



# Standard Eurobarometer 88 Autumn 2017

Report

## Media use in the European Union

Fieldwork  
November 2017

Survey requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,  
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.

Standard Eurobarometer 88 – Wave EB88.3 – TNS opinion & social



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(DG COMM "Media monitoring, Media analysis, and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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## INTRODUCTION

The Standard Eurobarometer 88 survey was conducted between 5 and 14 November 2017 in 34 countries or territories: the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU), the five candidate countries (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania), and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 88 survey consists of several volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions regarding the state of public opinion in the European Union, as well as economic issues in the European Union. Three other volumes present the opinions of Europeans on the following subjects: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, and media use in the European Union. This volume is devoted to media use in the European Union.

The previous survey on media use in the European Union (Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016, EB86) found:

- An increase in the use of the Internet and online social networks in the media habits of Europeans;
- Rising levels of trust in the media;
- An increased feeling of being inadequately informed about European matters;
- A rise of the Internet in the sources of information on national and European political matters, with television remaining in the lead;
- Increased use of the Internet to search for information about the European Union;
- Media coverage of the European Union is largely seen as objective;
- Rising recognition of the political utility of online social networks, but also increased criticism of the unreliability of the information they contain.

This report considers all of these aspects and reviews the evolution of opinion in some areas.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and analysis” unit)<sup>1</sup>. The same methodology was used across all the countries and territories covered by the survey. A technical note on the interviewing methods of the institutions of the TNS opinion & social network is attached as an annex to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals<sup>2</sup>.

**Note:** the abbreviations used in the report, and their meanings, are as follows:

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

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY” category and in the EU28 average. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY (tcc)” (tcc: Turkish Cypriot Community) category.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/>

<sup>2</sup> The results tables are annexed. It is to be noted that the total of the percentages presented in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where respondents were able to give several answers to the same question.

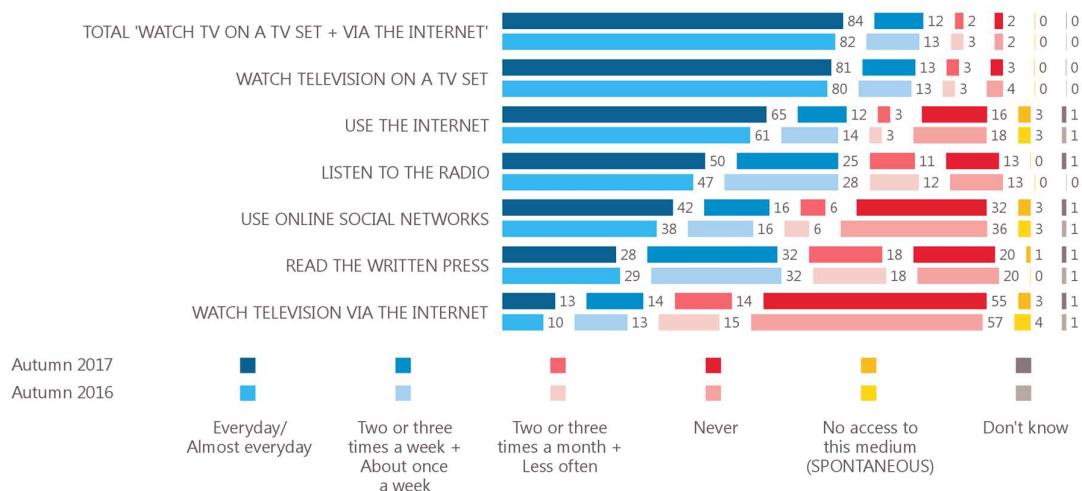
## I. MEDIA USE AND TRUST IN THE MEDIA

### 1 Media use

#### The Internet and online social networks are the most rapidly growing media used by European citizens

**Television** (watched on a television set or on the Internet)<sup>3</sup> remains the medium most commonly used by European citizens: 84% watch it every day or almost every day, which represents an increase of two percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86).

QE3 Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
(% - EU)



**Television** is mostly watched **on a television set**: 94% watch it this way at least once a week (+1 percentage point since EB86 in autumn 2016). The proportion of Europeans watching television **on the Internet** continues to rise: 27% watch it this way at least once a week (+4 since autumn 2016, and +11 since autumn 2011 (EB76)). More than one in ten Europeans say they watch television on the Internet every day or almost every day (13%, +3 since autumn 2016).

Over three-quarters of Europeans use **the Internet** at least once a week: 77% (+2 percentage points since autumn 2016, +14 since autumn 2010 (EB74)). Over two-thirds of Europeans do so every day or almost every day (65%, +4 since autumn 2016).

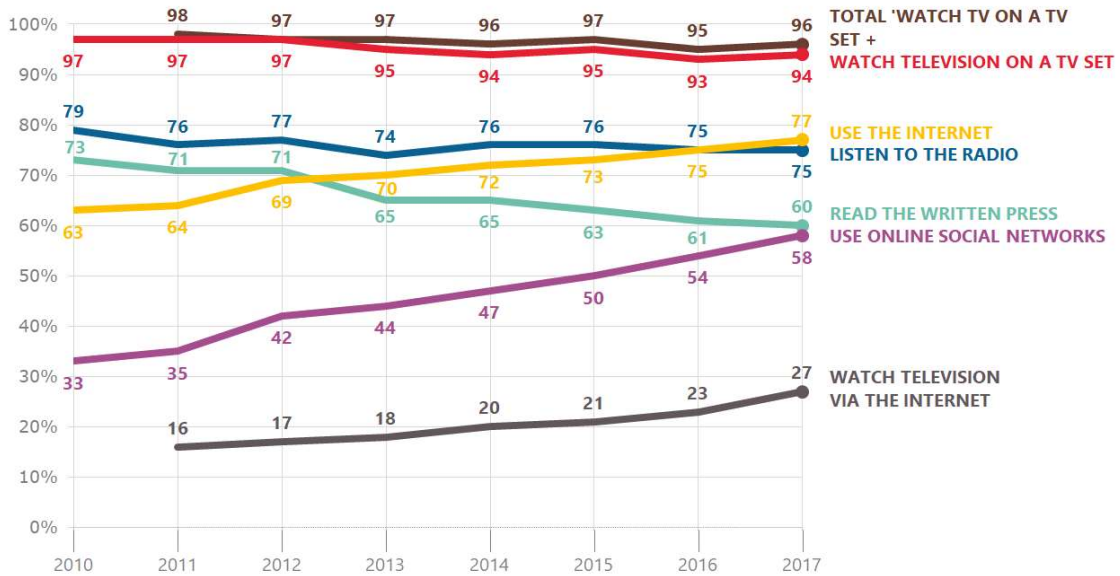
Internet has thus overtaken **radio** in the media use of European citizens: 75% listen to the radio at least once a week, which is identical to the proportion in autumn 2016.

**The written press** is next on the list: six in ten Europeans read the written press at least once a week (60%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2016, -3 since autumn 2015 and -13 since autumn 2010).

The use of **online social networks** is rising, reducing the gap between this medium and the written press: 58% of Europeans use them at least once a week (+4 percentage points since autumn 2016, +25 since autumn 2010 (EB74)). Over four in ten Europeans do so every day or almost every day (42%, +4 since autumn 2016).

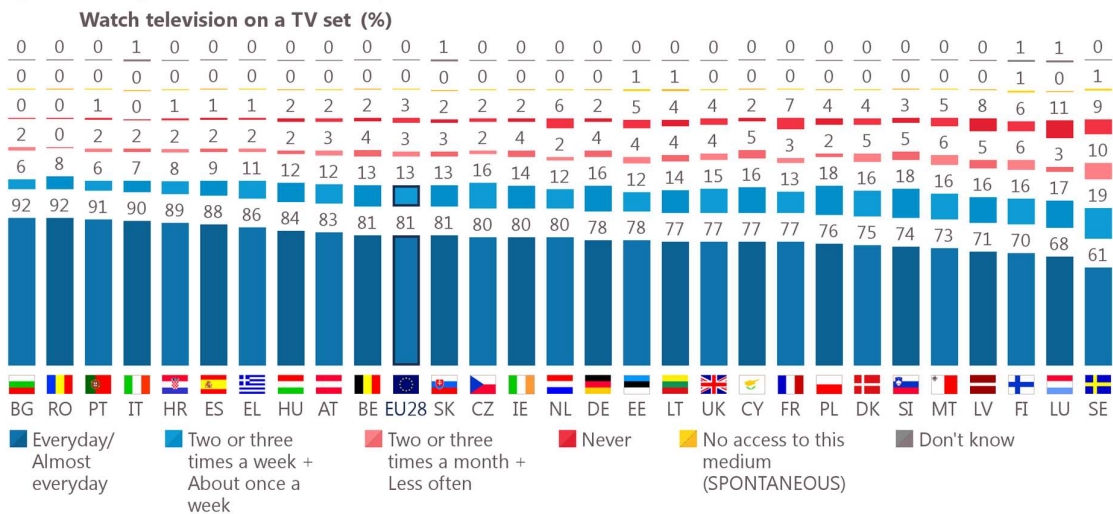
<sup>3</sup> Could you tell me to what extent you ...? Watch television on a TV set / Watch television via the Internet / Listen to the radio / use the Internet / Read the written press / Use online social networks.

**QE3** Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
(% - EU - AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK)









Across all the EU Member States, a majority of respondents watch **television on a television set** every day or almost every day. The highest score was noted in Bulgaria (92%) and the lowest in Sweden, where this practice is declining (61%, -5 percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 and -8 since autumn 2015).

**QE3.1** Could you tell me to what extent you...?





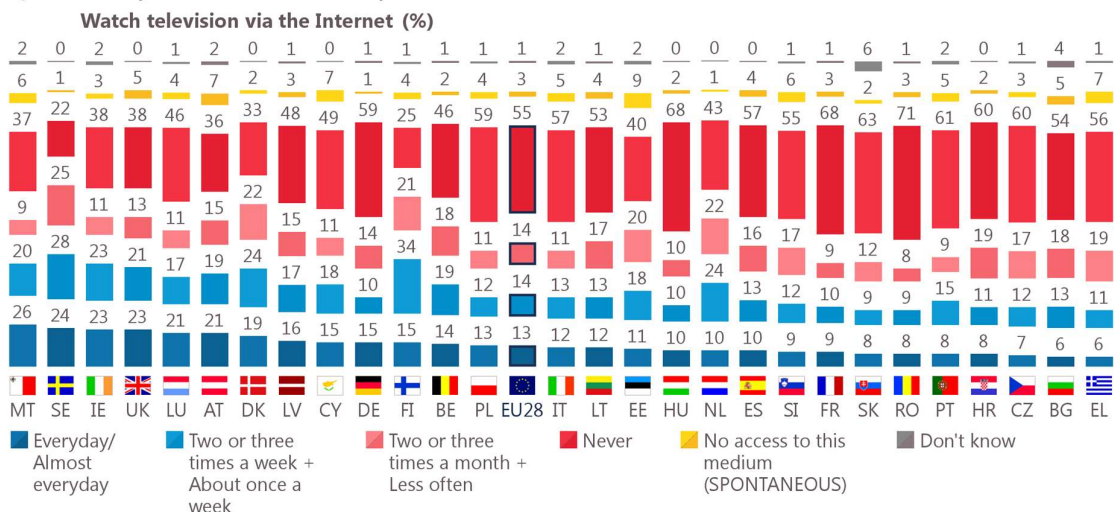
**QE3.1** Could you tell me to what extent you...?**Watch television on a TV set (% - EU)**

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	At least once a week
EU28	81	10	3	1	2	3	0	0	94
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	78	11	3	1	3	4	0	0	92
Woman	84	9	2	1	2	2	0	0	95
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	61	18	6	3	6	6	0	0	85
25-39	73	14	4	1	3	5	0	0	91
40-54	82	10	3	1	2	2	0	0	95
55 +	92	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	98
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	93	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	99
16-19	85	9	2	1	1	2	0	0	96
20+	75	13	4	1	2	5	0	0	92
Still studying	56	18	7	4	7	8	0	0	81
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	73	15	3	1	3	5	0	0	91
Managers	73	15	5	1	2	4	0	0	93
Other white collars	82	10	3	1	1	3	0	0	95
Manual workers	80	12	3	1	2	2	0	0	95
House persons	89	5	1	2	1	2	0	0	95
Unemployed	80	9	3	1	2	5	0	0	92
Retired	93	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	98
Students	56	18	7	4	7	8	0	0	81
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	82	8	3	1	2	4	0	0	93
From time to time	81	10	3	1	2	3	0	0	94
Almost never/ Never	81	10	3	1	2	3	0	0	94
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	86	7	2	0	2	3	0	0	95
The lower middle class	83	9	2	1	2	3	0	0	94
The middle class	80	11	3	1	2	3	0	0	94
The upper middle class	73	13	6	1	3	4	0	0	92
The upper class	71	16	2	1	1	9	0	0	89







The proportion of respondents who watch **television via the Internet** at least once a week varies from 52% in Sweden to 17% in Slovakia, Greece and Romania.

The use of television via the Internet has increased since autumn 2016 in 24 Member States, especially in Luxembourg (38% do so at least once a week, +12 percentage points since autumn 2016), Spain (23%, +10) and Portugal (23%, +10). The proportion is stable in Belgium (33%) and has slightly decreased in three Member States: in Lithuania (25%, -4), Denmark (43%, -2) and Romania (17%, -2).

QE3.2 Could you tell me to what extent you...?

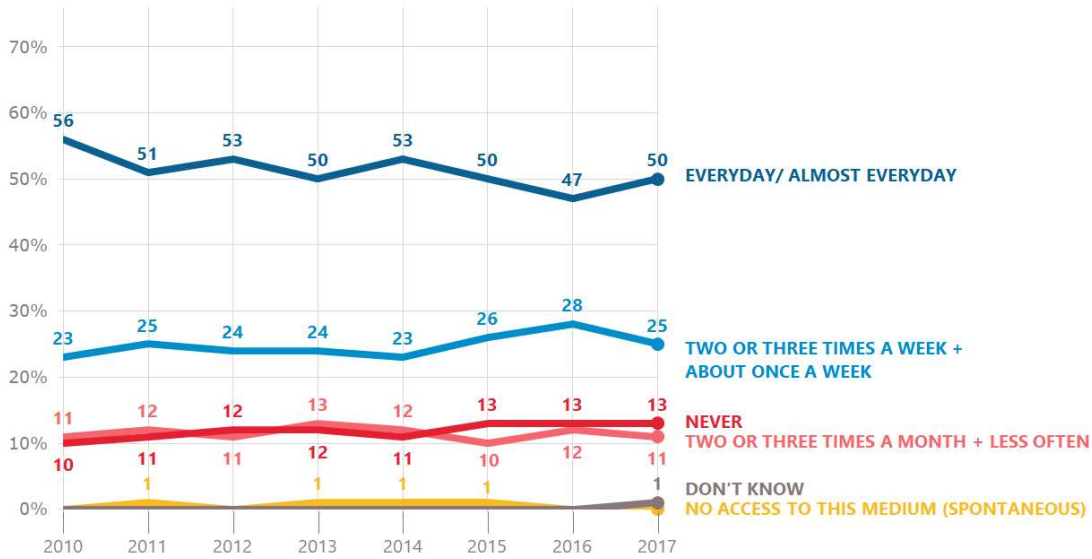


**QE3.2** Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
**Watch television via the Internet (% - EU)**

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	At least once a week
EU28	13	8	6	4	10	55	3	1	27
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	15	9	7	4	10	51	3	1	31
Woman	12	7	5	3	9	59	4	1	24
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	25	15	10	4	11	34	1	0	50
25-39	19	12	8	6	12	42	1	0	39
40-54	13	8	7	4	12	53	2	1	28
55 +	5	4	3	2	6	71	7	2	12
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	6	3	2	1	3	72	10	3	11
16-19	13	7	5	3	9	59	3	1	25
20+	15	10	8	5	13	47	2	0	33
Still studying	24	16	10	6	13	29	1	1	50
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	13	10	8	5	13	50	1	0	31
Managers	18	12	9	5	13	42	1	0	39
Other white collars	16	9	8	6	12	48	1	0	33
Manual workers	15	9	7	3	12	51	2	1	31
House persons	10	7	4	2	6	65	5	1	21
Unemployed	16	8	4	3	7	58	3	1	28
Retired	5	3	2	2	6	72	8	2	10
Students	24	16	10	6	13	29	1	1	50
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	11	6	5	3	6	63	5	1	22
From time to time	13	8	6	4	9	56	3	1	27
Almost never/ Never	14	8	6	4	10	54	3	1	28
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	12	7	4	2	7	60	7	1	23
The lower middle class	12	8	5	3	9	58	4	1	25
The middle class	14	9	7	4	11	52	2	1	30
The upper middle class	16	11	9	6	12	45	0	1	36
The upper class	15	10	9	10	11	45	0	0	34

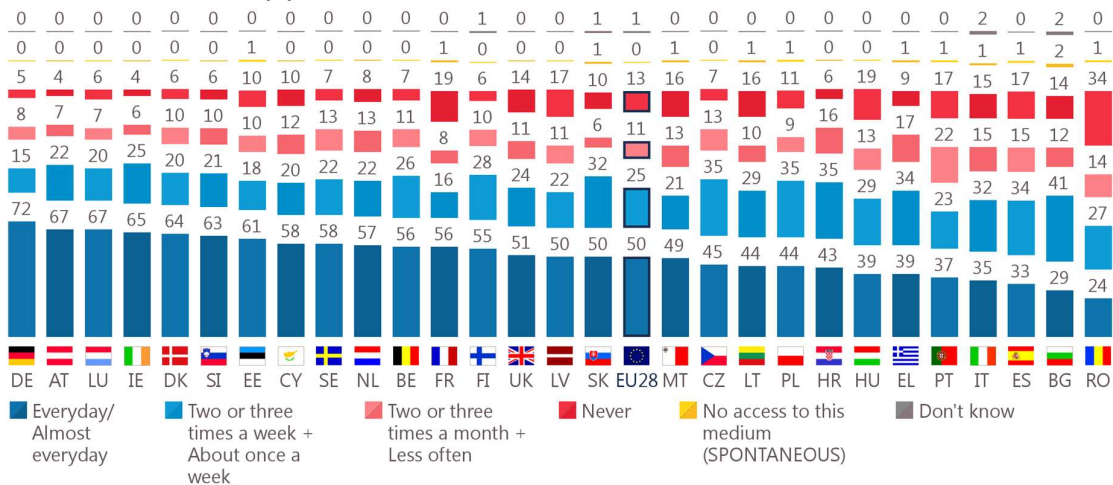
The proportion of Europeans who listen to the **radio** at least once a week is unchanged since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86), at 75%. However, the proportion who listen to the radio every day or almost every day has risen by three points since autumn 2016 (to 50%), after falling by six points between autumn 2014 and autumn 2016.

QE3.3 Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
Listen to the radio (% - EU)









Daily or near-daily use of the **radio** varies widely from one Member State to another. It is least common in Romania (24% listen to the radio every day or nearly every day) and most widespread in Germany (72%). This practice has increased sharply since autumn 2016 in Cyprus (58%, +11 percentage points,) and to a lesser extent in Germany (72%, +7), Luxembourg (67%, +7) and Austria (67%, +7).

QE3.3 Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
Listen to the radio (%)



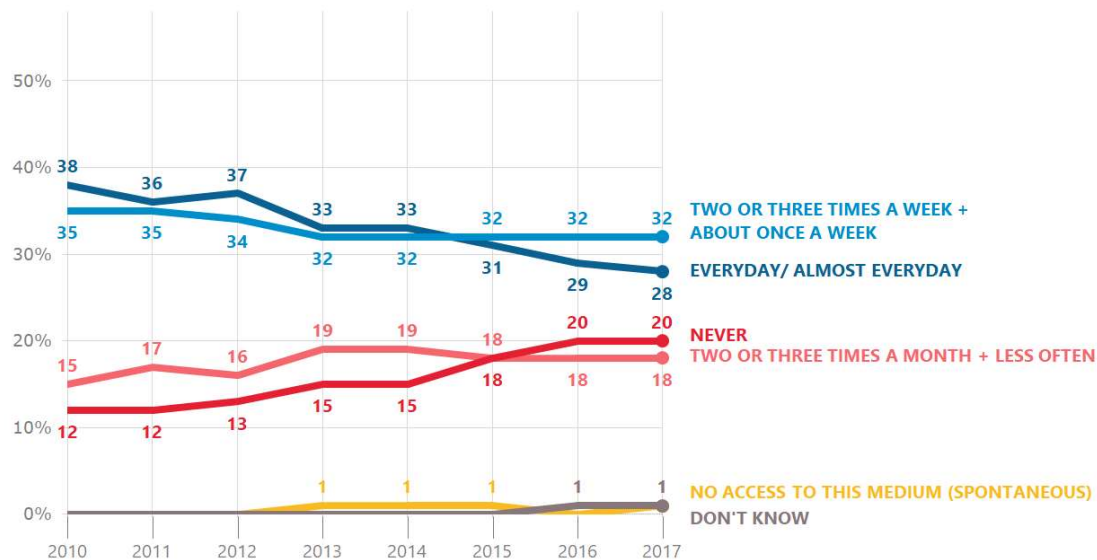
**QE3.3** Could you tell me to what extent you...?**Listen to the radio (% - EU)**

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	At least once a week
EU28	50	17	8	4	8	13	0	0	75
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	51	17	8	4	8	12	0	0	76
Woman	48	17	8	3	8	14	1	1	73
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	34	18	12	6	13	17	0	0	64
25-39	47	21	9	4	9	10	0	0	77
40-54	56	17	8	3	7	9	0	0	81
55 +	52	15	7	3	6	15	1	1	74
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	44	14	8	4	8	20	1	1	66
16-19	51	18	8	3	8	12	0	0	77
20+	57	17	7	3	7	9	0	0	81
Still studying	31	20	13	7	13	16	0	0	64
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	57	18	8	4	7	6	0	0	83
Managers	63	15	7	2	7	6	0	0	85
Other white collars	50	20	10	4	8	8	0	0	80
Manual workers	51	19	8	3	8	11	0	0	78
House persons	33	18	9	4	9	25	1	1	60
Unemployed	37	18	9	4	11	20	1	0	64
Retired	53	14	7	2	6	16	1	1	74
Students	31	20	13	7	13	16	0	0	64
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	37	14	8	5	12	22	1	1	59
From time to time	40	21	10	5	9	15	0	0	71
Almost never/ Never	55	16	8	3	7	11	0	0	79
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	44	18	7	3	9	18	1	0	69
The lower middle class	49	18	8	3	8	13	1	0	75
The middle class	53	17	9	4	7	10	0	0	79
The upper middle class	59	14	9	3	8	7	0	0	82
The upper class	43	19	17	7	3	10	0	1	79

The proportion of Europeans saying they read **the written press** every day or almost every day continues to shrink: at 28%, it has lost one percentage point since autumn 2016, five points since autumn 2014 (EB82) and ten points since autumn 2010 (EB74).

