



Standard Eurobarometer 91 Spring 2019

First results

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork
June 2019

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 91 – Wave EB91.5 – Kantar

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Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2019 (EB91), which was carried out between 7 June and 1 July 2019 in 34 countries or territories¹: the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, five candidate countries (North Macedonia², 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 together with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are set out in an annex. The results of the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2019 will be analysed in the full report.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2019 was conducted just after the ninth European elections that took place across the EU between 23 and 26 May 2019. These elections saw a significant increase in turnout, at 50.62% (+8.01 percentage points since 2014). The European People's Party (EPP) obtained 182 seats, while the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D) came second with 154 seats. These two groups have lost seats since the 2014 Europeans elections and are unable to form a majority together. They are followed by Renew Europe (108 seats), Greens/European Free Alliance (74 seats) and Identity and Democracy (73 seats)³. The United Kingdom also had to organise European elections as it is still a Member State of the EU.

The period between the autumn 2018 and spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer surveys was marked by a number of other political events.

In France, “the yellow vests movement” started on 17 November 2018, at the end of the Autumn 2018 Standard Eurobarometer fieldwork⁴. Primarily linked to the rise in fuel taxes, this movement emerged through social media and touched upon issues such as the cost of living and taxation. The movement expanded and led to several episodes of violence in Paris and other cities. On 10 December 2018, President Macron announced measures to address the issues highlighted by the movement, launching a nation-wide debate.

Presidential elections were held in both Slovakia (on 16 and 30 March) and Lithuania (on 12 and 26 May). In Slovakia, Zuzana Čaputová was elected with 58.4% of the vote: she is the first woman to hold the position. In Lithuania, Gitanas Nausėda was elected with 66.5% of the vote.

Parliamentary elections were also held in Estonia on 3 March 2019, in Finland on 14 April 2019, in Spain on 28 April, in Belgium (together with regional and European elections) on 26 May and in Denmark on 5 June 2019.

In the United Kingdom, the British Parliament rejected the draft Agreement on the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union on 15 January 2019 by a massive majority of 432 to 202. The draft Agreement was later more narrowly rejected on two further occasions, on 12 March and 29 March. On 10 April, the European Council agreed to an extension until 31 October 2019 to allow for the ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement. On 24 May 2019, the British Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation as leader of the Conservative party, with effect from 7 June.

¹ Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State. The previous Standard Eurobarometer (EB90) survey was carried out between 8 and 22 November 2018.

² Since the entry into force of the Prespa agreement on 12 February 2019, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is called “Republic of North Macedonia” or “North Macedonia”.

³ <https://election-results.eu/european-results/2019-2024/>

⁴ Fieldwork dates in France for Standard EB90 were 8-19 November 2018.

On 9 May, EU leaders adopted the Sibiu Declaration⁵, a document outlining ten commitments for the future of Europe. This declaration has been inspired by Europeans' contributions to the citizens' dialogues and consultation on the future of Europe launched by the European Commission.

Fieldwork for the survey started just one month after the publication of the European Commission's spring 2019 European Economic Forecast⁶, which predicts that GDP growth in 2019 will reach 1.4% in the EU28, and 1.2% in the euro area⁷. In comparison, GDP growth for 2019 is forecast at 2.4% in the USA, 0.8% in Japan, 6.2% in China and 3.2% worldwide. However, the forecasts for 2020 predict a slight upturn, as GDP growth in the EU27 is expected to stand at 1.7% in 2020.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate has decreased⁸, continuing a downward trend begun in June 2013. In May 2019, it was 6.3% in the EU as a whole (-0.6 percentage point, down from 6.9% in May 2018), and 7.5% in the euro area (-0.8 percentage point, down from 8.3% in May 2019).

On 1 February, the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, creating "the largest open trade zone in the world"⁹.

Other noteworthy events also occurred during this period.

On 11 December 2018, a terrorist attack was perpetrated in Strasbourg, France, in the vicinity of the Christmas market. Five people were killed and 11 wounded. On 15 April 2019, the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris was affected by a fire causing the destruction of the roof and some other parts of the building.

Outside the EU, on 15 March, the Muslim community of Christchurch (New Zealand) was targeted through two consecutive terrorist attacks, causing the deaths of 51 persons.

⁵ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/05/09/the-sibiu-declaration/>

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/economy-finance/ip102_en.pdf

⁷ The forecast for EU27 is 1.4%, as for EU28.

⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/9827539/3-04062019-BP-EN.pdf/3bf7c338-4dbb-498b-b4da-5d46ae394227>

⁹ See European Commission press release IP/19/785

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)¹⁰. 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 Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals¹¹.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation¹² (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered “sensitive”.

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
Czechia	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.

*This survey is dedicated to Jacques-René Rabier, the founder of Eurobarometer,
who passed away on 28 June 2019.*

¹⁰ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

¹¹ 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.

¹² 2016/679

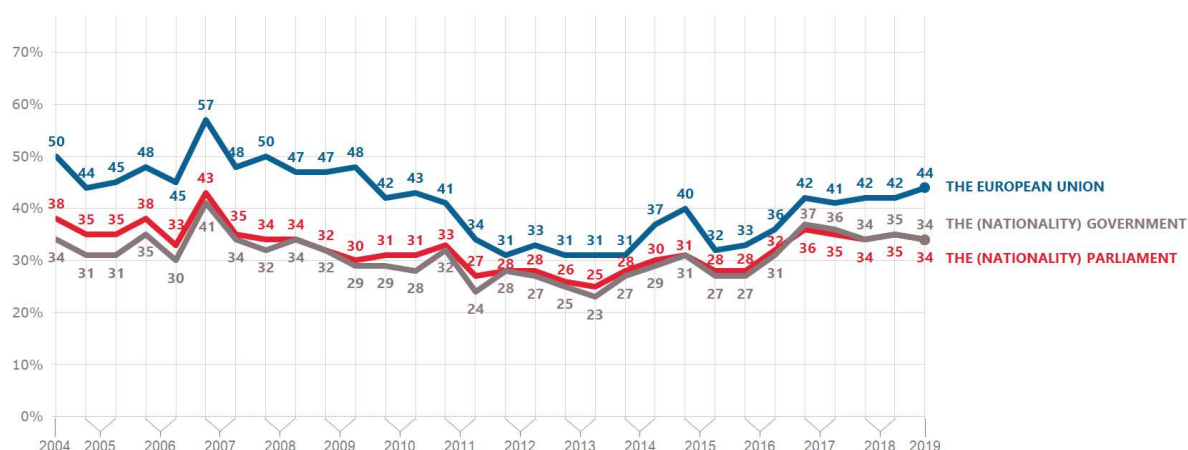
I. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

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

At 44%, trust in the European Union has gained two percentage points since autumn 2018, reaching its highest level since autumn 2009 (when it stood at 48%). It is now ten percentage points above **trust in national governments** (34%, -1 percentage point) and **trust in national parliaments** (34%, -1). This is the widest gap between trust in national institutions and in the European Union since autumn 2010, when 43% of Europeans trusted the EU, compared with 31% who trusted the national parliament, and 28% the national government.

Distrust of the European Union has decreased (46% “tend not to trust”, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018), while that of national governments (61%, +2) and national parliaments (60%, +2) has gained ground.

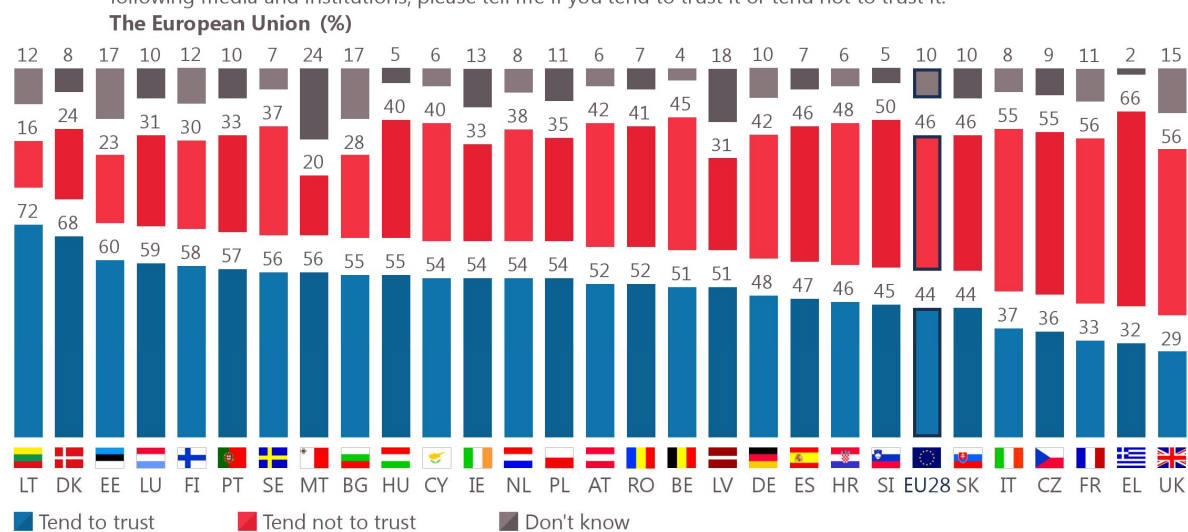
QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



2 Trust in the European Union: national results and evolutions

In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents say they trust the EU (up from 17 in autumn 2018), led by Lithuania (72%), Denmark (68%) and Estonia (60%). More than half of the respondents also say they “tend to trust” the EU in Luxembourg (59%), Finland (58%), Portugal (57%), Malta and Sweden (both 56%), Bulgaria and Hungary (both 55%), Ireland, Poland, the Netherlands and Cyprus (all 54%), Romania and Austria (both 52%) and Latvia and Belgium (both 51%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions of respondents trusting the EU are observed in the United Kingdom (29%), Greece (32%), France (33%), Czechia (36%) and Italy (37%).

QA6a.10 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



At national level, **trust in the EU has increased in 20 EU Member States** since autumn 2018, in particular in Cyprus (54%, +13 percentage points), Spain (47%, +9), Denmark (68%, +8) and Slovenia (45%, +8). It has decreased in six Member States, by no more than three percentage points, and remains unchanged in France and Malta. As a consequence of these evolutions, trust has become the majority view in Spain, Cyprus, Austria and Hungary. Conversely, distrust is now the view of a majority of respondents again in Croatia (as in spring 2018).

