Final report

National survey on perceptions & expectations towards a potential EU membership of Albania

Tirana   September 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall objective of this study is to provide insights on Albania's citizen level of knowledge and understanding of the European Union, to shed light on the information channels mostly used by them when seeking information about the EU and European integration and to explain the factors that influence shaping of Albania's public opinion with regard to EU affairs.

The study was conducted by means of face to face interviews in HH of urban areas of Albania. The gross sample of the study consists in 1602 individuals countrywide. The aimed net sample of the study consists of 1208 individuals countrywide, expected to be interviewed during fieldwork. The achieved net sample of this study consists of 1099 individuals interviewed face to face countrywide, during May 14, 2014 – June 22, 2014. Survey results have a margin of error of ± 3% for a confidence level of 95%.

Main findings

- The median figure of net monthly income of households (no matter of HH size) is EUR 240. The median net monthly income per person is EUR 80 (accounting for HH size), the median figure of food monthly expenses per household (no matter of HH size) is EUR 200 and the mean figure of food monthly expenses per person is EUR 54 (accounting for HH size).
- Compared to EU countries, citizens of Albania are listed among top 6 populations that watch television on a TV set everyday or almost every day, with 89% of Albanians watching television on a TV set everyday or almost everyday
- In frequency of using the internet Albanian citizens rank 25fth with 42% of people using the internet everyday or almost every day. This figure is below the EU average of 57%.
- In frequency of using online social networks Albanian citizens rank 11fth with 34% of people using them everyday or almost every day. This figure is above the EU average of 33%. Compared to the figure of people accessing the internet everyday or almost every day the figure of using online social media everyday or almost every day among citizens of Albania is unusually high, making them the most frequent users of social online social networks in Europe. Thus 91% of Albanian citizens that use internet every day or almost every day do also use online social networks everyday or almost every day.
- In frequency of reading the press Albanian citizens are ranked 15th with 25% of people reading the press everyday or almost every day? This figure is below the EU average of 33%.
- Television is the information channel mostly used by Albanian citizens. Thus they spend on average 80.9 hours each month (2 hours & 40 minutes per day) watching TV.
- The second information changes used for long hours is internet accessed from a computer, with an average of 29.8 hours per month (1 hour per day).
- Online information channels & means of access like Facebook, Internet on mobile phone, YouTube, Internet on computer (PC or laptop), WhatsApp, Viber, Instagram, Blogs, Online newspaper, and internet on a tablet are mainly used by people of young age. On the other side information channels like TV are used more extensively by older people.
- This analysis leads to the conclusion that information campaigns that aim at reaching young Albanian people have more chances for better performance if use online information channels like Facebook, YouTube and WhatsApp focusing on access of this tools on the mobile phone. On the other side information campaigns that aim at reaching older Albanian people have chances for better performance if using traditional media tools like television.
- Asked about whether they tend to trust or distrust different information channels, the vast majority of Albanian responders reveal a strong tendency to trust TV (73%). The second most trusted information channel is the internet (46%), followed by the radio (43%) and the press (43%).
- Albanian citizens are listed among top 7 populations of Europe that have the highest level of trust towards TV, with 73% of the population trusting the TV.
- Albanian citizens are listed 18th in the level of trust they have towards the press, with 43% of people having trust.

- Albanian citizens are listed 5th in the level of trust they have towards the internet, with 46% of people having trust. This figure is above the EU average of 38%. This makes internet a potentially flourishing information channel for Albanian people.
- Taking into account 2014 World Press Freedom Index (scoring with 0 the best performance and with 100 the worst performance) it is noticed that people of countries that have a better score in media freedom index tend to have more trust in TV. From findings we can conclude that considering the media freedom level in Albania, Albanian citizens have much higher level of trust in TV that it should be.
- People of countries that have a better score in media freedom index also tend to have more trust in the press.
- Level of media freedom has no effect on level of trust towards the internet. This result confirms the potential of internet as an alternative information channel that enables users to generate and share content related to national and European political matters.
- 84% of Albanian people get most of news on national political maters on television
- 80% of Albanian people get most of news on European political maters on television
- 74% of Albanians use the TV to find information about the EU
- 50% of Albanians use the internet to find information about the EU
- When asked about the websites they would prefer to find information on EU, 30% of Albanians have a preference for *Institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)*
- 52% of Albanian citizens think that that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted.
- 67% of Albanian citizens think that online social networks are a good way to have their say on political issues
- To 72% of Albanians the EU means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, to 60% it means democracy, to 60% it means economic prosperity and to 59% it means peace
- 66% of Albanians see themselves in the near future as being both Albanians & Europeans
- 57% of Albanians think they are very or fairly well informed about the EU
- 46% of Albanians do not know of any European institution
- When being mentioned, 87% of Albanians say they have heard of the European Parliament, 77% have heard of the European Commission and 70% have heard of the European Central Bank.
- 67% of Albanians think they know what rights of EU citizens are, and 92% would like to know more about rights of EU citizens
- 59% of Albanians to not know that Switzerland is not a member of the EU and 66% know that the EU consists of 28 member states
- 96% of Albanians do trust the EU and 49% do trust the Albanian government
- 77% of Albanians are of the opinion that the EU integration of Albania is very important, 18% think it is important but not a priority and only 4% express that it is not important at all
- 87% of Albanians think that the EU membership of Albania would be a good thing and 92% think that Albania would benefit from being a member of the EU
- The sectors Albanian people expect to improve more along with EU accession of Albania are a) The education system, b) The Albanian economy and c) Environment protection in the country
- 53% of Albanians think the country is ready to join the EU, 43% think it is not and 4% do not know.
- 69% of Albanians think that the EU should accept the country as a member even if Albania is not ready yet, 27% think the EU should not, and 4% do not know.
- If a referendum for the EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow 91% of Albanians would vote for the membership, 5% would vote against it, 3% would not cast a ballot at all and 1% does not know.
- The key variables affecting citizens' support towards the EU membership of Albania are education level and trust towards national government. There is a trend of people with higher education level and people with lower level of trust towards the Albanian government to oppose the EU membership of Albania.

- 63% of Albanians would consider working in an EU member state in next 2 to 5 years, with 81% of them seeking a better salary, 41% seeking professional development opportunities and 35% of them not able to find a job in Albania
- 87% of Albanians think that corruption in Albania is more widespread than in other European countries, 92% think corruption is a major problem in the country, 54% of Albanians are personally affected by corruption in their daily life, 89% think that there is corruption in local institutions, 88% think there is corruption in national institutions and 44% think there is corruption within the institutions of the EU
- 19% of Albanians think that in the last 8 months corruption in the country has increased a lot, 9% think it has increased a little, 33% think it stayed the same, 32% think it decreased a little, 4% think it decreased a lot and 3% do not know.
- In the last 8 months 29% of responders were asked or expected to pay a bribe in order to get a public service
- The most corrupted instructions that asked or expected citizens to pay a bribe in the last 8 months are Public healthcare institutions (13.9% of citizens have been asked or expected to pay e bribe), Public education institutions (4,8%), Politicians (3.2%) and the Courts (2.8%)
- The main problems Albanian people are facing at the moment are a) Unemployment (45%), b) Crime (31%) and c) the economic situation in the country (30%).
- 71% of Albanian people expect the economic situation in the EU to be better in next 12 months. This is by far the highest optimism level in Europe. In addition 58% of Albanians expect their live to be better in next 12 months. This is the highest figure in all of Europe, leaving behind optimism level of people of Montenegro (47.2%), Iceland (43.2%) and Sweden (40.7%).

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE CONDUCT OF THE STUDY

Key staff

KLODJAN SEFERAJ – Programme manager for European Integration and Good Governance at OSFA

ALBAN NELAJ – Expert for sampling & data analysis and author of the study report

PITER DUMA – Fieldwork, human resources, and logistic manager

BESNIK BALA – Expert for technology

Interviewers

1	Arjola Banaj	19	Katerina Beshiri
2	Armanda Hoxhaj	20	Klement Kaja
3	Armando Guce	21	Klementina Gjuta
4	Blerinda Lybeshari	22	Krisela Mulliri
5	Dorela Noti	23	Lorena Hida
6	Dorina Prenga	24	Luciana Kokaj
7	Edlira Mykaj	25	Melina Xholla
8	Eglantina Mataj	26	Migena Fetau
9	Enild Tosku	27	Mirela Ruko
10	Enxhi Hasani	28	Mirjan Dajti
11	Erinda Xheko	29	Oneda Kabashi
12	Erjona Luku	30	Redona Rustemaj
13	Fabjola Muho	31	Roza Legisi
14	Glenda Beqo	32	Serafina Milushi
15	Ines Troqe	33	Suada Mehmetaj
16	Irida Çaushi	34	Veronika Prenga
17	Jerina Lengu	35	Xherjada Zere
18	Kastriot Kalia		

Coordinators

1	Malvina Spahiu
2	Britman Rama
3	Bora Tase
4	Jorida Skenderasi
5	Vladimir Xheka
6	Arjola Manreka
7	Ardit Hysenaj

1. STUDY PURPOSE

The overall objective of this study is to provide insights on Albania's citizen level of knowledge and understanding of the European Union, to shed light on the information channels mostly used them when seeking information about the EU and European integration and to explain the factors that influence shaping of Albania's public opinion with regard to EU affair.

The purpose of this study is firstly the provision of accurate research data regarding Albanian public perceptions about the EU, knowledge and understanding of trust towards the EU and what the integration process means; Albanian public information/communications habits; and secondly to provide insightful analysis of these factors, with well-thought through recommendations about realistic and feasible communication actions that the EU, and its Delegation in Albania can undertake to achieve the aims set out in the overall objective.

2. METHODOLOGY & IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES

2.1. Advantages of methodology & technique used

Compared to most quantitative fieldwork studies conducted in Albania, this study had five main advantages, specifically:
- ➢ **A better representative sample.** No substitution of responders took place. This avoids a distortion of the sample that happens when an interviewer replaces a respondent that refuses to be interviewed, or a respondent that is not at home or hard to be accessed. Methodology specifications give no room to individual preferences of interviewers in selecting the dwelling or the responder.
- ➢ **No missing or unclear data.** Most of the quantitative studies conducted in Albania still use paper questionnaires. Using tablet PCs totally avoided these issues. The electronic questionnaire application did not allow the interview to proceed further if a question received no answer.
- ➢ **Avoiding data entry errors.** Using tablet PCs totally avoided data entry on a data mining application. All data collected was directly exported in SPSS.
- ➢ **Discouraging conduction of dishonest interviews.** During conduction of interviews location of all interviewers was monitored in real time (in accordance with Albanian law) to make sure they were following all sampling and methodology specifications.
- ➢ **Back check of 30% of the sample.** Applying the specifications designed for this study a back check of the 30% of the sample calling responders but knowing exactly the location where the interview took place and by revisiting in the field the most suspicious cases.

2.2. Survey instrument

The questionnaire is composed of six sections, specifically Demographics, Knowledge about the EU, Information channels, Perceptions towards the EU, Expectations from EU, Perceptions on politics, economy & welfare and Trust & Corruption. The questionnaire was developed in electronic format and was filled out by interviewers using tablet PCs connected to internet. The variables measured in each section are as following:

NO.	SECTION	NUMBER OF VARIABLES MEASURED
1	Demographics	18
2	Knowledge about the EU	6
3	Information channels	7
4	Perceptions towards the EU	11
5	Expectations from EU	3
6	Perceptions on politics, economy & welfare	5
	Trust & Corruption	5
	TOTAL	**55**

2.3. Fieldwork

Each interviewer was provided with a Tablet PC equipped with GPS and 3G/EDGE internet connection. The electronic questionnaire was designed and hosted online, accessible only by the specific tablets. Use of GPS during fieldwork was essential, first in order to assist the interviewers in finding the exact location of the household randomly selected on the

map, and second to check interviewers' location during the time face to face interviews were conducted. Tables were also equipped with a camera that is used to take geotaged pictures of all households that were being visited, no meter if an interview was conducted or not (successful interview or refusal/ noncontact). The whole period covered by the fieldwork was five weeks, from May 14, 2014 to June 22, 2014.

2.4.   Sources & Data analysis

The primary source used for the analysis of the study are the raw data of the survey conducted in the framework of this study and the raw data of five standard Eurobarometers, specifically Eurobarometer 76.1 (2011), Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012), Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013), Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013) and Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). In addition to primary data the comparative analysis of this study makes use of data provided by the World Bank Institute, United Nations, Freedom House, Transparency International and Reporters Without Borders. The data analysis has been performed in SPSS and consists mainly in descriptive analysis (tables & charts) and inferential analysis (scatterplots, correlations, multiple regressions & chi-squares). Al charts & tables that do not mention the source are sole product of the data of the survey conducted in the framework of this study. In most cases for cognitive reasons the results of inferential analysis have been putted together in one table. The detailed result of every descriptive & inferential analysis is found in the appendix of this study.

2.5.   Sample

The sample of this study is composed based on the methodology of European Social Survey. The interviews were conducted by means of face to face interviews with individuals aged 15 and over, residing in private households, in urban areas of Albania. Based on the limitations of 2011 Census data that consists in its inability to provide geographical location of households this shortcoming was overcome by using 2013 data on voters' distribution in order to provide a representative geographical coverage of the country. The aimed net sample of the study is made of 1208 individuals countrywide expected to be interviewed during fieldwork. The achieved net sample of this study is made of 1099 individuals interviewed face to face countrywide, during May 14, 2014 – June 22, 2014. Survey results have a margin of error of ± 3% for a confidence level of 95%.

Planned interviws & successfully conducted interviews
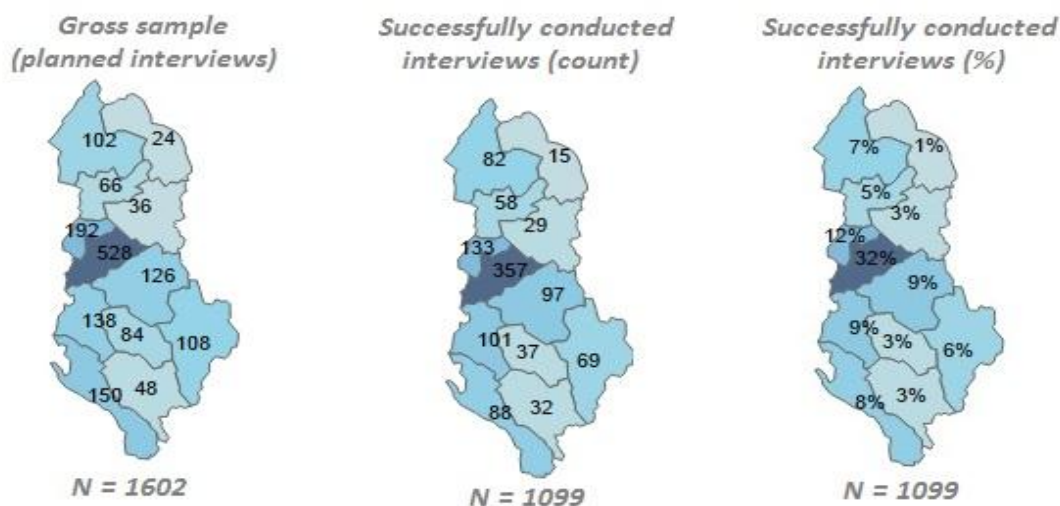
Chart 1

Compared to demographic data of 2011 Census in Albania the unweight sample of this study has a distortion of about 12%. As shown in chart 1 this distortion is mainly reflected in overrepresentation of female residents above 45 years of age and underrepresentation of male residents bellow 40 years of age.
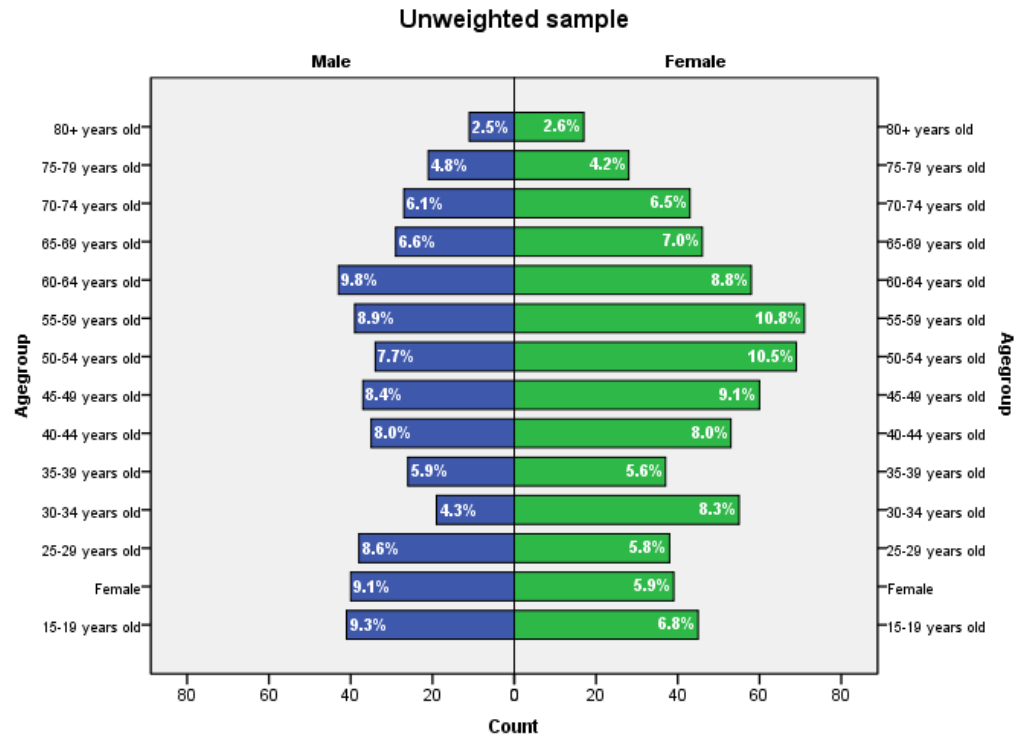
Chart 2

To overcome this shortcoming the sample of this study was weighted based on demographic data of age and gender provided by 2011 Census in Albania. As a result the distribution of age of responders over gender, after the weighting procedure, is as shown in chart 2.

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Chart 3

Nationality

Albanian (99%) · Greek (1%)
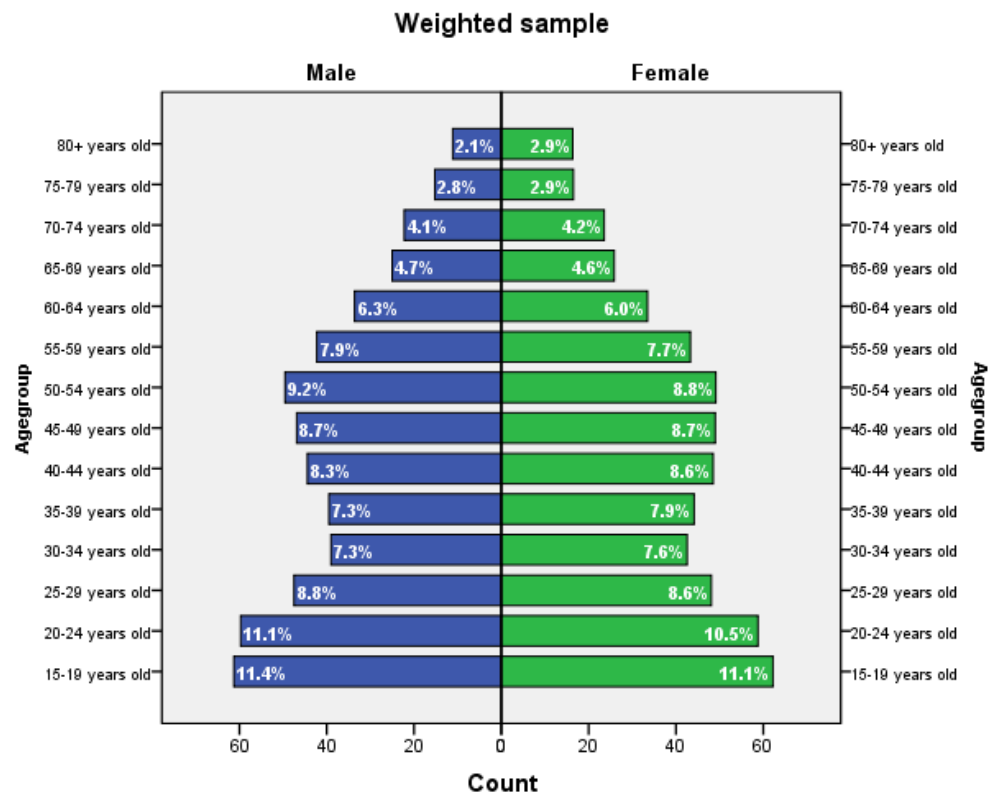
99% of responders have expressed to be of Albanian nationality and 1% have identified themselves being of Greek nationality.

Chart 4

Marital status

Married - legally (62%) · Bachelor (29%) · Widowed (6%) · Legally divorced (1%) · Married - not legally (1%) · Living with partner (1%) · Separated (1%)
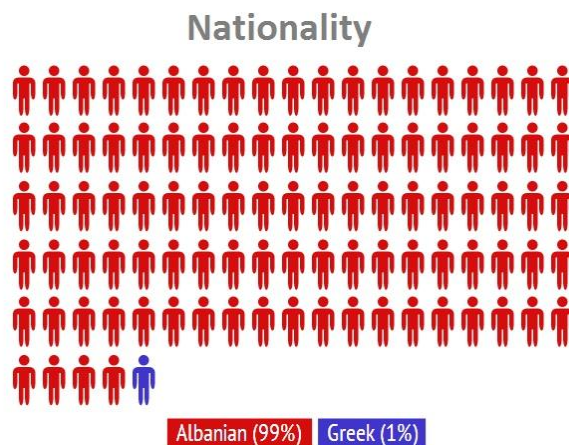
62% of responders are legally married, 29% are single (never married), 6% are widowed, 1% are divorced, 1% are married but not legally recognized, 1% are cohabiting with their partner and 1% are separated.

Chart 5

Religion

Muslim - not specified (57%) · Christian - Orthodox (14%) · Christian - Catholic (11%) · Muslim - Bektashi (6%) · Muslim - Sunni (3%) · Christian - not specified (3%) · Other (2%) · Atheist (2%) · Not religious (2%) · Christian - Protestant (1%)
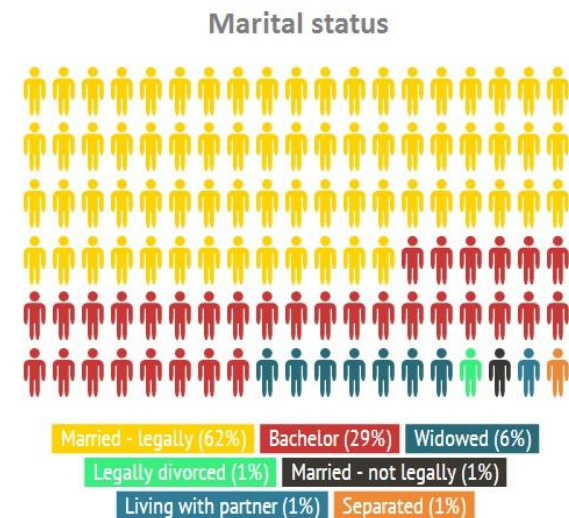
57% of responders express themselves to be of Muslim religion without providing further specifications, 14% say they are Orthodox, 11% are Roman Catholics, 6% are Bektashi, 3% are Muslim Sunni, 3% express themselves to be of Christian religion without providing further specifications, 2% are atheists, 2% are not religious, 1% are Protestants & 2% are of other religions.

Chart 6
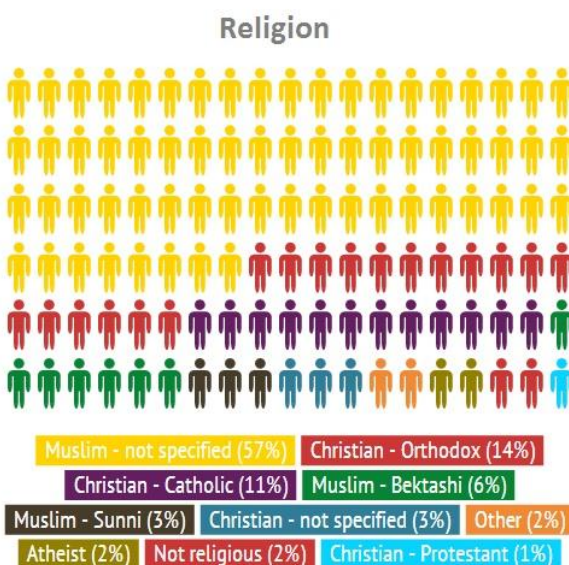
Occupation

The primary occupation of 36% of responders is paid work, 17 are retired, 17% are unemployed actively looking for a job, 11% are currently attending studies, 11% do housework or take care of other people at home, 5% are unemployed not actively looking for a job and 2% are permanently sick.

Legend:
- In paid work (36%)
- Retired (17%)
- Unemployed, wants a job (17%)
- Attending studies (11%)
- Doing housework (11%)
- Unemployed, no job wanted (5%)
- Permanently sick/disabled (2%)

Chart 7

Institution/company working for
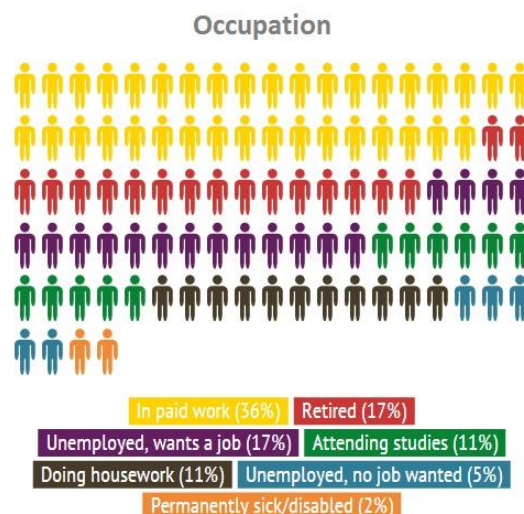
Out of the 36% responders that are in paid work, 40% of them work in a private firm, 30% are self-employed, 15% work in the public sector (education, health, etc.), 10% work in a state owned enterprise, 3% work in the government (central/local) and 1% work in a local/ national organisation or in an international/intergovernmental organisation.

Legend:
- A private firm/company (40%)
- Self-employed (30%)
- Other public sector (15%)
- A state owned enterprise (10%)
- Central/ local government (3%)
- Organization (1%)

Chart 8

Highest education level achieved
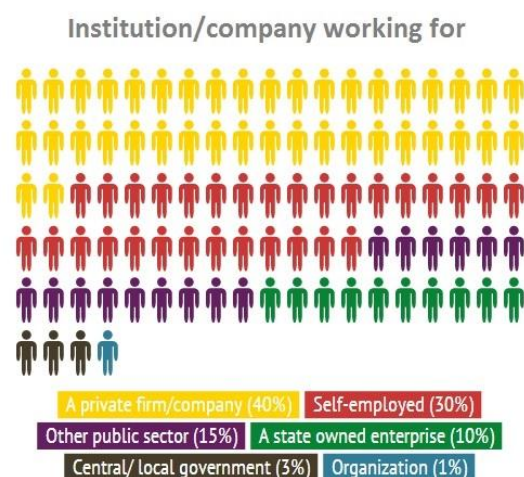
1% of responders have not completed any education level at all, 7% have completed the first cycle of the primary education, 31% have completed the second cycle of the primary education, 24% have completed general secondary education, 18% have completed vocational secondary education, 1% have completed post-secondary, non-tertiary education, 18% have completed tertiary education (diploma or bachelor) and 5% have completed tertiary education (master, PhD or post PhD).

Legend:
- No education (1%)
- Primary-1st cycle (7%)
- Primary-2nd cycle (31%)
- Secondary-general (24%)
- Secondary-vocational (18%)
- Post-secondary, non-tertiary (1%...
- Tertiary-diploma/bachelor (12%)
- Tertiary-master/PhD (5%)
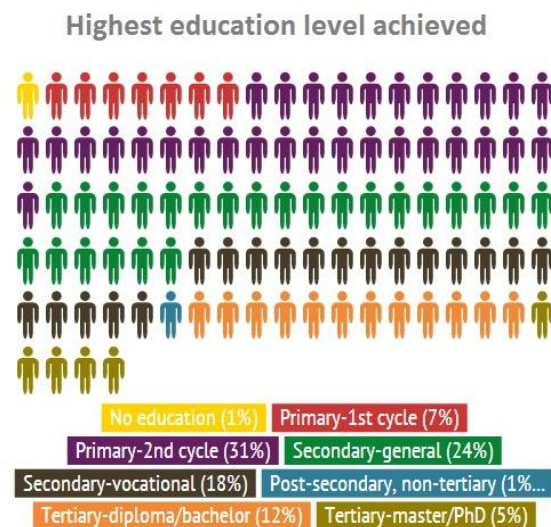
The mean figure of net monthly income of households (no matter of HH size) is EUR 312.4, the mean net monthly income per person is EUR 105.8 (accounting for HH size), the mean figure of food monthly expenses per household (no matter of HH size) is EUR 225.7 and the mean figure of food monthly expenses per person is EUR 71.5 (accounting for HH size).

Chart 9

Monthly income & food expenses in EUR (Mean)

105.8

312.4

225.7

71.5

HH income HH income per person HH food expenses
HH food expenses per person

Chart 10

Monthly income & food expenses in EUR (Median)

Albania is among countries that have a high rate of inequality of income among its citizens, scoring a GINI Index of 34.5, listing the country among the top 3 most unequal countries in Europe. For these reason looking just at the mean figure of income or expenses does no give e clear picture. To get a better perspective of income & food expenses median values have also been produced. The median figure of net monthly income of households (no matter of HH size) is EUR 240 EUR. The median net monthly income per person is EUR 80 (accounting for HH size), the median figure of food monthly expenses per household (no matter of HH size) is EUR 200 and the median figure of food monthly expenses per person is EUR 54 (accounting for HH size).

80

240

200

54

HH income HH income per person HH food expenses
HH food expenses per person

3. FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

3.1. Information channels

Compared to EU countries, citizens of Albania are listed among top 6 populations that watch television on a TV set everyday or almost every day. This figure for Albania is 89%, preceded by Portugal (93%), Bulgaria (93%), Spain (91%), Croatia (91%) and Romania (89%). In all these countries this figure is higher than the EU average of 84%.

Chart 12

Watch television on a TV set everyday or almost everyday
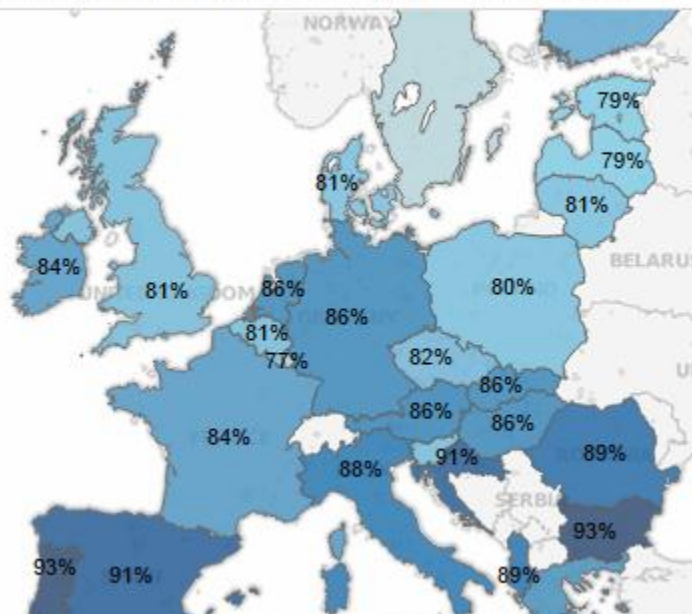
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 13

Watch television via the Internet everyday or almost everyday

In watching television via the internet everyday or almost every day Albanians are ranked twelfth with 9% of people doing so. Having this figure Albania still ranks above the EU average of 8%.

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

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Chart 14

Use the Internet everyday or almost everyday

In frequency of using the internet Albanian citizens are ranked 25fth with 42% of people using the internet everyday or almost every day. This figure is below the EU average of 57%. The top 3 countries whose citizens use internet everyday or almost every day are Sweden (87%), the Netherlands (87%) and Denmark (82%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 15

Use of internet in urban aereas as of May 2014

58.4% of Albanians residing in urban areas use the internet every day or less often while 41.6% do not use internet at all. The figure of internet penetration includes all forms of internet access, like PC, mobile phone, tablets, etc.

41.6%

58.4%

■ Use internet ■ Do not use internet at all

15
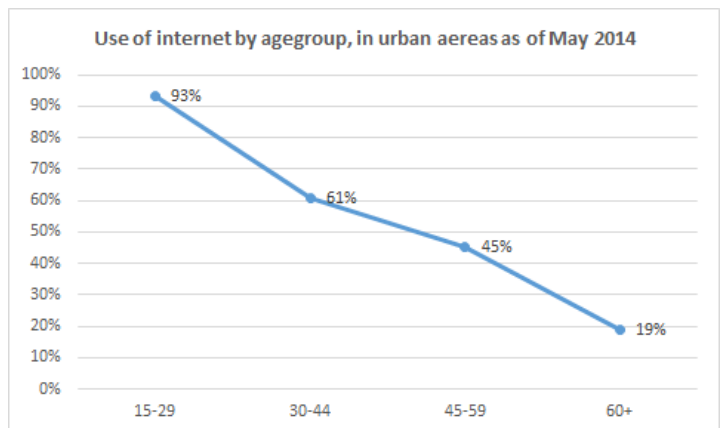
Chart 16

As the age increases usage of internet drops. The top users of internet in Albania are people aged 15 – 29 year old, with 93% if them using internet every day or less often.

Chart 17
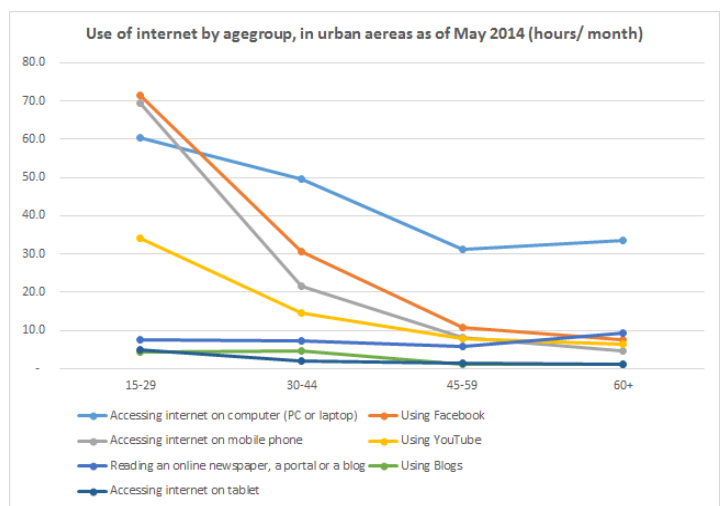
Reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog is the only online information channel that is used equally by new and old generations.

Chart 18
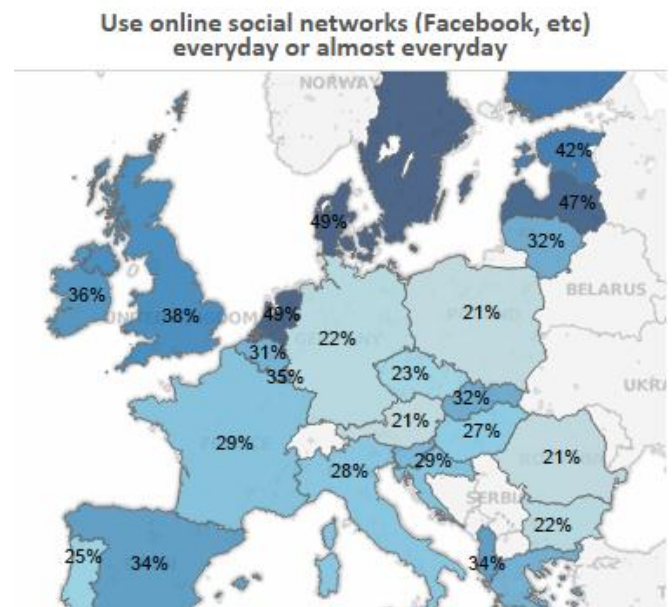
In frequency of using online social networks Albanian citizens are ranked 11fth with 34% of people using them everyday or almost every day. This figure is above the EU average of 33%. Compared to the figure of people accessing the internet everyday or almost every day the figure of using online social media everyday or almost every day among citizens of Albania is unusually high, making them the most frequent users of social online social networks in Europe, in comparison to the frequency of internet usage. Thus 91% of Albanian citizens that use internet every day or almost every day do also use online social networks everyday or almost every day.
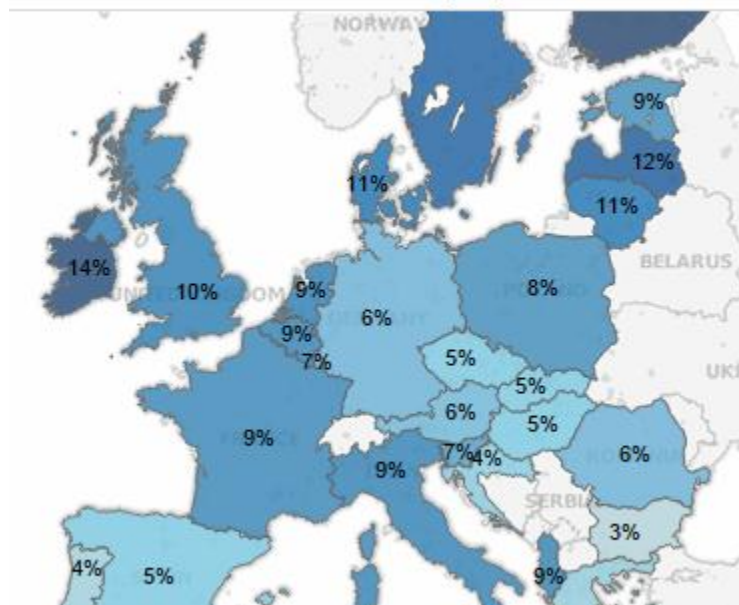
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

16

Chart 19

Read the written press everyday or almost everyday
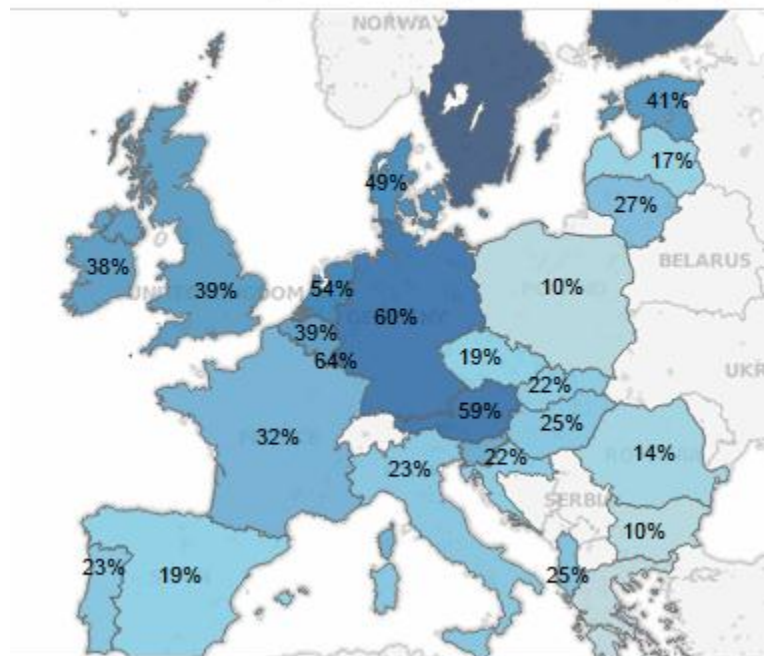
In frequency of reading the press Albanian citizens are ranked 15th with 25% of people reading the press everyday or almost every day. This figure is below the EU average of 33%. The top 3 countries whose citizens read the press everyday or almost every day are Sweden (75%), Finland (71%) and Luxembourg (64%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 20

