



Special Eurobarometer 461

Report

Designing Europe's future: Security and Defence

Fieldwork
April 2017

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

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Special Eurobarometer 461 – Wave EB87.2 – TNS opinion & social



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Report

Designing Europe's future

Security and Defence

Survey conducted by TNS opinion & political at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategic Communication" Unit)

Project title

Special Eurobarometer 461
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Report
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<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

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INTRODUCTION

The European Union is the world's largest single market, the largest trade power, and the largest development and humanitarian aid donor. The euro is the second most used currency in the world. However, the EU share of the global GDP is shrinking and unemployment remains too high, despite a significant improvement in the last four years. The migration crises and terrorist threats and attacks add to a sense of instability and transition, which is reinforced by geopolitical uncertainties

On 1 March 2017, the European Commission presented a White paper on the Future of Europe¹, setting out challenges and opportunities for Europe in the coming decade.

In order to inform the debate, the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategic Communication" Unit) decided to conduct a special Eurobarometer that focuses on EU citizens' opinions about different topics linked to the White Paper.

The first part of this survey was published on 31 May 2017, which included questions on trust in various institutions, opinions about globalisation and its impact, and opinions about support for the euro, free-trade and solidarity.

This present report focuses on questions related to:

- Opinions about security;
- A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States and a common defence and security policy among EU Member States;
- Opinions about the creation of an EU army.

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU) between 15 and 25 April 2017. Some 28,501 EU citizens were interviewed face-to-face at home on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategic Communication" Unit)². 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 intervals³.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/white-paper-future-europe-reflections-and-scenarios-eu27_en

² <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

³ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

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

* 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 respondents 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.*

KEY FINDINGS

- For almost eight in ten respondents, the term security brings to mind something positive (78%); nearly one in five considers security as negative (19%).
- Almost two thirds (65%) are in favour of a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States.
- Three quarters of respondents are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States (75%).
- More than half of all respondents (55%) are in favour of the creation of an EU army.

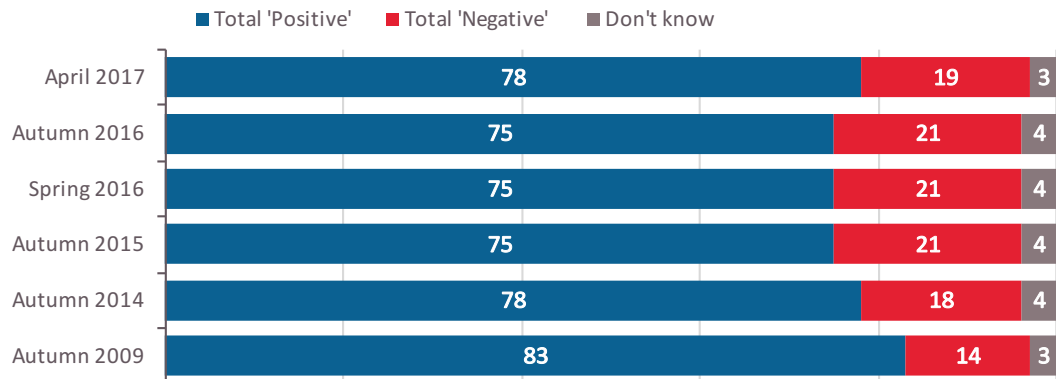
I. OPINIONS ON SECURITY

Nearly eight in ten respondents (78%, +3 percentage points) consider security as a positive concept⁴. Just over three in ten (32%, +6 pp) say security brings to mind something “very positive”, while 46% (-3 pp) say that security brings to mind something “fairly positive”.

Almost one in five respondents (19%, -2 pp) considers security as negative. Less than one in six respondents (15%, -2 pp) say security brings to mind something fairly negative, while 4% (unchanged) say security brings to mind something very negative.

QA5.3 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Security (% - EU)

