



Standard Eurobarometer 83 Spring 2015

THE EU BUDGET

REPORT

Fieldwork: May 2015

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication.

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
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Standard Eurobarometer 83
Spring 2015

The EU budget

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

Survey coordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and
Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This Standard Eurobarometer 83 of spring 2015 aims to provide an overview of public perceptions of the European Union budget. It addresses the following points:

- Do Europeans think that the European Union's political objectives would justify an increase in the EU budget? How do they perceive the EU budget in terms of value for money today?
- What so they perceive to be the areas in which the European Union budget is primarily spent?
- What are the expectations of Europeans in terms of spending priorities for the EU budget?
- Are there significant differences between the perceptions that Europeans have of the European Union budget and their expectations?

The full Standard Eurobarometer 83 report consists of five volumes. The first volume presents the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present the views of Europeans on other issues: the Europe 2020 strategy; European citizenship; the European Union budget; Europeans and economic statistics. This volume is devoted to the European Union budget.

This Standard Eurobarometer 83 survey (EB83) was conducted between 16 and 27 May 2015 in 34 countries and territories¹: the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU), five candidate countries² (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. The questions on the EU budget were asked only in the 28 EU Member States.

The results of this survey are compared with those of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2011 (EB75). At that time the European Union had 27 Member States (Croatia having joined the EU in June 2013). The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)³. A technical note describing how the institutes within the TNS opinion & social network conduct interviews is included in the report's annexes.

¹ Please refer to the technical specifications for information on the exact dates of the interviews in each country.

² The survey was not conducted in Iceland. In March 2015, the Icelandic government requested that "Iceland should not be regarded as a candidate country for EU membership".

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

This note also specifies the confidence intervals⁴, which enable us to assess the accuracy of a survey's results, according to the size of the sample polled in relation to the total size of the population studied.

The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

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

* 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 that 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. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY(tcc)" [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*] category.

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

* * * * *

*We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout Europe
who took the time to take part in this survey.*

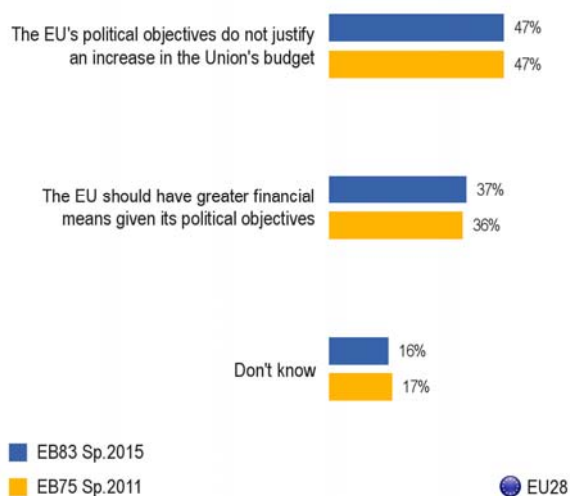
Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.

⁴ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondents were able to choose several answers to a question.

I. EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION BUDGET

Almost half of Europeans agree that “the EU’s political objectives do not justify an increase in the Union’s budget”⁵: 47%, unchanged since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2011 (EB75). More than a third of Europeans take the opposite view: 37% believe that “the EU should have greater financial means given its political objectives”, a one percentage point increase since spring 2011, but still the minority view. Lastly, 16% express no opinion (-1 percentage point).

QE1. With which of the following two statements do you most agree?

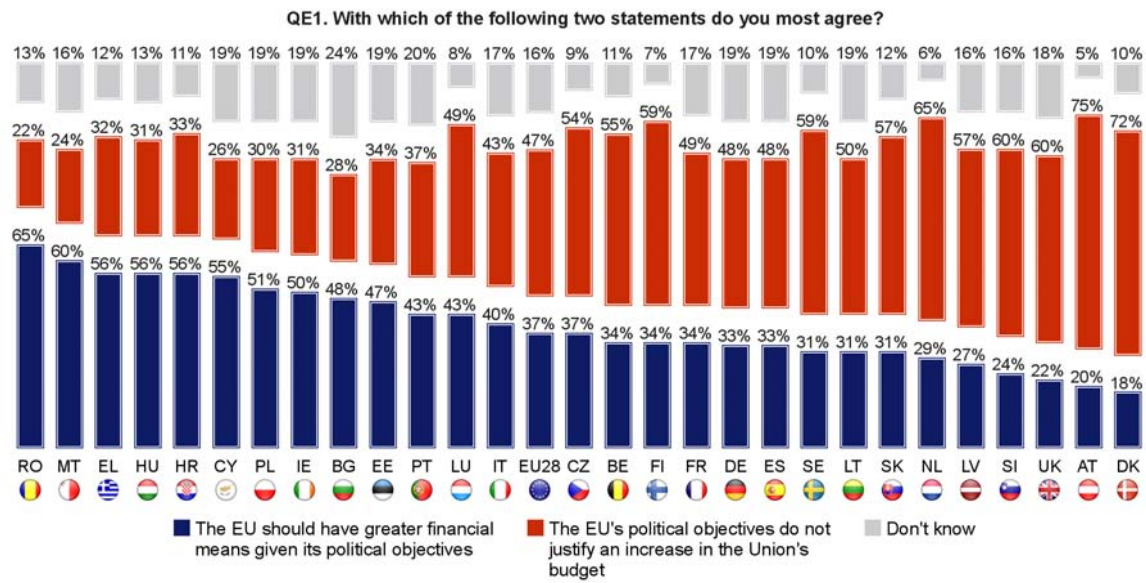


A majority of respondents in 17 Member States say that an increase in the European Union budget is not justified (versus 15 in spring 2011⁶), with the highest levels of opposition in Austria (75%), Denmark (72%) and the Netherlands (65%). However, the view that the EU should have greater financial means given its political objectives is supported by a majority of respondents in 11 countries, most notably in Romania (65%), Malta (60%), Greece (56%), Croatia (56%), Hungary (56%), Cyprus (55%) and Poland (51%).






























The belief that the EU should have greater financial means in order to meet its political objectives has gained significant ground since spring 2011 in Romania (65%, +19 percentage points), Malta (60%, +16) and Ireland (50%, +14), while support for the opposite view has increased significantly in Austria (75%, +17) and Spain (48%, +13).

⁵ QE1. With which of the following two statements do you most agree?

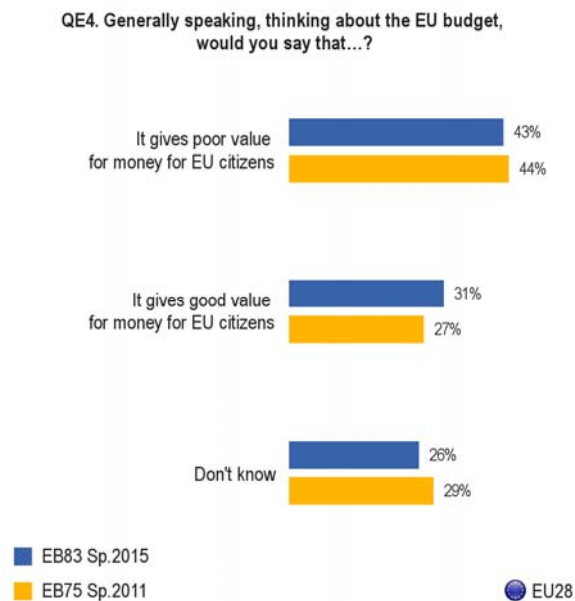
⁶ In spring 2011, the European Union had 27 Member States. It has had 28 members since the entry of Croatia in June 2013.



