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Post-Brexit, Europeans More Favorable Toward EU

But many back empowering national governments on migration and trade, and they want their own vote on EU membership

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Table of Contents

About Pew Research Center	1
Overview: Post-Brexit, Europeans More Favorable Toward EU	3
1. EU back in favor, but Brussels' handling of economy and refugees still questioned	6
Economic confidence rebounds	9
EU's handling of economy and refugee crisis	10
2. Most Europeans judge Brexit as bad for EU and UK	12
Views of the UK	13
Few Europeans want their own exit from the EU	13
On immigration and trade: Less Europe	15
3. Favorable views of Germany don't erase concerns about its influence within EU	17
Germany viewed positively	18
Confidence in Merkel varies	19
Many Europeans wary of Germany's influence in EU decisions	20
4. Few political parties in Europe have widespread appeal	22
Acknowledgments	26
Methodology	27
Topline Questionnaire	28

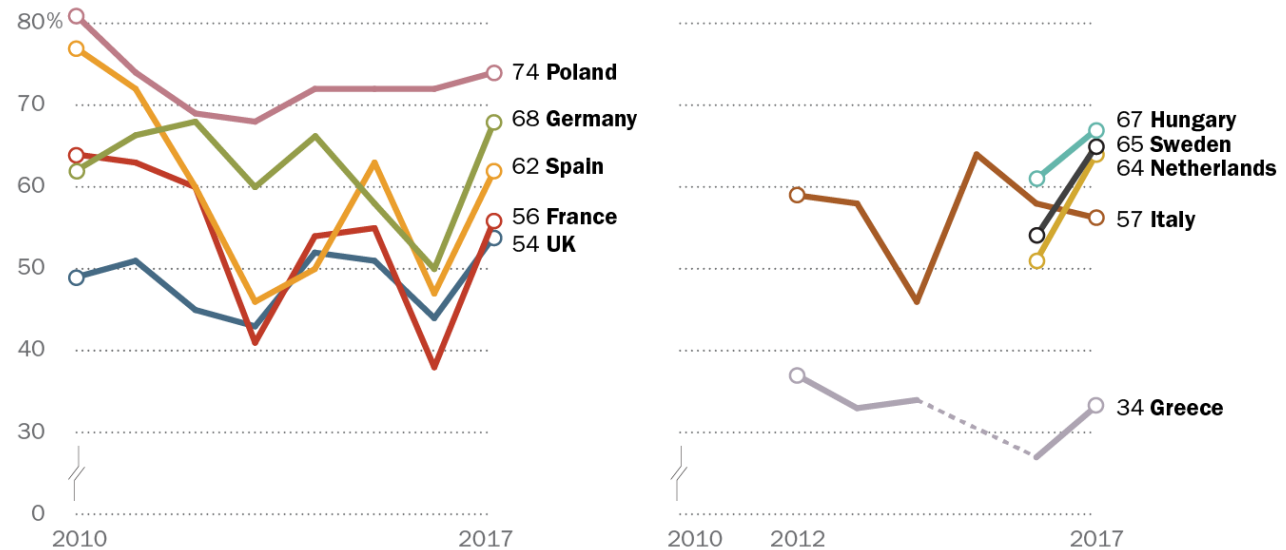
Post-Brexit, Europeans More Favorable Toward EU

But many back empowering national governments on migration and trade, and they want their own vote on EU membership

Recent years have seen turbulent shifts in public attitudes toward the European Union. Down just a year ago, before the Brexit vote in the United Kingdom, public sentiment about the European project has rebounded. Even British voters, who narrowly elected to withdraw from the EU, have markedly improved their views of the Brussels-based institution.

Sharp increase in favorability of EU in many countries in last year

Favorable view of EU



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12f.

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But while few citizens on the European continent are eager to see their own country depart the EU, many want the chance to have their voice heard through their own referendum on EU membership. Moreover, frustrations with Brussels remain when it comes to economic management and dealing with the refugee issue. Asked whether they would like their national government to make decisions about the movement of people into their country and trade with other nations, roughly half or more across the countries surveyed answer, “Yes.”

These are some of the key findings from a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted among 9,935 respondents in France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom from March 2 to April 17, 2017. Together, these 10 European Union member states account for roughly 80% of the EU population and 84% of the EU economy.

When asked about the ramifications of the UK's impending exit from the EU, publics in other member states generally agree that the British departure will be bad for the EU. They are less certain what Brexit will mean for the UK.

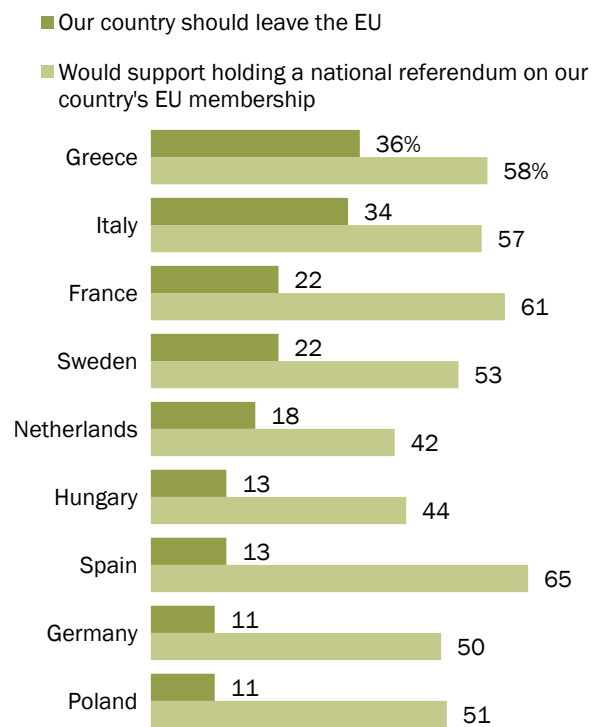
A median of just 18% in the nine continental EU nations surveyed want their own country to leave the EU. Greece and Italy are home to the largest support for exit, but even in these countries more than half want to remain a part of the European project.

That does not necessarily mean these publics are satisfied with the current state of affairs in Europe. Perhaps reflecting frustrations with whether their voices and concerns count in Brussels, a median of 53% across the nine European countries, excluding the UK, support having their own national referendums on continued EU membership.

(For more on Europeans' views on their voices being heard, see the Center's 2014 survey "[A Fragile Rebound for EU Image on Eve of European Parliament Elections.](#)")

In addition, many want national governments, rather than Brussels, to control future migration both from outside the EU (a median of 74% across the nine continental European nations polled) and within the EU (a median of 66%). Moreover, a median of 51% prefer that their own governments, not Brussels, negotiate future trade agreements with the rest of the world.

Little support for leaving EU, but many want a referendum on membership



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q44 & Q45.

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With Brexit looming, Germany's influence in the EU is likely to grow. While Europeans have an overwhelmingly favorable view of Germany, a plurality (a median of 48%) believes Berlin has too much influence when it comes to decision-making in the EU.

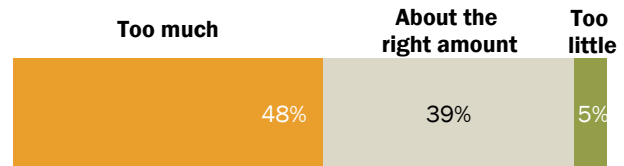
Even as many Europeans want key powers to be transferred from Brussels to national capitals, local politics are far from stable. The past year has seen close, contentious elections in a number of EU member states, as well as newer political movements and parties outperforming established organizations.

Overall, few political parties enjoy broad popular support. The survey asked about a total of 42 parties across the nations polled, and only five of those parties received a positive rating: two in Germany (the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats), two in the Netherlands (the People's Party and the Socialists) and the Swedish Social Democratic Party. Ratings are especially grim in Greece, where no party is seen favorably by even a quarter of the public. Parties on the far right – such as France's National Front and the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) – generally get relatively low ratings.

CORRECTION (June 2017): The data in this report and the accompanying topline have been corrected to reflect a revised weight for Greece and Italy in 2017. The changes due to this adjustment are very minor and do not materially change the analysis of the report.

Many Europeans believe Germany has too much sway within EU

Germany has ___ influence when it comes to decision-making in the EU



Note: Percentages are medians based on nine European countries, excluding Germany.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q49.

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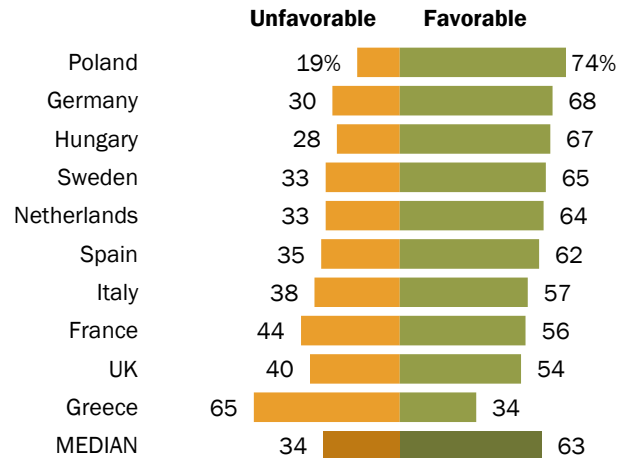
1. EU back in favor, but Brussels' handling of economy and refugees still questioned

Compared with a year ago, the European Union has rebounded dramatically from its recent slump in public approval. Majorities in nine of 10 EU member states, including 74% in Poland, 68% in Germany, 67% in Hungary and 65% in Sweden, now hold a favorable view of the institution. The lone dissenter is Greece (34%), which has been subject to EU-imposed austerity. Even in the UK, where just a year ago voters narrowly chose to leave the EU, 54% now voice a positive opinion of the European project. *(For more on UK public opinion, see ["British Divided on Brexit Impact as New Elections Loom."](#))*

Trends from last year reveal a sharp rebound in views of the EU in a number of countries: up 18 percentage points in Germany and France, 15 points in Spain, 13 points in the Netherlands and 10 points in the UK. This upswing is the latest shift in an up-and-down cycle over the past decade.