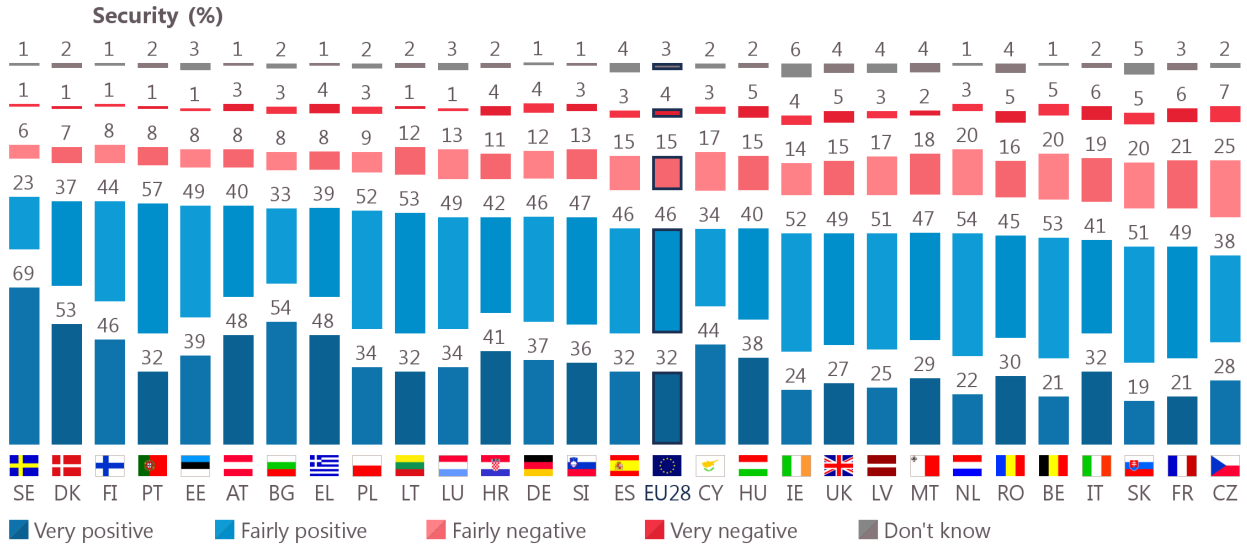


⁴ QA5 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? 5.3 Security.

In all Member States, a majority of respondents consider security as positive. Proportions range from 92% in Sweden (including 69% who say the term brings something “very positive” in mind) and 90% in Denmark and Finland to 66% in the Czech Republic and 70% in Slovakia and France.






























In addition to Sweden (69%), more than half of all respondents in Bulgaria (54%) and Denmark (53%) consider security as “very positive”.

QA5.3 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



Compared to autumn 2016, the proportions of respondents who consider security as positive has increased slightly in 15 countries, has declined slightly in 8 countries and remain stable in 5 countries. All evolutions are less than ten percentage points.

QA5.3 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Security (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Negative'	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28 	78	▲ 3	19	▼ 2	3
EURO AREA	77	▲ 3	21	▼ 1	2
NON-EURO AREA	80	▲ 3	17	▼ 2	3
AT 	88	▲ 8	11	▼ 5	1
RO 	75	▲ 7	21	▼ 5	4
FR 	70	▲ 6	27	▼ 6	3
IT 	73	▲ 6	25	▼ 2	2
BE 	74	▲ 5	25	▼ 4	1
BG 	87	▲ 4	11	▼ 1	2
UK 	76	▲ 4	20	▼ 1	4
SE 	92	▲ 3	7	▼ 2	1
DK 	90	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	2
DE 	83	▲ 2	16	▼ 1	1
HU 	78	▲ 2	20	▼ 1	2
CZ 	66	▲ 1	32	=	2
EE 	88	▲ 1	9	▲ 1	3
IE 	76	▲ 1	18	=	6
PT 	89	▲ 1	9	▲ 1	2
EL 	87	=	12	=	1
LT 	85	=	13	▲ 3	2
LU 	83	=	14	▼ 1	3
SI 	83	=	16	▲ 1	1
FI 	90	=	9	=	1
ES 	78	▼ 1	18	▲ 3	4
HR 	83	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	2
LV 	76	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	4
PL 	86	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	2
MT 	76	▼ 2	20	▲ 3	4
NL 	76	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	1
SK 	70	▼ 2	25	=	5
CY 	78	▼ 5	20	▲ 6	2

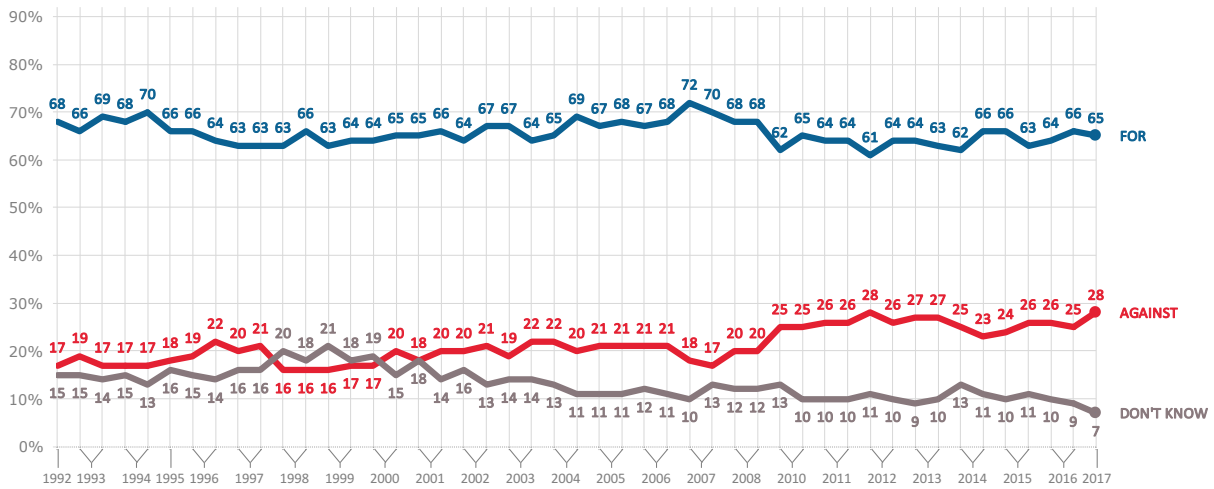
The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals few variations between categories, with large majorities having a positive view of security.

