

# European Union Citizenship

## Analytical Report

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This survey was requested by the former Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security (after an administrative reorganisation now DG Justice) and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash EB Series #294

## European Union Citizenship

Conducted by  
The Gallup Organization, Hungary  
upon the request of the former Directorate-  
General for Justice and Security (after an  
administrative reorganisation now DG Justice).



Survey organised and managed by the  
Directorate-General for Communication (DG  
COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

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**THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION**

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## Introduction

The Treaty of Maastricht established the Citizenship of the Union in 1992. The foremost purpose of the institutionalisation of this new legal status was to strengthen and enhance the European identity and enable European citizens to participate in the European integration process in a more intense way.

Every person holding the nationality of an EU country is also automatically a citizen of the European Union. Union citizenship is additional to and does not replace national citizenship; it rather confers an additional set of rights to those attached to national citizenship.

This Flash Eurobarometer survey on European Union citizenship (N° 294), commissioned by the European Commission, asked citizens of the EU to clarify how familiar they are with their status as an EU citizen, and the various rights they possess as EU citizens. The fieldwork was carried out between 11 and 15 of March, 2010. Details on the methodology are included in the Annex of this report.

Whenever possible, comparisons were made with previous Flash Eurobarometer surveys: Flash 213 (carried out in 2007) and Flash 133, carried out in 2002 (in the 15 Member States of the time).

## Main findings

- Although the majority (79%) of EU citizens claim familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union”, only 43% say they know its meaning and less than one-third (32%) of respondents from the 27 EU countries consider themselves well informed about their rights as citizens of the European Union. These figures represent essentially no change since 2007.
- There is hardly any confusion as to how European Union citizenship can be “obtained”. Most (90%) respondents are aware that “*they are both citizens of the EU and (nationality) at the same time*”. However, about one-fifth of those interviewed believe that “*they have to ask to become citizens of the EU*” or that “*they can choose to be citizens of the EU*” (both 20%).
- In the EU15 countries, EU citizens' awareness of rights conferred by Union citizenship regarding freedom of residence, complaints to EU institutions and consular protection remains overall at the same level since 2002. This stability, or slow evolution, is most likely due to the fact that even at that time large majorities were aware of these rights. Time series for the NMS 12 countries are only available in comparison with 2007, but results are similarly stable: on average the newer Member States have a very similar perception of their rights as European Union citizens as in 2007.
- Respondents were most familiar with their residence rights as EU citizens - 89% believed that they had the right “to reside in any Member State of the EU, subject to certain conditions”. The right to petition the key EU institutions was correctly identified by almost as many citizens (87%, +2 points). A high level of awareness was further found regarding the right to have the same treatment as a national in any Member State (85%, +2 points).
- Roughly 7 in 10 EU citizens (68%) were aware of their newly established right - by the Treaty of Lisbon - “to participate in a Citizens’ initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure”.
- Respondents who declared that they *were familiar with the term* “citizen of the European Union” *and knew its meaning* were more likely to be male

(45%), aged between 25 and 39 (46%), the most educated (50%), those living in a metropolitan zone or other urban centre (45-46%), or self-employed (49%). These segments were generally more informed than others in all dimensions explored by this survey.

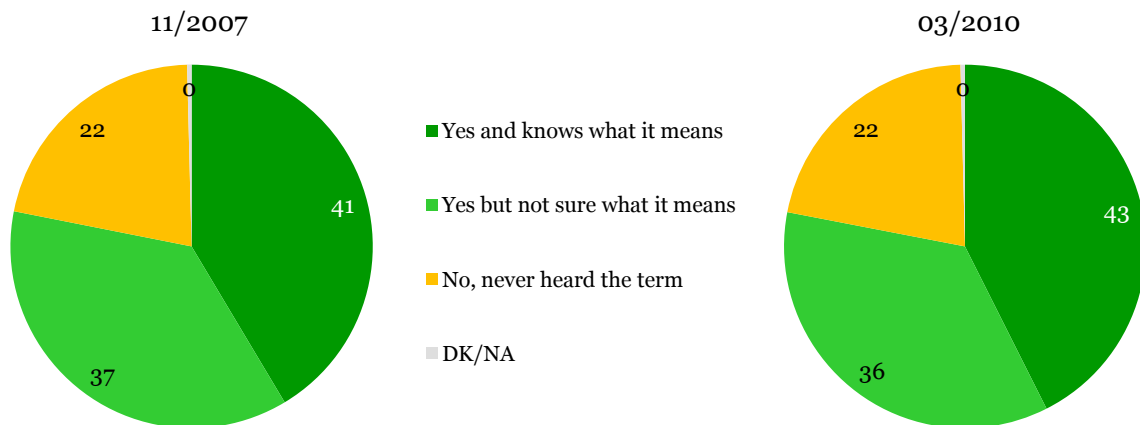
- The knowledge about the right to obtain consular help or protection while being abroad from other Member States' embassies remained virtually unchanged compared to the previous study in 2007 with notably significant positive shifts in Romania (+14 percentage points) and Luxemburg (+9) and decreased awareness in Sweden (-11) and Malta, Poland and Bulgaria (all -9).
  
- Respondents in this survey were asked about the type of help they expected to be provided by EU embassies in countries where their own country was not represented. The vast majority, almost two-thirds of EU citizens (62%), expect that all EU Member States should provide exactly the same type of assistance to travellers in trouble. Less than one-third (28%) prefer embassies to provide at least a common minimum standard of help, whereas only 7% are satisfied with the current situation of country-dependent level of help provided by Member States' embassies across the world.

## 1. Familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union”

***Three-quarters of respondents were familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”, but only 43% said they understood its meaning; so essentially there has been no change since 2007***

There has been no significant progress since 2007 as to the extent to which citizens were familiar with the notion of ‘European citizenship’. The vast majority of EU citizens interviewed (79%) claimed some familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union”; this represented a nominal increase from 78% in 2007. However, there were differences regarding how well respondents understood the meaning of the term: 43% (+2 percentage points since 2007) said they were familiar with the term and knew what it meant, while 36% (-1 point) had heard of the term but were not sure of its meaning.

### Familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union”, 2007-2010



Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

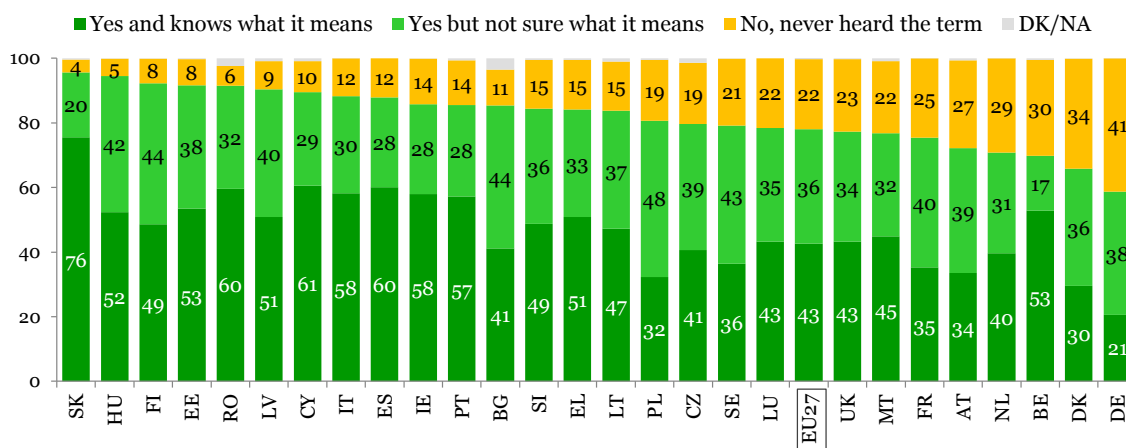
One-fifth (22%) of respondents said they had never heard of the term “citizen of the European Union” – the same as in 2007. Citizens in the new Member States were less likely to claim that they have never heard of the term (13%) compared to those interviewed in the EU15 countries (24%). Citizens in the NMS were also more likely to indicate that they knew what the term meant (46%) compared to EU15 respondents (42%).

In the past three years, the familiarity gap between those countries that were already members prior to 2004<sup>1</sup> and the NMS12 countries has disappeared: citizens in the new Member States were now more confident about the notion of European citizenship than those living in the ‘older’ Member States.

Slovakia (96%), Hungary (94%) and Finland (93%) had the highest percentages of respondents declaring familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union” – making them the countries most aware of this expression. At the other end of the spectrum, Belgium (70%), Denmark (66%) and Germany (59%) had the lowest percentages of those claiming to be familiar with the term.

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the 15 existing Member States prior to 1 May 2004 (EU15).

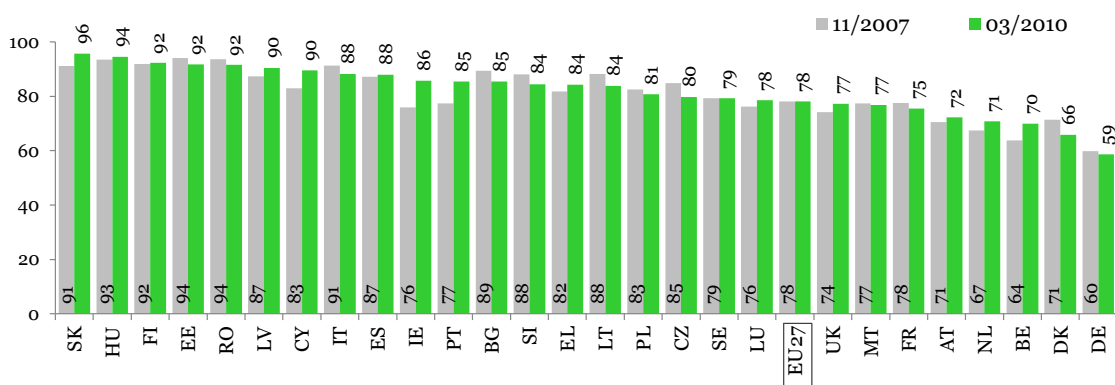
### Familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union”



Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

At the country level as well, there have only been slight movements – barely beyond the limits of the standard sampling error. Improvements were detected in Ireland (+10 percentage points since 2007), Cyprus and Portugal (both +7), Belgium (+6) and Slovakia (+5). On the other hand, in some Member States a slight decline in familiarity was observed: -5 points in the Czech Republic and Denmark, and -4 in Bulgaria, Slovenia and Lithuania.

### Familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union”, 2007-2010



Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”?  
Base: all respondents, % of “Yes and knows what is means” and “Yes but not sure what it means”, by country

The proportions of respondents claiming that they knew the *meaning* of the term “citizen of the European Union” were the highest in Slovakia (76%), Cyprus (61%), Romania and Spain (both 60%), Italy and Ireland (both 58%). The term was least understood in Germany: 21% of respondents claimed to be familiar with the term *and* knew what it meant.

The ones who most frequently stated that they had heard of the term “citizen of the European Union” but were not sure what it meant were those from Poland (48%), Bulgaria and Finland (both 44%).

### Respondents familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”

Looking at demographic groupings, respondents who declared that they *were familiar with the term* “citizen of the European Union” *and knew its meaning* were more likely to be male (45%), aged



between 25 and 39 (46%), the most educated (50%), those living in a metropolitan zone or other urban centre (45-46%), or self-employed (49%).

Those stating that they *had heard of the term, but were not sure what it meant* were more likely to be female (37%), aged between 15 and 24 (38%), still in education (38%), or from a rural zone (37%).

### Respondents unfamiliar with the term “citizen of the European Union”

Those most likely to be *unfamiliar with the term “citizen of the European Union”* were more likely to be citizens aged over 55 (24%), those with the lowest level of education (28%), living in rural zones (25%) or manual workers (23%). (See Annex Table 1b)

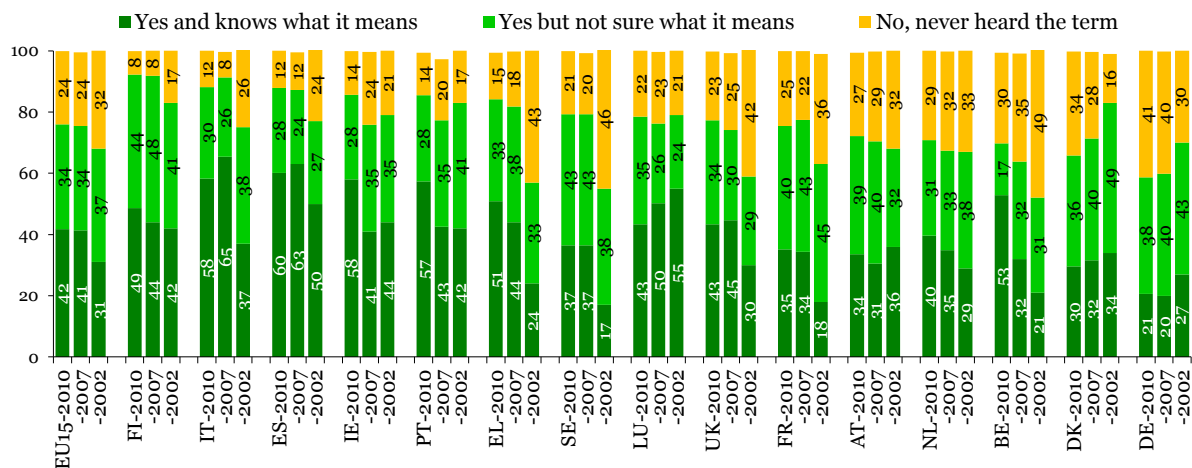
### The trends

Looking at the countries where data from 2002 is available<sup>2</sup>, while familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union” increased in 2007 compared to 2002, on average it has not changed much in the past three years: 75% of respondents claimed familiarity with the term in 2010, just as in 2007, compared to 68% in 2002.

More people declared that they knew the meaning of the expression “citizen of the European Union” in 2010 (42%, +1 since 2007), which signalled a continuing shift compared to 2002 (31%).

The proportion of citizens of the EU15 Member States who stated that they never heard of the term “citizen of the European Union” has decreased from a third (32%) in 2002 to a quarter (24%) in 2010.

### Familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union” in the EU15, 2002-2010



Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”?

%, Base: all respondents by country

This stable average, however, masked varying trends in the EU15 Member States. The most significant sustained boost in the awareness of the term “citizen of the European Union” was seen in Greece and Belgium. In these countries in particular, the proportion of those who claimed familiarity with the meaning of the phrase “EU citizen” improved. This was most dramatic in Belgium, where the 2002 survey found 21% stating they were aware of the meaning of their legal status, which improved to 32% in 2007 and 53% in 2010; a similar trend, however, was seen in Greece - 2002:24%, 2007: 44%; 2010: 51%.

<sup>2</sup> Comparisons with Flash Eurobarometer 133 ([http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/flash/fl133\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl133_en.pdf))

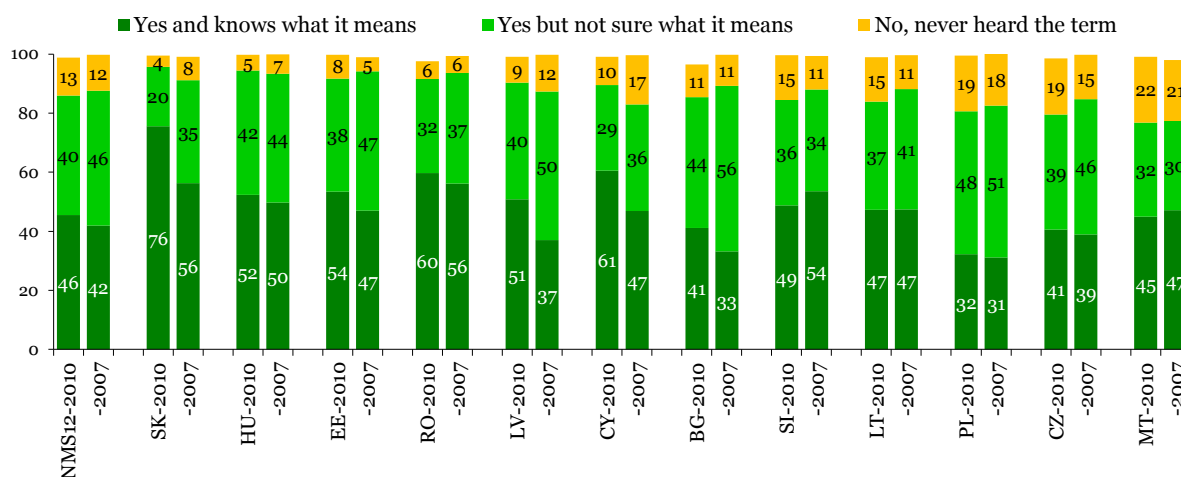
In several of the EU15 Member States, the improvement seen between 2002 and 2007 has stalled and no significant boost in awareness has been detected since, i.e. in Finland (the understanding of the term, however, has improved), Sweden (no change at all since 2007), the UK (a slight improvement – if any – in the past three years) or in France and Spain. In the two last-named countries, overall awareness has not changed significantly since 2007, and there has even been a slight decline in the proportion of those who felt they knew the meaning of the term. Austria has shown some improvement in overall familiarity, but its citizens are no more familiar with the meaning of the term than they were in 2002. Netherlands, on the other hand, have almost as many unfamiliar with the term as those who are familiar; furthermore, the proportion of Dutch citizens claiming to be aware of the term's meaning has increased with each successive wave (2002: 29%, 2007: 35%, 2010: 40%).

