

FLASH EUROBAROMETER

EMOTIONS AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS THE EU

Report

Fieldwork: 2-9 April

Publication: 25 April 2019



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Introduction

The European Parliament commissioned this survey in the run-up to the 2019 European parliamentary elections. Conducted a few weeks before the ballot, it seeks to find out how EU citizens feel about the EU, what their attitude is towards unity among citizens and how they engage with politics.

During the last moments before the European elections it is important to assess the overall climate in the EU countries, taking into account national specifics of each Member State. The purpose of the study was to collect data that would support the communication efforts of the European Parliament before the European Elections in May and would allow for a better targeting of its messages.

At the time the fieldwork for this study was conducted it was not clear whether the UK would participate in the ballot. Therefore the survey was conducted in the EU27 area.

More specifically, this survey was commissioned by the European Parliament to seek to assess the following:

- First emotions that are associated with the EU;
- Sense of togetherness within the EU;
- Engagement with activities related to politics.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar Public Brussels network in 27 Member States of the European Union¹ between 2 – 9 April 2019. Some 25,564 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed by telephone in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Parliament.

¹ The survey was not conducted in the United Kingdom



The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Public Opinion Monitoring Unit")². A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. It also specifies the interview methods and the confidence intervals³.

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

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

² <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer>

³ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

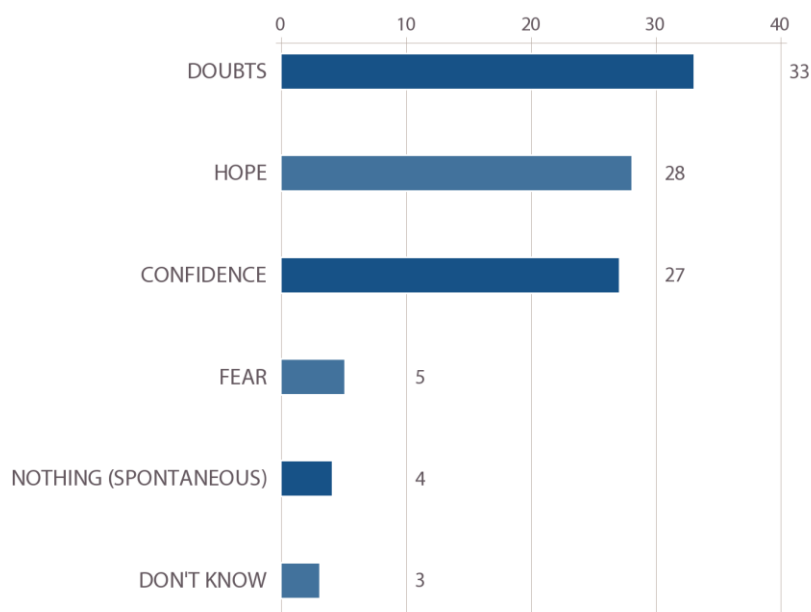


FIRST FEELINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EU

Over a half of respondents say they have positive feelings about the EU

Respondents were asked what feeling first comes to mind when they think of the EU⁴. A third of those surveyed (33%) say they have **doubts** when they think of the EU, which is the most-given answer. However, nearly three in ten (28%) say they feel **hope**, while almost the same proportion of respondents say they feel **confidence** (27%). In contrast, only one in twenty respondents say they feel fear (5%), while just 4% of respondents say they feel nothing.

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?
(% - EU)



*Base: all respondents, N=25,258**

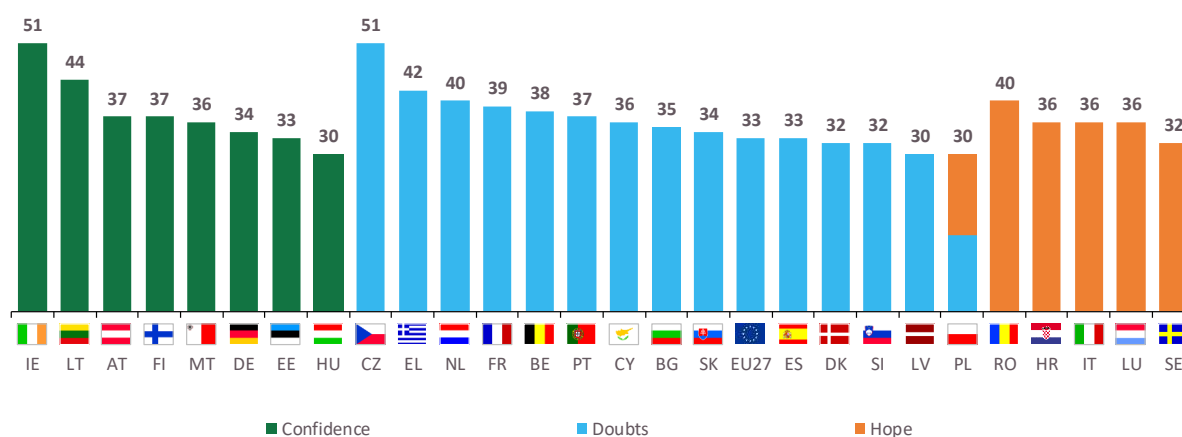
⁴ When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind? Hope; Fear; Confidence; Doubts; Nothing (spontaneous); DK.
** The sample in Belgium for this question was N=525



Doubts is the answer the highest proportion of respondents give in 14 Member States, most notably in Czechia, where a majority of respondents (51%) say this is the first feeling that comes to mind when they think of the EU. At the other end of the scale, it is the joint most-given answer in Poland, where three in ten respondents (30%) say this.

Confidence is the most-given answer by respondents in eight countries, ranging from a majority in Ireland (51%) to three in ten in Hungary (30%). Meanwhile, **hope** is the most-given response in six countries: Romania (40%), Croatia, Italy, Luxembourg (all 36%), Sweden (32%) and Poland (30%).

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



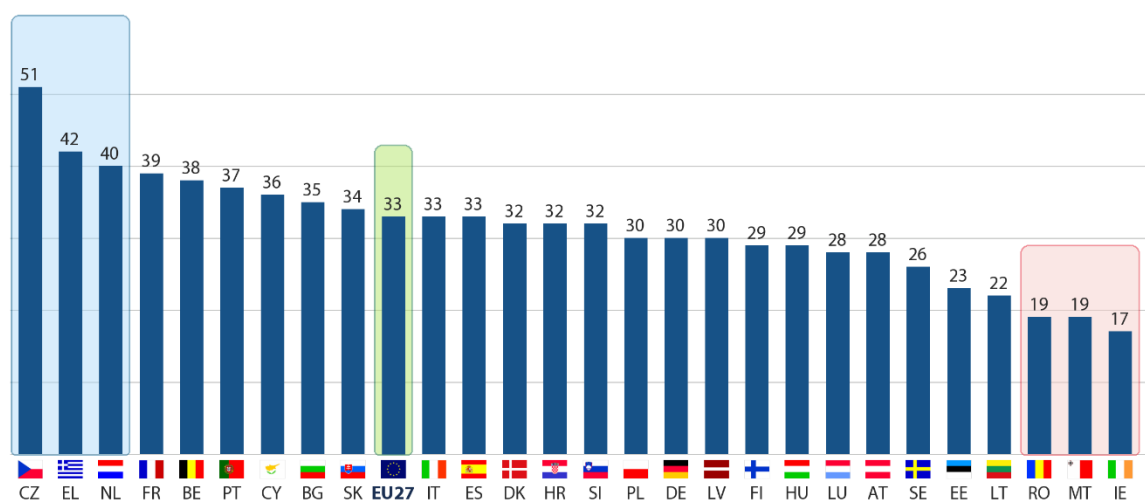
Base: all respondents, N=25,258



At the country level, there are wide variations when it comes to respondents who give **doubts** as their answer. At the upper end of the scale, 51% of those surveyed in Czechia give this as their answer, while at least four in ten say it in Greece (42%) and the Netherlands (40%). A further six countries have a higher proportion of respondents who give this as an answer than the EU average score for this question (33%).

In contrast, less than a fifth of respondents in Romania, Malta (both 19%) and Ireland say **doubts** is the first thing that comes to mind when they think of the EU.

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?
(% - Doubts)



Base: all respondents, N=25,258

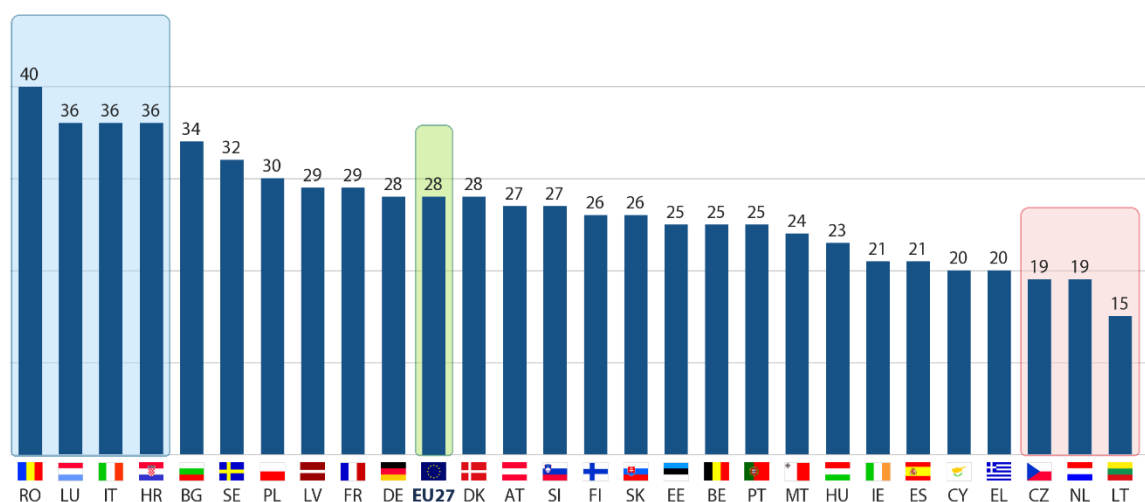


More than a third of respondents in five countries say **hope** is the feeling they get when they think of the EU. It is most keenly felt in Romania, where four in ten respondents say they feel this, while 36% say this in Luxembourg, Italy and Croatia and just over a third give this answer in Bulgaria. Six other countries have a higher proportion of respondents who give this answer than the EU average for this question (28%).

At the other end of the scale, under a fifth of respondents say they feel **hope** when they think of the EU in Czechia and the Netherlands (both 19%) and only 15% give this answer in Lithuania.

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?

(% - Hope)

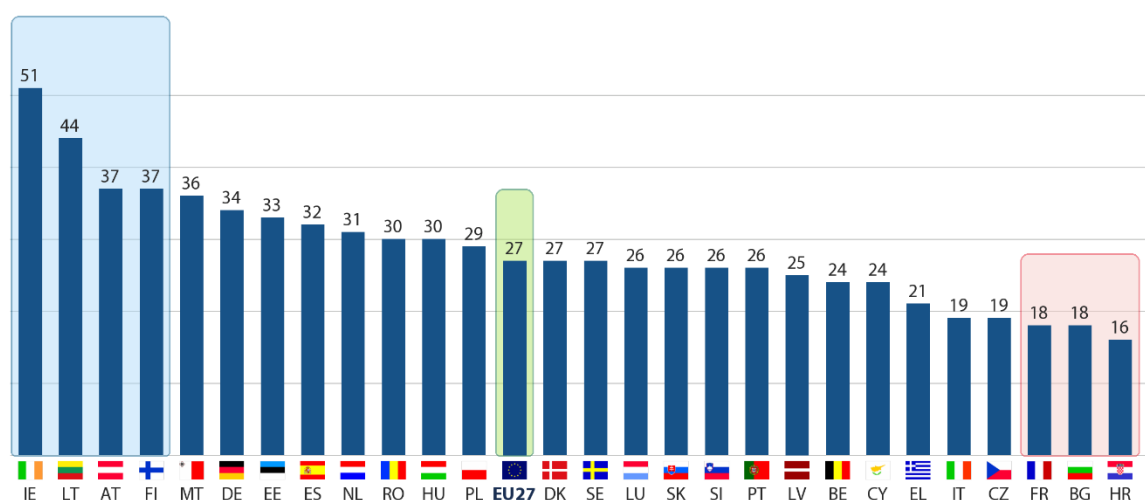


Base: all respondents, N=25,258



A majority of respondents in Ireland (51%) say they feel **confidence** when they think of the EU, while over four in ten give this answer in Lithuania (44%) and 37% say the same in Austria and Finland. A further eight countries have a higher proportion of respondents giving this answer than the EU average for this question (27%). By contrast, under a fifth of respondents in five countries say they feel **confidence** when they think of the EU, with the lowest proportion being in Croatia (16%), Bulgaria and France (18%).

