



# Standard Eurobarometer 84 Autumn 2015

First results

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork  
November 2015  
Publication  
December 2015

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
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Standard Eurobarometer 84 – Wave EB84.3 – TNS opinion & social



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Directorate-General for Communication

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(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer 84 survey (EB84), which was carried out between 7 and 17 November 2015 in 34 countries or territories<sup>1</sup>: the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, five candidate countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

This “First results report” provides a selection of data on topics such as the European political situation and the economy. It is published jointly with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are set out in an annex.

The Full Report, which analyses all results of the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2015, will consist of several volumes. The first volume presents the main public opinion trends in the European Union on political and economic questions. Three other volumes present the opinions of Europeans on other themes: the priorities of the European Commission; European citizenship; and media use in the European Union.

The Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2015 (EB84) was conducted a few days after the European Commission’s publication of the autumn 2015 European economic forecast<sup>2</sup> which confirmed that the economy of the European Union is on the way towards recovery.

GDP growth for the whole year 2015 was expected to stand at 1.9% in the EU and 1.6% in the euro area, which is an improvement compared with the forecast announced in autumn 2014 (1.5% and 1.1% respectively). Moreover, expectations for 2016 are slightly better, with GDP growth at 2.0% in the EU and 1.8% in the euro area. Though still fairly high, the unemployment rate continues the downward trend that started in 2013: at 9.3% in October 2015, unemployment in EU28 is lower than it was in October 2014 (-0.8 percentage points down from 10.1%)<sup>3</sup>. A similar decrease is observed in the euro area (10.7%, -0.8 down from 11.5%).

The refugee crisis has entered a new phase in summer 2015, with more than 100,000 persons entering Europe by sea each month during August, September and October<sup>4</sup>. Close to 900,000 refugees and migrants have now entered the EU by sea in 2015, compared with 216,054 in 2014. In his State of the Union speech of 9 September 2015<sup>5</sup>, Jean-Claude Juncker stressed the crucial importance of this issue for the EU: “the first priority today is and must be tackling the refugee crisis”. New approaches and orientations to managing this crisis were discussed in high-level international meetings as well as the European Council, on 15 October 2015<sup>6</sup>.

On 13 November<sup>7</sup>, Paris was struck by the deadliest terrorist attacks in France since World War II, killing 130 people. These attacks were claimed by ISIS.

A few days after the end of fieldwork, France hosted the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP 21), in the presence of over 145 foreign Heads of State and Government.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015, national elections have taken place in Latvia, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and Poland. National elections were also held in Croatia on 8 November 2015, just after the beginning of fieldwork.

<sup>1</sup> Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State.

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/eeip/pdf/ip011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/eeip/pdf/ip011_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Unemployment\\_statistics#Main\\_statistical\\_findings](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Unemployment_statistics#Main_statistical_findings)

<sup>4</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>5</sup> [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_SPEECH-15-5614\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-15-5614_en.htm)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/10/16-euco-conclusions/>

<sup>7</sup> The attacks have happened during the fieldwork of the survey (that was carried out between 7 and 17 November 2015): less than a quarter of the interviews were conducted after the attacks (6.390 on a total of 27.681 interviews in the EU).

This report focuses on the results obtained in the 28 EU Member States and is divided into five parts. The first part analyses how Europeans perceive their political institutions, both national governments and parliaments, and the EU and its institutions. It also examines whether EU citizens feel that their voice counts in the EU. The second part looks at the main concerns of Europeans at national and at European level. The report then considers how respondents perceive the current economic situation, what they expect for the next twelve months and their opinions of the euro. The fourth part focuses on Europeans' opinions on priority issues notably investment, trade and migration, while the fifth part addresses the question of European citizenship.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)<sup>8</sup>. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals<sup>9</sup>.

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY(tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)			MK **
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			Non euro area

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

\*\* Provisional abbreviation which in no way prejudices the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union  
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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

<sup>8</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/>

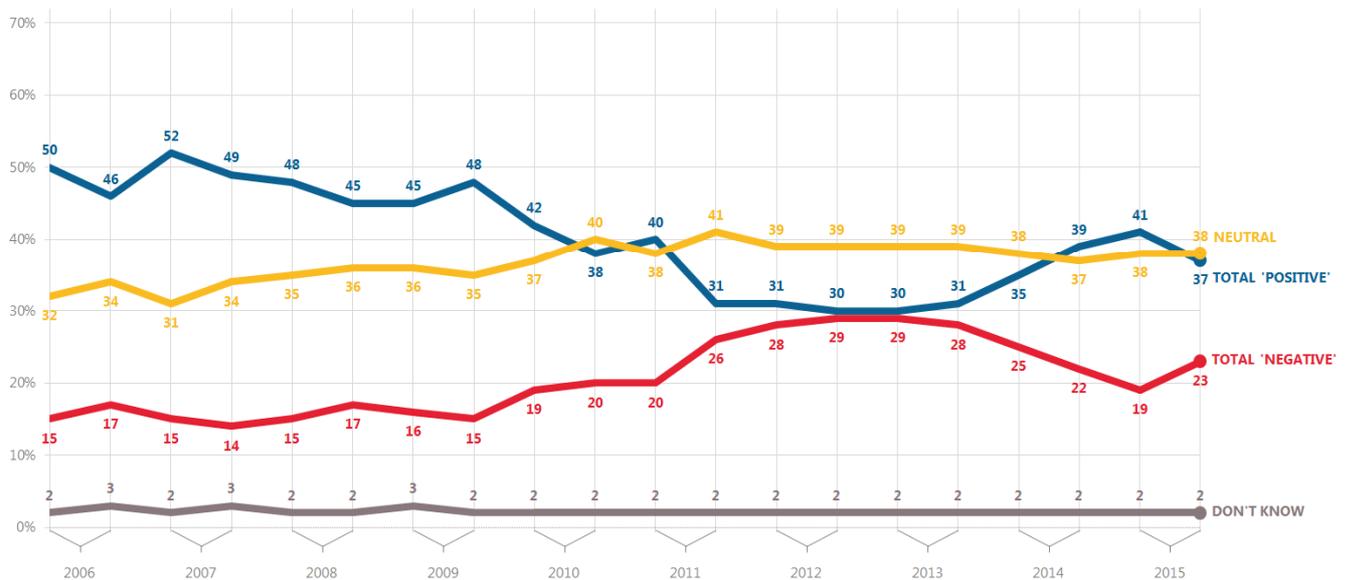
<sup>9</sup> The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

I. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1 The image of the European Union: trend

While the image of the EU was predominantly positive in the surveys of autumn 2014 and spring 2015, it is now primarily neutral once again: 37% of Europeans have a positive image of the EU (-4 percentage points since spring 2015), whilst 38% have a neutral image (unchanged). The proportion of Europeans for whom the EU conjures up a negative image has risen to 23% (+4); before this, it had declined continuously in the four previous surveys.

QA9 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)



## 2 The image of the European Union: national results

The European Union tends to conjure up a positive image in 11 Member States (down from 15 in spring 2015). The countries where respondents are most likely to have a positive image of the EU are Romania (57%), Poland (55%), Ireland (54%), Lithuania (53%) and Croatia (51%). The EU's image is neutral for a majority of the population in 15 countries (up from ten), and negative in Cyprus and Austria (the same countries as in spring 2015).

The positive image of the EU has lost ground in 24 Member States, most strikingly in Estonia (36%, -13 percentage points), Germany (34%, -11) and the Czech Republic (27%, -10).

**QA9** In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)

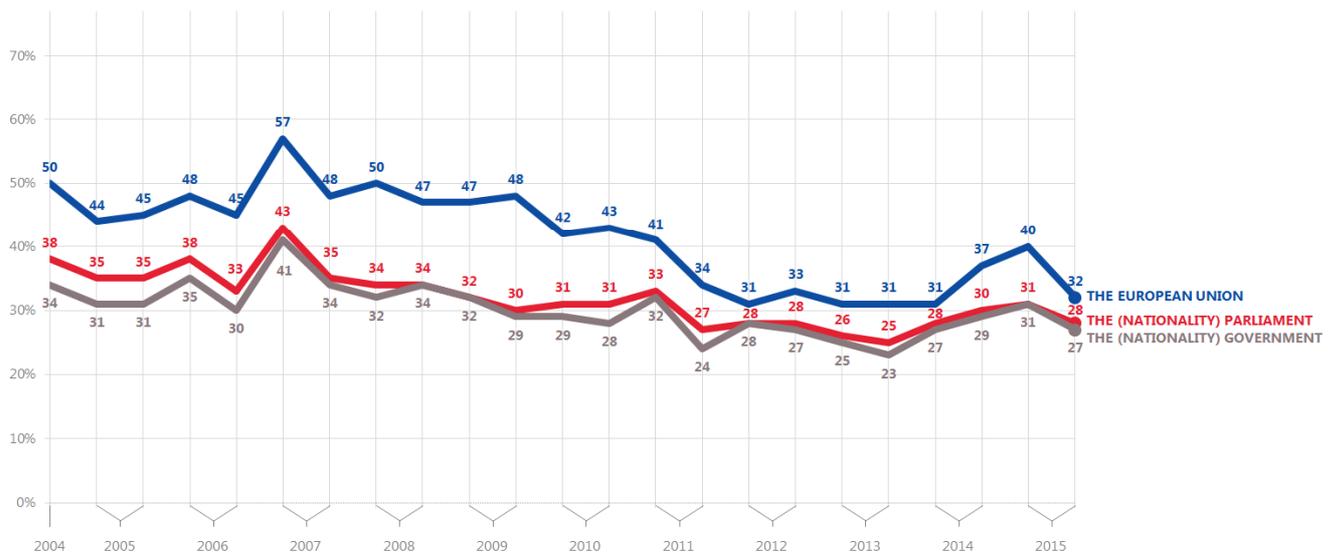
		Total 'Positive'	Aut.2015 - Sp.2015	Total 'Negative'	Aut.2015 - Sp.2015	Don't know
EU28		37	▼ 4	23	▲ 4	2
HR		51	▲ 4	12	=	0
PL		55	▲ 2	7	=	3
PT		42	=	15	▼ 2	2
IT		38	=	23	▼ 2	2
ES		33	▼ 1	18	▲ 2	3
LT		53	▼ 2	6	▲ 1	1
FR		35	▼ 2	25	▲ 4	2
UK		30	▼ 2	31	▲ 3	3
CY		22	▼ 2	41	▼ 1	1
IE		54	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	2
SE		39	▼ 3	25	▲ 3	0
DK		36	▼ 3	18	▲ 2	1
SK		35	▼ 3	24	▲ 6	1
EL		22	▼ 3	38	▲ 1	0
BE		39	▼ 4	23	▲ 2	0
HU		39	▼ 4	20	▲ 7	1
SI		33	▼ 4	21	▲ 5	1
RO		57	▼ 5	9	▼ 1	2
FI		32	▼ 5	20	▲ 4	0
AT		23	▼ 6	41	▲ 5	1
BG		48	▼ 7	17	▲ 3	1
LU		45	▼ 7	20	▲ 3	0
LV		32	▼ 7	17	▲ 6	2
MT		43	▼ 8	10	▲ 2	1
NL		34	▼ 8	25	▲ 4	0
CZ		27	▼ 10	31	▲ 11	0
DE		34	▼ 11	27	▲ 10	1
EE		36	▼ 13	12	▲ 4	2

### 3 Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union: trend

Trust in the European Union has decreased since spring 2015 (32%, -8 percentage points). Trust in the European Union remains slightly higher than trust in the national political institutions, both of which have lost ground since spring 2015, though the decrease is more limited: 28% of Europeans tend to trust their national parliament (-3) and 27% their national government (-4).

