European Commission

Standard Eurobarometer 83
Spring 2015

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

FIRST RESULTS

Fieldwork: May 2015

Publication: July 2015

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

Standard Eurobarometer 83 / Spring 2015 – TNS opinion & social

Eurobarometer

Standard Eurobarometer 83
Spring 2015

First results

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

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer 83 survey (EB83), which was carried out between 16 and 27 May 2015 in 34 countries or territories[1]: the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, five candidate countries[2] (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 Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2015 (EB83) was conducted a few days after the European Commission's publication of the spring 2015 European economic forecast[3] which confirmed the economic recovery in the European Union overall. GDP growth for 2015 is expected to stand at 1.8% in the EU and 1.5% in the euro area, which will represent increases of +0.4 and +0.6 percentage points for the two areas compared with the official growth rate in 2014 (1.4% and 0.9% respectively). The unemployment rate remains high in the EU, but has fallen below the 10% threshold[4]: at 9.7% in April 2015, unemployment in EU28 is lower than in April 2014 (-0.6, down from 10.3%). At 11.1%, it has also decreased in the euro area since April 2014 (-0.6, down from 11.7%).

The unemployment rate for young people aged under 25 has continued to decrease in both EU28 (20.7%, -1.8 down from 22.5% in April 2014) and the euro area (22.3%, -1.6 down from 23.9% in April 2014) while remaining at high levels.

Compared with April 2014, the unemployment rate has fallen in 22 Member States. Conversely, it has risen in Romania (6.9%, +0.1 percentage points since April 2014), Belgium (8.5%, +0.1), Austria (5.7%, +0.2), France (10.5%, +0.4), Croatia (17.5%, +0.4) and Finland (9.4%, +0.9).

A special meeting of the European Council was organised on 23 April in Brussels to discuss what can be done to alleviate migratory pressures in the Mediterranean. On 13 May, the European Commission presented its European Agenda on Migration[5] to improve the management of migration.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2014, national elections have taken place in Greece, Croatia, Italy, Finland, Poland[6] and the United Kingdom. Lithuania joined the euro area on 1 January 2015.

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[1] Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State.
[2] The survey was not carried out in Iceland.
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2015/pdf/ee2_en.pdf
[4] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/6862104/3-03062015-BP-EN.pdf
[5] http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf
[6] In Poland, the first round of the presidential elections was held on 10 May 2015, just before the beginning of fieldwork, and the second during fieldwork (24 May).

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 addresses the question of European citizenship, while the fifth part focuses on Europeans' opinions on priority issues: investment, industry, energy, trade and migration.

Most of these questions were asked in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, and for these we are able to analyse trends in public opinion.

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)[7]. 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[8].

In this report, the following abbreviations are used:

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country 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. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY(tcc)" [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community* category]

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

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We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout Europe
who took the time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.

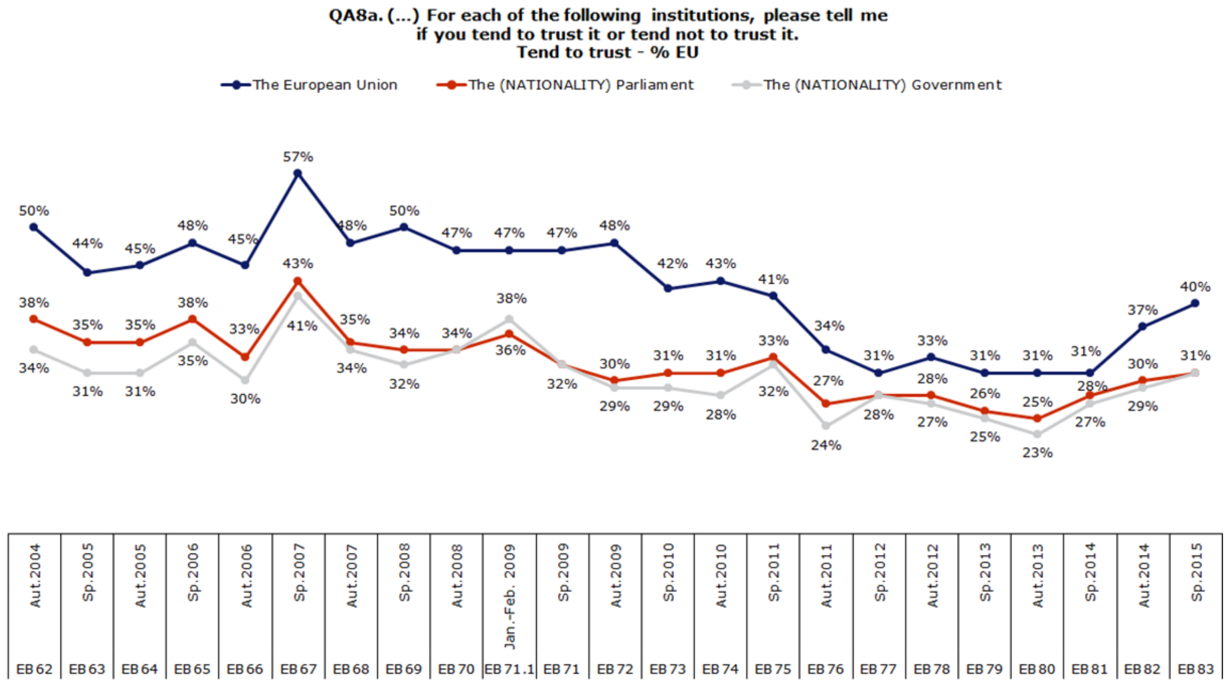
[7] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
[8] The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

I. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1. TRUST IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND PARLIAMENTS, AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

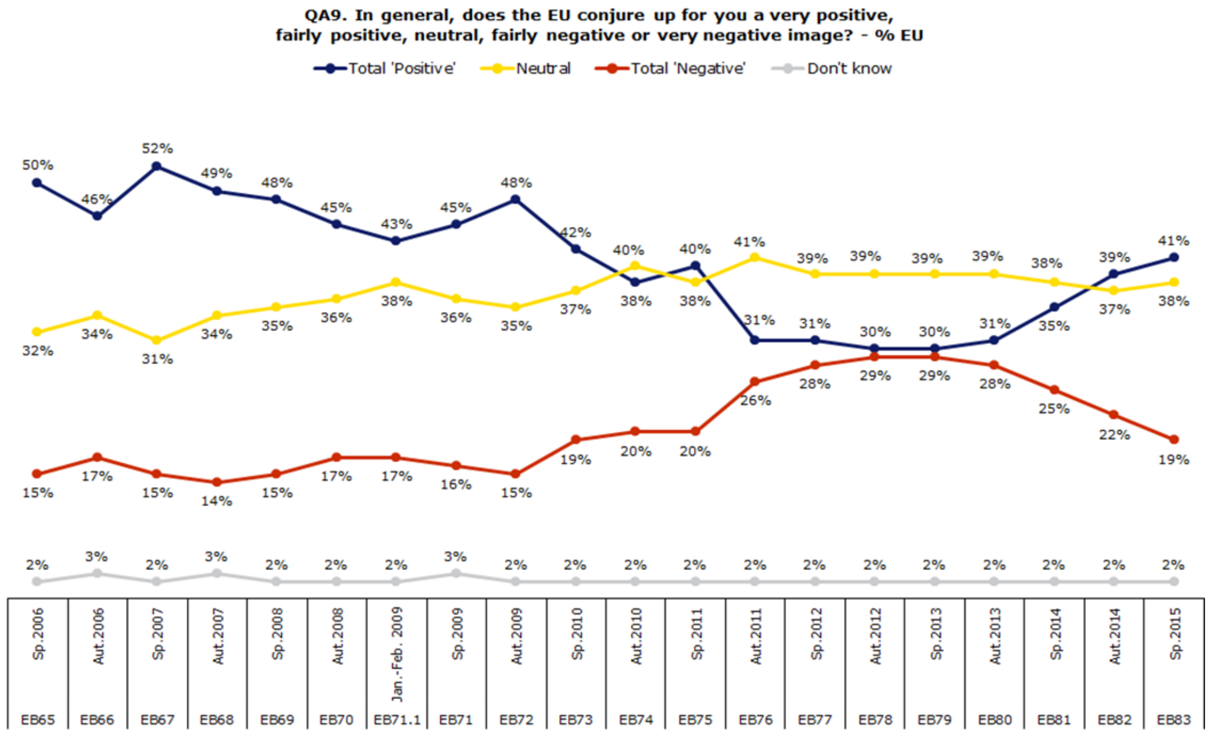
Trust in the European Union has strengthened again (40%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2014), reaching its highest level since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2011 (EB75). Trust in the national political institutions has also improved slightly, though it is still at a lower level than trust in the European Union: 31% of Europeans tend to trust their national government (+2) and 31% their national parliament (+1).

While the proportion of EU citizens that tend not to trust national parliaments (62%) has remained unchanged, the proportion tending not to trust the national government (63%, -2) and the European Union (46%, -4) has decreased.



2. THE IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

Europeans have a steadily more positive image of the EU (41%), and this proportion has improved for the fourth successive time (+2 percentage points since autumn 2014, +11 since spring 2013). The proportion with a neutral image of the EU has increased slightly (38%, +1) while the negative image continues to lose ground (19%, -3).



3. THE IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

In 15 Member States, the European Union mostly conjures up a positive image (up from 12 in autumn 2014). More than half of the population share this view in Romania (62%), Ireland (57%), Lithuania (55%), Bulgaria (55%), Poland (53%), Luxembourg (52%) and Malta (51%). In Hungary, respondents are equally likely to have a positive or a neutral image of the EU (43% positive, 43% neutral, 13% negative). The neutral image is predominant in ten countries. Majorities of respondents have a negative image of the EU in Cyprus (42%) and Austria (36%), while Greece has now left this group (25% positive, 38% neutral, 37% negative).

The positive image of the EU has gained ground in 20 Member States, led by Germany (45%, +7 percentage points since autumn 2014), Lithuania (55%, +5), Croatia (47%, +5) and the Netherlands (42%, +5). The proportion of the population with a positive image of the EU has decreased in five countries, most strikingly in Poland (53%, -8).

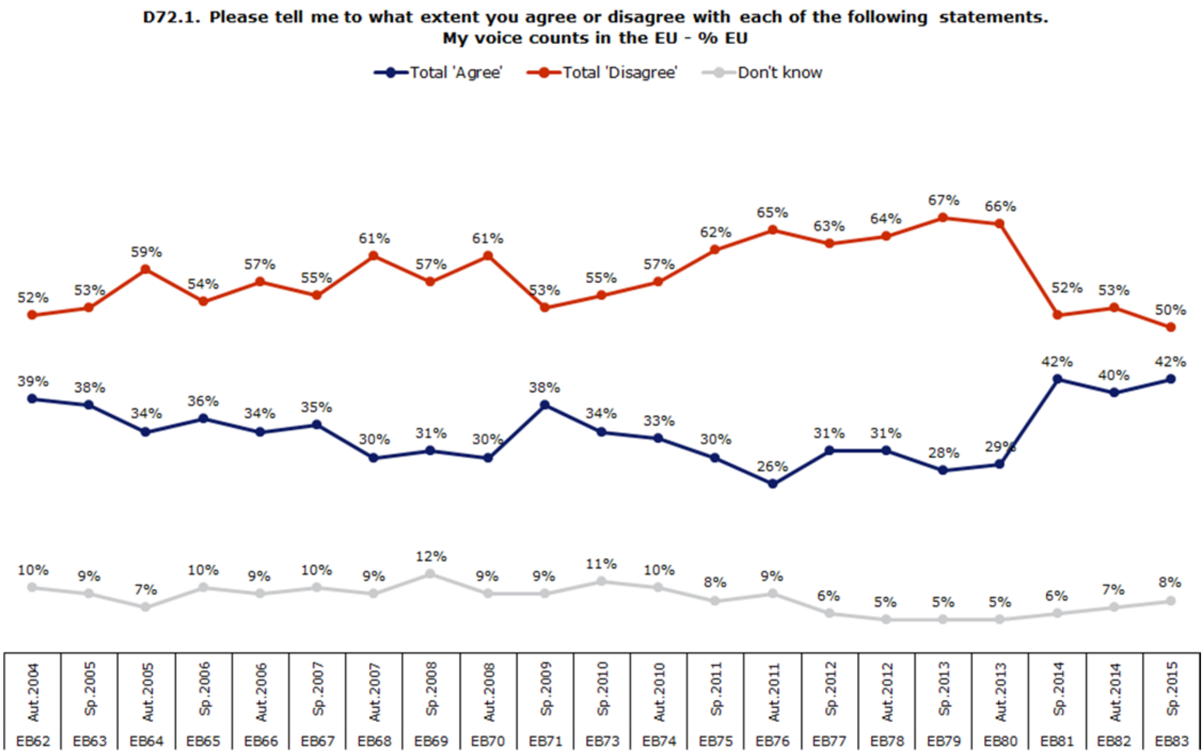
QA9. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	Total 'Positive'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Neutral	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
EU28	41%	+2	38%	+1	19%	-3	2%	=
DE	45%	+7	37%	-4	17%	-3	1%	=
HR	47%	+5	40%	+2	12%	-7	1%	=
LT	55%	+5	40%	-3	5%	-1	0%	-1
NL	42%	+5	37%	=	21%	-5	0%	=
BG	55%	+4	29%	-1	14%	-4	2%	+1
EE	49%	+4	41%	-5	8%	+1	2%	=
IE	57%	+4	29%	=	12%	-4	2%	=
IT	38%	+4	34%	-1	25%	-3	3%	=
MT	51%	+4	39%	-5	8%	=	2%	+1
PT	42%	+4	39%	+4	17%	-8	2%	=
ES	34%	+3	47%	+1	16%	-5	3%	+1
HU	43%	+3	43%	+1	13%	-5	1%	+1
RO	62%	+3	27%	-2	10%	+1	1%	-2
EL	25%	+2	38%	+6	37%	-7	0%	-1
LV	39%	+2	49%	-2	11%	=	1%	=
FI	37%	+2	47%	-1	16%	-1	0%	=
SE	42%	+2	36%	-2	22%	=	0%	=
UK	32%	+2	37%	+2	28%	-4	3%	=
BE	43%	+1	35%	=	21%	-1	1%	=
LU	52%	+1	30%	-2	17%	+1	1%	=
CZ	37%	=	42%	+2	20%	-2	1%	=
DK	39%	=	44%	+2	16%	-2	1%	=
CY	24%	=	34%	-3	42%	+4	0%	-1
SI	37%	-1	46%	+2	16%	-1	1%	=
SK	38%	-1	43%	+1	18%	-1	1%	+1
AT	29%	-2	35%	+3	36%	=	0%	-1
FR	37%	-4	40%	+5	21%	-2	2%	+1
PL	53%	-8	38%	+6	7%	+1	2%	+1

