



Parlemeter 2016

Analytical overview

Special Eurobarometer of the European Parliament



STUDY

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EUROBAROMETER SURVEY

Analytical Synthesis

Socio-demographic Annex

Thematic Factsheets

National Factsheets

Regional Analyses



DESK RESEARCH

Report



REVIEW OF EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

Main edition

Update

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Technical specifications

Coverage: EU28
Population: 27.768 Europeans aged 15 or more
Methodology: Face-to-face
Fieldwork: 24 September to 3 October 2016, survey conducted by Kantar Public

Note

Readers are reminded that the results of a survey are estimates, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, depends on the sample size and the observed percentage. For around 1000 interviews (sample size generally used at the level of a Member State), the real percentage, i.e. if the whole population had been interviewed, fluctuates between the following confidence intervals:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Margins of error	+/- 1,9 points	+/- 2,5 points	+/- 2,7 points	+/- 3,0 points	+/- 3,1 points

INTRODUCTION

The 2016 European Parliament survey was conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union from **24 September to 3 October 2016** by Kantar Public (formerly TNS opinion).

As in previous years, this survey focuses on how Europeans view the European Parliament, its image and its role, how much they know about the institution, as well as questions about membership of the European Union, identity, citizenship, political priorities and values.

As in any survey of this kind, in analysing the results, the national, European and international **context** in which the interviews were conducted needs to be taken into account.

At a national level, several elections and referenda, which took place either before or after the fieldwork, had an impact on the survey.

Elections were held in September 2016 in **Croatia**. Regional elections were also held in some **German** Lander, and in **two Spanish regions**.

In October, in **Estonia**, the Parliament elected a woman to the Presidency of the Republic for the first time. A referendum was held in **Hungary** on refugee quotas, the results of which have been widely reported.

Also in October, elections took place in **Lithuania**, as well as regional and Senate elections in the **Czech Republic**.

Bulgaria was preparing for a constitutional referendum on 25 October, presidential elections in the month of November, as well as parliamentary elections in December.

A constitutional referendum is planned for 4 December in **Italy**, on the same day as the **Austrian** presidential elections, which have been postponed for the second time.

Looking to the longer term, other elections already dominate the news in **France**, which will hold its presidential and parliamentary elections in May and June 2017 respectively; and **Germany**, which will hold its parliamentary elections in September 2017.

In **Spain**, a government has still not been formed since the elections in June.

For the United Kingdom, this is the first Parliament since the Brexit vote on 23 June 2016.

At EU level, the weeks preceding the fieldwork for this survey were marked by the debate on the state of the Union, and also by the aftermath of the British vote for Brexit. The continuing **wave of immigrants** and the human and political consequences of this should also be taken into account.

On the international stage, the conflict in Syria and the migration crisis still dominate the news. The campaign for the **American presidential elections** has also made the news during this survey, with the first debate between the candidates taking place on 26 September.

Finally, the '**Bahama Papers**' scandal should also be taken into account, with the first articles on this issue published on 21 September 2016.

The analysis of the results of this European Parliament Eurobarometer survey show the substantial impact some of these events have had on the responses from interviewees.

It should be noted that the European average is weighted and that the six most heavily populated Member States make up around 70% of that average (Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Spain and Poland).

Main findings

The main findings of this annual survey have been summarised in this analysis, and are followed by full results, including detailed national graphics and tables in the second part of this document.

As we have previously mentioned, national, European and international current events have had, as in any survey, an influence on the respondents.

In this case, the following trends can be identified:

- **Since 2012**, there has been a steady increase in Parliament **of the fight against terrorism and respect for individual freedoms** as a priority policy for the European Parliament, and this is now in second place.
- Meanwhile, **some other indicators remain relatively unchanged**. A clear majority of Europeans still believe that **being a member of the European Union is a good thing**, and that their country **has benefitted from this membership**.

Likewise, around seven respondents in ten think that **there is more solidarity amongst Europeans than issues which separate them**. Nearly one European in two also shares the opinion that a **harmonised social welfare system** reinforces their feeling of being a European citizen.

We also noted that the **neutral image** which Europeans have of the European Parliament, and the **more significant role** which they want to see it play, are two indicators which also remain stable. In addition, Europeans remain **well informed** about the European Parliament.

- Finally, **other results show a decline** in this survey. For example, Europeans **feel that their voice counts less and less, both at national and at European level**. However, in 26 of the 28 Member States, they felt that their voice counts more in their own country than at EU level. When asked about the **future situation**, both in the EU and in their own country, Europeans are increasingly **pessimistic**.

Among the various elements of European identity, a significant decline in the **single currency** as one of the essential elements is also noticeable, particularly in the Euro area.

Main European and national results

➤ On average, just over one European in two thinks that belonging to the EU is a good thing, but with growing differences between Member States

- **53%** of Europeans (-2 compared to **September 2015**) think that being a member of the EU is a '**good thing**'. **29%** of them (+1) think that it is '**neither good nor bad**', and **16%** (+1) think that it is a '**bad thing**'.
- **At national level**, support for membership **has grown** or **has remained steady** in **14** Member States.

On the other hand, the response '*a good thing*' does not have a clear majority in 13 Member States, with a noticeable **50 point difference** between some countries (81% response of 'a good thing' in Luxembourg compared to 31% in Greece).

It is specifically in **Greece** that the desire to belong to the EU **has lost the most ground** with a difference of **-14 points** compared with September 2015. This is also the case, but to a lesser extent, in 13 other Member States.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 14

➤ Being a member of the EU continues to be seen as beneficial by six Europeans out of ten

- **As of September 2015**, an average of **60%** of Europeans think that their country has '**benefitted**' from its membership of the EU, compared to nearly a third who do not believe that **this is the case** (31%, =).
- **At national level**, a **clear majority** of respondents in **23 Member States** think that **membership of the EU has benefitted** their country. However, five countries are **below 50%**: Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Austria and Bulgaria.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 17

➤ How has my country benefitted from membership of the European Union?

For the 60% of respondents who believed, for the previous question, that their country had benefitted from its membership of the EU, the main reasons cited were:

- at **35%** (= compared to 2015), '**that the EU contributes to economic growth**' in their **country**. The highest results are from the Netherlands (62%, +8), Germany (48%, +2), Ireland (48%, -3), and Lithuania (46%, =);

- at **30%** (+2), rising in the rankings, '**The EU provides [citizens] with new employment opportunities**', the results are highest in Bulgaria (53%, =), Estonia (50%, +3) and, with both at 49%, in Hungary (+5) and Finland (+8);
- at **30%** (-2), '**keeping the peace and strengthening security**' the highest responses were from Cyprus (52%, +2), Greece (44%, -7) and Germany (42%, +2);
- at **29%** (-2), '**cooperation between our country and other EU countries**'. The Netherlands (58%, -2), Sweden (53%, -6) and Finland (50%, +1) recorded the highest results for this issue.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 20

➤ **For the majority of respondents, things are going in the wrong direction**

When Europeans are asked about the situation in their country and in the EU, **the responses are polarised.**

A growing majority continue to believe that things are heading in the wrong direction. As for those who believe that things are getting better in the EU, there is also an increase here, but to a lesser extent. In fact, this year, less respondents have replied 'neither better nor worse'.

1. How is the situation in my country?

- On average, compared with September 2015:
 - for **58%** of respondents (+14), '**things are going in the wrong direction**';
 - they are going in the **right direction** for **27%** (-1);
 - for **9%** (-14), they are going '**in neither the right nor wrong direction**'.

2. How is the situation at EU level?

At this level and, on average, compared with September 2015:

- **54%** (+13) think that they are going in the **wrong direction**;
- **25%** (+3) think that they are going in the **right direction**;
- and **11%** (-14%) **remain neutral**.

➤ ***The views on the current situation separate Member States into two groups:***

- There are those who think that **the situation is getting worse in *their country* more than in the EU**. This is the case in 13 Member States, which have had *elections or referenda* (Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, Croatia and Italy), or have a *complicated political situation* (Greece, France, Poland, Belgium, Lithuania, Slovenia and Slovakia).
- There are also people who think **that the situation is deteriorating more at *European level* than in their own country**. This is the case in 15 Member States: in Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland, United Kingdom, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Malta, Estonia, Portugal, Cyprus and Denmark.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 23

➤ ***A feeling that their voice is being taken into account less and less, at both national level and European level***

1. *Does my voice count in my country?*

- While still in the majority, the number of Europeans who believe that **their voice counts in their country has fallen steeply** compared to September 2015, to **53%** (-10). However, a **growing number** of respondents think that **it does not count** (**44%**, +9).

2. *Does my voice count in the EU?*

- **37%** (-2 compared with 2015) of respondents think that their **voice counts within the EU**. Conversely, the majority of Europeans who believe that **their voice does not count within the EU** (**59%**, +3), has risen since last year.
- **At national level, widening gaps between Member States can be seen, reaching 57 percentage points difference between Denmark, where 70% (+8 in a year) of respondents think that their voice counts in the EU, and Greece, where only 13% (-10) of citizens believe that this is the case.**
- **In 26 Member States** out of the 28, it is thought that **their voice counts more in their own country than in the EU**. There are two exceptions: Lithuania and Romania.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 26

➤ **Solidarity between Europeans is greater than the issues which separate them**

- At European level, **71%** of respondents **'agree'** with this statement (-3 compared to April 2016).
- While this average disguises national differences which are growing larger, the statement of solidarity being greater than differences **is shared by an absolute majority of respondents in the 28 Member States.**

See Tables (click on the page number): page 32

➤ **Decline of the single currency as an element of European identity**

- At European level, the hierarchy of elements making up European identity remains the same with, at the top, **values of democracy and liberty**, which remain the element of European identity which is the most cited by respondents (**50%**, +1 compared with 2015).
- Since 2015 there has been a **significant decline in the single currency as an element of identity** (33%, -6). More marked in the Euro area, this decline has dropped to -12 points in Estonia (43%), the Netherlands (43%) and Portugal (33%). This response has also dropped to -11 in Lithuania (28%), the last country to have joined the Euro area, and ten points in Cyprus (37%).
- All at the up, **culture** is in third position (32%, +2), followed by **history** (28%, +1), **success of the European economy** (22%, +3) and **geography** (20%, +1).

See Tables (click on the page number): page 35

➤ **The main element of European citizenship: A harmonised European social welfare system**

- At European level, **'a harmonised European social welfare system (healthcare, education, pensions, etc.)'** remains by far the first answer given by Europeans (46%, +1).
- The second and third elements which are mentioned most often are **'the European emergency services for international natural disasters'** (27%, -1), and being able to **'retire to any EU country and access your pension'** at 27% (+1).
- As for **'the President of the EU being directly elected by EU Member States' citizens'** this response continues to grow, with 22% in 2016, an increase of 2 percentage points since September 2015, and six points since 2014.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 38

➤ **The image which Europeans have of the European Parliament remains stable.**

- **At European level**, the **neutral image** is predominant at **44%** (-2 compared with 2015). **25%** (+1) have a **positive image**. However, **28%** (+1) have a **negative image**.
- **At national level**, the positive image is growing in 14 Member States, with the largest increases in Slovakia, which held the Presidency of the EU Council from September 2016 (28%, +9), and in Sweden (31%, +6).

See Tables (click on the page number): page 48

➤ **A majority of Europeans still want to see the Parliament play a more important role in the future**

- When asked about the role they would like to see the European Parliament play in the future, **a large majority of Europeans were still in favour of a more important role (46%**, + 2 compared to June 2015).

In this regard, a **significant trend** can be seen in favour of a **more important role**, with +17 points in Slovakia (47%), +12 in Lithuania (62%), +11 in Slovenia (54%) and in Sweden (42%).

- In parallel, those who want to see it play a **less important** role have **increased significantly to 28% (+7)**. **At national level**, this trend goes up to +16 points in the Czech Republic (53%), +15 in Poland (31%), +13 in the Netherlands (42%) and in Ireland (30%).
- As for respondents who opted in favour of an **identical role**, they have **decreased strongly to 13% (-12)**.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 51

➤ **After a significant rise in 2015, media recall of the European Parliament fell in 2016**

- At European level, **60% of respondents had recently heard mention of the European Parliament** (-6 points since 2015). The number of Europeans who said that **they had not recently heard** the European Parliament being mentioned, was **39%** (+6).

This drop can be explained by the fact that, during the 2015 survey, the European Parliament was in the middle of the debate about Jean-Claude Juncker's proposals on how the EU should respond to the challenge of the migrant crisis.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 41

➤ **A lack of information about the European Parliament's activities**

- The percentage of Europeans who consider themselves to be '**well informed**' about the European Parliament's activities has fallen slightly to **32 %** (-3 compared to 2015). However, **66% (+3) said they were 'uninformed'** about its activities.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 44

➤ **Europeans remain well informed about the European Parliament**

- **47% (-1 in a year)** of respondents know that **MEPs sit in the hemicycle according to their political affinities**. **35% (-3)** think that they sit according to their nationality. The percentage of respondents answering '**don't know**' to how MEPs are seated has risen to **18% (+4)**.
- On the other hand, **43% (+5)** of Europeans think that decisions in the European Parliament are taken on the basis of the **political affinities** of its members. This response has increased in **23 Member States**. On the rise also, **35% (+3)** are those who consider that decisions are made according to the **interests of the Member States** from which the MEPs come.

9% (-11%) of those questioned answered **that MEPs took decisions both in terms of political affinities and national interests**, with this answer decreasing amongst 26 Member States, with Estonia dropping 27 percentage points.

See Tables (click on the page number): page 54

➤ **There has been a significant increase in favour of the fight against terrorism as a policy priority for the European Parliament**

- In fact, '**the fight against terrorism and respect for individual freedoms**' has continued to increase over the years to **42%** in 2016 (+8 since 2015), slightly behind the '**fight against poverty and social exclusion**' (**50%**, -1).

The fight against terrorism issue has increased in **25 Member States**, and is most significant in Hungary (**50%**, +14) and in Spain (**38%**, +14), as well as Austria (**42%**, +13), and Portugal (**45%**, +12), Bulgaria (**43%**, +12) and Sweden (**42%**, +12).

- Decreasing in 21 Member States is '**a harmonised policy of immigration with the countries of origin**' which takes third place with **33%** (-5 points in a year).

It is only in Bulgaria where this issue has seen a significant increase (42%, +10); while it has lost most ground in Luxembourg (18%, -12), the United Kingdom (30%, -11) and in Slovakia (25%, -11).

See Tables (click on the page number): page 60

➤ **Human rights remain a fundamental value for the European Parliament to defend as one of its priorities**

- **'The protection of human rights'** (57%, -2 since 2015) is the number one value at European level.
- In second place **'freedom of speech'** has remained constant at 34 %.
- At 33% (+1) there is **'equality between men and women'** and at 30% **'solidarity between EU Member States'** (-2).
- Next comes **'solidarity between the EU and the world's poor countries'** (23%, =), **'dialogue between cultures and religions'** (23%, +2) and **'protection of minorities'** (18%, =) and **'worldwide abolition of the death penalty'** (12%, +1).

See Tables (click on the page number): page 65

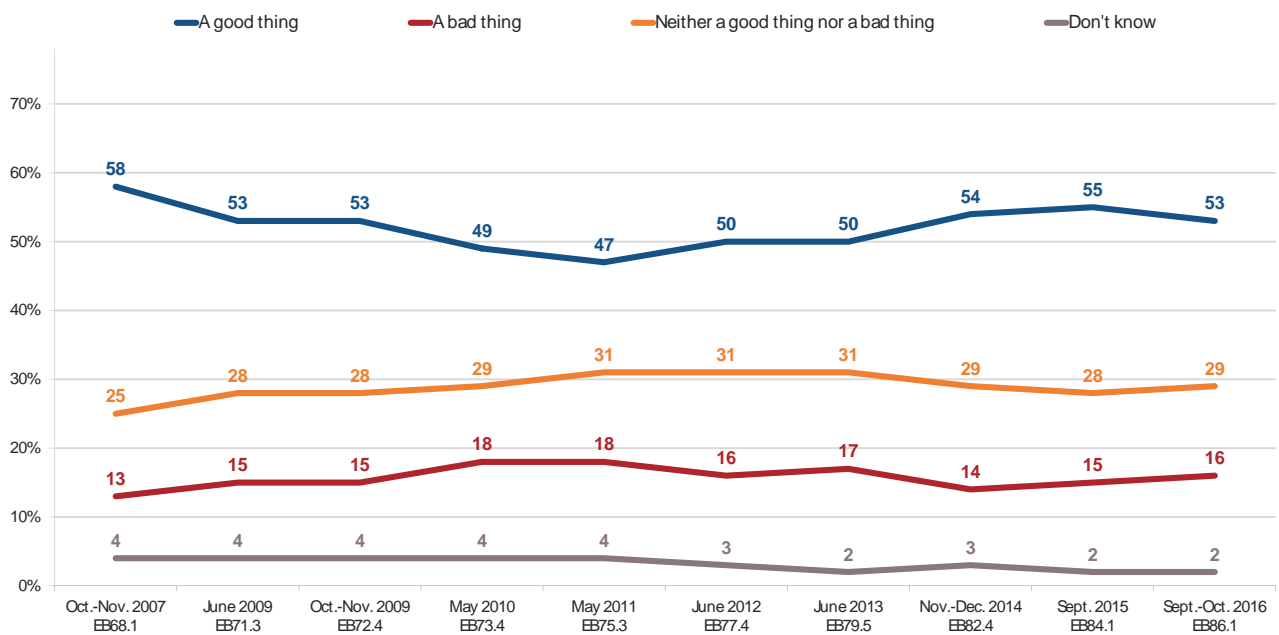
I. EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

A. MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFITS OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. Membership of the European Union

1) EU average

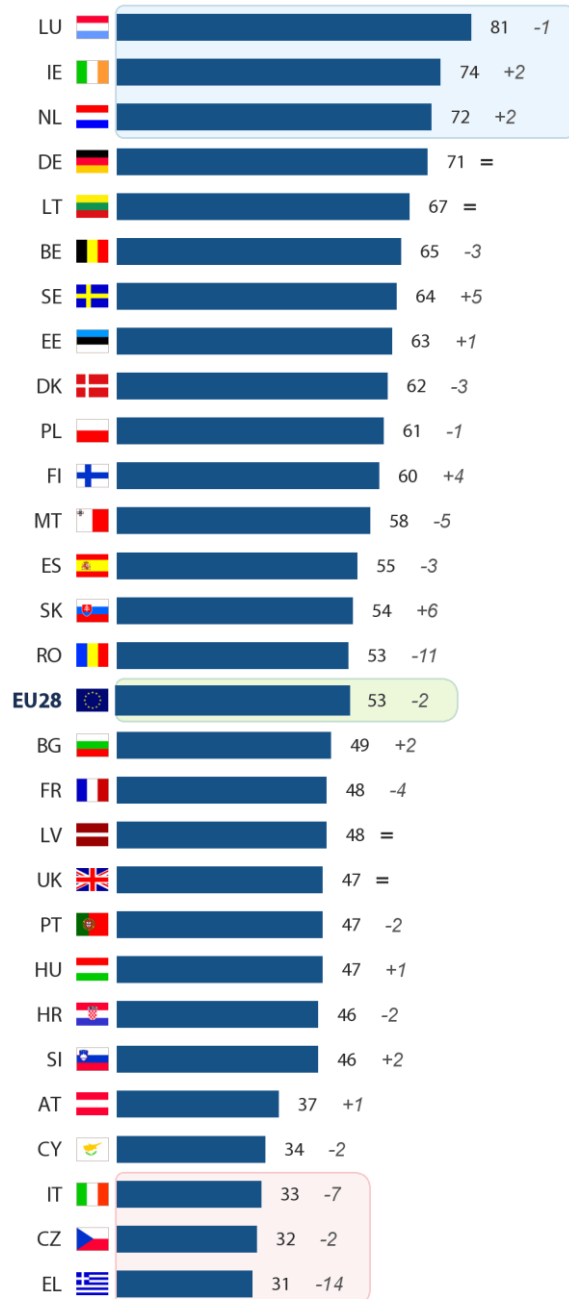
Q12 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...? (%)



2) National results

Q12 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?






