**QE3.4** Could you tell me to what extent you...?

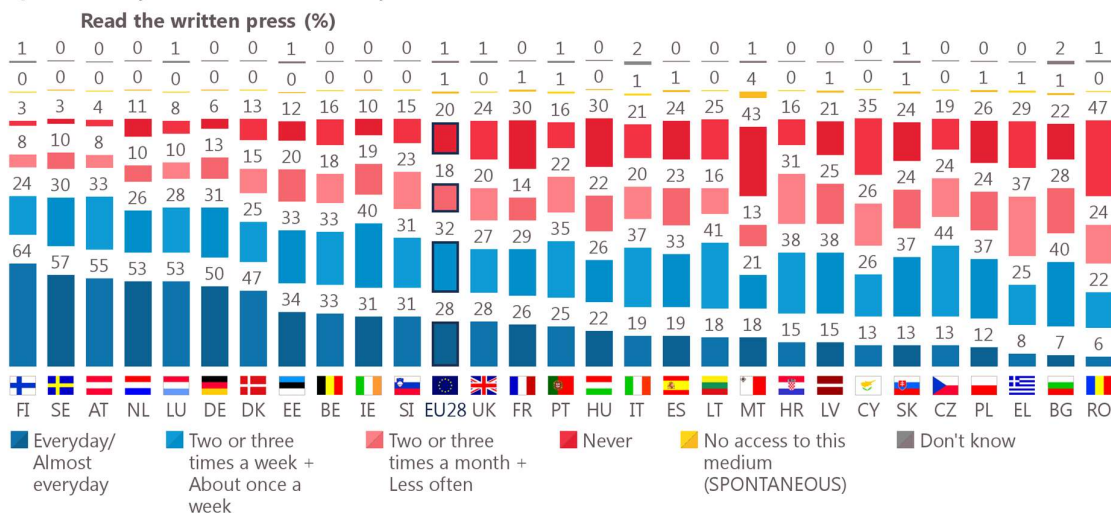
**Read the written press (% - EU)**



The differences between Member States are very significant on this matter: less than 10% of respondents read the written press every day or almost every day in Romania (6%), Bulgaria (7%) and Greece (8%), while over six in ten respondents do so in Finland.

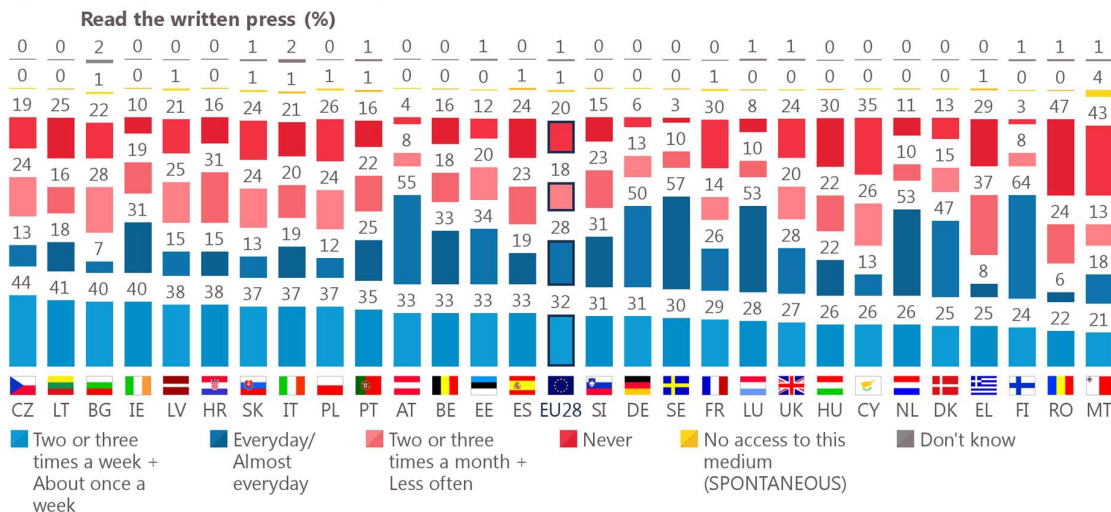
Daily or almost daily use of the written press has fallen in 16 Member States since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86), particularly in Sweden (57%, -10 percentage points) and Lithuania (18%, -10), but has risen significantly in Austria (55%, +10).

QE3.4 Could you tell me to what extent you...?









Sorted by the item « every day/ almost every day »

QE3.4 Could you tell me to what extent you...?



Sorted by the total of "Two or three times a week + About once a week"

**QE3.4** Could you tell me to what extent you...?**Read the written press (% - EU)**

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	At least once a week
EU28	28	17	15	6	13	20	0	1	60
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	30	18	14	6	13	19	0	0	62
Woman	27	16	15	6	12	22	1	1	58
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	12	16	16	9	20	27	0	0	44
25-39	20	21	16	8	15	20	0	0	57
40-54	30	19	15	6	13	16	0	1	64
55 +	38	14	13	4	8	21	1	1	65
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	28	12	13	5	11	29	1	1	53
16-19	25	18	16	6	13	21	0	1	59
20+	36	19	14	6	11	14	0	0	69
Still studying	13	17	15	9	22	24	0	0	45
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	33	17	16	7	13	14	0	0	66
Managers	42	21	13	4	10	10	0	0	76
Other white collars	25	20	17	8	14	16	0	0	62
Manual workers	22	19	17	7	14	20	0	1	58
House persons	15	14	14	7	13	35	1	1	43
Unemployed	14	14	13	8	17	32	1	1	41
Retired	39	14	12	4	8	21	1	1	65
Students	13	17	15	9	22	24	0	0	45
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	12	14	14	7	15	36	1	1	40
From time to time	17	19	16	8	15	24	1	0	52
Almost never/ Never	35	17	14	6	11	17	0	0	66
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	20	15	15	6	15	27	1	1	50
The lower middle class	24	17	15	6	14	23	0	1	56
The middle class	33	18	14	6	11	17	0	1	65
The upper middle class	46	16	14	5	9	10	0	0	76
The upper class	30	15	19	8	19	9	0	0	64



The proportion of Europeans using **the Internet** every day or almost every day has increased nearly continuously since autumn 2010 (EB74), gaining 20 percentage points in all (65%).

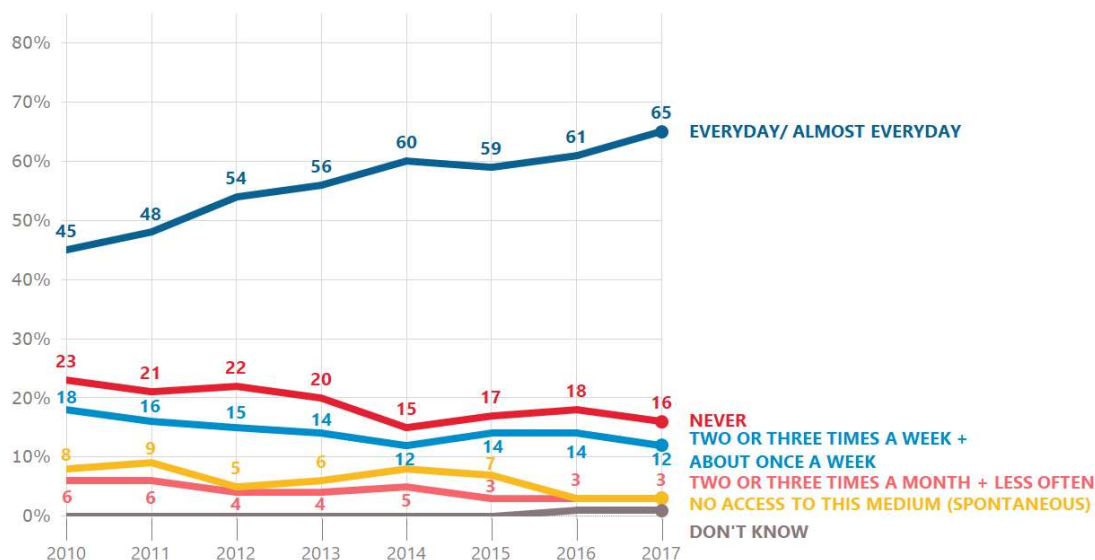
The proportion of respondents who never use the Internet has decreased by seven percentage points across this same period (now 16%).

The proportion of respondents using the Internet two or three times a week or about once a week has also fallen, by six percentage points (12%).

The proportion of Europeans using the Internet only two or three times a month or less has halved (3%), while those with no access to the Internet has fallen by five percentage points (3%).

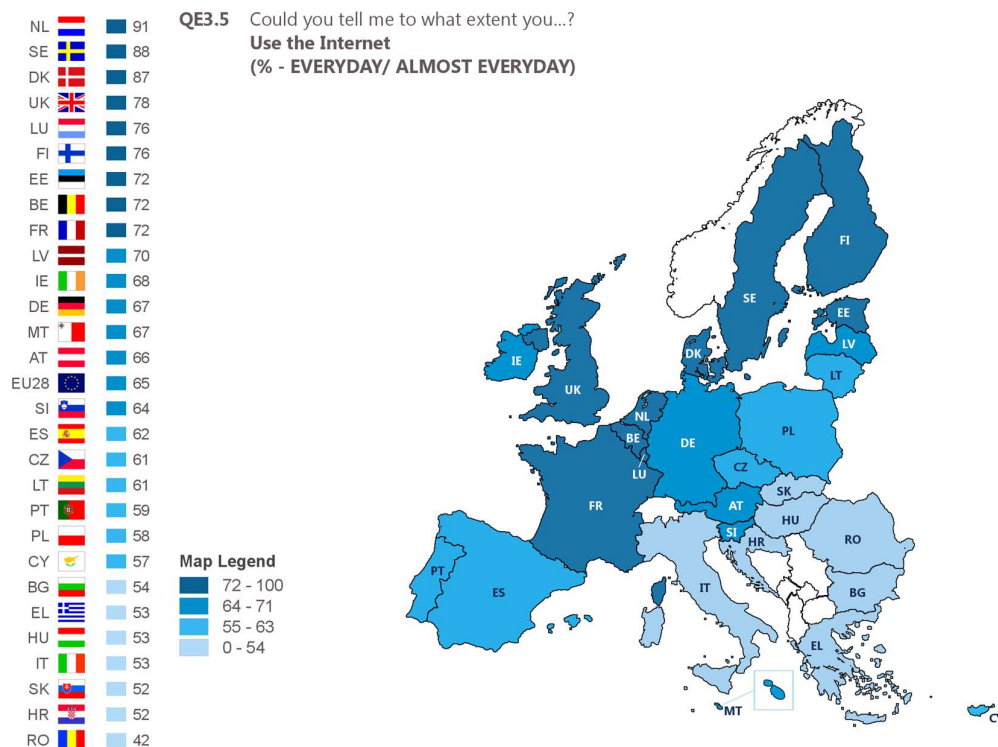
Lastly, only 1% of respondents said they did not know (+1 percentage point since autumn 2010).

**QE3.5** Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
Use the Internet (% - EU)









Internet use continues to vary significantly from one Member State to another: 42% of respondents in Romania use the Internet every day or almost every day, compared with 91% in the Netherlands.

Since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016, daily or almost daily use of the Internet has increased in 22 Member States, particularly in Austria (66%, +10 percentage points), Germany (67%, +8), Poland (58%,+8) and Bulgaria (54%, +8). It has fallen slightly in two Member States: Slovakia (52%, -2) and Ireland (68%, -1).



**QE3.5** Could you tell me to what extent you...?**Use the Internet (% - EU)**

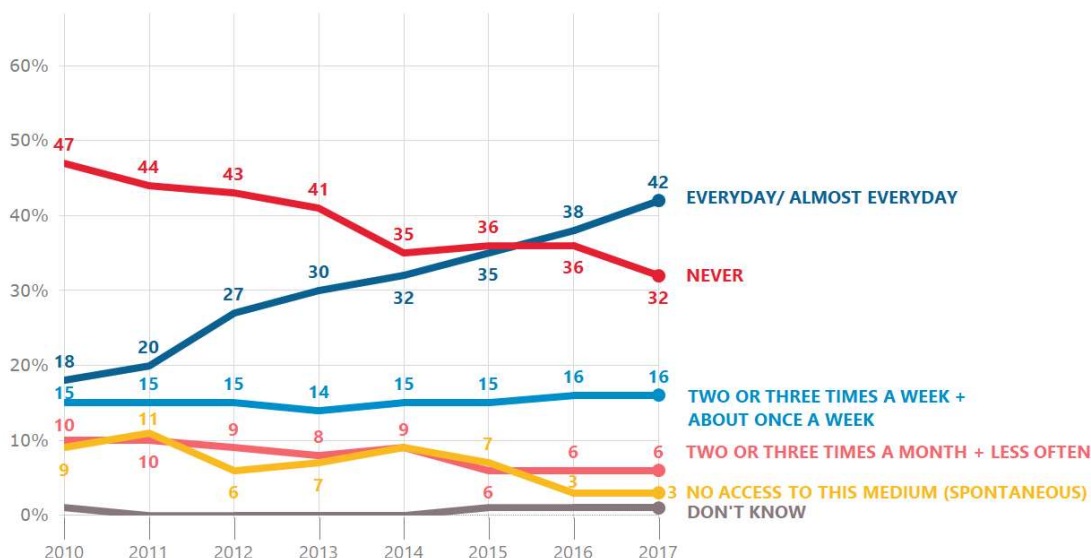
	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	At least once a week
EU28	65	9	3	1	2	16	3	1	77
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	69	9	3	1	2	14	2	0	81
Woman	62	9	3	1	2	19	3	1	74
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	93	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	98
25-39	87	7	2	1	1	2	0	0	96
40-54	74	12	4	1	2	6	1	0	90
55 +	37	10	4	2	3	36	6	2	51
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	27	9	3	1	3	46	9	2	39
16-19	64	11	4	1	2	15	2	1	79
20+	82	8	2	1	1	5	1	0	92
Still studying	95	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	99
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	78	9	4	1	1	7	0	0	91
Managers	90	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	98
Other white collars	82	10	3	1	1	3	0	0	95
Manual workers	71	12	4	1	2	8	1	1	87
House persons	45	11	5	1	3	30	4	1	61
Unemployed	72	7	3	0	3	13	1	1	82
Retired	34	10	3	1	3	40	7	2	47
Students	95	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	99
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	56	8	3	0	2	26	4	1	67
From time to time	60	11	5	1	2	19	2	0	76
Almost never/ Never	68	8	3	1	2	14	3	1	79
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	52	9	3	1	2	26	6	1	64
The lower middle class	63	10	3	1	2	18	2	1	76
The middle class	70	10	3	1	2	12	1	1	83
The upper middle class	85	6	2	1	1	5	0	0	93
The upper class	83	6	8	0	1	2	0	0	97

Over four in ten Europeans now say they use **online social networks** every day or almost every day (42%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2016). This proportion has risen continuously over the last few years, gaining 24 percentage points between autumn 2010 and autumn 2017.

Despite these evolutions, 35% of Europeans are not involved in online social networks: 32% never use them and 3% spontaneously said that they could not access them.

Lastly, 1% of respondents say they “don’t know” to what extent they use online social networks.

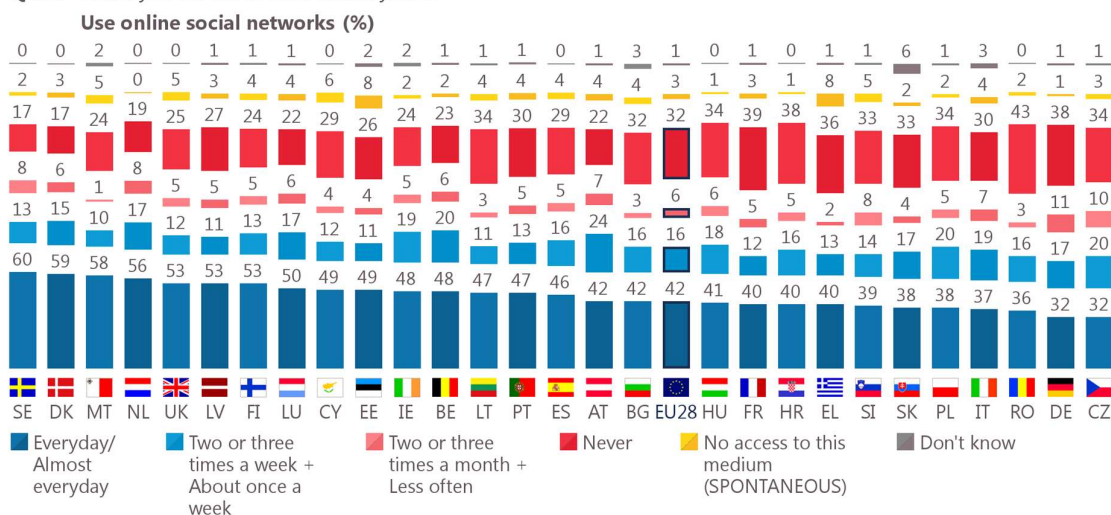
**QE3.6** Could you tell me to what extent you...?  
Use online social networks (% - EU)









As in the case of the Internet, there are wide differences between Member States: the daily or almost daily use of online social networks ranges from 32% in the Czech Republic and Germany to 60% in Sweden.

The use of online social networks is on the rise in a large majority of Member States (23 in all), particularly in Poland (38%, +11 percentage points since autumn 2016) and Bulgaria (42%, +10). It has fallen slightly in two Member States: Ireland (48%, -3) and the Czech Republic (32%, -1).

QE3.6 Could you tell me to what extent you...?



**QE3.6** Could you tell me to what extent you...?**Use online social networks (% - EU)**

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	At least once a week
EU28	42	11	5	2	4	32	3	1	58
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	41	12	5	2	5	31	3	1	58
Woman	42	10	5	2	4	33	3	1	57
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	81	11	2	1	2	3	0	0	94
25-39	67	14	5	2	3	9	0	0	86
40-54	41	15	7	3	7	26	1	0	63
55 +	15	7	4	1	5	60	6	2	26
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	16	6	3	1	3	59	9	3	25
16-19	41	13	5	2	5	31	2	1	59
20+	48	12	6	3	5	25	1	0	66
Still studying	85	9	2	0	2	2	0	0	96
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	46	14	5	3	7	24	1	0	65
Managers	47	15	8	2	7	21	0	0	70
Other white collars	54	15	7	3	4	16	0	1	76
Manual workers	49	15	5	2	5	22	1	1	69
House persons	35	8	3	2	3	43	5	1	46
Unemployed	52	11	5	2	4	24	2	0	68
Retired	14	5	3	1	4	63	8	2	22
Students	85	9	2	0	2	2	0	0	96
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	41	10	4	1	2	37	4	1	55
From time to time	44	12	6	2	4	28	3	1	62
Almost never/ Never	41	10	5	2	5	33	3	1	56
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	37	9	3	2	3	39	6	1	49
The lower middle class	40	11	4	2	4	34	3	2	55
The middle class	44	12	5	2	6	29	1	1	61
The upper middle class	48	12	7	2	5	25	1	0	67
The upper class	42	13	7	3	4	30	0	1	62

## 2 Trust in the media

### Distrust of the Internet and online social networks is gaining ground

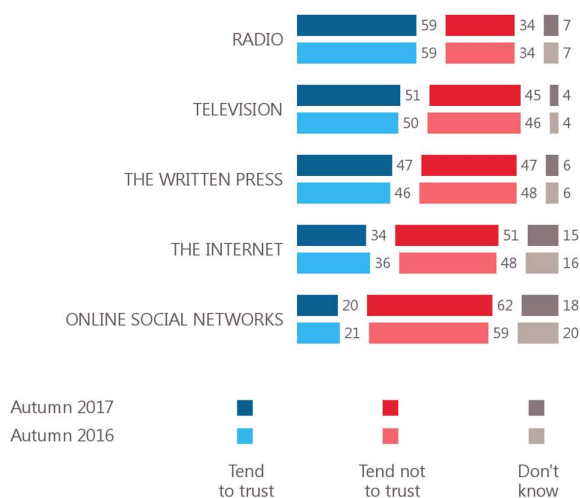
The trust of Europeans in the traditional media has improved slightly or stabilised, after increasing in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86)<sup>4</sup>:

- **Radio** remains the medium that Europeans trust the most: 59% “tend to trust”, while 34% “tend not to trust” this medium. These results are unchanged since autumn 2016, and are the highest since autumn 2009.
- Slightly more than half of Europeans “tend to trust” **television** (51%), with a gain of one percentage point since autumn 2016, while 45% distrust (-1).
- Opinions concerning **the written press** are evenly divided: 47% “tend to trust” (+1 percentage point) and 47% “tend not to trust” (-1) this medium. Nonetheless, this is the highest level of trust measured since autumn 2009 (trust in the written press varied between 40% and 46% between autumn 2009 and autumn 2016).

While Europeans’ trust in the traditional media seems to be improving, distrust in the Internet and online social networks is increasing:

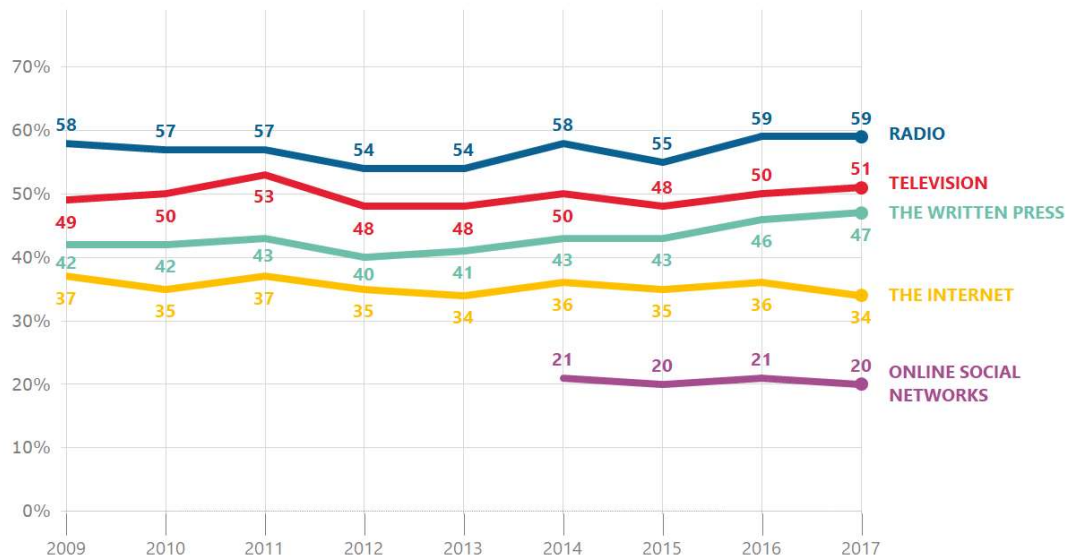
- Slightly over a third of Europeans (34%) say that they “tend to trust” **the Internet**, which represents a loss of two percentage points since autumn 2016, while distrust is growing (51%, +3 since autumn 2016 and +6 since autumn 2015).
- The trend is identical for **online social networks**: two in ten Europeans “tend to trust” them (20%, -1 percentage point), while 62% distrust them (+3 since autumn 2016 and +9 since autumn 2015).

