



Standard Eurobarometer 87 Spring 2017

First results

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork
May 2017

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

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

Standard Eurobarometer 87 – Wave EB87.3 – TNS opinion & social

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(DG COMM "Strategic communication" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2017 (EB87), which was carried out between 20 and 30 May 2017 in 34 countries or territories¹: the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, five candidate countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

This *First results* report provides a selection of data on topics such as the European political situation, the economy and European citizenship. It focuses on the results obtained in the 28 EU Member States and is published jointly with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are set out in an annex. All the results of the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2017 will be analysed in the full report.

The Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2017 was conducted shortly after the publication of the European Commission's spring 2017 European Economic Forecast². GDP growth in 2017 is expected to reach 1.9% in the EU (unchanged compared with 2016) and 1.7% in the euro area (-0.1). In comparison, forecast GDP growth for 2017 is 2.2% for the USA, 1.2% in Japan, 6.6% in China and 3.4% worldwide.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate continued the downward trend that started early 2013: it stands at 8.0% in the EU as a whole (-0.7 percentage points, down from 8.7% since March 2016), and at 9.5% in the euro area (-0.7, down from 10.2% in March 2016)³.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016, the EU has been stricken by several terrorist attacks: on 19 December 2016 in Berlin, Germany, a truck was driven into a Christmas market in Breitscheidplatz, causing 12 deaths and wounding 56 people. In France, a man attacked a group of soldiers near the Louvre museum, in Paris, injuring a soldier (3 February 2017). On 20 April 2017, a terrorist shot three policemen on the Champs-Élysées: one was killed and two others were wounded. A tourist was also injured. In Sweden, a hijacked truck was deliberately driven into crowds along Drottninggatan, Stockholm, on 7 April 2017: five people were killed and 14 others wounded. In the United Kingdom, on 22 March 2017, a similar attack took place on Westminster Bridge and Bridge Street, in London, killing five people and injuring 49 others. Two months later, a suicide bombing after a concert in Manchester (22 May 2017) killed 22 people and wounded 250 others. In London, another attack took place on London Bridge and in Borough Market (3 June 2017), causing eight deaths and wounding 48 persons.

In Italy, a majority of Italians rejected the draft constitutional reform in a referendum held on 4 December 2016.

National elections have taken place in Romania, the Netherlands and Bulgaria, and presidential elections have been held in Austria, Hungary, and France. These elections were marked by victories for pro-European candidates, in particular in Austria (4 December 2016), the Netherlands (15 March 2017), and in France, with the election of Emmanuel Macron on 7 May.

On 29 March 2017, the British Prime Minister Theresa May signed the letter triggering article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon and formally beginning the UK's departure from the European Union.

Outside the EU, on 20 January 2017, Donald Trump was sworn in as 45th president of the United States of America.

¹ Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State. The previous Standard Eurobarometer (EB 86) survey was carried out between 3 and 16 November 2016.

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/ip053_en_1.pdf

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8002525/3-02052017-AP-EN.pdf/94b69232-83a9-4011-8c85-1d4311215619>

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategic communication" Unit)⁴. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. 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 intervals⁵.

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

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

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

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

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union

who have given their time to take part in this survey.

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

⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

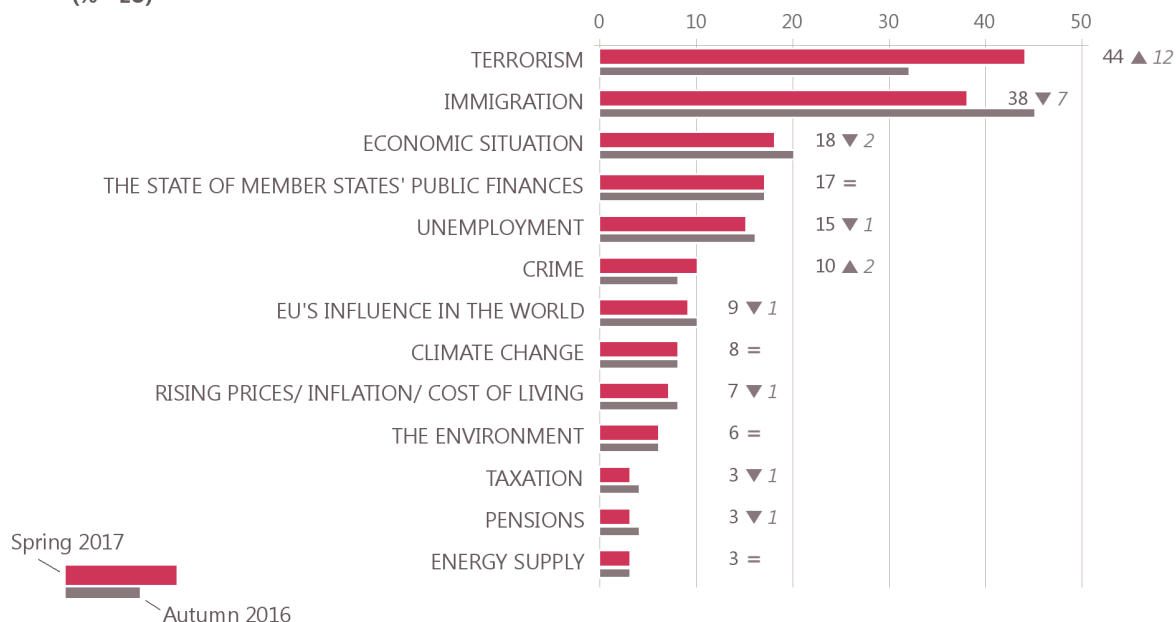
⁵ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

I. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

1 Main concerns at European level: trend

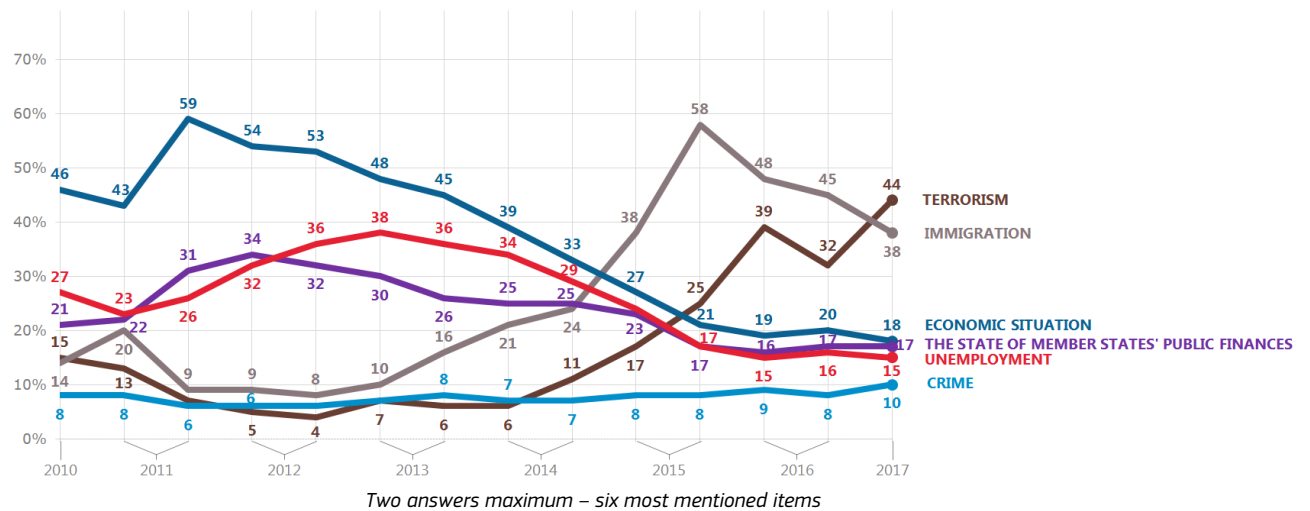
Terrorism is seen as the most important issue facing the European Union (44%, +12 percentage points since autumn 2016). After the decline observed between autumn and spring 2016, when it lost seven percentage points, terrorism has resumed the continuous growth that began in autumn 2014 (from 6% in spring 2014 up to 44% in spring 2017, a 38-point increase over this period). **Immigration** is in second position, after a third consecutive decrease (-7 percentage points since autumn 2016). The remaining issues clearly lag behind these two, and their order has changed little since autumn 2016, with evolutions of no more than 2 percentage points. **The economic situation** is seen as the third most important issue facing the EU (18%, -2), ahead of **the state of Member States' public finances** (17%, unchanged) and **unemployment** (15%, -1). In sixth place, **crime** is mentioned by one in ten EU citizens (10%, +2), achieving a double digit score for the first time since autumn 2010. After a 1-point decrease, **the EU's influence in the world** is no longer among the six most mentioned items (9%, in seventh place) Other items are also mentioned by less than 10% of the population: **climate change** (8%, unchanged), **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** (7%, -1), **the environment** (6%, unchanged), **taxation** (3%, -1), **pensions** (3%, -1) and **energy supply** (3%, unchanged).

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



Two answers maximum

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



2 Main concerns at European level: national results






























Terrorism, mentioned by 44% of Europeans, is perceived as the most important issue facing the EU in 21 Member States (up from one, Spain, in autumn 2016), reaching its highest scores in Lithuania (60%), the Czech Republic (59%), and Cyprus and Malta (both 58%); it is seen as the second most important concern in six other EU countries, and stands in third place in Sweden. Close to four in ten respondents mentioned **immigration**, which heads the list in Estonia (62%), Hungary (60%), and Denmark (56%), where it reaches its highest scores, but also in Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden. It is the second most important issue in 20 Member States; Portugal is the only country where immigration is not among the top three concerns.

Less than one in five Europeans cite the **economic situation** (18%), which is in third position in 15 countries, led by Greece (31%), Cyprus (24%) and the United Kingdom (23%). **The state of Member States' public finances** is mentioned by 17% of EU citizens, but by 30% of respondents in the Netherlands, 29% in Germany and 27% in Greece. **Unemployment** remains in fifth position, mentioned by 15% of respondents at EU level, and more than a fifth in Italy (24%), Cyprus (22%) and Luxembourg (21%).

The other items which were suggested are mentioned by one in ten respondents or less at EU level. In sixth place, mentioned by 10% of respondents overall, **crime** reaches its highest scores in Croatia (16%), and Austria and Belgium (both 15%). **The EU's influence in the world** is in seventh position (9% at EU level), but is more mentioned in the Netherlands (19%), Sweden (16%) and the United Kingdom (15%). In eighth place, with 8% of citations at EU level, **climate change**⁶ reaches its highest score in Sweden (31%, second place).

⁶ The survey was conducted before the USA's decision to withdraw from the Paris agreement on climate change on 1 June 2017.