In some EU15 Member States, now fewer people feel that they understand the meaning of the term “European Union citizen”. Most notably, familiarity with the notion of Union citizenship has decreased somewhat progressively in Denmark. There, whereas 83% were aware of the term at the time of the 2002 Danish presidency, the proportion decreased to 72% in 2007 and again to 66% in the current wave. A similar, much more modest trend characterised the proportion of those familiar with the term's meaning: the recorded figures were, respectively, 34%, 32% and 30%. Similarly, the levels of awareness have declined in Germany (especially between 2002 and 2007) – these are the two pre-2004 Member States where those unfamiliar with the term were now found in greater numbers than in 2002.

In Luxembourg, with its rather stable overall familiarity, the proportion of those who felt they understood what Union citizenship actually meant has decreased continuously: 55% in 2002, 50% in 2007 and 43% in 2010.

In some of the new Member States the self-confidence regarding the awareness of the meaning of European Union Citizenship has increased since 2007 (no data is available from 2002 in these countries): in Slovakia (+20), Cyprus, Latvia (both +14), Bulgaria (+8) and in Estonia (+7) the proportion of those who claim they are aware has increased substantially – although overall awareness has remained stable over time.

### Familiarity with the term “citizen of the European Union” in the NMS12, 2007-2010

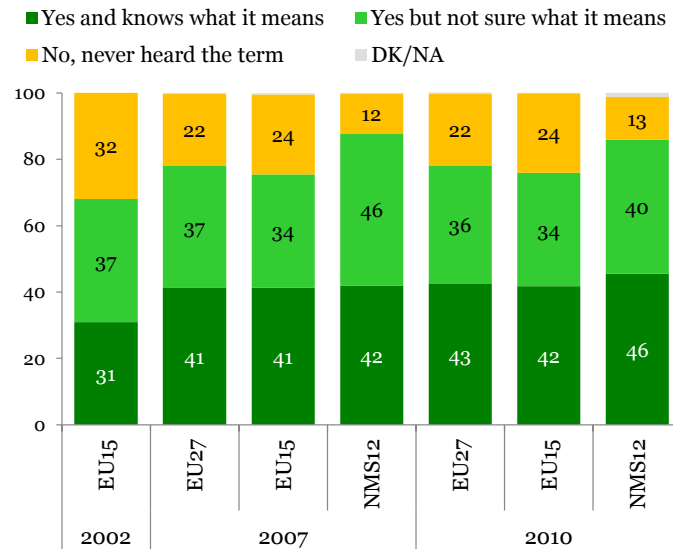


Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”?

%, Base: all respondents by country

Overall, the proportion of those with an increased perception of the content of European Union Citizenship has improved four percentage points in the NMS region, while only marginally in the EU15 (+1).

### Familiarity with the term "citizen of the European Union", 2002-2010



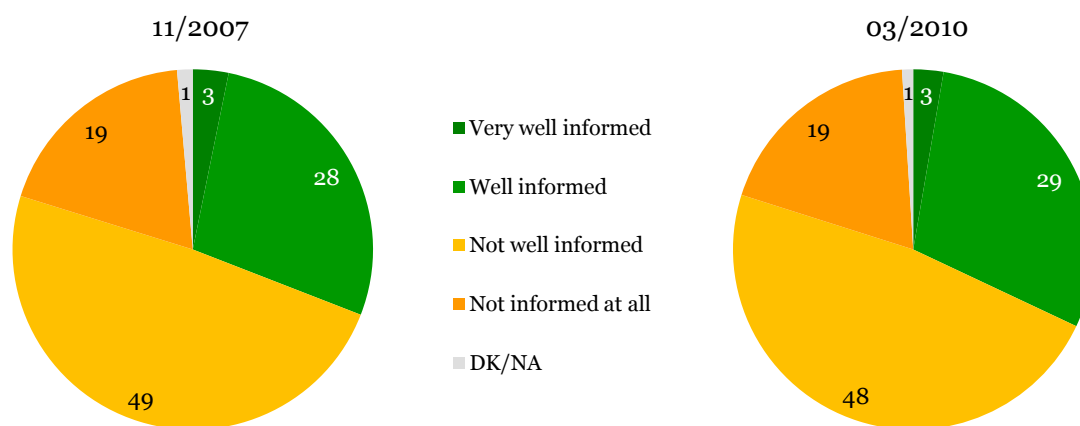
Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term "citizen of the European Union"?  
 Base: all respondents, % by country

## 2. Level of information on EU citizens' rights

### *Two-thirds of respondents did not feel sufficiently informed about their rights as a citizen of the EU*

As in 2007, only 3% of respondents from the 27 EU Member States considered themselves to be “very well informed” about their rights as EU citizens, and another 29% felt “well informed” in this respect – the latter figure implied a cosmetic +1 percentage point improvement in the past three years.

#### Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union, 2007-2010



Q2. How well do you feel that you are informed about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

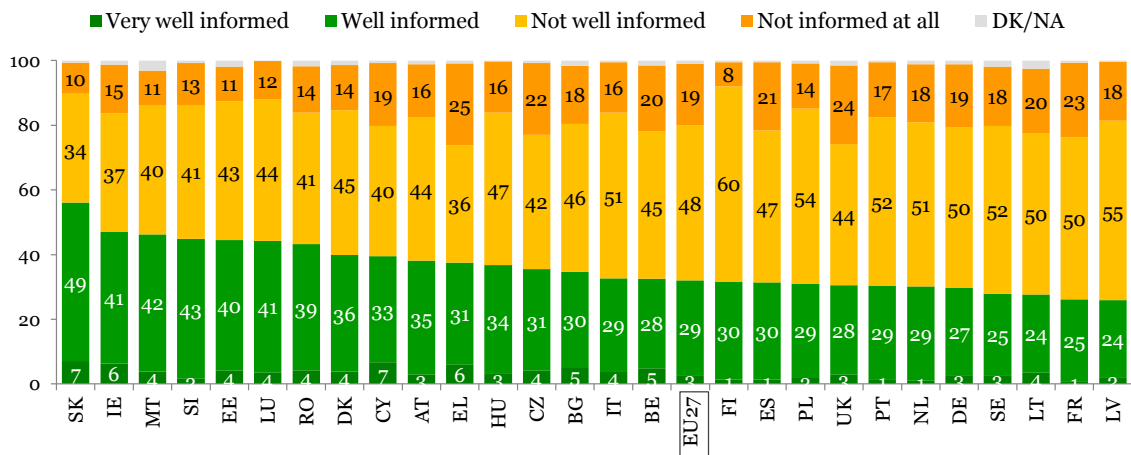
Half of the persons interviewed (48%, -1 point) indicated that they were “not well informed” regarding their rights as EU citizens, and one respondent in five (19%, no change) considered him/herself to be “not informed at all”.

On the whole, less than one-third (32%) of respondents from the 27 EU Member States considered themselves to be well informed about their rights as EU citizens, and more than two-thirds (67%) felt they were not well informed or not at all informed.

The proportion of respondents who felt “very well informed” was extremely low in all countries. The highest percentages of those who felt very well informed were recorded in Cyprus and Slovakia (7% in both countries), with Ireland and Greece coming close with 6% being very well informed in both countries. On the other hand, in eight Member States, 2% or fewer respondents classified themselves in the ‘very well informed’ category: Finland, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Slovenia.

The survey found the highest proportions of respondents who felt “not informed at all” about their rights as EU citizens in Greece (25%), the UK (24%) and France (23%).

## Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union



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

Base: all respondents, % by country

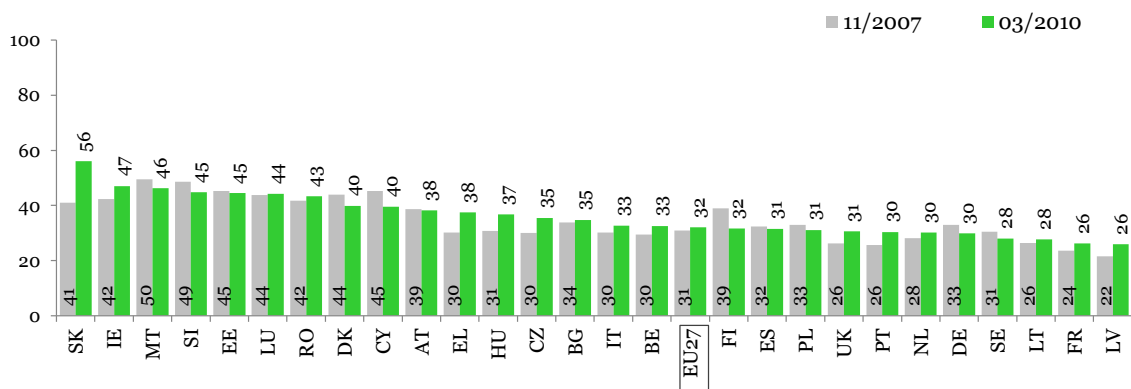
On the whole, over half of respondents in Slovakia (56%), and just below half in Ireland (47%), Malta (46%), Slovenia (45%) and Estonia (44%) felt “very well informed” or at least “well informed” about their rights as EU citizens. These countries were the highest ranking of all nations in the EU.

Other countries with higher proportions of citizens who felt sufficiently well informed were Luxembourg (45%), Romania (43%), Denmark and Cyprus (both 40%).

On the other hand, countries with the lowest percentages of respondents who felt sufficiently informed about their rights as EU citizens were Latvia and France (both 26%), Lithuania and Sweden (both 28%).

The current results showed a great similarity with the figures recorded in 2007, most changes were within the sampling error. Clear increases in these self-assessed levels of knowledge, however, were detected in Slovakia (+15 percentage points), Greece (+8) and Hungary (+6); the figures in Ireland, the UK and the Czech Republic (all +5) have improved as well.

## Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union, 2007-2010



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

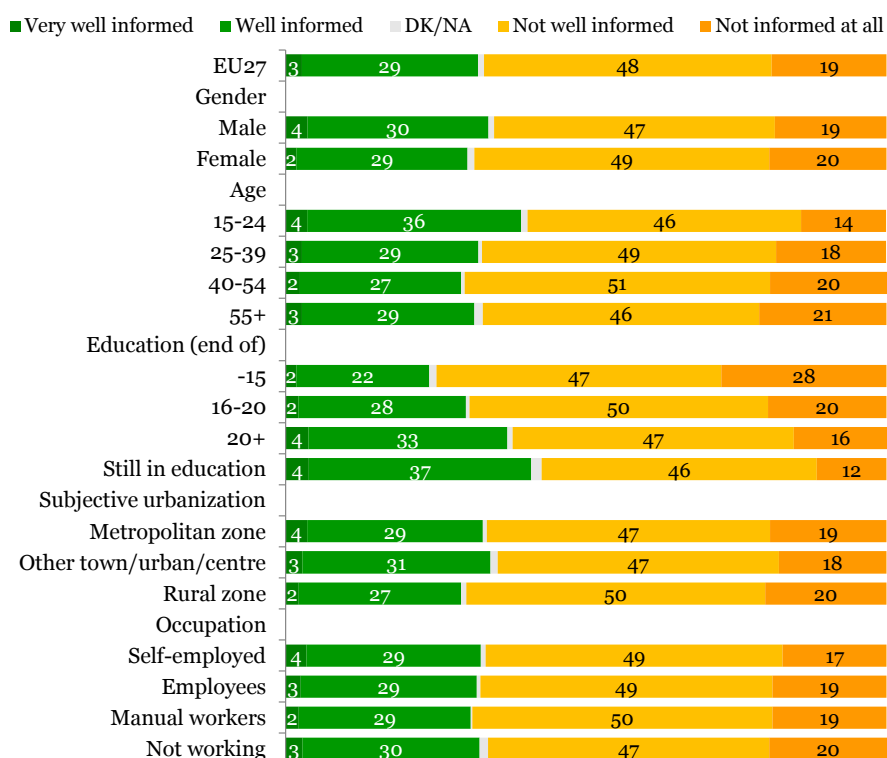
Base: all respondents  
% of “Very well informed” and “Well informed”, by country

## Demographic analysis

The percentages of respondents who felt “very well informed” regarding their rights as EU citizens were low in all demographic groups (see Annex Table 2b and the chart below). The most informed categories were those still in education (41%) and the – overlapping group of -- youngest respondents (aged 15-24: 40%). The proportion of well-informed respondents increased with the length of education. We found higher percentages of well (or very well) informed people among the most educated respondents (37% vs. 32% in the EU on average), while only 24% of those with the lowest level of education felt well or very well informed regarding their rights as EU citizens.

Respondents with the lowest level of education were those most likely to be “not informed at all” (28%), compared to 16% of the most educated citizens.

### Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union



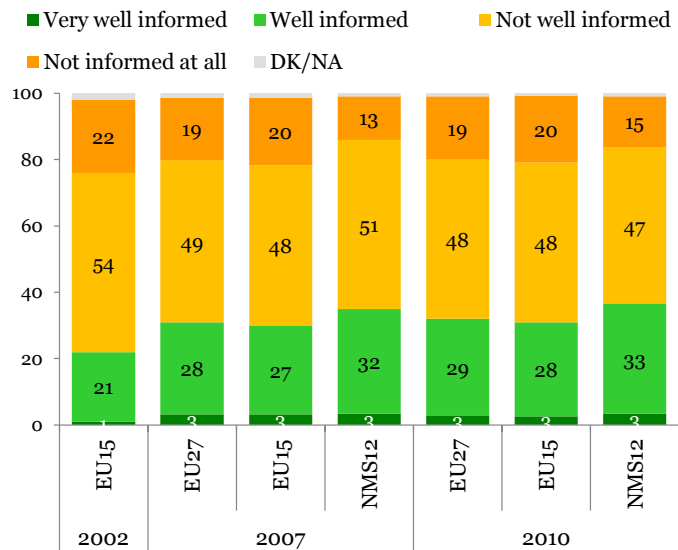
Q2. How well do you feel that you are informed about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?

Base: all respondents, % by socio-demographics

As the graph to the right shows, there was very little if any change in the response patterns since 2007 as to how well informed citizens felt about their right as EU citizens. On average, the assessments remained stable both in the old and the new Member States. However, in the old Member States where data from 2002 are also available this survey confirmed a sustained increase of perceived level of information compared to eight years ago (well+very well informed: +9 percentage points).

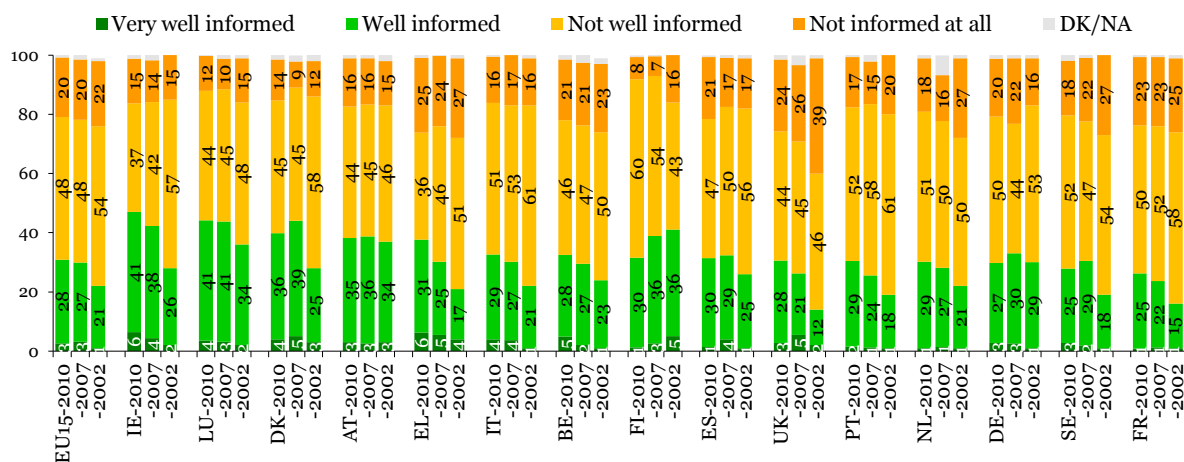
Focussing on individual countries in this group first (EU15), the trends were rather mixed. The proportion of well informed respondents has increased consecutively with each wave, even if the current levels were still low in several of these countries, in Ireland, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands and France. An opposite continuing trend was detected in Finland: here, each wave found less respondents who were - at least - well informed as to their rights as EU citizens. Furthermore, in other countries the proportion of those who felt well informed varied slightly but did not move clearly in a positive direction: Spain, Germany and Austria. Overall, in Spain and Germany, this survey showed more people saying they were not informed about their Union citizenship rights than the study in 2002 (the difference in both countries was -4 percentage points between 2002 and 2010, the -2 points difference in Denmark is statistically less solid).

### Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union, 2002-2010



Q2. How well do you feel that you are informed about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?  
%, Base: all respondents by country

### Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union in the EU15, 2002-2010



Q2. How well do you feel that you are informed about your rights as a citizen of the European Union?  
%, Base: all respondents by country

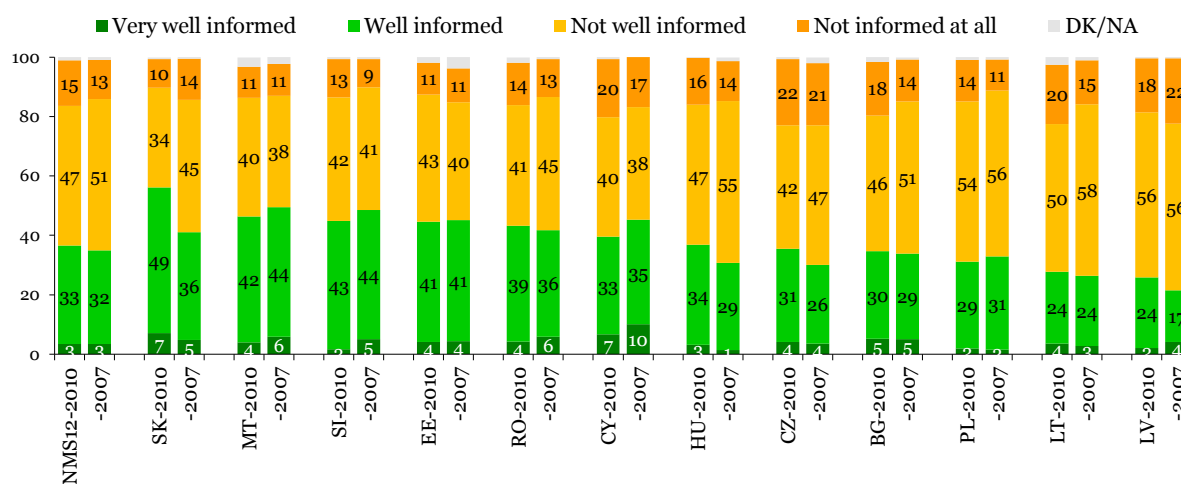
In all but two (Finland and Germany) of the EU15 Member States, respondents' level of feeling 'very well' informed about their rights as EU citizens has increased in 2010 compared to 2002.

The greatest increases (2010 vs. 2002) were seen in Ireland (an increase of 19 percentage points), followed by the UK (+17 percentage points), Greece (+16), Denmark and Portugal (+12 percentage points in both). Several countries where the feeling of being ‘very well’ informed has increased since 2002, however, saw decreases from 2007 to 2010: Denmark (-4), Sweden (-3), Spain (-2) and Austria (-1).

In regard to Finland and Germany, the former has seen a decrease, from 2002 to 2010, of 10 percentage points in the extent to which its citizens felt ‘very well’ informed about their rights, while the latter saw a smaller decline of 3 points from 2007 to 2010 (despite an increase from 2002 to 2007).

It is again Slovakia where the highest increase in information level was detected: the proportion of those who answered that they were well or very well informed about their rights as EU citizens increased 15 percentage points. Perceptions became more positive in the Czech Republic and Hungary as well (+5 both). In the rest of the NMS region such increases were not detected, in the contrary, in most countries the proportion who claimed they are not informed at all has increased slightly (i.e. Lithuania +5, Bulgaria, Slovenia +4).

**Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union in the NMS12, 2007-2010**



Q2. How well do you feel that you are informed about your rights as a citizen of the European Union? %; Base: all respondents by country



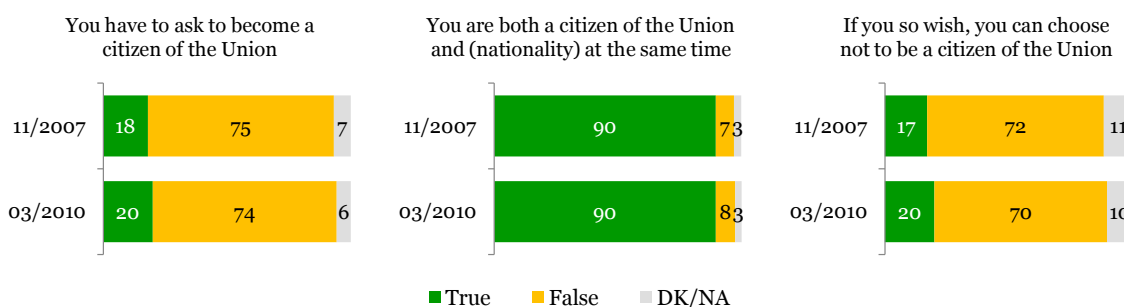
### 3. Who is a citizen of the European Union?

#### *There was very little confusion as to how Union citizenship could be “obtained”*

The understanding of the term “citizen of the European Union” was tested by asking respondents to evaluate a number of statements as being either true or false.

The majority of those interviewed— 9 respondents out of 10 (90%) – considered the statement “*you are both a citizen of the EU and (nationality) at the same time*” to be true, while only 7% believed that it was false. Three percent of respondents could not or did not want to say whether this statement was true or false. The ratio of correct replies was exactly the same as in 2007.

#### Understanding of the term “citizen of the European Union”, 2007-2010



Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

The other two assertions that were tested: “*you have to ask to become a citizen of the EU*” and “*if you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU*” were judged to be false by about three-quarters of respondents (74% and 70% respectively), while 20% considered them to be true. These figures indicated a marginal deterioration since 2007, see the chart above.

Overall, respondents were most likely to be unable or unwilling to give a definite opinion about the statement “*if you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU*”, 10% were unable to say whether or not this statement was true.

Well above half of respondents in each Member State considered the assertion that “*if you so wish, you can choose not to be the citizen of the Union*” to be false.

The highest percentages of people who considered the statement - “**you have to ask to become a citizen of the EU**”- to be false were found in Hungary (88%), Poland and Slovakia (both 84%). At least 8 in 10 respondents also held this opinion in Sweden (82%), the Czech Republic, Austria and Slovenia (all 81%). At the opposite end of the distribution, Belgium had the lowest percentage of respondents stating that “*you have to ask to become a citizen of the European Union*” was false (58%).

The shifts detected in this study compared to 2007 were mixed (hinting at a random component in providing a true/false reply). The three-year trend was favourable in Latvia (+14), Denmark, Sweden and Austria (all +7), Ireland and Germany (both +6), the Netherlands (+5). On the other hand, fewer people in Italy (-12), Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Spain (all -7) and Poland (-6) were able to identify the correct response.

An overwhelming majority in all Member States (at least 8 in 10) felt that it was true that they were “**both a citizen of the EU and (nationality) at the same time**”. The highest percentages of people

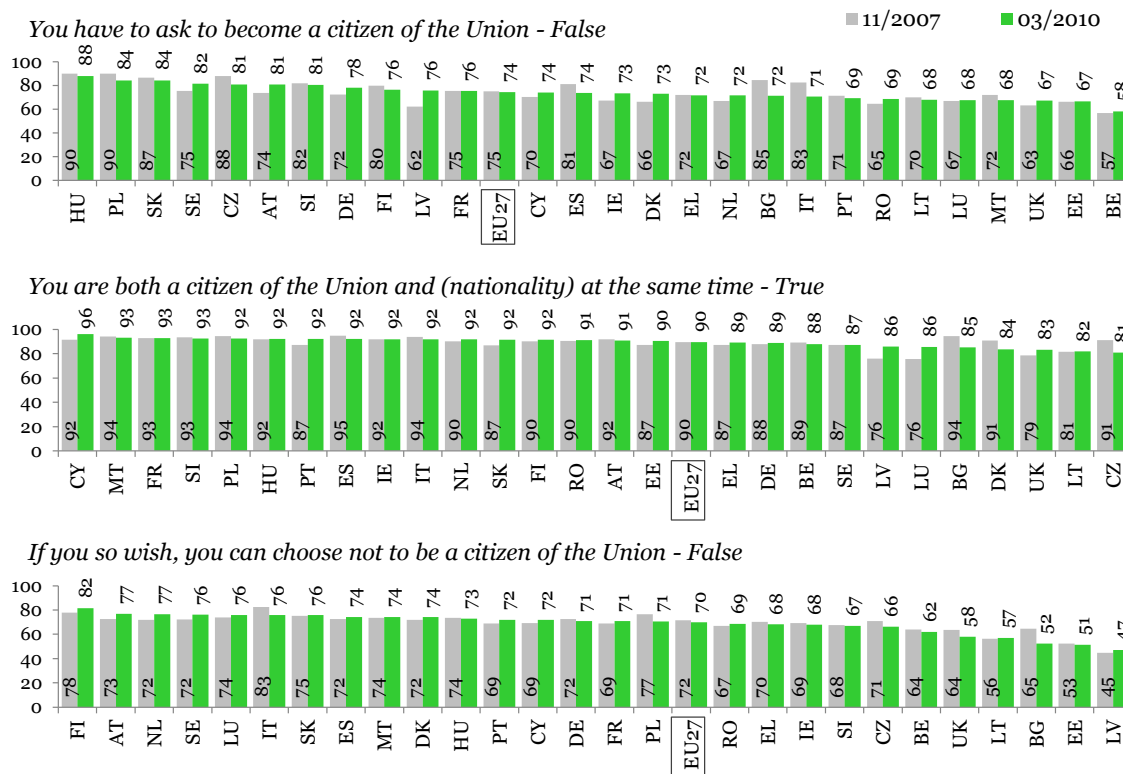
who confirmed this statement as true were found in Cyprus (96%), Malta, France and Slovenia (all 93%), Poland, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Finland (all 92%). The lowest percentages of those who considered themselves to be *both a citizen of the EU and (nationality) at the same time* were found in the Czech Republic (81%), Lithuania (82%) and the UK (83%).

Despite awareness of this automatic nature of Union citizenship showing an extraordinary stability over the past three years, some shifts could be identified. The level of awareness has increased in Luxembourg and Latvia (both +10 percentage points), Slovakia and Portugal (both +5) and Cyprus (+4). On the other hand, fewer citizens could answer this correctly in the Czech Republic (-10 points), Bulgaria (-9) and Denmark (-7).

In all but four Member States (Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia), at least 6 in 10 respondents said the assertion that “if you so wish, you can choose not to be the citizen of the Union” was false.

The highest proportions of respondents who considered that “you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU” was a false statement were recorded in Finland (82%), Austria and the Netherlands (both 77%), Sweden, Luxembourg, Italy and Slovakia (all 76%). The proportions correctly identifying this statement as false have declined compared to 2007 in Bulgaria (-13 points), Italy (-7), Poland and the UK (both -6) and the Czech Republic (-5).

**Understanding of the term “citizen of the European Union”, 2007-2010**



Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:  
 Base: all respondents, % by country  
 Correct answers shown

**Demographic analysis**

Looking at demographic groupings, respondents who believed that the statement “you have to ask to become a citizen of the European Union” was false, were more likely to be male, aged between 25 and 54, with a degree-level education, living in a metropolitan zone, or be self-employed or employees. (see Annex Table 3b)

There was very little variation across the demographic groups when it came to those who considered the statement that “*they are both citizens of the EU and of the countries of their nationality at the same time*” to be true – although respondents with the highest level of education were somewhat more likely to confirm that the statement was true. (Annex Table 4b)

Those with a degree-level education, metropolitan dwellers and the self-employed or employees were more likely to consider the assertion that “*if you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the EU*” to be false. (Annex Table 5b)

Combining the three propositions related to key aspects of Union citizenship, the level of those consistently giving the right answers to all three propositions was lower than the level of correct answers to the individual propositions.

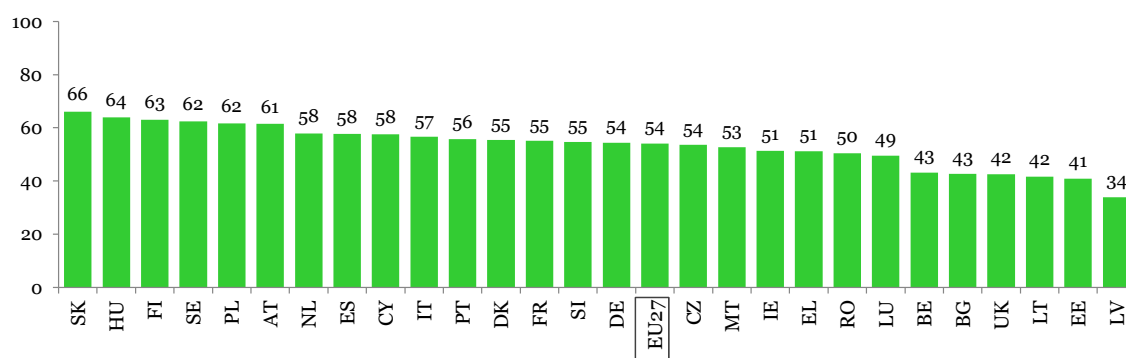
### Understanding of the term “citizen of the European Union”, 2007-2010

*COMBINED CORRECT RESPONSES TO EACH OF THE PROPOSITIONS RELATED TO EU CITIZENSHIP:*

*You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union – False*

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

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



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

Base: all respondents, % by country  
Correct answers shown

Overall, the survey found the most consistent awareness of the three tested features of Union citizenship in Slovakia: 66% of respondents correctly identified as true or false each of the three propositions. The countries where respondents were almost as aware of these facts as the Slovaks were Hungary (64%), Finland (63%), Sweden and Poland (both 62%). On the other hand, Latvians (34%), Estonians (41%) and respondents from Lithuania (42%) were the least consistently aware of these aspects of Union citizenship.

## Demographic analysis

Men were slightly more aware than women of the tested features of Union citizenship. Awareness of these was higher among those in the active worker segment (both as indicated by age and by occupation – with the exception of manual workers).

Respondents in metropolitan areas were generally better informed than others, as the table to the right indicates.

The most substantial variations, however, were found between levels of education: 66% of respondents with degree-level education were able to correctly identify as true or false each of the propositions, while less than half (40%) of those with the lowest level of education were similarly well informed.

**Table 1: Understanding the term “Citizen of the European Union”, consistently correct answers, three propositions combined, % EU27**

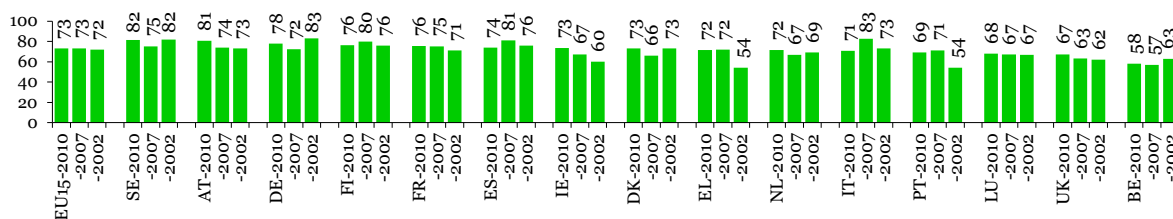
	Three correct answers	Fully correct answers
<b>EU27</b>	<b>54</b>	
<b>Gender</b>		<b>Urbanization</b>
Male	55	Metropolitan zone
Female	53	Other town/urban/centre
<b>Age group</b>		Rural zone
15-24	50	<b>Occupation</b>
25-39	58	Self-employed
40-54	58	Employees
55+	51	Manual workers
<b>Education (End of)</b>		Not working
-15	40	
16-20	53	
20+	66	
Still in education	50	

## The trends

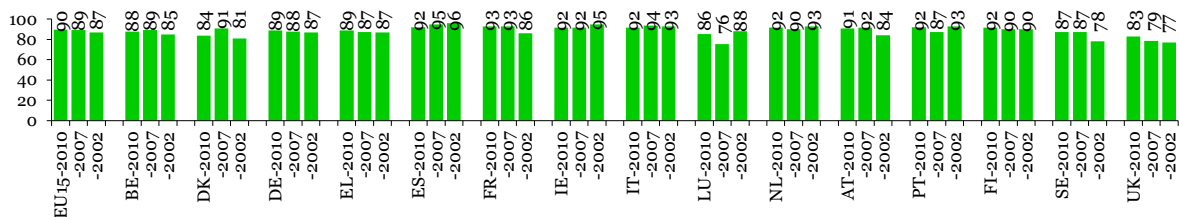
Sustained positive change in the 2002-2010 period has been achieved in Ireland, Greece and Portugal for the statement “*you have to ask to become a citizen of the European Union*”. In other countries where such long-term comparisons are available trends were mostly mixed, with some variation across the time periods – but not signalling a definitive direction of increasing or decreasing awareness. Regarding the automatic nature of Union citizenship, that is “*you are both a citizen of the EU and (nationality) at the same time*” the level of knowledge has barely changed in any EU15 Member State during the past eight years. The dismissal of the statement that one may have the possibility to opt out from Union citizenship improved in several Member States as well as for the EU15 Member States overall between 2002 and 2007, but results have been generally stable during the past three years, as shown in the bottom segment of the chart below.