Listen to the radio everyday or almost everyday

In frequency of listening to the radio Albanian citizens are ranked last just with 16% of people listening to the radio everyday or almost every day. This figure is to a great extend below the EU average of 52%. The top 3 countries whose citizens read the press everyday or almost every day are Austria, Ireland and Germany, each of them with 70% of citizens listening to the radio everyday or almost every day.
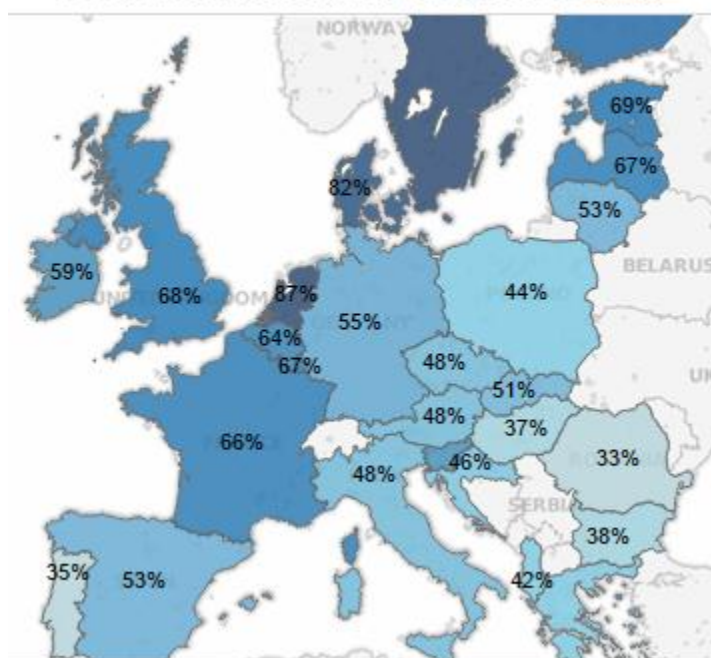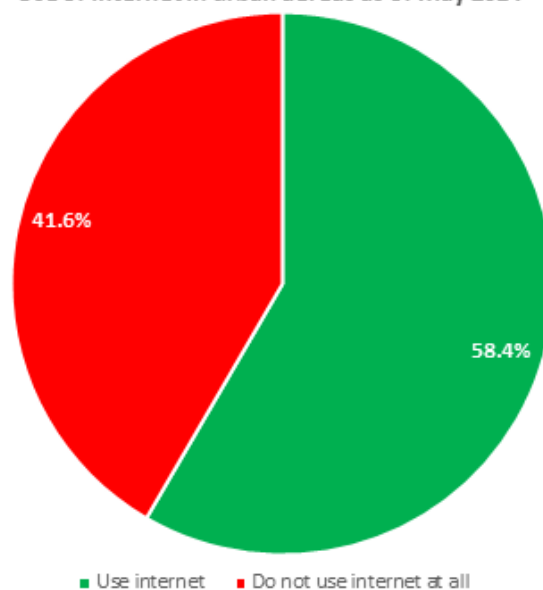
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 1

RANKING	COUNTRY	WATCH TELEVISION ON A TV SET EVERYDAY OR ALMOST EVERYDAY	COUNTRY	WATCH TELEVISION VIA THE INTERNET EVERYDAY OR ALMOST EVERYDAY	COUNTRY	LISTEN TO THE RADIO EVERYDAY OR ALMOST EVERYDAY	COUNTRY	READ THE WRITTEN PRESS EVERYDAY OR ALMOST EVERYDAY	COUNTRY	USE THE INTERNET EVERYDAY OR ALMOST EVERYDAY	COUNTRY	USE ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS (FACEBOOK, ETC) EVERYDAY OR ALMOST EVERYDAY
1	Portugal	93%	Finland	14%	Austria	70%	Sweden	75%	Sweden	87%	Netherlands	49%
2	Bulgaria	93%	Ireland	14%	Ireland	70%	Finland	71%	Netherlands	87%	Denmark	49%
3	Spain	91%	Latvia	12%	Germany	70%	Luxembourg	64%	Denmark	82%	Sweden	48%
4	Croatia	91%	Sweden	12%	Denmark	69%	Germany	60%	Finland	73%	Latvia	47%
5	Romania	89%	Denmark	11%	Luxembourg	69%	Austria	59%	Estonia	69%	Malta	45%
6	Albania	89%	Lithuania	11%	Netherlands	64%	Netherlands	54%	United Kingdom	68%	Finland	43%
7	Malta	88%	Malta	10%	Belgium	64%	Denmark	49%	Luxembourg	67%	Estonia	42%
8	Italy	88%	United Kingdom	10%	Sweden	63%	Estonia	41%	Latvia	67%	United Kingdom	38%
9	Austria	86%	Cyprus	9%	Finland	61%	United Kingdom	39%	France	66%	Ireland	36%
10	Germany	86%	Netherlands	9%	Estonia	60%	Belgium	39%	Belgium	64%	Luxembourg	35%
11	Hungary	86%	Italy	9%	Slovakia	60%	Ireland	38%	Malta	61%	Albania	34%
12	Netherlands	86%	Albania	9%	Slovenia	59%	Slovenia	35%	Slovenia	59%	Spain	34%
13	Slovakia	86%	Belgium	9%	France	57%	France	32%	Ireland	59%	Slovakia	32%
14	Greece	85%	France	9%	Latvia	54%	Lithuania	27%	Germany	55%	Lithuania	32%
15	Cyprus	85%	Estonia	9%	Cyprus	54%	Albania	25%	Spain	53%	Cyprus	32%
16	Ireland	84%	Poland	8%	Malta	51%	Hungary	25%	Lithuania	53%	Greece	32%
17	France	84%	Slovenia	7%	Lithuania	50%	Portugal	23%	Slovakia	51%	Belgium	31%
18	Finland	83%	Luxembourg	7%	Czech Republic	50%	Italy	23%	Cyprus	49%	Slovenia	31%
19	Czech Republic	82%	Romania	6%	United Kingdom	49%	Slovakia	22%	Czech Republic	48%	France	29%
20	Belgium	81%	Germany	6%	Croatia	44%	Malta	22%	Italy	48%	Croatia	29%
21	Slovenia	81%	Austria	6%	Poland	42%	Croatia	22%	Austria	48%	Italy	28%
22	United Kingdom	81%	Slovakia	5%	Hungary	42%	Czech Republic	19%	Croatia	46%	Hungary	27%
23	Denmark	81%	Spain	5%	Greece	37%	Spain	19%	Greece	44%	Portugal	25%
24	Lithuania	81%	Hungary	5%	Portugal	37%	Latvia	17%	Poland	44%	Czech Republic	23%
25	Poland	80%	Czech Republic	5%	Italy	35%	Cyprus	15%	Albania	42%	Bulgaria	22%
26	Latvia	79%	Croatia	4%	Spain	33%	Romania	14%	Bulgaria	38%	Germany	22%
27	Estonia	79%	Greece	4%	Romania	31%	Bulgaria	10%	Hungary	37%	Romania	21%
28	Luxembourg	77%	Portugal	4%	Bulgaria	22%	Poland	10%	Portugal	35%	Austria	21%
29	Sweden	77%	Bulgaria	3%	Albania	16%	Greece	6%	Romania	33%	Poland	21%
30	EU average	84%	EU average	8%	EU average	52%	EU average	33%	EU average	57%	EU average	33%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
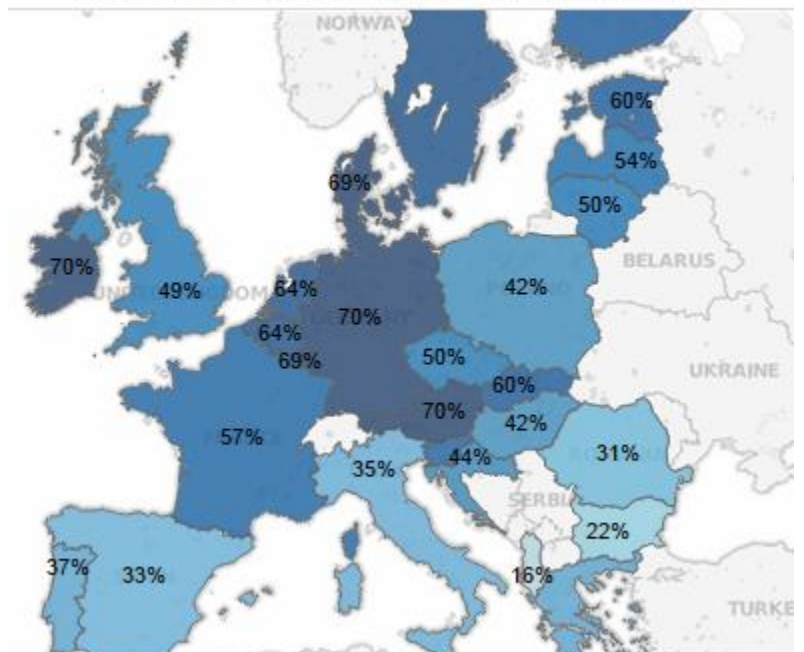
Chart 21

Hour spend per month
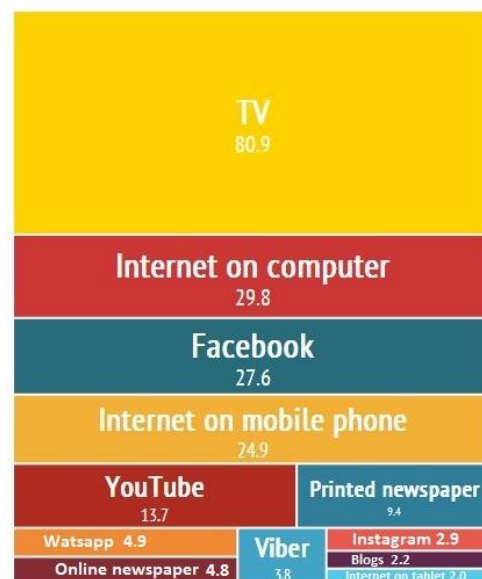
Television is the information channel Albanian citizens spent most time with. Thus Albanians spend on average 80.9 hours each month (2 hours & 40 minutes per day) watching television. The second information channel used for long hours is internet accessed from computers, for an average of 29.8 hours per month (1 hour per day). Other most used information channels are Facebook (27.6 h/month), Internet on mobile (24.9 h/month), YouTube (13.6 h/month), Printed newspapers (9.4 h/month), WhatsApp (4.9 h/month), Online newspapers (4.8 h/month), Instagram (2.9 h/month) and Internet on tablet PC (2 h/month).

There is an obvious difference in time spend for each information channel for people of different ages. Thus it is notices that online information channels & means of access like Facebook, Internet on mobile phone, YouTube, Internet on computer (PC or laptop), WhatsApp, Viber, Instagram, Blogs, Online newspaper, and internet on a tablet are mainly used by people of young age. On the other side information channels like TV are use more extensively by older people.

Channel	Hours
TV	80.9
Internet on computer	29.8
Facebook	27.6
Internet on mobile phone	24.9
YouTube	13.7
Printed newspaper	9.4
Watsapp	4.9
Viber	3.8
Instagram	2.9
Blogs	2.2
Online newspaper	4.8
Internet on tablet	2.0

Chart 22

Hours spent per month watching TV, reading a printed newspaper, using Facebook, etc

15-29 years old

Activity	Hours
Reading a printed newspaper	7
Reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog	7.3
Watching TV	70.2
Accessing internet on computer (PC or laptop)	56.8
Accessing internet on mobile phone	65.2
Accessing internet on tablet	4.7
Using Facebook	67.1
Using Blogs	4.1
Using Instagram	8.6
Using YouTube	32.2
Using Whatsapp	12.7
Using Viber	10

45-59 years old

Activity	Hours
Reading a printed newspaper	10.6
Reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog	2.9
Watching TV	81.3
Accessing internet on computer (PC or laptop)	14.4
Accessing internet on mobile phone	3.9
Accessing internet on tablet	0.7
Using Facebook	5.1
Using Blogs	0.6
Using Instagram	0.2
Using YouTube	3.7
Using Whatsapp	0.5
Using Viber	0.5

30-44 years old

Activity	Hours
Reading a printed newspaper	9.6
Reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog	4.8
Watching TV	69.9
Accessing internet on computer (PC or laptop)	30.2
Accessing internet on mobile phone	13.8
Accessing internet on tablet	1.2
Using Facebook	19.6
Using Blogs	2.9
Using Instagram	0.6
Using YouTube	9.3
Using Whatsapp	3
Using Viber	1.9

60+ years old

Activity	Hours
Reading a printed newspaper	11.6
Reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog	3
Watching TV	109.3
Accessing internet on computer (PC or laptop)	6.9
Accessing internet on mobile phone	0.8
Accessing internet on tablet	0.2
Using Facebook	1.4
Using Blogs	0.2
Using Instagram	0.1
Using YouTube	1.2
Using Whatsapp	0.1
Using Viber	0.1

To test if there is any statistically significant difference in time spent by people of different ages using different information channels the relationship between *Age or responder* and *Time spend using each information channel* was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Results show there is a negative correlation between the variables of information channels accessed online. Thus results reveal that there is a moderate negative correlation between *Age of responder* and *Time spend using Facebook*, with r = -.453, n = 1055, p < .0005; there is a moderate negative correlation between *Age of responder* and *Time spend accessing internet on mobile phone*, with r = -.434, n = 1067, p < .0005; there is a moderate negative correlation between *Age of responder* and *Time spend using YouTube*, with r = -.388, n = 1044, p < .0005; and also there is a moderate negative correlation between *Age of responder* and *Time spent accessing internet on computer*, with r = -.387, n = 1071, p < .0005. On the other side it is noticed that there is a weak positive correlation between *Age of responder* and *Time spent watching TV*, with r = -.226, n = 1098, p < .0005.

This analysis leads to the conclusion that information campaigns that aim at reaching young Albanian people have more chances for better performance if use online information channels like Facebook, YouTube and WhatsApp focusing on access of this tools on the mobile phone. On the other side information campaigns that aim at reaching older Albanian people have chances for better performance if using traditional media tools like television.

Table 2

Variables		Using Facebook	Accessing internet on mobile phone	Using YouTube	Accessing internet on computer (PC or laptop)	Using Whatsapp	Using Viber	Using Instagram	Using Blogs	Reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog	Accessing internet on tablet	Reading a printed newspaper	Watching TV
Age	Pearson Correlation	-.453**	-.434**	-.388**	-.387**	-.257**	-.209**	-.190**	-.185**	-.149**	-.134**	.087**	.226**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.004	.000
	N	1055	1067	1044	1071	1030	1031	1022	1028	1063	1044	1081	1098

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

New technologies are a powerful tools of political participation (Smith, 2013). This was confirmed by political movements in Iceland, Egypt, Tunisia that created hybrid public spaces (Castells, 2013) by giving birth to subterranean political actors that used online social media to connect and mobilize (Kaldor and Selchow, 2013). Similarly Albanian people in November 2013 protested against the import of Syrian chemical weapons mobilized using online social media to occupy public spaces. Hence a good way to boost citizen participation in Albania would be to trigger citizens' engagement in public debate through the use of new technologies.

Chart 23

Share of time spent by people that use internet everyday or almost everyday mainly on mobile

Using Facebook (49%)

Using YouTube (23%)

Using Whatsapp (11%) | Using Viber (8%)

Using Instagram (6%) | Reading online (6%) | Using Blogs (4%)

People that use internet everyday or almost everyday accessing it mainly on mobile, spend 49% of their time online using Facebook, 23% using YouTube, 11% using WhatsApp, 8% using Viber, 6% using Instagram, 6% reading an online newspaper, or a portal, and 4% for using blogs.
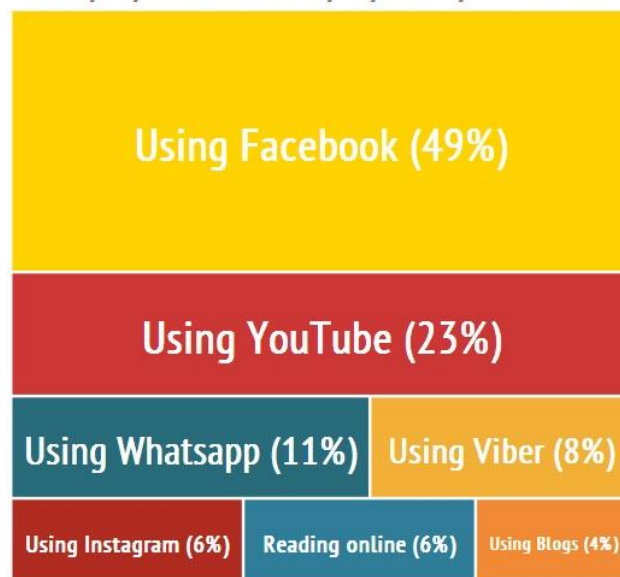
Chart 24

Share of time spent by people that use internet everyday or almost everyday mainly on mobile

Using Facebook (49%)

Using YouTube (23%)

Using Whatsapp (11%) | Using Viber (8%)

Using Instagram (6%) | Reading online (6%) | Using Blogs (4%)
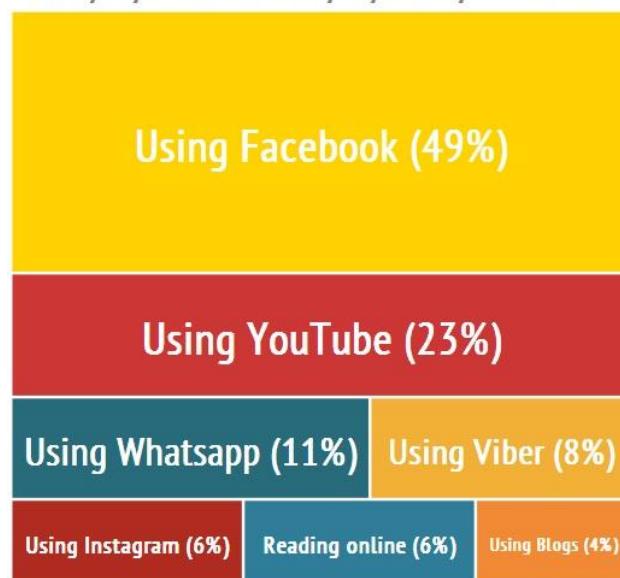
People that use internet everyday or almost everyday accessing it mainly on mobile, spend 49% of their time online using Facebook, 23% using YouTube, 11% using WhatsApp, 8% using Viber, 6% using Instagram, 6% reading an online newspaper, a portal or a blog and 4% using blogs.

Chart 25

People that trust the media
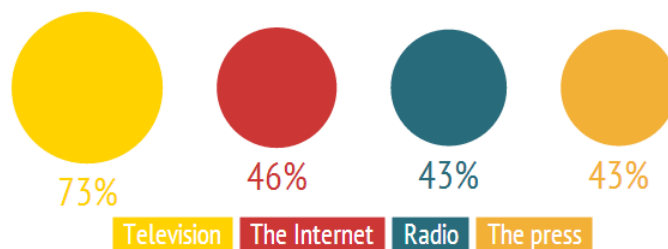
73% | 46% | 43% | 43%

Television | The Internet | Radio | The press

Asked about whether they tend to trust or distrust different information channels, the vast majority of Albanian responders reveal a strong tendency to trust TV (73%). The second most trusted information channel is the internet (46%), followed by the radio (43%) and the press (43%).

Chart 26

People that trust the radio

Albanian citizens show a low level of trust in radio, having trust figures similar to citizens of Turkey (with 25% trust in radio), Macedonia (28%), Greece (32%), Slovenia (35%), and Croatia (43%). As a result Albania is listed in the same group with most SEE countries, all of them having figures of trust in radio lower than the EU average 56%.
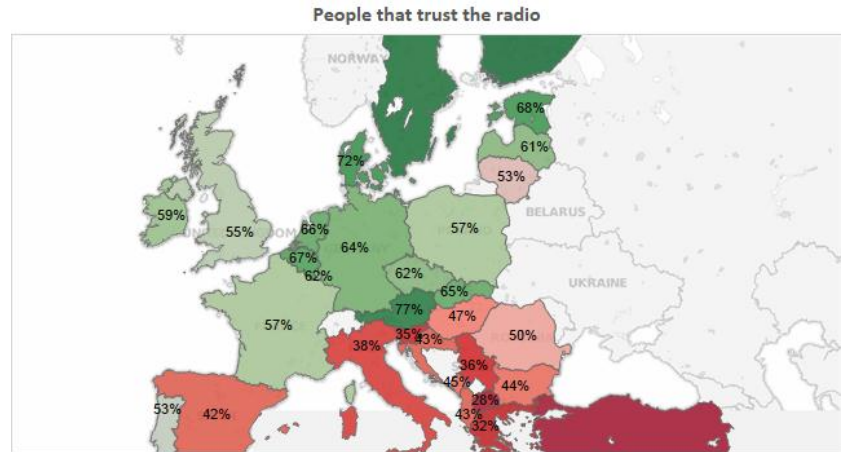
Chart 27

People that trust the TV

Albanian citizens are listed among top 7 populations of Europe that have the highest level of trust towards TV, preceded by citizens of Finland (77%), Iceland (75%), Austria (74%) and followed by citizens of Estonia (68%), Sweden (67%) and Denmark (65%). In the case of the other 6 countries listed above the trend of citizens' trust towards TV fits with levels of media freedom.
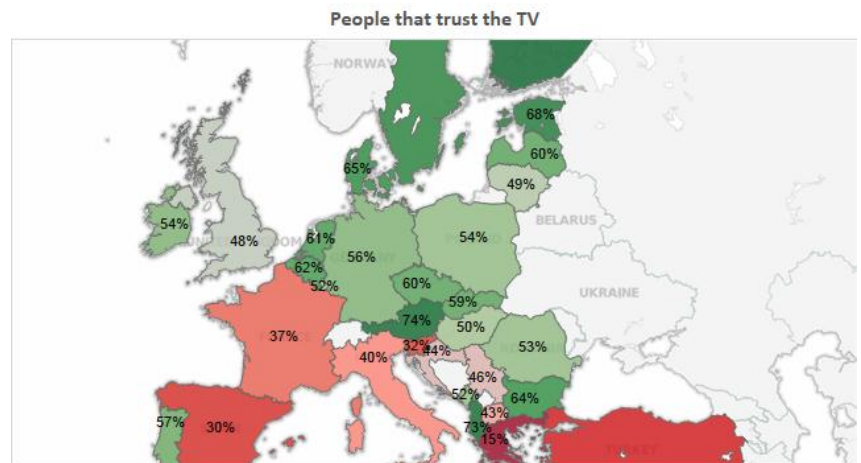
Chart 28

People that trust the press

Albanian citizens are listed 18th in the level of trust they have towards the press, with 43% of people having trust. This figure is slightly below the EU average of 44%. The top 3 populations that trust the press are people of Finland (68%), Austria (64%) and the Netherlands (61%).

Chart 29

Albanian citizens are listed 5th in the level of trust they have towards the internet, with 46% of people having trust. This figure is above the EU average of 38%. This makes internet a potentially flourishing information channel for Albanian people. The top 3 populations that trust the internet are people of the Czech Republic (54%), Denmark (51%) and Montenegro (49%).
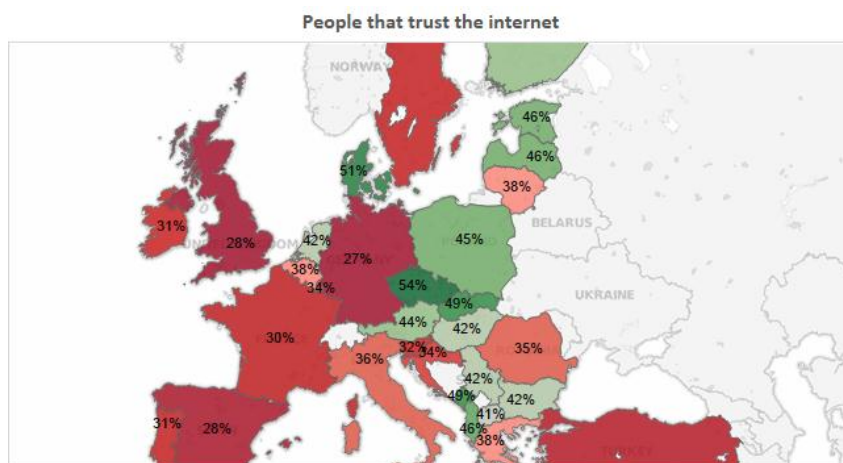
People that trust the internet

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 30

Taking into account 2014 World Press Freedom Index (scoring with 0 the best performance and 100 worst the performance) it is noticed that people of countries that have a better score in media freedom index tend to have more trust in TV. The relationship between Media freedom index and Trust in TV was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Results show there is a strong negative correlation between the two variables, with $r = -.571$, $n = 34$, $p < .0005$, with low scores of media freedom associated with high levels of trust towards TV. Since low scores of media freedom index mean high level of media freedom it can be confirmed that high levels of media freedom trigger high level of trust towards the TV. Albanian people are the strongest outliers in this relationship, having media freedom index score high as 29.92 and level of trust in TV high as 73%. From these findings we can conclude that considering the media freedom level in Albania, Albanian citizens have much higher level of trust in TV that it should be.
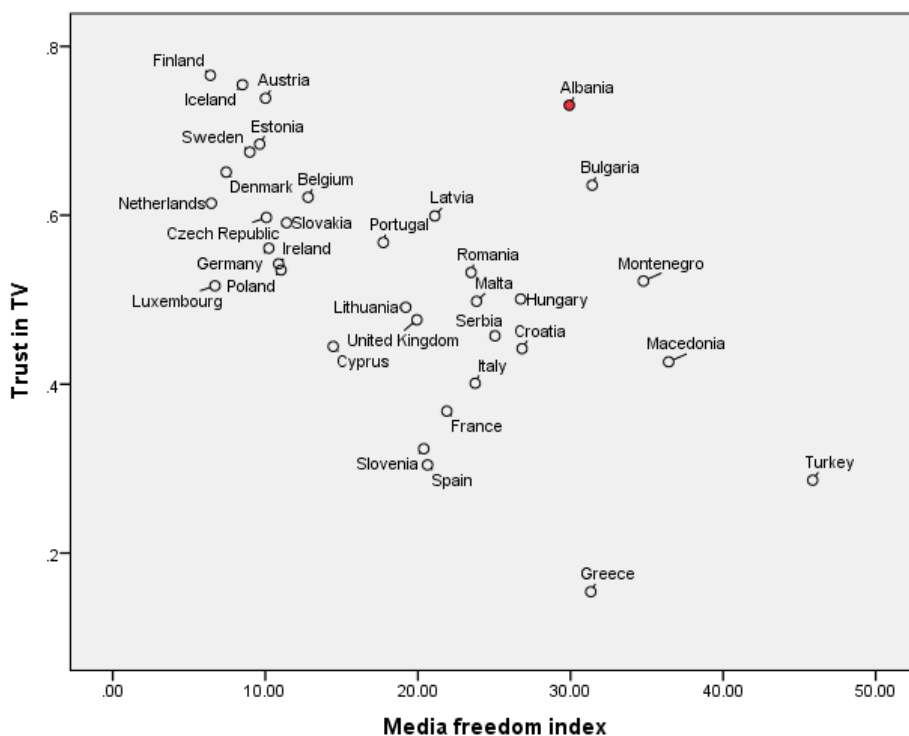
Chart 31

People of countries that have a better score in media freedom index also tend to have more trust in the press. The relationship between Media freedom index and Trust in the press was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Results show there is very a strong negative correlation between the two variables, with r = -.674, n = 34, p < .0005, with low scores of media freedom associated with high levels of trust towards the press. Since low scores of media freedom index mean high level of media freedom it can be confirmed that high levels of media freedom trigger high level of trust towards the press. In this association Albanian people are not outliers.
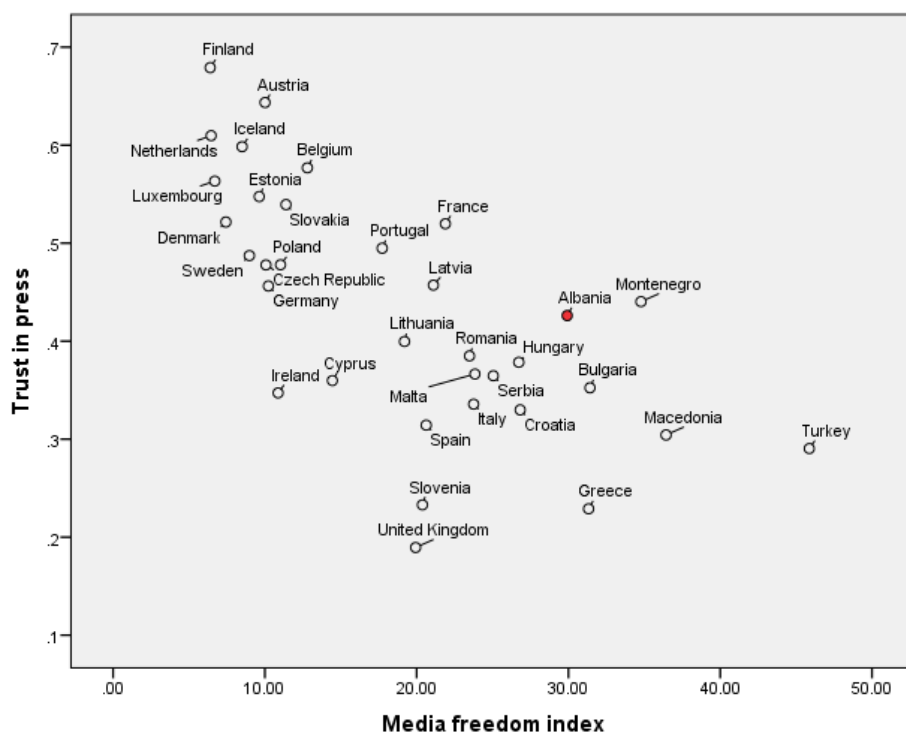
Chart 32

People of countries that have a better score in media freedom index also tend to have more trust in radio. The relationship between Media freedom index and Trust in radio was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Results show there is very a strong negative correlation between the two variables, with r = -.861, n = 34, p < .0005, with low scores of media freedom associated with high levels of trust towards TV. Since low scores of media freedom index mean high level of media freedom it can be confirmed that high levels of media freedom trigger high level of trust towards the radio. In this association Albanian people are not outliers.

24

Chart 33
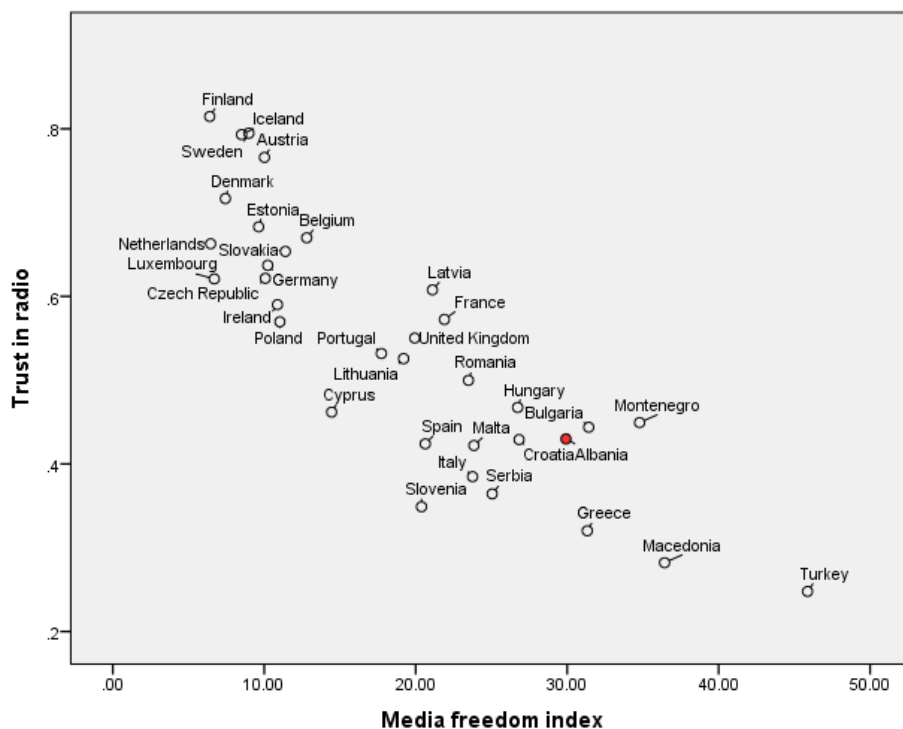
The relationship between Media freedom index and Trust in internet was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Results show there is no correlation between the two variables, with r = -.168, n = 34, p = .343. Therefore it can be concluded that levels of media freedom have no effect on level of trust towards the internet. This result confirms the potential of internet as an alternative information channel that enables users to generate and share content related to national and European political matters.
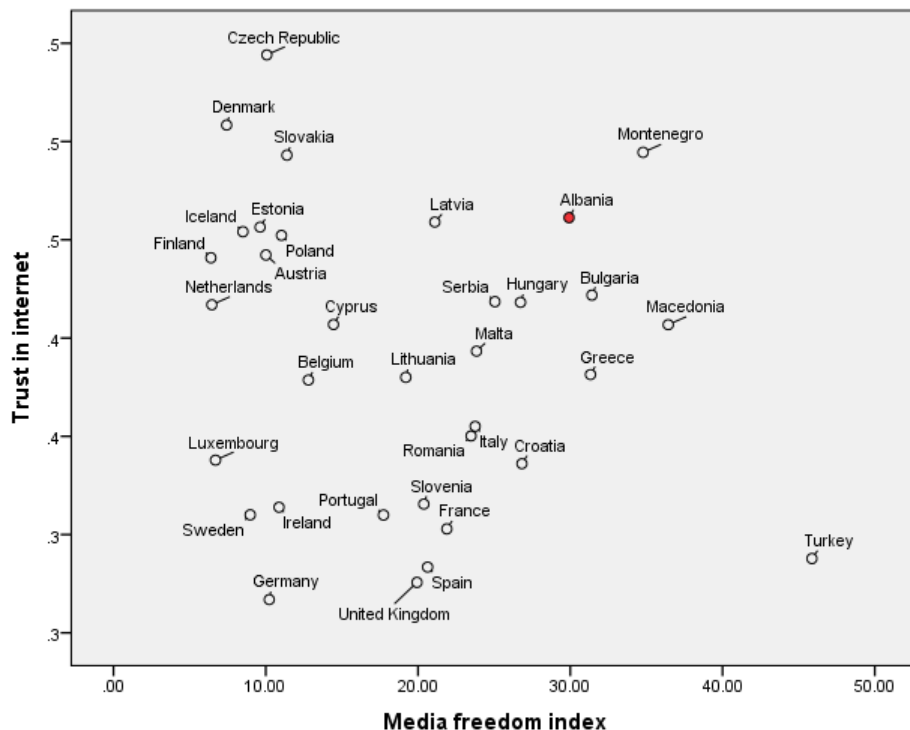
Table 3

Variables		Trust in TV	Trust in the press	Trust in radio	Trust in internet
Media Freedom Index 2014	Pearson Correlation	-.571**	-.674**	-.861**	-.168
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.343
	N	34	34	34	34

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4

RANKING	COUNTRY	RADIO	COUNTRY	TELEVISION	COUNTRY	THE PRESS	COUNTRY	THE INTERNET
1	Finland	81%	Finland	77%	Finland	68%	Czech Republic	54%
2	Sweden	79%	Iceland	75%	Austria	64%	Denmark	51%
3	Iceland	79%	Austria	74%	Netherlands	61%	Montenegro	49%
4	Austria	77%	**Albania**	**73%**	Iceland	60%	Slovakia	49%
5	Denmark	72%	Estonia	68%	Belgium	58%	**Albania**	**46%**
6	Estonia	68%	Sweden	67%	Luxembourg	56%	Latvia	46%
7	Belgium	67%	Denmark	65%	Estonia	55%	Estonia	46%
8	Netherlands	66%	Bulgaria	64%	Slovakia	54%	Iceland	45%
9	Slovakia	65%	Belgium	62%	Denmark	52%	Poland	45%
10	Germany	64%	Netherlands	61%	France	52%	Austria	44%
11	Czech Republic	62%	Latvia	60%	Portugal	49%	Finland	44%
12	Luxembourg	62%	Czech Republic	60%	Sweden	49%	Bulgaria	42%
13	Latvia	61%	Slovakia	59%	Poland	48%	Serbia	42%
14	Ireland	59%	Portugal	57%	Czech Republic	48%	Hungary	42%
15	France	57%	Germany	56%	Latvia	46%	Netherlands	42%
16	Poland	57%	Ireland	54%	Germany	46%	Cyprus	41%
17	United Kingdom	55%	Poland	54%	Montenegro	44%	Macedonia	41%
18	Portugal	53%	Romania	53%	**Albania**	**43%**	Malta	39%
19	Lithuania	53%	Montenegro	52%	Lithuania	40%	Greece	38%
20	Romania	50%	Luxembourg	52%	Romania	38%	Lithuania	38%
21	Hungary	47%	Hungary	50%	Hungary	38%	Belgium	38%
22	Cyprus	46%	Malta	50%	Malta	37%	Italy	36%
23	Montenegro	45%	Lithuania	49%	Serbia	36%	Romania	35%
24	Bulgaria	44%	United Kingdom	48%	Cyprus	36%	Luxembourg	34%
25	**Albania**	**43%**	Serbia	46%	Bulgaria	35%	Croatia	34%
26	Croatia	43%	Cyprus	44%	Ireland	35%	Slovenia	32%
27	Spain	42%	Croatia	44%	Italy	34%	Ireland	31%
28	Malta	42%	Macedonia	43%	Croatia	33%	Sweden	31%
29	Italy	38%	Italy	40%	Spain	31%	Portugal	31%
30	Serbia	36%	France	37%	Macedonia	30%	France	30%
31	Slovenia	35%	Slovenia	32%	Turkey	29%	Turkey	29%
32	Greece	32%	Spain	30%	Slovenia	23%	Spain	28%
33	Macedonia	28%	Turkey	29%	Greece	23%	United Kingdom	28%
34	Turkey	25%	Greece	15%	United Kingdom	19%	Germany	27%
	EU average	**56%**	**EU average**	**53%**	**EU average**	**44%**	**EU average**	**38%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 34

Do not look for news on national political matters

Albanian is among the 6 European countries that have the lowest figure of people not interested on political matters, with just 3% of people not looking for news on political matters. The other countries listed with lowest figures are Denmark (0%), Sweden (1%), the Netherlands (1%), Finland (1%) and Luxembourg (2%). A similar trend is observed among all other Balkan countries surveyed.
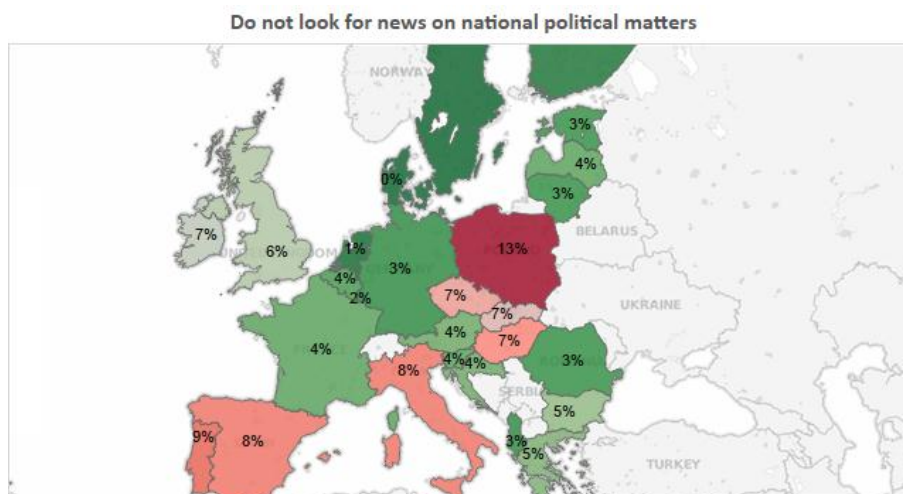
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 35

Get most of news on national political matters on television

Albania is ranked the second European country whose people use TV to get most of news on national political maters on television, with 84% of Albanians doing so. The other countries that show a similar trend are Bulgaria (84%), Romania (82%), Portugal (80%) and Croatia (72%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 36

Get most of news on national political matters on the internet

10% of Albanians get most of news on national political matters on the internet. This figure is below the EU average of 17% and lists Albania. The other countries listed among the 5 European countries that have the lowest figure for this variable are Portugal (6%), Bulgaria (7%), Romania (9%) and Austria (10%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 37

Get most of news on national political matters on the press

Albanians are listed second in Europe for the lowest figure in people that get most of news on political maters on the press, with just 2% of them doing so. This is far below the EU average of 10%. The other European countries revealing the same trend on this figure are Romania (1%), Bulgaria (2%), Latvia (2%), and Greece (2%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 38

