Standard Eurobarometer 88
Autumn 2017

First results

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork
November 2017

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

Standard Eurobarometer 88 – Wave EB88.3 – TNS opinion & social

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(DG COMM "Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)

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http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2017 (EB88), which was carried out between 5 and 19 November 2017 in 34 countries or territories[1]: 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. The results of the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2017 will be analysed in the full report.

The Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2017 was conducted shortly after the publication of the European Commission's autumn 2017 European Economic Forecast[2]. GDP growth in 2018 is expected to reach 2.1% in the EU (-0.2 percentage point compared to 2017) and 2.1% in the euro area (-0.1). If this forecast is confirmed, it will be the first time since 2010 that GDP growth will be the same in the euro area as in the EU as a whole. In comparison, forecast GDP growth for 2018 is 2.3% for the USA, 1.2% in Japan, 6.5% in China and 3.7% worldwide.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate has continued to fall: at 7.5% in the EU as a whole (-0.9 percentage points, down from 8.4% in September 2016), and 8.9% in the euro area (-1, down from 9.9% in September 2016)[3], unemployment is at its lowest level since January 2009.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2017, the EU has been struck by a number of terrorist attacks: on 3 June 2017, an attack took place on London Bridge and in Borough Market, causing eight deaths and wounding 48 people. On 28 July, one person was killed and six were wounded in Hamburg (Germany). Spain was struck in Cambrils and Barcelona, on 17 and 18 August 2017, with 14 persons killed, and hundreds of wounded. On 18 August 2017, two persons were killed and six injured in Turku (Finland). On 1 October 2017, a man killed two persons at Saint-Charles station in Marseille (France).

National elections have taken place in Malta, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, and the Czech Republic, and the first round of the presidential election was held in Slovenia on 22 October[4]. In France, following the election of Emmanuel Macron as President of the French Republic on 7 May 2017, the general elections saw the victory of forces supporting the new President in June. In the United Kingdom, a general election was held on 8 June. Theresa May remained Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, but the Conservatives lost 13 seats while the Labour gained 30. In Germany, the general election held on 24 September saw CDU/CSU retain their position as the main political force (32.9% of the vote) ahead of the SPD (20.5% of the vote).

In Spain, the Catalan parliament declared independence on 27 October. The Spanish government reacted with diverse measures including the calling of elections in Catalonia, set to be held on 21 December 2017.

In Malta, Daphne Caruana Galizia, a journalist and anti-corruption activist was killed 16 October 2017 in a car bomb attack.

[1] Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates.
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/economy-finance/upd_ip063_en.pdf
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8357265/3-31102017-CP-EN.pdf/cc23432e-f918-4f93-9fe7-0c03badb9792
[4] The second round was held on 12 November, during fieldwork.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)[5]. 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 intervals[6].

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

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.

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.

[5] http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm

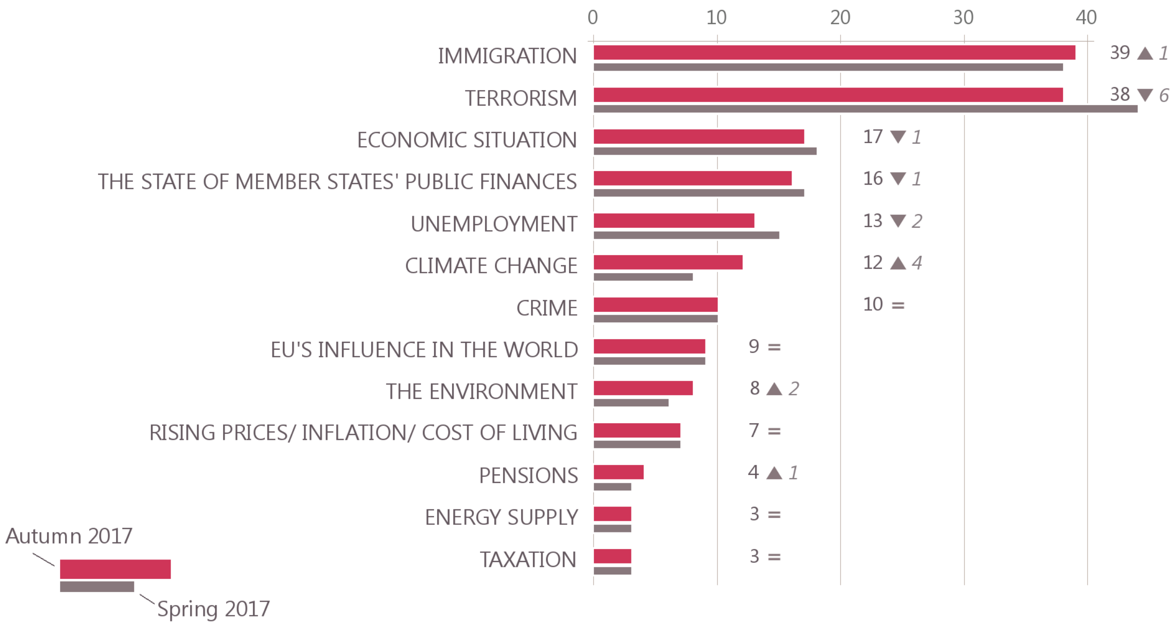
[6] The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

I. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

1 Main concerns at European level: trend

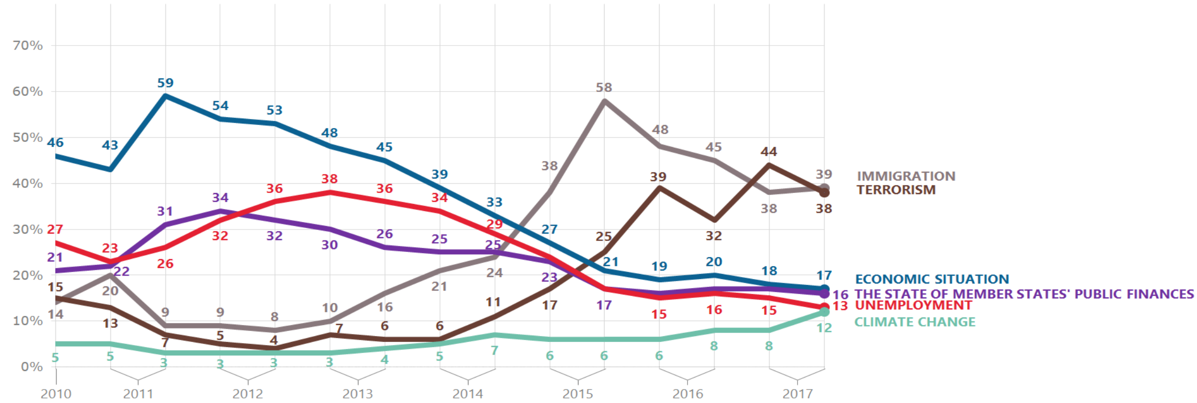
Immigration and terrorism are clearly the leading concerns at EU level: at 39% (+1 percentage point since spring 2017) and 38% (-6) respectively, both items are mentioned more than twice as often as any other issues. Though the increase is limited (+1), **immigration** has gained ground for the first time since autumn 2015, after a 20-percentage point decline between autumn 2015 and spring 2017. After a steep rise between autumn 2016 and spring 2017 (+12), which took **terrorism** to the top of the ranking for the first time, this concern has now lost some ground, falling to second place. However, it is still far ahead of economic issues: the **economic situation** is in third place (17%, -1), **the state of Member States' public finances** in fourth (16%, -1) and **unemployment** in fifth (13%, -2). In sixth place, **climate change** is now mentioned by 12% of Europeans after a 4-point increase, achieving a double-digit score for the first time since autumn 2010. Other items are mentioned by no more than 10% of respondents: **crime** (10%, unchanged), **the EU's influence in the world** (9%, unchanged), **the environment** (8%, +2), **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** (7%, unchanged), **pensions** (4%, +1), **energy supply** (3%, unchanged) and **taxation** (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)



Two answers maximum – six most mentioned items

2 Main concerns at European level: national results

Immigration, mentioned by 39% of respondents, is seen as the most important issue facing the EU in 14 Member States (up from seven in spring 2017). These countries are led by Estonia (62%), the Czech Republic and Hungary (both 58%). Immigration stands in equal first place with terrorism in Slovakia (43%), and is the second most important concern in all the remaining Member States. **Terrorism** is mentioned by 38% of Europeans and is in first position in 13 countries (down from 21 in spring 2017), reaching its highest scores in Cyprus (57%), Malta and Portugal (both 56%). It is the second most important issue in 12 Member States.

In third position at EU level, the **economic situation** is mentioned by 17% of Europeans, and most strikingly in Greece (31%), Cyprus (23%) and the United Kingdom (23%). **The state of Member States' public finances,** mentioned by 16% of EU citizens, remains in fourth place at EU level: it is the second most mentioned item in Austria (23%). In fifth position, **unemployment** is mentioned by 13% of respondents at EU level. It reaches the third place in Italy (23%).

Climate change is mentioned by 12% of EU citizens, with the highest score in Sweden, where it is in second position (37%). Mentioned by one in ten respondents, **crime** is in seventh place at EU level, but stands second in Slovakia (17%), where it achieves its highest score. Other items are mentioned by less than 10% of respondents at EU level.

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

	Immigration	Terrorism	Economic situation	The state of Member States' public finances	Unemployment	Climate change	Crime	EU's influence in the world	The environment	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Pensions	Energy supply	Taxation
EU28	39	38	17	16	13	12	10	9	8	7	4	3	3
BE	37	41	16	14	13	16	11	9	13	10	7	4	4
BG	48	47	13	9	6	7	12	7	4	8	3	2	3
CZ	58	53	7	16	4	5	12	8	5	9	2	2	2
DK	52	35	16	11	7	24	8	10	11	2	1	2	2
DE	47	29	13	22	13	18	12	11	8	4	3	4	2
EE	62	47	10	13	4	6	7	7	3	4	2	3	2
IE	32	47	15	9	12	16	12	10	7	12	3	3	6
EL	37	35	31	28	16	2	15	12	2	4	1	2	5
ES	26	48	20	18	17	12	3	7	7	6	3	3	4
FR	32	37	18	13	17	14	11	8	14	11	3	4	2
HR	29	51	15	18	11	8	16	10	3	9	3	5	3
IT	38	34	18	14	23	7	12	5	7	8	7	4	8
CY	41	57	23	7	19	4	16	4	2	5	1	0	2
LV	51	52	12	13	7	8	7	6	3	8	3	1	5
LT	40	55	11	9	6	10	12	7	3	15	2	1	6
LU	37	40	11	13	16	17	11	7	10	10	4	4	4
HU	58	45	13	14	8	10	9	8	4	5	5	5	2
MT	54	56	5	6	7	8	11	3	7	5	3	3	2
NL	50	34	16	24	4	27	5	16	8	2	1	3	1
AT	38	21	15	23	17	16	13	14	11	13	7	5	4
PL	54	52	10	11	5	8	10	5	6	7	5	3	2
PT	20	56	13	14	12	7	9	6	3	4	3	1	2
RO	36	41	13	11	6	11	13	7	8	9	6	7	5
SI	43	46	11	10	8	9	14	7	8	4	3	3	5
SK	43	43	12	16	7	6	17	7	9	13	3	3	2
FI	35	31	20	21	9	25	10	14	11	5	2	5	2
SE	45	27	17	11	10	37	8	14	18	1	1	3	1
UK	32	31	23	13	10	8	6	14	4	9	2	2	4

