



Standard Eurobarometer 79 Spring 2013

EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

REPORT

Fieldwork: May 2013

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Standard Eurobarometer 79 / Spring 2013 – TNS opinion & social

Standard Eurobarometer 79
Spring 2013

European Citizenship

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 "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	
I. WHAT EUROPEANS EXPECT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.....	5
II. THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE BENEFITS GAINED	10
1. The European Union's achievements	10
2. The benefits of the European Union's achievements	17
III. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP	22
1. The sense of European citizenship.....	22
1.1. State of play regarding the sense of European citizenship	22
1.2. The sense of citizenship in the near future.....	26
1.3. Levers for strengthening the sense of European citizenship	30
2. Rights as European citizens.....	35
IV. THE OPENNESS OF EUROPEANS TO OTHERS	41
V. THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN SOCIETY	46
1. The use of the European Citizens' Initiative	46
VI. THE VALUES OF EUROPEANS.....	48
1. Personal values	48
2. The values that best represent the European Union	52
ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	

INTRODUCTION

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was carried out in May 2013, during the European Year of Citizens¹. The views of Europeans on issues relating to citizenship are more or less unchanged since autumn 2012, and a large majority of Europeans continue to see themselves as citizens of the European Union. Further, although a small majority of Europeans are unfamiliar with their rights as European citizens, almost six out of ten would like more information on this subject. A year after its official launch², one in five Europeans would consider using the European Citizens' Initiative. At the same time, culture is now seen as the primary area for creating a feeling of community among European Union citizens, ahead of the economy.

This report examines various aspects of European citizenship:

- **What Europeans expect of the European Union**
- **Perceptions of the European Union's achievements:** what has the European Union achieved? What are the European Union's main achievements from which Europeans feel that they have benefited?
- **The concepts of European citizenship and identity:** do Europeans see themselves as European citizens today? And in the near future? Do they know their rights as European citizens? Do they want more information about these rights and, if so, in which areas in particular?
- **The openness of Europeans** to other Europeans: have Europeans travelled to neighbouring EU countries or socialised with other EU citizens, do they take an interest in European culture or shop in other EU countries? And to what extent are citizens of the candidate countries open to other languages and member countries of the European Union?
- **Perceptions of unifying elements within the European Union:** which elements do Europeans feel are the most likely to create a feeling of community within the European Union?
- **The participation of citizens in society:** how might Europeans use the European Citizens' Initiative?
- **The values of Europeans:** what are the most important values in the eyes of Europeans? And which values do they consider best represent the European Union?

¹ <http://europa.eu/citizens-2013/en/home>

² <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/001eb38200/Initiative-citoyenne.html>

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer survey consists of several volumes. The first volume analyses the results of the historical indicators of the Standard Eurobarometer survey. Three other volumes present the opinions of Europeans on other themes: the Europe 2020 strategy; the financial and economic crisis; and this volume on European citizenship.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was carried out between 10 and 26 May 2013 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.

As this survey was conducted before Croatia's accession to the European Union, our general and social-demographic analysis of the results is based on the EU27 average, reflecting the composition of the EU at the time of the survey. 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.

The methodology used is that of the Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)³. 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 intervals⁴.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁴ 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 has the possibility 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 formed 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 take part in this survey.*

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

I. WHAT EUROPEANS EXPECT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

– Employment has gained ground among expectations of the European Union –

When asked to indicate *spontaneously* their principal expectations of the European Union⁵ through an open question, Europeans continue to put **“the economy and fighting the crisis”** at the top of their priorities: half of Europeans spontaneously mentioned this theme (50%), more or less the same as in the autumn 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey (49% in EB78).

Overall, the expectations of Europeans have changed little, though some evolutions are worth noting:

- The most striking evolution concerns employment, the main sub-theme under the general heading of the economy (19%, +4 percentage points since the autumn 2012 Eurobarometer Standard survey).
- Quality of life, through living standards, improving purchasing power and higher pay, also remains an area where citizens expect the European Union to act (13%, +1 percentage point).
- Almost one in ten Europeans has expectations of the European Union in the area of economic stability (9%, -1). This heading covers financial security, help in an economic downturn, budgetary support for EU countries in crisis and help for banks in financial difficulties as a result of the crisis.
- “Combatting the crisis”, by supporting SMEs and companies in difficulty and via the introduction of a financial transactions tax and Eurobonds, is also frequently mentioned (8%, -1).
- Boosting growth has gained ground (6%, +2) and is now just ahead of cutting deficits (5%, =).
- Next, in unchanged proportions, come combatting poverty (3%, =), regulating financial markets (3%, =) and supporting the euro (1%, =).

⁵ QD1 Regarding the “European Union”, please tell me what you expect from it? Open question, multiple answers possible, no answers were suggested and the interviewers noted the answers of the respondents. To facilitate interpretation of the results, answers have been grouped together.

Issues relating to “**governance and cooperation**” within the European Union represent the second major area of expectations mentioned *spontaneously* (28%, =) by Europeans. In more detail, several evolutions are noteworthy:

- Solidarity and cooperation between Member States is still often mentioned, albeit with a slightly lower score (10%, -2); the same is true of harmonising legislation and improving the way the EU works (6%, -2).
- In contrast, improving the state by means of reducing bureaucracy, greater transparency and tackling corruption, has gained ground (8%, +3).
- The scores for social welfare (4%, +1) and combatting crime (2%, =) are more or less unchanged since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2012.

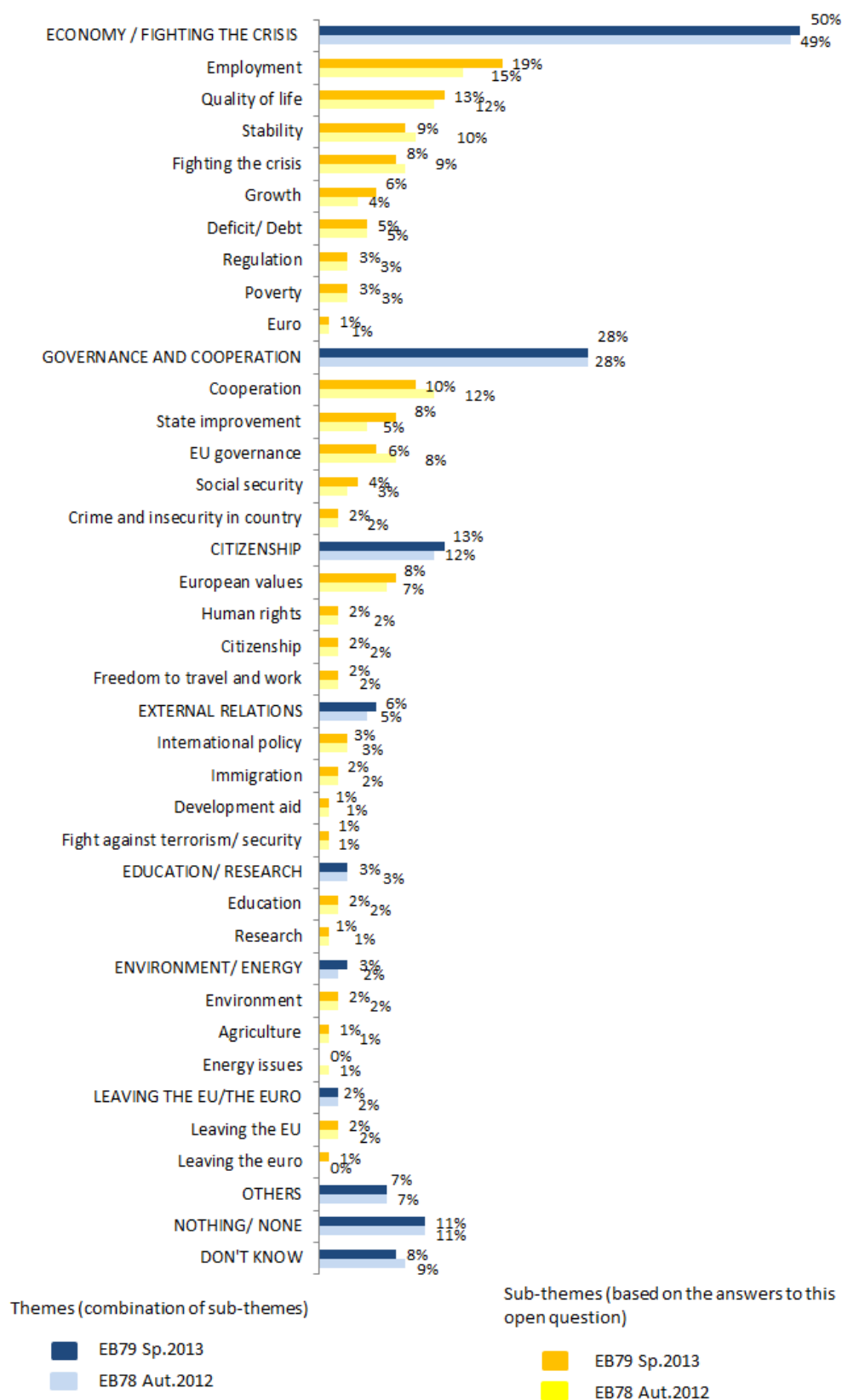
The third major area in which Europeans expect the European Union to act is “**citizenship**” (13%): this theme has gained one percentage point since autumn 2012 (EB78) and two percentage points since spring 2012 (EB77). Within this theme, the question of **European values** is seen as the most important: it was mentioned by 8% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since autumn 2012, +2 compared with spring 2012). **Human rights, citizenship** (without further detail) and **the freedom to travel and work** were mentioned less frequently (both 2%, unchanged since the two previous surveys).

The European Union’s **external relations** continue to have less priority (6%, +1); this heading includes international policy (3%, =), immigration (2%, =), development aid (1%, =) and combatting terrorism (1%, =).

Next, with similar scores, we find the general headings of **education and research** (3%, =) and **the environment and energy** (3%, +1).

Leaving the European Union or the euro is only marginally mentioned (2% of Europeans, unchanged).

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



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

The economy and combatting the crisis heads the expectations of the European Union in all the Member States except, as in autumn 2012, in the Netherlands, where the dominant theme is “governance and cooperation”. The expectation that the European Union should act to tackle the economic crisis has gained considerable ground in Latvia (62%, +10 percentage points) and Portugal (48%, +11).

In contrast, respondents are less likely to mention this theme spontaneously in Cyprus (50%, -13), and Denmark (36%, -11), or indeed in Poland (58%, -10), where it had gained significant ground in autumn 2012. Expectations regarding these economic issues are the highest in Slovakia (70%), Bulgaria (69%), Italy (67%) and Austria (67%).

Respondents in the euro area countries are slightly more likely to prioritise this theme (52%, vs. 46% in the non-euro area countries). It has also gained ground in the euro area countries (+3 percentage points since autumn 2012), whereas it has lost ground slightly in the non-euro area countries (-2).

In more detail, expectations regarding employment have increased significantly in the euro area countries: 20%, +6 percentage points since autumn 2012, vs. 16%, +1 in the non-euro area countries which remain more focused on the quality of life (19%, +2 vs. 10%, +1 in the euro area).

Respondents in the euro area countries are also more likely to mention **governance and cooperation** issues (32%, +1 vs. 21%, -1 in the non-euro area countries), notably in Austria (45%), Germany (39%), the Netherlands (36%) and Sweden (36%). Expectations in this area have increased significantly in Greece (30%, +12), where solidarity between Member States (13%, +7) and the harmonisation of legislation within the European Union (17%, +7) are mentioned far more frequently than in autumn 2012.

Respondents in Sweden remain most likely to mention **citizenship** issues (31%). In contrast, after gaining significant ground in autumn 2012, these issues are now far less frequently mentioned in Slovakia (11%, -11) and Belgium (11%, -9). However, expectations in this area have increased in Denmark (20%, +8) and the Netherlands (18%, +9).

The European Union’s **external relations** are most likely to be mentioned in Austria (13%) and Luxembourg (13%).






























It is noteworthy that respondents in Sweden are still far more likely than their European neighbours to mention environmental and energy questions among their main expectations of the European Union (16%, +2), whereas the number of respondents mentioning this theme has fallen in Austria (11%, -5). Respondents in Latvia (7%, +1) are slightly more likely to mention education and research.

Finally, leaving the European Union and/or the euro was mentioned spontaneously by 8% of respondents in Finland. Leaving the European Union was mentioned the more frequently, by 7%, up by four percentage points on autumn 2012. This theme was also mentioned spontaneously by 7% of respondents in Greece (+2).

In Croatia⁶, expectations are focused on the economy and managing the crisis (66%), far ahead of governance (19%) and citizenship (19%). In more detail, issues relating to the quality of life and employment were mentioned almost equally (38% and 37%).

A **socio-demographic analysis** reveals only minor differences: a very large majority of respondents in all respondent 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	50%	28%	13%	6%	3%	3%	2%	7%	11%	8%
	SK	70%	24%	11%	2%	3%	2%	0%	7%	5%	3%
	BG	69%	15%	21%	1%	2%	3%	0%	3%	10%	7%
	IT	67%	33%	8%	6%	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	4%
	AT	67%	45%	26%	13%	5%	11%	3%	14%	3%	7%
	HU	64%	20%	8%	1%	3%	2%	1%	8%	7%	5%
	LV	62%	22%	6%	2%	7%	6%	2%	1%	12%	1%
	RO	61%	12%	9%	7%	4%	3%	0%	0%	5%	14%
	LT	59%	13%	13%	3%	6%	2%	0%	1%	21%	5%
	IE	58%	12%	15%	2%	2%	0%	0%	10%	7%	5%
	PL	58%	20%	7%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	8%	12%
	MT	56%	22%	15%	11%	4%	5%	1%	10%	4%	7%
	ES	54%	27%	6%	0%	3%	0%	1%	10%	14%	3%
	EE	53%	19%	20%	4%	4%	2%	1%	10%	15%	8%
	SI	53%	23%	13%	2%	1%	1%	3%	10%	19%	5%
	LU	51%	29%	23%	13%	3%	4%	2%	10%	7%	6%
	BE	50%	35%	11%	12%	1%	4%	1%	9%	8%	5%
	EL	50%	30%	5%	1%	2%	0%	7%	4%	15%	1%
	CY	50%	17%	9%	12%	1%	0%	1%	11%	26%	0%
	FI	50%	22%	17%	2%	2%	5%	8%	5%	6%	9%
	FR	48%	28%	12%	11%	2%	2%	3%	9%	13%	6%
	PT	48%	20%	11%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	15%	10%
	SE	47%	36%	31%	12%	5%	16%	5%	2%	12%	2%
	CZ	46%	25%	15%	4%	4%	2%	4%	5%	13%	10%
	DE	45%	39%	22%	7%	5%	2%	2%	4%	9%	10%
	DK	36%	35%	20%	9%	2%	8%	1%	13%	11%	14%
	NL	34%	36%	18%	12%	4%	6%	3%	14%	21%	5%
	UK	26%	21%	12%	6%	1%	2%	6%	16%	19%	14%
	HR	66%	19%	19%	1%	5%	2%	1%	16%	11%	1%

Highest percentage per country	Lowest percentage per country
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

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

⁶ Croatia was not yet a Member State of the European Union at the time of the survey.

II. THE RESULTS AND BENEFITS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Europeans see freedom of movement and peace as the main positive results of the European Union -

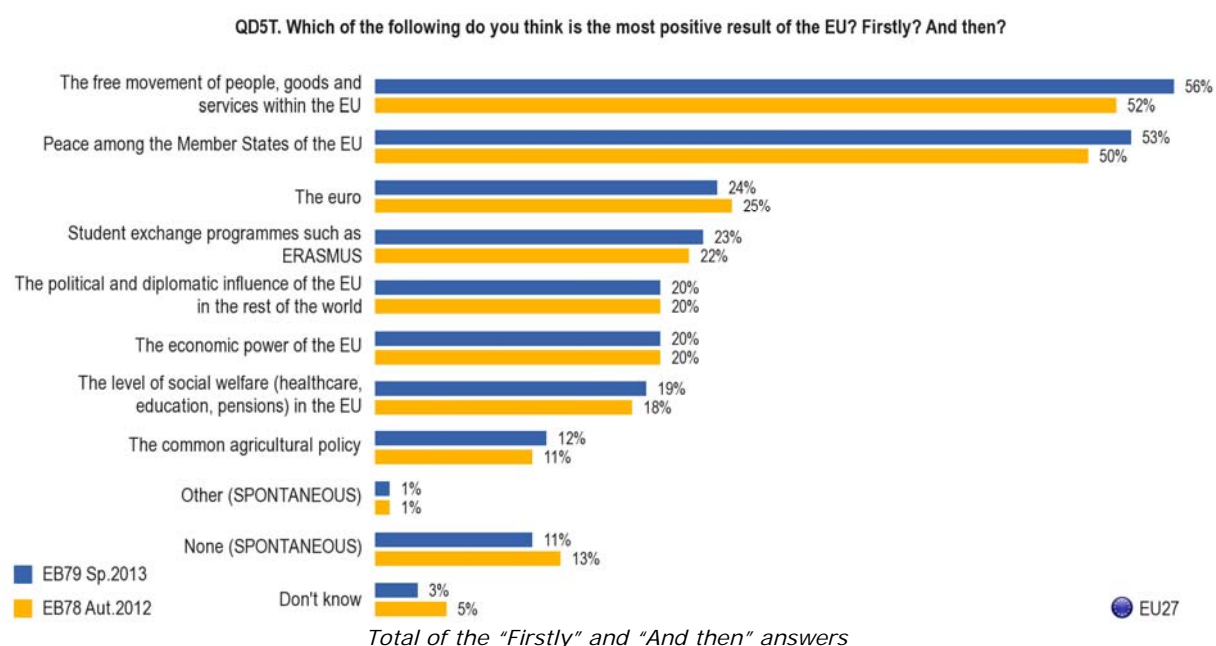
1. The European Union's achievements

Respondents believe that the free movement of people, goods and services within the European Union is the EU's most positive result⁷, even more resoundingly than in autumn 2012 (56%, +4 percentage points since EB78). More than half of Europeans also mentioned peace among Member States (53%, +3).

