



Flash Eurobarometer 365

EUROPEAN UNION CITIZENSHIP

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General Justice and co-ordinated by 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 365 - TNS Political & Social

Flash Eurobarometer 365

European Union Citizenship

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
the European Commission, Directorate-General Justice

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" 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 States¹. European citizenship does not replace citizenship of a Member State. Instead, it confers additional rights to those already granted via national citizenship.

This Flash Eurobarometer survey on European Union citizenship (No 365) builds on the work of previous Flash Eurobarometers on the subject², and investigates how familiar Europeans are with their status as EU citizens and their understanding of the rights conferred by EU citizenship.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 27 Member States of the European Union between the 8th and the 10th of November 2012. Some 25,584 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (mobile and fixed line) in their mother tongue on behalf of Directorate-General for Justice. The methodology used is that of Flash surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)³. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Political network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁴.

¹ http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/treaties/treaties_maastricht_en.htm

² No 294 in 2010; 213 in 2007 and 133 in 2002 (15 Member States only)

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

⁴ 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.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	The United Kingdom

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 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 EU27 average.

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

*** The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements.

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout 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

EU Citizens' awareness of their status as citizens of the European Union

- The vast majority of respondents (slightly more than eight out of ten) say they are familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union" (81%). This is an increase of three percentage points since 2007.
- Slightly fewer than half of all respondents (46%) say they know what the term means. Nevertheless this represents an improvement by five percentage points since 2007.
- Those living in NMS12 countries are more likely to be familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' than those in EU15 countries (89% vs. 79%).
- There is very little confusion as to how EU citizenship can be "obtained", with most Europeans (78%) correctly saying that you do not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU.
- Almost all respondents know that it is true that they can be both a citizen of the Union and of their country at the same time (89%).
- Almost three quarters (72%) correctly say that the statement 'If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union' is false.

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

- Across the EU, just over one third of respondents (36%) say that they feel well informed about their rights as citizens of the European Union. Respondents feel slightly more informed about their rights as EU citizens than they did in 2007 (an improvement of five percentage points).
- Respondents are most familiar with their right to free movement and their right to petition key EU institutions: 88% are aware that a citizen of the Union has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union (subject to certain conditions) (almost unchanged since 2010) and 89% are aware that a citizen of the Union has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman (an increase of 2 percentage points since 2010).
- In addition, there is a high level of awareness that citizens residing in another Member State have the right to be treated exactly in the same way as nationals of that state (82%, -3 percentage points compared to 2010).
- 79% 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 (same level as in 2010).

- 73% say that a citizen of the Union has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative - a five percentage point increase since 2010.
- Only 48% correctly say that when residing in another Member State, an EU citizen does not have the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate - slightly more than four in ten (41%) believe that this is a right of EU citizens.
- Just under one quarter of respondents say they feel fairly or very well informed about what they can do when their rights as an EU citizen are not respected (24%).

The economic benefits of free movement within the European Union

- More than two thirds consider that free movement of people within the EU has economic benefits for their country (67%). Furthermore, an absolute majority of respondents in all countries think that this is the case.

Desired forms of consular protection

- Respondents were asked about the type of consular assistance they expected to be provided with by embassies of other EU countries in a third country where their own EU country was not represented. More than half (55%) think that all embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as they would receive from their own embassy. Respondents are less likely to think this way than they were in 2010 (-7 percentage points).
- Just over one third (34%) think that all embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help - an increase of six percentage points since 2010.
- Two thirds (66%) think that family members who are not EU citizens themselves should be entitled to the same consular help and assistance as EU citizens – same level as in 2010.

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

This 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.

1.1. Familiarity with the term citizen of the European Union

- Around eight out of ten are familiar with the term citizen of the EU -

Overall, there has only been a slight increase since 2007 in the proportion of Europeans who are familiar with the concept of EU citizenship (+3 percentage points). However, it is worth noting that in 2007 familiarity was already high, at 78%.

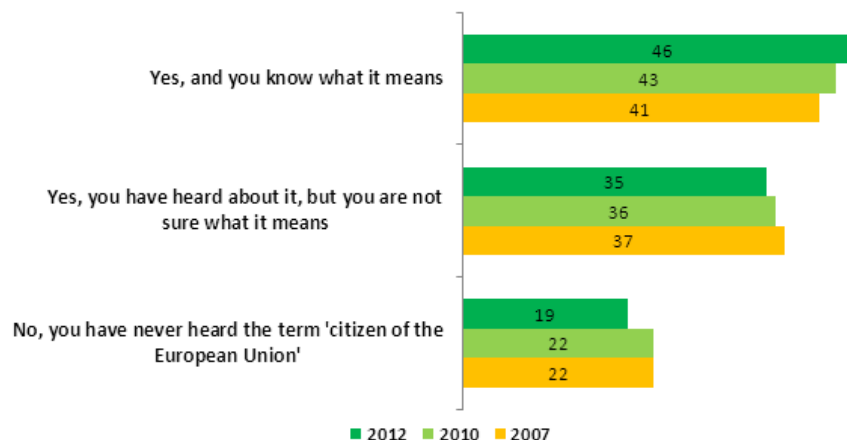
Slightly more than eight out of ten respondents say they are familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union" (81%) in 2012. This is consistent with the results from 2010, where 79% said they were familiar with the term.

However, familiarity does not necessarily equate to understanding. Less than half of all respondents (46%) say they are familiar with the term and know what it means. Nevertheless this is an increase of five percentage points since 2007.

Just over one third (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%).

Just under one in five (19%) respondents say they have never heard of the term 'citizen of the European Union' - this proportion has changed little since 2007 when it was 22%.

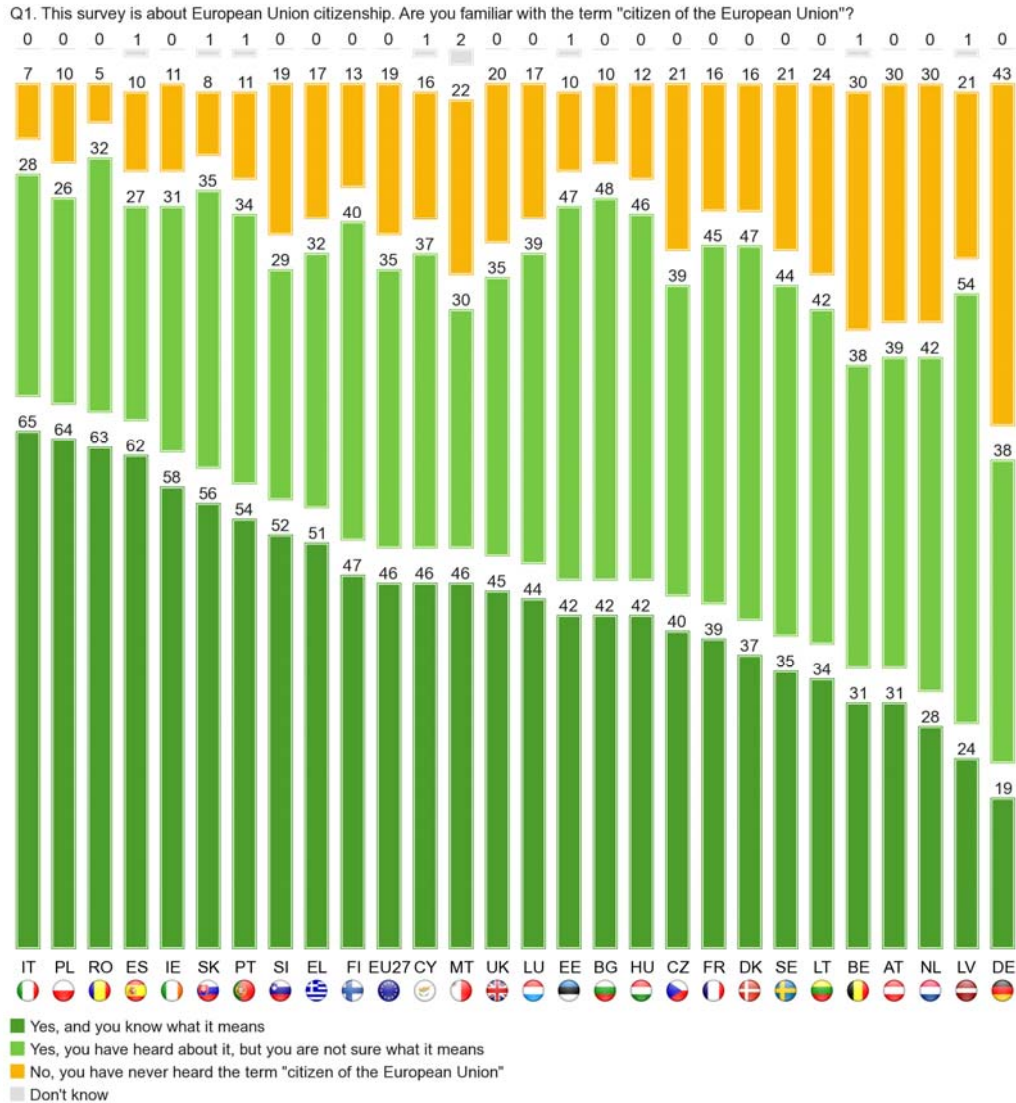
Familiarity with the term "citizen of the European Union", 2007-2012



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

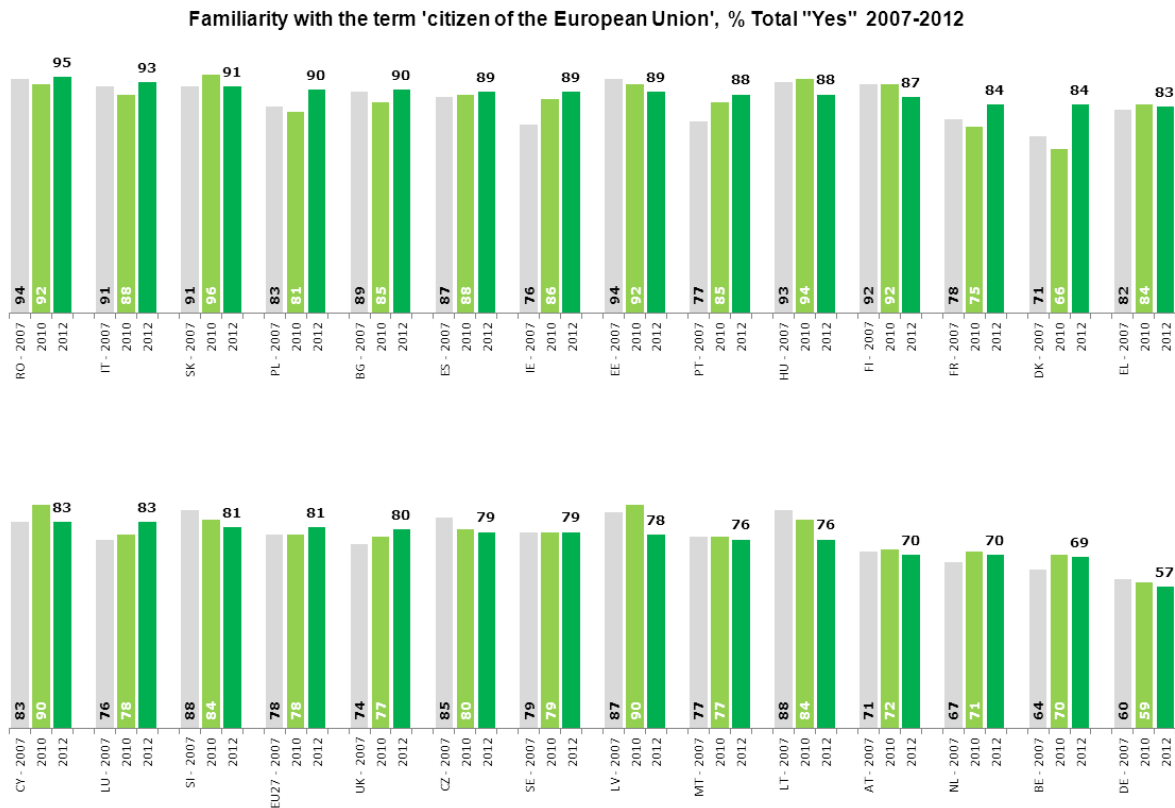
Almost all respondents living in Romania (95%), Italy (93%), Slovakia (91%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 90%) are familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union'. In contrast, only 57% of German and 69% of Belgian respondents say the same. In fact, 43% of German respondents say that they have never heard the term, as do 30% of those in Belgium, Austria and the Netherlands.

Respondents living in Italy (65%), Poland (64%) and Romania (63%) are the most likely to say they know what the term 'citizen of the European Union' means. In contrast, only 19% of German, 24% of Latvian and 28% of Dutch respondents say the same.



Trend analysis

Looking at the country level trends since 2007, familiarity with the term citizen of the European Union has improved in 14 countries. The largest improvements can be seen amongst respondents in Ireland, Denmark (both +13 percentage points) and Portugal (+11). At the other end of the scale, awareness has declined in ten countries, most notably in Lithuania (-12), Latvia (-9) and Slovenia (-7).

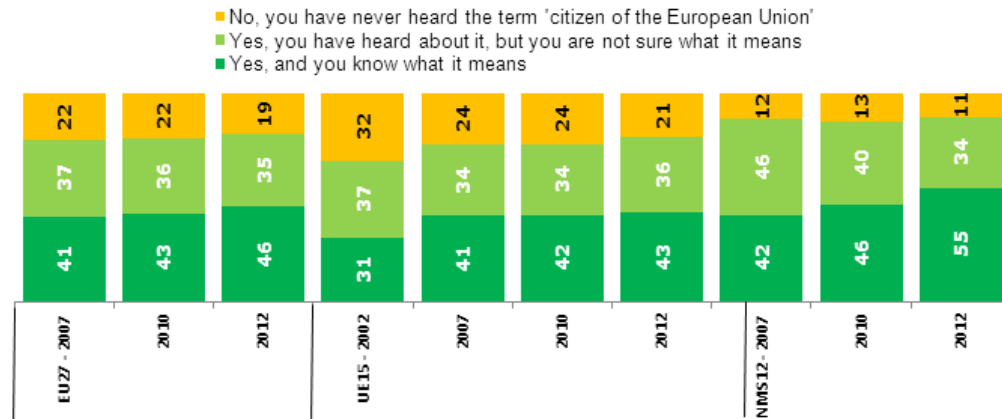


Q1. This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?

Respondents living in NMS12 countries are more likely to be familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union' than those in EU15 countries (89% vs. 79%). This is particularly the case when comparing those who say they have heard of the term and know what it means (NMS12: 55%, EU15: 43%). Furthermore, just over one in five EU15 respondents have never heard the term, compared to around one in ten respondents living in NMS12 (21% vs. 11%).

Overall, familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union' has increased slightly in the period 2007-2012 in EU15 countries (+4 percentage points), and has remained fairly consistent in NMS12 countries (+1 since 2007), although, in the latter, the proportion of citizens who say they know what the term means has grown considerably (+13).

Familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union', 2002-2012



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

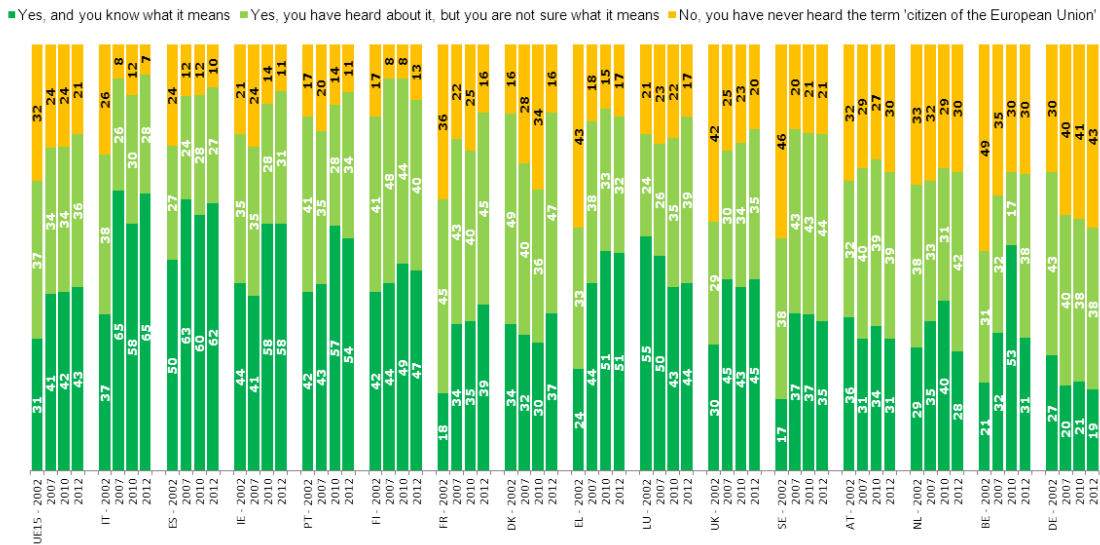
As illustrated in the chart above, familiarity with the term citizen of the European Union has remained fairly stable across EU15 Member States since 2007, although there has been a notable improvement since 2002 (+11 percentage points). A similar pattern can be seen in a number of EU 15 Member States as well, in particular the UK, Sweden, Belgium, Greece, France and Italy.

In terms of more recent improvements since the last wave of this survey in 2010, the most notable is in Denmark, where overall familiarity has increased 18 percentage points back to a similar level to 2002. Familiarity with the term citizen of the European Union has also improved notably amongst French respondents since 2010 (+9). At the other end of the scale, familiarity with the term amongst Finnish respondents has declined five percentage points since 2010.

The proportion of respondents in EU15 Member States who know what the term citizen of the European Union actually means varies widely. In most countries, the proportion of those who know what the term means has improved since 2002. This improvement is particularly noticeable amongst Greek (+27) and French (+21) respondents. However, since 2002, there have been some significant declines. Respondents in Belgium are now much less likely to say they know what the term citizen of the European Union means compared to 2010 (-22), although that percentage is still higher than it was in 2002 (+10). In the Netherlands too, knowledge has declined 12 points since the last wave.

In several countries, the overall pattern is one of an almost continual decline in awareness. For example, in Germany 19% of respondents say they know what the term citizen of the European Union means, compared to 21% on 2010, 20% in 2007, and 27% in 2002. In Luxembourg, knowledge has been relatively stable compared to 2010 (+1), but there has been an overall decline of 11 points since 2002.

Familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union' in the EU15, 2002-2012

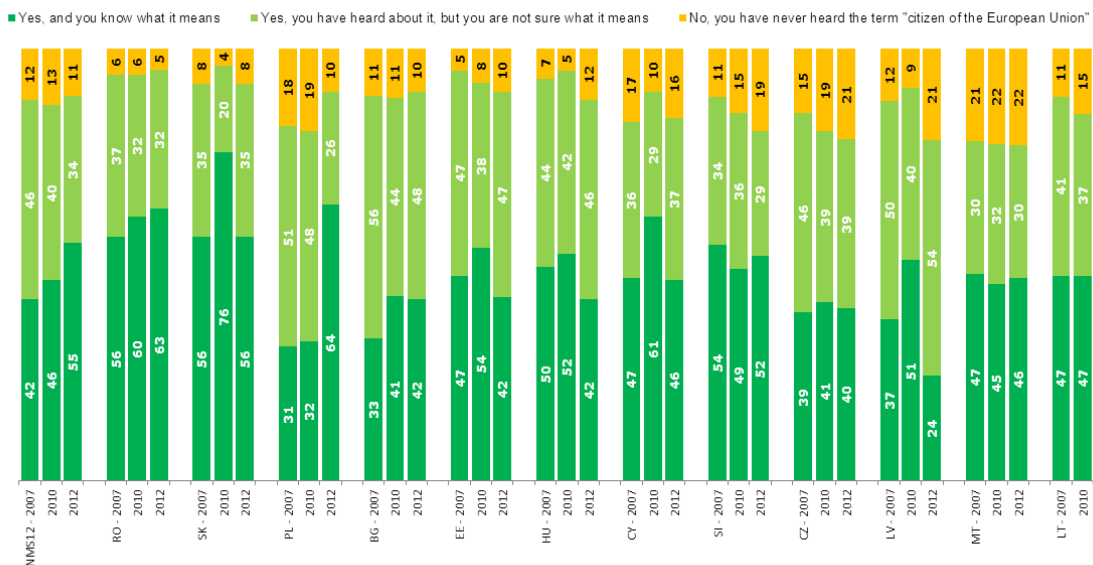


Q1. This survey is about European Union citizenship. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?

In the newer Member States, Poland is the only country where there has been a notable increase since 2007 in the proportion of respondents who say they are familiar with the term citizen of the European Union (+8). Poland is also the only country where there has been a significant increase since 2010 in the proportion of respondents who say that they know what the term means (+32).

For most other newer Member States, familiarity is declining since 2007 - most notably amongst respondents in Lithuania (-12), Latvia (-9) and Slovenia (-7). In the case of Latvia, there is also a much larger decrease since 2010 in the proportion of those who say they know what the term citizen of the European Union means (-27).

Familiarity with the term 'citizen of the European Union' in the NMS12, 2007-2012







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

Socio-demographic analysis

- Respondents who are **familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union" and know its meaning** are more likely to be male (48%), have the highest education level (53%), or be self-employed (51%) or employees (47%).
- Respondents who have **heard of the term, but are not sure what it means** are more likely to be female (38%), aged 15-24 (40%), or to have completed their education before to age 20 (38%-40%).
- Respondents who **have not heard of the term** are most likely to have completed their education age 15 or younger (26%).

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'
EU27	46%	35%	19%	-	81%
 Sex					
Male	48%	32%	20%	-	80%
Female	43%	38%	19%	-	81%
 Age					
15-24	43%	40%	17%	-	83%
25-39	48%	35%	17%	-	83%
40-54	45%	34%	20%	1%	79%
55 +	45%	35%	20%	-	80%
 Education (End of)					
15-	34%	40%	26%	-	74%
16-19	42%	38%	20%	-	80%
20+	53%	31%	16%	-	84%
Still studying	45%	39%	16%	-	84%
 Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	51%	33%	16%	-	84%
Employee	47%	34%	19%	-	81%
Manual workers	42%	37%	21%	-	79%
Not working	43%	37%	20%	-	80%

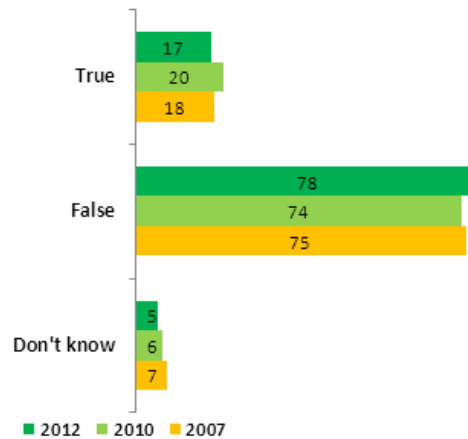
1.2. Understanding of how EU citizenship is obtained

- More than three quarters know that one does not have to ask to become an EU citizen -

To test their understanding of the term "citizen of the European Union", respondents were given three statements ("You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union", "You are both citizen of the EU and (Nationality) at the same time" and "If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union") and asked to say if each was true or false.

