European Commission

Standard Eurobarometer 81
Spring 2014

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

FIRST RESULTS

Fieldwork: June 2014

Publication: July 2014

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 81
Spring 2014

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 81 survey, which was carried out between 31 May and 14 June 2014 in 34 countries or territories[1]: the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, the five candidate countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia), 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 various topics such as the European political situation and the economy. It is published jointly with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions on the economic crisis and other political trends in the EU, which are set out in an annex.

The previous Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80) was marked by significant improvements in the economic indicators (perceptions of the current situation and projections for the short-term future), and a halt in the downward trend that has generally characterised the indicators of support for the EU in recent years.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 was conducted just after the eighth European elections that took place across the EU between 22 and 25 May 2014. The European People's Party (EPP) received 29.4% of the vote, representing 221 seats[2]. With 25.4% of the vote, the Socialists and Democrats (S&D) came second with 191 seats. These elections were marked by the performance of eurosceptic parties in several Member States (notably France, the United Kingdom and Denmark).

The fieldwork was conducted a few weeks after the publication by the European Commission of the spring 2014 European economic forecast[3]: GDP growth for the whole year 2014 is expected to stand at 1.6% in the EU, and 1.2% in the euro area. This is slightly better than was foreseen in autumn of 2013. Meanwhile, the unemployment statistics were also encouraging[4]: at 10.4%, the unemployment rate for EU28 in April 2014 had fallen since March 2014 (-0.1, from 10.5%), and more significantly since April 2013 (-0.5, from 10.9%). This was also true in the euro area (11.7%, down from 11.8% in March 2014, and from 12% in April 2013), even though the falls were smaller. Despite the overall improvement in the economic situation in the European Union, substantial differences between Member States remain.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80), national elections have taken place in Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania and Belgium.

[1] Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State.
[2] These seat numbers are provisional; they can change depending on the decisions of the Members of the European Parliament.
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2014/pdf/ee3_en.pdf
[4] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-03062014-BP/EN/3-03062014-BP-EN.PDF

This report focuses on the results obtained in the 28 EU Member States and is divided into six parts. The first part analyses how Europeans perceive their political institutions, both national governments and parliaments, and the EU and its institutions. The second part looks at the main concerns of Europeans at European level. The report then considers how respondents perceive the current economic situation, what they expect for the next twelve months and their opinion on the euro, while the fourth part analyses the impact of the crisis on the job market. The report then examines the way in which Europeans perceive their life in the EU and asks whether they feel at risk of falling into poverty. A final part looks at the question of European citizenship.

As these questions were asked in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys 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)[5]. 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[6].

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	The United Kingdom
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	EU28	European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States
TR	Turkey	EURO AREA	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia **	NON-EURO AREA	BG, CZ, DK, LT, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK, HR
IS	Iceland		
ME	Montenegro		
RS	Serbia		

* 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

* * * * *

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.

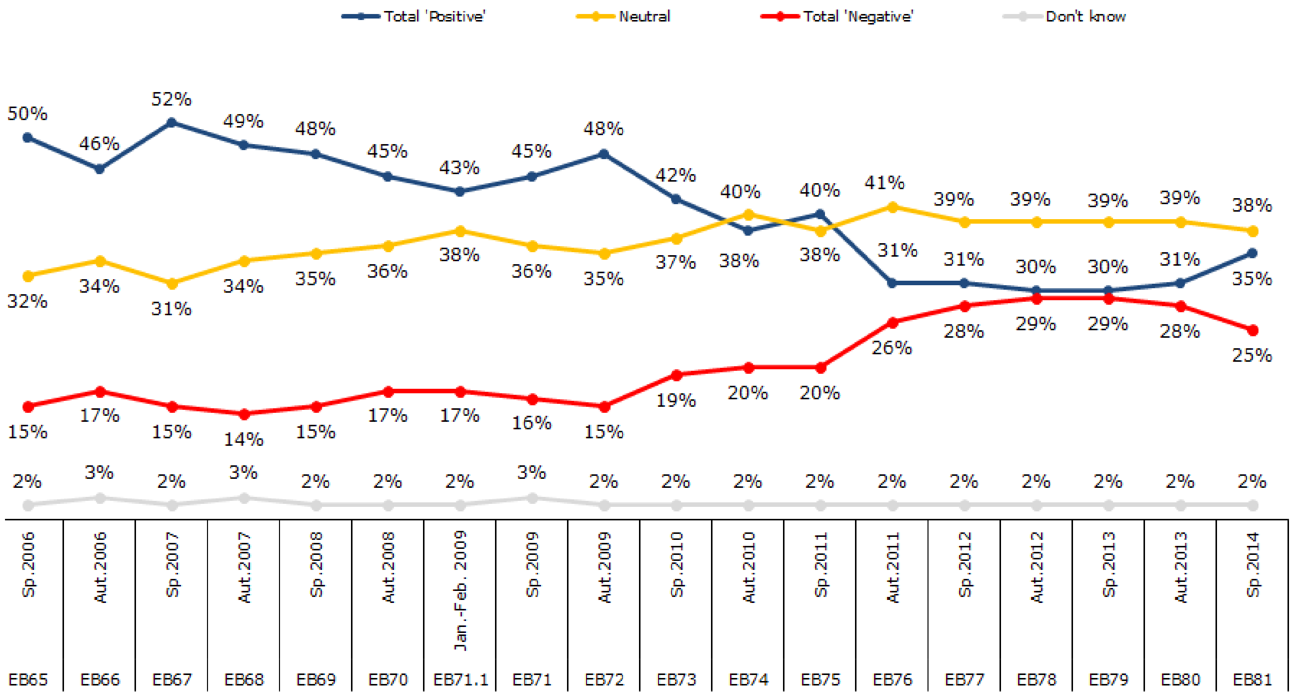
[5] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
[6] The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question

I. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1. THE IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

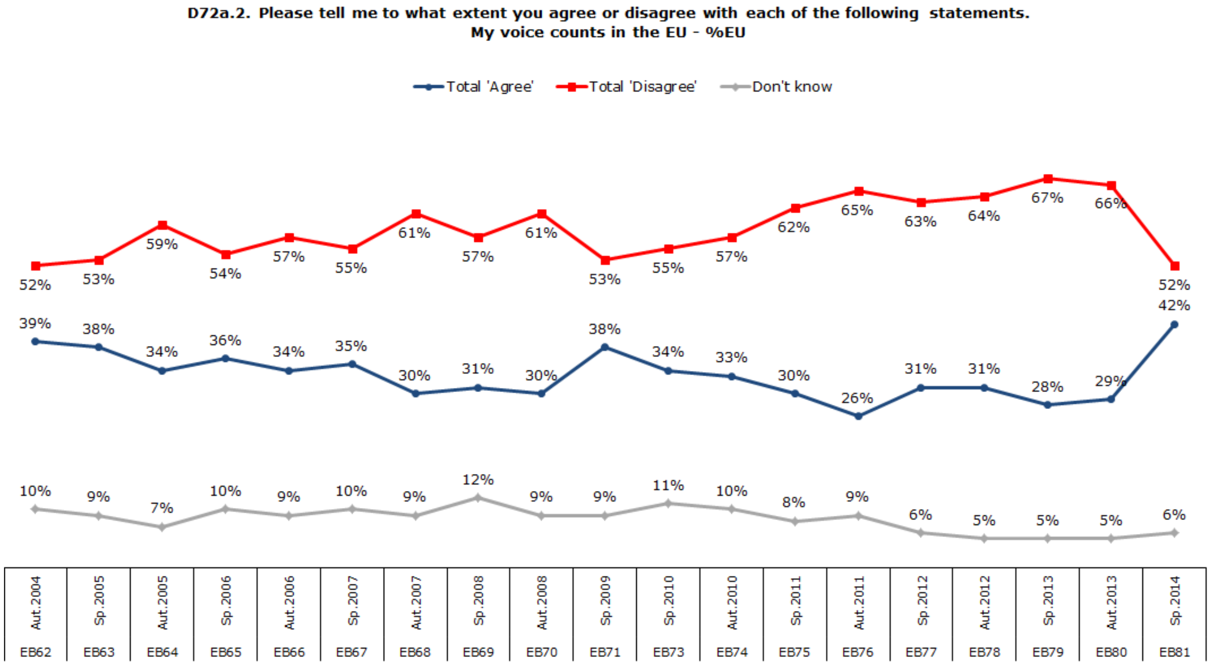
The image of the EU has improved since autumn 2013: though a relative majority of Europeans continue to have a neutral image of the EU (38%, -1 percentage point), more now have a positive image (35%, +4) while fewer have a negative image (25%, -3). This 4-point increase in the number of Europeans for whom the EU conjures up a positive image is the most significant since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2007 (52%, +6 from the 46% registered in autumn 2006). At ten percentage points, the gap between the proportions of Europeans with a 'positive' and a 'negative' image of the EU is the widest since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2011 (EB75).

QA10 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? - % EU



2. MY VOICE COUNTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

More than four in ten Europeans consider that their voice counts in the EU (42%, +13 percentage points since autumn 2013). The proportion of EU citizens who say that their voice does not count has fallen sharply, from two-thirds (66%), down to just above half (52%). Probably as a result of the European elections held just before the fieldwork, this increase in the belief that "my voice counts" is the largest ever recorded. More citizens now feel that their voice is heard by the EU than at any time since 2004.

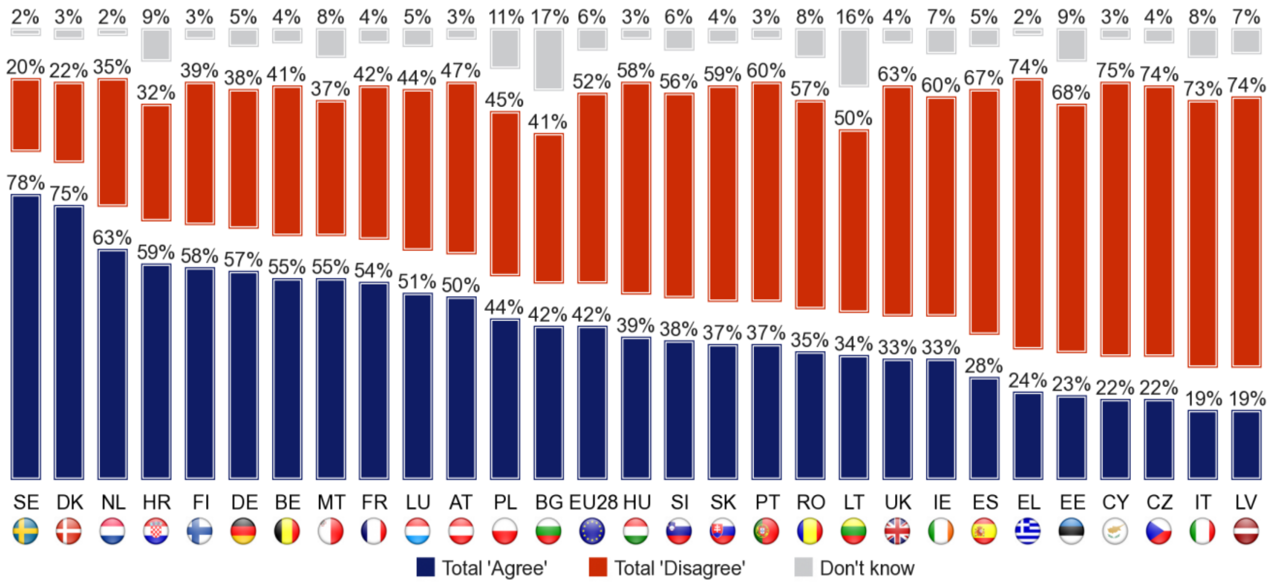


3. MY VOICE COUNTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

In 11 Member States, most people say that their voice counts in the EU: at least three-quarters feel this way in Sweden (78%) and Denmark (75%), and between two-thirds and half do so in the Netherlands (63%), Croatia (59%), Finland (58%), Germany (57%), Belgium (55%), Malta (55%), France (54%), Luxembourg (51%) and Austria (50%). As a comparison, this was only the case in Denmark in autumn 2013, and in six countries in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2009 (EB71) conducted just after the 2009 EP elections: Denmark (65%), Sweden (58%), the Netherlands (56%), Belgium (54%), Malta (51%) and Luxembourg (50%). In Bulgaria, a wafer-thin majority of the population also feel that their voice counts in the EU (42% vs. 41%). In the 16 remaining Member States, majorities of respondents believe that their voice does not count in the EU, in proportions that range from 45% in Poland to 75% in Cyprus. In terms of evolution since autumn 2013, the proportion of respondents who believe that their voice counts has increased in all 28 Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (78%, +31 percentage points), the Netherlands (63%, +23), and Finland (58%, +20).