Meanwhile, the proportion of EU citizens who tend not to trust the EU has risen (55%, +9 percentage points); the proportions who “tend not to trust” have also risen for national parliaments (64%, +2) and national governments (66%, +3), though these increases are more limited.

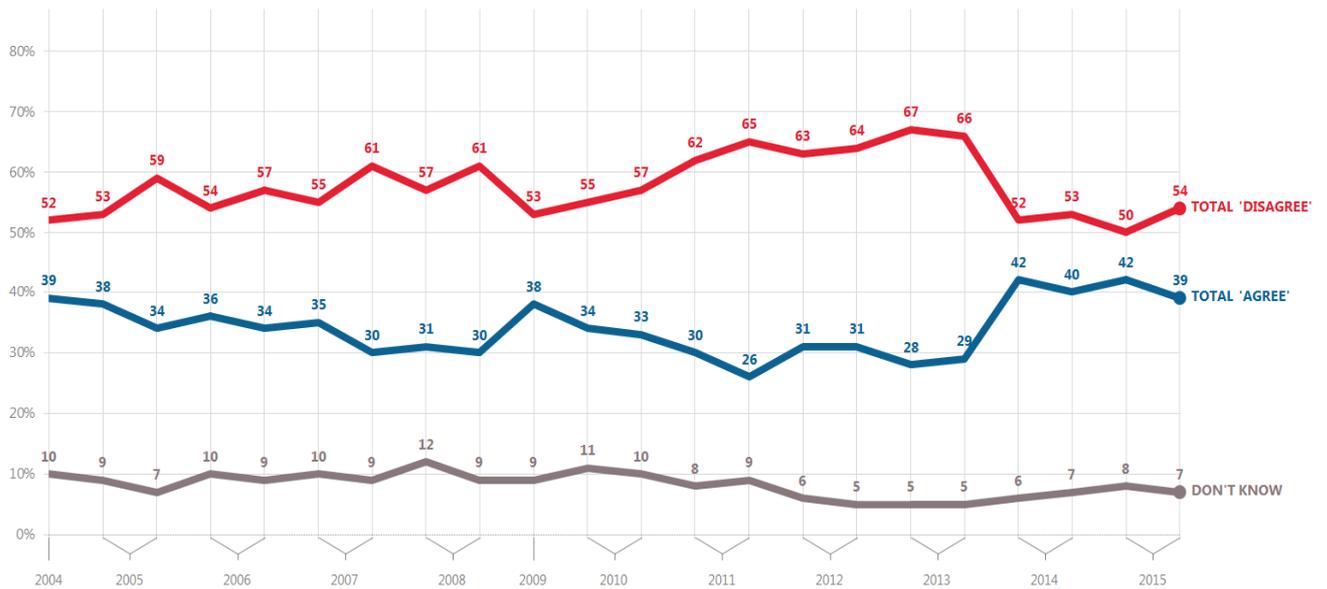
**QA8a** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.  
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



## 4 My voice counts in the European Union: trend

The proportion of Europeans who agree that their voice counts in the European Union stands at 39% (-3 percentage points since spring 2015). Meanwhile, more than half of Europeans disagree that their voice counts in the EU (54%, +4). This is nevertheless the third highest score for this view since 2004, behind only the 42% recorded in spring 2014 and spring 2015, and the 40% recorded in autumn 2014.

**D72.1** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)**

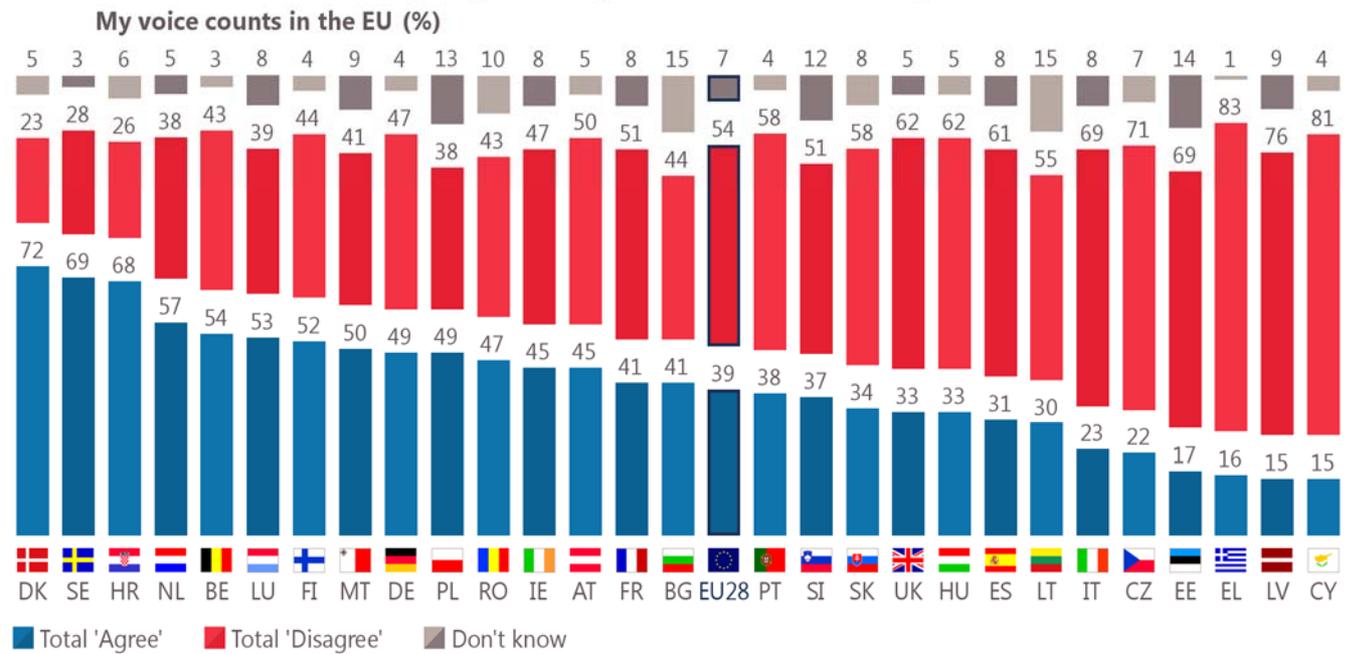


## 5 My voice counts in the European Union: national results

In 11 Member States, majorities of respondents agree that their voice counts in the European Union (down from 13 in spring 2015), with the highest proportions, as in spring 2015, in Denmark (72%), Sweden (69%) and Croatia (68%). Conversely, less than a fifth of the population agree that their voice counts in the EU in Latvia (15%), Cyprus (15%), Greece (16%) and Estonia (17%).

The feeling that “my voice counts in the EU” has declined in 19 Member States, most strikingly in Hungary (33%, -14 percentage points), Estonia (17%, -10) and Malta (50%, -10).

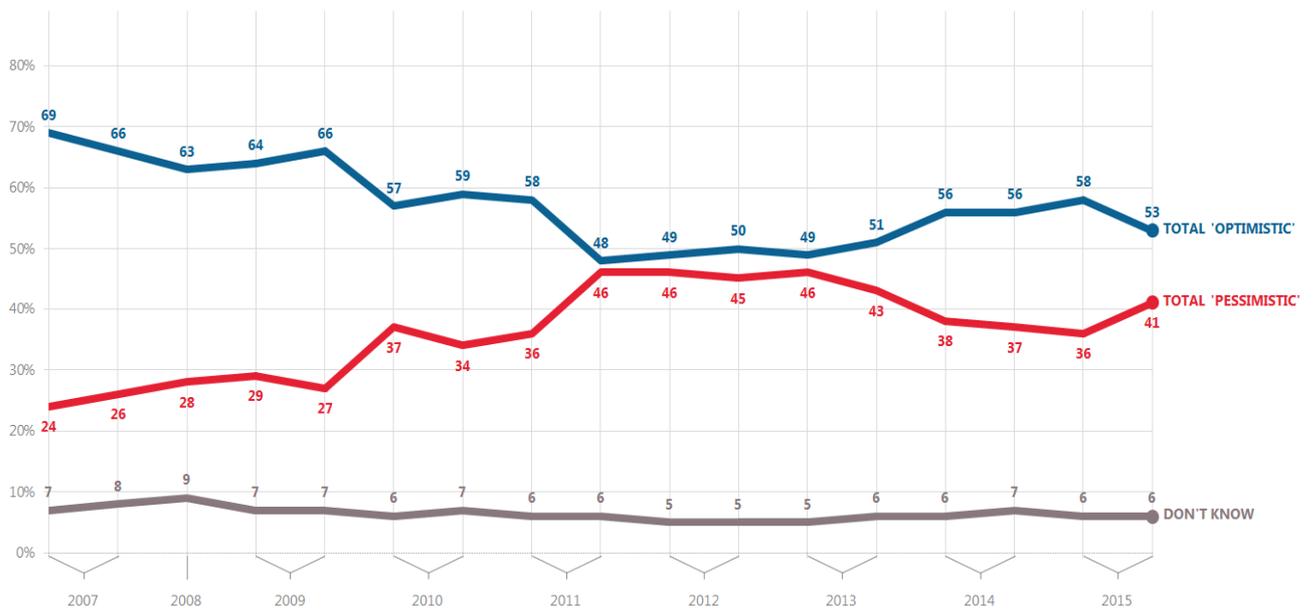
**D72.1** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



## 6 The future of the European Union: trend

While optimism about the future of the EU had grown continuously since autumn 2013, it has now lost some ground: 53% of Europeans now say they are optimistic about the future of the EU (-5 percentage points since spring 2015). Meanwhile, pessimism has increased (41%, +5), exceeding 40% for the first time since autumn 2013.

