



Two years until the 2019 European elections

Special Eurobarometer of
the European Parliament



STUDY

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EUROBAROMETER SURVEY

Analytical Synthesis

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DESK RESEARCH

Report



REVIEW OF EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

Main edition

Update

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Technical specifications

Coverage: EU28
Population: 27 901 Europeans aged 15 and over
Methodology: Face-to-face
Fieldwork: 18 to 27 March 2017, survey carried out by Kantar Public

Note

It should be borne in mind that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, all other things being equal, depends on the size of the sample and the percentage observed. For samples of around 1 000 interviews (sample size generally used at the level of a Member State), the actual percentage, i.e. if the whole population had been surveyed, would vary within the following confidence intervals:

Percentages observed	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	+/- 1,9 points	+/- 2,5 points	+/- 2,7 points	+/- 3,0 points	+/- 3,1 points

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).

INTRODUCTION

This Special Eurobarometer of the European Parliament, carried out at the halfway point of Parliament's 2014-2019 mandate, is on **Europeans' attitudes with two years to go to the European elections of May/June 2019.**

Its aim is to capture reactions of Europeans to the major events that have taken place across the world in recent months, to identify their perceptions and expectations for action by the European Union in major spheres of action and to measure their level of belonging, and attachment to, the EU.

In addition, coinciding with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, it was timely to ask European citizens about the speed of EU integration, their interest in European politics, whether or not they have the impression that their voices count at European and national level and also about other subjects of importance, with two years to go to the next European elections.

The **fieldwork** for this European Parliament Eurobarometer was conducted between **18 and 27 March 2017**. In face-to-face surveys, Kantar Public interviewed 27 901 respondents in all 28 Member States.

Background

As for any survey of this kind, **when analysing it is important to be aware of the national, European and international context in which the interviews were conducted.**

At national level, we should first of all note the elections which took place *before the fieldwork*. On 15 March 2017 Dutch parliamentary elections were held, at the start of a key election year in Europe. Parliamentary elections also took place in Northern Ireland on 2 March.

Two indirect presidential elections were also held in Europe: in Germany, on 12 February, with the election of Frank-Walter Steinmeier; and in Hungary, where President János Áder was re-elected on 13 March.

While the fieldwork was being conducted, partial parliamentary and regional elections took place in Lithuania on 23 March, as well as parliamentary elections in Bulgaria and regional elections in the Saar, in Germany, both on 26 March.

In the United Kingdom, on 22 March, a terrorist attack in Westminster in London cast a shadow over the country, while on the same day commemorations were being held in Brussels for the victims of the attacks there a year earlier (at Maelbeek station and Zaventem airport).

In the United Kingdom again, on 13 March, Parliament passed a law permitting the British Prime Minister to trigger Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, which she did on 29 March 2017.

Finally, in Romania, there was a major wave of demonstrations in February, denouncing corruption.

At EU level, there was the re-election of Donald Tusk to the post of President of the European Council (on 9 March).

In 2017, Europe is also celebrating the 60th anniversary of its founding treaty, the Treaty of Rome, and 25 years of the Treaty of Maastricht. For this occasion, the European leaders met on 25 March in Rome to open 'the avenues of unity for the 27-State EU'.

Internationally, current affairs are still dominated by the Syrian conflict, which entered its sixth year on 15 March.

On 20 January, Donald Trump was sworn in as President of the United States and subsequently took his first measures, which have received extensive international coverage.

It should also be noted that on 1 January António Guterres took up his duties as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

An analysis of the results of this European Parliament Eurobarometer survey shows that all these events have had an impact in one way or another on the respondents' answers.

* * *

NB: Readers will find **all the national results** in the second section of this summary, together with an appendix setting out a **detailed socio-demographic analysis** in relation to various questions.

KEY FINDINGS

The recurrent theme of the survey's results could be summarised as follows.

First of all, **Europeans are deeply worried by the latest global geopolitical developments.** In the face of these uncertainties, most of them are in favour of a common EU approach to addressing them.

The very strong **calls for more action** by the EU in 15 key policy areas bear witness to this. And, in comparison with last year's results, it is interesting to note that the proportion of those believing that EU action is adequate has risen markedly in most of the fields surveyed, possibly demonstrating that **respondents are becoming increasingly aware that the EU is acting on their behalf.** The replies on issues such as the fight against terrorism and the migration issue bear witness to this.

In this context, the feeling that **belonging to the EU is a good thing has risen significantly,** and is nearly at its pre-crisis level, last seen in 2007.

In this anniversary month of **60 years of the Treaty of Rome,** Europeans would be more in favour of **integration** at varying paces rather than the approach consisting of Member States developing certain policies all at the same time. Having said that, there are very significant differences between Member States regarding this issue.

Europeans are, more than in the past, **interested in European politics** and the feeling that **their voices count at EU level** is on the rise, although it has not reached a clear majority. By comparison, six Europeans in 10 consider that their voice counts in their country, which is 10 percentage points more than in 2016.

According to the respondents, the EU still has some **work to do to demonstrate that democracy is operating well within it.** Just under 50% have this feeling, while just over half take this view when it comes to how democracy is working in their own country.

Finally, despite these encouraging developments, **the overwhelming majority of Europeans say that inequalities between social classes** are significant and a third of them doubt that the **crisis will be over for many years.**

I. How should one react to the recent major events in the world: through joint action, or individually?

The past year of 2016 and the first months of 2017 have been full of significant events on the international stage. How are Europeans reacting to them? Do they think their country's interests would be better catered for through joint action by EU Member States or, on the contrary, by individual action by their country?

- The first area tested was **the election of Donald Trump, the new President of the United States**. 64% of respondents thought that **joint action** with the other Member States was preferable, as against 22% who believed that their country's interests would be better catered for by **individual action**. 14% did not express an opinion.
- Regarding the **rise in power and growing influence of Russia**, 71% would prefer **joint action** by the Member States, and 19% would prefer **individual action**. 10% did not express an opinion.
- On the **rise in power and growing influence of China**, **joint action** would be preferable for 71% of Europeans, as against 18% who said they were in favour of **individual action**. 11% answered 'don't know'.
- The issue of **Brexit** saw 63% of Europeans in favour of **joint action** by the Member States, with 23% considering that **individual action** was desirable. 14% did not express an opinion.
- Finally, with regard to the **growing instability in the Arab/Muslim world**, 73% of respondents would prefer to see Member States **acting jointly**, as compared with 17% who would prefer **individual action**, and 10% with no opinion on the issue.

II. A feeling of belonging to the EU is markedly higher, close to its 2007 level

The feeling that **the respondent's country's membership of the EU is a good thing** has also **risen** over the past year, to **57% (+4 points** as compared with September/October 2016). This is the case in 21 Member States.

After a marked drop between 2007 and 2011 (by 11 percentage points, from 58% to 47%), this positive feeling has returned to almost its autumn 2007 level, when it was at 58%.

At the same time, there has been a **fall** in the proportion of people who think that belonging to the EU is ***neither a good thing nor a bad thing***, at **26% (-3)**.

Only **14% (-2)** of respondents think that it is a '***bad thing***'.

III. An increasing feeling of attachment to the EU

In a five-point increase since autumn 2016, 56% of respondents say they are '***attached to the European Union***'. This feeling is on the rise in 23 Member States.

There has been a 13-point rise in the Netherlands (at 51%) and in Cyprus (39%). This answer has also recorded an increase of 12 points in Germany (at 70%) and 10 points in Denmark (56%).

However, as in September 2015, when the question was likewise asked, it can be seen that attachment to one's country, region and town is far stronger than attachment to the EU. Respondents said, on average, that they were much more attached to their **country (91%, +1)**, their town or their **village (87%, -1)**, and to their **region (87%, -1)**.

IV. What brings European citizens together is more important than what separates them

Across Europe, 74% (+3 as compared with 2016) of respondents think that solidarity between the citizens of the various EU Member States is greater than the issues which separate them. This opinion is shared by a clear majority of respondents in the 28 Member States.

V. What are the perceptions of the European Union's activities, and what are the expectations of it?

As was the case in 2016, Europeans were asked, first of all, about their perceptions of EU action in 15 different policy areas and, secondly, about their expectations of the EU in each of these areas.

In these 15 areas, more Europeans believe action by the EU to be inadequate than regard it as excessive. However, since 2016, the number of respondents calling it inadequate has fallen for most of the areas covered.

The feeling that action by the EU is adequate has risen significantly in almost every Member State. This development is probably due to the fact that, following various decisions taken at EU level, specific action by the EU in important areas is now more apparent to Europeans.

In addition, the numbers of those with perceptions that the EU is taking too much action has remained very low, at between 2 and 10 per cent.

As for citizens' expectations regarding a stepping-up of action by the EU, they are still very strong for the 15 areas tested.

a. In favour of an EU that protects its citizens

The following results clearly highlight a need for protection, given the impact of the crisis and the emergence of new phenomena on the international stage:

- as regards the **fight against unemployment**: 63% (-6 compared to April 2016) of respondents think the EU's action is inadequate, and 27% (+4) deem it adequate. 78% (+1) of respondents consider the EU should take more action in this field;
- as regards the **fight against terrorism**: 57% (-12) consider Europe's action to be inadequate, whereas 33% (+10) think it is adequate. 80% (-2) consider it should take more action in this field;
- on the **issue of migration**: 58% (-8) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 26% (+7) consider it adequate. 73% (+1) consider it should take more action in this field;
- in the area of **environmental protection** measures: 53% (+1) consider Europe's action to be inadequate, and 36% (-1) think it is adequate. 75% (+8) consider it should take more action in this field.
- as regards **health and social security**: 49% (-1) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 39% (+1) consider it adequate. 70% (+7) consider it should take more action in this field.

b. In favour of stronger external action

It should be noted that over a third of Europeans now see action by the EU as adequate. At the same time, the number of those considering it to be inadequate is falling sharply. European citizens would like the EU to take even more action in this area:

- on the **protection of external borders**: 52% (-9) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 34% (+8) think it is adequate. 70% (-1) consider it should take more action in this field.
- as regards the **promotion of democracy and peace in the world**: 46% (-5) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 41% (+4) consider it adequate. 73% (+5) consider it should take more action in this field;
- as regards **security and defence policy**: 44% (-7) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 41% (+6) think it is adequate. 68% (-2) consider it should take more action in this field;
- as regards **foreign policy**: a majority of respondents (42%, +5) consider the EU's action is adequate, compared to 36% (-4) who think it is inadequate. 57% (+7) consider it should take more action in this field.

c. In favour of consolidated economic action

The perception of European action in the various economic policy areas is considered to be inadequate in some cases and adequate in others:

- as regards the **fight against tax fraud**: 60% (-6) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 25% (+3) think it is adequate. 74% (-1) consider it should take more action in this field;
- as regards **economic policy**: 41% (-3) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 39% (+4) consider it adequate. 58% (+6) consider it should take more action in this field;
- as regards **agriculture**: 40% (-3) think the EU's action is inadequate, and 37% (+2) consider it adequate. 56% (+6) consider it should take more action in this field;
- as regards **energy supply and energy security**: 45% (=) consider that European action is adequate, as compared with 36% (-1) who deem it inadequate. However, 63% (+10) would like to see greater EU action.
- Finally, as regards **industrial policy**, 40% (+4) think the EU's action is adequate, compared with 33% (-4) who consider it inadequate. In this area, 52% (+5) consider the EU should take more action in this field.

d. Gender equality

As regards the **equal treatment of men and women**: 45% (-3) of respondents consider EU action is adequate, whereas 43% (+1) think it is inadequate. 65% (+10) would like to see the EU take greater action in this area.

VI. Desired information

It is important to stress that Europeans' desires for information broadly correspond to their strongest wishes in terms of action by the EU.

Of the subjects dealt with in Parliament, those interviewed were able to choose four on which they would like to have more information.

The three subjects mentioned most often were the **fight against terrorism**, at 37%, followed by the **combating unemployment**, at 34%, and **health and social security**, at 29%.

The subjects mentioned next were: the issue of migration (28%), environmental protection (24%), economic policy and the fight against tax fraud (both at 19%), security and defence policy, and the promotion of democracy and peace in the world (both at 17%), the protection of external borders (16%), equal treatment of men and women (13%), agriculture and energy supply and energy security (both at 10%), foreign policy (9%) and industrial policy (6%).

VII. What should the pace of integration be: a two-speed system, or all Member States together?

On 25 March in Italy, during the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome by 27 Member States, their Declaration of Rome referred to the possibility of '[acting] together, at different paces and intensity where necessary...'

In this survey, two years before the European elections in 2019, respondents were asked about this question of the pace of integration for moving forward.

- **At European level**, in 2017 there was a clear reversal in the trend that had been observed up until then. Thus, **49%** of Europeans now think that those wishing to move forward should *'do so without waiting for the other EU Member States'*, a rise of eight points on September 2015.

However, **41%** of respondents believe that it would be better *'to wait for all the EU Member States to be ready'*, representing a fall of seven points as compared with 2015.

10% of them say **they don't know** (-1%).

- **At national level**, this trend to want to move forward in some areas together with those who are ready to do so is most significant in the Netherlands (69%), Belgium (65%), Germany (64%), and Lithuania and Slovenia (both at 63%).

By contrast, more than one in two respondents thinks **we should wait** for everyone to be ready to move forward in Portugal (65%), Greece (61%), Spain (52%), Romania (51%) and Ireland (50%).

VIII. Interest in European politics

After the clear rise in interest in European politics observed in 2015, the level is continuing to increase. Thus, **56%** of Europeans say they are **interested** in European politics (+2 compared with 2015), while **43%** (-2) say they are 'not interested'.

IX. A feeling that people's voice counts more at European than at national level

a. Does my voice count in my country?

The number of Europeans who think that **their voice counts in their country is high, at 63 % (+10 as compared to 2015)**. There were also fewer respondents who thought their voice did not count in their country (35%) (-9 points since September 2016).

b. Does my voice count in the EU?

With an increase of six points in one year, 43% of respondents think that their voice counts in the EU.

Those who believe that **their voice does not count in the EU** are still in the majority, but the percentage has fallen, to 53% (-6).

c. Does my country's voice count in the EU?

As in 2015, **just over 6 in 10 Europeans think that their country's voice counts in the EU (63%, +2 as compared with 2015)**. 33% (-1) do not agree with that statement.

X. How can one make one's voice heard?

With two years to go before the European elections, what is the best way to make one's voice heard at EU level? Respondents were able to choose three answers from the list shown to them.

As in the survey *'One year to go to the 2014 European elections'*, carried out in June 2013, the top response given is directly linked to exercising the right to vote.

Thus, very large numbers of Europeans answered *'voting in the European elections'*, amounting to 59% (+2 as compared to June 2013).

Europeans opted next, in order, for *'using the European Citizens' Initiative'*, at 17% (-3 compared with June 2013), *'writing directly to your MEP'*, at 17% (=), *'writing directly to the European institutions'*, at 13% (-1), *'being a member of, or supporting, associations or NGOs (non-governmental organisations)'*, at 11% (-1), *'taking part in debates on the websites or social media sites of the European institutions'*, at 11% (-1), *'joining a trade union'*, at 8% (-2) and *'being a member of a consumers' association'*, at 8% (-2).

XI. Democracy in your country and in the EU

- The majority of Europeans remain **satisfied** with the way **democracy works in their country**. This is the case for 54% (+1 compared to 2016) of respondents.

However, there is a 65% difference between Member States with the highest and lowest ratings: the satisfaction rating ranges from 23% in Greece to 88% in Denmark. In addition, in 14 countries the satisfaction level does not exceed the 50% mark.

- However, despite a slight rise, satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in the European Union remains a minority position. Thus, 47% (+2) of respondents say they are **'not satisfied'** with the way democracy works in the EU, as opposed to 43% (-2) who say they are **'satisfied'**.

XII. Knowledge of how the European institutions work

The objective knowledge respondents have of the way the EU and its institutions work is measured through some questions to which they are asked to reply 'true' or 'false'.

The answers to the three questions show us that Europeans' knowledge is **good**. For instance:

- **60% of them know that 'it is the European Parliament that elects the President of the European Commission';**
- 59% of them know that 'at EU level, legislation is jointly decided on by the European Parliament and Member States';
- 54% of them know it is false to state that 'each Member State has the same number of MEPs'.

The individuals interviewed scored an average of **58% correct answers** and **18% wrong answers**.

It should be noted that **on average 24% of respondents said they did not know the answer**.

XIII. Things are not going in the right direction in the EU and in the Member States

The positive developments observed in the previous questions do not mean, however, that Europeans think everything is fine.

- In fact, at EU level, despite a significant decrease, there is still a clear majority of Europeans (50%, -4 compared to September 2016) who think that **'things are going in the wrong direction'**.

In the opinion of 25% (=) of respondents, they are going **'in the right direction'**, whereas 14% (+3) spontaneously replied **'neither of the two'**.

- At national level, 51% of respondents consider that 'things are going in the **wrong direction'** (-7 compared to September 2016), compared to 31% who think they are going in the **'right direction'** (+4), while 12% say **'neither of the two'** (+3).

XIV. Inequalities and economic crisis

The final section of this survey concerned questions on social inequalities and renewed growth.

On these two subjects, it was found that there is a very strong feeling of inequality and that, particularly in certain countries, the respondents did not consider that we had yet emerged from the crisis.

- So, when asked about the **inequalities between the different social groups** in their country, an **overwhelming majority** of respondents (**84%**) think that, *currently*, they are **large**.

64% of individuals surveyed think that these inequalities will be **greater than they are today** in five years' time. **16%** think they will be **smaller**, while **12%** spontaneously predict that they will be **neither greater nor smaller** than they are today.

- With regard to **growth** in their country, **30%** of respondents think that '*the crisis is likely to last for many years*'.

In the view of **28%** of respondents, '*a return to growth will start in the coming years*' while **12%** believe this will occur '*in the coming months*'. Finally, **22%** believe that '*we are already returning to growth*'.

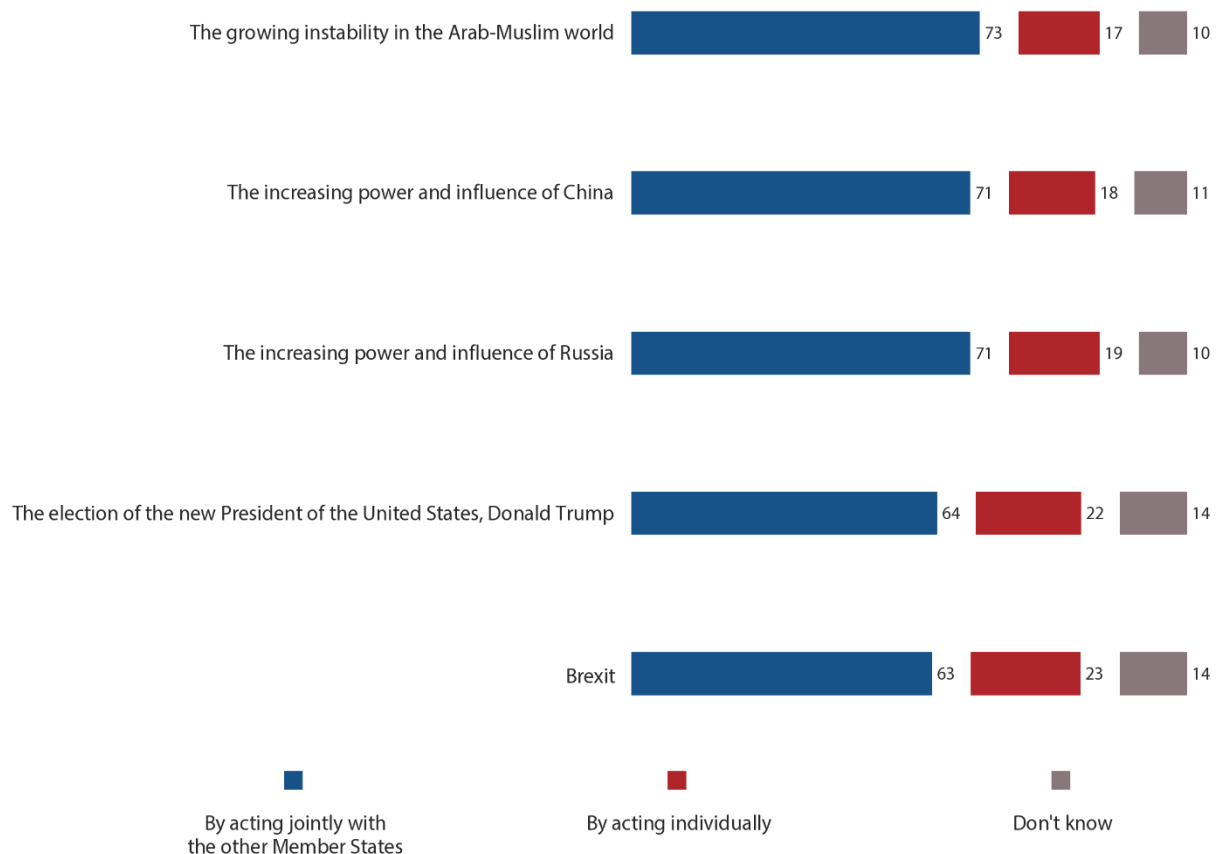
EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL RESULTS

I. EUROPEANS AND THE GEO-POLITICAL TURMOIL

1. Individual or joint action to deal with a changing world?

a) *European average*

Q4 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually. (%)

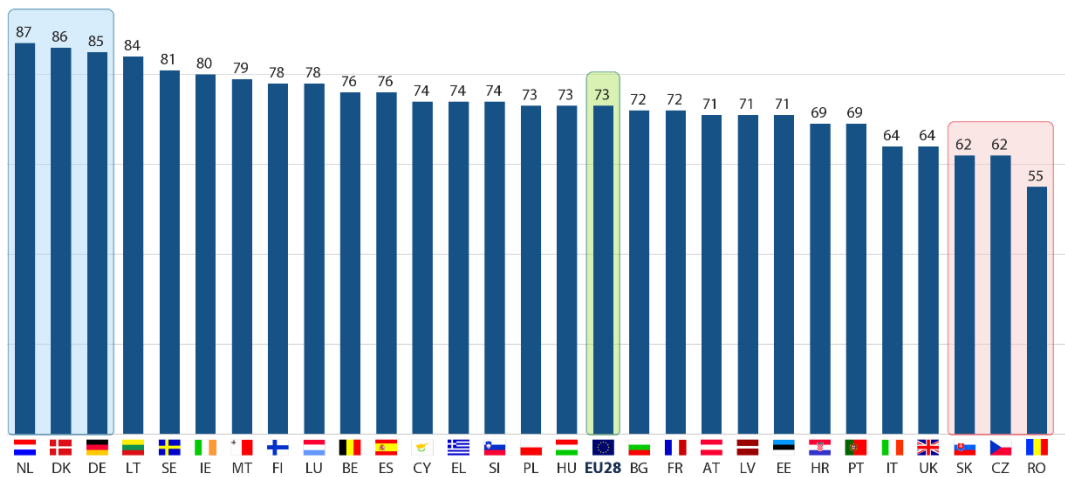


b) National results

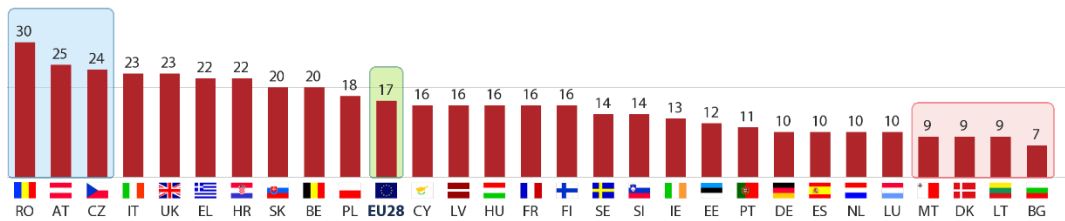
1) The growing instability of the Arab-Muslim world

Q4.5 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually.

By acting jointly with the other Member States (%)



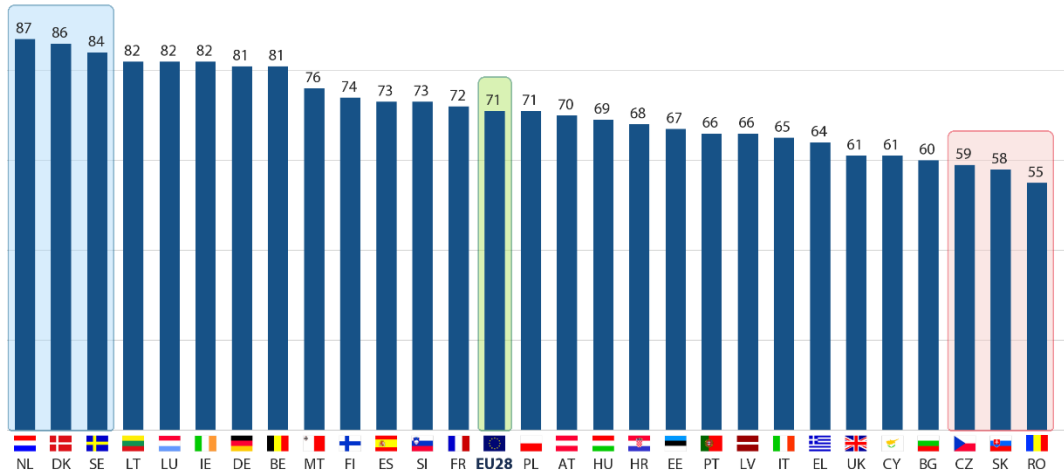
By acting individually (%)



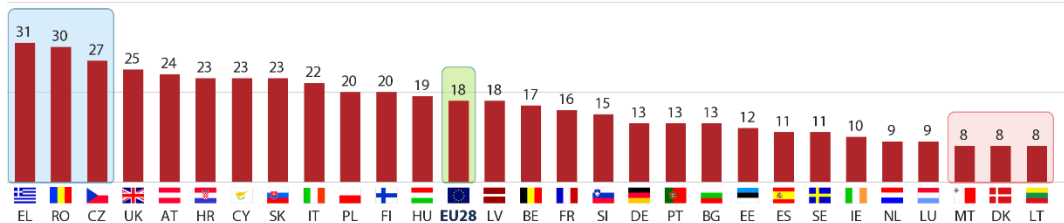
2) The increasing power and influence of China

Q4.3 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually.

By acting jointly with the other Member States (%)



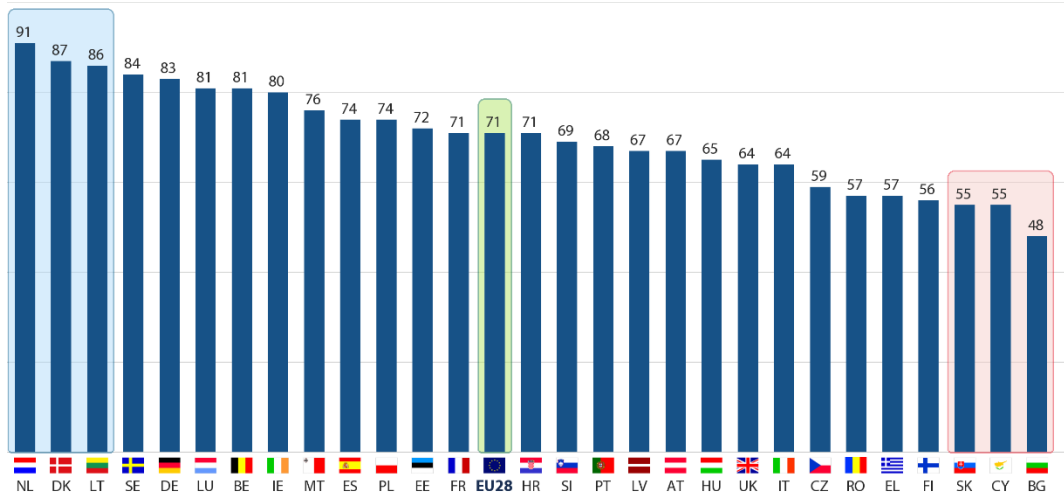
By acting individually (%)



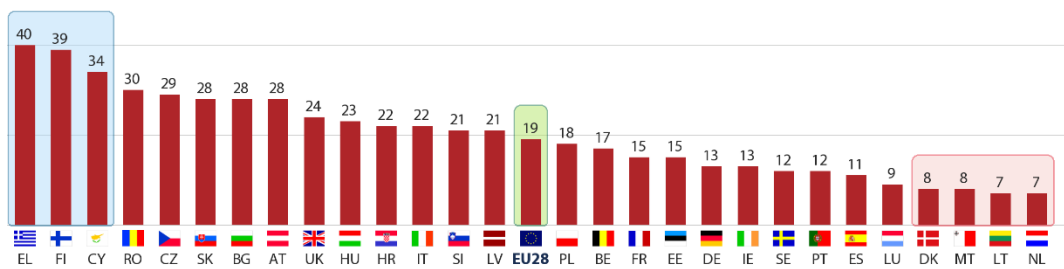
3) The increasing power and influence of Russia

Q4.2 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually.