4. MY VOICE COUNTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

More than four Europeans in ten agree that their voice counts in the European Union (42%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014), while exactly half of EU citizens disagree (50%, -3) with that statement.

A previous peak in the positive response to this question followed the European Parliament elections in 2009. The highest positive response was recorded after the 2014 European Parliament elections[9] and is being sustained.

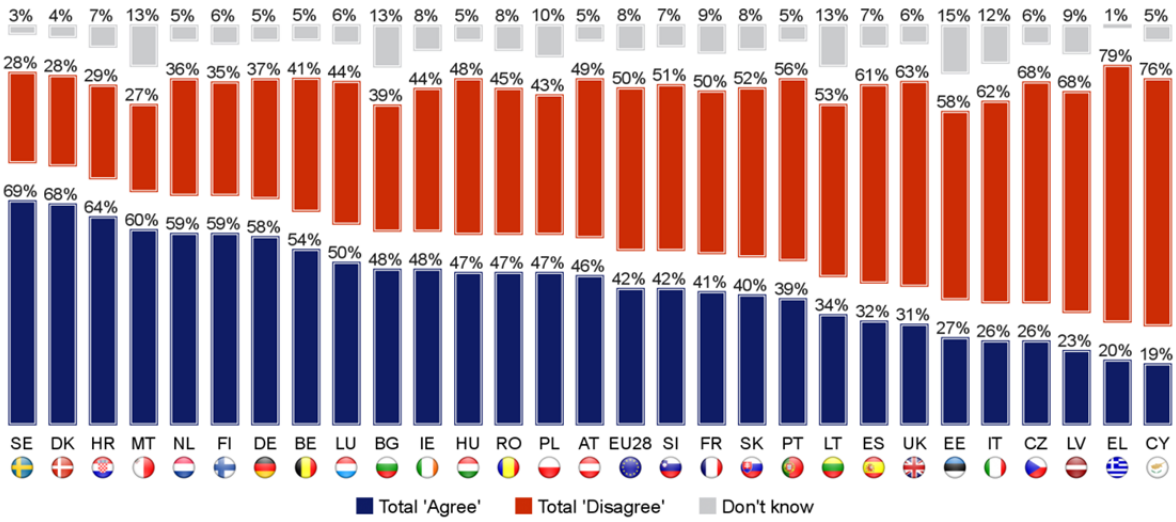


9 The Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 (EB 81) was conducted between 31 May and 14 June 2014, just after the eighth European elections that took place across the EU between 22 and 25 May 2014.

5. MY VOICE COUNTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

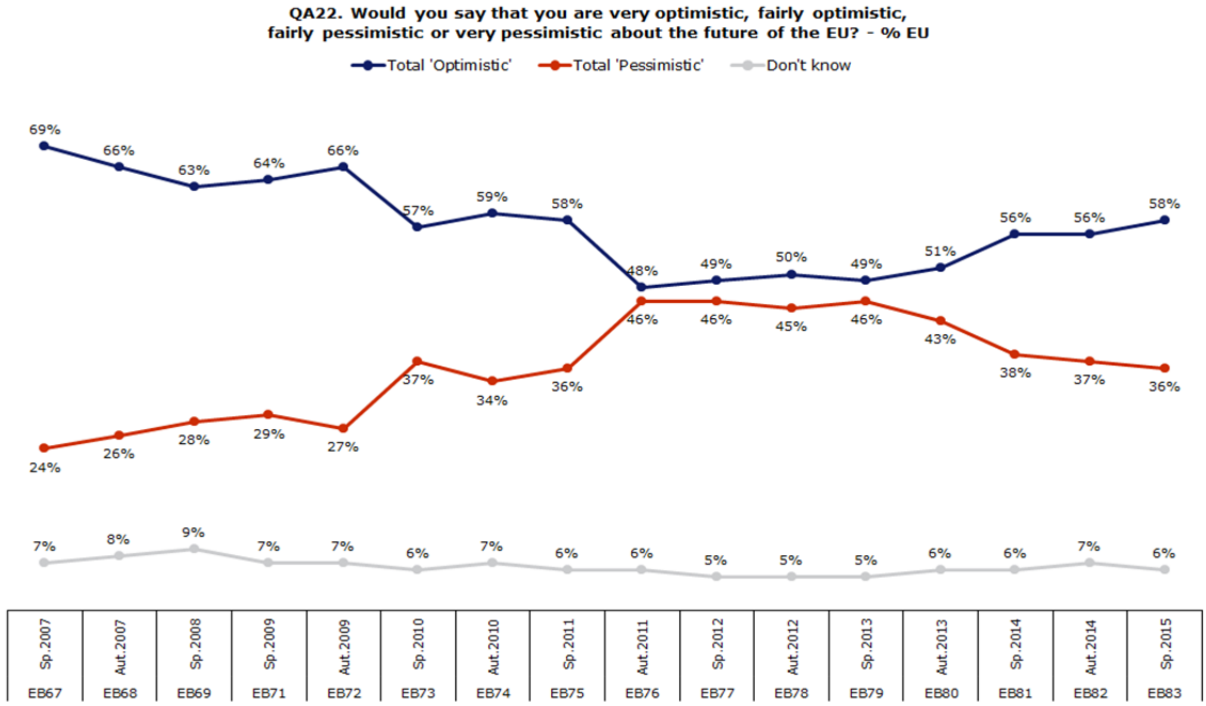
Majorities of Europeans consider that their voice counts in the European Union in 13 Member States, led by Sweden (69%), Denmark (68%) and Croatia (64%). At the other end of the scale, less than a quarter agree that their voice counts in the EU in Cyprus (19%), Greece (20%) and Latvia (23%). Compared with autumn 2014, the proportion of EU citizens who agree that their voice counts has increased in 16 Member States. Bulgaria (48% agree vs. 39% disagree, for 44% vs. 46% in autumn 2014) and Ireland (48% vs. 44%, for 43% vs. 51%) have now joined the group of Member States where a majority of the population consider that their voice counts in the EU. Conversely, this feeling has decreased in Hungary (47% agree vs. 48% disagree, against 50% vs. 46% in autumn 2014) and Austria (46% vs. 49% disagree, against 53% vs. 42% in autumn 2014) where the majority opinion has switched.

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



6. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

Optimism about the future of the EU has increased slightly: 58% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since autumn 2014) say they are optimistic about the future of the EU, while pessimism has decreased marginally (36%, -1).

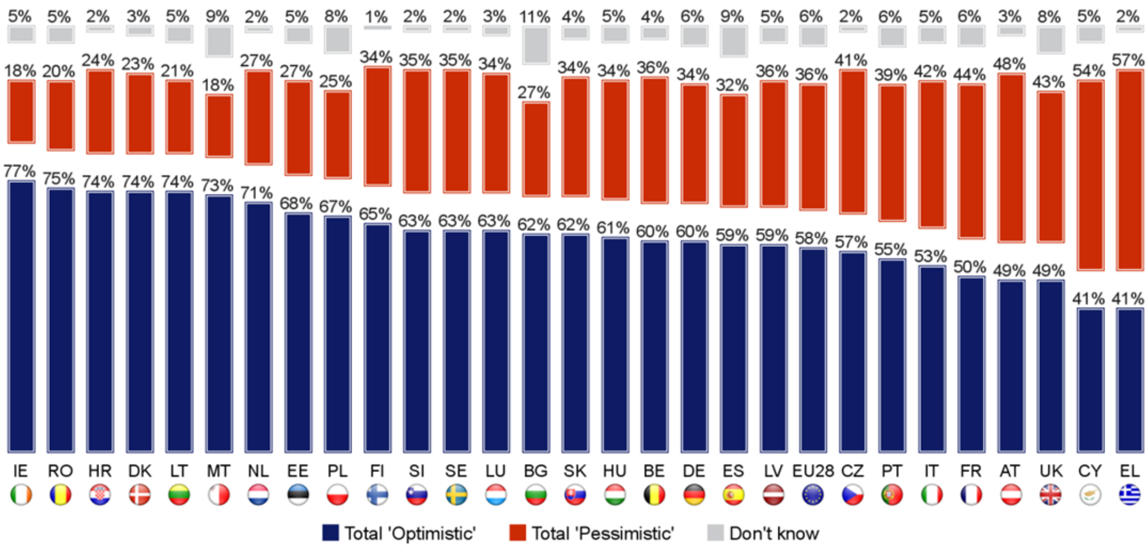


7. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

In 26 Member States, majorities of respondents say they are optimistic about the future of the EU. There are large variations between countries: three-quarters or more of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU in Ireland (77%) and in Romania (75%), whereas this majority is 50% or below in France (50%), Austria (49%) and the UK (49%). Cyprus and Greece stand out, being the only two countries where majorities of the population are pessimistic about the future of the EU (54% and 57% respectively).

Optimism has increased in 15 Member States since autumn 2014, notably in Italy (53%, +8 percentage points) and Croatia (74%, +7). It is unchanged in two countries, and has decreased in 11 countries, with the steepest falls in Poland (67%, -7) and in Latvia (59%, -6).

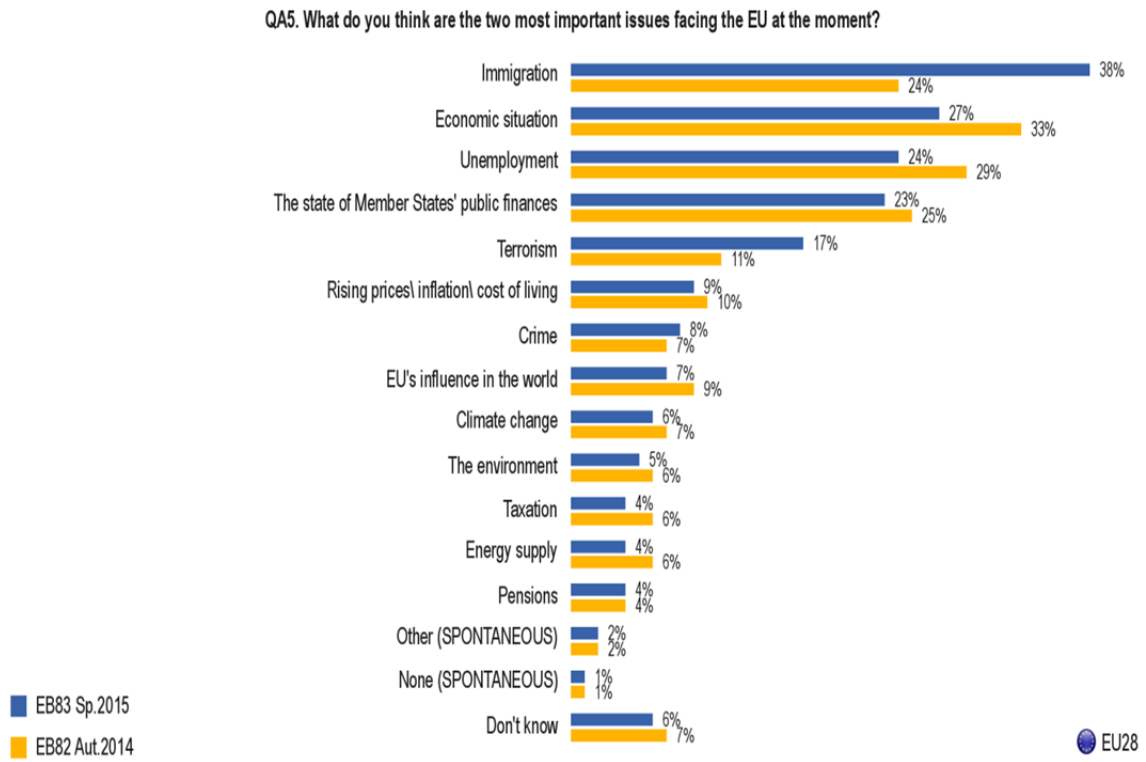
QA22. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?



II. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

1. MAIN CONCERNS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL: EVOLUTIONS

After a 14-point increase since autumn 2014, immigration is now seen as the most important issue[10] currently facing the EU (38%). It is followed by the economic situation (27%, -6 percentage points since autumn 2014, and -32 since autumn 2011), unemployment (24%, -5, and -14 since spring 2013) and the state of Member States' public finances (23%, -2, and -11 since spring 2012) which have all continued the downward trend common to the economic themes. Conversely, concern about terrorism has risen sharply (17%, +6) following the terrorist attacks which have taken place in Europe (France, Denmark, and a thwarted attack in Belgium) since the autumn 2014 Standard Eurobarometer survey.



[10] Respondents were asked to select two issues within a pre-defined list.

2. MAIN CONCERNS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL: NATIONAL RESULTS

Mentioned by close to four in ten Europeans (38%), **immigration** is now seen as the main issue facing the EU in 20 Member States (up from four in autumn 2014). This item is mentioned by half of the population or more in Malta (65%), Germany (55%), Estonia (54%) and Denmark (50%). Portugal (16%) and Greece (27%) are the two only countries where immigration is not mentioned as one of the three most important issues facing the EU. In second place at EU level, the **economic situation** is cited by 27% of Europeans, and is identified as the most important problem in three countries (down from 13 in autumn 2014): Cyprus (47%), Greece (40%) and Spain (37%). Mentioned by close to a quarter of respondents (24%), **unemployment** comes first in Ireland (31%) and Croatia (25%). The **state of Member States' public finances** is in fourth position at EU level (23%), and is the first item mentioned in Finland (39%) and in Portugal (37%). Fifth at EU level (17%), **terrorism** comes first in Romania (28%) and second in four countries: the Czech Republic (30%), Malta (27%), Bulgaria (25%) and Poland (22%). In Croatia, **terrorism** is in equal second place with the **economic situation** and the **state of Member States' public finances** (24% for all three items).

QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

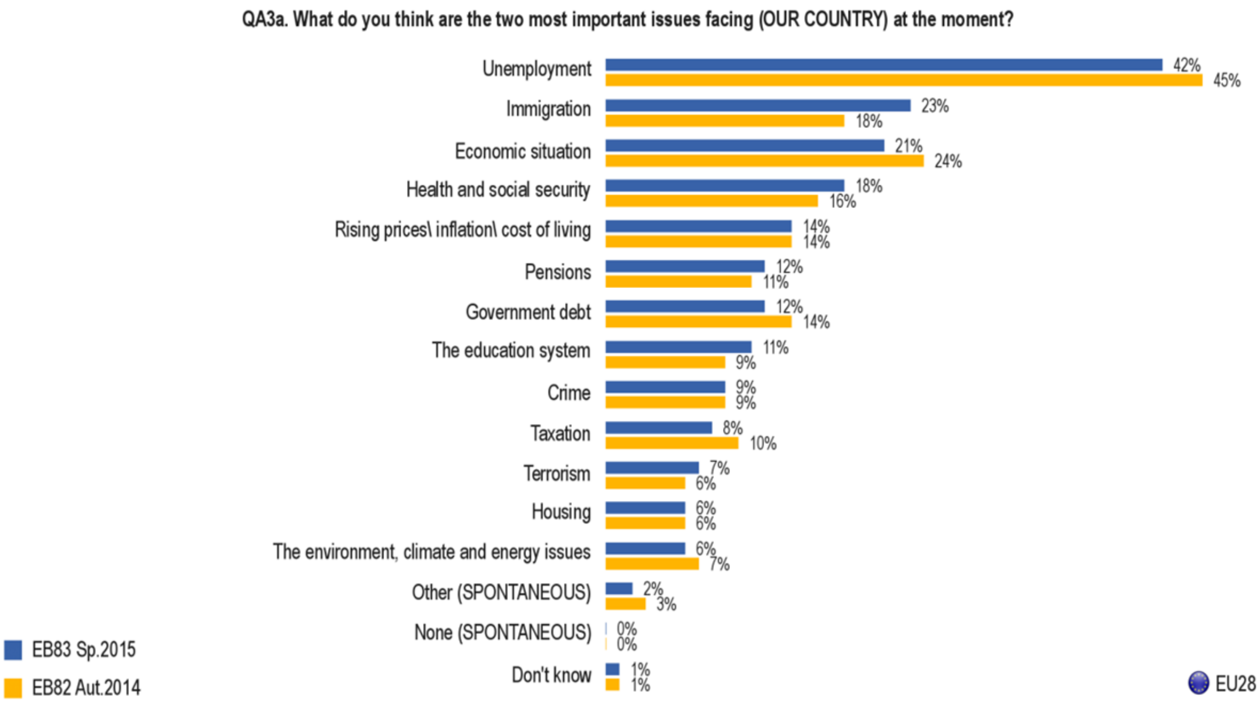
	Immigra-tion	Economic situation	Unem-ployment	The state of Member States' public finances	Terrorism	Rising prices\ inflation\ cost of living	Crime	EU's influence in the world	Climate change	The environ-ment	Taxation	Energy supply	Pensions
EU28	38%	27%	24%	23%	17%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%
BE	39%	25%	26%	21%	20%	12%	11%	4%	6%	7%	5%	4%	9%
BG	37%	24%	9%	12%	25%	8%	11%	7%	6%	6%	2%	8%	2%
CZ	44%	18%	13%	28%	30%	10%	10%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	3%
DK	50%	30%	26%	17%	16%	3%	8%	8%	14%	8%	1%	3%	1%
DE	55%	18%	19%	34%	15%	7%	7%	8%	7%	4%	1%	4%	2%
EE	54%	22%	9%	31%	17%	11%	5%	9%	1%	3%	5%	5%	3%
IE	23%	27%	31%	18%	14%	14%	8%	10%	7%	6%	9%	5%	3%
EL	27%	40%	32%	33%	11%	8%	8%	14%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%
ES	25%	37%	32%	20%	16%	9%	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%
FR	34%	30%	29%	17%	19%	11%	7%	7%	7%	8%	2%	4%	4%
HR	22%	24%	25%	24%	24%	15%	13%	11%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
IT	43%	29%	32%	15%	19%	7%	11%	4%	3%	4%	11%	3%	6%
CY	20%	47%	43%	16%	15%	7%	9%	5%	1%	1%	6%	1%	1%
LV	38%	24%	14%	26%	15%	9%	8%	10%	4%	2%	6%	4%	4%
LT	31%	24%	13%	21%	20%	14%	11%	10%	8%	2%	7%	5%	2%
LU	45%	19%	39%	24%	18%	12%	8%	8%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
HU	43%	26%	18%	26%	20%	9%	11%	7%	7%	4%	3%	8%	5%
MT	65%	21%	11%	17%	27%	3%	7%	3%	5%	5%	2%	3%	3%
NL	49%	35%	20%	36%	18%	6%	5%	10%	5%	4%	2%	3%	1%
AT	37%	28%	26%	36%	8%	15%	9%	8%	7%	8%	4%	3%	4%
PL	24%	20%	20%	18%	22%	14%	6%	8%	6%	3%	6%	5%	7%
PT	16%	23%	32%	37%	12%	11%	5%	6%	3%	1%	5%	2%	6%
RO	21%	18%	10%	16%	28%	12%	16%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	5%
SI	31%	23%	26%	28%	13%	5%	15%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%	2%
SK	35%	20%	24%	25%	18%	14%	8%	7%	6%	4%	3%	5%	6%
FI	24%	34%	23%	39%	9%	9%	9%	10%	15%	7%	3%	7%	2%
SE	48%	36%	27%	23%	9%	2%	3%	5%	19%	15%	0%	6%	1%
UK	36%	30%	20%	16%	15%	10%	7%	8%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3. MAIN CONCERNS AT NATIONAL LEVEL: EVOLUTIONS

Unemployment remains the most important concern at national level[11], mentioned by 42% of Europeans (-3 percentage points since autumn 2014). After a 5-point rise, immigration is now the second main national concern (23%), ahead of the economic situation (21%, -3). Health and social security has continued to gain ground slightly (18%, +2), whereas rising prices, inflation and the cost of living[12] has remained stable (14%, unchanged). Pensions (12%, +1), government debt (12%, -2) and the education system (11%, +2) are also mentioned by more than 10% of Europeans.

A longer trend analysis shows that the hierarchy and levels of citation of the most important national issues for EU citizens have changed significantly. Economic themes have lost ground: unemployment (-9 percentage points since spring 2013); the economic situation (-21 since autumn 2011); and inflation (-13 since spring 2011). Meanwhile, health and social security (+7 since spring 2013) and, in particular, immigration (+16 since autumn 2011) have registered spectacular rises.



[11] Respondents were asked to select two issues within a pre-defined list.
[12] In the previous survey, the item was "rising prices, inflation".

4. MAIN CONCERNS AT NATIONAL LEVEL: NATIONAL RESULTS

Perceived as the most important national concern at EU level (42%), unemployment comes first in 19 Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2011), and is mentioned by more than two-thirds of respondents in Spain (74%) and Cyprus (69%). Immigration, cited by 23% of Europeans on average, is now the most important concern in four countries: Malta (76%), Germany (46%) and the United Kingdom (35%) have been joined by Denmark (35%). In third position at EU level (21%), the economic situation is the first item mentioned in Romania (33%). Health and social security remains in fourth place at EU level (18%) and, as in autumn 2014, is the first answer given in the Netherlands (56%).

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

	Unem-ployment	Immigra-tion	Economic situation	Health and social security	Rising prices\ inflation\ cost of living	Pensions	Govern-ment debt	The education system	Crime	Taxation	Terrorism	Housing	The environ-ment, climate and energy issues
EU28	42%	23%	21%	18%	14%	12%	12%	11%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%
BE	40%	23%	16%	12%	19%	22%	13%	6%	9%	12%	7%	5%	8%
BG	44%	8%	39%	23%	21%	15%	8%	6%	13%	3%	2%	1%	3%
CZ	29%	18%	19%	14%	24%	20%	28%	5%	14%	6%	5%	4%	4%
DK	25%	35%	13%	30%	7%	5%	4%	14%	10%	6%	15%	2%	20%
DE	13%	46%	7%	15%	10%	15%	10%	21%	14%	4%	12%	7%	12%
EE	21%	24%	32%	20%	32%	14%	2%	12%	3%	19%	1%	2%	3%
IE	43%	7%	16%	30%	18%	4%	13%	7%	14%	12%	1%	23%	3%
EL	56%	11%	51%	12%	10%	7%	27%	4%	3%	12%	1%	1%	1%
ES	74%	6%	35%	13%	8%	5%	8%	10%	5%	6%	5%	5%	1%
FR	65%	12%	19%	7%	15%	11%	13%	10%	10%	8%	13%	5%	7%
HR	63%	3%	34%	5%	18%	8%	29%	3%	16%	3%	2%	2%	2%
IT	51%	31%	28%	6%	6%	14%	13%	6%	8%	19%	6%	2%	2%
CY	69%	4%	65%	5%	10%	2%	8%	4%	3%	5%	1%	2%	0%
LV	35%	10%	26%	29%	21%	24%	5%	10%	4%	18%	1%	4%	1%
LT	33%	13%	22%	12%	38%	14%	9%	10%	11%	23%	0%	3%	1%
LU	38%	15%	11%	6%	22%	7%	9%	21%	7%	7%	1%	41%	4%
HU	45%	13%	26%	26%	22%	13%	12%	7%	12%	6%	2%	6%	3%
MT	5%	76%	6%	11%	11%	12%	7%	8%	7%	1%	6%	2%	26%
NL	29%	23%	24%	56%	8%	8%	4%	9%	9%	4%	9%	3%	10%
AT	33%	31%	20%	14%	17%	11%	22%	15%	8%	6%	2%	6%	9%
PL	53%	9%	15%	24%	19%	24%	11%	5%	4%	9%	3%	4%	2%
PT	63%	3%	28%	14%	24%	13%	18%	6%	4%	15%	0%	1%	1%
RO	26%	3%	33%	26%	31%	16%	6%	13%	14%	10%	2%	3%	5%
SI	59%	1%	39%	14%	7%	8%	25%	3%	11%	12%	0%	1%	1%
SK	57%	4%	24%	24%	21%	18%	9%	7%	10%	8%	2%	5%	2%
FI	46%	6%	37%	29%	10%	6%	33%	6%	4%	8%	1%	3%	9%
SE	40%	28%	15%	29%	3%	3%	0%	38%	5%	3%	1%	7%	23%
UK	22%	35%	14%	28%	16%	6%	13%	11%	7%	6%	10%	16%	5%