**QA8a** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. (% - EU)



<sup>4</sup> QA8a.1-5. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The written press; radio; television; the Internet; online social networks






























**QA8a** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.  
 (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)











**QA8a** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

		Radio	Television	The written press	The Internet	Online social networks
EU28		59	51	47	34	20
BE		71	66	59	39	20
BG		50	61	37	45	37
CZ		64	56	48	50	29
DK		82	77	65	36	18
DE		71	63	56	29	15
EE		67	66	52	42	23
IE		71	63	50	34	16
EL		44	22	33	42	27
ES		52	36	40	34	22
FR		56	36	50	25	8
HR		53	46	47	42	32
IT		51	53	48	43	28
CY		54	45	39	32	27
LV		60	59	41	35	21
LT		60	58	48	45	27
LU		63	49	59	37	17
HU		49	55	43	49	32
MT		37	45	31	35	21
NL		76	64	71	31	13
AT		68	64	61	43	29
PL		54	45	39	46	33
PT		70	70	61	46	31
RO		53	61	46	37	28
SI		53	50	41	38	22
SK		61	57	49	42	28
FI		79	73	67	33	14
SE		84	74	62	17	8
UK		48	44	23	23	12
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				

**QA8a** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)

	Radio	Television	The written press	The Internet	Online social networks
EU28	59	51	47	34	20
 <b>Gender</b>					
Man	57	48	46	36	21
Woman	60	54	47	33	20
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	56	46	45	44	30
25-39	56	46	45	45	28
40-54	62	50	48	38	21
55 +	59	56	47	22	12
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	53	54	40	18	11
16-19	58	52	44	35	21
20+	63	48	53	39	20
Still studying	61	52	53	48	32
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	60	46	47	43	25
Managers	68	53	57	41	20
Other white collars	62	52	52	45	28
Manual workers	56	47	42	37	24
House persons	51	51	38	27	17
Unemployed	44	41	34	30	18
Retired	60	57	47	20	10
Students	61	52	53	48	32
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	43	39	35	29	17
From time to time	54	49	43	36	25
Almost never/ Never	63	54	50	34	19
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	50	48	35	27	17
The lower middle class	55	48	43	33	19
The middle class	63	53	52	38	23
The upper middle class	71	56	63	38	19
The upper class	71	66	63	50	36






























In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents trust **radio** (for 25 in autumn 2016).

There is a difference of 36 points between the lowest level of trust, in the United Kingdom (48%), and the highest, in Sweden (84%). A majority of respondents distrust radio in Greece (53%, versus 44% trust) and Malta (39% versus 37%).

The degree of trust placed in radio has increased since autumn 2016 in 16 Member States, particularly in Cyprus (54%, +8 percentage points) and Hungary (49%, +7). It has decreased in nine countries, particularly in Lithuania (60%, -6) and Italy (51%, -5), and is unchanged in the remaining three.

**QA8a.2** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**Radio (%)**

		Tend to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		59	=	34	=	7
CY		54	▲ 8	42	▼ 4	4
HU		49	▲ 7	44	▼ 9	7
DK		82	▲ 6	13	▼ 3	5
IE		71	▲ 5	25	▼ 6	4
AT		68	▲ 4	28	▼ 4	4
EE		67	▲ 4	23	▼ 3	10
DE		71	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	4
FR		56	▲ 3	37	▼ 4	7
HR		53	▲ 3	41	▼ 6	6
SE		84	▲ 2	12	▼ 3	4
CZ		64	▲ 2	30	▼ 2	6
LU		63	▲ 2	29	▼ 2	8
EL		44	▲ 2	53	▼ 4	3
NL		76	▲ 1	17	▼ 1	7
BE		71	▲ 1	27	▼ 2	2
SI		53	▲ 1	43	▼ 1	4
PT		70	=	24	▼ 1	6
RO		53	=	38	▼ 4	9
BG		50	=	38	▲ 2	12
SK		61	▼ 1	34	▼ 2	5
FI		79	▼ 3	15	▲ 1	6
LV		60	▼ 3	26	=	14
PL		54	▼ 3	34	=	12
UK		48	▼ 3	41	▲ 3	11
ES		52	▼ 4	42	▲ 5	6
MT		37	▼ 4	39	▲ 2	24
IT		51	▼ 5	38	▲ 2	11
LT		60	▼ 6	31	▲ 3	9






























**Television** is trusted by the majority of respondents in 23 Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2016). In these countries, there is a difference of 32 percentage points between the lowest score, in Malta (45% “tend to trust”, versus 43% “tend not to trust”) and Poland (45% versus 44%), and the highest, in Denmark (77%, versus 19%).

Television is trusted by a minority of respondents in Greece (22% versus 78%), Spain (36% versus 62%), France (36% versus 60%), the United Kingdom (44% versus 52%) and Cyprus (45% for 53%).

Since autumn 2016, the degree of trust placed in **television** has increased in 15 Member States, particularly in Hungary (55%, +8 percentage points) and Romania (61%, +7). It has decreased in 11 countries, including Finland (73%, -5 points) and Lithuania (58%, -4), and is unchanged in two others.

**QA8a.3** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**Television (%)**



















		Tend to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		51	▲ 1	45	▼ 1	4
HU		55	▲ 8	42	▼ 10	3
RO		61	▲ 7	36	▼ 8	3
DK		77	▲ 6	19	▼ 6	4
BE		66	▲ 5	33	▼ 5	1
IE		63	▲ 5	33	▼ 5	4
FR		36	▲ 4	60	▼ 5	4
DE		63	▲ 3	34	▼ 1	3
CZ		56	▲ 3	42	▼ 4	2
SE		74	▲ 2	22	▼ 2	4
AT		64	▲ 2	33	▼ 2	3
IT		53	▲ 2	42	▼ 2	5
CY		45	▲ 2	53	▼ 1	2
EE		66	▲ 1	26	▼ 3	8
SI		50	▲ 1	47	▼ 1	3
LU		49	▲ 1	43	▼ 1	8
NL		64	=	33	▲ 1	3
MT		45	=	43	▲ 1	12
BG		61	▼ 1	34	=	5
SK		57	▼ 1	39	▼ 1	4
PL		45	▼ 1	44	▼ 1	11
UK		44	▼ 1	52	▲ 4	4
ES		36	▼ 1	62	▲ 1	2
EL		22	▼ 1	78	▲ 1	0
PT		70	▼ 2	28	▲ 1	2
LV		59	▼ 2	34	=	7
HR		46	▼ 3	51	▲ 2	3
LT		58	▼ 4	37	▲ 1	5
FI		73	▼ 5	22	▲ 2	5

**The written press** is viewed as trustworthy by a majority of respondents in 18 EU Member States (compared with 14 in autumn 2016). Within these countries, there is a 25-point difference between the lowest score, recorded in Romania (46% “tend to trust”, for 45% “tend not to trust”), and the highest, in the Netherlands (71%, for 25%).

The proportion of respondents saying that they trust the written press has increased in 16 Member States since autumn 2016, most sharply in Hungary (43%, +9 percentage points) and Denmark (65%, +8t). It has decreased in nine Member States, especially in Spain (40%, -6) and Portugal (61%, -6), and is unchanged in the remaining three.

**QA8a.1** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**The written press (%)**

		Tend to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		47	▲ 1	47	▼ 1	6
HU		43	▲ 9	50	▼ 11	7
DK		65	▲ 8	29	▼ 8	6
AT		61	▲ 7	36	▼ 6	3
CY		39	▲ 7	52	=	9
LU		59	▲ 5	33	▼ 7	8
IE		50	▲ 4	45	▼ 4	5
FR		50	▲ 4	44	▼ 5	6
HR		47	▲ 3	46	▼ 7	7
RO		46	▲ 3	45	▼ 7	9
MT		31	▲ 3	42	▼ 6	27
SE		62	▲ 2	36	▼ 1	2
EE		52	▲ 2	35	▼ 4	13
UK		23	▲ 2	73	▲ 1	4
BE		59	▲ 1	37	▼ 3	4
SK		49	▲ 1	44	▼ 1	7
IT		48	▲ 1	44	▼ 2	8
NL		71	=	25	▼ 2	4
DE		56	=	41	▲ 2	3
SI		41	=	55	=	4
CZ		48	▼ 1	46	▼ 2	6
EL		33	▼ 2	64	▲ 1	3
FI		67	▼ 3	29	▲ 1	4
LV		41	▼ 3	45	▼ 1	14
BG		37	▼ 4	50	▲ 3	13
LT		48	▼ 5	43	▲ 2	9
PL		39	▼ 5	45	▲ 1	16
PT		61	▼ 6	33	▲ 4	6
ES		40	▼ 6	54	▲ 4	6

**The Internet** is trusted by a majority of respondents in ten EU Member States (compared with 11 in autumn 2016), at levels varying from 17% in Sweden (versus 74% distrust) to 50% in the Czech Republic (versus 35% distrust).

Since autumn 2016, trust in the Internet has fallen in 16 Member States, with decreases of over ten percentage points in the Netherlands (31%, -13 percentage points), Sweden (17%, -12) and Finland (33%, -11). However, trust in the Internet has increased in nine countries, especially in Hungary (49%, +10) and Croatia (42%, +7), and is unchanged in the remaining three.

**QA8a.4** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**The Internet (%)**


























		Tend to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		34	▼ 2	51	▲ 3	15
HU		49	▲ 10	34	▼ 9	17
HR		42	▲ 7	42	▼ 7	16
LU		37	▲ 4	48	▼ 6	15
BG		45	▲ 3	30	=	25
EE		42	▲ 3	31	▼ 3	27
LT		45	▲ 2	30	▲ 2	25
BE		39	▲ 2	54	▼ 1	7
SI		38	▲ 1	45	▲ 3	17
FR		25	▲ 1	62	▲ 1	13
CZ		50	=	35	▼ 1	15
AT		43	=	49	=	8
ES		34	=	50	▲ 3	16
PL		46	▼ 1	32	▼ 2	22
PT		46	▼ 1	38	▼ 1	16
SK		42	▼ 1	39	▼ 1	19
MT		35	▼ 1	38	▲ 3	27
IT		43	▼ 2	40	▲ 3	17
DK		36	▼ 2	52	▲ 5	12
LV		35	▼ 2	43	▲ 4	22
IE		34	▼ 2	54	▲ 2	12
RO		37	▼ 3	45	▲ 1	18
DE		29	▼ 3	57	▲ 6	14
EL		42	▼ 4	40	▲ 4	18
CY		32	▼ 4	46	▲ 7	22
UK		23	▼ 4	65	▲ 8	12
FI		33	▼ 11	50	▲ 7	17
SE		17	▼ 12	74	▲ 14	9
NL		31	▼ 13	61	▲ 12	8

**Online social networks** are distrusted by a majority of respondents in 27 EU Member States (compared with 28 in autumn 2016). Bulgaria is the sole exception (37% “tend to trust”, versus 35% “tend not to trust”).

Trust in these media has decreased in 17 Member States, especially in Greece (27%, -6 percentage points) and Latvia (21%, -6). It has increased in eight countries, particularly in Hungary (32%, +7), and is unchanged in the remaining three.

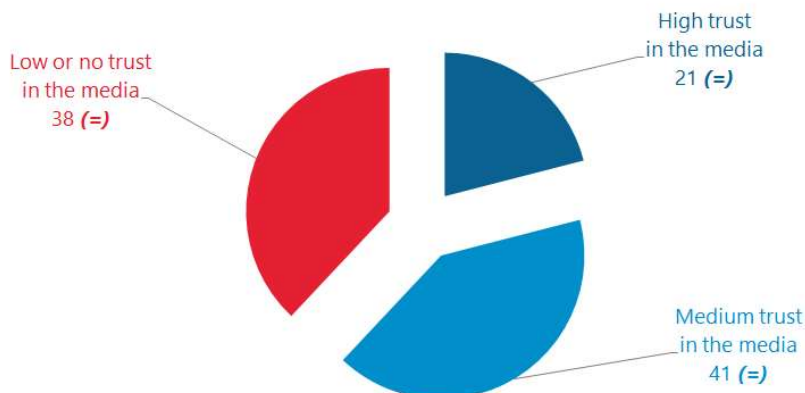
**QA8a.5** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

**Online social networks (%)**

		Tend to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Tend not to trust	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		20	▼ 1	62	▲ 3	18
HR		32	▲ 7	49	▼ 7	19
HU		32	▲ 5	49	▼ 5	19
LU		17	▲ 4	66	▼ 2	17
BG		37	▲ 3	35	▼ 1	28
EE		23	▲ 3	43	▼ 2	34
PL		33	▲ 2	38	▼ 5	29
DE		15	▲ 2	66	▲ 3	19
DK		18	▲ 1	66	▲ 3	16
AT		29	=	61	▲ 1	10
SI		22	=	57	▲ 4	21
FR		8	=	76	▲ 2	16
IT		28	▼ 1	52	▲ 1	20
LT		27	▼ 1	42	▲ 4	31
CZ		29	▼ 2	46	▼ 1	25
SK		28	▼ 2	49	▼ 3	23
CY		27	▼ 2	50	▲ 5	23
BE		20	▼ 2	70	▲ 2	10
ES		22	▼ 3	60	▲ 6	18
NL		13	▼ 3	77	▲ 5	10
UK		12	▼ 3	73	▲ 9	15
SE		8	▼ 3	82	▲ 7	10
RO		28	▼ 4	52	▲ 3	20
MT		21	▼ 4	48	▲ 5	31
PT		31	▼ 5	50	▲ 3	19
IE		16	▼ 5	70	▲ 6	14
FI		14	▼ 5	66	=	20
EL		27	▼ 6	53	▲ 6	20
LV		21	▼ 6	51	▲ 7	28

**The media trust index** (developed on the basis of the scores for the five media analysed<sup>5</sup>) is identical to that of the autumn 2016 survey (EB86): a narrow majority of Europeans continue to have a “medium” degree of trust in the media (41%, unchanged), just ahead of the proportion with “little or no” trust in the media (38%, unchanged). Slightly over two in ten respondents have a “high” degree of trust in the media (21%, unchanged).

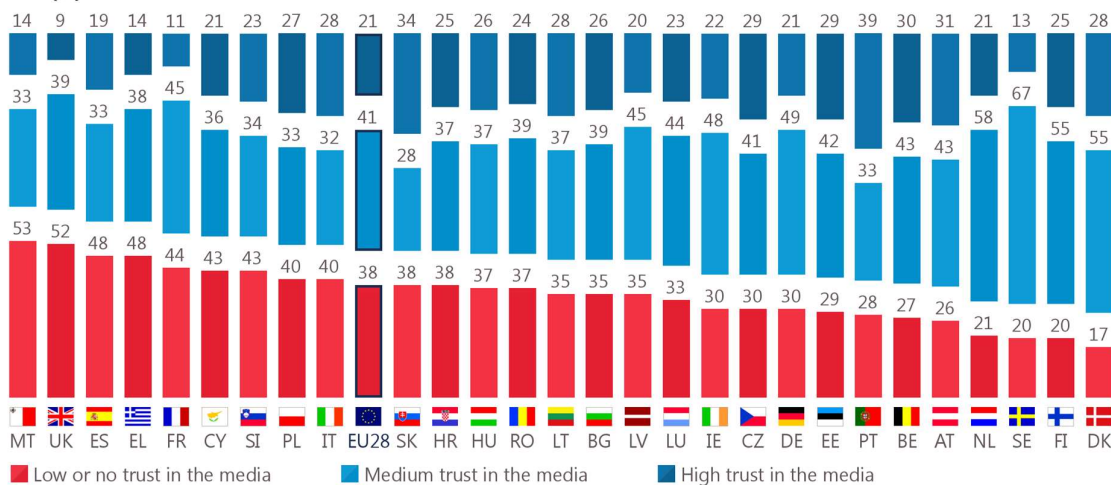
C5 Media trust index (% - EU)



(Autumn 2017 - Autumn 2016)

A majority of respondents accord a “medium” degree of trust to the media in 16 EU Member States (compared with 14 in autumn 2016). Portugal is the only Member State where a majority have “high” trust in the media (39%, with “medium” trust scoring 33% and “little or no” trust 28%). In ten Member States a majority of respondents have “little or no” trust in the media (rising to 11 if we add Hungary, where equal proportions have “little or no” and “medium” trust). This proportion is particularly high in Malta (53%), the United Kingdom (52%), Greece (48%) and Spain (48%).

C5 Media trust index (%)
































<sup>5</sup> The respondents were asked to rate their trust in each of five different media in the QAB (television, radio, written press, the Internet, online social networks). For each of these media, a score of 1 point was given for the answer “tend to trust” and a score of 0 was given to the answers “tend not to trust” and “do not know”. A confidence index between 0 and 5 was thus determined for each respondent. A score of 0 or 1 means a complete lack of trust or very little trust in the media, a score of 2 or 3 means an average degree of trust in the media and a score of 4 or 5 means a high degree of trust in the media.



Since autumn 2016, there have been some significant evolutions:

- “High” trust in the media has fallen sharply in Finland (down -10 index points, to 25) and the Netherlands (-9 to 21).
- However, it has risen in Hungary (up +7 index points, to 26).

**C5** Media trust index  
(%)

		High trust in the media	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Medium trust in the media	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Low or no trust in the media	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016
EU28		21	=	41	=	38	=
HU		26	▲ 7	37	▲ 2	37	▼ 9
CY		21	▲ 6	36	▼ 6	43	=
HR		25	▲ 4	37	=	38	▼ 4
LU		23	▲ 4	44	=	33	▼ 4
SK		34	▲ 4	28	▼ 9	38	▲ 5
BE		30	▲ 3	43	▼ 3	27	=
SI		23	▲ 3	34	▼ 3	43	=
EE		29	▲ 2	42	=	29	▼ 2
FR		11	▲ 2	45	▲ 1	44	▼ 3
IT		28	▲ 2	32	▼ 5	40	▲ 3
AT		31	▲ 2	43	▲ 2	26	▼ 4
DK		28	▲ 1	55	▲ 3	17	▼ 4
RO		24	▲ 1	39	▲ 1	37	▼ 2
DE		21	=	49	▲ 1	30	▼ 1
BG		26	▼ 1	39	▲ 3	35	▼ 2
LV		20	▼ 1	45	▼ 4	35	▲ 5
LT		28	▼ 1	37	▼ 4	35	▲ 5
PL		27	▼ 1	33	▼ 1	40	▲ 2
CZ		29	▼ 2	41	▲ 5	30	▼ 3
EL		14	▼ 2	38	▲ 1	48	▲ 1
ES		19	▼ 2	33	▼ 3	48	▲ 5
MT		14	▼ 2	33	▼ 3	53	▲ 5
UK		9	▼ 2	39	▲ 1	52	▲ 1
PT		39	▼ 3	33	▲ 2	28	▲ 1
IE		22	▼ 4	48	▲ 8	30	▼ 4
SE		13	▼ 6	67	▲ 6	20	=
NL		21	▼ 9	58	▲ 9	21	=
FI		25	▼ 10	55	▲ 5	20	▲ 5

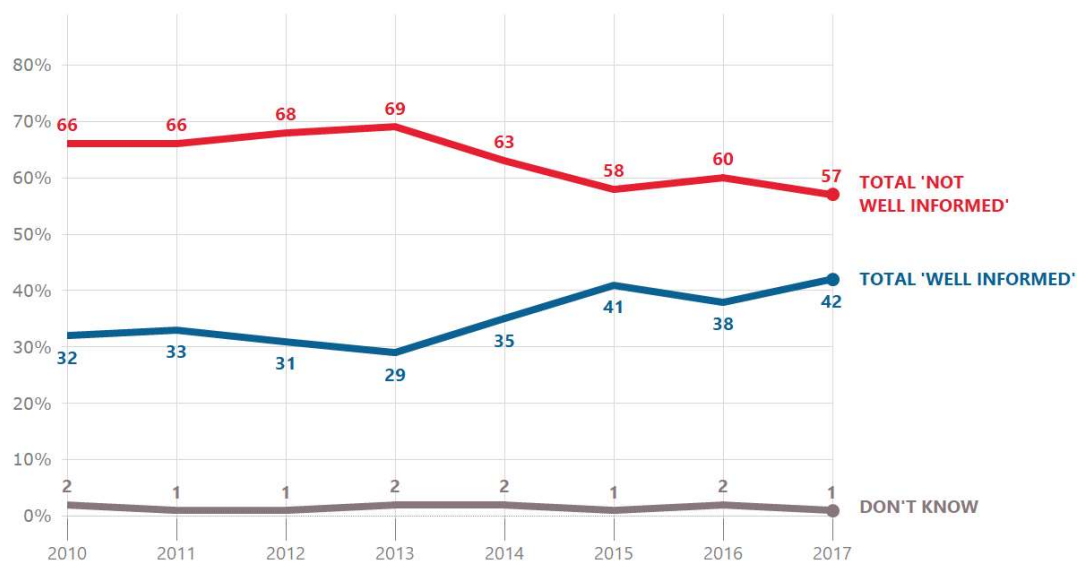
## II. INFORMATION ON EUROPEAN MATTERS

### The feeling of being well-informed about European matters has risen again

**A majority of Europeans feel ill-informed about European affairs<sup>6</sup>** (57%, versus 42% “well informed”), despite a decrease of three percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86).

The feeling of being well-informed fell by three points between autumn 2015 and autumn 2016, before gaining four points in this survey.

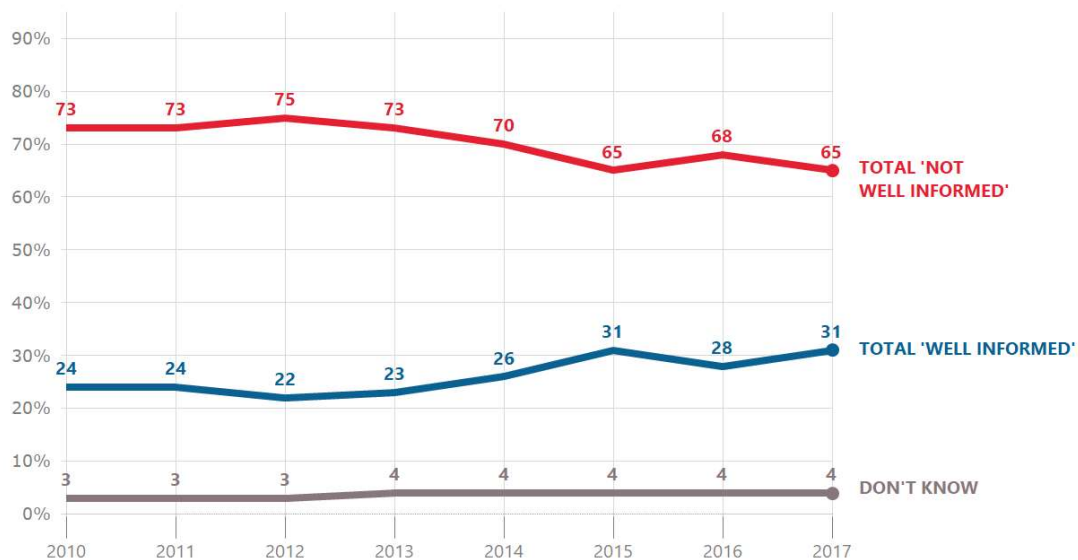
**QE2** And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?  
(% - EU)



<sup>6</sup> QE2 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?

However, nearly two in three Europeans think that **“in their country, people are not well-informed about European matters”**<sup>7</sup> (versus 31% who think that they are “well-informed”); this feeling has decreased by three percentage points since autumn 2016.

