



Flash Eurobarometer 430

Report

European Union Citizenship

Fieldwork

October 2015

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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers
and co-ordinated by the 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.

Flash Eurobarometer 430 – TNS Political & Social

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(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

In 1993, the Treaty of Maastricht established the citizenship of the European Union, and set out a clear set of rights available to nationals of all EU Member States. EU citizenship is additional to and does not replace national citizenship of a Member State. The key additional rights EU citizenship confers include: the right to move and reside freely within the EU; the right to be protected by the diplomatic and consular authorities of any other EU country; the right to petition the European Parliament and complain to the European Ombudsman; and the right to vote for and stand as a candidate in European Parliament and municipal elections. The Treaty also prohibits discrimination based on nationality. In addition, the Lisbon Treaty introduced a new form of public participation for European citizens, the Citizens' Initiative. This allows one million EU citizens who are nationals of at least seven of the Member States to call directly on the European Commission to propose a legal act within the framework of its powers.

The European Commission monitors Member States' implementation and application of the EU citizenship rights as provided by the Treaty. It also informs EU citizens about their rights. Work that the Commission has undertaken in this area includes:

- the "Fundamental Rights & Citizenship" Programme 2007-2013, which contributed to developing actions aimed at promoting information and civic education initiatives to increase turnout in elections
- 12 projects on active participation in the democratic life of the Union, which were financed with grants of more than EUR 3.8 million between 2007 and 2010
- a public consultation in 2010 that led to the first EU Citizenship Report¹ identifying the main obstacles citizens faced when making use of their EU rights in their daily lives, and proposing 25 actions designed to eliminate these obstacles
- continuing to make active participation in the democratic life of the Union a priority in the Work Programme of 2011
- a further public consultation launched in 2012 and fed in to the second EU Citizenship Report², with 12 new actions in six key areas put forward to solve citizens' problems
- the "European Year of Citizens" in 2013, raising awareness among citizens of their right to move and reside freely within the EU, and their broad range of rights in a cross-border context
- the launch of a handbook in 2014: "Did you know? 10 EU rights at a glance", giving citizens information on their main EU rights in simple words and a few pictures
- a third public consultation launched in September 2015, which will feed into the 2016 EU Citizenship Report

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/citizen/files/com_2010_603_en.pdf

² http://ec.europa.eu/justice/citizen/files/2013eucitizenshipreport_en.pdf

This Flash Eurobarometer survey on EU citizenship (No 430) builds on the work of previous EU Citizenship Flash Eurobarometer surveys conducted in 2012³, 2010⁴, 2007⁵ and 2002⁶. It also includes some questions about electoral rights that were first included in the 2007 Flash Eurobarometer EU Citizenship survey, but subsequently formed part of a separate Flash Eurobarometer survey on Electoral Rights conducted in both 2010⁷ and 2012⁸. The survey investigates how familiar Europeans are with their status as EU citizens; their understanding of some of the key rights conferred by EU citizenship; their knowledge of electoral voting rights; and their opinions about whether such rights should be available to EU citizens who reside in an EU country that is not their country of origin.

This survey was carried out by the TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 21st and the 23rd of October 2015. Some 26,555 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (mobile and fixed line) in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)⁹. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals¹⁰.

The findings of the survey have been analysed firstly at an EU level and secondly by country. At an EU level, the results are based on the 28 Member States. Wherever possible, comparisons are made with the previous Flash Eurobarometer surveys conducted in 2012, 2010 and 2007 and 2002¹¹. Where appropriate, a range of socio-demographic variables (respondents’ gender, age, terminal education age and occupation scale) and two key variables from the survey (how familiar respondents are with the term ‘citizen of the European Union’ and how informed they feel about their rights as a citizen of the European Union) are used to provide further analysis.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_365_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/citizen/files/eu_citizenship_analytical_report_102010_en.pdf

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_213_en.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl133_en.pdf (EU15 Member States only)

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_292_en.pdf

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_364_en.pdf

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

¹⁰ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

¹¹ At an EU level, the 2015 survey is based on 28 Member States, whereas the surveys conducted in 2012, 2010 and 2007 are based on 27 Member States. The 2002 survey is not used for comparisons in this report because it is based on EU15 Member States only.

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
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	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, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI**			EU15

* 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.

** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2013.

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.

KEY FINDINGS

- The vast majority of respondents say they are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (87%). This is the highest level recorded, showing an increase of six percentage points since 2012 (81%) and an overall increase of nine percentage points since 2007 (78%).
- Slightly more than half of all respondents (52%) say they know what the term means. This is the highest level recorded, and represents an improvement of six percentage points on the figure recorded in 2012 (46%) and an overall increase of 11 percentage points since 2007 (41%).
- There is little confusion about how EU citizenship can be "obtained", with most Europeans (78%) correctly saying that one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU. The proportion is similar to that recorded in 2012 (78%) and shows a small overall increase of three percentage points on the level recorded in 2007 (75%).
- Almost all respondents (91%) know it is true that they can be both a citizen of the Union and of their country at the same time. This figure is consistent with the results from earlier surveys (90% in 2007 and 2010).
- Just under three quarters of respondents (73%) correctly say that the statement 'If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union' is false. This is in line with results from earlier surveys, showing a small increase of three percentage points on the lowest level recorded in 2010 (70%).

EU citizens' awareness of their rights and of what they can do if these are not respected

- Across the EU, just over four in ten respondents (42%) say they feel informed (either 'very well informed' or 'fairly well informed') about their rights as citizens of the European Union. This is the highest level recorded, up six percentage points on 2012 (36%) and showing an overall improvement of 11 percentage points on 2007.
- Respondents are most familiar with their right to free movement and their right to petition key EU institutions: 84% are aware that an EU citizen has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union (subject to certain conditions) and 83% are aware that a citizen of the Union has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman.
- More than three quarters of respondents (77%) are aware that an EU citizen residing in another Member State has the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State.
- Just over seven in ten respondents (72%) are aware that, when outside the EU, a citizen of the Union has the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there.
- Two thirds of respondents (66%) are aware of the right to participate in a Citizens' Initiative.
- Just over one quarter of respondents (26%) say they feel informed (either 'very well informed' or 'fairly well informed') about what they can do when their rights as an EU citizen are not respected.

The economic benefits of free movement of people within the European Union

- Around seven in ten respondents (71%) agree that free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of their country. In fact, an absolute majority of respondents in all countries say this.

Seeking help from other EU embassies when in need of help in an EU country

- Respondents were asked about whether they would have the right, if they needed help while staying in an EU country, to seek help from the embassy of any other EU country if their own EU country did not have an embassy there. One in seven of respondents (14%) know they would not have such a right. Three quarters of respondents (75%) and an absolute majority of respondents across all Member States wrongly believe they have such a right.
- When asked whether they would prefer, in such a situation, to seek help from the authorities of the EU country in which they are staying or from the embassy of another EU Member State present in that EU country, Europeans are more likely to prefer seeking help from the authorities of the country in which they are staying (53%) than from the embassy of another EU Member State (38%).

EU citizens' awareness of their electoral rights

- The majority of Europeans correctly identify the rights of an EU citizen in relation to voting or standing as a candidate in European Parliament elections, municipal elections. The majority of Europeans also correctly identify that their electoral rights do not cover the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament.
- Two thirds (67%) of respondents correctly identify that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections. Despite a small drop of five percentage points since 2012, the proportion correctly identifying this right remains notably higher than that recorded in 2007 (54%). Lithuania is the only Member State where a minority of respondents correctly identify that EU citizens have this right.
- Just over half of respondents (54%) correctly say it is true that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections. There has been a large drop in this proportion since 2012 (-12 percentage points), but it remains much higher than in 2007 when it was at its lowest level (37%).
- Just over half of respondents (54%) correctly say it is false that a citizen of the EU has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament. Despite a large increase in the proportion saying this since 2012 (+13 percentage points), and a reversal of the downward trend since 2007, the proportion of respondents who correctly identify that this is not a right remains lower than the level recorded in 2007 (60%).

EU citizens' full political participation

- Only a minority of Europeans - just under three in ten (28%) - think it is justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should lose their right to vote in the national elections of their country of origin. The proportion of respondents who think the loss of this right is justified has declined slightly compared with that reported in 2012 (31%).
- The majority of Europeans think that EU citizens living in countries that are not their country of origin should acquire electoral rights in the national and regional elections in the country in which they are residing.
- Respondents were asked if they would consider it justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin acquire the right to vote in the national elections of the country in which they live. Two thirds of respondents (64%) think it would be justified. Despite a small drop in this proportion since 2012 (down three percentage points), it remains markedly higher than the level recorded in 2010 (50%).
- Respondents were then asked if EU citizens living in an EU country that is not their country of origin should have the right to vote and stand as candidates in regional elections in the country in which they live, should such elections take place in that country. Three fifths of respondents

(60%) think they should have this right. Despite a small drop in this proportion since 2012 (down four percentage points), it remains higher than the level recorded in 2010 (54%).

I. EU CITIZENS' AWARENESS OF THEIR STATUS AS CITIZENS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 Familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union'

The first section of this report considers whether Europeans are aware of their status as citizens of the EU and if they know how EU citizenship is obtained.

Almost all Europeans are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union'

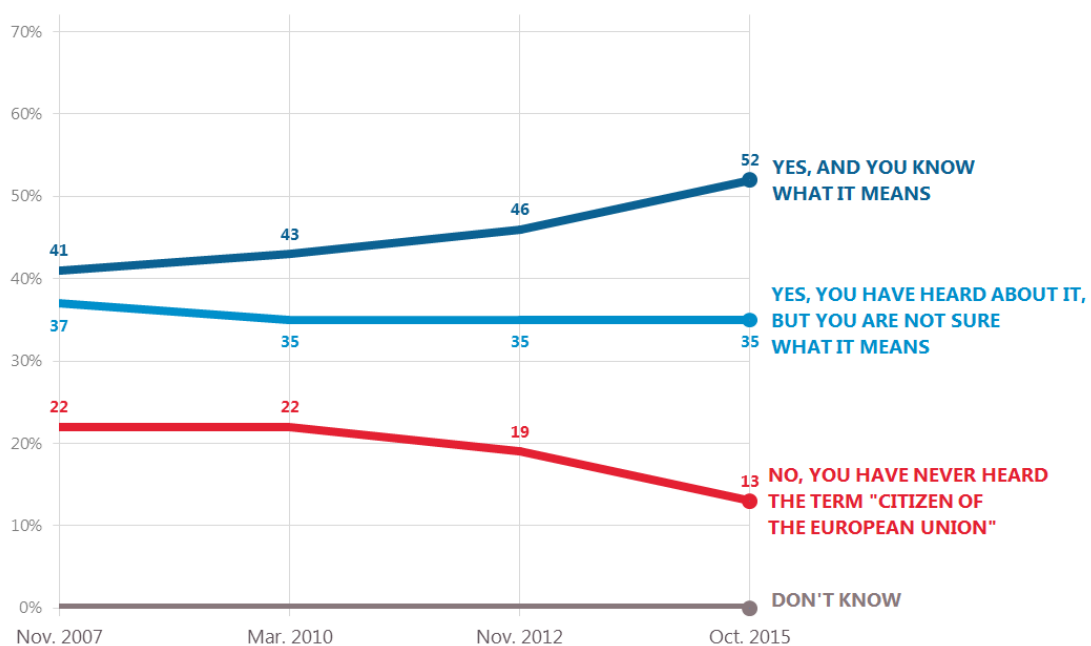
Just under nine in ten respondents (87%) say they are familiar¹² with the term 'citizen of the European Union' in 2015. This is the highest level of familiarity recorded, showing an improvement of six percentage points on 2012 (81%) and an increase of nine points on 2007 (78%).

A little over half of all respondents (52%) say they are familiar with the term and know what it means. Again, this is the highest level recorded and represents an improvement of six percentage points on the figure recorded in 2012 (46%) and an overall increase of 11 points since 2007 (41%).

Just over a third of respondents (35%) say they have heard of the term, but they are not sure what it means - there has been little change in the proportion of respondents saying this since 2007 (37%).

One in eight respondents (13%) say they have never heard of the term 'citizen of the European Union'. This is the lowest level recorded since 2007 and represents a decline of six percentage points on 2012 (19%) and an overall drop of nine percentage points from the high of 22% in 2007 (also recorded in 2010).

Q1 This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"? (% - EU)



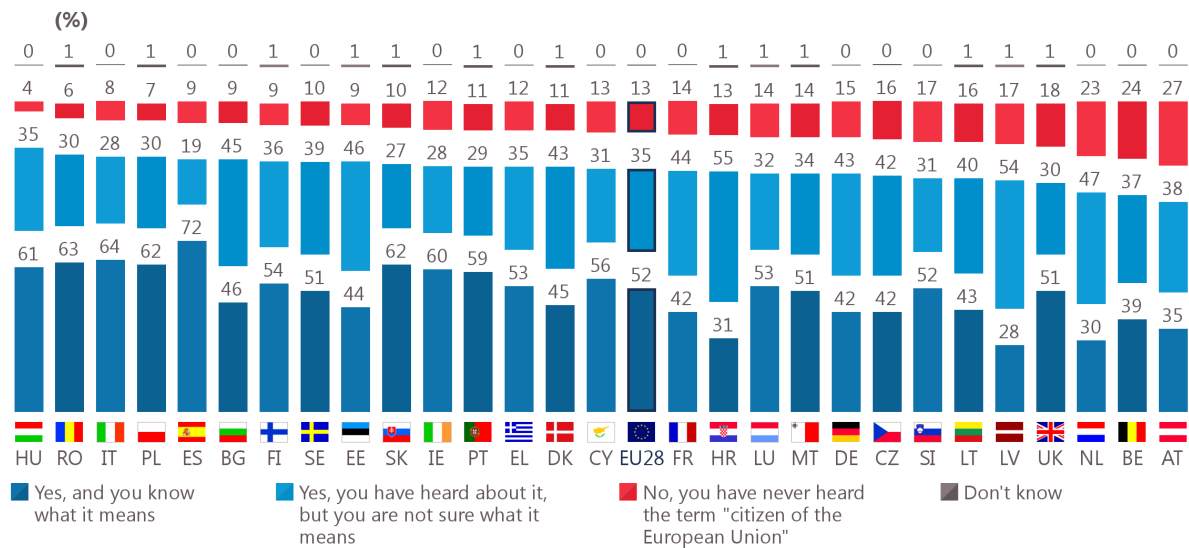
Across all Member States the majority of respondents say they are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union'. Almost all respondents living in Hungary (96%), Romania (93%), Italy and Poland (both 92%), Spain and Bulgaria (both 91%), and Finland, Sweden and Estonia (all 90%) are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union'. Around three quarters of respondents say that they are familiar with the term in Austria (73%), Belgium (76%) and the Netherlands (77%). The proportion of

¹² Either saying 'Yes, and you know what it means' or 'Yes, you have heard of it, but you are not sure what it means'.

respondents who say that they have never heard of the term is the highest in Austria (27%), Belgium (24%) and the Netherlands (23%).

In terms of knowing what the term 'citizen of the European Union' means, a majority of respondents say that they do in 16 Member States¹³, with the highest proportions in Spain (72%), Italy (64%), Romania (63%), Poland and Slovakia (both 62%), Hungary (61%) and Ireland (60%). Among the 12 Member States¹⁴ where only a minority of the respondents say that they know what the term means, the lowest proportions are in Latvia (28%), the Netherlands (30%), Croatia (31%), Austria (35%) and Belgium (39%).

Q1 This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?



Trend analysis at national level

Comparing the results at a national level with those from 2012, and focusing on overall familiarity, the proportion of respondents who say they are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' has increased in 22 Member States. The most notable increases are observed in Sweden where familiarity with the term has increased with 11 points (from 79% to 90%), Malta with 9 points (from 76% to 85%) and Hungary with 8 points (from 88% to 96%)¹⁵. Awareness has declined slightly in four countries¹⁶ and stayed the same in one country (Portugal).

Looking at longer-term trends, familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union' has increased in 19 Member States since 2007 and declined in seven¹⁷ countries. The largest increases are found in Denmark (+16 points, from 72% to 88%), Ireland (+12 points, from 76% to 88%), Belgium (+12 points, from 64% to 76%), Sweden (+11 points, from 79% to 90%) and Portugal (+11 points, from 77% to 88%).

At the other end of the scale, familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union' relative to 2007 has declined with 5 percentage points in Lithuania (from 88% in 2007 to 83% in 2015), Slovenia (from 88% to 83%) and Latvia (from 87% to 82%).

¹³ Hungary, Romania, Italy, Poland, Spain, Finland, Sweden, Slovakia, Ireland, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia and the UK

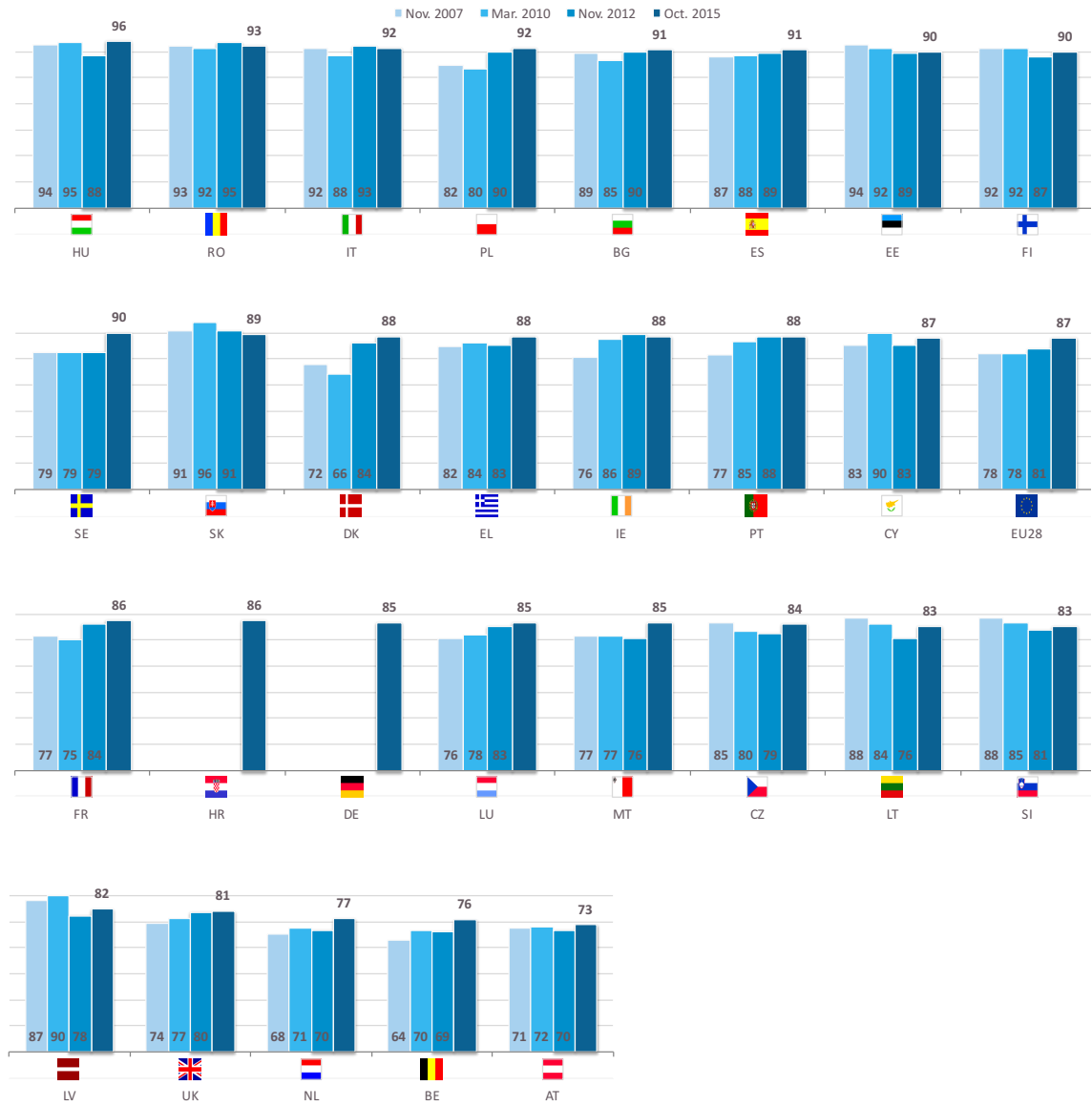
¹⁴ Bulgaria, Estonia, Denmark, France, Croatia, Germany, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria

¹⁵ Germany is excluded from the trend analysis due to a modification in the translation. The translation that is now used for "citizen of the European Union" is more in line with that used in other Member States.

¹⁶ Romania, Italy, Slovakia and Ireland

¹⁷ Estonia, Finland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovenia and Latvia

Q1 This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"? (% - TOTAL 'YES')



Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

Respondents who are **familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' and know its meaning** are more likely to be

- People aged 25 or over (ranging from 53%-54%)
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (58%)
- The self-employed (57%) and employees (55%)
- Those living in large towns (56%)






Respondents who have **heard of the term, but are not sure what it means** are somewhat more likely to be:

- Women (37%)
- Aged 15-24 (42%)
- People who completed their full-time education before the age of 20 (35%-37%)
- Those living in rural villages (38%)
- Manual workers (39%)

Respondents who **have not heard of the term** are most likely to be:

- People who completed their full-time education aged 15 or under (21%)
- Manual workers (18%)

Q1 This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?
(% - EU)

	Yes, and you know what it means	Yes, you have heard about it, but you are not sure what it means	No, you have never heard the term "citizen of the European Union"	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	52	35	13	0	87
 Sex					
Male	54	32	14	0	86
Female	51	37	12	0	88
 Age					
15-24	46	42	12	0	88
25-39	53	35	12	0	88
40-54	53	33	13	1	86
55 +	54	32	13	1	86
 Education (End of)					
15-	43	35	21	1	78
16-19	50	37	13	0	87
20+	58	32	10	0	90
Still studying	49	39	12	0	88
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	47	38	15	0	85
Small/mid size town	53	35	12	0	88
Large town	56	32	12	0	88
 Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	57	33	10	0	90
Employee	55	34	11	0	89
Manual workers	43	39	18	0	82
Not working	51	35	14	0	86
Informed about rights as a citizen of the EU					
Informed	68	26	6	0	94
Not informed	41	41	18	0	82

2 Understanding of how EU citizenship is obtained

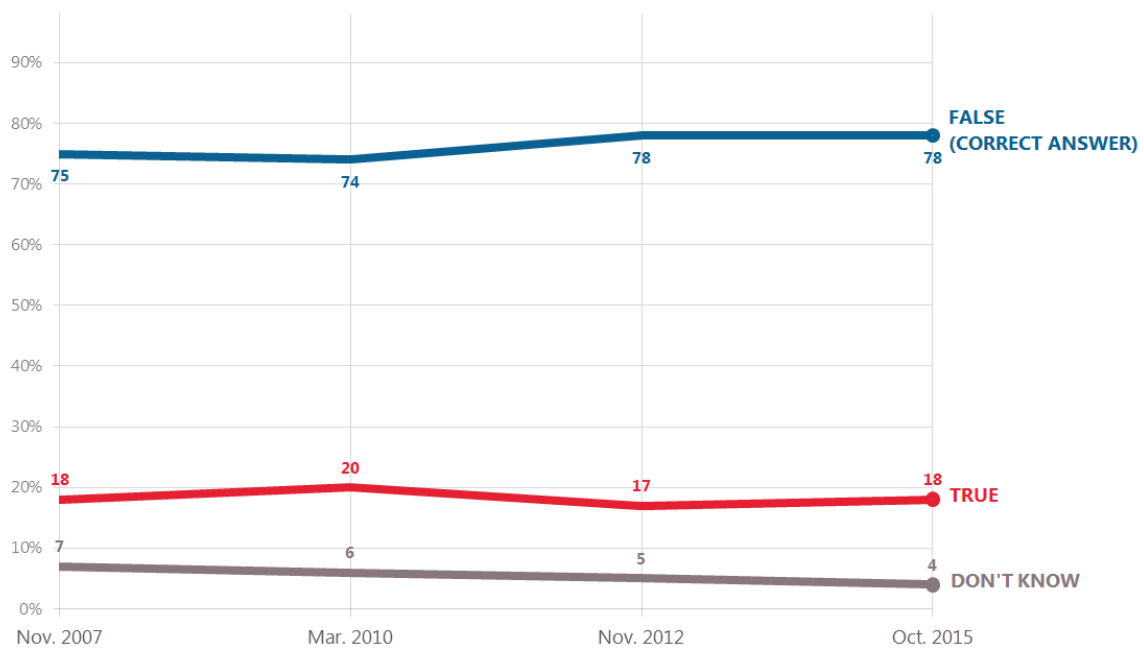
To test their understanding of how EU citizenship is obtained, respondents were read out three statements and asked whether they thought each was true or false: "You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union", "You are both a citizen of the Union and (Nationality) at the same time" and "If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union".