Get most of news on national political matters on the radio

Albania is listed last for the number of people getting most news on national political matters on the radio, with just 0.4% of Albanians doing so. The other European countries having low figures on this variable are Macedonia (0.6%), Serbia (0.8%), Cyprus (1.0%), Turkey (1.2%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
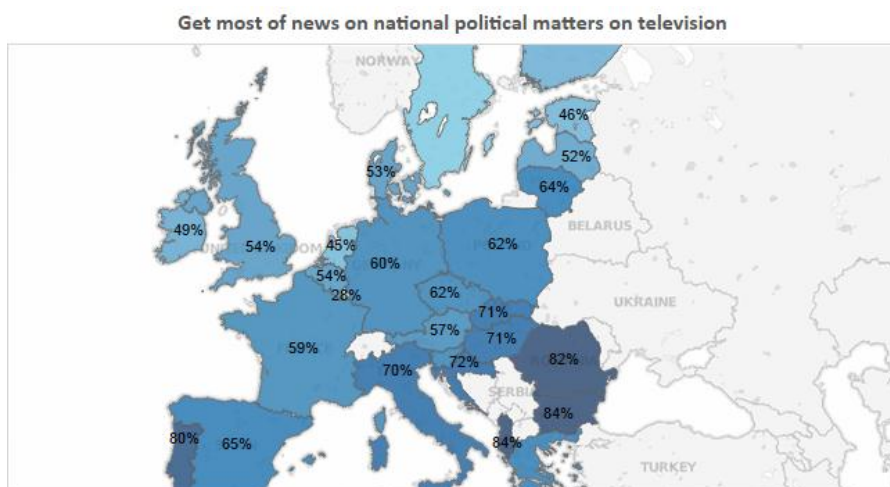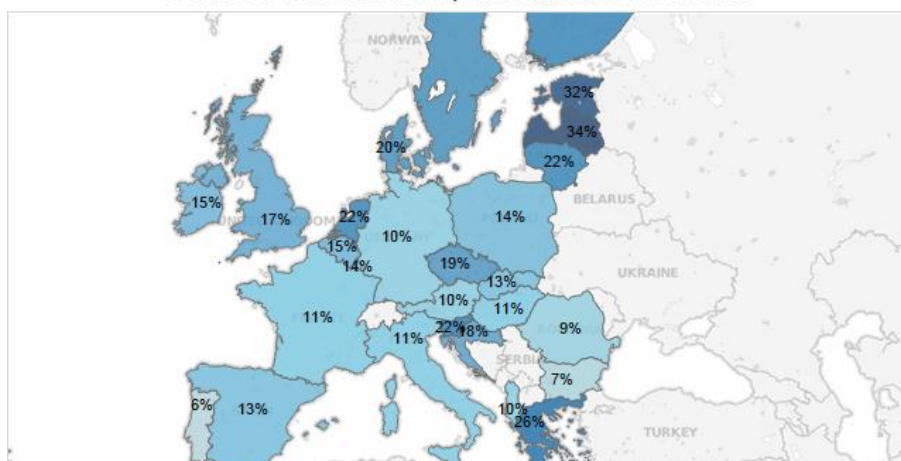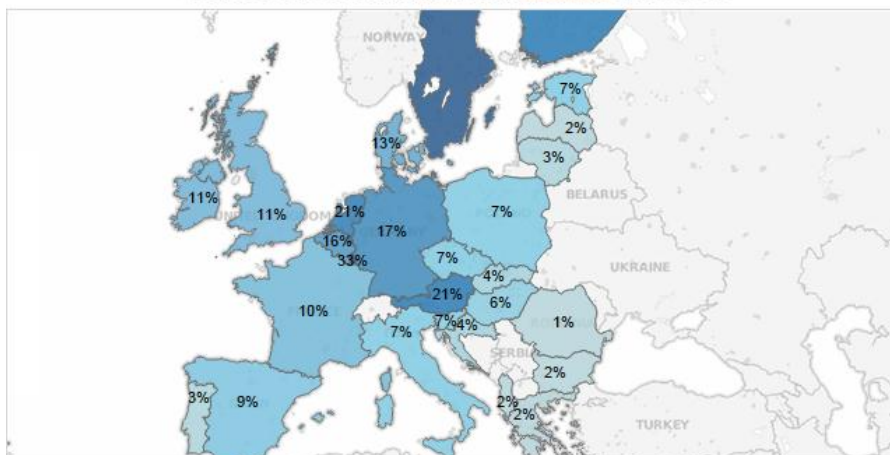
Table 5

RANKING	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICAL MATTERS ON TELEVISION	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICAL MATTERS ON THE PRESS	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICAL MATTERS ON THE INTERNET	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICAL MATTERS ON THE RADIO	COUNTRY	DO NOT LOOK FOR NEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICAL MATTERS
1	Bulgaria	84%	Luxembourg	33%	Latvia	34%	Luxembourg	21%	Poland	13%
2	**Albania**	**84%**	Sweden	29%	Estonia	32%	Ireland	16%	Portugal	9%
3	Romania	82%	Finland	22%	Greece	26%	France	16%	Italy	8%
4	Portugal	80%	Austria	21%	Malta	22%	Denmark	14%	Spain	8%
5	Croatia	72%	Netherlands	21%	Slovenia	22%	Sweden	11%	Hungary	7%
6	Slovakia	71%	Germany	17%	Netherlands	22%	Estonia	11%	Czech Republic	7%
7	Hungary	71%	Belgium	16%	Lithuania	22%	Belgium	11%	Slovakia	7%
8	Italy	70%	Denmark	13%	Finland	22%	Netherlands	11%	Ireland	7%
9	Cyprus	68%	United Kingdom	11%	Cyprus	20%	United Kingdom	10%	United Kingdom	6%
10	Spain	65%	Ireland	11%	Denmark	20%	Germany	8%	Bulgaria	5%
11	Lithuania	64%	France	10%	Sweden	19%	Finland	7%	Cyprus	5%
12	Greece	63%	Spain	9%	Czech Republic	19%	Latvia	7%	Greece	5%
13	Poland	62%	Czech Republic	7%	Croatia	18%	Lithuania	6%	Croatia	4%
14	Czech Republic	62%	Estonia	7%	United Kingdom	17%	Austria	6%	Austria	4%
15	Malta	61%	Italy	7%	Ireland	15%	Spain	5%	France	4%
16	Slovenia	61%	Poland	7%	Belgium	15%	Slovakia	5%	Slovenia	4%
17	Germany	60%	Slovenia	7%	Luxembourg	14%	Slovenia	5%	Latvia	4%
18	France	59%	Malta	6%	Poland	14%	Malta	5%	Belgium	4%
19	Austria	57%	Hungary	6%	Spain	13%	Hungary	4%	Malta	4%
20	Belgium	54%	Cyprus	5%	Slovakia	13%	Czech Republic	4%	Lithuania	3%
21	United Kingdom	54%	Slovakia	4%	Hungary	11%	Poland	3%	Estonia	3%
22	Denmark	53%	Croatia	4%	Italy	11%	Greece	3%	Romania	3%
23	Latvia	52%	Portugal	3%	France	11%	Romania	3%	Germany	3%
24	Ireland	49%	Lithuania	3%	Germany	10%	Italy	2%	**Albania**	**3%**
25	Finland	48%	Greece	2%	**Albania**	**10%**	Croatia	2%	Luxembourg	2%
26	Estonia	46%	Latvia	2%	Austria	10%	Portugal	2%	Finland	1%
27	Netherlands	45%	Bulgaria	2%	Romania	9%	Cyprus	2%	Netherlands	1%
28	Sweden	39%	**Albania**	**2%**	Bulgaria	7%	**Albania**	**1%**	Sweden	1%
29	Luxembourg	28%	Romania	1%	Portugal	6%	Bulgaria	1%	Denmark	0%
	EU average	**60%**		**10%**		**17%**		**7%**		**5%**

Chart 39

Do not look for news on European political matters

Albania is among 7 European countries that gave the lowest figure for people not looking for news on political mattes, with just 4% of Albanians lagging in this category. The other European countries whose citizens have the lowest level of disinterest on European political matters are Iceland (0.4%), Sweden (1.2%), Luxembourg (3.0%), the Netherlands (2.9%), Finland (2.9%) and Denmark (1.7%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
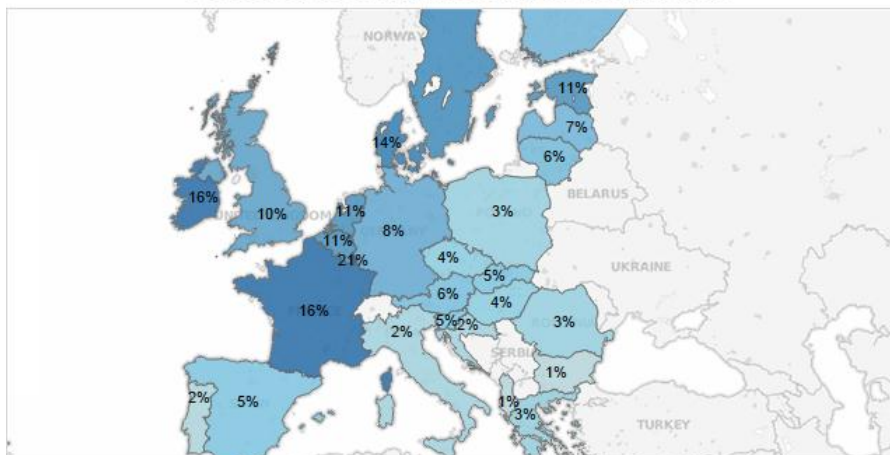
Chart 40

Get most of news on European political matters on television

Albania is in the first place when it comes to the number of people getting most of news on European political matters on TV, with 80% of people doing so. This is way above the EU average figure of 57%. The other countries that follow are Romania (76.7%), Bulgaria (76.4%), Turkey (72.5%), and Portugal (70.1%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 41

Get most of news on European political matters on the internet

11.5% of Albanians get most of news on European political matters on the internet. This figure is below the EU average of 15.6%. The 5 countries with highest figure on use of internet to get most news on European political matter are Iceland (36.9%), Latvia (31.1%), Estonia (29.5%), Greece (24.2%), and Finland (21.4%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 42

Get most of news on European political matters on the press

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

1.9% of Albanians get most news on European political matter on the press. This figure is way below the EU average of 9.8%. Other countries that reveal a similar trend are Romania (1.0%), Latvia (1.5%), Bulgaria (1.6%), and Macedonia (2.1%).

Chart 43

Get most of news on European political matters on the radio

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Albania is listed last for the number of people getting most news on European political matters on the radio, with just 0.4% of Albanians doing so. The other European countries having low figures on this variable are Macedonia (0.6%), Serbia (0.8%), Cyprus (1.0%), and Turkey (1.2%).
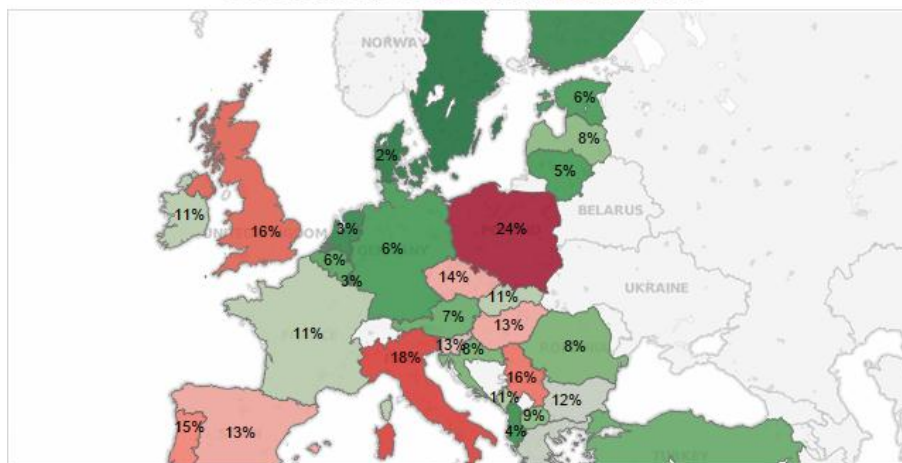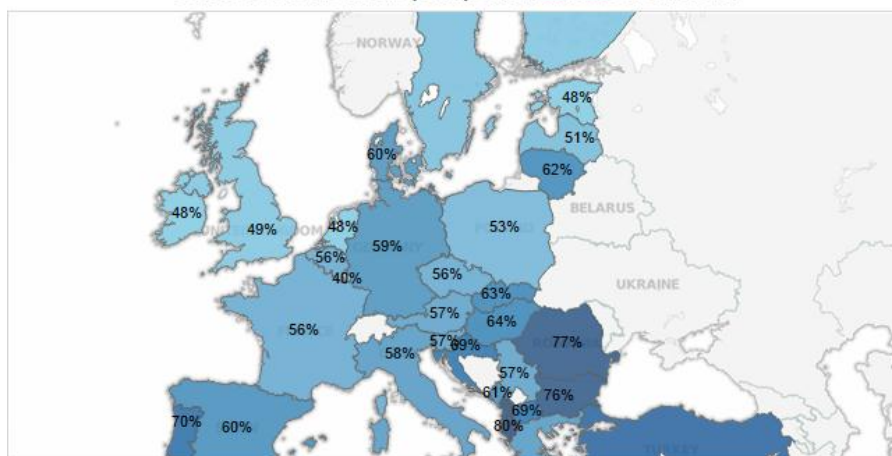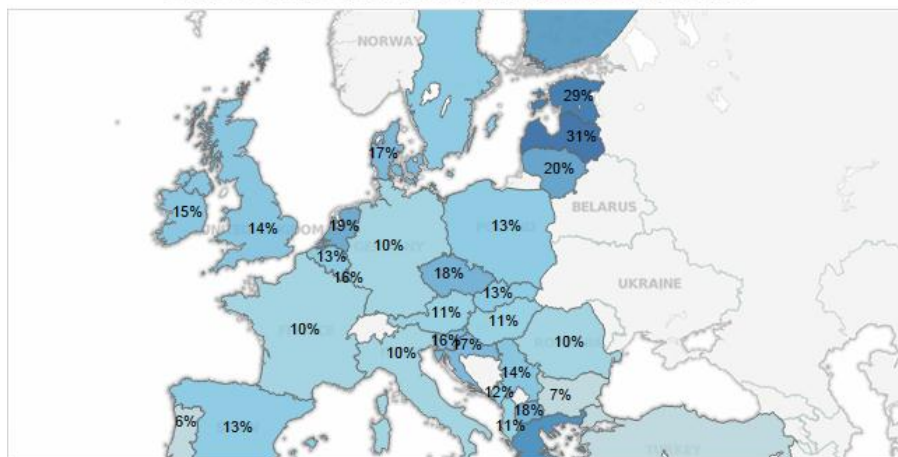
Table 6

RANKING	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS ON TELEVISION	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS ON THE PRESS	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS ON THE RADIO	COUNTRY	GET MOST OF NEWS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS ON THE INTERNET	COUNTRY	DOES NOT LOOK FOR NEWS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS
1	Albania	80.3%	Luxembourg	26.7%	France	13.1%	Iceland	36.9%	Poland	24.0%
2	Romania	76.7%	Sweden	24.1%	Luxembourg	13.0%	Latvia	31.1%	Italy	18.0%
3	Bulgaria	76.4%	Finland	20.1%	Ireland	12.9%	Estonia	29.5%	United Kingdom	16.2%
4	Turkey	72.5%	Netherlands	19.9%	Denmark	10.5%	Greece	24.2%	Serbia	16.0%
5	Portugal	70.1%	Austria	19.2%	Iceland	9.8%	Finland	21.4%	Portugal	14.9%
6	Macedonia	69.4%	Germany	17.5%	Estonia	9.3%	Malta	20.5%	Cyprus	13.7%
7	Croatia	68.8%	Belgium	15.4%	Netherlands	9.2%	Lithuania	20.3%	Czech Republic	13.6%
8	Hungary	63.9%	Ireland	11.7%	Belgium	9.1%	Cyprus	19.4%	Spain	13.3%
9	Slovakia	63.1%	Denmark	11.0%	Sweden	8.8%	Netherlands	19.3%	Hungary	13.2%
10	Lithuania	62.4%	Montenegro	10.6%	Germany	7.1%	Macedonia	18.0%	Slovenia	12.7%
11	Montenegro	61.2%	Turkey	10.6%	United Kingdom	6.9%	Czech Republic	17.8%	Malta	12.0%
12	Cyprus	60.9%	Iceland	10.5%	Latvia	6.8%	Croatia	17.4%	Bulgaria	12.0%
13	Spain	60.3%	United Kingdom	9.8%	Lithuania	6.1%	Denmark	16.6%	Greece	11.6%
14	Denmark	59.7%	France	9.0%	Slovenia	6.0%	Slovenia	16.3%	Ireland	11.3%
15	Germany	59.0%	Serbia	8.6%	Finland	5.9%	Luxembourg	15.7%	Slovakia	11.1%
16	Italy	58.5%	Czech Republic	8.5%	Slovakia	5.8%	Ireland	14.5%	France	10.9%
17	Greece	58.0%	Italy	8.0%	Austria	5.1%	United Kingdom	13.9%	Montenegro	10.5%
18	Serbia	57.3%	Spain	7.9%	Hungary	5.0%	Serbia	13.6%	Macedonia	8.7%
19	Slovenia	57.2%	Estonia	6.4%	Spain	4.7%	Sweden	13.4%	Latvia	8.4%
20	Austria	56.6%	Hungary	6.3%	Malta	3.8%	Belgium	13.2%	Romania	8.2%
21	Malta	56.5%	Slovakia	6.3%	Poland	3.7%	Spain	13.2%	Croatia	7.5%
22	Czech Republic	55.9%	Slovenia	6.3%	Montenegro	3.5%	Poland	13.2%	Turkey	7.5%
23	Belgium	55.7%	Poland	5.5%	Czech Republic	3.5%	Slovakia	13.0%	Austria	6.7%
24	France	55.7%	Malta	4.9%	Italy	3.1%	Montenegro	12.2%	Belgium	6.0%
25	Poland	52.7%	Cyprus	4.4%	Portugal	3.0%	Albania	11.5%	Germany	5.7%
26	Latvia	51.4%	Portugal	4.4%	Greece	2.8%	Austria	10.8%	Estonia	5.7%
27	Sweden	50.8%	Lithuania	3.4%	Croatia	2.6%	Hungary	10.7%	Lithuania	5.3%
28	United Kingdom	49.2%	Croatia	3.4%	Romania	2.6%	France	10.3%	Albania	4.1%
29	Finland	49.2%	Greece	2.6%	Bulgaria	1.9%	Italy	10.2%	Luxembourg	3.0%
30	Estonia	48.1%	Macedonia	2.1%	Turkey	1.2%	Romania	9.9%	Netherlands	2.9%
31	Netherlands	48.1%	Albania	1.9%	Cyprus	1.0%	Germany	9.6%	Finland	2.9%
32	Ireland	47.8%	Bulgaria	1.6%	Serbia	.8%	Bulgaria	7.3%	Denmark	1.7%
33	Luxembourg	40.4%	Latvia	1.5%	Macedonia	.6%	Turkey	7.2%	Sweden	1.2%
34	Iceland	40.3%	Romania	1.0%	Albania	.4%	Portugal	6.4%	Iceland	.4%
	EU average	57.2%		9.8%		6.3%		15.6%		9.9%

Chart 44

Never looking for information about the EU

Albania is among the 5 European countries whose people are most interested on information about the EU with just 4% of Albanians never looking for information about the EU. Other European countries that reveal this trend are Turkey (8%), Finland (8%), Luxembourg (4%), and Iceland (4%).
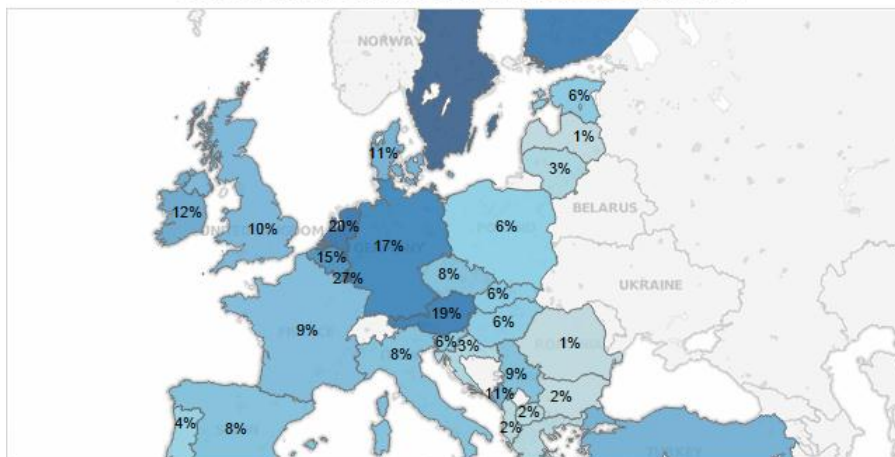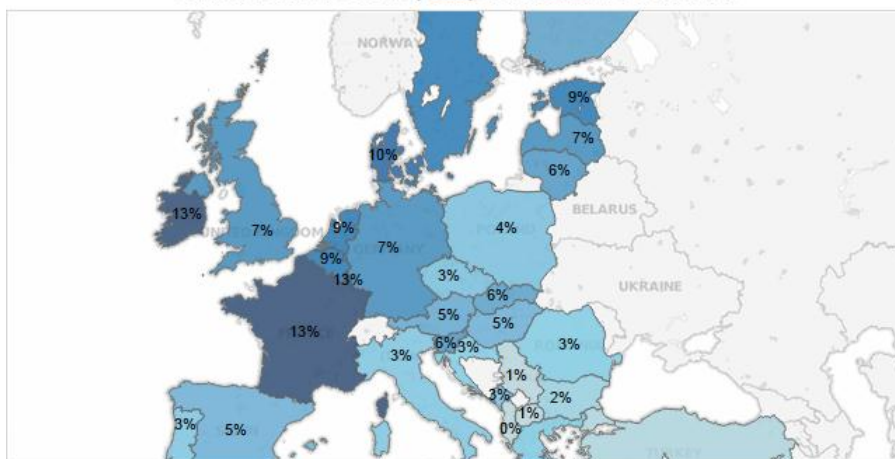

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 45

Sources used when looking for information about the EU

TV is the principal information channel Albanians use to get information on the EU. Thus when looking for information about the EU 74% of Albanians use the TV, 41% discus with relative, friends and colleagues, 22% use daily newspapers, 16% use online social networks, 15% use information websites, 11% use government websites, 10% use books, and brochures & information leaflets.[1]

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[1] The information for this variable has been collected using a multiple choice question. Therefore the total percentage is above 100%.

Chart 46

Looking for information about the EU on the TV

74% of Albanians use the TV to get information about the EU. This is the highest figure among all European countries. The other countries that reveal a similar trend are Turkey (70%), Romania (65%), Cyprus (64%) and Austria (60%).
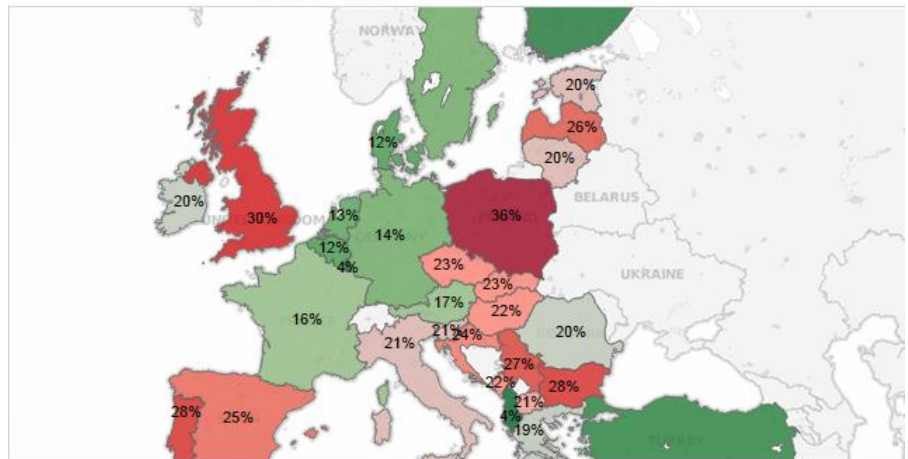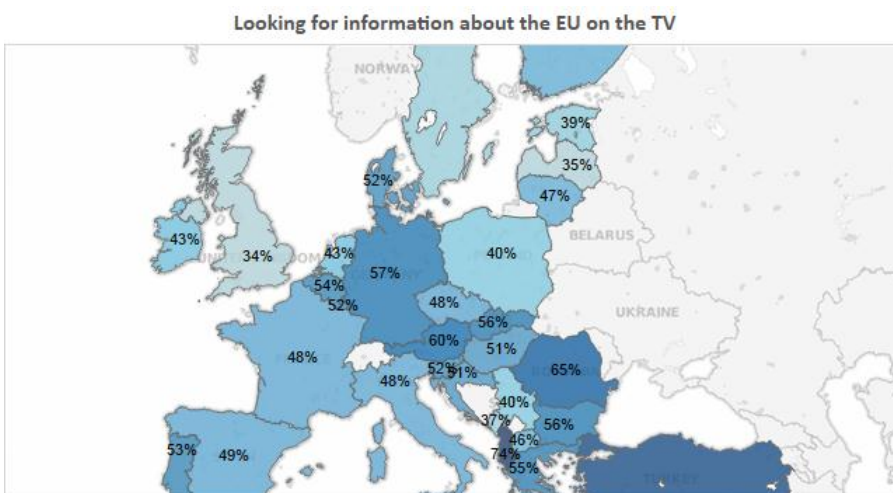
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 47

Looking for information about the EU on the internet

50% of Albanians do use the internet when looking for information about the EU. The other European countries that reveal a similar trend are Iceland (69%), Sweden (62%), the Netherlands (59%), Finland (58%), Denmark 57%), and Estonia (52%).
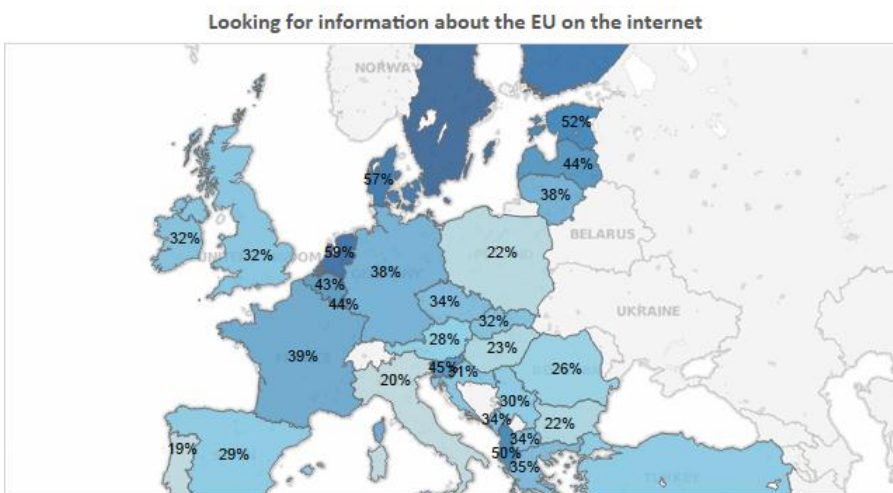
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 48

Looking for information about the EU on daily newspapers

22% of Albanians use daily newspapers when looking for information about the EU. This figure is slightly below the EU average of 26%. The countries that have the highest figure for this variable, are Austria (53%), Luxembourg (50%), Germany 44%, Finland (42%), and Sweden (40%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 7

RANKING	COUNTRY	TELEVISION	COUNTRY	THE INTERNET	COUNTRY	DAILY NEWSPAPERS
1	**Albania**	**74%**	Iceland	69%	Austria	53%
2	Turkey	70%	Sweden	62%	Luxembourg	50%
3	Romania	65%	Netherlands	59%	Germany	44%
4	Cyprus	64%	Finland	58%	Finland	42%
5	Austria	60%	Denmark	57%	Sweden	40%
6	Germany	57%	Estonia	52%	Netherlands	36%
7	Malta	56%	**Albania**	**50%**	Belgium	34%
8	Bulgaria	56%	Slovenia	45%	Turkey	33%
9	Slovakia	56%	Luxembourg	44%	Slovenia	30%
10	Greece	55%	Latvia	44%	Serbia	29%
11	Belgium	54%	Belgium	43%	Ireland	29%
12	Portugal	53%	Malta	40%	Denmark	29%
13	Denmark	52%	France	39%	Iceland	28%
14	Slovenia	52%	Lithuania	38%	Montenegro	27%
15	Luxembourg	52%	Germany	38%	Czech Republic	26%
16	Croatia	51%	Cyprus	37%	Italy	24%
17	Hungary	51%	Greece	35%	United Kingdom	23%
18	Spain	49%	Macedonia	34%	Spain	23%
19	Italy	48%	Czech Republic	34%	**Albania**	**22%**
20	France	48%	Montenegro	34%	Portugal	22%
21	Czech Republic	48%	Ireland	32%	France	22%
22	Lithuania	47%	Slovakia	32%	Estonia	21%
23	Finland	47%	United Kingdom	32%	Cyprus	20%
24	Macedonia	46%	Croatia	31%	Hungary	20%
25	Netherlands	43%	Serbia	30%	Slovakia	19%
26	Ireland	43%	Turkey	29%	Malta	19%
27	Serbia	40%	Spain	29%	Bulgaria	18%
28	Poland	40%	Austria	28%	Croatia	18%
29	Estonia	39%	Romania	26%	Greece	16%
30	Iceland	38%	Hungary	23%	Romania	16%
31	Sweden	37%	Bulgaria	22%	Macedonia	14%
32	Montenegro	37%	Poland	22%	Latvia	13%
33	Latvia	35%	Italy	20%	Lithuania	12%
34	United Kingdom	34%	Portugal	19%	Poland	11%
	EU average	**50%**	**EU average**	**37%**	**EU average**	**26%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 8

RANKING	COUNTRY	DISCUSSIONS WITH RELATIVES, FRIENDS, COLLEAGUES	COUNTRY	RADIO	COUNTRY	OTHER NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES	COUNTRY	BOOKS, BROCHURES, INFORMATION LEAFLETS
1	Iceland	50%	Austria	35%	Austria	22%	Sweden	15%
2	Cyprus	48%	Luxembourg	34%	Finland	19%	Iceland	15%
3	Austria	47%	Ireland	28%	Netherlands	18%	Denmark	14%
4	**Albania**	**41%**	Slovenia	27%	Denmark	18%	Luxembourg	13%
5	Greece	40%	Romania	26%	Luxembourg	16%	Finland	12%
6	Denmark	40%	Malta	25%	Sweden	15%	Germany	12%
7	Serbia	31%	Denmark	25%	France	15%	Austria	11%
8	Luxembourg	30%	Germany	24%	Germany	15%	Netherlands	10%
9	Romania	30%	Belgium	24%	Slovenia	15%	Belgium	9%
10	Bulgaria	28%	Cyprus	24%	Cyprus	14%	Estonia	9%
11	Sweden	28%	France	22%	Slovakia	13%	France	9%
12	Hungary	27%	Estonia	21%	Turkey	13%	Malta	9%
13	Macedonia	27%	Slovakia	21%	Estonia	12%	**Albania**	**8%**
14	Slovenia	26%	Iceland	19%	Romania	11%	Ireland	8%
15	Slovakia	26%	Lithuania	19%	Lithuania	10%	Cyprus	7%
16	Montenegro	24%	Finland	19%	Montenegro	10%	Slovenia	7%
17	Netherlands	23%	Netherlands	17%	Malta	10%	Latvia	7%
18	Belgium	23%	Spain	17%	Ireland	9%	Montenegro	5%
19	Germany	22%	Latvia	16%	Czech Republic	9%	Romania	5%
20	Finland	21%	Sweden	15%	Latvia	9%	Portugal	5%
21	France	20%	Bulgaria	15%	Serbia	9%	Croatia	5%
22	Malta	19%	Czech Republic	14%	Portugal	8%	Slovakia	5%
23	Croatia	19%	United Kingdom	14%	Italy	8%	Serbia	4%
24	Portugal	19%	Greece	13%	Belgium	8%	Turkey	4%
25	Latvia	18%	Hungary	13%	Macedonia	7%	Lithuania	4%
26	Italy	17%	Croatia	12%	Iceland	7%	United Kingdom	4%
27	Estonia	16%	Portugal	11%	**Albania**	**6%**	Czech Republic	3%
28	Ireland	15%	Turkey	10%	United Kingdom	6%	Poland	3%
29	Czech Republic	15%	Poland	9%	Bulgaria	6%	Spain	3%
30	Poland	13%	Serbia	9%	Poland	5%	Macedonia	3%
31	Turkey	12%	**Albania**	**9%**	Croatia	5%	Greece	3%
32	Lithuania	12%	Italy	8%	Hungary	5%	Italy	3%
33	Spain	12%	Montenegro	6%	Spain	3%	Bulgaria	2%
34	United Kingdom	11%	Macedonia	5%	Greece	0%	Hungary	2%
	EU average	**24%**	**EU average**	**20%**	**EU average**	**11%**	**EU average**	**7%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
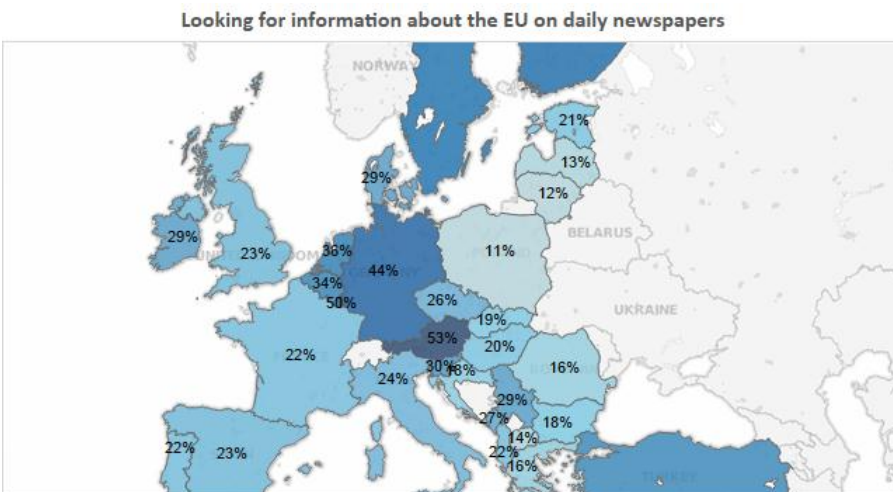
Table 9

RANKING	COUNTRY	ATTENDING CONFERENCES, TALKS, MEETINGS	COUNTRY	TELEPHONE (INFO EUROPE LINES, DIRECT, ETC.)	COUNTRY	OTHER	COUNTRY	NEVER LOOK FOR SUCH INFORMATION, NOT INTERESTED
1	Greece	11%	Iceland	2%	Austria	2%	Poland	36%
2	Portugal	10%	**Albania**	**2%**	Serbia	2%	United Kingdom	30%
3	Iceland	8%	Estonia	2%	Slovenia	2%	Bulgaria	28%
4	Denmark	6%	Finland	1%	Montenegro	2%	Portugal	28%
5	Sweden	6%	Luxembourg	1%	**Albania**	**1%**	Serbia	27%
6	Belgium	5%	Sweden	1%	Finland	1%	Latvia	26%
7	Italy	5%	Austria	1%	Macedonia	1%	Spain	25%
8	Cyprus	4%	Turkey	1%	Malta	1%	Croatia	24%
9	Austria	4%	Netherlands	1%	Romania	1%	Czech Republic	23%
10	**Albania**	**4%**	Slovenia	1%	Belgium	1%	Slovakia	23%
11	Finland	4%	France	1%	Netherlands	0%	Hungary	22%
12	Luxembourg	4%	Croatia	1%	Ireland	0%	Montenegro	22%
13	France	4%	Belgium	1%	Denmark	0%	Macedonia	21%
14	Germany	3%	Portugal	1%	Lithuania	0%	Slovenia	21%
15	Ireland	3%	Germany	1%	Italy	0%	Italy	21%
16	Malta	3%	Denmark	1%	Turkey	0%	Estonia	20%
17	Turkey	3%	Ireland	1%	Spain	0%	Lithuania	20%
18	Macedonia	3%	Hungary	0%	Poland	0%	Malta	20%
19	Hungary	3%	Cyprus	0%	United Kingdom	0%	Romania	20%
20	Romania	3%	Macedonia	0%	Sweden	0%	Ireland	20%
21	Lithuania	3%	Slovakia	0%	Croatia	0%	Greece	19%
22	Estonia	3%	Romania	0%	Slovakia	0%	Austria	17%
23	Poland	3%	Italy	0%	Luxembourg	0%	France	16%
24	Netherlands	2%	Lithuania	0%	Bulgaria	0%	Germany	14%
25	Latvia	2%	Serbia	0%	France	0%	Sweden	14%
26	United Kingdom	2%	Malta	0%	Germany	0%	Netherlands	13%
27	Czech Republic	2%	Czech Republic	0%	Cyprus	0%	Denmark	12%
28	Montenegro	2%	Latvia	0%	Czech Republic	0%	Cyprus	12%
29	Serbia	2%	Montenegro	0%	Estonia	0%	Belgium	12%
30	Croatia	2%	Bulgaria	0%	Greece	0%	Turkey	8%
31	Spain	1%	Poland	0%	Hungary	0%	Finland	8%
32	Slovenia	1%	United Kingdom	0%	Latvia	0%	Iceland	4%
33	Slovakia	1%	Spain	0%	Portugal	0%	**Albania**	**4%**
34	Bulgaria	1%	Greece	0%	Iceland	0%	Luxembourg	4%
	EU average	**4%**	**EU average**	**1%**	**EU average**	**0%**	**EU average**	**20%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 49

Websites would find it useful to find information on the EU

Institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)
30%

None
26%

Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)
24%

Online social networks
19%

Video hosting websites
9%

Other
3%

Blogs
3%

30% of Albanians would prefer to find information on the EU in institutional official websites, 26% have no preference about websites, 24% would prefer information websites, and 19% would prefer online social networks.

