



Flash Eurobarometer 408

EUROPEAN YOUTH

SUMMARY

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education and Culture and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

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

Flash Eurobarometer 408 - TNS Political & Social

Flash Eurobarometer 408

European Youth

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of the
European Commission, Directorate-General for
Education and Culture (DG EAC)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions
and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the Flash Eurobarometer survey "*European Youth*" (No. 408) is to study young EU citizens' participation in society, with special reference to involvement in voluntary activities and participation in political elections and cultural activities. Only respondents aged 15 to 30 were included in this survey.

This issue is of particular interest for the European Union, as its Treaties¹ stipulate that it shall encourage the participation of young people in democratic life in Europe. The EU Youth Strategy² also underlines the need to support young people's active participation in society be it through education, employment, volunteering, democratic participation, etc.

The survey examines the following issues:

- Young people's involvement in a range of groups and clubs such as sports clubs, youth organisations and cultural organisations;
- Participation in political elections at the local, regional, national and EU level;
- Participation in cultural activities;
- Involvement in organised voluntary activities, the nature of these activities and how young people have been recognised or recompensed for their participation;
- Involvement in international volunteering and international youth projects;
- Young people's confidence about finding employment and their main concerns.

Where possible, the findings are compared with those from previous Flash Eurobarometer surveys: "*Youth on the Move*" (No. 319a) conducted in February 2011, and "*European Youth: Participation in Democratic Life*" (No. 375), conducted in April 2013.

Please note: voting is compulsory for at least some elections in Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Greece. The voting age is 18 for most of the elections in the EU Member States, with the exception of Austria where the general voting age is 16.

¹ Article 165 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&from=EN>

² http://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/youth_strategy/index_en.htm

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 3rd and 23rd of December 2014. Some 13,454 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education and Culture. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)³. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁴.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
IE	Ireland	PL	Poland
EL	Greece	PT	Portugal
ES	Spain	RO	Romania
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
HR	Croatia	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	The United Kingdom
		EU28	European Union – 28 Member States

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

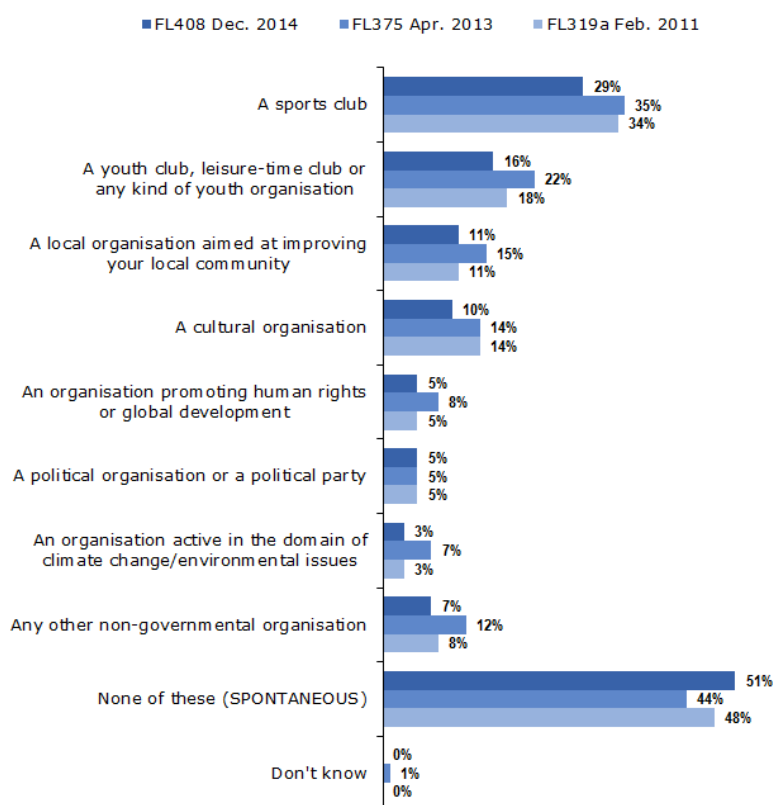
⁴ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

I. PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS

Around three in ten respondents (29%) say that they have been active in a sports club in the last 12 months, while 16% have been involved in a youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation. Around a tenth (11%) of respondents have been involved in a local organisation aiming to improve the local community, and 10% have been active in a cultural organisation.