By acting jointly with the other Member States (%)



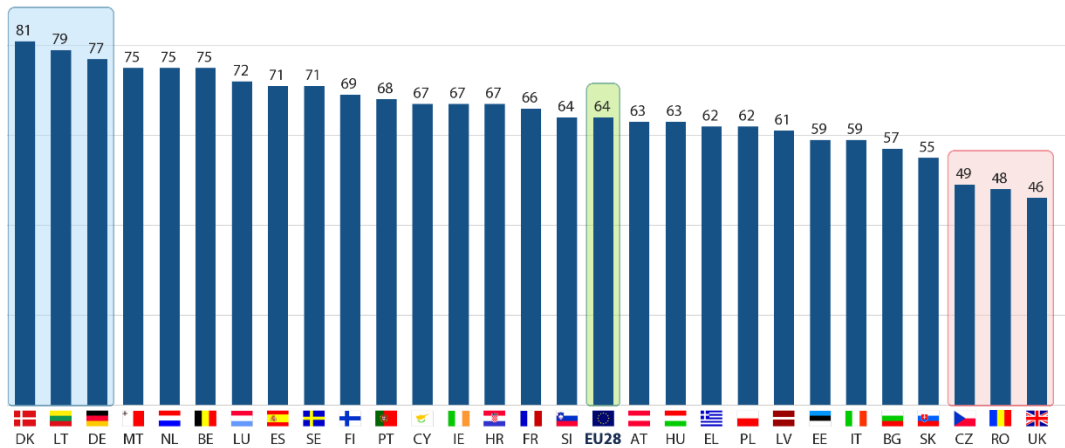
By acting individually (%)



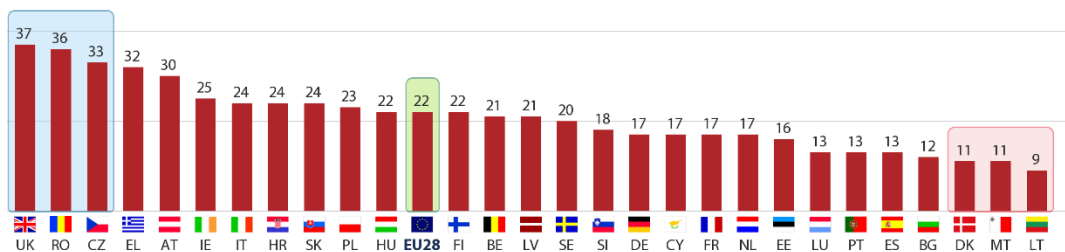
4) *The election of the new President of the United States, Donald Trump*

Q4.1 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually.

By acting jointly with the other Member States (%)



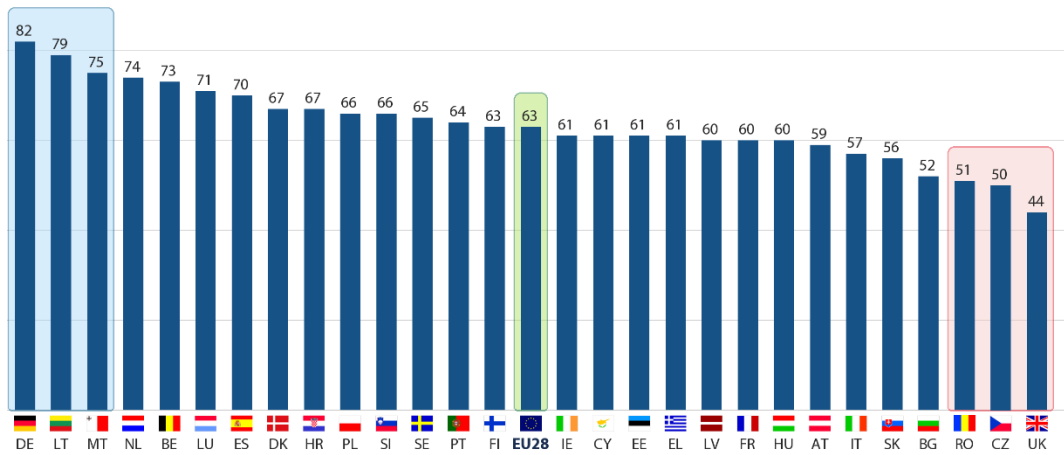
By acting individually (%)



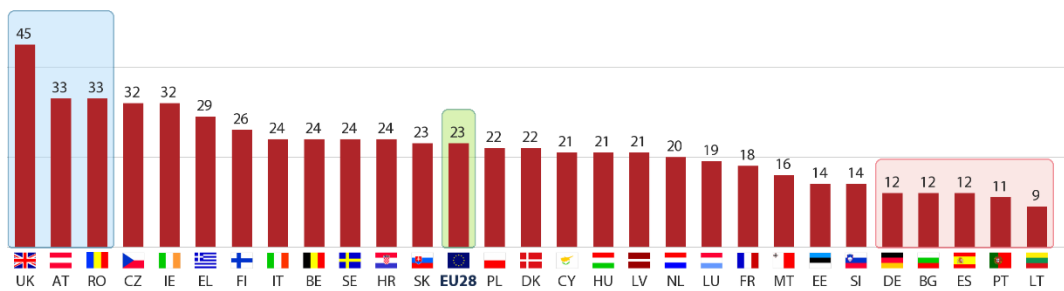
5) Brexit

Q4.4 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually.

By acting jointly with the other Member States (%)
































By acting individually (%)



Q4 Several important events have taken place in the world in recent months. For each of them, tell me whether the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) would be better taken into account by acting jointly with the other EU Member States or by acting individually.

By acting jointly with the other Member States (%)

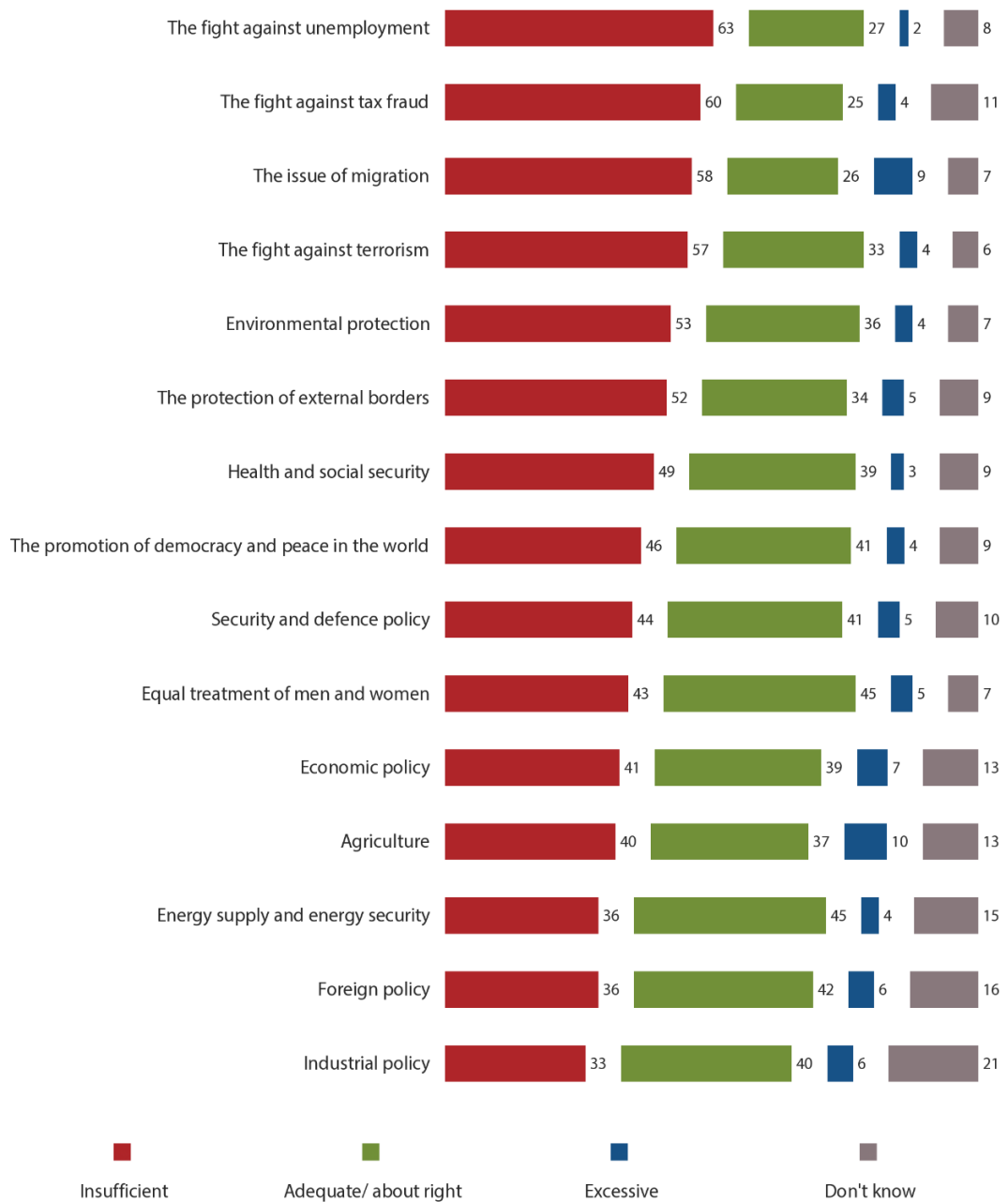
		The growing instability in the Arab-Muslim world	The increasing power and influence of China	The increasing power and influence of Russia	The election of the new President of the United States, Donald Trump	Brexit
EU28		73	71	71	64	63
EURO AREA		75	74	73	69	68
NON-EURO AREA		68	65	67	55	54
NL		87	87	91	75	74
DK		86	86	87	81	67
DE		85	81	83	77	82
LT		84	82	86	79	79
SE		81	84	84	71	65
IE		80	82	80	67	61
MT		79	76	76	75	75
LU		78	82	81	72	71
FI		78	74	56	69	63
BE		76	81	81	75	73
ES		76	73	74	71	70
EL		74	64	57	62	61
CY		74	61	55	67	61
SI		74	73	69	64	66
HU		73	69	65	63	60
PL		73	71	74	62	66
BG		72	60	48	57	52
FR		72	72	71	66	60
EE		71	67	72	59	61
LV		71	66	67	61	60
AT		71	70	67	63	59
HR		69	68	71	67	67
PT		69	66	68	68	64
IT		64	65	64	59	57
UK		64	61	64	46	44
CZ		62	59	59	49	50
SK		62	58	55	55	56
RO		55	55	57	48	51

II. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ACTION: CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

1. Perception of the European Union's action

a) *European average*

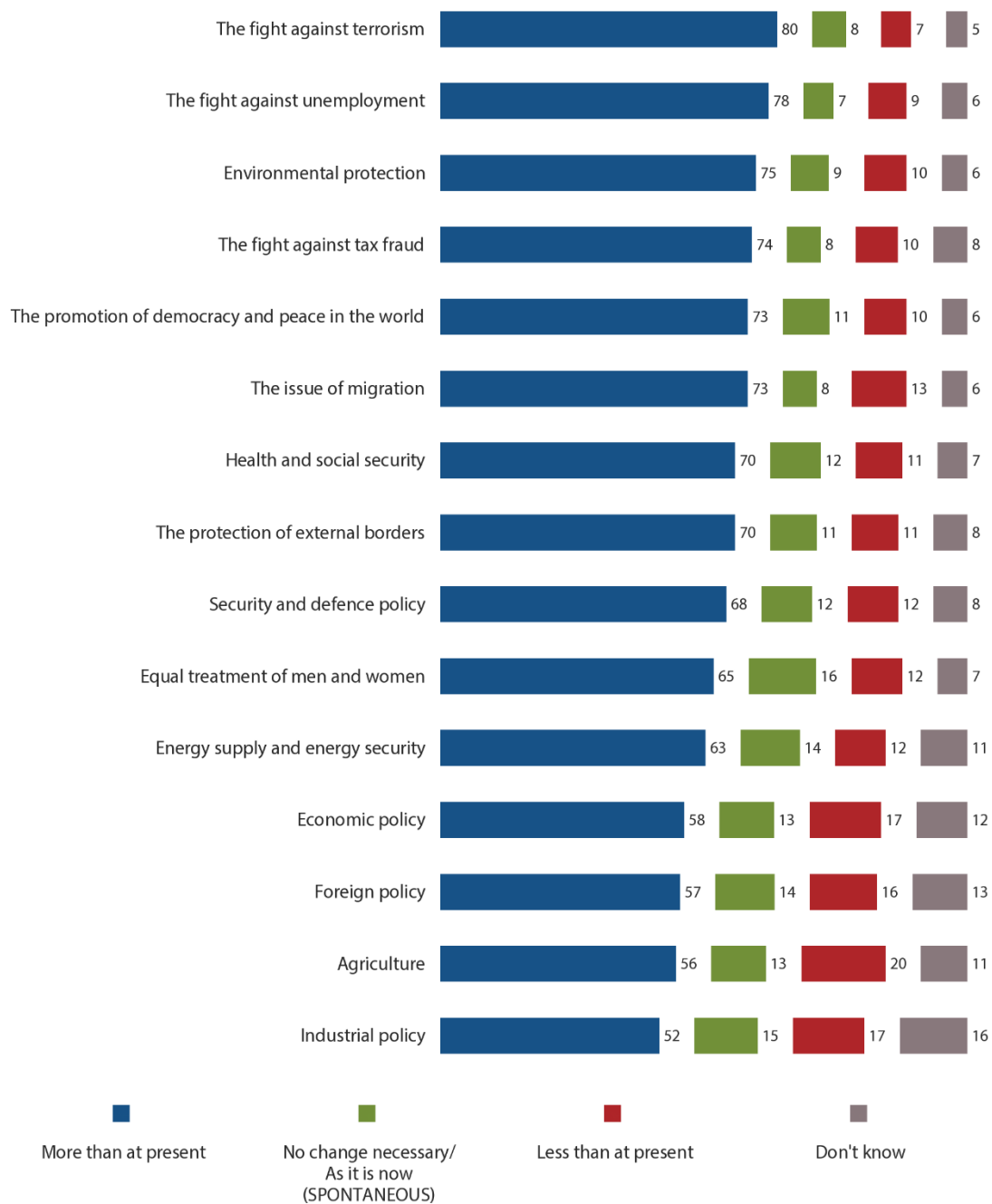
Q1 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient? (%)



2. Citizens' expectations of the European Union's action

a) European average

Q2 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present? (%)



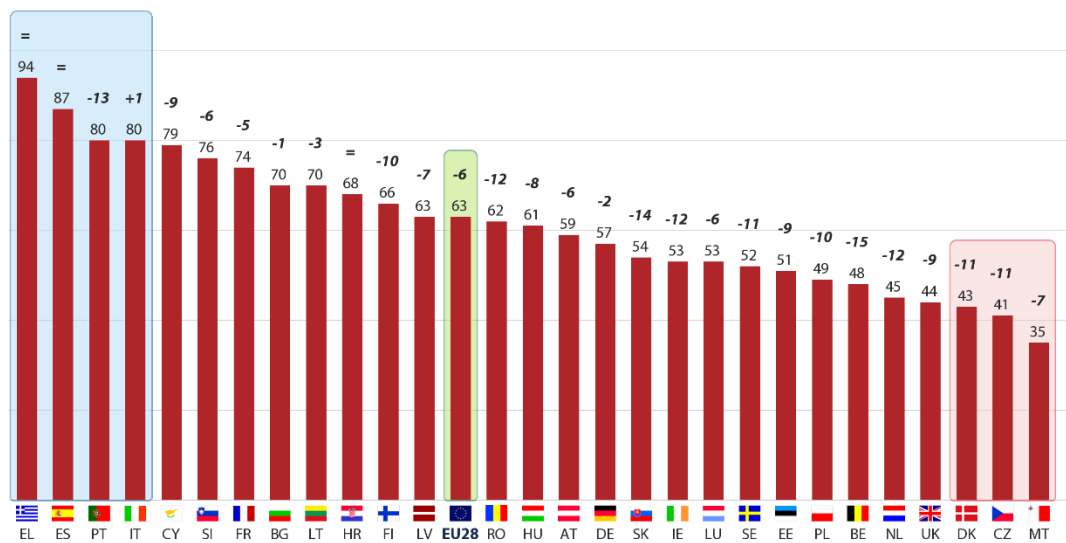
3. More of the EU, policy by policy

a) *The fight against unemployment*

Perception of EU action

Q1.3 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

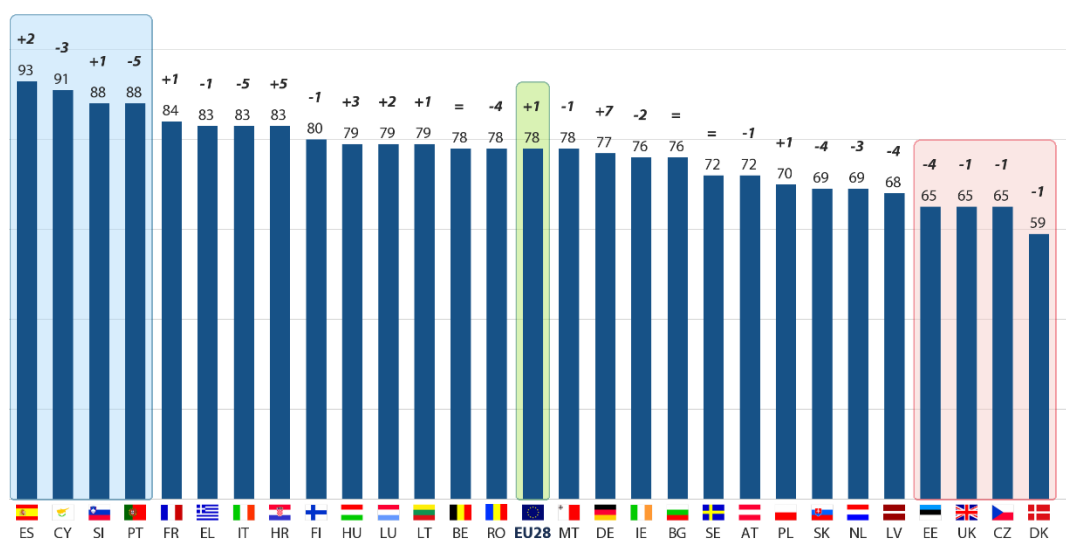


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.3 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



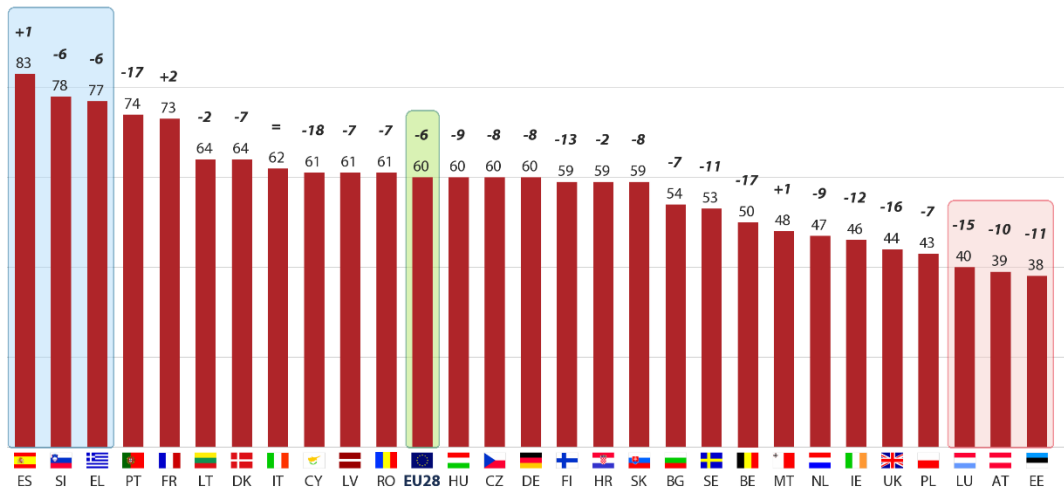
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

b) *The fight against tax fraud*

Perception of EU action

Q1.13 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

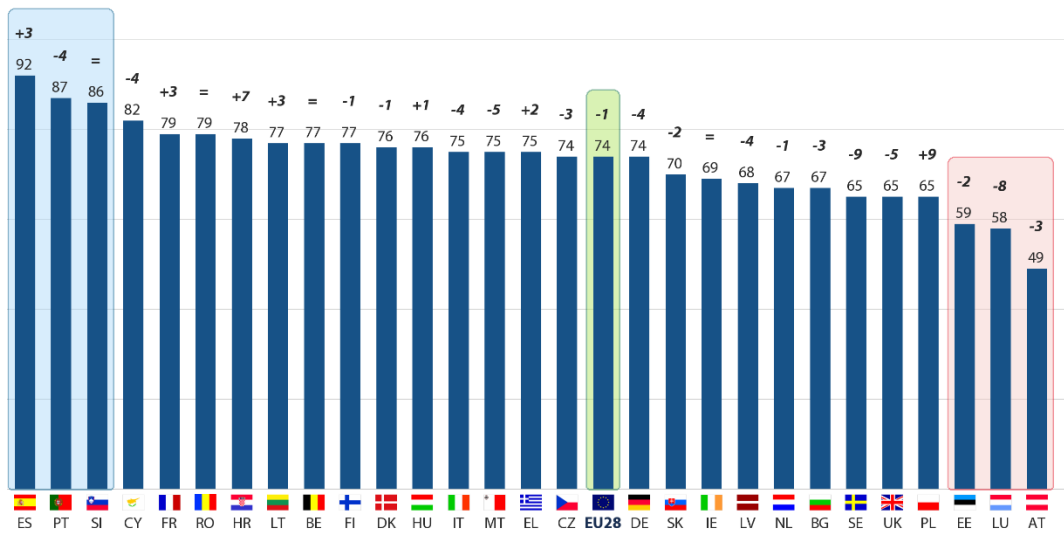


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.13 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



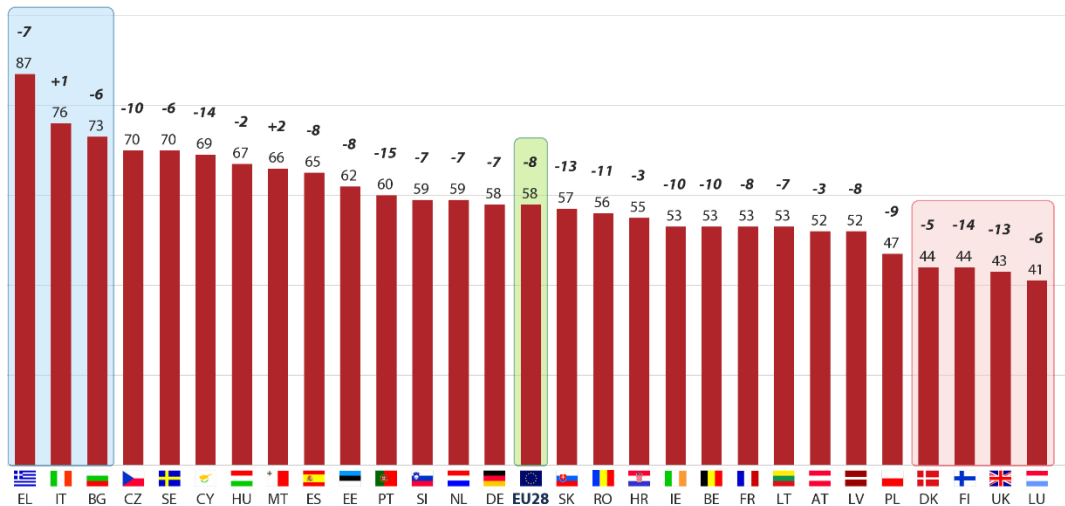
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

c) *The issue of migration*

Perception of EU action

Q1.5 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

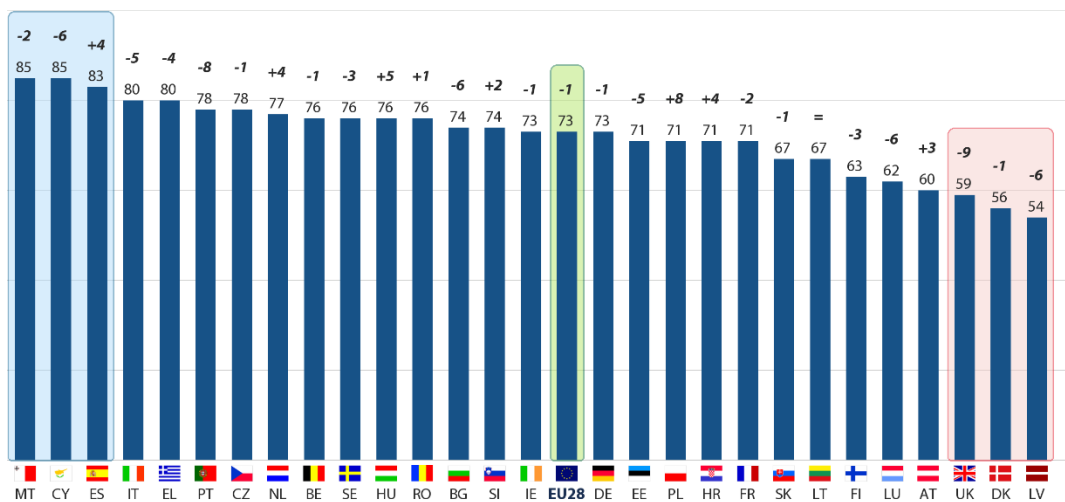


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.5 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



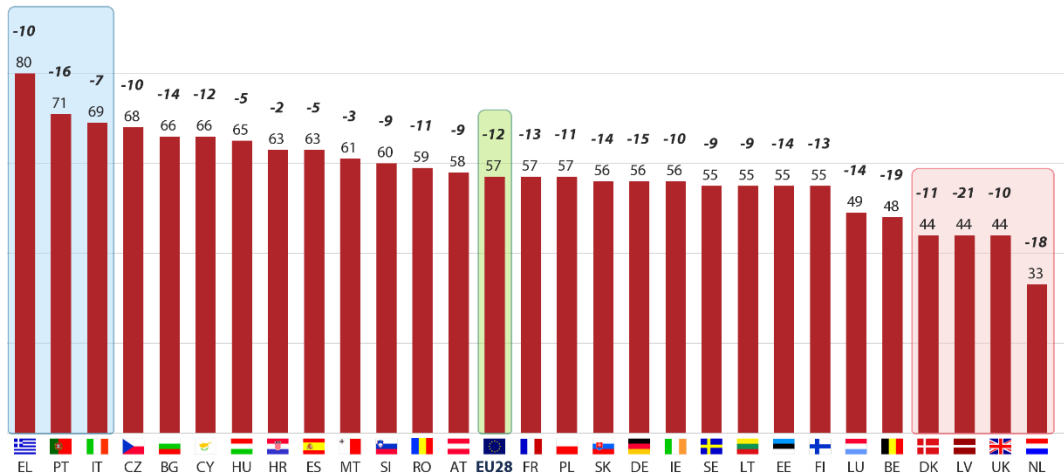
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

d) *The fight against terrorism*

Perception of EU action

Q1.7 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

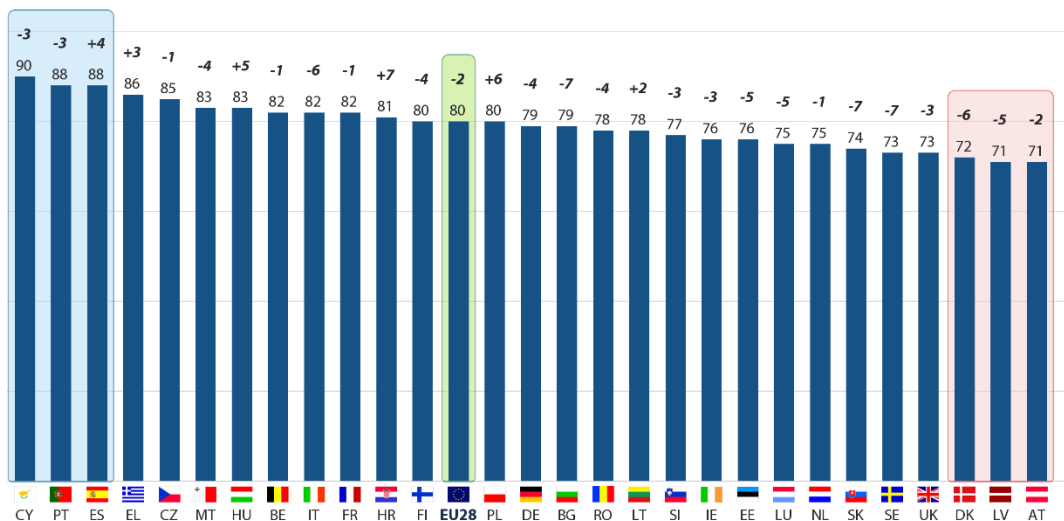


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.7 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



