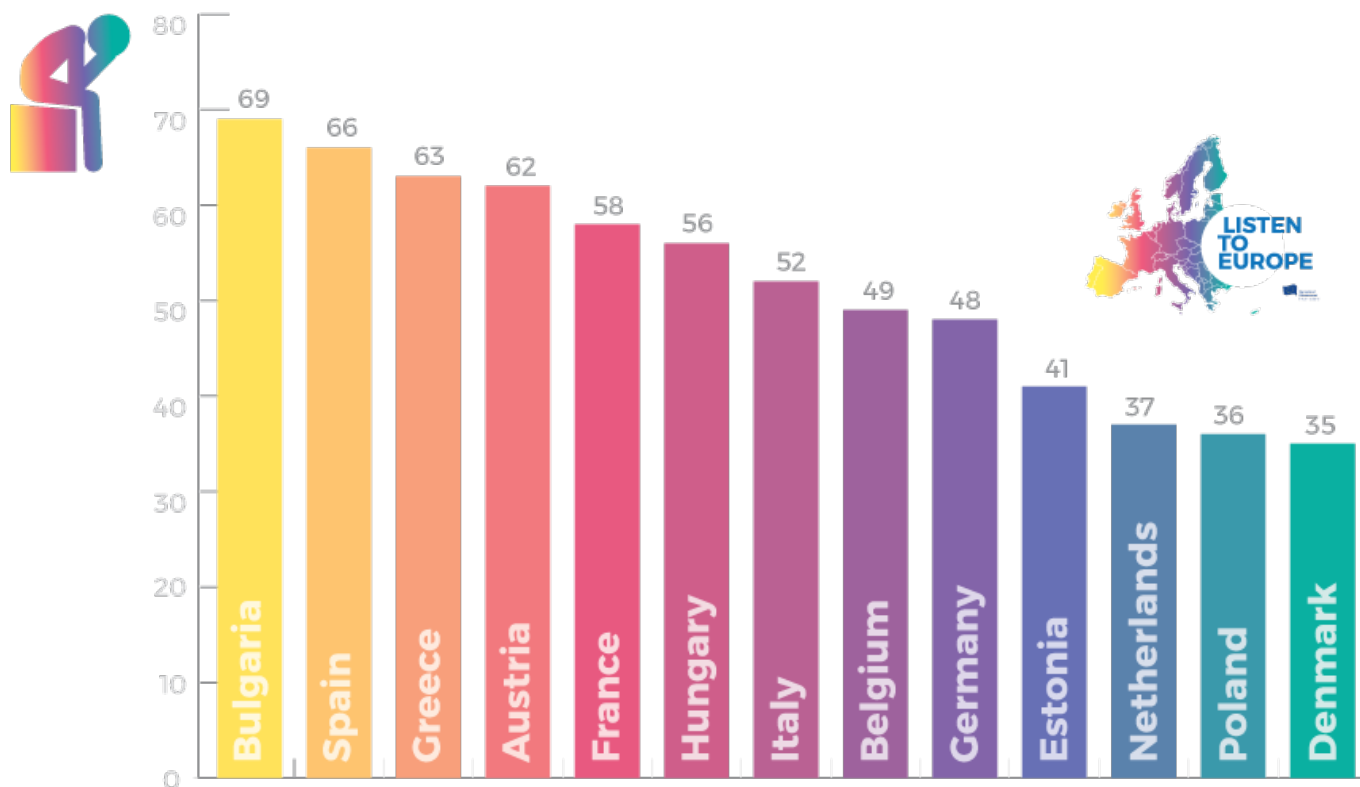


ALIENATION

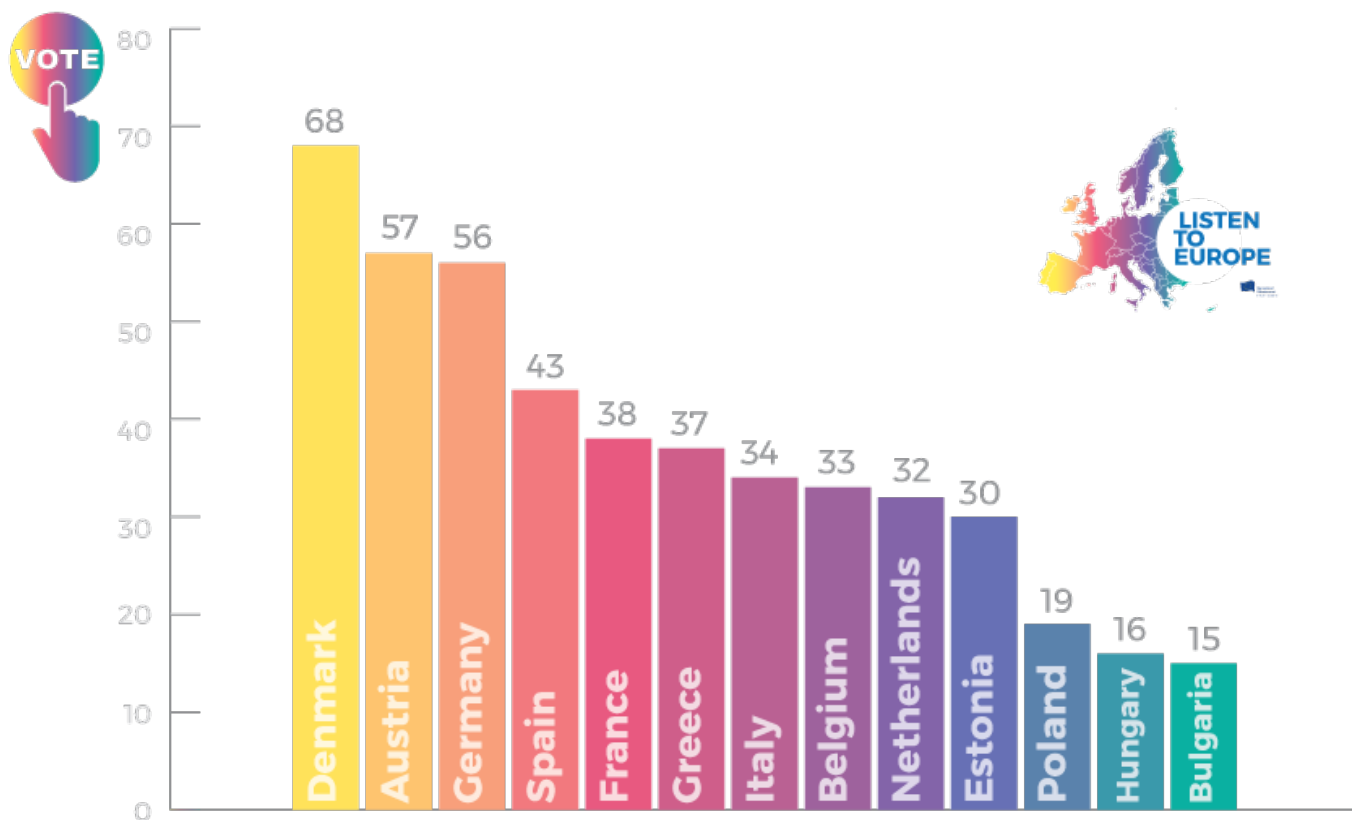
The percentage of people who strongly agree at least once that

1. "People like me are being left behind,"
2. "Our best days in [nation] are behind us," or
3. "Economic inequality is growing in [nation]."



DEMOCRACY

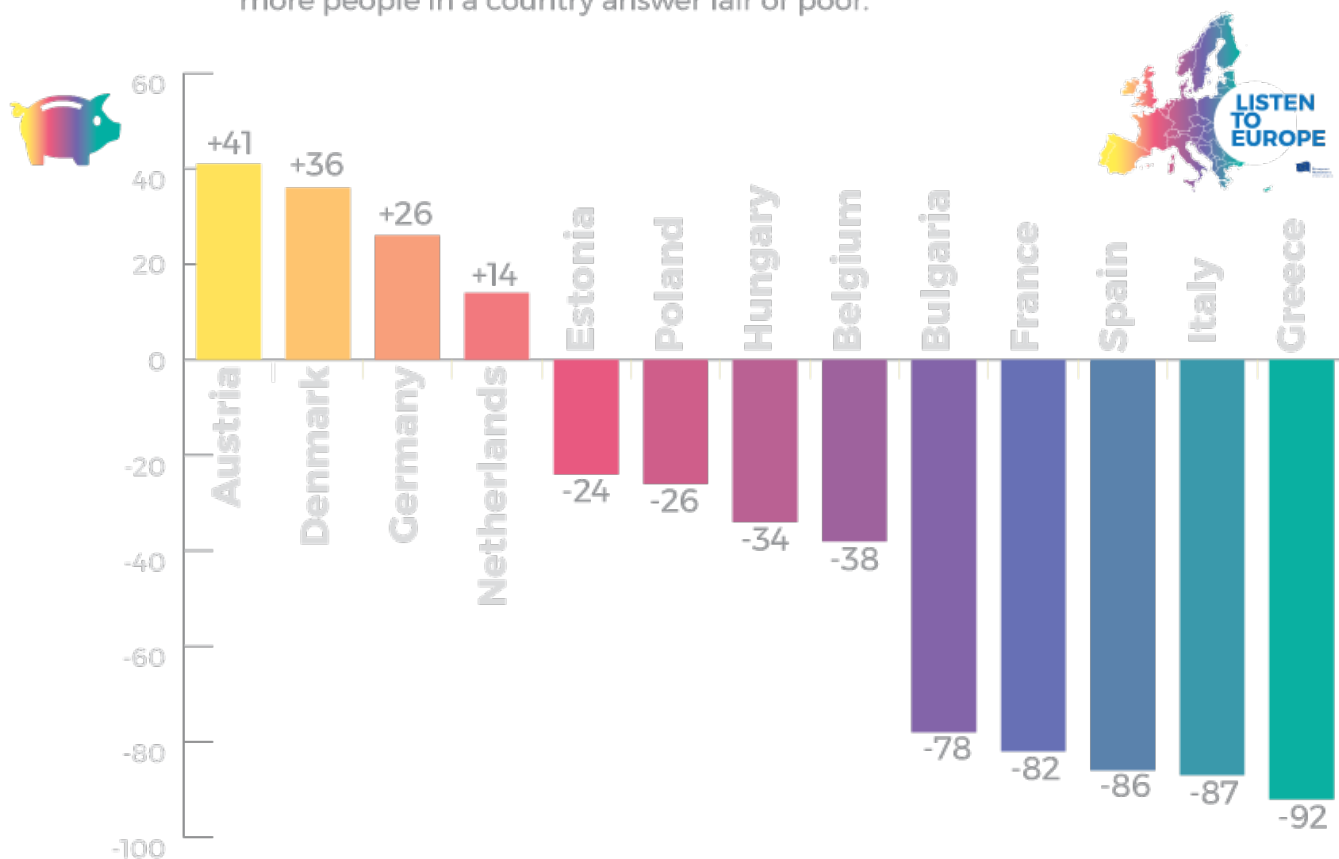
The percentage of people who always support democracy.



This measurement is based on five questions that ask about democratic governance and institutions. The reported percentage represents people who gave pro-democracy answers to every question.

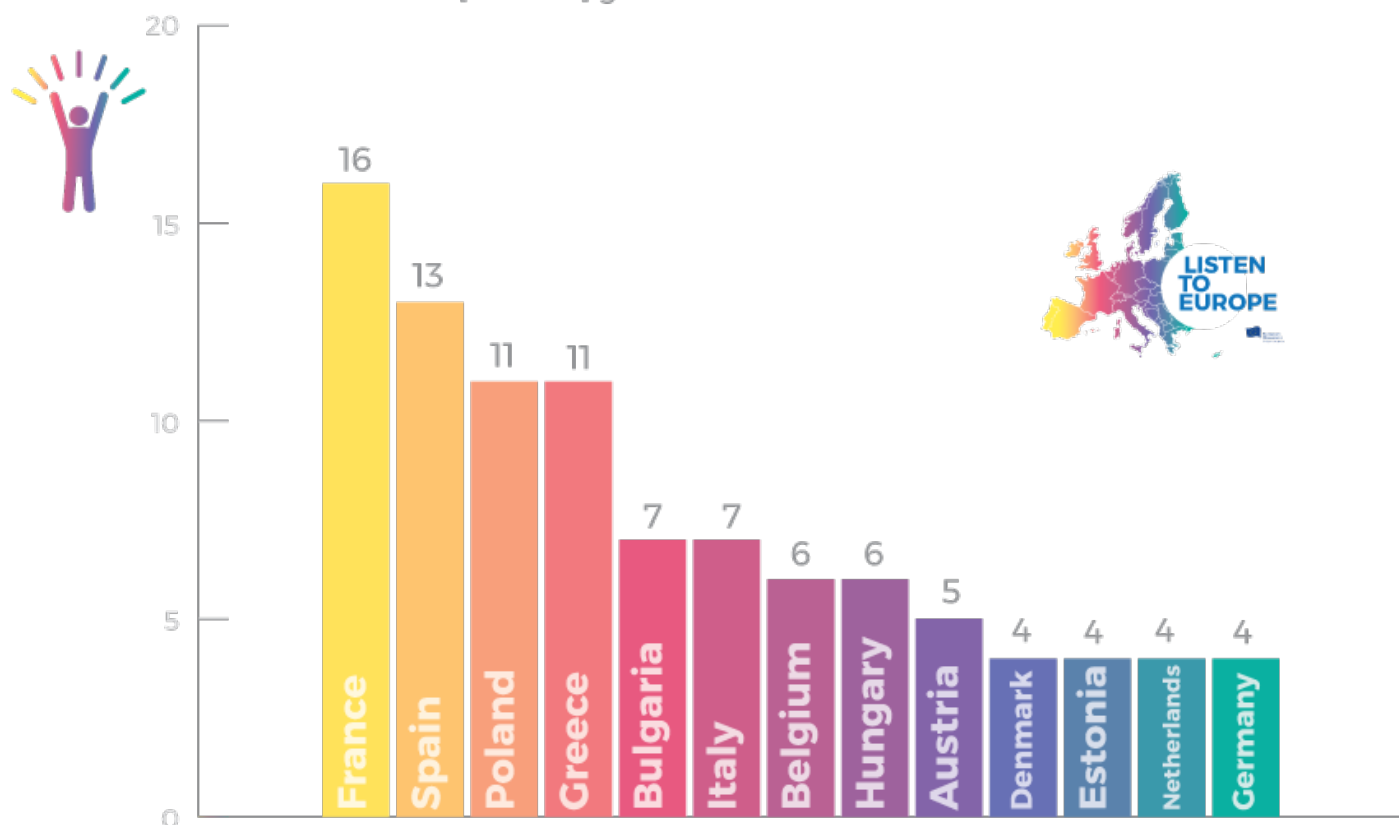
ECONOMY

The percentage of people who rate economic conditions today as excellent or good minus those who say it is only fair or poor. A negative percentage means more people in a country answer fair or poor.