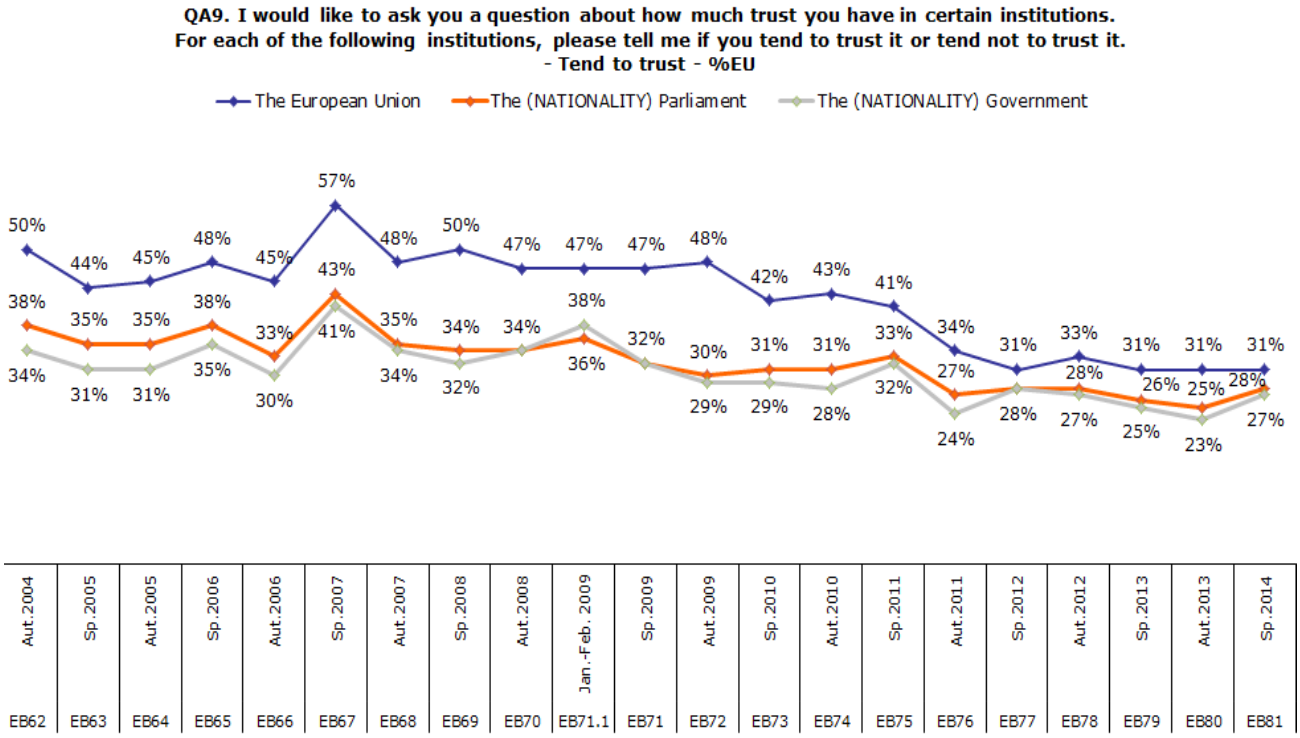
D72a.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU



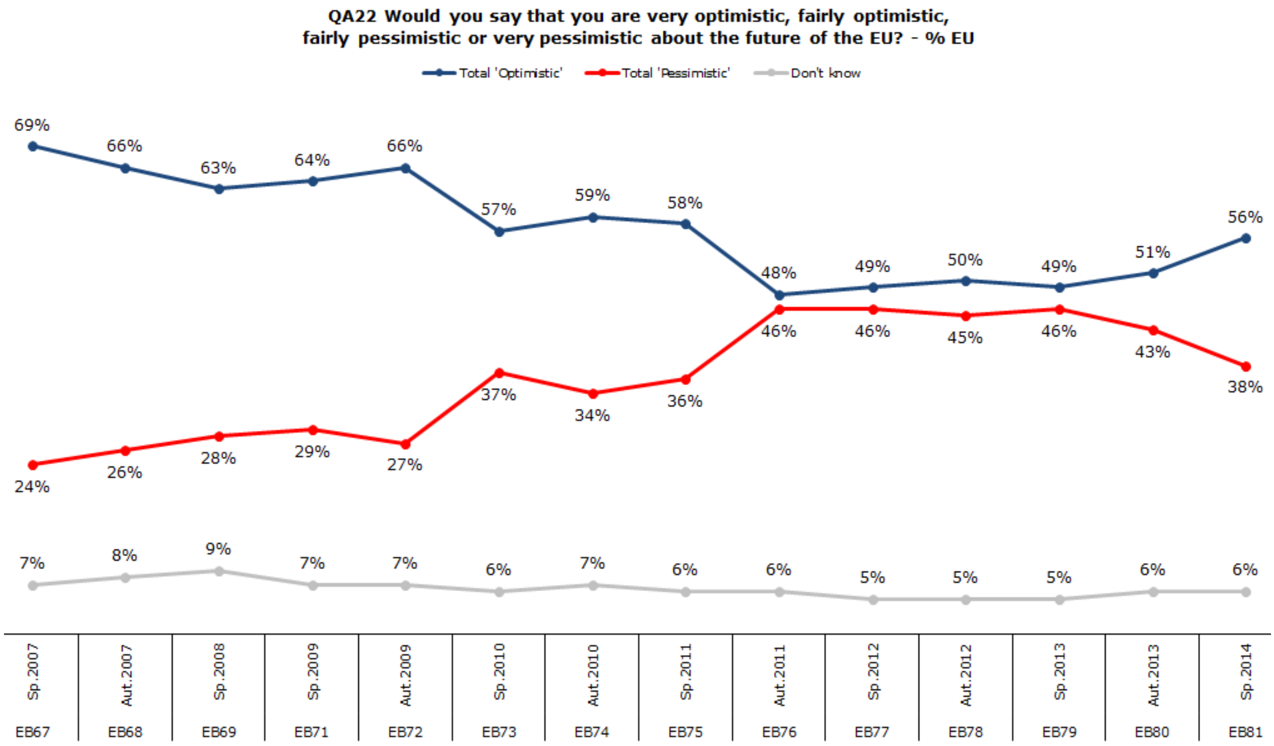
4. TRUST IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND PARLIAMENTS, AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

Trust in national political institutions and the European Union remains at a low level. However, trust in national governments (27%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2013) and national parliaments (28%, +3) has increased for the first time since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012 (EB77). This slight rise in trust in national political institutions is not mirrored by increased trust in the European Union, which remains unchanged for the third successive time at 31%. The proportions of Europeans who tend not to trust national governments (68%, -4) and national parliaments (65%, -4) have decreased, as has the proportion of respondents who do not trust the European Union, though to a slightly lesser extent (56%, -2).



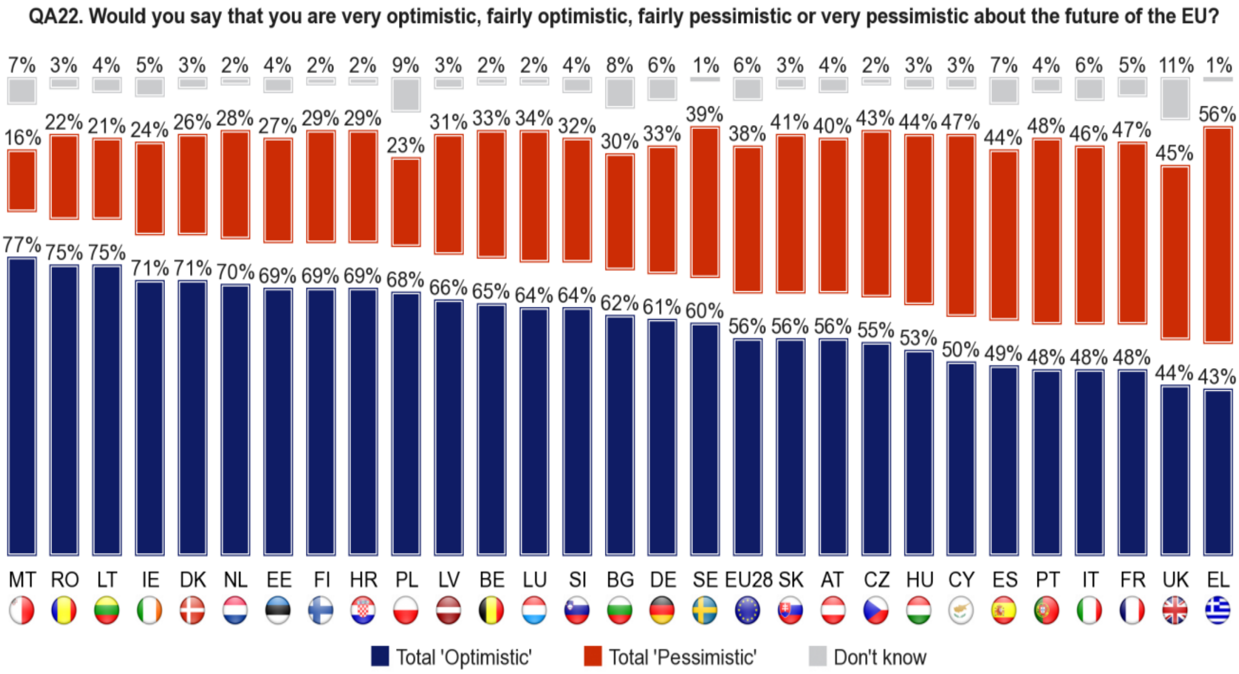
5. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

Continuing the positive trend observed in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80), optimism about the future of the EU has gained ground: more than half of Europeans say they are optimistic (56%, +5 percentage points since autumn 2013), whereas pessimism has decreased (38%, -5). The gap between optimists and pessimists is now +18 points (compared with +8 points in autumn 2013 and just +3 points in spring 2013).



6. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

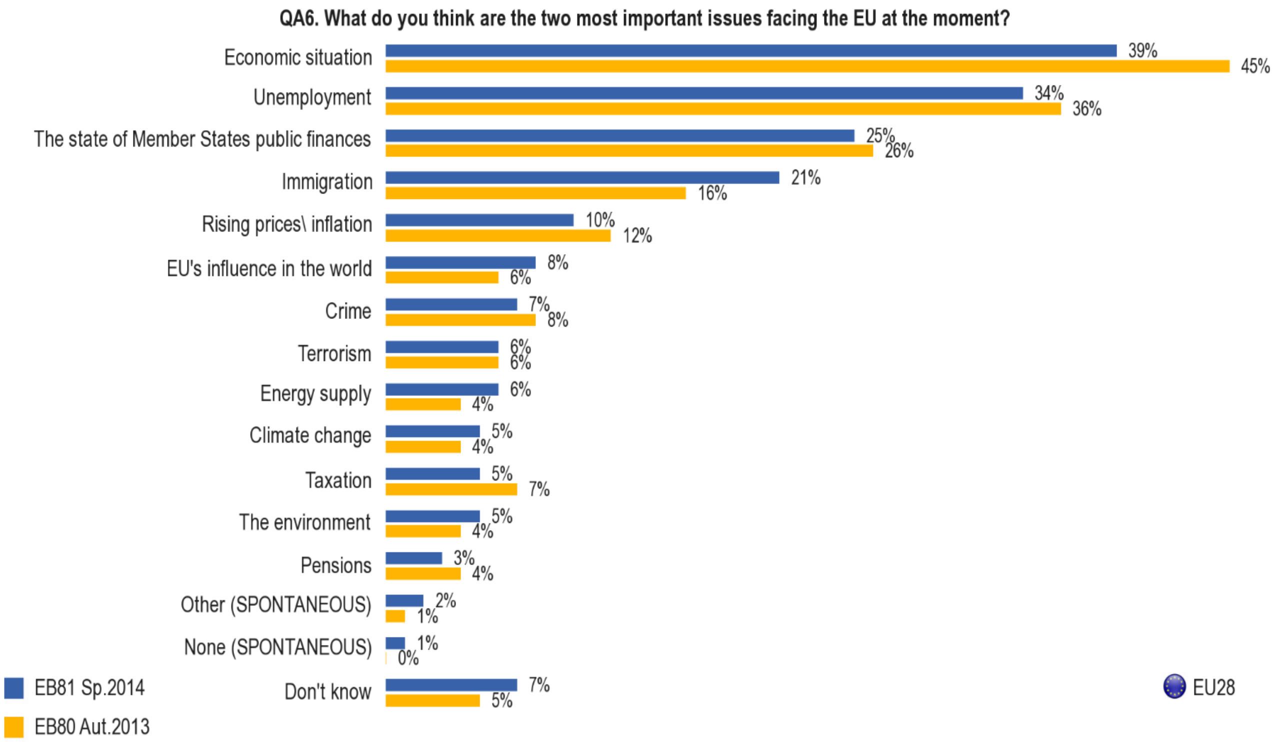
Most people are optimistic about the future of the EU in 25 Member States, ranging from 48% in France and Italy to 77% in Malta and 75% in Romania and Lithuania. Greece (56% are pessimistic in total, vs. 43%), the United Kingdom (45% vs. 44%), and Portugal, where the population is evenly divided (48% vs. 48%) are the only three exceptions. Optimism has risen in 25 Member States (up from 22 in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013), and has become the majority view in five more countries: Cyprus (50% vs. 47%, compared with 29% vs. 66% in autumn 2013), Italy (48% vs. 46%, for 40% vs. 52%), France (48% vs. 47%, for 40% vs. 56%), the Czech Republic (55% vs. 43%, for 48% vs. 50%), and Hungary (53% vs. 44%, for 46% vs. 49%). Optimism about the future of the EU has decreased in three Member States: Denmark (71%,-4 percentage points), the United Kingdom (44%, -1) and Slovakia (56%, -1).



II. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

1. MAIN CONCERNS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

The most important issues currently facing the EU are dominated by economic themes, but these have lost ground, as previously observed in the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of spring 2013 (EB79) – except for unemployment – and autumn 2013 (EB80). When asked to identify their two main concerns, respondents mention the economic situation most frequently (39%, -6 percentage points since autumn 2013) despite a 20-point decrease since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2011 (down from 59% in EB76). It is now closely followed by unemployment (34%, -2). In third position, the state of Member States' public finances is mentioned by a quarter of Europeans (25%, -1). Immigration remains the fourth European concern, mentioned by one in five respondents (21%, +5 since autumn 2013, and +11 since spring 2013, up from 10%).



2. MAIN CONCERNS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL: NATIONAL RESULTS

The economic situation is the most cited item in 21 Member States (with results ranging from 54% in Cyprus to 26% in Romania and Poland), and is in second position in six further countries (Austria is the sole country where the economic situation stands only in third place). Unemployment is the main concern at European level in Italy (53%), Luxembourg (48%) and Portugal (47%). In three countries, the economic situation and unemployment are mentioned equally as being among the two most important issues currently facing the EU: Cyprus (54% for both items), Denmark (both 42%) and Poland (both 26%). The state of Member States' public finances is seen as the most important issue in three countries: Germany (42%), Austria (35%) and the Czech Republic (30%). Immigration comes first in Malta (55%, compared with 21% at EU level), and is also mentioned more often than by Europeans generally in the United Kingdom (29%, in second position), Bulgaria (28%, also in second place) and in Germany (28%). Respondents in Sweden are particularly concerned with environmental issues (25% for both the environment and climate change, in equal third position, compared with 5% at EU level).

QA6 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

	Economic situation	Unemploy-ment	The state of Member States public finances	Immigration	Rising prices/ inflation	EU's influence in the world	Crime	Terrorism	Energy supply	Climate change	Taxation	The environment	Pensions
EU28	39%	34%	25%	21%	10%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	3%
BE	39%	36%	21%	21%	10%	8%	16%	11%	5%	7%	5%	6%	5%
BG	34%	18%	14%	28%	5%	10%	6%	8%	9%	5%	2%	7%	2%
CZ	28%	24%	30%	21%	13%	11%	11%	11%	8%	4%	3%	7%	5%
DK	42%	42%	18%	21%	3%	10%	14%	6%	5%	15%	1%	11%	1%
DE	33%	30%	42%	28%	9%	8%	9%	4%	9%	6%	2%	4%	3%
EE	34%	16%	31%	21%	9%	16%	5%	8%	11%	1%	4%	4%	4%
IE	45%	40%	22%	10%	13%	7%	9%	5%	4%	4%	11%	4%	2%
EL	44%	37%	30%	18%	8%	13%	8%	5%	3%	3%	6%	4%	2%
ES	52%	40%	26%	13%	9%	6%	4%	2%	3%	2%	6%	2%	3%
FR	46%	35%	23%	16%	10%	11%	6%	10%	7%	5%	4%	8%	3%
HR	38%	33%	25%	14%	11%	12%	12%	5%	5%	6%	3%	3%	1%
IT	45%	53%	16%	25%	12%	4%	4%	4%	2%	1%	16%	2%	4%
CY	54%	54%	19%	15%	5%	7%	15%	7%	1%	2%	3%	1%	0%
LV	33%	17%	28%	22%	10%	9%	7%	7%	8%	5%	7%	4%	4%
LT	28%	15%	27%	21%	14%	10%	11%	9%	11%	5%	8%	2%	2%
LU	26%	48%	19%	18%	12%	9%	10%	4%	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%
HU	34%	29%	31%	19%	12%	10%	13%	7%	9%	6%	4%	4%	4%
MT	30%	26%	15%	55%	5%	3%	7%	4%	5%	5%	1%	5%	3%
NL	49%	36%	31%	27%	6%	15%	6%	5%	4%	5%	2%	4%	1%
AT	31%	32%	35%	18%	13%	11%	11%	2%	4%	8%	6%	9%	5%
PL	26%	26%	21%	15%	10%	10%	4%	8%	11%	4%	3%	4%	5%
PT	42%	47%	32%	8%	14%	4%	5%	3%	1%	2%	8%	0%	4%
RO	26%	22%	14%	14%	18%	6%	16%	10%	4%	4%	7%	5%	5%
SI	43%	40%	26%	13%	4%	9%	11%	3%	3%	5%	6%	4%	2%
SK	36%	34%	26%	9%	16%	9%	12%	10%	8%	3%	5%	6%	6%
FI	40%	31%	36%	15%	9%	11%	9%	5%	9%	11%	4%	7%	2%
SE	40%	37%	19%	18%	0%	7%	6%	2%	9%	25%	2%	25%	1%
UK	33%	26%	11%	29%	8%	9%	5%	7%	6%	5%	3%	3%	2%

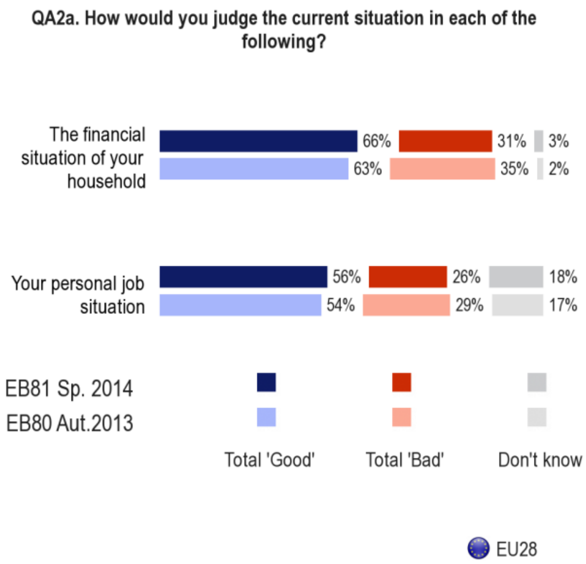
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONNED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONNED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONNED ITEM

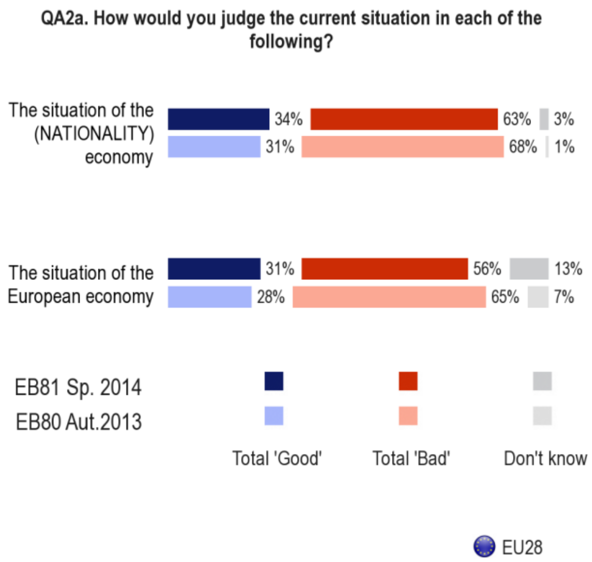
III. EUROPEANS AND THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION: GENERAL AND PERSONAL ASPECTS

Perceptions of the current economic and personal situations are still improving, continuing the trend that started in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80). These positive evolutions are seen in the way respondents judge the economic situation at national level (total 'good' +3 percentage points, total 'bad' -5), and at European level (total 'good' +3, total 'bad' -9). However, these more optimistic evaluations remain at a low level: around a third of Europeans consider that the national and European economic situations are 'good'.