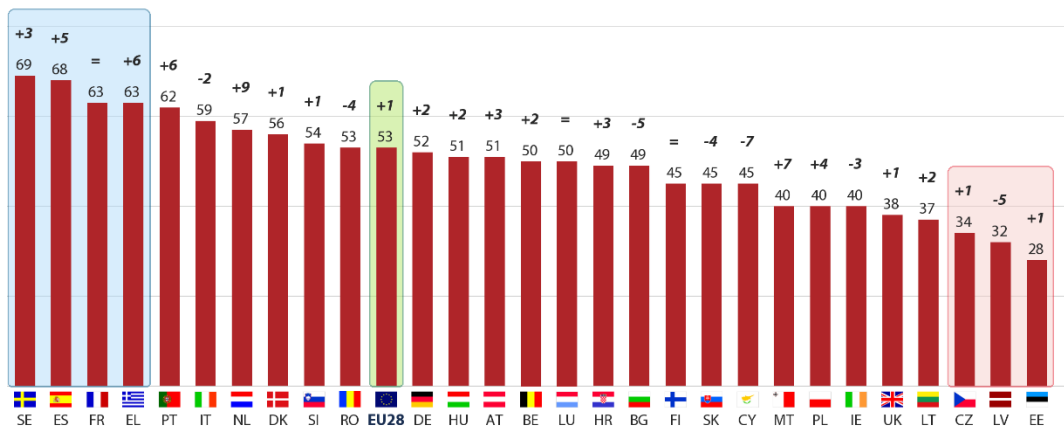
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

e) *Environmental protection*

Perception of EU action

Q1.6 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

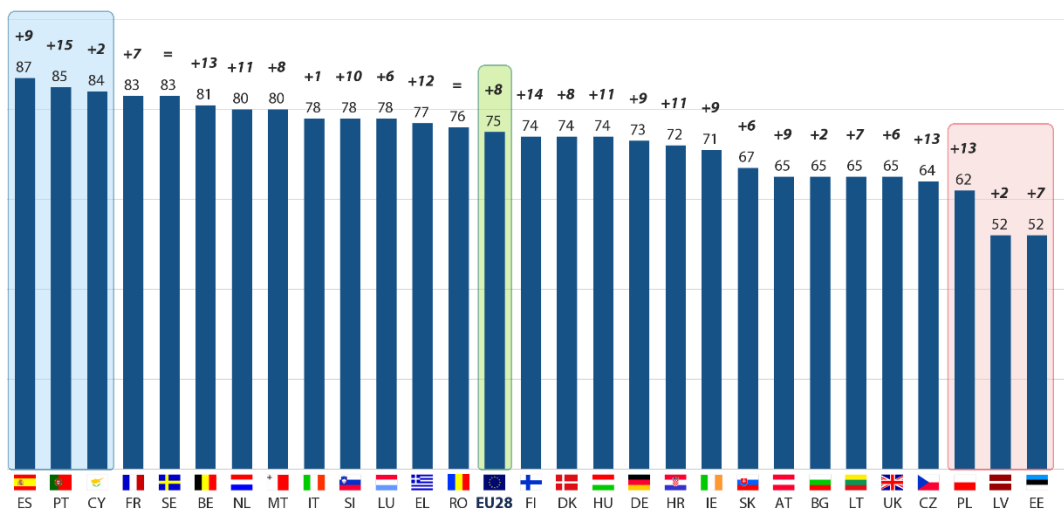


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.6 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



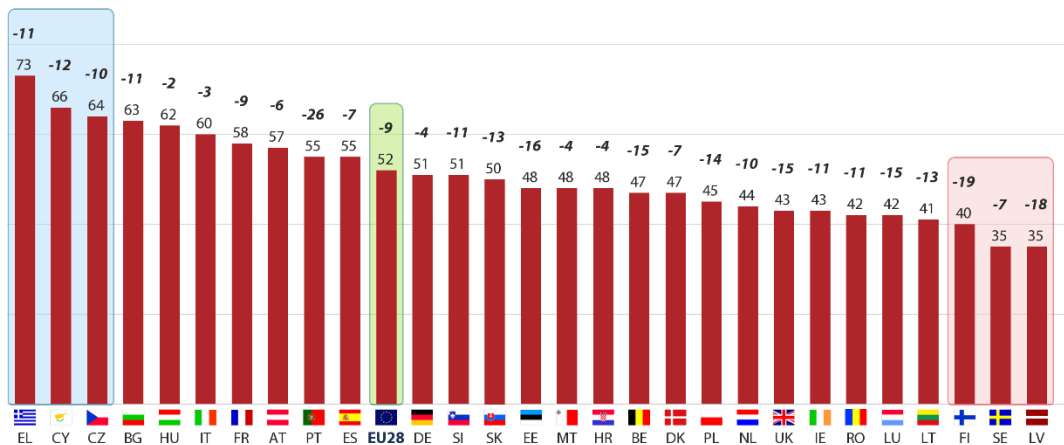
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

f) *The protection of external borders*

Perception of EU action

Q1.14 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

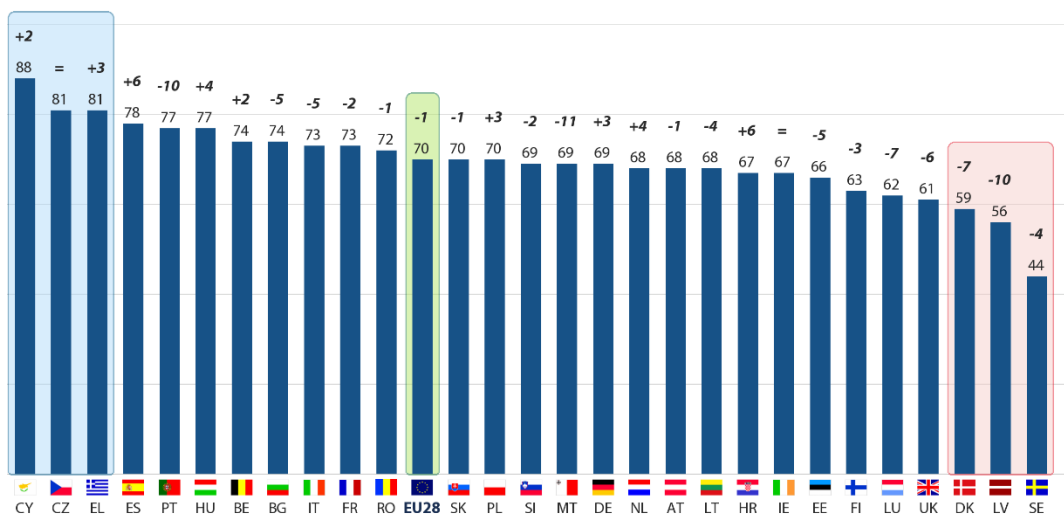


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.14 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



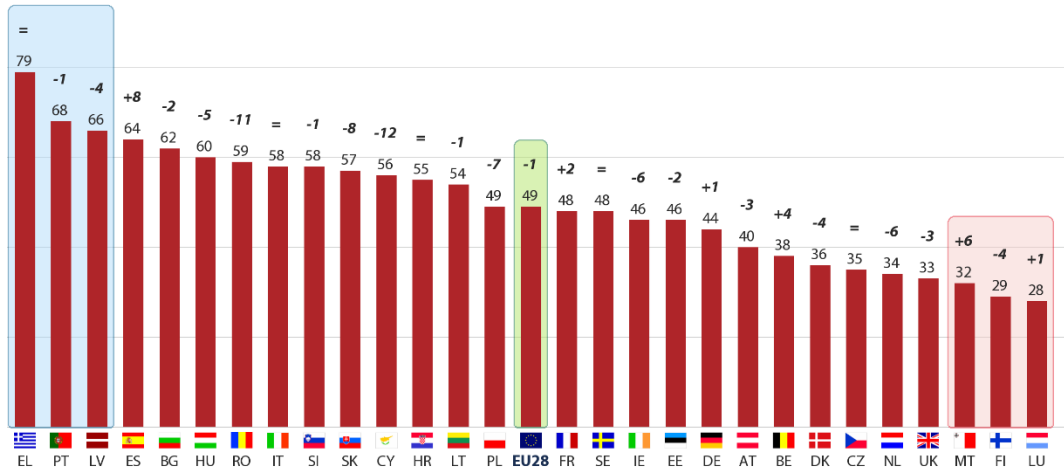
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

g) Health and social security

Perception of EU action

Q1.4 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

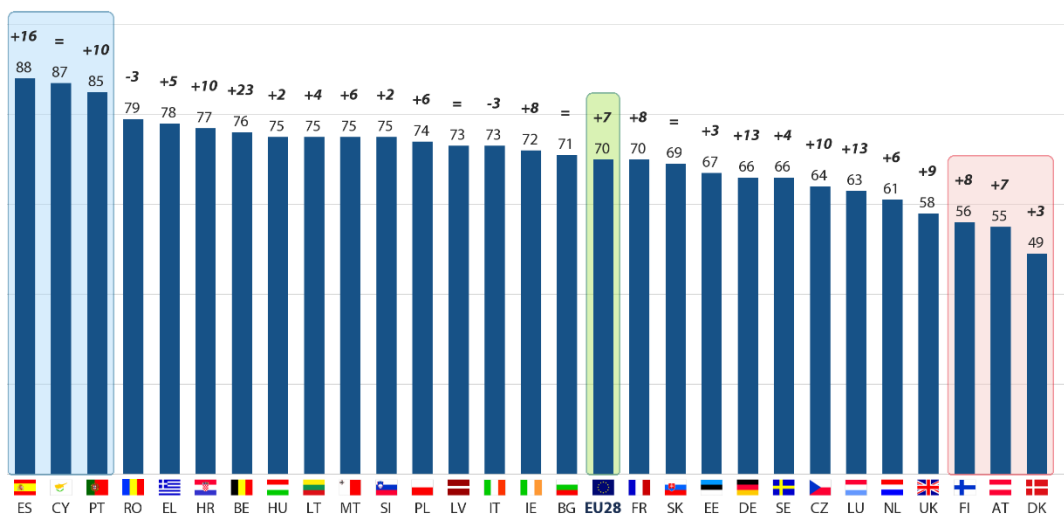


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.4 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



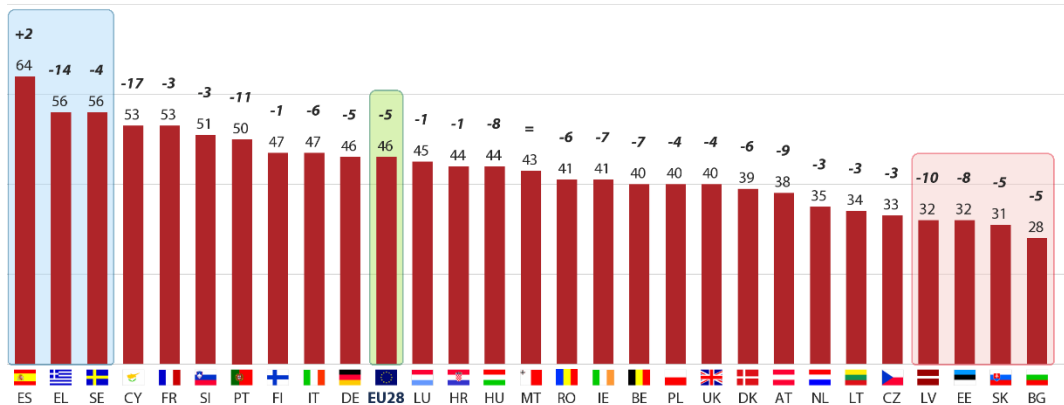
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

h) The promotion of democracy and peace in the world

Perception of EU action

Q1.11 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

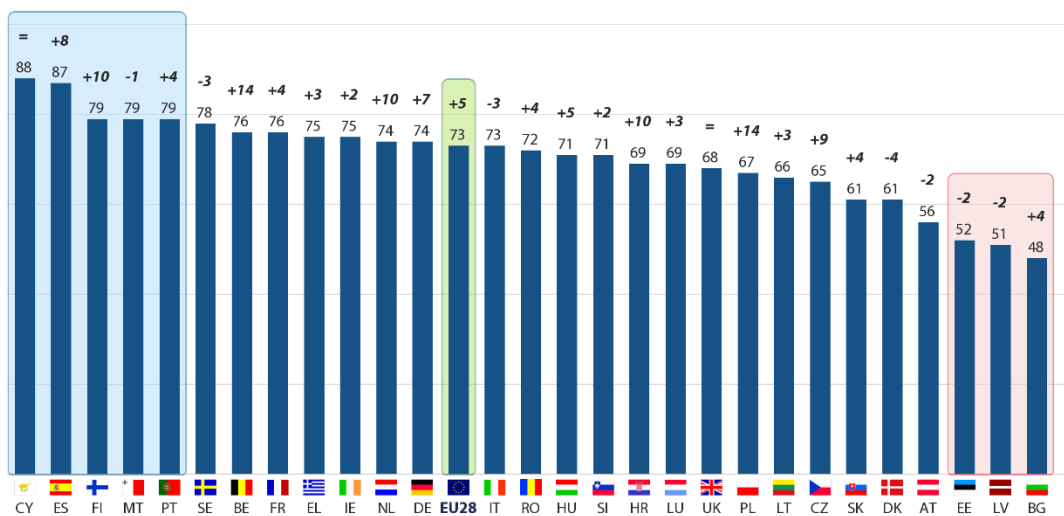


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.11 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



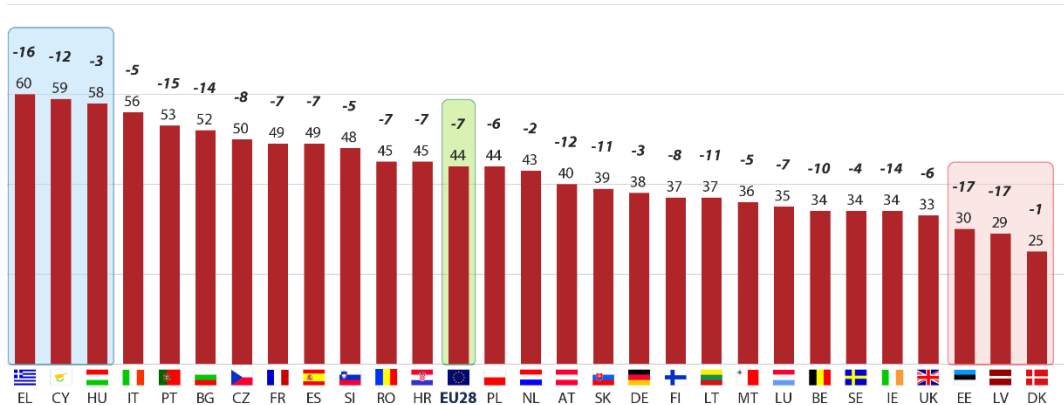
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

i) *Security and defence policy*

Perception of EU action

Q1.8 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

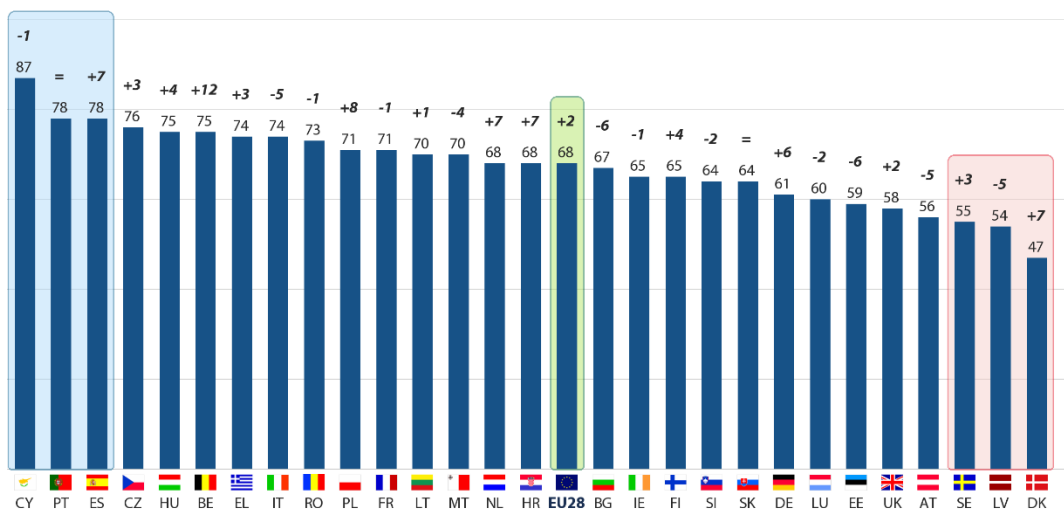


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.8 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



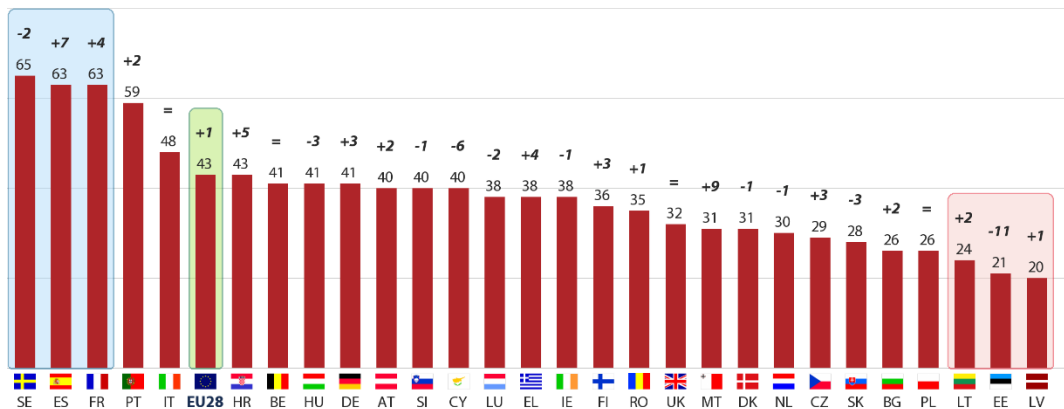
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

j) *Equal treatment of men and women*

Perception of EU action

Q1.9 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

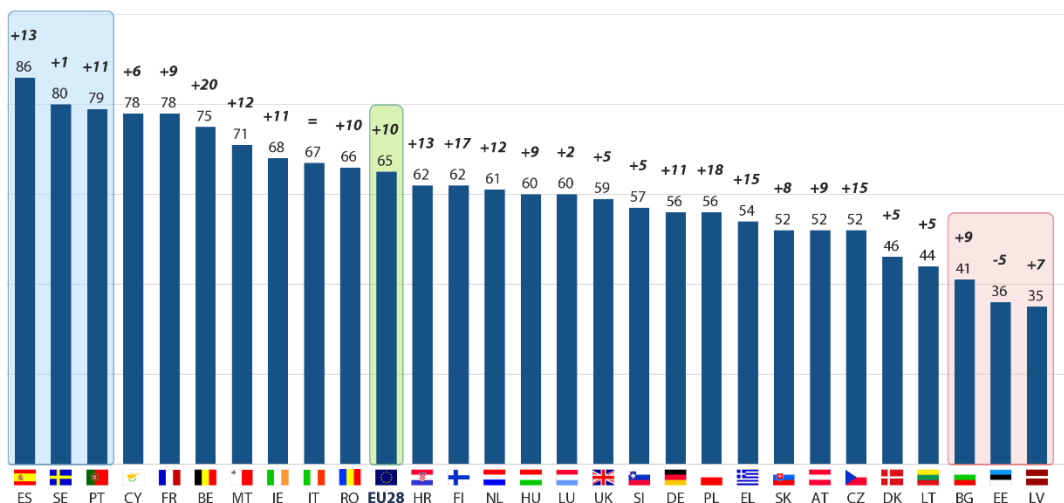


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.9 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



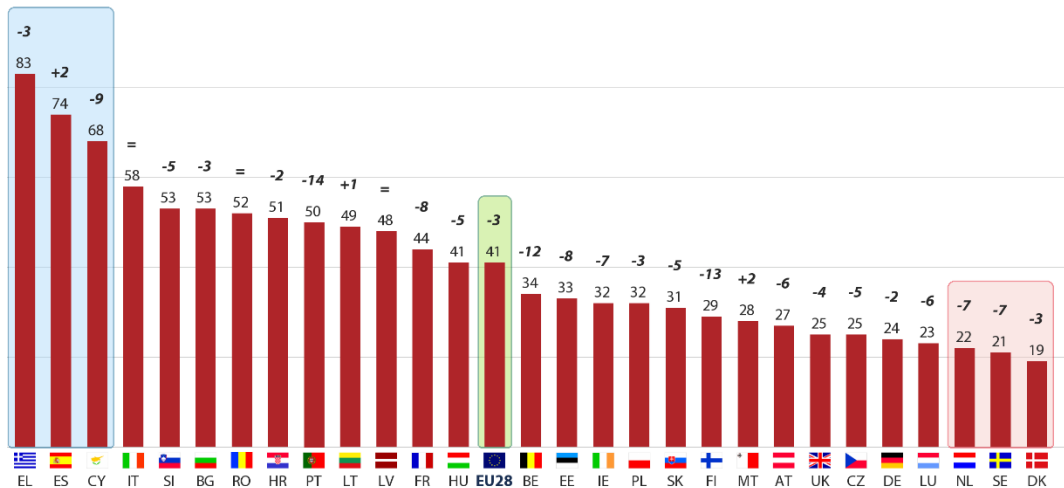
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

k) Economic policy

Perception of EU action

Q1.1 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

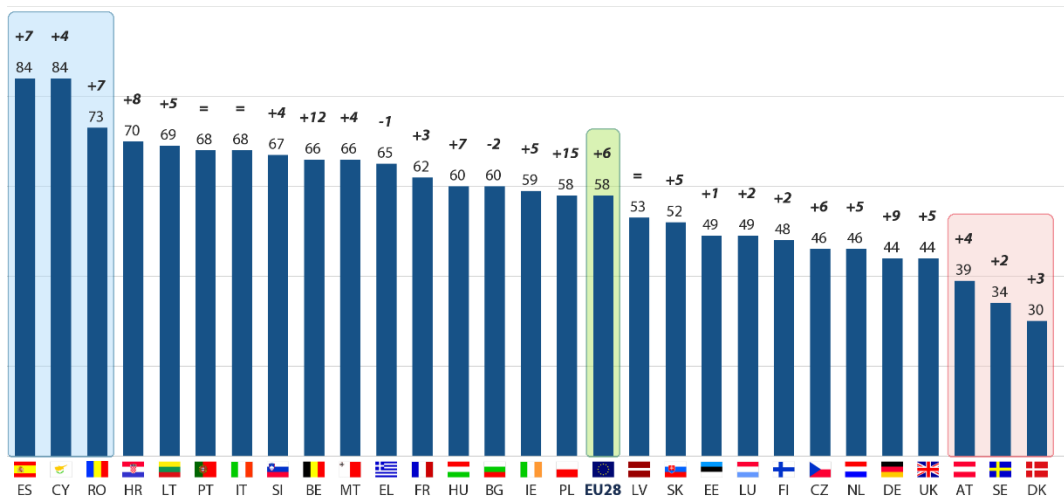


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.1 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



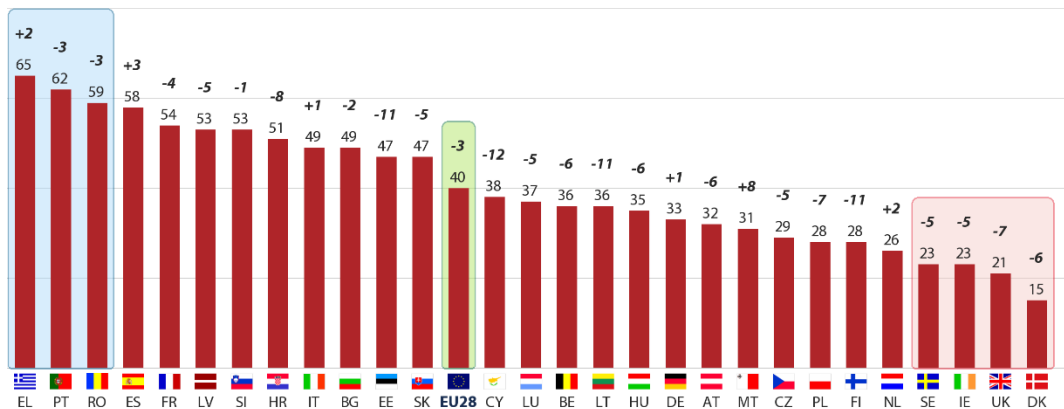
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

l) Agriculture

Perception of EU action

Q1.10 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

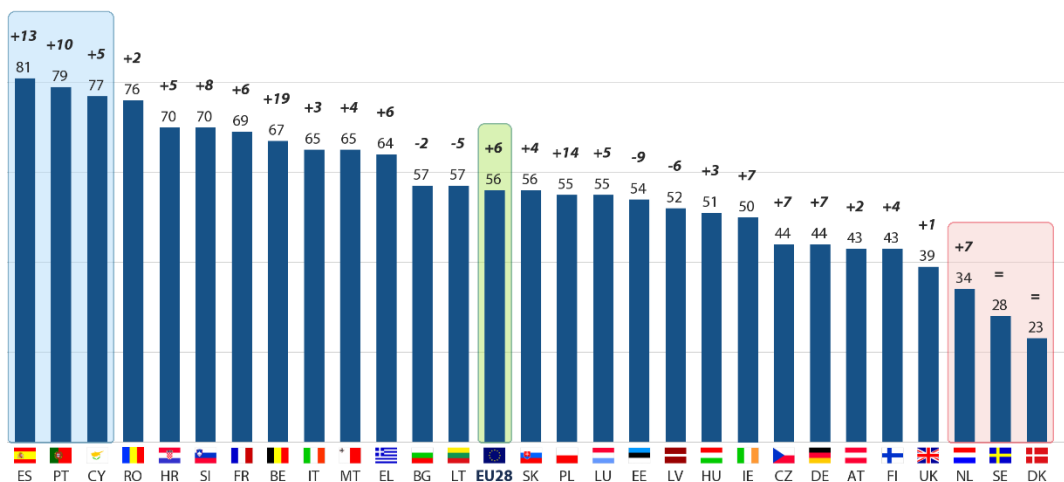


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.10 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



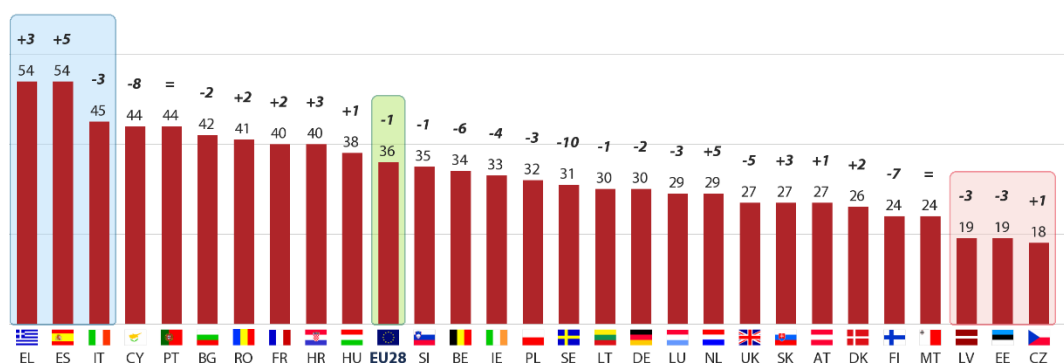
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

m) Energy supply and energy security

Perception of EU action

Q1.12 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

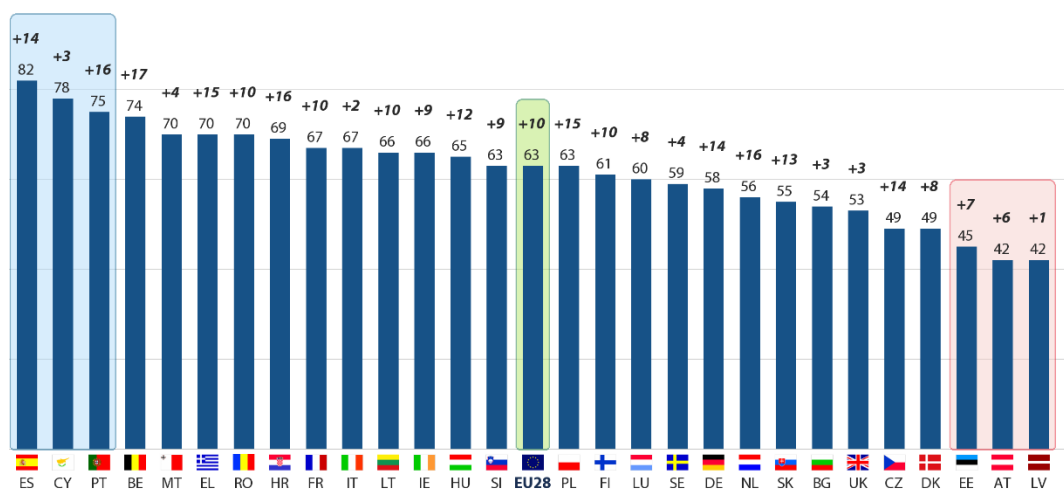


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.12 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



