

FOR RELEASE MARCH 19, 2019

Europeans Credit EU With Promoting Peace and Prosperity, but Say Brussels Is Out of Touch With Its Citizens

Many worried about long-term economic forecast, impact of immigration

BY *Richard Wike, Janell Fetterolf and Moira Fagan*

FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:

Richard Wike, Director, Global Attitudes Research
Stefan Cornibert, Communications Manager

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, March, 2019, "Europeans Credit EU With Promoting Peace and Prosperity, but Say Brussels Is Out of Touch With Its Citizens"

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Europeans Credit EU With Promoting Peace and Prosperity, but Say Brussels Is Out of Touch With Its Citizens

Many worried about long-term economic forecast, impact of immigration

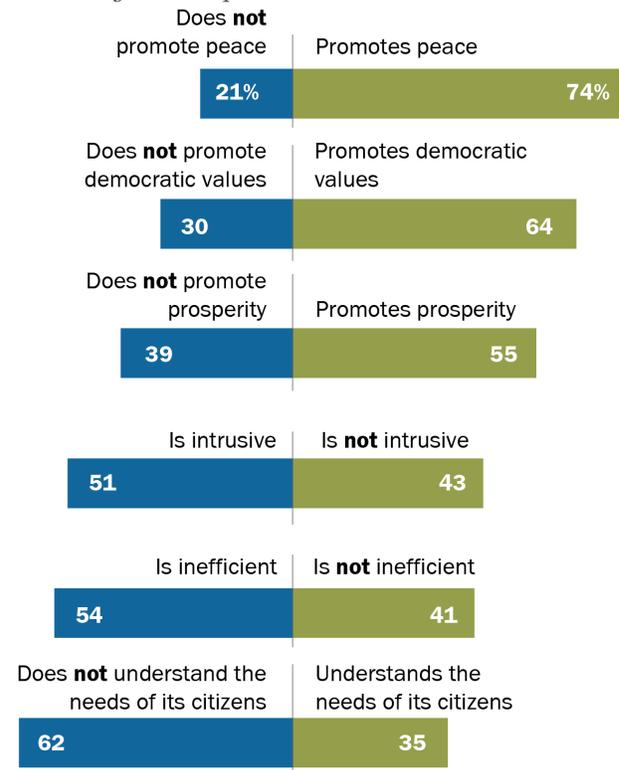
In the decades following the devastation and suffering of World War II, the founders of what would become the European Union sought to build a new Europe, “an ever closer union” tied together through economic and political integration, as well as a shared set of values. Despite the turmoil associated with events such as the European debt crisis, a massive influx of refugees, and Brexit, Europeans continue to believe the EU stands for noble goals.

Across 10 European nations recently surveyed by Pew Research Center, a median of 74% say the EU promotes peace, and most also think it promotes democratic values and prosperity. However, Europeans also tend to describe Brussels as inefficient and intrusive, and in particular they believe the EU is out of touch – a median of 62% say it does not understand the needs of its citizens.

Many are also worried about the economic future. Across these 10 nations, a median of 58% believe that when children in their country grow up, they will be worse off financially than their parents; only 30% think they will be better off.

Europeans say Brussels promotes peace, democracy and prosperity, but fails to grasp citizens’ needs

% who say the European Union ...



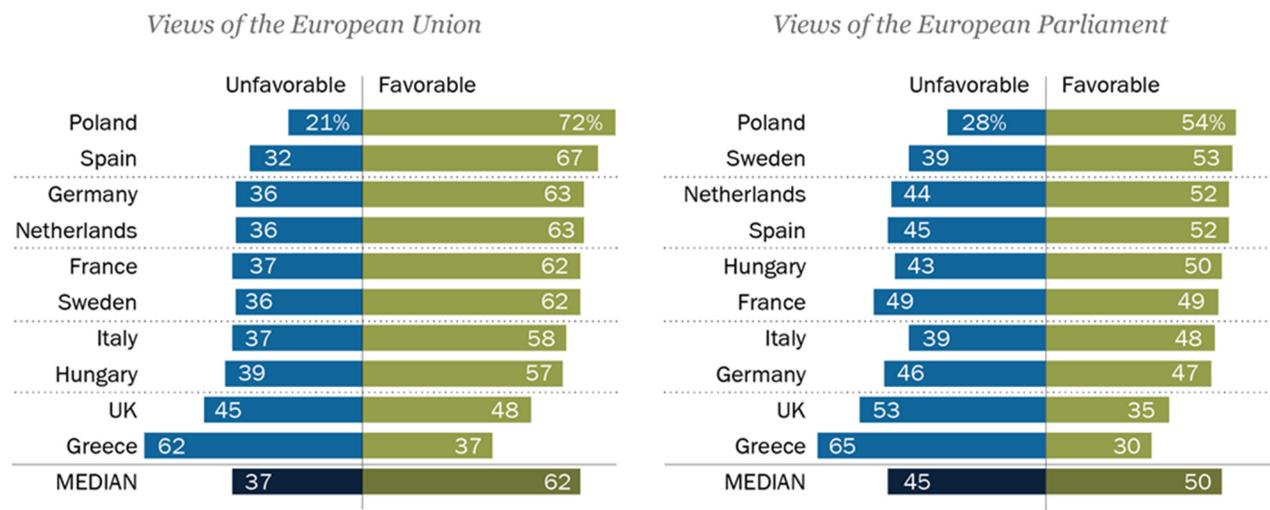
Note: Percentages are medians based on 10 European countries. Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a-f.

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There are also strong concerns about immigration in some countries. Majorities or pluralities in most nations want fewer immigrants allowed into their country. Many believe that immigrants tend to remain distinct from the broader culture and that immigration increases the risk of terrorism.

The survey also finds that views about the EU and the challenges facing Europe vary in important ways across the nations included in the study. Overall, attitudes toward the EU are largely positive. Majorities in most nations polled express a favorable opinion of the Brussels-based institution, with roughly seven-in-ten in Poland and Spain holding that view. Less than half see the EU favorably, however, in Greece and the United Kingdom (which at the time of this writing is debating its exit from the EU, originally scheduled for March 29, 2019).

Majorities favorable toward European Union, divided over European Parliament



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

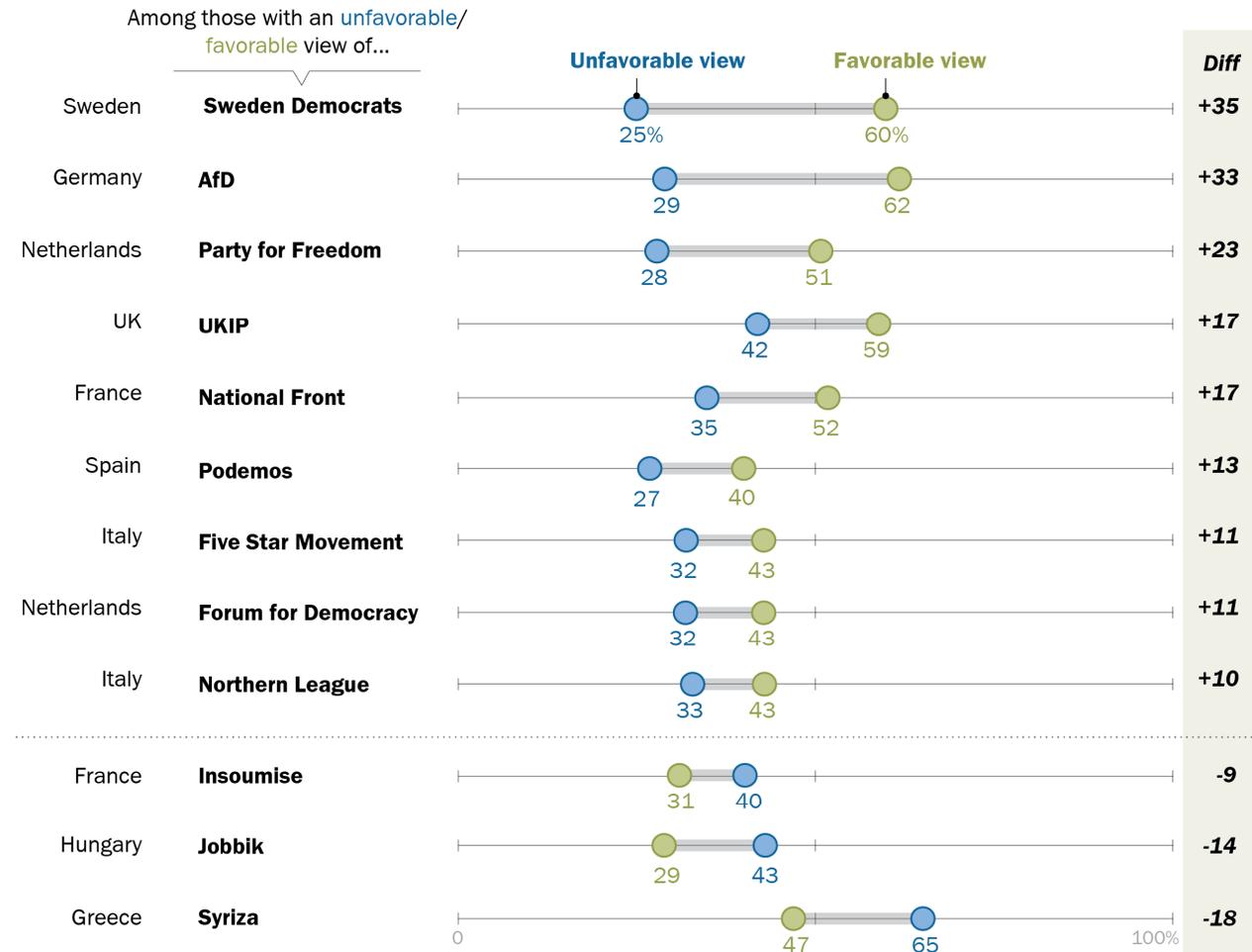
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17d & h.

