who agree globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth is also relatively low in Cyprus (48%) and the Czech Republic (49%).

QA10.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (%)



The proportion of respondents who agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth has increased in 24 countries, and especially in the Czech Republic (49%, +14 percentage points since autumn 2016) and Romania (58%, +11 pp). The proportions who agree have declined slightly in Malta, Spain and the United Kingdom, and remained stable in Hungary.

QA10.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (%)

	Total 'Agre	Apr. 2017 Aut.201	Total 'Disagre	Apr. 2017 Aut.201	Don't kno
EU28	62	▲ 4	29	=	9
EURO AREA	62	▲ 5	29	▼ 2	9
NON-EURO AREA	63	▲ 4	26	▼ 1	11
CZ	49	▲ 14	43	▼ 11	8
RO	58	▲ 11	31	▼ 9	11
PL	65	▲ 8	23	▼ 4	12
CY	48	▲ 8	43	▼ 2	9
NL	80	▲ 7	16	▼ 3	4
LT	68	▲ 7	18	=	14
IT	55	▲ 7	36	▼ 4	9
SE	86	▲ 6	12	▼ 4	2
FI	80	▲ 6	14	▼ 5	6
DE	78	▲ 6	17	▼ 1	5
IE	78	▲ 6	13	▼ 4	9
AT	58	▲ 5	36	▼ 3	6
BG	56	▲ 5	24	▼ 2	20
FR	53	▲ 5	41	▲ 1	6
LU	67	▲ 4	25	▼ 1	8
SI	65	▲ 4	30	▲ 2	5
PT	71	▲ 3	15	▼ 4	14
HR	63	▲ 3	30	▼ 1	7
EE	54	▲ 3	28	=	18
DK	80	▲ 2	12	▲ 3	8
BE	61	▲ 2	35	▼ 1	4
SK	55	▲ 2	31	▼ 2	14
LV	56	▲ 1	28	▲ 1	16
EL	31	▲ 1	63	▼ 1	6
HU	60	=	31	▲ 3	9
UK	63	▼ 1	25	▲ 5	12
ES	53	▼ 1	28	▼ 1	19
MT	77	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	15

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a similar pattern to other questions about globalisation, with younger, more educated respondents, those with few financial difficulties and those who place themselves in the highest social classes the most positive towards globalisation.

QA10.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)

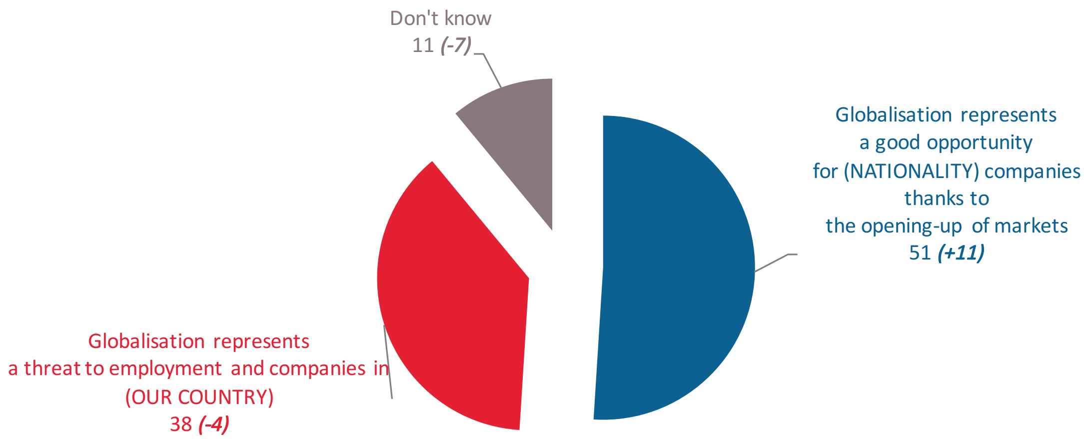
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	62	29	9
Gender			
Man	65	28	7
Woman	60	28	12
Age			
15-24	74	19	7
25-39	68	25	7
40-54	63	30	7
55 +	55	32	13
Education (End of)			
15-	48	32	20
16-19	60	31	9
20+	69	26	5
Still studying	78	17	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	64	29	7
Managers	73	24	3
Other white collars	70	26	4
Manual workers	61	31	8
House persons	54	29	17
Unemployed	57	29	14
Retired	54	32	14
Students	78	17	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46	41	13
From time to time	58	31	11
Almost never/ Never	66	26	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	32	15
The lower middle class	60	32	8
The middle class	67	26	7
The upper middle class	77	20	3
The upper class	77	22	1
Image of EU			
Positive	78	16	6
Neutral	61	28	11
Negative	39	52	9
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	78	16	6
Tend not to trust	49	41	10

Globalisation: a threat or an opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies?

Respondents were asked which of two statements most closely matched their opinion of globalisation[12]. More than half (51%) say that globalisation represents a good opportunity for their national companies thanks to the opening-up of markets, while 38% think that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country. Just over one in ten respondents (11%) say they do not know.

Compared to spring 2012, respondents are now much more likely to agree globalisation represents a good opportunity for their national companies thanks to the opening-up of markets (+11 percentage points). During the same period the proportion who agree that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country has declined four points, while the proportion who say they do not know has lost seven points.

QA11 Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?
(% - EU)



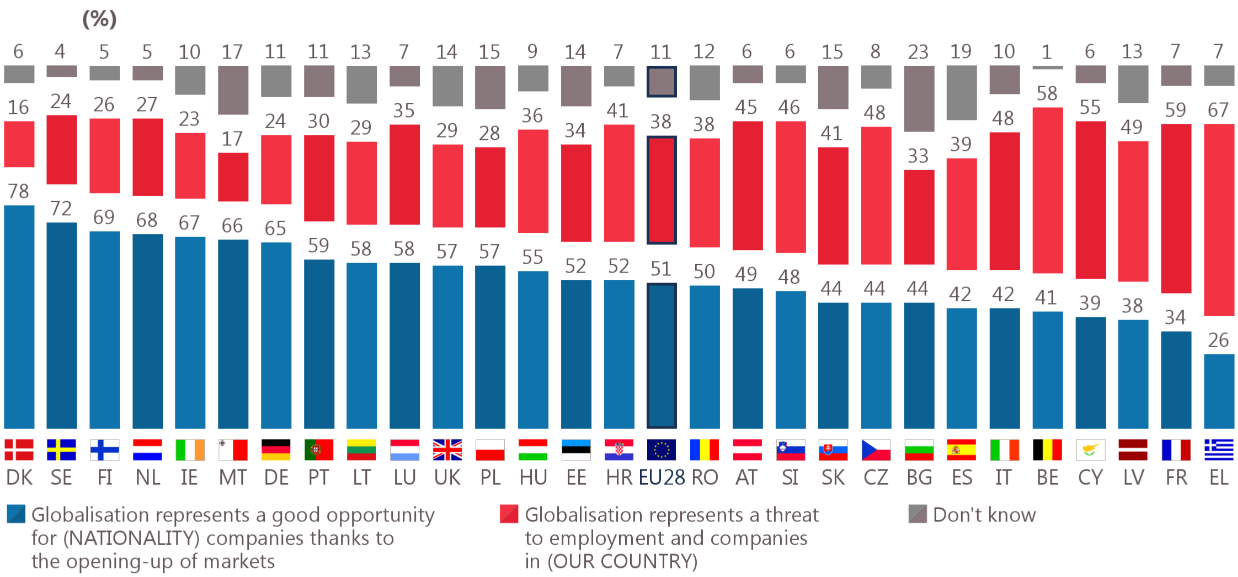
(April 2017 - Spring 2012)

[12] QA11 Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation? Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets; Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY); Don't know.

In 21 countries, a majority of respondents think that globalisation represents a good opportunity for their national companies thanks to the opening-up of markets. Respondents in Denmark (78%) Sweden (72%) and Finland (69%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Greece (26%), France (34%) and Latvia (38%) are the least likely to do so.

In the remaining seven Member States, a majority of respondents say globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country. At least two-thirds of respondents in Greece (67%) think this way, followed by 59% in France and 58% in Belgium. This opinion is also the majority view in Cyprus (55%), Latvia (49%), and the Czech Republic and Italy (both 48%).

QA11 Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?



Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who think globalisation represents a good opportunity for their national companies thanks to the opening-up of markets has increased in 24 countries, sometimes strikingly. The largest increases are observed in Portugal (59%, +28 percentage points), Hungary (55%, +24 pp), Ireland (67%, +21 pp), Romania (50%, +21 pp), Finland (69%, +17 pp), Lithuania (58%, +16 pp), Poland (57%, +16 pp), Malta (66%, +15 pp), Cyprus (39%, +13 pp), Italy (42%, +13 pp), the United Kingdom (57%, +12 pp), Germany (65%, +12 pp), Luxembourg (58%, +11 pp) and Latvia (38%, +11 pp). Small declines are observed in Slovakia and Greece, while opinion has remained stable in Estonia and the Netherlands.

QA11 Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?
(%)

	Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	Apr. 2017 - Sp.2012	Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	Apr. 2017 - Sp.2012	Don't know
EU28	51	▲ 11	38	▼ 4	11
EURO AREA	49	▲ 10	41	▼ 4	10
NON-EURO AREA	56	▲ 14	31	▼ 5	13
PT	59	▲ 28	30	▼ 14	11
HU	55	▲ 24	36	▼ 18	9
IE	67	▲ 21	23	▼ 6	10
RO	50	▲ 21	38	▲ 5	12
FI	69	▲ 17	26	▼ 14	5
LT	58	▲ 16	29	▲ 2	13
PL	57	▲ 16	28	▼ 4	15
MT	66	▲ 15	17	▼ 8	17
IT	42	▲ 13	48	=	10
CY	39	▲ 13	55	▼ 4	6
DE	65	▲ 12	24	▼ 12	11
UK	57	▲ 12	29	▼ 8	14
LU	58	▲ 11	35	▼ 5	7
LV	38	▲ 11	49	▼ 4	13
FR	34	▲ 9	59	▼ 6	7
AT	49	▲ 8	45	▼ 2	6
CZ	44	▲ 8	48	▼ 2	8
ES	42	▲ 7	39	▲ 6	19
DK	78	▲ 6	16	▼ 5	6
HR	52	▲ 6	41	=	7
SI	48	▲ 6	46	=	6
SE	72	▲ 4	24	▼ 3	4
BG	44	▲ 4	33	▲ 1	23
BE	41	▲ 4	58	▲ 1	1
NL	68	=	27	▲ 3	5
EE	52	=	34	▲ 6	14
EL	26	▼ 2	67	▲ 3	7
SK	44	▼ 5	41	▲ 2	15

The socio-demographic analysis once again illustrates the same patterns as described for other questions on globalisation, with younger, more educated, more financially secure, and respondents who place themselves in higher social classes more positive.

QA11 Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?
(% - EU)

	Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	Don't know
EU28	51	38	11
Gender			
Man	54	38	8
Woman	48	38	14
Age			
15-24	60	31	9
25-39	54	38	8
40-54	51	39	10
55 +	46	40	14
Education (End of)			
15-	39	42	19
16-19	48	42	10
20+	59	34	7
Still studying	65	27	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	54	36	10
Managers	66	28	6
Other white collars	53	40	7
Manual workers	46	43	11
House persons	42	38	20
Unemployed	43	45	12
Retired	46	40	14
Students	65	27	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	53	13
From time to time	44	44	12
Almost never/ Never	56	34	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	42	16
The lower middle class	46	45	9
The middle class	55	36	9
The upper middle class	71	24	5
The upper class	73	23	4
Image of EU			
Positive	67	24	9
Neutral	47	40	13
Negative	30	61	9
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	66	25	9
Tend not to trust	37	52	11

3 The impact of globalisation

Although a majority agrees globalisation increases social inequalities, the majority also agree the EU protects citizens from the negative effects of globalisation, and enables them to benefit from its positive effects

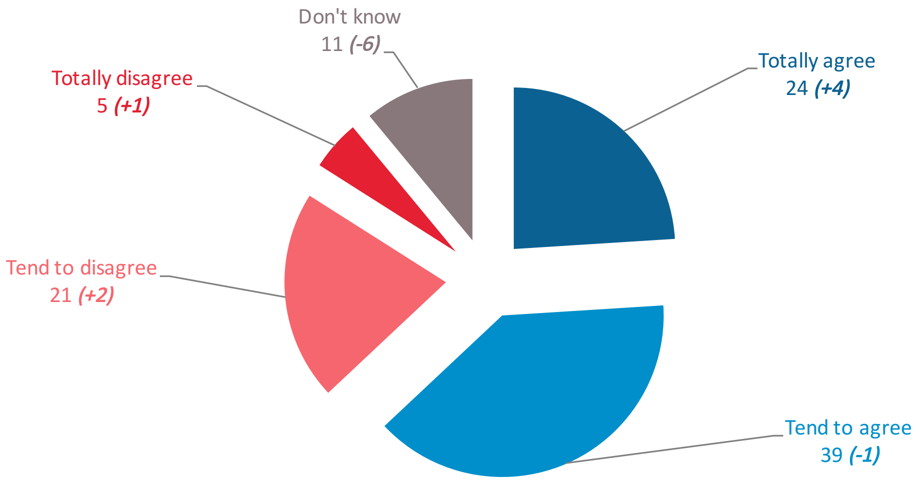
a. The impact of globalisation on social inequalities

More than six in ten (63%) agree globalisation increases social inequalities, representing an increase of three percentage points since spring 2010[13]. Just under a quarter of respondents (24%, +4 pp) "totally agree" that globalisation increases social inequalities, while 39% (-1 pp) "tend to agree".

Just over a quarter of respondents (26%) disagree that globalisation increases social inequalities – an increase of three percentage points since 2010. Just over one in five respondents (21%, +2 pp) "tend to disagree", while (5%, +1 pp) "totally disagree" globalisation increases social inequalities.

Just over one in ten (11%, -6 pp) of respondent say they do not know.

QA10.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Globalisation increases social inequalities (% - EU)



(April 2017 - Spring 2010)

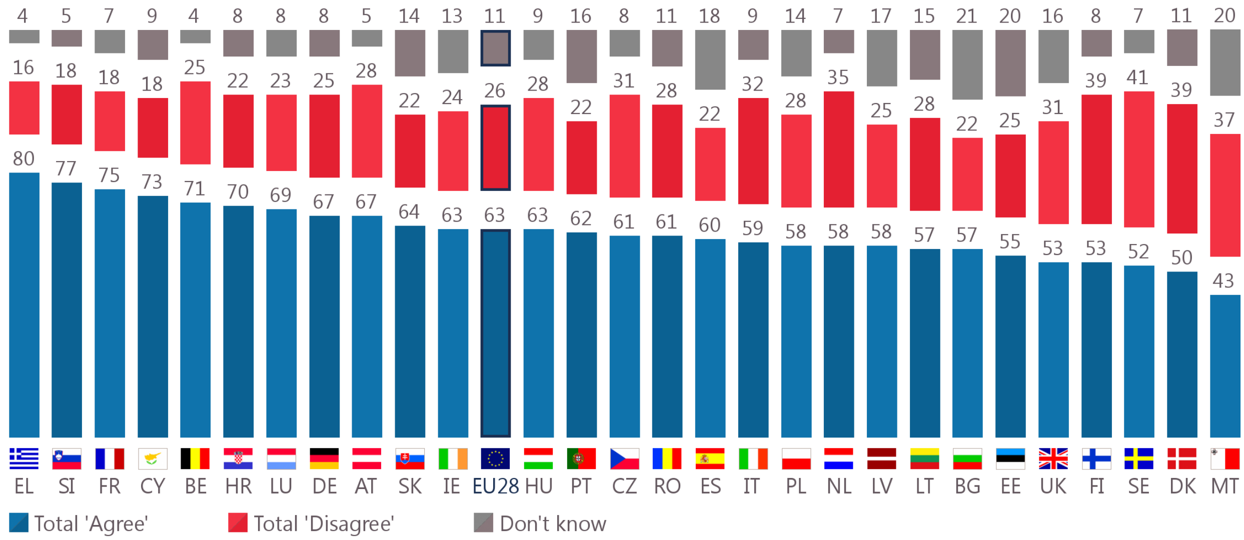
[13] QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 10.2 Globalisation increases social inequalities.

The country analysis shows that in all countries, a majority of respondents agree globalisation increases social inequalities. Proportions range from 80% in Greece, 77% in Slovenia and 75% in France to 43% in Malta (vs. 37% who disagree), 50% in Denmark and 52% in Sweden.

It is worth noting that the proportion who say they do not know is high in a number of countries, and particularly in Bulgaria (21%), Estonia and Malta (both 20%). Overall there are 13 countries where more than one in ten says they do not know.

QA10.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation increases social inequalities (%)



The proportion of respondents who agree globalisation increases social inequalities has increased in 19 countries, especially in Lithuania (57%, +14 percentage points), the Netherlands (58%, +13 pp), Romania (61%, +12 pp) and Malta (43%, +10 pp). In eight countries the proportion has declined, while it has remained stable in the Czech Republic.