EMPOWERMENT

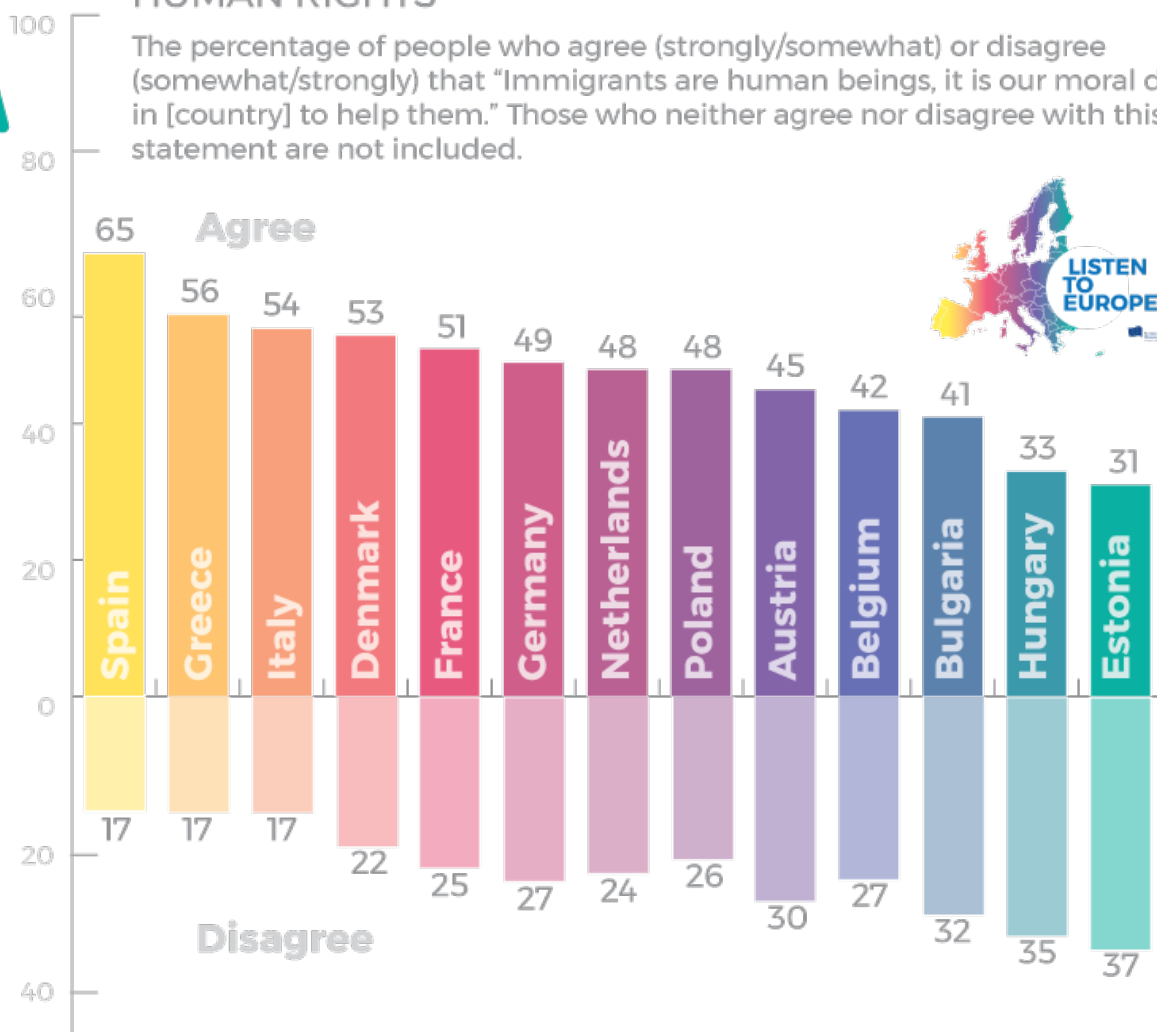
The percentage of people who strongly agree that "I can make a difference in how [nation's] government works."





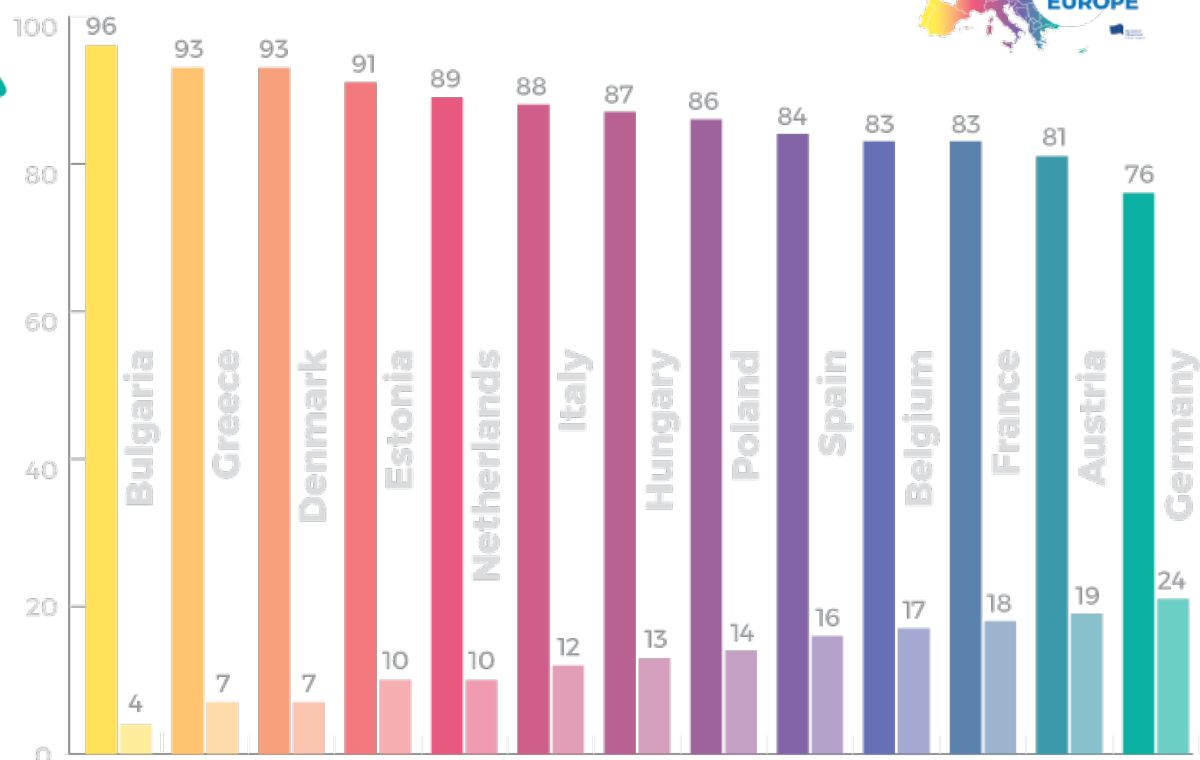
HUMAN RIGHTS

The percentage of people who agree (strongly/somewhat) or disagree (somewhat/strongly) that "Immigrants are human beings, it is our moral duty in [country] to help them." Those who neither agree nor disagree with this statement are not included.



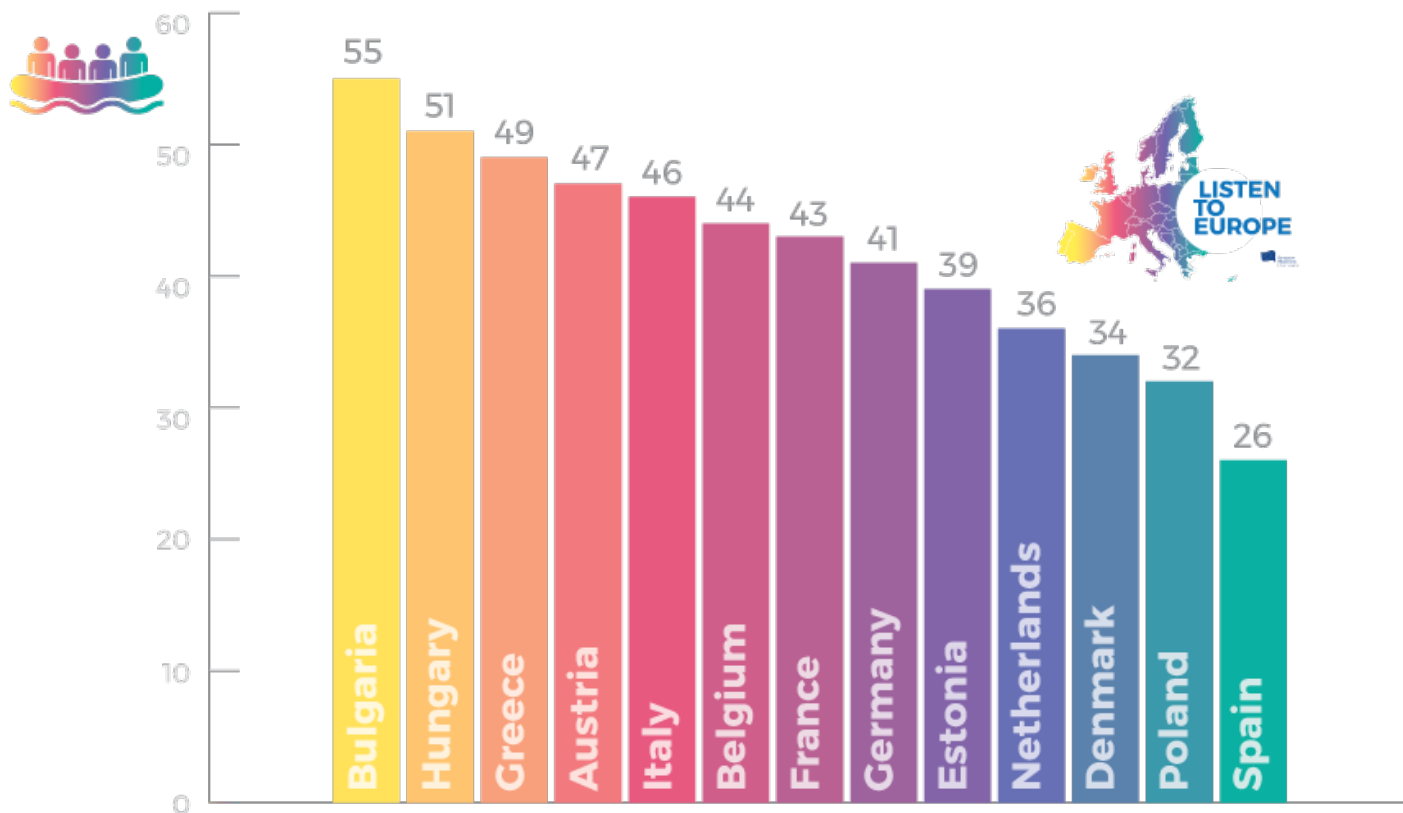
IDENTITY

The percentage of people who self-identify as either their nationality only or nationality first and European second versus those who identify as European first and their nationality second or European only.



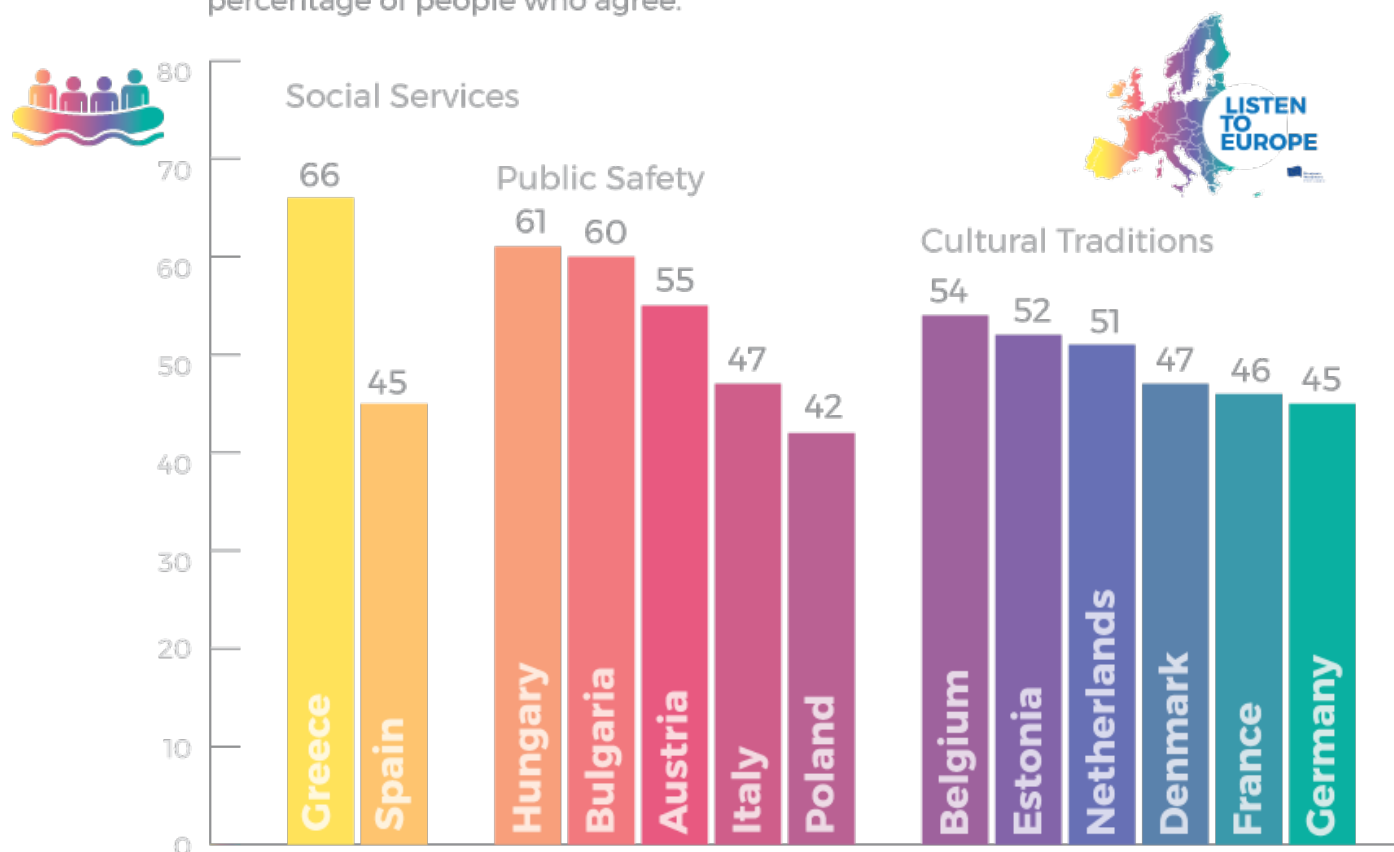
IMMIGRATION

The percentage of people who agree "[country] would be stronger if we stopped all immigration."