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And as May elections for the European Parliament approach, attitudes toward the EU-wide legislative body are mixed, although overall ratings are slightly more favorable (a median of 50%) than unfavorable (45%). The UK and Greece once again stand out for their negative assessments, while Germans and the French are almost evenly divided.

Negative views of EU especially common among supporters of right-wing populist parties

% with an unfavorable view of the European Union



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. Political party favorability was fielded as "Northern League" in Italy (now called League) and "National Front" in France (now called National Rally).

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17d.

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CORRECTION (March 19, 2019): The above chart has been corrected to reflect an error in the reporting on negative views of the EU among those who hold favorable and unfavorable opinions of Syriza in Greece, Jobbik in Hungary and Insoumise in France. The chart title has also been modified.

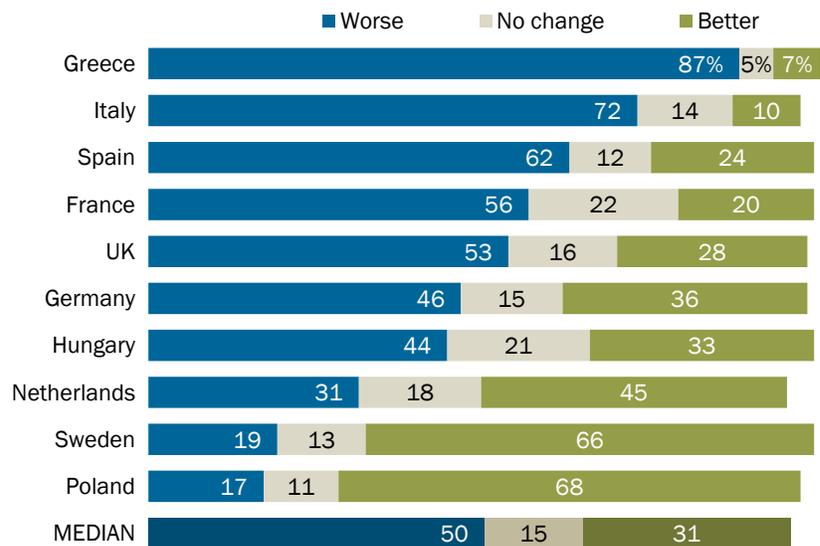
Within nations, views about the EU diverge along ideological and demographic lines, with young people and those on the political left offering more positive opinions. Meanwhile, negative views are especially common among supporters of right-wing populist parties. (For more on how populist parties are classified, see [Appendix](#).) For example, 62% of Germans with a positive opinion of Alternative for Germany (AfD) express an unfavorable opinion of the EU, compared with just 29% of those who rate AfD negatively.

In Spain, supporters of the left-wing populist party Podemos are also particularly likely to give the EU a negative rating. However, those with positive views of left-wing populist parties in France (La France Insoumise) and Greece (Syriza) are more likely to have a *favorable* opinion of the EU.

Europeans have experienced a variety of economic challenges in recent years, and the financial anxiety felt by many is clearly reflected in the survey's findings. A remarkable number of Europeans believe the financial situation for average people in their country has not improved over the past two decades. In Greece, Italy and Spain – three southern European nations hit hard by the financial crisis – large majorities say average people are worse off than they were 20 years ago. And roughly half or more share this view in France and the UK. Two notable exceptions are Poland and Sweden, where about two-in-three believe people are generally better off financially.

Many say financial situation has worsened for average people

Compared with 20 years ago, the financial situation of average people in our country is ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q6.

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Views about the recent economic past differ along partisan lines in some nations. Germans who express a favorable opinion of Chancellor Angela Merkel's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) see

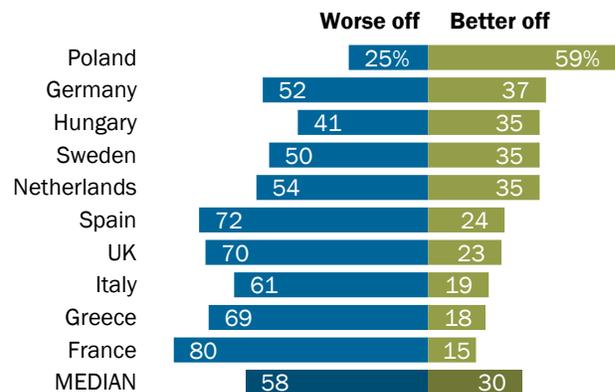
the past 20 years much more positively than those who rate the party negatively. Just 33% of CDU supporters say things have gotten worse, compared with 61% of those who don't support the CDU.

Similarly, only 45% of the French with a favorable opinion of President Emmanuel Macron's En Marche believe things have gotten worse, compared with 66% of people with an unfavorable view of En Marche.

There is also widespread pessimism about the economic future. Majorities in most of the nations polled say that when children in their country grow up, they will be worse off financially than their parents, including eight-in-ten people in France who hold this view. Poland again stands out as having more positive views: 59% of Poles are optimistic about the next generation's economic prospects.

Pessimism regarding the next generation's financial future

When children today in our country grow up, they will be ___ financially than their parents



Note: Volunteered category "Same" not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3.

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While economic challenges have been a regular feature of debates about Europe's future in recent years, immigration has also been a consistent and controversial topic. There is a strong desire in many countries for less immigration – roughly seven-in-ten or more want fewer immigrants in Greece, Hungary and Italy. This view is less common in France, the Netherlands, the UK and Spain, where roughly four-in-ten or fewer say they want less immigration.

Public concerns about immigration often center around culture and a perceived link to terrorism. Across the 10 nations surveyed, a median of 51% believe immigrants want to remain distinct from the broader society, while 38% think they want to adopt the nation's customs and way of life. A median of 57% say immigration increases the risk of terrorism in their country, while 38% believe it does not.

Many do see upsides to immigration, however, including the view that immigrants make their country stronger through their hard work and talents.

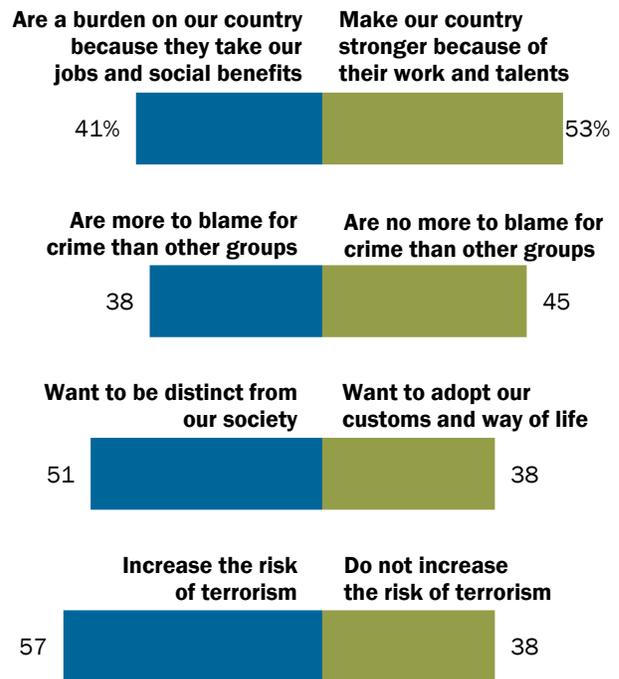
Most also support encouraging highly skilled people to come to their country for work, and a median of 77% favor taking in refugees from nations where people are fleeing violence and war.

In several nations, people are worried about *emigration*. Eight-in-ten or more in Greece, Spain, Italy and Hungary say people leaving their country for jobs in other countries is a very big or moderately big problem, and 68% of Poles also express this opinion.

(For more on global views of immigration, see [“Around the World, More Say Immigrants Are a Strength Than a Burden”](#) and [“Many worldwide oppose more migration – both into and out of their countries”](#)).

Europeans say immigrants make their countries stronger, yet also worry about increased risk of terrorism

Immigrants in our country today ...