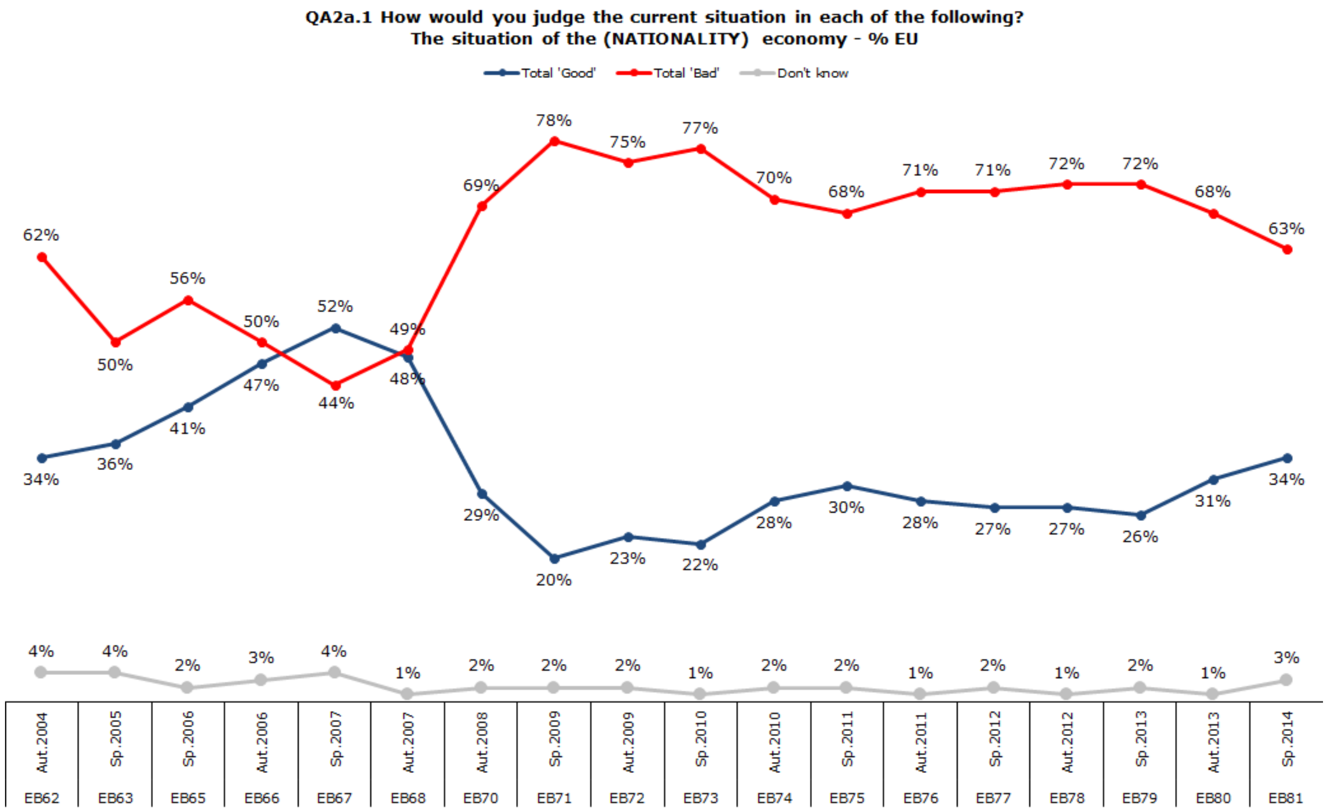
Perceptions of people's personal situation have also progressed since autumn 2013: two-thirds say that the financial situation of their household is good (66%, +3 vs. 31% for the total 'bad', -4), and 56% say the same about their personal job situation (+2, vs. 26%, -3).





2. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE ECONOMY AT NATIONAL LEVEL: TREND

A large majority of Europeans continue to say that the situation of their national economy is bad (63%, -5 percentage points). Nevertheless, for the first time since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2007 (EB68), more than a third of respondents now consider the situation of the national economy as 'good' (34%, +3).

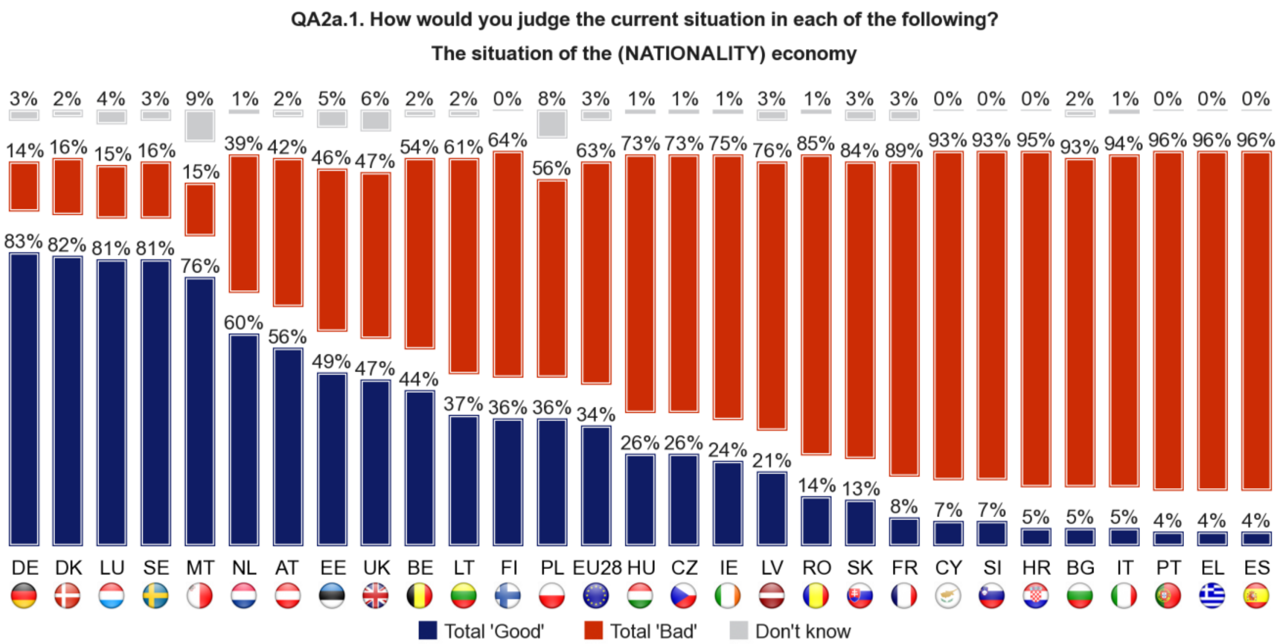


3. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE ECONOMY AT NATIONAL LEVEL: NATIONAL RESULTS AND EVOLUTION

This EU-wide result conceals a very wide diversity of situations in the different Member States. At one end of the scale, more than three-quarters of people consider that the current situation of their national economy is good in Germany (83%), Denmark (82%), Luxembourg (81%), Sweden (81%) and Malta (76%). Overall, positive perceptions outnumber negative assessments in eight Member States (up from six in autumn 2013). At the other end of the scale, the situation is still seen as critical in nine Member States where less than one in ten respondents believe that the situation of the economy is good: Spain, Greece, and Portugal (all 4%); Italy, Bulgaria and Croatia (all 5%); Slovenia and Cyprus (both 7%) and France (8%).

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80), opinions of the national economy have improved in 19 Member States, remained stable in four, and worsened in five. The largest increases in the proportion of respondents who think the economic situation is good have occurred in the Netherlands (60%, +20 percentage points), the Czech Republic (26%, +11) and Lithuania (37%, +10). Finland stands out with the largest decline (36%, -11, after a 6-point decrease between autumn and spring 2013) while the decreases in the four remaining countries are more limited (less than 5 percentage points).

At 79 percentage points (with a total 'good' ranging from 83% in Germany to 4% in Spain, Greece and Portugal), the gap between the top and bottom of the scale is slightly narrower than in autumn 2013 (83 points), whereas it had increased continuously between the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of autumn 2012 (EB78) and autumn 2013 (EB80).



QA2a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

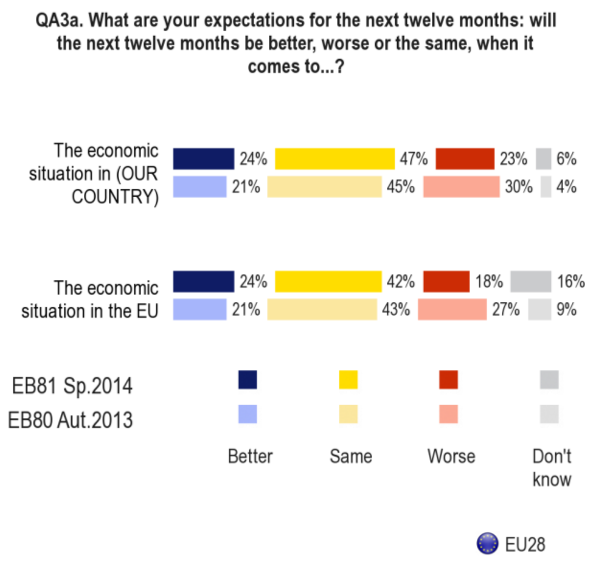
	Total 'Good'	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013
EU28	34%	+3	63%	-5	3%	+2
EURO AREA	32%	+2	66%	-3	2%	+1
NON-EURO AREA	38%	+5	57%	-8	5%	+3
NL	60%	+20	39%	-21	1%	+1
CZ	26%	+11	73%	-12	1%	+1
LT	37%	+10	61%	-9	2%	-1
LU	81%	+9	15%	-11	4%	+2
UK	47%	+9	47%	-13	6%	+4
DK	82%	+8	16%	-8	2%	=
IE	24%	+6	75%	-6	1%	=
EE	49%	+5	46%	-8	5%	+3
MT	76%	+5	15%	-4	9%	-1
CY	7%	+4	93%	-4	0%	=
HU	26%	+4	73%	-4	1%	=
EL	4%	+2	96%	-2	0%	=
HR	5%	+2	95%	-1	0%	-1
BE	44%	+1	54%	-2	2%	+1
DE	83%	+1	14%	-2	3%	+1
FR	8%	+1	89%	-2	3%	+1
PL	36%	+1	56%	-5	8%	+4
PT	4%	+1	96%	=	0%	-1
SI	7%	+1	93%	-1	0%	=
BG	5%	=	93%	-1	2%	+1
ES	4%	=	96%	=	0%	=
LV	21%	=	76%	-1	3%	+1
RO	14%	=	85%	=	1%	=
SK	13%	-1	84%	-1	3%	+2
IT	5%	-2	94%	+1	1%	+1
AT	56%	-4	42%	+3	2%	+1
SE	81%	-4	16%	+2	3%	+2
FI	36%	-11	64%	+11	0%	=

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

A majority of Europeans continue to consider that the situation of the economy at national (47%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2013) and European levels (42%, -1) will remain "the same" in the next twelve months. At both levels, the proportion of optimists has risen (24%, +3 percentage points for both dimensions), and more strikingly, the "worse" answers have decreased substantially, in respect of both the national economy (23%, -7), and the European economy (18%, -9).

As a consequence of this combination of more "better" and fewer "worse" answers, the optimism index[7] for the next twelve months has increased steeply since autumn 2013 (from -9 for the situation of the national economy to +1 and from -6 to +6 for the situation of the European economy). It is the first time that these optimism indices have been positive since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2007 (EB67) for the national economic situation, and autumn 2009 (EB72) for the economic situation in the EU.

The same phenomenon can be seen, albeit to a lesser extent, in respondents' expectations regarding the financial situation of their household and their personal job situation: the proportion of respondents who think that the next twelve months will be "better" has registered a 2-point increase (to 21% and 20% respectively), while the proportion who say it will be "worse" has decreased for both the household financial situation (14%, -5), and the personal job situation (7%, -3). In both cases, a large majority of Europeans consider that the next twelve months will be the same (with respectively 62%, +3, and 60%, -2).



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

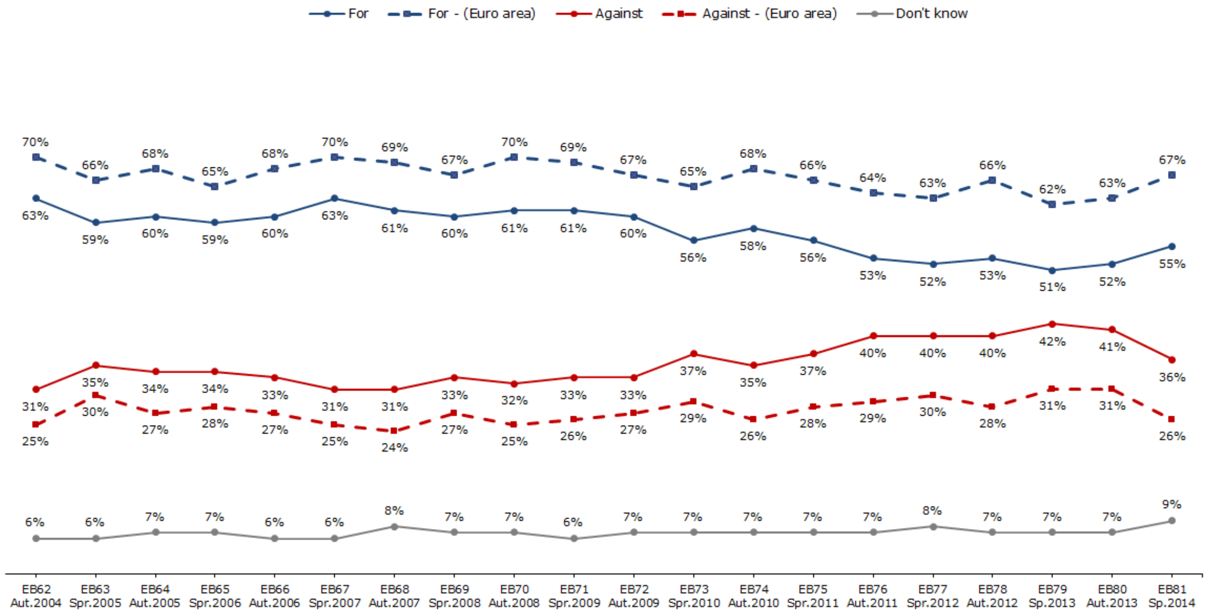
5. SUPPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION WITH A SINGLE CURRENCY, THE EURO: TREND

Most Europeans support economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro: 55% are in favour (+3 percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013, EB80). Conversely, 36% are opposed (-5). The support index[8] for the euro has increased significantly since autumn 2013 (from +11 to +19). This 8-point increase of the support index is the largest since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2002 (EB57), conducted a few months after the single currency entered into circulation (+11 increase, from +31 in autumn 2001 (EB56) to +42 in spring 2002).