There is little confusion about EU citizenship, with most respondents (78%) correctly saying that one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU. Almost one in five (17%) incorrectly say this is true. Slightly more respondents replied correctly compared to 2010 (+4 percentage points).

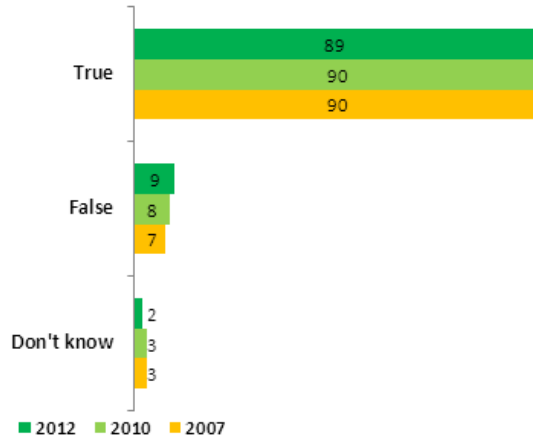
**You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union - False
2007-2012**



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

Almost all respondents know that it is true that they can be both a citizen of the Union and of their country at the same time (89%) - this is consistent with the results from the last two waves of the survey (both 90%).

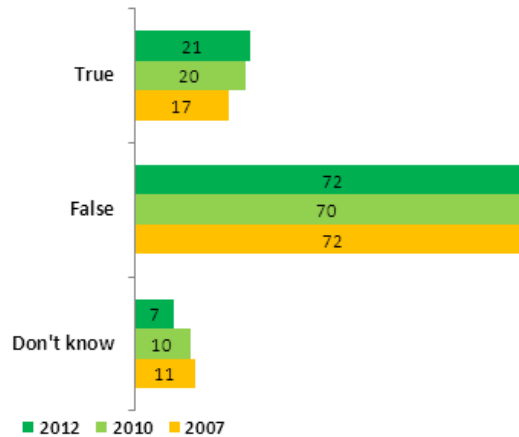
**You are both a citizen of the Union and (NATIONALITY) at the same time - True
2007-2012**



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

Almost three quarters (72%) correctly say that the statement 'If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union' is false. This result is the same as 2007, and in line with 2010 (+ 2 percentage points).

**If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union - False
2007-2012**

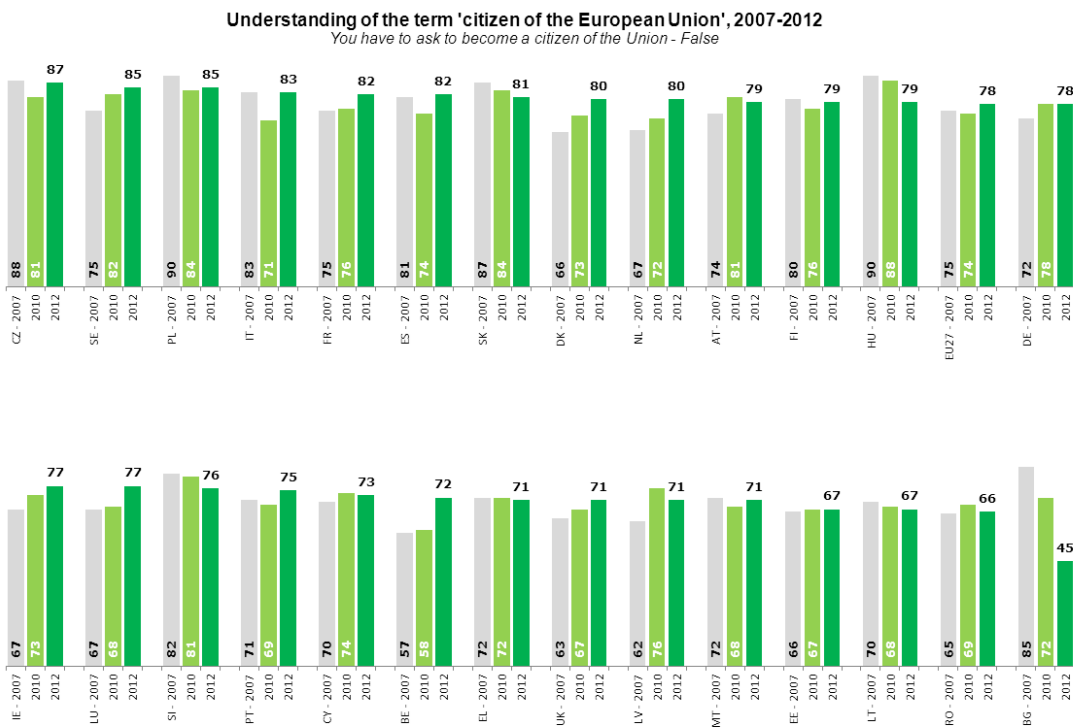


Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false.

Trend analysis

At least two thirds of 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 amongst respondents in the Czech Republic (87%), Sweden and Poland (both 85%). Bulgaria is the exception, where fewer than half (45%) of respondents know that you don't have to ask to become a citizen of the EU. In fact, awareness that this is false has been declining in Bulgaria since 2007 (-40 percentage points). Other Member States where there has been a notable decline amongst respondents in understanding that one does not have to ask to become a citizen of the EU since 2007 are Hungary (-11), Slovenia and Slovakia (both -6).

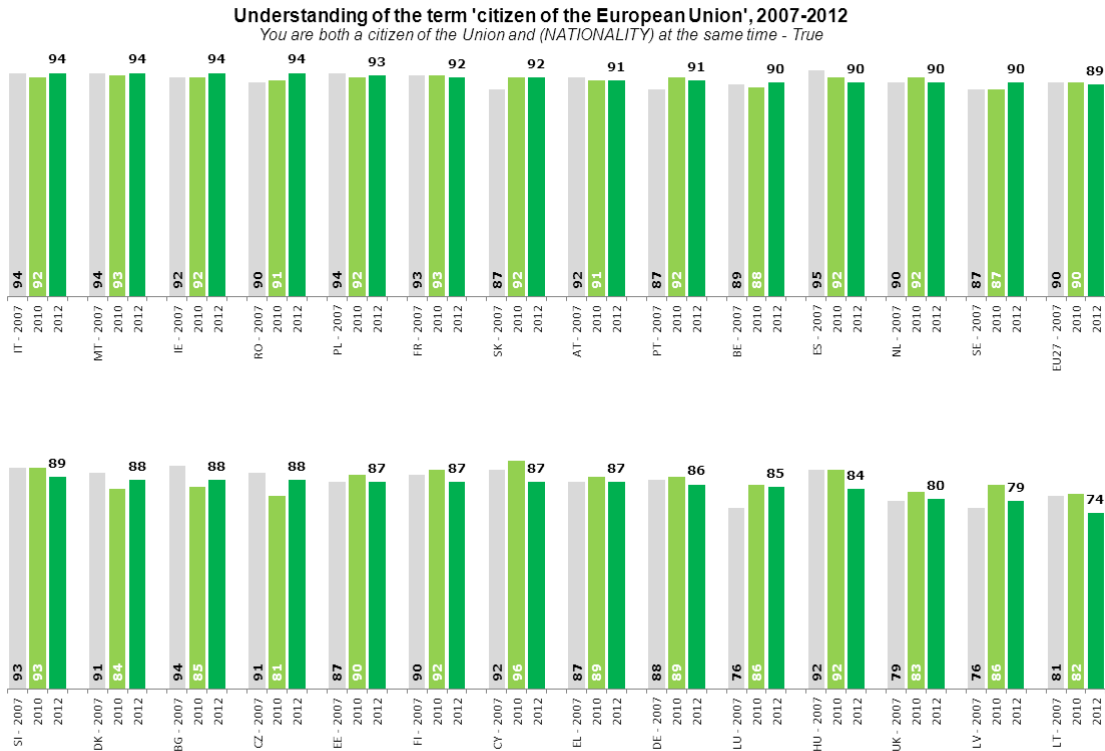
In contrast, understanding has improved in a number of Member States since 2007, particularly amongst Belgian (+15), Danish (+14) and Dutch (+13) respondents.



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

At least seven out of ten respondents in all countries know that they are **citizens of the EU and their own country at the same time**. This understanding is almost universal amongst Italian, Maltese, Irish and Romanian respondents (all 94%), compared to 74% of Lithuanian and 79% of Latvian respondents.

Generally speaking there have not been large shifts in this understanding since 2007. The most notable exceptions are the decreases in awareness seen amongst respondents in Hungary (-8), Lithuania (-7) and Bulgaria (-6), and the increase in awareness amongst Luxembourgish respondents (+9) during this period. Since 2010 there has also been a notable decrease in understanding amongst respondents in Cyprus (-9), Lithuania, Hungary (both -8), and Latvia (-7).

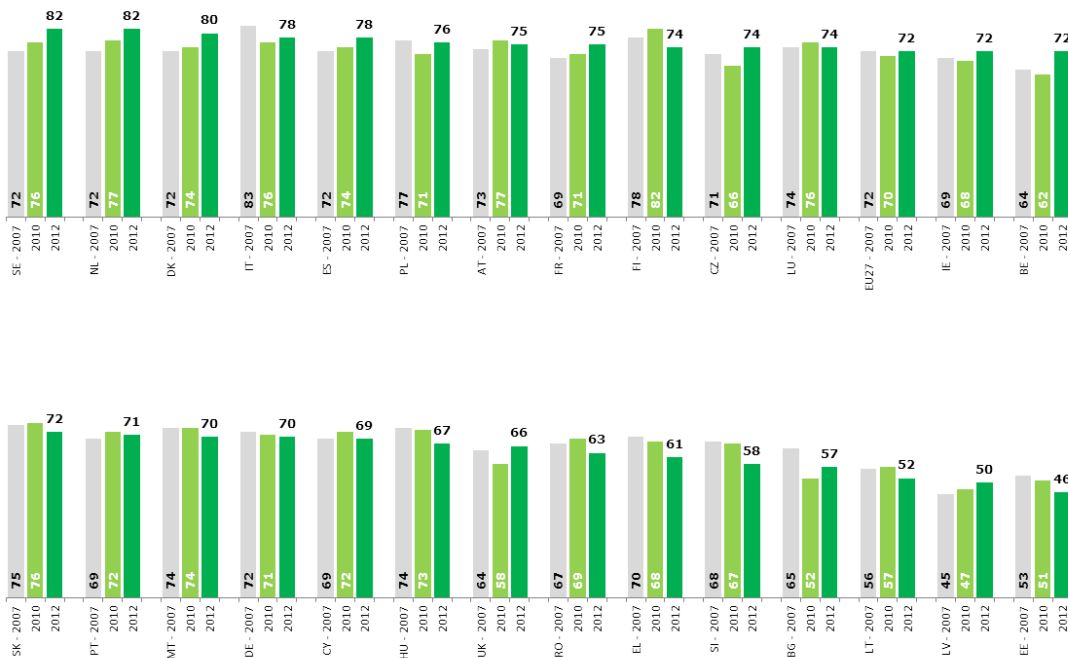


Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false.

Understanding that **one cannot choose not to be a citizen of the EU** is much more variable. When given the statement that you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU, slightly more than eight out of ten respondents in Sweden (82%), the Netherlands (82%) and Denmark (80%) correctly identified it as false. In contrast, only 46% of Estonian, 50% of Latvian and 52% of Lithuanian respondents know that this statement is false.

Since 2007 the largest increases in understanding that this statement is false are found amongst Swedish, Dutch (both +10), Danish and Belgian respondents (both +8). On the other hand, this awareness has declined most notably amongst respondents in Slovenia (-10), Greece (-9) and Bulgaria (-8).

Understanding of the term 'citizen of the European Union', 2007-2012
If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union - False



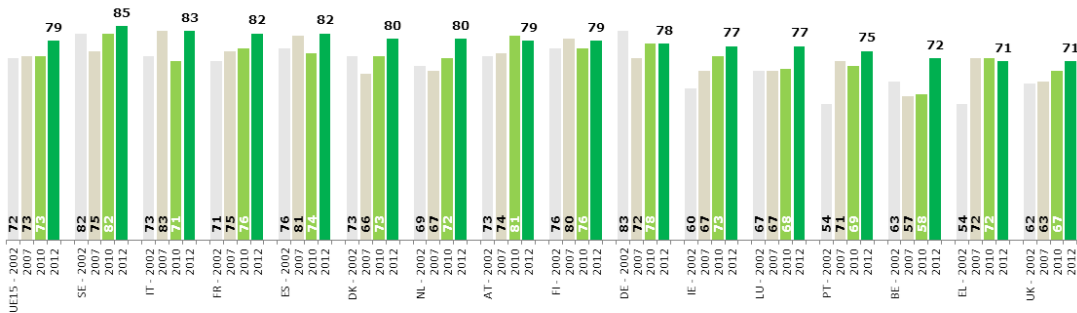
Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false.

Within **EU15** Member States, knowledge that *one does not have to ask for EU citizenship* has improved seven percentage points since 2002. Consistent improvement in the understanding that one does not have to ask to be a citizen of the EU has been achieved amongst respondents in the UK and Ireland. Also, in almost all EU15 Member States this understanding has generally improved since 2002. The exception is Germany, where there has been a decline of five percentage points.

Knowledge that a respondent is a *citizen of the EU and their own country has remained* stable at the EU15 level since 2002, and in general there have only been small movements within individual Member States. The most notable exception is Sweden, where this understanding has improved continually from 78% of respondents in 2002 to 90% of respondents in 2012. Knowledge has also improved in Denmark, Austria (both +7) and France (+6) in this period. Spain is the only EU15 country where there has been a notable decline in understanding this (-6).

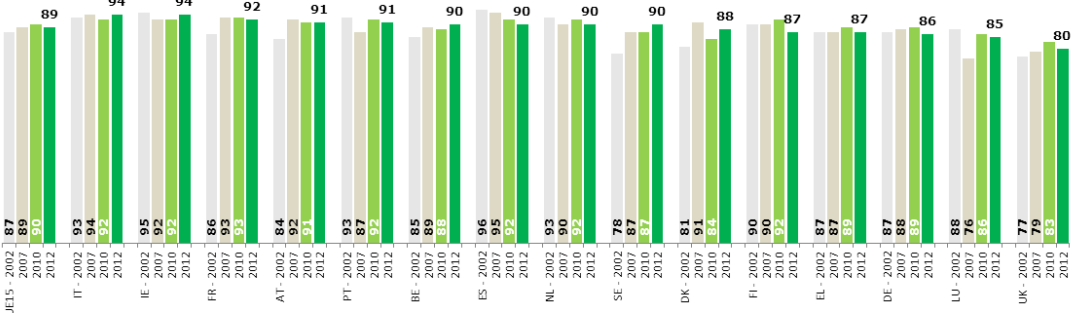
Awareness that one is unable to *choose not to be an EU citizen* has improved 12 percentage points in EU15 since 2002, and all EU15 Member States follow this pattern. The most notable improvements are amongst respondents in Spain (+21), France and the UK (both +19). However, it is worth mentioning that since 2010 knowledge that one cannot choose not to be an EU citizen has declined in some countries, particularly amongst Finnish (-8) and Greek (-7) respondents.

Understanding of the term 'citizen of the European Union' in the EU15, 2002-2012
You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union - False



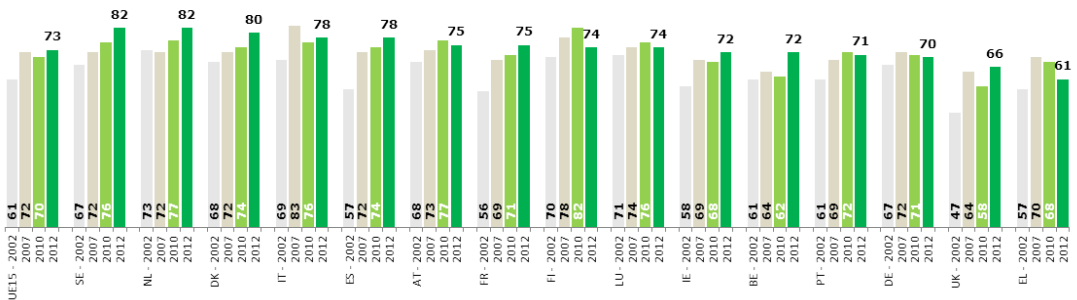
Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false.

Understanding of the term 'citizen of the European Union' in the EU15, 2002-2012
You are both a citizen of the Union and (NATIONALITY) at the same time - True



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

Understanding of the term 'citizen of the European Union' in the EU15, 2002-2012
If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union - False

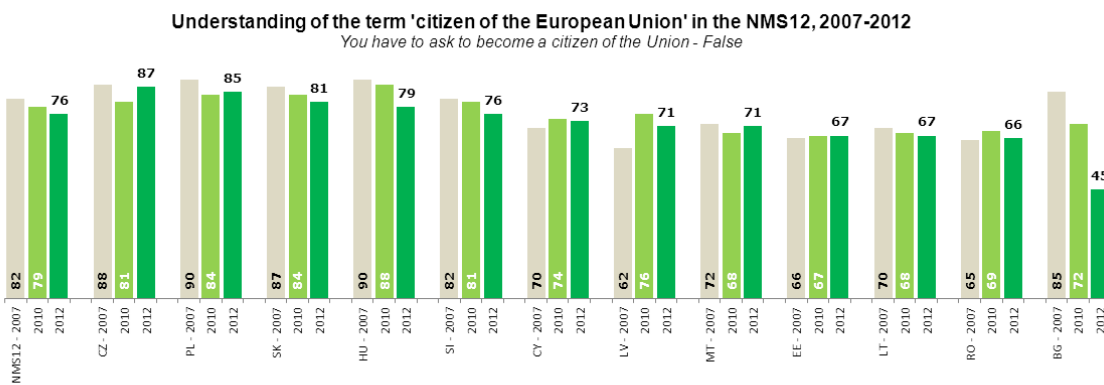


Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false.

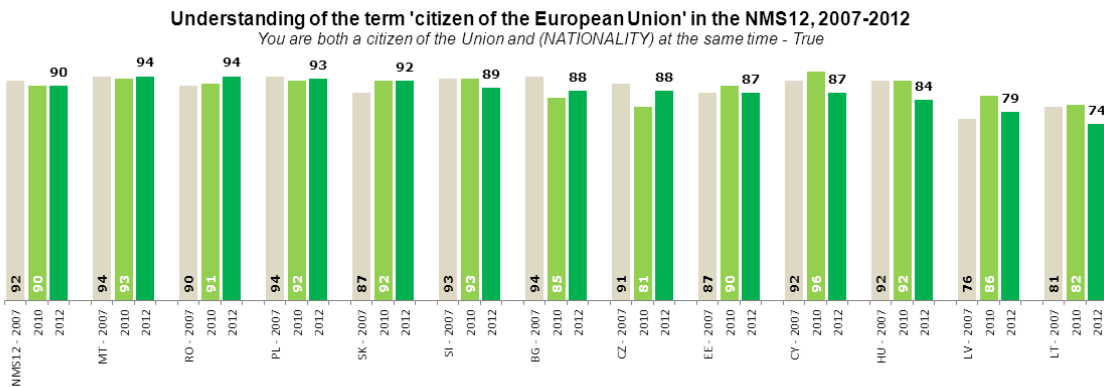
Unlike EU15, within **NMS12** Member States knowledge that *one does not have to ask for EU citizenship* has declined six percentage points since 2007. The largest decline is seen amongst Bulgarian respondents (-40), followed by those in Hungary (-11). Conversely, respondents in Latvia are now more likely to be aware that they do not have to ask for EU citizenship (+9).

Knowledge that a respondent is a *citizen of the EU and their own country has remained* stable at the NMS12 level since 2007, and in general there have only been small movements within individual Member States. The most notable declines in understanding that this dual citizenship is possible occur amongst respondents in Hungary (-8) and Lithuania (-7). In contrast, respondents in Slovakia are now more likely to be aware that this is possible (+5).

Awareness that one is not able to *choose not to be an EU citizen* has remained relatively stable since 2007 (-2), although there have been notable declines in several countries: Slovenia (-10), Bulgaria (-8), Hungary and Estonia (both -7). Latvia (+5) and the Czech Republic (+3) are the only two countries in NMS12 where respondents are now more likely to know that it isn't possible to refuse to be a citizen of the EU.

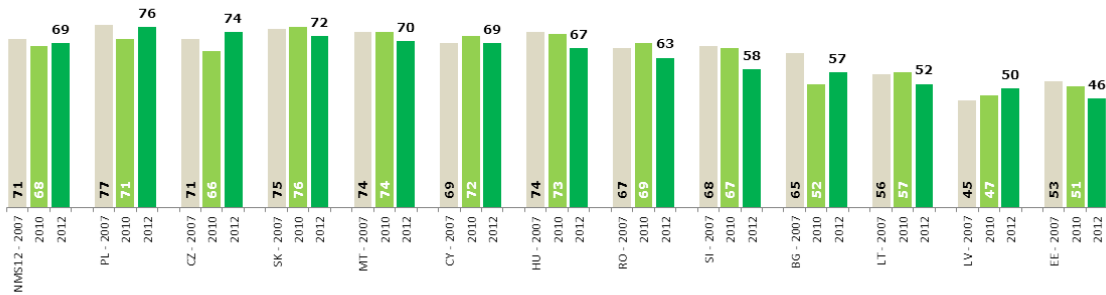


Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false.