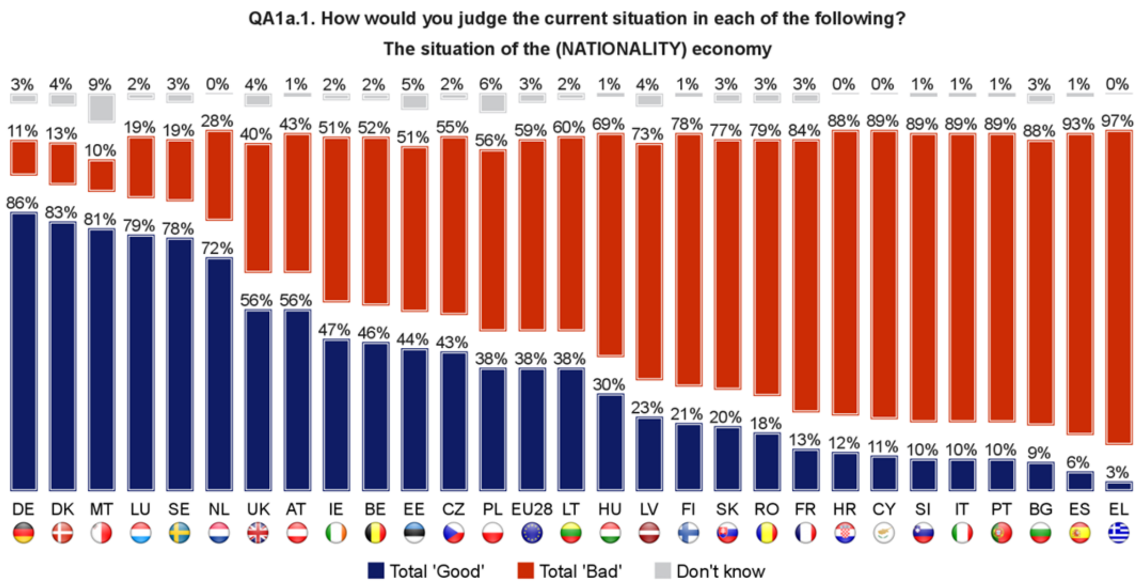
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE EURO

1. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE ECONOMY AT NATIONAL LEVEL: NATIONAL RESULTS AND EVOLUTIONS

Close to four Europeans in ten think that the situation of their national economy is good (38%), an increase since autumn 2014 (+4 percentage points). Though still a minority, this proportion has gained 18 percentage points since spring 2009. The differences between Member States have widened, up to 83 points from 79 points in autumn 2014. In a first group of countries, more than seven in ten respondents say that the situation of their national economy is 'good': Germany (86%), Denmark (83%), Malta (81%), Luxembourg (79%), Sweden (78%) and the Netherlands (72%). Though remaining the majority view, this proportion then falls to 56% in the United Kingdom and Austria. A majority of respondents are still pessimistic in the other Member States, most notably in Bulgaria, Spain and Greece where less than 10% of the population see the situation of the national economy as 'good' (at 9%, 6% and 3% respectively).

Compared with autumn 2014, the situation is thought to have improved in 23 Member States, led by Belgium (46%, +16 percentage points) and the Netherlands (72%, +10). The perception that the national economy is good has also gained ground in France (13%, +5), Portugal (10%, +4), Cyprus (11%, +4), Italy (10%, +3) and Slovenia (10%, +1), all countries that have now left the group of Member States where less than 10% of the population are optimistic about the state of the national economy. Conversely, perceptions of the national economy have deteriorated in five countries: Estonia (44%, -7), Poland (38%, -5), Sweden 78% (-3), Finland (21%, -1) and Latvia (23%, -1).

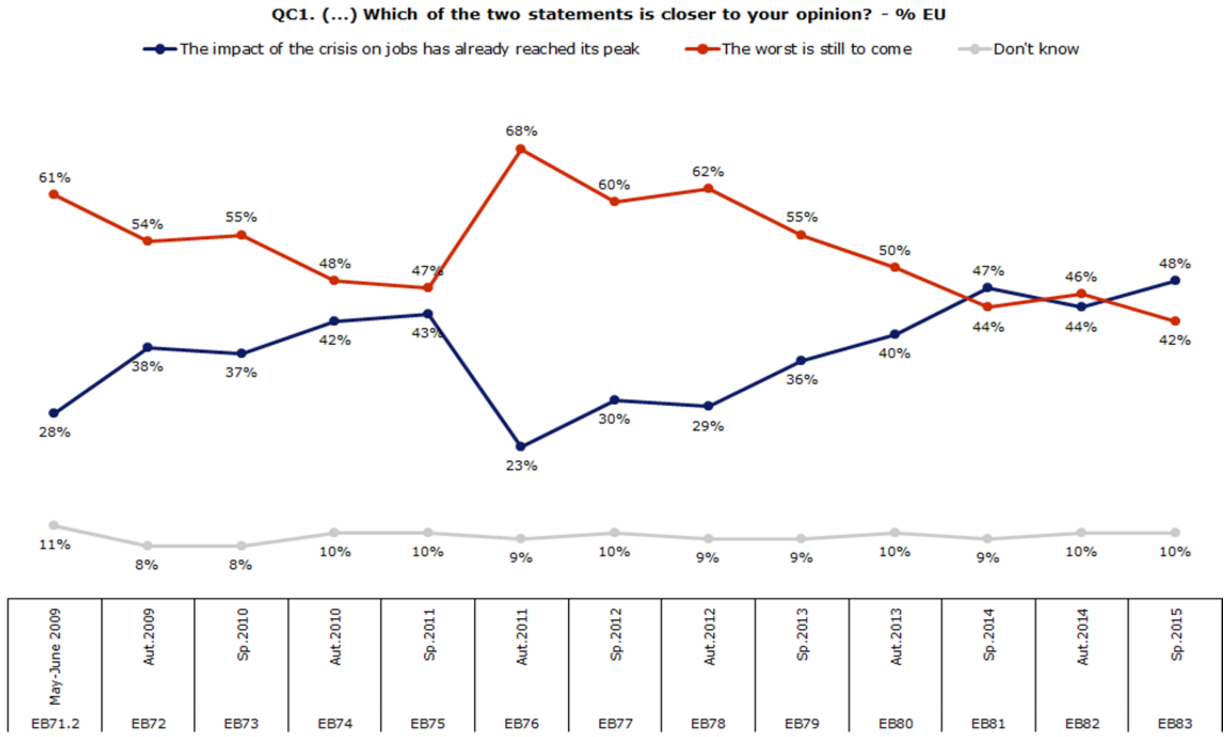


QA1a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	Total 'Good'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
EU28	38%	+4	59%	-4	3%	=
EURO AREA	36%	+6	62%	-6	2%	=
NON-EURO AREA	44%	+3	52%	-2	4%	-1
BE	46%	+16	52%	-16	2%	=
NL	72%	+10	28%	-10	0%	=
IE	47%	+9	51%	-9	2%	=
DE	86%	+8	11%	-7	3%	-1
MT	81%	+8	10%	-8	9%	=
UK	56%	+8	40%	-6	4%	-2
CZ	43%	+8	55%	-8	2%	=
SK	20%	+7	77%	-8	3%	+1
AT	56%	+6	43%	-6	1%	=
FR	13%	+5	84%	-6	3%	+1
LU	79%	+4	19%	-4	2%	=
HU	30%	+4	69%	-4	1%	=
CY	11%	+4	89%	-4	0%	=
PT	10%	+4	89%	-5	1%	+1
IT	10%	+3	89%	-3	1%	=
BG	9%	+3	88%	-4	3%	+1
ES	6%	+3	93%	-4	1%	+1
DK	83%	+2	13%	-4	4%	+2
LT	38%	+2	60%	-2	2%	=
HR	12%	+2	88%	-1	0%	-1
RO	18%	+1	79%	-1	3%	=
SI	10%	+1	89%	-1	1%	=
EL	3%	+1	97%	-1	0%	=
LV	23%	-1	73%	+1	4%	=
FI	21%	-1	78%	+1	1%	=
SE	78%	-3	19%	+4	3%	-1
PL	38%	-5	56%	+6	6%	-1
EE	44%	-7	51%	+8	5%	-1

2. IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON JOBS: TREND

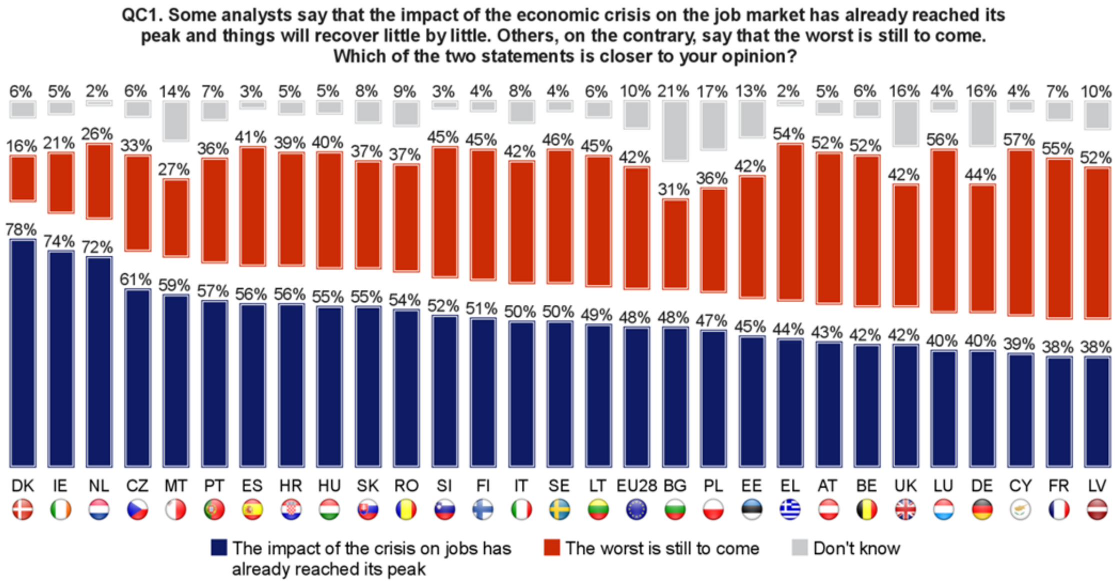
A majority of Europeans consider that the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak (48%, +4 percentage points), whereas 42% think that the worst is still to come (-4). Although the positive trend on-going since spring 2013 (EB79) was temporarily halted in the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2014 (when the majority again said that the worst was still to come) the feeling that "the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak" has started moving forward again.



3. IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON JOBS: NATIONAL RESULTS AND EVOLUTIONS

In 19 Member States, majorities of the population consider that "the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak" (up from 14 in autumn 2014). As in autumn 2014, Denmark (78%), Ireland (74%) and the Netherlands (72%) stand out, with more than two-thirds of respondents sharing this view. In 16 other countries, optimism also outweighs pessimism, in proportions ranging from 61% in the Czech Republic to 45% in Estonia. A majority say that "the worst is still to come" in eight Member States: Cyprus (57%), Luxembourg (56%), France (55%), Greece (54%), Latvia (52%), Belgium (52%), Austria (52%) and Germany (44%), whereas public opinion is evenly divided in the United Kingdom (42% vs. 42%).

Optimism about the impact of the crisis on jobs has grown in 22 Member States, with the most spectacular increases in Slovenia (52%, +12 percentage points) and Finland (51%, +12). Conversely, this opinion has lost ground in six countries, most steeply in Latvia (38%, -6). Since autumn 2014, optimism has become the majority opinion in Finland, Slovenia, Croatia, Spain, Italy and Lithuania, while pessimism is now predominant in Austria (43% "has already reached its peak" vs. 52% "the worst is still to come", compared with 48% vs. 47% in autumn 2014).



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?