A good thing (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q12 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?
(%)

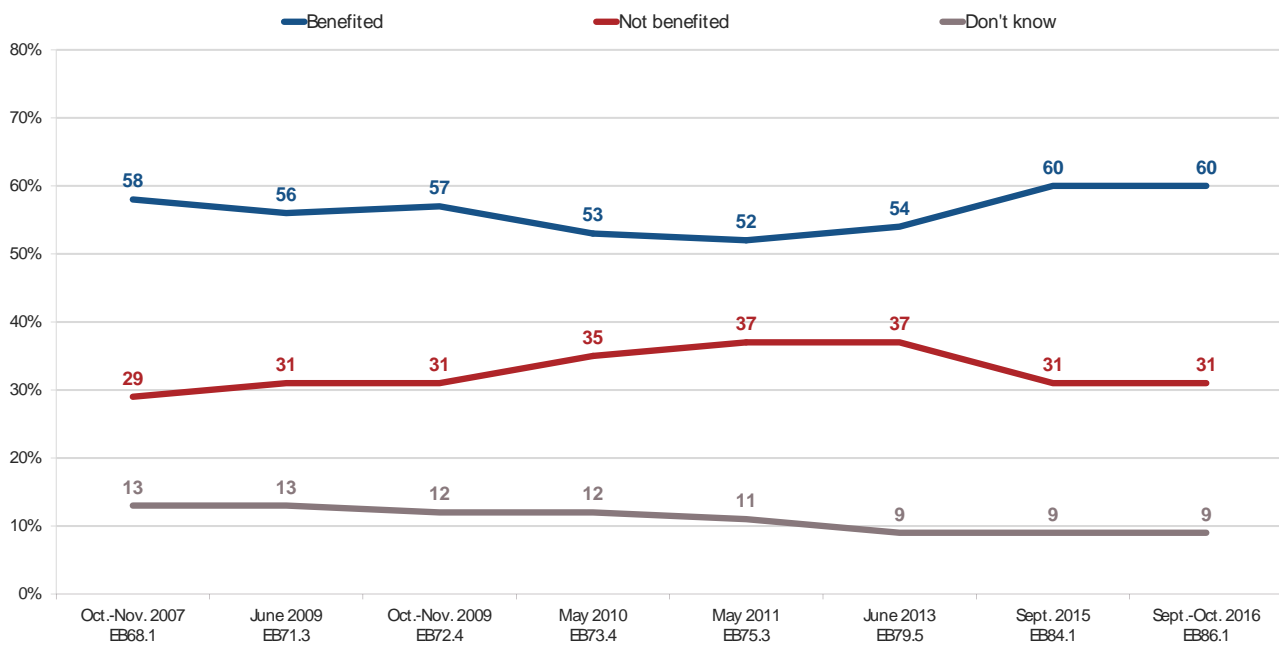
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good thing nor a bad thing		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		53	-2	16	+1	29	+1	2	=
EURO AREA		54	-2	15	=	29	+2	2	=
NON-EURO AREA		52	-1	17	+2	29	=	2	-1
SK		54	+6	9	-4	36	-2	1	=
SE		64	+5	13	-4	22	-2	1	+1
FI		60	+4	10	-5	30	+2	0	-1
IE		74	+2	9	=	16	-1	1	-1
NL		72	+2	8	-1	20	=	0	-1
BG		49	+2	13	-2	34	=	4	=
SI		46	+2	13	-5	40	+4	1	-1
EE		63	+1	7	=	28	=	2	-1
HU		47	+1	11	-4	41	+3	1	=
AT		37	+1	24	-5	37	+4	2	=
DE		71	=	9	=	19	+1	1	-1
LT		67	=	8	+1	24	-1	1	=
LV		48	=	10	-2	41	+2	1	=
UK		47	=	26	+5	24	-4	3	-1
LU		81	-1	4	-1	15	+3	0	-1
PL		61	-1	9	+1	27	-1	3	+1
PT		47	-2	10	-4	41	+5	2	+1
HR		46	-2	16	=	36	=	2	+2
CY		34	-2	20	-10	45	+11	1	+1
CZ		32	-2	19	-5	48	+7	1	=
BE		65	-3	11	-2	23	+5	1	=
DK		62	-3	12	=	25	+3	1	=
ES		55	-3	15	+2	27	+1	3	=
FR		48	-4	17	+1	33	+3	2	=
MT		58	-5	8	=	32	+4	2	+1
IT		33	-7	25	+2	38	+4	4	+1
RO		53	-11	17	+9	29	+3	1	-1
EL		31	-14	29	+6	39	+7	1	+1

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

2. Benefits of membership

1) EU average

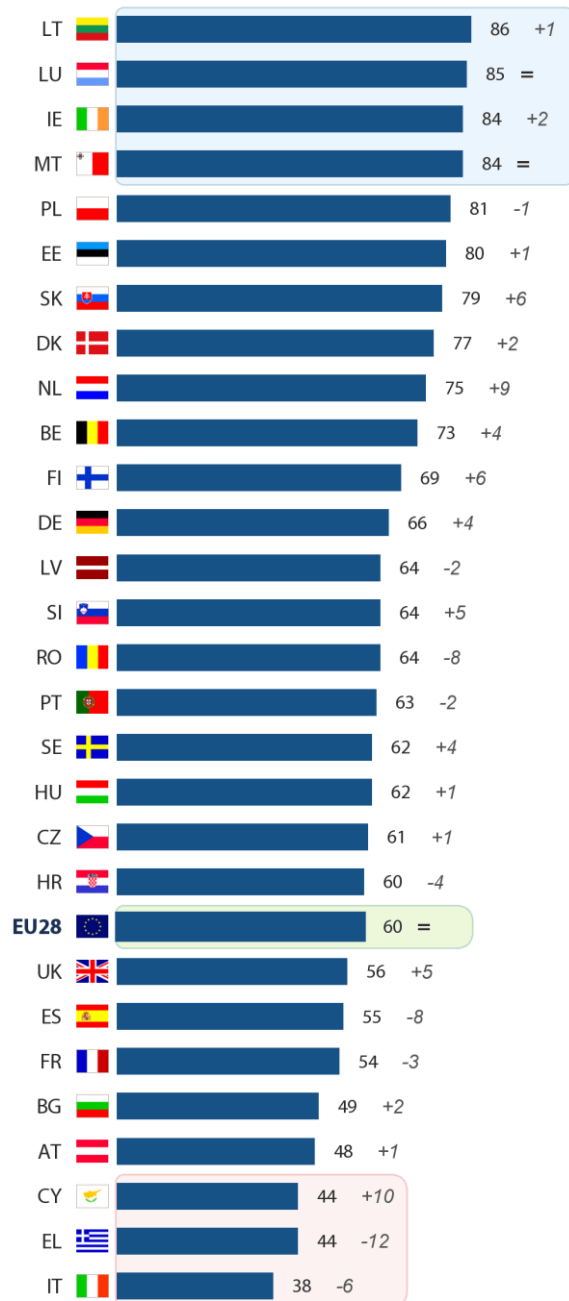
Q13 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (%)



2) National results

Q13 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (%)






























Benefited (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q13 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (%)

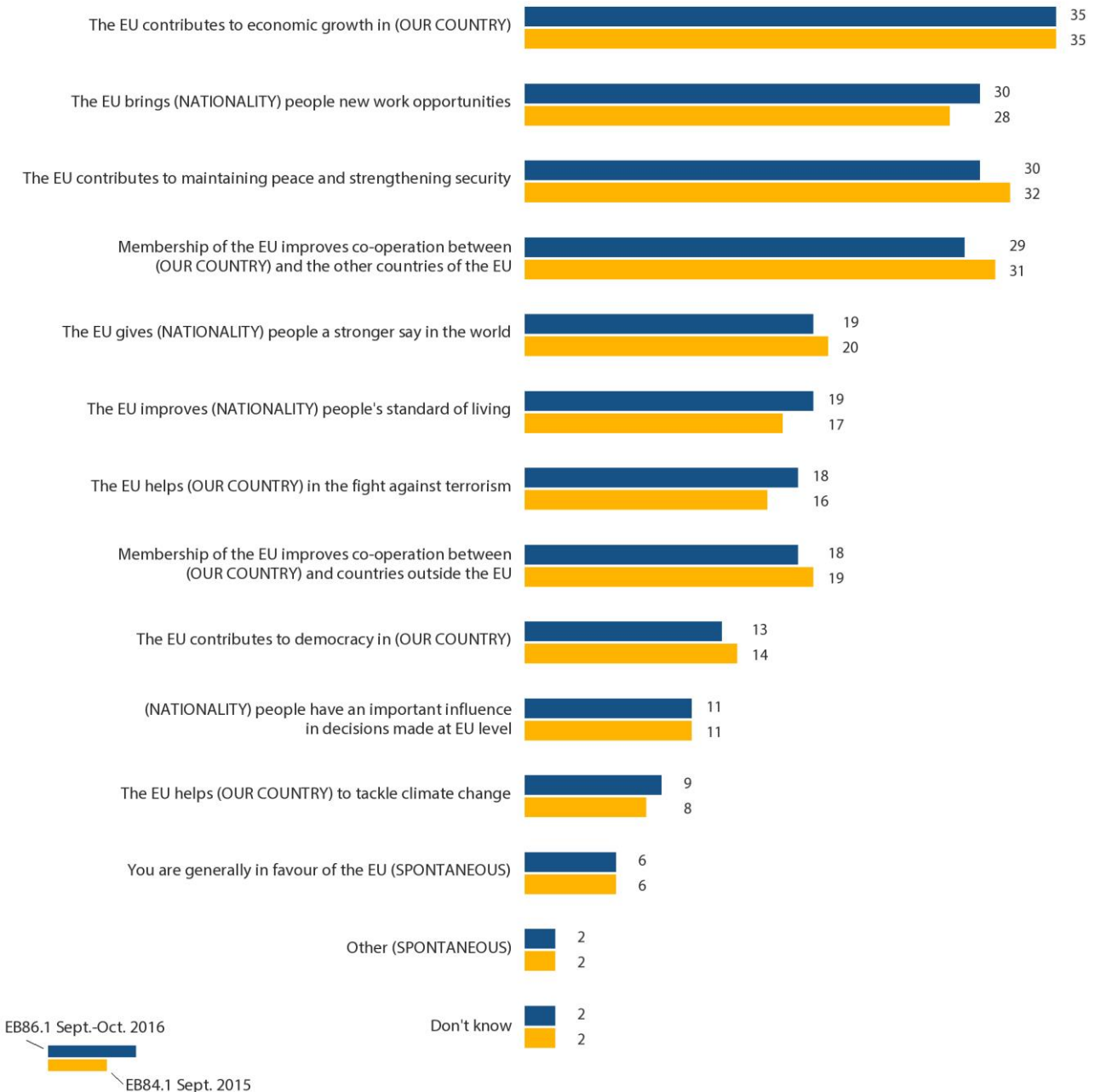
		Benefited		Not benefited		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct.2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct.2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct.2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		60	=	31	=	9	=
EURO AREA		57	-2	34	+1	9	+1
NON-EURO AREA		64	+1	26	-1	10	=
CY		44	+10	52	-10	4	=
NL		75	+9	19	-8	6	-1
SK		79	+6	16	-8	5	+2
FI		69	+6	26	-4	5	-2
SI		64	+5	33	-2	3	-3
UK		56	+5	34	-2	10	-3
BE		73	+4	25	=	2	-4
DE		66	+4	25	-4	9	=
SE		62	+4	31	-4	7	=
IE		84	+2	12	-1	4	-1
DK		77	+2	14	-3	9	+1
BG		49	+2	30	-6	21	+4
LT		86	+1	10	-1	4	=
EE		80	+1	13	=	7	-1
HU		62	+1	29	-3	9	+2
CZ		61	+1	32	-2	7	+1
AT		48	+1	44	-1	8	=
LU		85	=	10	-1	5	+1
MT		84	=	8	=	8	=
PL		81	-1	10	-1	9	+2
LV		64	-2	29	+3	7	-1
PT		63	-2	28	+1	9	+1
FR		54	-3	35	+1	11	+2
HR		60	-4	34	+5	6	-1
IT		38	-6	51	+4	11	+2
RO		64	-8	28	+8	8	=
ES		55	-8	35	+6	10	+2
EL		44	-12	52	+11	4	+1

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3. Reasons why the country benefited

1) EU average

Q14 Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

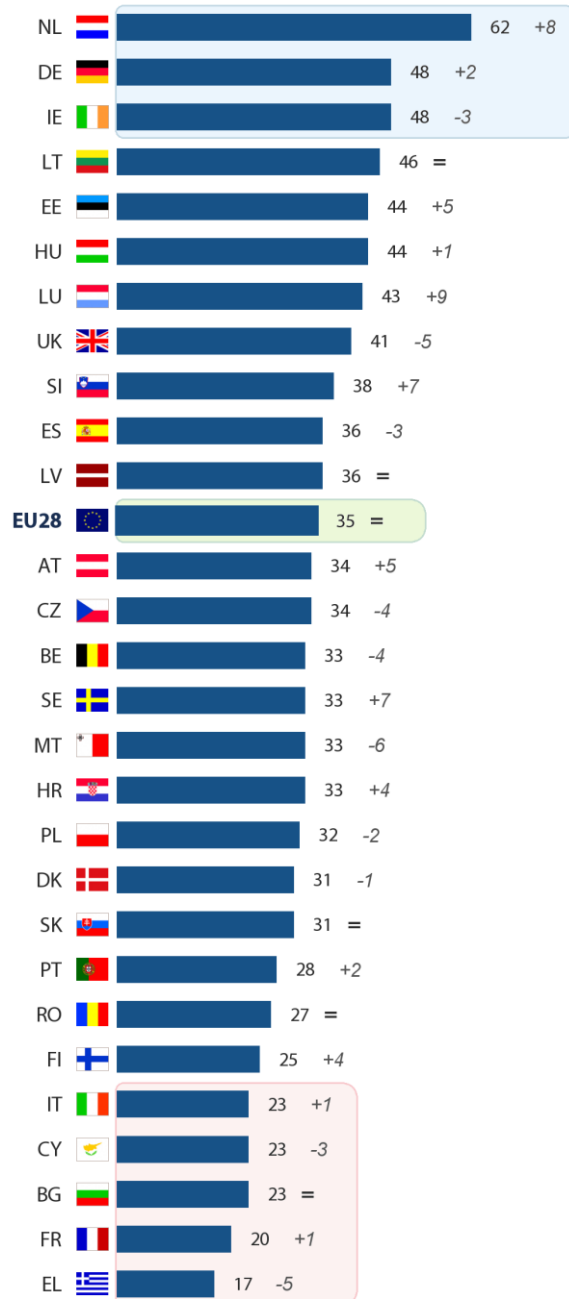


Basis: respondents who would say that their country has benefited from being a member of the EU

2) National results

Q14 Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Basis: respondents who would say that their country has benefited from being a member of the EU (Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q14 Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)		The EU brings (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities		The EU contributes to maintaining peace and strengthening security		Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and the other countries of the EU		The EU gives (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world		The EU improves (NATIONALITY) people's standard of living	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		35	=	30	+2	30	-2	29	-2	19	-1	19	+2
EURO AREA		36	+2	26	+3	33	-2	32	-2	20	-1	16	=
NON-EURO AREA		35	-1	38	=	25	=	24	-1	17	=	23	+2
LU		43	+9	21	=	22	-4	32	-2	34	=	19	=
NL		62	+8	15	=	35	-2	58	-2	8	+1	13	+2
SI		38	+7	44	+2	26	+1	29	-5	12	-2	18	=
SE		33	+7	33	-3	34	-1	53	-6	17	=	2	-1
EE		44	+5	50	+3	30	-12	25	-5	11	-12	25	+4
AT		34	+5	29	+3	34	-2	35	=	19	-2	20	+5
HR		33	+4	40	-9	24	-2	23	-3	18	-2	32	+10
FI		25	+4	49	+8	32	-5	50	+1	20	=	15	+4
DE		48	+2	20	+1	42	+2	34	-2	14	-5	18	+3
PT		28	+2	33	+7	23	+2	26	-2	28	+2	18	-2
HU		44	+1	49	+5	17	-6	24	+2	12	=	28	+5
IT		23	+1	32	+4	33	-4	30	+2	26	-2	12	-1
FR		20	+1	24	+7	28	-9	30	-8	31	+4	9	+2
LT		46	=	40	-2	31	-4	25	=	14	-2	30	+2
LV		36	=	43	-4	36	-6	28	-2	10	-5	19	-5
SK		31	=	47	=	24	+3	22	-5	19	-1	23	+1
RO		27	=	44	-4	22	+1	15	-4	14	+1	24	-5
BG		23	=	53	=	24	-4	29	+5	17	-1	21	+5
DK		31	-1	19	-4	28	-4	47	-1	26	-2	10	=
PL		32	-2	38	+2	24	-3	21	=	14	-2	29	+3
IE		48	-3	38	+3	11	=	18	-1	22	-2	40	+4
ES		36	-3	27	-1	22	-5	21	-3	17	+6	20	-5
CY		23	-3	27	+6	52	+2	21	-8	25	-7	20	=
CZ		34	-4	42	+4	30	-1	21	-4	19	+1	27	-3
BE		33	-4	19	=	33	-1	34	+1	23	-9	13	-1
UK		41	-5	33	+1	25	+4	24	=	21	=	21	+7
EL		17	-5	21	+8	44	-7	34	+1	32	+6	16	-5
MT		33	-6	45	-7	13	-6	19	-5	27	+2	30	-5