II. A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY OF THE 28 MEMBER STATES OF THE EU

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (65%) are for a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU⁵. This proportion has remained almost stable since autumn 2016 (-1 pp). In contrast, there has been a slight increase in the proportion who are against (+3 pp).

The proportion who are against a common foreign policy is now at its highest point, along with that of spring 2012 (28%).

QA6.2 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 foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (% - EU)

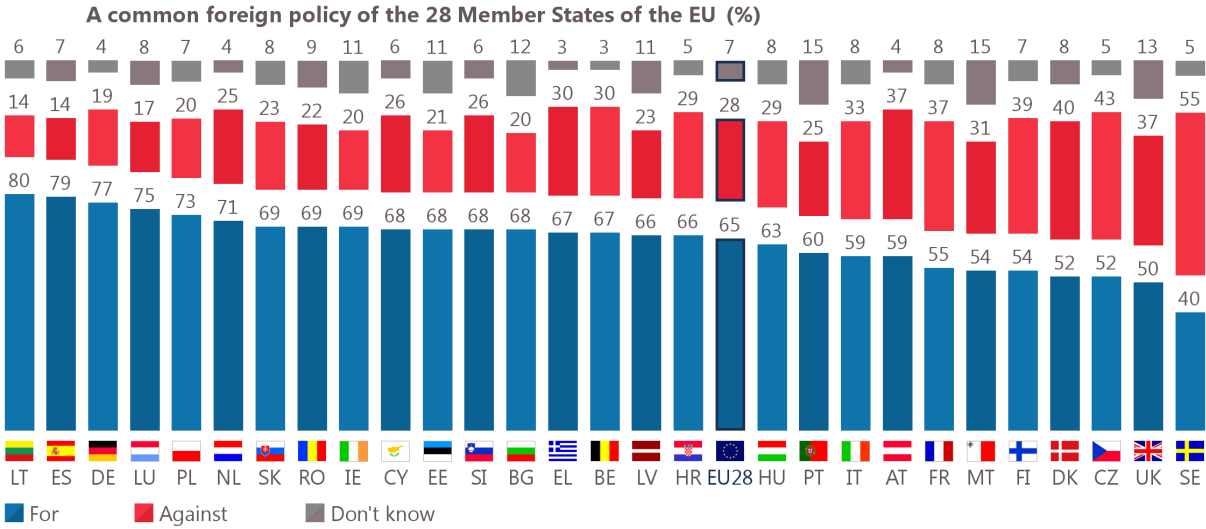


⁵ QA6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. 6.2 A common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU.

In all countries except Sweden, at least half of respondents are for a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU. More than three quarters of respondents in Lithuania (80%), Spain (79%) and Germany (77%) are for a common foreign policy, compared to 40% in Sweden, 50% in the United Kingdom and 52% in the Czech Republic and Denmark.

Sweden is the only country where more than half are against this (55%).






























QA6.2 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 proportions of respondents who are for a common foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU has increased slightly in nine countries, declined slightly in 17 countries and remain stable in Luxembourg and Malta.

QA6.2 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 foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (%)






		For	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Against	Apr. 2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		65	▼ 1	28	▲ 3	7
EURO AREA		67	▼ 3	26	▲ 3	7
NON-EURO AREA		60	▲ 1	31	▲ 2	9
RO		69	▲ 4	22	▼ 3	9
CY		68	▲ 4	26	▼ 1	6
DK		52	▲ 4	40	▼ 4	8
PL		73	▲ 3	20	▼ 1	7
AT		59	▲ 3	37	▼ 4	4
NL		71	▲ 2	25	▼ 3	4
BG		68	▲ 2	20	=	12
EE		68	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	11
ES		79	▲ 1	14	▲ 1	7
LU		75	=	17	▼ 2	8
MT		54	=	31	=	15
IE		69	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	11
IT		59	▼ 1	33	▲ 5	8
UK		50	▼ 1	37	▲ 7	13
LT		80	▼ 2	14	▲ 4	6
SE		40	▼ 2	55	▲ 2	5
SK		69	▼ 3	23	=	8
HR		66	▼ 3	29	▲ 2	5
HU		63	▼ 3	29	▲ 1	8
FI		54	▼ 3	39	▲ 1	7
BE		67	▼ 4	30	▲ 4	3
CZ		52	▼ 4	43	▲ 4	5
DE		77	▼ 5	19	▲ 5	4
EL		67	▼ 5	30	▲ 3	3
PT		60	▼ 5	25	▲ 4	15
SI		68	▼ 6	26	▲ 5	6
FR		55	▼ 7	37	▲ 6	8
LV		66	▼ 8	23	▲ 7	11