In 2017, more than half in all but Greece hold a favorable view of EU

Views of EU



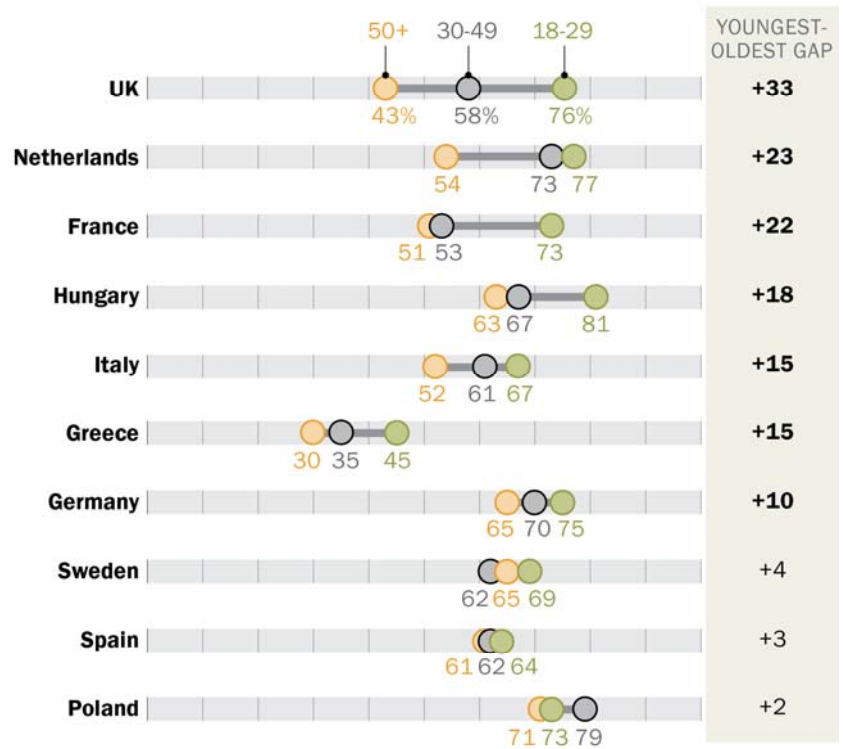
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12f.

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Younger Europeans, who have never known a world without the European project, hold particularly positive views of the Brussels-based organization. A median of 73% of those ages 18 to 29 have a favorable opinion of it, compared with a median of 58% of those ages 50 and older. The generation gap is largest in the UK (33 percentage points between young and old), the Netherlands (23 points) and France (22 points).

Younger adults more likely than older ones to favor the EU

Favorable view of EU



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12f.

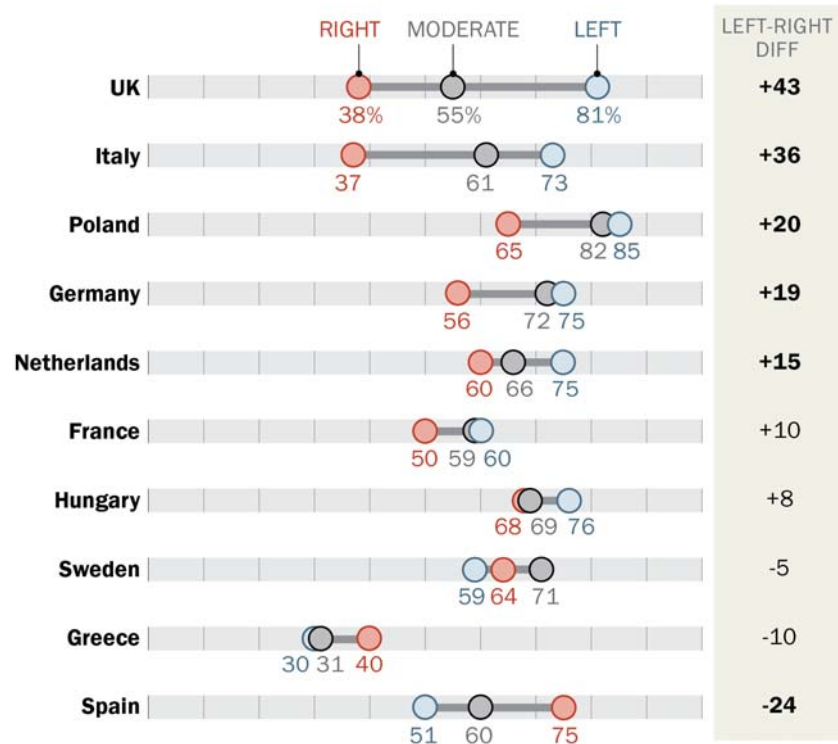
Publics are also sharply divided along ideological lines in their views of the EU. For the most part, people who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more favorably disposed toward the EU, at least compared with people on the right. This gap is 43 points in the UK, 36 points in Italy, 20 points in Poland and 19 points in Germany. Notably, in Spain, the right has a significantly *more* positive view of the EU, resulting in a gap of 24 points.

As might be expected, most adherents of Euroskeptical parties do not share the generally positive view of the EU. In the UK, just 31% of those who voice a favorable assessment of UKIP hold a favorable opinion of the EU. And just 41% of the public that expresses a favorable view of the Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands see Brussels positively, as do 40% of those who favor the National Front in France and 40% of those who look favorably on the Alternative for Germany Party (AfD) in Germany.

A party's criticism of the European Union does not, however, always mean its adherents share that negative view of Brussels. In Italy, 60% of those who look favorably on the Euroskeptical Five Star Movement have a positive view of the EU. In Poland, where the ruling Law and Justice (PiS) party is in a [long-running feud with the EU](#), 65% of Poles who see PiS favorably still hold a positive opinion of the institution.

Ideological splits on EU favorability

Favorable view of EU



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12f.

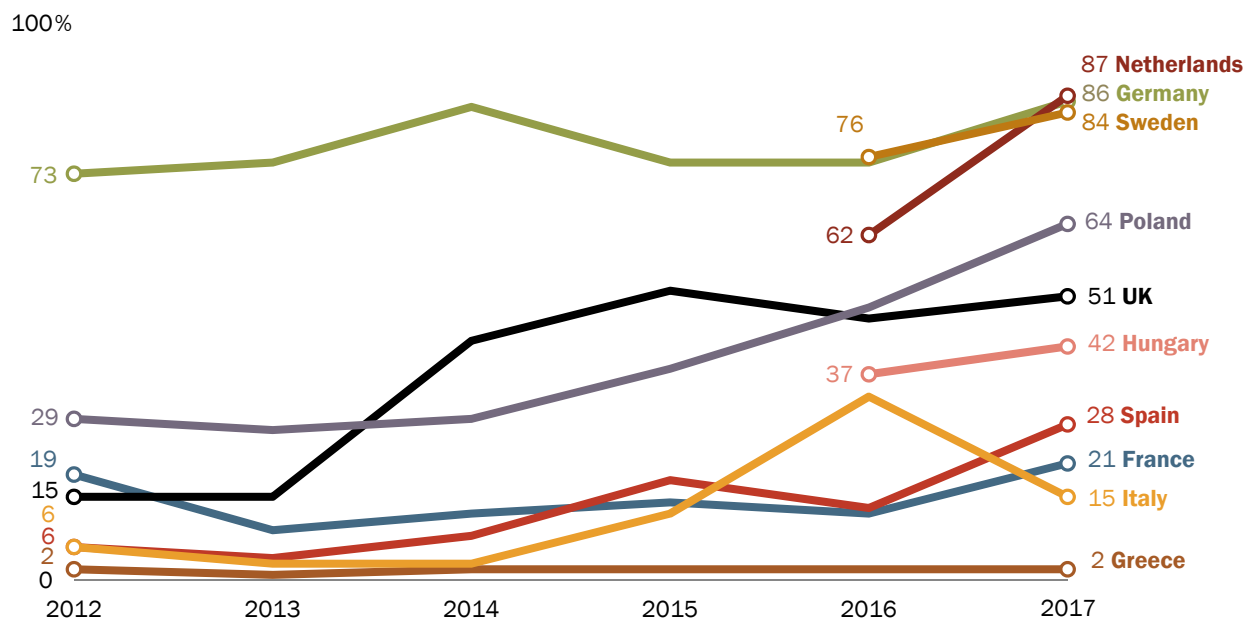
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Economic confidence rebounds

Improved opinion of the EU coincides with renewed economic confidence in most of the European countries surveyed. In recent years, many Europeans have been **dispirited** about economic conditions in their country. Now, as the economy in a number of nations has begun to **recover**, the public mood is brightening. Nearly nine-in-ten Dutch (87%) believe economic conditions are good, as do nearly two-thirds of the Poles (64%). That's a 25-percentage-point increase in the Netherlands and a 15-point increase in Poland from 2016. And, while only 28% of the Spanish say their economy is doing well, their views are also up 15 points. Even in Germany (86%) and Sweden (84%), where publics have felt good about their economic situation for some time, this year such sentiment is up 11 points in Germany and 8 points in Sweden. Only in Italy (15%) has the economic mood worsened, down 18 points in the past year. In Greece, meanwhile, the public's economic assessment remains dismal. *(For more on views of the economy in Europe and around the world, see "[Global Publics More Upbeat About the Economy](#)."*)

Many European publics have sunnier view of their economy

The current economic situation in our country is good



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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EU's handling of economy and refugee crisis

Better economic times have not necessarily boosted confidence in the EU's economic policies. A median of just 42% approve of how Brussels has dealt with economic issues. The Greeks (12%), Italians (23%) and French (35%) are particularly unimpressed. Only in Germany (61%), Poland (58%) and the Netherlands (54%) do majorities hold a positive view of Brussels' handling of the economy. In these three countries, approval of the EU's economic management is up since last year – by 14 percentage points in Germany, 12 points in the Netherlands and 11 points in Poland.

