

EU Cohesion Monitor

RETHINK: EUROPE

an initiative of



STIFTUNG
MERCATOR



ECFR/175

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EU Cohesion Monitor **RATIONALE**

The EU Cohesion Monitor is a quantitative index describing the willingness of the 28 member states of the European Union and their societies for joint action and cooperation.

By using a set of ten indicators the monitor illustrates the diverse foundations of European cohesion.

The data presented here offer in-depth access to the monitor's results. They are intended as an invitation for further analysis and debate of the different cohesion resources and potentials held by the EU and its individual member states.

The EU Cohesion Monitor is part of the Rethink: Europe project, a joint initiative of the European Council on Foreign Relations and Stiftung Mercator. The project examines the underlying forces shaping European cohesion and our continent's capacity to act on the global stage.



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EU Cohesion Monitor **FAQ**

What is the EU Cohesion Monitor?

The EU Cohesion Monitor is a quantitative index to assess the willingness of the 28 member states of the European Union and their societies for joint action and cooperation.

Why do you study cohesion?

Cohesion is an essential precondition for the capacity of collective actors to take action. We assume that strong actors will need a high level of cohesion, and that acting together successfully will in turn strengthen cohesion. In the current crisis, the EU shows weaknesses in its response. Therefore we want to know how strong cohesion still is, how it has changed, and how far it differs between member states.

What does cohesion actually mean?

Defining as broad a term as cohesion is tricky. People may answer the question differently depending on whether you ask a sociology professor, an economist, or a bureaucrat managing the EU's regional cohesion funds. The EU Cohesion Monitor approaches cohesion in terms of willingness and readiness of Europeans to act together. We assume that strong cohesion is a precondition for a strong capacity to act, and we assume that acting together successfully will in turn strengthen cohesion.

So cooperation and cohesion are the same?

Overall, we assume that cooperation between individuals as well as societies will strengthen mutual bonds, shared incen-

tives, and common experiences. Cohesion is broader in that it focuses on the disposition of collective actors to work together. We do not just look at actual cooperation but include the awareness, readiness, and cooperation mindedness of societies.

Why do you differentiate between individual and structural cohesion?

We do this in order to deconstruct the term "cohesion" itself. Cohesion understood as the willingness to cooperate of countries and societies essentially has these two dimensions: the people, their beliefs, and experiences on the one hand, and decisions and practices on the macro-level, including the actions of the economic, political and cultural elites of a country. The two dimensions often complement each other, but this is not necessarily so. We want the monitor to display differences in the micro and macro levels of cohesion.

Why do states differ so much concerning the level of cohesion?

The EU Cohesion Monitor points to the variety of sources cohesion is drawing from. For example, Italy has a central geographic position in Europe, Romania lies more on the periphery but is strongly connected through trade with other EU member states, Austria is centrally located and is an EU trade champion. All three show different results in the EU Cohesion Monitor. The differences stem from the monitors combination of several cohesion indicators and factors, each representing a different source of cohesion.

What effect did the financial crisis have on cohesion?

There is no single or clear-cut effect. While many countries, especially in the south of Europe, show a decline in cohesion through the years of the financial crisis, the EU Cohesion Monitor also reveals significant cohesion gains across East-Central Europe. This has to do with the diverse composition of cohesion: there is more to it than a country's fiscal solvency and economic health.

Does the EU Cohesion Monitor lead to policy recommendations?

First, there is no single recipe and quick fixes. The EU Cohesion Monitor shows that cohesion is never stable. It changes over time and stems from different sources. As a result, each EU member state has its own unique level of cohesion. This means that any catch all cohesion strategy is bound to fail.

Second, differentiation and investment into the various resources on the individual level of citizens and the structural level of policies is the way forward. It also means that not only policy makers and governments are encouraged to address cohesion. Cohesion is as much a field of engagement for civil-society organizations as well as EU citizens.

EU Cohesion Monitor **FAQ**

How is the EU Cohesion Monitor compiled?

To determine cohesion in all 28 member states we look at a total of 32 variables. These datasets were gathered for 2007 and 2014 to allow for comparisons of the most current available data (2014) with the last year before the financial crisis hit Europe (2007).

Where did you get all this data and why did you choose it?

The EU Cohesion Monitor relies entirely on datasets that are publicly available. The most prominent sources include Eurostat tables and Eurobarometer surveys. Where we encountered “data gaps” and could not find alternative data sources we used approximations. For example, even at the end of 2015, when the EU Cohesion Monitor was compiled, not all countries had reported disposable income for 2014 to Eurostat. In this case we used data from a proxy year, say 2013, to fill a country’s gap. Similarly, when no data was available from other years, we used data from “proxy countries”, e.g. using Cyprus data for Malta.

The EU Cohesion Monitor was compiled with the goal to minimize these approximations or avoid them in the first place. When selecting our range of variables and indicators we excluded some for lack of data or because quantifying them would have been unfeasible.

How do you compare such a variety of data points?

We transform each specific data point to a 1-10 point scale, say German disposable income in 2007 or turnout to the European Parliament elections in Belgium in 2014. These transformations are made transparent in the [appendix](#).

What is the logic behind choosing precisely these indicators and variables? For example, how is a member state’s Funding related to cohesion?

Each of the EU Cohesion Monitor’s ten indicators rests on a cohesion assumption, or hypothesis. For a country’s Funding we argue that the inflow of resources through EU funds will strengthen awareness of EU benefits, for example through the presence of EU funded projects to improve local infrastructure. At the same time, being a net contributor to the EU budget will increase that country’s stake and commitment to shape the EU and thus will strengthen its engagement with it.

Do you weigh your data?

Since weighing data is a methodological minefield we only did it where we saw a compelling reason. For example, the

maximum score in the Security indicator is seven points rather than ten. The scale ends at seven, rather than ten, because we are aware of policy debates about stronger cooperation and deeper integration in the area of security and defence. The scaling has to give room for such steps. Please see the [appendix](#) for all details on how variables and indicators are composed.

Are you sharing how all the indicator conversions were made?

Yes. The [appendix](#) makes our methodology fully transparent. You may look even deeper by accessing the entire set of raw data online.

I want to use EU Cohesion Monitor scores for my work. Where do I get the complete data?

The set of data underlying and generated by the EU Cohesion Monitor can be accessed in its entirety and free of charge at ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

Please cite as follows: "EU Cohesion Monitor", European Council on Foreign Relations, 11 May 2016, available at www.ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

Individual Cohesion

Citizens of other EU countries % of population
 Visited another EU country
 Socialised with people from other EU country
 Foreign language skills
 ↗ Metadata

EXPERIENCE ↗

Turnout in EP elections
 Anti-EU/populist share in EP elections
 Anti-EU/populist share in national elections
 ↗ Metadata

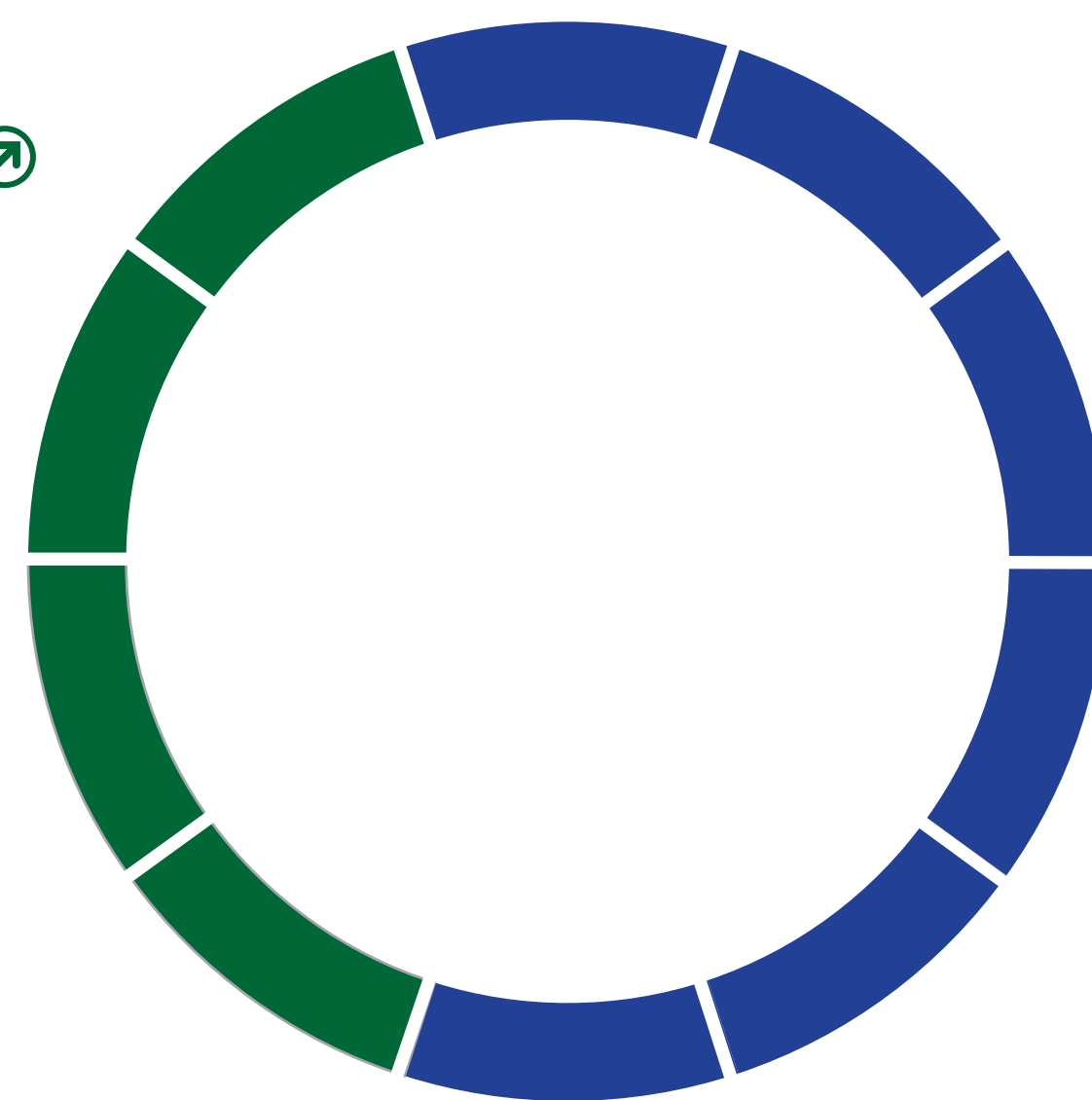
ENGAGEMENT ↗

Trust in EU
 Positive image of EU
 National interest well taken into account
 Perception as European
 ↗ Metadata

ATTITUDES ↗

Support for economic and monetary union
 Support for common foreign policy
 Support for common defence and security policy
 Euro among most positive results of EU
 Free movement among most positive results of EU
 Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU
 ↗ Metadata

APPROVAL ↗



Structural Cohesion

↗ RESILIENCE Disposable income per capita
 Debt to GDP
 Social Justice Index
 ↗ Metadata

↗ ECONOMIC TIES EU trade to total trade
 EU trade to GDP ratio
 EU investments to total investments
 EU investments to GDP ratio
 ↗ Metadata

↗ FUNDING Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP
 Balance of payments to EU budget
 ↗ Metadata

↗ NEIGHBOURHOOD Population (share) living near borders
 Non-EU neighbours
 ↗ Metadata

↗ POLICY INTEGRATION Number of opt outs
 ↗ Metadata

↗ SECURITY Joint commands and cooperation
 Joint development and procurement
 Multinational deployments
 ↗ Metadata

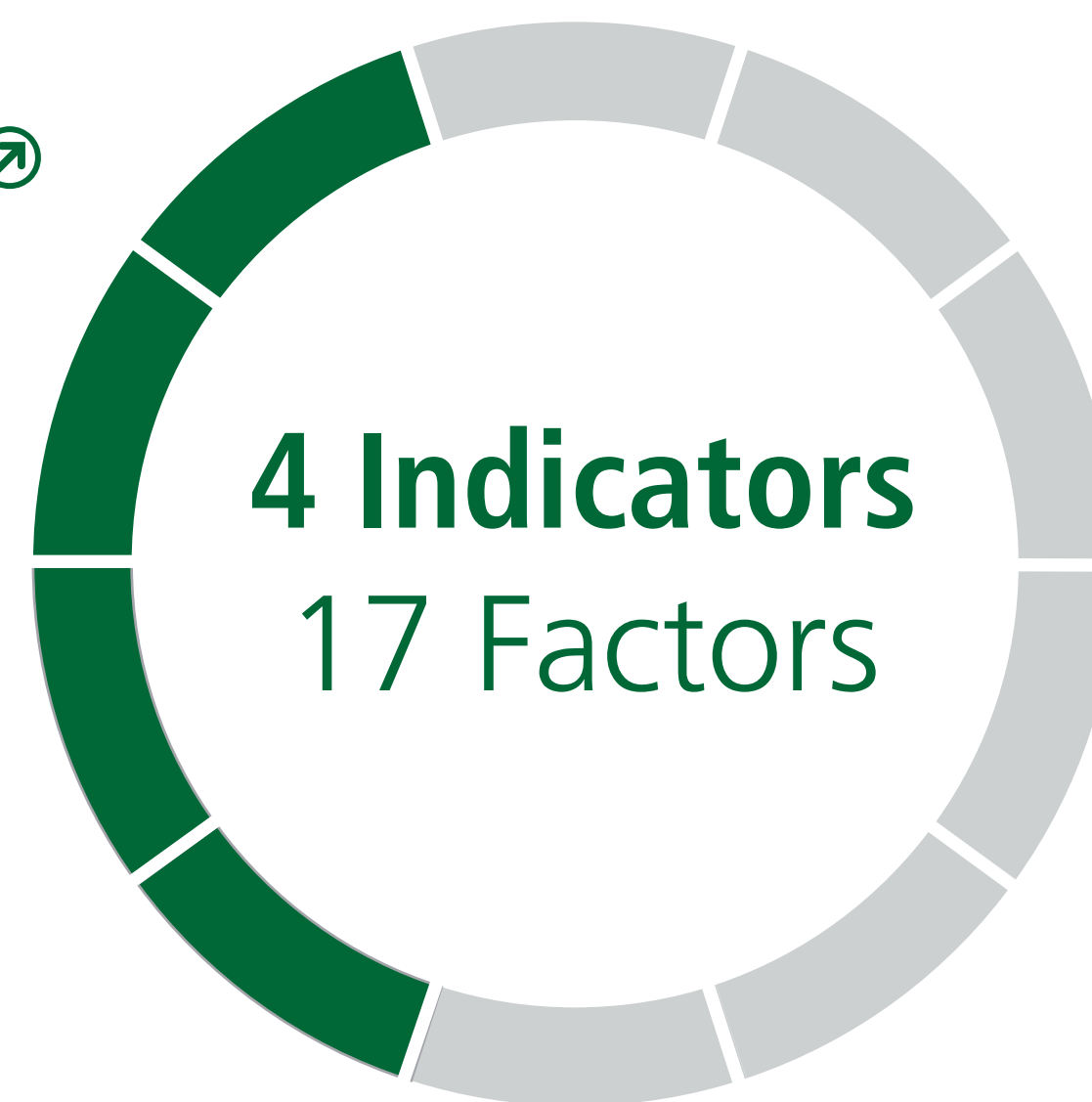
Individual Cohesion is strengthened by:

+ Citizens' first-hand EU experience, proximity of other EU countries, and foreign language skills

+ A high turnout in elections to the European Parliament and low voting preferences for anti-EU/populist parties in the EP and national parliaments

+ Positive views on the benefits of integration and on the EU at large

+ Support for and positive views on areas of deeper integration



4 Indicators
17 Factors

EXPERIENCE ↗

- Citizens of other EU countries % of population
- Visited another EU country
- Socialised with people from other EU country
- Foreign language skills
- ↗ Metadata

ENGAGEMENT ↗

- Turnout in EP elections
- Anti-EU/populist share in EP elections
- Anti-EU/populist share in national elections
- ↗ Metadata

ATTITUDES ↗

- Trust in EU
- Positive image of EU
- National interest well taken into account
- Perception as European
- ↗ Metadata

APPROVAL ↗

- Support for economic and monetary union
- Support for common foreign policy
- Support for common defence and security policy
- Euro among most positive results of EU
- Free movement among most positive results of EU
- Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU
- ↗ Metadata

Structural Cohesion is strengthened by:

- + A society's resilience in terms of its affluence and equality fostering EU engagement and solidarity
- + High connectedness and integration of a country's economy with other EU economies through trade and investment flows
- + Inflow of resources through EU funds as well as being a net contributor to the EU's budget
- + A high number of regions sharing a border with other EU member states as well as with non-EU countries
- + No or a low number of opt-outs from the generally accepted state of integration
- + Deep multinational cooperation in the area of defence and security



- **RESILIENCE** Disposable income per capita
Debt to GDP
Social Justice Index
Metadata ➤
- **ECONOMIC TIES** EU trade to total trade
EU trade to GDP ratio
EU investments to total investments
EU investments to GDP ratio
Metadata ➤
- **FUNDING** Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP
Balance of payments to EU budget
Metadata ➤
- **NEIGHBOURHOOD** Population (share) living near borders
Non-EU neighbours
Metadata ➤
- **POLICY INTEGRATION** Number of opt outs
Metadata ➤
- **SECURITY** Joint commands and cooperation
Joint development and procurement
Multinational deployments
Metadata ➤

OVERALL RESULTS

2007

2014

| 07

08

09

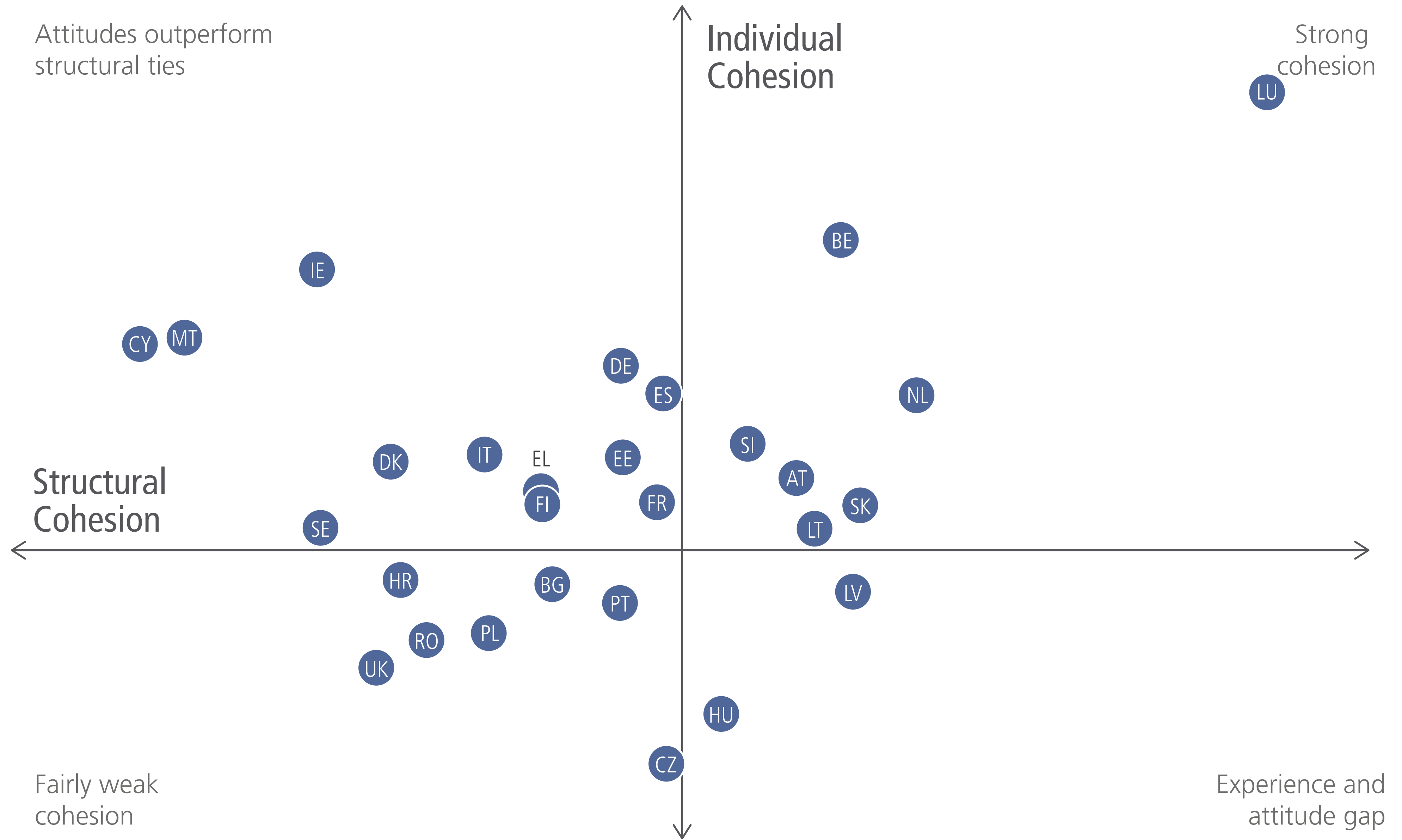
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Overall Results

The Big Six

East-Central Europe

Southern Europe

Affluent Small Nations

Benelux Countries

Visegrad Countries

Baltic Countries

Nordic Countries

OVERALL RESULTS

2007

2014

| 07

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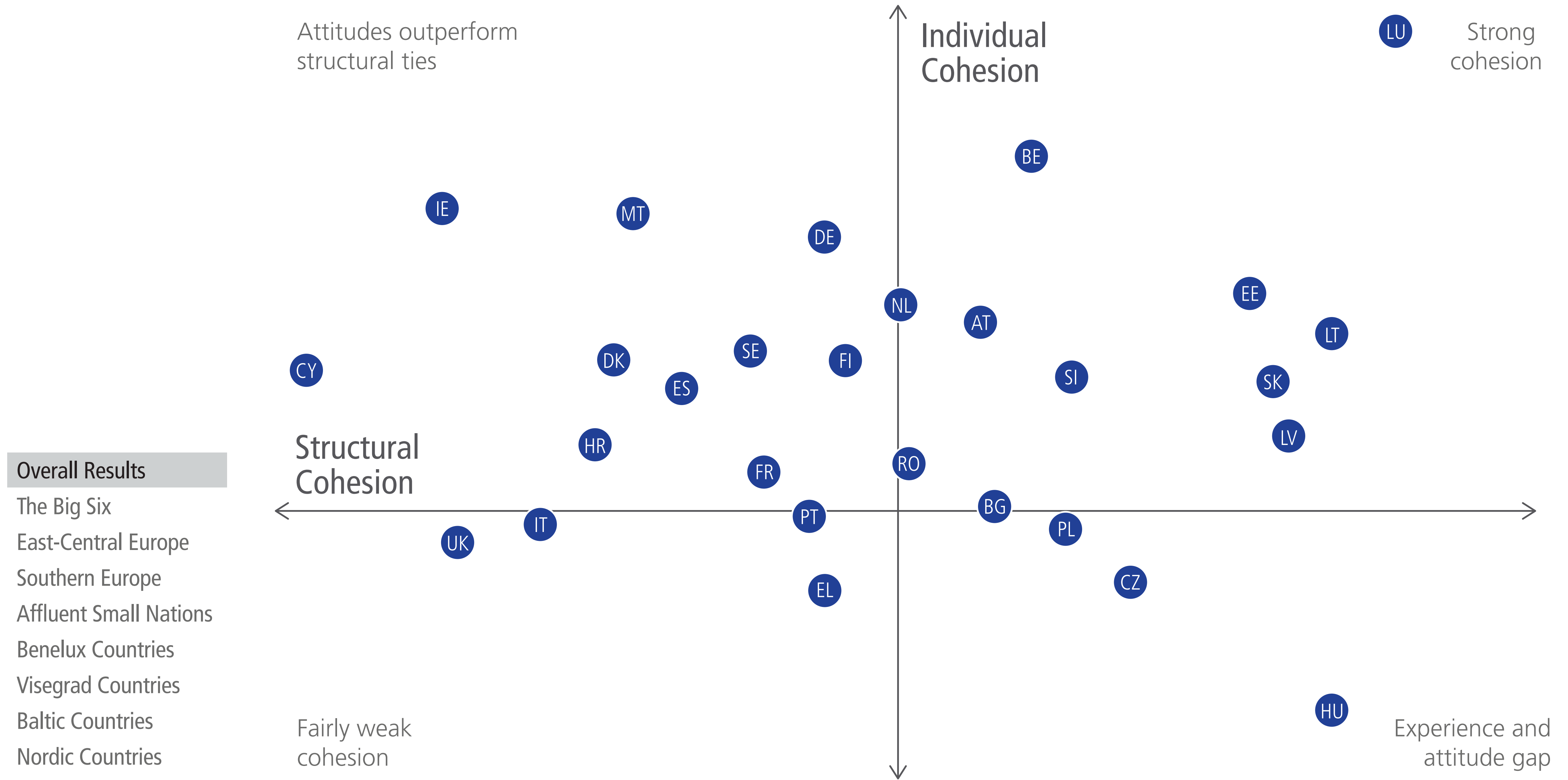
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OVERALL RESULTS

2007

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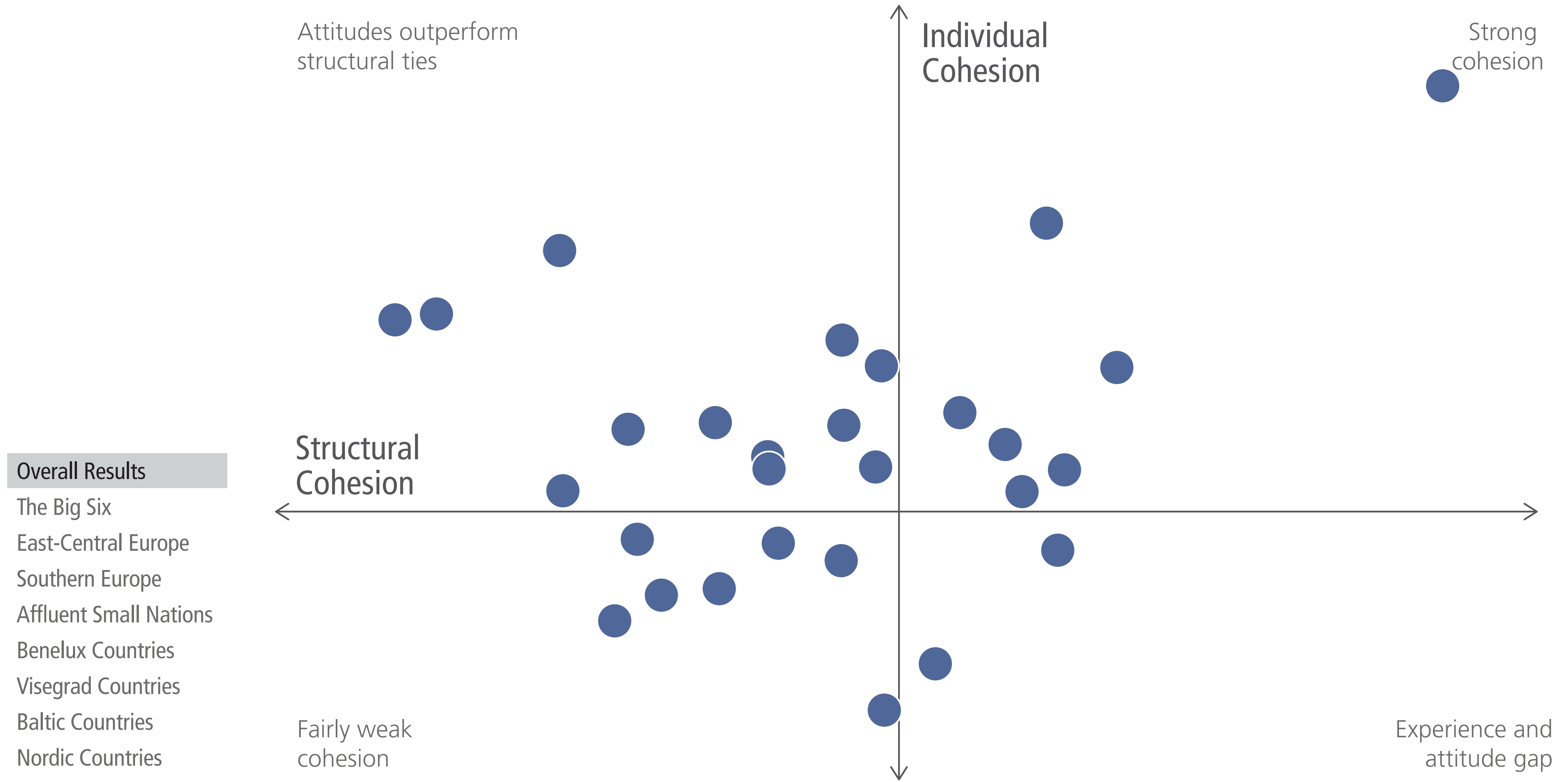
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OVERALL RESULTS

2007

2014

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(interpolated)

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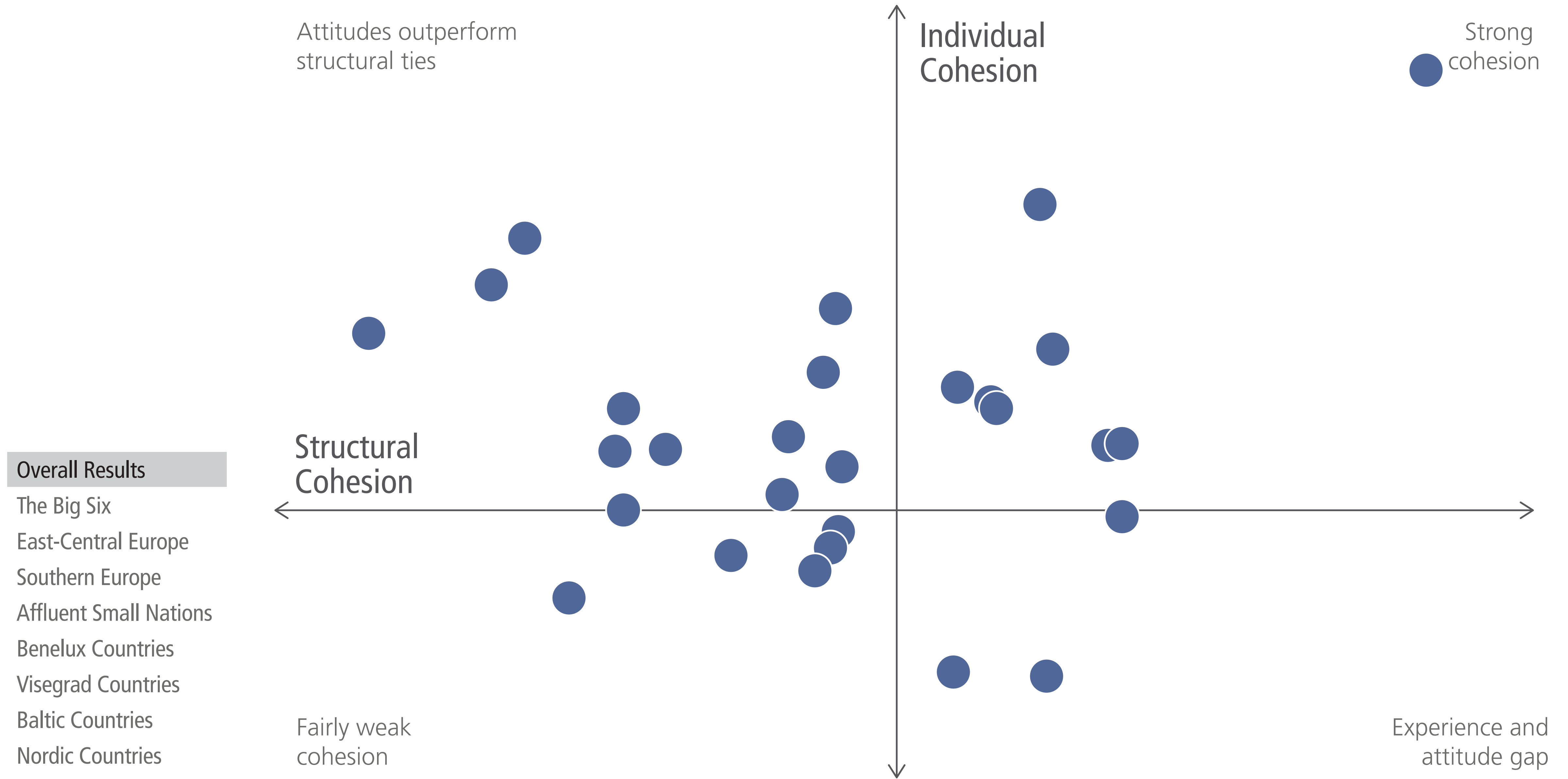
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OVERALL RESULTS

2007 2014 | 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14

(interpolated)



OVERALL RESULTS

2007

2014

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(interpolated)

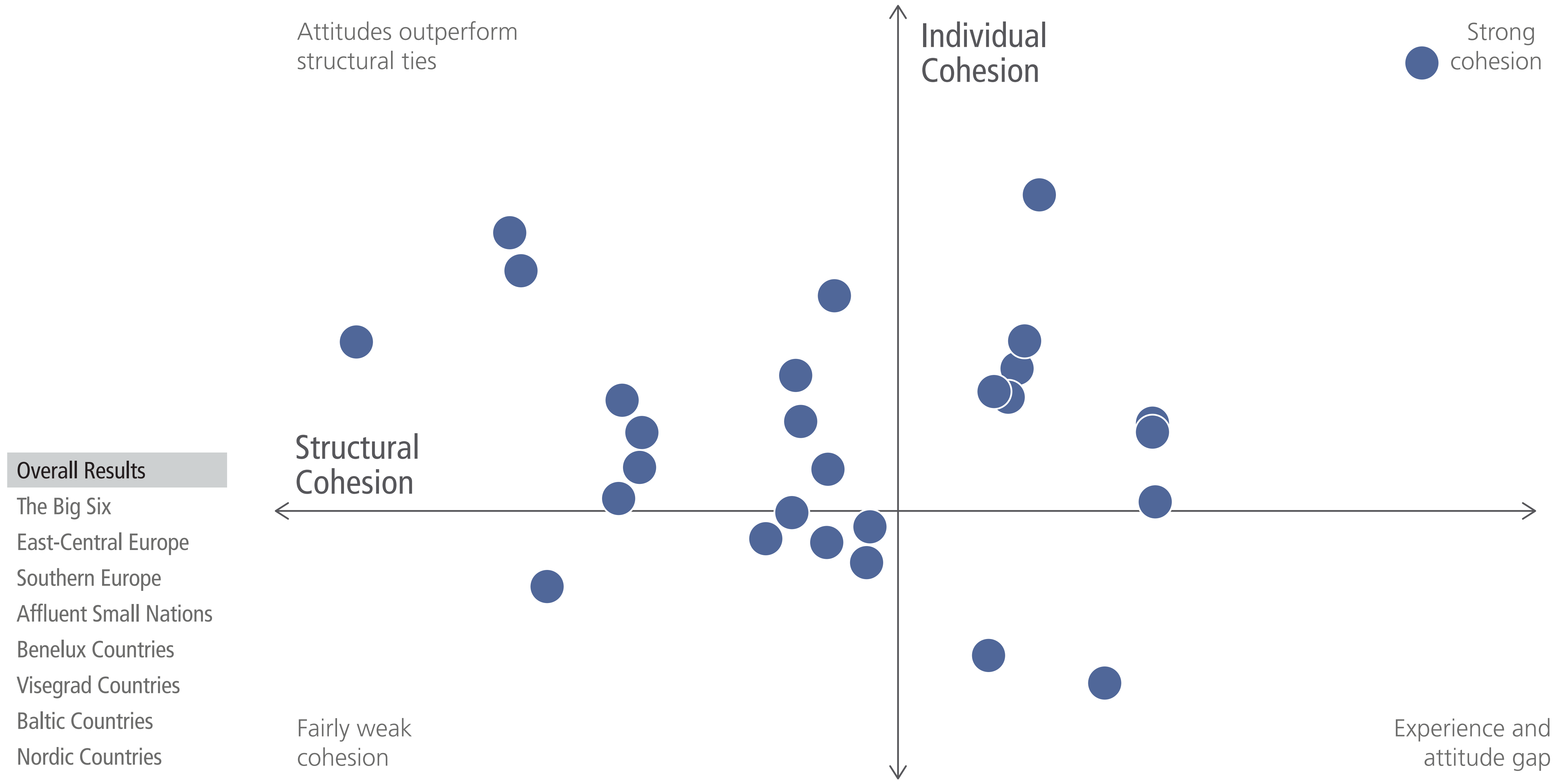
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OVERALL RESULTS

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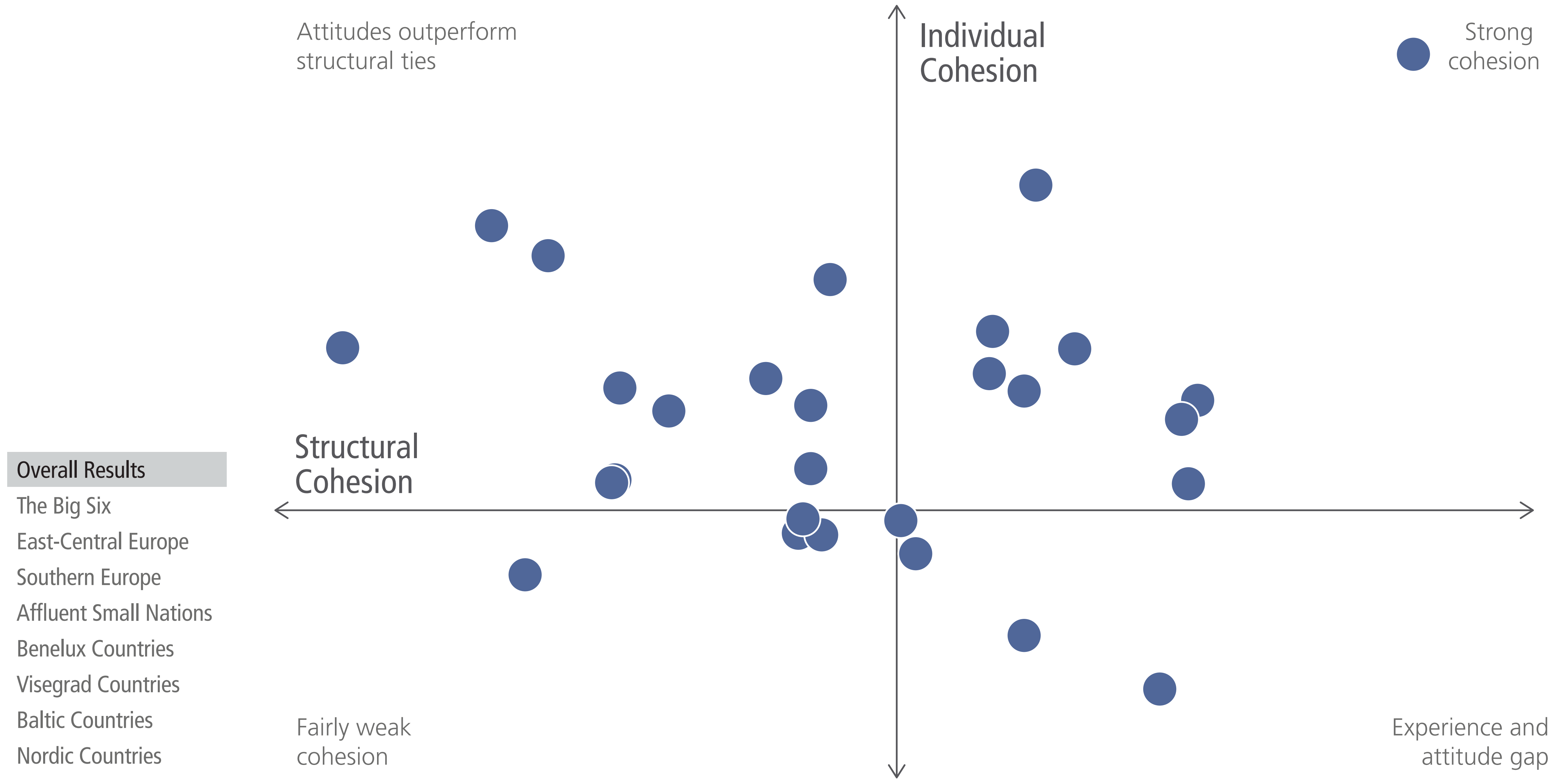
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OVERALL RESULTS

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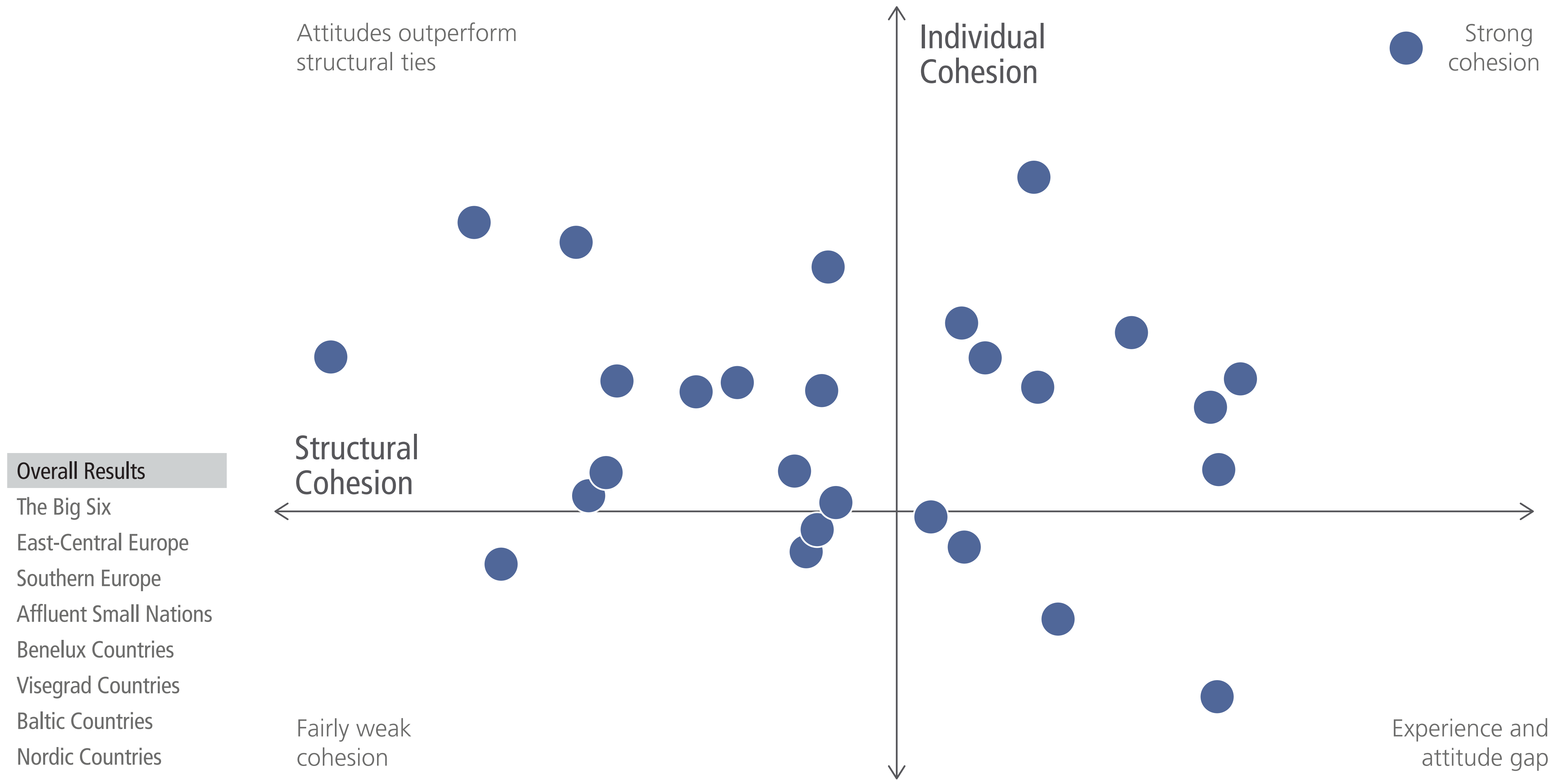
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OVERALL RESULTS

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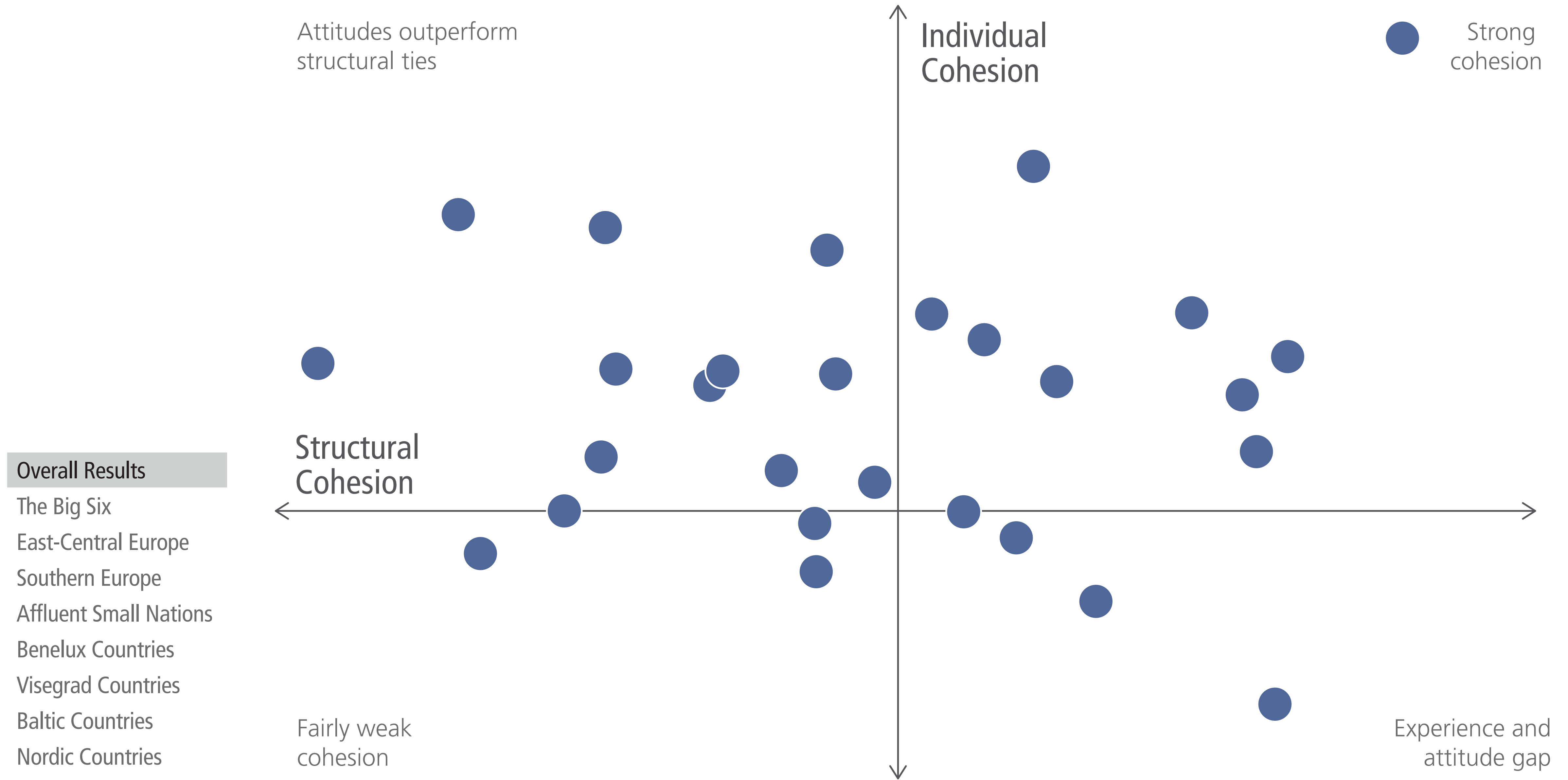
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OVERALL RESULTS

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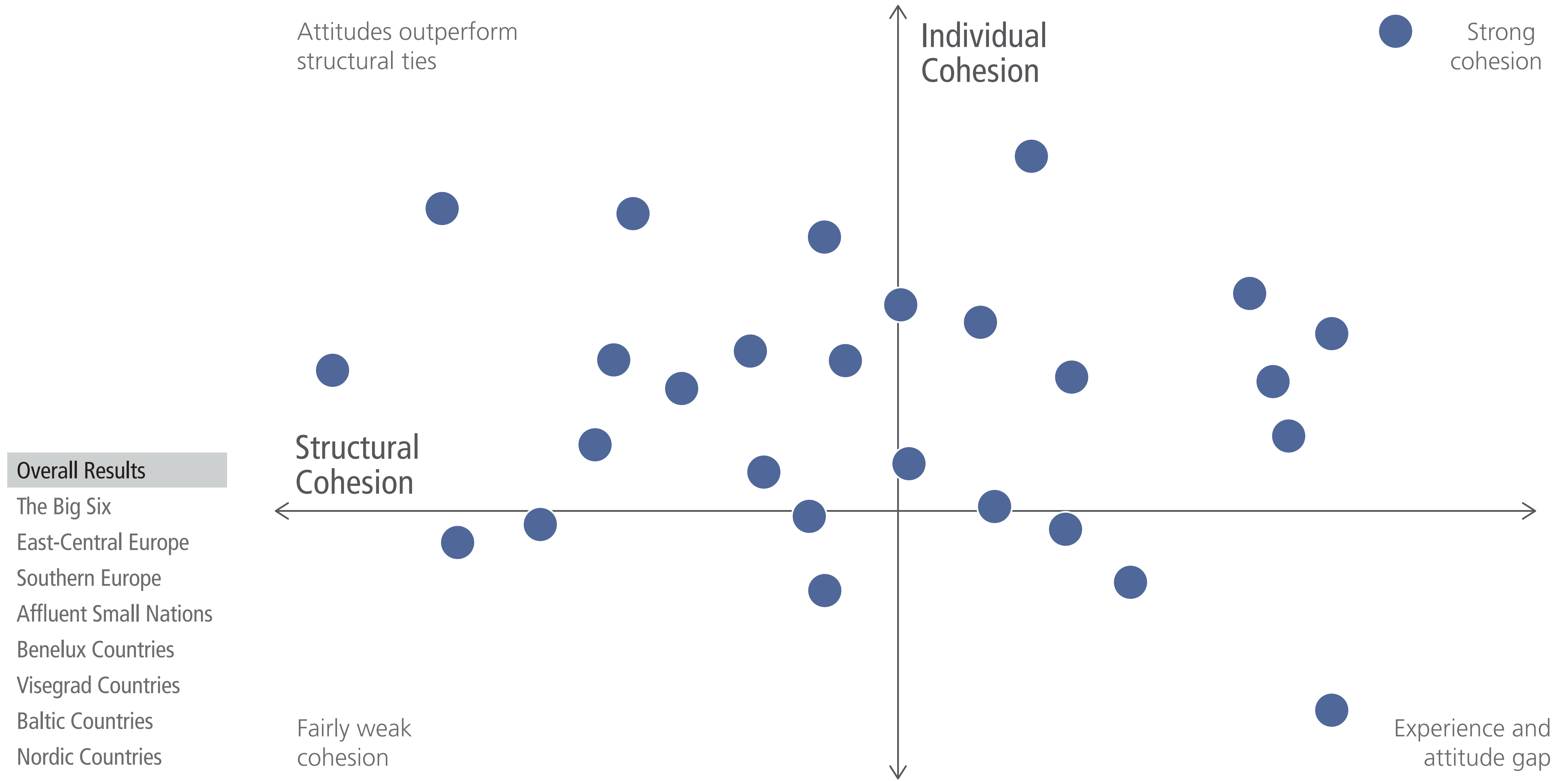
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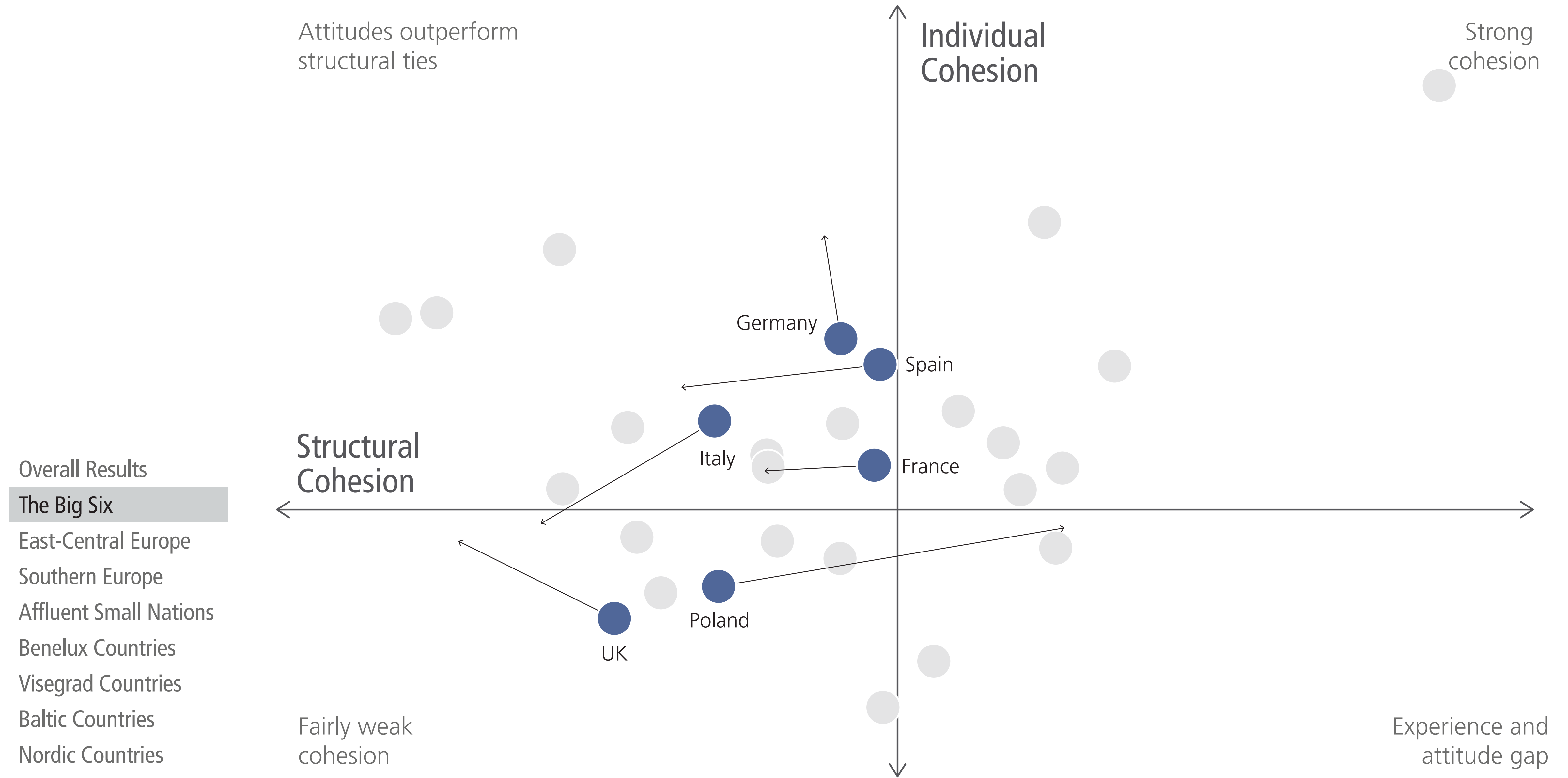
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THE BIG SIX

2007

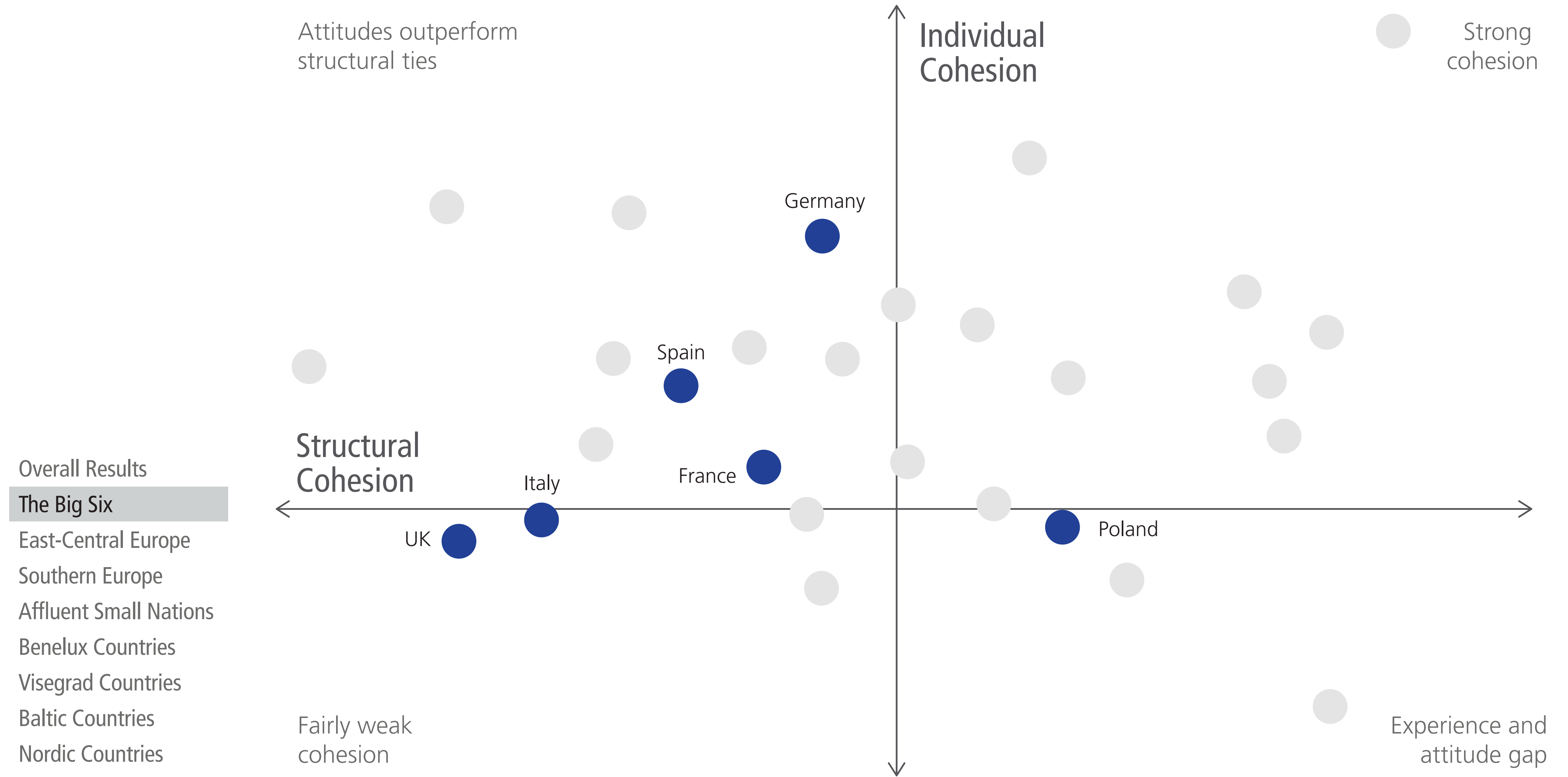
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THE BIG SIX

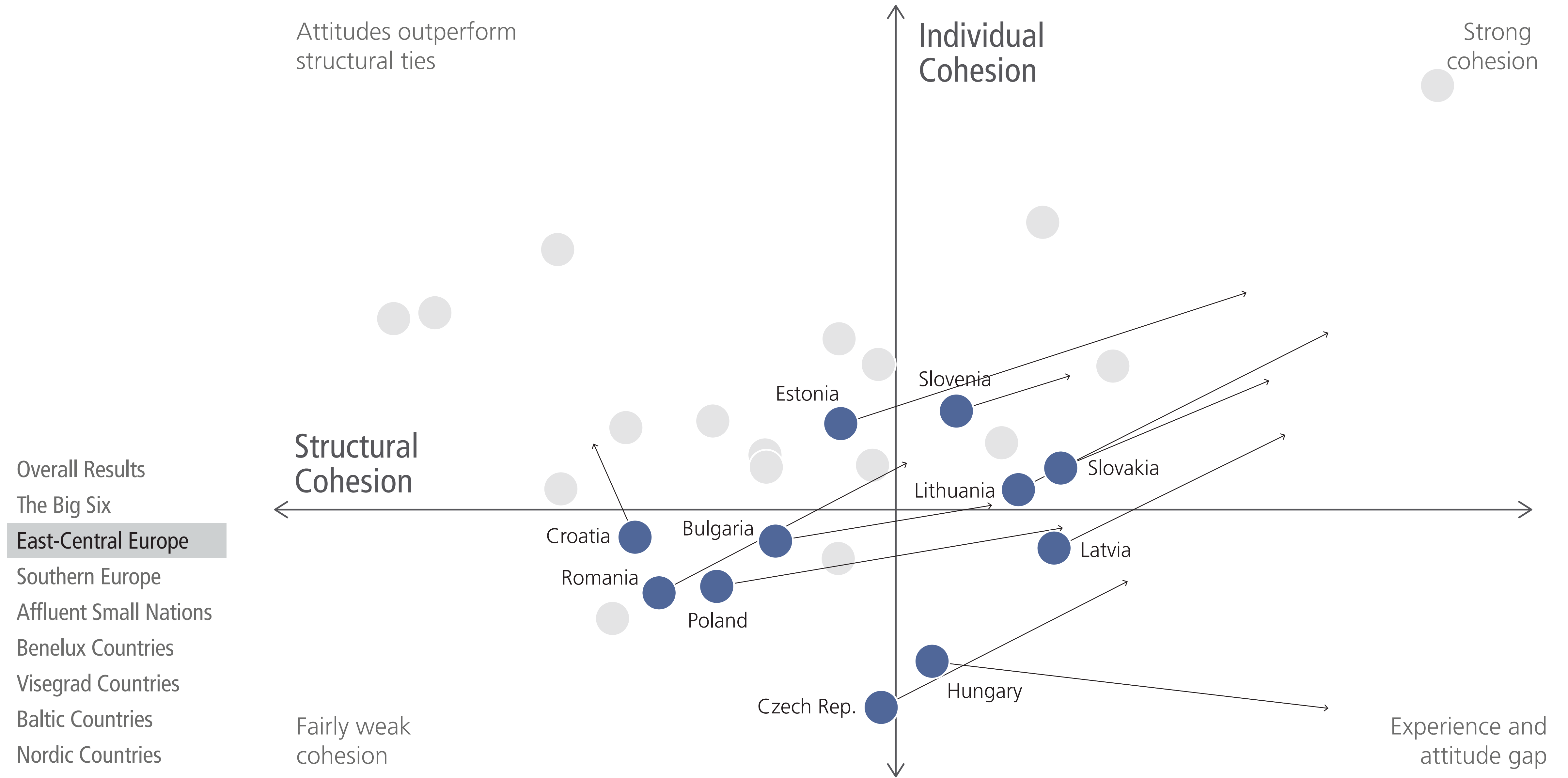
2007

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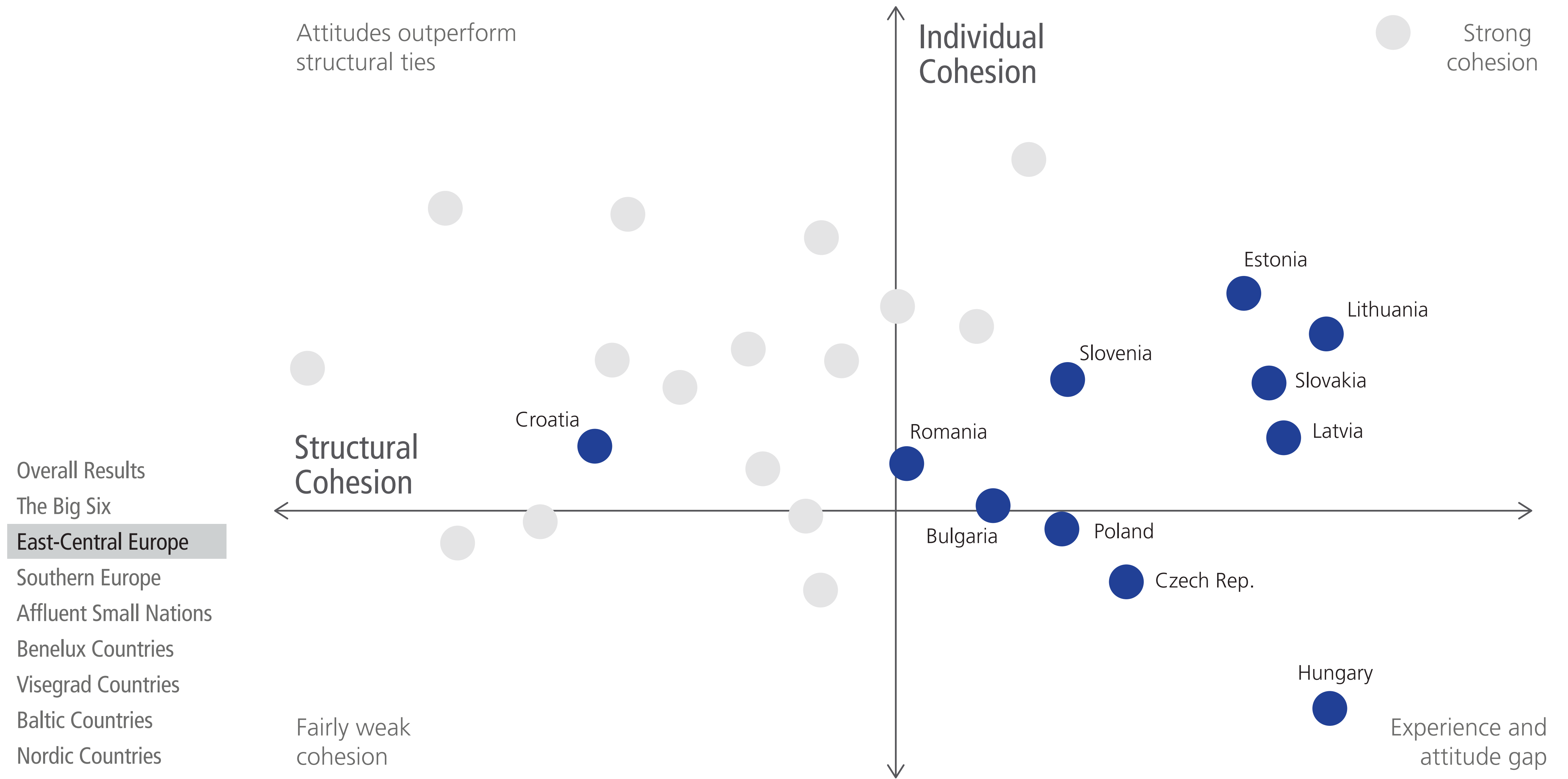


EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE

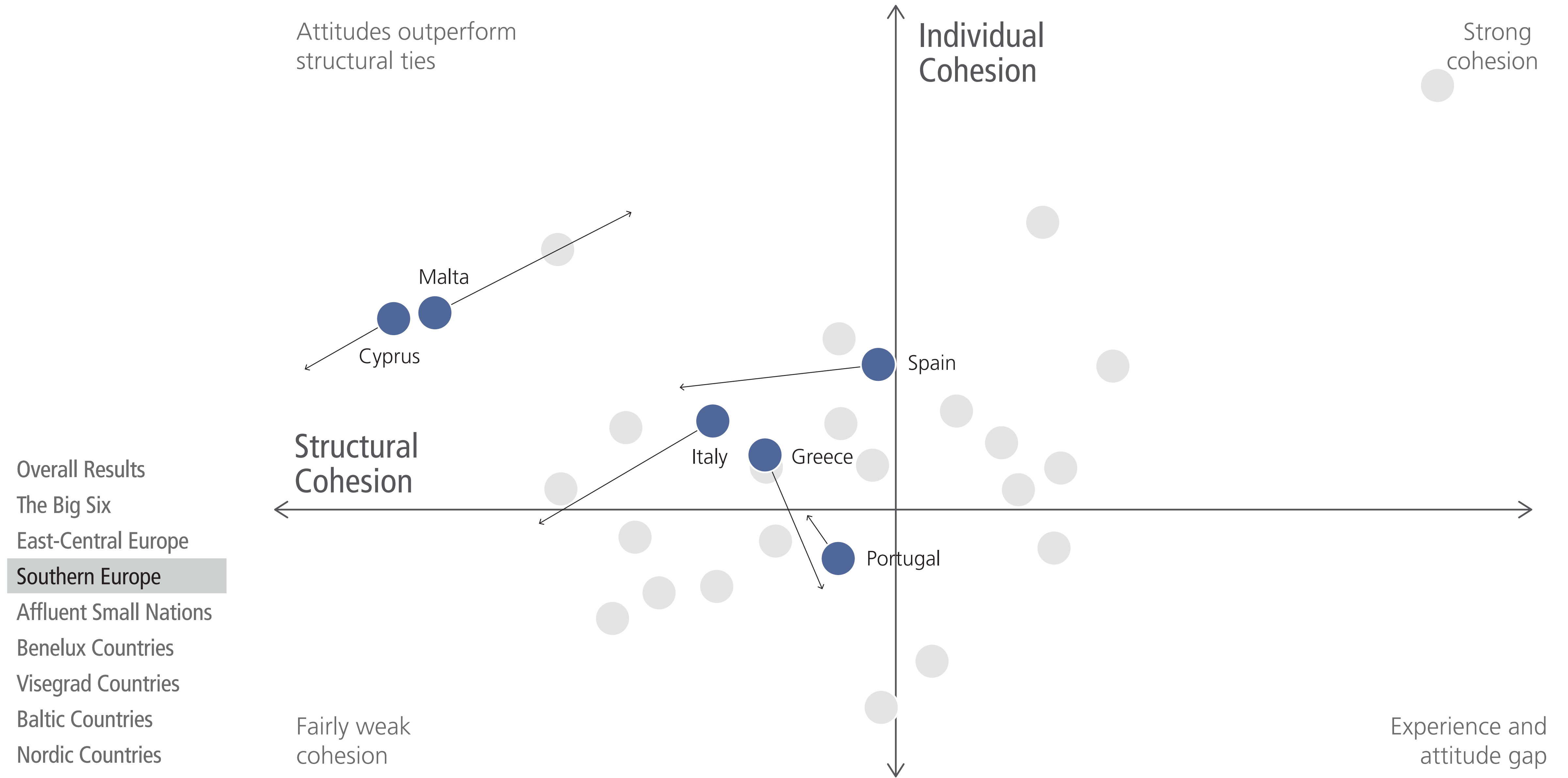
2007 2014



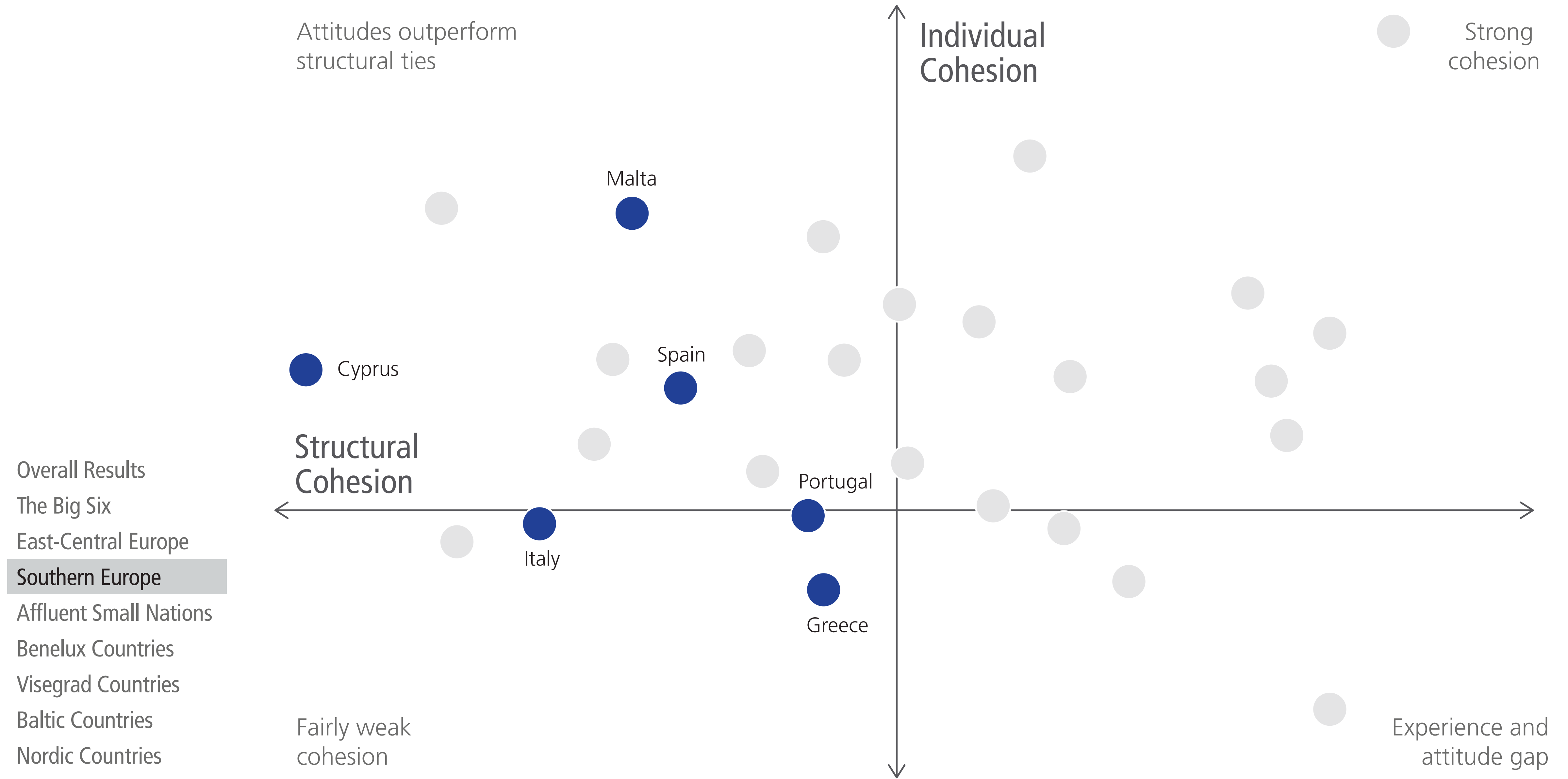
EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE 2007 2014



SOUTHERN EUROPE 2007 2014

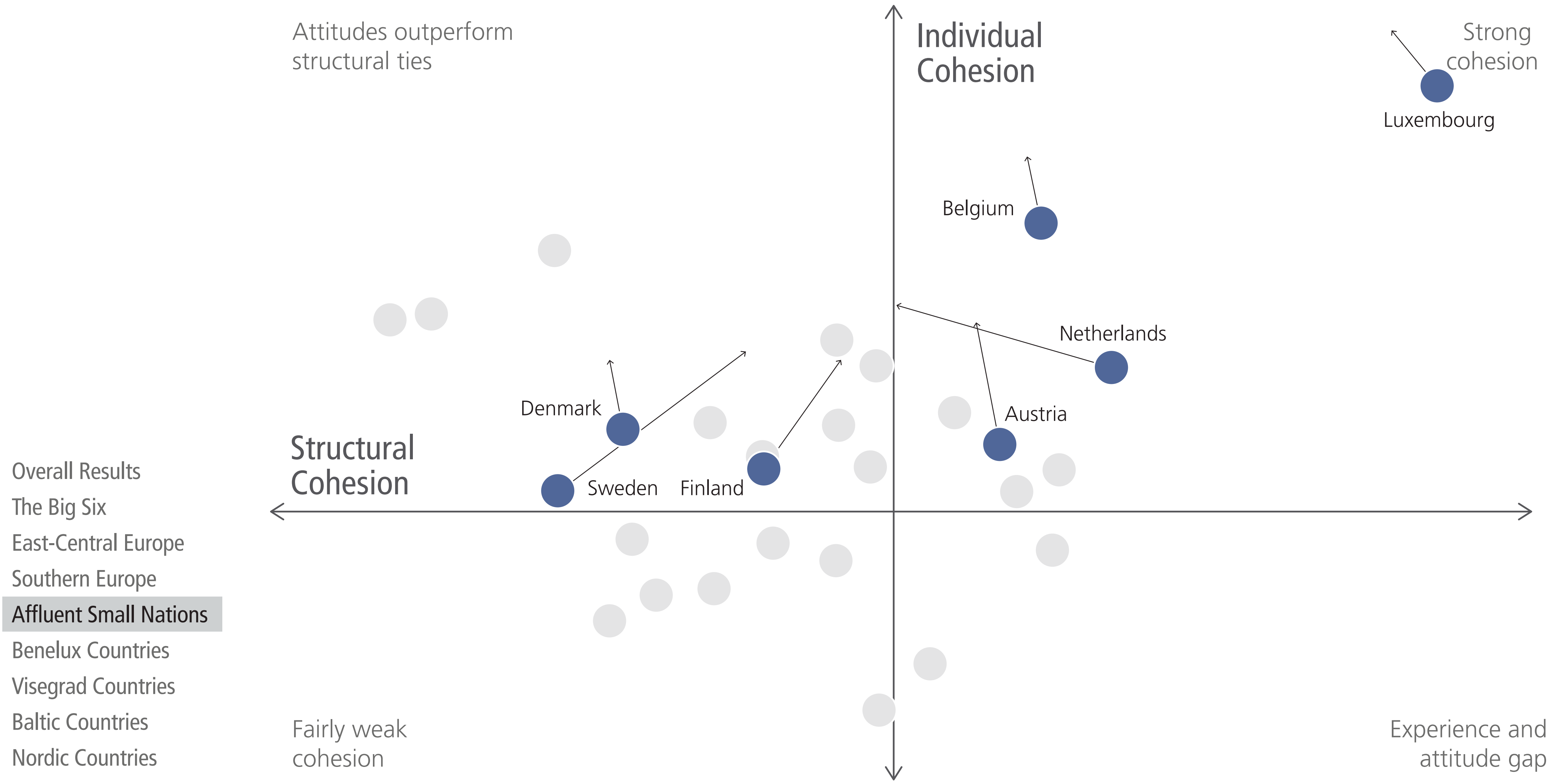


SOUTHERN EUROPE 2007 2014

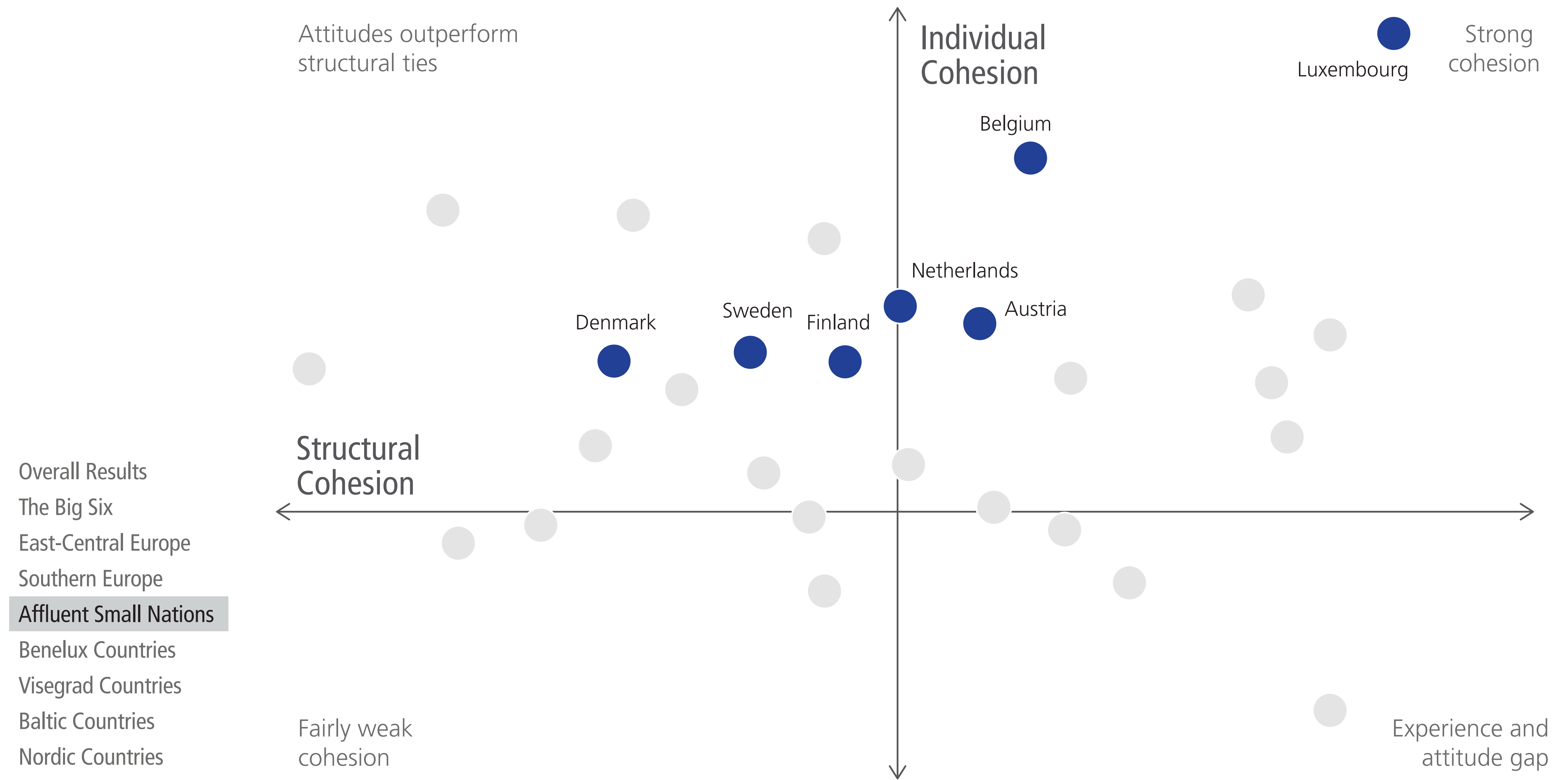


AFFLUENT SMALL NATIONS

2007 2014



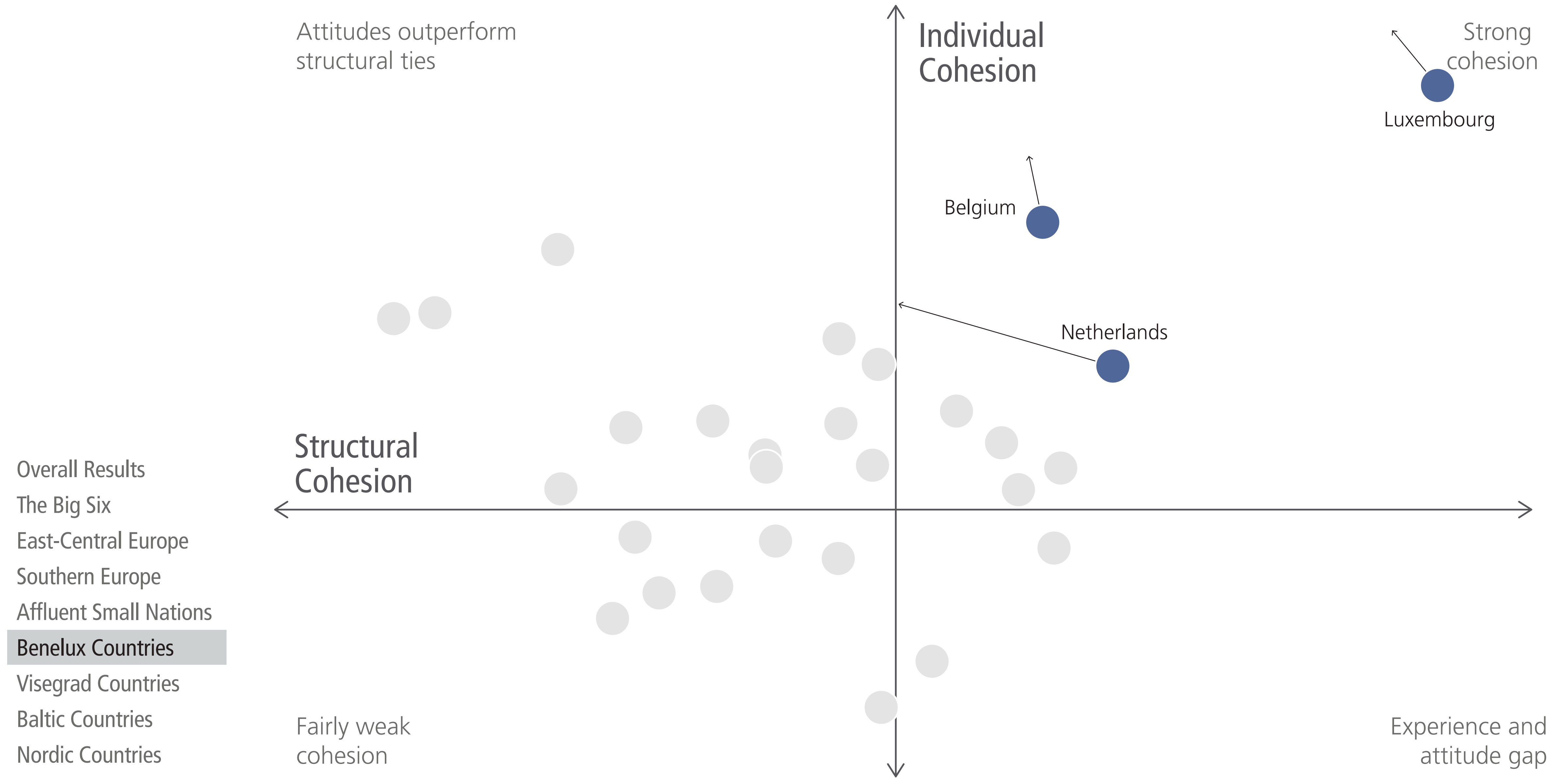
AFFLUENT SMALL NATIONS 2007 2014



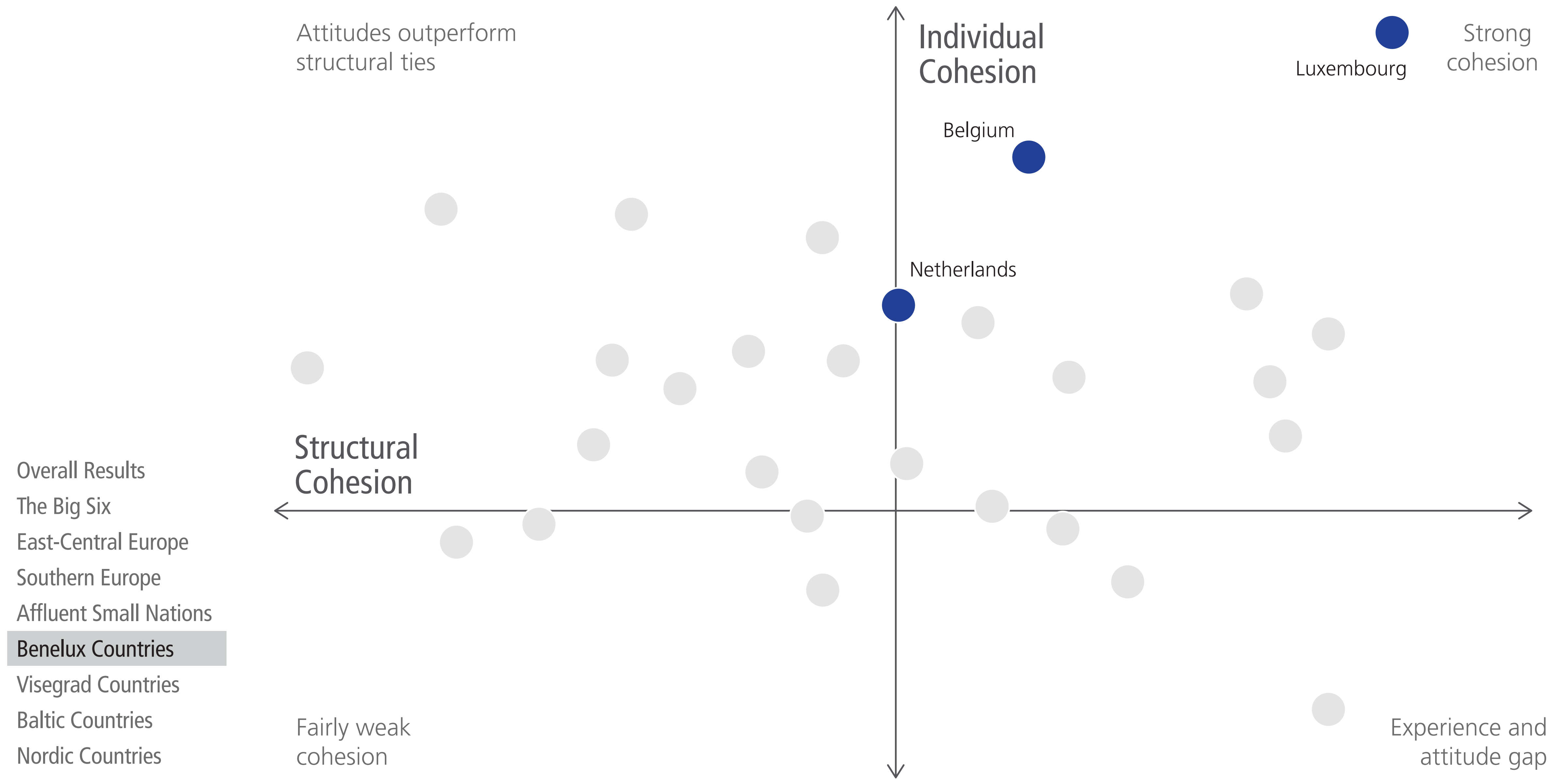
BENELUX COUNTRIES

2007

2014

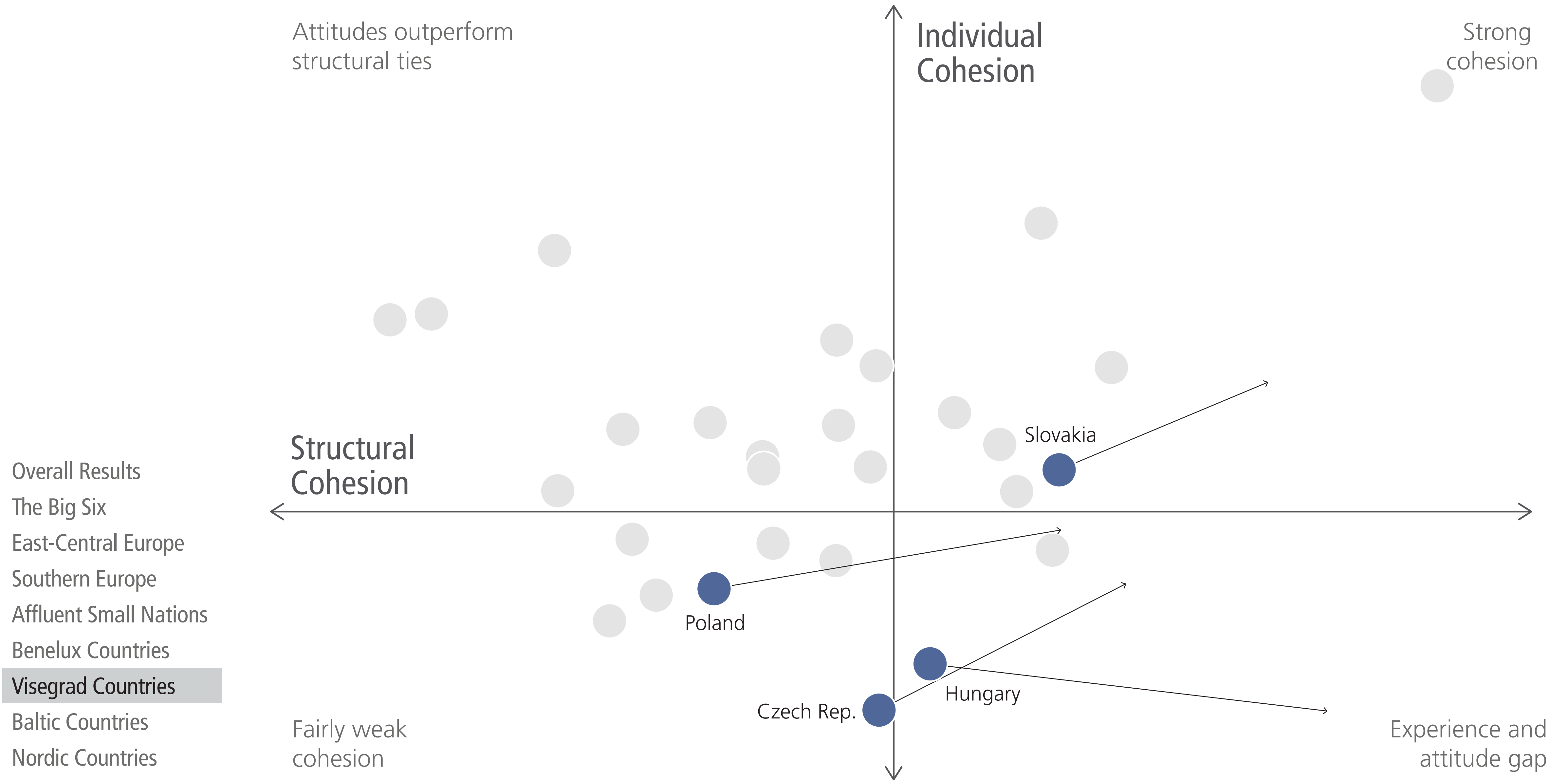


BENELUX COUNTRIES 2007 2014



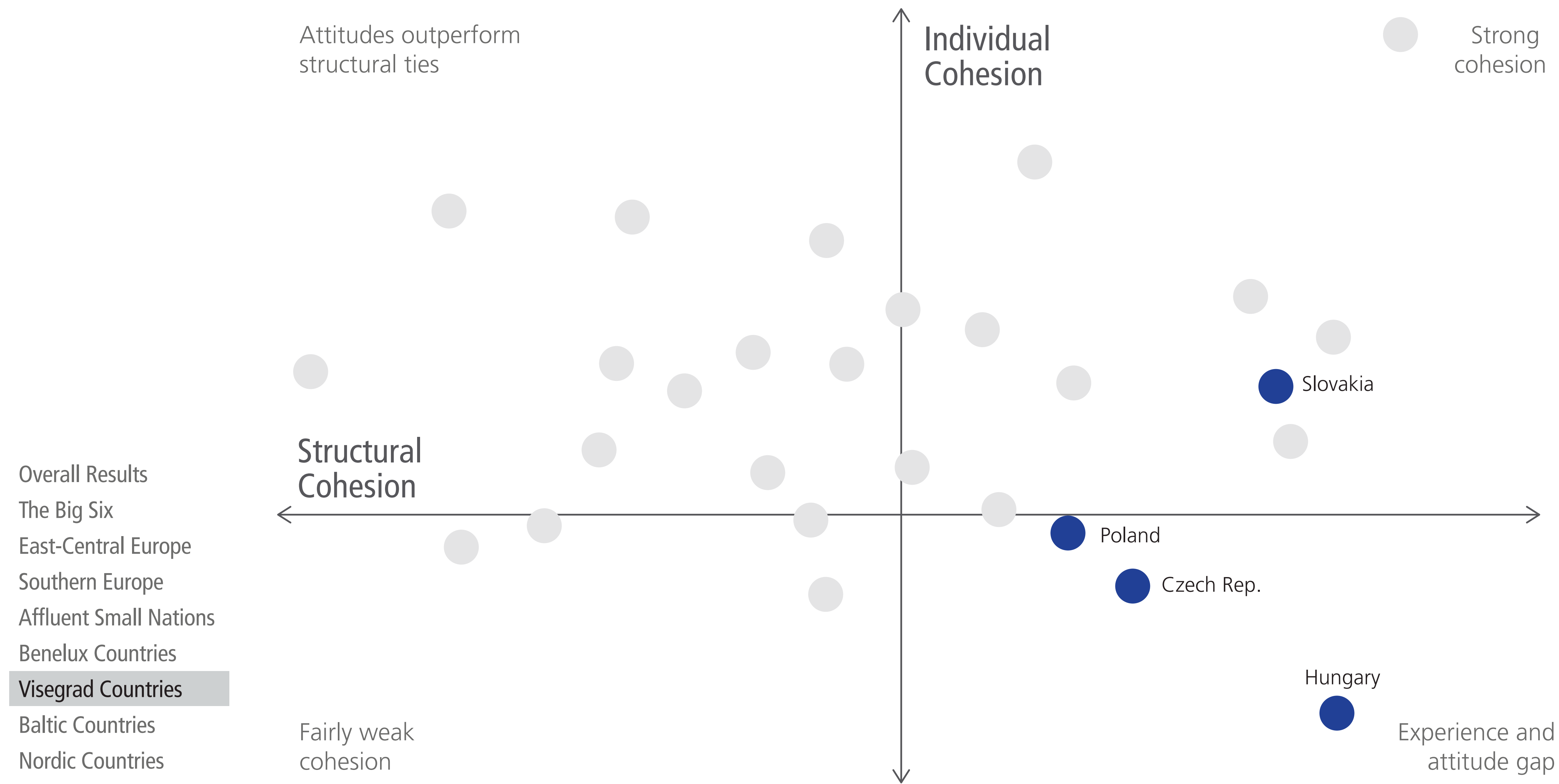
VISEGRAD COUNTRIES

2007 2014



- Overall Results
- The Big Six
- East-Central Europe
- Southern Europe
- Affluent Small Nations
- Benelux Countries
- Visegrad Countries**
- Baltic Countries
- Nordic Countries

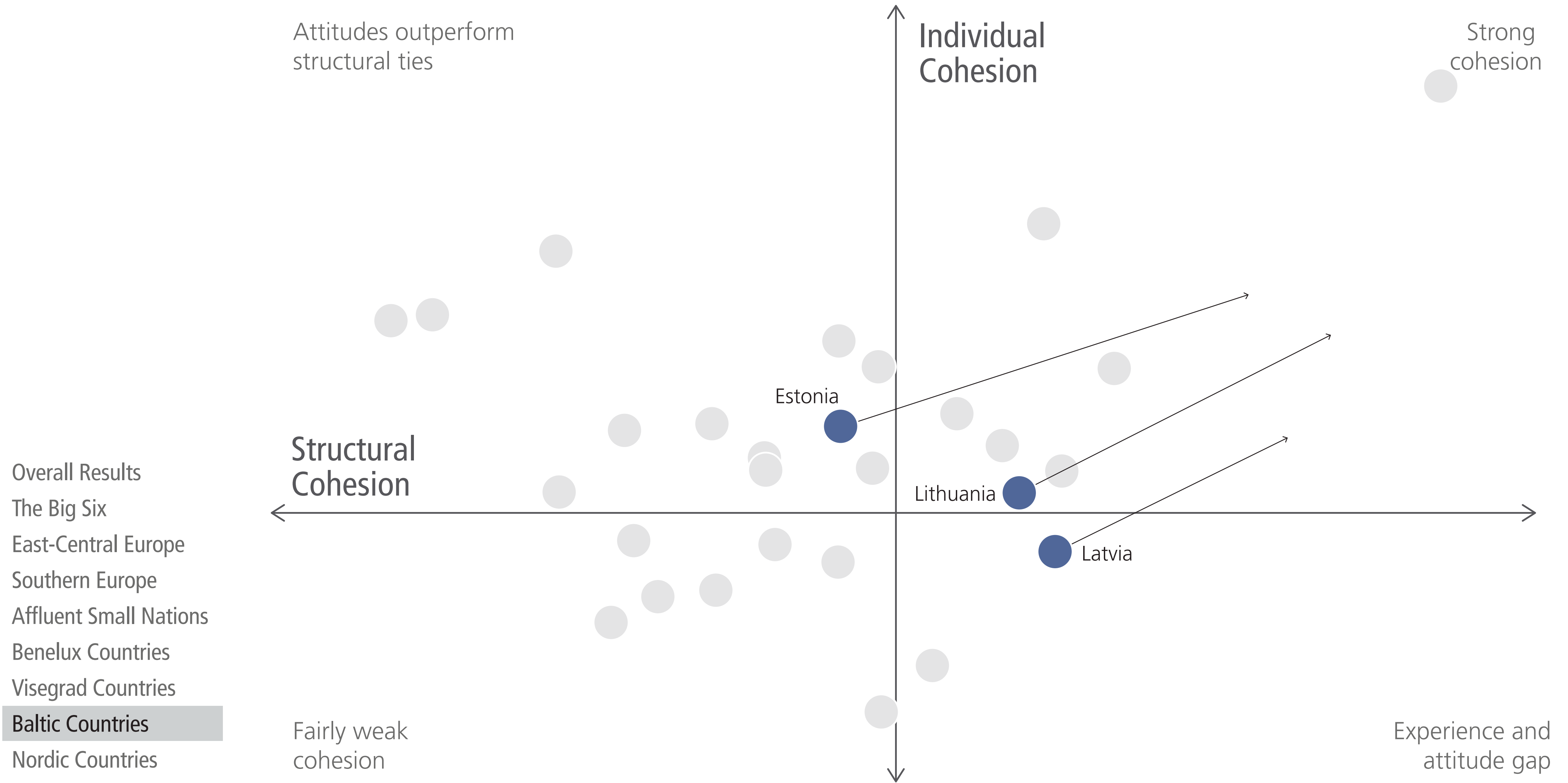
VISEGRAD COUNTRIES 2007 2014



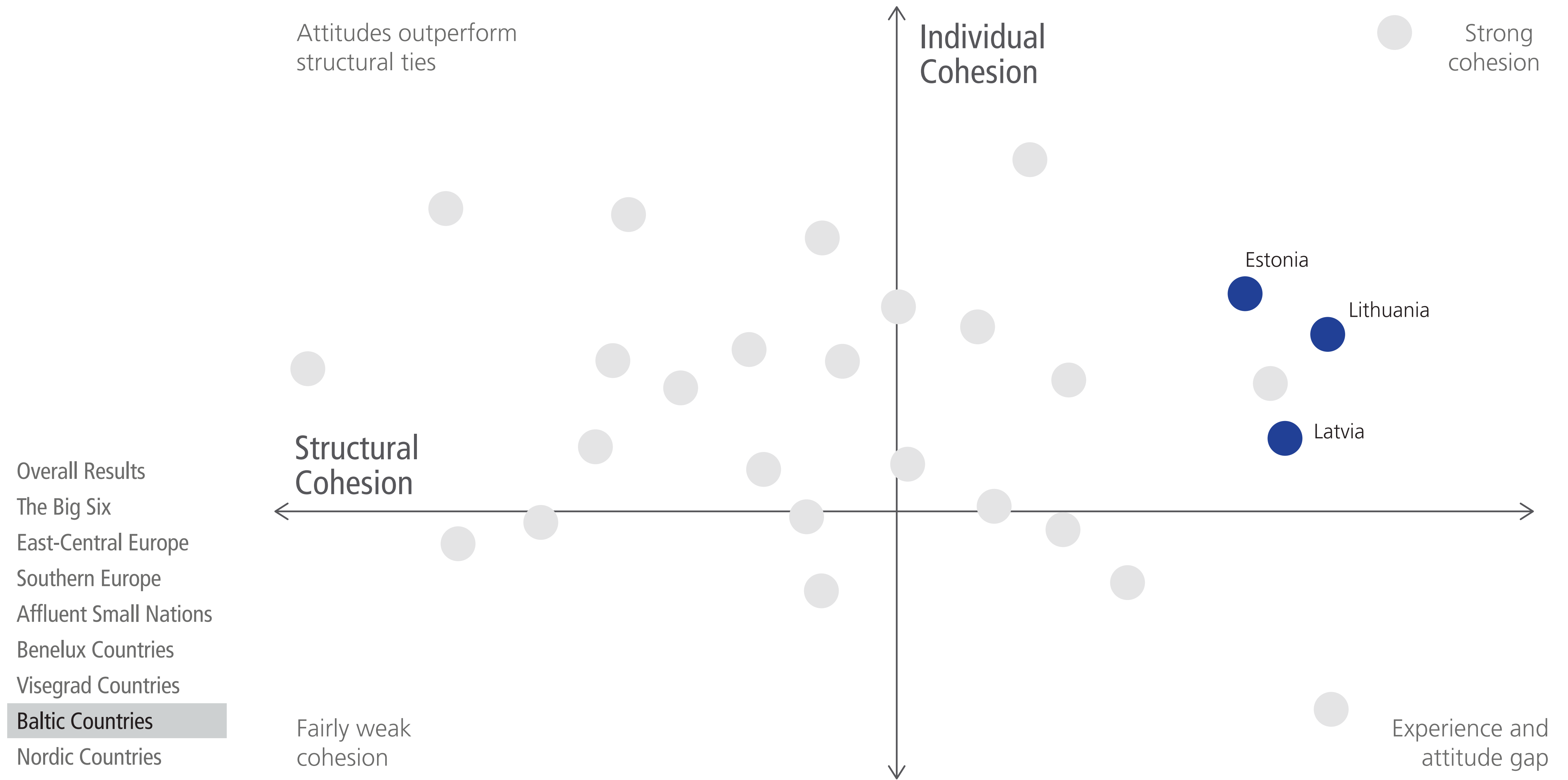
BALTIC COUNTRIES

2007

2014



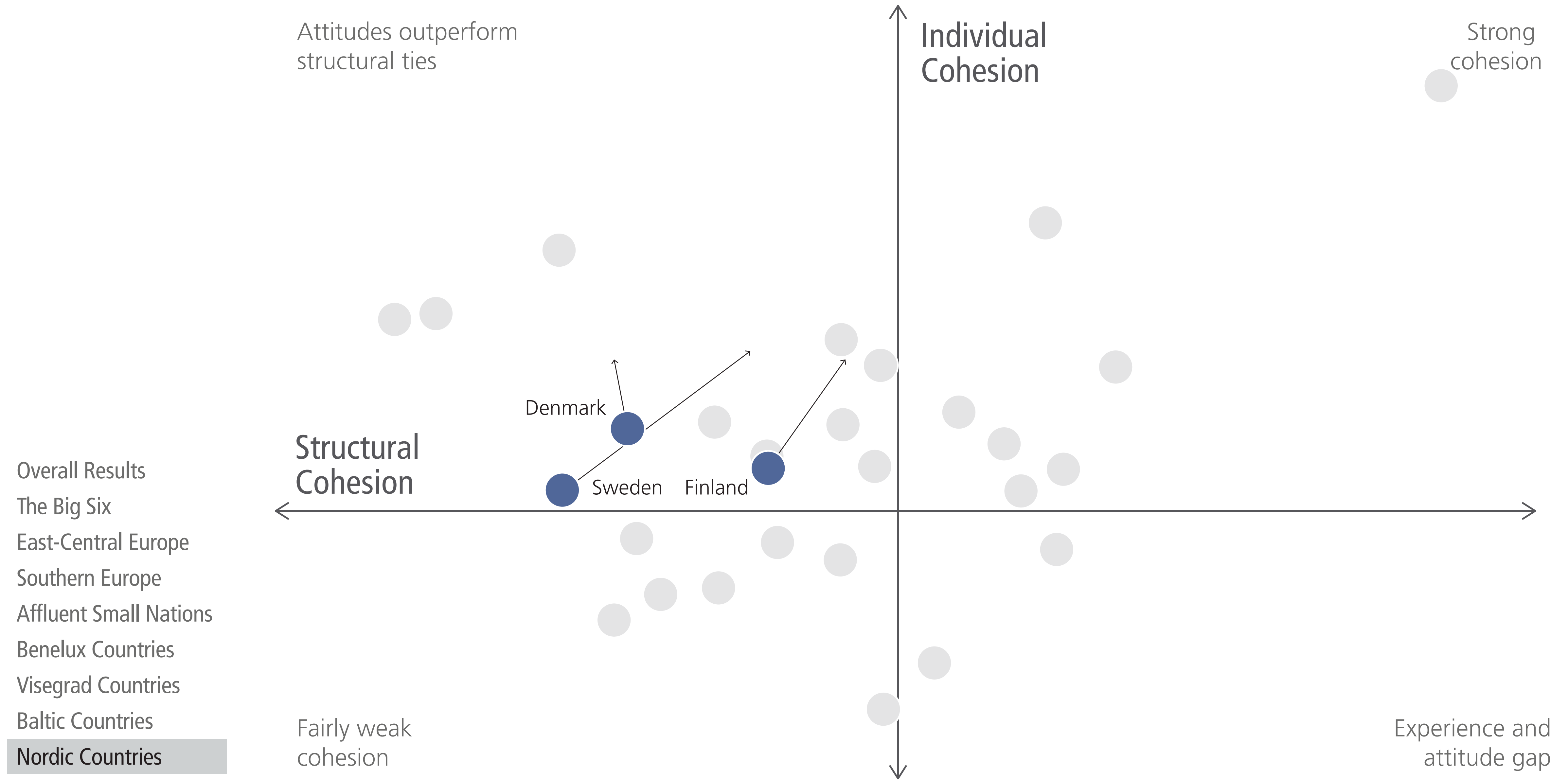
BALTIC COUNTRIES 2007 2014



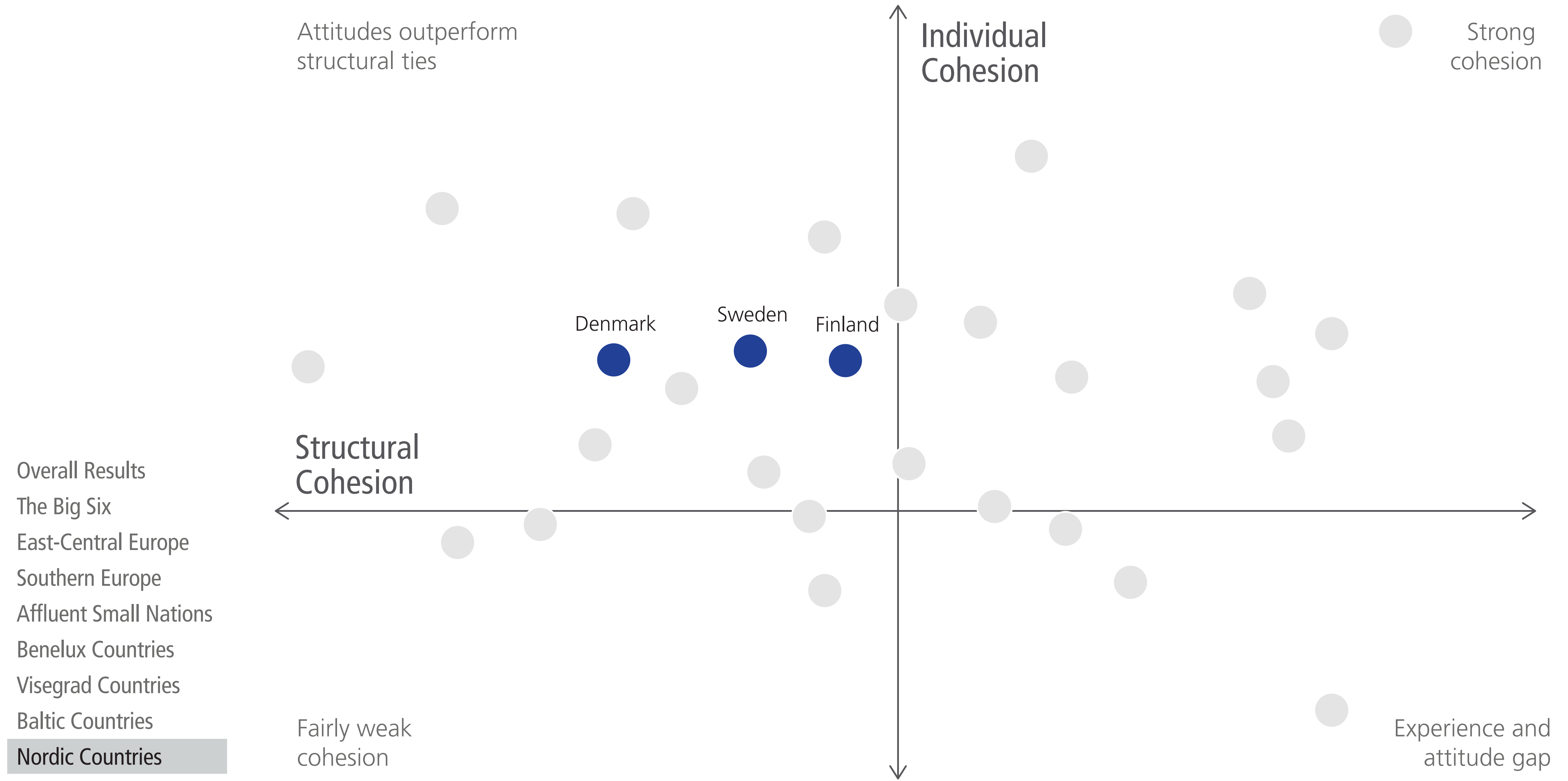
NORDIC COUNTRIES

2007

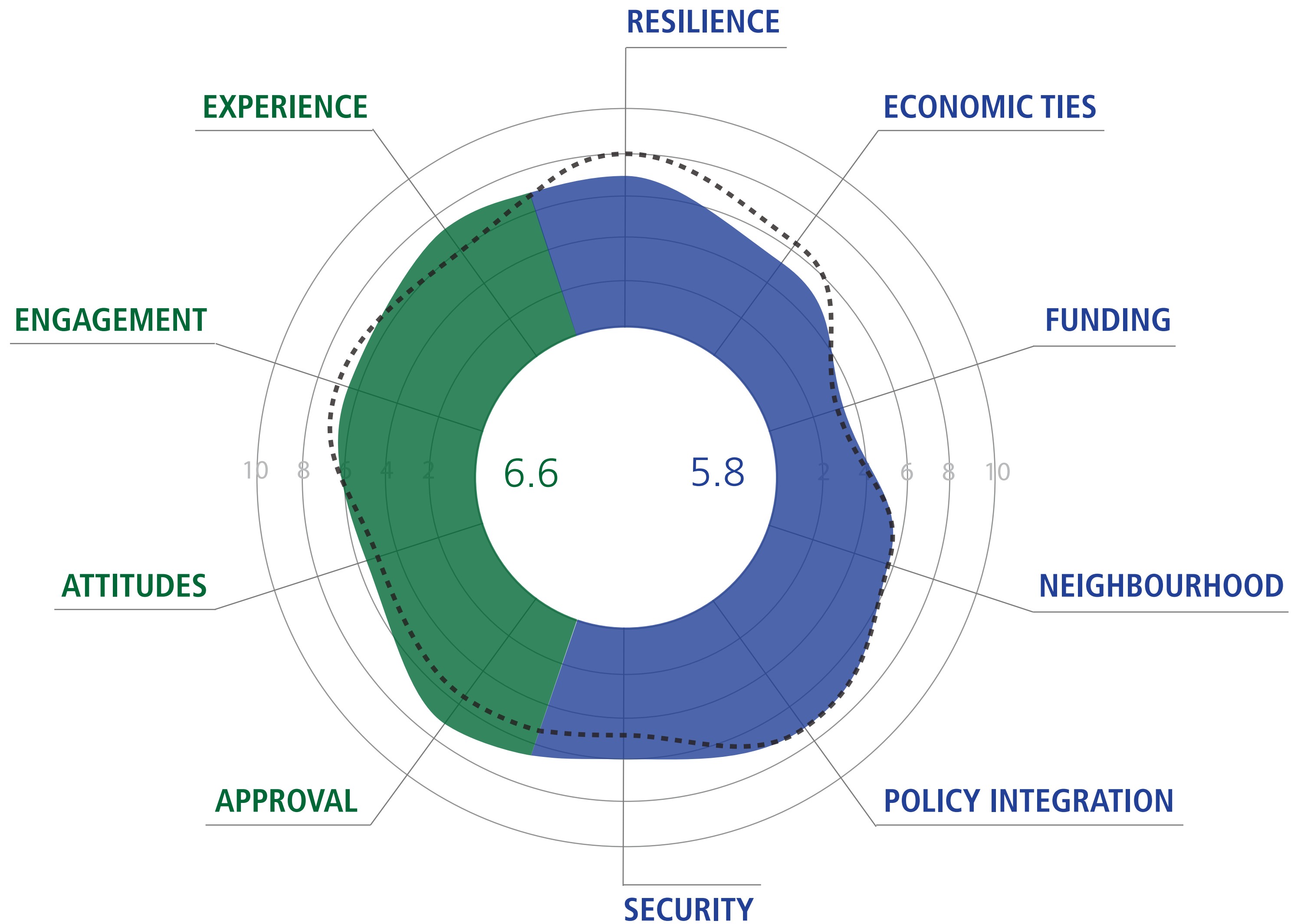
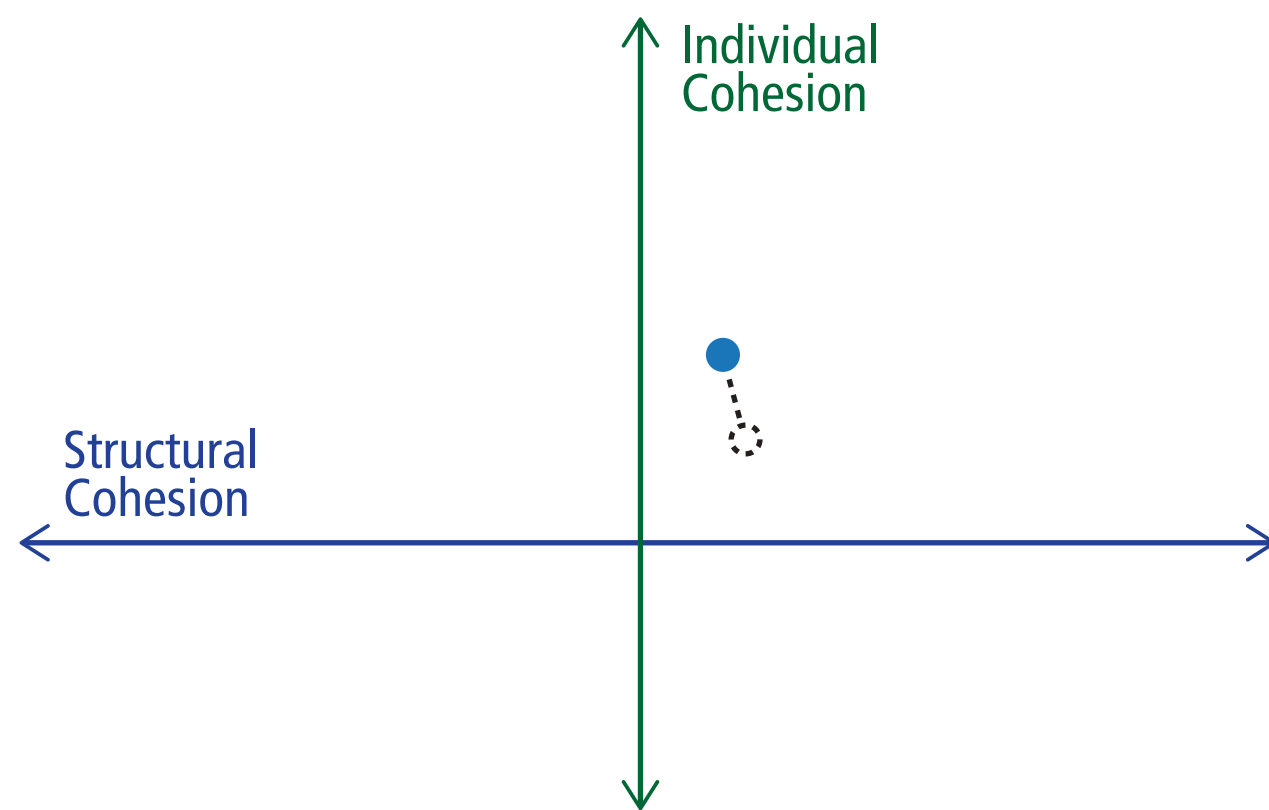
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NORDIC COUNTRIES 2007 2014

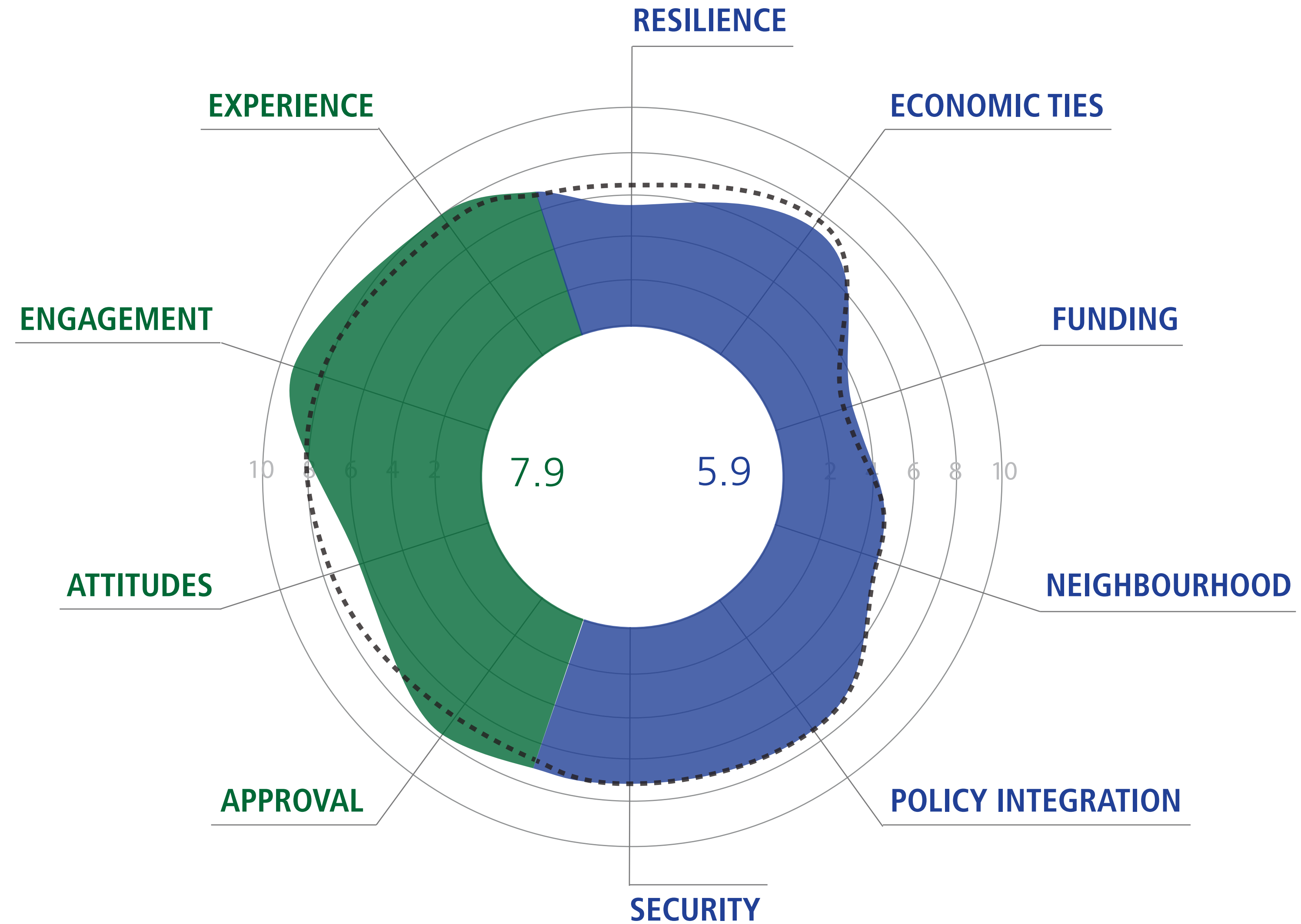
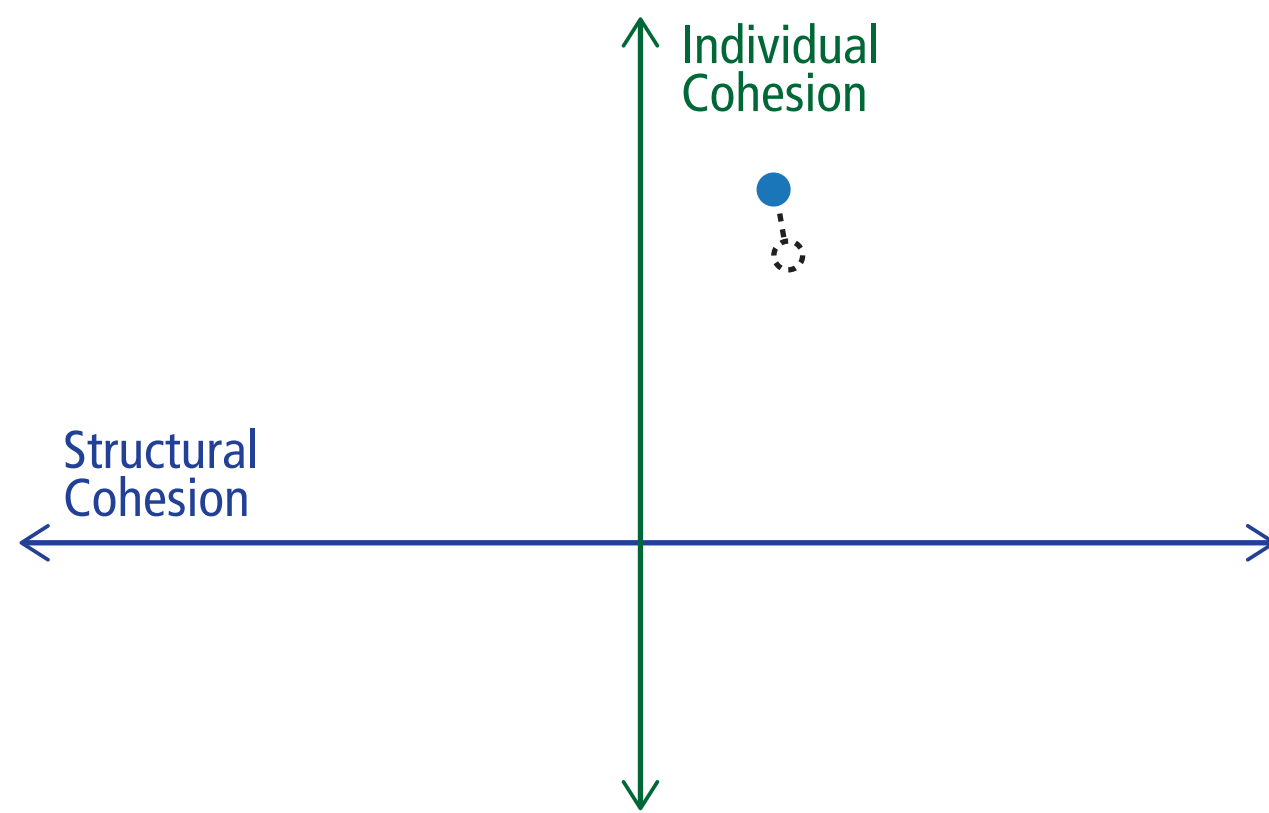