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

		Terrorism	Immigration	Economic situation	The state of Member States' public finances	Unemployment	Crime	EU's influence in the world	Climate change	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	The environment	Taxation	Pensions	Energy supply
EU28		44	38	18	17	15	10	9	8	7	6	3	3	3
BE		38	36	20	12	13	15	10	12	10	8	4	6	4
BG		52	51	11	8	5	11	6	4	7	4	1	1	2
CZ		59	54	6	16	4	12	10	4	7	5	2	4	3
DK		39	56	12	11	10	8	12	19	2	9	2	1	1
DE		34	40	17	29	17	13	9	9	5	6	2	2	3
EE		55	62	10	13	5	6	7	3	5	2	2	1	3
IE		50	34	17	13	13	10	11	8	10	7	4	2	2
EL		41	32	31	27	16	12	12	1	6	2	5	2	2
ES		56	31	21	17	17	3	4	7	4	4	3	3	2
FR		42	27	22	14	20	11	8	11	10	11	3	4	2
HR		56	30	14	15	12	16	10	7	13	1	3	2	2
IT		46	40	20	14	24	14	4	4	8	3	6	4	2
CY		58	39	24	9	22	13	4	3	3	1	2	1	0
LV		52	48	14	13	8	6	7	3	8	1	4	3	1
LT		60	39	14	10	6	13	7	7	11	2	6	1	1
LU		46	34	12	13	21	14	8	8	11	6	2	4	2
HU		55	60	14	13	6	8	8	8	5	2	2	2	4
MT		58	52	5	6	8	8	3	8	3	5	1	2	2
NL		34	51	15	30	6	4	19	17	2	8	1	2	3
AT		31	34	18	25	16	15	14	12	10	7	3	6	4
PL		57	53	11	10	5	9	6	5	6	4	4	4	3
PT		46	18	21	23	16	7	6	3	6	2	5	3	1
RO		47	33	15	11	9	10	9	10	11	7	8	5	6
SI		56	45	16	11	6	13	7	5	4	3	2	2	2
SK		55	40	12	14	7	13	8	5	10	5	3	3	2
FI		38	33	18	26	14	7	13	18	5	9	3	2	4
SE		27	45	17	19	13	4	16	31	2	13	2	1	4
UK		37	33	23	13	12	5	15	6	11	5	3	2	1
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Two answers maximum

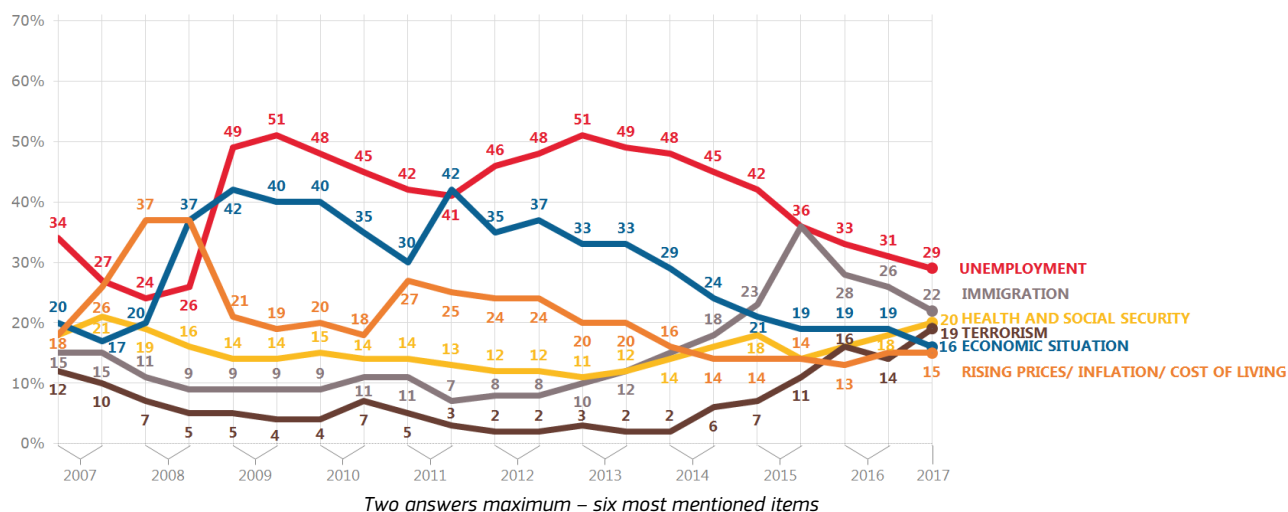
3 Main concerns at national level: trend

With 29% of mentions, **unemployment** remains the most important issue at national level. However, a 2-point decrease has taken it below the 30% threshold for the first time since autumn 2008, continuing the downward trend begun in autumn 2013. **Immigration** is seen as the second most important issue at the national level (22%), but has lost ground for the third consecutive time (-4 percentage points since autumn 2016, -14 since autumn 2015). **Health and social security** is seen as the third most important issue at EU level (20%, +2), reaching the 20% threshold for the first time since autumn 2007, when it stood at 21%. After a 5-point increase, **terrorism** is in fourth place (19%), resuming the upward trend which started in autumn 2014 (it was mentioned by 2% of respondents in spring 2014), and which was only interrupted in autumn 2016 (-2 between spring and autumn 2016). **The economic situation** is in fifth place, with 16% of mentions (-3); it has lost ground almost continuously since spring 2012 (from 42% in autumn 2011 down to 16%), and for the first time since autumn 2007 it is no longer among the top three issues. In sixth place, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is mentioned by 15% of respondents (unchanged).

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



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



4 Main concerns at national level: national results

In first position in the EU with 29% of mentions, **unemployment** also stands in first place in eight countries (down from ten in autumn 2016), reaching its highest scores in Spain (63%), Cyprus (56%), and Croatia (55%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in ten respondents see unemployment as the main issue facing their country in Malta (2%), Germany and Denmark (both 8%), and the Netherlands and the Czech Republic (both 9%).

Mentioned by 22% of respondents at EU level, **immigration** is in first position in four Member States (down from six in autumn 2016), led by Denmark (38%) and Germany (37%), and in equal first place with terrorism in Belgium (26%). It is in second place in five countries, including the Netherlands (37%) and Italy (36%).

One in five Europeans consider **health and social security** as the most important issue facing their country (20%, in third place). This is the first answer given in nine countries (up from six in autumn 2016), and stands in equal first position with rising prices/inflation/cost of living in Slovakia (30%).

In fourth place, with 19% of mentions, **terrorism** is mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents in Belgium (26%), in equal first place with immigration. It reaches its highest scores in France (36%), the United Kingdom (33%) and Germany (27%): in these three countries, it is the second most cited item.

The economic situation is in fifth place, with 16% of mentions. It is the second most mentioned item in seven Member States, led by Cyprus (46%), Greece (45%), and Spain (33%).

In sixth place at EU level with 15% of mentions, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is the most mentioned item in Lithuania (54%), Bulgaria (32%), and the Czech Republic (29%). It is also in equal first position with health and social security in Slovakia (30%).

Pensions is cited by 13% of EU respondents, in seventh place, but is mentioned by at least one in five respondents in the Czech Republic (21%), Poland (20%) and Latvia (20%).






























In equal eighth place at EU level, **crime** and **the education system** are both mentioned by 12% of Europeans. While crime is the second answer given in Malta (19%, equal with the environment, climate change and energy issues), the education system is the third most mentioned item in Sweden (28%) and Germany (22%), and stands in equal third place with unemployment and immigration in Luxembourg (18%).

In tenth place, **government debt** is mentioned by 10% of respondents overall, but by more than 20% in Greece, Croatia, Finland and the Czech Republic. It stands in third place or equal third place in these four countries.

While **housing** remains in eleventh position at EU level, with 8% of mentions, it is regarded as the most important national issue by respondents in Luxembourg (51%) and in Ireland (50%), far ahead of any other items.

In equal twelfth place with **taxation**, the **environment, climate change and energy issues** is the second most mentioned item in Malta (19%, equal with crime), and is cited by more than a fifth of respondents in the Netherlands (30%), Denmark (23%) and Sweden (22%). Taxation is the second answer given in Denmark (24%), and the third in Latvia (29%) and Lithuania (23%).

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






























		Unemployment	Immigration	Health and social security	Terrorism	Economic situation	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Pensions	Crime	The education system	Government debt	Housing	The environment, climate and energy issues	Taxation
EU28		29	22	20	19	16	15	13	12	12	10	8	7	7
BE		21	26	12	26	12	18	16	13	7	14	5	9	12
BG		27	15	24	4	30	32	15	18	8	5	2	4	2
CZ		9	23	19	7	11	29	21	12	8	21	6	6	10
DK		8	38	23	21	5	3	10	11	17	4	1	23	24
DE		8	37	13	27	3	9	18	20	22	4	13	11	5
EE		19	14	35	3	20	30	15	3	9	4	1	3	19
IE		17	8	38	6	11	18	5	13	7	8	50	5	8
EL		51	12	11	1	45	12	10	4	5	26	0	1	16
ES		63	7	15	11	33	8	9	7	9	11	3	1	4
FR		50	14	9	36	11	14	11	11	10	10	5	10	5
HR		55	6	9	2	28	22	13	16	5	22	3	2	6
IT		49	36	8	15	25	8	12	11	2	11	1	3	14
CY		56	10	17	3	46	13	3	5	9	6	2	2	3
LV		30	7	36	1	19	26	20	3	10	4	4	1	29
LT		27	10	13	1	20	54	15	10	12	5	2	1	23
LU		18	18	7	9	2	23	8	7	18	5	51	5	9
HU		20	27	41	7	22	21	13	7	12	7	4	4	4
MT		2	33	11	5	6	18	11	19	7	5	9	19	6
NL		9	37	43	19	9	6	10	9	15	1	5	30	3
AT		28	32	16	11	12	20	11	14	15	12	7	10	7
PL		17	16	28	9	14	23	20	8	10	16	7	6	9
PT		51	2	17	3	26	21	15	4	6	19	2	2	11
RO		19	7	32	4	28	23	15	16	16	10	7	6	9
SI		35	14	27	3	24	8	15	12	3	17	3	4	13
SK		26	8	30	7	17	30	15	10	11	7	6	5	9
FI		37	18	40	4	17	8	8	6	14	22	4	12	5
SE		17	29	43	6	7	2	8	17	28	1	13	22	4
UK		10	19	34	33	12	18	7	10	13	7	16	5	4
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							

Two answers maximum

5 Main concerns at personal level: national results

Mentioned by 28% of respondents (unchanged since autumn 2016), **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** remains the most important issue currently facing Europeans personally. This dimension has always been ranked in first place, far above the other items, ever since the question was first asked in spring 2012. **Health and social security** is in second place, mentioned by 17% of respondents (+1 percentage point). There follows a group of four items with scores that are unchanged since autumn 2016: **pensions** (15%); **the household financial situation** (14%); and **taxation** and **unemployment**, in joint fifth place with 12% of mentions at EU level. All other items are mentioned by one in ten respondents or less. Among these items, **living conditions**, mentioned by 9% of Europeans, heads the list of issues in Slovenia (19%).

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(%)

		Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health and social security	Pensions	The financial situation of your household	Taxation	Unemployment	The education system	Working conditions	Living conditions	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	The environment, climate and energy issues	Housing	Crime	Immigration	Terrorism
EU28		28	17	15	14	12	12	10	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	6
BE		34	12	14	13	14	9	9	10	7	7	10	6	10	10	9
BG		38	19	20	26	3	11	8	8	14	12	3	2	7	3	1
CZ		41	18	17	17	8	3	7	9	9	5	5	11	4	5	3
DK		10	14	11	7	7	6	10	7	3	4	11	6	5	9	9
DE		19	16	16	9	9	6	16	6	5	3	8	8	9	9	6
EE		32	27	19	21	12	7	9	6	8	10	2	3	2	3	2
IE		34	26	11	11	15	11	13	5	4	8	7	13	8	3	5
EL		29	16	19	33	30	21	6	7	8	17	1	0	2	2	1
ES		28	12	15	12	12	25	9	15	6	15	3	6	2	2	3
FR		35	9	16	18	13	14	9	9	9	7	8	7	11	4	9
HR		36	16	15	22	7	14	6	12	15	13	3	6	2	2	2
IT		23	13	11	10	24	20	5	11	11	10	4	2	6	15	7
CY		20	16	7	37	5	20	8	7	6	17	3	5	3	3	2
LV		37	31	18	12	18	10	8	5	7	13	1	9	1	2	0
LT		66	11	17	14	22	9	7	6	5	12	1	6	2	1	0
LU		29	10	8	6	12	5	12	8	6	2	7	21	8	6	6
HU		30	26	16	24	5	5	8	12	15	12	4	6	3	6	3
MT		21	11	16	8	7	3	10	12	13	3	17	5	9	14	3
NL		15	33	15	15	7	6	24	8	6	5	22	6	4	6	5
AT		35	17	10	10	7	8	14	12	10	5	9	8	8	9	5
PL		29	19	18	19	9	6	7	10	15	5	4	6	4	3	4
PT		41	16	16	11	18	15	4	13	10	9	2	2	1	1	1
RO		25	27	17	20	9	9	8	12	20	13	7	5	6	3	3
SI		15	17	16	16	10	12	8	12	19	7	4	6	2	3	2
SK		40	22	15	16	6	9	7	10	8	6	4	7	4	2	3
FI		13	39	16	19	8	9	15	8	10	16	15	11	5	5	2
SE		4	43	14	14	6	6	18	10	11	7	24	12	9	11	4
UK		36	20	12	12	8	8	11	5	5	8	7	10	6	4	11
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Two answers maximum