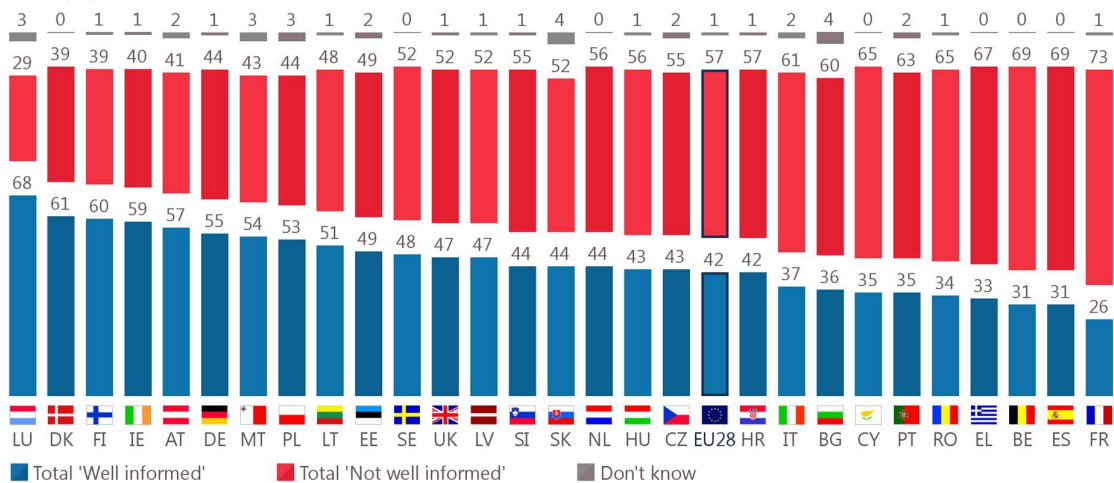
**QE1a** Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters?  
(% - EU)



A majority of respondents feel well-informed in only nine EU Member States (compared with eight in autumn 2016), led by Luxembourg (68%), Denmark (61%) and Finland (60%).

Conversely, over two-thirds of the respondents say they do not feel well-informed in four Member States: France (73%), Spain (69%), Belgium (69%) and Greece (67%).

**QE2** And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?  
(%)
































<sup>7</sup> QE1a Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters?

The feeling of being personally well informed about European matters has risen in 23 EU Member States, especially in Estonia (49%, +10 percentage points since autumn 2016), Germany (55%, +9) and Portugal (35%+9). It has fallen in five Member States, including Belgium (31%, -6) and Romania (34%, -5).

**QE2** And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?

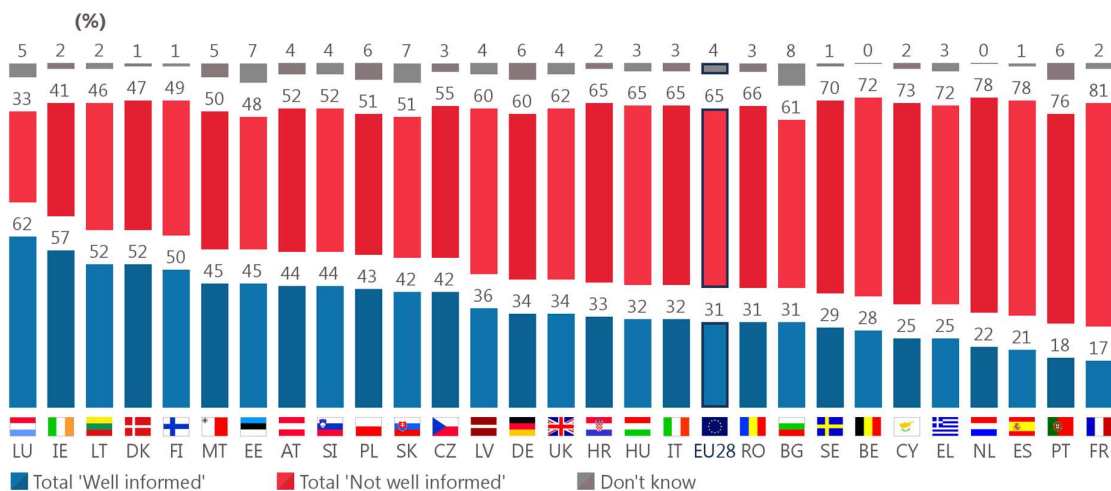
(%)

		Total 'Well informed'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Not well informed'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		42	▲ 4	57	▼ 3	1
EE		49	▲ 10	49	▼ 9	2
DE		55	▲ 9	44	▼ 7	1
PT		35	▲ 9	63	▼ 10	2
DK		61	▲ 8	39	▼ 7	0
LV		47	▲ 8	52	▼ 8	1
CY		35	▲ 8	65	▼ 8	0
IT		37	▲ 7	61	▼ 8	2
ES		31	▲ 7	69	▼ 7	0
AT		57	▲ 6	41	▼ 7	2
SK		44	▲ 6	52	▼ 6	4
CZ		43	▲ 6	55	▼ 5	2
HU		43	▲ 5	56	▼ 6	1
HR		42	▲ 5	57	▼ 6	1
MT		54	▲ 4	43	▼ 3	3
FR		26	▲ 4	73	▼ 4	1
LU		68	▲ 3	29	▼ 5	3
NL		44	▲ 3	56	▼ 3	0
PL		53	▲ 2	44	=	3
SE		48	▲ 2	52	▼ 2	0
BG		36	▲ 2	60	▼ 3	4
EL		33	▲ 2	67	▼ 2	0
FI		60	▲ 1	39	▼ 1	1
IE		59	▲ 1	40	▼ 1	1
UK		47	▼ 1	52	▲ 4	1
SI		44	▼ 1	55	=	1
LT		51	▼ 2	48	▲ 2	1
RO		34	▼ 5	65	▲ 5	1
BE		31	▼ 6	69	▲ 6	0

In five EU Member States (compared with three in autumn 2016), the majority of respondents think that in “(OUR COUNTRY), people are well-informed” about European matters: Luxembourg (62%, versus 33% “not well informed”), Ireland (57% versus 41%), Denmark (52% versus 47%), Lithuania (52% versus 46%) and Finland (50% versus 49%).






























However, over three-quarters of respondents believe that people are not well-informed about European matters in their country in France (81%), the Netherlands (78%), Spain (78%) and Portugal (76%).

**QE1a** Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters?



Since autumn 2016, positive opinions of the extent to which people are informed about European matters in the respondent's country have gained ground in 20 EU Member States, especially Italy (32%, +9 percentage points), and Cyprus (25%, +9), Estonia (45%, +8) and Spain (21%, +7).

**QE1a** Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters?  
(%)

		Total 'Well informed'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Not well informed'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		31	▲ 3	65	▼ 3	4
IT		32	▲ 9	65	▼ 7	3
CY		25	▲ 9	73	▼ 6	2
EE		45	▲ 8	48	▼ 9	7
ES		21	▲ 7	78	▼ 5	1
DK		52	▲ 6	47	▼ 5	1
SK		42	▲ 6	51	▼ 9	7
SE		29	▲ 6	70	▼ 6	1
EL		25	▲ 6	72	▼ 7	3
FR		17	▲ 6	81	▼ 6	2
HU		32	▲ 5	65	▼ 6	3
IE		57	▲ 4	41	▼ 3	2
CZ		42	▲ 4	55	▼ 4	3
FI		50	▲ 3	49	▼ 2	1
LV		36	▲ 3	60	▼ 4	4
BG		31	▲ 3	61	▼ 2	8
LT		52	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	2
MT		45	▲ 2	50	=	5
DE		34	▲ 2	60	▼ 2	6
HR		33	▲ 2	65	▼ 2	2
PL		43	▲ 1	51	=	6
NL		22	=	78	=	0
PT		18	=	76	▼ 3	6
LU		62	▼ 1	33	=	5
BE		28	▼ 1	72	▲ 1	0
AT		44	▼ 2	52	▲ 4	4
UK		34	▼ 2	62	▲ 4	4
SI		44	▼ 4	52	▲ 3	4
RO		31	▼ 4	66	▲ 4	3

The following tables show the average results by sociodemographic criteria across the whole of the European Union (EU28), in the six largest EU countries and in countries benefitting or having benefitted from European Union support to deal with the financial and economic crisis.

**QE2** And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?  
(% - TOTAL 'WELL INFORMED')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	42	55	31	26	37	53	47	33	35	59	35
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	48	61	36	30	41	60	52	41	41	65	44
Female	37	50	26	23	34	46	42	25	29	55	26
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	42	52	29	29	40	51	46	27	31	54	30
25-39	43	51	32	22	44	63	45	38	40	60	35
40-54	45	57	35	30	47	51	52	41	40	62	39
55 +	40	57	28	25	28	47	46	27	30	60	35
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	28	46	24	17	18	27	39	20	20	36	19
16-19	39	50	30	22	41	46	43	27	43	52	29
20+	53	69	43	33	62	64	57	52	55	74	46
Still studying	49	58	33	33	46	53	59	32	34	59	40
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	49	61	40	24	47	60	54	43	37	77	36
Managers	59	66	52	39	69	73	57	81	60	75	50
Other white collars	45	52	34	23	51	50	49	37	43	69	34
Manual workers	38	46	29	26	32	54	45	36	30	52	29
House persons	26	44	13	24	20	37	35	12	14	43	19
Unemployed	31	32	37	19	25	46	34	30	27	48	27
Retired	40	59	32	25	27	47	44	26	29	62	38
Students	49	58	33	33	46	53	59	32	34	59	40

**QE2** And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?  
(% - TOTAL 'NOT WELL INFORMED')

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
<b>TOTAL</b>	57	44	69	73	61	44	52	67	63	40	65
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	51	38	64	69	58	37	47	59	56	35	56
Female	61	48	74	76	64	50	56	75	70	43	74
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	57	47	71	70	58	49	54	73	66	42	70
25-39	56	47	68	78	56	35	53	62	58	40	65
40-54	54	42	65	69	51	45	47	59	59	38	61
55 +	58	41	72	73	70	49	52	73	69	39	65
<b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	71	53	76	81	80	67	60	80	79	64	81
16-19	59	48	70	77	58	51	55	73	54	47	71
20+	46	30	57	67	38	33	42	48	44	26	54
Still studying	50	40	67	65	51	47	41	68	60	38	60
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	50	38	60	76	52	39	46	57	63	23	62
Managers	40	32	48	61	30	26	43	19	38	25	50
Other white collars	53	46	66	77	48	43	47	63	57	31	66
Manual workers	60	53	71	74	66	43	54	64	68	48	71
House persons	73	56	87	74	78	61	63	88	83	56	81
Unemployed	68	65	63	81	75	53	65	70	73	47	73
Retired	59	40	67	73	70	49	54	74	70	38	62
Students	50	40	67	65	51	47	41	68	60	38	60

### III. SOURCES OF NEWS ON NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS

#### 1 National political matters

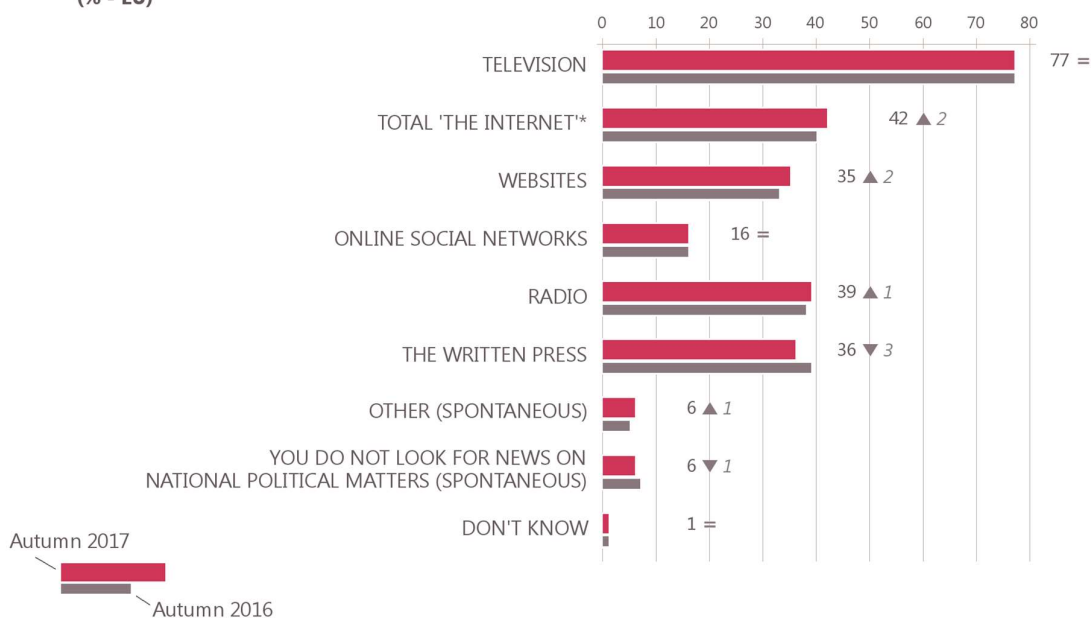
##### The Internet continues to gain ground among preferred sources of national political news

**Television** is the medium preferred by Europeans for news about national political matters<sup>8</sup> (77%), with an identical score as in the Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86).

**The Internet** continues to gain ground as a preferred source of national news (42%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2016, +4 since autumn 2015 and +13 since autumn 2011). To be more precise, the score of **websites** is rising (35%, +2), whereas the score of **online social networks** remains stable at a low level (16%), after rising by three points between autumn 2015 and autumn 2016.

**Radio** (39%) has gained one percentage point since autumn 2016 and is now preferred to **the written press**, which continues to lose ground (36%, -3 and -5 since autumn 2015).

QE4T Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?  
(% - EU)



Multiple answers possible

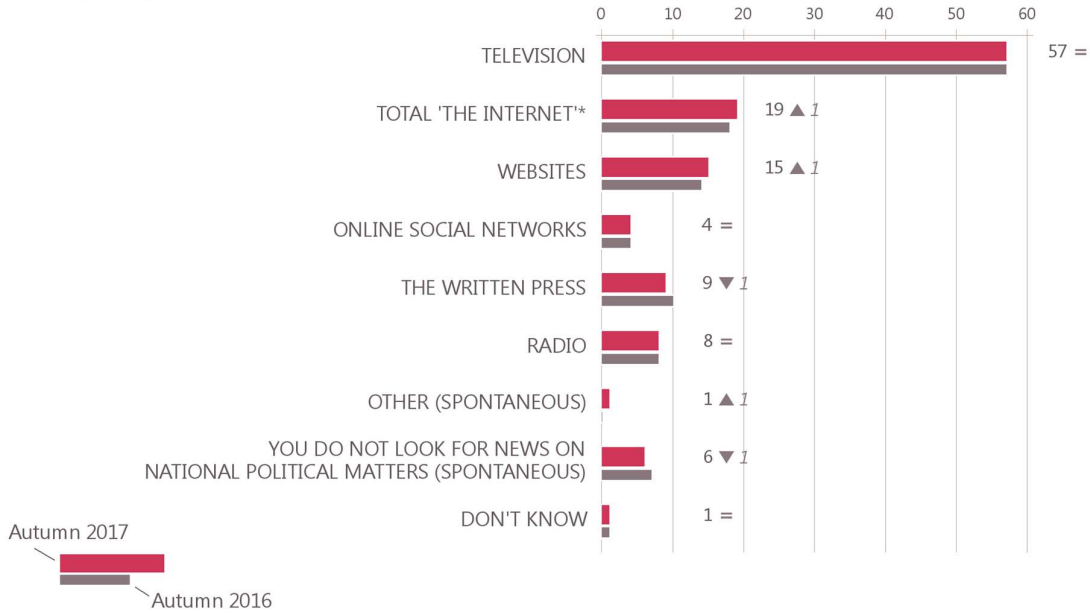
\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"

<sup>8</sup> QE4a Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?



If we take the first answer given, television is a long way in front with an unchanged score (57%), ahead of the Internet (19%, +1 percentage point). The written press (9%, -1) remains just ahead of radio (8%, =).

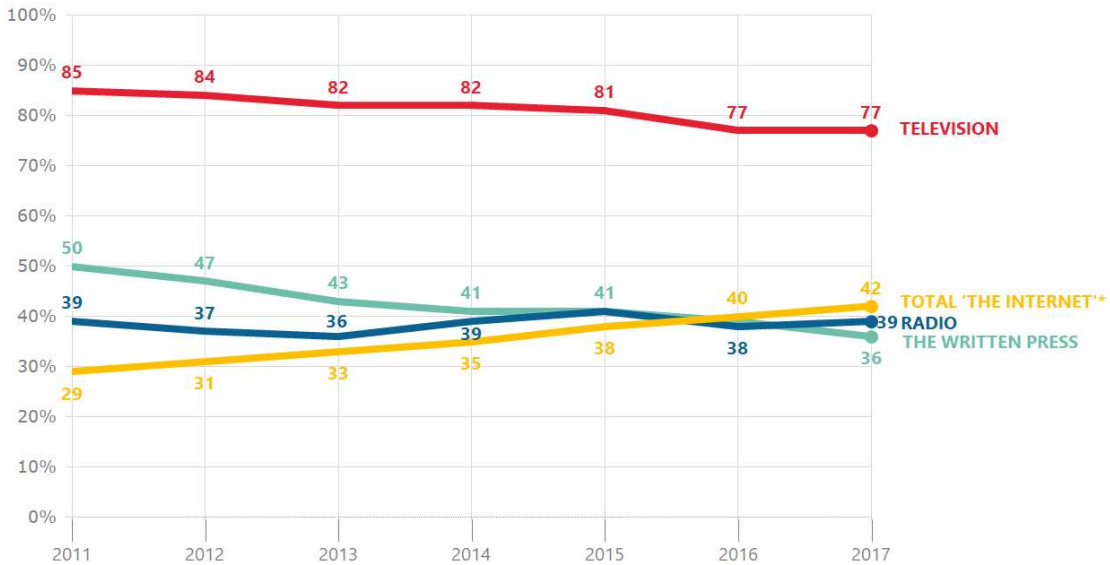
**QE4a** Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? (% - EU)



Only one answer

\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"






**QE4T** Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)



Multiple answers possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "from websites" and "from online social networks"

**QE4T** Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?  
(% - EU)

	Television	Total 'The Internet'	Websites	Online social networks	Radio	The written press	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You do not look for news on national political matters	Don't know
EU28	77	42	35	16	39	36	6	6	1
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	76	46	40	16	39	38	5	4	1
Woman	79	38	30	16	39	35	7	7	0
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	62	69	54	37	23	18	6	9	0
25-39	68	63	53	27	34	26	4	6	0
40-54	79	45	39	14	44	38	5	4	0
55 +	87	18	16	4	45	47	7	5	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	86	13	11	5	38	40	12	8	1
16-19	81	40	32	16	41	33	5	6	0
20+	72	54	48	17	42	43	3	3	0
Still studying	60	73	58	40	21	21	5	8	0
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	71	49	42	17	44	41	4	4	0
Managers	71	54	49	15	46	44	3	3	0
Other white collars	77	58	50	22	36	34	3	5	1
Manual workers	78	46	37	19	40	30	6	6	1
House persons	77	31	23	16	32	26	11	12	0
Unemployed	75	47	39	19	30	25	8	10	0
Retired	88	17	15	4	44	47	7	5	1
Students	60	73	58	40	21	21	5	8	0
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	79	34	27	15	38	30	9	8	0
The lower middle class	79	42	35	17	40	32	6	5	1
The middle class	78	46	38	17	40	40	4	4	1
The upper middle class	72	48	43	15	43	52	3	2	0
The upper class	71	63	61	19	22	39	7	5	0

*Multiple answers possible*






























*\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"*

As was the case in autumn 2016, **television** is the preferred source of news on national political matters in 27 EU Member States. Luxembourg continues to be the only exception, with a preference for the written press (58%, versus 52% preferring television). The proportion of respondents preferring **the Internet** for news on national political matters varies from 31% in Portugal to 64% in Latvia. Since autumn 2016, this proportion has increased significantly in Malta (63%, +8 percentage points), Cyprus (53%, +8), Poland (53%, +7) and Spain (40%+7). **Websites** have particularly high scores in Estonia (57%) and Latvia (57%). **Online social networks** have high scores, with significant gains, in Malta (45%, +9) and Cyprus (31%, +8).

**The written press** is very often given as a preferred source of national political news in Austria (61%) and Finland (61%), though mentions are falling in most Member States (19 in all). The most significant decreases were noted in Romania (17%, -8 percentage points) and Poland (16%, -8).

**Radio** continues to be mentioned very often in Ireland (58%) and Germany (53%).

**QE4T** Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?  
(% - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Television	Total 'Internet'	Radio	The written press	Websites	Online social networks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You do not look for news on national political matters (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		77	42	39	36	35	16	6	6	1
BE		79	46	49	41	36	20	3	2	0
BG		82	43	31	29	38	21	6	11	1
CZ		81	56	37	30	55	11	4	6	0
DK		81	52	50	42	36	26	4	1	0
DE		80	33	53	50	26	13	1	4	0
EE		74	58	46	33	57	14	3	6	0
IE		73	43	58	38	34	21	2	6	0
EL		84	52	38	25	48	24	15	4	0
ES		78	40	37	28	32	17	9	9	0
FR		74	39	44	34	33	13	6	4	0
HR		80	46	32	28	41	19	5	8	0
IT		78	35	24	43	28	16	8	10	2
CY		75	53	34	18	41	31	10	7	0
LV		76	64	42	24	57	26	4	3	0
LT		82	54	41	31	52	18	5	2	0
LU		52	49	49	58	41	17	5	3	0
HU		81	44	37	28	42	13	7	7	0
MT		72	63	38	14	42	45	8	3	0
NL		77	59	33	54	55	12	2	0	0
AT		75	42	45	61	32	23	5	9	0
PL		73	53	36	16	51	14	5	7	1
PT		87	31	28	43	24	13	12	7	0
RO		86	34	26	17	28	17	19	9	0
SI		73	44	46	36	40	14	4	11	0
SK		76	34	47	24	26	19	9	12	0
FI		72	56	35	61	54	16	1	1	1
SE		74	57	50	57	51	21	3	1	0
UK		72	46	38	30	34	21	4	4	0
		<b>1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM</b>	<b>2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM</b>	<b>3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM</b>						

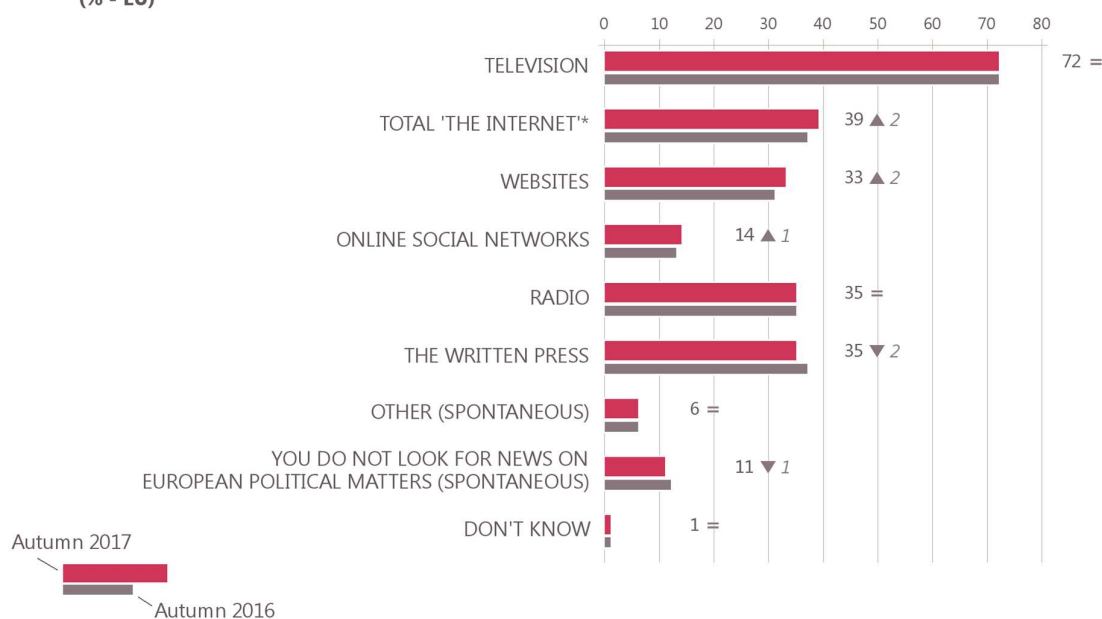
## 2 European political matters

### The Internet has also gained ground as a preferred source of news on European political matters

The hierarchy of preferred media for information on European matters<sup>9</sup> is very close to the order for national political questions:

- **Television** is the preferred medium (72%), unchanged since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86).
- **The Internet**, in second place (39%), has gained a little ground, with a gain of two percentage points since autumn 2016. **Websites** (33%, +2 percentage points) have a much higher score than **online social networks** (14%, +1).
- **Radio** (35%, =), is now level with **the written press**, which has lost more ground (35%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2016, -3 since autumn 2015).