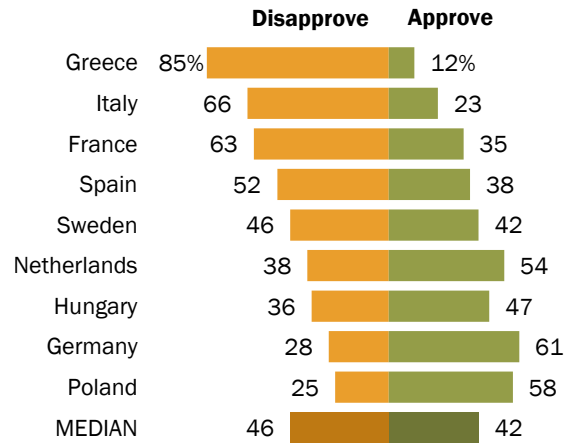
In 2016, Brussels' economic management failed to surpass 50% approval in any European country surveyed.

In Hungary, Italy and Poland, leftist respondents are more likely than rightist respondents to approve of the EU's economic management. For example, only 14% of right-leaning Italians approve of the EU's economic policies, but 35% of left-leaning Italians approve. However, in Spain, 48% of people who place themselves on the right support Brussels' efforts, compared with just 27% of those on the left.

Europeans are even more critical of the EU's handling of the refugee issue. In nine of the 10 EU countries surveyed, publics overwhelmingly disapprove of Brussels' efforts. This includes 90% of Greeks, 80% of

Europeans divided on EU handling of economic issues

Do you ___ of the way the European Union is dealing with European economic issues?

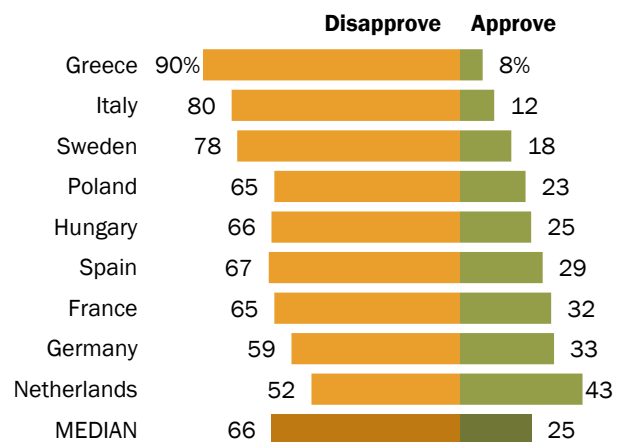


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q46a.

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Many Europeans disapprove of the EU handling of the refugee issue

Do you ___ of the way the European Union is dealing with the refugee issue?



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q46b.

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Italians and 78% of Swedes. The first two nations have been on the front lines of the recent European refugee crisis, often being the [first port of call](#) for migrants from Nigeria, Eritrea, Sudan, Syria and Libya. And in [Sweden](#), refugees make up a larger portion of the population than in any country in Europe.

In Germany, Hungary, Italy and Poland, respondents on the right of the ideological spectrum are less likely than those on the left to approve of the EU's performance on refugee issues. For example, only 23% of Hungarians on the right are happy with EU refugee policies, but 43% of left-leaning Hungarians are satisfied. However, in Spain the right is more positive – 37% of right-leaning Spaniards approve of the EU's actions, compared with just 23% of Spaniards who lean left.

Those who have a favorable view of anti-immigrant parties are particularly judgmental about Brussels' handling of refugees. Among Swedes who have a favorable view of the Swedish Democratic Party, 84% disapprove of what the EU has done on refugees. For the French who see the National Front favorably, 76% criticize the EU on refugee policy, as do 67% of the Dutch who favor the PVV.

2. Most Europeans judge Brexit as bad for EU and UK

A year ago, voters in the United Kingdom narrowly [approved](#) beginning a process of leaving the European Union. Today, publics across the European continent think the UK exit will be detrimental for both the EU and the UK. For their part, Britons agree that their country's exit will be bad for the European project but are divided on what it means for the UK.

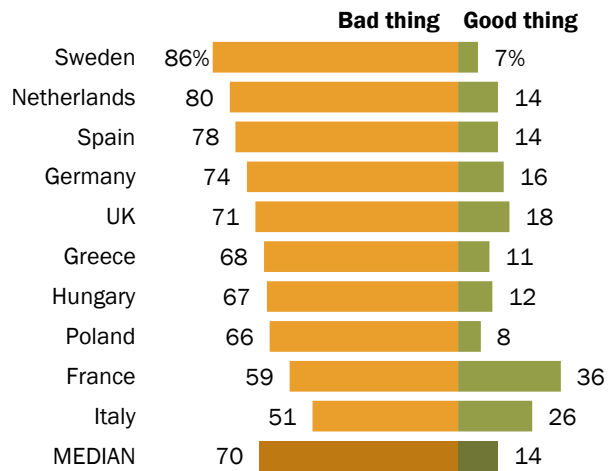
A median of 70% in the 10 EU nations surveyed think Brexit will be a bad thing for the EU. This includes 86% of Swedes, 80% of the Dutch and 74% of Germans. Notably, 36% of the French and 26% of Italians say the UK leaving will be good for the Union. Young people in France, the Netherlands and the UK are more worried about Brexit's consequences for the EU than their elders. And those on the left in Germany, the Netherlands and the UK are more concerned than those on the right.

A median of 55% also say Brexit will prove bad for the UK, with Western Europeans more pessimistic than those in Central and Southern Europe. Germans (80%), Dutch (73%) and Spanish (70%) strongly believe that Brexit bodes ill for the UK. A plurality of Greeks (46%) and more than a third of Italians (36%) say leaving the EU will turn out to be good for the British. Notably, about one-in-five Hungarians and a quarter of Poles voice no opinion on the implications for the UK.

The British, for their part, are divided: 44% believe it will be good for the UK to get out of

Most say Brexit will be bad for EU

The UK leaving the EU will be a ___ for the EU

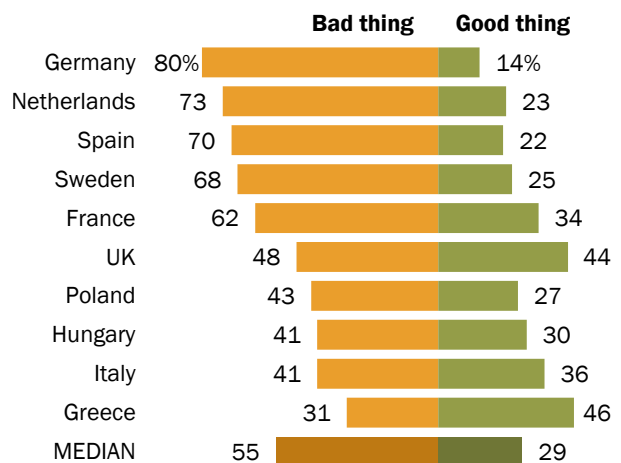


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q48a.

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Few Europeans think Brexit will be good for UK, but Brits are divided

The UK leaving the EU will be a ___ for the UK



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q48b.

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the EU; 48% worry it will be a bad thing.

In many European countries, those on the left are more likely than those on the right to believe Brexit will be bad for the UK. In no country is the ideological divide wider than in the UK itself, where 82% of those on the left say Brexit will turn out badly for the UK and 58% of those on the right say it will be a good thing.

Views of the UK

The British decision to leave the EU may have soured some continental Europeans on their fellow departing member. Favorable views of the UK have fallen 22 points in Spain, 18 points in Germany, 11 points in France and 8 points in Poland since a question on views of the UK was last asked in 2012. Nevertheless, majorities in seven of the nine continental EU nations surveyed still hold a positive opinion of the UK, led by Sweden (78%), Poland (75%) and Hungary (73%).

Sentiment about their departing fellow EU member differs by age in many EU states. Young people, who have no memory of the UK not being part of the Union, are more likely to see the country favorably than older generations, who may have experienced London's initial rejection of membership in the European Community in 1957 and its subsequent, somewhat reluctant joining in 1973. This generation gap is quite large in France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain.