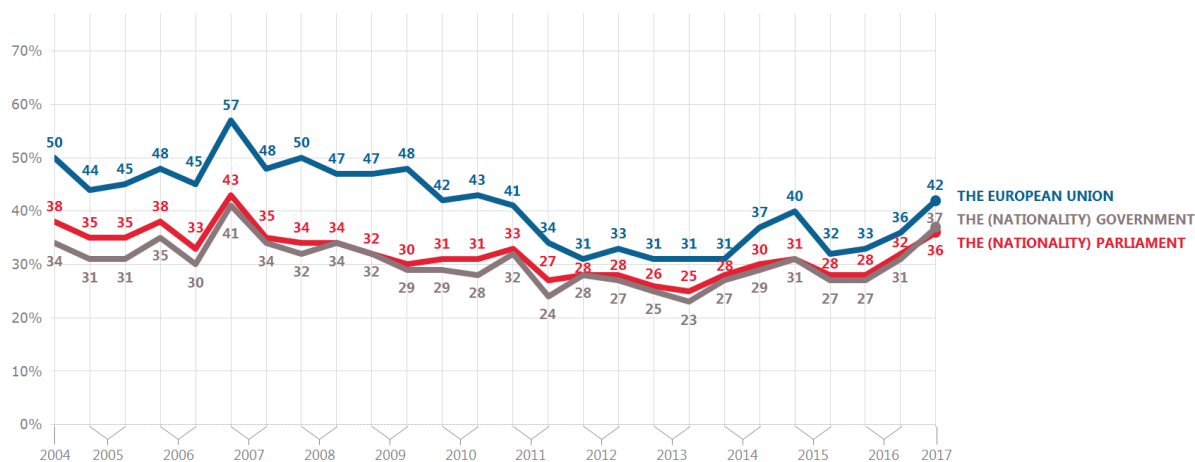
II. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1 Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union: trend

More than four in ten Europeans **trust the European Union** (42%); in comparison, more than a third trust their national government (37%) and their national parliament (36%). **Trust in the European Union has gained 10 percentage points since autumn 2015.** The positive development observed in autumn 2016 (when trust in the three institutions had gained ground since spring 2016) is confirmed, and has even strengthened: trust has continued to improve, with increases of six percentage points for both the European Union and national government, and four percentage points for national parliament. As a consequence, trust in these institutions has reached its highest levels for several years: since autumn 2010 for the European Union, when it stood at 43%; and since spring 2007 for the national government and parliament, when it stood at 41% and 43% respectively.

Distrust in the national parliament (57% “tend not to trust”, -5 percentage points since autumn 2016, -8 since spring 2016) and the national government (57%, -7 since autumn 2016, -11 since spring 2016) has decreased since autumn 2016. Though still in the majority, less than half of Europeans “tend not to trust” the European Union (47%, -7 since autumn 2016, -8 since spring 2016).

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

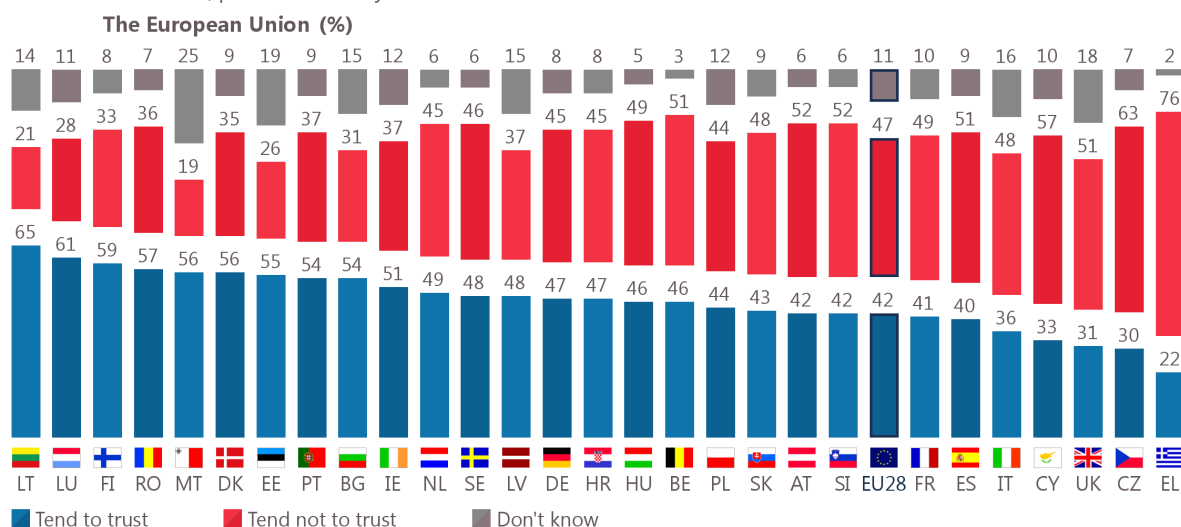


2 Trust in the European Union: national results and evolutions

In 15 Member States, a majority of respondents trust the EU (up from 11 in autumn 2016), led by Lithuania (65%), Luxembourg (61%) and Finland (59%). Conversely, majority of respondents tend not to trust the EU in 12 countries, most strikingly in Greece (76%), the Czech Republic (63%) and Cyprus (57%).






























Since autumn 2016, trust in the EU has gained ground in 25 Member States, in particular in France (41%, +15 percentage points), Denmark (56%, +11), Estonia (55%, +11), Lithuania (65%, +10), Luxembourg (61%, +10) and Germany (47%, +10). Trust has lost ground in Belgium (46%, -2) and Poland (44%, -1) and has remained unchanged in the United Kingdom (31%). Because of these evolutions, a majority of respondents trust the EU in Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden and Croatia. In Poland, opinion is evenly divided (44% vs. 44%) whereas trust was the majority view in autumn 2016.

QA8a.9 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



QA8a.9 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

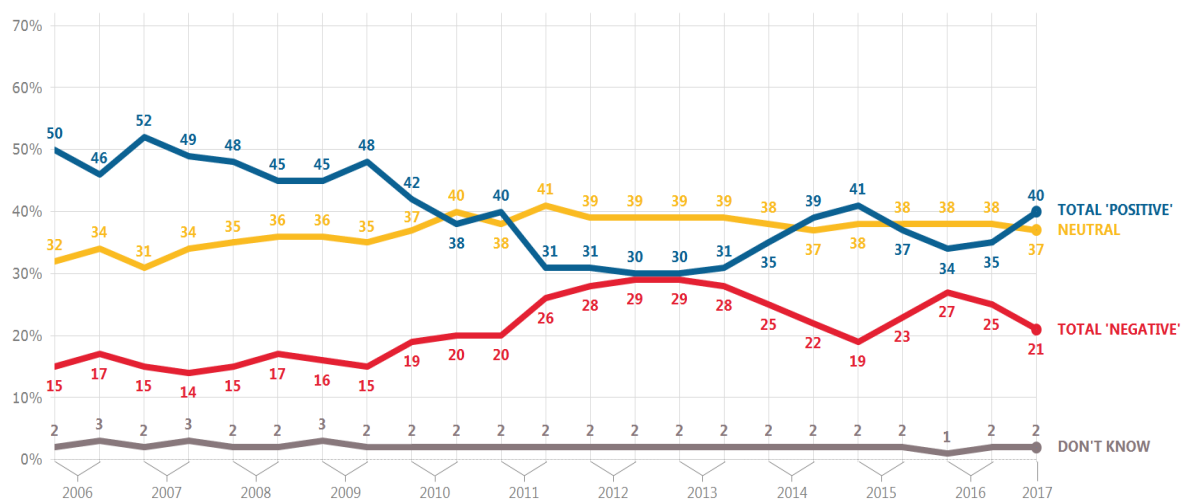
The European Union (%)

		Tend to trust	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		42	▲ 6	47	▼ 7	11
FR		41	▲ 15	49	▼ 16	10
DK		56	▲ 11	35	▼ 11	9
EE		55	▲ 11	26	▼ 10	19
LT		65	▲ 10	21	▼ 8	14
LU		61	▲ 10	28	▼ 13	11
DE		47	▲ 10	45	▼ 8	8
FI		59	▲ 8	33	▼ 10	8
NL		49	▲ 7	45	▼ 6	6
AT		42	▲ 7	52	▼ 6	6
PT		54	▲ 6	37	▼ 5	9
ES		40	▲ 6	51	▼ 3	9
IT		36	▲ 6	48	▼ 10	16
RO		57	▲ 5	36	▼ 5	7
BG		54	▲ 5	31	▼ 3	15
SE		48	▲ 5	46	▼ 2	6
SI		42	▲ 5	52	▼ 5	6
CY		33	▲ 5	57	▼ 6	10
MT		56	▲ 4	19	▼ 9	25
HR		47	▲ 4	45	▼ 5	8
HU		46	▲ 4	49	▼ 1	5
LV		48	▲ 3	37	▼ 3	15
IE		51	▲ 2	37	▼ 5	12
EL		22	▲ 2	76	▼ 2	2
SK		43	▲ 1	48	▲ 1	9
CZ		30	▲ 1	63	▼ 3	7
UK		31	=	51	▼ 5	18
PL		44	▼ 1	44	▲ 2	12
BE		46	▼ 2	51	▲ 2	3

3 The image of the European Union: trend

Four Europeans in ten have a **positive image** of the EU, after a 5-point increase since autumn 2016 (40%). The proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU is greater than the proportion who have a **neutral image** (37%, -1 percentage point) for the first time since spring 2015. Meanwhile, the proportion of Europeans who have a **negative image** of the EU has lost ground for the second consecutive time (21%, -4 since autumn 2016, -6 since spring 2016).

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



4 The image of the European Union: national results and evolutions

In 15 Member States, a majority of respondents have a **positive image** of the EU (up from seven in autumn 2016), with the highest scores registered in Ireland (58%), Luxembourg (57%) and Bulgaria (55%).

Equal proportions of the population see the EU in a **positive** and a **neutral** light in Malta (45% total 'positive', 45% "neutral" and 6% total 'negative') and Belgium (39% total 'positive', 39% "neutral" and 22% total 'negative').






























The EU predominantly conjures up a **neutral image** for respondents in ten countries (down from 20 in autumn 2016), led by Estonia (48%), Latvia (48%), and Croatia and Slovenia (both 46%).

As in autumn 2016, respondents in Greece are the only ones to have a predominantly **negative image** of the EU (47%).

Since autumn 2016, the proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has increased in 24 Member States, in particular in France (40%, +11 percentage points), Denmark (42%, +10) and Luxembourg (57%, +10). Small declines have occurred in the Czech Republic (25%, -3), Slovenia (34%, -1), Hungary (36%, -1) and Poland (50%, -1).

As a consequence of these evolutions, the EU's image is predominantly positive in Lithuania, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and Austria, where it was neutral in autumn 2016.