QA6a.10 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

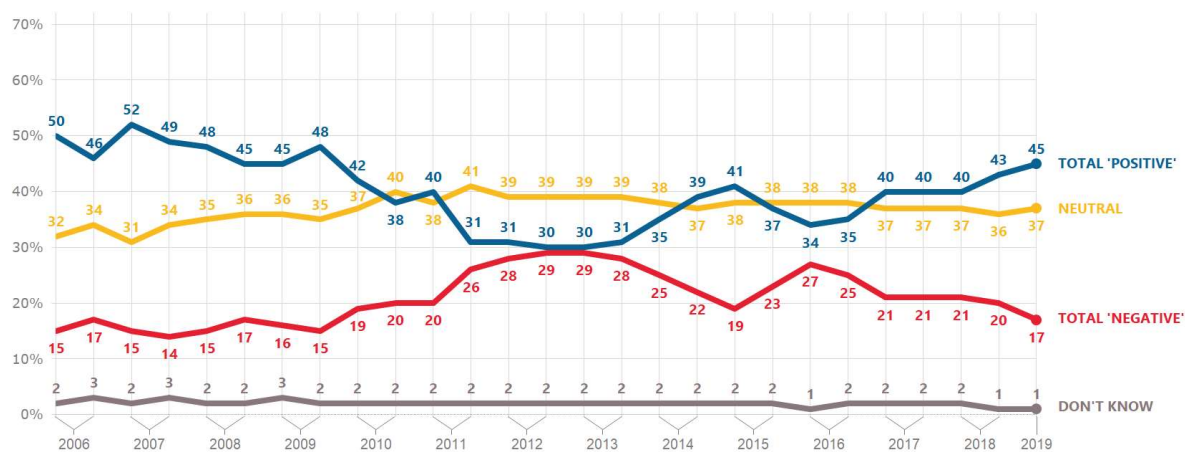
The European Union (%)

		Tend to trust	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Tend not to trust	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
EU28		44	▲ 2	46	▼ 2	10
EURO AREA		44	▲ 2	47	▼ 2	9
NON-EURO AREA		44	▲ 2	45	▼ 1	11
CY		54	▲ 13	40	▼ 12	6
ES		47	▲ 9	46	▼ 8	7
DK		68	▲ 8	24	▼ 7	8
SI		45	▲ 8	50	▼ 6	5
LT		72	▲ 7	16	▼ 5	12
EE		60	▲ 7	23	▼ 2	17
LU		59	▲ 7	31	▼ 2	10
HU		55	▲ 7	40	▼ 8	5
PL		54	▲ 7	35	▼ 6	11
AT		52	▲ 7	42	▼ 7	6
FI		58	▲ 6	30	▼ 6	12
EL		32	▲ 6	66	▼ 4	2
IE		54	▲ 4	33	▼ 5	13
CZ		36	▲ 4	55	▼ 3	9
PT		57	▲ 2	33	▼ 3	10
BG		55	▲ 2	28	▼ 2	17
RO		52	▲ 2	41	=	7
LV		51	▲ 2	31	▼ 1	18
SK		44	▲ 1	46	▼ 1	10
IT		37	▲ 1	55	=	8
MT		56	=	20	▼ 2	24
FR		33	=	56	▼ 1	11
BE		51	▼ 1	45	▲ 1	4
HR		46	▼ 2	48	▲ 4	6
UK		29	▼ 2	56	▲ 3	15
SE		56	▼ 3	37	▲ 3	7
NL		54	▼ 3	38	▲ 1	8
DE		48	▼ 3	42	▲ 4	10

3 The image of the European Union: trend

After a two-point increase since autumn 2018 (and +11 percentage points since spring 2016), the **positive image** of the EU has reached 45%, its highest level since autumn 2009 (when it stood at 48%). 37% of Europeans have a **neutral image** of the EU (+1), while 17% have a **negative image** (-3). Just 1% of respondents say they “don’t know”.

QA7 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: evolutions and national results

In 20 EU Member States, a majority of respondents have a **positive image** of the EU (up from 14 in autumn 2018), with the highest proportions recorded in Ireland (63%), Portugal and Romania (both 60%). More than half of respondents also have a positive image of the EU in Bulgaria (59%), Luxembourg (57%), Poland and Denmark (both 54%), Lithuania (53%), Hungary (52%) and Germany (51%).

The EU conjures up a predominantly **neutral image** for respondents in eight Member States (down from ten in Autumn 2018), in particular in Slovakia (47%), Latvia (46%), Croatia (44%), Czechia (44%) and Belgium (43%).

Although a majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU, the United Kingdom is the only country where more than three in ten respondents have a **negative image** of the EU (31% vs 38% “positive image”, and 28% neutral).

Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has increased in 23 Member States, in particular in Cyprus (47%, +11 percentage points), Hungary (52%, +9), Greece (33%, +8), Romania (60%, +8) and Portugal (60%, +7). Declines have occurred in the United Kingdom (38%, -5), and to a lesser extent in Belgium (38%, -3), Sweden (50%, -3) and Ireland (63%, -1). The proportion with a positive image has remained unchanged in Poland (54%).

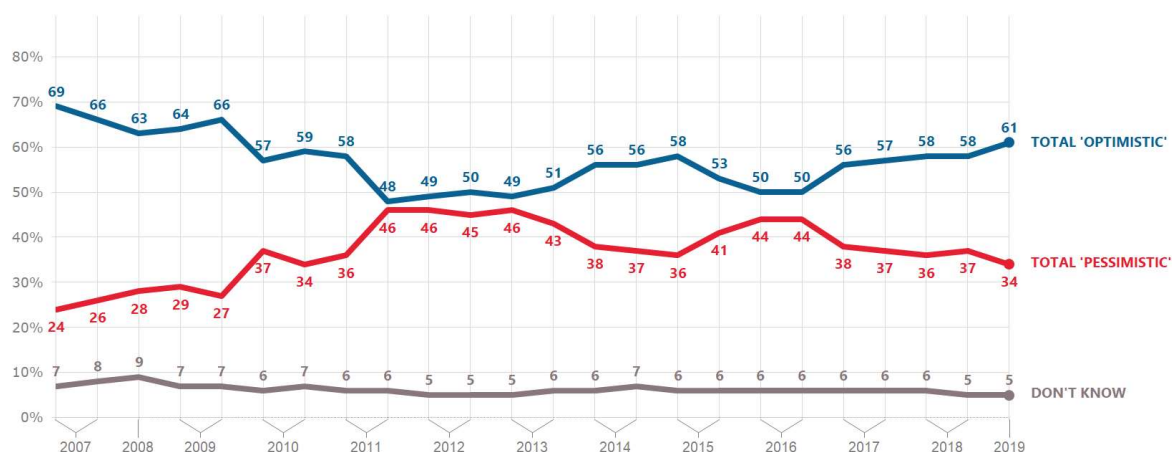
QA7 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(%)

		Total 'Positive'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Neutral	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Negative'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
EU28		45	▲ 2	37	▲ 1	17	▼ 3	1
CY		47	▲ 11	39	▼ 1	14	▼ 9	0
HU		52	▲ 9	37	▼ 1	11	▼ 8	0
RO		60	▲ 8	28	▼ 9	10	=	2
EL		33	▲ 8	39	=	28	▼ 7	0
PT		60	▲ 7	34	=	5	▼ 7	1
DK		54	▲ 6	32	▼ 4	13	▼ 2	1
SI		44	▲ 6	41	▼ 2	15	▼ 3	0
LT		53	▲ 5	41	▼ 4	5	▼ 1	1
AT		45	▲ 5	37	=	17	▼ 5	1
DE		51	▲ 4	36	▼ 1	12	▼ 3	1
NL		50	▲ 4	33	▼ 4	17	▲ 1	0
MT		47	▲ 4	42	▼ 1	7	▼ 3	4
FI		44	▲ 4	43	▼ 1	12	▼ 3	1
HR		43	▲ 4	44	▲ 2	13	▼ 5	0
BG		59	▲ 3	26	▲ 3	11	▼ 6	4
IT		38	▲ 3	40	▲ 4	20	▼ 7	2
SK		36	▲ 3	47	▼ 2	15	▼ 2	2
EE		47	▲ 2	42	▼ 3	9	=	2
LV		44	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	9	=	1
FR		36	▲ 2	39	▲ 1	24	▼ 3	1
LU		57	▲ 1	30	▲ 4	12	▼ 6	1
ES		44	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	13	=	1
CZ		29	▲ 1	44	▲ 4	27	▼ 5	0
PL		54	=	38	▲ 2	7	▼ 3	1
IE		63	▼ 1	26	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	1
SE		50	▼ 3	33	=	17	▲ 3	0
BE		38	▼ 3	43	▲ 2	19	▲ 1	0
UK		38	▼ 5	28	▼ 1	31	▲ 4	3

5 The future of the European Union: trend

More than six in ten Europeans are optimistic about the future of the EU (61%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2018, and +11 since autumn 2016). That's the highest level for this indicator since autumn 2009, when it stood at 66%. In parallel, the proportion of Europeans who are pessimistic has declined (34%, -3), and 5% (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)

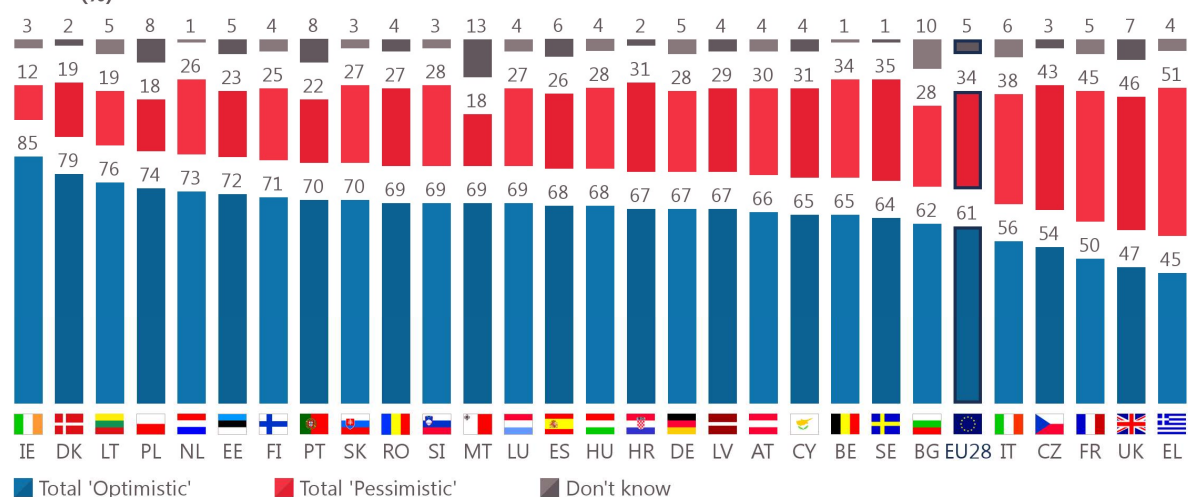


6 The future of the European Union: national results and evolutions

In all EU Member States but one, a majority of respondents are optimistic about the future of the European Union (up from 26 in autumn 2018); Greece (51% “pessimistic” vs. 45% “optimistic”) is the only exception. The highest proportions of optimists are seen in Ireland (85%), Denmark (79%), Lithuania (76%) and Poland (74%). At the other end of the scale, optimism is less pronounced in the United Kingdom (47%) and in France (50%).

Compared with autumn 2018, optimism for the future of the EU has increased in 24 EU Member States, in particular in Cyprus (65%, +12 percentage points), Hungary (68%, +11), Denmark (79%, +9), Austria (66%, +8) and Greece (45%, +8). However, it has lost ground in four countries, but by no more than two percentage points: the United Kingdom (47%, -2), Sweden (64%, -2), Czechia (54%, -1) and Ireland (85%, -1).

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



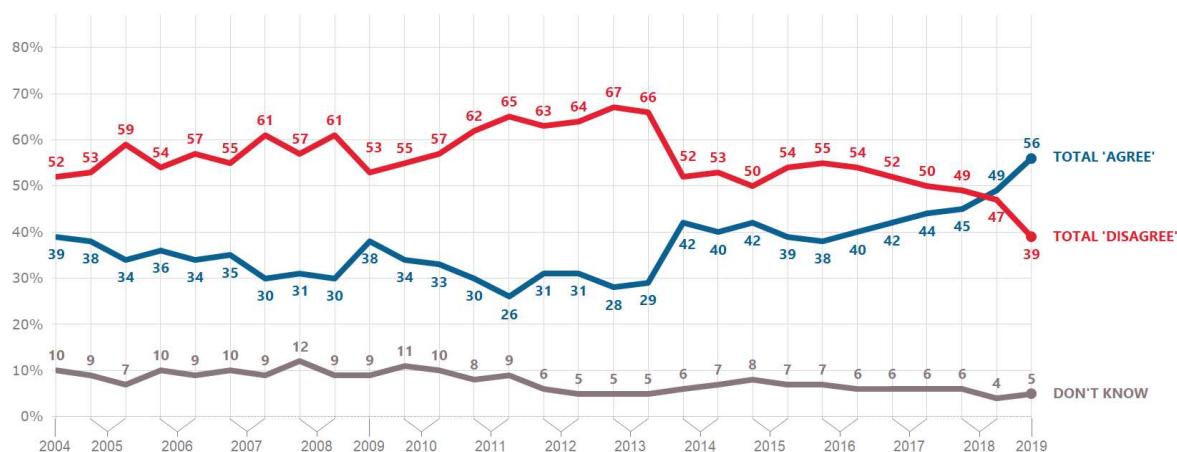
II. DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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

A clear majority of Europeans agree that their **"voice counts in the EU"** (56%). The continuous upward trend observed since autumn 2016 has continued, and even accelerated, gaining seven percentage points since autumn 2018, the largest increase since spring 2014 (+13 percentage points, after the European elections of 2014). Less than four Europeans in ten now disagree with this statement (39%, -8 since autumn 2018) while they were 52% after the European elections of 2014. 5% of respondents (+1) answer that they "don't know".

