



## **Standard Eurobarometer 83 Spring 2015**

# **EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP**

## **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](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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**Standard Eurobarometer 83  
Spring 2015**

**European citizenship**

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

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

For several years, Standard Eurobarometer surveys have examined the opinions of Europeans on European identity and citizenship, as well as on the question of values.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015 (EB83) focuses on the following aspects of European citizenship:

- **Perceptions of the European Union's achievements:** for Europeans, what are the European Union's most positive results?
- **The concepts of European citizenship and identity:** do Europeans see themselves as European citizens? Do they know their rights as European citizens? Do they want more information on the subject?
- **The future of today's children in the EU:** will their lives be easier or more difficult than those of previous generations?
- **Values:** what values do Europeans most readily associate with the European Union? What values create a feeling of community within the EU? What are their personal values?
- **The participation of citizens in society:** in what fields might Europeans use the European Citizens' Initiative?
- **The European flag:** are citizens familiar with the European flag? What does it evoke for them?

The full Standard Eurobarometer 83 report consists of several volumes. The first volume presents the state of public opinion in the European Union (EU). Four other volumes present the views of Europeans on other issues: the Europe 2020 strategy; European citizenship; the European Union budget; Europeans and economic statistics. This volume is devoted to European citizenship.

This Standard Eurobarometer 83 survey of spring 2015 (EB83) was conducted between 16 and 27 May 2015 in 34 countries and territories<sup>1</sup>: the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU), five candidate countries<sup>2</sup> (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.

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to the technical specifications for information on the exact dates of the interviews in each country.

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

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)<sup>3</sup>. A technical note describing how the institutes within the TNS opinion & social network conduct interviews is included in the report’s annexes. This note also specifies the confidence intervals<sup>4</sup>, which enable us to assess the accuracy of a survey’s results, according to the size of the sample polled 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 European Union Member States. However, the “acquis communautaire” has been suspended in the part of the country that 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. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is 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.*

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondents were able to choose several answers to a question.

## I. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

**– The free movement of people, goods and services has reclaimed its place as the EU's most positive result in the European eyes, just ahead of peace among Member States –**

For the first time since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77), **“the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU”** has returned to the top of the list of the EU's most positive results<sup>5</sup> (57%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014), ahead of **“peace among Member States of the EU”** (55%, -1) which was ranked in first place in autumn 2014.

**“The euro”** remains the third most positive result of the EU (23%, -1 percentage point), closely followed by **“student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS”** (21%, +1).

Next, **“the economic power of the EU”** (20%, unchanged), **“the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world”** (19%, =) and **“the level of social welfare (healthcare, education and pensions)”** (18%, =) were mentioned by similar proportions of respondents.

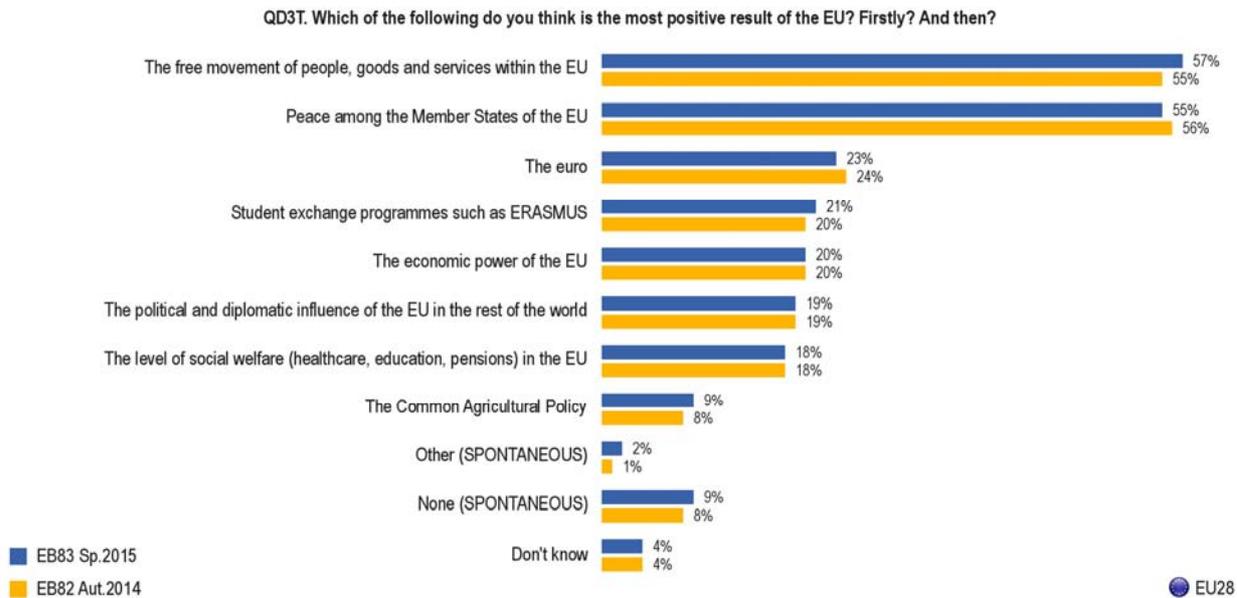
**“The Common Agricultural Policy”** has gained ground slightly but is still mentioned by less than one in ten Europeans (9%, +1 percentage point).

Nine percent (+1 percentage point) of respondents spontaneously said that there were “no” positive results of the EU.

Except for the reversal of the order of the two main achievements, the ranking is unchanged, and evolutions since autumn 2014 are very limited.

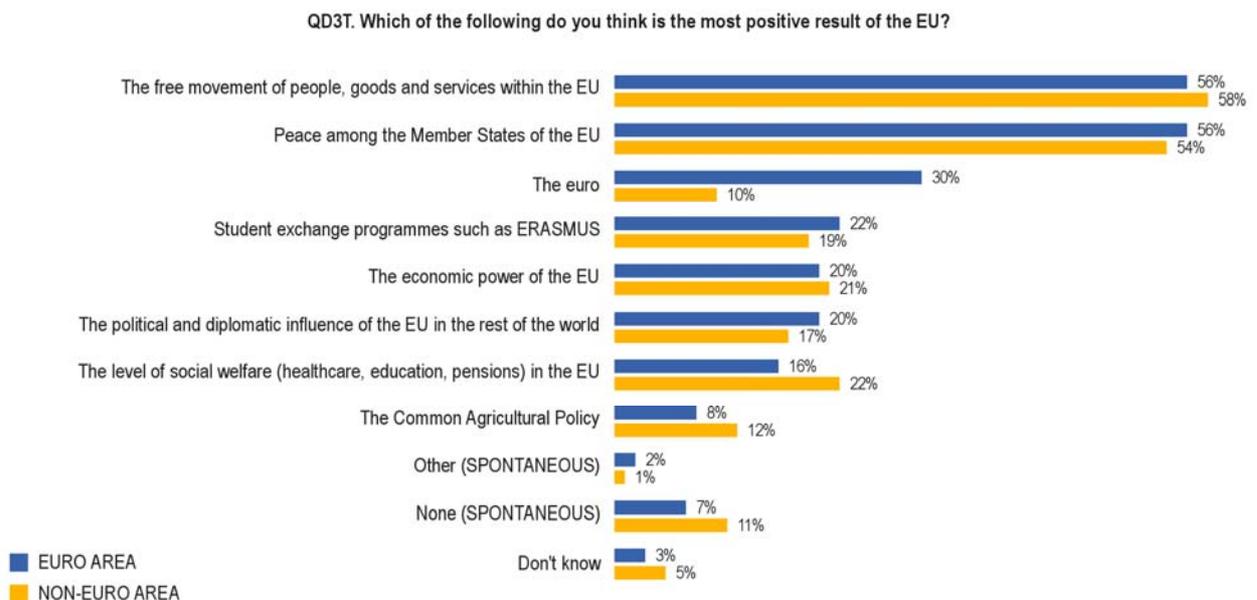
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<sup>5</sup> QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?



Total of the "Firstly" and "And then" answers  
(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

However, the order in which respondents in the **euro area** and the **non-euro area** rank the most positive results of the EU differs: in the euro area countries, "freedom of movement" (56%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014) and "peace among Member States" (56%, -1) are ranked in joint first place, whereas in the non-euro area countries "freedom of movement" (58%, +3) remains in first place and has increased its lead over "peace among Member States" (54%, unchanged).



Total of "Firstly" and "And then" answers  
(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

“The euro” continues to be the EU achievement provoking most disagreement between euro area and non-euro area respondents, since those in the euro area rank the single currency in third place (30%, unchanged), while non-euro area respondents rank it in eighth and last place (10%, -2 percentage points), now behind “the Common Agricultural Policy” (12%, +2).

However, as in autumn 2014, non-euro area respondents are more likely than euro area respondents to mention “the level of social welfare” (22%, unchanged, in third place, versus 16%, =, in seventh place).

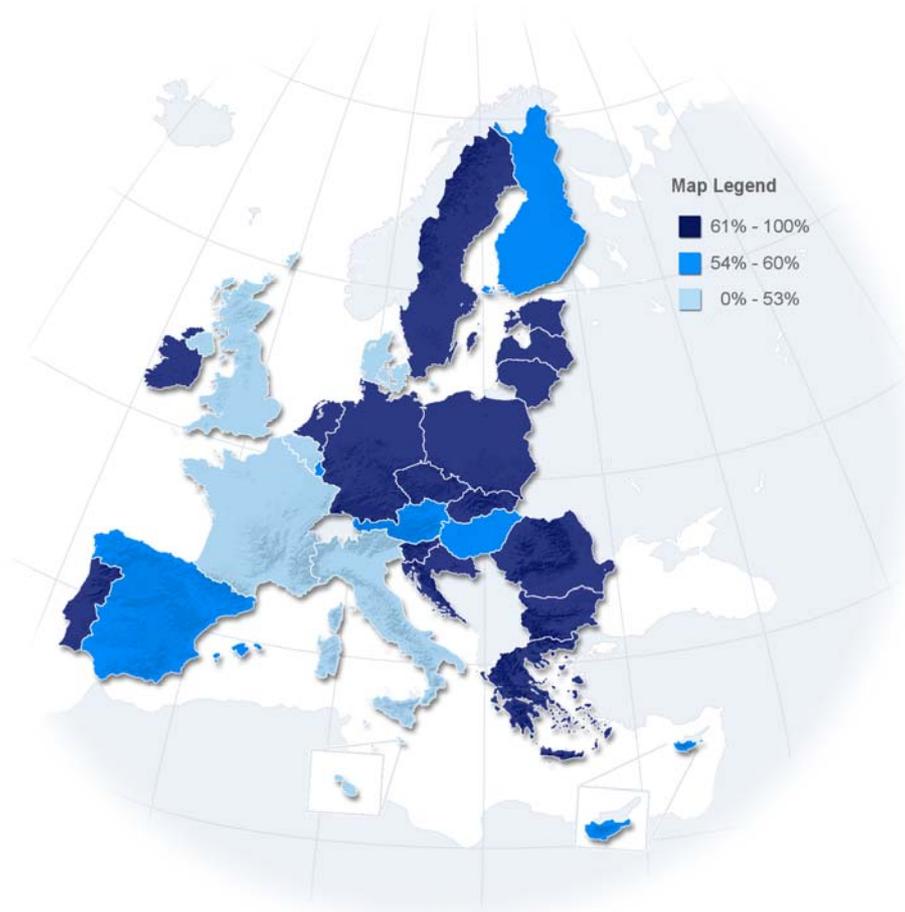
**“The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU”** tops the list of achievements in 19 Member States, while **“peace among the Member States of the EU”** is seen as the most positive result of the EU in the nine other countries. Therefore, the order in which the positive results of the EU are ranked and the proportion of respondents mentioning each of these achievements vary considerably between Member States: **“the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU”** obtained its highest score in Slovakia (76%) and its lowest in the United Kingdom (44%); **“peace among the Member States of the EU”** was mentioned more frequently by respondents in Germany (72%) than in Italy (38%).

The third most positive result identified by Europeans as a whole, namely **“the euro”** does not top the list in any Member State. However, as was noted above, euro area respondents are more likely than non-euro area respondents to mention this item, which was cited by 52% of respondents in Ireland (where it obtained its highest score) and by 6% in the Czech Republic (where its score was lowest).

 SK	76%
 LT	73%
 SE	72%
 BG	72%
 CZ	70%
 HR	70%
 LV	70%
 RO	70%
 SI	67%
 EE	67%
 NL	67%
 IE	66%
 EL	65%
 PT	65%
 DE	64%
 PL	64%
 FI	60%
 LU	59%
 AT	58%
 EU28	57%
 CY	56%
 HU	56%
 ES	54%
 DK	53%
 MT	51%
 IT	50%
 BE	46%
 FR	45%
 UK	44%

Question: QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU?

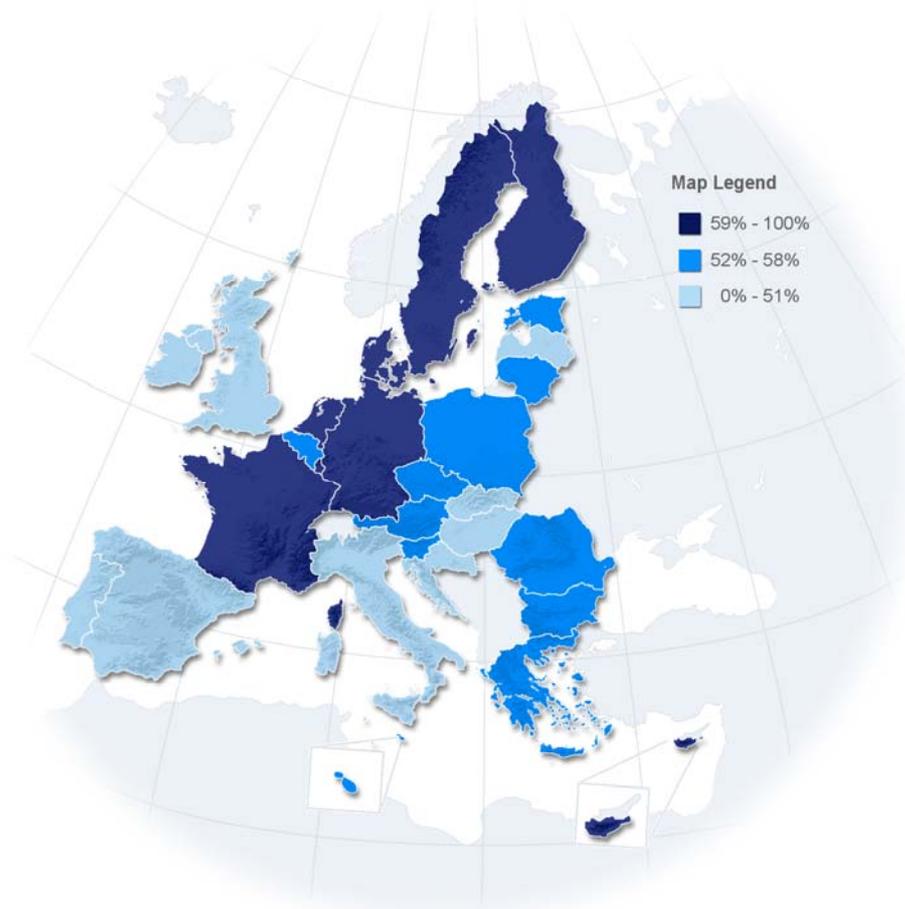
Answers: The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU



	DE	72%
	SE	71%
	LU	69%
	DK	68%
	FI	66%
	FR	62%
	CY	61%
	NL	60%
	CZ	58%
	RO	57%
	BG	56%
	SI	56%
	EL	55%
	EU28	55%
	AT	55%
	EE	55%
	MT	54%
	PL	53%
	BE	53%
	LT	53%
	UK	51%
	HR	48%
	LV	47%
	SK	46%
	HU	45%
	ES	43%
	PT	43%
	IE	42%
	IT	38%

Question: QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU?

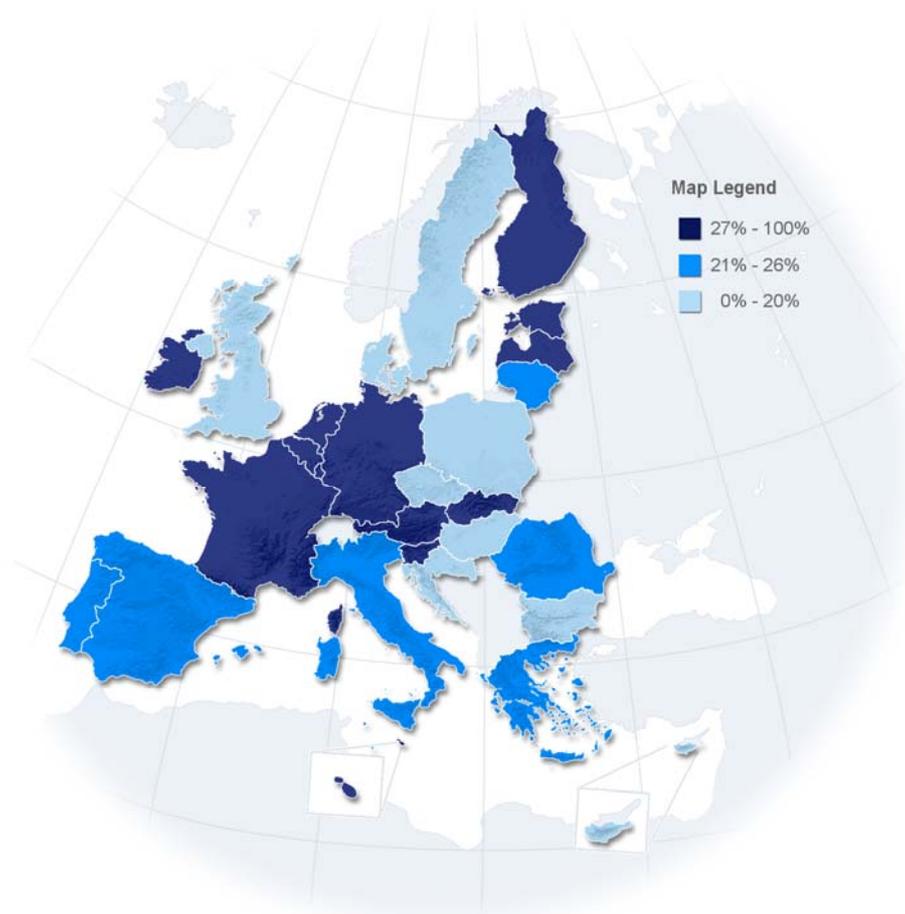
Answers: Peace among the Member States of the EU



	IE	52%
	LU	46%
	FI	46%
	SK	43%
	BE	40%
	MT	38%
	NL	36%
	EE	36%
	SI	34%
	DE	34%
	LV	31%
	FR	30%
	AT	29%
	IT	26%
	EU28	23%
	ES	22%
	EL	22%
	PT	21%
	LT	21%
	RO	21%
	HR	18%
	HU	16%
	CY	14%
	BG	11%
	PL	10%
	DK	8%
	SE	8%
	UK	7%
	CZ	6%

Question: QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU?

Answers: The euro



## QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU?

	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Peace among the Member States of the EU	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	The euro	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
 EU28	57%	<b>+2</b>	55%	<b>-1</b>	23%	<b>-1</b>
EURO AREA	56%	<b>+1</b>	56%	<b>-1</b>	30%	=
NON-EURO AREA	58%	<b>+3</b>	54%	=	10%	<b>-2</b>
 BE	46%	<b>-2</b>	53%	<b>-2</b>	40%	<b>-8</b>
 BG	72%	=	56%	<b>-2</b>	11%	<b>+2</b>
 CZ	70%	<b>+7</b>	58%	<b>+3</b>	6%	<b>-3</b>
 DK	53%	<b>-2</b>	68%	<b>-1</b>	8%	<b>+2</b>
 DE	64%	=	72%	=	34%	=
 EE	67%	=	55%	<b>+2</b>	36%	<b>-3</b>
 IE	66%	<b>+3</b>	42%	<b>-2</b>	52%	<b>+4</b>
 EL	65%	<b>+8</b>	55%	<b>+1</b>	22%	<b>+2</b>
 ES	54%	<b>-3</b>	43%	<b>-6</b>	22%	<b>-1</b>
 FR	45%	<b>+2</b>	62%	<b>-2</b>	30%	<b>+3</b>
 HR	70%	<b>+6</b>	48%	=	18%	<b>+5</b>
 IT	50%	<b>+2</b>	38%	<b>-1</b>	26%	=
 CY	56%	<b>+5</b>	61%	<b>+7</b>	14%	<b>-3</b>
 LV	70%	<b>+2</b>	47%	<b>-1</b>	31%	<b>+7</b>
 LT	73%	<b>+3</b>	53%	<b>-2</b>	21%	<b>+7</b>
 LU	59%	<b>+4</b>	69%	<b>+4</b>	46%	<b>-2</b>
 HU	56%	<b>+3</b>	45%	<b>+2</b>	16%	<b>-3</b>
 MT	51%	<b>+8</b>	54%	<b>+3</b>	38%	<b>+3</b>
 NL	67%	<b>+3</b>	60%	<b>-3</b>	36%	<b>-4</b>
 AT	58%	<b>-2</b>	55%	<b>+3</b>	29%	<b>-6</b>
 PL	64%	<b>+1</b>	53%	<b>-4</b>	10%	<b>-2</b>
 PT	65%	<b>-3</b>	43%	<b>-2</b>	21%	<b>+4</b>
 RO	70%	<b>+4</b>	57%	<b>+6</b>	21%	<b>-3</b>
 SI	67%	<b>+7</b>	56%	<b>-4</b>	34%	<b>-3</b>
 SK	76%	<b>+5</b>	46%	<b>+4</b>	43%	<b>-1</b>
 FI	60%	<b>-1</b>	66%	=	46%	<b>-1</b>
 SE	72%	<b>+5</b>	71%	<b>-4</b>	8%	<b>+1</b>
 UK	44%	<b>+4</b>	51%	=	7%	<b>-1</b>

Total of the "Firstly" and "And then" answers – First three items mentioned  
(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- 15-24 year-olds are more likely to mention **“student exchange programmes”** (32%, compared with 16% of those aged 55+), **“the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU”** (61%, versus 51% of those aged 55+) and **“the level of social welfare”** (24%, versus 17% of those aged 55+). In contrast, those aged 55 or over are more attached to **“peace among Member States”** (61%, versus 51% of 15-24 year-olds); they are also more likely to say that there are **“no”** positive results of the EU (10%, versus 5% of 15-24 year-olds);
- Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond and those who never or almost never have financial difficulties are more likely than average to mention most of the positive results of the EU. In contrast, those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are more likely than average to say there are **“no”** positive results of the EU (14% in both cases, compared with 9% for the EU as a whole).