AUSTRIA 2007 vs. 2014



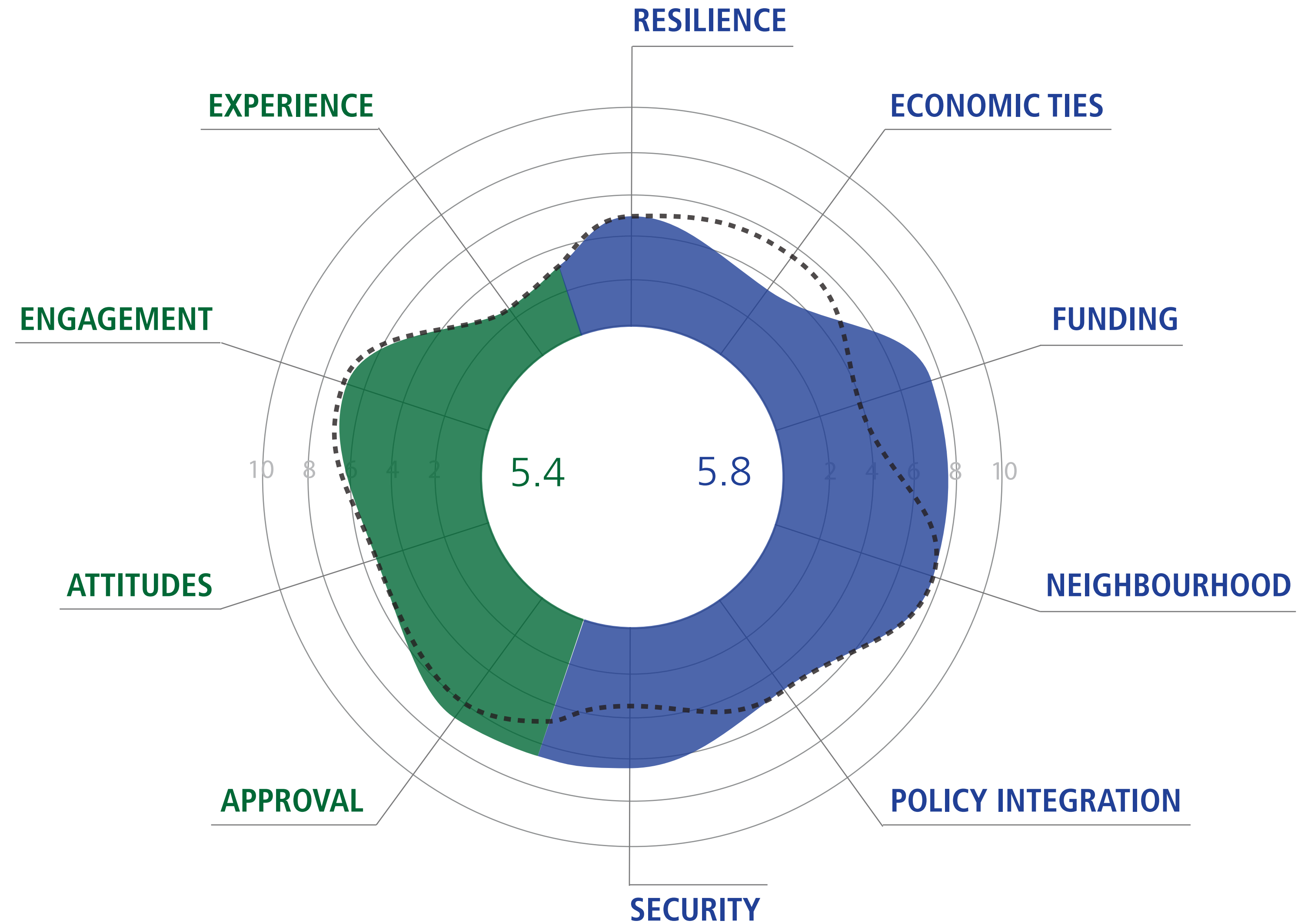
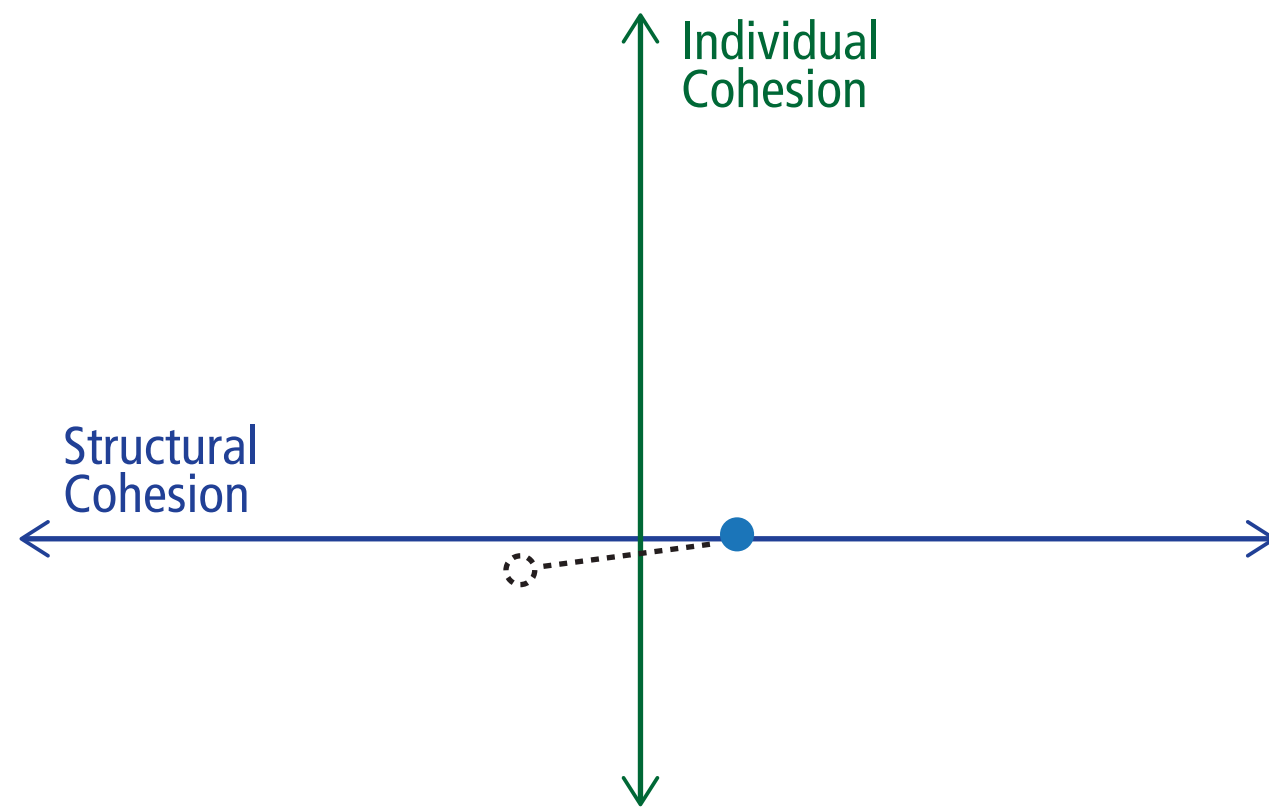
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| Ireland | UK |

BELGIUM 2007 vs. 2014



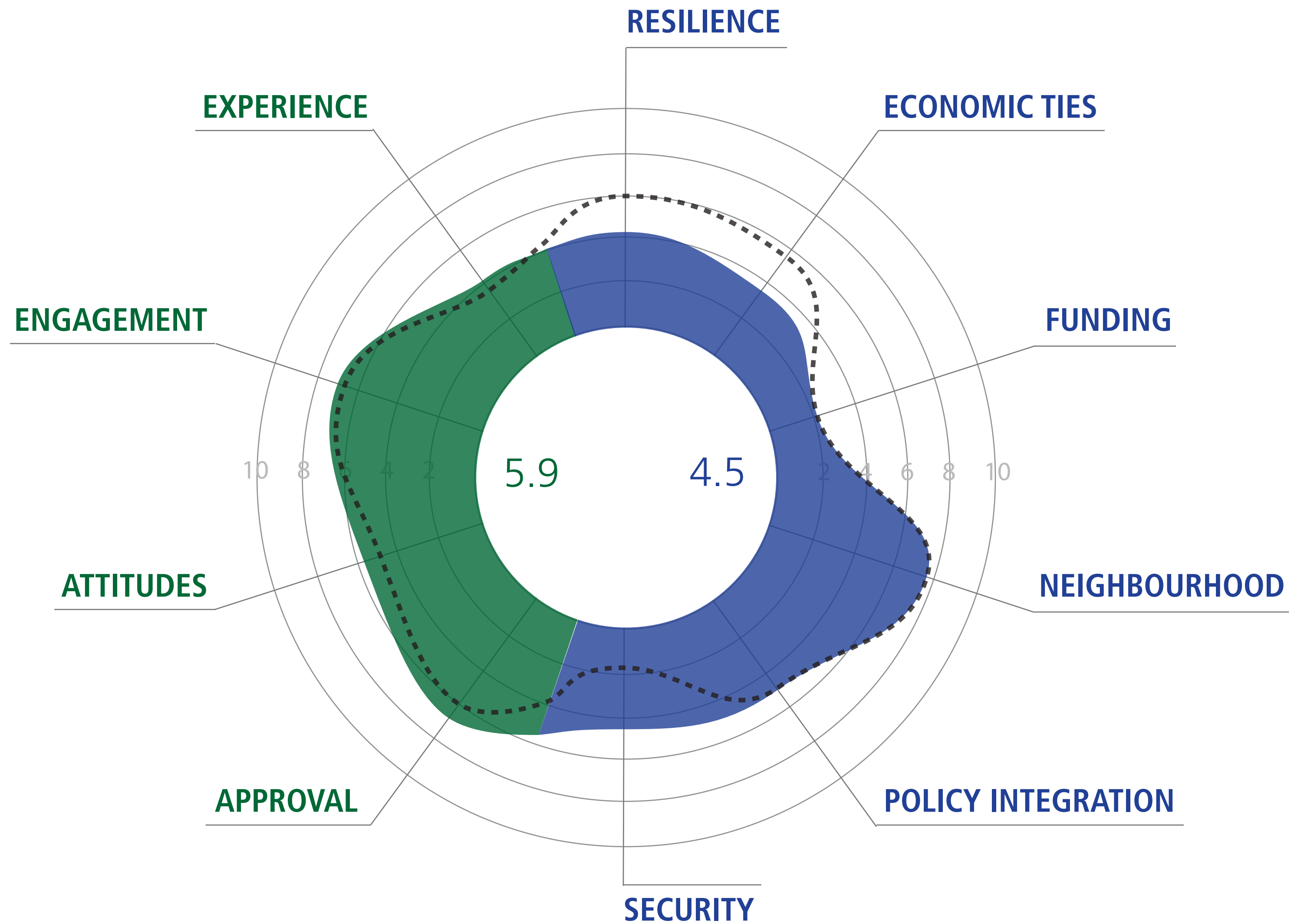
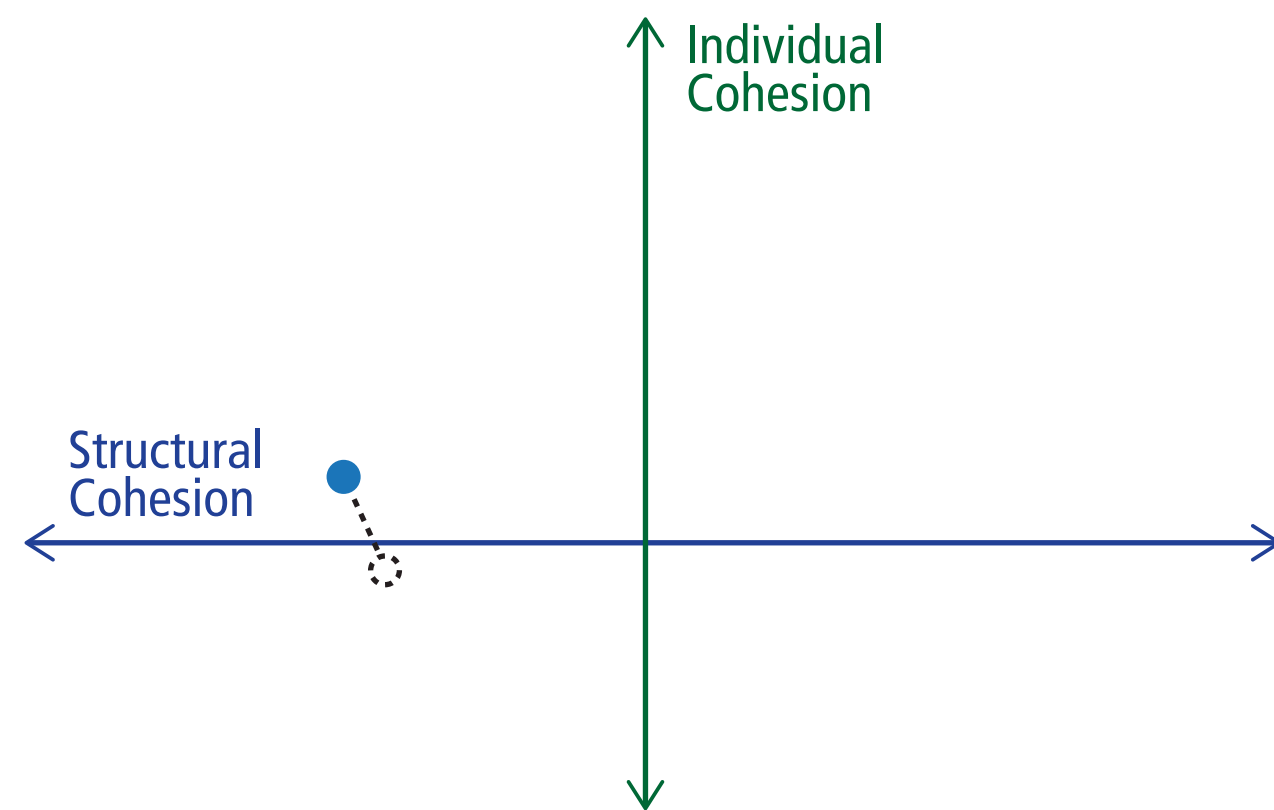
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BULGARIA 2007 vs. 2014



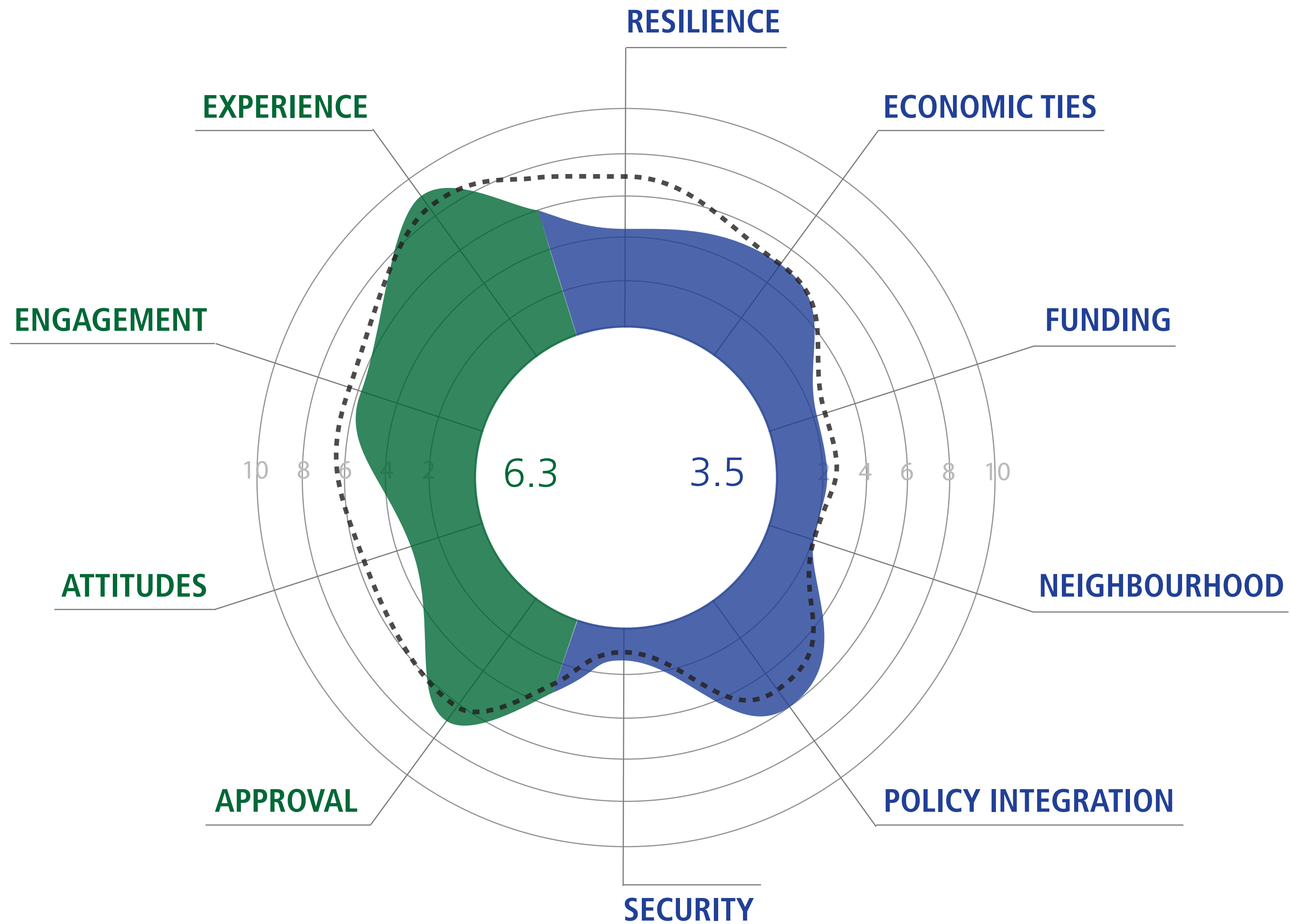
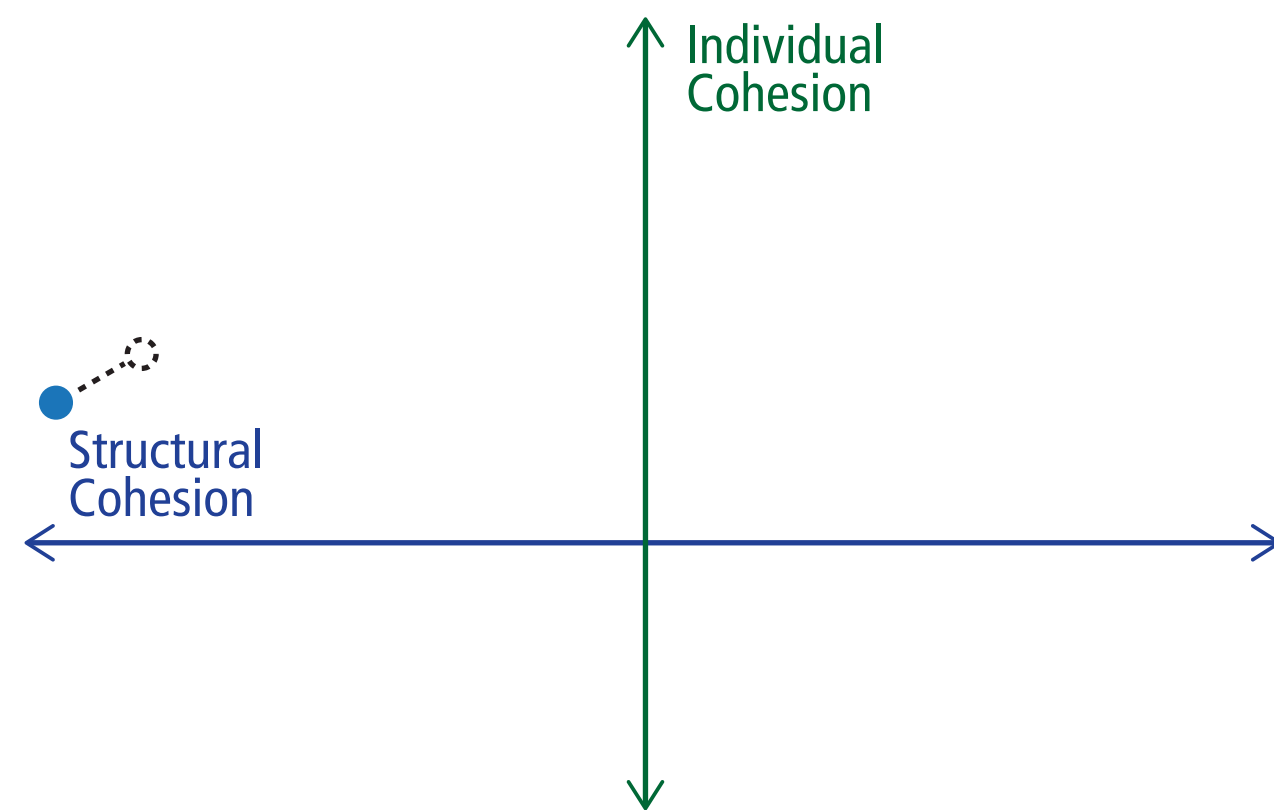
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CROATIA 2007 vs. 2014



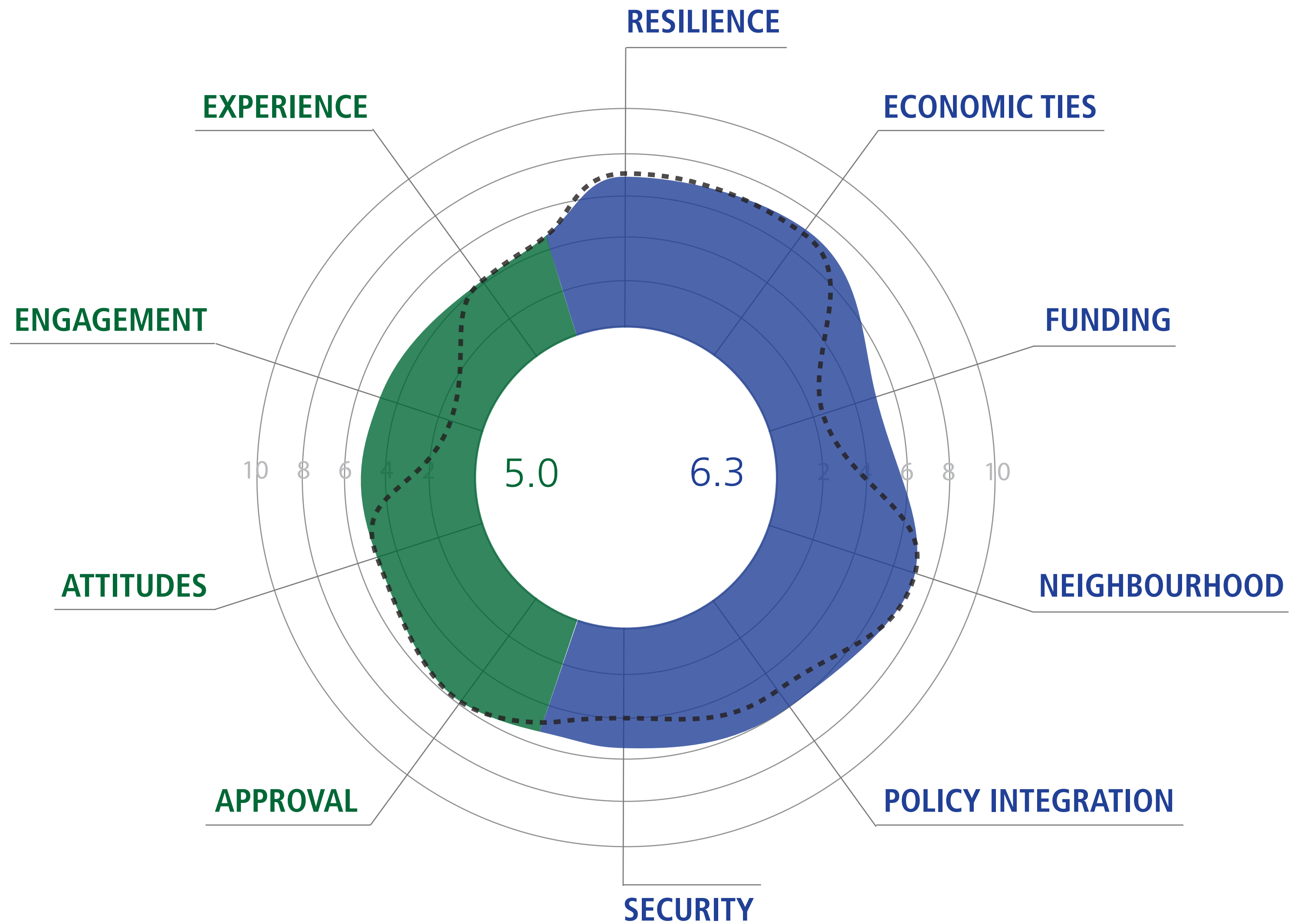
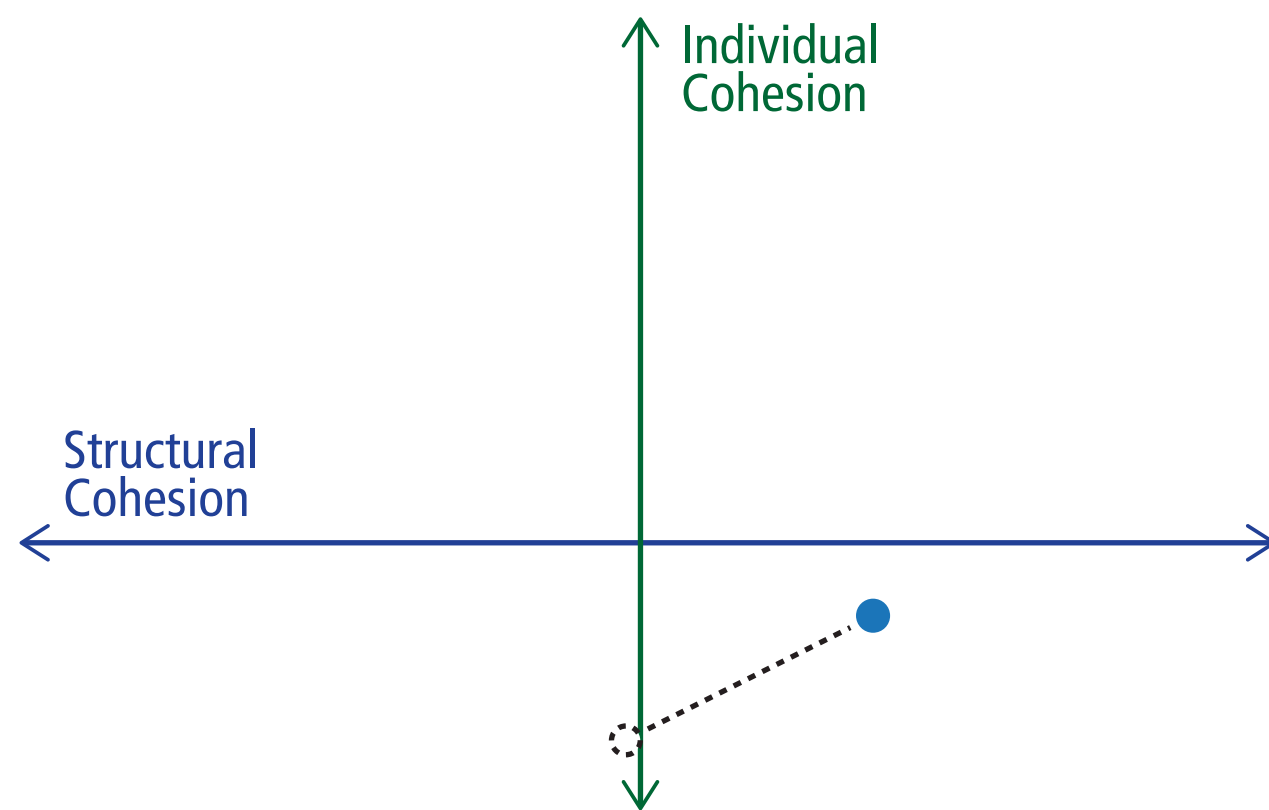
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CYPRUS 2007 vs. 2014



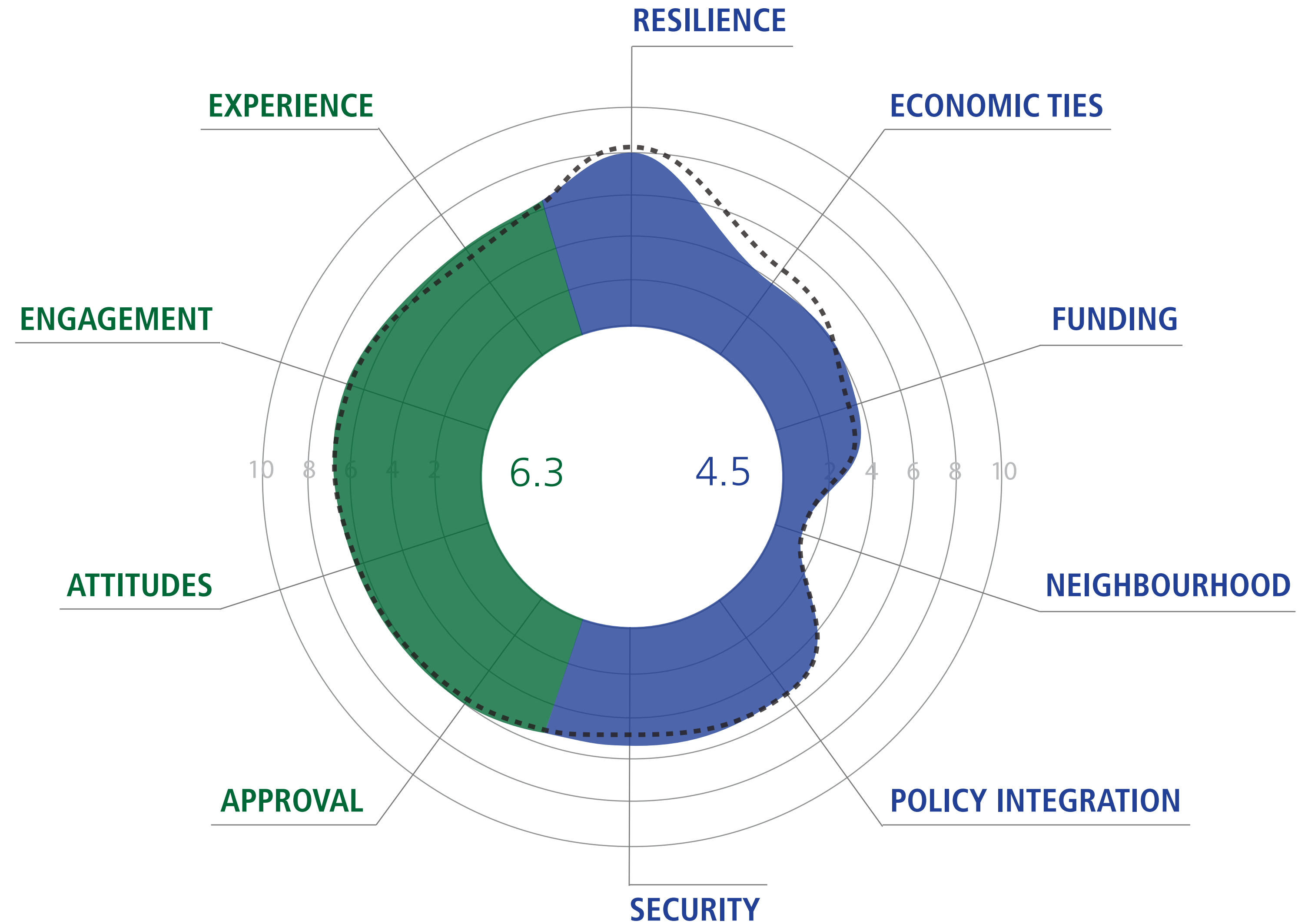
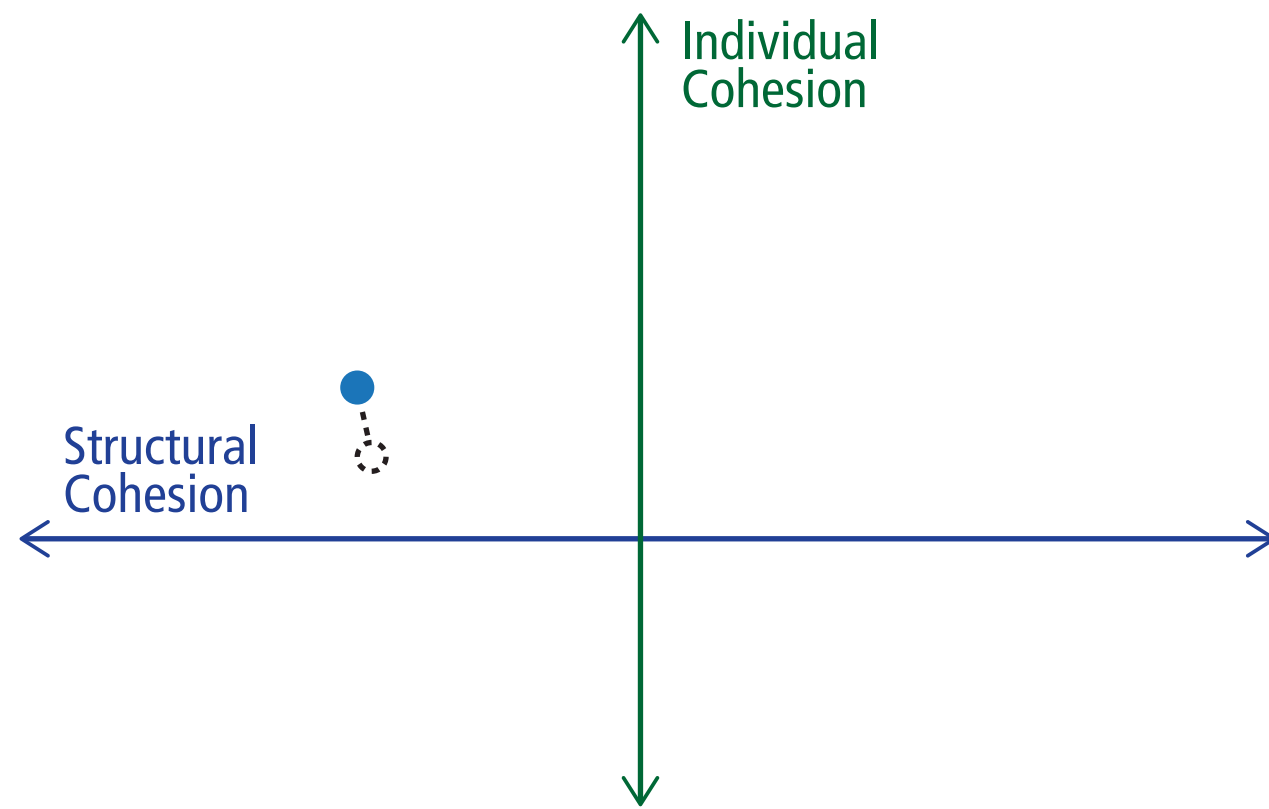
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| Greece | Spain |
| Hungary | Sweden |
| Ireland | UK |

CZECH REPUBLIC 2007 vs. 2014



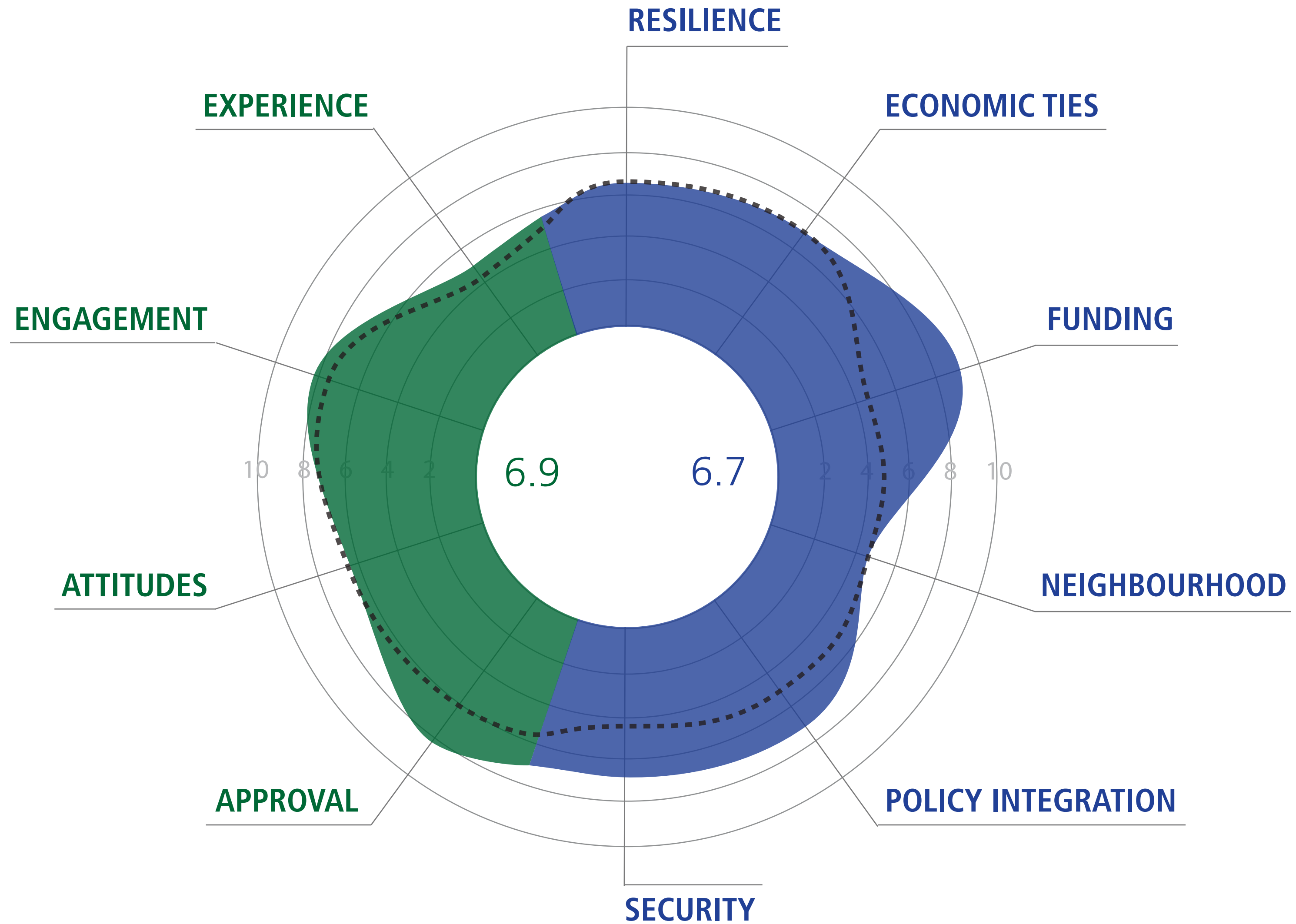
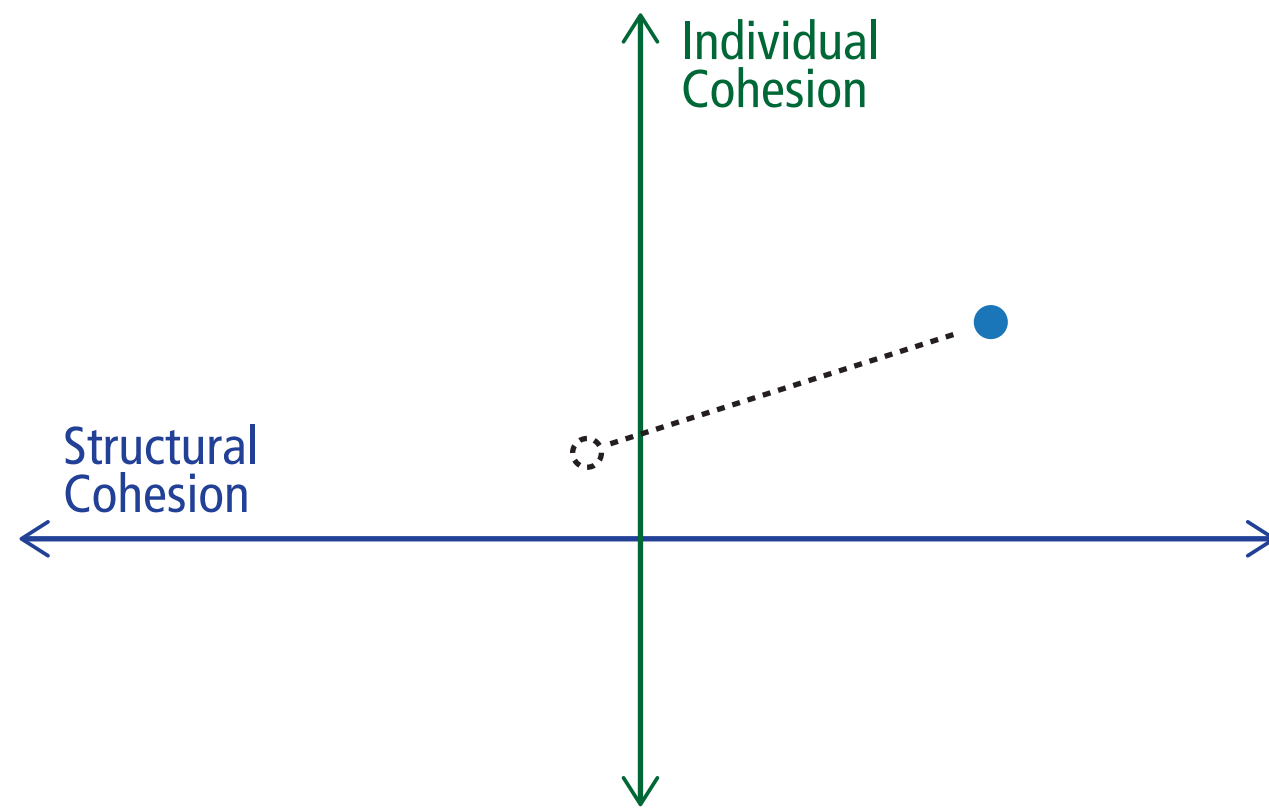
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| Estonia | Portugal |
| Finland | Romania |
| France | Slovakia |
| Germany | Slovenia |
| Greece | Spain |
| Hungary | Sweden |
| Ireland | UK |

DENMARK 2007 vs. 2014



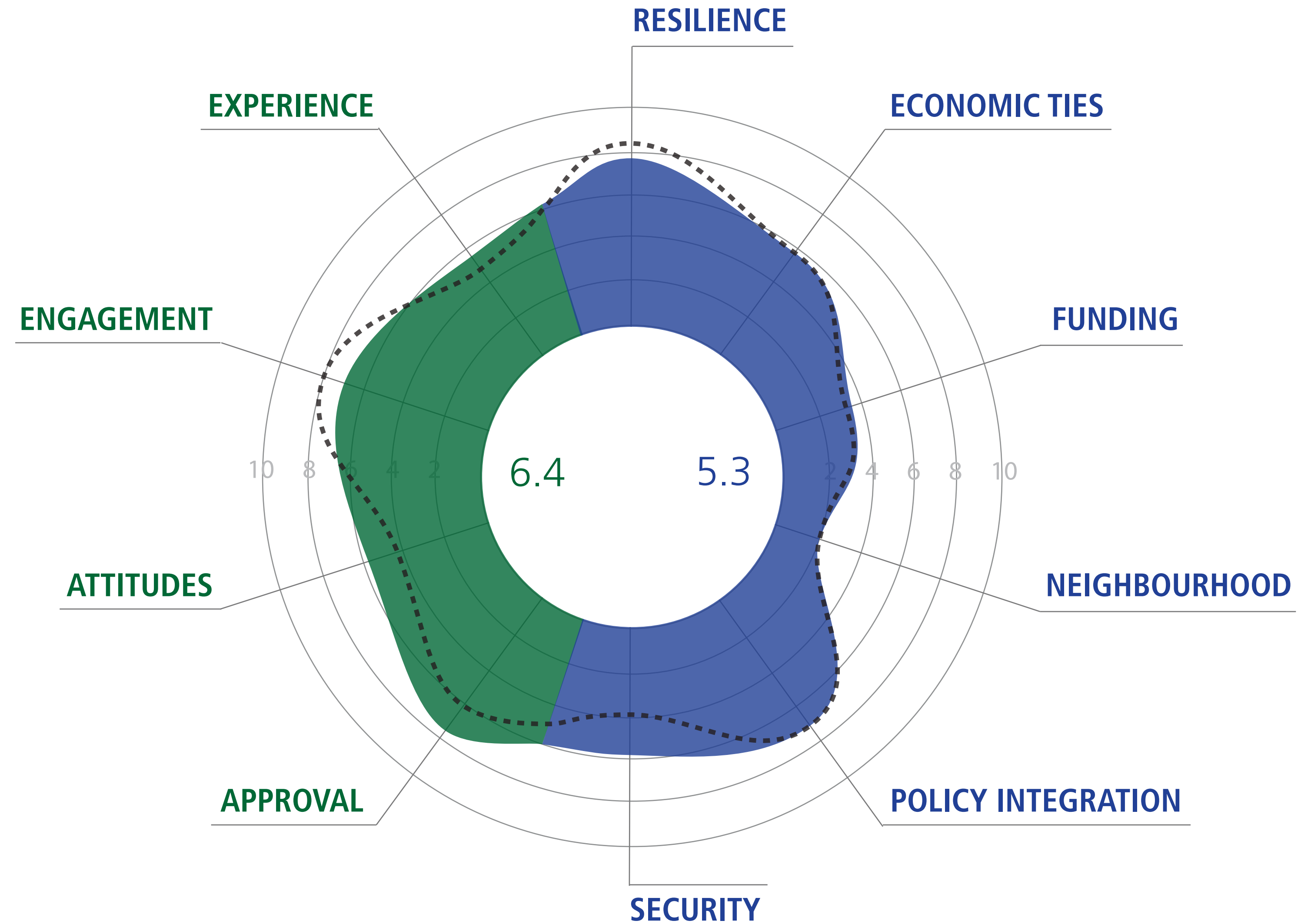
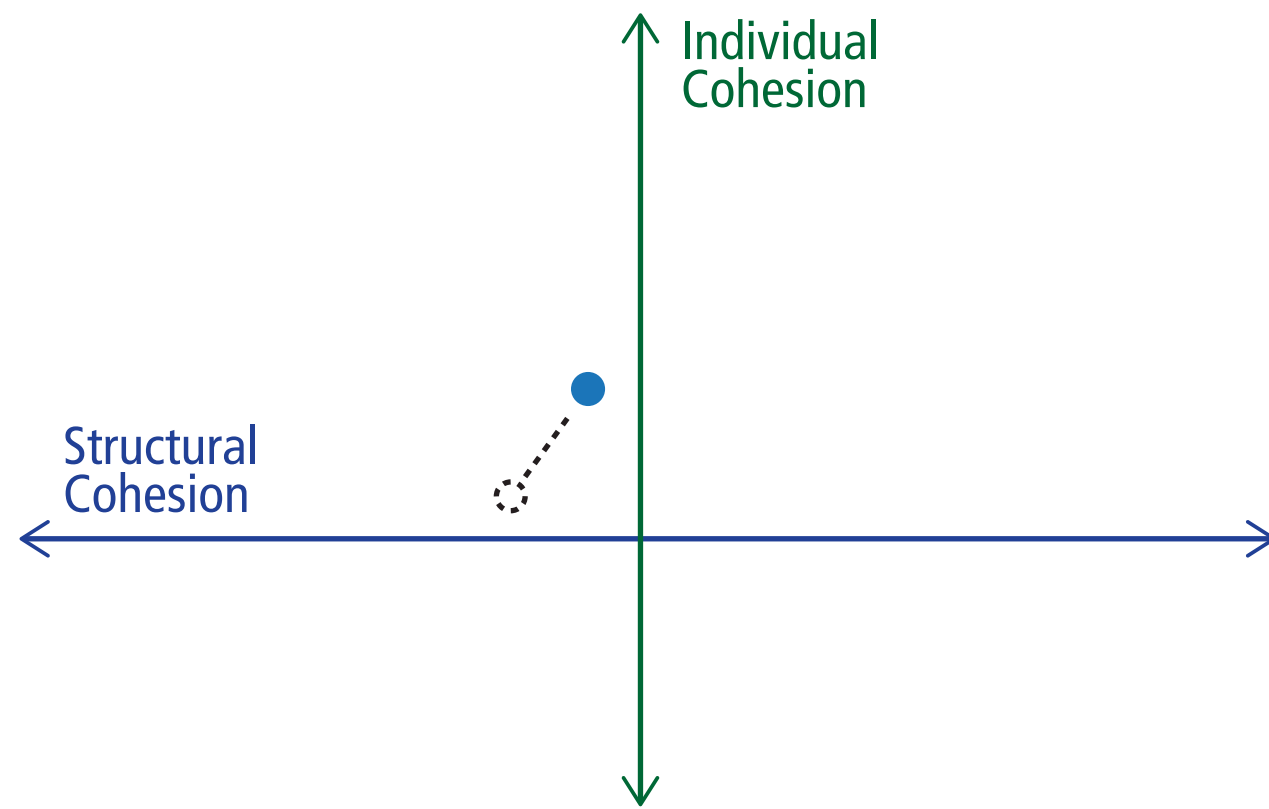
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| Ireland | UK |

ESTONIA 2007 vs. 2014



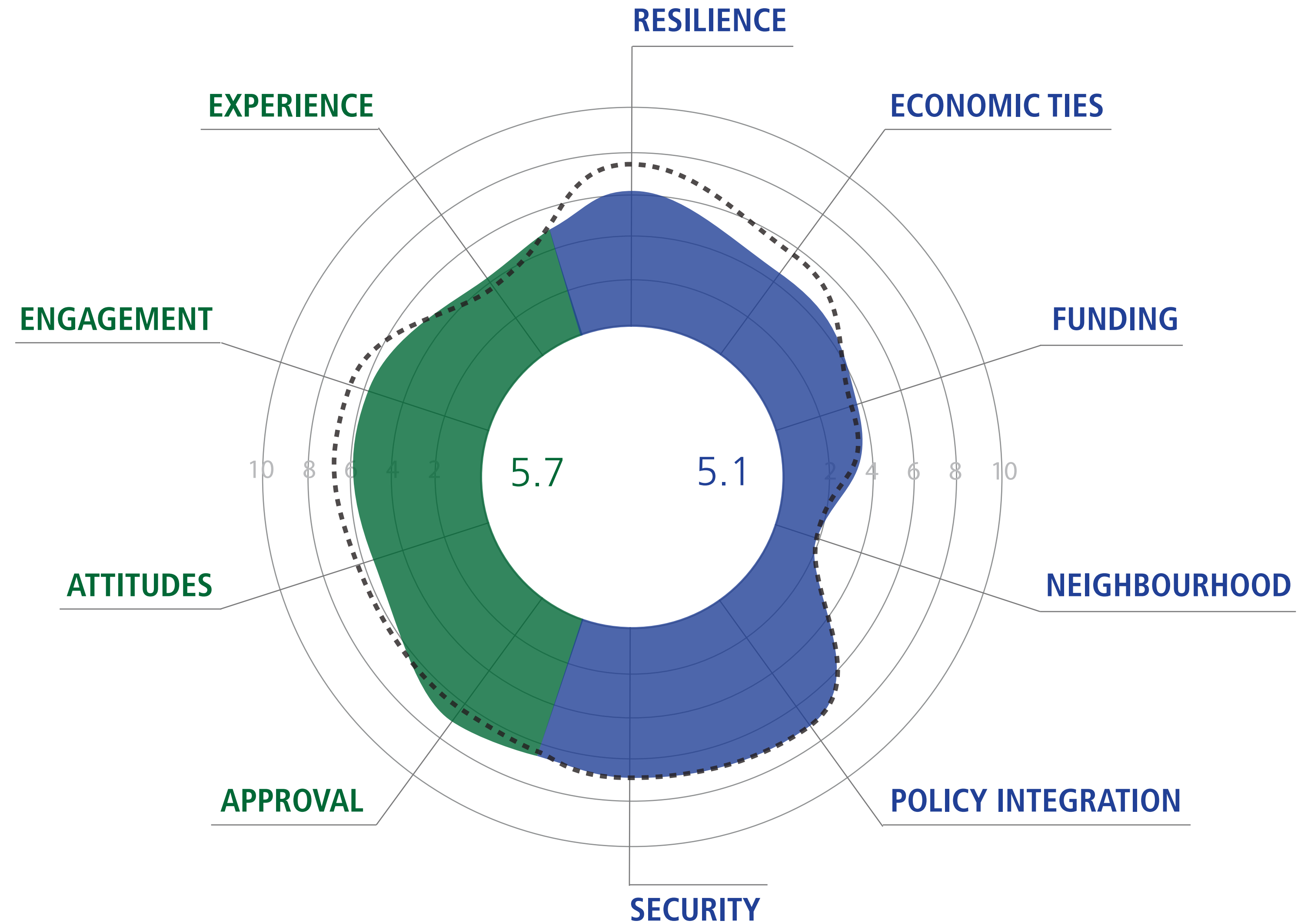
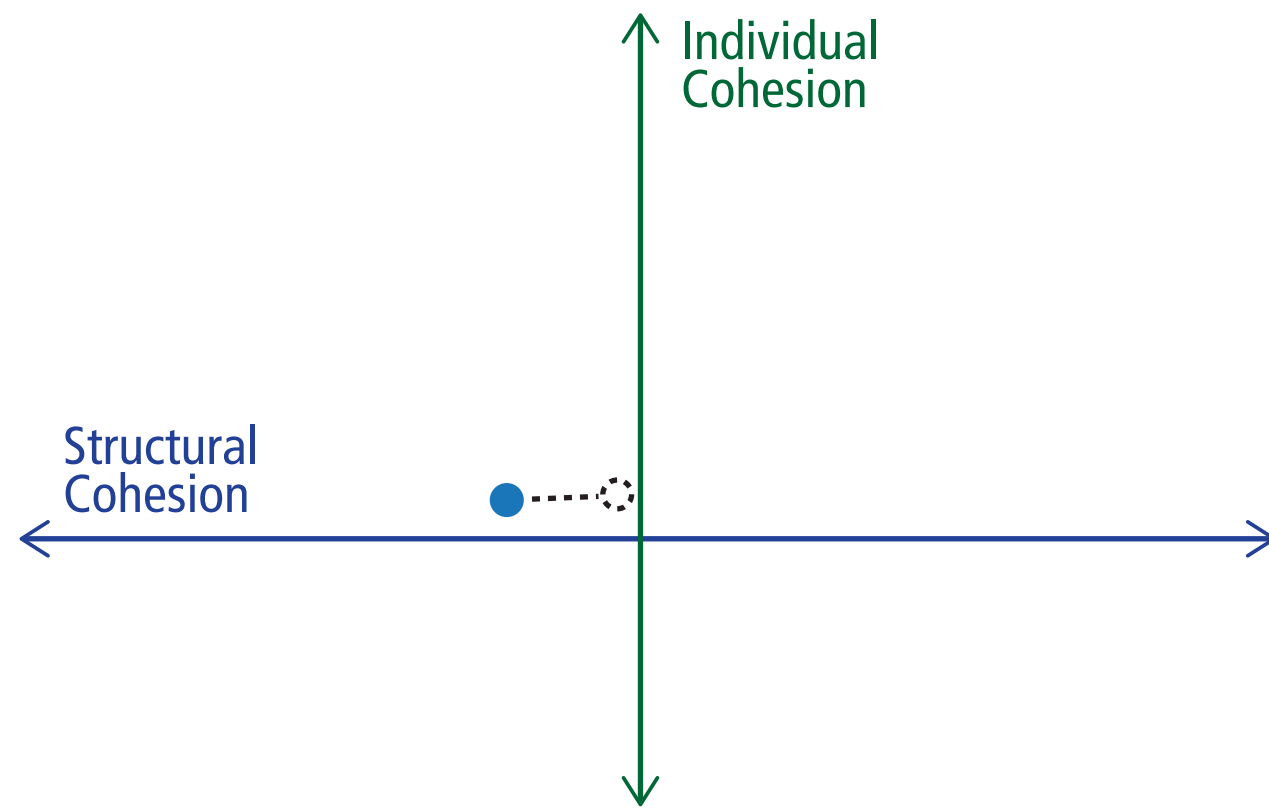
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| Ireland | UK |

FINLAND 2007 vs. 2014



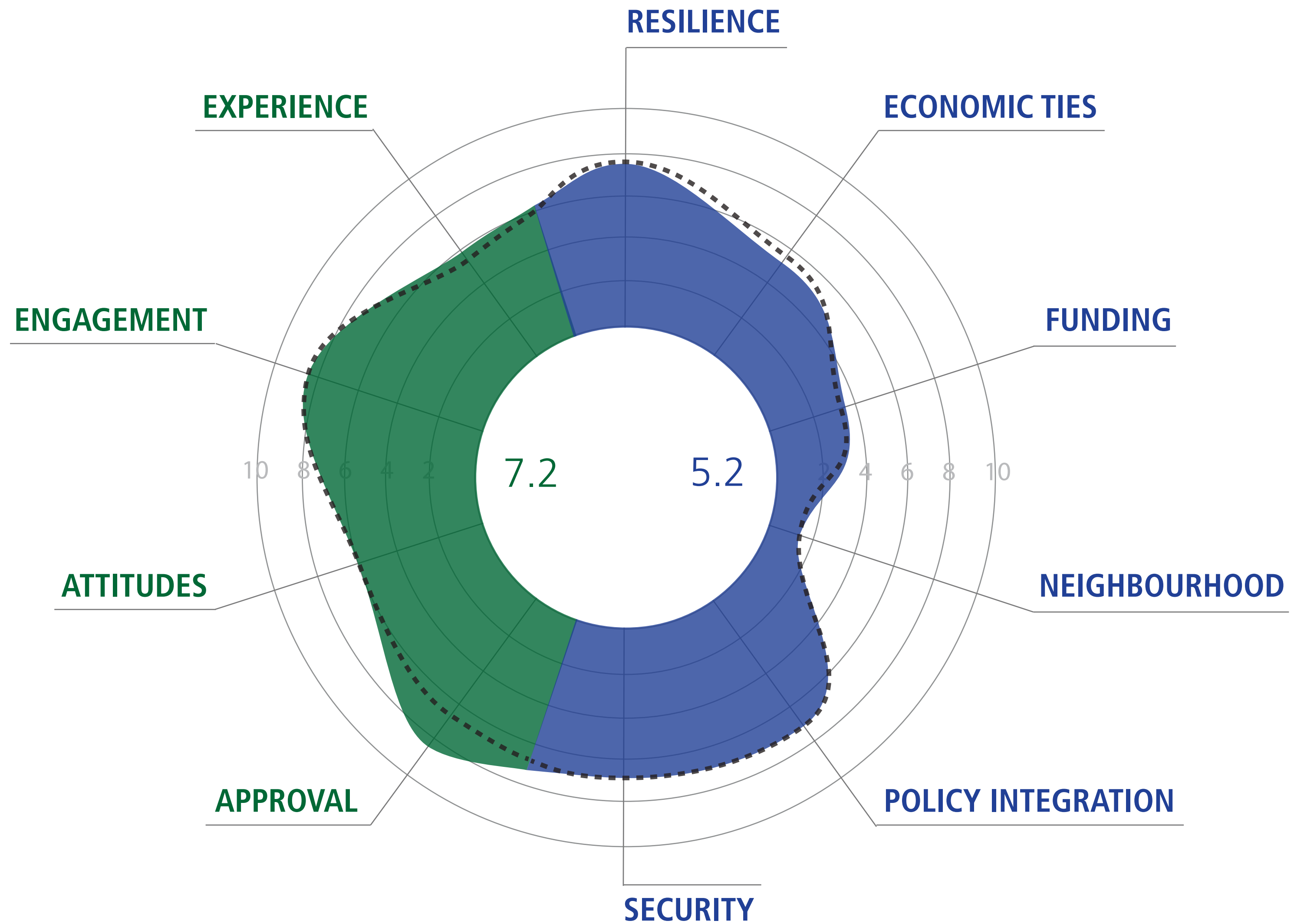
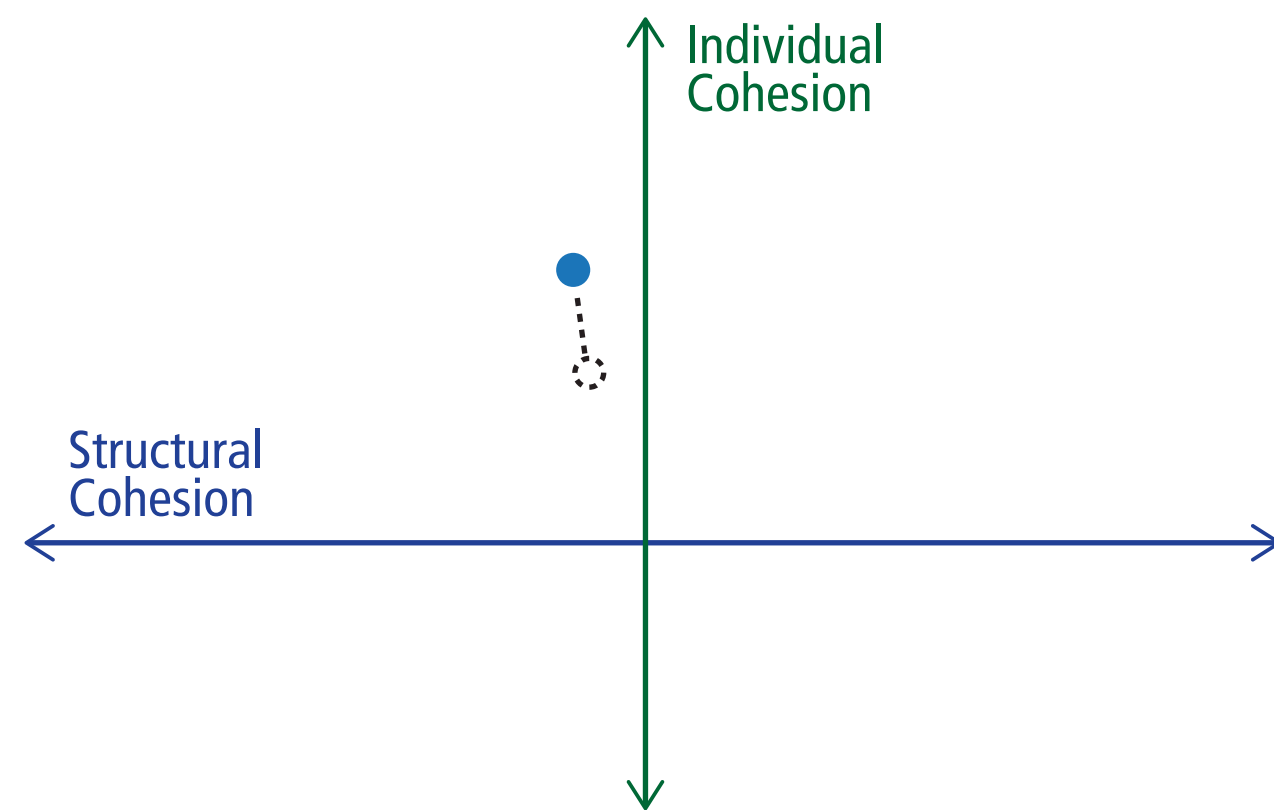
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| Ireland | UK |