When comparing the results of the current survey with those from 2013 and 2011⁵, the data shows either slight decreases or the same level of participation for all areas under discussion. Around half (49%) say they have participated in at least one type of organised activity, a decrease of 7 percentage points since 2013 (56%) and of 3 percentage points since 2011.

Q1. In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU28



Base: All respondents (13,454)

Sport is the most popular activity in each of the EU Member States. Respondents in Belgium are the most likely to have participated in a sports club in the last 12 months (43%), followed by those in Luxembourg (42%), France (41%), the United Kingdom (41%) and the Netherlands (40%).

⁵ The question was asked slightly differently in the previous two waves. However, comparisons are still possible.

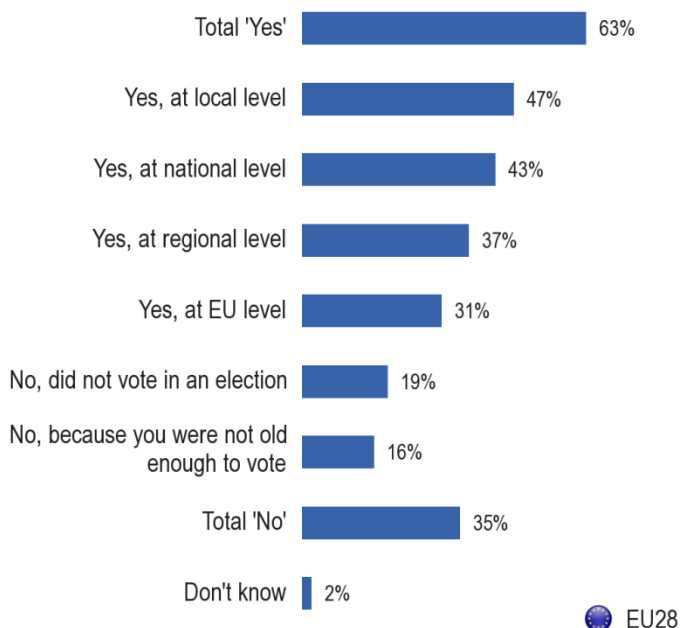
Rates of participation in groups and clubs vary according to **socio-demographic factors**. Men are more likely than women to have participated in a sports club in the last 12 months (36% compared with 21%), and to have participated in a youth club, leisure-time club or other kind of youth organisation (18% compared with 14%).

There are also differences by age: 15-19 year-olds are the most likely age group to have participated in a sports club (38%), compared with those aged 20-24 (26%) and 25-30 (25%). 15-19 year-olds are also more likely to have been involved in a youth club, leisure-time club or other kind of youth organisation (22%, falling to 17% of 20-24 year-olds and 12% of those aged 25-30).

II. PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL ELECTIONS

Almost two-thirds of respondents (63%) say that they have voted in a political election in the last three years. This is most likely to have been at a local level (47%), followed by national (43%), regional (37%)⁶ and EU level (31%).

Q2. During the last 3 years, did you vote in any political election at the local, regional, national or EU level? If you were, at that time, not eligible to vote, please say so. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: All respondents (13,454)

In 24 of the EU Member States a majority of respondents have voted in a political election in the past three years, at either the local, national, regional or EU level. Voting among young people is particularly high in Sweden (82%), Austria (79%), Slovakia (79%), Romania (78%), Belgium (77%) and Latvia (77%)⁷.

There are four Member States where fewer than half of respondents have voted in the past three years: the United Kingdom (45%), Cyprus (47%), Ireland (48%) and Lithuania (49%).

When looking at the **socio-demographic profile**, the biggest difference in voting behaviour is by education level. Those who ended their education at the age of 20 or over (82%) are much more likely to have voted in a political election in the past three years than those who ended their education at the age of 16-19 (64%), while the proportion is lower still among those who left education at the age of 15 or under (51%). This difference applies to all levels of elections; for example, 45% of those who ended education at the age of 20 or over say they have voted at the EU level, falling to 19% of those who finished education at the age of 15 or under.

⁶ Please note that not all countries have direct elections at regional level.

⁷ In Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, and Luxembourg, voting is compulsory.