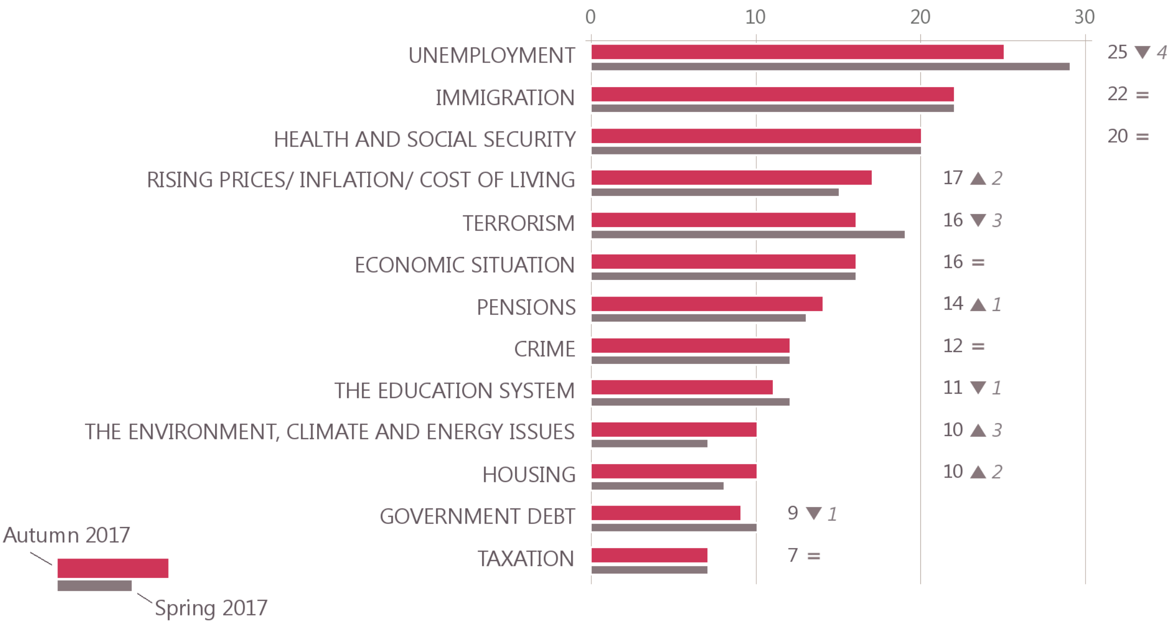
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Two answers maximum

3 Main concerns at national level: trend

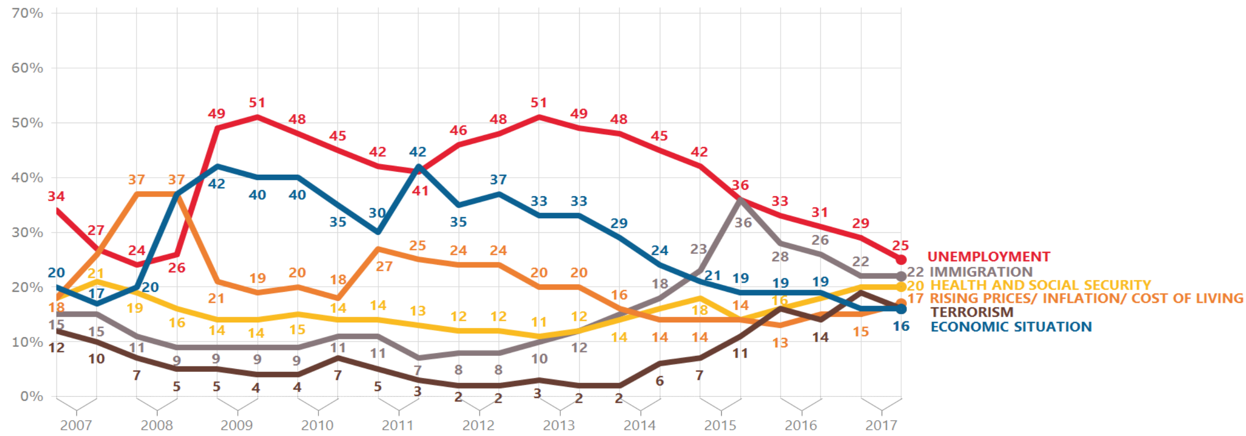
Mentioned by a quarter of the population, **unemployment** remains the most important issue at national level. After a 4-point decrease, it now stands at the second lowest level recorded for this indicator since 2007, just above the 24% reported in spring 2008. **Immigration** continues to be seen as the second most important issue at national level (22%, unchanged). Also unchanged since spring 2017, **health and social security** is mentioned by 20% of respondents, in third position. In fourth place after a 2-point increase, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is mentioned by 17% of respondents. In equal fifth position, we find **terrorism** (16%, -3 percentage points) and **the economic situation** (16%, unchanged). **Pensions** is cited by 14% of respondents (+1), ahead of **crime** (12%, unchanged) and **the education system** (11%, -1). Four other items are mentioned by 10% or less of the population: **housing** (10%, +2), **the environment, climate and energy issues** (10%, +3), **government debt** (9%, -1) and **taxation** (7%, unchanged).

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



Two answers maximum

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



Two answers maximum – six most mentioned items

4 Main concerns at national level: national results

Unemployment is mentioned by a quarter of Europeans (25%) and remains in first place on average in the EU and in six Member States (down from eight in spring 2017), led by Spain (58%), Croatia (52%) and Greece (49%). It comes in joint first place with the economic situation in Cyprus and is the second most cited in four other countries.

Mentioned by 22% of Europeans, and in second place, **immigration** is in first position in Germany (40%), Belgium (29%) and Austria (28%), and in second position in four other Member States (down from five in spring 2017).

Health and social security is in third place, mentioned by 20% of Europeans, and stands in first place in eight countries (down from nine in spring 2017), with the highest scores seen in the Netherlands (54%), Hungary (42%) and Finland (41%). In Bulgaria, it is also the most cited jointly with rising prices/inflation/cost of living and the economic situation.

Mentioned by 17% of EU citizens, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is in fourth place and comes first in six Member States (up from three in spring 2017), led by Lithuania (65%), the Czech Republic (41%) and Estonia (40%).

In fifth place, cited by 16%, **terrorism** is most mentioned in France (33%), the United Kingdom (25%) and Belgium (21%), three countries where it is the second most cited item (equally with unemployment in Belgium).

Sharing the fifth place with terrorism, **the economic situation** is most mentioned in Cyprus (48%) and Bulgaria (31%), where it comes in equal first place in both countries. High scores are also measured in Greece (44%), Spain (34%), Romania (29%) and Croatia (28%), four Member States where it comes in second position.

Pensions is mentioned by 14% of EU citizens, in seventh position, but by more than one in five respondents in the Czech Republic (24%), Poland (22%) and Latvia (21%).

In eighth place, cited by 12% of respondents, **crime** is the most cited answer in Malta (45%), and is also mentioned by more than a fifth of the population in Denmark (28%) and Sweden (22%).

In ninth place, the **education system** is mentioned by 11% of Europeans. It is most mentioned in Sweden (25%), but also in Germany and Austria (both 22%), two countries where it is the second most mentioned item.

The environment, climate change and energy issues in equal tenth position, along with **housing** (10% for both items), is the second most mentioned item in the Netherlands (32%) and Sweden (31%), and the third in Denmark (28%), Malta (22%) and Germany, equally with terrorism (20%). Housing remains the leading national issue in Ireland (57%) and Luxembourg (56%), and in equal third place with rising prices/inflation/cost of living in the United Kingdom (21%).

Government debt, mentioned by 9% of Europeans, in 12^{th} position, is most mentioned in Greece (30%) and the Czech Republic (21%), two countries where it is the third most cited answer, but also in Finland (20%).

Taxation comes in last place, cited by 7%, but in third place in the three Baltic States: Latvia (28%), Lithuania (20%) and Estonia (18%).

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

(%)

	Unemployment	Immigration	Health and social security	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Terrorism	Economic situation	Pensions	Crime	The education system	The environment, climate and energy issues	Housing	Government debt	Taxation
EU28	25	22	20	17	16	16	14	12	11	10	10	9	7
BE	21	29	12	17	21	11	19	14	7	13	6	14	10
BG	22	12	31	31	5	31	16	20	9	4	2	4	3
CZ	5	17	17	41	5	11	24	14	8	6	7	21	8
DK	6	32	34	3	15	4	6	28	17	28	3	3	9
DE	7	40	13	9	20	3	18	18	22	20	16	3	2
EE	16	14	36	40	2	17	16	3	9	4	2	3	18
IE	16	9	33	22	4	9	4	15	6	7	57	6	7
EL	49	18	11	9	1	44	8	6	4	0	0	30	17
ES	58	7	11	8	13	34	12	6	6	3	4	12	5
FR	40	17	8	13	33	11	12	14	11	13	9	11	5
HR	52	5	8	27	4	28	13	16	4	2	3	19	8
IT	42	33	7	11	13	22	16	10	4	5	3	10	16
CY	48	12	16	13	3	48	4	7	9	5	1	9	4
LV	24	7	32	30	1	21	21	2	13	1	4	4	28
LT	23	10	15	65	0	18	17	5	9	1	2	5	20
LU	13	19	7	21	4	2	8	5	20	12	56	4	6
HU	15	28	42	20	7	17	13	10	12	6	4	9	6
MT	2	32	5	10	7	4	7	45	11	22	12	2	5
NL	3	24	54	12	16	8	8	8	18	32	7	1	5
AT	21	28	16	19	8	12	10	16	22	13	9	15	7
PL	12	13	34	37	7	12	22	8	7	5	7	13	8
PT	42	4	22	12	4	21	15	8	5	9	3	15	9
RO	16	6	25	30	4	29	16	12	14	6	5	9	10
SI	29	9	38	9	1	24	19	8	4	4	6	15	13
SK	21	11	29	37	5	18	16	10	9	7	7	11	6
FI	26	21	41	7	7	15	9	6	14	14	5	20	6
SE	11	27	40	4	5	7	9	22	25	31	12	0	4
UK	10	20	30	21	25	13	5	12	11	6	21	7	4

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

Two answers maximum

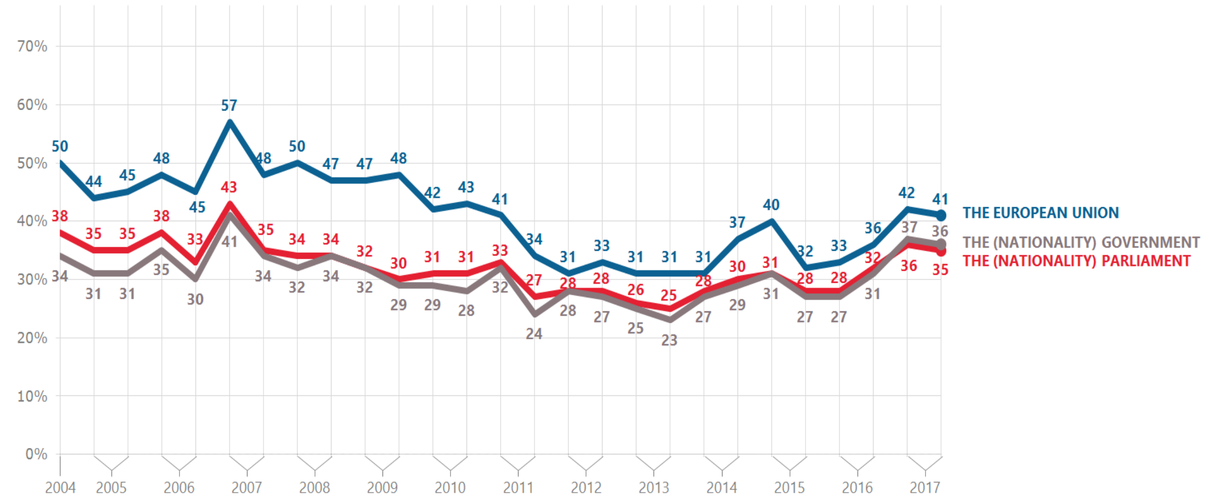
II. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

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

While trust in the **European Union**, **the national government** and **the national parliament** has increased almost continuously since autumn 2015 (results for the national government and parliament remained stable between autumn 2015 and spring 2016), this upward trend has come to a stop: trust in these institutions has lost one percentage point since spring 2017. **Trust in the European Union (41%, -1 percentage point since spring 2017)** continues to exceed **trust in the national government (36%, -1)** and **parliament (35%, -1)**. Despite these small decreases, trust in these institutions nevertheless remains at their second highest levels for several years: since autumn 2010 for the European Union (equal with spring 2011), and since spring 2007 for the national parliament (equal with autumn 2007) and the national government.