Chart 50

Would find it useful to find information on the EU from information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)
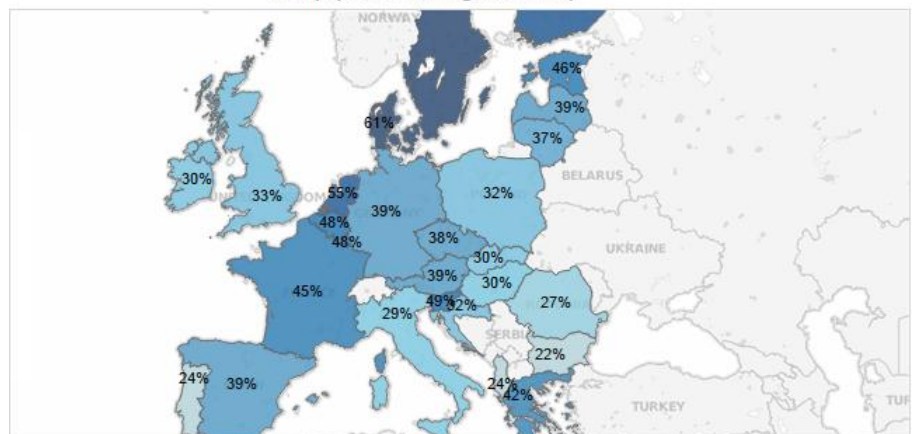
The figure of 24% of Albanians that would prefer to find information on the EU in information websites is below the EU average of 40%. The countries that have the highest citizen readiness on use of information websites to find information on the EU are Sweden (62%), Denmark (61%), Finland (56%), the Netherlands (55%), and Slovenia (49%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 51

Would find it useful to find information on the EU on institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)

The figure of 30% of Albanians that would prefer to find information on the EU in information websites is slightly below the EU average of 34%. The countries that have the highest citizen readiness on use of information websites to find information on the EU are Sweden (69%), Denmark (64%), the Netherlands (51%), Finland (48%), and Luxembourg (47%).
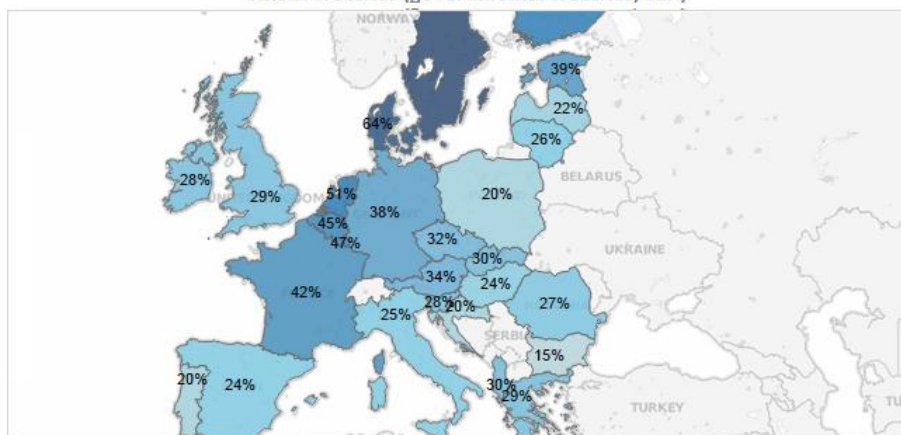
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
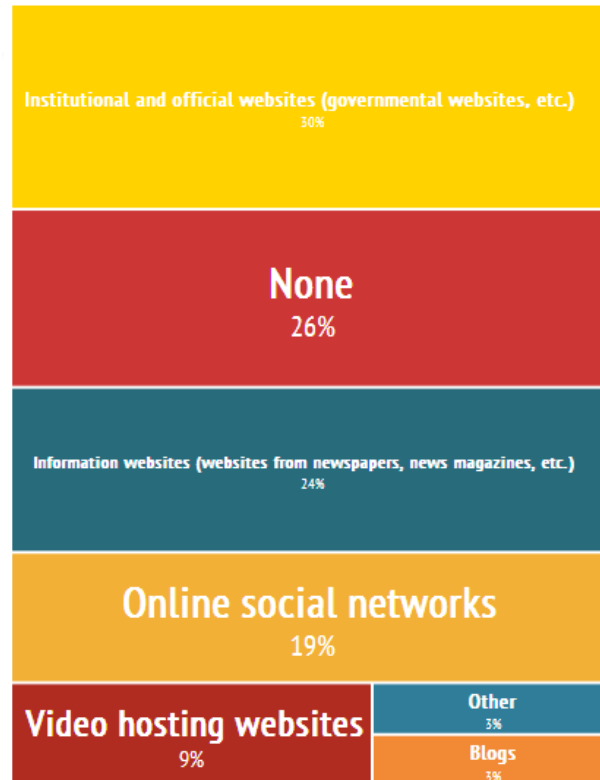
Chart 52

Would find it useful to find information on the EU on online social networks

Albanians are among top 5 European populations that have a high preference on using social networks to find information on the EU, with 19% of Albanians preferring this information channel. The other countries that have a high figure for this variable are Greece (23%), Austria (22%), Cyprus (21%) and Finland (18%).
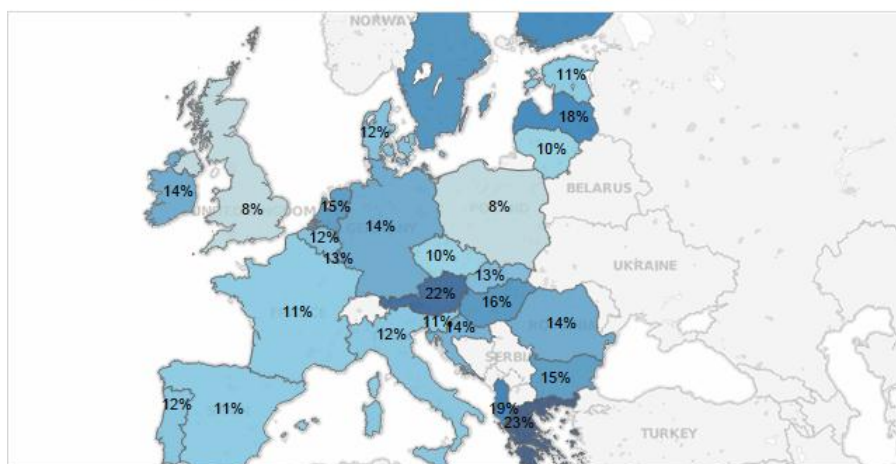
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 10

RANKING	COUNTRY	INFORMATION WEBSITES (WEBSITES FROM NEWSPAPERS, NEWS MAGAZINES, ETC.)	COUNTRY	INSTITUTIONAL AND OFFICIAL WEBSITES (GOVERNMENTAL WEBSITES, ETC.)	COUNTRY	ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS
1	Sweden	62%	Sweden	69%	Greece	23%
2	Denmark	61%	Denmark	64%	Austria	22%
3	Finland	56%	Netherlands	51%	Cyprus	21%
4	Netherlands	55%	Finland	48%	**Albania**	**19%**
5	Slovenia	49%	Luxembourg	47%	Finland	18%
6	Luxembourg	48%	Belgium	45%	Latvia	18%
7	Belgium	48%	France	42%	Sweden	17%
8	Cyprus	48%	Cyprus	39%	Malta	16%
9	Estonia	46%	Estonia	39%	Hungary	16%
10	France	45%	Germany	38%	Netherlands	15%
11	Greece	42%	Austria	34%	Bulgaria	15%
12	Austria	39%	Czech Republic	32%	Romania	14%
13	Latvia	39%	**Albania**	**30%**	Germany	14%
14	Spain	39%	Slovakia	30%	Ireland	14%
15	Germany	39%	Greece	29%	Croatia	14%
16	Czech Republic	38%	United Kingdom	29%	Slovakia	13%
17	Lithuania	37%	Ireland	28%	Luxembourg	13%
18	Malta	34%	Slovenia	28%	Denmark	12%
19	United Kingdom	33%	Romania	27%	Belgium	12%
20	Poland	32%	Malta	26%	Portugal	12%
21	Croatia	32%	Lithuania	26%	Italy	12%
22	Ireland	30%	Italy	25%	France	11%
23	Slovakia	30%	Spain	24%	Spain	11%
24	Hungary	30%	Hungary	24%	Estonia	11%
25	Italy	29%	Latvia	22%	Slovenia	11%
26	Romania	27%	Portugal	20%	Lithuania	10%
27	**Albania**	**24%**	Croatia	20%	Czech Republic	10%
28	Portugal	24%	Poland	20%	Poland	8%
29	Bulgaria	22%	Bulgaria	15%	United Kingdom	8%
	EU average	**40%**	**EU average**	**34%**	**EU average**	**14%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 11

| RANKING	COUNTRY	BLOGS	COUNTRY	VIDEO HOSTING WEBSITES	COUNTRY	OTHER	COUNTRY	NONE
1	Greece	19%	Greece	10%	Slovenia	4%	Portugal	34%
2	Slovakia	9%	**Albania**	**9%**	Austria	4%	Hungary	30%
3	Lithuania	9%	Slovenia	9%	Lithuania	3%	Poland	30%
4	Italy	9%	Slovakia	8%	**Albania**	**3%**	United Kingdom	28%
5	Austria	8%	Sweden	7%	Luxembourg	2%	Malta	28%
6	Sweden	8%	Croatia	7%	Croatia	2%	Ireland	27%
7	Romania	8%	Austria	6%	Poland	2%	Spain	27%
8	Malta	8%	Cyprus	5%	United Kingdom	2%	**Albania**	**26%**
9	Finland	8%	Finland	5%	Belgium	2%	Slovakia	26%
10	Slovenia	7%	Czech Republic	5%	Romania	1%	Bulgaria	25%
11	Ireland	6%	Italy	4%	Italy	1%	Croatia	24%
12	France	6%	Romania	4%	Cyprus	1%	Greece	23%
13	Cyprus	6%	Germany	4%	Ireland	1%	Germany	22%
14	Netherlands	6%	Poland	4%	Netherlands	1%	Italy	22%
15	Belgium	6%	Belgium	4%	Denmark	1%	France	21%
16	Spain	5%	Ireland	4%	Spain	1%	Slovenia	21%
17	Bulgaria	5%	Luxembourg	3%	Finland	1%	Austria	19%
18	Germany	5%	France	3%	Sweden	1%	Belgium	19%
19	Croatia	5%	Estonia	3%	Hungary	0%	Latvia	19%
20	Denmark	5%	Hungary	3%	Slovakia	0%	Romania	18%
21	Estonia	5%	Lithuania	3%	Malta	0%	Lithuania	16%
22	Czech Republic	4%	Denmark	3%	Germany	0%	Czech Republic	16%
23	United Kingdom	4%	Malta	2%	France	0%	Estonia	14%
24	Hungary	3%	Netherlands	2%	Greece	0%	Netherlands	12%
25	Portugal	3%	Spain	2%	Estonia	0%	Luxembourg	12%
26	Luxembourg	3%	Portugal	2%	Bulgaria	0%	Finland	10%
27	**Albania**	**3%**	Latvia	2%	Portugal	0%	Sweden	7%
28	Latvia	2%	United Kingdom	1%	Czech Republic	0%	Cyprus	7%
29	Poland	2%	Bulgaria	0%	Latvia	0%	Denmark	6%
	EU average	6%	EU average	4%	EU average	1%	EU average	20%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 53

Albanians tend to think that online social networks are a good way to have their say on political issues but on the other side they tend to believe that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted. Thus 66% of Albanians totally agree or tend to agree that online social networks are a good way to have their say on political issues, while 52% totally agree or tend to agree that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted.
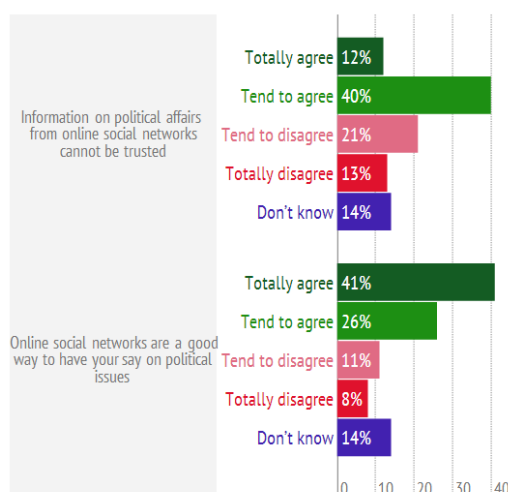
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 54

Think that online social networks are a good way to have their say on political issues

Albanians are ranked second in Europe in pointing out that online social networks are a good way to have their say on political issues. The other countries whose people reveal a similar trend are Sweden (70%), Finland (65%, Denmark (64%, and Latvia (63%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 55

Think that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted

The figure of 52% of Albanians that distrust information on political affairs provided by online social networks is above the EU average of 44%. The other countries whose citizens have the highest level of distrust in information on political affairs provided by online social networks are Sweden (63%), Belgium (57%), France (57%), and Denmark (55%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 12

RANKING	COUNTRY	THINK THAT INFORMATION ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS FROM ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS CANNOT BE TRUSTED	COUNTRY	THINK THAT ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS ARE A GOOD WAY TO HAVE THEIR SAY ON POLITICAL ISSUES
1	Sweden	63%	Sweden	70%
2	Belgium	57%	**Albania**	**67%**
3	France	57%	Finland	65%
4	Denmark	55%	Denmark	64%
5	Finland	55%	Latvia	63%
6	Slovenia	55%	Spain	62%
7	Luxembourg	55%	Slovakia	62%
8	**Albania**	**52%**	Austria	61%
9	Ireland	52%	Greece	61%
10	United Kingdom	52%	Malta	60%
11	Spain	50%	Slovenia	59%
12	Netherlands	49%	Cyprus	59%
13	Malta	47%	Estonia	58%
14	Estonia	43%	Ireland	55%
15	Slovakia	42%	Czech Republic	54%
16	Lithuania	41%	Hungary	54%
17	Hungary	41%	France	53%
18	Croatia	41%	Bulgaria	52%
19	Austria	40%	Poland	52%
20	Latvia	40%	Luxembourg	51%
21	Czech Republic	39%	Croatia	51%
22	Romania	38%	Romania	51%
23	Poland	38%	Netherlands	50%
24	Germany	37%	Belgium	50%
25	Cyprus	37%	Lithuania	47%
26	Greece	33%	Italy	46%
27	Italy	33%	United Kingdom	45%
28	Portugal	32%	Germany	43%
29	Bulgaria	25%	Portugal	41%
	EU average	**44%**	**EU average**	**55%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

3.2.   Perceptions & knowledge about the EU

Chart 56

To 72% of Albanians the EU means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, to 60% it means economic prosperity, for 60% it means Democracy and to 59% it means peace. [2]
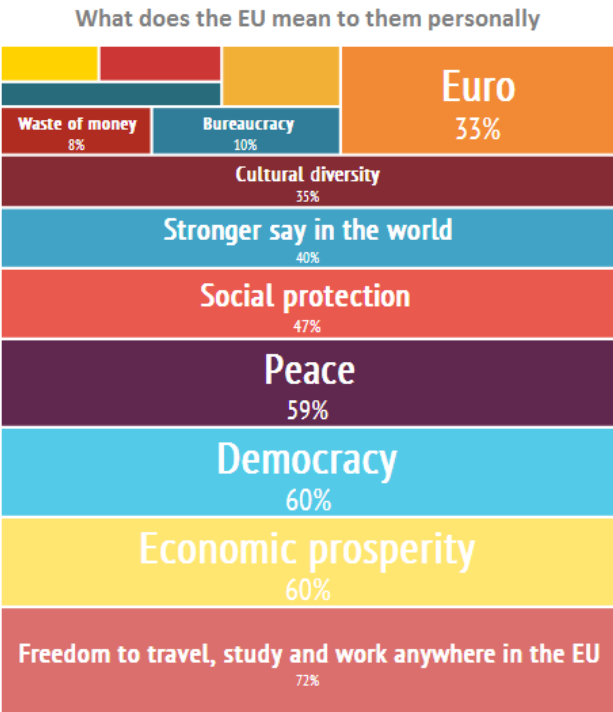
Chart 57

With 59% of Albanians associating EU with peace, the country is listed among European countries that still associate the EU mainly with the rationales it was established in the first place. In this figure Albania is followed by Germany (45%), Sweden (44%), Denmark (44%), and Austria (40%).
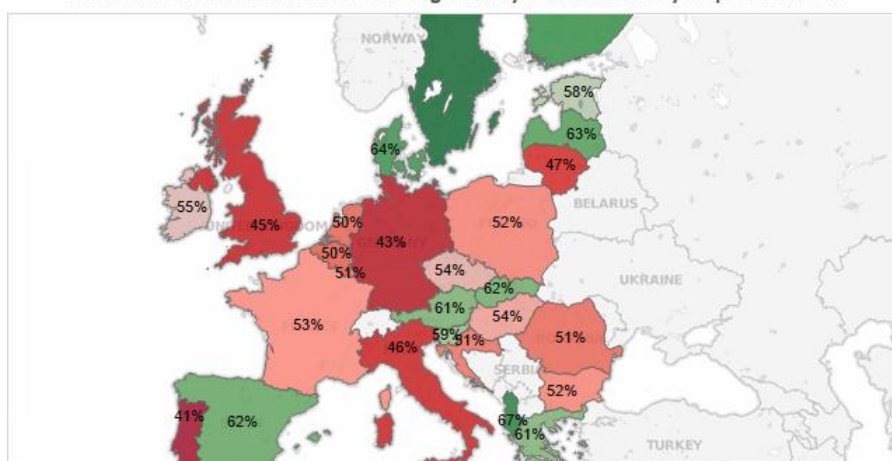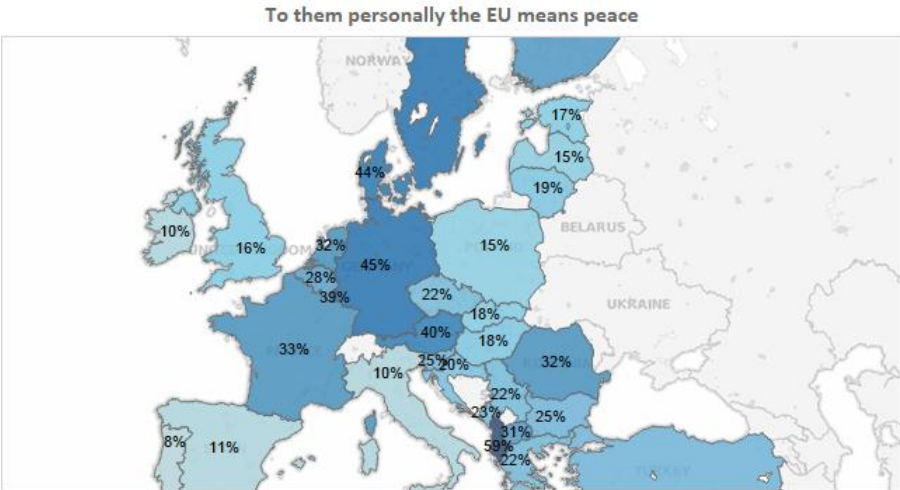
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

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[2] The information for this variable has been collected using a multiple choice question. Therefore the total percentage is above 100%.

Chart 58

To them personally the EU means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU

With 72% of its citizens that associate the EU with freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, Albania is listed first among all European countries. The other countries following are Estonia (71%), Sweden (67%), Latvia (62%), and Bulgaria (58%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 59

To them personally the EU means democracy
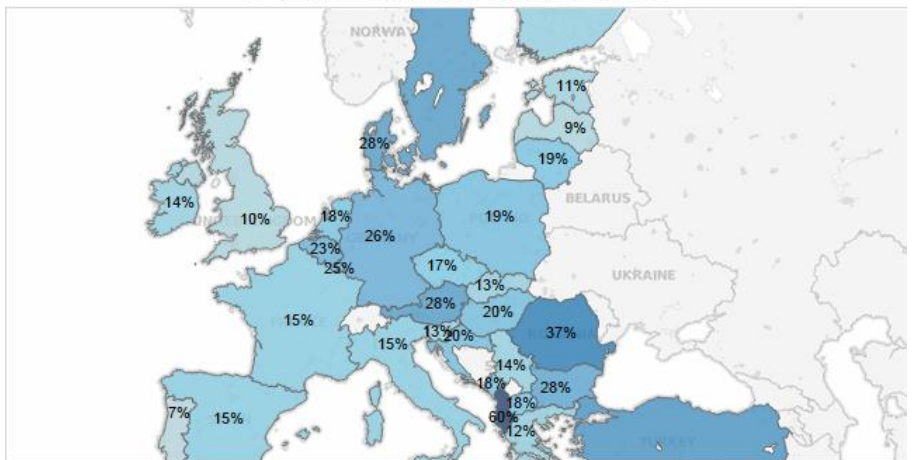
Albania is also listed first in the number of people that associate the EU with democracy, with 59% of Albanians doing so. It is followed by Germany (45%), Sweden (44%), Denmark (44%), and Austria (40%).
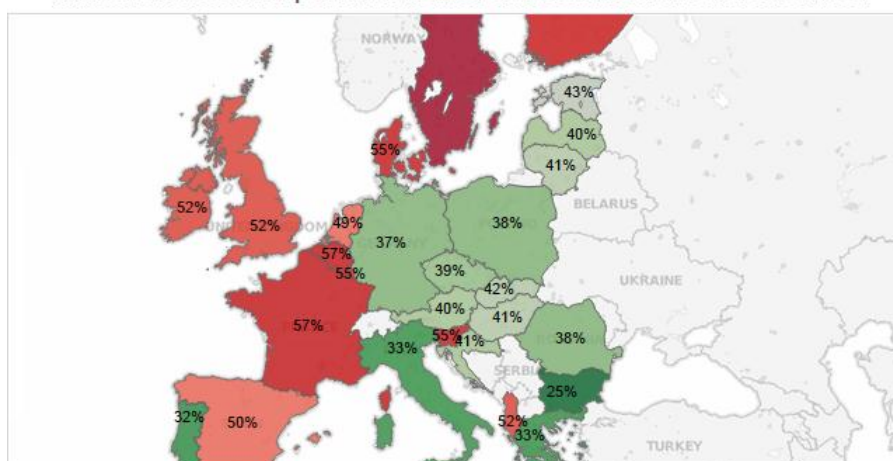

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 60

To them personally the EU means economic prosperity

With 60% of its citizens that associate the EU economic prosperity, Albania is listed first among all European countries. The other countries following are countries aspiring an EU membership, specifically Turkey (36%), Macedonia (36%), Montenegro (31%), and Serbia (30%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

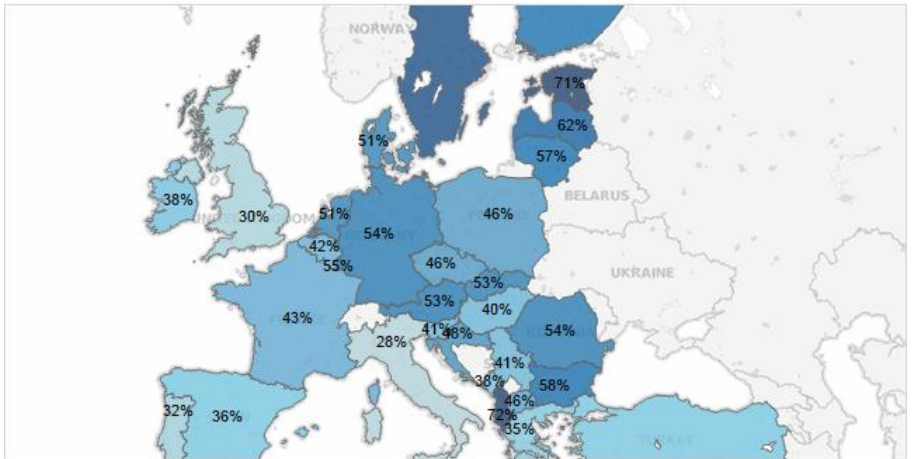| RANKING	COUNTRY	FREEDOM TO TRAVEL, STUDY AND WORK ANYWHERE IN THE EU	COUNTRY	EURO	COUNTRY	PEACE	COUNTRY	WASTE OF MONEY
1	Albania	72%	Austria	65%	Albania	59%	Austria	55%
2	Estonia	71%	Slovakia	53%	Germany	45%	Germany	42%
3	Sweden	67%	Belgium	51%	Sweden	44%	Sweden	37%
4	Latvia	62%	Finland	48%	Denmark	44%	Czech Republic	36%
5	Bulgaria	58%	Netherlands	46%	Austria	40%	France	36%
6	Lithuania	57%	Greece	46%	Luxembourg	39%	Finland	34%
7	Iceland	57%	Germany	46%	France	33%	Slovakia	33%
8	Finland	56%	Iceland	45%	Netherlands	32%	Belgium	32%
9	Luxembourg	55%	Luxembourg	43%	Romania	32%	Slovenia	29%
10	Romania	54%	France	39%	Finland	31%	United Kingdom	28%
11	Germany	54%	Italy	36%	Macedonia	31%	Luxembourg	26%
12	Austria	53%	Cyprus	35%	Belgium	28%	Netherlands	25%
13	Slovakia	53%	Slovenia	33%	Malta	26%	Cyprus	25%
14	Cyprus	52%	Albania	33%	Slovenia	25%	Spain	23%
15	Netherlands	51%	Malta	33%	Bulgaria	25%	Iceland	22%
16	Denmark	51%	Portugal	32%	Cyprus	24%	Italy	21%
17	Croatia	48%	Estonia	31%	Turkey	24%	Portugal	21%
18	Malta	46%	Spain	31%	Iceland	23%	Greece	20%
19	Czech Republic	46%	Romania	28%	Montenegro	23%	Denmark	18%
20	Poland	46%	Ireland	28%	Greece	22%	Estonia	16%
21	Macedonia	46%	Poland	23%	Czech Republic	22%	Lithuania	15%
22	France	43%	Latvia	20%	Serbia	22%	Latvia	15%
23	Belgium	42%	Czech Republic	20%	Croatia	20%	Romania	14%
24	Slovenia	41%	Sweden	20%	Lithuania	19%	Malta	13%
25	Serbia	41%	Turkey	19%	Hungary	18%	Ireland	13%
26	Hungary	40%	Serbia	19%	Slovakia	18%	Croatia	13%
27	Ireland	38%	Denmark	17%	Estonia	17%	Serbia	11%
28	Montenegro	38%	Lithuania	13%	United Kingdom	16%	Poland	11%
29	Spain	36%	United Kingdom	13%	Poland	15%	Turkey	11%
30	Turkey	36%	Hungary	13%	Latvia	15%	Hungary	10%
31	Greece	35%	Bulgaria	12%	Spain	11%	Albania	8%
32	Portugal	32%	Croatia	11%	Italy	10%	Bulgaria	8%
33	United Kingdom	30%	Montenegro	7%	Ireland	10%	Montenegro	6%
34	Italy	28%	Macedonia	6%	Portugal	8%	Macedonia	5%
	EU average	48%	EU average	32%	EU average	25%	EU average	24%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 13

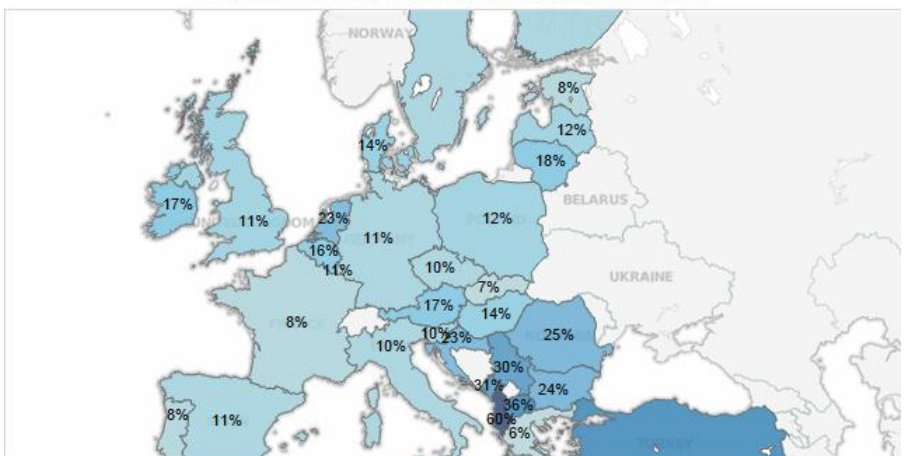| RANKING	COUNTRY	BUREAUCRACY	COUNTRY	UNEMPLOYMENT	COUNTRY	DEMOCRACY	COUNTRY	CULTURAL DIVERSITY
1	Austria	50%	Cyprus	63%	**Albania**	**60%**	**Albania**	**35%**
2	Sweden	43%	Austria	45%	Romania	37%	Iceland	31%
3	Germany	40%	Greece	45%	Turkey	31%	Austria	29%
4	Finland	39%	Portugal	33%	Sweden	28%	Germany	29%
5	Denmark	37%	Slovenia	30%	Denmark	28%	Sweden	29%
6	Netherlands	35%	Slovakia	28%	Austria	28%	France	27%
7	Czech Republic	35%	Italy	23%	Malta	28%	Cyprus	27%
8	Slovenia	30%	Czech Republic	22%	Bulgaria	28%	Luxembourg	25%
9	Iceland	28%	France	21%	Germany	26%	Denmark	23%
10	United Kingdom	25%	Spain	19%	Luxembourg	25%	Belgium	22%
11	Slovakia	24%	Hungary	19%	Belgium	23%	Netherlands	21%
12	Spain	22%	Germany	19%	Hungary	20%	Finland	21%
13	France	22%	Belgium	18%	Croatia	20%	Malta	20%
14	Belgium	21%	Netherlands	17%	Poland	19%	Bulgaria	20%
15	Estonia	21%	Ireland	17%	Lithuania	19%	Lithuania	19%
16	Poland	18%	Iceland	16%	Montenegro	18%	Estonia	19%
17	Ireland	17%	Turkey	16%	Macedonia	18%	Turkey	18%
18	Luxembourg	17%	Luxembourg	14%	Netherlands	18%	Hungary	18%
19	Cyprus	16%	Denmark	13%	Czech Republic	17%	Greece	18%
20	Latvia	16%	Romania	13%	Iceland	16%	Slovakia	16%
21	Malta	15%	Sweden	13%	Italy	15%	United Kingdom	15%
22	Croatia	14%	United Kingdom	13%	Spain	15%	Romania	15%
23	Lithuania	14%	Latvia	11%	France	15%	Spain	14%
24	Romania	13%	Malta	10%	Cyprus	14%	Czech Republic	14%
25	Hungary	12%	Bulgaria	10%	Ireland	14%	Slovenia	14%
26	Greece	12%	Serbia	10%	Serbia	14%	Croatia	14%
27	Turkey	11%	Croatia	9%	Slovenia	13%	Portugal	13%
28	Italy	10%	Finland	9%	Slovakia	13%	Italy	11%
29	Bulgaria	10%	Poland	9%	Finland	12%	Serbia	11%
30	**Albania**	**10%**	Estonia	9%	Greece	12%	Latvia	11%
31	Serbia	8%	**Albania**	**8%**	Estonia	11%	Poland	11%
32	Portugal	6%	Montenegro	7%	United Kingdom	10%	Montenegro	10%
33	Macedonia	3%	Lithuania	7%	Latvia	9%	Ireland	10%
34	Montenegro	3%	Macedonia	6%	Portugal	7%	Macedonia	6%
	EU average	**23%**	**EU average**	**20%**	**EU average**	**19%**	**EU average**	**19%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 14

RANKING	COUNTRY	STRONGER SAY IN THE WORLD	COUNTRY	MORE CRIME	COUNTRY	NOT ENOUGH CONTROL AT EXTERNAL BORDERS	COUNTRY	ECONOMIC PROSPERITY
1	Albania	40%	Austria	51%	Austria	39%	Albania	60%
2	Sweden	32%	Cyprus	41%	Denmark	36%	Turkey	36%
3	Malta	29%	Germany	26%	Cyprus	28%	Macedonia	36%
4	Netherlands	28%	Slovenia	23%	France	26%	Montenegro	31%
5	Austria	27%	Denmark	22%	United Kingdom	23%	Serbia	30%
6	Denmark	25%	Slovakia	22%	Germany	22%	Romania	25%
7	Turkey	23%	Greece	22%	Iceland	22%	Bulgaria	24%
8	Iceland	23%	Czech Republic	20%	Belgium	20%	Croatia	23%
9	Slovakia	22%	Belgium	20%	Greece	20%	Netherlands	23%
10	France	21%	Sweden	16%	Netherlands	17%	Iceland	22%
11	Belgium	20%	Netherlands	16%	Sweden	17%	Malta	20%
12	Luxembourg	20%	Finland	16%	Luxembourg	17%	Lithuania	18%
13	Germany	20%	Iceland	15%	Czech Republic	17%	Austria	17%
14	Ireland	18%	Portugal	14%	Slovakia	15%	Ireland	17%
15	Poland	17%	Luxembourg	14%	Malta	11%	Belgium	16%
16	Czech Republic	17%	Hungary	13%	Italy	11%	Denmark	14%
17	Greece	16%	Croatia	10%	Portugal	11%	Hungary	14%
18	Hungary	16%	Romania	9%	Finland	10%	Latvia	12%
19	Serbia	15%	United Kingdom	9%	Slovenia	9%	Poland	12%
20	Croatia	15%	Italy	9%	Hungary	8%	United Kingdom	11%
21	Lithuania	15%	Turkey	8%	Spain	8%	Luxembourg	11%
22	Slovenia	14%	Montenegro	7%	Croatia	8%	Germany	11%
23	Finland	14%	Serbia	7%	Bulgaria	8%	Sweden	11%
24	Macedonia	14%	France	7%	Turkey	7%	Spain	11%
25	Italy	13%	Lithuania	6%	Romania	7%	Slovenia	10%
26	United Kingdom	12%	Estonia	5%	Estonia	7%	Czech Republic	10%
27	Spain	12%	Bulgaria	5%	Ireland	6%	Italy	10%
28	Romania	12%	Malta	5%	Montenegro	6%	Finland	9%
29	Cyprus	12%	Poland	5%	Albania	6%	Estonia	8%
30	Estonia	12%	Albania	4%	Serbia	5%	France	8%
31	Portugal	11%	Macedonia	4%	Lithuania	5%	Portugal	8%
32	Bulgaria	11%	Latvia	4%	Latvia	4%	Slovakia	7%
33	Montenegro	9%	Ireland	4%	Macedonia	3%	Greece	6%
34	Latvia	7%	Spain	2%	Poland	3%	Cyprus	6%
	EU average	17%	EU average	15%	EU average	15%	EU average	13%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 15

RANKING	COUNTRY	LOSS OF OUR CULTURAL IDENTITY	COUNTRY	SOCIAL PROTECTION	COUNTRY	DON'T KNOW	COUNTRY	OTHER
1	Cyprus	36%	Albania	47%	United Kingdom	11%	United Kingdom	3%
2	Austria	27%	Turkey	25%	Poland	8%	Austria	3%
3	Greece	24%	Austria	19%	Turkey	7%	Serbia	3%
4	Turkey	19%	Romania	18%	Portugal	7%	Portugal	3%
5	United Kingdom	18%	Bulgaria	18%	Lithuania	6%	Slovenia	3%
6	Netherlands	17%	Macedonia	17%	Latvia	6%	Hungary	2%
7	Serbia	17%	Montenegro	17%	Croatia	5%	Greece	2%
8	Iceland	17%	Serbia	15%	Serbia	4%	Spain	2%
9	Portugal	16%	Cyprus	14%	Estonia	4%	Croatia	2%
10	Czech Republic	15%	Luxembourg	14%	Macedonia	4%	Albania	2%
11	France	15%	Malta	13%	Romania	4%	Malta	2%
12	Ireland	14%	Denmark	13%	Spain	4%	Estonia	2%
13	Slovenia	14%	Iceland	12%	Italy	4%	Ireland	2%
14	Denmark	13%	Belgium	12%	Hungary	4%	Netherlands	2%
15	Croatia	12%	Croatia	10%	Montenegro	4%	Italy	2%
16	Italy	11%	Greece	10%	Ireland	3%	Lithuania	2%
17	Germany	11%	Finland	10%	Bulgaria	3%	Iceland	1%
18	Slovakia	11%	Lithuania	10%	Malta	3%	Sweden	1%
19	Latvia	11%	Hungary	9%	Iceland	3%	Poland	1%
20	Estonia	11%	Poland	9%	Denmark	2%	Cyprus	1%
21	Belgium	10%	Sweden	9%	Slovenia	2%	Latvia	1%
22	Lithuania	10%	Ireland	8%	Czech Republic	2%	Luxembourg	1%
23	Romania	10%	Germany	8%	Finland	1%	Czech Republic	1%
24	Malta	8%	France	8%	Greece	1%	Romania	1%
25	Macedonia	8%	Latvia	8%	Germany	1%	Finland	1%
26	Finland	7%	United Kingdom	8%	Albania	1%	Turkey	1%
27	Sweden	7%	Estonia	8%	France	1%	Slovakia	1%
28	Luxembourg	7%	Spain	7%	Sweden	1%	Belgium	1%
29	Montenegro	7%	Italy	7%	Netherlands	1%	Denmark	1%
30	Poland	7%	Netherlands	7%	Belgium	1%	Germany	0%
31	Spain	7%	Czech Republic	7%	Cyprus	1%	Bulgaria	0%
32	Bulgaria	6%	Slovakia	6%	Slovakia	1%	France	0%
33	Albania	5%	Slovenia	6%	Luxembourg	0%	Macedonia	0%
34	Hungary	5%	Portugal	5%	Austria	0%	Montenegro	0%
	EU average	13%	EU average	10%	EU average	3%	EU average	2%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

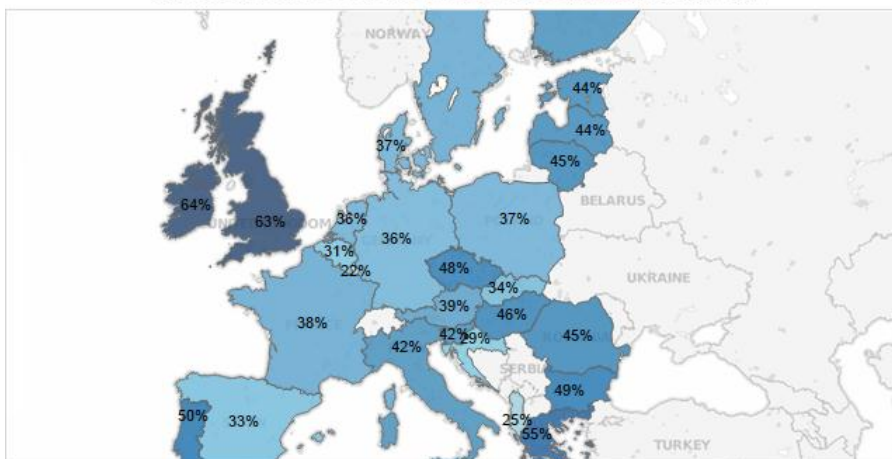**Chart 61**

In the near future see themselves as own country nationality only

In the near future 25% of Albanians see themselves as Albanians only. The countries whose people have highest figure of perceiving themselves as nationality only are Ireland (64%), United Kingdom (63%), Greece (55%), Portugal (50%), and Bulgaria (49%).

Chart 62

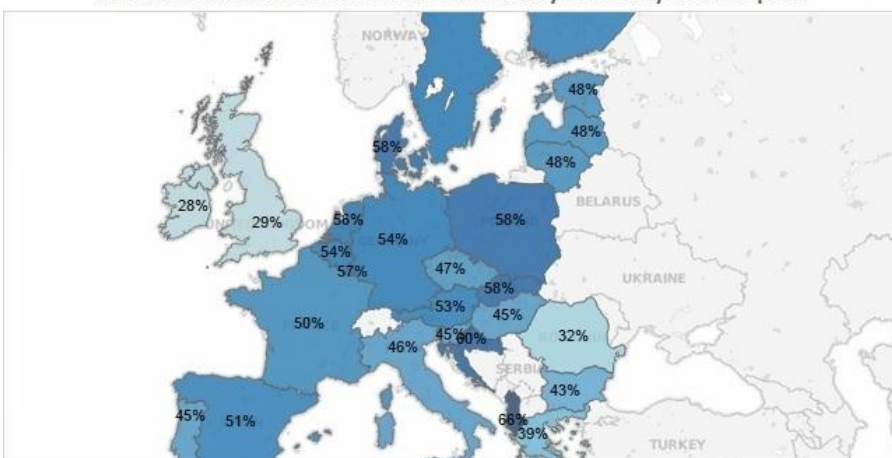In the near future see themselves as own country nationality and European

In the near future 66% of Albanians see themselves as Albanians & Europeans. This is the highest figure in Europe, followed by Croatia (60%), Denmark (58%), Slovakia (58%), and Poland (58%).

Table 16

RANKING	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY ONLY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY AND EUROPEAN	COUNTRY	EUROPEAN AND NATIONALITY	COUNTRY	EUROPEAN ONLY	COUNTRY	NONE	COUNTRY	REFUSAL
1	Ireland	64%	Albania	66%	Luxembourg	13%	Romania	8%	Spain	5%	Slovenia	2%
2	United Kingdom	63%	Croatia	60%	Belgium	9%	Luxembourg	7%	Slovenia	3%	Romania	1%
3	Greece	55%	Denmark	58%	France	8%	Spain	5%	United Kingdom	3%	Italy	1%
4	Portugal	50%	Slovakia	58%	Croatia	7%	Albania	4%	Romania	2%	Latvia	1%
5	Bulgaria	49%	Poland	58%	Romania	7%	Cyprus	3%	Italy	2%	Hungary	1%
6	Czech Republic	48%	Malta	57%	Germany	7%	France	3%	Sweden	2%	Spain	0%
7	Cyprus	46%	Luxembourg	57%	Cyprus	6%	Belgium	3%	Netherlands	2%	Ireland	0%
8	Hungary	46%	Netherlands	56%	Austria	6%	Ireland	3%	Belgium	2%	Estonia	0%
9	Lithuania	45%	Germany	54%	Italy	6%	Croatia	3%	Cyprus	2%	Belgium	0%
10	Romania	45%	Belgium	54%	Slovakia	6%	Italy	2%	Austria	2%	Greece	0%
11	Estonia	44%	Sweden	54%	Hungary	5%	Slovakia	2%	Estonia	1%	Austria	0%
12	Latvia	44%	Austria	53%	Slovenia	5%	Hungary	2%	Latvia	1%	Slovakia	0%
13	Finland	43%	Finland	52%	Bulgaria	5%	Germany	2%	Germany	1%	Lithuania	0%
14	Slovenia	42%	Spain	51%	Spain	5%	Netherlands	1%	Lithuania	1%	Netherlands	0%
15	Italy	42%	France	50%	Estonia	5%	United Kingdom	1%	Croatia	1%	Portugal	0%
16	Austria	39%	Lithuania	48%	Greece	5%	Slovenia	1%	Ireland	1%	France	0%
17	Malta	39%	Estonia	48%	Latvia	4%	Latvia	1%	Hungary	1%	Croatia	0%
18	Sweden	38%	Latvia	48%	Netherlands	4%	Sweden	1%	France	1%	Germany	0%
19	France	38%	Czech Republic	47%	Lithuania	4%	Estonia	1%	Luxembourg	1%	United Kingdom	0%
20	Poland	37%	Italy	46%	Finland	4%	Czech Republic	1%	Portugal	1%	Czech Republic	0%
21	Denmark	37%	Hungary	45%	Sweden	4%	Lithuania	1%	Finland	1%	Bulgaria	0%
22	Netherlands	36%	Slovenia	45%	Poland	4%	Malta	1%	Bulgaria	1%	Albania	0%
23	Germany	36%	Portugal	45%	Denmark	4%	Poland	1%	Czech Republic	1%	Cyprus	0%
24	Slovakia	34%	Bulgaria	43%	Albania	3%	Portugal	1%	Greece	1%	Denmark	0%
25	Spain	33%	Cyprus	42%	Malta	3%	Austria	1%	Denmark	0%	Finland	0%
26	Belgium	31%	Greece	39%	United Kingdom	3%	Greece	1%	Poland	0%	Luxembourg	0%
27	Croatia	29%	Romania	32%	Ireland	3%	Bulgaria	0%	Slovakia	0%	Malta	0%
28	Albania	25%	United Kingdom	29%	Portugal	3%	Denmark	0%	Albania	0%	Poland	0%
29	Luxembourg	22%	Ireland	28%	Czech Republic	2%	Finland	0%	Malta	0%	Sweden	0%
	EU average	42%	EU average	48%	EU average	5%	EU average	2%	EU average	1%	EU average	0%

Chart 63

People that think they are very or fairly well informed about European matters
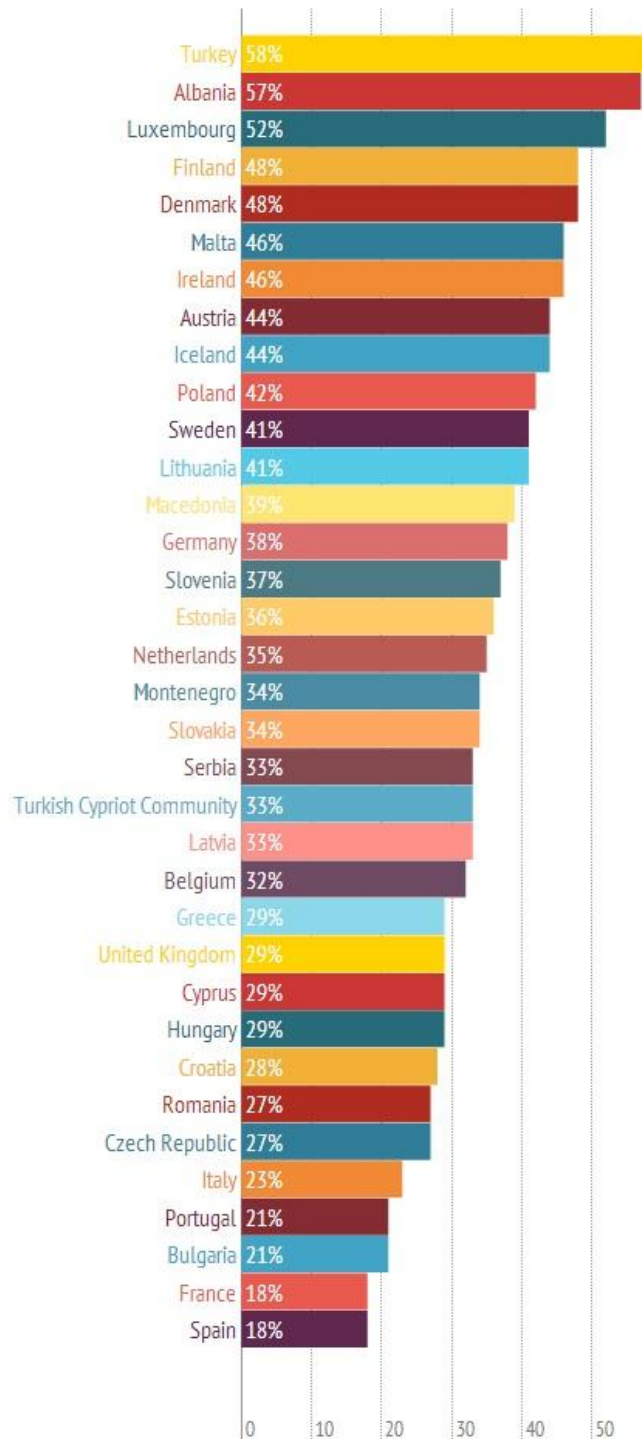
Asked about how well informed about the EU they are, Albanians are listed second with 57% of people expressing they are very or fairly well informed. The other top countries whose people think they are very or fairly well informed are Turkey (58%), Luxemburg (52%), Finland (48%) and Denmark (48%).