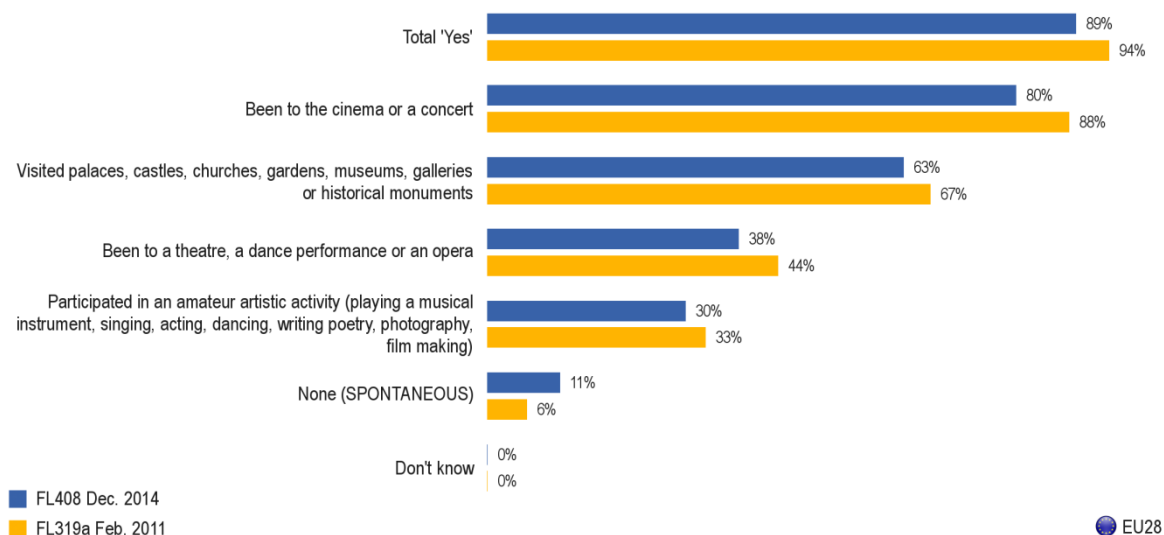
III. PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

A large majority of young people (89%) say they have participated in at least one type of cultural activity in the past 12 months. This is most likely to have been a visit to the cinema or a concert (80%), while 63% have been to a visitor attraction (such as a palace, castle, church, garden, museum, gallery or historical monument). Young people are less likely to have been to a theatre, dance performance or opera (38%), or to have participated in an amateur artistic activity (30%).

Overall, the level of participation has decreased by 5 percentage points since 2011⁸, when 94% of young people said they had participated in at least one of the cultural activities.

When looking at the different types of cultural activities, the largest decreases since the 2011 survey were seen in going to the cinema or a concert (-8 pp.) and going to a theatre, a dance performance or an opera (-6 pp.).

Q10. In the last 12 months, have you participated in any of the following cultural activities?



Base: All respondents (13,454)

A visit to the cinema or a concert is the most popular cultural activity in every country, with the highest proportions seen in Denmark (89%), Sweden (87%) and the Netherlands (87%). Respondents in Romania (54%), Bulgaria (59%) and Hungary (60%) are least likely to have been to the cinema or a concert in the past 12 months.

The main **socio-demographic difference** is by level of education. Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or over are more likely to have participated in a cultural activity (91%) than those who ended education at the age of 16-19 (85%) or at the age of 15 or under (74%). The difference is greatest in relation to visits to monuments or attractions (70% of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or over, falling to 43% of those who ended education at the age of 15 or under) and visits to a theatre, dance performance or opera (42%, falling to 17%).

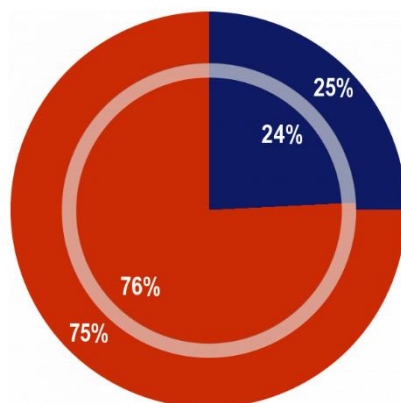
⁸ The question was asked slightly differently in the 2011 survey. However, comparisons are still possible.

IV. PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES

4.1. Participation in voluntary activities in the last 12 months

A quarter (25%) of young people in the EU say that they have been involved in an organised voluntary activity in the past 12 months. This is very similar to the proportion observed in 2011 (24%).