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

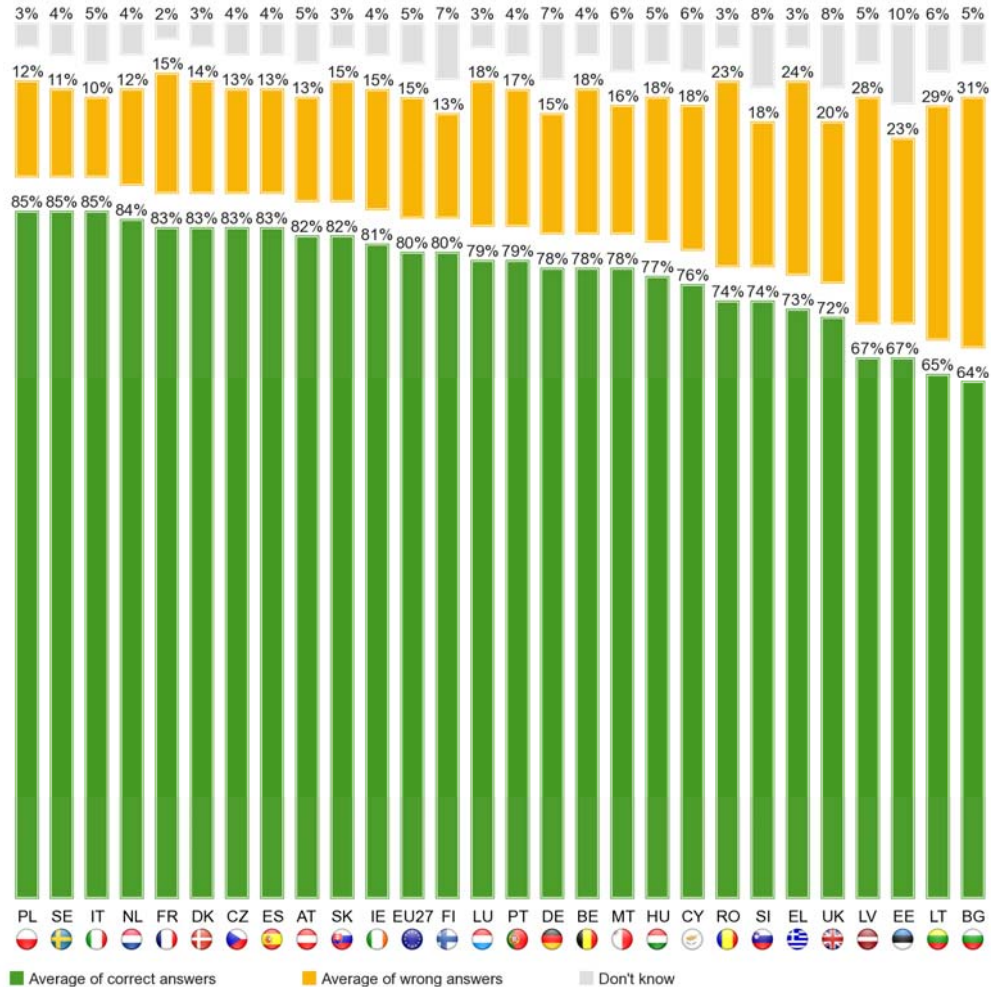
Understanding of the term 'citizen of the European Union' in the NMS12, 2007-2012
 If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union - False



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

The chart below shows the proportion of respondents in each country that correctly answered all 3 statements as either true or false. Respondents in Poland, Sweden and Italy (85%) are the best able to correctly identify all three statements. In contrast, only 64% of Bulgarian, 65% of Lithuanian and 67% of Estonian and Latvian respondents are able to do the same.




Q3T. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:



Socio-demographic analysis

- Respondents who think the statement '**You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union**' is false are more likely to be aged 25-54 (83%-80%), self employed (85%), employees (83%), or those familiar with the term citizen of the EU (80%). In addition, the longer the respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to know that this statement is false (15-:66%, 16-19:76%, 20+:85%).
- Respondents who know they can be **citizens of the EU and their country at the same time** are more likely to have the highest education level (92%), be familiar with the term citizen of the EU (91%), and feel informed about their rights as a citizen of the EU (92%).
- Respondents who think 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 54 or younger (73%-78%), have the highest education level (77%), be self employed (76%), employees (77%), or be familiar with the term citizen of the EU (75%)

Q3T - Knowledge of EU citizens rights

	Average		
	Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	Don't know
EU27	80%	15%	5%
 Age			
15-24	80%	17%	3%
25-39	83%	14%	3%
40-54	80%	15%	5%
55 +	76%	17%	7%
 Education (End of)			
15-	71%	20%	9%
16-19	78%	17%	5%
20+	85%	12%	3%
Still studying	81%	17%	2%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	84%	12%	4%
Employee	83%	13%	4%
Manual workers	78%	18%	4%
Not working	77%	17%	6%
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	82%	14%	4%
No	71%	20%	9%
Informed about rights as a citizen of the EU			
Informed	82%	15%	3%
Not informed	79%	16%	5%

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

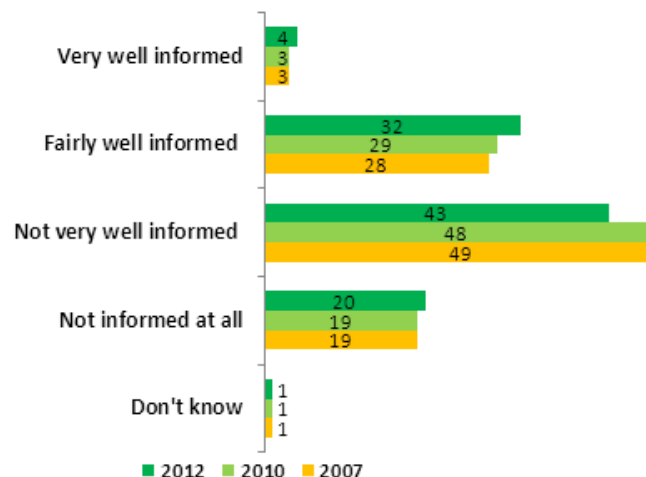
2.1 How informed EU citizens feel about their EU rights

- Just over one third of Europeans feel well informed about their rights as EU citizens -

Just over one third of respondents (36%) say that they feel well informed about their rights as a citizen of the European Union. Amongst those, just 4% say they feel 'very well informed', while 32% say they feel 'fairly well informed'. 43% feel that they are not very well informed whilst one in five (20%) say that they do not feel informed at all.

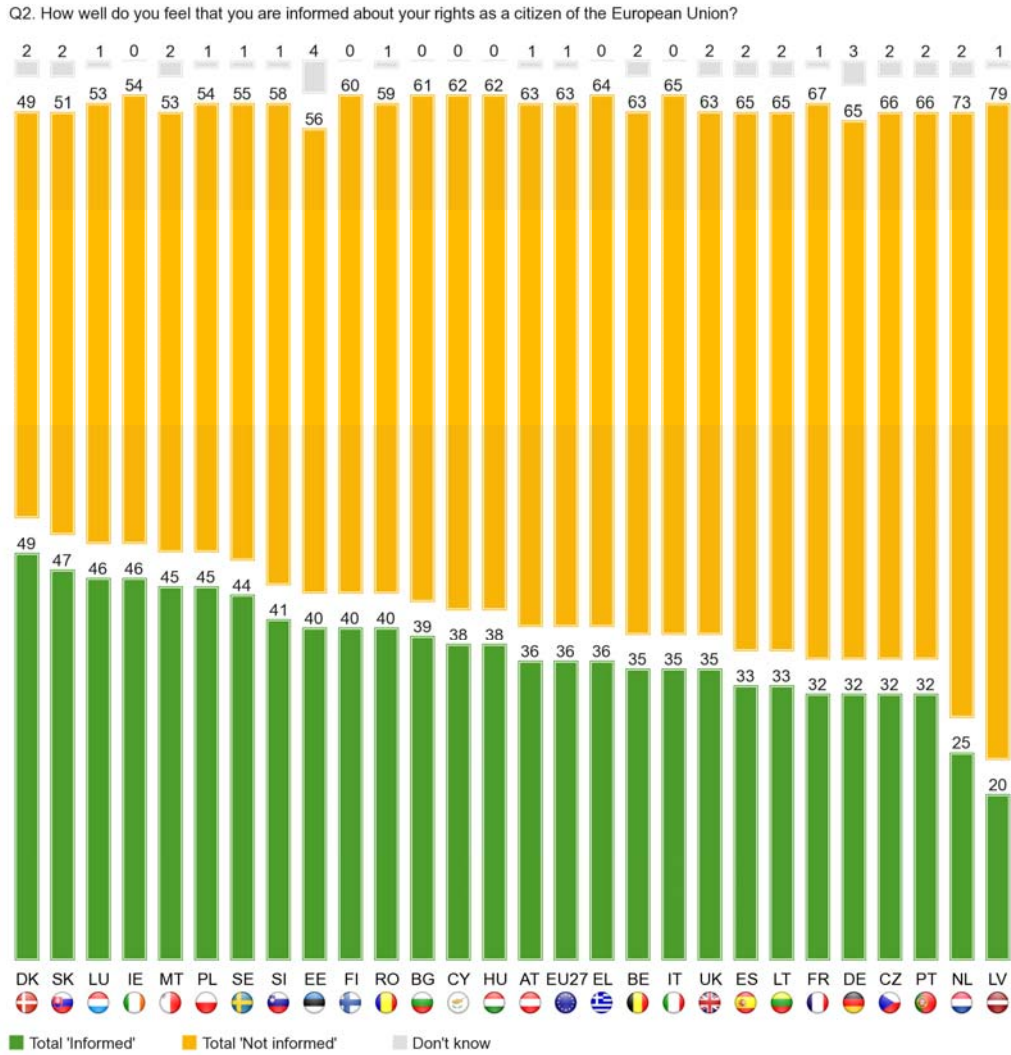
Overall, there is a slight increase in how informed EU citizens feel about their EU rights since 2007. The proportion of those who feel informed (36%) has improved by five percentage points since 2007 and the proportion of those saying they do not feel informed (63%) has declined by five percentage points.

Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union, 2007-2012



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

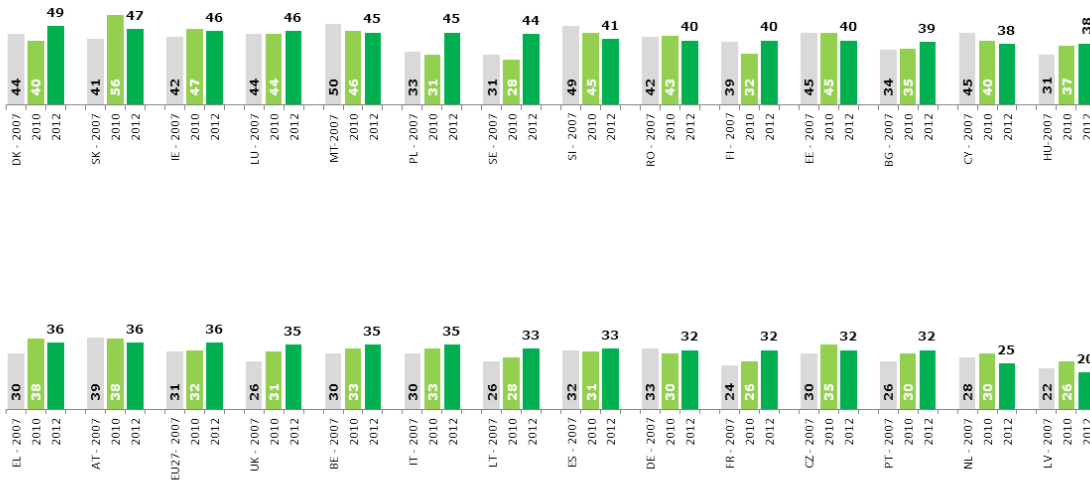
Fewer than half of all respondents in each country say they feel informed about their rights as a citizen of the European Union. Respondents in Denmark are the most likely to say they feel informed (49%), followed by those in Slovakia (47%), Luxembourg and Ireland (both 46%). By comparison, only 20% of respondents in Latvia and 25% of those in the Netherlands say they feel informed.



Trend analysis

The chart below shows the evolution of results since 2007. In the majority of countries, respondents now feel more informed about their rights as EU citizens than they did in 2007. This is particularly the case for respondents in Sweden (+13), Poland (+12) and the UK (+9). In contrast, those in Slovenia (-8), Cyprus (-7), Malta, Estonia (both -5), Austria, the Netherlands (both -3), Latvia, Romania (both -2) and Germany (-1) are now less likely to say they feel informed about their rights.

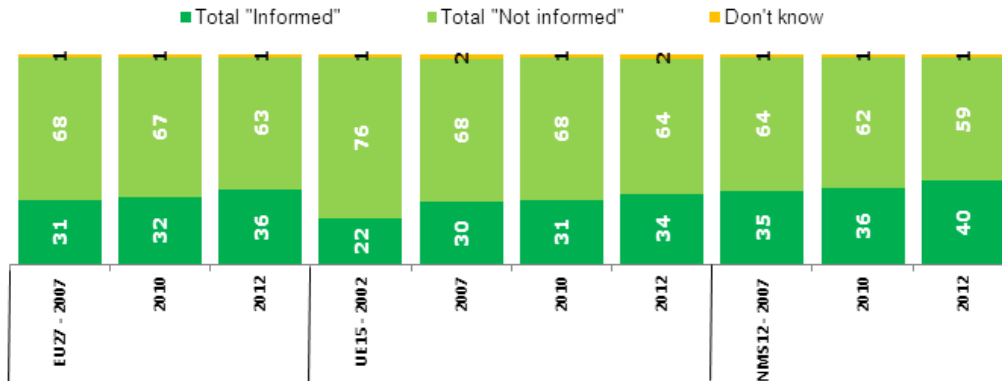
Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union, % Total "Informed" 2007-2012



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

The chart below compares the results for EU27, NMS12 and EU15 countries in the period 2007-2012. Across the EU as a whole, respondents now feel more informed about their rights as EU citizens than they did in 2007 (+5 percentage points). There is a similar pattern for those living in EU15 countries (+4) and NMS12 countries (+5). In the case of EU15 countries, the proportion of respondents who feel informed has increased notably since 2002 (+12 points), although the largest increase was in the period 2002-2007 (+8).

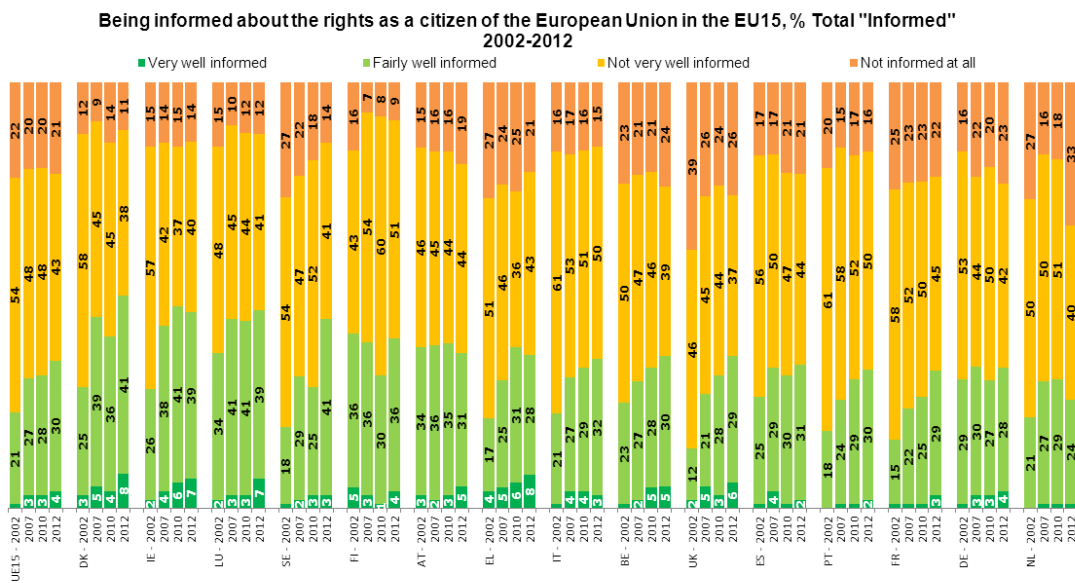
Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European, % Total "Informed" 2002-2012



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

Respondents in almost all EU15 countries feel more informed about their rights as EU citizens than they did in 2002. This is particularly the case for respondents living in Sweden (+25 percentage points), Denmark and the UK (+21). Austria is the only country where there has been a slight decline (-1). As the chart illustrates, most of this improvement has come from increases in the proportion of those who say they feel 'fairly well informed' rather than those who say they are 'very well informed'.

It is worth noting that in most countries the proportion of respondents who say they are 'not informed at all' has remained relatively stable. The most notable exceptions are Sweden, where the proportion saying this has steadily declined from 27% in 2002 to 14% in 2012, and the Netherlands, where the proportion has increased 17 points between 2007 and 2012.

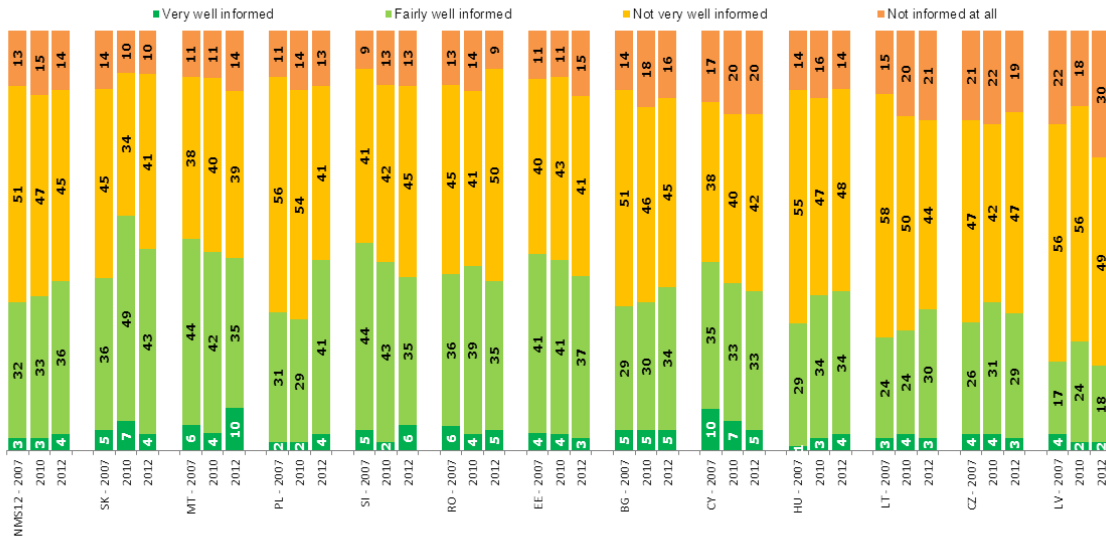


Q2. How well do you feel that you are informed about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?

Overall, there has been an increase of five percentage points in the proportion of NMS12 respondents who say they feel informed about their rights as EU citizens, but there is greater variation between individual Member States. For example, respondents in Poland are now more likely to say they feel informed about these rights (+12), as are those in Hungary (+8) and Lithuania (+6). In contrast, Slovenian (-8), Cypriot (-7), Estonian and Maltese (both -5) respondents are amongst those less likely to say they feel informed.

Latvian respondents are now much more likely to say they do not feel informed at all compared to both 2007 (+8) and 2010 (+12).

Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union in the NMS12, % Total "Informed" 2007-2012



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

Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to feel informed about their rights as EU citizens compared to the other age groups (45% vs. 31-36%). Those with the highest education level are most likely to say they feel informed, particularly compared to those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (40% vs. 28%). In addition, respondents who are familiar with the term citizen of the EU are much more likely to feel informed about these rights compared to those who aren't familiar with the term (40% vs. 17%).

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

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
EU27	36%	63%	1%
Age			
15-24	45%	54%	1%
25-39	34%	65%	1%
40-54	31%	68%	1%
55+	36%	62%	2%
Education (End of)			
15-	28%	70%	2%
16-19	31%	68%	1%
20+	40%	59%	1%
Still studying	48%	51%	1%
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	40%	59%	1%
No	17%	80%	3%

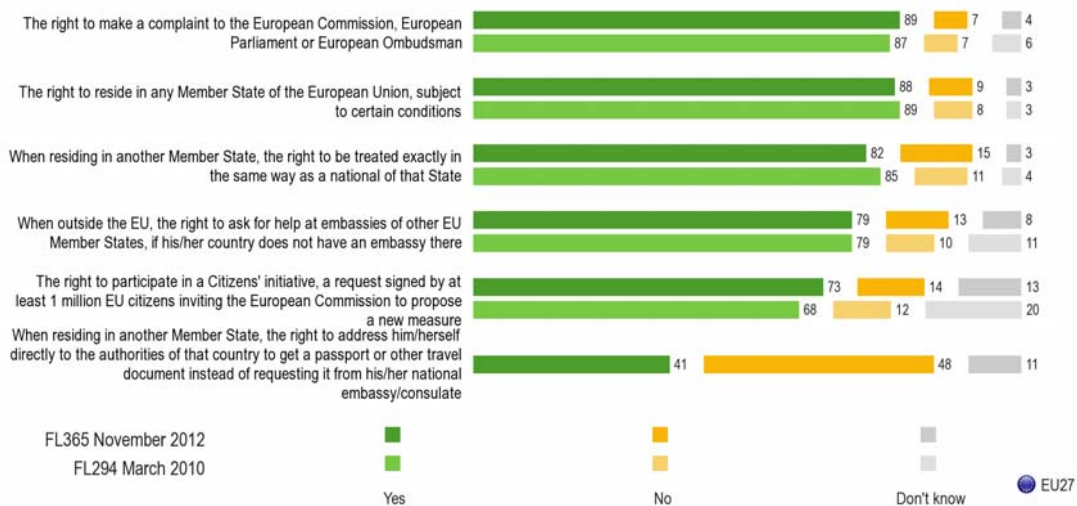
2.2 Awareness of EU citizens' rights

Part of the survey was designed to test respondents' familiarity with some of the most important rights that they hold as EU citizens. To this end, respondents were presented with six statements about such EU rights, and asked to identify in each case if the statement was true or false. In particular, they had to say whether it is true or false that a citizen of the Union has:

- the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions (True);
- the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman (True);
- when residing in another Member State, the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State (True);
- when outside the EU, the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there (True);
- 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 (True);
- when residing in another Member State, the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate (False).

The results highlight that respondents are much better able to identify the five rights they do have, compared to the one that was false.