Around eight in ten Europeans know that one does not have to ask to become an EU citizen

Most respondents (78%) correctly say that one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU. This result is the same as recorded in 2012, but slightly higher than the proportion recorded in 2007 and 2010 (+3 points and +4 points respectively).

Q3.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:

You have to ask to become a citizen of the EU (% - EU)



Focusing on the 2015 results, respondents in EU15 are slightly more likely than those in NMS13 to think it is false that one has to ask to become a citizen (79% vs. 75%).

Looking at the national level, at least six in ten respondents in all but one country know that **one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU**. This understanding is most widespread among respondents in Hungary (88%), Sweden (86%) and Spain (85%). The exception is Bulgaria, where only half (50%) of respondents know that you do not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU, which still represents an improvement as compared to 2012 (+5 points).

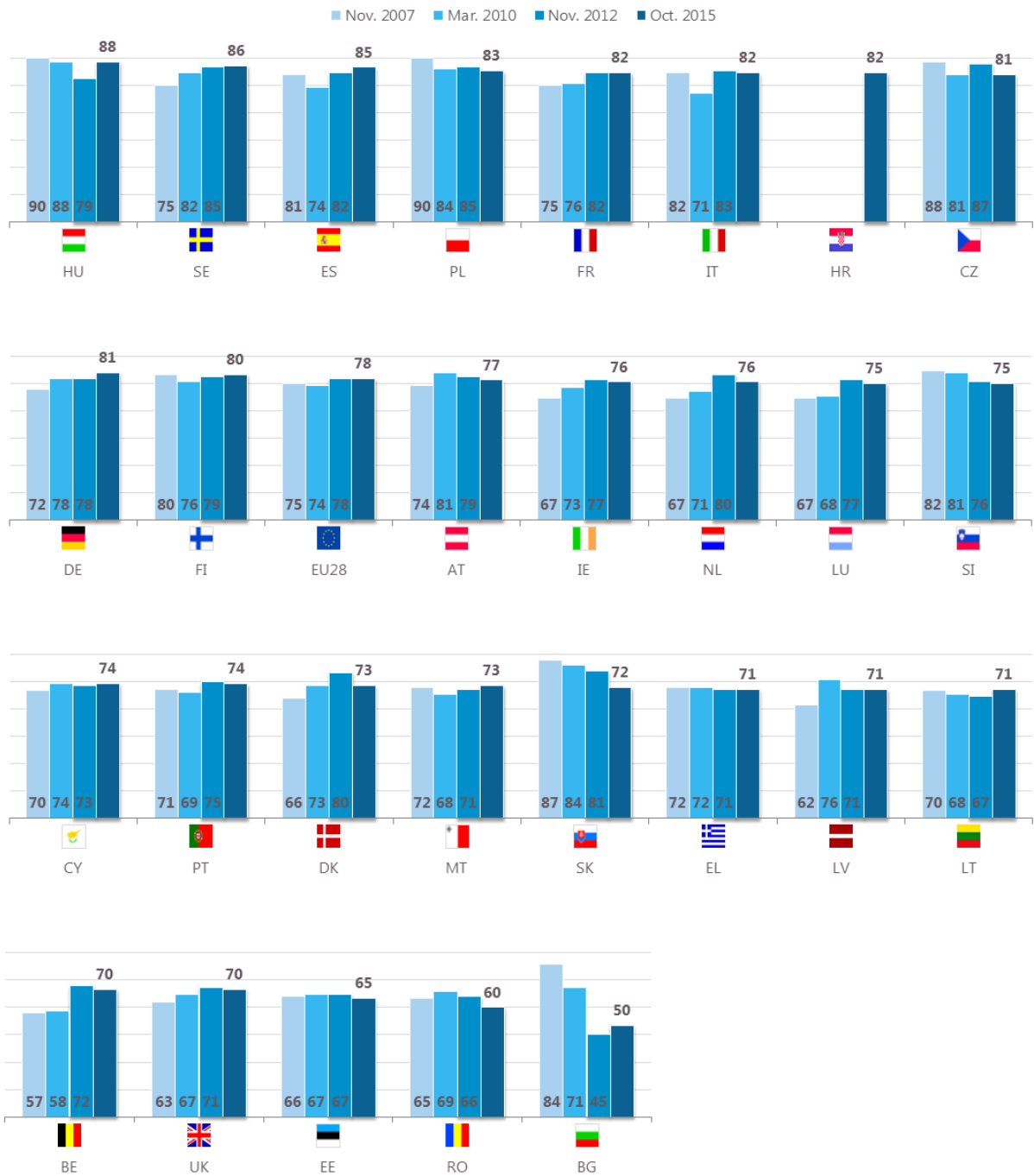
Trend analysis at national level

Any changes since 2012 in the proportion of respondents **knowing that one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the Union** are, for the most part, small. The most notable increases are in Hungary (+9 percentage points, from 79% in 2012 to 88% in 2015) and Bulgaria (+5 points, from 45% to 50%).

Looking at longer-term trends, understanding has improved in 16 Member States since 2007, particularly among respondents in Belgium (+13 percentage points, from 57% in 2007 to 70% in 2015), Sweden (+11 points, from 75% to 86%), Germany (+9 points, from 72% to 81%), Ireland (+9 points, from 67% to 76%), the Netherlands (+9 points, from 67% to 76%), Latvia (+9 points, from 62% to 71%) and Luxembourg (+8 points, from 67% to 75%).

In Bulgaria, although the 2015 increase reverses a trend of declining awareness since 2007, the proportion knowing that this is false remains significantly below the level recorded in 2007 (down 34 points from 84% in 2007). At the other end of the scale, there is a notable decline since 2007 in the proportion of respondents understanding that one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU include in Slovakia (-15 points, from 87% in 2007 to 72% in 2015); the Czech Republic (-7 points, from 88% to 81%), Poland (-7 points, from 90% to 83%) and Slovenia (-7 points, from 82% to 75%).

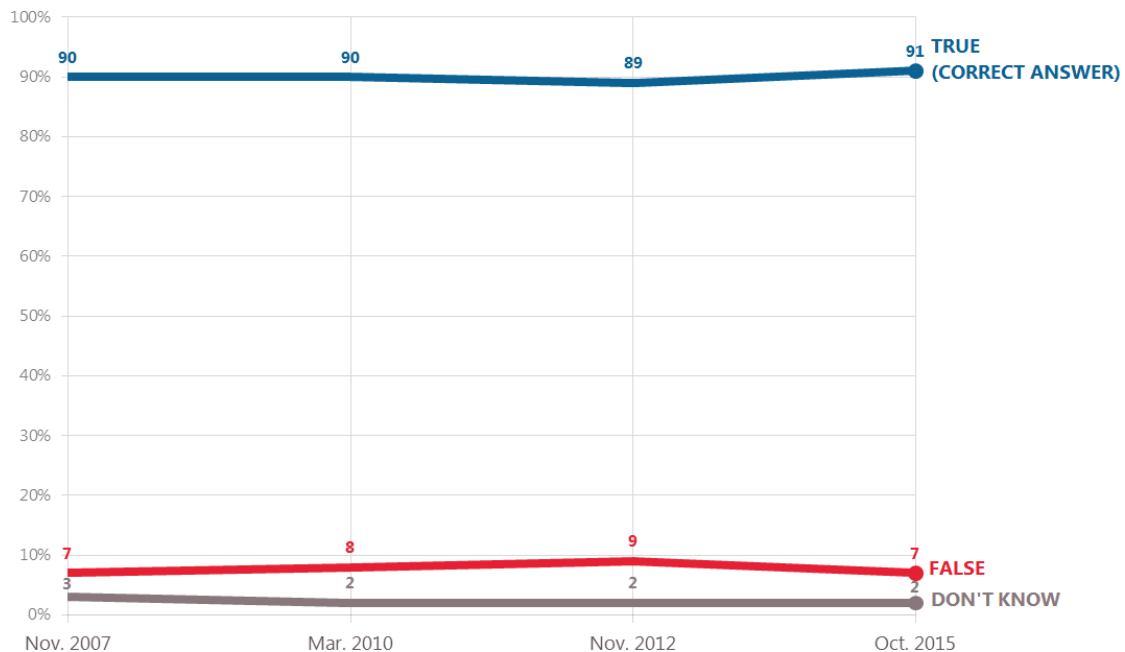
Q3.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
You have to ask to become a citizen of the EU (% - FALSE)



Around nine in ten respondents **know it is true that they can be both a citizen of the Union and of their country at the same time** (91%). This is consistent with the results from earlier surveys (90% in 2007 and 2010, and 89% in 2012).

Q3.2 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:

You are both a citizen of the EU and (NATIONALITY) at the same time (% - EU)



The 2015 results show no differences between EU15 and NMS13.

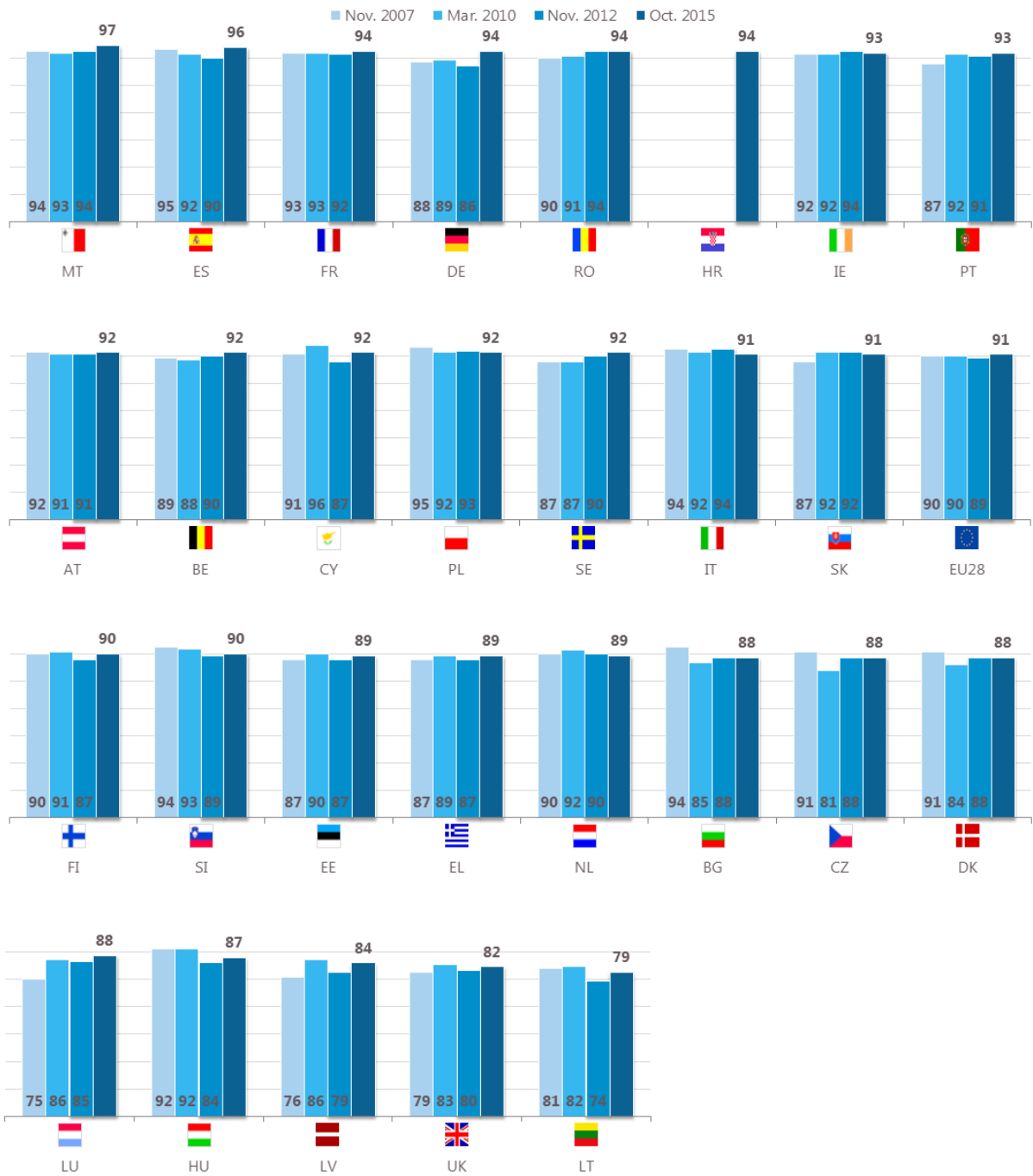
Across all Member States, more than three quarters of respondents know that they are **citizens of the EU and their own country at the same time**. This understanding is almost universal in Malta (97%), Spain (96%), and Romania, France, Germany and Croatia (94% in each). Respondents in Lithuania and the UK are the least likely to know this (79% and 82% respectively).

Trend analysis at national level

There are few notable shifts since 2012 in the proportions **knowing that they are citizens of the EU and their own country at the same time**. The largest increases are in Germany (+8 percentage points, from 86% in 2012 to 94% in 2015), Spain (+6 points, from 90% to 96%), Cyprus (+5 points, from 87% to 92%), Latvia (+5 points, from 79% to 84%) and Lithuania (+5 points, from 74% to 79%). There are no remarkable declines in the proportion of respondents knowing this to be true.

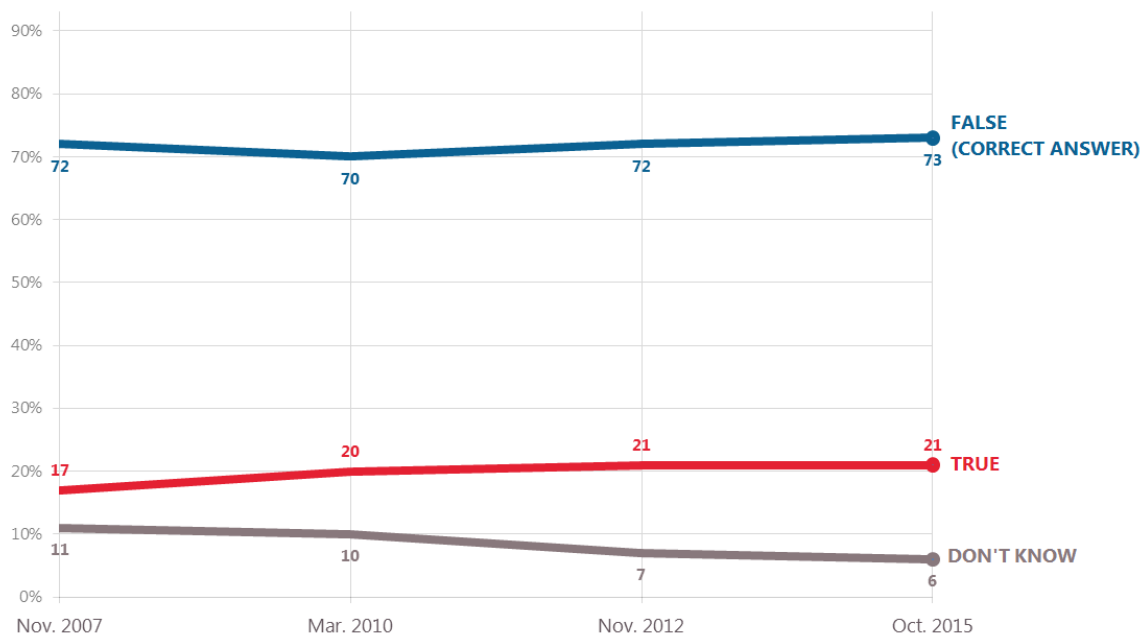
Looking at longer-term trends, again most countries have not seen any large shifts since 2007. The most notable exceptions are an improvement in recognition among respondents in Luxembourg (+13 percentage points, from 75% in 2007 to 88% in 2015), Latvia (+8 points, from 76% to 84%), Germany (+6 points, from 88% to 94%) and Portugal (+6 points, from 87% to 93%); and a drop in recognition in Bulgaria (-6 points, from 94% to 88%) and Hungary (-5 points, from 92% to 87%).

Q3.2 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
You are both a citizen of the EU and (NATIONALITY) at the same time (% - TRUE)



Just under three quarters of respondents (73%) correctly say that one **cannot choose not to be a citizen of the Union**. This finding is in line with the results recorded in previous surveys and shows a small increase on the lowest level recorded in 2010 (+3 percentage points). Although the majority know this is true, one in five respondents (21%) incorrectly think that one can choose to be a citizen of the Union. The proportion thinking this to be the case remains unchanged since 2012, but is somewhat higher than the figure reported in 2007 (+4 points).

Q3.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU (% - EU)



Focusing on the 2015 results, respondents in EU15 are more likely than those in NMS13 to recognise that one cannot choose not to be a citizen of the European Union (76% vs. 66%).

There is widespread national variation. At least eight in ten respondents in Sweden (83%), the Netherlands (81%) and Italy (80%) correctly say that the statement 'If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union' is false. In contrast, only 46% of respondents in Estonia, 53% in Latvia and 56% in Lithuania know that this statement is false.

Trend analysis at national level

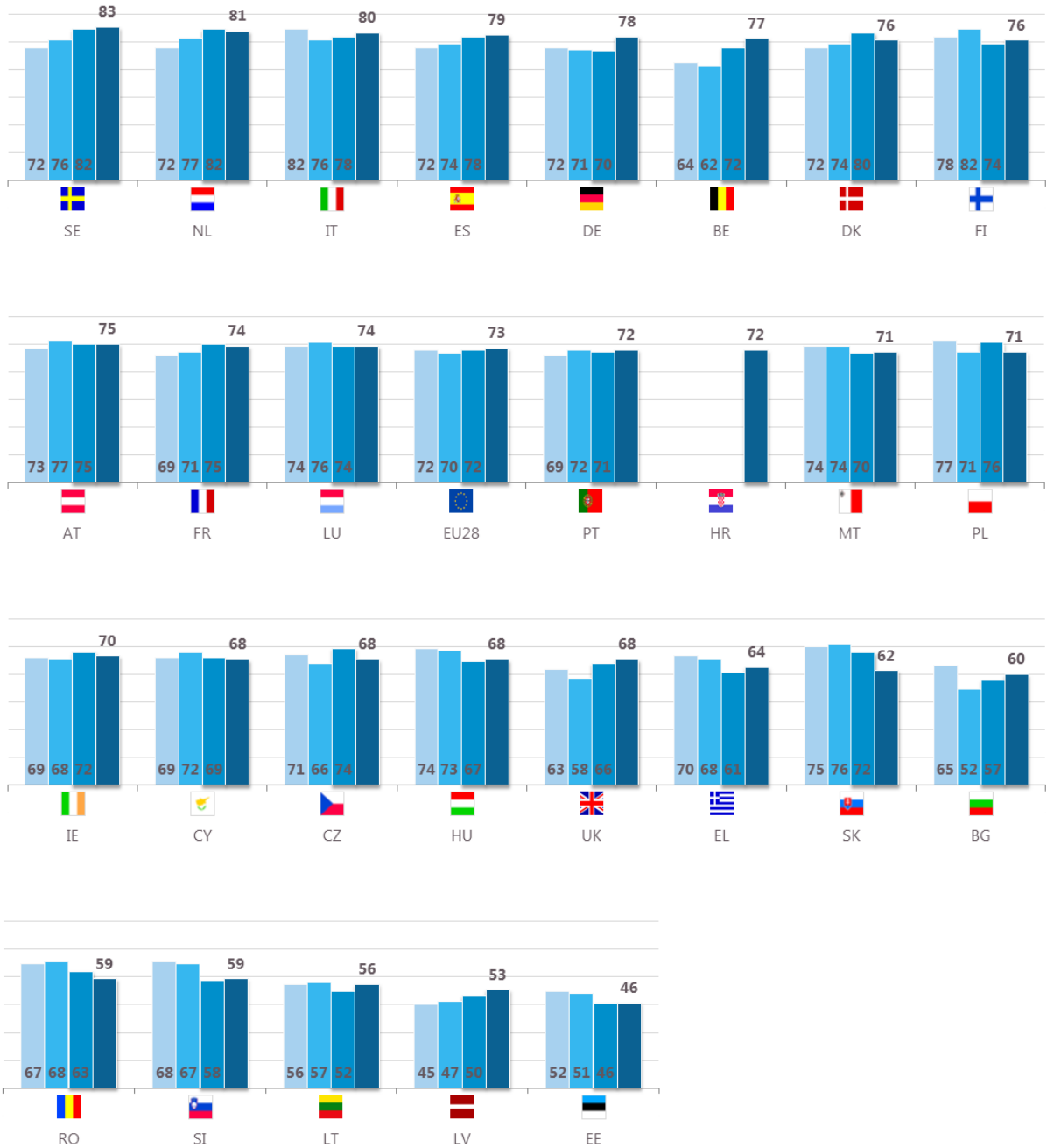
Any changes since 2012 tend to be small, with the largest increases in respondents understanding that this statement is false found in Germany (+8 percentage points, from 70% in 2012 to 78% in 2015) and Belgium (+5 points, from 72% to 77%). On the other hand, this awareness has declined most notably among respondents in Slovakia (-10 points, from 72% to 62%) and the Czech Republic (-6 points, from 74% to 68%).

Looking at longer-term trends, the proportion of respondents understanding that **one cannot choose not to be a citizen of the Union** has increased since 2007 in 12 Member States¹⁸, with the largest increases in Belgium (+13 percentage points, from 64% in 2007 to 77% in 2015), Sweden (+11 points, from 72% to 83%) and the Netherlands (+9 points, from 72% to 81%). Among the 13 Member States where knowledge that one does not have to ask for EU citizenship has declined since 2007, the most notable shifts are in Slovenia (-9 points, from 68% to 59%) and Romania (-8 points, from 67% to 59%).

¹⁸ Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, France, Portugal, Ireland, the UK and Latvia

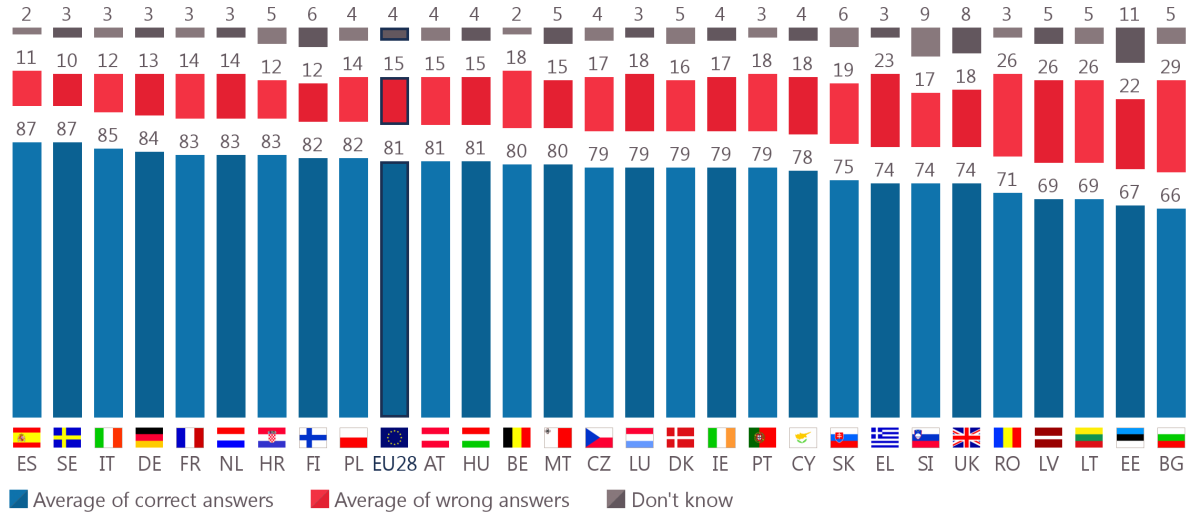
Q3.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU (% - FALSE)

■ Nov. 2007 ■ Mar. 2010 ■ Nov. 2012 ■ Oct. 2015



The chart below shows the proportion of respondents in each country in 2015 that gave a correct answer, **averaged across the three statements**, which provides a summary measure of **knowledge of citizens' rights** for each country. Respondents in Spain and Sweden (both with an average of 87% answering correctly) have the highest average knowledge. In contrast, respondents in Bulgaria (with an average of 66% answering correctly) and Estonia (with an average of 67%) have the lowest average knowledge, followed by Latvia and Lithuania (both 69%) and Romania (71%).