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

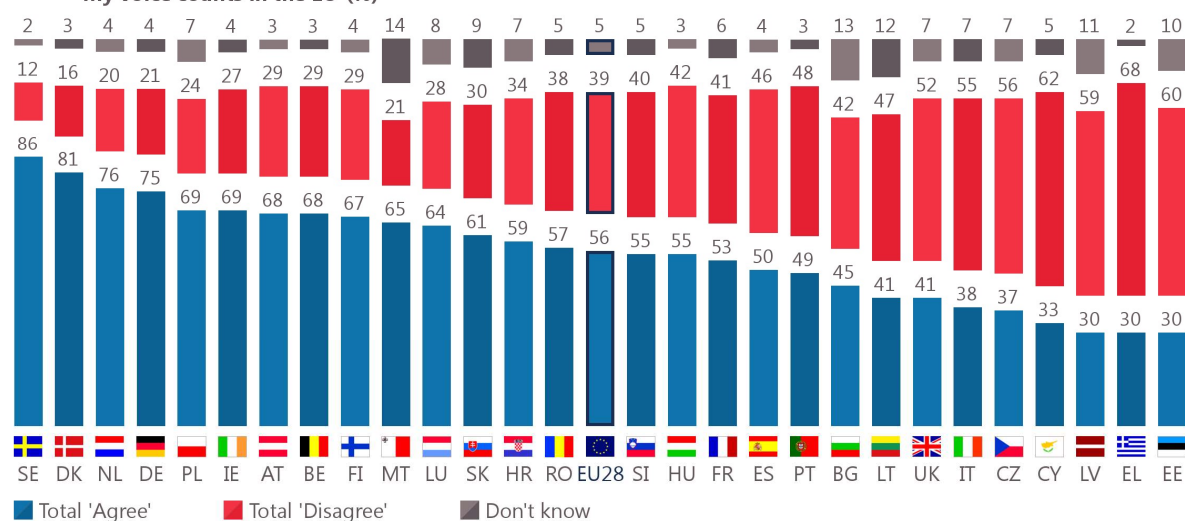
My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)



A majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in the European Union in 20 EU Member States (up from 16 in autumn 2018), most strikingly in Sweden (86%), Denmark (81%), and the Netherlands (76%). In eight countries, a majority of respondents disagree with this statement, with the highest proportions in Greece (68%), Cyprus (62%) and Estonia (60%).

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

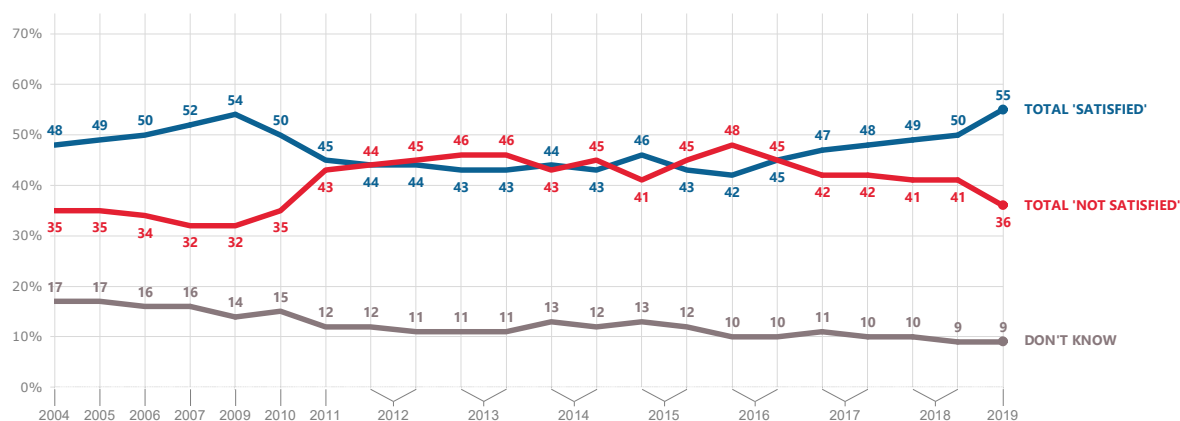
My voice counts in the EU (%)



2 Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union: trend, national results and evolutions

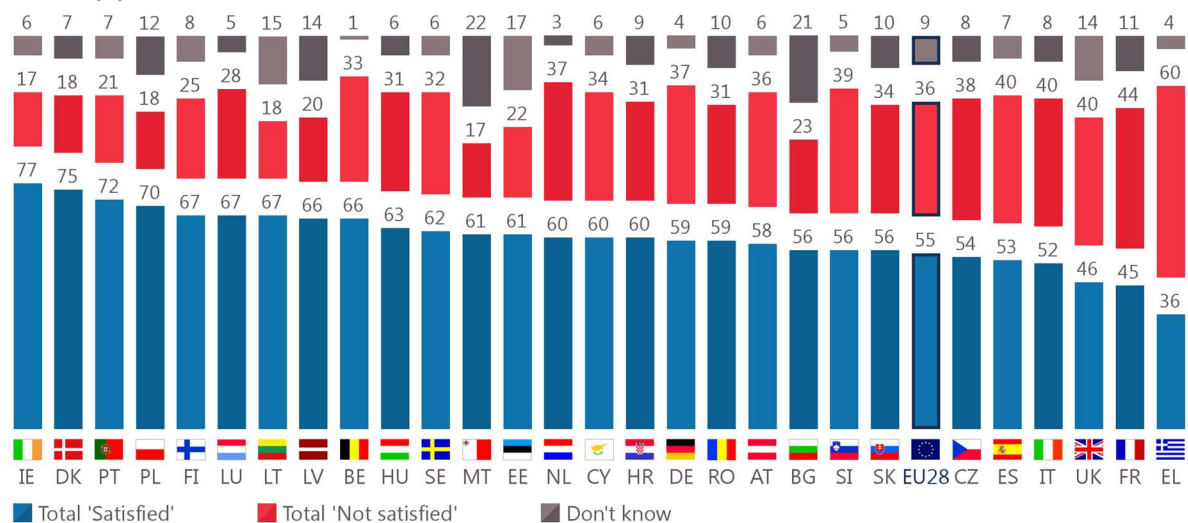
After a steep five-point increase, **55% of Europeans say they are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU**, the highest point since autumn 2004. In parallel, the proportion of respondents “not satisfied” with the way democracy works in the EU has lost five percentage points, at 36%. Less than one in ten Europeans say that they “don’t know” (9%, unchanged).

QA17b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - EU)



In 27 Member States (up from 23 since autumn 2018), a majority of the respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, with the highest proportions in Ireland (77%), Denmark (75%), Portugal (72%) and Poland (70%). At the other end of the scale, this feeling is less widespread in France (45%) and the United Kingdom (46%). Greece is the only country where a majority of the respondents are “not satisfied” with the way democracy works in the EU (60% vs. 36% “satisfied”).

QA17b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(%)



Since autumn 2018, the satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in 25 Member States, led by Cyprus (60%, +12 percentage points), Finland (67%, +11), Spain (53%, +10), Italy (52%, +10), Hungary (63%, +10), Malta (61%, +10) and Portugal (72%, +10). It has decreased only in the United Kingdom (46%, -2) and remains unchanged in Belgium and Latvia. As a consequence of these evolutions, the majority opinion has changed since autumn 2018 in four countries: in France, Spain and Italy, a majority are now satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, as well as in Slovenia, where previously the population was divided.

III. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

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

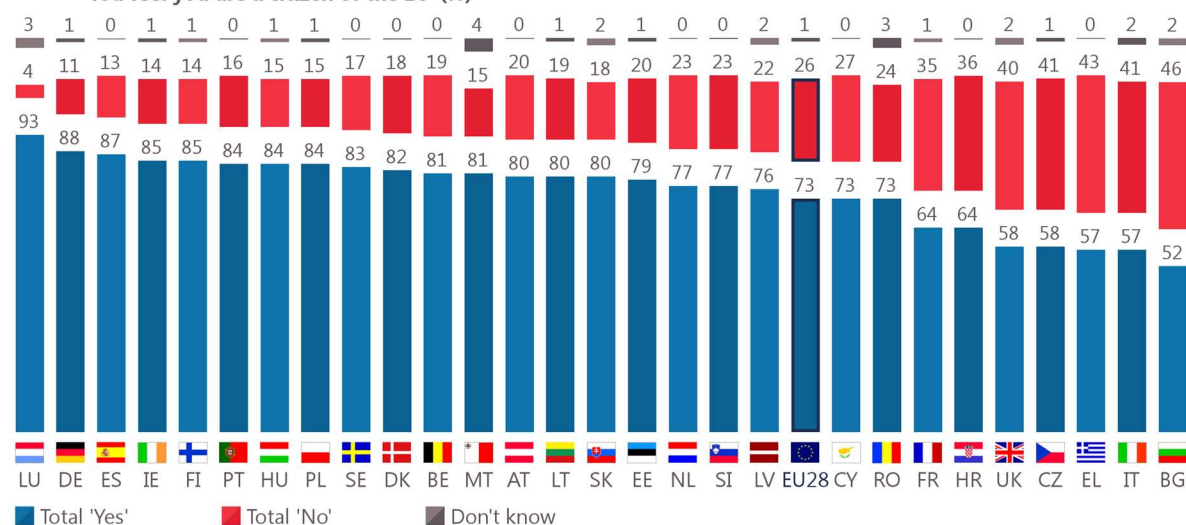
As was the case in spring and autumn 2018, **a majority of the population feel that they are citizens of the EU in all EU countries**. This opinion is held by close to three-quarters of respondents at EU level (73%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2018), whereas just over a quarter of Europeans do not share this opinion (26%, -2).

At the national level, the feeling of being an EU citizen varies between 93% in Luxembourg and 52% in Bulgaria. More than eight in ten respondents feel this way in 12 countries: Luxembourg (93%), Germany (88%), Spain (87%), Ireland and Finland (both 85%), Hungary, Poland and Portugal (all 84%), Sweden (83%), Denmark (82%) and Belgium and Malta (both 81%). At the other end of the scale, this opinion is less widespread in Bulgaria (52%), Italy and Greece (both 57%), the United Kingdom and Czechia (both 58%) and Croatia and France (both 64%).