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



- Respondents are most familiar with their right to free movement and their right to petition key EU institutions: 88% are aware that a citizen of the Union has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union (subject to certain conditions), and 89% are aware that a citizen of the Union has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman.
- In addition, there is a high level of awareness that citizens residing in another Member State have the right to be treated exactly in the same way as nationals of that state (82%, -3 percentage points compared to 2010).
- 79% 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 (same level as in 2010).
- 73% say that a citizen of the Union has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative - a five percentage point increase since 2010.
- Only 48% correctly say that when residing in another Member State, an EU citizen does not have the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate, whilst 41% believe that this is a right of EU citizens.

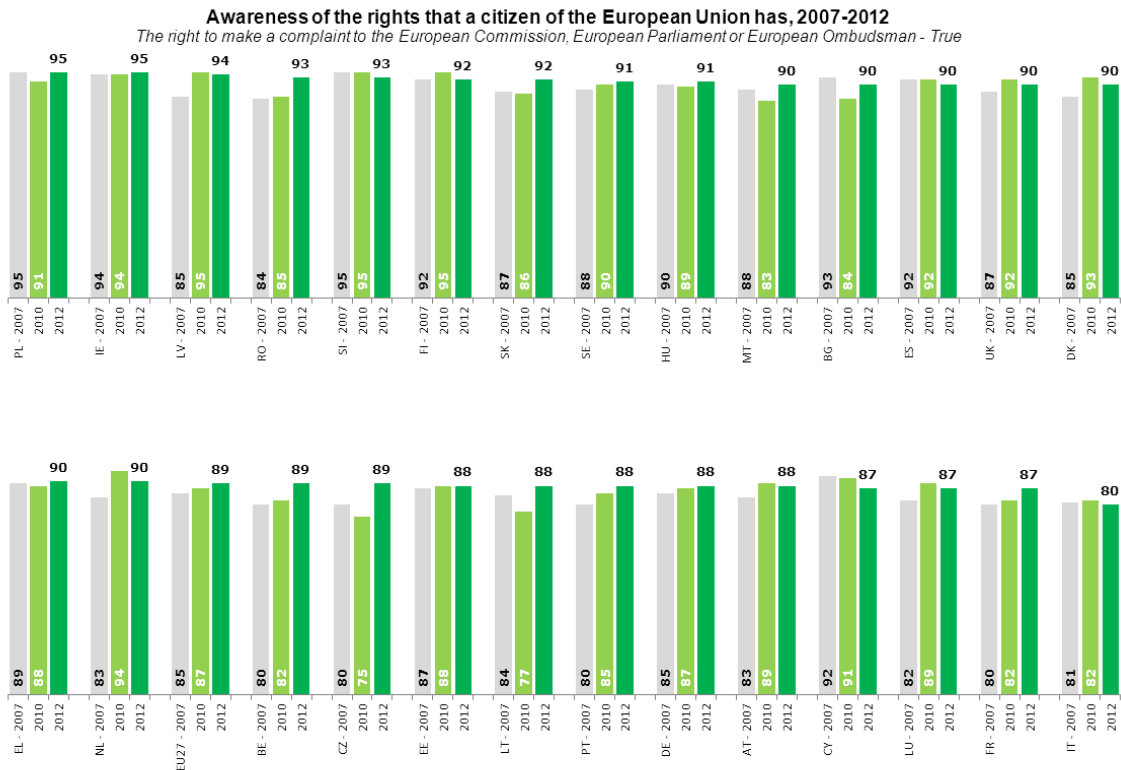
Each of these results, including trends, will be examined in more detail in the following sections.

2.2.1. Right to make a complaint to the European Commission, the European Parliament or the European Ombudsman - True

Across the EU, almost nine out of ten (89%) know that a citizen of the Union has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman. This result has only slightly improved compared to the already high percentage in 2010 (+2 percentage points).

At least eight out of ten respondents *in all countries* know that they have the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, the European Parliament or the European Ombudsman. Almost all respondents in Poland, Ireland (both 95%) and Latvia (94%) know this, as do 80% of those in Italy.

The trend shows that in general these results have remained consistently high over the past three waves of the survey. There are, however, a few notable exceptions. Awareness of this right has improved 9 percentage points amongst Latvian, Romanian, Belgian and Czech respondents since 2007. In the case of the Czech Republic, the improvement is even more dramatic since 2010 (+14). In Lithuania too, awareness has recovered 11 points since 2010, after falling between 2007 and 2010. Cyprus is the only country where there has been a notable decrease in awareness of this right since 2007 (-5).



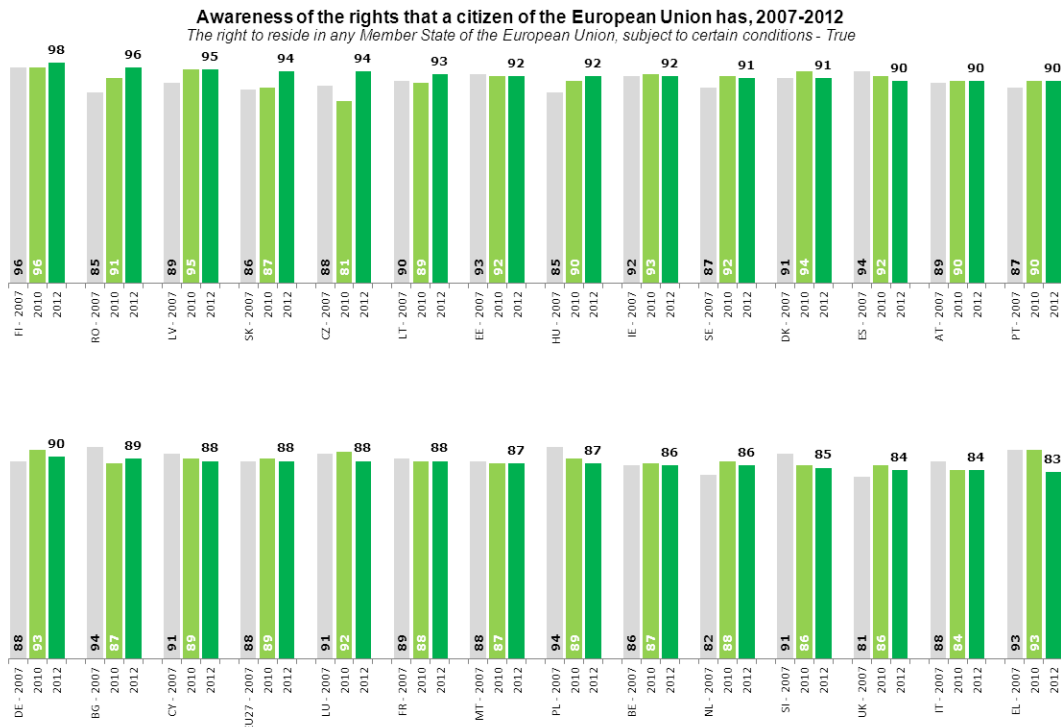
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

2.2.2. Right to move to and reside in any Member State (subject to conditions) - True

Almost nine out of ten (88%) are aware that a citizen of the Union has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions. This result is consistent with 2010 (-1).

Awareness that a citizen has the **right to move to and reside** in any Member State (subject to certain conditions) is generally high in all countries. Respondents in Finland (98%), Romania (96%) and Latvia (95%) are the most aware of this right but also in the countries with lower percentages, such as Greece (83%), Italy and the UK (both 84%) awareness is still quite high.

There have been few notable changes in awareness about this right since 2007. Awareness has improved most amongst respondents in Romania (+11) and Slovakia (+8), while the largest declines are seen amongst those in Greece (-10), Poland (-7) and Slovenia (-6).



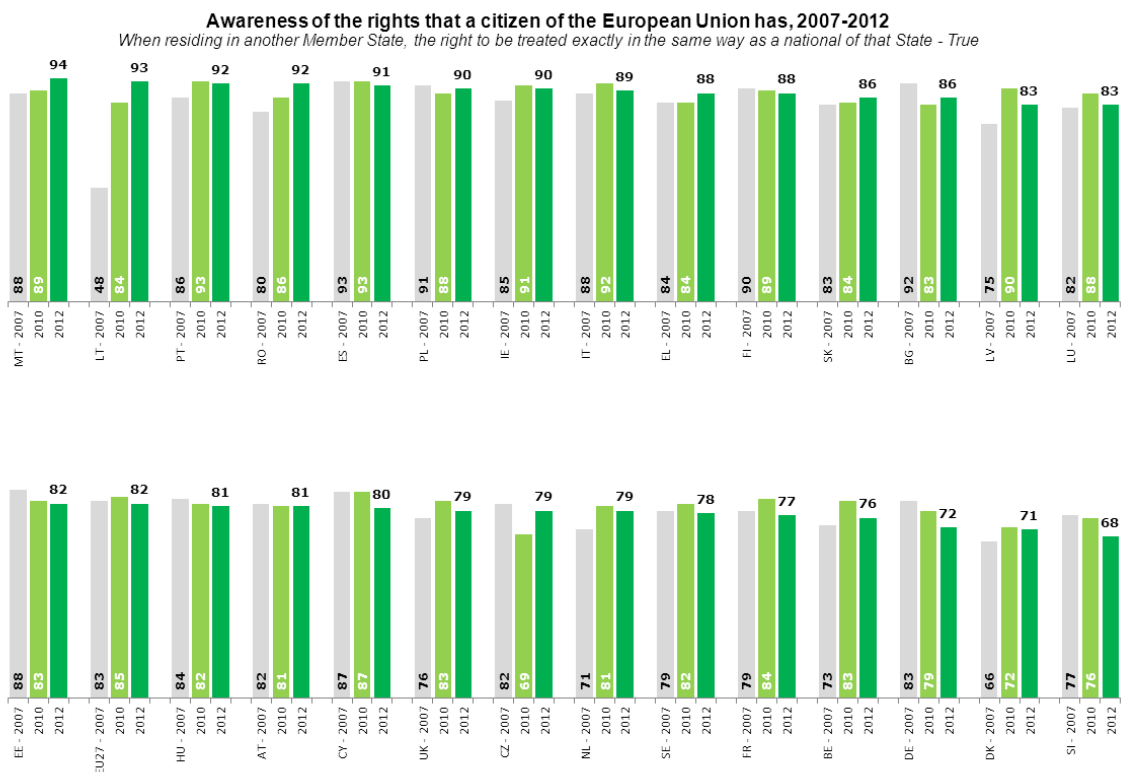
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

2.2.3. Right to be treated in the same way as a national if living in another Member State - True

Just over eight in ten (82%) know that a citizen of the Union residing in another Member State has the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State. This result represents a slight decrease since 2010 (-3 percentage points).

At country level there is greater variation in the awareness that citizens have the **right to be treated in the same way as a national** if they are living in another member state, compared to the rights discussed in the previous two sections. Maltese (94%), Lithuanian (93%), Portuguese and Romanian (both 92%) respondents are most aware of this right. In comparison, 68% of Slovenian, 71% of Danish and 72% of German respondents are aware that this is a right of EU citizens.

The most dramatic increase in awareness is amongst respondents in Lithuania - up 45 points since 2007 (+9 since 2010). Awareness in Romania has also improved continually over the period 2007-2012, although less dramatically (+12). Nevertheless, awareness has also declined in several countries, most notably in Germany (-11) and Slovenia (-9).



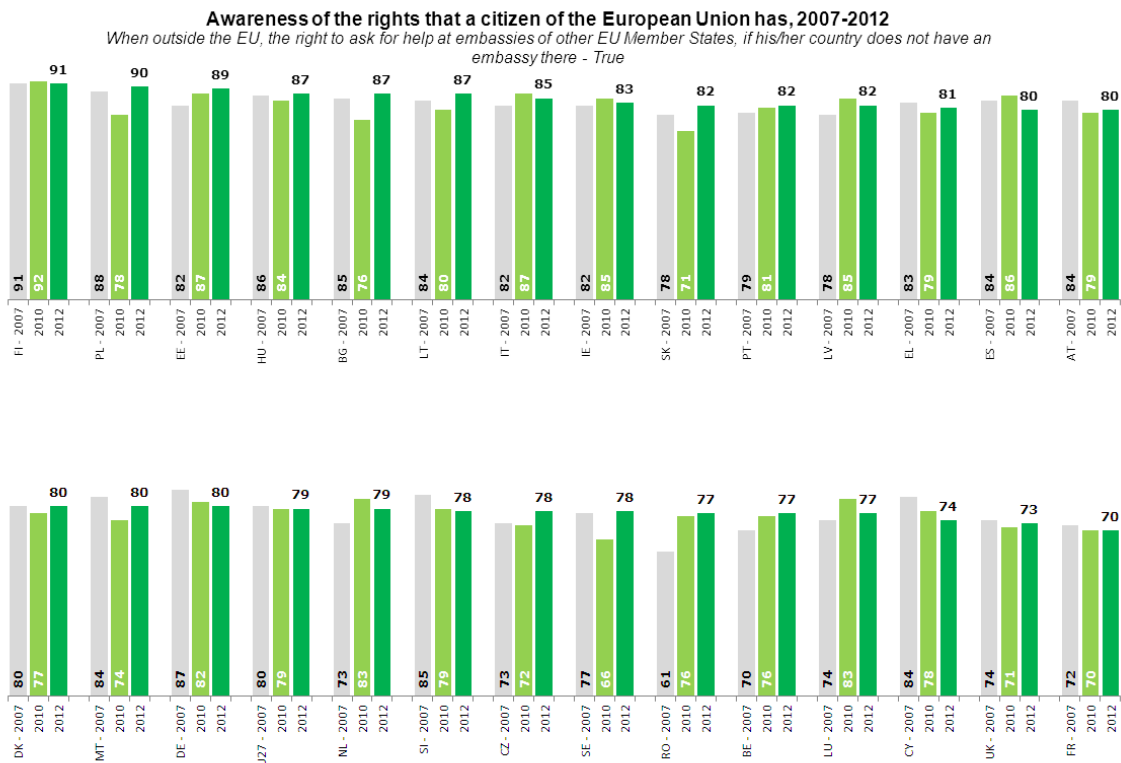
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

2.2.4. Right to request help from another EU embassy if own country is not represented - True

Almost eight out of ten respondents (79%) in all countries know that when outside the EU they can ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if their country does not have an embassy there. This result is consistent with 2010.

Finnish (91%), Polish (90%) and Greek respondents (89%) are the most likely to be aware of this right, compared to 70% of French, 73% of UK and 74% of Cypriot respondents.

There have been several notable changes in results since 2007. Respondents in Romania are now much more likely to be aware of this right (+16), as are those in Belgium, Estonia (both +7) and the Netherlands (+6). On the other hand, awareness has particularly declined since 2007 amongst respondents in Cyprus (-10), Slovenia and Germany (both -7).



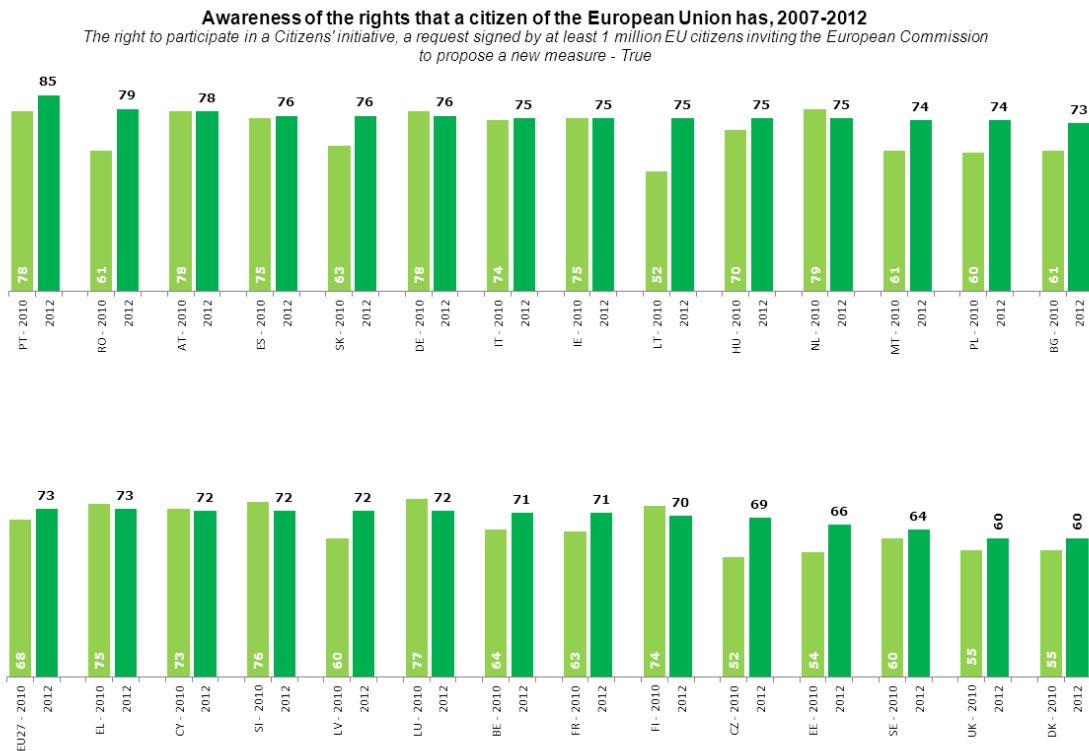
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

2.2.5. Right to participate in a Citizens' initiative - True

Almost three quarters (73%) know that a citizen of the Union has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative. This represents a five percentage point increase since 2010.

Respondents living in Portugal are the most likely to be aware that they have the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative (85%), followed by those in Romania (79%) and Austria (78%). In contrast, 60% of Danish and UK respondents and 64% of those in Sweden are aware of this right.

Since 2010, awareness has increased most notably amongst respondents in Lithuania (+23), Romania (+18), the Czech Republic (17%), Poland (+14), Malta and Slovakia (+13), Latvia, Bulgaria and Estonia (all +12). On the other hand, awareness has declined slightly in a few countries, but in all but one case by less than five percentage points. The exception is in Luxembourg where awareness has declined five percentage points.



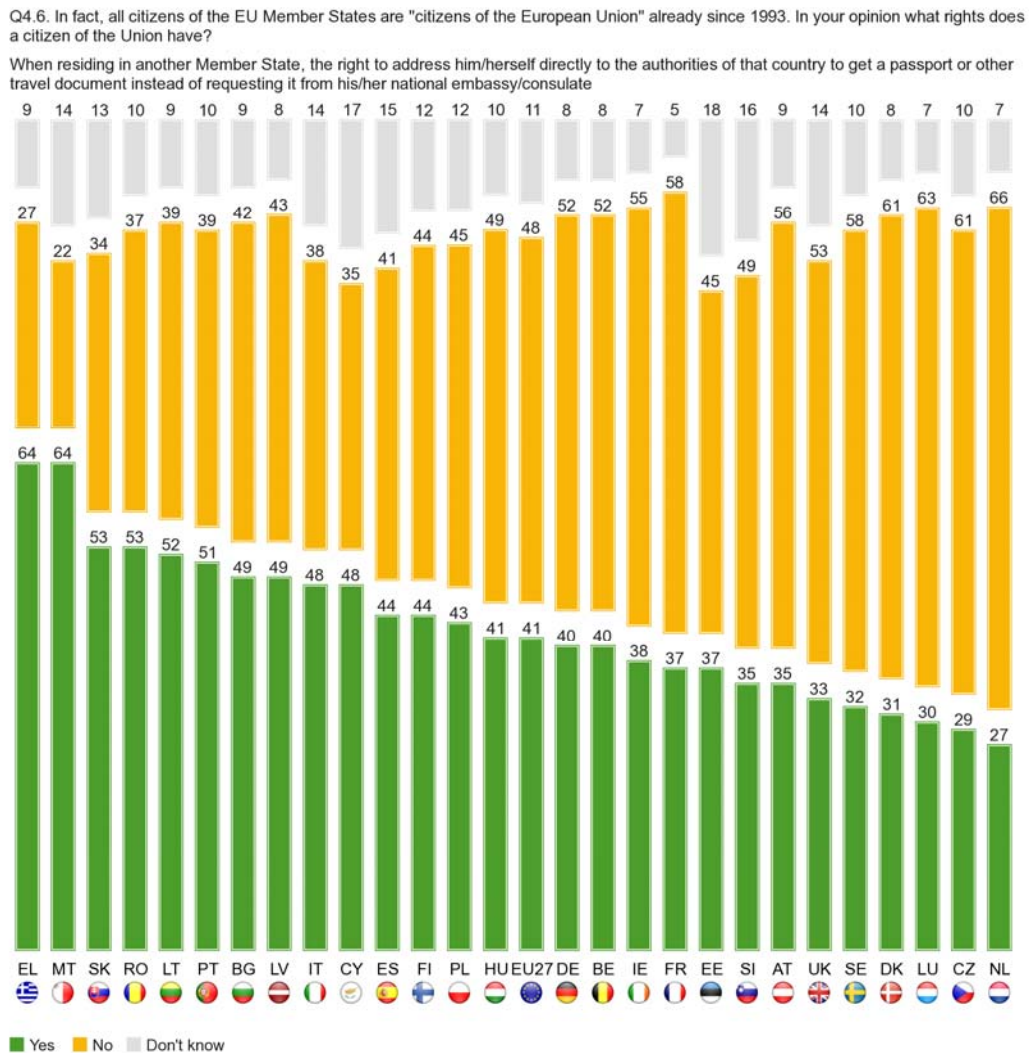
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

2.2.6. Right to obtain a passport or other travel document from authorities in the country of residence, rather than from national embassy or consulate -False

Less than half (48%) are aware that the statement 'when residing in another Member State, the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate' is false.

Slightly more than four in ten (41%) think that this is a right of EU citizens. In fact, in six countries an absolute majority think so: Greece, Malta (both 64%), Slovakia, Romania (both 53%), Lithuania (52%) and Portugal (51%).

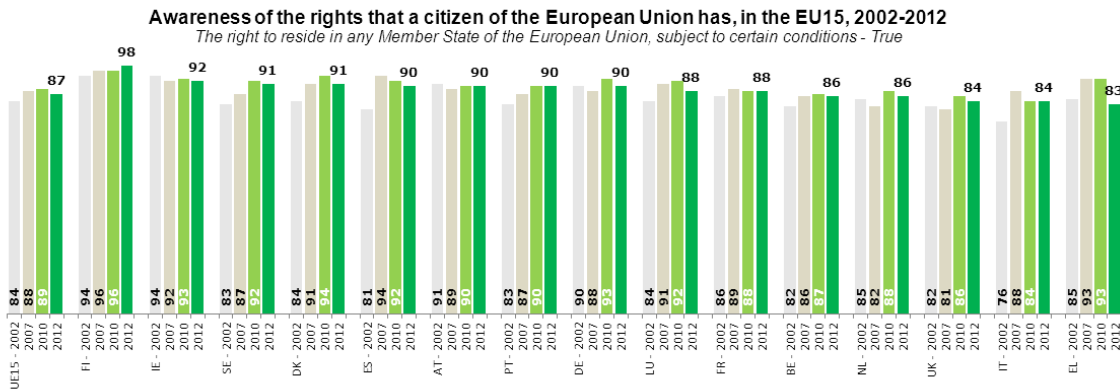
Respondents living in the Netherlands (66%), Luxembourg (63%), Denmark and the Czech Republic (both 61%) are the most likely to know that this is not a right of EU citizens.