IMMIGRATION

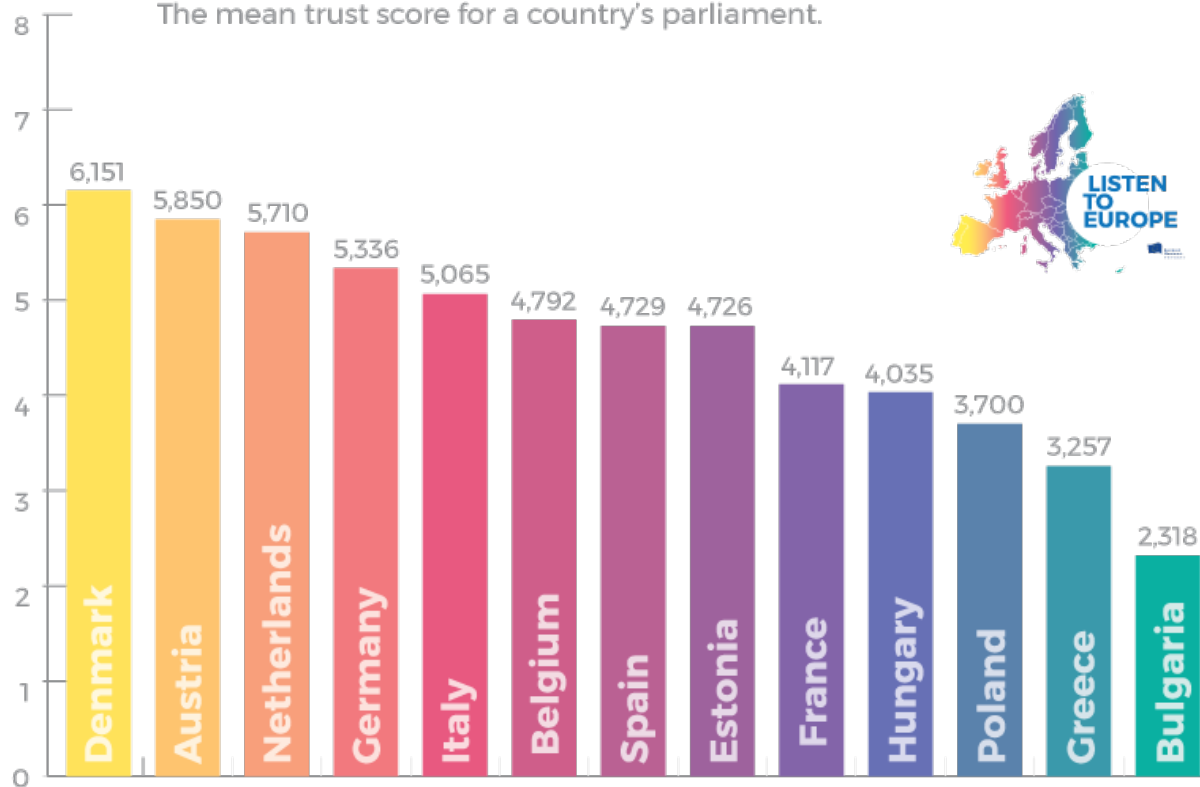
The top threat people think immigration poses to their country and the percentage of people who agree.



TRUST COUNTRY'S PARLIAMENT



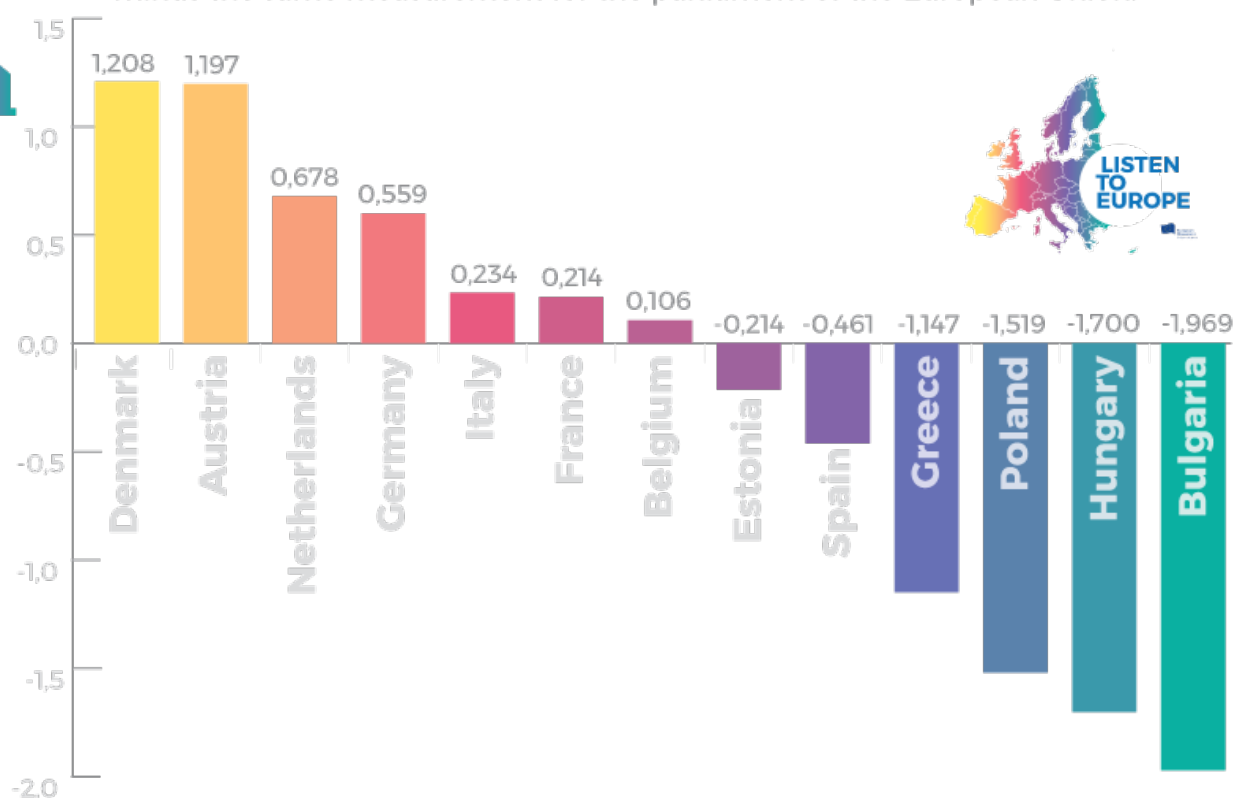
The mean trust score for a country's parliament.



The mean score represents how much -- on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 represents no trust at all and 10 represents completely trust -- a country's parliament is trusted.

RELATIVE TRUST OF PARLIAMENTS

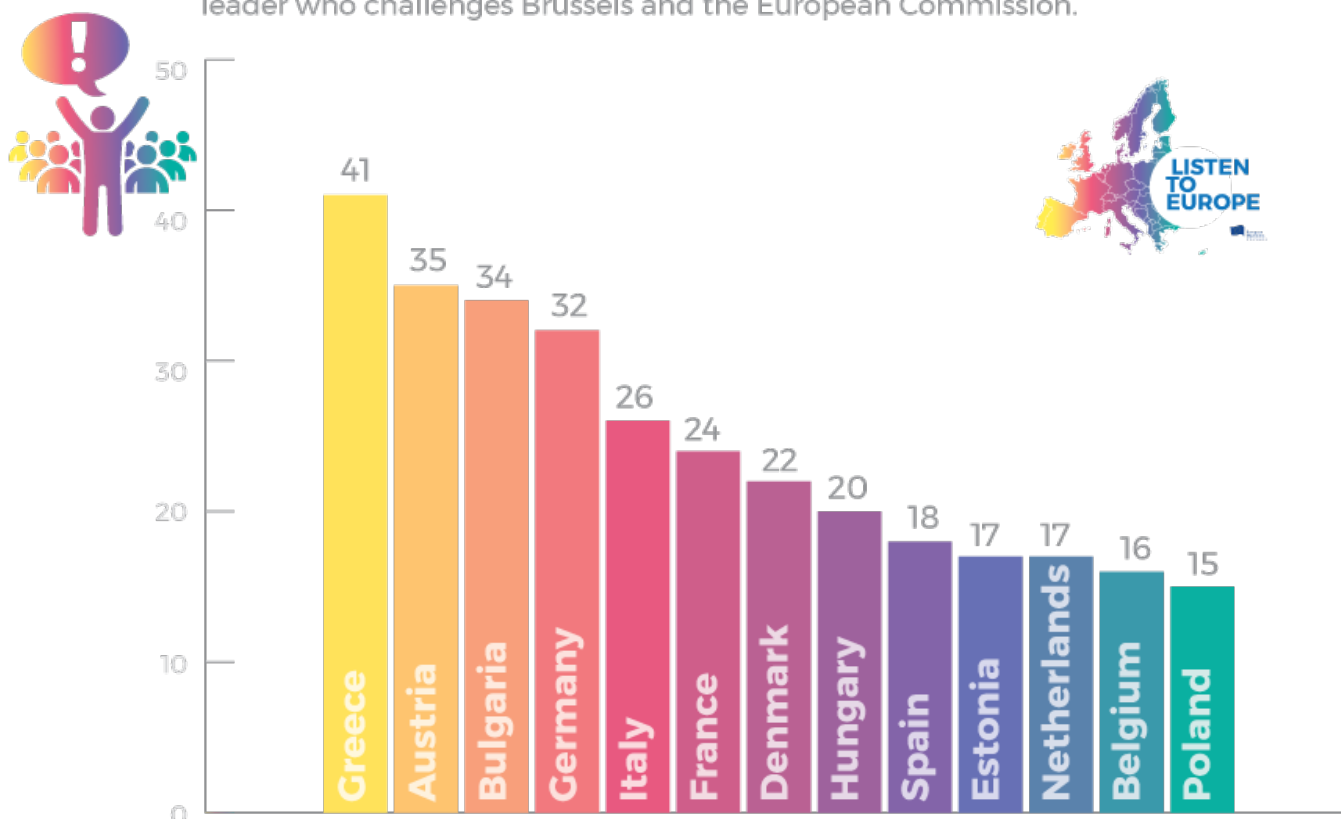
The reported score represents the mean trust score for a country's parliament minus the same measurement for the parliament of the European Union.



A positive score means a country's parliament is more trusted than the European parliament.
A negative score means the European parliament is more trusted than a country's parliament.

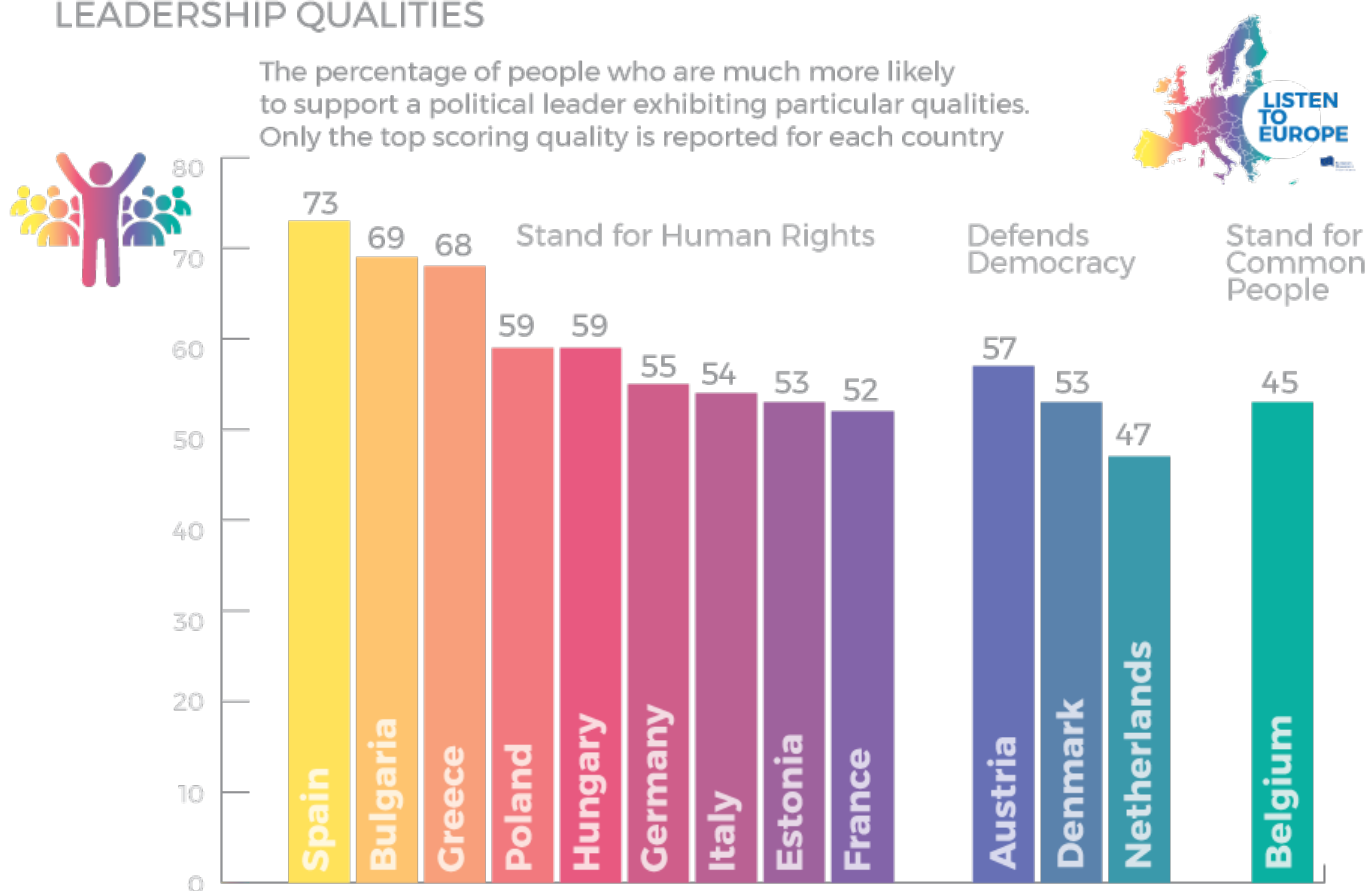
LEADERSHIP QUALITY: Challenges Brussels and the European Commission

The percentage of people who are much more likely to support a political leader who challenges Brussels and the European Commission.



LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

The percentage of people who are much more likely to support a political leader exhibiting particular qualities. Only the top scoring quality is reported for each country.

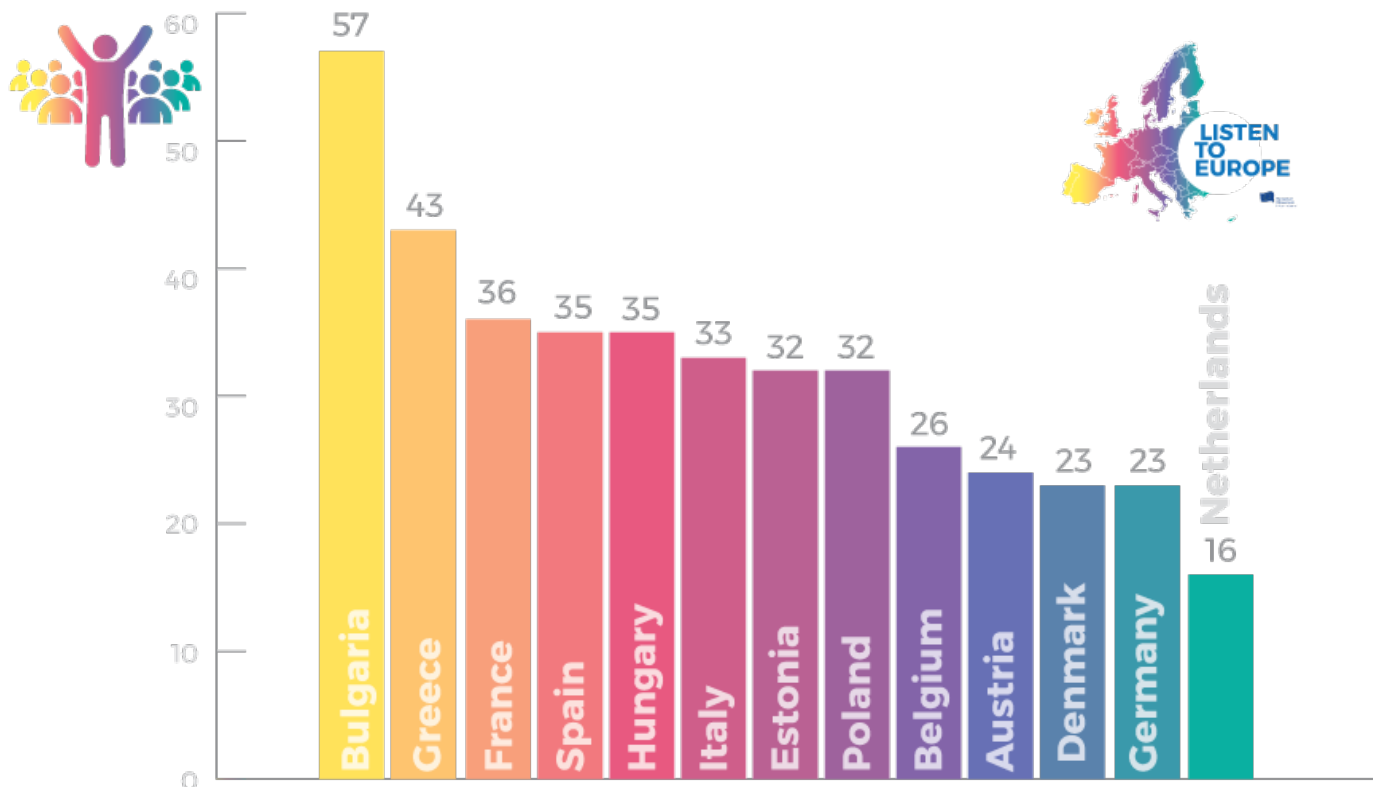


The qualities tested are:

1. Listening to alternative points of view,
 2. Standing up for common people versus the elites,
 3. Willingness to make compromises,
 4. Standing up for human rights,
 5. Defending democracy and democratic institutions,
 6. Warning that a nation faces many threats, and
 7. Willingness to challenge Brussels and the European Commission.
- Qualities evaluated separately.

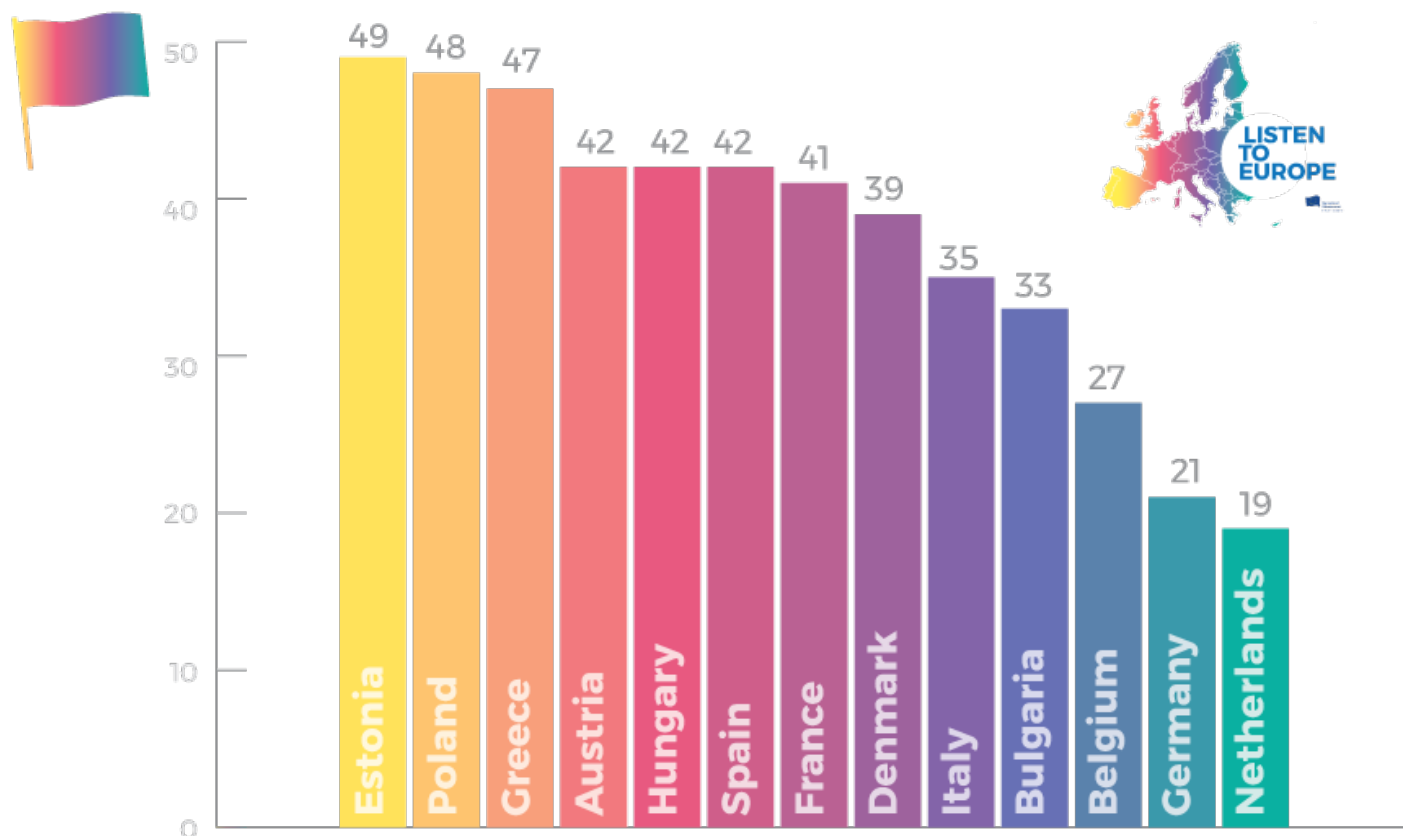
LEADERSHIP QUALITY: Warns about Threats

The percentage of people who are much more likely to support a political leader who warns that a country is facing many threats.



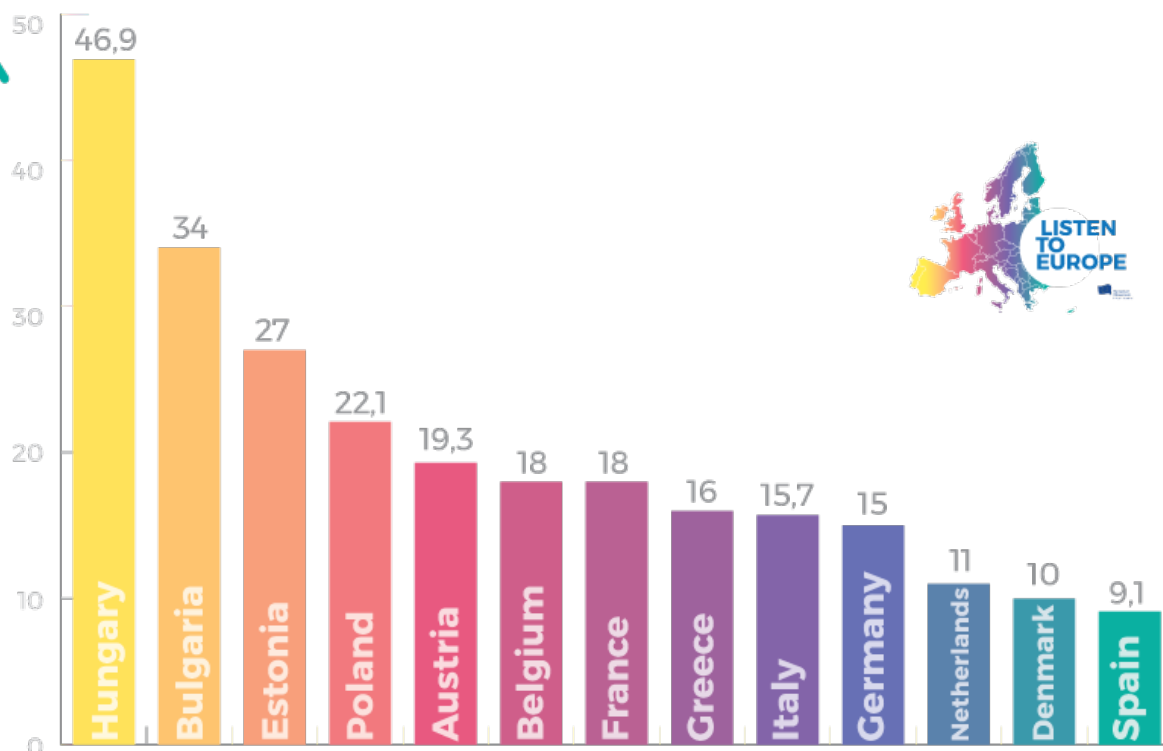
PRIDE

The percentage of people who are very proud of their nationality..



NEGATIVE STEREOTYPE: Immigrants

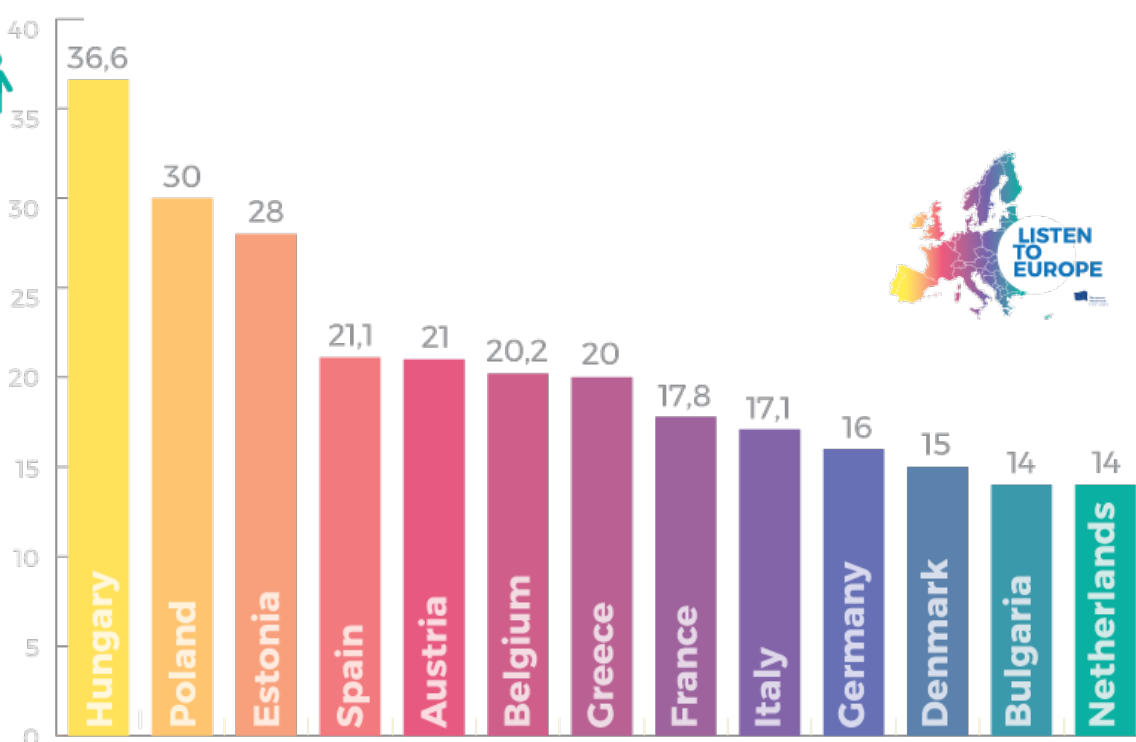
The percentage of people holding a very negative stereotype of immigrants.



This measurement is based on four questions that ask -- on a 0-10 scale -- whether immigrants are hardworking/trustworthy/intelligent/peaceful (0) or lazy/not trustworthy/unintelligent/violent (10). Answers to these questions are combined to produce a scale ranging from 0 (very positive) to 10 (very negative). The percentage of people whose score is 7.5 or above (meaning they have a negative perception - stereotype -- of immigrants) is reported.