Q3T Knowledge of EU citizens rights (%)



Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

Respondents who recognise that the statement **'You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union'** is false are more likely to be:

- Aged 25-54 (81%-82%)
- People who completed their full-time education at a later age: 20 or over (85%)
- The self-employed (84%) and employees (83%)

Respondents who recognise that the statement **'You are both a citizen of the EU and your own country at the same time'** is true are more likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (93%)
- Familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (92%), compared with those who are not (84%)

Finally, respondents who recognise that the statement **'If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union'** is false are more likely to be:




- Aged 25-54 (76%-79%)
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (78%)
- The self-employed and employees (both 78%)

Looking at the proportion of respondents giving a correct answer to the statements, averaged across **the three statements**, respondents who have the highest average knowledge are more likely to be:

- Aged 25 -54 (83%)

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (85%)
- The self-employed and employees (both 84%)

Q3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
(% - EU)

	You have to ask to become a citizen of the EU (FALSE)	You are both a citizen of the EU and (NATIONALITY) at the same time (TRUE)	If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU (FALSE)	Average of correct answers
EU28	78	91	73	81
 Age				
15-24	70	92	68	77
25-39	81	91	79	83
40-54	82	91	76	83
55 +	77	91	70	79
 Education (End of)				
15-	67	88	63	73
16-19	75	90	72	79
20+	85	93	78	85
Still studying	75	94	73	81
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	84	90	78	84
Employee	83	92	78	84
Manual workers	75	90	69	78
Not working	74	91	70	78
Familiar with EU citizenship				
Yes	80	92	75	83
No	64	84	64	71

II. EU CITIZENS' AWARENESS OF THEIR RIGHTS AND OF WHAT THEY CAN DO IF THESE ARE NOT RESPECTED

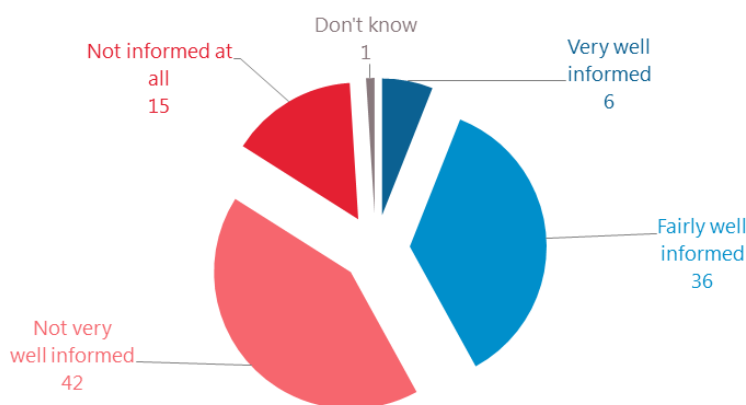
Having explored Europeans' awareness of their status as citizens of the European Union, this chapter of the report looks at how knowledgeable they are about their EU rights and whether they feel informed about what can be done if these rights are not respected.

1 How informed EU citizens feel about their EU rights

Around two in five Europeans feel informed about their rights as EU citizens

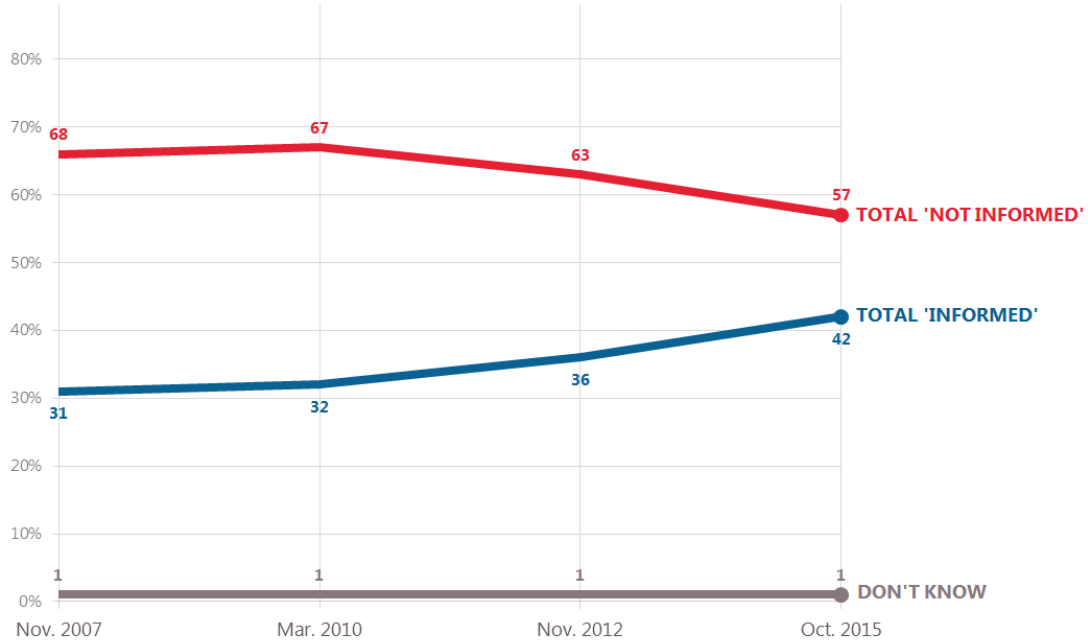
Just over two fifths of respondents (42%) say that they feel informed (either 'very well informed' or 'fairly well informed') about their rights as a citizen of the European Union. Amongst this group, only a very small minority (6%) feel 'very well informed', with most (36%) saying that they feel 'fairly well informed'. Just over two fifths of respondents (42%) say that are 'not very well informed' about their rights as a citizen of the EU and just over one in ten (15%) say they do 'not feel informed at all'.

Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?
(% - EU)



Across the EU as a whole, the proportion of respondents who say that they feel informed about their EU rights is at its highest level recorded, and shows a notable improvement on that recorded in 2007 (+11 points). The proportion remained stable between 2007 (31%) and 2010 (32%), but since then has increased by four percentage points between 2010 and 2012, and a further six points between 2012 and 2015.

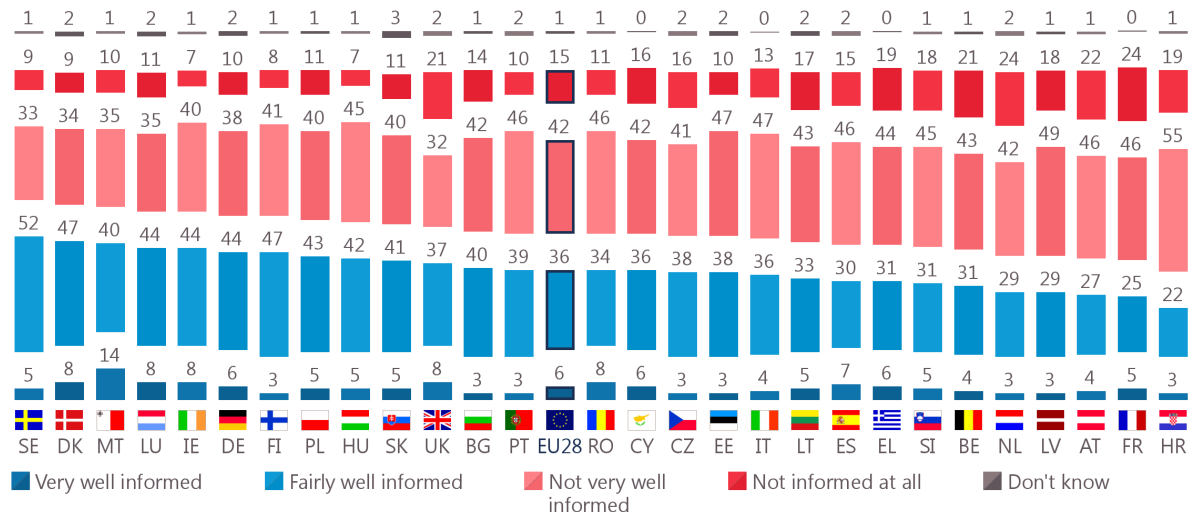
Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union? (% - EU)



There are no marked differences between respondents in EU15 and those in NMS13.

Looking at the national picture in 2015, there are now five Member States where more than half of respondents say that they feel informed about their rights as a citizen of the European Union. Respondents in Sweden are the most likely to say they feel informed (57%), followed by those in Denmark (55%), Malta (54%) and Luxembourg and Ireland (both 52%). At the other end of the scale, Member States where respondents are least likely to say they feel informed about their rights are Croatia (25%), France (30%), Austria (31%), and the Netherlands and Latvia (both 32%). Indeed, in France and the Netherlands, a notably high proportion of respondents (24%) say they do 'not feel informed at all' about their rights as a citizen of the EU.

Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union? (%)



Trend analysis at national level

The chart below shows the evolution of results at Member State level since 2007.

Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who say they feel informed about their rights as EU citizens has increased in 22 Member States. The greatest increases are found in: Germany (+18 percentage points, from 32% in 2012 to 50% in 2015); Sweden (+13 points, from 44% to 57%); Latvia (+12 points, from 20% to 32%); Finland (+10 points, from 40% to 50%); the UK (+10 points, from 35% to 45%); Portugal (+10 points, from 32% to 42%); Malta (+9 points, from 38% to 47%); Hungary (+9 points, from 38% to 47%) and the Czech Republic (+9 points, from 32% to 41%).

Most of these countries also show some of the most marked improvements since 2007¹⁹: Sweden (+26 points, from 31% to 57%), the UK (+19 points, from 26% to 45%), Germany (+17 points, from 33% to 50%), Portugal (+16 points, from 26% to 42%), Hungary (+16 points, from 31% to 47%), Finland (+11 points, from 39% to 50%), the Czech Republic (+11 points, from 30% to 41%) and Latvia (+10 points, from 22% to 32%).

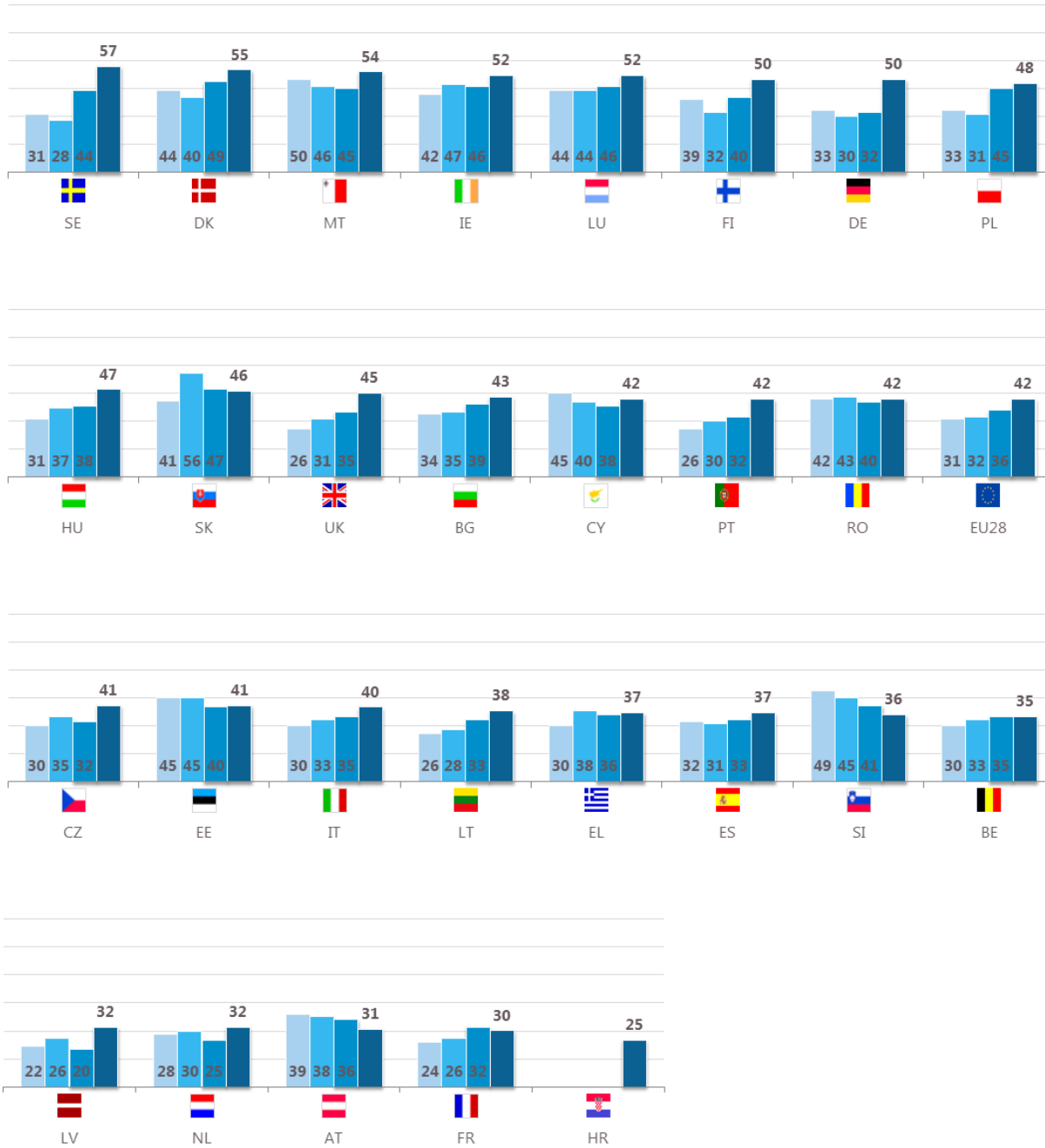
Other Member States showing marked improvements since 2007 include Poland (+15 points, from 33% to 48%), Lithuania (+12 points, from 26% to 38%), Denmark (+11 points, from 44% to 55%) and Ireland (+10 points, from 42% to 52%).

Only a few Member States show a decline in the proportion of respondents who say they feel informed about their rights as EU citizens and such changes are, for the most part, very small. Since 2012 the most notable declines are in Slovenia (-5 percentage points, from 41% to 36%) and Austria (-5 points, from 36% to 31%). These two countries also show the most marked declines since 2007: Slovenia (-13 points, from 49% to 36%) and Austria (-8 points, from 39% to 31%).

¹⁹ The only exception is Malta, which shows a small increase in 2015 vs. 2007 of +4 percentage points.

Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?
(% - TOTAL 'INFORMED')

■ Nov. 2007 ■ Mar. 2010 ■ Nov. 2012 ■ Oct. 2015






Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

The groups most likely to feel informed about their rights as citizens of the European Union are:

- People aged 15-24 (50%)
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (45%)
- Those living in large towns (46%)

Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
EU28	42	57	1
 Age			
15-24	50	50	0
25-39	39	60	1
40-54	39	60	1
55 +	42	56	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	32	66	2
16-19	38	61	1
20+	45	54	1
Still studying	52	48	0
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	38	61	1
Small/mid size town	41	58	1
Large town	46	53	1

2 Awareness of EU citizens' rights

Part of the survey was designed to test respondents' awareness of some of the most important rights that they hold as EU citizens. To this end, the interviewer explained to the respondent that since 1993 all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union". Five statements describing EU rights were then read out, and respondents were asked which of these rights an EU citizen has. The five rights that were outlined are:

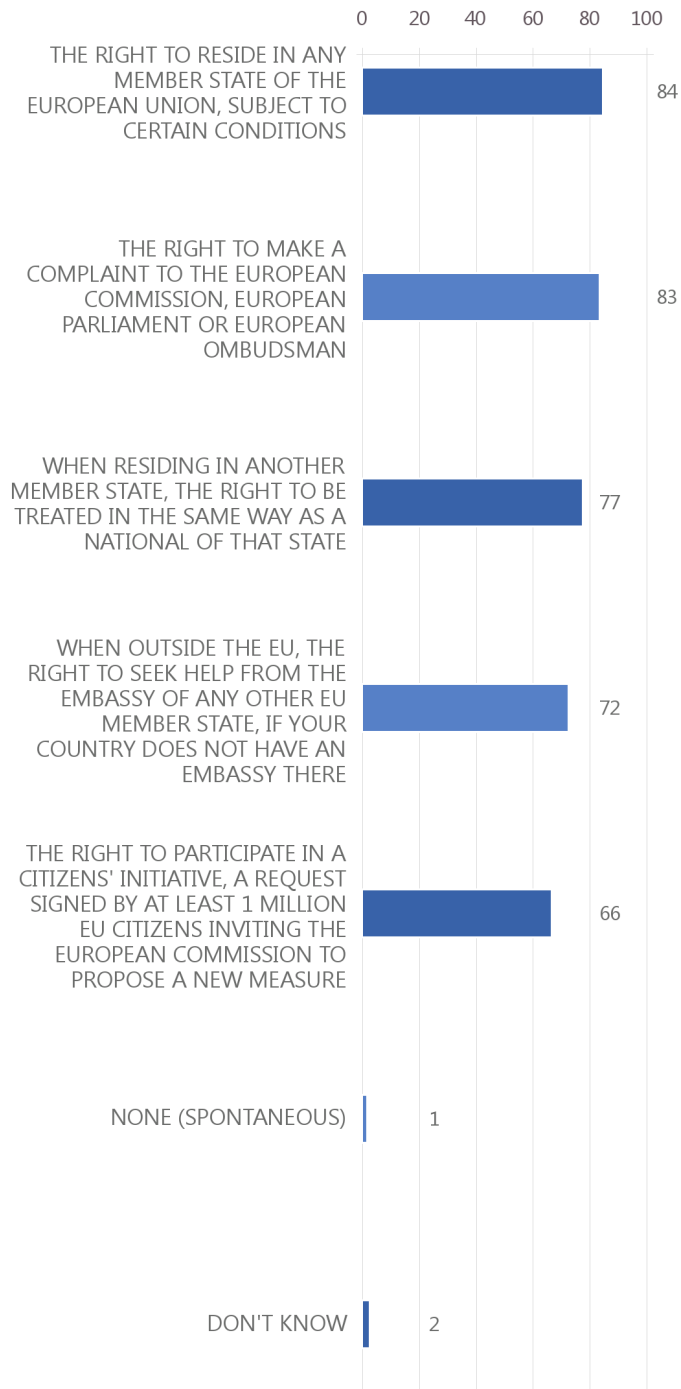
- the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions
- the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman
- when residing in another Member State, the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State
- when outside the EU, the right to ask for help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if his/her country does not have an embassy there
- the right to participate in a Citizens' Initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new measure.

The way in which this question was asked changed in 2015, so comparisons with results from earlier surveys are not possible.

Europeans are most aware of their right to free movement and their right to petition key EU institutions

More than four in five respondents (84%) say that an EU citizen has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions (the right to free movement). A similar proportion (83%) think that an EU citizen has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European ombudsman. More than three quarters of respondents (77%) say that an EU citizen, when residing in another Member State, has the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State. Around seven in ten respondents (72%) think that an EU citizen, when outside the EU, has the right to seek help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if his/her country does not have an embassy there. Two thirds of respondents (66%) think that EU citizens have the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative.

Q4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" since 1993. In your opinion, which of the following rights does an EU citizen have? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



In 15 Member States²⁰ respondents are most likely to be aware of the right to free movement. In a further three Member States²¹ this right, along with the right to petition key EU Institutions, receives the most mentions; and in Croatia this right, along with the right, to be treated in the same way as a national of that State, receives the most mentions.

The right to free movement

More than four in five respondents (84%) are aware that an EU citizen has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions. This result has slightly dropped since 2012 (-4 percentage points).

Respondents in Finland (96%) are the most likely to hold the opinion that EU citizens have the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, followed by those in Latvia (94%), Estonia and Sweden (both 93%), Bulgaria and Ireland (both 92%), Austria (91%) and Spain (90%). Respondents in the Czech Republic (74%), followed by those in Croatia, Italy and Slovakia (76% in each), are the least likely to think that EU citizens have the right to freedom of movement.

The right complain to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman

More than four in five respondents (83%) are aware that an EU citizen has the right to petition key EU Institutions.

In five Member States²² respondents are most likely be aware of the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman. In Portugal this right, along with the right, when residing in another Member State, to be treated in the same way as a national of that State, receives the most mentions.

Respondents in Ireland, Finland and Sweden (91% in each) are the most likely to be aware that EU citizens have the right to make a complaint to these Institutions, followed by those in Portugal (90%). Respondents in Slovakia (70%) are the least likely to think that EU citizens have this right, followed by those in Croatia (73%), Italy and Hungary (both 74%) and Romania (76%).

The right to non-discrimination

77% of respondents know that citizens residing in another Member State have the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State.

In Belgium, Denmark and Greece respondents are most likely to be aware of the right, when residing in another Member State, to be treated in the same way as a national of that State.

Countries where respondents are the most likely to hold the opinion that an EU citizen has the right, when residing in another Member State, to be treated in the same way as a national of that State, include Portugal (90%), Malta (89%), Bulgaria and Spain (both 87%) and Poland (86%). In contrast, only around half of respondents in Lithuania (52%), and just over two fifths of respondents in Germany (62%), think an EU citizen has this right.

The right to consular protection

Around seven in ten respondents (72%) know that an EU citizen, when outside the EU, has the right to seek help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if his/her country does not have an embassy there.

The right to consular protection receives the most mentions by respondents in Latvia and Portugal (both 87%), followed by Estonia (86%) and Finland (85%); and is least widely mentioned in France (62%), followed by Croatia and Slovakia (both 65%).

²⁰ Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden

²¹ Belgium, Denmark and Greece

²² The Czech Republic, Cyprus, Poland, Slovenia and the UK

The right to participate in a Citizens' Initiative

Two thirds of respondents (66%) are aware that EU citizens have the right to participate in a Citizens' Initiative.

This right receives the most mentions among respondents in Finland (82%), followed by those in Austria (80%), the Netherlands (77%) and Spain, Malta and Portugal (76% in each); and the least mentions among respondents in Slovakia (53%), followed by those in Croatia (56%) and the UK (57%).