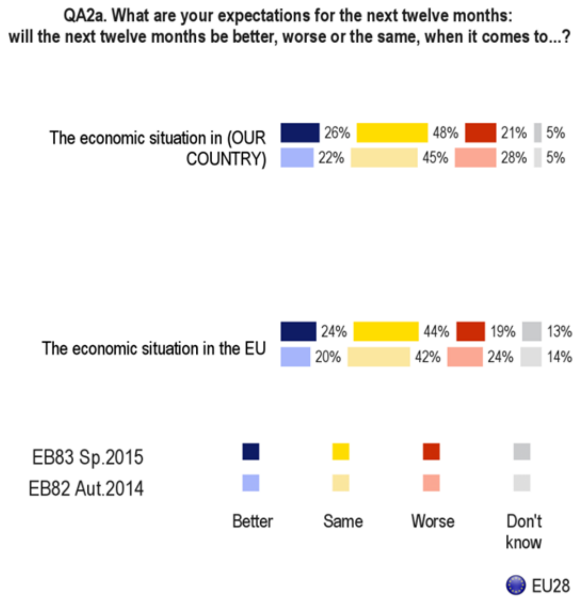
	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	The worst is still to come	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Aut.2014
EU28	48%	+4	42%	-4	10%	=
EURO AREA	47%	+6	45%	-4	8%	-2
NON-EURO AREA	49%	-1	38%	-2	13%	+3
SI	52%	+12	45%	-11	3%	-1
FI	51%	+12	45%	-12	4%	=
HR	56%	+9	39%	-11	5%	+2
PT	57%	+8	36%	-7	7%	-1
ES	56%	+8	41%	-7	3%	-1
IT	50%	+8	42%	-8	8%	=
CY	39%	+8	57%	-8	4%	=
FR	38%	+8	55%	-8	7%	=
CZ	61%	+7	33%	-8	6%	+1
DK	78%	+6	16%	-7	6%	+1
NL	72%	+6	26%	-6	2%	=
EL	44%	+6	54%	-7	2%	+1
BE	42%	+6	52%	-6	6%	=
LT	49%	+5	45%	-4	6%	-1
MT	59%	+4	27%	-1	14%	-3
HU	55%	+3	40%	-3	5%	=
BG	48%	+3	31%	-4	21%	+1
LU	40%	+3	56%	=	4%	-3
IE	74%	+2	21%	-2	5%	=
SK	55%	+2	37%	-2	8%	=
RO	54%	+2	37%	-2	9%	=
DE	40%	+2	44%	+2	16%	-4
SE	50%	-2	46%	+2	4%	=
EE	45%	-2	42%	+2	13%	=
PL	47%	-3	36%	+5	17%	-2
UK	42%	-4	42%	-4	16%	+8
AT	43%	-5	52%	+5	5%	=
LV	38%	-6	52%	+4	10%	+2

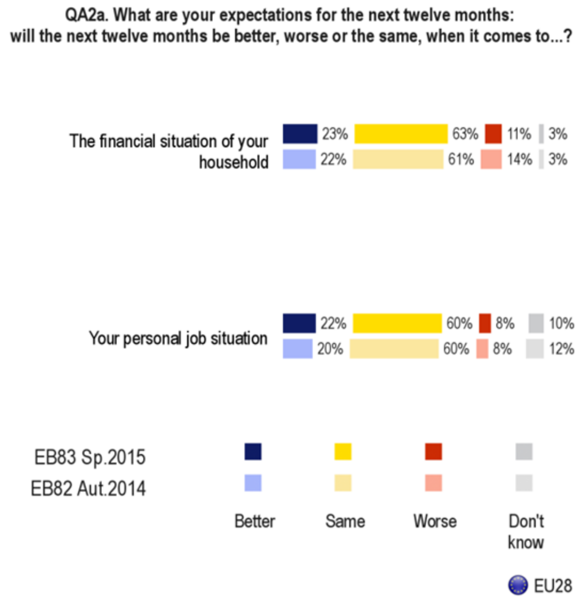
4. EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS: GENERAL AND PERSONAL ASPECTS

Majorities of Europeans continue to expect that the situation of the economy at the national (48%, +3 percentage points) and at the European level (44%, +2) will stay the same in the next twelve months. However, Europeans are again becoming more optimistic about the short-term future, and these positive beliefs now outweigh negative expectations. Around a quarter of Europeans think that the next twelve months will be better when it comes to the national economic situation (26%, +4), and the economic situation in the EU (24%, +4). At the same time, pessimism has lost ground in both cases (21% for the answer "worse" at national level, -7; 19% at European level, -5).

This is only the third time since spring 2004 (EB61) that optimism has outweighed pessimism in terms of expectations for the national economy, and the economic optimism index[13] is the highest measured since then (+5). The proportion of Europeans optimistic about the short-term prospects for the economic situation of the EU (24%) equals the level reached in spring 2014 (EB81) and is the highest since autumn 2009 (EB72).

At least six Europeans in ten expect the financial situation of their household (63%, +2) and their personal job situation (60%, unchanged) to remain the same over the next twelve months. Compared with autumn 2014, positive expectations have increased slightly (23% think that the financial situation of the household will be "better", +1; 22% for the personal job situation, +2) while pessimistic expectations have decreased or remained stable (11% for the answer "worse", -3, and 8% unchanged, respectively). Overall, these changes make for an optimistic pattern at the personal level, though less pronounced than in the case of the economic situation.



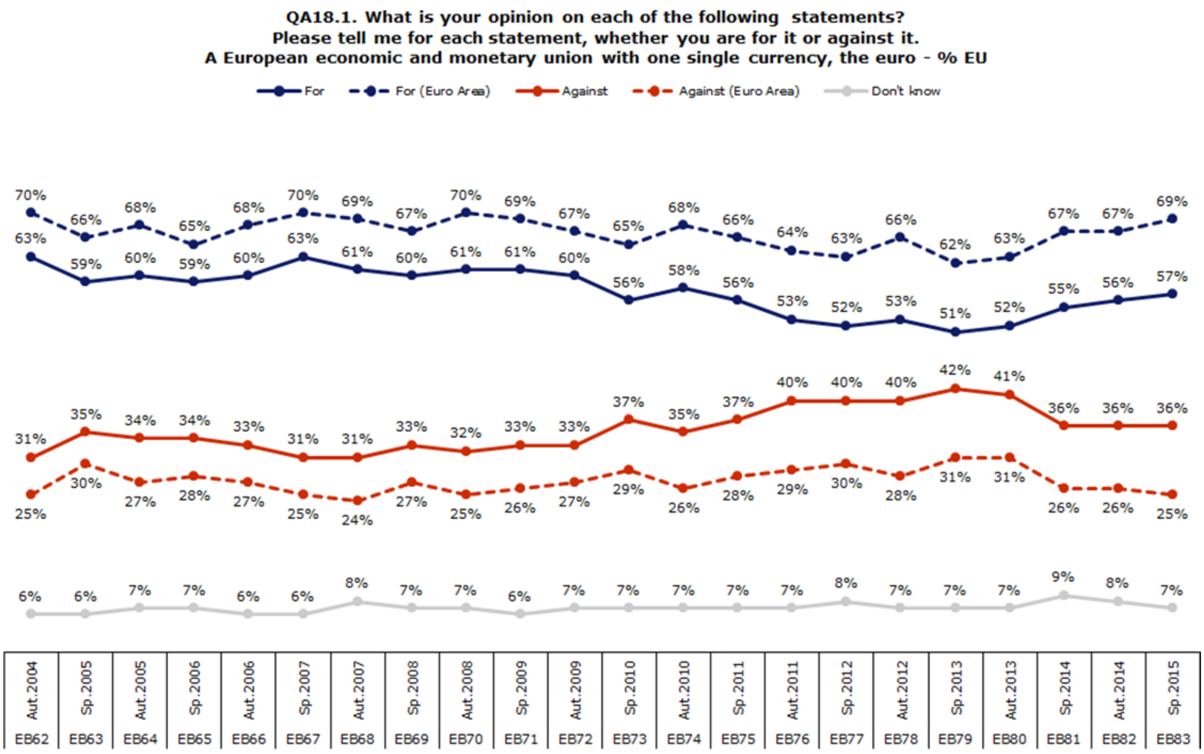


[13] Difference between the proportion of "better" answers and the proportion of "worse" answers.

5. SUPPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION WITH A SINGLE CURRENCY, THE EURO: TREND

Support for the euro has continued its upward trend: 57% of Europeans support "an economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro" (+1 percentage point since autumn 2014), while opposition has remained unchanged at 36% for the third consecutive time. Whereas support for the euro fell almost continuously between spring 2007 (EB67) and spring 2013 (EB79) (from 63% down to 51%), it has since increased steadily, though modestly, starting in autumn 2013 (from 51% up to 57%).

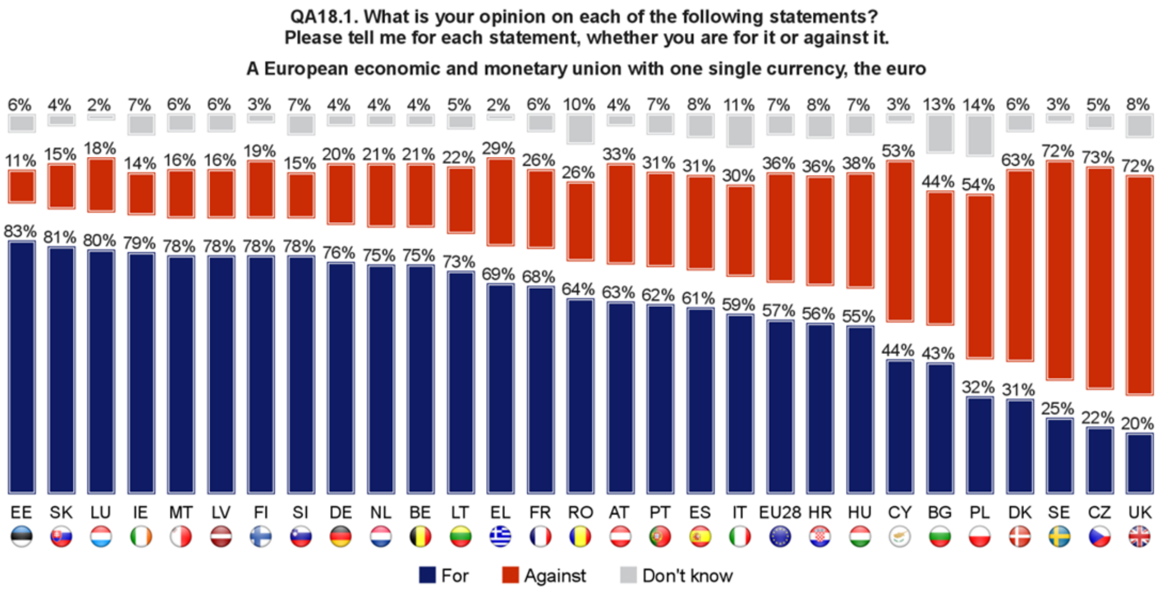
In the euro area, close to seven in ten respondents support the euro, after a 2-point increase since autumn 2014 (69%, vs. 25%, -1). Support for the euro has now risen by seven percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2013 (up from 62%). Outside the euro area, support is far less widespread, and the trend is downwards: a third of respondents are in favour a single currency (33%, -2 vs. 58%, +3).



6. SUPPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION WITH A SINGLE CURRENCY, THE EURO: NATIONAL RESULTS AND EVOLUTIONS

While support for the euro has grown slightly at EU level, the number of countries where it is the majority opinion has fallen: majorities of respondents are in favour of the euro in 21 Member States (down from 23 in autumn 2014). While at least eight in ten respondents support the euro in Estonia (83%), Slovakia (81%) and Luxembourg (80%), fewer do so in Croatia (56%) and Hungary (55%). In seven countries (six outside the euro area, plus Cyprus), only minorities of respondents are in favour of the euro: Cyprus (44% vs. 53%), Bulgaria – where the population is almost evenly divided (43% vs. 44%), Poland (32% vs. 54%), Denmark (31% vs. 63%), Sweden (25% vs. 72%), the Czech Republic (22% vs. 73 %) and the UK (20% vs. 72%).

Compared with autumn 2014, support for the euro has increased in 14 Member States, most steeply in Lithuania (73%, +10 percentage points)[14] and in Greece (69%, +6). Conversely, it has decreased in ten countries, most strikingly in Poland (32%, -8), Cyprus (44%, -7) and Austria (63%, -6). Support for the euro is unchanged in the four remaining countries: Estonia (83%), Luxembourg (80%), Croatia (56%) and the United Kingdom (20%). Following the decline in support observed in Cyprus (-7) and Bulgaria (-2), these countries have joined the group of countries where opposition to the euro is the majority view.

