



Standard Eurobarometer 78 Autumn 2012

EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

REPORT

Fieldwork: November 2012

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

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Standard Eurobarometer 78 / Autumn 2012 – TNS Opinion & Social

Standard Eurobarometer 78
Autumn 2012

European Citizenship

Survey conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of the
European Commission
Directorate-General Communication

Survey coordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General Communication
"Research and Speechwriting" Unit

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INTRODUCTION

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was carried out between 3 and 18 November 2012 in 34 countries and territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the six candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia), and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

2013 has been designated as the European Year of Citizens by the European Parliament and the Council (Decision 1093/2012/EU of 21 November 2012)¹. Article 2 of this Decision states that *"The general objective of the European Year of Citizens shall be to enhance awareness and knowledge of the rights and responsibilities attached to Union citizenship, in order to enable citizens to make full use of their right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. In this context, the European Year of Citizens shall also promote the enjoyment by Union citizens of the other rights attached to Union citizenship"*.

The autumn 2012 Standard Eurobarometer (EB78) examines a number of aspects of the theme of European citizenship:

- **The relationship of Europeans with the European Union:** What do citizens expect from the European Union?
- **Perceptions of the European Union's achievements:** What are the positive results of the European Union? What are the main achievements of the EU from which Europeans feel that they have benefited?
- **The notions of European citizenship and identity:** do Europeans see themselves as European citizens? Are they aware of their rights as European citizens? Do they have any expectations in this regard?
- **The openness of Europeans to other Member States:** Have Europeans travelled to other EU countries, socialised with other EU citizens, do they take an interest in European culture or even shop in other EU countries?
- **The participation of citizens in society:** What use do Europeans intend to make of the European Citizens' Initiative?

The full report of the Eurobarometer survey consists of several volumes. The first volume analyses the results of the historical indicators of the Standard Eurobarometer survey. Four further volumes analyse the opinions of Europeans on other themes: the Europe 2020 strategy; the financial and economic crisis; media use in the European Union; and the present volume on European citizenship.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analyses are based on the results at the level of the average of the 27 Member States. This average is weighted so that it reflects the population of each Member State. The averages for previous years represent the results obtained in all the Member States of the European Union, as it was composed at the time the survey was conducted.

¹ Published in OJEC L325/1 of 23.11.2012

See also the website dedicated to the European Year of Citizens at <http://europa.eu/citizens-2013/en/home>

The methodology used is that of the Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General Communication (“Research and Speechwriting” Unit)². 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 intervals³.

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

³ 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.

The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

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
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus***	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	United Kingdom
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community		
HR	Croatia	EU27	European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States
TR	Turkey		
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ****	EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
IS	Iceland	NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK**
ME	Montenegro	Euro area	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK
RS	Serbia	Non-euro area	BG, CZ, DK, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK

* The EU15 countries are the 15 countries that joined the European Union before the 2004 and 2007 enlargements

** The NMS12 countries are the 12 “new Member States” that joined the European Union at the time of the 2004 and 2007 enlargements

*** Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 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 EU27 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 prejudices the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed

* * * * *

*We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout Europe
who took the time to participate in this survey.*

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

I. EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

- **Expectations of the European Union are fairly stable and remain focused on the management of the crisis and economic problems -**

1. What Europeans expect from the European Union

When asked to indicate *spontaneously* what they principally expect of the European Union⁴, the answers given by Europeans were dominated by **“the economy and fighting the crisis”** (49%), even if mentions of this theme have fallen by two percentage points since the spring 2012 Eurobarometer survey (EB77). More specifically, Europeans want the European Union to take action on:

- **Employment**, especially the creation of jobs and youth employment (15%, =).
- **The quality of life**: living standards, improving purchasing power and higher pay (12%, =).
- **Economic stability** (10%, =), which covers financial security, help in an economic downturn, budgetary support for EU countries in crisis and help for banks with financial difficulties as a result of the crisis.
- **“Combatting the crisis”**, in particular by supporting SMEs, companies in difficulty and via the introduction of a financial transactions tax and Eurobonds (9%, =).
- Europeans also mentioned **deficit management and debt** (5%, -1 percentage point), **growth** (4%, -2), **combatting poverty** (3%, =), **regulating financial markets** (3%, =) and **supporting the euro** (1%, =).

The second main area in which Europeans spontaneously expressed expectations of the European Union is **“governance and cooperation”** (28%, +1), that is to say subjects such as **solidarity and cooperation between the Member States** (12%, -1), **legislative harmonisation and improving the way the EU works** (8%, +1), **reducing bureaucracy, greater transparency and tackling corruption** (5%, =), **a fair welfare and pension system** (3%, =) and **crime** (2%, =).

Just over one in ten Europeans (12%, +1) mentioned aspects of **“European citizenship”**: this theme covers **defending European values, peace, gender equality and justice** (7%, +1), **human rights, democracy and the Charter of Fundamental Rights** (2%, =), **listening to European citizens and the European Citizens’ Initiative** (2%, =) and **the freedom to travel and work** (2%, =).

⁴ QD1 Regarding the “European Union”, please tell me what you expect from it? Open question, no answers were suggested and the interviewers noted the answers of the respondents. To facilitate interpretation of the results, answers have been grouped together.

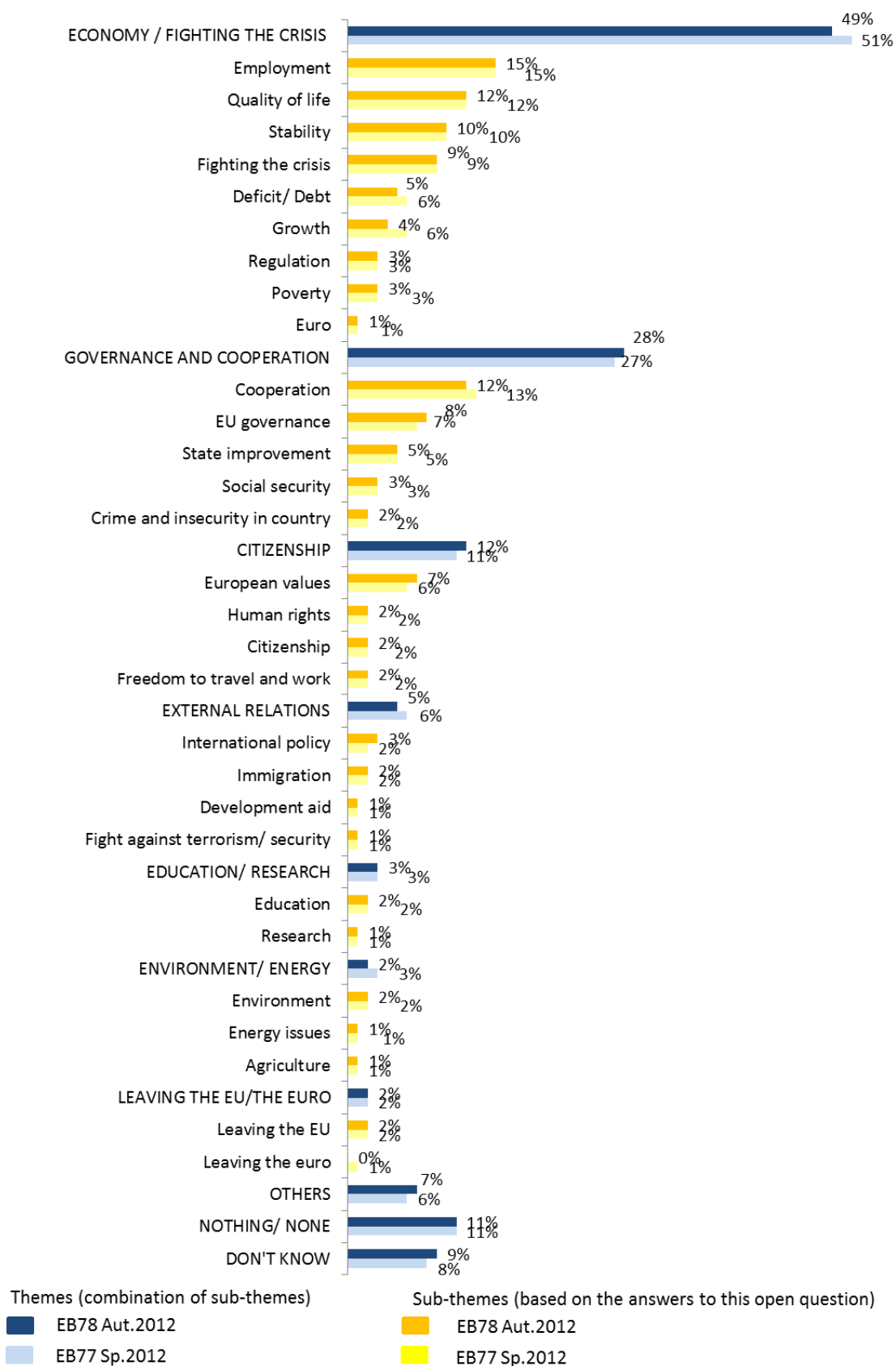
Among their main expectations Europeans also mentioned action on **“the EU’s external relations”** (5%, -1), including the **EU’s international policy** (3%, +1), **managing immigration and border controls** (2%, =), **development aid for poor countries** (1%, =) and **combatting terrorism** (1%, =).

The other themes were mentioned less frequently, including **education and research** (3%, =), which covers **education** as such (2%, =) and **new technologies, and research and development** (1%, =).

“Environmental issues” are more marginal (2%,-1): in particular **the environment and climate change** (2%, =), **energy issues** (1%, =) and **agriculture** (1%, =).

Finally, 2% of respondents, unchanged since spring 2012, mentioned **“withdrawing from the EU/the euro”**.

QD1 Regarding the "European Union", please tell me what you expect from it.



Open question, several answers possible, grouped together under different themes

The economy and managing the crisis is the theme which respondents want the EU to prioritise in all Member States, except in the Netherlands where it is ranked behind governance and cooperation. Expectations in this area have risen sharply since spring 2012 in Slovakia (70%, +11), which is among the countries with the greatest expectations regarding economic issues, along with Austria (72%), Poland (68%, +11), Luxembourg (51%, +10) and Denmark (47%, +12).

Euro area and non-euro area respondents mentioned the economic theme in identical proportions (49% and 48%). However, a closer analysis shows that euro area respondents are more likely to mention crisis management (13%, versus 3% outside the euro area), while non-euro area respondents are more likely to mention the quality of life (17%, versus 9% within the euro area).

Governance and cooperation are mentioned more often in the euro area (31%) than outside it (22%). Respondents in Austria (48%), the Netherlands (39%), Germany (38%) and Belgium (37%) pay particular attention to this theme. Outside the euro area, this theme is frequently mentioned in Sweden (34%). It was also mentioned much more often than in spring 2012 in Finland (31%, +11).

Respondents in Sweden (35%) and Austria (30%) are the most likely to mention the theme of **citizenship**, which has also gained significant ground in Slovakia since spring 2012 (22%, +13).

Expectations regarding the **EU's external relations** are higher than average in Cyprus (19%) and Sweden (11%). However, this theme seems to be less of a priority than in spring 2012 in Belgium and Austria (9%, -7 in both cases), Finland (2%, -7), the Netherlands (7%, -8) and Luxembourg (10%, -9).





























Environmental issues are more often mentioned in Austria (16%, +4) and Sweden (14%, unchanged).

Respondents in Greece (5%, +3) and the United Kingdom (5%, +2) are slightly more likely than the European average to mention **withdrawing from the EU or the euro**.

Finally, a fifth or more of respondents in Lithuania (23%), the United Kingdom (22%) and Cyprus (20%) spontaneously said that they expected nothing of the European Union.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals only minor differences: a very large majority of respondents in all categories mentioned expectations related to economic issues.