The **socio-demographic results** show that respondents with the highest education levels are the most likely to be for a common foreign policy, as are managers, those with the least financial difficulties and those who place themselves at the top of the social scale. Those who place themselves on the left of the political scale are more likely to be in favour than those on the right (70% vs. 61%).

In addition, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union are more likely to be for a common foreign policy (81% vs. 39% with a negative image), as are those who tend to trust in the EU (80% vs. 50% of respondents who tend not to trust in the EU).

QA6.2 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 foreign policy of the 28 Member States of the EU (% - EU)

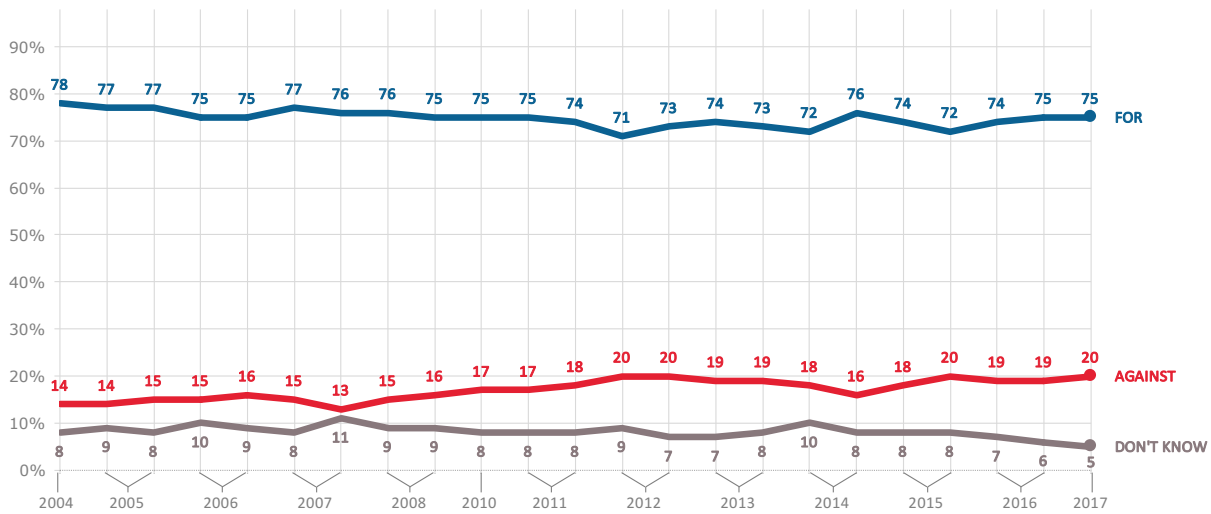
	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	65	28	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	59	28	13
16-19	62	31	7
20+	70	25	5
Still studying	67	26	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	66	27	7
Managers	73	23	4
Other white collars	65	31	4
Manual workers	62	31	7
House persons	64	26	10
Unemployed	61	29	10
Retired	62	28	10
Students	67	26	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	35	11
From time to time	62	31	7
Almost never/ Never	67	26	7
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	60	30	10
The lower middle class	62	31	7
The middle class	67	27	6
The upper middle class	72	24	4
The upper class	82	17	1
 Left-right political scale			
Left	70	25	5
Centre	67	27	6
Right	61	34	5
Image of EU			
Positive	81	14	5
Neutral	63	29	8
Negative	39	54	7
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	80	15	5
Tend not to trust	50	42	8

III. A COMMON DEFENCE AND SECURITY POLICY AMONG EU MEMBER STATES

Three quarters of respondents (75%) are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States – and this proportion has not changed since autumn 2016⁶. Longer-term, the trend has been relatively stable since 2004, only varying between 71% and 78% during the whole period.

Since autumn 2016 the proportion of respondents that are against a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained almost stable (+1 pp). Longer-term the proportion that is against this is now at its highest – equal to that observed in 2012 and autumn 2015.