Distrust has risen slightly since spring 2017: +1 percentage point for the European Union (48% "tend not to trust") and the national parliament (58%), +2 for the national government (59%).

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)



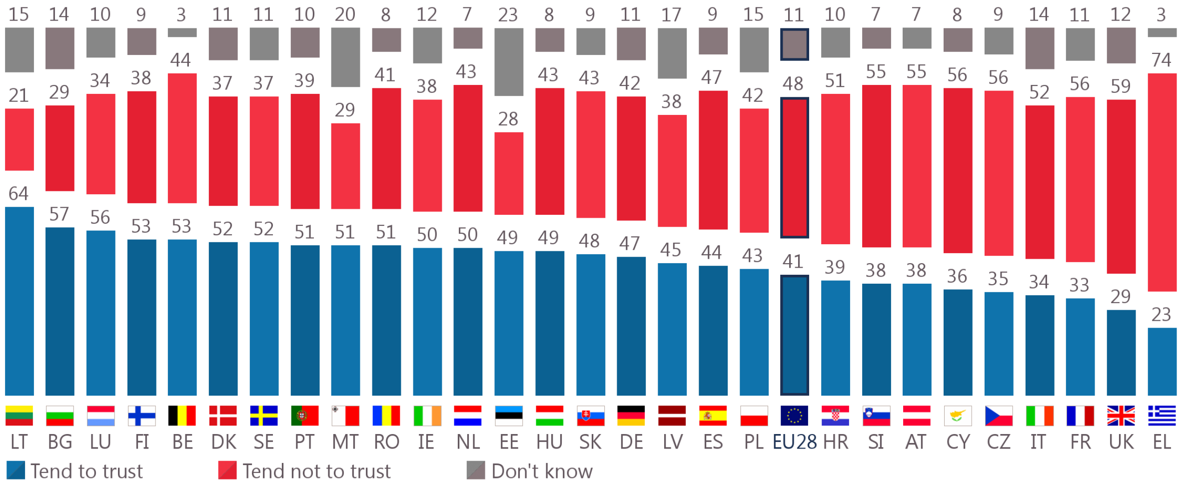
2 Trust in the European Union: national results and evolutions

The number of Member States where a majority of respondents trust the EU has increased (18, up from 15 in spring 2017) despite the slight decrease in trust at EU level since spring 2017. Trust in the EU is highest in Lithuania (64%), Bulgaria (57%) and Luxembourg (56%). Conversely, a majority of respondents tend not to trust the EU in ten countries, most strikingly in Greece (74%), the United Kingdom (59%) as well as France, the Czech Republic and Cyprus (all 56%).

Since spring 2017, trust in the EU has gained ground in ten countries, most strikingly in Belgium (53%, +7 percentage points), Slovakia (48%, +5) and the Czech Republic (35%, +5). Conversely, it has lost ground in 17 Member States, led by France (33%, -8, following a 15-point increase between autumn 2016 and spring 2017) and Croatia (39%, -8), and remains unchanged in Germany (47%). Because of these evolutions, trust is now the majority opinion in Belgium, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland. Conversely, in Croatia, a majority of the population now distrust the European Union while the opposite was true in spring 2017.

QA8a.14 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 (%)



QA8a.14 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.

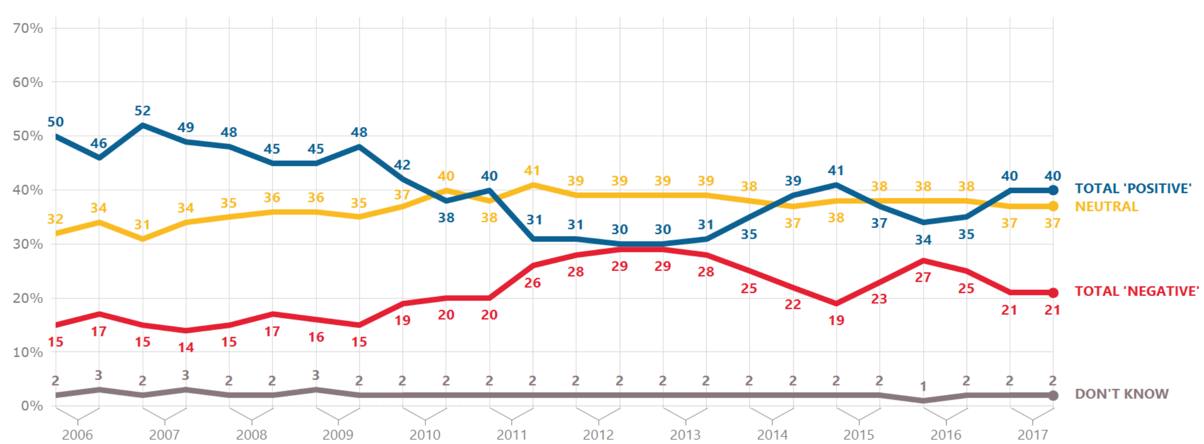
The European Union (%)

	Tend to trust	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Tend not to trust	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Don't know
EU28	41	▼ 1	48	▲ 1	11
BE	53	▲ 7	44	▼ 7	3
SK	48	▲ 5	43	▼ 5	9
CZ	35	▲ 5	56	▼ 7	9
SE	52	▲ 4	37	▼ 9	11
ES	44	▲ 4	47	▼ 4	9
BG	57	▲ 3	29	▼ 2	14
HU	49	▲ 3	43	▼ 6	8
CY	36	▲ 3	56	▼ 1	8
NL	50	▲ 1	43	▼ 2	7
EL	23	▲ 1	74	▼ 2	3
DE	47	=	42	▼ 3	11
LT	64	▼ 1	21	=	15
IE	50	▼ 1	38	▲ 1	12
PL	43	▼ 1	42	▼ 2	15
IT	34	▼ 2	52	▲ 4	14
UK	29	▼ 2	59	▲ 8	12
PT	51	▼ 3	39	▲ 2	10
LV	45	▼ 3	38	▲ 1	17
DK	52	▼ 4	37	▲ 2	11
AT	38	▼ 4	55	▲ 3	7
SI	38	▼ 4	55	▲ 3	7
LU	56	▼ 5	34	▲ 6	10
MT	51	▼ 5	29	▲ 10	20
FI	53	▼ 6	38	▲ 5	9
RO	51	▼ 6	41	▲ 5	8
EE	49	▼ 6	28	▲ 2	23
HR	39	▼ 8	51	▲ 6	10
FR	33	▼ 8	56	▲ 7	11

3 The image of the European Union: trend

As in spring 2017, 40% of Europeans have a **positive image** of the EU; 37% have a **neutral image**, while the proportion of Europeans who have a **negative image** of the EU also remains unchanged at 21%.

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

A majority of respondents have a **positive image** of the EU in 14 countries (down from 15 in spring 2017), led by Ireland (59%), Bulgaria and Luxembourg (both 57%).

As in spring 2017, equal proportions of the population see the EU in a **positive** and a **neutral** light in Malta (45% total ‘positive’ and 45% “neutral”). This is also the case in Lithuania (46% total ‘positive’ and 46% “neutral”) and the Netherlands (39% total ‘positive’ and 39% “neutral”).

In ten Member States (unchanged since spring 2017), a majority of the population have primarily a **neutral image of the EU**, with the highest scores in Latvia (52%), Croatia (50%) and Estonia (49%).

Greece remains the only country where a majority of respondents have a predominantly **negative image** of the EU (43%).

The proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has gained ground in 12 EU countries since spring 2017, most strikingly in Hungary (43%, +7 percentage points) and Cyprus (35%, +7). Conversely, it has decreased in 11 countries, in particular in Lithuania (46%, -5) and Croatia (31%, -5), and remains unchanged in five Member States (Luxembourg, Poland, Germany, Malta and Estonia).

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

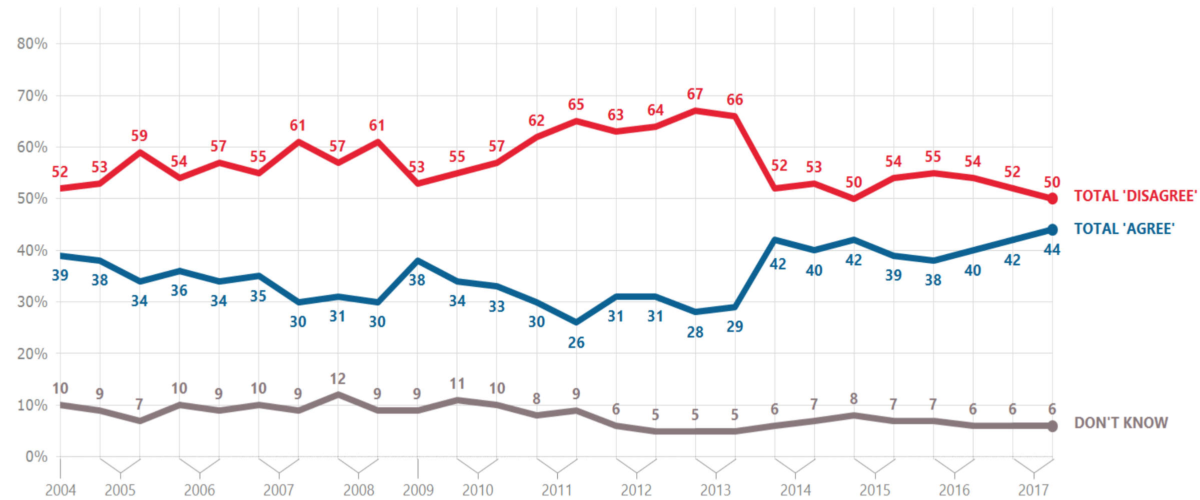
	Total 'Positive'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Neutral	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Total 'Negative'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Don't know
EU28	40	=	37	=	21	=	2
HU	43	▲ 7	41	▼ 1	15	▼ 6	1
CY	35	▲ 7	39	▼ 6	25	▼ 1	1
CZ	30	▲ 5	39	▼ 2	30	▼ 4	1
EL	23	▲ 5	33	▼ 1	43	▼ 4	1
SI	37	▲ 3	44	▼ 2	18	▼ 1	1
BG	57	▲ 2	25	▼ 3	14	=	4
FI	41	▲ 2	42	▼ 2	17	▲ 1	0
ES	39	▲ 2	47	▲ 2	13	▼ 3	1
SK	38	▲ 2	43	▼ 1	17	▼ 2	2
IE	59	▲ 1	30	▲ 3	9	▼ 4	2
BE	40	▲ 1	36	▼ 3	24	▲ 2	0
IT	37	▲ 1	36	▲ 1	23	▼ 3	4
LU	57	=	25	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	1
PL	50	=	36	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	1
DE	45	=	38	▼ 1	16	▲ 1	1
MT	45	=	45	=	8	▲ 2	2
EE	39	=	49	▲ 1	11	=	1
PT	53	▼ 1	32	▲ 2	12	▼ 1	3
DK	41	▼ 1	39	=	18	▲ 1	2
NL	39	▼ 1	39	▲ 3	22	▼ 2	0
UK	35	▼ 1	28	▼ 2	33	▲ 4	4
SE	41	▼ 2	40	▲ 5	19	▼ 3	0
FR	37	▼ 3	36	=	25	▲ 3	2
AT	32	▼ 3	39	▲ 5	28	▼ 2	1
RO	47	▼ 4	38	▲ 2	14	▲ 2	1
LV	33	▼ 4	52	▲ 4	13	▼ 1	2
LT	46	▼ 5	46	▲ 4	7	▲ 1	1
HR	31	▼ 5	50	▲ 4	18	▲ 2	1

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

After a third consecutive 2-point increase, 44% of Europeans agree that their **"voice counts in the EU",** reaching a **new record for this indicator since autumn 2004**. At -6, the index of agreement[7] has gained +4 index points since spring 2017 (when it stood at -10), +11 since spring 2016 (-17), and +33 since spring 2013 (-39).