QE1. With which of the following two statements do you most agree?

		The EU should have greater financial means given its political objectives	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	The EU's political objectives do not justify an increase in the Union's budget	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011
	EU28	37%	+1	47%	=	16%	-1
	RO	65%	+19	22%	+5	13%	-24
	MT	60%	+16	24%	+4	16%	-20
	IE	50%	+14	31%	+4	19%	-18
	HR	56%	+9	33%	-2	11%	-7
	CZ	37%	+8	54%	-6	9%	-2
	SE	31%	+8	59%	-8	10%	=
	DE	33%	+7	48%	-13	19%	+6
	LU	43%	+6	49%	+2	8%	-8
	NL	29%	+5	65%	-2	6%	-3
	BG	48%	+3	28%	+3	24%	-6
	HU	56%	+3	31%	-1	13%	-2
	DK	18%	+2	72%	-3	10%	+1
	LT	31%	+2	50%	+8	19%	-10
	PT	43%	+2	37%	+1	20%	-3
	LV	27%	+1	57%	-2	16%	+1
	SK	31%	+1	57%	-6	12%	+5
	UK	22%	=	60%	-3	18%	+3
	FR	34%	-1	49%	-1	17%	+2
	FI	34%	-1	59%	+2	7%	-1
	EE	47%	-2	34%	-1	19%	+3
	EL	56%	-2	32%	+1	12%	+1
	PL	51%	-2	30%	=	19%	+2
	IT	40%	-3	43%	+4	17%	-1
	ES	33%	-6	48%	+13	19%	-7
	SI	24%	-6	60%	=	16%	+6
	CY	55%	-8	26%	+7	19%	+1
	BE	34%	-11	55%	+4	11%	+7
	AT	20%	-11	75%	+17	5%	-6

The impression that the European Union budget “gives good value for money for EU citizens” has gained ground since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2011 (31%, +4 percentage points)⁷. However, those who support this opinion are still outnumbered by those who believe that it “gives poor value for money” (43%, -1). More than a quarter of Europeans express no opinion on this subject (26%, -3).



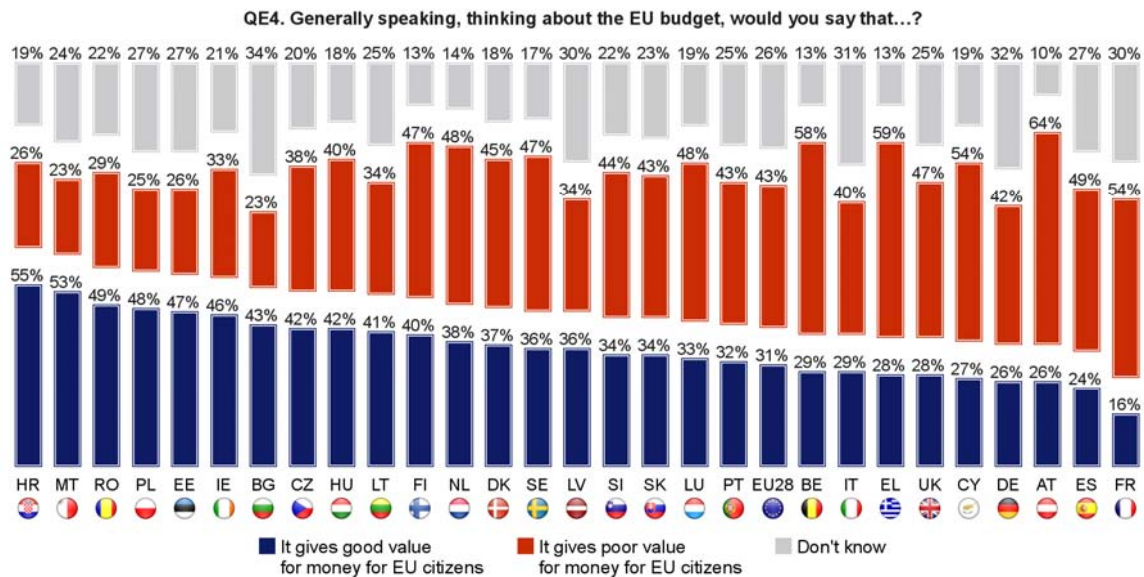
A majority of non-euro area respondents believe that the European Union budget gives good value for money for EU citizens (39% for “it gives good value for money for EU citizens”, versus 37%), whereas only a minority of euro area respondents agree (26% versus 47%).

Positive opinions outweigh negative opinions in 11 Member States (compared with six in spring 2011), particularly in countries where a majority of respondents say that an increase in the Union’s budget would be justified: Croatia (55%), Malta (53%) and Romania (49%).






























A majority of respondents are critical of the cost-effectiveness of the European budget in 17 countries, most notably in Austria (64%), where there is strong opposition to an increase in the EU budget, but also in Greece (59%), Belgium (58%), France (54%) and Cyprus (54%). In Greece and Cyprus, a broad majority of respondents believe that the European Union budget should be increased given the Union’s political objectives (56% and 55% respectively).

⁷ QE4. Generally speaking, thinking about the EU budget, would you say that...?

Respondents are significantly more likely than in spring 2011 to see the European Union budget as representing good value for money in Malta (53%, +28 percentage points), Romania (49%, +19), Ireland (46%, +17), Lithuania (41%, +14) and Bulgaria (43%, +11), while the opposite view has gained significant ground in Cyprus (54%, +20), Austria (64%, +11) and Spain (49%, +11).



QE4. Generally speaking, thinking about the EU budget, would you say that...?

		It gives good value for money for EU citizens	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	It gives poor value for money for EU citizens	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011
	EU28	31%	+4	43%	-1	26%	-3
	MT	53%	+28	23%	-8	24%	-20
	RO	49%	+19	29%	+6	22%	-25
	IE	46%	+17	33%	=	21%	-17
	LT	41%	+14	34%	-2	25%	-12
	BG	43%	+11	23%	+1	34%	-12
	LV	36%	+9	34%	-9	30%	=
	HU	42%	+9	40%	-6	18%	-3
	NL	38%	+8	48%	+1	14%	-9
	SE	36%	+7	47%	-8	17%	+1
	UK	28%	+7	47%	-8	25%	+1
	DE	26%	+6	42%	-9	32%	+3
	SI	34%	+6	44%	-9	22%	+3
	CZ	42%	+5	38%	-4	20%	-1
	DK	37%	+4	45%	-2	18%	-2
	IT	29%	+4	40%	=	31%	-4
	PT	32%	+4	43%	+3	25%	-7
	EE	47%	+2	26%	-5	27%	+3
	FI	40%	+2	47%	-6	13%	+4
	FR	16%	-1	54%	+3	30%	-2
	PL	48%	-1	25%	+1	27%	=
	ES	24%	-2	49%	+11	27%	-9
	LU	33%	-2	48%	+5	19%	-3
	EL	28%	-3	59%	+5	13%	-2
	AT	26%	-5	64%	+11	10%	-6
	SK	34%	-8	43%	+4	23%	+4
	BE	29%	-10	58%	+3	13%	+7
	CY	27%	-15	54%	+20	19%	-5
	HR	55%	NA*	26%	NA*	19%	NA*

*NA = Not Asked: this question was not asked in this country in the previous survey