The euro is still ranked in third place (24%, -1). The single currency obtained a higher score in spring 2012 (28% in the EB77 survey). Exchange programmes such as ERASMUS (23%, +1) were also mentioned by just under a quarter of respondents.

Despite the context of crisis, the European Union's economic power continues to be seen as one of its most positive achievements (20%, =), on a par with its political and diplomatic influence in the world (20%, =).

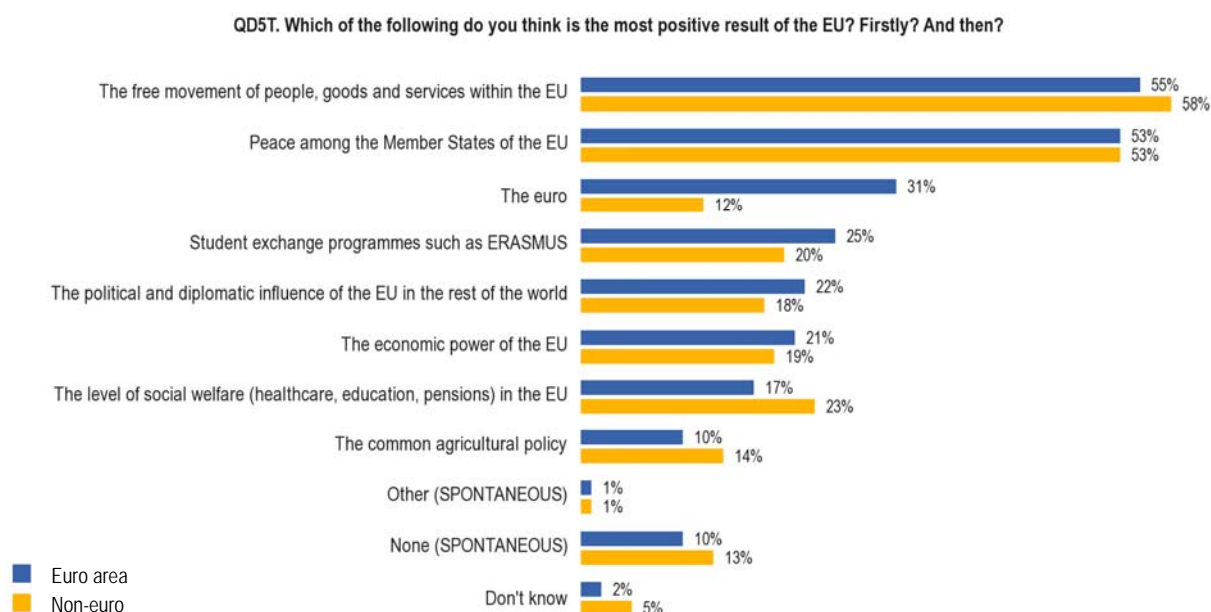
The level of social welfare in the European Union (19%, +1) is mentioned almost as often as political influence. The common agricultural policy followed, with a significantly lower score (12%, +1).



⁷ QD5T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?






























If we focus on the “firstly” answers rather than on the aggregated answers, the most positive result of the EU is peace among the Member States (32%, +2), ahead of the free movement of goods and people (29%, +2). The euro is still in third place, but with a score of only 8% (=).

The answers differ slightly between euro area and non-euro area countries: while the top two achievements identified are freedom of movement and peace, the euro is ranked in third place in the euro area (31%), but only in eighth place in the non-euro area countries (12%). In the latter group of countries, the level of social welfare in the European Union is ranked in third place (23% vs. 17% in the euro area, in seventh position).



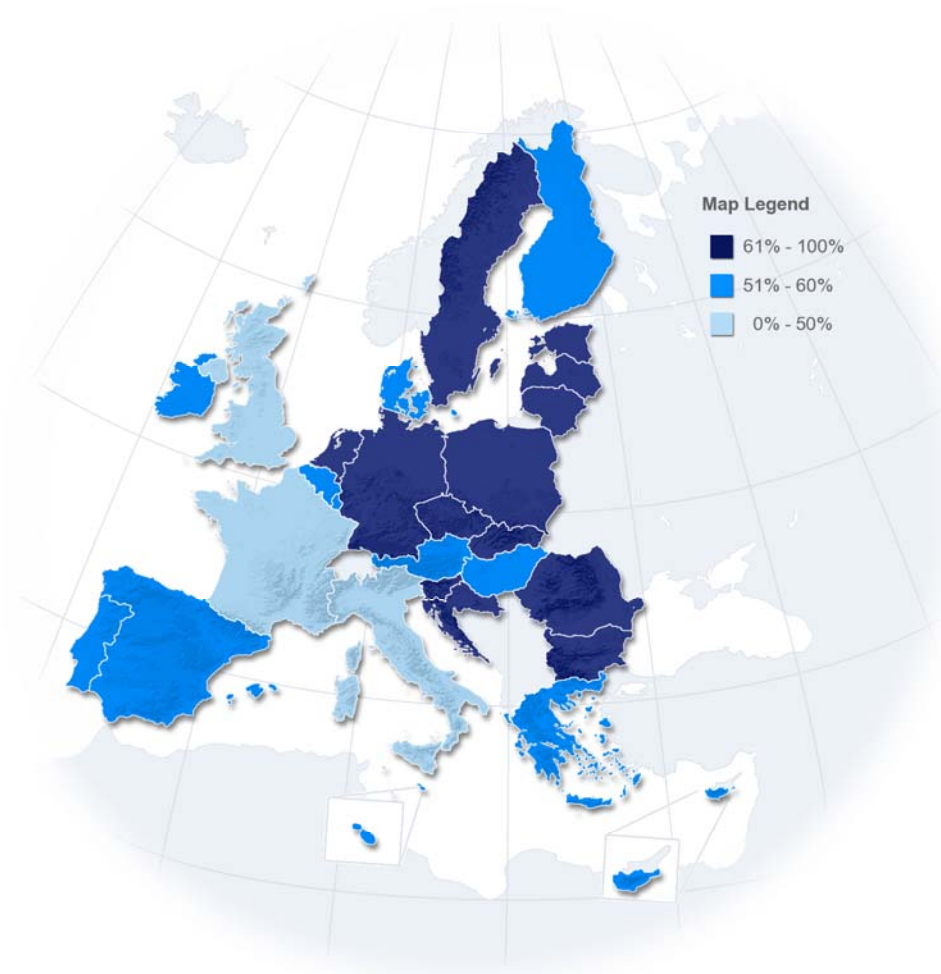
Total of the “Firstly” and “And then” answers (Euro area/Non-euro area)

The free movement of goods, people and services within the European Union is seen as the most positive result of the European Union in 18 Member States (plus Austria where it ranks equally with peace, 60%), with scores of more than 70% in Bulgaria (76%), Slovakia (75%), Romania (72%), the Czech Republic (71%), Lithuania (70%), Latvia (70%), Poland (70%), Slovenia (69%), Germany (66%), Estonia (65%), Sweden (64%), Netherlands (64%), Austria (60%), Ireland (58%), Cyprus (58%), Greece (58%), Portugal (57%), Luxembourg (57%), the European Union average (56%), Hungary (55%), Denmark (54%), Spain (54%), Malta (52%), Belgium (51%), Finland (51%), France (46%), Italy (46%), and the United Kingdom (39%).

	BG	76%
	SK	75%
	RO	72%
	CZ	71%
	LT	70%
	LV	70%
	PL	70%
	SI	69%
	DE	66%
	EE	65%
	SE	64%
	NL	64%
	AT	60%
	IE	58%
	CY	58%
	EL	58%
	PT	57%
	LU	57%
	EU	56%
	HU	55%
	DK	54%
	ES	54%
	MT	52%
	BE	51%
	FI	51%
	FR	46%
	IT	46%
	UK	39%
	HR	72%

Question: QD5T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

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
































Total of the "Firstly" and "And then" answers – multiple answers possible

Peace among the Member States is seen as the most positive result of the EU in eight Member States, led by Germany (71%), Sweden (69%) and Denmark (65%). Scores for this item have increased significantly, after a previous fall, in Portugal (40%, +15) and Belgium (56%, +13), and have also gained ground in Romania (61%, +12).

The euro continues to be cited among the most positive results of the European Union in Belgium, with a recovery since autumn 2012, when it had declined (51%, +6). This item has also gained ground in Romania (31%, +9), despite the fact that Romania is not a member of the euro area, and in Portugal (25%, +7). However, in these two countries, these increases again follow significant decreases in the previous survey.

QD5T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU			Peace among the Member States of the EU			The euro		
		EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012
	EU27	52%	56%	+4	50%	53%	+3	25%	24%	-1
	EURO AREA	52%	56%	+3	50%	53%	+3	32%	31%	-1
	NON-EURO AREA	52%	58%	+6	49%	53%	+4	11%	12%	+1
	PT	38%	57%	+19	25%	40%	+15	18%	25%	+7
	PL	57%	70%	+13	49%	52%	+3	15%	15%	=
	RO	61%	72%	+11	49%	61%	+12	22%	31%	+9
	MT	42%	52%	+10	45%	45%	=	23%	23%	=
	BE	42%	51%	+9	43%	56%	+13	45%	51%	+6
	ES	45%	54%	+9	35%	38%	+3	25%	19%	-6
	EL	52%	58%	+6	51%	56%	+5	18%	22%	+4
	SI	64%	69%	+5	56%	63%	+7	42%	39%	-3
	DE	62%	66%	+4	71%	71%	=	38%	37%	-1
	CY	54%	58%	+4	59%	55%	-4	17%	14%	-3
	IE	55%	58%	+3	39%	43%	+4	42%	44%	+2
	LT	67%	70%	+3	37%	42%	+5	11%	9%	-2
	SK	72%	75%	+3	43%	41%	-2	35%	39%	+4
	HU	53%	55%	+2	40%	45%	+5	17%	15%	-2
	UK	37%	39%	+2	44%	49%	+5	5%	5%	=
	BG	75%	76%	+1	63%	58%	-5	17%	13%	-4
	CZ	70%	71%	+1	55%	57%	+2	8%	9%	+1
	EE	64%	65%	+1	48%	48%	=	24%	24%	=
	FR	45%	46%	+1	60%	61%	+1	29%	27%	-2
	LV	69%	70%	+1	42%	40%	-2	8%	9%	+1
	IT	46%	46%	=	30%	34%	+4	31%	29%	-2
	AT	60%	60%	=	57%	60%	+3	40%	43%	+3
	SE	65%	64%	-1	66%	69%	+3	7%	9%	+2
	DK	56%	54%	-2	64%	65%	+1	9%	9%	=
	LU	59%	57%	-2	61%	61%	=	44%	38%	-6
	NL	66%	64%	-2	53%	60%	+7	35%	33%	-2
	FI	54%	51%	-3	54%	53%	-1	48%	42%	-6
	HR	66%	72%	+6	45%	57%	+12	13%	10%	-3

Total of the "Firstly" and "And then" answers – first 3 items mentioned

More respondents mention **the level of social welfare** than in autumn 2012 in Denmark (33%, +9) and Luxembourg (29%, +8), but fewer do so in Spain (12%, -8).

The countries the most likely to state **"none"** spontaneously when asked to identify the most positive results of the European Union are still the United Kingdom (27%, -3), Greece (23%, -2), and Cyprus where this feeling has gained ground (21%, +6). However, it has declined significantly in Belgium (5%, -9) and Spain (12%, -8).

In the candidate countries:

- **The free movement of goods and people** is also seen as the most positive result of the European Union, except in Iceland where **peace** (59%) is ranked in first place.
- A few weeks ahead of their country's accession to the European Union on 1 July 2013, respondents in Croatia mentioned a number of themes more frequently than in autumn 2012: **freedom of movement** (72%, +6), **peace** (57%, +12), and also the **European Union's economic power** (35%, +10).
- In Turkey⁸ too, several themes were mentioned more frequently than in autumn 2012: the European Union's economic power (36%, +12), social welfare (40%, +10) and the ERASMUS exchange programmes (25%, +12).






A socio-demographic analysis shows that perceptions of the positive results achieved by the European Union vary with certain criteria:

Perceptions of positive results are more widespread among the most educated Europeans than among those who left school before the age of 16 (17% of the latter answered "none", vs. 7% of the most educated). The difference is particularly striking for the free movement of goods, people and services (63% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond, compared with 45% of the least educated), and for the ERASMUS exchange programmes (26% vs. 15%) and the European Union's political and diplomatic influence in the rest of the world (also 26% vs. 15%).

The difficulties Europeans have paying their bills are also a distinguishing criterion: those who almost never do so are more likely to acknowledge the positive results of the European Union than those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (19% of the latter were unable to identify any positive results). This difference in perceptions is also a factor in perceptions of the euro: while 26% of Europeans who do not have difficulties paying their bills mentioned the euro as a positive result, only 19% of Europeans who struggle to pay their bills most of the time share this view.

⁸ Fieldwork took place several weeks before the start of the demonstrations which took place in Turkey, in particular in Taksim Square in Istanbul.

QD5T. 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	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS
EU27	56%	53%	24%	23%
 Gender				
Men	57%	53%	26%	22%
Women	55%	53%	23%	25%
 Age				
15-24	59%	51%	26%	35%
25-39	61%	48%	23%	25%
40-54	57%	52%	24%	22%
55 +	51%	58%	24%	19%
 Education (End of)				
15-	45%	49%	21%	15%
16-19	55%	52%	24%	22%
20+	63%	58%	27%	26%
Still studying	63%	54%	25%	38%
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	60%	48%	27%	21%
Managers	63%	57%	26%	26%
Other white collars	60%	49%	28%	26%
Manual workers	56%	50%	23%	22%
House persons	51%	49%	23%	22%
Unemployed	56%	48%	19%	22%
Retired	50%	60%	24%	18%
Students	63%	54%	25%	38%
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	47%	46%	19%	21%
From time to time	55%	50%	24%	25%
Almost never	59%	56%	26%	23%
Euro area				
Euro area	55%	53%	31%	25%
Non-euro area	58%	53%	12%	20%

Four most frequently mentioned items

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











QD5T. 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	CY
										
Gender										
Men	69%	56%	48%	46%	69%	41%	58%	56%	59%	63%
Women	63%	53%	45%	47%	71%	36%	56%	61%	57%	52%
Age										
15-24	62%	51%	59%	53%	71%	38%	66%	70%	52%	62%
25-39	67%	59%	55%	51%	76%	45%	59%	62%	63%	53%
40-54	66%	61%	43%	45%	71%	39%	63%	60%	58%	59%
55 +	66%	46%	38%	42%	64%	34%	47%	48%	56%	57%
Education (End of)										
15-	58%	51%	28%	38%	57%	25%	52%	48%	51%	58%
16-19	66%	55%	39%	49%	71%	37%	58%	54%	57%	53%
20+	70%	58%	58%	49%	74%	53%	72%	68%	60%	63%
Still studying	70%	57%	62%	62%	78%	37%	67%	70%	59%	61%
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	70%	65%	71%	48%	77%	40%	59%	59%	60%	58%
Managers	67%	65%	60%	54%	81%	45%	71%	83%	52%	81%
Other white collars	76%	53%	45%	45%	81%	39%	62%	57%	61%	66%
Manual workers	67%	57%	43%	45%	66%	40%	58%	66%	67%	50%
House persons	58%	51%	34%	45%	71%	29%	45%	55%	52%	49%
Unemployed	52%	55%	56%	51%	70%	39%	62%	55%	58%	50%
Retired	64%	47%	35%	40%	61%	35%	47%	49%	55%	58%
Students	70%	57%	62%	62%	78%	37%	67%	70%	59%	61%