FRANCE 2007 vs. 2014



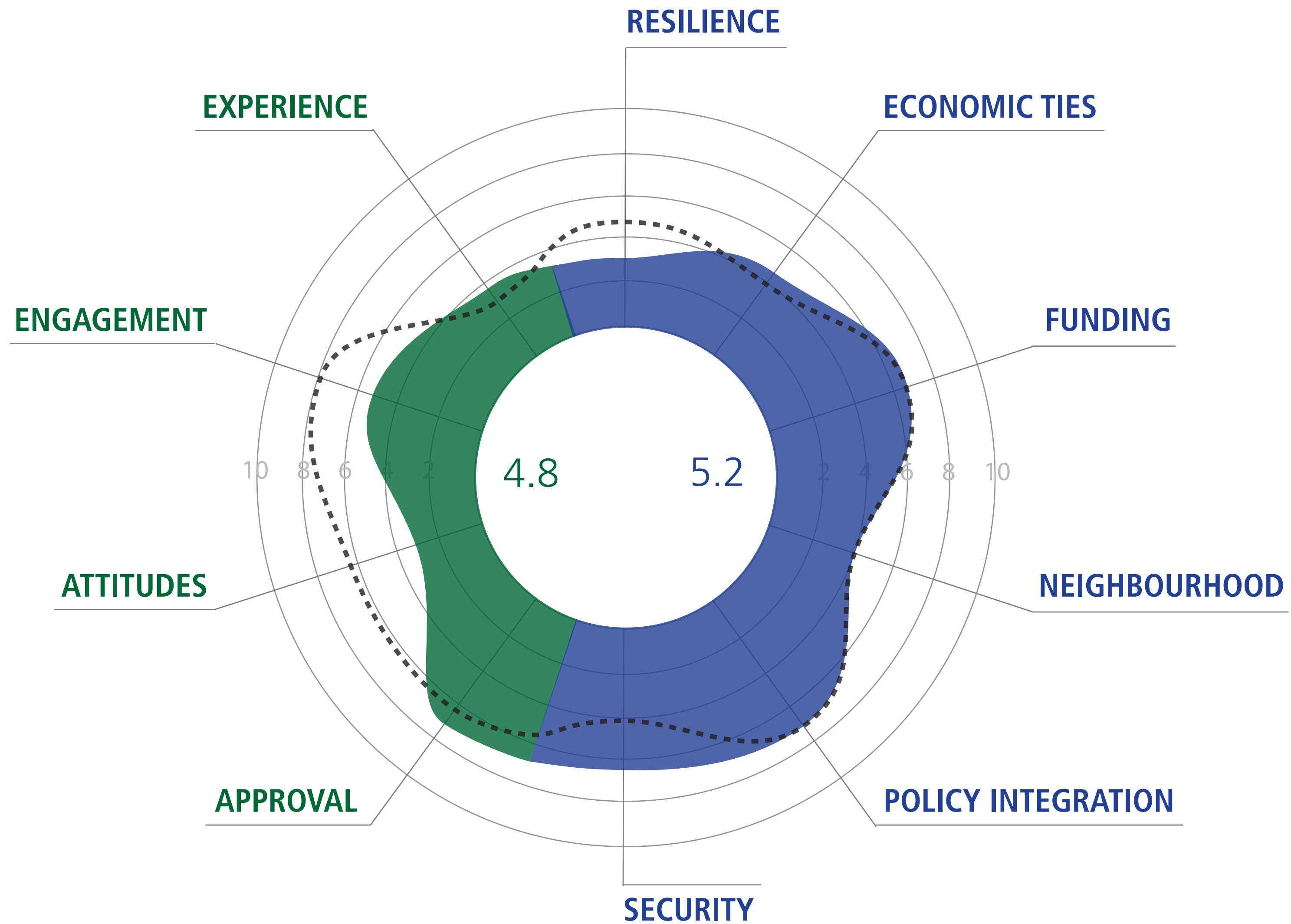
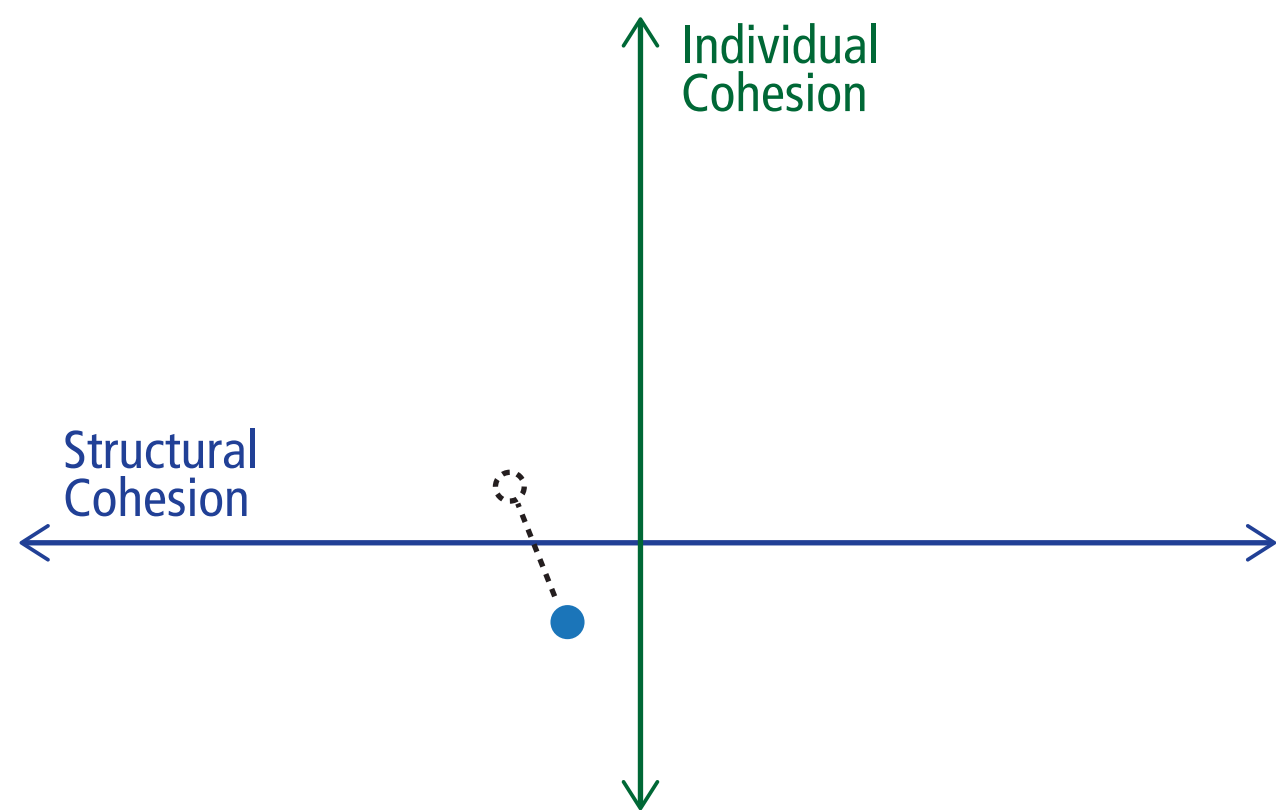
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| Ireland | UK |

GERMANY 2007 vs. 2014



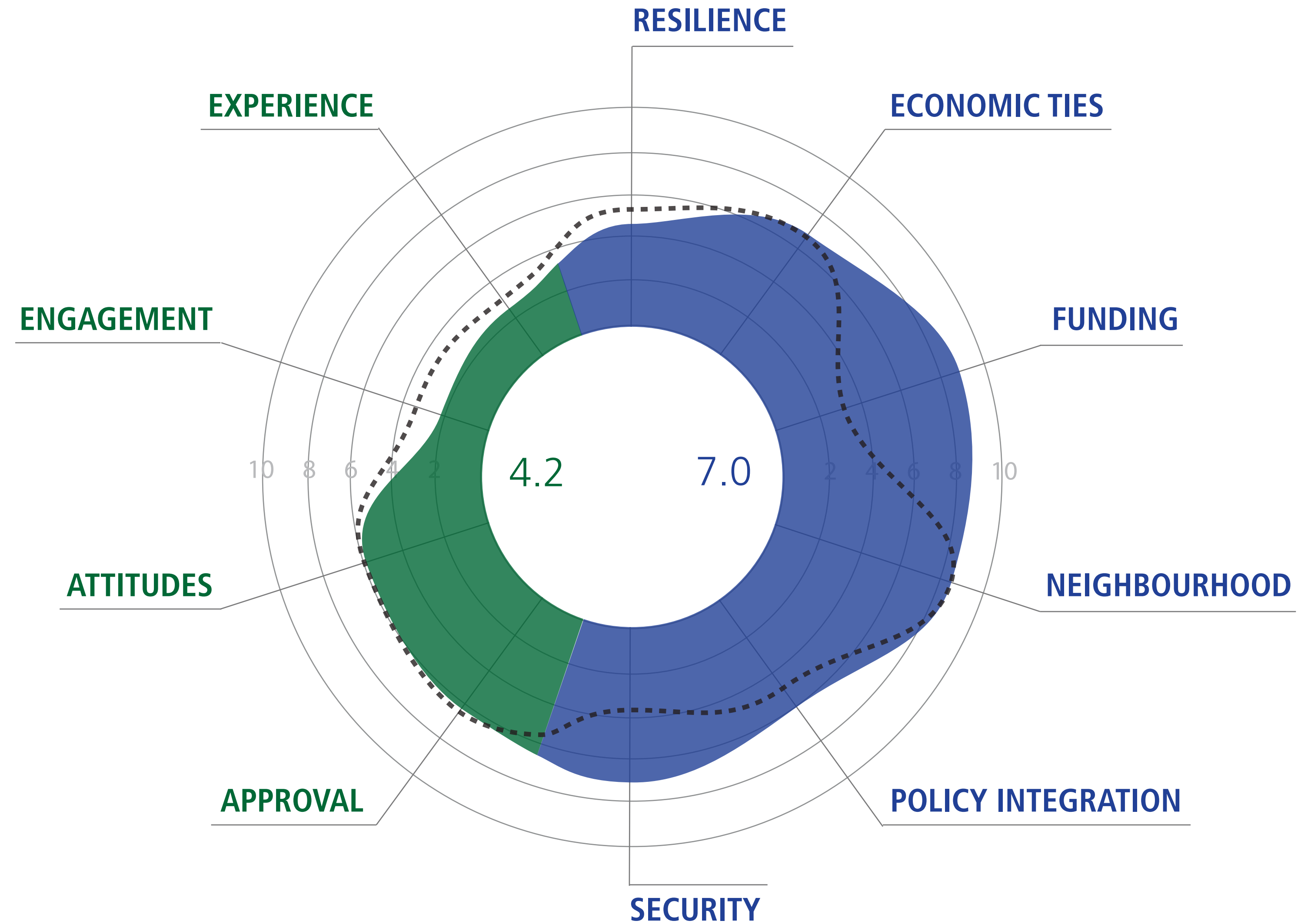
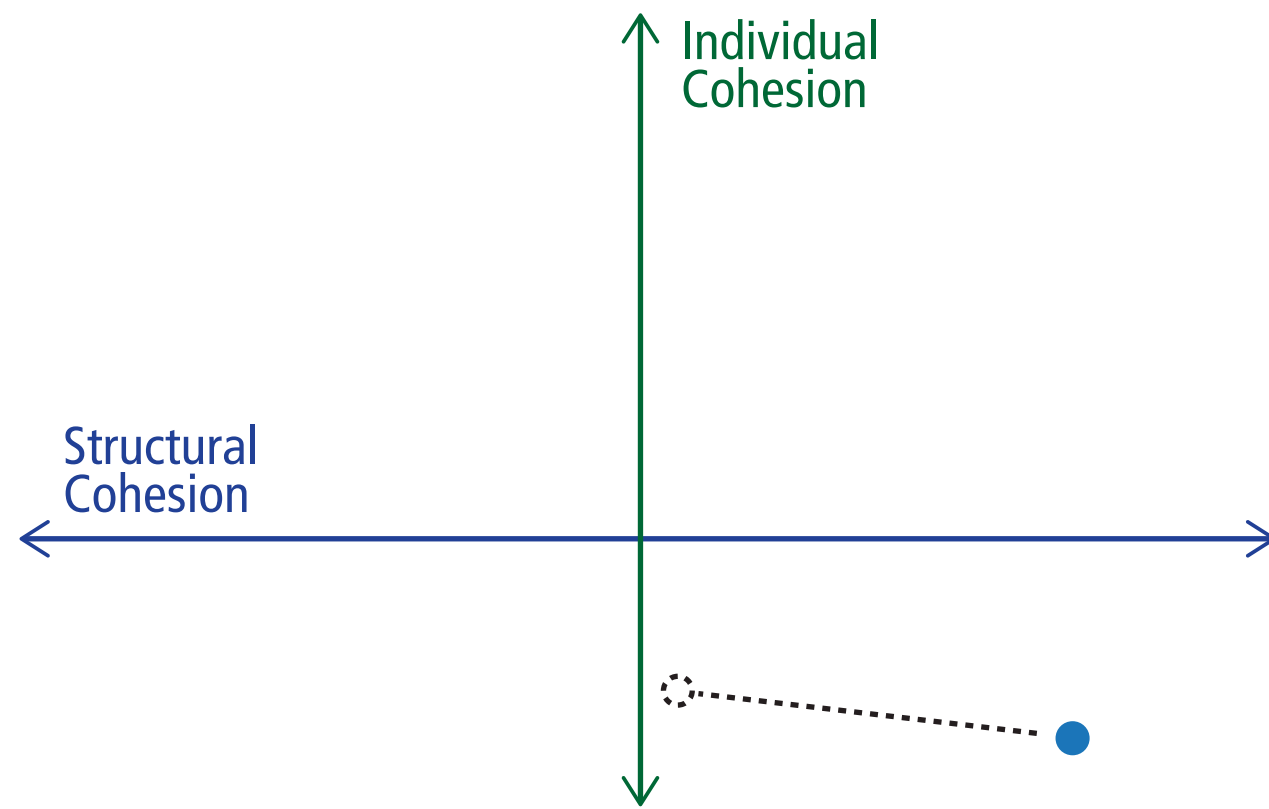
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| Ireland | UK |

GREECE 2007 vs. 2014



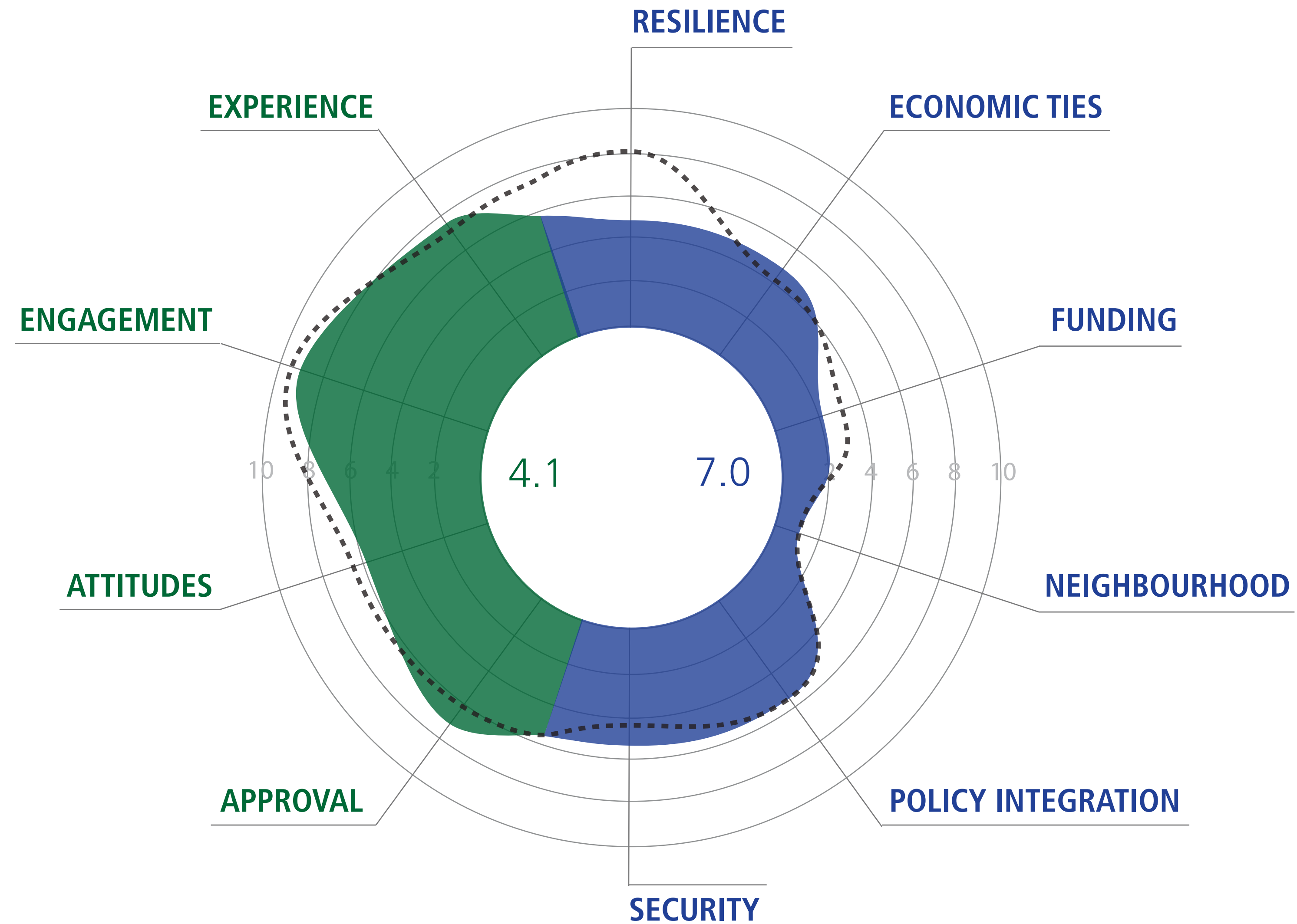
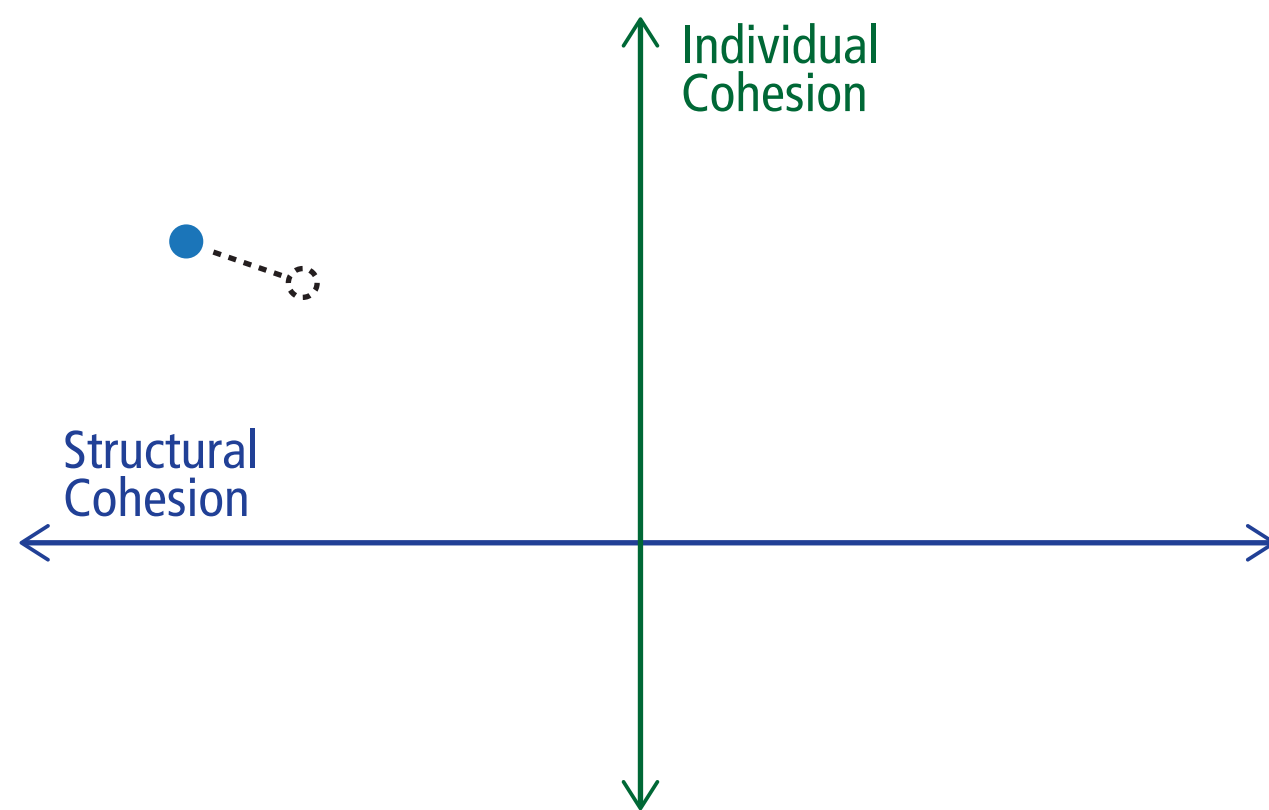
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| Ireland | UK |

HUNGARY 2007 vs. 2014



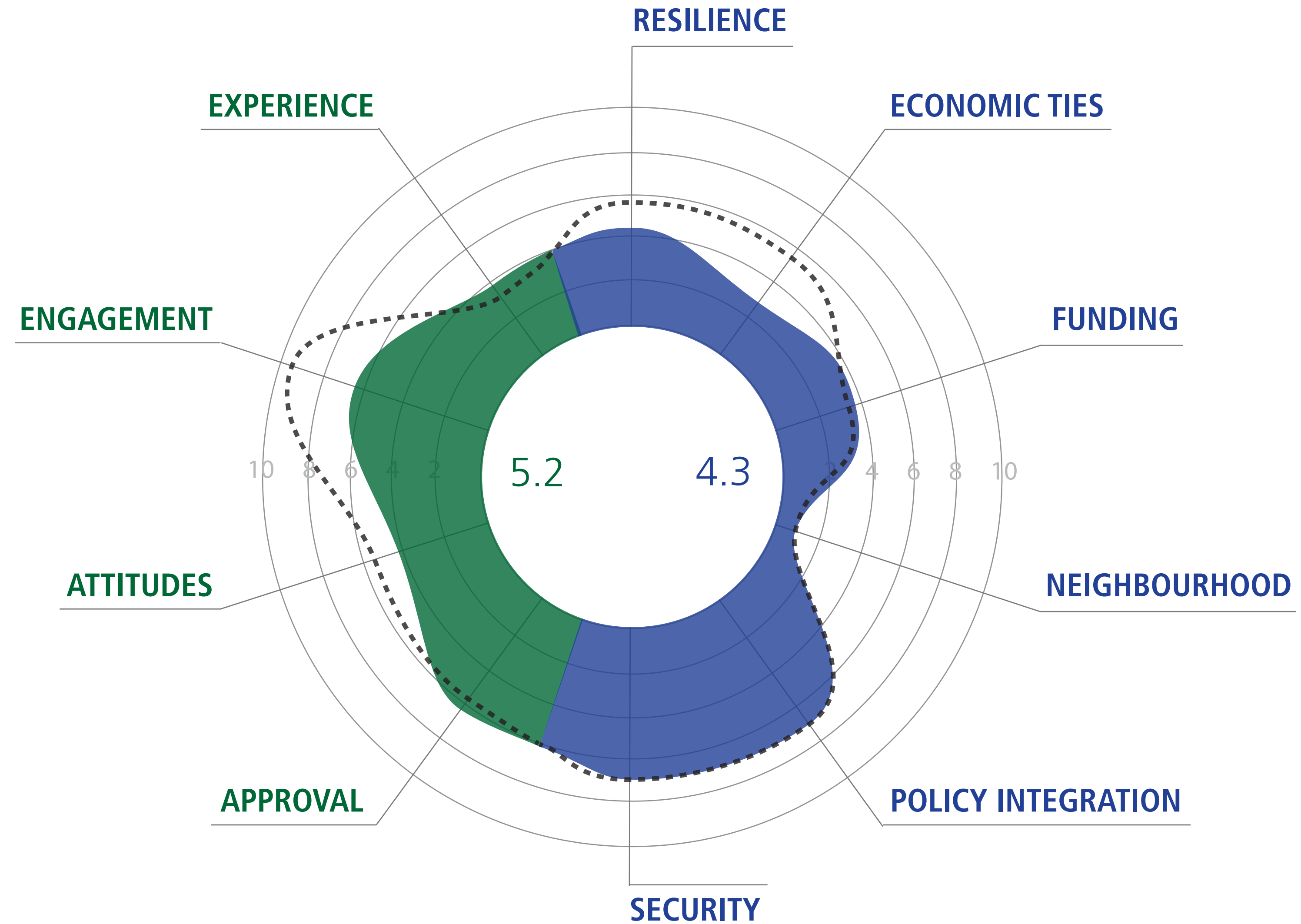
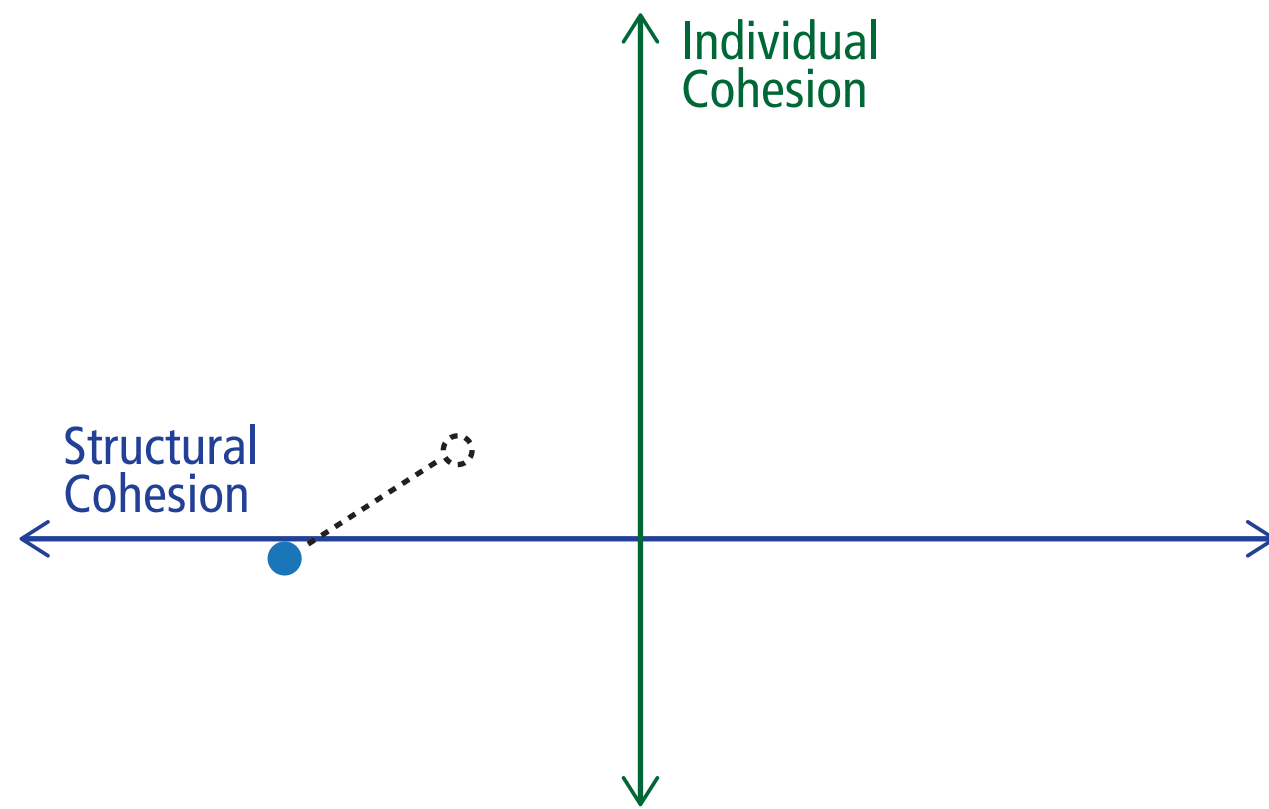
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| Ireland | UK |

IRELAND 2007 vs. 2014



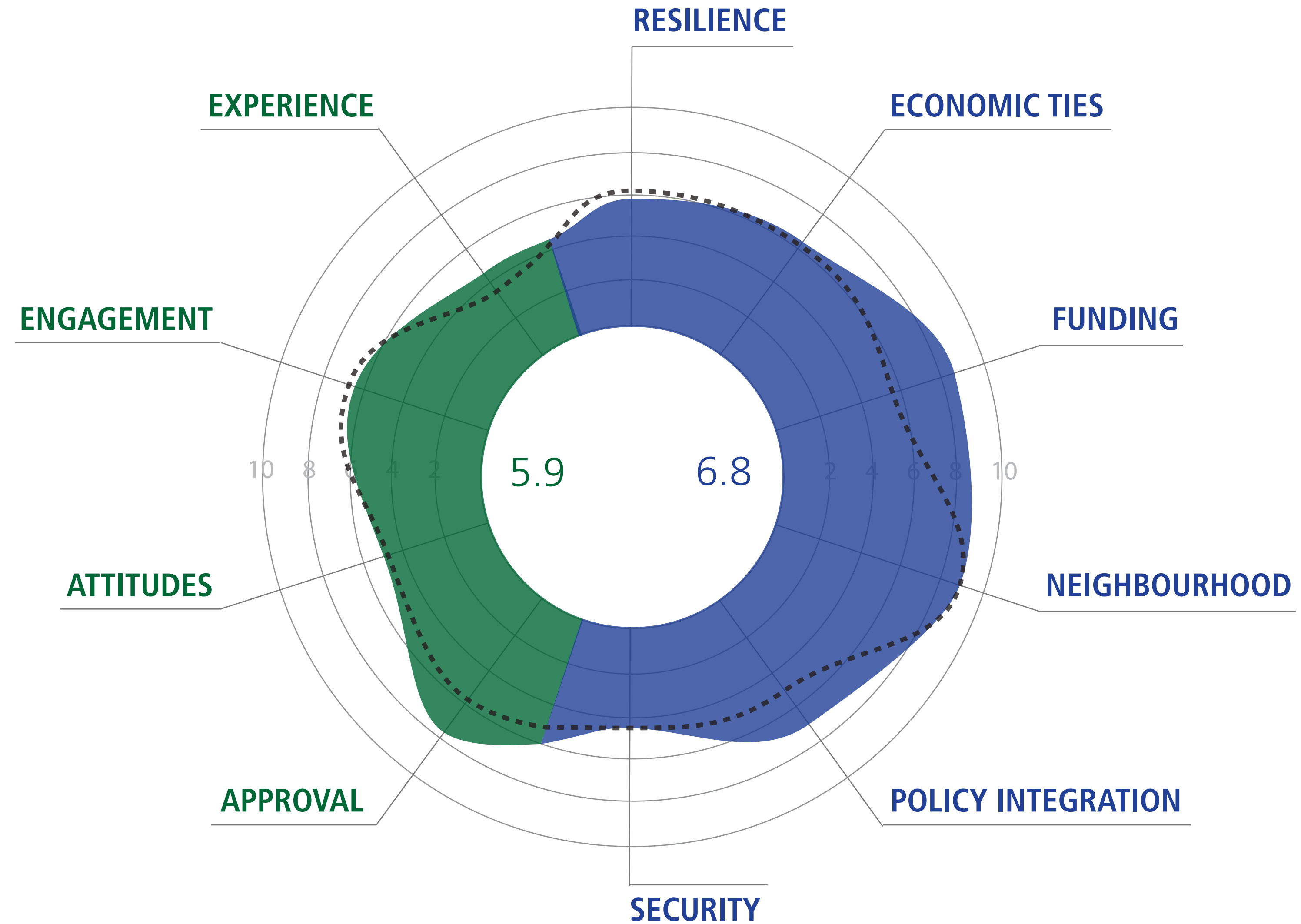
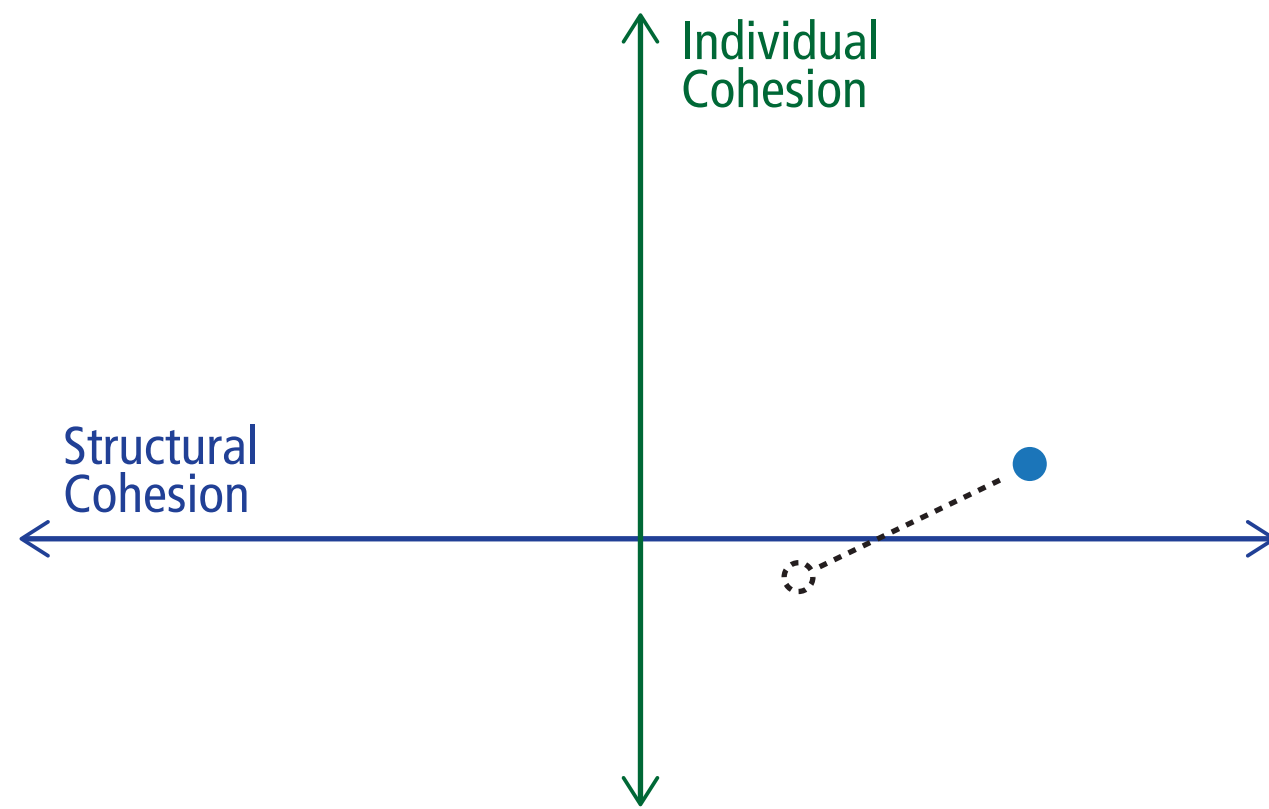
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| Hungary | Sweden |
| Ireland | UK |

ITALY 2007 vs. 2014



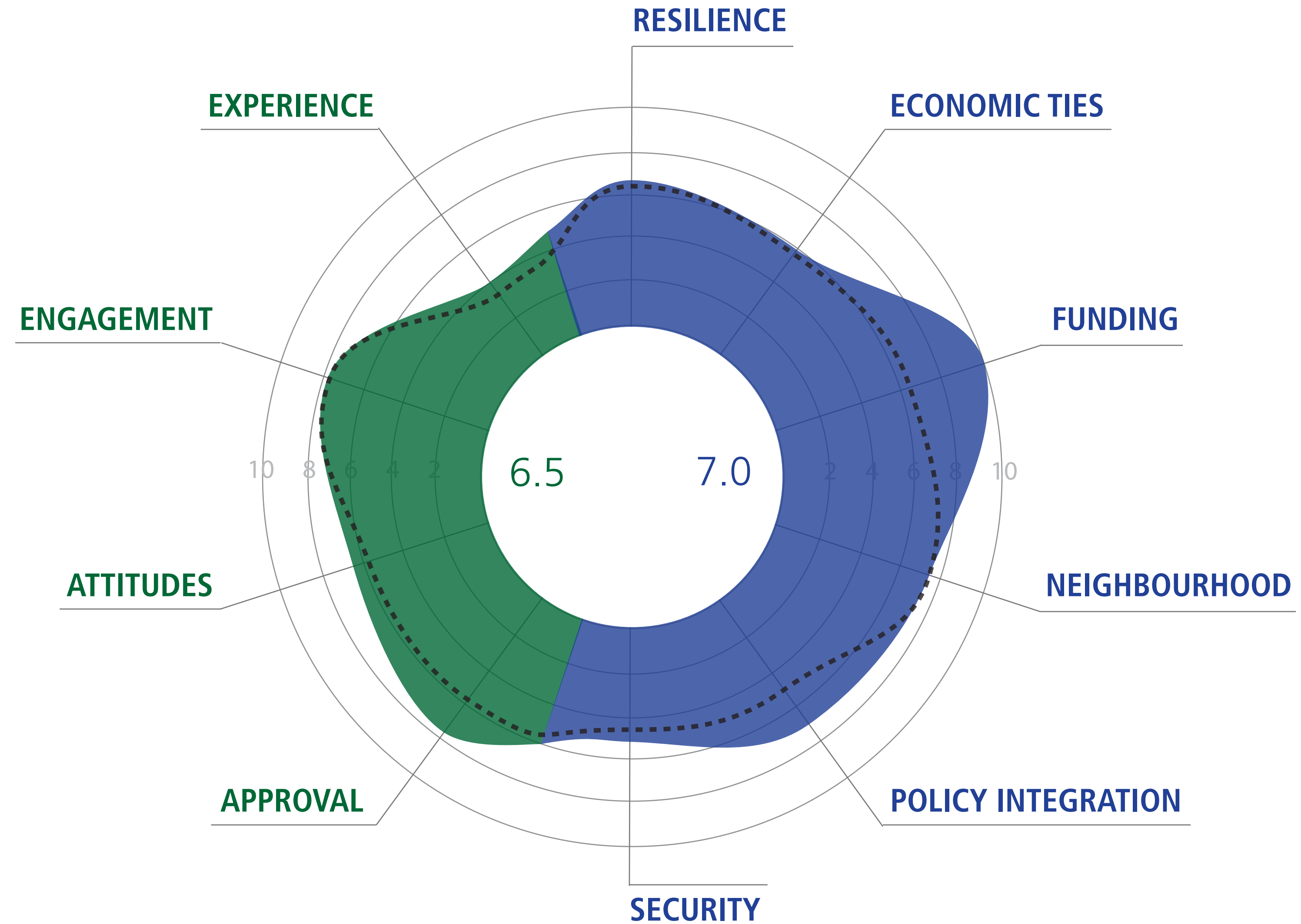
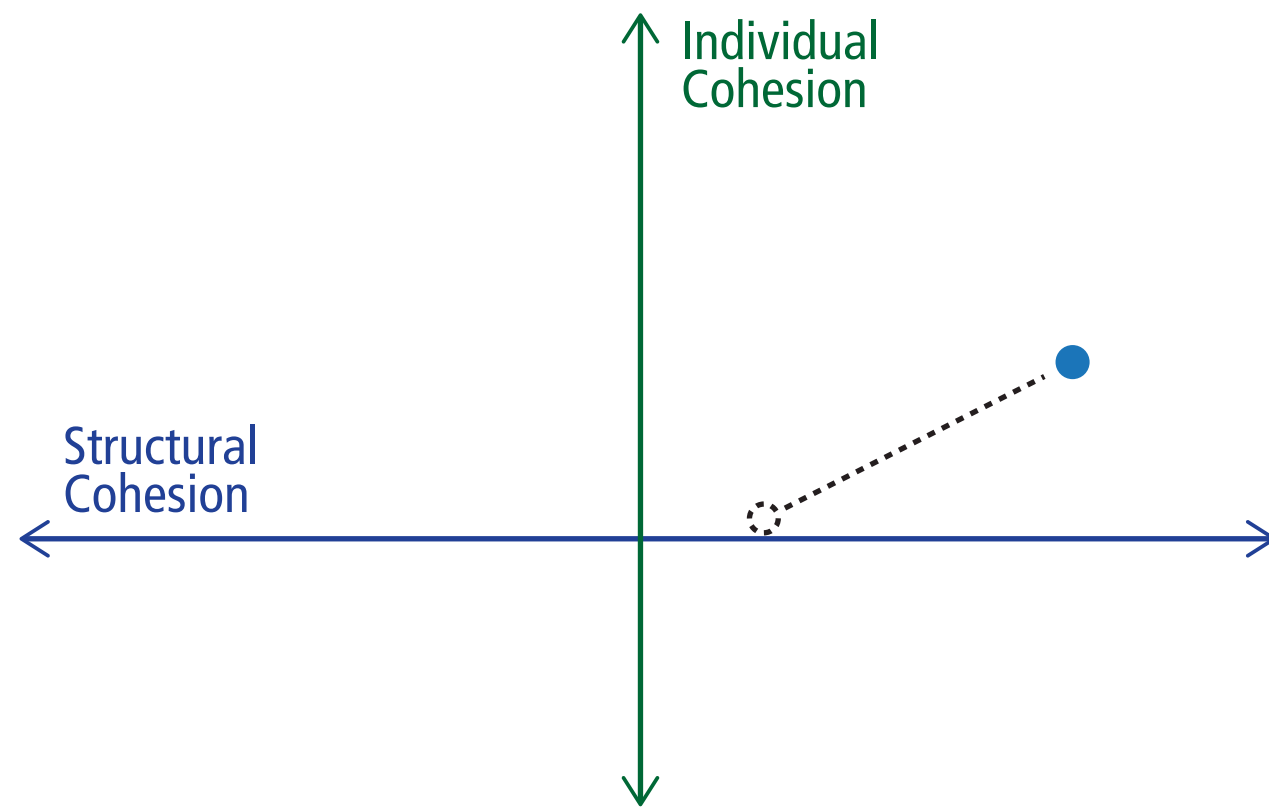
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| Ireland | UK |

LATVIA 2007 vs. 2014



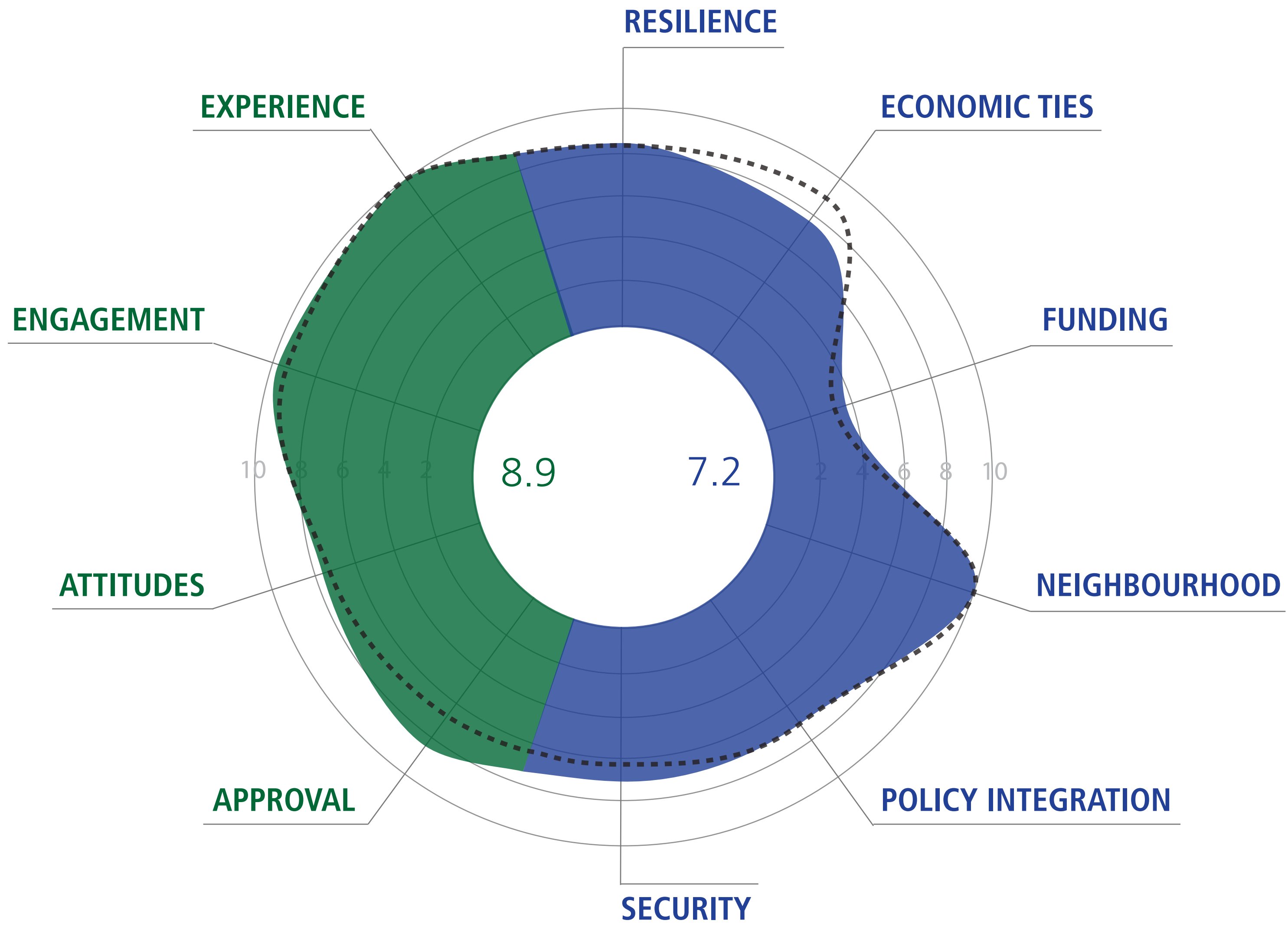
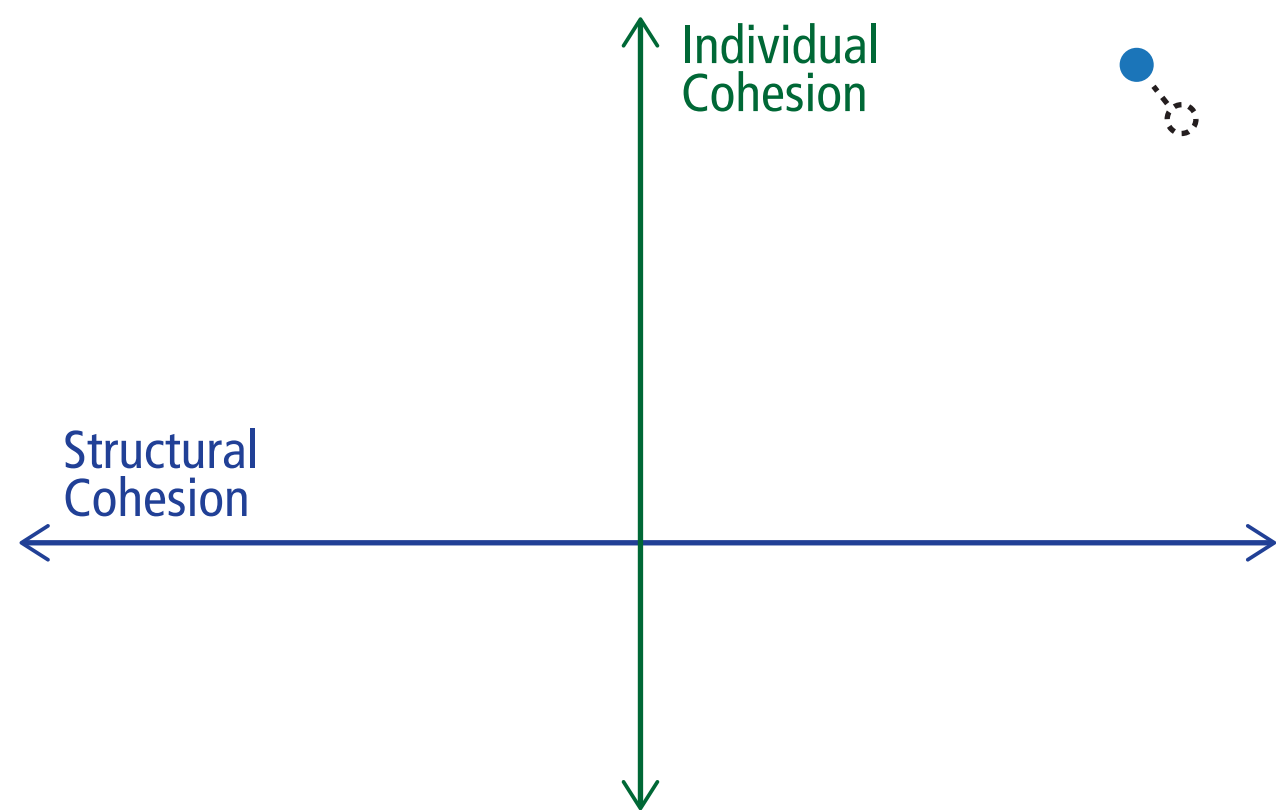
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| Ireland | UK |

LITHUANIA 2007 vs. 2014



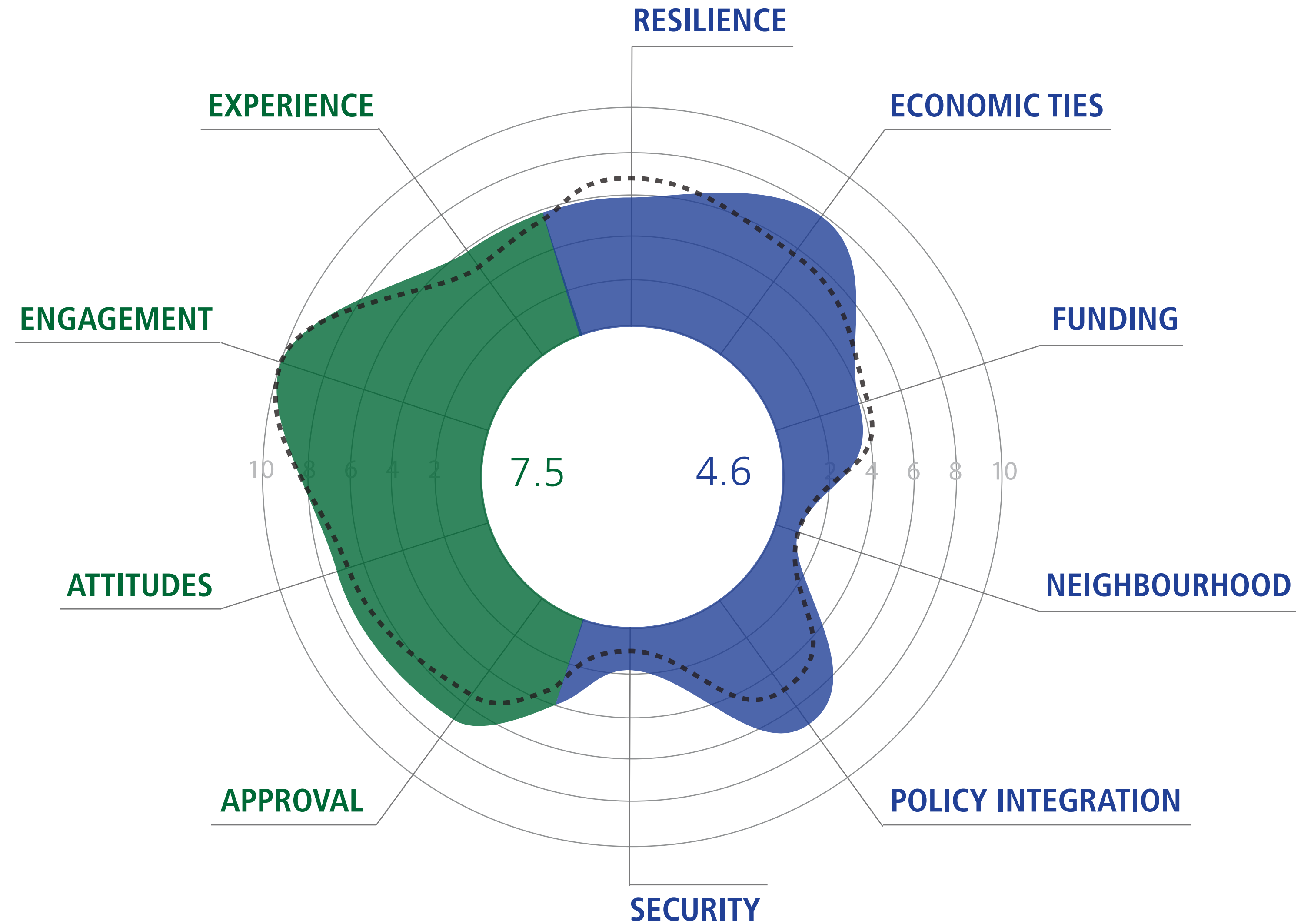
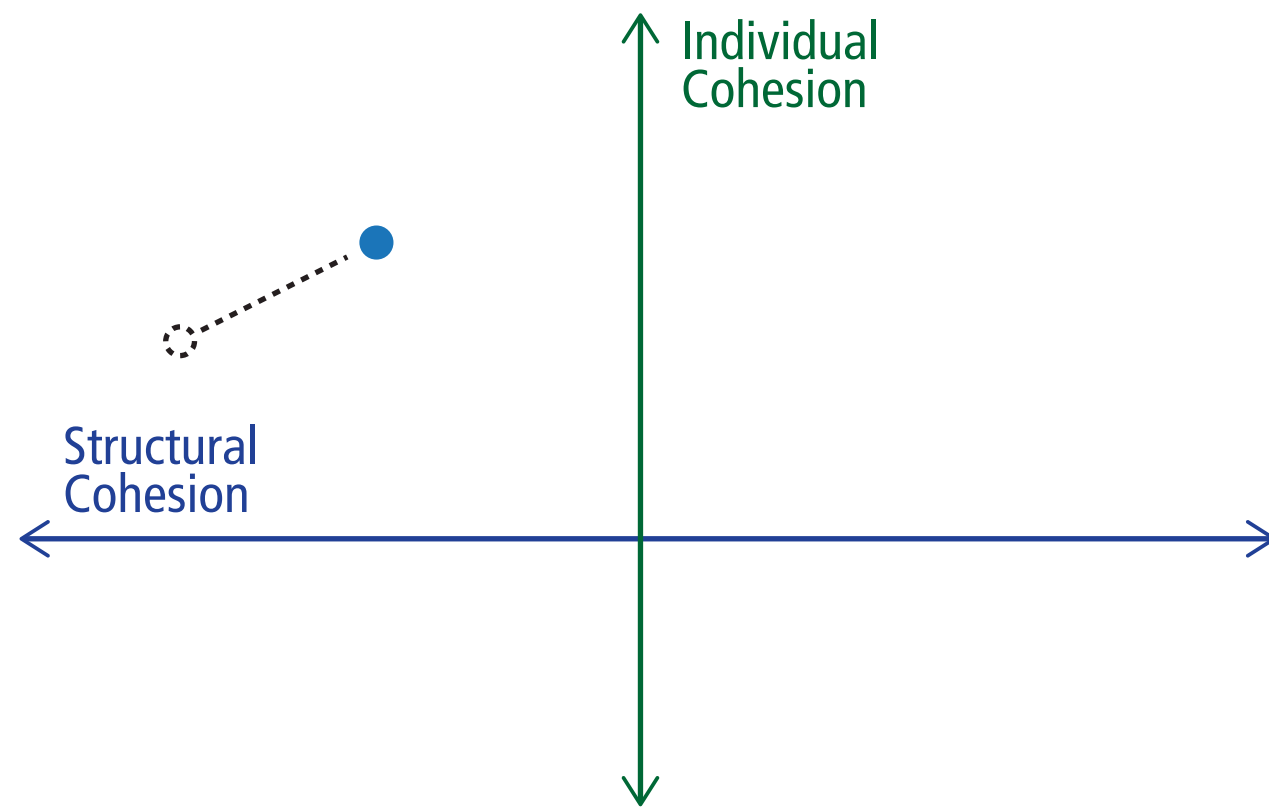
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| Ireland | UK |

LUXEMBOURG 2007 vs. 2014



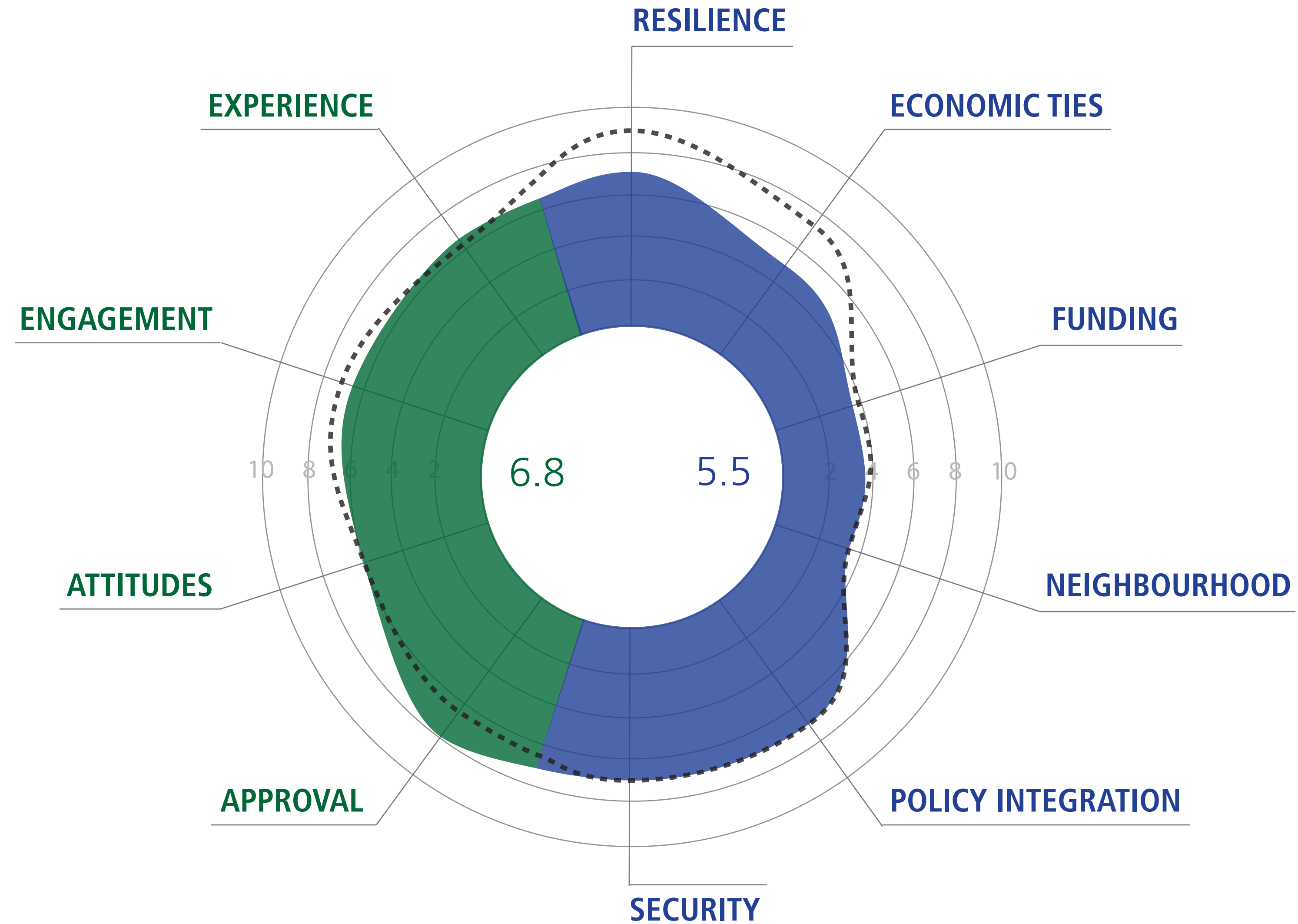
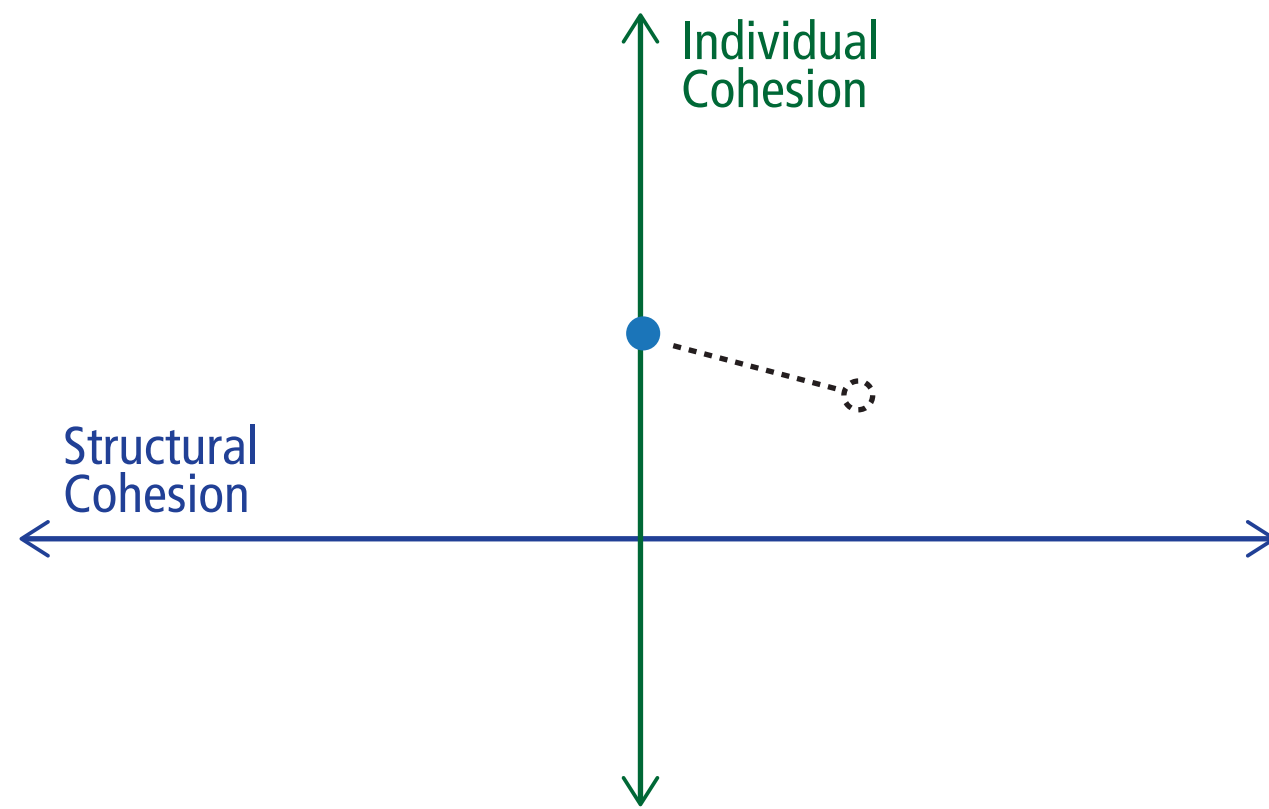
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MALTA 2007 vs. 2014