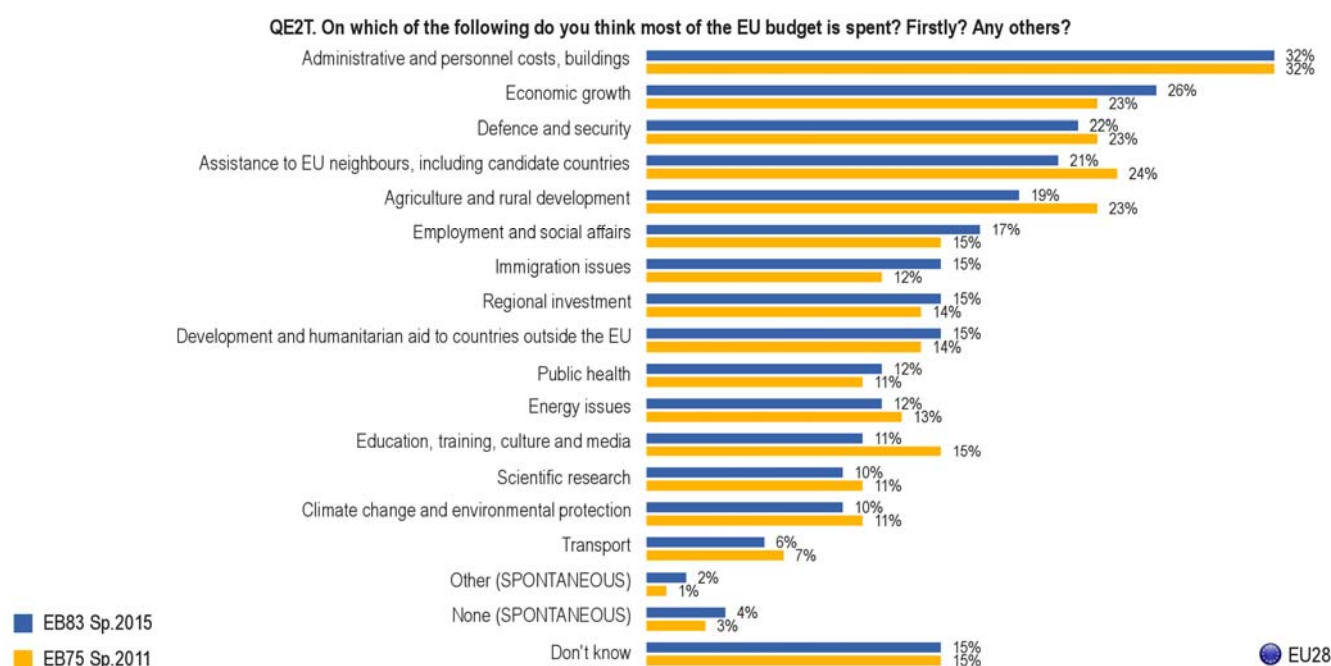
II. THE EUROPEAN UNION BUDGET: PERCEPTIONS

Respondents were first asked to identify the areas in which they believe most of the European Union budget is spent (firstly, and then any others, giving up to three additional answers)⁸.

“Administrative and personnel costs, buildings” continues to be perceived as **the European Union’s main item of expenditure**, unchanged since spring 2011 at 32%. Following an increase of three percentage points, **“economic growth”** (26%) has moved from third to second place in the list of items on which Europeans believe most of the European Union budget is spent. **“Defence and security”** remains in third place (22%, -1), ahead of **“assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries”**, which is mentioned less often than in spring 2011 (21%, -3).

Next, with scores of between 20% and 15% respondents mentioned: **“agriculture and rural development”** (19%, -4); **“employment and social affairs”** (17%, +2); **“immigration issues”** (15%, +3 since spring 2011 and +7 since autumn 2008); **“regional investment”** (15%, +1); and **“development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU”** (15%, +1).

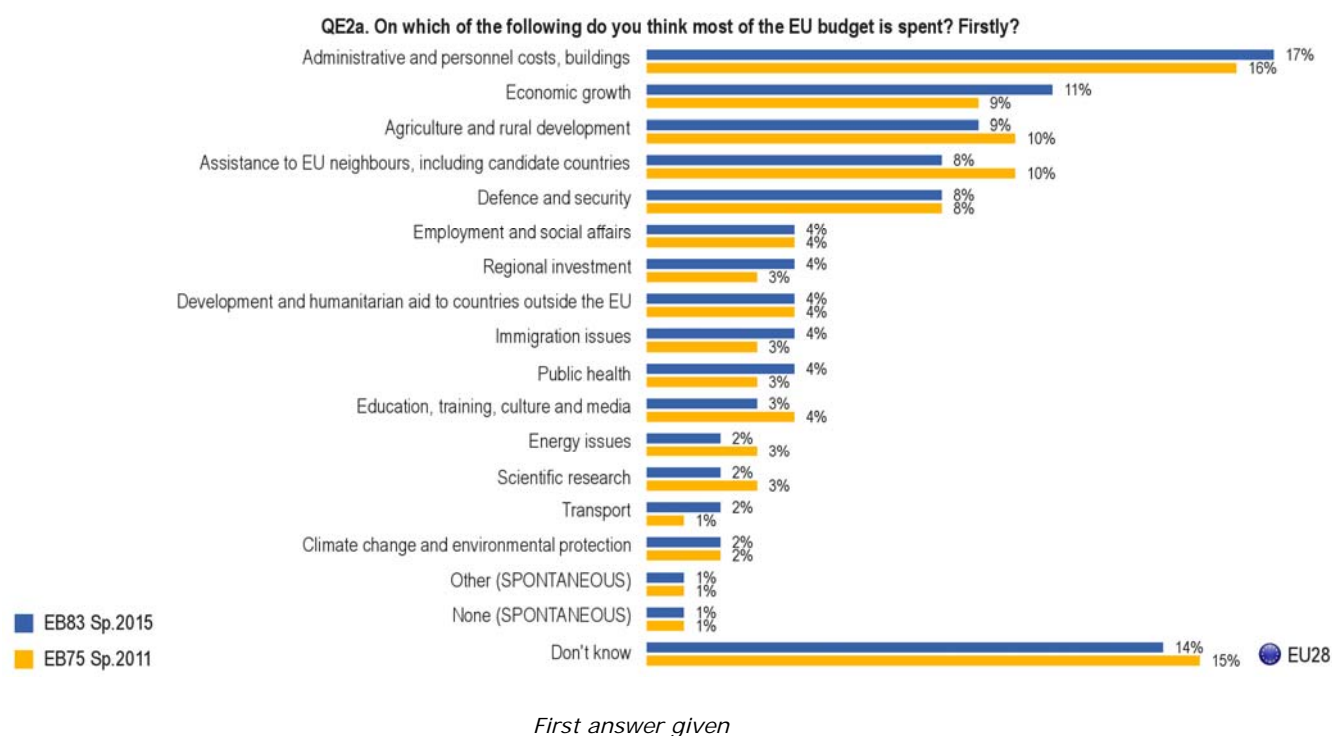
The remaining six items were mentioned by less than 15% of respondents.



Maximum four answers

⁸ QE2T. On which of the following do you think most of the EU budget is spent? Firstly? And then?

When we limit our analysis to the first answer given, the first two items are unchanged: **“administrative and personnel costs, buildings”** remains in first place (17%, +1 percentage point since spring 2011), ahead of **“economic growth”** (11%, +2). The ranking is then slightly different: **“agriculture and rural development”** is in third place (9%, -1), ahead of **“assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries”** (8%, -2) and **“defence and security”** (8%, unchanged).