Q4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" since 1993. In your opinion, which of the following rights does an EU citizen have? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions	The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman	When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State	When outside the EU, the right to seek help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if your country does not have an embassy there	The right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new measure	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
EU28		84	83	77	72	66	1	2	
BE		83	83	74	70	62	1	1	
BG		92	88	87	79	75	1	1	
CZ		74	89	80	76	70	0	1	
DK		85	85	73	69	60	0	1	
DE		81	80	62	70	65	0	3	
EE		93	88	78	86	69	0	2	
IE		92	91	84	79	71	0	1	
EL		85	85	80	78	74	1	1	
ES		90	89	87	78	76	0	1	
FR		86	83	71	62	69	1	2	
HR		76	73	76	65	56	1	4	
IT		76	74	75	70	61	1	2	
CY		79	86	80	76	68	1	1	
LV		94	89	80	87	71	0	1	
LT		88	82	52	80	71	1	2	
LU		86	84	78	70	75	0	0	
HU		81	74	82	66	63	1	1	
MT		87	84	89	77	76	0	3	
NL		89	87	77	74	77	0	1	
AT		91	85	77	84	80	0	0	
PL		87	89	86	81	67	1	1	
PT		87	90	90	87	76	0	1	
RO		81	76	82	73	68	1	3	
SI		84	86	71	75	70	2	3	
SK		76	70	69	65	53	1	5	
FI		96	91	84	85	82	0	1	
SE		93	91	80	72	61	0	0	
UK		87	89	81	67	57	1	1	
		Highest percentage per country			<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item				

Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

Respondents who are aware of the **right to move to and reside** in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions, are most likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (88%)
- The self-employed and employees (both 86%)
- People living in large towns (87%)

Respondents aware of the **right to make a complaint** to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman are most likely to be:

- Aged 25 or more, particularly those aged 40-54 (86%)
- People who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (88%)
- The self-employed and employees (both 87%)

Respondents who are aware that **when residing in another Member State they have the right to be treated the same way as a national of that State** are more likely to be:

- People familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (78%), compared with those who are not (71%)






Respondents who are aware that, when outside the EU, they have the **right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States**, if their country does not have an embassy in the country concerned, are most likely to be:

- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (75%)
- Familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (73%)

Finally, respondents who are aware of the **right to participate in a Citizens' Initiative** are most likely to be:

- Men (69%)
- Under 55 years of age, particularly 15-24 year-olds (70%)
- People who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (71%)
- The self-employed (71%) and employees (70%)

Q4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" since 1993. In your opinion, which of the following rights does an EU citizen have?

	The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman	The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions	When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State	When outside the EU, the right to seek help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if your country does not have an embassy there	The right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new measure
EU28	83	84	77	72	66
 Sex					
Male	85	86	78	72	69
Female	82	83	75	71	64
 Age					
15-24	80	84	77	73	70
25-39	84	86	76	73	69
40-54	86	84	76	72	67
55 +	83	83	78	70	62
 Education (End of)					
15-	74	77	73	65	59
16-19	82	81	75	70	63
20+	88	88	78	75	71
Still studying	80	86	78	73	72
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	83	82	76	70	65
Small/mid size town	83	84	76	72	66
Large town	86	87	79	73	68
 Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	87	86	78	73	71
Employee	87	86	77	74	70
Manual workers	81	81	75	70	65
Not working	81	83	77	70	63
Familiar with EU citizenship					
Yes	84	86	78	73	68
No	79	75	71	65	58

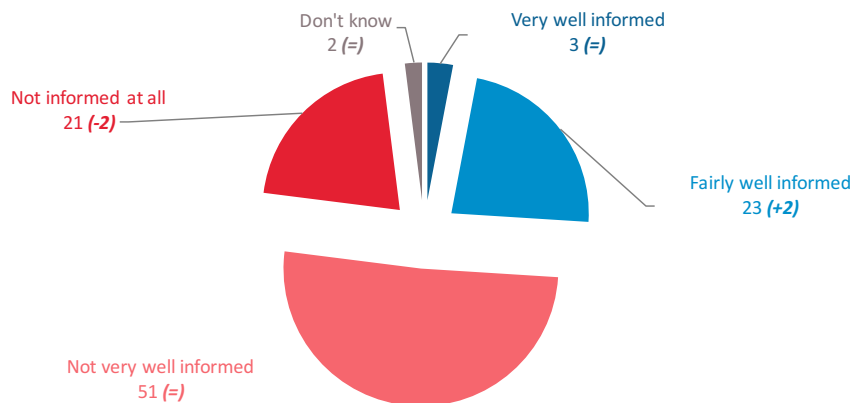
3 Knowing what to do when rights are not respected

A quarter of Europeans feel informed about what they can do if their rights as an EU citizen are not respected

Just over a quarter of respondents (26%) say that they feel informed about what they can do when their rights as an EU citizen are not respected. Amongst this group, most feel 'fairly well informed' (23%), while 3% feel 'very well informed'. Around half of respondents (51%) say that they are 'not very well informed' about what they can do if their rights as an EU citizen are not respected, and a further one in five (21%) say they are 'not informed at all' about what to do in such a situation.

At EU level, results remain broadly similar to those reported in 2012. There has been a very small increase in the proportion of respondents who say that they feel informed about what to do if their EU rights are not respected (+2 percentage points, from 24% in 2012 to 26% in 2015), with a corresponding decrease in the proportion saying they do not feel informed (-2 points, from 74% to 72%). This small improvement is driven by an increase in the proportion of respondents saying they feel 'fairly well informed' (+2 points, from 21% to 23%) and a drop in the proportion who feel they are 'not informed at all' (-2 points, from 23% to 21%).

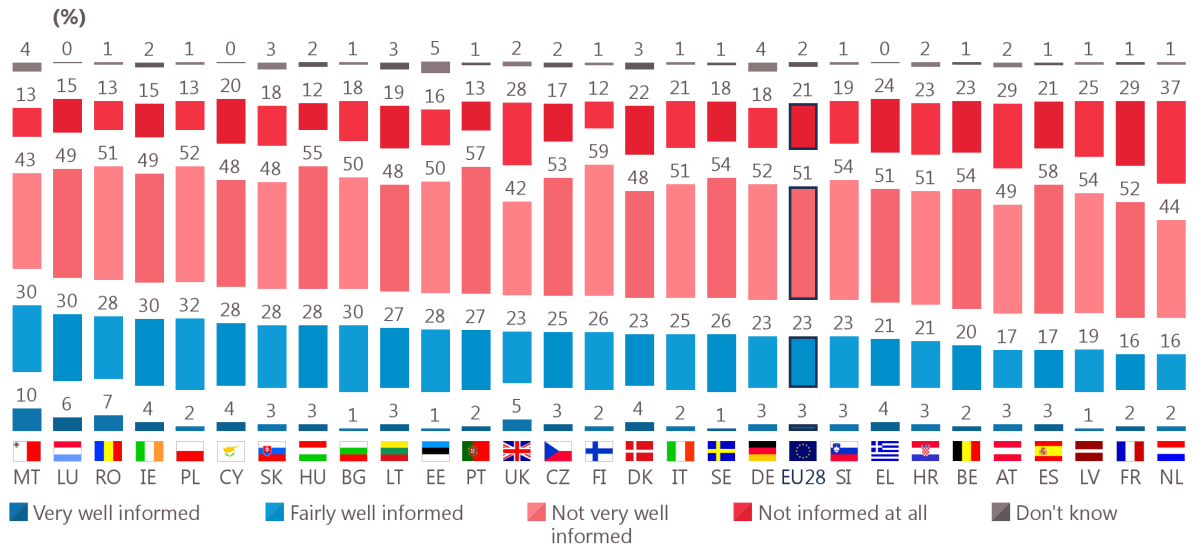
Q5 How well informed do you feel about what you can do when your rights as an EU citizen are not respected? (% - EU)



Respondents in NMS13 are more likely than those in EU15 to say that they feel informed about what they can do if their rights as an EU citizen are not respected (32% vs. 24%). This is driven by a greater likelihood of NMS13 respondents saying they feel 'fairly well informed' (29% vs. 21%), with no differences between EU15 and NMS13 in the proportions saying that they feel 'very well informed' about what they can do if their rights are not respected.

Respondents living in Malta are the most likely to say that they feel informed about what they can do if their rights as an EU citizen are not respected (40%), followed by those in Luxembourg (36%), Romania (35%) and Ireland and Poland (both 34%). At the other end of the scale, only around one in five respondents feel informed about what they can do in France and the Netherlands (both 18%) and Austria, Spain and Latvia (all 20%).

Q5 How well informed do you feel about what you can do when your rights as an EU citizen are not respected?



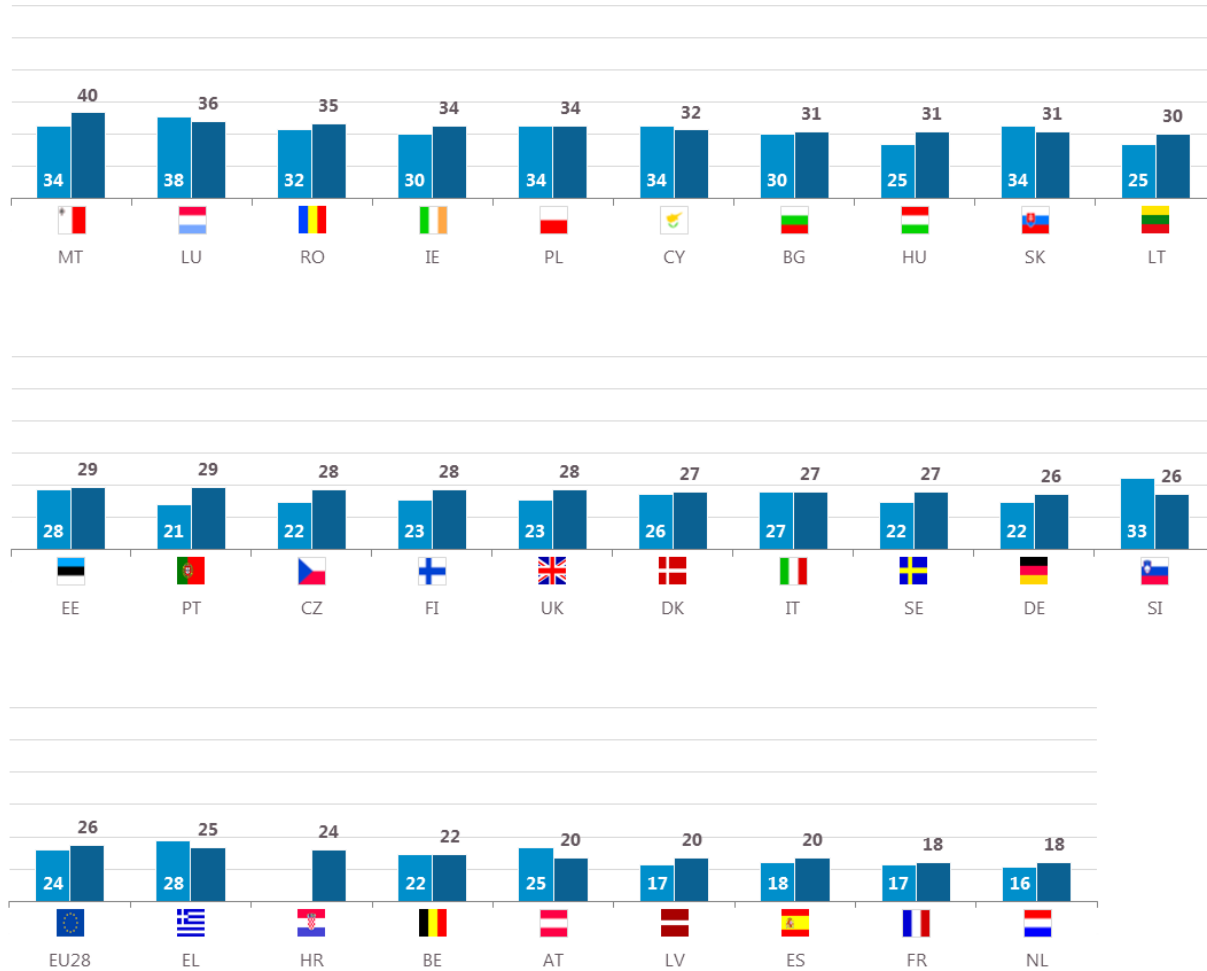
Trend analysis at the national level

The proportion of respondents who feel that they are informed about what they can do if their rights as an EU citizen are not respected has increased since 2012 in most Member States (18). These increases are, for the most part, small, with the greatest in Portugal (+8 percentage points, from 21% in 2012 to 29% in 2015), Malta (+6 points, from 34% to 40%), Hungary (+6 points, from 25% to 31%) and the Czech Republic (+6 points, from 22% to 28%). In Malta, respondents are now twice as likely as they were in 2012 to say that they feel ‘very well informed’ (10% vs. 5%) – the highest proportion of any Member State. Only six Member States²³ show a drop since 2012 in the proportion of respondents feeling informed about what they can do if their rights are not respected. Again, such decreases tend to be small, with the largest in Slovenia (-7 points, from 33% to 26%) and Austria (-5 points, from 25% to 20%).

²³ Luxembourg, Cyprus, Slovakia, Slovenia, Greece and Austria

Q5 How well informed do you feel about what you can do when your rights as an EU citizen are not respected?
(% - TOTAL 'INFORMED')

■ Nov. 2012 ■ Oct. 2015







Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

Respondents most likely to say they feel informed about what they can do if their rights as an EU citizen are not respected are:

- Aged 15-24 (31%)
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or more (29%)
- People living in large towns (30%)
- The self-employed (27%) and those not working (28%)

Q5 How well informed do you feel about what you can do when your rights as an EU citizen are not respected?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
EU28	26	72	2
 Age			
15-24	31	69	0
25-39	24	75	1
40-54	22	76	2
55 +	28	69	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	21	76	3
16-19	23	75	2
20+	29	70	1
Still studying	33	67	0
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	24	74	2
Small/mid size town	25	73	2
Large town	30	69	1
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	27	72	1
Employee	25	74	1
Manual workers	22	77	1
Not working	28	70	2
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	28	70	2
No	15	83	2
Informed about rights as a citizen of the EU			
Informed	50	48	2
Not informed	9	90	1

III. THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FREE MOVEMENT WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION

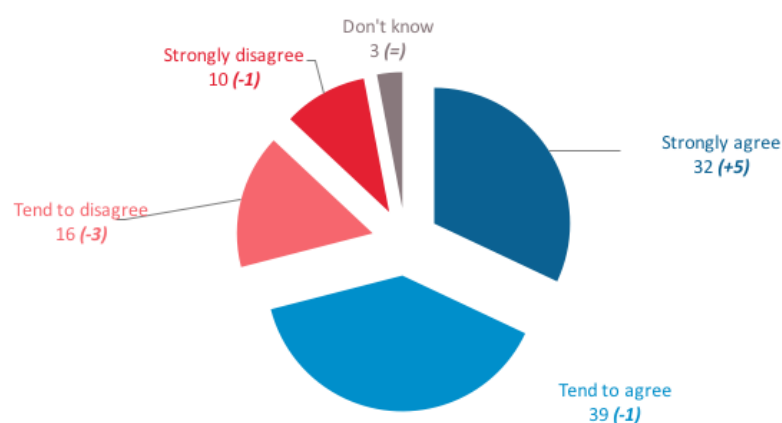
Moving and living freely within the EU is the EU right Europeans associate most directly with EU citizenship, with more than four in five respondents knowing that they have this right (Chapter II.2). This chapter focuses on whether Europeans think that such free movement of people within the EU brings economic benefits to their country.

Around seven in ten Europeans think that free movement of people within the EU has economic benefits for their country

Around seven in ten respondents (71%) agree with the statement that free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of their country. Among this group of people, around a third (32%) 'strongly agree', while around two in five (39%) say they 'tend to agree'. Around one in six respondents (16%) 'tend to disagree' that free movement of people benefits their country economically while one in ten (10%) say they 'strongly disagree'.

Comparing the results with those from 2012, there has been a small increase at an EU level in the proportion of respondents who agree that free movement of people brings economic benefits to their country (+4 percentage points, from 67% in 2012 to 71% in 2015), with a corresponding decrease in the proportion disagreeing that free movement produces economic benefits (-4 points, from 30% to 26%). The increase in the proportion of respondents agreeing that free movement brings economic benefits is largely driven by a rise in the proportion saying they 'strongly agree' (+5 points, from 27% to 32%) and a drop in the proportion who say they 'tend to disagree' (-3 points, from 19% to 16%).

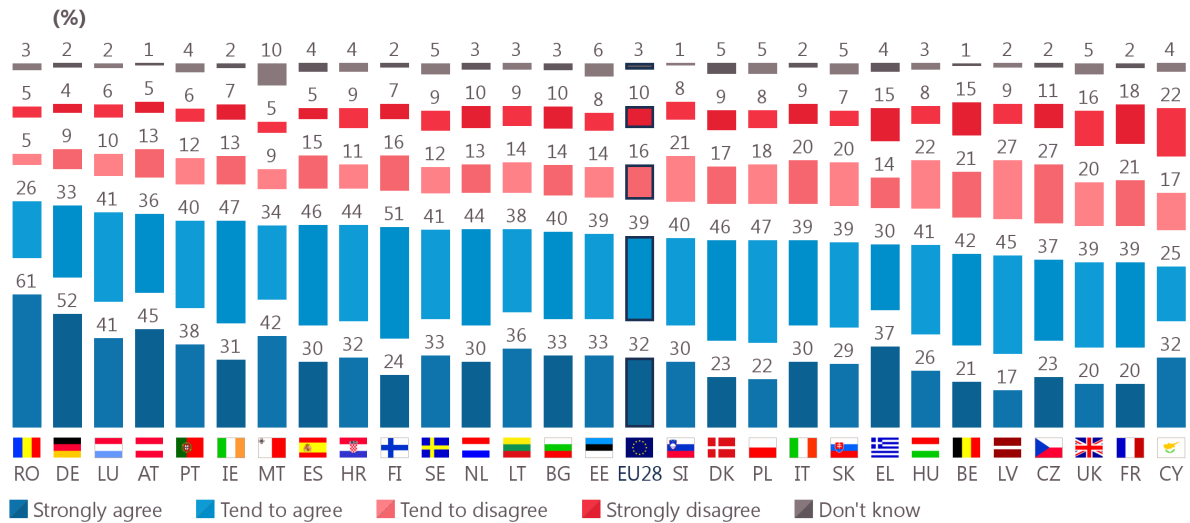
Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of (OUR COUNTRY).
(% - EU)



There are no marked differences between respondents in EU15 and those in NMS13.

Looking at the national picture, an absolute majority of respondents across all Member States agree that freedom of movement within the EU has economic benefits for their country. There is however widespread variation. Respondents living in Romania are the most likely to agree (87%), followed by those in Germany (85%), Luxembourg (82%) and Austria (81%). In fact, in Romania and Germany, there is a majority of respondents that 'strongly agree' that free movement brings economic benefits to their country (61% and 52% respectively). In contrast, 57% of Cyprus respondents (+6 percentage points compared to 2012), and 59% of UK respondents (+7 percentage points compared to 2012) agree that free movement brings economic benefits to their country.

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of (OUR COUNTRY).

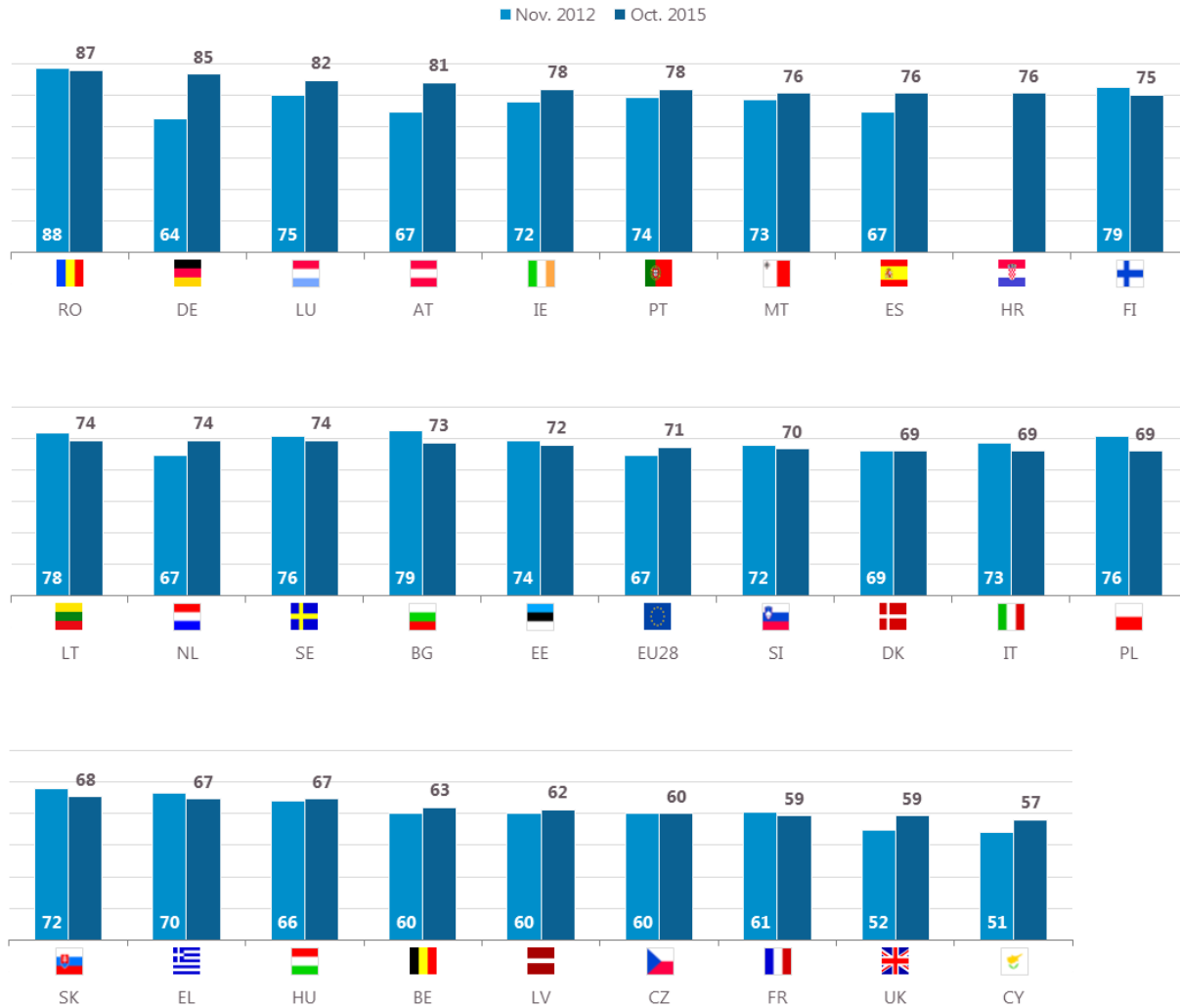


The next chart focuses on overall agreement with the statement and compares the national results with those from the previous survey in 2012.

The proportion of respondents thinking that freedom of movement brings economic benefits to their country has increased in 13 Member States and decreased in 12 since 2012. The most notable increases in agreement are among respondents in Germany (+21 percentage points, from 64% in 2012 to 85% in 2015), Austria (+14 points, from 67% to 81%), Spain (+9 points, from 67% to 76%), Luxembourg (+7 points, from 75% to 82%), the Netherlands (+7 points, from 67% to 74%) and the UK (+7 points, from 52% to 59%). In three of these countries there has been a particularly marked increase since 2012 in the proportion of respondents who 'strongly agree' that free movement brings about economic benefits: Germany (+27 points, from 25% to 52%); Austria (+17 points, from 28% to 45%) and Luxembourg (+13 points, from 28% to 41%).

Among the 12 Member States where the proportion of respondents who agree that free movement brings economic benefits has dropped, changes are, for the most part, small. The most notable shifts are in Poland (-7 points, from 76% to 69%) and Bulgaria (-6 points, from 79% to 73%).

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of (OUR COUNTRY).
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')





Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

Respondents who agree that free movement of people within the EU brings economic benefits to their country are more likely to be:

- Those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (77%)
- The self-employed (73%) and employees (74%)
- Familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (72%)
- People who feel informed about their rights as an EU citizen (79%)

- Q6** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of (OUR COUNTRY).
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	71	26	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	56	37	7
16-19	66	30	4
20+	77	21	2
Still studying	79	20	1
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	73	26	1
Employee	74	24	2
Manual workers	61	36	3
Not working	69	27	4
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	72	25	3
No	60	35	5
Informed about rights as a citizen of the EU			
Informed	79	19	2
Not informed	65	31	4

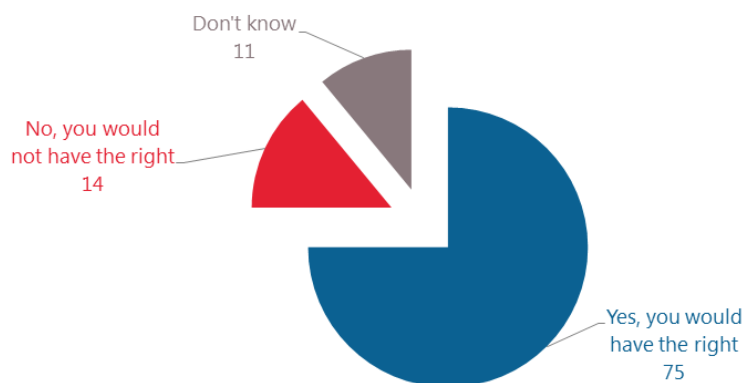
IV. SEEKING HELP FROM OTHER EU EMBASSIES WHILE STAYING IN ANOTHER EU COUNTRY

A majority of citizens are aware of their right to seek help from other EU embassies when in need of help **in a country outside the EU** where their own Member State does not have an embassy or a consulate (Chapter II.2). They are entitled to receive such help under the same conditions as the nationals of the EU country that helps them. Respondents were now asked about whether they would have the right, while staying **in an EU country**, to seek help from the embassy of any other EU country if their own EU country did not have an embassy there.