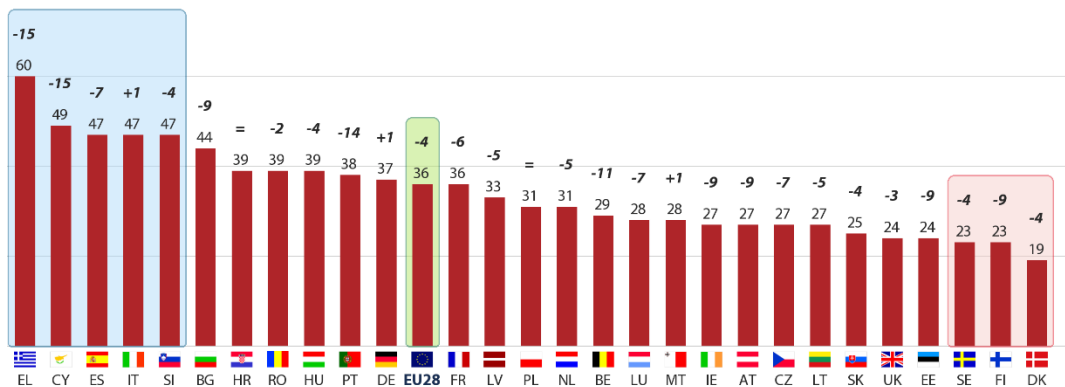
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

n) Foreign policy

Perception of EU action

Q1.2 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

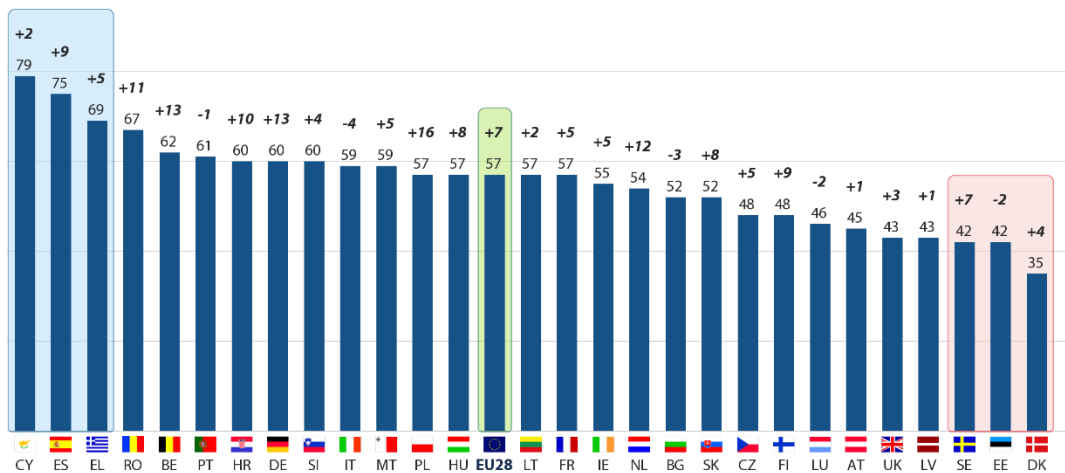


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.2 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



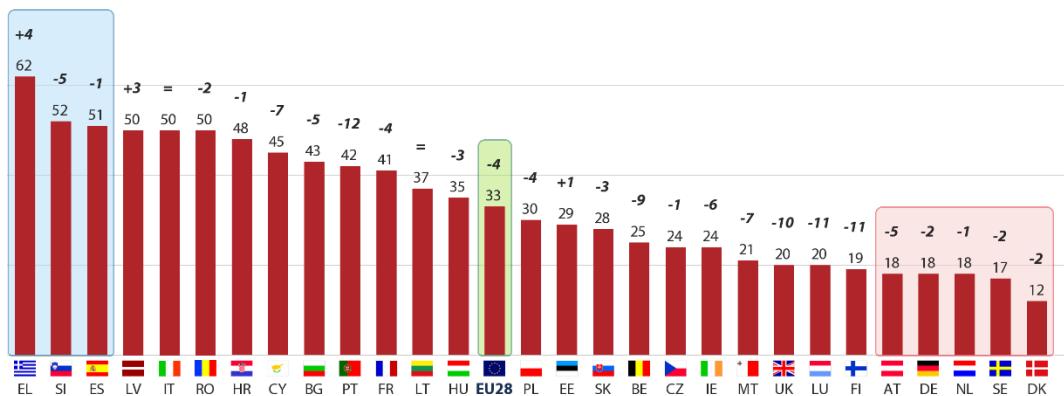
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

o) Industrial policy

Perception of EU action

Q1.15 For each of the following, would you say that current European Union action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

Insufficient (%)

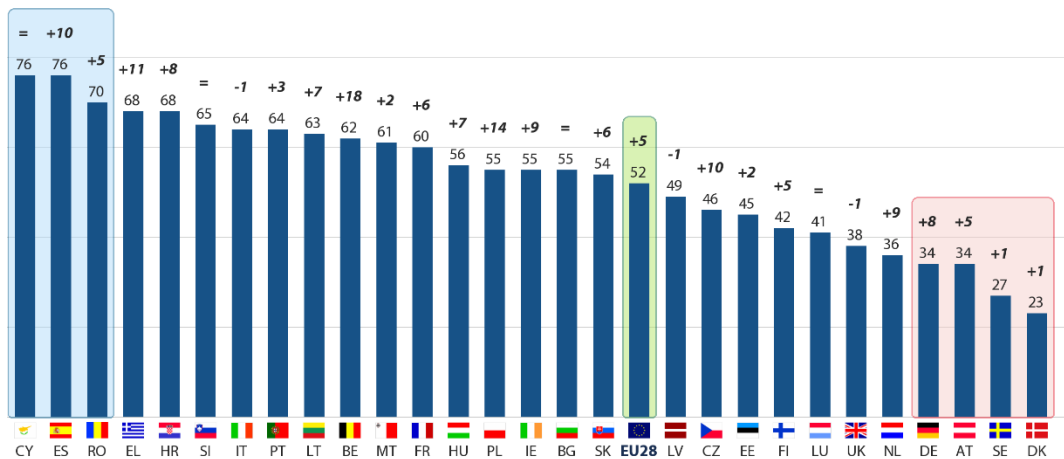


(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

Expectations for EU action

Q2.15 And for each of the following, would you like the European Union to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

More than at present (%)



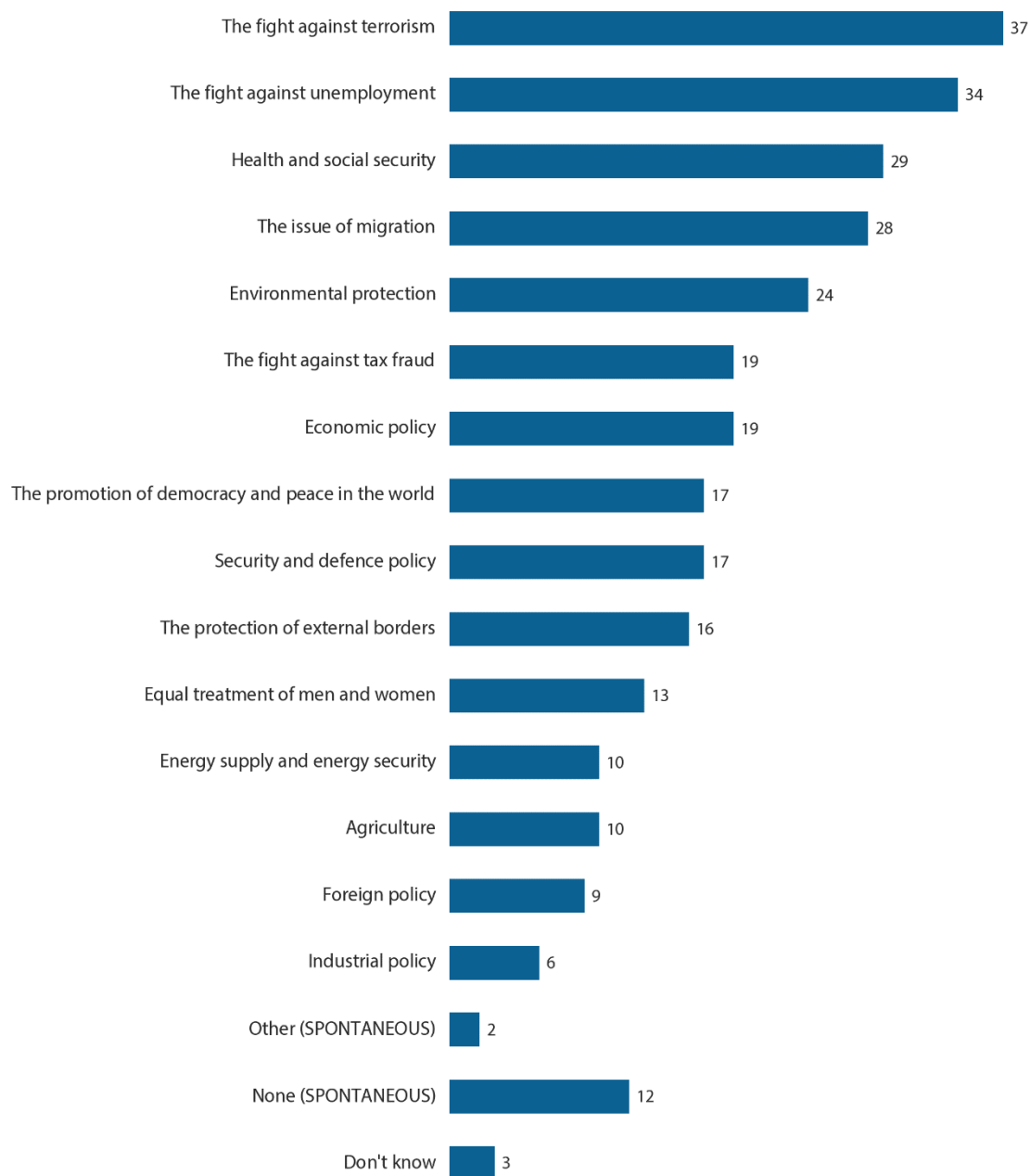
(Evolution April 2016 / March 2017)

III. DESIRE FOR INFORMATION

1. Topics Europeans would like to have more information about

a) *European average*

Q6 Among the topics or policy areas that are debated in the European Parliament, which would you like more information about? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



b) National results

Q6 Among the topics or policy areas that are debated in the European Parliament, which would you like more information about? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

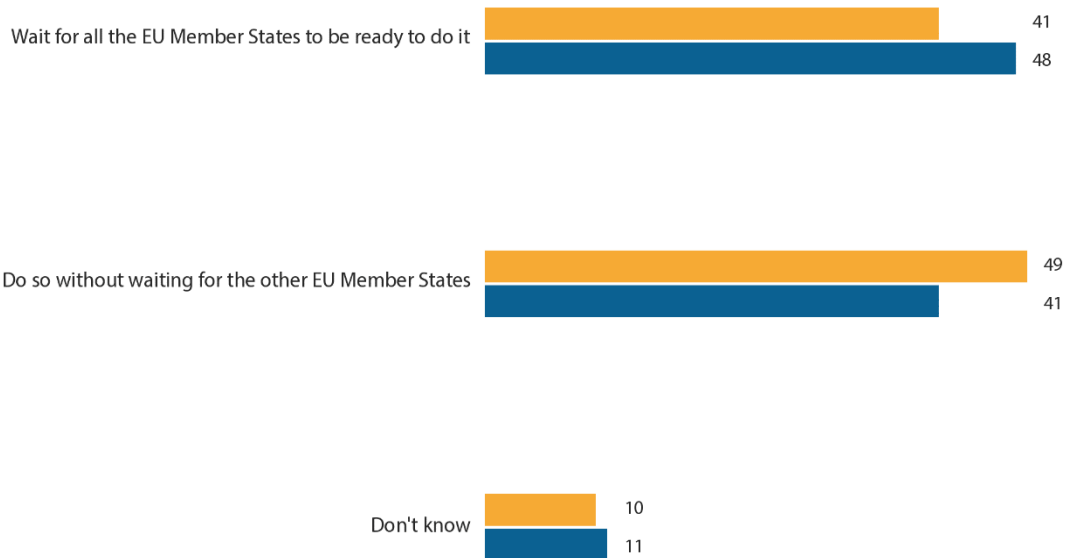
		The fight against terrorism	The fight against unemployment	Health and social security	The issue of migration	Environmental protection	The fight against tax fraud	Economic policy	The promotion of democracy and peace in the world	Security and defence policy	The protection of external borders	Equal treatment of men and women	Energy supply and energy security	Agriculture	Foreign policy	Industrial policy	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		37	34	29	28	24	19	19	17	17	16	13	10	10	9	6	2	12	3
IT		53	57	23	44	25	20	19	12	16	12	8	8	7	6	7	1	6	2
MT		48	14	26	42	34	15	9	22	15	16	17	11	4	4	4	9	8	3
CZ		46	16	26	43	20	20	8	15	22	34	8	4	10	6	5	2	9	4
LU		44	35	32	26	30	13	16	28	16	17	18	12	14	12	4	2	5	1
DK		42	20	23	23	41	25	17	32	20	27	10	13	8	11	5	4	6	2
CY		42	56	49	26	24	11	34	25	27	10	13	5	4	6	2	3	4	0
NL		41	21	32	37	43	14	21	29	33	18	14	16	8	16	7	1	3	1
FR		40	42	30	22	27	22	19	15	16	17	18	7	16	10	8	2	6	3
BE		39	27	33	31	30	20	19	14	16	16	17	12	10	8	7	8	5	0
HU		38	23	38	41	17	18	14	17	22	25	9	15	7	4	4	1	15	0
PL		38	24	26	21	16	12	16	15	22	15	10	14	8	10	9	1	14	7
PT		38	56	35	12	16	28	18	15	10	7	12	6	7	2	5	8	13	3
DE		36	20	26	33	26	17	11	23	16	21	11	13	7	13	3	2	15	3
IE		36	31	36	31	21	14	20	21	14	15	18	13	8	10	6	4	8	2
HR		35	53	38	15	21	17	31	18	14	12	11	12	20	8	13	0	4	1
FI		35	28	29	12	34	20	16	26	33	18	16	19	10	12	5	2	10	1
UK		33	18	26	22	19	13	14	16	18	14	14	10	6	9	5	0	23	4
BG		31	38	38	30	14	11	26	6	18	26	4	9	13	10	8	1	16	3
ES		31	51	33	14	20	34	31	13	8	6	18	7	7	6	4	2	14	2
AT		30	38	31	32	34	11	12	23	15	30	20	17	11	9	4	2	8	2
SK		30	28	38	25	22	21	11	15	17	17	6	10	15	6	7	3	9	5
SE		30	21	33	41	47	11	17	41	22	16	34	16	9	12	3	1	4	1
EE		29	21	32	33	15	7	20	10	21	16	6	8	14	8	9	3	18	6
RO		28	32	37	19	21	27	20	15	15	12	11	9	34	8	11	2	5	2
LT		27	40	43	26	14	21	28	14	19	12	4	8	13	9	9	3	11	2
SI		26	43	35	18	23	34	15	13	7	12	7	7	19	6	8	3	13	1
LV		22	35	45	20	15	20	23	8	17	13	3	8	25	8	14	3	13	1
EL		20	55	42	37	14	14	56	11	14	15	5	7	11	9	5	3	13	1

IV. THE SPEED OF INTEGRATION

1. Moving forward separately or all together?

a) *European average*

Q3 When it comes to the European Union's activities, some Member States are ready to enhance the development of a common European policy in certain important areas. Do you think that they should...? (%)

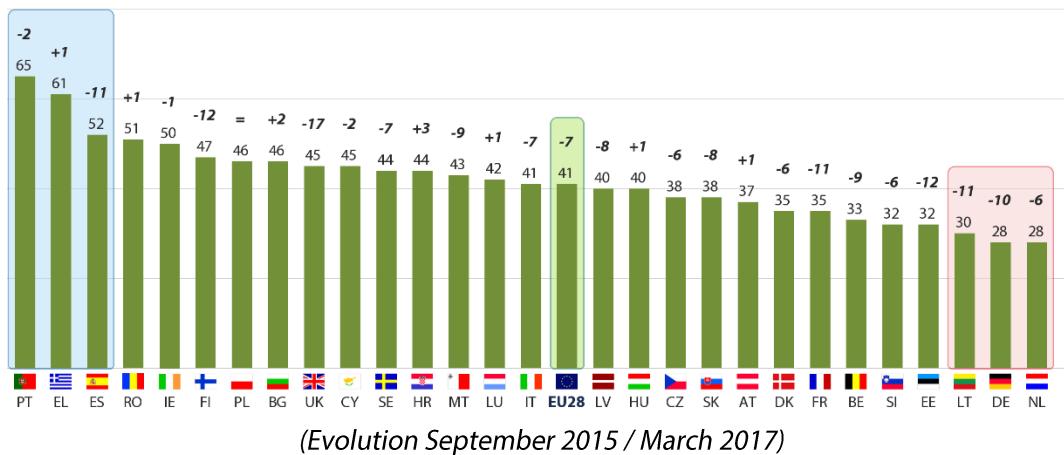


EB87.1 Mar. 2017
EB84.1 Sept. 2015

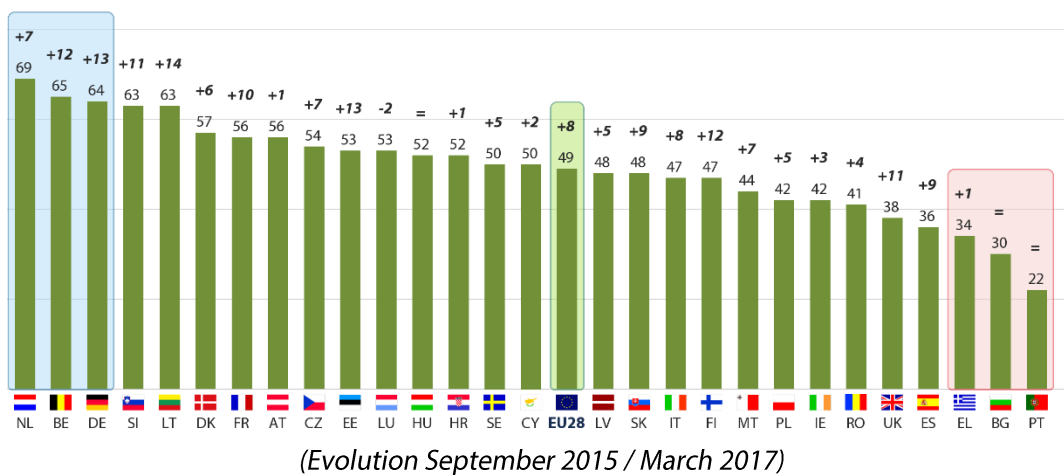
b) National results

Q3 When it comes to the European Union's activities, some Member States are ready to enhance the development of a common European policy in certain important areas. Do you think that they should...?

Wait for all the EU Member States to be ready to do it (%)
































Do so without waiting for the other EU Member States (%)



c) *National evolutions*

Q3 When it comes to the European Union's activities, some Member States are ready to enhance the development of a common European policy in certain important areas. Do you think that they should...? (%)

		Wait for all the EU Member States to be ready to do it		Do so without waiting for the other EU Member States		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015
EU28		41	-7	49	+8	10	-1
EURO AREA		39	-8	52	+9	9	-1
NON-EURO AREA		45	-7	42	+6	13	+1
HR		44	+3	52	+1	4	-4
BG		46	+2	30	=	24	-2
EL		61	+1	34	+1	5	-2
RO		51	+1	41	+4	8	-5
LU		42	+1	53	-2	5	+1
HU		40	+1	52	=	8	-1
AT		37	+1	56	+1	7	-2
PL		46	=	42	+5	12	-5
IE		50	-1	42	+3	8	-2
PT		65	-2	22	=	13	+2
CY		45	-2	50	+2	5	=
CZ		38	-6	54	+7	8	-1
DK		35	-6	57	+6	8	=
SI		32	-6	63	+11	5	-5
NL		28	-6	69	+7	3	-1
SE		44	-7	50	+5	6	+2
IT		41	-7	47	+8	12	-1
LV		40	-8	48	+5	12	+3
SK		38	-8	48	+9	14	-1
MT		43	-9	44	+7	13	+2
BE		33	-9	65	+12	2	-3
DE		28	-10	64	+13	8	-3
ES		52	-11	36	+9	12	+2
FR		35	-11	56	+10	9	+1
LT		30	-11	63	+14	7	-3
FI		47	-12	47	+12	6	=
EE		32	-12	53	+13	15	-1
UK		45	-17	38	+11	17	+6

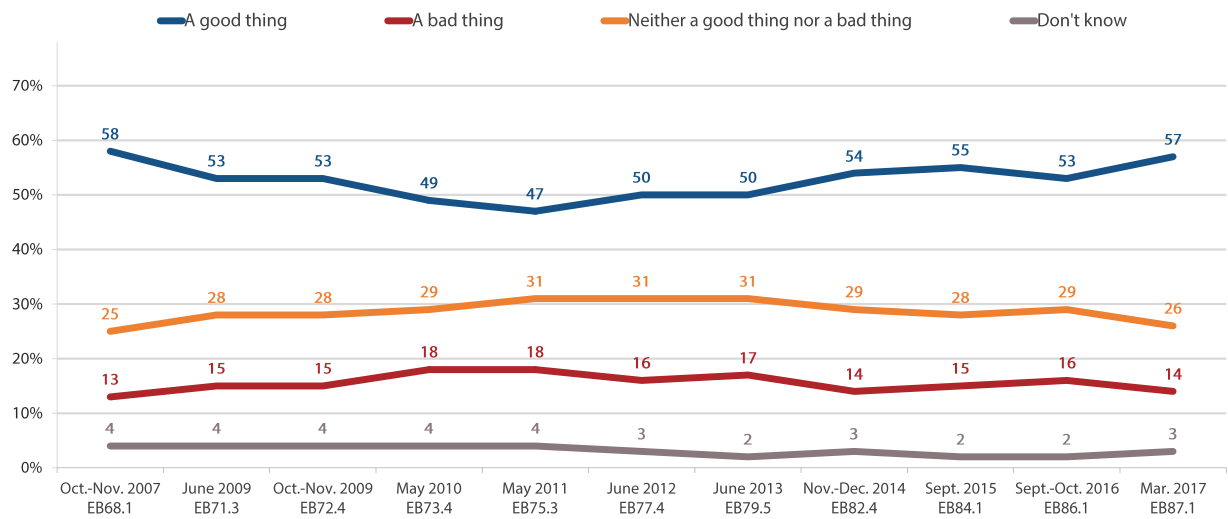
(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

V. MEMBERSHIP OF, AND ATTACHMENT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. Membership of the European Union

a) *European average*

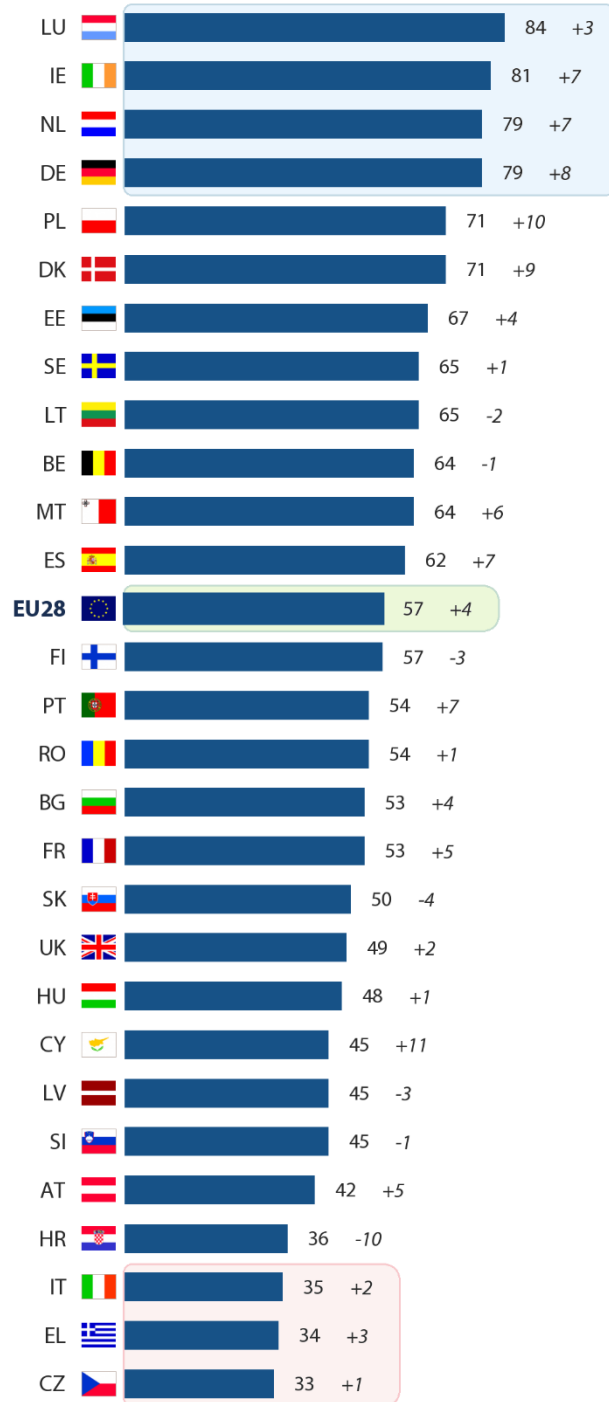
Q9 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?
(%)



b) National results

Q9 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?






