Euro area respondents are more likely than **non-euro area** respondents to believe that most of the EU budget is spent on **administrative and personnel costs, buildings** (36% versus 23% outside the euro area) and **assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries** (23% versus 16%). Conversely, non-euro area respondents (16%) are more likely than euro area respondents (10%) to mention **public health** as a priority spending area for the EU budget.

“Administrative and personnel costs, buildings” is perceived as the main area in which the EU allocates its budget in 12 Member States (versus 10 in spring 2011). This item is also ranked in joint first place in the United Kingdom, with **“economic growth”** (both 23%). Very high proportions of respondents in Austria (56%), Slovenia (52%) and Finland (52%) mentioned administrative costs.






























“Economic growth” tops the list of areas to which respondents think that the European Union allocates its budget in six Member States (versus 10 in spring 2011). This item is also ranked in joint first place in Malta, with **“public health”** (both 32%), and in Bulgaria, with **“defence and security”** (both 26%). **“Economic growth”** obtained its highest score in the Netherlands (43%).

Defence and security is the most frequently mentioned item in four Member States (compared with only two, Greece and Latvia, in spring 2011): Lithuania (46%), Latvia (35%), Romania (33%) and Estonia (31%).

“Agriculture and rural development” is the most frequently mentioned item in Sweden (52%) and Denmark (45%), whereas this was also the case in Poland in spring 2011.






























“Regional investment” is seen as the EU’s largest budget item in the Czech Republic (31%).

QE2T. On which of the following do you think most of the EU budget is spent? Firstly? Any others?

		Adminis- trative and personnel costs, buildings	Economic growth	Defence and security	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Agriculture and rural deve- lopment	Employment and social affairs	Immigration issues	Regional investment	Deve- lopment and humani- tarian aid to countries outside the EU	Public health	Energy issues	Education, training, culture and media	Scientific research	Climate change and environ- mental protection	Transport
	EU28	32%	26%	22%	21%	19%	17%	15%	15%	15%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	6%
	BE	33%	32%	27%	26%	19%	22%	21%	15%	15%	18%	15%	15%	14%	10%	6%
	BG	23%	26%	26%	16%	16%	19%	18%	14%	18%	11%	17%	11%	11%	8%	7%
	CZ	25%	24%	24%	28%	18%	19%	18%	31%	21%	12%	13%	13%	20%	8%	14%
	DK	33%	29%	21%	17%	45%	16%	16%	22%	18%	6%	17%	12%	9%	24%	6%
	DE	47%	27%	17%	32%	25%	17%	18%	21%	17%	6%	10%	6%	10%	14%	3%
	EE	20%	25%	31%	26%	24%	14%	16%	12%	20%	11%	13%	15%	7%	8%	9%
	IE	30%	33%	19%	16%	22%	24%	15%	18%	14%	25%	14%	18%	11%	10%	13%
	EL	33%	26%	28%	16%	15%	13%	13%	17%	16%	10%	25%	12%	22%	10%	11%
	ES	41%	20%	27%	13%	8%	14%	9%	9%	10%	11%	8%	9%	8%	4%	5%
	FR	30%	22%	23%	25%	21%	11%	11%	10%	15%	12%	10%	11%	9%	9%	6%
	HR	34%	32%	18%	21%	18%	28%	11%	15%	20%	15%	14%	17%	13%	8%	5%
	IT	25%	29%	23%	14%	10%	19%	27%	14%	18%	12%	15%	10%	12%	7%	7%
	CY	29%	33%	24%	8%	17%	11%	7%	7%	10%	20%	20%	14%	23%	9%	3%
	LV	22%	27%	35%	19%	22%	16%	12%	14%	15%	10%	18%	13%	9%	5%	9%
	LT	15%	41%	46%	20%	31%	18%	7%	14%	13%	13%	24%	15%	12%	8%	3%
	LU	41%	34%	21%	28%	22%	20%	11%	16%	14%	16%	10%	15%	13%	7%	11%
	HU	16%	36%	23%	18%	23%	22%	22%	17%	20%	14%	23%	15%	14%	13%	4%
	MT	23%	32%	15%	11%	12%	17%	15%	11%	9%	32%	16%	28%	10%	12%	7%
	NL	39%	43%	23%	32%	42%	24%	15%	20%	18%	9%	10%	14%	9%	12%	7%
	AT	56%	30%	23%	35%	25%	18%	23%	14%	24%	11%	11%	14%	12%	13%	14%
	PL	20%	21%	19%	10%	20%	14%	6%	13%	8%	14%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%
	PT	30%	27%	18%	15%	7%	20%	7%	4%	15%	15%	7%	19%	8%	4%	4%
	RO	18%	26%	33%	18%	21%	21%	10%	18%	16%	22%	11%	21%	11%	9%	10%
	SI	52%	21%	28%	26%	23%	17%	11%	9%	10%	11%	13%	5%	6%	7%	6%
	SK	29%	24%	20%	27%	16%	20%	17%	21%	18%	13%	16%	13%	13%	11%	13%
	FI	52%	34%	23%	24%	33%	32%	15%	29%	13%	8%	22%	5%	6%	18%	7%
	SE	43%	37%	17%	23%	52%	21%	13%	38%	16%	6%	14%	10%	8%	15%	6%
	UK	23%	23%	21%	14%	14%	15%	16%	11%	11%	19%	11%	14%	5%	9%	8%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
4th MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																

Maximum four answers





QE2T. On which of the following do you think most of the EU budget is spent? Firstly? Any others?

		Adminis- trative and personnel costs, buildings	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011	Economic growth	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011	Defence and security	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011	Agriculture and rural deve- lopment	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011	Employment and social affairs	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011
	EU28	32%	=	26%	+3	22%	-1	21%	-3	19%	-4	17%	+2
	BE	33%	=	32%	-3	27%	+1	26%	=	19%	-9	22%	+4
	BG	23%	-5	26%	-8	26%	+5	16%	-2	16%	-7	19%	+2
	CZ	25%	-6	24%	+3	24%	-1	28%	+1	18%	=	19%	+4
	DK	33%	-17	29%	+12	21%	-4	17%	-8	45%	-10	16%	+7
	DE	47%	-4	27%	+6	17%	-8	32%	-7	25%	-6	17%	=
	EE	20%	+7	25%	-3	31%	+8	26%	+7	24%	+5	14%	-1
	IE	30%	-1	33%	-3	19%	-1	16%	-5	22%	-8	24%	-4
	EL	33%	+8	26%	-8	28%	-11	16%	+2	15%	-9	13%	-2
	ES	41%	+8	20%	+3	27%	+1	13%	-6	8%	=	14%	+1
	FR	30%	-1	22%	=	23%	-1	25%	-4	21%	-7	11%	-1
	HR	34%	NA*	32%	NA*	18%	NA*	21%	NA*	18%	NA*	28%	NA*
	IT	25%	+1	29%	+5	23%	+2	14%	=	10%	=	19%	+2
	CY	29%	-8	33%	-8	24%	=	8%	-17	17%	-21	11%	-1
	LV	22%	-3	27%	+3	35%	+9	19%	+4	22%	-2	16%	-4
	LT	15%	+4	41%	+4	46%	+23	20%	+10	31%	-4	18%	+5
	LU	41%	+14	34%	+4	21%	+8	28%	-4	22%	-4	20%	+7
	HU	16%	-6	36%	+1	23%	+2	18%	+3	23%	-1	22%	+2
	MT	23%	-2	32%	+5	15%	+2	11%	+4	12%	+1	17%	+1
	NL	39%	-3	43%	+15	23%	+3	32%	-6	42%	+1	24%	+9
	AT	56%	+5	30%	+2	23%	+2	35%	-6	25%	-8	18%	-3
	PL	20%	-1	21%	-1	19%	+4	10%	+1	20%	-10	14%	-4
	PT	30%	+7	27%	+3	18%	+4	15%	+3	7%	-4	20%	+1
	RO	18%	+9	26%	-5	33%	+6	18%	-1	21%	-4	21%	+7
	SI	52%	-1	21%	-1	28%	-11	26%	-23	23%	-5	17%	+4
	SK	29%	=	24%	=	20%	-6	27%	-4	16%	-2	20%	-5
	FI	52%	+5	34%	+14	23%	+2	24%	-3	33%	-6	32%	+10
	SE	43%	+6	37%	+10	17%	-4	23%	-4	52%	-5	21%	+10
	UK	23%	-3	23%	+6	21%	-4	14%	-8	14%	=	15%	+2

Six most frequently mentioned items

* NA = Not Asked: this question was not asked in this country in the previous survey

QE2T On which of the following do you think most of the EU budget is spent? Firstly? Any others?

	Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	Economic growth	Defence and security	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Agriculture and rural development	Employment and social affairs	Immigration issues	Regional investment	Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	Public health	Energy issues	Education, training, culture and media	Scientific research	Climate change and environmental protection	Transport
EU28	32%	26%	22%	21%	19%	17%	15%	15%	15%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	6%
 Gender															
Man	33%	28%	23%	21%	23%	18%	15%	17%	14%	13%	13%	11%	10%	10%	7%
Woman	31%	25%	22%	20%	16%	16%	16%	13%	16%	12%	11%	11%	9%	9%	6%
 Age															
15-24	25%	31%	26%	21%	12%	18%	17%	13%	15%	16%	13%	17%	11%	9%	9%
25-39	29%	31%	23%	22%	17%	18%	15%	14%	15%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	7%
40-54	35%	26%	24%	22%	22%	19%	18%	17%	16%	11%	12%	10%	9%	11%	6%
55 +	34%	22%	19%	18%	21%	14%	14%	15%	14%	11%	10%	9%	8%	9%	5%
 Education (End of)															
15-	31%	19%	18%	18%	13%	14%	15%	9%	15%	12%	9%	9%	8%	8%	5%
16-19	33%	24%	24%	21%	18%	17%	17%	14%	16%	13%	12%	10%	10%	10%	6%
20+	34%	29%	22%	22%	28%	18%	13%	20%	14%	11%	13%	12%	10%	10%	7%
Still studying	28%	36%	26%	21%	14%	19%	17%	14%	15%	15%	12%	18%	12%	8%	8%
 Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	34%	29%	24%	19%	24%	18%	15%	23%	13%	11%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%
Managers	35%	29%	23%	25%	29%	19%	12%	21%	15%	10%	13%	10%	10%	11%	7%
Other white collars	31%	28%	24%	23%	20%	21%	16%	17%	18%	12%	14%	12%	10%	13%	7%
Manual workers	31%	27%	24%	22%	17%	17%	19%	13%	15%	14%	13%	11%	9%	11%	6%
House persons	28%	20%	21%	18%	13%	16%	17%	10%	13%	14%	9%	10%	11%	9%	6%
Unemployed	34%	24%	23%	18%	11%	16%	14%	11%	15%	11%	11%	12%	10%	7%	7%
Retired	33%	21%	19%	18%	22%	14%	13%	14%	14%	12%	10%	9%	9%	8%	5%
Students	28%	36%	26%	21%	14%	19%	17%	14%	15%	15%	12%	18%	12%	8%	8%
Consider belonging to															
The working class	29%	22%	22%	19%	13%	15%	16%	10%	14%	14%	10%	11%	7%	8%	6%
The lower middle class	33%	26%	22%	20%	19%	18%	15%	17%	15%	13%	11%	12%	10%	10%	7%
The middle class	34%	29%	24%	23%	22%	17%	16%	17%	15%	11%	13%	11%	11%	11%	7%
The upper middle class	36%	35%	23%	22%	33%	22%	13%	25%	13%	11%	15%	15%	11%	10%	8%
The upper class	29%	28%	27%	16%	25%	15%	14%	26%	17%	10%	9%	11%	11%	15%	10%

III. THE EUROPEAN UNION BUDGET: EXPECTATIONS

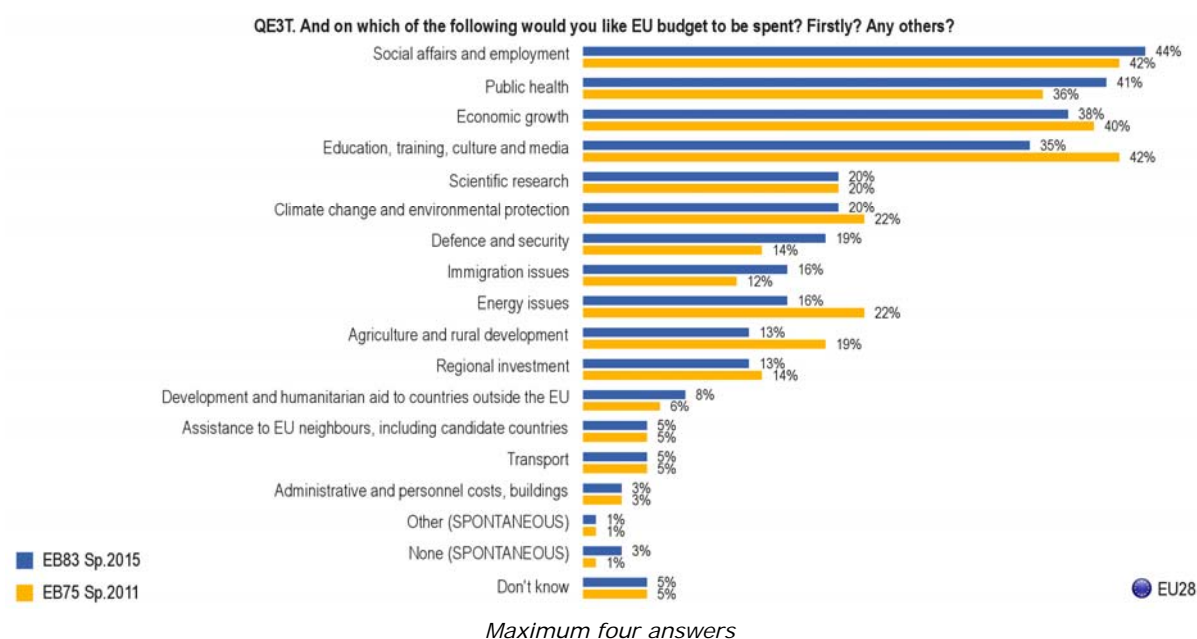
- Social issues have gained ground among the expected spending priorities for the European Union budget -

Respondents were then asked to choose the areas in which they would like the EU budget to be spent (firstly, and then any others, giving up to three additional answers)⁹.

“Employment and social affairs” continues to top the list of expectations (44% of total mentions), up two percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2011 (EB75) and eight points since autumn 2008. It also tops the list when only the first answer given is taken into consideration (19%, +2 percentage points). **“Public health”** is now ranked in second place following a five-point rise (41%), ahead of **“economic growth”** (38%, -2). **“Education, training, culture and media”** has fallen from first¹⁰ to fourth place in the order of expectations for European Union budget spending (35%, -7).

Next, respondents mentioned **“scientific research”** (20%, unchanged since spring 2011), **“climate change and environmental protection”**, (20%, -2 percentage points), **“defence and security”** (19%, +5), **“immigration issues”** (16%, +4) and **“energy issues”** (16%, -6).