Country	%
Turkey	58%
Albania	57%
Luxembourg	52%
Finland	48%
Denmark	48%
Malta	46%
Ireland	46%
Austria	44%
Iceland	44%
Poland	42%
Sweden	41%
Lithuania	41%
Macedonia	39%
Germany	38%
Slovenia	37%
Estonia	36%
Netherlands	35%
Montenegro	34%
Slovakia	34%
Serbia	33%
Turkish Cypriot Community	33%
Latvia	33%
Belgium	32%
Greece	29%
United Kingdom	29%
Cyprus	29%
Hungary	29%
Croatia	28%
Romania	27%
Czech Republic	27%
Italy	23%
Portugal	21%
Bulgaria	21%
France	18%
Spain	18%

Chart 64

People that think they are very or fairly well informed about European matters
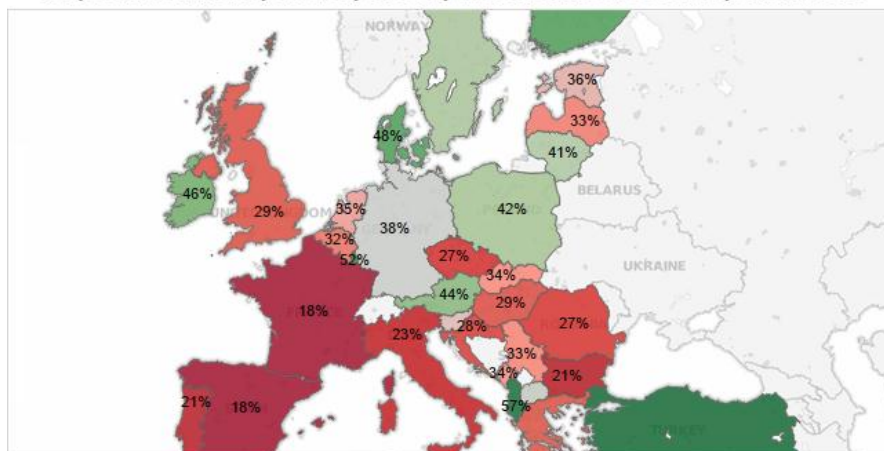
The European countries that have the lowest figure of citizens expressing to be very or fairly well informed about European matters are Italy (23%), Portugal (21%), Bulgaria (21%), France (18%), and Spain (18%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 65

Do not know of any European institution

Albanians are among top five European populations that have the highest figure of people that do not know of any European institution. Specifically this figure is 46% for Albania, 63% for United Kingdom, 53% for Latvia, 49% for France and 45% for Spain.[3]

Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11697

Chart 66

Are familiar with the Parliament\ The European Parliament

In terms of citizens being familiar with the European Parliament Albania is among the last listed countries, with just 31% of people expressing to be familiar with the EU institution. Other last listed countries are France (39%), Finland (39%), Latvia (35%) and United Kingdom (22%).

Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11697

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[3] All questions about being familiar with any EU institution have a "top of mind" approach. Interviewers have not prompted any alternative.

Chart 67

Are familiar with The Commission\ The European Commission

In terms of citizens being familiar with the European Commission Albania is among the last listed countries, with just 12% of people expressing to be familiar with the EU institution. Other last listed countries are Latvia (18%), France (16%), Spain (16%), and United Kingdom (12%).
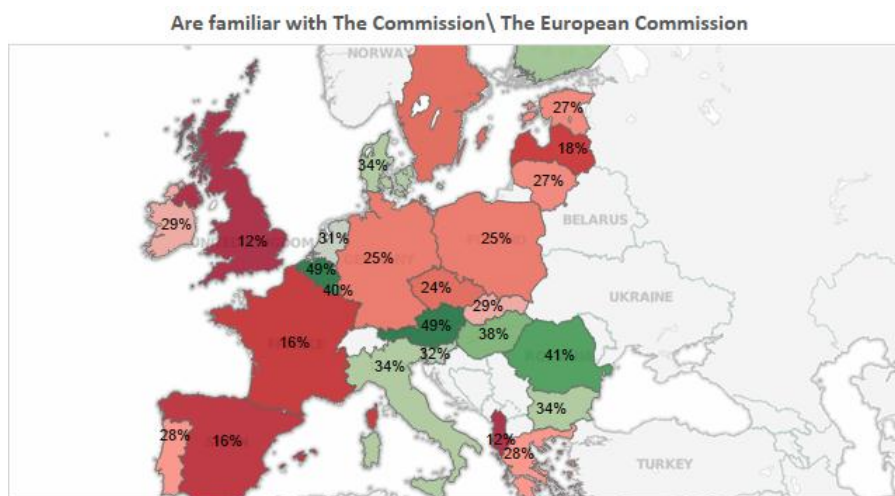
Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11697
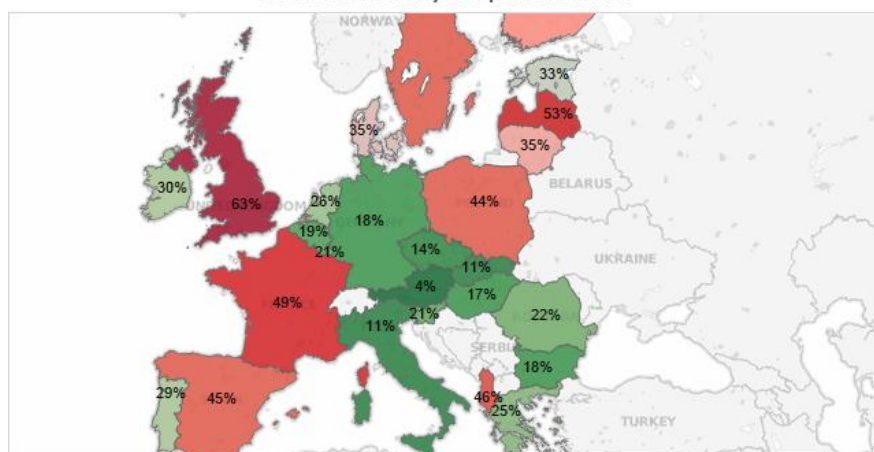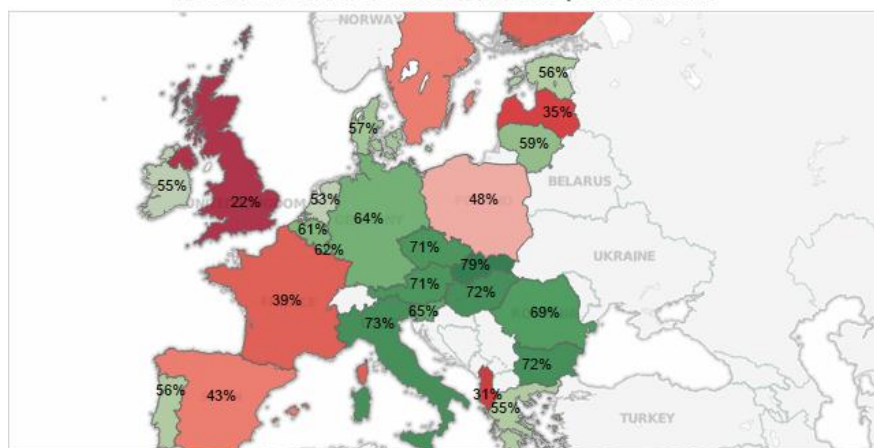
Chart 68

Are familiar with the European Central Bank

In terms of citizens being familiar with the European Central Bank Albania is among the last listed countries, with just 10% of people expressing to be familiar with the EU institution. Other last listed countries are United Kingdom (11%), Denmark (8%), Latvia (7%), and Poland (5%).
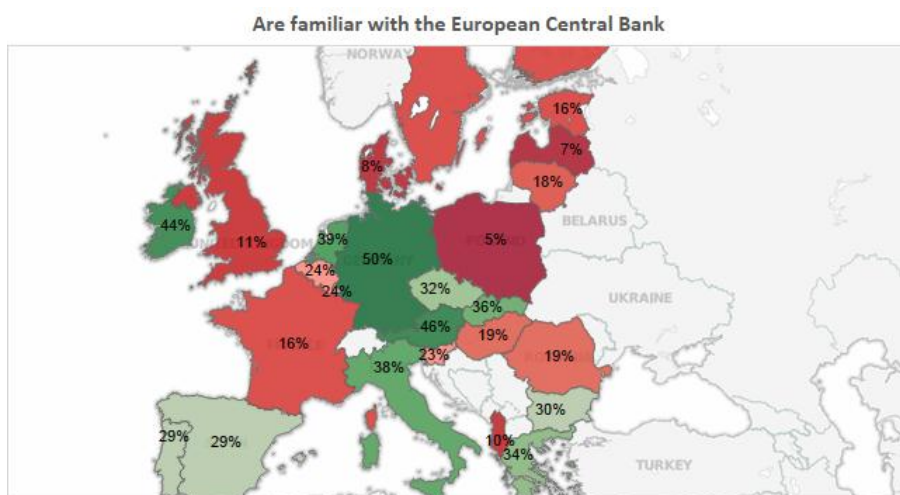
Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.1169

Table 17

RANKING	COUNTRY	THE PARLIAMENT\ THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	COUNTRY	THE COMMISSION\ THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	COUNTRY	THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK	COUNTRY	THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION\ THE COUNCIL
1	Slovakia	79%	Belgium	49%	Germany	50%	Czech Republic	31%
2	Italy	73%	Austria	49%	Austria	46%	Romania	28%
3	Bulgaria	72%	Romania	41%	Ireland	44%	Slovakia	22%
4	Hungary	72%	Luxembourg	40%	Netherlands	39%	Austria	21%
5	Austria	71%	Hungary	38%	Italy	38%	Hungary	18%
6	Czech Republic	71%	Finland	35%	Slovakia	36%	Belgium	16%
7	Romania	69%	Denmark	34%	Greece	34%	Cyprus	15%
8	Slovenia	65%	Italy	34%	Czech Republic	32%	Bulgaria	15%
9	Germany	64%	Bulgaria	34%	Bulgaria	30%	Slovenia	15%
10	Luxembourg	62%	Slovenia	32%	Portugal	29%	Italy	15%
11	Belgium	61%	Netherlands	31%	Spain	29%	Estonia	14%
12	Malta	59%	Ireland	29%	Belgium	24%	Malta	13%
13	Lithuania	59%	Slovakia	29%	Luxembourg	24%	Lithuania	13%
14	Denmark	57%	Portugal	28%	Slovenia	23%	Greece	12%
15	Estonia	56%	Greece	28%	Hungary	19%	Ireland	12%
16	Portugal	56%	Lithuania	27%	Romania	19%	**Albania**	**11%**
17	Greece	55%	Estonia	27%	Malta	18%	Denmark	10%
18	Ireland	55%	Germany	25%	Lithuania	18%	Netherlands	10%
19	Netherlands	53%	Malta	25%	Finland	17%	Germany	10%
20	Cyprus	49%	Poland	25%	Estonia	16%	Portugal	9%
21	Poland	48%	Czech Republic	24%	France	16%	Luxembourg	8%
22	Spain	43%	Sweden	23%	Sweden	16%	Poland	7%
23	Sweden	42%	Cyprus	19%	Cyprus	14%	Latvia	6%
24	France	39%	Latvia	18%	United Kingdom	11%	Finland	5%
25	Finland	39%	France	16%	**Albania**	**10%**	Sweden	5%
26	Latvia	35%	Spain	16%	Denmark	8%	United Kingdom	4%
27	**Albania**	**31%**	**Albania**	**12%**	Latvia	7%	Spain	4%
28	United Kingdom	22%	United Kingdom	12%	Poland	5%	France	4%
	EU Average	**56%**		**29%**		**24%**		**13%**

Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11697

Table 18

RANKING	COUNTRY	THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	COUNTRY	THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL	COUNTRY	THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS
1	Luxembourg	31%	Lithuania	3%	Austria	14%
2	Cyprus	23%	Estonia	3%	Slovenia	12%
3	Germany	22%	Denmark	4%	Luxembourg	9%
4	Austria	20%	Sweden	4%	Germany	8%
5	Slovenia	20%	Luxembourg	4%	Italy	5%
6	Sweden	20%	France	4%	Portugal	5%
7	Slovakia	16%	United Kingdom	5%	Romania	4%
8	Bulgaria	16%	Spain	6%	Ireland	4%
9	Czech Republic	16%	Slovenia	6%	Malta	4%
10	Lithuania	16%	Netherlands	7%	Netherlands	3%
11	Estonia	12%	Poland	7%	Bulgaria	2%
12	Greece	11%	Finland	8%	**Albania**	**2%**
13	Latvia	11%	Cyprus	8%	Hungary	2%
14	Netherlands	11%	Latvia	8%	Belgium	2%
15	Belgium	10%	Belgium	10%	France	2%
16	Denmark	10%	Malta	11%	Lithuania	2%
17	Finland	10%	**Albania**	**13%**	Slovakia	1%
18	Malta	9%	Portugal	13%	Spain	1%
19	Poland	9%	Germany	13%	Greece	1%
20	Hungary	9%	Ireland	14%	Finland	1%
21	**Albania**	**8%**	Austria	14%	Czech Republic	1%
22	United Kingdom	8%	Czech Republic	14%	Estonia	1%
23	Ireland	8%	Greece	15%	Cyprus	1%
24	France	6%	Slovakia	15%	Latvia	1%
25	Romania	6%	Bulgaria	16%	Poland	0%
26	Portugal	5%	Hungary	18%	United Kingdom	0%
27	Italy	4%	Italy	21%	Sweden	0%
28	Spain	3%	Romania	22%	Denmark	0%
	EU Average	**13%**		**10%**		**3%**

Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11697

Table 19

RANKING	COUNTRY	THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE	COUNTRY	THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS	COUNTRY	DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY	COUNTRY	OTHER
1	Czech Republic	3%	Austria	2%	United Kingdom	63%	Finland	13%
2	Lithuania	3%	Finland	2%	Latvia	53%	Netherlands	11%
3	Finland	3%	Italy	1%	France	49%	Belgium	10%
4	Austria	3%	Denmark	1%	**Albania**	**46%**	United Kingdom	9%
5	Ireland	3%	Czech Republic	1%	Spain	45%	France	9%
6	Netherlands	2%	Lithuania	1%	Poland	44%	Sweden	9%
7	Sweden	2%	Netherlands	1%	Sweden	44%	Luxembourg	8%
8	Hungary	2%	Slovakia	1%	Cyprus	43%	Denmark	7%
9	Germany	2%	**Albania**	**1%**	Finland	39%	**Albania**	**7%**
10	**Albania**	**2%**	Luxembourg	0%	Lithuania	35%	Spain	6%
11	Slovakia	1%	Estonia	0%	Malta	35%	Estonia	5%
12	Greece	1%	Romania	0%	Denmark	35%	Slovenia	5%
13	Portugal	1%	Hungary	0%	Estonia	33%	Ireland	5%
14	Denmark	1%	Germany	0%	Ireland	30%	Germany	4%
15	Italy	1%	Latvia	0%	Portugal	29%	Greece	3%
16	United Kingdom	1%	Bulgaria	0%	Netherlands	26%	Latvia	3%
17	France	1%	Slovenia	0%	Greece	25%	Cyprus	3%
18	Belgium	1%	Belgium	0%	Romania	22%	Malta	2%
19	Latvia	1%	Spain	0%	Luxembourg	21%	Portugal	2%
20	Romania	1%	France	0%	Slovenia	21%	Italy	2%
21	Estonia	1%	Poland	0%	Belgium	19%	Slovakia	2%
22	Luxembourg	1%	Ireland	0%	Germany	18%	Lithuania	2%
23	Spain	1%	Sweden	0%	Bulgaria	18%	Austria	1%
24	Cyprus	1%	United Kingdom	0%	Hungary	17%	Czech Republic	1%
25	Bulgaria	0%	Cyprus	0%	Czech Republic	14%	Hungary	1%
26	Slovenia	0%	Greece	0%	Italy	11%	Poland	1%
27	Poland	0%	Malta	0%	Slovakia	11%	Romania	1%
28	Malta	0%	Portugal	0%	Austria	4%	Bulgaria	1%
	EU Average	**1%**		**0%**		**30%**		**5%**

Source: European Commission (2013): Eurobarometer 77.4 (2012). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5613 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11697
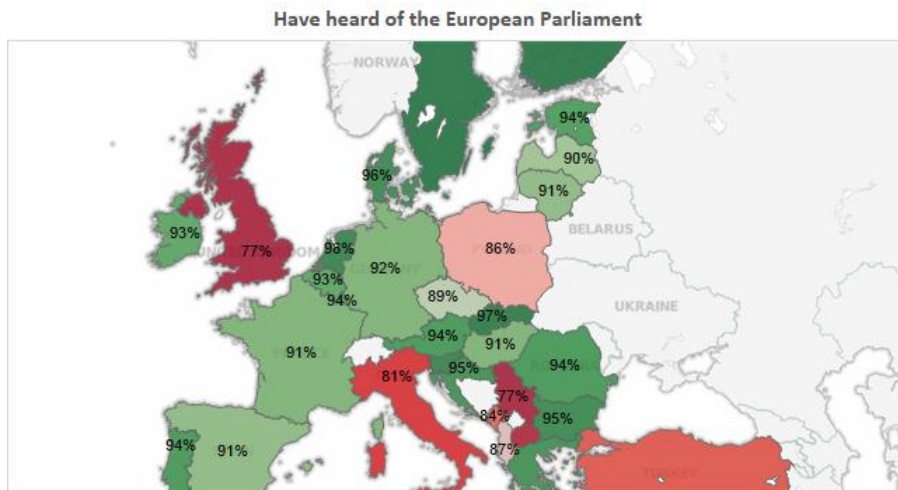
Chart 69

Have heard of the European Parliament

Asked if have ever heard of the European Parliament 87% of Albanians claim to have heard of it. This figure is below the EU average of 92%. The other last listed countries are Iceland (79%), Macedonia (77%), United Kingdom (77%) and Serbia (77%).

Chart 70

Have heard of the European Commission

Asked if have ever heard of the European Commission 87% of Albanians claim to have heard of it. This figure is below the EU average of 92%. The other last listed countries are Iceland (79%), Macedonia (77%), United Kingdom (77%) and Serbia (77%).

Chart 71

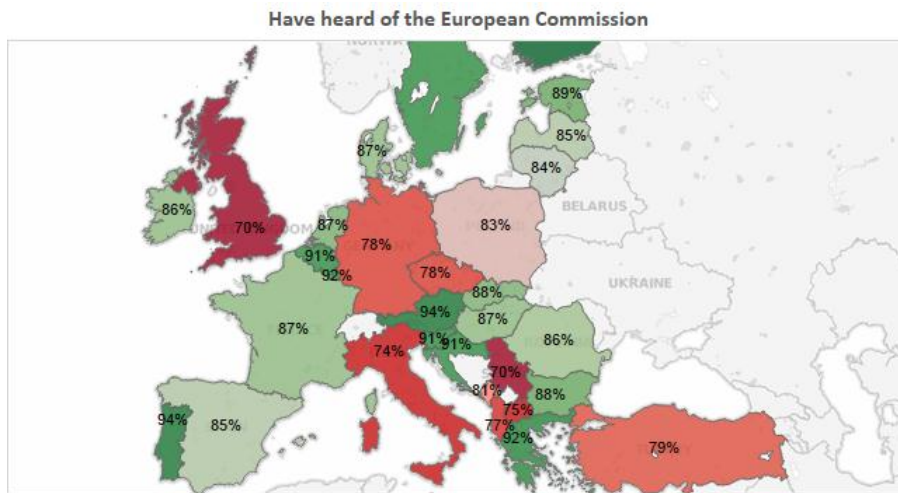Have heard of the European Central Bank

Asked if have ever heard of the European Central Bank 70% of Albanians claim to have heard of it. This figure is below the EU average of 86%. The other last listed countries are Hungary (77%), Italy (76%), Poland (67%), and United Kingdom (62%).
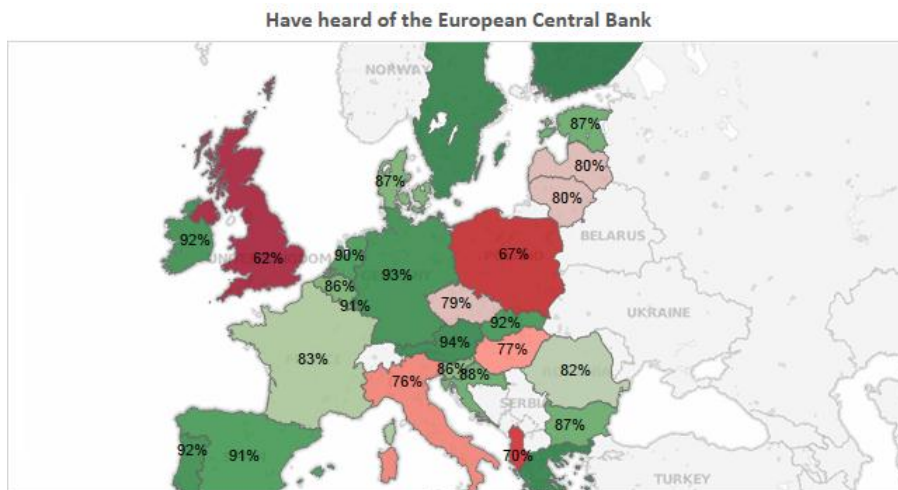
Table 20

RANKING	COUNTRY	HAVE HEARD OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	COUNTRY	HAVE HEARD OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	COUNTRY	HAVE HEARD OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK
1	Finland	98%	Finland	97%	Finland	98%
2	Sweden	98%	Austria	94%	Cyprus	95%
3	Slovakia	97%	Portugal	94%	Sweden	95%
4	Slovenia	97%	Cyprus	93%	Greece	94%
5	Netherlands	96%	Luxembourg	92%	Austria	94%
6	Denmark	96%	Greece	92%	Germany	93%
7	Bulgaria	95%	Slovenia	91%	Ireland	92%
8	Greece	95%	Sweden	91%	Portugal	92%
9	Croatia	95%	Belgium	91%	Slovakia	92%
10	Austria	94%	Croatia	91%	Luxembourg	91%
11	Luxembourg	94%	Estonia	89%	Spain	91%
12	Cyprus	94%	Malta	88%	Netherlands	90%
13	Portugal	94%	Bulgaria	88%	Croatia	88%
14	Romania	94%	Slovakia	88%	Bulgaria	87%
15	Estonia	94%	Netherlands	87%	Estonia	87%
16	Malta	94%	Denmark	87%	Denmark	87%
17	Belgium	93%	Hungary	87%	Belgium	86%
18	Ireland	93%	France	87%	Malta	86%
19	Germany	92%	Ireland	86%	Slovenia	86%
20	France	91%	Romania	86%	France	83%
21	Hungary	91%	Spain	85%	Romania	82%
22	Spain	91%	Latvia	85%	Lithuania	80%
23	Lithuania	91%	Lithuania	84%	Latvia	80%
24	Latvia	90%	Poland	83%	Czech Republic	79%
25	Czech Republic	89%	Montenegro	81%	Hungary	77%
26	Albania	87%	Turkey	79%	Italy	76%
27	Poland	86%	Iceland	78%	Albania	70%
28	Montenegro	84%	Germany	78%	Poland	67%
29	Turkey	83%	Czech Republic	78%	United Kingdom	62%
30	Italy	81%	Albania	77%		
31	Iceland	79%	Macedonia	75%		
32	Macedonia	77%	Italy	74%		
33	United Kingdom	77%	United Kingdom	70%		
34	Serbia	77%	Serbia	70%		
	EU average	**92%**		**87%**		**86%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
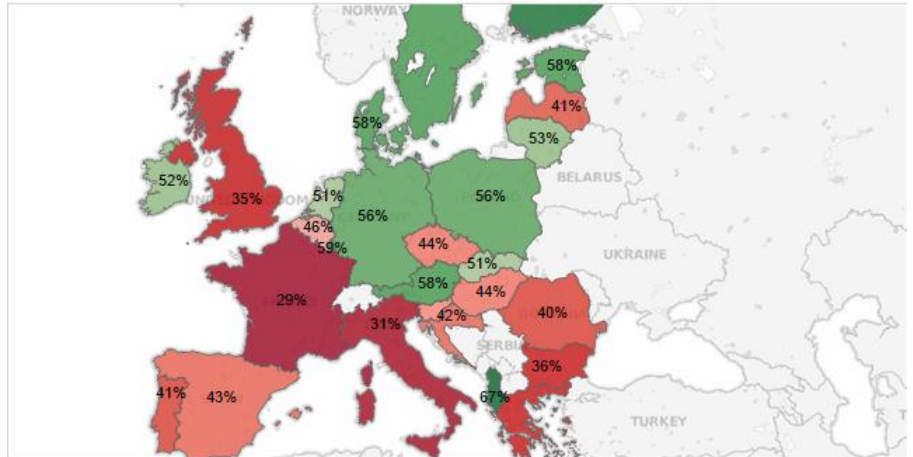
Chart 72

People that think they know what rights of citizens of the EU are

67% of Albanian people claim they know what rights of citizens of the EU are. This lists Albania first of the list, followed by Finland (64%), Cyprus (59%) Luxembourg (59%), and Denmark (58%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 73

People that would like to know more about rights of citizens of the EU

Albania is also listed first among European populations that would like to know more about rights of citizens of the EU, with 92% of Albanians claiming so. The other countries following are Cyprus (82%), Sweden (77%), Slovakia (72%), and Luxembourg (70%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 74

People of countries that claim they know what rights of citizens of the EU are also tend to like to know more about rights of citizens of the EU. The relationship between these two variables was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Results show there is a weak positive correlation between the two variables, with r = 0.375*, n = 34, p < 0.05.

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
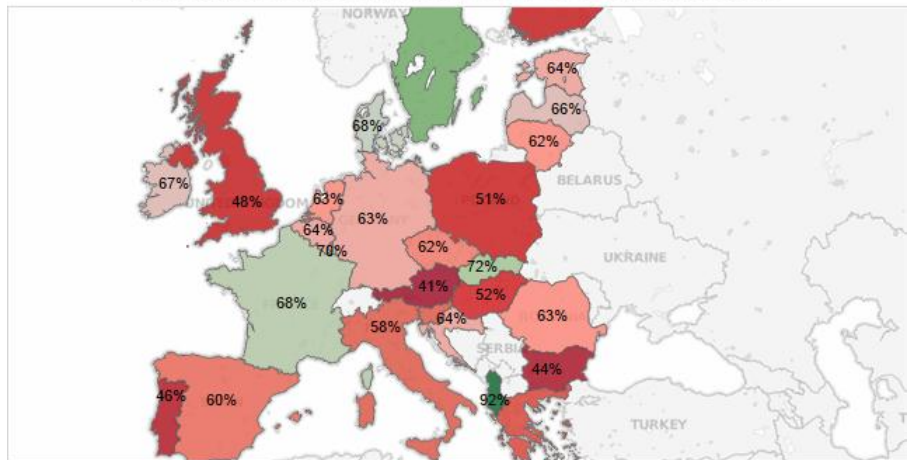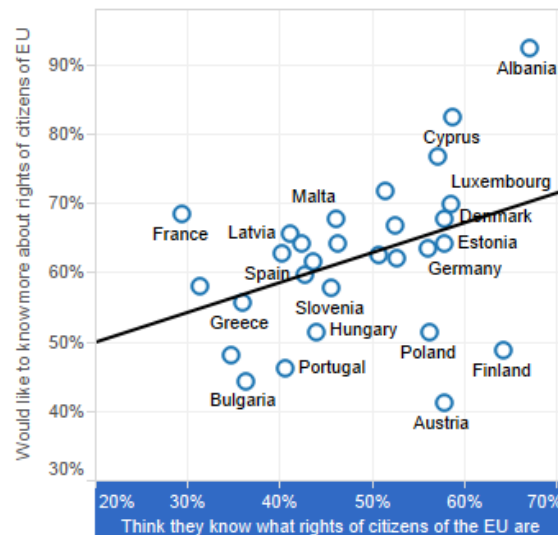
Table 21

RANKING	COUNTRY	PEOPLE THAT THINK THEY KNOW WHAT RIGHTS OF CITIZENS OF THE EU ARE	COUNTRY	PEOPLE THAT WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT RIGHTS OF CITIZENS OF THE EU
1	Albania	67%	Albania	92%
2	Finland	64%	Cyprus	82%
3	Cyprus	59%	Sweden	77%
4	Luxembourg	59%	Slovakia	72%
5	Denmark	58%	Luxembourg	70%
6	Austria	58%	France	68%
7	Estonia	58%	Denmark	68%
8	Sweden	57%	Malta	68%
9	Poland	56%	Ireland	67%
10	Germany	56%	Latvia	66%
11	Lithuania	53%	Croatia	64%
12	Ireland	52%	Belgium	64%
13	Slovakia	51%	Estonia	64%
14	Netherlands	51%	Germany	63%
15	Belgium	46%	Romania	63%
16	Malta	46%	Netherlands	63%
17	Slovenia	46%	Lithuania	62%
18	Hungary	44%	Czech Republic	62%
19	Czech Republic	44%	Spain	60%
20	Spain	43%	Italy	58%
21	Croatia	42%	Slovenia	58%
22	Latvia	41%	Greece	56%
23	Portugal	41%	Hungary	52%
24	Romania	40%	Poland	51%
25	Bulgaria	36%	Finland	49%
26	Greece	36%	United Kingdom	48%
27	United Kingdom	35%	Portugal	46%
28	Italy	31%	Bulgaria	44%
29	France	29%	Austria	41%
30	EU average	48%	EU average	61%

Chart 75

People that know that Switzerland is not a member of the EU

Asked if Switzerland is a member of the EU only 41% of Albanians did point out that it is not. The other countries that have the lowest figure for this variable are Ireland (54%), Romania (52%), Cyprus (51%), Turkey (20%)
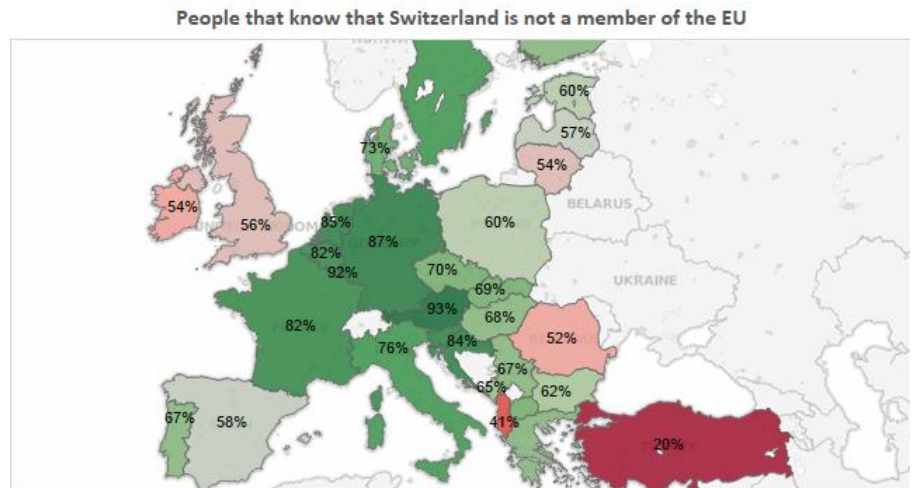
Chart 76

People that know that the EU currently consists of 28 Member States

Asked if the EU currently consists of 28 members 66% of Albanians did point out that it is true. This figure is slightly below the EU average of 68%. The countries that have the highest figure in giving a right answer to this question are Croatia (85%), Austria (84%), Slovakia (82%), Bulgaria (78%), and Hungary (75%).
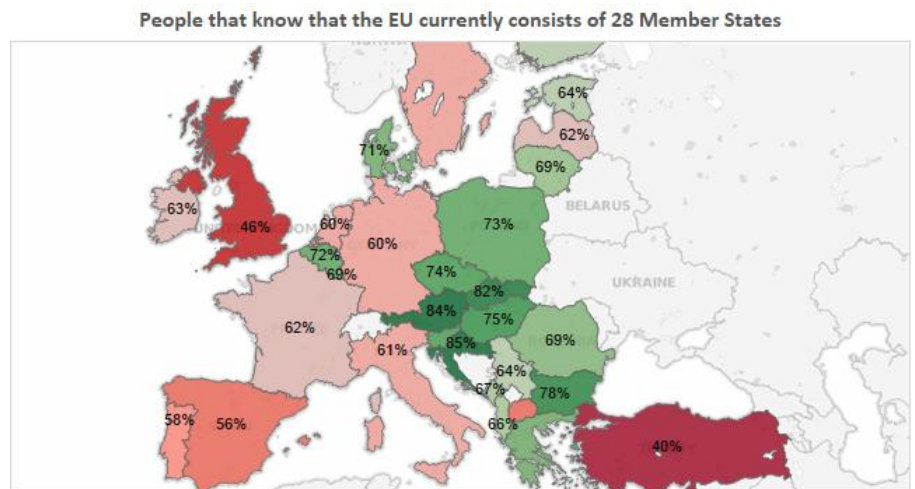
Chart 77

People that know that the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State

Asked if the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State 61% of Albanians did point out that it is true. This figure is slightly below the EU average of 63%. The countries that have the highest figure in giving a right answer to this question are Malta (91%), Cyprus (89%), Greece (83%), Bulgaria (79%), and Lithuania (76%).
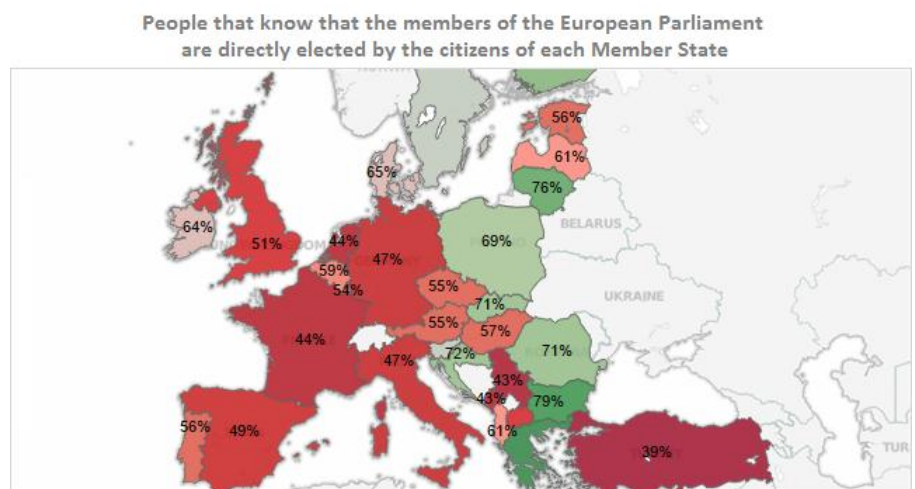
Table 22

RANKING	COUNTRY	THE EU CURRENTLY CONSISTS OF 28 MEMBER STATES	COUNTRY	THE MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ARE DIRECTLY ELECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF EACH MEMBER STATE	COUNTRY	SWITZERLAND IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE EU
1	Croatia	85%	Malta	91%	Austria	93%
2	Austria	84%	Cyprus	89%	Luxembourg	92%
3	Slovakia	82%	Greece	83%	Germany	87%
4	Bulgaria	78%	Bulgaria	79%	Netherlands	85%
5	Hungary	75%	Lithuania	76%	Croatia	84%
6	Slovenia	74%	Finland	74%	Slovenia	83%
7	Czech Republic	74%	Croatia	72%	France	82%
8	Poland	73%	Slovakia	71%	Belgium	82%
9	Belgium	72%	Romania	71%	Sweden	77%
10	Denmark	71%	Poland	69%	Italy	76%
11	Greece	71%	Slovenia	67%	Denmark	73%
12	Romania	69%	Sweden	66%	Macedonia	70%
13	Malta	69%	Denmark	65%	Czech Republic	70%
14	Luxembourg	69%	Ireland	64%	Slovakia	69%
15	Lithuania	69%	**Albania**	**61%**	Malta	69%
16	Cyprus	67%	Latvia	61%	Hungary	68%
17	Montenegro	67%	Belgium	59%	Finland	68%
18	**Albania**	**66%**	Hungary	57%	Portugal	67%
19	Finland	65%	Portugal	56%	Greece	67%
20	Serbia	64%	Estonia	56%	Serbia	67%
21	Estonia	64%	Czech Republic	55%	Iceland	66%
22	Ireland	63%	Austria	55%	Montenegro	65%
23	Latvia	62%	Luxembourg	54%	Bulgaria	62%
24	France	62%	United Kingdom	51%	Poland	60%
25	Italy	61%	Macedonia	50%	Estonia	60%
26	Germany	60%	Spain	49%	Spain	58%
27	Netherlands	60%	Italy	47%	Latvia	57%
28	Sweden	60%	Germany	47%	United Kingdom	56%
29	Portugal	58%	France	44%	Lithuania	54%
30	Spain	56%	Netherlands	44%	Ireland	54%
31	Macedonia	56%	Montenegro	43%	Romania	52%
32	Iceland	46%	Serbia	43%	Cyprus	51%
33	United Kingdom	46%	Iceland	41%	**Albania**	**41%**
34	Turkey	40%	Turkey	39%	Turkey	20%
	EU average	**68%**	**EU average**	**63%**	**EU average**	**70%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
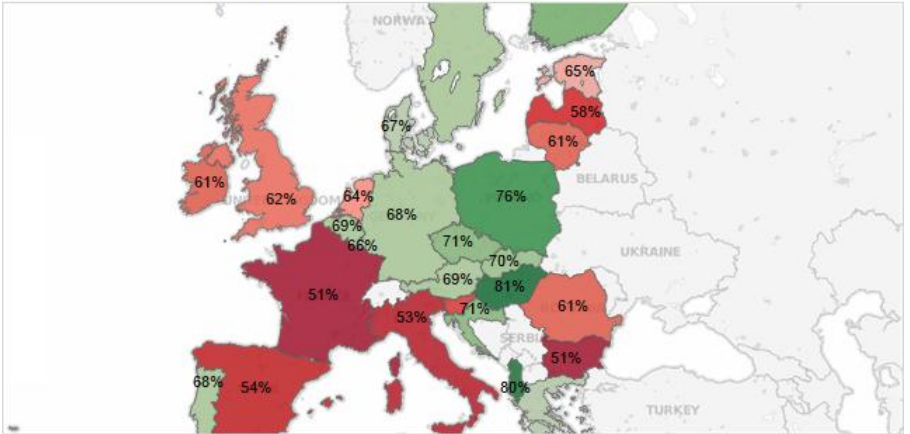
Chart 78

People that know that at the EU level, European laws (directives and regulations) have to be agreed jointly by the European Parliament and the Member States

80% of Albanians know that at the EU level, European laws (directives and regulations) have to be agreed jointly by the European Parliament and the Member States. The top 5 countries are Hungary (81%), Poland (76%), Finland (72%), and the Czech Republic (71%).