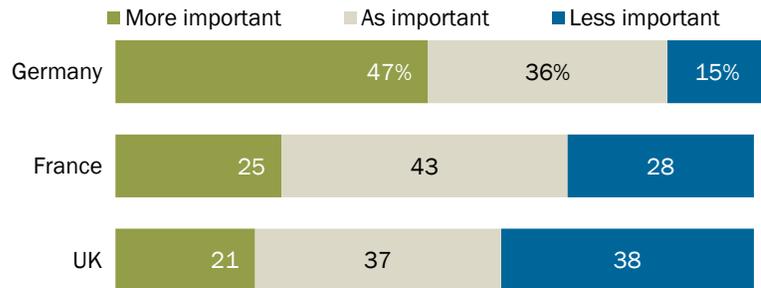
Note: Percentages are medians based on 10 European countries. Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q54a-d.

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In addition to economic tumult and challenges regarding immigration, the past decade has also seen shifts in the stature of European nations on the world stage. This is particularly true of Germany. Across the 10 European nations polled, a median of 47% say Germany plays a more important role than a decade ago, while 36% believe it plays as important a role and just 15% think it is less important.

Many say Germany is playing more important role in world affairs

___ plays a more important role, a less important role or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago



Note: Percentages are medians based on 10 European countries.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32d-f.

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Only 25% think France plays a more important role, while a roughly equal share say it is actually less important. As it struggles with the ramifications of its Brexit vote, the UK fares the worst among the three nations tested: 38% believe the UK is less important than it was 10 years ago, while only 21% think it is more important. (For more on what people around the world think about the trajectory of major powers, see [“Trump’s International Ratings Remain Low, Especially Among Key Allies.”](#))

These are among the major findings from a recent Pew Research Center survey conducted among 10,112 respondents in 10 countries from May 24 to July 12, 2018.

EU more popular among young people and those on the political left

Europeans' views of the EU remain generally positive after a [sharp increase in 2017](#).

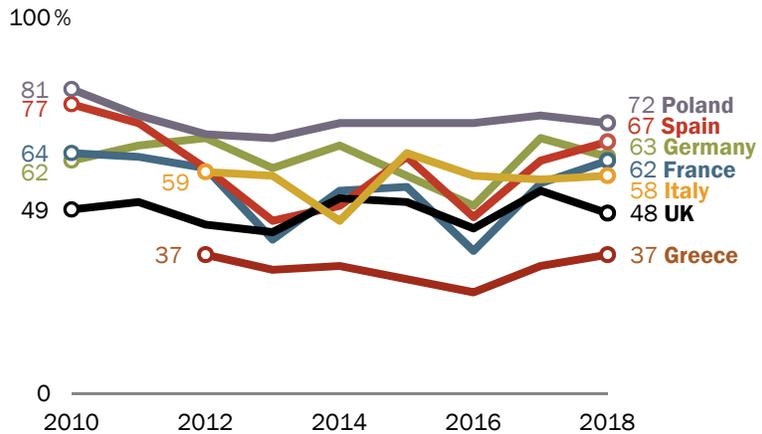
Across the 10 European states surveyed, a median of 62% hold a favorable view of the institution.

Ratings of the EU are highest in Poland and Spain, where roughly seven-in-ten have favorable views. About six-in-ten see the EU positively in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Italy and Hungary. The UK and Greece, however, do not hold such favorable attitudes. In the UK, opinion is roughly split; 48% have a favorable opinion of the EU while 45% have an unfavorable one. And in Greece, only 37% have a positive opinion of the institution.

Opinions of the EU – both positive and negative – have remained unchanged since 2017 in all but three countries. In France, support for the EU increased from 56% in 2017 to 62% in 2018. Opinion has

With exception of UK and Greece, European publics favorable toward EU

Favorable view of EU

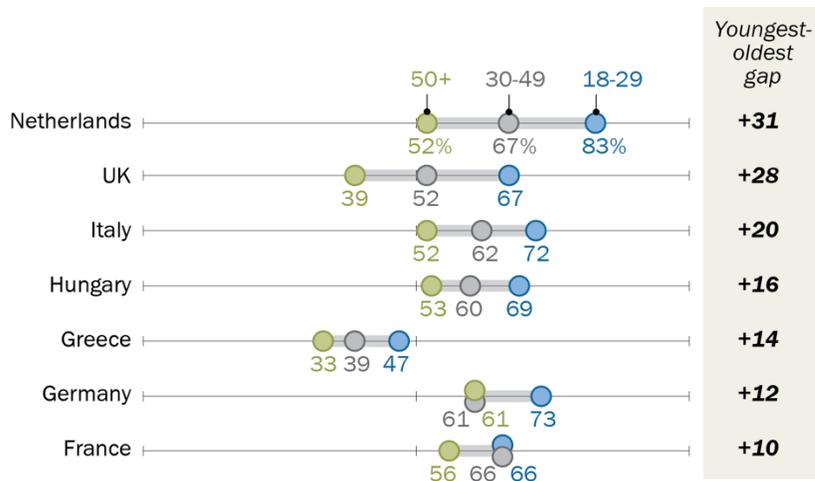


Note: Hungary, Netherlands and Sweden not included.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey Q17d.

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Younger adults more likely to see the EU favorably in most countries surveyed

Favorable view of EU



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17d.

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soured, however, in Hungary (down 10 percentage points) and the UK (down 6 points).

Young adults – those ages 18 to 29 – are often more likely than people ages 50 and older to have a positive opinion of the EU. This age gap is particularly large in the Netherlands, where 83% of young adults but only 52% of older adults view the EU favorably. A similarly large gap can be found in the UK, where the 2016 referendum on EU membership was broadly [split along age lines](#).

Political ideology is also frequently linked to opinion of the EU. In six of the 10 nations surveyed, people on the left of the ideological spectrum are more likely than those on the right to have a favorable attitude toward the institution. Spain, however, shows the opposite, with those on the left holding more negative views.

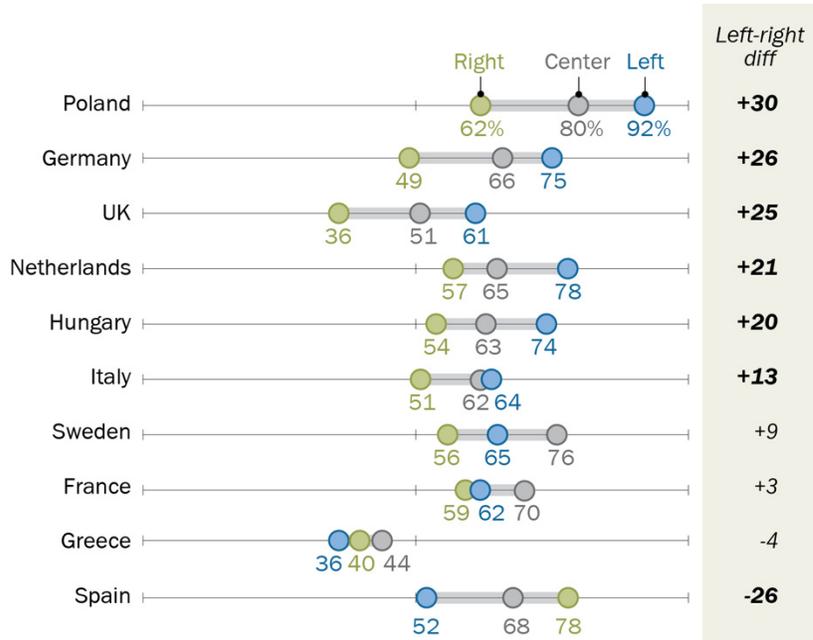
A similar pattern can be seen when examining sentiment among people who favor populist parties. Most of the major populist parties across Europe are on the right side of the ideological spectrum and are often [strong critics](#) of European integration. People who favor these parties in many countries are significantly less likely to have a positive view of the EU.

For example, among Swedes with a favorable view of the Sweden Democrats, 40% have a positive opinion of the EU. Among Swedes with an unfavorable view of the party, however, almost three-quarters (74%) see the EU positively.

There is a similarly large difference between Germans with a favorable view of AfD (37% view EU favorably) and those with a negative view of the party (70% view EU favorably). Both [the AfD](#) and

People on the ideological left are more likely to give the EU positive marks

Favorable view of EU



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17d.

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the [Sweden Democrats](#) have proposed referendums in their respective countries to vote on EU membership.