Basis: respondents who would say that their country has benefited from being a member of the EU (Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)



4. In which direction does the EU go?

1) EU average

D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union (%)

Things are going in the right direction		25
		22

Things are going in the wrong direction		54
		41

Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)		11
		25

Don't know		10
		12

EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016



EB84.1 Sept. 2015

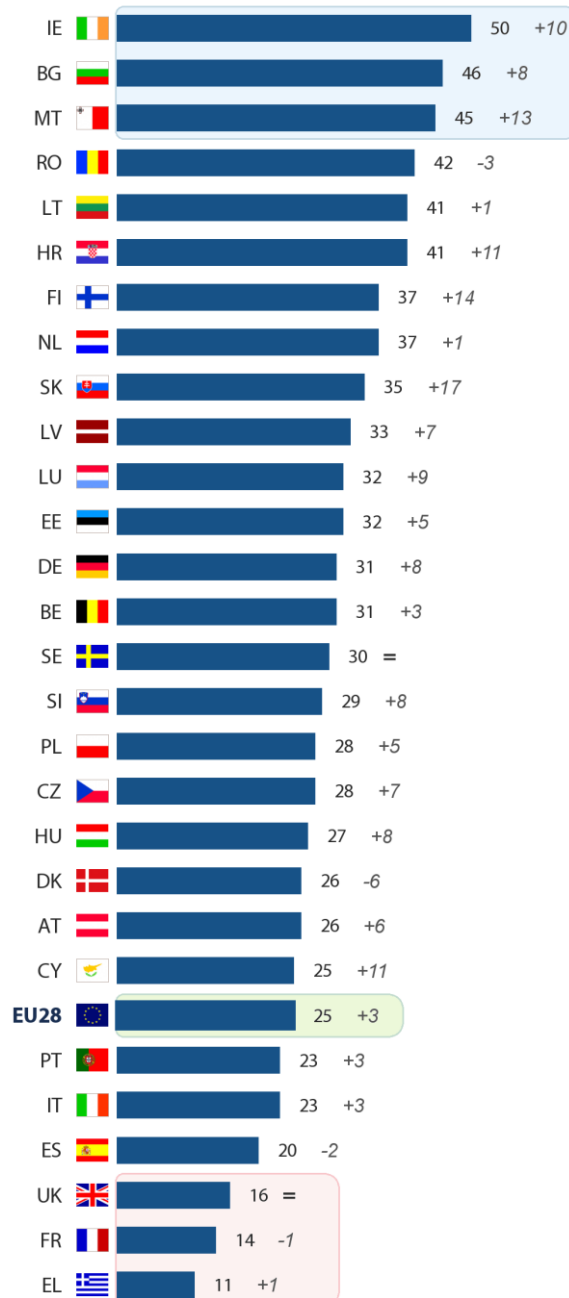


2) National results

D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union (%)






























Things are going in the right direction (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union (%)

		Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		25	+3	54	+13	11	-14	10	-2
EURO AREA		24	+3	58	+13	8	-15	10	-1
NON-EURO AREA		27	+3	46	+13	15	-15	12	-1
SK		35	+17	51	+5	6	-24	8	+2
FI		37	+14	56	+6	4	-12	3	-8
MT		45	+13	20	+6	18	-21	17	+2
HR		41	+11	48	+14	4	-25	7	=
CY		25	+11	51	+5	9	-22	15	+6
IE		50	+10	30	+6	6	-16	14	=
LU		32	+9	53	+18	8	-25	7	-2
BG		46	+8	24	+4	8	-13	22	+1
DE		31	+8	54	+10	6	-20	9	+2
SI		29	+8	49	+17	10	-27	12	+2
HU		27	+8	56	+18	8	-29	9	+3
LV		33	+7	35	+7	16	-14	16	=
CZ		28	+7	59	+7	8	-15	5	+1
AT		26	+6	56	+8	11	-15	7	+1
EE		32	+5	37	+16	17	-16	14	-5
PL		28	+5	44	+18	11	-25	17	+2
BE		31	+3	52	+3	16	-3	1	-3
IT		23	+3	56	+18	10	-15	11	-6
PT		23	+3	35	=	22	-4	20	+1
LT		41	+1	30	+10	16	-14	13	+3
NL		37	+1	49	+16	7	-13	7	-4
EL		11	+1	80	+13	5	-15	4	+1
SE		30	=	55	+16	7	-15	8	-1
UK		16	=	45	+7	29	-4	10	-3
FR		14	-1	72	+15	4	-11	10	-3
ES		20	-2	61	+18	9	-14	10	-2
RO		42	-3	40	+19	5	-11	13	-5
DK		26	-6	55	+23	8	-14	11	-3

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

B. THE VOICE OF THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS

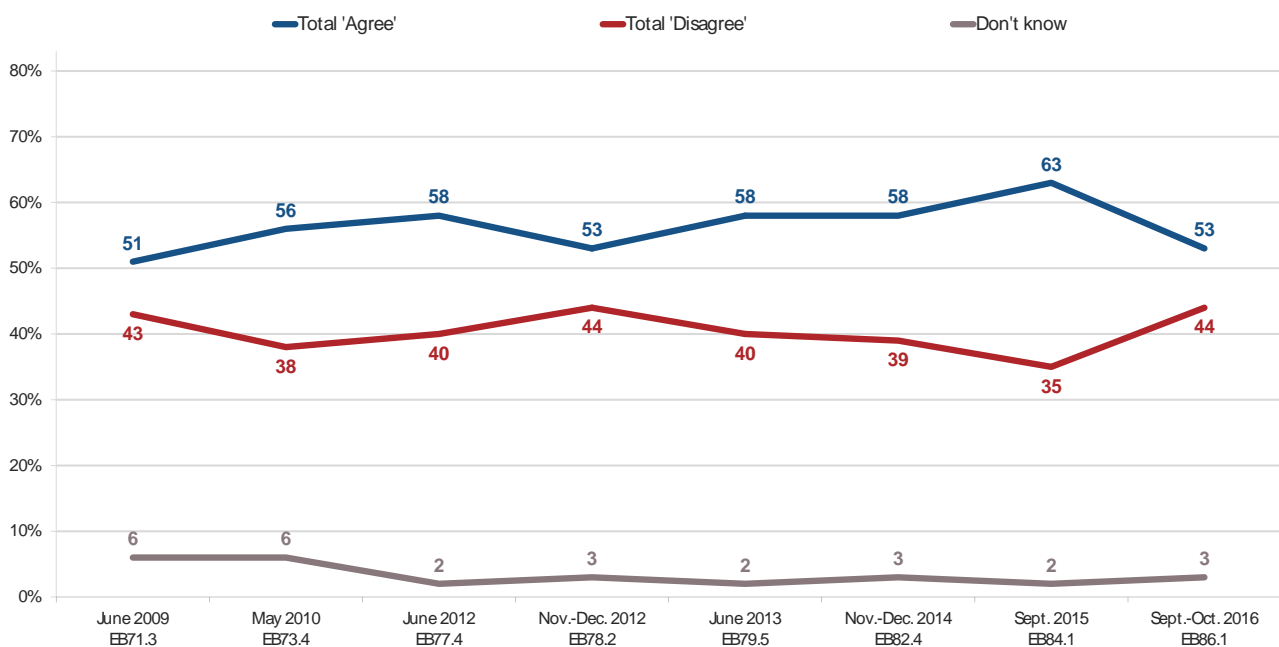
1. My voice counts

1.1. *My voice counts in our country*

1) EU average

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

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

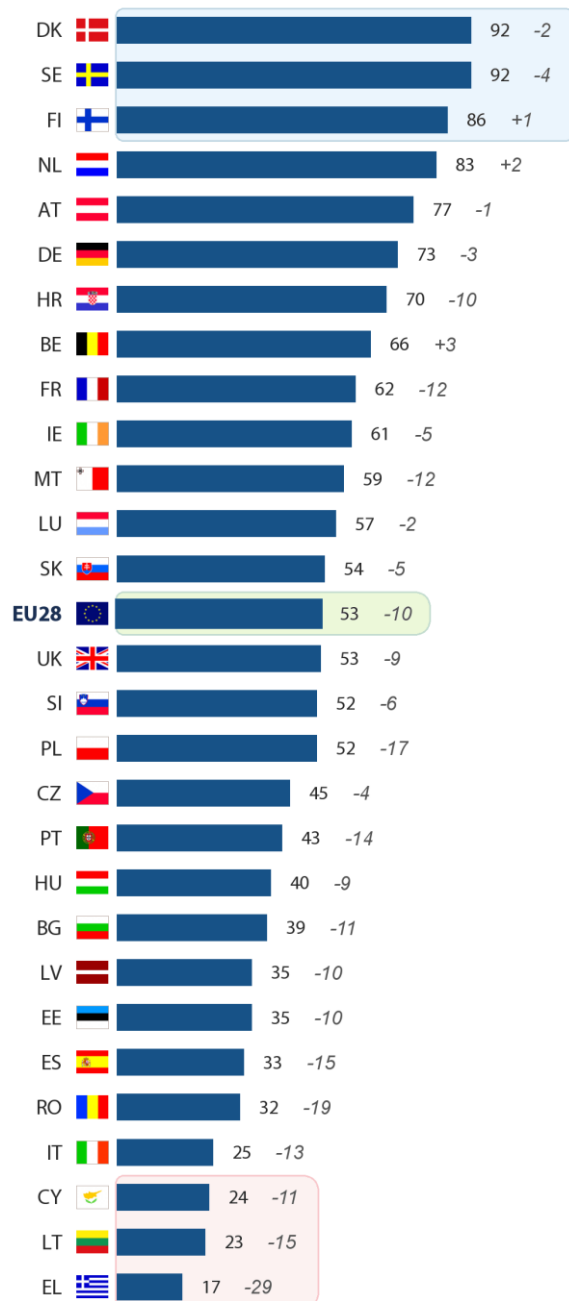


2) National results

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

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

Total 'Agree' (%)
































(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

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

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EJ28		53	-10	44	+9	3	+1
EURO AREA		53	-9	44	+8	3	+1
NON-EURO AREA		52	-12	44	+10	4	+2
BE		66	+3	33	-2	1	-1
NL		83	+2	16	-2	1	=
FI		86	+1	14	+1	0	-2
AT		77	-1	21	=	2	+1
DK		92	-2	7	+2	1	=
LU		57	-2	38	+3	5	-1
DE		73	-3	25	+2	2	+1
SE		92	-4	8	+4	0	=
CZ		45	-4	53	+3	2	+1
IE		61	-5	35	+5	4	=
SK		54	-5	43	+4	3	+1
SI		52	-6	45	+7	3	-1
UK		53	-9	44	+8	3	+1
HU		40	-9	58	+8	2	+1
HR		70	-10	27	+10	3	=
EE		35	-10	60	+11	5	-1
LV		35	-10	62	+10	3	=
BG		39	-11	51	+7	10	+4
CY		24	-11	72	+8	4	+3
FR		62	-12	35	+11	3	+1
MT		59	-12	36	+14	5	-2
IT		25	-13	70	+12	5	+1
PT		43	-14	54	+13	3	+1
ES		33	-15	65	+15	2	=
LT		23	-15	71	+14	6	+1
PL		52	-17	43	+15	5	+2
RO		32	-19	65	+19	3	=
EL		17	-29	82	+28	1	+1

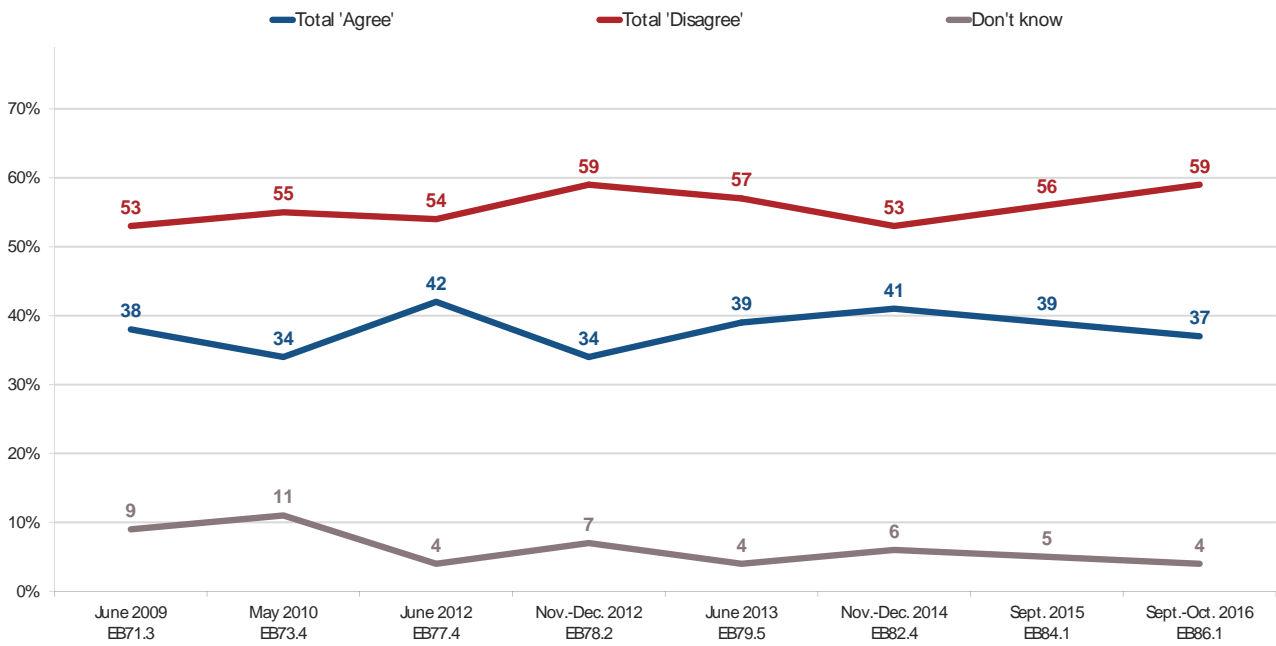
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

1.2. My voice counts in the European Union

1) EU average

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

My voice counts in the EU (%)

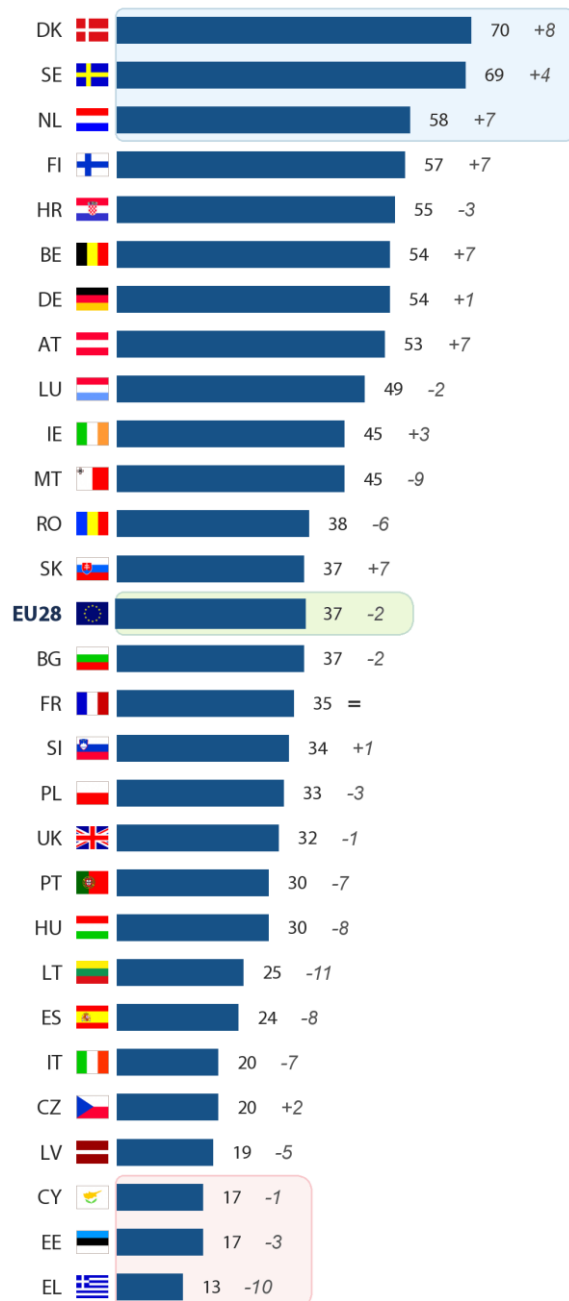


2) National results

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

My voice counts in the EU

Total 'Agree' (%)
































(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

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

My voice counts in the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EJ28		37	-2	59	+3	4	-1
EURO AREA		37	-2	59	+2	4	=
NON-EURO AREA		36	-2	58	+3	6	-1
DK		70	+8	27	-7	3	-1
NL		58	+7	40	-5	2	-2
FI		57	+7	42	-5	1	-2
BE		54	+7	45	-4	1	-3
AT		53	+7	43	-7	4	=
SK		37	+7	60	-6	3	-1
SE		69	+4	29	-3	2	-1
IE		45	+3	50	-3	5	=
CZ		20	+2	74	-4	6	+2
DE		54	+1	43	-1	3	=
SI		34	+1	61	-1	5	=
FR		35	=	61	=	4	=
UK		32	-1	63	+1	5	=
CY		17	-1	79	=	4	+1
LU		49	-2	47	+7	4	-5
BG		37	-2	48	-1	15	+3
HR		55	-3	39	+4	6	-1
PL		33	-3	58	+5	9	-2
EE		17	-3	76	+7	7	-4
LV		19	-5	75	+5	6	=
RO		38	-6	58	+9	4	-3
PT		30	-7	66	+7	4	=
IT		20	-7	74	+8	6	-1
HU		30	-8	66	+6	4	+2
ES		24	-8	72	+8	4	=
MT		45	-9	46	+9	9	=
EL		13	-10	85	+9	2	+1
LT		25	-11	66	+11	9	=