Q3. In the last 12 months, have you been involved in any organised voluntary activities?



● Yes
● No
● Don't know

Inner pie : FL319a Feb.2011

Outer pie : FL408 Dec.2014

 EU28

Base: All respondents (13,454)

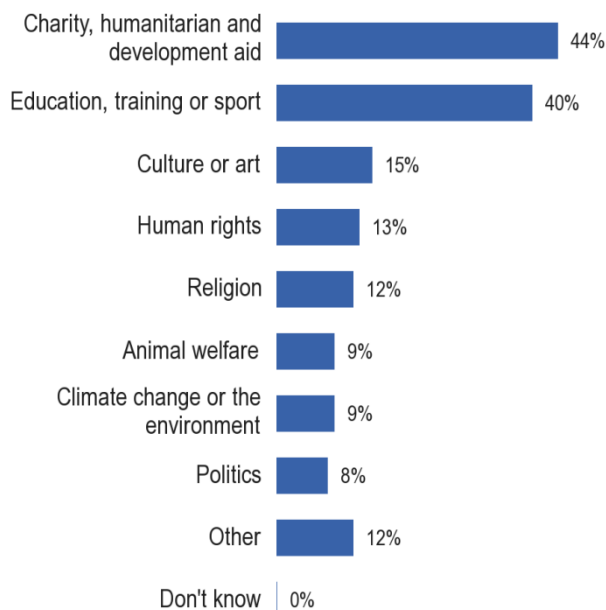
There is considerable variation by individual country in the proportion of young people who have participated in organised voluntary activities. More than a third of young people in Ireland (42%), Denmark (39%) and the Netherlands (38%) have participated in organised voluntary activities, while respondents in Bulgaria (10%), Greece (13%) and Sweden (15%) are least likely to have done so.

Those involved in organised voluntary activities were asked about the focus of the activities. Respondents are most likely to say that voluntary activities were aimed at changing something in their local community (66%), while around a quarter say that the activities were aimed at their country as a whole (27%). Respondents are less likely to say the voluntary activities were aimed at changing something in other European countries (7%) or other parts of the world (11%).

4.2. Areas of voluntary activities

There are two main areas of focus for voluntary activities undertaken by young people: charity, humanitarian and development aid (44%) and education, training and sport (40%). Voluntary activities also cover a number of other issues: culture or art (15%), human rights (13%), religion (12%), animal welfare (9%), climate change or the environment (9%) and politics (8%).

Q5. In the last 12 months, which of the following were your voluntary activities related to? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



 EU28

Base: Respondents who have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months (3,377)

In all Member States, the most common area for voluntary activities is either charity, humanitarian and development aid or education, training or sport.

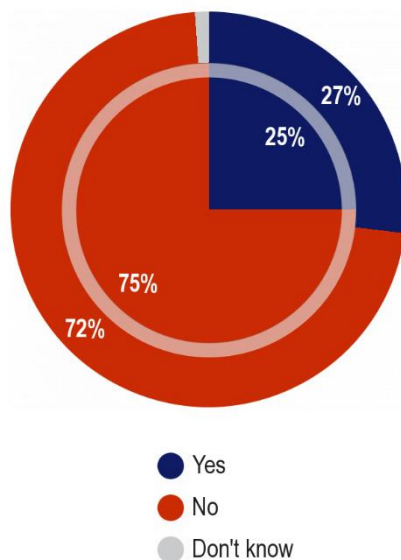
Respondents in Cyprus (71%), Croatia (70%), Poland (70%) and Portugal (68%) are the most likely to be involved in voluntary activities related to charity, humanitarian and development aid, while the lowest proportions can be seen in Estonia (29%), Lithuania (30%), Hungary (32%) and Denmark (33%).

Young people in the United Kingdom are the most likely to participate in voluntary activities related to education, training and sport (50%), followed by those in France (49%) and Denmark (48%), while respondents are least likely to take part in these types of activity in Cyprus (18%) and Italy (19%).

4.3. Receiving a certificate or diploma for voluntary activities

More than a quarter (27%) of respondents who have been involved in organised voluntary activities say that they have received formal recognition for their participation. This proportion is slightly higher than in 2011 (25%).