**QE5T** Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then?  
(% - EU)



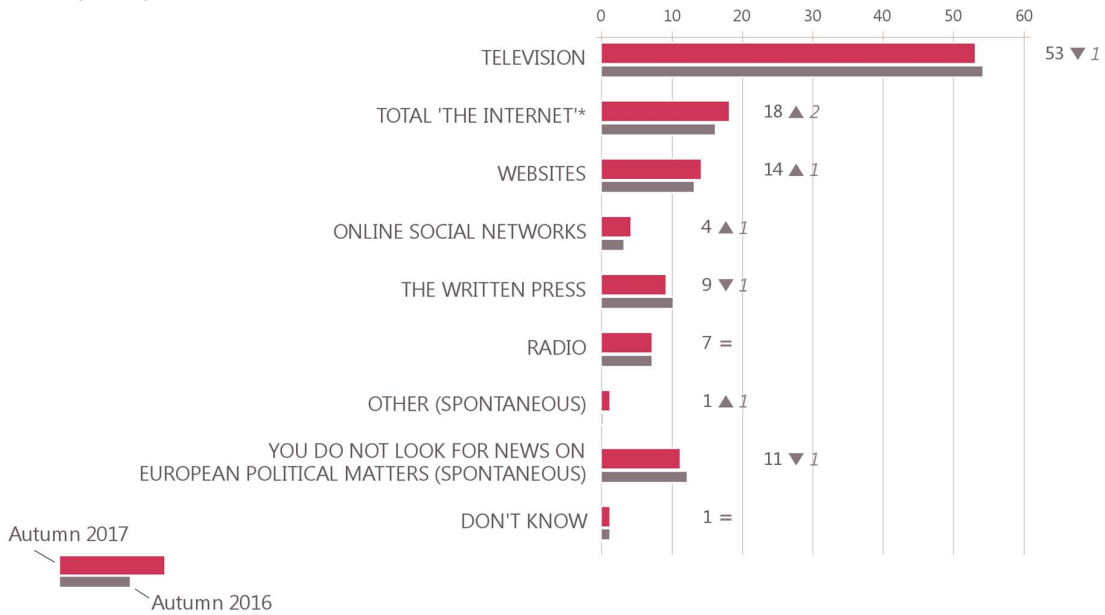
Multiple answers possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"

<sup>9</sup> QE5a Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then?

In terms of the first answer given, the television remains ahead by far (53%, - 1 percentage point since 2016). The Internet has gained two points (at 18%), ahead of the written press (9%, -1) and radio (7%, =).

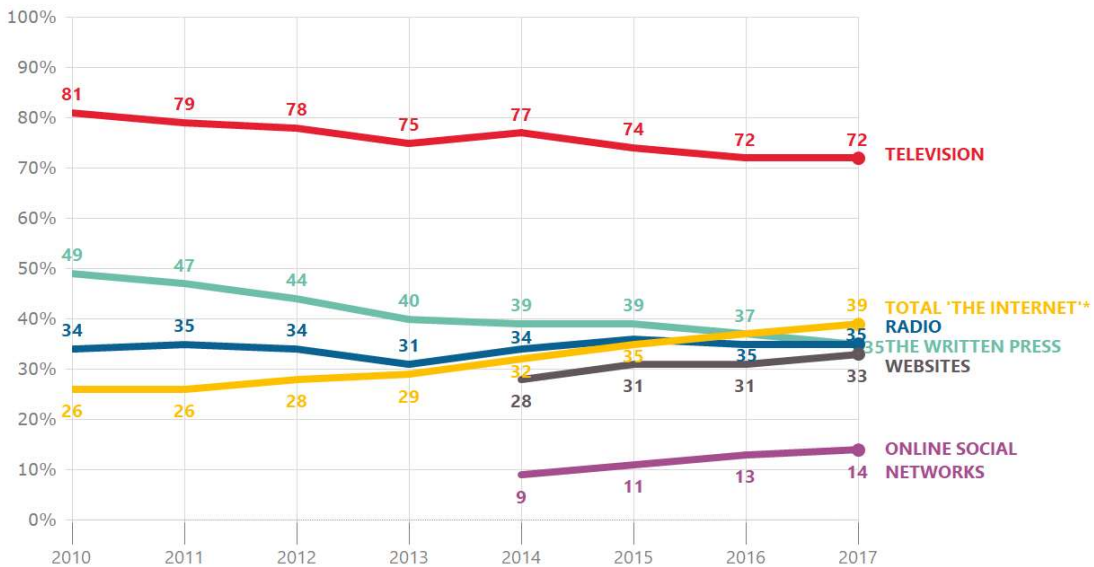
**QE5a** Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? (% - EU)



Only one answer possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"

**QE5T** Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)



Multiple answers possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"














**Television** is the preferred medium for news on European political matters in all the EU Member States (as in autumn 2016). The scores vary from 60% in Luxembourg to 82% in Denmark.

**The Internet** has a particularly high score in Latvia (62%) and Malta (59%), and a much lower one in Germany (31%) and Portugal (31%). Since autumn 2016, the Internet has gained substantial ground in Cyprus (53%, +11 percentage points), Spain (40%, +9), Poland (51%, +9) and Malta (59%+8). **Websites** have a particularly high score in Latvia (56%) and Estonia (55%), and a much lower one in Italy (25%), Portugal (25%) and Slovakia (25%). **Online social networks** have a high score in Malta (37%) and are a less preferred source of news on European political matters in Germany (11%), France (11%) and the Netherlands (8%).

**The written press** is mentioned frequently in Austria (60%) and Finland (60%), but much less often in Romania (15%) and Malta (13%).

**Radio** is much more often mentioned as a source of news on European political matters in Ireland (52%) and Germany (50%) than in Italy (20%).

**QEST** Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then?  
(% - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Television	Total 'Internet'	Radio	The written press	Websites	Online social networks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You do not look for news on national political	Don't know
EU28		72	39	35	35	33	14	6	11	1
BE		76	44	41	46	36	18	5	5	0
BG		75	39	27	27	35	18	6	18	1
CZ		74	53	30	32	51	12	4	12	0
DK		82	47	40	47	34	22	5	2	0
DE		78	31	49	50	26	11	2	5	1
EE		75	57	31	45	55	13	3	8	1
IE		69	42	37	52	34	19	3	10	1
EL		74	51	25	31	46	24	14	12	0
ES		71	40	27	31	32	15	9	15	0
FR		69	35	30	38	30	11	6	10	0
HR		73	44	30	28	40	18	6	13	1
IT		67	32	39	20	25	14	9	21	2
CY		70	53	18	29	42	29	8	11	0
LV		76	62	22	36	56	25	4	4	0
LT		75	52	31	39	50	19	8	5	0
LU		60	49	55	44	43	16	5	3	0
HU		74	40	29	34	38	12	6	14	0
MT		63	59	13	27	42	37	6	14	1
NL		79	52	52	31	49	8	3	2	0
AT		74	42	60	41	33	23	6	12	1
PL		66	51	18	33	48	14	5	14	1
PT		81	31	39	25	25	12	12	12	0
RO		80	32	15	25	27	15	19	16	0
SI		71	42	34	43	39	14	6	13	0
SK		69	34	24	44	25	18	10	16	1
FI		72	56	60	33	53	14	2	1	1
SE		73	51	55	45	47	16	4	1	0
UK		65	42	29	32	33	18	4	10	2





1st MOST  
FREQUENTLY  
MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY  
MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY  
MENTIONED ITEM



**QE5T** Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then?  
(% - EU)

	Television	Total 'The Internet'	Websites	Online social networks	Radio	The written press	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You do not look for news on European political matters	Don't know
EU28	72	39	33	14	35	35	6	11	1
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	71	43	38	14	36	37	6	9	1
Woman	72	36	29	14	35	33	6	13	1
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	58	64	50	32	20	19	6	15	1
25-39	64	59	51	24	30	26	6	10	1
40-54	74	43	37	13	40	36	6	9	1
55 +	79	17	15	4	40	44	7	12	1
 <b>Generation</b>									
Total 'Before 1946'	79	7	6	1	40	45	8	15	0
1946 - 1964 "BB"	79	24	21	6	40	44	6	10	1
1965 - 1980 "X"	73	45	39	14	39	34	6	9	1
After 1980 "Y"	61	62	51	28	25	22	6	12	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	74	12	10	4	34	34	11	19	1
16-19	76	37	30	14	37	32	6	11	1
20+	70	51	47	15	38	43	4	6	0
Still studying	56	67	53	35	20	22	6	13	1
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	67	48	42	15	41	40	6	8	0
Managers	68	52	46	15	41	44	3	5	1
Other white collars	73	55	48	20	33	33	4	9	1
Manual workers	71	43	35	17	35	29	6	12	1
House persons	69	27	21	13	29	23	11	21	1
Unemployed	69	44	37	16	27	23	8	15	0
Retired	80	15	14	3	40	44	7	12	1
Students	56	67	53	35	20	22	6	13	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	72	31	25	13	33	27	9	16	1
The lower middle class	72	38	32	15	36	30	7	12	1
The middle class	74	44	38	15	36	39	5	8	1
The upper middle class	71	44	39	13	39	51	3	5	0
The upper class	70	61	58	17	23	42	7	8	0

Multiple answers possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the two items "websites" and "online social networks"

### 3 Active searches for information on the European Union

#### The Internet is gaining ground in the active search for information on the European Union

**Europeans continue to turn to television when they wish to obtain information about the EU, its policies and its institutions**<sup>10</sup> (48%), with an increase of one percentage point since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86). Mentions of television have tended to stabilise since autumn 2014, after a sharp and repeated decline between spring 2005 and autumn 2013 (-22 points in all across this period).

The gap between the television and **the Internet** is shrinking, however, and the Internet now stands in second place with a score of 42%, a gain of two percentage points since autumn 2016. This increase confirms a deeper trend: mentions of the Internet have increased almost continuously since spring 2005, with a total of 20 percentage points gained across this period.

In more detail:

- **News websites** (newspaper sites, magazines, etc.) are the preferred Internet source of information (26%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2016);
- **Institutional and official websites** take second place (17%, -1);
- **Online social networks** score identically to autumn 2016 (13%);
- **Video sharing sites** (3%, unchanged) and **blogs** (3%, -1) have the lowest scores.

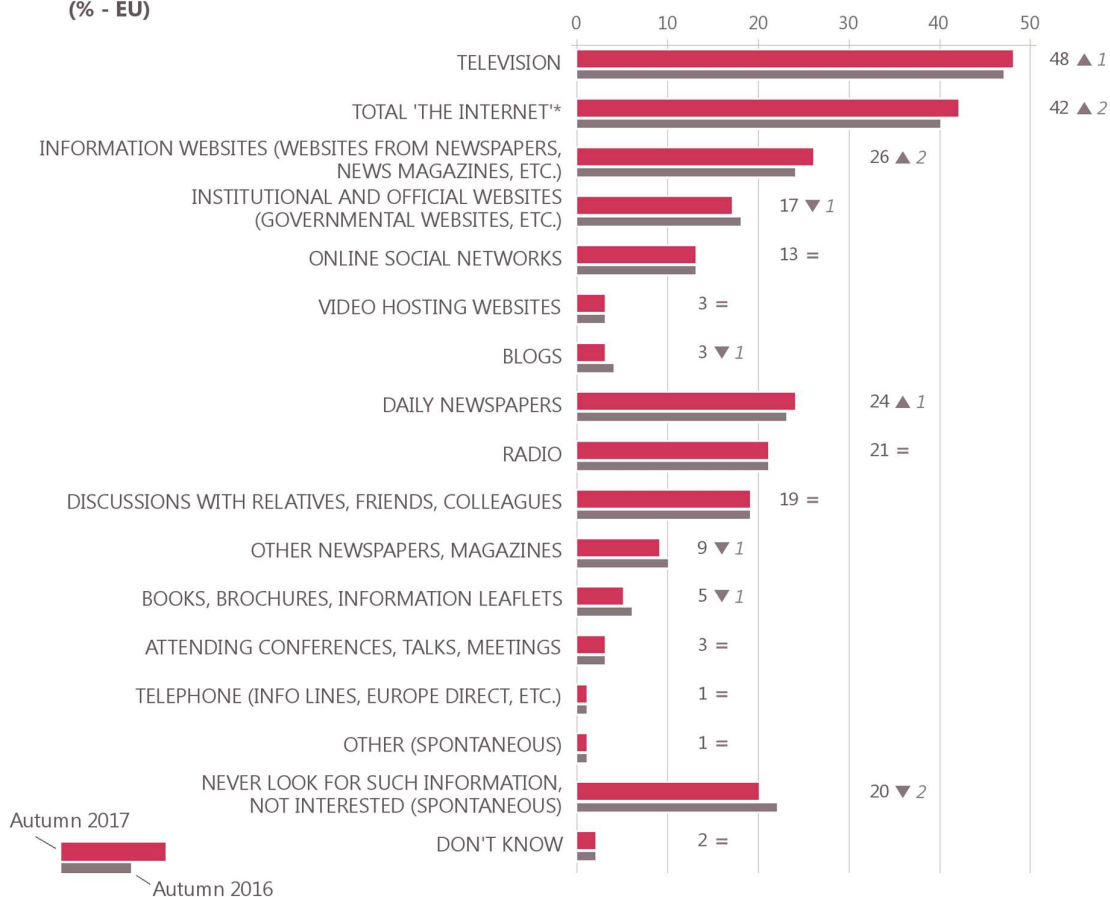
After the television and the Internet, **daily newspapers** are the next most-preferred source of information for European citizens when they are searching for information about the European Union (24%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2016), ahead of **radio** (21%, =) and **discussions with family, colleagues and friends** (19%, =).

The following have lower scores: **other newspapers and magazines** (9%, -1 percentage point) and **books, leaflets and information sheets** (5%, -1).

Last, and unchanged since autumn 2016, **conferences, discussions or meetings** are mentioned by 3% of European citizens, before **the telephone** (Info Lines, Europe Direct, etc.) at 1%.

<sup>10</sup> QE6 When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?

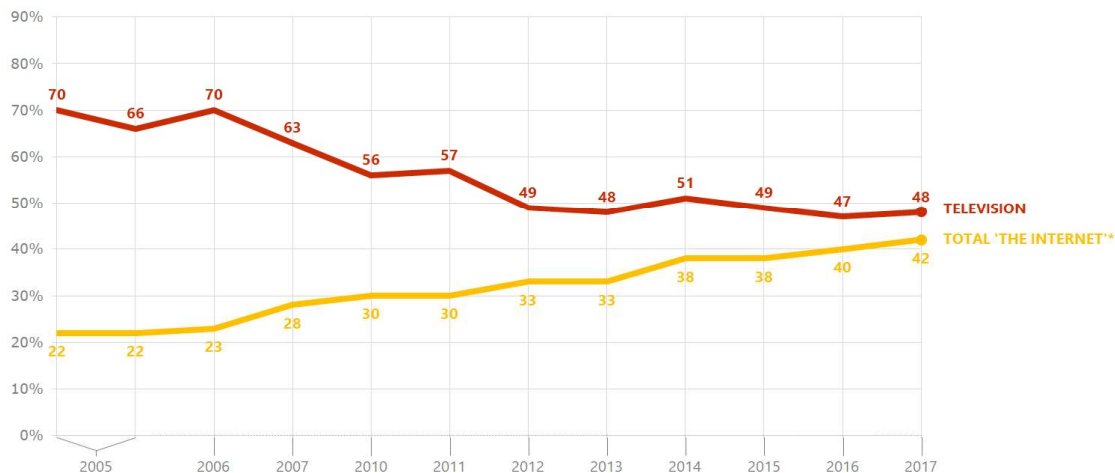
**QE6** When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?  
(% - EU)



Multiple answers possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the five items "news websites", "institutional or official websites", "online social networks", "blogs" and "video sharing sites"

**QE6** When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?  
(% - EU)



\* Internet total: aggregation of the five items "news websites", "institutional or official websites", "online social networks", "blogs" and "video sharing sites"

**QE6** When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?  
(% - EU)

	Television	Total 'The Internet'	Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)	Institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)	Video hosting websites	Blogs	Daily newspapers	Radio	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	Online social networks	Other newspapers, magazines	Books, brochures, information leaflets	Attending conferences, talks, meetings	Telephone (info lines, Europe Direct etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	48	42	26	17	3	3	24	21	19	13	9	5	3	1	1	20	2
Gender																	
Man	47	46	29	19	4	4	25	22	19	13	10	5	3	1	1	17	2
Woman	48	38	23	16	3	3	22	21	19	13	8	5	2	1	1	23	2
Age																	
15-24	39	61	35	22	7	6	14	14	24	27	8	5	3	2	1	19	2
25-39	42	59	37	24	6	6	19	18	22	21	8	5	3	1	1	17	2
40-54	47	48	30	20	3	3	25	23	18	11	9	6	3	0	1	18	1
55 +	55	22	14	10	1	1	29	25	16	4	10	6	2	0	1	24	2
Generation																	
Total 'Before 1946'	54	11	7	5	0	0	28	23	15	1	9	5	2	0	1	29	2
1946 - 1964 "BB"	55	30	18	13	2	2	29	26	17	6	10	6	2	0	1	21	2
1965 - 1980 "X"	46	49	31	21	3	4	24	21	19	13	9	5	3	0	1	18	1
After 1980 "Y"	40	60	36	23	7	6	16	17	22	24	8	5	3	1	1	18	2
Education (End of)																	
15-	52	14	8	5	1	1	23	20	15	5	6	3	1	0	1	30	2
16-19	50	37	22	13	3	3	22	22	17	12	7	3	2	1	1	22	2
20+	44	59	39	28	4	4	28	24	21	14	13	9	4	1	1	12	1
Still studying	39	67	37	28	9	7	17	16	25	29	10	8	4	2	2	14	1
Socio-professional category																	
Self-employed	44	53	36	21	5	5	27	23	20	13	12	6	4	1	1	14	2
Managers	40	63	41	31	4	4	31	25	21	14	16	9	4	0	1	10	2
Other white collars	47	56	35	23	6	5	23	21	22	18	8	5	3	0	1	16	2
Manual workers	48	43	25	15	3	3	21	20	18	15	6	4	2	1	1	21	2
House persons	49	28	16	8	2	3	14	14	16	10	5	3	2	1	1	29	2
Unemployed	45	42	26	16	5	4	16	17	17	15	6	5	2	1	0	26	2
Retired	55	20	12	9	1	1	28	25	16	4	9	5	2	0	1	25	2
Students	39	67	37	28	9	7	17	16	25	29	10	8	4	2	2	14	1
Consider belonging to																	
The working class	47	30	19	10	2	2	17	19	17	11	4	2	1	1	1	28	3
The lower middle class	50	40	26	15	4	3	21	21	19	13	7	5	2	1	1	19	2
The middle class	50	47	28	20	4	4	27	23	19	14	11	6	3	1	1	15	1
The upper middle class	44	61	41	33	4	4	36	24	23	12	17	12	5	0	1	8	1
The upper class	62	63	44	23	4	3	27	27	33	27	17	10	14	0	0	13	0

Multiple answers possible

\* Internet total: aggregation of the five items "news websites", "institutional or official websites", "online social networks", "blogs" and "video sharing sites"

**Television** is preferred by European citizens when searching for information about the EU, its policies and its institutions in 27 EU Member States (compared with 26 in autumn 2016). Sweden is the exception: in this country, respondents prefer news websites and institutional websites (both 42% in both cases, versus 35% for television).

If the five scores of the various **Internet** sources are combined, the Internet is the leading source preferred when searching for information about the EU in 11 EU Member States (compared with ten in autumn 2016): the Netherlands (67%), Sweden (63%), Luxembourg (62%), Finland (56%), Denmark (54%), Malta (54%), Latvia (50%), the United Kingdom (44%), Estonia (42%) and Poland (42%).

## 4 Media coverage of the European Union

### The majority of European citizens feel that the European Union receives objective media coverage

The majority of European citizens think that the media provide sufficient coverage of the European Union<sup>11</sup>:

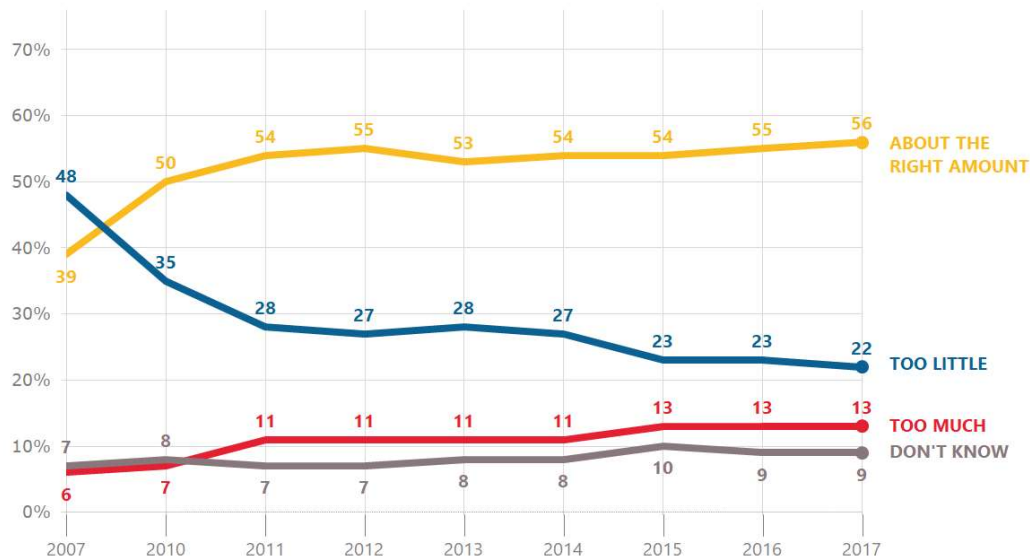
- Nearly six in ten Europeans say that **television** talks “enough” about the European Union (56%), representing a gain of one percentage point since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86). This opinion has gained three percentage points since autumn 2013 and 17 points in all since autumn 2007. The feeling that the television talks “too little” about the European Union has decreased by one point since autumn 2016 (22%) and by 26 points in all since autumn 2007. The proportion of Europeans who say that the television gives the EU “too much” coverage has not changed (13%).
- Over half of Europeans believe that **the written press** talks “enough” about the European Union (54%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2016, versus 15% “too little” and 10% “too much”).
- The opinion that **radio** talks “enough” about the European Union is also a majority view (52%, +1, versus 22% “too little” and 7% “too much”), confirming an upward trend since autumn 2013 (+5 across the period).
- Nearly half of Europeans also think that **websites** talk “enough” about the European Union (49%), up three percentage points since autumn 2016, and 19 points in all since autumn 2007. The proportion of Europeans who think that websites talk “too little” about the EU (11%, =) is slightly above the proportion who think they give the EU “too much” coverage (8%, =).
- Nearly four in ten Europeans think that **online social networks** talk “enough” about the European Union (37%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2016, +8 since autumn 2014). However, a majority of respondents “don’t know” how to answer this question (42%, -3 since autumn 2016 and -9 since autumn 2014). The feeling that online social networks talk “too little” about the European Union is unchanged (13%) and more widespread than the feeling that they give it “too much” coverage (8%, stable).