NEGATIVE STEREOTYPE: Muslims

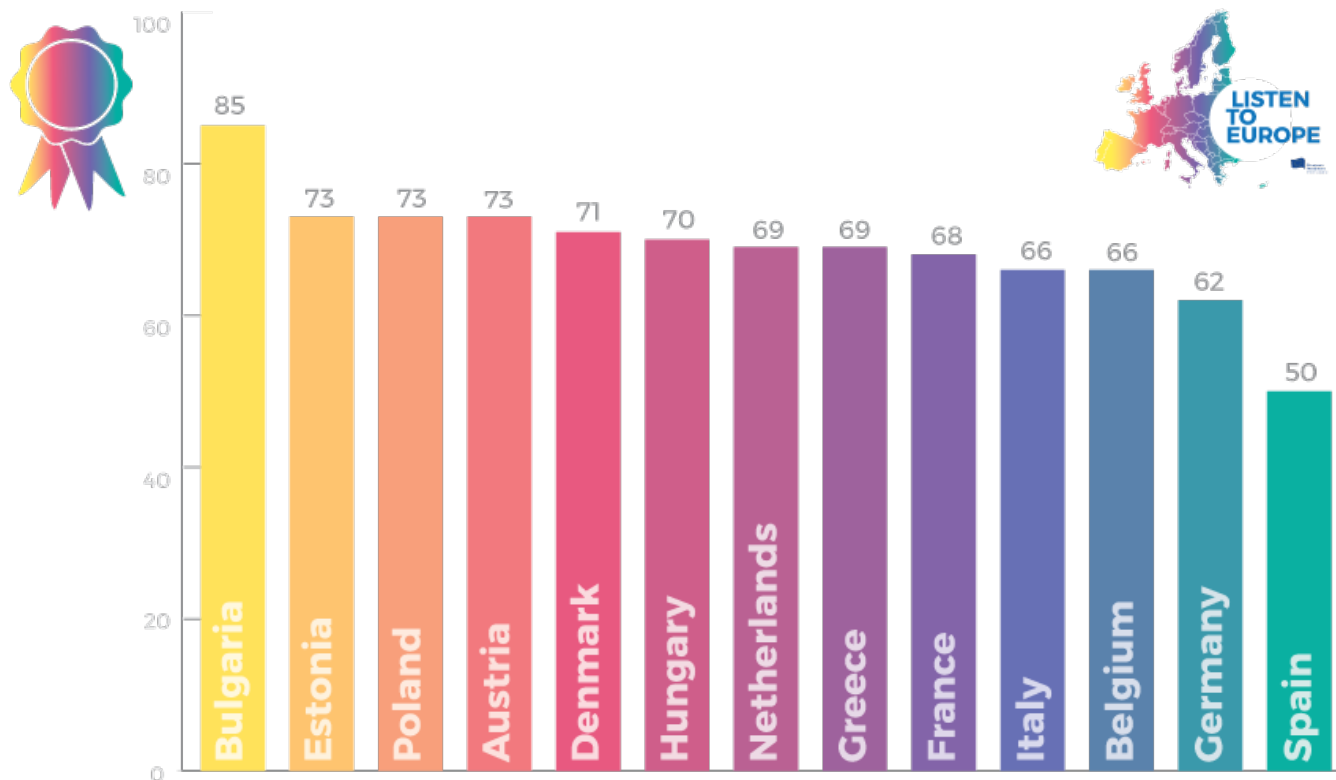
The percentage of people holding a very negative stereotype of Muslims.



This measurement is based on four questions that ask -- on a 0-10 scale -- whether Muslims are hardworking/trustworthy/intelligent/peaceful (0) or lazy/not trustworthy/unintelligent/violent (10). Answers to these questions are combined to produce a scale ranging from 0 (very positive) to 10 (very negative). The percentage of people whose score is 7.5 or above (meaning they have a negative perception - stereotype -- of Muslims) is reported.

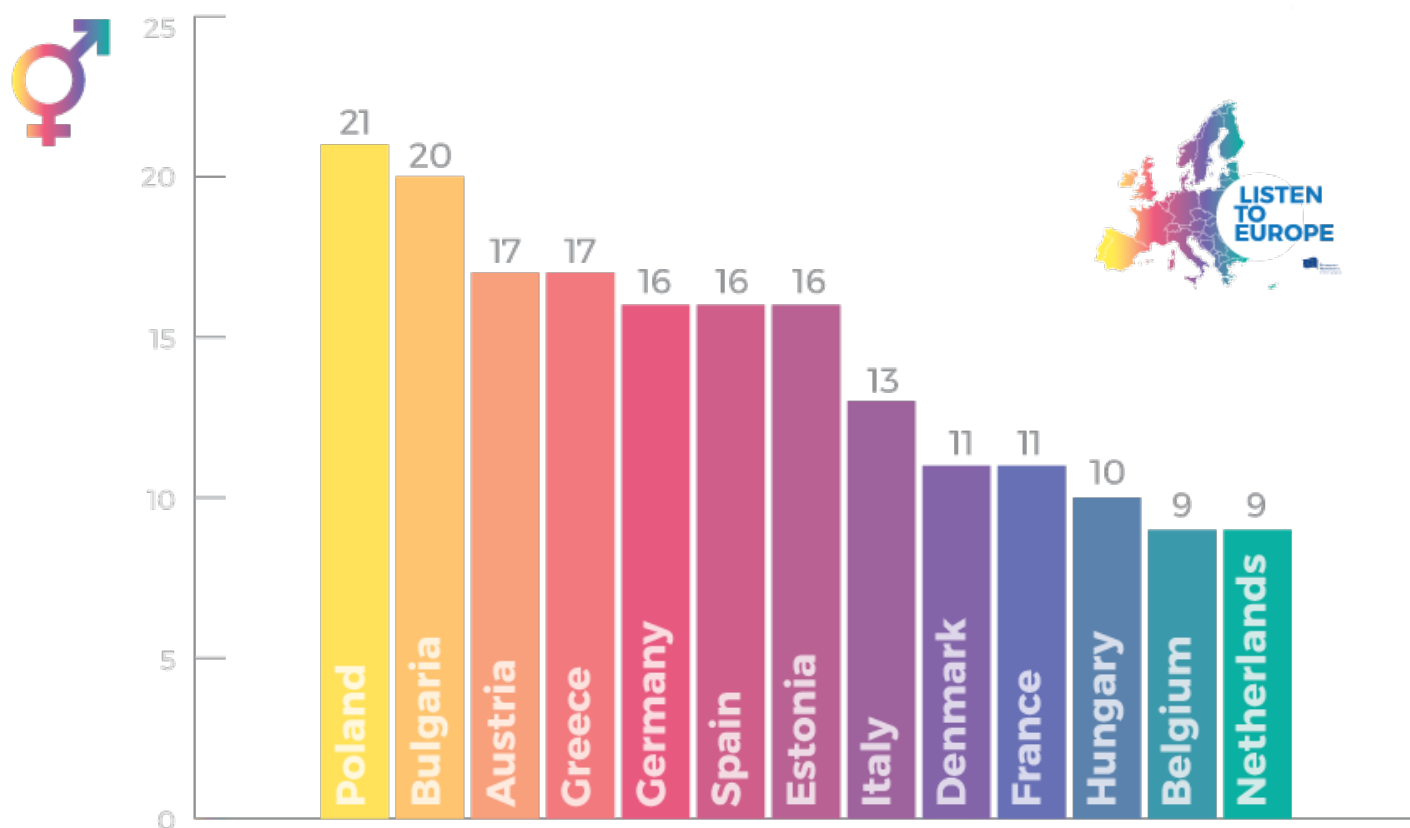
RESPECT TRADITION

The percentage of people who strongly agree "it is important to live in a country where people respect the [country's] traditions."



SEXISM

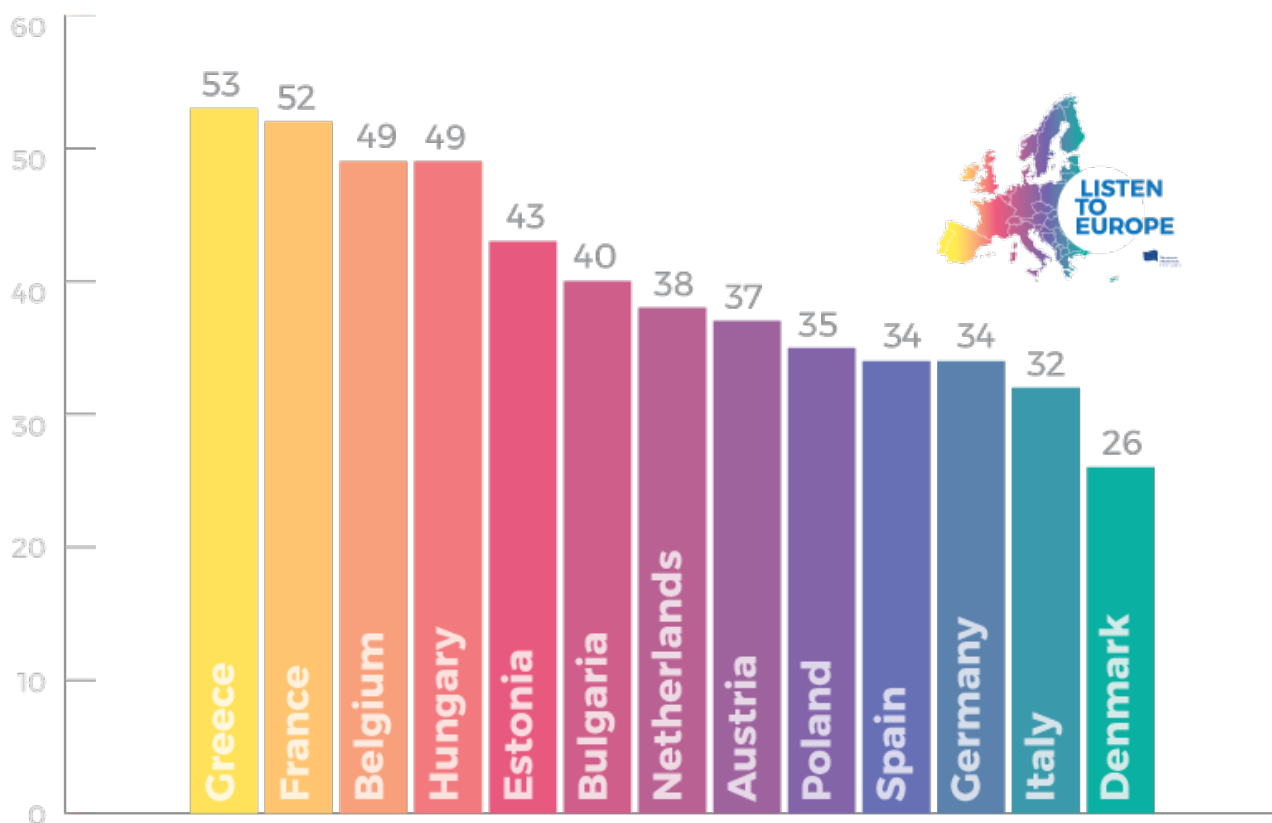
The percentage of people holding sexist views toward women.



This measurement is based on four statements that ask about the relationship between women and men in society. Answers to these questions are combined to produce a scale ranging from 0 (not sexist) to 1 (highly sexist). The percentage of people scoring equal to or above .75 on the scale are reported.

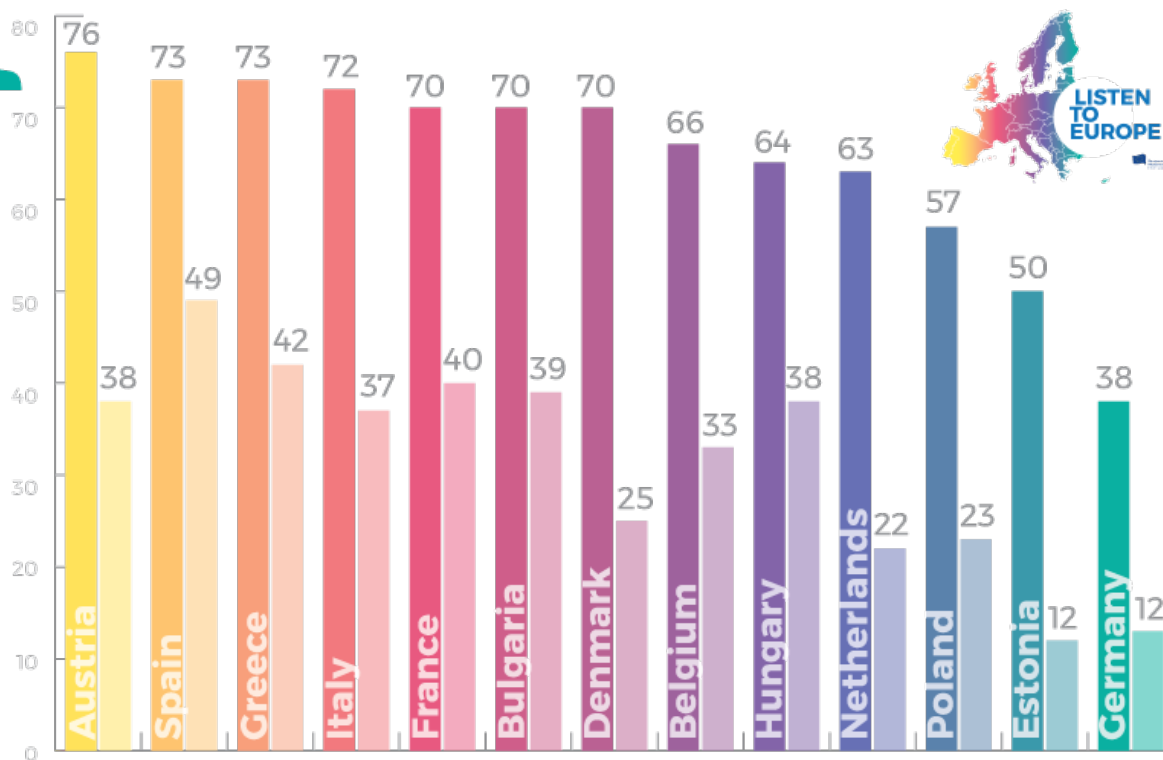
GLOBALIZATION

The percentage of people who agree "globalization is a threat to [country]".