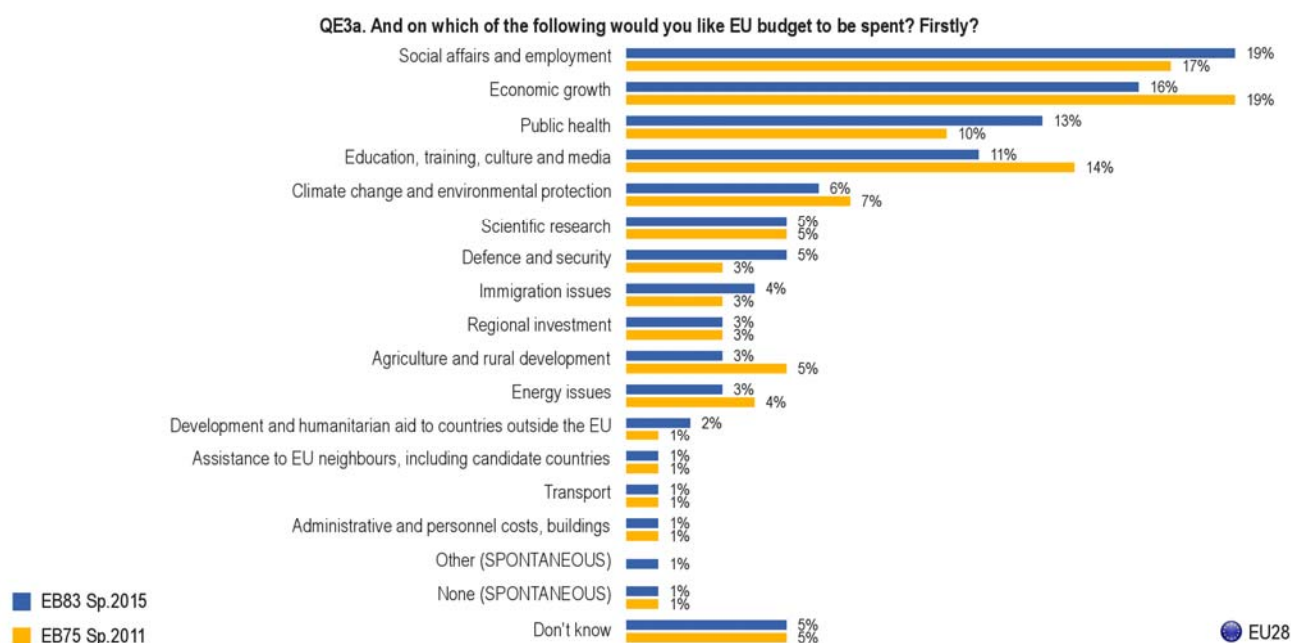
The other six items were mentioned by less than 15% of respondents.



⁹ QE3T. And on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? Firstly? And then?

¹⁰ This item is the result of the combination of two items from the spring 2011 survey: “Education and training” and “Culture and media”.

When we limit our analysis to **the first answer given**, the four most frequently mentioned items are the same, but “economic growth” (in second place) and “public health” (in third place) have changed places.



First answer given

Employment and social affairs, **public health** and **economic growth** are the top three areas in which Europeans want the European Union to prioritise its spending, both within and outside **the euro area**, but with a different ranking in the two groups of countries:

- In the **euro area** countries, employment and social affairs are ranked in first place (48%), ahead of public health (40%) and economic growth (40%). Euro area respondents are also more likely to mention education, training, culture and media (38% compared with 30% in the non-euro area countries) as well as scientific research (23% versus 14%) and climate change and environmental protection (22% versus 15%);
- In the **non-euro area** countries, public health tops the list of priorities (41%), ahead of employment and social affairs (36%) and economic growth (34%).

“Employment and social affairs” tops the list of priority areas for EU budget spending in 11 Member States. This item is also ranked in joint first place in Austria, with “education, training, culture and media” (46%), and in Poland, with “public health” (36%).






























More than six in ten respondents put “employment and social affairs” at the top of their list of European Union budget priorities in Spain (69%) and Portugal (62%).

“**Public health**” is seen as the priority in six Member States, led by Cyprus (72%), and also by more than half the respondents in Ireland (57%) and Malta (51%). Though not the top priority, it was also frequently mentioned in Spain (64%), Greece (61%) and Portugal (51%).

“**Economic growth**” is the most frequently mentioned area in which respondents want the EU to prioritise its budget spending in six Member States, led by Greece (66%), Slovenia (57%), Lithuania (57%) and Bulgaria (54%). Although not the top priority, “economic growth” was also frequently mentioned in Cyprus (60%).






























“**Education, training, culture and media**” is the leading item in the Netherlands (52%), and “**climate change and environmental protection**” was the most frequently mentioned area in Sweden (54%) and Denmark (44%).

QE3T. And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others?

		Social affairs and employment	Public health	Economic growth	Education, training, culture and media	Scientific research	Climate change and environmental protection	Defence and security	Immigration issues	Energy issues	Agriculture and rural development	Regional investment	Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Transport	Administrative and personnel costs, buildings
	EU28	44%	41%	38%	35%	20%	20%	19%	16%	16%	13%	13%	8%	5%	5%	3%
	BE	48%	35%	42%	40%	23%	22%	20%	25%	22%	9%	11%	7%	5%	6%	3%
	BG	52%	43%	54%	32%	13%	9%	27%	8%	13%	30%	17%	4%	6%	4%	2%
	CZ	47%	43%	41%	30%	26%	14%	27%	8%	11%	24%	24%	5%	4%	13%	2%
	DK	39%	28%	42%	30%	25%	44%	16%	25%	28%	14%	7%	15%	5%	3%	1%
	DE	42%	31%	28%	38%	24%	39%	14%	17%	17%	12%	17%	13%	5%	1%	2%
	EE	42%	47%	39%	37%	17%	8%	30%	10%	16%	31%	10%	3%	3%	5%	2%
	IE	37%	57%	45%	40%	16%	11%	8%	12%	18%	15%	17%	8%	5%	9%	4%
	EL	59%	61%	66%	36%	20%	12%	14%	16%	16%	26%	9%	7%	14%	3%	1%
	ES	69%	64%	41%	55%	29%	10%	7%	7%	8%	9%	5%	6%	7%	1%	2%
	FR	45%	36%	37%	34%	23%	20%	26%	15%	17%	13%	10%	5%	5%	5%	2%
	HR	53%	30%	51%	31%	13%	11%	12%	7%	14%	29%	18%	14%	10%	4%	3%
	IT	37%	34%	51%	24%	25%	10%	24%	33%	17%	11%	15%	4%	5%	6%	5%
	CY	44%	72%	60%	48%	16%	11%	20%	8%	10%	16%	8%	8%	6%	2%	2%
	LV	42%	40%	40%	40%	15%	7%	32%	7%	15%	32%	10%	3%	3%	7%	1%
	LT	40%	45%	57%	37%	18%	11%	33%	7%	20%	22%	9%	5%	6%	4%	1%
	LU	50%	41%	28%	45%	20%	20%	21%	18%	19%	10%	12%	12%	8%	6%	4%
	HU	41%	41%	50%	30%	16%	18%	22%	17%	24%	27%	15%	9%	10%	3%	4%
	MT	33%	51%	35%	38%	15%	21%	17%	21%	18%	8%	10%	6%	3%	7%	3%
	NL	49%	42%	41%	52%	24%	33%	27%	17%	17%	9%	13%	12%	7%	4%	1%
	AT	46%	37%	42%	46%	23%	33%	18%	11%	19%	18%	23%	8%	7%	9%	5%
	PL	36%	36%	26%	16%	8%	6%	17%	4%	7%	12%	14%	3%	4%	5%	3%
	PT	62%	51%	52%	43%	10%	5%	15%	5%	11%	15%	8%	8%	6%	2%	3%
	RO	47%	49%	35%	40%	13%	10%	20%	5%	9%	29%	15%	11%	10%	7%	6%
	SI	51%	43%	57%	23%	14%	16%	6%	4%	16%	26%	11%	6%	9%	2%	1%
	SK	54%	39%	33%	25%	16%	15%	17%	10%	16%	28%	28%	6%	7%	12%	1%
	FI	60%	37%	38%	20%	19%	35%	28%	9%	25%	17%	24%	14%	4%	9%	2%
	SE	52%	26%	34%	24%	29%	54%	14%	31%	32%	15%	14%	16%	5%	3%	1%
	UK	23%	45%	30%	36%	12%	15%	17%	21%	19%	5%	10%	6%	3%	9%	1%
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
4th MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																

