

## Eurosceptics in the UK have the same disposable income, but are more likely to feel financially insecure

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  - **Even though Eurosceptics have the same levels of disposable income as Europhiles, they are more likely to feel financially insecure (+13 percentage points) and job insecure (+7 percentage points)**
  - **Only 9% of Eurosceptics agree that the EU contributes positively to economic growth, compared to 53% of the Europhiles**
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*Berlin, 7 November 2016* - Dalia Research took a deeper look into what divides Eurosceptics from Europhiles in the UK. Based on data from a survey conducted in August 2016 among 1.104 people in the UK (out of a total sample of 11.754 in 28 EU countries), Dalia grouped respondents into those with a positive opinion of the EU, and those with a negative opinion.

### 1. How large is the divide between the UK's Eurosceptics and Europhiles?

36% of the UK have a positive opinion of the EU and 34% have a negative opinion, while the remainder is neutral. The rest of the European population has a similar divide.

### 2. Who are the Eurosceptics and the Europhiles?

Eurosceptics are more likely to be male (+10 percentage points), older (+10 percentage points), lower educated (-22 percentage points), and more likely to live in rural areas (+8 percentage points) than Europhiles. **(see the attached data set for all demographics)**

Even though Eurosceptics have the same levels of disposable income as Europhiles, they are **more likely to feel financially insecure (+13 percentage points) and job insecure (+7 percentage points)**.

Lastly, Eurosceptics are much more likely to feel **“very worried” about immigration (+26 percentage points)** and are far **less positive about their government (-23 percentage points)**.

### 3. What are the perceived advantages of the EU?

The best thing about the EU for both anti-EU and pro-EU groups is that "it makes travel in Europe easier": 67% of Europhiles and 44% of Eurosceptics agree.

The biggest disagreement, however, is about the economy: **only 9% of sceptics agree that the EU contributes positively to economic growth**, compared to 53% of the philes.

### 4. What are the perceived disadvantages of the EU?

For both Europhiles and Eurosceptics, the worst aspects of the EU are that "it lets in too many immigrants" (21% v. 54%, respectively) and "assigns too many rules and regulations" (22% v. 51%, respectively).

The two groups disagree the most about the following statements: "The EU makes very poor decisions" and "I prefer my own government to have control". About half of Eurosceptics agree with these statements, while just 10% and 13% of Europhiles agree, respectively.

### 5. What do they want from the EU?

Both Europhiles and Eurosceptics showed high levels of support for the EU to "make the public more aware of what the EU does" (55% v. 41%, respectively) and to "invest in an intelligence service to combat terrorism" (38% to 35%, respectively).

However, both camps agreed on little else. Eurosceptics show much higher support for the EU to **"increase border security to restrict immigration from outside the EU" (49%, compared to 26% for the Europhiles)** and **"limit migration between EU countries" (48%, compared to 15% for the Europhiles)**. Europhiles are significantly more likely to want the EU to **"increase economic aid to developing countries" (38%)**.

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## Notes to editors

### About the survey

These findings are part of the “EuroPulse”, a quarterly survey by Dalia Research across 28 EU countries and 21 languages. In every “wave” of the survey, Dalia interviews a census-representative sample of more than 10.000 Europeans to better understand EU-wide trends in public opinion, consumer attitudes and market developments. The survey setup treats the EU, from a statistical and sampling perspective, as if it were one country.

The results are based on the most recent wave of “EuroPulse”, which was conducted between August 2, 2016 and August 19, 2016. The sample of n=11.754 was drawn across all 28 EU Member States, taking into account current population distributions with regard to age (14-65 years), gender and region/country. The unweighted sample size for UK was n=1104.

An estimation of the overall design effect based on the distribution of weights was calculated at 1.59 at the global level. Calculated for a sample of this size and considering the design-effect, the margin of error would be +/-1.1 % at a confidence level of 95%.

### About Dalia Research

Dalia Research was founded in Berlin in 2013 with a clear vision to utilise mobile technology to change the way attitudinal data is collected, analysed and presented. For more information about Dalia and its work, please visit: [www.daliaresearch.com](http://www.daliaresearch.com)

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