### Understanding of the term ” citizen of the European Union” in the EU15, 2002-2010

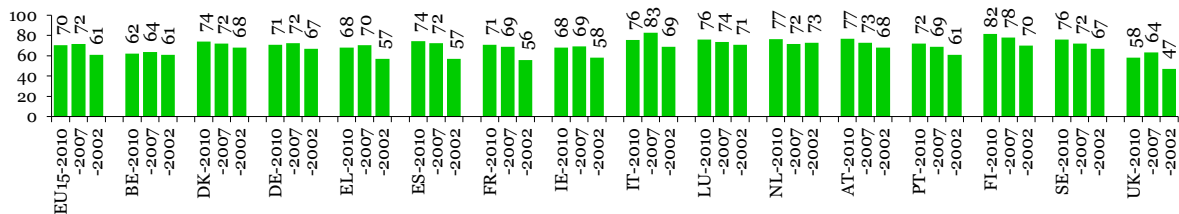
*You have to ask to become a citizen of the European Union - False*



*You are both a citizen of the European Union and (nationality) at the same time - True*



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



**Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:**  
%, Base: all respondents by country  
Correct answers shown

In the new Member States 79% compared to 82% in 2007 knew that citizens don’t “**have to ask to become a citizen of the EU**”. The three-year trend was clearly positive only in Latvia (+14), while less respondents in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic (both -7) and Poland (-6) were able to identify the correct response.

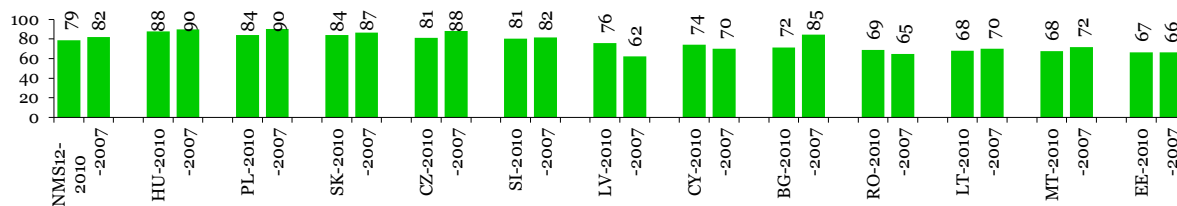
The level of awareness that citizens were “**both a citizen of the EU and (nationality) at the same time**” has increased in Slovakia (+5) and Cyprus (+4) the most, on average the NMS result showed as slight decrease (90% compared to 92% in 2007), especially due to the worsening figures in the Czech Republic (-10 points) and Bulgaria (-9).

Overall, citizens in the New Member States were somewhat less likely to correctly state that the statement “**if you so wish, you can choose not to be the citizen of the Union**” was false (68%) than in 2007 (71%). As mentioned above, those correctly identifying this statement as false were found in

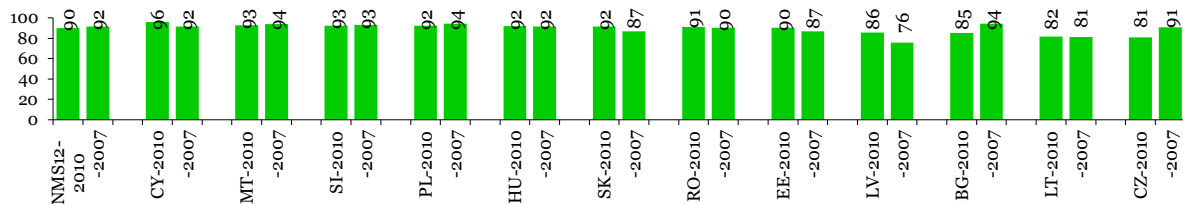
lower numbers compared to 2007 especially in Bulgaria (-13 points), Poland (-6) and the Czech Republic (-5).

**Understanding of the term ” citizen of the European Union” in the NMS12, 2007-2010**

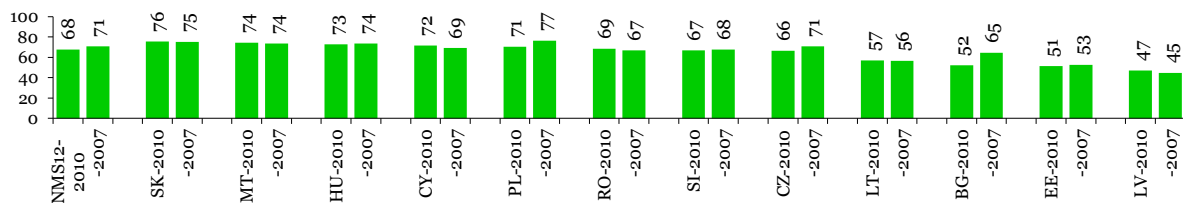
*You have to ask to become a citizen of the European Union - False*



*You are both a citizen of the European Union and (nationality) at the same time - True*



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



**Q3. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false:**  
 %, Base: all respondents by country  
 Correct answers shown

## 4. Rights of a European Union citizen

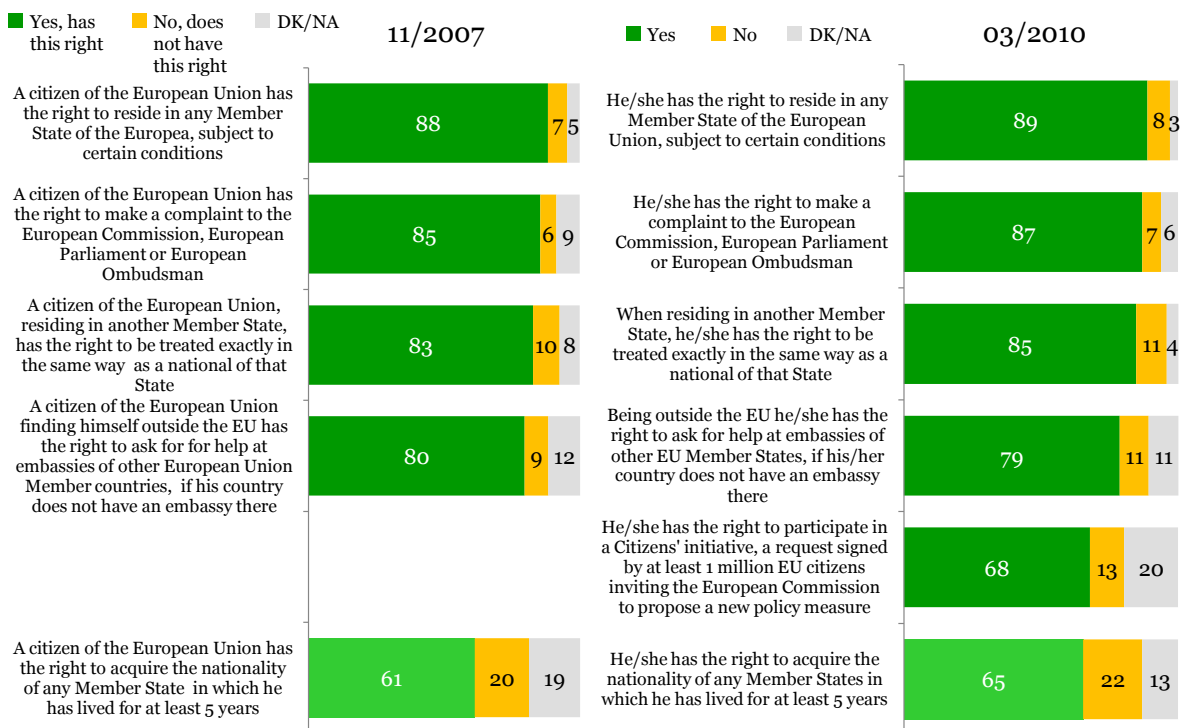
### *The right most familiar to EU citizens continues to be the right to free movement and residence*

Testing respondents' familiarity with some of the most important rights that they hold as EU citizens<sup>3</sup>, the survey found that only 7% of citizens were able to correctly identify the six propositions regarding their rights to be true or false. (Five were true; one was false – the false statement 'tricked' the most respondents.) In 2007 only 1% was able to correctly identify all statements tested at that time as correct or false, however the 2007 survey also asked about voter rights that this study did not cover.

This suggests that the levels of consistent, firm knowledge of EU citizens' rights are much less widespread compared to the levels indicated by the extent to which respondents could identify their rights, on an individual basis. Focusing only on the rights that they actually have (and discounting the false statements that might have perplexed respondents), 46% recognised *each* of the five as rights that they actually possess.

As the chart below shows, similar but not completely identical items were asked during the 2007 survey as well (which had questions on voting rights, but lacked the current item on the citizens' initiative). The level of similarity of the items allowed for valid comparisons across the two waves.

#### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, 2007-2010



Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizen of the European Union" already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

The right that was most familiar to respondents continued to be that of freedom of residence - 89% believed that a citizen of the European Union had the right "to reside in any Member State of the EU,

<sup>3</sup> The rights in relation to the transparency of EU institutions towards citizens, the electoral rights and the right of being answered in any official EU language were not investigated in this survey.

*subject to certain conditions*” (+1 percentage point – that is, essentially unchanged – since 2007). About 1 in 12 respondents (8%) did not recognize the above as a right of EU citizens, and 3% could not or did not want to answer the question. The right to petition the key EU institutions was correctly identified by almost as many citizens (87%, +2 points).

The *right to have the same treatment as a national in any Member State* was confirmed to be true by 85% (+2 points), and 8 in 10 citizens (79%, -1) were also familiar with their right to obtain *consular help or protection while abroad* from other Member States’ embassies, provided that their country did not have one in the specific country. In both aspects, about 1 in 10 citizens (11% for both) felt that these propositions were false.

Roughly 7 in 10 respondents agreed that EU citizens had the right “*to participate in a Citizens’ initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure*” (68%), 13% believed that such a right did not exist, while one in five citizens simply could not tell if this proposition was true or false.

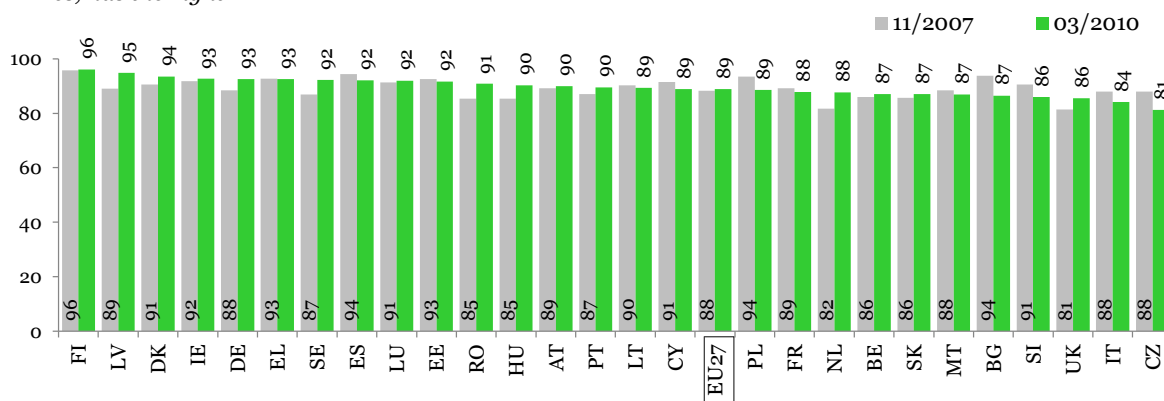
The right “*to acquire the nationality of any Member State in which he or she has lived for at least five years*” was thought to be true by almost two-thirds (65%, +4) of respondents. One-fifth (22%) knew that EU citizens were *not* entitled to acquire a second nationality in the manner described in the statement, while 13% were unable or unwilling to answer the question. This result once again suggests that an automatic confirmation of the listed propositions by respondents could explain a large proportion of the correct replies received in the previous items, too.

### Free movement of persons (TRUE, “subject to certain conditions”)

In all EU countries at least 8 in 10 respondents were aware that an EU citizen had the right “*to reside in any Member State of the EU, subject to certain conditions*”. This fact was most well known in Finland (96%), followed by Latvia (95%), Denmark (94%), and 11 other Member States where at least 9 in 10 respondents agreed with this relatively vague proposition. Those least aware of (or most sceptical about) the freedom of residence right were respondents from the Czech Republic (81%), Italy (84%), UK and Slovenia (both 86%).

### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, 2007-2010

*He/she has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions*  
– Yes, has the right



Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are “citizen of the European Union” already since 1992.  
In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

Base: all respondents, % by country  
Correct answer shown

The perception of the freedom of individuals to freely choose their place of residence within the EU has improved most in the Netherlands and Latvia (both +6 percentage points since 2007), Sweden,



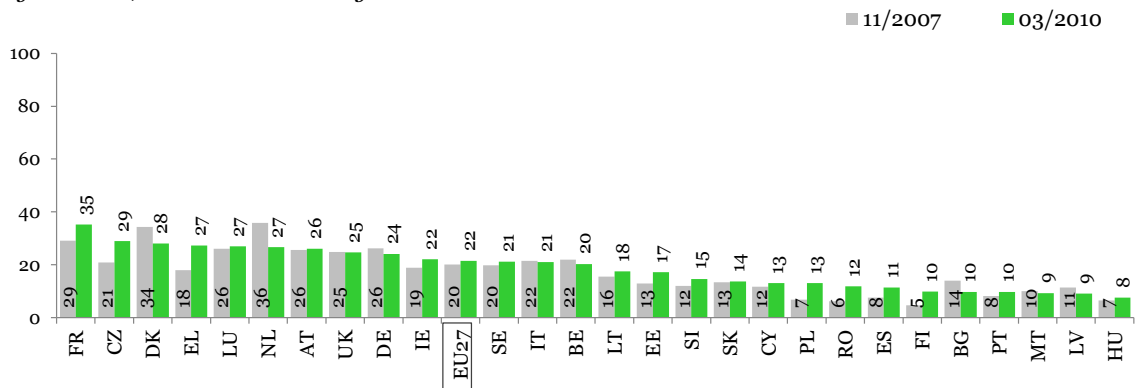
Romania and Hungary (all +5 points). On the other hand, fewer Bulgarians and Czechs (both -7 points), Poles and Slovenes (both -5) considered that they had such a right as EU citizens.

### Right to acquire the nationality of any Member State in which one has lived for at least five years (NOT TRUE)

We noted significant disparities of opinion between individual countries as well as across the various waves in regard to the *false* statement “a citizen of the EU has the right to acquire the nationality of any Member State in which he or she has lived for at least five years”. In none of the EU countries could the majority identify this as a false statement amongst the other generally true items tested. “To acquire the nationality of any Member State in which one has lived for at least five years” was most frequently dismissed as a right in France (by 35%, +6 since 2007), and by a quarter or more of respondents in the Czech Republic (29%, +8), Denmark (28%, +9), Luxembourg (27%, +1), Netherlands (27%, -9), Austria (26%, =0) and the UK (25%, =0).

### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, 2007-2010

*He/she has the right to acquire the nationality of any Member States in which he has lived for at least 5 years – No, does not have this right*



Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are “citizen of the European Union” already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?  
Base: all respondents, % by country  
Correct answer shown

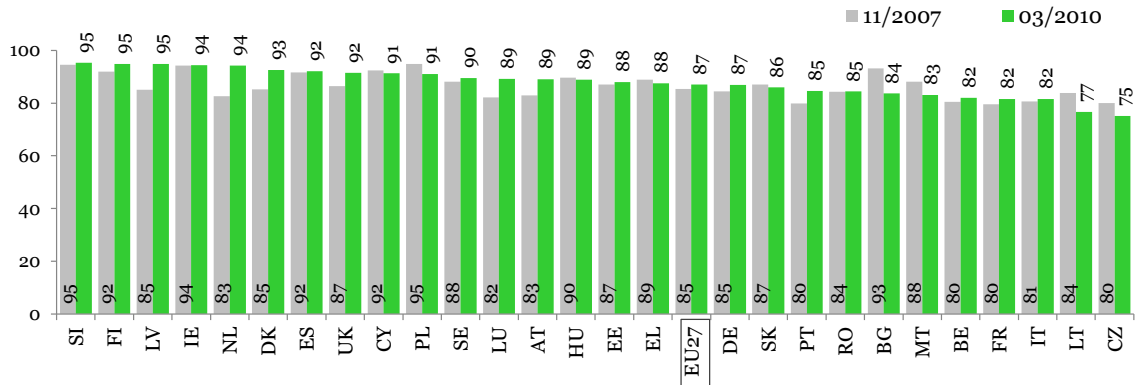
Respondents in the NMS12 countries tended to be more likely than those from the EU15 countries to assume that such residence-based nationality shifts did exist in the EU: only 8% of Hungarians (+1), 9% of Latvians (-2) and Maltese (-1) could identify this statement as false.

### Right to petition the European institutions (TRUE)

In all Member States, at least three-quarters of respondents confirmed that “to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or the European Ombudsman” was indeed a right of a citizen of the EU. Respondents from Slovenia (95%, =0), Finland (95%, +3), Latvia (95%, +10), Ireland (94%, =0) and the Netherlands (94%, +11) were the most aware of this right, while those from the Czech Republic (75%, -5), Lithuania (77%, -7), Italy (82%, +1), France and Belgium (82%, +2 both) were the least familiar with it.

**Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, 2007-2010**

*He/she has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman – Yes, has the right*



**Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizen of the European Union" already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?**  
 Base: all repondents, % by country  
 Correct answer shown

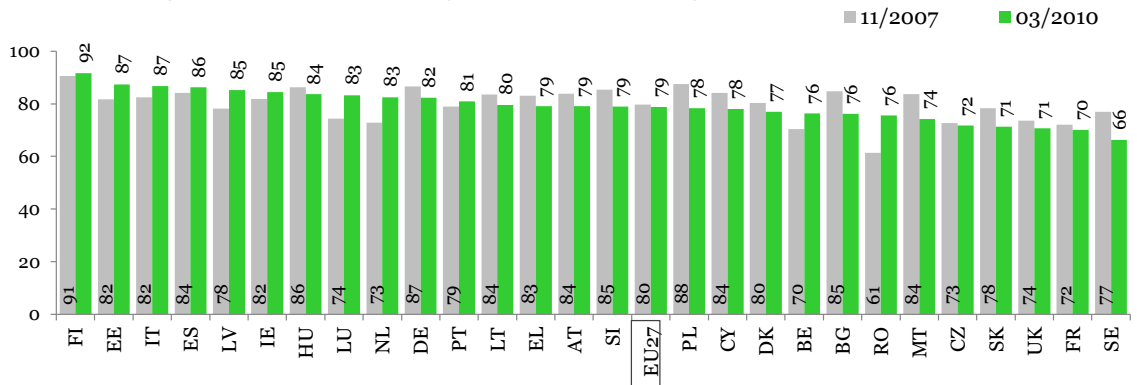
**Right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States (TRUE)**

The knowledge about the right for unrepresented EU citizens to turn to help to other EU embassies remained virtually unchanged since the 2007 study.

In all but one EU Member State, at least 7 in 10 respondents agreed that a citizen of the EU, when outside the Union, had the right "to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member countries, if his or her country does not have an embassy there". This right was most widely recognized in Finland (92%, +1), followed by Estonia and Italy (87%, +5 points, both) and Spain (86%, +2). Respondents from Sweden (66%, -11) were the least aware of the diplomatic and consular protection right of EU citizens.

**Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, 2007-2010**

*Being outside the EU he/she has the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there – Yes, has the right*



**Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizen of the European Union" already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?**  
 Base: all repondents, % by country  
 Correct answer shown

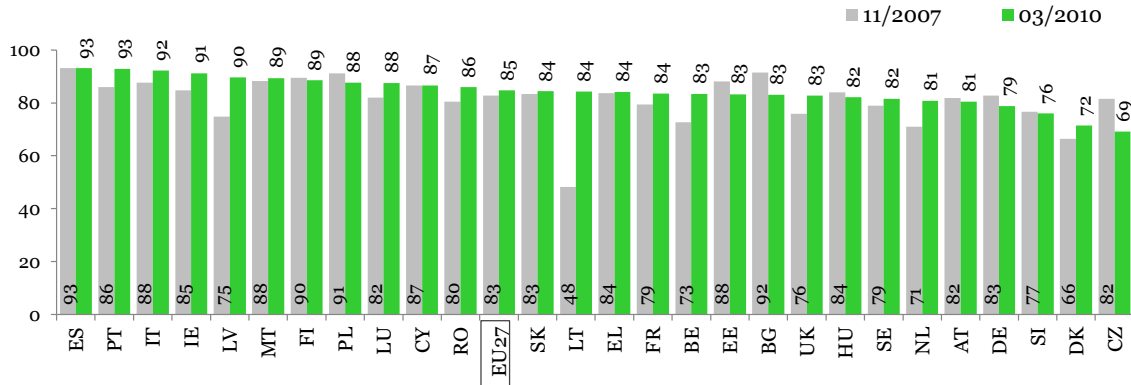
Significant positive shifts were also seen in Romania (+14), Luxembourg (+9), Latvia (+7) and Belgium (+6), while less people were able to identify mutual consular protection as a right of EU citizens (other than those previously mentioned) in Malta, Poland, Bulgaria (all -9), Slovakia (-7), Slovenia and Cyprus (both -6).

## Right to be treated in the same way as a national of the Member State in which one resides (TRUE)

In all but two Member States, at least three-quarters of those interviewed recognized that an EU citizen residing in another Member State had the right “to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State”.

### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, 2007-2010

When residing in another Member State, he/she has the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State – Yes, has the right



Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are “citizen of the European Union” already since 1992.

In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Correct answer shown

Over 9 in 10 respondents in Spain (93%, =0), Portugal (93%, +7), Italy (92%, +4) and Ireland (91%, +6) were aware of this right. Conversely, respondents from the Czech Republic (69%, -13), Denmark (72%, +6) and Slovenia (76%, -1) were the least familiar with their entitlement “to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of the State in which one resides”.

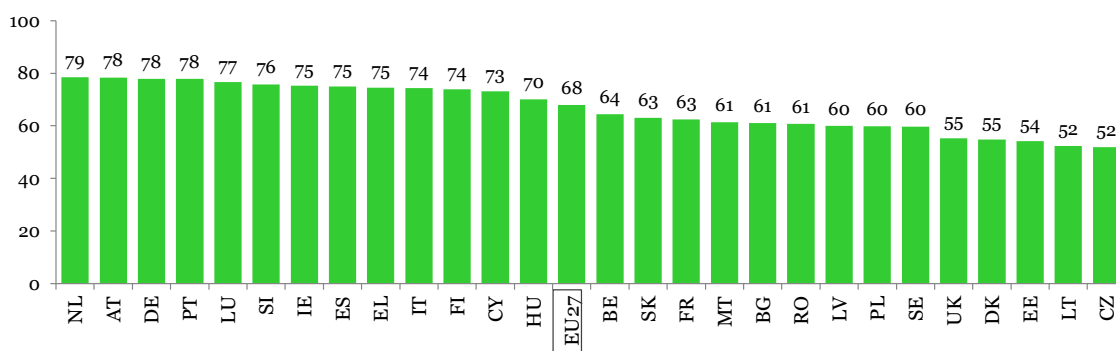
Further remarkable changes – to the positive direction – were detected in Lithuania (+36 percentage points since 2007), Latvia (+15), Belgium (+11) and the Netherlands (+10), while the perception of being entitled to equal treatment across the EU has declined significantly in Bulgaria (-9).

## Right to participate in a citizens' initiative (TRUE)

At least half of respondents in each Member State identified the possibility “to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure” as a right they derive from their status as EU citizens. Respondents from some EU15 Member States had the highest awareness of such a right: 79% in the Netherlands, 78% in Austria, Germany and Portugal, 77% in Luxembourg, 76% in Slovenia and 75% in Ireland, Spain and Greece confirmed this proposition (this item was not asked in 2007, thus no trends were available).

### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has

*He/she has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure – Yes, has the right*



**Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are “citizen of the European Union” already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?**

Base: all respondents, % by country  
Correct answer shown

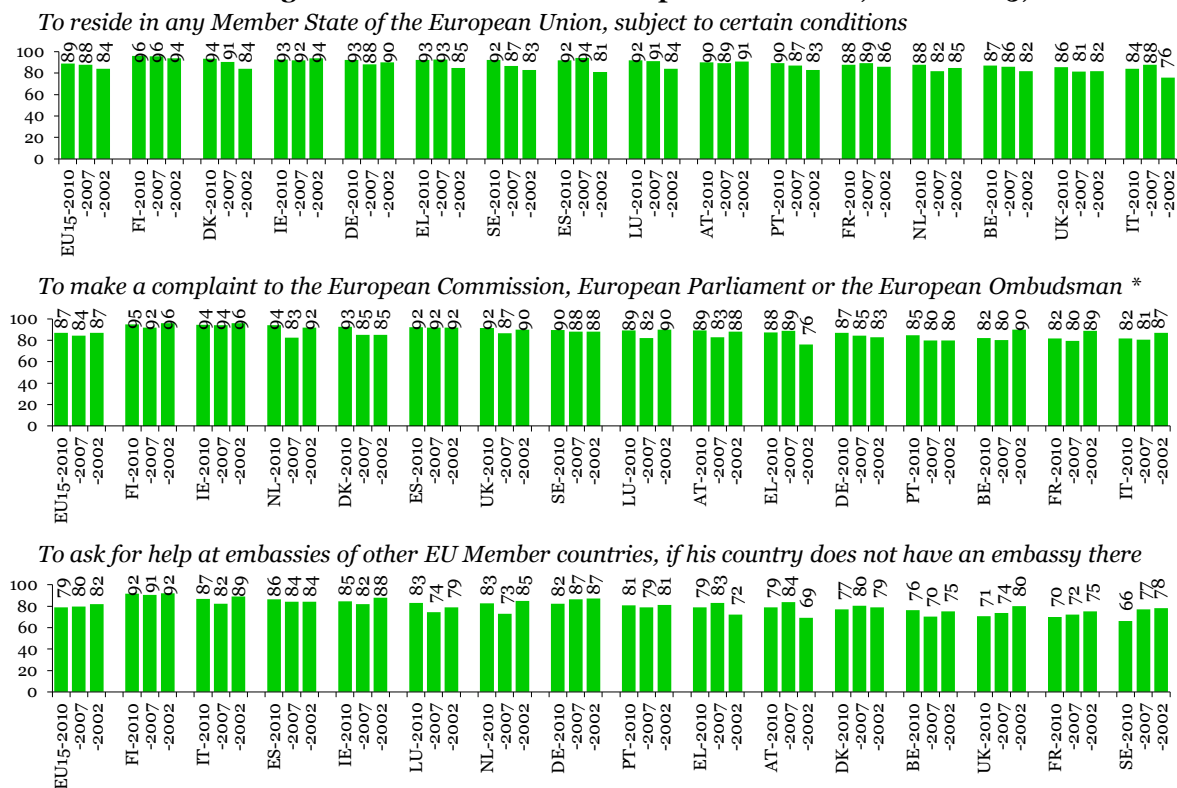
On the other hand, just slightly over half of citizens in the Czech Republic and Lithuania (both 52%), Estonia (54%), Denmark and the UK (55%) were aware that such a facility did exist for them to participate directly in shaping EU policies.

## The trends

Three of the above-described rights (residence, petition, and consular protection) were tested already in 2002 in the EU15 Member States; the chart below shows the evolution of the awareness for each of these rights in these countries.

Overall, there has been very little change in awareness regarding each of these three rights since 2002. This stability, or slow evolution, is most likely due to the fact that even at that time large majorities could identify each of these as their rights as EU citizens. At the aggregate level, there has been a slight improvement as to how much citizens were aware of their right to move to other Member States (the current 89% figure represents an improvement of 5 percentage points since 2002), while there has been no change in the past eight years as to the citizens' right to petition the EU. The awareness of consular protection available for EU citizens has even decreased somewhat during this period (from 82% to 79%)

### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the European Union has, in the EU15, 2002-2010



**Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are "citizens of the European Union" already since 1992. In your opinion, what rights does a citizen of the European Union have?**

\* Modification in text compared to 2002

%, Base: all respondents by country, "Yes/Yes, has this right" shown

When it came to *freedom of residence*, countries either improved their awareness level (i.e. Portugal, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Sweden and Spain) or maintained their high results (as in Ireland, France and Austria).

Generally, the same went for perceptions regarding the right *to make a complaint to European institutions*; in Italy, France and Belgium, however, the current awareness levels were somewhat lower than they were in 2002 (-5, -7 and -8 points, respectively). The highest increase was, on the other hand, recorded in Greece, where the 2010 survey found more citizens (an increase of 12 percentage points) who were aware of their right to petition the EU.

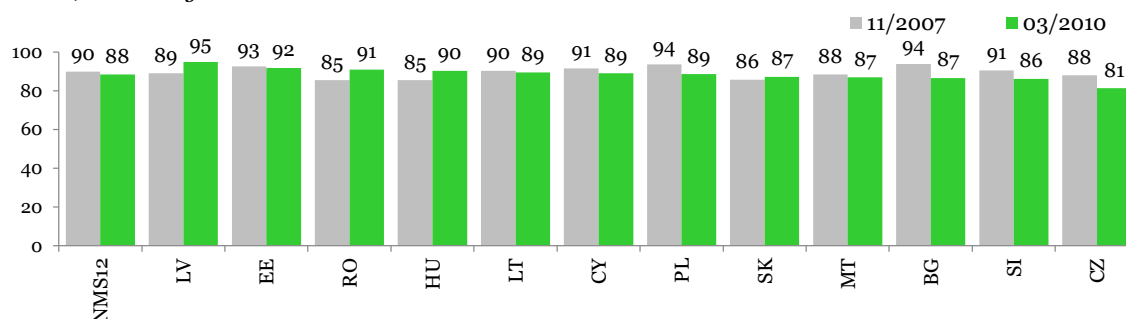
Looking at the changes in the percentage of those aware of the diplomatic and consular protection right at the country level between 2002 and 2010, the trends were highly mixed, and the (EU15) EU

average was highly influenced by the negative trend detected in the UK and Germany, where the awareness that “asking for help at embassies of other EU Member countries” was a right of an EU citizen shrunk by nine and five percentage points, respectively, since 2002. The largest decline in awareness, however, was recorded in Sweden, where the difference over the eight years was -12 percentage points. The only country where the various waves showed a similarly spectacular increase was Austria with a change of +10 percentage points.

The perception of the freedom of individuals to freely choose their place of residence within the EU has decreased nominally in the new Member States (-2 percentage points since 2007) with the highest improvements recorded in Latvia (+6), Romania and Hungary (both +5 points). On the other hand, fewer respondents in Bulgaria and Czech Republic (both -7 points), Poland and Slovenia (both -5) considered that they had such a right as EU citizens.

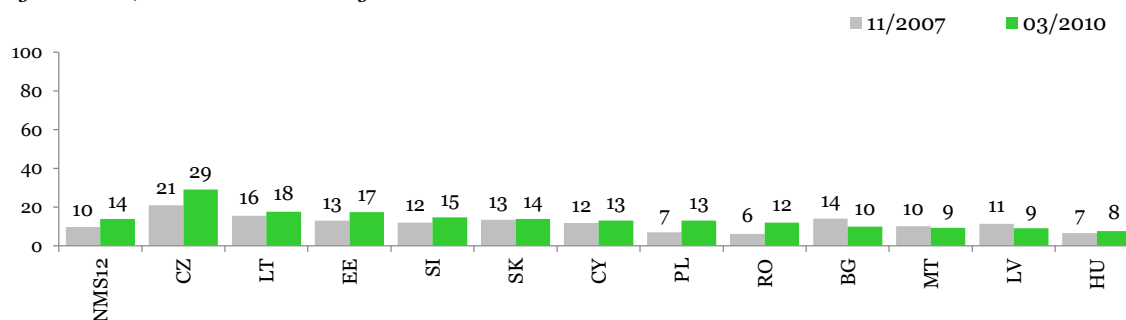
### Awareness of the rights that a citizen of the EU has, in the NMS12, 2007-2010

*He/she has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions – Yes, has the right*



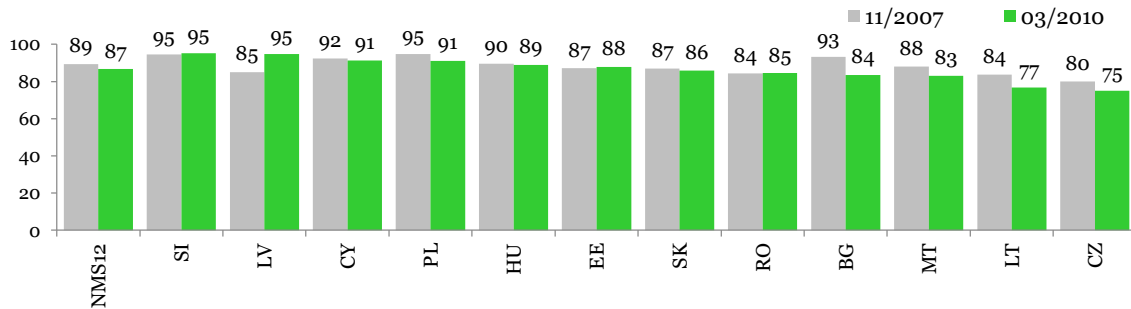
Despite a +4 percentage points increase in the proportion of those who knew that residence-based nationality shifts did not exist in the EU the statement, respondents in the NMS12 countries tended to be less likely than those from the EU15 countries to identify this proposition as false. Remarkable positive shifts (in the proportion of those who were able to tell that this statement is not true) were recorded in the Czech Republic (+8), Poland and Romania (+6 both).

*He/she has the right to acquire the nationality of any Member States in which he has lived for at least 5 years – No, does not have this right*



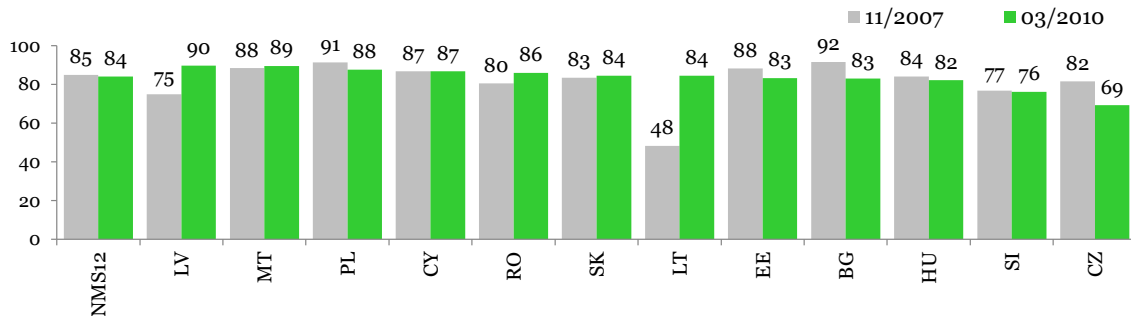
A nominal decrease in the new Member States was detected regarding the awareness that EU citizens have the right “to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or the European Ombudsman”: the current result (87%) represents a 2 percentage point decrease since 2007. The only new Member State where such awareness has improved is Latvia (95%, +10), while those from Bulgaria (-9), Lithuania (-7), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (both -5) were more likely to have forgotten about their rights to petition the European Union bodies.