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?
(% - Confidence)



Base: all respondents, N=25,258

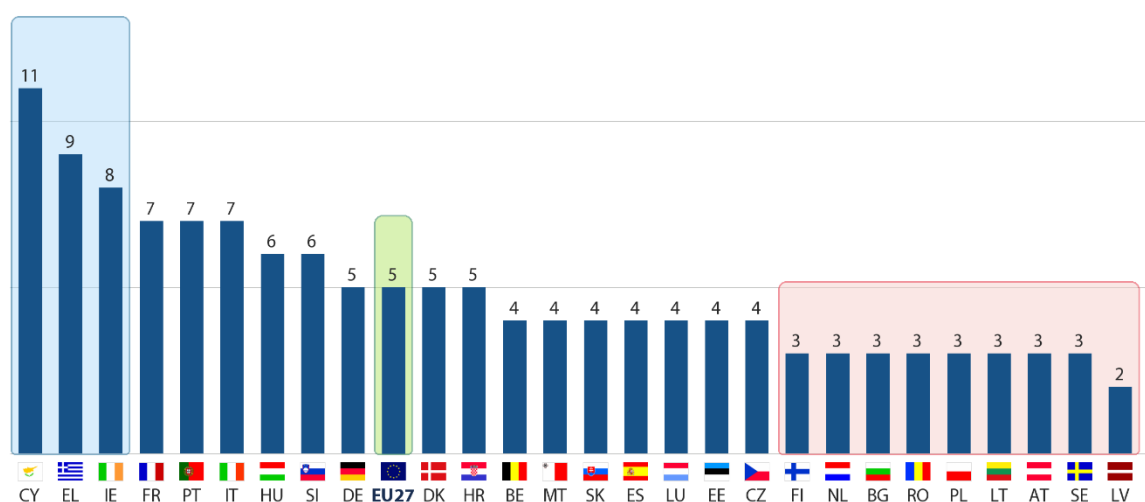


Only just over a tenth of respondents in Cyprus (11%) say they feel **fear** when they think of the EU, the highest proportion of any EU member state. Just less than a tenth say this in Greece (9%) and Ireland (8%). Five other countries have a higher proportion of respondents who say this than the EU average for this question (5%).

Less than one in 20 respondents say they feel **fear** when they think of the EU in 16 countries, with the lowest proportions being in Finland, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Sweden (all 3%) and Latvia (2%).

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?

(% - Fear)



Base: all respondents, N=25,258

Looking at the results from a **socio-demographic** perspective, there are some interesting differences and similarities.

- Gender does not appear to be much of a factor, with the results for men and women being broadly similar. That said, men are slightly more likely to feel confidence (29%) when they think of the EU than women (25%) and they are marginally more positive overall (57% vs 54%).
- There is general agreement across the board among the age groups too, with results again being broadly similar. Respondents aged 15-24 are most likely to feel confidence (31%) than their older counterparts, while those aged 55+ are more likely to feel hope



(31%) than any other age group. Those surveyed aged 45-54 are the most likely to feel doubts (35%).

- Education is associated with a more positive view of the EU. Respondents who are still studying are the most likely to feel confidence (32%), while those whose education finished over the age of 20 are most likely to feel hope (31%). In contrast, those whose education finished below the age of 15 are more likely to feel fear (10%) than those still studying (1%).
- Where respondents live appears to have a bearing on how they feel about the EU. Those living in large towns are most likely to feel hope (30%) and confidence (31%), while those living in rural villages are most likely to express fear (6%) and doubts (37%).
- Occupation seems to be a factor in the results. Respondents who are retired are the most likely to feel hope (32%), those who are managers are the most likely to feel confidence (37%) and those who are house persons are most likely to feel fear (11%). Managers are the most positive overall (66%) followed by students (62%), while the most negative feelings are associated with house persons (47%) and manual workers (45%).

Flash Eurobarometer Emotions and political engagement towards the EU



Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
(% - EU)

	Doubts	Hope	Confidence	Fear	Nothing	Total 'Positive Emotions'	Total 'Negative Emotions'	Don't Know
EU27	33	28	27	5	4	55	38	3
Gender								
Man	33	28	29	4	4	57	37	2
Woman	33	29	25	6	4	54	39	3
Age								
15-24	32	27	31	3	4	58	35	3
25-39	33	27	28	5	4	55	38	3
40-54	35	27	27	5	4	54	40	2
55 +	32	31	24	6	4	55	38	3
Education (End of)								
15-	34	25	19	10	7	44	44	5
16-19	38	26	21	7	5	47	45	3
20+	30	31	31	3	3	62	33	2
Still studying	33	28	32	1	3	60	34	3
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	37	26	24	6	4	50	43	3
Small/ mid size town	34	29	26	5	4	55	39	2
Large town	28	30	31	4	4	61	32	3
Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	35	25	29	4	5	54	39	2
Managers	28	29	37	2	2	66	30	2
Other white collars	36	27	27	4	4	54	40	2
Manual workers	37	26	20	8	5	46	45	4
House persons	36	25	20	11	5	45	47	3
Unemployed	34	27	21	8	7	48	42	3
Retired	31	32	24	6	4	56	37	3
Students	32	28	34	2	2	62	34	2

Base: all respondents, N=25,258

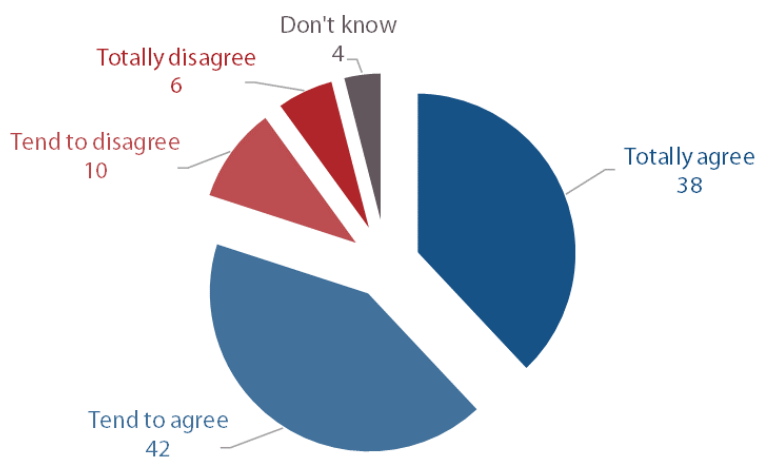


SENSE OF TOGETHERNESS IN THE EU

A large majority of respondents think what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them

Respondents were asked whether they agreed that what unites European citizens is more important than what separates them⁵. Eight in ten respondents (80%) say they agree with this statement, with over four in ten saying they **tend to agree** and just under four in ten saying they **totally agree**. By contrast, less than a fifth of respondents say they disagree with this statement, with only a tenth (10%) saying they **tend to disagree** and only just over one in 20 (6%) saying they **totally disagree**.

Q2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

⁵To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; DK.



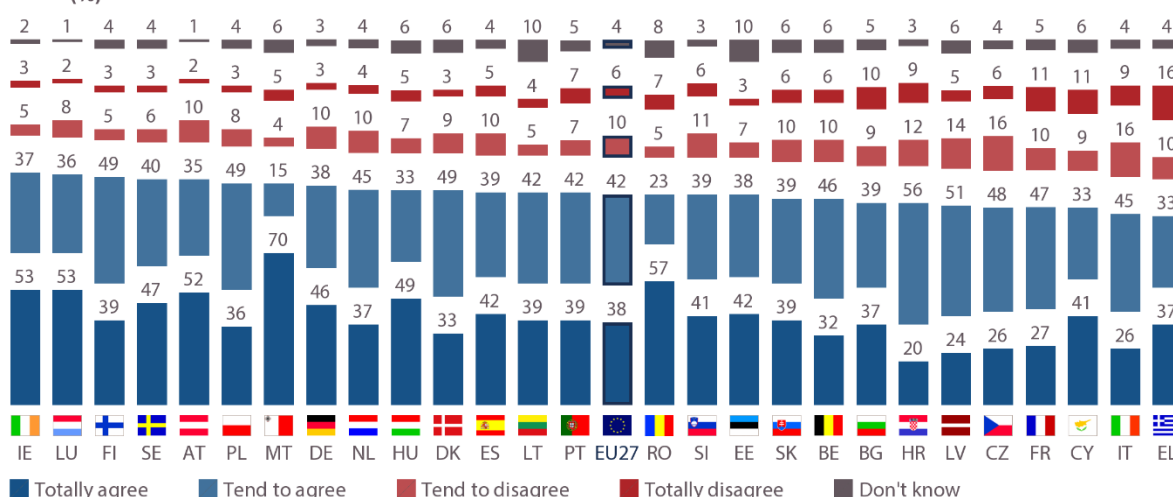
At least seven in ten respondents in all countries say they agree with this statement, with the lowest proportion being in Greece, where 70% say they agree, and the highest proportion being in Ireland, where nine in ten respondents (90%) say they agree with the statement.

A majority of respondents in five countries say they **totally agree** what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them. Seven in ten of those surveyed say this in Malta (70%), while more than half give this answer in Romania (57%), Ireland, Luxembourg (both 53%) and Austria (52%). Meanwhile, a majority of respondents in just two countries – Croatia (56%) and Latvia (51%) - say they **tend to agree** with the statement.

There is a much smaller proportion of respondents who say they disagree with the statement. Just over a quarter of respondents say they disagree with it in Greece (26%), while a quarter say they disagree in Italy (25%).

Over a tenth of respondents in 13 countries say they **tend to disagree** with the statement, with Italy, Czechia (both 16%) and Latvia (14%) having the highest proportions. Only in four countries is the proportion of respondents who say they **totally disagree** with the statement one in ten or more. This answer is most given by respondents in Greece (16%), followed by Cyprus and France (both 11%).

Q2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them.
(%)



Base: all respondents, N=25,564



The **socio-demographic** analysis reveals some differences and similarities that follow the pattern of the results for the previous answer.

- Gender makes little difference, with results being broadly similar across the board. But men are slightly more likely to disagree (18%) than women (15%).
- Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree with the statement (83%), while those aged 55+ (78%) are the least likely, although the older age group is most likely to totally agree (41%). Those aged 45-54 are the most likely to disagree with it (19%).
- Education appears to be a determining factor, with those whose education finished when they were older than 20 and those still studying most likely to agree (84%). Respondents whose education finished when they were under 15 are twice as likely to disagree (24%) than those who are still studying (12%).
- Where respondents live does not appear to have a significant bearing on the results. Respondents living in large towns are slightly more likely to agree (82%) than their counterparts in rural villages (77%) and marginally less likely to disagree (15% vs 17%).
- Occupation follows a similar pattern to the previous question, with managers (88%) and students (85%) most likely to agree with the statement and house persons (69%) and the unemployed (70%) least likely to agree with it.



Q2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them. (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY) (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	38	42	10	6	80	16	4
Gender							
Man	40	39	11	7	79	18	3
Woman	36	44	10	5	80	15	5
Age							
15-24	28	55	10	4	83	14	3
25-39	35	46	10	5	81	15	4
40-54	39	39	12	7	78	19	3
55 +	41	37	9	7	78	16	6
Education (End of)							
15-	31	34	13	11	65	24	11
16-19	33	43	12	8	76	20	4
20+	44	40	9	5	84	14	2
Still studying	28	56	9	3	84	12	4
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	36	41	11	6	77	17	6
Small/ mid size town	34	45	10	7	79	17	4
Large town	44	38	10	5	82	15	3
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	42	37	10	8	79	18	3
Managers	48	40	7	4	88	11	1
Other white collars	38	44	11	4	82	15	3
Manual workers	28	45	12	10	73	22	5
House persons	27	42	14	10	69	24	7
Unemployed	27	43	18	8	70	26	4
Retired	41	36	9	7	77	16	7
Students	28	57	8	3	85	11	4

Base: all respondents, N=25,564



ENGAGEMENT WITH ACTIVITIES RELATED TO POLITICS

Eight in ten respondents have discussed politics with family, friends or acquaintances in the last month

Respondents were asked how often they had engaged in a number of activities related to politics over the last four weeks⁶. Eight in ten respondents (81%) say they have **discussed about politics with family, friends or acquaintances** at least once, with nearly half (49%) saying they have done so more than three times. Less than a fifth of respondents (19%) say they have never done this, while a tenth (10%) say they have done so once and a fifth (22%) have one it two or three times.