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

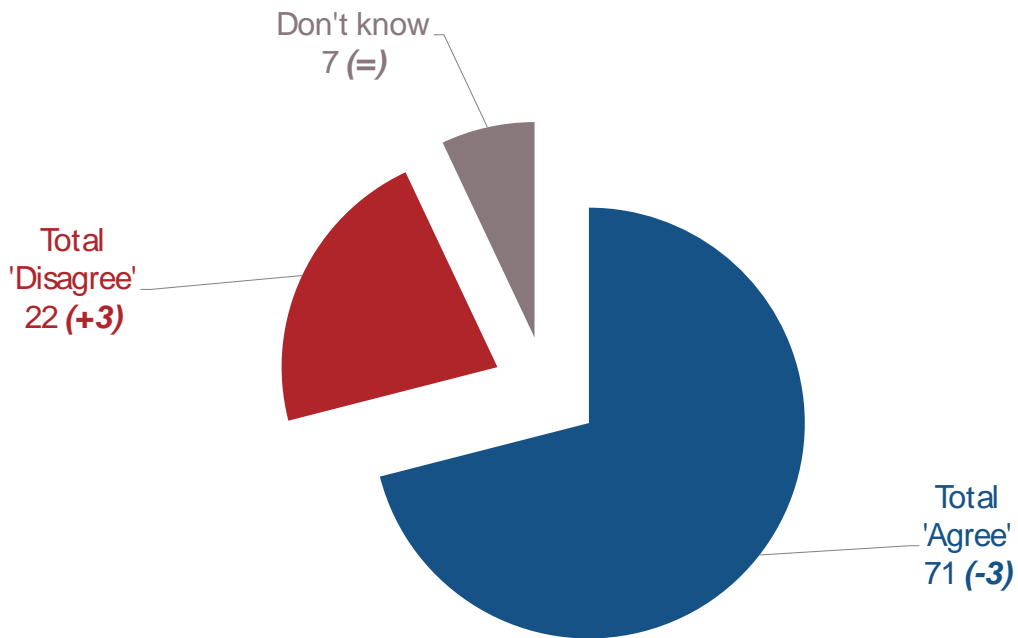
C. EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND CITIZENSHIP

1. Identity

1.1. *What brings European citizens together / what separates them*

1) EU average

Q9 Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them. (%)

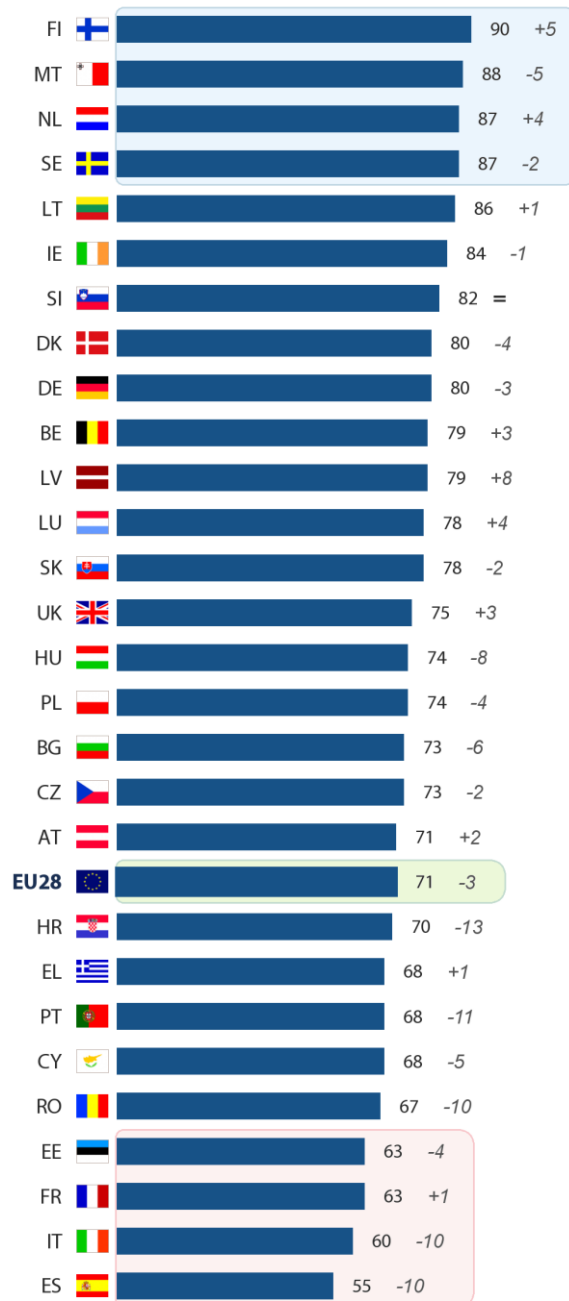


(Evolution April 2016 / September-October 2016)

2) National results

Q9 Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them.






























Total 'Agree' (%)



(Evolution April 2016 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q9 Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them. (%)

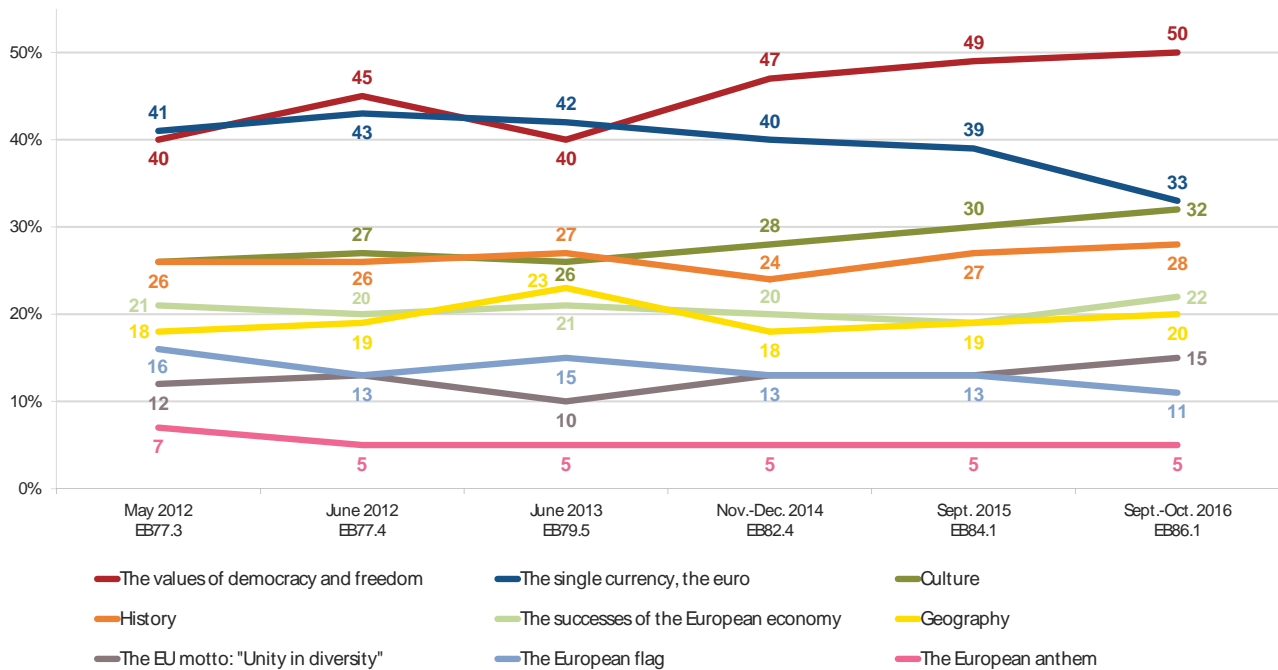
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Sept.-Oct. 2016 - Apr. 2016	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Sept.-Oct. 2016 - Apr. 2016	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Sept.-Oct. 2016 - Apr. 2016
EU28		71	-3	22	+3	7	=
EURO AREA		70	-3	23	+2	7	+1
NON-EURO AREA		74	-3	18	+4	8	-1
LV		79	+8	15	-5	6	-3
FI		90	+5	8	-3	2	-2
NL		87	+4	11	-4	2	=
LU		78	+4	19	=	3	-4
BE		79	+3	20	=	1	-3
UK		75	+3	16	=	9	-3
AT		71	+2	25	-3	4	+1
LT		86	+1	8	-2	6	+1
EL		68	+1	31	+1	1	-2
FR		63	+1	28	-1	9	=
SI		82	=	16	+3	2	-3
IE		84	-1	11	+2	5	-1
SE		87	-2	10	=	3	+2
SK		78	-2	17	+2	5	=
CZ		73	-2	21	=	6	+2
DE		80	-3	14	+1	6	+2
DK		80	-4	14	+3	6	+1
PL		74	-4	18	+7	8	-3
EE		63	-4	25	+5	12	-1
MT		88	-5	7	+3	5	+2
CY		68	-5	27	+3	5	+2
BG		73	-6	12	-2	15	+8
HU		74	-8	21	+7	5	+1
RO		67	-10	24	+7	9	+3
IT		60	-10	30	+6	10	+4
ES		55	-10	36	+9	9	+1
PT		68	-11	22	+8	10	+3
HR		70	-13	26	+13	4	=

(Evolution April 2016 / September-October 2016)

1.2. Elements making up the European identity

1) EU average

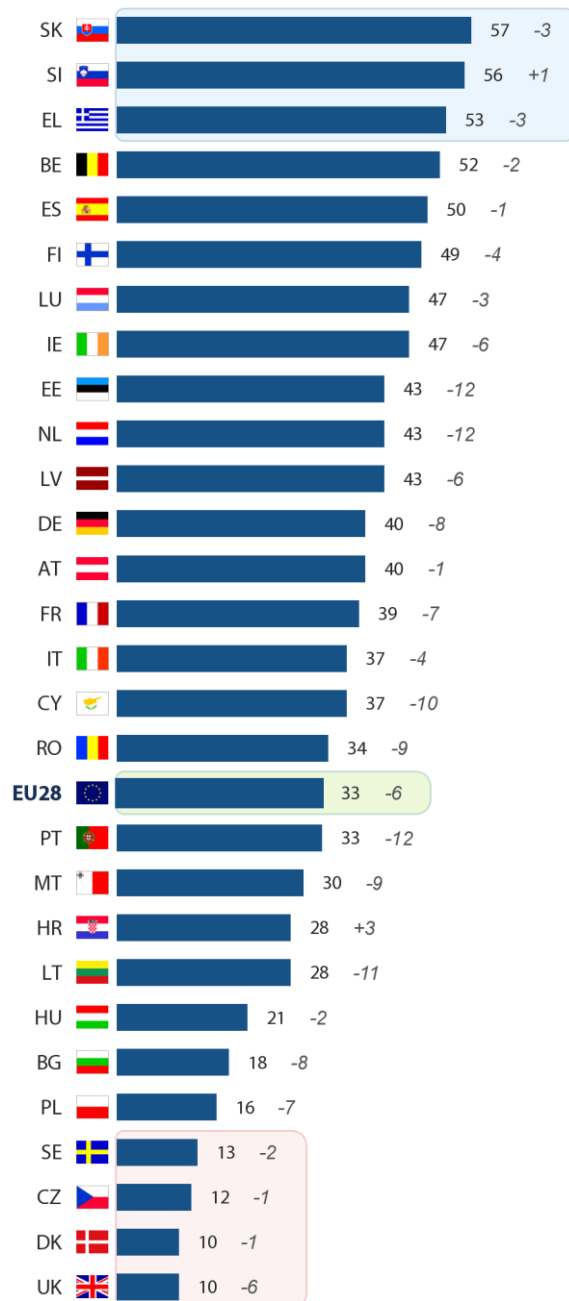
Q10 The European identity can be composed of several elements. In your opinion, which of the following are the most important elements that go to make up the European identity? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



2) National results

Q10 The European identity can be composed of several elements. In your opinion, which of the following are the most important elements that go to make up the European identity? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























The single currency, the euro (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q10 The European identity can be composed of several elements. In your opinion, which of the following are the most important elements that go to make up the European identity? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		The values of democracy and freedom		The single currency, the euro		Culture		History	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EJ28		50	+1	33	-6	32	+2	28	+1
EURO AREA		51	=	42	-6	31	+1	26	+1
NON-EURO AREA		46	+1	16	-5	34	+3	32	+2
PT		51	+16	33	-12	38	=	22	-1
LU		64	+9	47	-3	36	=	28	-3
NL		75	+6	43	-12	26	-1	28	+2
BE		60	+6	52	-2	34	+6	25	+1
BG		40	+6	18	-8	28	+1	27	+3
SE		77	+5	13	-2	27	+2	32	-2
FI		72	+5	49	-4	34	-1	30	=
AT		55	+4	40	-1	40	+11	33	+4
IE		47	+4	47	-6	33	+2	25	+5
SI		36	+4	56	+1	26	+5	29	+6
EL		35	+4	53	-3	43	+9	34	+6
RO		38	+3	34	-9	27	+1	25	+2
LV		33	+3	43	-6	33	+5	24	=
SK		30	+3	57	-3	24	+2	27	+4
MT		58	+2	30	-9	35	-7	19	-6
CZ		46	+2	12	-1	34	+2	43	+6
LT		46	+2	28	-11	35	+3	26	+4
HU		38	+2	21	-2	35	+5	42	+8
UK		52	+1	10	-6	34	+3	29	+2
PL		36	+1	16	-7	36	+1	33	+1
DE		66	=	40	-8	30	+1	25	-1
FR		56	-1	39	-7	36	+4	30	+1
CY		48	-1	37	-10	44	-4	31	+11
DK		67	-2	10	-1	53	+2	44	-2
EE		45	-2	43	-12	36	+4	27	+5
IT		39	-2	37	-4	31	=	25	=
HR		37	-5	28	+3	29	+5	29	+6
ES		29	-8	50	-1	23	-1	21	+1

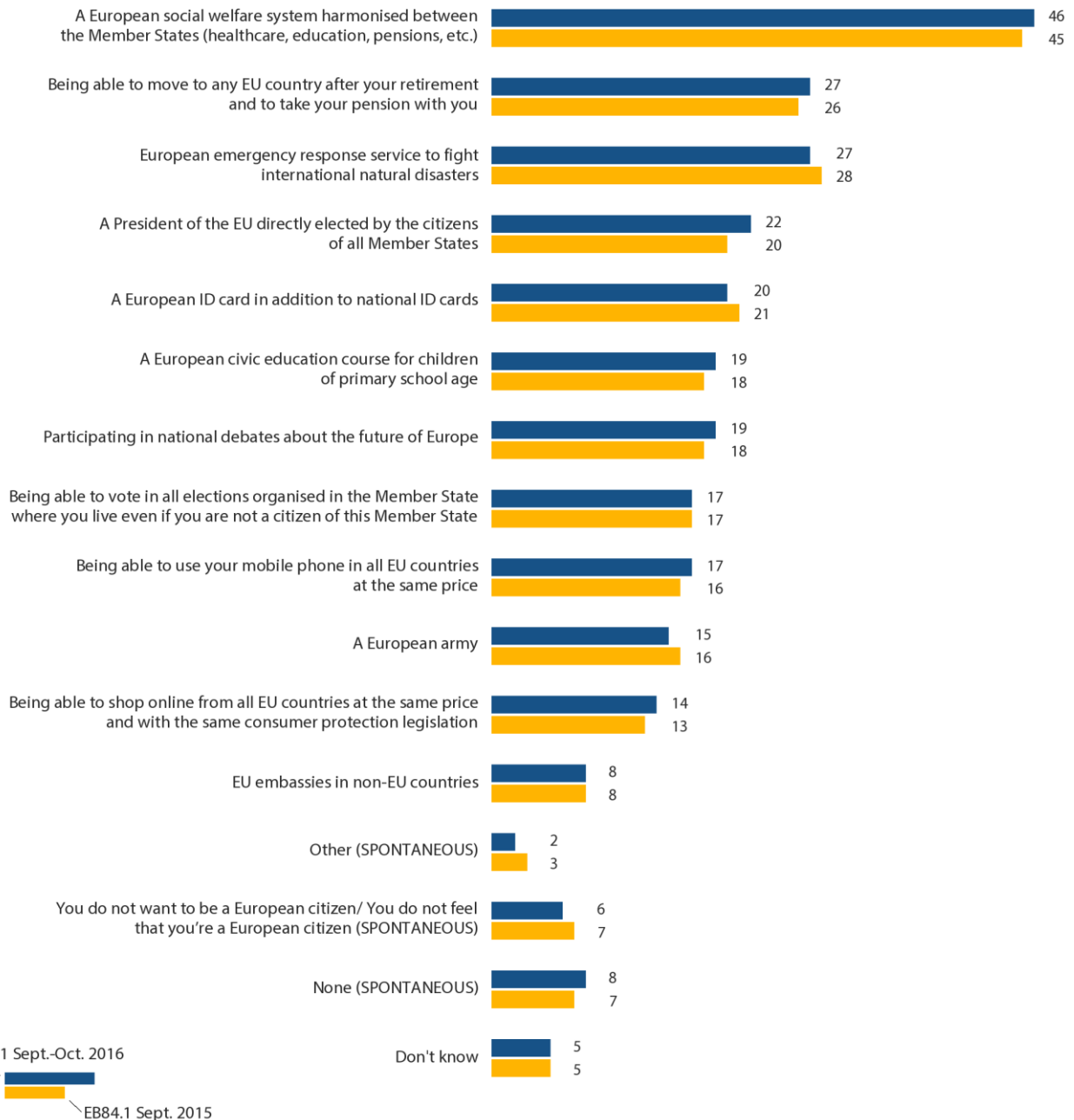
*First four items cited
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)*

2. Citizenship

2.1 Elements which would strengthen the feeling of European citizenship

1) EU average

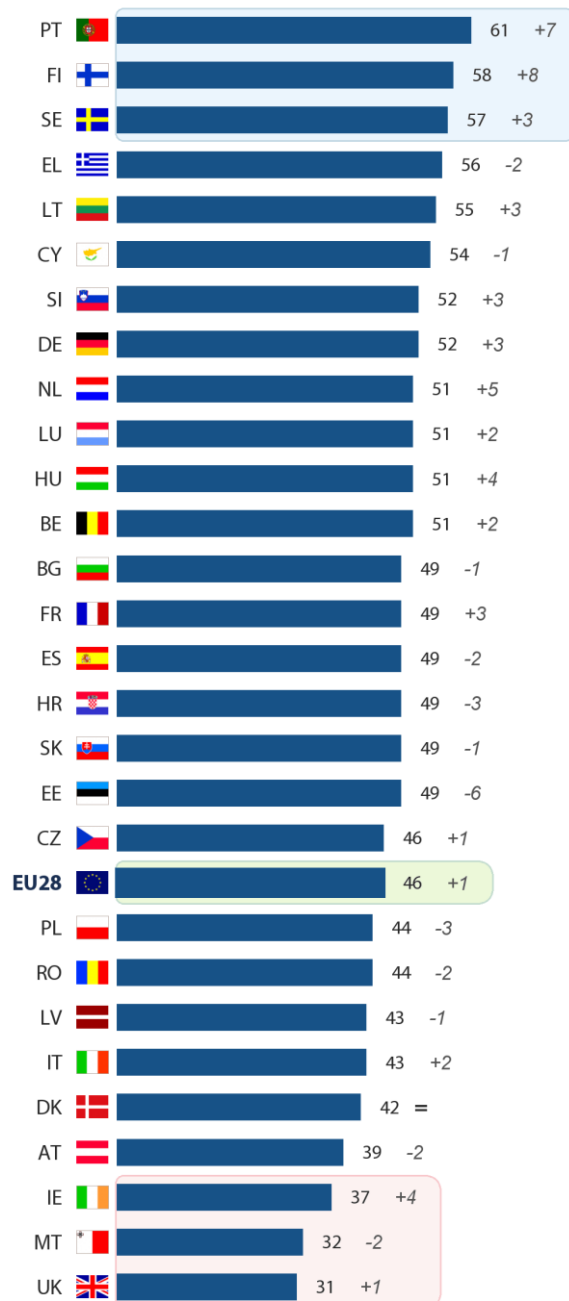
Q11T Which of the following elements would best strengthen your feeling of being a European citizen? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