QD3T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Peace among the Member States of the EU	The euro	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The economic power of the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU	The Common Agricultural Policy	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	57%	55%	23%	21%	20%	19%	18%	9%	2%	9%	4%
 <b>Gender</b>											
Man	60%	56%	25%	19%	22%	19%	17%	11%	2%	8%	2%
Woman	54%	54%	22%	23%	19%	19%	19%	8%	1%	9%	5%
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	61%	51%	23%	32%	20%	16%	24%	6%	3%	5%	4%
25-39	61%	51%	24%	23%	21%	21%	17%	9%	2%	8%	3%
40-54	60%	53%	25%	21%	22%	22%	16%	10%	2%	8%	3%
55 +	51%	61%	22%	16%	19%	16%	17%	10%	1%	10%	5%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	44%	55%	22%	15%	18%	14%	16%	10%	2%	14%	8%
16-19	56%	55%	23%	19%	21%	18%	18%	10%	2%	9%	4%
20+	65%	57%	25%	23%	21%	24%	17%	9%	1%	6%	2%
Still studying	63%	54%	25%	36%	20%	19%	22%	5%	2%	4%	3%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	61%	54%	24%	20%	23%	26%	17%	12%	2%	7%	2%
Managers	63%	55%	29%	21%	22%	26%	16%	8%	1%	7%	2%
Other white collars	63%	52%	25%	24%	25%	24%	17%	10%	2%	7%	1%
Manual workers	57%	53%	24%	20%	21%	18%	18%	9%	2%	9%	4%
House persons	51%	52%	24%	20%	17%	17%	18%	10%	1%	10%	6%
Unemployed	55%	49%	19%	23%	19%	15%	20%	8%	3%	13%	5%
Retired	51%	62%	22%	15%	18%	15%	17%	11%	1%	10%	6%
Students	63%	54%	25%	36%	20%	19%	22%	5%	2%	4%	3%
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>											
Most of the time	51%	48%	18%	23%	16%	18%	19%	8%	1%	14%	6%
From time to time	56%	50%	24%	22%	21%	20%	18%	10%	2%	9%	4%
Almost never/ Never	59%	59%	24%	21%	21%	19%	18%	9%	1%	7%	3%

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

QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?  
Answer: 'The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU'

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

QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?  
Answer: 'Peace among the Member States of the EU'

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

QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

Answer: 'The euro'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	23%	34%	22%	30%	26%	10%	7%	22%	21%	52%	14%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	25%	35%	25%	31%	29%	10%	6%	24%	22%	51%	16%
Woman	22%	33%	20%	28%	24%	10%	8%	20%	20%	53%	11%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	23%	31%	25%	32%	25%	12%	8%	24%	24%	56%	19%
25-39	24%	33%	22%	30%	26%	11%	11%	19%	25%	50%	12%
40-54	25%	38%	24%	28%	27%	12%	8%	21%	22%	52%	10%
55 +	22%	32%	21%	31%	26%	7%	3%	24%	17%	52%	15%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	22%	30%	24%	24%	28%	6%	2%	20%	23%	50%	14%
16-19	23%	33%	20%	30%	25%	11%	8%	22%	18%	59%	11%
20+	25%	38%	21%	32%	29%	9%	8%	23%	25%	44%	15%
Still studying	25%	30%	28%	34%	29%	9%	6%	26%	21%	47%	18%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	24%	39%	17%	17%	28%	6%	11%	23%	21%	50%	13%
Managers	29%	42%	18%	32%	39%	11%	13%	28%	23%	53%	16%
Other white collars	25%	29%	23%	42%	24%	10%	12%	23%	17%	55%	17%
Manual workers	24%	36%	27%	31%	27%	11%	5%	16%	25%	53%	17%
House persons	24%	32%	17%	30%	30%	16%	4%	23%	13%	56%	16%
Unemployed	19%	24%	20%	17%	17%	14%	8%	19%	25%	51%	5%
Retired	22%	32%	23%	29%	24%	7%	3%	21%	17%	50%	12%
Students	25%	30%	28%	34%	29%	9%	6%	26%	21%	47%	18%

QD3T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

Answer: 'Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	21%	12%	20%	26%	31%	17%	14%	21%	26%	21%	32%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	19%	9%	18%	23%	30%	14%	12%	19%	25%	17%	27%
Woman	23%	15%	22%	29%	32%	20%	17%	22%	26%	25%	36%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	32%	27%	34%	26%	45%	34%	16%	42%	36%	36%	37%
25-39	23%	12%	22%	30%	35%	20%	15%	21%	28%	24%	34%
40-54	21%	12%	18%	30%	30%	13%	16%	22%	29%	18%	40%
55 +	16%	9%	15%	22%	25%	10%	12%	13%	19%	14%	19%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	15%	6%	14%	19%	23%	5%	10%	11%	20%	16%	16%
16-19	19%	12%	19%	22%	31%	11%	15%	17%	25%	17%	33%
20+	23%	11%	25%	33%	33%	20%	15%	26%	36%	25%	38%
Still studying	36%	29%	34%	25%	52%	43%	20%	49%	57%	35%	37%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	20%	11%	22%	28%	29%	10%	17%	13%	19%	10%	45%
Managers	21%	9%	25%	34%	35%	23%	14%	27%	37%	21%	34%
Other white collars	24%	12%	24%	34%	29%	20%	12%	22%	27%	33%	37%
Manual workers	20%	10%	16%	29%	31%	14%	15%	18%	22%	21%	23%
House persons	20%	19%	13%	22%	26%	18%	21%	18%	31%	19%	44%
Unemployed	23%	13%	23%	26%	36%	22%	16%	27%	31%	18%	39%
Retired	15%	9%	15%	20%	23%	9%	9%	13%	17%	14%	14%
Students	36%	29%	34%	25%	52%	43%	20%	49%	57%	35%	37%

## II. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

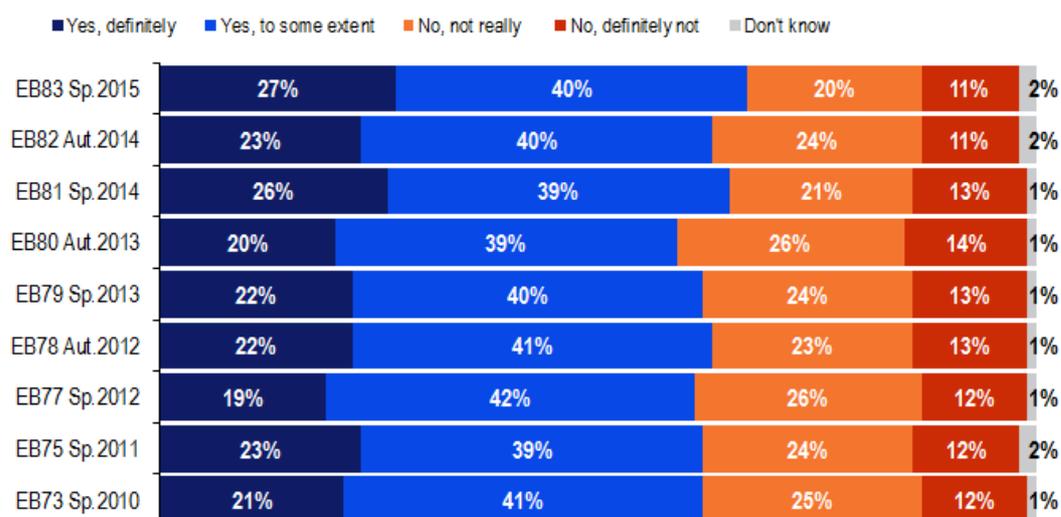
### 1. THE SENSE OF EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

#### 1.1. Update on the sense of European citizenship

– The sense of European citizenship is at its highest level since spring 2010 –

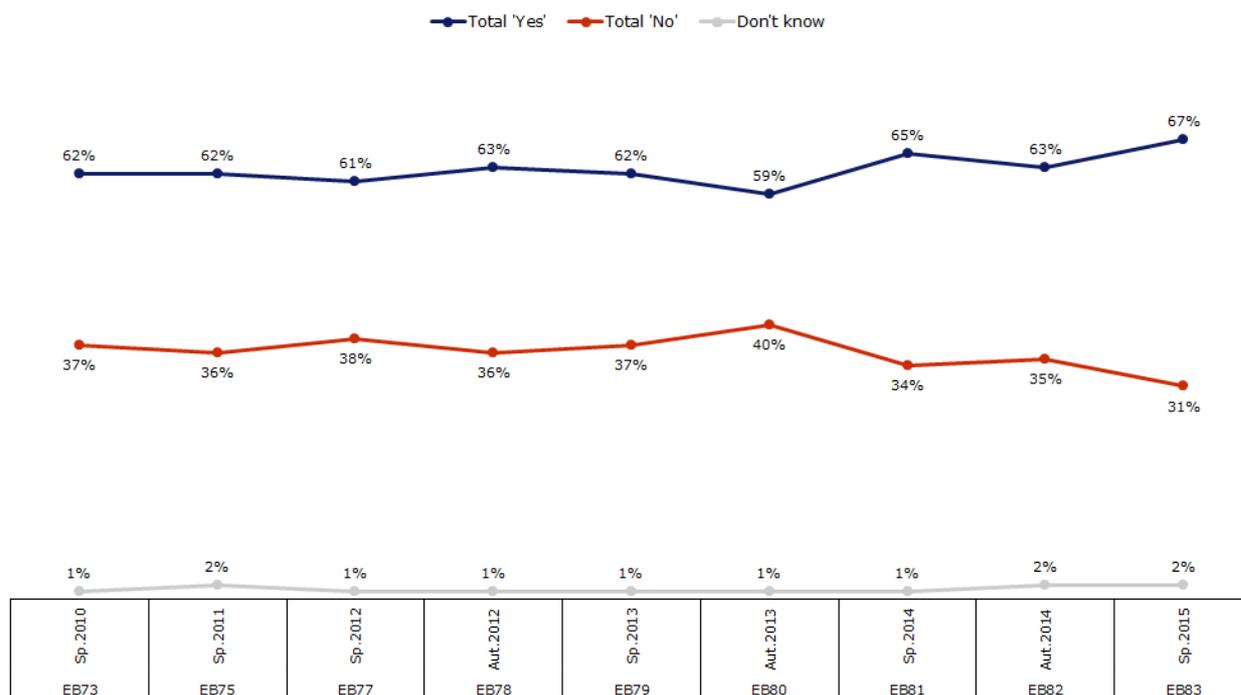
More than two-thirds of Europeans feel that they are citizens of the European Union (67%, +4 percentage points, versus 31%, -4)<sup>6</sup>, the highest level since this question was first asked in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2010. The proportion of Europeans who consider that they are “definitely” citizens of the EU has increased (27%, +4), while the proportion of those who see themselves as EU citizens “to some extent” is unchanged (40%).

QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.  
You feel you are a citizen of the EU - % EU



<sup>6</sup> QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. You feel you are a citizen of the EU

QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.  
You feel you are a citizen of the EU - % EU

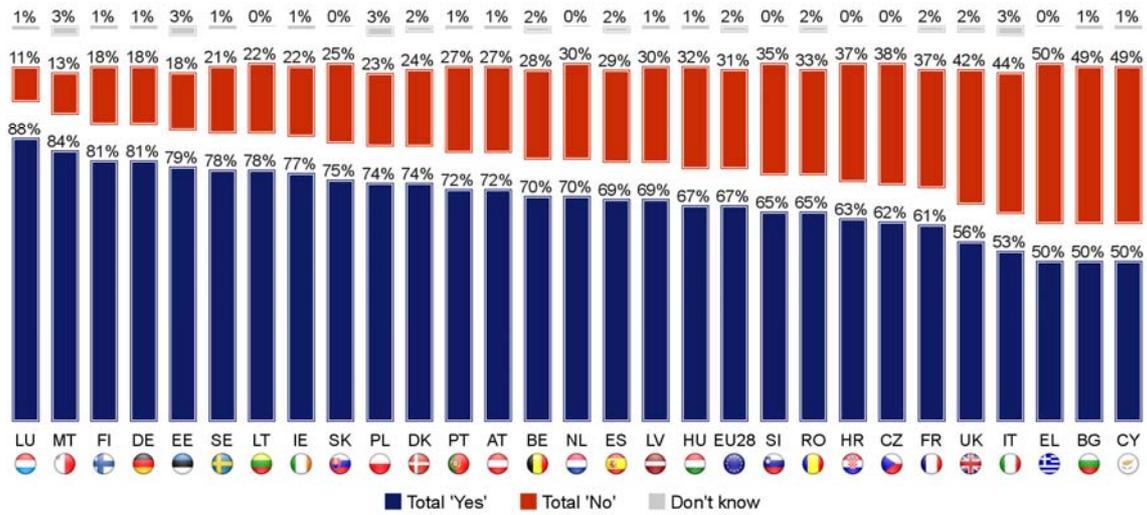


As was the case in the previous three surveys, the feeling of being a citizen of the EU is more widespread in the **euro area** countries (68%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2014) than in the **non-euro area** countries (64%, +2).

**The sense of European citizenship is shared by a majority of respondents in 27 Member States** (compared with 25 in autumn 2014). Opinions in Greece are evenly divided: 50% feel that they are citizens of the EU while 50% do not. This is therefore the first time since spring 2010 (EB73) that at least 50% of respondents in every Member State see themselves as European citizens. However, there are still significant differences between Member States: the sense of European citizenship is shared by 88% of respondents in Luxembourg (where it is most widespread) and by 50% in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Greece (where it is weakest).

QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU



**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- The sense of European citizenship varies significantly between generations: while it is shared by 54% of those born before 1946, it increases to 62% of baby-boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) and reaches its highest levels among members of generation "X" (69% of those born between 1965 and 1980) and generation "Y" (73% of those born after 1980);
- It is also more widespread among those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (77%) than among those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, only a minority of whom feel that they are European citizens (48% versus 49%);
- Subjective social status is an important factor in determining whether or not respondents feel that they are EU citizens: three-quarters of those who see themselves as "upper class" do so (75%) compared with just over half of Europeans who see themselves as working class (54%);
- A respondent's personal financial situation is also a key factor: 72% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills feel that they are citizens of the EU, compared with only 48% of those who struggle to do so most of the time (versus 49%);
- Lastly, a large majority of those for whom the EU conjures up a positive image (87%) and who support the euro (81%) feel that they are citizens of the EU, compared with only a minority of those for whom the EU has a negative image (35% versus 64%) and opponents of the euro (48% versus 51%).

QD1.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU28	67%	31%	2%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	69%	30%	1%
Woman	64%	34%	2%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	76%	22%	2%
25-39	71%	28%	1%
40-54	68%	31%	1%
55 +	60%	38%	2%
<b>Generation</b>			
Total 'Before 1946'	54%	43%	3%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	62%	36%	2%
1965 - 1980 "X"	69%	30%	1%
After 1980 "Y"	73%	25%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	48%	49%	3%
16-19	63%	35%	2%
20+	77%	22%	1%
Still studying	82%	17%	1%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	72%	27%	1%
Managers	81%	18%	1%
Other white collars	73%	27%	0%
Manual workers	65%	33%	2%
House persons	57%	40%	3%
Unemployed	56%	41%	3%
Retired	58%	40%	2%
Students	82%	17%	1%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	48%	49%	3%
From time to time	61%	37%	2%
Almost never/ Never	72%	27%	1%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	54%	44%	2%
The lower middle class	63%	34%	3%
The middle class	75%	24%	1%
The upper middle class	85%	15%	0%
The upper class	75%	25%	0%
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	87%	12%	1%
Neutral	62%	36%	2%
Negative	35%	64%	1%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	81%	18%	1%
Against	48%	51%	1%

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

QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU

Answer: Total 'Yes'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	67%	81%	69%	61%	53%	74%	56%	50%	72%	77%	50%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	69%	84%	72%	65%	58%	76%	56%	52%	79%	78%	50%
Woman	64%	79%	65%	56%	48%	73%	57%	49%	67%	77%	51%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	76%	83%	79%	76%	56%	82%	78%	65%	84%	83%	47%
25-39	71%	85%	75%	63%	59%	75%	64%	59%	84%	81%	54%
40-54	68%	81%	70%	56%	57%	78%	52%	56%	80%	73%	51%
55 +	60%	79%	59%	57%	46%	67%	43%	37%	56%	75%	48%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	48%	74%	54%	46%	29%	45%	34%	32%	62%	59%	45%
16-19	63%	79%	73%	52%	58%	71%	48%	48%	82%	73%	49%
20+	77%	88%	82%	68%	71%	78%	76%	65%	86%	86%	56%
Still studying	82%	87%	79%	89%	73%	93%	81%	65%	85%	91%	48%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	72%	85%	82%	57%	62%	83%	60%	62%	86%	78%	59%
Managers	81%	88%	87%	77%	85%	85%	63%	64%	93%	88%	51%
Other white collars	73%	82%	74%	66%	68%	80%	61%	62%	83%	89%	60%
Manual workers	65%	78%	76%	57%	45%	74%	51%	56%	79%	78%	39%
House persons	57%	75%	56%	57%	35%	71%	55%	40%	71%	61%	46%
Unemployed	56%	77%	63%	54%	34%	52%	46%	44%	72%	62%	48%
Retired	58%	78%	60%	51%	42%	66%	48%	37%	49%	74%	51%
Students	82%	87%	79%	89%	73%	93%	81%	65%	85%	91%	48%

QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

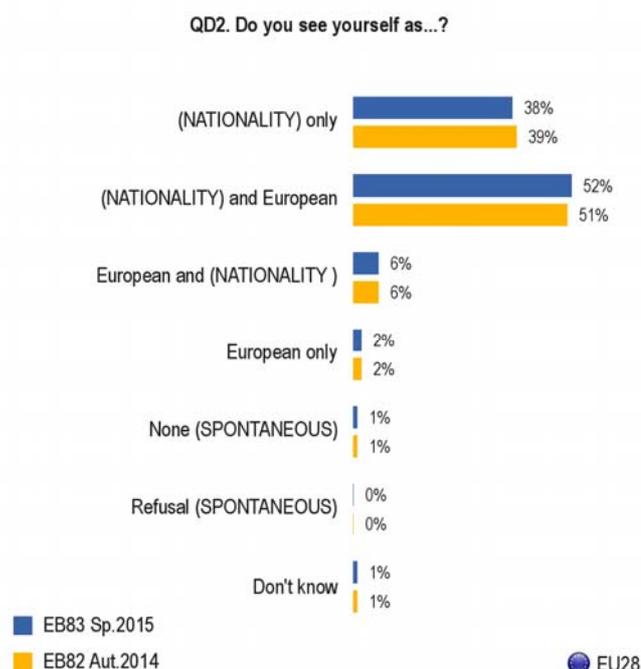
You feel you are a citizen of the EU

Answer: Total 'No'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	31%	18%	29%	37%	44%	23%	42%	50%	27%	22%	49%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	30%	16%	27%	33%	39%	22%	43%	48%	21%	21%	50%
Woman	34%	20%	32%	42%	48%	22%	41%	51%	32%	23%	46%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	22%	16%	20%	24%	37%	17%	20%	35%	15%	17%	51%
25-39	28%	14%	24%	36%	39%	22%	34%	41%	15%	19%	43%
40-54	31%	19%	28%	41%	39%	19%	47%	44%	20%	27%	48%
55 +	38%	20%	38%	41%	51%	28%	54%	63%	43%	24%	51%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	49%	25%	41%	50%	68%	49%	62%	68%	37%	38%	53%
16-19	35%	20%	26%	47%	38%	24%	51%	52%	17%	27%	50%
20+	22%	12%	18%	31%	27%	20%	23%	35%	14%	14%	42%
Still studying	17%	11%	20%	11%	27%	7%	17%	35%	13%	9%	49%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	27%	15%	17%	41%	35%	16%	40%	38%	13%	22%	41%
Managers	18%	11%	13%	23%	11%	14%	37%	36%	7%	12%	49%
Other white collars	27%	18%	26%	34%	32%	18%	39%	38%	17%	11%	37%
Manual workers	33%	21%	21%	42%	47%	22%	47%	44%	21%	21%	60%
House persons	40%	23%	39%	43%	58%	21%	45%	60%	29%	38%	54%
Unemployed	41%	21%	35%	40%	59%	44%	48%	56%	26%	37%	50%
Retired	40%	21%	39%	46%	57%	29%	49%	63%	50%	25%	48%
Students	17%	11%	20%	11%	27%	7%	17%	35%	13%	9%	49%

## 1.2. The different levels of citizenship

**A stable majority of Europeans continue to see themselves as European citizens** (60% define themselves in terms of “nationality and European”, “European and nationality” and “European only”, +1 percentage point since autumn 2014). However, just under four in ten respondents define themselves solely by their nationality, slightly down since autumn 2014 (38%, -1)<sup>7</sup>.



The sense of European citizenship can be broken down as follows:

- **An absolute majority of Europeans define themselves first by their nationality and then as Europeans** (52%, +1 percentage point);
- **The respondents who define themselves first as European citizens and then by their nationality remain in a minority** (6%, unchanged);
- Lastly, **only 2% of Europeans see themselves as “European only”** (=).

In 25 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents define themselves as European citizens (that is, by one of the following three options: “nationality and European”, “European and nationality” and “European only”). However, the extent of this sense of European citizenship varies considerably within these 25 countries: it is most widespread in Luxembourg (82%) and least so in Latvia (50%). In the three remaining countries, the United Kingdom (64%), Cyprus (57%) and Greece (51%), absolute majorities define themselves solely by their nationality.

<sup>7</sup> QD2. Do you see yourself as...?

## QD2. Do you see yourself as...?

	(NATIONALITY) only	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	(NATIONALITY) and European	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	European and (NATIONALITY)	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	European only	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'European'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
 EU28	38%	-1	52%	+1	6%	=	2%	=	60%	+1
EURO AREA	33%	-3	56%	+2	7%	+1	2%	=	65%	+3
NON-EURO AREA	49%	+4	44%	-2	4%	-1	1%	-1	49%	-4
 BE	31%	+1	56%	-2	8%	=	2%	+1	66%	-1
 BG	47%	-2	42%	=	8%	+2	1%	=	51%	+2
 CZ	44%	+3	50%	-3	5%	=	1%	=	56%	-3
 DK	34%	=	58%	-3	5%	+1	2%	+1	65%	-1
 DE	25%	-5	58%	+2	12%	+3	2%	=	72%	+5
 EE	36%	+2	55%	-5	5%	+2	2%	+1	62%	-2
 IE	43%	-4	52%	+4	3%	=	2%	+1	57%	+5
 EL	51%	-2	47%	+2	1%	=	0%	=	48%	+2
 ES	28%	=	56%	=	5%	=	6%	=	67%	=
 FR	36%	=	55%	-1	6%	-1	2%	+1	63%	-1
 HR	30%	-2	63%	+3	5%	-1	1%	=	69%	+2
 IT	35%	-9	55%	+6	5%	=	1%	=	61%	+6
 CY	57%	+6	35%	-7	5%	+1	3%	+1	43%	-5
 LV	48%	+5	42%	-4	7%	-1	1%	-1	50%	-6
 LT	43%	-4	50%	+4	5%	=	2%	+1	57%	+5
 LU	17%	-3	61%	+2	14%	=	7%	+1	82%	+3
 HU	37%	-2	51%	+3	10%	=	2%	=	63%	+3
 MT	26%	+2	69%	-3	3%	=	1%	=	73%	-3
 NL	26%	-3	65%	+4	6%	=	2%	=	73%	+4
 AT	43%	+3	48%	-4	7%	=	2%	+1	57%	-3
 PL	42%	+6	50%	-6	4%	=	1%	-1	55%	-7
 PT	41%	-7	55%	+6	2%	=	0%	=	57%	+6
 RO	41%	+3	53%	=	3%	-1	2%	=	58%	-1
 SI	38%	-1	57%	+2	3%	-1	1%	=	61%	+1
 SK	36%	+3	54%	-5	7%	+2	2%	+1	63%	-2
 FI	40%	-4	54%	+1	4%	+1	1%	+1	59%	+3
 SE	31%	-6	61%	+6	5%	=	1%	-1	67%	+5
 UK	64%	+6	31%	-2	2%	-2	1%	-1	34%	-5

**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- Men (64%) are more likely than women (57) to feel European, but the sense of European citizenship is common to a majority of respondents in both categories;
- Generational criteria play a key role: only a minority of respondents born before 1946 define themselves as European (46% versus 52% who see themselves solely as a citizen of their country), compared with a majority in the other generations: 58% of baby-boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) and 64% of generations "X" and "Y" (born after 1964);
- While the sense of European citizenship is very widespread among respondents who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (72%), only a minority of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (42% pour 56%) define themselves as European;
- The most privileged classes of the population are more likely to see themselves as European citizens: 84% of Europeans who see themselves as upper middle class do so, compared with only 44% of those who describe themselves as working class (compared with 54% who answered "nationality only");
- Lastly, a very large majority of those for whom the EU conjures up a positive image (79%) or who support the euro (74%) share this sense of European citizenship, whereas only a minority of those who consider that the EU has a negative image (34% versus 61%) or who oppose the euro (41% versus 57%) see themselves as European citizens.