Source: Analytical overview: One year to go to the 2014 European elections, European Commission, Brussels (2013): Eurobarometer 79.5 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels

Chart 79

People that know that the EU's budget is determined jointly by the European Parliament and the Member States

77% of Albanians know that the EU's budget is determined jointly by the European Parliament and the Member States. The other top 5 countries are Poland (78%), Hungary (74%), Denmark (72%) and Croatia (71%).

Source: Analytical overview: One year to go to the 2014 European elections, European Commission, Brussels (2013): Eurobarometer 79.5 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels

Chart 80

People that know that each Member State does not have the same number of Members of the European Parliament

Just 50% of Albanians know that each Member State does not have the same number of Members of the European Parliament. The other bottom 6 countries are Portugal (50%), Poland 49%, Croatia (48%), Romania (45%), and Italy (38%).

Source: Analytical overview: One year to go to the 2014 European elections, European Commission, Brussels (2013): Eurobarometer 79.5 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels

Table 23

RANKING	COUNTRY	PEOPLE THAT KNOW THAT AT THE EU LEVEL, EUROPEAN LAWS (DIRECTIVES AND REGULATIONS) HAVE TO BE AGREED JOINTLY BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE MEMBER STATES	COUNTRY	PEOPLE THAT KNOW THAT THE EU'S BUDGET IS DETERMINED JOINTLY BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE MEMBER STATES	COUNTRY	PEOPLE THAT KNOW THAT EACH MEMBER STATE DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
1	Hungary	81%	Poland	78%	Sweden	91%
2	**Albania**	**80%**	**Albania**	**77%**	Cyprus	85%
3	Poland	76%	Hungary	74%	Denmark	84%
4	Finland	72%	Denmark	72%	Luxembourg	84%
5	Czech Republic	71%	Croatia	71%	Malta	83%
6	Croatia	71%	Lithuania	71%	Netherlands	83%
7	Cyprus	70%	Netherlands	71%	Finland	81%
8	Slovakia	70%	Sweden	71%	Slovenia	77%
9	Austria	69%	Slovakia	70%	Latvia	74%
10	Belgium	69%	Austria	69%	Belgium	71%
11	Germany	68%	Malta	69%	Estonia	70%
12	Portugal	68%	Belgium	68%	Austria	67%
13	Sweden	68%	Czech Republic	68%	Hungary	67%
14	Denmark	67%	Portugal	67%	Greece	66%
15	Greece	67%	Finland	66%	Germany	65%
16	Luxembourg	66%	Germany	64%	Slovakia	65%
17	Estonia	65%	Luxembourg	63%	France	64%
18	Netherlands	64%	Estonia	62%	Lithuania	63%
19	United Kingdom	62%	Slovenia	62%	Czech Republic	58%
20	Ireland	61%	Greece	61%	United Kingdom	58%
21	Lithuania	61%	Latvia	60%	Bulgaria	54%
22	Malta	61%	Ireland	59%	Spain	53%
23	Romania	61%	Cyprus	58%	Ireland	52%
24	Slovenia	59%	France	58%	**Albania**	**50%**
25	Latvia	58%	Romania	58%	Portugal	50%
26	Spain	54%	United Kingdom	58%	Poland	49%
27	Italy	53%	Italy	51%	Croatia	48%
28	Bulgaria	51%	Bulgaria	49%	Romania	45%
29	France	51%	Spain	47%	Italy	38%

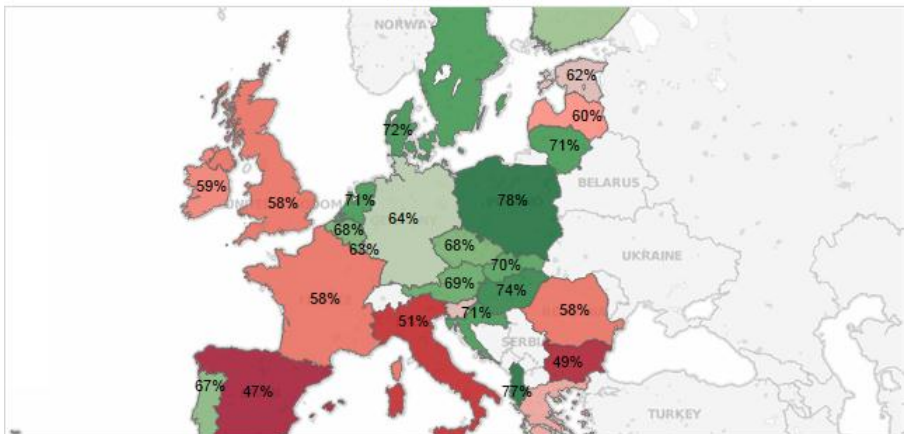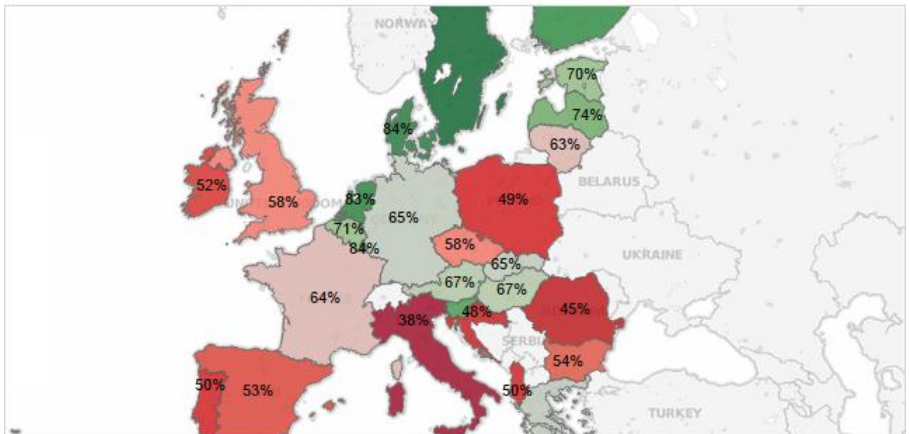*Source: Analytical overview: One year to go to the 2014 European elections, European Commission, Brussels (2013): Eurobarometer 79.5 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels*
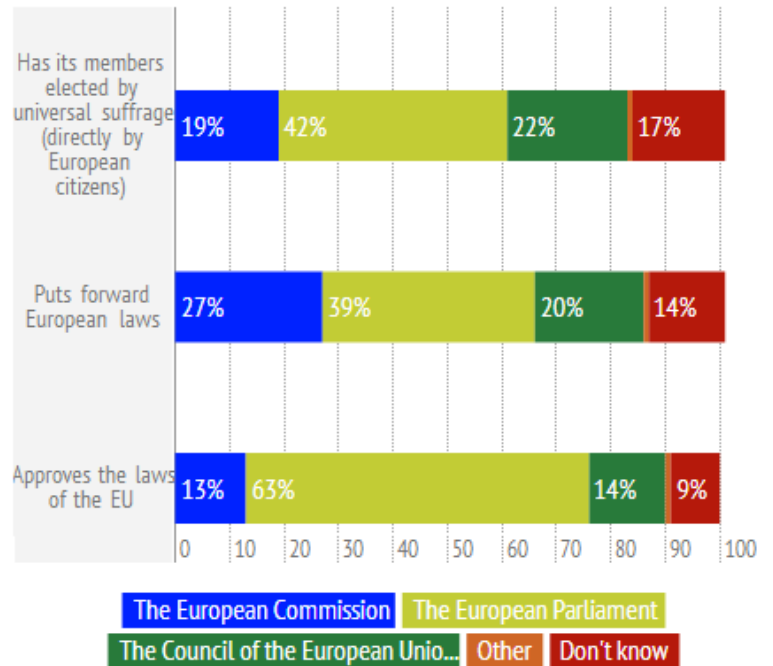
Chart 81

Knowledge about what EU institutions do

Asked about which EU institution has its members elected by universal suffrage (directly by European citizens) 42% of Albanians pint out the European Parliament. Asked about which EU institution puts forward European laws 27% of Albanians point out the European Commission. Asked about which EU institution approves the laws of the EU laws 63% of Albanians point out the European Parliament.

3.3.   Trust in institutions

Chart 82

People that trust institutions
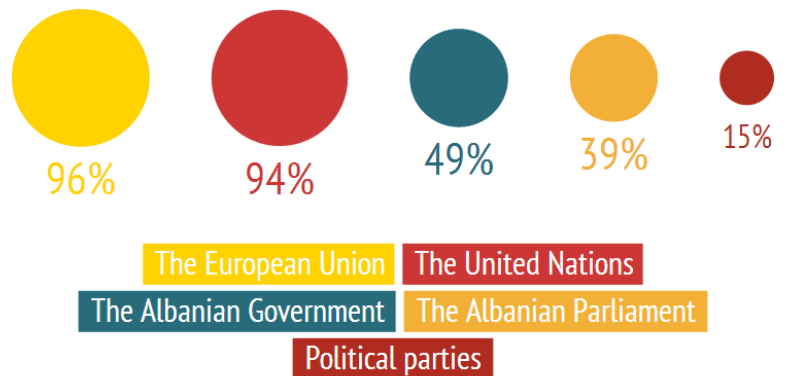
Albanian tend to trust foreign institutions more than Albanian national institutions. Thus 96% of Albanian trust the European Union, 94% trust the United Nations, 49% trust the Albanian Government, 39% trust the Albanian Parliament and 15% trust Albanian political parties.

Chart 83

People that trust the UN

In the level of trust towards the UN Albanians are listed first in Europe with 94% of Albanians having trust in the UN. The other top 5 countries that follow are Iceland (79%), Finland (73%), Denmark (71%), and Sweden (71%).
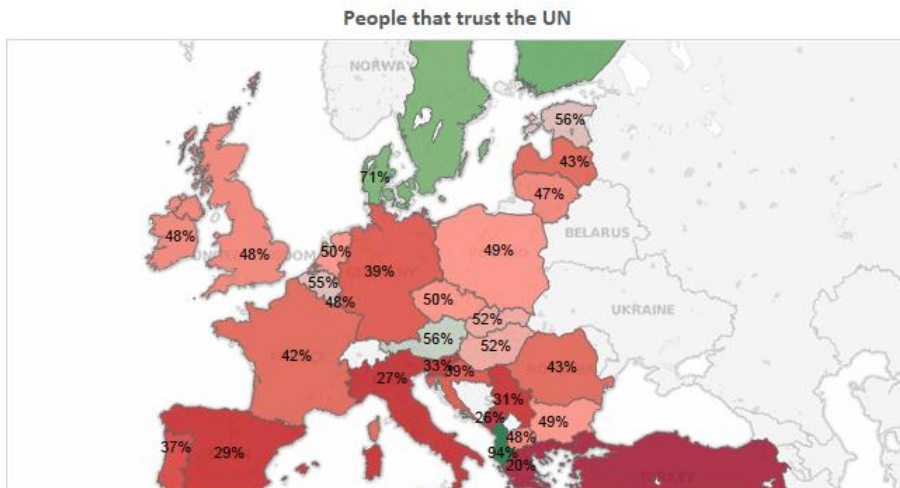
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 84

People that trust the EU

In the level of trust towards the EU Albanians are listed first in Europe with 96% of Albanians having trust in the EU. The other top 5 countries that follow are Bulgaria (56%), Estonia (56%), Lithuania (53%), and Malta (52%).
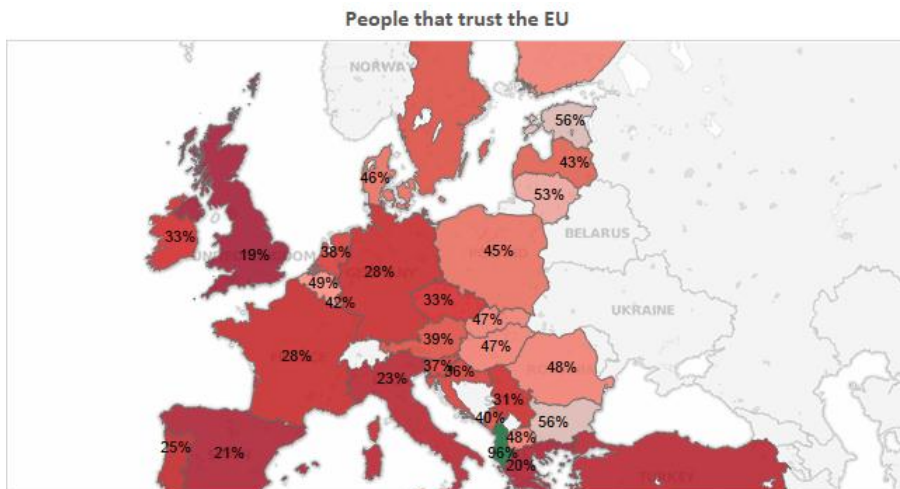
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 85

People that trust the parliament of their country

In the level of trust towards the parliament of the country Albanians are listed 11th in Europe with 39% of Albanians having trust in the Albanian parliament. This figure is above the EU average of 28%. The 5 countries whose citizens have the highest level of trust in the parliament of their own country are Sweden (70%), Finland (58%), Denmark (58%), Austria (54%), and Malta (51%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 86

People that trust the government of their country

In the level of trust towards the government of their own country Albanians are listed among the 5 European populations that have the highest level of trust, with 49% of Albanians having trust in the Albanian government. The other top 5 countries are Sweden (57%), Luxembourg (51%), Austria (50%), and Finland (50%).

Chart 87

People that trust political parties

Scholars point out that in past couple of decades there is a strong trend of citizens to not participate in traditional institutions (Stoker, 2006) and there is an increase of engagement in alternative forms of participation, that is especially true for young people whose political actions trend to be more heterogeneous (Sloam, 2013). As Bennett and Segerberg (2013, p. 28) point out "formal organizations are losing their grip on individuals, and group ties are being replaced by large-scale fluid social networks". In most European countries trust in political parties specifically is much lower than trust in other national institutions. In Albania the figure 15% of people that have trust in political parties is slightly below the EU average   of 16%.
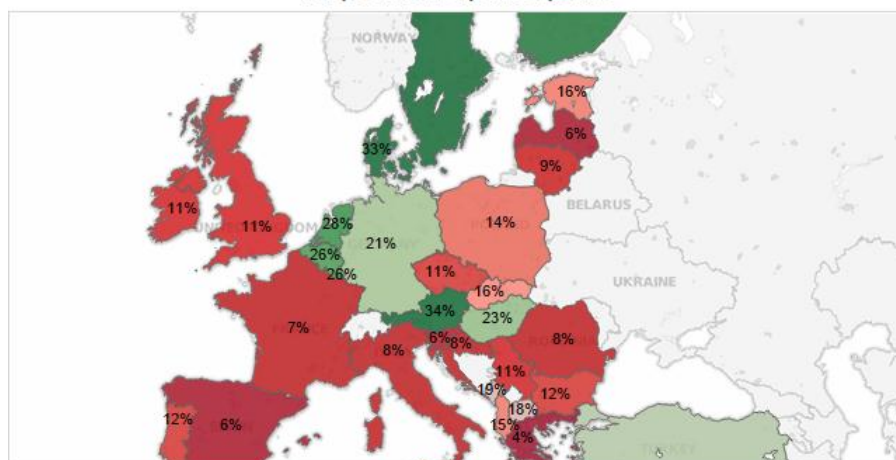
Table 24

RANKING	COUNTRY	THE UNITED NATIONS	COUNTRY	THE EUROPEAN UNION	COUNTRY	THE COUNTRY PARLIAMENT	COUNTRY	THE COUNTRY GOVERNMENT	COUNTRY	POLITICAL PARTIES
1	Albania	94%	Albania	96%	Sweden	70%	Sweden	57%	Austria	34%
2	Iceland	79%	Bulgaria	56%	Finland	58%	Luxembourg	51%	Sweden	34%
3	Finland	73%	Estonia	56%	Denmark	58%	Austria	50%	Denmark	33%
4	Denmark	71%	Lithuania	53%	Austria	54%	Finland	50%	Finland	32%
5	Sweden	71%	Malta	52%	Malta	51%	Albania	49%	Netherlands	28%
6	Austria	56%	Belgium	49%	Belgium	49%	Malta	48%	Malta	27%
7	Estonia	56%	Macedonia	48%	Germany	44%	Belgium	47%	Luxembourg	26%
8	Malta	56%	Romania	48%	Netherlands	42%	Denmark	40%	Belgium	26%
9	Belgium	55%	Finland	47%	Luxembourg	41%	Germany	38%	Hungary	23%
10	Hungary	52%	Slovakia	47%	Iceland	40%	Estonia	38%	Germany	21%
11	Slovakia	52%	Hungary	47%	Albania	39%	Hungary	37%	Iceland	20%
12	Czech Republic	50%	Denmark	46%	Turkey	38%	Netherlands	37%	Turkey	20%
13	Netherlands	50%	Poland	45%	Estonia	35%	Turkey	36%	Montenegro	19%
14	Poland	49%	Latvia	43%	Hungary	34%	Serbia	30%	Macedonia	18%
15	Bulgaria	49%	Luxembourg	42%	Montenegro	32%	Montenegro	30%	Slovakia	16%
16	Ireland	48%	Sweden	40%	Slovakia	27%	Iceland	30%	Estonia	16%
17	United Kingdom	48%	Iceland	40%	Macedonia	25%	Macedonia	29%	Albania	15%
18	Macedonia	48%	Montenegro	40%	United Kingdom	24%	Slovakia	29%	Poland	14%
19	Luxembourg	48%	Austria	39%	Serbia	21%	Cyprus	26%	Portugal	12%
20	Lithuania	47%	Netherlands	38%	France	19%	United Kingdom	24%	Bulgaria	12%
21	Latvia	43%	Slovenia	37%	Cyprus	18%	Latvia	21%	Czech Republic	11%
22	Romania	43%	Croatia	36%	Ireland	18%	Bulgaria	20%	United Kingdom	11%
23	France	42%	Czech Republic	33%	Poland	17%	Lithuania	20%	Serbia	11%
24	Germany	39%	Ireland	33%	Latvia	16%	Poland	19%	Ireland	11%
25	Croatia	39%	Serbia	31%	Portugal	15%	Ireland	17%	Lithuania	9%
26	Portugal	37%	Germany	28%	Bulgaria	14%	Czech Republic	16%	Croatia	8%
27	Slovenia	33%	France	28%	Croatia	13%	Croatia	16%	Romania	8%
28	Serbia	31%	Portugal	25%	Greece	12%	Romania	16%	Italy	8%
29	Spain	29%	Turkey	23%	Czech Republic	12%	Portugal	15%	France	7%
30	Italy	27%	Italy	23%	Lithuania	11%	France	14%	Cyprus	7%
31	Montenegro	26%	Spain	21%	Romania	11%	Italy	10%	Slovenia	6%
32	Greece	20%	Greece	20%	Italy	11%	Slovenia	10%	Latvia	6%
33	Turkey	20%	United Kingdom	19%	Spain	8%	Greece	10%	Spain	6%
34	Cyprus	18%	Cyprus	17%	Slovenia	6%	Spain	9%	Greece	4%
	EU average	46%	EU average	38%	EU average	28%	EU average	28%	EU average	16%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
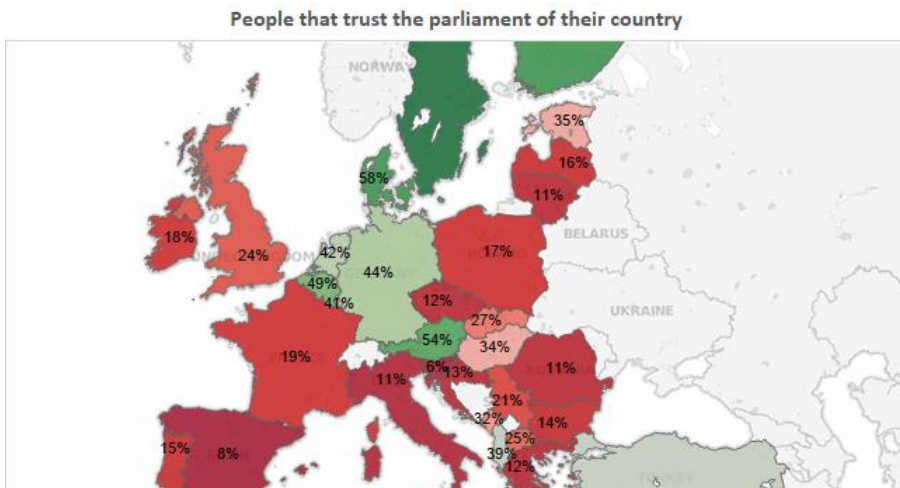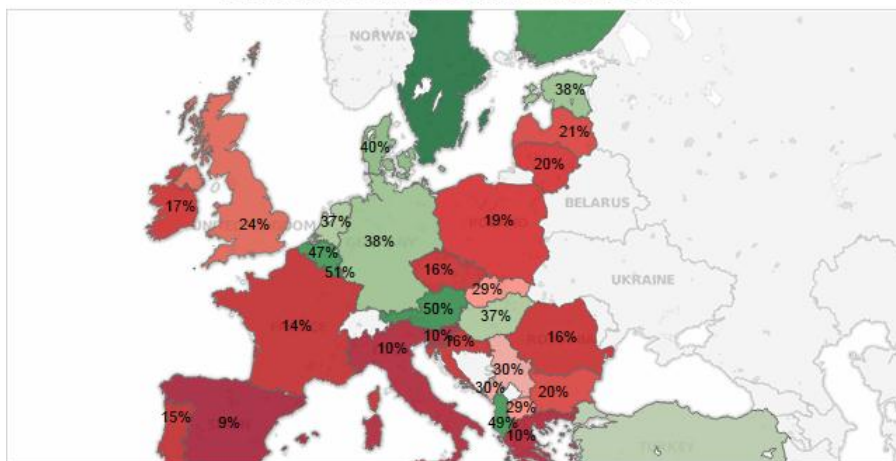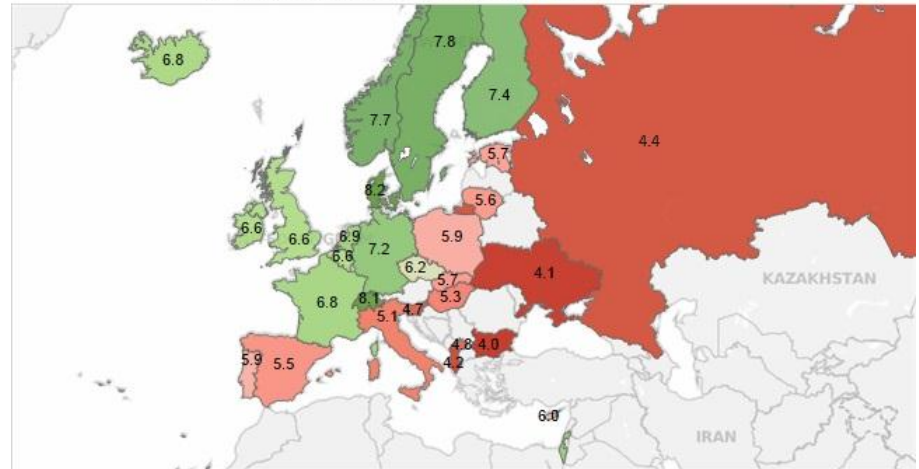
Chart 88

How democratic is the country perceived?

Source: ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012). Data file edition 2.0. Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data.

On a scale from 0 (not at all democratic) to 10 (totally democratic) the average figure of perceived democracy in Albania is 4.2. This figure lists Albania is the same group with other former communist countries of the Eastern Europe.

Chart 89

Satisfaction with democracy in Albania

Very satisfied (2.6%) Fairly satisfied (44.1%)
Not satisfied (25.7%) Not at all satisfied (27.5%)

46.7% of Albanians are very or fairly satisfied with democracy in the country while 53.3% of Albanians are not satisfied or not at all satisfied.

Chart 90

People very or fairly satisfied with democracy in country
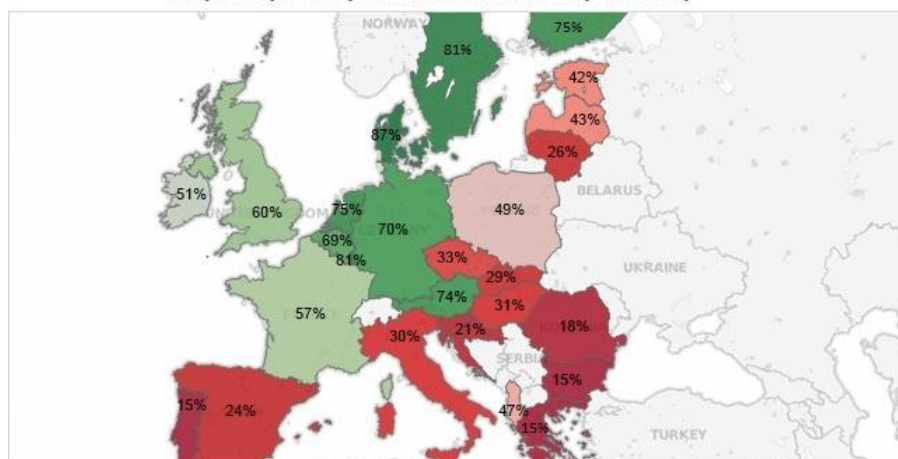
The figure of 47% of people satisfied with democracy in Albania lists the country better than other former communist countries but worse than countries of the Western and Northern Europe.

Chart 91

Satisfaction with democracy in EU

94.6% of Albanians are very or fairly satisfied with democracy in the EU while 5.4% of Albanians are not satisfied or not at all satisfied.
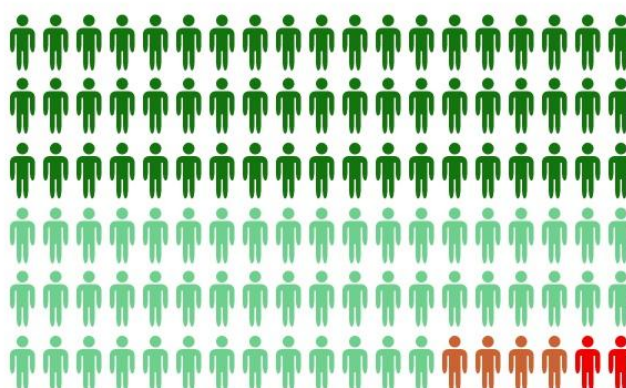
Very satisfied (49.6%) Fairly satisfied (45.0%)
Not satisfied (3.8%) Not at all satisfied (1.6%)

Chart 92

People very or fairly satisfied with democracy in EU
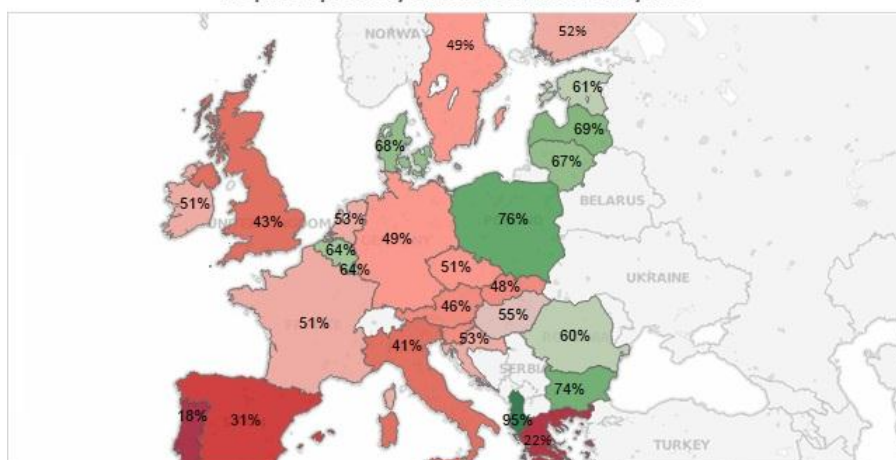
The figure of 95% of people satisfied with democracy in the EU lists Albanians as the most satisfied population in Europe, followed by Poland (75.8%), Bulgaria (73.5%), Malta (70.7%), and Latvia (69.1%).

Table 25

NO.	COUNTRY	PEOPLE VERY OR FAIRLY SATISFIED WITH DEMOCRACY IN COUNTRY	COUNTRY	PEOPLE VERY OR FAIRLY SATISFIED WITH DEMOCRACY IN EU
1.	Portugal	14.7%	Portugal	17.7%
2.	Greece	14.7%	Greece	22.3%
3.	Bulgaria	15.1%	Cyprus	26.0%
4.	Romania	18.5%	Spain	31.3%
5.	Slovenia	20.0%	Italy	41.5%
6.	Croatia	20.5%	United Kingdom	43.2%
7.	Spain	23.9%	Slovenia	46.1%
8.	Lithuania	25.6%	Austria	46.5%
9.	Slovakia	29.1%	Slovakia	47.7%
10.	Italy	30.3%	Sweden	49.2%
11.	Hungary	31.0%	Germany	49.5%
12.	Czech Republic	32.9%	Czech Republic	50.8%
13.	Cyprus	34.6%	Ireland	51.4%
14.	Estonia	42.1%	France	51.5%
15.	Latvia	43.0%	Finland	51.6%
16.	**Albania**	**46.7%**	Netherlands	52.6%
17.	Poland	49.4%	Croatia	52.7%
18.	Ireland	51.1%	Hungary	55.4%
19.	France	56.5%	Romania	59.9%
20.	United Kingdom	59.5%	Estonia	60.7%
21.	Belgium	69.0%	Belgium	64.1%
22.	Germany	70.4%	Luxembourg	64.3%
23.	Austria	74.0%	Lithuania	66.6%
24.	Finland	75.0%	Denmark	68.1%
25.	Malta	75.1%	Latvia	69.1%
26.	Netherlands	75.3%	Malta	70.7%
27.	Luxembourg	81.0%	Bulgaria	73.5%
28.	Sweden	81.0%	Poland	75.8%
29.	Denmark	86.6%	**Albania**	**94.6%**
	EU average	**46.4%**	**EU average**	**52.1%**

3.4.   Perceptions & expectations towards EU membership of Albania

Among all people of Europe Albanian citizens have the highest level of trust towards the EU. This figure is confirmed also by the variable that measures how important the EU integration of Albania is to Albanian people.

Chart 93

How important is the EU integration of Albania to them personally

Very important (77%)   Important, not a priority (18%)
Not important at all (4%)   Don't know (1%)
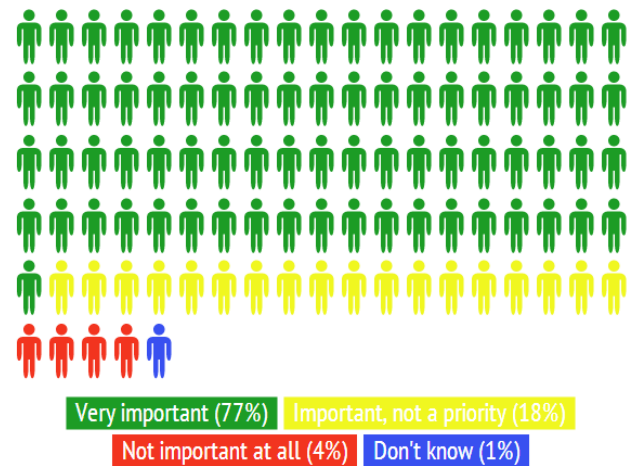
Chart 94

How important is the EU integration of Albania to them personally
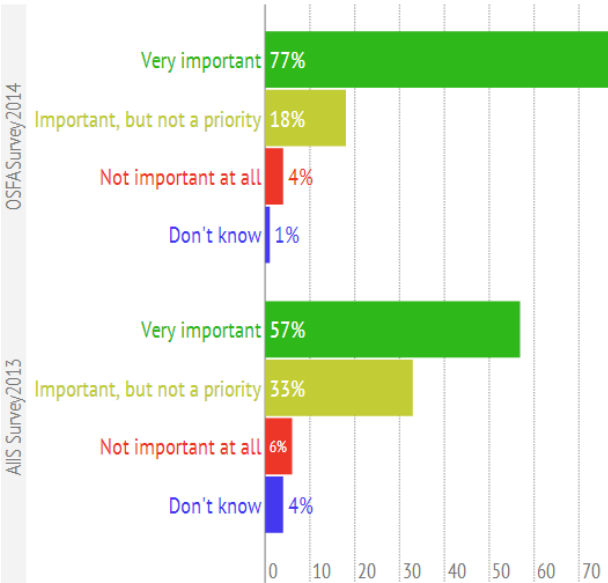
The results reveal that 77% of Albanians are of the opinion that the EU integration of Albania is very important, 18% think it is important but not a priority and only 4% express that it is not important at all. Compared to AIIS Survey in 2013 this figure shows an increase by 20% in the number of people that think that the EU integration of Albania is very important.

Chart 95

People that think that country's EU membership would be a good thing

Among all EU candidate countries Albania has the highest figure of people that think that country's EU membership would be a good think, with 87% of Albanian citizens sharing this opinion.
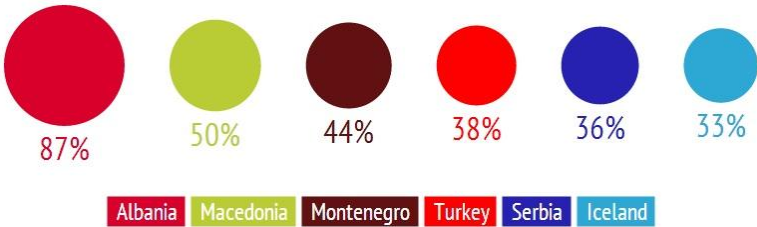
87%   50%   44%   38%   36%   33%

Albania   Macedonia   Montenegro   Turkey   Serbia   Iceland

Chart 96

People that think that the country would benefit from being a member of the EU

92% 60% 54% 43% 42% 40%

| Albania | Macedonia | Montenegro | Turkey | Serbia | Iceland |

Among all EU candidate countries Albania has the highest figure of people that think that the country would benefit from being a member of the EU, with 92% of Albanian citizens sharing this opinion.
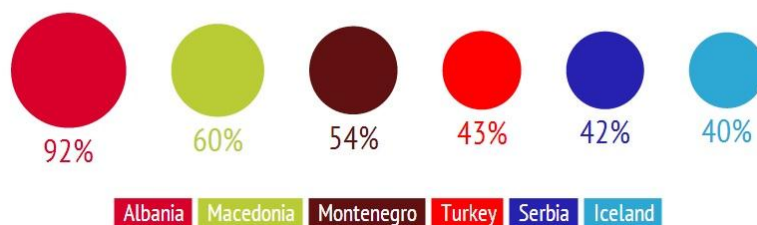
Chart 97

Opinion on how will EU accession affect different sectors in Albania
(0 means EXTREMELY NEGATIVELY & 100 means EXTREMELY POSITIVELY)

The education system in Albania	76
The Albanian economy	73
Environment protection in Albania	72
The export of Albanian products and services	72
Good governance in Albania	72
The Albanian job market	70
Quality of life in Albania	70
The fight against corruption in Albania	69
The Albanian system of justice	68
The Albanian financial system	68

Expectation of Albanian people towards the effects EU accession will have on the country have been measured on a scale from 0 to 10, were 0 means people expect an extremely negative effect and 100 means people expect an extremely positive effect. The sectors expected to be effected most positively are the education system (mean = 76), the Albanian economy (mean = 73) and the environment protection in Albania (mean = 72). Expectations of Albanian people are lower the Albanian financial system (mean = 68), the Albanian system of justice (mean = 68) and the fight against corruption in Albania (mean = 69).
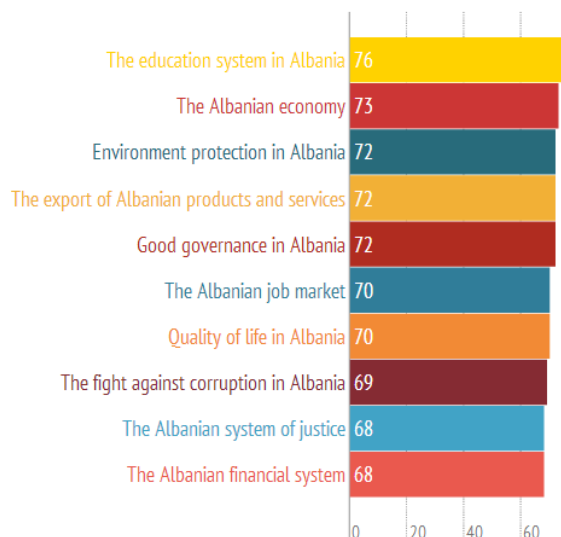
Chart 98

Do they think Albania is ready to become a member of the EU

| Yes (53%) | No (43%) | Don't know (4%) |

53% of Albanians think that the country is ready to become a member of the EU, 43% think it is not ready yet and 4% do not know.
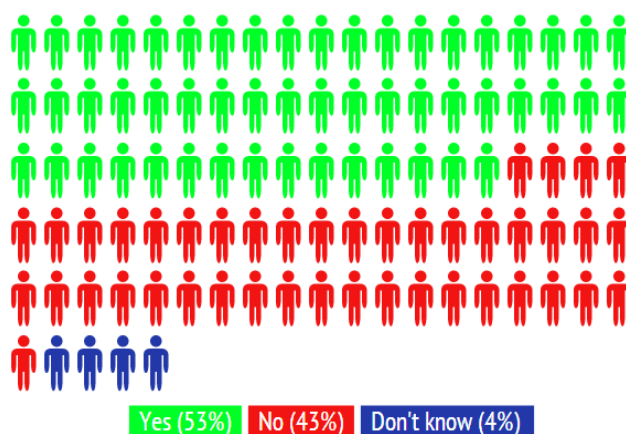
74

Chart 99

Do they think Albania is ready to become a member of the EU

OSFA Survey 2014
Yes 53%
No 43%
Don't know 4%

AIIS Survey 2013
Yes 30%
No 49%
Don't know 21%

Compared to AIIS Survey of 2013 the figure of Albanians that think that the country is ready to become a member of the EU has increased by 23%.
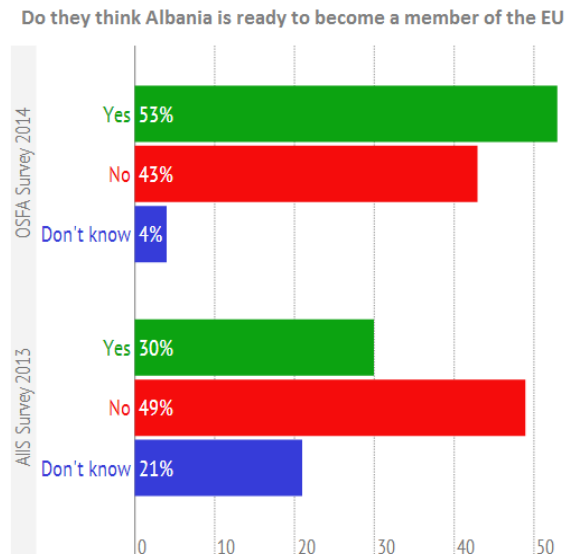
Chart 100

Do they think the EU should accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet

Yes (69%) No (27%) Don't know (4%)

69% of Albanians think that the EU should accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet, while 27% think that the EU should not accept it and 4% do not know.

Chart 101

Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet

OSFA Survey 2014
Yes 69%
No 27%
Don't know 4%

AIIS Survey 2014
Yes 37%
No 38%
Don't know 25%

Compared to AIIS Survey of 2013 the figure of Albanians that think that the EU should accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet has increased by 32%.

75
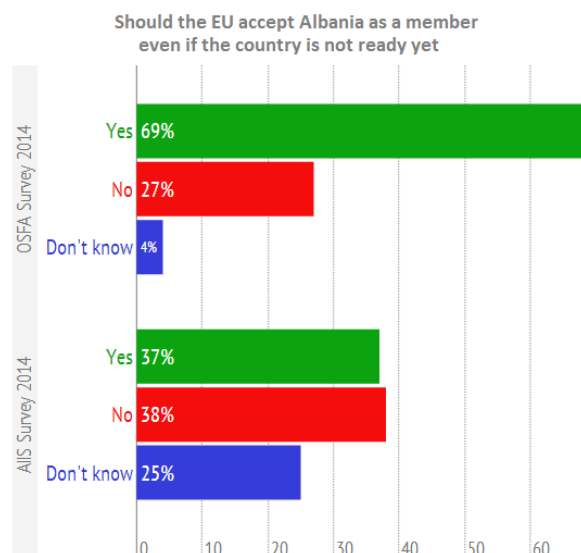
Chart 102

If a referenda on EU membership of Albania
would take place tomorrow what would their vote be
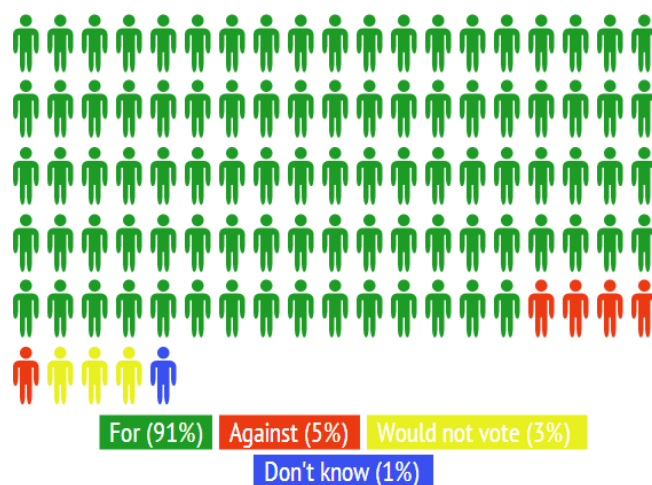
If a referendum on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow 91% of Albanians would vote for it, while 5% would vote against it, 3% would not vote at all and 1% does not know.