QD5T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU ? TOTAL

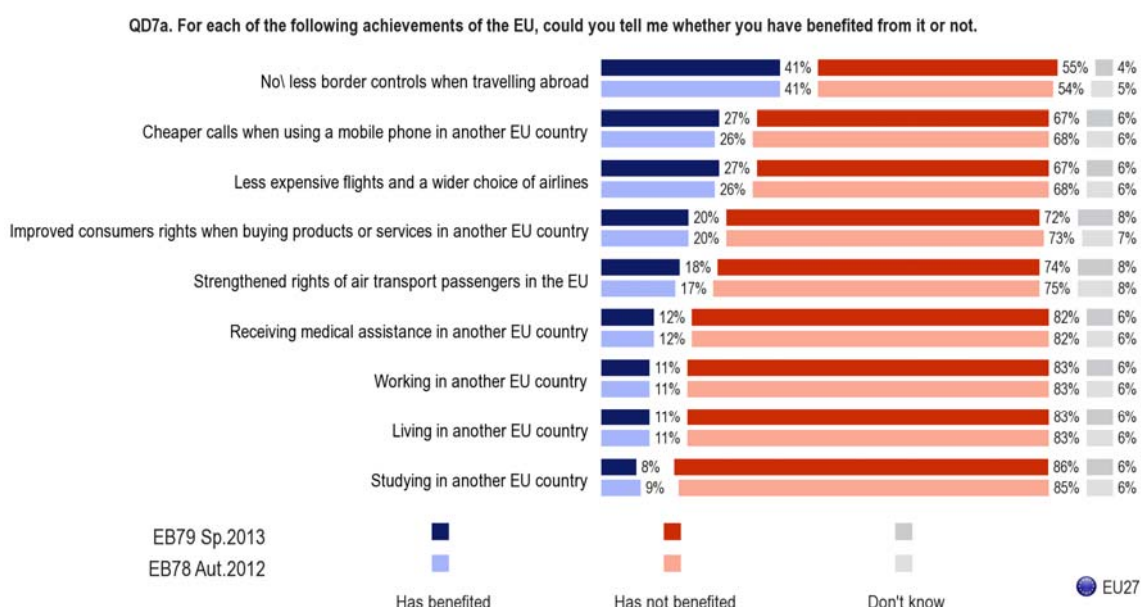
Peace among the Member States of the EU

	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
										
Gender										
Men	70%	37%	62%	33%	51%	52%	55%	42%	45%	54%
Women	71%	39%	61%	34%	53%	45%	57%	38%	41%	56%
Age										
15-24	63%	30%	65%	33%	49%	47%	56%	53%	37%	61%
25-39	66%	34%	53%	31%	47%	46%	50%	34%	43%	51%
40-54	68%	40%	60%	36%	53%	47%	58%	42%	41%	53%
55 +	77%	44%	65%	35%	56%	52%	59%	37%	48%	56%
Education (End of)										
15-	67%	41%	59%	32%	61%	41%	62%	38%	42%	57%
16-19	70%	37%	59%	34%	50%	46%	54%	38%	43%	48%
20+	74%	38%	63%	36%	52%	59%	55%	41%	43%	55%
Still studying	70%	36%	66%	38%	53%	53%	54%	60%	43%	67%
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	68%	30%	56%	34%	39%	52%	54%	50%	45%	53%
Managers	64%	34%	69%	31%	44%	54%	74%	39%	48%	82%
Other white collars	69%	25%	57%	31%	51%	48%	48%	25%	34%	42%
Manual workers	67%	35%	54%	34%	54%	38%	63%	38%	45%	49%
House persons	72%	47%	70%	29%	48%	34%	60%	41%	44%	59%
Unemployed	61%	39%	55%	33%	52%	48%	48%	44%	37%	44%
Retired	79%	46%	65%	39%	57%	54%	60%	35%	46%	59%
Students	70%	36%	66%	38%	53%	53%	54%	60%	43%	67%

2. The benefits of the European Union's achievements

Respondents were then presented with a list of nine achievements or new rights of the European Union and asked whether they considered that they had benefited from them⁹. The results are unchanged since autumn 2012. Fewer than half of Europeans say that they have benefited from at least one of these opportunities offered by the European Union:

- **The reduction of border controls when travelling abroad** is still the EU achievement from which Europeans are most likely to say they have benefited (41%, =).
- Just over a quarter also say that they have benefited from **lower communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country** (27%, +1), and from **less expensive flights and a wider choice of airlines** (27%, +1).
- 20% of Europeans say that they have benefited from **improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country** (=), ahead of **enhanced air passenger rights in the EU** (18%, +1).
- Just over one in ten Europeans have also benefited from **medical assistance in another EU country** (12%, =), or from the **opportunity of living or working in another EU country** (11% in both cases, unchanged since autumn 2012).
- Lastly, 8% of Europeans say that they have benefited from the **opportunity of studying in another EU country** (-1).



⁹ QD7a: 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.

We find that:

- Respondents in the euro area countries are slightly more likely to say that they have benefited from the **reduction of border controls** (42% vs. 38% in the non-euro area countries);
- However, for a majority of other subjects, non-euro area respondents are more likely to say that they have benefited from the opportunities offered by the European Union (31% from lower communication costs vs. 24% in the euro area; 31/25 from cheaper flights, 24/18 from improved consumer rights, 21/16 from enhanced air passenger rights, 17/10 from medical assistance in another EU country, 17/8, 16/9 and 12/7 respectively from the opportunities to work, live and study in another EU country).

The extent to which respondents feel that they have benefited from the opportunities offered by the European Union differs considerably between Member States:

- In 12 Member States, more than half of respondents say that they have benefited from the **reduction of border controls**, most strikingly in Luxembourg (78%), but also in the Netherlands (69%) and Slovenia (67%). However, less than a quarter of respondents in Romania (24%), Greece (22%), Portugal (22%), Italy (22%), Bulgaria (19%) and Hungary (16%) say they have done so. Sweden is the only country where there has been a significant change in this indicator since autumn 2012 (58%, +8).
- A high percentage of respondents, up since the previous survey, say that they have benefited from **cheaper communication costs** in Slovakia (59%, +8) and Poland (53%, +10) and also, albeit to a lesser extent, in Ireland (50%, -3).
- In Ireland too, 58% of respondents say that they have benefited from **less expensive flights and a wider choice of airline**.
- **Consumer protection** is particularly appreciated in Malta, where 50% of respondents say that they have benefited from this achievement.
- **The opportunity of working in another EU country** was mentioned frequently in Poland (40%), as was the **opportunity of living** (34%) or **studying** (31%) **in another Member State**.
- Respondents in Luxembourg are the most likely to have benefited from the **opportunity to live** (39%) and **study** (35%) **in another EU country**.

As in autumn 2012, respondents in Bulgaria, Spain, Greece and Hungary are less likely than average to have benefited from the European Union's achievements, irrespective of the subject tested.



































Respondents in the candidate countries were also asked whether they had benefited from some of the European Union's achievements¹⁰:

- **Croatia**, together with **Montenegro**, is one of the countries where respondents are the least likely to have benefited from the achievements of the European Union (for example, in Croatia, 18% have benefited from reduced border controls, 12% from lower communication costs and 10% from cheaper flights).
- In **Iceland**, overall, the results are in line with the European average, except in the case of the price of airline tickets where the score is far higher (45%).
- In **Turkey**, the proportion of respondents who have benefited from all these achievements is in most cases considerably higher than the EU average (42% have benefited from improved consumer rights, 40% from cheaper flights, 38% from enhanced air passenger rights, 37% from medical assistance and 35% from lower communication costs).

¹⁰ Only six of the nine achievements were tested in the candidate countries: 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.

QD7 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not?

Answer: Has benefited

	Not less border controls when travelling abroad	Cheaper calls 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	Working in another EU country*	Living in another EU country*	Studying in another EU country*
 EU27	41%	27%	27%	20%	18%	12%	11%	11%	8%
EU15	41%	24%	27%	18%	17%	11%	8%	9%	6%
NMS12	40%	36%	27%	27%	22%	19%	23%	21%	17%
EURO AREA	42%	24%	25%	18%	16%	10%	8%	9%	7%
NON-EURO AREA	38%	31%	31%	24%	21%	17%	17%	16%	12%
 BE	56%	44%	41%	40%	38%	31%	23%	21%	22%
 BG	19%	17%	9%	11%	6%	4%	6%	7%	2%
 CZ	54%	38%	29%	25%	26%	21%	17%	14%	16%
 DK	58%	43%	43%	34%	18%	24%	9%	11%	6%
 DE	60%	33%	26%	18%	16%	10%	6%	8%	4%
 EE	51%	32%	28%	25%	19%	9%	17%	14%	8%
 IE	50%	50%	58%	48%	45%	26%	26%	25%	21%
 EL	22%	18%	19%	17%	16%	7%	8%	9%	7%
 ES	28%	10%	18%	10%	11%	5%	5%	5%	3%
 FR	40%	17%	18%	16%	8%	6%	7%	7%	5%
 IT	22%	21%	26%	15%	20%	10%	9%	9%	10%
 CY	41%	24%	33%	27%	23%	8%	7%	10%	12%
 LV	50%	31%	32%	30%	21%	9%	14%	17%	8%
 LT	36%	31%	29%	23%	24%	10%	16%	17%	8%
 LU	78%	45%	43%	39%	32%	39%	25%	39%	35%
 HU	16%	11%	9%	7%	7%	4%	6%	5%	3%
 MT	46%	44%	43%	50%	37%	12%	9%	9%	9%
 AT	59%	36%	32%	25%	23%	11%	7%	7%	3%
 NL	69%	36%	36%	18%	14%	13%	8%	5%	6%
 PL	51%	53%	42%	39%	36%	33%	40%	34%	31%
 PT	22%	11%	12%	12%	9%	7%	10%	9%	4%
 RO	24%	20%	10%	16%	7%	7%	11%	13%	3%
 SI	67%	46%	25%	33%	20%	16%	12%	24%	8%
 SK	65%	59%	40%	41%	34%	27%	35%	31%	31%
 FI	50%	31%	34%	29%	20%	11%	7%	8%	6%
 SE	58%	39%	49%	18%	22%	12%	8%	11%	7%
 UK	34%	24%	35%	22%	21%	14%	11%	11%	7%
CY (tcc)	57%	57%	62%	61%	60%	55%	-	-	-
 HR	18%	12%	10%	15%	6%	6%	-	-	-
 MK	30%	29%	29%	25%	23%	18%	-	-	-
 IS	46%	30%	45%	28%	24%	15%	-	-	-
 ME	20%	18%	14%	13%	10%	7%	-	-	-
 RS	27%	17%	19%	24%	13%	12%	-	-	-
 TR	42%	35%	40%	42%	38%	37%	-	-	-

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item











*This item was not asked in Croatia, the Candidate Countries and the Turkish Cypriot Community

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that young people, the most educated respondents and the Europeans who place themselves at the top of the social scale are more likely than average to consider that they have benefited from the various achievements of the European Union. Respondents who feel that their voice counts in the European Union are also more likely to share this view than those who think that their views are not sufficiently taken into account.

The table below also shows the results, broken down by socio-demographic criteria, in the six largest EU countries, and in four countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

QD7.1 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 	CY 
Gender										
Men	64%	32%	44%	24%	54%	38%	24%	27%	52%	45%
Women	56%	24%	37%	20%	48%	31%	20%	17%	48%	38%
Age										
15-24	57%	29%	53%	22%	60%	40%	18%	25%	52%	47%
25-39	63%	35%	44%	35%	60%	39%	27%	31%	54%	44%
40-54	62%	31%	38%	22%	50%	35%	27%	22%	50%	44%
55 +	58%	18%	34%	14%	38%	28%	17%	14%	43%	32%
Education (End of)										
15-	43%	12%	21%	8%	30%	20%	11%	15%	26%	27%
16-19	60%	31%	31%	24%	45%	29%	21%	30%	42%	36%
20+	71%	46%	54%	39%	61%	53%	36%	34%	66%	59%
Still studying	64%	36%	59%	34%	68%	41%	19%	27%	58%	47%
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	72%	46%	55%	30%	64%	39%	22%	35%	60%	49%
Managers	71%	59%	62%	52%	76%	48%	47%	31%	62%	63%
Other white collars	70%	45%	47%	29%	55%	39%	27%	23%	62%	49%
Manual workers	56%	35%	32%	17%	49%	32%	29%	25%	57%	49%
House persons	47%	14%	31%	12%	52%	33%	14%	16%	34%	31%
Unemployed	41%	21%	38%	20%	42%	24%	26%	23%	31%	34%
Retired	56%	17%	31%	11%	35%	27%	16%	13%	49%	31%
Students	64%	36%	59%	34%	68%	41%	19%	27%	58%	47%

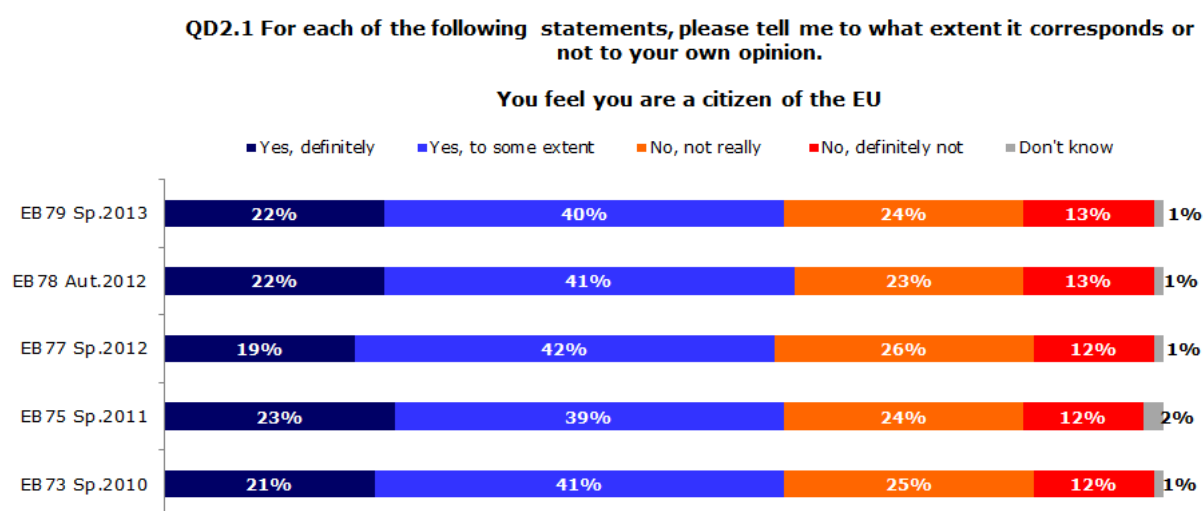
III. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

1. The sense of European citizenship

1.1. Update on the sense of European citizenship

- The sense of European citizenship is unchanged -

Just over six out of ten Europeans see themselves as citizens of the European Union¹¹: 62% (vs. 37% who do not). Although this proportion has fallen by one percentage point since the autumn 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey, it has remained stable overall since the EB73 survey of spring 2010. Within this majority, just under a quarter of Europeans consider that they are “definitely” a citizen of the EU (22%, =). The proportion of respondents who say that they are “definitely not” citizens of the EU is also unchanged at 13%.



The sense of European citizenship does not seem to be influenced by the date of accession to the EU, since it is identical in the EU15 (61%) and the NMS12 (62%) countries. However, it is more widespread in the euro area countries (64%) than in the non-euro area countries (57%).

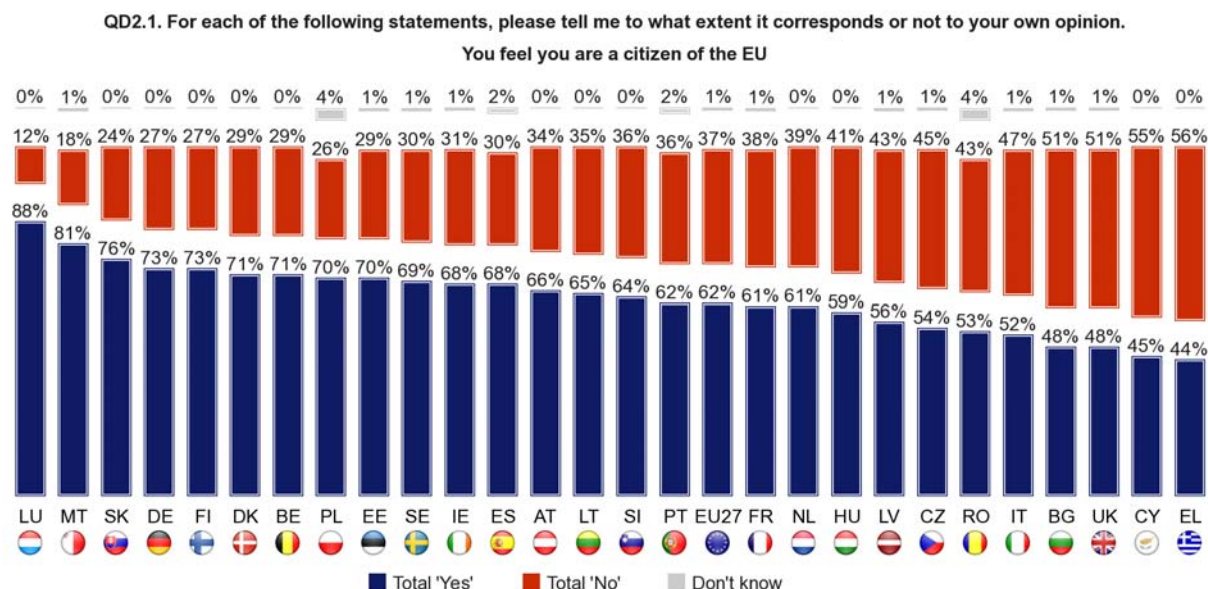
This sense of European citizenship is shared by a majority of respondents in 23 Member States, with a score of 70% or higher in nine of them: Luxembourg (88%), Malta (81%), Slovakia (76%), Germany (73%), Finland (73%), Belgium (71%), Denmark (71%), Estonia (70%) and Poland (70%).