QD1 Regarding the "European Union", please tell me what you expect from it.

	Economy/ Fighting the crisis	Governance and cooperation	Citizenship	External Relations	Education/ Research	Environment/ Energy	Leaving the EU/the Euro	Others	Nothing/ None	Don't know
 EU27	49%	28%	12%	5%	3%	2%	2%	7%	11%	9%
 AT	72%	48%	30%	9%	7%	16%	2%	2%	5%	5%
 SK	70%	18%	22%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%	0%	9%
 PL	68%	23%	7%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	6%	9%
 HU	67%	23%	8%	1%	3%	1%	1%	9%	4%	5%
 BG	66%	12%	15%	1%	2%	2%	0%	7%	9%	5%
 CY	63%	10%	8%	19%	2%	1%	2%	8%	20%	1%
 IE	60%	14%	16%	3%	4%	1%	0%	9%	5%	5%
 IT	59%	28%	8%	8%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	5%
 MT	57%	29%	16%	8%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	7%
 LT	54%	10%	13%	3%	4%	4%	0%	1%	23%	7%
 SI	54%	21%	14%	1%	2%	2%	2%	11%	15%	4%
 BE	54%	37%	20%	9%	3%	5%	1%	10%	8%	5%
 RO	54%	16%	9%	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	7%	15%
 EL	53%	18%	2%	1%	1%	0%	5%	15%	17%	1%
 LV	52%	17%	6%	2%	6%	9%	1%	14%	9%	5%
 LU	51%	24%	17%	10%	4%	2%	0%	11%	10%	3%
 EE	47%	15%	18%	2%	4%	4%	2%	8%	19%	7%
 ES	47%	25%	6%	0%	1%	0%	1%	9%	14%	6%
 DK	47%	29%	12%	8%	4%	9%	1%	13%	10%	13%
 SE	46%	34%	35%	11%	5%	14%	4%	4%	10%	4%
 FR	45%	32%	11%	9%	3%	2%	1%	6%	13%	8%
 CZ	45%	31%	17%	4%	4%	2%	4%	7%	10%	5%
 DE	45%	38%	19%	6%	5%	3%	2%	4%	6%	14%
 FI	43%	31%	16%	2%	2%	6%	4%	8%	5%	10%
 PT	37%	16%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	19%	12%	16%
 NL	36%	39%	9%	7%	4%	4%	0%	41%	11%	5%
 UK	29%	20%	11%	6%	2%	1%	5%	9%	22%	15%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by item

Open question, several answers possible, grouped together under different themes

II. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE PERCEIVED BENEFITS

- Freedom of movement is now seen as the EU's most beneficial result, ahead of peace among the Member States –

1. The European Union's achievements

The order in which Europeans rank the European Union's positive results has changed slightly since spring 2012⁵.

When the answers are aggregated, **the free movement of goods, people and services within the EU** is now seen as the EU's most positive result (52%, +1 percentage point since spring 2012) and has overtaken **peace among the Member States** (50%, -3), which is now ranked in second place.

The euro is ranked in third place (25%), albeit with a lower score (-3), losing the ground gained in spring 2012 (+3 at that time compared with the result in autumn 2011).

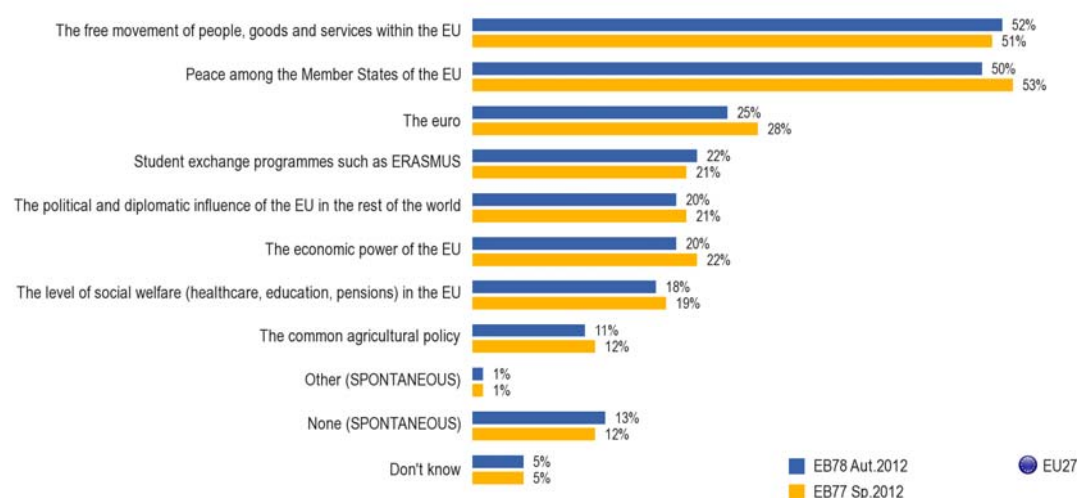
Respondents then mentioned **exchange programmes such as ERASMUS** (22%, +1).

Subjects relating to the power of the EU, whether referring to **its economic power** (20%, -2) or **its political and diplomatic influence** (20%, -1), obtained slightly lower scores.

Finally, **social welfare** (18%, -1) and the **common agricultural policy** (11%, -1) were mentioned by less than a fifth of Europeans.

The proportion of Europeans who spontaneously answered "none" when asked to identify the EU's most positive result stands at 13% (+1).

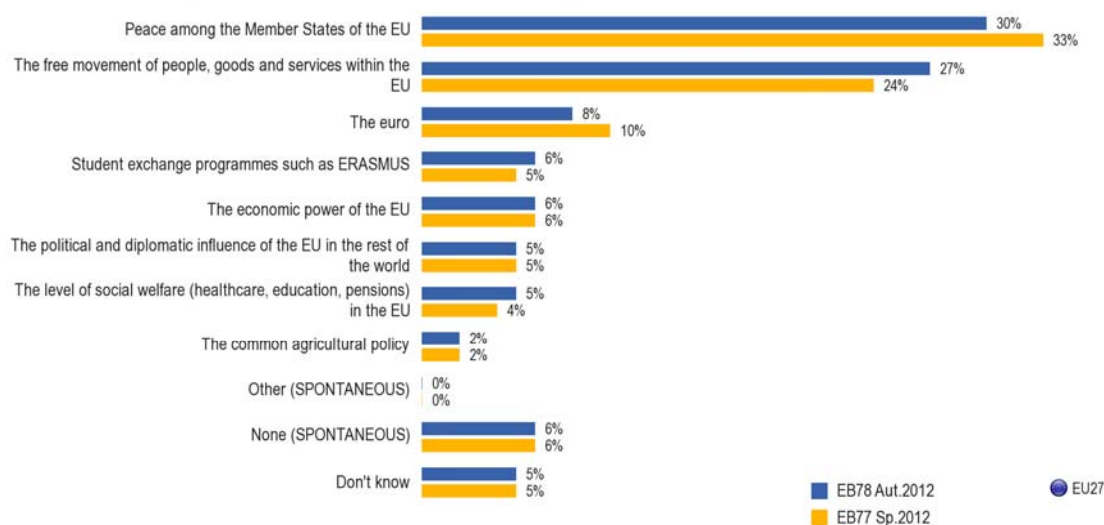
QD4T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?



Total "Firstly" and "And then" answers

When we only consider the *first answer* given by respondents, peace among the Member States retains its top spot (30%, -3), ahead of freedom of movement (27%, +3).

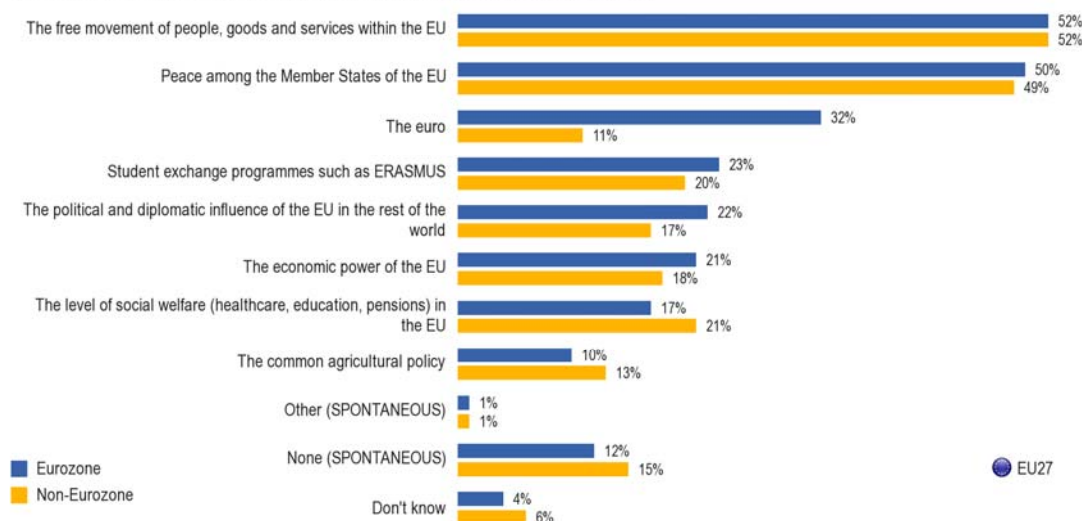
QD4a. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?



Total of "Firstly" answers

In the euro area, the euro is seen as the third most positive result of the European Union (32%, though it is mentioned less often than in spring 2012, -4), whereas it stands in only ninth place outside the euro area (11%, -4).

QD4T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?



Total "Firstly" and "And then" answers (euro area/non-euro area)

⁵ QD4T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

The free movement of goods, people and services within the European Union is seen as the most positive result of the EU in 18 Member States, led by Bulgaria (75%) and Slovakia (72%). In Finland, freedom of movement and peace among the Member States obtained identical scores (54%). However, this subject was mentioned far less frequently than in spring 2012 in Portugal (38%, -11), even if it still tops the list of the EU's achievements.

Peace among the Member States is seen as the most positive result of the EU in nine Member States, led by Germany (71%), Sweden (66%) and Denmark (64%). However, like several other items, this achievement was mentioned far less frequently than in spring 2012 in Portugal (25%, -11), Belgium (43%, -12) and Lithuania (37%, -10).

The euro is seen as the most positive result achieved by the EU in Belgium (45%), albeit with a lower score than in spring 2012 (-7). It is still mentioned much more often than average in Finland (48%), Luxembourg (44%), Ireland (42%), Slovenia (42%) and Austria (40%). However, in some Member States, the euro is significantly less likely to be seen as a positive result of the EU than in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2012: this is particularly true in Greece (-14 to 18%), Romania (-14 to 22%), Slovakia (-14 to 35%), Cyprus (-12 to 17%), Portugal (-10 to 18%) and the Netherlands (-10 to 35%). Respondents within the euro area are far more likely than non-euro area respondents (32% versus 11%) to see the euro as a positive result of the European Union.

In Belgium, where several indicators relating to perceptions of the economic situation have declined significantly in this autumn 2012 survey, the economic power of the EU is mentioned much less often than in spring 2012 (15%, -10).

In Cyprus, recognition of the level of social welfare has fallen sharply (28%, -10).

Respondents in the United Kingdom (31%, +3), Greece (25%, +3), Spain (20%, +6) and Portugal (17%, +5) **are the most likely to say spontaneously that they can identify “no” positive results of the European Union**. But this impression has also gained significant ground in Belgium (14%, +9).

In the candidate countries:

- **The free movement of goods, people and services within the European Union** is also seen as the most positive result of the EU, except in Iceland, where peace is ranked in first place (57%).