Over seven in ten respondents (72%) say they have **watched a programme about politics on television** in the past month, with over four in ten (43%) saying they have done this more than three times, nearly a fifth (17%) saying they have done so two or three times and over a tenth (12%) saying they have done it once. Over a quarter of respondents say they have never done this.

Reading something about politics on news websites is something nearly two thirds of respondents say they have done in the last four weeks, with over four in ten (43%) saying they have done this more than three times. Over a tenth of respondents say they have done this two or three times in the last month, less than a tenth say they have done it once, while more than a third say they have never done this.

⁶Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level: Watched a programme about politics on television; Listened to a programme about politics on the radio; Read an article about politics in the newspapers or magazines; Read something about politics on news websites; Read something about politics on online social networks; Read and/or discussed something about politics using a messaging app, such as WhatsApp or Messenger; Discussed something about politics with family, friends or acquaintances; Attended a public meeting or a rally about politics, went to a demonstration.



Nearly two thirds of those surveyed (63%) say they have **read an article about politics in the newspapers or magazines**, with four in ten (40%) saying they have done this more than three times in the last month. Over a tenth of respondents (13%) say they have done it two or three times, a tenth (10%) say they have done this once in the last month and 37% say they have never done it.

A majority of respondents (57%) say they have **read something about politics on online social networks**. Over a third (36%) say they have done this more than three times, but a higher proportion (43%) say they have never done this in the last month. Meanwhile, over a tenth (13%) of those surveyed say they have read about politics on social networks in the last month two or three times and less than a tenth say they have done it once.

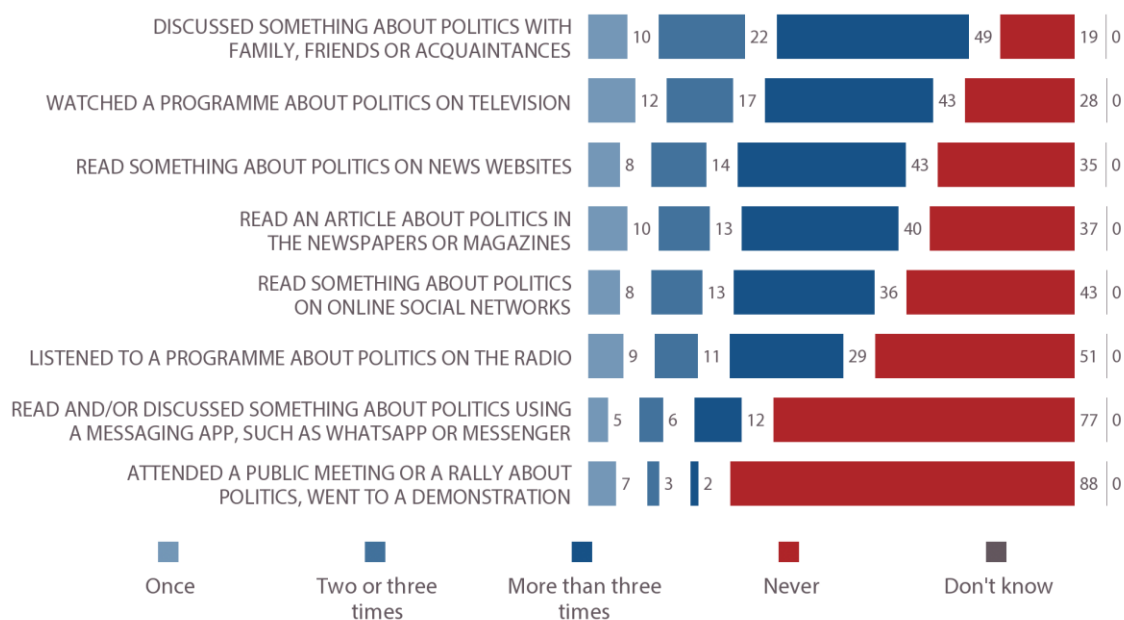
Over half of those surveyed (51%) say they have not **listened to a programme about politics on the radio** in the last month. Under three in ten respondents (29%) say they have done this more than three times in the last month, while a tenth (11%) say they have done so two or three times and listened to such a programme once (9%).

Three quarters of respondents (77%) say they have never in the last month **read and/or discussed something about politics using a messaging app, such as WhatsApp or Messenger**. Only just over a tenth of those surveyed (12%) say they have done this more than three times in the last four weeks, while one in 20 of respondents say they have done it two or three times (6%) or once (5%).

Nearly nine in ten respondents (88%) say they have never in the last four weeks **attended a public meeting or rally about politics or gone to a demonstration**, while only a tenth (12%) say they have. Just over one in 20 of those surveyed say they have done this once (7%) in the last month, while just one in 50 say they have done this more than three times (2%) and only a slightly higher proportion (3%) say they have done so two or three times.



Q3 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

Although a majority of respondents in all EU Member States say they have **discussed politics with family, friends or acquaintances** at least once within the last month, there are significant differences at national level in terms of the frequency of discussions and the proportions of those surveyed.

Over nine in ten respondents in Ireland say they have had such discussions (92%), while almost the same proportion in Slovakia (90%) and Germany (89%) say the same. In each of these countries, a majority of respondents say they have done this more than three times in the last four weeks, which is also the case in eight other countries. In fact, this is the most-given answer in all but three countries: Cyprus (27%), Malta (36%), Portugal (32%).

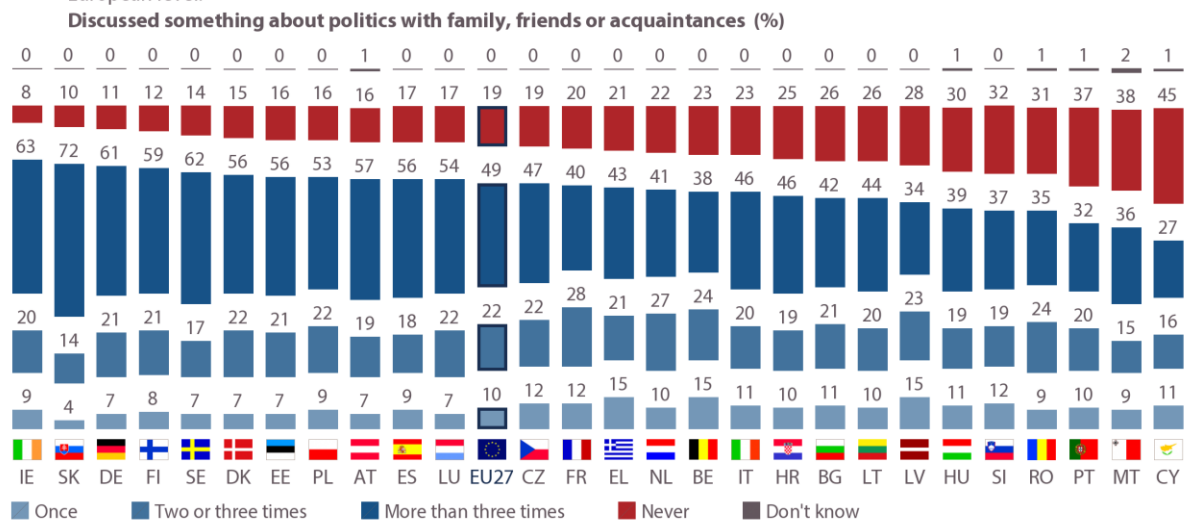
Only just over half of respondents in Cyprus (54%) say they have had political discussions with family, friends or acquaintances in the last four weeks, while six in ten of those surveyed in Malta (60%) and Portugal (62%) say this. Over four in ten respondents in Cyprus (45%) say they have



not had such discussions, while just under this proportion say the same in Malta (38%) and Portugal (37%).

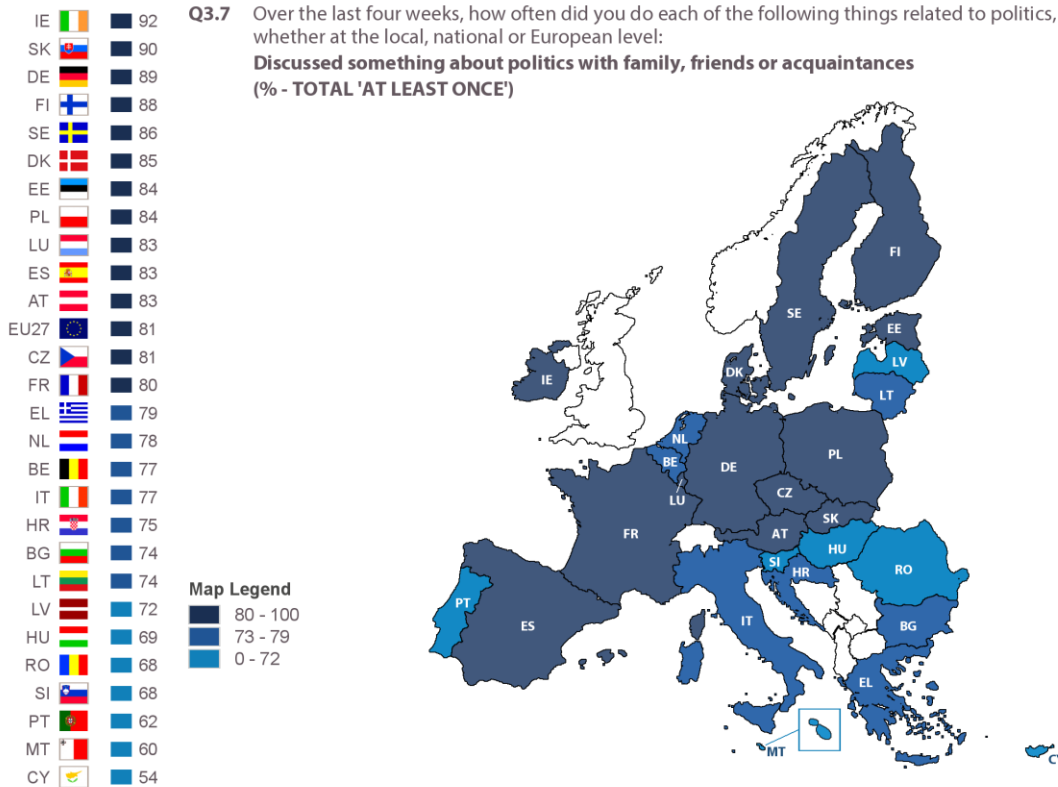
The proportion of respondents who say they have done this two or three times in the last month ranges from 14% in Slovakia to just under three in ten in France (28%), while the proportions of those who say they have done it just once in the last month range from under one in 20 in Slovakia (4%) to more than a tenth in Greece, Belgium and Latvia (all 15%).

Q3.7 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

At a country level, there are relatively wide variations in the proportions of respondents saying they had discussed something about politics with family, friends or acquaintances at least once in the last month. Ireland has a particularly high proportion (92%) as does Slovakia (90%), while Cyprus has a comparatively low proportion (54%). That said, at least three quarters of respondents in 18 of the 27 countries surveyed say they have done this, while more than two thirds say this in six others. Only Cyprus has less than six in ten respondents who give this answer.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

The **socio-demographic** analysis for this response reveals some interesting results:

- Men (82%) are slightly more likely to say they have discussed politics with family, friends or acquaintances at least once in the last four weeks than women (79%) and a majority of men say they have done this more than three times (53% compared to 46% women).
- Younger respondents are more likely to say they have done this at least once than older respondents. Those aged 15-24 are the most likely (85%), while those aged 55+ are the least likely (78%). The oldest age group (22%) is much more likely to say they have 'never' done this than the youngest (14%).
- Education appears to have a bearing on the results, with those still studying (88%) and those whose education finished above the age of 20 (87%) more likely to have discussed politics with family, friends or acquaintances than those whose education finished when they were under 15 (60%). Respondents in the least educated group (39%) are three



times more likely to say they have never done this than those still studying (12%) or whose education finished above the age of 20 (13%).

- Where respondents live does not appear to make much difference, with those living in large towns (83%) slightly more likely to say they have done this at least once than those in rural villages (79%).
- As with previous questions, managers (89%) and students (88%) are the most likely groups to say they have done this in the last four weeks while house persons (71%) and the unemployed (72%) are the least likely to say this.
- Respondents with positive emotions towards the EU (84%) are slightly more likely to have had such discussions than those with negative emotions (79%).
- Those surveyed who agree with the statement 'What brings EU citizens together is more important than what separates them' are more likely to say they have done this at least once (84%) than those who disagree (74%).