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

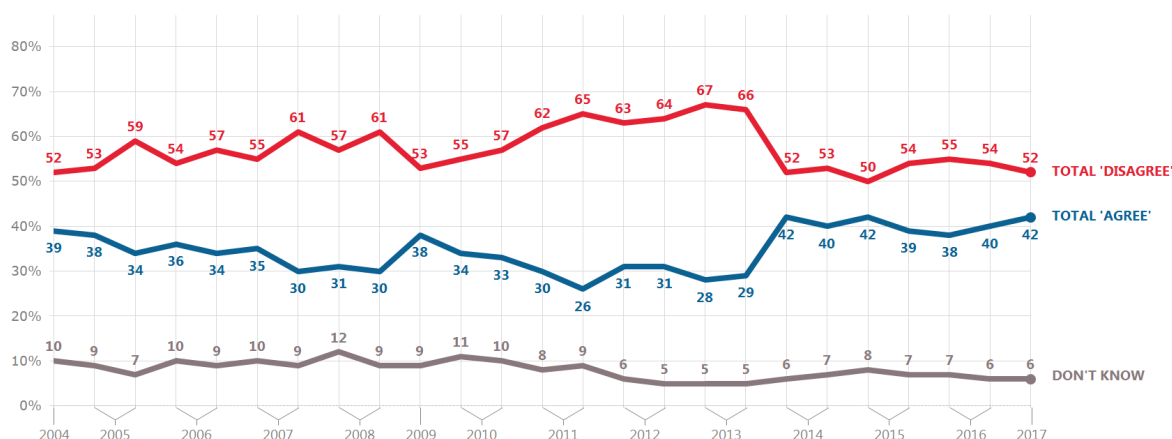
		Total 'Positive'	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Neutral	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Negative'	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		40	▲ 5	37	▼ 1	21	▼ 4	2
FR		40	▲ 11	36	▼ 3	22	▼ 9	2
LU		57	▲ 10	26	▼ 8	16	▼ 3	1
DK		42	▲ 10	39	▼ 4	17	▼ 6	2
DE		45	▲ 8	39	▼ 2	15	▼ 6	1
SE		43	▲ 8	35	▼ 2	22	▼ 6	0
ES		37	▲ 8	45	▼ 6	16	▼ 3	2
LT		51	▲ 7	42	▼ 6	6	▼ 1	1
NL		40	▲ 7	36	▼ 3	24	▼ 4	0
AT		35	▲ 7	34	▼ 2	30	▼ 5	1
BG		55	▲ 6	28	▼ 5	14	▼ 2	3
PT		54	▲ 6	30	▼ 4	13	▼ 3	3
FI		39	▲ 6	44	▼ 2	16	▼ 4	1
BE		39	▲ 4	39	▲ 1	22	▼ 5	0
EE		39	▲ 4	48	▼ 1	11	▼ 3	2
LV		37	▲ 4	48	▼ 2	14	▼ 2	1
IT		36	▲ 4	35	▲ 2	26	▼ 4	3
IE		58	▲ 3	27	▼ 4	13	=	2
MT		45	▲ 3	45	▼ 3	6	▼ 1	4
SK		36	▲ 2	44	▼ 1	19	▼ 1	1
UK		36	▲ 2	30	=	29	▼ 3	5
CY		28	▲ 2	45	▲ 7	26	▼ 9	1
RO		51	▲ 1	36	=	12	▼ 1	1
HR		36	▲ 1	46	=	16	▼ 2	2
EL		18	▲ 1	34	▼ 2	47	=	1
PL		50	▼ 1	38	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	1
HU		36	▼ 1	42	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	1
SI		34	▼ 1	46	▲ 1	19	=	1
CZ		25	▼ 3	41	▲ 2	34	▲ 2	0

5 My voice counts in the European Union: trend and national results

More than four in ten Europeans agree that their **"voice counts in the EU"** (42%), after a second consecutive increase (+2 percentage points since autumn 2016, +4 since spring 2016). This is the highest score achieved by this indicator since autumn 2004, and has been reached for the third time, after spring 2014 and spring 2015. Conversely, more than half of Europeans continue to disagree that their voice counts in the EU (52%, -2), while 6% (unchanged) answer that they 'don't know'.

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

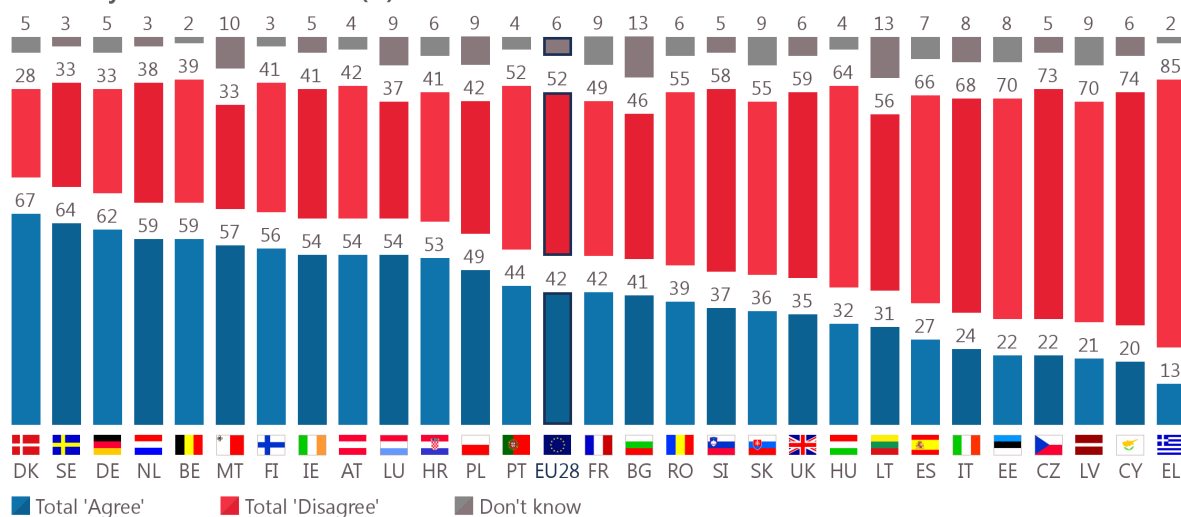
My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)



As in autumn 2016, a majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in the European Union in 12 Member States, led by Denmark (67%), Sweden (64%) and Germany (62%). In 16 countries, a majority of respondents disagree with this statement, with the highest proportions in Greece (85%), Cyprus (74%) and the Czech Republic (73%).

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

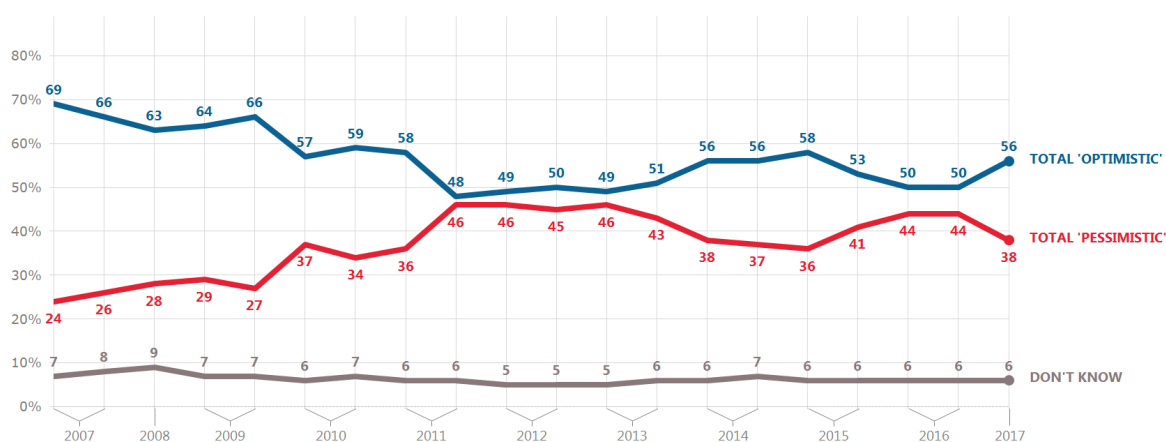
My voice counts in the EU (%)



6 The future of the European Union: trend

More than half of Europeans are **optimistic for the future of the EU** (56%, +6 percentage points since autumn 2016). This is the most marked improvement in optimism since the question was first asked in spring 2007 (greater than the 5-point increase registered between autumn 2013 and spring 2014). Conversely, less than four in ten EU citizens (38%, -6) are pessimistic, and 6% (unchanged) answer that they 'don't know'. As a consequence of these evolutions, the index of optimism⁷ has gained 12 points since autumn 2016 (from +6 up to +18).

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



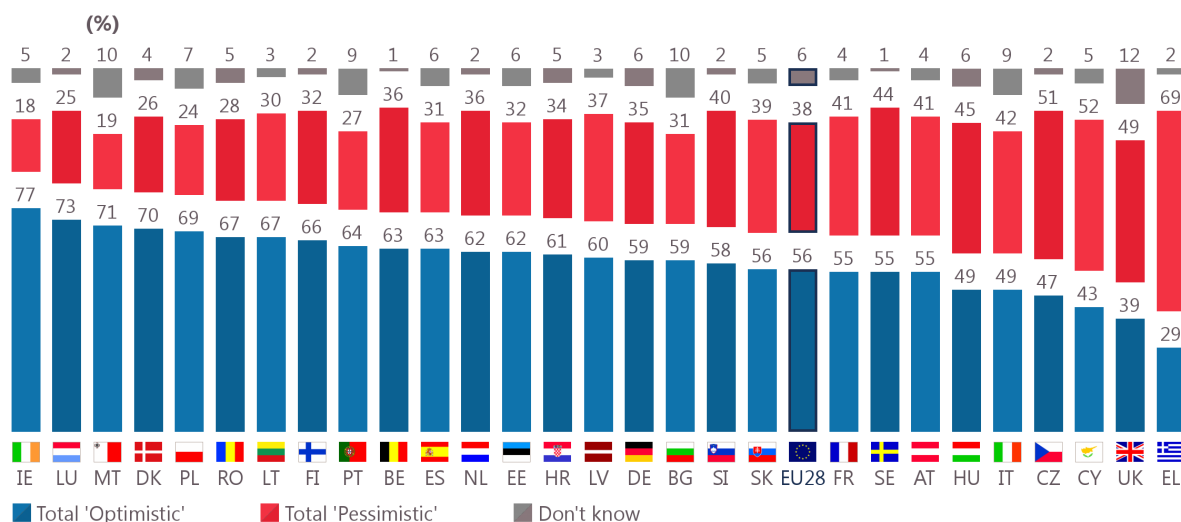
⁷ Difference between the scores for the answers "optimistic" and "pessimistic".

7 The future of the European Union: national results and evolutions






























A majority of respondents are optimistic for the future of the European Union in 24 Member States (up from 21 in autumn 2016), with the highest scores in Ireland (77%), Luxembourg (73%) and Malta (71%). Conversely, pessimism is the majority view in Greece (69%), Cyprus (52%), the Czech Republic (51%) and the United Kingdom (49% vs. 39% total 'optimistic').

Since autumn 2016, optimism has risen in 19 Member States, in particular in France (55%, +14 percentage points), Denmark (70%, +13) and Portugal (64%, +10). It has decreased in seven countries, by no more than four percentage points, and has remained stable in Ireland and Romania. Optimism has become the majority view in France, Austria and Italy – where pessimism was predominant in autumn 2016 – and in Sweden, where opinion was divided. Conversely, a majority of the population are pessimistic about the future of the EU in the Czech Republic.