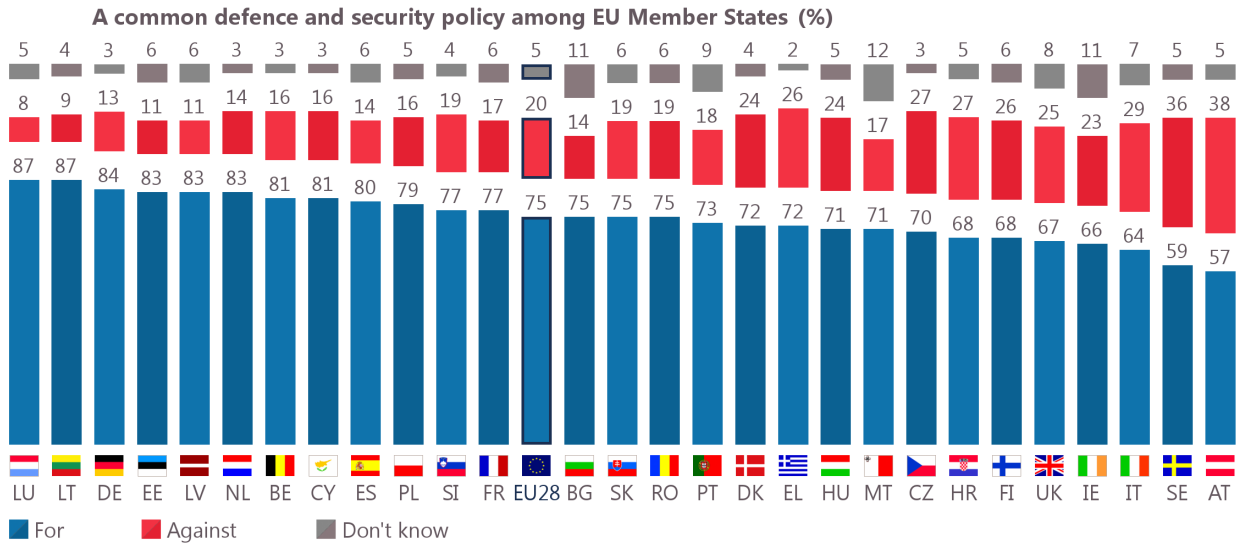
QA6.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



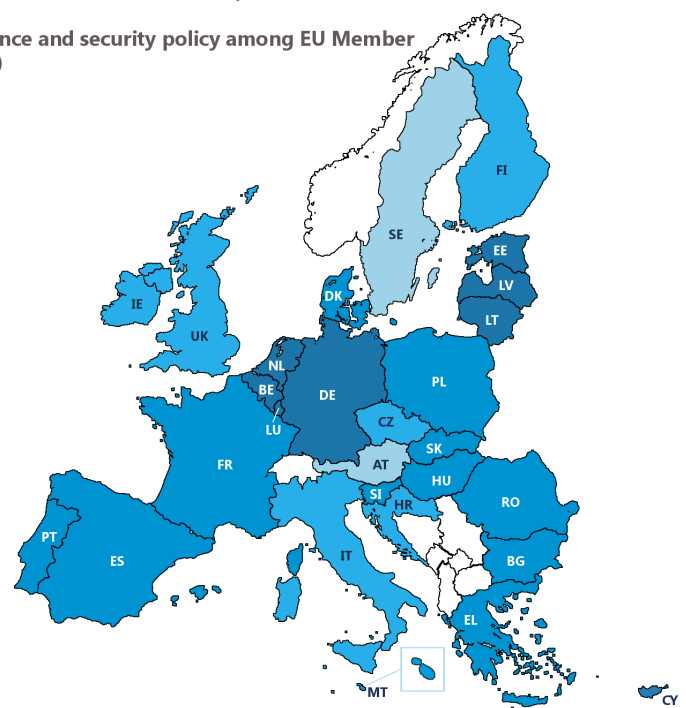
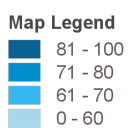
⁶ QA6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. 6.3 A common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

In all countries, a clear majority of respondents are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Proportions range from 87% in Lithuania and Luxembourg and 84% in Germany to 57% in Austria, 59% in Sweden and 64% in Italy.

QA6.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
































QA6.3 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 defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - FOR)



The proportion of respondents who are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased slightly in nine countries, declined slightly in 15 countries, and remained stable in four countries.