2) National results

Q11T Which of the following elements would best strengthen your feeling of being a European citizen? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)






























A European social welfare system harmonised between the Member States (healthcare, educations, pensions, etc.) (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q11T Which of the following elements would best strengthen your feeling of being a European citizen? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

		A European social welfare system harmonised between the Member States (healthcare, education, pensions, etc.)		Being able to move to any EU country after your retirement and to take your pension with you		European emergency response service to fight international natural disasters		A President of the EU directly elected by the citizens of all Member States	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EJ28		46	+1	27	+1	27	-1	22	+2
EURO AREA		49	+2	28	+2	28	=	25	+2
NON-EURO AREA		41	=	27	+1	26	-2	15	+1
FI		58	+8	36	+7	27	+4	10	=
PT		61	+7	31	+7	30	+3	16	-4
NL		51	+5	34	+6	33	+1	25	+3
HU		51	+4	18	-2	30	+2	17	+2
IE		37	+4	43	+9	31	+7	19	+2
SE		57	+3	35	+3	30	-2	11	=
LT		55	+3	30	-5	30	=	8	-1
DE		52	+3	26	-1	31	=	28	+2
SI		52	+3	32	+6	23	+1	17	+4
FR		49	+3	27	+2	21	=	27	+2
BE		51	+2	35	+2	28	+2	27	+5
LU		51	+2	35	+1	30	+3	30	+10
IT		43	+2	28	+2	29	-4	28	+4
CZ		46	+1	26	-2	28	+2	14	+2
UK		31	+1	28	+2	20	-5	14	+3
DK		42	=	32	+5	41	+1	16	+2
CY		54	-1	35	-1	39	+2	19	-3
BG		49	-1	26	+5	29	+3	15	+4
SK		49	-1	25	+2	28	+3	12	+2
LV		43	-1	28	=	18	=	12	-2
EL		56	-2	25	+2	31	+2	19	+1
ES		49	-2	22	-2	23	-1	22	+2
RO		44	-2	24	+4	27	+1	16	-2
AT		39	-2	33	+12	39	=	28	+6
MT		32	-2	39	+5	30	+2	11	=
HR		49	-3	29	=	28	-6	15	=
PL		44	-3	27	-3	28	-5	15	-1
EE		49	-6	34	+2	16	-7	8	+1

*First four items cited
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)*

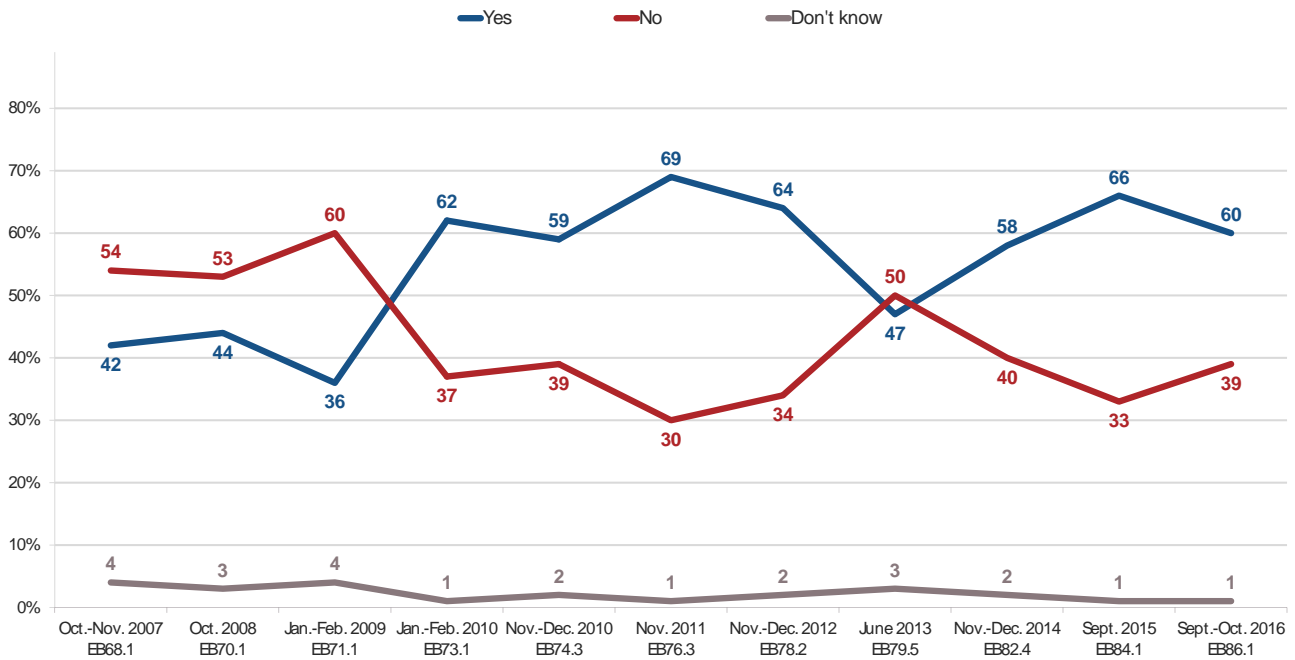
II. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

A. INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1. Media recall

1) EU average

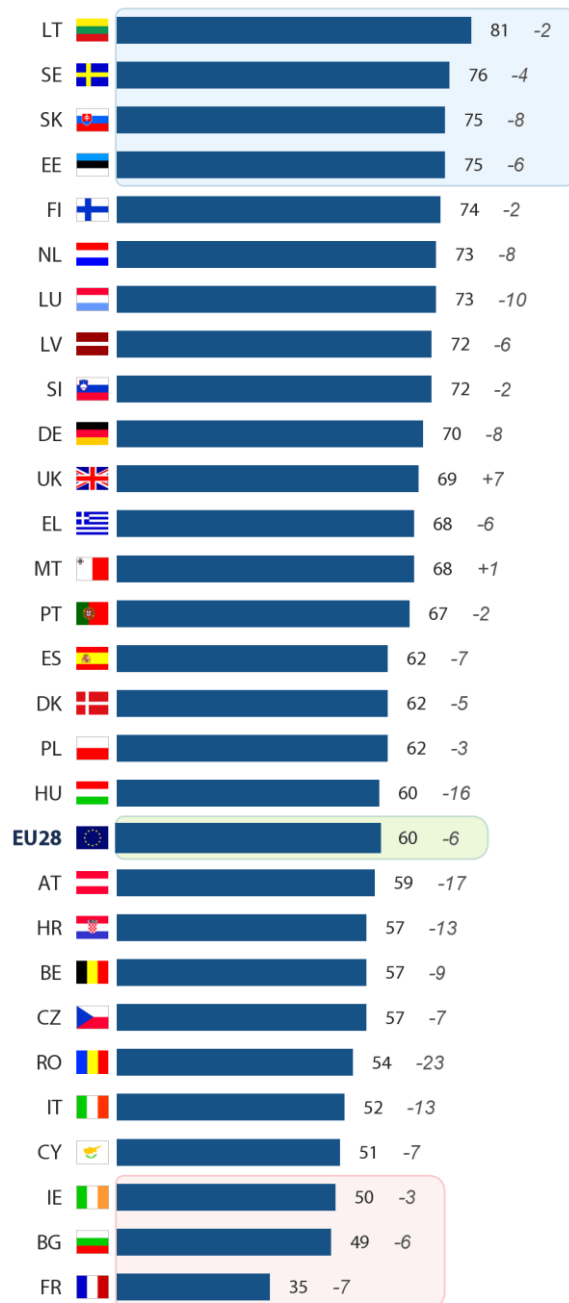
Q1 Have you recently read in the press, seen on the Internet or on television or heard on the radio something about the European Parliament? (%)



2) National results

Q1 Have you recently read in the press, seen on the Internet or on television or heard on the radio something about the European Parliament?






























Yes (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q1 Have you recently read in the press, seen on the Internet or on television or heard on the radio something about the European Parliament? (%)

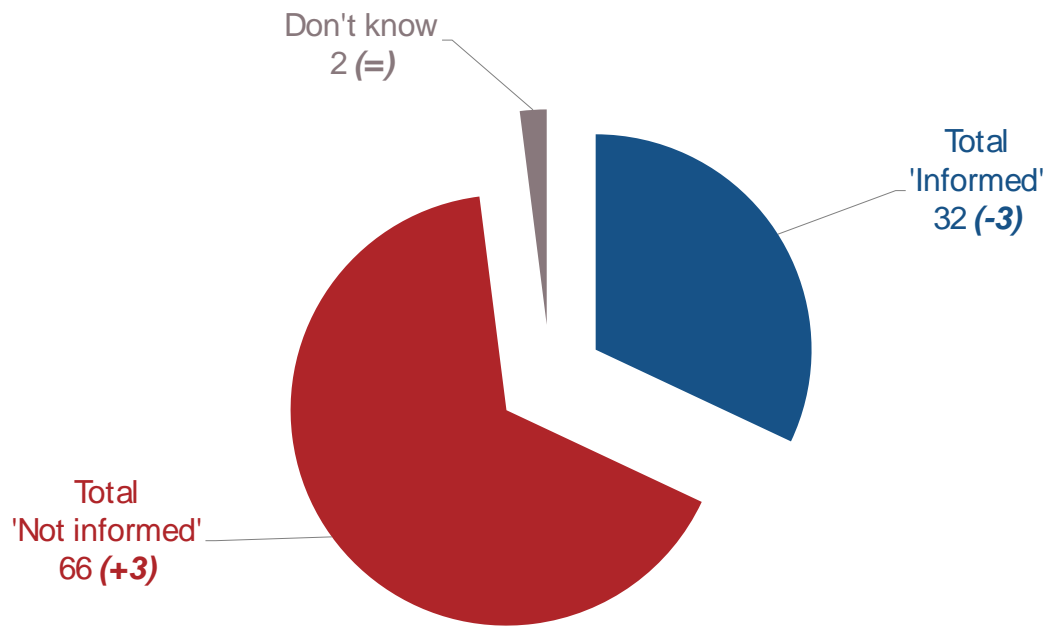
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		60	-6	39	+6	1	=
EURO AREA		58	-8	41	+8	1	=
NON-EURO AREA		63	-3	36	+3	1	=
UK		69	+7	30	-7	1	=
MT		68	+1	32	=	0	-1
LT		81	-2	19	+2	0	=
FI		74	-2	26	+2	0	=
SI		72	-2	28	+2	0	=
PT		67	-2	33	+2	0	=
PL		62	-3	37	+3	1	=
IE		50	-3	50	+3	0	=
SE		76	-4	24	+5	0	-1
DK		62	-5	37	+5	1	=
EE		75	-6	24	+6	1	=
LV		72	-6	27	+5	1	+1
EL		68	-6	32	+6	0	=
BG		49	-6	49	+6	2	=
ES		62	-7	38	+7	0	=
CZ		57	-7	41	+6	2	+1
CY		51	-7	49	+7	0	=
FR		35	-7	64	+7	1	=
SK		75	-8	24	+7	1	+1
NL		73	-8	27	+8	0	=
DE		70	-8	27	+7	3	+1
BE		57	-9	42	+8	1	+1
LU		73	-10	27	+10	0	=
HR		57	-13	42	+13	1	=
IT		52	-13	47	+12	1	+1
HU		60	-16	39	+15	1	+1
AT		59	-17	39	+16	2	+1
RO		54	-23	45	+22	1	+1

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

2. Feeling informed about the European Parliament's activities

1) EU average

Q2 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about the European Parliament's activities? (%)

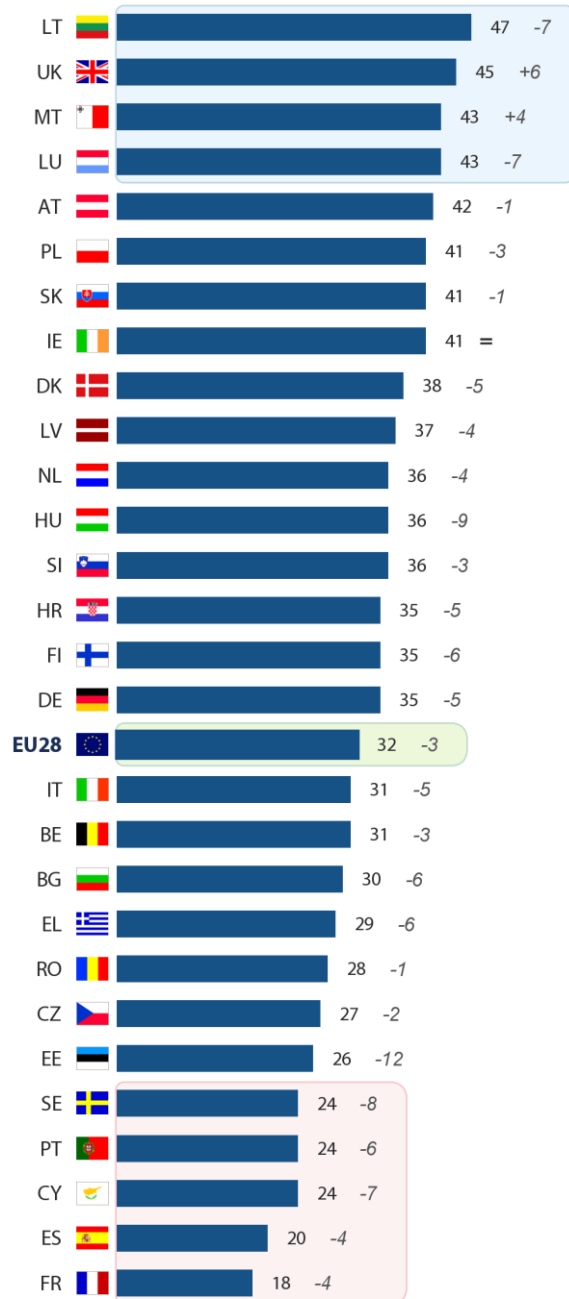


(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

2) National results

Q2 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about the European Parliament's activities?

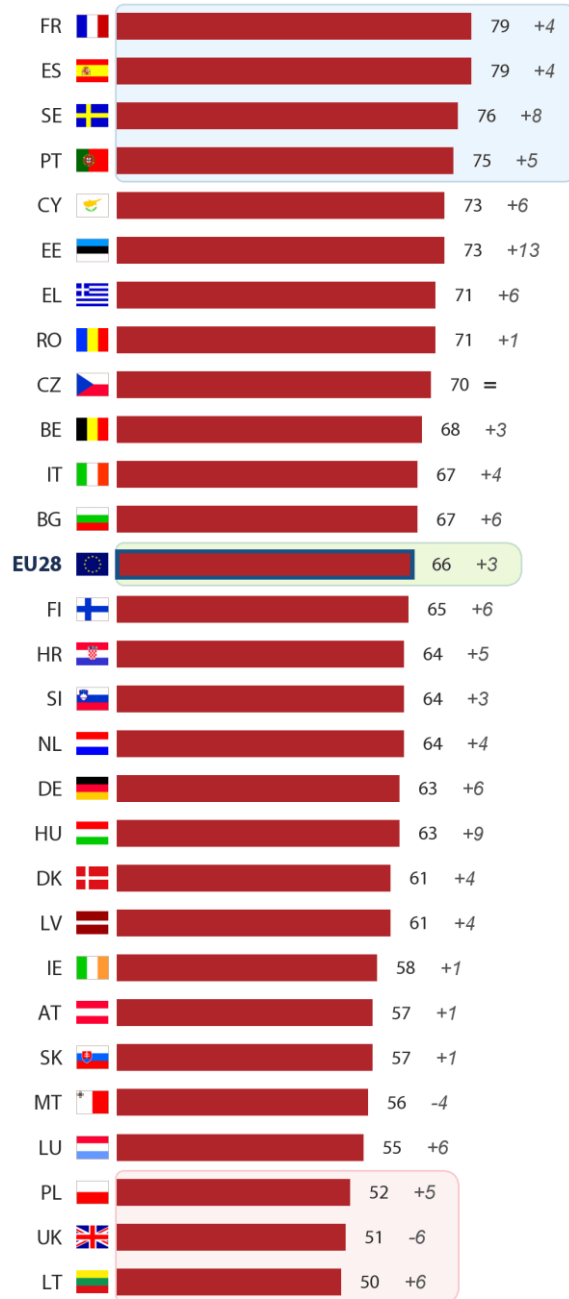
Total 'Informed' (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

Q2 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about the European Parliament's activities?






