## QD2 Do you see yourself as...?

	(NATIONALITY) only	(NATIONALITY) and European	European and (NATIONALITY)	European only	Total 'European'
EU28	38%	52%	6%	2%	60%
<b>Gender</b>					
Man	34%	55%	7%	2%	64%
Woman	41%	50%	5%	2%	57%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	33%	54%	8%	2%	64%
25-39	34%	54%	7%	2%	63%
40-54	34%	55%	7%	3%	65%
55 +	45%	48%	4%	1%	53%
<b>Generation</b>					
Total 'Before 1946'	52%	42%	3%	1%	46%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	40%	51%	5%	2%	58%
1965 - 1980 "X"	34%	56%	6%	2%	64%
After 1980 "Y"	33%	54%	8%	2%	64%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	56%	38%	3%	1%	42%
16-19	42%	50%	5%	1%	56%
20+	26%	62%	8%	2%	72%
Still studying	25%	61%	9%	2%	72%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	28%	61%	7%	2%	70%
Managers	23%	64%	9%	2%	75%
Other white collars	30%	59%	6%	2%	67%
Manual workers	42%	48%	6%	2%	56%
House persons	47%	46%	3%	1%	50%
Unemployed	45%	43%	5%	3%	51%
Retired	47%	46%	4%	1%	51%
Students	25%	61%	9%	2%	72%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	54%	39%	3%	2%	44%
The lower middle class	41%	50%	5%	1%	56%
The middle class	27%	62%	7%	2%	71%
The upper middle class	15%	69%	11%	4%	84%
The upper class	26%	51%	15%	5%	71%
<b>Image of the EU</b>					
Positive	20%	68%	9%	2%	79%
Neutral	44%	47%	4%	2%	53%
Negative	61%	31%	2%	1%	34%
<b>Euro</b>					
In favour	25%	64%	8%	2%	74%
Against	57%	36%	3%	2%	41%

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

QD2. Do you see yourself as...?  
Answer: '(NATIONALITY) only'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	38%	25%	28%	36%	35%	42%	64%	51%	41%	43%	57%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	34%	22%	22%	31%	32%	40%	60%	49%	34%	39%	56%
Woman	41%	28%	33%	42%	38%	44%	67%	52%	48%	46%	59%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	33%	26%	13%	29%	30%	31%	56%	34%	29%	43%	55%
25-39	34%	21%	24%	39%	30%	39%	60%	41%	28%	40%	52%
40-54	34%	26%	26%	32%	26%	41%	59%	47%	34%	43%	56%
55 +	45%	27%	37%	41%	45%	49%	73%	66%	58%	45%	66%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	56%	36%	44%	57%	55%	66%	87%	74%	54%	61%	72%
16-19	42%	29%	24%	44%	34%	47%	71%	52%	30%	50%	64%
20+	26%	14%	13%	28%	17%	38%	41%	35%	17%	27%	44%
Still studying	25%	22%	9%	12%	15%	20%	52%	31%	26%	38%	52%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	28%	17%	15%	26%	26%	25%	50%	40%	24%	37%	49%
Managers	23%	15%	9%	19%	8%	27%	52%	41%	12%	31%	35%
Other white collars	30%	19%	19%	32%	22%	32%	68%	42%	21%	41%	51%
Manual workers	42%	31%	24%	42%	37%	50%	69%	44%	39%	38%	70%
House persons	47%	25%	39%	59%	52%	48%	68%	61%	56%	56%	70%
Unemployed	45%	30%	33%	40%	55%	57%	66%	59%	49%	54%	61%
Retired	47%	31%	39%	44%	47%	52%	71%	65%	64%	45%	63%
Students	25%	22%	9%	12%	15%	20%	52%	31%	26%	38%	52%

QD2. Do you see yourself as...?  
Answer: '(NATIONALITY) and European'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	52%	58%	56%	55%	55%	50%	31%	47%	55%	52%	35%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	55%	59%	59%	59%	58%	52%	34%	49%	62%	55%	34%
Woman	50%	57%	54%	52%	53%	49%	27%	46%	48%	50%	35%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	54%	46%	64%	64%	59%	64%	37%	63%	63%	50%	26%
25-39	54%	61%	57%	53%	59%	48%	34%	56%	67%	54%	43%
40-54	55%	57%	59%	55%	63%	52%	33%	52%	62%	52%	36%
55 +	48%	61%	52%	53%	47%	45%	23%	33%	40%	52%	30%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	38%	53%	49%	36%	39%	30%	9%	25%	43%	37%	26%
16-19	50%	59%	63%	47%	57%	47%	24%	48%	65%	47%	31%
20+	62%	63%	59%	65%	71%	52%	52%	61%	79%	67%	46%
Still studying	61%	50%	67%	80%	77%	75%	42%	67%	67%	52%	28%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	61%	62%	59%	69%	69%	62%	42%	57%	67%	60%	43%
Managers	64%	65%	64%	70%	81%	62%	43%	57%	86%	63%	58%
Other white collars	59%	66%	61%	59%	65%	56%	26%	54%	76%	56%	42%
Manual workers	48%	55%	59%	49%	51%	42%	24%	53%	57%	55%	26%
House persons	46%	59%	57%	36%	38%	48%	27%	39%	36%	41%	27%
Unemployed	43%	52%	53%	47%	32%	35%	24%	40%	45%	41%	31%
Retired	46%	57%	48%	50%	46%	44%	26%	34%	35%	51%	31%
Students	61%	50%	67%	80%	77%	75%	42%	67%	67%	52%	28%

### 1.3. The factors which do most to create a feeling of community

#### – Culture contributes most to creating a feeling of community among European Union citizens –

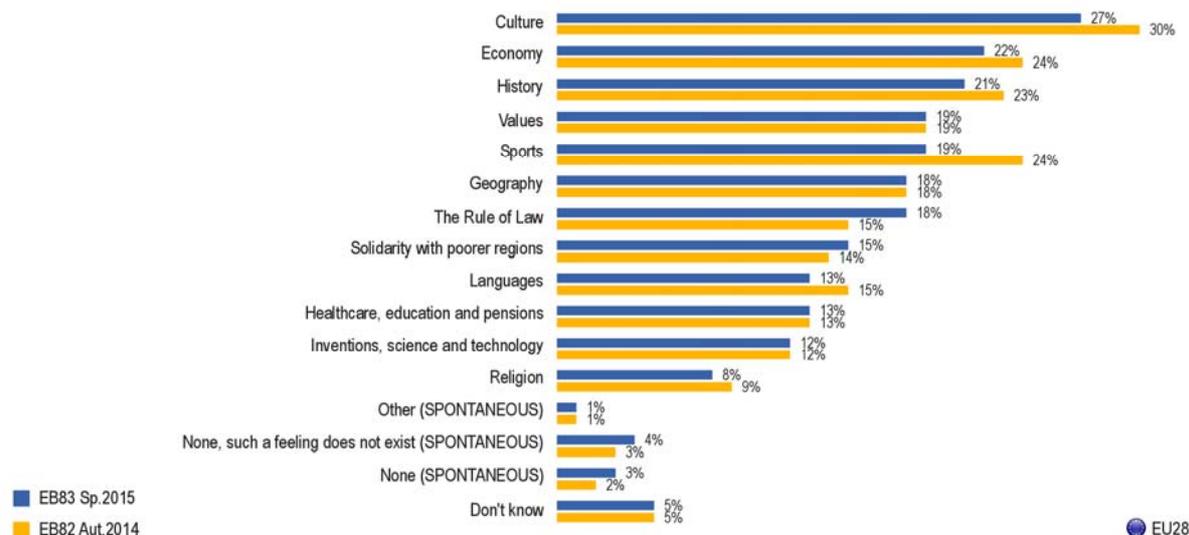
Respondents rank the factors most likely to create a feeling of community among citizens of the European Union as follows<sup>8</sup>:

- **“Culture”** continues to top the list of unifying factors, despite a slight decrease since autumn 2014 (27%, -3 percentage points);
- This is followed by **“the economy”** (22%, -2) and **“history”** (21%, -2) which, despite a slight decrease in both cases, are still mentioned by more than one in five Europeans;
- In equal fourth place among the factors the most likely to create a feeling of community come **“values”** (19%, unchanged) and **“sports”** (19%, -5), followed in joint sixth place by **“geography”** (18%, =) and **“the rule of law”** (18%, +3), all mentioned by just under one in five Europeans. “Sports” has lost the most ground since autumn 2014, while “the rule of law” has gained the most ground;
- Four factors were then mentioned by between 12% and 15% of Europeans: **“solidarity with poorer regions”** (15%, +1), **“languages”** (13%, -2), **“healthcare, education and pensions”** (13%, =) and **“inventions, science and technology”** (12%, =);
- In last place, **“religion”** was mentioned by fewer than one in ten respondents (8%, -1).

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<sup>8</sup> QD4. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among European Union citizens?

QD4. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?



(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

In 11 Member States (Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta and the United Kingdom), **“culture”** tops the list of unifying factors. **“Geography”**, while ranked only sixth at EU level, is seen as the primary factor creating a feeling of community among EU citizens in five countries (Bulgaria, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden). **“The economy”** tops the list of unifying factors in four Member States (Estonia, Spain, Lithuania and Poland), while **“values”** and **“sports”** are each ranked in first place in two countries. **“History”** is seen as the most unifying factor in the Czech Republic (33%), while **“solidarity with poorer regions”** tops the list in Portugal (26%), as does **“healthcare, education and pensions”** in Romania (22%). Lastly, in Belgium, **“culture”** and **“history”** (24% for both) are ranked in joint first place. Eight of the twelve proposed factors are therefore ranked in first place in at least one Member State. Perceptions thus differ quite markedly from one country to the next. In the case of **“culture”**, for example, scores range from 36% in Luxembourg to 17% in Romania.

In comparison with autumn 2014, the most significant changes at national level concern **“sports”**, which has lost ten percentage points or more in two Member States: Luxembourg (18%, -13 percentage points) and Germany (19%, -10).

## QD4. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?

	Culture	Economy	History	Values	Sports	Geography	The Rule of Law	Solidarity with poorer regions	Languages	Health-care, education and pensions	Inventions, science and technology	Religion
 EU28	27%	22%	21%	19%	19%	18%	18%	15%	13%	13%	12%	8%
 BE	24%	21%	24%	22%	20%	16%	18%	18%	15%	15%	17%	7%
 BG	22%	22%	19%	21%	9%	24%	15%	18%	9%	11%	12%	9%
 CZ	30%	19%	33%	21%	24%	18%	14%	17%	13%	10%	20%	10%
 DK	29%	22%	27%	22%	24%	16%	18%	17%	11%	22%	18%	5%
 DE	30%	24%	19%	20%	19%	14%	25%	19%	14%	8%	13%	7%
 EE	29%	30%	15%	20%	19%	16%	17%	10%	15%	13%	14%	6%
 IE	32%	25%	16%	18%	33%	12%	16%	12%	17%	18%	11%	8%
 EL	35%	23%	26%	22%	14%	32%	12%	15%	10%	5%	12%	17%
 ES	24%	25%	21%	13%	16%	21%	17%	14%	8%	13%	7%	4%
 FR	30%	18%	27%	18%	22%	22%	15%	15%	19%	13%	15%	8%
 HR	26%	24%	14%	13%	19%	17%	20%	22%	11%	15%	13%	12%
 IT	25%	22%	20%	23%	17%	16%	18%	16%	10%	12%	13%	12%
 CY	28%	25%	10%	20%	27%	9%	11%	12%	15%	11%	15%	15%
 LV	31%	21%	12%	10%	24%	35%	10%	10%	17%	11%	11%	5%
 LT	27%	31%	14%	16%	25%	21%	6%	14%	18%	14%	23%	9%
 LU	36%	20%	24%	23%	18%	17%	21%	12%	27%	15%	7%	10%
 HU	27%	26%	23%	12%	22%	15%	16%	15%	19%	19%	13%	14%
 MT	29%	25%	16%	24%	18%	16%	20%	15%	20%	26%	7%	10%
 NL	24%	31%	24%	21%	19%	33%	20%	18%	8%	11%	19%	6%
 AT	27%	25%	24%	28%	24%	24%	16%	11%	16%	13%	22%	9%
 PL	25%	30%	22%	17%	13%	18%	14%	15%	16%	13%	13%	9%
 PT	25%	19%	17%	17%	16%	18%	13%	26%	8%	22%	11%	7%
 RO	17%	20%	14%	16%	18%	17%	18%	18%	15%	22%	13%	12%
 SI	24%	25%	17%	19%	36%	14%	6%	12%	9%	12%	13%	5%
 SK	26%	16%	28%	18%	18%	37%	13%	13%	16%	10%	9%	9%
 FI	24%	28%	25%	35%	13%	30%	29%	18%	11%	20%	11%	5%
 SE	25%	24%	28%	28%	14%	34%	23%	22%	9%	13%	19%	4%
 UK	27%	17%	15%	17%	22%	11%	16%	7%	14%	15%	7%	7%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												

(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- **“Culture”** is ranked in first place in all socio-demographic categories, but is mentioned more frequently by respondents who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (31% versus 27% on average), students (32%), self-employed people and managers (both 31%), and by those who see themselves as upper class (31%) or upper middle class (30%);
- Self-employed people (26%), along with those who see themselves as upper class or upper middle class (both 26%), are more likely to mention **“the economy”**;
- Those who regard themselves as upper or upper middle class are slightly more likely to believe that **“history”** creates a feeling of community among EU citizens (both 26%).

## QD4 In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?

	Culture	Economy	History	Values	Sports	Geography	The Rule of Law	Solidarity with poorer regions	Languages	Healthcare, education and pensions	Inventions, science and technology	Religion
EU28	27%	22%	21%	19%	19%	18%	18%	15%	13%	13%	12%	8%
<b>Gender</b>												
Man	27%	25%	22%	20%	21%	19%	20%	15%	12%	12%	13%	8%
Woman	26%	20%	20%	18%	17%	18%	16%	16%	14%	14%	12%	8%
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	29%	21%	23%	18%	26%	18%	14%	13%	20%	15%	14%	8%
25-39	27%	23%	23%	20%	20%	21%	17%	14%	15%	11%	12%	8%
40-54	27%	24%	21%	20%	18%	20%	20%	16%	12%	12%	12%	7%
55 +	25%	21%	19%	18%	15%	15%	18%	17%	11%	14%	12%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>												
15-	21%	19%	17%	14%	14%	17%	13%	16%	10%	15%	9%	10%
16-19	25%	23%	21%	17%	20%	17%	17%	15%	13%	14%	12%	9%
20+	31%	24%	24%	24%	18%	21%	23%	16%	13%	11%	14%	7%
Still studying	32%	22%	23%	20%	25%	19%	16%	15%	20%	12%	15%	7%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>												
Self-employed	31%	26%	22%	21%	15%	20%	20%	17%	11%	11%	12%	8%
Managers	31%	25%	24%	25%	18%	22%	24%	15%	13%	9%	14%	6%
Other white collars	28%	25%	23%	20%	19%	22%	19%	16%	14%	11%	14%	7%
Manual workers	23%	23%	20%	19%	22%	18%	17%	15%	14%	14%	12%	8%
House persons	23%	18%	20%	14%	14%	17%	15%	16%	14%	14%	11%	8%
Unemployed	25%	21%	20%	15%	20%	20%	15%	13%	13%	14%	9%	9%
Retired	26%	21%	19%	17%	16%	15%	17%	17%	11%	15%	13%	10%
Students	32%	22%	23%	20%	25%	19%	16%	15%	20%	12%	15%	7%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>												
The working class	23%	20%	20%	15%	18%	17%	14%	14%	13%	14%	9%	9%
The lower middle class	29%	22%	21%	18%	20%	19%	17%	15%	12%	13%	12%	9%
The middle class	28%	25%	22%	21%	19%	18%	20%	18%	14%	12%	15%	7%
The upper middle class	30%	26%	26%	26%	17%	23%	27%	16%	15%	11%	15%	9%
The upper class	31%	26%	26%	28%	15%	29%	24%	9%	8%	12%	9%	6%

## 2. RIGHTS AS EUROPEAN CITIZENS

– An absolute majority of Europeans now consider that they know their rights as citizens of the EU, but almost seven out of ten would like to know more –

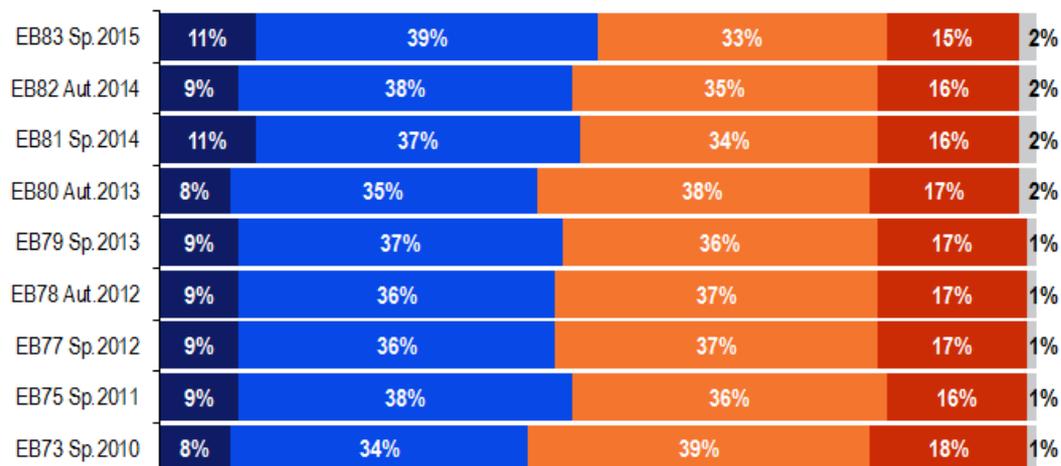
Compared with a minority in autumn 2014, **an absolute majority of respondents now feel that they know their rights as citizens of the EU** (50%, +3 percentage points, versus 48%, -3, who do not know them)<sup>9</sup>. More than one in ten Europeans answered “yes, definitely” in this survey (11%, +2).

At the same time, **the proportion of Europeans wanting to know more about their rights as citizens of the EU continues to increase and now represents almost seven out of ten respondents** (69%, +1 percentage point)<sup>10</sup>. More than three out of ten respondents answered “yes, definitely” in this survey (30%, +2).

**QD1.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.**

**You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU - % EU**

■ Yes, definitely ■ Yes, to some extent ■ No, not really ■ No, definitely not ■ Don't know



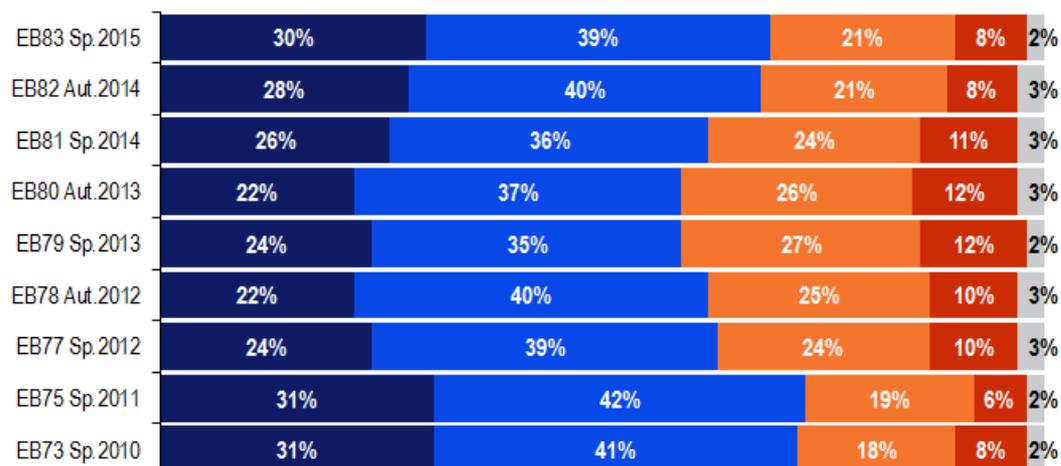
<sup>9</sup> QD1.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your opinion... You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU

<sup>10</sup> QD1.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your opinion. You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU

QD1.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

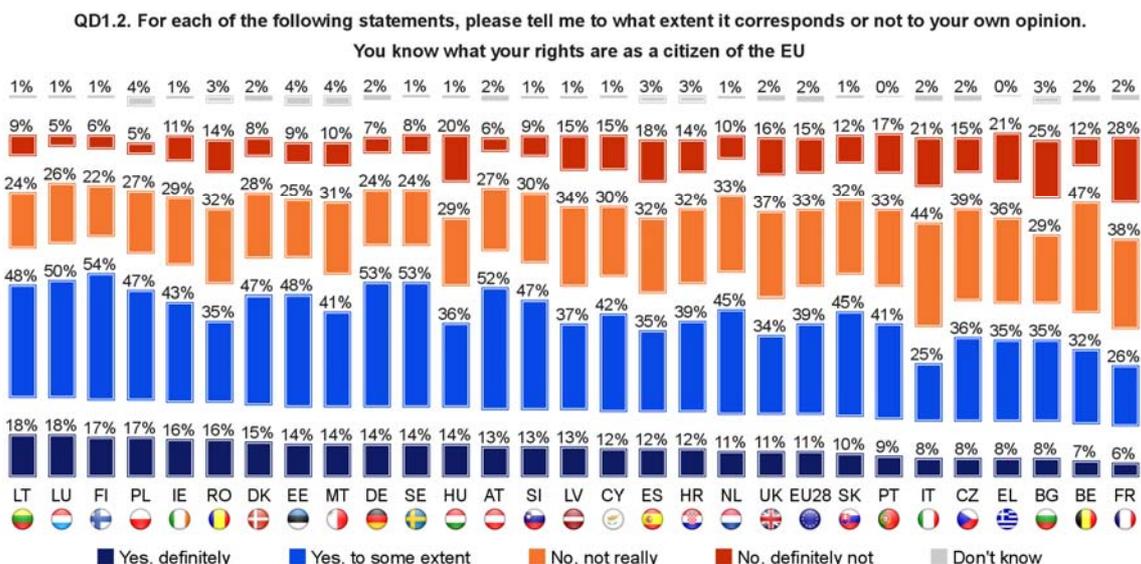
You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU - % EU

■ Yes, definitely ■ Yes, to some extent ■ No, not really ■ No, definitely not ■ Don't know



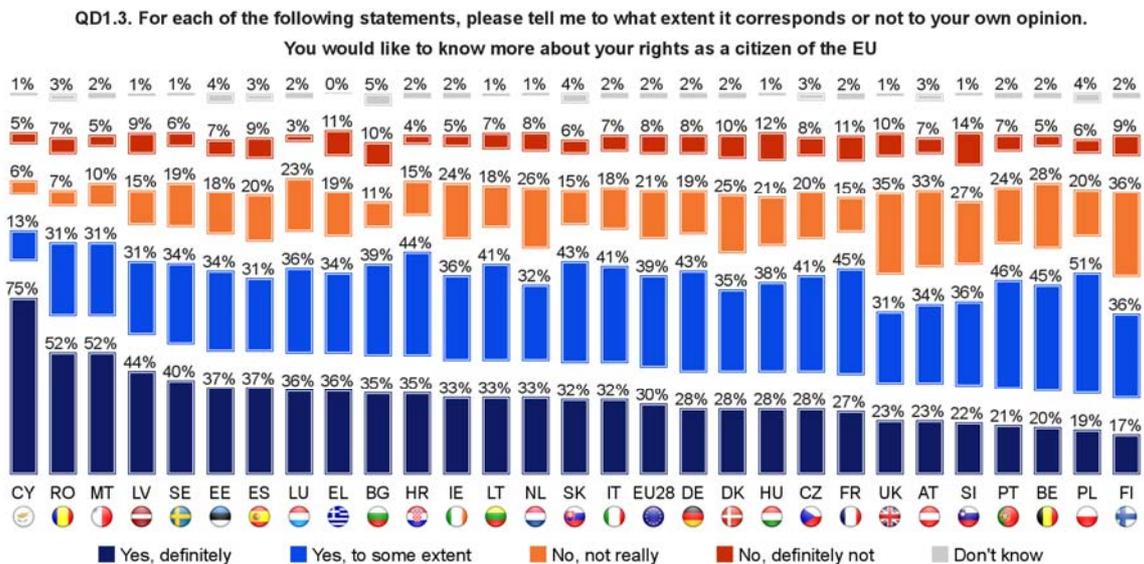
**Euro area** respondents are evenly divided: 49% (+2 percentage points since autumn 2014) say that they know their rights as citizens of the EU and 49% (-3) take the opposite view. In the **non-euro area** countries an absolute majority of respondents are now familiar with these rights (52%, +3). Conversely, euro-area respondents (70%, +1 percentage point) are more likely than non-euro area respondents (65%, unchanged) to want to know more about the rights of EU citizens.

In 19 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents say that they know their rights as EU citizens, compared with a minority of respondents in eight of the remaining countries. In Portugal, respondents are evenly divided: 50% say that they know their rights, but 50% say they do not. There are therefore still significant differences in subjective knowledge between Member States, since the proportion of respondents who believe that they know their rights ranges from as high as 71% in Finland to as low as 32% in France.



Since autumn 2014, the proportion of respondents who say that they are familiar with their rights as citizens of the EU has plummeted in Malta (41%, -10 percentage points).

A large majority of respondents in all 28 Member States would like to know more about their rights as citizens of the EU, with scores ranging from a high of 88% in Cyprus to a low of 53% in Finland.