Maximum four answers

QE3T. And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others?

		Social affairs and employment	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Public health	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Economic growth	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Education, training, culture and media	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Scientific research	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011	Climate change and environmental protection	Diff. Sp.2015-Sp.2011
	EU28	44%	+2	41%	+5	38%	-2	35%	-7	20%	=	20%	-2
	BE	48%	+2	35%	-2	42%	=	40%	-6	23%	+1	22%	-5
	BG	52%	-7	43%	-1	54%	-5	32%	+1	13%	+2	9%	-8
	CZ	47%	-8	43%	+2	41%	-2	30%	+5	26%	+11	14%	-3
	DK	39%	+3	28%	-2	42%	-2	30%	-17	25%	-4	44%	+4
	DE	42%	+1	31%	-2	28%	-9	38%	-16	24%	-6	39%	-4
	EE	42%	+4	47%	+12	39%	-2	37%	-2	17%	+4	8%	-1
	IE	37%	-15	57%	+16	45%	-10	40%	-21	16%	+1	11%	-4
	EL	59%	+8	61%	+17	66%	+1	36%	-12	20%	+4	12%	-8
	ES	69%	+6	64%	+28	41%	-4	55%	+6	29%	+14	10%	-2
	FR	45%	-2	36%	-1	37%	+5	34%	-11	23%	-1	20%	+1
	HR	53%	NA*	30%	NA*	51%	NA*	31%	NA*	13%	NA*	11%	NA*
	IT	37%	+5	34%	+8	51%	+7	24%	-8	25%	-8	10%	-8
	CY	44%	+5	72%	+8	60%	+4	48%	-10	16%	+1	11%	-23
	LV	42%	-4	40%	+6	40%	-9	40%	-1	15%	-2	7%	=
	LT	40%	+1	45%	+10	57%	=	37%	+6	18%	+4	11%	-1
	LU	50%	+14	41%	+14	28%	-1	45%	-4	20%	+4	20%	-13
	HU	41%	-6	41%	+7	50%	-11	30%	+2	16%	+4	18%	-5
	MT	33%	-4	51%	+10	35%	+4	38%	-6	15%	+7	21%	=
	NL	49%	+4	42%	+1	41%	-5	52%	-8	24%	+5	33%	-2
	AT	46%	+4	37%	-5	42%	+8	46%	+2	23%	+6	33%	-8
	PL	36%	-1	36%	-3	26%	-9	16%	-14	8%	-3	6%	-3
	PT	62%	+7	51%	+12	52%	+6	43%	-1	10%	-4	5%	-2
	RO	47%	+7	49%	+13	35%	-9	40%	+7	13%	-2	10%	-2
	SI	51%	-9	43%	+7	57%	=	23%	-10	14%	-1	16%	-12
	SK	54%	-5	39%	-4	33%	-6	25%	+2	16%	+1	15%	-5
	FI	60%	=	37%	+1	38%	+12	20%	+1	19%	+9	35%	+7
	SE	52%	+2	26%	-8	34%	-2	24%	-14	29%	+9	54%	+1
	UK	23%	+1	45%	+5	30%	-3	36%	-4	12%	=	15%	-1

Six most frequently mentioned items

* NA = Not Asked: this question was not asked in this country in the previous survey

QE3T And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others?

	Social affairs and employment	Public health	Economic growth	Education, training, culture and media	Scientific research	Climate change and environmental protection	Defence and security	Immigration issues	Energy issues	Agriculture and rural development	Regional investment	Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Transport	Administrative and personnel costs, buildings
EU28	44%	41%	38%	35%	20%	20%	19%	16%	16%	13%	13%	8%	5%	5%	3%
Gender															
Man	42%	37%	41%	33%	22%	19%	19%	16%	18%	14%	16%	7%	6%	6%	3%
Woman	45%	44%	35%	37%	18%	20%	18%	16%	14%	13%	11%	8%	5%	4%	2%
Age															
15-24	42%	39%	34%	47%	22%	20%	18%	17%	15%	10%	10%	9%	5%	7%	3%
25-39	45%	40%	40%	38%	21%	19%	17%	15%	16%	12%	14%	7%	5%	6%	3%
40-54	46%	40%	40%	35%	20%	21%	19%	17%	17%	14%	14%	8%	6%	5%	3%
55 +	42%	42%	37%	29%	19%	19%	19%	16%	15%	15%	13%	7%	5%	4%	2%
Education (End of)															
15-	47%	47%	38%	29%	15%	13%	18%	16%	11%	17%	10%	6%	5%	4%	2%
16-19	44%	41%	38%	32%	18%	18%	21%	17%	15%	14%	14%	7%	5%	5%	3%
20+	42%	37%	40%	38%	25%	26%	18%	15%	19%	12%	15%	9%	6%	5%	2%
Still studying	42%	38%	34%	50%	26%	23%	15%	18%	16%	9%	10%	12%	6%	6%	3%
Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	42%	37%	40%	31%	24%	20%	21%	18%	16%	15%	18%	8%	6%	7%	2%
Managers	39%	36%	38%	39%	24%	28%	15%	16%	19%	11%	15%	10%	7%	4%	4%
Other white collars	44%	36%	42%	35%	22%	23%	19%	19%	18%	12%	14%	7%	5%	6%	3%
Manual workers	45%	42%	39%	34%	16%	18%	21%	14%	16%	13%	14%	6%	5%	5%	2%
House persons	49%	50%	34%	38%	22%	13%	17%	16%	10%	13%	12%	7%	6%	6%	2%
Unemployed	54%	45%	40%	38%	16%	14%	16%	13%	16%	13%	11%	6%	5%	4%	3%
Retired	41%	41%	37%	28%	18%	18%	19%	16%	15%	16%	13%	7%	5%	4%	2%
Students	42%	38%	34%	50%	26%	23%	15%	18%	16%	9%	10%	12%	6%	6%	3%
Consider belonging to															
The working class	47%	48%	39%	33%	15%	14%	18%	14%	13%	15%	11%	6%	4%	5%	2%
The lower middle class	42%	42%	38%	36%	18%	19%	18%	17%	16%	12%	13%	7%	5%	6%	2%
The middle class	44%	37%	38%	36%	24%	23%	19%	17%	17%	13%	14%	9%	6%	4%	3%
The upper middle class	42%	29%	39%	37%	28%	31%	20%	21%	21%	10%	17%	11%	8%	5%	3%
The upper class	39%	35%	34%	24%	13%	21%	26%	19%	8%	11%	25%	9%	9%	9%	3%