QA10.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Globalisation increases social inequalities (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Apr. 2017 - Sp.2010	Total 'Disagree'	Apr. 2017 - Sp.2010	Don't know
EU28	63	▲ 3	26	▲ 3	11
EURO AREA	65	▲ 1	25	▲ 3	10
NON-EURO AREA	57	▲ 5	30	▲ 5	13
LT	57	▲ 14	28	▲ 2	15
NL	58	▲ 13	35	▼ 6	7
RO	61	▲ 12	28	▲ 7	11
MT	43	▲ 10	37	▲ 7	20
IT	59	▲ 8	32	▲ 4	9
CY	73	▲ 7	18	▲ 2	9
IE	63	▲ 7	24	▲ 2	13
PT	62	▲ 6	22	▼ 2	16
HR	70	▲ 4	22	▲ 1	8
LU	69	▲ 4	23	=	8
LV	58	▲ 4	25	▲ 1	17
PL	58	▲ 4	28	▲ 7	14
UK	53	▲ 4	31	▲ 6	16
EE	55	▲ 3	25	▼ 5	20
SK	64	▲ 2	22	▼ 2	14
SE	52	▲ 2	41	▲ 2	7
SI	77	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	5
BE	71	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	4
BG	57	▲ 1	22	▲ 1	21
CZ	61	=	31	▲ 3	8
EL	80	▼ 1	16	=	4
FR	75	▼ 1	18	▲ 4	7
ES	60	▼ 1	22	▲ 4	18
DE	67	▼ 2	25	▲ 3	8
DK	50	▼ 2	39	=	11
AT	67	▼ 5	28	▲ 5	5
HU	63	▼ 8	28	▲ 10	9
FI	53	▼ 9	39	▲ 9	8

Although the **socio-demographic analysis** does highlight some differences, the overall picture that emerges shows strong agreement across groups that globalisation increases inequality.

- Men are more likely to agree globalisation increases social inequalities (65% vs. 60% of women).
- Respondents who finished their education aged 16 or older are the most likely to agree (64% vs. 58%).
- Manual workers are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to house persons (67% vs. 56% of those who stopped school at the age of 15 or before).

In addition, respondents with a negative view of the EU are more likely to agree globalisation increases social inequalities (69% vs. 60% of those who are positive), as are those who do not tend to trust the EU (66% vs. 61% of respondents who tend to trust the EU). Finally, respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity are less likely to agree than those who do not (61% vs. 77%).

QA10.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Globalisation increases social inequalities (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	63	26	11
Gender			
Man	65	27	8
Woman	60	26	14
Education (End of)			
15-	58	21	21
16-19	64	26	10
20+	64	29	7
Still studying	63	31	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	63	29	8
Managers	64	31	5
Other white collars	64	29	7
Manual workers	67	23	10
House persons	56	26	18
Unemployed	60	26	14
Retired	61	23	16
Students	63	31	6
Image of EU			
Positive	60	31	9
Neutral	63	25	12
Negative	69	22	9
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	61	30	9
Tend not to trust	66	24	10
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	61	33	6
Disagree	77	20	3

b. The role of the European Union on the effects of globalisation

For the following two questions the respondents were split into two groups – half were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement **the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (split A)**, while the other half were asked if they agreed with the statement **the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (split B)**[14].

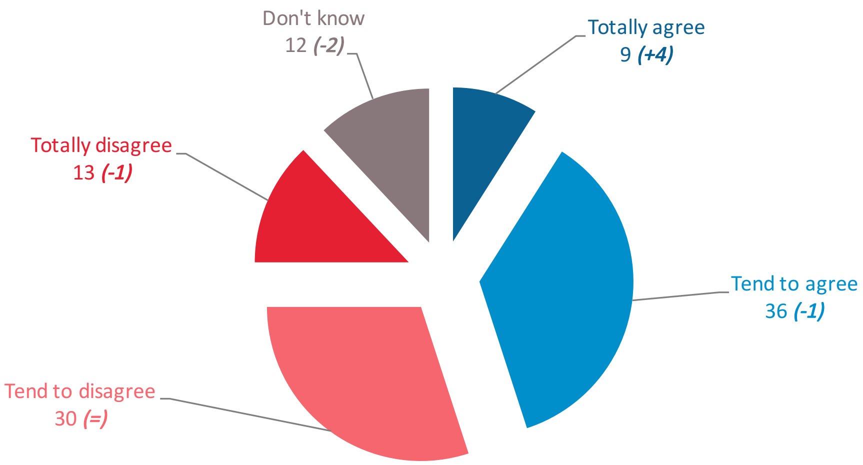
The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation

More than four in ten respondents (45%) agree that the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation – a three-point increase since autumn 2013. Almost one in ten respondents (9%, +4 pp) "totally agree", while 36% (-1 pp) "tend to agree".

More than four in ten respondents (43%) disagree with the idea that the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation – a one-point decline since 2013. Three in ten (30%, unchanged) "tend to disagree" while 13% (-1 pp) "totally disagree".

Just over one in ten (12%, -2 pp) say they do not know.

QA10.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (% - EU)



(April 2017 - Autumn 2013)

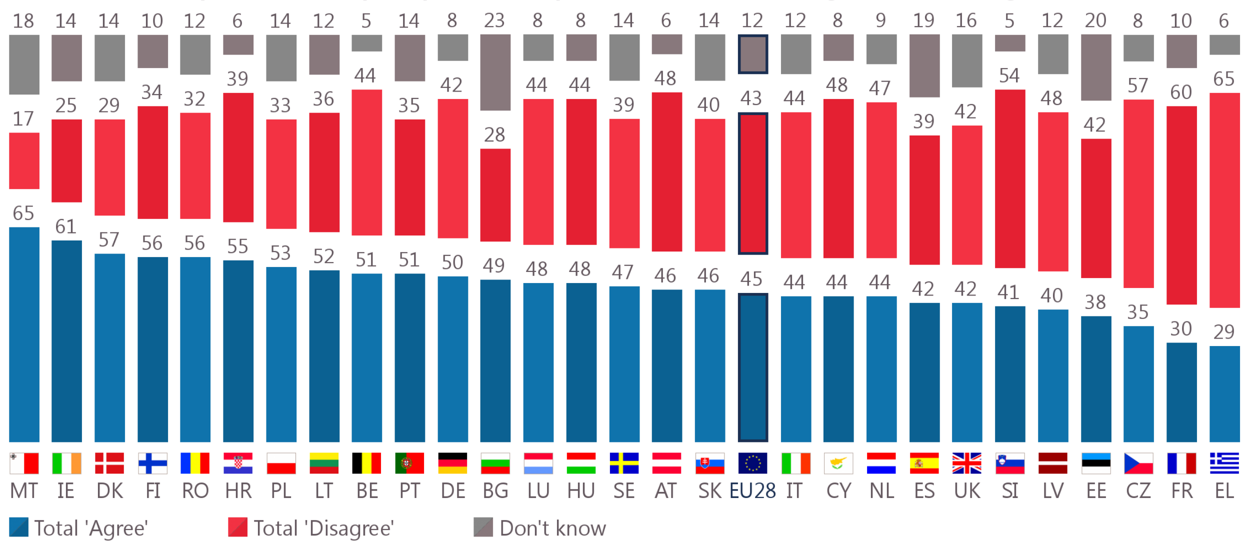
[14] QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 10.4 The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation; 10.5 The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

In 17 countries, a majority of respondents agree the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. More than six in ten respondents in Malta (65%) and Ireland (61%) agree with this idea, as do 57% in Denmark. At the other end of the scale, respondents in Greece (29%), France (30%) and the Czech Republic (35%) are the least likely to do so. In addition, only a minority in Estonia (38%), Latvia (40%), Slovenia (41%), the Netherlands (44%), Cyprus (44%) and Austria (46%) also agree that the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation also. Public opinion is divided in the United Kingdom (42% vs. 42%) and in Italy (44% v. 44%).

The proportion of respondents who say they do not know is high in a number of countries, and particularly in Bulgaria (23%) and Estonia (20%).

QA10.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (%)



Compared with autumn 2013, the proportion of respondents who agree the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Cyprus (44%, +21 percentage points), Portugal (51%, +19 pp), Italy (44%, +12 pp) and Romania (56%, +10 pp). It has declined in 14 countries, especially in Estonia (38%, -19 pp), and has remained stable in Slovakia.