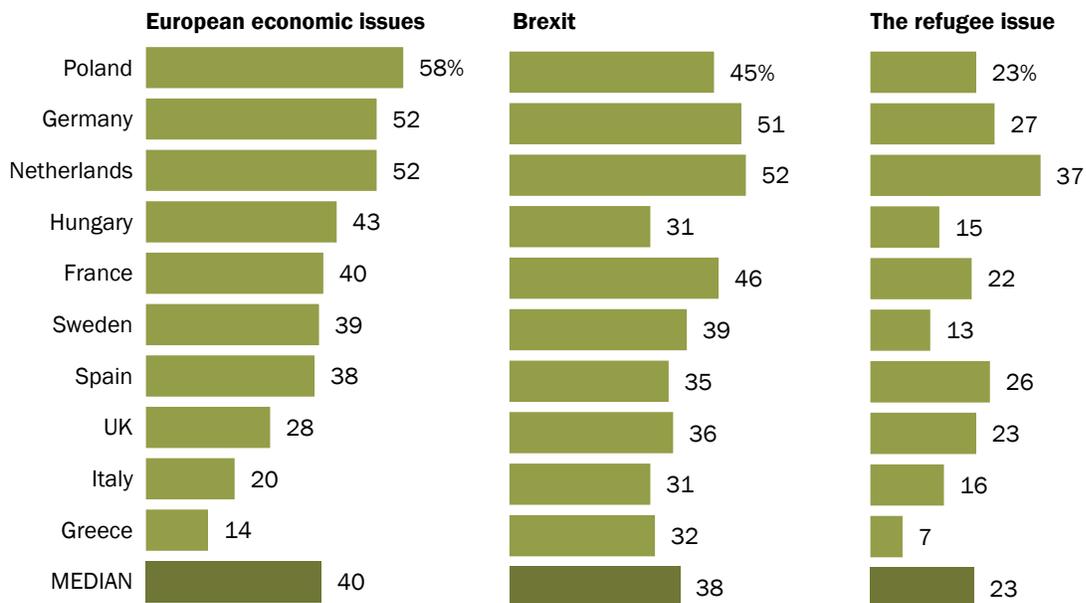
Positive views of the EU are also less likely among those who favor right-wing populist parties in the Netherlands (Party for Freedom and Forum for Democracy), France (National Rally, formerly National Front), the UK (UKIP) and Italy (League, formerly Northern League, and Five Star Movement).

On the other end of the political spectrum, supporters of Spain's left-wing Podemos party (58%) are also significantly less likely to view the EU positively than are non-supporters (71%).

Across the countries surveyed, fewer than half say they approve of the way the EU is handling European economic issues (median of 40%), Brexit (median of 38%) and the refugee issue (median of 23%). Ratings of the EU's performance, however, vary widely from country to country.

Low ratings for EU's handling of the economy, Brexit, refugees

Approve of how the EU is dealing with ...



Note: Full response option wording for "Brexit" read as "the United Kingdom leaving the EU, also known as Brexit."

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41a-c.

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A majority in Poland and 52% in both Germany and the Netherlands give the EU a positive rating for its handling of European economic issues. But only one-in-five in Italy and 14% in Greece agree. Between 2017 and 2018, approval ratings related to economic issues only significantly changed in one country: Germany saw a 9-point decrease over that time (61% in 2017 compared with 52% in 2018).

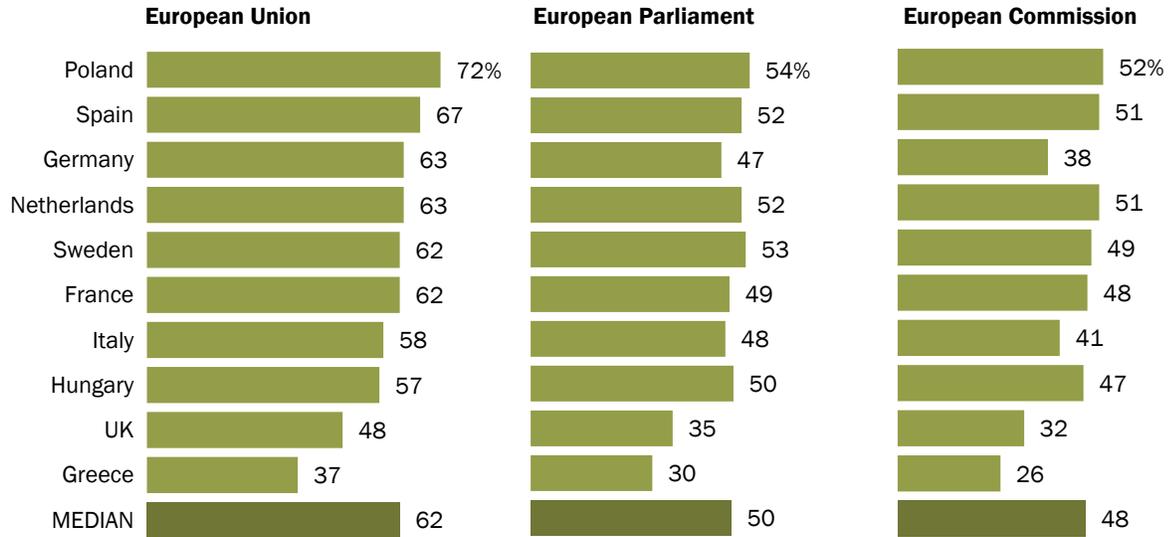
Views of the way the EU is handling Brexit are generally more tepid. On the higher end of the range, about half of Dutch (52%) and Germans (51%) approve. Greeks (32%), Italians (31%) and Hungarians (31%) are the least likely to approve. Notably, more than a third of Brits (36%) say they approve of how the EU is handling Brexit. There are no differences between those on the left or the right of the political spectrum in the UK, or between those who favor or do not favor UKIP.

Overall, most Europeans do not approve of the way the EU is dealing with the refugee issue in Europe. The Netherlands is the only country where more than a third (37%) support the way the EU is dealing with this issue. Approval is lowest in Italy, Hungary, Sweden and Greece, where fewer than one-in-five approve of the way the EU has handled this issue. In several countries, approval has dropped since 2017, including a 10-point decrease in France and Hungary. Approval of the refugee issue also decreased by 6 points in the Netherlands and Germany and by 5 points in Sweden.

Views of how the EU is dealing with the refugee issue are also linked to support for right-wing populist parties. Germans who favor AfD, French who favor National Rally, Dutch who favor the Party for Freedom, Italians who favor the League and Swedes who favor the Sweden Democrats are all significantly less likely to approve of the job the EU is doing with respect to refugees in Europe.

Higher ratings for the EU than for European Parliament or European Commission

Favorable views of ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17d, h, i.

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Though ratings for the EU are generally positive, views of the European Parliament and European Commission are more divided. A median of 50% have a positive opinion of the European Parliament and 48% view the European Commission favorably. As with attitudes toward the EU more broadly, Poles have some of the most positive views of these institutions while Greeks are much more negative. Roughly two-thirds of Greeks view the European Commission (66%) and Parliament (65%) unfavorably.

Evaluations of these European institutions have stayed mostly the same since 2014, when the question was last asked, although ratings have become more favorable in Spain and Italy. For example, in Spain in 2014, roughly a third viewed the European Parliament (32%) and European Commission (30%) positively. In 2018, the share increased to around 50% for both bodies (52% and 51%, respectively).

As with views of the EU more broadly, there are ideological divides in opinion of the European Parliament and European Commission. In half of the countries surveyed – Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and the UK – those on the ideological right are less likely to view these two institutions favorably. And people on the left of the spectrum in Spain share this negative sentiment.

What values and traits do people associate with the EU?

More than half in every country surveyed believe the EU promotes peace, and eight-in-ten or more express this view in Sweden, Germany and Poland. Roughly half or more in all 10 nations also think the EU promotes democratic values, with the French and Germans especially likely to hold this view.

Half or more in seven nations think the EU promotes prosperity. The exceptions include Greece and Italy, two nations that [suffered during](#) the European debt crisis.

Germany is another exception: The country has performed

relatively well economically compared with many other EU nations over the past decade.

Opinions about the attributes of the EU have shifted in a more positive direction in France, Italy and Spain since these questions were first asked in 2014. For instance, the share of the public who think the EU promotes prosperity has risen 12 percentage points in France and 10 points in both Italy and Spain.

Across the various traits tested, supporters of right-wing populist parties are consistently more likely to associate negative characteristics with the EU. Similarly, those with less education are consistently more likely to describe the EU in negative terms.¹

Europeans see both positive, negative traits in the EU

% who think the EU ...

	Promotes peace	Promotes democratic values	Promotes prosperity	Does not understand the needs of its citizens	Is inefficient	Is intrusive
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greece	65	53	35	86	73	86
France	78	72	54	65	43	52
Italy	71	58	41	65	41	48
Netherlands	77	59	66	63	61	49
Hungary	59	60	56	62	39	42
UK	67	53	50	61	66	60
Spain	71	68	63	60	55	50
Sweden	85	69	63	59	68	41
Germany	82	71	48	49	52	52
Poland	80	67	70	42	33	68
MEDIAN	74	64	55	62	54	51

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a-f.

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¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

As fewer migrants enter Europe, anti-immigrant sentiment remains high

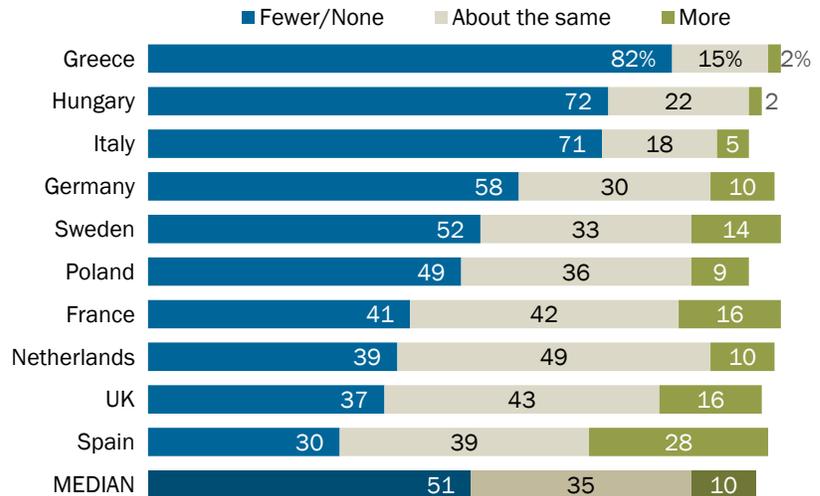
European publics tend to want less immigration. A median of 51% believe their country should allow fewer immigrants or none at all, while 35% think the number of immigrants should stay about the same. Just 10% want more.