A comparison between the perceptions and expectations of Europeans with regard to the European Union budget reveals that:

- There is a significant gap between how much of the EU budget Europeans *would like* (expectations)¹¹ to see spent on **social affairs and employment, health and education** and what they *believe* (perceptions)¹² is currently spent in these areas. Perceptions fall more than 20 percentage points short of expectations for each item of expenditure;
- These social, employment, health and education issues are perceived as under-resourced in comparison with the **assistance granted to EU neighbours** or the **humanitarian aid granted to countries outside the EU**¹³. For the last two items, expectations are below perceptions. Five percent of respondents *would like* (expectations) the EU to allocate most of its budget to **assistance to EU neighbours**, compared with 21% who *think* (perceptions) that this is how the budget is spent (a 16-point difference). In the case of **humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU** these proportions are 8% (expectations) and 15% (perceptions), a seven-point difference;
- There is also a significant gap for **economic growth, but in this instance expectations outrun perceptions**: 38% of respondents would like this to be a priority area for the EU budget, compared with 26% who think that it already is. This item of expenditure is nevertheless among the top three of both expectations and perceptions;
- Expectations are more in line with perceptions in the case of **defence and security** (19% of expectations, versus 22% of perceptions), **immigration issues** (16% versus 15%) and **energy issues** (16% versus 12%);
- **Administrative and personnel costs, buildings** continues to give rise to the biggest gap between perceptions and expectations: while it is perceived as an area where the EU has prioritised spending (32%), it comes last in terms of expectations (3%)¹⁴.

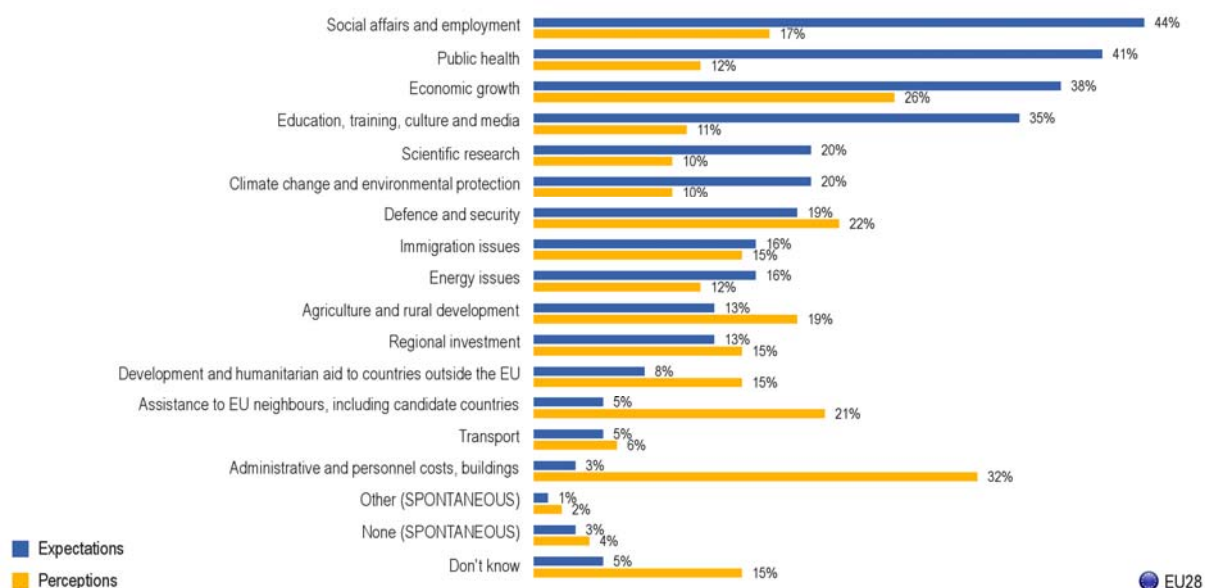
¹¹ And on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent?

¹² On which of the following do you think most of the EU budget is spent?

¹³ With the exception of **employment and social affairs** (17%), mentioned slightly more frequently than **humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU** (15%).

¹⁴ For information, administrative costs represent less than 6% of the total EU budget (2015 budget).

Comparison of expectations and perceptions with regard to the European Union budget



Absolute value difference between perceptions and expectations

	EB70 Aut.2008	EB75 Sp.2011	EB83 Sp.2015	Diff. Sp.2015- Sp.2011
Public health	24	25	29	+4
Agriculture and rural development	10	4	6	+2
Regional investment	2	=	2	+2
Scientific research	6	9	10	+1
Immigration issues	4	=	1	+1
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	23	29	29	=
Employment and social affairs	24	27	27	=
Climate change and environmental protection	11	11	10	-1
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	5	8	7	-1
Transport	1	2	1	-1
Education, training, culture and media	20	27	24	-3
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	11	19	16	-3
Economic growth	14	17	12	-5
Energy issues	9	9	4	-5
Defence and security	3	9	3	-6

In terms of evolutions since spring 2011, the gap between perceptions and expectations has increased the most for **public health** (29 percentage points separate expectations, 41%, from perceptions, 12%, compared with 25 points in spring 2011, a 4-point rise). In contrast, the gap has decreased for a total of eight items, most significantly for **defence and security** (3 percentage points between expectations, 19%, and perceptions, 22%, compared with 9 points in spring 2011, a 6-point fall), **energy issues** (-5) and **economic growth** (-5).

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83

The EU budget

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 16th and the 27th of May 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 83.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 83.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83 survey and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 83 survey has also been conducted in five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

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

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,014	16/05/15	26/05/15	9,263,570	2.18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,063	16/05/15	26/05/15	6,294,563	1.48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,021	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,955,829	2.11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,020	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,625,032	1.09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,554	16/05/15	26/05/15	71,283,580	16.79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,001	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,113,355	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,018	16/05/15	26/05/15	3,586,829	0.84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	999	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,791,499	2.07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,002	16/05/15	26/05/15	39,506,853	9.31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	997	16/05/15	26/05/15	51,668,700	12.17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,008	16/05/15	26/05/15	3,625,601	0.85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,028	16/05/15	26/05/15	51,336,889	12.09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	16/05/15	26/05/15	724,084	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,005	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,731,509	0.41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,003	16/05/15	26/05/15	2,535,329	0.60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	16/05/15	27/05/15	445,806	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,055	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,477,933	2.00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	504	16/05/15	26/05/15	360,045	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,010	16/05/15	26/05/15	13,901,653	3.27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,032	16/05/15	27/05/15	7,232,497	1.70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	998	16/05/15	26/05/15	32,736,685	7.71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,000	16/05/15	26/05/15	8,512,269	2.01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,007	16/05/15	26/05/15	16,880,465	3.98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1,008	16/05/15	26/05/15	1,760,726	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,051	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,580,260	1.08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,013	16/05/15	26/05/15	4,511,446	1.06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,037	16/05/15	26/05/15	7,944,034	1.87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,306	16/05/15	26/05/15	52,104,731	12.27%
TOTAL EU28			27,758	16/05/15	27/05/15	424,491,772	100%*

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

CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	16/05/15	25/05/15	143,226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1,010	16/05/15	27/05/15	54,844,406
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1,055	16/05/15	23/05/15	1,678,404
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	530	16/05/15	24/05/15	492,265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1,015	16/05/15	26/05/15	6,409,693
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1,000	16/05/15	25/05/15	2,221,572
TOTAL			31,868	16/05/15	27/05/15	490,281,338