QD1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

	You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU						You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU					
	Total 'Yes'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'No'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Yes'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'No'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
 EU28	50%	<b>+3</b>	48%	<b>-3</b>	2%	=	69%	<b>+1</b>	29%	=	2%	<b>-1</b>
 BE	39%	<b>-7</b>	59%	<b>+6</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	65%	<b>-1</b>	33%	<b>+1</b>	2%	=
 BG	43%	<b>+5</b>	54%	<b>-7</b>	3%	<b>+2</b>	74%	=	21%	<b>-2</b>	5%	<b>+2</b>
 CZ	44%	<b>+4</b>	54%	<b>-3</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>	69%	<b>+3</b>	28%	<b>-3</b>	3%	=
 DK	62%	<b>+5</b>	36%	<b>-6</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	63%	<b>-3</b>	35%	<b>+3</b>	2%	=
 DE	67%	<b>+6</b>	31%	<b>-7</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	71%	<b>+3</b>	27%	<b>-2</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>
 EE	62%	<b>+3</b>	34%	<b>-5</b>	4%	<b>+2</b>	71%	<b>-2</b>	25%	<b>+2</b>	4%	=
 IE	59%	<b>+5</b>	40%	<b>-5</b>	1%	=	69%	=	29%	=	2%	=
 EL	43%	<b>-1</b>	57%	<b>+1</b>	0%	=	70%	<b>+1</b>	30%	<b>-1</b>	0%	=
 ES	47%	<b>+2</b>	50%	<b>-3</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>	68%	<b>-2</b>	29%	<b>+1</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>
 FR	32%	<b>-2</b>	66%	<b>+1</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	72%	<b>-2</b>	26%	<b>+2</b>	2%	=
 HR	51%	<b>+8</b>	46%	<b>-9</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>	79%	<b>+3</b>	19%	<b>-4</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>
 IT	33%	<b>+2</b>	65%	<b>-2</b>	2%	=	73%	<b>+5</b>	25%	<b>-3</b>	2%	<b>-2</b>
 CY	54%	=	45%	=	1%	=	88%	=	11%	=	1%	=
 LV	50%	<b>+2</b>	49%	<b>-2</b>	1%	=	75%	<b>+5</b>	24%	<b>-4</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>
 LT	66%	<b>+7</b>	33%	<b>-7</b>	1%	=	74%	<b>+4</b>	25%	<b>-4</b>	1%	=
 LU	68%	<b>+3</b>	31%	<b>-2</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>	72%	<b>-2</b>	26%	<b>+1</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>
 HU	50%	<b>+2</b>	49%	<b>-2</b>	1%	=	66%	=	33%	=	1%	=
 MT	55%	<b>+8</b>	41%	<b>-10</b>	4%	<b>+2</b>	83%	=	15%	=	2%	=
 NL	56%	<b>+3</b>	43%	<b>-3</b>	1%	=	65%	=	34%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>+1</b>
 AT	65%	<b>+7</b>	33%	<b>-8</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	57%	<b>-6</b>	40%	<b>+7</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>
 PL	64%	<b>+6</b>	32%	<b>-3</b>	4%	<b>-3</b>	70%	=	26%	<b>+3</b>	4%	<b>-3</b>
 PT	50%	<b>+5</b>	50%	<b>-4</b>	0%	<b>-1</b>	67%	<b>+2</b>	31%	<b>-2</b>	2%	=
 RO	51%	<b>+1</b>	46%	<b>-1</b>	3%	=	83%	<b>+8</b>	14%	<b>-7</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	60%	<b>+1</b>	39%	<b>-1</b>	1%	=	58%	<b>-4</b>	41%	<b>+5</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>
 SK	55%	<b>+3</b>	44%	<b>-3</b>	1%	=	75%	<b>-2</b>	21%	=	4%	<b>+2</b>
 FI	71%	<b>-1</b>	28%	<b>+1</b>	1%	=	53%	<b>-5</b>	45%	<b>+5</b>	2%	=
 SE	67%	<b>+8</b>	32%	<b>-8</b>	1%	=	74%	<b>-2</b>	25%	<b>+2</b>	1%	=
 UK	45%	<b>+2</b>	53%	<b>-3</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	54%	<b>-1</b>	45%	<b>+1</b>	1%	=

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

QD1.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU

Answer: Total 'Yes'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	50%	67%	47%	32%	33%	64%	45%	43%	50%	59%	54%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	55%	74%	54%	37%	40%	67%	48%	51%	54%	60%	57%
Woman	45%	61%	41%	28%	28%	61%	42%	36%	47%	58%	52%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	53%	62%	49%	46%	30%	70%	52%	48%	53%	52%	61%
25-39	55%	69%	53%	33%	37%	69%	52%	53%	61%	66%	52%
40-54	52%	72%	53%	32%	38%	65%	45%	46%	56%	59%	55%
55 +	44%	65%	37%	27%	29%	56%	38%	34%	39%	56%	52%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	30%	49%	29%	13%	17%	44%	24%	25%	39%	42%	35%
16-19	47%	66%	50%	25%	34%	59%	39%	39%	59%	56%	49%
20+	63%	79%	69%	39%	53%	70%	65%	63%	72%	70%	70%
Still studying	59%	69%	52%	56%	42%	77%	55%	46%	57%	60%	60%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	58%	73%	65%	45%	44%	73%	48%	51%	54%	54%	51%
Managers	69%	84%	76%	41%	64%	78%	58%	71%	80%	73%	75%
Other white collars	56%	71%	65%	34%	44%	72%	46%	66%	66%	73%	65%
Manual workers	47%	63%	56%	29%	28%	61%	39%	37%	51%	63%	40%
House persons	38%	53%	28%	29%	20%	73%	47%	29%	60%	47%	31%
Unemployed	40%	53%	39%	34%	21%	46%	43%	35%	40%	48%	48%
Retired	42%	64%	38%	23%	23%	54%	39%	34%	34%	53%	57%
Students	59%	69%	52%	56%	42%	77%	55%	46%	57%	60%	60%

QD1.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU

Answer: Total 'No'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	48%	31%	50%	66%	65%	32%	53%	57%	50%	40%	45%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	43%	25%	43%	60%	59%	29%	51%	49%	46%	38%	43%
Woman	53%	37%	55%	71%	69%	34%	56%	64%	52%	41%	46%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	45%	37%	47%	53%	68%	28%	47%	52%	46%	46%	36%
25-39	44%	31%	46%	66%	62%	28%	47%	47%	39%	33%	47%
40-54	46%	27%	43%	66%	60%	31%	54%	54%	44%	41%	45%
55 +	53%	33%	58%	71%	68%	37%	60%	66%	61%	42%	48%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	66%	46%	64%	83%	80%	48%	73%	75%	60%	55%	63%
16-19	51%	33%	48%	73%	64%	35%	60%	61%	41%	44%	51%
20+	36%	21%	31%	60%	46%	27%	34%	37%	28%	29%	29%
Still studying	39%	30%	45%	43%	58%	23%	43%	54%	41%	39%	37%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	41%	27%	35%	55%	55%	23%	52%	49%	46%	44%	49%
Managers	30%	16%	24%	57%	36%	20%	42%	29%	19%	26%	25%
Other white collars	43%	29%	35%	66%	55%	25%	54%	34%	34%	27%	35%
Manual workers	51%	35%	42%	71%	70%	34%	59%	63%	49%	36%	58%
House persons	59%	47%	66%	71%	74%	22%	52%	71%	40%	53%	69%
Unemployed	57%	46%	57%	61%	75%	49%	53%	65%	59%	51%	50%
Retired	55%	33%	57%	74%	74%	40%	59%	66%	66%	44%	43%
Students	39%	30%	45%	43%	58%	23%	43%	54%	41%	39%	37%

QD1.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.  
You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU

Answer: Total 'Yes'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	69%	71%	68%	72%	73%	70%	54%	70%	67%	69%	88%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	70%	72%	72%	73%	74%	71%	52%	71%	71%	71%	87%
Woman	67%	70%	64%	71%	73%	69%	55%	68%	64%	67%	89%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	74%	75%	81%	75%	76%	72%	68%	82%	73%	67%	87%
25-39	74%	73%	74%	80%	77%	73%	59%	76%	71%	71%	87%
40-54	71%	75%	72%	72%	79%	75%	51%	74%	76%	73%	91%
55 +	61%	66%	56%	66%	66%	62%	44%	57%	57%	65%	88%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	53%	61%	51%	54%	57%	43%	38%	55%	62%	63%	85%
16-19	68%	71%	74%	70%	79%	69%	50%	68%	74%	66%	89%
20+	74%	74%	79%	77%	83%	75%	64%	78%	66%	75%	91%
Still studying	78%	79%	84%	86%	79%	76%	69%	84%	80%	75%	83%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	72%	72%	77%	77%	77%	79%	52%	76%	76%	70%	86%
Managers	74%	80%	81%	81%	88%	71%	54%	86%	71%	77%	91%
Other white collars	74%	74%	76%	82%	84%	79%	45%	72%	80%	73%	92%
Manual workers	70%	70%	75%	74%	75%	68%	56%	82%	74%	70%	90%
House persons	64%	70%	50%	57%	67%	70%	60%	59%	70%	60%	100%
Unemployed	66%	63%	69%	71%	68%	68%	50%	66%	58%	64%	86%
Retired	60%	64%	55%	61%	62%	62%	49%	56%	53%	66%	86%
Students	78%	79%	84%	86%	79%	76%	69%	84%	80%	75%	83%

QD1.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.  
You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU

Answer: Total 'No'

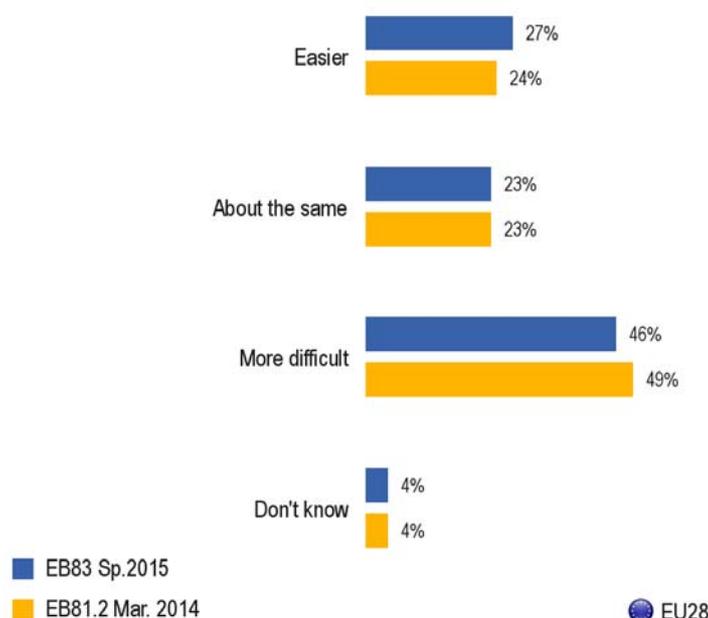
	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	29%	27%	29%	26%	25%	26%	45%	30%	31%	29%	11%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	28%	26%	25%	25%	25%	26%	47%	29%	28%	28%	13%
Woman	30%	28%	32%	27%	24%	26%	43%	32%	33%	31%	9%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	24%	24%	16%	23%	22%	27%	32%	18%	25%	30%	11%
25-39	24%	24%	24%	19%	22%	23%	40%	23%	27%	28%	12%
40-54	27%	23%	23%	26%	19%	21%	48%	26%	22%	26%	9%
55 +	36%	32%	40%	32%	31%	32%	54%	43%	41%	33%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	43%	37%	43%	41%	38%	50%	60%	45%	36%	34%	13%
16-19	30%	27%	22%	28%	19%	27%	49%	32%	25%	33%	11%
20+	24%	23%	21%	22%	17%	21%	35%	22%	30%	24%	9%
Still studying	20%	20%	13%	13%	21%	22%	29%	16%	18%	23%	14%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	26%	26%	23%	21%	22%	14%	48%	24%	24%	28%	14%
Managers	25%	18%	19%	18%	12%	24%	46%	14%	24%	22%	9%
Other white collars	24%	24%	24%	15%	15%	20%	53%	28%	19%	27%	8%
Manual workers	28%	26%	22%	25%	24%	28%	44%	17%	25%	29%	10%
House persons	34%	29%	45%	43%	29%	26%	39%	41%	30%	39%	0%
Unemployed	30%	36%	26%	21%	28%	29%	46%	34%	39%	34%	11%
Retired	37%	33%	40%	37%	35%	32%	49%	44%	44%	32%	14%
Students	20%	20%	13%	13%	21%	22%	29%	16%	18%	23%	14%

### III. THE FUTURE OF TODAY'S CHILDREN IN THE EU

#### – A majority of Europeans think that the lives of today's children will be more difficult than that of those of their generation –

Almost half of respondents (46%) consider that the lives of those who are children today in the EU will be “more difficult” than the lives of their generation<sup>11</sup>. However, this proportion has decreased since the Special Eurobarometer survey of March 2014<sup>12</sup> (-3 percentage points). At the same time, **more than a quarter of Europeans now think that today's children's lives will be “easier” (27%, +3)**, while 23% (unchanged) think that they will be “about the same”.

QD8. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?



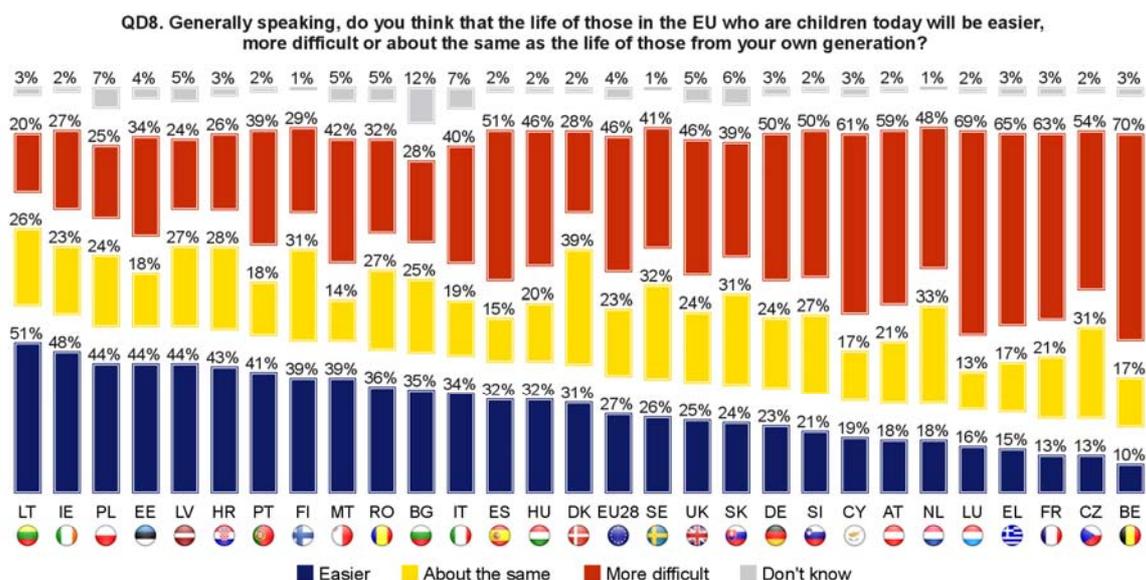
Despite an upturn since March 2014, **euro area respondents** (25% “easier”, +5 percentage points) remain less optimistic than **non-euro area respondents** (31%, +1) about the future of their children.

<sup>11</sup> QD8. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

<sup>12</sup> *Europeans in 2014*: [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_415\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_415_en.pdf)

In 17 Member States, a majority of respondents are pessimistic, while a majority are optimistic in ten countries. Lastly, a slim majority of respondents in Denmark consider that the lives of children will be “about the same” (39%, versus 31% “easier” and 28% “more difficult”). Therefore, expectations vary considerably between Member States, with optimism ranging from 51% in Lithuania to 10% in Belgium.

In comparison with March 2014, the proportion of respondents who consider that the lives of children will be “easier” has increased sharply in two countries, Ireland (48%, +15 percentage points, where this view is now the majority view) and Italy (34%, +15, where it is still the minority opinion).



**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- Respondents who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (30% versus 27% on average), self-employed people (33%) and those who see themselves as upper middle class (31%) or upper class (36%) are slightly more optimistic than the European average;
- In contrast, those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (54% versus 46% on average), housepersons (52%) and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (56%) are more likely to answer “more difficult”.

**QD8 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?**

	Easier	About the same	More difficult	Don't know
EU28	27%	23%	46%	4%
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	29%	23%	45%	3%
Woman	25%	22%	48%	5%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	26%	30%	40%	4%
25-39	27%	26%	44%	3%
40-54	28%	21%	48%	3%
55 +	28%	19%	48%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	25%	16%	54%	5%
16-19	26%	22%	48%	4%
20+	30%	24%	43%	3%
Still studying	27%	31%	38%	4%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	33%	22%	42%	3%
Managers	28%	27%	42%	3%
Other white collars	29%	25%	43%	3%
Manual workers	27%	23%	47%	3%
House persons	26%	18%	52%	4%
Unemployed	25%	21%	50%	4%
Retired	26%	19%	50%	5%
Students	27%	31%	38%	4%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	22%	18%	56%	4%
From time to time	27%	21%	48%	4%
Almost never/ Never	28%	24%	44%	4%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	27%	20%	49%	4%
The lower middle class	24%	22%	50%	4%
The middle class	29%	24%	44%	3%
The upper middle class	31%	27%	39%	3%
The upper class	36%	32%	32%	0%

## IV. VALUES

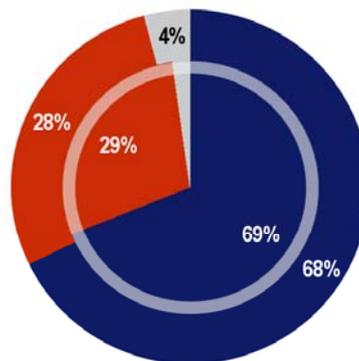
### 1. UNDERSTANDING OF TODAY'S WORLD

– More than two-thirds of respondents feel that they have a good understanding of what is going on in today's world–

Almost seven out of ten Europeans agree that they “understand well what is going on in today's world” (-1 percentage point since March 2014)<sup>13</sup>, including 18% (unchanged) who “totally agree”. Almost one in three Europeans (28%, -1) disagree and 4% express no opinion (+2).

QD9.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

You understand well what is going on in today's world



- Total 'Agree'
- Total 'Disagree'
- Don't know

Inner pie : EB81.2 Mar. 2014

Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

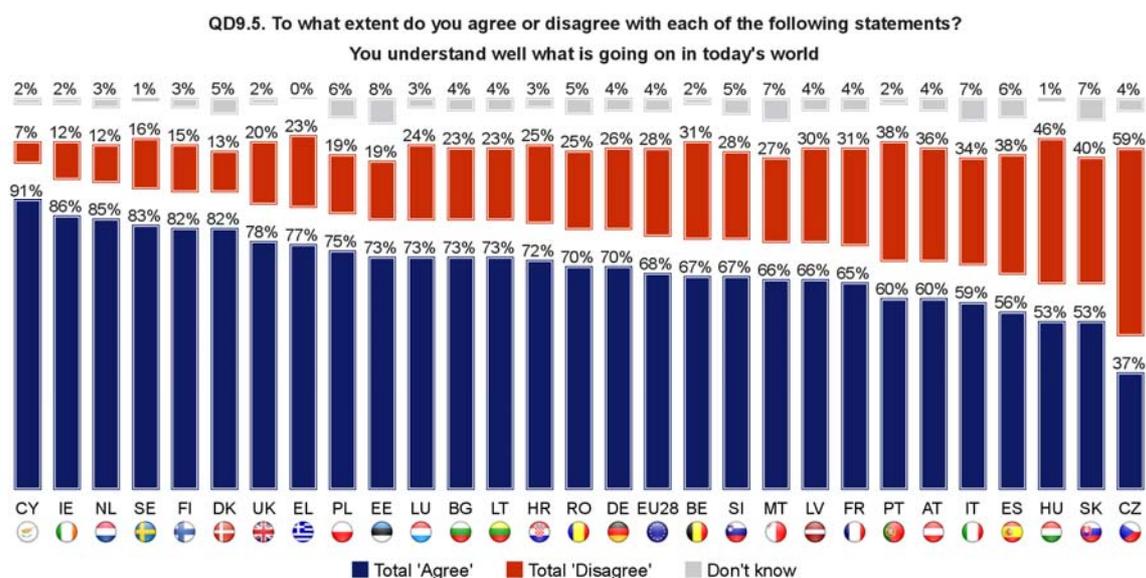
● EU28

**Non-euro area** respondents (72% agree, -1 percentage point since March 2014) are more likely than **euro area** respondents (65%, -2) to say that they have a good grasp of what is going on in today's world.

<sup>13</sup> QD9.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? You understand well what is going on in today's world

In 27 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents feel that they have a good understanding of what is going on in today's world. Nevertheless, results vary widely between these 27 countries, ranging from a high of 91% in Cyprus to a low of 53% in Slovakia and Hungary. As in March 2014, the Czech Republic is the only Member State where a majority of respondents say they do not understand today's world (59% "disagree" versus 37% "agree").

In three countries, the proportion of respondents who agree that they "understand well what is going on in today's world" has changed significantly since March 2014: Romania, where it has increased (70%, +10 percentage points); and Belgium (67%, -10) and the Czech Republic (37%, -10), where it has decreased.



**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- A majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories now feel that they have a good understanding of what is going on in today's world, with the highest scores recorded among managers (80%) and those who see themselves as upper class (84%) or upper middle class (80%);
- This feeling is also more widespread among men (73%) than among women (62%);
- However, the ratio of agreement to disagreement with regard to the understanding of world affairs is narrower among those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (53% "agree" versus 41% "disagree"), housepersons (54% versus 41%) and, to a lesser extent, those born before 1946 (58% versus 35%) and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (61% versus 35%).

**QD9.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
You understand well what is going on in today's world**

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	68%	28%	4%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	73%	23%	4%
Woman	62%	33%	5%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	67%	28%	5%
25-39	72%	25%	3%
40-54	72%	25%	3%
55 +	63%	32%	5%
<b>Generation</b>			
Total 'Before 1946'	58%	35%	7%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	67%	29%	4%
1965 - 1980 "X"	73%	24%	3%
After 1980 "Y"	69%	27%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	53%	41%	6%
16-19	68%	28%	4%
20+	77%	20%	3%
Still studying	69%	26%	5%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	74%	21%	5%
Managers	80%	18%	2%
Other white collars	73%	24%	3%
Manual workers	69%	27%	4%
House persons	54%	41%	5%
Unemployed	62%	32%	6%
Retired	63%	32%	5%
Students	69%	26%	5%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	61%	35%	4%
From time to time	64%	31%	5%
Almost never/ Never	72%	25%	3%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	62%	33%	5%
The lower middle class	69%	27%	4%
The middle class	70%	26%	4%
The upper middle class	80%	17%	3%
The upper class	84%	12%	4%

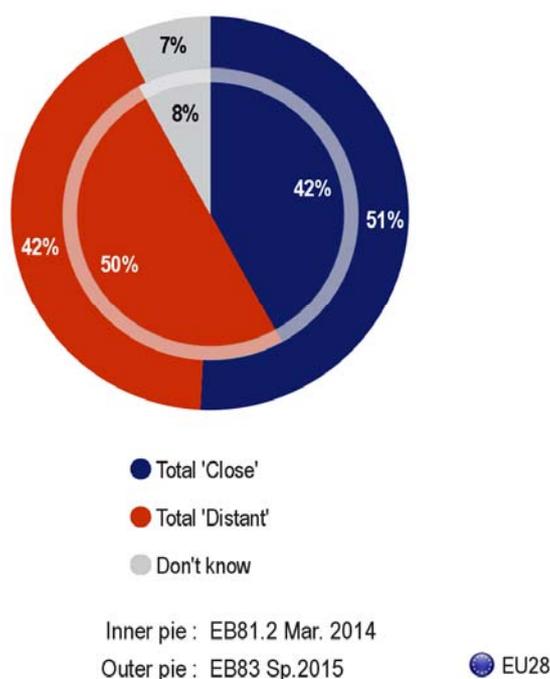
## 2. THE EXISTENCE OF SHARED EUROPEAN VALUES

– An absolute majority of Europeans now consider that the EU Member States are close to each other in terms of shared values –

Since March 2014, the balance of opinion has been reversed on the question of whether the Member States are close or distant in terms of shared values<sup>14</sup>. In this Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015, **51% of respondents consider that the EU Member States are close in terms of shared values**, whereas 42% think that they are distant; in contrast, in March 2014 the results were reversed, 42% saying that the Member States were close and 50% that they were distant.

However, the results of this spring 2015 survey are similar to those of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77), when 49% of respondents said that the EU Member States were close in terms of shared values, while 42% thought that they were distant.

QD7. In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are EU Member States...?

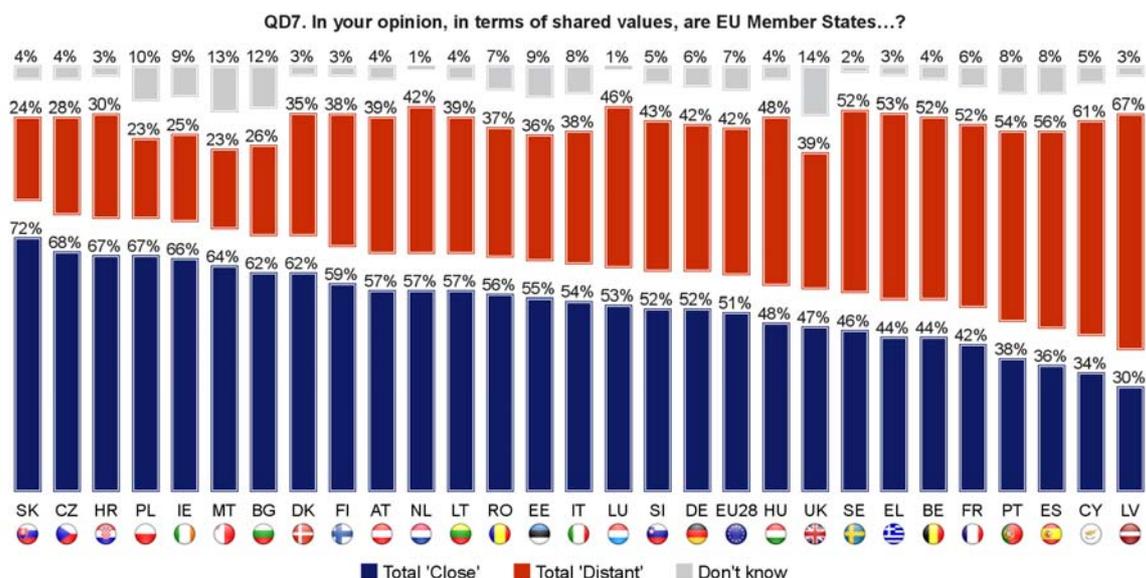


A relative majority of **euro area** respondents now consider that the EU Member States are close to each other in terms of shared values, following an increase of 11 percentage points since March 2014 (49% versus 45%, compared with 38% versus 56% in March 2014). This opinion is still more widespread in the **non-euro area countries**, where it continues to be held by an absolute majority respondents following a 5-point rise (55% versus 35%, compared with 50% versus 40%).

<sup>14</sup> QD7. In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are EU Member States...?

**A majority of respondents in 19 Member States agree that the EU Member States are close to each other in terms of shared values.** In eight of the remaining countries, the predominant view is that these values are distant. Lastly, opinions are evenly divided in Hungary (48% “close” versus 48% “distant”). Perceptions thus vary significantly between countries, with only 30% of respondents in Latvia (the lowest score) believing that the EU Member States are close to each other in terms of shared values, compared with 72% in Slovakia (the highest score).