Though the number of migrant arrivals to Europe via Greece **has fallen** from its peak in 2015 and 2016, roughly eight-in-ten Greeks believe there should be less immigration into their country. This view is also widespread in Hungary and Italy, two nations where governing parties have embraced an anti-immigration stance.

There is little support across European publics to allow more immigrants to move to their countries. Greece (2%), Hungary (2%) and Italy (5%) are particularly resistant. Only in Spain do roughly a quarter (28%) say they should allow more immigrants to move to their country.

Few want to allow more immigrants

We should allow ___ immigrants to move to our country



Note: Responses of "Fewer" and "None" are combined. Responses of "None" are volunteered. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q52.

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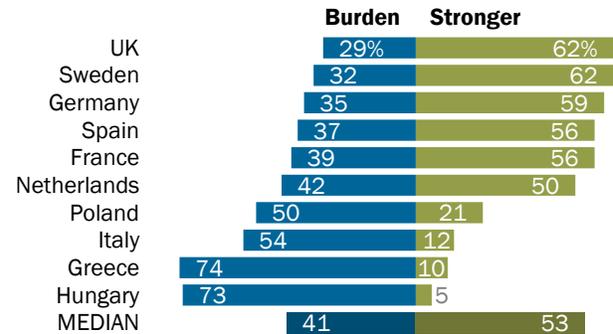
The European countries included in the survey hold differing views on how immigrants impact society and the economy.

A median of 53% say that migrants make their country stronger through their hard work and talents, while 41% believe they take jobs and social benefits. Swedes and Brits are the most positive: Roughly six-in-ten think immigrant talent benefits their country, and half or more in Germany, Spain, France and the Netherlands say the same. But just 5% in Hungary express this view. Opinions on this issue have shifted with time in some countries. Since 2014, more people in France (increase of 11 percentage points), the UK (+10) and Spain (+9) share the view that immigrants strengthen their country.

Publics are somewhat divided over the impact of immigration on crime, with a median of 38% believing that immigrants are more to blame for crime than other groups and 45% saying immigrants are no more to blame. The share who say immigrants are more responsible for crime ranges from 22% in France and the UK to 59% in Greece.

Sharp differences across EU over whether immigrants make countries stronger

Immigrants today make our country stronger because of their work and talents OR immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs and social benefits

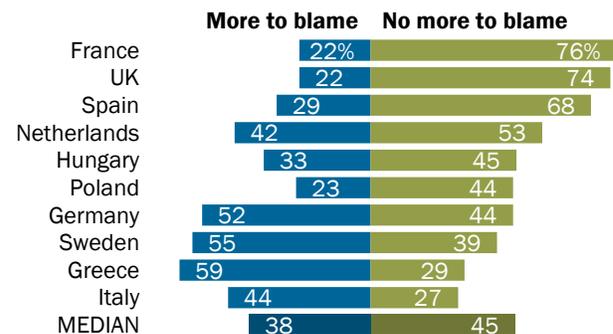


Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown. Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q54a.

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Europeans divided over impacts of immigration on crime

Immigrants in our country today are more to blame for crime than other groups OR immigrants in our country today are no more to blame for crime than other groups



Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown. Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q54b.

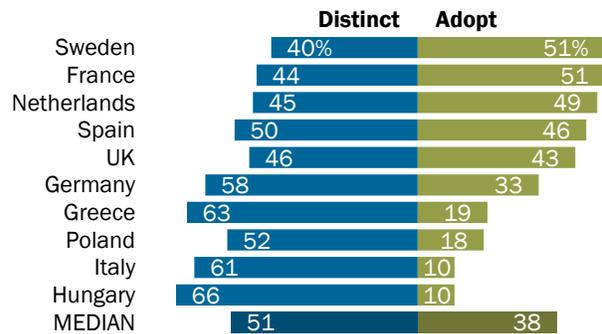
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More Europeans believe immigrants want to be distinct rather than adopt their new countries' customs. A median of 38% say migrants are willing to adopt their customs and way of life while 51% believe immigrants want to remain distinct from the broader society.

A median of 57% say immigration increases the risk of terrorism in their countries, while 38% say it has no impact. Still, in France, Spain and the UK, half or more believe immigration does not increase the odds of terrorism.

Many say immigrants want to be distinct from broader society

Immigrants in our country today want to adopt our customs and way of life OR immigrants today want to be distinct from our society

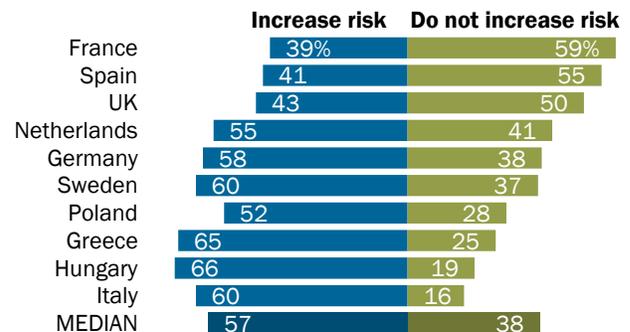


Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q54c.

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Most believe immigrants increase risk of terrorism

Immigrants today increase the risk of terrorism in our country OR immigrants today do not increase the risk of terrorism in our country



Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q54d.

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Even though many people in the nations surveyed say they want less immigration, there is considerable support for accepting both refugees who flee violence (a median of 77%) and immigrants who are highly skilled (64%). At the same time, large shares back deporting immigrants currently in the country illegally (a median of 69%).

Majorities in eight of 10 European countries favor taking in refugees, with roughly eight-in-ten or more in Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden and France expressing this view. Hungarians have the lowest support for this policy, with about a third (32%) who believe refugees should be allowed into the country.

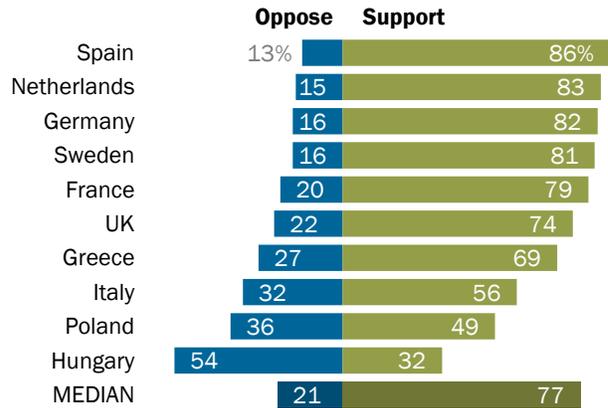
Across 10 European countries, ideology drives views of accepting refugees. In Hungary, for example, those on the left are more likely to support taking in refugees (55%) than those on the right (26%). There are also large differences between left-right views in Greece (25 percentage-point gap), Germany (20 points), Poland (20 points) and Sweden (19 points).

When asked if highly skilled people from other nations should be encouraged to move to their country, roughly half or more in eight of 10 European countries polled support this approach. Agreement with this policy ranges from 35% in Italy to 88% in Sweden.

Education is also linked to views on this issue. In all 10 countries, those with a higher level of education are more likely than those with a

Most support taking in refugees

% who ___ taking in refugees from countries where people are fleeing violence and war

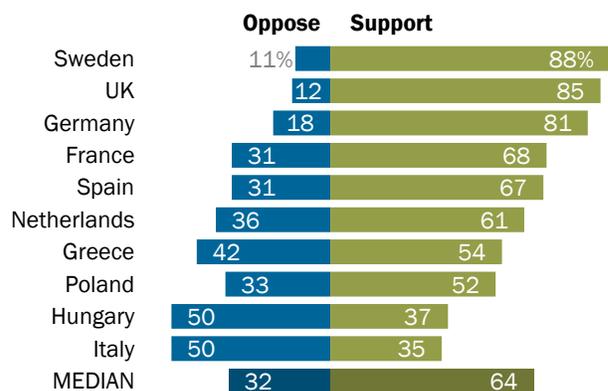


Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q53a.

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More than half in most European countries surveyed support high-skilled immigration

% who ___ encouraging highly skilled people to immigrate and work in our country



Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q53c.

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lower level of education to support bringing highly skilled people into the country. For example, in France, 78% of those with a postsecondary education or more support high-skilled immigration, compared with 58% of those with a secondary education or less.