Q3.7 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level: (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Discussed something about politics with family, friends or acquaintance (% - EU)

	Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Total 'At least once'	Don't know
EU27	10	22	49	19	81	-
Gender						
Man	8	21	53	18	82	-
Woman	11	22	46	21	79	-
Age						
15-24	11	28	46	14	85	1
25-39	12	23	49	16	84	-
40-54	9	21	50	19	80	1
55 +	9	19	50	22	78	-
Education (End of)						
15-	11	16	33	39	60	1
16-19	10	22	45	23	77	-
20+	9	22	56	13	87	-
Still studying	11	27	50	12	88	-
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	10	22	47	21	79	-
Small/ mid size town	10	23	47	20	80	-
Large town	9	20	54	16	83	1
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	9	19	59	13	87	-
Managers	8	20	61	11	89	-
Other white collars	10	25	49	15	84	1
Manual workers	12	22	39	27	73	-
House persons	13	21	37	28	71	1
Unemployed	15	17	40	28	72	-
Retired	8	19	48	25	75	-
Students	11	25	52	12	88	-
First feeling regarding the EU						
Positive Emotions	9	22	53	15	84	1
Negative Emotions	10	22	47	21	79	-
What brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them						
Total 'Agree'	10	23	51	16	84	-
Total 'Disagree'	9	17	48	26	74	-

Base: all respondents, N=25,564



When it comes to respondents who say they have **watched a programme about politics on television**, the picture is similar, with Slovakia (84%) and Ireland (83%) at the higher end of the scale and Malta (55%) and Cyprus (52%) being at the lower end.

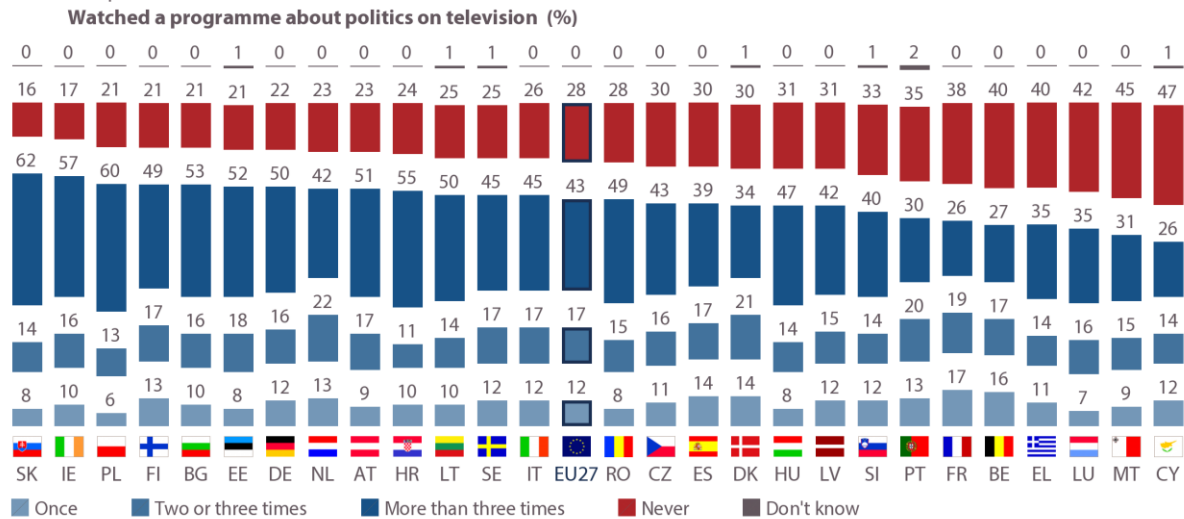
In fact, a majority of respondents in Slovakia (62%), Ireland (57%) and Poland (60%) say they have watched a programme about politics on television more than three times in the last four weeks and the same is the case in Croatia (55%), Bulgaria (53%), Estonia (52%) and Austria (51%). Only just over a quarter of respondents say they have done this in Cyprus, France (both 26%) and Belgium (27%), while just over three in ten say the same in Malta (31%).

At least four in ten respondents in five countries say they have not watched a television programme about politics in the last month, with nearly half of those surveyed in Cyprus (47%) saying this. In all but two other countries, at least a fifth of respondents also give this answer. Only in Slovakia (16%) and Ireland (17%) do less than a fifth of those surveyed say they have not watched such a programme in the last month.

The proportion of respondents who say they have watched a programme about politics on television two or three times in the last month is broadly similar across all 27 Member States. It ranges from a tenth in Croatia (11%) to just over a fifth in the Netherlands (22%). The picture is similar for the answer 'once', with the proportion of respondents saying it ranging from 17% in France to 6% in Poland (6%)



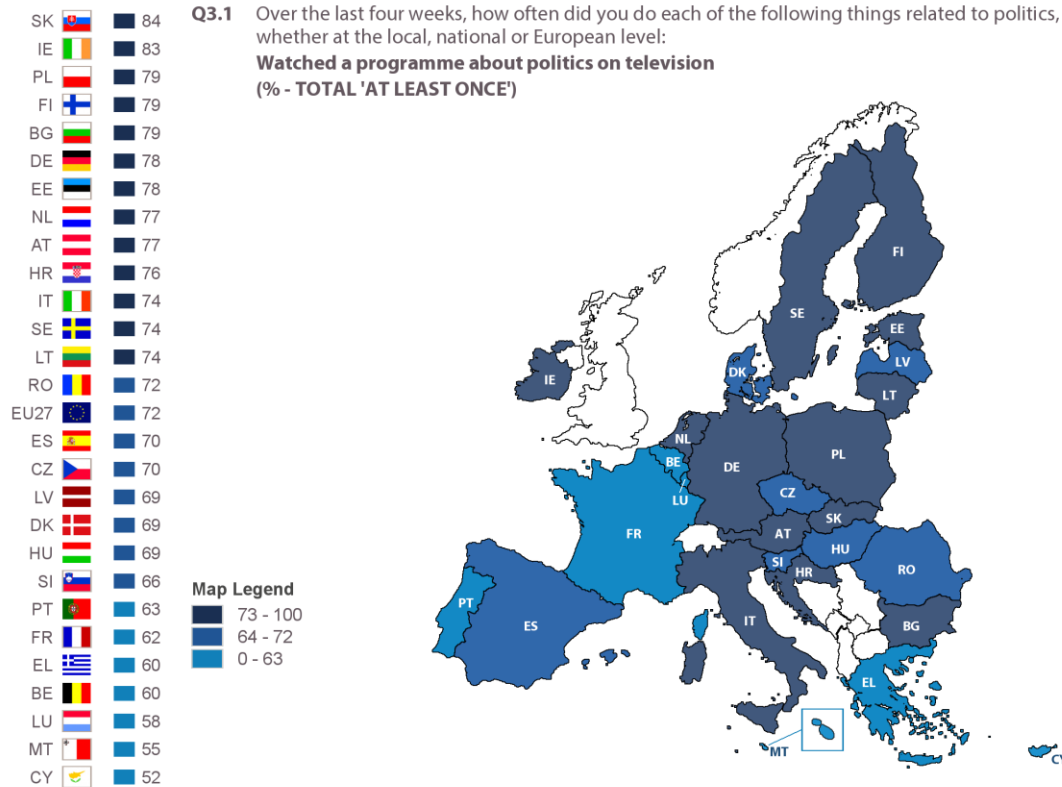
Q3.1 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

Although there are still country-level variations for this answer, the range is narrower between the lowest and highest proportions. Respondents in Slovakia and Ireland are much more likely to have watched a programme about politics on television in the last month than their counterparts in Malta and Cyprus, where only just over a half say they have done this.

Though again, the proportions of respondents who have watched such a programme in the last four weeks is relatively high in all countries and is more than three quarters in 10 Member States. Only in two – Malta (52%) and Cyprus (55%) – is the proportion below six in ten respondents.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

The **socio-demographic** analysis reveals some interesting differences and similarities for this question:

- There is no statistically significant difference between the responses given by men and women.
- Older respondents are much more likely to have watched a TV programme about politics than their younger counterparts. Those aged 55+ (81%) are the most likely to say they have done this, while those aged 15-24 and those aged 25-39 (both 62%) are the least likely.
- Education has a bearing on the results, with those still studying (61%) the least likely group to say they have watched such a programme and the most likely to say they have never done it (39%). Those whose education finished after the age of 20 are the most likely to say they have done this at least once (74%).



- Where respondents live does not appear to influence their answers, with results being broadly similar across the board.
- Respondents who are retired (82%) are the most likely to say they have watched a programme about politics on television, while students are the least likely (63%).
- Those surveyed who have positive emotions about the EU (77%) are more likely to have watched such a programme at least once than those who have negative emotions (69%).
- Respondents who agree with the statement 'What brings EU citizens together is more important than what separates them' are also more likely to have done this at least once (74%) than those who disagree (66%).



Q3.1 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level: (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Watched a programme about politics on TV (% - EU)

	Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Total 'At least once'	Don't know
EU27	12	17	43	28	72	-
Gender						
Man	11	16	46	27	73	-
Woman	13	18	41	28	72	-
Age						
15-24	18	17	27	38	62	-
25-39	14	17	31	38	62	-
40-54	12	18	42	28	72	-
55 +	9	15	57	18	81	1
Education (End of)						
15-	10	18	41	30	69	1
16-19	12	17	44	27	73	-
20+	11	16	47	26	74	-
Still studying	17	17	27	39	61	-
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	13	18	41	28	72	-
Small/ mid size town	12	17	43	28	72	-
Large town	11	15	47	27	73	-
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	10	17	43	30	70	-
Managers	12	16	45	27	73	-
Other white collars	14	17	36	33	67	-
Manual workers	13	18	38	31	69	-
House persons	11	19	39	30	69	1
Unemployed	18	18	31	33	67	-
Retired	8	15	59	17	82	1
Students	17	18	28	37	63	-
First feeling regarding the EU						
Positive Emotions	11	17	49	23	77	-
Negative Emotions	13	17	39	31	69	-
What brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them						
Total 'Agree'	12	17	45	26	74	-
Total 'Disagree'	11	16	39	34	66	-

Base: all respondents, N=25,564



A majority in all but two countries say they have **read something about politics on news websites** at least once in the last month.

Three quarters of respondents say they have done this in Finland, Ireland (both 76%) and Sweden (75%), while just over four in ten say they have read something about politics on news websites in Cyprus (41%) and a slightly higher proportion say this in Romania (49%).

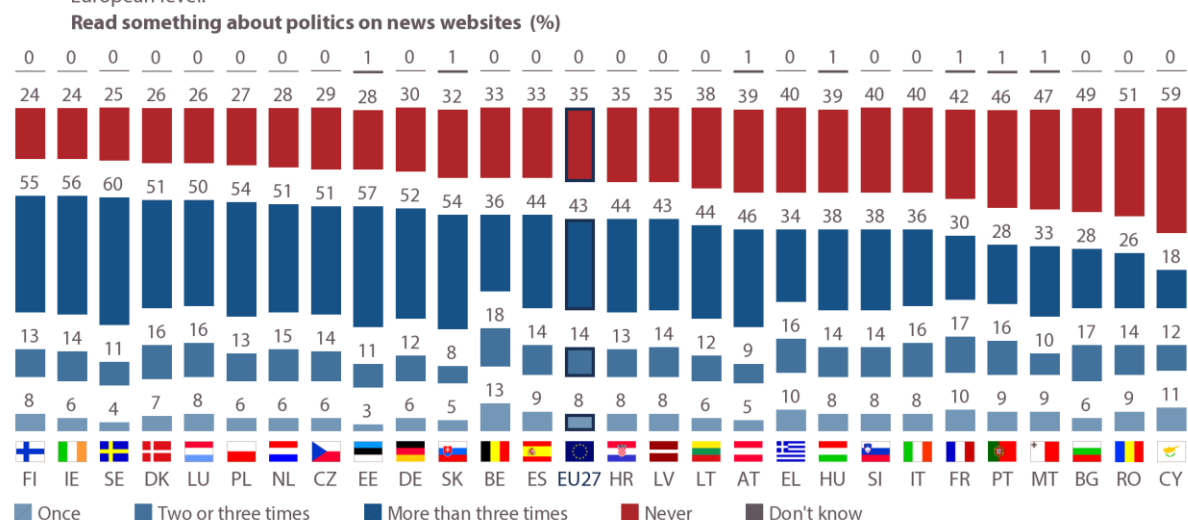
A majority of those surveyed in 11 countries say they have done this more than three times, with the highest proportions being in Sweden (60%), Estonia (57%) and Ireland (56%). Under a fifth say the same in Cyprus (18%), while just over a quarter give this answer in Romania (26%), Bulgaria and Portugal (both 28%).