A good thing (%)



(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q9 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?
(%)

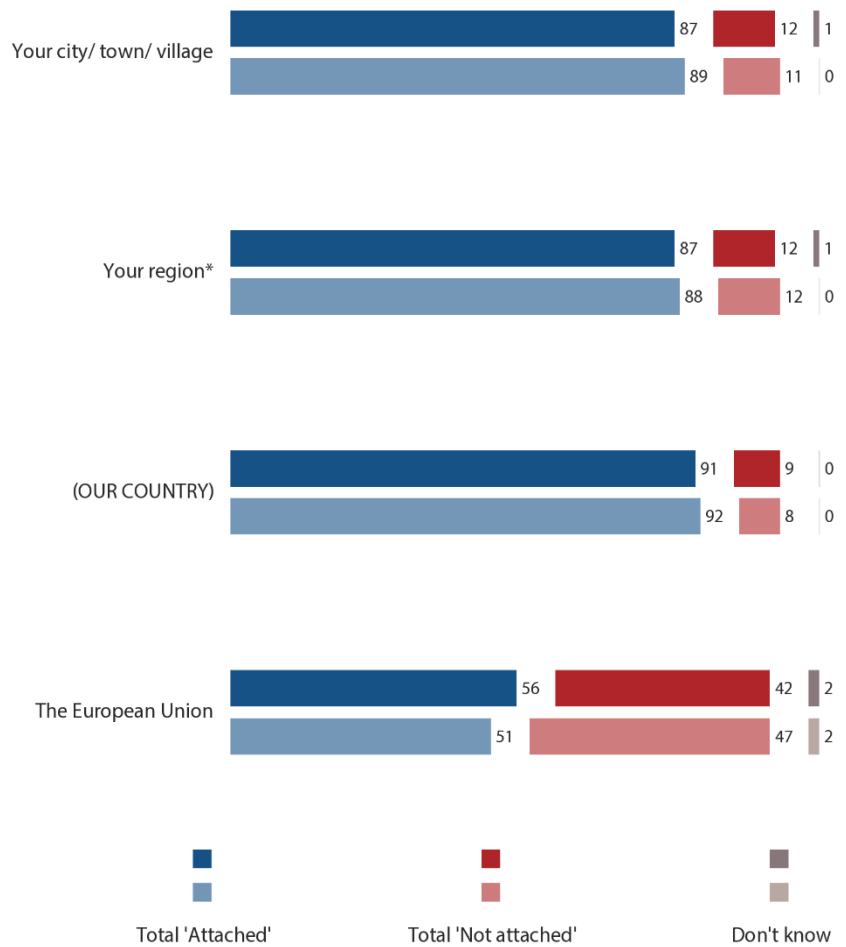
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good thing nor a bad thing		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		57	+4	14	-2	26	-3	3	+1
CY		45	+11	17	-3	38	-7	0	-1
PL		71	+10	5	-4	22	-5	2	-1
DK		71	+9	9	-3	19	-6	1	=
DE		79	+8	5	-4	15	-4	1	=
IE		81	+7	5	-4	12	-4	2	+1
NL		79	+7	5	-3	15	-5	1	+1
ES		62	+7	12	-3	22	-5	4	+1
PT		54	+7	9	-1	32	-9	5	+3
MT		64	+6	2	-6	31	-1	3	+1
FR		53	+5	14	-3	31	-2	2	=
AT		42	+5	27	+3	30	-7	1	-1
EE		67	+4	6	-1	24	-4	3	+1
BG		53	+4	8	-5	33	-1	6	+2
LU		84	+3	4	=	11	-4	1	+1
EL		34	+3	32	+3	33	-6	1	=
UK		49	+2	24	-2	22	-2	5	+2
IT		35	+2	24	-1	37	-1	4	=
SE		65	+1	13	=	21	-1	1	=
RO		54	+1	15	-2	30	+1	1	=
HU		48	+1	9	-2	42	+1	1	=
CZ		33	+1	20	+1	45	-3	2	+1
BE		64	-1	11	=	24	+1	1	=
SI		45	-1	13	=	41	+1	1	=
LT		65	-2	7	-1	28	+4	0	-1
FI		57	-3	11	+1	31	+1	1	+1
LV		45	-3	10	=	44	+3	1	=
SK		50	-4	9	=	39	+3	2	+1
HR		36	-10	15	-1	47	+11	2	=

(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

2. Feeling attached to your village/region/country/the European Union

a) *European average*

Q8 Please tell me how attached you feel to... (%)

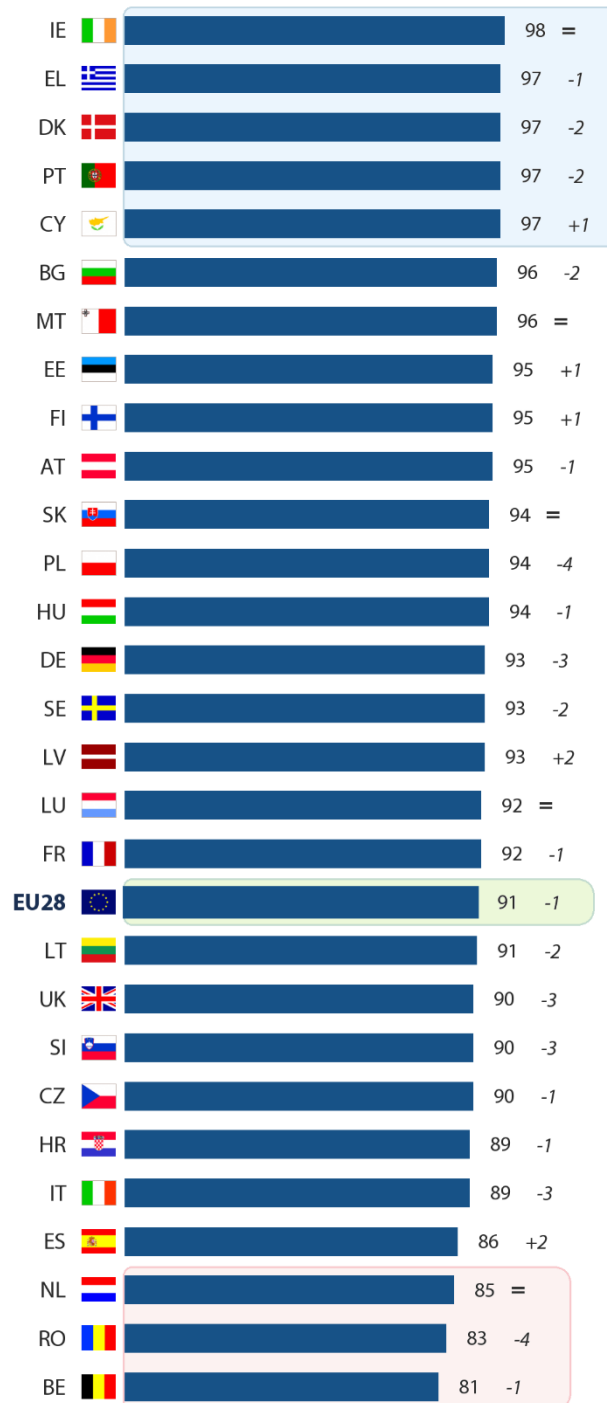


EB87.1 Mar. 2017
 EB86.2 Nov. 2016 - *EB84.1 Sept. 2015

b) National results

Q8.3 Please tell me how attached you feel to...
(OUR COUNTRY) (%)

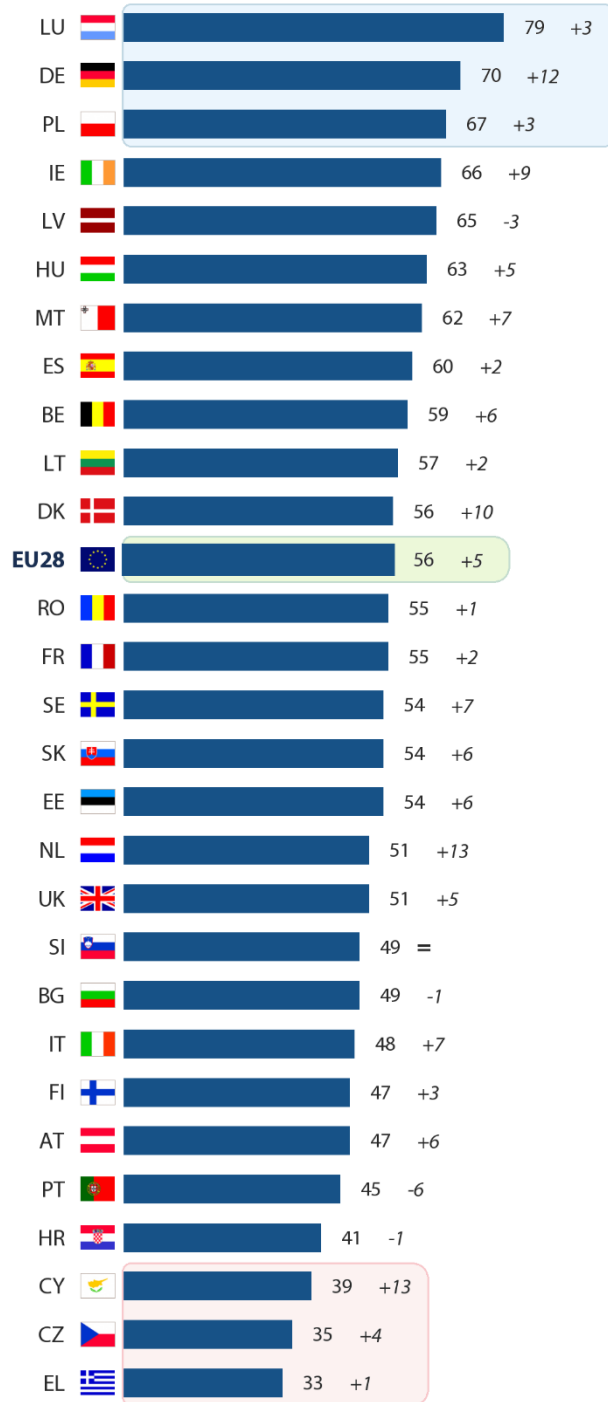
Total 'Attached' (%)



(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

Q8.4 Please tell me how attached you feel to...
The European Union (%)

Total 'Attached' (%)
































(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q8 Please tell me how attached you feel to... (%)

Total 'Attached' (%)

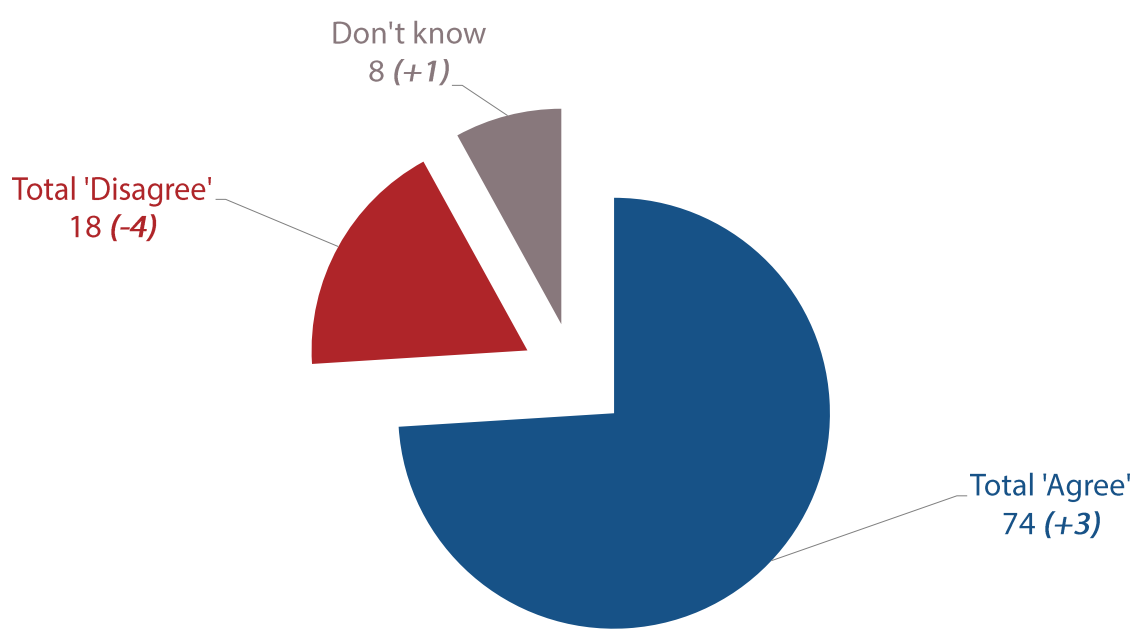
	(OUR COUNTRY)		The European Union	
	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28 	91	-1	56	+5
EURO AREA	91	-1	57	+6
NON-EURO AREA	91	-2	55	+4
NL 	85	=	51	+13
CY 	97	+1	39	+13
DE 	93	-3	70	+12
DK 	97	-2	56	+10
IE 	98	=	66	+9
MT 	96	=	62	+7
SE 	93	-2	54	+7
IT 	89	-3	48	+7
BE 	81	-1	59	+6
EE 	95	+1	54	+6
SK 	94	=	54	+6
AT 	95	-1	47	+6
HU 	94	-1	63	+5
UK 	90	-3	51	+5
CZ 	90	-1	35	+4
LU 	92	=	79	+3
PL 	94	-4	67	+3
FI 	95	+1	47	+3
ES 	86	+2	60	+2
LT 	91	-2	57	+2
FR 	92	-1	55	+2
RO 	83	-4	55	+1
EL 	97	-1	33	+1
SI 	90	-3	49	=
BG 	96	-2	49	-1
HR 	89	-1	41	-1
LV 	93	+2	65	-3
PT 	97	-2	45	-6

(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

3. What brings Europeans together is more important than what separates them

a) *European average*

Q7 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. (%)

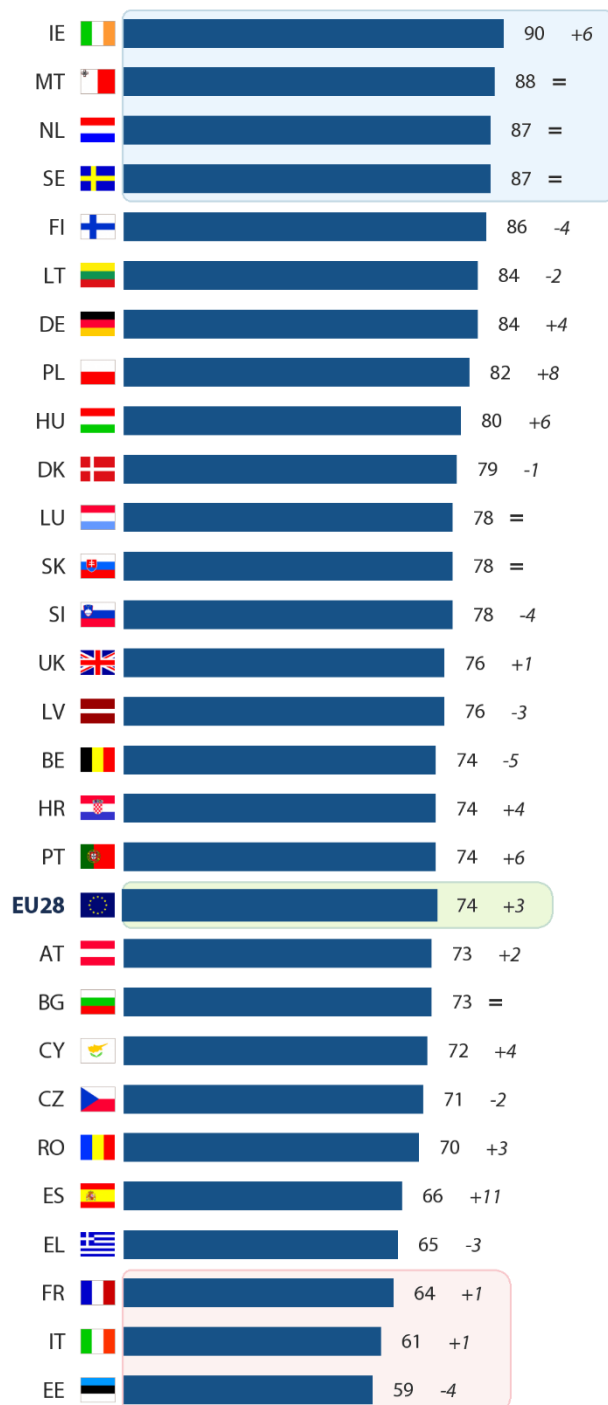


(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

b) National results

Q7 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 September-October 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q7 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	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		74	+3	18	-4	8	+1
EURO AREA		72	+2	21	-2	7	=
NON-EURO AREA		77	+3	15	-3	8	=
ES		66	+11	23	-13	11	+2
PL		82	+8	11	-7	7	-1
IE		90	+6	5	-6	5	=
HU		80	+6	16	-5	4	-1
PT		74	+6	16	-6	10	=
DE		84	+4	12	-2	4	-2
HR		74	+4	21	-5	5	+1
CY		72	+4	24	-3	4	-1
RO		70	+3	23	-1	7	-2
AT		73	+2	23	-2	4	=
UK		76	+1	14	-2	10	+1
FR		64	+1	28	=	8	-1
IT		61	+1	27	-3	12	+2
MT		88	=	6	-1	6	+1
NL		87	=	11	=	2	=
SE		87	=	9	-1	4	+1
LU		78	=	18	-1	4	+1
SK		78	=	15	-2	7	+2
BG		73	=	15	+3	12	-3
DK		79	-1	13	-1	8	+2
LT		84	-2	11	+3	5	-1
CZ		71	-2	22	+1	7	+1
LV		76	-3	19	+4	5	-1
EL		65	-3	34	+3	1	=
FI		86	-4	10	+2	4	+2
SI		78	-4	19	+3	3	+1
EE		59	-4	27	+2	14	+2
BE		74	-5	25	+5	1	=

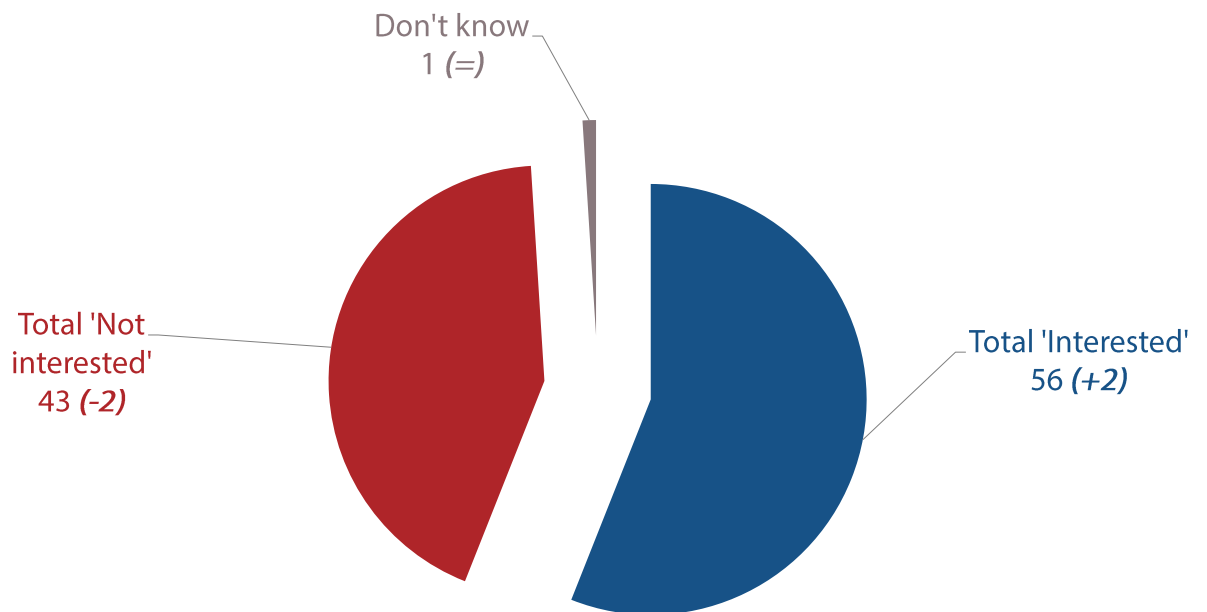
(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

VI. INTEREST IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

1. Interest in European affairs

a) *European average*

Q5 Would you say that you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in European affairs? (%)

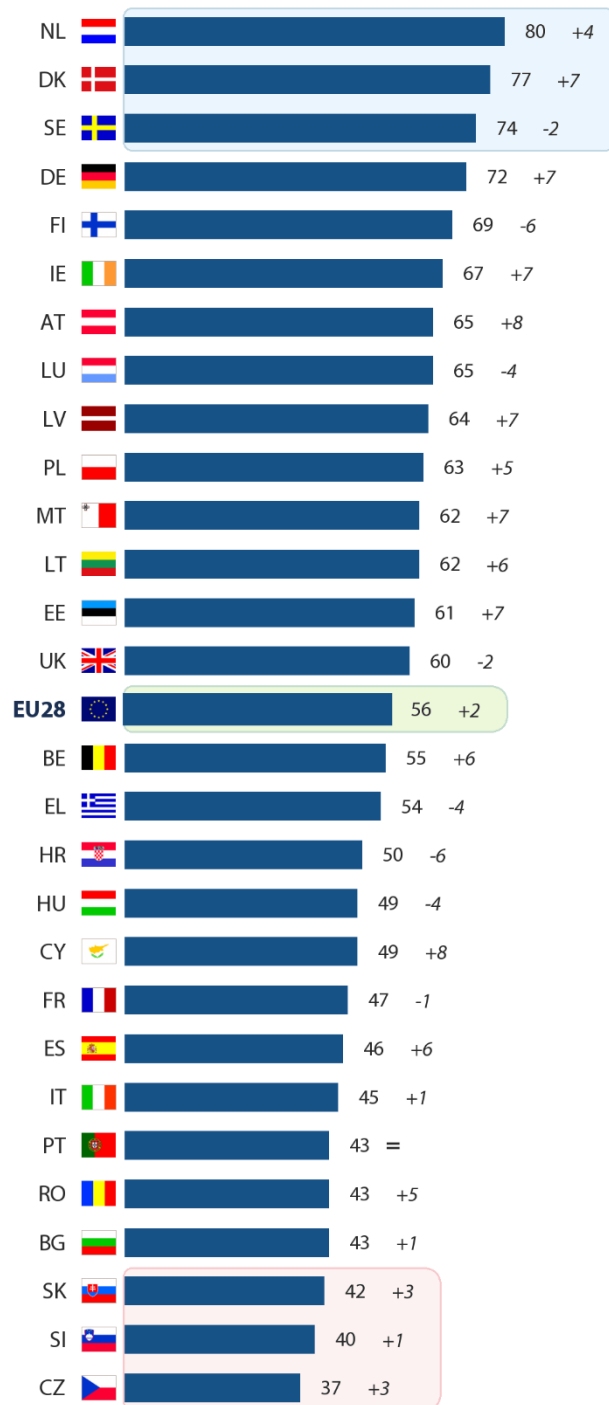


(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

b) National results

Q5 Would you say that you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in European affairs?

















Total 'Interested' (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q5 Would you say that you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in European affairs? (%)

		Total 'Interested'		Total 'Not interested'		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015
EU28		56	+2	43	-2	1	=
AT		65	+8	34	-9	1	+1
CY		49	+8	51	-8	0	=
DK		77	+7	22	-8	1	+1
DE		72	+7	27	-8	1	+1
IE		67	+7	33	-7	0	=
LV		64	+7	36	-7	0	=
MT		62	+7	36	-8	2	+1
EE		61	+7	38	-7	1	=
LT		62	+6	38	-6	0	=
BE		55	+6	45	-6	0	=
ES		46	+6	53	-6	1	=
PL		63	+5	33	-6	4	+1
RO		43	+5	57	-5	0	=
NL		80	+4	20	-4	0	=
SK		42	+3	57	-4	1	+1
CZ		37	+3	63	-3	0	=
IT		45	+1	54	-1	1	=
BG		43	+1	55	-2	2	+1
SI		40	+1	60	-1	0	=
PT		43	=	57	=	0	=
FR		47	-1	52	+1	1	=
SE		74	-2	26	+2	0	=
UK		60	-2	39	+1	1	+1
LU		65	-4	34	+3	1	+1
EL		54	-4	46	+4	0	=
HU		49	-4	50	+3	1	+1
FI		69	-6	31	+6	0	=
HR		50	-6	49	+6	1	=

(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

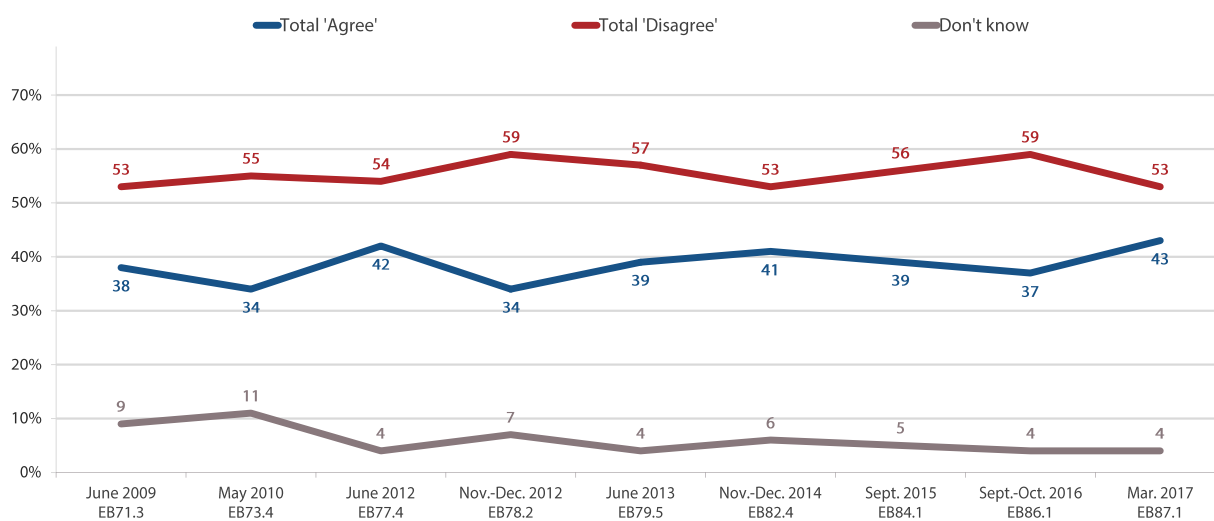
VII. MY VOICE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. My voice counts in the EU

a) *European average*

Q12.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

My voice counts in the EU (%)

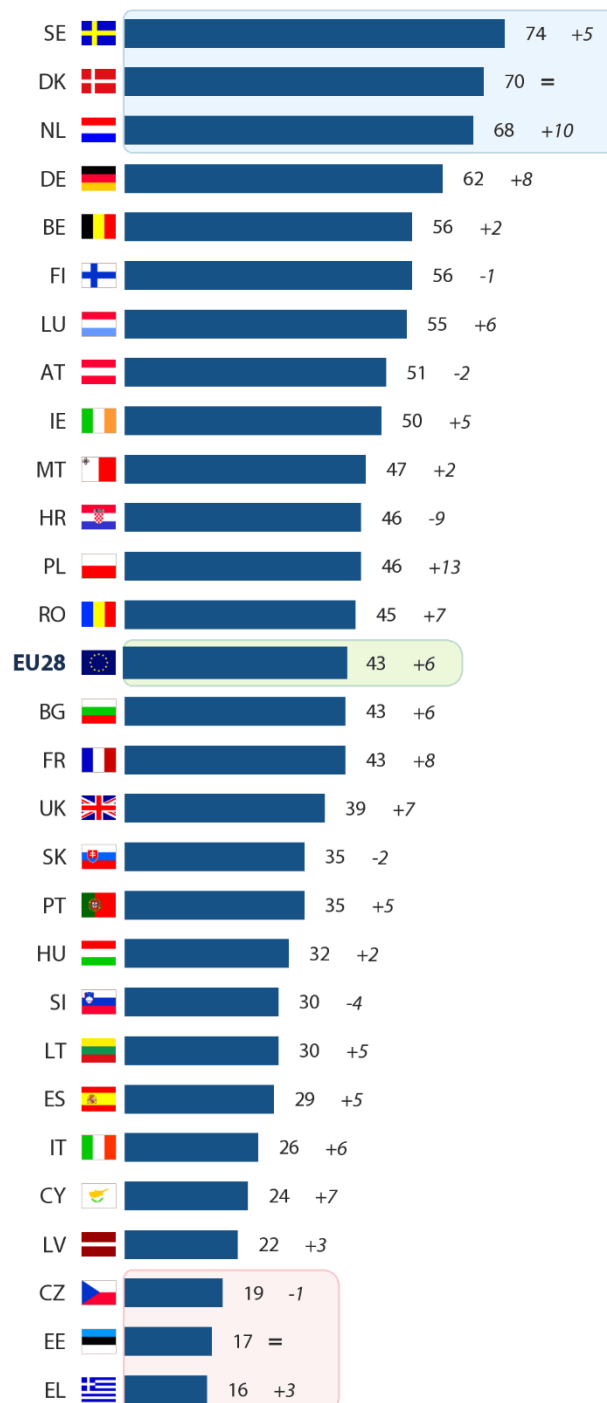


b) National results

Q12.1 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-October 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q12.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

My voice counts in the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		43	+6	53	-6	4	=
PL		46	+13	49	-9	5	-4
NL		68	+10	30	-10	2	=
DE		62	+8	36	-7	2	-1
FR		43	+8	53	-8	4	=
RO		45	+7	50	-8	5	+1
UK		39	+7	56	-7	5	=
CY		24	+7	73	-6	3	-1
LU		55	+6	39	-8	6	+2
BG		43	+6	47	-1	10	-5
IT		26	+6	70	-4	4	-2
SE		74	+5	23	-6	3	+1
IE		50	+5	46	-4	4	-1
PT		35	+5	62	-4	3	-1
LT		30	+5	64	-2	6	-3
ES		29	+5	67	-5	4	=
LV		22	+3	73	-2	5	-1
EL		16	+3	84	-1	0	-2
BE		56	+2	43	-2	1	=
MT		47	+2	47	+1	6	-3
HU		32	+2	66	=	2	-2
DK		70	=	28	+1	2	-1
EE		17	=	77	+1	6	-1
FI		56	-1	42	=	2	+1
CZ		19	-1	77	+3	4	-2
AT		51	-2	46	+3	3	-1
SK		35	-2	57	-3	8	+5
SI		30	-4	67	+6	3	-2
HR		46	-9	48	+9	6	=

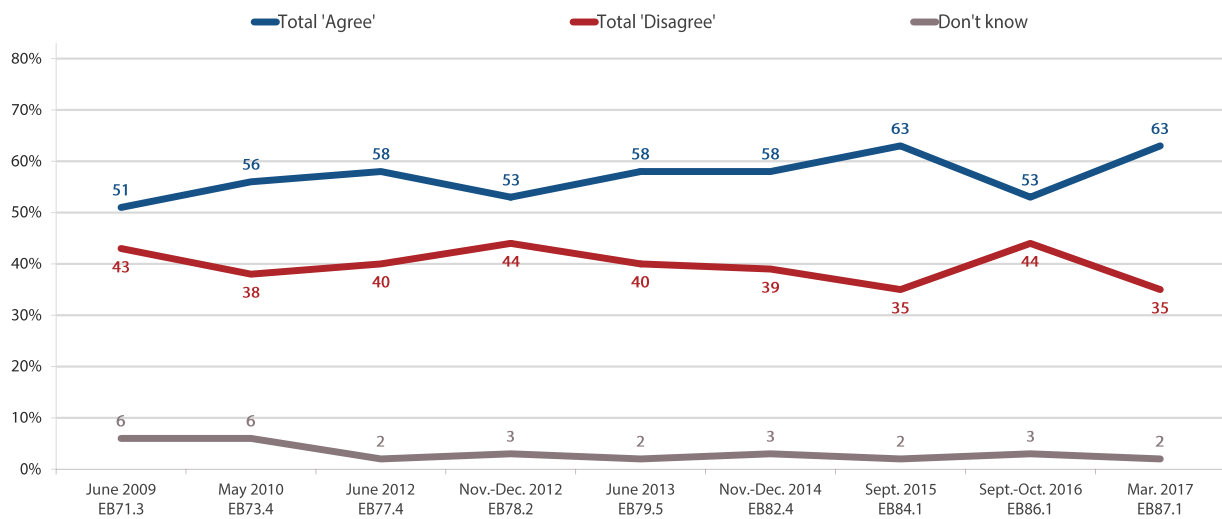
(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

2. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

a) European average

Q12.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

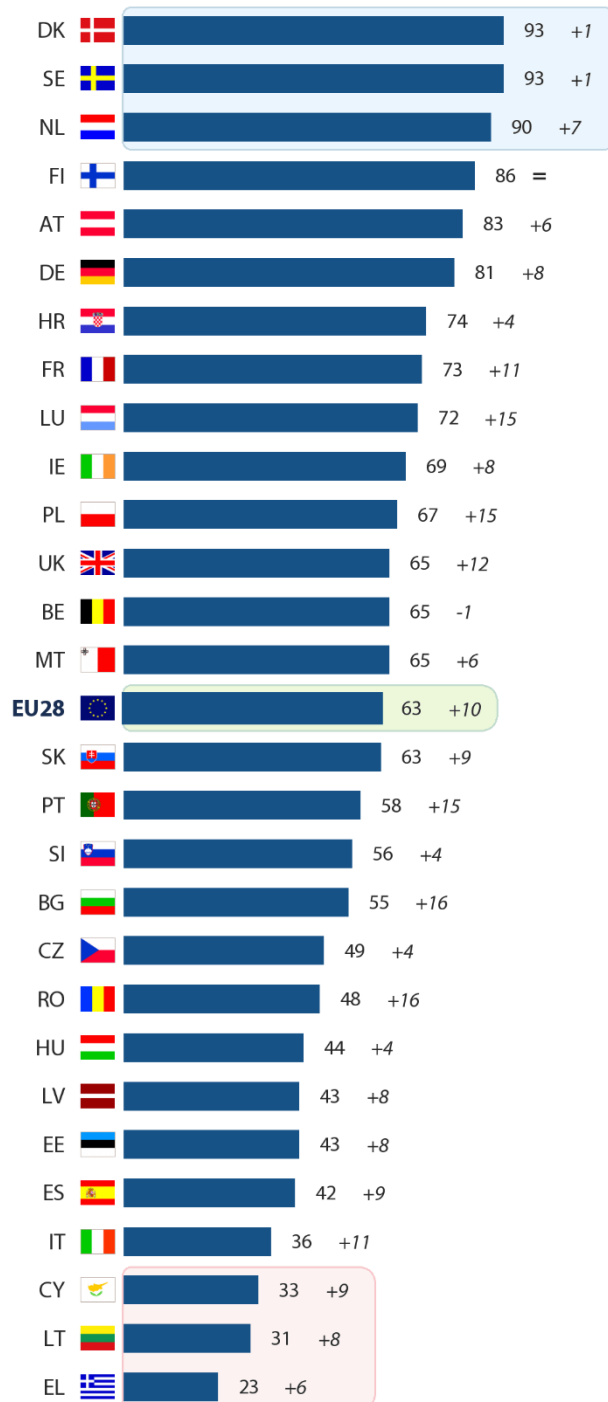


b) National results

Q12.2 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-October 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q12.2 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	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		63	+10	35	-9	2	-1
BG		55	+16	40	-11	5	-5
RO		48	+16	49	-16	3	=
LU		72	+15	23	-15	5	=
PL		67	+15	30	-13	3	-2
PT		58	+15	40	-14	2	-1
UK		65	+12	31	-13	4	+1
FR		73	+11	25	-10	2	-1
IT		36	+11	62	-8	2	-3
SK		63	+9	35	-8	2	-1
ES		42	+9	56	-9	2	=
CY		33	+9	65	-7	2	-2
DE		81	+8	17	-8	2	=
IE		69	+8	28	-7	3	-1
EE		43	+8	54	-6	3	-2
LV		43	+8	55	-7	2	-1
LT		31	+8	66	-5	3	-3
NL		90	+7	9	-7	1	=
AT		83	+6	17	-4	0	-2
MT		65	+6	31	-5	4	-1
EL		23	+6	77	-5	0	-1
HR		74	+4	25	-2	1	-2
SI		56	+4	43	-2	1	-2
CZ		49	+4	49	-4	2	=
HU		44	+4	54	-4	2	=
DK		93	+1	6	-1	1	=
SE		93	+1	5	-3	2	+2
FI		86	=	13	-1	1	+1
BE		65	-1	34	+1	1	=

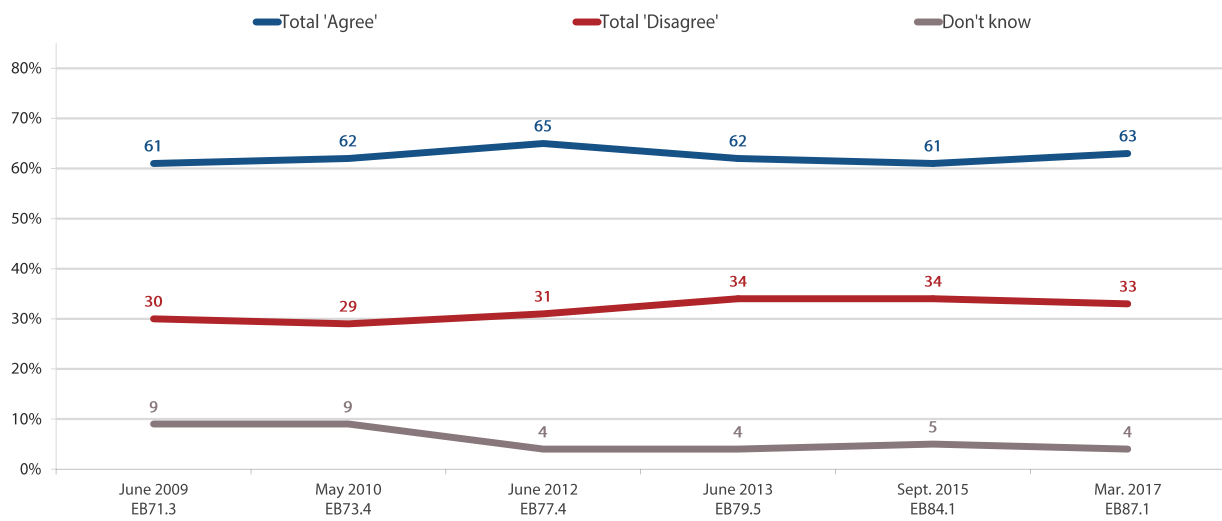
(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

3. The voice of (OUR COUNTRY) counts

a) European average

Q12.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

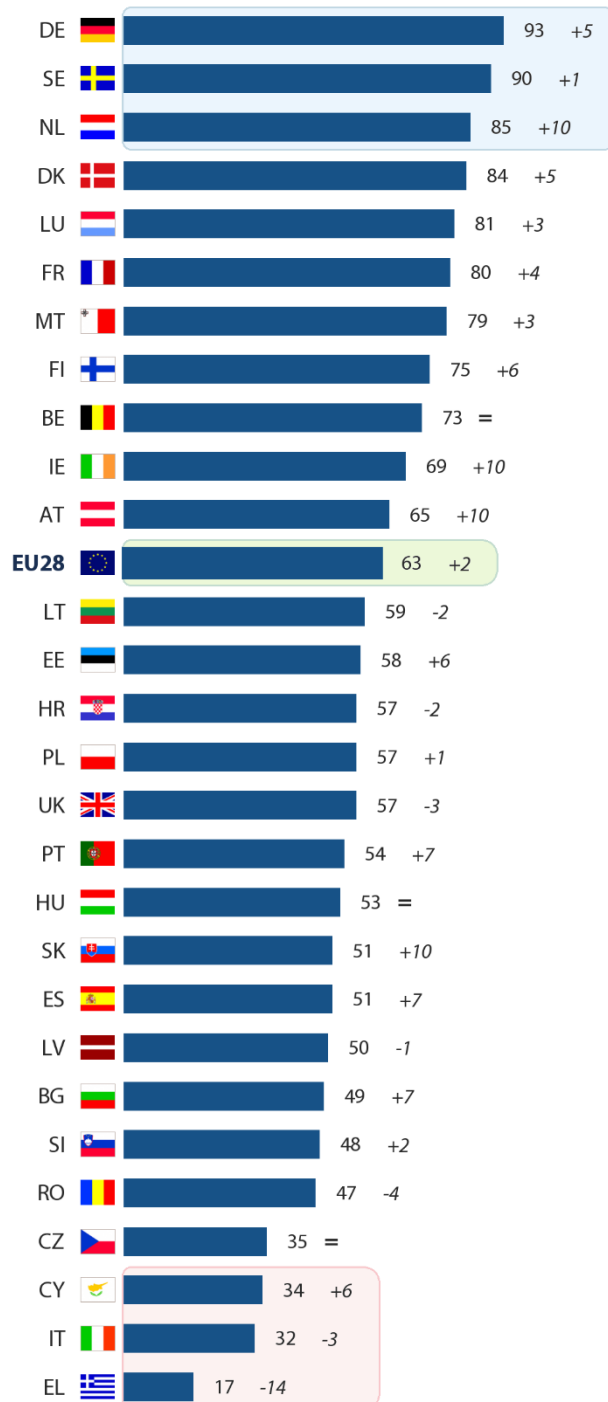
(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (%)



b) National results

Q12.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 (OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (%)

Total 'Agree' (%)
































(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q12.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (%)

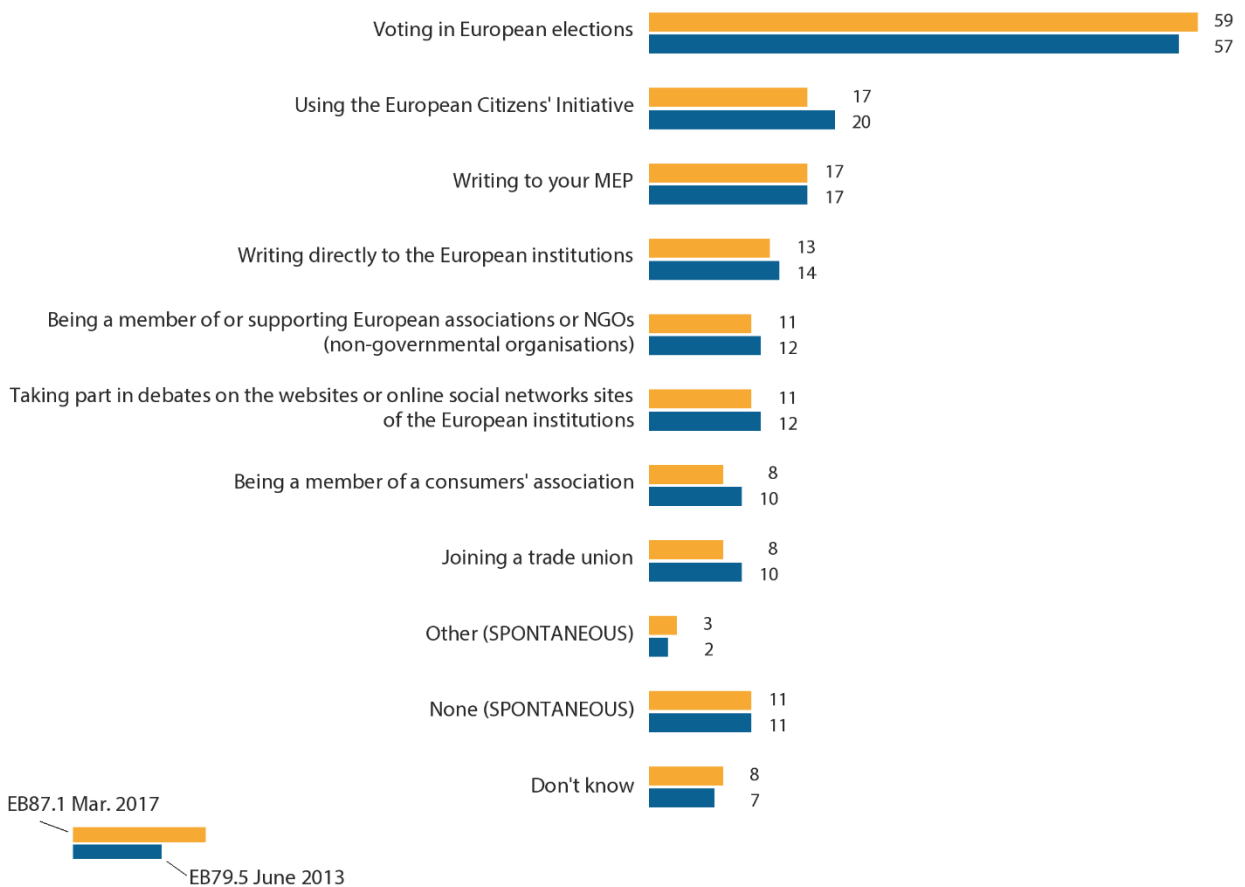
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015
EU28		63	+2	33	-1	4	-1
NL		85	+10	14	-8	1	-2
IE		69	+10	27	-8	4	-2
AT		65	+10	33	-7	2	-3
SK		51	+10	45	-10	4	=
PT		54	+7	41	-5	5	-2
ES		51	+7	42	-8	7	+1
BG		49	+7	41	-3	10	-4
FI		75	+6	23	-5	2	-1
EE		58	+6	36	=	6	-6
CY		34	+6	63	-5	3	-1
DE		93	+5	5	-5	2	=
DK		84	+5	14	-4	2	-1
FR		80	+4	17	-4	3	=
LU		81	+3	15	-1	4	-2
MT		79	+3	17	-1	4	-2
SI		48	+2	49	=	3	-2
SE		90	+1	8	-2	2	+1
PL		57	+1	37	+2	6	-3
BE		73	=	25	+2	2	-2
HU		53	=	44	-1	3	+1
CZ		35	=	60	-1	5	+1
LV		50	-1	45	+1	5	=
LT		59	-2	35	+3	6	-1
HR		57	-2	39	+5	4	-3
UK		57	-3	36	+1	7	+2
IT		32	-3	64	+6	4	-3
RO		47	-4	46	+6	7	-2
EL		17	-14	82	+14	1	=

(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

4. Ensure your voice is heard in the European Union

a) *European average*

Q11 Which of the following are the best ways of ensuring that your voice is heard by decision-makers in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

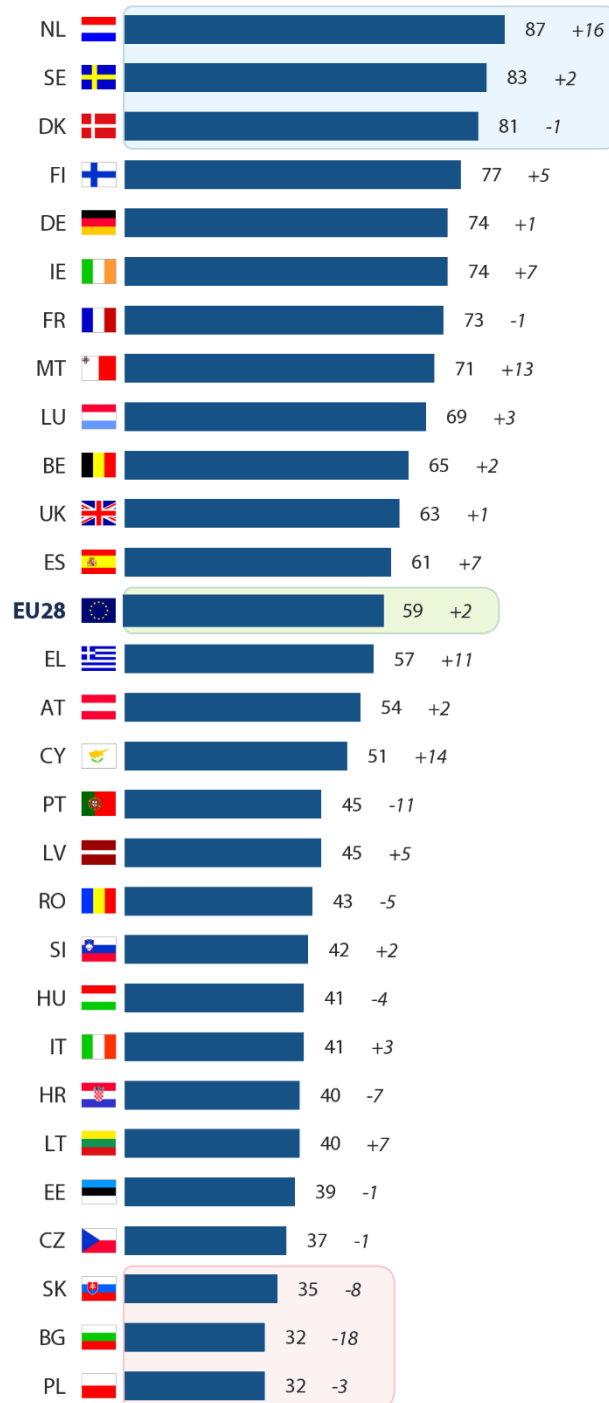


(Evolution June 2013 / March 2017)

b) National results

Q11 Which of the following are the best ways of ensuring that your voice is heard by decision-makers in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Voting in European elections (%)



(Evolution June 2013 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q11 Which of the following are the best ways of ensuring that your voice is heard by decision-makers in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Voting in European elections		Using the European Citizens' Initiative		Writing to your MEP		Writing directly to the European institutions	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013
EU28		59	+2	17	-3	17	=	13	-1
NL		87	+16	35	+7	18	+3	8	-3
CY		51	+14	16	-12	23	-4	25	-2
MT		71	+13	7	-4	30	-1	14	-8
EL		57	+11	14	=	7	+1	14	-2
IE		74	+7	20	+3	27	+1	13	-1
ES		61	+7	12	-6	5	=	12	+2
LT		40	+7	24	+2	21	+2	21	-5
FI		77	+5	23	-1	36	+5	9	-5
LV		45	+5	22	+7	16	+3	24	+1
LU		69	+3	20	+2	16	-1	8	-6
IT		41	+3	24	-6	11	-3	15	+4
SE		83	+2	19	+1	39	-5	16	-4
BE		65	+2	20	-1	14	+1	15	+2
AT		54	+2	33	=	14	=	13	-2
SI		42	+2	14	-3	23	+1	21	-4
DE		74	+1	21	-2	17	+5	13	-3
UK		63	+1	6	-1	32	+2	9	-4
DK		81	-1	12	-3	23	-5	8	-6
FR		73	-1	16	+1	17	-2	15	-1
EE		39	-1	21	-4	17	+2	11	-3
CZ		37	-1	18	-7	15	-2	13	+1
PL		32	-3	19	-1	12	-2	14	+3
HU		41	-4	8	-9	8	-6	9	-3
RO		43	-5	12	-9	13	-5	14	-8
HR		40	-7	22	-1	26	+10	17	-1
SK		35	-8	19	-5	12	-6	17	-3
PT		45	-11	12	+1	7	=	12	+7
BG		32	-18	14	-9	11	-7	21	-5

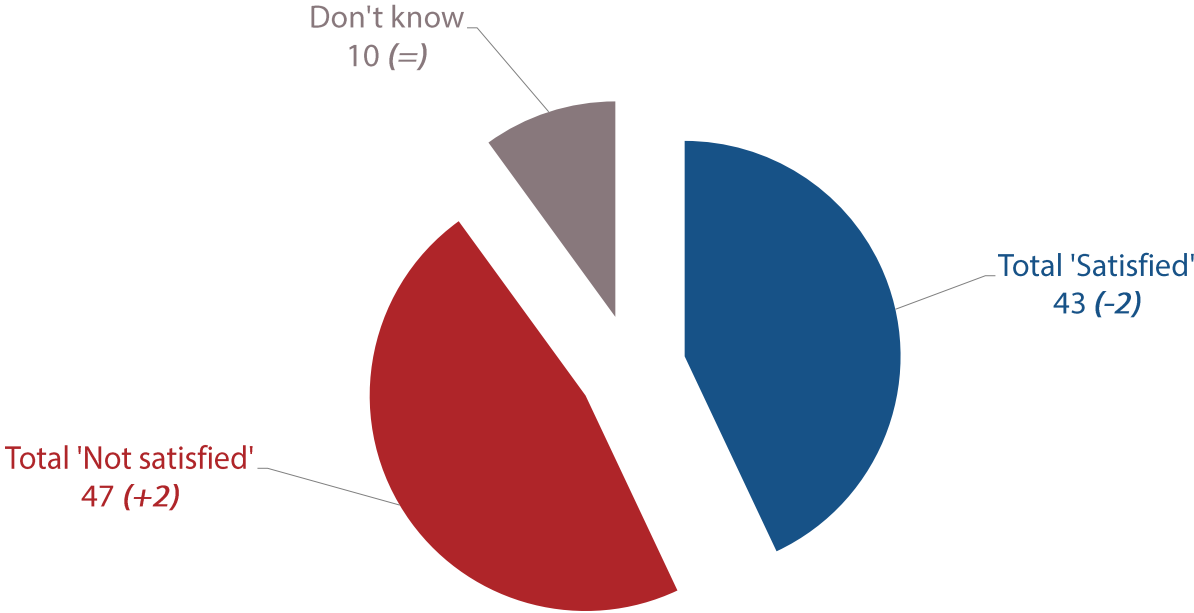
*First four items cited
(Evolution June 2013 / March 2017)*

VIII. DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. The way democracy works in the EU

a) *European average*

Q14b On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU? (%)

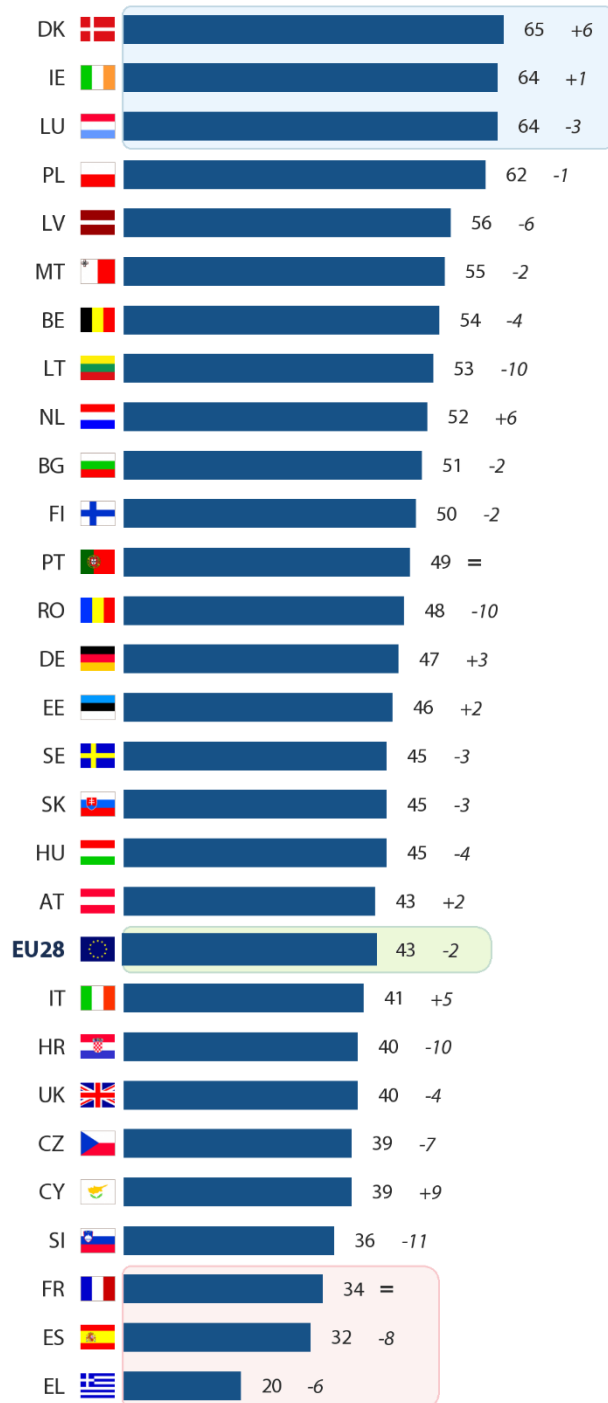


(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

b) National results

Q14b On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?






























Total 'Satisfied' (%)



(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q14b On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU? (%)

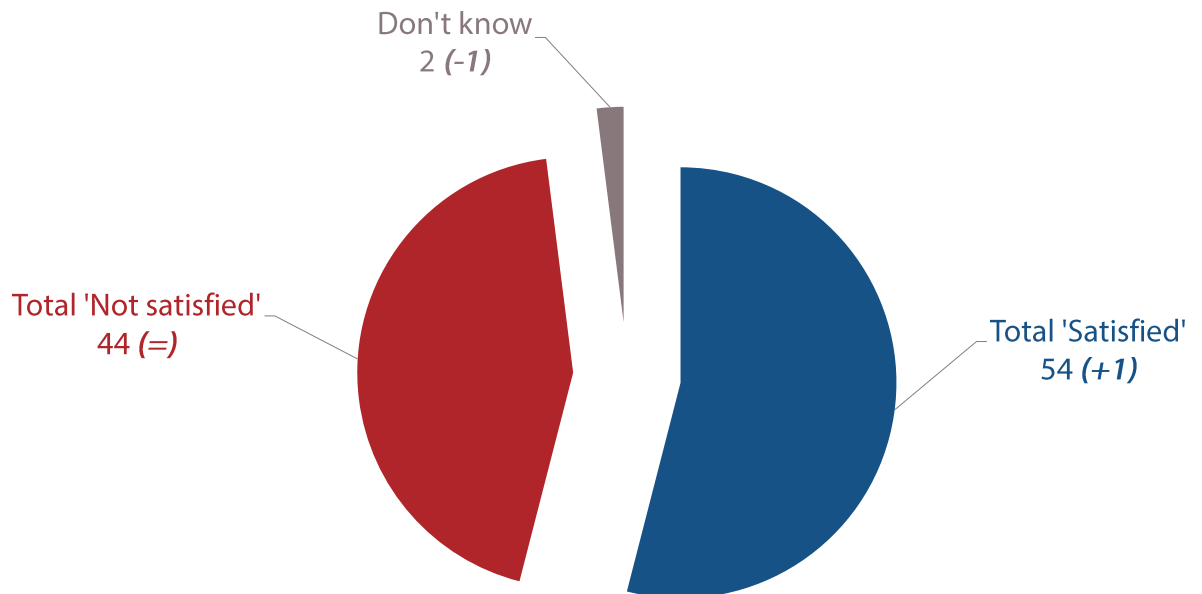
		Total 'Satisfied'		Total 'Not satisfied'		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		43	-2	47	+2	10	=
CY		39	+9	51	-9	10	=
DK		65	+6	29	-5	6	-1
NL		52	+6	44	-7	4	+1
IT		41	+5	52	+1	7	-6
DE		47	+3	46	-3	7	=
EE		46	+2	34	-2	20	=
AT		43	+2	54	=	3	-2
IE		64	+1	28	+1	8	-2
PT		49	=	42	+1	9	-1
FR		34	=	56	=	10	=
PL		62	-1	25	+3	13	-2
MT		55	-2	29	+6	16	-4
BG		51	-2	26	+2	23	=
FI		50	-2	43	=	7	+2
LU		64	-3	33	+4	3	-1
SK		45	-3	46	+4	9	-1
SE		45	-3	46	+1	9	+2
BE		54	-4	45	+4	1	=
HU		45	-4	49	+6	6	-2
UK		40	-4	42	+1	18	+3
LV		56	-6	34	+7	10	-1
EL		20	-6	76	+6	4	=
CZ		39	-7	53	+7	8	=
ES		32	-8	55	+3	13	+5
LT		53	-10	33	+9	14	+1
RO		48	-10	43	+9	9	+1
HR		40	-10	46	+6	14	+4
SI		36	-11	59	+11	5	=

(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

2. The way democracy works in my country

a) *European average*

Q14a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

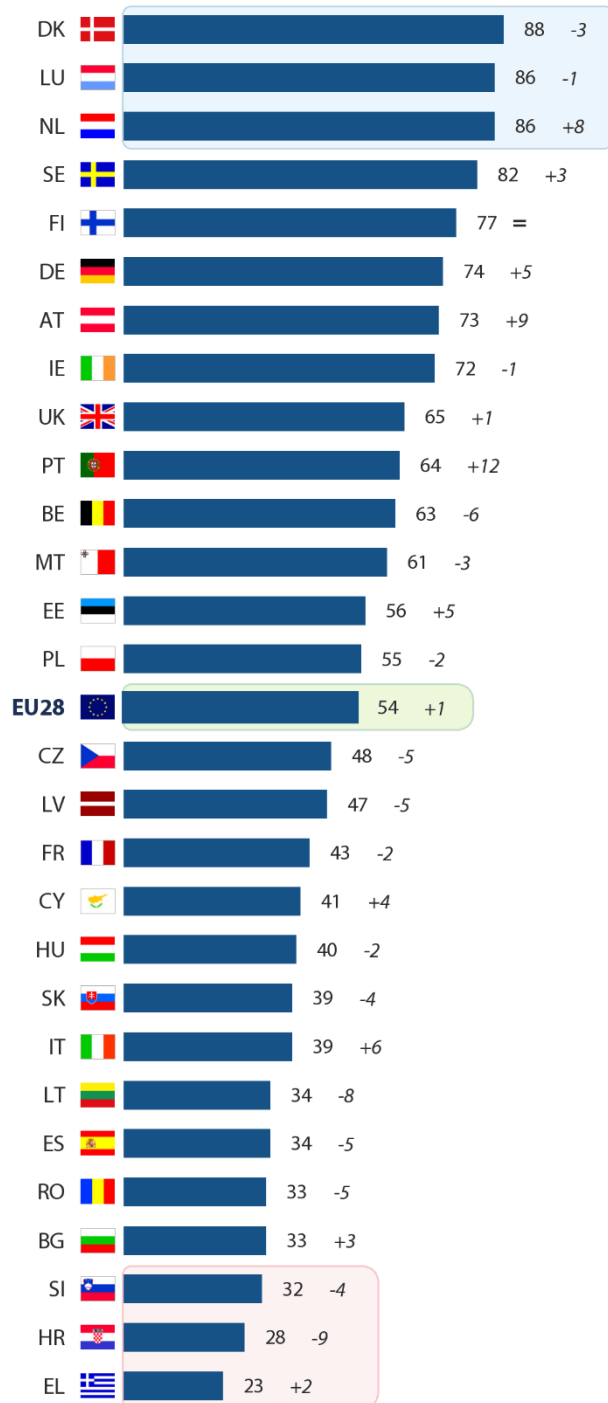


(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

b) National results

Q14a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?






