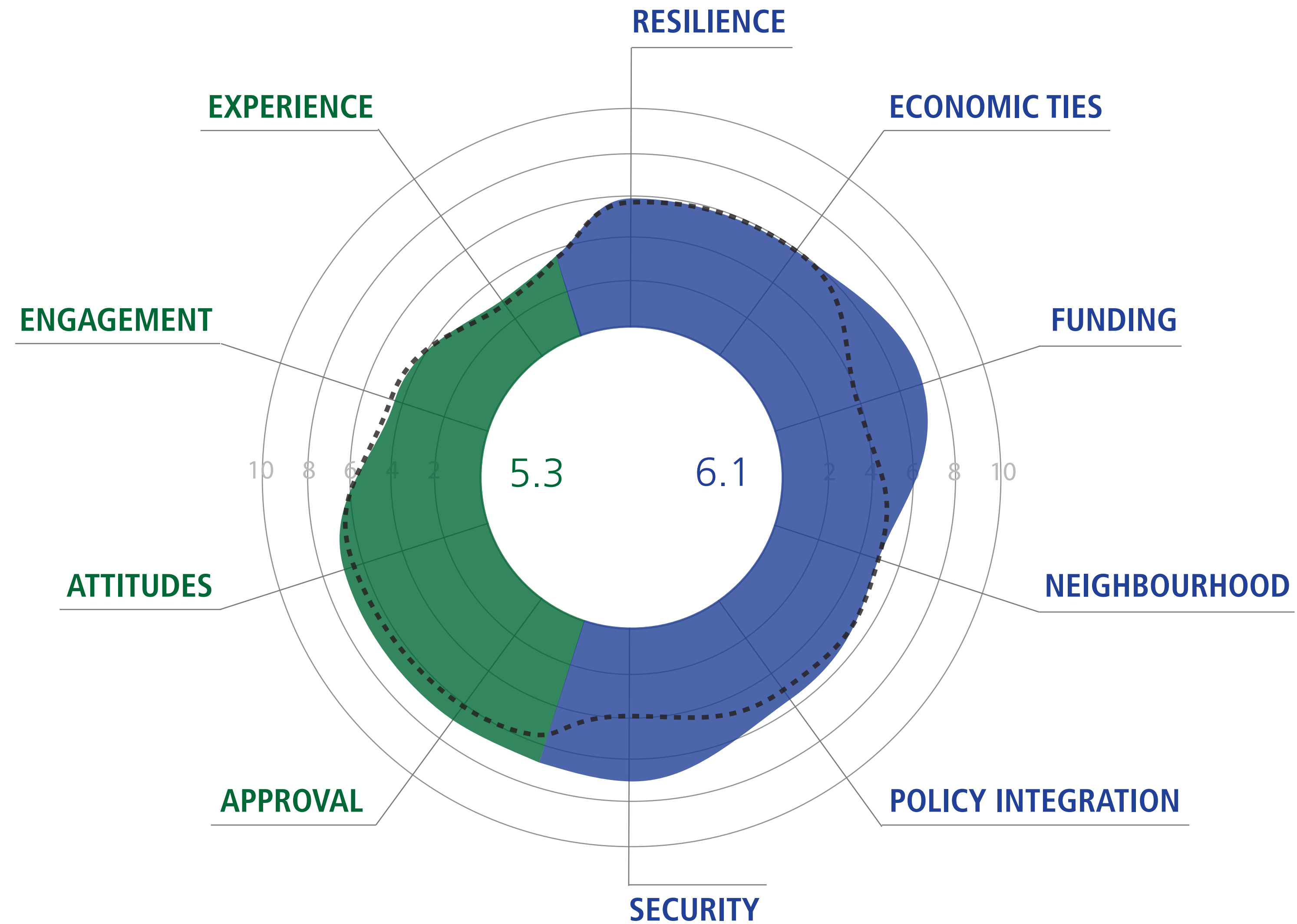
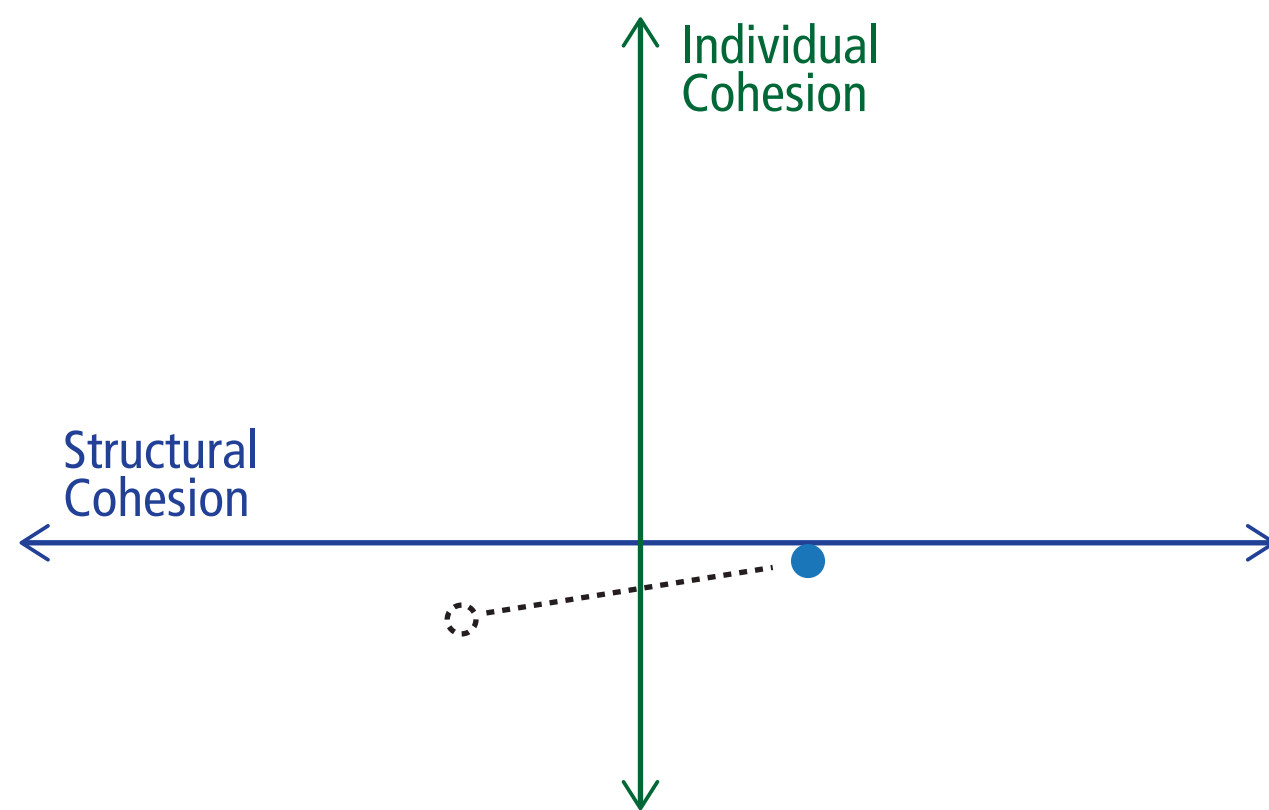
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| Ireland | UK |

NETHERLANDS 2007 vs. 2014



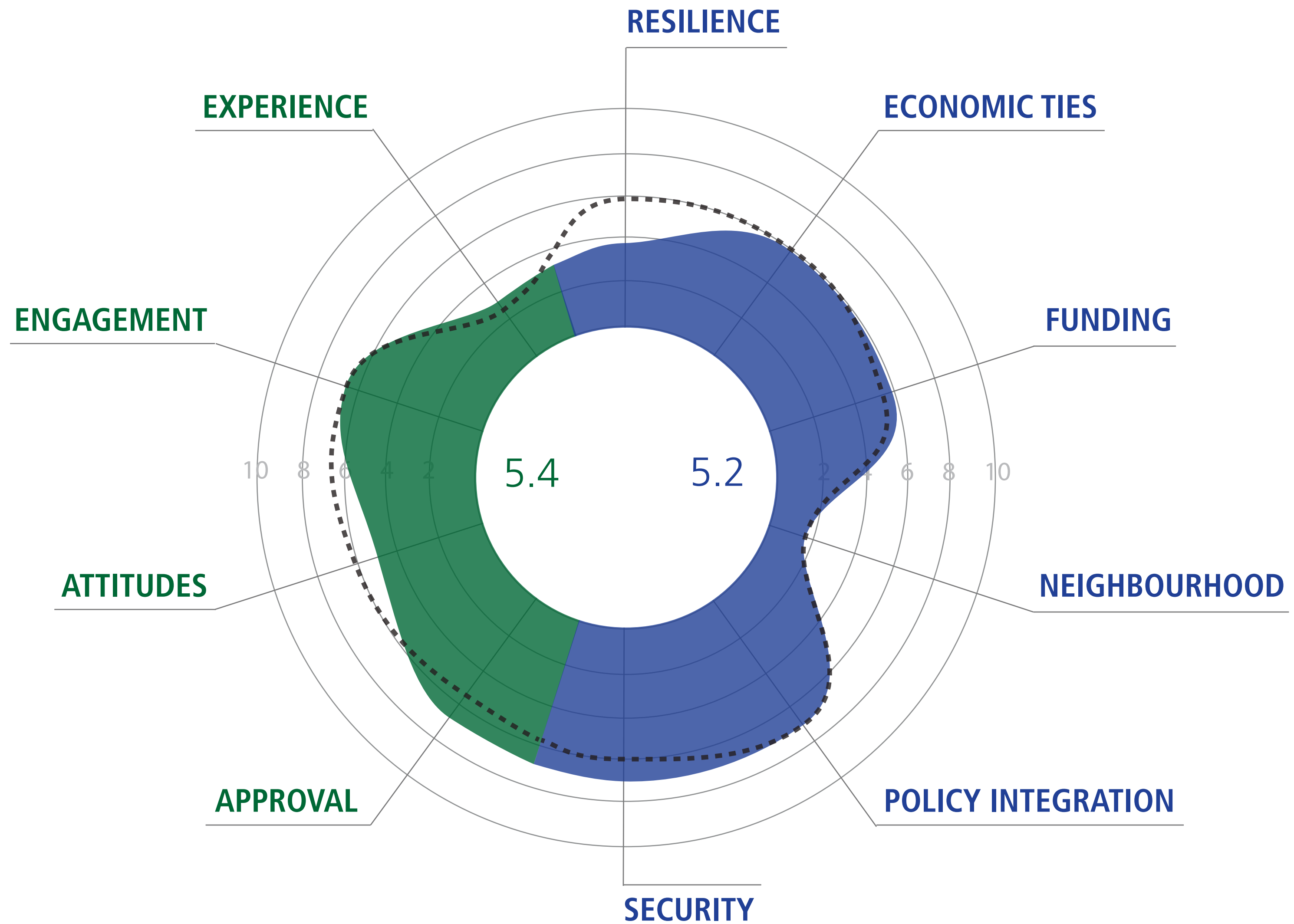
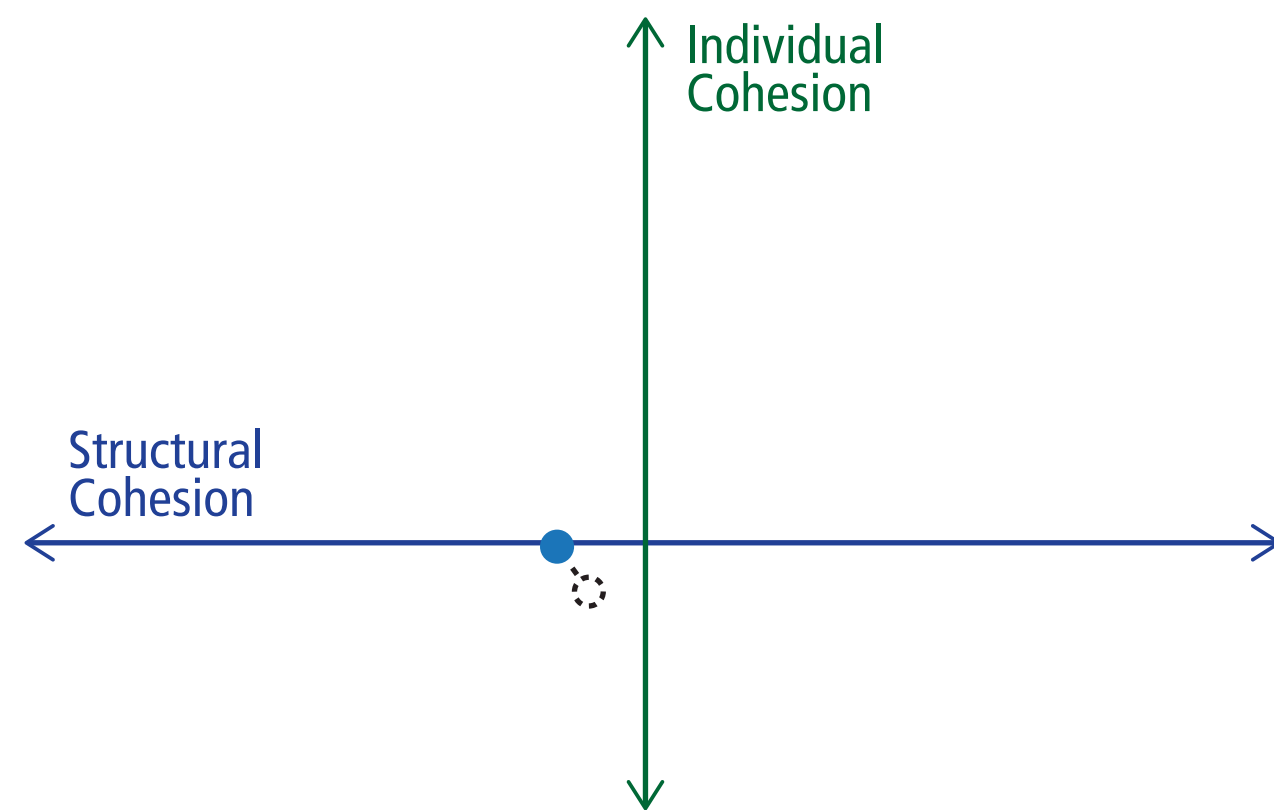
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| Ireland | UK |

POLAND 2007 vs. 2014



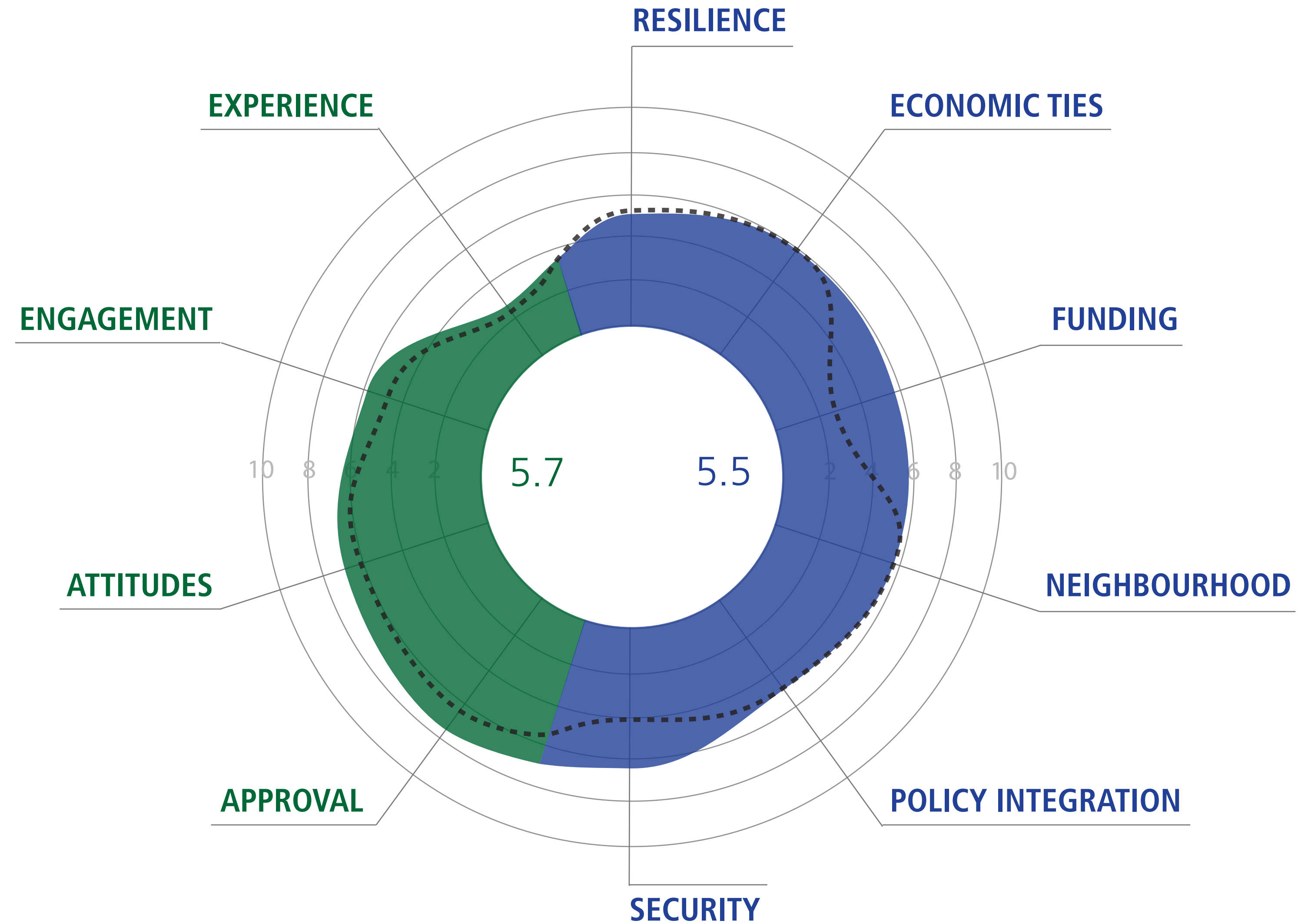
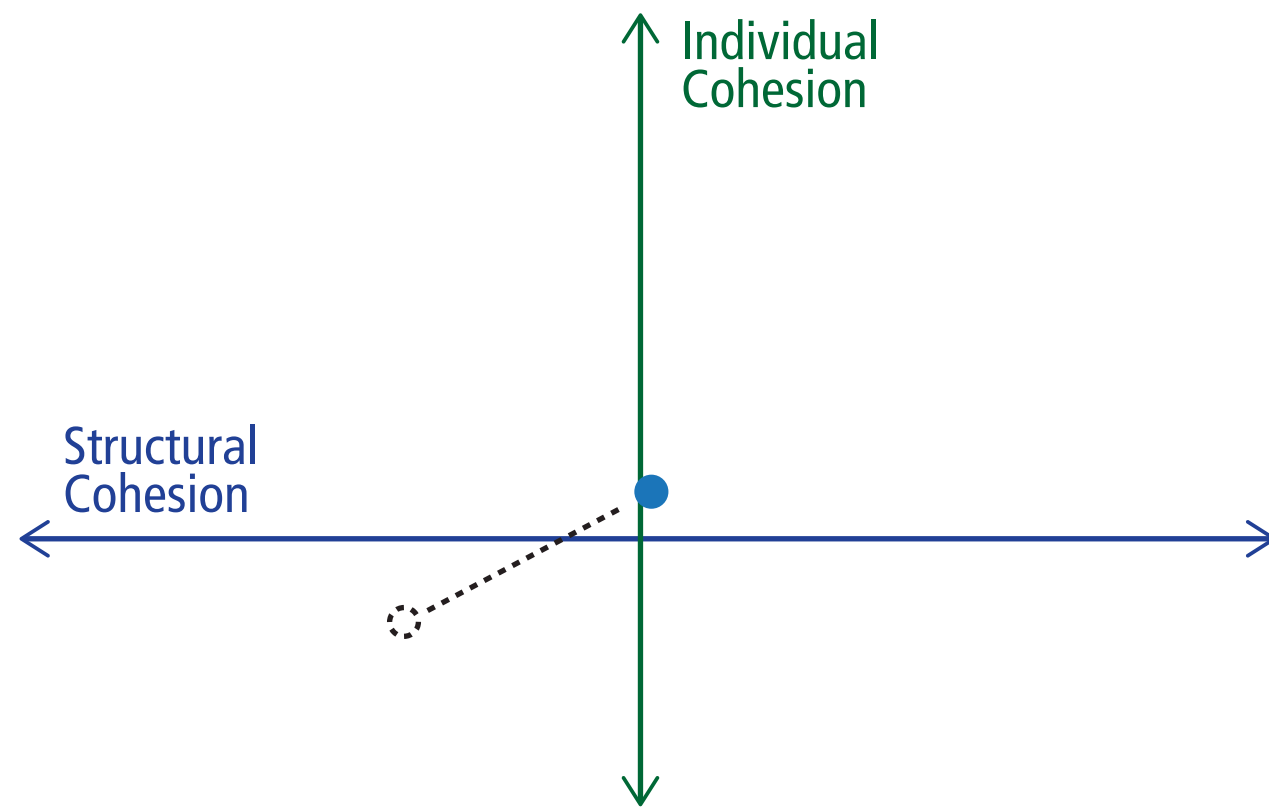
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PORTUGAL 2007 vs. 2014



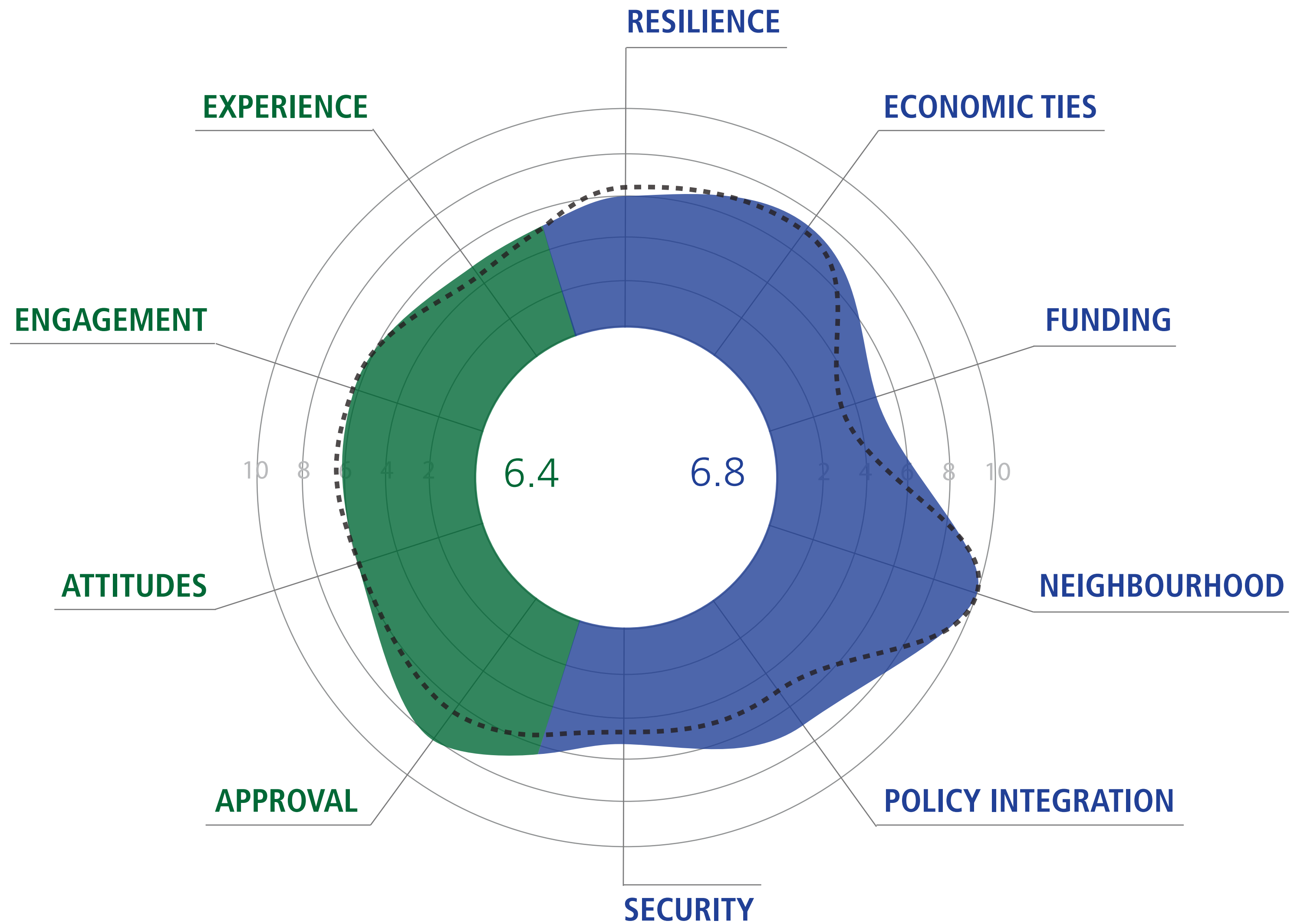
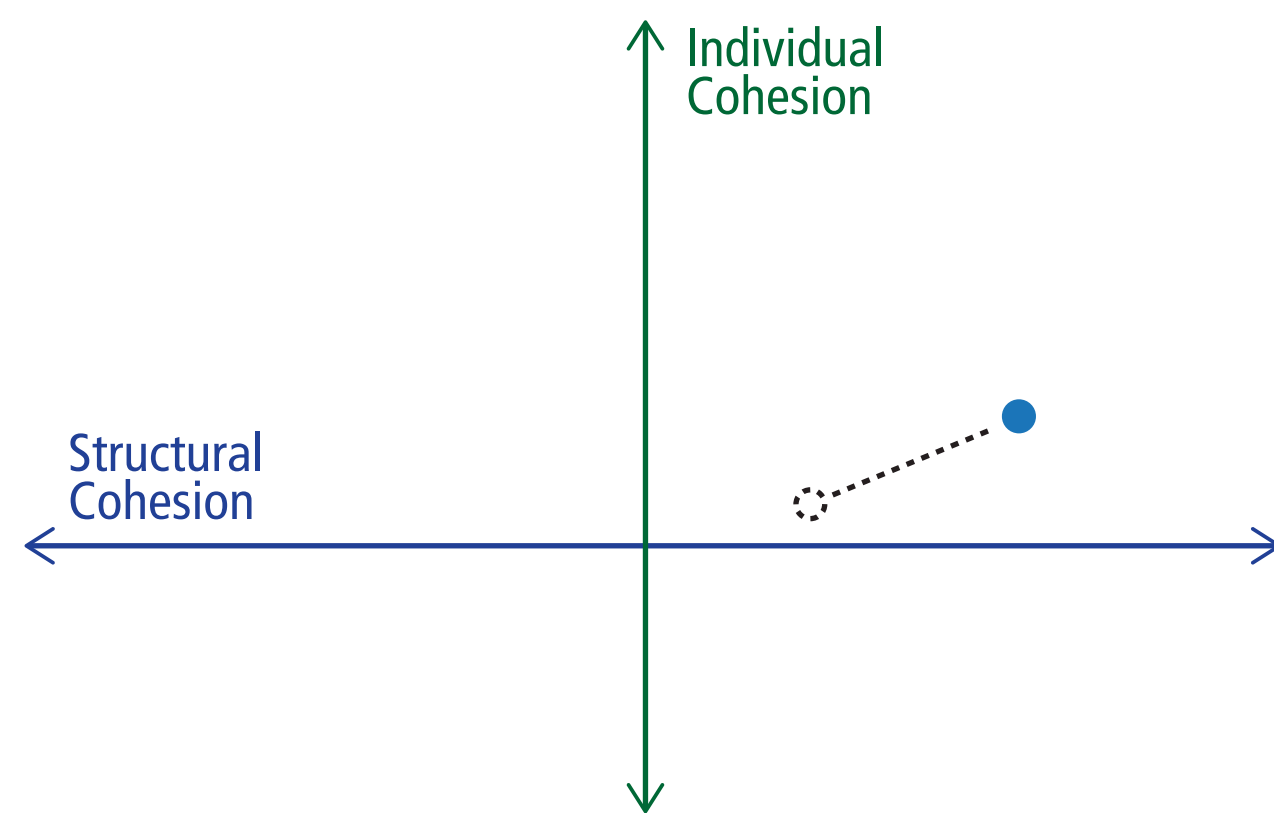
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ROMANIA 2007 vs. 2014



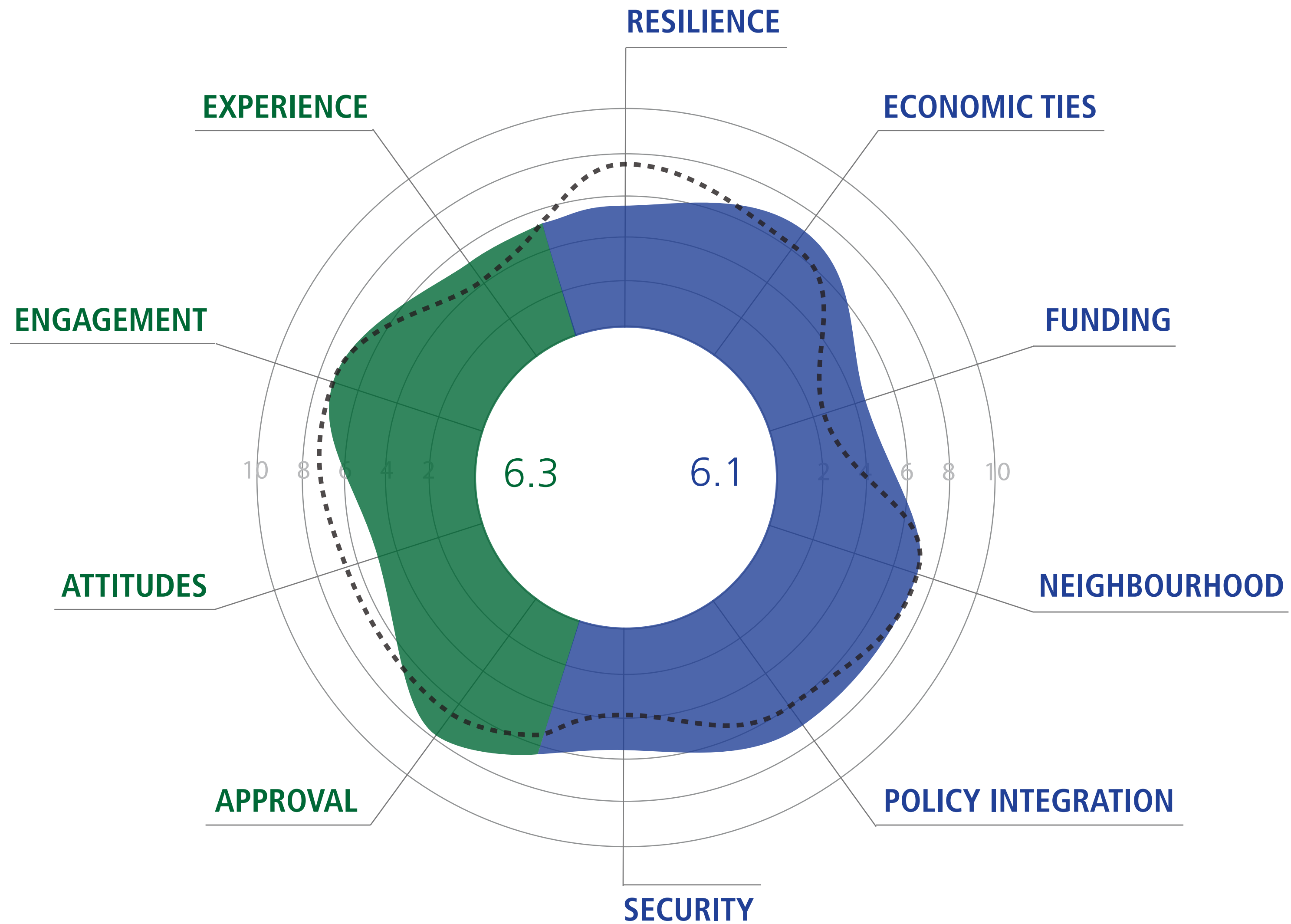
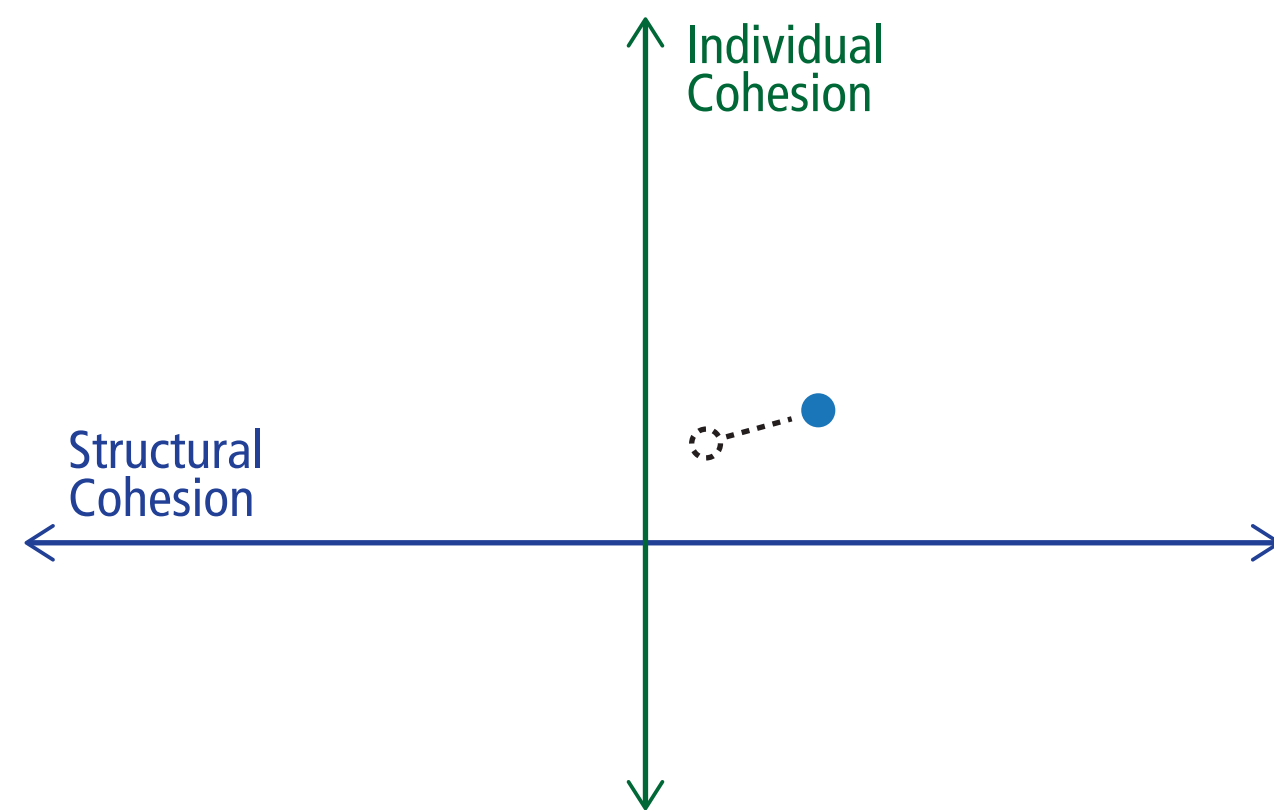
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| Ireland | UK |

SLOVAKIA 2007 vs. 2014



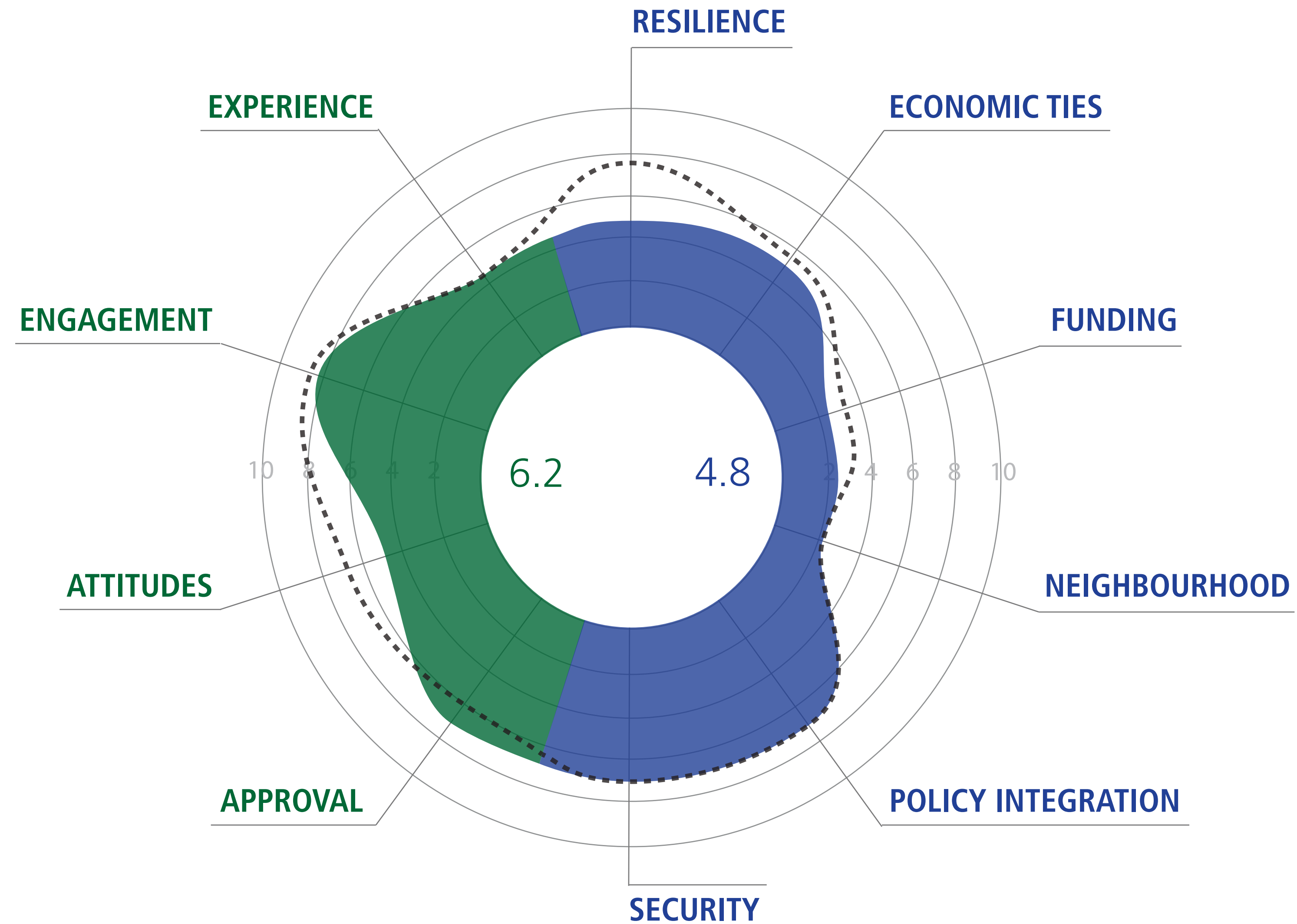
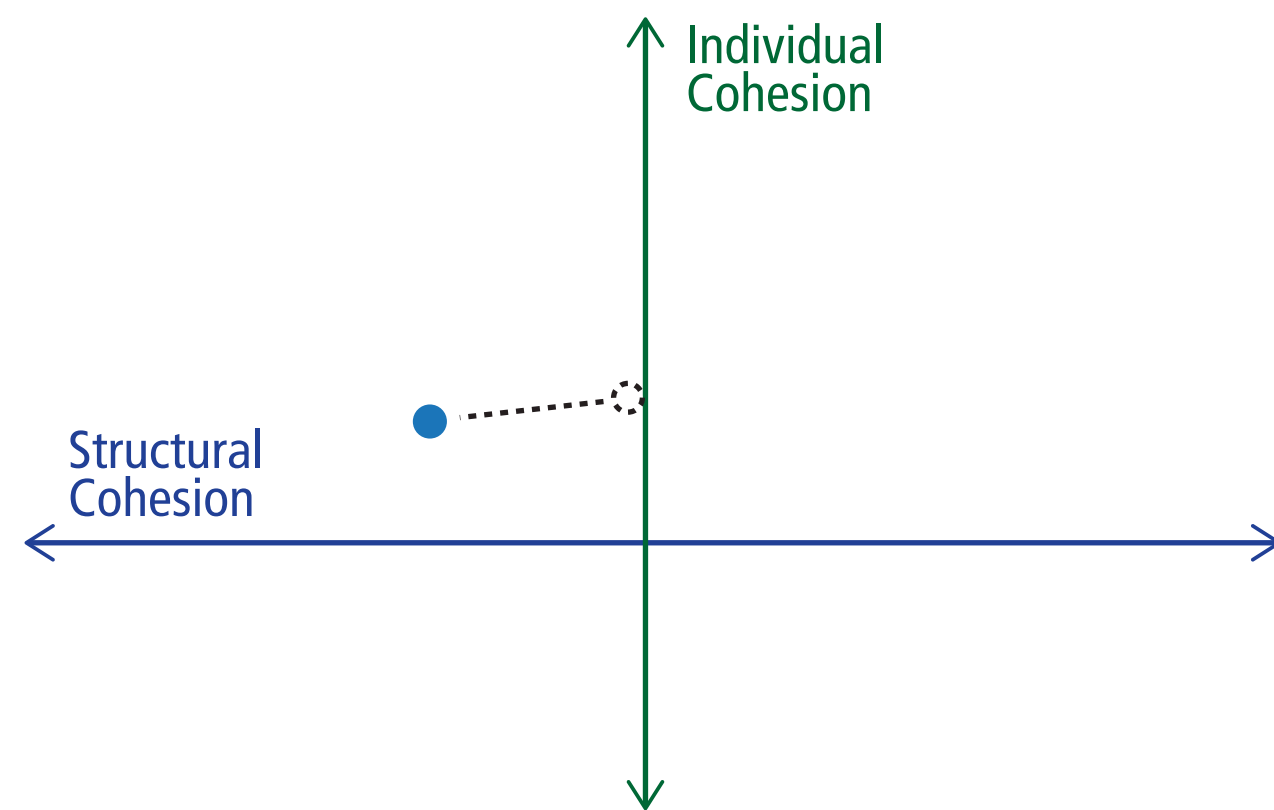
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SLOVENIA 2007 vs. 2014



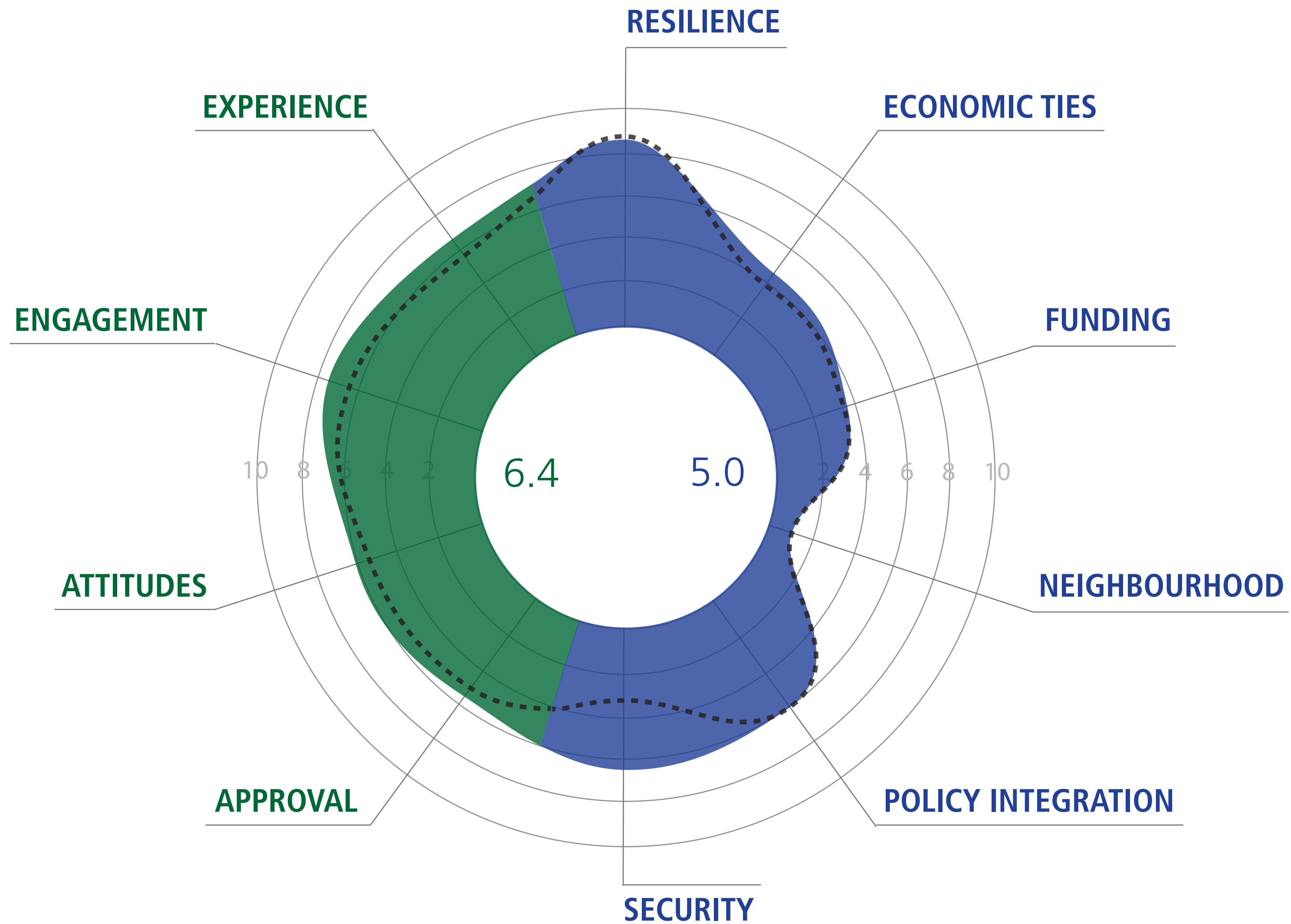
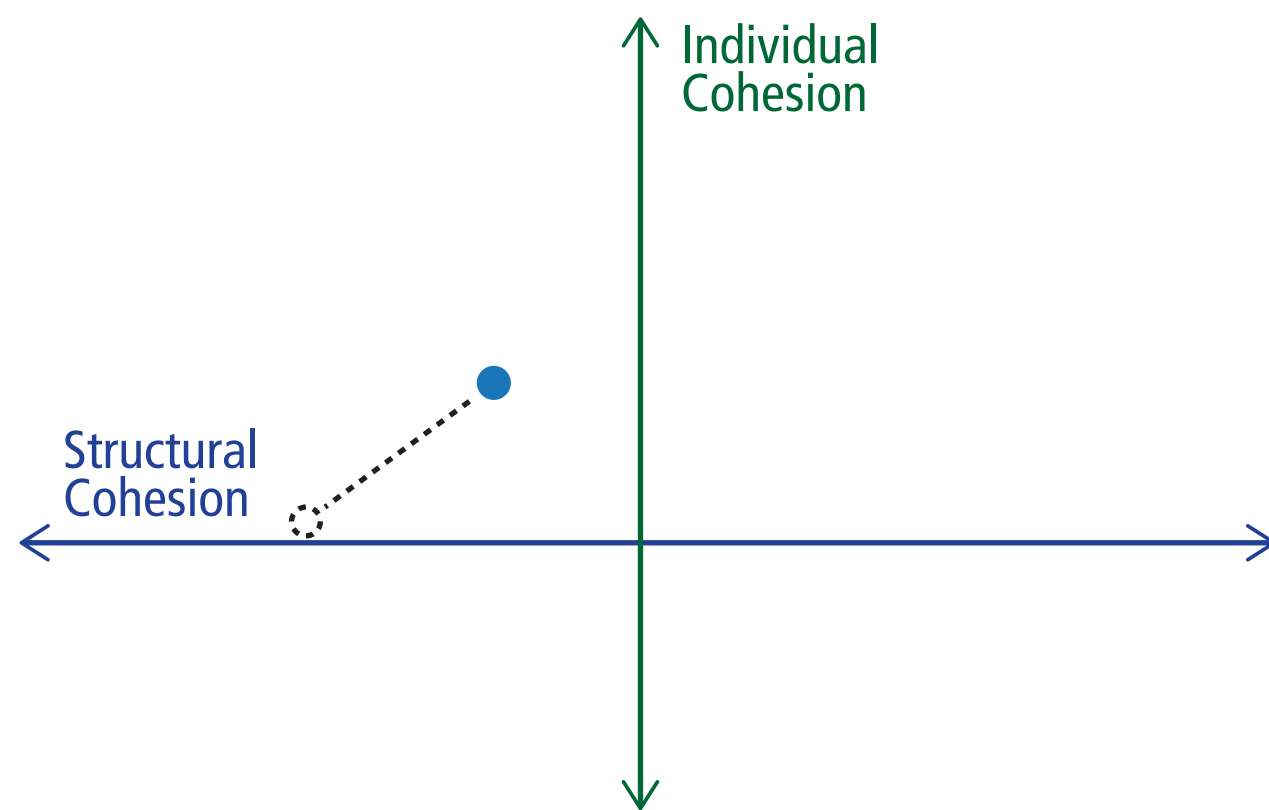
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| Ireland | UK |

SPAIN 2007 vs. 2014



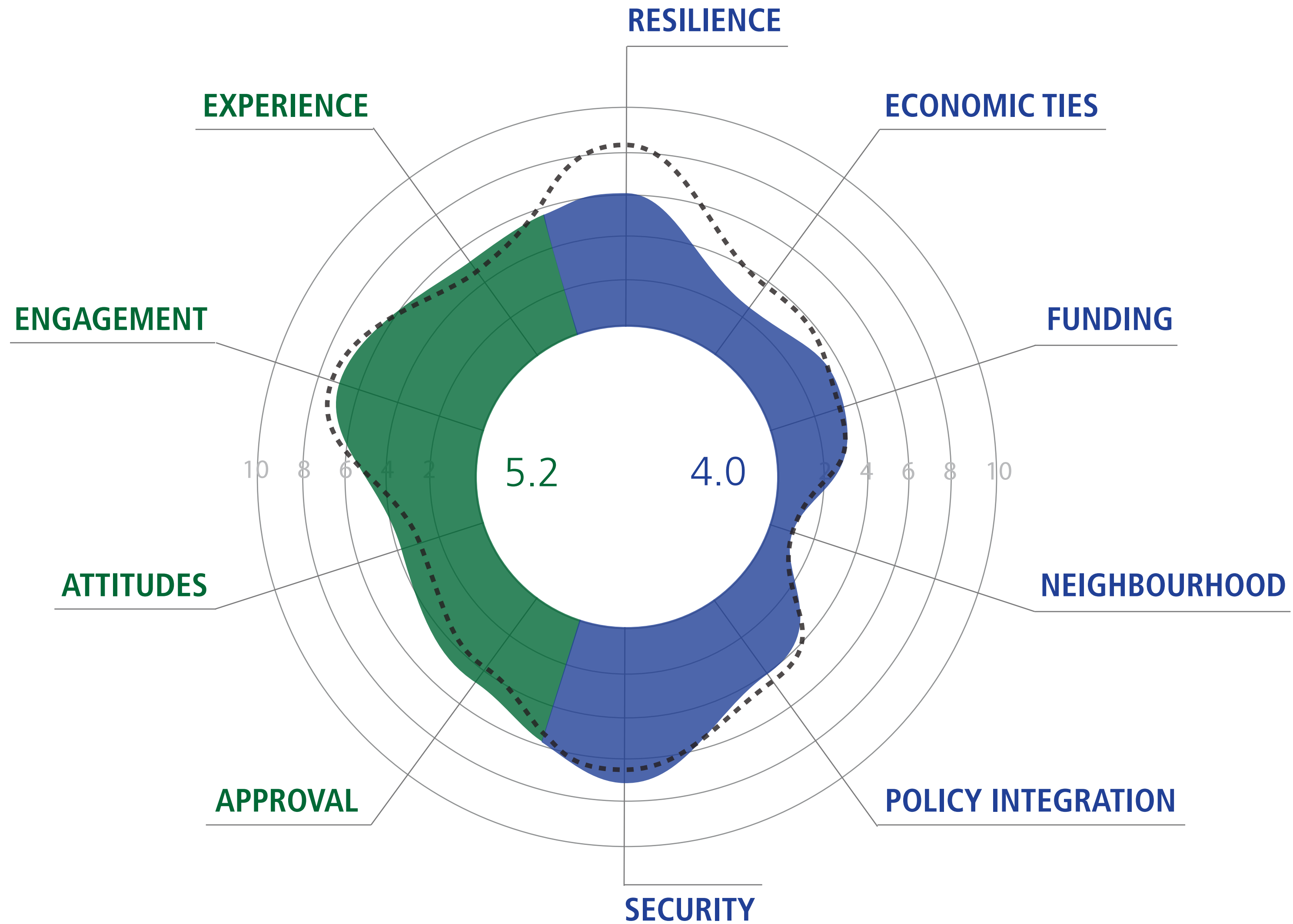
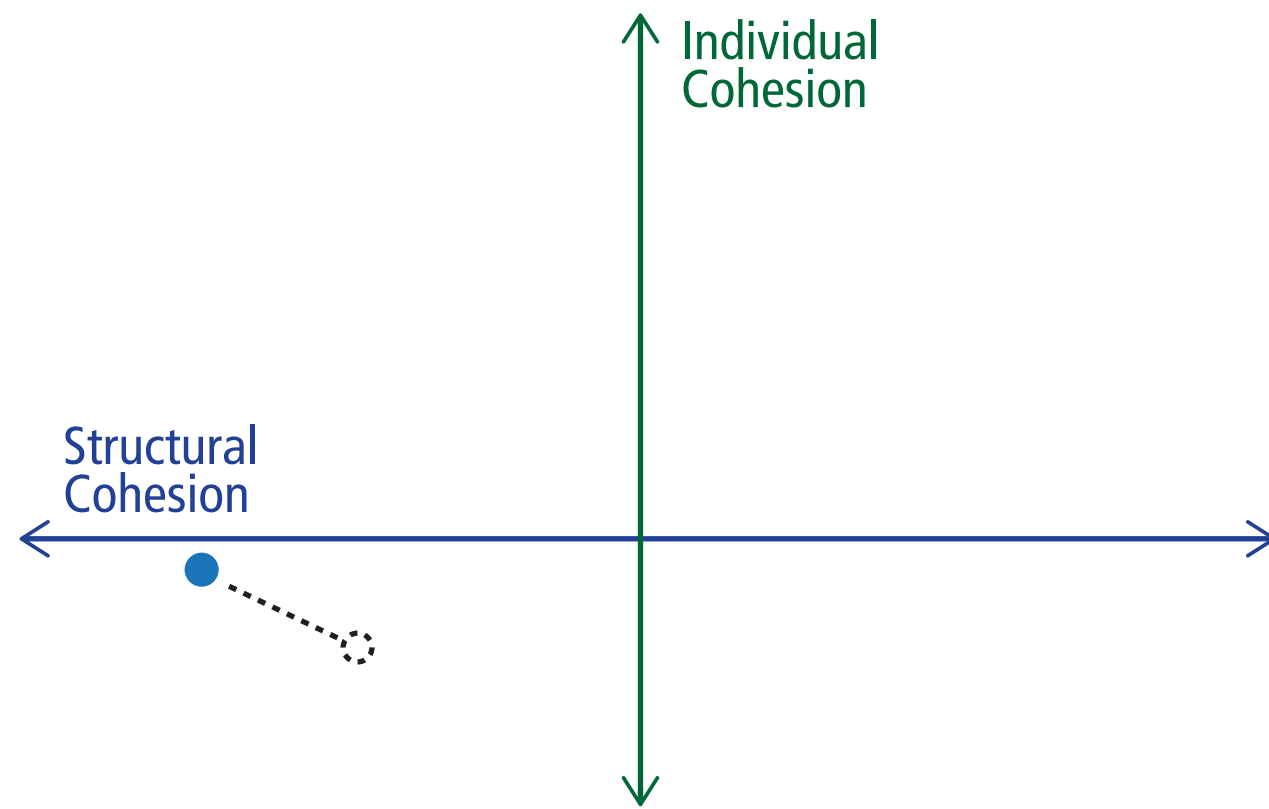
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| Estonia | Portugal |
| Finland | Romania |
| France | Slovakia |
| Germany | Slovenia |
| Greece | Spain |
| Hungary | Sweden |
| Ireland | UK |

SWEDEN 2007 vs. 2014



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| Belgium | Latvia |
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| Cyprus | Malta |
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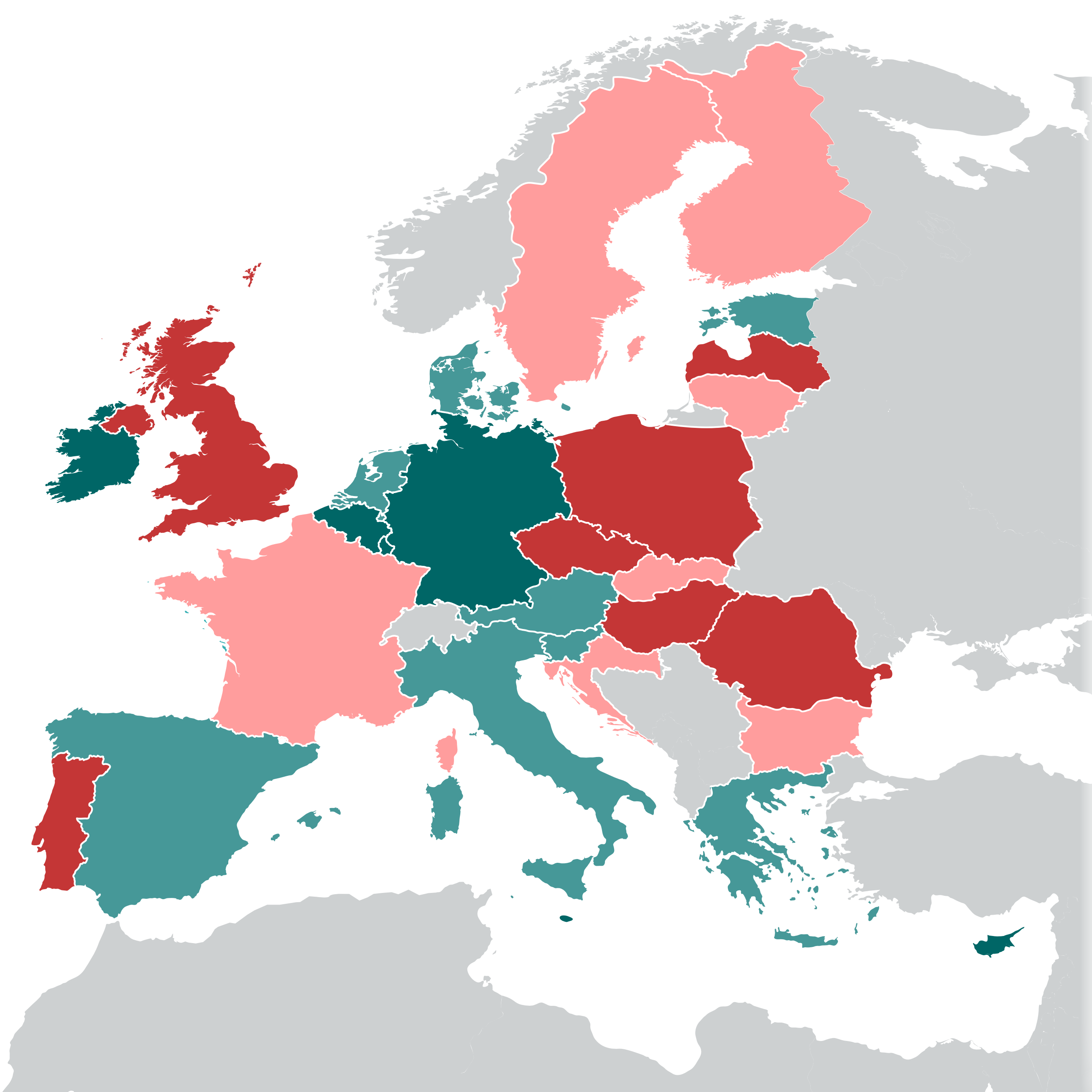
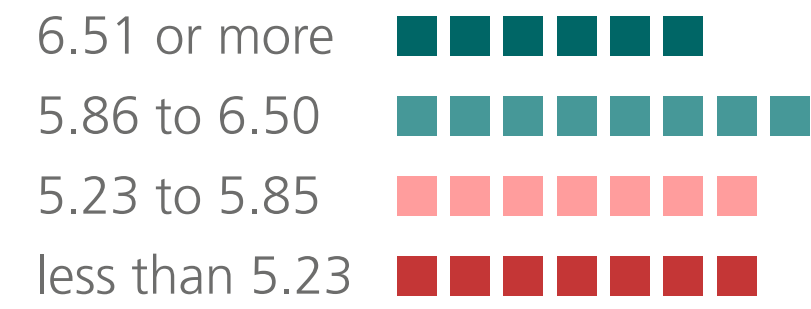
UNITED KINGDOM 2007 vs. 2014



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INDIVIDUAL COHESION

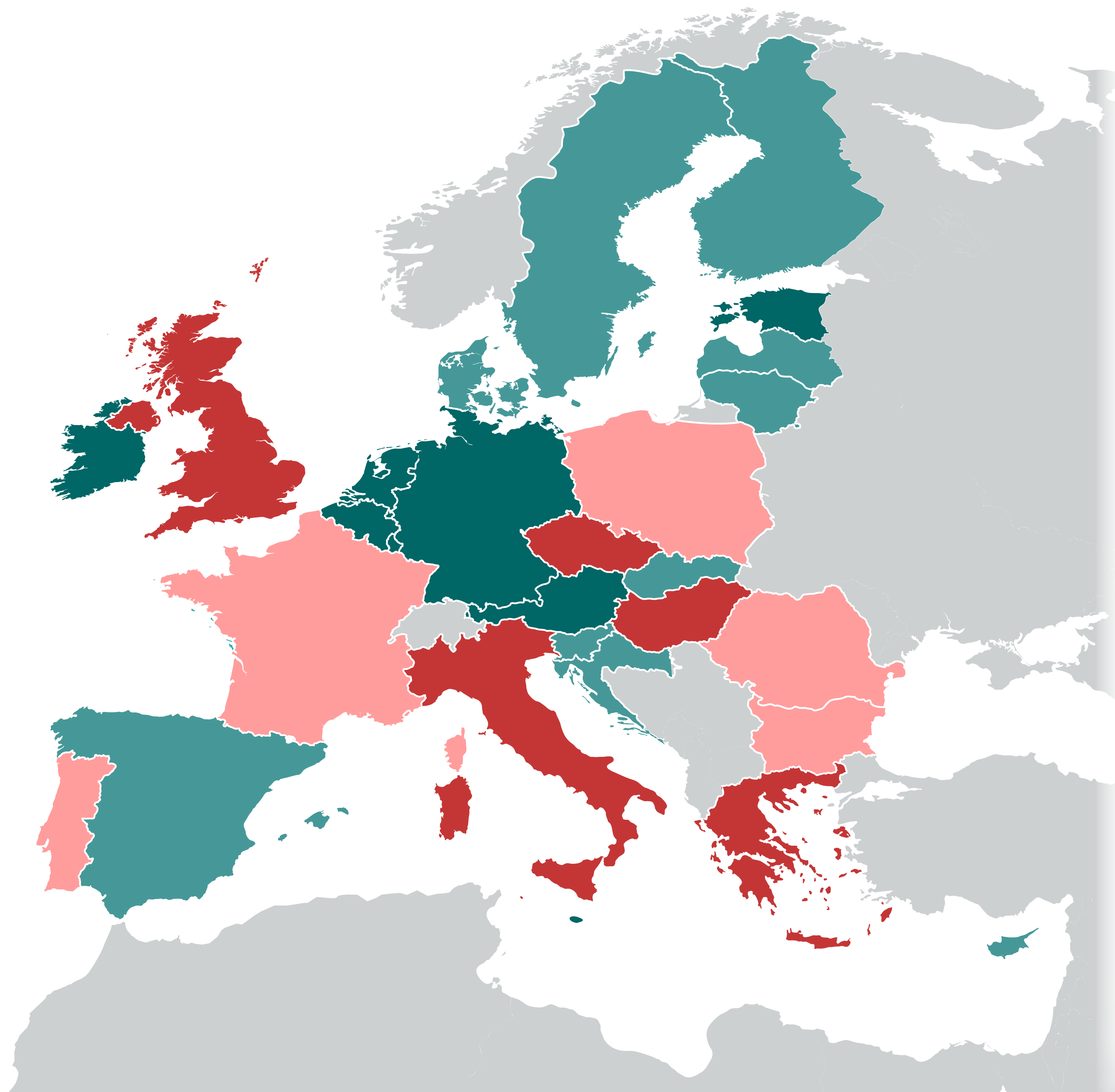
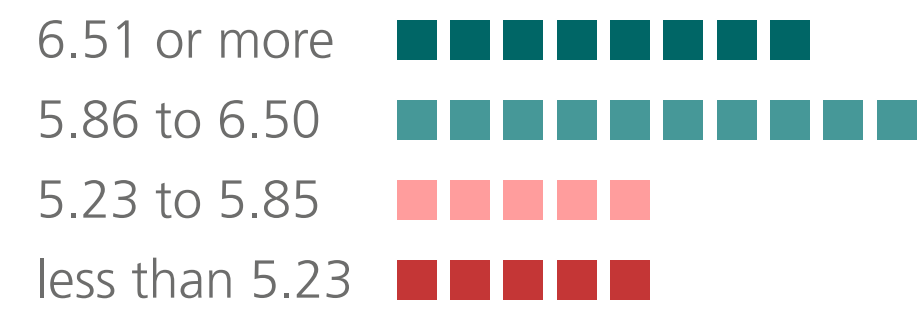
2007 2014 Trend