However, for at least four of these five media, a high proportion of respondents say they “don’t know” whether they talk too much, enough, or too little about the European Union. While only 9% of Europeans answer “don’t know” in the case of television, 42% give this answer in respect of online social networks, 32% for websites, 21% for the written press and 19% for radio.

<sup>11</sup> QE7 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) television / radio / written press / websites / online social networks talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

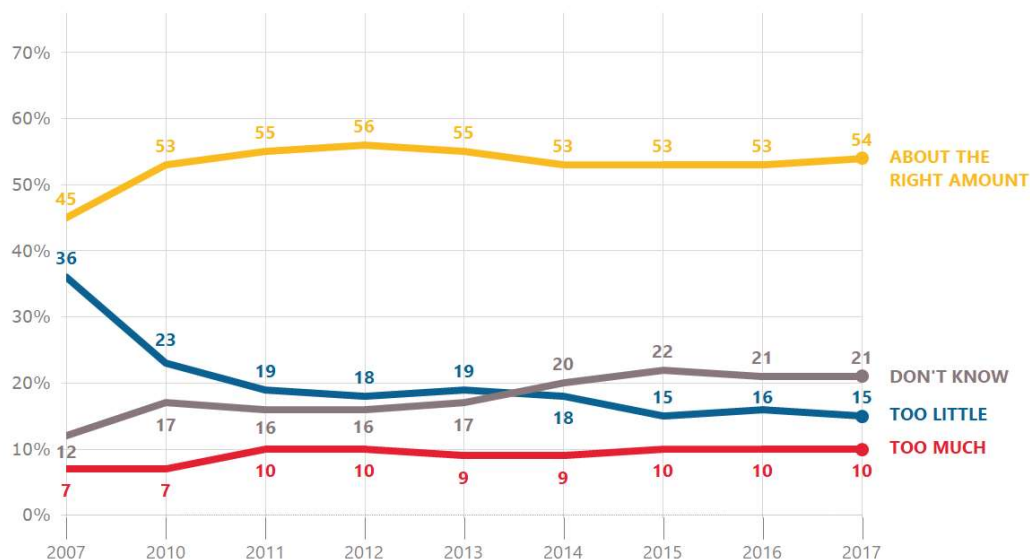
**QE7.1** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Television (% - EU)**



**QE7.3** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Written press (% - EU)**



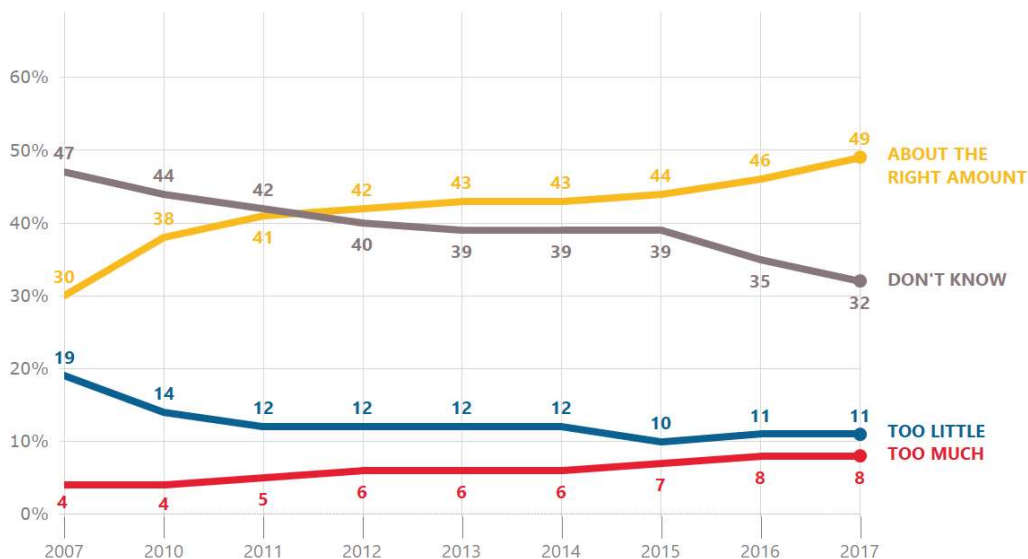
**QE7.2** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Radio (% - EU)**



**QE7.4** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

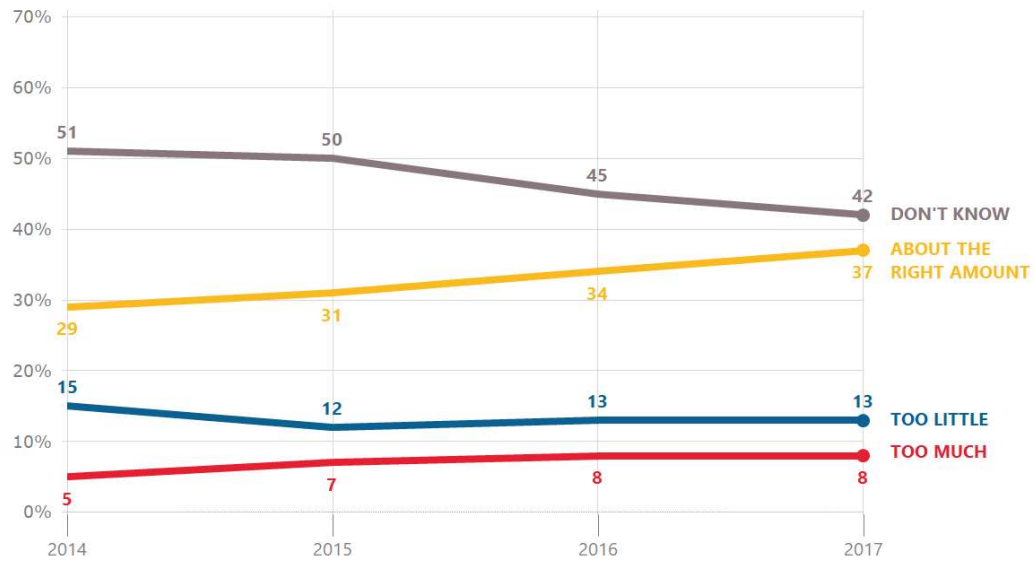
**Websites (% - EU)**





**QE7.5** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Online social networks (% - EU)**



A majority of respondents think that **television** talks “enough” about the European Union in all the EU Member States (compared with 27 in autumn 2016). It is once more the majority view in France (41%, +4 percentage points, versus 39% “too little”, -4). It has gained significant ground in Luxembourg (50%, +8) and lost ground in Portugal (57%, -9), where the feeling that the television talks “too little” about the European Union has increased significantly (24%, +12). Croatia has seen substantial growth in the opinion that the television talks “too much” about the European Union (+11 at 28%).

**QE7.1** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Television (%)**

		Too much	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	About the right amount	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too little	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		13	=	56	▲ 1	22	▼ 1	9
HR		28	▲ 11	57	▼ 4	12	▼ 6	3
HU		23	▲ 7	60	▼ 4	11	▼ 1	6
BG		21	▲ 4	65	=	8	▼ 2	6
UK		23	▲ 3	44	▼ 1	21	▼ 1	12
PL		10	▲ 3	64	▼ 4	14	▼ 1	12
FR		9	▲ 1	41	▲ 4	39	▼ 4	11
IT		17	=	62	▲ 3	13	▼ 2	8
MT		12	=	41	▼ 7	30	▲ 6	17
LT		9	=	70	=	11	▼ 4	10
BE		8	=	67	▲ 1	22	▼ 1	3
EE		8	=	72	=	9	▼ 2	11
DE		5	=	67	▲ 1	20	=	8
FI		5	=	74	▼ 4	12	=	9
LU		3	=	50	▲ 8	21	▼ 1	26
RO		19	▼ 1	56	▲ 6	18	▼ 3	7
CY		17	▼ 1	47	▲ 4	23	▲ 1	13
SE		3	▼ 1	56	▲ 1	30	=	11
EL		35	▼ 2	38	▼ 3	24	▲ 6	3
CZ		17	▼ 2	66	▲ 4	11	▼ 3	6
ES		16	▼ 2	56	▲ 4	22	▼ 2	6
SI		16	▼ 2	56	▼ 2	19	▲ 3	9
LV		7	▼ 2	64	▲ 1	14	▼ 3	15
DK		5	▼ 2	65	▲ 4	23	▲ 2	7
NL		2	▼ 2	46	▼ 1	41	▲ 1	11
IE		13	▼ 3	57	▲ 5	17	▼ 3	13
SK		17	▼ 4	63	▼ 3	11	▲ 2	9
PT		10	▼ 4	57	▼ 9	24	▲ 12	9
AT		18	▼ 5	57	▲ 6	19	▼ 1	6

A majority of respondents say that **the written press** talks “enough” about the European Union in all EU Member States (as was the case in autumn 2016). The opinion that it gives “too little” coverage has gained substantial ground in Portugal, however (24%, +11 percentage points) and remains widespread in Sweden (26%, -1).

**QE7.3** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Written press (%)**

		Too much	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	About the right amount	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too little	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		10	=	54	▲ 1	15	▼ 1	21
HR		16	▲ 4	58	▲ 3	12	▼ 7	14
PL		8	▲ 4	58	▼ 4	9	▼ 4	25
BE		9	▲ 3	65	▼ 3	14	▼ 3	12
AT		17	▲ 2	58	▲ 4	17	▼ 1	8
BG		14	▲ 2	51	▼ 1	8	▼ 1	27
RO		10	▲ 2	38	▼ 1	18	▼ 3	34
IT		12	▲ 1	60	▲ 6	11	▼ 4	17
SE		3	▲ 1	58	▼ 1	26	▼ 1	13
SI		14	=	55	▼ 1	16	▲ 1	15
CY		12	=	36	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	36
HU		9	=	54	▼ 3	12	▲ 1	25
MT		8	=	34	▼ 6	18	▲ 3	40
LT		6	=	65	▼ 2	8	▼ 4	21
FR		5	=	44	▲ 3	24	▼ 2	27
FI		4	=	77	▼ 4	11	▲ 1	8
DK		3	=	60	=	14	▲ 1	23
EL		20	▼ 1	47	▼ 2	14	▼ 1	19
CZ		14	▼ 1	61	▲ 2	8	▼ 3	17
IE		10	▼ 1	58	▲ 4	15	▼ 2	17
EE		6	▼ 1	63	▼ 1	7	▼ 3	24
DE		5	▼ 1	69	▲ 2	14	▲ 2	12
LU		4	▼ 1	66	=	11	▲ 1	19
NL		3	▼ 1	57	▲ 1	23	▲ 1	17
UK		20	▼ 3	41	=	12	▲ 1	27
SK		12	▼ 3	57	▼ 6	10	▲ 1	21
LV		3	▼ 3	55	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	32
PT		5	▼ 4	45	▼ 9	24	▲ 11	26
ES		11	▼ 5	51	▲ 9	15	▼ 1	23

A majority of respondents also think that **radio** talks enough about the European Union in all EU Member States (compared with 27 in autumn 2016). This view has gained significant ground since autumn 2016, becoming the majority view again in France (42%, +8 percentage points). However, more than 30% of respondents continue to say that radio gives the European Union “too little” coverage in the Netherlands (36%, +3), France (32%, -5) and Portugal (32%, +6). In Croatia, more respondents now think that the radio talks “too much” about the European Union (+6 at 17%), although it clearly remains a minority view.

**QE7.2** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Radio (%)**





























		Too much	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	About the right amount	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too little	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		7	=	52	▲ 1	22	=	19
HR		17	▲ 6	57	▲ 1	17	▼ 6	9
BG		12	▲ 3	55	▲ 3	10	▼ 2	23
UK		13	▲ 2	45	▲ 1	17	▼ 4	25
HU		11	▲ 2	59	=	11	▼ 2	19
BE		7	▲ 2	61	=	25	▼ 3	7
IE		12	▲ 1	57	▲ 1	17	▼ 4	14
IT		9	▲ 1	55	▲ 2	18	▼ 1	18
PL		7	▲ 1	59	▼ 5	15	=	19
EE		5	▲ 1	67	=	10	▼ 2	18
LU		3	▲ 1	53	▲ 8	21	▼ 1	23
FI		3	▲ 1	64	▼ 2	14	▼ 2	19
AT		15	=	54	▲ 2	22	▲ 1	9
RO		10	=	45	▲ 3	21	▼ 2	24
DE		3	=	61	▼ 1	24	▲ 4	12
SI		12	▼ 1	55	=	20	▲ 1	13
MT		6	▼ 1	32	▼ 6	30	▲ 8	32
LT		5	▼ 1	65	▲ 1	12	▼ 2	18
FR		3	▼ 1	42	▲ 8	32	▼ 5	23
DK		2	▼ 1	57	=	20	=	21
NL		1	▼ 1	35	▼ 2	36	▲ 3	28
SK		12	▼ 2	63	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	13
CY		8	▼ 2	39	▲ 4	28	▲ 8	25
LV		2	▼ 2	53	▼ 4	16	▼ 1	29
SE		1	▼ 2	52	▲ 1	25	▼ 3	22
CZ		9	▼ 3	64	▲ 3	13	=	14
PT		2	▼ 3	40	▼ 3	32	▲ 6	26
EL		16	▼ 5	49	▼ 2	21	▲ 1	14
ES		9	▼ 5	51	▲ 6	19	=	21

A majority of respondents think that **websites** talk “enough” about the European Union in all EU Member States (as was the case in autumn 2016). In Sweden, however, the feeling that they give them “too little” coverage has gained ground (21%, +5 percentage points).

The proportion of “don’t know” answers remains high in all countries (ranging from 20% in Belgium to 48% in Portugal).

**QE7.4** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Websites (%)**



























		Too much	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	About the right amount	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too little	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		8	=	49	▲ 3	11	=	32
AT		14	▲ 5	49	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	24
CY		19	▲ 4	33	=	12	▲ 3	36
HR		14	▲ 3	50	=	12	▲ 1	24
PL		7	▲ 3	60	=	6	▼ 1	27
BG		9	▲ 2	48	▲ 9	5	▼ 2	38
HU		8	▲ 2	53	▲ 2	7	▼ 1	32
MT		9	▲ 1	43	▲ 1	14	▲ 1	34
EE		7	▲ 1	59	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	29
FR		5	▲ 1	40	▲ 3	18	▼ 1	37
UK		13	=	45	▼ 1	9	=	33
EL		10	=	50	▼ 3	7	=	33
IT		9	=	51	▲ 8	9	▼ 1	31
BE		7	=	59	=	14	=	20
RO		7	=	39	▲ 4	14	=	40
LT		6	=	56	=	6	▲ 2	32
DE		5	=	56	▲ 6	8	▲ 1	31
NL		3	=	48	▼ 1	16	=	33
DK		2	=	48	▼ 4	14	▲ 2	36
ES		14	▼ 1	43	▲ 7	14	▲ 2	29
CZ		9	▼ 1	58	=	8	▲ 1	25
LU		3	▼ 1	51	▲ 7	12	▲ 2	34
FI		3	▼ 1	60	▼ 4	8	=	29
SK		11	▼ 2	51	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	32
SI		9	▼ 2	52	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	28
IE		7	▼ 2	50	▲ 2	13	=	30
PT		4	▼ 2	36	▲ 3	12	▲ 2	48
SE		1	▼ 2	45	▼ 3	21	▲ 5	33
LV		5	▼ 3	59	▲ 4	7	=	29

Lastly, when asked about **online social networks**, respondents most often “don’t know” whether they talk too much or too little about the EU (42%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2016). The opinion that online social networks talk “enough” about the European Union is also the majority view in all the EU Member States (in autumn 2016, the Netherlands were the exception, with a small majority thinking they gave the EU “too little” coverage). However, the feeling that online social networks talk “too little” about the European Union is widespread in Sweden (24%, +6 percentage points since autumn 2016), Portugal (23%, +2) and again in the Netherlands (20%, -3).

The proportion of “don’t know” answers is very large for this question (from 28% in Belgium to 52% in France and the Netherlands).

**QE7.5** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the EU?

**Online social networks (%)**

		Too much	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	About the right amount	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too little	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		8	=	37	▲ 3	13	=	42
AT		17	▲ 5	38	▼ 5	12	▲ 1	33
CY		18	▲ 3	29	▼ 1	13	▲ 3	40
PL		6	▲ 3	52	▲ 1	6	▼ 2	36
HR		11	▲ 2	47	▲ 3	12	▼ 2	30
IT		9	▲ 2	43	▲ 7	13	▼ 1	35
DE		7	▲ 2	33	▲ 3	9	▲ 2	51
FR		6	▲ 2	23	▲ 2	19	▼ 2	52
EL		10	▲ 1	39	▼ 7	13	▲ 2	38
MT		9	▲ 1	35	▼ 1	18	▲ 3	38
HU		8	▲ 1	48	▲ 3	9	=	35
BE		7	▲ 1	47	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	28
DK		4	▲ 1	36	▼ 2	14	=	46
ES		10	=	38	▲ 8	19	▲ 1	33
CZ		8	=	45	▲ 2	7	▼ 2	40
BG		6	=	43	▲ 7	8	=	43
EE		5	=	44	▲ 5	7	▼ 2	44
UK		15	▼ 1	35	▲ 1	11	=	39
SK		11	▼ 1	47	▼ 1	6	=	36
SI		9	▼ 1	42	▲ 4	13	▲ 3	36
LT		5	▼ 1	49	▲ 4	6	▼ 1	40
RO		5	▼ 1	37	▲ 3	17	▲ 2	41
LV		5	▼ 2	49	▲ 3	9	▲ 1	37
SE		5	▼ 2	27	▼ 7	24	▲ 6	44
NL		4	▼ 2	24	▲ 2	20	▼ 3	52
IE		7	▼ 3	45	▲ 3	13	=	35
FI		4	▼ 3	42	▼ 4	11	▲ 2	43
PT		3	▼ 3	31	▲ 2	23	▲ 2	43
LU		3	▼ 5	37	▲ 13	15	▲ 4	45

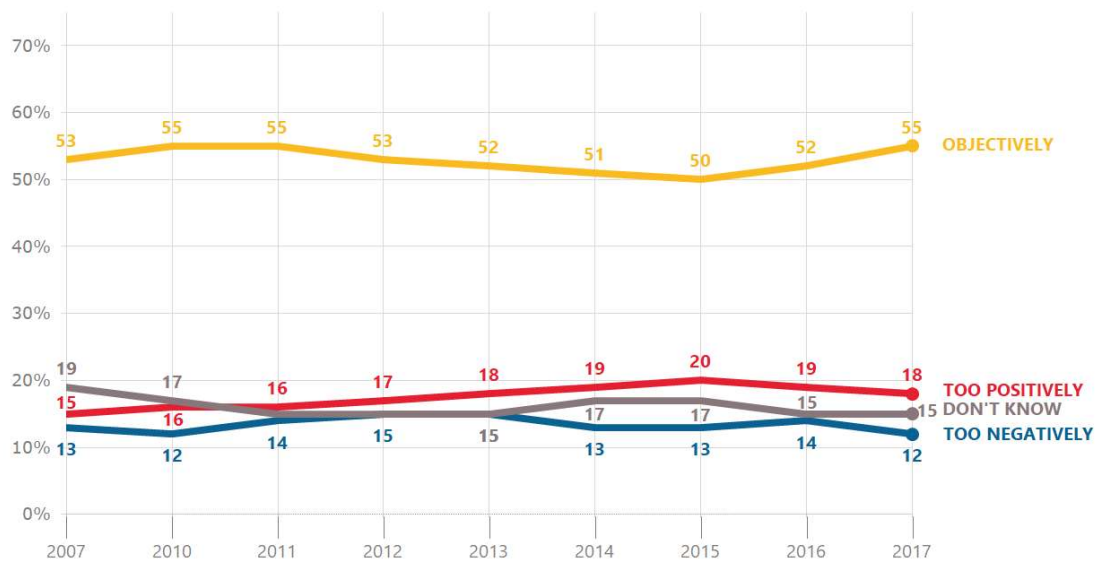
A majority of Europeans believe that the media report on the European Union objectively<sup>12</sup>:

- Over half of Europeans feel that **television** talks “objectively” about the European Union in their country (55%). This view has gained three percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016, after tending to fall between autumn 2011 and autumn 2015 (-5 over this period). It has thus gained ground for the second consecutive year (+5 in all since autumn 2015). The proportion of Europeans feeling that television in their country talks “too positively” about the EU (18%, -1) remains higher than the proportion feeling it does so “too negatively” (12%, -2).
- An increasing majority of respondents also say that **radio** talks “objectively” about the European Union (54%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2016 and +4 since autumn 2015). They are also more likely to say that radio talks “too positively” (12%, -1) than “too negatively” about the EU (9%, -1).
- The trend is similar for **the written press**: 51% of Europeans feel it talks “objectively” about the European Union, which represents an increase of three percentage points since autumn 2016 and five since autumn 2015 (versus 12% “too positively”, -1, and 11% “too negatively”, -2).
- A majority of respondents believe that **websites** talk “objectively” about the European Union for the first time since autumn 2007 (44%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2016 and +6 since autumn 2015). However, unlike the preceding media, websites are slightly more likely to be seen as covering the European Union “too negatively” (10%, unchanged) than “too positively” (7%, -1).
- **Online social networks** are also increasingly seen as presenting the EU objectively (34%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2016 and +6 since autumn 2015). However, “don’t know” remains the most common answer, despite a fall (46%, -3). Online social networks are still more likely to be seen as covering the EU “too negatively” (14%, -1) than “too positively” (6%, +1).