For (91%)   Against (5%)   Would not vote (3%)
Don't know (1%)

Chart 103

If a referenda on EU membership of Albania
would take place tomorrow what would their vote be

OSFA Survey 2014

For 91%
Against 5%
Would not vote 3%
Don't know 1%

AIIS Survey 2013

For 87%
Against 7%
0% Would not vote
Don't know 6%
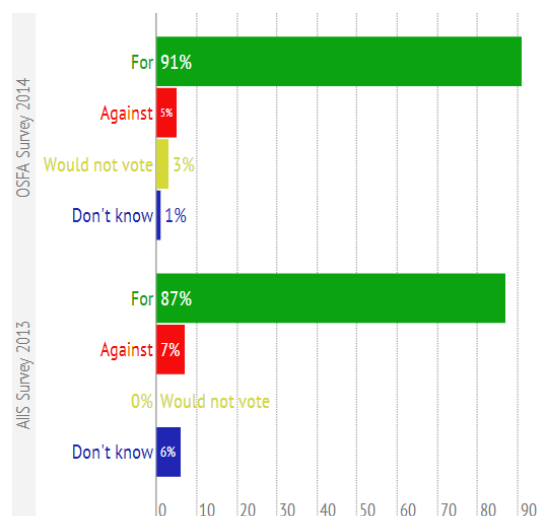
Compared to AIIS Survey of 2013 the figure of Albanians that would vote for an EU membership of Albania has increased by 4%.

Table 26

Five variables were tested for a potential relationship with the level of support towards the EU. The results of the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient show that Age, Knowledge about the EU, Ideology placement and Household monthly net income have no significant effect on the level of support for the EU. When it comes to trust in national institutions the test reveals a weak positive correlation with the level of support for the EU.

Variables		Support for EU
Age	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	-.063* .038 1087
Knowledge about EU	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.173** .000 1055
Ideology placement	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	-.059 .074 920
Trust in national institutions	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.221** .000 1069
Household monthly net income (in EUR)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.001 .976 1009

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
** *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

Chart 104

Would consider or not working in an EU Member State
in the next 2 to 5 years
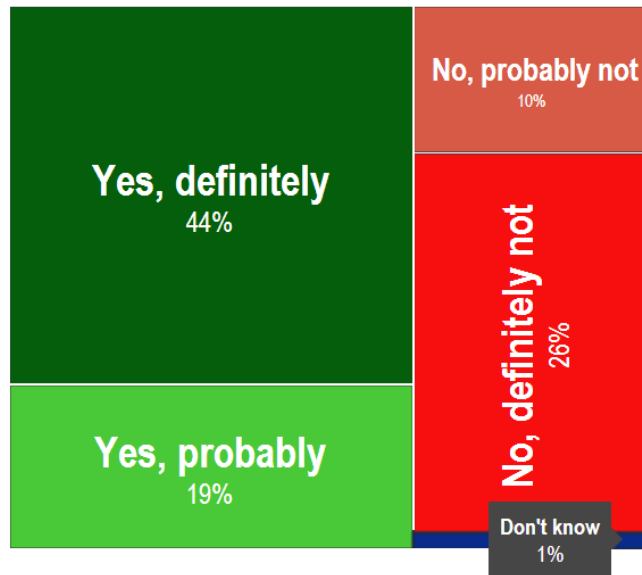
Asked if they would consider working in an EU member state in next 2 to 5 years 63% of Albanians show an intention to do so.

Chart 105

Would consider working in (another) EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years
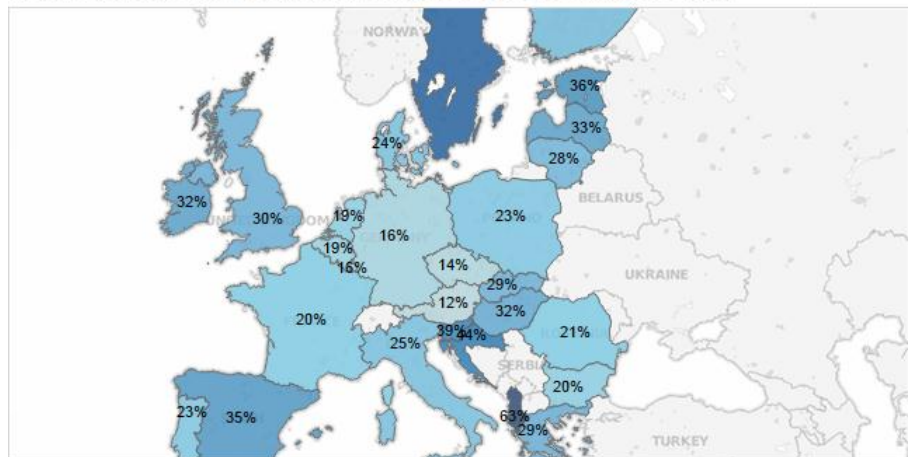
With 63% of citizens that would consider working in an EU member state in next 2 to 5 year Albania is ranked first among all European countries surveyed.

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Table 27

RANKING	COUNTRY	YES, DEFINITELY	COUNTRY	YES, PROBABLY	COUNTRY	NO, PROBABLY NOT	COUNTRY	NO, DEFINITELY NOT	COUNTRY	DON'T KNOW
1	Albania	44%	Latvia	26%	Netherlands	27%	Germany	67%	Bulgaria	11%
2	Sweden	30%	Spain	24%	Finland	24%	Austria	64%	Romania	9%
3	Croatia	21%	Sweden	24%	Poland	24%	Czech Republic	63%	Malta	7%
4	Slovenia	20%	Croatia	22%	Luxembourg	23%	France	62%	Poland	7%
5	Cyprus	17%	Estonia	22%	Slovakia	23%	Belgium	60%	Portugal	7%
6	Estonia	14%	Slovakia	22%	Austria	22%	Luxembourg	58%	Italy	7%
7	Ireland	13%	United Kingdom	20%	Czech Republic	21%	Malta	57%	Lithuania	4%
8	Hungary	12%	Greece	20%	Latvia	21%	Denmark	55%	Ireland	4%
9	Lithuania	11%	Hungary	19%	Italy	20%	Romania	55%	Hungary	4%
10	Spain	11%	Slovenia	19%	Ireland	20%	Greece	54%	France	3%
11	United Kingdom	11%	Ireland	19%	Denmark	20%	Portugal	53%	Cyprus	3%
12	Greece	9%	Albania	19%	Estonia	20%	Bulgaria	53%	Slovakia	3%
13	Finland	9%	Denmark	19%	Belgium	19%	United Kingdom	52%	Croatia	3%
14	Romania	8%	Cyprus	18%	Malta	18%	Netherlands	52%	Spain	3%
15	Latvia	7%	Finland	18%	Portugal	18%	Cyprus	51%	Luxembourg	3%
16	Italy	7%	Italy	18%	Sweden	17%	Lithuania	51%	Austria	3%
17	Slovakia	7%	Lithuania	17%	Lithuania	17%	Hungary	50%	Germany	2%
18	Poland	7%	Portugal	17%	Slovenia	16%	Italy	48%	Slovenia	2%
19	Bulgaria	6%	France	17%	Bulgaria	16%	Finland	48%	Netherlands	2%
20	Netherlands	6%	Poland	16%	United Kingdom	16%	Spain	48%	Czech Republic	2%
21	Portugal	6%	Belgium	14%	Greece	15%	Poland	46%	Sweden	2%
22	Denmark	5%	Bulgaria	14%	Romania	15%	Slovakia	45%	Belgium	2%
23	Malta	5%	Netherlands	13%	Spain	15%	Latvia	45%	United Kingdom	2%
24	Germany	4%	Romania	13%	France	14%	Ireland	44%	Finland	2%
25	Belgium	4%	Malta	13%	Hungary	14%	Estonia	43%	Estonia	2%
26	Czech Republic	4%	Luxembourg	12%	Germany	14%	Slovenia	42%	Latvia	1%
27	Luxembourg	4%	Germany	11%	Croatia	14%	Croatia	40%	Greece	1%
28	France	4%	Czech Republic	10%	Cyprus	10%	Sweden	27%	Albania	1%
29	Austria	2%	Austria	10%	Albania	10%	Albania	26%	Denmark	1%
	EU average	9%	EU average	17%	EU average	18%	EU average	51%	EU average	4%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Chart 106

Main reasons why would consider working in
a EU Member State

For the 63% of citizens that would consider working in an EU member state the main reasons driving them to do so are to get a better salary (81%), for professional development opportunities (41%), can't find a job home (35%) and better working conditions other than salary (35%).

Chart 107

Would consider working in (another) EU Member State to get a better salary
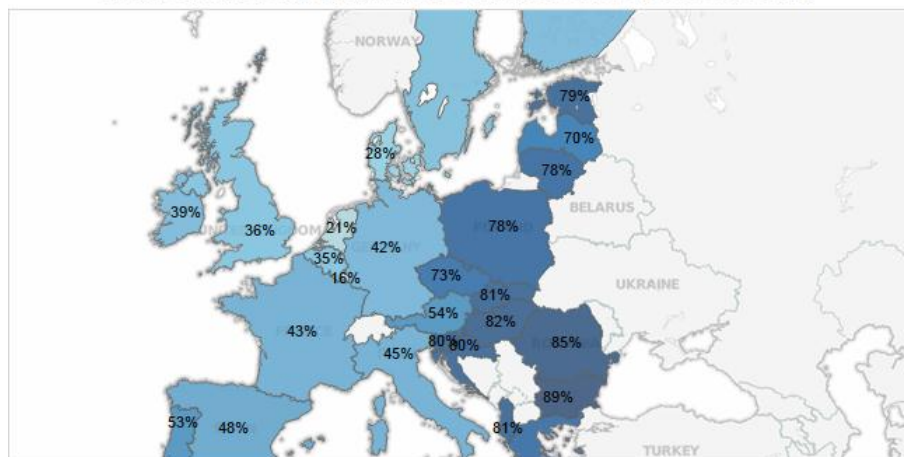
Albania is listed among top 5 countries whose population would consider working in an EU member state to get a better salary. The other countries leading the list are Bulgaria (89%), Romania (85%), Hungary (82%), and Slovakia (81%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Chart 108

Would consider working in (another) EU Member State because professional development or career opportunities are better for their profession in (other) EU Member States
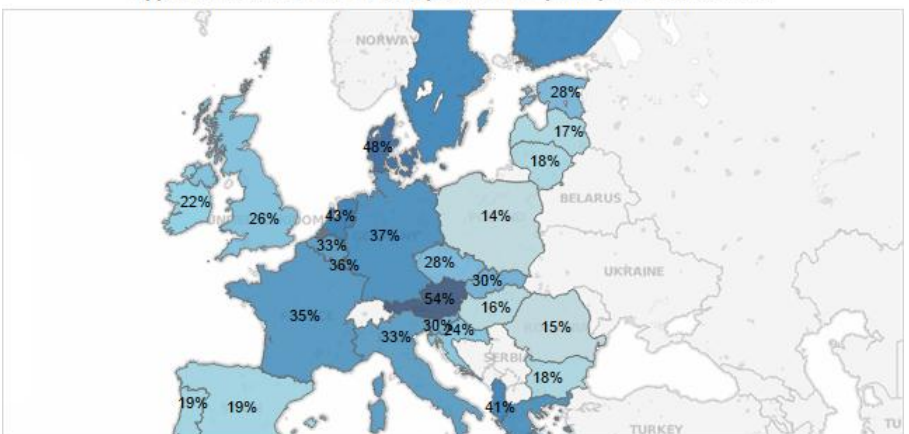
Albania is listed among top 5 countries whose population would consider working in an EU member state because professional development or career opportunities are better for their profession in an EU member state. The other countries leading the list are Austria (54%), Denmark (48%), Malta (43%), and the Netherlands (43%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Chart 109

Would consider working in (another) EU Member State because can't find a job in home country
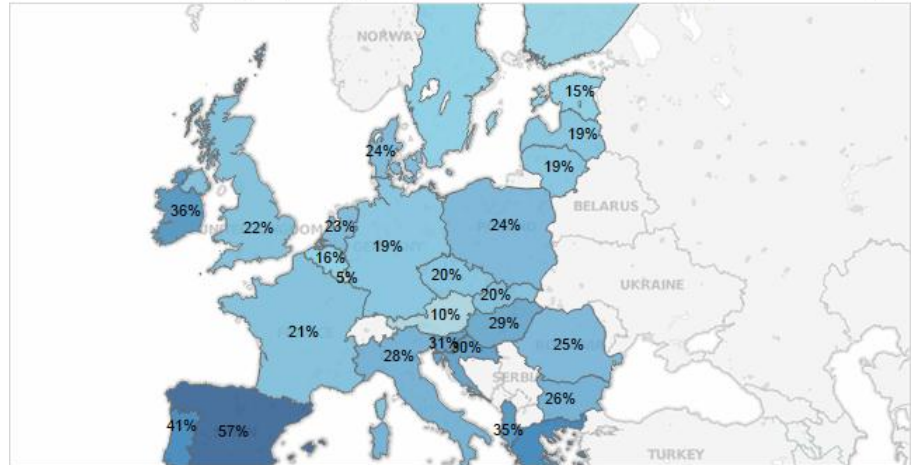
Albania is listed among top 6 countries whose population would consider working in an EU member state because they can't find a job in home country. The other countries leading the list are Cyprus (63%), Spain, (57%), Greece (43%), Portugal (41%), and Ireland (36%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Chart 110

Would consider working in (another) EU Member State to benefit from better working conditions other than salary

Albania is listed among top 6 countries whose population would consider working in an EU member state. The other countries leading the list are Cyprus (51%), Greece (43%), Hungary (40%), Romania (35%), and Slovenia (35%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Table 28

RANKING	COUNTRY	TO GET A BETTER SALARY	COUNTRY	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OR CAREER OPPORTUNITIES ARE BETTER FOR THEIR PROFESSION IN (OTHER) EU MEMBER STATES	COUNTRY	CAN'T FIND A JOB IN HOME COUNTRY	COUNTRY	TO BENEFIT FROM BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS OTHER THAN SALARY	COUNTRY	WOULD LIKE TO LIVE OR WORK IN A DIFFERENT COUNTRY EVEN IF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE NOT MUCH BETTER THERE
1	Bulgaria	89%	Austria	54%	Cyprus	63%	Cyprus	51%	Denmark	59%
2	Romania	85%	Denmark	48%	Spain	57%	Greece	43%	Sweden	49%
3	Hungary	82%	Malta	43%	Greece	43%	Hungary	40%	Finland	43%
4	Slovakia	81%	Netherlands	43%	Portugal	41%	Romania	35%	Netherlands	37%
5	Albania	81%	Albania	41%	Ireland	36%	Slovenia	35%	Luxembourg	34%
6	Slovenia	80%	Finland	41%	Albania	35%	Albania	35%	Germany	26%
7	Croatia	80%	Sweden	41%	Slovenia	31%	Croatia	31%	France	26%
8	Estonia	79%	Germany	37%	Croatia	30%	Italy	31%	Austria	23%
9	Lithuania	78%	Greece	36%	Hungary	29%	Bulgaria	31%	Belgium	20%
10	Poland	78%	Luxembourg	36%	Italy	28%	Malta	27%	United Kingdom	20%
11	Greece	76%	France	35%	Bulgaria	26%	Austria	26%	Ireland	12%
12	Malta	75%	Italy	33%	Romania	25%	Estonia	24%	Estonia	12%
13	Czech Republic	73%	Belgium	33%	Poland	24%	Lithuania	24%	Czech Republic	11%
14	Latvia	70%	Slovakia	30%	Denmark	24%	Czech Republic	23%	Cyprus	10%
15	Cyprus	62%	Slovenia	30%	Netherlands	23%	Poland	23%	Malta	10%
16	Austria	54%	Estonia	28%	United Kingdom	22%	Finland	23%	Albania	9%
17	Portugal	53%	Czech Republic	28%	France	21%	Latvia	22%	Slovenia	9%
18	Spain	48%	Cyprus	26%	Slovakia	20%	France	21%	Italy	9%
19	Italy	45%	United Kingdom	26%	Czech Republic	20%	Spain	20%	Greece	9%
20	France	43%	Croatia	24%	Germany	19%	Luxembourg	19%	Romania	9%
21	Germany	42%	Ireland	22%	Lithuania	19%	Ireland	19%	Bulgaria	9%
22	Finland	40%	Spain	19%	Latvia	19%	Portugal	19%	Hungary	9%
23	Ireland	39%	Portugal	19%	Belgium	16%	Slovakia	19%	Slovakia	8%
24	Sweden	38%	Bulgaria	18%	Sweden	15%	Germany	16%	Croatia	8%
25	United Kingdom	36%	Lithuania	18%	Estonia	15%	Belgium	16%	Lithuania	7%
26	Belgium	35%	Latvia	17%	Finland	14%	Sweden	15%	Portugal	6%
27	Denmark	28%	Hungary	16%	Austria	10%	United Kingdom	13%	Poland	6%
28	Netherlands	21%	Romania	15%	Malta	9%	Netherlands	6%	Latvia	6%
29	Luxembourg	16%	Poland	14%	Luxembourg	5%	Denmark	5%	Spain	5%
	EU average	58%	EU average	30%	EU average	25%	EU average	24%	EU average	17%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

Table 29

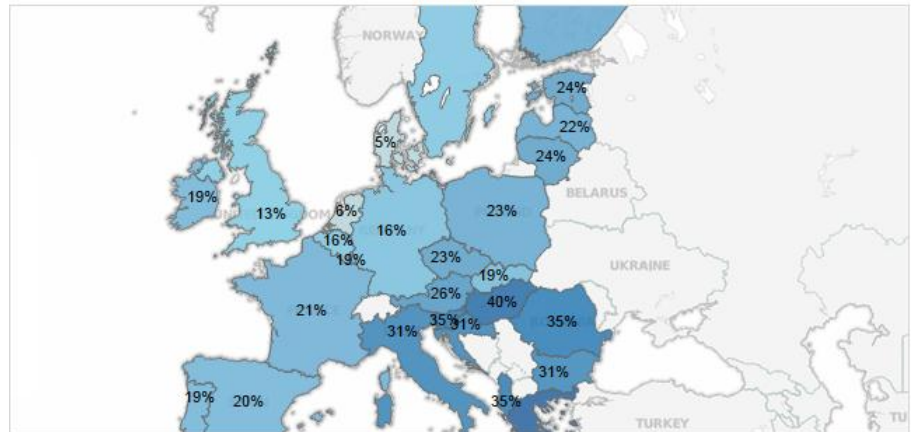| RANKING	COUNTRY	FOR FAMILY OR PERSONAL REASONS	COUNTRY	THERE ARE BETTER SOCIAL GUARANTEES FOR EMPLOYEES IN (OTHER) EU MEMBER STATES	COUNTRY	TO PAY LOWER TAXES	COUNTRY	WORKING ABROAD WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR PENSION CREDITS IN HOME COUNTRY	COUNTRY	OTHER
1	Sweden	34%	Greece	40%	Denmark	28%	Albania	26%	Luxembourg	15%
2	Germany	31%	Albania	33%	Italy	25%	Croatia	23%	Austria	14%
3	Luxembourg	28%	Lithuania	27%	Belgium	22%	Slovenia	17%	Belgium	12%
4	Albania	27%	Slovenia	26%	France	22%	Czech Republic	16%	United Kingdom	12%
5	Austria	26%	Slovakia	25%	Hungary	20%	Slovakia	14%	France	10%
6	Netherlands	25%	Portugal	23%	Slovenia	17%	Hungary	13%	Netherlands	9%
7	Denmark	24%	Estonia	21%	Finland	16%	Estonia	13%	Sweden	9%
8	Finland	23%	Croatia	18%	Greece	15%	Bulgaria	12%	Finland	6%
9	France	21%	Italy	17%	Portugal	14%	Austria	11%	Czech Republic	6%
10	Belgium	20%	Latvia	17%	United Kingdom	13%	Romania	10%	Malta	6%
11	United Kingdom	18%	Romania	17%	Albania	12%	Malta	10%	Denmark	5%
12	Ireland	18%	Czech Republic	17%	Sweden	12%	Greece	9%	Germany	5%
13	Latvia	16%	Hungary	16%	Netherlands	11%	Lithuania	9%	Ireland	5%
14	Lithuania	14%	Bulgaria	15%	Germany	11%	Cyprus	8%	Slovenia	4%
15	Estonia	13%	Cyprus	15%	Austria	9%	Poland	8%	Estonia	4%
16	Romania	13%	Poland	14%	Poland	9%	Latvia	7%	Poland	3%
17	Czech Republic	12%	Malta	12%	Slovakia	8%	France	7%	Portugal	3%
18	Croatia	11%	Spain	11%	Ireland	8%	Ireland	7%	Spain	3%
19	Slovenia	11%	Ireland	8%	Czech Republic	8%	Germany	6%	Italy	2%
20	Malta	10%	Belgium	6%	Romania	8%	Portugal	6%	Lithuania	2%
21	Poland	10%	Austria	4%	Croatia	7%	Sweden	6%	Romania	2%
22	Spain	9%	Netherlands	3%	Latvia	6%	Finland	6%	Albania	2%
23	Hungary	9%	United Kingdom	3%	Lithuania	4%	Belgium	5%	Greece	2%
24	Bulgaria	8%	Finland	3%	Cyprus	4%	Italy	3%	Cyprus	2%
25	Slovakia	8%	Germany	2%	Malta	4%	Spain	3%	Hungary	1%
26	Portugal	8%	Denmark	2%	Luxembourg	2%	Denmark	3%	Croatia	1%
27	Cyprus	7%	Luxembourg	1%	Spain	1%	Luxembourg	1%	Slovakia	1%
28	Italy	7%	Sweden	1%	Bulgaria	1%	United Kingdom	1%	Latvia	1%
29	Greece	4%	France	1%	Estonia	1%	Netherlands	0%	Bulgaria	0%
	EU average	16%	EU average	13%	EU average	11%	EU average	8%	EU average	5%

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.2 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5688 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11873

3.5. Perceptions & experience of corruption

Chart 111

Corruption is more widespread in country than in (other) EU Member States

Albanian people lead the list of European people that think that corruption is more widespread in their own country than in EU member states, with 87% of Albanians sharing this opinion. The other top 5 countries are Greece (80%), Romania (78%), Bulgaria (75%), and Italy (69%).

Source: European Commission (2014): Eurobarometer 76.1 (2011). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [producer]. GESIS. Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5565 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11847

Chart 112

They are personally affected by corruption in their daily life
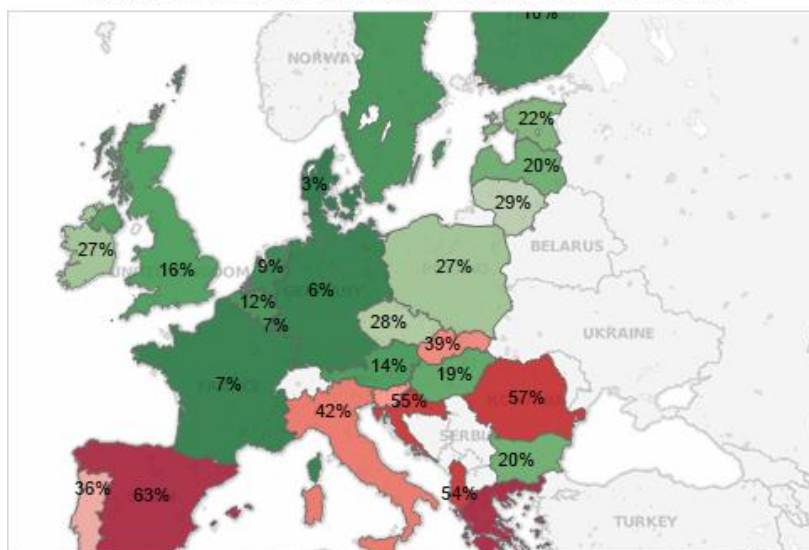
Albanians are among top 6 European populations that think they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life, with 89% of Albanian people sharing this opinion. The other top 6 countries are Greece (63%), Spain (63%), Romania (57%), Cyprus (57%), and Croatia (55%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 113

There is corruption in local institutions in the country

Albanians are among top 5 European populations that think there is corruption in local institutions in the country, with 89% of Albanian people sharing this opinion. The other top 5 countries are Greece (94%), Italy (92%), Spain (92%), and Croatia (91%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 114

Corruption is part of the business culture in the country

83% of Albanians think that corruption is part of the business culture in the country. This figure is way above the EU Average of 66%. The top 5 countries of this list are Italy (90%), Slovakia (89%), Cyprus (89%), Greece (88%), and the Czech Republic (87%).
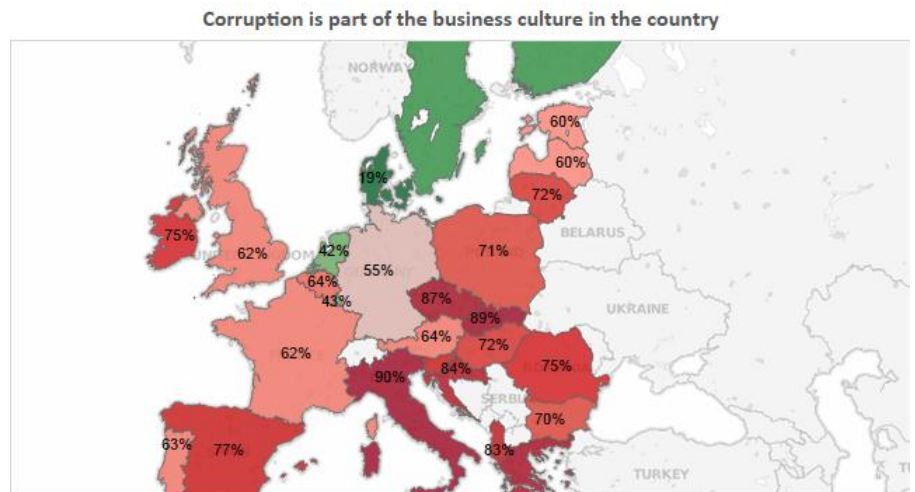
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 115
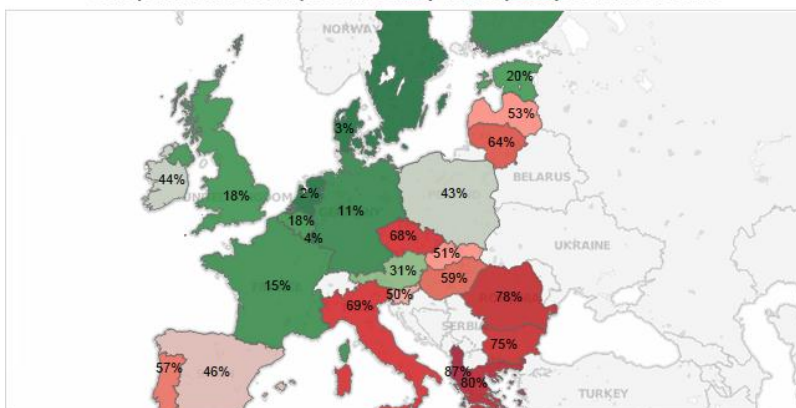
Corruption is a major problem in country

92% of Albanians think that corruption is a major problem in the country. This figure is way above the EU Average of 75%. The top 5 countries of this list are Greece (98%), Portugal (97%), Cyprus (96%), Hungary (96%), and Slovenia (96%).
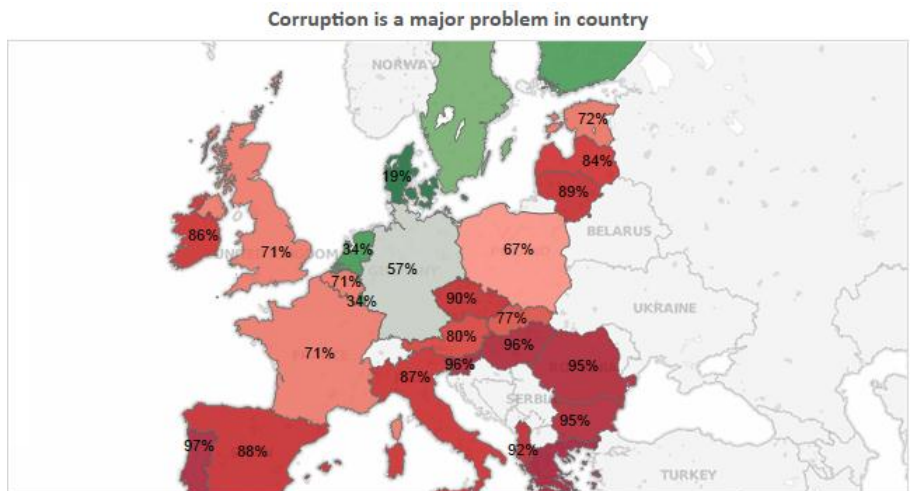
Source: European Commission (2014): Eurobarometer 76.1 (2011). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [producer]. GESIS. Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5565 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11847

Chart 116

There is corruption in national institutions in the country

88% of Albanians think that there is corruption in national institutions in the country. This figure is above the EU Average of 77%. The top 5 countries of this list are Greece (97%), Spain (94%), the Czech Republic (94%), Italy (93%), and Croatia (92%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 117

There is corruption within the institutions of the EU

With just 44% of Albanians that think that there is corruption within the institutions of the EU, Albania is listed among the less skeptical populations of Europe. The other countries that have low figure of people that think there is corruption within the institutions of the EU are Poland (48%), Bulgaria (40%), Malta (39%), and Romania (37%).

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Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Table 30

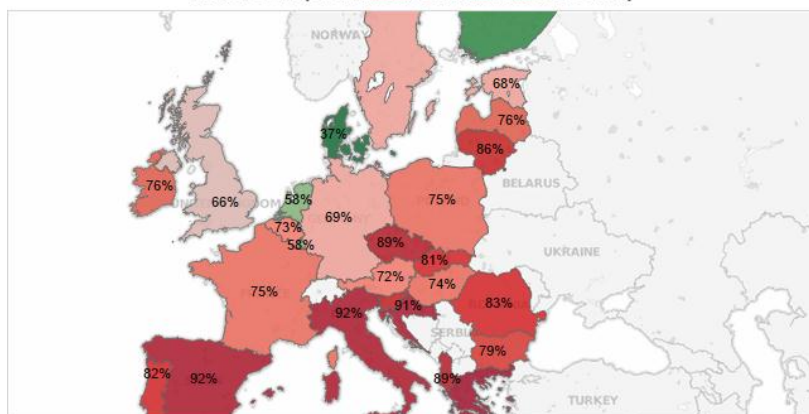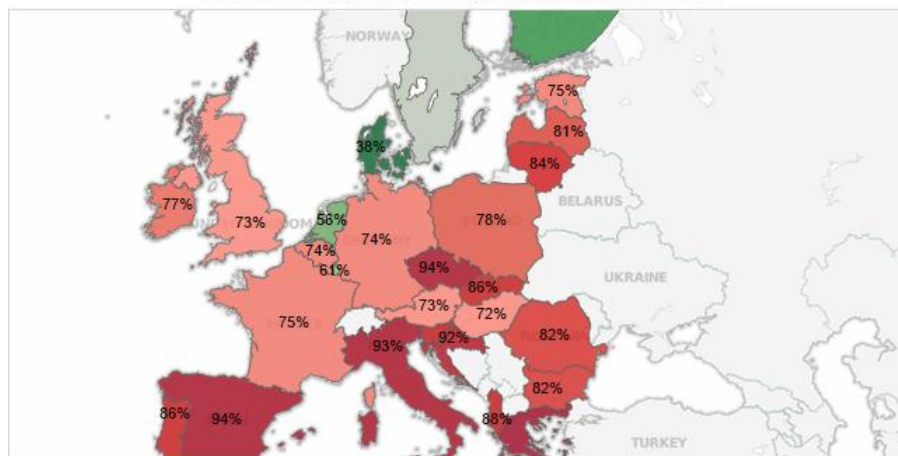| RANKING	COUNTRY	*CORRUPTION IS MORE WIDESPREAD IN COUNTRY THAN IN OTHER EU MEMBER STATES	COUNTRY	**THEY ARE PERSONALLY AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION IN THEIR DAILY LIFE	COUNTRY	**THERE IS CORRUPTION IN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY	COUNTRY	**CORRUPTION IS PART OF THE BUSINESS CULTURE IN THE COUNTRY	COUNTRY	**CORRUPTION IS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN COUNTRY	COUNTRY	**THERE IS CORRUPTION IN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY	COUNTRY	**THERE IS CORRUPTION WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EU
1	Albania	87%	Greece	63%	Greece	94%	Italy	90%	Greece	98%	Greece	97%	Sweden	84%
2	Greece	80%	Spain	63%	Italy	92%	Slovakia	89%	Portugal	97%	Spain	94%	Germany	82%
3	Romania	78%	Romania	57%	Spain	92%	Cyprus	89%	Cyprus	96%	Czech Republic	94%	Austria	80%
4	Bulgaria	75%	Cyprus	57%	Croatia	91%	Greece	88%	Hungary	96%	Italy	93%	Italy	75%
5	Italy	69%	Croatia	55%	Albania	89%	Czech Republic	87%	Slovenia	96%	Croatia	92%	Spain	74%
6	Czech Republic	68%	Albania	54%	Czech Republic	89%	Croatia	84%	Romania	95%	Slovenia	90%	United Kingdom	74%
7	Lithuania	64%	Italy	42%	Slovenia	87%	Albania	83%	Bulgaria	95%	Cyprus	88%	Luxembourg	73%
8	Hungary	59%	Slovakia	39%	Lithuania	86%	Slovenia	78%	Albania	92%	Albania	88%	Belgium	71%
9	Portugal	57%	Slovenia	39%	Cyprus	83%	Spain	77%	Czech Republic	90%	Portugal	86%	France	70%
10	Latvia	53%	Portugal	36%	Romania	83%	Ireland	75%	Lithuania	89%	Slovakia	86%	Netherlands	69%
11	Slovakia	51%	Lithuania	29%	Portugal	82%	Romania	75%	Spain	88%	Lithuania	84%	Czech Republic	69%
12	Slovenia	50%	Malta	29%	Slovakia	81%	Lithuania	72%	Malta	88%	Romania	82%	Denmark	69%
13	Spain	46%	Czech Republic	28%	Bulgaria	79%	Hungary	72%	Italy	87%	Bulgaria	82%	Greece	69%
14	Ireland	44%	Ireland	27%	Ireland	76%	Poland	71%	Ireland	86%	Latvia	81%	Ireland	68%
15	Poland	43%	Poland	27%	Latvia	76%	Bulgaria	70%	Latvia	84%	Poland	78%	Slovakia	67%
16	Cyprus	38%	Estonia	22%	France	75%	Belgium	64%	Austria	80%	Ireland	77%	Slovenia	67%
17	Austria	31%	Bulgaria	20%	Poland	75%	Austria	64%	Slovakia	77%	France	75%	Cyprus	66%
18	Malta	29%	Latvia	20%	Hungary	74%	Portugal	63%	Estonia	72%	Estonia	75%	Finland	64%
19	Estonia	20%	Hungary	19%	Belgium	73%	France	62%	Belgium	71%	Belgium	74%	Lithuania	60%
20	United Kingdom	18%	United Kingdom	16%	Austria	72%	United Kingdom	62%	United Kingdom	71%	Germany	74%	Croatia	60%
21	Belgium	18%	Austria	14%	Germany	69%	Malta	61%	France	71%	Austria	73%	Portugal	59%
22	France	15%	Sweden	12%	Sweden	69%	Latvia	60%	Poland	67%	United Kingdom	73%	Hungary	52%
23	Germany	11%	Belgium	12%	Estonia	68%	Estonia	60%	Germany	57%	Hungary	72%	Estonia	50%
24	Finland	10%	Finland	10%	United Kingdom	66%	Germany	55%	Sweden	43%	Malta	69%	Latvia	49%
25	Luxembourg	4%	Netherlands	9%	Malta	62%	Luxembourg	43%	Finland	36%	Sweden	67%	Poland	48%
26	Denmark	3%	Luxembourg	7%	Netherlands	58%	Netherlands	42%	Netherlands	34%	Luxembourg	61%	Albania	44%
27	Netherlands	2%	France	7%	Luxembourg	58%	Finland	35%	Luxembourg	34%	Netherlands	56%	Bulgaria	40%
28	Sweden	2%	Germany	6%	Finland	46%	Sweden	35%	Denmark	19%	Finland	51%	Malta	39%
29			Denmark	3%	Denmark	37%	Denmark	19%			Denmark	38%	Romania	37%
	EU Average	38%	EU Average	27%	EU Average	75%	EU Average	66%	EU Average	75%	EU Average	77%	EU Average	64%

Chart 118

Perception on level of corruption in Albania in last 8 months

Increased a lot (19%) **Increased a little (9%)**
Stayed the same (33%) **Decreased a little (32%)**
Decreased a lot (4%) **Don't know (3%)**

28% of Albanians believe that corruption in the country in last 8 months has increased, 33% believe it has stayed the same and 36% believe it has decreased.