8.4	Luxembourg	#1
7.4	Belgium	2
7.3	Ireland	3
6.8	Cyprus	4
	Malta	
6.7	Germany	6
6.5	Netherlands	7
	Spain	
6.2	Slovenia	9
6.1	Denmark	10
	Estonia	
	Italy	
6.0	Austria	13
5.9	Greece	14
5.8	Finland	15
	France	
	Slovakia	
5.7	Lithuania	18
	Sweden	
5.3	Bulgaria	20
	Croatia	
5.2	Latvia	22
	Portugal	
5.0	Poland	24
	Romania	
4.8	UK	26
4.5	Hungary	27
4.2	Czech Rep.	28

INDIVIDUAL COHESION	STRUCTURAL COHESION
Experience	Resilience
Engagement	Economic Ties
Attitudes	Funding
Approval	Neighbourhood
	Policy Integration
	Security

INDIVIDUAL COHESION 2007 2014 Trend



8.9	■ Luxembourg	#1
7.8	■ Belgium	2
7.5	■ Malta	3
7.4	■ Ireland	4
7.2	■ Germany	5
6.8	■ Estonia	6
	■ Netherlands	
6.6	■ Austria	8
6.5	■ Lithuania	9
6.4	■ Finland	10
	■ Sweden	
6.3	■ Cyprus	12
	■ Denmark	
	■ Slovakia	
	■ Slovenia	
6.2	■ Spain	16
5.9	■ Croatia	17
	■ Latvia	
5.7	■ France	19
	■ Romania	
5.4	■ Bulgaria	21
	■ Portugal	
5.3	■ Poland	23
5.2	■ Italy	24
	■ UK	
5.0	■ Czech Rep.	26
4.8	■ Greece	27
4.1	■ Hungary	28

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
 Engagement
 Attitudes
 Approval

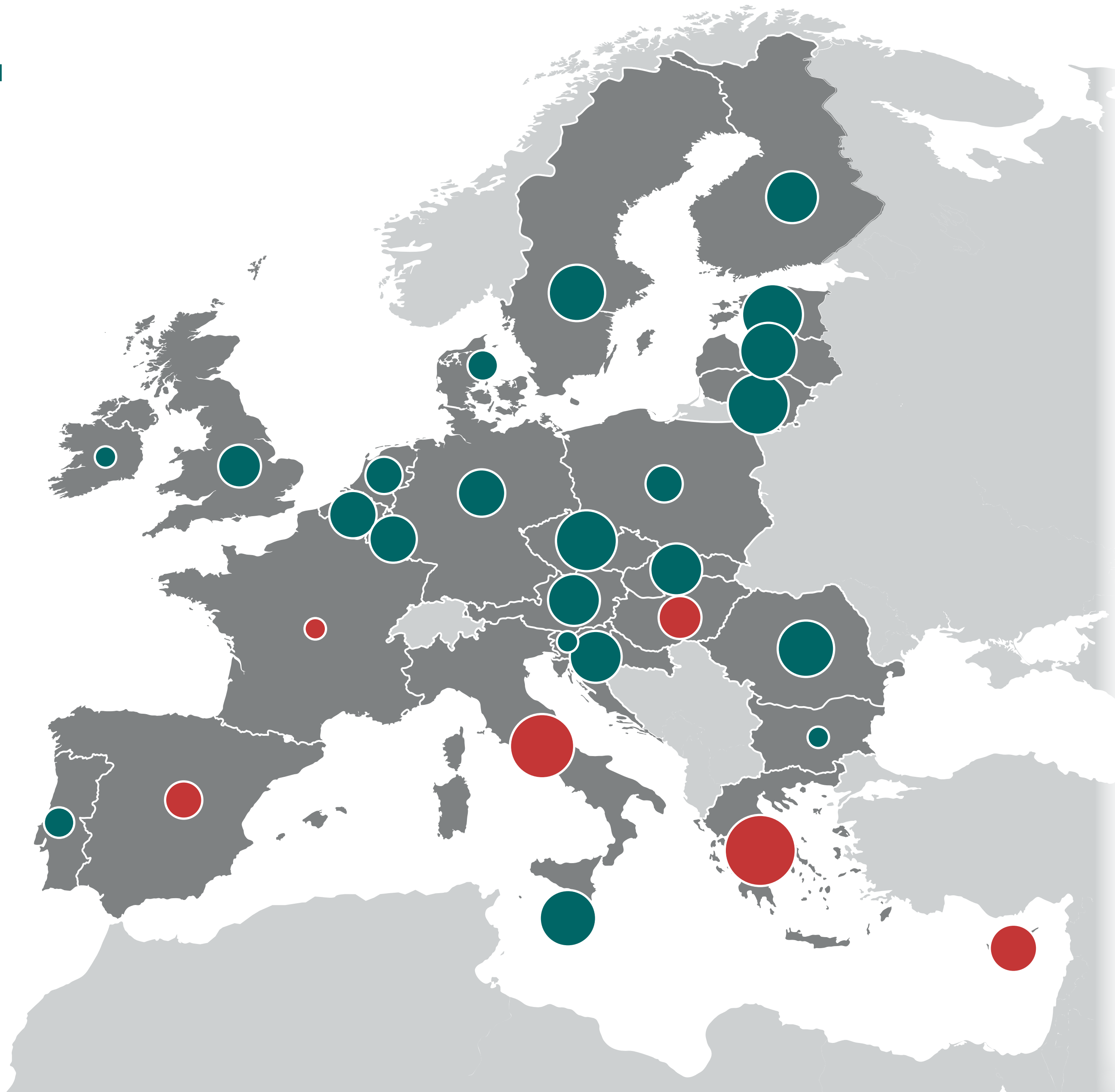
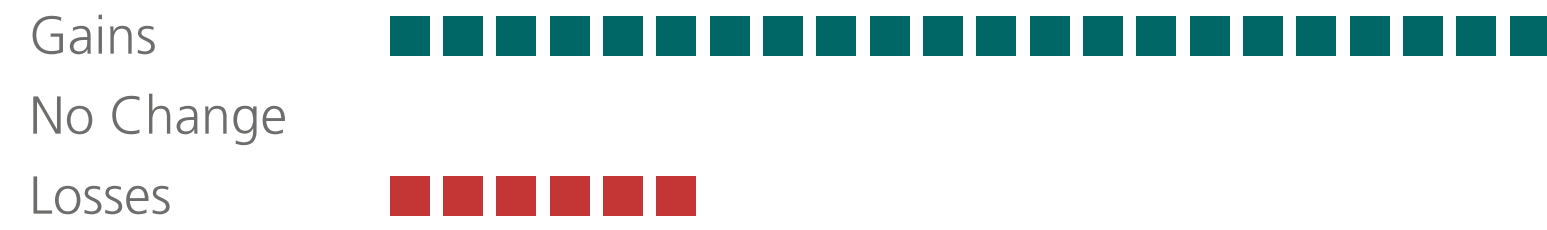
STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
 Economic Ties
 Funding
 Neighbourhood
 Policy Integration
 Security

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

2007 2014

Trend



■	Czech Rep.	0.8
■	Lithuania	
■	Estonia	0.7
■	Latvia	
■	Malta	
■	Romania	
■	Sweden	
■	Austria	0.6
■	Croatia	
■	Finland	
■	Germany	0.5
■	Luxembourg	
■	Slovakia	
■	Belgium	0.4
■	UK	
■	Netherlands	0.3
■	Poland	
■	Denmark	0.2
■	Portugal	
■	Bulgaria	0.1
■	Ireland	
■	Slovenia	
■	France	-0.1
■	Spain	-0.3
■	Hungary	-0.4
■	Cyprus	-0.5
■	Italy	-0.9
■	Greece	-1.1

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

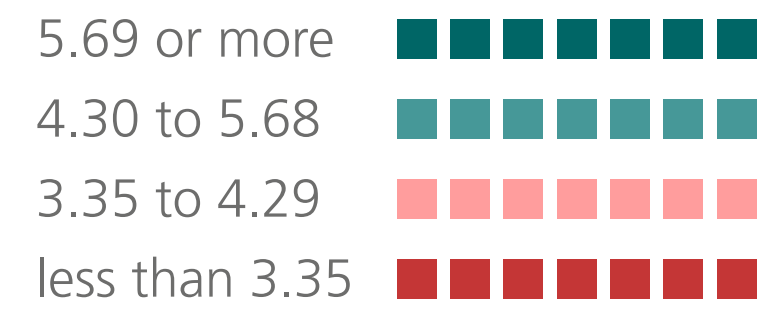
Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security

EXPERIENCE

2007

2014

Trend



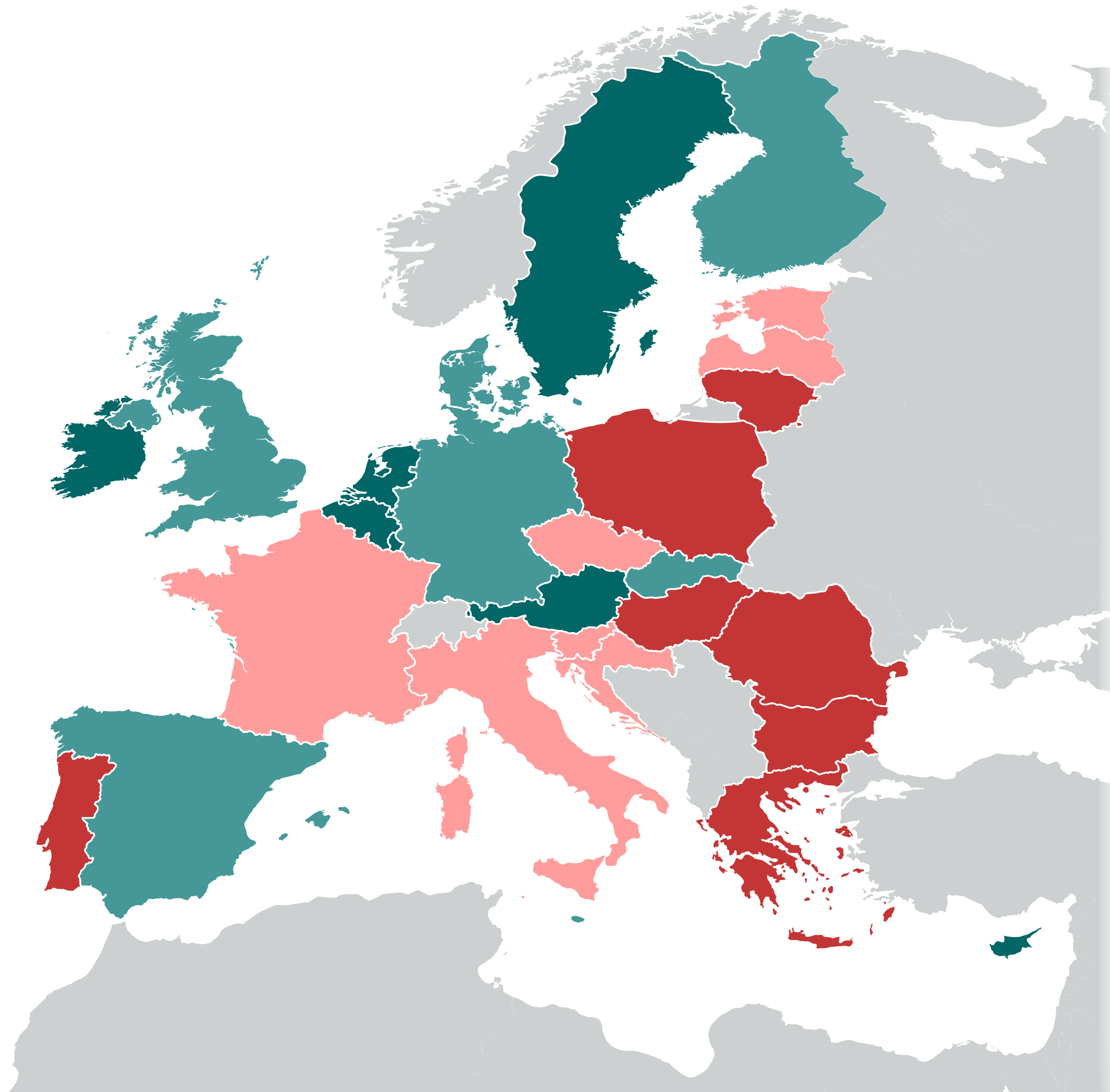
- ⑦ Citizens of other EU countries share of total population
- ⑦ Visited another EU country
- ⑦ Socialised with people from other EU country
- ⑦ Foreign language skills

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

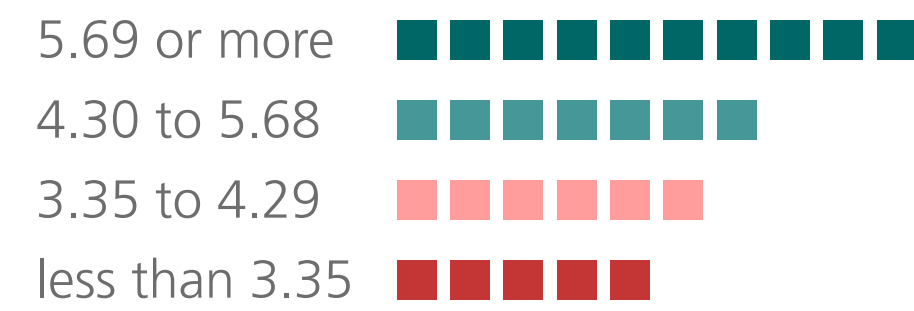
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



10.0	■ Luxembourg	#1
8.6	■ Cyprus	2
7.4	■ Belgium	3
7.1	■ Ireland	4
6.2	■ Netherlands	5
6.0	■ Austria	6
5.7	■ Sweden	7
5.6	■ Denmark	8
	■ Germany	
5.0	■ Malta	10
4.8	■ UK	11
4.7	■ Finland	12
4.5	■ Spain	13
4.4	■ Slovakia	14
4.2	■ Estonia	15
4.1	■ Slovenia	16
4.0	■ Czech Rep.	17
3.8	■ France	18
3.6	■ Croatia	19
	■ Italy	
3.5	■ Latvia	21
3.3	■ Lithuania	22
3.0	■ Greece	23
2.7	■ Hungary	24
	■ Poland	
2.6	■ Portugal	26
2.5	■ Bulgaria	27
2.4	■ Romania	28

EXPERIENCE 2007 2014 Trend



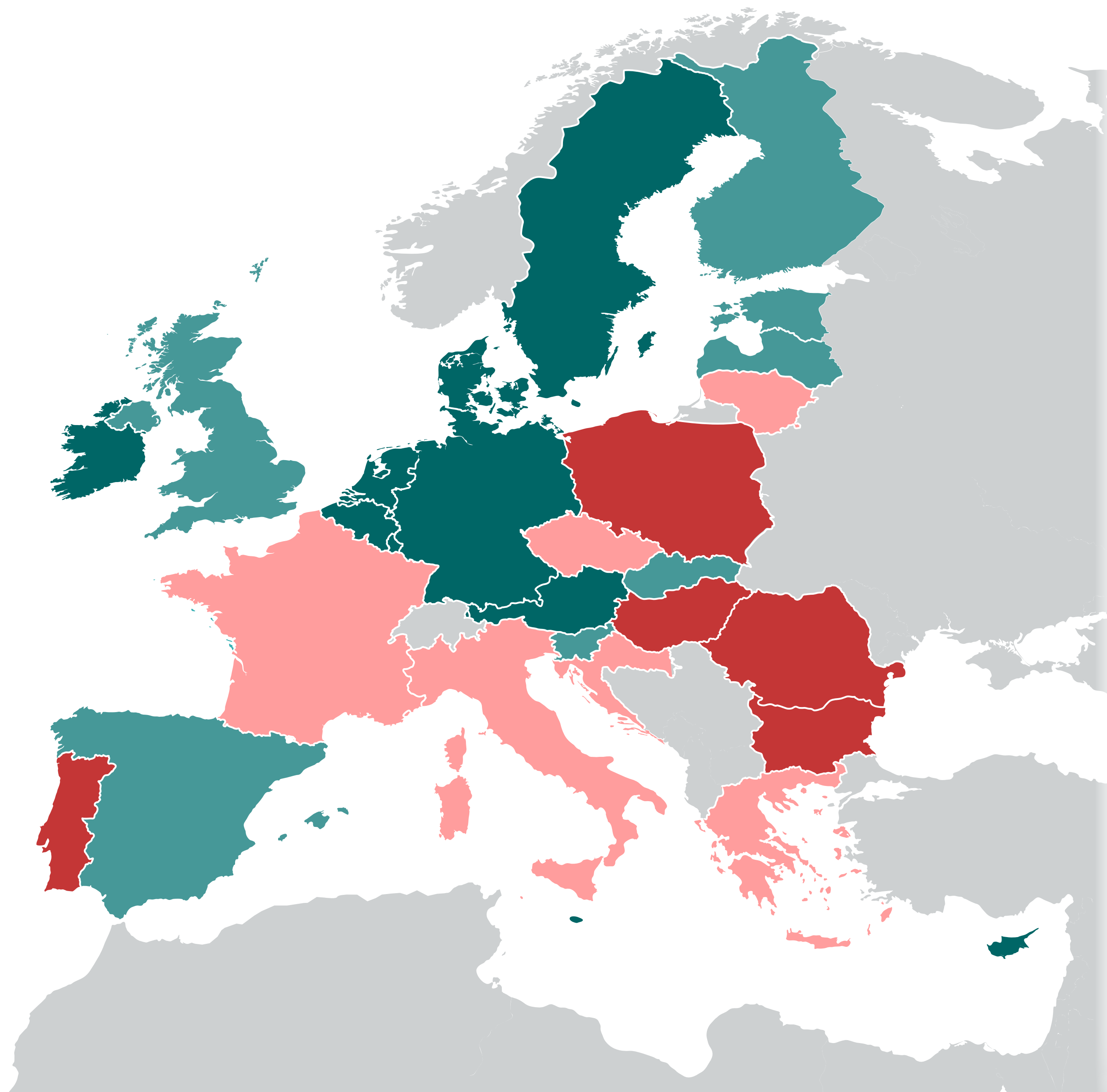
- ⑦ Citizens of other EU countries share of total population
- ⑦ Visited another EU country
- ⑦ Socialised with people from other EU country
- ⑦ Foreign language skills

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



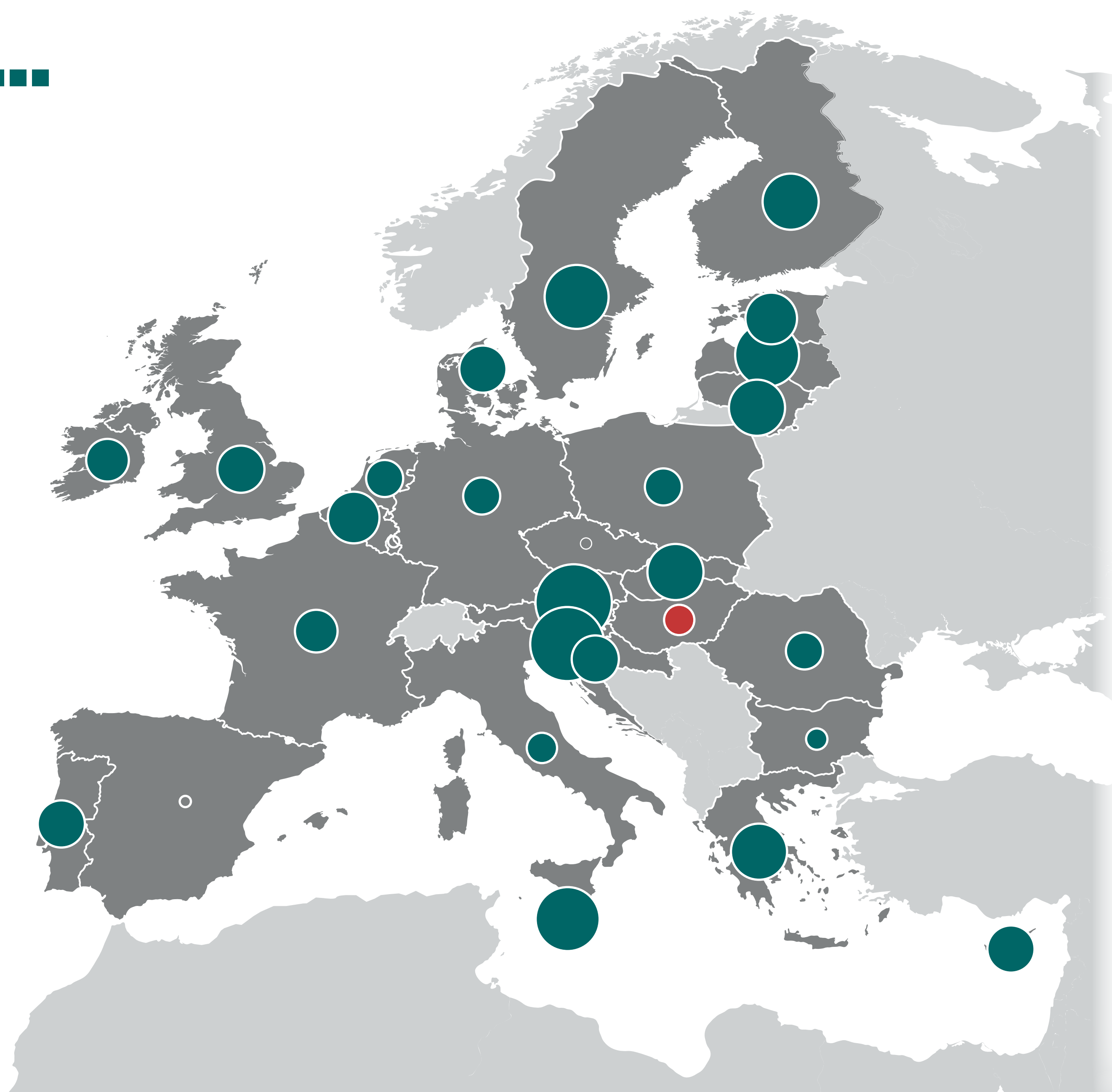
10.0	■ Luxembourg	#1
9.1	■ Cyprus	2
8.0	■ Belgium	3
7.5	■ Ireland	4
7.3	■ Austria	5
6.6	■ Sweden	6
6.5	■ Netherlands	7
6.1	■ Denmark	8
5.9	■ Germany	9
	■ Malta	
5.4	■ Finland	11
5.3	■ Slovenia	12
	■ UK	
5.1	■ Slovakia	14
4.8	■ Estonia	15
4.5	■ Spain	16
4.4	■ Latvia	17
4.2	■ France	18
4.1	■ Croatia	19
4.0	■ Czech Rep.	20
	■ Lithuania	
3.8	■ Italy	22
3.7	■ Greece	23
3.1	■ Portugal	24
3.0	■ Poland	25
2.7	■ Romania	26
2.6	■ Bulgaria	27
2.5	■ Hungary	28

EXPERIENCE 2007 2014 Trend



- Citizens of other EU countries share of total population
- Visited another EU country
- Socialised with people from other EU country
- Foreign language skills

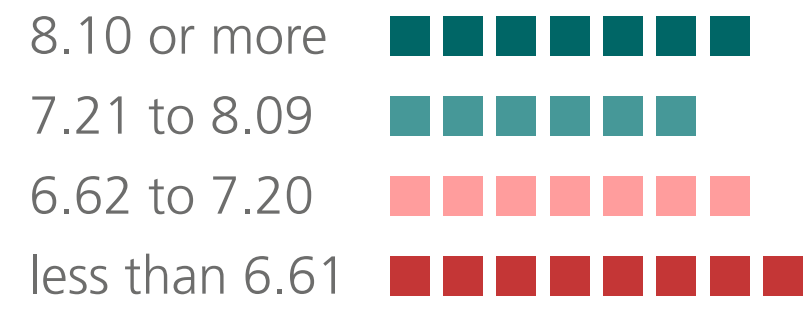
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| INDIVIDUAL COHESION | STRUCTURAL COHESION |
| Experience | Resilience |
| Engagement | Economic Ties |
| Attitudes | Funding |
| Approval | Neighbourhood |
| | Policy Integration |
| | Security |



■ Austria	1.3
■ Slovenia	1.2
■ Latvia	0.9
■ Malta	
■ Sweden	
■ Finland	0.7
■ Greece	
■ Lithuania	
■ Slovakia	
■ Belgium	0.6
■ Estonia	
■ Croatia	0.5
■ Cyprus	
■ Denmark	
■ Portugal	
■ UK	
■ France	0.4
■ Ireland	
■ Germany	0.3
■ Netherlands	
■ Poland	
■ Romania	
■ Italy	0.2
■ Bulgaria	0.1
■ Czech Rep.	0.0
■ Luxembourg	
■ Spain	
■ Hungary	-0.2

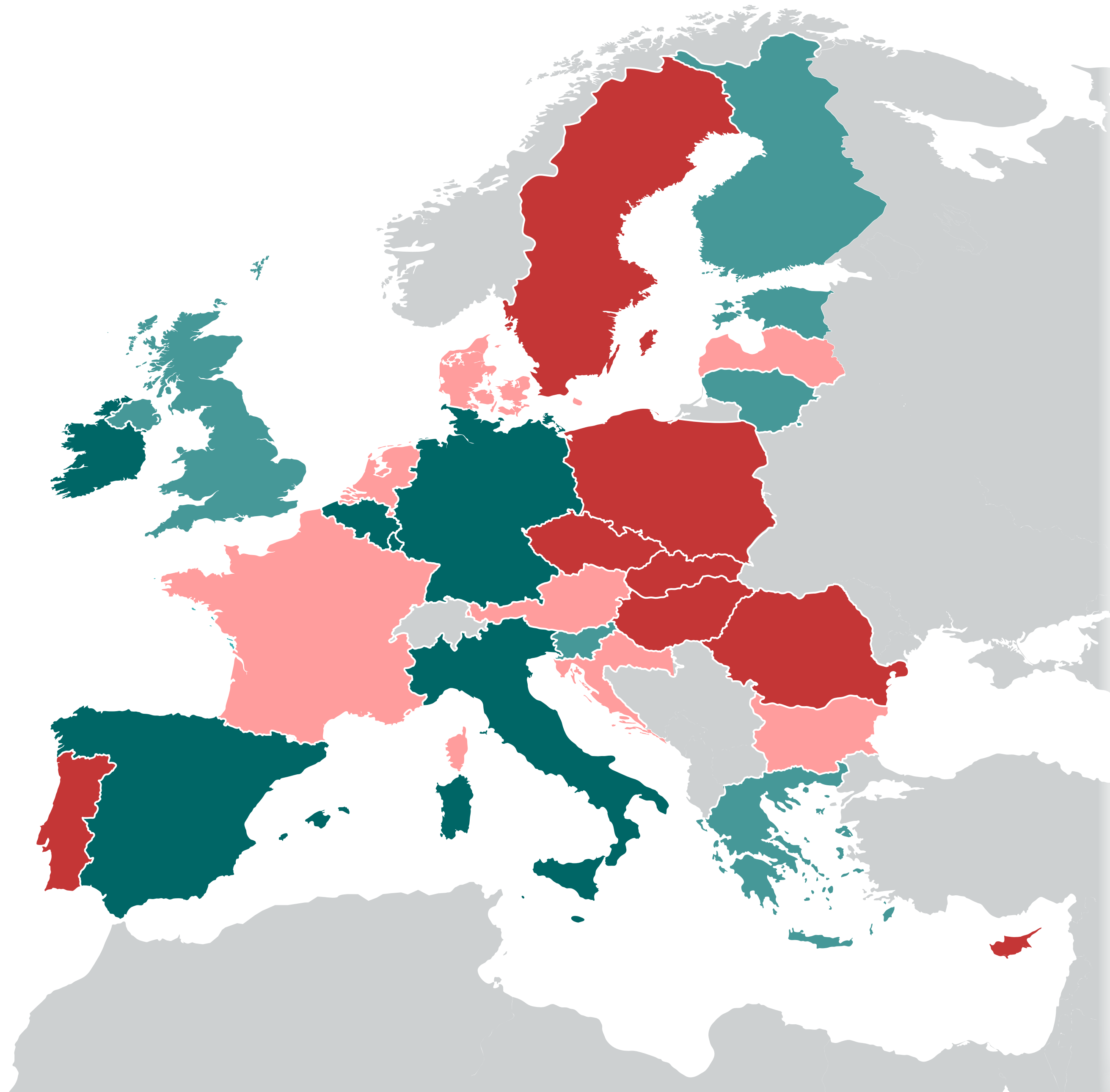
ENGAGEMENT

2007 2014 Trend



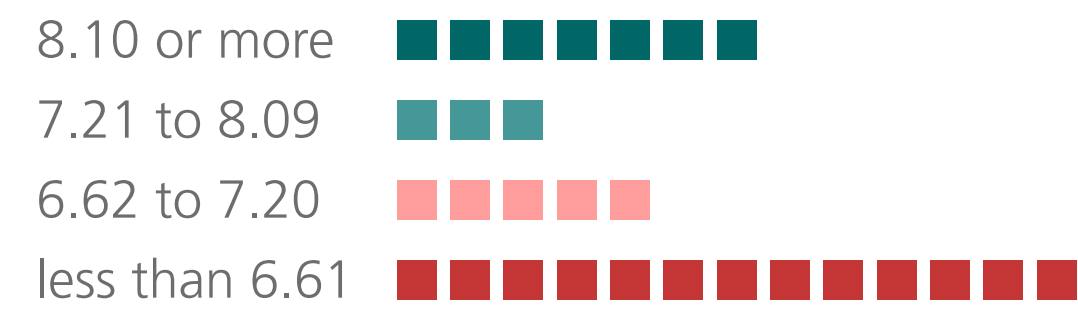
- 🔗 Turnout in EP elections
- 🔗 Anti-EU/populist share in EP elections
- 🔗 Anti-EU/populist share in national elections

INDIVIDUAL COHESION	STRUCTURAL COHESION
Experience	Resilience
Engagement	Economic Ties
Attitudes	Funding
Approval	Neighbourhood
	Policy Integration
	Security



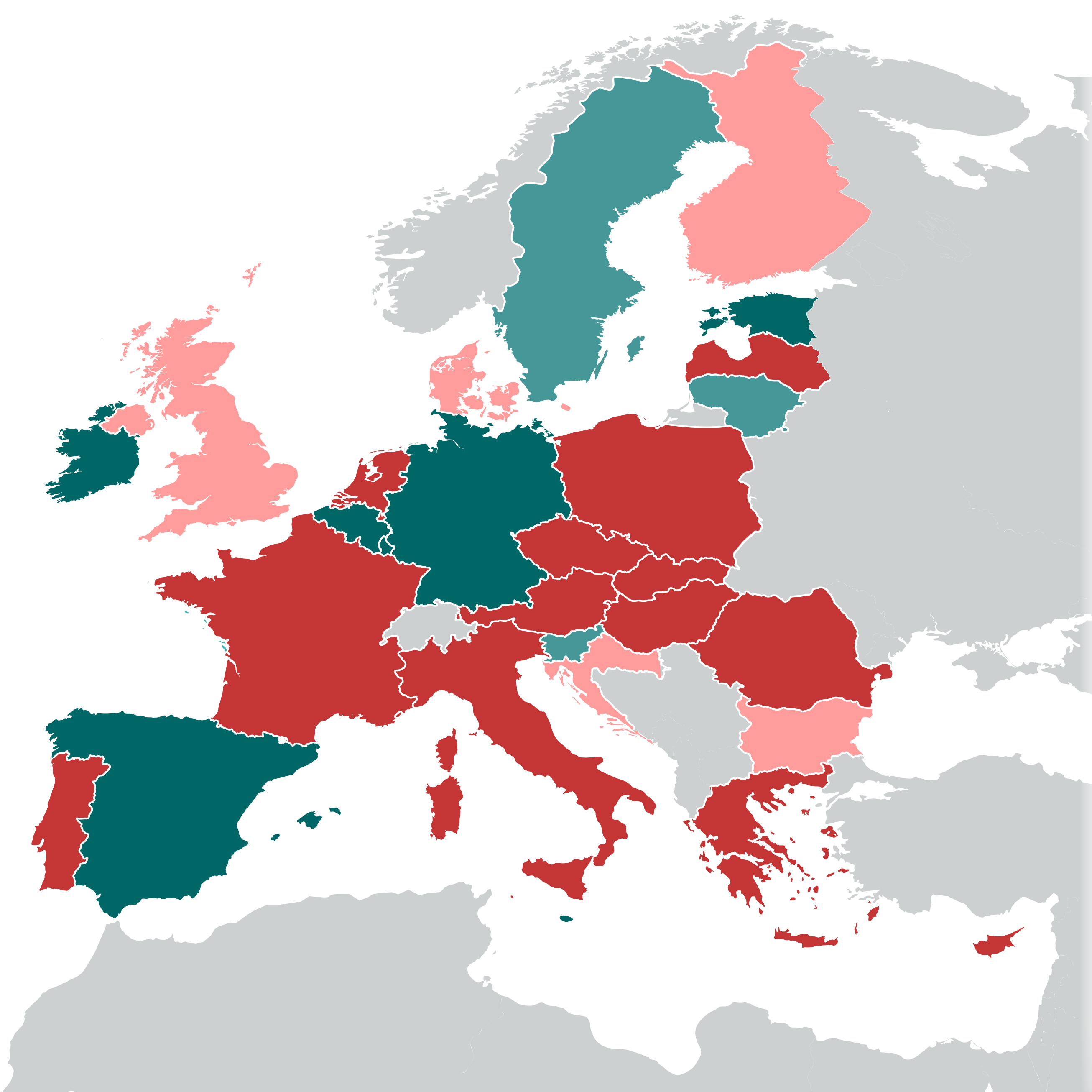
10.0	■ Malta	#1
9.5	■ Italy	2
9.4	■ Ireland	3
	■ Luxembourg	
8.6	■ Spain	5
8.5	■ Germany	6
8.1	■ Belgium	7
8.0	■ Finland	8
7.9	■ Greece	9
7.7	■ Lithuania	10
7.6	■ Estonia	11
7.4	■ UK	12
7.3	■ Slovenia	13
7.2	■ Austria	14
	■ Netherlands	
7.1	■ Bulgaria	16
6.8	■ France	17
	■ Latvia	
6.7	■ Croatia	19
	■ Denmark	
6.6	■ Cyprus	21
	■ Portugal	
6.4	■ Sweden	23
6.3	■ Slovakia	24
4.8	■ Romania	25
4.6	■ Poland	26
3.2	■ Hungary	27
1.6	■ Czech Rep.	28

ENGAGEMENT 2007 2014 Trend



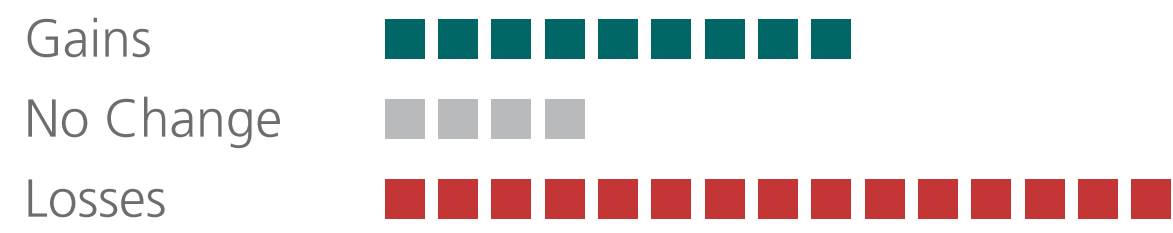
- 🔗 Turnout in EP elections
- 🔗 Anti-EU/populist share in EP elections
- 🔗 Anti-EU/populist share in national elections

INDIVIDUAL COHESION	STRUCTURAL COHESION
Experience	Resilience
Engagement	Economic Ties
Attitudes	Funding
Approval	Neighbourhood
	Policy Integration
	Security



10.0	■ Malta	#1
9.7	■ Luxembourg	2
9.5	■ Belgium	3
9.1	■ Ireland	4
8.5	■ Germany	5
8.3	■ Spain	6
8.2	■ Estonia	7
7.8	■ Lithuania	8
7.4	■ Sweden	9
7.3	■ Slovenia	10
7.1	■ Croatia	11
7.0	■ UK	12
6.9	■ Finland	13
6.8	■ Bulgaria	14
	■ Denmark	
6.6	■ Austria	16
	■ Italy	
	■ Netherlands	
	■ Portugal	
6.5	■ Latvia	20
6.2	■ Slovakia	21
5.9	■ Cyprus	22
	■ France	
5.8	■ Romania	24
5.3	■ Greece	25
4.8	■ Czech Rep.	26
4.4	■ Poland	27
1.8	■ Hungary	28

ENGAGEMENT 2007 2014 Trend



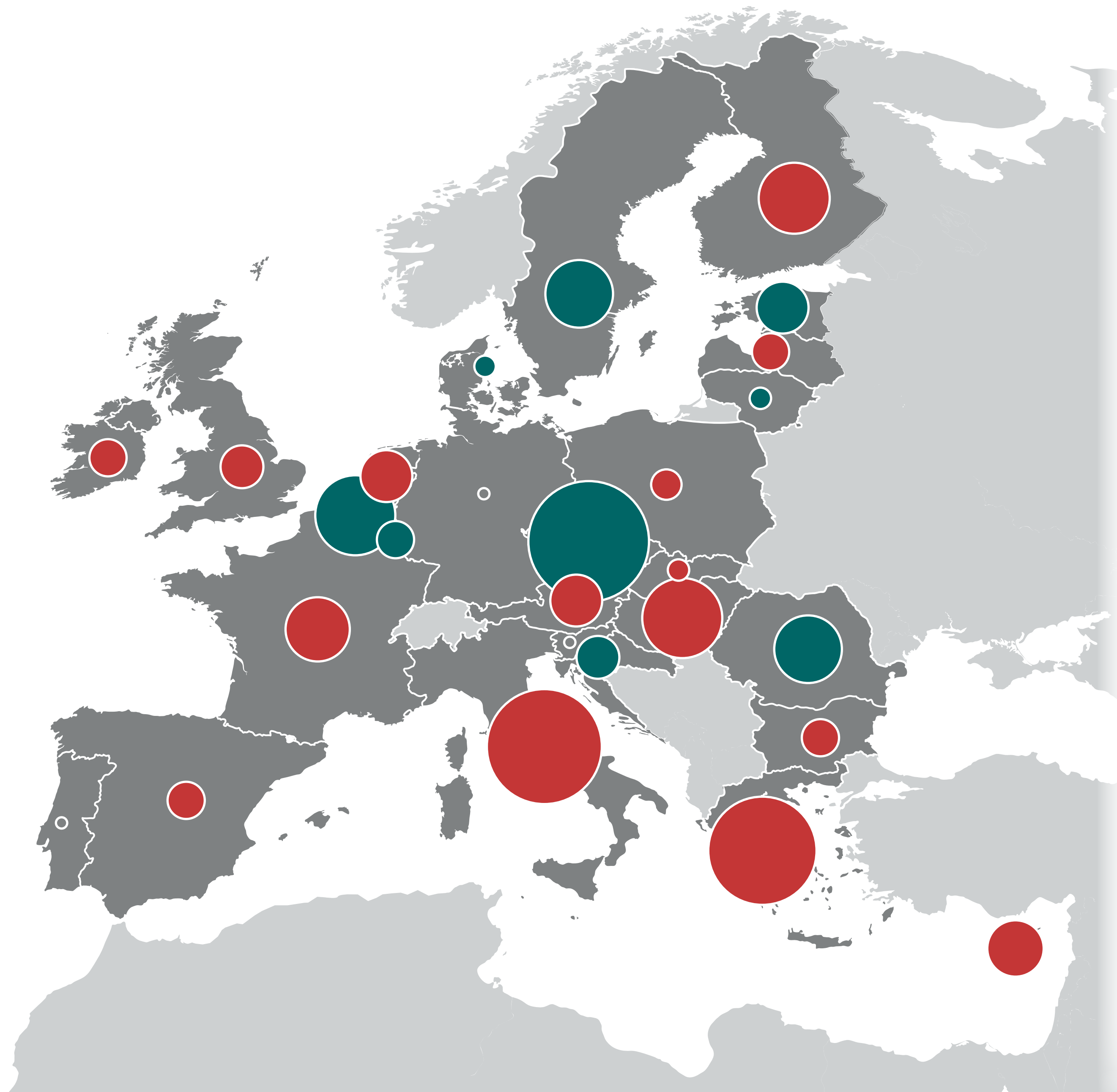
- ⑦ Turnout in EP elections
- ⑦ Anti-EU/populist share in EP elections
- ⑦ Anti-EU/populist share in national elections

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement**
- Attitudes
- Approval

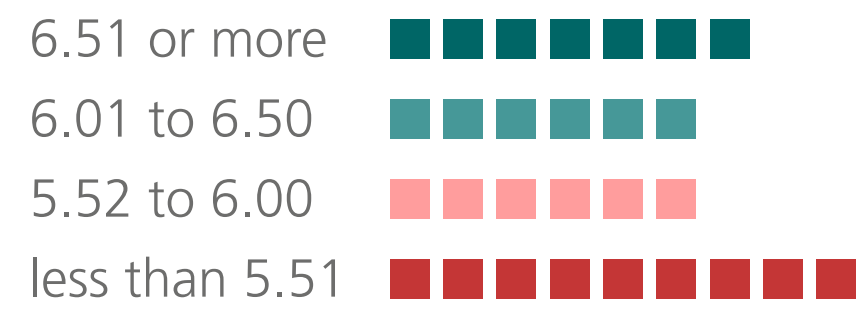
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



■ Czech Rep.	3.2
■ Belgium	1.4
■ Romania	1.0
■ Sweden	
■ Estonia	0.6
■ Croatia	0.4
■ Luxembourg	0.3
■ Denmark	0.1
■ Lithuania	
■ Germany	0.0
■ Malta	
■ Portugal	
■ Slovenia	
■ Slovakia	-0.1
■ Poland	-0.2
■ Bulgaria	-0.3
■ Ireland	
■ Latvia	
■ Spain	
■ UK	-0.4
■ Austria	-0.6
■ Netherlands	
■ Cyprus	-0.7
■ France	-0.9
■ Finland	-1.1
■ Hungary	-1.4
■ Greece	-2.6
■ Italy	-2.9

ATTITUDES 2007 2014 Trend



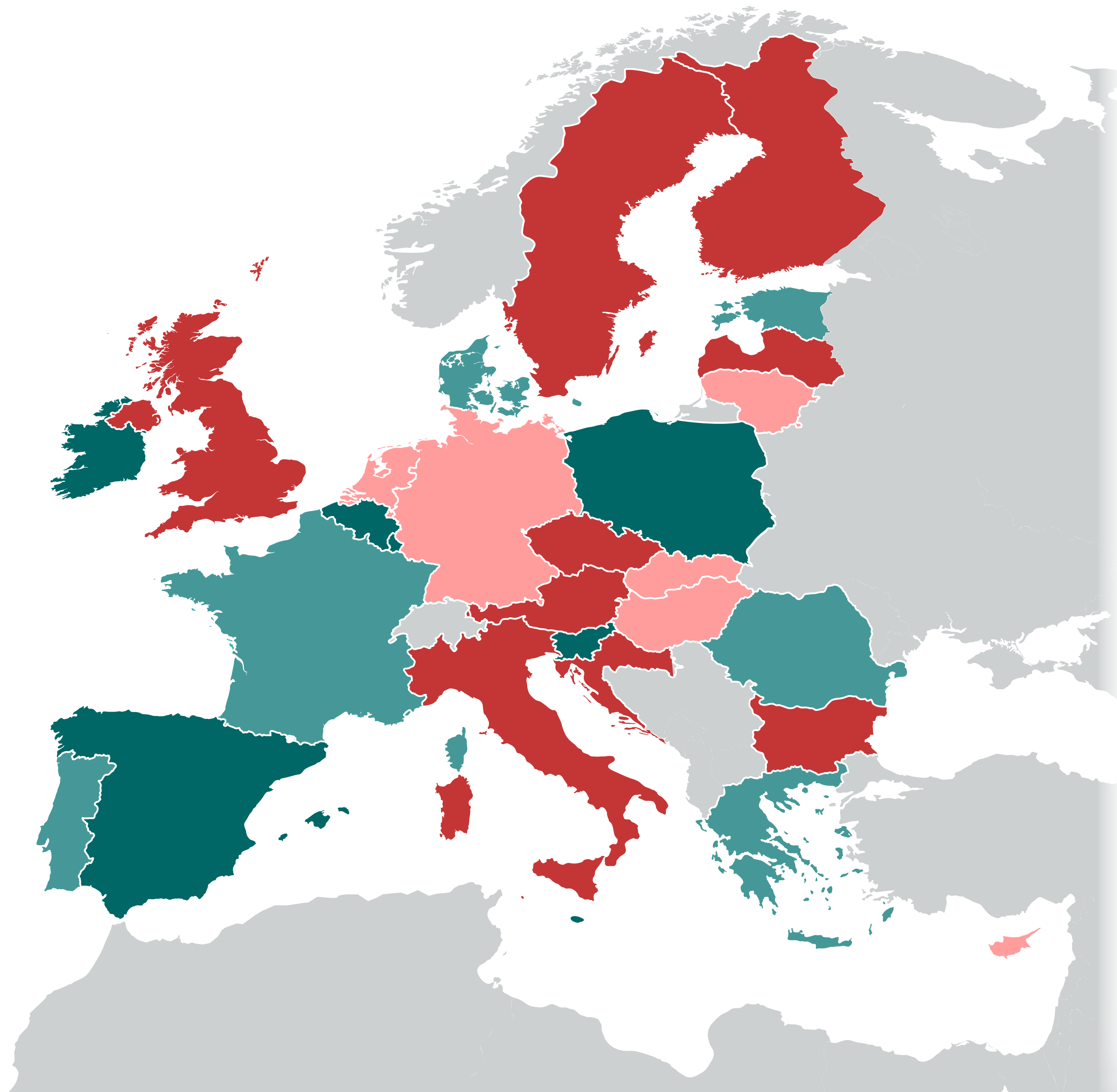
- Trust in EU
- Positive image of EU
- National interest well taken into account
- Perception as European

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

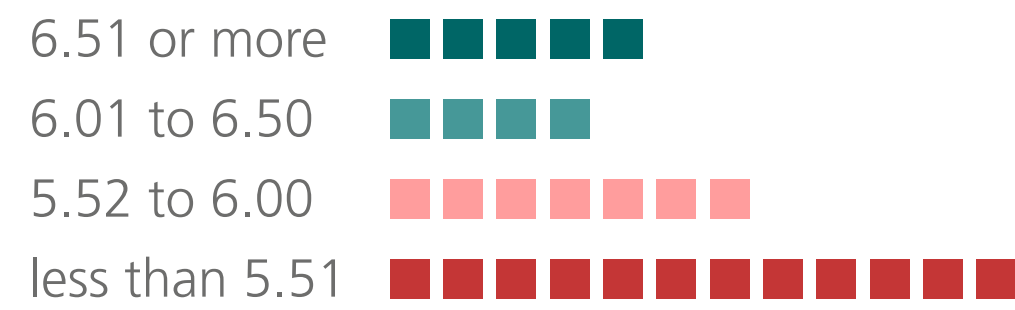
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



7.4	■ Belgium	#1
	■ Luxembourg	
6.9	■ Spain	3
6.8	■ Malta	4
6.7	■ Slovenia	5
6.6	■ Ireland	6
	■ Poland	
6.5	■ Estonia	8
6.4	■ France	9
	■ Greece	
6.3	■ Denmark	11
6.2	■ Portugal	12
	■ Romania	
6.0	■ Germany	14
	■ Netherlands	
	■ Slovakia	
5.8	■ Cyprus	17
	■ Hungary	
	■ Lithuania	
5.5	■ Bulgaria	20
	■ Italy	
5.5	■ Sweden	
5.1	■ Czech Rep.	23
5.0	■ Austria	24
4.9	■ Croatia	25
	■ Latvia	
4.3	■ Finland	27
3.0	■ UK	28

ATTITUDES 2007 2014 Trend



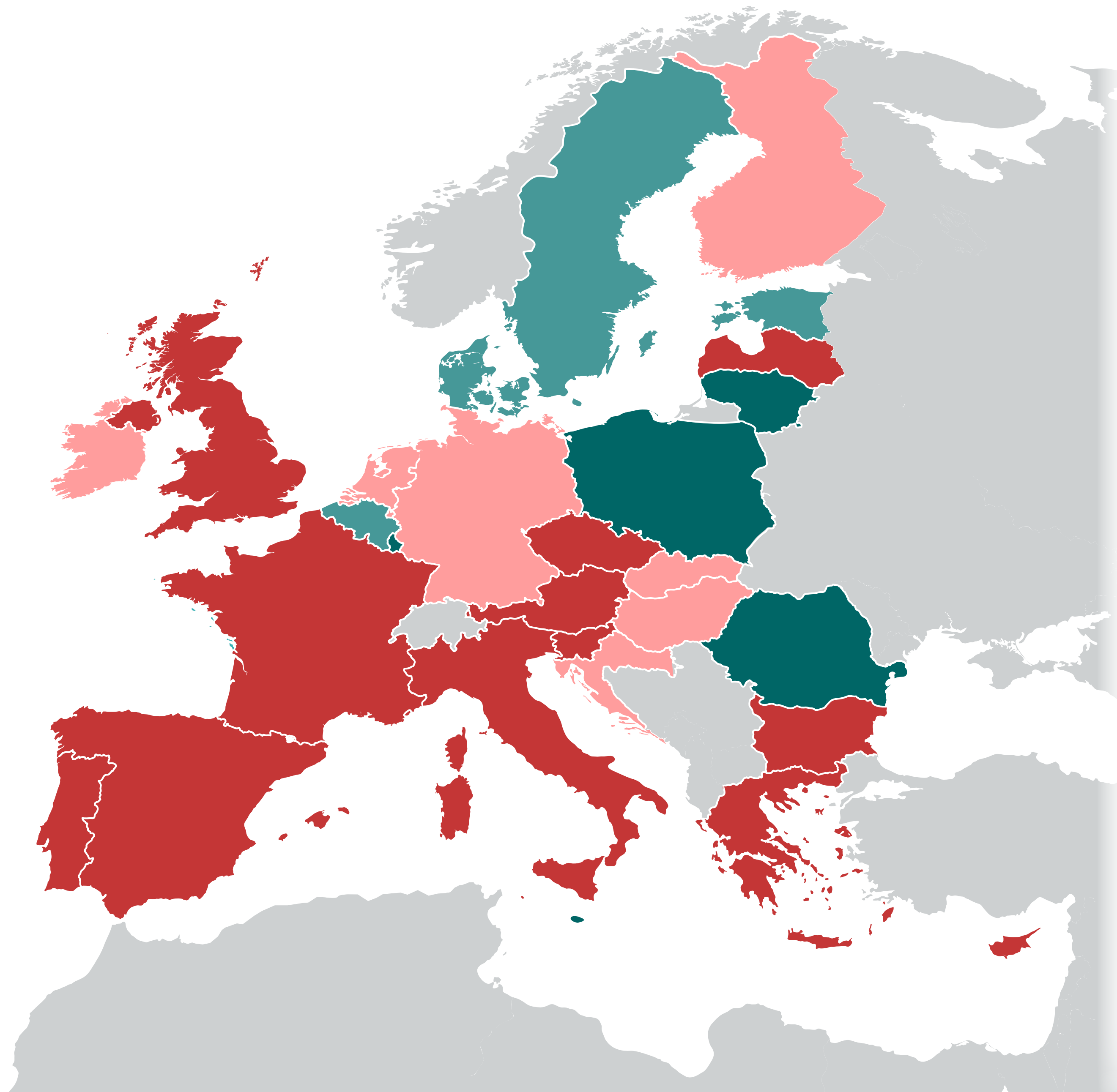
- Trust in EU
- Positive image of EU
- National interest well taken into account
- Perception as European

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes**
- Approval

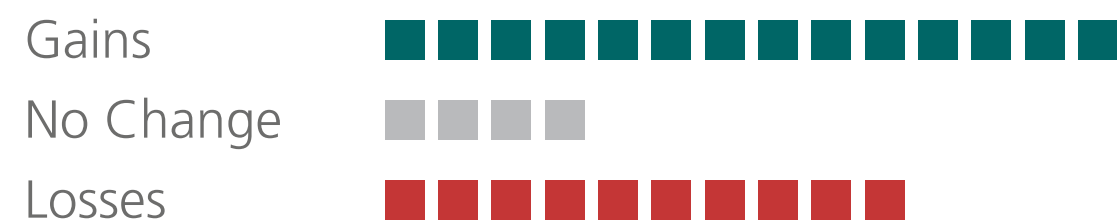
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



7.6	Luxembourg	#1
7.3	Malta	2
7.0	Poland	3
	Romania	
6.7	Lithuania	5
6.4	Denmark	6
6.3	Estonia	7
6.2	Belgium	8
6.1	Sweden	9
6.0	Germany	10
	Netherlands	
	Slovakia	
5.9	Hungary	13
5.8	Finland	14
	Ireland	
5.7	Croatia	16
5.5	Austria	17
	Bulgaria	
	France	
5.2	Czech Rep.	20
5.1	Latvia	21
5.0	Portugal	22
	Slovenia	
4.9	Spain	24
4.2	Italy	25
3.8	UK	26
3.4	Cyprus	27
3.2	Greece	28

ATTITUDES 2007 2014 Trend



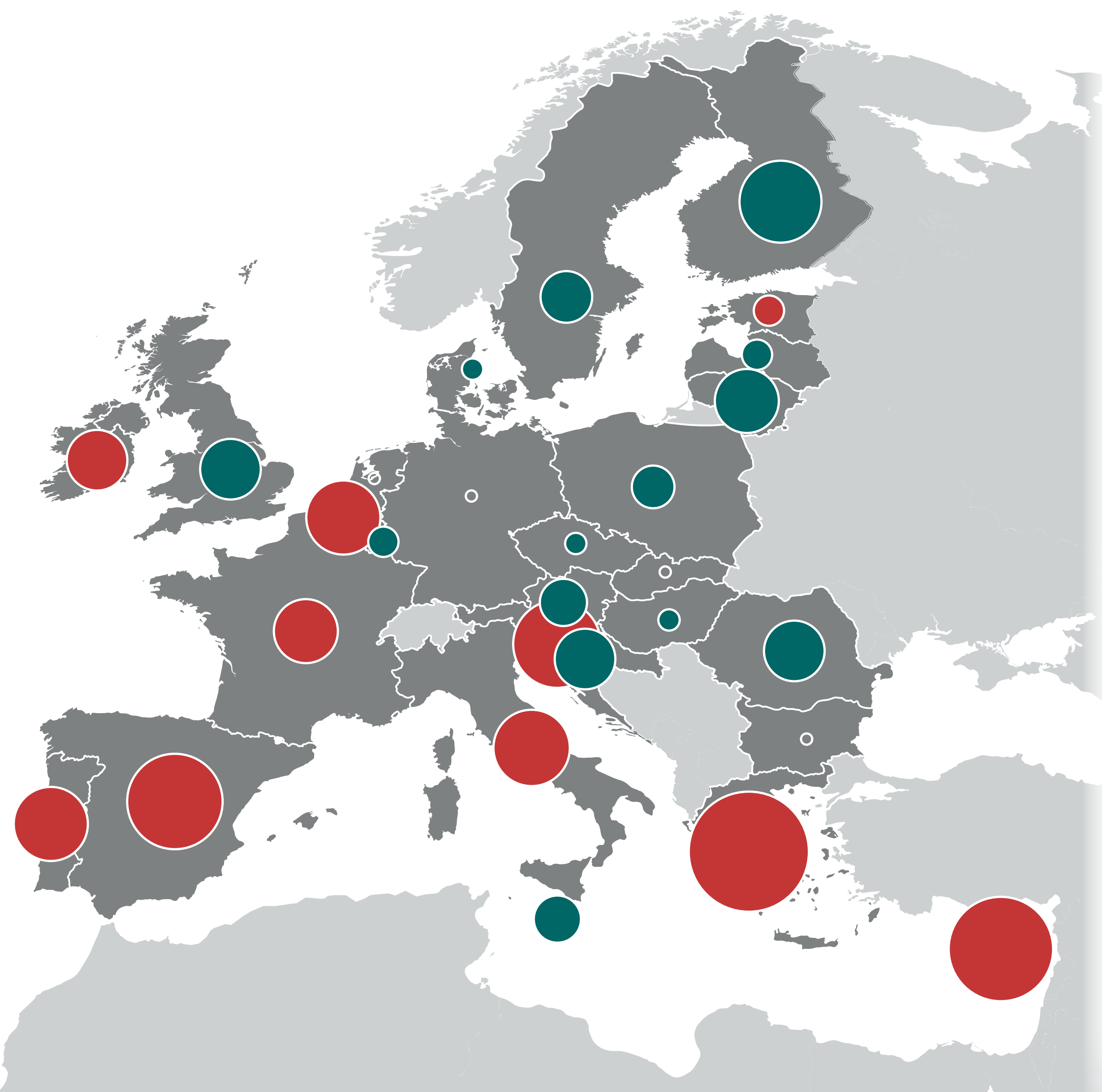
- Trust in EU
- Positive image of EU
- National interest well taken into account
- Perception as European

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



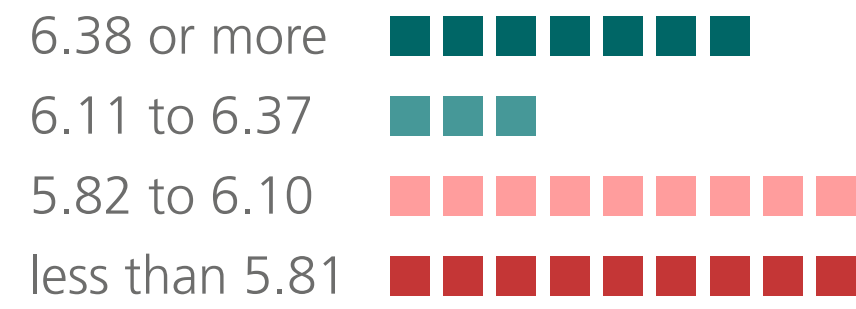
Finland	1.5
Lithuania	0.9
Croatia	0.8
Romania	
UK	
Sweden	0.6
Austria	0.5
Malta	
Poland	0.4
Latvia	0.2
Luxembourg	
Czech Rep.	0.1
Denmark	
Hungary	
Bulgaria	0.0
Germany	
Netherlands	
Slovakia	
Estonia	-0.2
Ireland	-0.8
France	-0.9
Belgium	-1.2
Portugal	
Italy	-1.3
Slovenia	-1.7
Spain	-2.0
Cyprus	-2.4
Greece	-3.2

APPROVAL

2007

2014

Trend



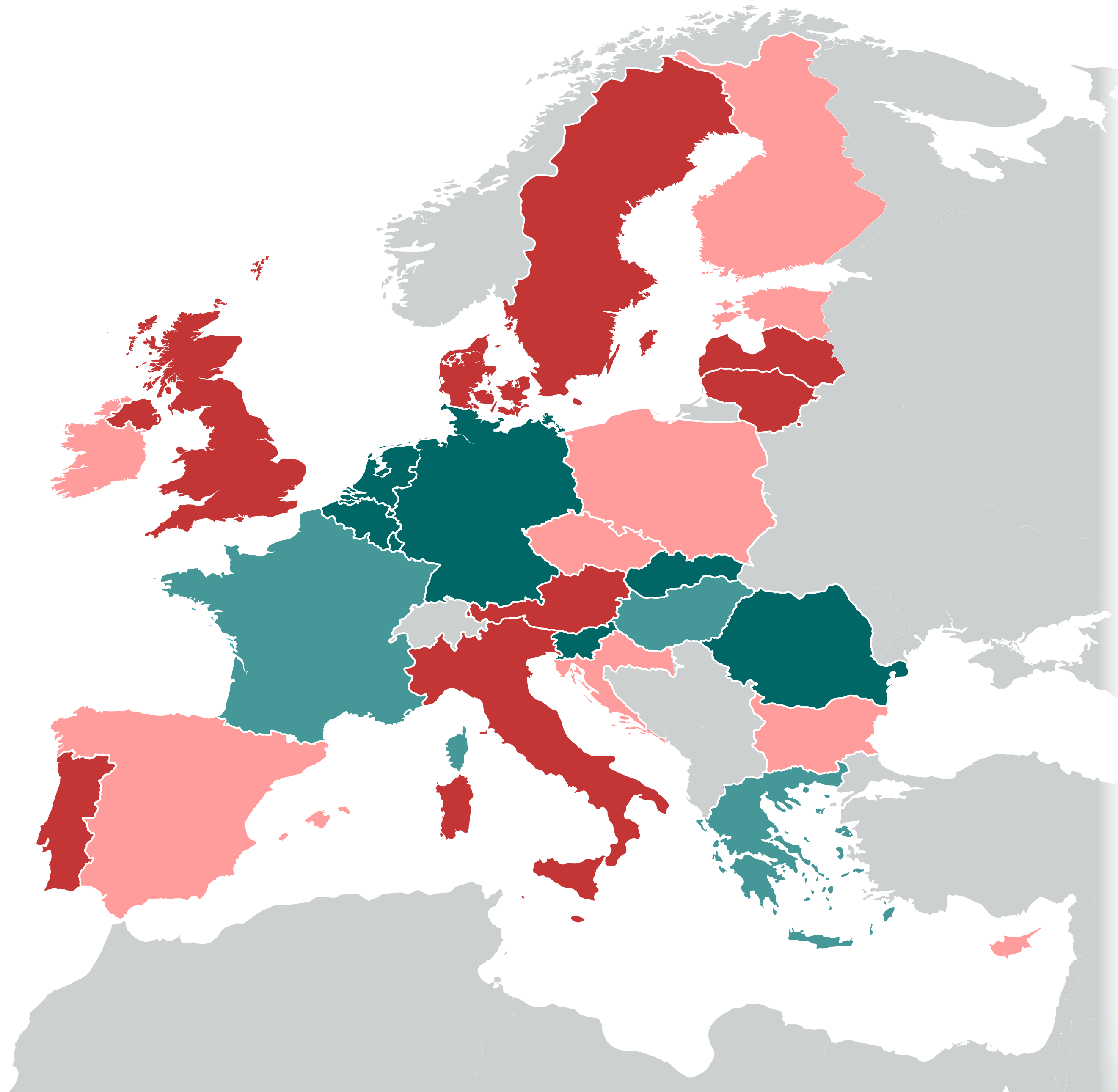
- Support for economic and monetary union
- Support for common foreign policy
- Support for common defence and security policy
- Euro among most positive results of EU
- Free movement among most positive results of EU
- Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval**

STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



6.7	Belgium	#1
	Luxembourg	
	Slovenia	
6.6	Germany	4
6.5	Netherlands	5
	Slovakia	
6.4	Romania	7
6.3	France	8
	Greece	
	Hungary	
6.1	Cyprus	11
	Estonia	
	Finland	
	Ireland	
	Poland	
6.0	Bulgaria	16
	Croatia	
	Czech Rep.	
	Spain	
5.8	Italy	20
	Latvia	
	Lithuania	
5.7	Austria	23
	Denmark	
5.5	Malta	25
5.3	Portugal	26
5.0	Sweden	27
3.9	UK	28

APPROVAL 2007 2014 Trend



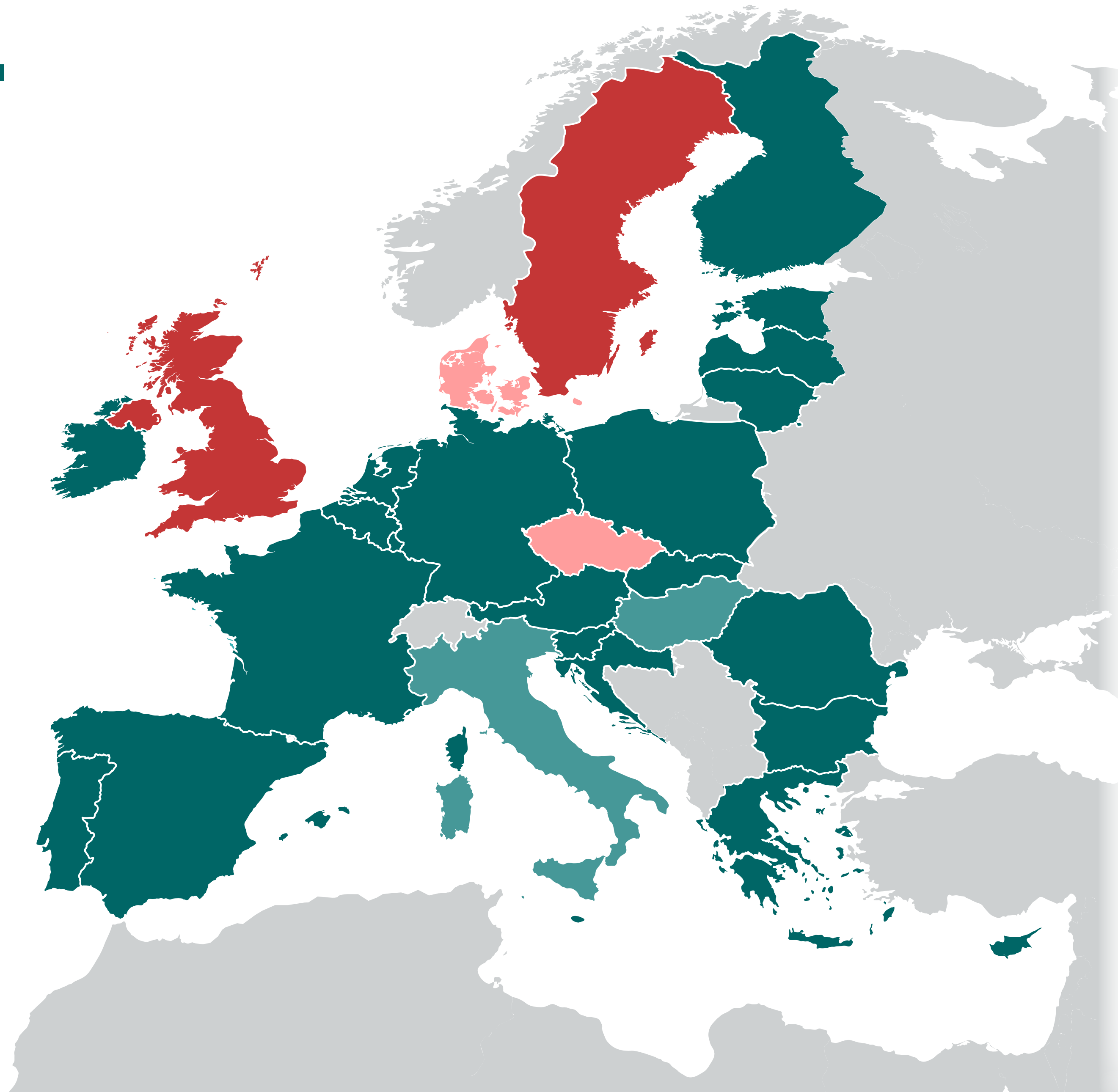
- Support for economic and monetary union
- Support for common foreign policy
- Support for common defence and security policy
- Euro among most positive results of EU
- Free movement among most positive results of EU
- Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval**

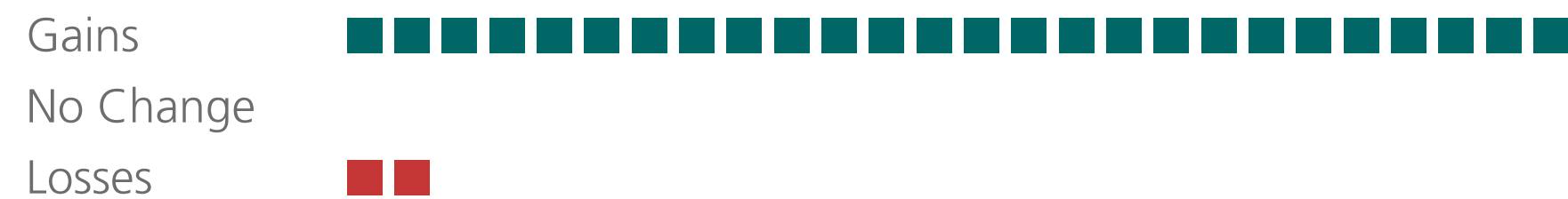
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



8.4	■ Luxembourg	#1
8.3	■ Germany	2
8.1	■ Estonia	3
	■ Slovakia	
7.9	■ Netherlands	5
7.8	■ Belgium	6
	■ Slovenia	
7.6	■ Finland	8
	■ Latvia	
7.5	■ Lithuania	10
7.4	■ Romania	11
7.2	■ Ireland	12
7.1	■ Austria	13
	■ Greece	
	■ Spain	
7.0	■ France	16
6.9	■ Bulgaria	17
	■ Malta	
	■ Poland	19
6.7	■ Cyprus	20
	■ Portugal	
6.6	■ Croatia	22
6.3	■ Italy	23
6.2	■ Hungary	24
6.0	■ Denmark	25
5.9	■ Czech Rep.	26
5.6	■ Sweden	27
4.7	■ UK	28

APPROVAL 2007 2014 Trend



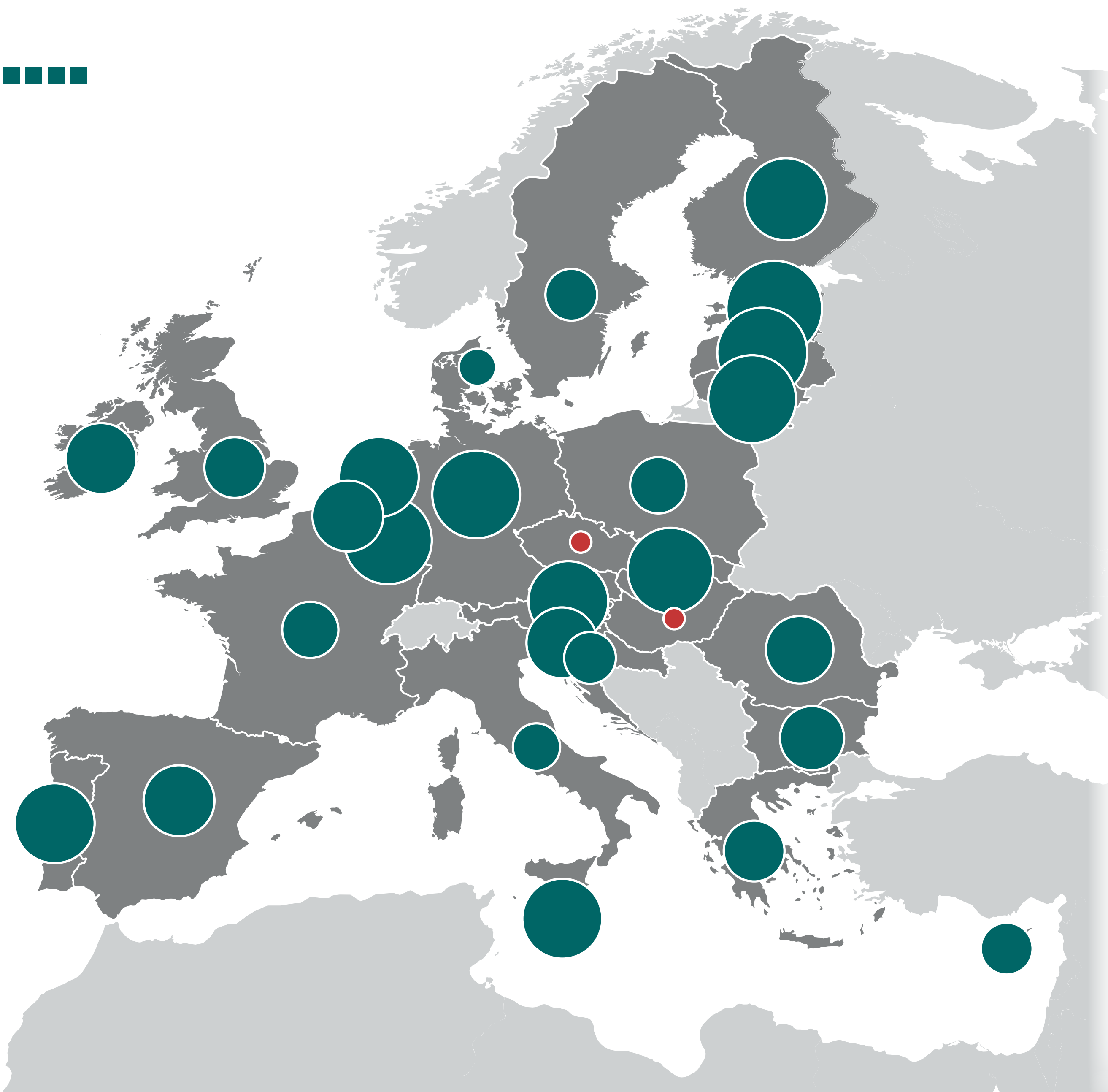
- Support for economic and monetary union
- Support for common foreign policy
- Support for common defence and security policy
- Euro among most positive results of EU
- Free movement among most positive results of EU
- Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval**

STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



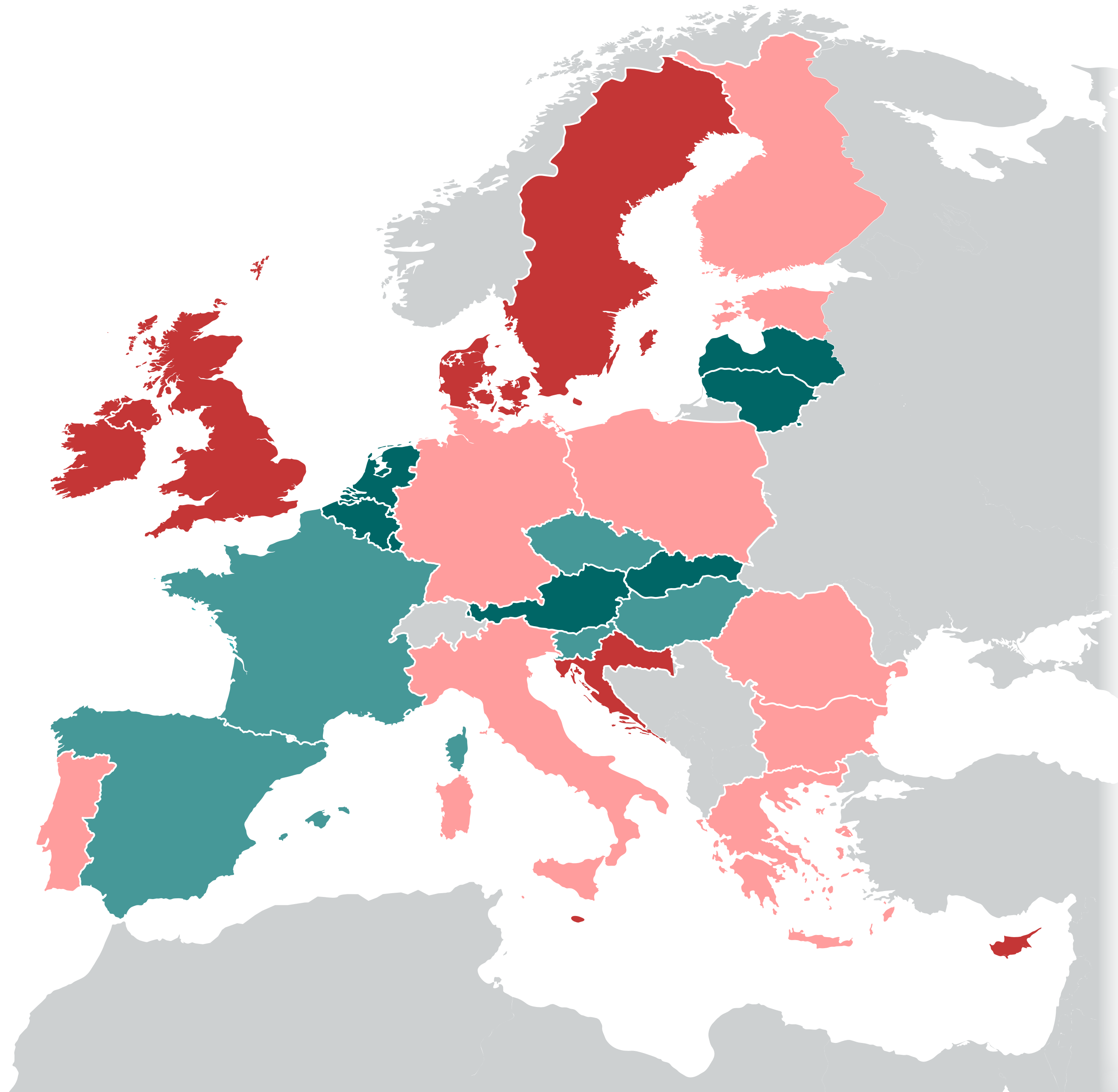
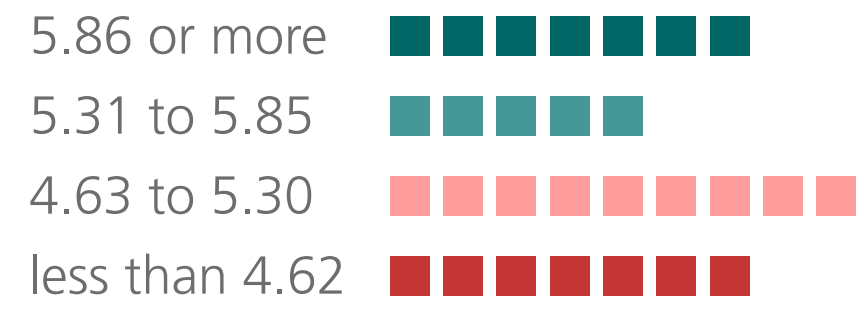
Estonia	2.0
Latvia	1.8
Germany	1.7
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Slovakia	1.6
Finland	1.5
Austria	1.4
Malta	
Netherlands	
Portugal	
Belgium	1.1
Ireland	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Romania	1.0
Bulgaria	0.9
Greece	0.8
UK	
France	0.7
Poland	
Croatia	0.6
Cyprus	
Sweden	
Italy	0.5
Denmark	0.3
Czech Rep.	-0.1
Hungary	

STRUCTURAL COHESION

2007

2014

Trend



7.3	Luxembourg	#1
6.2	Netherlands	2
6.0	Belgium	3
	Latvia	
	Slovakia	
5.9	Austria	6
	Lithuania	
5.5	Czech Rep.	8
	Hungary	
	Slovenia	
5.4	France	11
	Spain	
5.3	Estonia	13
	Germany	
	Portugal	
5.1	Bulgaria	16
	Finland	
	Greece	
4.9	Italy	19
	Poland	
4.7	Romania	21
4.6	Croatia	22
	Denmark	
4.5	UK	24
4.4	Ireland	25
	Sweden	
3.9	Malta	27
3.8	Cyprus	28

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
 Engagement
 Attitudes
 Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

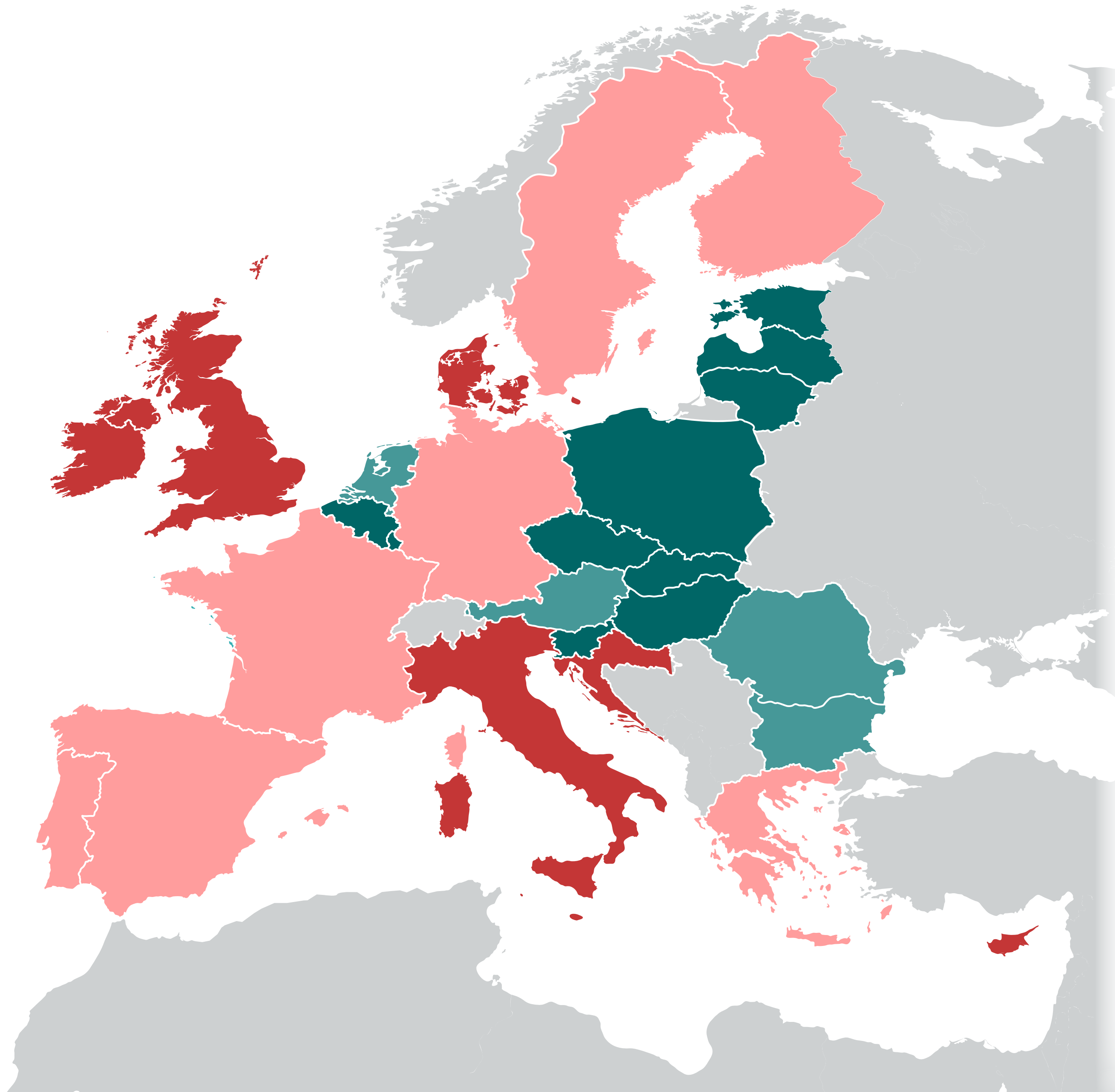
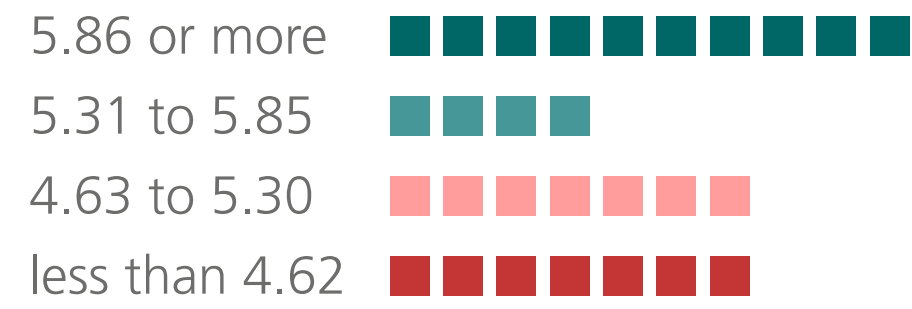
Resilience
 Economic Ties
 Funding
 Neighbourhood
 Policy Integration
 Security

STRUCTURAL COHESION

2007

2014

Trend



7.2	■ Luxembourg	#1
7.0	■ Hungary	2
	■ Lithuania	
6.8	■ Latvia	4
	■ Slovakia	
6.7	■ Estonia	6
6.3	■ Czech Rep.	7
6.1	■ Poland	8
	■ Slovenia	
5.9	■ Belgium	10
5.8	■ Austria	11
	■ Bulgaria	
5.5	■ Netherlands	13
	■ Romania	
5.3	■ Finland	15
5.2	■ Germany	16
	■ Greece	
	■ Portugal	
5.1	■ France	19
5.0	■ Sweden	20
4.8	■ Spain	21
4.6	■ Malta	22
4.5	■ Croatia	23
	■ Denmark	
4.3	■ Italy	25
4.0	■ Ireland	26
	■ UK	
3.5	■ Cyprus	28

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

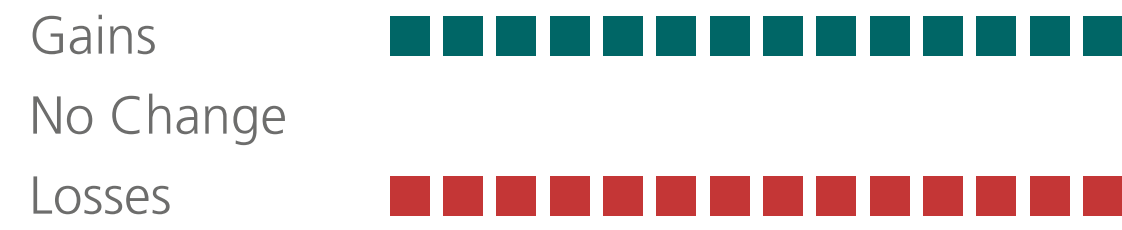
STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security

STRUCTURAL COHESION

2007 2014

Trend

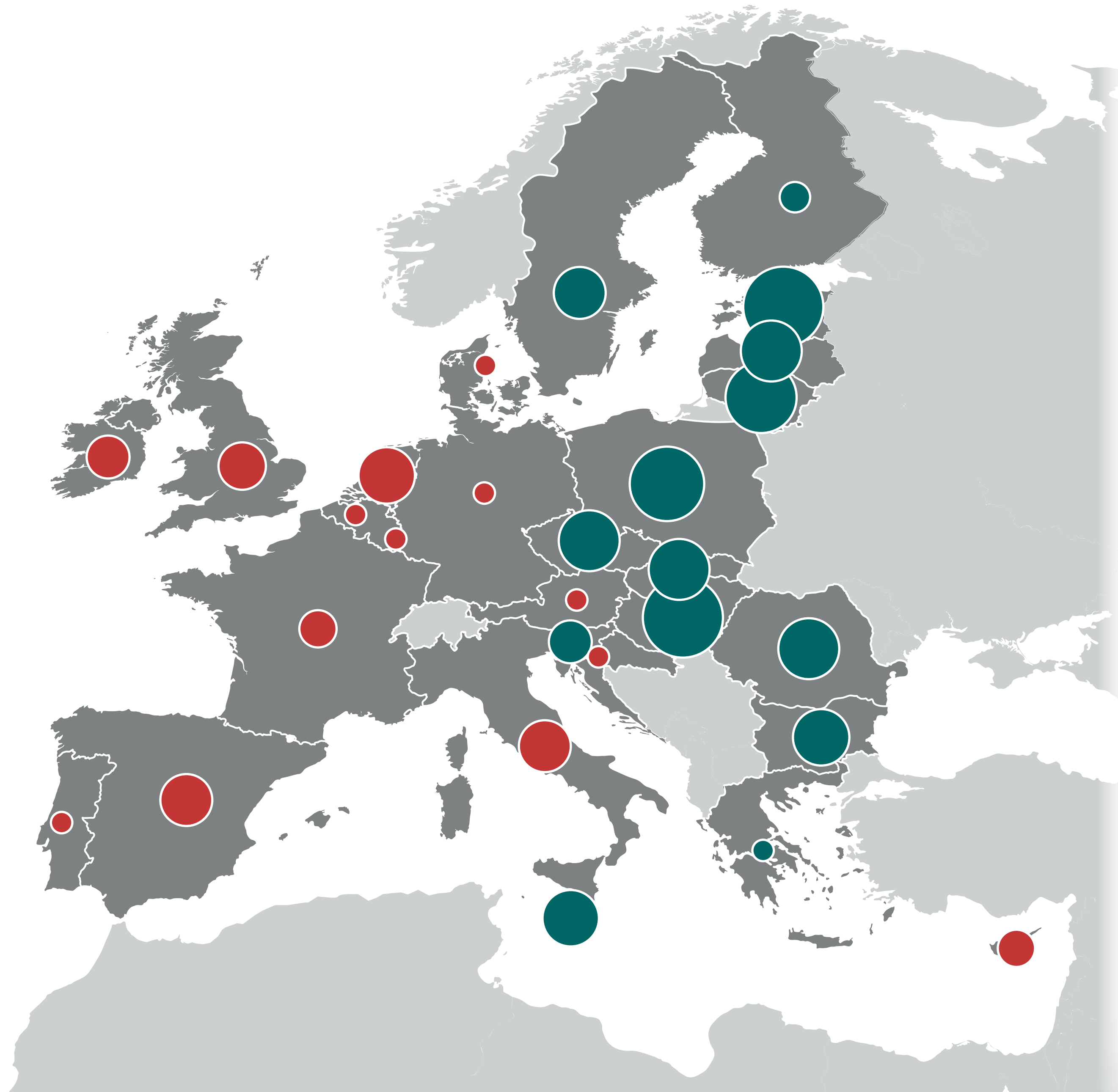


INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security



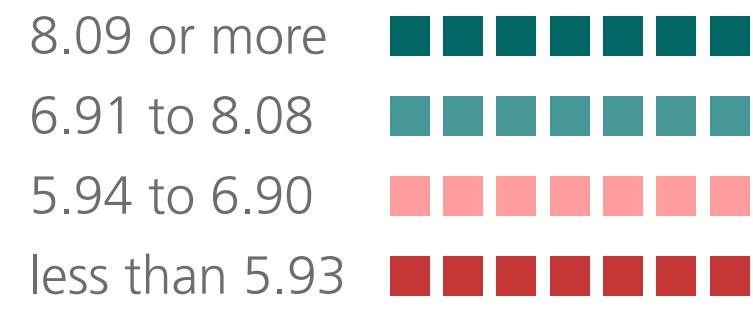
Hungary	1.5
Estonia	1.4
Poland	1.2
Lithuania	1.1
Czech Rep.	0.8
Latvia	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Bulgaria	0.7
Malta	
Slovenia	0.6
Sweden	
Finland	0.2
Greece	0.1
Austria	-0.1
Belgium	
Croatia	
Denmark	
Germany	
Luxembourg	
Portugal	
Cyprus	-0.3
France	
Ireland	-0.4
UK	-0.5
Italy	-0.6
Spain	
Netherlands	-0.7

RESILIENCE

2007

2014

Trend



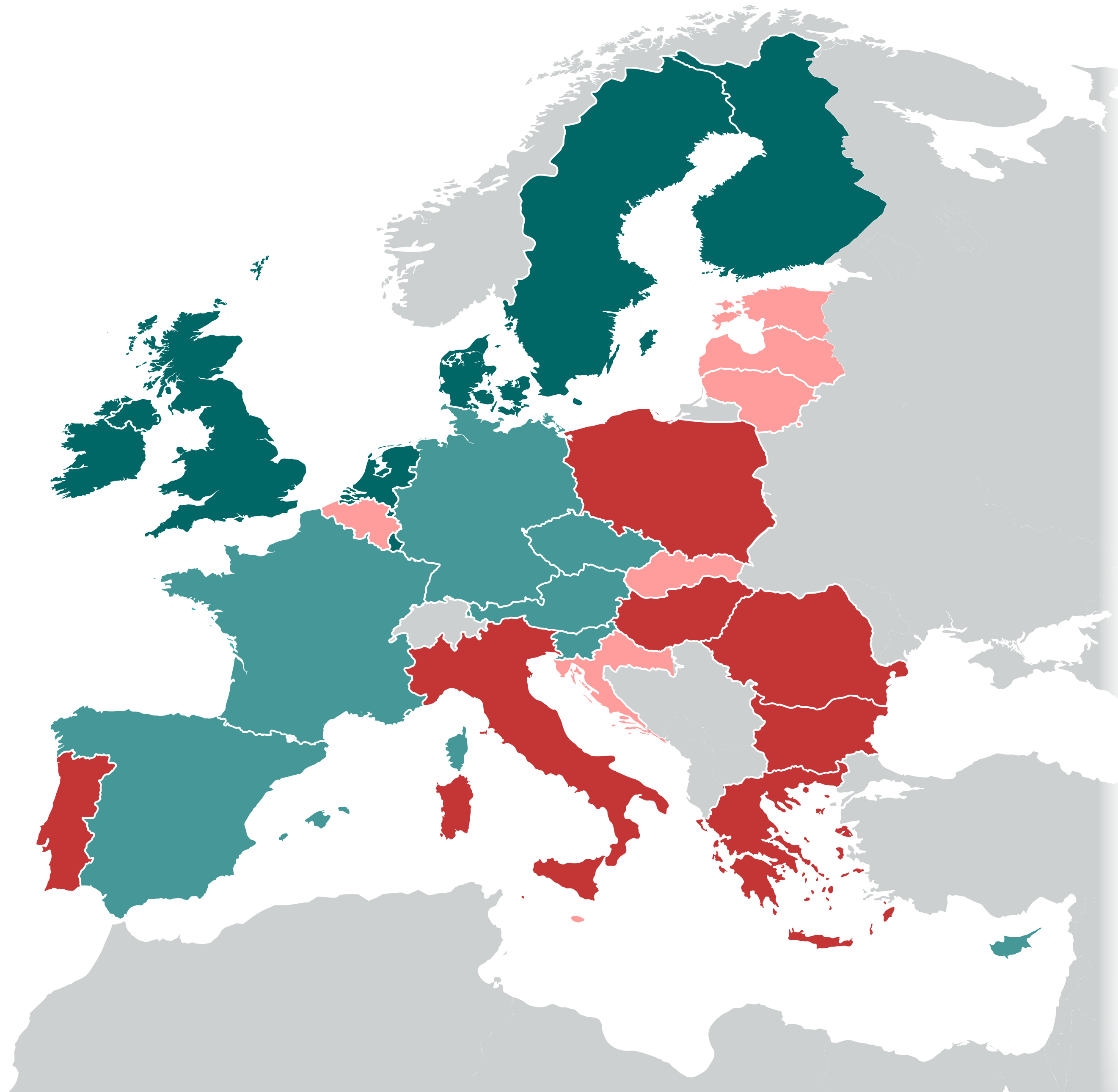
- ⑦ Disposable income per capita
- ⑦ Debt to GDP
- ⑦ Social Justice Index

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

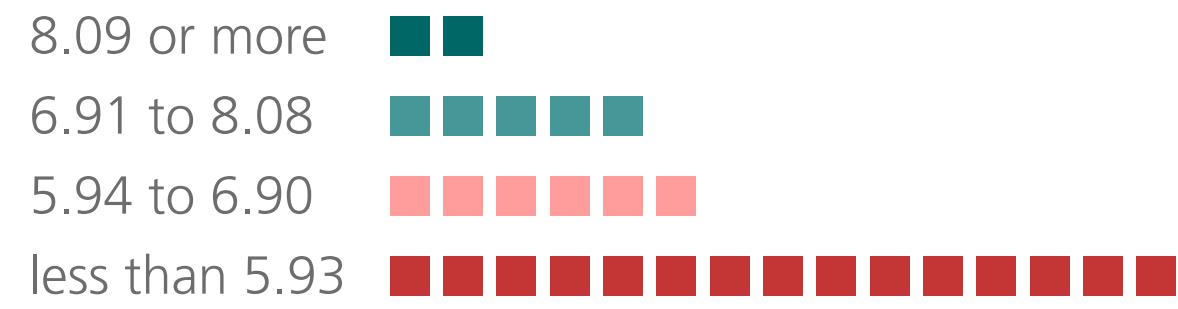
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience**
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



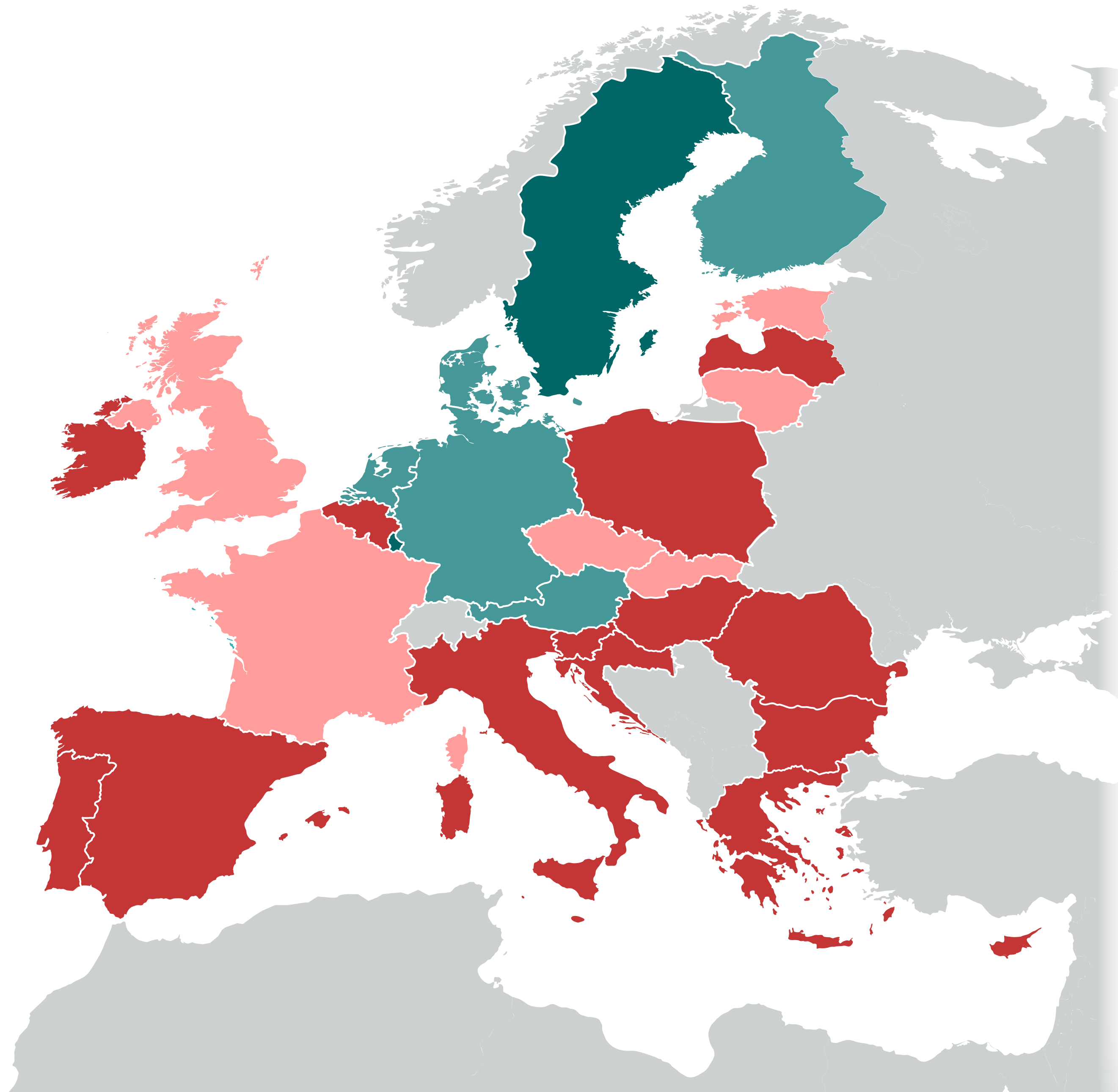
8.9	Netherlands	#1
8.7	Sweden	2
8.4	Finland	3
	UK	
8.3	Denmark	5
	Luxembourg	
8.1	Ireland	7
8.0	Austria	8
7.7	Germany	9
7.6	Spain	10
7.5	France	11
7.4	Slovenia	12
7.1	Czech Rep.	13
7.0	Cyprus	14
6.8	Malta	15
6.5	Belgium	16
	Estonia	
6.4	Lithuania	18
	Slovakia	
6.2	Latvia	20
6.0	Croatia	21
5.9	Portugal	22
5.7	Italy	23
	Poland	
5.2	Hungary	25
	Romania	
5.1	Bulgaria	27
4.8	Greece	28

RESILIENCE 2007 2014 Trend



- Disposable income per capita
- Debt to GDP
- Social Justice Index

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>INDIVIDUAL COHESION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience Engagement Attitudes Approval | <p>STRUCTURAL COHESION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience Economic Ties Funding Neighbourhood Policy Integration Security |
|---|--|



8.5	■ Sweden	#1
8.4	■ Luxembourg	2
8.0	■ Denmark	3
7.7	■ Finland	4
7.6	■ Germany	5
7.2	■ Netherlands	6
7.1	■ Austria	7
6.8	■ Czech Rep.	8
6.6	■ Lithuania	9
6.4	■ Estonia	10
6.2	■ France	11
6.1	■ UK	12
6.0	■ Slovakia	13
5.9	■ Malta	14
	■ Poland	
5.8	■ Belgium	16
	■ Latvia	
5.5	■ Slovenia	18
5.1	■ Bulgaria	19
5.0	■ Romania	20
4.7	■ Ireland	21
	■ Spain	
4.6	■ Hungary	23
4.3	■ Cyprus	24
	■ Italy	
4.2	■ Croatia	26
3.7	■ Portugal	27
2.9	■ Greece	28

RESILIENCE 2007 2014 Trend



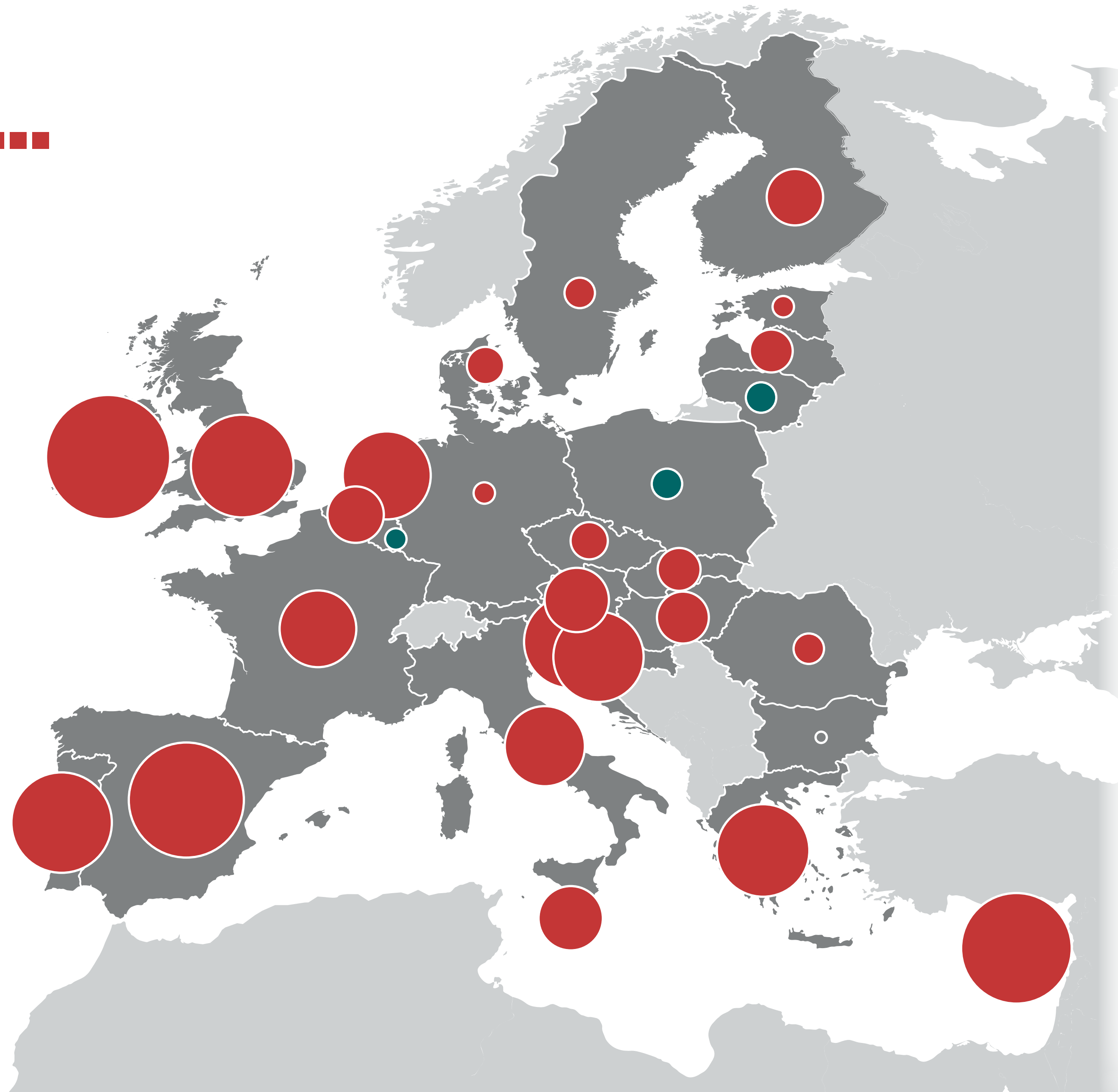
- Disposable income per capita
- Debt to GDP
- Social Justice Index

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience**
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



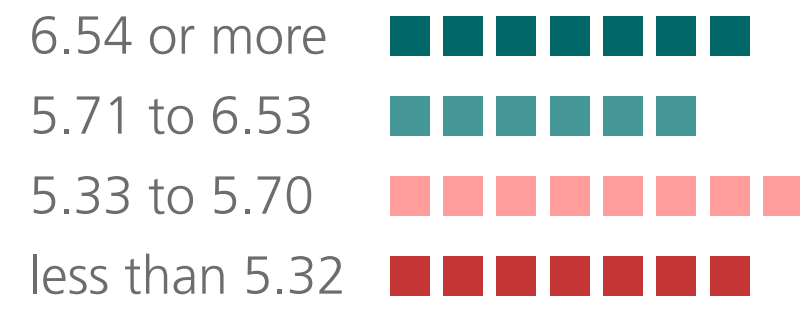
Lithuania	0.2
Poland	
Luxembourg	0.1
Bulgaria	0.0
Estonia	-0.1
Germany	
Romania	-0.2
Sweden	
Czech Rep.	-0.3
Denmark	
Latvia	-0.4
Slovakia	
Hungary	-0.6
Belgium	-0.7
Finland	
Austria	-0.9
Malta	
France	-1.3
Italy	-1.4
Netherlands	-1.7
Croatia	-1.8
Greece	-1.9
Slovenia	
Portugal	-2.2
UK	-2.3
Cyprus	-2.7
Spain	-2.9
Ireland	-3.4

ECONOMIC TIES

2007

2014

Trend



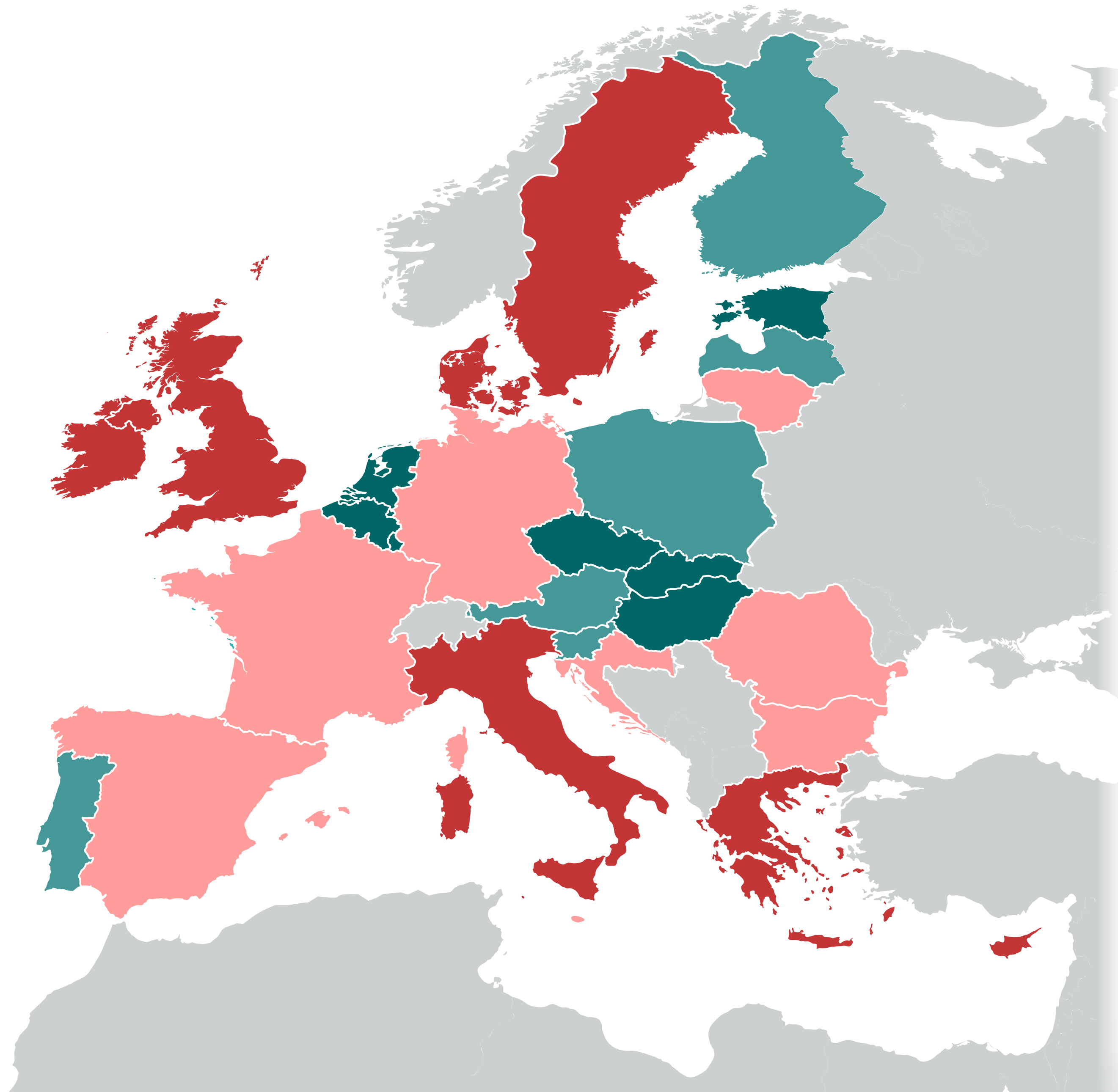
- EU trade to total trade
- EU trade to GDP ratio
- EU investments to total investments
- EU investments to GDP ratio

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

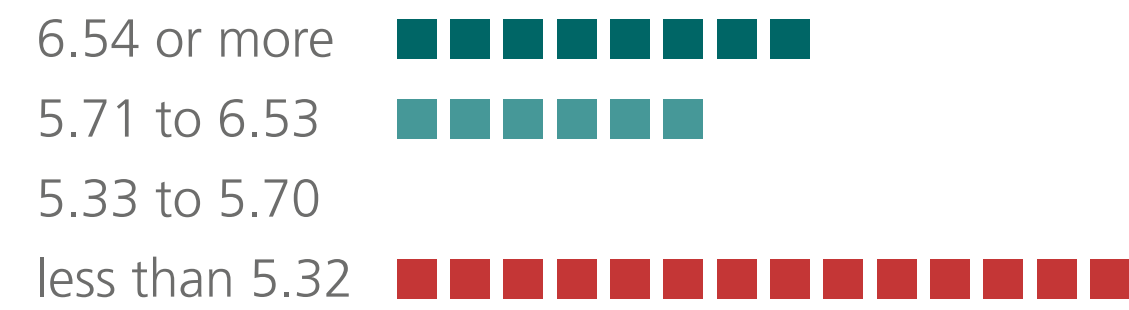
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties**
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



8.9	■ Luxembourg	#1
7.6	■ Belgium	2
7.3	■ Netherlands	3
7.1	■ Slovakia	4
6.9	■ Czech Rep.	5
6.8	■ Estonia	6
6.6	■ Hungary	7
6.3	■ Austria	8
6.2	■ Slovenia	9
6.1	■ Latvia	10
6.0	■ Portugal	11
5.9	■ Poland	12
5.8	■ Finland	13
5.7	■ France	14
	■ Lithuania	
	■ Romania	
5.5	■ Spain	17
5.4	■ Bulgaria	18
	■ Croatia	
	■ Germany	
	■ Malta	
5.3	■ Italy	22
5.1	■ Cyprus	23
4.8	■ Denmark	24
4.1	■ Ireland	25
3.9	■ Greece	26
3.8	■ Sweden	27
3.7	■ UK	28

ECONOMIC TIES 2007 2014 Trend



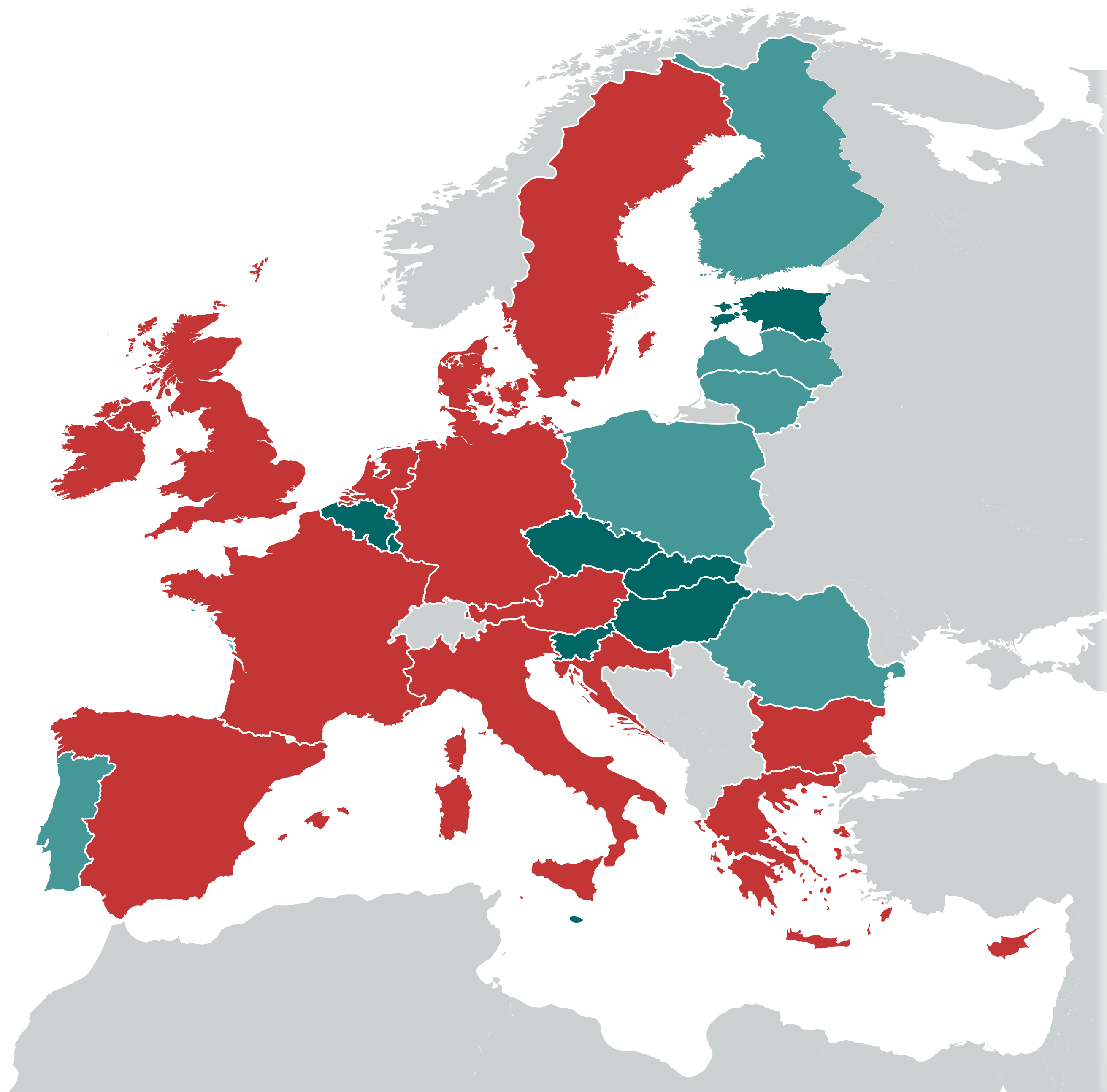
- EU trade to total trade
- EU trade to GDP ratio
- EU investments to total investments
- EU investments to GDP ratio

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties**
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



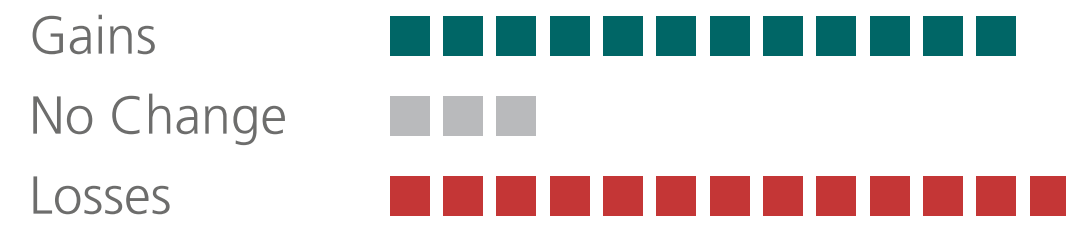
7.9	█	Malta	#1
7.6	█	Luxembourg	2
7.4	█	Belgium	3
7.3	█	Czech Rep.	4
	█	Slovakia	
7.0	█	Slovenia	6
6.8	█	Estonia	7
	█	Hungary	
6.3	█	Latvia	9
5.9	█	Lithuania	10
	█	Poland	
	█	Portugal	
5.8	█	Finland	13
	█	Romania	
5.3	█	Austria	15
5.2	█	Cyprus	16
5.1	█	Germany	17
5.0	█	Spain	18
4.9	█	Netherlands	19
4.8	█	Ireland	20
4.6	█	Greece	21
4.5	█	France	22
	█	Sweden	
3.9	█	Denmark	24
3.6	█	Croatia	25
3.4	█	Bulgaria	26
2.8	█	Italy	27
2.6	█	UK	28


ECONOMIC TIES

2007

2014

Trend



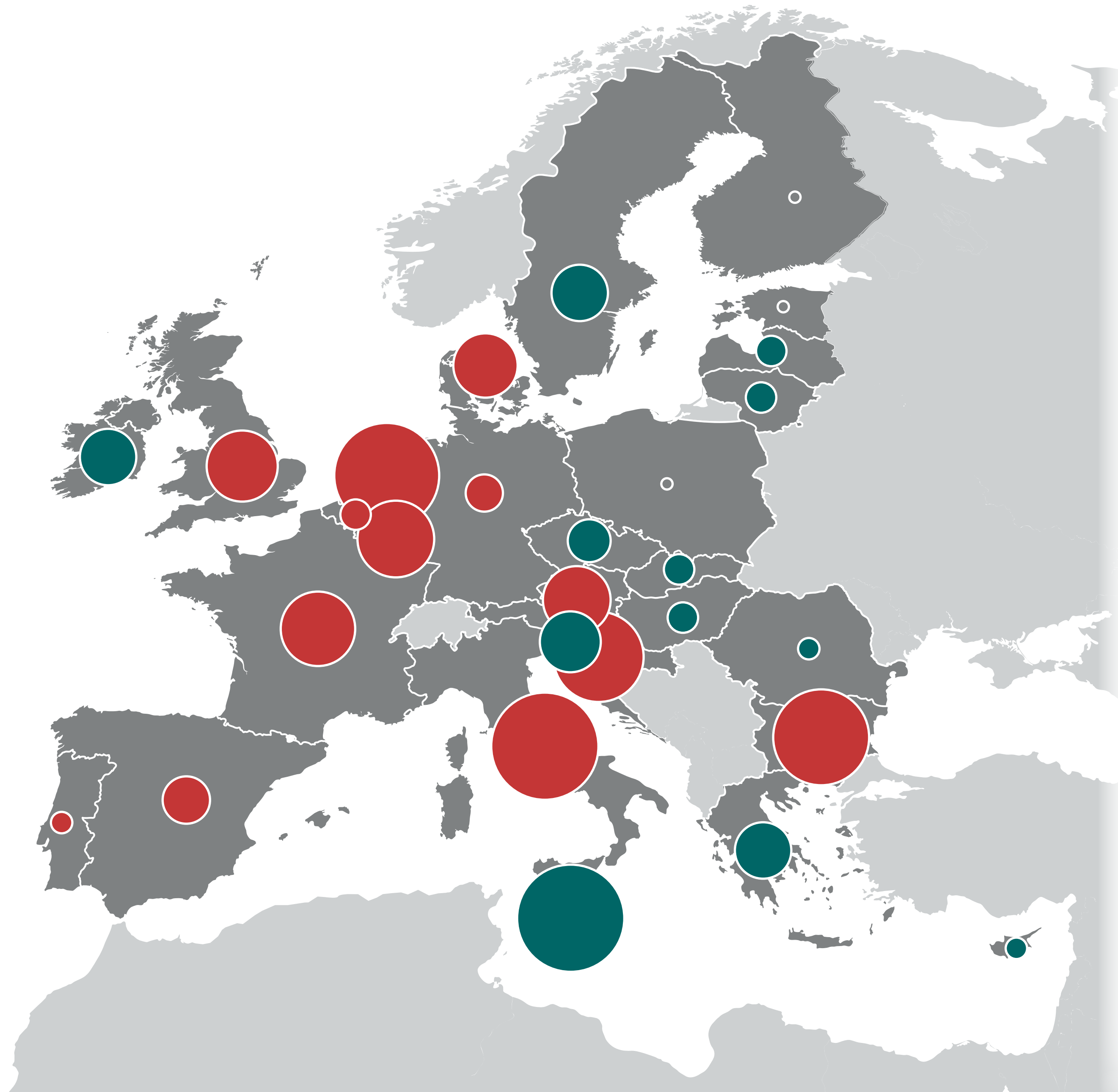
-  EU trade to total trade
-  EU trade to GDP ratio
-  EU investments to total investments
-  EU investments to GDP ratio




INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

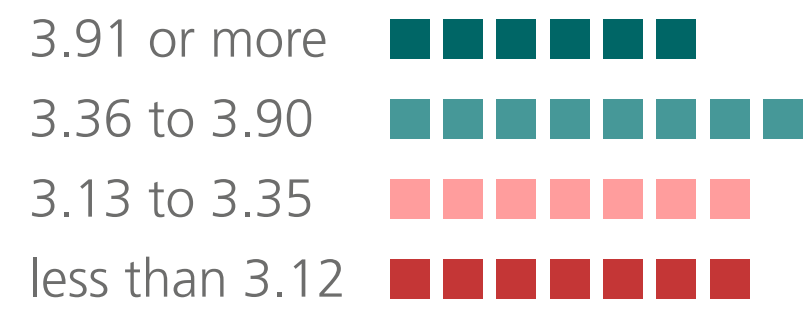
STRUCTURAL COHESION

- Resilience
- Economic Ties**
- Funding
- Neighbourhood
- Policy Integration
- Security