Two thirds of Europeans living in the euro area support the euro (67%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2013, vs. 26% who oppose the euro, -5). Outside the euro area, support to the euro now reaches 32% (-2) and opposition 57% (-1).

QA17.1 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



8 Difference between the proportion of "for" answers and the proportion of "against" answers

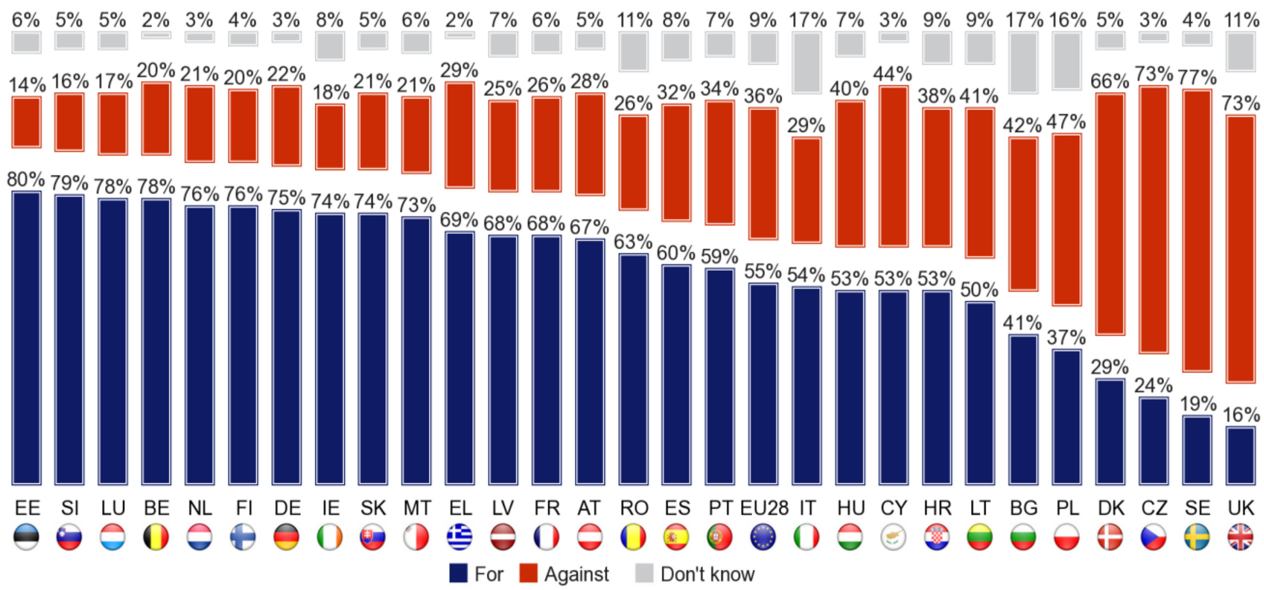
6. SUPPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION WITH A SINGLE CURRENCY, THE EURO: NATIONAL RESULTS

In 22 Member States (up from 21 in autumn 2013), an absolute majority of Europeans say they are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro: at least three-quarters of respondents are for the euro in Estonia (80%), Slovenia (79%), Luxembourg (78%), Belgium (78%), the Netherlands (76%), Finland (76%) and Germany (75%). The only countries where the majority oppose the euro are Sweden (77%), the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic (both 73%), Denmark (66%), Poland (47%, vs. 37% “for”) and Bulgaria (42% vs. 41%): none of these six countries currently belong to the euro area.

Support for the single currency has grown in 19 Member States, most strikingly in Latvia (68%, +15 percentage points, after a 10-point increase in autumn 2013), which adopted the euro in January 2014. Large increases were also noted in Lithuania (50%, +10), in Cyprus (53%, +9), in Portugal (59%, +9) and in Greece (69%, +7). In Lithuania and in Cyprus, support for the single currency has become the majority opinion. Conversely, opposition to the euro has risen in six countries, most strikingly in Bulgaria (42%, +6).

QA17.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

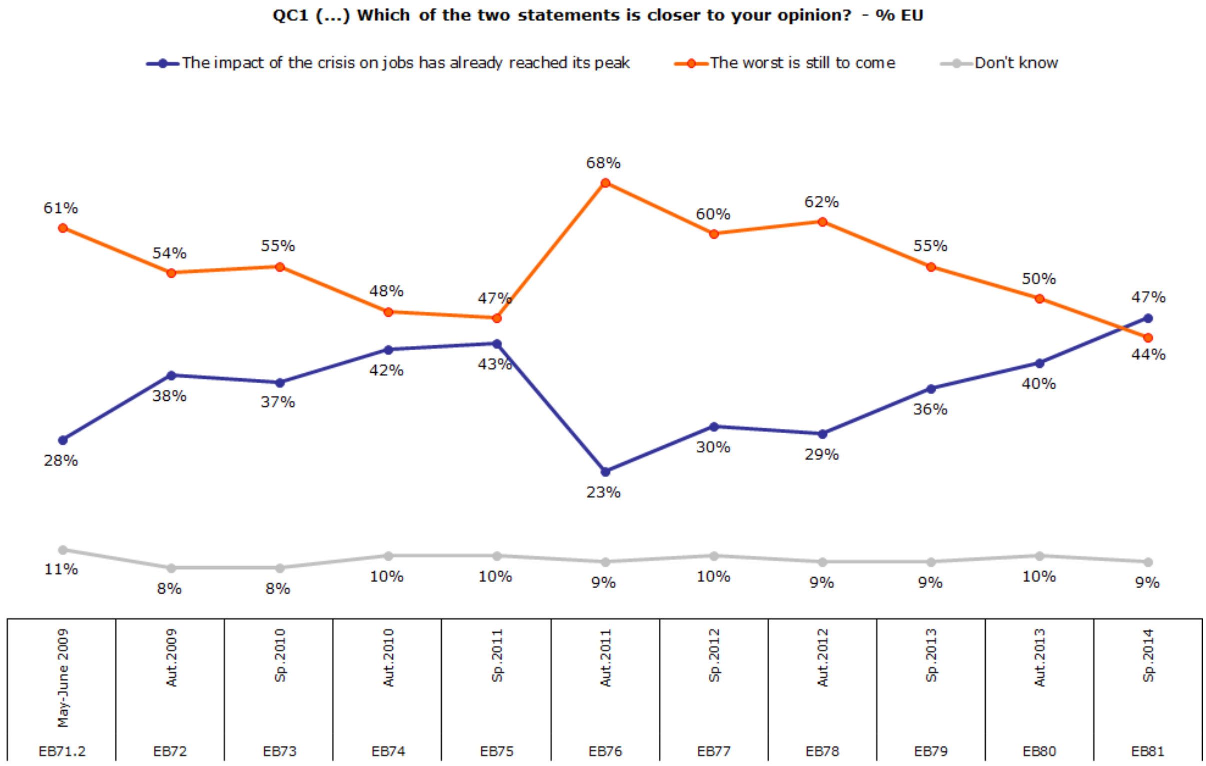
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro



IV. THE CRISIS

1. IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON JOBS: TREND

For the first time since this question was first asked in May-June 2009, a majority of Europeans are optimistic regarding the impact of the crisis on the job market: 47% now consider that it has "already reached its peak", after a 7-point increase since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013. Conversely, only a minority of EU citizens think that "the worst is still to come" (44%, -6).

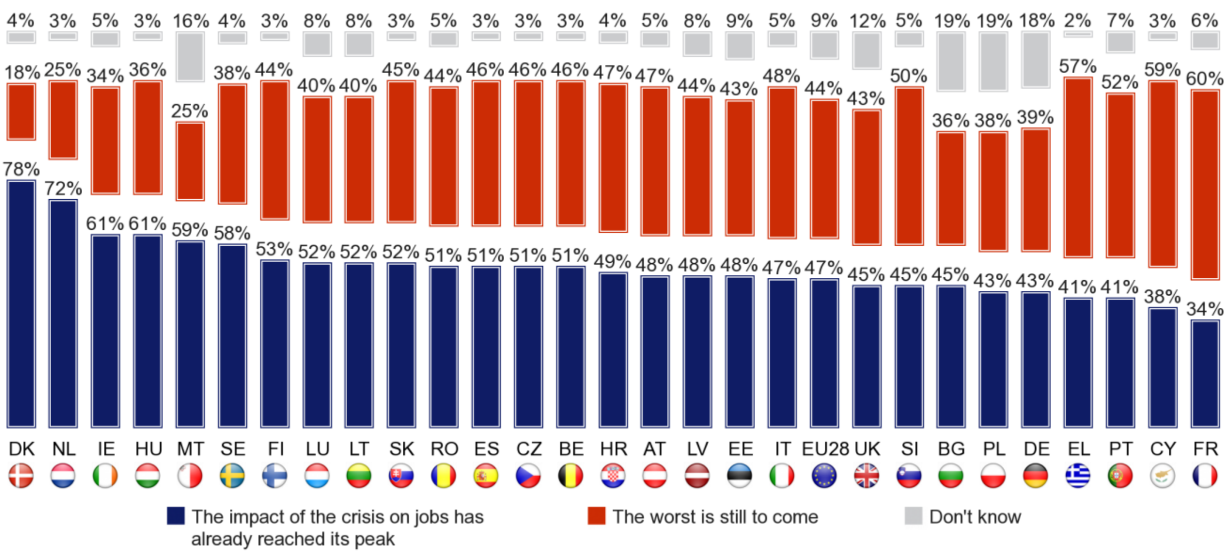


2. IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON JOBS: NATIONAL RESULTS AND EVOLUTIONS

Optimism regarding the impact of the crisis on the job market is predominant in 22 Member States (up from 11 in autumn 2013). The highest proportions of respondents who think that it has "already reached its peak" are found in Denmark (78%), the Netherlands (72%), Ireland and Hungary (both 61%). Conversely, the feeling that "the worst is still to come" is the majority view in six Member States (down from 16 in autumn 2013): France (60%), Cyprus (59%), Greece (57%), Portugal (52%), Slovenia (50%) and Italy (48%, vs 47%).

In the euro area countries, public opinion is now evenly divided, after a sharp increase in optimism regarding the impact of the crisis on jobs (46% "already reached its peak" vs. 46% "the worst is still to come", compared with 37% vs. 53% in autumn 2013). Outside the euro area, the proportion of optimists now outnumbers pessimists, after a more limited increase (48% vs. 41%, compared with 44% vs. 46% in autumn 2013).