QA19 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (% - EU)

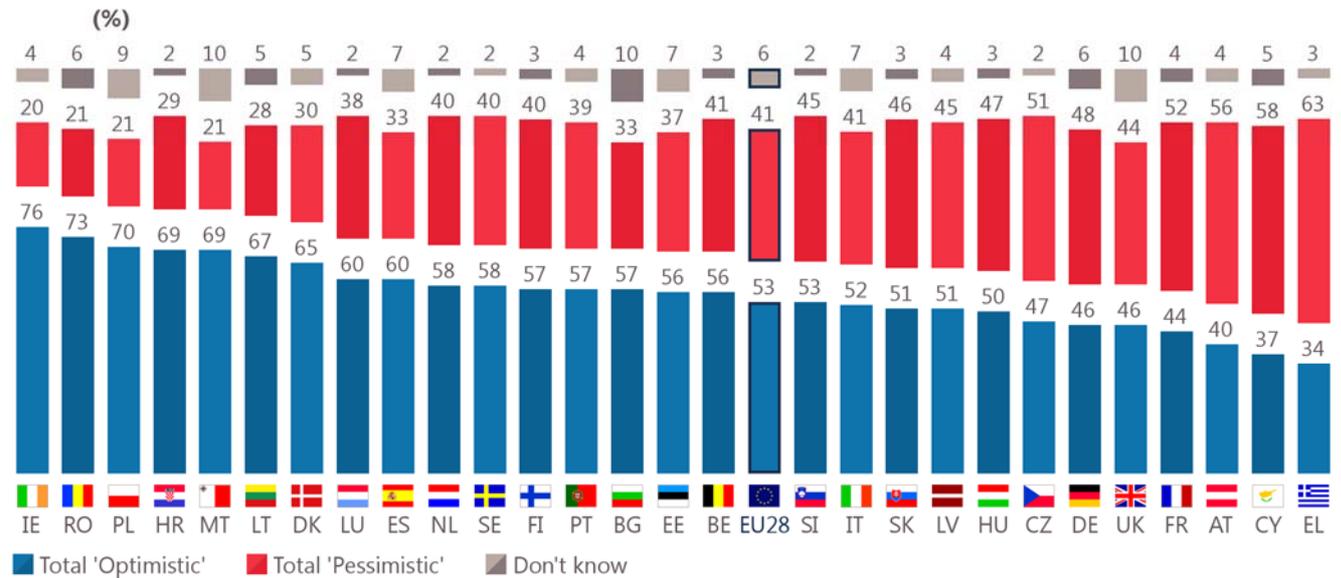


## 7 The future of the European Union: national results

A majority of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU in 22 Member States (down from 26 in spring 2015), led by Ireland (76%), Romania (73%) and Poland (70%). At the other end of the scale, optimism is the lowest in Greece (34% vs. 63% “pessimistic”), Cyprus (37% vs. 58%) and Austria (40% vs. 56%). Majorities are pessimistic in these three countries and in France (44% vs. 52%), Germany (46% vs. 48%) and Czech Republic (47% vs. 51%).

Optimism has lost ground in 25 Member States since spring 2015, most strikingly in Germany (46%, -14 percentage points) and in the Netherlands (58%, -13%).

**QA19** Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

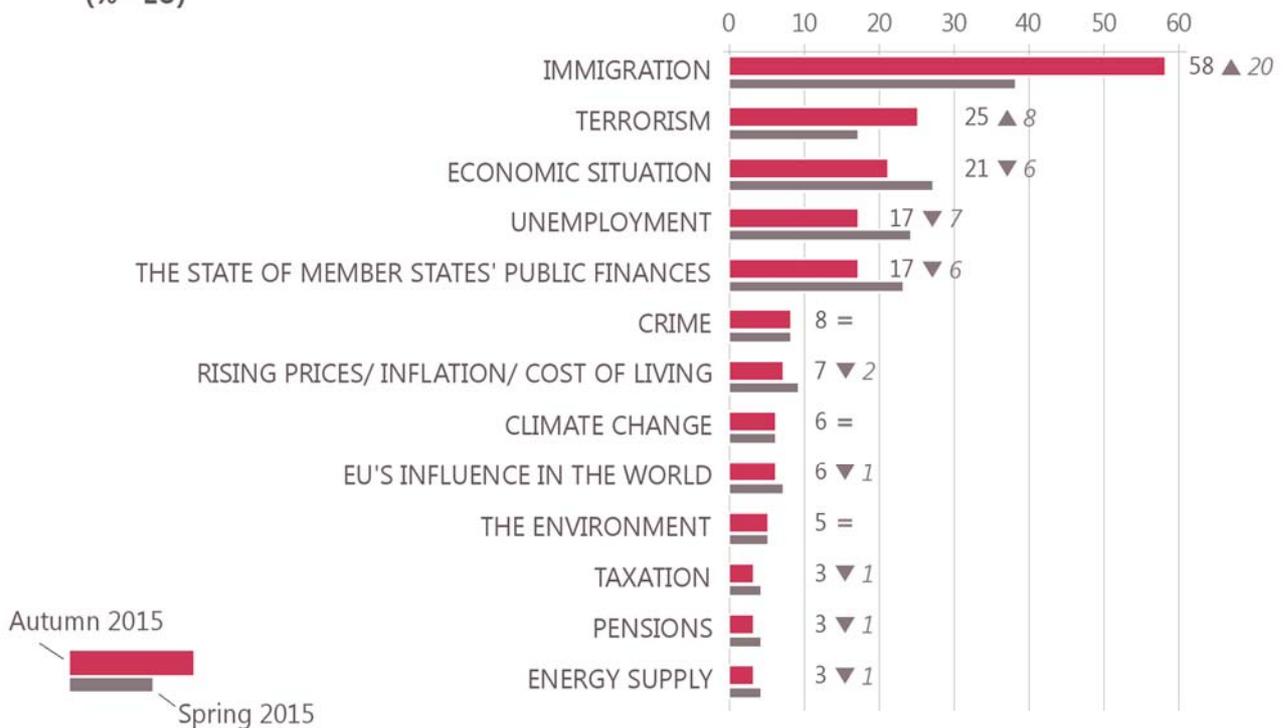


## II. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

### 1 Main concerns at European level: evolutions

Immigration is considered to be the most important issue facing the EU: it is mentioned by 58% of Europeans, after a 20-point increase since spring 2015. Since spring 2013, mentions of immigration have increased continuously: +2 percentage points in spring 2013; +6 in autumn 2013; +5 in spring 2014; +3 in autumn 2014; +14 in spring 2015, and +20 in autumn 2015. Immigration is followed by terrorism (25%, +8 percentage points since spring 2015, and +19 since spring 2014)<sup>10</sup>. The economic situation (21%, -6), unemployment (17%, -7) and the state of Member States' public finances (17%, -6) are in third and equal fourth place respectively.

**QA5** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?  
(% - EU)



<sup>10</sup> Fieldwork was conducted between 7 and 17 November. Overall, more than three-quarters of the interviews were conducted before the Paris attacks of 13 November (90% in France).

## 2 Main concerns at European level: national results

In 27 Member States, **immigration** is perceived as the most important issue facing the EU. It is mentioned by 58% of respondents across the EU, and reaches its highest levels in Estonia (79%) and the Czech Republic, Denmark and Germany (all 76%); its lowest score was found in Spain (39%). Portugal stands out as the only country where immigration comes in second position (31%), after the state of Member States' public finances (38%).

Mentioned by a quarter of Europeans (25%), **terrorism** is now seen as the second main issue facing the EU. Respondents in Romania (43%), Slovakia (39%) and Latvia (39%) are the most likely to cite this item, which stands in second place in 15 Member States.

In third place at EU level, **the economic situation** is cited by 21% of Europeans, and is identified as the second most important problem in five countries: Greece (36%), Sweden (28%), the Netherlands (25%), Denmark (22%) and Slovenia (19%). **Unemployment**, the fourth concern at EU level (17% of Europeans on average), comes second in three countries: Cyprus (43%), Luxembourg (32%) and Spain (25%). **The state of Member States' public finances**, which is in equal fourth position at EU level (17%) and in first position in Portugal, is the second item mentioned in three Member States: Finland (30%), Austria (28%) and Germany (25%). In Italy, the economic situation and unemployment are in equal second place (25% for both items).

**QA5** What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (%)

		Immigration	Terrorism	Economic situation	Unemployment	The state of Member States' public finances	Crime	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Climate change	EU's influence in the world	The environment	Taxation	Pensions	Energy supply
EU28		58	25	21	17	17	8	7	6	6	5	3	3	3
BE		61	25	22	15	15	10	10	9	6	6	4	5	4
BG		61	38	14	6	8	8	5	6	5	4	1	1	5
CZ		76	32	12	9	19	10	8	4	7	4	2	2	2
DK		76	21	22	17	11	7	2	15	7	7	1	1	2
DE		76	15	18	15	25	9	4	5	5	4	2	2	2
EE		79	32	17	7	18	8	4	2	4	2	2	1	3
IE		48	30	18	21	13	10	11	6	7	5	4	3	4
EL		52	13	36	24	26	8	7	1	13	2	5	2	1
ES		39	24	24	25	15	7	6	4	4	4	4	3	2
FR		49	27	22	22	15	8	8	11	6	8	3	5	2
HR		52	26	15	16	17	10	12	7	10	3	3	3	4
IT		49	20	25	25	15	13	10	6	3	5	8	5	3
CY		49	20	33	43	11	12	5	1	4	1	4	2	0
LV		66	39	14	11	13	6	6	2	6	1	2	3	1
LT		64	28	18	8	15	11	12	4	7	2	5	1	2
LU		55	25	18	32	21	11	8	7	6	3	3	3	2
HU		68	34	15	13	14	11	6	5	6	3	3	4	5
MT		74	38	13	11	8	8	4	7	2	6	2	2	3
NL		75	24	25	14	22	4	3	6	10	5	2	1	2
AT		66	15	17	18	28	11	11	9	8	5	4	3	2
PL		54	28	11	8	15	7	8	7	9	5	3	4	5
PT		31	23	23	25	38	5	9	2	6	1	4	4	1
RO		47	43	15	8	10	13	8	5	3	5	5	4	4
SI		74	17	19	16	16	10	4	3	6	4	3	1	2
SK		72	39	10	13	15	12	7	3	4	2	1	3	2
FI		58	20	25	17	30	6	4	11	9	6	1	1	5
SE		74	18	28	14	12	2	1	23	5	10	0	0	3
UK		61	34	23	13	9	5	8	5	7	3	2	2	2