Trend analysis

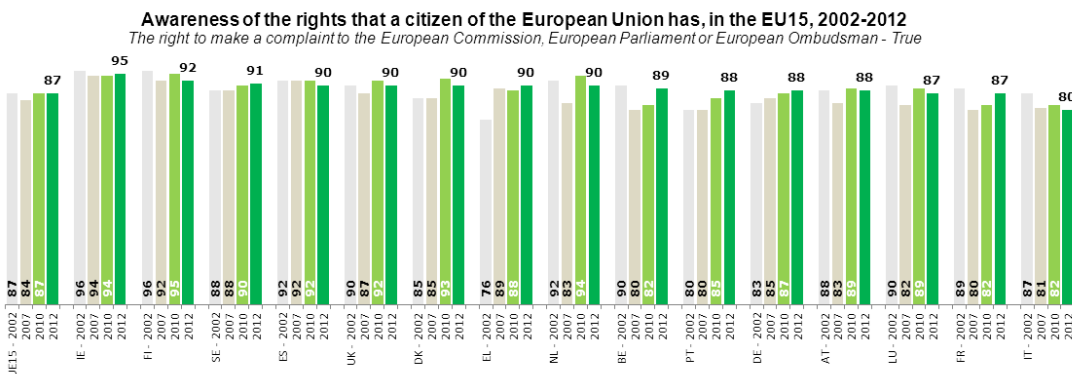
The charts below show the evolution of the awareness for each of these rights of EU citizens in **EU15 Member States**. Three of these rights (residence, petition, and consular protection) have been asked about since 2002, and where this is the case the full trend is shown. Overall, there have not been dramatic changes in awareness regarding these rights. This general stability is perhaps not surprising given the generally high level of awareness of each of these rights since the relevant questions were first asked.

In terms of the *right to move to and reside in any Member State*, awareness has generally remained high (as in Finland, Ireland, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium), or shown general improvement (for example Sweden and Denmark). On the other hand, awareness in Greece (-10 percentage points) and Luxembourg (-4) has declined from highs in 2007/2010 and is now closer to the levels seen in 2002.



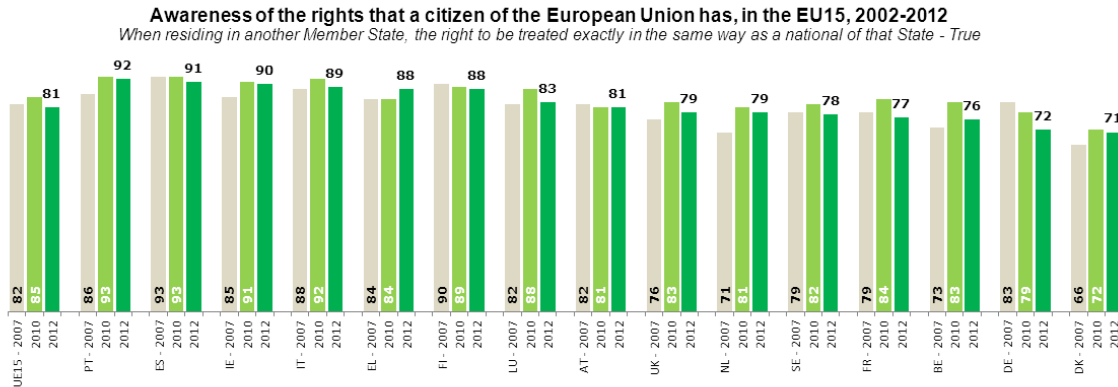
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

The *right to make a complaint* to the European Commission, the European Parliament or the European Ombudsman is also generally well known amongst those in EU15 countries, and has remained stable since 2002. Notable changes since 2002 include Greece (+14), Portugal (+8), Denmark and Germany (both +5). Awareness in Belgium has recovered to almost 2002 levels after declining in 2007. In contrast, awareness in Italy continues to decline and is now at its lowest level (80%, -7 percentage points since 2002).



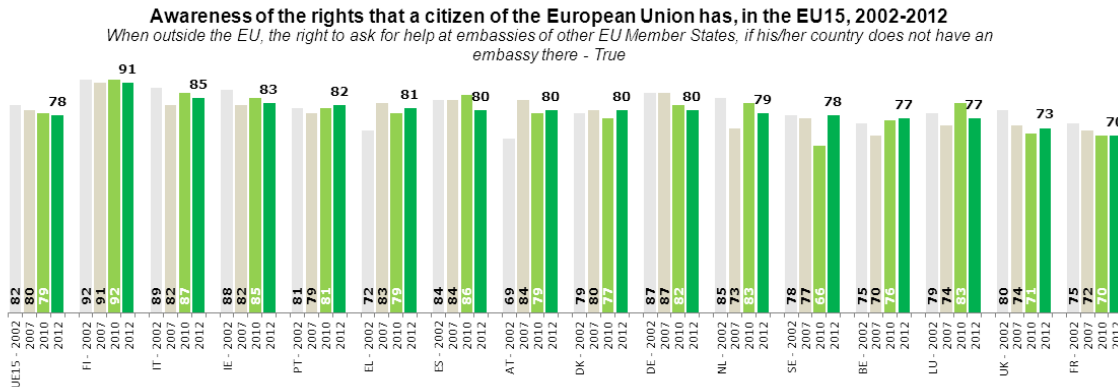
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

There has been little change in the overall awareness that a citizen of the Union residing in another Member State has the *right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State*. The chart below illustrates few dramatic changes at country level in the period 2007-2012 for EU15 Member States. Awareness in Germany has consistently declined since 2002 (-11), while awareness in the Netherlands is now 8 points higher than 2007 (although down 2 points since 2010).



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

There has been a slight decrease in the overall proportion of EU15 respondents who know that 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 third country concerned (-4). At country level, the most notable variations since 2002 occur amongst respondents in Austria (+11), Greece (+9), Germany and the UK (both -7).

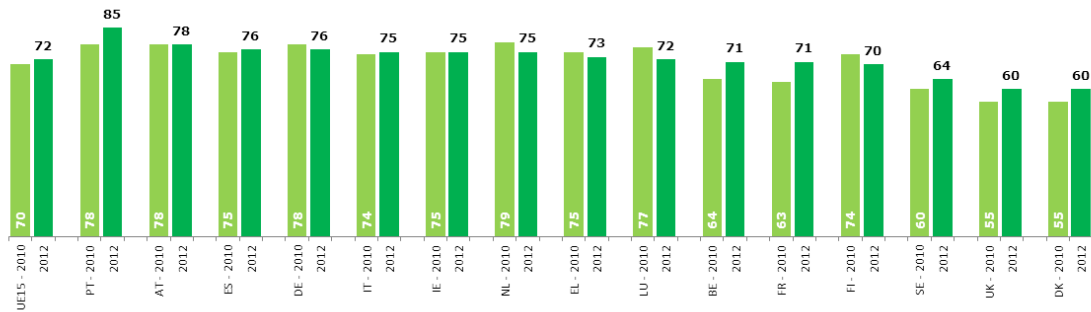


Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

Although stable at the EU15 level, awareness of the *right to participate in a Citizen's initiative* has been more volatile across individual Member States. The most notable increases since 2010 are seen amongst respondents in France (+8), Belgium and Portugal (both +7). Conversely, awareness has declined amongst respondents in Luxembourg (-5), Finland, the Netherlands (both -4), Greece and Germany (both -2).

Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the European Union has, in the EU15, 2002-2012

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 - True



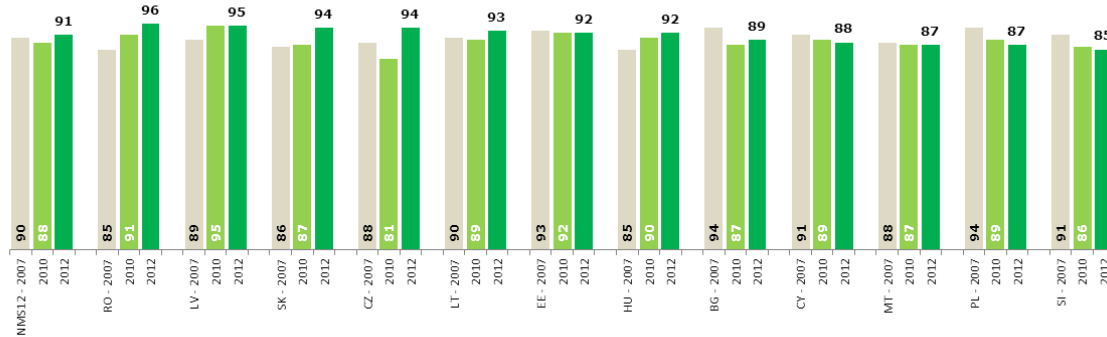
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

The charts below illustrate the evolution of the awareness for each of these rights in **NMS12 Member States**. Overall, awareness is generally high, and there have not been dramatic changes in awareness regarding these rights, with the exception of the right to participate in a Citizen's initiative.

Awareness that citizens of the EU have the *right to move to and reside* in any member state has remained stable since 2007 across NMS12 countries. Since 2007, awareness has improved most in Romania (+11), Slovakia (+8). Conversely, awareness has declined most in Poland (-7), Slovenia (-6) and Bulgaria (-5).

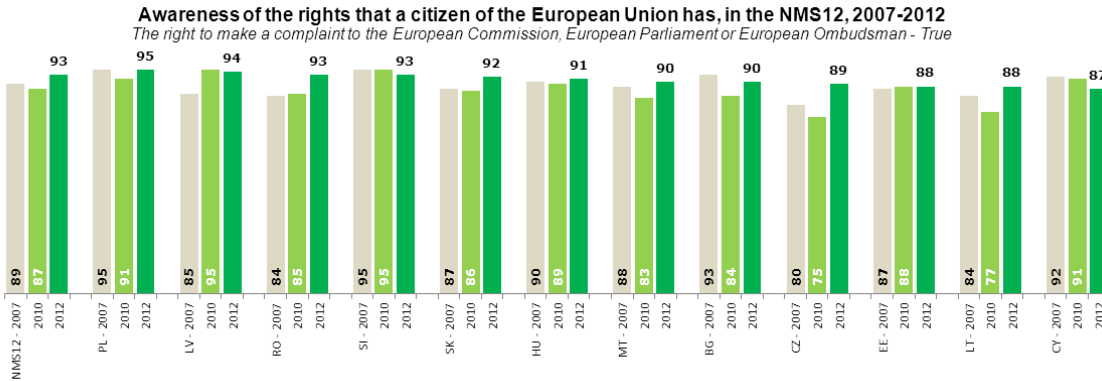
Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the European Union has, in the NMS12, 2007-2012

The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions - True



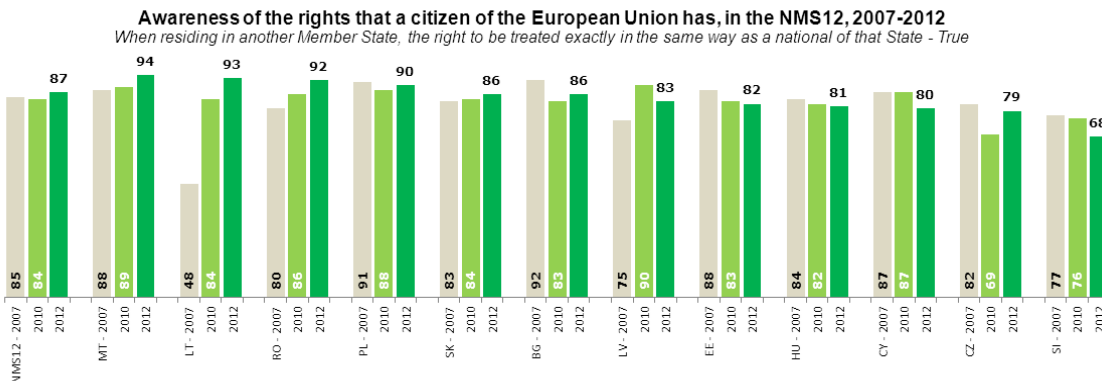
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

Awareness of the *right to petition* key EU institutions has improved four percentage points since 2007, and in most NMS12 Member States it has remained fairly stable or improved. The largest improvements are amongst respondents in Latvia, Romania and the Czech Republic (all +9). The largest decline in awareness is amongst respondents in Cyprus (-5).



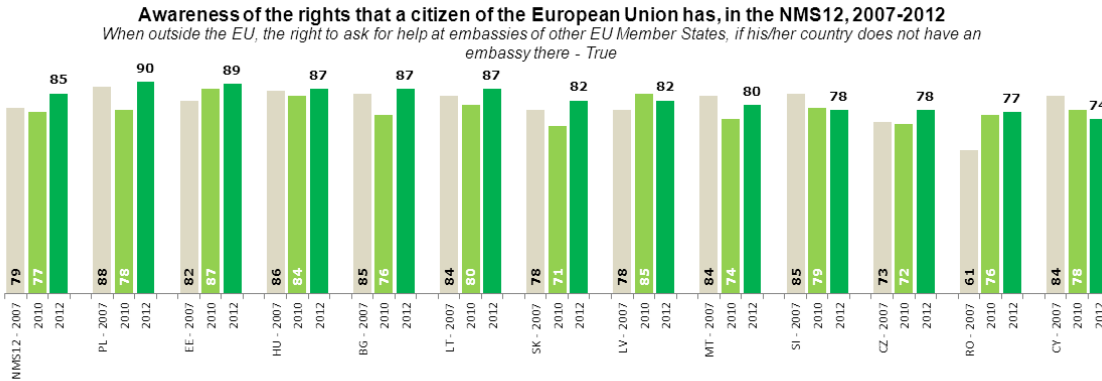
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

Awareness that a citizen of the Union residing in another Member State has the *right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State* has continued to improve amongst respondents in Lithuania (+45), Romania (+12), and Latvia (+8) since 2007. On the other hand, awareness is lower in Slovenia (-9), Cyprus (-7), Bulgaria and Estonia (both -6).



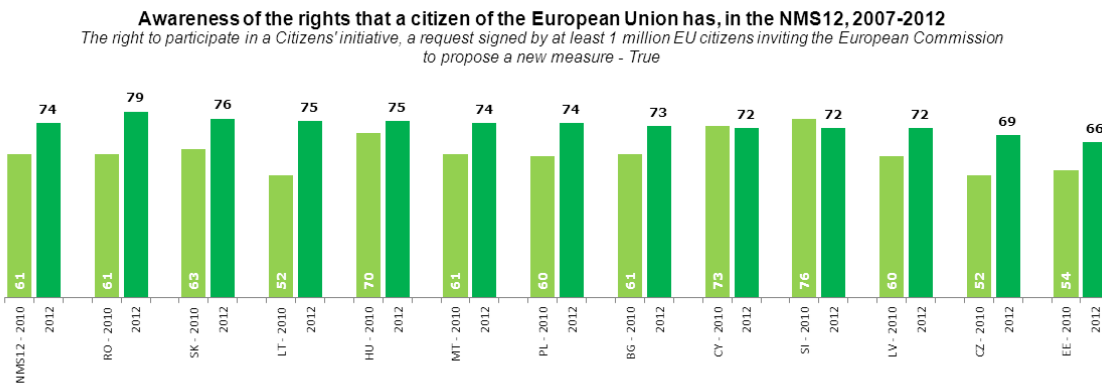
Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

Awareness of *the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if their country does not have an embassy in the third country concerned* has improved by six percentage points since 2007 amongst those living in NMS12 countries. At an individual country level awareness has improved most amongst those in Romania (+16) and Estonia (+7). In contrast, awareness of this right has declined in several countries, notably in Cyprus (-10) and Slovenia (-7).



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

Awareness that EU citizens have the *right to participate in a Citizens' initiative* has improved by 13 points across all NMS12 countries, and this pattern of improvement is repeated in most individual countries. The largest improvement in awareness is amongst respondents in Lithuania (+23), followed by those in Romania (+18) and the Czech Republic (+17). Conversely, there have been slight declines in awareness amongst respondents in Slovenia (-4) and Cyprus (-1).






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

Socio-demographic 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 have completed their education aged 20+ (92%), and to be familiar with the term citizen of the EU (89%).
- Respondents who are aware of the **right to make a complaint** to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman are most likely to have completed their education aged 20+ (92%), and to be familiar with the term citizen of the EU (90%).
- 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 familiar with the term citizen of the EU (84%).

- 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 third country concerned, are most likely to be under 55 (81%-83%), have completed their education aged 20+ (82%), and to be familiar with the term citizen of the EU (81%).
- Respondents who are aware of the **right to participate in a citizens' initiative** are most likely to be aged 15-24 (77%), have completed their education aged 20+ (75%), and to be familiar with the term citizen of the EU (74%).
- Respondents who are aware that, when residing in another Member State, they must **request a passport or other travel document from their national embassy/consulate rather than from the authorities of that country** are more likely to be male (51%), aged 25-54 (51% - 52%), or be self employed (52%) or employees (54%). In addition, the longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely it is to them to know that.

Q4.1 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - Yes %

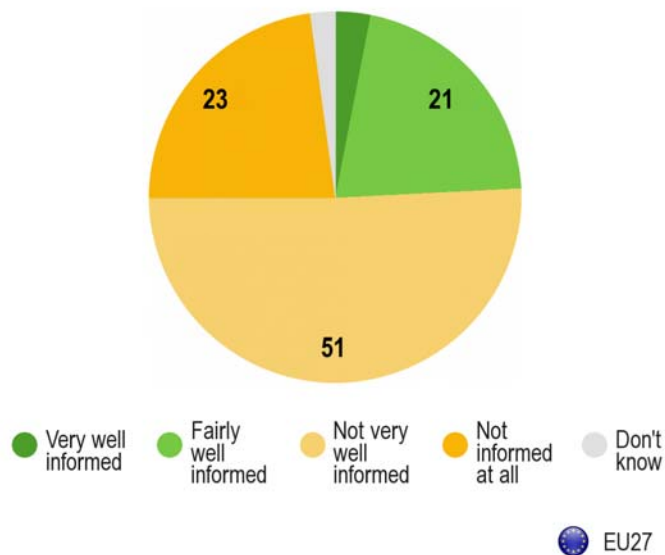
	The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions	The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman	When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State	When outside the EU, the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, 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	When residing in another Member State, the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate
EU27	88%	89%	82%	79%	73%	41%
 Age						
15-24	87%	87%	81%	83%	77%	49%
25-39	89%	89%	83%	81%	74%	40%
40-54	88%	90%	83%	81%	72%	37%
55 +	88%	88%	82%	76%	70%	41%
 Education (End of)						
15-	82%	82%	79%	72%	66%	48%
16-19	87%	88%	83%	79%	70%	42%
20+	92%	92%	83%	82%	75%	36%
Still studying	88%	86%	80%	83%	79%	49%
 Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	90%	90%	82%	82%	75%	37%
Employee	89%	92%	83%	81%	74%	36%
Manual workers	87%	86%	82%	80%	70%	46%
Not working	87%	87%	82%	78%	71%	45%
Familiar with EU citizenship						
Yes	89%	90%	84%	81%	74%	41%
No	83%	84%	76%	75%	67%	40%

2.3 Awareness of available recourse

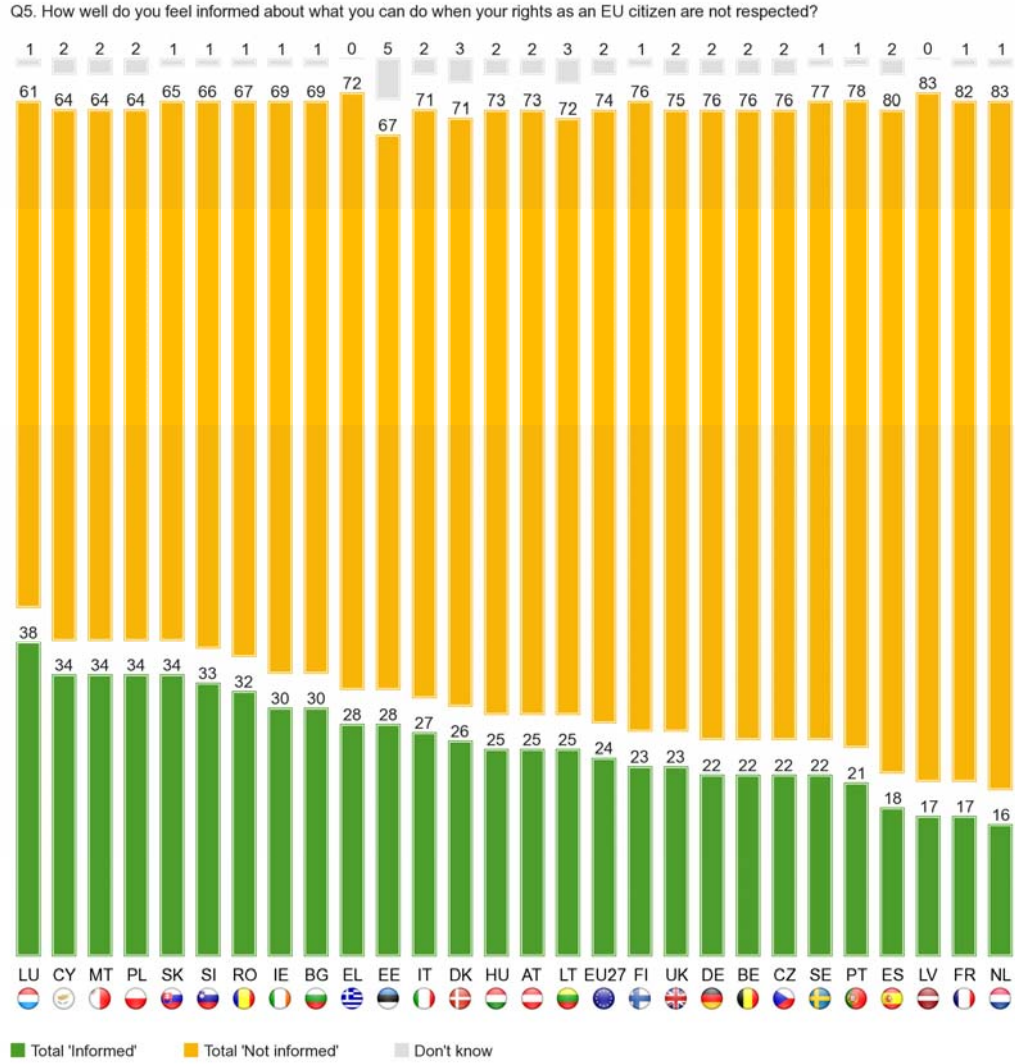
- Just under one quarter of Europeans feel well informed about what they can do if their rights are not respected -

Just under one quarter of respondents say that they feel well informed about what they can do when their rights as an EU citizen are not respected (24%). Once again, most feel 'fairly well informed' (21%), while 3% feel 'very well informed'. Half of the respondents say that they do not feel very well informed about what they can do when their rights as an EU citizen are not respected (51%) and 23% say they are 'not informed at all' about what to do in this situation.