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



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

		Total 'Optimistic'	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Pessimistic'	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		56	▲ 6	38	▼ 6	6
EURO AREA		57	▲ 8	37	▼ 9	6
NON-EURO AREA		54	▲ 1	38	▼ 2	8
FR		55	▲ 14	41	▼ 15	4
DK		70	▲ 13	26	▼ 13	4
PT		64	▲ 10	27	▼ 10	9
DE		59	▲ 9	35	▼ 10	6
LU		73	▲ 8	25	▼ 9	2
NL		62	▲ 8	36	▼ 8	2
FI		66	▲ 8	32	▼ 8	2
BE		63	▲ 7	36	▼ 7	1
IT		49	▲ 7	42	▼ 8	9
AT		55	▲ 7	41	▼ 8	4
EE		62	▲ 6	32	▼ 5	6
ES		63	▲ 6	31	▼ 7	6
SE		55	▲ 6	44	▼ 5	1
LV		60	▲ 5	37	▼ 5	3
BG		59	▲ 4	31	▼ 4	10
CY		43	▲ 4	52	▼ 4	5
MT		71	▲ 4	19	▼ 4	10
PL		69	▲ 3	24	▼ 3	7
HR		61	▲ 2	34	▼ 5	5
IE		77	=	18	=	5
RO		67	=	28	▼ 1	5
EL		29	▼ 1	69	▲ 1	2
UK		39	▼ 1	49	▼ 2	12
CZ		47	▼ 2	51	▲ 4	2
LT		67	▼ 3	30	▲ 5	3
SK		56	▼ 3	39	▲ 1	5
HU		49	▼ 4	45	▲ 3	6
SI		58	▼ 4	40	▲ 4	2

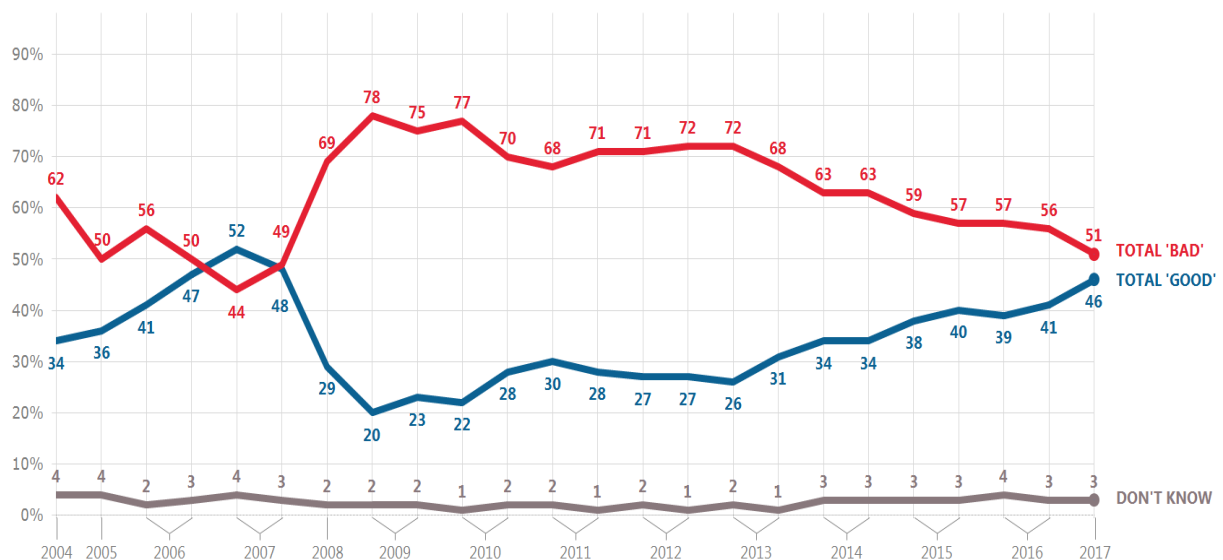
III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

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

Close to half of Europeans think that the **current situation of their national economy** is 'good' (46%, +5 percentage points since autumn 2016). This proportion has increased significantly in recent years (+20 since spring 2013, and +26 since spring 2009). Conversely, 51% of Europeans describe it as 'bad' (-5), and 3% (unchanged) answer that they "don't know".

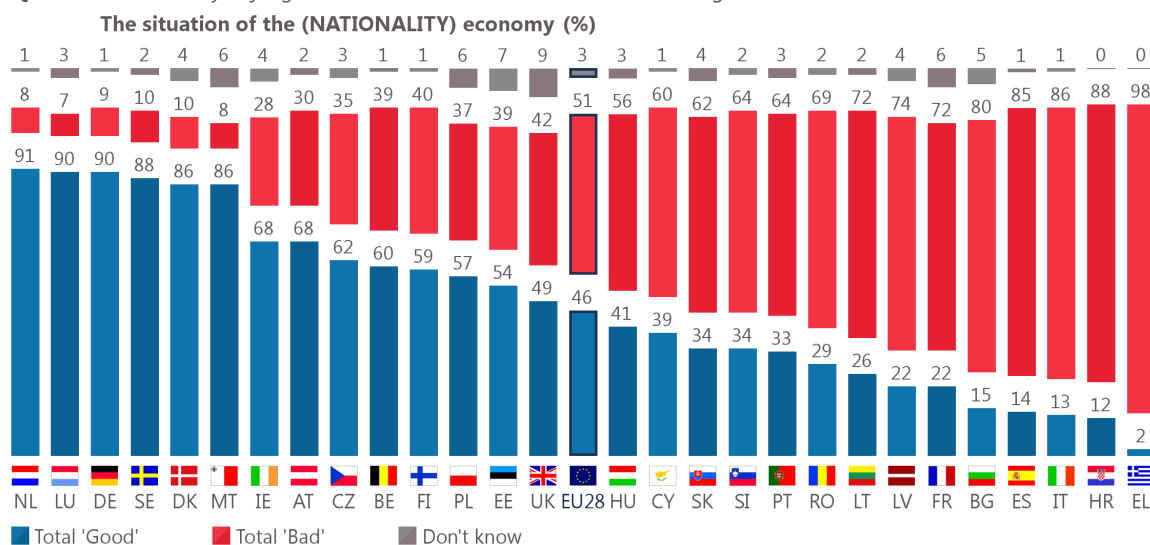
QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)
































There are substantial variations between Member States, and 89 points separate the Netherlands, where 91% of the population say that the situation of the national economy is good (+10 percentage points since autumn 2016), from Greece, where only 2% do so (-1 since autumn 2016). A majority of respondents say that the national economic situation is good in 14 countries (up from ten in autumn 2016), with the highest scores in the Netherlands (91%), Luxembourg (90%), and Germany (90%). More than eight in ten respondents also hold this view in Sweden (88%), Malta (86%) and Denmark (86%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions of 'good' answers are recorded in Greece (2%), Croatia (12%), Italy (13%), Spain (14%) and Bulgaria (15%).

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



Since autumn 2016, positive assessments of the situation of the national economy have gained ground in 22 Member States, most strikingly in Finland (59%, +19 percentage points), Portugal (33%, +18), Belgium (60%, +11) and Hungary (41%, +11). As a consequence, positive assessments are predominant in Finland, Belgium, and Estonia – where majorities of respondents described the national economy as ‘bad’ in autumn 2016 – but also in Poland, where opinion was divided in autumn 2016.

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

		Total 'Good'	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Bad'	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		46	▲ 5	51	▼ 5	3
EURO AREA		43	▲ 5	55	▼ 5	2
NON-EURO AREA		50	▲ 3	44	▼ 3	6
FI		59	▲ 19	40	▼ 19	1
PT		33	▲ 18	64	▼ 20	3
BE		60	▲ 11	39	▼ 11	1
HU		41	▲ 11	56	▼ 11	3
NL		91	▲ 10	8	▼ 10	1
PL		57	▲ 10	37	▼ 10	6
SE		88	▲ 10	10	▼ 9	2
CY		39	▲ 9	60	▼ 10	1
AT		68	▲ 9	30	▼ 9	2
DK		86	▲ 7	10	▼ 7	4
EE		54	▲ 7	39	▼ 9	7
FR		22	▲ 7	72	▼ 10	6
SI		34	▲ 7	64	▼ 8	2
MT		86	▲ 5	8	▼ 1	6
IE		68	▲ 4	28	▼ 5	4
DE		90	▲ 3	9	▼ 1	1
ES		14	▲ 3	85	▼ 4	1
RO		29	▲ 3	69	▼ 2	2
CZ		62	▲ 2	35	▼ 4	3
LV		22	▲ 2	74	▼ 3	4
BG		15	▲ 1	80	▼ 2	5
SK		34	▲ 1	62	=	4
IT		13	=	86	=	1
LU		90	=	7	▼ 1	3
EL		2	▼ 1	98	▲ 1	0
UK		49	▼ 2	42	▲ 2	9
HR		12	▼ 3	88	▲ 3	0
LT		26	▼ 6	72	▲ 6	2

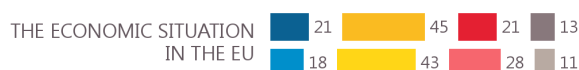
2 Expectations for the next twelve months: evolutions

Optimism about the economic prospects has grown: more than a quarter of respondents think that the next 12 months will be “better” for **the economic situation in their country** (26%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2016). This proportion exceeds those who think that they will be “worse” (21%, -5), whereas pessimism was predominant in autumn 2016. Europeans are optimistic and pessimistic in similar proportions (21% “better”, +3 vs. 21% “worse”, -7) about the future of the economic situation in the EU.

Close to half of Europeans think that the next 12 months will be the same for the national economy (47%, unchanged since autumn 2016) and in the EU (45%, +2 percentage points).

Turning to personal situation of Europeans, optimism has also increased: close to a quarter of respondents expect **the financial situation of their household** to be “better” in the next 12 months (23%, +1 vs. 12% “worse”, unchanged), while more than a fifth feel the same about **their personal job situation** (21% “better”, +1 vs. 7% “worse”, -1). In both cases, optimism outweighs pessimism. More than six in ten EU citizens expect the financial situation of their household (62%, -1 percentage point) and their personal job situation (61%, +1) to be the same in the next 12 months.

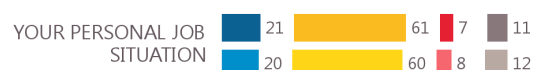
QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU)



Spring 2017
Autumn 2016



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



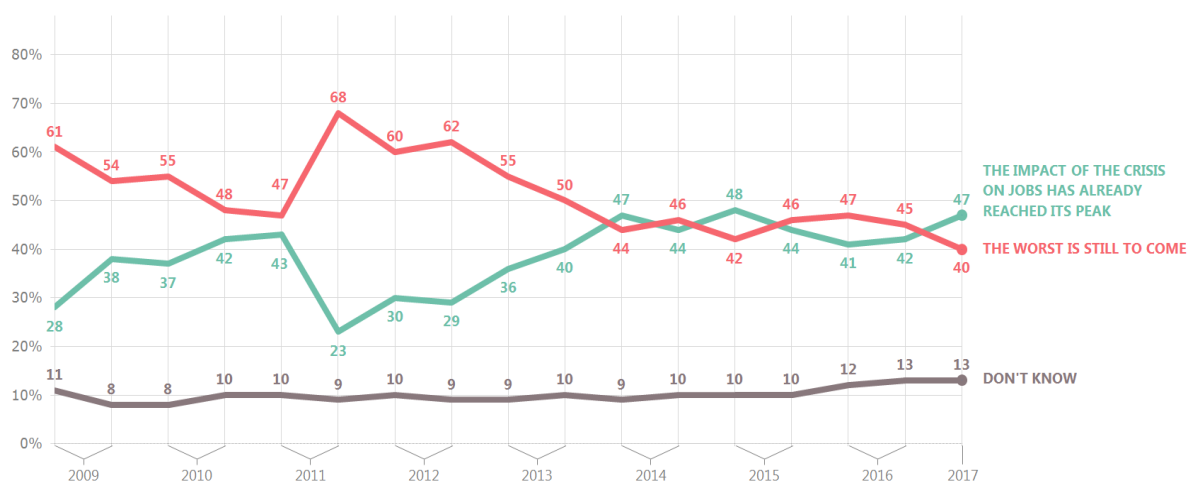
Spring 2017
Autumn 2016



3 Impact of the crisis on jobs: trend

Close to half of Europeans consider that **“the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak”** (47%, +5 percentage points since autumn 2016). Conversely, four in ten EU citizens think that **“the worst is still to come”** (40%, -5). At +7, the index of optimism⁸ has reached its highest level since the question was first asked, in spring 2009.