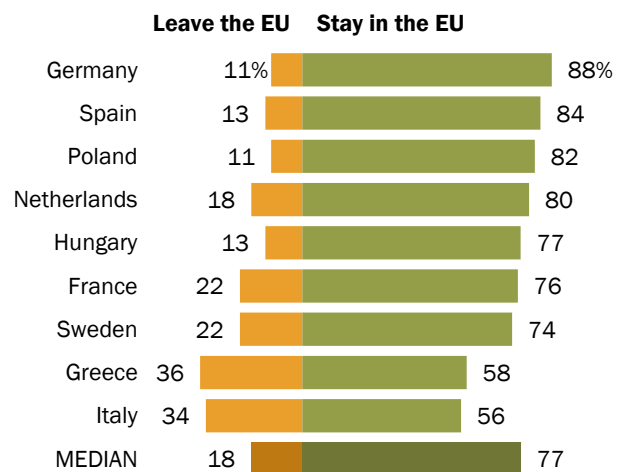
Few Europeans want their own exit from the EU

Large majorities across many EU member states surveyed want their nation to stay in the EU.

Eight-in-ten or more in Germany (88%), Spain (84%), Poland (82%) and the Netherlands (80%) back remaining in the EU. More than seven-in-ten in Hungary (77%), France (76%) and Sweden (74%) agree. Even in Greece, where the public is highly critical of the EU, 58% of the public wants to continue to be a member.

After Brexit vote, few in other European countries favor leaving the EU

Our country should ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q45.

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A favorable view of Euroskeptical parties does not necessarily translate into support for leaving the EU. In Germany, 69% of those with a positive view of the AfD still want Germany to remain in the EU. In France, 54% of those who voice a positive opinion about the National Front nevertheless back staying in the EU.

Only in Greece and Italy do as many as a third of the public voice support for leaving the EU. In Italy, at least, the prospect of exiting the European project is a deeply ideological issue. Support by those on the right (56%) for leaving the EU is more than twice that found among people on the left (22%).

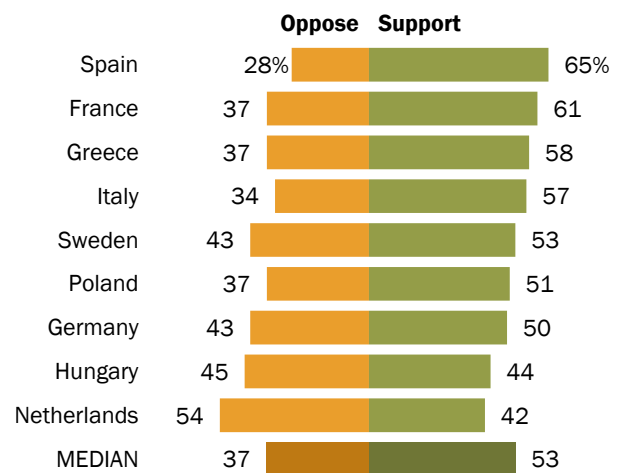
While European publics generally favor remaining in the EU, most also support holding their own national referendum on EU membership, possibly reflecting a broader interest in their voices being heard on such major national issues. Majorities in Spain (65%), France (61%), Greece (58%) and Italy (57%) support such a national vote. And roughly half of Swedes (53%), Poles (51%) and Germans (50%) agree. Hungarians are divided on whether to hold a referendum, while more than half of the Dutch are against it (54% oppose).

The right more than the left backs an EU vote in France, Germany and Italy. But it's the left more than the right in Spain that wants such a vote, including 80% of those who favor Podemos. Not surprisingly, given their Euroskepticism, 84% of those who favor the

National Front in France want a referendum on continued EU membership. In Germany, 69% of those who favor the AfD also want their own vote, as do 69% of those who favor the PVV in the Netherlands and 63% of those who favor the Five Star Movement in Italy.

Many Europeans support holding a referendum on their country's EU status

Would ___ holding a national referendum on our country's European Union membership



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q44.

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On immigration and trade: Less Europe

Support for remaining in the EU is strong across continental Europe. But so is support for taking back some powers from Brussels.

A **total** of 2.4 million migrants settled in the 28 EU countries from non-EU member nations in 2015. Many were refugees from war-torn Syria and North Africa. European publics are quite critical of the EU's handling of refugee issues. And they want their national governments to be the ones making decisions about the migration of non-EU citizens into their countries.

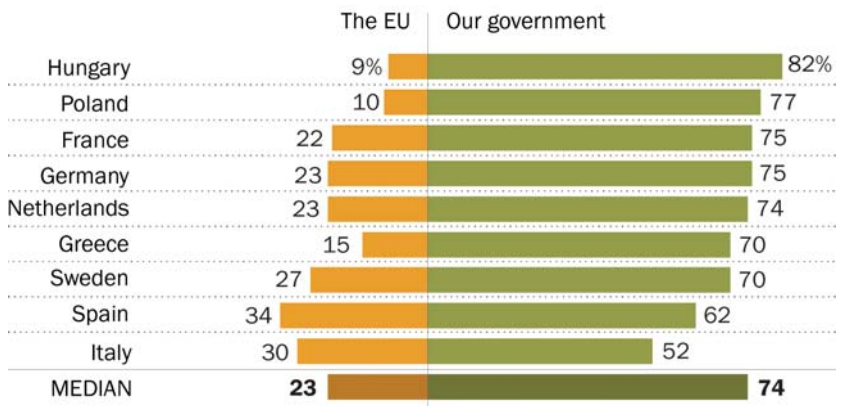
Roughly eight-in-ten in Hungary (82%) and seven-in-ten or more in Poland (77%), France (75%), Germany (75%), the Netherlands (74%), Greece (70%) and Sweden (70%) want their national government to make such judgements, not Brussels. In France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the Netherlands and Sweden, it is people on the right more than people on the left who back national sovereignty over external immigration. In Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, people ages 50 and older are more likely than those 18 to 29 to want their national government to control such immigration. But in Spain, it is younger people who are more likely to want Madrid to control such policy.

The free movement of people within the EU is one of the core four freedoms – along with the

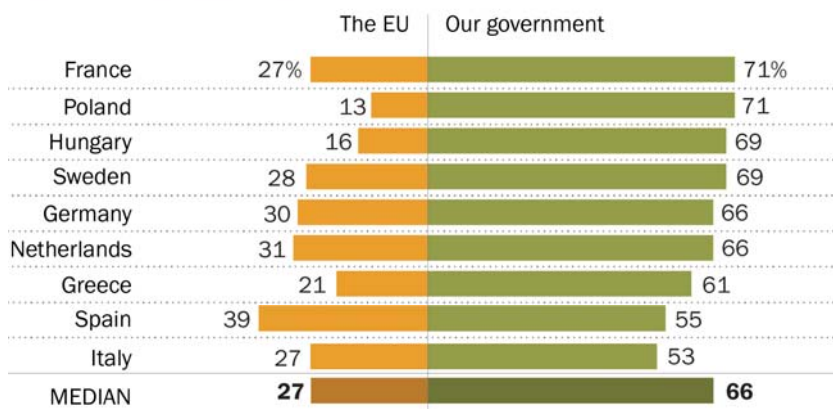
On migration, most EU publics want decisions made by their governments, not EU

Do you think our government should make decisions about ___ for our country or should the EU make decisions about this issue?

Migration of people who are not EU citizens into our country



Migration of EU citizens into our country



Note: Volunteered categories "Both" and "Neither" not shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q47b-c.

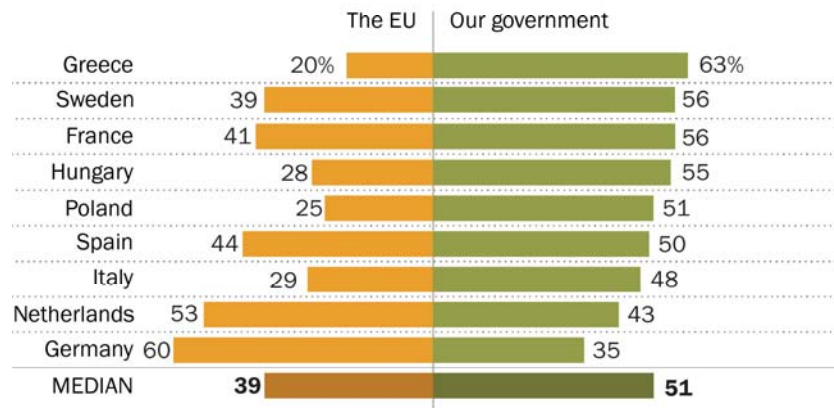
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free movement of capital, goods and services – guaranteed by EU treaties. And in 2015, 1.4 million people migrated from one EU state to another. But in 2017, more than half in all nine EU nations surveyed want their own governments to make the rules about the migration of EU citizens into their countries. Roughly seven-in-ten in France (71%), Poland (71%), Hungary (69%) and Sweden (69%) want their own capitals, not Brussels, to make such decisions. Italy and Poland join France, Hungary, the Netherlands and Sweden as societies where the ideological right is more supportive than the left of the exercise of national sovereignty over internal migration. Germany and Sweden are again the countries where there is a generational gap on views of such movements of people, with older respondents more likely to say power should reside with national governments.

The authority to make trade agreements has rested with Brussels since 1957, when the European Economic Community, predecessor of the EU, was created. In recent years such accords have been met with a great deal of **public resistance**. And majorities in Greece (63%), Sweden and France (both 56%), and Hungary (55%) want the power to make trade deals back in the hands of their national governments, as do about half of Poles, Spanish and Italians. Only Germans (60%) want trade agreement authority to remain with the EU. In France, Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands, more people on the right than on the left want to reclaim trade decision making. And it is older people more than younger people in France, Germany and the Netherlands who want to reclaim that sovereignty.