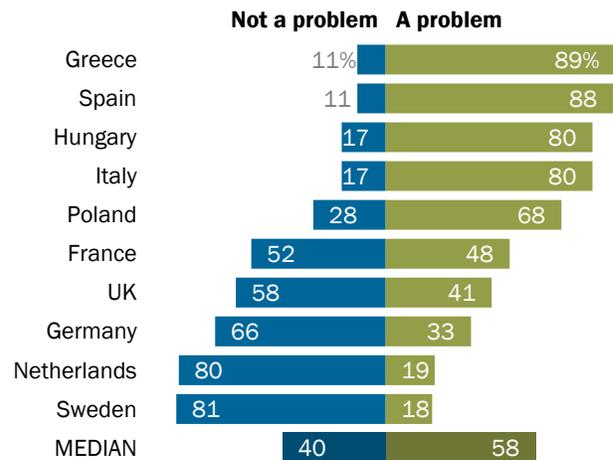
While Europeans are willing to consider accepting immigrants under certain circumstances, there is also a general sense that immigrants already in the country illegally should be deported.

Majorities in seven of 10 countries support this policy. Greeks express the highest level of support for deportations, with 86% agreeing with this policy. Other Europeans have somewhat less support for deporting immigrants in their countries illegally. Among Italians, half favor this policy while 39% are opposed. Publics in France and Spain are split in their views of this practice.

Across the 10 European countries surveyed, publics disagree about whether people leaving for jobs in other countries is a problem. Half or more in Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, the UK and France say this is not a problem, while majorities in Greece, Spain, Italy and Hungary express concern.

Concerns about emigration widespread in southern European nations, less common in northern Europe

People leaving our country for jobs in other countries is ...



Note: Don't know and neither/both responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q51.

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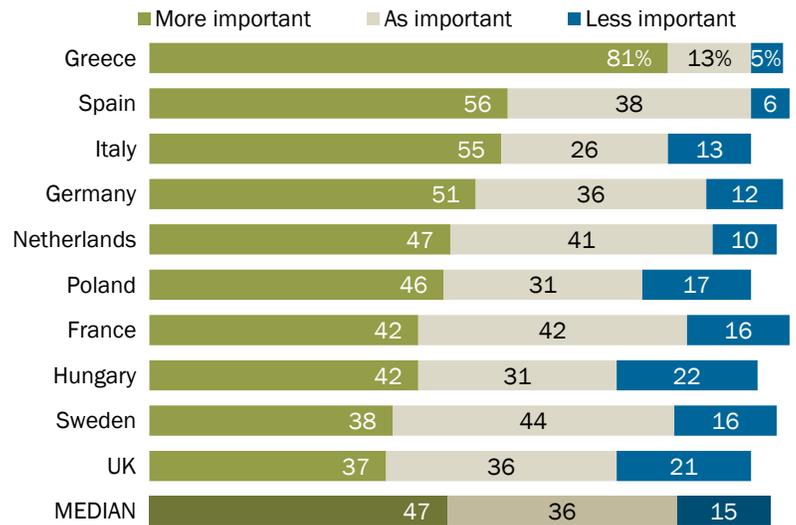
Germany's global role seen as on the rise

There is a sense in Europe that while German power is on the rise, French and British power is stagnant or in decline.

Across the European countries surveyed, a median of 47% think Germany is playing a more important role in the world than it was 10 years ago. This view is most pronounced in Greece, where 81% say Germany plays a more important role, and just 5% say it has a less important role. Majorities in Spain and Italy also feel Germany plays a more important role today than it has in past.

Most see Germany's role as rising or steady

Germany plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32d.

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In the Netherlands, France, Sweden and the UK, publics are divided on Germany's world position, with roughly equal shares saying it has become more important or has remained the same.

German views of their country's status have shifted in the last two years. About half (51%) say their role is more important, down from 62% in 2016. The share who believe their role is as important as it was a decade ago has risen from one quarter in 2016 to 36% in 2018. Younger Germans (those ages 18 to 29) are more likely than Germans ages 50 and older (64% vs. 51%) to think their country has grown in importance.

A median of 25% across the 10 European countries polled say France plays a more important role in the world. Views that France's global position has remained the same are widespread. A plurality in eight of 10 countries say France plays as important a role as it did 10 years ago.

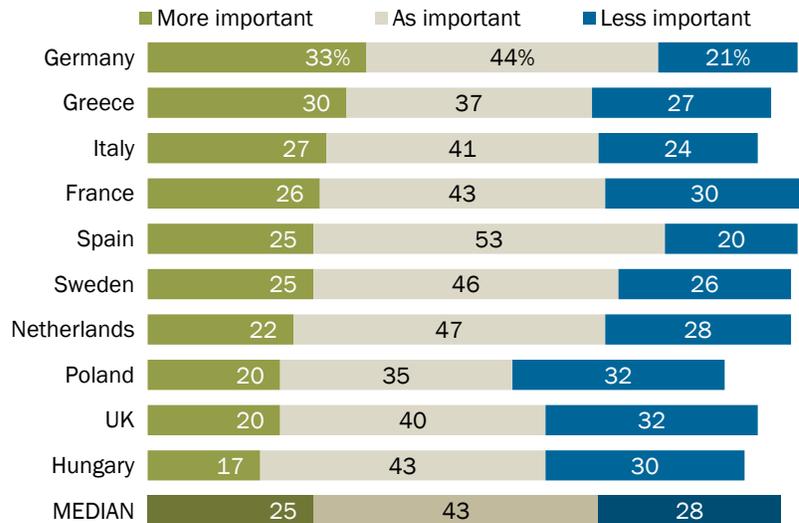
French views of their own position in the world have changed over time. Compared with 2016, more in France believe their role in the world has remained the same (43%, up from 30%), while fewer believe their role has diminished (30%, down from 46%).

In France, people who place themselves on the ideological right are more likely to say France plays a more important role than those on the left (28% vs. 17%). Similarly, those who express a favorable opinion of President Macron's En Marche party are more likely to believe French status has grown on the world stage than are those who have a negative view of En Marche (32% vs. 19%, respectively).

Meanwhile, those ages 50 and older are more likely to say their country is playing a *less important* role than those 18 to 29 (36% vs. 22%).

French role in the world largely seen as stable

France plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32f.

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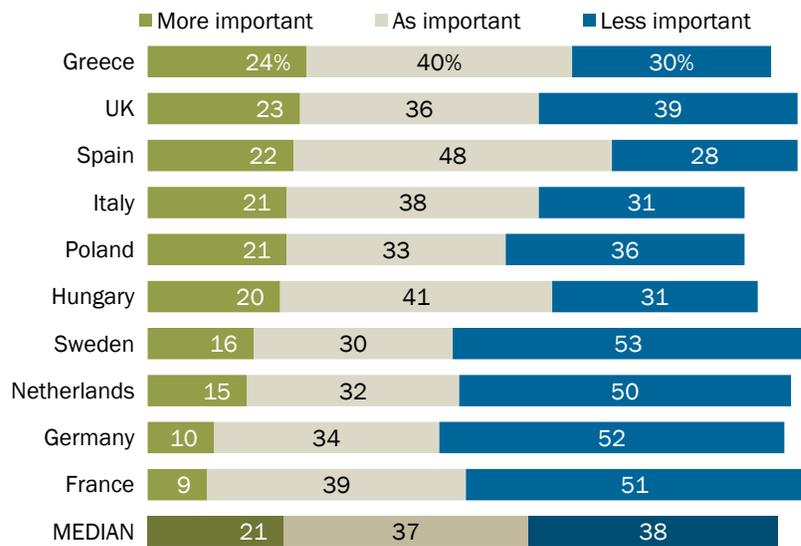
When asked about the British role in the world today, European publics tend to believe it is static or in decline. Half or more in the Netherlands, France, Germany and Sweden think the UK plays a less important role than a decade ago. No more than about quarter in any country say the UK's status has improved.

In the UK itself, 39% say their country's position in the world has diminished in the last 10 years. These views are largely unchanged since 2016.

In the UK, those who support the populist UK Independence Party are more likely to say their country's global status has increased, compared with those who feel unfavorably toward the party (31% vs. 20%, respectively). Meanwhile, Brits with a favorable view of the EU are more likely to say their country plays a *less important* role in the world than Brits with an unfavorable view of the EU (45% vs. 35%).

UK role in the world is seen as the same or diminishing

The UK plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32e.

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Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Janell Fetterolf, *Research Associate*

Moira Fagan, *Research Assistant*

Leila Barzegar, *Communications Associate*

James Bell, *Vice President, Global Strategy*

Alexandra Castillo, *Research Associate*

Stefan Cornibert, *Communications Manager*

Claudia Deane, *Vice President, Research*

Kat Devlin, *Research Associate*

Christine Huang, *Research Assistant*

Courtney Johnson, *Research Associate*

Michael Keegan, *Information Graphics Designer*

Clark Letterman, *Senior Researcher*

Martha McRoy, *Research Methodologist*

Travis Mitchell, *Copy Editor*

Patrick Moynihan, *Associate Director, International Research Methods*

Stacy Pancratz, *International Survey Methodologist*

Jacob Poushter, *Associate Director, Global Research*

Audrey Powers, *Senior Operations Associate*

Ariana Rodriguez-Gitler, *Digital Producer*

Laura Silver, *Senior Researcher*

Christine Tamir, *Research Assistant*

Kyle Taylor, *Research Analyst*

Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Kantar Public UK. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

Appendix: Classifying the parties

Classifying parties as populist

We define “populist” parties as those that display high levels of anti-elitism. We do this on the basis of the [Chapel Hill Expert Survey](#). This survey, which was carried out in January and February 2018, asked 228 regional experts to evaluate the 2017 party positions of 132 European political parties across 14 European Union member states. CHES results are regularly used by academics to classify parties with regard to their left-right ideological leanings, their key party platform positions, and their degree of populism, among other things.