Since autumn 2018, the feeling of EU citizenship has increased in 22 countries (up from 15 autumn 2018), in particular in Cyprus (73%, +8 percentage points, after a seven-point decrease between spring and autumn 2018) and Portugal (84%, +6). It has declined in four countries, by no more than two percentage points, and has remained unchanged in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

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

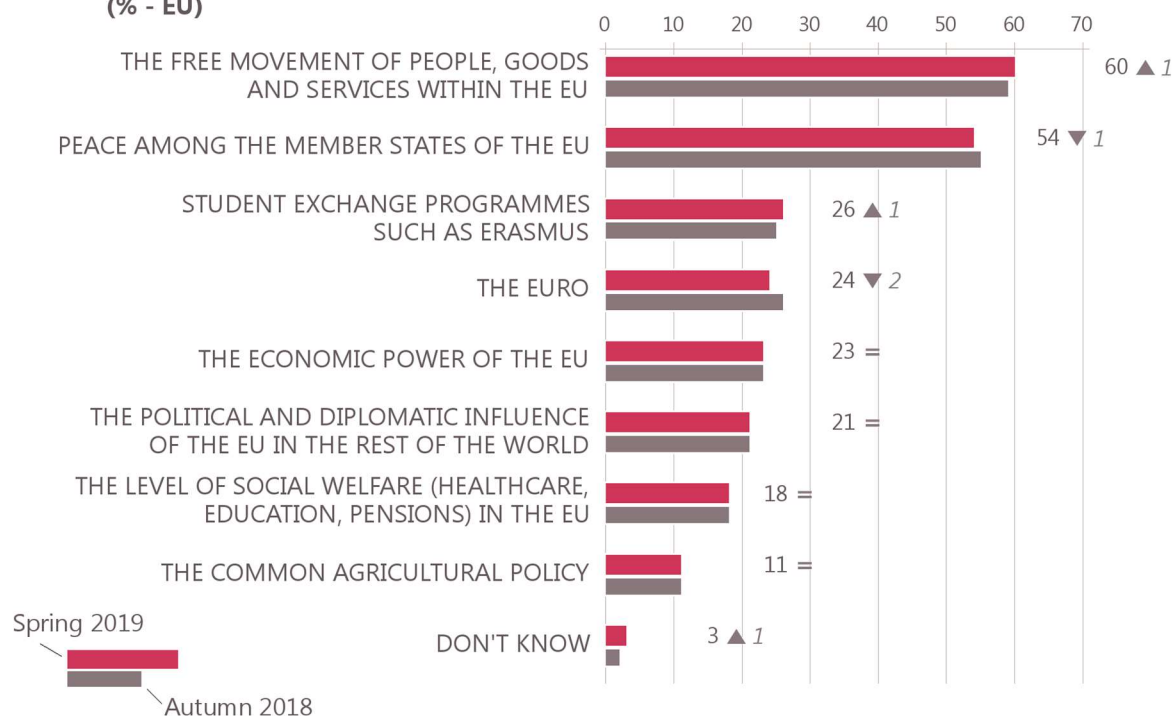
“The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU” (60% of the total answers, +1 percentage point since autumn 2018) is seen by Europeans as the most positive result of the EU, reaching its highest level since 2011. This is followed by **“peace among the Member States of the EU”** (54%, -1). While these two items have always been by far the most frequently mentioned by EU citizens, the 6-point gap between the two is the widest since the question was first asked, in 2011.

These are followed by four items each cited by more than a fifth of Europeans: “student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS” is in third place (26%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2018), switching position with “the euro”, now in fourth place (24%, -2). All four items are mentioned by the same proportions as in autumn 2018: in fifth place, “the economic power of the EU” is mentioned by 23% of EU citizens, ahead of “the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world” (21%).

“The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU” remains in seventh place, cited by 18% of respondents. Finally, “the Common Agricultural Policy” is mentioned by just above a tenth of Europeans (11%).

The top two results are the same in the euro area: **“the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU”** comes first (58%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2018), followed by **“peace among the Member States of the EU”** (55%, -2). In third place, and unchanged since autumn 2018, **“the euro”** is mentioned by close to a third of respondents in the euro area (32%), while it is in eighth and last position outside the euro area (9%, -2).

QD4T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



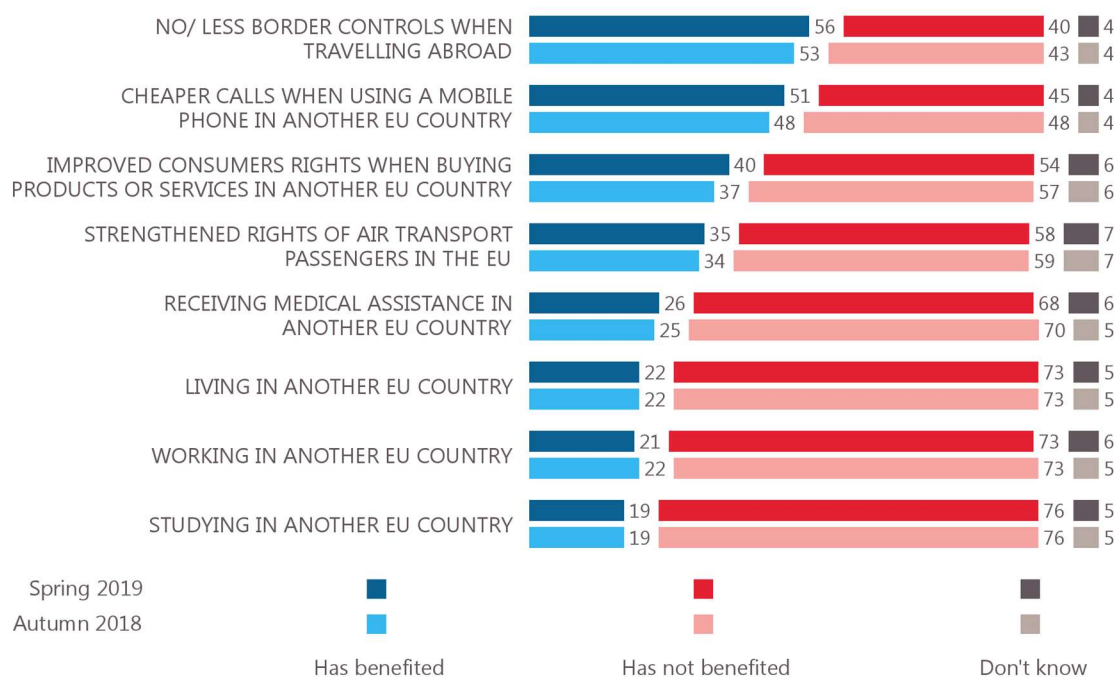
3 EU achievements

More than half of EU citizens say they have benefited from **no or less border controls when travelling abroad** (56%, +3 percentage points since spring 2018) and from **cheaper calls when using a mobile phone in another EU country** (51%, +3). Four in ten have benefited from **improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country** (40%, +3), and more than a third from the **strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU** (35%, +1).

More than a quarter have benefited by **receiving medical assistance in another EU country** (26%, +1 percentage point since spring 2018), while more than a fifth have **lived in another EU country** (22%, unchanged) or **worked in another EU country** (21%, -1). Finally, almost one in five say that they have benefited from **studying in another EU country** (19%, unchanged).

QD11 For each of the following achievements of the EU, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.

(% - EU)

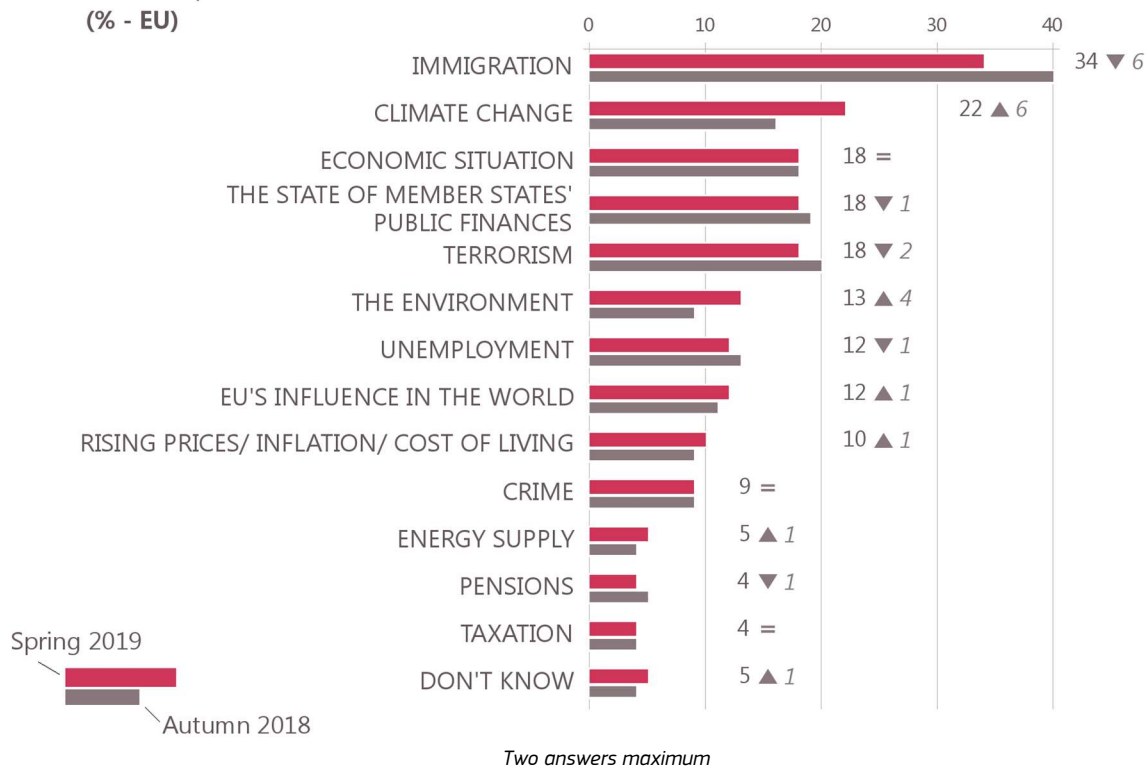


IV. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

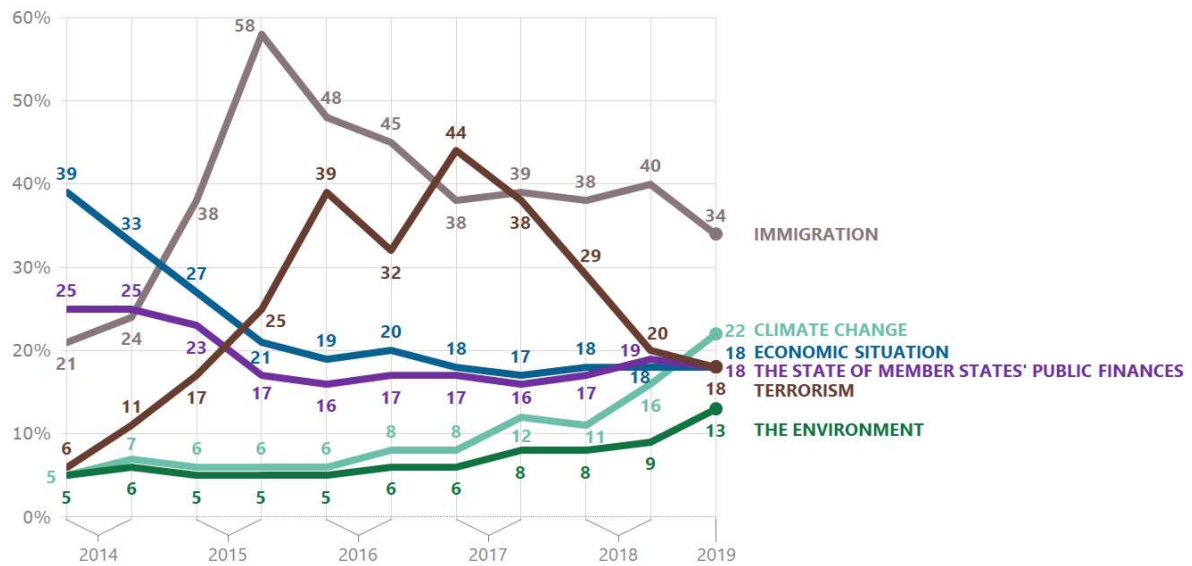
1 Main concerns at European level: trend

More than a third of Europeans consider that **immigration is the main concern** at EU level (34%, -6 percentage points since autumn 2018). This is followed by **climate change**, which comes in second position with a six-point increase (22%), following its five-point increase between spring and autumn 2018. It is the first time that this item is mentioned by more than a fifth of Europeans. **The economic situation** (18%, unchanged), **terrorism** (18%, -2 since autumn 2018, and -26 since spring 2017) and **the state of Member States' public finances** (18%, -1) share third place. In sixth position, **the environment** has reached a new high after a four-point increase (13%). **Unemployment** (12%, -1) and **the EU's influence in the world** (12%, +1) share seventh place. **Rising prices/inflation/cost of living** (10%, +1) is in ninth position, just above **crime**, in tenth (9%, unchanged). Other items are mentioned by 5% or less of the population: **energy supply** (5%, +1), **taxation** (4%, unchanged) and **pensions** (4%, -1).

QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



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 34% of respondents, is seen as the most important issue facing the EU in 21 Member States (down from 26 in autumn 2018), with the highest proportions in Malta (63%), Czechia, Estonia and Slovenia (all 53%) and the Netherlands (50%). In Luxembourg, immigration shares first place with climate change, with 33% of mentions. It is the second most important concern in Denmark (46%), Sweden (35%), Finland (32%), Ireland (28%), Romania (24%) and the United Kingdom (22%).

Climate change is mentioned by 22% of Europeans and is in first position in Denmark (49%), Sweden (48%), Finland (40%) and Ireland (33%) and in equal first place in Luxembourg. It is the second most mentioned concern in Germany (31%) and Belgium (28%). It shares second place with the state of Member States' public finances in the Netherlands (33%) and with terrorism in France (21%).

Three items are in equal third place at EU level, with 18% of mentions: **the economic situation, the state of Member States' public finances** and **terrorism**.

The economic situation is in first place in the United Kingdom (23%), and in second in Greece (32%), Italy (28%) and Spain (23%).

The state of Member States' public finances is cited by a third of respondents in the Netherlands (33%), in equal second place. It is also the second most given answer in Portugal (27%), Austria (24%) and Luxembourg (15%, equal with the environment).

Terrorism is the first answer given in Portugal (29%), and Romania (26%). It is the second most mentioned issue in 12 countries, with the highest scores in Bulgaria (36%), Croatia (33%), Czechia (32%) and Lithuania (30%), and in France (21%), where it shares second place.

In sixth place, **the environment** is mentioned by 13% of EU citizens, with the highest proportions in Denmark (27%) and Malta and Sweden (both 26%). It is the second most given answer in Malta (26%) and in Luxembourg (15%), where it shares second place.

Unemployment and **the EU's influence in the world** come in **equal** seventh position, with 12% of mentions. **Unemployment** is most mentioned in Italy (26%), where it is the third most mentioned issue, and in Spain and Cyprus (both 18%). In Luxembourg, it is the third most given answer (14%), equal with terrorism. **The EU's influence in the world** is mentioned by more than 15% of respondents in the Netherlands (20%), where it is the third most mentioned issue, in Finland (18%) and in Greece, Austria and the United Kingdom (all 17%).

Mentioned by 10% of Europeans, in ninth place, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is most mentioned in Slovakia (18%), France (17%) and Romania and Poland (both 16%). It is the third most given answer in Slovakia (equal with the state of Member States' public finances) and Romania (equal with the state of Member States' public finances and the economic situation).

Other items (**crime, energy supply, pensions and taxation**) 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	Climate change	Economic situation	The state of Member States' public finances	Terrorism	The environment	Unemployment	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Crime	Energy supply	Pensions	Taxation
EU28		34	22	18	18	18	13	12	12	10	9	5	4	4
BE		44	28	15	17	12	16	7	10	13	10	7	7	4
BG		46	10	15	8	36	6	5	8	13	10	6	3	2
CZ		53	13	11	17	32	11	3	10	11	12	3	5	2
DK		46	49	11	9	13	27	6	10	3	7	3	0	3
DE		37	31	12	27	11	15	10	15	6	8	6	3	2
EE		53	13	14	13	26	8	4	13	8	6	5	2	3
IE		28	33	17	10	21	17	10	10	14	7	7	4	4
EL		37	6	32	27	26	6	14	17	7	12	3	2	4
ES		37	21	23	14	15	12	18	8	7	5	4	6	6
FR		28	21	18	12	21	19	13	12	17	8	5	6	3
HR		42	14	13	18	33	5	7	14	12	16	6	4	4
IT		32	15	28	17	14	8	26	5	12	9	6	7	8
CY		47	14	20	16	25	6	18	6	9	14	1	1	3
LV		46	12	13	13	27	6	6	10	10	7	1	2	6
LT		38	22	11	10	30	4	4	10	12	11	3	2	7
LU		33	33	13	15	14	15	14	13	8	6	5	4	3
HU		49	22	14	20	23	7	5	13	9	8	8	5	4
MT		63	22	5	6	16	26	7	3	8	12	1	3	4
NL		50	33	12	33	13	15	3	20	4	3	4	2	1
AT		28	22	17	24	12	17	11	17	13	12	8	7	5
PL		36	17	10	13	24	11	3	9	16	10	8	5	3
PT		18	12	18	27	29	7	8	5	9	7	1	2	4
RO		24	15	16	16	26	12	8	10	16	11	8	8	7
SI		53	17	12	12	20	11	8	9	7	13	5	6	4
SK		35	14	12	18	20	11	6	10	18	15	6	7	3
FI		32	40	18	24	19	17	8	18	3	6	3	2	2
SE		35	48	12	14	13	26	5	13	1	11	9	2	1
UK		22	19	23	13	13	13	11	17	10	9	3	2	4
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

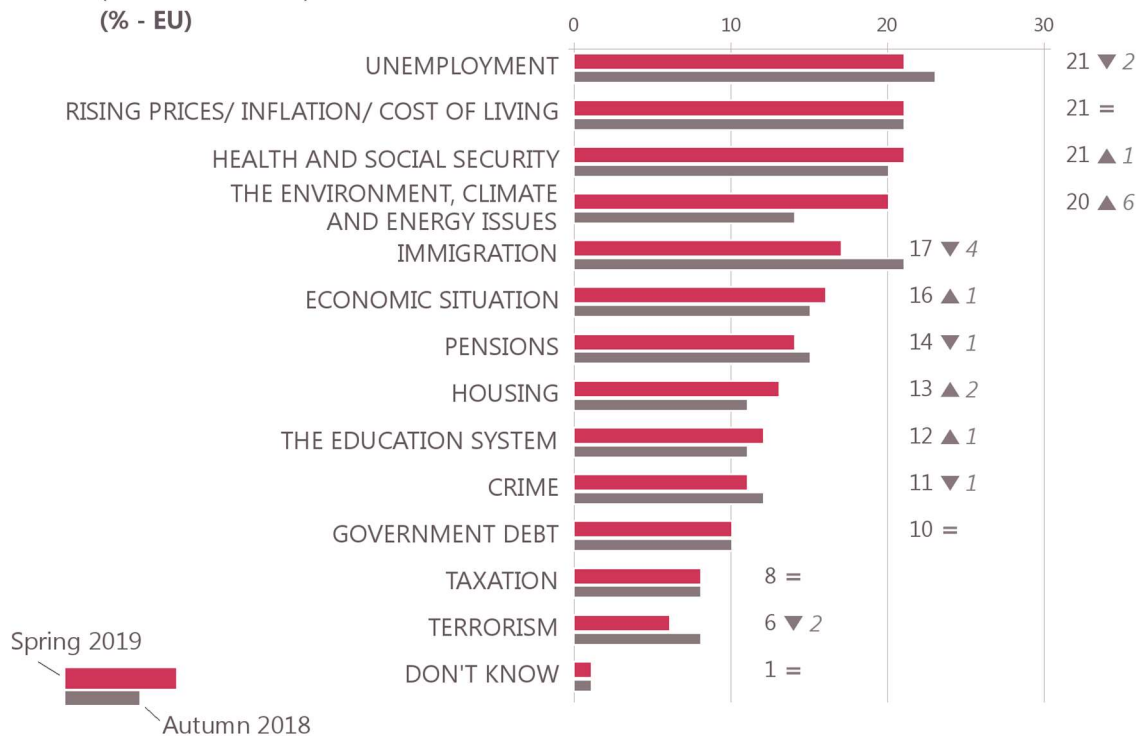
Two answers maximum

3 Main concerns at national level: trend

Three items are now equally seen as the most important national issue: **unemployment, rising prices/inflation/cost of living, and health and social security** are all mentioned by 21% of Europeans. Since autumn 2018, unemployment has lost ground slightly (-2 percentage points), continuing the almost continuous downward trend that started in spring 2013, when it stood at 51%; the score for rising prices/inflation/cost of living has remained unchanged, while health and social security has gained one percentage point. After a steep increase, **the environment, climate and energy issues** is in fourth place, reaching 20% for the first time (+6 since autumn 2018, and +18 since autumn 2011).

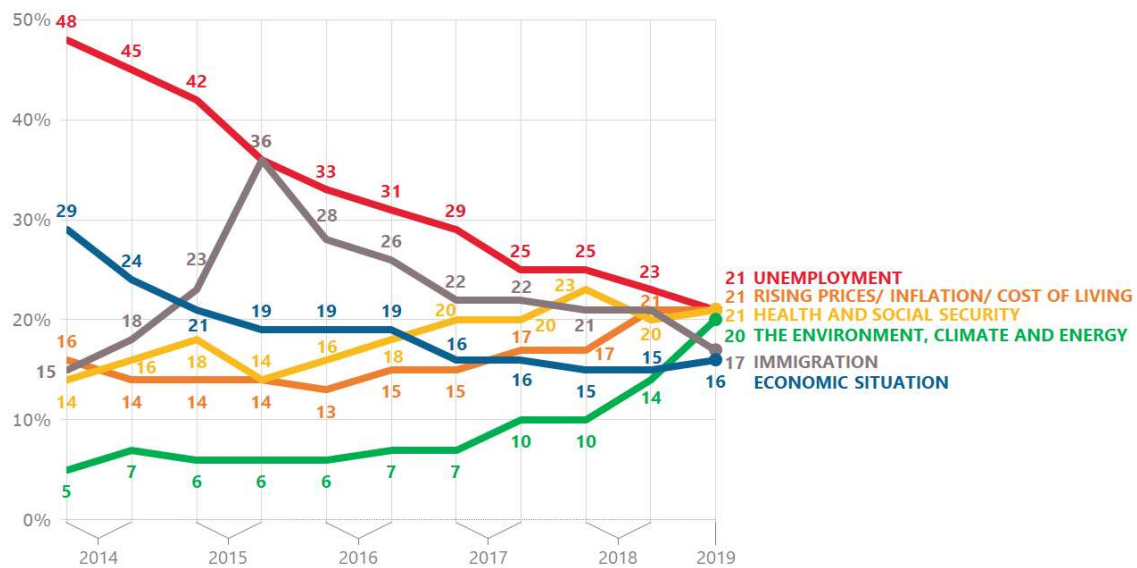
Immigration is now in fifth place, with 17% of mentions (-4 percentage points since autumn 2018, and -19 since autumn 2015), falling out of the top three concerns for the first time since spring 2014. **The economic situation** (16%) is in sixth place, after a slight one-point increase, the first since autumn 2012, when it stood at 37%. **Pensions** (14%, -1) is in seventh position, just above **housing** in eighth (13%, +2), **the education system** in ninth (12%, +1), **crime** in tenth (11%, -1) and **government debt** in eleventh place (10%, unchanged). Two other items are mentioned by less than 10% of respondents: **taxation** (8%, unchanged) and **terrorism** (6%, -2).