Many EU publics want their governments to decide trade agreements

Do you think our government should make decisions about international trade agreements for our country or should the EU make decisions about this issue?



Note: Volunteered categories "Both" and "Neither" not shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q47a.

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3. Favorable views of Germany don't erase concerns about its influence within EU

Across the European countries surveyed, Germany is overwhelmingly seen in a positive light. But there is more skepticism when it comes to the international leadership of Chancellor Angela Merkel and Berlin.

Roughly seven-in-ten Europeans outside of Germany see that country favorably and about half trust Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs. But a plurality of Europeans believe Germany has too much influence when it comes to decision-making in the EU.

Attitudes toward Germany track with views of the EU. Across Europe, those with a favorable view of the EU are more likely to hold a favorable view of Germany.

Europeans positive on Germany, but wary of German power within the EU



Note: Percentages are medians based on 9 European countries, excluding Germany.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12g, Q30d & Q49.

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Germany viewed positively

Large majorities in seven of nine EU nations surveyed view Germany favorably. The Netherlands and Sweden are home to the broadest support, with nine-in-ten or more in each nation reporting a positive view of their fellow EU member.

Italians are less partial to Germany, with only about half expressing a favorable opinion. But even in Italy – where **some officials** have expressed frustration with austerity plans advocated by Berlin and enforced by Brussels – views of Germany tend to be positive.

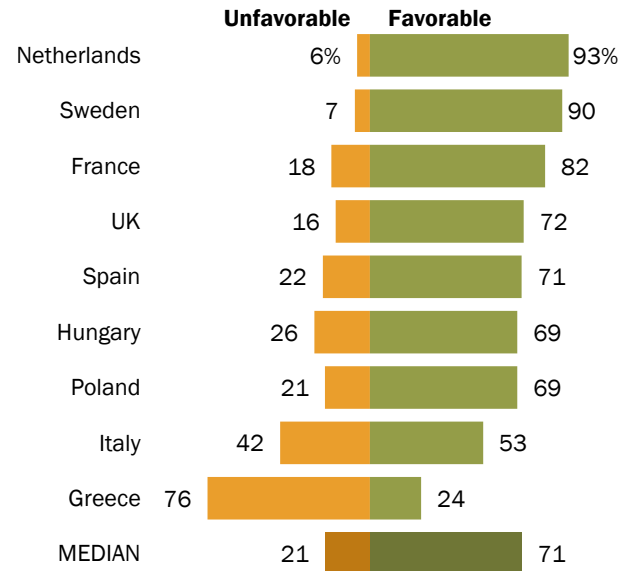
Greece is home to pronounced anti-German sentiment, however. The country is several years into an austerity program imposed by the EU and backed by Merkel’s government. About three-quarters of Greeks say they have an unfavorable view of Germany, including 43% who have a *very* unfavorable view.

Since the global financial crisis, public attitudes toward Germany have darkened in Italy, France and Spain. Between 2007 and 2017, unfavorable views of Germany went up by 27 percentage points in Italy, 8 points in France and 7 points in Spain.

Views of Germany are closely tied to views of the EU as a whole. In each European country surveyed, those who favor the EU are more likely to express a positive opinion of Germany. In Poland, for example, those partial to the EU are 41 points more favorable toward Germany

Germany viewed positively throughout Europe, except in Greece

Views of Germany



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12g.

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Europeans partial to the EU are more positive toward Germany

Favorable view of Germany

	Among those with a ___ view of the EU		Diff
	Unfavorable %	Favorable %	
Poland	39	80	+41
Hungary	44	81	+37
UK	54	87	+33
Spain	52	84	+32
Italy	35	67	+32
Greece	14	43	+29
France	69	92	+23
Netherlands	84	97	+13
Sweden	84	94	+10

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12f-g.

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than those who dislike the EU (80% vs. 39% favorable).

Confidence in Merkel varies

Confidence in Chancellor Angela Merkel's handling of world affairs varies considerably across the European nations surveyed by the Pew Research Center. At one extreme, overwhelming majorities in the Netherlands, Sweden and France trust Merkel to do the right thing on the world stage. In fact, the Dutch and Swedish publics (89%) have more confidence in Merkel than do Germans (81%).

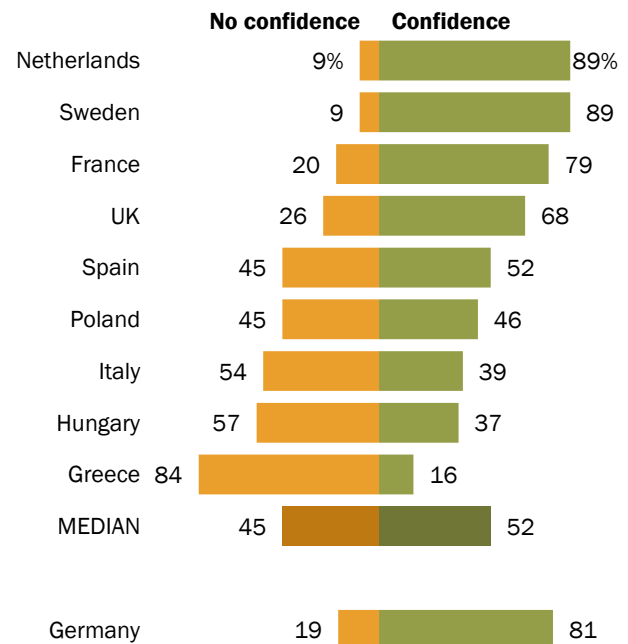
At the other end of the spectrum, Italians, Hungarians and Greeks tend to lack confidence in Merkel. Greeks are particularly skeptical of Merkel's leadership, with over eight-in-ten saying they have no confidence she will do the right thing in world affairs.

Despite mixed reviews, overall confidence in Merkel is on the upswing in Europe. Compared with 2016, faith in Merkel has increased in eight of nine European nations. Merkel's ratings have gone up 13 percentage points in Poland, 12 points in Spain, 9 points in the UK, 8 points in France and Hungary, and 6 points in the Netherlands, Italy and Greece.

Although Merkel is avowedly center-right in her political orientation, in a number of countries surveyed, people who identify with the political left are more partial to the German chancellor's leadership than those on the right. In Poland, just 39% of people on the right express confidence in Merkel, compared with 63% of people on the left. A similarly large ideological gap exists in Hungary (23 percentage points) and there are smaller gaps in Italy (13 points), the UK (11 points) and the Netherlands (6 points). Even in Germany, Merkel gets higher ratings for her capacity to handle international relations from those on the left (86%) than those on the right (75%).

Dutch and Swedes overwhelmingly confident in Merkel, Greeks not so

How much confidence do you have in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30d.

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In France, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK, those who express disdain for right-wing populist parties in their countries are more likely to express confidence in Merkel than those who have a favorable opinion of these parties.

Many Europeans wary of Germany's influence in EU decisions

When it comes to EU decision-making, the prevailing view in five of nine European nations is that Germany has too much influence. This view is most common in Greece, Spain and Italy.

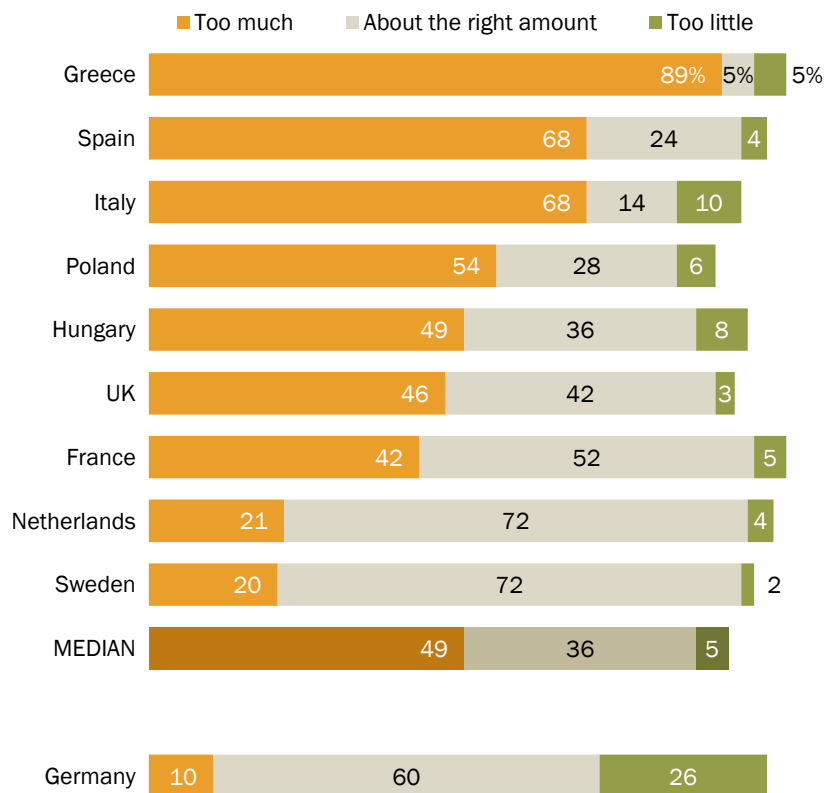
More than half in Poland and a plurality in Hungary agree that Germany plays an outsize role in EU decisions. The British are split on the issue.

The prevailing view in France, the Netherlands and Sweden is that Germany has about the right amount of influence. This view is particularly widespread in the Netherlands and Sweden, where nearly three-quarters of the public (72%) says Germany wields an appropriate amount of power within the EU.