QA6.3 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 defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)

		For	Apr. 2017 - Aut. 2016	Against	Apr. 2017 - Aut. 2016	Don't know
EU28		75	=	20	▲ 1	5
EURO AREA		76	▼ 2	19	▲ 2	5
NON-EURO AREA		71	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	7
UK		67	▲ 7	25	▼ 1	8
RO		75	▲ 6	19	▼ 4	6
PT		73	▲ 5	18	▼ 2	9
CY		81	▲ 4	16	▼ 3	3
BG		75	▲ 3	14	▼ 2	11
FI		68	▲ 3	26	▼ 5	6
DK		72	▲ 2	24	=	4
AT		57	▲ 2	38	▼ 4	5
BE		81	▲ 1	16	▼ 2	3
LU		87	=	8	▼ 1	5
NL		83	=	14	▼ 1	3
HU		71	=	24	=	5
IE		66	=	23	▼ 1	11
DE		84	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	3
EE		83	▼ 1	11	▲ 1	6
EL		72	▼ 1	26	=	2
IT		64	▼ 1	29	▲ 4	7
LT		87	▼ 2	9	▲ 3	4
LV		83	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	6
PL		79	▼ 2	16	▲ 1	5
SE		59	▼ 2	36	=	5
ES		80	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	6
FR		77	▼ 3	17	▲ 4	6
SK		75	▼ 3	19	▲ 1	6
MT		71	▼ 4	17	▲ 5	12
CZ		70	▼ 4	27	▲ 4	3
SI		77	▼ 6	19	▲ 6	4
HR		68	▼ 7	27	▲ 5	5





The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that respondents in each group are most likely to be in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, although there are some variations in proportions:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be for a common defence and security policy: 79% with the highest education levels are for this, compared to 68% with the lowest levels.
- Managers are the most likely to be in favour, particularly compared to house persons (81% vs. 67%).
- The more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the less likely they are to be for a common defence and security policy: 66% of those who experience the most difficulties are for this, compared to 77% with the least difficulties.
- The higher a respondent places themselves in social class, the more likely they are to be for this.

In addition, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union are more likely to be for a common defence and security policy (87% vs. 53% with a negative image), as are those who tend to trust in the EU (87% vs. 63% of respondents who tend not to trust in the EU).

QA6.3 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 defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

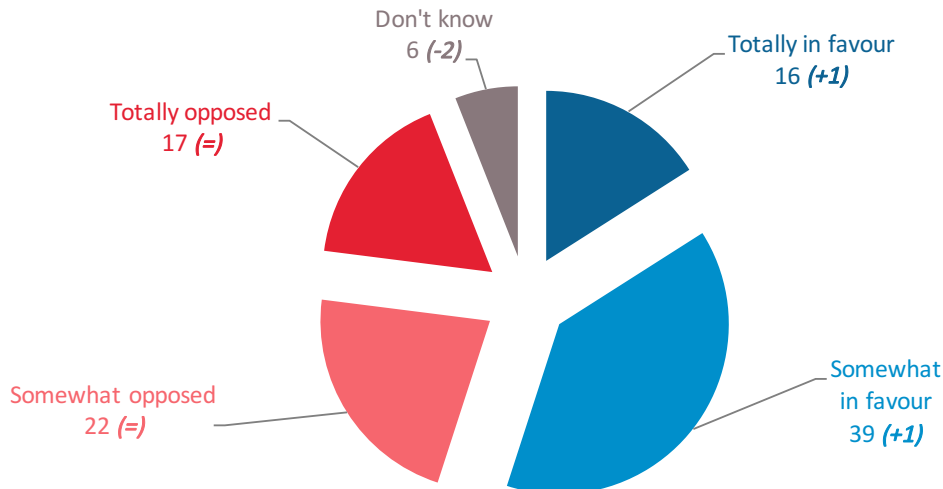
	For	Against	Don't know
EU28	75	20	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	68	23	9
16-19	74	21	5
20+	79	17	4
Still studying	79	17	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	20	5
Managers	81	17	2
Other white collars	75	21	4
Manual workers	73	21	6
House persons	67	26	7
Unemployed	72	22	6
Retired	74	19	7
Students	79	17	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	66	25	9
From time to time	70	24	6
Almost never/ Never	77	18	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	70	22	8
The lower middle class	72	23	5
The middle class	77	19	4
The upper middle class	82	16	2
The upper class	87	12	1
Image of EU			
Positive	87	9	4
Neutral	75	19	6
Negative	53	42	5
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	87	10	3
Tend not to trust	63	32	5

IV. THE CREATION OF AN EU ARMY

More than half of all respondents (55%) are in favour of creating an EU army: 16% are “totally in favour”, while 39% are “somewhat in favour”⁷. Almost four in ten respondents (39%) are opposed to the creation of an EU army, with 22% “somewhat opposed” and 17% “totally opposed”.

Since 2015, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of respondents who are in favour (55%, +2 pp) of the creation of an EU army, while the proportion of respondents who are opposed has remained stable.