Half of Europeans disagree that their voice counts in the EU (50%, -2 percentage points), 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)

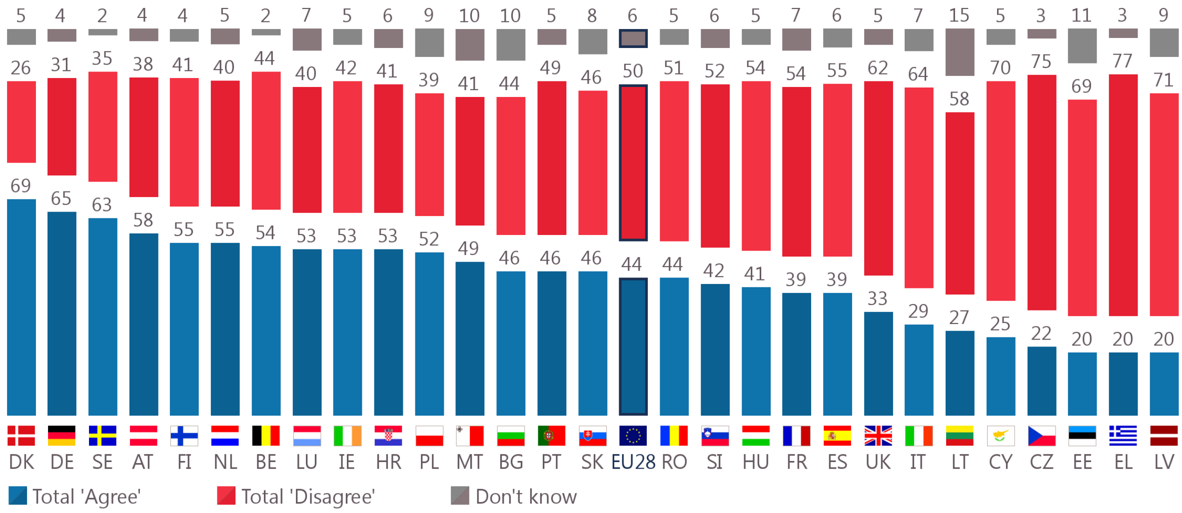


[7] Difference between the scores for the answers "agree" and "disagree".

A majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in the European Union in 13 Member States (up from 12 in spring 2017), with the highest scores observed in Denmark (69%), Germany (65%) and Sweden (63%). In 14 countries, a majority of respondents disagree with this statement, with the highest proportions seen in Greece (77%), the Czech Republic (75%) and Latvia (71%). The population of Slovakia is divided (46% “agree” vs. 46% “disagree”).

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

My voice counts in the EU (%)

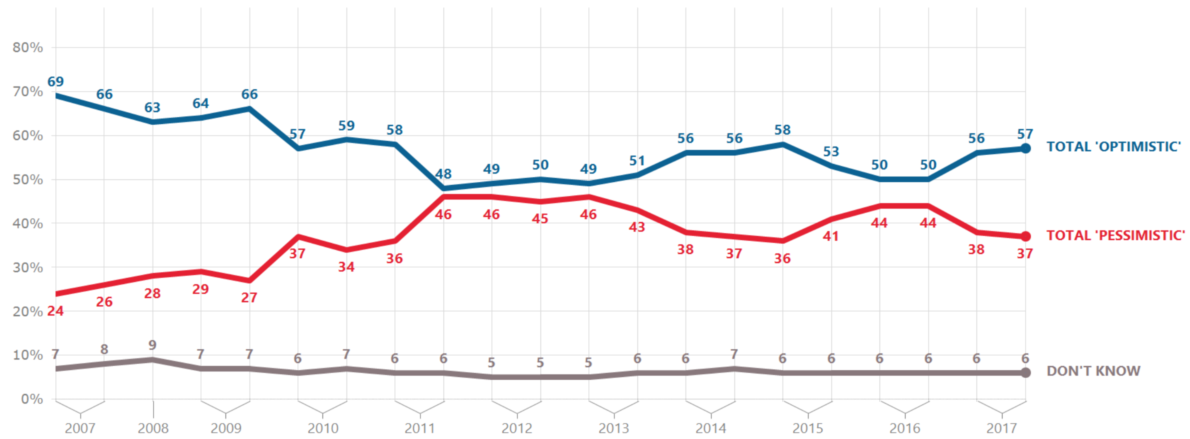


6 The future of the European Union: trend

A majority of Europeans are optimistic for the future of the EU (57%, +1 percentage point since spring 2017). At +20, the index of optimism[8] has reached its second highest level since autumn 2010 (when it stood at +25), just below the +22 registered in spring 2011 and spring 2015.

Conversely, the proportion of Europeans that are pessimistic has declined slightly (37%, -1), and 6% (unchanged) answer that they "don't know".

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



[8] Difference between the scores for the answers "optimistic" and "pessimistic".

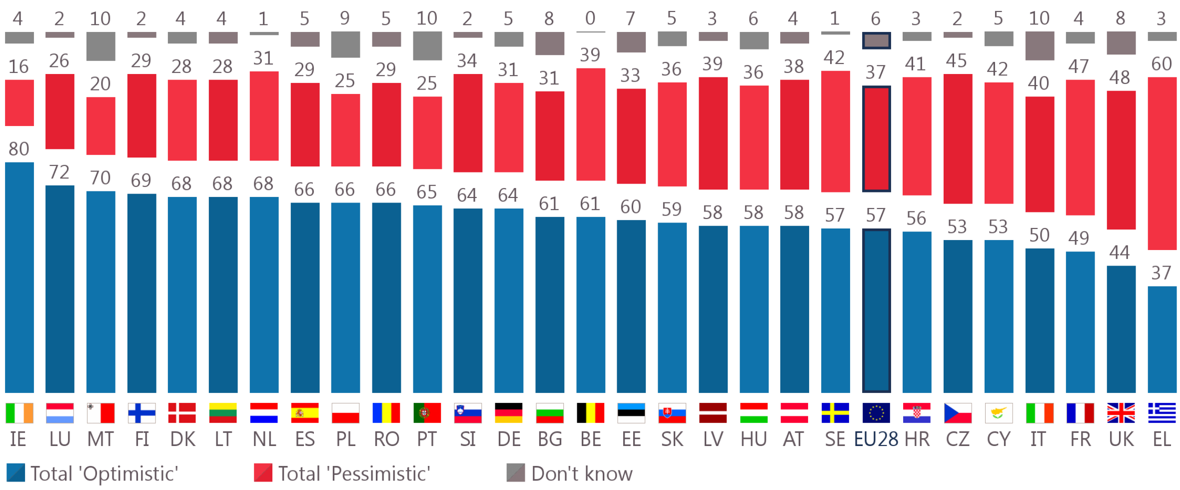
7 The future of the European Union: national results and evolutions

A majority of the population is optimistic for the future of the European Union in all but two Member States (up from 24 in spring 2017); Greece (60% “pessimistic” vs. 37% “optimistic”) and the United Kingdom (48% vs. 44%) are the only exceptions. Optimism for the future of the EU is most pronounced in Ireland (80%), Luxembourg (72%) and Malta (70%). At the other end of the scale, optimism is less widespread in France (49%) and Italy (50%).

Compared with spring 2017, optimism for the future of the EU has gained ground in 18 Member States, most strikingly in Cyprus (53%, +10 percentage points), Hungary (58%, +9) and Greece (37%, +8). Conversely, it has decreased in ten countries, and in particular in France (49%, -6, following a +14 between autumn 2016 and spring 2017) and in Croatia (56%, -5).

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?
(%)

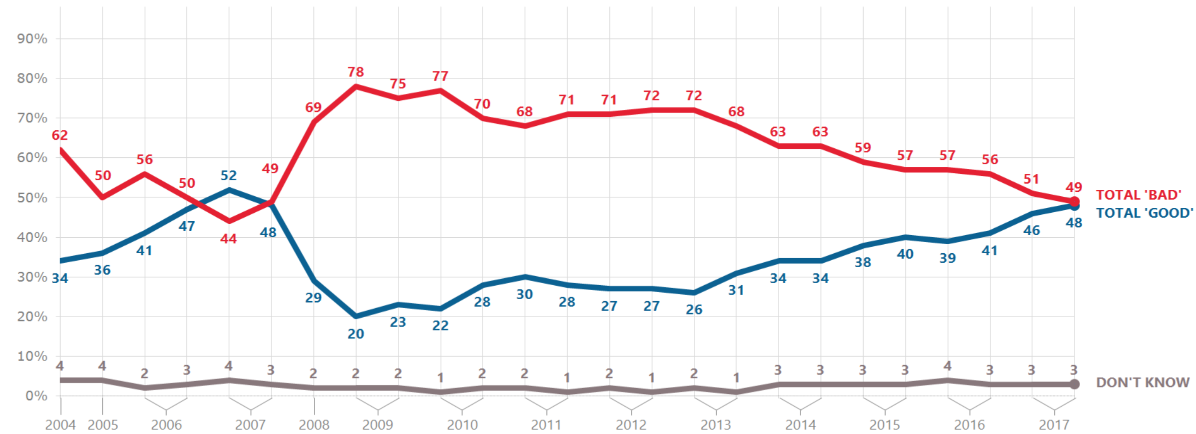
	Total 'Optimistic'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Total 'Pessimistic'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Don't know
EU28	57	▲ 1	37	▼ 1	6
EURO AREA	58	▲ 1	37	=	5
NON-EURO AREA	56	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	7
CY	53	▲ 10	42	▼ 10	5
HU	58	▲ 9	36	▼ 9	6
EL	37	▲ 8	60	▼ 9	3
CZ	53	▲ 6	45	▼ 6	2
NL	68	▲ 6	31	▼ 5	1
SI	64	▲ 6	34	▼ 6	2
DE	64	▲ 5	31	▼ 4	5
UK	44	▲ 5	48	▼ 1	8
IE	80	▲ 3	16	▼ 2	4
ES	66	▲ 3	29	▼ 2	5
AT	58	▲ 3	38	▼ 3	4
SK	59	▲ 3	36	▼ 3	5
FI	69	▲ 3	29	▼ 3	2
BG	61	▲ 2	31	=	8
SE	57	▲ 2	42	▼ 2	1
IT	50	▲ 1	40	▼ 2	10
LT	68	▲ 1	28	▼ 2	4
PT	65	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	10
LU	72	▼ 1	26	▲ 1	2
MT	70	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	10
RO	66	▼ 1	29	▲ 1	5
BE	61	▼ 2	39	▲ 3	0
DK	68	▼ 2	28	▲ 2	4
EE	60	▼ 2	33	▲ 1	7
LV	58	▼ 2	39	▲ 2	3
PL	66	▼ 3	25	▲ 1	9
HR	56	▼ 5	41	▲ 7	3
FR	49	▼ 6	47	▲ 6	4

III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

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

Europeans are divided when it comes to evaluating the **current situation of their national economy.** 48% (+2 percentage points compared with spring 2017) see it as being “good”, while 49% (-2) describe it as “bad”. At -1, the index of perception of the national economy[9] has reached its most favourable level since autumn 2007, when it stood at exactly the same level (-1).