In 27 Member States, the proportion of respondents who believe that the EU Member States are close to each other has increased since March 2014. Malta is the only country where the proportion is unchanged (64%). This increase is at least ten percentage points in ten countries: Luxembourg (53%, +19 percentage points), Ireland (66%, +18), Slovenia (52%, +15), Denmark (62%, +14), Italy (54%, +14), France (42%, +13), Lithuania (57%, +12), the Netherlands (57%, +12), Czech Republic (68%, +10) and Finland (59%, +10).



## QD7. In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are EU Member States...?

	Total 'Close'	Diff. Sp.2015- Mar. 2015	Total 'Distant'	Diff. Sp.2015- Mar. 2015	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015- Mar. 2015
 EU28	51%	<b>+9</b>	42%	<b>-8</b>	7%	<b>-1</b>
 LU	53%	<b>+19</b>	46%	<b>-17</b>	1%	<b>-2</b>
 IE	66%	<b>+18</b>	25%	<b>-17</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	52%	<b>+15</b>	43%	<b>-9</b>	5%	<b>-6</b>
 DK	62%	<b>+14</b>	35%	<b>-15</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>
 IT	54%	<b>+14</b>	38%	<b>-15</b>	8%	<b>+1</b>
 FR	42%	<b>+13</b>	52%	<b>-13</b>	6%	<b>=</b>
 LT	57%	<b>+12</b>	39%	<b>-8</b>	4%	<b>-4</b>
 NL	57%	<b>+12</b>	42%	<b>-8</b>	1%	<b>-4</b>
 CZ	68%	<b>+10</b>	28%	<b>-10</b>	4%	<b>=</b>
 FI	59%	<b>+10</b>	38%	<b>-11</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>
 LV	30%	<b>+9</b>	67%	<b>-9</b>	3%	<b>=</b>
 RO	56%	<b>+8</b>	37%	<b>+1</b>	7%	<b>-9</b>
 BE	44%	<b>+8</b>	52%	<b>-10</b>	4%	<b>+2</b>
 SK	72%	<b>+7</b>	24%	<b>-9</b>	4%	<b>+2</b>
 DE	52%	<b>+7</b>	42%	<b>-8</b>	6%	<b>+1</b>
 EL	44%	<b>+7</b>	53%	<b>-8</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>
 ES	36%	<b>+7</b>	56%	<b>-6</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>
 HR	67%	<b>+6</b>	30%	<b>-3</b>	3%	<b>-3</b>
 BG	62%	<b>+6</b>	26%	<b>-4</b>	12%	<b>-2</b>
 UK	47%	<b>+6</b>	39%	<b>-6</b>	14%	<b>=</b>
 PL	67%	<b>+4</b>	23%	<b>-5</b>	10%	<b>+1</b>
 EE	55%	<b>+4</b>	36%	<b>-7</b>	9%	<b>+3</b>
 SE	46%	<b>+3</b>	52%	<b>-3</b>	2%	<b>=</b>
 AT	57%	<b>+2</b>	39%	<b>-1</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>
 CY	34%	<b>+2</b>	61%	<b>-2</b>	5%	<b>=</b>
 HU	48%	<b>+1</b>	48%	<b>-3</b>	4%	<b>+2</b>
 PT	38%	<b>+1</b>	54%	<b>+2</b>	8%	<b>-3</b>
 MT	64%	<b>=</b>	23%	<b>+1</b>	13%	<b>-1</b>

**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- A majority of members of generation “Y” agree that EU Member States share common values (56% of those born after 1980), but only a minority of those born before 1946 do so (41% versus 45%);
- This view is shared by a majority of Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (57%), but only by a minority of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (37% versus 50%);
- It is also widely held by students (61%), managers and white-collar workers (58% in both cases) and self-employed people (56%), but by only a minority of unemployed people (42% versus 50%), housepersons (43% versus 46%) and retired people (44% versus 45%);
- There is also a divide between those who almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53% answered “close”) and those who have difficulties most of the time (42% versus 49%);
- Lastly, while those who see themselves as upper middle class (62%) or upper class (57%) consider that the EU Member States are close to each other in terms of shared values, those who see themselves as working class disagree (42% versus 46% “distant”).

## QD7 In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are EU Member States...?

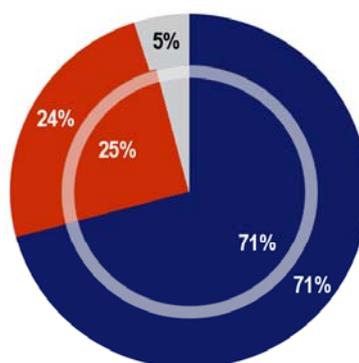
	Total 'Close'	Total 'Distant'	Don't know
EU28	51%	42%	7%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	53%	42%	5%
Woman	48%	42%	10%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	58%	36%	6%
25-39	54%	40%	6%
40-54	51%	43%	6%
55 +	45%	45%	10%
<b>Generation</b>			
Total 'Before 1946'	41%	45%	14%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	48%	45%	7%
1965 - 1980 "X"	52%	42%	6%
After 1980 "Y"	56%	37%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	37%	50%	13%
16-19	50%	42%	8%
20+	57%	39%	4%
Still studying	61%	33%	6%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	56%	40%	4%
Managers	58%	38%	4%
Other white collars	58%	37%	5%
Manual workers	50%	42%	8%
House persons	43%	46%	11%
Unemployed	42%	50%	8%
Retired	44%	45%	11%
Students	61%	33%	6%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	42%	49%	9%
From time to time	51%	42%	7%
Almost never/ Never	53%	40%	7%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	42%	46%	12%
The lower middle class	50%	44%	6%
The middle class	56%	39%	5%
The upper middle class	62%	36%	2%
The upper class	57%	37%	6%

– More than seven out of ten Europeans say that people in their country have a lot in common –

More than seven out of ten Europeans (71%) agree that “people in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common” (unchanged since March 2014)<sup>15</sup>, including 16% (=) who “totally agree”. On the other hand, almost a quarter of Europeans disagree (24%, -1), and 5% (+1) express no opinion.

QD9.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



- Total 'Agree'
- Total 'Disagree'
- Don't know

Inner pie : EB81.2 Mar. 2014

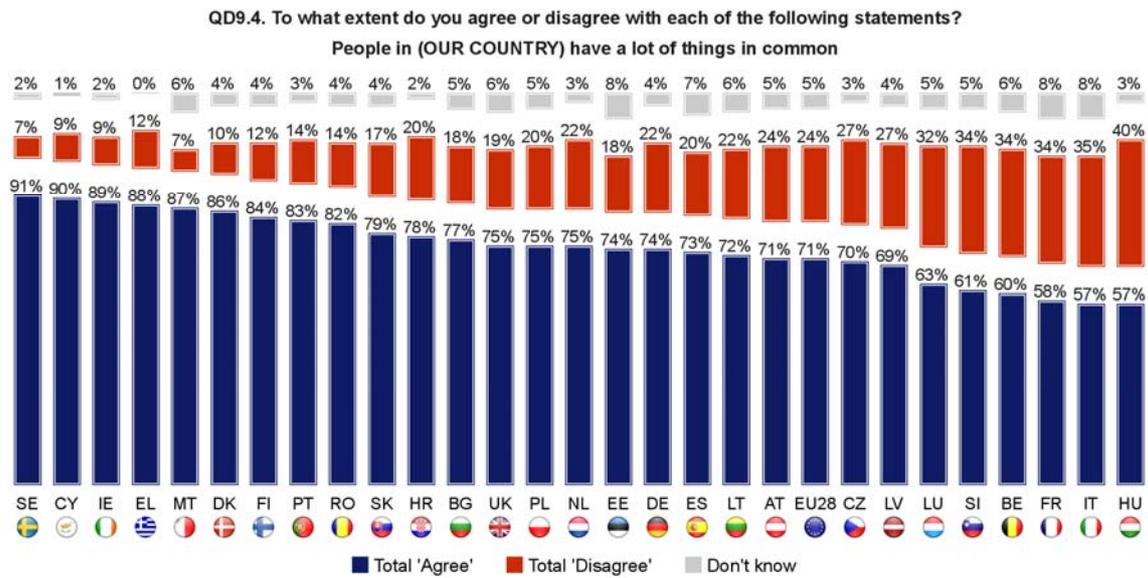
Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

● EU28

Respondents are more likely to agree that people have a lot in common in their country in the **non-euro area**, where more than three-quarters agree with this statement (76%, +1 percentage point since March 2014). The proportion of **euro area** respondents who share this opinion is slightly lower, but still very high (69%, unchanged).

In all 28 EU Member States, an absolute majority of respondents agree that people in their country have a lot in common. However, the proportions vary considerably between Member States, ranging from a high of 91% in Sweden to a low of 57% in Italy and Hungary.

<sup>15</sup> QD9.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? People in (OUR COUNTRY) have a lot of things in common



**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that a clear majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories agree that people in their country have a lot of things in common.

## QD9.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	71%	24%	5%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	73%	23%	4%
Woman	69%	25%	6%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	71%	24%	5%
25-39	70%	25%	5%
40-54	72%	24%	4%
55 +	71%	23%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	67%	25%	8%
16-19	70%	25%	5%
20+	75%	21%	4%
Still studying	71%	24%	5%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	73%	23%	4%
Managers	79%	18%	3%
Other white collars	71%	26%	3%
Manual workers	70%	25%	5%
House persons	69%	24%	7%
Unemployed	65%	30%	5%
Retired	71%	22%	7%
Students	71%	24%	5%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	64%	29%	7%
From time to time	68%	27%	5%
Almost never/ Never	74%	21%	5%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	70%	24%	6%
The lower middle class	70%	25%	5%
The middle class	72%	23%	5%
The upper middle class	77%	21%	2%
The upper class	76%	18%	6%

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

QD9.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

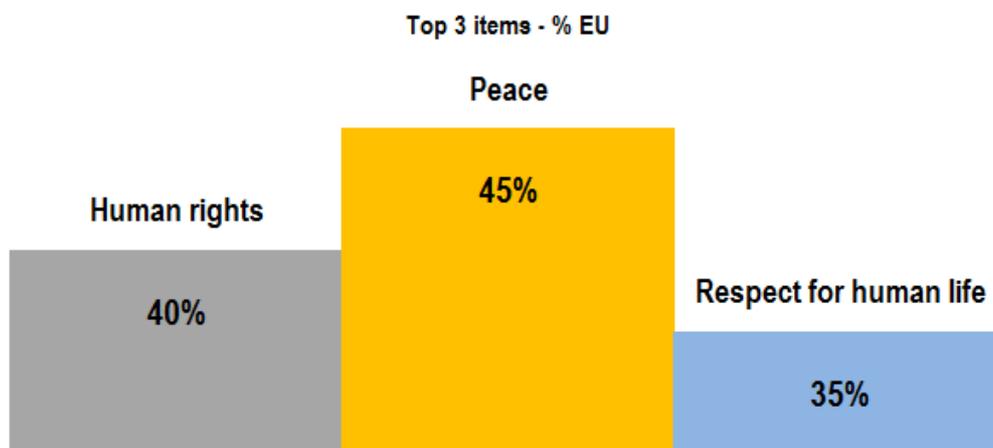
Answer: Total 'Agree'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	71%	74%	73%	58%	57%	75%	75%	88%	83%	89%	90%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	73%	78%	75%	63%	60%	77%	79%	89%	85%	89%	91%
Woman	69%	70%	72%	54%	55%	73%	72%	87%	81%	89%	90%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	71%	74%	77%	53%	57%	85%	75%	90%	87%	80%	88%
25-39	70%	70%	75%	60%	54%	71%	72%	89%	83%	90%	91%
40-54	72%	72%	73%	64%	61%	70%	76%	89%	85%	90%	89%
55 +	71%	77%	73%	55%	57%	76%	78%	87%	81%	93%	92%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	67%	74%	69%	43%	55%	64%	74%	87%	81%	90%	90%
16-19	70%	69%	78%	58%	56%	76%	75%	90%	85%	90%	93%
20+	75%	82%	78%	66%	60%	71%	77%	88%	82%	91%	90%
Still studying	71%	74%	72%	51%	57%	88%	77%	88%	88%	83%	87%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	73%	76%	80%	70%	57%	76%	76%	86%	85%	94%	99%
Managers	79%	80%	74%	69%	76%	72%	82%	90%	83%	90%	85%
Other white collars	71%	77%	71%	55%	59%	73%	77%	91%	84%	91%	84%
Manual workers	70%	66%	78%	65%	51%	73%	72%	91%	84%	89%	93%
House persons	69%	70%	74%	49%	56%	72%	72%	86%	80%	92%	100%
Unemployed	65%	65%	73%	56%	48%	62%	66%	90%	77%	83%	94%
Retired	71%	77%	71%	53%	60%	77%	78%	87%	83%	91%	89%
Students	71%	74%	72%	51%	57%	88%	77%	88%	88%	83%	87%

### 3. THE PERSONAL VALUES OF EUROPEANS

– The three values which count the most for Europeans are peace, human rights and respect for human life –

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?



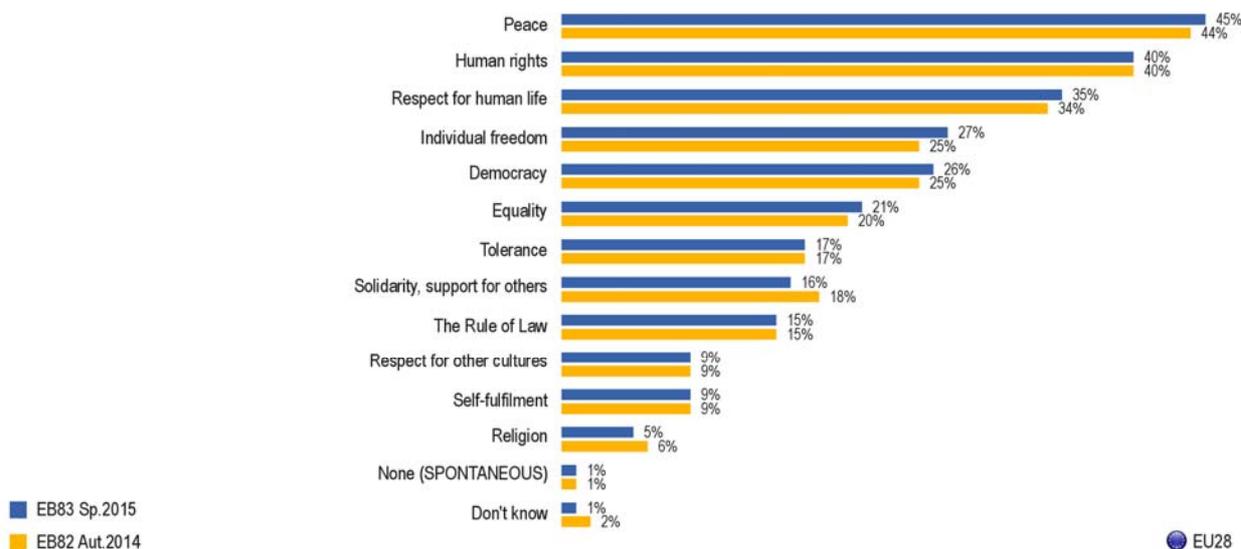
The order of importance in which Europeans rank these values has remained broadly unchanged since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014 (EB82)<sup>16</sup>:

- **Peace** continues to top the list and has even gained ground slightly since autumn 2014 (45%, +1 percentage point);
- **Human rights** remain in second place (40%, unchanged);
- **Respect for human life** has consolidated its position in third place, mentioned by more than a third of respondents (35%, +1);
- **Individual freedom** (27%, +2) is now ranked in fourth place, having gained a little more ground than **democracy** (26%, +1), which has slipped one place to fifth;
- **Equality** remains in sixth place, mentioned by more than one in five respondents (21%, +1);
- **Tolerance** (17%, unchanged) has gained one place and is now ranked seventh, while **solidarity** has slipped to eighth place (16%, -2). Solidarity is one of only two of the twelve values proposed to respondents to obtain a lower score than in autumn 2014; the ten other values are stable or have gained a little ground (unchanged or +1 or +2 percentage points);
- **The rule of law** (15%, unchanged) remains in ninth place;

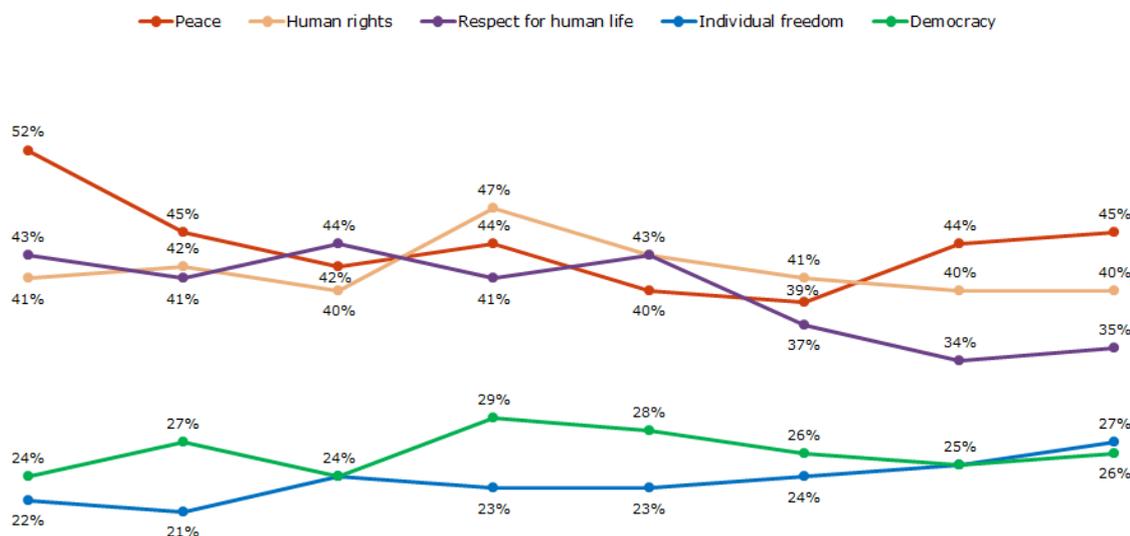
<sup>16</sup> QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

- The last three values are all mentioned by fewer than one in ten Europeans: **respect for other cultures** (9%, =) and **self-fulfilment** (9%, =) remain in joint tenth place, while **religion** (5%, -1) continues to bring up the rear, with a lower score than in autumn 2014.

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?



QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? - % EU



Aut.2006	Sp.2008	Aut.2009	Aut.2010	Sp.2012	Sp.2013	Aut.2014	Sp.2015
EB66	EB69	EB72	EB74	EB77	EB79	EB82	EB83

Five most frequently mentioned items

The order in which Europeans rank their personal values differs between the **euro area** and the **non-euro area** countries. While peace easily tops the list in the euro area countries (47%, unchanged since autumn 2014), ahead of human rights (39%, -1), this order is reversed in the non-euro area countries, where human rights (41%, +2) are ranked slightly ahead of peace (39%, +1). The order of the other values also differs in the two groups of countries: solidarity is ranked in seventh place in the euro area countries (18%, -3), but only in ninth place in the non-euro area (12%, =).

A national analysis shows that **peace** is the highest ranked value in 16 Member States (versus 15 in autumn 2014). **Human rights** are ranked in first place in five countries (versus eight in autumn 2014). In Poland, peace and human rights are ranked in joint first place (both 41%). Lastly, **respect for human life** is the most important value for respondents in five Member States (versus three in autumn 2014), while in Spain, human rights and respect for human life share first place (both 41%). The order in which Europeans rank their personal values and the differences in the scores for each thus vary considerably between Member States: **peace** obtained its highest score in Germany (60%) and its lowest in Romania (30%); **human rights** are more likely to be mentioned by respondents in Sweden (60%) than in Hungary (33%); lastly, the proportion of respondents mentioning **respect for human life** varies from 24% in Germany to 48% in Ireland and Greece.

In terms of evolutions, the proportion of respondents in Romania mentioning respect for human life has increased very sharply (42%, +13 percentage points since autumn 2014).

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

	Peace	Human rights	Respect for human life	Individual freedom	Democracy	Equality	Tolerance	Solidarity, support for others	The Rule of Law	Respect for other cultures	Self-fulfilment	Religion
EU28	45%	40%	35%	27%	26%	21%	17%	16%	15%	9%	9%	5%
BE	37%	34%	39%	27%	30%	18%	24%	22%	11%	12%	13%	5%
BG	33%	40%	35%	36%	16%	14%	14%	21%	26%	8%	14%	3%
CZ	47%	35%	29%	45%	23%	9%	16%	11%	17%	5%	10%	5%
DK	50%	45%	29%	24%	44%	25%	16%	12%	15%	14%	4%	2%
DE	60%	43%	24%	31%	34%	8%	21%	12%	18%	7%	7%	3%
EE	50%	39%	37%	25%	14%	13%	20%	12%	15%	15%	16%	4%
IE	36%	40%	48%	24%	21%	31%	12%	8%	13%	11%	8%	5%
EL	42%	42%	48%	21%	31%	25%	2%	26%	26%	8%	3%	14%
ES	39%	41%	41%	19%	30%	29%	16%	26%	18%	7%	6%	3%
FR	49%	38%	39%	26%	20%	27%	26%	22%	8%	10%	11%	3%
HR	38%	43%	40%	29%	24%	18%	16%	21%	17%	6%	1%	8%
IT	37%	35%	36%	29%	28%	22%	10%	17%	7%	10%	13%	6%
CY	46%	55%	46%	26%	26%	22%	2%	12%	17%	8%	2%	19%
LV	55%	41%	30%	37%	12%	12%	9%	12%	10%	14%	9%	5%
LT	50%	46%	34%	43%	18%	12%	17%	14%	5%	8%	11%	7%
LU	56%	38%	42%	20%	20%	18%	28%	19%	12%	13%	9%	5%
HU	42%	33%	40%	34%	28%	22%	15%	14%	11%	5%	15%	8%
MT	43%	36%	37%	17%	31%	21%	16%	15%	15%	11%	8%	17%
NL	45%	34%	28%	36%	27%	21%	21%	22%	16%	11%	15%	7%
AT	52%	39%	28%	50%	26%	16%	13%	11%	14%	7%	9%	5%
PL	41%	41%	31%	19%	26%	21%	18%	11%	14%	5%	5%	10%
PT	40%	38%	46%	19%	22%	29%	9%	29%	10%	13%	9%	1%
RO	30%	44%	42%	27%	23%	18%	7%	16%	12%	4%	19%	12%
SI	51%	45%	35%	33%	16%	21%	17%	16%	12%	7%	4%	2%
SK	46%	36%	28%	27%	23%	17%	15%	12%	16%	6%	16%	7%
FI	52%	45%	35%	26%	17%	23%	23%	12%	30%	6%	10%	5%
SE	48%	60%	28%	20%	46%	23%	13%	23%	13%	11%	3%	2%
UK	38%	38%	41%	23%	17%	25%	17%	7%	27%	17%	5%	5%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

A socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- **Peace** is ranked in first place in most socio-demographic categories. However, this item was mentioned more than average (45%) by the oldest Europeans - those aged 55 or over (51%), those born before 1946 (54%) and retired people (53%) - and by those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (50%);
- **Human rights**, however, stand in first place in a number of socio-demographic categories, in particular among the youngest Europeans - 15-24 year-olds (44% versus 40% on average), 25-54 year-olds (41%) and members of generations "X" and "Y" (42% of those born after 1964) – and among managers (43%);

- Peace and human rights are ranked in joint first place by those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (42% for both personal values), students (43%) and self-employed people (39%);
- **Respect for human life** is ranked in first joint place with human rights by unemployed people (40% for both values). This value was also mentioned frequently by Europeans who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (41% versus 35% on average), housepersons (41%) and those who see themselves as working class (40%).