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - 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

Sharing first place with rising prices/inflation/cost of living and health and social security, unemployment is mentioned by 21% of Europeans. It is in first position in five EU Member States, the same as in autumn 2018: Spain (51%), Greece (49%), Italy (44%) and Croatia and France (both 33%). It comes in second place in Cyprus (24%).

In equal first place at EU level with 21% of mentions, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is the most mentioned issue in seven Member States: led by Lithuania (54%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 46%), Czechia and Estonia (both 38%), Slovakia (37%) and Romania (35%). It is the second answer given in Hungary (32%), France (28%), and Portugal (27%). It also shares second place with taxation in Latvia (31%), the environment, climate change and energy issues in Luxembourg (22%), and with health and social security in Austria (21%).

Health and social security is also in first place at EU level. It is in first place in six Member States: Finland (48%), Slovenia (47%), Hungary (45%), but also Portugal (34%), Latvia (32%) and the United Kingdom (29%). It comes in second place in ten countries, with the highest proportions in Sweden (42%), Ireland (41%) and Denmark (40%). Equal with pensions, it is also the second most mentioned item in the Netherlands (32%).

The **environment, climate and energy issues** is mentioned by 20% of EU citizens, in fourth position. While this was only the case in Denmark in autumn 2018, it is now the first answer given in five countries: Denmark (54%), the Netherlands (51%), Sweden (44%), Germany (36%) and Austria (26%). It is the second most mentioned issue in Finland (35%) and in Luxembourg (22%).

Immigration comes in fifth place at EU level, mentioned by 17% of Europeans. It is the leading answer in Malta (49%) and Belgium (28%), and the second most mentioned concern in Slovenia (24%). It is the third most mentioned concern in Denmark, Germany (both 24%), Netherlands (23%), Italy (22%), Austria (18%) and Hungary (17%).

The economic situation is mentioned by 16% of Europeans, in sixth place, and is the most given answer in Cyprus (41%). More than a quarter of respondents also mentioned this item in Greece (45%), Italy (31%) and Croatia (26%), three Member States where it comes in second position, and in Bulgaria (27%), where it comes third.

Pensions is mentioned by 14% of EU citizens, in seventh position, but by close to a third of respondents in the Netherlands, where it is the second most mentioned concern (32% equal with health and social security). It is also in second place in Spain (22%) and Belgium (22%, equally with government debt).

In eighth place, cited by 13% of respondents, **housing** remains the leading national issue in Luxembourg (60%) and Ireland (54%), and in second place in Malta (43%) and Germany (30%).

The **education system** is in ninth place, mentioned by 12% of Europeans. The highest scores are recorded in Sweden (22%), but also in Germany and Austria (both 18%), and Luxembourg, Cyprus and Finland (all 17%). It is the third most mentioned item in Luxembourg, and in equal third place in Finland and Austria.

Mentioned by 11% of Europeans, in tenth position, **crime** is the second answer given in the United Kingdom (26%) and the third in Sweden (24%).

In 11th position, **government debt** is cited by 10% of Europeans. The highest scores are recorded in Belgium (22%, in equal second place), Greece (22%, in third place), Czechia (21%, second place), Croatia (21%) and Italy (19%).

Taxation is mentioned by 8% of Europeans, in 12th place. It is most cited in Latvia (31%, in equal second place), Lithuania (22%, in second position), Estonia (17%, in equal third place with the economic situation) and Italy (17%).

Terrorism is in last position, with 6% of citations at EU level. It is mentioned by more than a tenth of respondents in France (13%).

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

		Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health and social security	The environment, climate and energy issues	Immigration	Economic situation	Pensions	Housing	The education system	Crime	Government debt	Taxation	Terrorism
EU28		21	21	21	20	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	8	6
BE		15	20	13	20	28	12	22	5	11	11	22	11	4
BG		15	46	31	6	9	27	17	1	9	16	4	5	3
CZ		4	38	20	14	16	10	19	18	9	9	21	8	3
DK		2	4	40	54	24	6	9	2	16	8	1	12	4
DE		7	13	15	36	24	5	15	30	18	12	3	4	7
EE		15	38	30	14	11	17	16	1	13	2	6	17	1
IE		9	16	41	17	7	11	4	54	7	13	5	5	2
EL		49	9	9	2	18	45	9	1	6	8	22	16	1
ES		51	9	15	7	16	21	22	10	10	6	10	7	4
FR		33	28	12	23	17	11	15	7	11	9	11	7	13
HR		33	25	16	3	13	26	15	4	7	24	21	7	1
IT		44	12	7	8	22	31	12	4	4	9	19	17	6
CY		24	19	22	4	16	41	8	11	17	11	7	5	1
LV		17	31	32	4	7	15	22	4	14	2	6	31	0
LT		18	54	19	4	10	13	18	4	14	6	3	22	0
LU		10	22	8	22	12	3	7	60	17	3	1	7	3
HU		8	32	45	10	17	16	17	7	13	6	9	6	5
MT		1	20	4	33	49	1	8	43	6	10	1	2	1
NL		3	13	32	51	23	4	32	11	13	6	1	3	5
AT		16	21	21	26	18	11	14	12	18	12	11	5	4
PL		5	46	28	10	9	11	15	7	14	8	15	8	3
PT		18	27	34	6	4	22	18	7	7	3	13	11	1
RO		11	35	30	9	7	25	18	7	13	9	11	10	4
SI		15	12	47	8	24	13	22	8	6	6	10	10	1
SK		14	37	36	13	7	17	16	7	11	7	7	6	3
FI		15	9	48	35	16	17	9	3	17	3	15	7	2
SE		7	4	42	44	22	9	8	7	22	24	0	3	4
UK		10	17	29	20	13	15	4	20	13	26	4	4	9
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

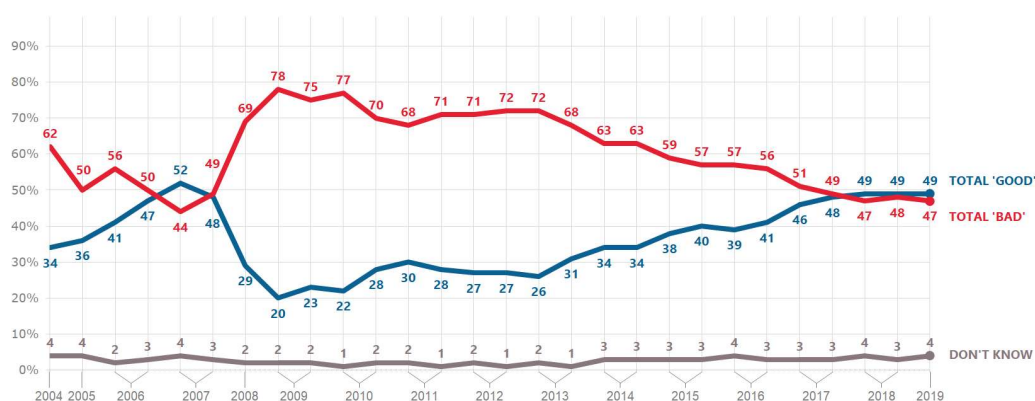
Two answers maximum

V. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

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

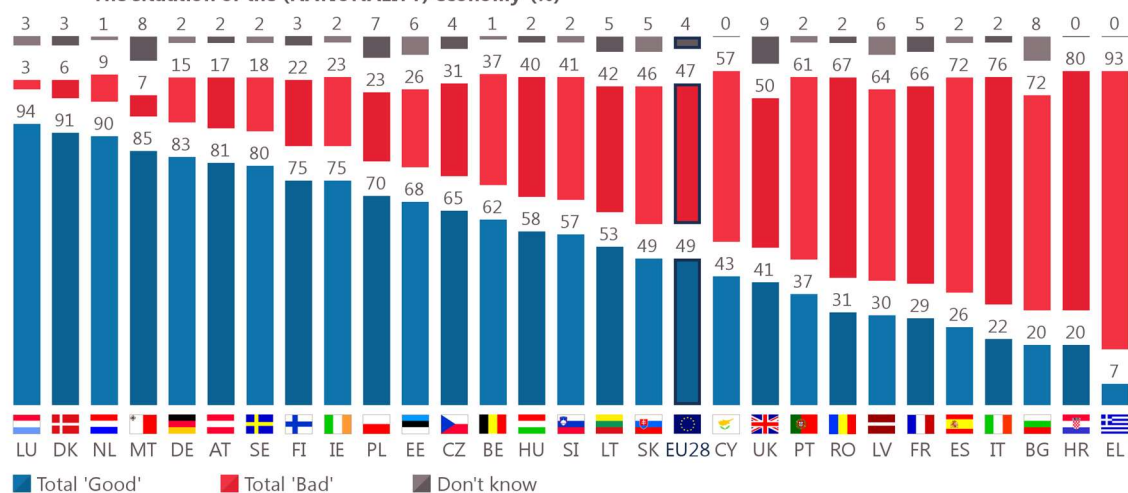
For the third consecutive time, almost half of EU citizens think that **the current situation of their national economy** is “good” (49%), just above the proportion who think that the situation is “bad” (47%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2018); 4% (+1) say that they “don’t know”.

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



This division of public opinion at EU level (49% vs. 47%) conceals very important variations between EU Member States: 87 percentage points separate Luxembourg, where 94% of the population say the situation of the national economy is good, from Greece, where 7% do so. In 17 countries (up from 16 in autumn 2018), a majority of respondents say that the national economic situation is good, with the highest proportions in Luxembourg (94%), Denmark (91%) and the Netherlands (90%). At least eight in ten respondents also share this opinion in Malta (85%), Germany (83%), Austria (81%) and Sweden (80%). Conversely, a minority of respondents consider that the situation of their national economy is good in 11 Member States: in Greece (7%), Bulgaria and Croatia (both 20%), Italy (22%), Spain (26%) and France (29%) less than three in ten respondents do so.

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



Perceptions of the situation of the national economy have improved in 19 countries since autumn 2018, most strikingly in Lithuania (53%, +13 percentage points) and Spain (26%, +8), Slovenia (57%, +6) Cyprus (43%, +6) and Romania (31%, +6). Conversely, they have deteriorated in eight countries, in particular in Malta (85%, -10) and Sweden (80%, -8), two countries where this opinion is still held by at least eight in ten respondents. Finally, opinions of the national economic situation remain unchanged in Austria.