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



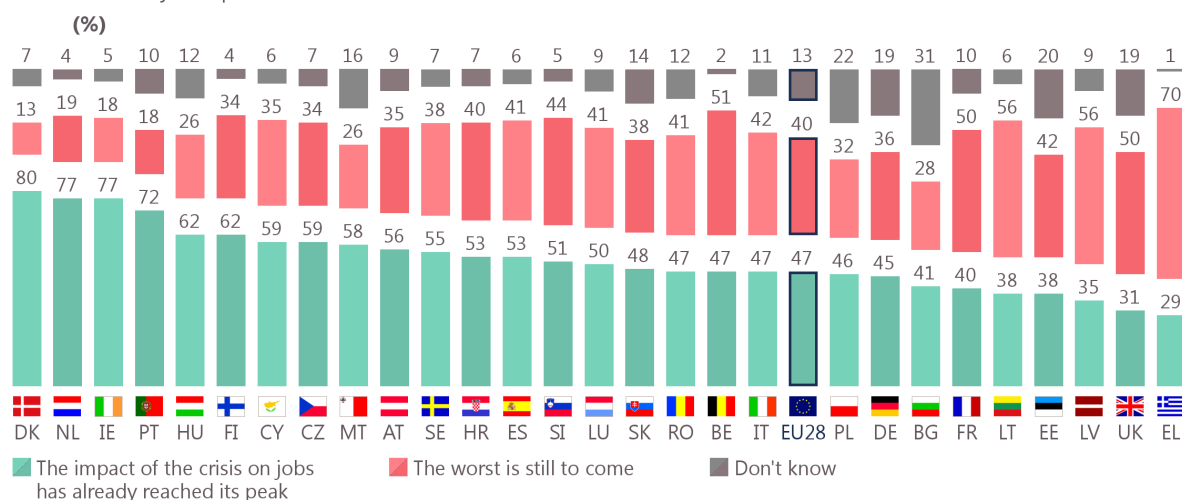
⁸ Difference between the scores for the answers “the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak” and “the worst is still to come”.

4 Impact of the crisis on jobs: national results and evolutions

In 21 Member States, majorities of respondents believe that “the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak” (up from 16 in autumn 2016). This opinion is shared by more than three-quarters of respondents in Denmark (80%), the Netherlands (77%) and Ireland (77%). Conversely, majorities say that “the worse is still to come” in Greece (70%), Latvia (56%), Lithuania (56%), Belgium (51%), the United Kingdom (50%), France (50%) and Estonia (42% vs. 38% “has already reached its peak”).






























Since autumn 2016, optimism about the impact of the crisis on jobs has risen in 22 Member States, with double-digit increases in Denmark (80%, +18 percentage points), Cyprus (59%, +14), Hungary (62%, +11), Austria (56%, +11), and Luxembourg (50%, +11). It has declined, but by no more than three percentage points, in Slovakia (48%, -3), Spain (53%, -2), Lithuania (38%, -1), and Bulgaria (41%, -1) and has remained unchanged in Romania and Croatia. Optimism has become the majority view in Cyprus, Sweden, Luxembourg, Italy, and Germany; in these five countries, pessimism was predominant in autumn 2016.

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



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

(%)

		The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	The worst is still to come	Sp.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		47	▲ 5	40	▼ 5	13
EURO AREA		48	▲ 4	41	▼ 4	11
NON-EURO AREA		44	▲ 3	39	▼ 5	17
DK		80	▲ 18	13	▼ 17	7
CY		59	▲ 14	35	▼ 15	6
HU		62	▲ 11	26	▼ 14	12
AT		56	▲ 11	35	▼ 9	9
LU		50	▲ 11	41	▼ 11	9
PT		72	▲ 9	18	▼ 7	10
MT		58	▲ 9	26	▼ 8	16
IE		77	▲ 8	18	▼ 7	5
SE		55	▲ 8	38	▼ 11	7
FR		40	▲ 8	50	▼ 11	10
FI		62	▲ 7	34	▼ 8	4
PL		46	▲ 6	32	▼ 5	22
DE		45	▲ 6	36	▼ 4	19
IT		47	▲ 5	42	▼ 2	11
EE		38	▲ 5	42	▼ 7	20
NL		77	▲ 4	19	▼ 4	4
BE		47	▲ 3	51	▼ 3	2
LV		35	▲ 3	56	▼ 6	9
CZ		59	▲ 2	34	▼ 2	7
SI		51	▲ 2	44	=	5
EL		29	▲ 2	70	=	1
UK		31	▲ 1	50	▼ 4	19
HR		53	=	40	▼ 4	7
RO		47	=	41	=	12
BG		41	▼ 1	28	▼ 2	31
LT		38	▼ 1	56	▲ 3	6
ES		53	▼ 2	41	▲ 1	6
SK		48	▼ 3	38	▼ 3	14

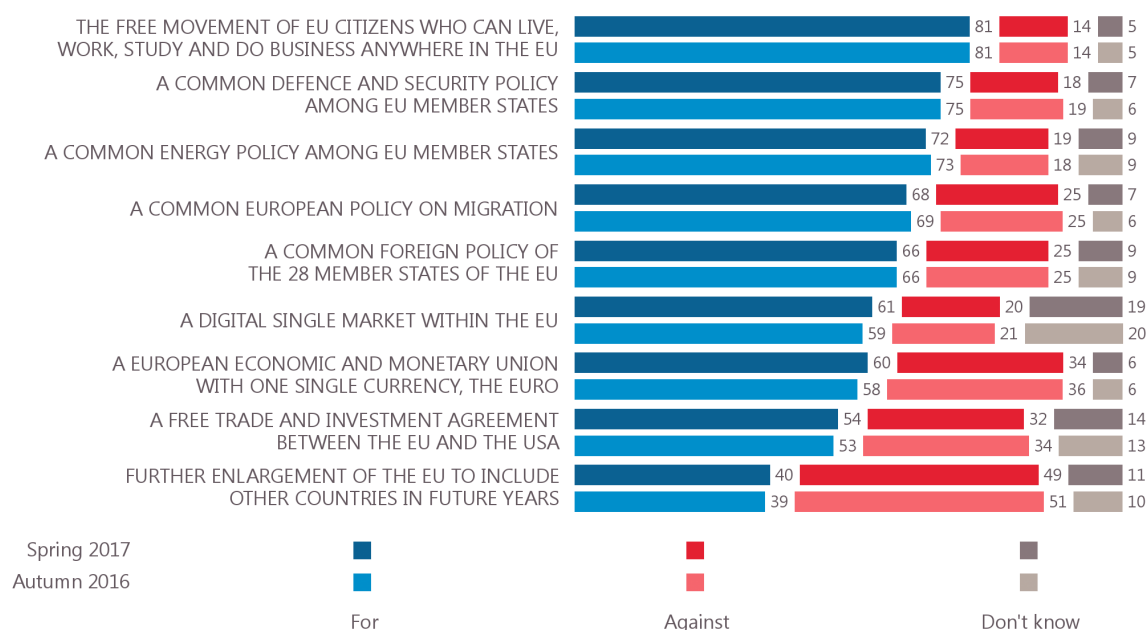
IV. EUROPEAN UNION'S POLITICAL PRIORITIES

1 Overview

EU citizens support the **EU priorities and common policies tested in the survey**. Though varying in intensity from one statement to another, more than half of Europeans approve of all these policies, with the exception of further enlargement of the EU.

More than eight in ten Europeans support “the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU” (81%, unchanged since autumn 2016)⁹. Three-quarters support “a common defence and security policy among EU Member States” (75%, unchanged), and 72% are for “a common energy policy among EU Member States” (72%, -1 percentage point). Around two-thirds of Europeans support “a common European policy on migration” (68%, -1) and “a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU” (66%, unchanged). Around six Europeans in ten are in favour of “a digital single market within the EU” (61%, +2) and “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” (60%, +2). More than half of respondents support “a free trade and investment agreement between the EU and the USA” (54%, +1). “Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years” is the single statement that is supported by only a minority of respondents: 40% are “for” (+1), while 49% are “against” (-2).

QA16 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - EU)

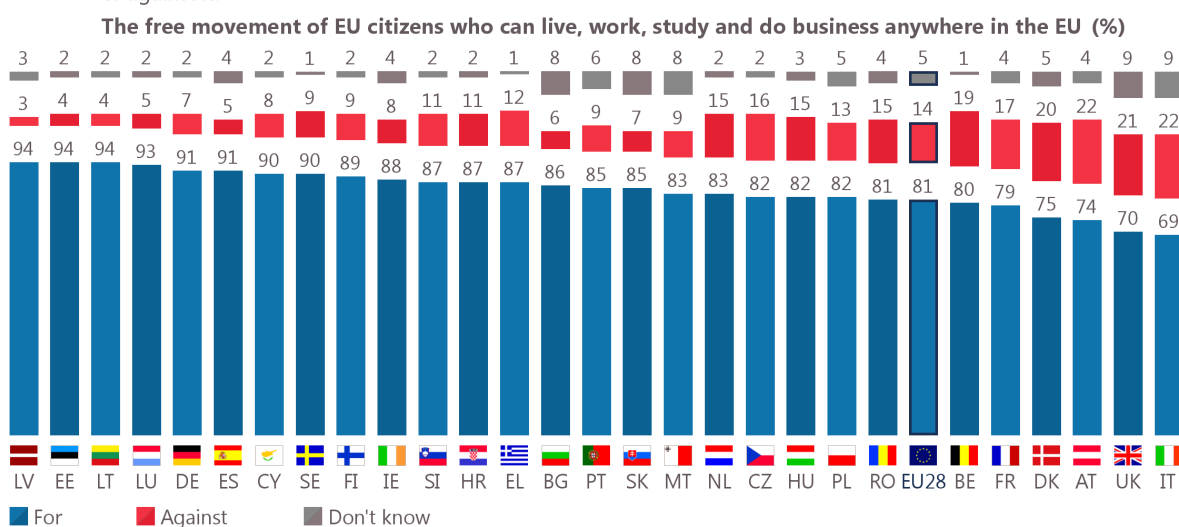


⁹ Support for “the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU”, “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” and “a common European policy on migration” will be analysed in more detail later in this section.

2 Internal Market - free movement: national results

A large majority of Europeans in all 28 EU Member States continue to support **“the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU”** (81%, unchanged since autumn 2016); majorities support free movement in proportions varying from 94% in the three Baltic States, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, to 69% in Italy and 70% in the United Kingdom. Opposition to the free movement of EU citizens remains limited: it reaches or exceeds 20% in four countries: Austria (22%), Italy (22%), the United Kingdom (21%) and Denmark (20%).