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



Respondents living in Luxembourg 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 (38%), followed by those in Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Slovakia (all 34%). At the other end of the scale, only 16% of Dutch and 17% of Latvian and French respondents say the same.



Socio-demographic 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:

- Male (26%)
- Aged 15-24 (28%)
- Completed their education aged 20+ (27%)
- Self-employed (28%)
- Feel informed about their rights as an EU citizen (50%).

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

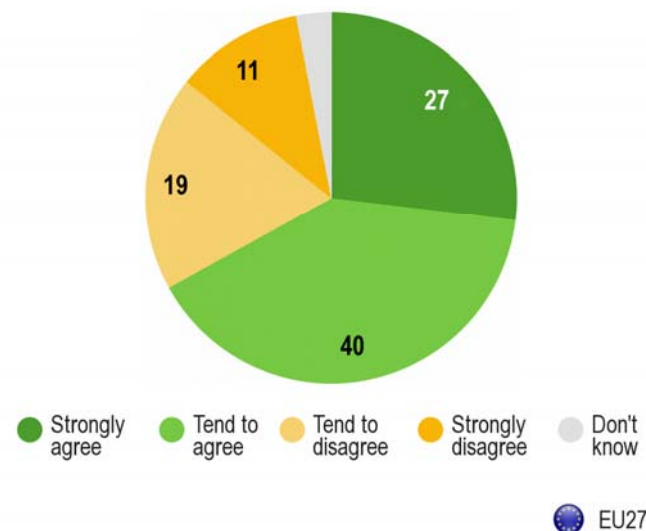
	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
EU27	24%	74%	2%
Sex			
Male	26%	72%	2%
Female	21%	77%	2%
Age			
15-24	28%	71%	1%
25-39	23%	76%	1%
40-54	21%	78%	1%
55 +	24%	73%	3%
Education (End of)			
15-	17%	80%	3%
16-19	21%	77%	2%
20+	27%	72%	1%
Still studying	32%	67%	1%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	28%	70%	2%
Employee	21%	78%	1%
Manual workers	19%	80%	1%
Not working	25%	73%	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

- More than two thirds consider that free movement of people within the EU has economic benefits for their country -

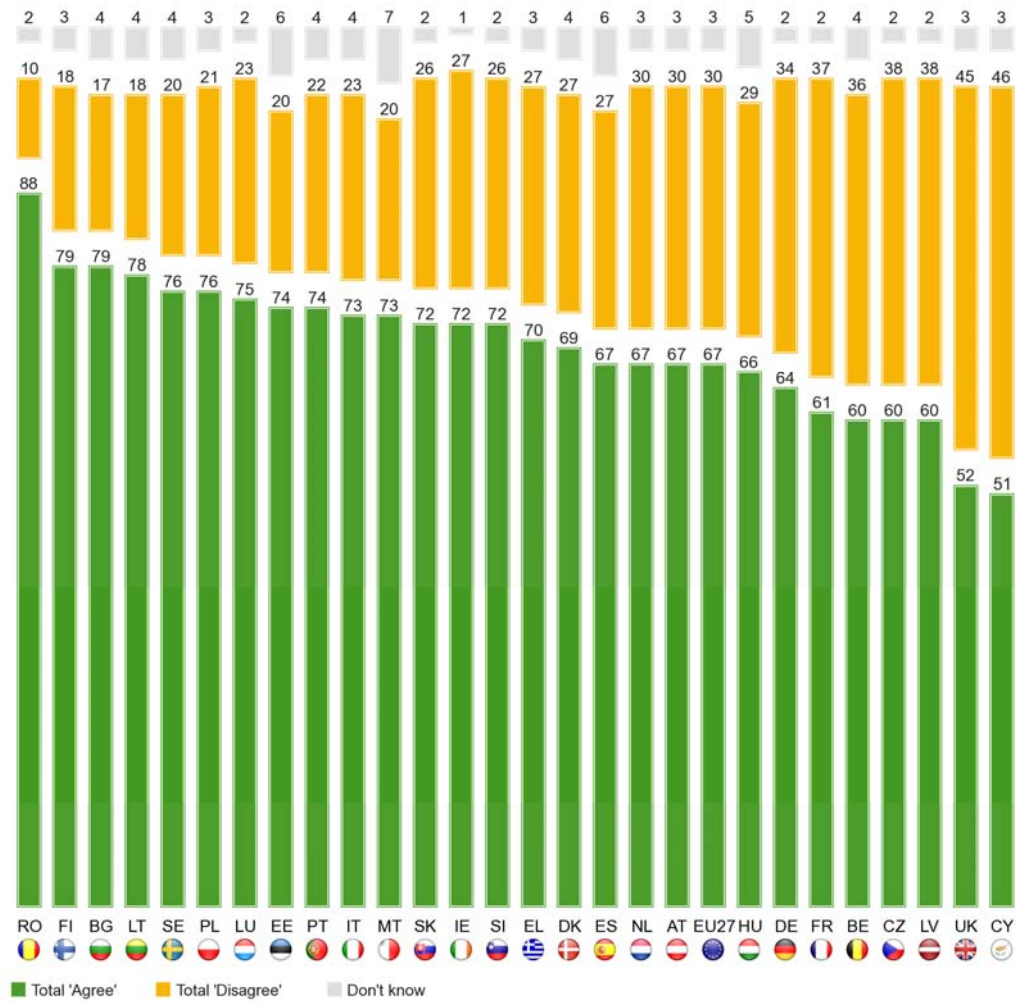
In a new question for this wave, respondents were asked if they agreed that 'free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of your country'. Slightly more than two thirds (67%) agree with this statement. More than one quarter (27%) 'strongly agree', while 40% 'tend to agree'. Conversely, three in ten (30%) disagree to some extent - 19% 'tend to disagree', while 11% 'strongly disagree'.

Q6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of your country.



An absolute majority of respondents in all countries agree that freedom of movement within the EU has economic benefits for their country. Those living in Romania are the most likely to agree (88%), followed at some distance by those in Finland, Bulgaria (both 79%) and Lithuania (78%). In contrast, 51% of Cypriot and 52% of UK respondents agree.

Q6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of your country.



Socio-demographic analysis

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

- Male (70%)
- Aged 15-24 (74%)
- Completed their education aged 20+ (75%)
- Self-employed (71%) or an employee (70%)
- Familiar with the term citizen of the EU (69%) and feel informed about their rights as an EU citizen (76%).

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of your country.

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	67%	30%	3%
Sex			
Male	70%	28%	2%
Female	65%	31%	4%
Age			
15-24	74%	24%	2%
25-39	68%	30%	2%
40-54	66%	31%	3%
55 +	63%	32%	5%
Education (End of)			
15-	53%	41%	6%
16-19	62%	35%	3%
20+	75%	23%	2%
Still studying	75%	23%	2%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	71%	27%	2%
Employee	70%	28%	2%
Manual workers	61%	35%	4%
Not working	65%	31%	4%
Familiar with EU citizenship			
Yes	69%	28%	3%
No	57%	39%	4%
Informed about rights as a citizen of the EU			
Informed	76%	21%	3%
Not informed	62%	34%	4%

IV. DESIRED FORMS OF CONSULAR PROTECTION

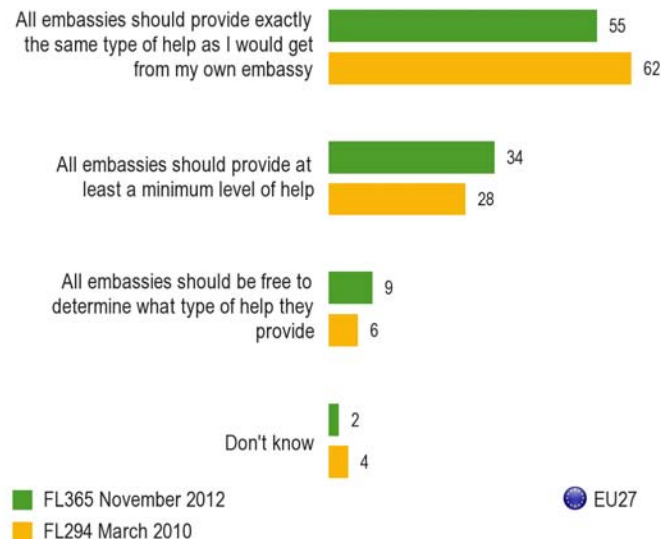
- A slight majority of EU citizens expect all EU embassies to provide exactly the same help they would receive from their own embassy. Two thirds think their non EU family members should be entitled to the same consular assistance as EU citizens. -

When in a country where their own Member State does not have an embassy or a consulate, citizens of the EU are entitled to ask for help at the embassy or consulate of any EU Member State, under the same conditions as the nationals of that State. Member States have considerable discretion over what types of assistance their embassies and consulates provide to their own citizens and therefore also to non-national EU citizens unrepresented by their own embassy or consulate.

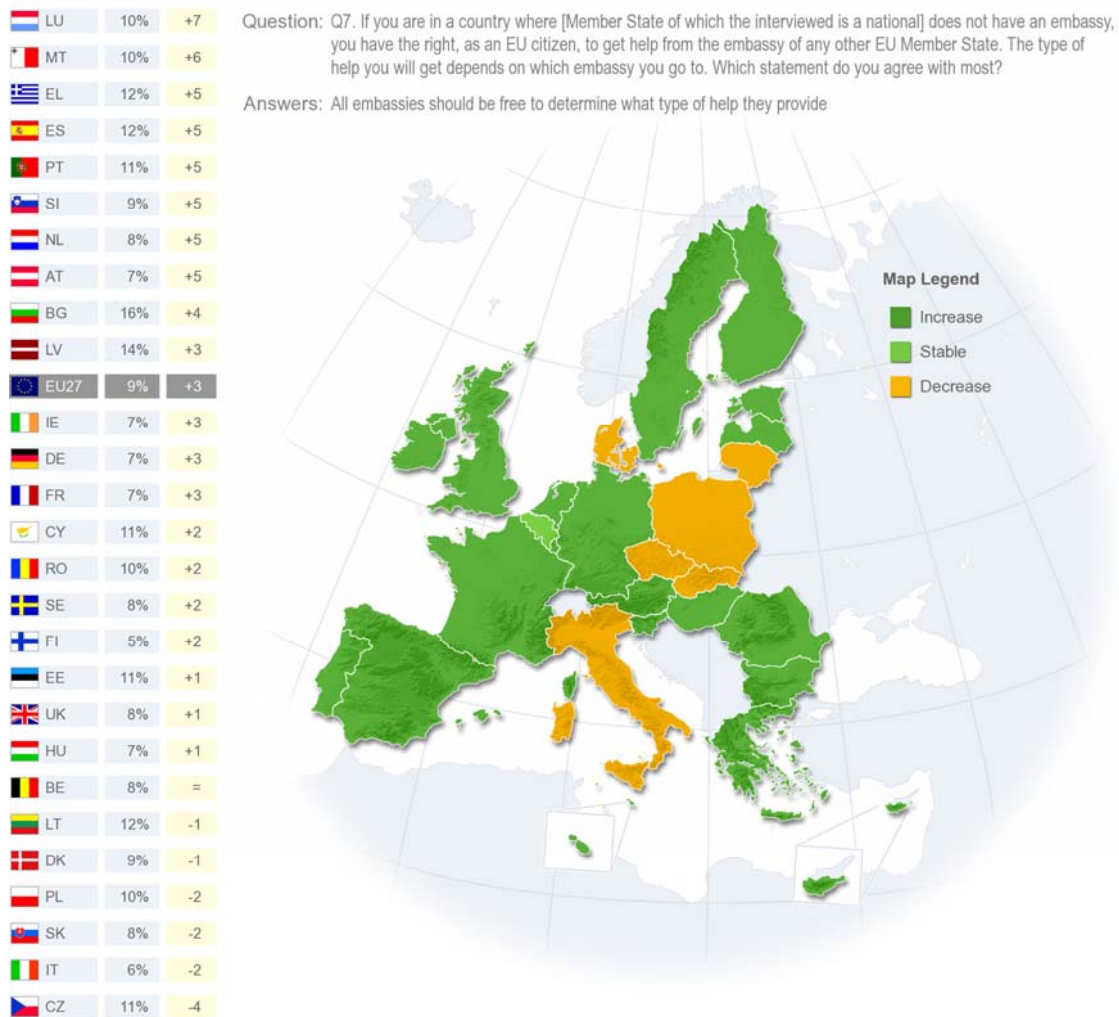
Only 9% of the respondents agree that embassies should have freedom in this aspect, and therefore approve the current situation.

The majority (55%) think that all embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as they would receive from their own embassy. Respondents are now less likely to think this way than they were in 2010 (-7 percentage points). Just over one third (34%) think that all embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help (an increase of six percentage points).

Q7. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type of help you will get depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with most?



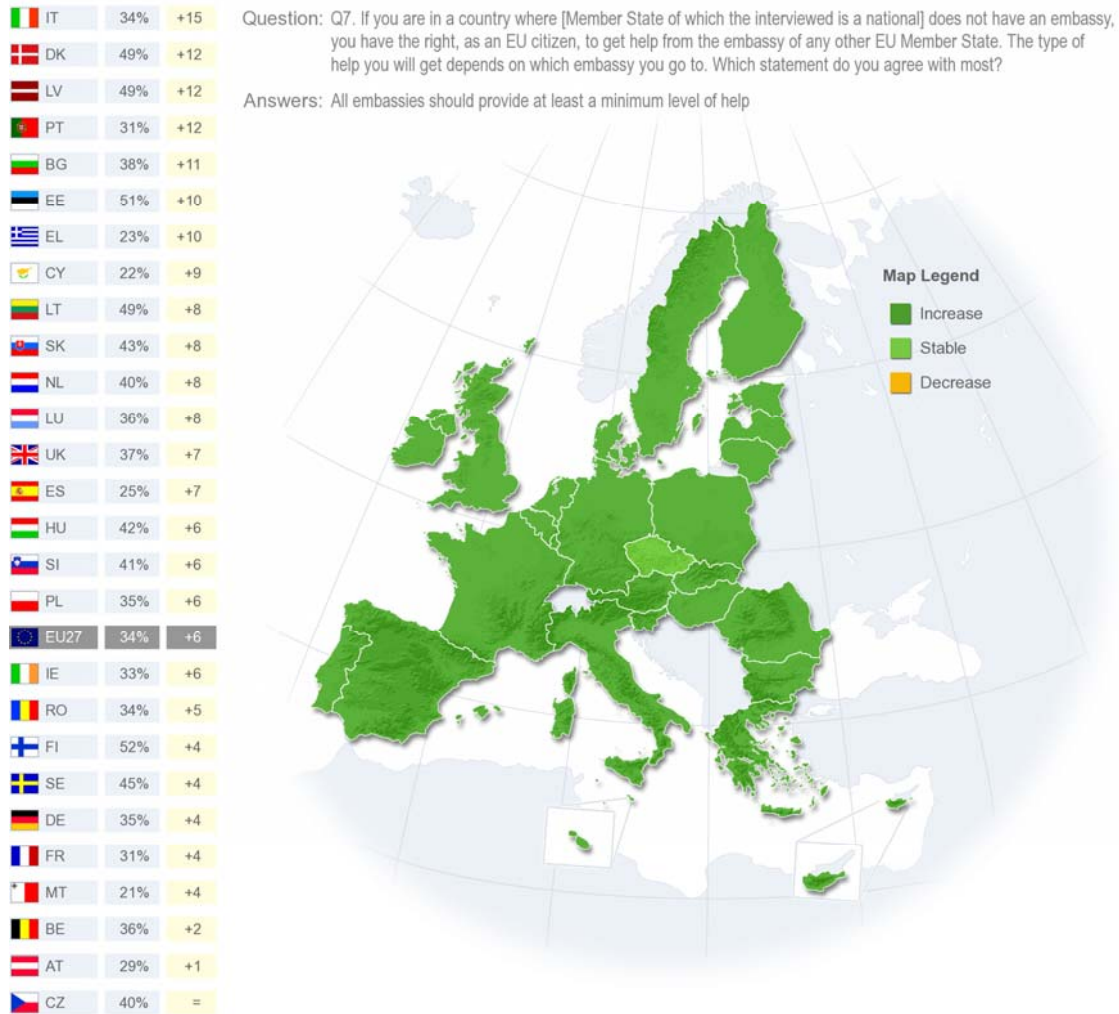
The map below illustrates that since 2010 respondents in most countries are now more likely to think that embassies should be free to determine the type of help they provide. This is particularly the case amongst respondents in Luxembourg (+7 percentage points).



Evolution Nov. 2012 - March 2010

The map below illustrates that since 2010 respondents in all but one country are now more likely to think that embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help. The exception is in the Czech Republic, where the proportion has remained the same.

Italy (+15 percentage points), Denmark, Latvia and Portugal (all +12) have seen the largest increase since 2010.



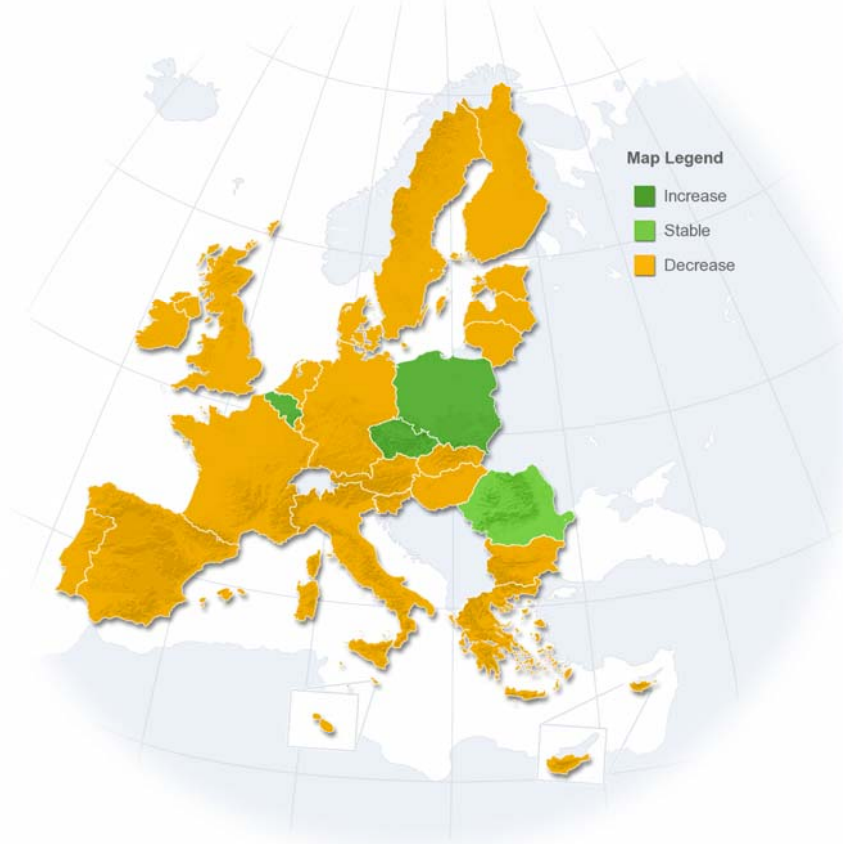
Evolution Nov. 2012 - March 2010

As the map below illustrates, in most countries respondents are now less likely to say that all embassies should provide the same help as their national embassy. This is particularly the case for respondents in Estonia, Luxembourg (both -15 percentage points), Portugal and Greece (both -14). At the other end of the scale, respondents in the Czech Republic (+9), Poland (+5) and Belgium (+2) are all more likely to think that all embassies should provide the same help as their national embassy.

 CZ	48%	+9
 PL	53%	+5
 BE	53%	+2
 RO	52%	=
 SK	46%	-1
 SE	44%	-6
 LT	33%	-6
 MT	67%	-7
 IE	60%	-7
 AT	60%	-7
 FR	59%	-7
 EU27	55%	-7
 HU	49%	-7
 BG	43%	-7
 FI	41%	-7
 UK	53%	-8
 DE	55%	-9
 DK	39%	-10
 CY	62%	-11
 ES	61%	-11
 NL	51%	-12
 LV	36%	-12
 IT	58%	-13
 SI	45%	-13
 EL	62%	-14
 PT	56%	-14
 LU	52%	-15
 EE	32%	-15

Question: Q7. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type of help you will get depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with most?

Answers: All embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy



Evolution Nov.2012 - March 2010

Socio-demographic analysis

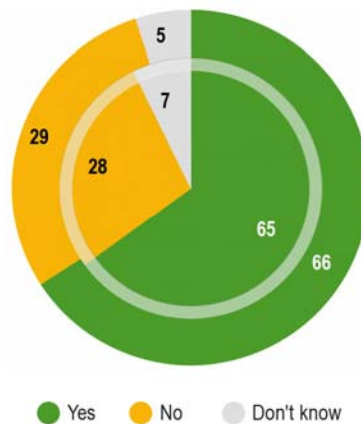
Respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than older age groups to think that **all embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help** (41% vs. 29%-36%), and are the least likely to think that **all embassies should provide the same level of assistance as their national embassy** (46% vs. 54%-58%). In addition, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think that **all embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help**. Almost four in ten who completed their education aged 20+ think this way (37%), compared to 27% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger).

Q7 If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type of help you will get depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with most?