Total 'Satisfied' (%)



(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q14a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

		Total 'Satisfied'		Total 'Not satisfied'		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		54	+1	44	=	2	-1
PT		64	+12	35	-12	1	=
AT		73	+9	27	-7	0	-2
NL		86	+8	13	-9	1	+1
IT		39	+6	59	-6	2	=
DE		74	+5	25	-4	1	-1
EE		56	+5	39	-2	5	-3
CY		41	+4	58	-4	1	=
SE		82	+3	18	-2	0	-1
BG		33	+3	65	-2	2	-1
EL		23	+2	77	-2	0	=
UK		65	+1	28	-2	7	+1
FI		77	=	22	=	1	=
LU		86	-1	13	+2	1	-1
IE		72	-1	25	+2	3	-1
PL		55	-2	40	+4	5	-2
FR		43	-2	55	+2	2	=
HU		40	-2	59	+3	1	-1
DK		88	-3	11	+3	1	=
MT		61	-3	34	+3	5	=
SK		39	-4	59	+6	2	-2
SI		32	-4	67	+4	1	=
CZ		48	-5	51	+6	1	-1
LV		47	-5	52	+6	1	-1
ES		34	-5	63	+3	3	+2
RO		33	-5	66	+6	1	-1
BE		63	-6	37	+6	0	=
LT		34	-8	63	+7	3	+1
HR		28	-9	71	+9	1	=

(Evolution November 2016 / March 2017)

IX. KNOWLEDGE AND INVOLVEMENT

1. General knowledge of the European Parliament

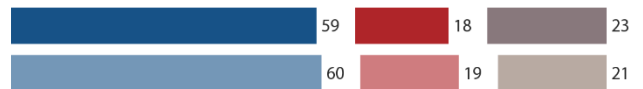
a) *European average*

Q10 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false? (%)

The European Parliament elects the President of the European Commission (Correct statement)*



In the European Union, legislation is decided jointly by the European parliament and Member States (Correct statement)



Each Member State has the same number of Members of the European Parliament (Incorrect statement)



EB87.1 Mar. 2017

EB84.1 Sept. 2015



True



False



Don't know



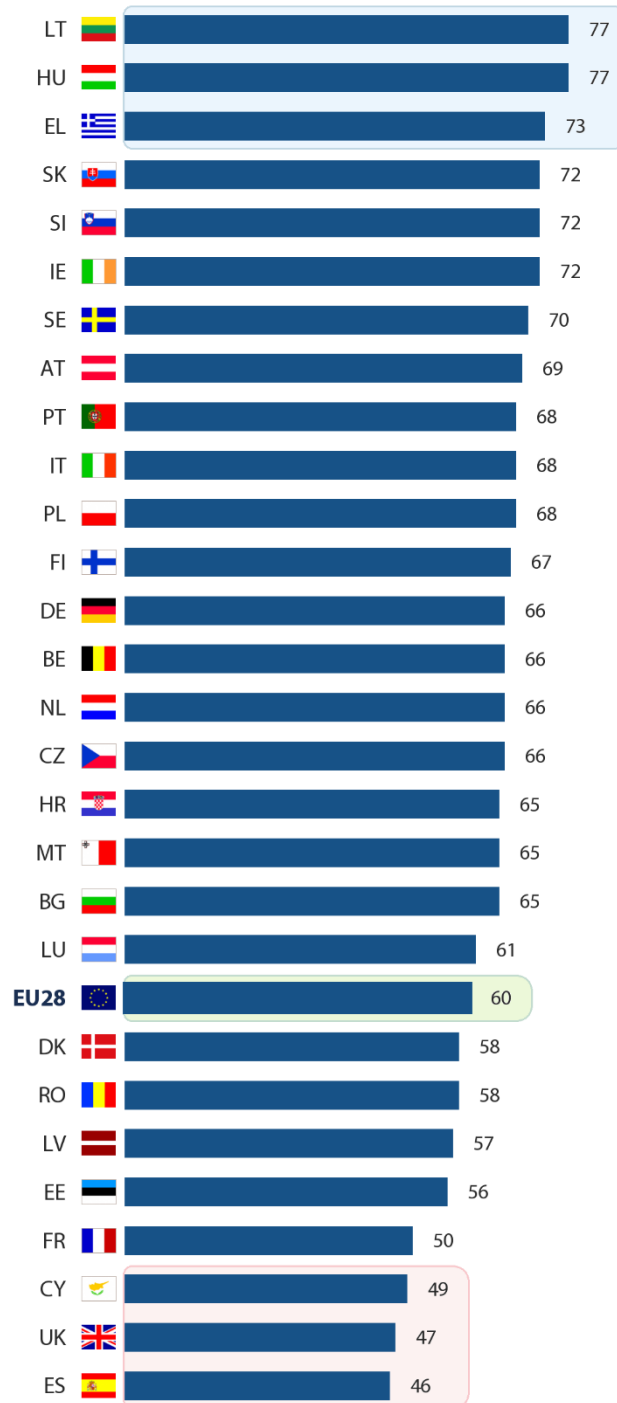
(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

* *New item*

b) National results

Q10.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false? (Correct answer: True)

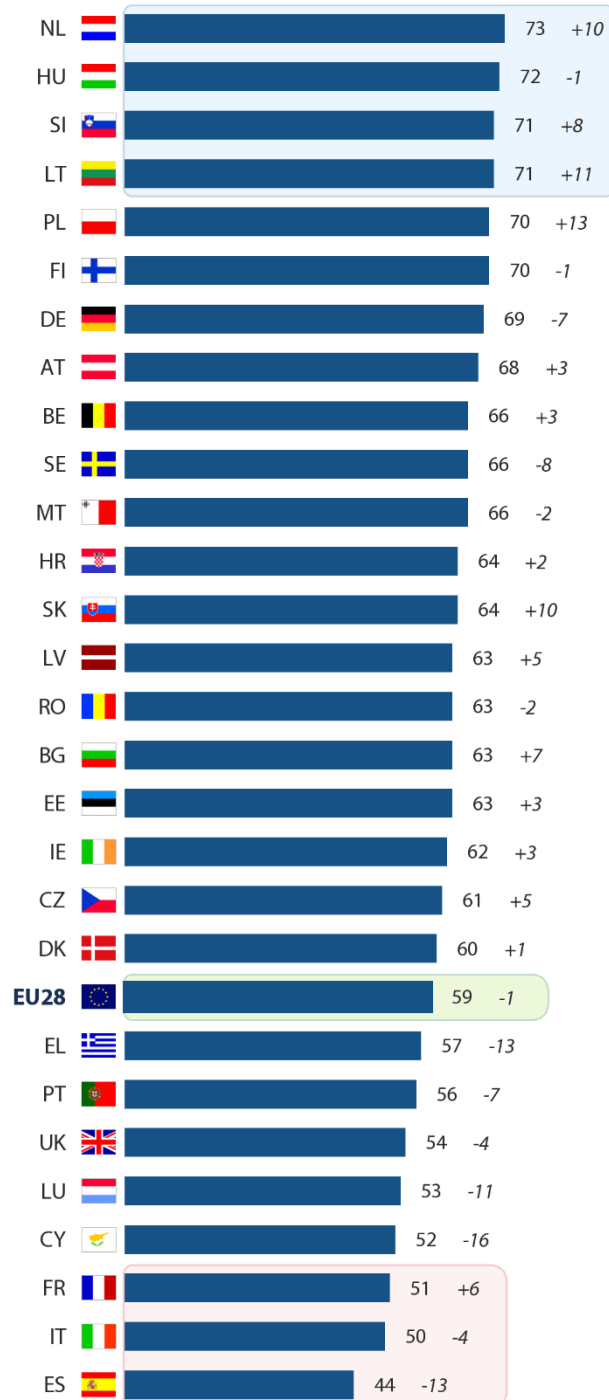
The European Parliament elects the President of the European Commission (%)



% of 'True' answers

Q10.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false? (Correct answer: True)

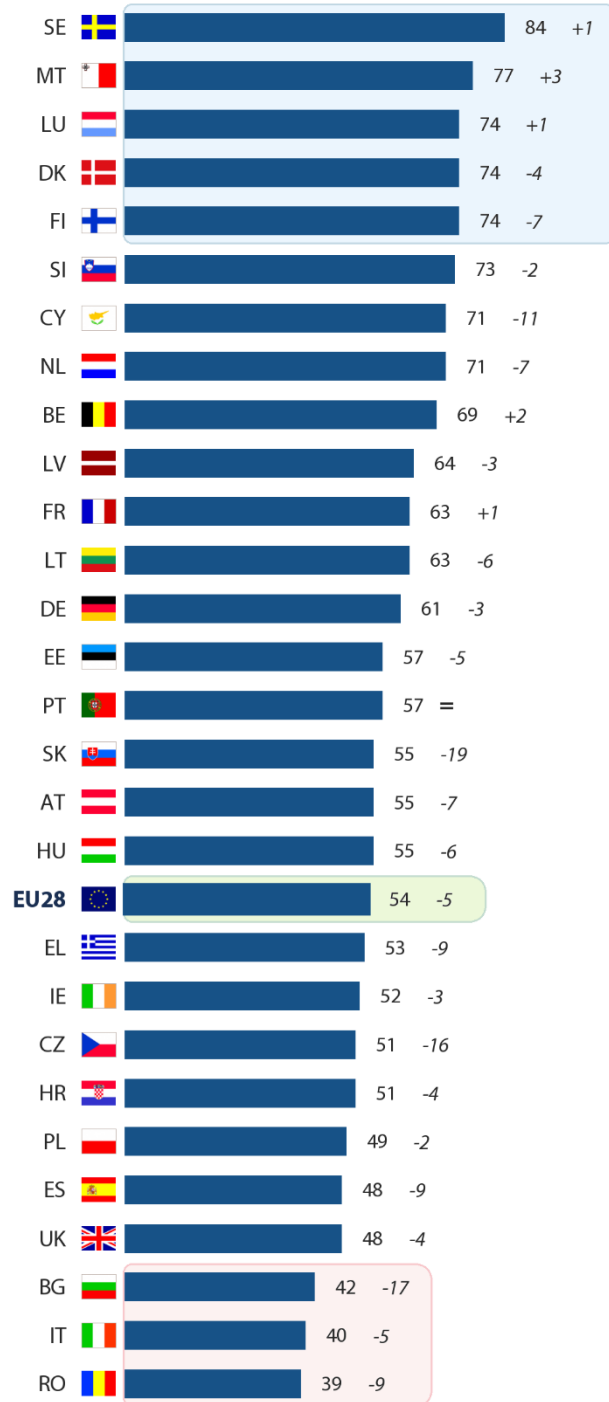
In the European Union, legislation is decided jointly by the European parliament and Member States (%)



*% of 'True' answers
(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)*

Q10.3 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false? (Correct answer: False)






























Each Member State has the same number of Members of the European Parliament (%)



*% of 'False' answers
(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)*

c) *National evolutions*

Q10 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false? (%)

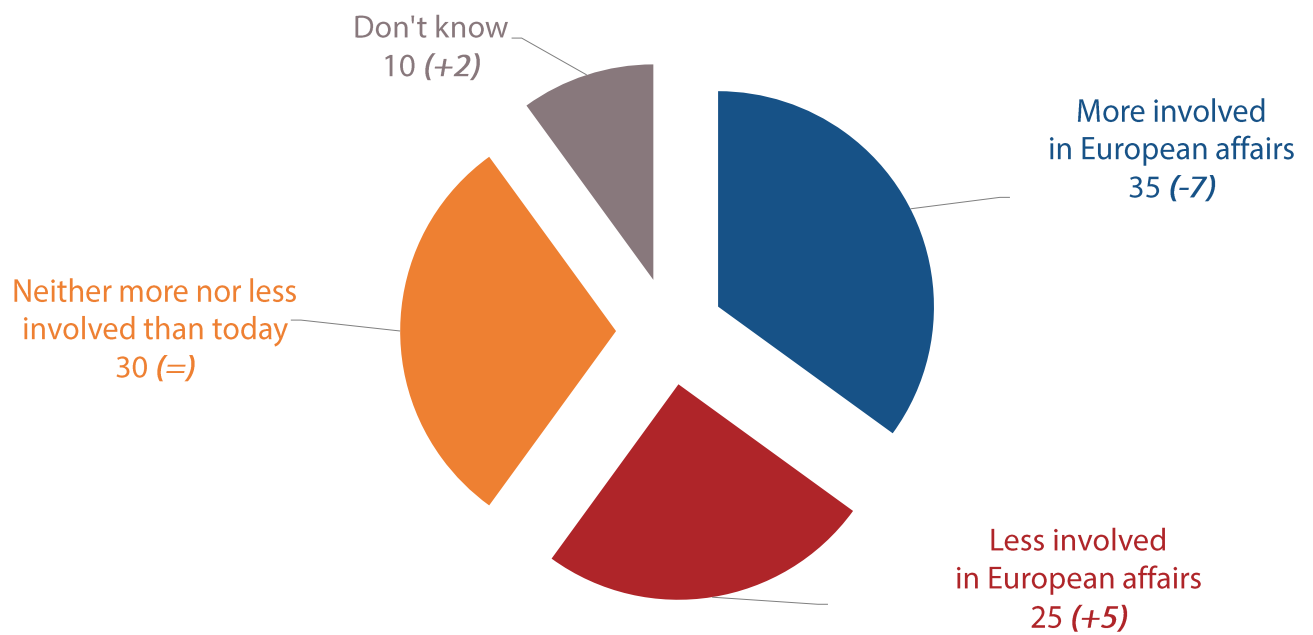
Correct answers		The European Parliament elects the President of the European Commission	In the European Union, legislation is decided jointly by the European parliament and Member States		Each Member State has the same number of Members of the European Parliament	
		True	True		False	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015
EU28		60	59	-1	54	-5
LT		77	71	+11	63	-6
HU		77	72	-1	55	-6
EL		73	57	-13	53	-9
IE		72	62	+3	52	-3
SI		72	71	+8	73	-2
SK		72	64	+10	55	-19
SE		70	66	-8	84	+1
AT		69	68	+3	55	-7
IT		68	50	-4	40	-5
PL		68	70	+13	49	-2
PT		68	56	-7	57	=
FI		67	70	-1	74	-7
BE		66	66	+3	69	+2
CZ		66	61	+5	51	-16
DE		66	69	-7	61	-3
NL		66	73	+10	71	-7
BG		65	63	+7	42	-17
HR		65	64	+2	51	-4
MT		65	66	-2	77	+3
LU		61	53	-11	74	+1
DK		58	60	+1	74	-4
RO		58	63	-2	39	-9
LV		57	63	+5	64	-3
EE		56	63	+3	57	-5
FR		50	51	+6	63	+1
CY		49	52	-16	71	-11
UK		47	54	-4	48	-4
ES		46	44	-13	48	-9

(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

2. Europeans' involvement in 2030

a) *European average*

Q13 Now let's imagine how the EU will be in a ten years' time. Compared with today, do you think that in 2030 European citizens will be...? (%)

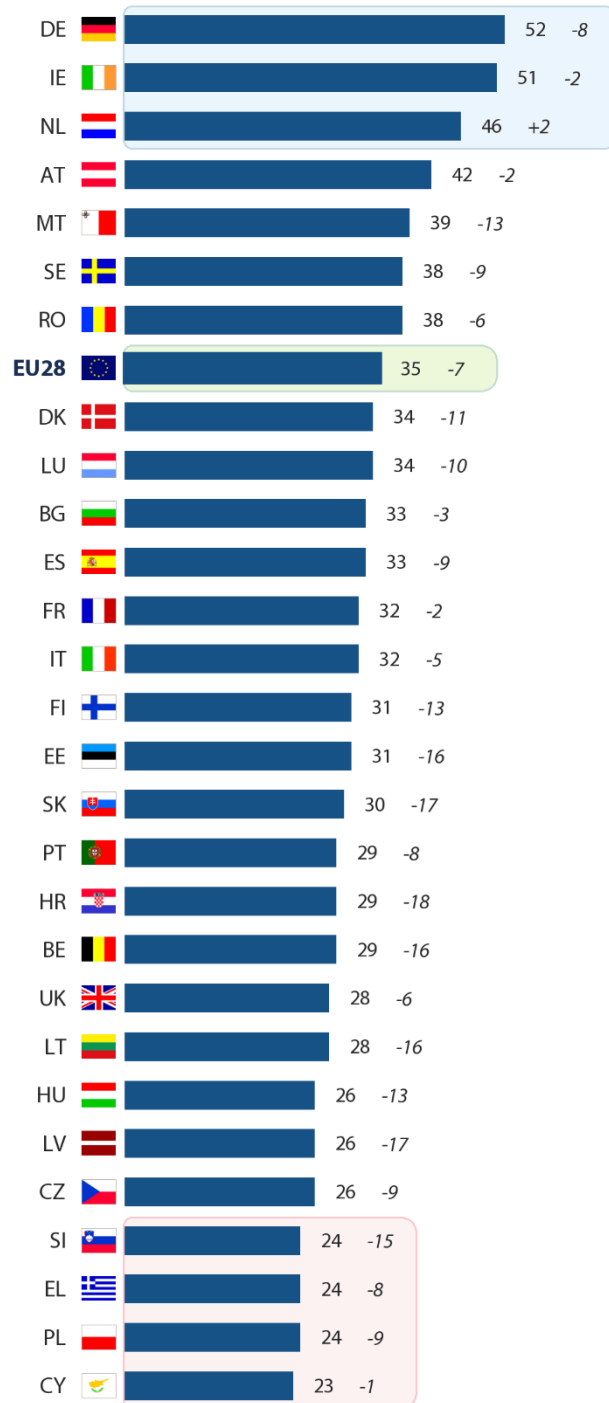


(Evolution June 2013 / March 2017)

b) National results

Q13 Now let's imagine how the EU will be in a ten years' time. Compared with today, do you think that in 2030 European citizens will be...?






























More involved in European affairs (%)



(Evolution June 2013 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q13 Now let's imagine how the EU will be in a ten years' time. Compared with today, do you think that in 2030 European citizens will be...? (%)

		More involved in European affairs		Less involved in European affairs		Neither more nor less involved than today		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2013
EU28		35	-7	25	+5	30	=	10	+2
NL		46	+2	23	=	28	-1	3	-1
CY		23	-1	34	=	33	+3	10	-2
IE		51	-2	20	=	22	+4	7	-2
AT		42	-2	26	+5	25	-4	7	+1
FR		32	-2	18	+1	41	-1	9	+2
BG		33	-3	13	+2	30	-3	24	+4
IT		32	-5	26	+7	31	-4	11	+2
RO		38	-6	24	+7	30	+8	8	-9
UK		28	-6	38	+9	20	-11	14	+8
DE		52	-8	18	+6	20	-1	10	+3
PT		29	-8	29	+9	28	-2	14	+1
EL		24	-8	36	+1	35	+7	5	=
SE		38	-9	27	+7	32	=	3	+2
ES		33	-9	24	=	32	+11	11	-2
CZ		26	-9	21	+6	44	-1	9	+4
PL		24	-9	30	+5	32	-2	14	+6
LU		34	-10	18	+1	42	+7	6	+2
DK		34	-11	32	+15	30	-5	4	+1
MT		39	-13	17	+9	26	=	18	+4
FI		31	-13	30	+9	34	+2	5	+2
HU		26	-13	26	+3	39	+8	9	+2
SI		24	-15	32	+7	38	+10	6	-2
EE		31	-16	18	+6	35	=	16	+10
BE		29	-16	30	+9	40	+7	1	=
LT		28	-16	28	+13	39	+8	5	-5
SK		30	-17	19	+5	38	+4	13	+8
LV		26	-17	20	+9	44	+8	10	=
HR		29	-18	19	+3	45	+17	7	-2

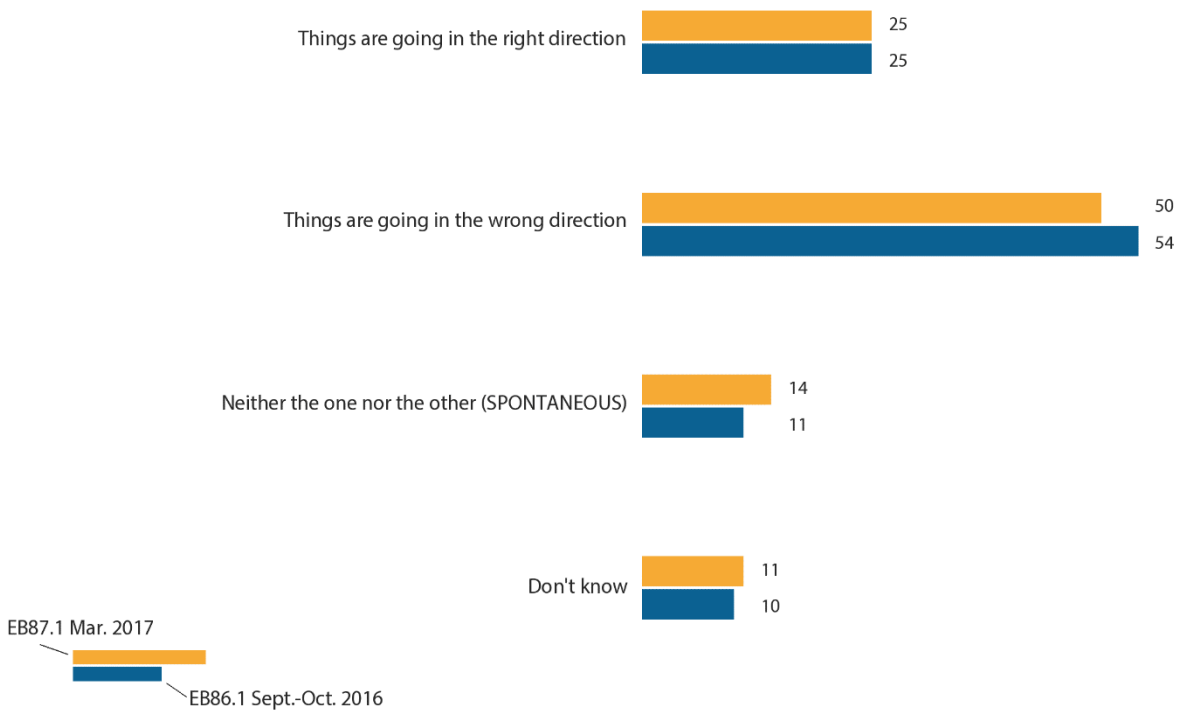
(Evolution June 2013 / March 2017)

X. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

1. In which direction does the EU go?

a) *European average*

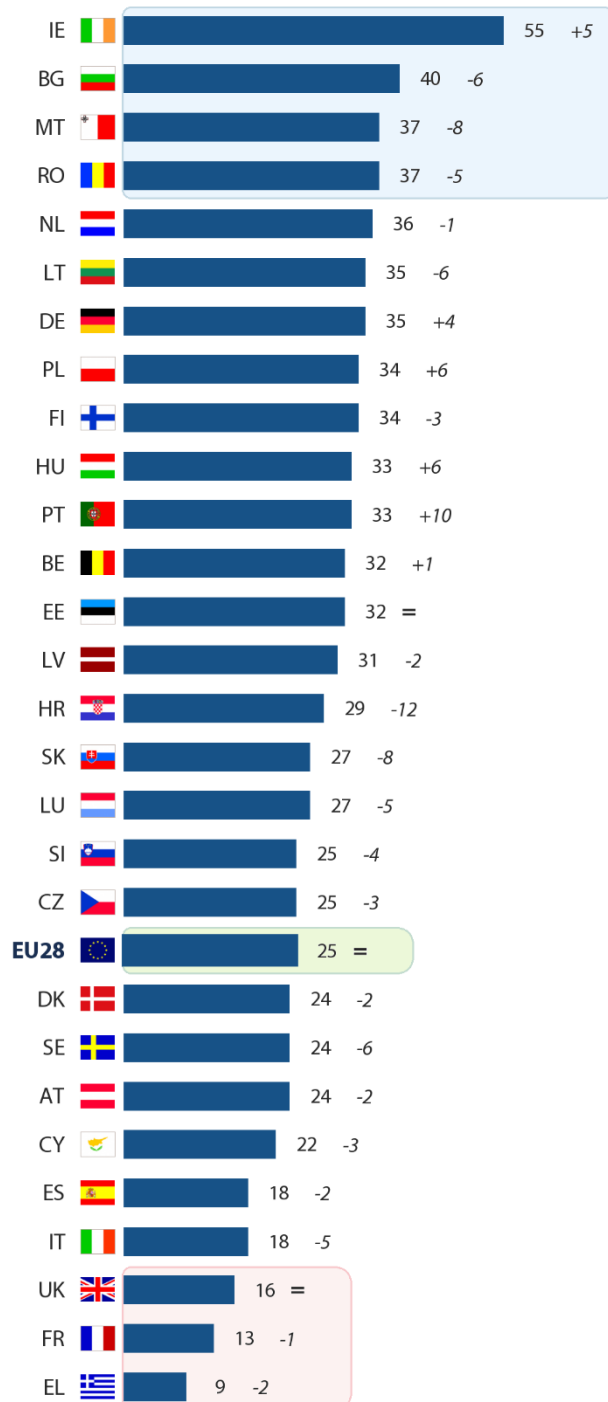
D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union (%)



b) 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-October 2016 / March 2017)

c) *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 (%)