QD6 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

	Peace	Human rights	Respect for human life	Individual freedom	Democracy
EU28	45%	40%	35%	27%	26%
<b>Gender</b>					
Man	42%	39%	32%	29%	28%
Woman	47%	41%	38%	24%	24%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	39%	44%	31%	31%	23%
25-39	40%	41%	35%	27%	25%
40-54	42%	41%	34%	28%	29%
55 +	51%	37%	37%	24%	26%
<b>Generation</b>					
Total 'Before 1946'	54%	34%	36%	21%	25%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	48%	38%	38%	26%	26%
1965 - 1980 "X"	41%	42%	34%	28%	28%
After 1980 "Y"	40%	42%	33%	30%	24%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	50%	35%	41%	22%	24%
16-19	45%	40%	36%	28%	25%
20+	42%	42%	34%	28%	30%
Still studying	43%	43%	26%	31%	26%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	39%	39%	35%	32%	29%
Managers	41%	43%	29%	31%	33%
Other white collars	43%	42%	32%	28%	27%
Manual workers	42%	41%	37%	27%	25%
House persons	46%	38%	41%	23%	21%
Unemployed	37%	40%	40%	25%	23%
Retired	53%	37%	38%	23%	26%
Students	43%	43%	26%	31%	26%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	45%	39%	40%	22%	22%
The lower middle class	42%	39%	36%	27%	26%
The middle class	46%	41%	33%	29%	29%
The upper middle class	45%	41%	25%	33%	32%
The upper class	38%	34%	29%	33%	30%

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

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

Answer: 'Peace'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	45%	60%	39%	49%	37%	41%	38%	42%	40%	36%	46%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	42%	55%	39%	50%	32%	35%	33%	41%	41%	34%	44%
Woman	47%	65%	39%	49%	42%	46%	42%	43%	38%	37%	49%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	39%	53%	30%	47%	28%	39%	37%	41%	34%	32%	42%
25-39	40%	53%	33%	49%	32%	40%	32%	35%	38%	34%	49%
40-54	42%	55%	34%	45%	35%	44%	34%	42%	44%	35%	52%
55 +	51%	71%	51%	53%	43%	39%	45%	48%	40%	41%	42%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	50%	70%	51%	54%	44%	45%	39%	49%	42%	38%	53%
16-19	45%	60%	35%	52%	34%	40%	41%	43%	39%	40%	53%
20+	42%	57%	33%	45%	32%	39%	30%	36%	36%	32%	40%
Still studying	43%	57%	28%	53%	34%	44%	42%	38%	31%	28%	34%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	39%	40%	39%	64%	31%	38%	34%	42%	41%	33%	36%
Managers	41%	54%	35%	47%	27%	29%	29%	29%	40%	30%	34%
Other white collars	43%	60%	39%	51%	34%	42%	39%	40%	43%	40%	53%
Manual workers	42%	61%	33%	43%	36%	40%	33%	47%	39%	36%	52%
House persons	46%	63%	42%	57%	44%	46%	39%	49%	38%	40%	44%
Unemployed	37%	49%	34%	38%	22%	47%	31%	33%	34%	37%	53%
Retired	53%	71%	55%	54%	49%	43%	49%	47%	43%	42%	48%
Students	43%	57%	28%	53%	34%	44%	42%	38%	31%	28%	34%

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

Answer: 'Human rights'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	40%	43%	41%	38%	35%	41%	38%	42%	38%	40%	55%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	39%	41%	39%	42%	36%	41%	35%	42%	38%	42%	49%
Woman	41%	45%	44%	35%	34%	42%	41%	41%	39%	38%	61%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	44%	48%	48%	39%	30%	46%	56%	42%	35%	48%	57%
25-39	41%	40%	44%	38%	38%	44%	42%	47%	36%	38%	54%
40-54	41%	45%	45%	41%	37%	44%	35%	46%	49%	41%	56%
55 +	37%	42%	34%	37%	33%	36%	29%	35%	34%	38%	55%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	35%	41%	31%	33%	32%	29%	30%	32%	38%	44%	49%
16-19	40%	46%	41%	34%	35%	45%	36%	48%	39%	37%	56%
20+	42%	40%	53%	42%	41%	40%	41%	44%	35%	41%	57%
Still studying	43%	45%	46%	40%	27%	48%	53%	39%	36%	52%	60%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	39%	39%	45%	43%	40%	49%	35%	43%	37%	42%	40%
Managers	43%	39%	57%	55%	48%	33%	39%	43%	42%	35%	66%
Other white collars	42%	45%	54%	45%	37%	46%	33%	52%	40%	34%	52%
Manual workers	41%	46%	40%	36%	35%	43%	36%	42%	43%	41%	55%
House persons	38%	37%	36%	32%	28%	42%	53%	38%	27%	37%	66%
Unemployed	40%	43%	40%	29%	38%	52%	44%	45%	39%	46%	53%
Retired	37%	45%	34%	35%	33%	34%	28%	36%	34%	39%	56%
Students	43%	45%	46%	40%	27%	48%	53%	39%	36%	52%	60%

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

Answer: 'Respect for human life'

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

QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

Answer: 'Individual freedom'

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

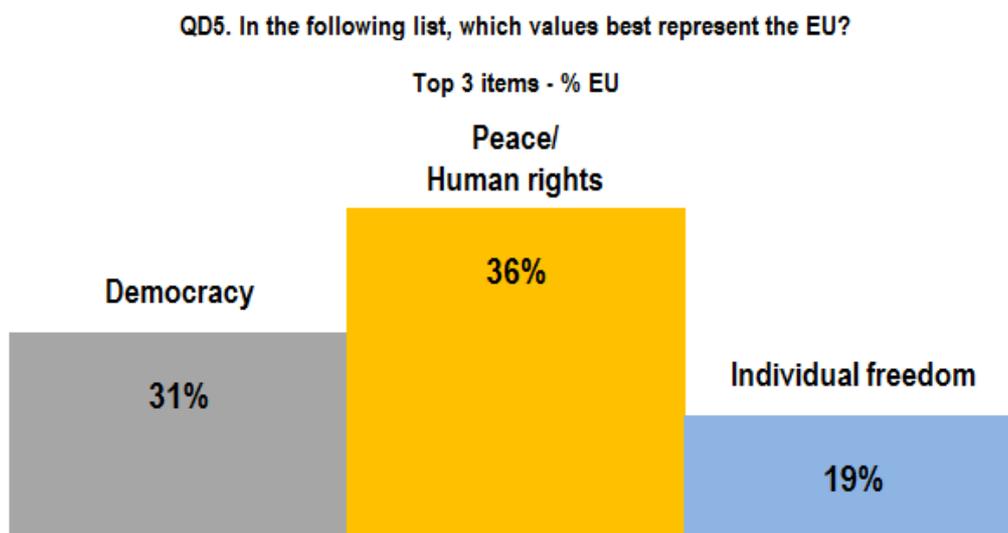
QD6. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

Answer: 'Democracy'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	26%	34%	30%	20%	28%	26%	17%	31%	22%	21%	26%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	28%	35%	34%	22%	31%	27%	20%	31%	25%	23%	28%
Woman	24%	34%	27%	18%	24%	24%	15%	31%	20%	19%	23%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	23%	30%	31%	17%	35%	14%	9%	39%	23%	19%	17%
25-39	25%	32%	31%	19%	26%	28%	16%	32%	21%	23%	28%
40-54	29%	37%	32%	24%	28%	29%	19%	30%	23%	20%	29%
55 +	26%	35%	28%	19%	26%	26%	20%	29%	23%	22%	26%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	24%	33%	28%	13%	26%	27%	16%	29%	21%	16%	23%
16-19	25%	33%	33%	15%	29%	25%	15%	30%	22%	17%	27%
20+	30%	38%	31%	28%	27%	27%	23%	34%	25%	28%	29%
Still studying	26%	30%	32%	20%	37%	18%	12%	34%	31%	26%	17%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	29%	39%	35%	38%	24%	23%	26%	35%	29%	21%	35%
Managers	33%	45%	43%	23%	30%	29%	25%	35%	26%	32%	30%
Other white collars	27%	32%	30%	19%	25%	33%	18%	33%	13%	22%	24%
Manual workers	25%	31%	33%	22%	28%	24%	10%	31%	23%	18%	30%
House persons	21%	20%	23%	3%	21%	42%	15%	39%	13%	16%	30%
Unemployed	23%	28%	29%	18%	40%	14%	6%	32%	24%	13%	21%
Retired	26%	36%	29%	19%	25%	26%	23%	22%	21%	22%	25%
Students	26%	30%	32%	20%	37%	18%	12%	34%	31%	26%	17%

#### 4. THE VALUES THAT BEST REPRESENT THE EUROPEAN UNION

– Peace and human rights (now ranked equal) and democracy are the values that best represent the European Union –



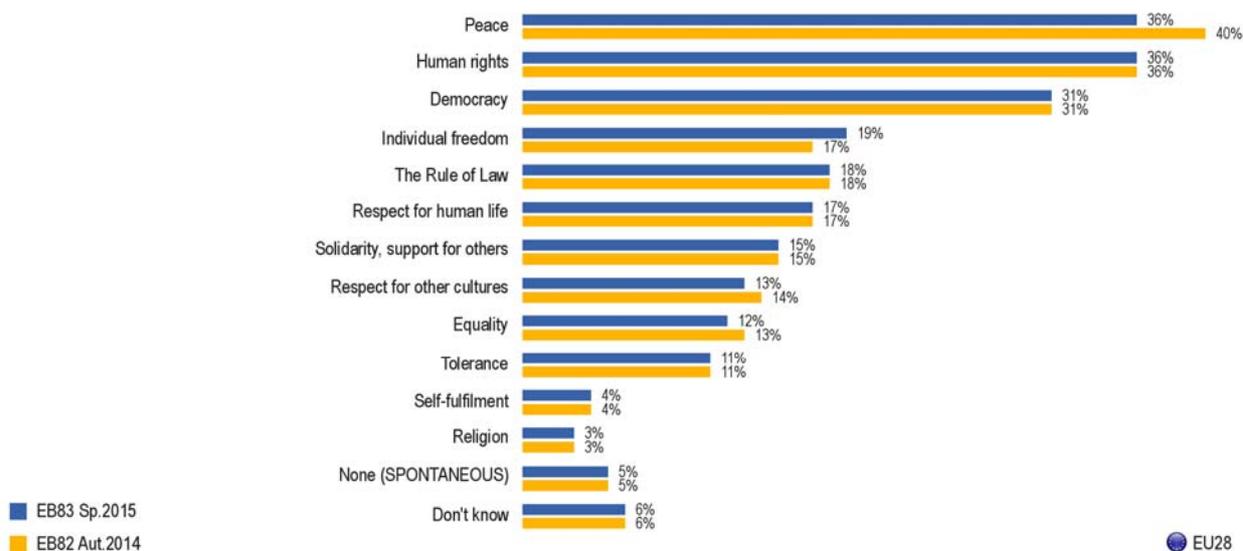
The order in which Europeans rank the values which they believe best represent the European Union has changed relatively little since autumn 2014<sup>17</sup>. However, two values are now ranked jointly in first place:

- Although **peace** is still the value the most closely associated with the EU (36%), it has lost four percentage points since autumn 2014 and is now ranked equal with **human rights** (36%, unchanged);
- **Democracy** (31%, =) completes the top three values best representing the EU;
- The following three values were mentioned by between 17% and 19% of respondents: **individual freedom** (19%, +2 percentage points), which is the only value to have gained ground since autumn 2014, is now ranked in fourth place, ahead of **the rule of law** (18%, =) and **respect for human life** (17%, =);
- Four values were then mentioned by more than one in ten respondents: in seventh place, **solidarity** (15%, =), ahead of **respect for other cultures** (13%, -1), **equality** (12%, -1) and **tolerance** (11%, =);
- Lastly, another two of the twelve values listed were mentioned by less than 5% of respondents and seem therefore to be less directly associated with the EU: **self-fulfilment** (4%, =) and **religion** (3%, =).

Without change since autumn 2014, 5% of respondents *spontaneously* said that none of these 12 values best represents the EU.

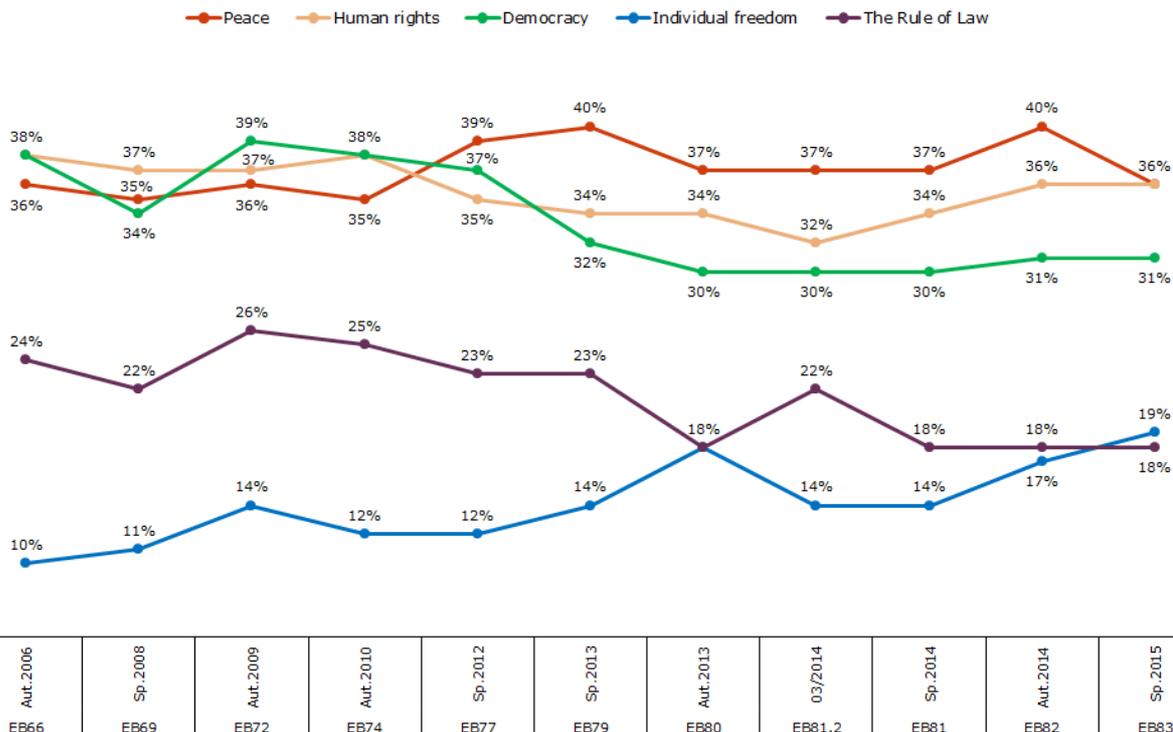
<sup>17</sup> QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?



(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU? - % EU



Five most frequently mentioned items

The order in which the values most closely associated with the EU are ranked differs slightly between the **euro area** and the **non-euro area** countries, since euro area respondents rank peace in first place (39%, -5 percentage points since autumn 2014), ahead of human rights (35%, -1), whereas this value is only ranked in second place in the non-euro area countries, with a far lower score (30%, -2) and behind human rights (38%, +1). Apart from peace, democracy is also mentioned more frequently in the euro area (33%, unchanged) than outside it (28%, =).

In 15 Member States, **human rights** are seen as the value which best represents the EU (versus nine in autumn 2014). **Peace** is ranked in first place in ten countries (versus 16 in autumn 2014). Lastly, as in autumn 2014, **democracy** tops the list in Denmark (50%). Peace and democracy are ranked in joint first place in two Member States: Austria (both 39%) and Italy (31%). Therefore, the order in which Europeans rank the values associated with the European Union and the scores recorded for each value vary considerably from one country to another: respondents are more likely to mention **human rights** in Finland (53%) than in Spain (25%); **peace** obtained its highest score in Luxembourg (51%) and its lowest in the United Kingdom (23%); and lastly, the proportion of respondents mentioning **democracy** varies from 19% in Portugal to 50% in Denmark.

Since 2014, the proportion of respondents mentioning peace has decreased in 26 Member States, most notably in France (42%, -12 percentage points), while respondents in Croatia are now far more likely to mention democracy (33%, +10).

## QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?

	Human rights	Peace	Democracy	Individual freedom	The Rule of Law	Respect for human life	Solidarity, support for others	Respect for other cultures	Equality	Tolerance	Self-fulfilment	Religion
 EU28	36%	36%	31%	19%	18%	17%	15%	13%	12%	11%	4%	3%
 BE	42%	36%	37%	20%	16%	18%	21%	14%	9%	12%	3%	3%
 BG	35%	30%	24%	20%	25%	22%	20%	10%	8%	12%	5%	3%
 CZ	26%	46%	34%	27%	16%	16%	21%	12%	8%	9%	3%	4%
 DK	47%	43%	50%	15%	17%	18%	16%	13%	19%	7%	2%	1%
 DE	38%	48%	41%	20%	26%	13%	17%	10%	5%	11%	3%	2%
 EE	39%	34%	23%	19%	18%	22%	18%	17%	11%	13%	8%	2%
 IE	42%	28%	28%	22%	13%	29%	12%	15%	22%	9%	3%	2%
 EL	26%	44%	22%	17%	10%	20%	13%	12%	9%	9%	9%	6%
 ES	25%	31%	30%	12%	24%	14%	12%	13%	13%	9%	1%	2%
 FR	43%	42%	26%	22%	15%	18%	16%	19%	9%	11%	4%	1%
 HR	38%	29%	33%	25%	18%	23%	18%	14%	12%	14%	2%	3%
 IT	27%	31%	31%	21%	12%	19%	15%	12%	18%	10%	5%	7%
 CY	36%	30%	21%	21%	11%	19%	9%	15%	13%	6%	3%	5%
 LV	40%	34%	22%	27%	12%	13%	13%	17%	10%	6%	6%	3%
 LT	44%	38%	30%	31%	6%	17%	19%	12%	10%	16%	5%	4%
 LU	44%	51%	26%	25%	20%	22%	13%	19%	8%	15%	3%	4%
 HU	31%	34%	29%	24%	17%	21%	17%	10%	15%	11%	11%	6%
 MT	39%	26%	37%	16%	19%	22%	11%	14%	26%	14%	0%	4%
 NL	41%	44%	42%	23%	22%	14%	21%	12%	14%	12%	7%	2%
 AT	33%	39%	39%	24%	25%	15%	15%	10%	14%	12%	5%	3%
 PL	34%	32%	28%	16%	11%	18%	16%	11%	16%	17%	3%	3%
 PT	30%	29%	19%	16%	15%	22%	23%	18%	17%	8%	5%	2%
 RO	44%	24%	27%	22%	23%	22%	17%	5%	13%	7%	5%	4%
 SI	35%	47%	22%	19%	12%	16%	14%	10%	9%	11%	1%	2%
 SK	27%	43%	28%	20%	15%	15%	19%	10%	9%	10%	8%	5%
 FI	53%	44%	33%	20%	35%	21%	9%	10%	19%	13%	5%	2%
 SE	42%	50%	48%	23%	23%	12%	16%	10%	8%	5%	4%	1%
 UK	40%	23%	21%	12%	17%	19%	5%	16%	16%	9%	3%	3%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

(MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

As in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014, nine of the twelve values were mentioned more frequently at the personal level than as values associated with the EU, particularly **respect for human life** (35% as a personal value versus 17% at EU level), **peace** (45% versus 36%), **equality** (21% versus 12%) and **individual freedom** (27% versus 19%). Consequently, three values are more likely to be seen as values associated with the EU than as personal values, although the differences are relatively low small: **democracy** (31% at EU level versus 26% on a personal level), **respect for other cultures** (13% versus 9%) and the **rule of law** (18% versus 15%). In terms of ranking, the main difference concerns the rule of law, which stands in fifth place at European level, but is only ninth among personal values.

**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- **Peace** and **human rights** share first place among the values associated with the EU in almost all socio-demographic categories. However, as in the case of personal values, peace is mentioned particularly frequently by Europeans aged 55 or over (41% versus 36% on average), those born before 1946 (42%) and retired people (42%). In this instance, it is also more likely to be mentioned by those who see themselves as upper middle class (42%);
- Similarly, human rights are more likely to be mentioned by 15-24 year-olds (40% versus 36% on average) and students (41%);
- However, **democracy** tops the list of values mentioned by managers (39% versus 31% on average). This value is also mentioned far more frequently by those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (36%) and those who consider that they are middle class (36%) or upper middle class (41%).

## QD5 In the following list, which values best represent the EU?

	Human rights	Peace	Democracy	Individual freedom	The Rule of Law
EU28	36%	36%	31%	19%	18%
<b>Gender</b>					
Man	37%	36%	33%	20%	20%
Woman	35%	36%	29%	17%	17%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	40%	33%	30%	20%	15%
25-39	36%	32%	30%	19%	19%
40-54	36%	35%	33%	20%	20%
55 +	34%	41%	30%	17%	18%
<b>Generation</b>					
Total 'Before 1946'	33%	42%	28%	16%	16%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	35%	39%	31%	18%	19%
1965 - 1980 "X"	36%	34%	33%	20%	21%
After 1980 "Y"	38%	32%	30%	19%	17%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	31%	37%	26%	14%	14%
16-19	35%	36%	29%	19%	17%
20+	39%	37%	36%	20%	24%
Still studying	41%	34%	33%	22%	17%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	36%	33%	34%	20%	21%
Managers	38%	37%	39%	20%	23%
Other white collars	37%	36%	34%	22%	20%
Manual workers	36%	33%	28%	19%	18%
House persons	30%	32%	27%	15%	11%
Unemployed	33%	32%	26%	14%	17%
Retired	34%	42%	29%	18%	17%
Students	41%	34%	33%	22%	17%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	33%	34%	24%	15%	16%
The lower middle class	36%	34%	29%	20%	17%
The middle class	38%	38%	36%	20%	21%
The upper middle class	38%	42%	41%	25%	24%
The upper class	38%	39%	32%	29%	25%

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

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?

Answer: 'Peace'

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

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?

Answer: 'Human rights'

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

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?  
Answer: 'Democracy'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	31%	41%	30%	26%	31%	28%	21%	22%	19%	28%	21%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	33%	42%	36%	31%	33%	30%	22%	22%	23%	28%	23%
Woman	29%	40%	25%	21%	29%	27%	19%	23%	16%	27%	19%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	30%	41%	26%	26%	33%	23%	19%	26%	21%	26%	23%
25-39	30%	39%	31%	25%	32%	31%	19%	19%	20%	31%	23%
40-54	33%	44%	35%	29%	33%	28%	23%	20%	24%	23%	21%
55 +	30%	39%	28%	25%	29%	29%	21%	25%	15%	29%	18%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	26%	40%	27%	18%	29%	31%	12%	25%	18%	22%	14%
16-19	29%	38%	35%	20%	30%	29%	20%	20%	17%	25%	20%
20+	36%	46%	32%	33%	35%	29%	29%	21%	28%	35%	26%
Still studying	33%	43%	27%	26%	39%	28%	20%	27%	20%	25%	23%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	34%	43%	46%	30%	40%	23%	22%	18%	27%	33%	25%
Managers	39%	51%	31%	32%	34%	29%	27%	12%	37%	36%	25%
Other white collars	34%	47%	31%	30%	30%	35%	24%	24%	14%	29%	19%
Manual workers	28%	31%	34%	30%	25%	29%	16%	24%	15%	27%	16%
House persons	27%	40%	22%	7%	33%	38%	14%	20%	26%	22%	13%
Unemployed	26%	32%	30%	22%	25%	27%	18%	21%	26%	21%	27%
Retired	29%	40%	30%	23%	28%	26%	23%	26%	13%	29%	21%
Students	33%	43%	27%	26%	39%	28%	20%	27%	20%	25%	23%

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?  
Answer: 'Individual freedom'

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

QD5. In the following list, which values best represent the EU?

Answer: 'The Rule of Law'

	 EU28	 DE	 ES	 FR	 IT	 PL	 UK	 EL	 PT	 IE	 CY
<b>TOTAL</b>	18%	26%	24%	15%	12%	11%	17%	10%	15%	13%	11%
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	20%	30%	26%	16%	13%	11%	17%	10%	18%	14%	13%
Woman	17%	22%	22%	14%	11%	11%	17%	10%	13%	12%	10%
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	15%	20%	19%	12%	6%	7%	21%	9%	15%	9%	13%
25-39	19%	26%	25%	11%	17%	16%	18%	7%	18%	14%	10%
40-54	20%	30%	29%	22%	13%	6%	12%	9%	17%	15%	7%
55 +	18%	25%	21%	13%	11%	11%	18%	14%	12%	14%	15%
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	14%	20%	18%	8%	7%	3%	20%	12%	12%	11%	10%
16-19	17%	25%	30%	12%	9%	8%	14%	8%	15%	14%	11%
20+	24%	31%	28%	21%	26%	14%	19%	13%	28%	15%	13%
Still studying	17%	24%	18%	8%	16%	1%	21%	6%	25%	9%	10%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	21%	34%	31%	29%	16%	15%	14%	11%	20%	11%	17%
Managers	23%	29%	35%	22%	25%	10%	16%	14%	31%	14%	8%
Other white collars	20%	33%	26%	17%	18%	18%	15%	9%	16%	16%	10%
Manual workers	18%	27%	28%	16%	9%	9%	17%	11%	14%	13%	9%
House persons	11%	12%	10%	12%	6%	6%	19%	6%	10%	11%	6%
Unemployed	17%	17%	30%	13%	8%	11%	16%	7%	11%	15%	11%
Retired	17%	25%	18%	12%	8%	11%	18%	16%	11%	15%	16%
Students	17%	24%	18%	8%	16%	1%	21%	6%	25%	9%	10%

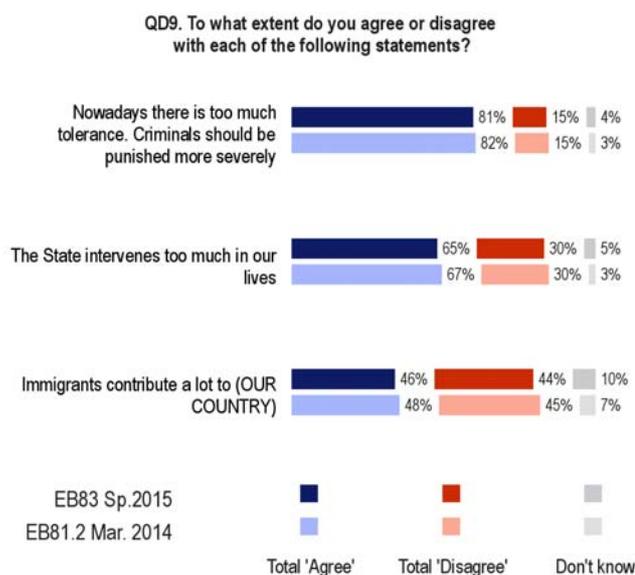
## 5. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUES OF EUROPEANS

### – A slim majority of Europeans consider that immigrants contribute a lot to their country –

More than eight out of ten Europeans believe that “criminals should be punished more severely” (81%, -1 percentage point since March 2014). An absolute majority (50%, unchanged) even “totally agree” with this statement. However, 15% (=) disagree<sup>18</sup>.