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)

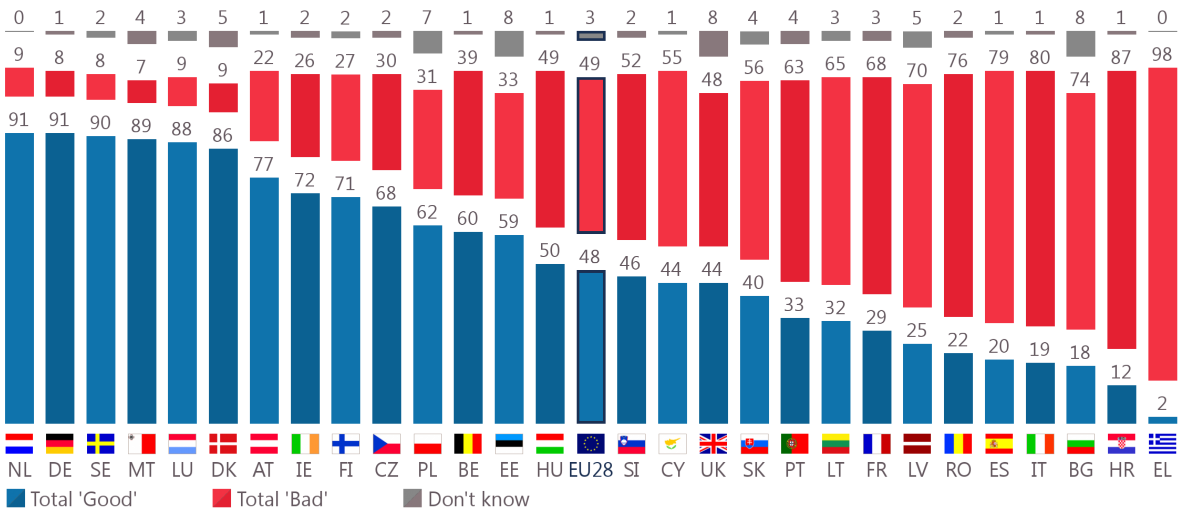


9 Difference between the scores for the answers “good” and “bad”.

Though Europeans' perception of the situation of the national economy continues to improve, significant differences between Member States remain. As in spring 2017, 89 percentage points separate the Netherlands, where 91% of the population say that the situation of the national economy is good (unchanged), from Greece, where only 2% do so (unchanged). In 14 countries (unchanged since spring 2017), a majority of the population think that the situation of the national economy is good, most strikingly in the Netherlands, Germany (both 91%), and Sweden (90%). Conversely, small proportions of the population have a positive perception of the national economic situation in Greece (2%), Croatia (12%), Bulgaria (18%) and Spain (20%).

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)



Since spring 2017, the positive perception of the situation of the national economy has increased in 19 Member States, led by Finland (71%, +12 percentage points), Slovenia (46%, +12), Austria (77%, +9) and Hungary (50%, +9). Conversely, it has decreased in Romania (22%, -7), the United Kingdom (44%, -5) and Luxembourg (88%, -2). Finally, it remains unchanged in six other Member States. As a consequence of these evolutions, a majority of respondents in Hungary now perceive their national economy positively, whereas the opposite was true in spring 2017. Conversely, negative perception is now predominant in the United Kingdom for the first time since autumn 2013.

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

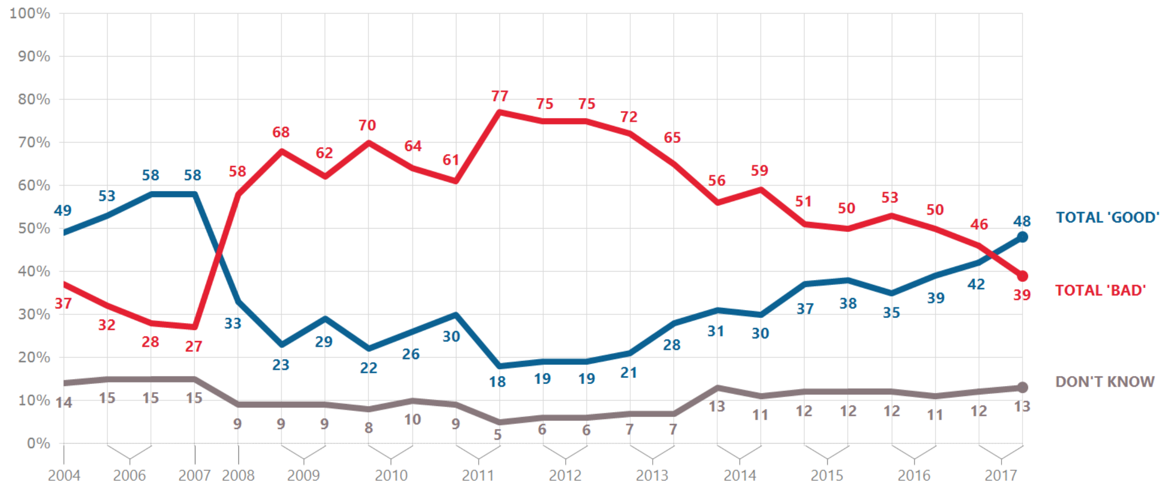
	Total 'Good'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Don't know
EU28	48	▲ 2	49	▼ 2	3
EURO AREA	47	▲ 4	51	▼ 4	2
NON-EURO AREA	50	=	45	▲ 1	5
FI	71	▲ 12	27	▼ 13	2
SI	46	▲ 12	52	▼ 12	2
AT	77	▲ 9	22	▼ 8	1
HU	50	▲ 9	49	▼ 7	1
FR	29	▲ 7	68	▼ 4	3
CZ	68	▲ 6	30	▼ 5	2
SK	40	▲ 6	56	▼ 6	4
LT	32	▲ 6	65	▼ 7	3
ES	20	▲ 6	79	▼ 6	1
IT	19	▲ 6	80	▼ 6	1
PL	62	▲ 5	31	▼ 6	7
EE	59	▲ 5	33	▼ 6	8
CY	44	▲ 5	55	▼ 5	1
IE	72	▲ 4	26	▼ 2	2
MT	89	▲ 3	7	▼ 1	4
LV	25	▲ 3	70	▼ 4	5
BG	18	▲ 3	74	▼ 6	8
SE	90	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	2
DE	91	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	1
NL	91	=	9	▲ 1	0
DK	86	=	9	▼ 1	5
BE	60	=	39	=	1
PT	33	=	63	▼ 1	4
HR	12	=	87	▼ 1	1
EL	2	=	98	=	0
LU	88	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	3
UK	44	▼ 5	48	▲ 6	8
RO	22	▼ 7	76	▲ 7	2

2 Current situation of the economy at European level: trend, national results and evolutions

Close to half of Europeans say that **the current situation of the European economy** is “good” (48%, +6 percentage points since spring 2017), while 39% think it is “bad” (-7). The upward trend that started in autumn 2016 has continued, and even accelerated. As a consequence, for the first time since autumn 2007, **positive views now outweigh negative ones.**

In the euro area, close to half of respondents also think that the situation of the European economy is “good” (47%, +8 percentage points since spring 2017). **Since autumn 2007, this is the highest score ever obtained and the first time that a majority of respondents in the euro area have answered “good”.** However, more than four in ten respondents still think the opposite (42%, -9). In comparison, half of respondents consider that the current situation of the European economy is good outside the euro area, where results are relatively stable since spring 2017 (50% “good”, +1 vs. 32% “bad”, -3).

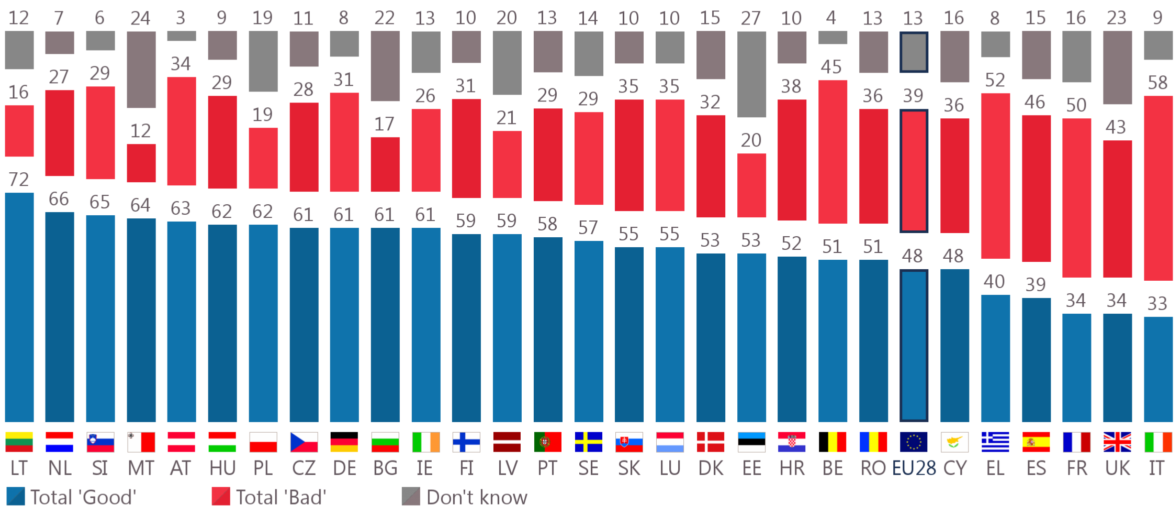
QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy (% - EU)



A majority of respondents say that the current situation of the European economy is good in 23 Member States (up from 21 in spring 2017), of which 15 belong to the euro area. They are led by Lithuania (72%), the Netherlands (66%) and Slovenia (65%). Conversely, pessimism is predominant in Italy (58% “bad” vs. 33%), Greece (52% vs. 40%), France (50% vs. 34%), Spain (46% vs. 39%) and the United Kingdom (43% vs. 34%).

QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (%)



Since spring 2017, positive perceptions of the current situation of the European economy have gained ground in 23 Member States, with double-digit increases in Spain (39%, +12 percentage points), Portugal (58%, +11) and Austria (63%, +10). Increases are recorded in all euro area countries except Lithuania where it remains unchanged. They have lost ground in four, in particular in Romania (51%, -9). As a consequence of these evolutions, optimism is now predominant in Belgium (51% "good" vs. 45% "bad", compared with 46% vs. 51% in spring 2017) and Cyprus (48% vs. 36% compared with 39% vs. 44%).

QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy (%)

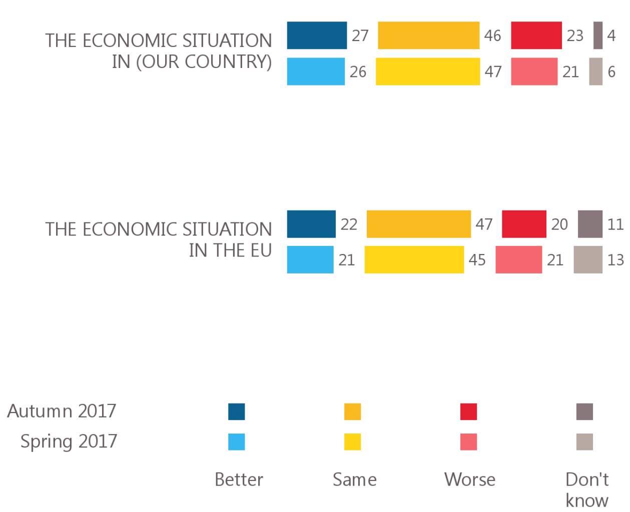
	Total 'Good'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Don't know
EU28	48	▲ 6	39	▼ 7	13
EURO AREA	47	▲ 8	42	▼ 9	11
NON-EURO AREA	50	▲ 1	32	▼ 3	18
ES	39	▲ 12	46	▼ 13	15
PT	58	▲ 11	29	▼ 12	13
AT	63	▲ 10	34	▼ 9	3
CY	48	▲ 9	36	▼ 8	16
IT	33	▲ 9	58	▼ 11	9
SI	65	▲ 8	29	▼ 8	6
CZ	61	▲ 8	28	▼ 9	11
SK	55	▲ 8	35	▼ 6	10
FR	34	▲ 8	50	▼ 9	16
MT	64	▲ 7	12	▼ 5	24
DE	61	▲ 7	31	▼ 8	8
HU	62	▲ 6	29	▼ 6	9
SE	57	▲ 6	29	▼ 10	14
NL	66	▲ 5	27	▼ 5	7
IE	61	▲ 5	26	▼ 6	13
BE	51	▲ 5	45	▼ 6	4
FI	59	▲ 3	31	▼ 7	10
LV	59	▲ 2	21	▼ 5	20
EL	40	▲ 2	52	▼ 3	8
PL	62	▲ 1	19	▼ 8	19
LU	55	▲ 1	35	▼ 3	10
EE	53	▲ 1	20	▼ 6	27
UK	34	▲ 1	43	▼ 1	23
LT	72	=	16	▼ 1	12
HR	52	▼ 1	38	▲ 2	10
DK	53	▼ 3	32	▲ 1	15
BG	61	▼ 4	17	▲ 2	22
RO	51	▼ 9	36	▲ 9	13

3 Expectations for the next twelve months

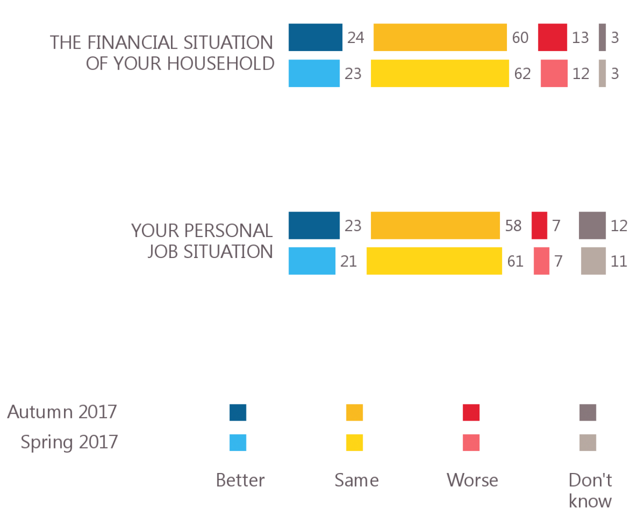
Expectations about the economic prospects have changed little since spring 2017. 27% of Europeans think that the next 12 months will be "better" for **the economic situation in their country** (+1 percentage point since spring 2017). However, the proportion of those who think that they will be "worse" has also slightly increased (23%, +2). As a consequence, at +4, the index of optimism[10] has lost one index point since spring 2017. Optimism about the future of **the economic situation in the EU** has also increased slightly (22%, +1), while pessimism has lost one point (20%, -1). The index of optimism now stands at +2, and has gained ground since spring 2017, when it stood at 0. In both cases, close to half of Europeans think that the next 12 months will be the same: 46% for the national economy (-1 since spring 2017) and 47% in the EU (+2).

Europeans' optimism regarding their personal situation has slightly increased since spring 2017. Around a quarter of respondents expect **the financial situation of their household** to be "better" in the next 12 months (24%, +1 percentage point vs. 13% "worse", +1), and a similar proportion feel the same about **their personal job situation** (23% "better", +2 vs. 7% "worse", unchanged). A large majority of Europeans think that their personal situation will remain "the same" in the next 12 months: 60% for the financial situation of their household (-2) and 58% for their personal job situation (-3).

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)**



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)**

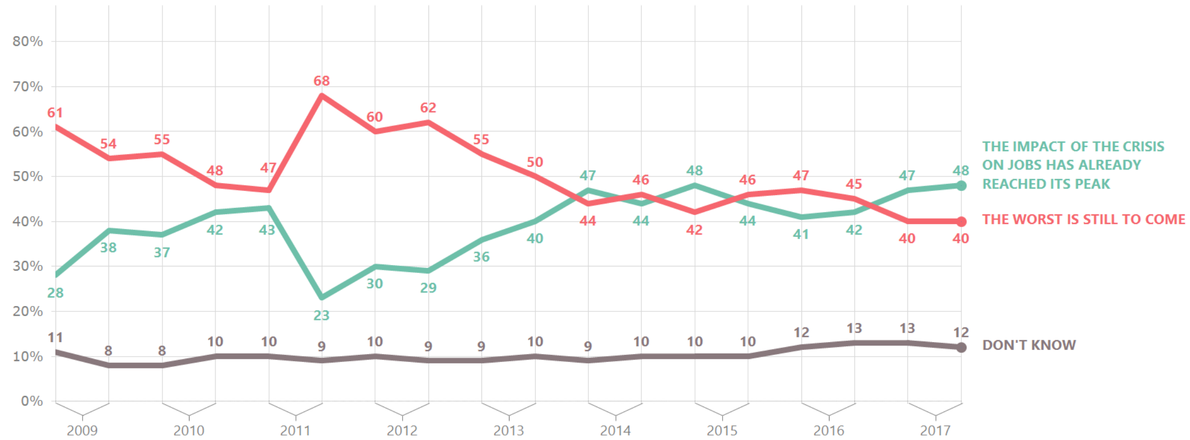


[10] Difference between the scores for the answers "better" and "worse".

4 Impact of the crisis on jobs: trend

Close to half of Europeans consider that **"the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak"** (48%, +1 percentage point since spring 2017). This is the third consecutive increase for this item (from 41% in spring 2016), and as a consequence, this indicator has reached its highest level since spring 2009 (equally with spring 2015), which was the first time the question was asked. As in spring 2017, four in ten Europeans think that "the worst is still to come", and 12% answer that they "don't know" (-1).

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)

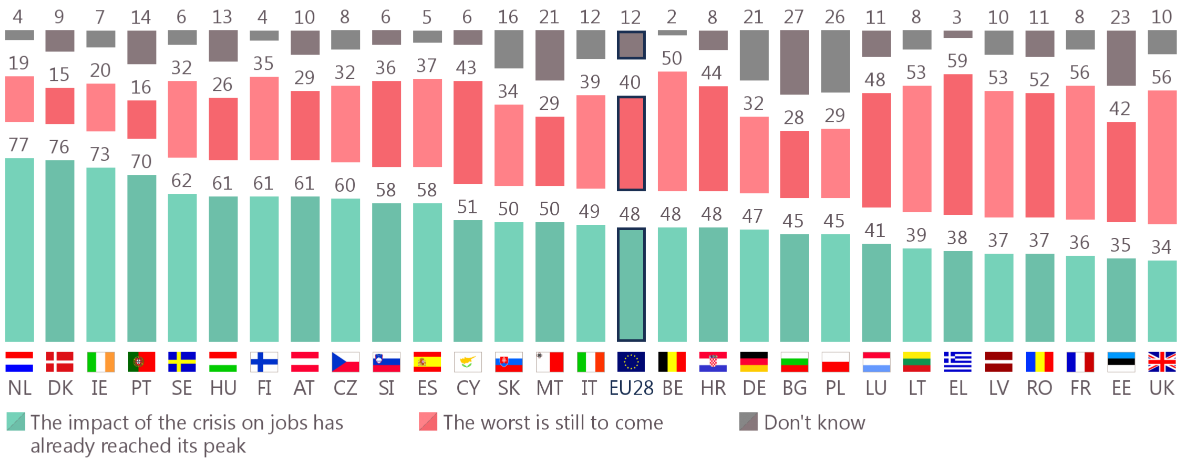


5 Impact of the crisis on jobs: national results and evolutions

In 19 Member States, a majority of respondents feel that the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak (down from 21 in spring 2017), with the highest scores seen in the Netherlands (77%), Denmark (76%) and Ireland (73%). Conversely, a majority think that "the worst is still to come" in nine countries, in particular in Greece (59%), the United Kingdom and France (both 56%).

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?

(%)



Since spring 2017, the feeling that the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak has gained ground in 14 countries, most strikingly in Greece (38%, +9 percentage points), Sweden (62%, +7) and Slovenia (58%, +7). Conversely, this opinion has lost ground in 13 Member States, in particular in Romania (37%, -10), Luxembourg (41%, -9), Malta (50%, -8) and Cyprus (51%, -8), and remains unchanged in the Netherlands (77%).

As a consequence of these evolutions, pessimism about the impact of the crisis on jobs has become predominant in Luxembourg (41% “has already reached its peak” vs. 48% “the worst is still to come”, compared with 50% vs. 41% in spring 2017) and Romania (37% vs. 52%, compared with 47% vs. 41%).