*He/she has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman – Yes, has the right*

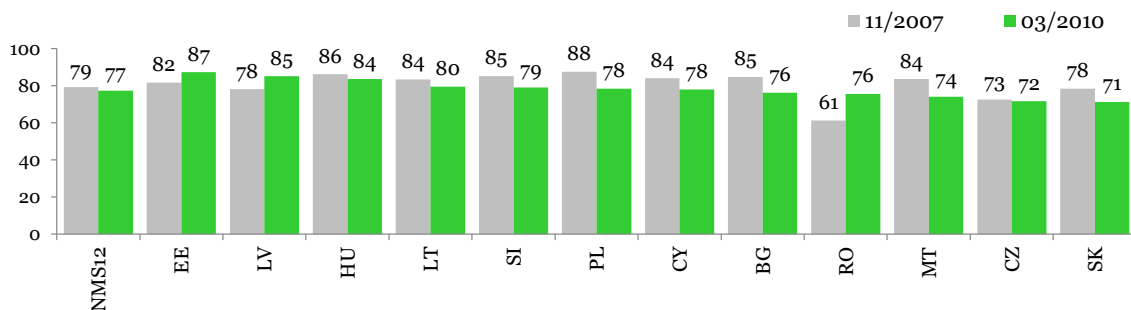


Essentially no change on NMS12 level was detected as to how much citizens felt that they as European Union citizens have a right to equal treatment (-1 percentage point since 2007). Despite this regional stability, spectacular changes were detected in some new Member States. Awareness levels shifted to the positive direction in Lithuania (+36 percentage points since 2007), Latvia (+15) and Romania (+6), while the perception of being entitled to equal treatment across the EU has declined rather significantly in Bulgaria (-9) and in the Czech Republic (-13).

*When residing in another Member State, he/she has the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State – Yes, has the right*



*Being outside the EU he/she has the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there – Yes, has the right*



**Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are “citizen of the European Union” already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?**  
 Base: all respondents, % by country  
 Correct answer shown

In terms of the right to access consular help from any Member State where the home country of a European Union citizen does not have representation, the global awareness in the new Member States

has not improved since 2007 (-2 percentage points change). Besides the significant positive shifts in Romania (+14) and Latvia (+7), several new Member States had less citizens who were able to identify mutual consular protection as a right of EU citizens. This was the case in Malta, Poland, Bulgaria (all -9), Slovakia (-7), Slovenia and Cyprus (both -6).



## 5. Desired forms of consular protection

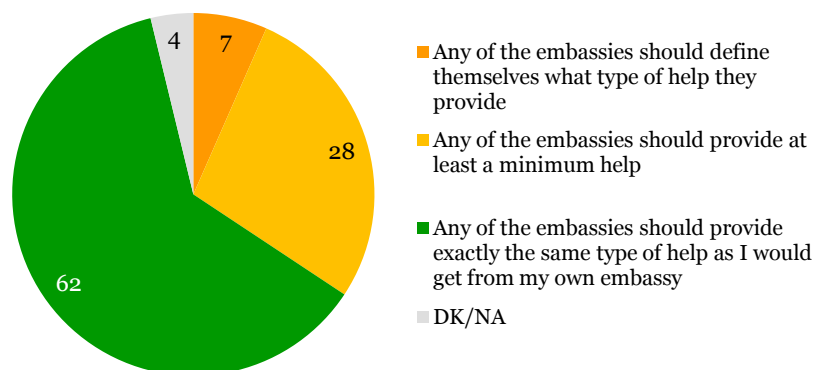
*The majority of EU citizens would like to obtain the same level of help regardless of which Member State's consulate they turn to.*

In a third country where their own country does not have an embassy or a consulate, citizens of the EU are entitled to ask for help at the embassy or consulate of any EU Member State, on the same conditions as the nationals of that State. Therefore, individual Member States and their embassies and consulates have considerable discretion on what kind of assistance they provide to citizens of other EU countries. Respondents in this survey were asked about the type of help they expected to be provided by Member States' embassies in countries where their own country was not represented.

Only 7% were satisfied with the current situation of country-dependent level of help available at Member States' consulates across the world. The vast majority, almost two-thirds of EU citizens (62%), expected that all EU Member States should provide the same level of assistance to travellers in trouble.

28% of EU citizens would prefer embassies to provide at least a minimum standard of help. Four percent gave no response to this question.

**Type/level of help that embassies should provide to EU citizens**



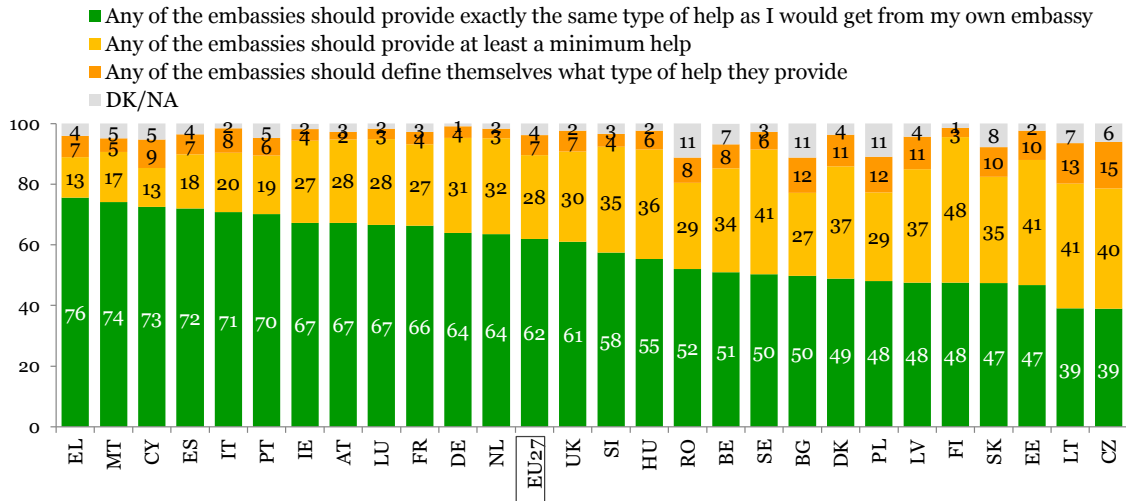
**Q5. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type/level of help you will get, depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with more:**

Base: all respondents, % EU27

However, the above patterns did not represent all Member States equally. In 13 countries, there were at least twice as many who called for the provision of the same level of assistance at all consulates for EU citizens as those who would prefer the provision of at least a minimum standard of assistance at all EU consulates. The highest proportions of respondents preferring the "fully standardised level of assistance" option were observed in southern Member States: Greece (76%), Malta (74%), Cyprus (73%), Spain (72%), Italy (71%) and Portugal (70%).

On the other hand, there were countries where those who preferred the "minimum standard" option nominally outnumbered, or were equal to, those who favoured the "fully standardised level of assistance" option: Finland, Lithuania and the Czech Republic, where 48%, 41% and 40%, respectively, of respondents opted for the less ambitious solution. The option foreseeing the discretion of Member States on the type of assistance provided was most favoured in the Czech Republic (15%) whilst it had very low public support in e.g. Austria (2,4%), Finland (3%) or Germany (3,8%).

**Type/level of help that embassies should provide to EU citizens**



**Q5. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type/level of help you will get, depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with more:**

Base: all respondents, % by country

As Annex Table 12b shows, women (63%), those in the oldest age group (64%), with an average level of education (64%), those from rural areas (64%) and self-employed respondents (65%) favoured the option where countries would provide the same level of consular assistance for other EU travellers in need. This option was moreover favoured by a decisive majority in each socio-demographic segment.

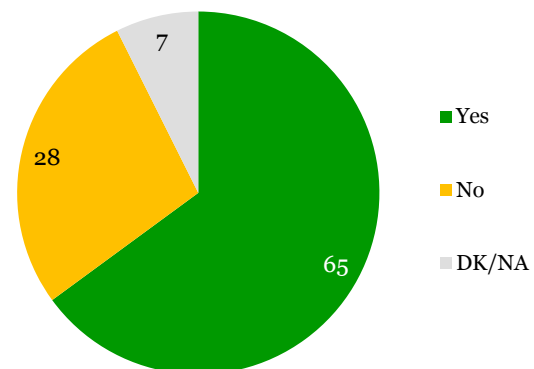
Two-thirds of respondents in the EU preferred an inclusive approach in terms of family members of EU citizens when it came to consular help: 65% indicated that **family members who are not EU citizens themselves should be entitled to the same consular protection and assistance as EU citizens.**

In addition, 28% disagreed with this proposition and 7% had no opinion.

In most Member States, supporters of this proposal were found in greater numbers than opponents (although only marginally in the Netherlands, where 50% agreed and 48% disagreed).

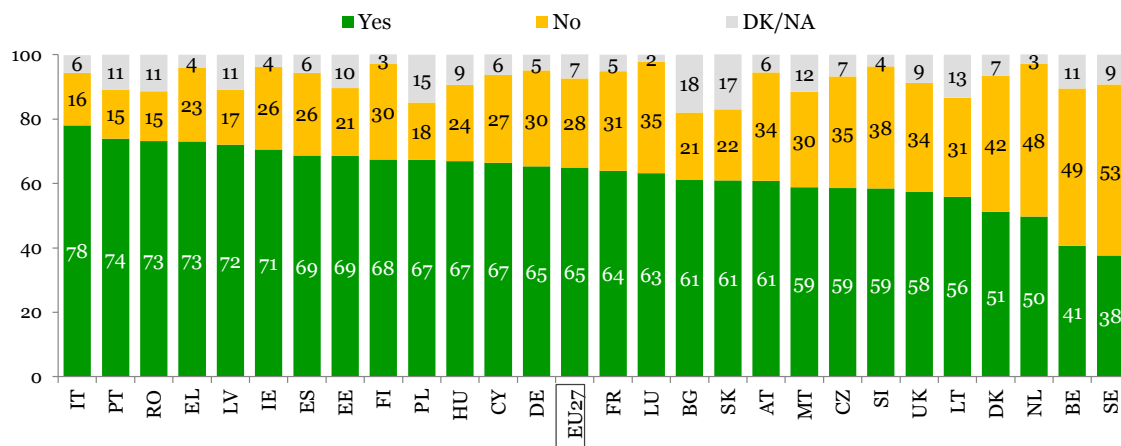
The most enthusiastic supporters of this proposition were those from Italy (78%), Portugal (74%), Romania and Greece (both 73%). Bulgarian (18%), Slovak (17%) and Polish (15%) respondents were most likely to be hesitant about this proposal.

### Assistance under the same conditions should be entitled by embassies to family members of EU citizens who are non-EU citizens?



Q6. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

### Assistance under the same conditions should be entitled by embassies to family members of EU citizens who are non-EU citizens?



Q6. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

As Annex Table 13b illustrates, those who agreed with an inclusive treatment of family members who are third-country nationals were in the overwhelming majority in each socio-demographic stratum. The youngest citizens in particular (72% in the 15-24 age group, including those still in education: 71%) were in favour of such an inclusive regulation, while, relatively speaking, those with degree-level education (30%) and self-employed persons were most often against it.

Flash EB Series #294

European Union  
Citizenship

Annex  
Tables and  
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Details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Table 1a. Familiarity with the term ‘citizen of the European Union’ – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union'?





























	Total N	% Yes, and you know what it means	% Yes, you have heard about it, but you are not sure what it means	% No, you have never heard the term 'citizen of the European Union'	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	42.6	35.5	21.6	0.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	1000	52.8	17	29.6	0.5
 Bulgaria	1001	41.2	44.2	11.1	3.5
 Czech Rep.	1006	40.6	39	19	1.4
 Denmark	1000	29.6	36.2	34	0.1
 Germany	1006	20.6	38.1	41.3	0
 Estonia	1008	53.5	38.2	8	0.3
 Greece	1002	50.9	33.3	15.2	0.6
 Spain	1000	60.1	27.8	12.1	0
 France	1009	35.2	40.2	24.5	0.1
 Ireland	1000	58	27.7	14.2	0.1
 Italy	1013	58.3	29.9	11.8	0
 Cyprus	503	60.6	28.9	9.6	0.9
 Latvia	1010	50.9	39.5	8.7	0.9
 Lithuania	1000	47.3	36.6	15.1	1
 Luxembourg	511	43.3	35.2	21.5	0
 Hungary	1015	52.4	42.1	5.3	0.2
 Malta	503	44.9	31.9	22.3	0.9
 Netherlands	1005	39.7	31.1	29.2	0.1
 Austria	1006	33.6	38.6	27.2	0.7
 Poland	1012	32.3	48.4	18.8	0.5
 Portugal	1002	57.3	28.2	13.9	0.6
 Romania	1016	59.7	31.8	6.1	2.4
 Slovenia	1000	48.8	35.7	15.1	0.5
 Slovakia	1010	75.6	20	3.9	0.4
 Finland	1000	48.6	43.7	7.6	0.1
 Sweden	1003	36.5	42.8	20.6	0.1
 United Kingdom	1000	43.3	34	22.5	0.2

Table 1b. Familiarity with the term ‘citizen of the European Union’ – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term 'citizen of the European Union'?






	Total N	% Yes, and you know what it means	% Yes, you have heard about it, but you are not sure what it means	% No, you have never heard the term 'citizen of the European Union'	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	42.6	35.5	21.6	0.4
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	12397	45	33.5	21.2	0.3
Female	13244	40.2	37.3	22	0.4
 <b>AGE</b>					
15 - 24	3615	40.5	38.4	20.7	0.4
25 - 39	5793	46.2	36	17.6	0.3
40 - 54	7061	43.8	34.1	22	0.1
55 +	8966	40.1	35.1	24.2	0.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	3848	34.2	36.8	28.3	0.7
16 - 20	11341	41	36.1	22.5	0.4
20 +	7286	50.1	32.9	16.9	0.1
Still in education	2622	41.9	38.1	19.8	0.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	5086	45.3	34	20.5	0.1
Urban	10757	45.8	34.9	19	0.3
Rural	9607	37.6	37	24.8	0.5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	2224	49	33.3	17.2	0.5
Employee	8284	44.4	34.6	20.8	0.2
Manual worker	2135	39.6	37.5	22.7	0.3
Not working	12852	40.6	36.1	22.9	0.4

Table 2a. Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union – *by country*

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























	Total N	% Very well informed	% Well informed	% Not well informed	% Not informed at all	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	2.7	29.3	47.9	19.1	1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1000	4.9	27.6	45.5	20.5	1.5
 Bulgaria	1001	5.2	29.5	45.7	18	1.6
 Czech Rep.	1006	4.1	31.4	41.6	22.2	0.8
 Denmark	1000	3.9	36	44.8	13.9	1.4
 Germany	1006	2.7	27.1	49.5	19.5	1.2
 Estonia	1008	4.1	40.5	42.8	10.8	1.8
 Greece	1002	6.2	31.4	36.2	25.3	0.9
 Spain	1000	1.4	30	47	21	0.5
 France	1009	0.8	25.4	50.1	23.1	0.6
 Ireland	1000	6.4	40.6	36.7	15.1	1.2
 Italy	1013	3.9	28.8	51.2	15.6	0.5
 Cyprus	503	6.7	32.9	40.2	19.5	0.7
 Latvia	1010	2.1	23.8	55.5	18.3	0.3
 Lithuania	1000	3.6	24.2	49.7	20	2.5
 Luxembourg	511	3.6	40.6	43.8	11.8	0.2
 Hungary	1015	3.2	33.6	47.2	15.8	0.3
 Malta	503	3.9	42.4	40	10.5	3.1
 Netherlands	1005	1	29.2	50.7	18	1.2
 Austria	1006	3	35.2	44.4	16.3	1.1
 Poland	1012	1.9	29.2	54	14	0.9
 Portugal	1002	1.5	28.9	52	17	0.6
 Romania	1016	4.2	39.1	40.6	14.2	1.8
 Slovenia	1000	1.6	43.3	41.5	12.9	0.8
 Slovakia	1010	7.1	49	33.6	9.6	0.6
 Finland	1000	1.3	30.3	60.3	7.5	0.5
 Sweden	1003	2.7	25.2	51.8	18.4	1.9
 United Kingdom	1000	2.8	27.8	43.6	24.4	1.5



Table 2b. Being informed about the rights as a citizen of the European Union – *by country*