A socio-demographic analysis shows that perceptions of the positive results achieved by the EU vary with a number of criteria:

- In general, the most educated Europeans mention more positive results of the EU than those who left school before the age of 16 (20% of the latter answered “none”, compared with 8% of the most educated). The difference is particularly striking in the case of the free movement of goods, people and services, (which was mentioned by 61% of respondents who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond, compared with 40% of the least educated), and of ERASMUS exchange programmes (25% versus 13%).
- This trend is also found among Europeans who almost never have difficulties paying their bills, who attribute more positive results to the EU than those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (21% of the latter answered “none”). This difference in perceptions also applies to the euro: while 27% of Europeans who have no difficulties paying their bills mentioned the euro as a positive result, only 18% of Europeans who struggle to pay their bills most of the time share this view.

**QD4T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?
And then?**

	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Peace among the Member States of the EU	The euro
EU27	52%	50%	25%



Gender

Male	53%	51%	26%
Female	51%	49%	23%



Age

15-24	55%	48%	24%
25-39	56%	45%	24%
40-54	54%	49%	26%
55 +	46%	54%	24%



Education (End of)

15-	40%	44%	22%
16-19	51%	51%	24%
20+	61%	53%	28%
Still studying	60%	51%	25%



Socio-professional category

Self-employed	49%	55%	26%
Managers	53%	62%	31%
Other white collars	45%	57%	28%
Manual workers	48%	51%	23%
House persons	47%	47%	24%
Unemployed	44%	50%	21%
Retired	55%	45%	24%
Students	51%	60%	25%



Difficulties paying bills










Most of the time	45%	41%	18%
From time to time	51%	44%	24%
Almost never	54%	54%	27%

First three items mentioned, total of the "Firstly" and "And then" answers

The tables below also show the results socio-demographic criteria for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.










QD4T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? TOTAL

The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU

	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE
									
Gender									
Male	62%	46%	44%	48%	55%	42%	53%	42%	56%
Female	62%	44%	46%	45%	59%	32%	52%	34%	54%
Age									
15-24	59%	37%	61%	55%	64%	40%	47%	46%	49%
25-39	64%	49%	48%	49%	64%	45%	58%	45%	59%
40-54	62%	54%	46%	47%	53%	37%	57%	37%	58%
55 +	62%	38%	37%	42%	51%	30%	47%	30%	52%
Education (End of)									
15-	57%	36%	31%	38%	47%	23%	42%	33%	42%
16-19	60%	51%	41%	45%	55%	31%	56%	47%	54%
20+	66%	53%	50%	61%	63%	61%	60%	45%	64%
Still studying	70%	39%	66%	60%	66%	39%	48%	56%	46%
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	60%	43%	52%	48%	52%	44%	60%	52%	65%
Managers	64%	40%	57%	60%	67%	52%	72%	49%	74%
Other white collars	63%	42%	48%	50%	63%	49%	58%	38%	57%
Manual workers	63%	53%	40%	37%	59%	35%	57%	37%	53%
House persons	55%	38%	39%	45%	60%	34%	41%	40%	53%
Unemployed	50%	50%	43%	48%	53%	35%	52%	38%	51%
Retired	61%	38%	37%	40%	50%	26%	48%	31%	50%
Students	70%	39%	66%	60%	66%	39%	48%	56%	46%

QD4T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU ? TOTAL

Peace among the Member States of the EU

	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE
									
Gender									
Male	72%	35%	62%	32%	45%	47%	51%	31%	39%
Female	71%	35%	58%	29%	52%	42%	51%	21%	38%
Age									
15-24	67%	31%	60%	36%	48%	40%	55%	24%	29%
25-39	75%	35%	48%	29%	43%	39%	51%	31%	36%
40-54	67%	36%	62%	27%	49%	46%	49%	24%	42%
55 +	74%	35%	66%	31%	54%	48%	51%	22%	45%
Education (End of)									
15-	72%	35%	62%	28%	49%	36%	50%	24%	35%
16-19	70%	36%	60%	33%	49%	44%	53%	33%	39%
20+	73%	35%	60%	27%	50%	52%	49%	26%	45%
Still studying	71%	28%	63%	41%	50%	44%	53%	16%	26%
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	78%	36%	63%	28%	43%	52%	51%	44%	50%
Managers	70%	42%	62%	26%	50%	38%	48%	36%	47%
Other white collars	63%	28%	54%	31%	42%	45%	49%	23%	31%
Manual workers	66%	38%	53%	30%	45%	45%	56%	24%	32%
House persons	77%	39%	51%	30%	50%	41%	55%	23%	40%
Unemployed	71%	33%	56%	32%	46%	36%	45%	30%	46%
Retired	75%	36%	68%	28%	56%	47%	53%	22%	40%
Students	71%	28%	63%	41%	50%	44%	53%	16%	26%

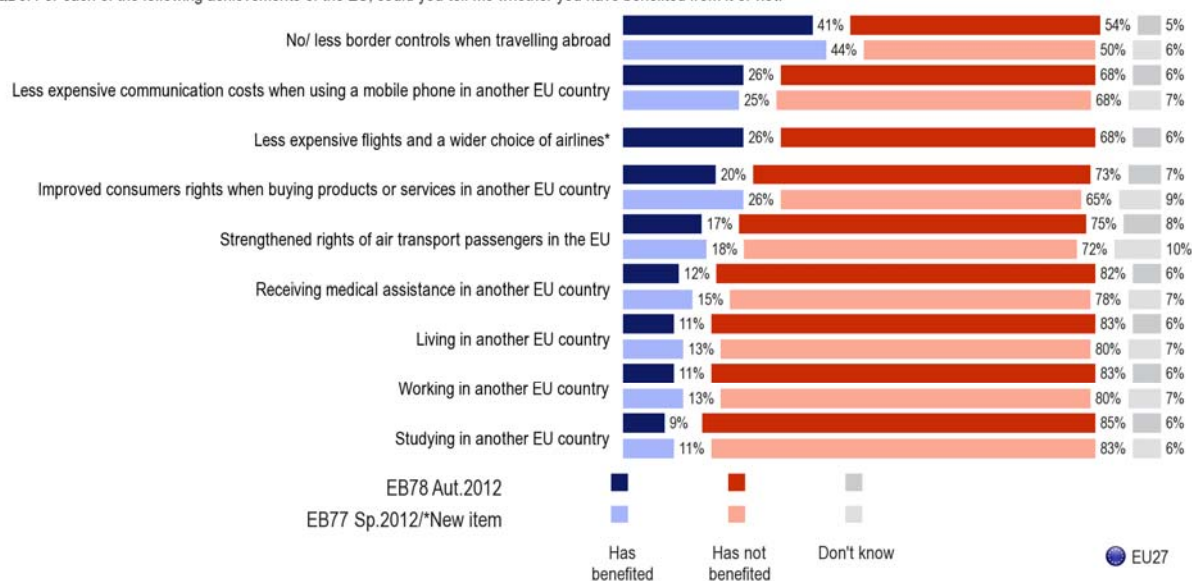
2. The benefits of the achievements of the European Union

When presented with a list of nine new rights or achievements of the European Union, between 9 and 41% of European citizens say that they have benefited from them⁶:

- As was the case in spring 2012, Europeans say that the **reduction of border controls when travelling abroad** is the achievement of the EU from which they have benefited the most, albeit with a lower score (41%, -3 percentage points, versus 54% “not benefited”, +4).
- Just over a quarter of Europeans also say that they have benefited from **lower communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country** (26%, +1), and from **less expensive flights and a wider choice of airlines** (26%, new item).
- However, significantly fewer respondents now feel that they have benefited from **improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country** (20%, -6).
- **Enhanced air passenger rights in the EU** were mentioned by 17% of respondents (-1 since spring 2012, and -4 since the spring 2010 survey), while 12% mentioned **receiving medical assistance in another EU country** (-3, and -7 since spring 2010).
- **Living in another EU country** was mentioned by 11% of Europeans (-2) as was **working in another EU country** (11%, -2). Finally, 9% of Europeans have benefited from the opportunity to study in another EU country (-2).

⁶ QD6 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not? No\Less border controls when travelling abroad; Improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country; Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country; Receiving medical assistance in another EU country; Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU; Working in another EU country; Living in another EU country; Studying in another EU country; Less expensive flights and a wider choice of airlines.

QD6. For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.



In general, non-euro area respondents are more likely than euro area respondents to say that they have benefited from the achievements of the European Union:

- This is the case of improved consumer rights (23%, versus 18% in the euro area), lower communication costs (30/24), as well as the opportunity to live (16/9), work (16/8) and study (13/6) in another EU country.
- Conversely, euro area respondents are more likely to have benefited from reduced border controls (44%, versus 36% for non-euro area respondents).

An analysis of the national results reveals significant differences from one Member State to another.

A majority of respondents say that they have benefited from the **reduction of border controls** in 14 Member States, led by Luxembourg (76%), Slovakia (66%) and the Netherlands (66%). However, scores for this indicator have fallen in a majority of Member States, notably in Poland (47%, -9) and Lithuania (35%, -8). Ireland and Malta are exceptions in recording a significant rise in respondents who feel that they have benefited from reduced border controls (50%, +7 and 49%, +5 respectively).

Malta is now the only Member State where a majority of respondents say that they have benefited from **improved consumer rights** (53%). The next highest scores were recorded in Ireland (45%) and Slovakia (41%), despite a very sharp fall in the latter (-20).

Slovakia is not the only Member State to record a sharp decline in the feeling of having benefited from improved consumer rights: it has also fallen significantly in the Czech Republic (-15 to 30%), Poland (-14, 35%), Lithuania (-12, 20%), Germany (-11, 18%), Belgium (-10, 36%), Luxembourg (-10, 34%), Slovenia (-10, 30%) and Austria (-10, 25%).





Lower mobile phone communication costs, however, have gained ground in several Member States, led by Ireland, where a majority of respondents say that they have benefited (53%, +16), Slovakia (51%, but -7), Denmark (44%, +12) and the Netherlands (42%, +10).

Generally, respondents in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Slovakia are more likely than the European average to say that they have benefited from the achievements of the European Union, despite a decline in all these indicators in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia. In contrast, the feeling of having benefited from all the achievements of the European Union has grown in Ireland and Malta.

The countries where respondents are the least likely to say that they have benefited from the achievements of the European Union include Bulgaria, Greece, Spain and Hungary, where this feeling is below the European average for all the achievements tested.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that young people, the most educated respondents, the Europeans who place themselves at the top of the social scale and those who say they belong to the “higher class” of society are more likely than average to feel that they have benefited from the achievements of the European Union.

QD6 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.










	No/less border controls when travelling abroad	Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU Member State	Less expensive flights and a wider choice of airlines	Improved consumers rights when buying products or services in another EU Member State	Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	Living in another EU country	Working in another EU country	Studying in another EU country
EU27	41%	26%	26%	20%	17%	12%	11%	11%	9%
 Gender									
Male	46%	29%	28%	22%	19%	13%	13%	13%	9%
Female	37%	24%	24%	18%	16%	12%	10%	9%	8%
 Age									
15-24	44%	35%	31%	26%	22%	13%	13%	11%	11%
25-39	47%	32%	32%	25%	22%	14%	16%	16%	12%
40-54	45%	27%	28%	20%	18%	13%	12%	12%	8%
55 +	34%	18%	19%	13%	12%	10%	7%	7%	5%
 Education (End of)									
15-	22%	10%	11%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%	4%
16-19	37%	23%	21%	17%	15%	11%	10%	11%	7%
20+	59%	38%	39%	28%	24%	16%	17%	15%	12%
Still studying	52%	41%	38%	28%	26%	15%	14%	10%	14%
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	51%	34%	34%	26%	23%	13%	14%	14%	9%
Managers	65%	44%	42%	29%	26%	17%	15%	15%	11%
Other white collars	49%	33%	34%	23%	23%	15%	14%	13%	13%
Manual workers	39%	24%	25%	21%	17%	12%	13%	13%	9%
House persons	27%	18%	15%	13%	12%	10%	9%	8%	7%
Unemployed	31%	17%	18%	14%	12%	10%	11%	12%	7%
Retired	32%	16%	16%	12%	11%	10%	8%	7%	5%
Students	52%	41%	38%	28%	26%	15%	14%	10%	14%
Self-positioning on the social scale									
Low (1-4)	27%	16%	15%	14%	10%	9%	9%	9%	6%
Medium (5-6)	42%	25%	25%	19%	17%	12%	11%	11%	9%
High (7-10)	54%	37%	38%	26%	26%	16%	15%	14%	11%
Consider belonging to									
The working class	29%	17%	17%	15%	12%	10%	10%	10%	6%
The middle class	51%	33%	32%	23%	21%	14%	13%	11%	10%
The upper class	69%	46%	46%	28%	27%	18%	18%	15%	15%

Total "Has benefited" answers

The tables below also show the socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

QD6.1 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.