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 feeling that the impact of the crisis on the job market has already reached its peak has grown in 26 Member States since autumn 2013. The largest increases are seen in Cyprus (38%, +27 percentage points), Romania (51%, +17), Slovenia (45%, +16), Portugal (41%, +16) and Luxembourg (52%, +15). In Romania and Luxembourg, this opinion is now held by a majority of the population, whereas only minorities were optimistic in autumn 2013. This switch of the majority view from pessimism to optimism also occurred in eight other Member States: Finland, Lithuania, Spain, Belgium, Croatia, Latvia, the United Kingdom and Germany. The only two countries where optimism has declined since autumn 2013 are Estonia (48%, -4) and Poland (43%, -5).

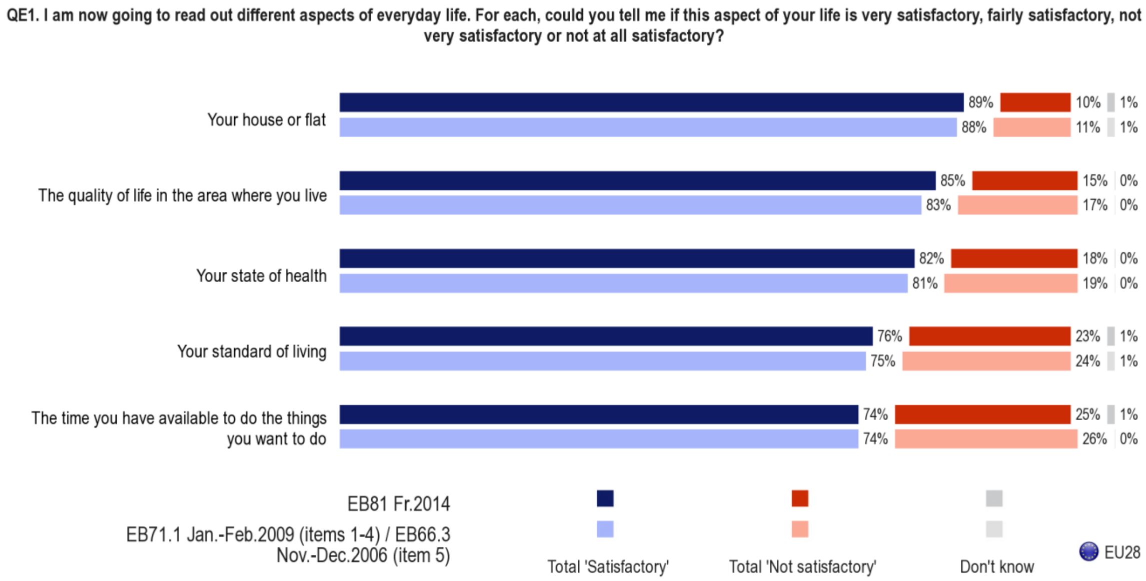
QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The worst is still to come	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013
EU28	47%	+7	44%	-6	9%	-1
EURO AREA	46%	+9	46%	-7	8%	-2
NON EURO AREA	48%	+4	41%	-5	11%	+1
CY	38%	+27	59%	-28	3%	+1
RO	51%	+17	44%	-4	5%	-13
SI	45%	+16	50%	-15	5%	-1
PT	41%	+16	52%	-15	7%	-1
LU	52%	+15	40%	-15	8%	=
EL	41%	+14	57%	-14	2%	=
NL	72%	+12	25%	-9	3%	-3
IT	47%	+12	48%	-7	5%	-5
ES	51%	+11	46%	-9	3%	-2
HU	61%	+9	36%	-4	3%	-5
SE	58%	+8	38%	-6	4%	-2
LT	52%	+8	40%	-6	8%	-2
DK	78%	+7	18%	-8	4%	+1
FI	53%	+6	44%	-7	3%	+1
BE	51%	+6	46%	-7	3%	+1
UK	45%	+6	43%	-11	12%	+5
IE	61%	+5	34%	-1	5%	-4
MT	59%	+5	25%	-2	16%	-3
LV	48%	+5	44%	-1	8%	-4
AT	48%	+5	47%	+4	5%	-9
FR	34%	+5	60%	-6	6%	+1
HR	49%	+4	47%	-2	4%	-2
CZ	51%	+3	46%	=	3%	-3
DE	43%	+3	39%	-2	18%	-1
SK	52%	+1	45%	+5	3%	-6
BG	45%	+1	36%	+2	19%	-3
EE	48%	-4	43%	+3	9%	+1
PL	43%	-5	38%	-1	19%	+6

V. LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE EU: SOME INDICATORS

1. SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF LIFE: TRENDS

Despite the economic crisis the EU has been through since 2007/2008, large majorities of Europeans consider their living conditions are satisfactory: they are satisfied with their house or flat (89%, +1 percentage point since Jan-Feb 2009[9], vs. 10% for the total 'not satisfactory', -1), the quality of life in the area where they live (85%, +2 vs. 15%, -2), their state of health (82%, +1 vs. 18%, -1), their standard of living (76%, +1 vs. 23%, -1), and the time they have to do the things they want to do (74%, unchanged since November-December 2006[10] vs. 25%, -1). These results have remained fairly stable since January-February 2009 (and since November-December 2006 for the item "the time you have available to do the things you want to do"), with some slight increases registered.



[9] Special Eurobarometer 308: *The Europeans in 2009*
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_308_en.pdf
[10] Special Eurobarometer 273: *European Social Reality*
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_273_en.pdf

2. SATISFACTION WITH THE STANDARD OF LIVING: NATIONAL RESULTS

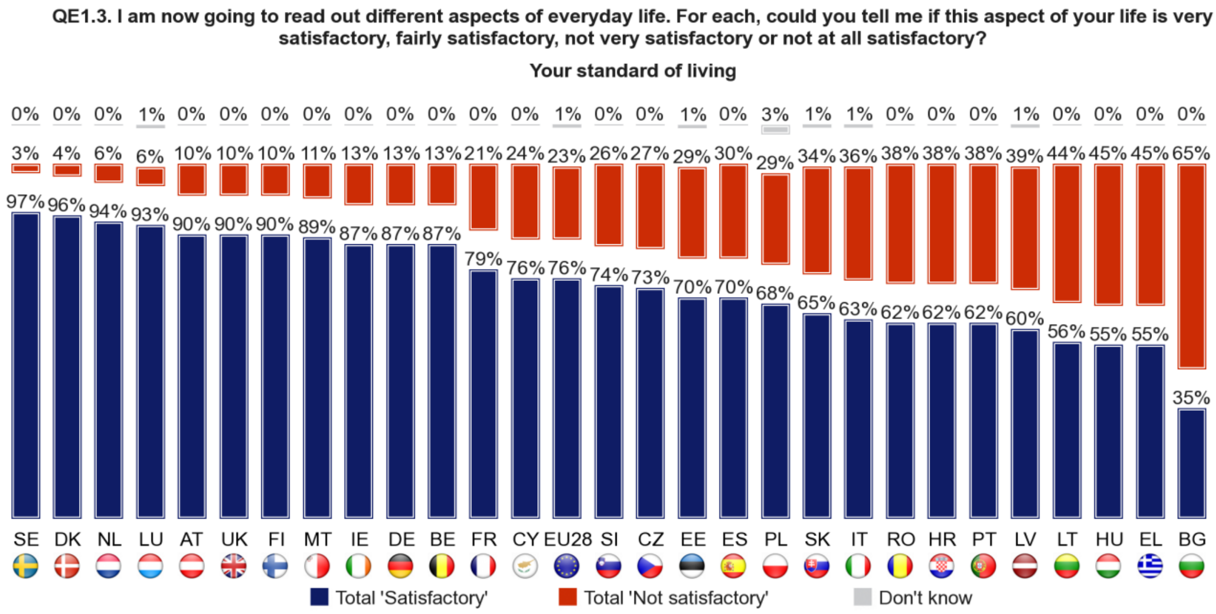
In 27 Member States, majorities of respondents consider that their standard of living is satisfactory. These countries fall into three groups: in the first, around 90% or more are satisfied with their standard of living: these are Sweden (97%), Denmark (96%), the Netherlands (94%), Luxembourg (93%), Austria (90%), Finland (90%), the United Kingdom (90%), Malta (89%), Belgium (87%), Germany (87%) and Ireland (87%).

In the second group, satisfaction is slightly less widespread but is expressed by at least two thirds of those polled: France (79%), Cyprus (76%), Slovenia (74%), the Czech Republic (73%), Estonia (70%), Spain (70%) and Poland (68%).

In nine other Member States, most respondents say their standard of living is satisfactory: Slovakia (65%), Italy (63%), Croatia (62%), Portugal (62%), Romania (62%), Latvia (60%), Lithuania (56%), Greece (55%) and Hungary (55%). However, in these countries, more than a third of the population judge their standard of living to be 'not satisfactory'.

Bulgaria stands out as the only country where a minority of the population are satisfied with their standard of living (35% vs. 65% for the total 'not satisfactory').

Since January-February 2009, satisfaction with the standard of living has increased in 13 countries, most strikingly in Austria (90%, +11 percentage points), Latvia (60%, +11), Lithuania (56%, +7) and Bulgaria (35%, +7). As a result of these improvements, majorities are now satisfied in Latvia and Lithuania. Conversely, the total 'satisfactory' has decreased in eight Member States, with the largest fall in Greece (55%, -13). In the seven remaining countries, satisfaction with the standard of living has remained stable.

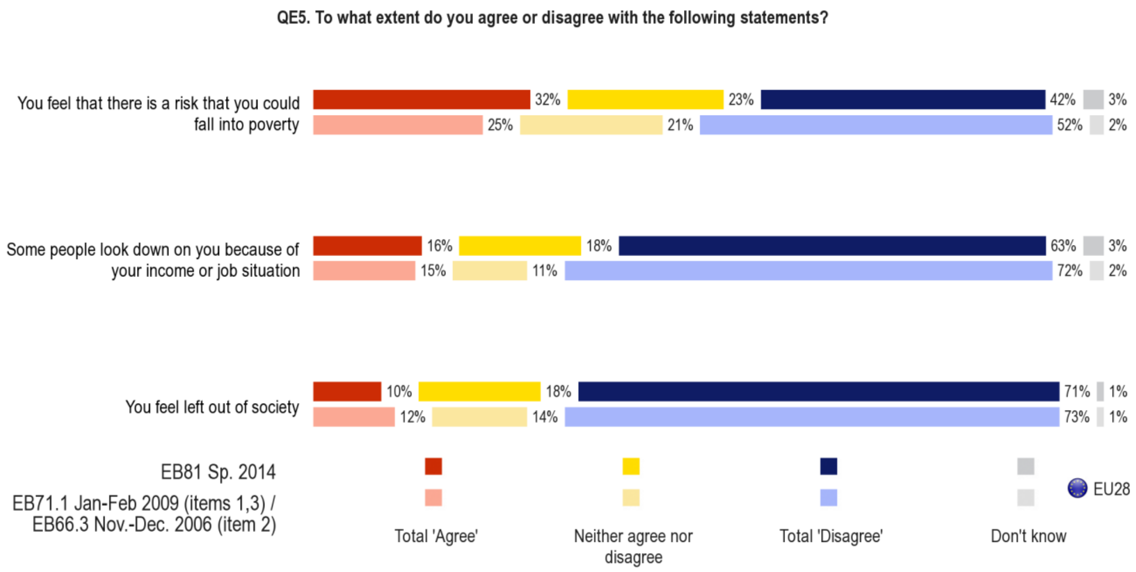


3. POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: TRENDS

Around a third of Europeans feel that there is a risk that they could fall into poverty: 32% agree with this statement (+7 percentage points since the Special Eurobarometer survey of January-February 2009[11]). Just above four in ten Europeans disagree (42%, -10) and 23% neither agree nor disagree (+2). This feeling of being at risk of poverty has increased significantly since early 2009, probably as a consequence of the severity and length of the crisis.

One in ten Europeans say they feel "left out of society" (10%, -2 since January-February 2009) and around one in six feels looked down upon because of their income or job situation (16%, +1 since the Special Eurobarometer of November-December 2006[12]).