Nearly six in ten respondents in Cyprus (59%) say they have not done this in the last four weeks and over half of those in Romania (51%) give this answer as well. At least a quarter in all other countries say this, with the exception of Finland and Ireland (both 24%).

Again, the proportion of respondents saying they have done this two or three times is broadly similar across the 27 Member States, with under a tenth giving this answer in Slovakia (8%) and just under a fifth saying it in Belgium (18%). The range is similar for the proportion of respondents saying they have only done this once in the last month: under one in 20 in Estonia (3%) to over a tenth in Belgium (13%).

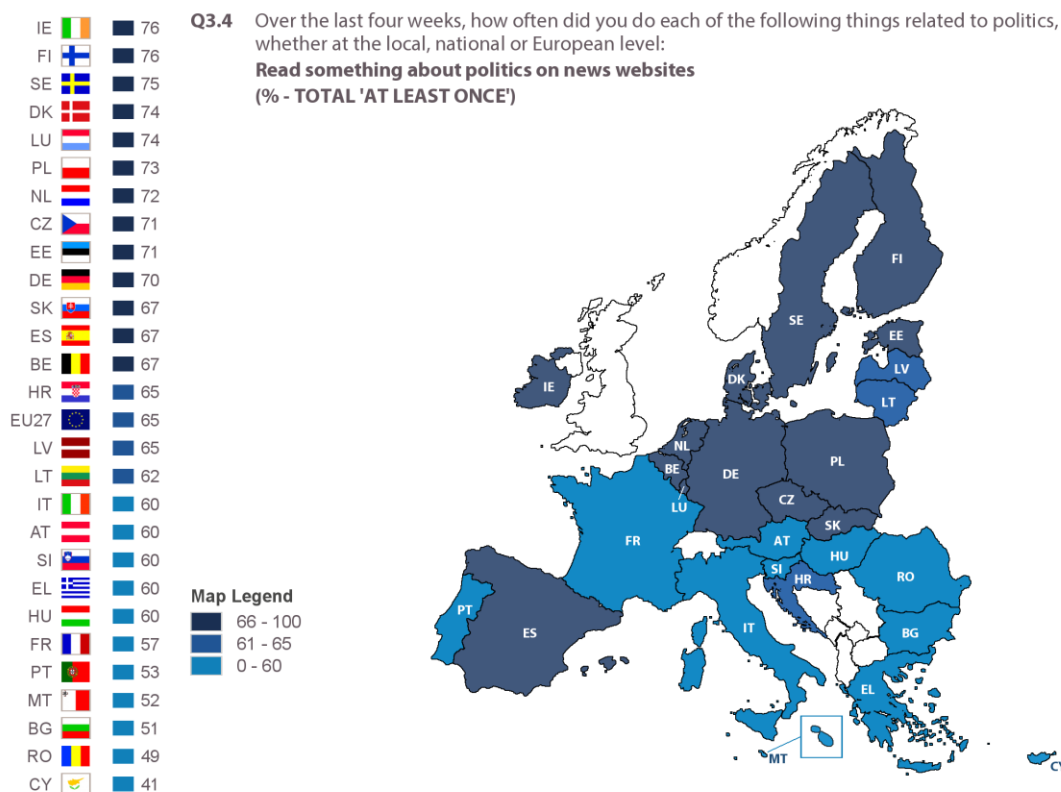


Q3.4 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

As with the previous answer, there are considerable country-level variations, with respondents in Ireland, Finland (76%) and Sweden much more likely to say they have **read something about politics on news websites** at least once than their counterparts in Romania (49%) and Cyprus (41%). These two countries are among 11 Member States where six in ten or fewer respondents give this as their answer. However, in 13 of the 27 countries surveyed, more than two thirds of respondents say they have read something about politics on a news website more than once in the last month.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

Looking at the **socio-demographic** analysis, some interesting differences and similarities are revealed:

- Men (71%) are much more likely than women (58%) to have read about politics on news websites at least once in the last four weeks and a relative majority of them (50%) say they have done this more than three times.
- Younger respondents are more likely to have done this than older ones. Those aged 15-24 (79%) are the most likely to have done this, while those aged 55+ (47%) are the least likely to say they have done this. A majority of those aged 55+ (52%) say they have never done this.
- Education appears to play a significant role in how respondents answer this question. Those still studying (82%) are more than twice as likely as their counterparts whose education finished below the age of 15 (30%) to say they have done this. Conversely, the



least educated group (70%) is more than three times as likely to say they have never done this than those still studying (18%).

- Where respondents live appears to have a bearing on the results. Those living in large towns (70%) are more likely to say they have read about politics on a news website than those living in rural villages (60%).
- Following the pattern of previous answers, managers (86%) and students (83%) are the most likely to have read about politics on a news website, while those who are retired (42%) and those who are house persons (49%) are the least likely.
- Respondents with positive emotions about the EU (69%) are more likely than those with negative emotions (62%) to have done this at least once in the last four weeks.
- Similarly, those surveyed who agree with the statement 'What brings EU citizens together is more important than what separates them' (68%) are more likely than those who disagree (57%) to say they have read about politics on news websites.



Q3.4 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level: (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Read something about politics on news websites (% - EU)

	Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Total 'At least once'	Don't Know
EU27	8	14	43	35	65	-
Gender						
Man	7	14	50	29	71	-
Woman	8	15	35	41	58	1
Age						
15-24	13	24	42	21	79	-
25-39	9	18	51	22	78	-
40-54	7	15	48	30	70	-
55 +	5	9	33	52	47	1
Education (End of)						
15-	6	7	17	70	30	-
16-19	8	14	34	44	56	-
20+	7	14	53	26	74	-
Still studying	13	24	45	18	82	-
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	8	15	37	40	60	-
Small/ mid size town	8	15	41	36	64	-
Large town	6	14	50	30	70	-
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	7	13	55	25	75	-
Managers	6	13	67	14	86	-
Other white collars	8	17	48	27	73	-
Manual workers	11	15	38	36	64	-
House persons	8	15	26	51	49	-
Unemployed	9	17	40	34	66	-
Retired	5	8	29	57	42	1
Students	13	26	44	17	83	-
First feeling regarding the EU						
Positive Emotions	7	14	48	31	69	-
Negative Emotions	8	15	39	38	62	-
What brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them						
Total 'Agree'	8	15	45	32	68	-
Total 'Disagree'	7	14	36	43	57	-

Base: all respondents, N=25,564



A majority of respondents in 17 EU Member States say they have **read an article about politics in the newspapers or magazines in the last four weeks**. However, a majority in seven countries and a relative majority in three more say they have not done this in the last month.

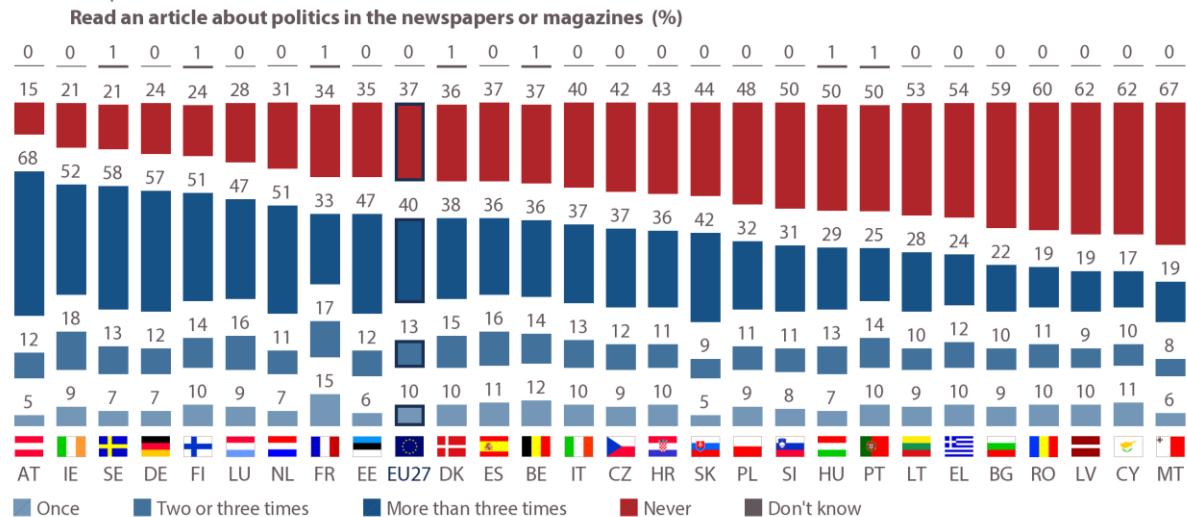
Over eight in ten of those surveyed in Austria (85%) say they have read such an article, while at least three quarters of respondents in Ireland (79%), Sweden (78%) Germany (76%) and Finland (75%) say the same. However, two thirds of respondents in Malta (67%) and at least six in ten of those surveyed in Romania (60%), Latvia and Cyprus (both 62%) say they have not done this in the last four weeks. At the other end of the scale, just 15% say this in Austria and only just over a fifth of respondents say it in Ireland and Sweden (both 21%).

Two thirds of respondents in Austria (68%) say they have done this more than three times in the last four weeks and a majority say the same in five other countries: Sweden (58%), Germany (57%), Ireland (52%), Finland and the Netherlands (both 51%). Only three other countries are above the EU median average score of 40 for this answer, while 18 are below it. Less than a fifth of respondents give this answer in four countries: Romania, Latvia, Malta (all 19%) and Cyprus (17%).

The proportion of respondents saying they have read an article about politics in a newspaper or magazine two or three times in the last month ranges from 8% in Malta to 18% in Ireland. Similarly, the range is fairly narrow for the answer 'once', with one in 20 respondents saying this in Slovakia and Austria (both 5%) and 15% saying it in France.

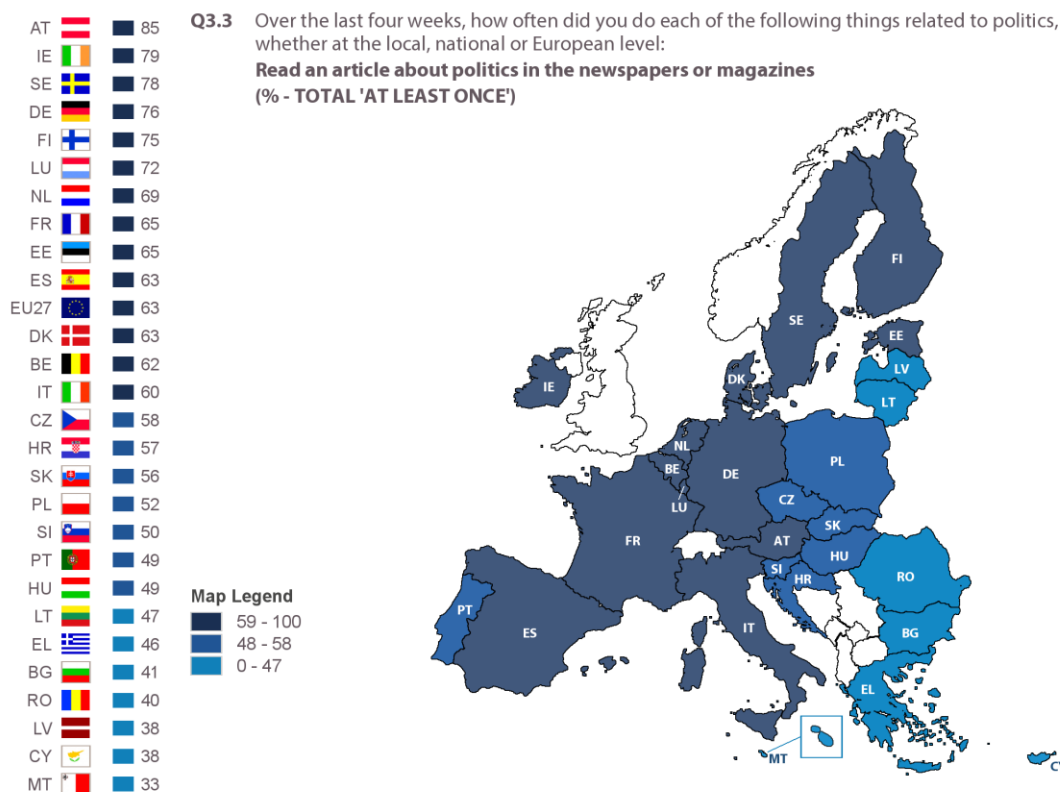


Q3.3 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

There are significant differences in the results at country level for those saying they have **read an article about politics in newspapers or magazines** at least once in the last four weeks. Eleven EU Member States are at or above the EU average result of 63% for this answer, with respondents in Austria (85%), Ireland (79%) and Sweden (78%) most likely to say this. At the other end of the scale, only a third of respondents in Malta (38%) give this answer and under four in ten of those surveyed in Latvia and Cyprus (both 38%) say the same.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

A majority of respondents in 22 countries and a relative majority in one other say they have **read something about politics on online social networks**, while a majority in four say they have not done this in the last four weeks.