No less border controls when travelling abroad

	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE
									
Gender									
Male	68%	38%	47%	29%	51%	35%	26%	21%	51%
Female	60%	27%	35%	21%	43%	28%	18%	19%	48%
Age									
15-24	63%	42%	47%	38%	43%	32%	24%	26%	48%
25-39	66%	43%	48%	30%	60%	37%	26%	28%	52%
40-54	69%	34%	42%	30%	46%	33%	28%	15%	50%
55 +	60%	19%	33%	14%	36%	26%	13%	13%	47%
Education (End of)									
15-	47%	18%	18%	9%	30%	19%	10%	18%	27%
16-19	59%	32%	30%	24%	42%	25%	21%	21%	44%
20+	80%	51%	60%	46%	57%	54%	33%	28%	65%
Still studying	76%	45%	51%	46%	47%	42%	26%	32%	51%
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	78%	43%	41%	36%	46%	41%	33%	35%	60%
Managers	82%	75%	72%	39%	68%	46%	45%	34%	67%
Other white collars	67%	45%	47%	30%	56%	40%	32%	23%	67%
Manual workers	55%	41%	36%	20%	56%	28%	27%	22%	55%
House persons	57%	10%	25%	11%	41%	21%	9%	20%	40%
Unemployed	49%	28%	34%	20%	39%	27%	17%	15%	25%
Retired	57%	19%	31%	13%	33%	23%	12%	13%	46%
Students	76%	45%	51%	46%	47%	42%	26%	32%	51%

Total "Has benefited" answers

QD6.3 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.





























Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU Member State

	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE
									
Gender									
Male	35%	12%	20%	23%	47%	26%	18%	13%	55%
Female	29%	8%	13%	18%	39%	24%	13%	13%	50%
Age									
15-24	44%	14%	28%	33%	45%	36%	19%	17%	51%
25-39	40%	14%	19%	20%	55%	31%	18%	21%	59%
40-54	35%	10%	17%	26%	42%	22%	20%	9%	54%
55 +	22%	4%	10%	12%	32%	18%	8%	7%	46%
Education (End of)									
15-	16%	3%	7%	7%	19%	12%	9%	11%	32%
16-19	29%	10%	10%	17%	39%	20%	12%	15%	46%
20+	39%	18%	23%	39%	55%	42%	24%	20%	69%
Still studying	57%	17%	32%	42%	44%	42%	22%	21%	56%
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	40%	20%	28%	23%	40%	33%	19%	23%	62%
Managers	49%	26%	29%	41%	58%	37%	40%	20%	68%
Other white collars	37%	10%	14%	23%	58%	36%	28%	18%	64%
Manual workers	25%	11%	13%	18%	51%	23%	16%	16%	57%
House persons	24%	2%	4%	14%	43%	21%	5%	10%	45%
Unemployed	21%	7%	15%	11%	33%	17%	12%	12%	34%
Retired	20%	4%	10%	11%	31%	14%	8%	6%	45%
Students	57%	17%	32%	42%	44%	42%	22%	21%	56%

Total "Has benefited" answers

QD6 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.

Answer: has benefited

		No/ less border controls when travelling abroad	Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country	Less expensive flights and a wider choice of airlines	Improved consumers rights when buying products or services in another EU country	Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU	Receiving medical assistance in another EU country	Living in another EU country	Working in another EU country	Studying in another EU country
	EU27	41%	26%	26%	20%	17%	12%	11%	11%	9%
	EU15	42%	24%	26%	18%	17%	11%	9%	8%	6%
	NMS12	39%	32%	25%	26%	21%	18%	21%	22%	17%
	Euro area	44%	24%	24%	24%	16%	10%	9%	8%	6%
	Non-euro area	36%	30%	29%	30%	20%	16%	16%	16%	13%
	BE	59%	42%	40%	36%	31%	25%	18%	19%	17%
	BG	19%	16%	7%	9%	5%	4%	6%	5%	2%
	CZ	57%	38%	28%	30%	24%	25%	18%	22%	21%
	DK	54%	44%	41%	29%	15%	23%	9%	9%	5%
	DE	64%	32%	24%	18%	15%	12%	8%	7%	4%
	EE	47%	28%	25%	24%	16%	10%	14%	15%	9%
	IE	50%	53%	56%	45%	46%	22%	23%	22%	18%
	EL	22%	15%	19%	15%	14%	7%	10%	6%	7%
	ES	32%	10%	19%	13%	11%	8%	9%	8%	5%
	FR	41%	16%	19%	17%	9%	6%	7%	6%	4%
	IT	25%	20%	26%	15%	20%	8%	8%	7%	8%
	CY	40%	24%	34%	33%	21%	8%	11%	5%	13%
	LV	50%	30%	30%	26%	19%	8%	18%	16%	8%
	LT	35%	28%	25%	20%	19%	9%	17%	15%	8%
	LU	76%	42%	44%	34%	30%	39%	41%	26%	37%
	HU	21%	15%	10%	9%	7%	5%	7%	7%	5%
	MT	49%	47%	44%	53%	38%	19%	12%	11%	12%
	NL	66%	42%	35%	17%	17%	15%	5%	6%	4%
	AT	59%	37%	30%	25%	22%	10%	6%	5%	4%
	PL	47%	43%	37%	35%	32%	29%	32%	36%	30%
	PT	20%	13%	12%	12%	10%	8%	11%	11%	8%
	RO	21%	21%	13%	17%	9%	6%	12%	10%	3%
	SI	64%	45%	25%	30%	18%	15%	23%	13%	10%
	SK	66%	51%	38%	41%	37%	31%	33%	38%	32%
	FI	52%	32%	35%	25%	18%	9%	8%	7%	6%
	SE	50%	37%	50%	16%	18%	14%	12%	8%	7%
	UK	32%	25%	32%	20%	21%	14%	12%	10%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

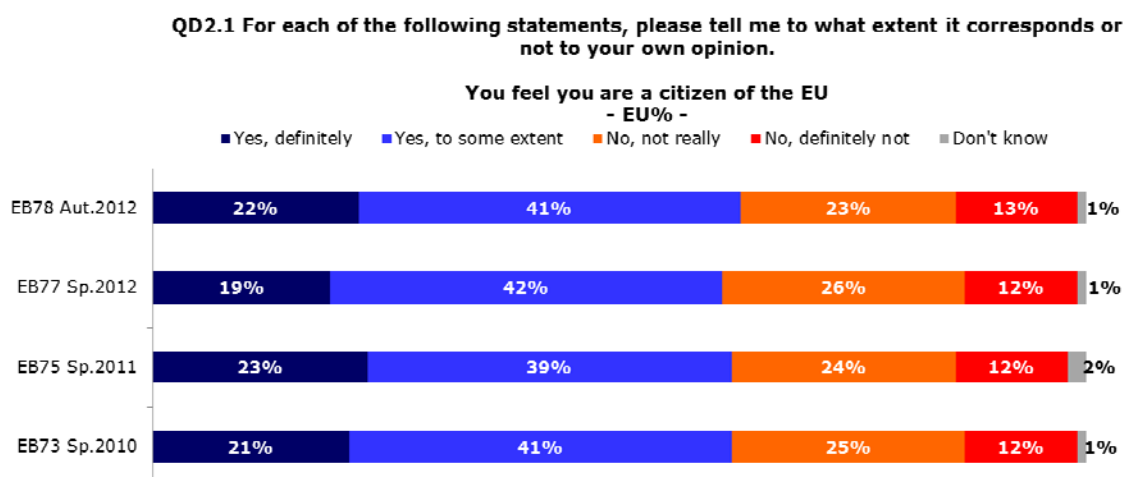
Lowest percentage per item

III. EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND CITIZENSHIP

1. A sense of European citizenship

- An increasing sense of European citizenship -

More than six out of ten Europeans say that they feel they are European citizens⁷ (63%), a slightly higher proportion than in spring 2012 (+2 percentage points), including just over a fifth who say that they are “definitely” European (22%, +3). However, 36% of respondents do not feel that they are EU citizens (-2), including 13% who say that they are “definitely not” Europeans (+1).



The sense of European citizenship is identical in the EU15 countries (63%) and the NMS12 countries (62%). However, it is stronger within the euro area (66%) than outside it (58%).

This sense of being a European citizen is experienced by a majority of respondents in 24 Member States, and exceeds 70% in 10: Luxembourg (87%), Finland (78%), Malta (76%), Denmark (74%), Germany (74%), Poland (74%), Estonia (73%), Spain (73%), Sweden (73%) and Slovakia (71%).

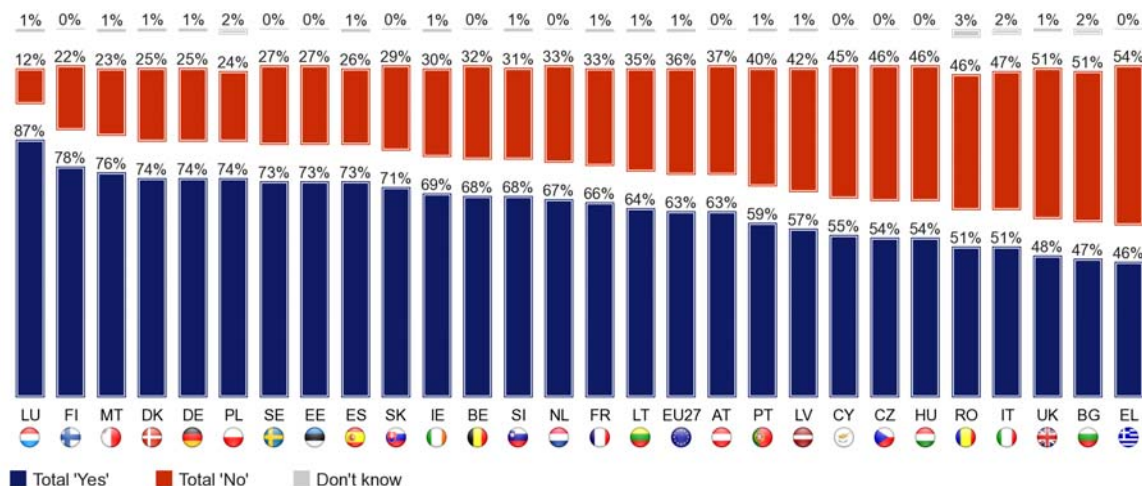
However, only a minority of respondents see themselves as citizens of the EU in three countries: Greece (46%), Bulgaria (47%) and the United Kingdom (48%).

⁷ QD2.1 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.

The sense of European citizenship has gained ground in the United Kingdom (+6 percentage points) and in numerous other Member States: Sweden (73%, +8), Finland (78%, +7), Poland (74%, +7), the Netherlands (67%, +7), Estonia (73%, +6), but also in Italy (51%, +6), where only a minority of respondents felt that they were European citizens in spring 2012.