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used “PEOPLE_VS_ELITE,” which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “ANTI-ELITE_SALIENCE,” which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as “anti-elitism.” In all countries, we consider parties that score above a 7.0 as “populist.”

We also used CHES’s “FAMILY” variable to further classify populist groups. [Per CHES](#), “family attribution is based primarily on Derksen classification ... triangulated by a) membership or affiliation with [European Parliament] party families, b) ParlGov classifications and c) self-identification.”

Classifying parties as left or right

We can further classify these traditional and populist parties into two groups: left and right. When classifying parties as left and right, we relied on the variable “LRGEN” in the CHES dataset, which asked experts to rate the positions of each party in terms of its overall ideological stance, with 0 meaning extreme left, 5 meaning center and 10 meaning extreme right. We define left parties as those that score below 5 and right parties as those above 5.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	Family	Left-right	Anti-elitism
Populist parties on the left				
La France Insoumise	France	Radical left	1.0	8.9
Podemos	Spain	Radical left	2.4	8.7
Syriza	Greece	Radical left	2.6	7.4
Populist parties on the right				
National Front (FN)	France	Radical right	9.7	8.9
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	Radical right	9.5	9.7
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	Radical right	9.2	8.7
Jobbik	Hungary	Radical right	8.5	7.8
Northern League (LN)	Italy	Regionalist	8.3	7.8
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	Radical right	9.3	9.5
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	Radical right	8.0	8.0
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	UK	Radical right	8.6	8.2
Five Star Movement	Italy	No family	5.2	9.9

Notes: Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct vs. representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party. Political party names were fielded as "Northern League" in Italy (now called League) and "National Front" in France (now called National Rally).

Source: 2017 CHES.

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Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2018 Survey
March 19, 2019 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2018 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	15	80	3	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	71	18	2	100
	Spring, 2015	14	85	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	37	52	7	4	100
	Spring, 2017	36	52	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	34	58	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	38	56	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	18	69	8	4	100
	Spring, 2017	20	72	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	25	65	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	35	41	20	4	100
	Spring, 2017	41	46	3	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	19	61	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	23	65	5	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	66	13	5	100
	Spring, 2014	15	67	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	35	54	5	6	100
	Spring, 2017	35	54	7	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	59	25	7	9	100
	Spring, 2017	48	39	4	8	100
	Spring, 2015	34	53	7	7	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	24	72	1	3	100
	Spring, 2017	24	69	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	31	61	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	30	62	5	3	100
	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	35	50	12	3	100
	Spring, 2017	44	46	7	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	23	70	2	5	100
	Spring, 2017	24	68	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	25	68	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	23	72	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100

		Q6. Compared with 20 years ago, do you think the financial situation of average people in (survey country) is better, worse, or do you think there has been no change?				
		Better	Worse	No change	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	20	56	22	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	36	46	15	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	7	87	5	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	33	44	21	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	10	72	14	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	45	31	18	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	68	17	11	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	24	62	12	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	66	19	13	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	28	53	16	3	100

		Q17d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	13	49	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2017	9	47	27	17	0	100
	Spring, 2016	6	32	37	24	2	100
	Spring, 2015	8	47	32	13	0	100
	Spring, 2014	6	48	28	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	5	36	38	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	28	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	13	51	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	50	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	53	27	11	0	100
	Spring, 2004	12	57	22	9	1	100
	Germany	Spring, 2018	10	53	30	6	1
Spring, 2017		16	52	24	6	2	100
Spring, 2016		8	42	38	10	2	100
Spring, 2015		7	51	34	6	2	100
Spring, 2014		7	59	27	4	2	100
Spring, 2013		7	53	29	6	4	100
Spring, 2012		12	56	27	4	1	100
Spring, 2011		8	58	27	5	1	100
Spring, 2010		11	51	28	7	3	100
Spring, 2009		8	57	26	6	3	100
Spring, 2007		12	56	24	6	2	100
Spring, 2004		13	45	33	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	5	32	37	25	1	100
	Spring, 2017	5	29	36	29	1	100
	Spring, 2016	2	25	39	32	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	31	35	30	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	29	37	28	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	32	33	29	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	11	46	30	9	4	100
	Spring, 2017	12	55	21	7	5	100
	Spring, 2016	8	53	27	10	2	100

		Q17d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2018	10	48	27	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	8	49	25	13	4	100
	Spring, 2016	9	49	25	14	4	100
	Spring, 2015	10	54	24	8	3	100
	Spring, 2014	5	41	34	16	4	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	26	10	6	100
	Spring, 2012	10	49	25	10	6	100
	Spring, 2007	18	60	10	3	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	14	49	24	12	2	100
	Spring, 2017	16	48	23	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	11	40	30	16	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	19	53	15	6	7	100
	Spring, 2017	17	57	15	4	7	100
	Spring, 2016	11	61	18	4	6	100
	Spring, 2015	9	63	19	3	6	100
	Spring, 2014	13	59	18	4	7	100
	Spring, 2013	8	60	24	4	5	100
	Spring, 2012	10	59	20	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	14	60	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2010	21	60	12	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	12	3	7	100
Spring, 2007	23	60	10	1	7	100	
Spain	Spring, 2018	24	43	20	12	2	100
	Spring, 2017	18	44	21	14	3	100
	Spring, 2016	13	34	30	19	4	100
	Spring, 2015	15	48	22	12	4	100
	Spring, 2014	8	42	34	14	3	100
	Spring, 2013	14	32	35	17	2	100
	Spring, 2012	18	42	24	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	23	49	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	15	62	15	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	14	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	16	64	12	3	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	16	46	24	12	1	100
	Spring, 2017	17	48	23	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	14	40	32	12	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	43	26	11	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	15	33	23	22	7	100
	Spring, 2017	20	34	19	21	6	100
	Spring, 2016	15	29	23	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	13	38	24	17	8	100
	Spring, 2014	12	40	22	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	7	36	26	22	9	100
	Spring, 2012	9	36	26	20	8	100
	Spring, 2011	13	38	22	19	8	100
	Spring, 2010	9	40	21	21	10	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	21	18	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	21	16	10	100
Spring, 2004	13	41	21	15	9	100	

		Q17h. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. h. The European Parliament					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	5	44	31	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	4	41	34	20	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	4	43	38	8	6	100
	Spring, 2014	4	45	38	7	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	3	27	36	29	5	100
	Spring, 2014	1	25	38	34	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	9	41	31	12	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	7	41	26	13	13	100
	Spring, 2014	4	31	36	22	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	6	46	27	17	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	8	46	19	9	18	100
	Spring, 2014	8	49	19	5	19	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	14	38	27	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	4	28	38	26	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	7	46	29	10	7	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	7	28	26	27	11	100
	Spring, 2014	5	31	28	26	10	100

		Q17i. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. i. The European Commission					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	5	43	30	16	5	100
	Spring, 2014	3	42	34	20	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	3	35	36	7	19	100
	Spring, 2014	2	43	32	5	17	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	2	24	35	31	8	100
	Spring, 2014	2	20	37	37	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	7	40	30	14	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	6	35	27	13	19	100
	Spring, 2014	3	31	35	21	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	6	45	25	14	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	9	43	18	9	20	100
	Spring, 2014	7	49	18	4	22	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	15	36	27	18	5	100
	Spring, 2014	4	26	38	23	9	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	5	44	25	8	18	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	6	26	23	22	23	100
	Spring, 2014	4	30	23	22	21	100

		Q32d. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? d. Germany				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	42	16	42	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	51	12	36	1	100
	Spring, 2016	62	11	25	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	81	5	13	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	42	22	31	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	55	13	26	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	47	10	41	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	46	17	31	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	56	6	38	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	38	16	44	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	37	21	36	6	100

		Q32e. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? e. The United Kingdom				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	9	51	39	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	10	52	34	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	24	30	40	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	20	31	41	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	21	31	38	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	15	50	32	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	21	36	33	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	22	28	48	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	16	53	30	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	23	39	36	2	100
	Spring, 2016	20	40	37	3	100

		Q32f. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? f. France				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	26	30	43	1	100
	Spring, 2016	23	46	30	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	33	21	44	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	30	27	37	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	17	30	43	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	27	24	41	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	22	28	47	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	20	32	35	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	25	20	53	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	25	26	46	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	20	32	40	8	100