Total 'Not informed' (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q2 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about the European Parliament's activities? (%)

		Total 'Informed'		Total 'Not informed'		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		32	-3	66	+3	2	=
EURO AREA		29	-5	69	+5	2	=
NON-EURO AREA		38	=	59	+1	3	-1
UK		45	+6	51	-6	4	=
MT		43	+4	56	-4	1	=
IE		41	=	58	+1	1	-1
AT		42	-1	57	+1	1	=
SK		41	-1	57	+1	2	=
RO		28	-1	71	+1	1	=
CZ		27	-2	70	=	3	+2
PL		41	-3	52	+5	7	-2
SI		36	-3	64	+3	0	=
BE		31	-3	68	+3	1	=
LV		37	-4	61	+4	2	=
NL		36	-4	64	+4	0	=
ES		20	-4	79	+4	1	=
FR		18	-4	79	+4	3	=
DK		38	-5	61	+4	1	+1
DE		35	-5	63	+6	2	-1
HR		35	-5	64	+5	1	=
IT		31	-5	67	+4	2	+1
FI		35	-6	65	+6	0	=
BG		30	-6	67	+6	3	=
EL		29	-6	71	+6	0	=
PT		24	-6	75	+5	1	+1
LT		47	-7	50	+6	3	+1
LU		43	-7	55	+6	2	+1
CY		24	-7	73	+6	3	+1
SE		24	-8	76	+8	0	=
HU		36	-9	63	+9	1	=
EE		26	-12	73	+13	1	-1

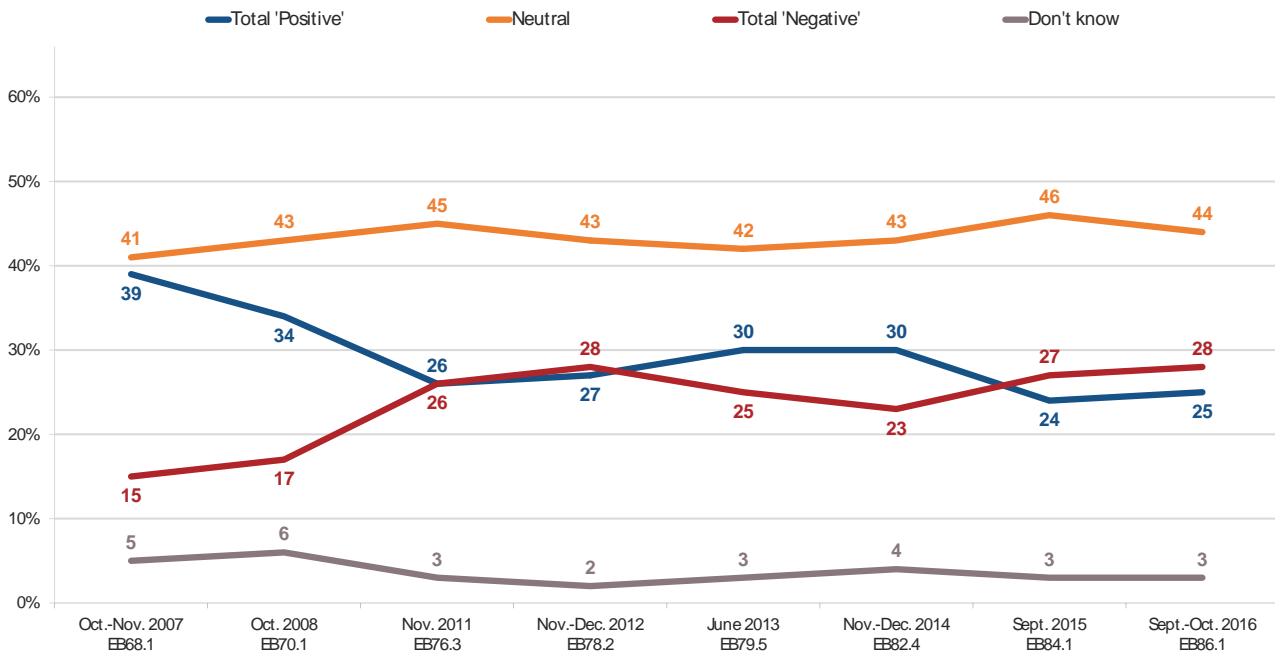
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

B. IMAGE, ROLE AND TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1. General image of the European Parliament

1) EU average

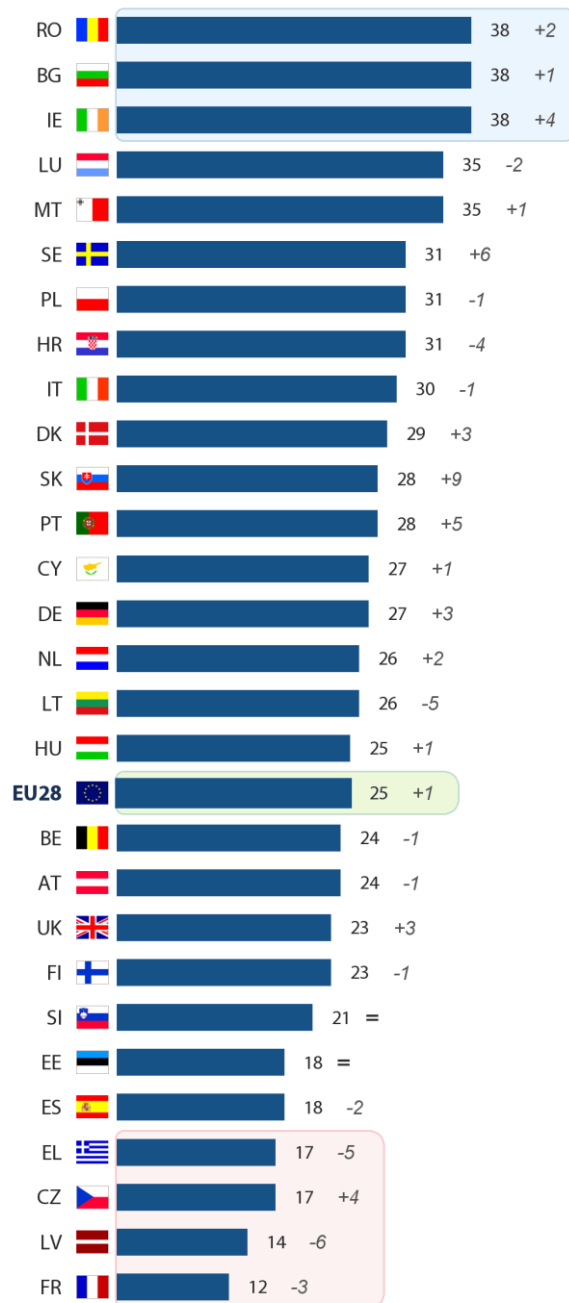
Q3 In general, does the European Parliament conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)



2) National results

Q3 In general, does the European Parliament conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?






























Total 'Positive' (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q3 In general, does the European Parliament conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)

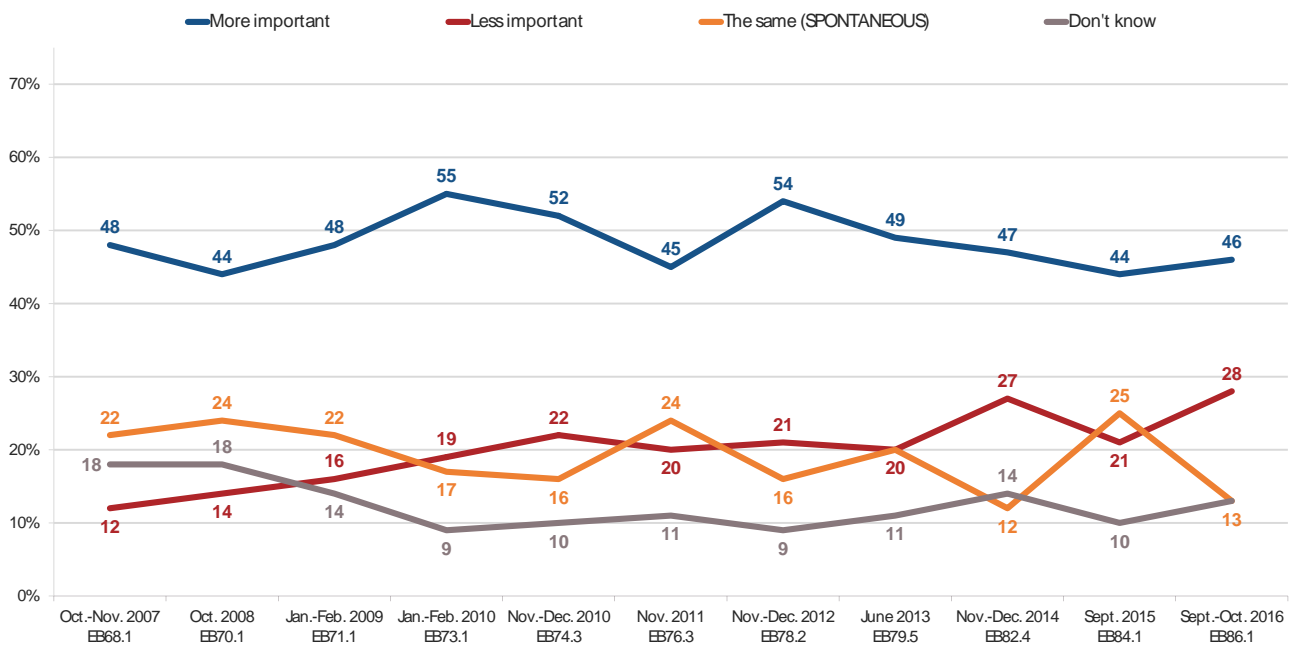
		Total 'Positive'		Neutral		Total 'Negative'		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		25	+1	44	-2	28	+1	3	=
EURO AREA		23	=	44	-2	29	+1	4	+1
NON-EURO AREA		28	+2	43	-3	25	=	4	+1
SK		28	+9	45	-3	25	-7	2	+1
SE		31	+6	46	-5	20	-3	3	+2
PT		28	+5	42	-9	24	+1	6	+3
IE		38	+4	40	-5	19	-1	3	+2
CZ		17	+4	47	+1	34	-6	2	+1
DK		29	+3	48	-6	19	+1	4	+2
DE		27	+3	46	-4	24	=	3	+1
UK		23	+3	41	=	31	-3	5	=
RO		38	+2	40	-6	20	+4	2	=
NL		26	+2	46	-1	27	-1	1	=
BG		38	+1	34	-4	21	+1	7	+2
MT		35	+1	50	+1	10	-2	5	=
CY		27	+1	43	-2	19	-7	11	+8
HU		25	+1	54	+3	20	-4	1	=
SI		21	=	51	=	26	=	2	=
EE		18	=	63	=	13	-1	6	+1
PL		31	-1	45	-7	21	+7	3	+1
IT		30	-1	34	-3	32	+3	4	+1
BE		24	-1	47	-1	28	+2	1	=
AT		24	-1	41	+8	32	-8	3	+1
FI		23	-1	57	+5	19	-3	1	-1
LU		35	-2	43	-3	20	+4	2	+1
ES		18	-2	49	+3	28	-1	5	=
FR		12	-3	48	-3	35	+3	5	+3
HR		31	-4	49	+4	17	-1	3	+1
LT		26	-5	58	+2	13	+2	3	+1
EL		17	-5	41	=	41	+6	1	-1
LV		14	-6	59	+6	21	-1	6	+1

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

2. Role of the European Parliament in the future

1) EU average

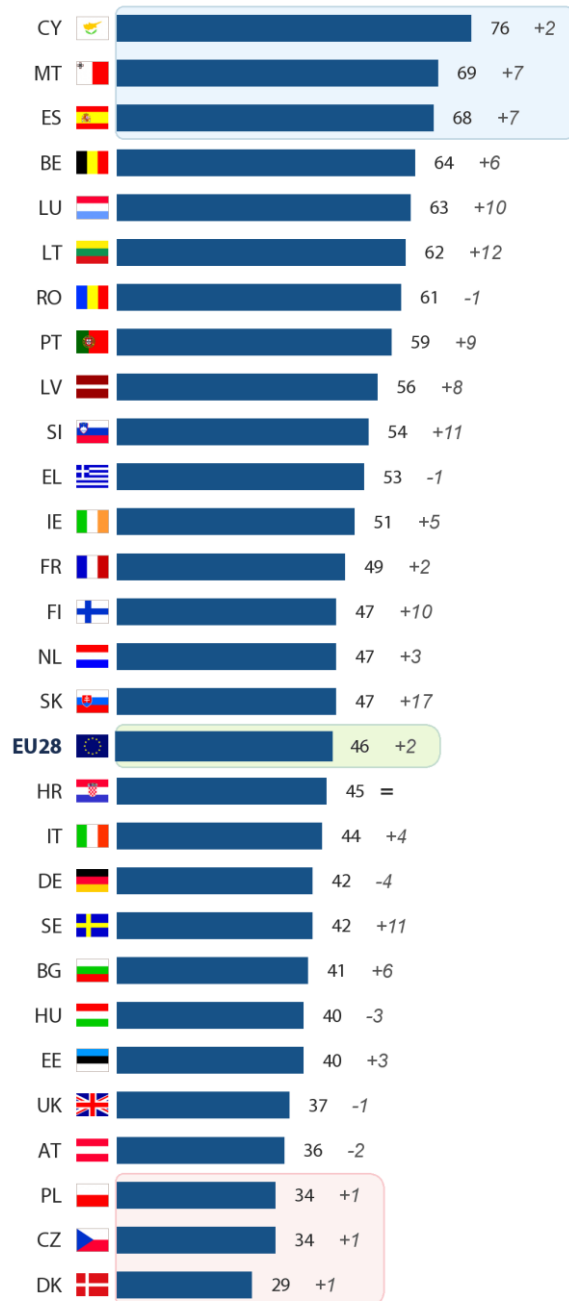
Q4 Would you personally like to see the European Parliament play a more important or less important role than it currently does? (%)



2) National results

Q4 Would you personally like to see the European Parliament play a more important or less important role than it currently does?






























More important (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q4 Would you personally like to see the European Parliament play a more important or less important role than it currently does?

		More important		Less important		The same (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		46	+2	28	+7	13	-12	13	+3
EURO AREA		50	+3	24	+6	13	-12	13	+3
NON-EURO AREA		39	=	36	+9	12	-12	13	+3
SK		47	+17	38	+8	9	-25	6	=
LT		62	+12	16	+2	11	-17	11	+3
SI		54	+11	27	+9	12	-22	7	+2
SE		42	+11	39	+10	10	-21	9	=
LU		63	+10	20	+12	10	-24	7	+2
FI		47	+10	38	+11	10	-18	5	-3
PT		59	+9	7	-5	17	-10	17	+6
LV		56	+8	25	+6	7	-16	12	+2
MT		69	+7	10	+2	9	-13	12	+4
ES		68	+7	9	=	10	-8	13	+1
BE		64	+6	32	+12	2	-14	2	-4
BG		41	+6	20	+4	15	-15	24	+5
IE		51	+5	30	+13	5	-26	14	+8
IT		44	+4	29	+9	15	-17	12	+4
NL		47	+3	42	+13	6	-16	5	=
EE		40	+3	27	+12	11	-24	22	+9
CY		76	+2	7	+1	4	-9	13	+6
FR		49	+2	21	+4	6	-16	24	+10
CZ		34	+1	53	+16	6	-17	7	=
PL		34	+1	31	+15	16	-24	19	+8
DK		29	+1	44	+12	17	-15	10	+2
HR		45	=	32	+7	13	-8	10	+1
RO		61	-1	27	+12	6	-10	6	-1
EL		53	-1	29	+10	11	-11	7	+2
UK		37	-1	41	+5	10	-3	12	-1
AT		36	-2	42	+12	15	-12	7	+2
HU		40	-3	37	+12	15	-13	8	+4
DE		42	-4	23	+7	24	-4	11	+1

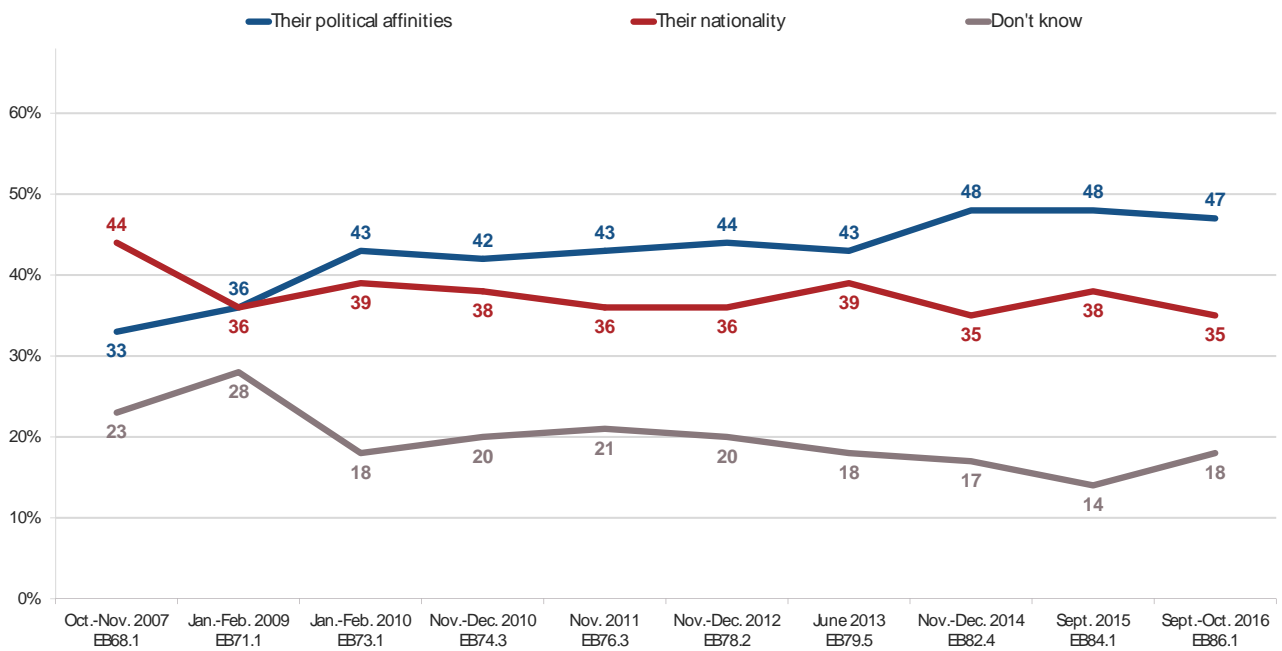
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

C. KNOWLEDGE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1. How the European Parliament works

1) *EU average*

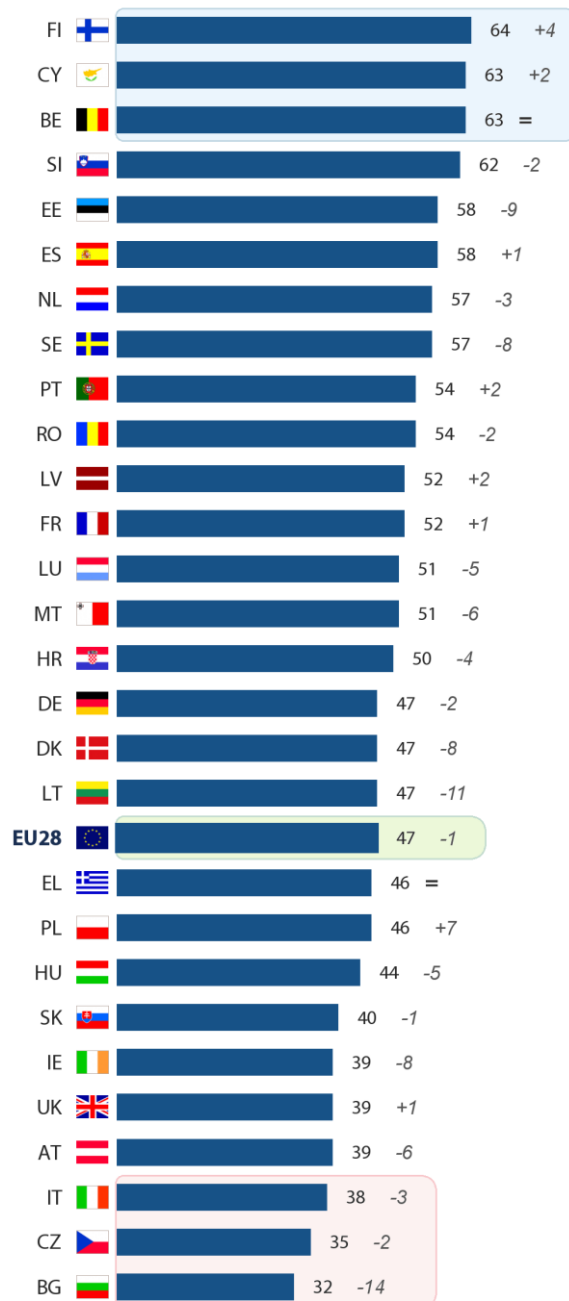
Q5 And, in your opinion, do members of the European Parliament sit in the European Parliament according to...?