QD2.1. 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








A socio-demographic analysis reveals some significant differences in answers regarding the sense of European citizenship:

- It is slightly more pronounced among men (65%) than among women (61%).
- The older the respondents, the less widespread the sense of European citizenship: 69% among 15-24 year-olds, 65% among 25-39 year-olds, 64% among 40-54 year-olds and 58% among those aged 55 and over.
- Although it is shared by three-quarters of Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond (73%), it is only felt by a minority of those who left school before the age of 16 (48% versus 51%).
- It is also more widespread among managers (75%) than white collar workers, (69%), self-employed people (67%, but with a 6-point rise since spring 2012) and manual workers (59%), although it remains the majority sentiment.
- Lastly, a majority of Europeans who almost never have difficulties paying their bills feel that they are citizens of the European Union (69%), while a minority of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time do so (46% versus 53%).

QD2.1 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














You feel you are a citizen of the EU

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	63%	36%	1%
 Gender			
Male	65%	34%	1%
Female	61%	38%	1%
 Age			
15-24	69%	30%	1%
25-39	65%	34%	1%
40-54	64%	35%	1%
55 +	58%	41%	1%
 Education (End of)			
15-	48%	51%	1%
16-19	61%	38%	1%
20+	73%	27%	-
Still studying	75%	24%	1%
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	67%	33%	-
Managers	75%	24%	1%
Other white collars	69%	30%	1%
Manual workers	59%	40%	1%
House persons	56%	43%	1%
Unemployed	59%	39%	2%
Retired	56%	43%	1%
Students	75%	24%	1%
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46%	53%	1%
From time to time	59%	39%	2%
Almost never	69%	30%	1%

The table below also shows the by socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

QD2.1 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

	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 
 Gender									
Male	77%	78%	69%	54%	75%	51%	50%	63%	69%
Female	73%	70%	62%	49%	73%	45%	43%	55%	70%
 Age									
15-24	77%	79%	67%	54%	80%	69%	60%	75%	69%
25-39	76%	81%	63%	51%	80%	49%	50%	64%	69%
40-54	74%	76%	66%	58%	73%	42%	49%	56%	70%
55 +	74%	64%	68%	45%	65%	41%	34%	49%	70%
 Education (End of)									
15-	63%	63%	59%	36%	49%	30%	31%	52%	54%
16-19	73%	79%	62%	52%	71%	45%	43%	71%	67%
20+	83%	80%	71%	70%	81%	62%	58%	70%	80%
Still studying	84%	84%	72%	62%	86%	75%	63%	82%	72%
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	83%	78%	67%	62%	79%	48%	52%	69%	79%
Managers	88%	78%	77%	66%	86%	59%	71%	83%	82%
Other white collars	77%	86%	70%	55%	85%	64%	60%	71%	80%
Manual workers	64%	79%	58%	46%	73%	42%	43%	58%	63%
House persons	72%	59%	44%	48%	78%	45%	34%	50%	64%
Unemployed	60%	72%	64%	44%	63%	48%	38%	59%	62%
Retired	73%	65%	67%	42%	63%	36%	37%	49%	70%
Students	84%	84%	72%	62%	86%	75%	63%	82%	72%

Total "Yes" answers

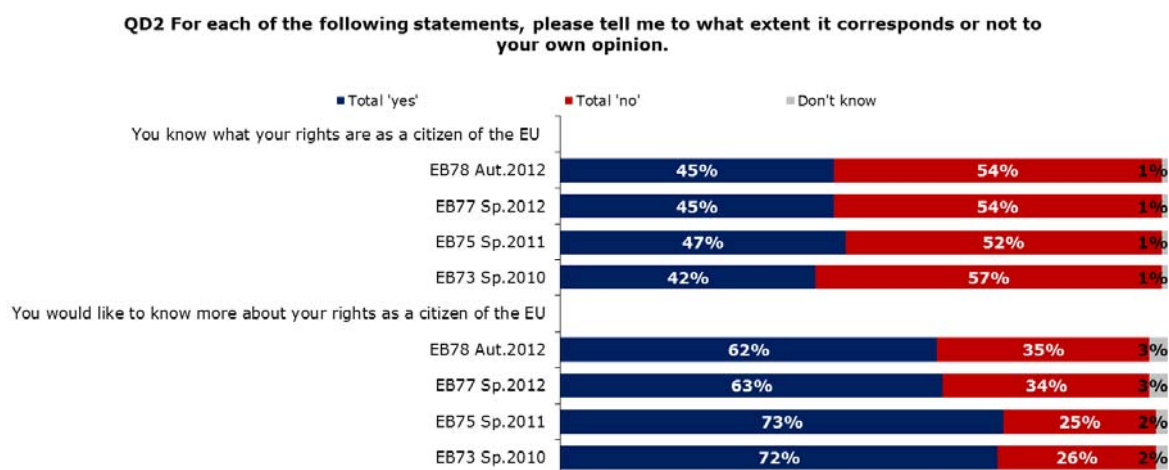
2. The rights of European citizens

- 45% of Europeans say that they know their rights as European citizens and 62% would like to know more –

Familiarity with rights as European citizens and a wish to know more

A majority of Europeans feel that they do not know their rights as citizens of the EU (54%, versus 45% who are familiar with them). These proportions are the same as those recorded in the spring 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB77) ⁸.

Just over six out of ten Europeans want to know more (62% versus 35%), in line with the results recorded in spring 2012 (63/34), after the significant 10-point decline in the proportions wanting to know more recorded between spring 2011 and spring 2012.



There are almost no differences between euro area respondents (44%) and non-euro area respondents (45%) in terms of knowledge of EU citizenship rights. However, respondents in the NMS12 countries (47%) are slightly more likely than those in the EU15 countries (44%) to say they are familiar with their rights as European citizens.

A majority of respondents in 12 Member States (compared with 14 in spring 2012) feel that they are **ill-informed about their rights as European citizens**. Significantly more respondents now feel well-informed in Malta (53%, +7) and, to a lesser extent, in Slovenia (51%, +3), where it is now the majority response.

More respondents now feel well-informed about their rights as European citizens in Finland (67%, +10) and Sweden (59%, +7), which have joined Luxembourg (63%), Denmark (62%) and Estonia (59%) among the countries where people are most likely to be familiar with their rights.

In contrast, respondents in Italy (31%), France (33%), Romania (35%), Portugal (35%) and Greece (38%) are the least likely to say that they are familiar with their rights.

Euro area respondents (64%) are slightly more likely than non-euro area respondents (59%) **to want to know more about their rights as European citizens**. A majority of respondents in almost all Member States want to know more about these rights. The exceptions are Austria (46%) and Portugal (36%), where significantly fewer respondents want to know more than in spring 2012 (-12 percentage points). This proportion has also fallen by eight percentage points in Romania (to 67%).





























However, it has increased significantly in Ireland (67%, +11).

The EU Member States where respondents are most likely to want to know more about their rights as European citizens are Cyprus (85%), Sweden (79%), Slovakia (76%), Malta (75%), Luxembourg (72%), Germany (70%) and France (70%). **The desire to know more is particularly strong not only in Member States where respondents feel that they are ill-informed (notably in France), but also in countries where they feel well-informed (such as Luxembourg and Sweden).**

In contrast, respondents in the United Kingdom and Portugal, who are more likely than average to know little about their rights, are nonetheless less likely than average to want to know more (50% and 36%).

⁸ QD2.2-3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your opinion... You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU; you would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU.

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

		You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU				You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU			
		Total 'Yes'	Diff EB78 Aut.2012 - EB77 Sp.2012	Total 'No'	Diff EB78 Aut.2012 - EB77 Sp.2012	Total 'Yes'	Diff EB78 Aut.2012 - EB77 Sp.2012	Total 'No'	Diff EB78 Aut.2012 - EB77 Sp.2012
	EU27	45%	=	54%	=	62%	-1	35%	+1
	BE	44%	-3	56%	+4	57%	-7	42%	+7
	BG	40%	+1	58%	-2	53%	-2	41%	+1
	CZ	40%	-2	59%	+2	61%	-5	37%	+7
	DK	62%	+3	37%	-3	64%	-5	35%	+5
	DE	58%	-4	42%	+4	70%	+5	28%	-5
	EE	59%	+1	41%	=	66%	-4	33%	+4
	IE	54%	+3	44%	-3	67%	+11	29%	-11
	EL	38%	=	62%	=	61%	-6	38%	+5
	ES	49%	+5	51%	-5	58%	-4	40%	+4
	FR	33%	+2	66%	-2	70%	-3	28%	+2
	IT	31%	=	68%	=	62%	-5	34%	+5
	CY	52%	-5	48%	+5	85%	-4	15%	+4
	LV	41%	-2	58%	+2	68%	+4	30%	-4
	LT	51%	+1	48%	-1	60%	-5	37%	+4
	LU	63%	+1	37%	+1	72%	+2	28%	-1
	HU	41%	+3	59%	-3	52%	+4	46%	-3
	MT	53%	+7	46%	-4	75%	+1	23%	=
	NL	55%	-3	44%	+3	63%	+8	36%	-8
	AT	52%	-4	48%	+4	46%	-4	52%	+4
	PL	56%	-1	41%	+4	64%	+5	32%	-2
	PT	35%	-3	64%	+3	36%	-12	61%	+12
	RO	35%	-3	62%	+4	67%	-8	27%	+8
	SI	51%	+3	49%	-3	59%	-2	40%	+2
	SK	52%	+1	48%	-1	76%	-5	22%	+6
	FI	67%	+10	33%	-10	55%	+1	45%	=
	SE	59%	+7	40%	-7	79%	+1	20%	-1
	UK	40%	+1	59%	-1	50%	+2	49%	-2

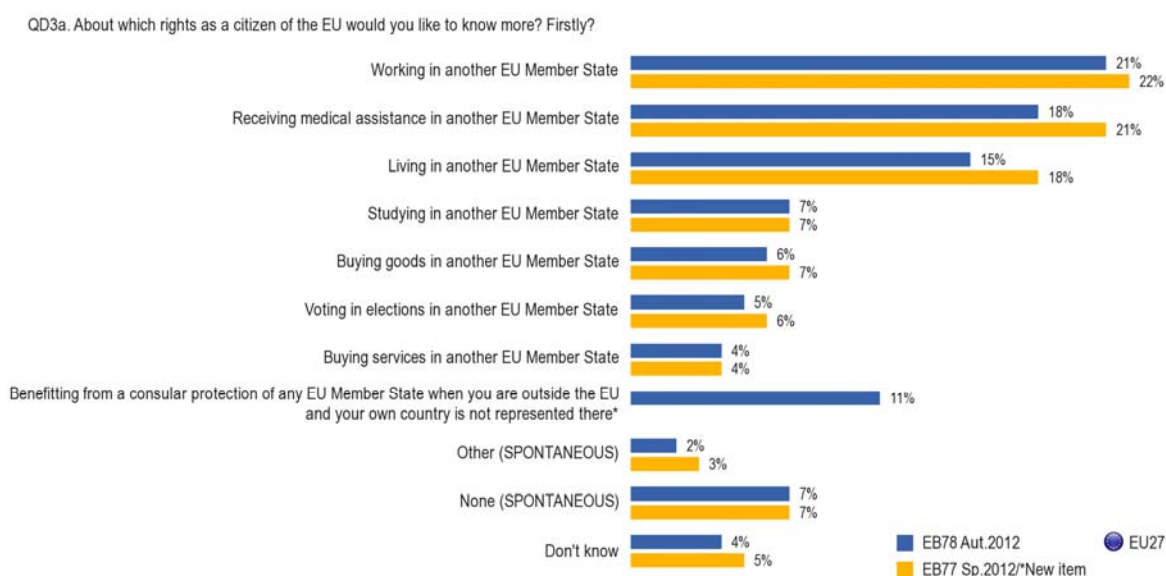
The areas in which Europeans would like to know more

The ranking of the areas in which Europeans would like to know more about their rights⁹ is practically the same as in spring 2012. Scores for all items have fallen slightly¹⁰. Europeans are primarily interested in learning more about **working** in another EU country (37%, -4), ahead of **receiving medical assistance** in another EU country (32%, -4) and **living** in another EU country (31%, -4).