Almost two-thirds of respondents think that “the State intervenes too much in our lives” (65%, -2 percentage points), including a quarter who “totally agree” (25%, -2). In contrast, three out of ten Europeans say the State does not intervene too much in their lives (30%, =);

Lastly, Europeans are relatively divided on the contribution of immigrants to society: a slim majority agree that “immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)” (46%, -2 percentage points), while 44% (-1) take the opposite view and 10% (+3) express no opinion.



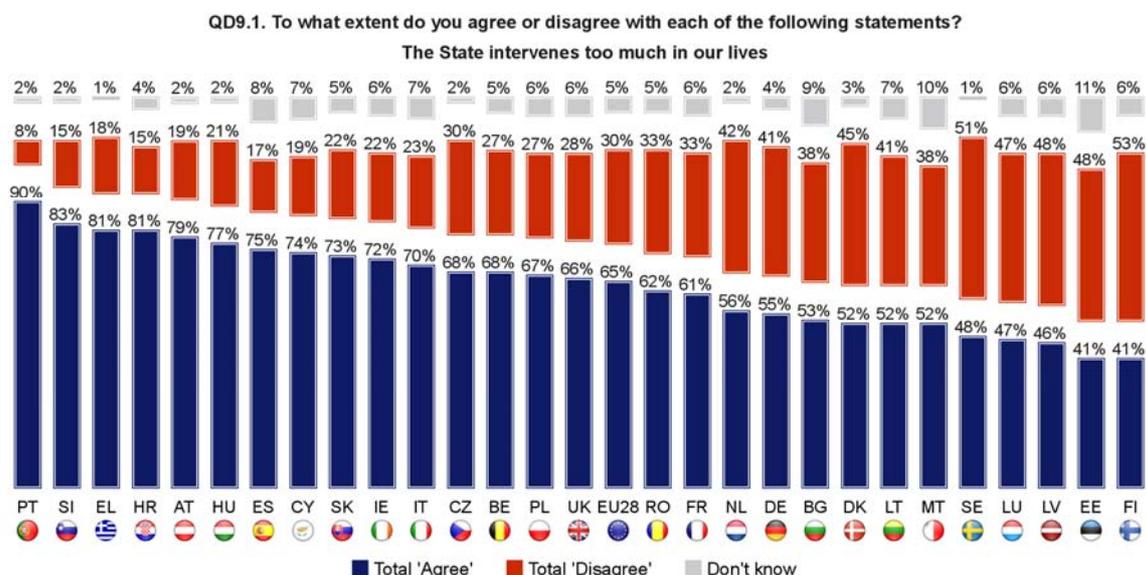
Only the statement on the contribution of immigrants reveals any significant difference in opinions in **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries. A majority of non-euro area respondents say that immigrants contribute a lot to their country (49%, unchanged since March 2014, versus 41% who “disagree”, -1 percentage point), whereas, although opinions are fairly evenly divided, this idea has only minority support in the euro area (45% agree, -2, versus 46%, -1).

<sup>18</sup> QD9.1-2-3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The State intervenes too much in our lives; Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely; Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)

## 5.1 State intervention

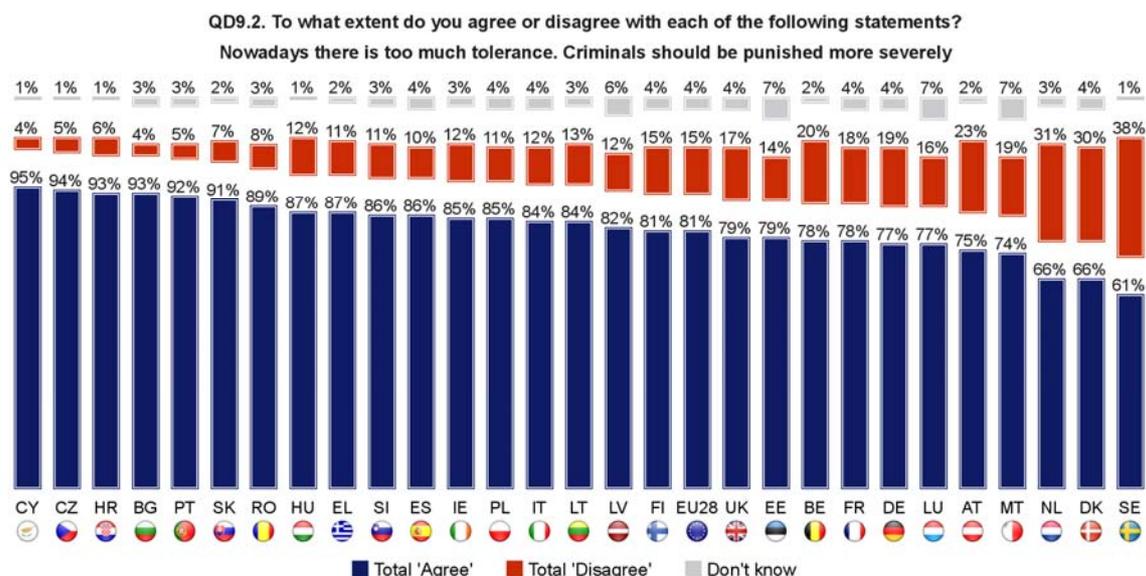
In 23 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents agree that “the State intervenes too much in our lives”. However, these scores range from 90% in Portugal to 52% in Denmark, Lithuania and Malta. In four Member States, a majority of respondents disagree: Finland (53% total “disagree”), Sweden (51%), Estonia (48% versus 41%) and Latvia (48% versus 46%). Lastly, opinions are evenly divided in Luxembourg (47% versus 47%).

In terms of evolutions, the proportion of respondents who agree that that the State intervenes too much has increased significantly in Austria (79%, +11 percentage points since March 2014). Conversely, it has decreased significantly in three other Member States: Denmark (52%, -13), Cyprus (74%, -12) and Greece (81%, -11).



## 5.2 The severity of criminal punishments

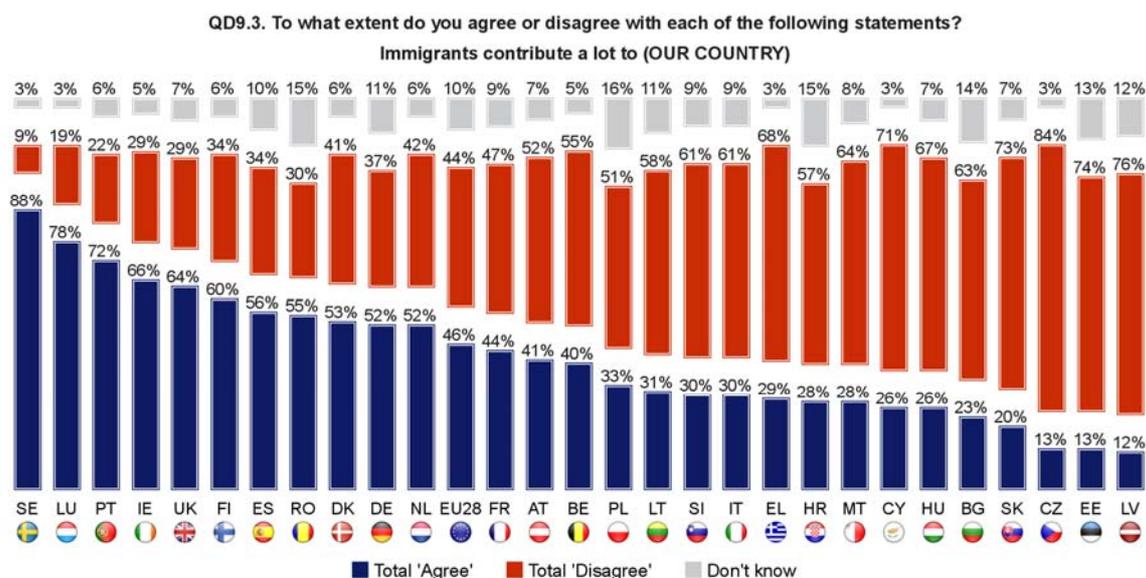
In all Member States, more than six out of ten respondents agree that “criminals should be punished more severely”. However, support varies from one country to another; it exceeds 90% in six Member States, led by Cyprus (95%) and the Czech Republic (94%), but stands below 70% in three others, Sweden (61%), Denmark (66%) and the Netherlands (66%).



## 5.3 The contribution of immigrants to society

In 11 Member States, a majority of respondents agree that “immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)”. However, this opinion is shared by only a minority of respondents in 17 EU countries. **National variations are particularly striking on this question**, with agreement ranging from 88% in Sweden (which has by far the highest score, followed by Luxembourg, 78%) to only 12% in Latvia (the lowest score) and 13% in Estonia and the Czech Republic.

Since March 2014, support for the view that immigrants make a significant contribution to national society has increased considerably in Romania (55%, +11 percentage points), but has fallen sharply in Finland (60%, -10), Lithuania (31%, -10) and Slovenia (30%, -10).



A socio-demographic analysis shows that:

There are relatively few differences between categories as regards agreement that **the State intervenes too much in the lives of European citizens**, and that **criminal penalties are not sufficiently severe**: a majority of respondents in all categories agree with these two statements. Those who see themselves as upper middle class stand out in that **they are the most likely to disagree that the State intervenes too much in the lives of Europeans** (43% “disagree” versus 54%, compared with 30% versus 65% for Europeans as a whole);

- The differences are more striking as regards the proportion of respondents who agree that **immigrants make a positive contribution to their host country**. This view is shared by a majority of men (49% versus 43% of total “disagree”), 15-39 year-olds (51%), members of generation “Y” (51% of Europeans born after 1980), those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond (56%), those who almost never struggle to pay their bills (50%) and those who belong to the upper class (61%). In contrast, it is held by only a minority of women (44% versus 45%), those aged 55 or over (41% versus 49%), those born before 1946 (38% versus 49%), those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (39% versus 53%) and the Europeans who see themselves as working class (42% versus 48%).

QD9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	The State intervenes too much in our lives		Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely		Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	65%	30%	81%	15%	46%	44%
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	67%	29%	80%	17%	49%	43%
Woman	63%	31%	82%	14%	44%	45%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	60%	32%	77%	19%	51%	38%
25-39	67%	29%	80%	16%	51%	41%
40-54	66%	30%	81%	16%	47%	44%
55 +	65%	29%	82%	14%	41%	49%
<b>Generation</b>						
Total 'Before 1946'	61%	30%	84%	12%	38%	49%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	67%	29%	82%	15%	43%	48%
1965 - 1980 "X"	67%	29%	81%	16%	49%	43%
After 1980 "Y"	63%	31%	78%	18%	51%	39%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	69%	24%	88%	8%	35%	54%
16-19	68%	27%	87%	10%	42%	49%
20+	61%	36%	72%	24%	56%	36%
Still studying	57%	35%	72%	23%	55%	34%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	73%	24%	79%	17%	49%	43%
Managers	58%	38%	72%	25%	60%	33%
Other white collars	64%	32%	79%	18%	46%	46%
Manual workers	68%	27%	87%	10%	46%	45%
House persons	65%	29%	84%	12%	39%	50%
Unemployed	73%	22%	82%	13%	45%	45%
Retired	64%	30%	84%	13%	39%	50%
Students	57%	35%	72%	23%	55%	34%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	75%	20%	85%	12%	39%	53%
From time to time	72%	23%	85%	12%	43%	49%
Almost never/ Never	61%	34%	79%	18%	50%	41%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	69%	25%	87%	9%	42%	48%
The lower middle class	67%	29%	80%	17%	50%	43%
The middle class	63%	33%	80%	17%	46%	44%
The upper middle class	54%	43%	68%	29%	59%	36%
The upper class	66%	30%	61%	31%	61%	30%

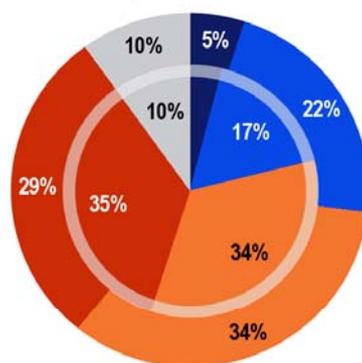
## V. THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN SOCIETY

### 1. USE OF THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS' INITIATIVE

#### – More than a quarter of Europeans now think that they might use the European Citizens' Initiative –

After a reminder of the principle of the European Citizens' Initiative<sup>19</sup>, respondents were asked how likely they were to use it<sup>20</sup>. **More than a quarter of Europeans (27%) now think that they might take advantage of this initiative, a 6-point increase since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013** (EB80). However as many as six in ten respondents still say that they would not use this initiative (63%, -6 percentage points), including 34% (unchanged) who say that they are "not very likely" to use it and 29% (-6) who answer "not at all likely". Lastly, 10% express no opinion (=).

QD10. How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' initiative?



- Very likely
- Fairly likely
- Not very likely
- Not at all likely
- Don't know

Inner pie : EB80 Aut.2013

Outer pie : EB83 Sp.2015

● EU28

<sup>19</sup> The following introduction was read to respondents: "The Lisbon Treaty came into force in December 2009. It has introduced the "European Citizens' Initiative". This initiative enables one million European Union citizens to call on the European Commission to bring forward an initiative of interest to them in an area of EU competence."

<sup>20</sup> QD10. How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' Initiative?

Three out of ten **non-euro area** respondents now think that it is likely that they might use the European Citizens' Initiative (30%, +9 percentage points since autumn 2013). This proportion has also gained ground, albeit to a lesser extent, in the **euro area** countries, and has now reached a quarter of respondents (25%, +4).

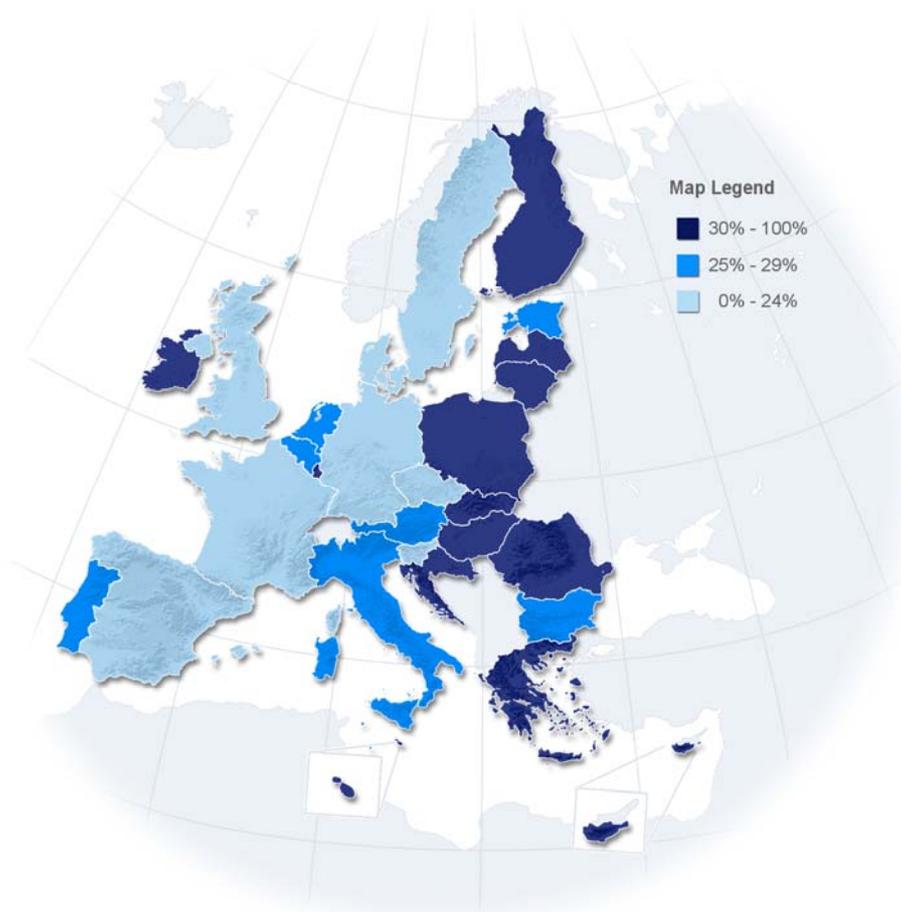
Cyprus is the only Member State in which a majority of respondents say that it is likely that they would use the European Citizens' Initiative (46% for total "likely" answers versus 43% for total "unlikely" answers). In the other 27 European Union countries, this opinion is shared by only a minority of respondents. Nevertheless, the proportion of respondents likely to use the initiative varies in these 27 countries: it exceeds 40% in Latvia (42%), Romania (42%) and Poland (41%), but is far lower in Denmark (19%) and France (20%).

Since autumn 2013, the proportion of respondents who are likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative has increased in 22 Member States, above all in Romania, where it has doubled (42%, +21 percentage points); but it has also increased by at least ten percentage points in five other countries: Bulgaria (27%, +13, almost double), Croatia (36%, +12), Hungary (30%, +11), Latvia (42%, +10) and Poland (41%, +10). The proportion of likely users of this initiative is unchanged or almost unchanged in the remaining six Member States.

 CY	46%
 LV	42%
 RO	42%
 PL	41%
 FI	39%
 IE	38%
 MT	37%
 LT	36%
 HR	36%
 LU	35%
 EE	33%
 SK	33%
 HU	30%
 PT	29%
 AT	29%
 BE	29%
 EE	28%
 EU28	27%
 NL	27%
 IT	27%
 BG	27%
 SI	24%
 CZ	23%
 ES	23%
 UK	23%
 DE	22%
 SE	21%
 FR	20%
 DK	19%

Question: QD10. How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' initiative?

Answers: Total 'Likely'



**A socio-demographic analysis** shows that only a minority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories would be likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative. There are some differences, in particular reflecting the education level and subjective social status of respondents: the likelihood of using the Europeans Citizens' Initiative is higher than the European average (27%) among those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond (31%, versus 16% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier), and those who see themselves as upper class (38%) or upper middle class (34%, versus 21% of those who see themselves as working class).

**QD10 How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' initiative?**

	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Not likely'	Don't know
EU28	27%	63%	10%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	28%	63%	9%
Woman	24%	65%	11%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	35%	53%	12%
25-39	31%	59%	10%
40-54	26%	65%	9%
55 +	21%	69%	10%
<b>Generation</b>			
Total 'Before 1946'	17%	72%	11%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	23%	68%	9%
1965 - 1980 "X"	27%	63%	10%
After 1980 "Y"	33%	56%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	16%	72%	12%
16-19	25%	64%	11%
20+	31%	62%	7%
Still studying	38%	51%	11%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	31%	59%	10%
Managers	31%	63%	6%
Other white collars	29%	62%	9%
Manual workers	26%	63%	11%
House persons	22%	67%	11%
Unemployed	25%	65%	10%
Retired	20%	70%	10%
Students	38%	51%	11%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	21%	68%	11%
The lower middle class	27%	64%	9%
The middle class	30%	61%	9%
The upper middle class	34%	60%	6%
The upper class	38%	56%	6%

## 2. THE FIELDS IN WHICH EUROPEANS WOULD USE THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS' INITIATIVE

### – Employment and education remain the two fields in which Europeans would be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative –

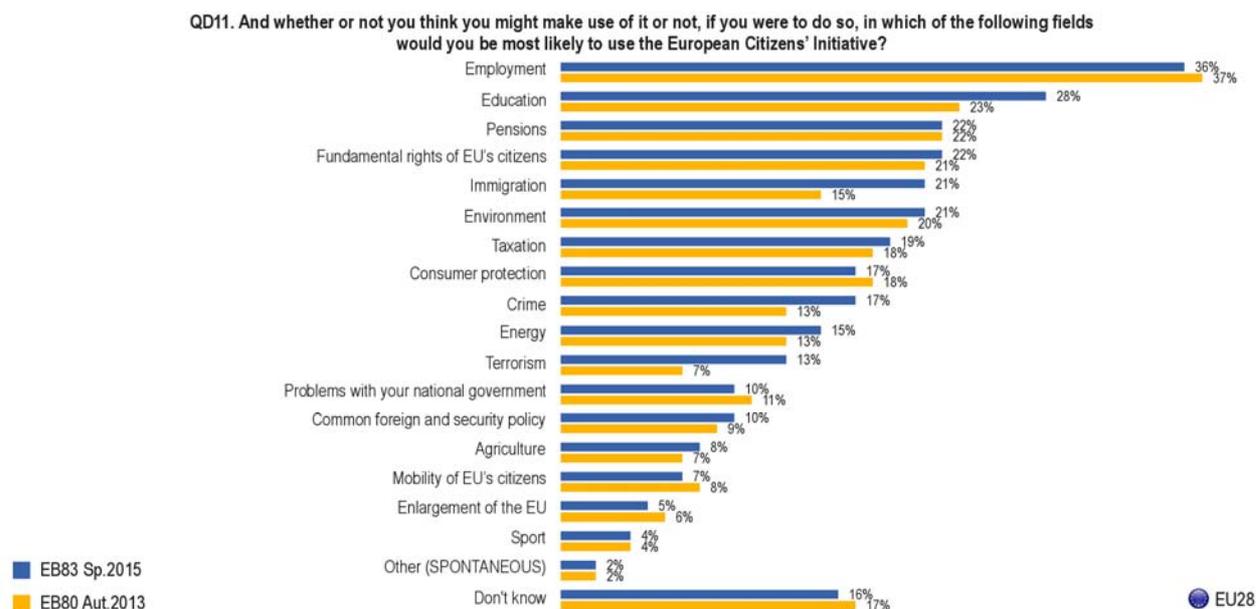
Whether or not they were likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative, all respondents were then asked to identify the fields in which they would be the most likely to do so<sup>21</sup>. There have been some significant changes in their priorities since autumn 2013, even if the same two fields continue to dominate their thoughts:

- **Employment** continues to top the list of fields where Europeans might use the European Citizens' Initiative, despite a very slight fall (36%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2013);
- **Education**, with a significant increase, remains in second place (28%, +5);
- Next, four fields were mentioned by just over one in five Europeans: **pensions** (22%, unchanged), **the fundamental rights of EU citizens** (22%, +1), the **environment** (21%, +1) and **immigration** (21%, +6), which along with terrorism recorded the largest increase since autumn 2013;
- The following four fields were then mentioned by between 15% and 19% of respondents: **taxation** (19%, +1), **consumer protection** (17%, -1), **crime** (17%, +4) – with a significant increase – and **energy** (15%, +2);
- Three fields were then mentioned by at least one in ten respondents: in eleventh place, **terrorism** (13%, +6), followed, in joint twelfth place, by **problems with your national government** (10%, -1) and **common foreign and security policy** (10%, +1);
- Lastly, the remaining four of the seventeen areas suggested were each mentioned by less than 10% of Europeans: **agriculture** (8%, +1), **the mobility of EU citizens** (7%, -1), **EU enlargement** (5%, -1) and **sport** (4%, =).

Although the "DK" rate (16%, -1 percentage point) has decreased slightly since autumn 2013 it is still particularly high.

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<sup>21</sup> QD11. And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative?



(MAXIMUM 5 ANSWERS)

**Employment** tops the list in 19 Member States (versus 23 in autumn 2013). **Education** is ranked in first place in two countries (compared with only one, Estonia, in autumn 2013): Cyprus (47%) and the United Kingdom (31%). **Pensions** are ranked in first place in Latvia (41%) (this item was not first in any country in autumn 2013). In Estonia, education and pensions are ranked in joint first place (29% for both items). **The fundamental rights of EU citizens** are the issue most likely to encourage Europeans to use the European Citizens' Initiative in two Member States (compared with one in autumn 2013): Austria (37%) and Germany (27%). As in autumn 2013, the **environment** continues to take priority in Sweden (52%) and Denmark (34%). Lastly, **taxation** tops the list in Lithuania (35%). The fields in which Europeans might use the European Citizens' Initiative thus vary significantly between Member States: **employment** was mentioned most in Greece (53%) and Spain (52%), and least in Germany (21%); **education** was mentioned more frequently by respondents in Cyprus (47%) than in Poland (17%).

Since autumn 2013, the proportion of respondents mentioning employment has fallen sharply in Cyprus (46%, -14 percentage points), Bulgaria (38%, -12) and Malta (34%, -10); at the same time, the proportion mentioning education has increased by at least ten percentage points in Luxembourg (36%, +11), Ireland (34%, +10) and France (31%, +10).

QD11. And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative?