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

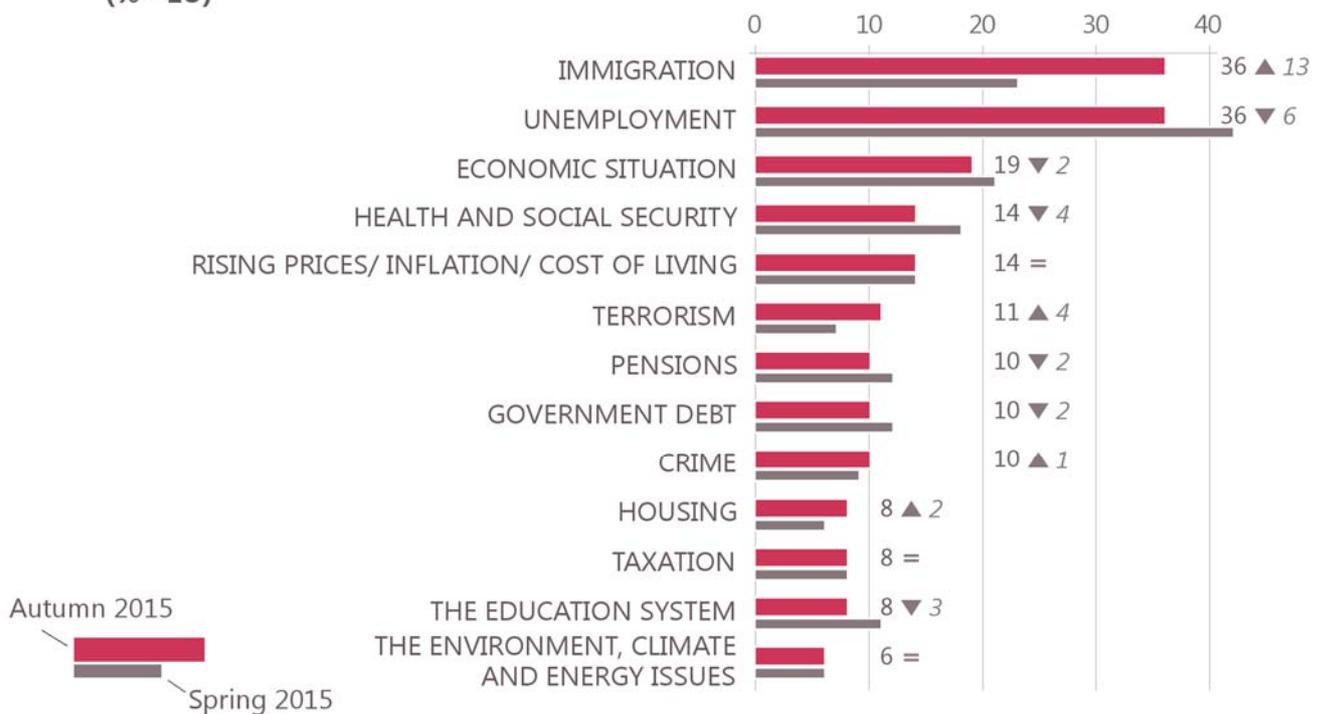
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

### 3 Main concerns at national level: evolutions

After a 13-point increase since spring 2015, immigration is now seen as the main concern at national level (36%), in equal first place with unemployment (36%, -6 percentage points). It is the first time<sup>11</sup> that an item not directly related to the economy has headed the list. All other issues are mentioned by less than a fifth of Europeans: the economic situation is in third position (19%, -2), while health and social security (14%, -4) and rising prices/inflation/cost of living (14%, unchanged) share the fourth place. Terrorism is now the sixth concern of Europeans at national level, after a 4-point increase (11%).

**QA3a** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (% - EU)



<sup>11</sup> Since spring 2003 (EB59) when this question was asked for the first time.

## 4 Main concerns at national level: national results

**Immigration**, seen as the main national problem at EU level (mentioned by 36% of Europeans, equally with unemployment), is in first position in 12 Member States, mentioned by more than half of the population in Germany (76%), Malta (65%), Denmark (60%), the Netherlands (56%), Austria (56%) and Sweden (53%). **Unemployment** is in first place in 12 countries, most strikingly in Cyprus (71%), Spain (69%), Portugal (62%), Croatia (61%), Greece (55%) and France (54%). In third position at EU level, **the economic situation** is cited by 19% of Europeans: it is the second item mentioned in eight Member States, but it only heads the list in Romania, where it shares first place with health and social security. Cited by 14% of Europeans, **health and social security** comes first in Latvia (31%) and Romania (29%). Sharing the fourth place at EU level with health and social security, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is in first position in Lithuania (47%).

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (%)

		Immigration	Unemployment	Economic situation	Health and social security	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Terrorism	Pensions	Government debt	Crime	Housing	Taxation	The education system	The environment, climate and energy issues
EU28		36	36	19	14	14	11	10	10	10	8	8	8	6
BE		38	29	14	9	21	9	19	14	10	8	12	5	9
BG		21	39	33	17	25	5	12	6	13	1	3	6	3
CZ		47	19	16	9	21	7	21	19	14	3	6	5	5
DK		60	16	10	27	3	11	6	3	8	3	4	19	20
DE		76	11	8	8	8	10	8	9	15	15	3	11	8
EE		45	22	29	21	19	4	13	1	5	1	9	10	3
IE		11	32	13	29	16	4	5	11	21	34	9	6	3
EL		20	55	45	7	11	1	7	23	2	0	22	3	0
ES		9	69	29	12	10	5	6	8	7	6	5	7	2
FR		22	54	14	6	15	18	11	10	12	6	9	8	8
HR		11	61	31	6	19	2	7	26	11	3	5	3	2
IT		30	46	28	6	11	9	13	10	12	2	17	2	4
CY		5	71	60	8	10	1	4	8	5	1	5	3	1
LV		22	30	25	31	16	2	19	5	3	3	18	10	1
LT		12	32	20	13	47	1	14	9	16	2	20	8	2
LU		35	31	5	5	22	6	6	4	11	34	6	15	6
HU		34	36	23	23	18	8	12	8	13	5	5	7	2
MT		65	7	7	10	16	9	11	8	15	3	3	5	19
NL		56	23	17	37	4	12	7	2	5	9	4	7	11
AT		56	30	17	9	18	9	8	14	11	3	3	11	5
PL		17	37	17	20	21	5	20	14	5	6	7	6	4
PT		5	62	35	12	19	2	10	22	3	2	11	3	1
RO		6	27	29	29	28	6	15	6	11	4	9	15	2
SI		48	41	27	11	9	2	6	16	7	2	9	2	1
SK		19	46	24	24	24	6	14	6	9	4	6	6	2
FI		41	42	27	29	5	2	5	23	2	3	4	6	7
SE		53	28	19	22	1	3	4	2	5	13	2	24	19
UK		44	16	12	21	14	24	5	9	7	19	4	8	6
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					

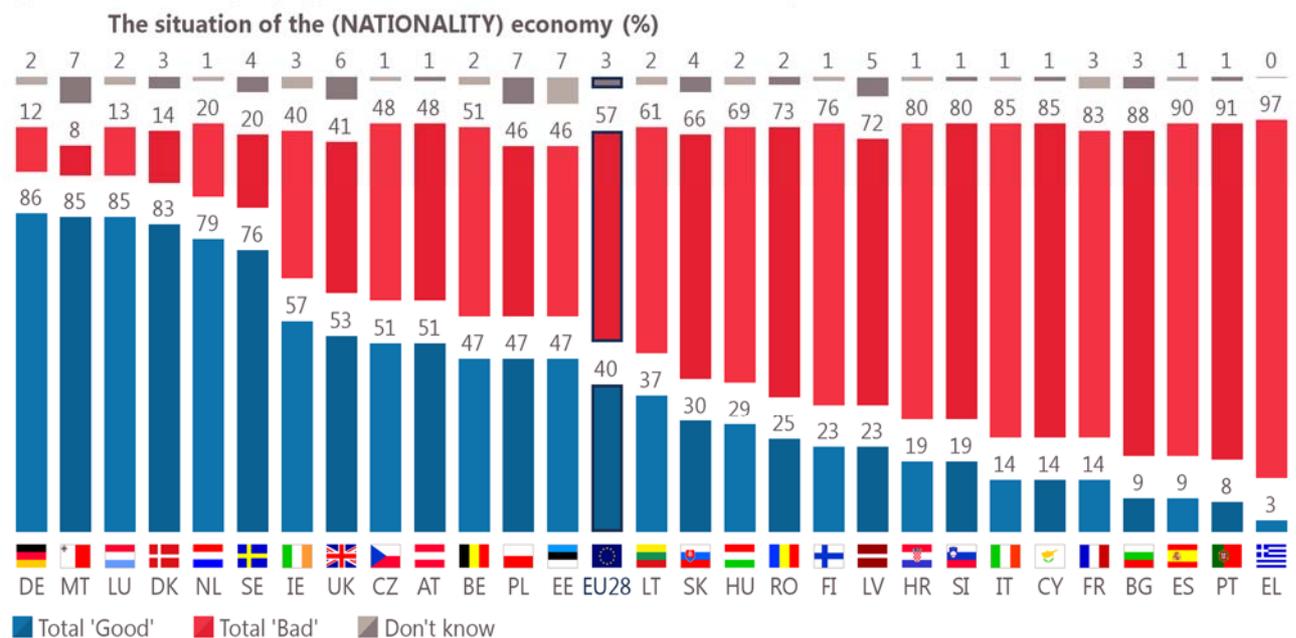
### III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE EURO

#### 1 Current situation of the economy at national level: national results and evolutions

Europeans' perceptions of their national economy continue to improve, though they are still predominantly negative: 40% consider that the national economic situation is 'good' (+2 percentage points since spring 2015), while 57% think it is 'bad' (-2). Though these perceptions are improving in the EU as a whole, the gap between countries remains extremely wide: as in spring 2015, 83 points separate Germany, where 86% of the population say that the situation of their national economy is good, from Greece (3%). More than three-quarters of the population see their national economy in a positive light in Germany (86%), Malta (85%), Luxembourg (85%), Denmark (83%), the Netherlands (79%) and Sweden (76%). In a second group of countries, this opinion is less widespread, but is still held by a majority of respondents: Ireland (57%), the United Kingdom (53%), the Czech Republic (51%), Austria (51%), Poland (47% vs. 46% 'bad') and Estonia (47% vs. 46%). Overall, positive views are predominant in 12 Member States (up from eight in spring 2015). A majority of respondents are still pessimistic in 16 Member States, with the fewest describing the national economy as 'good' in Greece (3%), Portugal (8%), Spain (9%) and Bulgaria (9%).

Positive impressions of the current situation of the national economy have gained ground in 17 Member States, most steeply in Ireland (57%, +10 percentage points since spring 2015) and Slovakia (30%, +10). They have remained unchanged in five countries, and have lost ground in six: Austria (51%, -5), the United Kingdom (53%, -3), Portugal (8%, -2), Sweden (76%, -2), Hungary (29%, -1) and Lithuania (37%, -1).

QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?