A new item was tested for the first time in this survey: “**Benefiting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there**”. This was mentioned by 19% of Europeans.

These items were followed by **studying** (14%, -2), **buying products** (13%, -2) or **services** (9%, -2) **in another EU country**, and **voting there** (9%, -1).

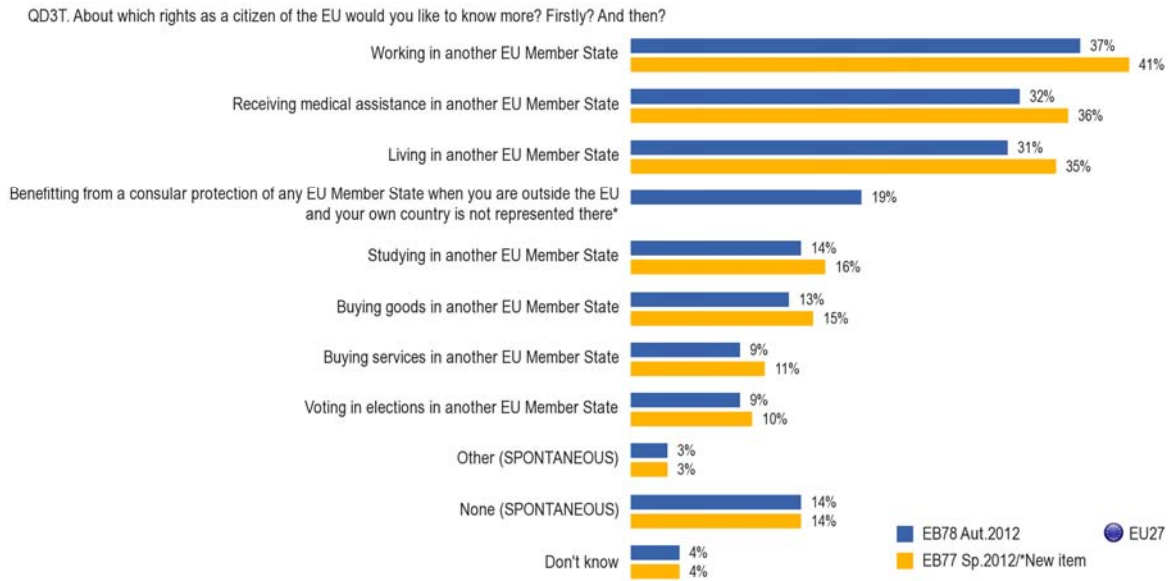
Although they had previously said that they would like to know more about their rights as citizens of the European Union, 14% of respondents answered *spontaneously* “none” when asked to identify the areas in which they would like more information.



Base: those who would like to know more about their rights as European citizens (= 62% of the sample)
“Firstly” answers

⁹ QD3T About which rights as a citizen of the EU would you like to know more? Firstly? And then?

¹⁰ Please note that an additional item has been added since the spring 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey, “Benefiting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there”, which was mentioned by 19% of respondents. The addition of this new item explains to some extent the lower scores recorded for the other items tested.



Base: those who would like to know more about their rights as European citizens (= 62% of the sample)
Total "Firstly" and "And then" answers

QD3a About which rights as a citizen of the EU would you like to know more? Firstly? And then?
(the highest three percentages)

	EU27		IE		LT		PT
Working in another EU Member State	37%	Working in another EU Member State	34%	Working in another EU Member State	50%	Working in another EU Member State	33%
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	32%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	34%	Living in another EU Member State	41%	Living in another EU Member State	32%
Living in another EU Member State	31%	Living in another EU Member State	31%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	35%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	26%
	BE		EL		LU		RO
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	34%	Working in another EU Member State	45%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	42%	Working in another EU Member State	51%
Working in another EU Member State	29%	Living in another EU Member State	43%	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	39%	Living in another EU Member State	45%
Living in another EU Member State	26%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	28%	Living in another EU Member State	19%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	34%
	BG		ES		HU		SI
Working in another EU Member State	60%	Working in another EU Member State	43%	Working in another EU Member State	56%	Working in another EU Member State	48%
Living in another EU Member State	46%	Living in another EU Member State	28%	Living in another EU Member State	43%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	38%
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	31%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	28%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	24%	Living in another EU Member State	29%
	CZ		FR		MT		SK
Working in another EU Member State	40%	Working in another EU Member State	32%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	44%	Working in another EU Member State	52%
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	39%	Living in another EU Member State	27%	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	32%	Living in another EU Member State	42%
Living in another EU Member State	22%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	23%	Working in another EU Member State	26%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	35%
	DK		IT		NL		FI
Working in another EU Member State	32%	Working in another EU Member State	37%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	43%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	40%
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	32%	Living in another EU Member State	30%	Working in another EU Member State	32%	Working in another EU Member State	30%
Living in another EU Member State	27%	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	26%	Living in another EU Member State	26%	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	24%
	DE		CY		AT		SE
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	36%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	55%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	32%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	47%
Living in another EU Member State	32%	Working in another EU Member State	38%	Working in another EU Member State	27%	Working in another EU Member State	35%
Working in another EU Member State	29%	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	37%	Living in another EU Member State	25%	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	34%
	EE		LV		PL		UK
Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	42%	Working in another EU Member State	38%	Working in another EU Member State	48%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	35%
Working in another EU Member State	39%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	34%	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	38%	None (SPONTANEOUS)	30%
Living in another EU Member State	29%	Living in another EU Member State	29%	Living in another EU Member State	32%	Working in another EU Member State	28%

Total "Firstly" and "And then" answers

The differences between countries and groups of countries in terms of the wish to know more about rights are consistent with those noted previously for the feeling of having benefited from the achievements of the EU:

- Respondents in the NMS12 countries and the non-euro area countries are more likely to want information on working in another EU country (49% in the NMS12 countries and 41% for the non-euro area countries, compared with 33% in the EU15 countries and 34% within the euro zone), and on receiving medical assistance (36% and 36% versus 31% and 30%).
- Respondents in the EU15 countries and euro area respondents are slightly more likely to want to know more about buying goods in another EU country (15% in both cases, compared with 9% in the NMS12 countries and 11% in the euro area).

The right to work in another EU country is the subject about which respondents most want to learn more in 14 Member States, led by Bulgaria (60%), Hungary (56%), Slovakia (52%) and Romania (51%).

This is also the case in Ireland (34%) and Denmark (32%), but in these countries an equal proportion mentioned **the right to receive medical assistance** in another EU country. This is the right about which respondents would most like more information in 11 Member States, led by Cyprus (55%) and Sweden (47%). This item has lost ground overall, most strikingly in the Czech Republic (39%, -10) and Poland (38%, -10).

Respondents wanting to know more about their rights in Bulgaria (46%), Romania (45%), Greece (43%), Hungary (43%), Slovakia (42%) and Lithuania (41%) are the most likely to want to receive information on **“living in another EU country”**.

The new item on **consular protection by another EU Member State** when the respondent's country is not represented in a country outside the European Union is of particular interest to respondents in Luxembourg (39%), Cyprus (37%), Sweden (34%) and Malta (32%).






The desire for information on the rights of European citizens varies slightly in **accordance with socio-demographic categories**:

- Men are more likely to be interested in the **right to work in another EU country** (39%, versus 34% of women) or live there (33% versus 28%), while women are more likely to mention **receiving medical assistance in another EU country** (35%, versus 29% of men).
- Respondents in the 15-24 age group (51%) and the 25-39 age group (48%) are particularly interested in knowing more working in another EU country, though Europeans aged between 40 and 54 (40%) are also interested in this subject.

Reasonably enough this subject is mentioned less by those aged 55 or over (17%) who are more interested in the right to receive medical assistance (41%).

- Europeans in the most vulnerable categories are more likely to want to know more about **working in another EU country**, particularly respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (43%, versus 37% of Europeans as a whole) and unemployed people (54%).

QD3T About which rights as a citizen of the EU would you like to know more? Firstly? And then?

	Working in another EU Member State	Receiving medical assistance in another EU Member State	Living in another EU Member State	Buying goods in another EU Member State	Buying services in another EU Member State
EU27	37%	32%	31%	13%	9%
 Gender					
Male	39%	29%	33%	15%	11%
Female	34%	35%	28%	12%	8%
 Age					
15-24	51%	20%	38%	10%	6%
25-39	48%	29%	34%	14%	9%
40-54	40%	32%	30%	15%	11%
55 +	17%	41%	25%	14%	10%
 Education (End of)					
15-	23%	37%	24%	12%	8%
16-19	37%	34%	30%	16%	9%
20+	39%	32%	32%	13%	12%
Still studying	47%	19%	37%	8%	5%
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	40%	29%	31%	18%	13%
Managers	41%	35%	33%	14%	12%
Other white collars	44%	29%	32%	15%	10%
Manual workers	42%	31%	32%	15%	9%
House persons	30%	35%	26%	13%	8%
Unemployed	54%	28%	37%	8%	10%
Retired	14%	42%	23%	14%	10%
Students	47%	19%	37%	8%	5%
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	43%	25%	33%	11%	7%
From time to time	41%	30%	33%	13%	10%
Almost never	33%	35%	29%	15%	10%

Total "Firstly" and "And then" answers

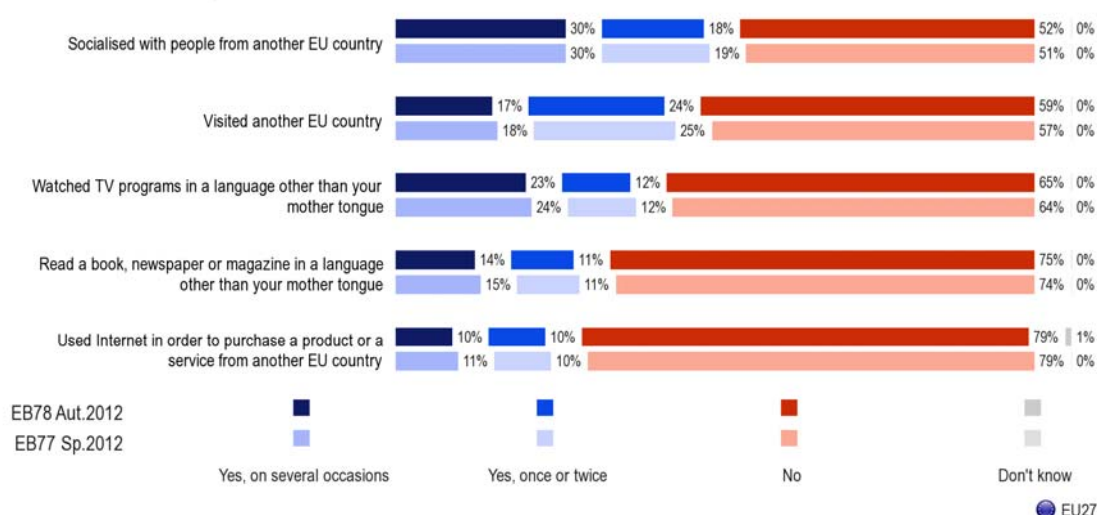
IV. THE OPENNESS OF EUROPEANS TO OTHERS

– One in five Europeans is open to other European countries –

The several items tested to measure the openness of Europeans to the other EU Member States are shown to be minority practices, with scores more or less unchanged since the spring 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB77)¹¹ :

- Almost half of Europeans (48%) have **socialised with people from another EU country** during the twelve months preceding the survey, more or less unchanged since both spring 2012 and spring 2010: 30% have done so on several occasions and 18% have done so once or twice.
- The proportion of Europeans who have **visited another EU country** during the last twelve months has fallen slightly since spring 2012: 41% (-2 percentage points), 17% of whom have done so on several occasions (-1) and 24% once or twice (-1).
- Just over a third of respondents (35%, -1) have watched **a TV programme in a language other than their mother tongue**.
- A quarter of Europeans (25%, -1) have read a **book, magazine or newspaper in a language other than their mother tongue**.
- **One in five Europeans** (20%, -1) **has used the Internet to buy a product or service in another EU country**.