		Q41a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the European Union is dealing with ____? a. European economic issues			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	40	56	4	100
	Spring, 2017	35	63	2	100
	Spring, 2016	27	66	7	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	52	36	12	100
	Spring, 2017	61	28	11	100
	Spring, 2016	47	38	15	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	14	83	3	100
	Spring, 2017	12	85	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	92	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	43	41	16	100
	Spring, 2017	47	36	17	100
	Spring, 2016	39	48	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	20	64	16	100
	Spring, 2017	23	66	11	100
	Spring, 2016	22	68	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	52	40	8	100
	Spring, 2017	54	38	7	100
	Spring, 2016	42	49	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	58	26	17	100
	Spring, 2017	58	25	17	100
	Spring, 2016	47	33	19	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	38	58	4	100
	Spring, 2017	38	52	10	100
	Spring, 2016	28	65	7	100

		Q41a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the European Union is dealing with ____? a. European economic issues			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2018	39	52	9	100
	Spring, 2017	42	46	12	100
	Spring, 2016	34	59	7	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	28	61	11	100
	Spring, 2016	28	55	17	100

		Q41b. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the European Union is dealing with ____? b. the refugee issue			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	22	74	4	100
	Spring, 2017	32	65	3	100
	Spring, 2016	26	70	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	27	66	7	100
	Spring, 2017	33	59	8	100
	Spring, 2016	26	67	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2017	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2016	5	94	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	15	80	5	100
	Spring, 2017	25	66	9	100
	Spring, 2016	24	72	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	16	78	5	100
	Spring, 2017	12	80	7	100
	Spring, 2016	17	77	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	37	58	6	100
	Spring, 2017	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2016	30	62	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	23	67	10	100
	Spring, 2017	23	65	12	100
	Spring, 2016	19	71	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	26	71	4	100
	Spring, 2017	29	67	5	100
	Spring, 2016	21	75	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	13	84	3	100
	Spring, 2017	18	78	4	100
	Spring, 2016	10	88	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	23	66	11	100
	Spring, 2016	22	70	9	100

		Q41c. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the European Union is dealing with ____? c. the United Kingdom leaving the EU, also known as Brexit			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	46	50	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	51	40	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	32	44	24	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	31	39	31	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	31	43	26	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	52	42	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	45	29	26	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	35	58	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	39	49	12	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	36	57	7	100

		Q42a. Do you think the European Union ____? a. promotes peace			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	78	21	1	100
	Spring, 2014	70	30	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	82	15	2	100
	Spring, 2014	84	15	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	65	34	2	100
	Spring, 2014	70	30	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	59	33	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	71	21	9	100
	Spring, 2014	64	32	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	77	20	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	80	12	8	100
	Spring, 2014	76	18	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	71	28	1	100
	Spring, 2014	65	32	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	85	12	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	67	27	5	100
	Spring, 2014	67	29	4	100

		Q42b. Do you think the European Union ____? b. promotes prosperity			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	54	44	1	100
	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	48	48	4	100
	Spring, 2014	47	51	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	35	63	2	100
	Spring, 2014	30	68	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	56	36	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	41	42	17	100
	Spring, 2014	31	64	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	66	31	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	70	18	12	100
	Spring, 2014	66	25	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	63	36	1	100
	Spring, 2014	53	45	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	63	31	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	50	44	6	100
	Spring, 2014	53	41	6	100

		Q42c. Do you think the European Union ____? c. promotes democratic values			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	72	26	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	71	26	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	53	43	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	60	32	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	58	29	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	59	36	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	67	18	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	68	31	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	69	27	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	53	40	7	100

		Q42d. Do you think the European Union ____? d. understands the needs of (survey country nationality) citizens			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	34	65	1	100
	Spring, 2014	30	69	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	44	49	7	100
	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	13	86	1	100
	Spring, 2014	15	85	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	31	62	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	23	65	13	100
	Spring, 2014	20	77	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	33	63	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	47	42	11	100
	Spring, 2014	43	49	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2014	33	65	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	37	59	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	35	61	5	100
	Spring, 2014	30	64	6	100

		Q42e. Do you think the European Union ____? e. is intrusive			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	52	44	3	100
	Spring, 2014	54	44	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	52	44	4	100
	Spring, 2014	64	34	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	86	10	4	100
	Spring, 2014	86	11	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	42	50	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	48	41	11	100
	Spring, 2014	63	32	5	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	49	47	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	68	24	9	100
	Spring, 2014	58	33	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	50	42	7	100
	Spring, 2014	68	26	6	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	41	54	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	60	34	7	100
	Spring, 2014	60	33	6	100

		Q42f. Do you think the European Union ____? f. is inefficient			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2014	50	50	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	52	40	8	100
	Spring, 2014	43	50	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	73	24	3	100
	Spring, 2014	67	31	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	39	53	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	41	43	16	100
	Spring, 2014	57	38	5	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	61	33	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	33	50	17	100
	Spring, 2014	30	60	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	55	41	4	100
	Spring, 2014	63	33	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	68	27	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	66	28	7	100
	Spring, 2014	64	29	7	100

		Q51. Do you think people leaving our country for jobs in other countries is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	19	29	28	24	0	100
	Summer, 2002	14	25	31	29	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	12	21	45	21	1	100
	Summer, 2002	33	31	22	12	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	61	28	7	4	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	50	30	14	3	2	100
	Fall, 2009	38	30	20	10	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	50	30	12	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	27	38	25	9	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	5	14	33	47	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	27	41	22	6	4	100
	Fall, 2009	27	41	20	10	2	100
	Spring, 2007	45	33	15	7	1	100
	Summer, 2002	21	31	24	18	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	67	21	6	5	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	4	14	46	35	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	16	25	26	32	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	27	28	25	8	100

		Q52. In your opinion, should we allow more immigrants to move to our country, fewer immigrants, or about the same as we do now?					
		More	Fewer	About the same	No immigrants at all (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	16	40	42	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	3	57	39	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	10	54	30	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	14	44	40	0	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	2	55	15	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	1	86	12	0	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	2	27	22	45	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	5	56	18	15	6	100
	Spring, 2014	2	80	15	0	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	10	38	49	1	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	9	31	36	18	7	100
	Spring, 2014	9	40	40	0	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	28	29	39	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	10	47	40	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	14	51	33	1	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	16	35	43	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	6	55	36	0	3	100

		Q53a. Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose (survey country) _____? a. taking in refugees from countries where people are fleeing violence and war			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	79	20	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	82	16	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	69	27	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	32	54	14	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	56	32	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	83	15	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	49	36	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	86	13	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	81	16	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	74	22	4	100

		Q53b. Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose (survey country) ____? b. deporting immigrants currently in the country illegally			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	50	48	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	73	21	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	86	12	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	68	21	12	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	50	39	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	72	22	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	69	19	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	48	48	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	73	23	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	57	36	6	100

		Q53c. Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose (survey country) ____? c. encouraging highly skilled people to immigrate and work in (survey country)			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	68	31	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	81	18	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	54	42	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	37	50	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	35	50	15	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	61	36	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	52	33	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	67	31	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	88	11	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	85	12	3	100

		Q54a. Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. a. Immigrants today make our country stronger because of their work and talents [OR] Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs and social benefits				
		First statement	Second statement	Neither/both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	56	39	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	45	52	2	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	59	35	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	66	29	3	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	10	74	15	1	100
	Spring, 2014	19	70	10	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	5	73	19	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	12	54	31	3	100
	Spring, 2014	19	69	12	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	50	42	5	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	21	50	20	9	100
	Spring, 2014	24	52	15	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	56	37	3	3	100
	Spring, 2014	47	46	6	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	62	32	4	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	62	29	5	4	100
	Spring, 2014	52	37	7	4	100

		Q54b. Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. b. Immigrants in our country today are more to blame for crime than other groups [OR] Immigrants in our country today are no more to blame for crime than other groups				
		First statement	Second statement	Neither/both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	22	76	0	2	100
	Spring, 2014	36	63	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	52	44	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	48	45	1	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	59	29	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	51	36	11	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	33	45	17	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	44	27	26	3	100
	Spring, 2014	45	39	16	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	42	53	2	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	23	44	15	18	100
	Spring, 2014	21	49	12	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	29	68	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	25	70	4	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	55	39	2	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	22	74	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	20	76	2	3	100

		Q54c. Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. c. Immigrants in our country today want to adopt (survey nationality) customs and way of life [OR] Immigrants today want to be distinct from (survey nationality) society				
		First statement	Second statement	Neither/both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	51	44	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	44	54	1	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	33	58	6	3	100
	Spring, 2014	32	59	6	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	19	63	15	3	100
	Spring, 2014	35	48	14	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	10	66	15	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	10	61	26	3	100
	Spring, 2014	11	77	9	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	49	45	3	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	18	52	14	16	100
	Spring, 2014	29	42	11	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	46	50	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	43	48	8	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	51	40	7	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	43	46	5	6	100
	Spring, 2014	34	47	9	9	100

		Q54d. Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. d. Immigrants today increase the risk of terrorism in our country [OR] Immigrants today do not increase the risk of terrorism in our country				
		First statement	Second statement	Neither/both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2018	39	59	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	58	38	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	65	25	8	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	66	19	11	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	60	16	21	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	55	41	2	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	52	28	9	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	41	55	2	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	60	37	1	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	43	50	3	4	100