QA10.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2013	Total 'Disagree'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2013	Don't know
EU28	45	▲ 3	43	▼ 1	12
EURO AREA	43	▲ 3	46	▼ 3	11
NON-EURO AREA	48	▲ 2	38	▲ 2	14
CY	44	▲ 21	48	▼ 19	8
PT	51	▲ 19	35	▼ 15	14
IT	44	▲ 12	44	▼ 12	12
RO	56	▲ 10	32	▼ 3	12
IE	61	▲ 9	25	▼ 7	14
UK	42	▲ 8	42	=	16
MT	65	▲ 6	17	▼ 1	18
HR	55	▲ 6	39	=	6
DE	50	▲ 3	42	▼ 1	8
ES	42	▲ 3	39	▼ 6	19
BE	51	▲ 2	44	▼ 2	5
LU	48	▲ 2	44	▲ 4	8
LT	52	▲ 1	36	▲ 8	12
SK	46	=	40	▼ 5	14
AT	46	▼ 1	48	▲ 1	6
HU	48	▼ 2	44	▲ 2	8
SE	47	▼ 2	39	▼ 6	14
SI	41	▼ 3	54	▲ 6	5
EL	29	▼ 3	65	=	6
FI	56	▼ 4	34	▼ 2	10
BG	49	▼ 4	28	▲ 1	23
NL	44	▼ 4	47	▲ 8	9
FR	30	▼ 4	60	▲ 5	10
DK	57	▼ 7	29	▲ 1	14
PL	53	▼ 7	33	▲ 10	14
LV	40	▼ 7	48	▲ 10	12
CZ	35	▼ 8	57	▲ 9	8
EE	38	▼ 19	42	▲ 11	20

The **socio-demographic analysis** once again shows familiar patterns. The youngest respondents are the most likely to be positive, and agree European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation: 51% of the youngest respondents do so, compared to 41% of respondents aged 55+. Those who remained in education the longest, and current students, are also the most likely to agree. The fewer difficulties a respondent has in paying bills, and the higher they place themselves on the social scale, the more likely they are to agree. Finally, as has been the case for past questions about globalisation, respondents with a positive view of the EU, those who tend to trust it, and those who see globalisation as an opportunity are more likely to be positive. For instance, 61% with a positive view of the EU agree, compared to 21% who have a negative view.

QA10.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	45	43	12
Age			
15-24	51	40	9
25-39	46	45	9
40-54	46	45	9
55 +	41	43	16
Education (End of)			
15-	40	38	22
16-19	44	45	11
20+	46	46	8
Still studying	54	38	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	43	9
Managers	46	48	6
Other white collars	49	43	8
Manual workers	44	47	9
House persons	44	40	16
Unemployed	39	44	17
Retired	41	42	17
Students	54	38	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	55	12
From time to time	44	43	13
Almost never/ Never	46	43	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	41	17
The lower middle class	43	47	10
The middle class	47	44	9
The upper middle class	48	47	5
The upper class	57	35	8
Image of EU			
Positive	61	29	10
Neutral	42	45	13
Negative	21	69	10
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	60	31	9
Tend not to trust	31	58	11
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	59	34	7
Disagree	24	71	5

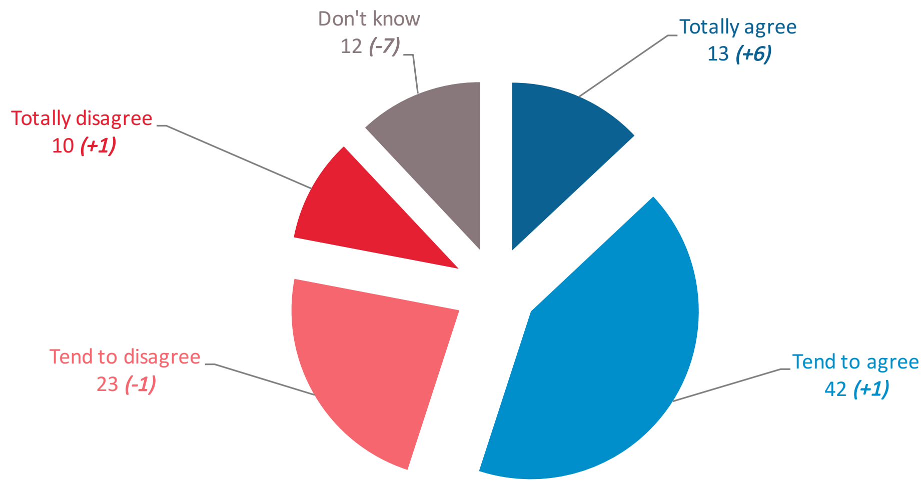
The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation

At least half (55%) agree the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. This represents a seven-point increase since 2014. Just over one in ten respondents totally agree (13%, +6 pp), while 42% (+1 pp) tend to agree.

One third of respondents (33%, unchanged) disagree that the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. Almost one quarter (23%, -1 pp) tend to disagree while one in ten (10%, +1 pp) totally disagree.

Just over one in ten says they do not know (12%, -7 pp).

QA10.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (% - EU)



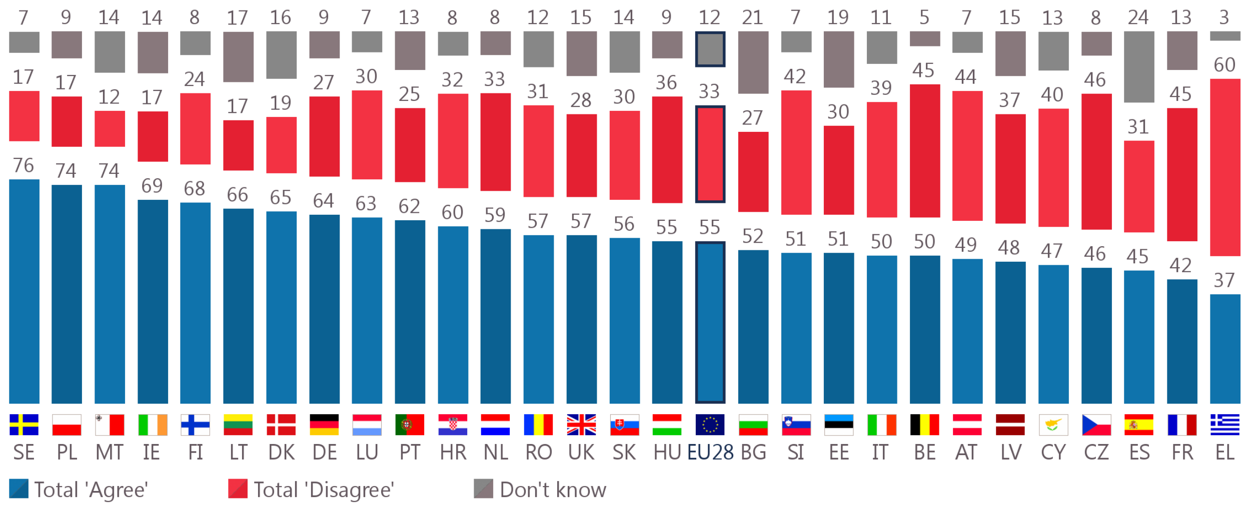
(April 2017 - Autumn 2014)

In 25 countries, a majority of respondents agree the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. Around three quarters of respondents in Sweden (76%), Poland and Malta (both 74%) agree. At the other end of the scale, only minorities of respondents in Greece (37%) and France (42%) agree. Finally, respondents in the Czech Republic are divided on this question (46% agree vs. 46%).

More than one in five in Spain (24%) and Bulgaria (21%) say they do not know.

QA10.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (%)



The proportion of respondents who agree the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation has increased in 22 countries, with the largest increases observed in Germany (64%, +16 percentage points), Luxembourg (63%, +15 pp), Portugal (62%, +13 pp), Sweden (76%, +12 pp), Italy (50%, +12 pp), Poland (74%, +11 pp), the United Kingdom (57%, +10 pp) and Ireland (69%, +10 pp).

The proportion of respondents who agree has declined slightly in 5 countries (Austria, Denmark, France, Latvia and Romania) and remained stable in Greece.