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	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	The worst is still to come	Aut.2017 - Sp.2017	Don't know
EU28	48	▲ 1	40	=	12
EURO AREA	50	▲ 2	39	▼ 2	11
NON-EURO AREA	44	=	42	▲ 3	14
EL	38	▲ 9	59	▼ 11	3
SE	62	▲ 7	32	▼ 6	6
SI	58	▲ 7	36	▼ 8	6
AT	61	▲ 5	29	▼ 6	10
ES	58	▲ 5	37	▼ 4	5
BG	45	▲ 4	28	=	27
UK	34	▲ 3	56	▲ 6	10
SK	50	▲ 2	34	▼ 4	16
IT	49	▲ 2	39	▼ 3	12
DE	47	▲ 2	32	▼ 4	21
LV	37	▲ 2	53	▼ 3	10
CZ	60	▲ 1	32	▼ 2	8
BE	48	▲ 1	50	▼ 1	2
LT	39	▲ 1	53	▼ 3	8
NL	77	=	19	=	4
HU	61	▼ 1	26	=	13
FI	61	▼ 1	35	▲ 1	4
PL	45	▼ 1	29	▼ 3	26
PT	70	▼ 2	16	▼ 2	14
EE	35	▼ 3	42	=	23
DK	76	▼ 4	15	▲ 2	9
IE	73	▼ 4	20	▲ 2	7
FR	36	▼ 4	56	▲ 6	8
HR	48	▼ 5	44	▲ 4	8
CY	51	▼ 8	43	▲ 8	6
MT	50	▼ 8	29	▲ 3	21
LU	41	▼ 9	48	▲ 7	11
RO	37	▼ 10	52	▲ 11	11

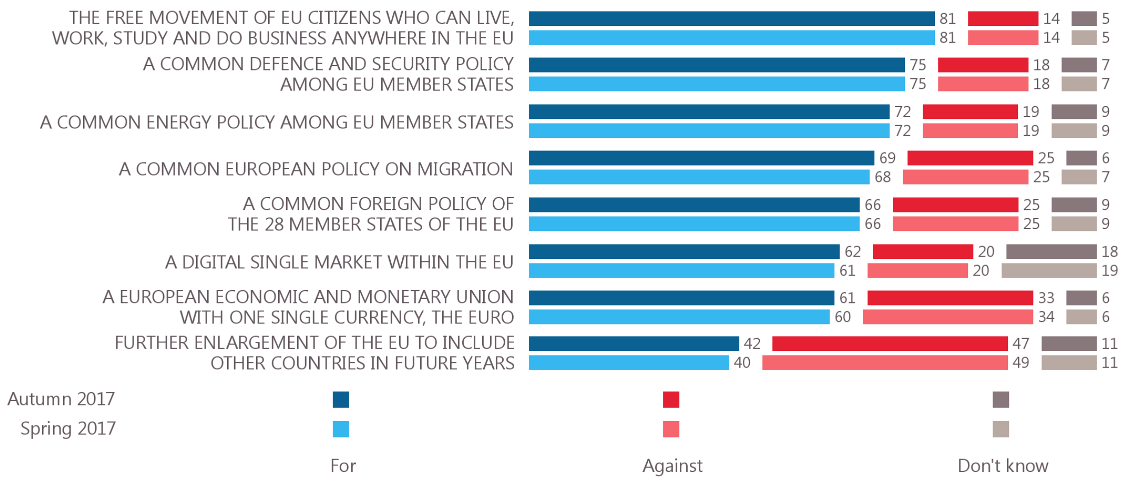
IV. EUROPEAN UNION'S POLITICAL PRIORITIES

1 Overview

Support for the different EU priorities and common policies remains predominant, and relatively stable since spring 2017. With the exception of support for further enlargement of the EU, more than half of respondents are "for" each of the different priorities and common policies.

Since spring 2017, the hierarchy of most supported priorities and common policies remains unchanged. **"The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU" gathers the most support** (81% of respondents "for", unchanged since spring 2017)[11], followed by "a common defence and security policy among EU Member States" (75%, unchanged). Around seven in ten Europeans are for "a common energy policy among EU Member States" (72%, unchanged), and "a common European policy on migration" (69%, +1 percentage point). Two-thirds of Europeans support "a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU" (66%, unchanged). "A digital single market within the EU" (62%, +1) and "a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro" (61%, +1) are both supported by more than six in ten Europeans. Support for "further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years" has increased since spring 2017: at 42% (+2), it has reached its highest score since spring 2011, though a minority of respondents hold this view. Conversely, 47% say they are "against" it (-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)



[11] 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 further on in this section.

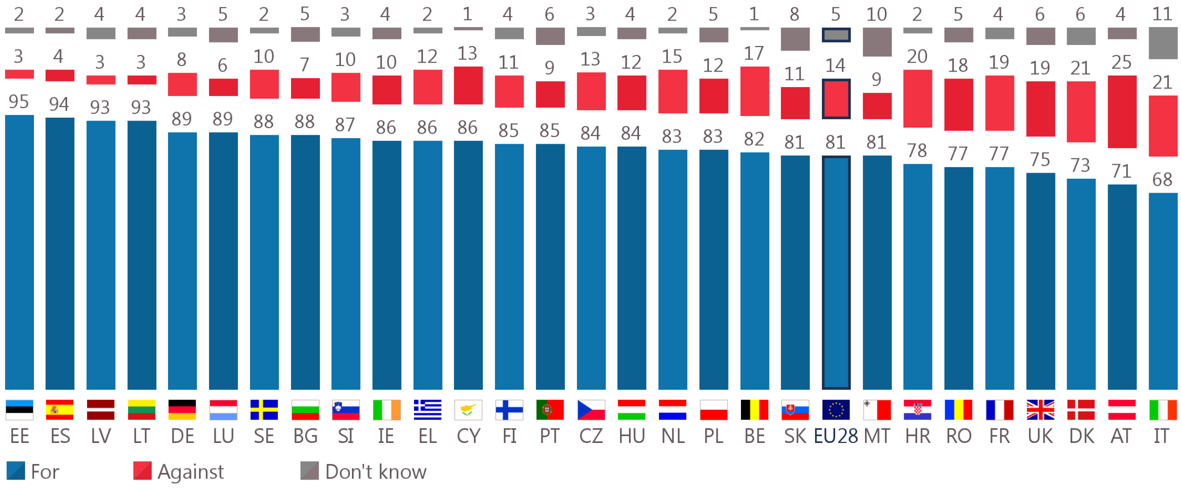
2 Internal Market - free movement: national results

A large majority of respondents in all EU countries support "the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU".

This support is most widespread in Estonia (95%), Spain (94%), Latvia and Lithuania (both 93%). At the other end of the scale, between two-thirds and less than three-quarters of respondents support this statement in Italy (68%), Austria (71%) and Denmark (73%), which are the only three countries where opposition exceeds 20% (21%, 25% and 21% respectively).

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.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

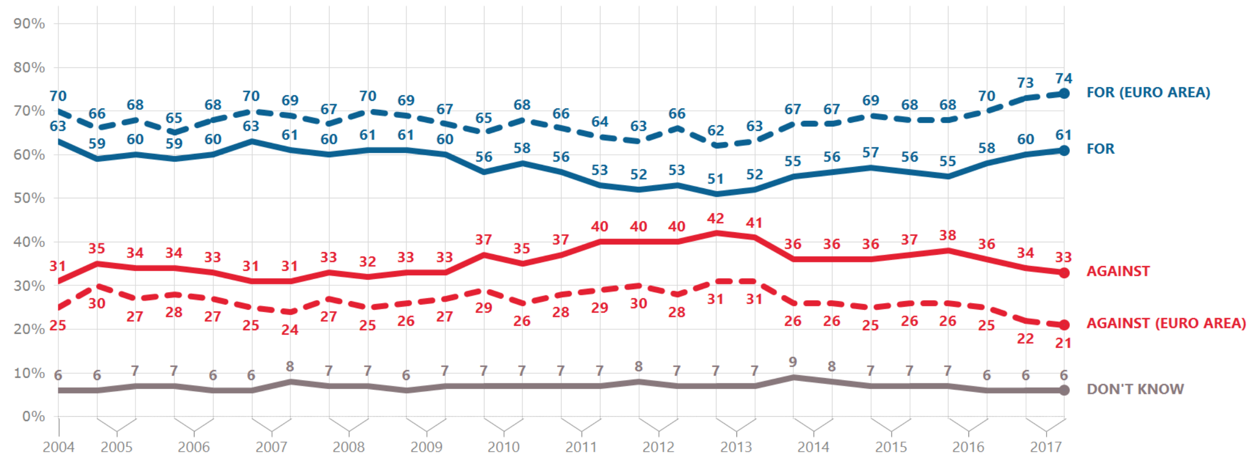


3 Support for the euro: trend and national results

In the euro area, close to three-quarters of respondents are for the euro (74%, +1 percentage point since spring 2017); **this is the highest score since spring 2004**. Conversely, just over one in five respondents are against it (21%, -1).

Overall in the European Union, more than six in ten Europeans are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (61%, +1 percentage point). After a third consecutive increase (from 55% in spring 2016 up to 61%), support for the euro has reached its highest level since spring 2009. Conversely, a third of Europeans are "against" a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (33%, -1).

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



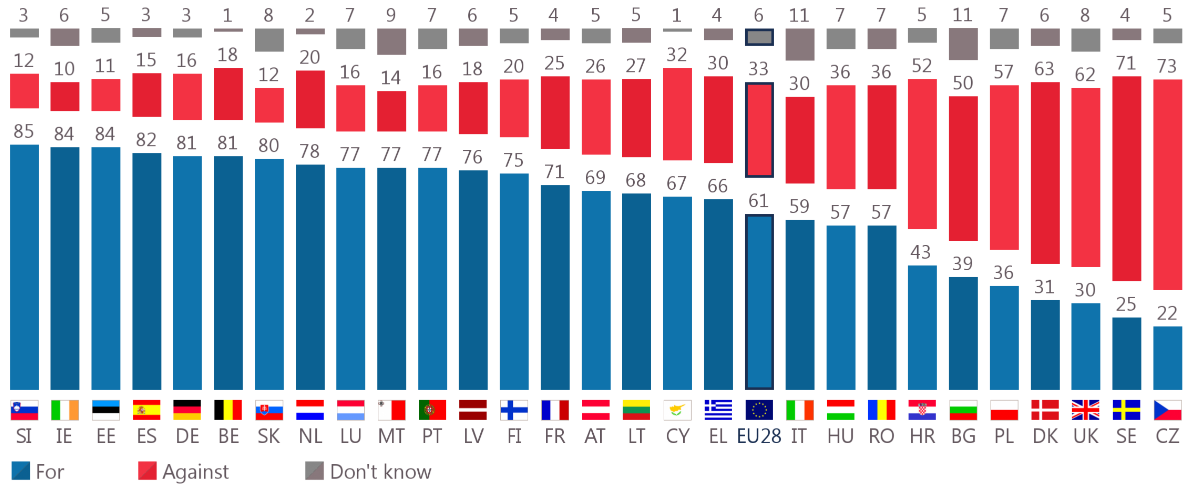
Support for the European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro: national results

A majority of respondents are for “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” in 21 Member States (down from 22 in spring 2017), led by Slovenia (85%), Ireland and Estonia (both 84%). At least eight in ten respondents also support the euro in Spain (82%), Germany (81%), Belgium (81%) and Slovakia (80%). Support, though still predominant, is less widespread in Romania and Hungary (both 57%) and Italy (59%). In seven countries, all located outside the euro area, a majority of respondents say they are against the euro: the Czech Republic (73% “against”), Sweden (71%), Denmark (63%), the United Kingdom (62%), Poland (57%), Croatia (52%) and Bulgaria (50%).

Since spring 2017, support for the euro has increased in 16 Member States, and in particular in the United Kingdom (30%, +7 percentage points), Cyprus (67%, +7) and Spain (82%, +7). It has decreased in eight countries, most strikingly in Luxembourg (77%, -8) and Croatia (43%, -8), and remains unchanged in four. As a consequence, in Croatia a majority of the population are now against the euro whereas the contrary was true in spring 2017.

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.

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



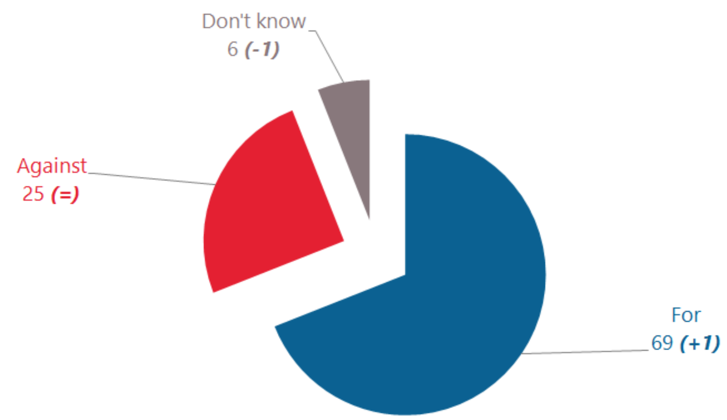
4 Common European policy on migration: national results

Close to seven in ten Europeans say they are for "a common European policy on migration" (69%, +1 percentage point since spring 2017), while a quarter are "against" it (25%, unchanged), and 6% (-1) answer that they "don't know".