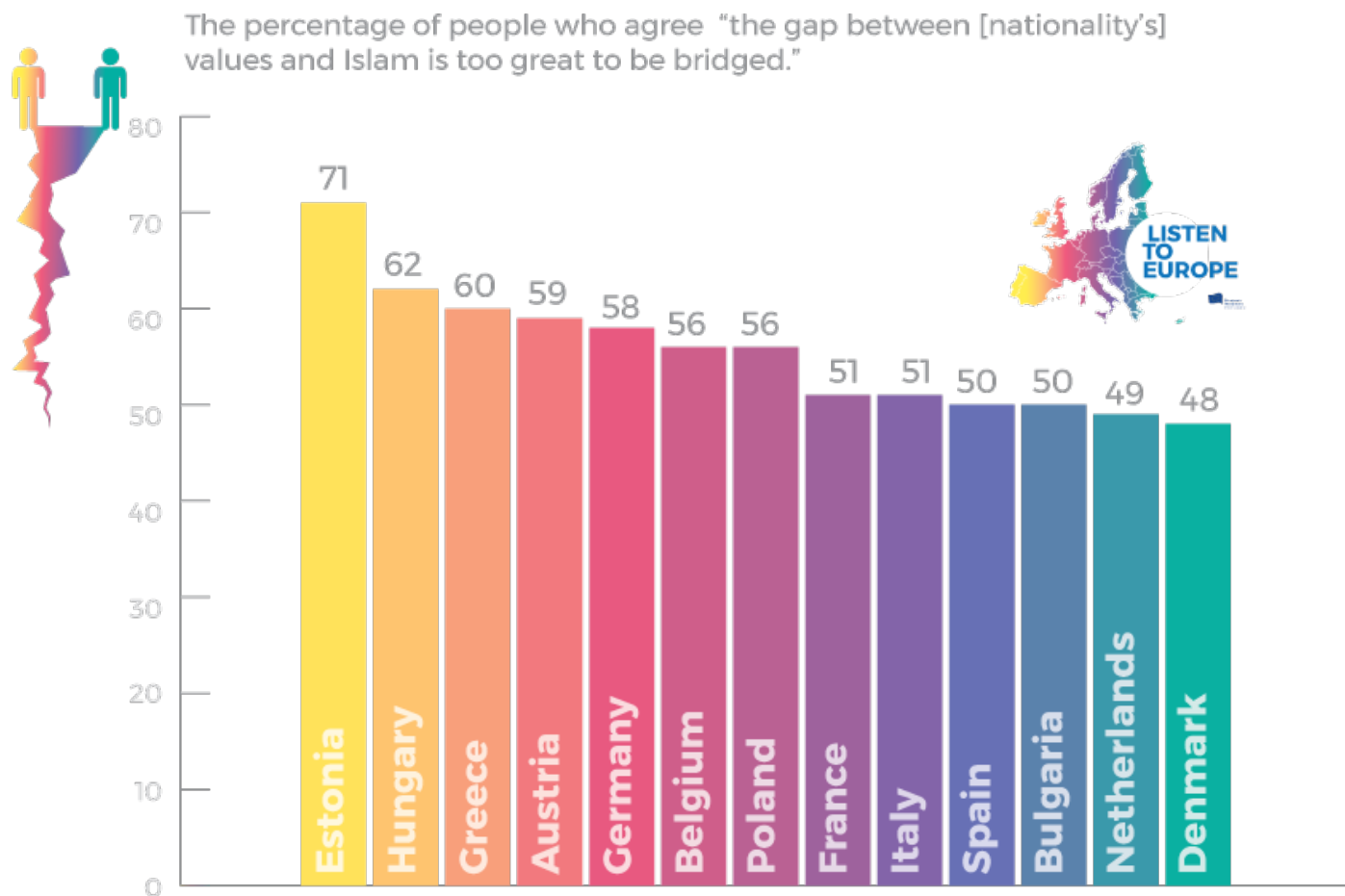


POLITICAL EXTREMISM

The percentage of people who agree and strongly agree "political extremism is a threat to [country's] democracy and democratic institutions."

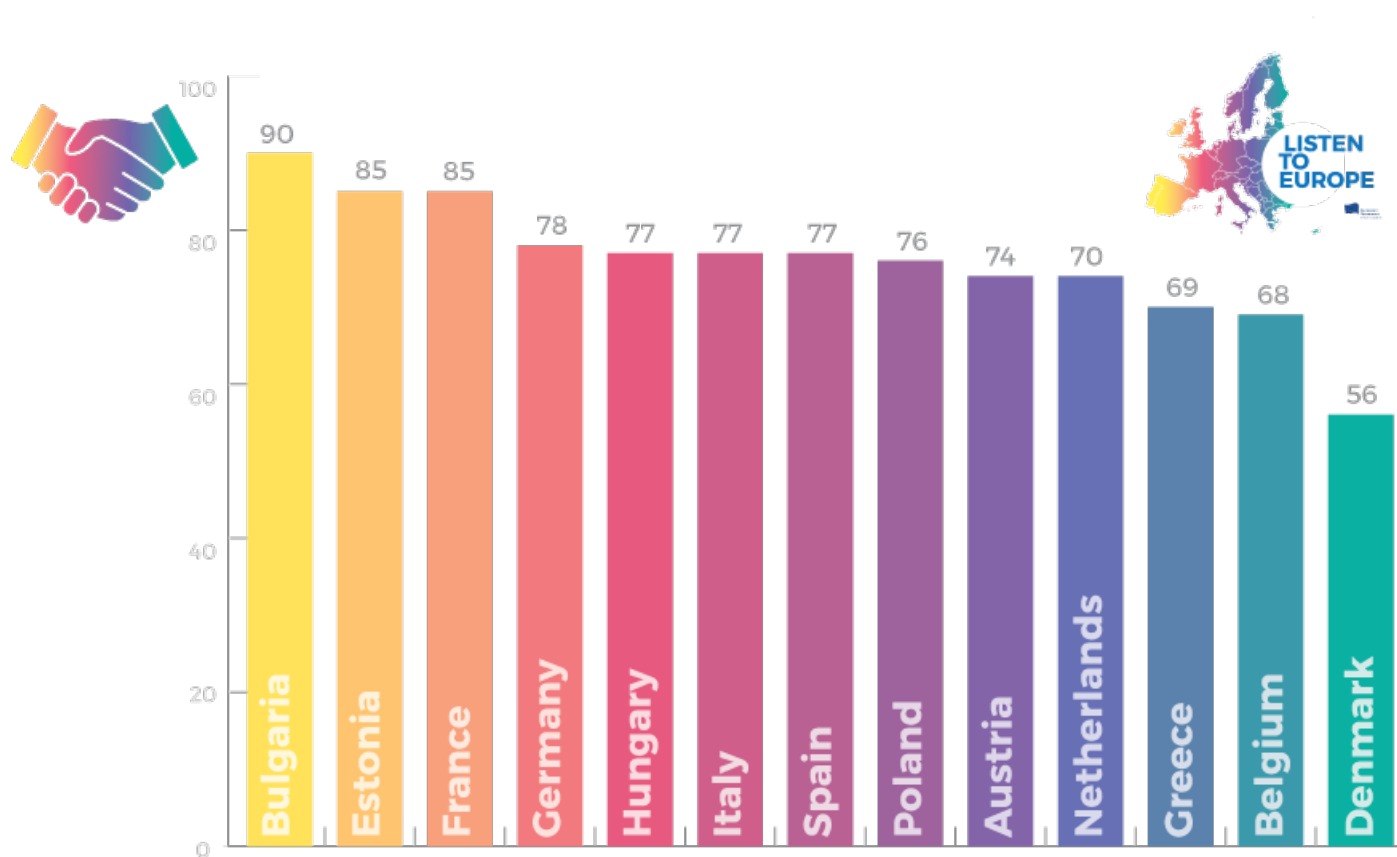


VALUE GAP

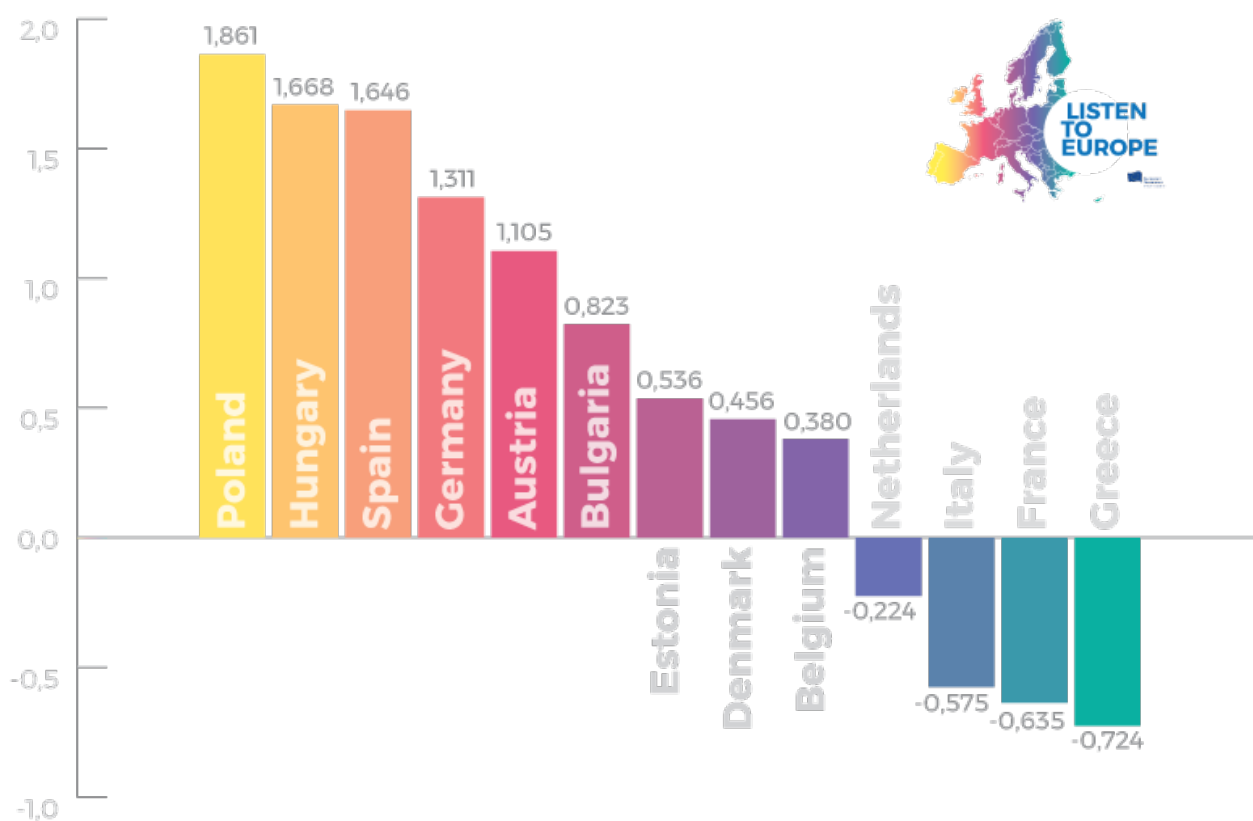


UNITY

The percentage of people who agree "we must be more unified in [country]."

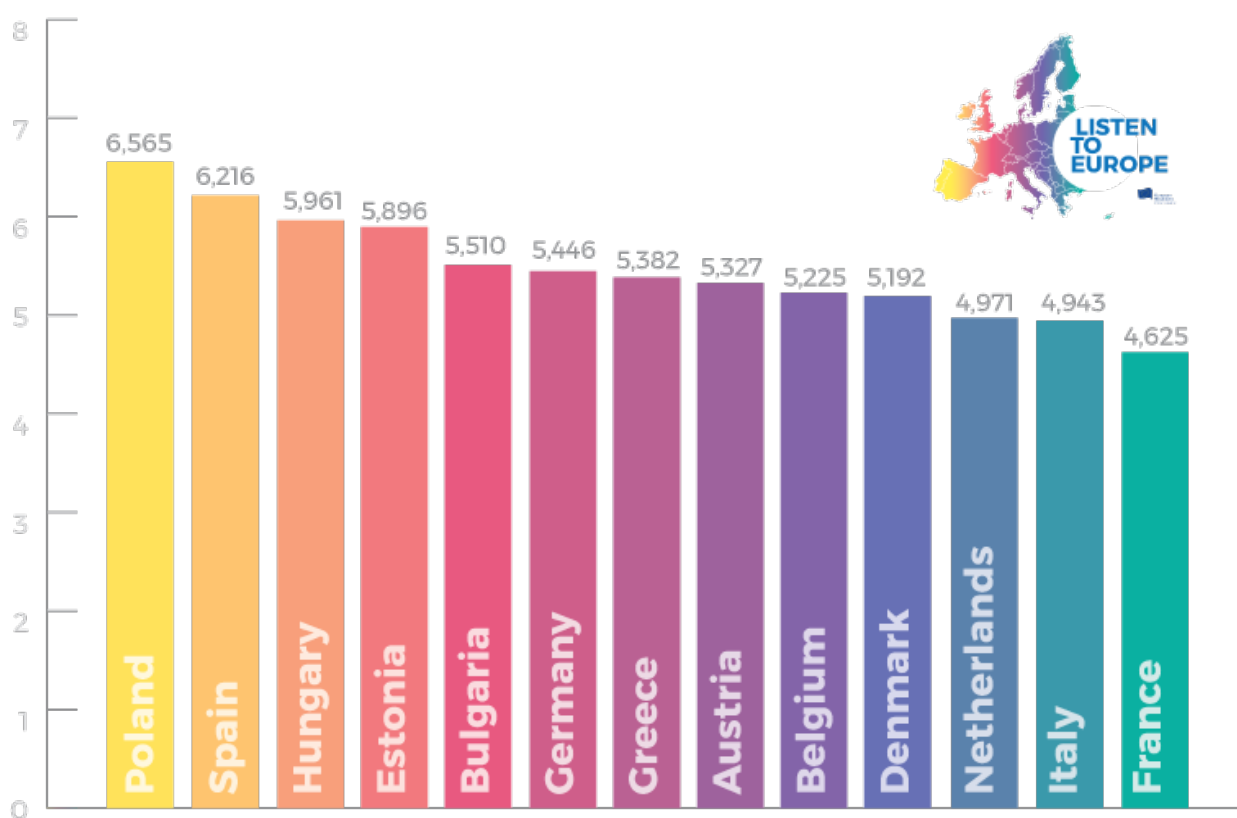


PERCEPTION OF EU ATTRIBUTES: More Positive or Negative?