QA10.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2014	Total 'Disagree'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2014	Don't know
EU28	55	▲ 7	33	=	12
EURO AREA	52	▲ 8	36	▼ 2	12
NON-EURO AREA	62	▲ 8	26	▲ 1	12
DE	64	▲ 16	27	▼ 7	9
LU	63	▲ 15	30	▼ 3	7
PT	62	▲ 13	25	▼ 10	13
SE	76	▲ 12	17	▼ 2	7
IT	50	▲ 12	39	▼ 5	11
PL	74	▲ 11	17	▼ 1	9
IE	69	▲ 10	17	▼ 8	14
UK	57	▲ 10	28	=	15
SK	56	▲ 7	30	▼ 3	14
BE	50	▲ 7	45	▲ 1	5
MT	74	▲ 6	12	▲ 1	14
FI	68	▲ 6	24	▲ 1	8
NL	59	▲ 6	33	▲ 4	8
ES	45	▲ 6	31	▼ 7	24
HR	60	▲ 5	32	▲ 2	8
LT	66	▲ 4	17	▲ 1	17
CY	47	▲ 4	40	▲ 5	13
HU	55	▲ 3	36	=	9
SI	51	▲ 3	42	▲ 7	7
EE	51	▲ 2	30	▲ 11	19
BG	52	▲ 1	27	▲ 4	21
CZ	46	▲ 1	46	▲ 10	8
EL	37	=	60	▲ 2	3
RO	57	▼ 1	31	▲ 6	12
LV	48	▼ 1	37	▲ 10	15
FR	42	▼ 2	45	▲ 7	13
DK	65	▼ 3	19	▲ 5	16
AT	49	▼ 3	44	▲ 5	7

The **socio-demographic analysis** confirms once again familiar patterns in the demographic groups who are most likely to be positive – younger, longer educated, financially secure and higher social class. In particular, students are the most likely to agree the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation, particularly compared to retired persons (71% vs. 48%).

In addition, respondents with a positive view of the EU are more likely to agree (73% vs. 30% who have a negative view), as are those who tend to trust the EU (71% vs. 41% of respondents who tend not to trust the EU). Finally, respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity are more likely to agree (75% vs. 23% who disagree).

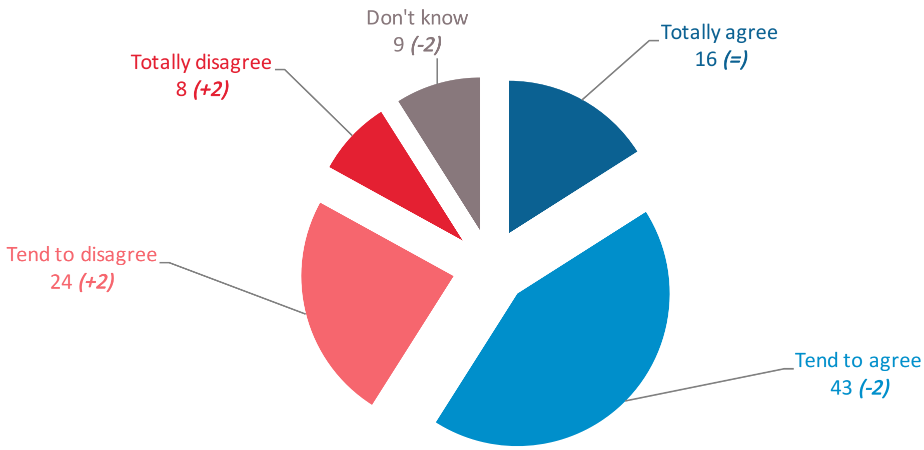
QA10.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	55	33	12
Age			
15-24	68	22	10
25-39	60	31	9
40-54	53	36	11
55 +	49	35	16
Education (End of)			
15-	44	34	22
16-19	53	36	11
20+	61	31	8
Still studying	71	21	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	33	8
Managers	64	29	7
Other white collars	58	34	8
Manual workers	53	35	12
House persons	49	31	20
Unemployed	53	31	16
Retired	48	36	16
Students	71	21	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	46	15
From time to time	54	34	12
Almost never/ Never	58	31	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	35	18
The lower middle class	51	38	11
The middle class	60	31	9
The upper middle class	68	26	6
The upper class	81	16	3
Image of EU			
Positive	73	18	9
Neutral	51	34	15
Negative	30	60	10
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	71	20	9
Tend not to trust	41	48	11
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	75	19	6
Disagree	23	71	6

The European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

A majority of Europeans think the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy: 59% of respondents agree (-2 percentage points since autumn 2016), while 32% disagree (+4 pp) and 9% say that they don't know (-2 pp).

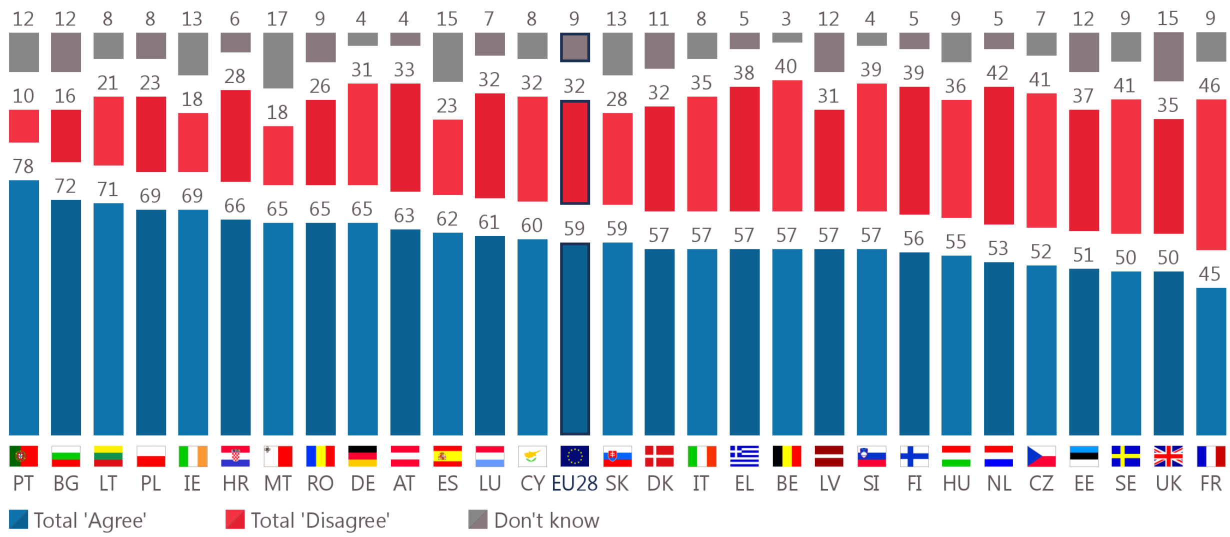
QA10.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (% - EU)



(April 2017 - Autumn 2016)

The country analysis shows a majority of respondents in 27 Member States agree the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy, but proportions range from 50% in Spain to 73% in Sweden. France is the only exception: here 45% agree and 46% disagree.

QA10.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)



Since autumn 2016, support for this statement has decreased in 24 countries, most strikingly in Greece (57%, -11 percentage points) and Latvia (57%, -11 pp). Support has increased in Denmark, Italy and Romania, and remains unchanged in Ireland.

QA10.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Disagree'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	59	▼ 2	32	▲ 4	9
EURO AREA	58	▼ 4	34	▲ 6	8
NON-EURO AREA	58	▼ 3	31	▲ 6	11
DK	57	▲ 5	32	▲ 3	11
IT	57	▲ 2	35	▲ 4	8
RO	65	▲ 1	26	▲ 1	9
IE	69	=	18	▲ 1	13
NL	53	▼ 1	42	▲ 3	5
BG	72	▼ 2	16	▲ 4	12
DE	65	▼ 2	31	▲ 5	4
EE	51	▼ 2	37	▲ 8	12
LT	71	▼ 3	21	▲ 5	8
MT	65	▼ 3	18	▲ 2	17
AT	63	▼ 3	33	▲ 4	4
BE	57	▼ 3	40	▲ 5	3
CZ	52	▼ 3	41	▲ 7	7
UK	50	▼ 3	35	▲ 7	15
FR	45	▼ 3	46	▲ 8	9
LU	61	▼ 4	32	▲ 5	7
PT	78	▼ 5	10	▲ 1	12
PL	69	▼ 5	23	▲ 7	8
CY	60	▼ 5	32	▲ 9	8
FI	56	▼ 5	39	▲ 7	5
HU	55	▼ 5	36	▲ 4	9
SE	50	▼ 5	41	▲ 5	9
SK	59	▼ 6	28	▲ 3	13
SI	57	▼ 6	39	▲ 9	4
HR	66	▼ 9	28	▲ 10	6
ES	62	▼ 9	23	▲ 5	15
EL	57	▼ 11	38	▲ 10	5
LV	57	▼ 11	31	▲ 9	12

III. SUPPORT FOR THE EURO, OPINIONS ABOUT FREE TRADE AND SOLIDARITY

This final section of the report starts with a discussion of respondents' views of the euro. It then moves on to perceptions of the concepts of free trade and of solidarity.