Only a minority of respondents see themselves as citizens of the EU in Bulgaria (48% vs. 51%), the United Kingdom (48/51) and Greece (44/56), which have now been joined by Cyprus following a sharp decline in this feeling (45%, -10 percentage points, vs. 55%, +10).

¹¹ 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 EU citizenship has also fallen by several percentage points, while remaining the majority position in the Netherlands (61%, -6), Finland (73%, -5), Spain (68%, -5) and France (61%, -5).

However, it has gained ground in Malta (81%, +5), Slovakia (76%, +5) and Hungary (59%, +5).



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

- It is slightly more pronounced among men (64%) than among women (60%).
- Higher than average among 15-24 year-olds (68%), it decreases with age (65% among 25-39 year-olds, 61% among 40-54 year-olds and 56% in the 55-plus age group).
- The most significant differences reflect the respondent's level of education: the sense of European citizenship is very widespread among Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond (72%), but is the minority view among Europeans who left school before the age of 16 (47% vs. 52%).
- Managers are also far more likely than average to see themselves as citizens of the European Union (74%), and more so than white collar workers (65%), manual workers (58%) and unemployed people (56%), even if a majority of respondents in all these categories feel that they are European citizens.
- Whereas a large majority of Europeans who almost never have difficulties paying their bills feel that they are European citizens (67%), only a minority of those who struggle to pay their bills "most of the time" share this feeling (43% vs. 56%).

- Lastly, the sense of European citizenship is shared by a very large majority of the Europeans who think that their voice counts in the European Union (83%). However, it is also shared by a majority (albeit smaller) of the Europeans who think that their voice does not count in the European Union (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

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	62%	37%	1%



Gender

Men	64%	35%	1%
Women	60%	39%	1%



Age

15-24	68%	30%	2%
25-39	65%	34%	1%
40-54	61%	38%	1%
55 +	56%	43%	1%



Education (End of)

15-	47%	52%	1%
16-19	58%	41%	1%
20+	72%	27%	1%
Still studying	75%	24%	1%



Socio-professional category

Self-employed	64%	35%	1%
Managers	74%	26%	-
Other white collars	65%	34%	1%
Manual workers	58%	41%	1%
House persons	54%	45%	1%
Unemployed	56%	42%	2%
Retired	56%	42%	2%
Students	75%	24%	1%



Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	43%	56%	1%
From time to time	58%	40%	2%
Almost never	67%	32%	1%















My voice counts in the EU

Agree	83%	16%	1%
Disagree	53%	46%	1%

The table below also shows the results, broken down by socio-demographic criteria, in the six largest EU countries, and in four 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

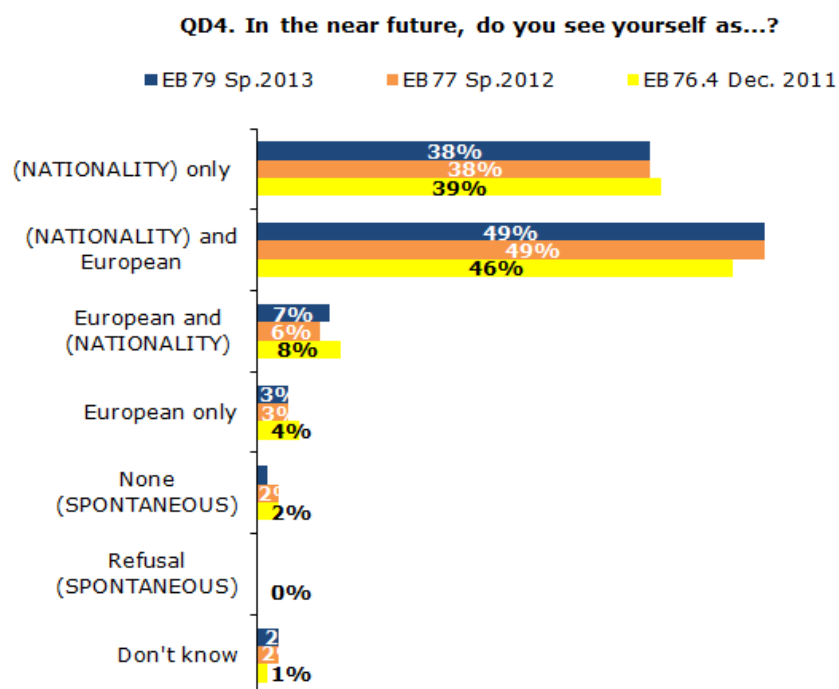
	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
										
 Gender										
Men	76%	71%	64%	54%	73%	50%	45%	66%	72%	50%
Women	71%	65%	58%	49%	68%	45%	44%	58%	64%	39%
 Age										
15-24	79%	72%	72%	59%	77%	55%	61%	83%	55%	50%
25-39	76%	71%	53%	57%	74%	59%	49%	72%	73%	42%
40-54	68%	73%	58%	52%	75%	47%	41%	63%	70%	45%
55 +	73%	60%	63%	45%	61%	36%	35%	48%	67%	42%
 Education (End of)										
15-	63%	59%	48%	40%	51%	25%	29%	50%	60%	43%
16-19	70%	69%	55%	54%	65%	41%	42%	71%	64%	35%
20+	81%	79%	70%	58%	82%	68%	53%	82%	77%	51%
Still studying	86%	80%	74%	68%	77%	65%	65%	91%	63%	56%
 Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	76%	65%	74%	54%	86%	51%	46%	72%	78%	42%
Managers	78%	82%	76%	63%	87%	64%	70%	84%	77%	67%
Other white collars	78%	78%	64%	54%	78%	49%	47%	81%	70%	37%
Manual workers	66%	72%	45%	55%	66%	44%	53%	64%	74%	44%
House persons	71%	55%	62%	46%	80%	33%	30%	50%	64%	36%
Unemployed	58%	65%	65%	49%	64%	42%	32%	60%	58%	39%
Retired	73%	65%	61%	41%	59%	37%	37%	47%	60%	46%
Students	86%	80%	74%	68%	77%	65%	65%	91%	63%	56%

1.2. The sense of citizenship in the near future

Asked whether they see themselves as Europeans in the near future¹², a majority of respondents say that they do so: 59% vs. 38% who define themselves solely by their nationality. These proportions have remained fairly stable since the EB76.4 "Future of Europe"¹³ survey of December 2011.

Within this majority, we find that:

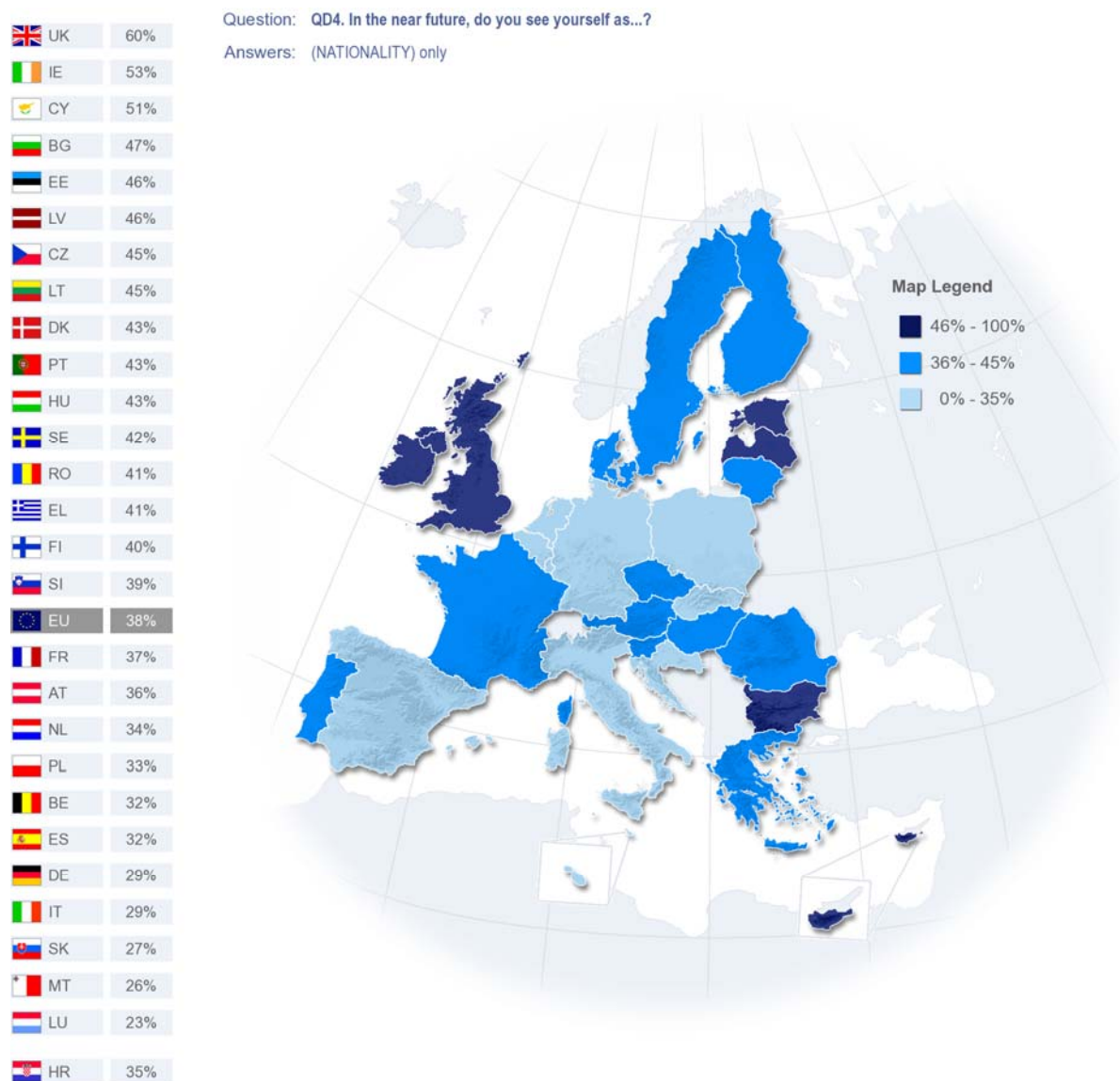
- Almost half of Europeans define themselves first of all by their nationality and then as a European citizen (49%, stable since the EB77 survey of spring 2012 and +3 percentage points since EB76.4 of December 2011).
- 7% of respondents define themselves first of all as European citizens and then by their nationality (+1 since spring 2012, but -1 since December 2011).
- The proportion of Europeans who see themselves solely as European remains very small (3%, unchanged, but -1 since December 2011).



¹² QD4. In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (NATIONALITY) only/(NATIONALITY) and European and (NATIONALITY)/European only

¹³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_379_en.pdf

A majority of respondents define themselves solely by their nationality rather than by a sense of European citizenship¹⁴ in three Member States: the United Kingdom (60%), Ireland (53%) and Cyprus (51%), where this view has gained significant ground (+12 percentage points since spring 2012), which echoes the results discussed previously¹⁵.
































¹⁴ Total of the proportion of respondents who define themselves first of all as Europeans and then by their nationality, first of all by their nationality and then as Europeans or only as Europeans

¹⁵ See analysis of QD2.1 on the sense of European citizenship

However, Ireland is also one of the countries where the proportion of respondents who see themselves in the near future as “European only” is above the average (7%), along with Romania (7%) and Luxembourg (10%).






QD4 In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

	(NATIONALITY) only			(NATIONALITY) and European			European and (NATIONALITY)			European only		
	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2012
 EU27	44%	38%	-6	43%	49%	+6	6%	7%	+1	4%	3%	-1
EURO AREA	38%	33%	-5	48%	54%	+6	7%	8%	+1	4%	3%	-1
NON-EURO AREA	54%	47%	-7	36%	42%	+6	5%	5%	=	2%	3%	+1
 CY	39%	51%	+12	42%	38%	-4	10%	6%	-4	7%	3%	-4
 DK	38%	43%	+5	57%	53%	-4	3%	4%	+1	2%	0%	+2
 SE	38%	42%	+4	56%	52%	-4	4%	4%	=	1%	1%	=
 EL	39%	41%	+2	53%	51%	-2	4%	4%	=	1%	0%	-1
 LU	21%	23%	+2	45%	52%	+7	15%	15%	=	16%	10%	-6
 RO	40%	41%	+1	32%	32%	=	12%	7%	-5	7%	7%	=
 NL	34%	34%	=	52%	55%	+3	10%	9%	-1	3%	1%	-2
 FR	38%	37%	-1	50%	51%	+1	6%	7%	+1	5%	3%	-2
 BE	34%	32%	-2	50%	54%	+4	8%	8%	=	5%	3%	-2
 AT	40%	36%	-4	49%	52%	+3	8%	9%	+1	2%	1%	-1
 BG	52%	47%	-5	37%	42%	+5	5%	5%	=	2%	1%	-1
 DE	34%	29%	-5	48%	58%	+10	10%	9%	-1	6%	2%	-4
 EE	51%	46%	-5	41%	43%	+2	5%	6%	+1	2%	2%	=
 UK	65%	60%	-5	27%	33%	+6	3%	3%	=	2%	2%	=
 SI	45%	39%	-6	44%	48%	+4	4%	6%	+2	3%	3%	=
 IT	36%	29%	-7	49%	53%	+4	6%	10%	+4	3%	4%	+1
 FI	48%	40%	-8	46%	44%	-2	4%	12%	+8	1%	3%	+2
 ES	41%	32%	-9	43%	52%	+9	5%	5%	=	6%	4%	-2
 LV	55%	46%	-9	31%	41%	+10	7%	7%	=	4%	2%	-2
 HU	52%	43%	-9	42%	49%	+7	4%	5%	+1	1%	1%	=
 IE	63%	53%	-10	33%	31%	-2	1%	5%	+4	1%	7%	+6
 MT	37%	26%	-11	60%	66%	+6	1%	3%	+2	1%	2%	+1
 SK	38%	27%	-11	52%	62%	+10	6%	7%	+1	2%	2%	=
 PT	56%	43%	-13	33%	48%	+15	5%	4%	-1	2%	2%	=
 LT	59%	45%	-14	32%	42%	+10	4%	8%	+4	2%	2%	=
 CZ	60%	45%	-15	34%	45%	+11	4%	5%	+1	1%	3%	+2
 PL	49%	33%	-16	45%	56%	+11	4%	8%	+4	1%	2%	+1
 HR	-	35%	-	-	53%	-	-	8%	-	-	2%	-

A **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that:

- Women (40%) are more likely than men (35%) to define themselves solely by their nationality. This also holds true for the oldest Europeans (44% of the 55+ age group vs. 34% of 15-24 year-olds, and 33% of 25-39 year-olds).
- The level of education creates the most differences: more than half the respondents who left school the earliest define themselves solely by their nationality (52%), compared with only 26% of those who studied beyond the age of 19.
- An absolute majority of the Europeans who struggle to pay their bills most of the time say that they will define themselves solely by their nationality in the near future (51%, vs. only 35% of the Europeans who almost never have difficulties paying their bills).
- This feeling is also predominant among the Europeans who feel that their voice does not count in the European Union (44% vs. 22% of Europeans who feel that their voice counts).