Q6. Did you receive a certificate, diploma or other formal recognition for your participation in these voluntary activities?



Inner pie : FL319a Feb.2011

Outer pie : FL408 Dec.2014

EU28

Base: Respondents who have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months (3,377)

Respondents in Poland (46%) and Cyprus (44%) are more likely than those in other Member States to say that they have received formal recognition for participation in voluntary activities, while the lowest proportions can be seen in Slovakia (13%), Belgium (14%), the Netherlands (14%), the Czech Republic (15%), Sweden (15%) and France (16%).

Across the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in 17 Member States since 2011 in the proportion of young people who have received formal recognition for participation in voluntary activities. The largest increases can be seen in Luxembourg (up 10 pp.), Latvia (up 10 pp.), France (up 9 pp.) and Poland (up 8 pp.).

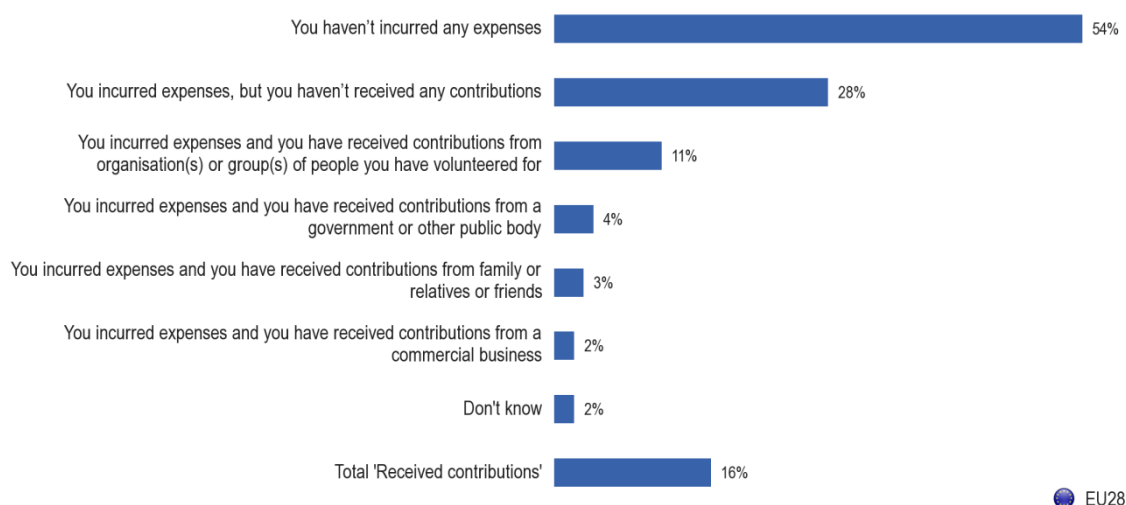
Seven countries show a decrease in the proportion of young people who have received formal recognition for participation in voluntary activities. The largest decreases can be found in the Czech Republic (down 8 pp.) and Spain (down 6 pp.).

4.4. Ways to finance expenses related to voluntary activities

Young people who had taken part in organised voluntary activities were asked whether they had incurred any expenses, and (if so) whether they had received any contributions for these expenses⁹.

More than half of respondents (54%) say that they have not incurred any expenses as part of their voluntary activities. A further 28% of respondents say that they have incurred expenses but have not received any contributions. And one in six respondents (16%) say that they have incurred expenses and received contributions.

Q7. Have you incurred any expenses in relation to your voluntary activities and have you received any contributions for these expenses? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: Respondents who have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months (3,377)

Respondents in Belgium (32%) and Finland (27%) are the most likely to say that they have received contributions for expenses arising from voluntary activities. Specifically, young people in these two countries are the most likely to say that they received expenses from the organisations or people they have volunteered for (26% and 25% respectively).

Respondents in Spain (44%) and Bulgaria (43%) are the most likely to say that they incurred expenses but have not received any contributions. Young people in Cyprus (74%), Malta (74%) and Hungary (71%) are more likely than those in other countries to say that they have not incurred any expenses as part of their voluntary activities.

⁹ Multiple answers possible for: 'You incurred expenses and you have received contributions from family or relatives or friends', 'You incurred expenses and you have received contributions from organisation(s) or group(s) of people you have volunteered for', 'You incurred expenses and you have received contributions from a government or other public body' and 'You incurred expenses and you have received contributions from a commercial business'.

V. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEERING

6% of young people say that they have stayed abroad for the purpose of volunteering at some point, while the overwhelming majority (93%) say that they have never volunteered abroad. The time spent volunteering abroad varies: 2% say that they volunteered abroad for a period of less than 2 weeks, while 2% say they spent between 2 and 4 weeks, and the same proportion (2%) spent longer than a month volunteering abroad.

From those who say that they have not stayed abroad for the purpose of volunteering, 88% say that they did not have the opportunity and a further 5% say that they have had the opportunity but have not actually taken it up.

Q8. Have you ever had the opportunity to stay abroad for the purpose of volunteering? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: All respondents (13,454)

Respondents in the Netherlands (11%) and Ireland (10%) are the most likely to have volunteered abroad at some point. Young people in the Netherlands are also the most likely to have had the opportunity to volunteer abroad, without actually doing so, along with respondents in Finland (both 15%).

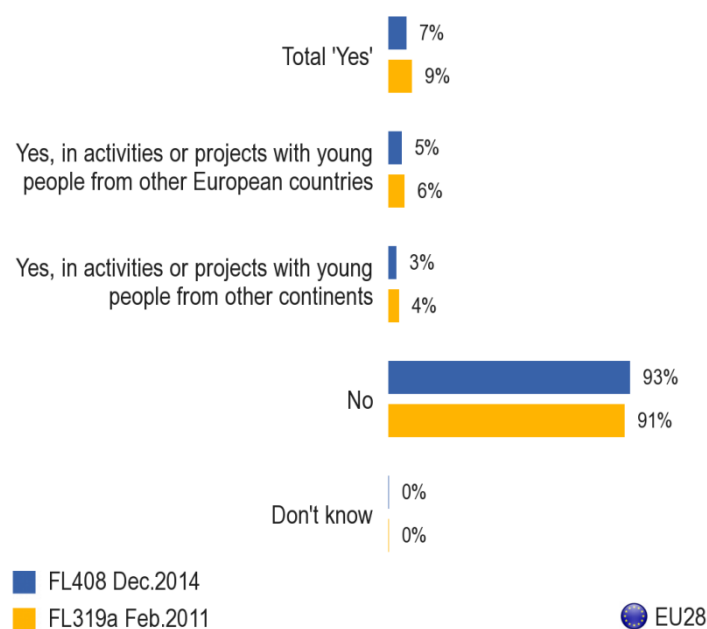
Young people are least likely to have had the opportunity to volunteer abroad in Italy (98% have never had the opportunity), Portugal (97%), Cyprus (95%) and Romania (95%).

VI. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL YOUTH PROJECTS

7% of young people in the EU say that, in the past 12 months, they have participated in activities or projects aimed at fostering cooperation with young people from other countries¹⁰. More precisely, 5% have taken part in activities or projects with young people from other European countries, while 3% have been involved in activities with young people from other continents.

The proportion who say they have participated in this kind of activity or project in the past 12 months is slightly lower than in the Flash Eurobarometer survey "Youth on the Move" (No. 319a) conducted in February 2011, when 9% of young people said they had participated in this type of activity.

Q9. In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities or projects aimed at fostering cooperation with youth from other countries?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: All respondents (13,454)

Young people in Luxembourg (17%) are the most likely to have participated in activities or projects aimed at fostering cooperation with young people from other countries, followed by those in Slovenia (14%), Denmark (13%) and Finland (13%). The lowest proportions can be observed in the United Kingdom (4%), Bulgaria (5%), Italy (5%), Poland (5%), Portugal (5%) and Romania (5%).