	All embassies should be free to determine what type of help they provide	All embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help	All embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy	Don't know
EU27	9%	34%	55%	2%
Age				
15-24	11%	41%	46%	2%
25-39	9%	36%	54%	1%
40-54	7%	36%	55%	2%
55 +	9%	29%	58%	4%
Education (End of)				
15-	11%	27%	58%	4%
16-19	9%	33%	56%	2%
20+	7%	37%	54%	2%
Still studying	11%	43%	45%	1%

Respondents were also asked if they believed that EU citizens' family members who are not themselves EU citizens should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens. Two thirds (66%) think that they should. This result is consistent with 2010.

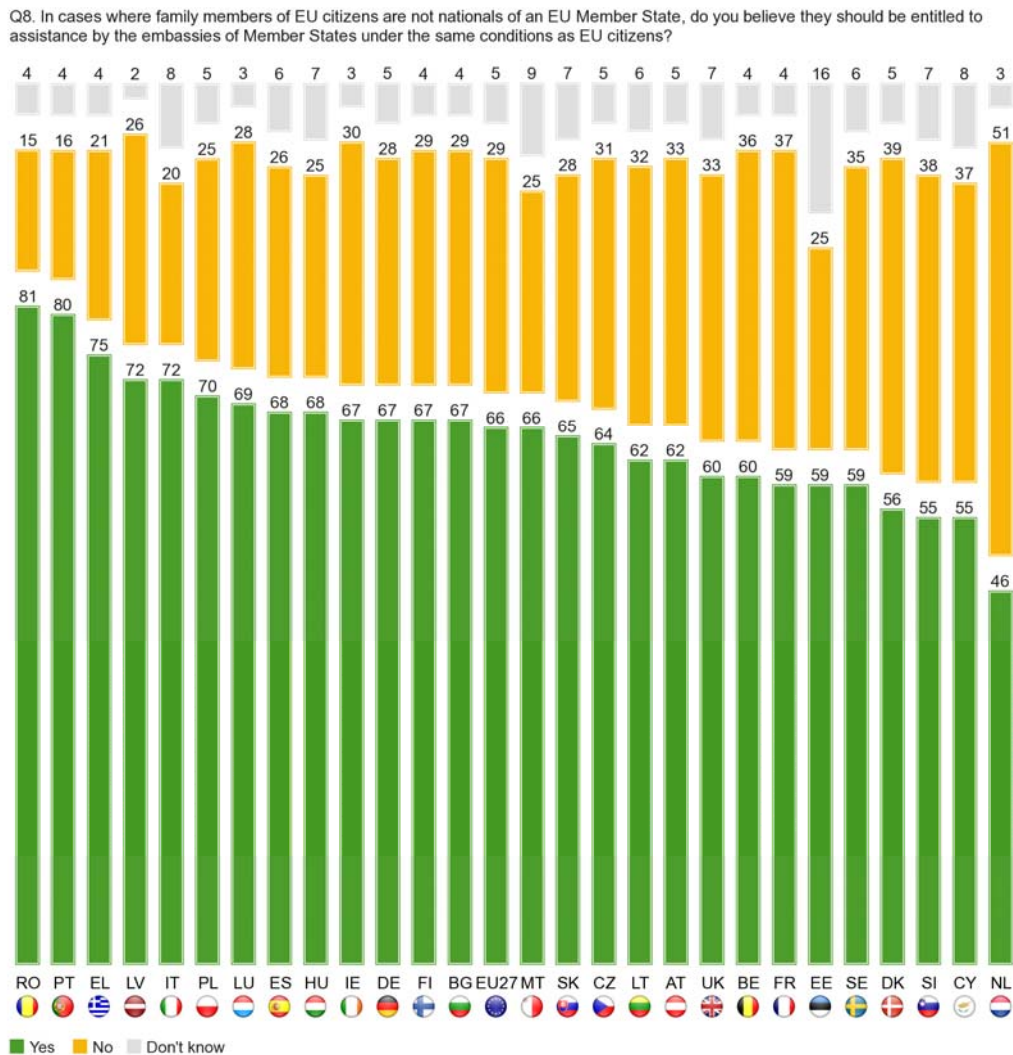
Q8. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?



Inner pie : FL294 March 2010
Outer pie : FL365 November 2012

EU27

Eight out of ten respondents in Romania (81%) and Portugal (80%) think that non EU national family members should receive the same assistance from EU embassies as citizens, as do 75% of Greek respondents. In fact, an absolute majority of respondents in all countries (except the Netherlands) think this way. In the case of the Netherlands, 46% agree, while 51% disagree.

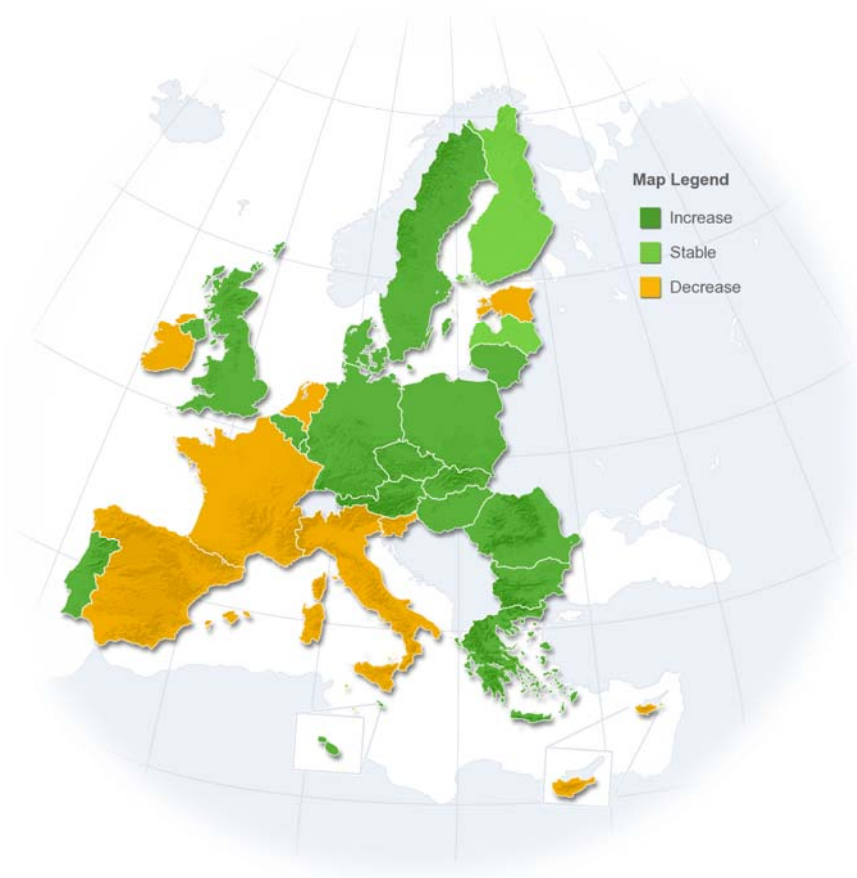


The map below illustrates that, in general terms, those who are now more likely to agree that EU national family members should receive the same assistance from EU embassies as citizens are located in northern and eastern areas of the EU - in particular Sweden (+21) and Belgium (+19). The largest declines in agreement are seen amongst respondents living in Cyprus (-12) and Estonia (-10).

	SE	59%	+21
	BE	60%	+19
	RO	81%	+8
	MT	66%	+7
	PT	80%	+6
	LU	69%	+6
	BG	67%	+6
	CZ	64%	+6
	LT	62%	+6
	DK	56%	+5
	SK	65%	+4
	PL	70%	+3
	UK	60%	+3
	EL	75%	+2
	DE	67%	+2
	HU	68%	+1
	EU27	66%	+1
	AT	62%	+1
	LV	72%	=
	FI	67%	=
	ES	68%	-1
	IE	67%	-3
	SI	55%	-3
	NL	46%	-4
	FR	59%	-5
	IT	72%	-6
	EE	59%	-10
	CY	55%	-12

Question: Q8. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?

Answers: Yes



Evolution Nov.2012 - March 2010

The only **socio-demographic** difference worth mentioning is that those aged 15-24 are more likely than older age groups to think that non-EU national family members should be entitled to the same consular assistance as citizens (72% vs. 62%-67%).

Q8 In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	66%	29%	5%
Age			
15-24	72%	25%	3%
25-39	67%	29%	4%
40-54	66%	29%	5%
55 +	62%	29%	9%

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 365

"European Union Citizenship"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 8th and the 10th of November 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 365 about "European Union Citizenship".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Justice. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 365 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country 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.

A comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from the national statistics office. The weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. Gender, age, region, social class and the vote in the referendum on the Stability Treaty were introduced in the iteration procedure.

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

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

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.001	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.002	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.012	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.002	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.002	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.003	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	507	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	502	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.006	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	512	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.004	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.008	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.009	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.001	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.003	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.003	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.002	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			25.587	08/11/2012	10/11/2012	408.787.006

QUESTIONNAIRE

EUROPEAN UNION CITIZENSHIP

ASK ALL

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

(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

MODIFIED TREND FL294 Q1

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

MODIFIED TREND FL294 Q2

Q3: Rotate statements 1 to 3

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 - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

FL294 Q3

Q4: Rotate statements 1 to 6

Q4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. (M) In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
1	The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions (M)	1	2	3
2	The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman (M)	1	2	3
3	When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State (M)	1	2	3
4	When outside the EU, the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there (M)	1	2	3
5	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 (M)	1	2	3
6	When residing in another Member State, the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate (N)	1	2	3

MODIFIED TREND FL294 Q4

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

(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

NEW

Q6	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of your country.
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

NEW

Q7: Rotate items 1 to 3

Q7	If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type of help you will get depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with most? (M)
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

All embassies should be free to determine what type of help they provide(M)	1
All embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help (M)	2
All embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy (M)	3
DK/NA	4

MODIFIED TREND FL294 Q5

Q8	In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?
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Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3





























FL294 Q6

TABLES

Q1 Cette enquête concerne la citoyenneté de l'Union européenne. Connaissez-vous le terme « citoyen de l'Union européenne » ?

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





























Q1 Bei dieser Umfrage geht es um die Unionsbürgerschaft der Europäischen Union. Sind Sie vertraut mit dem Begriff "Unionsbürger der Europäischen Union"?

	%	Oui et vous savez ce que cela signifie		Oui, vous en avez entendu parler, mais n'êtes pas sûr(e) de ce que cela signifie		Non, vous n'avez jamais entendu le terme « citoyen de l'Union européenne »		NSP/SR		Total 'Oui'	
		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
 EU 27		46	3	35	0	19	-3	0	0	81	3
 BE		31	-22	38	21	30	0	1	1	69	-1
 BG		42	1	48	4	10	-1	0	-4	90	5
 CZ		40	-1	39	0	21	2	0	-1	79	-1
 DK		37	7	47	11	16	-18	0	0	84	18
 DE		19	-2	38	0	43	2	0	0	57	-2
 EE		42	-12	47	9	10	2	1	1	89	-3
 IE		58	0	31	3	11	-3	0	0	89	3
 EL		51	0	32	-1	17	2	0	-1	83	-1
 ES		62	2	27	-1	10	-2	1	1	89	1
 FR		39	4	45	5	16	-9	0	0	84	9
 IT		65	7	28	-2	7	-5	0	0	93	5
 CY		46	-15	37	8	16	7	1	0	83	-7
 LV		24	-27	54	15	21	12	1	0	78	-12
 LT		34	-13	42	5	24	9	0	-1	76	-8
 LU		44	1	39	4	17	-5	0	0	83	5
 HU		42	-11	46	4	12	7	0	0	88	-7
 MT		46	1	30	-2	22	0	2	1	76	-1
 NL		28	-12	42	11	30	1	0	0	70	-1
 AT		31	-2	39	0	30	3	0	-1	70	-2
 PL		64	32	26	-22	10	-9	0	-1	90	10
 PT		54	-3	34	6	11	-3	1	0	88	3
 RO		63	3	32	0	5	-1	0	-2	95	3
 SI		52	3	29	-7	19	4	0	0	81	-4
 SK		56	-20	35	15	8	4	1	1	91	-5
 FI		47	-1	40	-4	13	5	0	0	87	-5
 SE		35	-1	44	1	21	0	0	0	79	0
 UK		45	2	35	1	20	-3	0	0	80	3

Q2 Comment vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur vos droits en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne ?

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





























Q2 Wie gut fühlen Sie sich über Ihre Rechte als europäischer Unionsbürger informiert?

	%	Très bien informé(e) Very well informed Sehr gut informiert		Plutôt bien informé(e) Fairly well informed Ziemlich gut informiert		Pas très bien informé(e) Not very well informed Nicht sehr gut informiert		Pas du tout informé(e) Not informed at all Überhaupt nicht informiert		NSP/SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Total 'Informé(e)' Total 'Informed' Gesamt 'Informiert'		Total 'Pas informé(e)' Total 'Not informed' Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'	
		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
		 EU 27		4	1	32	3	43	-5	20	1	1	0	36	4
 BE		5	0	30	2	39	-6	24	4	2	0	35	2	63	-2
 BG		5	0	34	5	45	-1	16	-2	0	-2	39	5	61	-3
 CZ		3	-1	29	-2	47	5	19	-3	2	1	32	-3	66	2
 DK		8	4	41	5	38	-7	11	-3	2	1	49	9	49	-10
 DE		4	1	28	1	42	-8	23	4	3	2	32	2	65	-4
 EE		3	-1	37	-3	41	-2	15	4	4	2	40	-4	56	2
 IE		7	1	39	-2	40	3	14	-1	0	-1	46	-1	54	2
 EL		8	2	28	-4	43	7	21	-4	0	-1	36	-2	64	3
 ES		2	1	31	1	44	-3	21	0	2	1	33	2	65	-3
 FR		3	2	29	4	45	-5	22	-1	1	0	32	6	67	-6
 IT		3	-1	32	3	50	-1	15	-1	0	0	35	2	65	-2
 CY		5	-2	33	0	42	2	20	1	0	-1	38	-2	62	3
 LV		2	0	18	-6	49	-7	30	12	1	1	20	-6	79	5
 LT		3	-1	30	6	44	-6	21	1	2	0	33	5	65	-5
 LU		7	4	39	-2	41	-3	12	0	1	1	46	2	53	-3
 HU		4	1	34	0	48	1	14	-2	0	0	38	1	62	-1
 MT		10	6	35	-7	39	-1	14	3	2	-1	45	-1	53	2
 NL		1	0	24	-5	40	-11	33	15	2	1	25	-5	73	4
 AT		5	2	31	-4	44	-1	19	3	1	0	36	-2	63	2
 PL		4	2	41	12	41	-13	13	-1	1	0	45	14	54	-14
 PT		2	1	30	1	50	-2	16	-1	2	1	32	2	66	-3
 RO		5	1	35	-4	50	9	9	-5	1	-1	40	-3	59	4
 SI		6	4	35	-8	45	4	13	0	1	0	41	-4	58	4
 SK		4	-3	43	-6	41	7	10	0	2	2	47	-9	51	7
 FI		4	3	36	6	51	-9	9	1	0	-1	40	9	60	-8
 SE		3	0	41	16	41	-11	14	-4	1	-1	44	16	55	-15
 UK		6	3	29	1	37	-7	26	2	2	1	35	4	63	-5

Q3.1 Pour chacune des propositions que je vais vous lire, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que cela est vrai ou faux :
Vous devez faire la demande pour devenir un citoyen de l'Union

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 Union





























Q3.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der Aussagen, die ich Ihnen jetzt vorlese, ob Sie denken, dass diese richtig oder falsch ist.
Man muss darum bitten, Unionsbürger zu werden

		Vrai		Faux		NSP/SR	
		TRUE		FALSE		DK/NA	
		Richtig		Falsch		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	17	-3	78	4	5	-1
	BE	24	-11	72	14	4	-3
	BG	49	39	45	-26	6	-13
	CZ	10	-5	87	6	3	-1
	DK	18	-3	80	7	2	-4
	DE	14	-2	78	0	8	2
	EE	22	-2	67	0	11	2
	IE	19	-5	77	4	4	1
	EL	25	2	71	-1	4	-1
	ES	14	-8	82	8	4	0
	FR	16	-5	82	6	2	-1
	IT	13	-12	83	12	4	0
	CY	20	-3	73	-1	7	4
	LV	23	7	71	-5	6	-2
	LT	26	5	67	-1	7	-4
	LU	20	-10	77	9	3	1
	HU	16	8	79	-9	5	1
	MT	23	3	71	3	6	-6
	NL	15	-9	80	9	5	0
	AT	15	2	79	-2	6	0
	PL	13	2	85	1	2	-3
	PT	21	0	75	6	4	-6
	RO	31	7	66	-3	3	-4
	SI	17	1	76	-5	7	4
	SK	16	7	81	-3	3	-4
	FI	13	-6	79	3	8	3
	SE	12	-2	85	3	3	-1
	UK	20	-4	71	4	9	0

Q3.2 Pour chacune des propositions que je vais vous lire, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que cela est vrai ou faux :
Vous êtes à la fois un citoyen de l'Union et (NATIONALITE) en même temps

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 Union and (NATIONALITY) at the same time





























Q3.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der Aussagen, die ich Ihnen jetzt vorlese, ob Sie denken, dass diese richtig oder falsch ist.
Sie sind beides, Unionsbürger und gleichzeitig (NATIONALER) Staatsbürger

		Vrai		Faux		NSP/SR	
		TRUE		FALSE		DK/NA	
		Richtig		Falsch		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	89	-1	9	1	2	0
	BE	90	2	8	0	2	-2
	BG	88	3	10	4	2	-7
	CZ	88	7	10	-6	2	-1
	DK	88	4	10	-2	2	-2
	DE	86	-3	10	1	4	2
	EE	87	-3	9	2	4	1
	IE	94	2	5	-2	1	0
	EL	87	-2	12	3	1	-1
	ES	90	-2	8	0	2	2
	FR	92	-1	7	1	1	0
	IT	94	2	4	-3	2	1
	CY	87	-9	10	7	3	2
	LV	79	-7	18	8	3	-1
	LT	74	-8	22	10	4	-2
	LU	85	-1	13	-1	2	2
	HU	84	-8	13	7	3	1
	MT	94	1	4	0	2	-1
	NL	90	-2	8	2	2	0
	AT	91	0	7	1	2	-1
	PL	93	1	6	1	1	-2
	PT	91	-1	7	3	2	-2
	RO	94	3	5	0	1	-3
	SI	89	-4	9	3	2	1
	SK	92	0	7	1	1	-1
	FI	87	-4	9	2	4	2
	SE	90	3	8	-2	2	-1
	UK	80	-3	15	5	5	-2

Q3.3 Pour chacune des propositions que je vais vous lire, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que cela est vrai ou faux :
Si vous le souhaitez, vous pouvez choisir de ne pas être un citoyen de l'Union

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 Union

Q3.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der Aussagen, die ich Ihnen jetzt vorlese, ob Sie denken, dass diese richtig oder falsch ist.
Wenn Sie es wünschen, können Sie wählen, kein Unionsbürger zu sein

		Vrai		Faux		NSP/SR	
		TRUE		FALSE		DK/NA	
		Richtig		Falsch		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	21	<i>1</i>	72	<i>2</i>	7	<i>-3</i>
	BE	23	<i>-5</i>	72	<i>10</i>	5	<i>-5</i>
	BG	35	<i>13</i>	57	<i>5</i>	8	<i>-18</i>
	CZ	19	<i>-4</i>	74	<i>8</i>	7	<i>-4</i>
	DK	15	<i>-1</i>	80	<i>6</i>	5	<i>-5</i>
	DE	21	<i>0</i>	70	<i>-1</i>	9	<i>1</i>
	EE	38	<i>6</i>	46	<i>-5</i>	16	<i>-1</i>
	IE	22	<i>0</i>	72	<i>4</i>	6	<i>-4</i>
	EL	34	<i>11</i>	61	<i>-7</i>	5	<i>-4</i>
	ES	17	<i>-3</i>	78	<i>4</i>	5	<i>-1</i>
	FR	22	<i>2</i>	75	<i>4</i>	3	<i>-6</i>
	IT	14	<i>-4</i>	78	<i>2</i>	8	<i>2</i>
	CY	24	<i>7</i>	69	<i>-3</i>	7	<i>-4</i>
	LV	42	<i>10</i>	50	<i>3</i>	8	<i>-13</i>
	LT	40	<i>17</i>	52	<i>-5</i>	8	<i>-12</i>
	LU	22	<i>3</i>	74	<i>-2</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	HU	25	<i>9</i>	67	<i>-6</i>	8	<i>-3</i>
	MT	20	<i>7</i>	70	<i>-4</i>	10	<i>-3</i>
	NL	13	<i>-5</i>	82	<i>5</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	AT	18	<i>3</i>	75	<i>-2</i>	7	<i>-1</i>
	PL	19	<i>5</i>	76	<i>5</i>	5	<i>-10</i>
	PT	23	<i>6</i>	71	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>-5</i>
	RO	32	<i>16</i>	63	<i>-5</i>	5	<i>-11</i>
	SI	28	<i>7</i>	58	<i>-9</i>	14	<i>2</i>
	SK	23	<i>12</i>	72	<i>-4</i>	5	<i>-8</i>
	FI	16	<i>5</i>	74	<i>-8</i>	10	<i>3</i>
	SE	12	<i>-4</i>	82	<i>6</i>	6	<i>-2</i>
	UK	24	<i>-4</i>	66	<i>8</i>	10	<i>-4</i>

Q3T - Connaissance des droits citoyens de l'UE





























Moyenne

Q3T - Knowledge of EU citizens rights

Average

Q3T - Connaissance des droits citoyens de l'UE

Durchschnitt

		Moyenne des bonnes réponses	Moyenne des mauvaises réponses	NSP
		Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	DK
		Durchschnitt der richtigen Antworten	Durchschnittlich falsche Antworten	WN
%		Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365
	EU 27	80	15	5
	BE	78	18	4
	BG	64	31	5
	CZ	83	13	4
	DK	83	14	3
	DE	78	15	7
	EE	67	23	10
	IE	81	15	4
	EL	73	24	3
	ES	83	13	4
	FR	83	15	2
	IT	85	10	5
	CY	76	18	6
	LV	67	28	5
	LT	65	29	6
	LU	79	18	3
	HU	77	18	5
	MT	78	16	6
	NL	84	12	4
	AT	82	13	5
	PL	85	12	3
	PT	79	17	4
	RO	74	23	3
	SI	74	18	8
	SK	82	15	3
	FI	80	13	7
	SE	85	11	4
	UK	72	20	8

Q4.1 En fait, tous les citoyens des États membres de l'UE sont déjà « citoyens de l'Union européenne » depuis 1993. A votre avis, quels droits un citoyen de l'Union a-t-il ?





