A small minority of Europeans know they would not have the right to seek help from the embassy of another EU country, if they were staying in an EU country where their own country does not have an embassy.

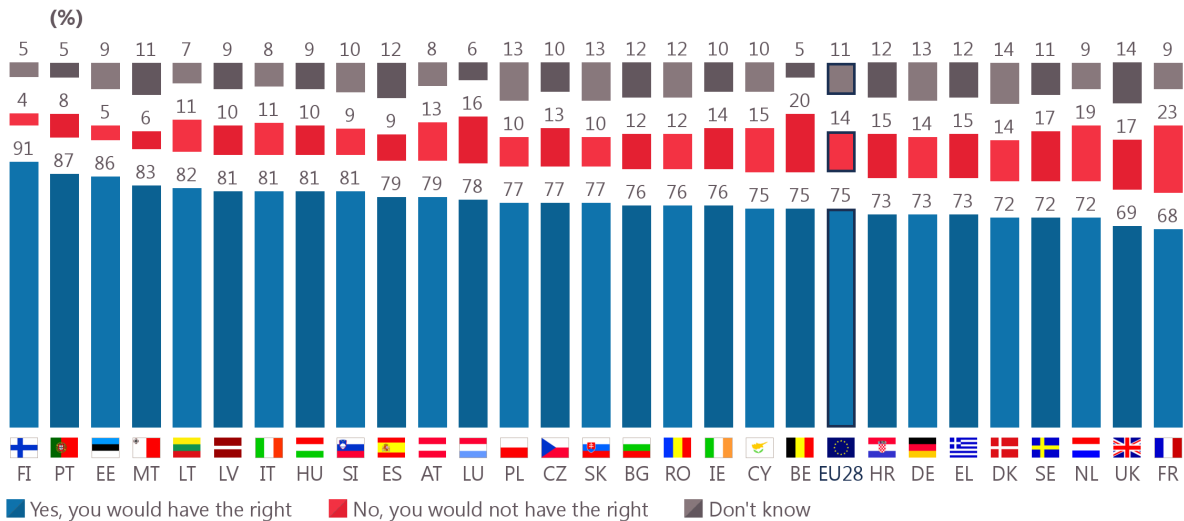
The interviewer asked the respondent *“If you needed help (for example, if you lost your passport) while staying in an EU country where your country does not have an embassy, would you have the right to seek help at the embassy of another EU Member State instead?”* One in seven of respondents (14%) know they do not have such a right. One in nine (11%) do not know if they have such a right.. In contrast, three quarters of respondents (75%) and an absolute majority of respondents across all Member States, wrongly believe they would have the right to seek such help.

- Q7** If you needed help (for example, if you lost your passport) while staying in an EU country where (OUR COUNTRY) does not have an embassy, would you have the right to seek help at the embassy of another EU Member State instead?
(% - EU)



Views in EU15 and NMS13 are broadly similar. Respondents in NMS13 are slightly more likely than those in EU15 to believe that they have such a right (77% vs. 74%).

Q7 If you needed help (for example, if you lost your passport) while staying in an EU country where (OUR COUNTRY) does not have an embassy, would you have the right to seek help at the embassy of another EU Member State instead?






The proportion of respondents which know they would not have the right, while staying **in an EU country**, to seek help from the embassy of any other EU country if their own EU country did not have an embassy there, is the smallest in Finland (4%), Portugal (8%), Estonia (5%) and Malta (6%). France has the highest proportion of respondents, around one in four, knowing they would not have such a right' (23%). Other Member States where this proportion is notably higher than the EU average (14%) include Belgium (20%) and the Netherlands (19%).

Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

Respondents who wrongly believe they would have the right, while staying **in an EU country**, to seek help from the embassy of any other EU country, if their own country did not have an embassy there, are somewhat more likely to be:

- Women (77%)
- Aged 15-24 (79%)
- People who finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (76%)
- Familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (76%)
- Those who feel informed about their rights as an EU citizen (79%)

- Q7** If you needed help (for example, if you lost your passport) while staying in an EU country where (OUR COUNTRY) does not have an embassy, would you have the right to seek help at the embassy of another EU Member State instead?

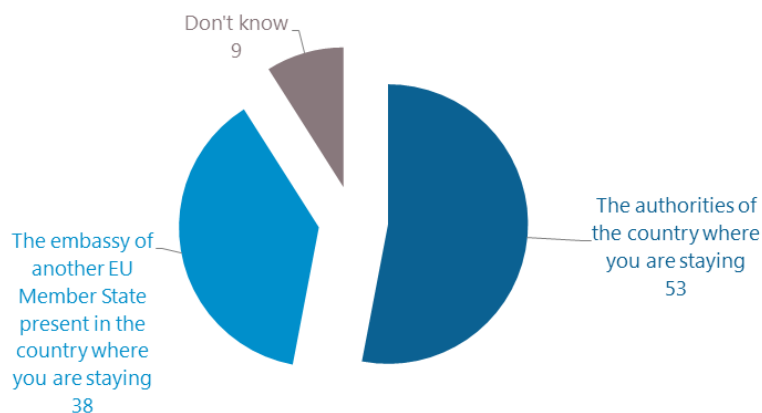
	Yes, you would have the right	No, you would not have the right	Don't know
EU28	75	14	11
 Sex			
Male	73	16	11
Female	77	12	11
 Age			
15-24	79	17	4
25-39	75	16	9
40-54	73	14	13
55 +	74	12	14
 Education (End of)			
15-	71	14	15
16-19	74	14	12
20+	76	13	11
Still studying	80	15	5
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	76	13	11
No	71	17	12
Informed about rights as a citizen of the EU			
Informed	79	12	9
Not informed	72	16	12

Having asked the respondent whether they would have the right, while staying **in an EU country**, to seek help from the embassy of any other EU country if their own EU country did not have an embassy there, the interviewer then followed up with the question: *“And in this situation, would you prefer to seek help from.....the authorities of the country where you are staying or the embassy of another EU Member State present in the country where you are staying?”*

If they need help in an EU country where their own country does not have an embassy, Europeans are more likely to prefer to seek help from the authorities of that country than to seek help from the embassy of another EU country

Just over half of all respondents (53%) say they would prefer to seek help from the authorities of the EU country in which they are staying. Around two in five respondents (38%) say they would prefer to seek help from the embassy of another Member State present in the country where they are staying. A notable minority (9%) are unable to express a preference.

Q8 And in this situation, would you prefer to seek help from...
(% - EU)



There are differences between EU15 and NMS13. Respondents in EU15 are more likely than those in NMS13 to say they prefer to seek help from the embassy of another Member State present in the country where they are staying (40% vs. 32%) and less likely to say they would prefer to find help from the authorities of that country (50% vs. 60%).

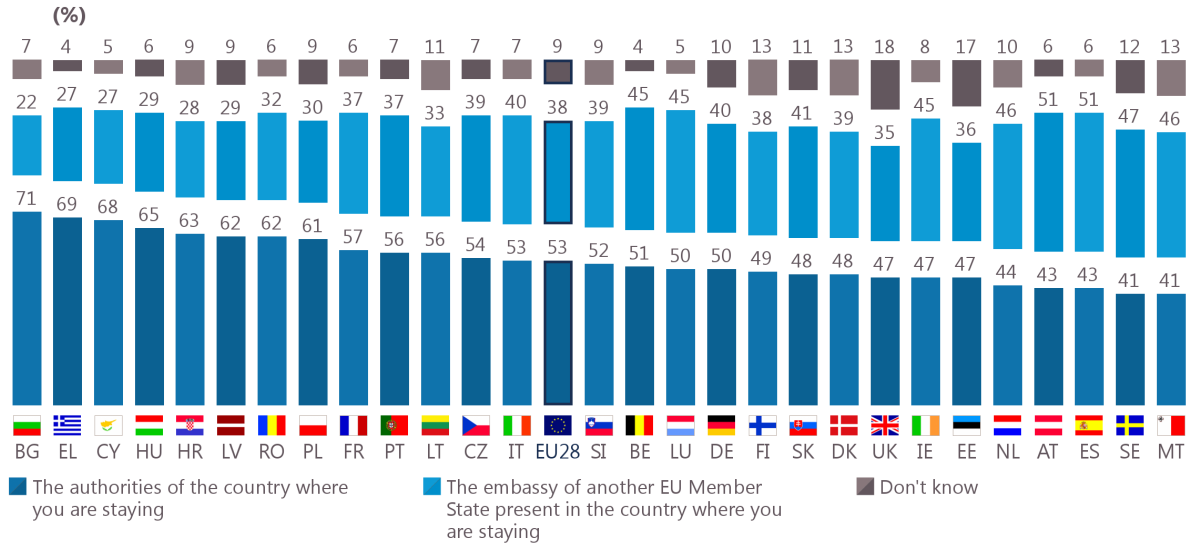
In 15 Member States²⁴, an absolute majority of respondents say they would prefer to seek help from the authorities of the country in which they are staying. In a further eight Member States²⁵ the balance of opinion is in favour of this option. The countries where respondents are most likely to say they would prefer to seek help from the authorities are Bulgaria (71%), Greece (69%), Cyprus (68%) and Hungary (65%).

The countries where respondents are least likely to favour this option are Sweden and Malta (both 41%), Austria and Spain (both 43%) and the Netherlands (44%). These are the only five countries where the balance of opinion is in favour of seeking help from the embassy of another Member State present in the country. Respondents in Austria (51%) and Spain (51%) are the most likely to favour this option, followed by those in Sweden (47%), and the Netherlands and Malta (46%).

²⁴ Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Hungary, Croatia, Latvia, Romania, Poland, France, Portugal, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Italy, Slovenia and Belgium

²⁵ Luxembourg, Germany, Finland, Slovakia, Denmark, the UK, Ireland and Estonia

Q8 And in this situation, would you prefer to seek help from....



Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

There are very few notable socio-demographic or attitudinal differences, with the most notable being that those aged 15-24 (61%) and, in line with this, those still studying (61%) are more likely than older age groups (49%-54%) to say they would prefer to seek help from the authorities of the country.

V. VOTING RIGHTS WHEN RESIDING IN OTHER EU COUNTRIES

The final chapter focuses on the electoral rights that EU citizenship confers. It examines Europeans' knowledge of electoral rights and their opinions about whether such rights should be available to EU citizens who reside in an EU country that is not their country of origin.

1 EU citizens voting rights

Respondents were read out a series of statements about electoral rights in the European Union, and asked to say if each was true or false.²⁶

The majority of Europeans correctly identify their electoral rights at local and European level

The majority of Europeans correctly identify the electoral rights that a citizen of the EU has in relation to voting or standing as a candidate in European Parliament elections and municipal elections. The results for each of these two electoral rights are discussed below.

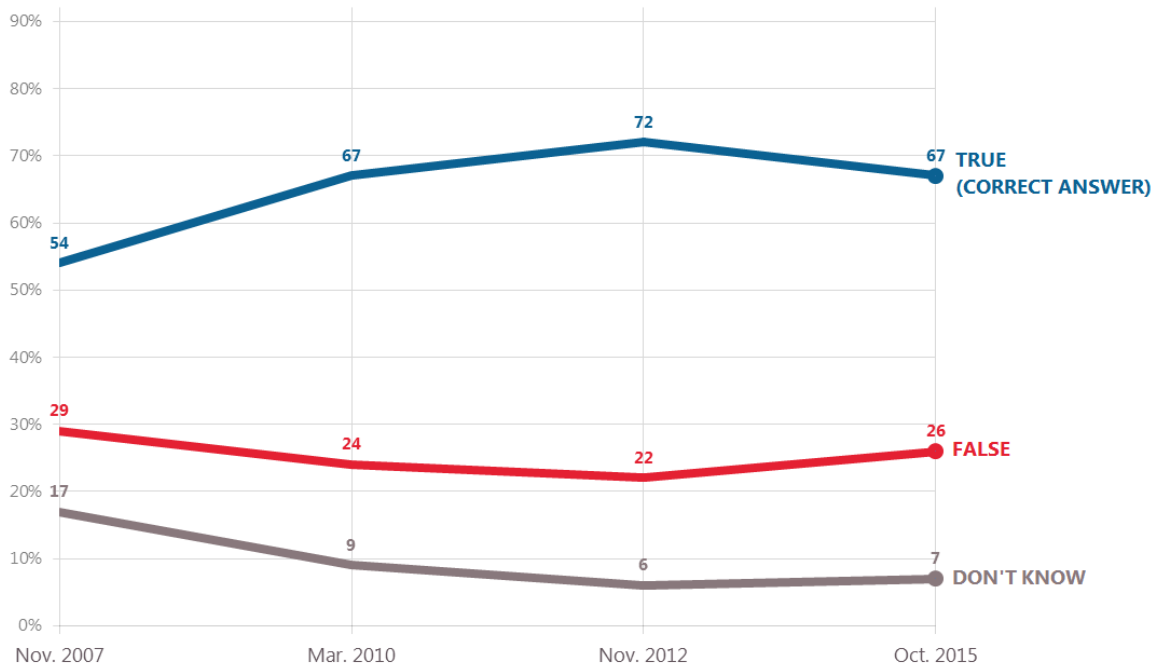
The right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections

Two thirds (67%) of respondents know that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections. The proportion of respondents correctly identifying this right has dropped slightly (-5 percentage points) since 2012, returning to the level recorded in 2010 (67%). Nevertheless, awareness of this right is notably higher now than in 2007 (+13 points), when it was at its lowest level (54%).

A significant minority (26%) of respondents incorrectly think that a citizen of the EU living in their country does not have the right to vote or stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections. This proportion has increased slightly (+4 percentage points) since 2012, but remains somewhat lower (-3 points) than the highest level of 29% seen in 2007.

²⁶ Q9: "For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false: A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections; A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections; A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament; (ONLY IN AT, BE, CZ, DK, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PL, SK, SE, UK) A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in regional elections (by "regional" we mean any sub-national level of government between municipalities and the State); (Answers: True; False; DK/NA) [Note: Prior to the 2015 survey the question was asked in a separate survey about electoral rights; in 2007 the question was formulated differently: In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union'. In your opinion, what rights does a citizen of the European Union have?]

Q9.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:
A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections (% - EU)



Focusing on the 2015 results, respondents in EU15 are slightly more likely than those in NMS13 to say it is true that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections (68% vs. 64%).

Across all but one Member State, the majority of respondents know that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections. The level of awareness is the highest in Ireland (76%), Italy and Luxembourg (both 73%). The exception – where only a minority think this is a right – is Lithuania (46%), with Denmark (53%), Hungary (58%) and Cyprus (59%) also showing relatively low levels of awareness.

Trend analysis at national level

The chart below shows national trends since 2007.

Since 2012, the proportion of respondents correctly saying it is true that an EU citizen living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections has declined in all but four countries. The most notable decline is in Lithuania (-30 percentage points, from 76% in 2012 to 46% in 2015) and Poland (-15 points, from 78% to 63%). There has been a decrease of 10 points in Romania (from 82% to 72%), Slovenia (from 76% to 66%), Spain (from 75% to 65%), Hungary (from 68% to 58%) and Denmark (from 63% to 53%). In the four countries²⁷ where awareness of this right has increased, one – Luxembourg – shows a notable increase in the proportion of respondents correctly identifying this right as being true (+11 points, from 62% to 73%).

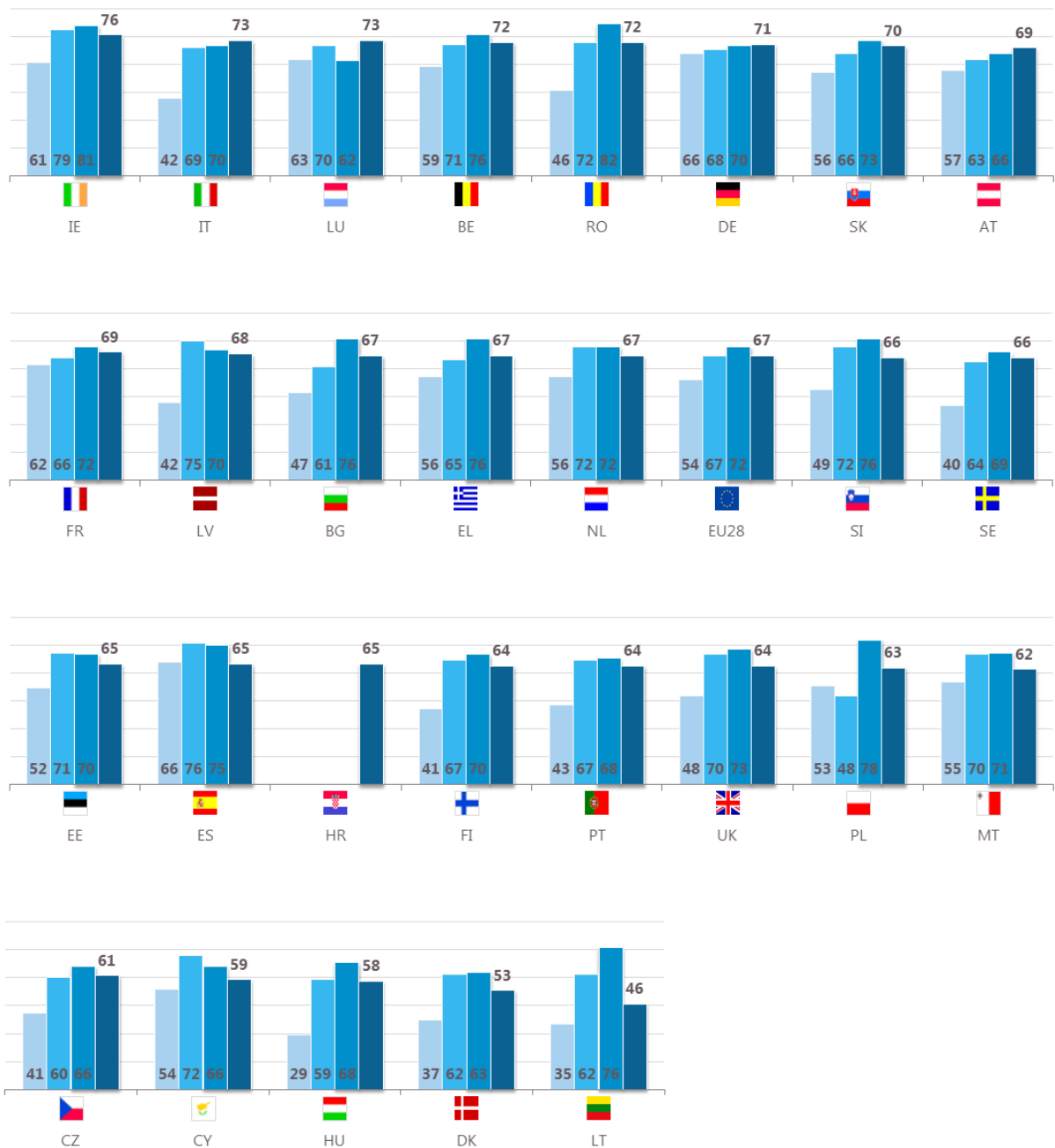
²⁷ Italy, Luxembourg, Germany and Austria

Looking at longer term trends, despite the recent downward shifts in many countries since 2012, the overall level of awareness amongst respondents since 2007 has notably increased. Indeed, there has been an increase of 20 percentage points or more in eight countries: Hungary (+29 points, from 29% to 58%); Romania (+26 points, from 46% to 72%); Latvia (+26 points, from 42% to 68%); Sweden (+26 points, from 40% to 66%); Finland (+23 points, from 41% to 64%); Portugal (+21 points, from 43% to 64%); Bulgaria (+20 points, from 47% to 67%) and the Czech Republic (+20 points, from 41% to 61%).

Q9.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections (% - TRUE)

■ Nov. 2007 ■ Mar. 2010 ■ Nov. 2012 ■ Oct. 2015




Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

The socio-demographic and key variable groups that are particularly likely to identify correctly that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections are:

- People who finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (70%)
- Those familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (68%)

Q9.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections (% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU28	67	26	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	61	27	12
16-19	67	26	7
20+	70	24	6
Still studying	66	31	3
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	68	25	7
No	62	30	8

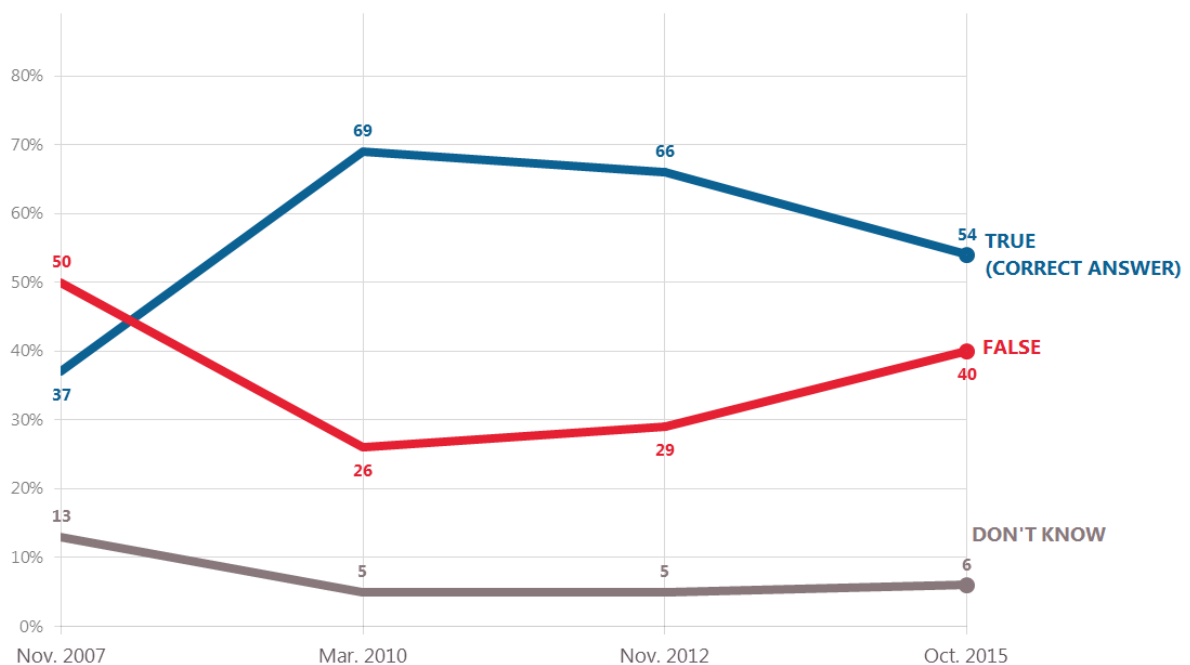
The right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections

Just over half of respondents (54%) correctly say it is true that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections. There has been a relatively sharp drop in this proportion since 2012 (-12 percentage points) and it is now notably lower than the highest level recorded in 2010 (69%). That said, awareness of this right is substantially higher now than in 2007, when it was at its lowest level (37%).

A significant minority (40%) of respondents incorrectly think that a citizen of the EU living in their country does **not** have the right to vote or stand as a candidate in municipal elections. In line with the findings above, this proportion shows a large increase on that recorded in 2012 (29%) but remains much lower than the highest level (50%) seen in 2007.