Two thirds of respondents in Poland (67%) Finland and Ireland (both 66%) say they have done this, while at the other end of the scale, under half of those surveyed in Romania (49%), Slovenia (48%), France (47%) and Cyprus (46%) say this.

At least a third of respondents say they have not done this in the past four weeks in all EU Member States, with a majority in Romania (51%), Slovenia (52%), France (53%) and Cyprus (54%) giving this as their answer. A further nine countries are above the EU average score (43%) for this answer, though 14 are below it, with only a third of respondents in Poland, Finland and Ireland (all 33%) saying this.

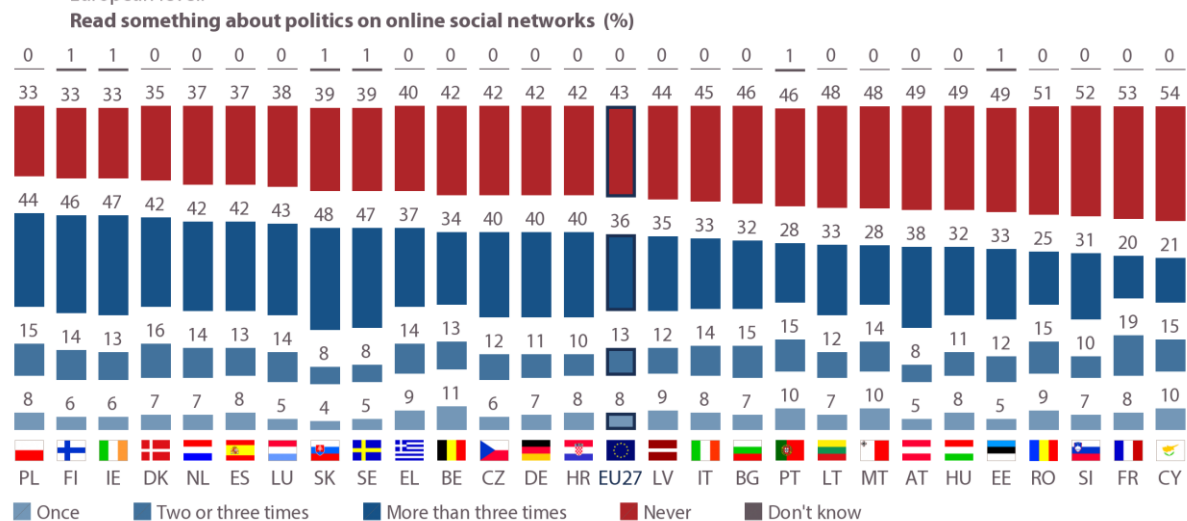


A minimum of four in ten respondents in 12 EU Member States say they have read about politics on an online social network more than three times in the past four weeks, with those in Slovakia (48%), Sweden and Ireland (both 47%) most likely to say this and those in France (20%), Cyprus (21%) and Romania (25%) least likely to give this answer.

At least a tenth of respondents in all but three EU Member States say they have read something about politics on online social networks two or three times in the last month. Those surveyed in France (19%) and Denmark (16%) are the most likely to say this, while respondents in Slovakia, Sweden and Austria (all 8%) are the least likely.

The proportion of respondents saying they have done this just once in the last month ranges from under one in 20 in Slovakia (4%) to over a tenth in Belgium (11%).

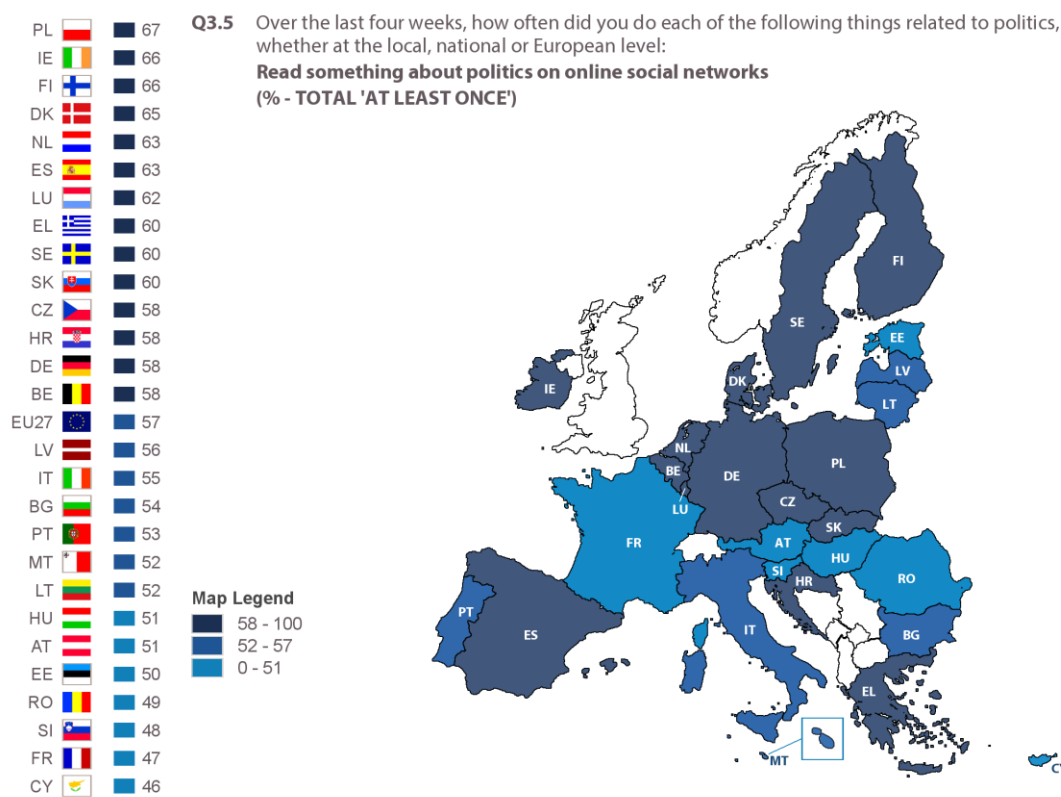
Q3.5 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:



Base: all respondents, N=25,564



At a country level, there are geographical variations in the results, though the range is relatively narrow. The most likely respondents to say they have read something about politics on online social networks at least once are found in Poland (67%), Ireland and Finland (both 66%), while the least likely are in Slovenia (48%), France (47%) and Cyprus (46%). Fourteen countries have a higher proportion of respondents who say this than the EU median score for this answer (57%), while 13 have a lower proportion.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564



A majority of respondents in nine EU Member States say they have **listened to a programme about politics on the radio** at least once in the last four weeks, while a majority in 17 and a relative majority in one say they have not done this.

Over three quarters of respondents in Ireland (77%) say they have done this, while at least six in ten say this in Poland (61%) and Slovakia (60%). At the other end of the scale, just over a quarter of those surveyed in Portugal (26%) say they have done this, three in ten say it in Malta (30%) and a third give this answer in Slovenia (35%).

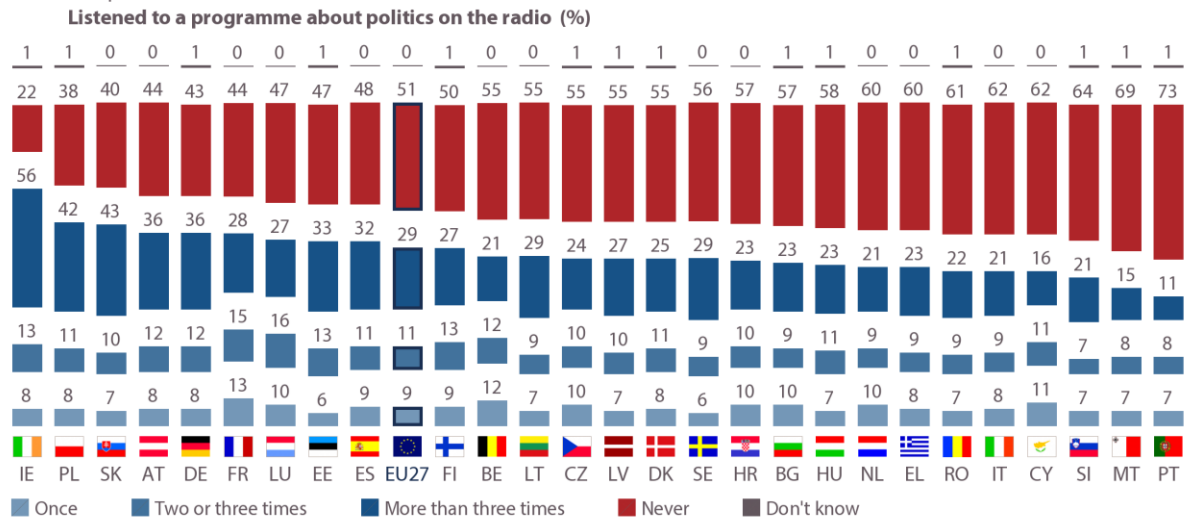
By contrast, at least six in ten respondents in eight countries say they have not listened to a radio programme about politics in the last month, with those in Slovenia (64%) Malta (69%) and Portugal (71%) most likely to say this. At least a third of respondents in all but one of the remaining Member States also say this, with the exception being Ireland (22%), where only just over a fifth say this.

A majority of those surveyed in Ireland (56%) say they have listened to such a programme more than three times in the past four weeks and over four in ten say they have done so in Slovakia (43%) and Poland (42%). At the other end of the scale, under a fifth of respondents in Cyprus (16%) and Malta (15%) and only just over a tenth in Portugal (11%) give this answer.

The proportion of respondents saying they have done this two or three times in the last month ranges from under a tenth in Slovenia (7%) to more than twice that score in Luxembourg (16%). Similarly, the proportion of those surveyed saying they have listened to such a radio programme just once in the past four weeks ranges from one in 20 Estonia and Sweden (both 6%) to more than twice that in France (13%).

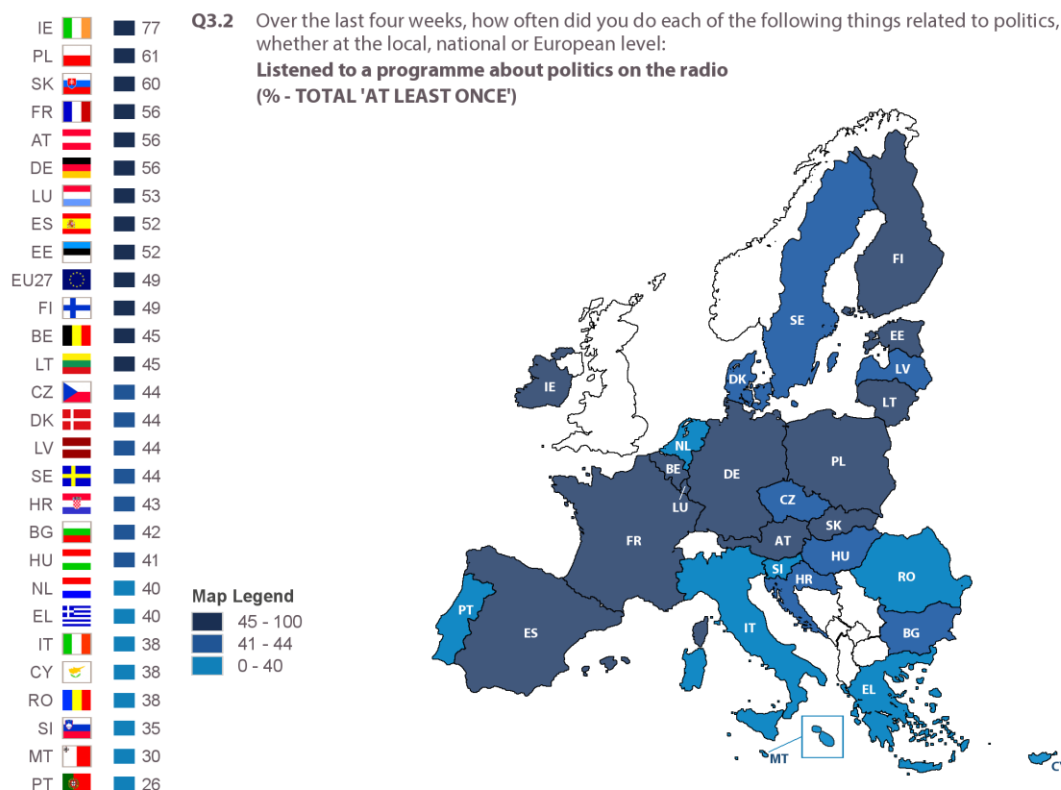


Q3.2 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

There are some substantial geographical variations in the results for this question. At one end of the scale, respondents in Ireland (77%) are by far the most likely to say they have listened to a programme about politics on the radio at least once in the past four weeks. However, it's a considerably smaller proportion of respondents in Portugal (26%) who say this. Only in nine countries is the proportion of respondents who say this higher than the EU average (49%) for this question, while it is lower in 17 countries and the same in one: Finland.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564

A significant majority of respondents in all EU Member States say they have not **attended a public meeting or a rally about politics or gone to a demonstration** in the past four weeks, which suggests this is the least common way of engaging with politics for EU citizens.