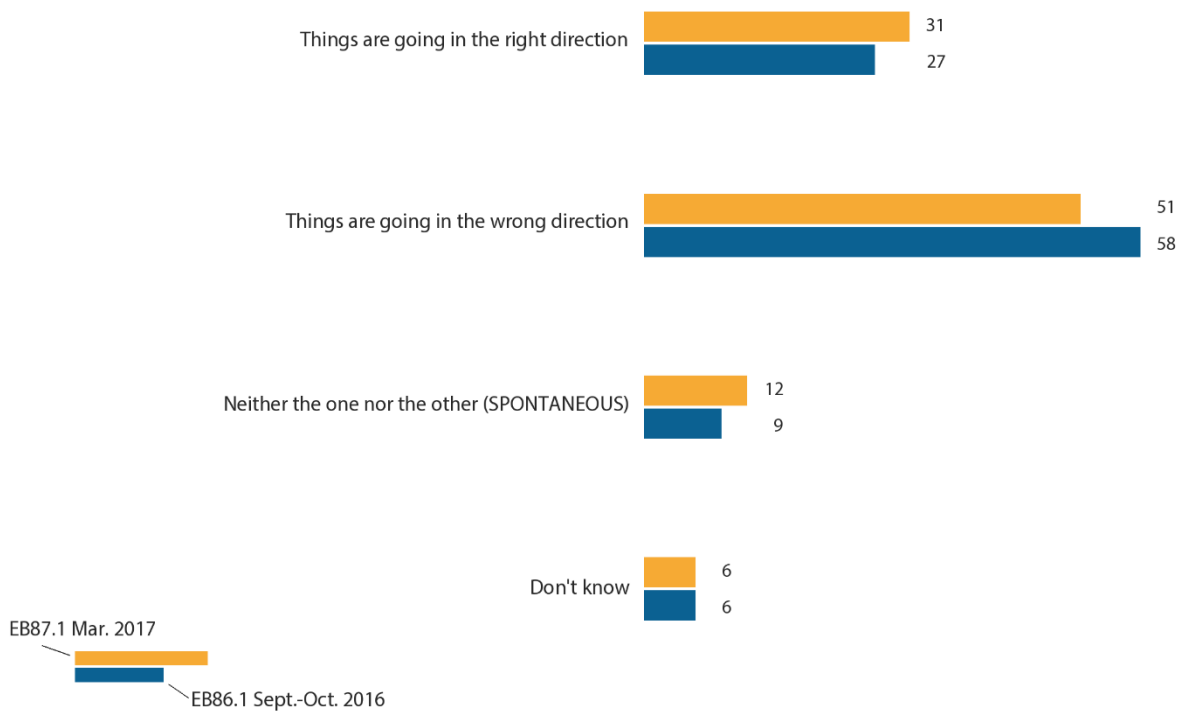
		Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		25	=	50	-4	14	+3	11	+1
PT		33	+10	29	-6	17	-5	21	+1
PL		34	+6	43	-1	11	=	12	-5
HU		33	+6	47	-9	11	+3	9	=
IE		55	+5	26	-4	8	+2	11	-3
DE		35	+4	45	-9	13	+7	7	-2
BE		32	+1	58	+6	6	-10	4	+3
EE		32	=	27	-10	21	+4	20	+6
UK		16	=	43	-2	33	+4	8	-2
NL		36	-1	44	-5	15	+8	5	-2
FR		13	-1	65	-7	5	+1	17	+7
LV		31	-2	34	-1	19	+3	16	=
DK		24	-2	49	-6	17	+9	10	-1
AT		24	-2	51	-5	19	+8	6	-1
ES		18	-2	56	-5	13	+4	13	+3
EL		9	-2	80	=	8	+3	3	-1
FI		34	-3	48	-8	7	+3	11	+8
CZ		25	-3	55	-4	11	+3	9	+4
CY		22	-3	45	-6	17	+8	16	+1
SI		25	-4	46	-3	19	+9	10	-2
RO		37	-5	39	-1	9	+4	15	+2
LU		27	-5	41	-12	21	+13	11	+4
IT		18	-5	58	+2	11	+1	13	+2
BG		40	-6	26	+2	11	+3	23	+1
LT		35	-6	29	-1	18	+2	18	+5
SE		24	-6	57	+2	10	+3	9	+1
MT		37	-8	19	-1	29	+11	15	-2
SK		27	-8	50	-1	9	+3	14	+6
HR		29	-12	53	+5	7	+3	11	+4

(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

2. In which direction does my country go?

a) *European average*

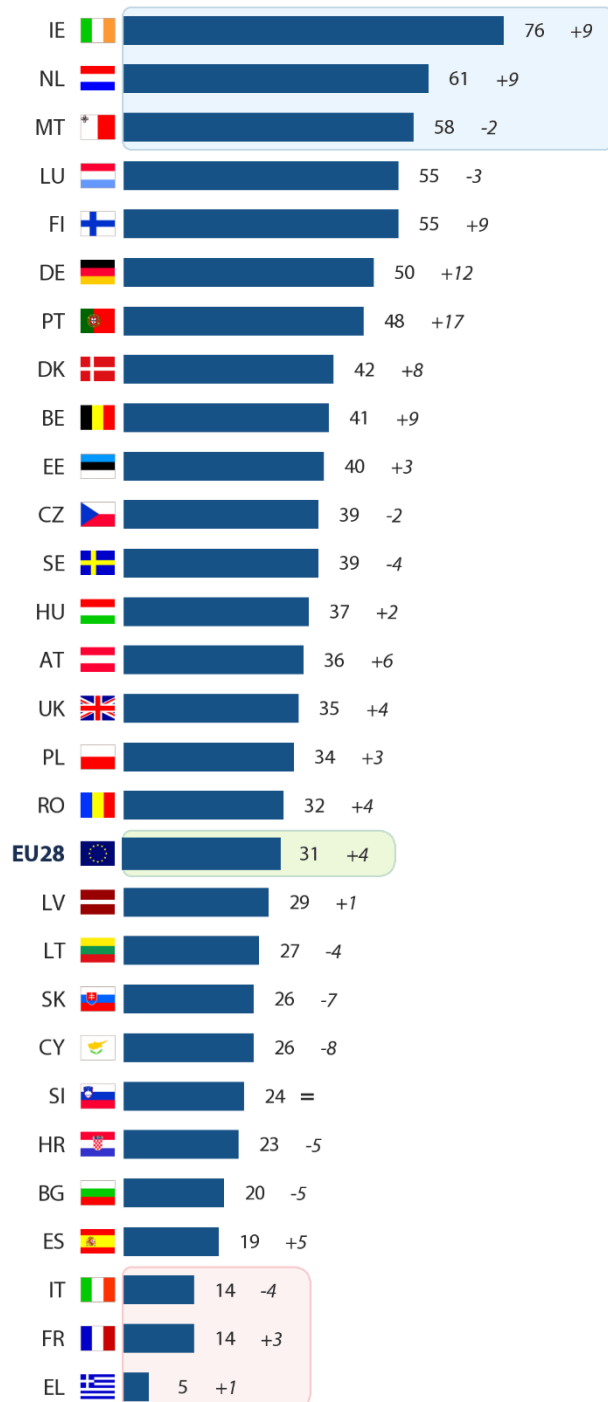
D73.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) (%)



b) National results

D73.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) (%)

Things are going in the right direction (%)
































(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

D73.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

(OUR COUNTRY) (%)

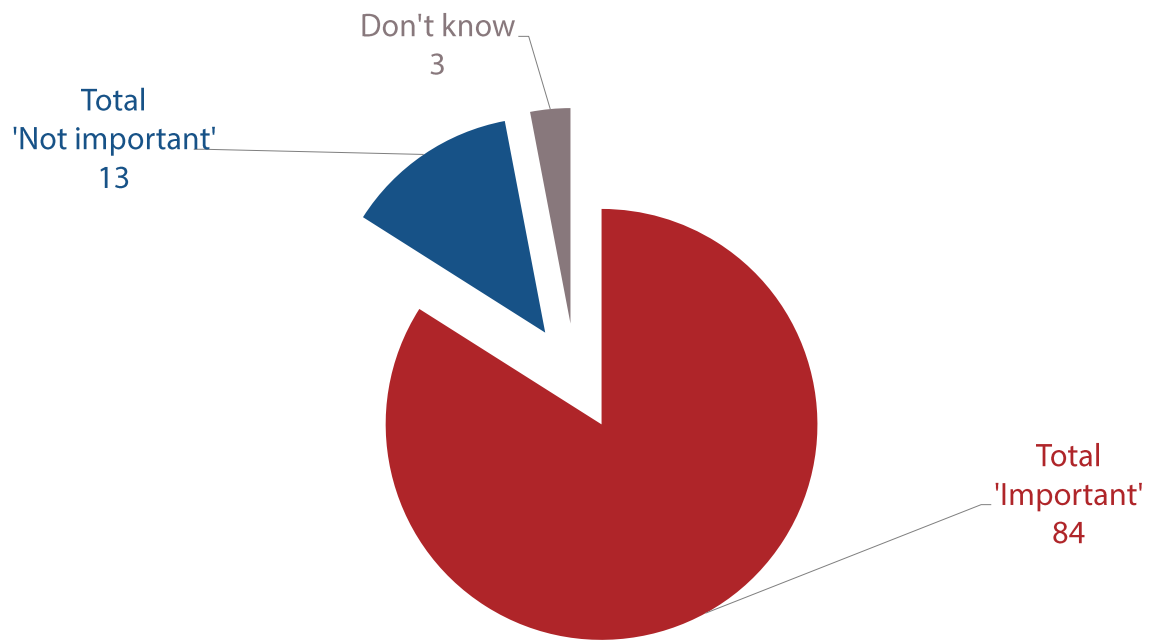
		Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2016
EU28		31	+4	51	-7	12	+3	6	=
PT		48	+17	21	-12	16	-5	15	=
DE		50	+12	32	-19	13	+8	5	-1
IE		76	+9	13	-8	6	+2	5	-3
NL		61	+9	26	-12	11	+4	2	-1
FI		55	+9	33	-16	6	+3	6	+4
BE		41	+9	51	-2	5	-9	3	+2
DK		42	+8	38	-16	16	+9	4	-1
AT		36	+6	41	-11	18	+6	5	-1
ES		19	+5	67	-13	10	+6	4	+2
UK		35	+4	36	-4	25	+1	4	-1
RO		32	+4	52	-8	8	+4	8	=
EE		40	+3	26	-9	23	+6	11	=
PL		34	+3	54	+5	7	-1	5	-7
FR		14	+3	72	-9	6	+4	8	+2
HU		37	+2	50	-2	9	+3	4	-3
LV		29	+1	45	-2	17	+1	9	=
EL		5	+1	89	-2	4	+1	2	=
SI		24	=	54	-6	16	+7	6	-1
MT		58	-2	16	-1	18	+4	8	-1
CZ		39	-2	43	-3	12	+3	6	+2
LU		55	-3	17	-10	19	+11	9	+2
SE		39	-4	47	+1	10	+3	4	=
LT		27	-4	46	-2	16	+2	11	+4
IT		14	-4	68	=	11	+4	7	=
HR		23	-5	68	+2	4	+2	5	+1
BG		20	-5	57	+4	13	+4	10	-3
SK		26	-7	56	-1	8	+3	10	+5
CY		26	-8	49	-1	17	+9	8	=

(Evolution September-October 2016 / March 2017)

3. The importance of social inequalities nowadays

a) *European average*

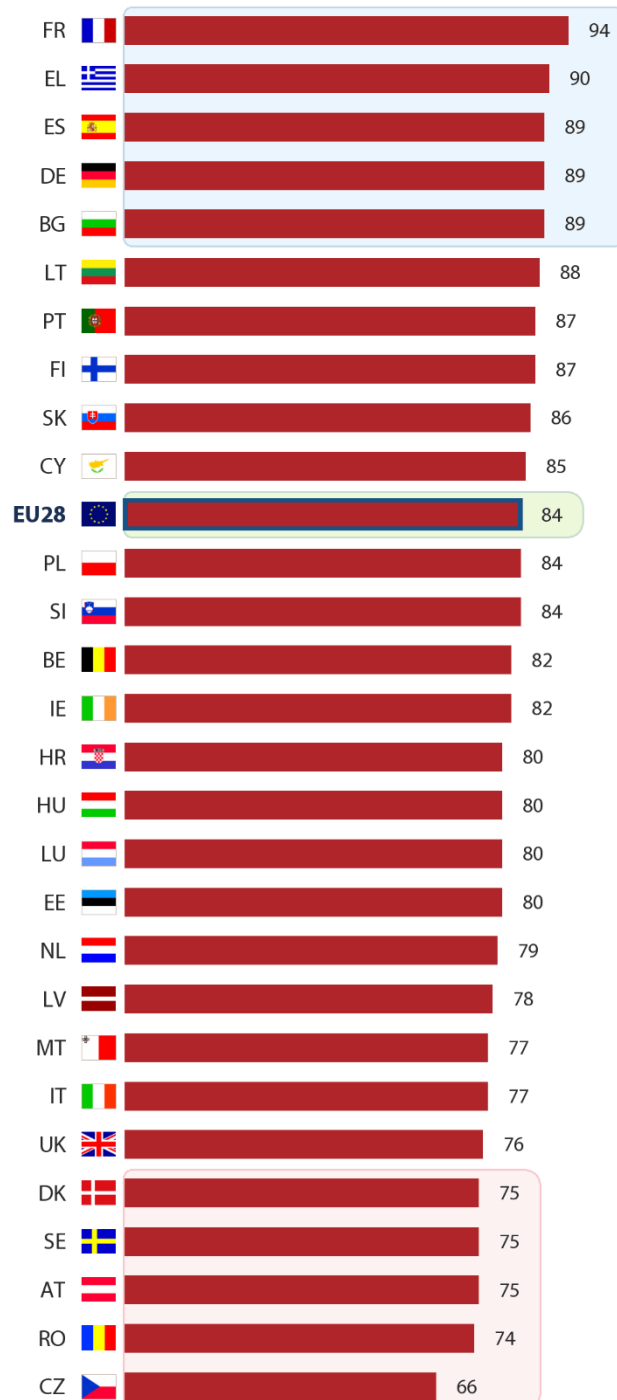
Q15 In your opinion, are the inequalities between the different social classes in (OUR COUNTRY) currently very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important? (%)
































b) National results

Q15 In your opinion, are the inequalities between the different social classes in (OUR COUNTRY) currently very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Total 'Important' (%)



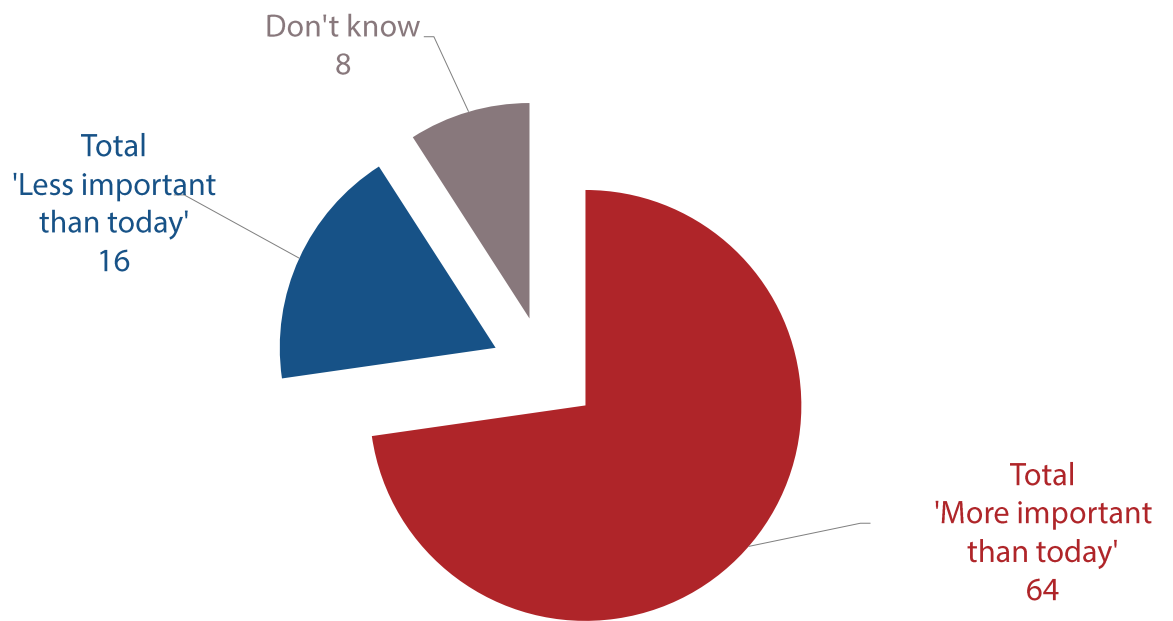
Q15 In your opinion, are the inequalities between the different social classes in (OUR COUNTRY) currently very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important? (%)

		Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU28		84	13	3
EURO AREA		86	12	2
NON-EURO AREA		77	17	6
FR		94	5	1
EL		90	10	0
BG		89	6	5
DE		89	9	2
ES		89	9	2
LT		88	10	2
PT		87	9	4
FI		87	11	2
SK		86	10	4
CY		85	13	2
PL		84	11	5
SI		84	14	2
IE		82	13	5
BE		82	18	0
EE		80	15	5
HR		80	16	4
LU		80	18	2
HU		80	18	2
NL		79	20	1
LV		78	19	3
MT		77	16	7
IT		77	18	5
UK		76	16	8
DK		75	20	5
AT		75	20	5
SE		75	20	5
RO		74	23	3
CZ		66	30	4

4. The importance of social inequalities in five years from now

a) *European average*

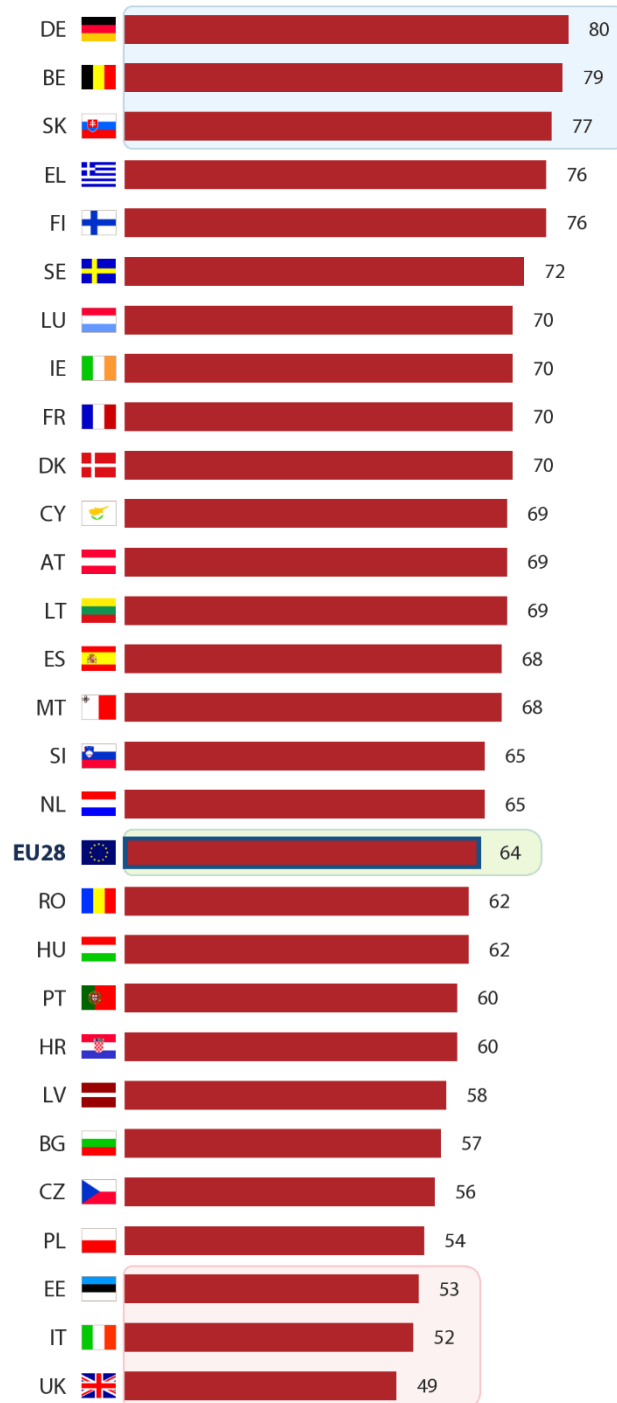
Q16 And do you think that in five years' time, the inequalities between the different social classes in (OUR COUNTRY) will be...: (%)
































b) National results

Q16 And do you think that in five years' time, the inequalities between the different social classes in (OUR COUNTRY) will be...:

Total 'More important than today' (%)



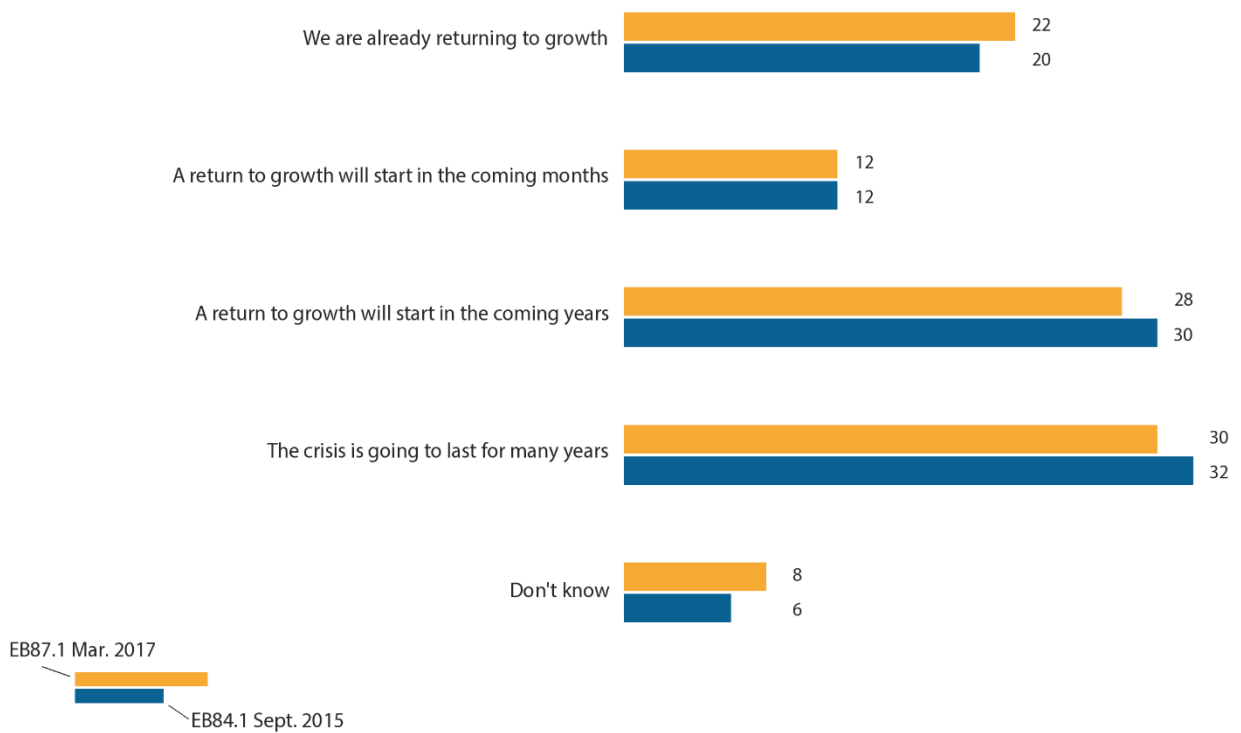
Q16 And do you think that in five years' time, the inequalities between the different social classes in (OUR COUNTRY) will be...: (%)

	Total 'More important than today'	Total 'Less important than today'	Don't know
EU28 	64	16	8
EURO AREA	69	14	6
NON-EURO AREA	55	18	11
DE 	80	7	5
BE 	79	18	1
SK 	77	11	6
EL 	76	10	3
FI 	76	15	5
SE 	72	15	6
DK 	70	14	4
LU 	70	14	5
FR 	70	16	7
IE 	70	17	5
AT 	69	13	5
CY 	69	14	6
LT 	69	14	5
ES 	68	11	8
MT 	68	14	12
SI 	65	17	5
NL 	65	24	2
HU 	62	15	6
RO 	62	23	8
PT 	60	14	10
HR 	60	23	4
LV 	58	20	8
BG 	57	7	16
CZ 	56	26	9
PL 	54	21	13
EE 	53	16	11
IT 	52	24	9
UK 	49	16	12

5. Where are we in the crisis?

a) *European average*

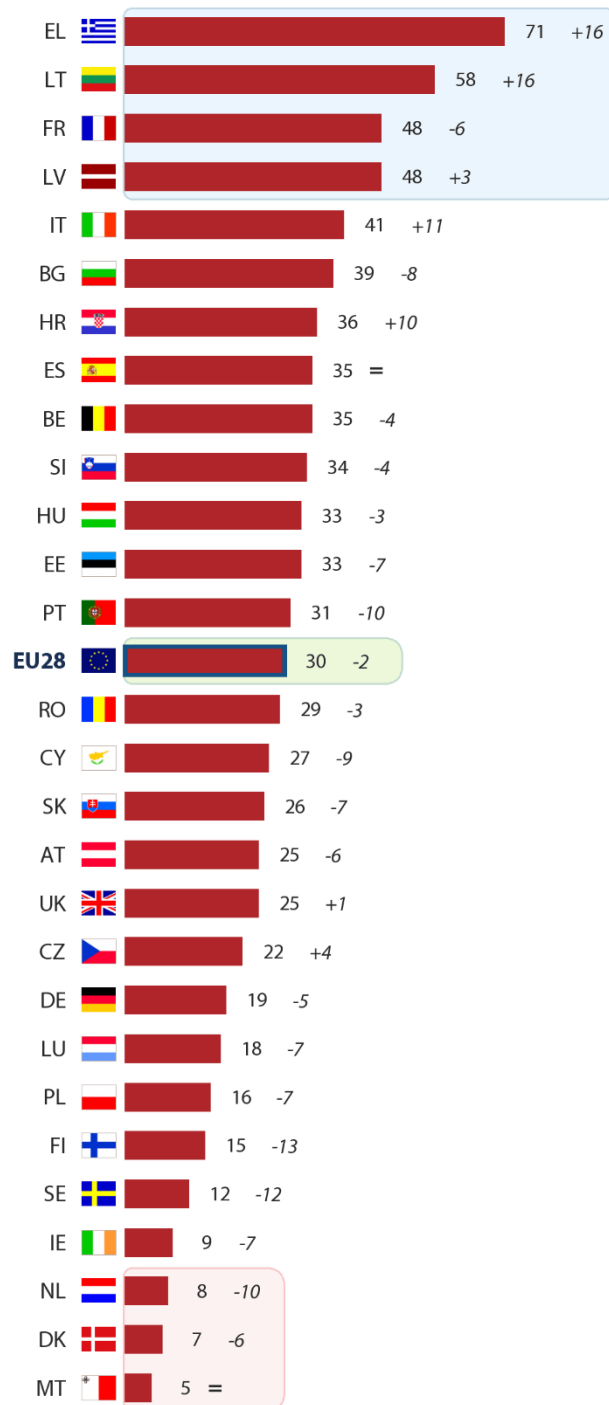
Q17 When it comes to growth in (OUR COUNTRY), which one of the following opinions is closest to your own? (%)



b) National results

Q17 When it comes to growth in (OUR COUNTRY), which one of the following opinions is closest to your own?






























The crisis is going to last for many years (%)



(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

c) *National evolutions*

Q17 When it comes to growth in (OUR COUNTRY), which one of the following opinions is closest to your own? (%)

	We are already returning to growth		A return to growth will start in the coming months		A return to growth will start in the coming years		The crisis is going to last for many years		Don't know	
	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015	EB87.1 Mar. 2017	Diff. 2017-2015
EU28 	22	+2	12	=	28	-2	30	-2	8	+2
EURO AREA	21	+5	11	-1	27	-4	34	-1	7	+1
NON-EURO AREA	24	-2	15	+2	28	+1	23	-3	10	+2
SE 	57	+28	5	-3	21	-12	12	-12	5	-1
FI 	35	+28	14	+3	34	-18	15	-13	2	=
NL 	60	+21	10	-2	19	-11	8	-10	3	+2
PT 	25	+16	14	=	17	-15	31	-10	13	+9
CY 	21	+14	12	+1	38	-6	27	-9	2	=
IE 	60	+13	15	=	13	-6	9	-7	3	=
SI 	34	+13	6	-1	24	-7	34	-4	2	-1
DK 	44	+10	12	+5	33	-10	7	-6	4	+1
LU 	45	+9	11	+3	18	-9	18	-7	8	+4
DE 	41	+8	8	-3	17	-3	19	-5	15	+3
EE 	22	+8	3	+1	30	-6	33	-7	12	+4
PL 	22	+6	22	+4	28	=	16	-7	12	-3
MT 	70	+5	10	-2	8	-2	5	=	7	-1
BG 	9	+5	7	=	29	-2	39	-8	16	+5
HU 	23	+4	15	-3	25	+1	33	-3	4	+1
FR 	9	+4	9	+1	28	=	48	-6	6	+1
AT 	18	+3	21	+3	31	+1	25	-6	5	-1
BE 	17	+2	16	+2	30	=	35	-4	2	=
ES 	13	+1	11	+2	38	-4	35	=	3	+1
RO 	13	=	21	+5	30	-3	29	-3	7	+1
EL 	0	=	2	-4	25	-11	71	+16	2	-1
CZ 	35	-2	14	-4	24	+1	22	+4	5	+1
SK 	21	-3	14	+3	28	+1	26	-7	11	+6
IT 	4	-3	14	-5	36	-3	41	+11	5	=
HR 	8	-4	19	-4	32	-4	36	+10	5	+2
LV 	13	-7	4	+1	32	+3	48	+3	3	=
LT 	13	-15	3	-1	23	=	58	+16	3	=
UK 	23	-17	11	+4	29	+7	25	+1	12	+5

(Evolution September 2015 / March 2017)

This Special Eurobarometer survey of the European Parliament, conducted at the mid-point of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, focuses on **Europeans' attitudes two years before the European elections** of May/June 2019.

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