QA16.9 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



3 Support for the euro: trend and national results

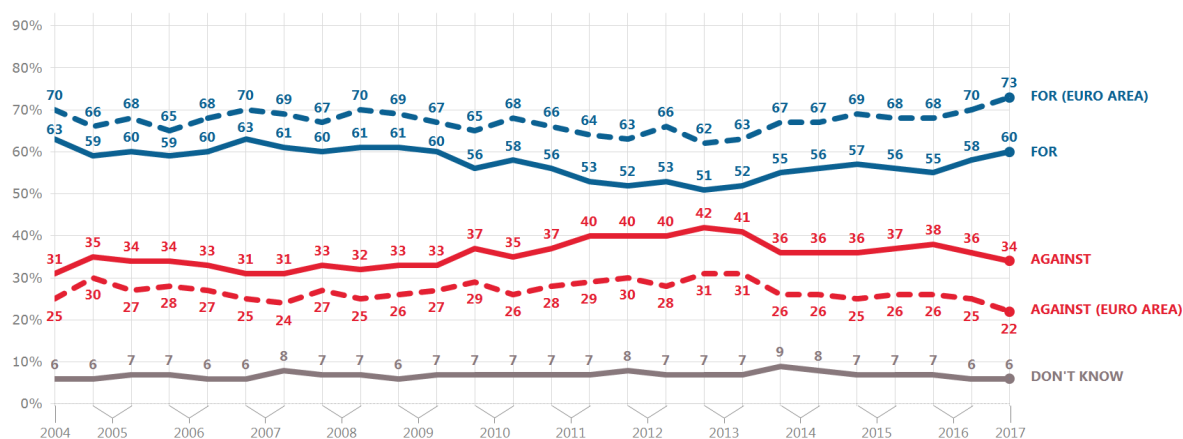
Support for the European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro: trend

In the euro area, close to three-quarters of respondents support the euro (73%, +3 percentage points, vs. 22%, -3), which has reached its highest score since autumn 2004. Outside the euro area, a majority of respondents continue to oppose the single currency (58% “against”, -1, vs. 33% “for”, unchanged).

Six in ten EU citizens are in favour of **“a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro”** (60% “for”, +2 percentage points since autumn 2016), whereas 34% say they are against (-2). This is the first time since autumn 2009 that support for the euro has reached the 60% threshold in the whole European Union.

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)

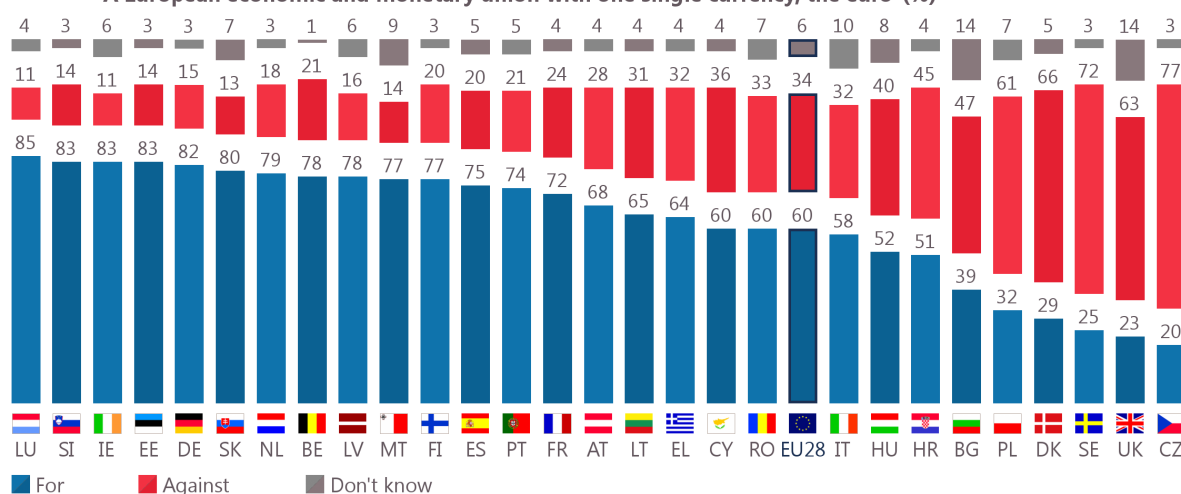


Support for the European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro: national results and evolutions

A majority of respondents are in favour of “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” in 22 Member States, with the highest scores in Luxembourg (85%), Slovenia (83%), Ireland (83%), Estonia (83%), Germany (82%) and Slovakia (80%). Conversely, majorities of respondents oppose the euro in six Member States, all located outside the euro area: the Czech Republic (77% “against”), Sweden (72%), Denmark (66%), the United Kingdom (63%), Poland (61%) and Bulgaria (47% vs. 39% “for”).

QA16.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



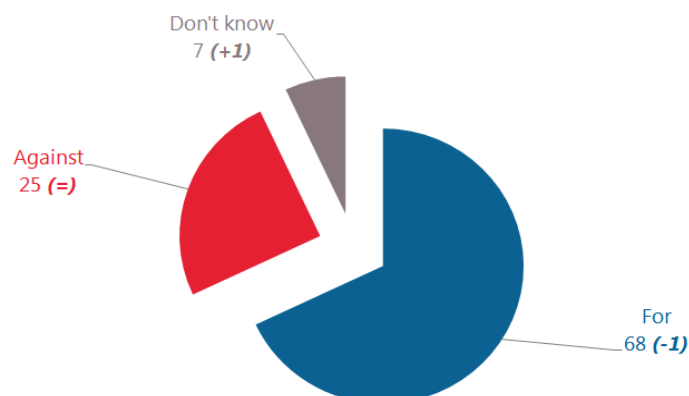
4 Migration: evolutions and national results

Around two-thirds of Europeans say they are in favour of **“a common European policy on migration”** (68%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2016), while a quarter are “against” (25%, unchanged), and 7% answer that they “don’t know” (+1).

In 27 Member States, a majority of respondents support “a common European policy on migration” (up from 26 in autumn 2016), with the highest scores in Spain (86%), the Netherlands (84%), Germany (83%), and Luxembourg and Cyprus (both 80%). At the other end of the scale, support is more limited in Hungary (47% vs. 45% “against”), Estonia (47% vs. 43%) and Poland (49% vs. 42%), while the Czech Republic is the only country where a majority of respondents oppose a common European migration policy (56% “against” vs. 39%).

QA16.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

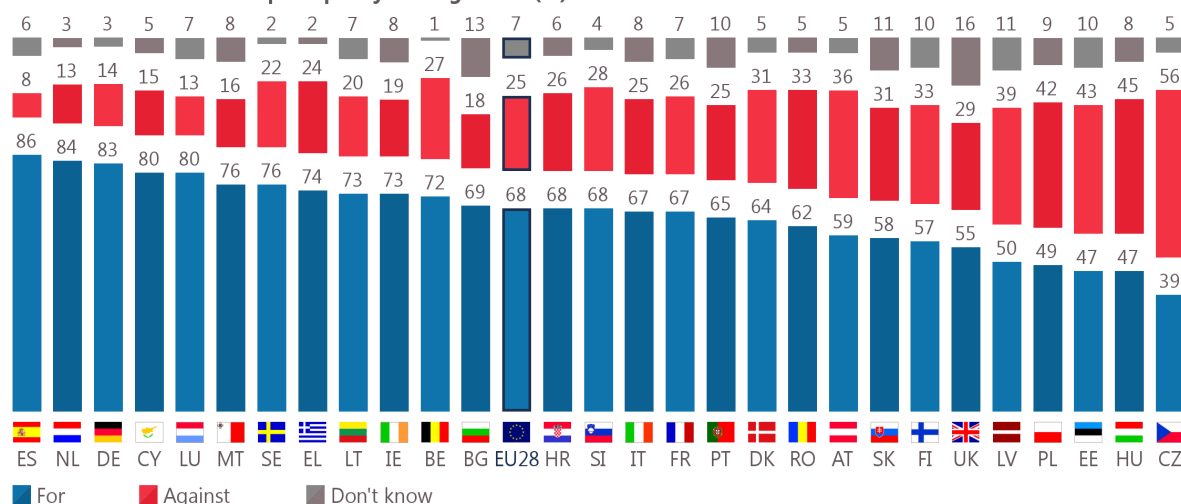
A common European policy on migration (% - EU)



(Spring 2017 - Autumn 2016)

QA16.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%)



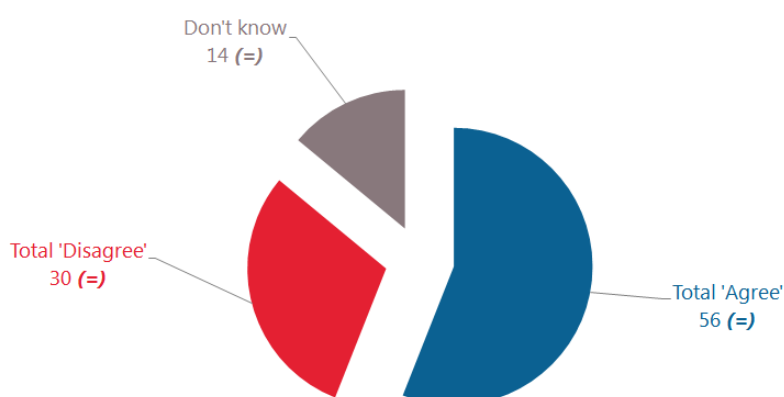
5 Stimulating investment: evolutions and national results

More than half of Europeans agree that **“public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level”** (56%), while three in ten disagree with this statement (30%), and 14% say that they “don’t know”. These proportions are unchanged since autumn 2016.

A majority of respondents agree that **“public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level”** in 26 Member States (as in autumn 2016), with the highest scores in Malta (85%), Cyprus (80%) and Germany (75%). Though agreement is predominant, it is more limited in Denmark (49% vs. 35% “disagree”), Spain (49% vs. 38%), France (49% vs. 34%) and the Netherlands (45% vs. 44%). In Sweden (50% “disagree” vs. 41%) and in the United Kingdom (39% vs. 35%), a majority of respondents disagree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.

Significant proportions of respondents are unable to answer this question in the United Kingdom (26% “don’t know”), Bulgaria (25%), and Estonia (25%).

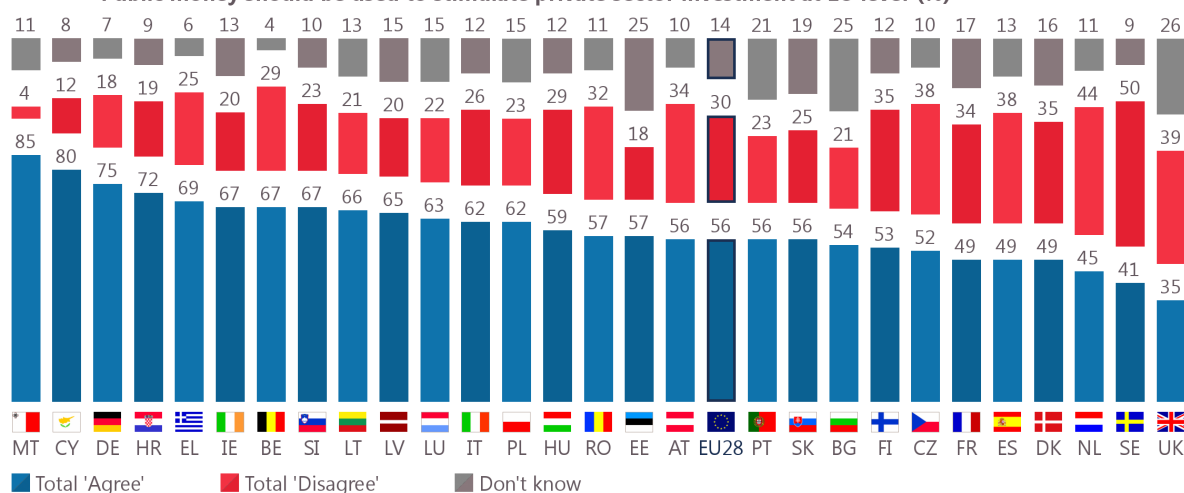
QC2a.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level
 (% - EU)



(Spring 2017 - Autumn 2016)