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






	Total N	% Very well informed	% Well informed	% Not well informed	% Not informed at all	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	2.7	29.3	47.9	19.1	1
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12397	3.7	30.1	46.7	18.6	0.9
Female	13244	1.8	28.5	49.1	19.5	1.1
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3615	3.6	35.6	45.5	14.1	1.1
25 - 39	5793	2.7	29.4	48.9	18.3	0.6
40 - 54	7061	2.4	26.8	50.8	19.5	0.6
55 +	8966	2.7	28.7	46	21.2	1.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	3848	1.8	22.1	47.4	27.5	1.2
16 - 20	11341	2.1	27.9	49.7	19.7	0.6
20 +	7286	3.8	33.1	46.8	15.5	0.9
Still in education	2622	3.9	37	45.8	11.6	1.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5086	3.6	29.2	47.1	19.4	0.7
Urban	10757	2.8	31.3	46.8	17.9	1.2
Rural	9607	2.2	27	49.7	20.2	0.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2224	3.5	29	49.4	17.3	0.8
Employee	8284	2.5	29.3	48.6	19	0.6
Manual worker	2135	2.2	28.6	49.9	19	0.3
Not working	12852	2.8	29.5	46.8	19.6	1.4

Table 3a. Union citizenship: You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_A. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false: - You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union





























	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
 EU27	25641	19.9	74.4	5.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	35.4	58.1	6.5
 Bulgaria	1001	9.5	71.5	19
 Czech Rep.	1006	14.6	81	4.4
 Denmark	1000	21.1	73.2	5.7
 Germany	1006	16.1	78.1	5.8
 Estonia	1008	24.1	66.5	9.4
 Greece	1002	22.9	71.7	5.4
 Spain	1000	22.1	73.9	4
 France	1009	21.2	75.5	3.3
 Ireland	1000	23.5	73.4	3.1
 Italy	1013	24.9	70.8	4.3
 Cyprus	503	23	74.2	2.8
 Latvia	1010	16	75.8	8.2
 Lithuania	1000	20.6	67.9	11.5
 Luxembourg	511	30.4	67.8	1.7
 Hungary	1015	8.4	87.9	3.8
 Malta	503	20.5	67.6	11.9
 Netherlands	1005	23.7	71.6	4.7
 Austria	1006	12.8	80.8	6.5
 Poland	1012	11	84.2	4.9
 Portugal	1002	21.3	69.2	9.5
 Romania	1016	23.7	68.7	7.6
 Slovenia	1000	16.4	80.5	3.1
 Slovakia	1010	8.5	84.2	7.3
 Finland	1000	18.9	76.4	4.7
 Sweden	1003	14.4	81.6	4
 United Kingdom	1000	23.8	67.4	8.8

Table 3b. Union citizenship: You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_A. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false: - You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union






	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	19.9	74.4	5.7
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	20.4	75.5	4.1
Female	13244	19.4	73.4	7.2
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	22.7	72.8	4.5
25 - 39	5793	19.9	76.5	3.6
40 - 54	7061	17.7	77.5	4.8
55 +	8966	20.4	71.4	8.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	26.9	62	11.1
16 - 20	11341	20.8	73.6	5.6
20 +	7286	13.5	83.3	3.2
Still in education	2622	21.5	74.3	4.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	17.5	78.1	4.5
Urban	10757	20.9	73.7	5.4
Rural	9607	20.1	73.7	6.2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	15.8	81	3.2
Employee	8284	15.8	80.3	3.9
Manual worker	2135	24.9	70.7	4.4
Not working	12852	22.5	70	7.5

Table 4a. Union citizenship: You are both a citizen of the Union and [NATIONALITY] at the same time – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_B. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false: - You are both a citizen of the Union and [NATIONALITY] at the same time





























	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
 EU27	25641	89.6	7.8	2.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	87.7	8	4.3
 Bulgaria	1001	85.3	5.5	9.1
 Czech Rep.	1006	80.8	15.7	3.5
 Denmark	1000	83.6	12.5	3.9
 Germany	1006	88.7	9.6	1.7
 Estonia	1008	90.4	7.1	2.5
 Greece	1002	89	8.6	2.3
 Spain	1000	92	7.6	0.4
 France	1009	92.7	6.2	1.1
 Ireland	1000	91.8	7.4	0.8
 Italy	1013	91.8	7.5	0.7
 Cyprus	503	96.1	2.8	1
 Latvia	1010	85.8	10.4	3.9
 Lithuania	1000	81.8	12.3	5.9
 Luxembourg	511	85.5	14.1	0.4
 Hungary	1015	92.1	6.4	1.5
 Malta	503	93	3.9	3.1
 Netherlands	1005	91.7	6.4	1.9
 Austria	1006	90.7	5.8	3.5
 Poland	1012	92.4	4.9	2.7
 Portugal	1002	92.1	4.3	3.6
 Romania	1016	91.1	5.2	3.6
 Slovenia	1000	92.5	6.2	1.3
 Slovakia	1010	91.6	6.1	2.3
 Finland	1000	91.5	6.6	1.9
 Sweden	1003	87.2	9.5	3.3
 United Kingdom	1000	83.1	9.9	7

Table 4b. Union citizenship: You are both a citizen of the Union and [NATIONALITY] at the same time – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_B. For each of the statements which I am going to read out, please state whether you think they are true or false: - You are both a citizen of the Union and [NATIONALITY] at the same time






	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	89.6	7.8	2.6
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	90.4	7.9	1.7
Female	13244	88.9	7.7	3.4
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	89.7	8.1	2.2
25 - 39	5793	91	6.7	2.3
40 - 54	7061	90	8.1	1.9
55 +	8966	88.6	8.1	3.3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	84.5	11.2	4.2
16 - 20	11341	89.6	7.8	2.6
20 +	7286	93.1	5.1	1.8
Still in education	2622	89.1	9.1	1.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	91	7.1	1.9
Urban	10757	89.9	7.7	2.4
Rural	9607	89	8.2	2.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	91.3	7.1	1.6
Employee	8284	91.9	5.8	2.3
Manual worker	2135	88.7	9.9	1.4
Not working	12852	88.1	8.8	3.1

Table 5a. Union citizenship: If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union – *by country*

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





























	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	20.1	69.8	10.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	27.7	62	10.3
 Bulgaria	1001	21.5	52.4	26.1
 Czech Rep.	1006	22.6	66.4	11
 Denmark	1000	15.7	74.1	10.3
 Germany	1006	20.9	70.9	8.2
 Estonia	1008	31.5	51.3	17.2
 Greece	1002	23.4	68.1	8.5
 Spain	1000	19.8	74.3	5.9
 France	1009	20.5	70.8	8.7
 Ireland	1000	22.4	67.9	9.8
 Italy	1013	18.1	75.7	6.2
 Cyprus	503	17.2	71.8	11.1
 Latvia	1010	32.3	47	20.7
 Lithuania	1000	22.9	56.9	20.2
 Luxembourg	511	19	75.9	5
 Hungary	1015	16	73	11
 Malta	503	12.5	74.3	13.2
 Netherlands	1005	17.9	76.6	5.5
 Austria	1006	15.5	76.9	7.5
 Poland	1012	14.4	70.6	15
 Portugal	1002	17.1	71.9	11
 Romania	1016	15.6	68.5	15.9
 Slovenia	1000	20.7	67	12.3
 Slovakia	1010	11.5	75.7	12.8
 Finland	1000	11.3	81.6	7.1
 Sweden	1003	16.2	76.1	7.8
 United Kingdom	1000	27.5	58	14.5

Table 5b. Union citizenship: If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union – *by segment*

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






	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	20.1	69.8	10.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	21.1	70.6	8.3
Female	13244	19.2	69.1	11.8
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	26	66.9	7.1
25 - 39	5793	18.8	71.6	9.6
40 - 54	7061	17.6	73.4	9
55 +	8966	20.4	67.3	12.3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	26.3	60.7	13
16 - 20	11341	19.8	69.5	10.7
20 +	7286	13.8	77.6	8.6
Still in education	2622	28	65.8	6.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	18.1	73	8.9
Urban	10757	20.3	70	9.7
Rural	9607	20.8	68.3	10.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	15.9	75.5	8.7
Employee	8284	16.7	74.6	8.7
Manual worker	2135	21.8	68.2	9.9
Not working	12852	22.7	66.1	11.2

Table 6a. EU citizens' rights: To reside in any Member State of the European Union – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_A. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	88.8	8.2	3
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	87.1	7.6	5.3
 Bulgaria	1001	86.5	5.8	7.7
 Czech Rep.	1006	81.2	15.9	2.9
 Denmark	1000	93.5	4.7	1.8
 Germany	1006	92.5	5.7	1.8
 Estonia	1008	91.7	5.2	3.1
 Greece	1002	92.5	4.9	2.6
 Spain	1000	92.1	6.3	1.6
 France	1009	87.8	9.5	2.7
 Ireland	1000	92.7	6	1.3
 Italy	1013	84.1	12.4	3.6
 Cyprus	503	88.9	8.4	2.7
 Latvia	1010	94.9	2.7	2.4
 Lithuania	1000	89.4	5.7	4.9
 Luxembourg	511	92	6.9	1.1
 Hungary	1015	90.2	5	4.8
 Malta	503	86.9	6.5	6.7
 Netherlands	1005	87.7	11.6	0.7
 Austria	1006	90	7.4	2.6
 Poland	1012	88.5	8.3	3.2
 Portugal	1002	89.5	5.8	4.7
 Romania	1016	90.8	4.7	4.6
 Slovenia	1000	86	12.5	1.6
 Slovakia	1010	87.1	7.3	5.6
 Finland	1000	96.1	3	0.9
 Sweden	1003	92.3	5.4	2.3
 United Kingdom	1000	85.5	10.5	4



Table 6b. EU citizens' rights: To reside in any Member State of the European Union – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_A. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	88.8	8.2	3
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	89.8	8.1	2.1
Female	13244	87.9	8.3	3.8
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	88.7	8.5	2.8
25 - 39	5793	89.1	8.4	2.5
40 - 54	7061	88.1	9.5	2.5
55 +	8966	89.2	7.1	3.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	84.4	10.2	5.3
16 - 20	11341	87.7	9.1	3.1
20 +	7286	92.4	5.9	1.7
Still in education	2622	91.2	6.7	2.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	88.6	8.5	2.8
Urban	10757	89.8	7.6	2.6
Rural	9607	88.2	8.8	3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	90.5	7.8	1.7
Employee	8284	90	7.8	2.2
Manual worker	2135	87.1	10.4	2.5
Not working	12852	88	8.2	3.8

Table 7a. EU citizens' rights: To acquire the nationality of any MS in which (s)he has lived for at least 5 years – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_B. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to acquire the nationality of any Member States in which he has lived for at least 5 years





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	65.4	21.5	13.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	65.3	20.2	14.4
 Bulgaria	1001	64.2	9.7	26
 Czech Rep.	1006	56.6	28.9	14.5
 Denmark	1000	57	28	15
 Germany	1006	66.7	24	9.3
 Estonia	1008	64.1	17.2	18.7
 Greece	1002	58.1	27.2	14.8
 Spain	1000	77.3	11.4	11.2
 France	1009	50.9	35.2	13.9
 Ireland	1000	64.9	22.1	13
 Italy	1013	67.9	21	11.1
 Cyprus	503	74.9	13	12.1
 Latvia	1010	77.8	9	13.2
 Lithuania	1000	65	17.5	17.5
 Luxembourg	511	66.5	26.9	6.6
 Hungary	1015	78.3	7.6	14.1
 Malta	503	72.7	9.2	18.1
 Netherlands	1005	66.5	26.7	6.8
 Austria	1006	57.3	26.1	16.7
 Poland	1012	69.7	13	17.3
 Portugal	1002	74.4	9.6	16.1
 Romania	1016	72.8	11.8	15.4
 Slovenia	1000	72.6	14.6	12.8
 Slovakia	1010	71.8	13.7	14.5
 Finland	1000	83.3	9.9	6.8
 Sweden	1003	66.4	21.1	12.5
 United Kingdom	1000	59.3	24.7	16

Table 7b. EU citizens' rights: To acquire the nationality of any MS in which (s)he has lived for at least 5 years – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_B. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to acquire the nationality of any Member States in which he has lived for at least 5 years






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	65.4	21.5	13.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	66.5	22.4	11.2
Female	13244	64.4	20.6	15
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	73.7	18.8	7.5
25 - 39	5793	62.4	25	12.6
40 - 54	7061	62.3	24.2	13.5
55 +	8966	66.5	18.2	15.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	66.6	19.8	13.6
16 - 20	11341	66.2	20.9	12.9
20 +	7286	60.7	24.5	14.8
Still in education	2622	72.4	18.7	8.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	65.2	22	12.8
Urban	10757	66.3	20.4	13.3
Rural	9607	64.5	22.6	12.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	62.6	22.1	15.3
Employee	8284	60.7	25.9	13.4
Manual worker	2135	66.8	23.3	9.9
Not working	12852	68.6	18.2	13.2

Table 8a. EU citizens' rights: To make a complaint to the EC, EP or European Ombudsman – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_C. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	87	6.8	6.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	82	7.6	10.3
 Bulgaria	1001	83.6	4	12.4
 Czech Rep.	1006	75.1	18	6.8
 Denmark	1000	92.5	4.3	3.2
 Germany	1006	86.9	8.7	4.4
 Estonia	1008	87.9	5.8	6.3
 Greece	1002	87.5	6.1	6.4
 Spain	1000	92.1	4.3	3.6
 France	1009	81.6	9.9	8.5
 Ireland	1000	94.4	4.2	1.4
 Italy	1013	81.6	9.3	9.1
 Cyprus	503	91.3	3.7	5
 Latvia	1010	94.8	1.8	3.3
 Lithuania	1000	76.7	6.8	16.5
 Luxembourg	511	89.2	7.1	3.7
 Hungary	1015	88.9	4.7	6.4
 Malta	503	83	3.6	13.4
 Netherlands	1005	94.2	3.8	2
 Austria	1006	89.1	7.7	3.2
 Poland	1012	91	3.5	5.4
 Portugal	1002	84.6	5.2	10.2
 Romania	1016	84.5	3.7	11.8
 Slovenia	1000	95.3	3.5	1.2
 Slovakia	1010	85.9	5.7	8.4
 Finland	1000	94.9	3.4	1.7
 Sweden	1003	89.5	6.1	4.4
 United Kingdom	1000	91.5	4.8	3.7

Table 8b. EU citizens' rights: To make a complaint to the EC, EP or European Ombudsman – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_C. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	87	6.8	6.2
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	88.8	6.3	4.9
Female	13244	85.2	7.4	7.4
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	82.9	11.3	5.8
25 - 39	5793	88.1	5.9	6
40 - 54	7061	88.4	6.4	5.2
55 +	8966	86.8	6	7.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	82.7	7.9	9.4
16 - 20	11341	86.8	7	6.2
20 +	7286	91.4	4.5	4.1
Still in education	2622	83.8	10.5	5.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	89.5	6.1	4.4
Urban	10757	87.3	6.5	6.2
Rural	9607	85.6	7.7	6.7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	89.2	6.6	4.2
Employee	8284	89.7	5.7	4.6
Manual worker	2135	83.9	8.8	7.3
Not working	12852	85.3	7.3	7.3

Table 9a. EU citizens' rights: To be treated exactly in the same way as a country national anywhere in the EU – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_D. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - When residing in another Member State, he/she has the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	84.7	11.2	4.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	83.3	8.6	8.2
 Bulgaria	1001	83	4.4	12.6
 Czech Rep.	1006	69.1	25	5.9
 Denmark	1000	71.5	22.9	5.6
 Germany	1006	78.8	18.3	2.9
 Estonia	1008	83.2	12.8	4.1
 Greece	1002	84.2	11.4	4.4
 Spain	1000	93.1	5.6	1.3
 France	1009	83.5	12.4	4.1
 Ireland	1000	91.2	7.7	1.1
 Italy	1013	92.3	4.7	3
 Cyprus	503	86.6	8.3	5.1
 Latvia	1010	89.6	7.1	3.4
 Lithuania	1000	84.3	8.9	6.8
 Luxembourg	511	87.5	10.8	1.7
 Hungary	1015	82.1	11.2	6.7
 Malta	503	89.4	4.2	6.4
 Netherlands	1005	80.7	16.4	2.8
 Austria	1006	80.5	15.5	4
 Poland	1012	87.6	6.8	5.6
 Portugal	1002	92.9	3.2	3.9
 Romania	1016	85.9	5.6	8.5
 Slovenia	1000	76	17.8	6.2
 Slovakia	1010	84.4	8.4	7.3
 Finland	1000	88.5	9.3	2.1
 Sweden	1003	81.5	15	3.5
 United Kingdom	1000	82.7	12.8	4.5

Table 9b. EU citizens' rights: To be treated exactly in the same way as a country national anywhere in the EU – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_D. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - When residing in another Member State, he/she has the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	84.7	11.2	4.2
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	85.5	11.7	2.8
Female	13244	83.9	10.7	5.4
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	86.6	10.7	2.7
25 - 39	5793	84.9	11.4	3.7
40 - 54	7061	84.3	12.3	3.5
55 +	8966	84.3	10.2	5.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	83.8	10.7	5.5
16 - 20	11341	84.7	10.9	4.4
20 +	7286	85.3	11.8	2.9
Still in education	2622	85.4	11.4	3.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	85.9	11.5	2.6
Urban	10757	86.2	9.8	4
Rural	9607	82.6	12.6	4.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	86.5	10.9	2.6
Employee	8284	84.1	12.7	3.2
Manual worker	2135	84.7	12	3.3
Not working	12852	84.7	10.1	5.1