2) National results

Q5 And, in your opinion, do members of the European Parliament sit in the European Parliament according to...?






























Their political affinities (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q5 And, in your opinion, do members of the European Parliament sit in the European Parliament according to...?

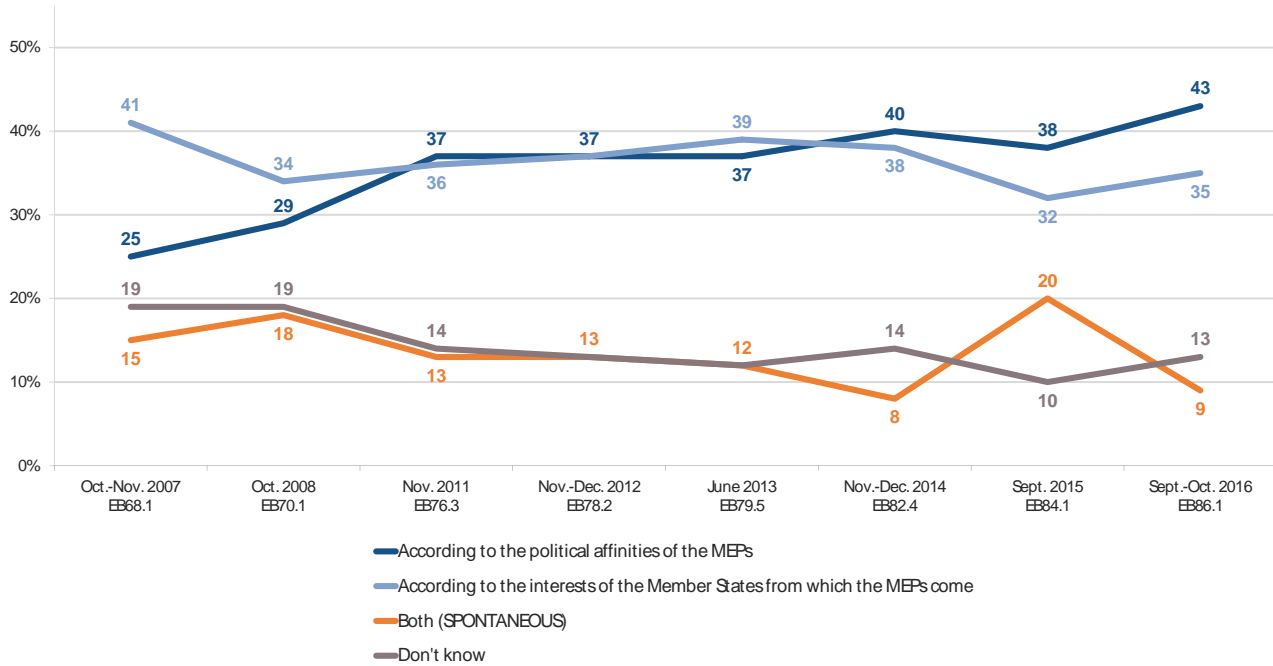
		Their political affinities		Their nationality		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		47	-1	35	-3	18	+4
EURO AREA		49	-1	34	-2	17	+3
NON-EURO AREA		43	-1	37	-3	20	+4
PL		46	+7	35	-12	19	+5
FI		64	+4	28	-3	8	-1
CY		63	+2	23	-5	14	+3
PT		54	+2	31	-2	15	=
LV		52	+2	36	-4	12	+2
ES		58	+1	23	-5	19	+4
FR		52	+1	29	-8	19	+7
UK		39	+1	35	-7	26	+6
BE		63	=	35	+4	2	-4
EL		46	=	46	-2	8	+2
SK		40	-1	45	-2	15	+3
SI		62	-2	27	=	11	+2
RO		54	-2	33	+6	13	-4
DE		47	-2	29	=	24	+2
CZ		35	-2	54	+1	11	+1
NL		57	-3	38	=	5	+3
IT		38	-3	46	-1	16	+4
HR		50	-4	35	-2	15	+6
LU		51	-5	41	+2	8	+3
HU		44	-5	47	+4	9	+1
MT		51	-6	30	+4	19	+2
AT		39	-6	50	+2	11	+4
SE		57	-8	34	+4	9	+4
DK		47	-8	33	-3	20	+11
IE		39	-8	45	+5	16	+3
EE		58	-9	24	+3	18	+6
LT		47	-11	36	+8	17	+3
BG		32	-14	36	+6	32	+8

(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

2. The decision-making procedure of the European Parliament

1) EU average

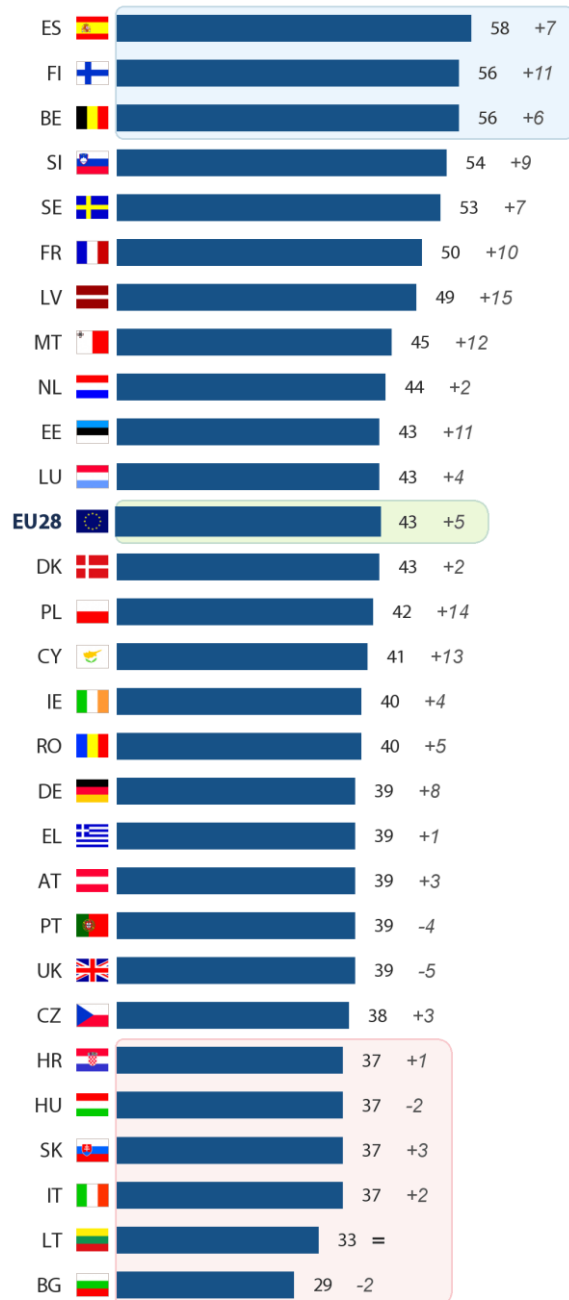
Q6 Would you say that the European Parliament's decisions are adopted above all...?



2) National results

Q6 Would you say that the European Parliament's decisions are adopted above all...?






























According to the political affinities of the MEPs (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q6 Would you say that the European Parliament's decisions are adopted above all...?

		According to the political affinities of the MEPs		According to the interests of the Member States from which the MEPs come		Both (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		43	+5	35	+3	9	-11	13	+3
EURO AREA		44	+6	34	+3	10	-12	12	+3
NON-EURO AREA		40	+2	38	+4	6	-10	16	+4
LV		49	+15	31	+2	7	-19	13	+2
PL		42	+14	38	+1	4	-20	16	+5
CY		41	+13	44	=	5	-17	10	+4
MT		45	+12	36	+3	5	-16	14	+1
FI		56	+11	36	+5	3	-15	5	-1
EE		43	+11	28	+12	11	-27	18	+4
FR		50	+10	31	-6	3	-7	16	+3
SI		54	+9	34	+7	6	-17	6	+1
DE		39	+8	31	+1	19	-10	11	+1
ES		58	+7	23	+1	5	-11	14	+3
SE		53	+7	37	+8	4	-18	6	+3
BE		56	+6	33	-3	10	+1	1	-4
RO		40	+5	47	+12	4	-15	9	-2
LU		43	+4	44	+12	8	-16	5	=
IE		40	+4	40	+12	3	-21	17	+5
AT		39	+3	48	+14	5	-21	8	+4
CZ		38	+3	50	+6	4	-9	8	=
SK		37	+3	49	+8	6	-12	8	+1
NL		44	+2	47	+13	4	-18	5	+3
DK		43	+2	37	+4	10	-11	10	+5
IT		37	+2	36	+9	14	-17	13	+6
EL		39	+1	46	+3	11	-5	4	+1
HR		37	+1	47	+7	7	-14	9	+6
LT		33	=	47	+11	7	-11	13	=
HU		37	-2	48	+15	9	-15	6	+2
BG		29	-2	40	+14	11	-16	20	+4
PT		39	-4	35	+15	14	-13	12	+2
UK		39	-5	32	=	6	+1	23	+4

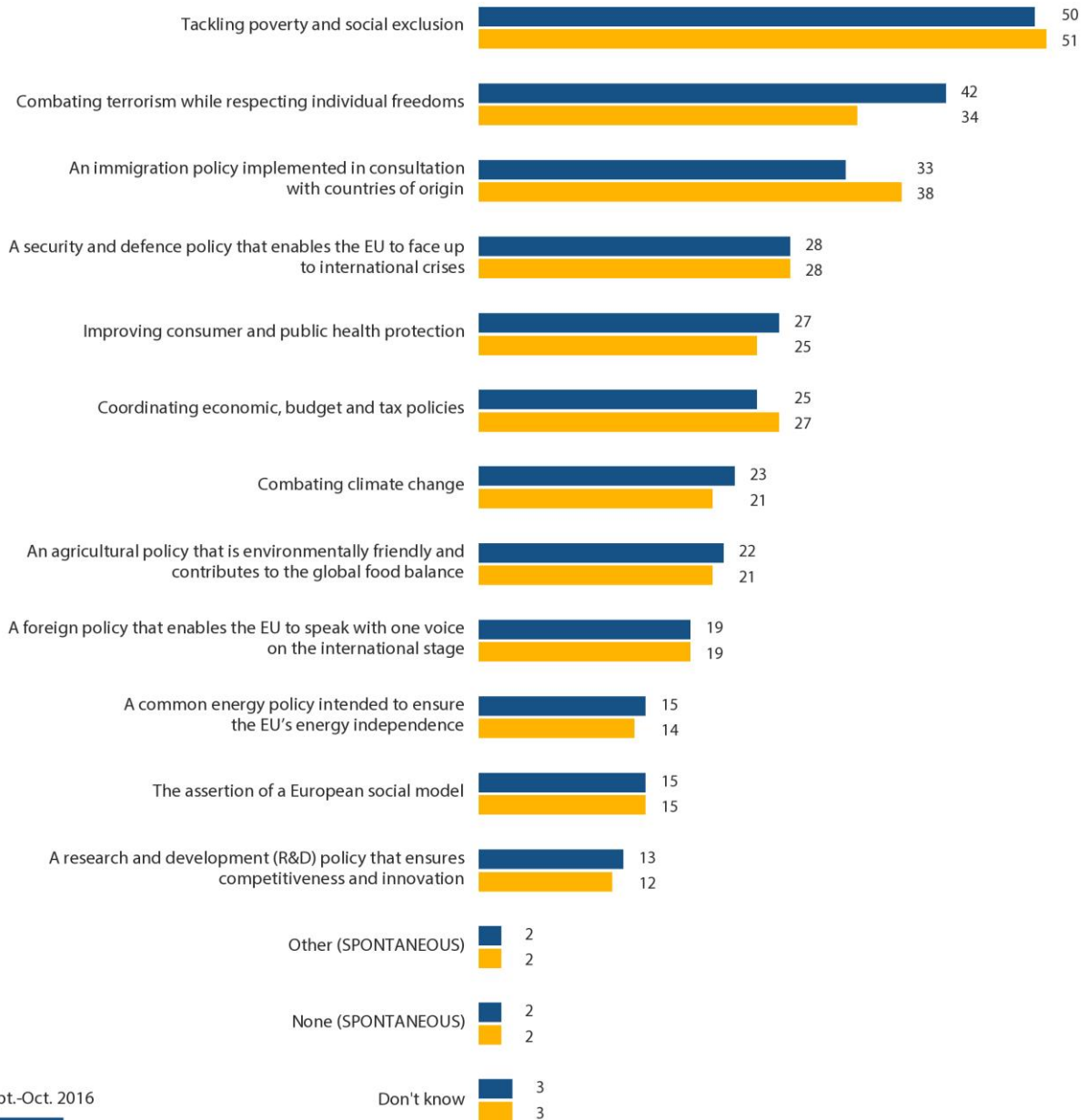
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

D. POLITICAL PRIORITIES AND VALUES

1. Priority policies

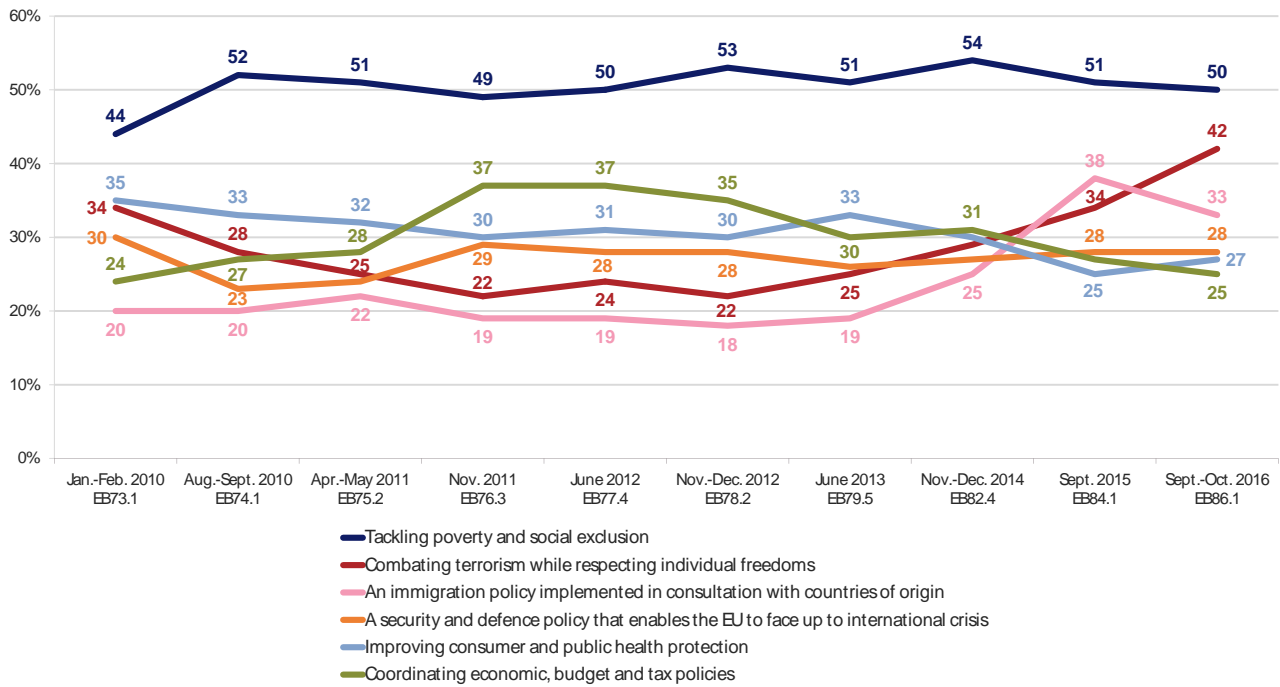
1) EU average

Q7T The European Parliament promotes the development of certain policies at EU level. In your opinion which of the following policies should be given priority? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



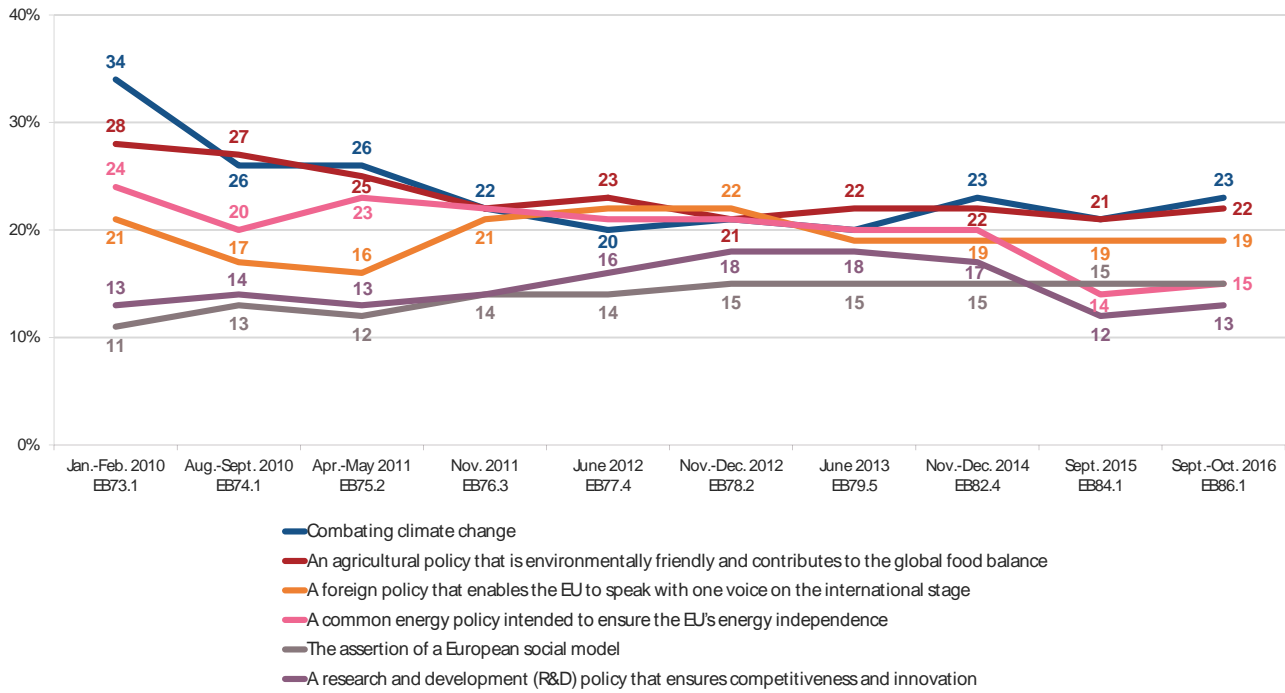
EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016
EB84.1 Sept. 2015