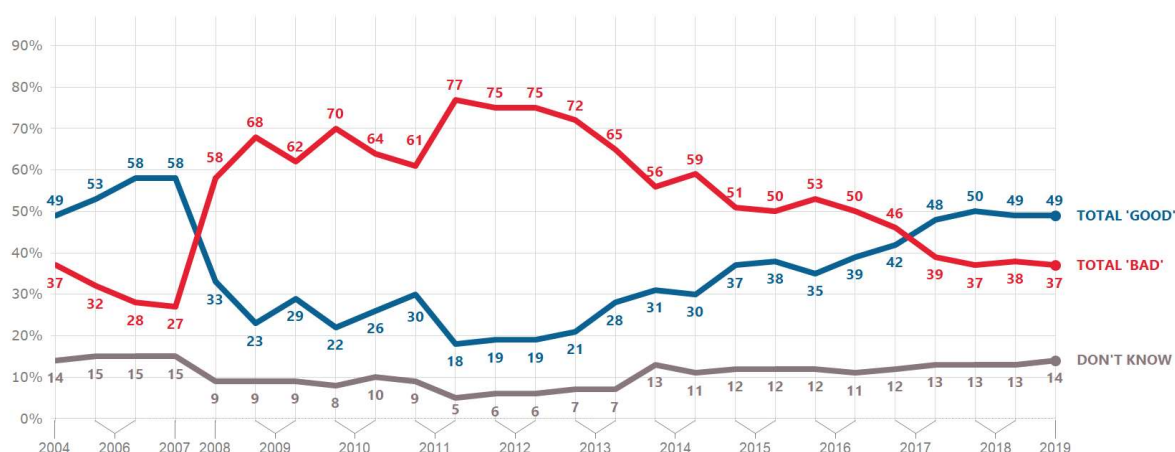
QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

		Total 'Good'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Bad'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
EU28		49	=	47	▼ 1	4
EURO AREA		48	▲ 1	49	▼ 2	3
NON-EURO AREA		52	=	42	=	6
LT		53	▲ 13	42	▼ 14	5
ES		26	▲ 8	72	▼ 8	2
SI		57	▲ 6	41	▼ 6	2
CY		43	▲ 6	57	▼ 5	0
RO		31	▲ 6	67	▼ 5	2
HU		58	▲ 4	40	▼ 4	2
FR		29	▲ 4	66	▼ 4	5
HR		20	▲ 4	80	▼ 3	0
LU		94	▲ 3	3	▼ 3	3
DK		91	▲ 3	6	▼ 3	3
SK		49	▲ 3	46	▼ 2	5
PL		70	▲ 2	23	▼ 3	7
EE		68	▲ 2	26	▼ 1	6
IT		22	▲ 2	76	▼ 3	2
BG		20	▲ 2	72	=	8
IE		75	▲ 1	23	=	2
FI		75	▲ 1	22	▼ 3	3
PT		37	▲ 1	61	▲ 1	2
EL		7	▲ 1	93	▼ 1	0
AT		81	=	17	▼ 1	2
NL		90	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	1
LV		30	▼ 2	64	▲ 1	6
CZ		65	▼ 4	31	▲ 2	4
DE		83	▼ 5	15	▲ 5	2
BE		62	▼ 5	37	▲ 5	1
UK		41	▼ 5	50	▲ 6	9
SE		80	▼ 8	18	▲ 8	2
MT		85	▼ 10	7	▲ 4	8

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

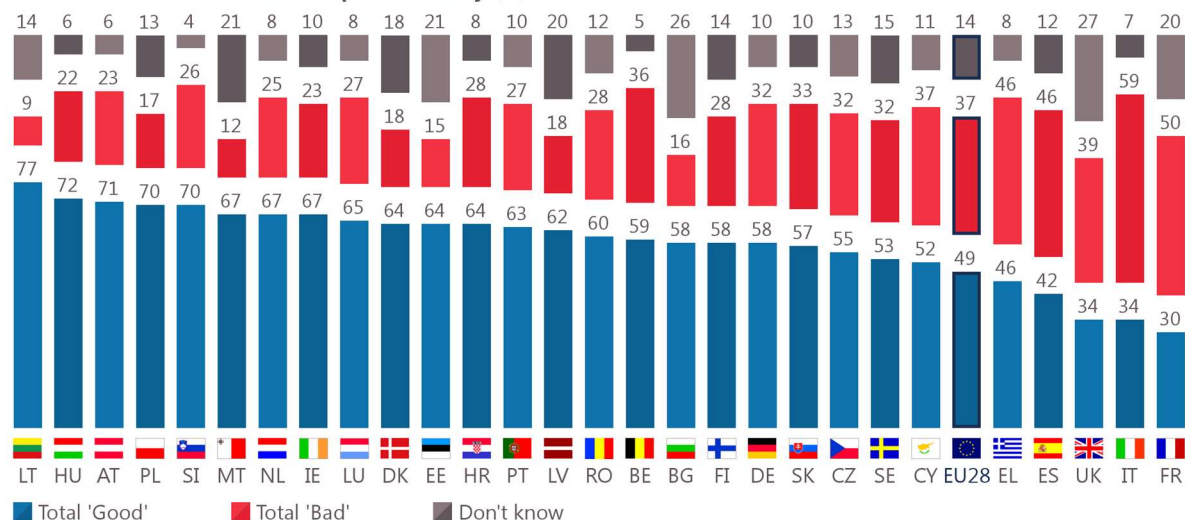
For the fourth consecutive time, a majority of Europeans think that **the situation of the European economy** is “good” (49%, unchanged since autumn 2018). However, 37% think it is “bad” (-1 percentage point), and 14% (+1) say that they “don’t know”.

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



In 23 EU Member States, a majority of Europeans describe the current situation of the European economy as “good” (as in autumn 2018), led by Lithuania (77%), Hungary (72%), Austria (71%) and Poland and Slovenia (both 70%). Conversely, in four countries, a majority of respondents think that the situation of the European economy is “bad”: Italy (59% “bad” vs. 34% “good”), France (50% vs. 30%), Spain (46% vs. 42%), and the United Kingdom (39% vs. 34%). In Greece, the population is now divided (46% vs. 46%) whereas negative views were predominant in autumn 2018.

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



Since autumn 2018, the proportion of respondents who think the situation of the European economy is good has increased in 17 countries, in particular in Luxembourg (65%, +9 percentage points), Hungary (72%, +7), Malta (67%, +6), Portugal (63%, +6) and Spain (42%, +6). Conversely, it is lower in six countries, most strikingly in Sweden (53%, -6) and in Germany (58%, -5), and remains unchanged in five.

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

		Total 'Good'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Total 'Bad'	Sp.2019 - Aut.2018	Don't know
EU28		49	=	37	▼ 1	14
EURO AREA		47	=	42	=	11
NON-EURO AREA		53	=	29	▼ 1	18
LU		65	▲ 9	27	▼ 6	8
HU		72	▲ 7	22	▼ 7	6
MT		67	▲ 6	12	▼ 6	21
PT		63	▲ 6	27	▼ 1	10
ES		42	▲ 6	46	▼ 4	12
SI		70	▲ 5	26	▼ 3	4
EE		64	▲ 5	15	▼ 2	21
CY		52	▲ 5	37	▲ 2	11
LT		77	▲ 4	9	▼ 5	14
RO		60	▲ 4	28	▼ 3	12
BG		58	▲ 4	16	▼ 2	26
FR		30	▲ 4	50	▼ 4	20
DK		64	▲ 2	18	▼ 6	18
AT		71	▲ 1	23	▼ 2	6
FI		58	▲ 1	28	▼ 7	14
SK		57	▲ 1	33	=	10
CZ		55	▲ 1	32	▲ 2	13
PL		70	=	17	▼ 2	13
IE		67	=	23	▲ 2	10
NL		67	=	25	▼ 1	8
BE		59	=	36	▲ 1	5
EL		46	=	46	▼ 2	8
HR		64	▼ 1	28	▲ 2	8
LV		62	▼ 2	18	▲ 1	20
IT		34	▼ 3	59	=	7
UK		34	▼ 3	39	=	27
DE		58	▼ 5	32	▲ 4	10
SE		53	▼ 6	32	▲ 5	15

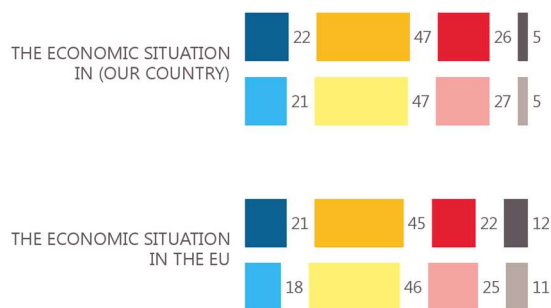
3 Expectations for the next twelve months

Optimism about economic prospects for the next 12 months has increased since autumn 2018, after two consecutive decreases between autumn 2017 and autumn 2018. 22% of respondents think that **the economic situation in their country** will be “better” over the next 12 months (22%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2018). The proportion who think that it will be “worse” has decreased slightly (26%, -1). Positive forecasts for the future of **the economic situation in the EU** have also gained ground: 21% think that the next 12 months will be better (+3), while 22% answer “worse” (-3).

However, a large majority of Europeans consider that both the economic situation in their country (47%, unchanged) and in the EU (45%, -1) will be the same in the next 12 months.

This opinion – that things will remain the same in the next 12 months – is more pronounced when it comes to the personal situation of Europeans: six in ten EU citizens expect **the financial situation of their household** to be the same (60%, unchanged since autumn 2018), and 57% feel the same about **their personal job situation** (-1 percentage point). In both cases, optimism dominates negative outlooks: a quarter of respondents expect the financial situation of their household to be “better” in the next 12 months (25%, +2 vs. 12% “worse”, -2), and a similar proportion feel the same about their personal job situation (24%, +2 vs. 8%, unchanged).

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 2019
Autumn 2018

Better Same Worse Don't know

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 2019
Autumn 2018

Better Same Worse Don't know

VI. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S POLITICAL PRIORITIES

1 Overview

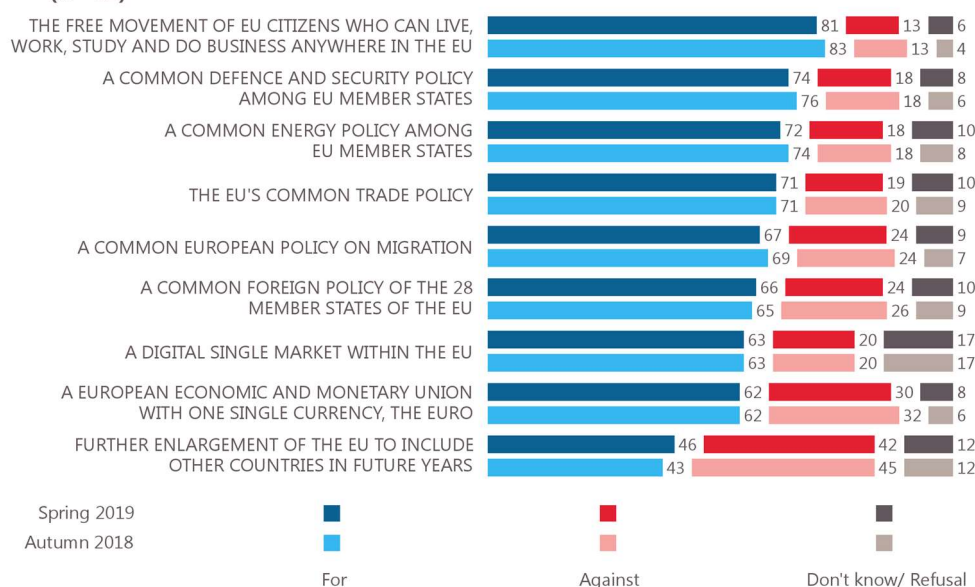
Support for all the EU priorities and common policies tested is widespread, with limited evolutions since autumn 2018. At least six in ten respondents support eight of these nine priorities and common policies. Since autumn 2018, support has increased for two of the nine policies tested; however, it has remained unchanged for three and has decreased for the remaining four.

More than eight EU citizens in ten support **“the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU”** (81%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018)¹³. Almost three-quarters of Europeans are for **“a common defence and security policy among EU Member States”** (74%, -2). More than seven in ten respondents also support **“a common energy policy among EU Member States”** (72%, -2), and **“the EU's common trade policy”** (71%, unchanged).

Around two-thirds of Europeans say they are in favour of **“a common European policy on migration”** (67%, -2 percentage points), and **“a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU”** (66%, +1). More than six in ten Europeans are for **“a digital single market within the EU”** (63%, unchanged) and **“a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro”** (62%, unchanged).

After a 3-point increase, 46% of Europeans now support **“further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years”**. At the same time, fewer respondents now oppose this policy (42%, -3 percentage points). As a consequence, support for further enlargement is the majority view for the first time since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2009 (EB72).

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)



¹³ Support for “the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU” and “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” will be analysed in more detail later in this section.