QD5. In the last 12 months have you...?



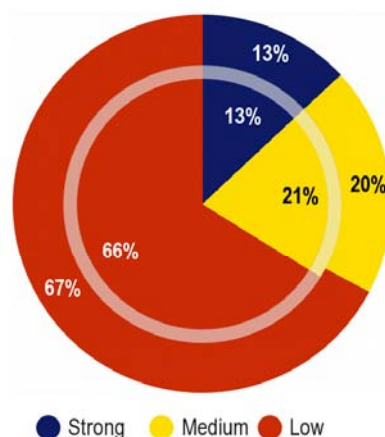
¹¹ QD5.1-5 In the last twelve months, have you ...? Visited another EU country; read a book, a newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue; socialised with people from another EU country; watched TV programmes in a language other than your mother tongue; used Internet in order to purchase a product of a service from another EU country.

The answers to this question reveal very significant differences between EU Member States, in particular between northern and southern EU countries:

- In a majority of Member States (15 in total), a majority of respondents have **socialised with people from another EU Member State** during the last 12 months. A very large majority have done so in Luxembourg (91%, despite a fall of 5 percentage points since spring 2012), as have more than three-quarters of respondents in the Netherlands (81%) and Cyprus (78%). This practice is also widespread in Sweden (72%), Germany (69%), Malta (66%), Slovakia (65%), Ireland (64%), Finland (64%), the United Kingdom (62%), Estonia (60%), Latvia (60%), Denmark (58%), Slovenia (55%) and Belgium (54%). However, less than a quarter of respondents in Hungary (22%) and Bulgaria (23%) have socialised with other EU citizens during the last 12 months. In general, euro area respondents (50%) are slightly more likely than non-euro area respondents (44%) to do so. There are even more striking differences between people in the EU15 countries (52% have socialised with people from another Member State) and those in the NMS12 countries (32%).
- In 11 Member States, a majority of respondents have **visited, on one or more occasions, another EU country during the last 12 months**. This is particularly true in Luxembourg (91%), the Netherlands (78%), Denmark (76%), Sweden (69%), Austria (68%) and Belgium (66%). In contrast, it is less often the case in Greece (17%), Portugal (20%) and Bulgaria (20%).
- In 13 Member States, a majority of respondents have **watched a TV programme in a language other than their mother tongue** and, once again, this practice is the most widespread in Luxembourg and Malta (96% and 92%)
- Majorities in only five Member States have **read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than their mother tongue** (Luxembourg, 92%; Sweden, 66%; Malta, 60%; the Netherlands, 59% and Denmark, 53%).
- Luxembourg and Malta are the only two countries in which a majority of respondents have **used the Internet to buy a product or service in another EU country** (59% and 51%).

We have constructed an **international openness index** on the basis of the answers to this question¹². As in spring 2012 and spring 2010, two-thirds of Europeans have a “low” openness index (67%, +1 percentage point since the EB77 survey of spring 2012), 20% a “medium” index (-1) and only 13% (=) a “strong” index.

C3 International openness index



Inner pie : EB77 Sp.2012

Outer pie : EB78 Aut.2012

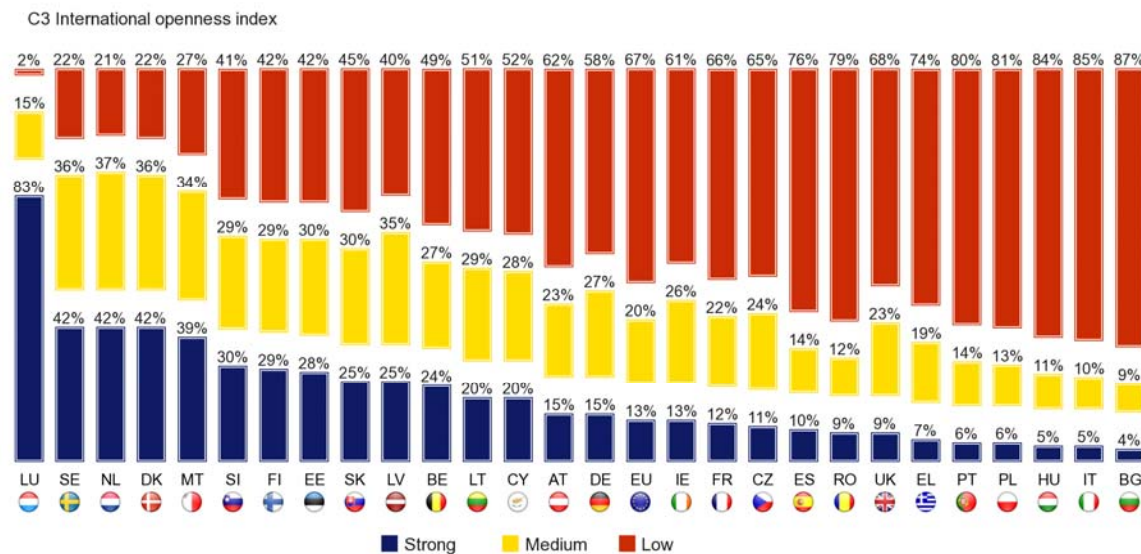


There are significant differences between the Member States on this subject. Luxembourg continues to stand out, with 83% (-1 percentage point since spring 2012) of respondents having a strong openness index. The other countries are a long way behind: Denmark (42%, -2), the Netherlands (42%, -2) and Sweden (42%, +2).

Although Malta is still among the Member States with an international openness index considerably above the European average, its index has declined since spring 2012 (39%, -8).

In contrast, the proportion of “strong” openness indices is below 10% in Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Greece and the United Kingdom.





¹² For each of the five practices of international openness analysed in this survey, points were attributed as follows: 2 points for every “yes, on several occasions” answer; 1 point for every “yes, once or twice” answer, otherwise 0 points. Therefore, each individual had a number of points between 0 and 10. Scores of 0 to 3 points correspond to a *low* international openness index, 4 to 6 to a *moderate* international openness index and 7 to 10 to a *high* international openness index.



The international openness index varies significantly in accordance with socio-demographic criteria:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to have a strong international openness index: 15%, versus 10% of women.
- The "strong" openness index decreases with age: 19% of 15-24 year-olds, 17% of 25-39 year-olds and 14% of 40-54 year-olds have a strong openness index, compared with only 7% of those aged 55 or over.
- The most educated respondents are also far more likely to have a strong openness index (23%, compared with only 2% of Europeans who left school before the age of 16).
- It also varies significantly with the respondent's occupation: more than a quarter of managers have a strong international openness index (27%), compared with 19% of self-employed people, 15% of employees, 10% of manual workers and 9% of unemployed people.










C3 International openness index

	Strong	Medium	Low
EU27	13%	20%	67%
 Gender			
Male	15%	22%	63%
Female	10%	19%	71%
 Age			
15-24	19%	28%	53%
25-39	17%	23%	60%
40-54	14%	20%	66%
55 +	7%	15%	78%
 Education (End of)			
15-	2%	9%	89%
16-19	8%	17%	75%
20+	23%	29%	48%
Still studying	26%	33%	41%
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	19%	22%	59%
Managers	27%	31%	42%
Other white collars	15%	20%	65%
Manual workers	10%	19%	71%
House persons	7%	13%	80%
Unemployed	9%	17%	74%
Retired	5%	15%	80%
Students	26%	33%	41%
Consider belonging to			
The working class	6%	15%	79%
The middle class	17%	25%	58%
The upper class	34%	26%	40%

Finally, the international openness index is far more likely to be high among people who say that they belong to the “higher class” of society, more than a third of whom have a strong index (34%), compared with 17% of those in the “middle class” and 6% of those in the “working class”.

The table below also shows the socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

C3 International openness index - Index low

	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 
Gender									
Male	53%	70%	62%	82%	77%	63%	68%	79%	60%
Female	63%	83%	70%	87%	86%	73%	78%	81%	62%
Age									
15-24	44%	55%	42%	70%	77%	62%	56%	62%	52%
25-39	51%	68%	56%	80%	76%	58%	67%	72%	53%
40-54	55%	79%	70%	84%	85%	64%	72%	83%	65%
55 +	68%	90%	80%	93%	86%	80%	90%	94%	72%
Education (End of)									
15-	78%	93%	95%	96%	94%	87%	86%	89%	83%
16-19	67%	78%	78%	88%	85%	74%	81%	74%	74%
20+	39%	59%	50%	69%	77%	43%	62%	54%	40%
Still studying	30%	49%	33%	61%	61%	46%	50%	46%	41%
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	45%	64%	58%	82%	80%	44%	71%	52%	50%
Managers	42%	46%	41%	65%	69%	46%	52%	40%	40%
Other white collars	57%	73%	67%	84%	82%	71%	65%	77%	54%
Manual workers	70%	75%	68%	89%	80%	71%	76%	82%	62%
House persons	60%	93%	82%	95%	89%	77%	87%	89%	75%
Unemployed	72%	79%	67%	86%	89%	69%	70%	84%	78%
Retired	68%	90%	84%	93%	89%	84%	92%	93%	68%
Students	30%	49%	33%	61%	61%	46%	50%	46%	41%

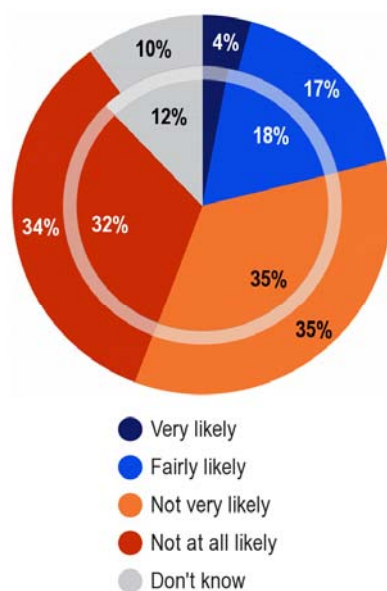
V. THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN SOCIETY

– One in five Europeans are thinking of using the European Citizens' Initiative –

The likelihood of using the European Citizens' Initiative

Around a fifth of Europeans say that they will probably use the European Citizens' Initiative, the principle of which was explained to respondents¹³ (21%, unchanged since spring 2012). However more than two-thirds said that it was "not very likely" or "not at all likely" that they would use it (69%, a rise of 2 percentage points since spring 2012 and 5 percentage points since spring 2010).

QD7. How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' Initiative?



Inner pie : EB77 Sp.2012

Outer pie : EB78 Aut.2012

EU27

¹³ The following introduction was read to respondents: The Lisbon Treaty came into force in December 2009. It has introduced the "European Citizens' Initiative". The initiative enables one million European Union citizens to call on the European Commission to bring forward an initiative of interest to them in an area of EU competence.

The possibility of using the European Citizens' Initiative appeals to more than four out of ten respondents in Cyprus (43%), although this proportion has fallen sharply (-11), and in Latvia (40%), where the idea is more popular than in spring 2012 (+7), as it is in Greece (36%, +5).