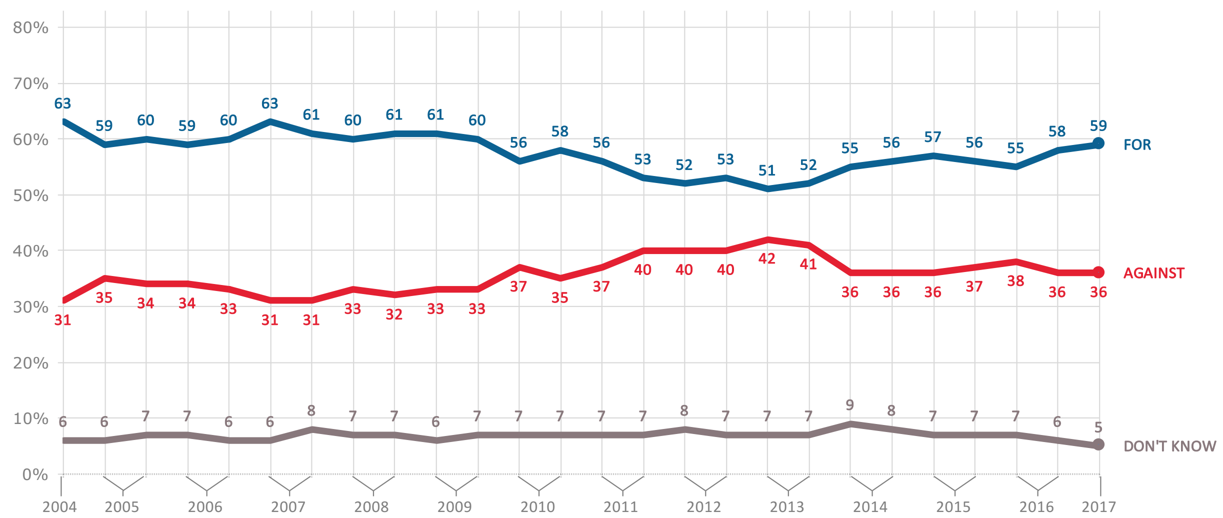
1 The euro

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

Nearly six in ten respondents (59%) are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro: this proportion has remained almost stable since autumn 2016 (+1 pp)[15]. The proportion in favour of this economic union has been increasing since spring 2016. At 59%, support for the euro is now at its highest level since autumn 2009.

The proportion of respondents who are against this has remained unchanged since autumn 2016.

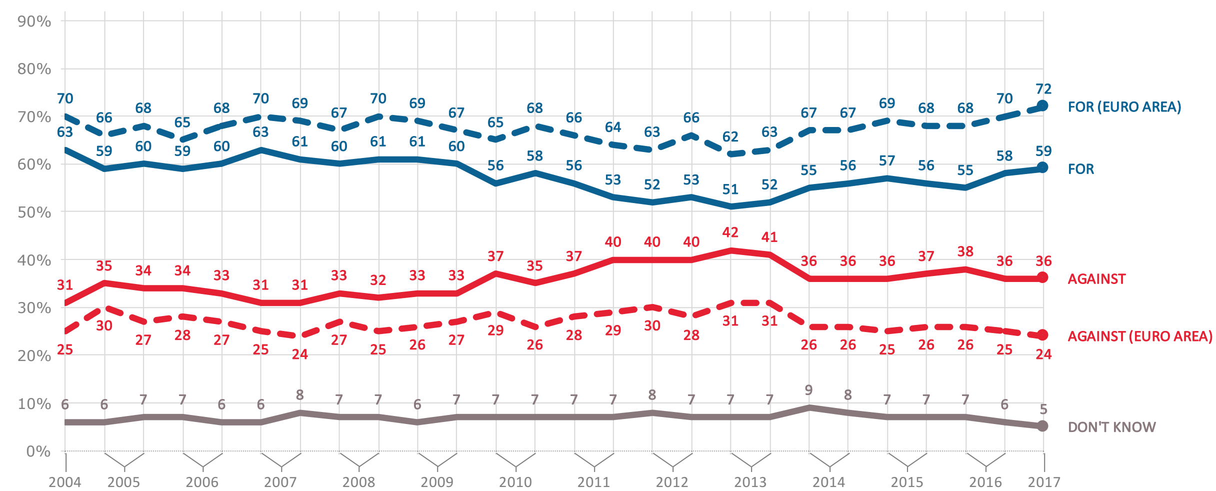
QA6.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



[15] QA6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. 6.1 A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

Respondents living in the euro area are much more likely to be for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency: 72% are in favour, compared to 59% in the EU as a whole. In fact, the proportion in the euro area who are in favour is now at its highest point, having increased steadily since spring 2016. In comparison, more than one in three respondents outside the euro area is in favour of the single currency (35%).

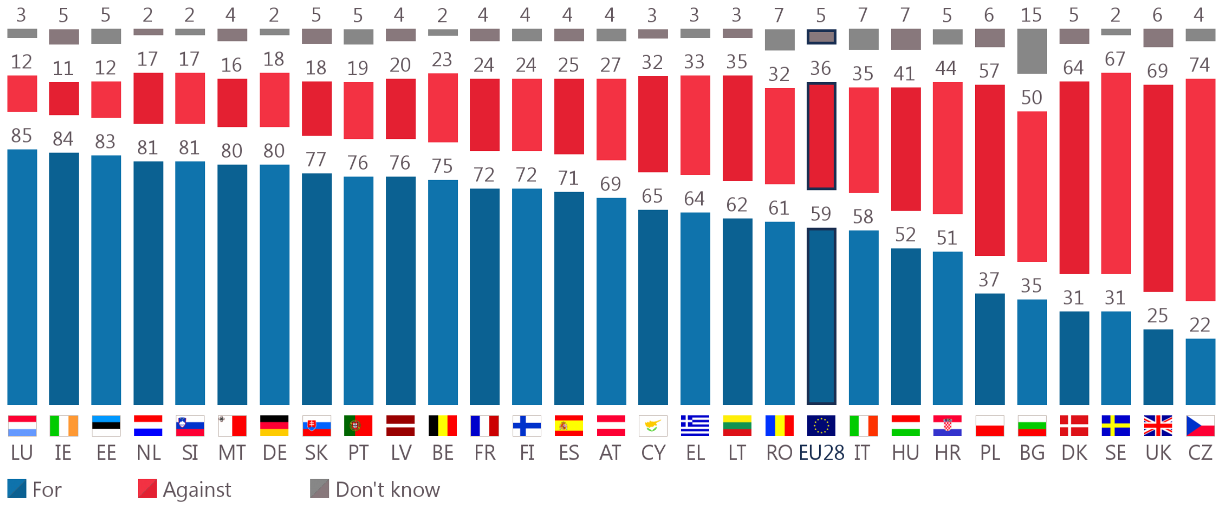
QA6.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



In 22 countries, a majority of respondents are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. More than eight in ten respondents in Luxembourg (85%), Ireland (84%) and Estonia (83%) are for this union. At the other end of the scale, minorities of respondents are in favour of the euro in the Czech Republic (22%), the United Kingdom (25%), Sweden and Denmark (both 31%), but also Bulgaria (35%) and Poland (37%): each of these six countries are outside the euro area. Croatia (51%), Hungary (52%) and Romania (61%) are the only countries not using the single currency that are in favour of the euro.

QA6.1 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 (%)



The proportion of respondents who are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has increased in 13 countries, especially in Cyprus (65%, +13 percentage points). It has declined slightly in 13 countries and remained stable in Spain and Hungary.

QA6.1 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	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Against	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	59	▲ 1	36	=	5
EURO AREA	72	▲ 2	24	▼ 1	4
NON-EURO AREA	35	▲ 2	59	=	6
CY	65	▲ 13	32	▼ 11	3
AT	69	▲ 7	27	▼ 7	4
RO	61	▲ 6	32	▼ 3	7
IT	58	▲ 5	35	▼ 2	7
NL	81	▲ 4	17	▼ 5	2
FR	72	▲ 4	24	▼ 4	4
SE	31	▲ 4	67	▼ 2	2
MT	80	▲ 3	16	▲ 2	4
PL	37	▲ 3	57	=	6
EE	83	▲ 2	12	▼ 1	5
PT	76	▲ 2	19	▼ 4	5
DK	31	▲ 1	64	=	5
UK	25	▲ 1	69	▲ 2	6
ES	71	=	25	=	4
HU	52	=	41	=	7
IE	84	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	5
DE	80	▼ 1	18	▲ 3	2
BE	75	▼ 1	23	=	2
HR	51	▼ 1	44	▲ 1	5
LU	85	▼ 2	12	▲ 1	3
LV	76	▼ 2	20	▲ 3	4
BG	35	▼ 3	50	=	15
CZ	22	▼ 3	74	▲ 2	4
SI	81	▼ 4	17	▲ 5	2
SK	77	▼ 4	18	▲ 2	5
EL	64	▼ 4	33	▲ 3	3
LT	62	▼ 5	35	▲ 8	3
FI	72	▼ 6	24	▲ 4	4

The **socio-demographic results** show a number of similar patterns to the previous two policy areas. In particular, those with the highest education levels are the most likely to be for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, as are those with the least financial difficulties and those who place themselves at the top of the social scale. In addition:

- The youngest respondents are the most likely to be in favour (67% vs. 57%-60%).
- Students are the most likely to be in favour, particularly compared to the unemployed (70% vs. 54%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political scale are more likely to be in favour than those on the right (65% vs. 52%).

Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union are much more likely to be in favour of this union (76% vs. 33% of respondents who have a negative image). The same pattern applies comparing those who do and do not tend to trust the EU (74% vs. 46%).

QA6.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)

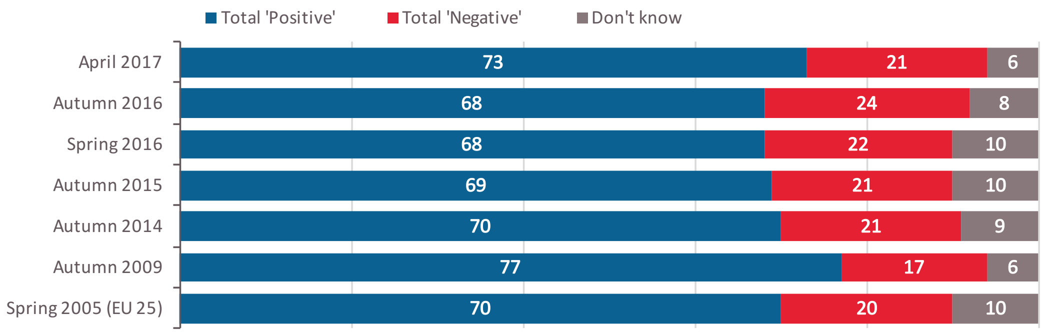
	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	59	36	5
Age			
15-24	67	29	4
25-39	59	37	4
40-54	60	36	4
55 +	57	37	6
Education (End of)			
15-	55	38	7
16-19	56	40	4
20+	65	31	4
Still studying	70	26	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	60	36	4
Managers	66	30	4
Other white collars	62	34	4
Manual workers	56	40	4
House persons	57	38	5
Unemployed	54	39	7
Retired	57	37	6
Students	70	26	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	43	6
From time to time	56	38	6
Almost never/ Never	61	35	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	45	6
The lower middle class	60	36	4
The middle class	64	32	4
The upper middle class	73	25	2
The upper class	65	31	4
Left-right political scale			
Left	65	31	4
Centre	64	33	3
Right	52	45	3
Image of EU			
Positive	76	21	3
Neutral	59	36	5
Negative	33	62	5
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	74	23	3
Tend not to trust	46	50	4

2 Free trade

Nearly three quarters of respondents (73%) consider free trade as positive – an increase of five percentage points since autumn 2016[16]. Just over one in five respondents (22%, +5 pp) say free trade makes them think of something "very positive", while 51% (unchanged) say that free trade make them think of something "fairly positive".

Just over one in five respondents (21%, -3 pp) consider free trade as negative, with almost one in five respondents (17%, -2 pp) saying that free trade make them think of something "fairly negative" and 4% (-1 pp) say that free trade make them think of something "very negative".

QA5.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Free trade (% - EU)

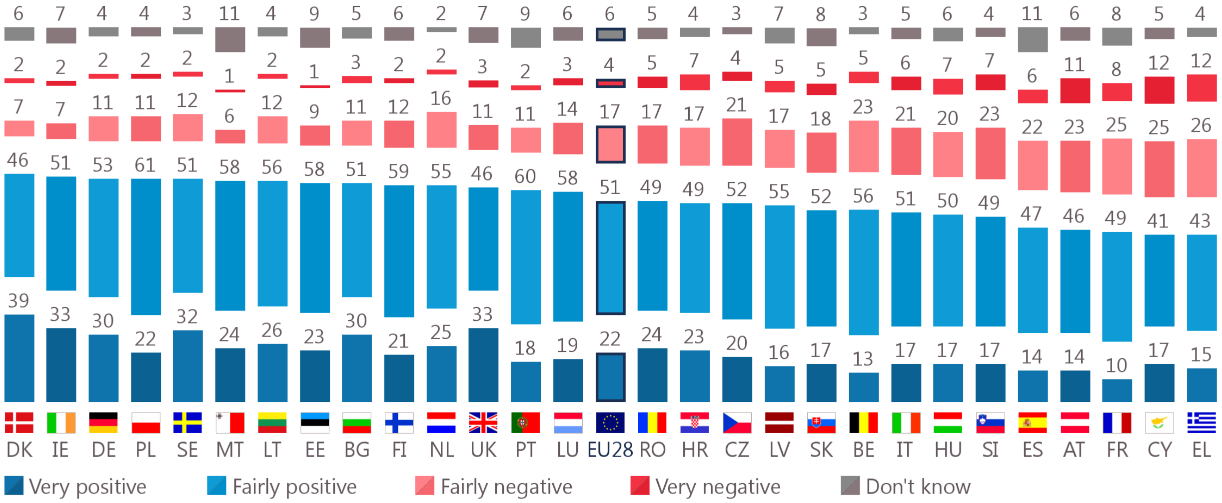


[16] QA5 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? 5.1 Free trade.

In all countries, a majority of respondents consider free trade as positive, ranging from more than eight in ten respondents in Denmark (85%), Ireland (84%) and Sweden, Germany and Poland (all 83%) to 58% in Greece and Cyprus and 59% in France.

QA5.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Free trade (%)



The proportion of respondents who consider free trade as positive has increased in 20 countries, especially in Austria (60%, +12 percentage points) and Germany (83%, +11 pp), has declined slightly in seven countries and remain stable in Ireland.

QA5.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Free trade (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Negative'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	73	▲ 5	21	▼ 3	6
EURO AREA	70	▲ 6	24	▼ 3	6
NON-EURO AREA	78	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	5
AT	60	▲ 12	34	▼ 11	6
DE	83	▲ 11	13	▼ 9	4
BE	69	▲ 8	28	▼ 5	3
DK	85	▲ 8	9	▼ 2	6
FR	59	▲ 8	33	▼ 3	8
FI	80	▲ 8	14	▼ 6	6
LT	82	▲ 5	14	▼ 1	4
LU	77	▲ 5	17	▼ 3	6
HU	67	▲ 5	27	▼ 3	6
RO	73	▲ 5	22	▼ 3	5
SE	83	▲ 5	14	▼ 4	3
IT	68	▲ 4	27	=	5
UK	79	▲ 4	14	▼ 1	7
BG	81	▲ 3	14	=	5
MT	82	▲ 3	7	▼ 2	11
EE	81	▲ 2	10	=	9
NL	80	▲ 2	18	=	2
PT	78	▲ 2	13	▼ 3	9
PL	83	▲ 1	13	=	4
SI	66	▲ 1	30	=	4
IE	84	=	9	=	7
CZ	72	▼ 1	25	▲ 4	3
CY	58	▼ 1	37	▲ 3	5
LV	71	▼ 1	22	▲ 4	7
SK	69	▼ 1	23	▼ 1	8
ES	61	▼ 2	28	▲ 4	11
EL	58	▼ 3	38	▲ 1	4
HR	72	▼ 3	24	▲ 2	4

Though there are some variations between categories, the socio-demographic analysis indicates that, in all categories, large majorities of respondents see “free-trade” positively.

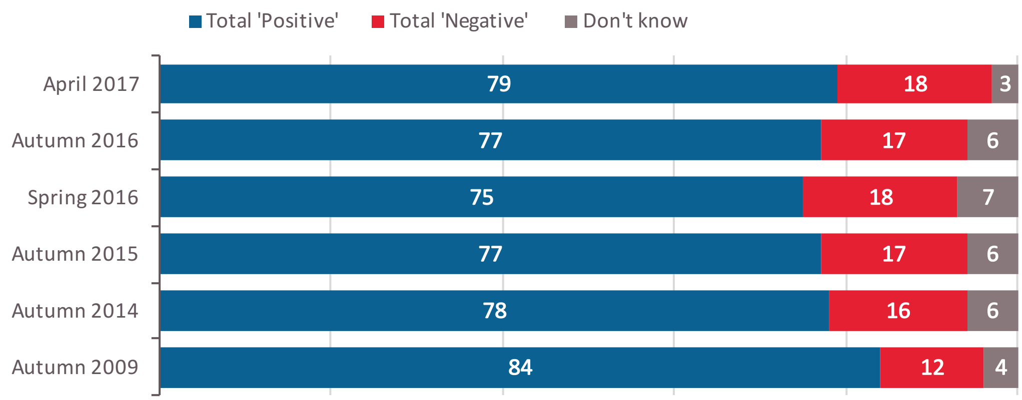
3 Solidarity

Nearly eight in ten respondents (79%, +2 percentage points) consider solidarity to be positive, with 34% saying it is "very positive" and 45% that it is "fairly positive"[17].