Across all nine EU nations, very small shares believe that Germany should have *more* influence in EU decisions.

Southern Europeans overwhelmingly say Germany has too much power over EU decisions

Germany has ___ influence when it comes to decision-making in the EU



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q49.

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As for Germans themselves, six-in-ten say their country has about the right amount of sway in the EU. Unlike the rest of Europe, just 10% believe Germany is too influential in EU affairs, while about a quarter (26%) think their country should wield more power in decision-making than it currently does.

4. Few political parties in Europe have widespread appeal

The desire among many EU citizens to devolve power from Brussels on matters such as migration and trade raises the question of how publics feel about politics in their own countries. We specifically asked about major political parties in each EU member state polled. We found that few political parties in Europe enjoy widespread appeal. The few that buck this trend tend to be more established parties in Western European nations that have not suffered as much economically in the years since the euro crisis. Sympathy for the frequently Euroskeptic parties to the right of the political spectrum is limited: In no country surveyed does more than about a quarter of the adult population hold a favorable view of parties such as France's National Front, the Netherlands' Party for Freedom (PVV) or Britain's UK Independence Party (UKIP).

In an already eventful year of elections, Germany will be in the spotlight this fall, with federal elections slated for September. The country's two largest parties, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), enjoy some of the highest ratings – at least in terms of favorability – of any of the major parties asked about in the 10-nation poll. The SPD is judged favorably by 68% of Germans, while 58% gave a thumbs-up to Chancellor Angela Merkel's CDU. In 2016, both parties received a positive review from 52% of the public. Ratings for The Left have risen 9 percentage points; still, only 37% view the party favorably. Few see the Alternative for Germany and the National Democratic Party in a positive light.

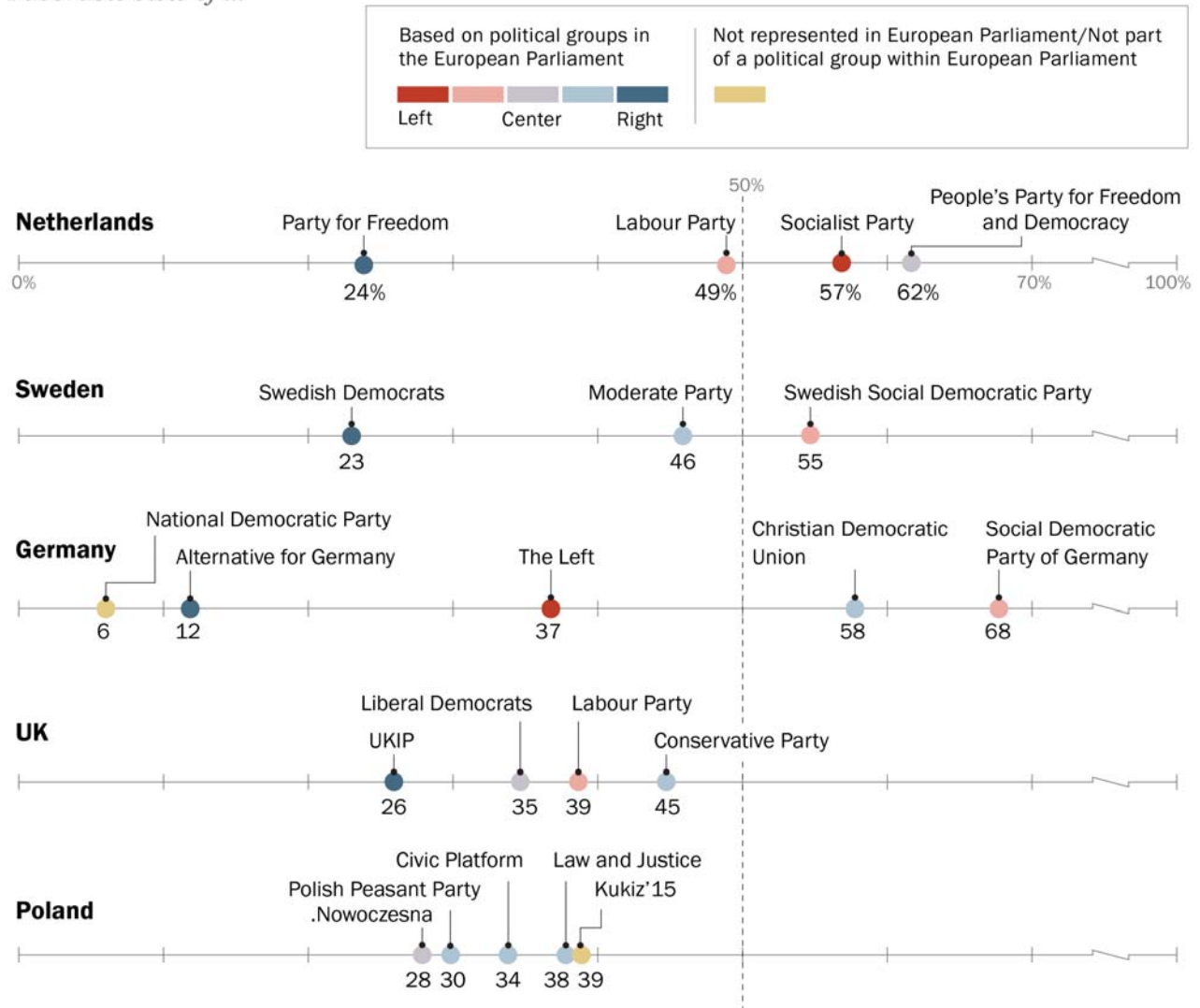
In the Netherlands and Sweden, established parties also enjoy more widespread appeal than their far-right counterparts. Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte's People's Party for Freedom and Democracy is seen favorably by 62% of the Dutch, while the Socialist Party is not far behind at 57%. Only 24% express a positive opinion about Geert Wilders' right-wing PVV.

In Sweden, the long-established Social Democratic Party receives favorable reviews from 55% of the public, while 46% say this about the traditional, center-right Moderate Party. The Swedish Democrats – a far-right party – are seen positively by 23% of Swedes.

Traditional parties in the UK tend to be on less solid ground in terms of their general appeal to the public. Roughly two months before the June 8 parliamentary vote, 45% of Britons rated the ruling Conservative Party favorably, while 39% said this about the Labour Party and 35% about the Liberal Democrats. Roughly a quarter (26%) saw the right-wing populist UKIP positively.

Few European parties enjoy widespread favorability in their countries

Favorable view of ...

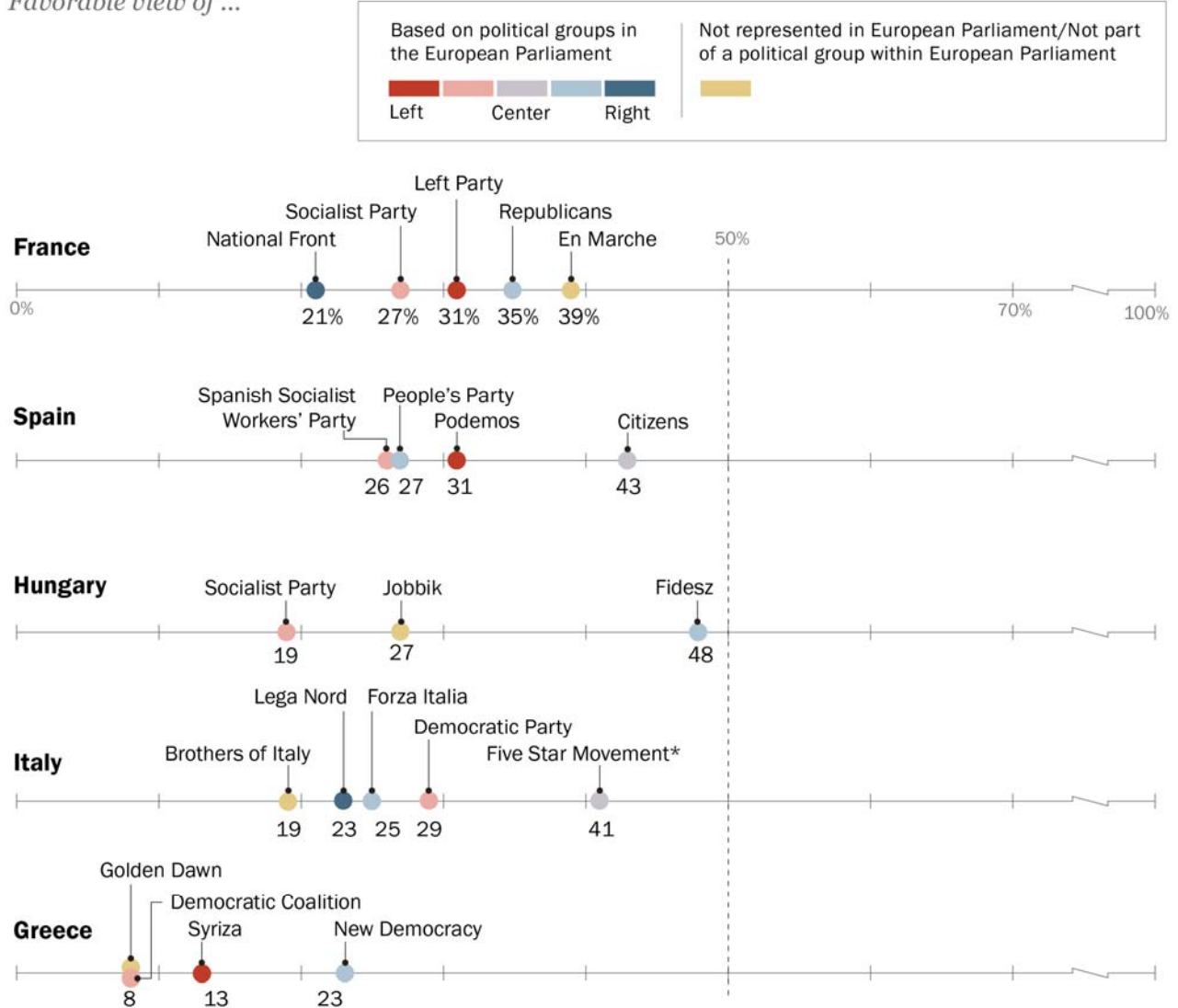


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q14GERa-e, Q14NETa-d, Q14POLa-e, Q14SWEa-c & Q14BRla-d. Party classifications based on official political groups within the European Parliament as of June 12, 2017.