Q9.2 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections (% - EU)



Focusing on the 2015 results, respondents in EU15 are somewhat more likely than those in NMS13 to say it is true that an EU citizen living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections (55% vs. 49%). This pattern is similar to that found in relation to the right to vote or stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections.

There are 15 Member States where the majority of respondents think that a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in municipal elections, the proportion being the highest in Slovakia (68%), Belgium and Luxembourg (both 65%). Among the remaining 13 Member States, the proportion of respondents who believe this to be a right is lowest in Lithuania (29%), followed by Finland (39%).

Trend analysis at national level

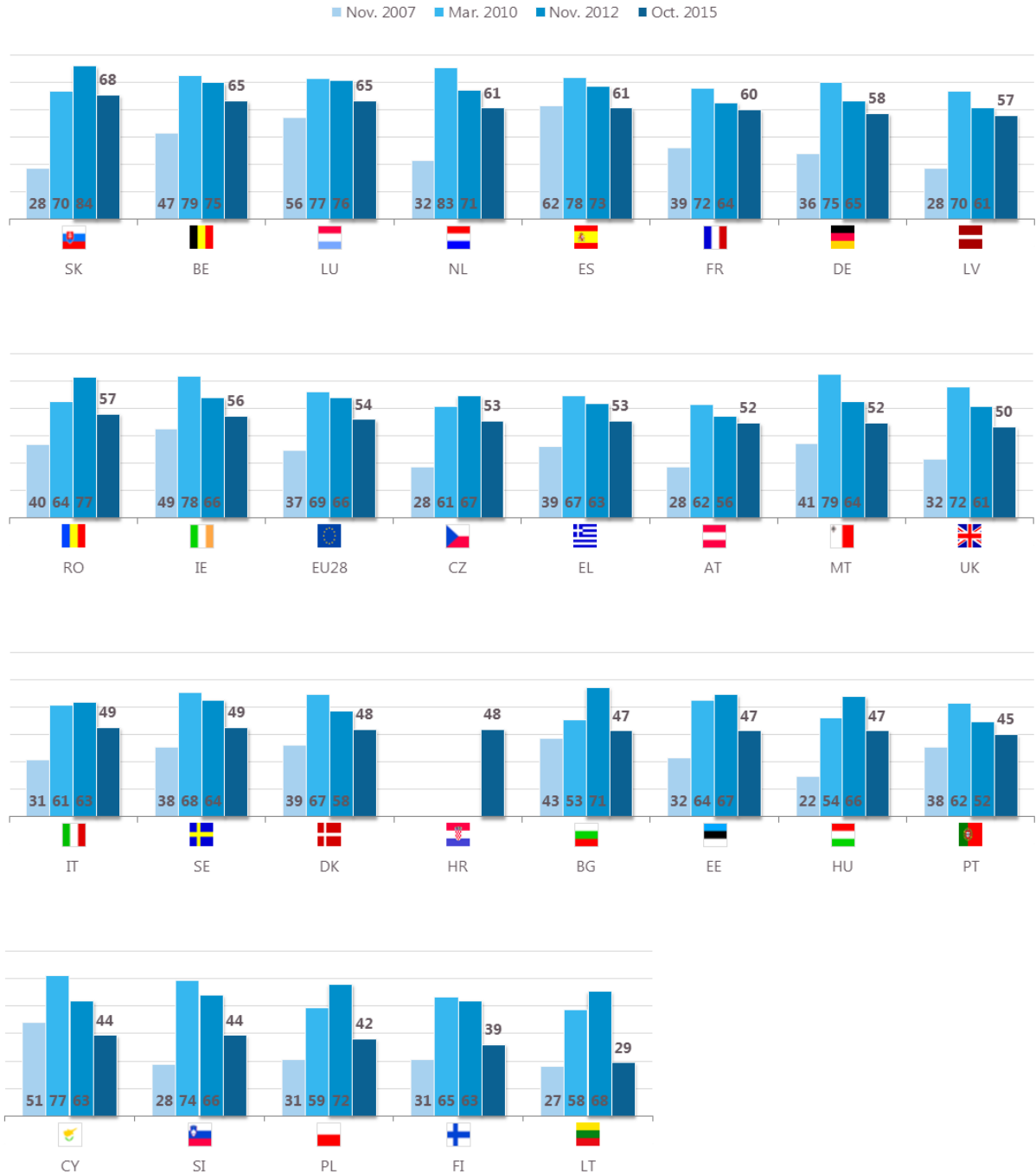
The chart below shows national trends since 2007.

Since 2012, the proportion of respondents correctly saying it is true that an EU citizen living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in municipal elections has declined in all Member States. Some countries show a substantial decline, with the most notable in Lithuania (-39 percentage points, from 68% in 2012 to 29% in 2015), followed by Poland (-30 points, from 72% to 42%), Bulgaria (-24 points, from 71% to 47%), Finland (-24 points, from 63% to 39%), Slovenia (-22 points, from 66% to 44%), Romania (-20 points, from 77% to 57%), Estonia (-20 points, from 67% to 47%), Hungary (-19 points, from 66% to 47%) and Cyprus (-19 points, from 63% to 44%).

Despite all countries seeing recent and, in many cases, large downward shifts since 2012, the overall picture since 2007 is one of improvement. Only one Member State – Cyprus (down 7 percentage points, from 51% to 44%) – shows a notable decline in the proportion of respondents saying it is true that an EU citizen has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in municipal elections. The most notable increases in the proportion of respondents believing that EU citizens have the right to vote and stand as a candidate in municipal elections are seen in Slovakia (+40 points, from 28% to 68%), the Netherlands (+29 points, from 32% to 61%), Latvia (+29 points, from 28% to 57%), the Czech Republic (+25 points, from 28% to 53%), Hungary (+25 points, from 22% to 47%) and Austria (+24 points, from 28% to 52%).

Q9.2 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections (% - TRUE)



Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

There are generally very small differences between socio-demographic and key variable groups. The most notable difference is in terms of age, with 15-24 year-olds (64%) more likely than those in older age bands (51%-53%) to correctly identify that a citizen of the EU living in their country does have the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections.

The majority of Europeans know that their electoral rights do not cover national and regional elections

EU citizenship does not grant the right to EU citizens to vote or stand as a candidate in national and regional elections in the EU country in which they live²⁸. The results for each of these two types of elections are presented below.

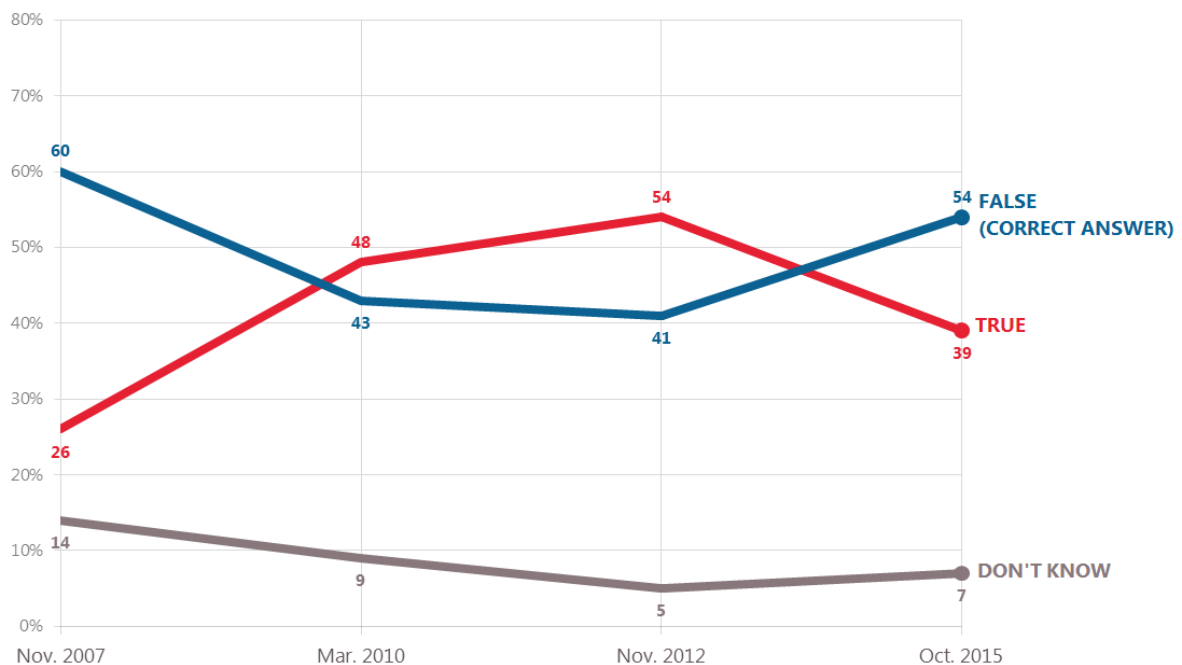
Voting or standing as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament

Just over half of respondents (54%) correctly say it is **false** that a non-national citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament. There has been a large increase in the proportion of respondents being aware of this since 2012 (+13 percentage points) and this has reversed the downward trend since 2007. That said, the proportion of respondents answering this question correctly remains somewhat lower than in 2007, when it was at its highest level (60%).

A sizeable minority (39%) of respondents incorrectly think that a non-national citizen of the EU living in their country **does** have the right to vote or stand as a candidate in national elections. In line with the findings above, this proportion shows a big drop on that recorded in 2012 (-15 percentage points) but remains much higher than the lowest level seen in 2007 (26%).

Q9.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament (% - EU)



²⁸ EU law does not grant EU citizens the right to vote in regional elections. However, some Member States, such as Sweden and Denmark, have decided to grant EU citizens the right to vote in the regional elections organised on their territory. For more details see the Annex in the Commission Implementing decision of 24 July 2012 (2012/412/EU) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32012D0412>

Focusing on the 2015 results, respondents in EU15 are again somewhat more likely than those in NMS13 to answer this question correctly, in this case saying it is **false** that an EU citizen living in their country has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in national elections (56% vs. 49%).

There are 20 Member States where the majority of respondents correctly state that a citizen of the EU living in their country does **not** have the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament, with this proportion being highest in Lithuania (75%), Sweden (74%), Denmark (68%) and France (66%). Among the remaining eight Member States²⁹, the proportion of respondents giving the correct answer is lowest in Slovakia (35%) and Romania (38%).

²⁹ Belgium, Hungary, the UK, Ireland, Latvia, Croatia, Romania and Slovakia

Trend analysis at national level

The chart below shows national trends since 2007.

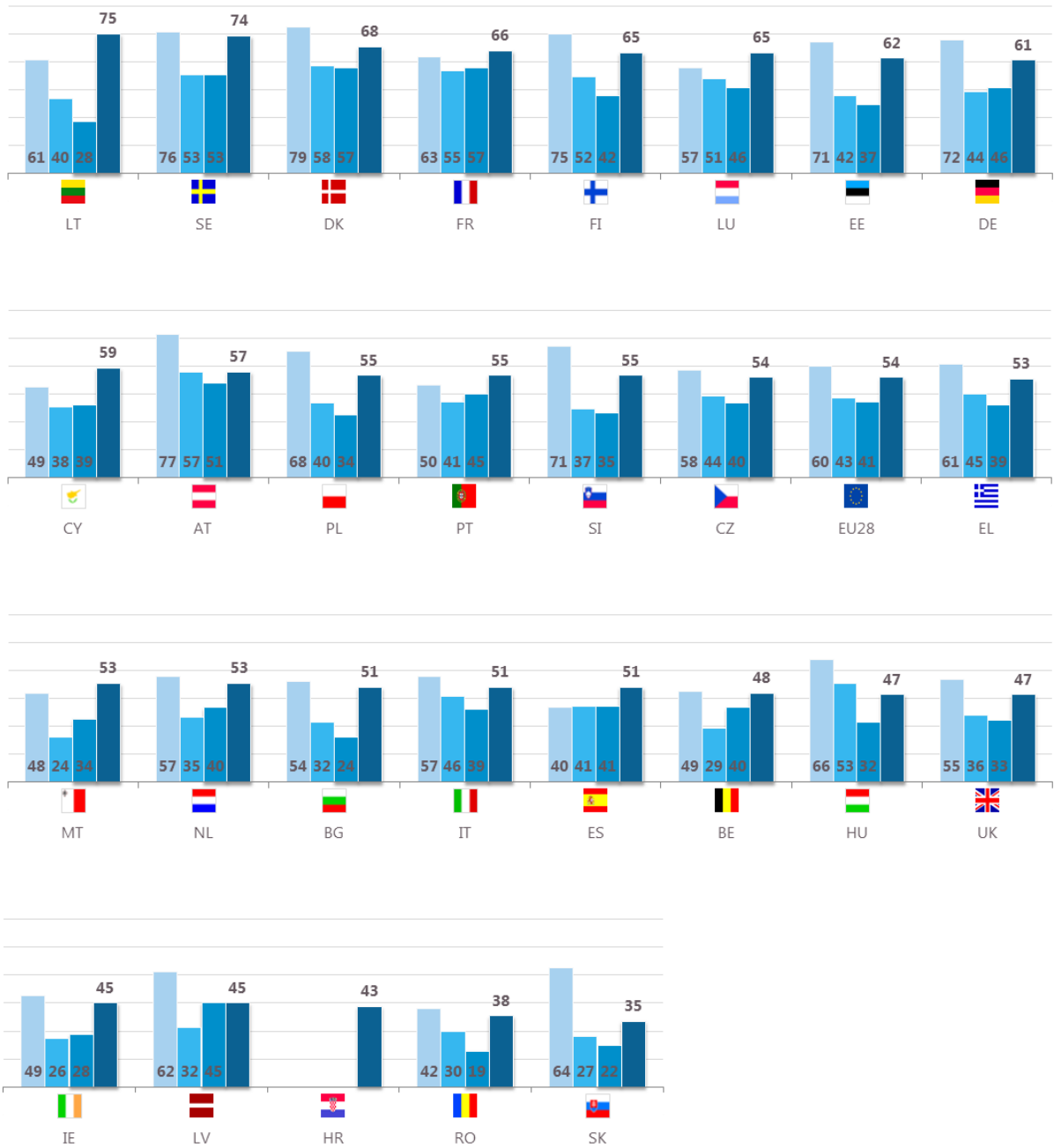
Since 2012 the proportion of respondents correctly saying it is **false** that an EU citizen living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament has increased in all but one Member State – Latvia, where there has been no change. Some countries show a substantial increase, with the most notable in Lithuania (+47 percentage points, from 28% in 2012 to 75% in 2015), followed by Bulgaria (+27 points, from 24% to 51%), Estonia (+25 points, from 37% to 62%), Finland (+23 points, from 42% to 65%), Sweden (+21 points, from 53% to 74%) and Poland (+21 points, from 34% to 55%).

Despite all countries seeing recent and, in many cases, large upward shifts since 2012, the overall picture for most countries (20), compared with that in 2007, is of fewer respondents correctly stating that an EU citizen living in their country does not have the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament. The biggest downward shifts are in Slovakia (-29 percentage points, from 64% in 2007 to 35% in 2015), Austria (-20 points, from 77% to 57%), Hungary (-19 points, from 66% to 47%), Latvia (-17 points, from 62% to 45%) and Slovenia (-16 points, from 71% to 55%). Among the seven Member States³⁰ showing an increase since 2007 in the proportion of respondents saying it is false that an EU citizen has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament, the most notable increases are in Lithuania (+14 points, from 61% to 75%), Spain (+11 points, from 40% to 51%), Cyprus (+10 points, from 49% to 59%) and Luxembourg (+8 points, from 57% to 65%).

³⁰ Lithuania, France, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Portugal, Malta and Spain

Q9.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:
A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament (% - FALSE)

■ Nov. 2007 ■ Mar. 2010 ■ Nov. 2012 ■ Oct. 2015







Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

The socio-demographic and key variable groups most likely to identify correctly that a citizen of the EU living in their country does **not** have the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament are:

- Men (59%)
- Those aged 25 or more (ranging from 54-57% across the three age bands)
- People who finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (61%)
- The self-employed (59%) and employees (59%)

Q9.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament
(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU28	39	54	7
 Sex			
Male	37	59	4
Female	41	50	9
 Age			
15-24	49	48	3
25-39	40	55	5
40-54	36	57	7
55 +	38	54	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	45	45	10
16-19	43	50	7
20+	33	61	6
Still studying	46	51	3
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	35	59	6
Employee	35	59	6
Manual workers	45	50	5
Not working	42	51	7

Voting or standing as a candidate in regional elections

EU citizenship does not grant the right to EU citizens to vote or stand as a candidate in regional elections in the EU country in which they live³¹. In 13 Member States, where regional governments are elected, respondents were asked if a citizen of the EU living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in regional elections. This question was first asked in 2010.

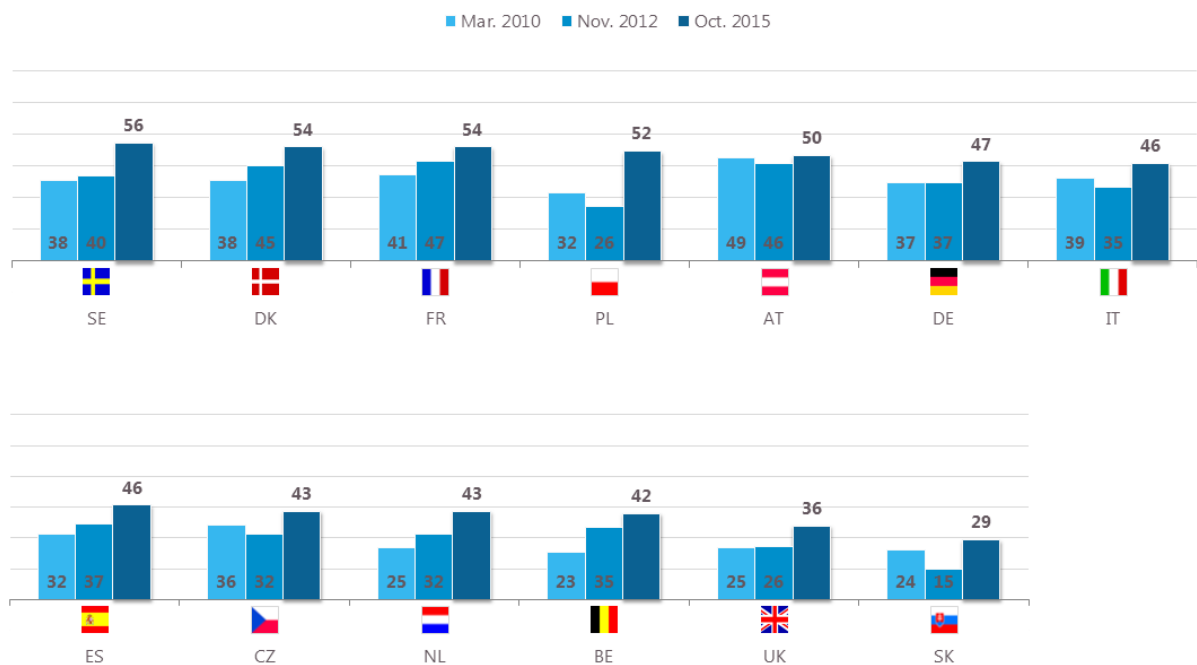
In four of the 13 Member States, the majority of respondents correctly state that a citizen of the EU living in their country does **not** have the right to vote or stand as a candidate in regional elections, with the proportion who say this being highest in Sweden (56%), followed by Denmark and France (both 54%) and Poland (52%). The countries where respondents are least likely to state that this is not a right are Slovakia (29%) and the UK (36%).

Trend analysis at national level

The chart below shows trends within these 13 countries since 2010.

Q9.4 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in regional elections (by "regional" we mean any sub-national level of government between municipalities and the State) (% - FALSE)



Since 2012, the proportion of respondents correctly saying it is **false** that an EU citizen living in their country has the right to vote or stand as a candidate in regional elections has increased in all of these 13 Member States. The most notable increases are in Poland (+26 percentage points, from 26% in 2012 to 52% in 2015), Sweden (+16 points, from 40% to 56%) and Slovakia (+14 points, from 15% to 29%).

Similarly, the proportion of respondents correctly saying that the statement is **false** has increased in all of these 13 Member States since 2007. All but two countries³² show a percentage increase of 7% or more, with the biggest shifts in Poland (+20 points), Belgium (+19 points), Sweden (+18 points) and the Netherlands (+18 points).

³¹ See footnote 34.

³² Austria and Slovakia

2 Views on the full political participation of EU citizens

The last section of the report examines Europeans' opinions on whether electoral rights should be available to EU citizens who reside in an EU country that is not their country of origin (i.e. of which he or she is a national).

Respondents were asked to consider a hypothetical situation where an EU citizen lives in an EU country that is not their country of origin. They were then asked if they thought it justified:

- that such a citizen loses their right to vote in national elections in their country of origin
- that this citizen acquires the right to vote in national elections in the country they are living in
- if this citizen should have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in regional elections in the country where they are living

This question was first asked in 2010³³. The results are discussed in the following sections.

a. Losing electoral rights in the country of origin

Just under three in ten Europeans consider it justified that EU citizens living in EU countries that are not their country of origin should lose their national election voting rights in their country of origin

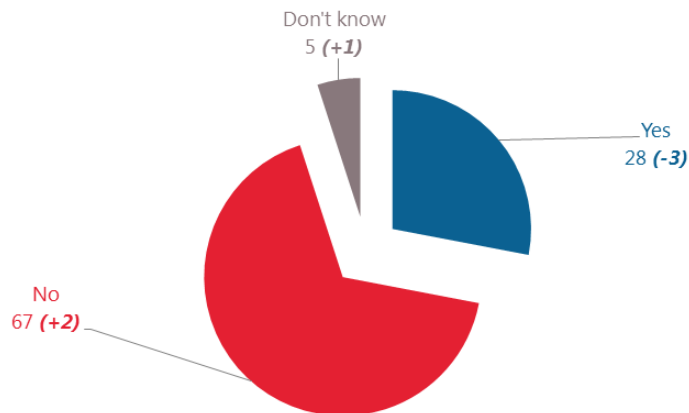
Just under three in ten respondents (28%) think it is justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should lose their rights to vote in the national elections of their country of origin. Two thirds of respondents (67%) think that losing this right would not be justified.

The results are broadly similar to those reported in 2012. There has been a small drop in the proportion of respondents who think it is justified that an EU citizen living in another EU country loses his/her right to vote in national elections in their country of origin (-3 percentage points, from 31% in 2012), with a corresponding increase in the proportion who do not think this is justified (+2 points, from 65% in 2012).

³³ The 2010 survey collected information on voting rights for non-national EU citizens in their country of residence. In 2012, the survey was expanded to cover voting rights for non-national EU citizens in their country of origin.