QD4. In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

	(NATIONALITY) only	(NATIONALITY) and European	European and (NATIONALITY)	European only
EU27	38%	49%	7%	3%
 Gender				
Men	35%	51%	8%	3%
Women	40%	49%	6%	2%
 Age				
15-24	34%	51%	8%	4%
25-39	33%	52%	8%	3%
40-54	36%	51%	7%	3%
55 +	44%	46%	6%	2%
 Education (End of)				
15-	52%	39%	4%	2%
16-19	41%	47%	6%	3%
20+	26%	58%	10%	3%
Still studying	27%	58%	9%	3%
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	29%	53%	10%	3%
Managers	23%	61%	11%	3%
Other white collars	32%	55%	7%	3%
Manual workers	42%	47%	6%	2%
House persons	42%	45%	5%	3%
Unemployed	44%	42%	6%	3%
Retired	46%	44%	6%	2%
Students	27%	58%	9%	3%
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	51%	35%	5%	4%
From time to time	38%	49%	7%	3%
Almost never	35%	53%	7%	3%
My voice counts in the EU				
Agree	22%	61%	11%	4%
Disagree	44%	45%	5%	2%

1.3. Levers for strengthening the sense of European citizenship

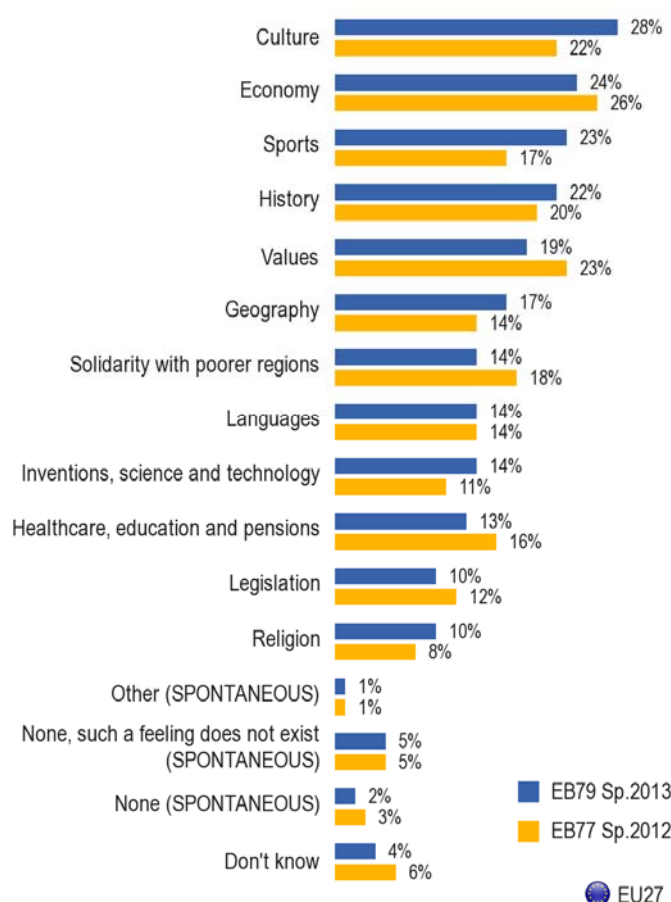
- Culture is now seen as the main lever capable of creating a feeling of community in the European Union, ahead of the economy -

Asked to identify the areas which they believe do most to create a feeling of community among European Union citizens¹⁶, respondents gave answers which are somewhat different from those recorded in the spring 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB77):

- **Culture** is now seen as the main lever for creating a feeling of community (28%), representing an increase of six percentage points on spring 2012.
- It is now ranked ahead of the **economy**, relegated to second place (24%, -2).
- **Sports** are now ranked in third place after a 6-point increase (23%, +6); this item was ranked in sixth place a year earlier.
- More respondents now mention **history** (22%, +2) and geography (17%, +3).
- Although **values**, which were ranked in second place in spring 2012, are now less seen as capable of creating a feeling of community among European Union citizens (19%, -4), this item is nevertheless ranked in fifth place.
- **Solidarity with poorer regions** has also lost ground (14%, -4), and is now ranked on a par with languages (14%, =).
- In contrast, the feeling that **inventions, science and technology** will help to strengthen the feeling of community among European citizens has gained ground (14%, +3).
- Fewer respondents mentioned **healthcare, education and pensions** (13%, -3).
- Finally, **legislation** (10%, -2) and **religion**, despite an increase of two percentage point (10%), bring up the rear.

¹⁶ QD8 In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among European Union citizens?

QD8. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among European Union citizens?



There are no differences between euro area and non-euro area countries. There are, however, some variations between the EU15 and the NMS12 countries:

- While respondents in the NMS12 countries are more likely to emphasise the **economy** as the key to creating a feeling of community among Europeans (26%, vs. 24% in the EU15 countries), those in the EU15 countries are more likely to mention sports (25%, vs. 16%) and culture (30%, vs. 24% in the NMS12 countries).
- **Values** are also mentioned more often in the EU15 countries (20%) than in the NMS12 countries (16%).

Culture tops the list of levers for creating a feeling of community among EU citizens in 12 Member States, led by France (38%), Denmark (36%), Germany (36%), Luxembourg (36%) and Greece (34%). This item has gained the most ground since spring 2012 in France (+12), Luxembourg (+10), Belgium (33%, +10), Malta (27%, +10), Hungary (32%, +9), Slovakia (29%, +9) and the United Kingdom (28%, +9).

The economy is seen as the most unifying element in six Member States, namely Finland (33%), Lithuania (32%), the Netherlands (31%), Poland (30%), Slovenia (30%), Italy (28%). In addition, this element is ranked equal first with culture in Spain (22%). The economy was also frequently mentioned in Ireland (34%). However, it has lost ground in a majority of Member States, especially in Slovakia (19%, -8). Poland is an exception since the number of respondents mentioning this item has increased (30%, +6).

Sports top the list of levers most likely to create a feeling of community among Europeans in three Member States: Ireland (35%), the United Kingdom (30%) and Cyprus (28%), plus in Estonia where culture is ranked equally with sports (27%). This item has gained significant ground since spring 2012 in Cyprus (28%, +12), Luxembourg (26%, +11), the Netherlands (28%, +11), Belgium (27%, +10), the Czech Republic (31%, +10) and Denmark (32%, +10).

History is seen as most likely to create a feeling of community by respondents in Austria (31%), and this item was also frequently mentioned in France (32%, where it lagged behind culture) and Sweden (31%).

Values top the list in Sweden (33%), but this item seems to have lost ground in almost all Member States (except for Portugal and the United Kingdom where it has gained one percentage point to 16%, and Italy where it has also gained one point, reaching 25%). The most significant falls in support for this item since spring 2012 were recorded in Cyprus (24%, -16), Malta (24%, -10), Denmark (25%, -9), France (19%, -9) and Luxembourg (18%, -9).



































Geography is most likely to be seen as a unifying element in Slovakia (31%), Bulgaria (30%) and Latvia (30%). Slovakia has also recorded the largest increase for this item (+18), although respondents in France (23%, +11) and Luxembourg (20%, +10) are also now more likely to mention geography than in spring 2012.

Respondents in Romania are the most convinced that **religion** is the key to creating a feeling of community among Europeans (29%). The number of respondents mentioning this item has increased by seven percentage points since spring 2012 in both this country and Luxembourg (16%, +7).

In the candidate countries:

- The economy tops the list of issues seen as creating a feeling of community among Europeans in **Serbia** (38%), the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (34%) and Croatia (31%).
- In **Iceland**, culture obtained the highest score (39%).
- In **Montenegro**, sports were mentioned most often (31%).
- In **Turkey**, religion is placed ahead of the other themes (34%).

QD8. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among European Union citizens?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Culture	Economy	Sports	History	Values	Geography	Solidarity with poorer regions	Languages	Inventions, science and technology	Healthcare, education and pensions	Legislation	Religion
	EU27	28%	24%	23%	22%	19%	17%	14%	14%	14%	13%	10%	10%
	BE	33%	28%	27%	21%	23%	14%	14%	20%	14%	13%	13%	9%
	BG	15%	28%	13%	21%	26%	30%	11%	10%	16%	8%	20%	14%
	CZ	32%	15%	31%	27%	23%	13%	16%	15%	21%	12%	5%	9%
	DK	36%	30%	32%	28%	25%	14%	15%	17%	25%	19%	17%	6%
	DE	36%	28%	34%	21%	20%	13%	16%	17%	18%	12%	11%	9%
	EE	27%	25%	27%	13%	16%	17%	6%	13%	16%	10%	10%	6%
	IE	25%	34%	35%	14%	16%	8%	13%	13%	12%	17%	7%	7%
	EL	34%	25%	12%	22%	25%	26%	19%	7%	14%	8%	11%	15%
	ES	22%	22%	17%	17%	17%	20%	16%	8%	7%	12%	9%	4%
	FR	38%	20%	27%	32%	19%	23%	14%	19%	14%	11%	7%	13%
	IT	22%	28%	12%	17%	25%	14%	15%	10%	14%	12%	11%	14%
	CY	26%	21%	28%	19%	24%	21%	12%	14%	18%	14%	21%	22%
	LV	28%	21%	25%	15%	7%	30%	6%	18%	9%	8%	11%	8%
	LT	28%	32%	18%	14%	17%	16%	9%	17%	18%	9%	9%	8%
	LU	36%	24%	26%	27%	18%	20%	14%	33%	12%	12%	8%	16%
	HU	32%	28%	18%	25%	11%	13%	17%	12%	15%	14%	9%	13%
	MT	27%	26%	17%	20%	24%	17%	18%	13%	12%	19%	10%	11%
	AT	25%	25%	24%	31%	25%	23%	15%	17%	15%	10%	11%	12%
	NL	27%	31%	28%	25%	17%	30%	13%	12%	16%	11%	15%	6%
	PL	23%	30%	11%	20%	13%	13%	15%	10%	14%	16%	10%	7%
	PT	27%	17%	13%	20%	16%	18%	23%	9%	9%	14%	7%	9%
	RO	19%	25%	15%	23%	19%	19%	14%	19%	13%	15%	16%	29%
	SI	27%	30%	29%	24%	16%	23%	11%	10%	14%	8%	18%	8%
	SK	29%	19%	21%	23%	16%	31%	15%	21%	13%	14%	12%	13%
	FI	27%	33%	22%	24%	24%	27%	15%	12%	9%	19%	29%	9%
	SE	28%	26%	23%	31%	33%	29%	14%	14%	18%	11%	19%	7%
	UK	28%	15%	30%	17%	16%	12%	4%	14%	11%	15%	5%	8%
	CY (tcc)	27%	36%	12%	15%	27%	19%	11%	23%	17%	19%	18%	31%
	HR	26%	31%	26%	15%	13%	11%	16%	14%	15%	13%	17%	10%
	MK	20%	34%	20%	15%	12%	11%	15%	17%	12%	13%	14%	17%
	IS	39%	25%	21%	34%	20%	21%	14%	10%	10%	18%	13%	11%
	ME	16%	29%	31%	16%	18%	17%	6%	18%	14%	17%	15%	11%
	RS	15%	38%	20%	14%	14%	13%	6%	8%	16%	8%	21%	9%
	TR	15%	25%	11%	24%	16%	21%	4%	20%	16%	12%	16%	34%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

A socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- Men are more likely than women to mention sports (26%, vs. 20% of women) which they rank equally with the economy (26%, vs. 23% among women), but both categories place culture at the top of the list (28% and 29%).
- Young people are more likely than average to mention sports (27%), but once again behind culture (28%).
- The Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond are very likely to mention culture (35%), whereas the Europeans who left school before the age of 16 rank it equally with the economy (22%) and tend to mention all the items tested less frequently than the most educated respondents.
- Self-employed people are the only category of respondents for whom the economy remains the main lever for creating a feeling of community among Europeans (28%), just ahead of culture (27%).

QD8 In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among European Union citizens?
(ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Culture	Economy	Sports	History	Values	Geography	Solidarity with poorer regions	Languages	Inventions, science and technology	Healthcare, education and pensions	Religion	Legislation
EU27	28%	24%	23%	22%	19%	17%	14%	14%	14%	13%	10%	10%
Gender												
Men	28%	26%	26%	23%	19%	18%	12%	13%	14%	12%	10%	10%
Women	29%	23%	20%	20%	19%	16%	15%	15%	14%	14%	11%	10%
Age												
15-24	28%	24%	27%	23%	16%	20%	12%	20%	17%	13%	9%	10%
25-39	29%	25%	22%	22%	20%	19%	13%	14%	14%	12%	10%	11%
40-54	29%	25%	24%	22%	21%	18%	14%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%
55 +	28%	24%	21%	21%	19%	15%	14%	12%	13%	14%	11%	9%
Education (End of)												
15-	22%	22%	18%	18%	16%	14%	15%	9%	10%	14%	13%	7%
16-19	27%	24%	25%	20%	18%	16%	14%	14%	14%	14%	11%	10%
20+	35%	26%	23%	26%	24%	21%	12%	15%	15%	11%	9%	13%
Still studying	32%	25%	26%	26%	18%	22%	14%	21%	19%	12%	8%	10%
Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	27%	28%	22%	20%	24%	17%	13%	13%	16%	13%	9%	12%
Managers	37%	25%	26%	26%	27%	19%	12%	16%	15%	11%	9%	12%
Other white collars	27%	26%	22%	21%	21%	20%	13%	15%	15%	12%	10%	12%
Manual workers	27%	25%	26%	21%	17%	18%	13%	14%	13%	13%	10%	9%
House persons	25%	24%	20%	18%	19%	13%	16%	11%	13%	12%	14%	10%
Unemployed	24%	22%	21%	19%	15%	17%	13%	13%	10%	13%	9%	10%
Retired	29%	23%	20%	22%	18%	15%	15%	12%	13%	14%	12%	9%
Students	32%	25%	26%	26%	18%	22%	14%	21%	19%	12%	8%	10%

2. Rights as European citizens

– 46% of Europeans say that they are aware of their rights as Europeans; 59% would like more information –

A majority of Europeans feel that they do not know their rights as citizens of the European Union¹⁷: 53%, compared. 46% who are familiar with them. These proportions are fairly similar to those recorded in the EB73 survey of spring 2010.

A majority (59%) of Europeans want more information on this subject. However, this majority has fallen sharply since the EB73 survey of spring 2010: -13 percentage points over the period and -3 since the EB78 survey of autumn 2012.



The proportion of respondents who say that they know their rights as European citizens is identical in the euro area countries (46%) and the non-euro area countries (47%). The desire to know more is slightly more widespread in the first group of countries (61%) though a majority would also like more information in the second (56%).

A majority of respondents in 14 Member States are **aware of their rights as European citizens**, with a score of more than 60% in Luxembourg (67%), Finland (65%) and Germany (61%). However, fewer than 40% of respondents are familiar with these rights in Greece (39%), Italy (34%) and France (32%).

In terms of evolutions, the proportion of respondents who say that they are familiar with their rights has increased significantly in Portugal, even if they still form a minority (45%, +10), Romania (43%, +8) and Slovakia (59%, +7).

A majority of respondents in 23 Member States **want to know more about their rights as citizens of the European Union**, the highest scores being recorded in Cyprus (86%), Slovakia (76%) and Sweden (75%).





























¹⁷ 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.

However, in four Member States, only a minority of respondents want more information: Finland (49%), the United Kingdom (47%), Portugal (43%) and Austria (39%). Respondents in Austria (-7 percentage points), Finland (-6) and the United Kingdom (-3) are less likely now than in spring 2012 to want to know more about these rights. In contrast, demand for more information has increased in Portugal (+7).

In several countries where citizens do not feel well-informed about their rights as European citizens, a majority of respondents would like to know more: this is true in France (65%), Italy (63%) and Greece (60%).

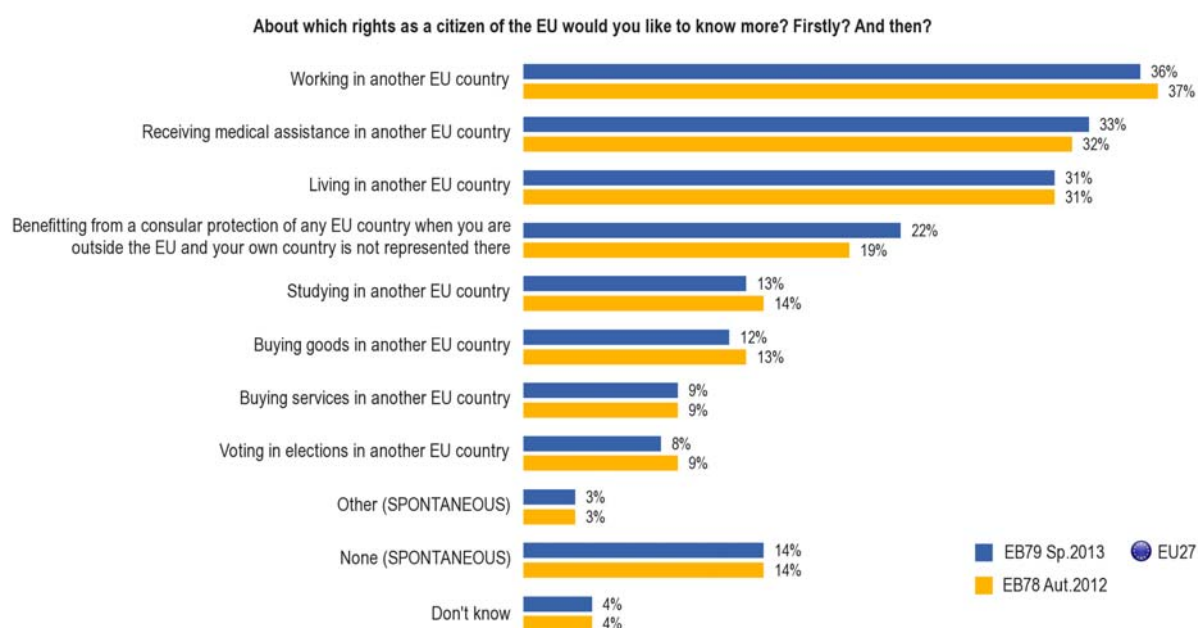
However, demand for more information has also fallen in some countries where awareness of these rights is weak: this is true of the United Kingdom (only 47% want more information) and Bulgaria (50%).