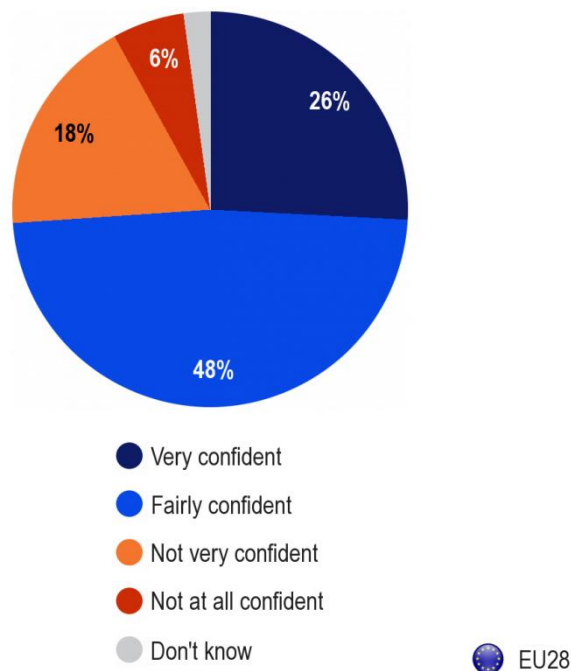
¹⁰ Multiple answers possible for: 'Yes, in activities or projects with young people from other European countries' and 'Yes, in activities or projects with young people from other continents'.

VII. CONFIDENCE ABOUT EMPLOYMENT

7.1. Confidence about getting a job after completing education

Around a quarter of young people who are still studying say that they are very confident of finding a job after finishing education (26%), while a further 48% are fairly confident. However, 18% are not very confident and 6% are not at all confident.

Q11. How confident are you that you will find a job after finishing education?



Base: Respondents who are still studying (4,839)

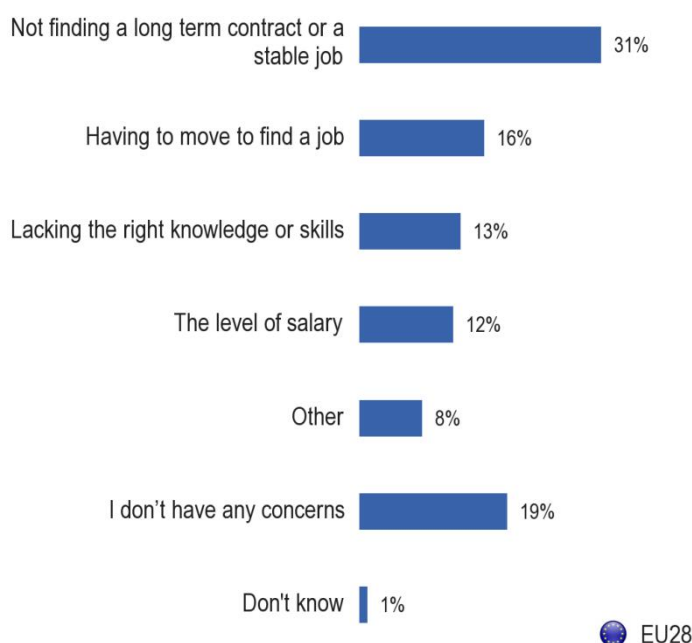
Young people in the Czech Republic are the most confident about finding a job after they finish education (92% very or fairly confident), followed by those in Luxembourg (89%) and Austria (89%). In Austria, 47% of respondents are very confident, the highest level of any Member State.

Less than half of respondents are confident of finding a job after education in Greece (just 32% are very or fairly confident and 25% are not at all confident), Spain (37% very or fairly confident) and Cyprus (49%).

7.2. Concerns about getting a job

Respondents who are still studying were asked what concerns they would have when they think about getting a job. The main concern held by young people (the first answer given) is not finding a long-term contract or a stable job (31%). Other concerns include having to move to find a job (16%), lacking the right knowledge or skills (13%) and the level of salary they would get (12%). Around one in five respondents (19%) say that they do not have any concerns.

Q12a. What would be your concerns when you think about getting a job?
Firstly (main reason)?



Base: Respondents who are still studying (4,839)

Respondents in Italy are the most likely to say that their primary concern in finding a job is not finding a long-term contract or stable job (52%), followed by those in Spain (43%) and Croatia (41%). Respondents in Estonia are much less likely than those in other countries to say that this is their main concern (4%).