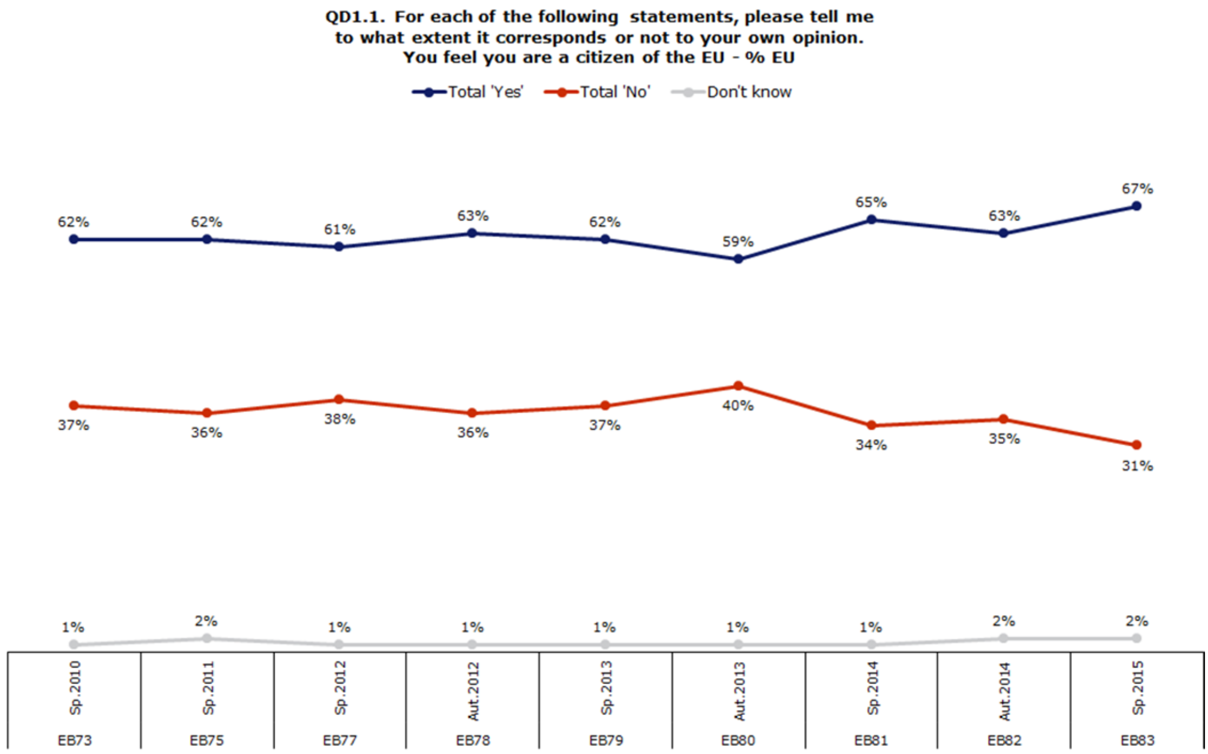


[14] Lithuania has accessed the euro on 1 January 2015.

IV. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

1. FEELING LIKE A CITIZEN OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

More than two-thirds of Europeans feel that they are citizens of the EU (67% for the total 'yes', +4 percentage points since autumn 2014). Meanwhile, the proportion of Europeans who do not feel that they are citizens of the EU has fallen below the one-third threshold (31%, -4). The feeling of European citizenship seems to have strengthened since the most recent European Parliament elections that were held in May 2014, just before the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 (EB81)[15].

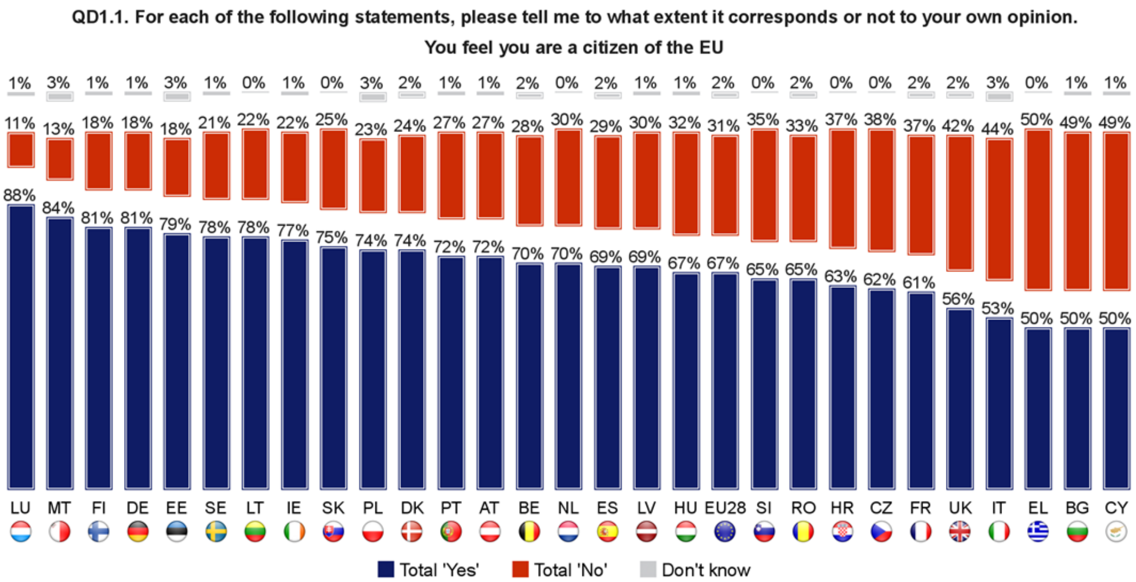


[15] The Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 (EB 81) was conducted between 31 May and 14 June 2014, just after the eighth European elections that took place across the EU between 22 and 25 May 2014.

2. FEELING LIKE A CITIZEN OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

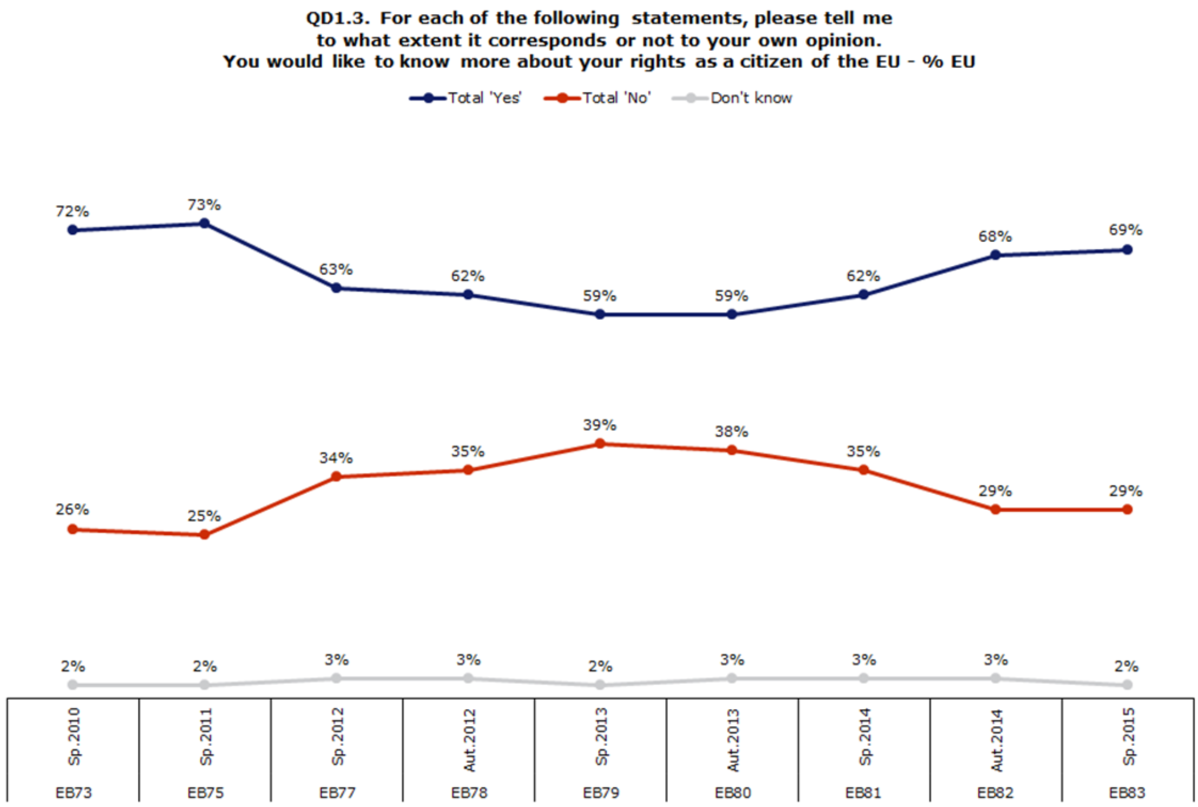
In 27 Member States, majorities of respondents feel that they are citizens of the EU (up from 25 in autumn 2014). More than eight respondents in ten feel that they are citizens of the EU in Luxembourg (88% for the total 'yes', including 61% of answers "yes, definitely"), Malta (84%), Finland (81%) and Germany (81%), but fewer do so in Bulgaria and Cyprus (50% in both countries). In the remaining country, Greece, the population is evenly divided: 50% feel that they are citizens of the EU, but 50% do not. For the first time since this question was first asked, at least half of the population of every Member State now feel that they are citizens of the EU.

The feeling of EU citizenship has strengthened in 17 countries since autumn 2014, most strikingly in the Netherlands (70%, +9 percentage points), Ireland (77%, +7), Germany (81%, +7), Lithuania (78%, +7) and Croatia (63%, +7). Conversely, it has declined in eight countries, but only to a limited extent; the steepest fall is recorded in Slovenia (65%, -4).



3. WISH TO KNOW MORE ABOUT RIGHTS: TRENDS

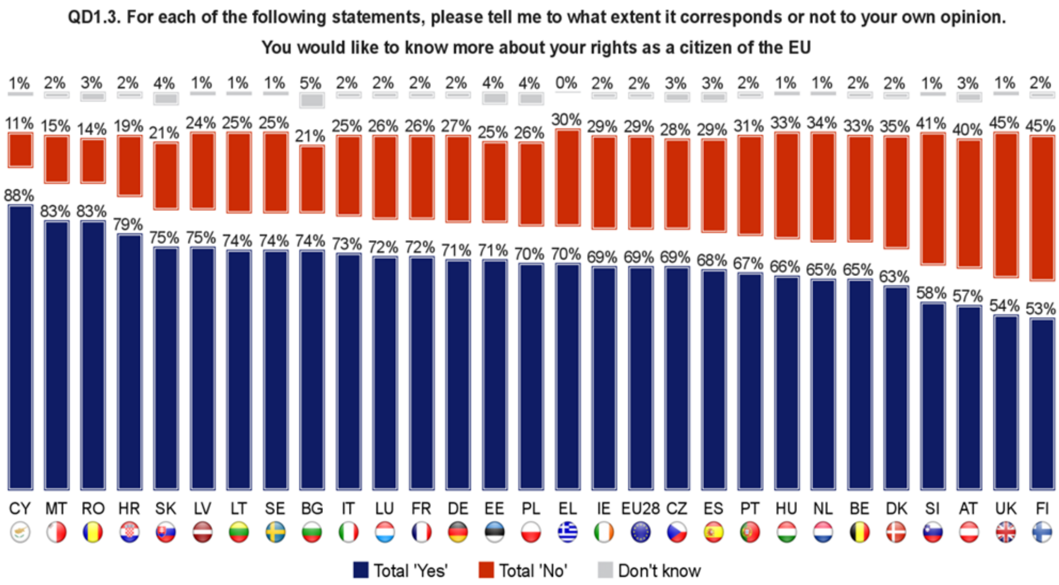
The wish of Europeans to know more about their rights as citizens of the EU has changed little, but there is still a perceptible upward trend: after a 1-point rise, almost seven in ten Europeans would like to know more about their rights (69% for the total 'yes', +1 percentage point). Though slightly less widespread than in spring 2010 and spring 2011 when this question was first asked, the wish to know more is at its highest level since then. Conversely, less than three in ten answer that they do not want to know more (29%, unchanged).



4. WISH TO KNOW MORE ABOUT RIGHTS: NATIONAL RESULTS

In all 28 Member States, majorities of respondents would like to know more about their rights as EU citizens, in widely varying proportions: the wish to know more about these rights is far more widespread in Cyprus (88% for the total ‘yes’, including 75% “yes, definitely”), Malta (83%) and Romania (83%) than in Finland (53%), the United Kingdom (54%), Austria (57%) and Slovenia (58%).

Compared with autumn 2014, the proportion of respondents who would like to know more about their rights as EU citizens has increased in nine Member States, led by Romania (83%, +8 percentage points). It has decreased in 12 countries, most steeply in Austria (57%, -6), and is unchanged in seven.