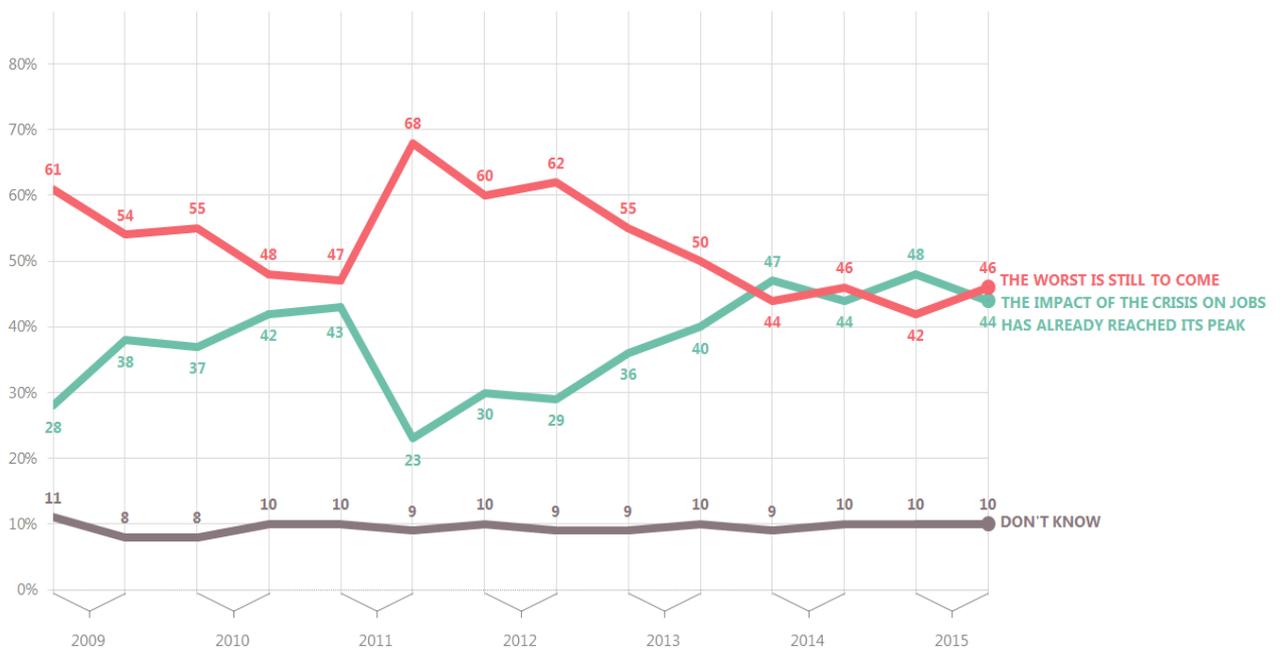
**QA1a.1** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?  
**The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)**

		Total 'Good'	Aut.2015 - Sp.2015	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2015 - Sp.2015	Don't know
EU28		40	▲ 2	57	▼ 2	3
EURO AREA		37	▲ 1	61	▼ 1	2
NON-EURO AREA		46	▲ 2	49	▼ 3	5
IE		57	▲ 10	40	▼ 11	3
SK		30	▲ 10	66	▼ 11	4
PL		47	▲ 9	46	▼ 10	7
SI		19	▲ 9	80	▼ 9	1
CZ		51	▲ 8	48	▼ 7	1
NL		79	▲ 7	20	▼ 8	1
RO		25	▲ 7	73	▼ 6	2
HR		19	▲ 7	80	▼ 8	1
LU		85	▲ 6	13	▼ 6	2
MT		85	▲ 4	8	▼ 2	7
IT		14	▲ 4	85	▼ 4	1
EE		47	▲ 3	46	▼ 5	7
CY		14	▲ 3	85	▼ 4	1
ES		9	▲ 3	90	▼ 3	1
FI		23	▲ 2	76	▼ 2	1
BE		47	▲ 1	51	▼ 1	2
FR		14	▲ 1	83	▼ 1	3
DE		86	=	12	▲ 1	2
DK		83	=	14	▲ 1	3
LV		23	=	72	▼ 1	5
BG		9	=	88	=	3
EL		3	=	97	=	0
LT		37	▼ 1	61	▲ 1	2
HU		29	▼ 1	69	=	2
SE		76	▼ 2	20	▲ 1	4
PT		8	▼ 2	91	▲ 2	1
UK		53	▼ 3	41	▲ 1	6
AT		51	▼ 5	48	▲ 5	1

## 2 Impact of the crisis on jobs: trend

Europeans remain divided regarding the impact of the economic crisis on jobs: after a 4-point increase since spring 2015, a narrow majority think that “the worst is still to come” (46%) whereas 44% think that “the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak” (-4 percentage points). Europeans remain uncertain about the effects of the crisis on jobs; since autumn 2013, the majority opinion has changed in each survey.

**QC1** Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?  
(% - EU)

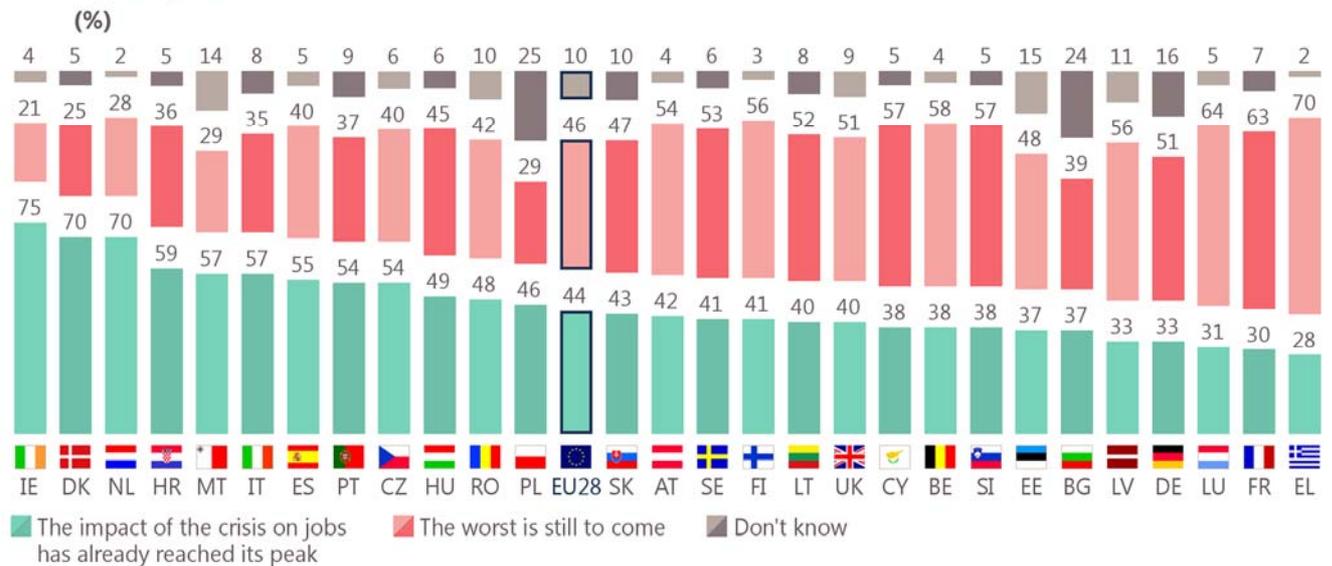


### 3 Impact of the crisis on jobs: national results and evolutions

Majorities of respondents believe that “the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak” in 12 Member States. This opinion is most widespread in Ireland (75%), Denmark (70%), and the Netherlands (70%). Overall, more than half of the population share this view in nine Member States. At the other end of the scale, majorities of the population consider that “the worse is still to come” in 16 Member States, led by Greece (70%), Luxembourg (64%), and France (63%).

Compared with spring 2015, optimism has declined in 25 Member States, led by Greece (28%, -16 percentage points), Slovenia (38%, -14) and Slovakia (43%, -12). The majority opinion has reversed in seven countries: Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Finland, Lithuania, Sweden and Estonia. Italy (57%, +7), Croatia (59%, +3) and Ireland (75%, +1) are the only three countries where optimism has gained ground.

**QC1** Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?



**QC1** Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion? (%)

		The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Aut.2015 - Sp.2015	The worst is still to come	Aut.2015 - Sp.2015	Don't know
EU28		44	▼ 4	46	▲ 4	10
EURO AREA		44	▼ 3	48	▲ 3	8
NON-EURO AREA		45	▼ 4	42	▲ 4	13
IT		57	▲ 7	35	▼ 7	8
HR		59	▲ 3	36	▼ 3	5
IE		75	▲ 1	21	=	4
ES		55	▼ 1	40	▼ 1	5
PL		46	▼ 1	29	▼ 7	25
AT		42	▼ 1	54	▲ 2	4
CY		38	▼ 1	57	=	5
NL		70	▼ 2	28	▲ 2	2
MT		57	▼ 2	29	▲ 2	14
UK		40	▼ 2	51	▲ 9	9
PT		54	▼ 3	37	▲ 1	9
BE		38	▼ 4	58	▲ 6	4
LV		33	▼ 5	56	▲ 4	11
HU		49	▼ 6	45	▲ 5	6
RO		48	▼ 6	42	▲ 5	10
CZ		54	▼ 7	40	▲ 7	6
DE		33	▼ 7	51	▲ 7	16
DK		70	▼ 8	25	▲ 9	5
EE		37	▼ 8	48	▲ 6	15
FR		30	▼ 8	63	▲ 8	7
SE		41	▼ 9	53	▲ 7	6
LT		40	▼ 9	52	▲ 7	8
LU		31	▼ 9	64	▲ 8	5
FI		41	▼ 10	56	▲ 11	3
BG		37	▼ 11	39	▲ 8	24
SK		43	▼ 12	47	▲ 10	10
SI		38	▼ 14	57	▲ 12	5
EL		28	▼ 16	70	▲ 16	2

## 4 Expectations for the next twelve months: general and personal aspects

A majority of Europeans think that the economic situation will remain the same over the next twelve months at both national (44%) and EU level (42%). This opinion has lost ground in both cases since spring 2015 (by -4 and -2 percentage points respectively). Compared with spring 2015, respondents are also more pessimistic about the short-term future, and negative expectations, which have risen, are now predominant in both cases. Less than a quarter of Europeans think that the next twelve months will be “better” in terms of the economic situation in their country (24%, -2 percentage points), whereas 26% say that they will be “worse” (+5). The same goes for the economic situation in the EU (20%, -4, vs. 26%, +7).

Europeans’ personal expectations have changed little since spring 2015: around six in ten continue to expect the financial situation of their household (62%, -1 percentage point) and their personal job situation (60%, unchanged) to remain the same over the next twelve months. Unchanged proportions of respondents are optimistic about the outlook (23% expect that their household’s financial situation will be “better”; 22% say the same about their personal job situation), continuing to outweigh those with pessimistic views (12% for the answer “worse”, +1, and 8%, unchanged, respectively).