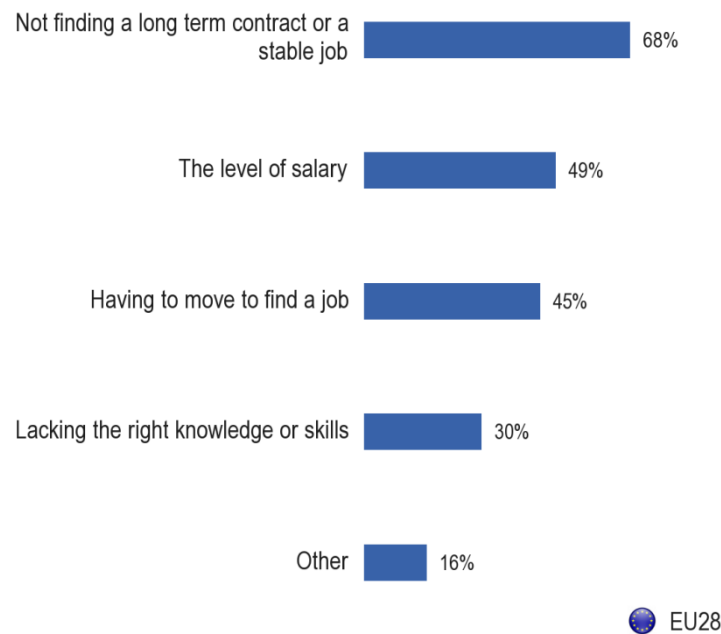
Young people in Latvia (36%) and Bulgaria (33%) are the most likely to say that the level of salary is their main concern, while the lowest proportions can be seen in Denmark (4%) and Finland (5%).

Having to move to find a job is the main concern among respondents in Ireland (32%) and Slovakia (28%).

Respondents in Lithuania are the most likely to be concerned about lacking the right knowledge or skills (25%); the lowest proportion who say this is their main concern is in Cyprus (3%).

When looking at **all of the concerns** expressed by young people who are still studying (not just their primary concern), around two-thirds say they are concerned about not finding a long-term contract or a stable job (68%), while 49% are concerned about the level of salary and 45% about having to move to find a job. Respondents are least likely to say they are concerned about lacking the right knowledge or skills (30%).

Q12T. What would be your concerns when you think about getting a job?
Firstly (main reason)? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: Students who have concerns about getting a job (2,328)

Respondents in Italy are the most likely to be concerned that they will not find a long-term contract or stable job (84%), followed by those in Spain (82%), France (80%) and the Netherlands (80%). Respondents in Estonia are less likely than those in other countries to say they are concerned about this (23%).

Young people in Bulgaria (82%), Greece (79%) and Romania (78%) are the most likely to say that the level of salary is a concern, while the lowest proportion can be seen in Denmark (24%).

Having to move to find a job is most likely to be a concern among respondents in Ireland (61%), while the lowest proportion can be found in the Netherlands (21%).

Respondents in Lithuania are the most likely to be concerned about lacking the right knowledge or skills (50%), followed by those in Denmark (48%) and Estonia (48%). The lowest proportion can be seen in Cyprus (10%).

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 408

"European Youth"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 3rd and the 23rd of December 2014, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 408 about "European Youth".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Education and Culture. It is a level B survey (specific target: population aged 15-30 years old) co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 408 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15-30 years old. The survey covers the national population of citizens as well as the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15-30 y. o.
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	501	03/12/2014	15/12/2014	2.196.517
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	500	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	1.379.241
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	506	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	2.030.646
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	501	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	1.102.724
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	500	03/12/2014	15/12/2014	15.044.288
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	500	03/12/2014	23/12/2014	295.806
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	503	03/12/2014	09/01/2015	1.023.986
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	500	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	1.868.848
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	502	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	8.142.638
FR	France	TNS Sofres	501	03/12/2014	20/12/2014	12.225.355
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	500	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	854.626
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	502	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	9.794.940
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	301	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	209.972
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	501	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	445.259
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	500	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	644.404
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	306	03/12/2014	23/12/2014	88.103
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	500	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	1.933.517
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	300	03/12/2014	16/12/2014	123.012
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	510	03/12/2014	19/12/2014	3.271.797
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	501	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	1.687.788
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	500	03/12/2014	20/12/2014	8.730.007
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	501	03/12/2014	23/12/2014	1.755.945
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	510	03/12/2014	17/12/2014	4.043.376
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	504	03/12/2014	17/12/2014	389.950
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	503	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	1.221.662
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	501	03/12/2014	15/12/2014	1.069.339
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	500	03/12/2014	18/12/2014	1.959.284
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	500	03/12/2014	20/12/2014	13.428.558
TOTAL EU28			13.454	03/12/2014	23/12/2014	96.961.588