Q10.1 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Would you consider it justified that this citizen loses his/her right to vote in national elections in the country of which he/she is a national? (% - EU)



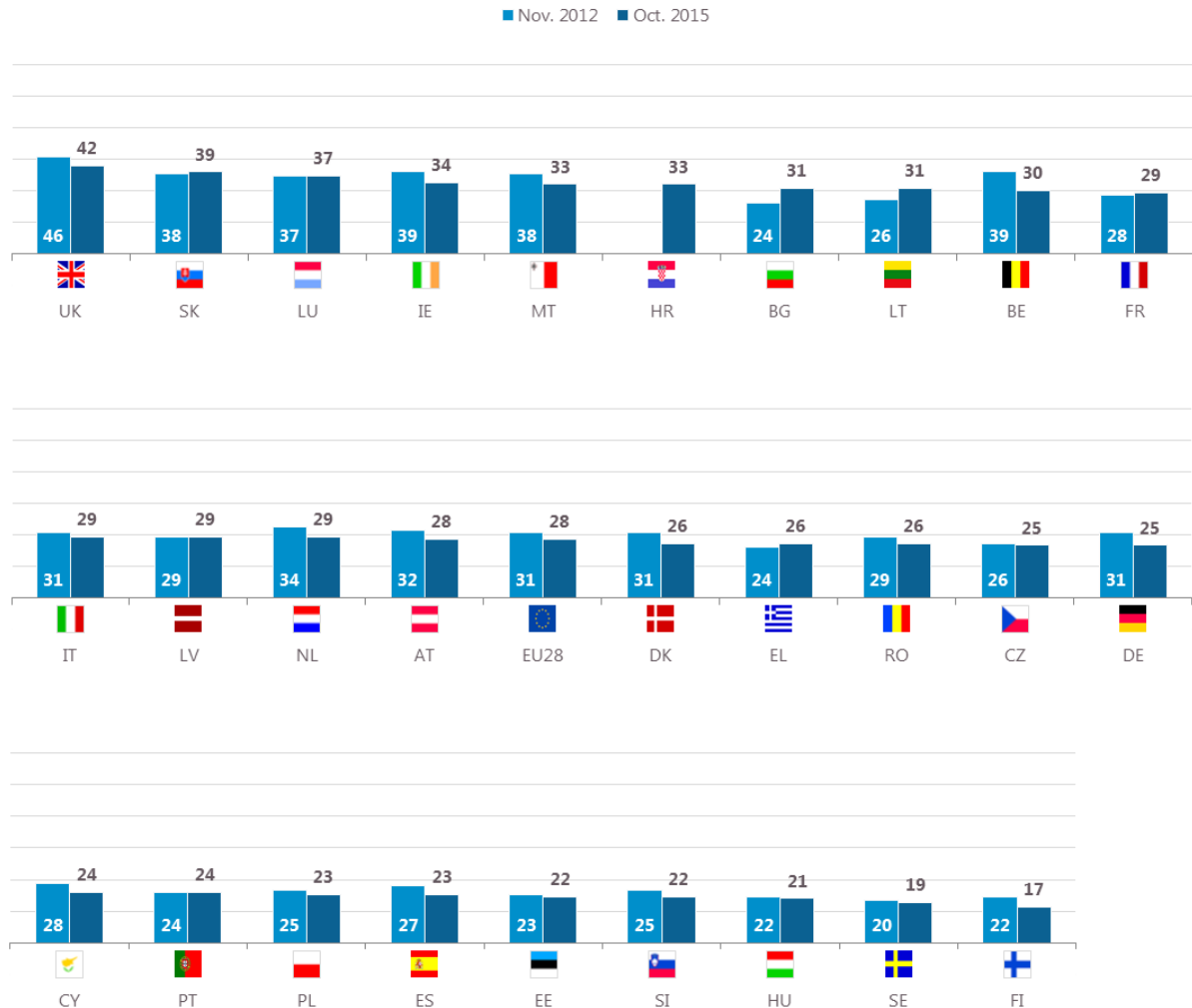
(October 2015 - November 2012)

Focusing on 2015, there are no notable differences between the opinions of EU15 respondents and those in NMS13.

At a national level, there is a minority of respondents in all 28 countries who think it is justified that EU citizens living in another EU country should lose their rights to vote in the national elections of their country of origin. Those living in the UK are most likely to think such citizens should lose such a right (42%), followed by those in Slovakia (39%) and Luxembourg (37%). The countries where respondents are least likely to think that losing such a right would be justified are Finland (17%) and Sweden (19%).

Q10.1 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Would you consider it justified that this citizen loses his/her right to vote in national elections in the country of which he/she is a national? (% - YES)



Trend analysis at national level

Changes since 2012 in the proportion of respondents thinking it is justified that EU citizens living in another EU country should lose their right to vote in the national elections of their country of origin are, for the most part, small. In the 19 Member States where the proportion holding this view has dropped since 2012, the greatest declines are in Belgium (-9 percentage points, from 39% to 30%) and Germany (-6 points, from 31% to 25%). Among the five Member States where the proportion of respondents thinking that losing this right is justified has increased, the largest changes are in Bulgaria (+7 points, from 24% to 31%) and Lithuania (+5 points, from 26% to 31%).

Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

There are few differences between the socio-demographic and key variable groups. The most notable is in terms of education, with people who completed their full-time education aged 15 or under (32%) more likely to think it justified that EU citizens living in another EU country should lose their right to vote in the national elections of their country of origin, particularly when compared with those who finished aged 20 or over (26%).

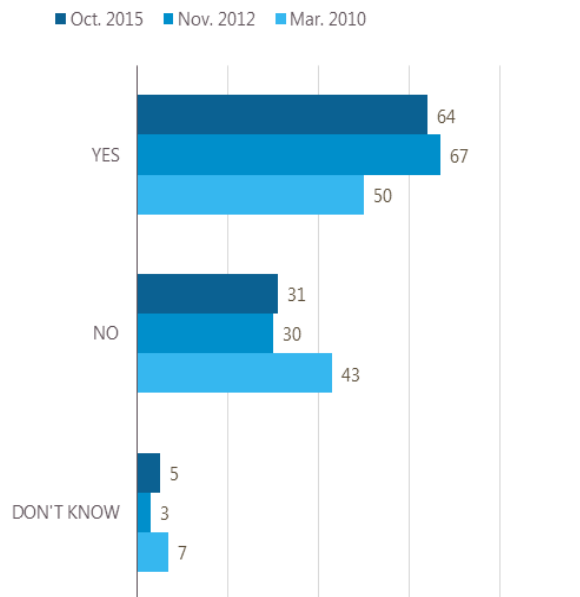
b. Acquiring electoral rights in the country of residence

The majority of Europeans think that EU citizens who live in an EU country that is not their country of origin should acquire both the right to vote in national elections and the right to vote and stand in regional elections in their country of residence

Just under two thirds of respondents (64%) think it is justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote in the national elections in the country they are living in. Around three in ten respondents (31%) do not think such citizens should have this electoral right in their country of residence.

The results are broadly similar to those reported in 2012. There has been a small decrease in the proportion of respondents thinking non-national citizens should have this right (-3 percentage points, from 67%), but it remains notably higher than the level recorded in 2010 (+14 points, from 50%). There has been a very small increase since 2012 in the proportion of respondents who do **not** think it justified that such citizens acquire this electoral right (+1 point, from 30%), but it remains markedly lower than the level reported in 2010 (-12 points, from 43%).

Q10.2 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).
Would you consider it justified that this citizen acquires the right to vote in national elections in his/her country of residence? (% - EU)



Focusing on the 2015 results, there are no notable differences between the views of respondents in EU15 and those in NMS13.

In almost all (25) Member States the majority of respondents think it is justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote in the national elections in the country they are living in. This view is most widespread in Ireland (81%) and Romania (76%), and is held by at least seven in ten respondents in Italy (72%), the Netherlands (71%), Portugal (71%), Greece (70%) and the UK (70%). The three Member States where only a minority of respondents think it justified are Denmark and Sweden (both 43%) and Estonia (44%).

Trend analysis at national level

The chart below shows national trends since 2010.

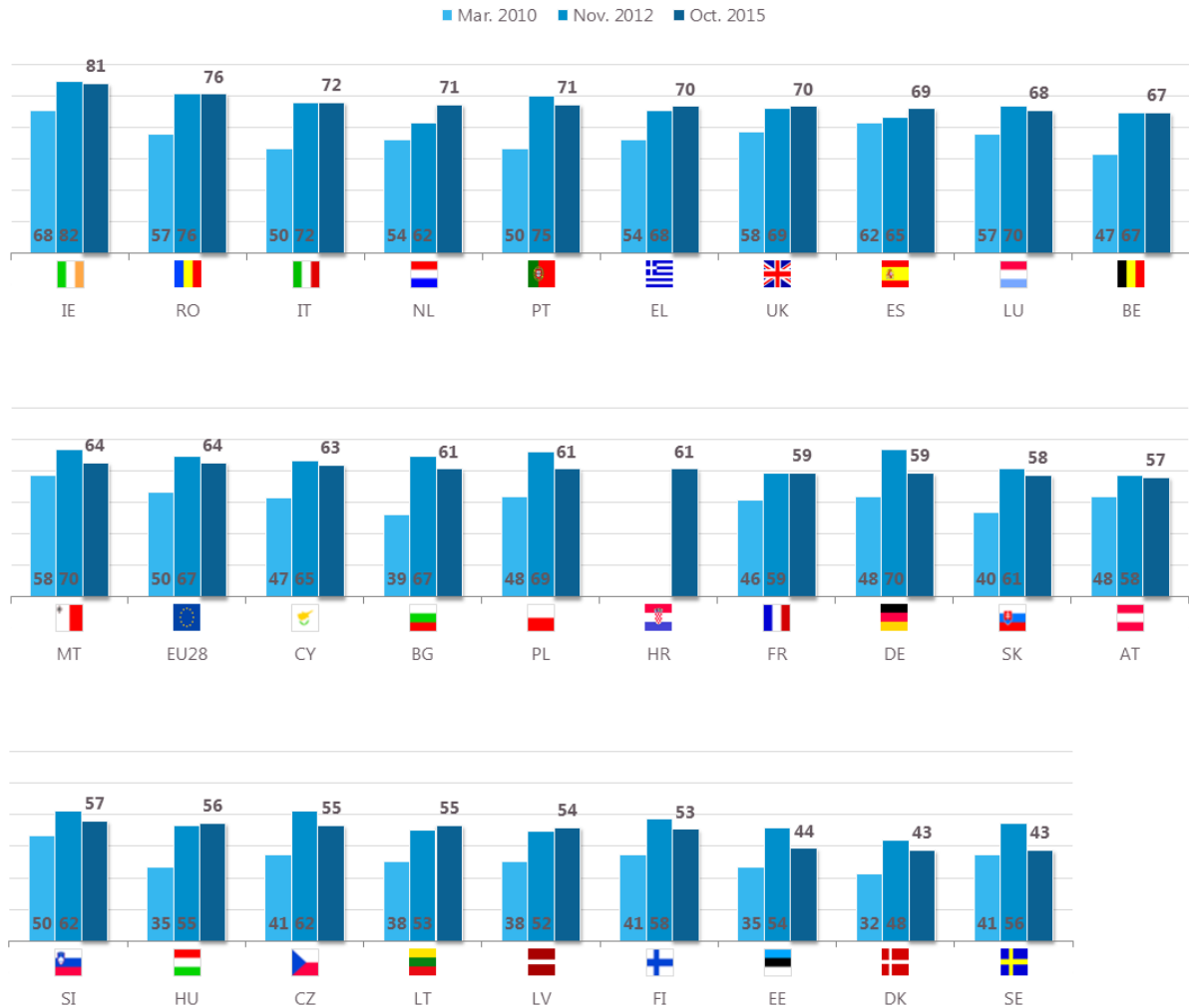
At a national level, any changes since 2012 tend to be small. Among the 16 Member States where respondents are now less likely to think it is justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote in the national elections in their country of residence, the most notable shifts are in Sweden (-13 percentage points, from 56% in 2012 to 43% in 2015), Germany (-11 points, from 70% to 59%), Estonia (-10 points, from 54% to 44%) and Poland (-8 points, from 69% to 61%). Among the seven Member States³⁴ where respondents are now more likely than in 2012 to think such citizens should acquire this right, the most notable shift is in the Netherlands (+9 points, from 62% to 71%).

Looking at longer-term trends, the proportion of respondents who think it justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote in the national elections in their country of residence has increased in all Member States since 2010. The largest changes are in Italy (+22 points, from 50% in 2010 to 72% in 2015), Bulgaria (+22 points, from 39% to 61%), Portugal (+21 points, from 50% to 71%), Hungary (+21 points, from 35% to 56%) and Romania (+19 points, from 57% to 76%).

³⁴ The Netherlands, Greece, the UK, Spain, Hungary, Lithuania and Latvia

Q10.2 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Would you consider it justified that this citizen acquires the right to vote in national elections in his/her country of residence? (% - YES)




Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

As seen in relation to earlier findings in this section of the report, there are few differences between the socio-demographic and key variable groups. Those most likely to think it justified that EU citizens living in another EU country acquire the right to vote in the national elections of the country in which they reside are:

- People aged 15-24 (72%)
- Those who are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' (65%)

Q10.2 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

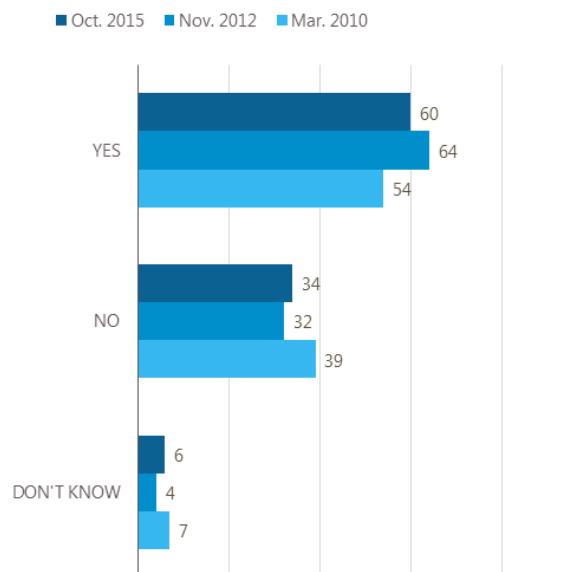
Would you consider it justified that this citizen acquires the right to vote in national elections in his/her country of residence? (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	64	31	5
 Age			
15-24	72	25	3
25-39	68	29	3
40-54	63	32	5
55 +	60	34	6
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	65	31	4
No	60	34	6

Europeans are somewhat less likely to think that EU citizens living in an EU country that is not their country of origin should have the right to vote and stand as a candidate in regional elections, should they take place in the country where they are living. Three fifths of respondents (60%) hold this view, whilst around a third (34%) do **not** think such citizens should have this electoral right in their country of residence.

The results are broadly similar to those reported in 2012. There has been a small decrease in the proportion of respondents thinking non-national citizens should have this right (-4 percentage points, from 64%), but it remains higher than the level recorded in 2010 (+6 points, from 54%). There has been a very small increase since 2012 in the proportion of respondents who do **not** think it justified that such citizens acquire this electoral right (+2 points, from 32%), but it remains lower than the level reported in 2010 (-5 points, from 39%).

Q10.3 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).
Should this citizen have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in regional elections organised in the country where he/she lives in case regional elections are held there? (% - EU)



Focusing on the 2015 results, again there are no remarkable differences between the views of respondents in EU15 and those in NMS13.

Looking at the national level, the majority of respondents in almost all (24) Member States think it is justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote and stand in regional elections in the country that they reside in. This view is most widespread in Ireland (71%) and Romania (69%). The three Member States where only a minority of respondents think it justified are Denmark (43%), Estonia (47%) and Bulgaria (49%). These findings broadly reflect the findings reported earlier in relation to opinions on whether such citizens should acquire national electoral rights in their country of residence.

Trend analysis at national level

The chart below shows national trends since 2010.

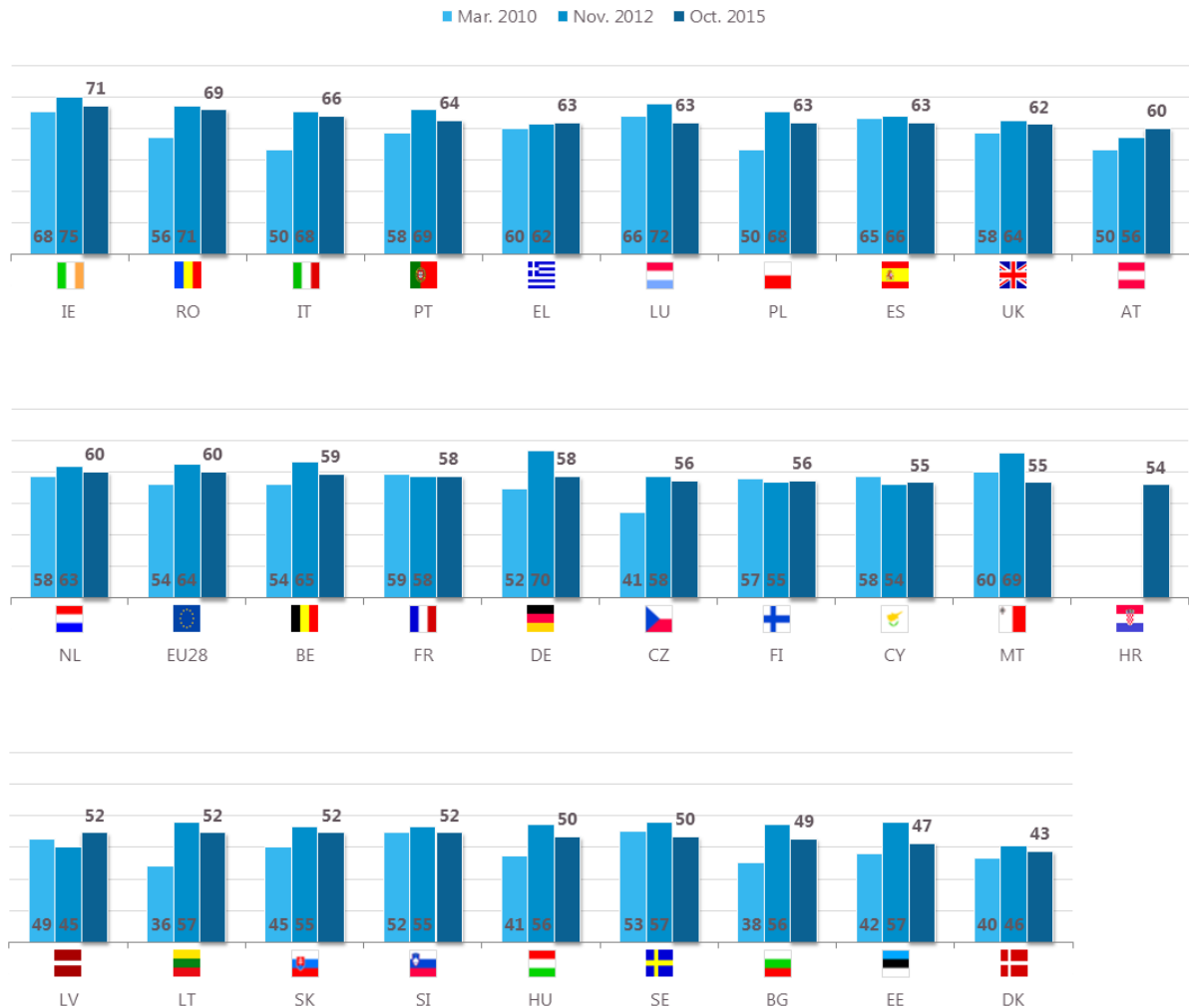
At a national level, any changes since 2012 are, for the most part, small. Among the 21 Member States where respondents are now **less likely** to think it justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote or stand in regional elections in their country of residence, the most notable shifts are in Malta (-14 percentage points, from 69% in 2012 to 55% in 2015), Germany (-12 points, from 70% to 58%), Estonia (-10 points, from 57% to 47%) and Luxembourg (-9 points, from 72% to 63%). Among the five Member States³⁵ where respondents are now more likely than in 2012 to think such citizens should acquire this right, the only notable shift is in Latvia (+7 points, from 45% to 52%).

Looking at longer-term trends, since 2010 the proportion of respondents who think it justified that EU citizens who live in an EU country other than their country of origin should acquire the right to vote or stand in regional elections in their country of residence has increased in the majority of Member States (19). The shifts are, however, notably less marked than those seen in relation to national elections, with the largest increases in Romania (+13 points, from 56% in 2010 to 69% in 2015), Lithuania (+16 points, from 36% to 52%), the Czech Republic (+15 points, from 41% to 56%), Romania (+13 points, from 56% to 69%) and Poland (+13 points, from 50% to 63%). In the seven Member States where respondents are now **less** likely than in 2010 to think it justified that non-national EU citizens should acquire the right to vote or stand in regional elections in their country of residence, the greatest decline is in Malta (-5 points, from 60% to 55%).

³⁵ Greece, Austria, Finland, Cyprus and Latvia

Q10.3 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Should this citizen have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in regional elections organised in the country where he/she lives in case regional elections are held there? (% - YES)





Socio-demographic and key variable analysis

As seen in relation to earlier findings in this section of the report, there are few differences between the socio-demographic and key variable groups. Those most likely to think it justified that EU citizens living in another EU country acquire the right to vote or stand in regional elections of the country in which they reside are:

- People aged 15-24 (69%) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, those aged 25-39 (63%)
- Those who completed their full-time education aged 16-19 (60%) or aged 20 or over (61%)
-

Q10.3 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Should this citizen have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in regional elections organised in the country where he/she lives in case regional elections are held there? (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	60	34	6
 Age			
15-24	69	28	3
25-39	63	32	5
40-54	59	35	6
55 +	56	36	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	54	37	9
16-19	60	34	6
20+	61	34	5
Still studying	69	28	3
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	61	33	6
No	53	39	8

October 2015

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 21 and the 23 October 2015, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the FLASH EUROBAROMETER 430 survey on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 430 survey 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	1.005	21/10/15	23/10/15	8.939.546	2,17%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	6.537.510	1,58%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	9.012.443	2,18%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.014	21/10/15	23/10/15	4.561.264	1,11%
DE	Germany	TNS Deutschland	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	64.336.389	15,59%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	945.733	0,23%
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	3.522.000	0,85%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	8.693.566	2,11%
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.001	21/10/15	23/10/15	39.127.930	9,48%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	47.756.439	11,57%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	3.749.400	0,91%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	51.862.391	12,57%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	21/10/15	23/10/15	705.360	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	1.447.866	0,35%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	2.829.740	0,69%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	505	21/10/15	23/10/15	434.878	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.006	21/10/15	23/10/15	8.320.614	2,02%
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	503	21/10/15	23/10/15	335.476	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.002	21/10/15	23/10/15	13.371.980	3,24%
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	7.009.827	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	32.413.735	7,86%
PT	Portugal	TNS Euroteste	1.004	21/10/15	23/10/15	8.080.915	1,96%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.002	21/10/15	23/10/15	18.246.731	4,42%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.005	21/10/15	23/10/15	1.759.701	0,43%
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.003	21/10/15	23/10/15	4.549.956	1,10%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.001	21/10/15	23/10/15	4.440.004	1,08%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.000	21/10/15	23/10/15	7.791.240	1,89%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.003	21/10/15	23/10/15	51.848.010	12,57%
	TOTAL EU28		26.555	21/10/15	23/10/15	412.630.644	100%*

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

October 2015

All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call centre (our centralised CATI system). In every country the respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face-to-face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

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%	

QUESTIONNAIRE**ASK ALL**

Q1 This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Yes, and you know what it means 1
- Yes, you have heard about it, but you are not sure what it means 2
- No, you have never heard the term "citizen of the European Union" 3
- DK/NA 4

FL365 Q1

Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Very well informed 1
- Fairly well informed 2
- Not very well informed 3
- Not informed at all 4
- DK\NA 5

FL365 Q2

Q3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:

(READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		True	False	DK/NA
1	You have to ask to become a citizen of the EU (M)	1	2	3
2	You are both a citizen of the EU and (NATIONALITY) at the same time (M)	1	2	3
3	If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU (M)	1	2	3

FL365 Q3

Q4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" since 1993. In your opinion, which of the following rights does an EU citizen have?

(READ OUT - ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman	1,
The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions	2,
When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State	3,
When outside the EU, the right to seek help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if your country does not have an embassy there	4,
The right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new measure	5,
None (SP.)	6
DK/NA	7 NEW

Q5 How well informed do you feel about what you can do when your rights as an EU citizen are not respected? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not informed at all	4
DK/NA	5

FL365 Q5

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of (OUR COUNTRY). (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Strongly agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Strongly disagree	4
DK/NA	5

FL365 Q6

Q7 If you needed help (for example, if you lost your passport) while staying in an EU country where (OUR COUNTRY) does not have an embassy, would you have the right to seek help at the embassy of another EU Member State instead?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, you would have the right	1
No, you would not have the right	2
DK/NA	3

FL365 Q4.4 TREND MODIFIED

Q8 And in this situation, would you prefer to seek help from....*(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

The authorities of the country where you are staying?	1
The embassy of another EU Member State present in the country where you are staying?	2
DK/NA	3 NEW

*Q9: STATEMENT 2 TO BE ASKED ONLY IN: AT, BE, CZ, DK, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PL, SK, SE, UK***Q9 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:***(READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

		True	False	DK/NA
1	A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections	1	2	3
2	A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections	1	2	3
3	A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament	1	2	3
4	A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in regional elections (by "regional" we mean any sub-national level of government between municipalities and the State)	1	2	3

FL 364 Q1






























Q10 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).*(READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

		Yes	No	DK/NA
1	Would you consider it justified that this citizen loses his/her right to vote in national elections in the country of which he/she is a national?	1	2	3
2	Would you consider it justified that this citizen acquires the right to vote in national elections in his/her country of residence?	1	2	3
3	Should this citizen have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in regional elections organised in the country where he/she lives in case regional elections are held there?	1	2	3






























FL364 Q2

Q1 This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?