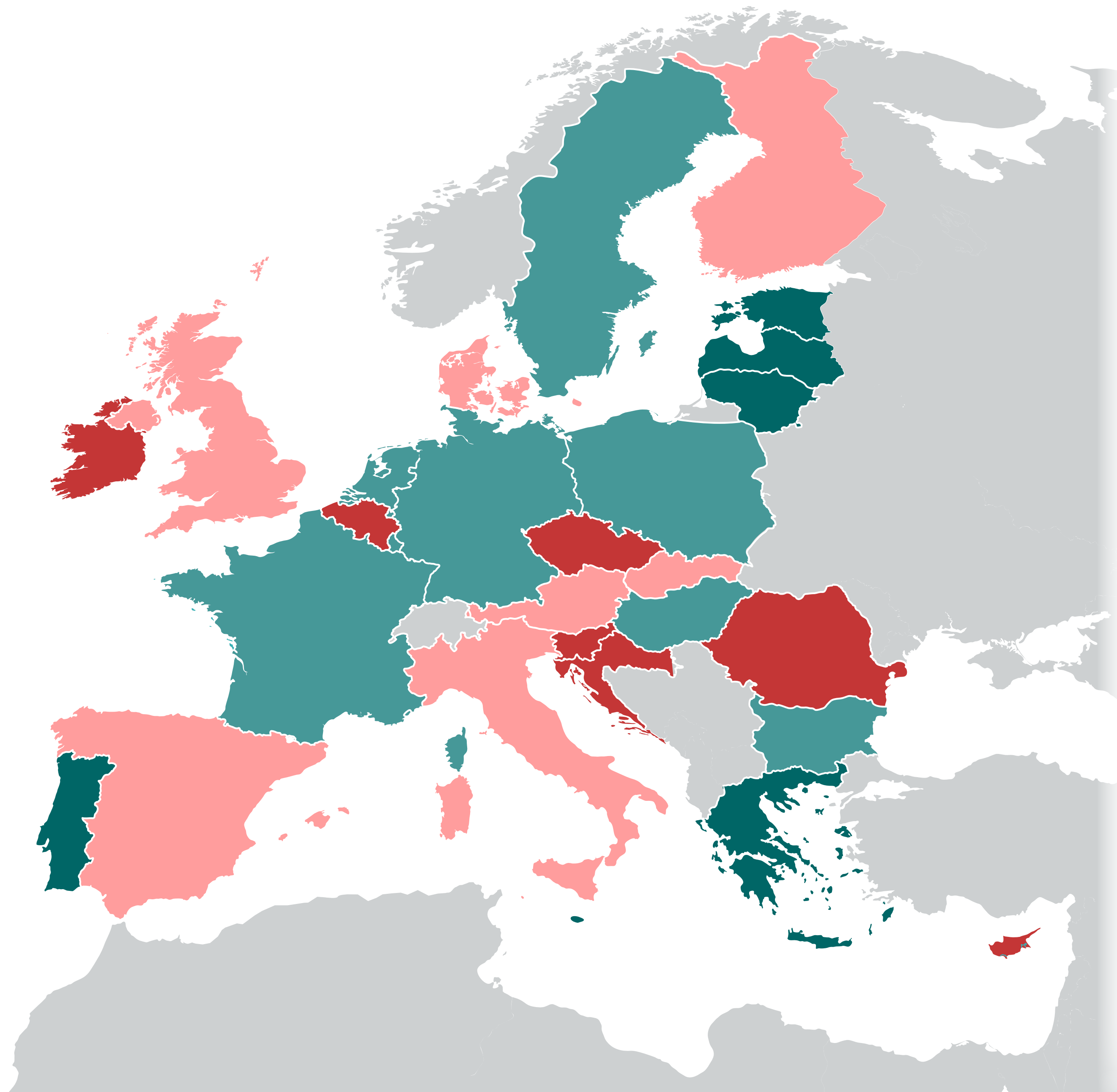
	Malta	2.5
	Slovenia	0.8
	Greece	0.7
	Ireland	
	Sweden	
	Czech Rep.	0.4
	Hungary	0.2
	Latvia	
	Lithuania	
	Slovakia	
	Cyprus	0.1
	Romania	
	Estonia	0.0
	Finland	
	Poland	
	Portugal	-0.1
	Belgium	-0.2
	Germany	-0.3
	Spain	-0.5
	Denmark	-0.9
	Austria	-1.0
	UK	-1.1
	France	-1.2
	Luxembourg	-1.3
	Croatia	-1.8
	Bulgaria	-2.0
	Netherlands	-2.4
	Italy	-2.5

FUNDING 2007 2014 Trend



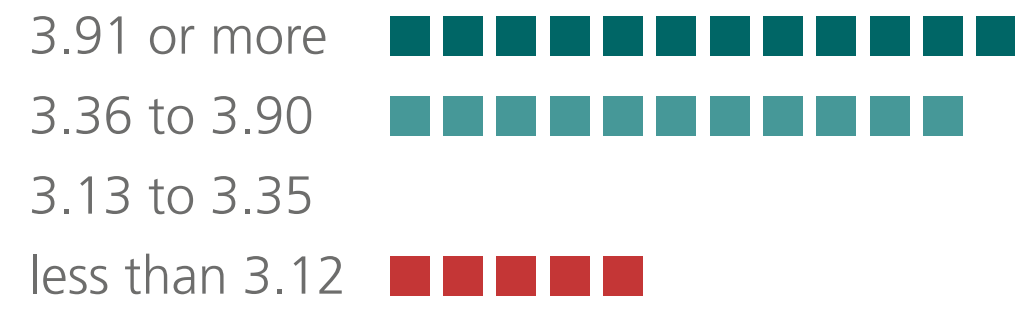
⑦ Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP
⑦ Balance of payments to EU budget

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| INDIVIDUAL COHESION | STRUCTURAL COHESION |
| Experience | Resilience |
| Engagement | Economic Ties |
| Attitudes | Funding |
| Approval | Neighbourhood |
| | Policy Integration |
| | Security |



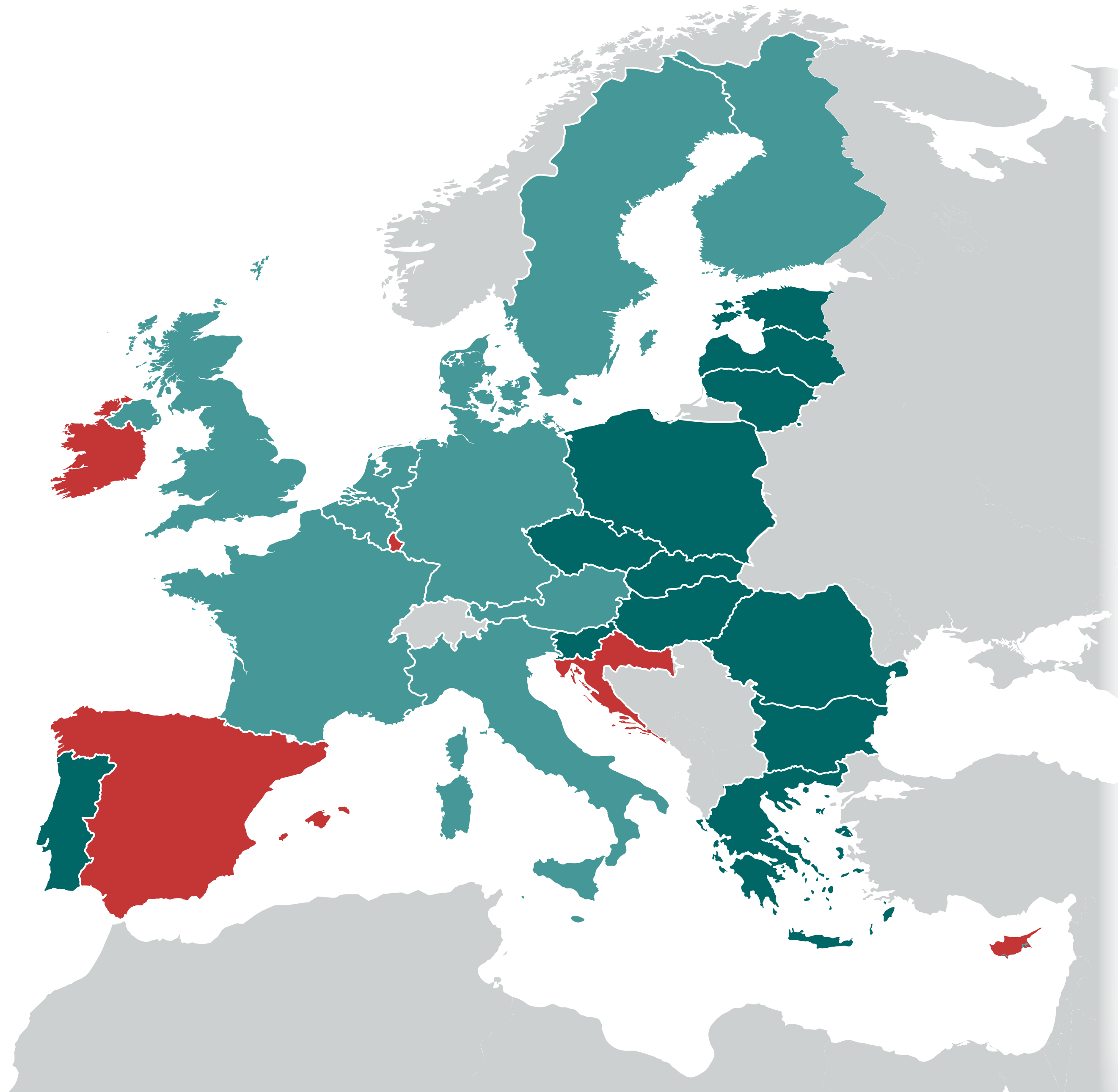
6.5	■ Greece	#1
	■ Lithuania	
5.5	■ Latvia	3
5.3	■ Portugal	4
4.5	■ Estonia	5
4.3	■ Malta	6
3.9	■ Bulgaria	7
	■ Netherlands	
	■ Poland	
3.6	■ Hungary	10
	■ Luxembourg	
3.4	■ France	12
	■ Germany	
	■ Sweden	
3.3	■ Denmark	15
	■ Italy	
	■ Slovakia	
3.2	■ Austria	18
	■ Finland	
	■ Spain	
	■ UK	
3.1	■ Belgium	22
	■ Ireland	
2.7	■ Romania	24
2.6	■ Cyprus	25
	■ Slovenia	
2.5	■ Czech Rep.	27
2.2	■ Croatia	28

FUNDING 2007 2014 Trend



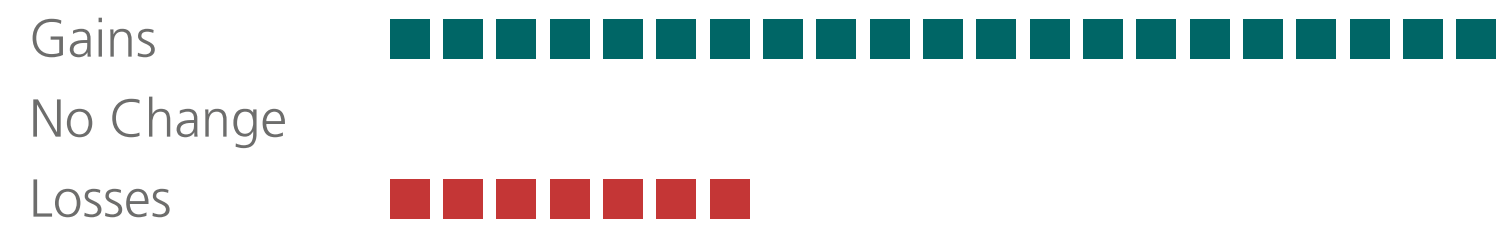
- ⑦ Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP
- ⑦ Balance of payments to EU budget



- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| INDIVIDUAL COHESION | STRUCTURAL COHESION |
| Experience | Resilience |
| Engagement | Economic Ties |
| Attitudes | Funding |
| Approval | Neighbourhood |
| | Policy Integration |
| | Security |

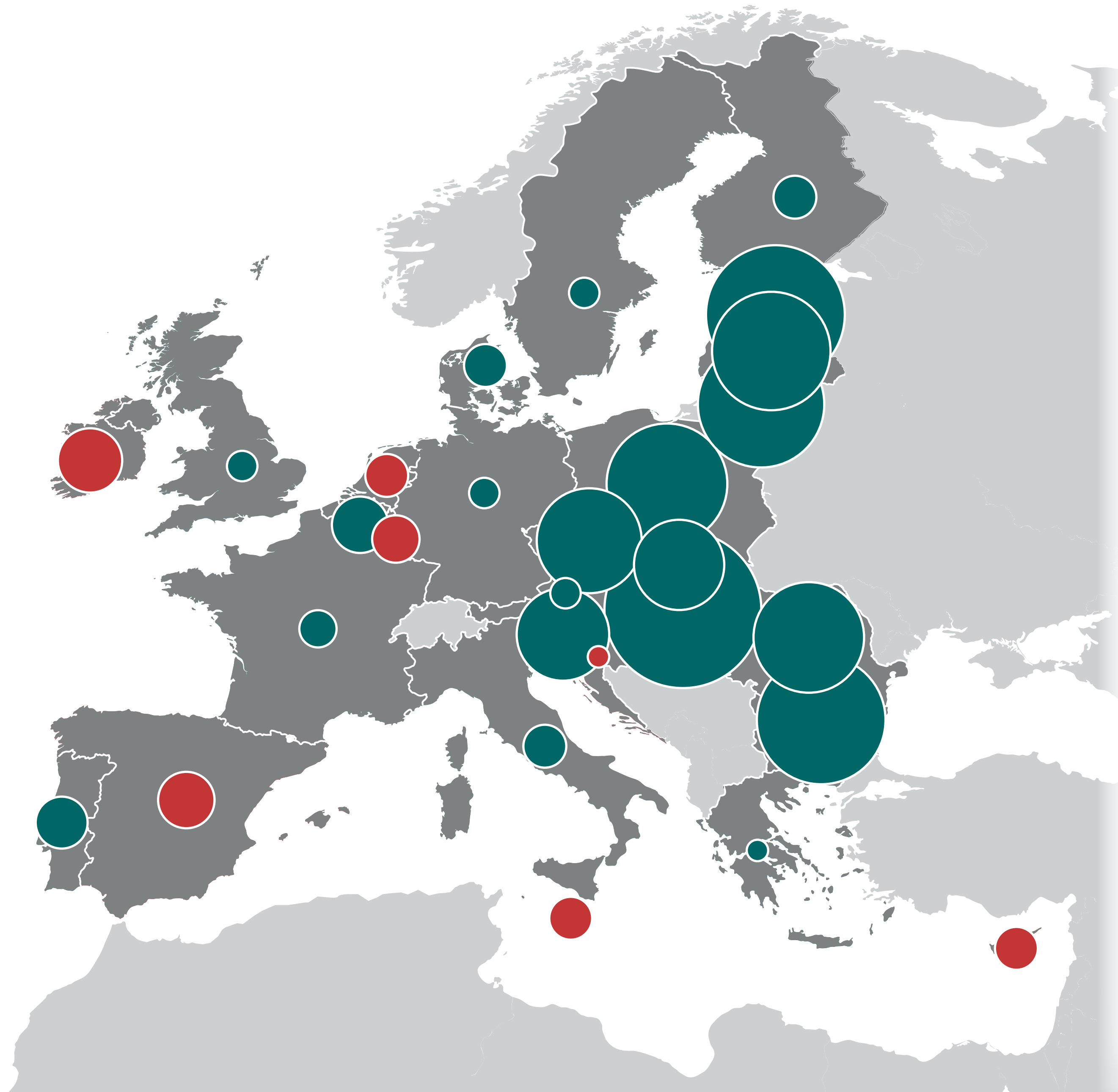






























10.0	■ Lithuania	#1
9.0	■ Hungary	2
8.7	■ Estonia	3
8.6	■ Latvia	4
7.5	■ Bulgaria	5
7.1	■ Poland	6
6.6	■ Greece	7
5.9	■ Portugal	8
5.4	■ Romania	9
5.1	■ Slovakia	10
4.9	■ Czech Rep.	11
4.5	■ Slovenia	12
3.9	■ Malta	13
3.8	■ Belgium	14
3.7	■ Denmark	15
	■ France	
	■ Italy	
3.6	■ Finland	18
	■ Germany	
	■ Sweden	
3.5	■ Netherlands	21
3.4	■ Austria	22
	■ UK	
3.1	■ Luxembourg	24
2.5	■ Spain	25
2.2	■ Cyprus	26
	■ Ireland	
2.1	■ Croatia	28

FUNDING 2007 2014 Trend



-  Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP
-  Balance of payments to EU budget



	Hungary	5.4
	Estonia	4.2
	Bulgaria	3.6
	Lithuania	3.5
	Poland	3.2
	Latvia	3.1
	Romania	2.7
	Czech Rep.	2.4
	Slovenia	1.9
	Slovakia	1.8
	Belgium	0.7
	Portugal	0.6
	Denmark	0.4
	Finland	
	Italy	
	France	0.3
	Austria	0.2
	Germany	
	Sweden	
	UK	
	Greece	0.1
	Croatia	0.1
	Cyprus	0.4
	Malta	
	Netherlands	
	Luxembourg	0.5
	Spain	0.7
	Ireland	0.9

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

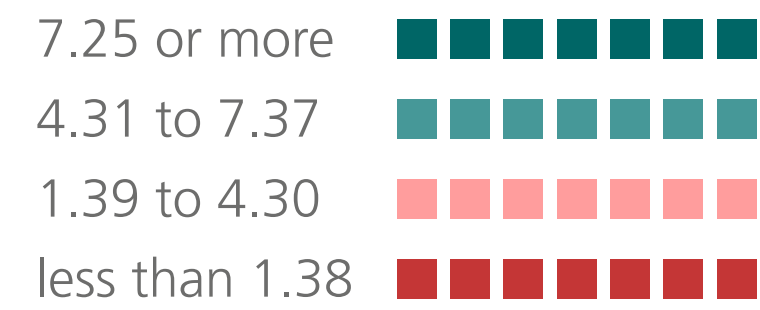
Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

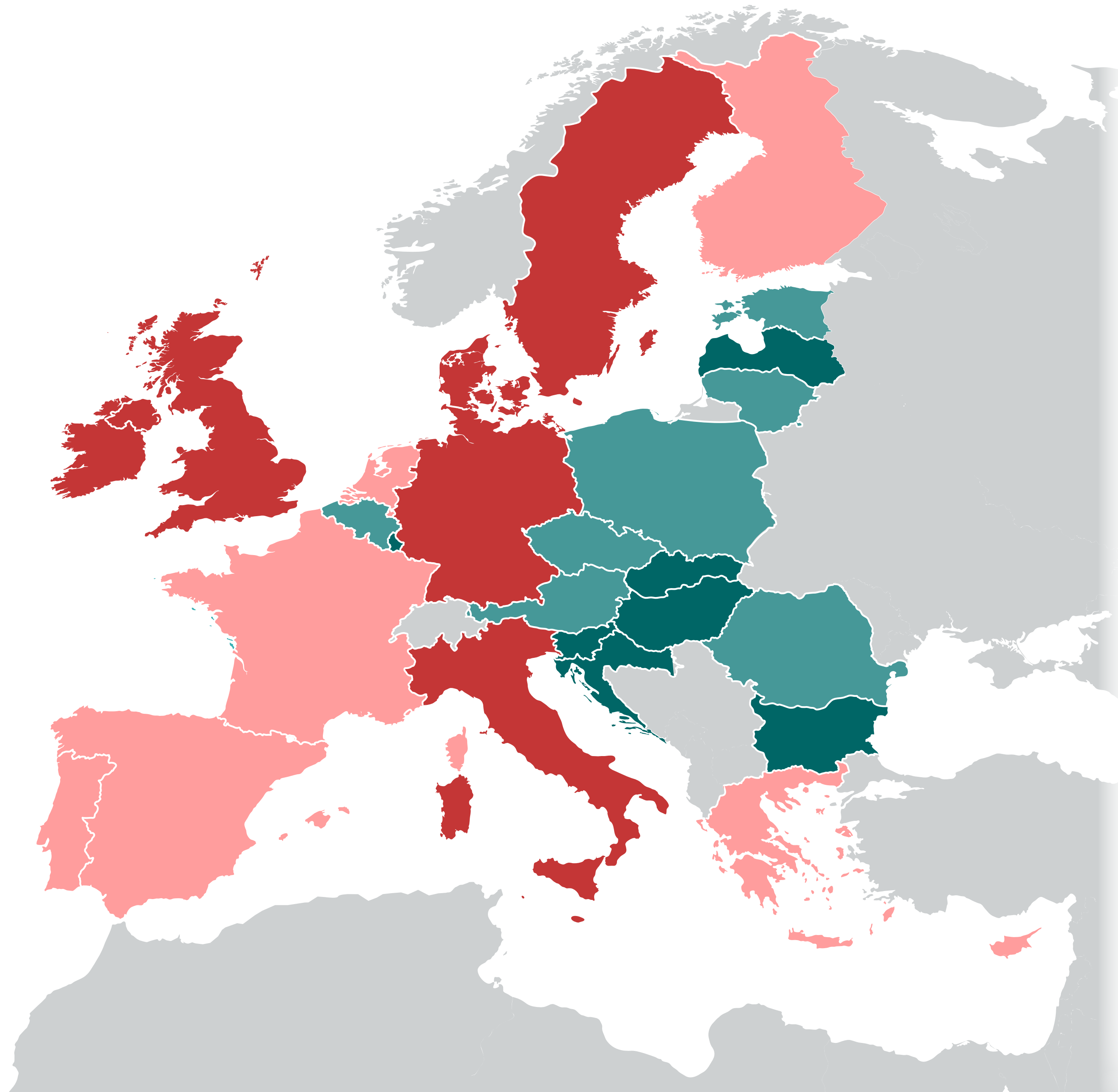
Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security

NEIGHBOURHOOD

2007+2014



- 📍 Population (share) living near borders
- 📍 Non-EU neighbours



10.0	■ Luxembourg	#1
	■ Slovakia	
8.8	■ Latvia	3
8.5	■ Hungary	4
7.6	■ Bulgaria	5
7.4	■ Croatia	6
7.3	■ Lithuania	7
7.1	■ Czech Rep.	8
	■ Slovenia	
5.8	■ Austria	10
5.5	■ Romania	11
4.9	■ Poland	12
4.7	■ Belgium	13
4.6	■ Estonia	14
4.0	■ Greece	15
3.4	■ Netherlands	16
2.3	■ Spain	17
2.0	■ Cyprus	18
	■ Finland	
1.9	■ France	20
1.6	■ Portugal	21
1.3	■ Denmark	22
	■ Germany	
1.1	■ Ireland	24
1.0	■ Italy	25
	■ Malta	
	■ Sweden	
	■ UK	

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

- Experience
- Engagement
- Attitudes
- Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

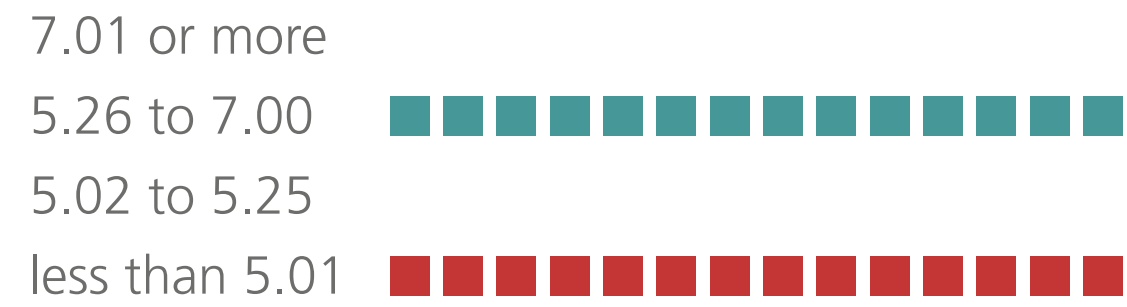
- Resilience
- Economic Ties
- Funding
- Neighbourhood**
- Policy Integration
- Security

POLICY INTEGRATION

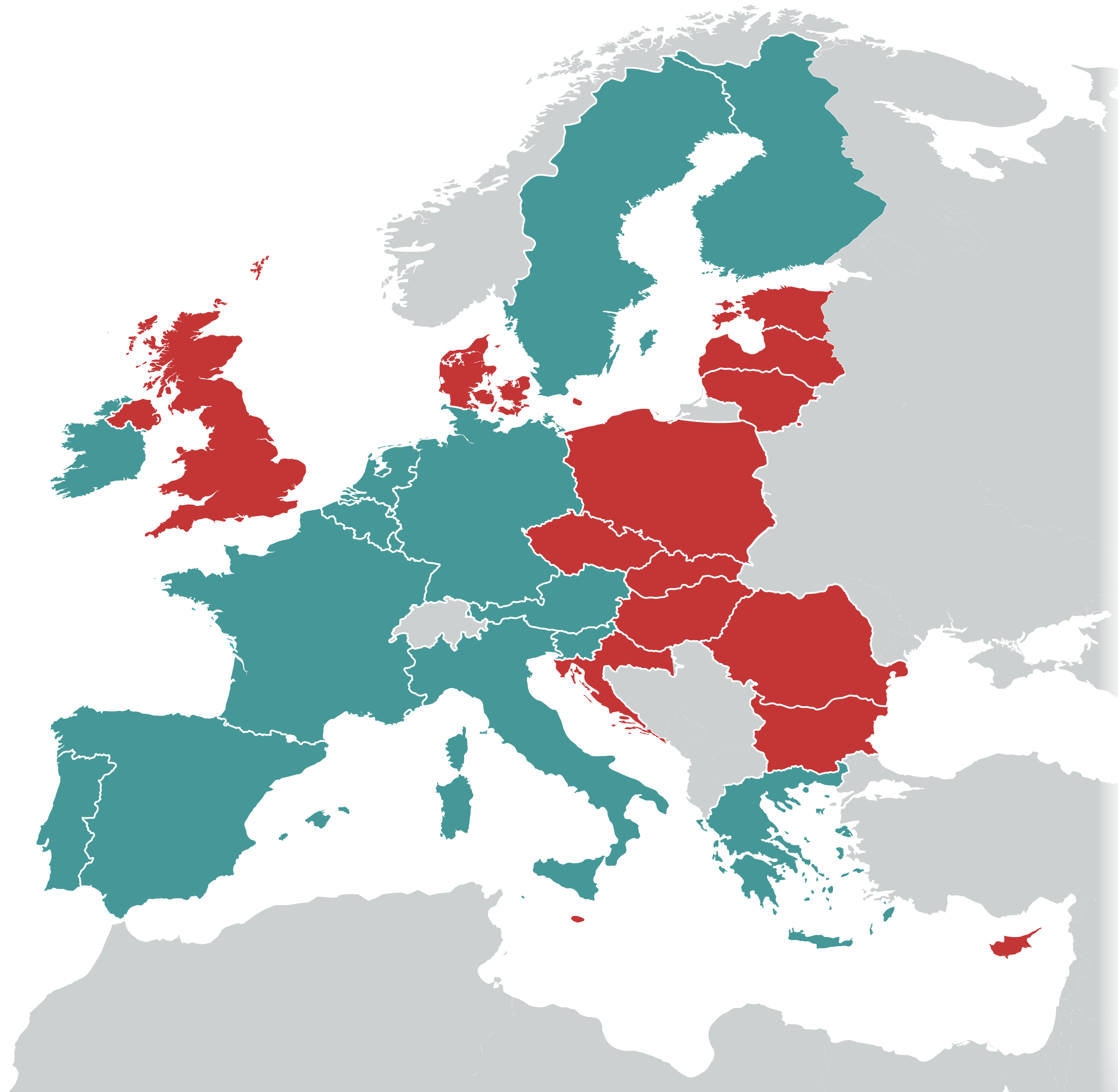
2007

2014

Trend



🔗 Number of opt outs



7.0	■ Austria	#1
	■ Belgium	
	■ Finland	
	■ France	
	■ Germany	
	■ Greece	
	■ Italy	
	■ Luxembourg	
	■ Netherlands	
	■ Portugal	
	■ Spain	
6.0	■ Slovenia	12
	■ Sweden	
5.5	■ Ireland	14
5.0	■ Bulgaria	15
	■ Croatia	
	■ Cyprus	
	■ Czech Rep.	
	■ Denmark	
	■ Estonia	
	■ Hungary	
	■ Latvia	
	■ Lithuania	
	■ Malta	
	■ Poland	
	■ Romania	
	■ Slovakia	
4.5	■ UK	28

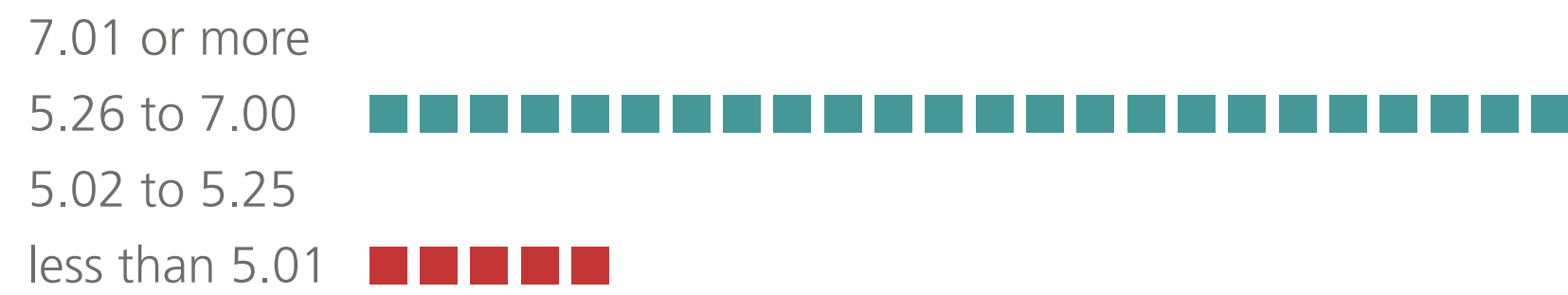
INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
 Engagement
 Attitudes
 Approval

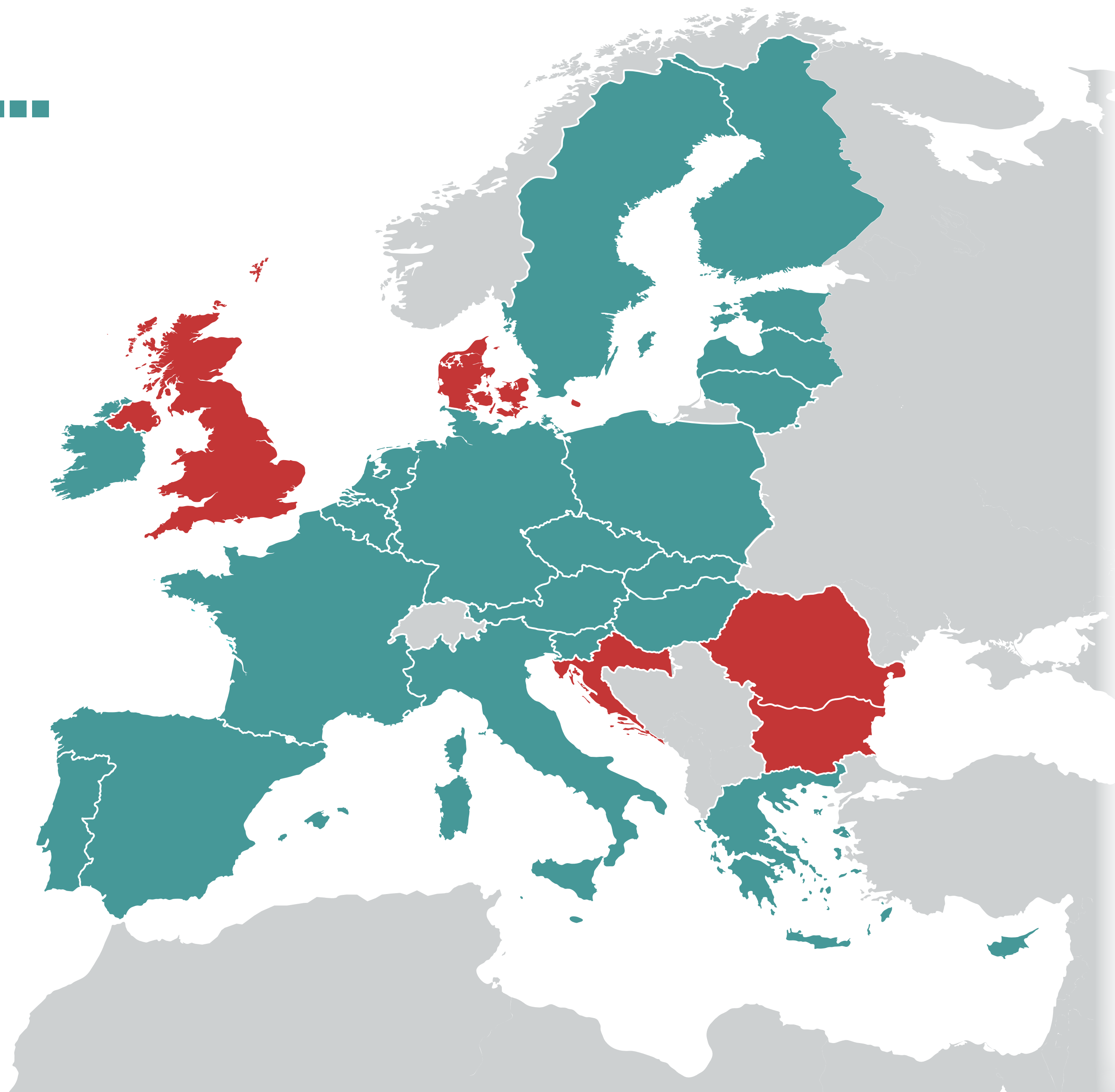
STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
 Economic Ties
 Funding
 Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
 Security

POLICY INTEGRATION 2007 2014 Trend



🔗 Number of opt outs



7.0	■ Austria	#1
	■ Belgium	
	■ Estonia	
	■ Finland	
	■ France	
	■ Germany	
	■ Greece	
	■ Italy	
	■ Latvia	
	■ Lithuania	
	■ Luxembourg	
	■ Malta	
	■ Netherlands	
	■ Portugal	
	■ Slovakia	
	■ Slovenia	
	■ Spain	
6.0	■ Cyprus	18
	■ Czech Rep.	
	■ Hungary	
	■ Sweden	
5.5	■ Ireland	22
	■ Poland	
5.0	■ Bulgaria	24
	■ Croatia	
	■ Denmark	
	■ Romania	
4.0	■ UK	28

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
 Engagement
 Attitudes
 Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

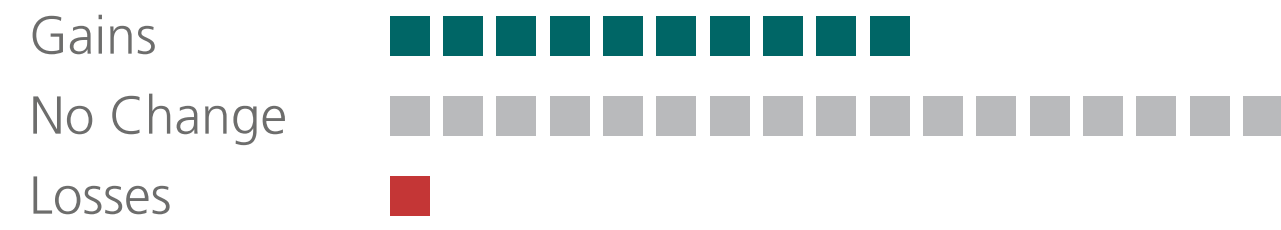
Resilience
 Economic Ties
 Funding
 Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
 Security

POLICY INTEGRATION

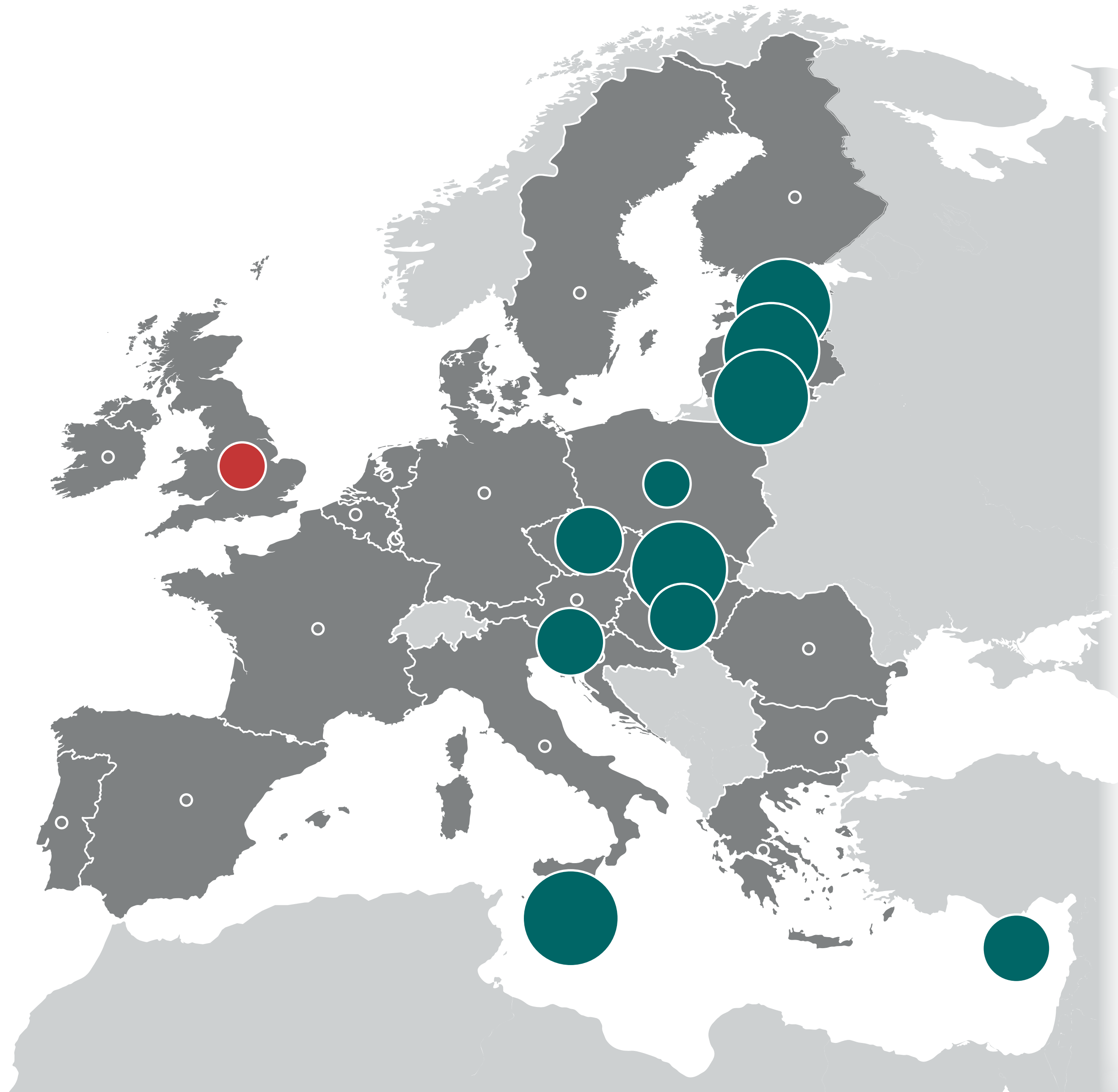
2007

2014

Trend



🔗 Number of opt outs



■ Estonia	2.0
■ Latvia	
■ Lithuania	
■ Malta	
■ Slovakia	
■ Cyprus	1.0
■ Czech Rep.	
■ Hungary	
■ Slovenia	
■ Poland	0.5
■ Austria	0.0
■ Belgium	
■ Bulgaria	
■ Croatia	
■ Denmark	
■ Finland	
■ France	
■ Germany	
■ Greece	
■ Ireland	
■ Italy	
■ Luxembourg	
■ Netherlands	
■ Portugal	
■ Romania	
■ Spain	
■ Sweden	
■ UK	-0.5

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

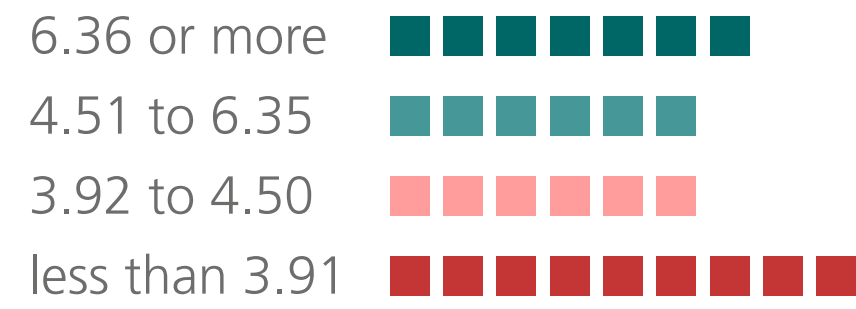
Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security

SECURITY

2007

2014

Trend



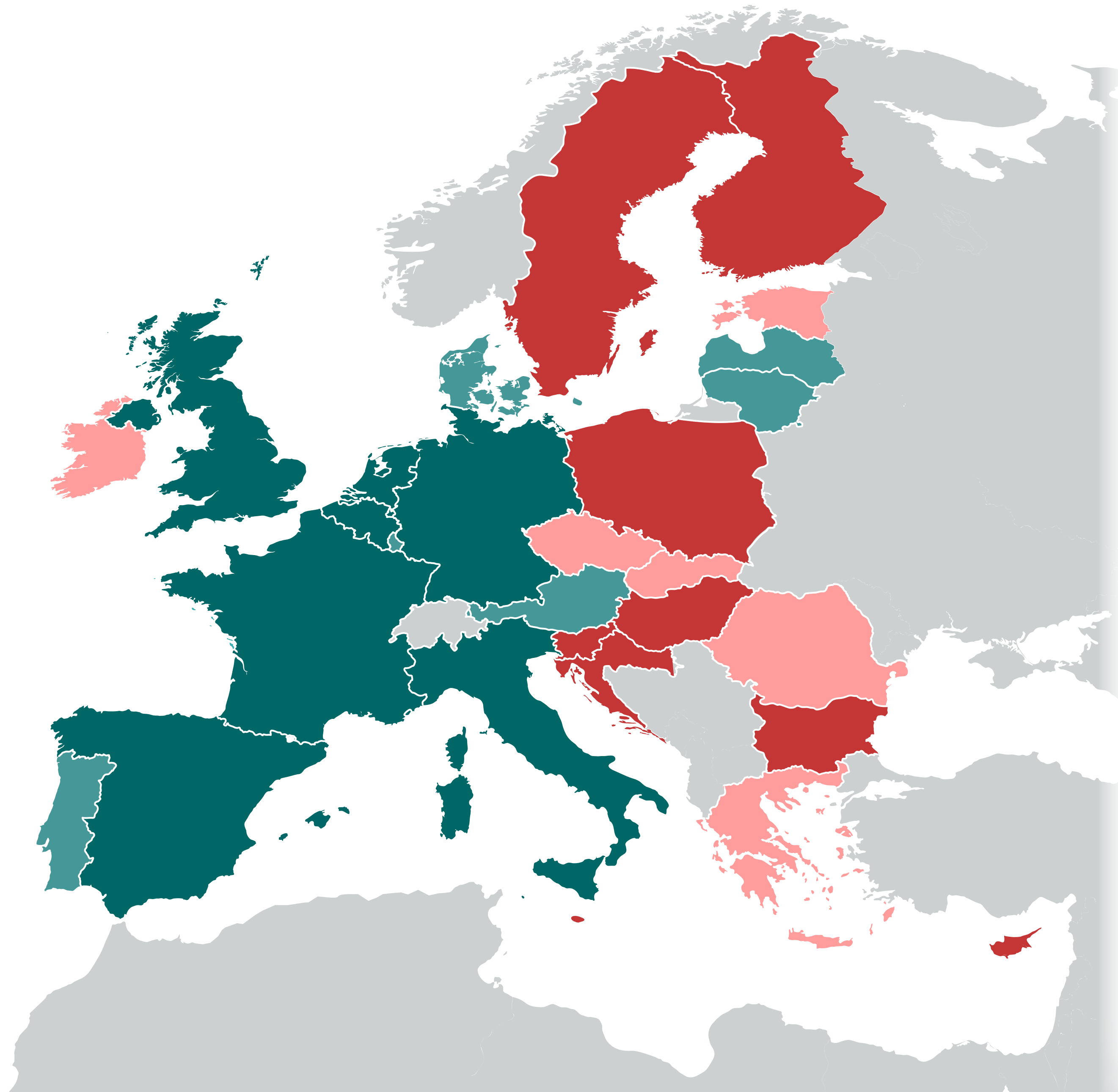
- ⑦ Permanent multinational command structures and cooperations
- ⑦ Joint development and procurement
- ⑦ Multinational deployments

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

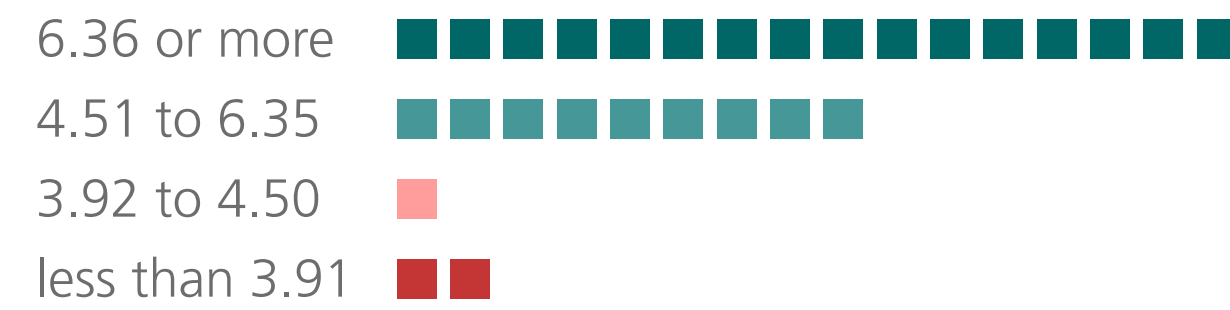
STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security



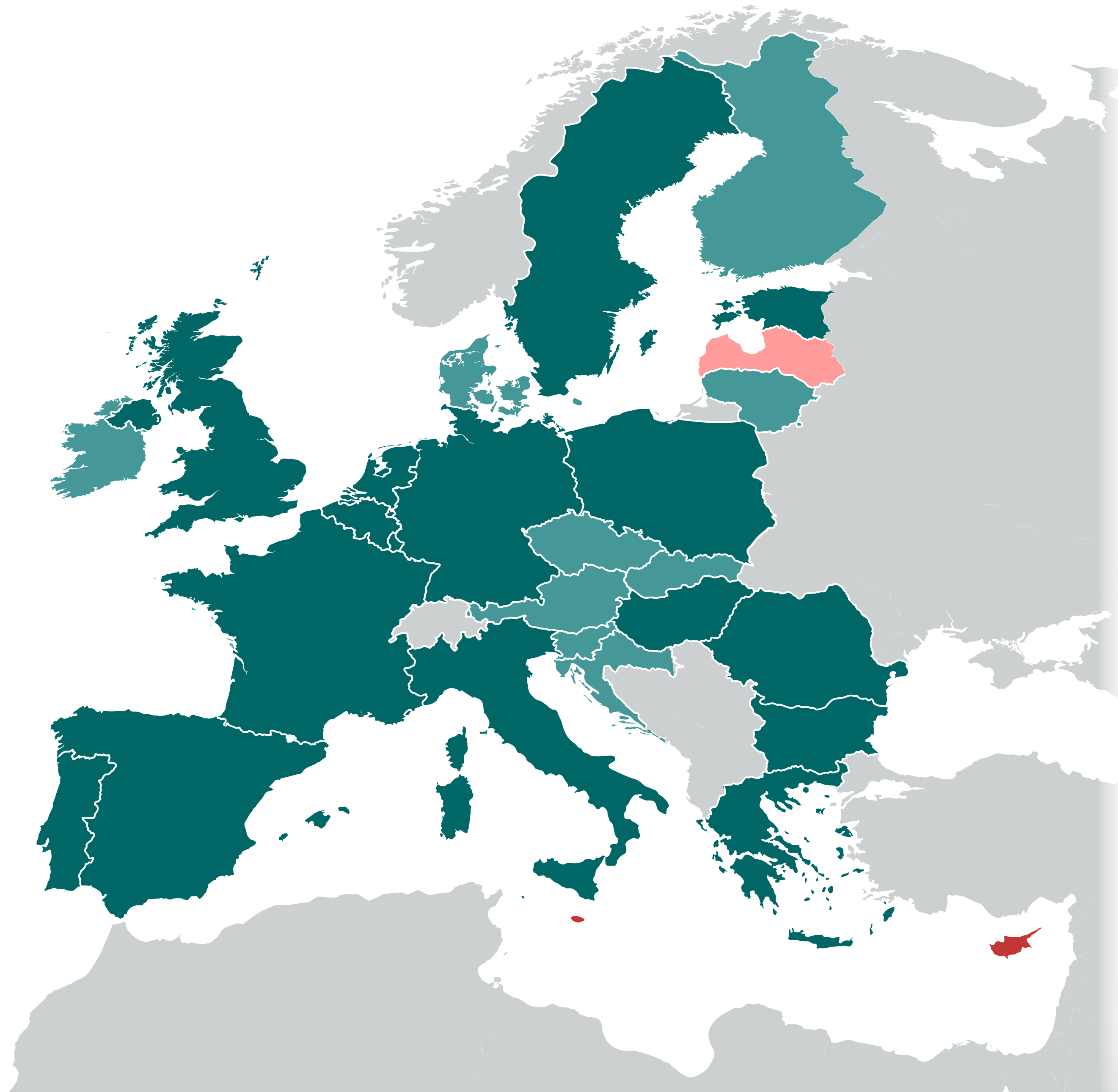
7.0	Belgium	#1
	France	
	Germany	
	Italy	
	Netherlands	
	Spain	
6.4	UK	7
6.2	Luxembourg	8
6.0	Portugal	9
4.8	Austria	10
	Denmark	
4.6	Latvia	12
	Lithuania	
4.5	Estonia	14
	Slovakia	
4.3	Ireland	16
4.1	Czech Rep.	17
	Greece	
	Romania	
3.9	Finland	20
	Poland	
	Slovenia	
3.8	Hungary	23
3.6	Bulgaria	24
3.3	Sweden	25
1.7	Croatia	26
1.0	Cyprus	27
	Malta	

SECURITY 2007 2014 Trend



- ⑦ Permanent multinational command structures and cooperations
- ⑦ Joint development and procurement
- ⑦ Multinational deployments

INDIVIDUAL COHESION	STRUCTURAL COHESION
Experience	Resilience
Engagement	Economic Ties
Attitudes	Funding
Approval	Neighbourhood
	Policy Integration
	Security



7.0	■ Belgium	#1
	■ France	
	■ Germany	
	■ Hungary	
	■ Italy	
	■ Luxembourg	
	■ Netherlands	
	■ Poland	
	■ Portugal	
	■ Spain	
	■ UK	
6.7	■ Estonia	12
6.5	■ Romania	13
6.4	■ Bulgaria	14
	■ Greece	
	■ Sweden	
6.1	■ Austria	17
5.8	■ Finland	18
5.6	■ Czech Rep.	19
5.5	■ Ireland	20
5.4	■ Denmark	21
	■ Slovenia	
5.2	■ Slovakia	23
5.0	■ Lithuania	24
4.6	■ Croatia	25
4.5	■ Latvia	26
1.8	■ Malta	27
1.3	■ Cyprus	28

SECURITY 2007 2014 Trend



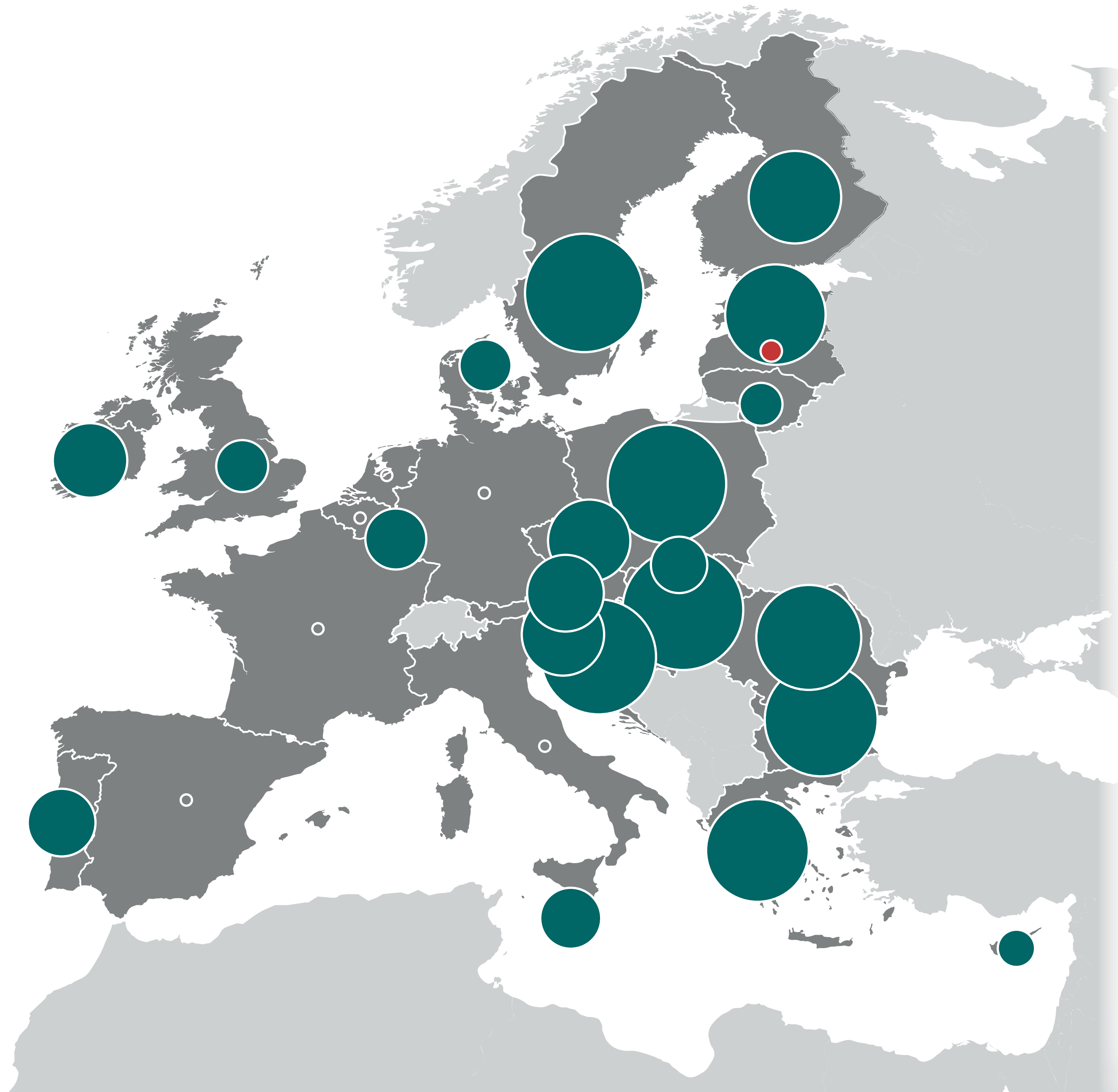
- ⑦ Permanent multinational command structures and cooperations
- ⑦ Joint development and procurement
- ⑦ Multinational deployments





























INDIVIDUAL COHESION

Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security



	Hungary	3.2
	Poland	3.1
	Sweden	
	Croatia	2.9
	Bulgaria	2.8
	Romania	2.4
	Greece	2.3
	Estonia	2.2
	Finland	1.9
	Czech Rep.	1.5
	Slovenia	
	Austria	1.3
	Ireland	1.2
	Portugal	1.0
	Luxembourg	0.8
	Malta	
	Slovakia	0.7
	Denmark	0.6
	UK	
	Lithuania	0.4
	Cyprus	0.3
	Belgium	0.0
	France	
	Germany	
	Italy	
	Netherlands	
	Spain	
	Latvia	-0.1

EXPERIENCE - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Citizens of other EU countries as share of total population	2012: Eurostat News release 112/2013, page 3; Eurostat migr_pop1ctz, Eurostat demo_pjan	2007 = 2012 MT, PL, RO: 2007 = 2014	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9) + 1$ maximum = 10% = 10 points minimum = 0.1 % = 1 point
2	Visited another EU country (% of respondents)	Eurobarometer 73 and Eurobarometer 82: "In the last 12 months have you visited another EU country?"	2007 = 2006 HR 2007 = HR 2013 (Total 'Yes')	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9) + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
3	Socialized with people from other EU countries (% of respondents)	Eurobarometer 73 and Eurobarometer 82: "In the last 12 months have you socialized with people from another EU country?"	2007 = 2006 HR 2007 = HR 2013 BG, RO 2007 = BG, RO 2010 (Total 'Yes')	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9) + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
4	Foreign language skills (% of respondents)	Special Eurobarometer 386: "Foreign languages that you speak well enough in order to be able to have conversation" ('At least 1')	2007 = 2005 2014 = 2012 HR 2014 = HR 2007	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9) + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point

Indicator score = Factor 1 50%, Factors 2-4 50%

 Indicators  Design  Excel

ENGAGEMENT - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	National turnout in EP elections	Eurostat tsdgo310	2007 = 2004 BG, RO 2004 = BG, RO 2009 HR 2004 = 2013	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^9}{10}+1$ maximum = 70% = 10 points
2	Share of vote for populist/anti-EU parties in EP elections	European Parliament election results http://www.europarl.europa.eu/elections2014-results/en/turnout.html	Turnout shares only counted when party won at least one seat in parliament	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{maximum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^9}{10}+1$
3	Share of vote for populist/anti-EU parties in national parliament	Wikipedia for national election results and political parties; http://www.parties-and-elections.eu	Turnout shares only counted when party won at least one seat in parliament	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{maximum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^9}{10}+1$

Indicator score = Average of Factors 1-3

 Indicators
  Design
  Excel

ATTITUDES - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Trust in the EU	Eurobarometer 68 and Eurobarometer 82: "How much trust do you have in The European Union?"	No data gaps	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
2	Positive image of the EU	Eurobarometer 68 and Eurobarometer 82: "In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?"	No data gaps	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
3	National interest well taken into account in EU	Eurobarometer 68 and Eurobarometer 82: "Are the interests of (YOUR COUNTRY) well taken into account in the EU?"	HR 2007 = HR 2013	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
4	Perception as European	Eurobarometer 73 and Eurobarometer 82: "Do you see yourself as...? ('NATIONALITY and European'; 'European and NATIONALITY'; 'European only' combined)?"	2007 = 2010 HR 2007 = HR 2013	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point

Indicator score = Average of Factors 1-4

 Indicators  Design  Excel

APPROVAL - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Support for common economic and monetary union	Eurobarometer 68 and Eurobarometer 82: "What is your opinion on a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro?"	No data gaps	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9}{1} + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
2	Support for common foreign policy	Eurobarometer 68 and Eurobarometer 82: "What is your opinion on a common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU?"	No data gaps	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9}{1} + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
3	Support for common defence and security policy	Eurobarometer 68 and Eurobarometer 82: "What is your opinion on a common defence and security policy among EU Member States?"	No data gaps	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9}{1} + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
4	Euro is most positive result of EU	Eurobarometer 67 and Eurobarometer 82: "Euro among most positive results of European integration"	No data gaps	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9}{1} + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
5	Free movement is most positive result of EU	Eurobarometer 67 and Eurobarometer 82: "Free movement of people, goods and services within the EU among most positive results of European integration"	No data gaps	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9}{1} + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
6	Peace in Europe is most positive result of EU	Eurobarometer 67 and Eurobarometer 82: "Peace in Europe among most positive results of European integration"	No data gaps	$\frac{((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9}{1} + 1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point

Indicator score = Average of Factors 1-6

 Indicators  Design  Excel

RESILIENCE - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Disposable income of households per capita	Eurostat tec00113	BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, FI, EL, IE, NL, PL 2014 = BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, FI, EL, IE, NL, PL 2013; LU 2007 & 2014 = BE 2007 & 2014; MT 2007 & 2014 = CY 2007 & 2013; RO 2014 = RO 2012	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ Maximum disposable income = 10 points Minimum = 1 point
2	Debt-to-GDP ratio	Eurostat teina225	No data gaps	$((\text{value}-\text{maximum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ If debt-to-GDP-ratio $\leq 40\%$ = 10 points If debt-to-GDP-ratio $\geq 120\%$ = 1 point (The Euro convergence benchmark for debt-to-GDP-ratio is 60%)
3	Social Justice Index (SJI)	Social Justice Index, Bertelsmann Stiftung	BG, HR, CY, EE, LV, LT, MT, RO, SI 2007 = 2014	No conversion (the SJI is already on a 1 to 10 point scale).

Indicator score = Average of Factors 1-3

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ECONOMIC TIES - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Intra-EU trade in goods (sum of imports and exports) as share of total trade	Eurostat tet00047, Eurostat tet00002	HR 2014 = HR 2013	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 20% = 1 point
2	Intra-EU trade (sum of imports and exports) to GDP ratio	Eurostat tet00047, Eurostat tec00001	No data gaps	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 1 = 10 points minimum = 0,05 = 1 point
3	Intra-EU FDIs (sum of inward and outward flows) as share of country's global FDIs (sum of inward and outward flows)	Eurostat tec00056, Eurostat tec00053, Eurostat tec00049	NL 2007 = NL 2005; ALL 2014 = ALL 2012; SK 2014 = SK 2011	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 80% = 10 points minimum = 20% = 1 point
4	Intra-EU FDIs (sum of inward and outward flows) to GDP ratio	Eurostat tec00056, Eurostat tec00001	NL 2007 = NL 2005; ALL 2014 = ALL 2012; SK 2014 = SK 2011	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}))^*9)+1$ maximum = 1 = 10 points minimum = 0,05 = 1 point

Indicator score = Average of Factors 1-4

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FUNDING - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Multi-year average of EU funds as share of GDP (2007: 2004-2007; 2014: 2008-2014)	http://www.money-go-round.eu/	2007 = average of 2004-2007 for available data per country; 2014 = average of 2008-2014 for available data per country; HR 2007 = HR 2014	$((\text{value}-\text{minimum})/(\text{maximum}-\text{minimum})) * 9) + 1$ maximum = 5% = 10 points
2	Multi-year average of balance of payments to EU budget in % of GNI as far as available (2007: 2004-2007; 2014: 2008-2014)	European Commission, Financial Report 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/budget/financialreport/2014/annex/3/index_en.html	Multi-year averages created from all available years between 2004 and 2014	Combined multi-year average of -5% = 5 points Combined multi-year average ≥ 0 = 0 points

Indicator score = Both Factor scores are added

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NEIGHBOURHOOD - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Population of NUTS-3 border regions as share of total population	Eurostat demo_r_pjangrp3	Only 2014 data available; value is set to 1 for CY and MT because they have no land border to any other EU country but are also not completely isolated	$((\text{value} - \text{minimum}) / (\text{maximum} - \text{minimum})) * 9 + 1$ maximum = 100% = 10 points minimum = 10% = 1 point
2	Number of non-EU neighbours that are not part of EFTA and not likely to join the EU in the foreseeable future	European Commission http://europa.eu/about-eu	No data gaps	1 point counted for each country

Indicator score = Both Factor scores are added

 Indicators
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POLICY INTEGRATION - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	6 possible opt-outs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- EMU/Euro- Schengen area- CSDP- Area of freedom, security and justice- Charter of Fundamental Rights- Social Chapter	Wikipedia: Opt-outs in the European Union	No data gaps	Default score for having no opt-outs = 7; 1 negative point each for EMU/Euro and Schengen area; 0,5 negative point each for CSDP, Area of freedom, Security and Justice, Charter of Fundamental Rights, Social Chapter

Indicator score = Sum of opt-outs is subtracted from 7

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SECURITY - Indicator Factors and Metadata

#	Factors	Sources	Data Gaps, Exceptions	Conversion to 1-10 scale
1	Permanent multinational command structures and cooperations (participation in: NATO, Eurocorps, European Gendarmerie Force, Nordic Defence Cooperation, Baltic Defence Cooperation, Benelux Defence Cooperation, Lancaster House Treaty, Weimar Triangle, European Air Transport Command)	Wikipedia: Military of the European Union (incl. related articles)	No data gaps	1 point for each participation
2	Joint development and procurement (participation in: Eurofighter, A400M, Eurocopter Tiger, NH90)	Wikipedia: European multilateral defence procurement (incl. related articles)	No data gaps	1 point for each participation
3	Multinational deployments (participation in: NATO, EU, and OSCE missions)	IISS Military Balance	2013	1 point for each participation in a NATO, EU, OSCE; Multiyear averages: 2007 = average number of deployments 2004-2007; 2014 = average number of deployments 2008-20122

Indicator score = Total sum of all three factors is converted to a 1-10 scale. Lowest sum of all three factors = 1. All scores ≥ 7 are set 7. (European integration not advanced enough to merit 10 points)

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