**QA2a** What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (% - EU)



**QA2a** What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (% - EU)

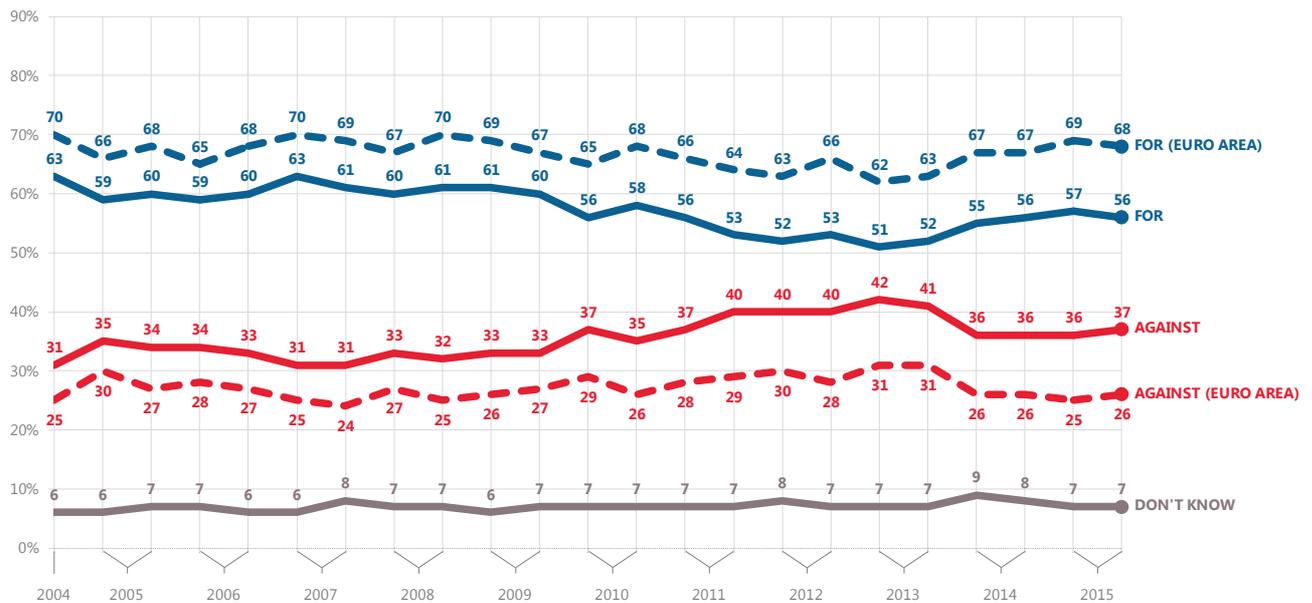


## 5 Support for the European economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro: trend

More than half of Europeans support “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” (56%, -1 percentage point), while 37% say they are against (+1). While support for the euro has increased continuously since autumn 2013 (EB80), the positive trend has halted, though evolutions are limited.

Support for the euro continues to differ noticeably within and outside the euro area. Support remains very widespread in the euro area (68%, -1 percentage point, vs. 26%, +1). Outside the euro area, however, less than a third of respondents are now in favour of the euro after a 1-point decrease (32%), while the proportion of those who oppose the single currency has remained unchanged (58%).

**QA15.1** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.  
**A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)**

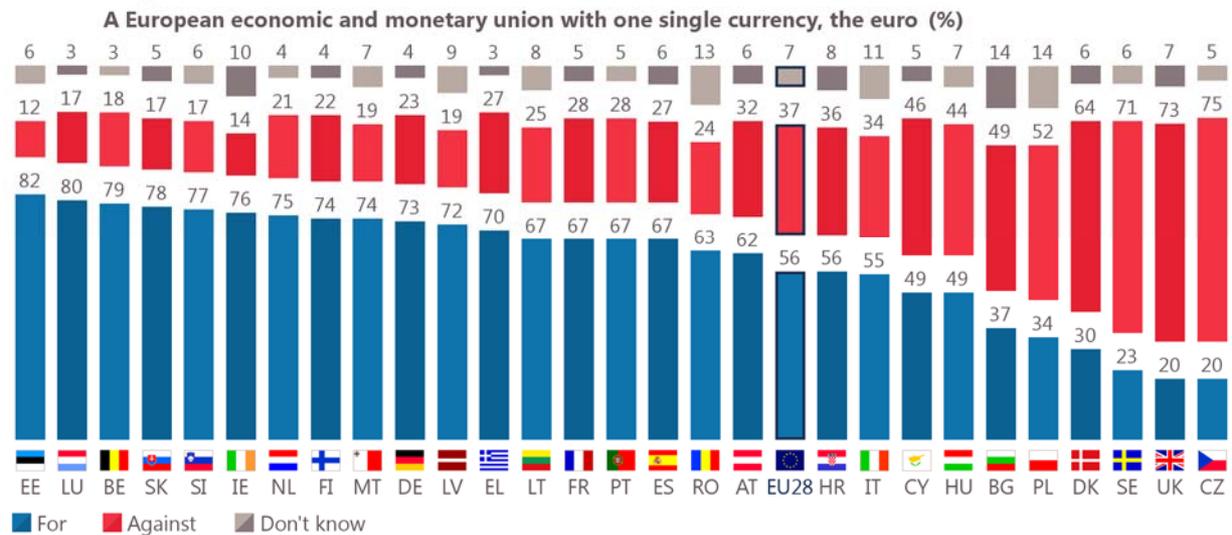


## 6 Support for the European economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro: national results and evolutions

Majorities of respondents are in favour of the euro in 22 Member States (up from 21 in spring 2015): the number of countries where this is the majority opinion has risen, while support has declined at EU level. Support for the euro varies widely between Member States: 62 points separate Estonia, where respondents are the most likely to support the single currency (82%), from the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom (20% in both cases). Estonia is followed by Luxembourg (80%), Belgium (79%), Slovakia (78%), Slovenia (77%) and Ireland (76%). At the other end of the scale, majorities oppose the euro in the Czech Republic (75%), the United Kingdom (73%), Sweden (71%), Denmark (64%), Poland (52%) and Bulgaria (49%), six Member States that are outside the euro area.

Support for the euro has decreased in 18 Member States since spring 2015, led by Lithuania (67%, -6 percentage points), Latvia (72%, -6), Hungary (49%, -6) and Bulgaria (37%, -6). It has remained stable in four countries, and has risen in six: Spain (67%, +6), Portugal (67%, +5), Cyprus (49%, +5), Belgium (79%, +4), Poland (34%, +2) and Greece (70%, +1). Cyprus has now joined the group of countries where a majority of respondents support the euro.

**QA15.1** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



## IV. PRIORITY ISSUES

### 1 Investment

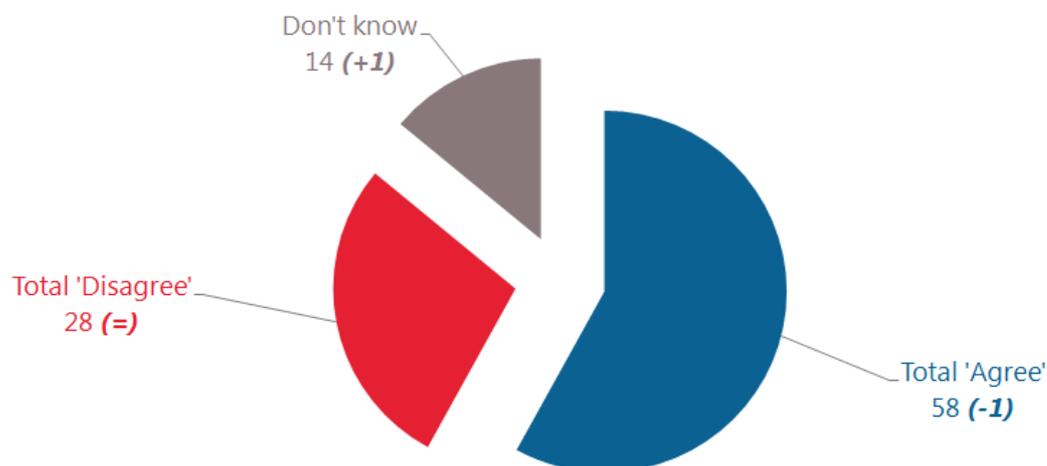
Close to six Europeans in ten agree that “public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level” (58%, -1 percentage point since spring 2015), whereas 28% disagree (unchanged), and 14% say that they “don’t know” (+1).

Majorities of respondents agree with that statement in 26 Member States (down from 27 in spring 2015). Agreement with this statement is most widespread in Malta (77%), Cyprus (77%), Germany (76%) and Croatia (75%). The United Kingdom (44% “disagree” vs. 41%) and Sweden (46% vs. 44%) are the two Member States where a majority of the population disagree.

Since spring 2015 agreement that “public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level” has lost ground in 14 Member States, most steeply in Romania (57%, -12 percentage points) and Estonia (52%, -9). It has remained unchanged in five Member States and has increased in nine countries, most strikingly in Germany (76%, +6) and Austria (62%, +6).

**QC2a.5** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level**  
(% - EU)



(Autumn 2015 - Spring 2015)

## 2 Migration

### Does immigration evoke positive or negative feelings?

The immigration of people from other EU Member States evokes a positive feeling in a large and increasing majority of Europeans (55%, +4 percentage points since spring 2015), while 38% (-2) say that it evokes a negative feeling for them. When it comes to immigration by people from outside the EU, the results and the trend are different: a majority of Europeans have negative views, and these feelings have gained ground since spring 2015 (59%, +3, vs. 34% “positive”, unchanged).

In 23 countries, majorities of the population feel positive about the immigration of people from other EU Member States (up from 20 in spring 2015). Positive responses are most widespread in Sweden (80%), Luxembourg (77%) and Finland (74%). At the other end of the scale, majorities have negative feelings in the Czech Republic (56%), Cyprus (56%), Greece (50%), Italy (49%) and Slovakia (49%).

The proportion of respondents with positive feelings has increased in 25 countries, most strikingly in Belgium (59%, +13 percentage points), Latvia (49%, +13), Lithuania (69%, +11) and Bulgaria (59%, +11). As a result of these evolutions, opinion has switched in Belgium, Latvia and Hungary, and majorities in these countries now feel positive about the immigration of people from other EU Member States.

Majorities of the population have a negative feeling about immigration of people from outside the EU in 25 countries (up from 23 in spring 2015), in particular in Slovakia (86%), Latvia (86%), Hungary (82%), the Czech Republic (81%) and Estonia (81%). Conversely, majorities of the population take a positive view of the immigration of people from outside the EU in Sweden (70%), Spain (53%) and Ireland (49%).

Compared with spring 2015, negative views have gained ground in 18 countries, most notably in Romania (54%, +20 percentage points) and Slovenia (76%, +19). They have remained stable in two countries and have declined in eight, but nowhere by more than four percentage points.