Respondents in Ireland (33%, +10) and Spain (19%, +6) are also now more interested in this initiative. In contrast, respondents in Austria (20%, -9) and Romania (23%, -7) now seem less enthusiastic.

Respondents in Germany (15%), Hungary (16%) and Bulgaria (16%) are the least interested in this opportunity.

Young people (28% of 15-24 year-olds), the most educated respondents (26%) and the Europeans who place themselves at the top of the social scale (23%) are more likely than average to intend to make use of the European Citizens' Initiative.

The areas where respondents would be the most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative

All respondents, whether or not they might make use of the European Citizens' Initiative, were then asked in which areas they would be the most likely to use this right¹⁴.

As in the spring 2012 survey (EB77), **employment** was by far the most frequently mentioned subject (38%, +1 versus spring 2012).

This was followed by **education** (24%, +1), **pensions** (22%, -2), **the fundamental rights of European citizens** (22%, -2), **taxation** (20%, =) and **consumer protection** (20%, =).

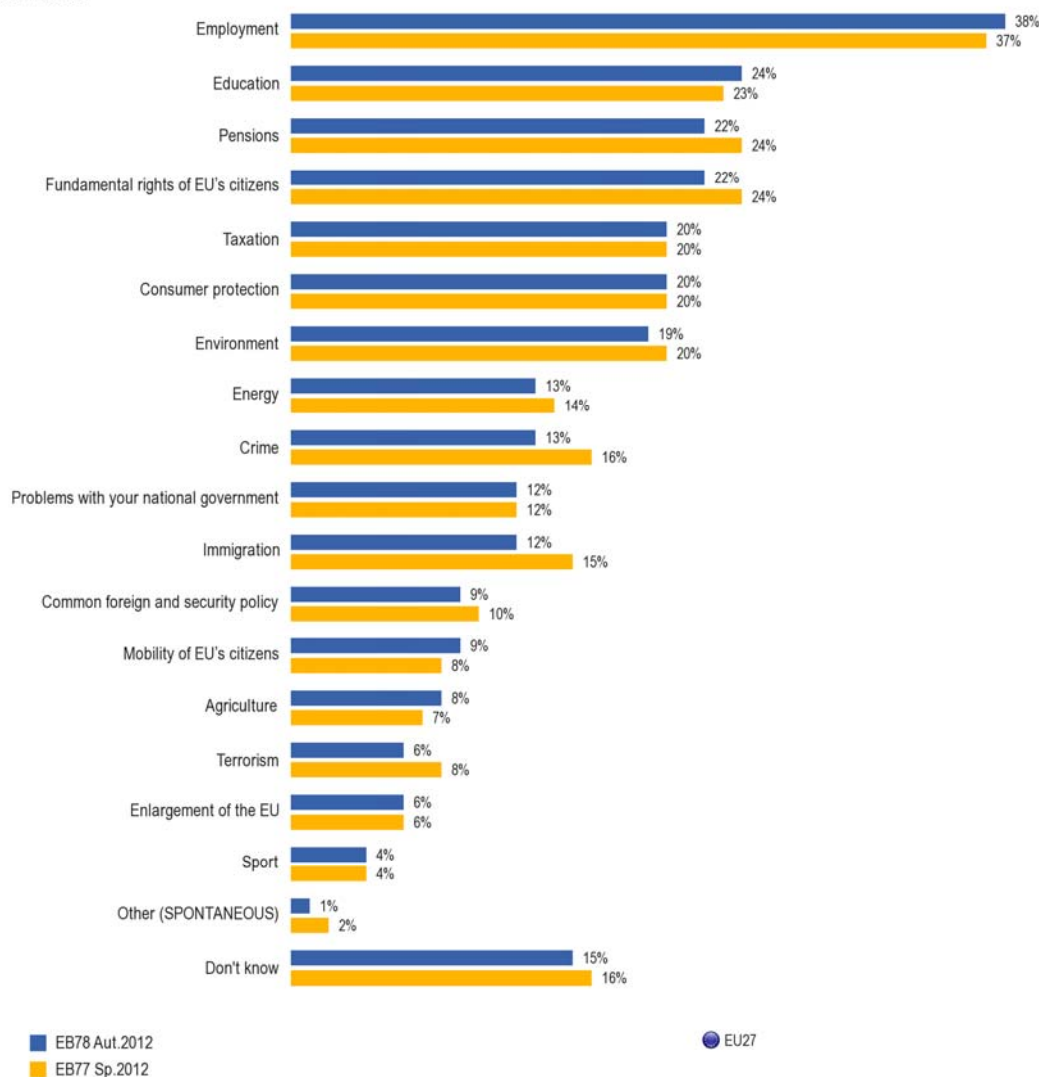
Environmental issues were ranked in seventh place (19%, -1) ahead of **energy** (13%, -1). Both **crime** (13%, -3) and **immigration** (12%, -3) were mentioned less frequently than in spring 2012.

Twelve percent of respondents (unchanged) mentioned the idea of using the European Citizens' Initiative in the event of a **problem with their national government**.

Issues relating to the **common foreign and security policy** (9%, -1), **the mobility of EU citizens** (9%, +1), **agriculture** (8%, +1), **terrorism** (6%, -2), **the enlargement of the EU** (6%, =) and **sport** (4%, =) bring up the rear. The "DK" rate remains high (15%, -1).

¹⁴ QD8 And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative?

QD8. And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative?



Employment is the area in which respondents would be the most likely to make use of the European Citizens' Initiative in 22 Member States.

The exceptions are:

- The three Nordic EU countries where respondents put the **environment** first (Sweden, 47%, +7, Denmark, 37%, =, and Finland 35%, +9).
- Austria and Germany, which prioritise the **fundamental rights of citizens** (34%, +2 and 31%, -4).

Europeans who said that they were likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative first mentioned employment (47%), ahead of education (35%) and the fundamental rights of European citizens (29%).

Just over a quarter then mentioned the environment (26%, compared with an average of 19%).

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some distinct differences between categories:

- Young people are most likely to mention employment (47%) and education (44%), whereas Europeans aged 55 and over prioritise pensions (32%).
- Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond prioritise employment (38%) and education (27%), but are also likely to mention the environment (26%). Europeans who left school before the age of 16 rank pensions (30%) just after employment (32%).
- Managers mention the environment (29%) in second place among the areas in which they might use the European Citizens' Initiative, just behind employment (34%). Employees first mention employment (40%), ahead of education (25%) and the fundamental rights of Europeans (25%). Manual workers are even more likely to mention employment (45%), ahead of education (22%) and consumer protection (21%).

QD8 And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' Initiative?

	Employment	Education	Pensions	Fundamental rights of EU's citizens	Taxation	Consumer protection	Environment	Energy	Crime	Problems with your national government	Immigration	Common foreign and security policy	Mobility of EU's citizens	Agriculture	Terrorism	Enlargement of the EU	Sport	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	38%	24%	22%	22%	20%	20%	19%	13%	13%	12%	12%	9%	9%	8%	6%	6%	4%	1%	15%
BE	41%	22%	26%	18%	24%	22%	24%	21%	21%	9%	20%	8%	12%	6%	11%	7%	5%	2%	8%
BG	52%	25%	25%	19%	9%	30%	14%	13%	13%	7%	8%	11%	15%	15%	4%	7%	4%	1%	14%
CZ	38%	19%	34%	27%	20%	27%	21%	10%	13%	23%	10%	7%	12%	9%	5%	6%	5%	1%	10%
DK	35%	35%	11%	28%	10%	23%	37%	22%	20%	7%	16%	16%	13%	10%	12%	7%	5%	2%	10%
DE	29%	26%	23%	31%	15%	23%	26%	21%	13%	8%	11%	12%	8%	5%	7%	9%	4%	1%	17%
EE	29%	26%	26%	16%	25%	17%	16%	13%	10%	15%	9%	9%	5%	16%	2%	4%	5%	1%	21%
IE	41%	26%	13%	17%	14%	20%	8%	8%	11%	15%	13%	5%	10%	7%	4%	4%	5%	1%	12%
EL	53%	27%	28%	25%	32%	28%	23%	11%	21%	16%	25%	8%	9%	9%	5%	3%	3%	1%	7%
ES	49%	30%	19%	19%	19%	12%	9%	7%	9%	12%	9%	5%	8%	7%	3%	1%	2%	3%	14%
FR	39%	26%	22%	19%	19%	25%	25%	17%	15%	7%	16%	10%	10%	6%	9%	7%	4%	2%	14%
IT	40%	18%	22%	21%	35%	23%	17%	8%	11%	18%	13%	8%	8%	5%	6%	3%	2%	1%	8%
CY	54%	36%	30%	43%	14%	47%	20%	11%	26%	12%	29%	13%	14%	9%	4%	2%	8%	3%	7%
LV	41%	35%	31%	17%	30%	15%	10%	9%	4%	14%	11%	6%	5%	23%	2%	5%	6%	2%	14%
LT	39%	21%	20%	17%	29%	14%	9%	18%	7%	14%	13%	8%	5%	10%	2%	5%	4%	2%	15%
LU	38%	35%	27%	24%	21%	20%	22%	15%	13%	8%	18%	12%	10%	5%	8%	8%	7%	3%	10%
HU	43%	19%	26%	17%	21%	20%	13%	18%	13%	15%	8%	8%	9%	23%	2%	7%	4%	1%	16%
MT	41%	32%	22%	18%	14%	21%	22%	21%	3%	10%	16%	4%	11%	3%	1%	4%	10%	3%	19%
NL	41%	35%	17%	34%	21%	21%	32%	24%	18%	10%	11%	19%	11%	8%	8%	12%	6%	2%	7%
AT	24%	19%	20%	34%	21%	26%	28%	22%	24%	12%	26%	11%	9%	13%	7%	20%	4%	4%	14%
PL	38%	12%	29%	16%	15%	13%	11%	6%	6%	15%	5%	8%	4%	9%	3%	3%	2%	2%	19%
PT	33%	18%	23%	24%	19%	16%	6%	5%	6%	14%	10%	5%	9%	8%	4%	5%	5%	1%	23%
RO	58%	39%	37%	23%	21%	26%	20%	8%	14%	11%	5%	10%	12%	33%	2%	8%	6%	1%	9%
SI	44%	25%	24%	29%	19%	17%	20%	15%	11%	14%	5%	7%	9%	17%	4%	5%	5%	5%	8%
SK	49%	21%	22%	34%	18%	28%	21%	13%	11%	17%	8%	10%	10%	15%	3%	6%	5%	1%	10%
FI	34%	21%	16%	30%	20%	16%	35%	19%	25%	10%	16%	12%	11%	9%	9%	12%	4%	1%	7%
SE	39%	33%	12%	31%	11%	18%	47%	33%	16%	7%	17%	12%	21%	11%	6%	7%	7%	2%	8%
UK	25%	19%	11%	9%	13%	10%	12%	9%	12%	8%	16%	5%	6%	4%	7%	3%	6%	1%	33%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by item

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 3rd and the 18th of November, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 78.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The wave 78.1 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 78 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 78 survey has also been conducted in the six candidate countries (Croatia, 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 above.

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	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.031	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.020	03/11/2012	11/11/2012	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.003	03/11/2012	14/11/2012	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.001	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.562	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.003	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	916.000
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.001	03/11/2012	17/11/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.006	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.008	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.032	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.011	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.019	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	03/11/2012	17/11/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.028	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	993	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.015	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.014	03/11/2012	13/11/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.014	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.007	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.029	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.304	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26.622	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	406.834.359
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Kadem	500	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.056	03/11/2012	09/11/2012	1.678.404
IS	Iceland	Capacent	502	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	252.277
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	1.017	03/11/2012	15/11/2012	492.265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.034	03/11/2012	15/11/2012	6.409.693
TOTAL			32.731	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	472.288.137