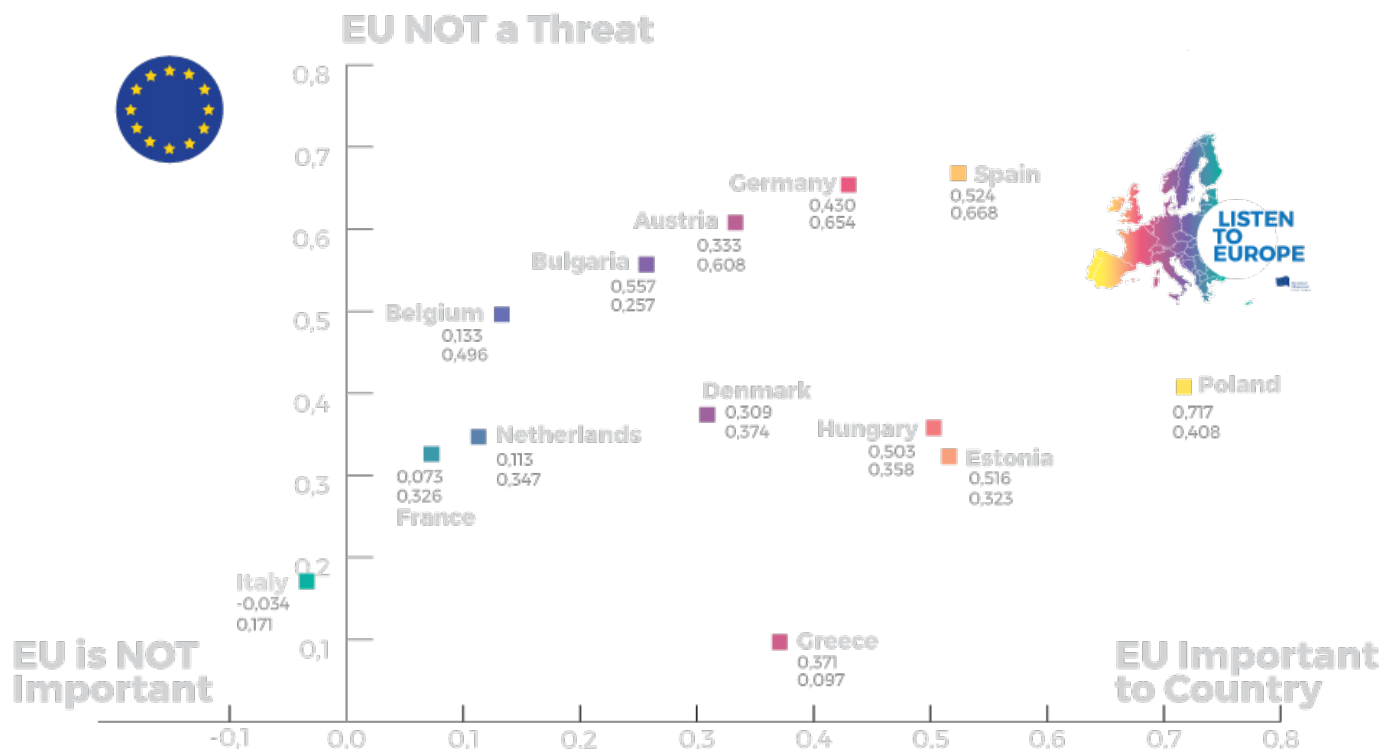
The difference of mean scores of positive EU attributes (democratic, effective, and important to [country's] future and negative EU attributes (intrusive, remote, and a threat to [country's] sovereignty). A positive difference of means score indicates that perceived positive EU attributes are more important than negative attributes. A negative difference of means score indicates that perceived negative EU attributes are more important than positive attributes.

EU ATTRIBUTES: Mean Positive Scores



The mean positive attribute score derived from questions about how well the terms democratic, effective, and important to [country's] future describe the EU..

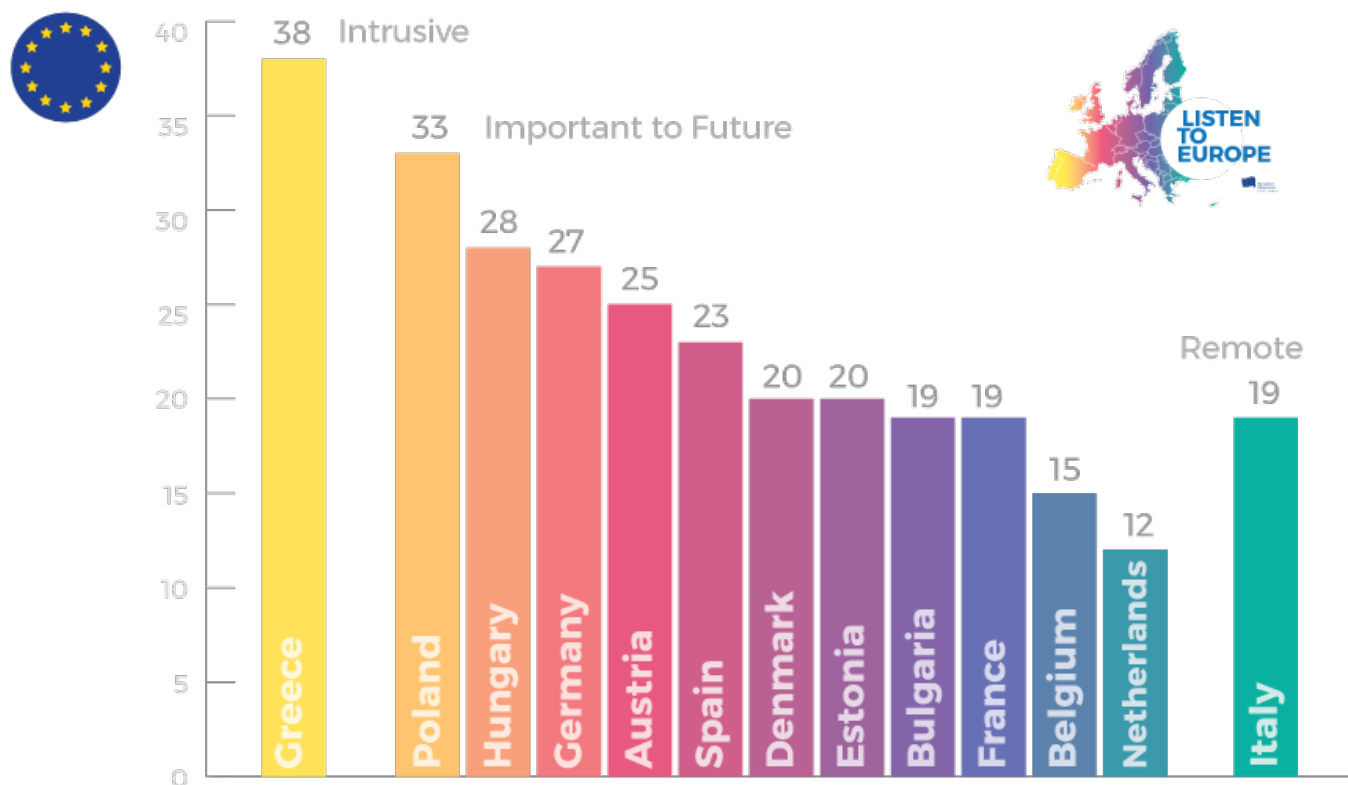
EU IMPORTANCE TO COUNTRY/THREAT TO SOVEREIGNTY



Two mean scores mapped on a graph. The "X" axis represents whether or not the EU is perceived as important to a country's future. A positive score means the EU is seen as important to a country's future. The "Y" axis represents whether or not the EU is perceived as a threat to a country's sovereignty. A positive score means the EU is NOT seen as a threat to sovereignty. On both axes scores range from +2 to -2 with a higher score indicating a higher mean. "X" and "Y" values are mapped for each country. The intersection of the values on the graph is the mapped point for each country.

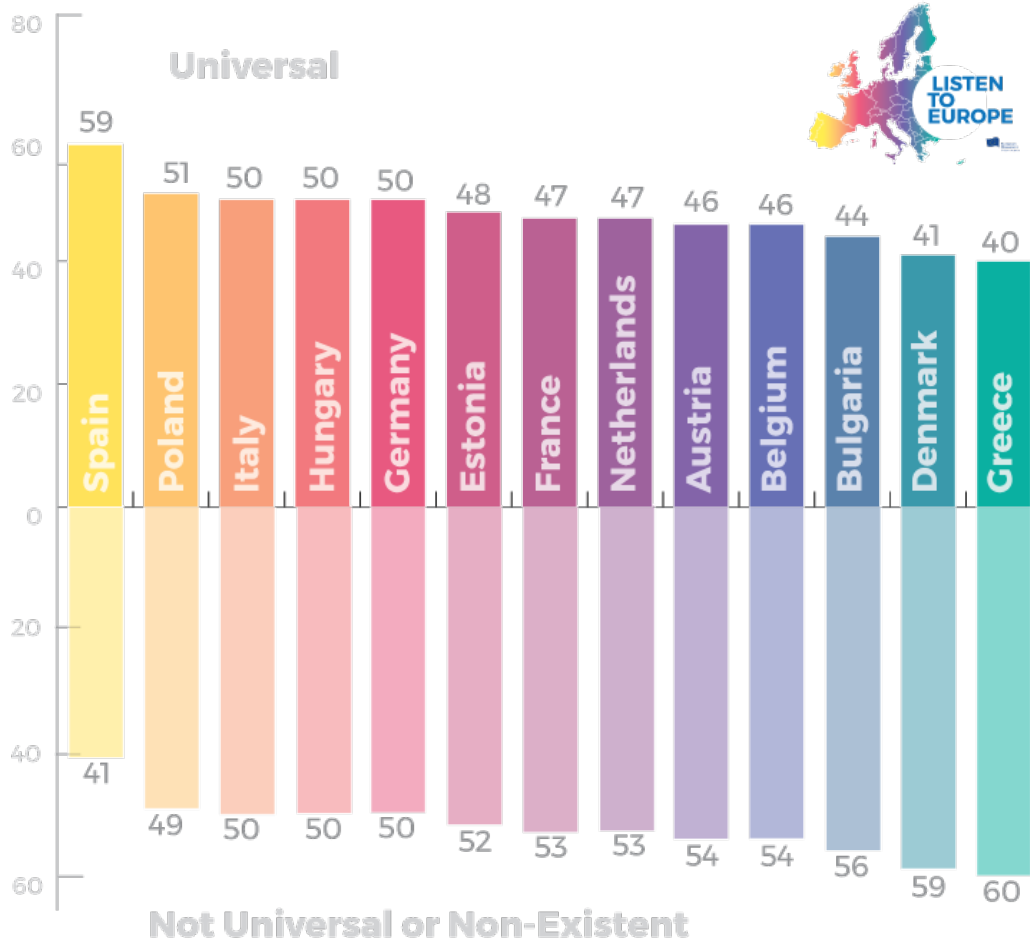
A country. For example, Poles rate the EU as more important to their country's future (X-axis) than any other nationality surveyed and do not see the EU as a threat to their country's sovereignty (Y-axis). Their perception of the EU as a threat to sovereignty is in the middle of mean score for the 13 countries where this question was asked.

Top Word or Phrase that Describes the EU



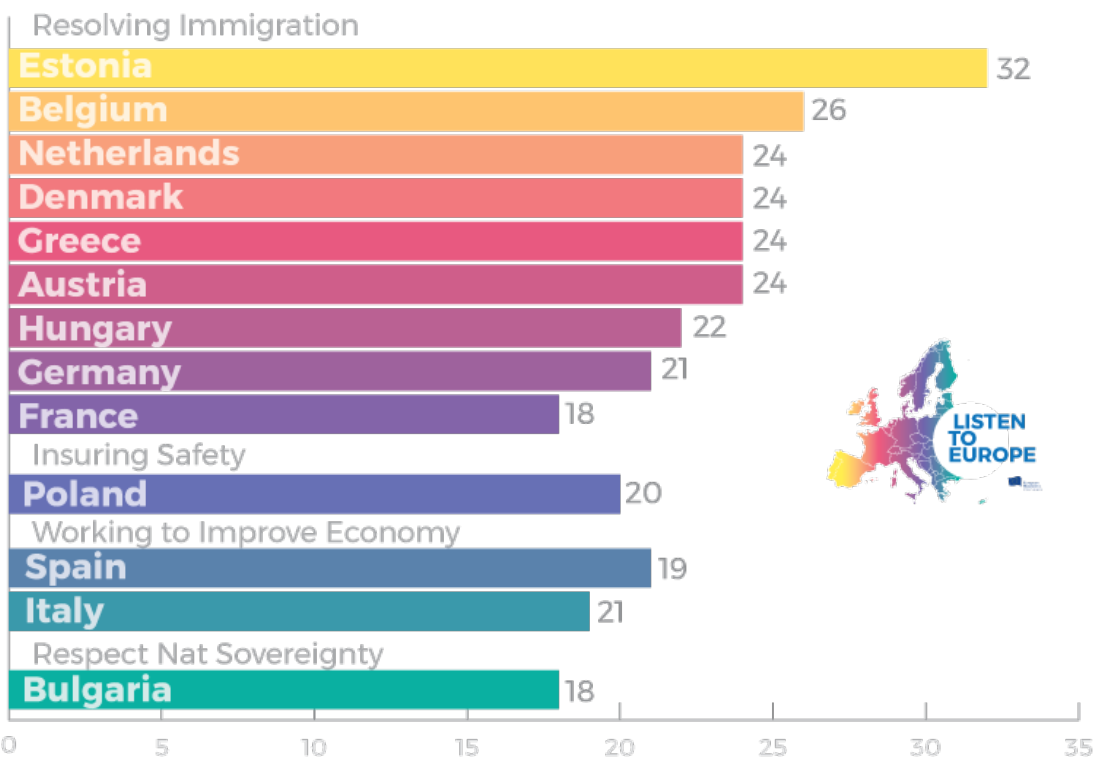
The top word or phrase chosen as "describing the EU very well" and the percentage of people who chose it. "Important to the future" (as in the EU is important to the future of my country) was the top phrase chosen in eleven countries. But in Greece 38% chose "Intrusive" while in Italy 19% chose "Remote". Words and phrases evaluated included: democratic, protective, remote, important to [country's] future, effective, powerful, intrusive, and threatening to [country's] sovereignty