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 EB79 Sp.2013 - EB78 Aut.2012	Total 'No'	Diff EB79 Sp.2013 - EB78 Aut.2012	Total 'Yes'	Diff EB79 Sp.2013 - EB78 Aut.2012	Total 'No'	Diff EB79 Sp.2013 - EB78 Aut.2012
	EU27	46%	+1	53%	-1	59%	-3	39%	+4
	BE	47%	+3	53%	-3	61%	+4	39%	-3
	BG	41%	+1	57%	-1	50%	-3	42%	+1
	CZ	43%	+3	56%	-3	65%	+4	33%	-4
	DK	59%	-3	40%	+3	67%	+3	32%	-3
	DE	61%	+3	38%	-4	64%	-6	35%	+7
	EE	58%	-1	41%	=	64%	-2	35%	+2
	IE	53%	-1	46%	+2	63%	-4	34%	+5
	EL	39%	+1	61%	-1	60%	-1	40%	+2
	ES	44%	-5	55%	+4	53%	-5	45%	+5
	FR	32%	-1	67%	+1	65%	-5	33%	+5
	IT	34%	+3	65%	-3	63%	+1	34%	=
	CY	55%	+3	45%	-3	86%	+1	14%	-1
	LV	45%	+4	55%	-3	66%	-2	32%	+2
	LT	52%	+1	48%	=	58%	-2	40%	+3
	LU	67%	+4	32%	-5	63%	-9	36%	+8
	HU	43%	+2	56%	-3	58%	+6	40%	-6
	MT	51%	-2	47%	+1	69%	-6	30%	+7
	AT	56%	+4	43%	-5	39%	-7	59%	+7
	NL	50%	-5	49%	+5	60%	-3	40%	+4
	PL	59%	+3	37%	-4	59%	-5	35%	+3
	PT	45%	+10	54%	-10	43%	+7	54%	-7
	RO	43%	+8	53%	-9	62%	-5	31%	+4
	SI	49%	-2	50%	+1	51%	-8	48%	+8
	SK	59%	+7	41%	-7	76%	=	22%	=
	FI	65%	-2	35%	+2	49%	-6	50%	+5
	SE	55%	-4	44%	+4	75%	-4	25%	+5
	UK	40%	=	59%	=	47%	-3	51%	+2

The order in which Europeans rank the rights on which they would like more information is the same as in autumn 2012¹⁸. When we examine the total of the “firstly” and “and then” answers, we find that:

- The right to **work in another EU Member State** (36%, -1), **receive medical assistance** (33%, +1) and **live in another EU country** (31%, =) are the rights about which Europeans are the most likely to want more information.
- Tested for the first time in autumn 2012, **benefiting from consular protection from any EU Member State when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there** is ranked in fourth position, with an increase of 3 percentage points (22%).
- Next, Europeans mentioned **studying in another EU country** (13%, -1), and **buying products there** (12%, -1).
- Lastly, respondents mentioned the **buying services in another EU country** (9%, =) and **voting in another EU country** (8%, -1).



Base: those who would like to know more about their rights as European citizens (=59% of the sample)

¹⁸ QD3T About which rights as a citizen of the EU would you like to know more? Firstly? And then?

An analysis of the “firstly” answers reveals a similar ranking: the first five items on an aggregated basis are also the top five answers, in the same order, when we analyse only the first answer given. Working in another EU country is the first right about which Europeans would like more information (20%), ahead of receiving medical assistance in another EU country (18%), living in another EU country (15%), benefiting from consular protection (12%) and studying in another EU country (7%). We observe that voting in another EU country is ranked on a par with the purchase of products (5%).

Respondents in the non-euro area countries are more likely to want to learn more about **working in another EU country** (41%, vs. 33% in the euro area countries) and **receiving medical assistance** (38% vs. 30%).

On the other hand, euro area respondents are slightly more likely to want to learn more about **benefiting from consular protection from any EU Member State when they are outside the EU and their own country is not represented there** (23%, vs. 19% in non-euro area countries) and **purchasing products in another EU country** (13% vs. 10%).





























The right to work in another EU country tops the list of rights about which respondents want more information in 15 Member States (though in Greece and Romania, this subject is ranked equally with living in another EU country), most strikingly in Bulgaria (58%) and Poland (52%). The number of respondents mentioning this item has increased sharply since autumn 2012 in Portugal (45%, +12).

Where the right to work is not the most frequently mentioned item, **benefiting from medical assistance in another EU country** is ranked in first place: this is true in 12 Member States, led by Sweden (53%), Cyprus (51%), Malta and Luxembourg (48% in both cases).

More often than not, the **right to live in another EU country** figures among the three areas in which respondents would like more information. This subject tops the list in two countries: in Greece (47%) and Romania (49%), in both cases ranked equally with working in another EU country. The number of respondents mentioning this subject has increased significantly in Finland (32%, +11), Belgium (32%, +6) and Bulgaria (52%, +6).

However, **benefiting from consular protection** is a subject which also interests a large proportion of respondents in Luxembourg (43%), Malta (34%), Italy (29%), France (26%) and Austria (22%). It is in Austria that demand for information on this subject has increased most (22%, +11); it has also risen significantly in the United Kingdom (22%, +8).

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

		Working in another EU country	Receiving medical assistance in another EU country	Living in another EU country	Benefitting from a consular protection of any EU country when you are outside the EU and your own country is not represented there	Studying in another EU country	Buying goods in another EU country	Buying services in another EU country	Voting in elections in another EU country
	EU27	36%	33%	31%	22%	13%	12%	9%	8%
	BE	30%	38%	32%	21%	15%	19%	13%	6%
	BG	58%	31%	52%	14%	18%	5%	9%	3%
	CZ	40%	46%	22%	21%	15%	18%	8%	5%
	DK	34%	41%	31%	23%	18%	17%	14%	8%
	DE	25%	36%	33%	20%	10%	20%	12%	9%
	EE	43%	39%	34%	19%	23%	8%	6%	2%
	IE	32%	32%	24%	23%	18%	19%	15%	12%
	EL	47%	28%	47%	12%	18%	11%	12%	5%
	ES	46%	26%	29%	21%	16%	5%	6%	6%
	FR	30%	26%	23%	26%	13%	11%	5%	11%
	IT	35%	26%	29%	29%	13%	10%	12%	11%
	CY	37%	51%	32%	26%	19%	11%	6%	6%
	LV	38%	36%	30%	17%	25%	8%	17%	2%
	LT	47%	36%	44%	16%	17%	6%	5%	3%
	LU	16%	48%	21%	43%	15%	16%	8%	8%
	HU	50%	28%	43%	9%	19%	10%	13%	9%
	MT	25%	48%	19%	34%	15%	17%	11%	5%
	AT	21%	31%	25%	22%	9%	22%	21%	11%
	NL	33%	39%	27%	20%	14%	17%	10%	8%
	PL	52%	40%	31%	16%	13%	7%	9%	7%
	PT	45%	25%	34%	20%	11%	8%	8%	3%
	RO	49%	35%	49%	17%	15%	6%	6%	6%
	SI	48%	34%	30%	17%	21%	9%	8%	4%
	SK	50%	34%	44%	16%	16%	11%	9%	6%
	FI	29%	40%	32%	19%	15%	15%	16%	7%
	SE	34%	53%	31%	29%	9%	11%	7%	8%
	UK	29%	34%	29%	22%	12%	11%	10%	9%

1st ITEM MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED






2nd ITEM MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED

3rd ITEM MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED

Respondents' desire for information on their rights as European citizens varies slightly **according to the socio-demographic categories:**

- Information about working in another EU country is of particular interest to respondents in the 15-24 age group (51%) and 25-39 year-olds (48%), and to more than third of Europeans aged between 40 and 54 (37%). Logically, it is of less interest to people aged 55 and over, who are more interested than average in learning more about receiving medical assistance in another EU country (43%).
- The most disadvantaged categories are also particularly interested in information on working in another EU country: this is particularly true of people who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (43%, vs. 36% of Europeans as a whole) and unemployed people (56%).

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

	Working in another EU country	Receiving medical assistance in another EU country	Living in another EU country
EU27	36%	33%	31%
 Gender			
Men	38%	29%	32%
Women	34%	36%	30%
 Age			
15-24	51%	21%	41%
25-39	48%	29%	36%
40-54	37%	31%	28%
55 +	17%	43%	24%
 Education (End of)			
15-	23%	36%	23%
16-19	35%	35%	30%
20+	39%	33%	34%
Still studying	51%	19%	39%
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	38%	29%	30%
Managers	35%	29%	34%
Other white collars	40%	30%	33%
Manual workers	42%	32%	32%
House persons	31%	36%	29%
Unemployed	56%	27%	36%
Retired	13%	46%	22%
Students	51%	19%	39%
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43%	24%	32%
From time to time	43%	30%	33%
Almost never	31%	36%	30%

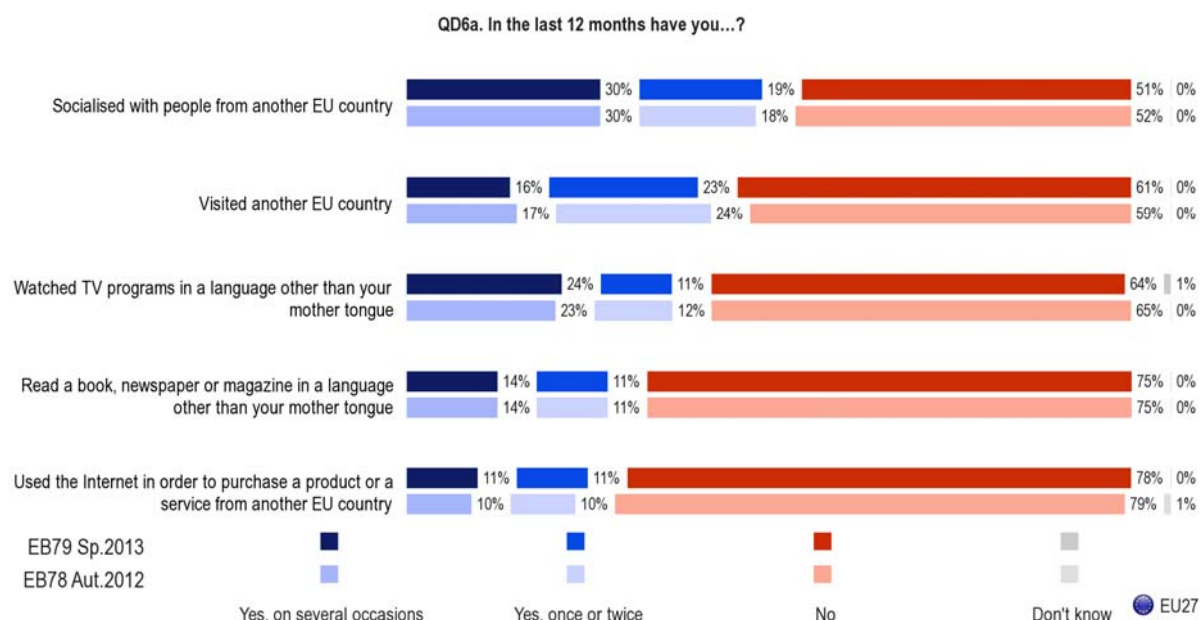
Three most frequently mentioned items

IV. THE OPENNESS OF EUROPEANS TO OTHERS

– The extent to which Europeans are open to other EU countries is stable –

The involvement of Europeans in practices reflecting their openness to other EU countries¹⁹ is unchanged in comparison to the autumn 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB78). Therefore, once again, only a minority of respondents engage in these practices:

- Almost half of Europeans have **socialised with people from another EU country** during the twelve months preceding the survey (49%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2012), including 30% who have done so “on several occasions”.
- Already declining in autumn 2012, the proportion of Europeans who **have visited another EU country** during the last twelve months, has fallen again (39%, -2 since autumn 2012, and -4 since spring 2012).
- The proportions of Europeans who have **watched a TV programme** (35%, =) or read a book, magazine or newspaper (25%, =) **in a language other than their mother tongue** are unchanged since autumn 2012.
- Lastly, the number of Europeans who have **used the Internet to buy a product or service in another EU country** has increased slightly (22%, +2).



¹⁹ QD6a.1-5 In the last twelve months, have you ...? Visited another EU country; read a book, 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 the Internet in order to purchase a product or a service from another EU country.

The practices reflecting the openness to other EU countries vary significantly from one Member State to another:



































- In 16 Member States, majorities **have socialised with people from another EU country** during the last 12 months. This is true of more than 70% of respondents in Luxembourg (94%), the Netherlands (81%), Cyprus (76%), Malta (71%) and Sweden (71%). However, less than a quarter of respondents have socialised with people from other EU countries during the last 12 months in Bulgaria (24%) and Hungary (20%). This practice seems to be more widespread in the euro area countries (51%) than in the non-euro area countries (44%).
- In 11 Member States, a majority of respondents have **visited another EU country** during the last 12 months. This is particularly true in Luxembourg (91%), the Netherlands (80%) and Denmark (74%). In contrast, this practice is far less widespread in Bulgaria (21%), Hungary (21%), Portugal (21%), Spain (18%) and Greece (15%). The proportion of people who say that they have visited another EU country during the last 12 months has fallen significantly in Spain (18%, -10) and Ireland (47%, -8).
- In 14 Member States, a majority of respondents have **watched a TV programme in a language other than their mother tongue** during the last year. This practice is particularly widespread in Luxembourg (95%), Malta (94%), Denmark (91%) and Sweden (91%).
- Respondents who have **read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than their mother tongue** are in a majority in only six Member States (Luxembourg, 93%; Malta, 72%; Sweden, 67%; the Netherlands, 57%; Denmark, 55% and Latvia, 52%).
- In autumn 2012 Luxembourg and Malta were the only two countries in which a majority of respondents had **used the Internet to buy a product or service in another EU country** (65% and 55% this time); they have now been joined by Denmark (50%).

This question was asked for the first time in the candidate countries²⁰:

- The proportion of respondents who have watched a TV programme in a language other than their mother tongue during the last 12 months is far higher in most of the candidate countries than in the Member States on average. This is particularly true in Iceland (98%), where almost all the respondents have done so, but also in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (64%). In Croatia (51%), Montenegro (49%) and Serbia (40%), the proportion of respondents who have watched a programme in another language is above the European average (35%). However this does not hold true for Turkey (25%).
- In Iceland, a very large majority of respondents have socialised with people from an EU country (81%) and have visited an EU country (57%). Iceland is by far the candidate country where inhabitants are the most internationally-minded.
- In Croatia, almost half the respondents say that they have socialised with people from an EU country during the last 12 months (48%).
- Respondents in Turkey are the least likely to have engaged in any of these practices (17% have socialised with EU citizens and 14% have visited another EU country).

²⁰ QD6b.1-5 In the last twelve months, have you ...? Visited an EU country; read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue; socialised with people from an EU country; watched TV programmes in a language other than your mother tongue; used the Internet in order to purchase a product or a service from an EU country.

QD6 In the last 12 months have you...?
Answer: Total 'Yes'

	Socialised with people from another EU country *	Visited another EU country *	Watched TV programs in a language other than your mother tongue	Read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue	Used the Internet in order to purchase a product or a service from another EU country *
 EU27	49%	39%	35%	25%	22%
 LU	94%	91%	95%	93%	65%
 NL	81%	80%	85%	57%	39%
 CY	76%	42%	54%	28%	31%
 MT	71%	39%	94%	72%	55%
 SE	71%	65%	91%	67%	36%
 DE	68%	55%	28%	27%	22%
 SK	64%	62%	66%	44%	28%
 FI	64%	53%	79%	42%	37%
 EE	61%	45%	78%	47%	32%
 UK	61%	39%	35%	20%	31%
 DK	58%	74%	91%	55%	50%
 IE	57%	47%	27%	20%	44%
 LV	57%	40%	82%	52%	36%
 BE	56%	66%	60%	38%	37%
 SI	54%	60%	79%	39%	31%
 LT	51%	32%	76%	44%	24%
 AT	48%	68%	24%	26%	39%
 FR	44%	32%	33%	24%	23%
 EL	42%	15%	42%	19%	15%
 CZ	41%	55%	42%	22%	16%
 IT	40%	29%	16%	15%	14%
 ES	35%	18%	24%	20%	16%
 PT	35%	21%	52%	15%	11%
 PL	30%	29%	32%	18%	10%
 RO	28%	30%	36%	22%	13%
 BG	24%	21%	28%	10%	9%
 HU	20%	21%	21%	14%	10%
CY (tcc)	36%	24%	38%	24%	19%
 HR	48%	30%	51%	21%	17%
 MK	38%	31%	64%	30%	17%
 IS	81%	57%	98%	78%	34%
 ME	36%	25%	49%	26%	12%
 RS	35%	34%	40%	22%	14%
 TR	17%	14%	25%	20%	16%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

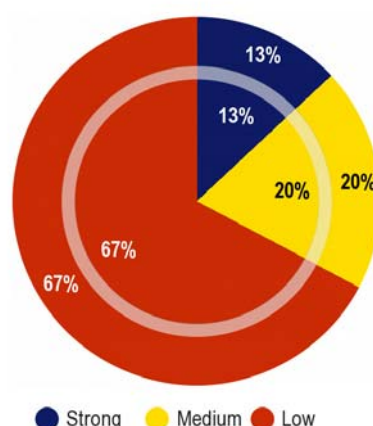
*In Croatia, in the candidate countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, the question was labeled: "... an EU country"

We have constructed an index of the openness of Europeans to other EU countries on the basis of the practices analysed above²¹. Two-thirds of Europeans have a “low” openness index (67%), 20% have a “moderate” index and 13% have a “high” index. These levels have been stable since spring 2010.