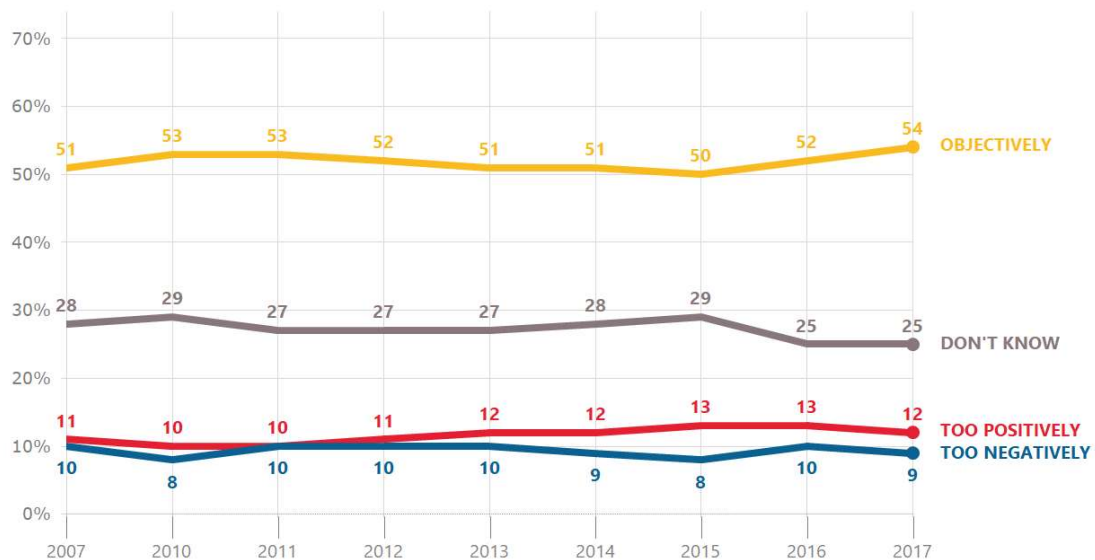
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<sup>12</sup> QE8 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) television / radio / written press / websites / online social networks ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**QE8.1** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?  
**Television (% - EU)**

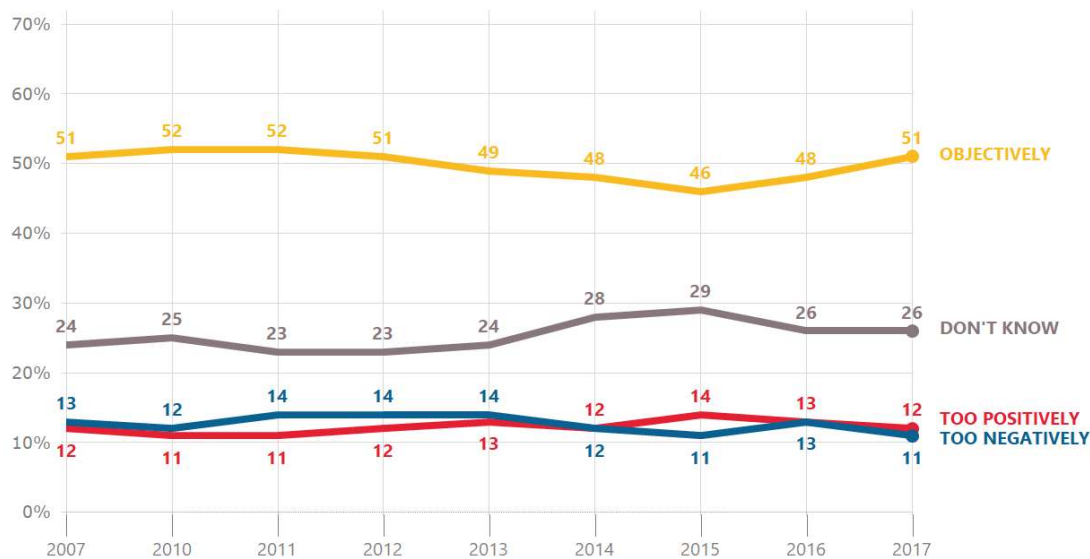


**QE8.2** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?  
**Radio (% - EU)**

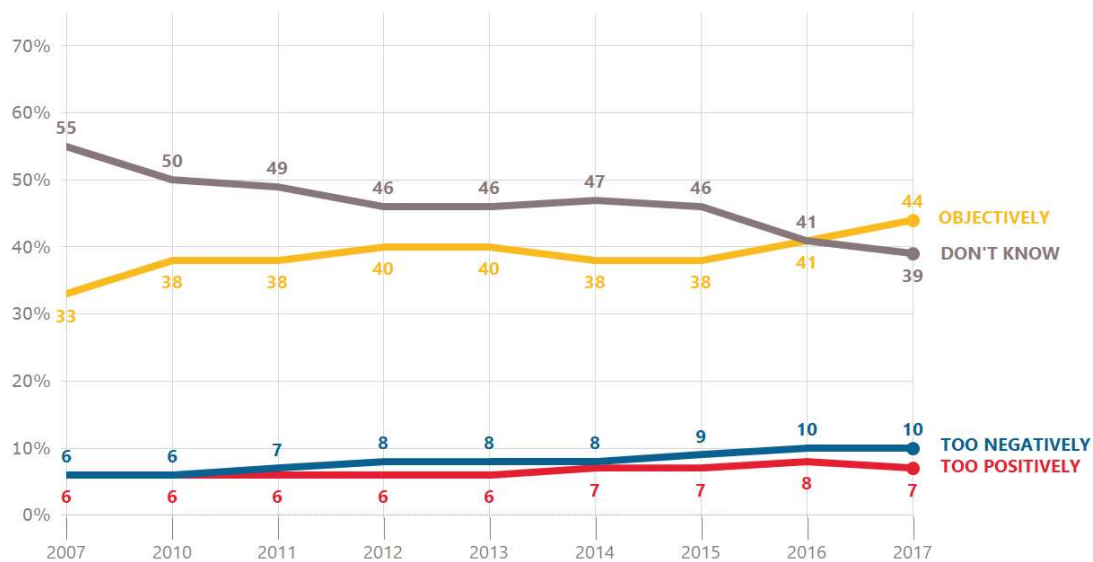




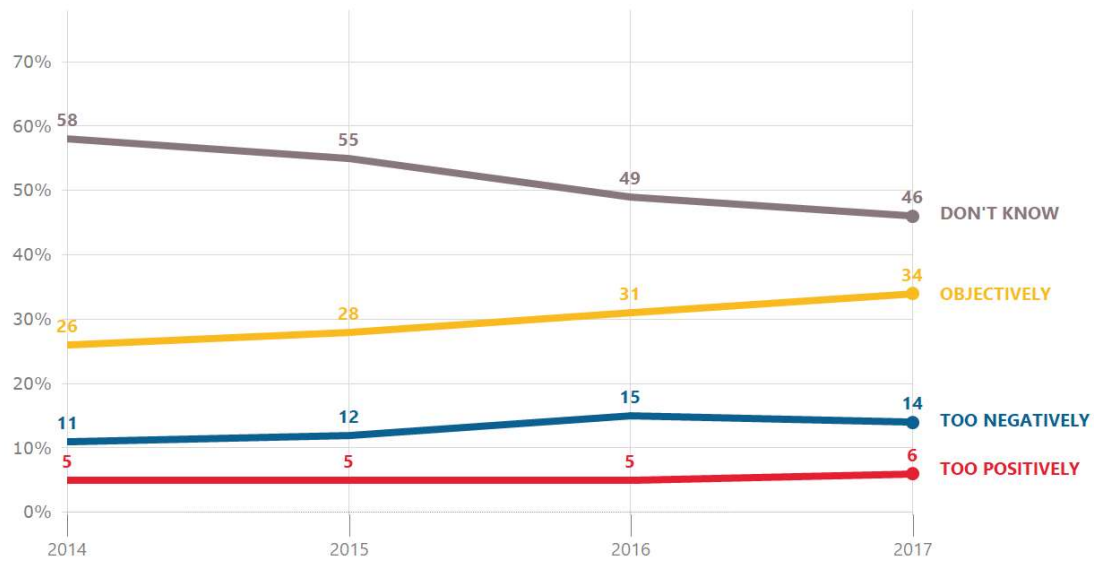
**QE8.3** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?  
**Written press (% - EU)**



**QE8.4** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?  
**Websites (% - EU)**



**QE8.5** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?  
**Online social networks (% - EU)**






A majority of respondents believe that the European Union is presented objectively **on television** in all the EU Member States except Greece (as was the case in autumn 2016), where they are most likely to say it is covered “too positively” (42%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2016).

The proportion of respondents who say that television presents the EU objectively in their country has increased significantly in Malta (62%, +13 percentage points), Spain (57%, +9) and Austria (59%, +8).

**QE8.1** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**Television (%)**

		Too positively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Objectively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too negatively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		18	▼ 1	55	▲ 3	12	▼ 2	15
HU		14	▲ 3	55	▼ 6	19	▲ 2	12
BG		29	▲ 2	57	▼ 1	3	=	11
HR		29	▲ 1	57	▼ 3	7	▲ 2	7
SI		19	▲ 1	58	▲ 2	9	▼ 5	14
FR		18	▲ 1	40	▲ 2	19	▼ 2	23
PL		14	▲ 1	55	▼ 8	10	▲ 2	21
ES		21	=	57	▲ 9	9	▼ 4	13
CY		21	=	54	▲ 7	8	=	17
BE		17	=	69	▲ 5	9	▼ 4	5
EL		42	▼ 1	31	▲ 1	20	▼ 2	7
EE		20	▼ 1	60	=	2	▼ 1	18
IT		20	▼ 1	59	▲ 6	7	▼ 3	14
LT		19	▼ 1	65	▼ 1	3	=	13
NL		18	▼ 1	50	=	19	=	13
SE		14	▼ 1	63	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	14
UK		11	▼ 1	46	▲ 2	25	▼ 3	18
CZ		27	▼ 2	58	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	11
DE		18	▼ 3	65	▲ 7	8	▲ 1	9
DK		15	▼ 3	63	▲ 4	11	▲ 1	11
FI		14	▼ 3	72	=	3	=	11
LU		13	▼ 3	50	▲ 5	7	▲ 1	30
IE		16	▼ 4	64	▲ 6	6	▼ 2	14
PT		16	▼ 4	64	▲ 5	4	▼ 3	16
LV		16	▼ 5	58	▲ 1	7	=	19
RO		16	▼ 5	62	▲ 5	9	=	13
SK		20	▼ 6	59	▼ 1	6	=	15
AT		26	▼ 7	59	▲ 8	7	▼ 1	8
MT		16	▼ 8	62	▲ 13	4	=	18

A majority of respondents believe that the European Union is presented objectively by radio in all EU Member States, led by Belgium (68%). Since autumn 2016, this view has gained considerable ground in Cyprus (+13 percentage points, at 50%) and Malta (+12 at 54%). Respondents are particularly likely to say that the EU is covered “too positively” by this medium in Croatia (25%, +3 points), Greece (25%, +3 points), Greece (23%, -5) and Austria (22%, -2).

**QE8.2** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**Radio (%)**





















		Too positively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Objectively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too negatively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		12	▼ 1	54	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	25
HR		25	▲ 3	55	▼ 4	8	▲ 2	12
IT		14	▲ 2	54	=	7	▼ 1	25
FR		12	▲ 1	40	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	34
BG		18	=	52	▲ 2	4	▲ 2	26
SI		15	=	61	▲ 4	7	▼ 4	17
LT		14	=	61	▼ 2	3	=	22
ES		12	=	54	▲ 7	8	▼ 2	26
PL		12	=	56	▼ 4	6	=	26
RO		12	=	47	▼ 5	11	▲ 2	30
PT		9	=	50	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	36
SE		9	=	64	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	22
BE		15	▼ 1	68	▲ 6	9	▼ 4	8
EE		14	▼ 1	60	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	25
FI		9	▼ 1	66	▼ 4	3	▲ 1	22
HU		8	▼ 1	54	▼ 4	15	▲ 4	23
UK		8	▼ 1	46	=	14	▼ 3	32
AT		22	▼ 2	59	▲ 5	7	▼ 1	12
LU		12	▼ 2	54	▲ 3	6	=	28
DK		9	▼ 2	64	▲ 2	6	▼ 1	21
NL		8	▼ 2	49	▲ 2	11	▼ 2	32
IE		13	▼ 3	64	▲ 5	6	▼ 3	17
CY		13	▼ 3	50	▲ 13	7	▲ 1	30
LV		11	▼ 3	52	▼ 2	5	=	32
DE		12	▼ 4	67	▲ 9	5	▲ 1	16
EL		23	▼ 5	50	▲ 4	10	▼ 5	17
SK		16	▼ 5	60	▼ 3	5	▲ 1	19
CZ		15	▼ 5	63	▲ 4	4	=	18
MT		12	▼ 5	54	▲ 12	3	=	31

A majority of respondents believe that the European Union is presented objectively by **the written press** in all 28 EU Member States (as was the case in autumn 2016), particularly in Finland (73%). This view has gained considerable ground in Germany (+10 percentage points since autumn 2016, at 65%) and Malta (+10 at 49%).

The feeling that the national written press covers the EU “too negatively” is particularly widespread in the United Kingdom, despite a decline (26%, -4). The opposite opinion (“too positively”) is prevalent in Austria, though it has lost ground here too (20%, -5).

**QE8.3** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**Written press (%)**

		Too positively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Objectively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too negatively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		12	▼ 1	51	▲ 3	11	▼ 2	26
IT		15	▲ 3	55	▲ 4	7	▼ 6	23
ES		14	▲ 2	50	▲ 6	8	▼ 2	28
FR		12	▲ 2	39	▲ 2	12	▼ 2	37
PL		10	▲ 2	52	▼ 7	6	=	32
EL		24	▲ 1	41	▼ 5	14	▼ 1	21
BE		15	=	61	▼ 1	13	=	11
SI		15	=	57	▲ 3	9	▼ 4	19
IE		14	=	59	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	19
HU		7	=	49	▼ 5	16	▲ 5	28
BG		18	▼ 1	46	▼ 1	7	▲ 2	29
CZ		17	▼ 1	56	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	22
EE		15	▼ 1	52	▼ 2	4	=	29
CY		13	▼ 1	44	▲ 7	6	=	37
SE		11	▼ 1	59	▲ 1	12	▼ 3	18
DK		8	▼ 1	59	▲ 5	9	▼ 2	24
LT		14	▼ 2	58	▼ 3	3	▼ 1	25
FI		12	▼ 2	73	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	10
NL		9	▼ 2	56	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	20
RO		9	▼ 2	42	▼ 3	10	=	39
PT		8	▼ 2	53	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	33
UK		7	▼ 2	35	▲ 2	26	▼ 4	32
HR		19	▼ 3	56	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	17
DE		13	▼ 4	65	▲ 10	6	▼ 1	16
LV		10	▼ 4	48	▲ 2	7	=	35
LU		10	▼ 4	60	▲ 5	7	▼ 1	23
AT		20	▼ 5	57	▲ 5	13	▲ 3	10
SK		15	▼ 6	53	▼ 4	6	▲ 1	26
MT		8	▼ 8	49	▲ 10	3	▼ 1	40

Respondents are more likely to say that that **websites** talk “objectively” than “too positively” or “too negatively” about the European in all the EU Member States (as was the case in autumn 2016), with the highest score in the Czech Republic (57%).

A majority say they “don’t know” in Portugal (52%), France (49%), Romania (44%) and the United Kingdom (40%). In Sweden respondents are equally like to say they “don’t know” and to believe that websites cover the EU “objectively” (41%).

The opinion that websites cover the EU “objectively” has gained significant ground since autumn 2016 in Malta (53%, +13 percentage points), Luxembourg (49%, +13), Spain (47%, +8) and Portugal (36%, +8).

**QE8.4** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**Websites (%)**

		Too positively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Objectively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too negatively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		7	▼ 1	44	▲ 3	10	=	39
IT		10	▲ 4	48	▲ 3	6	▼ 3	36
FR		8	▲ 2	29	=	14	▼ 1	49
EL		10	▲ 1	51	▼ 2	6	▼ 1	33
LT		10	▲ 1	50	=	4	▼ 1	36
CY		10	=	44	▲ 7	6	▲ 1	40
SI		9	=	52	▲ 7	7	▼ 5	32
BG		8	=	45	▲ 7	4	=	43
ES		8	=	47	▲ 8	10	=	35
DK		7	=	44	▼ 4	8	▲ 1	41
HR		13	▼ 1	53	▲ 3	8	▲ 1	26
EE		9	▼ 1	48	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	38
IE		8	▼ 1	50	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	32
FI		7	▼ 1	55	▼ 2	6	▼ 1	32
PL		6	▼ 1	56	▲ 2	5	=	33
RO		6	▼ 1	40	=	10	▲ 2	44
PT		4	▼ 1	38	▲ 8	6	▼ 2	52
BE		11	▼ 2	52	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	24
AT		11	▼ 2	51	▲ 3	11	▲ 3	27
SE		7	▼ 2	41	▲ 6	11	▼ 5	41
UK		6	▼ 2	39	=	15	▼ 1	40
HU		4	▼ 2	50	▲ 1	11	▲ 4	35
CZ		9	▼ 3	57	▲ 4	6	▼ 1	28
SK		9	▼ 3	46	▼ 6	6	▲ 1	39
LV		8	▼ 3	48	▲ 1	9	▲ 1	35
LU		7	▼ 3	49	▲ 13	8	▼ 2	36
DE		6	▼ 3	44	▲ 8	11	▲ 2	39
NL		6	▼ 3	41	▼ 1	14	▲ 2	39
MT		9	▼ 5	53	▲ 13	4	=	34

**Online social networks** are thought to report objectively on the EU by a majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States (compared with 26 in autumn 2016), especially in Poland (50%).

A majority of respondents believe that online social networks cover the EU too negatively in the Netherlands (23%, versus 17% “objectively”) and Sweden (24% versus 22%). In France, equal proportions of respondents think that the EU is presented “objectively” and “too negatively” (17%)

However, when the “don’t know” answers are taken into account, this is the most widespread answer in 16 Member States, with a particularly high level in France (60%), the Netherlands (56%) and Germany (54%).

The opinion that the EU is presented objectively on the national online social networks has gained significant ground in Luxembourg (34%, +15 percentage points) and Malta (47%, +11).

**QE8.5** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?






**Online social networks (%)**

		Too positively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Objectively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Too negatively	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Don't know
EU28		6	▲ 1	34	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	46
EL		11	▲ 3	41	▼ 4	10	▼ 1	38
IT		8	▲ 3	44	▲ 7	7	▼ 5	41
ES		7	▲ 2	39	▲ 6	12	▼ 1	42
LT		10	▲ 1	41	=	5	▼ 1	44
BG		7	▲ 1	41	▲ 5	4	=	48
FR		6	▲ 1	17	=	17	▲ 1	60
UK		6	▲ 1	31	▲ 3	18	▼ 4	45
PL		5	▲ 1	50	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	40
HR		10	=	49	▲ 4	10	▲ 1	31
CY		10	=	40	▲ 9	7	▲ 1	43
AT		10	=	35	▼ 4	20	▲ 6	35
BE		8	=	41	=	20	▲ 3	31
SI		8	=	41	▲ 7	10	▼ 4	41
NL		4	=	17	▼ 1	23	▼ 3	56
DK		5	▼ 1	33	▼ 2	14	▲ 1	48
LU		5	▼ 1	34	▲ 15	12	▼ 3	49
RO		5	▼ 1	38	▼ 3	11	▲ 3	46
SE		5	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	24	▼ 2	49
HU		4	▼ 1	45	▲ 2	13	▲ 3	38
DE		3	▼ 1	25	▲ 5	18	▲ 2	54
SK		8	▼ 2	43	▼ 3	7	▼ 2	42
EE		5	▼ 2	34	▲ 1	9	▲ 2	52
PT		4	▼ 2	32	▲ 5	14	▼ 2	50
FI		4	▼ 2	35	=	17	▼ 3	44
LV		7	▼ 3	37	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	43
IE		6	▼ 3	46	▲ 1	12	▲ 3	36
CZ		5	▼ 3	43	▲ 2	9	=	43
MT		8	▼ 4	47	▲ 11	8	▲ 2	37



**QE8** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

(% - EU - OBJECTIVELY)

	Television	Radio	Written press	Websites	Online social networks
EU28	55	54	51	44	34
 <b>Gender</b>					
Man	55	56	52	46	35
Woman	55	53	50	41	33
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	57	56	52	60	49
25-39	54	56	50	56	46
40-54	55	57	54	49	37
55 +	55	51	49	28	20
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	53	45	44	22	18
16-19	58	56	52	46	38
20+	53	56	54	50	34
Still studying	56	56	53	61	48
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	50	56	55	48	38
Managers	57	60	57	54	35
Other white collars	59	61	57	57	47
Manual workers	55	55	51	49	40
House persons	57	49	47	38	33
Unemployed	50	48	42	45	35
Retired	55	50	48	25	17
Students	56	56	53	61	48
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	51	47	42	35	29
The lower middle class	52	50	47	42	32
The middle class	59	59	57	49	38
The upper middle class	59	62	63	50	32
The upper class	52	55	60	59	48

## IV. SOCIAL NETWORKS

### Europeans increasingly acknowledge the political utility of online social networks, but question the reliability of the information they contain

Several statements pertaining to the political utility of online social networks were tested<sup>13</sup>. Europeans are increasingly likely to agree with all four statements, both positive and negative:

- Nearly six Europeans in ten agree that **“online social networks can get people interested in political affairs”**: 59% agree, while 21% disagree. Agreement has gained three percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2016 (EB86), but 18 points in all since autumn 2010 (EB74).
- Nearly identical proportions of respondents (57% versus 24%) agree that **“online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs”**, up one percentage point since autumn 2016 and 15 points in all since autumn 2010.
- Over half of Europeans also think that **“online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues”** (54%, for 26%). Unchanged since autumn 2016, this opinion gained 13 percentage points between autumn 2010 and autumn 2016.
- While these positive statements on the political utility of online social networks are gaining ground, a growing majority of Europeans also believe that **“information on political affairs from online networks cannot be trusted”**: 53% agree with this statement (while 25% disagree), representing an increase of five percentage points since autumn 2016 and 16 points since autumn 2010.

However, approximately one in five respondents are unable to express an opinion on these four statements, which is a high proportion: 22% of European citizens answer “don’t know” in the case of “information on political affairs from online networks cannot be trusted”, 20% for “online social networks can get people interested in political affairs” and “online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues”, and lastly, 19% for the statement that they “are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs”.