	Employment	Education	Pensions	Fundamental rights of EU's citizens	Immigration	Environment	Taxation	Consumer protection	Crime	Energy	Terrorism	Problems with your national government	Common foreign and security policy	Agriculture	Mobility of EU's citizens	Enlargement of the EU	Sport
EU28	36%	28%	22%	22%	21%	21%	19%	17%	17%	15%	13%	10%	10%	8%	7%	5%	4%
BE	40%	26%	27%	21%	26%	21%	22%	24%	24%	20%	17%	8%	8%	4%	8%	7%	5%
BG	38%	21%	21%	21%	10%	15%	7%	25%	17%	11%	9%	12%	10%	14%	9%	3%	5%
CZ	32%	20%	31%	28%	22%	26%	13%	28%	22%	7%	13%	17%	12%	10%	8%	7%	5%
DK	29%	32%	9%	24%	26%	34%	12%	16%	25%	24%	19%	5%	13%	6%	10%	6%	6%
DE	21%	26%	23%	27%	26%	25%	12%	23%	18%	17%	14%	6%	12%	6%	5%	9%	2%
EE	26%	29%	29%	17%	24%	20%	26%	16%	13%	13%	9%	18%	17%	14%	6%	5%	8%
IE	40%	34%	15%	17%	14%	18%	19%	18%	18%	12%	10%	18%	7%	10%	9%	5%	12%
EL	53%	34%	29%	27%	23%	25%	32%	25%	17%	13%	6%	10%	9%	11%	8%	2%	4%
ES	52%	42%	22%	17%	16%	15%	20%	11%	15%	13%	11%	11%	5%	4%	5%	1%	2%
FR	42%	31%	21%	20%	21%	25%	20%	18%	16%	15%	21%	8%	10%	6%	8%	5%	4%
HR	41%	23%	19%	29%	6%	9%	10%	28%	17%	10%	8%	15%	12%	18%	14%	7%	5%
IT	39%	18%	21%	20%	31%	15%	29%	17%	17%	10%	13%	11%	9%	6%	8%	3%	4%
CY	46%	47%	23%	31%	22%	24%	19%	29%	18%	8%	14%	14%	11%	6%	7%	3%	11%
LV	36%	32%	41%	14%	9%	14%	28%	16%	10%	11%	7%	18%	14%	19%	4%	3%	9%
LT	29%	26%	29%	23%	11%	11%	35%	15%	11%	17%	4%	16%	15%	12%	7%	7%	8%
LU	38%	36%	15%	24%	24%	25%	20%	22%	18%	19%	19%	11%	10%	5%	9%	10%	4%
HU	33%	21%	25%	17%	20%	16%	18%	17%	20%	17%	12%	16%	12%	16%	8%	6%	7%
MT	34%	28%	22%	18%	25%	28%	9%	17%	6%	21%	12%	9%	6%	6%	7%	5%	6%
NL	39%	38%	18%	35%	29%	37%	21%	20%	24%	25%	21%	9%	22%	6%	7%	13%	5%
AT	26%	24%	20%	37%	33%	28%	18%	27%	18%	18%	9%	12%	13%	9%	8%	19%	5%
PL	38%	17%	34%	14%	8%	13%	23%	16%	11%	11%	9%	17%	12%	11%	6%	6%	5%
PT	39%	25%	30%	29%	6%	8%	22%	21%	10%	4%	5%	13%	7%	5%	7%	1%	3%
RO	39%	32%	21%	23%	6%	17%	13%	14%	14%	11%	3%	12%	8%	19%	7%	3%	7%
SI	44%	24%	26%	23%	4%	25%	18%	12%	14%	12%	7%	9%	7%	17%	6%	3%	8%
SK	40%	19%	28%	21%	13%	23%	18%	21%	14%	10%	8%	12%	8%	11%	5%	5%	6%
FI	38%	24%	14%	31%	27%	34%	22%	12%	29%	22%	17%	16%	17%	10%	10%	16%	2%
SE	34%	34%	10%	38%	32%	52%	12%	17%	19%	33%	15%	9%	14%	11%	18%	6%	4%
UK	29%	31%	15%	14%	22%	18%	14%	9%	18%	16%	14%	10%	6%	6%	7%	3%	5%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

(MAXIMUM 5 ANSWERS)

A socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- **Employment** is ranked in first place in most socio-demographic categories. However, it is mentioned more than average (36%) among 15-24 year-olds (44%) and 25-39 year-olds (43%), members of generations "X" (40% of those born between 1965 and 1980) and "Y" (43% of those born after 1980), unemployed people (52%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (45%) or from time to time (41%) and, lastly, Europeans who see themselves as working class (40%);
- **Education** tops the list among Europeans aged 15 to 24 (46% versus 28% on average), students (51%), managers (37%) and those who see themselves as upper middle class (35%);
- **Pensions** come first for the oldest Europeans: those aged 55 or over (30% versus 22% on average), those born before 1946 (29%) and retired people (30%);

- Lastly, those who see themselves as upper class stand out from all the other socio-demographic categories by ranking the **environment** in first place (30% versus 21% on average).

**QD11** And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative?

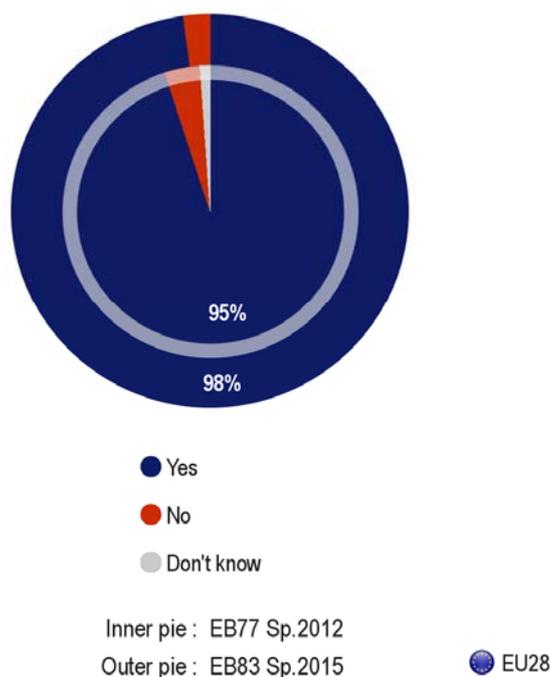
	Employment	Education	Pensions	Fundamental rights of EU's citizens	Immigration	Environment
EU28	36%	28%	22%	22%	21%	21%
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	36%	25%	20%	22%	23%	21%
Woman	36%	30%	24%	21%	19%	20%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	44%	46%	12%	21%	22%	25%
25-39	43%	32%	17%	22%	20%	21%
40-54	38%	28%	21%	24%	21%	21%
55 +	27%	19%	30%	20%	21%	19%
<b>Generation</b>						
Total 'Before 1946'	20%	16%	29%	15%	19%	15%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	32%	21%	29%	23%	22%	22%
1965 - 1980 "X"	40%	30%	19%	23%	21%	20%
After 1980 "Y"	43%	39%	14%	22%	22%	23%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	32%	18%	31%	14%	20%	12%
16-19	36%	24%	23%	19%	21%	18%
20+	36%	32%	18%	28%	22%	28%
Still studying	42%	51%	11%	27%	23%	28%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	39%	26%	21%	26%	22%	19%
Managers	29%	37%	17%	28%	19%	28%
Other white collars	42%	27%	19%	24%	24%	25%
Manual workers	40%	26%	22%	20%	21%	18%
House persons	40%	30%	25%	17%	20%	15%
Unemployed	52%	28%	18%	19%	21%	19%
Retired	24%	17%	30%	18%	20%	18%
Students	42%	51%	11%	27%	23%	28%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	45%	27%	24%	17%	19%	16%
From time to time	41%	27%	24%	21%	22%	17%
Almost never/ Never	33%	28%	21%	23%	22%	23%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	40%	25%	25%	16%	19%	15%
The lower middle class	35%	28%	23%	20%	21%	19%
The middle class	35%	30%	21%	25%	23%	25%
The upper middle class	32%	35%	19%	33%	27%	30%
The upper class	22%	27%	13%	24%	23%	30%

## VI. EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN FLAG

– Almost all Europeans have seen the European flag –

When shown the European flag, 98% of those polled said that they had seen this symbol<sup>22</sup>, an increase of three percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77)<sup>23</sup>. Only 2% have never seen it (-2 percentage points).

QD12. Have you ever seen this symbol?



In the 28 EU Member States, at least 96% of respondents have seen the European flag. The variations between countries are therefore very minor, with “yes” proportions ranging from 96% in Spain, Italy, Romania and the United Kingdom to 100% in Denmark, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden.

The proportion of respondents who have seen the European flag has increased significantly in Italy (96%, +9 percentage points since spring 2012).

<sup>22</sup> QD12. Have you ever seen this symbol? (SHOW THE EUROPEAN FLAG)

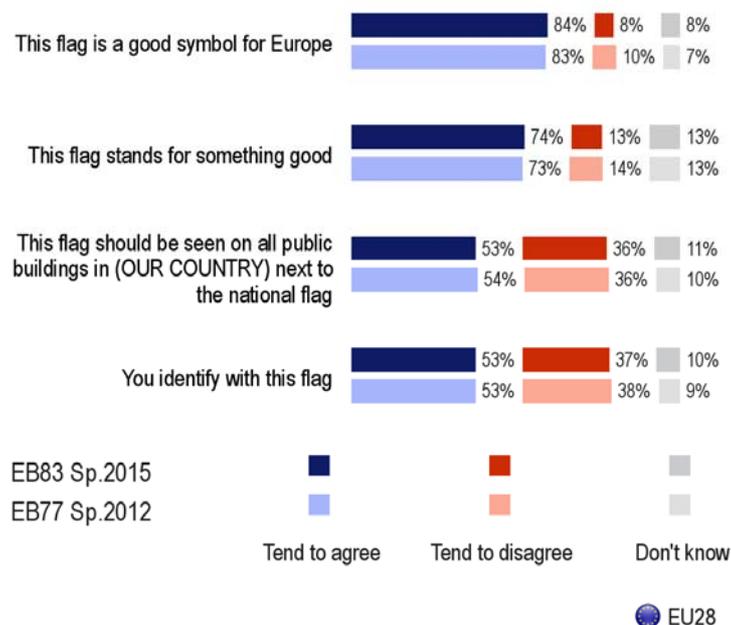
<sup>23</sup> The reminders used in this and the next question are taken from the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77). At that time the European Union had only 27 Member States, since Croatia joined the EU in June 2013.

– More than seven out of ten Europeans perceive the European flag positively, but only around half identify with it –

Respondents were then asked for their views on four statements concerning the European flag<sup>24</sup>:

- **84% of Europeans agree that “this flag is a good symbol for Europe”** (+1 percentage point since spring 2012), while 8% (-2) disagree and 8% (+1) express no opinion;
- **Almost three-quarters of respondents also agree that “this flag stands for something good”** (74%, +1), while 13% (-1) take the opposite view and 13% (unchanged) express no opinion;
- **An absolute majority of respondents identify with this flag** (53%, =), but more than a third do not do so (37%, -1) and 10% (+1) express no opinion;
- On the question of whether **“this flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag”**, the results are similar: **53% (-1) of Europeans agree** while 36% (=) disagree and 11% (+1) express no opinion.

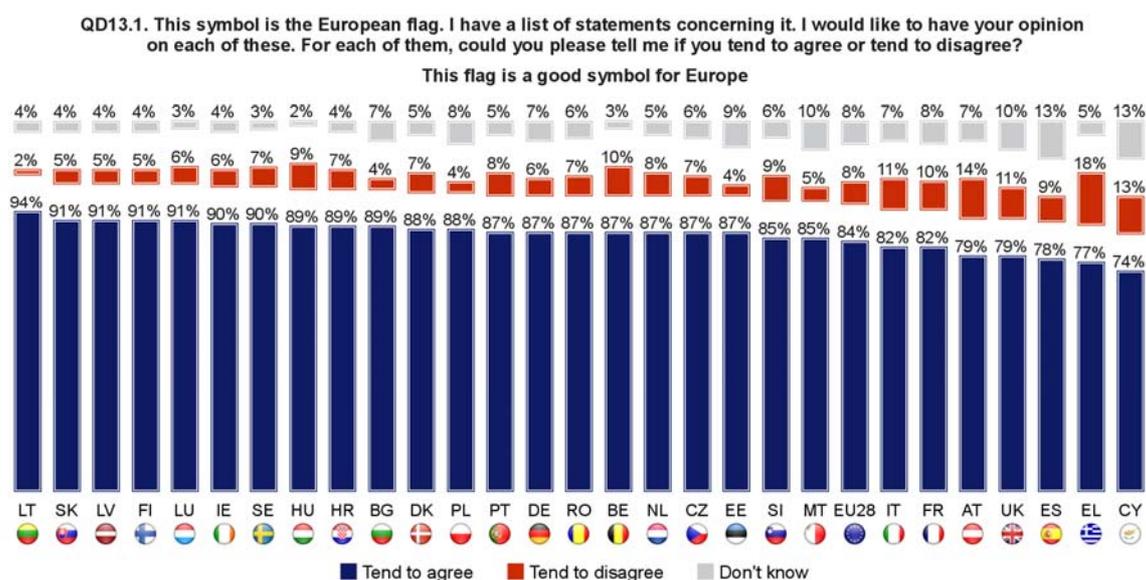
QD13. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?



<sup>24</sup> QD13. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? This flag is a good symbol for Europe; This flag stands for something good; You identify with this flag; This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag

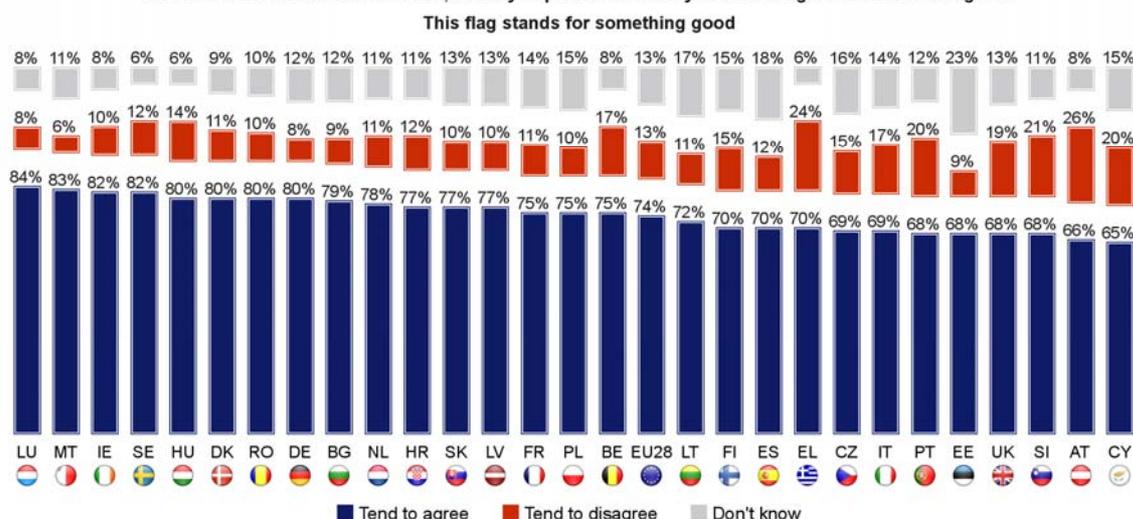
For three of the four statements, the answers recorded in the **euro area** countries are broadly the same as in the **non-euro area** countries. The exception concerns the question of whether “this flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag”. An absolute majority of euro area respondents agree with this idea (57% “tend to agree” versus 32% “tend to disagree”), whereas only a very slim majority of non-euro area respondents do so (46% versus 45%).

In the 28 Member States, more than seven out of ten respondents agree that the **European flag is a good symbol for Europe**, though the scores range from 74% in Cyprus to 94% in Lithuania.



Similarly, more than six out of ten respondents consider that “**this flag stands for something good**” in the 28 Member States, with the highest score in Luxembourg (84%) and the lowest, once again, in Cyprus (65%).

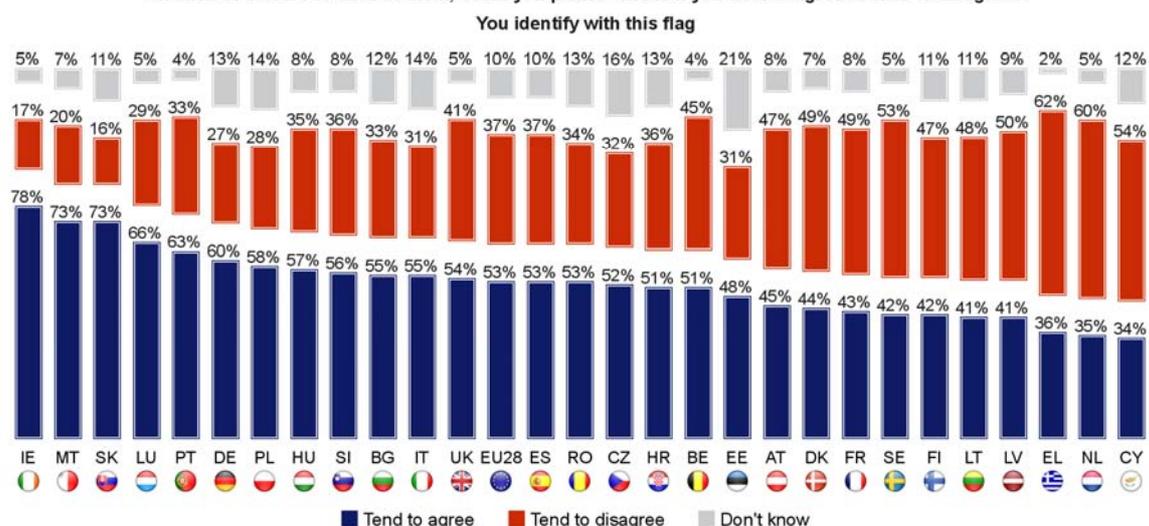
QD13.2. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?



In terms of evolutions, the opinion that the European flag stands for something good has gained significant ground in Romania (80%, +11 percentage points since spring 2012) and Finland (70%, +10).

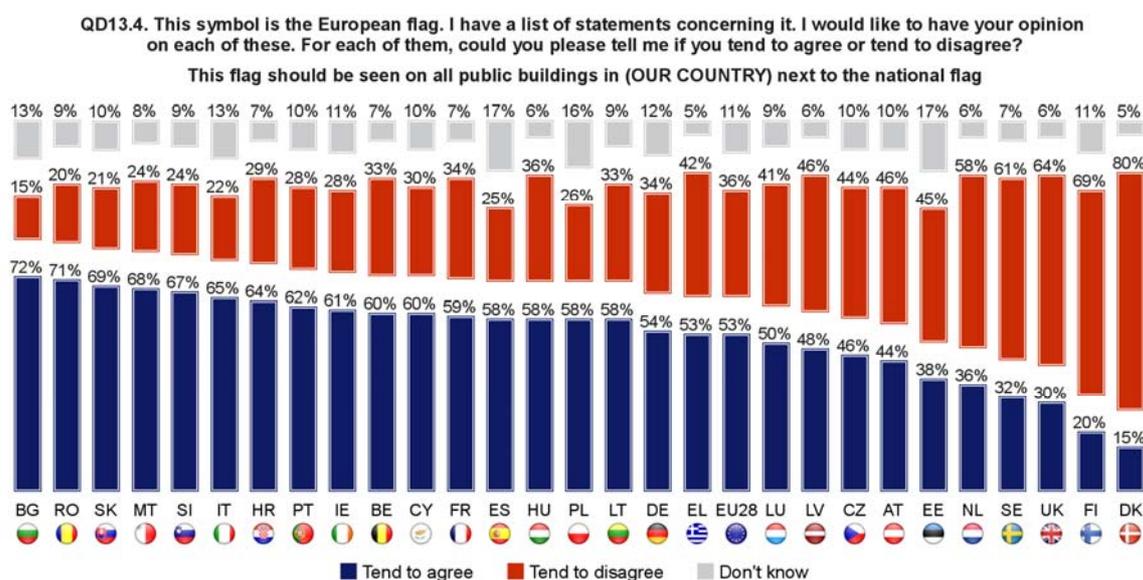
A majority of respondents in 18 Member States **identify with the European flag**, with an absolute majority in 17 of them. In the ten remaining countries, only a minority of respondents identify with the European flag, and in five of these an absolute majority do not do so: Greece (62% “tend to disagree”), the Netherlands (60%), Cyprus (54%), Sweden (53%) and Latvia (50%). Therefore, the proportion of respondents who identify with the European flag varies significantly between Member States, ranging from 78% in Ireland to 34% in Cyprus.

QD13.3. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?



Since spring 2012<sup>25</sup>, the proportion of respondents who identify with the European flag has increased sharply in the United Kingdom (54%, +10 percentage points), Finland (42%, +10) and Malta (73%, +10), but has decreased significantly in Cyprus (34%, -18) and Germany (60%, -11).

Lastly, in 21 Member States, a majority of respondents are in favour of **flying the European flag next to the national flag on all national public buildings**, with an absolute majority in 19 countries. On the other hand, a majority of respondents are opposed to this proposal in seven countries, with an absolute majority in five of them: Denmark (80% “tend to disagree”), Finland (69%), the United Kingdom (64%), Sweden (61%) and the Netherlands (58%). Support for this idea is the strongest in Bulgaria (72%) and the weakest in Denmark (15%).



Since spring 2012<sup>26</sup>, support for this idea has declined sharply in Cyprus (60%, -16 percentage points) and Luxembourg (50%, -11).

<sup>25</sup> This question was not asked in Croatia during the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77).

<sup>26</sup> This question was not asked in Croatia during the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77).

**A socio-demographic analysis** reveals relatively few differences on the question of whether the **European flag is a good symbol for Europe** and if **this flag stands for something good**: a fairly large majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories agree with both statements. Similarly, a majority of respondents in all categories agree with the idea of flying the European flag on all national public buildings next to the national flag.

**A majority of respondents identify with the European flag in almost all socio-demographic categories, with three notable exceptions**: only a minority of respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (41% “tend to agree” compared with 44% “tend to disagree”) and of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (39% versus 51%) identify with the flag, while unemployed people are evenly divided on this question (45% versus 45%).

QD13. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	This flag is a good symbol for Europe		This flag stands for something good		You identify with this flag		This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag	
	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree
EU28	84%	8%	74%	13%	53%	37%	53%	36%
<b>Gender</b>								
Man	85%	9%	75%	14%	55%	36%	54%	37%
Woman	83%	8%	73%	12%	50%	39%	52%	36%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	87%	7%	79%	11%	54%	37%	55%	35%
25-39	84%	9%	75%	12%	54%	37%	55%	36%
40-54	84%	9%	76%	13%	55%	35%	52%	38%
55 +	83%	8%	71%	14%	50%	39%	52%	36%
<b>Generation</b>								
Total 'Before 1946'	80%	8%	67%	13%	45%	40%	48%	36%
1946 - 1964 "BB"	85%	8%	73%	15%	53%	37%	52%	38%
1965 - 1980 "X"	84%	9%	76%	12%	55%	35%	53%	37%
After 1980 "Y"	85%	8%	77%	12%	54%	37%	56%	35%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	76%	12%	61%	20%	41%	44%	47%	38%
16-19	85%	8%	74%	13%	54%	37%	54%	37%
20+	87%	7%	80%	10%	58%	33%	56%	35%
Still studying	87%	8%	82%	9%	57%	34%	55%	36%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>								
Self-employed	88%	7%	79%	12%	60%	30%	55%	35%
Managers	88%	6%	80%	10%	62%	29%	54%	37%
Other white collars	88%	7%	78%	12%	56%	35%	56%	34%
Manual workers	84%	8%	74%	14%	52%	39%	54%	37%
House persons	78%	10%	68%	14%	47%	40%	53%	35%
Unemployed	77%	12%	64%	19%	45%	45%	48%	40%
Retired	83%	8%	70%	14%	49%	39%	52%	36%
Students	87%	8%	82%	9%	57%	34%	55%	36%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>								
Most of the time	75%	14%	62%	22%	39%	51%	48%	40%
From time to time	82%	10%	71%	15%	49%	40%	54%	34%
Almost never/ Never	87%	7%	78%	11%	57%	34%	54%	37%
<b>Consider belonging to</b>								
The working class	80%	10%	68%	16%	48%	42%	49%	39%
The lower middle class	81%	11%	72%	16%	51%	40%	48%	43%
The middle class	89%	6%	79%	10%	57%	33%	58%	32%
The upper middle class	89%	7%	85%	8%	62%	30%	59%	35%
The upper class	82%	11%	78%	11%	60%	33%	50%	40%

## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83

### European citizenship

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 27<sup>th</sup> 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:

<b>Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)</b>											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
<b>N=50</b>	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	<b>N=50</b>
<b>N=500</b>	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	<b>N=500</b>
<b>N=1000</b>	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	<b>N=1000</b>
<b>N=1500</b>	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	<b>N=1500</b>
<b>N=2000</b>	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	<b>N=2000</b>
<b>N=3000</b>	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	<b>N=3000</b>
<b>N=4000</b>	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	<b>N=4000</b>
<b>N=5000</b>	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	<b>N=5000</b>
<b>N=6000</b>	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	<b>N=6000</b>
<b>N=7000</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	<b>N=7000</b>
<b>N=7500</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	<b>N=7500</b>
<b>N=8000</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	<b>N=8000</b>
<b>N=9000</b>	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	<b>N=9000</b>
<b>N=10000</b>	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	<b>N=10000</b>
<b>N=11000</b>	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	<b>N=11000</b>
<b>N=12000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	<b>N=12000</b>
<b>N=13000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	<b>N=13000</b>
<b>N=14000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	<b>N=14000</b>
<b>N=15000</b>	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	<b>N=15000</b>
	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		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
					FIELDWORK		
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%
<b>TOTAL EU28</b>			<b>27,758</b>	<b>16/05/15</b>	<b>27/05/15</b>	<b>424,491,772</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\* 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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>31,868</b>	<b>16/05/15</b>	<b>27/05/15</b>	<b>490,281,338</b>