This index reveals significant differences between Member States in terms of openness to other countries and other languages: while a large majority of respondents in Luxembourg have a “high” openness index (85%), identical proportions have a “low” openness index in Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary. Luxembourg, however, is very atypical; elsewhere in the EU, the proportion of respondents with a high openness index reaches or exceeds 40% in only four countries: Malta (48%), Denmark (45%), the Netherlands (44%) and Sweden (40%).

In Croatia²², the index of openness to other EU countries is in line with the average for the EU Member States, 66% of respondents having a “low” openness index.

C3. Index of openness to other EU countries

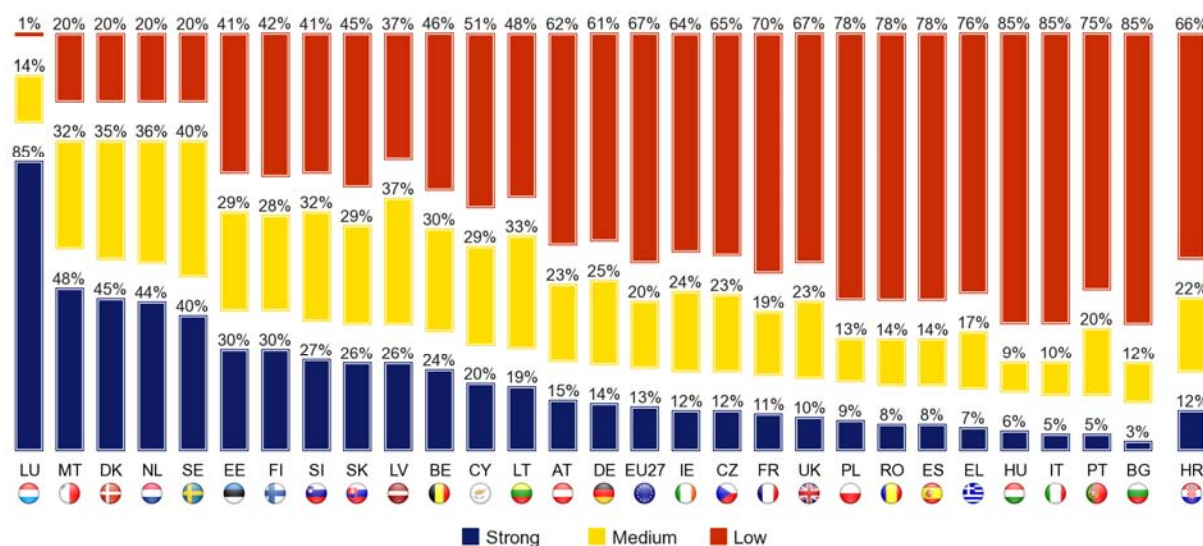


Inner pie : EB78 Aut.2012

Outer pie : EB79 Sp.2013

EU27

C3. Index of openness to other EU countries



²¹ For each of the five practices reflecting 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 openness index, 4 to 6 to a moderate international openness index and 7 to 10 to a high international openness index.

²² Croatia was not yet a Member State of the European Union at the time of the survey.

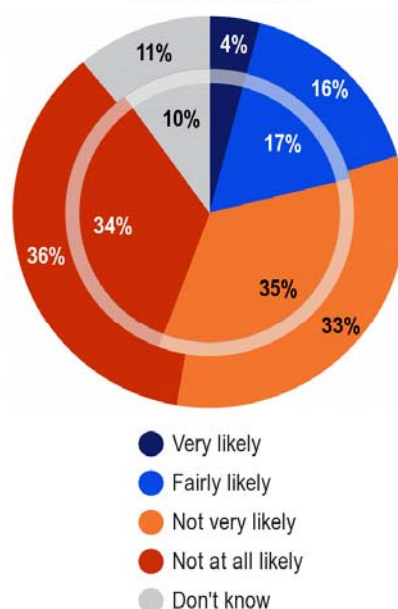
V. THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN SOCIETY

1. The use of the European Citizens' Initiative

- One in five Europeans would consider using the European Citizens' Initiative -

When reminded of the principle of the European Citizens' Initiative²³, a fifth of Europeans say that it is "very likely" (4%) or "fairly likely" (16%) that they will use it²⁴ (20%), one percentage point less than in the autumn 2012 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB78), which itself was unchanged since the EB77 survey of spring 2012. More than two-thirds of Europeans consider that it is "not very likely" or "not at all likely" that they will use it (69%, =).

QD11. How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' initiative?



Inner pie : EB78 Aut. 2012

Outer pie : EB79 Sp. 2013

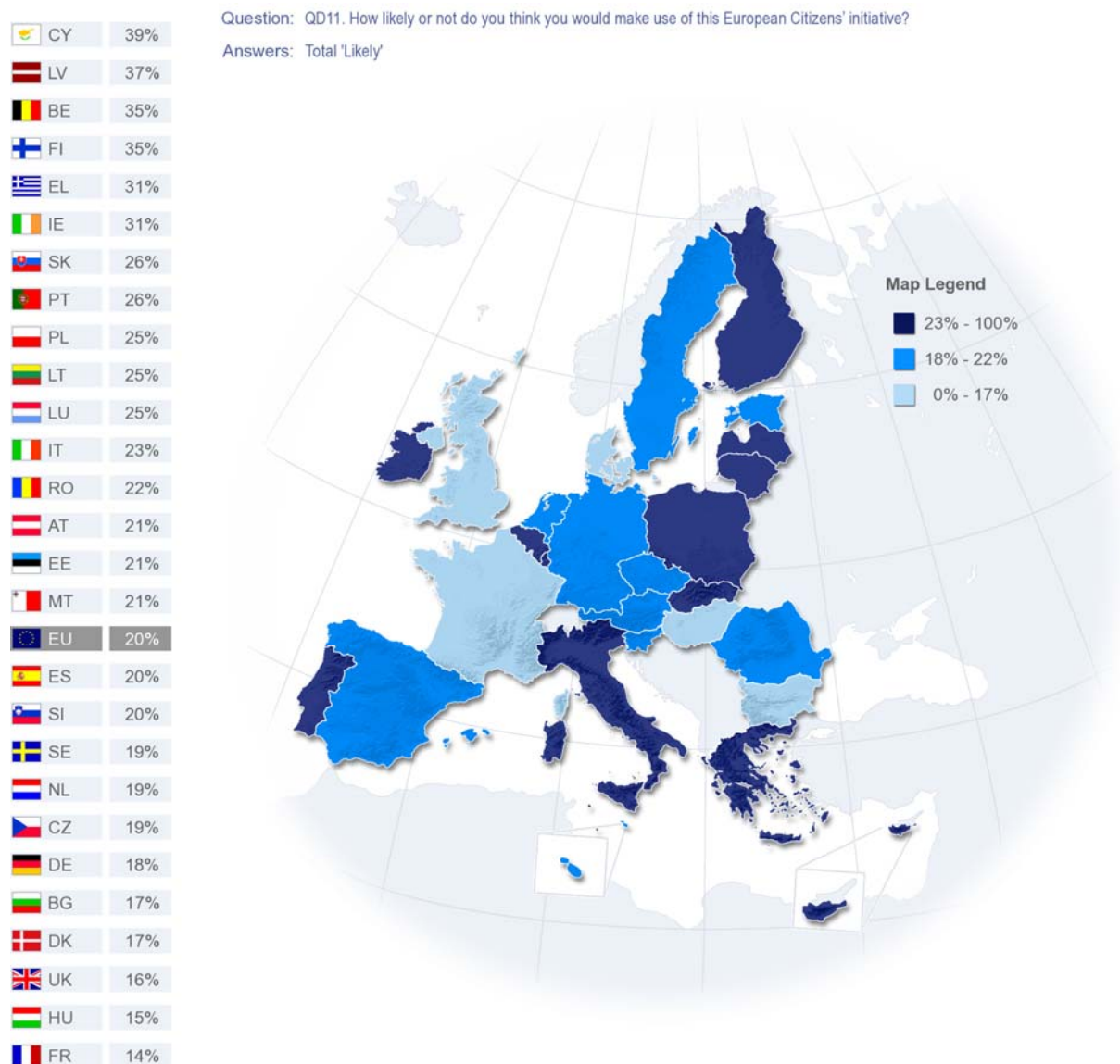
EU27

²³ 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.

²⁴ QD11 How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' Initiative?

The possibility of using the European Citizens' Initiative appeals to more than a third of respondents in Cyprus (39%), Latvia (37%), Belgium (35%) and Finland (35%), while those in France (14%), Hungary (15%) and the United Kingdom (16%) seem to be the least enthusiastic.

The number of respondents interested in using the European Citizens' Initiative has increased since autumn 2012 in Finland (35%, +6) and Portugal (26%, +6), but has decreased in Malta (21%, -7).



A **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that the respondents the most likely to consider using the European Citizens' Initiative are those in the 15-24 age group (25%), Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond (26%) and managers (28%). However, even in these categories, less than one in three respondents is interested in doing so.

VI. THE VALUES OF EUROPEANS

1. Personal values

- Peace, human rights and democracy: values which are important on a personal level and which citizens also attribute to the European Union -

When asked to identify the values which are the most important for them²⁵, Europeans most often mentioned:

- **Human rights** (41%, -2 percentage points since the EB77 survey of spring 2012).

- **Peace** is the second most important personal value for Europeans (39%, -1).

- **Respect for human life**, with a far lower score than in the EB77 survey of spring 2012 (37%, -6), has fallen to third place in the hierarchy of values.

- Lagging behind, but still mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents, comes **democracy** (26%, -2).

- Respondents then mentioned **individual freedom** (24%, +1) and **equality** (21%, +1).

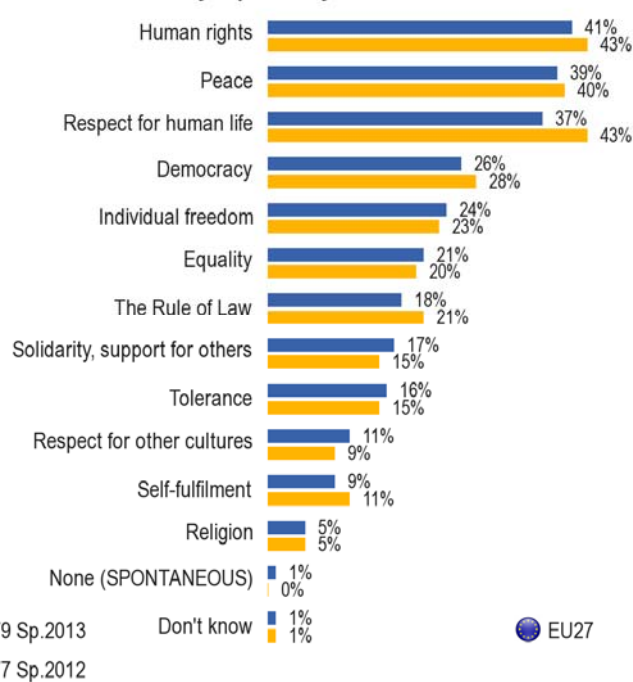
- **The rule of law** is another value which recorded a slightly lower score than in spring 2012 (18%, -3).

- Conversely, **solidarity** has gained two percentage points (17%) and is now ranked just ahead of tolerance (16%, +1).

- **Respect for other cultures** has also gained ground (11%, +2), unlike **self-fulfilment** (9%, -2).

- Finally, 5% (=) of respondents mentioned **religion**.

QD9. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?



²⁵ QD9 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

A national analysis of the results reveals initial differences by group of countries, notably:

- Although euro area and non-euro area respondents give fairly similar answers, euro area respondents put peace in first place (42%, vs. 35% in the non-euro area countries which put human rights first, 41%, vs. 41% equally in the euro area countries). Respondents in the euro area countries are also slightly more likely to mention solidarity (20%) than those in the non-euro area countries (12%).
- In the EU15 countries and the NMS12 countries alike, human rights, peace and respect for human life are the top three personal values. Respondents in NMS12 countries rank individual freedom in fourth place (26%, vs. 24% in the EU15 countries), compared with democracy in the EU15 countries (27%, vs. 23% in the NMS12 countries).

Human rights are the top personal value in 13 Member States, with a score of at least 60% in Sweden (63%) and Cyprus (60%). This value is mentioned much more often in Slovenia (50%, +9) than in spring 2012, but is less frequently mentioned in Germany (43%, -7).

Peace is ranked as the most important personal value in five Member States: Germany (57%), Denmark (46%), the Netherlands (45%), Greece (41%) and Slovakia (39%). In Belgium, it also figures among the most frequently mentioned personal values, but on a par with human rights (40%).

The number of respondents mentioning peace has fallen since spring 2012 in Slovenia (43%, -8,) and Spain (36%, -8).

Respect for human life is seen as the most important personal value in seven Member States: Luxembourg (50%), Ireland (50%), France (48%), Malta (47%), Hungary (45%), the United Kingdom (42%) and Portugal (39%). The number of respondents mentioning this value has fallen sharply in Bulgaria (40%, -12), Romania (40%, -11) and Estonia (37%, -11).

Respondents in Austria (52%) and the Czech Republic (43%) mention **individual freedom** in first place.

Note that:

- Democracy is a very frequently mentioned personal value in **Sweden** (49%).
- Respondents in **Portugal** are more likely than average to mention equality and solidarity (34% in both cases).
- The rule of law is widely mentioned in **Slovenia** (40%).
- Respondents in **Belgium** (27%) are more likely than average to mention tolerance.
- Respect for other cultures resonates particularly with respondents in **Denmark** (20%) and the **United Kingdom** (20%).
- Respondents in **Romania** (19%) are more likely than average to mention self-fulfilment).
- Religion is also frequently mentioned in **Romania** (16%), **Malta** (16%), **Cyprus** (15%) and **Greece** (11%).

Human rights top the list of personal values in five of the six candidate countries²⁶, with a particularly high score in Iceland (60%).

Peace is seen as the most important personal value in Serbia (35%).

²⁶ Croatia was not yet a Member State of the European Union at the time of the survey.

QD9. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Human rights	Peace	Respect for human life	Democracy	Individual freedom	Equality	The Rule of Law	Solidarity, support for others	Tolerance	Respect for other cultures	Self-fulfilment	Religion
EU27	41%	39%	37%	26%	24%	21%	18%	17%	16%	11%	9%	5%
EU15	41%	41%	37%	27%	24%	22%	19%	18%	16%	12%	8%	5%
NMS12	43%	35%	38%	23%	26%	17%	16%	15%	12%	6%	11%	8%
EURO AREA	41%	42%	36%	27%	24%	21%	19%	20%	16%	11%	9%	4%
NON-EURO AREA	41%	35%	39%	24%	25%	22%	18%	12%	15%	12%	9%	7%
SE	63%	46%	30%	49%	17%	22%	13%	19%	14%	13%	5%	2%
CY	60%	41%	47%	32%	22%	20%	26%	22%	3%	8%	2%	15%
BG	51%	29%	40%	23%	36%	14%	23%	24%	14%	6%	6%	3%
SI	50%	43%	34%	15%	26%	21%	40%	16%	16%	8%	7%	1%
ES	46%	36%	40%	23%	17%	29%	15%	29%	15%	9%	7%	2%
LU	46%	45%	50%	16%	22%	20%	13%	18%	23%	18%	6%	4%
PL	46%	33%	35%	22%	18%	17%	13%	13%	13%	6%	6%	7%
RO	46%	31%	40%	20%	24%	22%	20%	16%	8%	4%	19%	16%
FI	46%	45%	43%	17%	23%	29%	27%	10%	21%	7%	11%	8%
LT	45%	30%	41%	22%	40%	14%	14%	11%	14%	13%	8%	6%
FR	44%	43%	48%	20%	26%	24%	8%	24%	24%	12%	11%	4%
LV	44%	39%	40%	16%	33%	17%	8%	12%	9%	14%	7%	5%
DE	43%	57%	27%	34%	27%	9%	23%	12%	17%	14%	7%	4%
DK	41%	46%	35%	44%	23%	25%	21%	10%	21%	20%	6%	3%
BE	40%	40%	33%	29%	21%	20%	12%	22%	27%	13%	11%	5%
EE	39%	36%	37%	14%	20%	17%	19%	13%	20%	17%	14%	3%
EL	39%	41%	40%	29%	20%	23%	27%	29%	3%	6%	7%	11%
MT	38%	44%	47%	27%	20%	19%	14%	15%	11%	9%	10%	16%
AT	38%	50%	31%	30%	52%	19%	14%	14%	14%	7%	11%	7%
NL	37%	45%	35%	31%	35%	22%	8%	15%	22%	14%	16%	5%
PT	37%	36%	39%	27%	17%	34%	11%	34%	8%	8%	8%	3%
IT	36%	27%	32%	27%	18%	23%	29%	19%	9%	7%	9%	4%
CZ	35%	40%	34%	29%	43%	12%	15%	12%	16%	8%	12%	5%
IE	35%	31%	50%	25%	29%	27%	14%	9%	9%	9%	9%	5%
SK	35%	39%	34%	25%	29%	16%	22%	17%	14%	8%	17%	9%
UK	35%	33%	42%	20%	25%	29%	24%	5%	18%	20%	7%	7%
HU	30%	41%	45%	27%	30%	18%	9%	17%	12%	5%	17%	5%
CY (tcc)	49%	33%	51%	21%	33%	24%	24%	9%	11%	7%	12%	6%
IS	60%	37%	27%	34%	19%	33%	10%	11%	22%	20%	15%	5%
HR	48%	36%	37%	19%	29%	19%	33%	18%	12%	6%	5%	7%
MK	44%	38%	39%	23%	18%	21%	29%	14%	11%	8%	3%	7%
ME	44%	42%	38%	20%	34%	19%	36%	13%	9%	5%	10%	5%
TR	42%	32%	39%	22%	28%	27%	27%	12%	16%	4%	2%	22%
RS	32%	35%	34%	13%	34%	16%	22%	18%	14%	6%	9%	13%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

2. The values that best represent the European Union

When asked to select the values that best represent the European Union²⁷, Europeans mentioned several which are identical to those which are the most important for them personally.