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

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

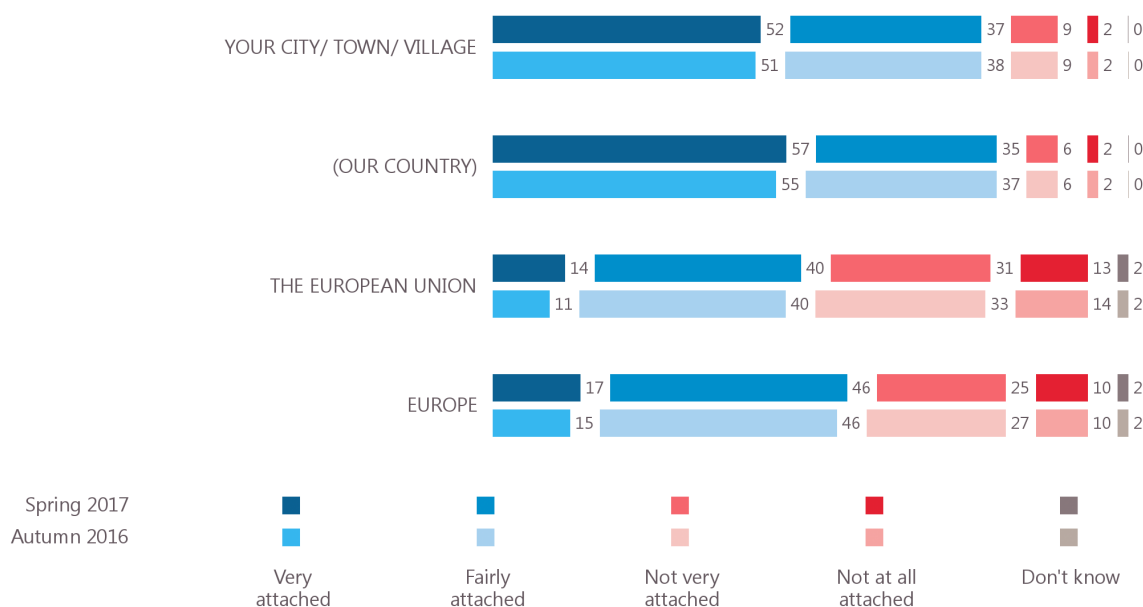


V. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

1 Feeling attached to...: evolutions

Around nine in ten EU citizens feel attached to their city, town or village (89%, unchanged since autumn 2016), and to their country (92%, unchanged). In both cases, more than half the respondents feel “very attached”: 52% to their city/town/village (+1 percentage point), and 57% to their country (+2). More than half of Europeans feel attached to the European Union (54%, +3), including 14% who feel “very attached” (+3), while 44% say the opposite (-3). At +10, the index of attachment to the EU¹⁰ has reached its highest score since the question was first asked, in autumn 2002¹¹. Finally, 63% of respondents are attached to Europe, a 2-point increase since autumn 2016.

QD1a Please tell me how attached you feel to...
(% - EU)



¹⁰ Difference between the scores for the answers 'attached' and 'not attached'.

¹¹ Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2002, EB58.

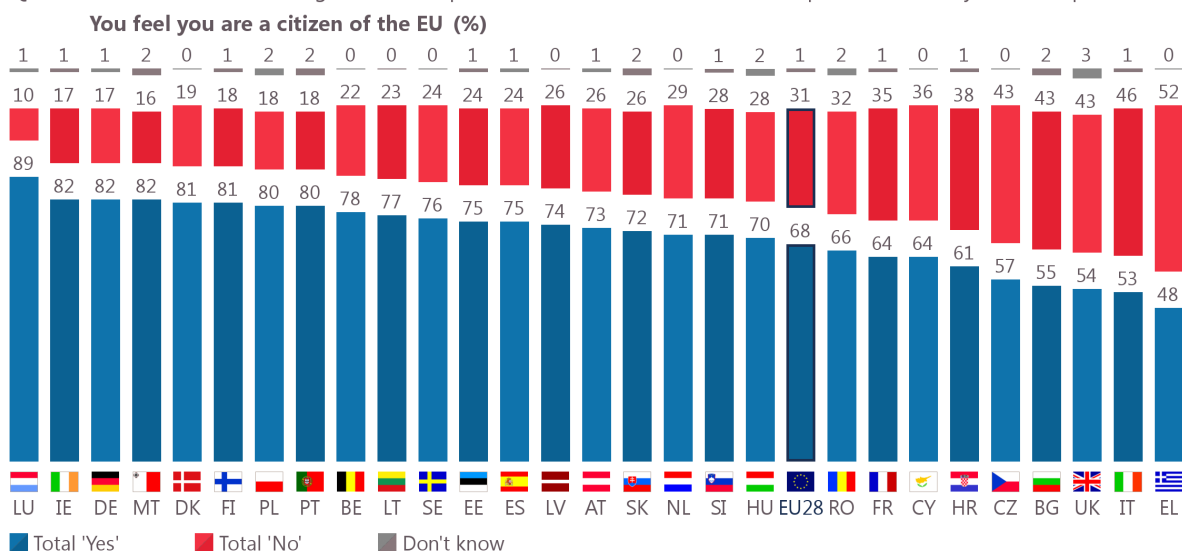
2 Feeling like a citizen of the European Union: national results

More than two in three Europeans feel that they are citizens of the EU (68%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2016): this is the highest level ever reached on this indicator. Conversely, around three in ten do not feel this way (31%, -1).

More than half of respondents feel they are citizens of the EU in 27 Member States (as in autumn 2016). At least eight in ten do so in Luxembourg (89%), Ireland (82%), Germany (82%), Malta (82%), Denmark (81%), Finland (81%), Poland (80%) and Portugal (80%).

In Greece, the population is divided: more than half of the respondents do not feel they are citizens of the EU (52%), while 48% do feel this way.

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

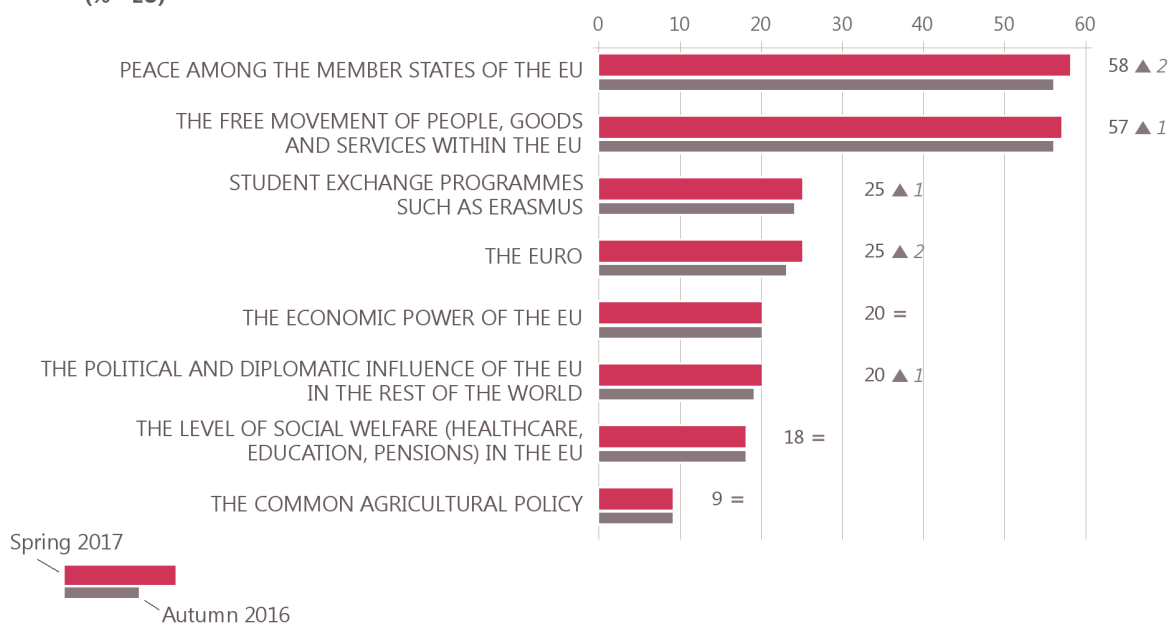


3 Most positive results of the European Union: evolutions

“Peace among the Member States of the EU” (58% of total answers, +2 percentage points since autumn 2016) and **“the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU”** (57%, +1) are seen as the two most positive results of the EU.

Two items shared the third position, both mentioned by a quarter of respondents: “student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS” (25%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2016) and “the euro” (25%, +2). This latter item is mentioned by close to a third of respondents living in the euro area (32%, +2, in third place), whereas it is the least cited item outside the euro area (10%, +1). “The economic power of the EU” (20%, unchanged) is in equal fifth place with “the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world” (20%, +1). “The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU” (18%, unchanged) remains in seventh position, and “the Common Agricultural Policy” is in eighth and last place (9%, unchanged).

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



CONCLUSION

In this spring 2017 survey, terrorism is perceived for the first time as the most important issue facing the EU, after a steep increase since autumn 2016 and a continuous rise since spring 2014. Immigration comes second, after a third consecutive decrease. These two issues are mentioned more than twice as often as any of the others.

The positive trend observed in the last Eurobarometer surveys of spring 2016 (EB85) and autumn 2016 (EB86) has continued and strengthened: **trust in the EU** has increased, reaching its highest level since autumn 2010. The same goes for trust in national parliaments and governments, both of which have reached their highest scores since spring 2007. Europeans continue to trust the EU more than national parliaments and governments.

The image of the EU has also improved: four in ten Europeans have a **positive image of the EU**, more than the proportion who have a **neutral image of the EU** for the first time since spring 2015. Just above one in five EU citizens have a **negative image of the EU**.

More than four in ten Europeans consider that **their voice counts in the EU**: at 42%, this proportion has reached its highest score for the third time (after spring 2014 and spring 2015). More than half of Europeans continue to disagree that their voice counts in the EU.

Optimism for the future of the EU has registered its greatest improvement since this question was first asked in spring 2007: 56% of Europeans are optimistic about the future of the EU.

Perceptions of **the national economic situation** have improved sharply: 46% of Europeans think that the current situation of their national economy is 'good', while just above half describe it as 'bad'. However, this result at EU level conceals large divergences between countries.

Nearly half of Europeans think that the **impact of the economic crisis on the job market** has already reached its peak; the index of optimism for this indicator has reached its highest level since the question was first asked in spring 2009.

Absolute majorities of Europeans support **the EU priorities and common policies tested** (with the exception of further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years). In particular, more than eight in ten respondents are in favour of "the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU", more than two-thirds support "a common European policy on migration" and six in ten are for "a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro". In the euro area, close to three-quarters of respondents (73%) support the euro.

Attachement to the EU and to Europe has risen: absolute majorities of Europeans feel attached to the EU and to Europe. However, respondents feel more attached to their city/town/village and to their country.

More than two-thirds of Europeans **feel they are citizens of the EU**: at 68%, this indicator has also reached its highest score ever.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 20th and the 30th May 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and Kantar Belgium, and represented by the Kantar Belgium S.A. coordination centre, carried out the wave 87.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Strategic Communication” Unit.

The wave 87.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 87 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 87 survey has also been conducted in five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, 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 territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,025	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,032	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,012	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,016	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,605	20/05/2017	28/05/2017	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,010	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,009	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,010	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,028	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,033	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,024	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,025	20/05/2017	28/05/2017	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,001	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,008	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	512	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,081	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,008	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,000	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,042	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,089	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,011	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,012	20/05/2017	28/05/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,023	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,012	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,014	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,365	20/05/2017	28/05/2017	52,651,777	12.20%
TOTAL EU28			28,007	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	431,452,219	100%*
* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding							
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	500	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	143,226	
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1,003	20/05/2017	30/05/2017	56,770,205	
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1,061	20/05/2017	28/05/2017	1,721,528	
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	519	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	501,030	
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1,007	20/05/2017	29/05/2017	6,161,584	
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1,083	20/05/2017	28/05/2017	2,221,572	
TOTAL			33,180	20/05/2017	30/05/2017	498,971,364	

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 II¹ (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 here.

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%	

¹ Figures updated in August 2015