(%)

		Yes, and you know what it means		Yes, you have heard about it, but you are not sure what it means		No, you have never heard the term "citizen of the European Union"		Don't know	Total 'Yes'	
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365		FL430	FL430
EU28		52	6	35	0	13	-6	0	87	6
BE		39	8	37	-1	24	-6	0	76	7
BG		46	4	45	-3	9	-1	0	91	1
CZ		42	2	42	3	16	-5	0	84	5
DK		45	8	43	-4	11	-5	1	88	4
DE		42	23	43	5	15	-28	0	85	28
EE		44	2	46	-1	9	-1	1	90	1
IE		60	2	28	-3	12	1	0	88	-1
EL		53	2	35	3	12	-5	0	88	5
ES		72	10	19	-8	9	-1	0	91	2
FR		42	3	44	-1	14	-2	0	86	2
HR		31	31	55	55	13	13	1	86	86
IT		64	-1	28	0	8	1	0	92	-1
CY		56	10	31	-6	13	-3	0	87	4
LV		28	4	54	0	17	-4	1	82	4
LT		43	9	40	-2	16	-8	1	83	7
LU		53	9	32	-7	14	-3	1	85	2
HU		61	19	35	-11	4	-8	0	96	8
MT		51	5	34	4	14	-8	1	85	9
NL		30	2	47	5	23	-7	0	77	7
AT		35	4	38	-1	27	-3	0	73	3
PL		62	-2	30	4	7	-3	1	92	2
PT		59	5	29	-5	11	0	1	88	0
RO		63	0	30	-2	6	1	1	93	-2
SI		52	0	31	2	17	-2	0	83	2
SK		62	6	27	-8	10	2	1	89	-2
FI		54	7	36	-4	9	-4	1	90	3
SE		51	16	39	-5	10	-11	0	90	11
UK		51	6	30	-5	18	-2	1	81	1


Q2 How well informed do you feel about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?
(%)

		Very well informed		Fairly well informed		Not very well informed		Not informed at all		Don't know	Total 'Informed'		Total 'Not informed'	
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365
EU28		6	2	36	4	42	-1	15	-5	1	42	6	57	-6
BE		4	-1	31	1	43	4	21	-3	1	35	0	64	1
BG		3	-2	40	6	42	-3	14	-2	1	43	4	56	-5
CZ		3	0	38	9	41	-6	16	-3	2	41	9	57	-9
DK		8	0	47	6	34	-4	9	-2	2	55	6	43	-6
DE		6	2	44	16	38	-4	10	-13	2	50	18	48	-17
EE		3	0	38	1	47	6	10	-5	2	41	1	57	1
IE		8	1	44	5	40	0	7	-7	1	52	6	47	-7
EL		6	-2	31	3	44	1	19	-2	0	37	1	63	-1
ES		7	5	30	-1	46	2	15	-6	2	37	4	61	-4
FR		5	2	25	-4	46	1	24	2	0	30	-2	70	3
HR		3	3	22	22	55	55	19	19	1	25	25	74	74
IT		4	1	36	4	47	-3	13	-2	0	40	5	60	-5
CY		6	1	36	3	42	0	16	-4	0	42	4	58	-4
LV		3	1	29	11	49	0	18	-12	1	32	12	67	-12
LT		5	2	33	3	43	-1	17	-4	2	38	5	60	-5
LU		8	1	44	5	35	-6	11	-1	2	52	6	46	-7
HU		5	1	42	8	45	-3	7	-7	1	47	9	52	-10
MT		14	4	40	5	35	-4	10	-4	1	54	9	45	-8
NL		3	2	29	5	42	2	24	-9	2	32	7	66	-7
AT		4	-1	27	-4	46	2	22	3	1	31	-5	68	5
PL		5	1	43	2	40	-1	11	-2	1	48	3	51	-3
PT		3	1	39	9	46	-4	10	-6	2	42	10	56	-10
RO		8	3	34	-1	46	-4	11	2	1	42	2	57	-2
SI		5	-1	31	-4	45	0	18	5	1	36	-5	63	5
SK		5	1	41	-2	40	-1	11	1	3	46	-1	51	0
FI		3	-1	47	11	41	-10	8	-1	1	50	10	49	-11
SE		5	2	52	11	33	-8	9	-5	1	57	13	42	-13
UK		8	2	37	8	32	-5	21	-5	2	45	10	53	-10

Q3.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
You have to ask to become a citizen of the EU
(%)







		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	
EU28		18	1	78	0	4
BE		27	3	70	-2	3
BG		46	-3	50	5	4
CZ		16	6	81	-6	3
DK		23	5	73	-7	4
DE		15	1	81	3	4
EE		23	1	65	-2	12
IE		20	1	76	-1	4
EL		25	0	71	0	4
ES		13	-1	85	3	2
FR		15	-1	82	0	3
HR		14	14	82	82	4
IT		15	2	82	-1	3
CY		22	2	74	1	4
LV		23	0	71	0	6
LT		24	-2	71	4	5
LU		21	1	75	-2	4
HU		9	-7	88	9	3
MT		21	-2	73	2	6
NL		20	5	76	-4	4
AT		18	3	77	-2	5
PL		13	0	83	-2	4
PT		24	3	74	-1	2
RO		36	5	60	-6	4
SI		16	-1	75	-1	9
SK		22	6	72	-9	6
FI		14	1	80	1	6
SE		11	-1	86	1	3
UK		22	2	70	-1	8

Q3.2 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
You are both a citizen of the EU and (NATIONALITY) at the same time
(%)

		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	
EU28		91	2	7	-2	2
BE		92	2	7	-1	1
BG		88	0	10	0	2
CZ		88	0	10	0	2
DK		88	0	10	0	2
DE		94	8	5	-5	1
EE		89	2	8	-1	3
IE		93	-1	6	1	1
EL		89	2	11	-1	0
ES		96	6	3	-5	1
FR		94	2	6	-1	0
HR		94	94	4	4	2
IT		91	-3	8	4	1
CY		92	5	7	-3	1
LV		84	5	13	-5	3
LT		79	5	18	-4	3
LU		88	3	9	-4	3
HU		87	3	11	-2	2
MT		97	3	2	-2	1
NL		89	-1	9	1	2
AT		92	1	7	0	1
PL		92	-1	6	0	2
PT		93	2	6	-1	1
RO		94	0	5	0	1
SI		90	1	7	-2	3
SK		91	-1	7	0	2
FI		90	3	7	-2	3
SE		92	2	7	-1	1
UK		82	2	12	-3	6

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Q3.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:
If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU
(%)






























		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	
EU28		21	0	73	1	6
BE		19	-4	77	5	4
BG		31	-4	60	3	9
CZ		25	6	68	-6	7
DK		15	0	76	-4	9
DE		17	-4	78	8	5
EE		35	-3	46	0	19
IE		24	2	70	-2	6
EL		31	-3	64	3	5
ES		18	1	79	1	3
FR		22	0	74	-1	4
HR		19	19	72	72	9
IT		15	1	80	2	5
CY		26	2	68	-1	6
LV		40	-2	53	3	7
LT		36	-4	56	4	8
LU		23	1	74	0	3
HU		24	-1	68	1	8
MT		21	1	71	1	8
NL		14	1	81	-1	5
AT		20	2	75	0	5
PL		22	3	71	-5	7
PT		23	0	72	1	5
RO		36	4	59	-4	5
SI		26	-2	59	1	15
SK		29	6	62	-10	9
FI		15	-1	76	2	9
SE		13	1	83	1	4
UK		22	-2	68	2	10

Q3T Knowledge of EU citizens rights.
(%)






























		Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	Don't know
EU28		81	15	4
BE		80	18	2
BG		66	29	5
CZ		79	17	4
DK		79	16	5
DE		84	13	3
EE		67	22	11
IE		79	17	4
EL		74	23	3
ES		87	11	2
FR		83	14	3
HR		83	12	5
IT		85	12	3
CY		78	18	4
LV		69	26	5
LT		69	26	5
LU		79	18	3
HU		81	15	4
MT		80	15	5
NL		83	14	3
AT		81	15	4
PL		82	14	4
PT		79	18	3
RO		71	26	3
SI		74	17	9
SK		75	19	6
FI		82	12	6
SE		87	10	3
UK		74	18	8

Q4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" since 1993. In your opinion, which of the following rights does an EU citizen have?






























(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman	The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions	When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated in the same way as a national of that State	When outside the EU, the right to seek help from the embassy of any other EU Member State, if your country does not have an embassy there	The right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new measure	None (SP.)	Don't know
EU28		83	84	77	72	66	1	2
BE		83	83	74	70	62	1	1
BG		88	92	87	79	75	1	1
CZ		89	74	80	76	70	0	1
DK		85	85	73	69	60	0	1
DE		80	81	62	70	65	0	3
EE		88	93	78	86	69	0	2
IE		91	92	84	79	71	0	1
EL		85	85	80	78	74	1	1
ES		89	90	87	78	76	0	1
FR		83	86	71	62	69	1	2
HR		73	76	76	65	56	1	4
IT		74	76	75	70	61	1	2
CY		86	79	80	76	68	1	1
LV		89	94	80	87	71	0	1
LT		82	88	52	80	71	1	2
LU		84	86	78	70	75	0	0
HU		74	81	82	66	63	1	1
MT		84	87	89	77	76	0	3
NL		87	89	77	74	77	0	1
AT		85	91	77	84	80	0	0
PL		89	87	86	81	67	1	1
PT		90	87	90	87	76	0	1
RO		76	81	82	73	68	1	3
SI		86	84	71	75	70	2	3
SK		70	76	69	65	53	1	5
FI		91	96	84	85	82	0	1
SE		91	93	80	72	61	0	0
UK		89	87	81	67	57	1	1

Q5 How well informed do you feel about what you can do when your rights as an EU citizen are not respected?
(%)

		Very well informed		Fairly well informed		Not very well informed		Not informed at all		Don't know	Total 'Informed'		Total 'Not informed'	
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365
EU28		3	0	23	2	51	0	21	-2	2	26	2	72	-2
BE		2	0	20	0	54	6	23	-5	1	22	0	77	1
BG		1	-1	30	2	50	-3	18	2	1	31	1	68	-1
CZ		3	1	25	5	53	-2	17	-4	2	28	6	70	-6
DK		4	0	23	1	48	-3	22	2	3	27	1	70	-1
DE		3	0	23	4	52	1	18	-7	4	26	4	70	-6
EE		1	-1	28	2	50	2	16	-3	5	29	1	66	-1
IE		4	2	30	2	49	-1	15	-4	2	34	4	64	-5
EL		4	-1	21	-2	51	3	24	0	0	25	-3	75	3
ES		3	0	17	2	58	3	21	-4	1	20	2	79	-1
FR		2	0	16	1	52	-4	29	3	1	18	1	81	-1
HR		3	3	21	21	51	51	23	23	2	24	24	74	74
IT		2	-1	25	1	51	1	21	0	1	27	0	72	1
CY		4	-1	28	-1	48	6	20	-2	0	32	-2	68	4
LV		1	-1	19	4	54	-2	25	-2	1	20	3	79	-4
LT		3	0	27	5	48	-3	19	-2	3	30	5	67	-5
LU		6	1	30	-3	49	2	15	1	0	36	-2	64	3
HU		3	2	28	4	55	-2	12	-4	2	31	6	67	-6
MT		10	5	30	1	43	-7	13	-1	4	40	6	56	-8
NL		2	1	16	1	44	-2	37	0	1	18	2	81	-2
AT		3	1	17	-6	49	-4	29	9	2	20	-5	78	5
PL		2	0	32	0	52	2	13	-1	1	34	0	65	1
PT		2	1	27	7	57	-5	13	-3	1	29	8	70	-8
RO		7	3	28	0	51	-4	13	1	1	35	3	64	-3
SI		3	-3	23	-4	54	7	19	0	1	26	-7	73	7
SK		3	0	28	-3	48	-4	18	5	3	31	-3	66	1
FI		2	1	26	4	59	-4	12	-1	1	28	5	71	-5
SE		1	-1	26	6	54	-1	18	-4	1	27	5	72	-5
UK		5	2	23	3	42	-3	28	-2	2	28	5	70	-5

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of (OUR COUNTRY).
(%)

		Strongly agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Strongly disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365
EU28		32	5	39	-1	16	-3	10	-1	3	71	4	26	-4
BE		21	0	42	3	21	0	15	0	1	63	3	36	0
BG		33	-3	40	-3	14	4	10	3	3	73	-6	24	7
CZ		23	5	37	-5	27	0	11	0	2	60	0	38	0
DK		23	-5	46	5	17	0	9	-1	5	69	0	26	-1
DE		52	27	33	-6	9	-17	4	-4	2	85	21	13	-21
EE		33	-3	39	1	14	1	8	1	6	72	-2	22	2
IE		31	1	47	5	13	-2	7	-5	2	78	6	20	-7
EL		37	-3	30	0	14	2	15	0	4	67	-3	29	2
ES		30	6	46	3	15	-2	5	-5	4	76	9	20	-7
FR		20	2	39	-4	21	1	18	1	2	59	-2	39	2
HR		32	32	44	44	11	11	9	9	4	76	76	20	20
IT		30	-2	39	-2	20	5	9	1	2	69	-4	29	6
CY		32	7	25	-1	17	2	22	-9	4	57	6	39	-7
LV		17	-1	45	3	27	-1	9	-1	2	62	2	36	-2
LT		36	3	38	-7	14	3	9	2	3	74	-4	23	5
LU		41	13	41	-6	10	-6	6	-1	2	82	7	16	-7
HU		26	3	41	-2	22	3	8	-2	3	67	1	30	1
MT		42	3	34	0	9	-4	5	-2	10	76	3	14	-6
NL		30	1	44	6	13	-7	10	0	3	74	7	23	-7
AT		45	17	36	-3	13	-8	5	-4	1	81	14	18	-12
PL		22	-6	47	-1	18	3	8	2	5	69	-7	26	5
PT		38	2	40	2	12	0	6	-4	4	78	4	18	-4
RO		61	1	26	-2	5	0	5	0	3	87	-1	10	0
SI		30	-8	40	6	21	6	8	-3	1	70	-2	29	3
SK		29	3	39	-7	20	-1	7	2	5	68	-4	27	1
FI		24	-2	51	-2	16	2	7	3	2	75	-4	23	5
SE		33	4	41	-6	12	-1	9	2	5	74	-2	21	1
UK		20	5	39	2	20	-3	16	-6	5	59	7	36	-9

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Q7 If you needed help (for example, if you lost your passport) while staying in an EU country where (OUR COUNTRY) does not have an embassy, would you have the right to seek help at the embassy of another EU Member State instead?

(%)



		Yes, you would have the right	No, you would not have the right	Don't know
EU28		75	14	11
BE		75	20	5
BG		76	12	12
CZ		77	13	10
DK		72	14	14
DE		73	14	13
EE		86	5	9
IE		76	14	10
EL		73	15	12
ES		79	9	12
FR		68	23	9
HR		73	15	12
IT		81	11	8
CY		75	15	10
LV		81	10	9
LT		82	11	7
LU		78	16	6
HU		81	10	9
MT		83	6	11
NL		72	19	9
AT		79	13	8
PL		77	10	13
PT		87	8	5
RO		76	12	12
SI		81	9	10
SK		77	10	13
FI		91	4	5
SE		72	17	11
UK		69	17	14

Q8 And in this situation, would you prefer to seek help from...
(%)






























		The authorities of the country where you are staying?	The embassy of another EU Member State present in the country where you are staying?	Don't know
EU28		53	38	9
BE		51	45	4
BG		71	22	7
CZ		54	39	7
DK		48	39	13
DE		50	40	10
EE		47	36	17
IE		47	45	8
EL		69	27	4
ES		43	51	6
FR		57	37	6
HR		63	28	9
IT		53	40	7
CY		68	27	5
LV		62	29	9
LT		56	33	11
LU		50	45	5
HU		65	29	6
MT		41	46	13
NL		44	46	10
AT		43	51	6
PL		61	30	9
PT		56	37	7
RO		62	32	6
SI		52	39	9
SK		48	41	11
FI		49	38	13
SE		41	47	12
UK		47	35	18

Q9.1 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:
A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections

(%)

		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	
EU28		67	-5	26	4	7
BE		72	-4	24	6	4
BG		67	-9	24	5	9
CZ		61	-5	31	5	8
DK		53	-10	39	8	8
DE		71	1	22	0	7
EE		65	-5	19	2	16
IE		76	-5	18	3	6
EL		67	-9	27	7	6
ES		65	-10	27	7	8
FR		69	-3	26	1	5
HR		65	65	26	26	9
IT		73	3	22	-3	5
CY		59	-7	28	1	13
LV		68	-2	26	2	6
LT		46	-30	47	28	7
LU		73	11	23	-5	4
HU		58	-10	33	9	9
MT		62	-9	30	10	8
NL		67	-5	28	4	5
AT		69	3	24	-3	7
PL		63	-15	29	12	8
PT		64	-4	29	1	7
RO		72	-10	22	7	6
SI		66	-10	26	8	8
SK		70	-3	21	-2	9
FI		64	-6	29	7	7
SE		66	-3	29	5	5
UK		64	-9	25	6	11






























Q9.2 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:
A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in municipal elections (%)

		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	
EU28		54	-12	40	11	6
BE		65	-10	33	11	2
BG		47	-24	47	22	6
CZ		53	-14	43	13	4
DK		48	-10	48	9	4
DE		58	-7	37	8	5
EE		47	-20	43	17	10
IE		56	-10	35	11	9
EL		53	-10	41	7	6
ES		61	-12	34	10	5
FR		60	-4	38	3	2
HR		48	48	44	44	8
IT		49	-14	45	12	6
CY		44	-19	45	11	11
LV		57	-4	38	1	5
LT		29	-39	66	37	5
LU		65	-11	33	13	2
HU		47	-19	46	17	7
MT		52	-12	40	11	8
NL		61	-10	36	10	3
AT		52	-4	42	5	6
PL		42	-30	49	25	9
PT		45	-7	50	6	5
RO		57	-20	38	17	5
SI		44	-22	47	17	9
SK		68	-16	27	13	5
FI		39	-24	56	23	5
SE		49	-15	48	16	3
UK		50	-11	35	10	15

Q9.3 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in elections to the national Parliament















(%)

		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	
EU28		39	-15	54	13	7
BE		49	-6	48	8	3
BG		41	-31	51	27	8
CZ		37	-16	54	14	9
DK		29	-12	68	11	3
DE		35	-12	61	15	4
EE		31	-25	62	25	7
IE		49	-18	45	17	6
EL		41	-17	53	14	6
ES		41	-13	51	10	8
FR		32	-9	66	9	2
HR		48	48	43	43	9
IT		41	-15	51	12	8
CY		33	-21	59	20	8
LV		50	-3	45	0	5
LT		21	-49	75	47	4
LU		33	-13	65	19	2
HU		47	-18	47	15	6
MT		39	-19	53	19	8
NL		42	-14	53	13	5
AT		38	-6	57	6	5
PL		39	-23	55	21	6
PT		39	-12	55	10	6
RO		55	-22	38	19	7
SI		39	-22	55	20	6
SK		60	-14	35	13	5
FI		30	-24	65	23	5
SE		24	-20	74	21	2
UK		41	-18	47	14	12

Q9.4 For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please tell me if this is true or false:

A citizen of the EU living in (OUR COUNTRY) has the right to vote or to stand as a candidate in regional elections (by "regional" we mean any sub-national level of government between municipalities and the State)

(%)

		True		False		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL364	
EU28		46	-13	46	11	8
BE		53	-7	42	7	5
CZ		50	-14	43	11	7
DK		39	-11	54	9	7
DE		44	-13	47	10	9
ES		47	-12	46	9	7
FR		43	-7	54	7	3
IT		46	-14	46	11	8
NL		52	-13	43	11	5
AT		42	-7	50	4	8
PL		39	-28	52	26	9
SK		64	-18	29	14	7
SE		40	-15	56	16	4
UK		49	-15	36	10	15

Q10.1 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Would you consider it justified that this citizen loses his/her right to vote in national elections in the country of which he/she is a national?

















(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	
EU28		28	-3	67	2	5
BE		30	-9	66	9	4
BG		31	7	61	-11	8
CZ		25	-1	70	0	5
DK		26	-5	68	2	6
DE		25	-6	69	4	6
EE		22	-1	69	3	9
IE		34	-5	63	5	3
EL		26	2	71	-1	3
ES		23	-4	74	4	3
FR		29	1	67	-3	4
HR		33	33	61	61	6
IT		29	-2	67	4	4
CY		24	-4	68	-1	8
LV		29	0	64	-2	7
LT		31	5	62	-7	7
LU		37	0	59	-2	4
HU		21	-1	72	-1	7
MT		33	-5	60	2	7
NL		29	-5	66	5	5
AT		28	-4	68	4	4
PL		23	-2	71	-2	6
PT		24	0	73	-2	3
RO		26	-3	69	1	5
SI		22	-3	70	-1	8
SK		39	1	51	-7	10
FI		17	-5	76	3	7
SE		19	-1	76	0	5
UK		42	-4	50	1	8

Q10.2 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Would you consider it justified that this citizen acquires the right to vote in national elections in his/her country of residence?






























(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	
EU28		64	-3	31	1	5
BE		67	0	30	0	3
BG		61	-6	31	2	8
CZ		55	-7	39	5	6
DK		43	-5	52	5	5
DE		59	-11	36	9	5
EE		44	-10	47	11	9
IE		81	-1	16	0	3
EL		70	2	27	-1	3
ES		69	4	28	-2	3
FR		59	0	39	-1	2
HR		61	61	32	32	7
IT		72	0	24	0	4
CY		63	-2	32	-1	5
LV		54	2	42	-2	4
LT		55	2	39	-4	6
LU		68	-2	30	2	2
HU		56	1	39	-2	5
MT		64	-6	29	3	7
NL		71	9	26	-10	3
AT		57	-1	39	1	4
PL		61	-8	33	4	6
PT		71	-4	25	1	4
RO		76	0	20	-1	4
SI		57	-5	35	2	8
SK		58	-3	32	-3	10
FI		53	-5	42	3	5
SE		43	-13	53	12	4
UK		70	1	23	-3	7

Q10.3 Let's take a situation where a citizen of the EU lives in another EU country than his/her country of origin (i.e. of which he/she is a national).

Should this citizen have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in regional elections organised in the country where he/she lives in case regional elections are held there?

(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	FL430	Diff. FL430-FL365	
EU28		60	-4	34	2	6
BE		59	-6	37	5	4
BG		49	-7	39	0	12
CZ		56	-2	38	-1	6
DK		43	-3	50	2	7
DE		58	-12	37	10	5
EE		47	-10	43	9	10
IE		71	-4	25	4	4
EL		63	1	31	-2	6
ES		63	-3	31	0	6
FR		58	0	40	0	2
HR		54	54	39	39	7
IT		66	-2	29	1	5
CY		55	1	34	-6	11
LV		52	7	42	-10	6
LT		52	-5	40	2	8
LU		63	-9	31	7	6
HU		50	-6	42	3	8
MT		55	-14	35	9	10
NL		60	-3	37	2	3
AT		60	4	36	-4	4
PL		63	-5	31	2	6
PT		64	-5	31	2	5
RO		69	-2	26	3	5
SI		52	-3	38	-1	10
SK		52	-3	38	-2	10
FI		56	1	36	-5	8
SE		50	-7	43	4	7
UK		62	-2	27	-2	11