In both cases, fewer people now disagree with these statements (71%, -2 for "you feel left out of the society" and 63%, -9 for "some people look down on you because of your income or job situation"), whereas uncertainty has gained ground (18%, +4 and 18%, +7 respectively answered "neither agree nor disagree").



[11] Special Eurobarometer 308: *The Europeans in 2009*
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_308_en.pdf
[12] Special Eurobarometer 273: *European Social Reality*
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_273_en.pdf

4. PERCEIVED RISK OF FALLING INTO POVERTY: NATIONAL RESULTS

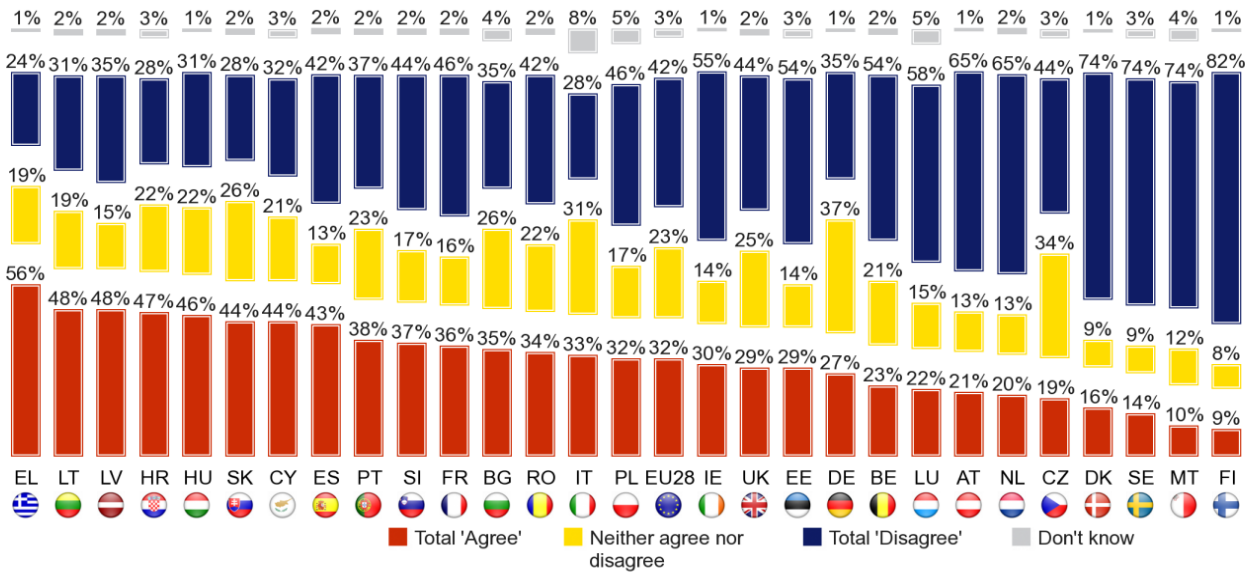
The perceived risk of falling into poverty varies widely between countries: in 10 Member States, a majority of respondents feel this could happen to them. These countries are led by Greece, where most people share this view (56% for the total 'agree'). High levels of agreement with this statement are also found in Lithuania and Latvia (both 48%), Croatia (47%), Hungary (46%), Slovakia and Cyprus (both 44%) and Spain (43%).

Majorities of respondents disagree that there is a risk that they could fall into poverty in 16 countries, led by Finland (82%), Malta (74%), Sweden (74%), Denmark (74%), the Netherlands (65%) and Austria (65%).

In Bulgaria, respondents are equally divided between those who feel at risk of falling into poverty and those who do not (35% vs 35%), whereas in Germany, uncertainty prevails: 37% neither agree nor disagree.

QE5.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

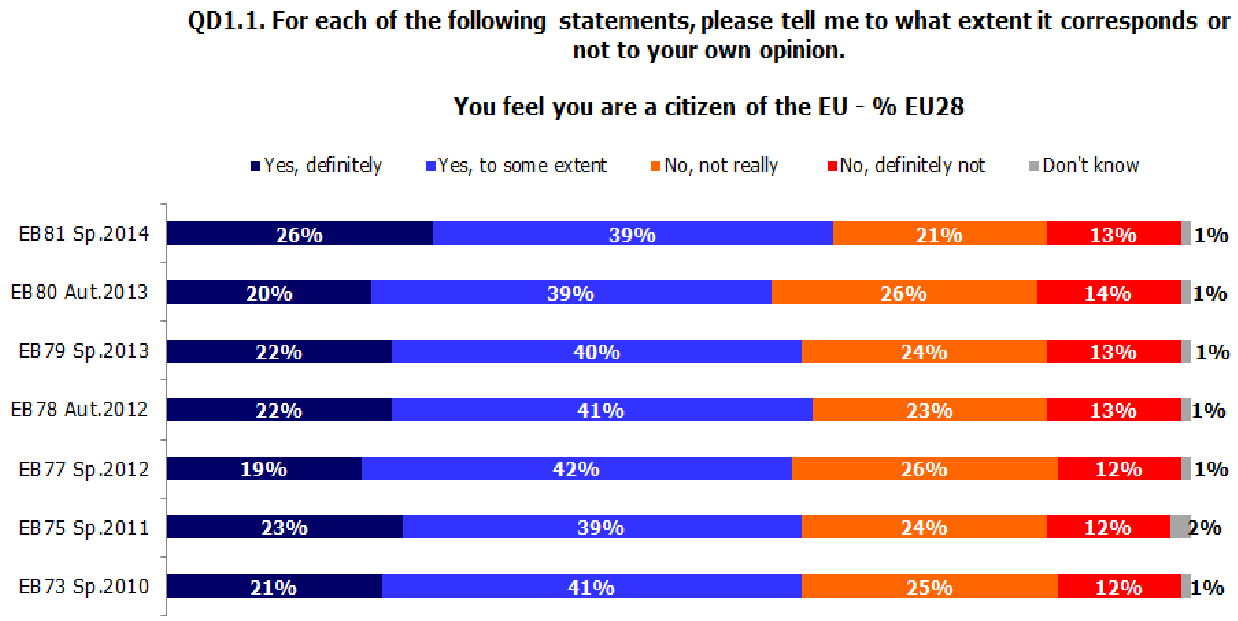
You feel that there is a risk that you could fall into poverty



VI. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

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

Close to two-thirds of Europeans feel that they are citizens of the EU (65% for the total 'yes'), after a 6-point rise since autumn 2013. This increase is reflected in the "yes, definitely" answers that were given by more than a quarter of Europeans (26%, +6 percentage points), whereas the proportion of more moderate answers – "yes, to some extent" – has remained unchanged (39%). The feeling of EU citizenship has now reached its highest level since this question was first asked, in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2010 (EB73). Moreover, this is the first time that more than a quarter of Europeans have said that they "definitely" feel that they are citizens of the EU. Conversely, around a third of respondents do not feel they are citizens of the EU (34% for the total 'no', -6).

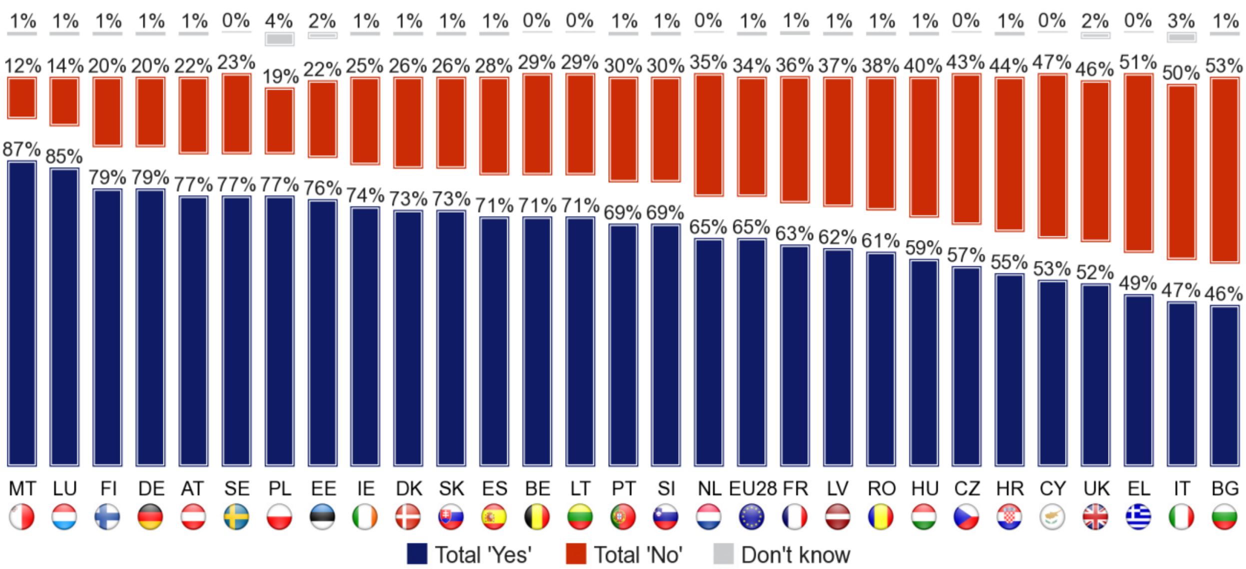


2. FEELING LIKE A CITIZEN OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS

In 25 Member States, majorities of respondents feel that they are citizens of the EU (up from 23 in autumn 2013): the highest proportions are reached in Malta (87%, +13 percentage points since autumn 2013), Luxembourg (85%, unchanged), Finland (79%, +6), Germany (79%, +6), Austria (77%, +14), Poland (77%, +10) and Sweden (77%, +8). Bulgaria (46%, -3), Italy (47%, +2) and Greece (49%, +7) are the only exceptions, whereas the United Kingdom (52%, +10) and Cyprus (53%, +7) have joined the group of countries where the feeling of being an EU citizen is held by a majority of the population. Overall, this opinion has gained ground in 24 Member States, remained unchanged in two – Luxembourg (85%) and Hungary (59%) – and has declined slightly in Croatia (55%, -3) and Bulgaria (46%, -3).

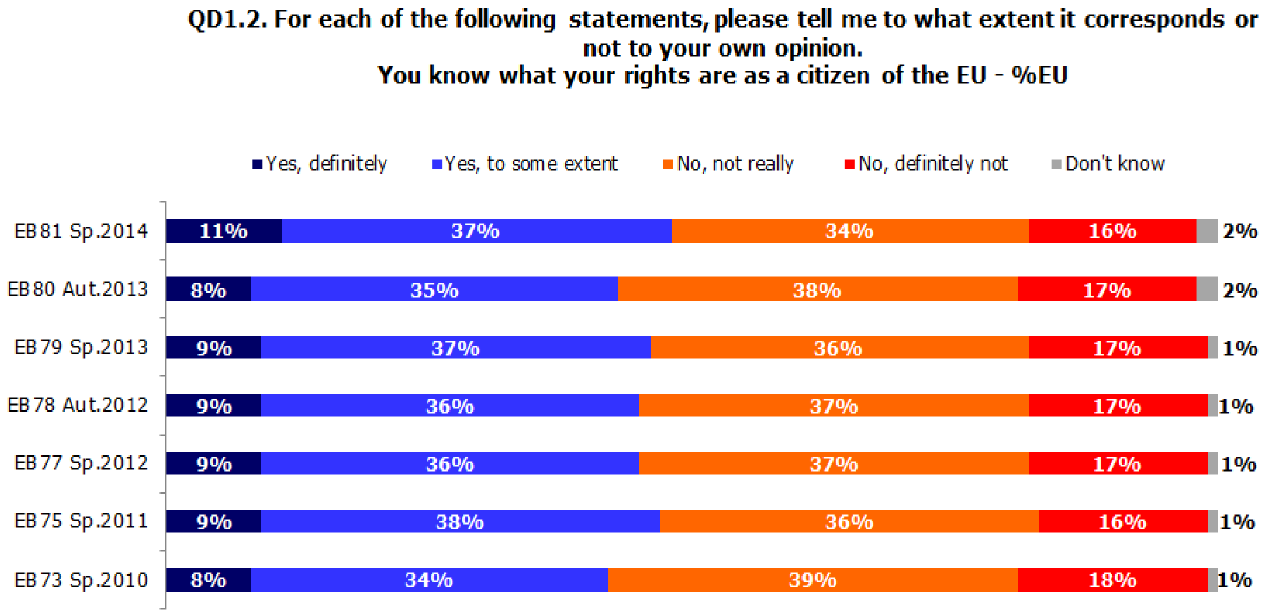
QD1.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU



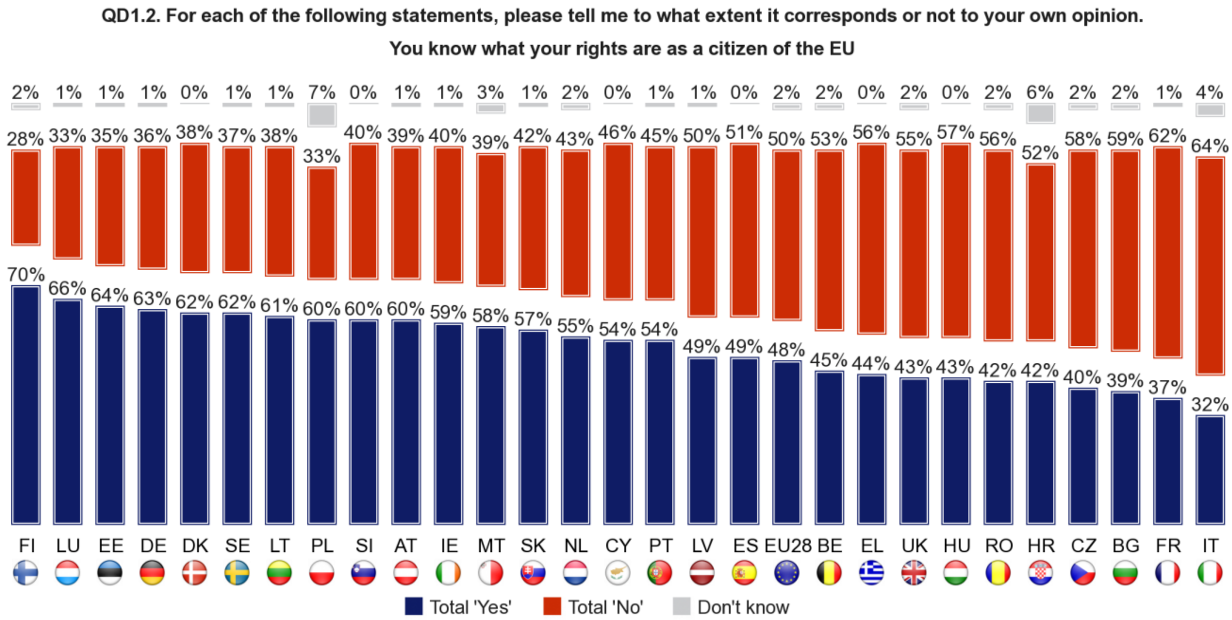
3. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS: TRENDS

Close to half of Europeans say that they know what their rights are as citizens of the EU (48%, +5 percentage points since autumn 2013); 50% answer that they do not (-5). The proportion of Europeans answering that they know their rights as citizens of the EU has reached its highest level since spring 2010 (EB73).



4. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS: NATIONAL RESULTS

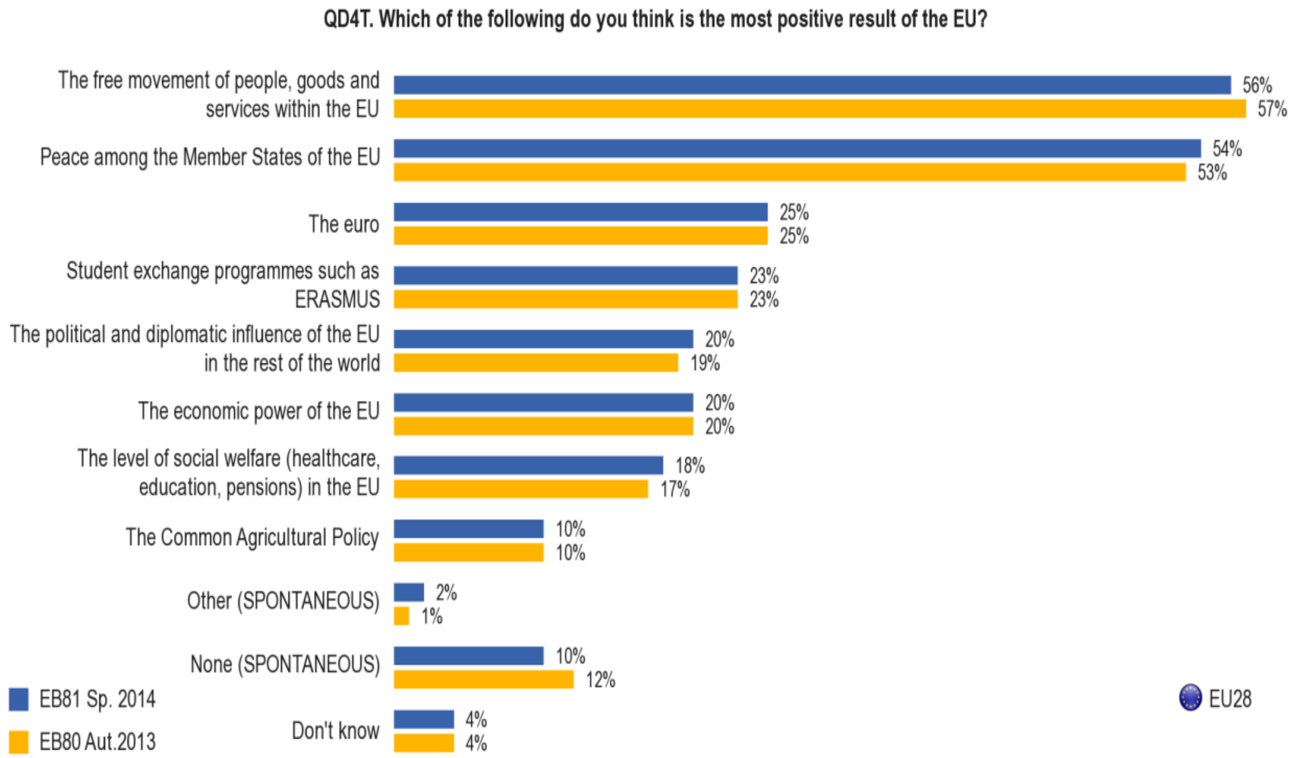
Subjective knowledge of EU citizenship rights varies substantially between Member States: at the top of the scale, two-thirds of the population or more say that they know their rights as EU citizens in Finland (70%, +6 percentage points since autumn 2013) and Luxembourg (66%, +8); at the other end of the scale, less than four in ten do so in Bulgaria (39%, +3), France (37%, +8) and Italy (32%, +1). Overall, this is the majority opinion in 16 Member States (up from 13 in autumn 2013), whereas in 12 countries, only a minority of citizens consider that they know their rights as EU citizens.



5. MOST POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE EU

"The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU" and "peace among the Member States of the EU" remain by far the two most positive results of the EU for Europeans, and are mentioned by 56% (-1 percentage point since autumn 2013) and 54% (+1) of Europeans respectively. Both these achievements received more than twice as many mentions as any of the other items.

Between a fifth and a quarter of Europeans mention "the euro" (25%, unchanged), "student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS" (23%, unchanged), "the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world" (20%, +1), and "the economic power of the EU" (20%, unchanged). "The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU" (18%, +1) and "the common agricultural policy" (10%, unchanged) are mentioned less often. Generally, these results have remained quite stable since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013.



CONCLUSION

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was conducted in May-June 2014 (EB81), starting a few days after the European Parliament elections that were held between 22 and 25 May 2014 in the 28 EU Member States.

After a sharp rise, more than four Europeans in ten now think that their **voice counts in the EU**, the highest level ever recorded for this indicator. Similar – though slightly less marked – increases were also measured in the two Standard Eurobarometer surveys conducted just after the 2004 and 2009 EP elections.

Though still the most frequently cited **European concerns**, all the economic themes are losing ground, confirming that the economic climate in the EU is changing for the better. The economic situation remains the main concern in a large majority of countries, despite a 6-point decrease. Another noticeable evolution is the increasing prominence of immigration, which remains in fourth place at EU level, after a 5-point rise.

Large majorities of Europeans continue to see the **current national and European economic situations** as bad, but the more optimistic pattern already observed in the two previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys of spring and autumn 2013 has been confirmed. The proportion who regard the national economy as good has reached its highest level since the beginning of the crisis. However, very large differences exist between Member States, and the steepest evolutions are observed in countries where the economy was already perceived as fairly good.

For the first time since the crisis, more Europeans think **the economic situation will get better in the next 12 months** than think it will get worse.

Support for the euro has increased, confirming the slight improvement measured in autumn 2013: the generally downward trend that started in spring 2007 seems to have been halted. The strongest increases in support have taken place in Latvia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Portugal and Greece.

For the first time, a majority of Europeans now consider that the **impact of the crisis on the job market** has already reached its peak, though a large minority still fear that the worst is still to come.

Large majorities of Europeans are satisfied with various aspects of their **living conditions**, including their homes, their state of health and their standard of living; satisfaction levels are stable or have even risen slightly.

However, the **fear of falling into poverty** and of social exclusion has increased since 2006: close to a third of Europeans are now afraid that they might fall into poverty.

More than six in ten Europeans **feel they are citizens of the EU**, and close to half of them say that they know their rights as EU citizens. Both items record higher scores than in autumn 2013, reaching their best levels since spring 2010, when the question was first asked.

The **image of the EU** among European citizens remains predominantly neutral. However, the proportion of respondents for whom the EU conjures up a positive image has risen since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2013 (EB80), reaching its highest level since autumn 2011.

Trust in the EU remains unchanged, with almost a third of Europeans expressing trust. However, the proportion of respondents who say they do not trust the EU has decreased slightly.

Finally, continuing the upward trend observed in autumn 2013, the proportion of Europeans who are optimistic about the **future of the EU** has grown: after a 5-point increase, it has reached its highest level since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2011 (EB76).

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 81
Public opinion in the European Union
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 31st of May and the 14th of June 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 81.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 81.4 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 81 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 81 survey has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia) 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	1.012	31/05/14	9/06/14	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.074	31/05/14	9/06/14	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.011	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.006	31/05/14	9/06/14	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.576	31/05/14	9/06/14	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.031	31/05/14	9/06/14	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.003	31/05/14	9/06/14	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.017	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.033	31/05/14	9/06/14	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.004	31/05/14	9/06/14	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.003	31/05/14	9/06/14	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.036	31/05/14	9/06/14	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	31/05/14	9/06/14	724.084	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.012	31/05/14	9/06/14	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.015	31/05/14	9/06/14	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	31/05/14	9/06/14	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.087	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.477.933	2,00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	504	31/05/14	9/06/14	360.045	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	31/05/14	9/06/14	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.000	31/05/14	9/06/14	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.001	31/05/14	9/06/14	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.075	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.022	31/05/14	9/06/14	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.043	31/05/14	10/06/14	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.024	31/05/14	10/06/14	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.012	31/05/14	10/06/14	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.008	31/05/14	12/06/14	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.373	31/05/14	14/06/14	52.104.731	12,27%
TOTAL EU28			28.004	31/05/14	14/06/14	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	31/05/14	9/06/14	143.226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.026	31/05/14	10/06/14	54.844.406
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.033	31/05/14	9/06/14	1.678.404
IS	Iceland	Capacent	501	31/05/14	9/06/14	252.277
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	551	31/05/14	9/06/14	492.265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.074	31/05/14	9/06/14	6.409.693
TOTAL			32.689	31/05/14	14/06/14	488.312.043