A majority of respondents support "a common European policy on migration" in 26 Member States (down from 27 in spring 2017), led by Spain (88% "for"), Germany (85%) and the Netherlands (83%). The Czech Republic (55% "against" vs. 41%) and Estonia (46% vs. 44%) are the only countries where a majority of the population oppose this policy.

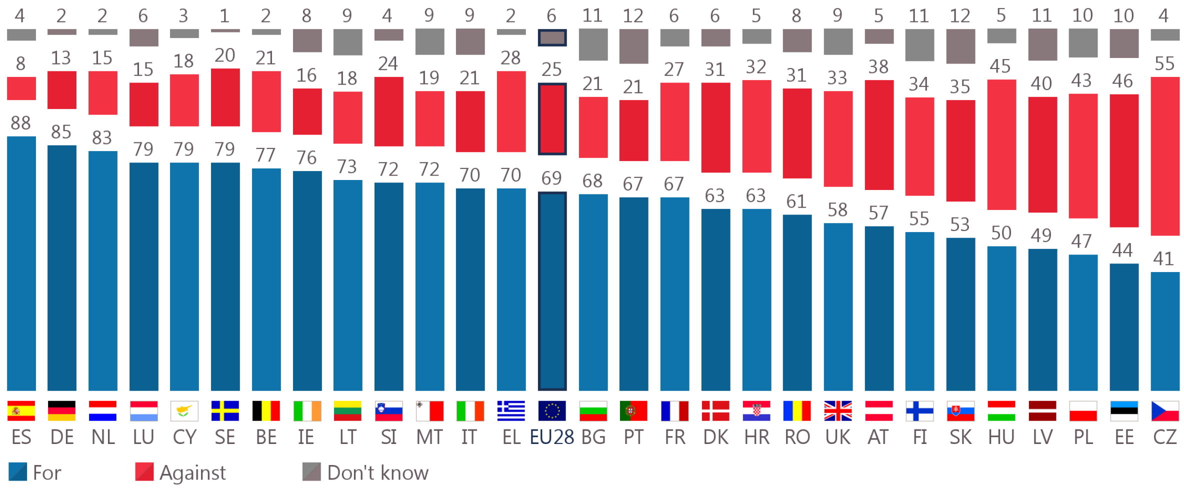
Since spring 2017, support for "a common European policy on migration" has increased in 11 Member States, and particularly in Belgium (77%, +5 percentage points). It has decreased in 15 countries, and most strikingly in Croatia (63%, -5) and Slovakia (53%, -5), and remains unchanged in France and Lithuania. As a consequence, in Estonia a majority of the population is now against "a common European policy on migration" whereas the contrary was true in spring 2017.

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.
A common European policy on migration (% - EU)



(Autumn 2017 - Spring 2017)

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.
A common European policy on migration (%)



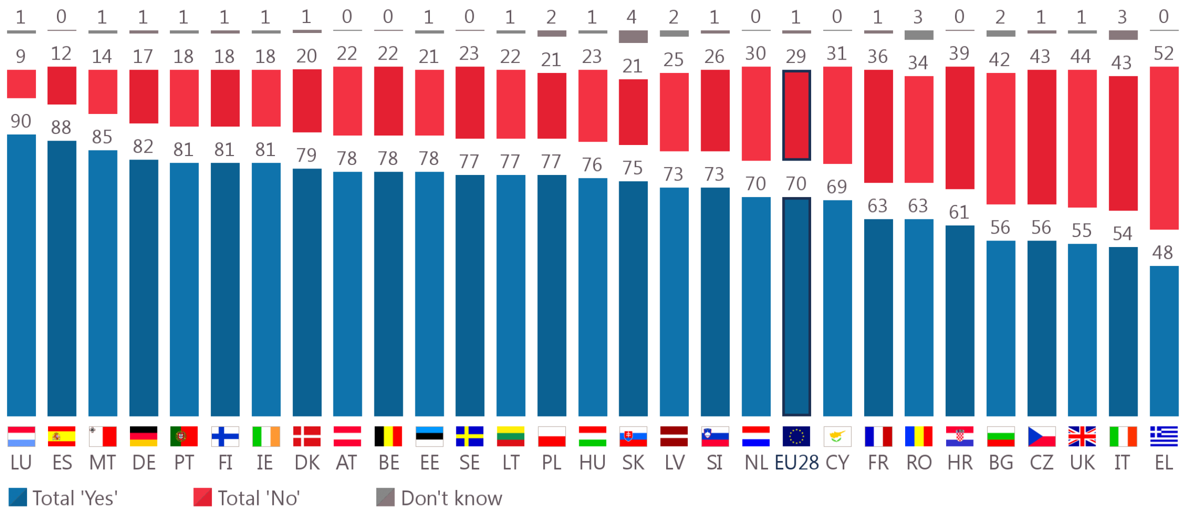
V. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

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

Seven in ten Europeans **feel that they are citizens of the EU** (70%, +2 percentage points since spring 2017). **This is the first time since spring 2010 that this indicator has reached the 70% threshold.** As in spring 2017, a majority of respondents feel they are citizens of the EU in 27 Member States, with the highest scores in Luxembourg (90%), Spain (88%) and Malta (85%). Scores are also over 80% in Germany (82%), Portugal, Finland and Ireland (81% in all three countries). Though this opinion is still held by a majority, this feeling is less widespread in Italy (54%), the United Kingdom (55%), the Czech Republic (56%) and Bulgaria (56%). As in spring 2017, Greece is the only country where a majority of respondents feel that they are not citizens of the EU (52% "no", vs. 48% "yes").

Since spring 2017, the feeling of EU citizenship has increased in 14 Member States, and most spectacularly in Spain (88%, +13 percentage points). It remains unchanged in six countries, and has decreased in eight, but by no more than three percentage points.

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 (%)



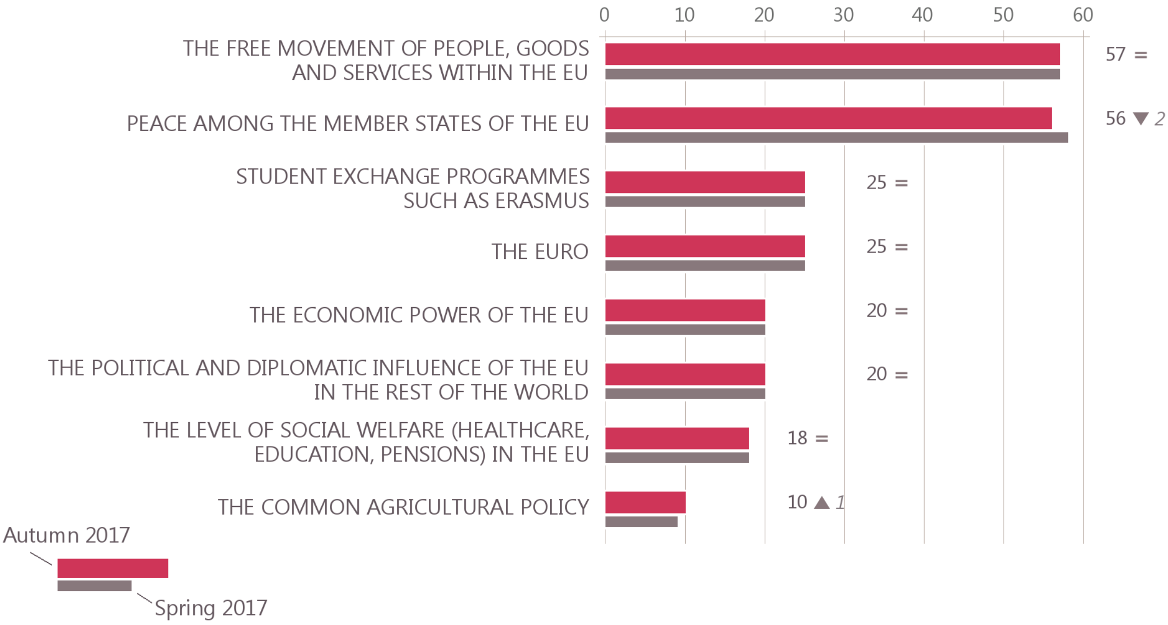
2 Most positive results of the European Union

"The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU" (57% of the total answers, unchanged since spring 2017) and **"peace among the Member States of the EU"** (56%, -2 percentage points) are seen by Europeans as the two most positive results of the EU.

These are followed by four items cited by between a quarter and a fifth of Europeans, in the exact same proportions as in spring 2017: "student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS" and "the euro" share third place, cited by 25%. In equal fifth place, "the economic power of the EU" and "the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world" are both mentioned by 20% of respondents.

"The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU" remains in seventh place, cited by 18% of respondents (unchanged since spring 2017). Finally, "the Common Agricultural Policy" is mentioned by a tenth of Europeans (10%, +1).

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



CONCLUSION

This autumn 2017 Standard Eurobarometer survey confirms that **Europeans' perception of the economy is becoming more positive**, with the highest scores recorded since autumn 2007 for the perceptions of the current situations of the national and of the European economy. The feeling that the impact of the economic crisis on jobs has already reached its peak has also reached a new record high since the question was first asked in spring 2009.

Migration and terrorism continue to be perceived as the most important issues facing the EU at the moment, far above all other items.

After three consecutive increases, the positive upward trend regarding **trust in the EU** has halted. At 41%, it still remains higher than trust in national parliaments and governments, which have both also lost one percentage point since spring 2017. Four in ten Europeans have a positive **image of the EU,** this is three percentage points more than those who have a neutral image of the EU**,** while around one in five have a negative image. These proportions remain unchanged since spring 2017. **Optimism about the future of the EU** has gained a little ground since spring 2017, reaching its second highest level since spring 2011.

The proportion of EU citizens who think that **their voice counts in the EU has reached a new peak**, after a third consecutive increase. Though the proportion of Europeans who think that their voice does not count in the EU is still predominant, it has fallen to its lowest level since autumn 2004 (equally with spring 2015).

More than half of Europeans support most of the **EU's priorities and common policies** tested in this survey. Support is most widespread for **"the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU"** (81%). The only exception is **"further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years"** which a minority of Europeans are in favour of, after a slight increase since spring 2017 (42% "for", vs. 47% "against").

Seven in ten Europeans **feel they are citizens of the EU.** This is the first time since spring 2010 that this indicator has reached the 70% threshold, and this opinion is shared by a majority of respondents in 27 Member States, Greece being the exception.

Finally, **"the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU"** and **"peace among the Member States of the EU"** are still perceived, well before any other items, as the two most positive results of the EU.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 5th and the 19th November 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 88.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and analysis" Unit.

The wave 88.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 88 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 88 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	1.005	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.051	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.021	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.000	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.565	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.009	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.001	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.008	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.008	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.072	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.094	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.034	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.018	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.013	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	507	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.039	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	503	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.034	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.016	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.014	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.076	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.062	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1.009	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.044	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.016	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.002	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.334	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	52.651.777	12,20%
		TOTAL EU28	28.055	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	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	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	143.226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.005	05/11/2017	19/11/2017	56.770.205
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.040	05/11/2017	09/11/2017	1.721.528
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	532	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	501.030
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.011	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	6.161.584
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1.050	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	2.221.572
		TOTAL	33.193	05/11/2017	19/11/2017	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 II[1] (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.