Table 10a. EU citizens' rights: To ask for help at embassies of other Member States – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_E. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - Being outside the EU he/she has the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	78.8	10.5	10.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	76.4	9.3	14.4
 Bulgaria	1001	76.2	3.7	20.1
 Czech Rep.	1006	71.7	15.9	12.4
 Denmark	1000	76.9	12.5	10.5
 Germany	1006	82.3	12.2	5.5
 Estonia	1008	87.4	5.2	7.4
 Greece	1002	79.1	9.8	11.1
 Spain	1000	86.3	5.9	7.8
 France	1009	70	16.2	13.8
 Ireland	1000	84.5	10.4	5.2
 Italy	1013	86.8	8.1	5.1
 Cyprus	503	78	7.7	14.3
 Latvia	1010	85.2	3.7	11.1
 Lithuania	1000	79.6	7.2	13.2
 Luxembourg	511	83.2	10.9	5.9
 Hungary	1015	83.6	4.2	12.2
 Malta	503	74.2	10.8	15
 Netherlands	1005	82.5	11.2	6.3
 Austria	1006	79.1	11.1	9.8
 Poland	1012	78.4	5.6	16
 Portugal	1002	80.9	7.9	11.3
 Romania	1016	75.6	7.7	16.7
 Slovenia	1000	79	14.4	6.6
 Slovakia	1010	71.3	12.9	15.9
 Finland	1000	91.7	4.1	4.3
 Sweden	1003	66.3	20.2	13.5
 United Kingdom	1000	70.7	12.7	16.6



Table 10b. EU citizens' rights: To ask for help at embassies of other Member States – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_E. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - Being outside the EU he/she has the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	78.8	10.5	10.8
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	78.4	11.2	10.4
Female	13244	79.1	9.8	11.1
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	77.5	13.5	9
25 - 39	5793	79.6	9.6	10.8
40 - 54	7061	80.6	9.6	9.8
55 +	8966	77.4	10.5	12.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	74	12.6	13.5
16 - 20	11341	79.3	10	10.7
20 +	7286	81.2	9.1	9.7
Still in education	2622	77.6	13.4	9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	80	8.9	11.1
Urban	10757	80	10	10
Rural	9607	76.9	12	11.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	81.2	8.7	10.1
Employee	8284	79.7	10.3	10
Manual worker	2135	75.7	12.3	12.1
Not working	12852	78.2	10.6	11.2

Table 11a. EU citizens' rights: To participate in a Citizens' initiative – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_F. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	67.9	12.5	19.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	64.4	11.1	24.5
 Bulgaria	1001	61.1	5.1	33.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	51.8	27.7	20.5
 Denmark	1000	54.8	18.6	26.6
 Germany	1006	77.8	14.6	7.5
 Estonia	1008	54.1	12.2	33.7
 Greece	1002	74.5	7.1	18.4
 Spain	1000	74.9	9.5	15.7
 France	1009	62.5	16.1	21.4
 Ireland	1000	75.2	9.6	15.1
 Italy	1013	74.4	10.3	15.3
 Cyprus	503	73.2	4.3	22.6
 Latvia	1010	60	10	30
 Lithuania	1000	52.3	10.6	37.1
 Luxembourg	511	76.7	11.9	11.4
 Hungary	1015	70	6.9	23.1
 Malta	503	61.4	4.1	34.5
 Netherlands	1005	78.5	11.3	10.3
 Austria	1006	78.3	10.4	11.3
 Poland	1012	59.9	9.2	30.9
 Portugal	1002	77.8	5.4	16.7
 Romania	1016	60.7	8.4	30.9
 Slovenia	1000	75.8	9.9	14.3
 Slovakia	1010	63.1	10.3	26.6
 Finland	1000	73.9	12.1	14
 Sweden	1003	59.7	16.7	23.6
 United Kingdom	1000	55.3	15.9	28.8

Table 11b. EU citizens' rights: To participate in a Citizens' initiative – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_F. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are 'citizens of the European Union' already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have? - He/she has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	67.9	12.5	19.6
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	70	12.7	17.3
Female	13244	66	12.2	21.7
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	70.4	14.4	15.2
25 - 39	5793	70.2	11.2	18.6
40 - 54	7061	70.2	12	17.8
55 +	8966	64	13	23
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	63.3	13	23.7
16 - 20	11341	66.1	13.5	20.4
20 +	7286	72.4	10.4	17.3
Still in education	2622	71.2	13.3	15.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	70.2	11.1	18.7
Urban	10757	68.1	12.2	19.7
Rural	9607	66.9	13.7	19.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	72.6	9.9	17.5
Employee	8284	69.6	12	18.3
Manual worker	2135	68.7	13	18.3
Not working	12852	66	13.2	20.8

Table 12a. Type/level of help that embassies should provide to EU citizens – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type/level of help you will get, depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with more:





























	Total N	% Any of the embassies should define themselves what type of help they provide	% Any of the embassies should provide at least a minimum help	% Any of the embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	6.6	27.7	61.9	3.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	1000	7.9	34.2	51	6.8
 Bulgaria	1001	11.6	27.4	49.8	11.2
 Czech Rep.	1006	15.3	39.6	39	6.1
 Denmark	1000	10.5	37.1	48.8	3.6
 Germany	1006	3.8	31.3	64	1
 Estonia	1008	9.6	41.3	46.7	2.4
 Greece	1002	7.1	13.3	75.6	4
 Spain	1000	6.7	17.8	72	3.6
 France	1009	4.2	26.8	66.3	2.8
 Ireland	1000	3.8	27.1	67.3	1.7
 Italy	1013	8	19.6	70.8	1.6
 Cyprus	503	9.4	12.9	72.5	5.2
 Latvia	1010	10.7	37.4	47.6	4.3
 Lithuania	1000	13.3	41.1	39.1	6.5
 Luxembourg	511	3.4	28.3	66.6	1.8
 Hungary	1015	6.3	36	55.4	2.3
 Malta	503	4.5	16.5	74.1	4.9
 Netherlands	1005	3.1	31.7	63.5	1.7
 Austria	1006	2.4	27.5	67.3	2.8
 Poland	1012	11.7	29.2	48.1	11
 Portugal	1002	5.8	19.3	70.2	4.7
 Romania	1016	8.3	28.5	52	11.2
 Slovenia	1000	4.2	34.9	57.5	3.4
 Slovakia	1010	9.8	35.1	47.4	7.7
 Finland	1000	3	48	47.6	1.4
 Sweden	1003	5.8	41.1	50.3	2.9
 United Kingdom	1000	6.8	29.8	61	2.4

Table 12b. Type/level of help that embassies should provide to EU citizens – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type/level of help you will get, depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with more:






	Total N	% Any of the embassies should define themselves what type of help they provide	% Any of the embassies should provide at least a minimum help	% Any of the embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	6.6	27.7	61.9	3.8
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	12397	6.8	29.2	60.6	3.4
Female	13244	6.5	26.2	63.2	4.1
 <b>AGE</b>					
15 - 24	3615	7.5	35	55.5	1.9
25 - 39	5793	6.8	28.9	61.8	2.6
40 - 54	7061	6.8	27.3	63.2	2.8
55 +	8966	6.2	24.5	63.5	5.9
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	3848	7.4	22.8	62.9	7
16 - 20	11341	6.3	26	64.1	3.7
20 +	7286	6.5	29.6	61.6	2.3
Still in education	2622	7.4	37.9	52.6	2.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	5086	8.1	29.6	59.8	2.6
Urban	10757	6.8	28.3	61.2	3.7
Rural	9607	5.7	26.3	63.9	4.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	2224	8.7	22.6	64.9	3.7
Employee	8284	5.8	30.3	61.9	2
Manual worker	2135	8.3	28.8	59.3	3.6
Not working	12852	6.5	26.8	61.9	4.8

Table 13a. Assistance under the same conditions should be provided by embassies to family members of EU citizens who are non-EU citizens – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q6. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?**


































	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25641	65	27.7	7.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1000	40.7	48.8	10.5
 Bulgaria	1001	61.1	20.9	18
 Czech Rep.	1006	58.6	34.7	6.7
 Denmark	1000	51.3	42.2	6.5
 Germany	1006	65.3	29.8	4.9
 Estonia	1008	68.6	21	10.4
 Greece	1002	73.1	22.8	4.1
 Spain	1000	68.7	25.7	5.6
 France	1009	63.9	31	5.1
 Ireland	1000	70.6	25.7	3.7
 Italy	1013	78.1	16.3	5.5
 Cyprus	503	66.5	27.2	6.4
 Latvia	1010	72.1	17.1	10.8
 Lithuania	1000	55.9	30.8	13.3
 Luxembourg	511	63.2	34.6	2.2
 Hungary	1015	67	23.7	9.3
 Malta	503	58.8	29.7	11.5
 Netherlands	1005	49.7	47.5	2.9
 Austria	1006	60.9	33.6	5.5
 Poland	1012	67.3	17.8	14.9
 Portugal	1002	73.9	15.3	10.8
 Romania	1016	73.2	15.4	11.4
 Slovenia	1000	58.5	37.9	3.6
 Slovakia	1010	61	22	17.1
 Finland	1000	67.5	29.6	3
 Sweden	1003	37.7	53.1	9.2
 United Kingdom	1000	57.5	33.8	8.7

Table 13b. Assistance under the same conditions should be provided by embassies to family members of EU citizens who are non-EU citizens – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q6. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?**

	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25641	65	27.7	7.4
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12397	64.9	29	6
Female	13244	65	26.4	8.6
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3615	71.7	22.6	5.8
25 - 39	5793	68.7	25.6	5.7
40 - 54	7061	64.6	29.2	6.2
55 +	8966	60.4	29.8	9.8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	3848	63.3	26.7	10
16 - 20	11341	65.1	27.5	7.4
20 +	7286	63.8	30.3	5.9
Still in education	2622	70.9	22.9	6.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	5086	65	28.8	6.2
Urban	10757	64.8	27.5	7.7
Rural	9607	65.3	27.4	7.2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2224	60.9	33.4	5.7
Employee	8284	65.1	29.2	5.7
Manual worker	2135	67.5	25.8	6.7
Not working	12852	65.1	26	8.8

## 7. Survey details

This survey on the General population survey on “*Awareness of Citizen’s rights*” (No 294) was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Justice , Freedom and Security, Directorate D - Fundamental Rights and Citizenship - Unit D.2. - Citizenship.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country, with the exception of the Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (70% webCATI and 30% F2F interviews). Note: Flash Eurobarometer surveys systematically include mobile phones in samples in Austria, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 11/03/2010 and the 15/03/2010 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
France	FR	Efficienc3	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosh	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 11/03/2010 - 15/03/2010)

### Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.



### Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents, but in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta the sample size was 500 interviews. The below table shows the achieved sample size by country

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

### TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25641</b>	<b>100</b>
BE	1000	3.9	540	2.1
BG	1001	3.9	409	1.6
CZ	1006	3.9	542	2.1
DK	1000	3.9	273	1.1
DE	1006	3.9	4359	17.0
EE	1008	3.9	70	0.3
EL	1002	3.9	589	2.3
ES	1000	3.9	2338	9.1
FR	1009	3.9	3175	12.4
IE	1000	3.9	211	0.8
IT	1013	4.0	3125	12.2
CY	503	2.0	39	0.2
LV	1010	3.9	121	0.5
LT	1000	3.9	175	0.7
LU	511	2.0	24	0.1
HU	1015	4.0	525	2.0
MT	503	2.0	21	0.1
NL	1005	3.9	824	3.2
AT	1006	3.9	431	1.7
PL	1012	3.9	1974	7.7
PT	1002	3.9	551	2.1
RO	1016	4.0	1122	4.4
SI	1000	3.9	106	0.4
SK	1010	3.9	278	1.1
FI	1000	3.9	269	1.0
SE	1003	3.9	465	1.8
UK	1000	3.9	3084	12.0

## Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables results volumes.

## Tables of results

### VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

### VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

## Sampling error

Surveys are designed and conducted to provide an estimate of a true value of characteristics of a population at a given time. An estimate of a survey is unlikely to exactly equal the true population quantity of interest for a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is that data in a survey are collected from only some – a sample of – members of the population, this to make data collection cheaper and faster. The “margin of error” is a common summary of sampling error, which quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result.

Usually, one calculates a 95 percent confidence interval of the format: survey estimate +/- margin of error. This interval of values will contain the true population value at least 95% of time.

For example, if it was estimated that 45% of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency and this estimate is based on a sample of 100 EU citizens, the associated margin of error is about 10 percentage points. The 95 percent confidence interval for support for a European single currency would be (45%-10%) to (45%+10%), suggesting that in the EU the support for a European single currency could range from 35% to 55%. Because of the small sample size of 100 EU citizens, there is considerable uncertainty about whether or not the citizens of the EU support a single currency.

As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. Larger samples are more likely to give results closer to the true population quantity and thus have smaller margins of error. For example, a sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 4.5 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 3 percentage points.

**Margin of error (95% confidence interval)**

Survey estimate	Sample size (n)									
	10	50	100	150	200	400	800	1000	2000	4000
5%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
10%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
25%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
50%	31.0%	13.9%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%	1.5%
75%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
90%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
95%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%

(The values in the table are the margin of error – at 95% confidence level – for a given survey estimate and sample size)

The examples show that the size of a sample is a crucial factor affecting the margin of error. Nevertheless, once past a certain point – a sample size of 800 or 1,000 – the improvement is small. For example, to reduce the margin of error to 1.5% would require a sample size of 4,000.

## 8. Questionnaire

**Q1. This survey concerns the citizenship of the European Union. Are you familiar with the term “citizen of the European Union”?**

[READ OUT-ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Yes and you know what it means. .... 1
- Yes, you have heard about it, but you are not sure what it means..... 2
- No, you have never heard the term “citizen of the European Union”. ..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

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

[READ OUT-ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Very well informed..... 1
- Well informed..... 2
- Not well informed..... 3
- Not informed at all..... 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

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

[READ OUT-ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- True ..... 1
  - False ..... 2
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) You have to ask to become a citizen of the Union..... 1 2 9
- b) You are both a citizen of the Union and (nationality) at the same time ..... 1 2 9
- c) If you so wish, you can choose not to be a citizen of the Union..... 1 2 9

**Q4. In fact, all citizens of the EU Member States are “citizens of the European Union” already since 1992. In your opinion what rights does a citizen of the Union have?**

[READ OUT-ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Yes ..... 1
  - No..... 2
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) He/she has the right to reside in any Member State of the European Union, subject to certain conditions..... 1 2 9

- b) He/she has the right to acquire the nationality of any Member States in which he has lived for at least 5 years ..... 1 2 9
- c) He/she has the right to make a complaint to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Ombudsman ..... 1 2 9
- d) When residing in another Member State, he/she has the right to be treated exactly in the same way as a national of that State. .... 1 2 9
- e) Being outside the EU he/she has the right to ask for help at embassies of other EU Member States, if his/her country does not have an embassy there. .... 1 2 9
- f) He/she has the right to participate in a Citizens' initiative, a request signed by at least 1 million EU citizens inviting the European Commission to propose a new policy measure. .... 1 2 9

**Q5. If you are in a country where [Member State of which the interviewed is a national] does not have an embassy, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to get help from the embassy of any other EU Member State. The type/level of help you will get, depends on which embassy you go to. Which statement do you agree with more:**

[READ OUT-ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Any of the embassies should define themselves what type of help they provide OR..... 1
- Any of the embassies should provide at least a minimum help OR ..... 2
- Any of the embassies should provide exactly the same type of help as I would get from my own embassy. .... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

**Q6. In cases where family members of EU citizens are not nationals of an EU Member State, do you believe they should be entitled to assistance by the embassies of Member States under the same conditions as EU citizens?**

[READ OUT-ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Yes..... 1
- No ..... 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

### D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1] Male
- [2] Female

### D2. How old are you?

[\_][\_] years old  
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?**

[WRITE IN THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [\_][\_] years old  
 [00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]  
 [01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]  
 [99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...**

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES]

- Self-employed**
- i.e. :
  - farmer, forester, fisherman..... 11
  - owner of a shop, craftsman ..... 12
  - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) ..... 13
  - manager of a company ..... 14
  - other ..... 15
- Employee**
- i.e. :
  - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) ..... 21
  - general management, director or top management ..... 22
  - middle management ..... 23
  - Civil servant ..... 24
  - office clerk..... 25
  - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc....)..... 26
  - other ..... 27
- Manual worker**
- i.e. :
  - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) ..... 31
  - Manual worker ..... 32
  - unskilled manual worker..... 33
  - other ..... 34
- Without a professional activity**
- i.e. :
  - looking after the home ..... 41
  - student (full time)..... 42
  - retired ..... 43
  - seeking a job..... 44
  - other ..... 45
- [Refusal]..... 99

**D6. Would you say you live in a ...?**

- metropolitan zone ..... 1
- other town/urban centre..... 2
- rural zone ..... 3
- [Refusal] ..... 9