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Few European parties enjoy widespread favorability in their countries

Favorable view of ...



*Five Star Movement categorization based on a failed bid by the party to leave their far-right political group to join the centrist group in the European Parliament in January 2017.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q14FRAa-e, Q14GREa-d, Q14HUNa-c, Q14ITAa-e & Q14SPAa-d. Party classifications based on official political groups within the European Parliament as of June 12, 2017.

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In Poland and France, relatively small shares of the public are positive toward the major parties asked about in the survey. Roughly four-in-ten have a favorable view of Poland's ruling Law and Justice party (38%). In France, prior to the country's presidential election, a similar percentage (39%) said the same about President Emmanuel Macron's En Marche party. And France's National Front is seen in a positive light by only 21%. That party's leader, Marine Le Pen, finished a distant second to Macron in the second round of presidential elections in May.

The two parties that have dominated Spanish politics over the past several decades – the Socialist Workers' Party and the right-of-center People's Party – receive lower ratings than the country's two upstart parties, Ciudadanos (or "Citizens") and Podemos (or "We Can"). Ciudadanos, which is viewed favorably by 43% of the public, draws more support from people ages 30 and older, as well as those on the right and center of the ideological spectrum compared with the left. Overall, 31% see Podemos favorably, with support for the party higher among people under 50 and those on the left.

The populist Five Star Movement, led by former comedian Beppe Grillo, gets the highest ratings of any Italian party (41% favorable). The party gets better ratings among those in the center (50%) than among those on the political right (38%). Just over a quarter (29%) express a positive opinion about Italy's ruling left-of-center Democratic Party of Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni and former Prime Minister Matteo Renzi.

All four Greek parties included in the survey receive low ratings, including Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras' left-wing Syriza. Golden Dawn is viewed favorably by only 8% of Greeks.

Acknowledgments

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

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

[Detailed information on survey methods for this report](#)

[General information on international survey research](#)

Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center

Spring 2017 Survey

June 15, 2017 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Poland in March 2003
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2017 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
- Throughout this topline, 2017 data for Greece and Italy have been corrected to reflect a revised weight.

		Q12f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. f. the European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	9	47	27	17	0	100
	Spring, 2016	6	32	37	24	2	100
	Spring, 2015	8	47	32	13	0	100
	Spring, 2014	6	48	28	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	5	36	38	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	28	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	13	51	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	50	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	53	27	11	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	12	57	22	9	1	100
	Spring, 2016	16	52	24	6	2	100
	Spring, 2015	8	42	38	10	2	100
	Spring, 2014	7	51	34	6	2	100
	Spring, 2014	7	59	27	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	7	53	29	6	4	100
	Spring, 2012	12	56	27	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	8	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	51	28	7	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	57	26	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	12	56	24	6	2	100
	Spring, 2016	13	45	33	6	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	29	36	29	1	100
	Spring, 2016	2	25	39	32	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	31	35	30	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2013	4	29	37	28	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	32	33	29	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	12	55	21	7	5	100
	Spring, 2016	8	53	27	10	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	8	49	25	13	4	100
	Spring, 2016	9	49	25	14	4	100
	Spring, 2015	10	54	24	8	3	100
	Spring, 2014	5	41	34	16	4	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	26	10	6	100
	Spring, 2012	10	49	25	10	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	18	60	10	3	8	100
	Spring, 2016	16	48	23	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	11	40	30	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	17	57	15	4	7	100
	Spring, 2016	11	61	18	4	6	100
	Spring, 2015	9	63	19	3	6	100
	Spring, 2014	13	59	18	4	7	100
	Spring, 2013	8	60	24	4	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	10	59	20	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	14	60	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2010	21	60	12	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	23	60	10	1	7	100
	Spring, 2017	18	44	21	14	3	100
	Spring, 2016	13	34	30	19	4	100
	Spring, 2015	15	48	22	12	4	100
	Spring, 2014	8	42	34	14	3	100

		Q12f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. f. the European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2017	17	48	23	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	14	40	32	12	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	43	26	11	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	20	34	19	21	6	100
	Spring, 2016	15	29	23	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	13	38	24	17	8	100
	Spring, 2014	12	40	22	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	7	36	26	22	9	100
	Spring, 2012	9	36	26	20	8	100
	Spring, 2011	13	38	22	19	8	100
	Spring, 2010	9	40	21	21	10	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	21	18	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	21	16	10	100
	Spring, 2004	13	41	21	15	9	100

		Q12g. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. g. Germany					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	18	64	12	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	22	62	11	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	26	64	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	21	70	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	21	69	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	69	8	3	0	100
	Spring, 2005	18	71	8	4	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	75	6	1	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	28	57	12	2	1	100
	Spring, 2012	23	59	15	3	0	100
	Spring, 2011	15	58	23	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	64	19	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	56	21	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	53	25	8	2	100
	Spring, 2005	10	54	28	6	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	3	21	33	43	0	100
	Spring, 2012	4	17	29	49	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	16	53	21	5	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	7	46	29	13	5	100
	Spring, 2012	17	50	20	7	6	100
	Spring, 2007	10	65	13	3	9	100
	Summer, 2002	13	57	15	2	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	47	46	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2005	19	69	9	3	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	11	58	16	5	9	100
	Spring, 2012	16	62	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2011	11	65	16	3	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	62	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	58	19	5	9	100
	Spring, 2005	11	53	19	4	13	100
	Summer, 2002	15	61	13	2	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	25	46	13	9	7	100
	Spring, 2012	34	41	12	8	4	100
	Spring, 2011	34	51	8	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	18	60	9	1	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	65	12	3	8	100
	Spring, 2006	14	58	11	4	13	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	32	58	6	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	16	62	10	1	11	100

		Q12g. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. g. Germany					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	22	50	11	5	12	100
	Spring, 2012	18	54	13	6	10	100
	Spring, 2011	22	56	7	3	12	100
	Spring, 2010	19	53	8	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	14	60	8	4	13	100
	Spring, 2006	20	54	9	3	14	100
	Spring, 2005	18	57	10	2	13	100
	Summer, 2002	18	50	12	4	16	100

		Q12h. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. h. Great Britain					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	13	52	25	9	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	64	18	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	60	25	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	5	44	39	4	8	100
	Spring, 2012	7	60	26	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	26	3	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	10	46	29	10	6	100
	Spring, 2012	5	32	35	25	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	16	57	14	2	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	12	55	21	5	8	100
	Spring, 2012	12	57	19	6	7	100
	Spring, 2007	13	61	13	3	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	15	46	29	6	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	13	62	10	1	13	100
	Spring, 2012	15	68	9	1	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	63	9	1	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	14	34	28	15	10	100
	Spring, 2012	20	50	16	8	6	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	21	7	8	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	18	60	17	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	58	9	2	9	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	38	43	12	5	2	100
	Spring, 2012	32	46	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	28	48	15	5	3	100

		Q14FRAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The Republicans (LR)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	5	30	30	32	4	100
	Spring, 2016	3	24	36	32	5	100

		Q14FRAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Socialist Party (PS)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	3	24	34	37	2	100
	Spring, 2016	3	13	37	44	3	100

		Q14FRAC. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. National Front (FN)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	5	16	22	54	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	17	22	52	2	100

		Q14FRAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The Left Party (PG)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	5	26	36	30	4	100

		Q14FRAe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. On The Move					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	3	36	30	19	12	100

		Q14GERa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Christian Democratic Union (CDU)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2017	8	50	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2016	8	44	34	10	4	100

In 2016, asked 'Union parties (CDU/CSU).'