**QB4** Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.  
(% - EU)



Autumn 2015  
Spring 2015

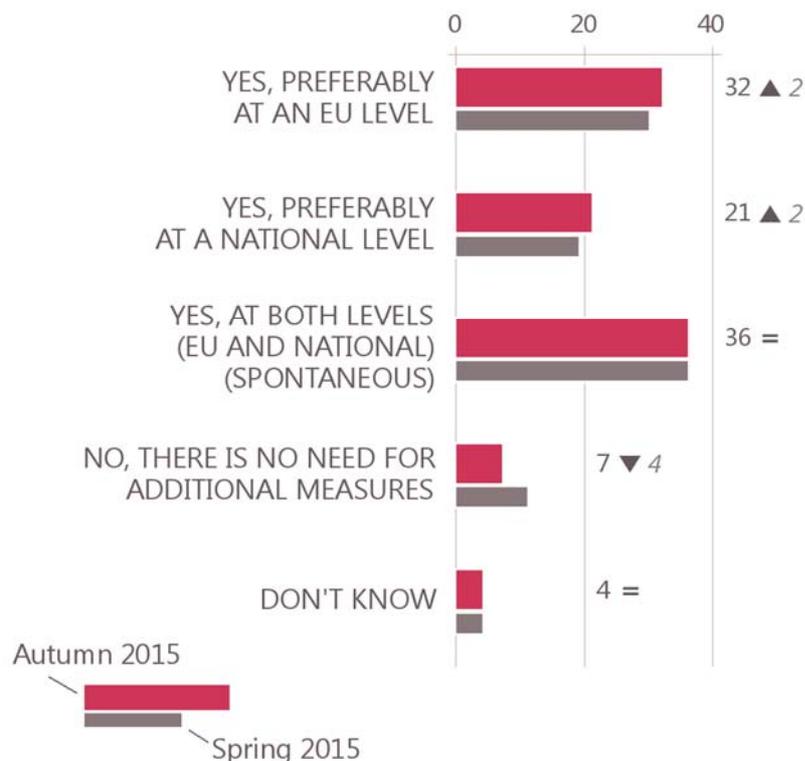
■ Total 'Positive'  
■ Total 'Negative'  
■ Don't know

### Measures to fight illegal immigration

Around nine Europeans in ten say that additional measures should be taken to fight the illegal immigration of people from outside the EU (89%, +4 percentage points since spring 2015). Just over a fifth of respondents would prefer these measures to be taken at national level (21%, +2), while 32% would prefer the EU level (+2) and 36% (unchanged) *spontaneously* answer “at both levels (EU and national)”. In total, more than two-thirds of Europeans would like these additional measures to be taken at EU level (68%, +2). Only 7% of Europeans think that there is no need for additional measures (-4).

In 27 Member States, more than half of the population think that additional measures to fight the illegal immigration of people from outside the EU should involve the EU level in some way (answer “yes, preferably at an EU level” or spontaneously “yes, at both levels (EU and national)”). Among these 27 countries, this proportion ranges from 57% in Croatia to 87% in the Netherlands, and has increased in 21 countries, with the highest rises in Slovenia (77%, +18 percentage points since spring 2015), Romania (64%, +13) and Croatia (57%, +12) and has remained stable in four countries. However, it has decreased in the United Kingdom (46%, -8) – the only country where less than half of the population are in favour of additional measures at EU level. It has also decreased in Malta (76%, -8) and Sweden (61%, -7).

**QB5** In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight illegal immigration of people from outside the EU?  
(% - EU)



### Support for a common European policy on migration

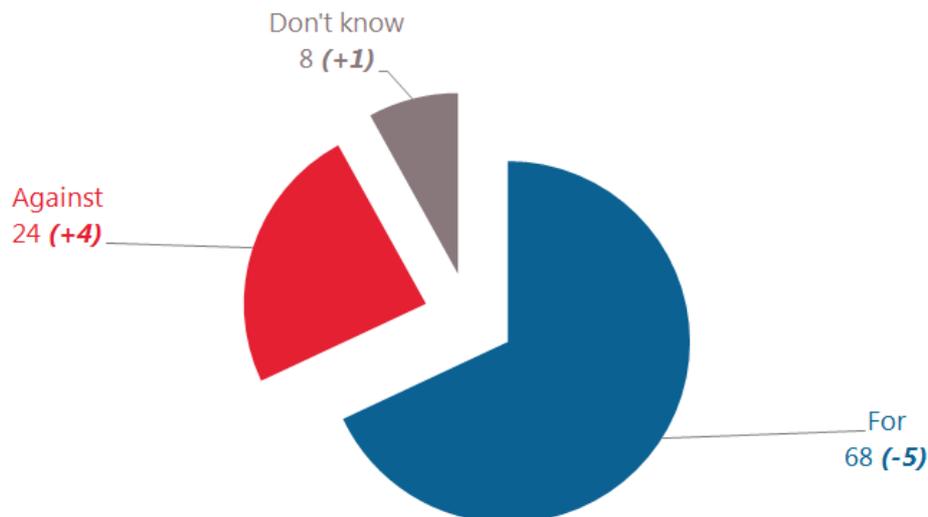
More than two-thirds of Europeans say they are in favour of “a common European policy on migration” (68%), but this opinion has lost ground since spring 2015 (-5 percentage points). Close to quarter are “against” (24%, +4), while 8% of respondents “don’t know” (+1).

In all EU countries but one, a majority of respondents are in favour of “a common European policy on migration”, with the highest levels of support in the Netherlands (83%), Germany (82%), Spain (81%) and Luxembourg (80%). Though still the majority view, support is less widespread in Estonia (42% vs. 39% “against”) and Latvia (48% vs. 38%). The only exception is the Czech Republic, where a majority of the population oppose a common policy on migration (55% vs. 37%).

Since spring 2015, support has lost ground in 23 Member States. Conversely, it has increased in four countries: Greece, Sweden, Belgium and Austria. It has remained unchanged in Spain.

**QA15.6** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

#### A common European policy on migration (% - EU)

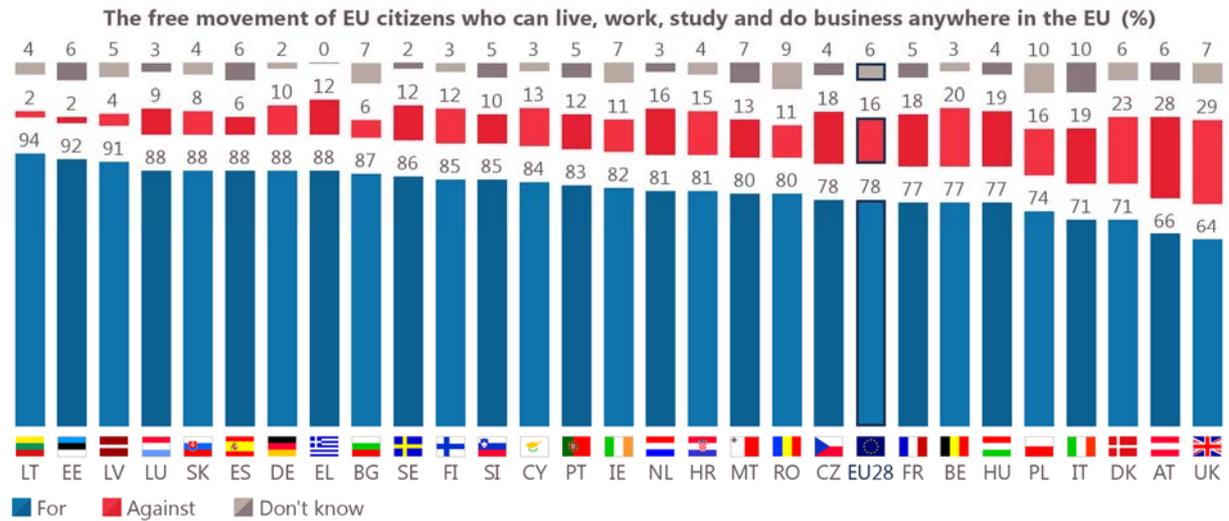


(Autumn 2015 - Spring 2015)

### 3 Internal market

Support for the free movement of persons within the EU remains strong. More than three-quarters of Europeans support “the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU” (78%). Large majorities do so in all Member States, with the highest proportions in the three Baltic States, Lithuania (94%), Estonia (92%) and Latvia (91%). At the other end of the scale, around two-thirds of the population are “for” the free movement of EU citizens in the United Kingdom (64%) and Austria (66%).

**QA15.9** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



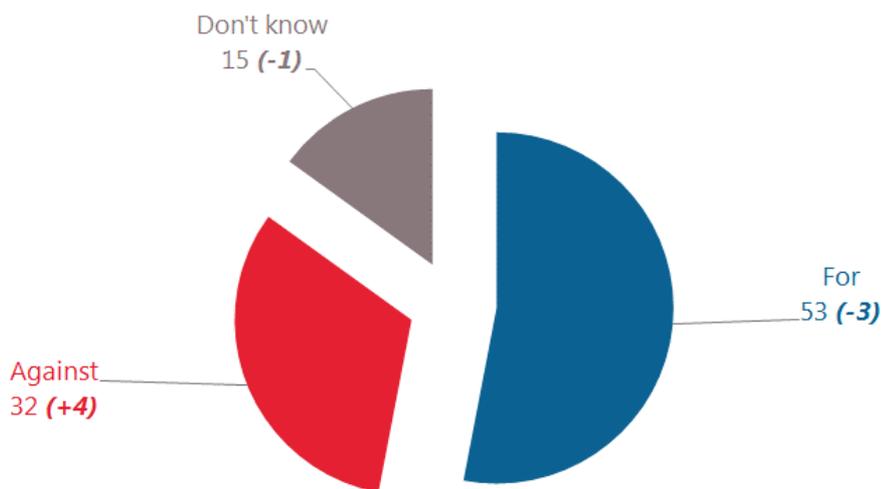
## 4 Support for a free trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States

An absolute majority of Europeans support a free trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States (53%), whereas around a third are opposed (32%). However, the downward trend observed between autumn 2014 and spring 2015 continues: the proportion of Europeans in favour of a free trade and investment agreement has lost three percentage points, while opposition has increased (+4 percentage points).

In 24 countries, a majority of respondents support a free trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States (down from 25 in spring 2015). Support is most widespread in Lithuania (78%), Romania (72%) and Malta (71%). Conversely, more than half of the population oppose such an agreement in Austria (70% “against” vs. 22% “for”) and Germany (59% vs. 27%), and this is also the majority view in Luxembourg (47% vs. 40%) and Slovenia, where the majority opinion has switched since spring 2015 (47% vs. 41%, against 42% vs. 46%). Compared with spring 2015, support for a free trade and investment agreement has fallen in 24 countries, most strikingly in the Czech Republic (49%, -13 percentage points), the Netherlands (53%, -10) and Hungary (53%, -10); at the other end of the scale, only small decreases are recorded in Lithuania (78%, -1), the UK (62%, -1) and Austria (22%, -1). Conversely, support for a free trade agreement has remained unchanged in two countries, and increased in Belgium (59%, +6 percentage points) and Luxembourg (40%, +3).