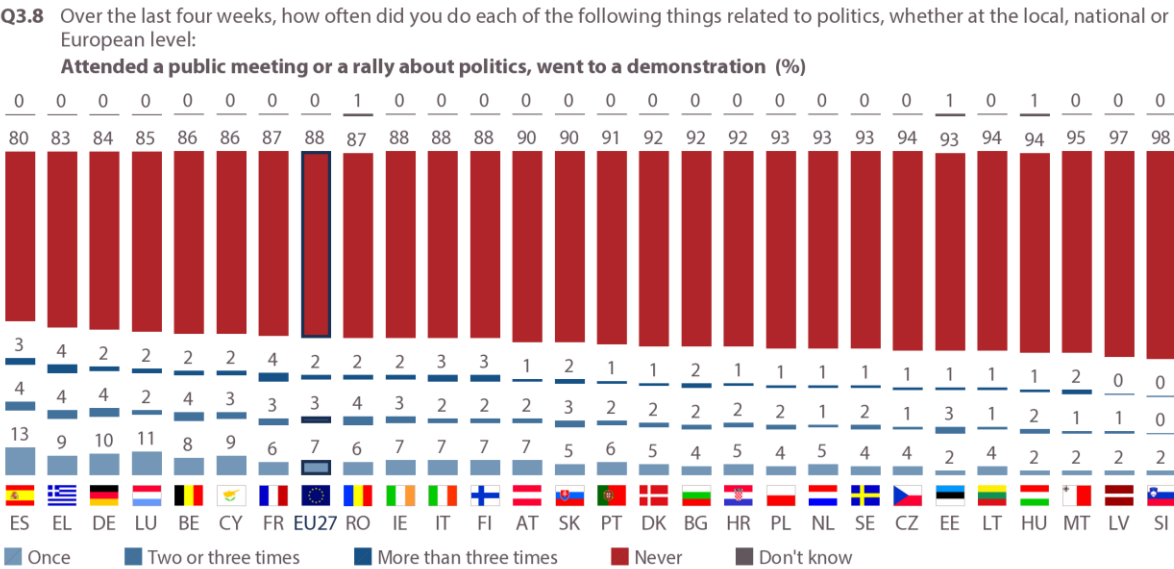
At least eight in ten respondents say they have not done this in the last month in all countries, with respondents in Malta (95%), Latvia (97%) and Slovenia (98%) the most likely to give this answer. At the other end of the scale, respondents in Spain (80%), Greece (83%) and Germany (84%) are least likely to say this, though these are still relatively high proportions.

Under one in 20 respondents in all countries say they have done this more than three times in the past month, with the highest proportion being found in Greece and France (4%) and the lowest in Latvia and Slovenia (both 0%). A similar proportion of respondents say they have done



this two or three times in the past four weeks. Respondents in Spain, Greece, Germany, Belgium and Romania (all 4%) are the most likely to give this answer while those in the Netherlands, Czechia, Lithuania, Latvia (all 1%) and Slovenia (0%) are the least likely.

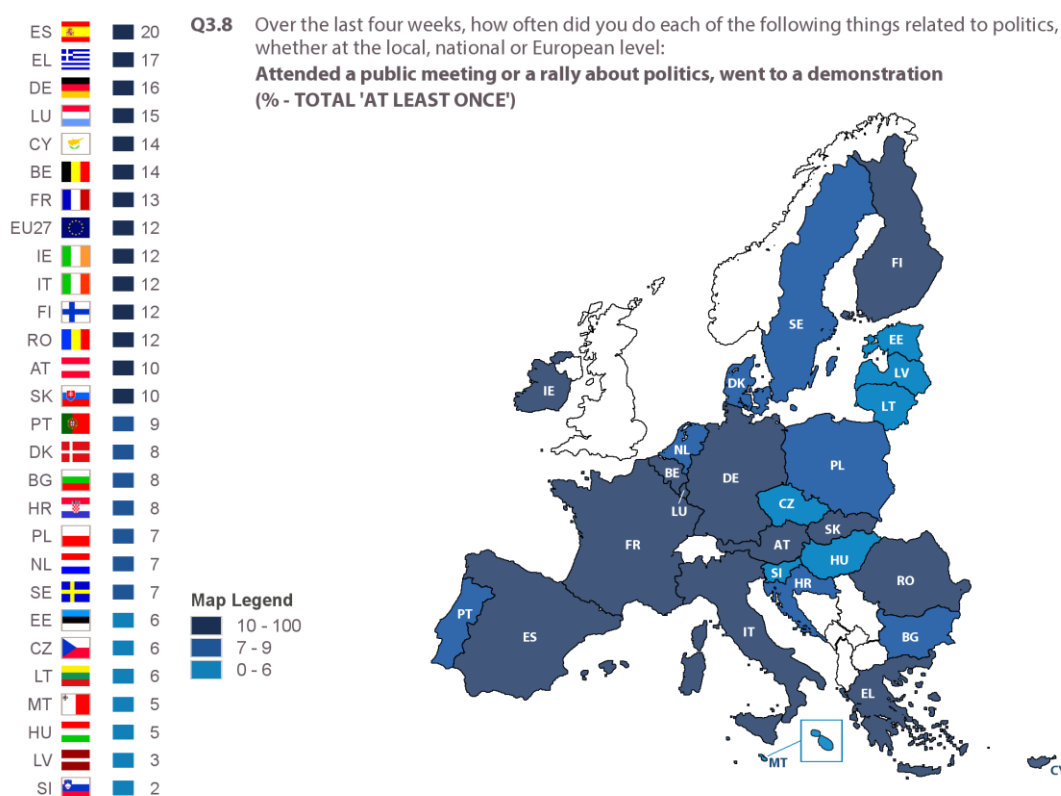
A higher proportion of respondents say they have attended a public meeting or a rally about politics or gone to a demonstration once in the past four weeks. At least a tenth give this answer in Spain (13%), Luxembourg (11%) and Germany (10%), while at the other end of the scale, just 2% say this in Estonia, Hungary, Malta, Latvia and Slovenia.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564



Again, there are geographical variations in the results for this question. Respondents in Spain (20%), Greece (17%) and Germany (16%) are most likely to say they have **attended a public meeting or a rally about politics or gone to a demonstration** at least once in the last four weeks. At the other end of the scale, no more than one in 20 respondents give this answer in Malta, Hungary (both 5%), Latvia (3%) and Slovenia (2%). Only seven Member States have a higher proportion of respondents who say this than the EU average of 12% for this answer, four have the same proportion and 16 have a lower proportion.



Base: all respondents, N=25,564



CONCLUSIONS

This Eurobarometer flash survey aims to provide insight into how citizens feel about the EU, what their attitude is towards European unity and how they engage with politics. The results show a general level of positivity towards the EU among citizens, though they also reveal a medium level of engagement with politics.

Although a third of respondents say doubts is the first thing that comes to mind when they think of the EU, a much smaller proportion – only one in 20 – say they feel fear. However, more than a quarter of respondents say they feel confidence when they think of the EU, while nearly three in ten say they feel hope, which suggests the outlook among European citizens towards the EU is largely positive.

That is an impression backed up by the results from the second question, which sought to find out whether respondents agree with the statement ‘what brings EU citizens together is more important than what separates them’. A significant majority of respondents – eight in ten – say they agree with this statement, with nearly four in ten saying they ‘totally agree’ and slightly more than that proportion saying they ‘tend to agree’. In contrast, only a tenth of respondents say they ‘tend to disagree’ and an even lower proportion say they ‘totally disagree’.

But in terms of engagement with politics, things are more moderate. Respondents are mildly active when it comes to politics, but not as much especially when it comes to physically attending events or demonstrations. A very low proportion of respondents – just over a tenth – say they have done this in the last four weeks, while nearly nine in ten say they have never done it.

The most common form of engagement with politics is by discussing it with family, friends and acquaintances – the results suggest this happens most often too, with nearly half of respondents saying they have done this more than three times in the last four weeks. Respondents also tend to engage with politics through watching television programmes, with more than seven in ten



saying they have done this at least once in the past four weeks and more than four in ten having done it more than three times.

On a socio-demographic level, there are some interesting patterns that emerged during the course of the research. Men and women tend to agree on most of the topics covered by the survey, with one or two exceptions. Men are slightly more likely to feel confidence in the EU than women, while women are marginally more likely to agree with the statement 'what brings EU citizens together is more important than what separates them'. The most marked difference is when it comes to reading about politics on a news website, which men are much more likely to do than women.

It's when other demographic groups are analysed that more interesting patterns of results are revealed. In general, younger, more educated respondents who have managerial roles or are students and who live in large towns are associated with a more positive outlook towards the EU and are more likely to agree with the statement 'what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them'.

But when it comes to engagement with politics, that demographic is not always the most likely to participate. For example, those still studying are the least likely group to have not watched a TV programme about politics in the last four weeks and those who are students are also the least likely occupation to have done this. Conversely, respondents who are retired are the most likely to engage with politics this way.

Finally, and perhaps unsurprisingly, those who say they feel positive emotions when they think of the EU and those who agree with the statement 'what brings European citizens together is more important than what unites them' are more likely to engage with politics than those who feel negative emotions and those who disagree.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 2 and 9 April 2019, Kantar Public Brussels on behalf of TNS Political & Social carried out the FLASH EUROBAROMETER 4021 survey on request of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Public Opinion Monitoring Unit".

The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 4021 survey covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States (except the UK) and aged 15 years and over.