Le droit de résider dans n'importe quel État membre de l'Union Européenne, sous certaines conditions

Q4.1 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

The right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions

Q4.1 Tatsächlich sind alle Bürger der EU-Mitgliedstaaten bereits seit 1993 "europäische Unionsbürger". Welche Rechte hat Ihrer Meinung nach ein Unionsbürger?

Das Recht, unter gewissen Bedingungen, in jedem Mitgliedstaat der Europäischen Union zu wohnen

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
 EU 27		88	-1	9	1	3	0
 BE		86	-1	12	4	2	-3
 BG		89	3	9	3	2	-6
 CZ		94	13	5	-11	1	-2
 DK		91	-2	8	3	1	-1
 DE		90	-2	9	3	1	-1
 EE		92	0	4	-1	4	1
 IE		92	-1	6	0	2	1
 EL		83	-9	14	9	3	0
 ES		90	-2	7	1	3	1
 FR		88	0	11	2	1	-2
 IT		84	0	11	-1	5	1
 CY		88	-1	7	-1	5	2
 LV		95	0	4	1	1	-1
 LT		93	4	5	-1	2	-3
 LU		88	-4	10	3	2	1
 HU		92	2	5	0	3	-2
 MT		87	0	9	3	4	-3
 NL		86	-2	12	1	2	1
 AT		90	0	8	1	2	-1
 PL		87	-2	10	2	3	0
 PT		90	1	8	2	2	-3
 RO		96	5	3	-2	1	-3
 SI		85	-1	11	-1	4	2
 SK		94	7	4	-3	2	-4
 FI		98	2	1	-2	1	0
 SE		91	-1	6	0	3	1
 UK		84	-2	9	-1	7	3

Q4.2 En fait, tous les citoyens des États membres de l'UE sont déjà « citoyens de l'Union européenne » depuis 1993. A votre avis, quels droits un citoyen de l'Union a-t-il ?





























Le droit de déposer une plainte auprès de la Commission européenne, du Parlement européen ou du médiateur européen

Q4.2 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

The right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman

Q4.2 Tatsächlich sind alle Bürger der EU-Mitgliedstaaten bereits seit 1993 "europäische Unionsbürger". Welche Rechte hat Ihrer Meinung nach ein Unionsbürger?

Das Recht, bei der Europäischen Kommission, beim Europäischen Parlament oder beim Europäischen Bürgerbeauftragten eine Beschwerde einzureichen

	%	Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
 EU 27		89	2	7	0	4	-2
 BE		89	7	8	0	3	-7
 BG		90	6	6	2	4	-8
 CZ		89	14	8	-10	3	-4
 DK		90	-3	7	3	3	0
 DE		88	1	8	-1	4	0
 EE		88	0	4	-2	8	2
 IE		95	1	4	0	1	-1
 EL		90	2	7	1	3	-3
 ES		90	-2	6	2	4	0
 FR		87	5	10	0	3	-5
 IT		80	-2	10	1	10	1
 CY		87	-4	8	4	5	0
 LV		94	-1	3	1	3	0
 LT		88	11	7	0	5	-11
 LU		87	-2	9	2	4	0
 HU		91	2	5	0	4	-2
 MT		90	7	5	1	5	-8
 NL		90	-4	8	4	2	0
 AT		88	-1	8	0	4	1
 PL		95	4	2	-2	3	-2
 PT		88	3	7	2	5	-5
 RO		93	9	4	0	3	-9
 SI		93	-2	4	0	3	2
 SK		92	6	5	-1	3	-5
 FI		92	-3	5	2	3	1
 SE		91	1	5	-1	4	0
 UK		90	-1	6	1	4	0

Q4.3 En fait, tous les citoyens des États membres de l'UE sont déjà « citoyens de l'Union européenne » depuis 1993. A votre avis, quels droits un citoyen de l'Union a-t-il ?





























Lorsqu'il/elle réside dans un autre Etat membre, le droit d'être traité(e) exactement de la même manière qu'un ressortissant de cet Etat membre

Q4.3 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

When residing in another Member State, the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State

Q4.3 Tatsächlich sind alle Bürger der EU-Mitgliedstaaten bereits seit 1993 "europäische Unionsbürger". Welche Rechte hat Ihrer Meinung nach ein Unionsbürger?

Wenn man in einem anderen Mitgliedstaat wohnt, das Recht, in genau der gleichen Art und Weise behandelt zu werden, wie ein Bürger dieses Staates

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	82	-3	15	4	3	-1
	BE	76	-7	21	12	3	-5
	BG	86	3	11	7	3	-10
	CZ	79	10	17	-8	4	-2
	DK	71	0	25	2	4	-2
	DE	72	-7	25	7	3	0
	EE	82	-1	12	-1	6	2
	IE	90	-1	9	1	1	0
	EL	88	4	10	-2	2	-2
	ES	91	-2	7	1	2	1
	FR	77	-7	20	8	3	-1
	IT	89	-3	8	3	3	0
	CY	80	-7	15	7	5	0
	LV	83	-7	14	7	3	0
	LT	93	9	6	-3	1	-6
	LU	83	-4	15	4	2	0
	HU	81	-1	15	4	4	-3
	MT	94	5	4	0	2	-5
	NL	79	-2	18	2	3	0
	AT	81	0	17	2	2	-2
	PL	90	2	8	1	2	-3
	PT	92	-1	6	3	2	-2
	RO	92	6	6	0	2	-6
	SI	68	-8	25	7	7	1
	SK	86	1	10	2	4	-3
	FI	88	-1	10	1	2	0
	SE	78	-3	18	3	4	0
	UK	79	-4	16	3	5	1





























Q4.4 En fait, tous les citoyens des États membres de l'UE sont déjà « citoyens de l'Union européenne » depuis 1993. A votre avis, quels droits un citoyen de l'Union a-t-il ? Etant en dehors de l'UE, le droit de demander de l'aide aux ambassades d'autres États membres de l'UE, si son pays n'y a pas d'ambassade

Q4.4 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

When outside the EU, the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there

Q4.4 Tatsächlich sind alle Bürger der EU-Mitgliedstaaten bereits seit 1993 "europäische Unionsbürger". Welche Rechte hat Ihrer Meinung nach ein Unionsbürger?

Wenn man sich außerhalb der EU befindet, das Recht, bei den Botschaften anderer EU-Mitgliedstaaten um Hilfe zu bitten, wenn sein/ihr Land dort keine Botschaft hat

%		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	79	<i>0</i>	13	<i>3</i>	8	<i>-3</i>
	BE	77	<i>1</i>	17	<i>8</i>	6	<i>-9</i>
	BG	87	<i>11</i>	8	<i>4</i>	5	<i>-15</i>
	CZ	78	<i>6</i>	13	<i>-3</i>	9	<i>-3</i>
	DK	80	<i>3</i>	12	<i>0</i>	8	<i>-3</i>
	DE	80	<i>-2</i>	15	<i>3</i>	5	<i>-1</i>
	EE	89	<i>1</i>	5	<i>0</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
	IE	83	<i>-2</i>	12	<i>2</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	EL	81	<i>2</i>	11	<i>1</i>	8	<i>-3</i>
	ES	80	<i>-6</i>	10	<i>4</i>	10	<i>2</i>
	FR	70	<i>0</i>	22	<i>6</i>	8	<i>-6</i>
	IT	85	<i>-2</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	9	<i>4</i>
	CY	74	<i>-4</i>	14	<i>6</i>	12	<i>-2</i>
	LV	82	<i>-3</i>	14	<i>10</i>	4	<i>-7</i>
	LT	87	<i>7</i>	9	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-9</i>
	LU	77	<i>-6</i>	17	<i>6</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	HU	87	<i>3</i>	7	<i>3</i>	6	<i>-6</i>
	MT	80	<i>6</i>	12	<i>1</i>	8	<i>-7</i>
	NL	79	<i>-4</i>	15	<i>4</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	AT	80	<i>1</i>	12	<i>1</i>	8	<i>-2</i>
	PL	90	<i>12</i>	4	<i>-2</i>	6	<i>-10</i>
	PT	82	<i>1</i>	11	<i>3</i>	7	<i>-4</i>
	RO	77	<i>2</i>	12	<i>4</i>	11	<i>-6</i>
	SI	78	<i>-1</i>	12	<i>-2</i>	10	<i>3</i>
	SK	82	<i>11</i>	10	<i>-3</i>	8	<i>-8</i>
	FI	91	<i>-1</i>	4	<i>0</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	SE	78	<i>12</i>	14	<i>-6</i>	8	<i>-6</i>
	UK	73	<i>2</i>	15	<i>2</i>	12	<i>-4</i>

Q4.5 En fait, tous les citoyens des États membres de l'UE sont déjà « citoyens de l'Union européenne » depuis 1993. A votre avis, quels droits un citoyen de l'Union a-t-il ?





























Le droit de participer à une initiative citoyenne, c'est-à-dire une demande signée par au moins 1 million de citoyens de l'UE invitant la Commission européenne à proposer une nouvelle mesure

Q4.5 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

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

Q4.5 Tatsächlich sind alle Bürger der EU-Mitgliedstaaten bereits seit 1993 "europäische Unionsbürger". Welche Rechte hat Ihrer Meinung nach ein Unionsbürger?

Das Recht, bei einer Bürgerinitiative mitzuwirken - eine Petition, die von mindestens einer Million EU-Bürgern unterzeichnet wird, die die Europäische Kommission auffordert, eine neue politische Maßnahme vorzuschlagen

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	73	5	14	2	13	-7
	BE	71	7	21	10	8	-17
	BG	73	12	13	8	14	-20
	CZ	69	17	16	-12	15	-5
	DK	60	5	17	-1	23	-4
	DE	76	-2	17	2	7	0
	EE	66	12	5	-7	29	-5
	IE	75	0	13	3	12	-3
	EL	73	-2	14	7	13	-5
	ES	76	1	9	0	15	-1
	FR	71	8	21	5	8	-13
	IT	75	0	9	-1	16	1
	CY	72	-1	11	7	17	-6
	LV	72	12	15	5	13	-17
	LT	75	23	13	2	12	-25
	LU	72	-5	19	7	9	-2
	HU	75	5	14	7	11	-12
	MT	74	13	9	5	17	-18
	NL	75	-4	16	5	9	-1
	AT	78	0	15	4	7	-4
	PL	74	14	11	2	15	-16
	PT	85	7	7	2	8	-9
	RO	79	18	9	1	12	-19
	SI	72	-4	11	1	17	3
	SK	76	13	12	2	12	-15
	FI	70	-4	14	2	16	2
	SE	64	4	16	-1	20	-3
	UK	60	5	16	0	24	-5

Q4.6 En fait, tous les citoyens des États membres de l'UE sont déjà « citoyens de l'Union européenne » depuis 1993. A votre avis, quels droits un citoyen de l'Union a-t-il ?





























Lorsqu'il/elle réside dans un autre Etat membre, le droit de s'adresser directement aux autorités de ce pays pour obtenir un passeport ou tout autre document de voyage, au lieu de le demander à l'ambassade/au consulat du pays dont il/elle est ressortissant(e)

Q4.6 In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1993. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

When residing in another Member State, the right to address him/herself directly to the authorities of that country to get a passport or other travel document instead of requesting it from his/her national embassy/consulate

Q4.6 Tatsächlich sind alle Bürger der EU-Mitgliedstaaten bereits seit 1993 "europäische Unionsbürger". Welche Rechte hat Ihrer Meinung nach ein Unionsbürger?





























Wenn man in einem anderen Mitgliedstaat wohnt, das Recht sich direkt an die Behörden des Landes zu wenden, um einen Pass oder ein anderes Reisedokument zu erhalten, anstatt dies über die Botschaft/das Konsulat des eigenen Landes anzufordern

		Oui	Non	NSP/SR
		Yes	No	DK/NA
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365
	EU 27	41	48	11
	BE	40	52	8
	BG	49	42	9
	CZ	29	61	10
	DK	31	61	8
	DE	40	52	8
	EE	37	45	18
	IE	38	55	7
	EL	64	27	9
	ES	44	41	15
	FR	37	58	5
	IT	48	38	14
	CY	48	35	17
	LV	49	43	8
	LT	52	39	9
	LU	30	63	7
	HU	41	49	10
	MT	64	22	14
	NL	27	66	7
	AT	35	56	9
	PL	43	45	12
	PT	51	39	10
	RO	53	37	10
	SI	35	49	16
	SK	53	34	13
	FI	44	44	12
	SE	32	58	10
	UK	33	53	14

Q5 Comment vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur ce que vous pouvez faire lorsque vos droits en tant que citoyen européen ne sont pas respectés ?

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





























Q5 Wie gut fühlen Sie sich darüber informiert, was Sie tun können, wenn Ihre Rechte als EU-Bürger nicht respektiert werden?

	%	Très bien informé(e)	Plutôt bien informé(e)	Pas très bien informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP/SR	Total 'Informé(e)'	Total 'Pas informé(e)'
		Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not informed at all	DK/NA	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'
		Sehr gut informiert	Ziemlich gut informiert	Nicht sehr gut informiert	Überhaupt nicht informiert	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Informiert'	Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'
		Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365
 EU 27		3	21	51	23	2	24	74
 BE		2	20	48	28	2	22	76
 BG		2	28	53	16	1	30	69
 CZ		2	20	55	21	2	22	76
 DK		4	22	51	20	3	26	71
 DE		3	19	51	25	2	22	76
 EE		2	26	48	19	5	28	67
 IE		2	28	50	19	1	30	69
 EL		5	23	48	24	0	28	72
 ES		3	15	55	25	2	18	80
 FR		2	15	56	26	1	17	82
 IT		3	24	50	21	2	27	71
 CY		5	29	42	22	2	34	64
 LV		2	15	56	27	0	17	83
 LT		3	22	51	21	3	25	72
 LU		5	33	47	14	1	38	61
 HU		1	24	57	16	2	25	73
 MT		5	29	50	14	2	34	64
 NL		1	15	46	37	1	16	83
 AT		2	23	53	20	2	25	73
 PL		2	32	50	14	2	34	64
 PT		1	20	62	16	1	21	78
 RO		4	28	55	12	1	32	67
 SI		6	27	47	19	1	33	66
 SK		3	31	52	13	1	34	65
 FI		1	22	63	13	1	23	76
 SE		2	20	55	22	1	22	77
 UK		3	20	45	30	2	23	75

Q6 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec la proposition suivante : La libre circulation des personnes au sein de l'UE a des effets globalement favorables sur l'économie de votre pays.

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Free movement of people within the EU brings overall benefits to the economy of your country.





























Q6 Stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht: Insgesamt gesehen bringt die Freizügigkeit innerhalb der EU, das heißt das Recht in einem anderen EU-Land zu leben und zu arbeiten, Vorteile für die Wirtschaft Ihres Landes.

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Tota 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365	Flash EB 365
	EU 27	27	40	19	11	3	67	30
	BE	21	39	21	15	4	60	36
	BG	36	43	10	7	4	79	17
	CZ	18	42	27	11	2	60	38
	DK	28	41	17	10	4	69	27
	DE	25	39	26	8	2	64	34
	EE	36	38	13	7	6	74	20
	IE	30	42	15	12	1	72	27
	EL	40	30	12	15	3	70	27
	ES	24	43	17	10	6	67	27
	FR	18	43	20	17	2	61	37
	IT	32	41	15	8	4	73	23
	CY	25	26	15	31	3	51	46
	LV	18	42	28	10	2	60	38
	LT	33	45	11	7	4	78	18
	LU	28	47	16	7	2	75	23
	HU	23	43	19	10	5	66	29
	MT	39	34	13	7	7	73	20
	NL	29	38	20	10	3	67	30
	AT	28	39	21	9	3	67	30
	PL	28	48	15	6	3	76	21
	PT	36	38	12	10	4	74	22
	RO	60	28	5	5	2	88	10
	SI	38	34	15	11	2	72	26
	SK	26	46	21	5	2	72	26
	FI	26	53	14	4	3	79	18
	SE	29	47	13	7	4	76	20
	UK	15	37	23	22	3	52	45

Q7 Si vous êtes dans un pays où [Etat membre dont la personne interrogée est ressortissante] ne dispose pas d'une ambassade, vous avez le droit, en tant que citoyen de l'UE, d'obtenir de l'aide de l'ambassade de n'importe quel autre Etat membre de l'UE. Le type d'aide que vous obtiendrez dépend de l'ambassade où vous irez. Avec laquelle des propositions suivantes êtes-vous le plus d'accord ?

Q7 If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type of help you will get depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with most?





























Q7 Wenn Sie in einem Land sind, in dem [der Mitgliedstaat dessen Staatsangehörigkeit der Befragte besitzt] keine Botschaft hat, haben Sie als EU-Bürger das Recht, Hilfe von der Botschaft jedes anderen EU-Mitgliedstaates zu erhalten. Die Art bzw. der Grad der Hilfe, die Sie bekommen werden, hängt davon ab, zu welcher Botschaft Sie gehen. Welcher Aussage stimmen Sie am meisten zu?

		Toutes les ambassades devraient être libres de déterminer quel type d'aide elles fournissent		Toutes les ambassades devraient fournir au moins une aide minimale		Toutes les ambassades devraient fournir exactement le même type d'aide que celle que je recevrais de ma propre ambassade		NSP/SR	
		All embassies should be free to determine what type of help they provide		All embassies should provide at least a minimum level of help		All embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy		DK/NA	
		Alle Botschaften sollten selbst festlegen können, welche Art von Hilfe sie anbieten		Alle Botschaften sollten zumindest ein Minimum an Hilfe anbieten		Alle Botschaften sollten genau die gleiche Art von Hilfe anbieten, die ich von der Botschaft meines eigenen Landes bekommen würde		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
	EU 27	9	3	34	6	55	-7	2	-2
	BE	8	0	36	2	53	2	3	-4
	BG	16	4	38	11	43	-7	3	-8
	CZ	11	-4	40	0	48	9	1	-5
	DK	9	-1	49	12	39	-10	3	-1
	DE	7	3	35	4	55	-9	3	2
	EE	11	1	51	10	32	-15	6	4
	IE	7	3	33	6	60	-7	0	-2
	EL	12	5	23	10	62	-14	3	-1
	ES	12	5	25	7	61	-11	2	-1
	FR	7	3	31	4	59	-7	3	0
	IT	6	-2	34	15	58	-13	2	0
	CY	11	2	22	9	62	-11	5	0
	LV	14	3	49	12	36	-12	1	-3
	LT	12	-1	49	8	33	-6	6	-1
	LU	10	7	36	8	52	-15	2	0
	HU	7	1	42	6	49	-7	2	0
	MT	10	6	21	4	67	-7	2	-3
	NL	8	5	40	8	51	-12	1	-1
	AT	7	5	29	1	60	-7	4	1
	PL	10	-2	35	6	53	5	2	-9
	PT	11	5	31	12	56	-14	2	-3
	RO	10	2	34	5	52	0	4	-7
	SI	9	5	41	6	45	-13	5	2
	SK	8	-2	43	8	46	-1	3	-5
	FI	5	2	52	4	41	-7	2	1
	SE	8	2	45	4	44	-6	3	0
	UK	8	1	37	7	53	-8	2	0

Q8 Dans les cas où les membres de la famille de citoyens de l'UE ne sont pas ressortissants d'un État membre de l'UE, pensez-vous qu'ils devraient avoir droit à l'assistance fournie par les ambassades des États membres dans les mêmes conditions que les citoyens de l'UE ?

Q8 In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?

Q8 Es gibt Fälle, in denen Familienangehörige von EU-Bürgern keine Staatsangehörigen eines EU-Mitgliedstaates sind. Glauben Sie, dass diesen Angehörigen Unterstützung zu den gleichen Bedingungen wie EU-Bürgern durch die Botschaften der Mitgliedstaaten zustehen sollte?

		Oui		Non		NSP	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294	Flash EB 365	Diff. Flash EB 294
 EU 27		66	<i>1</i>	29	<i>1</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
 BE		60	<i>19</i>	36	<i>-13</i>	4	<i>-6</i>
 BG		67	<i>6</i>	29	<i>8</i>	4	<i>-14</i>
 CZ		64	<i>6</i>	31	<i>-4</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
 DK		56	<i>5</i>	39	<i>-3</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
 DE		67	<i>2</i>	28	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>0</i>
 EE		59	<i>-10</i>	25	<i>4</i>	16	<i>6</i>
 IE		67	<i>-3</i>	30	<i>4</i>	3	<i>-1</i>
 EL		75	<i>2</i>	21	<i>-2</i>	4	<i>0</i>
 ES		68	<i>-1</i>	26	<i>0</i>	6	<i>1</i>
 FR		59	<i>-5</i>	37	<i>6</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
 IT		72	<i>-6</i>	20	<i>4</i>	8	<i>2</i>
 CY		55	<i>-12</i>	37	<i>10</i>	8	<i>2</i>
 LV		72	<i>0</i>	26	<i>9</i>	2	<i>-9</i>
 LT		62	<i>6</i>	32	<i>1</i>	6	<i>-7</i>
 LU		69	<i>6</i>	28	<i>-7</i>	3	<i>1</i>
 HU		68	<i>1</i>	25	<i>1</i>	7	<i>-2</i>
 MT		66	<i>7</i>	25	<i>-5</i>	9	<i>-2</i>
 NL		46	<i>-4</i>	51	<i>4</i>	3	<i>0</i>
 AT		62	<i>1</i>	33	<i>-1</i>	5	<i>0</i>
 PL		70	<i>3</i>	25	<i>7</i>	5	<i>-10</i>
 PT		80	<i>6</i>	16	<i>1</i>	4	<i>-7</i>
 RO		81	<i>8</i>	15	<i>0</i>	4	<i>-8</i>
 SI		55	<i>-3</i>	38	<i>0</i>	7	<i>3</i>
 SK		65	<i>4</i>	28	<i>6</i>	7	<i>-10</i>
 FI		67	<i>0</i>	29	<i>-1</i>	4	<i>1</i>
 SE		59	<i>21</i>	35	<i>-18</i>	6	<i>-3</i>
 UK		60	<i>3</i>	33	<i>-1</i>	7	<i>-2</i>