QA8 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army.
(% - EU)

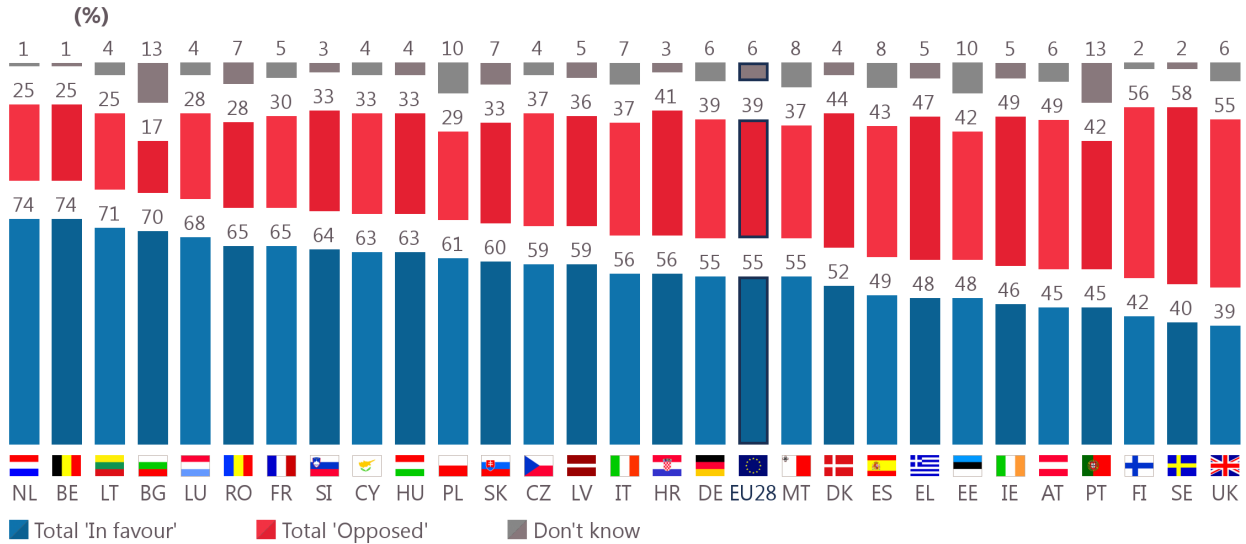


(April 2017 - Autumn 2015)

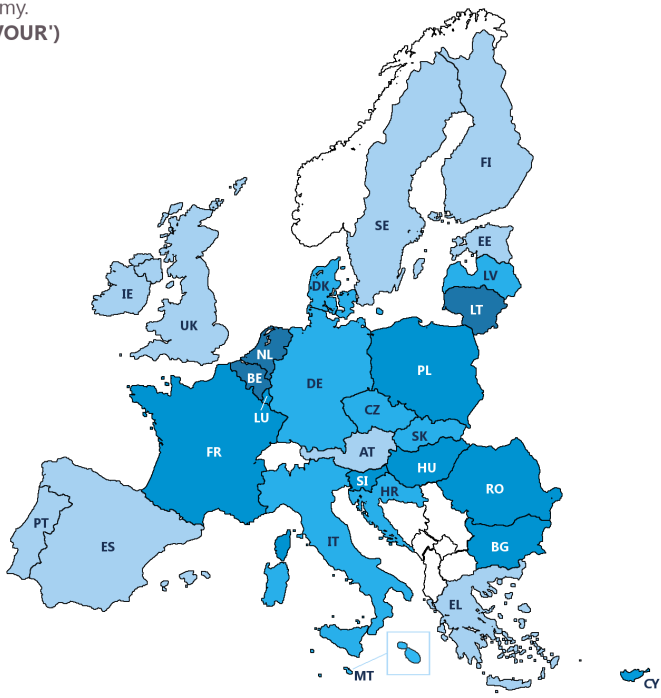
⁷ QA8 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army.

In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents are in favour of the creation of an EU army. Nearly three quarters respondents in the Netherlands, Belgium (both 74%) and Lithuania (71%) are in favour. Conversely, in five Member States, minorities of respondents are in favour of the creation of an EU army: 39% in the United Kingdom, 40% in Sweden, 42% in Finland, 45% in Austria and 46% in Ireland.

QA8 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army.



QA8 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army. (% - TOTAL 'IN FAVOUR')



Map Legend
 71 - 100
 61 - 70
 51 - 60
 0 - 50

Compared with autumn 2015, the proportion of respondents who are in favour of the creation of an EU army has increased in 20 countries, especially in Cyprus (63%, +19 percentage points). In six countries the proportion has declined slightly (Estonia, Croatia, Malta, Latvia, Romania, Finland), while it has remained stable in Poland and Italy.





The proportion of respondents who are opposed to the creation of an EU army has increased in 10 countries, especially in Croatia (41%, +10 pp). It has declined in 17 countries - most notably in Cyprus (33%, -20 pp), and has remained stable in Italy.