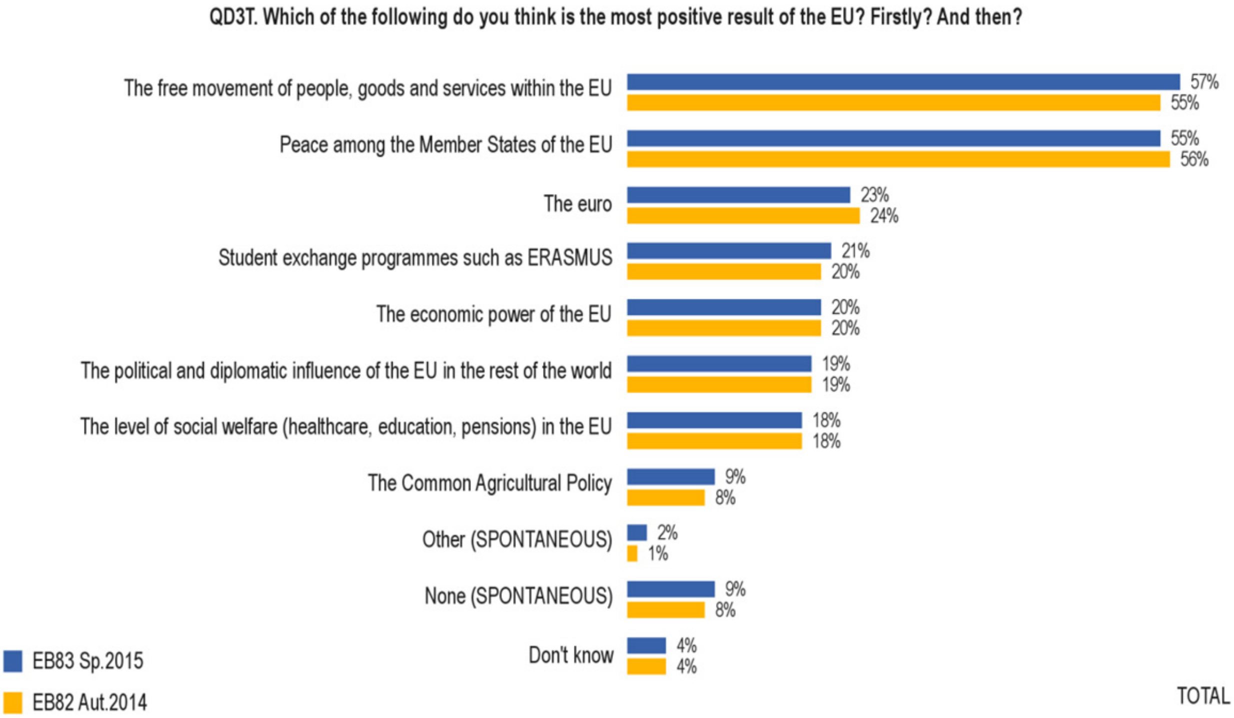


5. MOST POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: EVOLUTIONS

"The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU" (57%, +2 percentage points) and "peace among the Member States of the EU" (55%, -1) remain by far the most positive results of the EU in the eyes of Europeans. Generally speaking, although the top two items – peace and free movement – have switched positions since autumn 2014, this hierarchy has remained very stable. "The euro" remains in third position, mentioned by 23% of Europeans (-1).

"Student exchange programmes such as Erasmus" (21%, +1 percentage point), "the economic power of the EU" (20%, unchanged), "the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world" (19%, =) and "the level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU" (18%, =) follow, all mentioned by around a fifth of Europeans.

Results differ within, and outside the euro area: in the euro area, "peace among the Member States of the EU" and "the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU" are cited by the same proportion of respondents (56%); the euro comes in third position (30%). Outside the euro area, "the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU" comes first (58%), before "peace among the Member States of the EU" (54%); "the level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU" is in third place (22%).

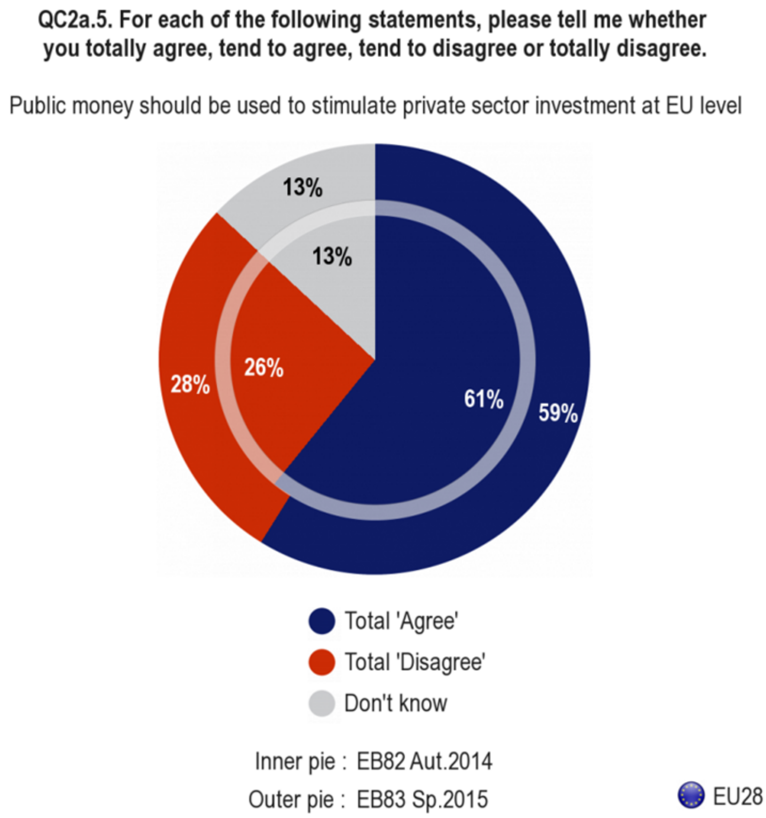


V. PRIORITY ISSUES

1. INVESTMENT

A large majority of Europeans believe that "public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level": 59% 'agree' with this statement (-2 percentage points since autumn 2014). Close to three respondents in ten 'disagree' (28%, +2) and 13% say that they "don't know".

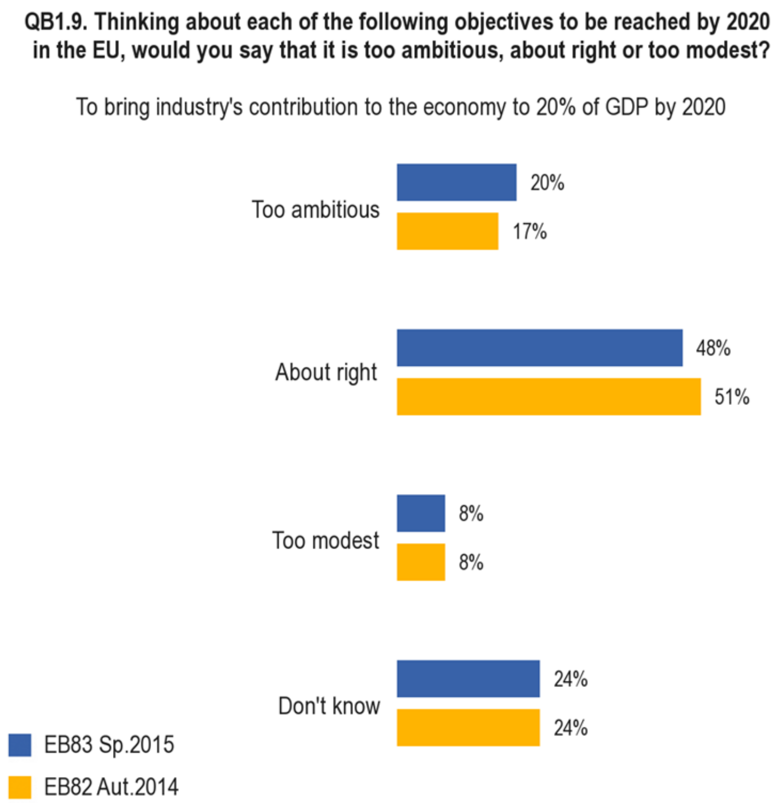
In 27 Member States, majorities of respondents agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The United Kingdom is the only exception (40% 'agree' vs. 44% 'disagree'). Agreement with this statement has fallen in 18 Member States, most severely in Austria (56%, -14 percentage points). In the United Kingdom, the majority opinion has shifted after a 3-point decrease (40% total 'agree' vs. 44%, compared with 43% vs. 40% in autumn 2014). Agreement has remained stable in three countries, and has increased in seven, though only to a limited extent: the largest rises are observed in Hungary (71%, +3) and Romania (69%, +3).



2. INDUSTRY

Close to half of Europeans continue to consider that bringing "industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020" is an objective that is **"about right"** (48%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2014). A fifth of them think that it is "too ambitious" (20%, +3) and 8% say it is "too modest" (unchanged). Finally, around a quarter answer that they "don't know" (24%, =).

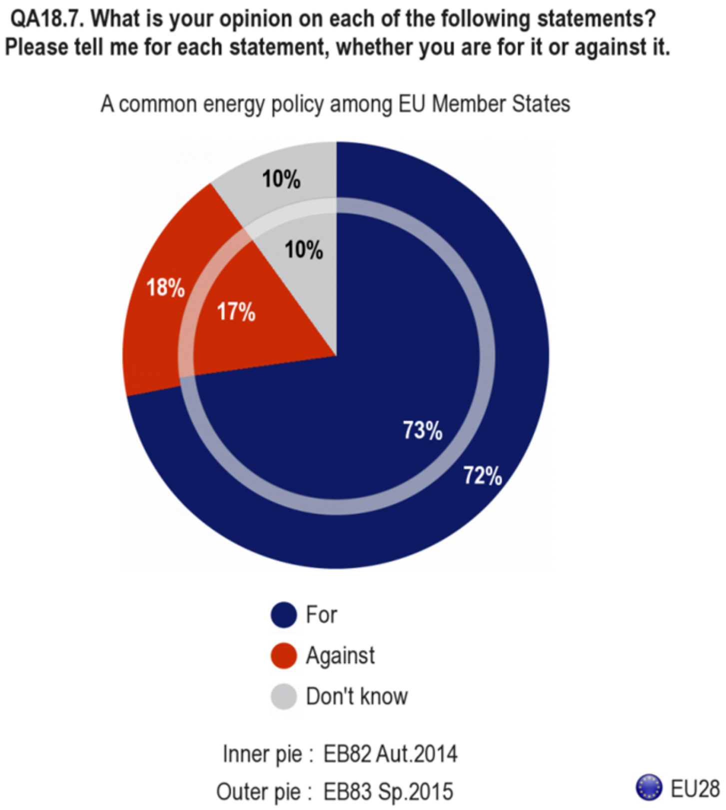
As in autumn 2014, a majority of respondents in 27 Member States consider that the objective of bringing "industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020" is realistic. Luxembourg is the only exception: 32% think that it is "too ambitious", 24% that it is "about right" and 8% that it is "too modest", the largest proportion of respondents answering that they "don't know" (36%). Compared with autumn 2014, the proportion of "about right" answers has fallen in 20 Member States, most steeply in Malta (45%, -8 percentage points) and in Latvia (51%, -8).



3. SUPPORT FOR A COMMON ENERGY POLICY AMONG EU MEMBER STATES

A large majority of Europeans say they are in favour of "a common energy policy among EU Member States" (72%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2014). Less than a fifth are opposed (18%, +1), and one in ten "don't know" (10%, unchanged).

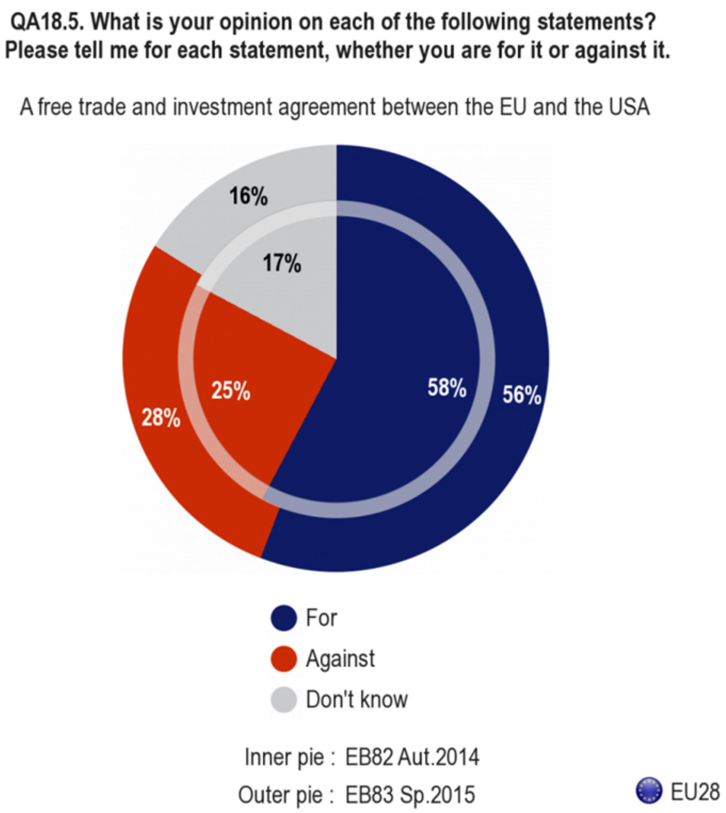
In all 28 EU Member States, more than half of respondents are for "a common energy policy among EU Member States": this proportion exceeds three-quarters in Lithuania (84%), Malta (83%), Germany (83%), Luxembourg (81%), Belgium (80%), Croatia (78%), Spain (78%), Greece (76%) and Denmark (76%), but is lower in the Czech Republic (56%), Austria (60%) and the United Kingdom (60%). The relative stability observed at EU level conceals substantial variations between countries: support for "a common energy policy among EU Member States" has fallen in 20 Member States, most strikingly in Cyprus (69%, -9 percentage points) and in Austria (60%, -8). Conversely, it has risen in eight countries, led by Croatia (78%, +8).