**QA15.5** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA (% - EU)**



(Autumn 2015 - Spring 2015)

## V. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

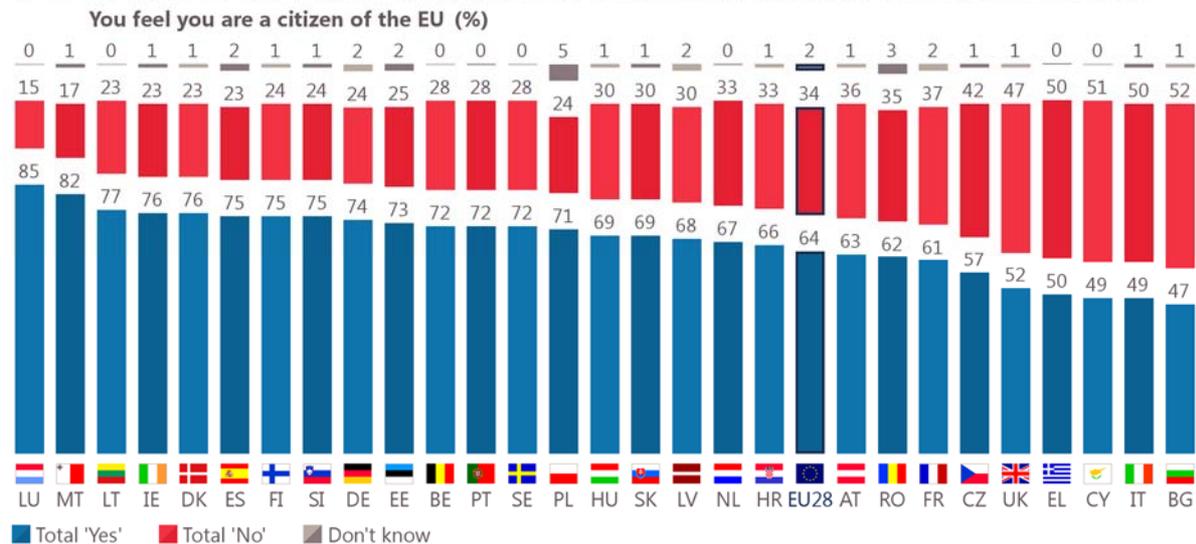
### 1 Feeling like a citizen of the European Union: national results

Around two-thirds of Europeans feel that they are citizens of the EU (64%, -3 percentage points since spring 2015), whereas just above a third disagree with this statement (34%, +3). Over the longer term, this opinion has gained ground slightly since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2010 (EB73), when this question was asked for the first time (62% vs. 37% in spring 2010).

Majorities of respondents feel that they are citizens of the EU in 24 Member States (down from 27 in spring 2015). More than three-quarters of the population do so in Luxembourg (85%), Malta (82%), Lithuania (77%), Denmark (76%) and Ireland (76%). In Bulgaria (47% 'yes' vs. 52% 'no'), Cyprus (49% vs. 51%) and Italy (49% vs. 50%), a slight majority of the population do not feel they are citizens of the EU. In Greece, as in spring 2015, the population is evenly divided (50% vs. 50%).

Since spring 2015 the feeling of EU citizenship has declined in 19 countries, most significantly in Austria (63%, -9 percentage points) and Germany (74%, -7), whereas it had gained ground in 17 countries between autumn 2014 and spring 2015. The proportion of the population who feel that they are citizens of the EU has remained unchanged in three Member States: Portugal (72%), France (61%) and Greece (50%). It has increased in six countries: Slovenia (75%, +10), Spain (75%, +6), Croatia (66%, +3), Denmark (76%, +2), Belgium (72%, +2) and Hungary (69%, +2).

**QD2.1** For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.



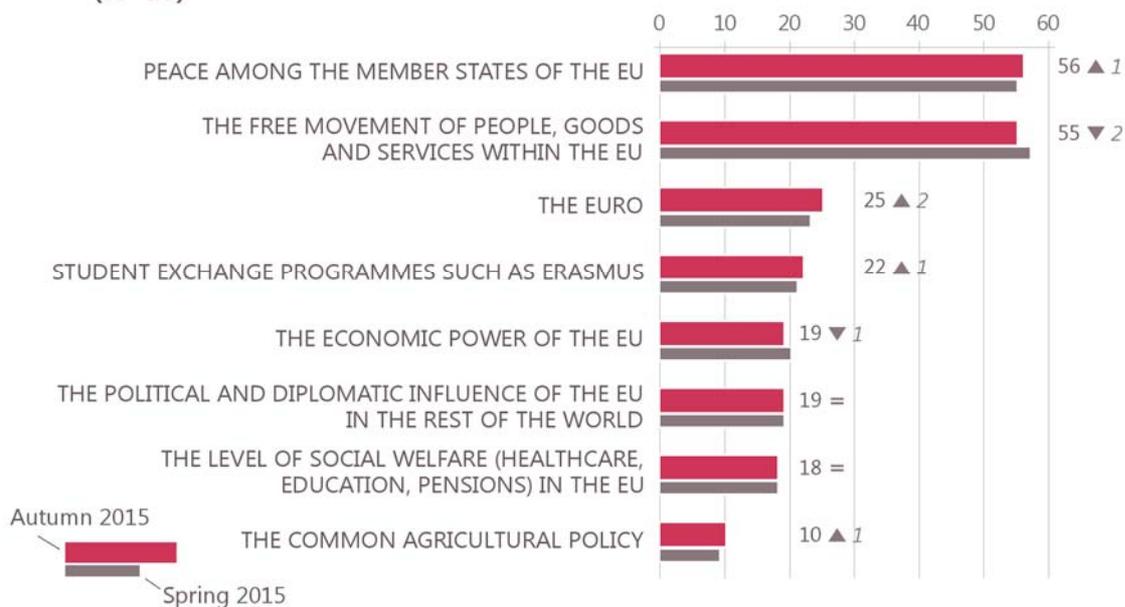
## 2 Most positive results of the European Union: evolutions

For Europeans, by far the most positive results of the EU are still “peace among the Member States of the EU” (56%, +1 percentage point since spring 2015) and “the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU” (55%, -2). Evolutions are generally limited on this question, and results for these two items are now back at the same level as in autumn 2014 (EB82).

“The euro” (25%, +2 percentage points) and “student exchange programmes such as Erasmus” (22%, +1) are in third and fourth position, as in spring 2015. Other items are mentioned by less than a fifth of Europeans: “the economic power of the EU” (19%, -1), “the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world” (19%, unchanged), and “the level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU” (18%, =). “The Common agricultural policy” is mentioned by 10% (+1).

In the euro area, “peace among the Member States of the EU” comes first (56%), followed by “the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU” (54%) and “the euro” (33%). “The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU” is in sixth position, mentioned by 16% of respondents. Outside the euro area, “the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU” is first (57%), before “peace among the Member States of the EU” (54%) and “the level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU” (22%). “The euro” is in eighth and last position, mentioned by 10% of the respondents.

**QD4T** Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU?  
(% - EU)



## CONCLUSION

This Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB84) was conducted between 7 and 17 November 2015, at a time when the refugee crisis facing the EU was deteriorating as more than 100,000 migrants and refugees entered the EU every month. The scale of this crisis is reflected in the results of this survey: **immigration** has consolidated its place as the most important issue facing the EU for Europeans, and has become the first concern at the national level (equally with unemployment). **The fear of terrorism is also still rising**, and terrorism is now seen as the second most important issue facing the EU.

The upward trend of the indicators of support for the EU has halted: the positive image of the EU has again fallen slightly behind the neutral image. Trust in the EU has declined, though it remains more widespread than trust in national parliaments and governments, which have also lost ground since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015 (EB83).

**Around four in ten Europeans feel that their voice counts in the EU.** This proportion has decreased slightly since spring 2015, though it remains at a higher level than it was between 2005 and 2013, before the 2014 European elections. An absolute majority continue to say that their voice does not count in the EU.

Europeans' perceptions of their national economy continue to improve, and four in ten believe **their national economic situation** is 'good', while less than six in ten consider that it is 'bad'. There are still wide variations between Member States.

In terms of the impact of the crisis on the job market, opinion is divided: **46% of respondents now consider that "the worst is still to come"**, whereas 44% think that it has "already reached its peak".

When asked about **the immigration of people from other EU Member States**, a clear majority of Europeans feels 'positive'. **Opinions about immigration of people from outside the EU have deteriorated again:** for close to six Europeans in ten, this evokes a 'negative' feeling. An overwhelming majority of Europeans think that **new measures should be taken to fight the illegal immigration of people from outside the EU**, and more than two-thirds think that these measures should be taken at EU level (either at the EU level or at both levels, EU and national). Close to seven Europeans in ten are in favour of **a common European policy on migration**, though support has fallen since spring 2015.

Around two-thirds of Europeans **feel they are citizens of the EU**, though this proportion has decreased slightly since spring 2015. Majorities of respondents feel that they are citizens of the EU in 24 Member States.

Finally, most Europeans remain **optimistic about the future of the EU**.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 7<sup>TH</sup> and the 17<sup>TH</sup> November 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 84.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 84.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 84 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 84 survey has also been conducted in five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.031	07/11/15	16/11/15	9.263.570	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.035	09/11/15	16/11/15	6.294.563	1,53%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.013	07/11/15	16/11/15	8.955.829	2,17%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.001	08/11/15	17/11/15	4.625.032	1,12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.548	07/11/15	16/11/15	71.283.580	17,28%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.004	07/11/15	16/11/15	1.113.355	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour and Attitudes	1.004	07/11/15	16/11/15	3.586.829	0,87%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.002	07/11/15	16/11/15	8.791.499	2,13%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.002	07/11/15	16/11/15	39.506.853	9,57%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.026	07/11/15	16/11/15	51.668.700	12,52%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.008	07/11/15	16/11/15	3.625.601	0,88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.015	08/11/15	17/11/15	51.336.889	12,44%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	07/11/15	16/11/15	724.084	0,18%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.001	07/11/15	16/11/15	1.731.509	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.005	07/11/15	17/11/15	2.535.329	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	07/11/15	17/11/15	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.043	07/11/15	16/11/15	8.477.933	2,05%
MT	Malta	MISCO	503	09/11/15	17/11/15	360.045	0,09%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.023	07/11/15	16/11/15	13.901.653	3,37%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.002	07/11/15	16/11/15	7.232.497	1,75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.012	07/11/15	16/11/15	32.736.685	7,93%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.011	07/11/15	16/11/15	8.512.269	2,06%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.013	09/11/15	16/11/15	16.880.465	4,09%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.011	08/11/15	17/11/15	1.760.726	0,43%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.027	07/11/15	16/11/15	4.580.260	1,11%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.003	08/11/15	17/11/15	4.511.446	1,09%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.018	07/11/15	17/11/15	7.944.034	1,93%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.314	07/11/15	16/11/15	52.104.731	12,63%
	TOTAL EU28	TOTAL EU28	27.681	7/11/15	17/11/15	424.491.772	100%*
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	07/11/15	14/11/15	143.226	
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.033	07/11/15	16/11/15	54.844.406	
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.062	07/11/15	16/11/15	1.678.404	
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	533	08/11/15	16/11/15	492.265	
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.010	07/11/15	16/11/15	6.409.693	
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1.014	07/11/15	16/11/15	2.221.572	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	31.819	7/11/15	16/11/15	488.059.766	

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