QA8 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army.
(%)

		Total 'In favour'	Apr. 2017 - Aut. 2015	Total 'Opposed'	Apr. 2017 - Aut. 2015	Don't know
EU28		55	▲ 2	39	=	6
EURO AREA		57	▲ 3	37	▼ 2	6
NON-EURO AREA		52	▲ 3	41	=	7
CY		63	▲ 19	33	▼ 20	4
BG		70	▲ 9	17	▼ 7	13
SK		60	▲ 9	33	▼ 8	7
IE		46	▲ 9	49	▼ 6	5
SI		64	▲ 8	33	▼ 4	3
DK		52	▲ 8	44	▼ 7	4
NL		74	▲ 6	25	▼ 6	1
SE		40	▲ 6	58	▼ 6	2
DE		55	▲ 5	39	▼ 5	6
UK		39	▲ 5	55	▼ 3	6
LU		68	▲ 4	28	▼ 5	4
LT		71	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	4
FR		65	▲ 3	30	▼ 1	5
HU		63	▲ 2	33	▼ 1	4
CZ		59	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	4
ES		49	▲ 2	43	▲ 1	8
AT		45	▲ 2	49	▼ 4	6
BE		74	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	1
EL		48	▲ 1	47	▲ 1	5
PT		45	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	13
PL		61	=	29	▲ 6	10
IT		56	=	37	=	7
FI		42	▼ 2	56	▲ 5	2
RO		65	▼ 3	28	▲ 6	7
LV		59	▼ 3	36	▲ 4	5
MT		55	▼ 6	37	▲ 6	8
HR		56	▼ 7	41	▲ 10	3
EE		48	▼ 8	42	▲ 9	10

Across almost all **socio-demographic** groups, respondents are most likely to be in favour of the creation of an EU army. The exceptions are respondents who have a negative image of the EU (57% opposed vs. 38% in favour), and those who tend not to trust the EU, where opinion is divided (47% opposed and 47% in favour).

QA8 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following statement: the creation of an EU army.
(% - EU)

	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know
EU28	55	39	6
 Gender			
Man	58	38	4
Woman	53	39	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	50	41	9
16-19	56	38	6
20+	57	38	5
Still studying	55	39	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	43	7
From time to time	57	36	7
Almost never/ Never	56	38	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	50	43	7
The lower middle class	56	39	5
The middle class	58	37	5
The upper middle class	64	31	5
The upper class	67	31	2
Image of EU			
Positive	67	28	5
Neutral	54	39	7
Negative	38	57	5
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	65	30	5
Tend not to trust	47	47	6

CONCLUSION

This Special Eurobarometer survey for the Directorate-General for Communication highlights that EU citizens consider security as a positive concept. They are also in favour of common European policies in the domains of foreign policy, and security and defence.

For almost eight in ten respondents, the term security brings something positive to mind, after a three-percentage point increase compared with autumn 2016; 19% say that it brings something negative (-2 pp).

Almost two-thirds of Europeans continue to support a common foreign policy of the 28 EU Member States. In all countries except Sweden, at least half of respondents are for a common foreign policy of the 28 EU Member states of the EU.

Three-quarters of EU citizens are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, and this proportion has remained above the 70% threshold since 2004. A clear majority of respondents in all EU Member States support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

More than half of Europeans are in favour of creating an EU army; conversely, almost four in ten are opposed to it. In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents are in favour of the creation of an EU army. The exceptions are the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, Austria and Ireland.

Some country patterns emerge from the analysis. On average, respondents in Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Germany and Poland are the most likely to be positive about security, be in favour of common European policies in the domain of foreign policy, security and defence, and be for the creation of an EU army. Those in Sweden and the United Kingdom are generally less supportive.

Socio-demographic factors influence opinions on these questions. In particular, respondents who have stayed longer in full-time education, have fewer financial difficulties, and place themselves higher on the social scale are more likely to be positive about security and to be in favour of common European policies in the realm of foreign policy, and defence and security. On these questions, those who trust and have a positive image of the EU are also consistently more likely to be for these measures.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 15th and the 25th of April 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 87.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategic Communication" Unit.

The wave 87.2 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 461 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.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,141	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,053	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,079	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	9,238,431	2.15%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,032	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	4,838,729	1.13%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,601	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	70,160,634	16.32%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,015	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,003	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	3,592,162	0.84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,008	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	9,937,810	2.31%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,026	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	39,445,245	9.17%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,015	15/04/2017	23/04/2017	54,097,255	12.58%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,048	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,020	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	52,334,536	12.17%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,006	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,007	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	514	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,074	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	525	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,012	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	13,979,215	3.25%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,023	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	7,554,711	1.76%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,047	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	33,444,171	7.78%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,093	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,067	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	16,852,701	3.92%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,032	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,124	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	4,586,024	1.07%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,020	15/04/2017	23/04/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,043	15/04/2017	24/04/2017	7,998,763	1.86%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,372	15/04/2017	25/04/2017	51,174,531	11.90%
	TOTAL EU28		28,501	15/04/2017	25/04/2017	429,974,973	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II¹ (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS opinion & social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

¹ Figures updated in August 2015.