Q7T The European Parliament promotes the development of certain policies at EU level. In your opinion which of the following policies should be given priority? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



First six items cited

Q7T The European Parliament promotes the development of certain policies at EU level. In your opinion which of the following policies should be given priority? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

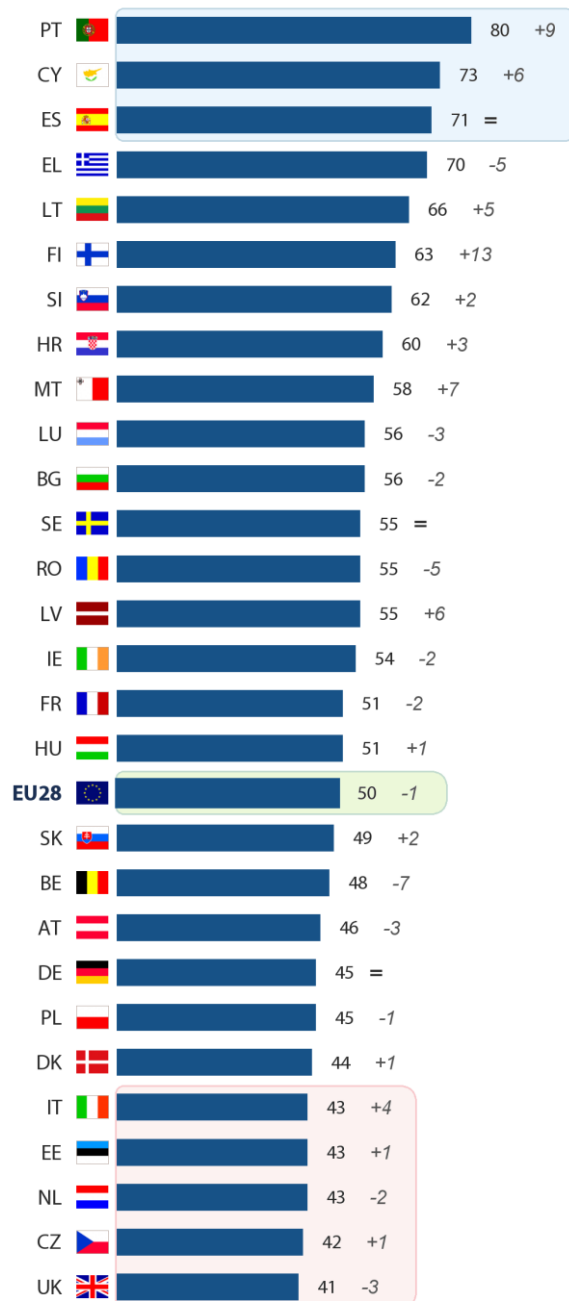


Last six items cited

2) National results

Q7T The European Parliament promotes the development of certain policies at EU level. In your opinion which of the following policies should be given priority? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)






























Tackling poverty and social exclusion (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q7T The European Parliament promotes the development of certain policies at EU level. In your opinion which of the following policies should be given priority? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

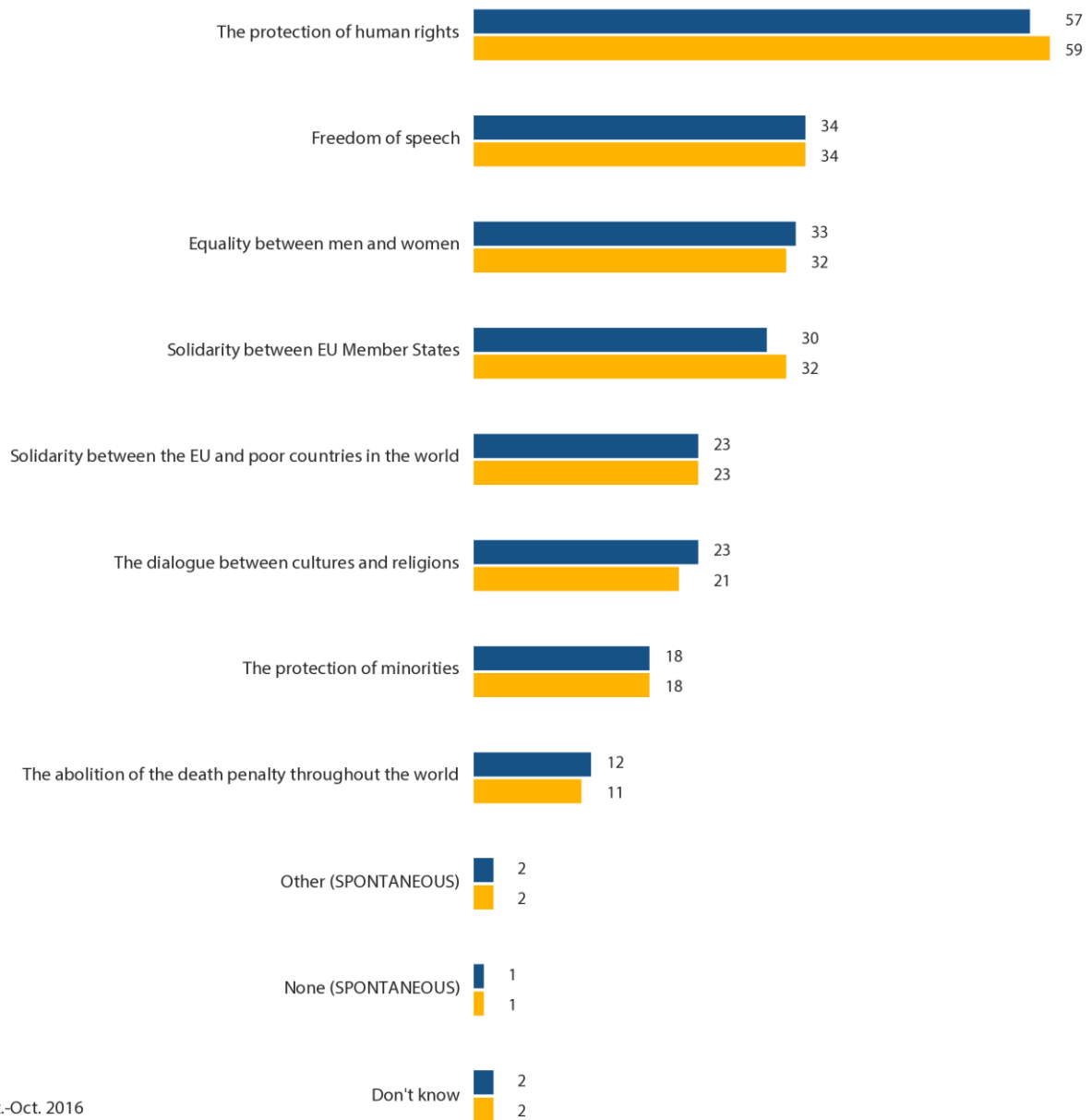
		Tackling poverty and social exclusion		Combating terrorism while respecting individual freedoms		An immigration policy implemented in consultation with countries of origin		A security and defence policy that enables the EU to face up to international crisis		Improving consumer and public health protection		Coordinating economic, budget and tax policies	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		50	-1	42	+8	33	-5	28	=	27	+2	25	-2
EURO AREA		52	=	42	+8	34	-5	28	+1	28	+3	27	-2
NON-EURO AREA		46	-2	40	+5	30	-5	28	-2	26	+2	21	-2
FI		63	+13	27	+8	24	-3	41	-3	24	+3	32	-6
PT		80	+9	45	+12	12	-3	23	+1	37	+3	37	+1
MT		58	+7	46	-2	48	-8	20	-4	34	-5	12	-3
CY		73	+6	45	+9	26	+1	35	=	48	-4	34	-7
LV		55	+6	33	+9	24	-7	30	-4	31	+4	32	-3
LT		66	+5	31	+8	26	+1	32	-4	32	=	45	-3
IT		43	+4	42	+7	42	-7	32	+6	30	+4	27	-3
HR		60	+3	34	+5	16	-8	23	-3	30	+2	31	+3
SI		62	+2	28	+10	21	+3	20	=	30	+8	28	-5
SK		49	+2	40	+7	25	-11	31	-3	27	+4	31	-3
HU		51	+1	50	+14	43	-1	38	+6	12	-1	28	-3
DK		44	+1	45	+6	39	=	29	-2	21	-1	7	-2
EE		43	+1	31	+10	44	=	37	-6	32	+7	35	-2
CZ		42	+1	52	+10	41	-6	41	+5	29	+6	20	-3
ES		71	=	38	+14	20	-1	18	-3	39	+2	26	-4
SE		55	=	42	+12	39	-1	26	-6	14	+1	14	-3
DE		45	=	44	+11	46	-8	29	+2	21	+5	27	=
PL		45	-1	41	+11	25	-1	32	+1	32	+2	22	-4
BG		56	-2	43	+12	42	+10	27	+2	30	-2	19	-2
IE		54	-2	38	+10	33	+2	24	+3	34	+1	27	-1
FR		51	-2	48	+6	24	-2	26	=	24	=	24	-5
NL		43	-2	46	+3	44	-5	34	-1	27	+2	28	+1
LU		56	-3	41	+4	18	-12	35	+6	29	+4	23	+1
AT		46	-3	42	+13	49	-5	29	-1	25	+4	22	+2
UK		41	-3	36	-5	30	-11	23	-6	21	+1	21	-1
EL		70	-5	35	+8	37	-5	26	=	42	+2	34	-1
RO		55	-5	34	+6	17	-2	28	+3	37	+7	23	-5
BE		48	-7	41	-1	33	-5	26	+6	33	+5	24	=

*First six items cited
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)*

2. The values of the European Parliament

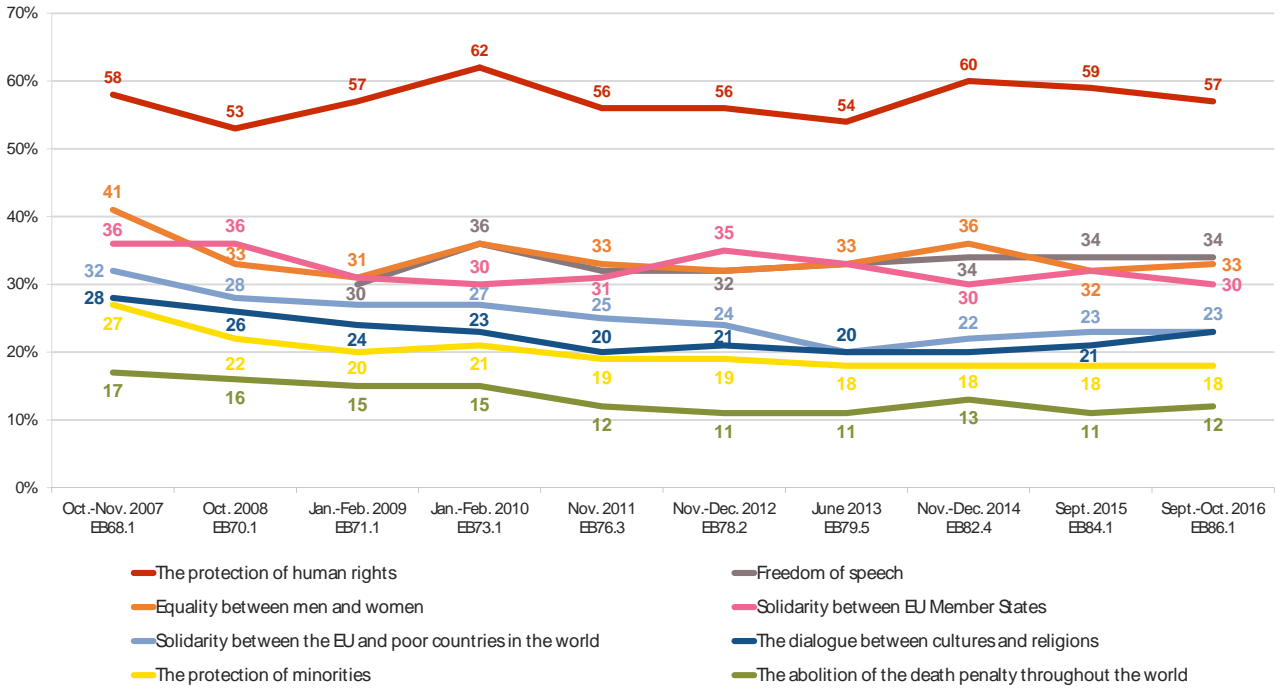
1) EU average

Q8 In your opinion, which of the following values should the European Parliament defend as a matter of priority? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016
EB84.1 Sept. 2015

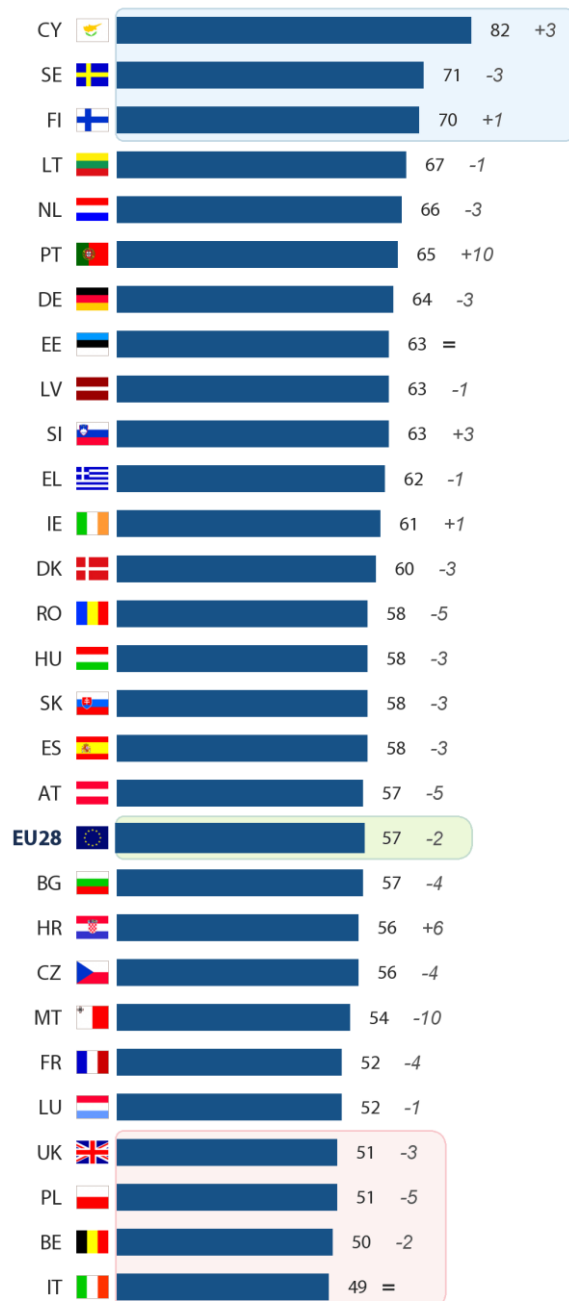
Q8 In your opinion, which of the following values should the European Parliament defend as a matter of priority? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



2) National results

Q8 In your opinion, which of the following values should the European Parliament defend as a matter of priority? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























The protection of human rights (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)

3) National evolutions

Q8 In your opinion, which of the following values should the European Parliament defend as a matter of priority? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		The protection of human rights		Freedom of speech		Equality between men and women		Solidarity between EU Member States		Solidarity between the EU and poor countries in the world		The dialogue between cultures and religions	
		EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB86.1 Sept.-Oct. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		57	-2	34	=	33	+1	30	-2	23	=	23	+2
EURO AREA		58	-2	32	=	35	+3	33	-3	25	=	23	+2
NON-EURO AREA		54	-4	37	=	30	-1	25	-1	19	-1	21	+1
PT		65	+10	24	+1	36	+3	42	+3	28	-1	22	+3
HR		56	+6	29	+8	22	+1	37	-2	27	-8	23	-1
CY		82	+3	36	=	24	+5	38	-6	27	=	11	-4
SI		63	+3	28	-6	20	-2	42	+3	26	+6	20	+3
FI		70	+1	47	-6	35	-4	32	+5	25	+4	24	+4
IE		61	+1	36	-2	37	+4	22	=	21	+2	19	+2
EE		63	=	38	-5	24	-1	36	-2	15	+1	20	+2
IT		49	=	24	-1	25	+1	34	-5	25	+4	24	+2
LT		67	-1	36	-3	16	-1	37	-3	21	+3	20	+3
LV		63	-1	34	-2	10	-4	34	-5	20	+1	16	+1
EL		62	-1	33	+5	10	-3	56	-8	38	-2	18	+4
LU		52	-1	36	-4	37	+2	35	+1	35	+5	25	-3
BE		50	-2	41	-4	46	+4	34	+4	23	+2	25	+1
SE		71	-3	59	+4	53	+5	23	+4	23	-6	17	-3
NL		66	-3	56	+4	35	-1	33	+1	20	=	31	+1
DE		64	-3	22	+2	32	+6	36	-3	23	-4	26	+1
DK		60	-3	44	-4	31	+3	23	-4	24	-4	39	+5
ES		58	-3	29	-3	41	-1	23	-5	29	-5	15	+1
HU		58	-3	23	-2	22	+2	33	=	21	=	19	-1
SK		58	-3	31	-4	26	-3	34	+2	17	=	20	+1
UK		51	-3	42	-4	30	-6	13	=	16	+1	22	+2
BG		57	-4	23	+2	15	=	45	-1	22	-1	27	+1
CZ		56	-4	37	+4	34	+8	31	-1	17	=	13	-2
FR		52	-4	45	-2	49	+5	29	-3	24	+1	26	+3
RO		58	-5	35	-4	27	+4	30	-3	22	+1	17	=
AT		57	-5	31	+2	39	+6	36	=	26	+2	19	+6
PL		51	-5	30	+4	29	-1	35	=	19	-1	21	-1
MT		54	-10	37	+1	33	+2	21	-8	33	+7	20	-12

*First six items cited
(Evolution September 2015 / September-October 2016)*

This 2016 Parlemeter of the European Parliament (EP/EB 86.1) was conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union, from 24 September until 3 October 2016, by Kantar Public (previously TNS opinion).

The survey is dedicated to Europeans' perception of the European Parliament, its image and role, and how knowledgeable they are about the institution. It also presents the key questions of EU membership, identity, citizenship, priority policies and values.

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