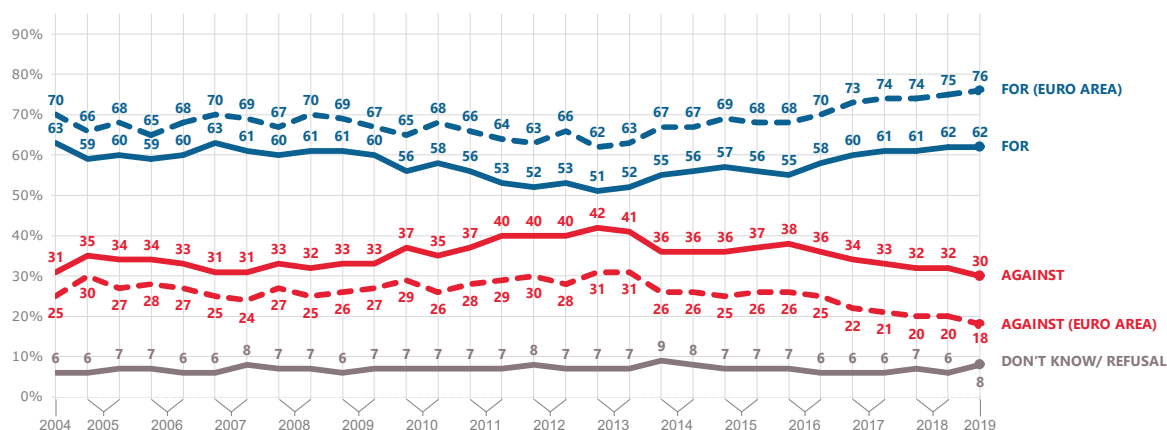
2 Support for the euro: trend and national results

In the euro area, support for the euro continues to increase: 76% of citizens in the euro area are for **a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro** (+1 percentage point since autumn 2018, and +8 since spring 2016). This is highest point **since spring 2004**. In parallel, the proportion of respondents who are opposed to the euro continues to decrease (18%, -2).

Overall in the European Union, more than six in ten Europeans are for the euro (62%, unchanged since autumn 2018): support remains at its highest level since spring 2007, when it stood at 63%. Conversely, three in ten Europeans are “against” a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (30%, -2 percentage points), the lowest level of opposition since autumn 2004.

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.

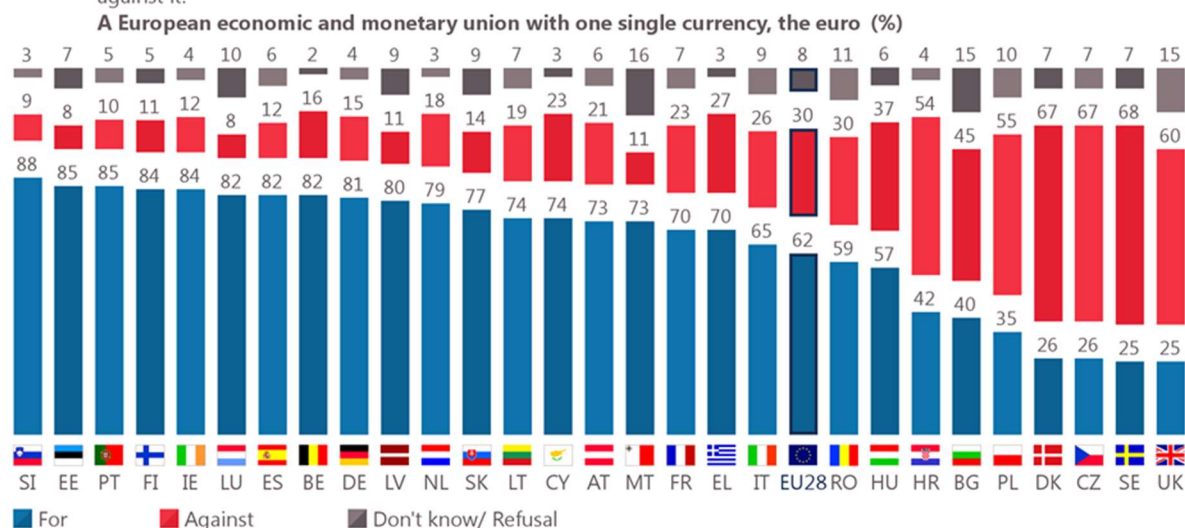
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



A majority of respondents are for “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” in 21 countries, a number that has remained unchanged since autumn 2017. The highest proportions of support are seen in Slovenia (88%), Estonia and Portugal (both 85%), Finland and Ireland (both 84%), Luxembourg, Spain and Belgium (all 82%) and Germany (81%). Support, though still predominant, is less widespread in Hungary (57%) and Romania (59%). In seven countries, all located outside the euro area, a majority of respondents say they are against the euro: Sweden (68%), Czechia and Denmark (both 67%), the United Kingdom (60%), Poland (55%), Croatia (54%) and Bulgaria (45% vs. 40% “for”).

Since autumn 2018, support for the euro has increased in 13 Member States, most strikingly in Portugal (85%, +8 percentage points) and Lithuania (74%, +7). It has decreased in ten countries, in particular in Denmark (26%, -4) and Sweden (25%, -4), and remains unchanged in five.

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.



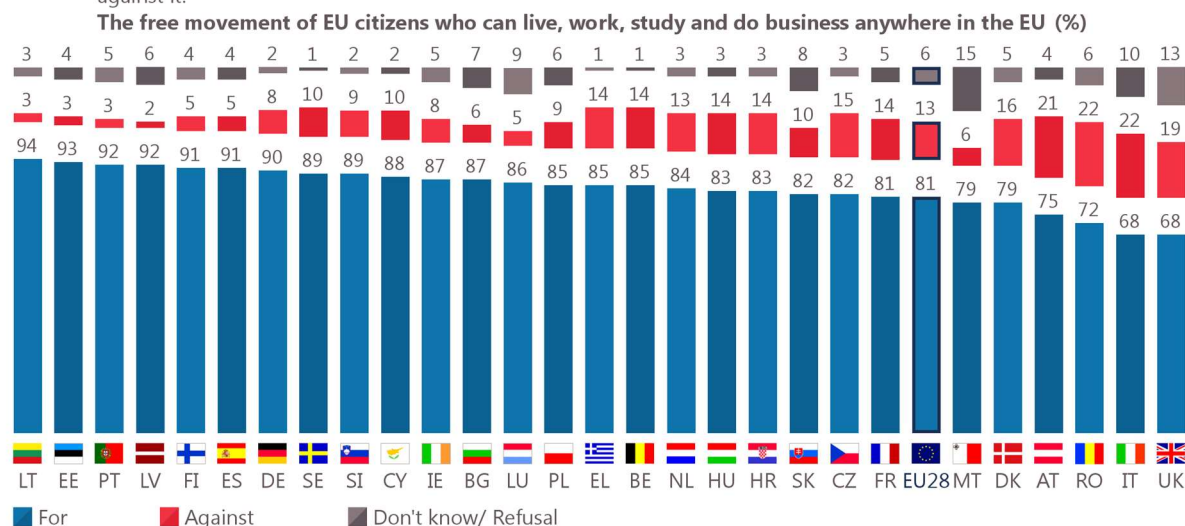
3 Internal Market - free movement: national results

More than eight in ten Europeans say they are for “the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU” (81%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2018), while 13% are “against” it (unchanged), and 6% (+2) answer that they “don’t know”.

A majority of respondents support the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU in every EU country (as in autumn 2018), led by Lithuania (94% “for”), Estonia (93%), Portugal and Latvia (both 92%) and Finland and Spain (both 91%). At the other end of scale, support is less widespread in the United Kingdom and Italy (both 68%).

Since autumn 2018, support for “the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU” has increased in nine Member States, and particularly in Portugal (92%, +5 percentage points). It has decreased in 14 countries, most strikingly in the United Kingdom (68%, -6) and Luxembourg (86%, -5), and remains unchanged in five.

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.



CONCLUSION

This spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey reveals that, overall, **the EU is seen in a more positive light than at any time over the past ten years**. In particular, three key indicators have reached their highest levels since autumn 2009 (EB72): more than four in ten (**44%**) Europeans now trust the EU, ten percentage points ahead of trust in national governments and parliament; **45%** of citizens now have a positive image of the EU; and six in ten (**61%**) are optimistic about its future.

After the sixth consecutive increase since spring 2016, the proportion of EU citizens who consider that **their voice counts in the EU** has reached a record high: for the first time, more than half of respondents agree with this statement (**56%**). In parallel, **55%** of EU citizens say **they are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU**, the highest point since autumn 2004 (EB62).

Close to three-quarters of Europeans (**73%**) **feel they are citizens of the EU**, and this opinion is held by **a majority of respondents in every EU Member State**.

“The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU” is perceived as the EU’s most positive achievement by six in ten EU citizens, reaching a new high since 2011. In second place, **“peace among the Member States of the EU”** is cited by more than half of Europeans.

More than half of Europeans say they have benefited from **the absence or reduction of border controls when travelling abroad** and **cheaper calls when using a mobile phone in another EU country**. There has been a three-point rise in the proportions benefiting from both these initiatives since spring 2018 (EB89).

If **immigration**, mentioned by above a third of respondents, is still seen as **the most important issue facing the EU**, this survey is marked by a significant rise in concerns about climate change and the environment. **Climate change** is mentioned by more than a fifth of Europeans, and is now the second-ranked issue for the first time. At the national level, three issues share first place: **unemployment, rising prices/inflation/cost of living**, and **health and social security**, mentioned by just over a fifth of respondents. However, the **environment, climate change and energy issues** comes close behind, named by one in five Europeans.

Europeans are still upbeat about the economy. Close to half believe that both the **national** and **European economic situations** are “good”, in both cases exceeding the proportion who say the economy is “bad”.

A majority of Europeans support the eight different **EU priorities and common policies** tested in this survey. The policy attracting most approval is **“the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU”**, supported by more than eight in ten respondents. More than six in ten EU citizens are in favour of the euro, rising to **76%** of respondents in the euro area – a new record high.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 7th June and the 1st July 2019, Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 91.5 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 91.5 includes the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 91 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 91 survey has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (Turkey, North 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° INTERVIEW	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.057	07/06/2018	18/06/2019	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.031	07/06/2019	19/06/2019	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.004	08/06/2019	18/06/2019	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.013	07/06/2019	24/06/2019	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.487	10/06/2019	25/06/2019	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.003	07/06/2019	19/06/2019	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	1.028	07/06/2019	18/06/2019	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.012	07/06/2019	17/06/2019	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.007	07/06/2019	18/06/2019	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.013	07/06/2019	19/06/2019	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.014	08/06/2019	19/06/2019	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.026	07/06/2019	17/06/2019	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	07/06/2019	19/06/2019	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.016	08/06/2019	19/06/2019	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.006	07/06/2019	18/06/2019	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	506	07/06/2019	21/06/2019	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.038	08/06/2019	19/06/2019	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	12/06/2019	25/06/2019	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.020	07/06/2019	20/06/2019	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.022	07/06/2019	19/06/2019	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.000	08/06/2019	19/06/2019	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.008	08/06/2019	18/06/2019	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Piete (CSOP)	1.025	07/06/2019	19/06/2019	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.011	07/06/2019	17/06/2019	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.058	08/06/2019	18/06/2019	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.004	07/06/2019	24/06/2019	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.015	07/06/2019	24/06/2019	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1.032	07/06/2019	18/06/2019	52.651.777	12,20%
TOTAL EU28			27.464	07/06/2018	25/06/2019	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	07/06/2019	21/06/2019	143.226	
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.008	12/06/2019	26/06/2019	56.770.205	
MK	North Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.017	12/06/2019	26/06/2019	1.721.528	
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	532	12/06/2019	24/06/2019	501.030	
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	998	12/06/2019	24/06/2019	6.161.584	
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1.005	12/06/2019	01/07/2019	2.221.572	
TOTAL			32.524	07/06/2018	01/07/2019	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 (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), Kantar 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%	