4. SUPPORT FOR A FREE TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE UNITED STATES

More than half of Europeans are in favour of a free trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States, but this support has lost ground since autumn 2014: 56% are "for" (-2 percentage points since autumn 2014), while 28% are "against" (+3). Finally, 16% answer that they "don't know" (-1).

Majorities of respondents in 25 Member States support a free trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States. As in autumn 2014, the exceptions are Austria (23% "for" vs. 67% "against"), Germany (31% vs. 51%) and Luxembourg (37% vs. 49%), where majorities oppose such an agreement. Support has fallen in 14 Member States, with 2-digit decreases in Austria (23%, -16 percentage points), Belgium (53%, -13), the Netherlands (63%, -11) and Slovenia (46%, -11). Conversely, it has strengthened in nine countries and remained stable in five.

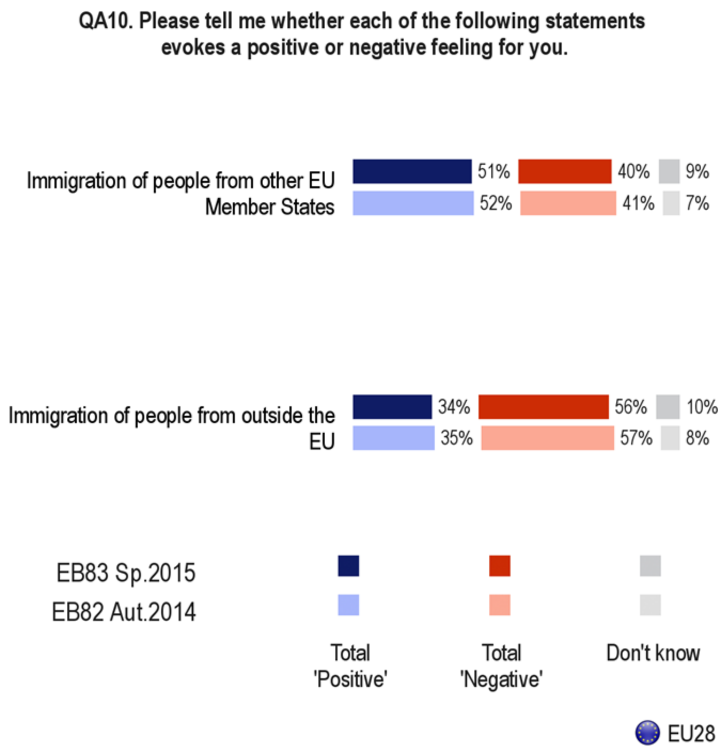


5. MIGRATION

Europeans' views on immigration, whether of people from other Member States or of people from outside the EU, have remained almost unchanged since autumn 2014.

For just above half of Europeans, the immigration of people from other EU Member States evokes a positive feeling (51%, -1 percentage point), while it evokes something negative for four respondents in ten (40%, -1). Majorities of the population have a positive feeling about the immigration of people from other EU Member States in 20 Member States (down from 21 in autumn 2014). Compared with autumn 2014, more respondents feel positive in seven countries, most notably in Germany (59%, +9); but fewer do so in 19 Member States, most notably in Poland (51% -10), Bulgaria (48%, -8) and Finland (69%, -7), and the proportions are stable in the remaining two countries.

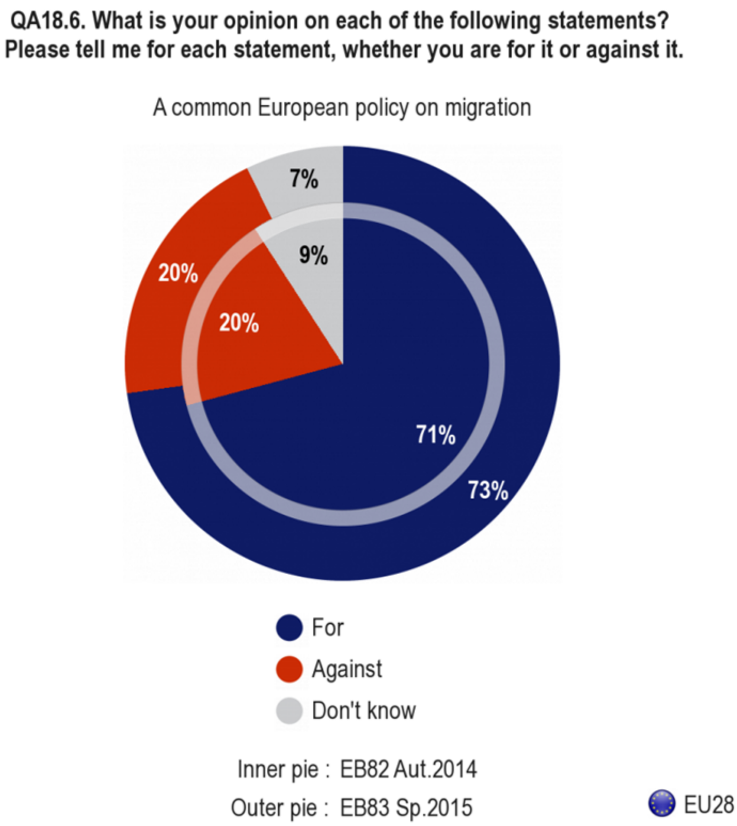
The immigration of people from outside the EU evokes a positive feeling for just above a third of Europeans (34%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2014) **and a negative feeling for 56% of them** (-1). Sweden stands out as being the only country where a large majority of the population take a positive view of the immigration of people from outside the EU (66% for the total 'positive' vs. 31%); though more limited, majorities of respondents also feel positive in Romania, Spain, Croatia and Ireland. In all other countries, the immigration of people from outside the European Union evokes a negative feeling, most strikingly in the Czech Republic (81%), Latvia (78%), Greece (78%) and Slovakia (77%). Compared with autumn 2014, negative views have increased in 15 countries, particularly in Lithuania (70%, +9) and Poland (53%, +9). Conversely, they have decreased in 12 Member States and are unchanged in France.



6. SUPPORT FOR A COMMON EUROPEAN POLICY ON MIGRATION

Close to three-quarters of Europeans say they are in favour of "a common European policy on migration" (73%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2014). A fifth are "against" (20%, unchanged), while 7% of respondents answer that they "don't know" (-2).

Support for "a common European policy on migration" is shared by a majority of respondents in all 28 Member States (as in autumn 2014). It is more widespread in the Netherlands (85%), Germany (84%), Malta (84%), Lithuania (82%), Luxembourg (82%) and Spain (81%), than in the Czech Republic (52%), Estonia (53%), Finland (57%) and Austria (58%). In terms of evolutions, support for "a common European policy on migration" has risen in 12 countries, most strikingly in Germany (84%, +9 percentage points), Sweden (77%, +8) and Croatia (71%, +7). Conversely, it has lost ground in 13 Member States, led by Estonia (53%, -11) and the Czech Republic (52%, -7). Support for "a common European policy on migration" is unchanged in Luxembourg (82%), Cyprus (75%) and Italy (73%).



CONCLUSION

After gaining ground spectacularly, **immigration is now seen as the most important issue facing the EU**, overtaking the economic themes that have led the hierarchy of main concerns since this question was first asked in autumn 2010 (EB74). The most important issue for Europeans overall, immigration is in first position in 20 Member States. Concerns over **terrorism have also increased sharply**. **Meanwhile, concern about economic themes has continued its downward trend.**

Indicators of support for the EU have continued to strengthen: more **Europeans have a positive image of the EU than neutral or negative**.

Trust in the EU has also gained ground, while distrust has dropped below 50% for the first time since spring 2011 (EB75).

Optimism for the future of the EU has continued its upward trend: 58% of Europeans say they are optimistic about the future of the EU.

Though still a minority, **the proportion of Europeans who feel that their voice counts in the EU has increased**, while exactly half Europeans disagree, the lowest level since this question was first asked. Since the 2014 European elections, the proportion of citizens who feel that their voice counts has remained at a high level.

Perceptions of the economy have improved: close to four in ten Europeans believe **their national economic situation** is 'good', while less than six in ten consider that it is 'bad'. Despite this improvement, differences between Member States remain wide.

Almost half of Europeans (48%) say that **the impact of the crisis on the job market has already reached its peak**, more than at any time since the question was first asked in early 2009.

Expectations for economic development over the next 12 months have risen, and **optimists outnumber pessimists** regarding the economic situation at both national and European levels. The economic optimism index for the national economy is the highest measured since spring 2004 (EB61).

Support for the euro has continued the upward trend that has been on-going since autumn 2013 (EB80). A large majority of Europeans are in favour of the single currency and this opinion is shared by majorities of respondents in 21 Member States.

More than two-thirds of Europeans feel they are citizens of the EU. This is the first time that this proportion has reached such a high level. A similar proportion would like to know more about their rights as citizens of the EU. Majorities of respondents feel they are citizens of the EU in 27 Member States, and in the remaining country, the population is evenly divided.

People's perceptions of the most positive results of the EU is almost unchanged since autumn 2014: **the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU**, in first place, and **peace among the Member States of the EU**, second, continue to be cited by more than half of Europeans. **The euro** is mentioned by close to a quarter of Europeans.

In terms of political priorities of the European Union, close to six Europeans in ten agree that **public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.** This remains the majority view in 27 countries.

Close to half Europeans think that the objective of bringing industry's contribution to the economy to 20% of GDP by 2020 is "about right"; this is the opinion of a majority of respondents in 27 Member States.

A large majority of Europeans are in favour of **a common energy policy among EU Member States,** and more than half support **a free trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States**, though in both cases support has declined slightly since autumn 2014.

The **immigration of people from other EU Member States** evokes a positive feeling for more than half of Europeans, whereas the opposite is true in the case of **immigration of people from outside the EU**. Overall, a common European policy on migration is supported by close to three-quarters of Europeans, rising slightly since autumn 2014.

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83

Public opinion in the European Union

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 16th and the 27th of May 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 83.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 83.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83 survey and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.
The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83 survey has also been conducted in five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview)* was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed below.

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

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

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,014	16/05/15	26/05/15	9,263,570	2.18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,063	16/05/15	26/05/15	6,294,563	1.48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,021	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,955,829	2.11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,020	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,625,032	1.09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,554	16/05/15	26/05/15	71,283,580	16.79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,001	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,113,355	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,018	16/05/15	26/05/15	3,586,829	0.84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	999	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,791,499	2.07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,002	16/05/15	26/05/15	39,506,853	9.31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	997	16/05/15	26/05/15	51,668,700	12.17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,008	16/05/15	26/05/15	3,625,601	0.85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,028	16/05/15	26/05/15	51,336,889	12.09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	16/05/15	26/05/15	724,084	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,005	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,731,509	0.41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,003	16/05/15	26/05/15	2,535,329	0.60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	16/05/15	27/05/15	445,806	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,055	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,477,933	2.00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	504	16/05/15	26/05/15	360,045	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,010	16/05/15	26/05/15	13,901,653	3.27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,032	16/05/15	27/05/15	7,232,497	1.70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	998	16/05/15	26/05/15	32,736,685	7.71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,000	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,512,269	2.01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,007	16/05/15	26/05/15	16,880,465	3.98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1,008	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,760,726	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,051	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,580,260	1.08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,013	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,511,446	1.06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,037	16/05/15	26/05/15	7,944,034	1.87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,306	16/05/15	26/05/15	52,104,731	12.27%
TOTAL EU28			27,758	16/05/15	27/05/15	424,491,772	100%*

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

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	16/05/15	25/05/15	143,226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1,010	16/05/15	27/05/15	54,844,406
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1,055	16/05/15	23/05/15	1,678,404
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	530	16/05/15	24/05/15	492,265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1,015	16/05/15	26/05/15	6,409,693
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1,000	16/05/15	25/05/15	2,221,572
TOTAL			31,868	16/05/15	27/05/15	490,281,338