Almost one in five respondents (18%, +1 pp) consider solidarity to be negative, although only 4% see something very negative in solidarity.

This result further emphasises the importance of the social dimension of the EU for Europeans, that has been identified in previous surveys. For example, in a Special Eurobarometer survey conducted in September-October 2016[18], social equality and solidarity was the most mentioned area that EU society needs to emphasize to face major global challenges. In addition, social inequalities were the second most mentioned challenge for the EU (after unemployment), and comparable living and education standards were the two factors considered most helpful for the future of Europe.

QA5.4 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Solidarity (% - EU)

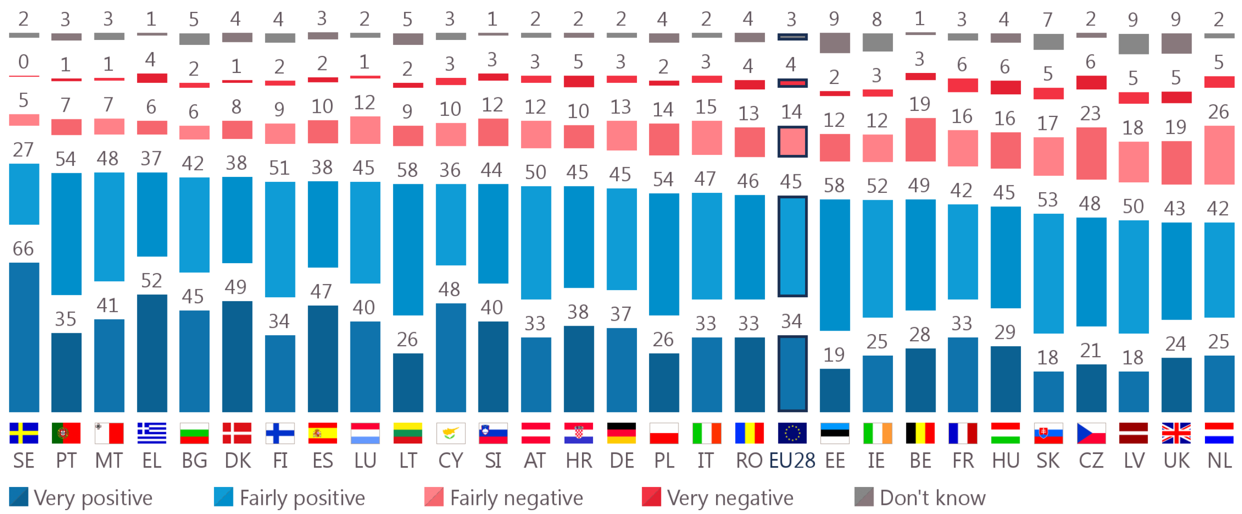


[17] QA5 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? 5.4 Solidarity.
[18] See the whole results of the Special Eurobarometer survey: Future of Europe, September-October 2016:
http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/search/future/surveyKy/2131

More than two thirds of respondents in each country consider solidarity to be positive. At least nine in ten respondents in Sweden (93%, including 66% "very positive"), and 89% in Greece, Malta and Portugal think this way, compared to 67% in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and 68% in Latvia.

QA5.4 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Solidarity (%)



Compared to autumn 2016, the proportions of respondents who consider solidarity to be positive has increased slightly in 16 countries, declined slightly in 9 countries and remained stable in 3 countries. All evolutions are less than ten percentage points.

QA5.4 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Solidarity (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Negative'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28	79	▲ 2	18	▲ 1	3
EURO AREA	81	▲ 2	17	=	2
NON-EURO AREA	75	▲ 3	19	=	6
AT	83	▲ 9	15	▼ 5	2
BG	87	▲ 6	8	▼ 2	5
NL	67	▲ 6	31	▼ 5	2
RO	79	▲ 6	17	▼ 4	4
SE	93	▲ 6	5	▼ 4	2
IT	80	▲ 5	18	▼ 1	2
DK	87	▲ 4	9	▼ 1	4
ES	85	▲ 4	12	▼ 1	3
UK	67	▲ 3	24	▲ 3	9
HU	74	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	4
PL	80	▲ 2	16	▼ 1	4
FI	85	▲ 2	11	▼ 1	4
BE	77	▲ 1	22	=	1
CY	84	▲ 1	13	=	3
LT	84	▲ 1	11	=	5
LU	85	▲ 1	13	▼ 1	2
CZ	69	=	29	▲ 3	2
IE	77	=	15	▲ 2	8
SI	84	=	15	▲ 1	1
EE	77	▼ 1	14	▲ 3	9
MT	89	▼ 1	8	▲ 3	3
EL	89	▼ 2	10	▲ 1	1
FR	75	▼ 2	22	▲ 1	3
LV	68	▼ 2	23	▲ 6	9
PT	89	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	3
SK	71	▼ 2	22	=	7
DE	82	▼ 3	16	▲ 4	2
HR	83	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	2

The socio-demographic analysis shows that in all categories, large majorities view solidarity positively.

CONCLUSION

This Special Eurobarometer survey for the Directorate-General for Communication highlights that EU citizens' opinions about the EU are generally improving, and the mood is generally positive. Trust in the EU is increasing, with nearly half saying they trust it, and so is trust in national governments and justice systems. This general trend is supported by other Special Eurobarometer surveys conducted recently[19].

The view that globalisation is positive is increasingly widespread in the European Union, with the majority of respondents considering it to be an opportunity for economic growth and an opportunity for companies in their country, thanks to the opening-up of markets. On the downside, around four in ten respondents see globalisation as a threat to employment and companies in their country and a clear majority consider globalisation as a vehicle for increasing social inequality. However, the EU is considered by most as a means to enable citizens to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. Furthermore, when the reverse is asked – does the EU help protect citizens from the negative effects of globalisation – almost half think it does.

Large majorities of Europeans continue to be in favour of an economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro, with high levels of support in the euro area. In addition, the majority also consider free trade to be positive. A large majority of respondents are also positive about solidarity. This confirms results from another Special Eurobarometer survey conducted in September-October 2016[20], in which respondents said social equality and solidarity should be emphasised in order to face major global challenges, and in which social inequalities were seen as one of the main challenges for the EU.

Some country patterns emerge from the analysis. Respondents in Denmark, Sweden and Finland are the most likely to be positive about globalisation, and they see it as an opportunity for economic growth and for companies in their country. Those in Greece, and to a lesser extent Cyprus and France tend to be less positive.

The results of this survey also highlight the influence of socio-demographic factors on opinions. Respondents who are younger, have higher education levels, fewer financial difficulties and those who place themselves higher on the social scale are more likely to have positive attitudes towards globalisation, the European Union, and their national government and justice. On most questions, those who trust the EU and have a positive image of it are also consistently more likely to be positive.

[19] See in particular: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/pdf/eurobarometre/2017/2019ee/two_years_until_ee2019_synthesis_en.pdf
[20] Special Eurobarometer 451 on Future of Europe (September - October 2016): http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/search/future/surveyKy/2131

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 15th and the 25th of April 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 87.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategic Communication" Unit.

The wave 87.2 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 461 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,141	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,053	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,079	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	9,238,431	2.15%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,032	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	4,838,729	1.13%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,601	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	70,160,634	16.32%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,015	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,003	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	3,592,162	0.84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,008	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	9,937,810	2.31%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,026	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	39,445,245	9.17%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,015	15/04/2017	23/04/2017	54,097,255	12.58%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,048	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,020	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	52,334,536	12.17%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,006	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,007	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	514	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,074	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	525	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,012	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	13,979,215	3.25%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,023	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	7,554,711	1.76%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,047	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	33,444,171	7.78%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,093	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,067	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	16,852,701	3.92%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,032	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,124	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	4,586,024	1.07%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,020	15/04/2017	23/04/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,043	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	7,998,763	1.86%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,372	15/04/2017	25/04/2017	51,174,531	11.90%
		TOTAL EU28	28,501	15/04/2017	25/04/2017	429,974,973	100%*

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

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

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II[1] (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

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

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

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

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

[1] Figures updated in August 2015.