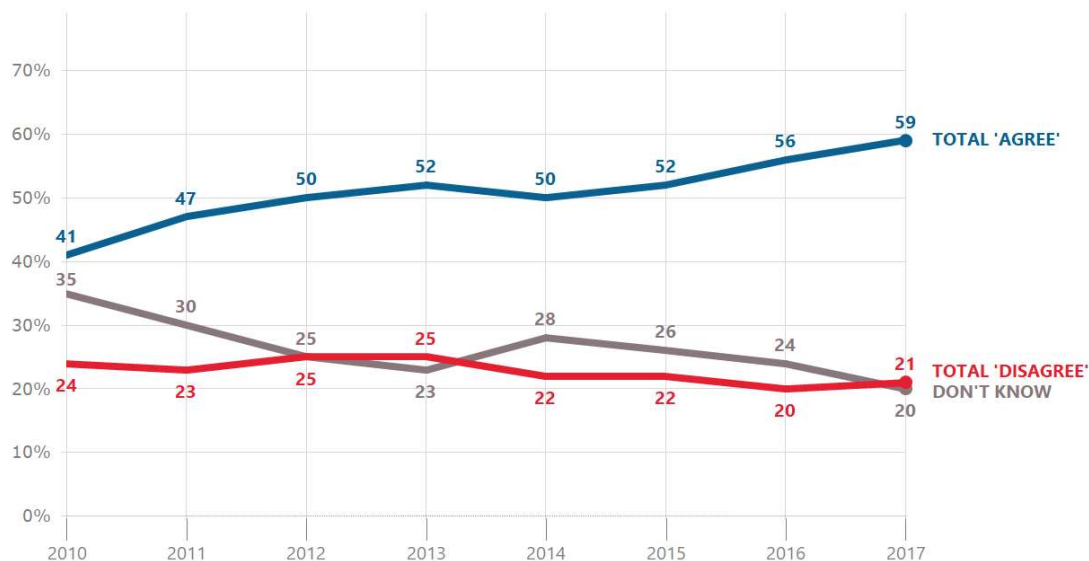
<sup>13</sup> QE9 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

**QE9** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.  
(% - EU)



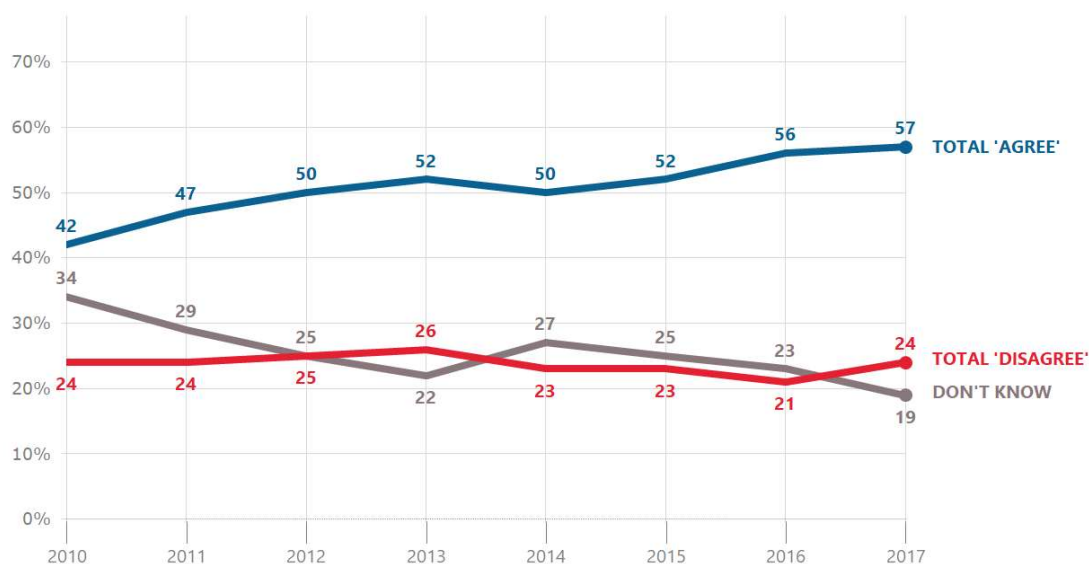
**QE9.3** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

**Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (% - EU)**



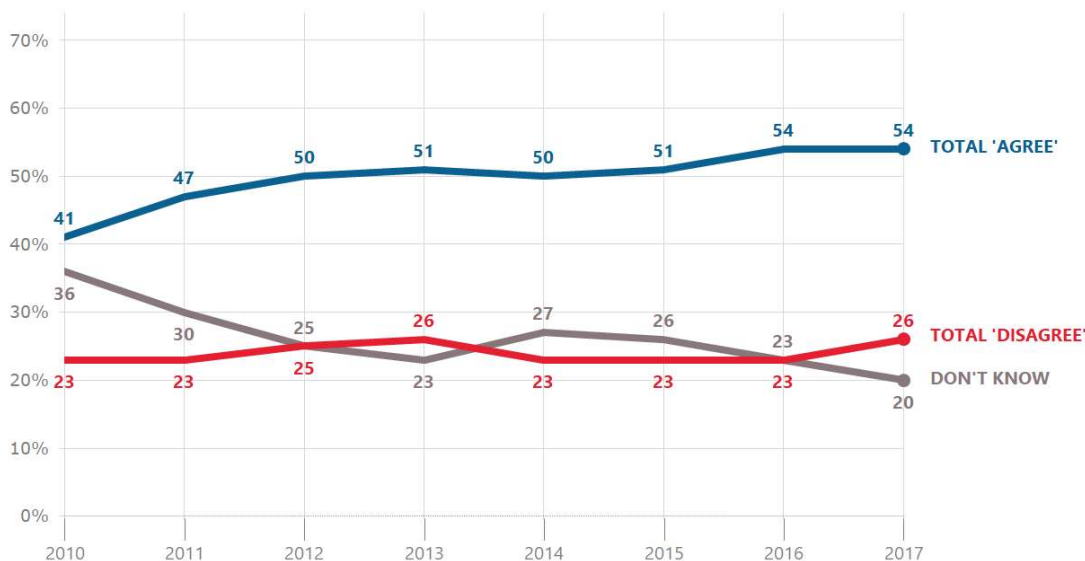
**QE9.1** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

**Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs (% - EU)**



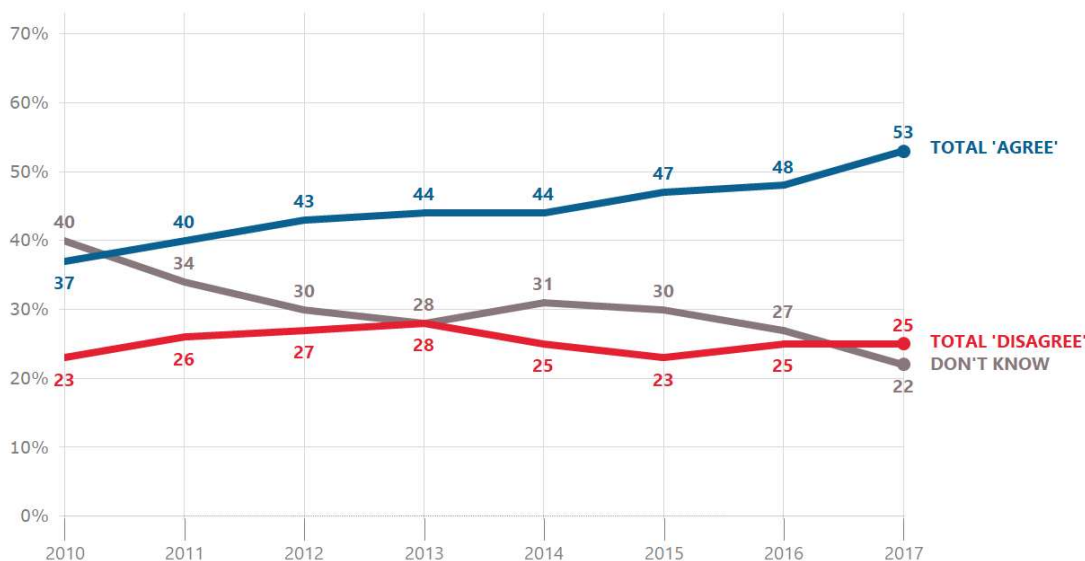
**QE9.4** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

**Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues (% - EU)**



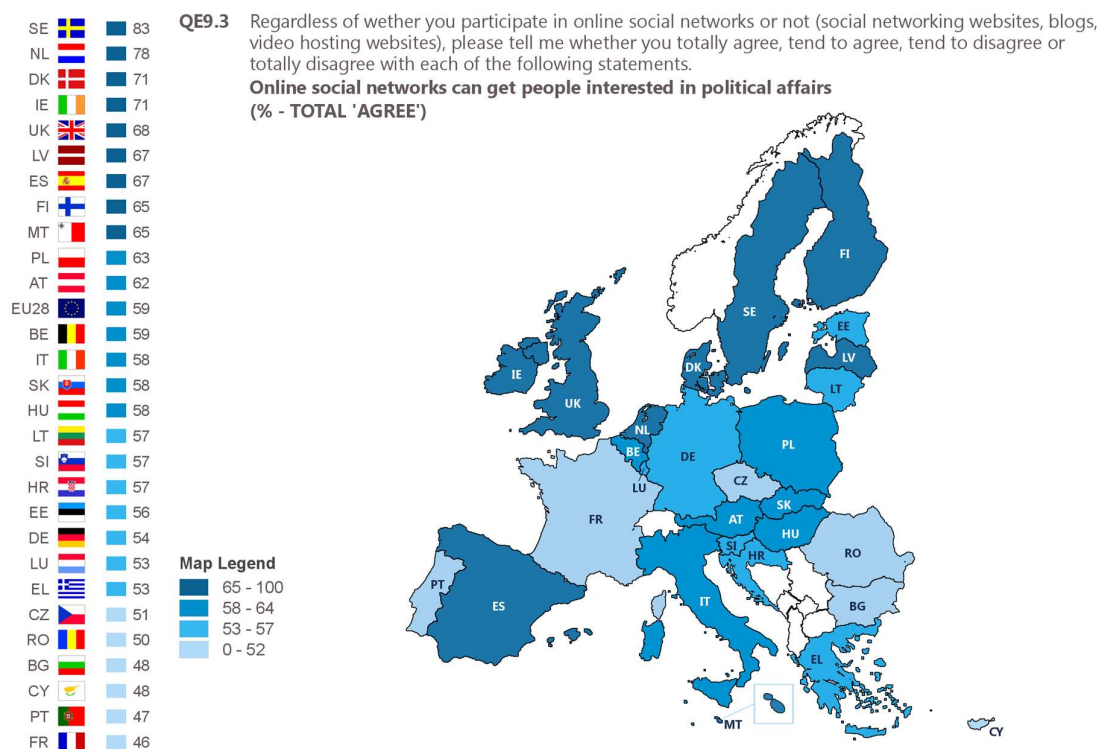
**QE9.2** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

**Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted (% - EU)**



The analysis of the results by country shows some differences between EU Member States:

- A majority of respondents agree that **“online social networks can get people interested in political affairs”** in all Member States, ranging from 46% in France to 83% in Sweden. Agreement with this statement has gained considerable ground in Spain (67%, +8 percentage points since autumn 2016) and Germany (54%, +6), but has lost ground in Portugal (47%, -8).
- A majority of respondents also agree that **“online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs”** in all Member States, ranging from 45% in Portugal to 70% in Ireland. This score has risen since autumn 2016 in Cyprus (65%, +7 percentage points) and Spain (69%, +6), but significantly decreased in Portugal (45%, -11) and Estonia (52%, -9).
- Majorities agree that **“online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues”** in 28 EU Member States, ranging from 48% in Germany and the Netherlands to 66% in Ireland. This opinion has gained ground in Cyprus (61%, +8 percentage points) and Germany (48%, +6), and lost ground in Sweden (59%, -6) and Estonia (53%, -6).
- A majority agree that **“information on political affairs from online networks cannot be trusted”** in 26 EU Member States (compared with 25 in autumn 2016), led by Sweden (75%). A small majority of respondents disagree in Bulgaria (37% of “disagree” answers in all, versus 30% “agree”) and in Greece (39% versus 37%). Agreement with this criticism has risen significantly since autumn 2016 in several Member States: in Spain (61%, +12 percentage points), Germany (52%, +11), Austria (57%, +9), Sweden (75%, +7) and the United Kingdom (64%, +7). In Romania, disagreement with this criticism has increased significantly (31%, +8).



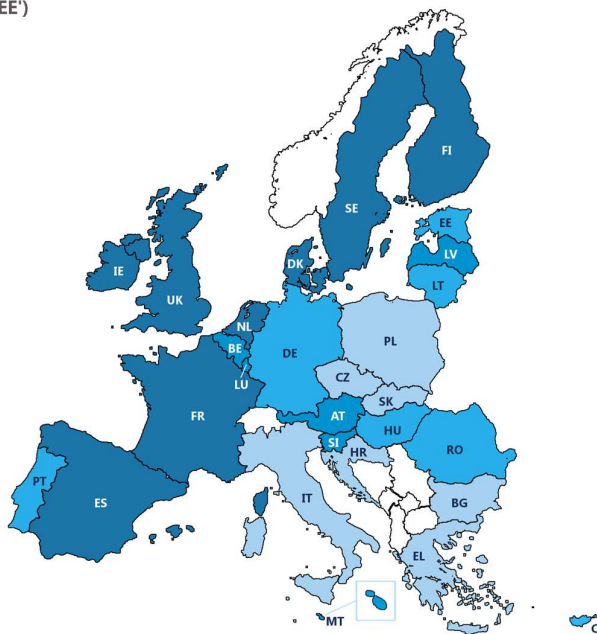
SE		75
UK		64
IE		64
FI		63
DK		62
NL		61
FR		61
ES		61
BE		59
MT		58
AT		57
SI		56
LV		55
EU28		53
LU		53
DE		52
HU		49
PT		48
LT		48
RO		47
EE		47
CY		45
IT		44
CZ		42
HR		41
PL		41
SK		38
EL		37
BG		30

**QE9.2** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

**Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted**  
 (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

**Map Legend**

- 61 - 100
- 53 - 60
- 45 - 52
- 0 - 44



**QE9** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.  
(%)

		Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs				Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs				Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues				Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted			
		Total 'Agree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2017 - Aut.2016
EU28		59	▲ 3	21	▲ 1	57	▲ 1	24	▲ 3	54	=	26	▲ 3	53	▲ 5	25	=
BE		59	▲ 3	30	=	60	▲ 3	30	▲ 1	53	▲ 2	37	▲ 2	59	▲ 7	27	▼ 5
BG		48	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	61	▲ 3	11	=	57	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	30	▲ 4	37	▼ 1
CZ		51	▲ 1	28	▼ 3	56	▲ 1	24	▼ 2	56	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	42	▲ 5	34	▼ 6
DK		71	▼ 1	16	▲ 1	69	▼ 2	22	▲ 5	57	▼ 2	32	▲ 4	62	▲ 5	22	▼ 2
DE		54	▲ 6	22	▼ 1	46	▲ 2	29	▲ 4	48	▲ 6	28	▲ 2	52	▲ 11	21	▼ 2
EE		56	▼ 3	15	=	52	▼ 9	20	▲ 6	53	▼ 6	17	▲ 3	47	▼ 1	21	▼ 3
IE		71	▼ 1	15	▲ 3	70	▼ 1	16	▲ 2	66	▲ 2	20	▼ 1	64	▲ 4	19	▼ 3
EL		53	▼ 2	29	▲ 3	64	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	58	▼ 1	25	▲ 3	37	▲ 1	39	=
ES		67	▲ 8	17	=	69	▲ 6	17	▲ 3	60	▲ 1	23	▲ 6	61	▲ 12	21	▼ 2
FR		46	▲ 4	35	▲ 1	50	▲ 2	33	▲ 3	52	=	30	▲ 4	61	▲ 3	20	▲ 3
HR		57	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	62	▼ 1	19	▲ 1	54	=	26	=	41	▼ 3	37	▲ 3
IT		58	▲ 2	20	=	62	▲ 5	18	▼ 2	58	▲ 1	21	▲ 3	44	▲ 2	31	▲ 3
CY		48	▲ 2	31	▲ 5	65	▲ 7	14	▼ 1	61	▲ 8	18	=	45	▲ 6	30	▲ 4
LV		67	▼ 1	17	▲ 3	69	▼ 5	16	▲ 6	65	▼ 2	19	▲ 3	55	▲ 5	24	▼ 4
LT		57	▼ 4	16	▲ 6	58	▼ 4	17	▲ 8	57	▼ 4	17	▲ 7	48	▲ 2	21	▲ 1
LU		53	=	25	▼ 5	55	▲ 1	24	▼ 6	52	▼ 3	26	▼ 2	53	▼ 5	22	▼ 1
HU		58	▲ 4	19	▼ 4	61	▲ 5	17	▼ 5	61	▲ 4	16	▼ 3	49	▲ 1	25	=
MT		65	▼ 1	13	▲ 4	67	▼ 5	11	▲ 5	55	▼ 3	22	▲ 5	58	▲ 7	18	▼ 1
NL		78	▲ 1	15	▲ 2	60	▼ 4	33	▲ 6	48	▼ 3	45	▲ 5	61	▲ 5	26	▼ 5
AT		62	▼ 1	21	▲ 1	59	▼ 1	24	▲ 1	61	=	24	=	57	▲ 9	24	▼ 6
PL		63	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	61	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	58	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	29	▲ 1
PT		47	▼ 8	30	▲ 12	45	▼ 11	33	▲ 13	55	▼ 4	23	▲ 7	48	▲ 2	24	▲ 1
RO		50	▼ 2	28	▲ 8	53	=	26	▲ 5	51	=	27	▲ 5	47	▼ 1	31	▲ 8
SI		57	▼ 5	25	▲ 8	63	▼ 3	20	▲ 6	58	▼ 2	24	▲ 5	56	▼ 3	24	▲ 5
SK		58	▼ 2	16	▼ 5	63	▼ 3	14	▼ 3	59	▼ 2	16	▼ 5	38	▼ 5	34	▼ 3
FI		65	▼ 4	18	▲ 2	57	▼ 5	26	▲ 3	57	▼ 5	25	▲ 2	63	▼ 2	19	=
SE		83	=	9	=	63	▼ 4	28	▲ 4	59	▼ 6	32	▲ 7	75	▲ 7	17	▼ 4
UK		68	▲ 3	14	=	58	▼ 1	23	▲ 4	53	▼ 1	28	▲ 3	64	▲ 7	18	▼ 2



Europeans who use online social networks are more likely than average to agree with the positive statements about their political utility, but are also more likely to agree with the criticism of the reliability of the political information they report:







- Over seven in ten Europeans using online social networks at least once a week agree that they are a good way of getting people interested in political affairs (77% versus an average of 59% for respondents as a whole), that they are a modern way of keeping abreast of political affairs (74% versus an average of 57%) and that they are a good way of having their say on political issues (71% versus as average of 54%).
- But over six in ten of the Europeans who use online social networks at least once a week also agree that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted (63%, versus an average of 53%).

**QE9** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.  
(%)

	Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs				Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs				Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues				Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted			
	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week	All europeans	Those using social networks at least once a week
EU28	59	77	21	19	57	74	24	22	54	71	26	25	53	63	25	30
BE	59	70	30	27	60	70	30	28	53	62	37	36	59	65	27	30
BG	48	70	21	21	61	85	11	10	57	83	13	11	30	36	37	54
CZ	51	67	28	26	56	72	24	22	56	73	25	22	42	45	34	45
DK	71	78	16	15	69	75	22	22	57	65	32	31	62	66	22	24
DE	54	75	22	20	46	66	29	27	48	66	28	29	52	60	21	31
EE	56	75	15	18	52	69	20	25	53	72	17	21	47	62	21	28
IE	71	84	15	13	70	81	16	16	66	79	20	18	64	73	19	20
EL	53	75	29	24	64	85	21	15	58	80	25	19	37	42	39	55
ES	67	84	17	15	69	84	17	15	60	76	23	22	61	69	21	27
FR	46	63	35	32	50	67	33	29	52	69	30	27	61	70	20	23
HR	57	74	23	24	62	81	19	18	54	73	26	25	41	50	37	47
IT	58	78	20	17	62	80	18	17	58	76	21	19	44	55	31	37
CY	48	63	31	35	65	83	14	16	61	78	18	20	45	59	30	35
LV	67	75	17	19	69	79	16	16	65	72	19	23	55	64	24	28
LT	57	76	16	21	58	77	17	21	57	75	17	22	48	65	21	29
LU	53	67	25	26	55	69	24	25	52	67	26	26	53	59	22	28
HU	58	74	19	20	61	77	17	18	61	77	16	18	49	62	25	30
MT	65	81	13	12	67	81	11	11	55	68	22	25	58	69	18	21
NL	78	83	15	14	60	66	33	30	48	52	45	44	61	60	26	31
AT	62	78	21	18	59	75	24	21	61	76	24	21	57	64	24	28
PL	63	86	10	10	61	82	12	13	58	78	15	17	41	51	29	41
PT	47	63	30	33	45	61	33	35	55	78	23	18	48	60	24	30
RO	50	73	28	21	53	75	26	20	51	76	27	19	47	63	31	29
SI	57	78	25	19	63	80	20	17	58	77	24	20	56	67	24	29
SK	58	81	16	13	63	84	14	12	59	83	16	13	38	45	34	48
FI	65	77	18	18	57	69	26	26	57	67	25	26	63	72	19	21
SE	83	90	9	7	63	70	28	26	59	64	32	33	75	79	17	18
UK	68	82	14	13	58	72	23	22	53	64	28	31	64	75	18	18

**QE9** Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

(% - EU)

	Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs		Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs		Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues		Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	59	21	57	24	54	26	53	25
 Gender								
Man	62	21	58	24	55	27	55	25
Woman	57	21	57	22	54	24	52	24
 Age								
15-24	78	18	75	20	71	25	62	30
25-39	73	20	71	22	67	26	61	29
40-54	65	23	62	26	60	28	60	26
55 +	40	22	40	23	38	24	41	19
 Generation								
Total 'Before 1946'	27	18	27	19	26	19	28	14
1946 - 1964 "BB"	49	23	48	25	45	27	48	22
1965 - 1980 "X"	66	23	63	26	61	28	61	26
After 1980 "Y"	77	17	73	21	70	25	62	29
 Education (End of)								
15-	37	19	39	19	35	22	38	16
16-19	58	23	58	23	56	25	53	26
20+	68	21	62	26	59	30	61	25
Still studying	81	15	77	20	71	25	61	32
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	68	20	63	24	60	28	54	31
Managers	71	20	61	30	60	31	64	24
Other white collars	70	21	70	21	66	25	60	29
Manual workers	66	21	64	24	62	26	58	26
House persons	52	22	54	21	50	24	49	24
Unemployed	60	26	59	27	57	29	57	26
Retired	37	21	37	22	35	23	39	17
Students	81	15	77	20	71	25	61	32
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	49	29	54	26	50	28	50	24
From time to time	60	23	62	22	59	24	53	27
Almost never/ Never	60	20	57	23	53	26	54	23

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> November 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and Kantar Belgium, and represented by the Kantar Belgium S.A. coordination centre, carried out the wave 88.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring, Media analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 88.3 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 88 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 88 survey has also been conducted in five candidate countries (Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.005	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.051	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.021	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.000	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.565	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.009	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.001	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.008	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.008	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.072	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.094	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.034	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.018	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.013	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	507	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.039	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	503	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.034	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.016	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.014	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.076	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.062	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1.009	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.044	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.016	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.002	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.334	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	52.651.777	12,20%
		TOTAL EU28	28.055	05/11/2017	14/11/2017	431.452.219	100%*
		* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding					
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	500	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	143.226	
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.005	05/11/2017	19/11/2017	56.770.205	
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.040	05/11/2017	09/11/2017	1.721.528	
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	532	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	501.030	
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.011	05/11/2017	13/11/2017	6.161.584	
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1.050	05/11/2017	12/11/2017	2.221.572	
		TOTAL	33.193	05/11/2017	19/11/2017	498.971.364	