		Q14GERb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2017	10	58	21	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	5	47	40	6	2	100

		Q14GERc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Alternative for Germany (AfD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2017	1	11	28	55	6	100
	Spring, 2016	3	9	28	54	5	100

		Q14GERd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The Left					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2017	4	33	40	15	8	100
	Spring, 2016	3	25	45	23	4	100

		Q14GERe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. National Democratic Party of Germany (NPD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2017	1	5	19	69	6	100

		Q14GREa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Syriza					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2017	2	11	26	57	3	100
	Spring, 2016	3	14	23	56	3	100

		Q14GREb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. New Democracy (ND)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2017	5	18	28	46	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	17	25	49	3	100

		Q14GREc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Democratic Coalition (PASOK & DIMAR)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2017	1	7	30	59	3	100
	Spring, 2016	0	7	24	65	3	100

		Q14GREd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Golden Dawn (XA)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2017	2	6	14	75	3	100
	Spring, 2016	2	6	11	79	2	100

		Q14HUNa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Fidesz					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2017	10	38	23	19	10	100
	Spring, 2016	9	32	29	24	6	100

		Q14HUNb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2017	2	17	35	31	16	100
	Spring, 2016	2	26	33	31	9	100

		Q14HUNc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Jobbik – Movement for a Better Hungary					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2017	4	23	33	25	15	100
	Spring, 2016	6	30	34	24	7	100

		Q14ITAA. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Forza Italia (FI)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2017	4	21	30	31	13	100
	Spring, 2016	6	24	29	31	10	100

		Q14ITAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Democratic Party (PD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2017	5	24	30	28	13	100
	Spring, 2016	7	25	26	29	13	100

		Q14ITAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Five Star Movement (M5S)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2017	10	31	23	21	15	100
	Spring, 2016	10	32	26	19	14	100

		Q14ITAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Lega Nord (LN)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2017	3	20	27	37	12	100
	Spring, 2016	8	20	23	37	12	100

		Q14ITAe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Brothers of Italy-National Alliance (FdI-AN)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2017	1	18	31	34	16	100

		Q14NETa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	12	50	24	10	3	100
	Spring, 2016	5	41	31	17	6	100

		Q14NETb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Labour Party (PvdA)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	5	44	33	14	4	100
	Spring, 2016	5	38	33	20	5	100

		Q14NETc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Party for Freedom (PVV)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	5	19	23	49	3	100
	Spring, 2016	8	20	26	42	4	100

		Q14NETd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Socialist Party (SP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	10	47	31	6	6	100

		Q14POLa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Law and Justice (PiS)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2017	11	27	21	29	11	100
	Spring, 2016	10	32	25	20	13	100

		Q14POLb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Civic Platform (PO)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2017	4	30	30	21	15	100
	Spring, 2016	3	27	36	22	13	100

		Q14POLc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Kukiz'15					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2017	4	35	27	13	21	100
	Spring, 2016	5	35	28	14	18	100

		Q14POLd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. .Nowoczesna					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2017	2	26	29	19	23	100
	Spring, 2016	3	30	26	18	22	100

		Q14POLe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Polish Peasant Party (PSL)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2017	2	28	33	12	26	100
	Spring, 2016	1	28	35	16	20	100

		Q14SPAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. People's Party (PP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2017	8	19	24	46	3	100
	Spring, 2016	7	13	22	55	3	100

		Q14SPAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2017	8	18	40	30	3	100
	Spring, 2016	9	24	35	27	5	100

		Q14SPAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. We Can / Podemos					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2017	9	22	27	38	4	100
	Spring, 2016	9	23	26	38	4	100

		Q14SPAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Citizens (C's)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2017	12	31	26	24	6	100
	Spring, 2016	10	31	29	21	8	100

		Q14SWEa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2017	11	44	32	12	1	100
	Spring, 2016	9	40	36	13	2	100

		Q14SWEb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Moderate Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2017	6	40	38	13	3	100
	Spring, 2016	9	49	29	11	2	100

		Q14SWEc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Swedish Democrats (SD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2017	6	17	24	51	2	100
	Spring, 2016	5	19	20	54	2	100

		Q14BRIa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The Conservative Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	12	33	23	25	6	100
	Spring, 2016	8	27	27	34	5	100

		Q14BR1b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. The Labour Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	11	28	31	24	7	100
	Spring, 2016	12	27	28	27	6	100

		Q14BR1c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. The UK Independence Party (UKIP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	7	19	22	43	9	100
	Spring, 2016	10	22	20	40	8	100

		Q14BR1d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The Liberal Democrats					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	6	29	31	22	12	100
	Spring, 2016	4	26	34	25	11	100

		Q30d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	18	61	12	8	1	100
	Spring, 2016	18	53	14	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	24	54	11	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	22	48	17	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	57	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2010	20	61	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	61	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	63	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	7	5	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	43	38	12	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	43	30	16	10	0	100
	Spring, 2014	41	40	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2012	39	38	17	6	0	100
	Spring, 2011	26	43	21	10	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	40	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	31	44	14	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	41	16	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	9	6	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	2	14	27	57	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	9	22	67	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	8	22	69	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	17	76	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	7	30	34	23	6	100
	Spring, 2016	5	24	34	29	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	4	35	34	20	7	100
	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	26	8	100
	Spring, 2014	6	26	38	26	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	40	31	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	44	15	9	19	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	49	40	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2016	41	42	7	6	3	100

		Q30d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2017	7	39	30	15	9	100
	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	22	13	100
	Spring, 2014	6	44	31	10	9	100
	Spring, 2012	8	44	29	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	27	9	13	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	23	7	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	31	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	37	28	14	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	8	44	29	16	2	100
	Spring, 2016	6	34	33	24	3	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	32	32	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	41	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	18	51	21	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	12	45	21	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	42	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	43	22	11	17	100
	Spring, 2007	5	31	24	14	26	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	44	45	5	4	2	100
	Spring, 2016	37	47	8	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	52	7	4	24	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	22	46	13	13	7	100
	Spring, 2016	21	38	13	18	11	100
	Spring, 2014	27	42	13	8	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	14	11	100
	Spring, 2011	17	47	12	8	17	100
	Spring, 2010	11	49	12	9	20	100
	Spring, 2009	7	44	16	10	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	11	9	27	100
	Spring, 2007	14	48	11	5	22	100
Spring, 2006	6	45	15	11	23	100	

		Q44. Would you support or oppose holding a national referendum on (survey country)'s European Union membership?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	61	37	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	50	43	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	58	37	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	44	45	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	57	34	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	42	54	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	51	37	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	65	28	6	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	53	43	4	100

		Q45. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?			
		(Survey country) should leave the European Union	(Survey country) should stay in the European Union	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	22	76	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	11	88	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	36	58	7	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	13	77	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	34	56	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	18	80	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	11	82	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	13	84	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	22	74	4	100

		Q46a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the European Union is dealing with _____? a. European economic issues			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	35	63	2	100
	Spring, 2016	27	66	7	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	61	28	11	100
	Spring, 2016	47	38	15	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	12	85	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	92	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	47	36	17	100
	Spring, 2016	39	48	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	23	66	11	100
	Spring, 2016	22	68	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	54	38	7	100
	Spring, 2016	42	49	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	58	25	17	100
	Spring, 2016	47	33	19	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	38	52	10	100
	Spring, 2016	28	65	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	42	46	12	100
	Spring, 2016	34	59	7	100

		Q46b. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the European Union is dealing with ____? b. the refugee issue			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	32	65	3	100
	Spring, 2016	26	70	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	33	59	8	100
	Spring, 2016	26	67	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2016	5	94	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	25	66	9	100
	Spring, 2016	24	72	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	12	80	7	100
	Spring, 2016	17	77	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2016	30	62	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	23	65	12	100
	Spring, 2016	19	71	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	29	67	5	100
	Spring, 2016	21	75	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	18	78	4	100
	Spring, 2016	10	88	2	100

		Q47a. For each one please tell me if you think the (survey country nationality) government should make decisions about this issue for our country or if the EU should make decisions about this issue? a. international trade agreements					
		(Survey country) should make decisions	EU should make decisions	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	56	41	1	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	35	60	2	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	63	20	15	0	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	55	28	13	0	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	48	29	18	1	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	43	53	2	0	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	51	25	17	0	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	50	44	2	0	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	56	39	2	0	3	100

		Q47b. For each one please tell me if you think the (survey country nationality) government should make decisions about this issue for our country or if the EU should make decisions about this issue? b. migration of EU citizens into (survey country)					
		(Survey country) should make decisions	EU should make decisions	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	71	27	1	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	66	30	1	0	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	61	21	17	1	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	69	16	10	2	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	53	27	15	1	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	66	31	1	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	71	13	10	1	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	55	39	4	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	69	28	1	0	2	100

		Q47c. For each one please tell me if you think the (survey country nationality) government should make decisions about this issue for our country or if the EU should make decisions about this issue? c. migration of people who are not EU citizens into (survey country)					
		(Survey country) should make decisions	EU should make decisions	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	75	22	2	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	75	23	1	0	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	70	15	15	1	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	82	9	7	0	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	52	30	14	2	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	74	23	2	0	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	77	10	9	0	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	62	34	2	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	70	27	1	0	1	100

		Q48a. Do you think the UK leaving the European Union will be a good thing or a bad thing for ____? a. the European Union					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	36	59	0	1	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	16	74	2	2	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	11	68	6	5	10	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	12	67	5	1	15	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	26	51	6	4	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	14	80	0	1	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	8	66	2	5	20	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	14	78	1	1	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	7	86	0	1	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	18	71	0	2	8	100

		Q48b. Do you think the UK leaving the European Union will be a good thing or a bad thing for ____? b. the UK					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	34	62	0	0	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	14	80	0	0	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	46	31	8	4	11	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	30	41	7	1	21	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	36	41	5	5	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	23	73	0	0	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	27	43	2	3	25	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	22	70	0	0	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	25	68	1	0	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	44	48	1	1	6	100

		Q49. When it comes to Germany's influence in decision-making in the European Union, do you think Germany ____?				
		Has too much influence	Has too little influence	Has about the right amount of influence	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2017	42	5	52	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	10	26	60	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	89	5	5	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	49	8	36	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	68	10	14	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	21	4	72	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	54	6	28	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	68	4	24	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	20	2	72	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	46	3	42	10	100