All interviews were carried using the Kantar Public e-Call centre (our centralised CATI system). In every country the respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

Kantar Public has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face-to-face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

Flash Eurobarometer Emotions and political engagement towards the EU



	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEW	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATIO 15+	PROPORTI EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1009	02/04/2019	08/04/2019	9,430,478	2.18%
BG	Bulgaria	KANTAR TNS BBSS	1002	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	6,108,289	1.41%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1007	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	8,930,036	2.07%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1001	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	4,793,807	1.11%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1000	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	71,834,280	16.62%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1000	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	1,102,407	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	1000	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	3,666,259	0.85%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres market research	1000	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	9,190,023	2.13%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1005	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	39,460,860	9.13%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1000	03/04/2019	09/04/2019	54,651,908	12.64%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1000	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	3,548,976	0.82%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1000	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	52,545,031	12.16%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	503	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	717,310	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1001	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	1,650,098	0.38%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1000	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	2,428,325	0.56%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	502	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	493,032	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1005	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	8,395,200	1.94%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	507	02/04/2019	03/04/2019	376,304	0.09%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1006	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	14,312,179	3.31%
AT	Austria	Kantar Deutschland	1001	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	7,516,038	1.74%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1000	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	32,246,194	7.46%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1000	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	8,877,432	2.05%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1001	02/04/2019	05/04/2019	16,608,007	3.84%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1002	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	1,756,267	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1007	02/04/2019	04/04/2019	4,599,960	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1003	02/04/2019	06/04/2019	4,608,516	1.07%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1002	02/04/2019	05/04/2019	8,227,534	1.90%
TOTAL EU27			25,564	02/04/2019	09/04/2019	378,074,750	100%*



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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	



QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Hope	1
Fear	2
Confidence	3
Doubts	4
Nothing (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

NEW

**Q2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: what
brings European citizens together is more important than what separates
them.**

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

NEW BASED ON EB87.1 QA7



Q3 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)
1	Watched a programme about politics on television	1	2	3	4	5
2	Listened to a programme about politics on the radio	1	2	3	4	5
3	Read an article about politics in the newspapers or magazines	1	2	3	4	5
4	Read something about politics on news websites	1	2	3	4	5
5	Read something about politics on online social networks	1	2	3	4	5
6	Read and/or discussed something about politics using a messaging app, such as WhatsApp or Messenger	1	2	3	4	5
7	Discussed something about politics with family, friends or acquaintances	1	2	3	4	5



8	Attended a public meeting or a rally about politics, went to a demonstration	1	2	3	4	5
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NEW



TABLES OF RESULTS

Q1 When you think of the EU, what feeling first comes to mind?
(%)

		Hope	Fear	Confidence	Doubts	Nothing (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Positive Emotions'	Total 'Negative Emotions'
EU27		28	5	27	33	4	3	55	38
BE		25	4	24	38	7	2	49	42
BG		34	3	18	35	4	6	52	38
CZ		19	4	19	51	4	3	38	55
DK		28	5	27	32	4	4	55	37
DE		28	5	34	30	2	1	62	35
EE		25	4	33	23	11	4	58	27
IE		21	8	51	17	1	2	72	25
EL		20	9	21	42	6	2	41	51
ES		21	4	32	33	7	3	53	37
FR		29	7	18	39	4	3	47	46
HR		36	5	16	32	7	4	52	37
IT		36	7	19	33	3	2	55	40
CY		20	11	24	36	8	1	44	47
LV		29	2	25	30	11	3	54	32
LT		15	3	44	22	8	8	59	25
LU		36	4	26	28	3	3	62	32
HU		23	6	30	29	8	4	53	35
MT		24	4	36	19	6	11	60	23
NL		19	3	31	40	4	3	50	43
AT		27	3	37	28	3	2	64	31
PL		30	3	29	30	4	4	59	33
PT		25	7	26	37	2	3	51	44
RO		40	3	30	19	4	4	70	22
SI		27	6	26	32	6	3	53	38
SK		26	4	26	34	5	5	52	38
FI		26	3	37	29	2	3	63	32
SE		32	3	27	26	7	5	59	29































Q2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them.
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		38	42	10	6	4	80	16
BE		32	46	10	6	6	78	16
BG		37	39	9	10	5	76	19
CZ		26	48	16	6	4	74	22
DK		33	49	9	3	6	82	12
DE		46	38	10	3	3	84	13
EE		42	38	7	3	10	80	10
IE		53	37	5	3	2	90	8
EL		37	33	10	16	4	70	26
ES		42	39	10	5	4	81	15
FR		27	47	10	11	5	74	21
HR		20	56	12	9	3	76	21
IT		26	45	16	9	4	71	25
CY		41	33	9	11	6	74	20
LV		24	51	14	5	6	75	19
LT		39	42	5	4	10	81	9
LU		53	36	8	2	1	89	10
HU		49	33	7	5	6	82	12
MT		70	15	4	5	6	85	9
NL		37	45	10	4	4	82	14
AT		52	35	10	2	1	87	12
PL		36	49	8	3	4	85	11
PT		39	42	7	7	5	81	14
RO		57	23	5	7	8	80	12
SI		41	39	11	6	3	80	17
SK		39	39	10	6	6	78	16
FI		39	49	5	3	4	88	8
SE		47	40	6	3	4	87	9



Q3.1 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:

Watched a programme about politics on television (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		12	17	43	28	0	72
BE		16	17	27	40	0	60
BG		10	16	53	21	0	79
CZ		11	16	43	30	0	70
DK		14	21	34	30	1	69
DE		12	16	50	22	0	78
EE		8	18	52	21	1	78
IE		10	16	57	17	0	83
EL		11	14	35	40	0	60
ES		14	17	39	30	0	70
FR		17	19	26	38	0	62
HR		10	11	55	24	0	76
IT		12	17	45	26	0	74
CY		12	14	26	47	1	52
LV		12	15	42	31	0	69
LT		10	14	50	25	1	74
LU		7	16	35	42	0	58
HU		8	14	47	31	0	69
MT		9	15	31	45	0	55
NL		13	22	42	23	0	77
AT		9	17	51	23	0	77
PL		6	13	60	21	0	79
PT		13	20	30	35	2	63
RO		8	15	49	28	0	72
SI		12	14	40	33	1	66
SK		8	14	62	16	0	84
FI		13	17	49	21	0	79
SE		12	17	45	25	1	74



Q3.2 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:

Listened to a programme about politics on the radio (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		9	11	29	51	0	49
BE		12	12	21	55	0	45
BG		10	9	23	57	1	42
CZ		10	10	24	55	1	44
DK		8	11	25	55	1	44
DE		8	12	36	43	1	56
EE		6	13	33	47	1	52
IE		8	13	56	22	1	77
EL		8	9	23	60	0	40
ES		9	11	32	48	0	52
FR		13	15	28	44	0	56
HR		10	10	23	57	0	43
IT		8	9	21	62	0	38
CY		11	11	16	62	0	38
LV		7	10	27	55	1	44
LT		7	9	29	55	0	45
LU		10	16	27	47	0	53
HU		7	11	23	58	1	41
MT		7	8	15	69	1	30
NL		10	9	21	60	0	40
AT		8	12	36	44	0	56
PL		8	11	42	38	1	61
PT		7	8	11	73	1	26
RO		7	9	22	61	1	38
SI		7	7	21	64	1	35
SK		7	10	43	40	0	60
FI		9	13	27	50	1	49
SE		6	9	29	56	0	44



Q3.3 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:

Read an article about politics in the newspapers or magazines (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		10	13	40	37	0	63
BE		12	14	36	37	1	62
BG		9	10	22	59	0	41
CZ		9	12	37	42	0	58
DK		10	15	38	36	1	63
DE		7	12	57	24	0	76
EE		6	12	47	35	0	65
IE		9	18	52	21	0	79
EL		10	12	24	54	0	46
ES		11	16	36	37	0	63
FR		15	17	33	34	1	65
HR		10	11	36	43	0	57
IT		10	13	37	40	0	60
CY		11	10	17	62	0	38
LV		10	9	19	62	0	38
LT		9	10	28	53	0	47
LU		9	16	47	28	0	72
HU		7	13	29	50	1	49
MT		6	8	19	67	0	33
NL		7	11	51	31	0	69
AT		5	12	68	15	0	85
PL		9	11	32	48	0	52
PT		10	14	25	50	1	49
RO		10	11	19	60	0	40
SI		8	11	31	50	0	50
SK		5	9	42	44	0	56
FI		10	14	51	24	1	75
SE		7	13	58	21	1	78



Q3.4 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:





























Read something about politics on news websites (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		8	14	43	35	0	65
BE		13	18	36	33	0	67
BG		6	17	28	49	0	51
CZ		6	14	51	29	0	71
DK		7	16	51	26	0	74
DE		6	12	52	30	0	70
EE		3	11	57	28	1	71
IE		6	14	56	24	0	76
EL		10	16	34	40	0	60
ES		9	14	44	33	0	67
FR		10	17	30	42	1	57
HR		8	13	44	35	0	65
IT		8	16	36	40	0	60
CY		11	12	18	59	0	41
LV		8	14	43	35	0	65
LT		6	12	44	38	0	62
LU		8	16	50	26	0	74
HU		8	14	38	39	1	60
MT		9	10	33	47	1	52
NL		6	15	51	28	0	72
AT		5	9	46	39	1	60
PL		6	13	54	27	0	73
PT		9	16	28	46	1	53
RO		9	14	26	51	0	49
SI		8	14	38	40	0	60
SK		5	8	54	32	1	67
FI		8	13	55	24	0	76
SE		4	11	60	25	0	75



Q3.5 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:





























Read something about politics on online social networks (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		8	13	36	43	0	57
BE		11	13	34	42	0	58
BG		7	15	32	46	0	54
CZ		6	12	40	42	0	58
DK		7	16	42	35	0	65
DE		7	11	40	42	0	58
EE		5	12	33	49	1	50
IE		6	13	47	33	1	66
EL		9	14	37	40	0	60
ES		8	13	42	37	0	63
FR		8	19	20	53	0	47
HR		8	10	40	42	0	58
IT		8	14	33	45	0	55
CY		10	15	21	54	0	46
LV		9	12	35	44	0	56
LT		7	12	33	48	0	52
LU		5	14	43	38	0	62
HU		8	11	32	49	0	51
MT		10	14	28	48	0	52
NL		7	14	42	37	0	63
AT		5	8	38	49	0	51
PL		8	15	44	33	0	67
PT		10	15	28	46	1	53
RO		9	15	25	51	0	49
SI		7	10	31	52	0	48
SK		4	8	48	39	1	60
FI		6	14	46	33	1	66
SE		5	8	47	39	1	60



Q3.6 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:




























Read and/or discussed something about politics using a messaging app, such as WhatsApp or Messenger (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		5	6	12	77	0	23
BE		7	5	9	78	1	21
BG		4	7	9	79	1	20
CZ		4	5	11	79	1	20
DK		3	4	5	87	1	12
DE		6	7	18	69	0	31
EE		2	6	9	82	1	17
IE		6	12	16	65	1	34
EL		4	5	9	82	0	18
ES		9	11	20	60	0	40
FR		4	5	4	86	1	13
HR		6	6	9	79	0	21
IT		6	5	9	80	0	20
CY		5	3	5	86	1	13
LV		4	4	4	87	1	12
LT		2	5	7	86	0	14
LU		5	7	16	71	1	28
HU		3	3	6	87	1	12
MT		4	3	7	86	0	14
NL		6	9	14	71	0	29
AT		5	6	13	76	0	24
PL		5	3	11	81	0	19
PT		4	4	4	88	0	12
RO		3	5	8	84	0	16
SI		2	1	4	93	0	7
SK		4	3	15	78	0	22
FI		6	9	16	68	1	31
SE		3	4	10	83	0	17



Q3.7 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:

Discussed something about politics with family, friends or acquaintances (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		10	22	49	19	0	81
BE		15	24	38	23	0	77
BG		11	21	42	26	0	74
CZ		12	22	47	19	0	81
DK		7	22	56	15	0	85
DE		7	21	61	11	0	89
EE		7	21	56	16	0	84
IE		9	20	63	8	0	92
EL		15	21	43	21	0	79
ES		9	18	56	17	0	83
FR		12	28	40	20	0	80
HR		10	19	46	25	0	75
IT		11	20	46	23	0	77
CY		11	16	27	45	1	54
LV		15	23	34	28	0	72
LT		10	20	44	26	0	74
LU		7	22	54	17	0	83
HU		11	19	39	30	1	69
MT		9	15	36	38	2	60
NL		10	27	41	22	0	78
AT		7	19	57	16	1	83
PL		9	22	53	16	0	84
PT		10	20	32	37	1	62
RO		9	24	35	31	1	68
SI		12	19	37	32	0	68
SK		4	14	72	10	0	90
FI		8	21	59	12	0	88
SE		7	17	62	14	0	86



Q3.8 Over the last four weeks, how often did you do each of the following things related to politics, whether at the local, national or European level:

Attended a public meeting or a rally about politics, went to a demonstration (%)

		Once	Two or three times	More than three times	Never	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU27		7	3	2	88	0	12
BE		8	4	2	86	0	14
BG		4	2	2	92	0	8
CZ		4	1	1	94	0	6
DK		5	2	1	92	0	8
DE		10	4	2	84	0	16
EE		2	3	1	93	1	6
IE		7	3	2	88	0	12
EL		9	4	4	83	0	17
ES		13	4	3	80	0	20
FR		6	3	4	87	0	13
HR		5	2	1	92	0	8
IT		7	2	3	88	0	12
CY		9	3	2	86	0	14
LV		2	1	0	97	0	3
LT		4	1	1	94	0	6
LU		11	2	2	85	0	15
HU		2	2	1	94	1	5
MT		2	1	2	95	0	5
NL		5	1	1	93	0	7
AT		7	2	1	90	0	10
PL		4	2	1	93	0	7
PT		6	2	1	91	0	9
RO		6	4	2	87	1	12
SI		2	0	0	98	0	2
SK		5	3	2	90	0	10
FI		7	2	3	88	0	12
SE		4	2	1	93	0	7