EU VALUES



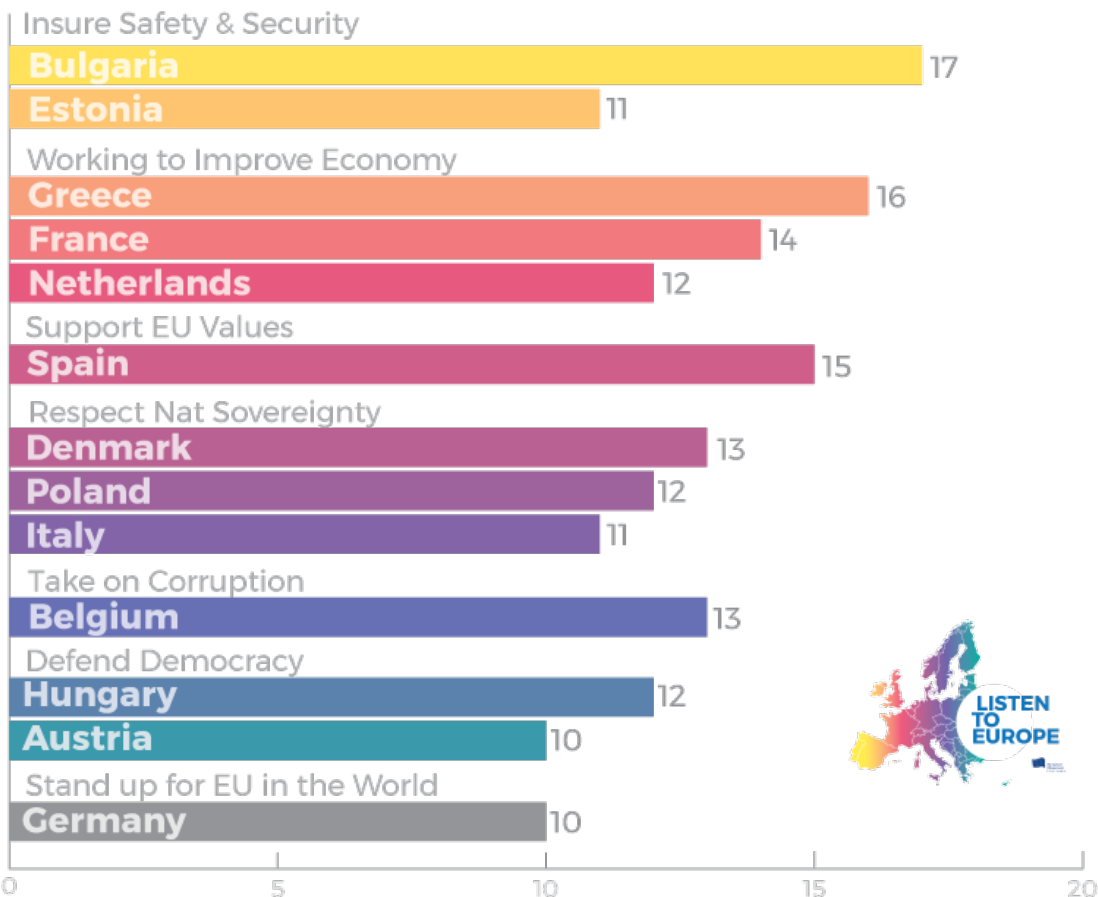
UNIVERSAL EQUALS: the percentage of people who agree "European values are founded on the universal principles of tolerance, human and civil rights, and democracy." **NOT UNIVERSAL or NON EXISTENT EQUALS:** The percentage of people who agree "European values are founded on the traditional cultures and beliefs of each country" or say "there is no such thing as a common set of fundamental European values" are represented by the second number.

MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES THE EU SHOULD FOCUS ON / ISSUE #1



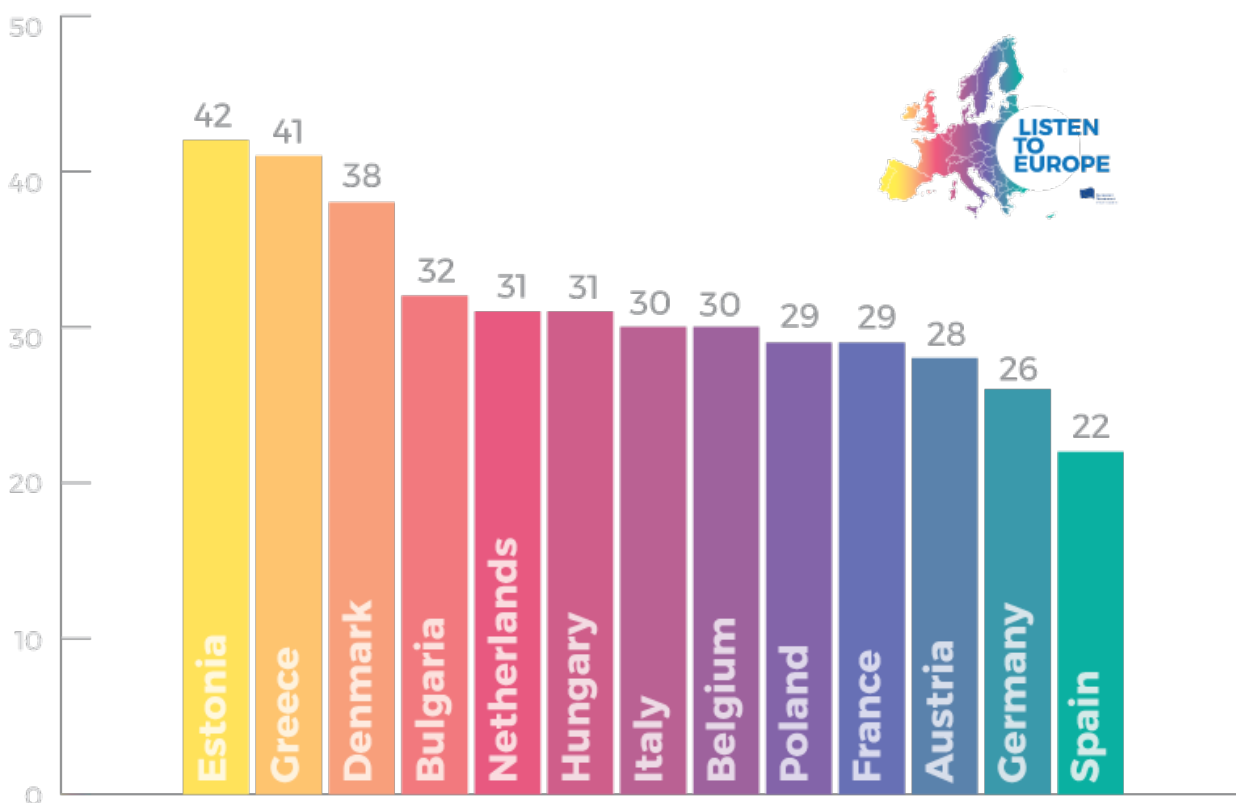
The top issues people in each country want the EU to focus on. The issues are chosen from a list of 12. Only one choice was allowed. The percentage of people who chose each issue is noted. For example, twenty-four percent of Austrians chose "resolving the immigration and refugee problem" as the top issue they want the EU to address.

MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES THE EU SHOULD FOCUS ON / ISSUE #3



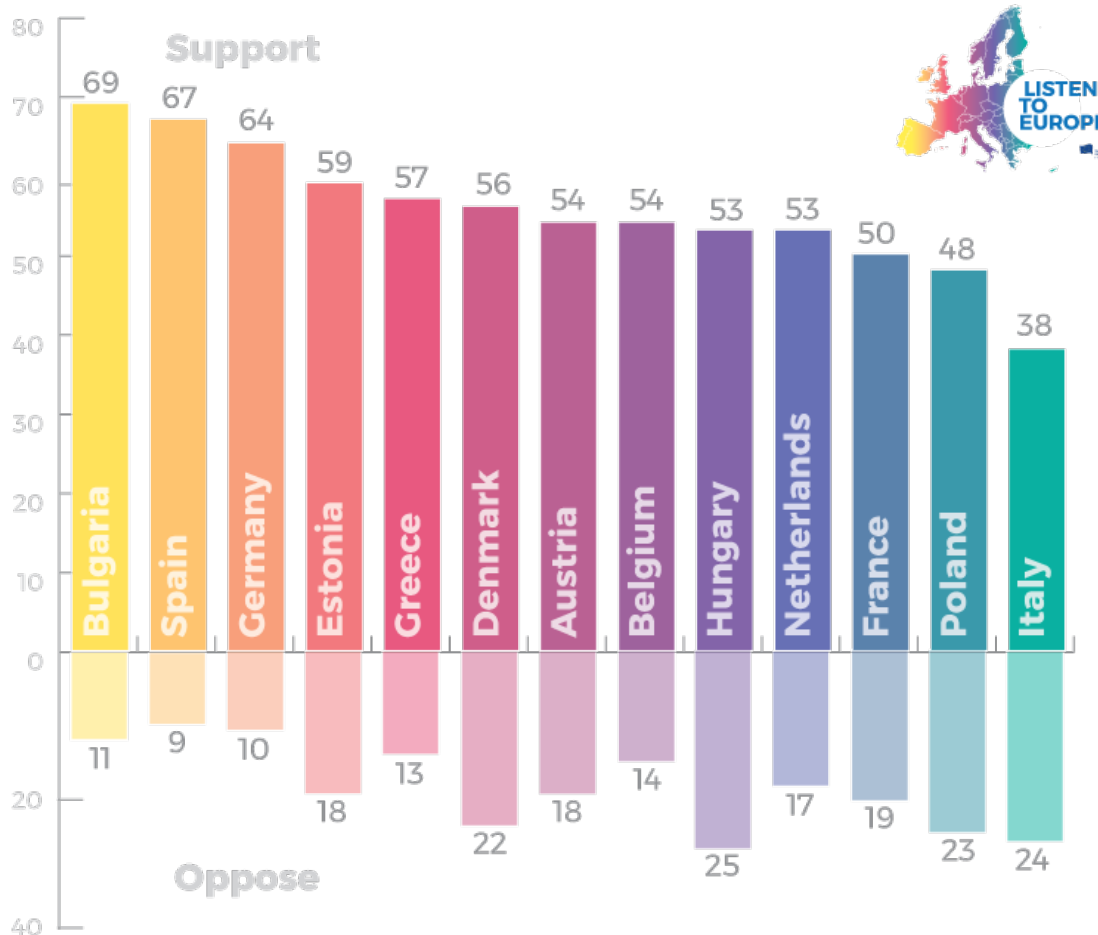
The top three issues people in each country want the EU to focus on. The issues are chosen from a list of 12. Only one choice was allowed. The combined percentage of people who chose each issue is note. For example, twenty-four percent of Austrians chose "resolving the immigration and refugee problem" as the top issue they want the EU to address. In Austria, this concern was followed by "protecting the environment and addressing climate change" (14%) and "defending democracy and democratic institutions" (10%).

IMMIGRATION & SOVEREIGNTY



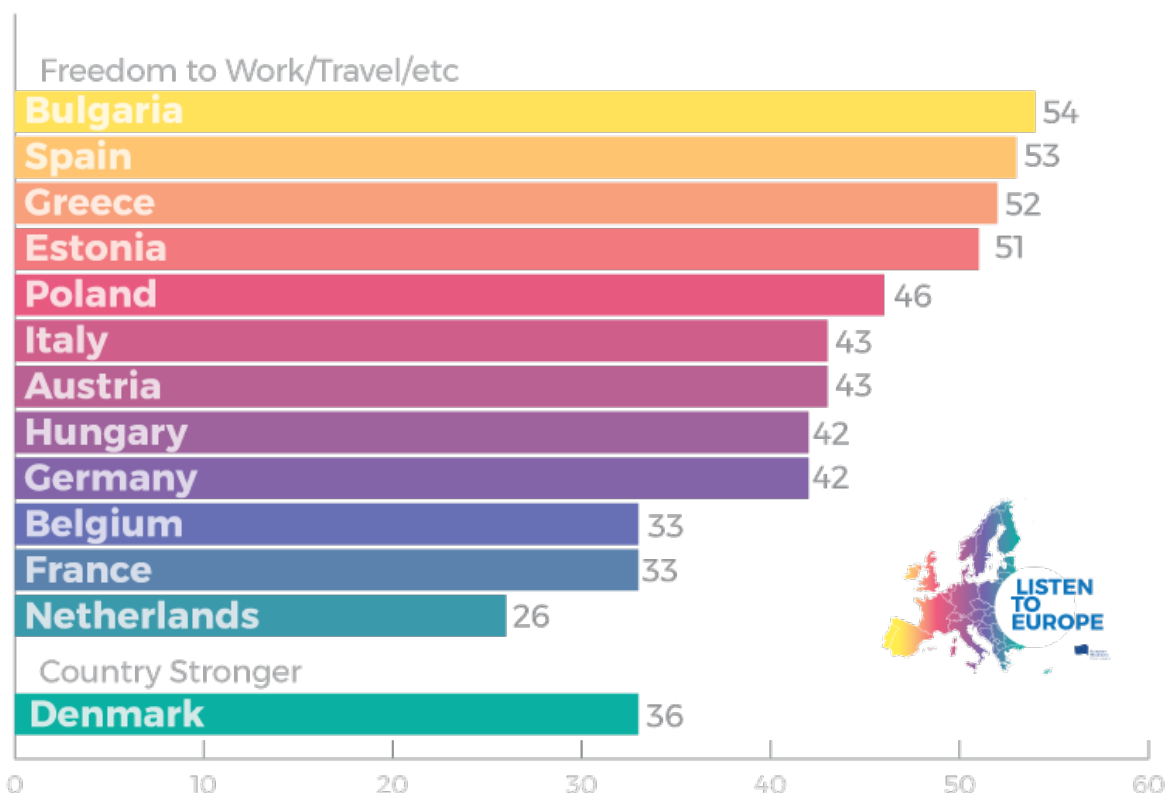
The combined percentage of people who chose either "resolving the immigration and refugee problem" or "respecting the national sovereignty of member states" as the top issue the EU should focus on.

FREEZE PAYMENTS



The percentage of people who agree the European Parliament should "freeze European payments to and infrastructure investments in any member country, including [country], whose national governments are found to be undermining democracy, weakening the independence of national judiciaries and the rule of law, or failing to cooperate with the investigation of political and government corruption."

TOP REASON TO REMAIN MEMBER OF EU



The statement most people agreed was a good reason their country should remain in the EU. The percentage of people who agreed with the reason is reported. Four statements were presented. The reason include: 1. The EU brings democracy, prosperity, and security to all EU citizens, 2. [Country] is stronger when we stand together with other nations in the European Union, 3. EU citizens have the freedom to study, live, work and travel in any member state, and 4. The EU helps fight crime, human trafficking, and terrorism.