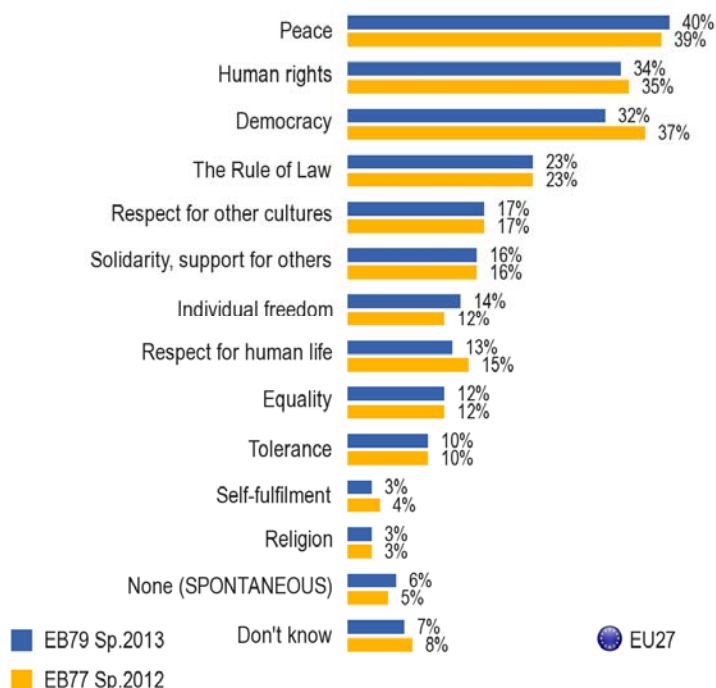
Peace (40%, +1) and **human rights** (34%, -1) top the list.

Democracy is in third place among the values that best represent the European Union in the eyes of Europeans (32%). However, it has lost ground since the EB77 survey of spring 2012 when it stood in second place (-5 percentage points).

The rule of law is another value which the European Union embodies for Europeans (23%, =), ahead of **respect for other cultures** (17%, =) and **solidarity** (16%, =).

Individual freedom has gained some ground since spring 2012 (14%, +2).

QD10. Which three of the following values best represent the EU?



As in previous surveys, respondents are far less likely to mention **respect for human life** as a value associated with the European Union than as a personal value. The number of respondents mentioning this value has also decreased since spring 2012 (13%, -2), and it has now fallen behind **individual freedom**.

Equality (12%, =) and **tolerance** (10%, =) are seen as values which best characterize the European Union by around one in ten Europeans.

Self-fulfilment (3%, -1) and **religion** (3%, =) lag far behind.

Respondents in the EU15 countries are more likely to mention peace (41%, vs. 35% in the NMS12 countries), whereas those in the NMS12 countries rank democracy (36%), peace (35%) and human rights (35%) at around the same level.

²⁷ QD10 Which three of the following values best represent the European Union?

There are also some differences between Member States:

Peace is seen as the value that best represents the European Union in 17 Member States (plus Latvia where peace is ranked equally with human rights, 34%), with the highest scores in Sweden (56%), Germany (55%), France (53%) and Slovenia (53%). The number of respondents mentioning peace as the value best representing the European Union has increased since spring 2012 in the Netherlands (47%, +7) and Ireland (28%, +6), though the score in the latter remains far below the average.



































Human rights top the list of values that best embody the European Union in five Member States: Romania (43%), Poland (37%), Estonia (36%), the United Kingdom (35%) and Malta (34%). There have been significant changes as regards this item: mentions have fallen very sharply in Cyprus (24%, -21 percentage points), and also, to a lesser extent, in Spain (24%, -7) and Slovakia (25%, -7). In contrast, the number of respondents mentioning human rights as a value embodied by the European Union has increased since spring 2012 in Finland (43%, +10) and Austria (37%, +8).

Democracy is the value that best embodies the European Union for respondents in four Member States: Denmark (49%), Bulgaria (42%), Lithuania (37%) and Ireland (36%). As noted above, respondents in the European Union on average are less likely than in spring 2012 to mention democracy: this is particularly true in Cyprus (22%, -13) and Spain (25%, -12), but also, despite still-high levels, in the Netherlands (36%, -8) and Germany (41%, -8).

In the candidate countries, the values identified as being the most representative of the European Union do not strictly conform to those recorded in the Member States:

- Respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia see **peace** as the value most representative of the European Union (35%);
- **Human rights** and **respect for human life** (29% in both cases) are ranked equal first by the people polled in Turkey;
- **The rule of law** is the value most mentioned by respondents in Croatia (43%), Montenegro (40%, equal with peace) and Serbia (31%).

QD10. Which three of the following values best represent the EU?
(MAX 3 ANSWERS)

		Peace	Human rights	Democracy	The Rule of Law	Respect for other cultures	Solidarity, support for others	Individual freedom	Respect for human life	Equality	Tolerance	Religion	Self-fulfilment
	EU27	40%	34%	32%	23%	17%	16%	14%	13%	12%	10%	3%	3%
	EU15	41%	34%	31%	23%	18%	16%	13%	12%	13%	9%	3%	3%
	NMS12	35%	35%	36%	21%	12%	16%	18%	16%	10%	10%	3%	5%
	EURO AREA	45%	33%	32%	23%	18%	17%	14%	13%	12%	9%	3%	3%
	NON-EURO AREA	32%	36%	32%	22%	14%	13%	14%	14%	13%	10%	4%	4%
	SE	56%	38%	46%	30%	15%	21%	16%	8%	7%	4%	2%	6%
	DE	55%	36%	41%	26%	18%	20%	14%	8%	8%	9%	2%	3%
	FR	53%	44%	33%	18%	24%	17%	14%	11%	9%	9%	3%	1%
	SI	53%	25%	25%	23%	22%	16%	15%	12%	12%	12%	4%	1%
	FI	51%	43%	31%	29%	20%	18%	11%	9%	20%	12%	4%	4%
	AT	50%	37%	38%	25%	13%	22%	16%	15%	14%	9%	4%	7%
	LU	49%	42%	42%	24%	20%	16%	15%	19%	10%	10%	3%	1%
	CZ	48%	27%	37%	23%	17%	20%	20%	13%	6%	8%	3%	3%
	NL	47%	34%	36%	35%	18%	25%	10%	8%	12%	8%	2%	5%
	DK	45%	44%	49%	30%	21%	25%	8%	10%	19%	8%	3%	3%
	EL	45%	23%	23%	10%	11%	11%	16%	16%	9%	9%	4%	7%
	BE	44%	41%	39%	18%	15%	22%	14%	14%	12%	11%	4%	5%
	CY	42%	24%	22%	8%	22%	13%	25%	13%	11%	12%	6%	2%
	SK	41%	25%	36%	20%	17%	27%	18%	14%	9%	8%	3%	8%
	BG	38%	32%	42%	27%	10%	25%	19%	20%	8%	13%	3%	3%
	HU	37%	31%	30%	24%	16%	12%	18%	19%	9%	7%	6%	10%
	LT	36%	34%	37%	11%	17%	19%	24%	17%	8%	13%	2%	3%
	EE	35%	36%	27%	15%	14%	16%	15%	16%	9%	11%	2%	7%
	ES	34%	24%	25%	29%	20%	11%	10%	15%	11%	9%	1%	2%
	LV	34%	34%	27%	23%	15%	12%	22%	12%	9%	7%	3%	5%
	IT	33%	28%	26%	20%	13%	14%	17%	17%	18%	10%	5%	3%
	PL	32%	37%	36%	16%	11%	13%	15%	12%	9%	13%	1%	4%
	RO	30%	43%	37%	26%	7%	15%	20%	23%	17%	8%	6%	5%
	MT	29%	34%	33%	22%	28%	21%	19%	18%	13%	7%	5%	2%
	IE	28%	35%	36%	20%	14%	16%	25%	21%	21%	10%	2%	3%
	PT	28%	24%	25%	16%	15%	16%	12%	20%	14%	8%	3%	6%
	UK	23%	35%	22%	22%	18%	9%	10%	12%	18%	10%	5%	3%
	CY (tcc)	27%	49%	28%	25%	10%	11%	32%	39%	20%	12%	6%	15%
	ME	40%	25%	38%	40%	9%	11%	12%	17%	13%	8%	2%	5%
	HR	36%	31%	31%	43%	19%	15%	16%	15%	12%	15%	4%	4%
	IS	35%	40%	28%	36%	19%	24%	8%	11%	10%	5%	2%	3%
	MK	34%	29%	30%	31%	11%	14%	17%	21%	15%	11%	5%	7%
	RS	26%	22%	28%	31%	10%	12%	14%	18%	8%	12%	3%	5%
	TR	22%	29%	26%	28%	5%	15%	28%	29%	24%	12%	21%	6%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country





Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that:















- Young people aged between 15 and 24 are more likely than average to mention democracy (36%) and solidarity (20%), while Europeans aged 55 or over are more likely to mention peace (43%).
- Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond are far more likely than average to mention human rights (39%) and democracy (38%), while those who left school before the age of 16 tend to mention almost all the values less frequently than average.

QD10 Which three of the following values best represent the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)















	Peace	Human rights	Democracy	The Rule of Law	Respect for other cultures	Solidarity, support for others	Individual freedom	Respect for human life	Equality	Tolerance	Religion	Self-fulfilment
EU27	40%	34%	32%	23%	17%	16%	14%	13%	12%	10%	3%	3%
 Gender												
Men	41%	35%	33%	24%	16%	16%	15%	13%	12%	10%	3%	4%
Women	39%	34%	31%	22%	17%	16%	14%	13%	12%	9%	3%	3%
 Age												
15-24	38%	36%	36%	21%	19%	20%	14%	13%	14%	11%	4%	4%
25-39	38%	35%	34%	24%	17%	16%	15%	13%	14%	9%	3%	4%
40-54	40%	36%	32%	25%	17%	15%	15%	14%	12%	11%	3%	3%
55 +	43%	32%	30%	21%	15%	15%	13%	13%	11%	9%	3%	3%
 Education (End of)												
15-	39%	27%	24%	17%	15%	13%	11%	14%	12%	8%	3%	3%
16-19	39%	34%	31%	22%	16%	15%	15%	14%	12%	9%	4%	4%
20+	43%	39%	38%	27%	18%	17%	15%	12%	11%	11%	2%	3%
Still studying	40%	39%	40%	24%	21%	21%	15%	12%	15%	10%	3%	5%
 Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	38%	35%	34%	23%	17%	15%	13%	13%	15%	8%	3%	4%
Managers	45%	39%	40%	27%	17%	18%	14%	12%	11%	11%	2%	3%
Other white collars	38%	36%	33%	24%	16%	17%	15%	15%	12%	10%	3%	3%
Manual workers	39%	35%	31%	23%	18%	15%	14%	13%	12%	10%	3%	4%
House persons	40%	31%	30%	20%	17%	15%	14%	16%	13%	9%	4%	3%
Unemployed	35%	32%	29%	24%	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%	10%	4%	4%
Retired	43%	31%	29%	20%	15%	14%	14%	13%	11%	9%	3%	3%
Students	40%	39%	40%	24%	21%	21%	15%	12%	15%	10%	3%	5%

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

QD10. Which three of the following values best represent the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Peace										
	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
										
 Gender										
Men	56%	35%	57%	34%	32%	26%	42%	31%	29%	44%
Women	55%	34%	49%	32%	31%	20%	47%	26%	26%	41%
 Age										
15-24	50%	30%	47%	33%	34%	22%	50%	32%	22%	48%
25-39	59%	33%	49%	29%	32%	20%	43%	27%	25%	47%
40-54	52%	37%	59%	34%	30%	20%	40%	30%	28%	37%
55 +	57%	35%	54%	35%	32%	28%	46%	27%	34%	39%
 Education (End of)										
15-	51%	40%	49%	37%	28%	20%	50%	31%	22%	36%
16-19	55%	35%	53%	34%	29%	21%	44%	26%	28%	44%
20+	58%	29%	56%	30%	36%	30%	39%	23%	29%	42%
Still studying	54%	27%	50%	29%	37%	23%	48%	39%	24%	50%
 Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	47%	31%	50%	35%	26%	35%	47%	29%	35%	42%
Managers	57%	26%	65%	39%	23%	29%	49%	24%	36%	44%
Other white collars	51%	26%	57%	32%	31%	17%	39%	14%	25%	47%
Manual workers	56%	38%	49%	33%	32%	13%	42%	31%	31%	39%
House persons	55%	43%	58%	32%	44%	22%	48%	29%	23%	39%
Unemployed	46%	35%	46%	31%	26%	19%	43%	30%	18%	35%
Retired	59%	32%	54%	34%	34%	26%	44%	26%	30%	45%
Students	54%	27%	50%	29%	37%	23%	48%	39%	24%	50%

QD10. Which three of the following values best represent the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Democracy										
	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
										
 Gender										
Men	40%	24%	34%	27%	39%	26%	23%	28%	37%	21%
Women	42%	26%	33%	26%	33%	19%	22%	22%	36%	22%
 Age										
15-24	46%	26%	43%	24%	39%	29%	25%	27%	45%	24%
25-39	41%	24%	35%	29%	37%	27%	22%	28%	36%	26%
40-54	39%	28%	31%	26%	36%	24%	23%	22%	35%	22%
55 +	40%	23%	30%	26%	34%	15%	21%	23%	34%	16%
 Education (End of)										
15-	34%	22%	23%	24%	36%	10%	22%	22%	28%	12%
16-19	37%	29%	28%	27%	33%	20%	22%	27%	33%	24%
20+	49%	27%	39%	29%	37%	33%	25%	31%	40%	26%
Still studying	47%	25%	50%	30%	46%	35%	24%	26%	51%	22%
 Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	44%	17%	40%	25%	43%	28%	26%	33%	33%	27%
Managers	44%	21%	35%	43%	45%	34%	25%	29%	38%	30%
Other white collars	33%	36%	33%	25%	32%	29%	15%	18%	36%	24%
Manual workers	35%	27%	29%	26%	37%	20%	33%	28%	38%	23%
House persons	46%	26%	38%	28%	27%	5%	19%	20%	30%	10%
Unemployed	34%	24%	40%	22%	35%	18%	20%	24%	33%	21%
Retired	42%	24%	28%	24%	30%	15%	21%	21%	40%	20%
Students	47%	25%	50%	30%	46%	35%	24%	26%	51%	22%

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 10th and 26th of May 2013 TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 79.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The wave 79.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 79 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 79 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 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+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.013	11/05/13	26/05/13	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.029	13/05/13	20/05/13	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.001	11/05/13	24/05/13	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.005	10/05/13	26/05/13	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.554	10/05/13	26/05/13	64.336.389
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	10/05/13	26/05/13	945.733
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.002	11/05/13	26/05/13	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	11/05/13	25/05/13	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.011	13/05/13	26/05/13	39.127.930
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.019	11/05/13	25/05/13	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.011	11/05/13	24/05/13	51.862.391
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	Synovate	505	10/05/13	25/05/13	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	10/05/13	26/05/13	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.029	10/05/13	26/05/13	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	505	10/05/13	26/05/13	434.878
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.027	11/05/13	25/05/13	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	10/05/13	26/05/13	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.021	11/05/13	26/05/13	13.371.980
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	999	10/05/13	26/05/13	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	11/05/13	26/05/13	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.004	11/05/13	26/05/13	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.083	11/05/13	21/05/13	18.246.731
SI	Slovanie	RM PLUS	1.011	11/05/13	26/05/13	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	10/05/13	24/05/13	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	956	10/05/13	26/05/13	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.011	11/05/13	26/05/13	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.305	11/05/13	26/05/13	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			26.605	10/05/13	26/05/13	408.836.283
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	Kadem	500	11/05/13	23/05/13	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	14/05/13	26/05/13	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.001	11/05/13	24/05/13	54.844.406
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. Of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.056	11/05/13	20/05/13	1.678.404
IS	Iceland	Capacent	511	11/05/13	26/05/13	252.277
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	1.015	11/05/13	24/05/13	492.265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.006	11/05/13	25/05/13	6.409.693
TOTAL			32.694	10/05/13	26/05/13	476.405.954