Chart 119

People that think corruption in last 8 months/3 years has stayed the same or increased
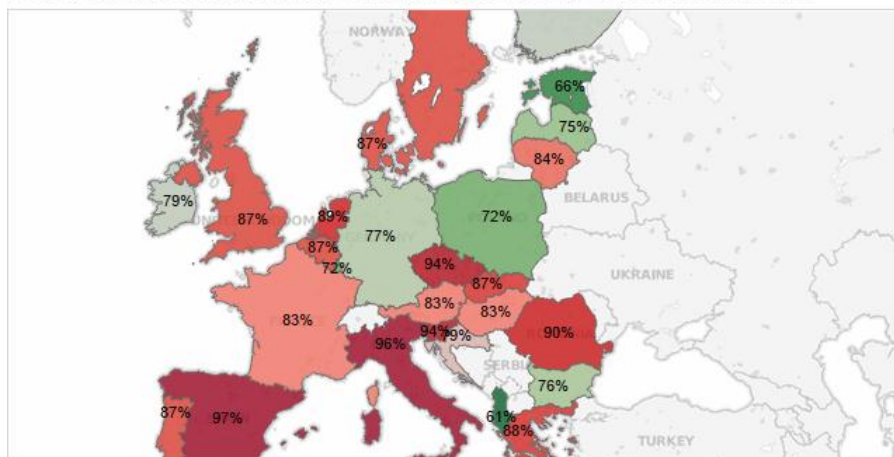
With just 61% of Albanians sharing the opinion that recently corruption has stayed the same or increased Albania is listed at the bottom of the list of countries whose people share this opinion. The top 5 countries of this list are Spain (97%), Italy (96%), the Check Republic (94%), Slovenia (94%) and Romania (90%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855
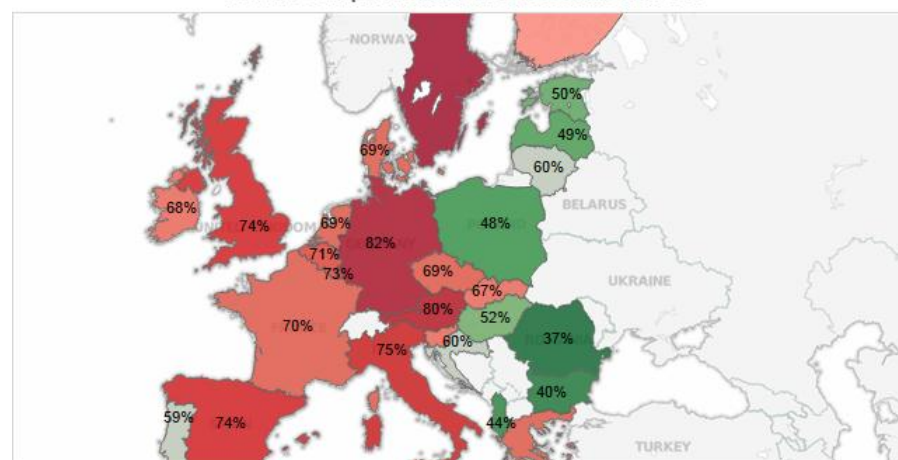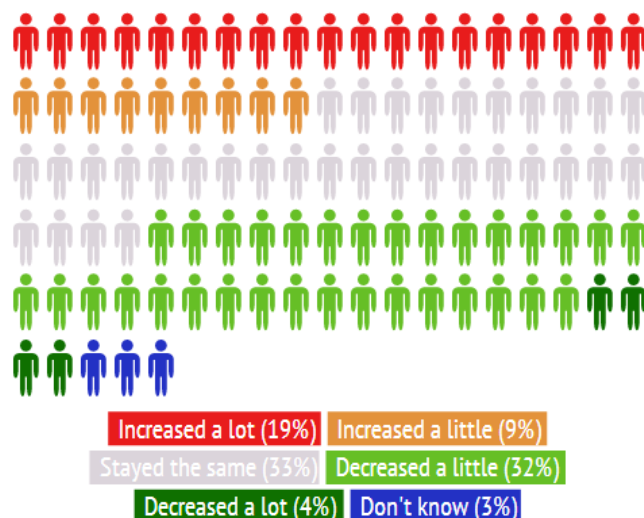
Chart 120

People that think corruption in last 8 months/ 3 years has stayed the same or increased

Country	%
Spain	97%
Italy	96%
Czech Republic	94%
Slovenia	94%
Romania	90%
Netherlands	89%
Greece	88%
Slovakia	87%
Belgium	87%
Sweden	87%
United Kingdom	87%
Denmark	87%
Portugal	87%
Malta	85%
Cyprus	85%
Lithuania	84%
France	83%
Austria	83%
Hungary	83%
Croatia	79%
Ireland	79%
Finland	78%
Germany	77%
Bulgaria	76%
Latvia	75%
Poland	72%
Luxembourg	72%
Estonia	66%
Albania	61%
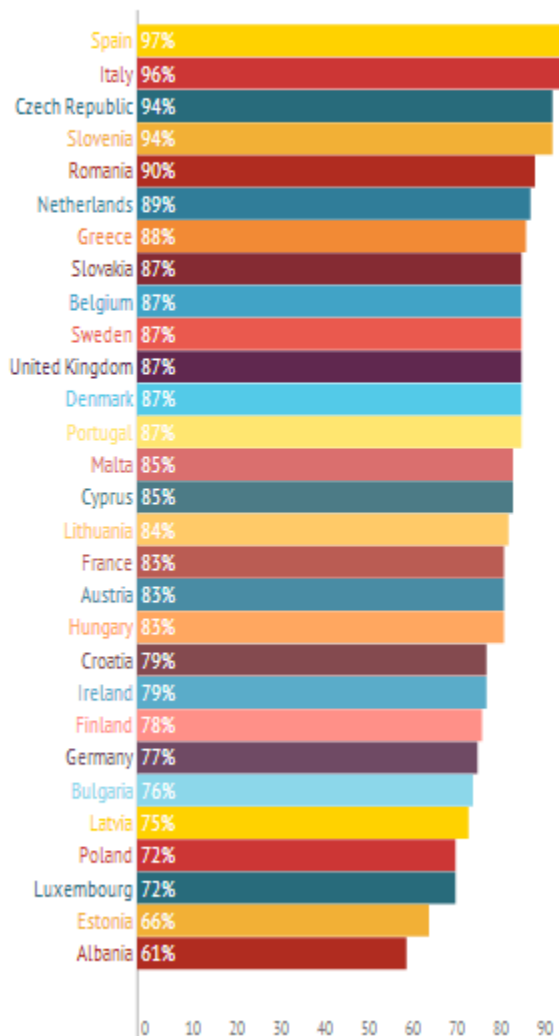
The countries that have the lowest figure of people that think that recently corruption in the country has stayed the same or increased are Albania (61%), Estonia (66%), Luxembourg (72%), Poland (73%) and Latvia (75%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 121

In the past 8 months asked or expected to pay a bribe
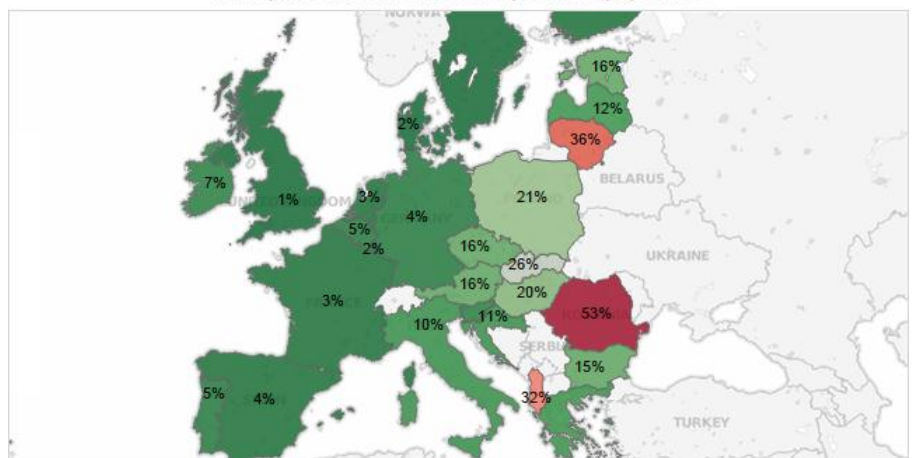
With 32.5% of Albanians that recently have been asked or have been expected to pay a bribe, Albania is listed among top 5 countries of highest corruption experience. The other top 5 countries in the list are Romania (53.0%), Lithuania (36.4%), Albania (32.5%), Slovakia (25.6%), and Poland (21.0%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 122

In the past 8 months asked or expected to pay a bribe to the Courts (tribunals)
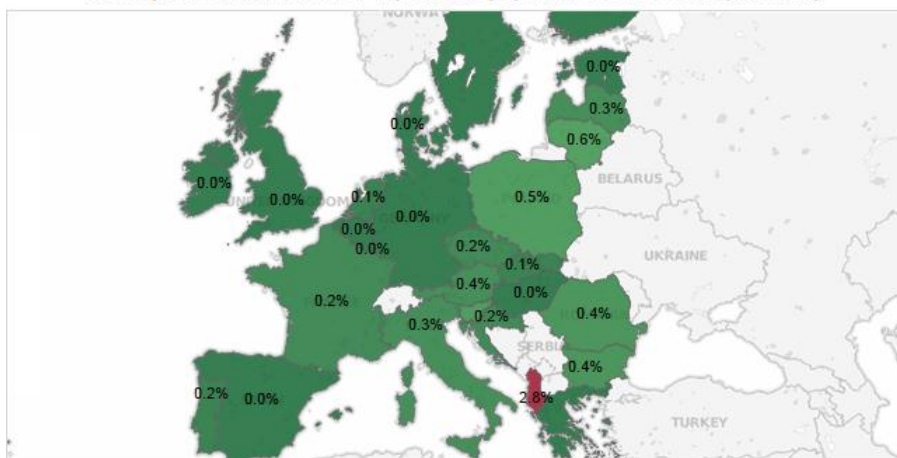
With 2.8% of Albanians that recently have been asked or have been expected to pay a bribe to the Courts (tribunals), Albania is listed on the top among countries of highest corruption experience. The other top 5 countries in the list are Lithuania (0.6%), Malta (0.6%), Slovenia (0.6%), and Poland (0.5%).

Chart 123

In the past 8 months asked or expected to pay a bribe to a politician
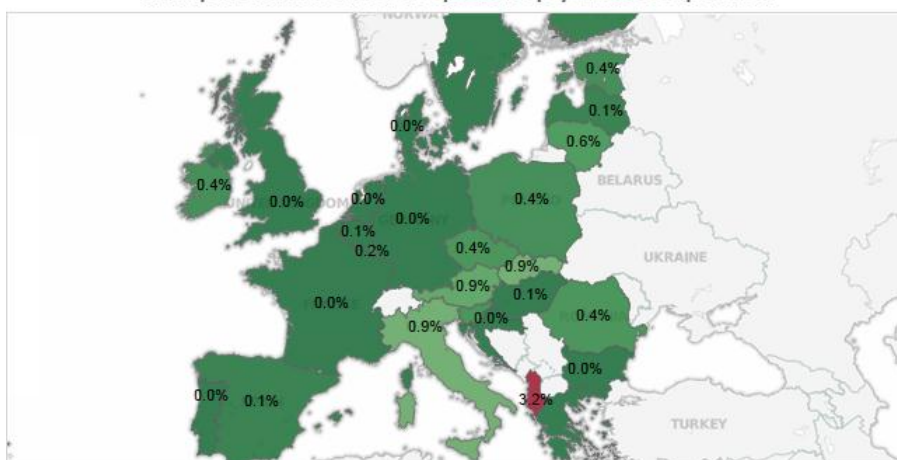
With 3.2% of Albanians that recently have been asked or have been expected to pay a bribe to a politician, Albania is listed on the top among countries of highest corruption experience. The other top 5 countries in the list are Italy (0.9%), Slovakia (0.9%), Austria (0.9%), and Malta (0.7%).

Chart 124

In the past 8 months asked or expected to pay a bribe to the education sector

With 4.8% of Albanians that recently have been asked or have been expected to pay a bribe to the education sector, Albania is listed on the top among countries of highest corruption experience. The other top 5 countries in the list are Romania (2.4%), Lithuania (1.7%), Slovakia (1.6%), and Poland (0.8%).

Chart 125

It is noticed that countries that have higher levels of people that have experienced corruption tend to have a higher figure of people that claim they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life. The relationship between figures of people that have experienced corruption and people that claim to be personally affected by corruption in their daily life was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

Table 31

Correlations

		They are personally affected by corruption in their daily life
Have experienced corruption	Pearson Correlation	.667**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	28

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Results show there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables, with r = .667, n = 28, p < .0005, with high levels of experience of corruption associated with high levels of perceived corruption. The result of the test leads to the conclusion that countries that have high levels of perceived corruption also have high levels of experienced corruption.

Chart 126

It is noticed that countries that have higher levels of people that have experienced corruption tend to have a higher figure of people that claim that corruption is a major problem in the country. The relationship between figures of people that have experienced corruption and people that claim that corruption is a major problem in the country was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

Table 32

Correlations

		Corruption is a major problem in country
Have experienced corruption	Pearson Correlation	.524**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004
	N	28

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Results show there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables, with r = .524, n = 28, p < .005, with high levels of experience of corruption associated with high levels of perceived corruption. Once more the result of the test leads to the conclusion that countries that have high levels of perceived corruption also have high levels of experienced corruption.

90

Chart 127

Taking into account GINI index values (which reveal level of inequality) it is noticed that countries that have higher levels of people claiming they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life tend to have a higher figure of GINI index. The relationship between figures of people that claim to be personally affected by corruption in their daily life and the GINI index was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

Table 33

Correlations

		GINI
They are personally affected by corruption in their daily life	Pearson Correlation	.514[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	28

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Results show there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables, with r = .514, n = 28, p < .005, with high levels of perceived corruption associated with high scores of GINI index. The result of the test leads to the conclusion that high levels of corruption lead to high levels of inequality.
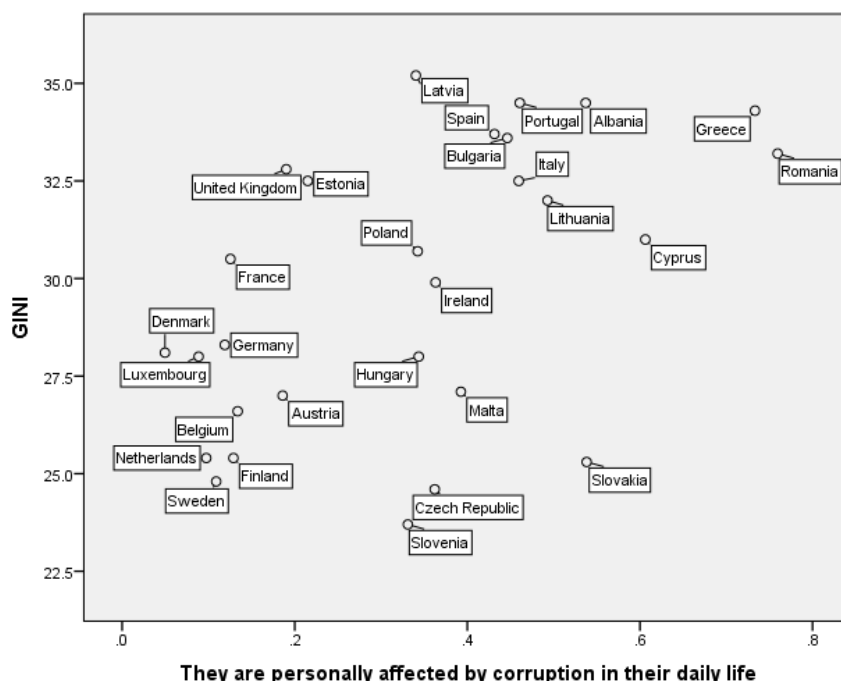
Chart 128
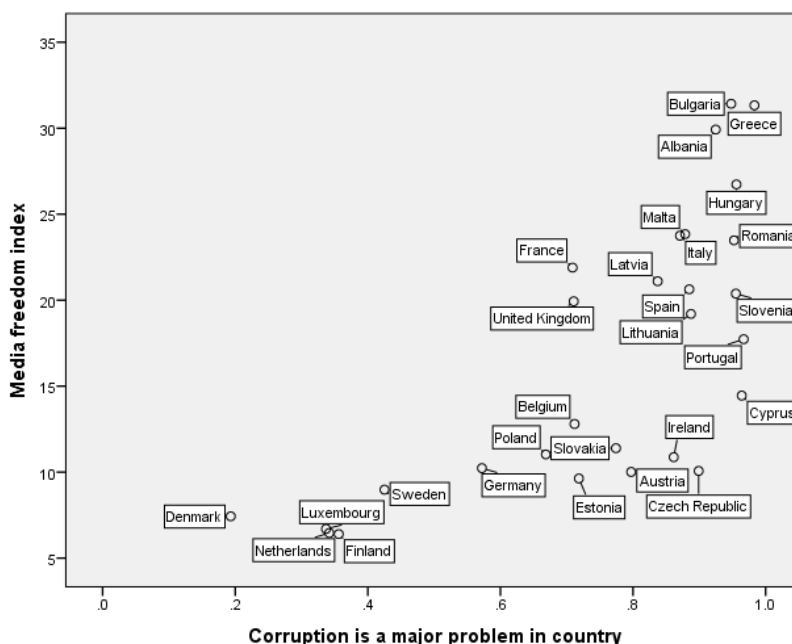
Taking into account Media freedom index values it is noticed that countries that have higher levels of people claiming that corruption is a major problem in the country tend to have a higher figure of Media freedom index[4]. The relationship between figures of people that claim to that corruption is a major problem in the country and the Media freedom index was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

Table 34

Correlations

		Media freedom index
Corruption is a major problem in country	Pearson Correlation	.720[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	28

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Results show there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables, with r = .720, n = 28, p < .0005, with high levels of perceived corruption associated with high scores of Media freedom index. The result of the test leads to the conclusion that high levels of corruption lead to low levels of media freedom.

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[4] In Reporters Without Borders Media Freedom Index lower value stand for greater media freedom and higher values stand for lower media freedom.

Chart 129

Taking into account Child mortality index values it is noticed that countries that have higher levels of people that experienced corruption in the healthcare tend to have a higher figure of Child mortality index. The relationship between figures of people that experienced corruption in the healthcare and the Child mortality index was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

Table 35

Correlations

		Child mortality index
Experience of corruption in healthcare	Pearson Correlation	.653**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	29

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Results show there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables, with r = .653, n = 28, p < .0005, with high levels of experienced corruption in healthcare associated with high scores of Child mortality index. The result of the test leads to the conclusion that high levels of corruption in healthcare lead to high levels of child mortality.
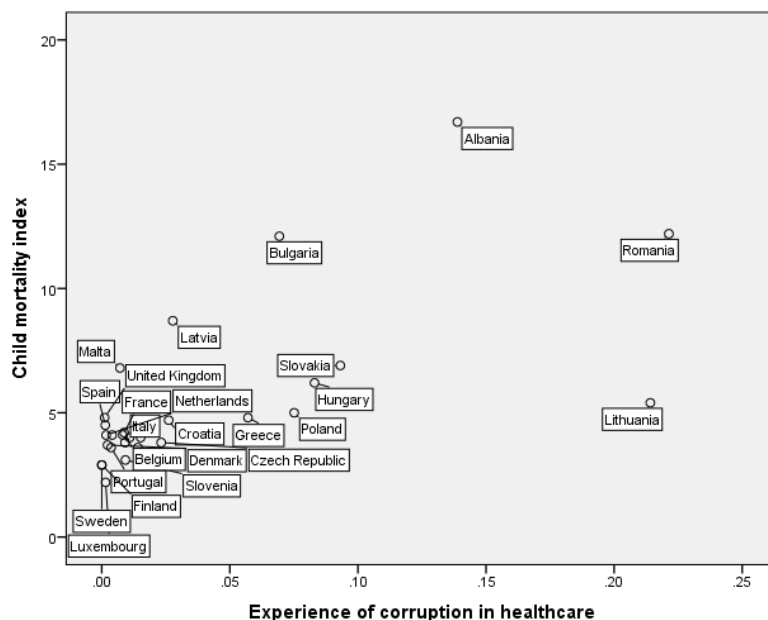
Table 36

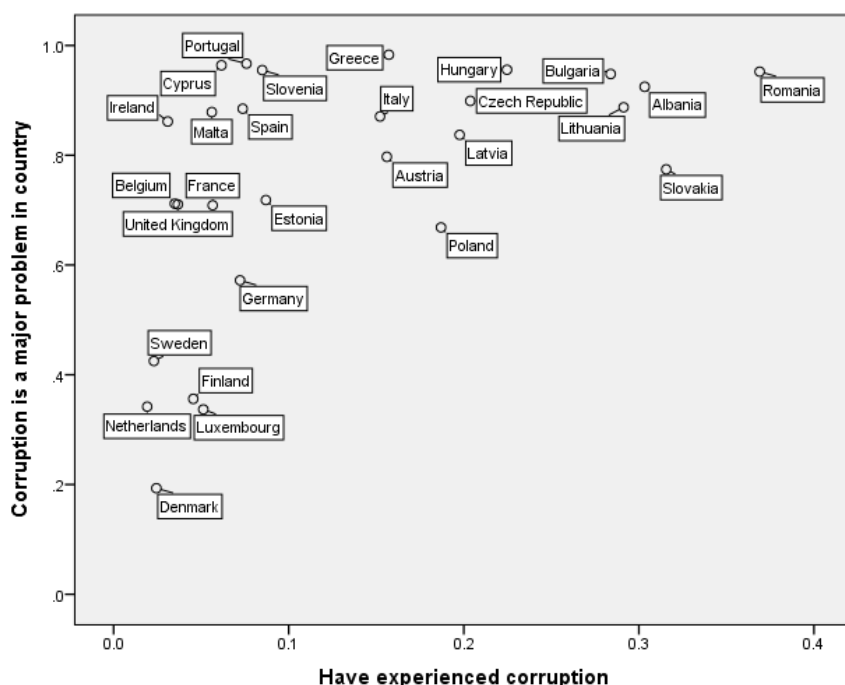| RANKING	COUNTRY	IN THE PAST 8 MONTHS ASKED OR EXPECTED TO PAY A BRIBE	COUNTRY	THE COURTS (TRIBUNALS)	COUNTRY	POLITICIANS AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR LOCAL LEVEL	COUNTRY	THE EDUCATION SECTOR
1	Romania	53.0%	**Albania**	**2.8%**	**Albania**	**3.2%**	**Albania**	**4.8%**
2	Lithuania	36.4%	Lithuania	0.6%	Italy	0.9%	Romania	2.4%
3	**Albania**	**32.5%**	Malta	0.6%	Slovakia	0.9%	Lithuania	1.7%
4	Slovakia	25.6%	Slovenia	0.6%	Austria	0.9%	Slovakia	1.6%
5	Poland	21.0%	Poland	0.5%	Malta	0.7%	Poland	0.8%
6	Hungary	19.7%	Romania	0.4%	Lithuania	0.6%	Hungary	0.7%
7	Czech Republic	16.1%	Bulgaria	0.4%	Slovenia	0.5%	Czech Republic	0.6%
8	Austria	15.6%	Austria	0.4%	Romania	0.4%	Croatia	0.5%
9	Estonia	15.5%	Latvia	0.3%	Czech Republic	0.4%	Ireland	0.5%
10	Bulgaria	15.0%	Italy	0.3%	Estonia	0.4%	Belgium	0.4%
11	Greece	12.0%	Czech Republic	0.2%	Ireland	0.4%	Bulgaria	0.3%
12	Latvia	11.8%	France	0.2%	Poland	0.4%	Slovenia	0.3%
13	Croatia	10.7%	Croatia	0.2%	Luxembourg	0.2%	Latvia	0.2%
14	Italy	9.9%	Portugal	0.2%	Finland	0.2%	Netherlands	0.2%
15	Ireland	6.8%	Slovakia	0.1%	Spain	0.1%	Cyprus	0.2%
16	Slovenia	6.5%	Netherlands	0.1%	Latvia	0.1%	Austria	0.2%
17	Cyprus	4.9%	Greece	0.1%	Belgium	0.1%	Denmark	0.2%
18	Belgium	4.8%	United Kingdom	0.0%	Hungary	0.1%	Italy	0.1%
19	Portugal	4.6%	Belgium	0.0%	France	0.0%	Spain	0.1%
20	Germany	4.4%	Luxembourg	0.0%	Netherlands	0.0%	Germany	0.1%
21	Spain	4.0%	Denmark	0.0%	Denmark	0.0%	France	0.0%
22	Malta	3.8%	Ireland	0.0%	United Kingdom	0.0%	Luxembourg	0.0%
23	France	3.1%	Spain	0.0%	Greece	0.0%	United Kingdom	0.0%
24	Netherlands	2.6%	Germany	0.0%	Portugal	0.0%	Greece	0.0%
25	Finland	2.5%	Finland	0.0%	Germany	0.0%	Portugal	0.0%
26	Luxembourg	2.2%	Sweden	0.0%	Sweden	0.0%	Finland	0.0%
27	Denmark	1.6%	Cyprus	0.0%	Cyprus	0.0%	Sweden	0.0%
28	Sweden	1.5%	Estonia	0.0%	Bulgaria	0.0%	Estonia	0.0%
29	United Kingdom	0.7%	Hungary	0.0%	Croatia	0.0%	Malta	0.0%
	EU average	**11.3%**	**EU average**	**0.2%**	**EU average**	**0.3%**	**EU average**	**0.4%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Table 37

RANKING	COUNTRY	INSPECTORS (HEALTH AND SAFETY, CONSTRUCTION, LABOUR, FOOD QUALITY, SANITARY CONTROL AND LICENSING)	COUNTRY	POLICE, CUSTOMS	COUNTRY	HEALTHCARE	COUNTRY	OFFICIALS ISSUING BUSINESS PERMITS
1	**Albania**	**2.1%**	Lithuania	6.5%	Romania	22.1%	Bulgaria	0.7%
2	Lithuania	1.4%	Bulgaria	3.7%	Lithuania	21.4%	Hungary	0.6%
3	Romania	1.2%	**Albania**	**3.5%**	**Albania**	**13.9%**	Lithuania	0.5%
4	Austria	1.0%	Latvia	2.9%	Slovakia	9.3%	Cyprus	0.4%
5	Latvia	0.8%	Romania	2.2%	Hungary	8.3%	Spain	0.4%
6	Slovakia	0.8%	Poland	2.1%	Poland	7.5%	Austria	0.3%
7	Estonia	0.6%	Croatia	1.8%	Bulgaria	6.9%	**Albania**	**0.3%**
8	Ireland	0.6%	Czech Republic	1.1%	Greece	5.7%	Poland	0.3%
9	Hungary	0.4%	Slovakia	1.0%	Latvia	2.8%	Estonia	0.3%
10	Bulgaria	0.4%	Estonia	0.7%	Croatia	2.6%	Ireland	0.3%
11	Slovenia	0.4%	Slovenia	0.7%	Czech Republic	2.3%	Czech Republic	0.2%
12	Poland	0.4%	Ireland	0.6%	Austria	1.5%	Luxembourg	0.2%
13	Denmark	0.3%	Luxembourg	0.6%	Cyprus	1.5%	Romania	0.2%
14	Spain	0.3%	Hungary	0.5%	Estonia	1.4%	Croatia	0.1%
15	Czech Republic	0.2%	Austria	0.4%	Ireland	1.1%	Germany	0.1%
16	France	0.2%	Belgium	0.3%	Slovenia	0.9%	Netherlands	0.1%
17	Finland	0.2%	Malta	0.3%	Italy	0.9%	Latvia	0.1%
18	Netherlands	0.1%	Portugal	0.3%	Belgium	0.9%	Belgium	0.1%
19	Belgium	0.1%	Italy	0.2%	France	0.8%	Slovakia	0.1%
20	Italy	0.0%	Netherlands	0.2%	Malta	0.7%	Sweden	0.1%
21	Luxembourg	0.0%	Denmark	0.2%	Germany	0.4%	France	0.0%
22	United Kingdom	0.0%	Spain	0.1%	Portugal	0.4%	Italy	0.0%
23	Greece	0.0%	France	0.1%	Denmark	0.2%	Denmark	0.0%
24	Portugal	0.0%	Germany	0.1%	Netherlands	0.2%	United Kingdom	0.0%
25	Germany	0.0%	United Kingdom	0.0%	Luxembourg	0.2%	Greece	0.0%
26	Sweden	0.0%	Greece	0.0%	Spain	0.1%	Portugal	0.0%
27	Cyprus	0.0%	Finland	0.0%	United Kingdom	0.1%	Finland	0.0%
28	Malta	0.0%	Sweden	0.0%	Finland	0.0%	Malta	0.0%
29	Croatia	0.0%	Cyprus	0.0%	Sweden	0.0%	Slovenia	0.0%
	EU average	**0.3%**	**EU average**	**1%**	**EU average**	**3.6%**	**EU average**	**0.2%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Table 38

RANKING	COUNTRY	OFFICIALS ISSUING BUILDING PERMITS	COUNTRY	OFFICIALS AWARDING PUBLIC TENDERS	COUNTRY	PRIVATE COMPANIES	COUNTRY	ASKED OR EXPECTED TO PAY A BRIBE BY SOMEONE ELSE
1	Lithuania	0.9%	Austria	0.8%	Czech Republic	2.2%	Slovakia	3.9%
2	Austria	0.8%	Slovakia	0.7%	Hungary	1.8%	Lithuania	3.0%
3	Estonia	0.8%	Slovenia	0.7%	Lithuania	1.0%	**Albania**	**2.9%**
4	Czech Republic	0.7%	Hungary	0.6%	Estonia	0.9%	Ireland	2.7%
5	Hungary	0.6%	Croatia	0.5%	Austria	0.9%	Bulgaria	2.0%
6	Romania	0.6%	Lithuania	0.5%	Slovakia	0.8%	Romania	2.0%
7	Croatia	0.6%	Latvia	0.3%	Poland	0.8%	Italy	1.8%
8	Malta	0.6%	Estonia	0.3%	Spain	0.8%	Greece	1.5%
9	Latvia	0.6%	Czech Republic	0.3%	Sweden	0.8%	Poland	1.4%
10	Bulgaria	0.6%	Netherlands	0.3%	Slovenia	0.7%	Austria	0.9%
11	Slovenia	0.4%	Spain	0.3%	Belgium	0.7%	Croatia	0.9%
12	**Albania**	**0.3%**	Bulgaria	0.2%	Denmark	0.7%	Czech Republic	0.9%
13	Cyprus	0.2%	Poland	0.2%	France	0.7%	Slovenia	0.8%
14	Poland	0.2%	**Albania**	**0.2%**	Romania	0.6%	Estonia	0.8%
15	Ireland	0.2%	Italy	0.2%	Netherlands	0.5%	Belgium	0.7%
16	Portugal	0.1%	Sweden	0.1%	Finland	0.5%	Portugal	0.7%
17	Spain	0.1%	France	0.0%	**Albania**	**0.5%**	Hungary	0.7%
18	Slovakia	0.1%	Belgium	0.0%	Croatia	0.4%	Cyprus	0.4%
19	Netherlands	0.1%	Luxembourg	0.0%	Germany	0.3%	Finland	0.4%
20	Finland	0.1%	Denmark	0.0%	United Kingdom	0.3%	Spain	0.4%
21	Germany	0.0%	Ireland	0.0%	Latvia	0.2%	Denmark	0.4%
22	France	0.0%	United Kingdom	0.0%	Greece	0.2%	Latvia	0.3%
23	Belgium	0.0%	Greece	0.0%	Cyprus	0.2%	Malta	0.3%
24	Italy	0.0%	Portugal	0.0%	Italy	0.2%	Netherlands	0.2%
25	Luxembourg	0.0%	Germany	0.0%	Malta	0.2%	United Kingdom	0.2%
26	Denmark	0.0%	Finland	0.0%	Ireland	0.2%	Germany	0.2%
27	United Kingdom	0.0%	Cyprus	0.0%	Luxembourg	0.0%	France	0.0%
28	Greece	0.0%	Malta	0.0%	Portugal	0.0%	Luxembourg	0.0%
29	Sweden	0.0%	Romania	0.0%	Bulgaria	0.0%	Sweden	0.0%
	EU average	**0.3%**	**EU average**	**0.2%**	**EU average**	**0.6%**	**EU average**	**1%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 130

People that think it is always or sometimes acceptable to give money to get something from the public administration or a public service

With 34% of Albanians that think it is always or sometimes acceptable to give money (a bribe) to get something from the public administration or a public service, Albania is ranked among top 5 countries that have most corruption tolerant citizens. The other top 5 countries of the list are Lithuania 42%, Hungary (39%), Latvia (38%), and Slovakia (29%).
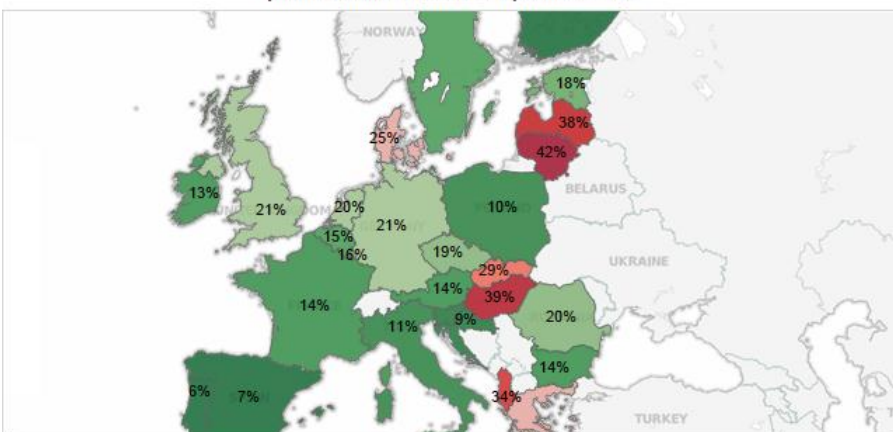
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 131

People that think it is always or sometimes acceptable to give a gift to get something from the public administration or a public service

With 57% of Albanians that think it is always or sometimes acceptable to give a gift to get something from the public administration or a public service, Albania is ranked among top 5 countries that have most corruption tolerant citizens. The other top 5 countries of the list are Latvia (68%), Hungary (61%), Lithuania (60%), and Slovakia (50%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

Chart 132

People that think it is always or sometimes acceptable to do a favor to get something from the public administration or a public service

With 57% of Albanians that think it is always or sometimes acceptable to give a gift to get something from the public administration or a public service, Albania is ranked among top 5 countries that have most corruption tolerant citizens. The other top 5 countries of the list are Latvia (68%), Hungary (61%), Lithuania (60%), and Slovakia (50%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 79.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5687 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11855

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Table 39

RANKING	COUNTRY	TO GIVE MONEY	COUNTRY	TO GIVE A GIFT	COUNTRY	TO DO A FAVOR
1	Lithuania	42%	Latvia	68%	Slovakia	68%
2	Hungary	39%	Hungary	61%	**Albania**	**65%**
3	Latvia	38%	Lithuania	60%	Hungary	60%
4	**Albania**	**34%**	**Albania**	**57%**	Lithuania	54%
5	Slovakia	29%	Slovakia	50%	Czech Republic	53%
6	Denmark	25%	Czech Republic	47%	Latvia	48%
7	Greece	24%	Croatia	43%	Greece	37%
8	United Kingdom	21%	Greece	42%	Croatia	35%
9	Germany	21%	Bulgaria	36%	Austria	32%
10	Netherlands	20%	Romania	35%	Bulgaria	29%
11	Romania	20%	Austria	33%	Estonia	28%
12	Czech Republic	19%	Estonia	32%	Poland	28%
13	Estonia	18%	Poland	31%	Netherlands	26%
14	Luxembourg	16%	Cyprus	27%	Italy	25%
15	Belgium	15%	United Kingdom	23%	Cyprus	25%
16	Sweden	14%	Slovenia	20%	France	25%
17	Bulgaria	14%	Italy	20%	Luxembourg	23%
18	Austria	14%	Ireland	18%	Belgium	23%
19	France	14%	Netherlands	17%	Spain	23%
20	Ireland	13%	Belgium	17%	United Kingdom	22%
21	Italy	11%	Malta	17%	Germany	22%
22	Poland	10%	Spain	16%	Romania	20%
23	Croatia	9%	Germany	16%	Ireland	19%
24	Malta	9%	Sweden	15%	Slovenia	17%
25	Slovenia	8%	France	14%	Portugal	16%
26	Cyprus	8%	Luxembourg	14%	Sweden	15%
27	Spain	7%	Portugal	9%	Malta	15%
28	Finland	7%	Denmark	9%	Denmark	15%
29	Portugal	6%	Finland	6%	Finland	8%
	EU average	**18%**	**EU average**	**28%**	**EU average**	**29%**

3.6. Expectations about the future

Chart 133

Two most important issues they are facing at the moment

45% of Albanians feel that the most important issues they are facing at the problem is unemployment, 45% point out crime, 30% are concerned about rising prices/inflation and 19% face with difficult household financial situation.

Chart 134

People that say unemployment is the most important issues they are facing at the moment

With 45% of Albanians that point out that unemployment is the most important issue they are facing at the moment, Albania is ranked among top 5 countries that have the highest figure for this variable. The other top 5 countries of the list are Macedonia (46%), Spain (39%), Cyprus (38%), and Turkey (37%).
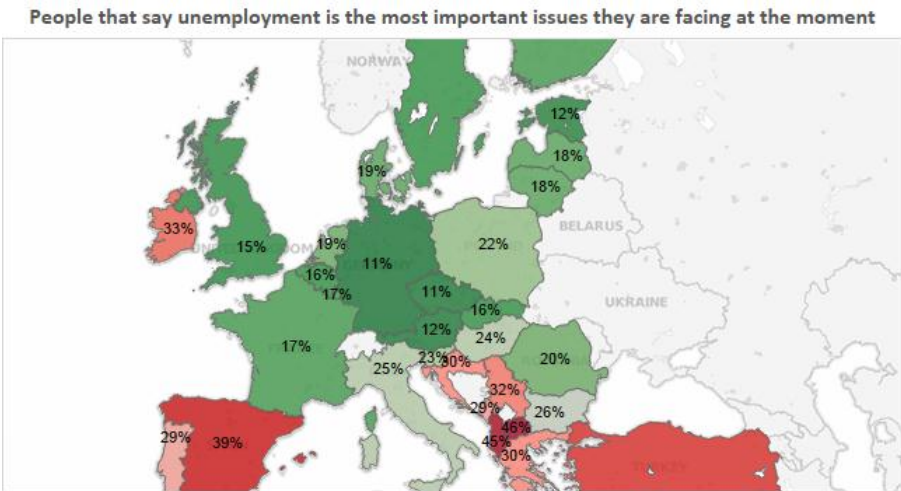
Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 135

People that say crime is the most important issues they are facing at the moment
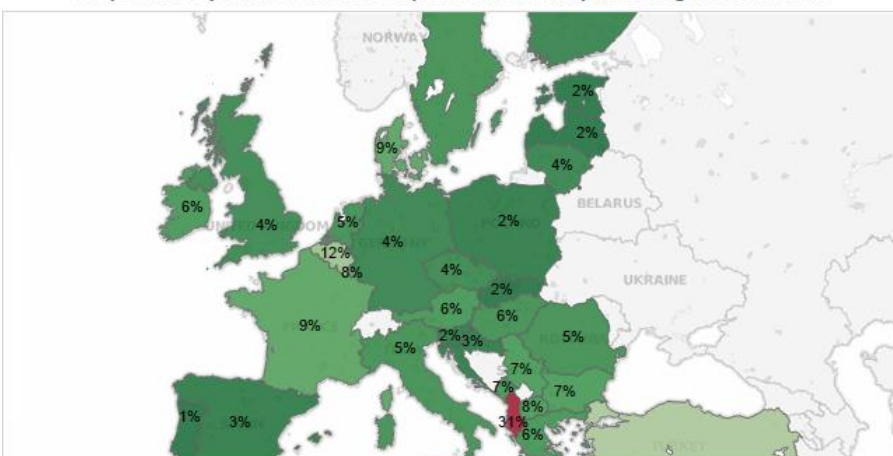
With 31% of Albanians that point out that crime is the most important issue they are facing at the moment, Albania is ranked first among all European countries that have the highest figure for this variable. The other top 5 countries of the list are Turkey (13%), Belgium (12%), Denmark (9%), and France (9%).

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 136

People that say rising prices/inflation is the most important issues they are facing at the moment

With just 22% of Albanians that point out that inflation is the most important issue they are facing at the moment, Albania is ranked among countries that that have the lowest figure for this variable. This figure is way below the EU average of 38%. The top 5 countries of the list are Slovakia (60%), Lithuania (60%), the Czech Republic (57%), Estonia (57%), and Austria (54%).
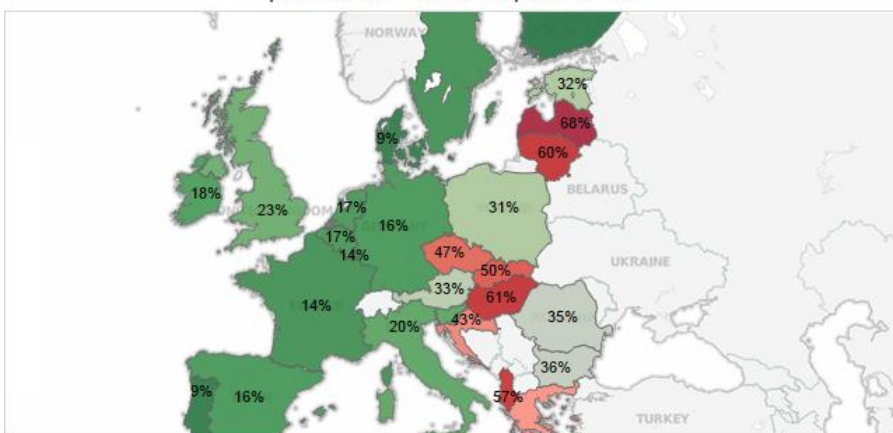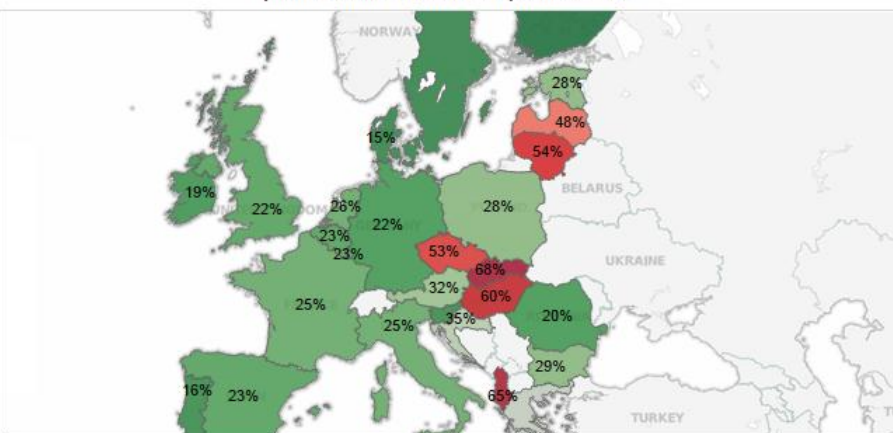

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 40

RANKING	COUNTRY	CRIME	COUNTRY	IMMIGRATION	COUNTRY	TERRORISM	COUNTRY	OTHER	COUNTRY	NONE	COUNTRY	DON'T KNOW
1	**Albania**	**31%**	Malta	14%	Turkey	18%	Austria	7%	Denmark	19%	Poland	3%
2	Turkey	13%	United Kingdom	6%	Italy	3%	Slovenia	5%	Malta	12%	Luxembourg	2%
3	Belgium	12%	Turkey	6%	United Kingdom	2%	Macedonia	4%	Germany	11%	Iceland	1%
4	Denmark	9%	Belgium	5%	**Albania**	**2%**	Cyprus	3%	United Kingdom	7%	Bulgaria	1%
5	France	9%	Sweden	5%	Greece	2%	Malta	3%	Luxembourg	7%	United Kingdom	1%
6	Luxembourg	8%	Denmark	4%	Luxembourg	2%	Belgium	3%	Belgium	6%	Serbia	1%
7	Macedonia	8%	Ireland	4%	Belgium	1%	**Albania**	**3%**	Croatia	6%	France	1%
8	Bulgaria	7%	Macedonia	4%	Montenegro	1%	United Kingdom	3%	Slovenia	5%	Estonia	1%
9	Serbia	7%	Austria	4%	Poland	1%	Slovakia	3%	France	5%	Macedonia	1%
10	Montenegro	7%	France	4%	Austria	1%	Luxembourg	3%	Cyprus	5%	Lithuania	1%
11	Ireland	6%	Luxembourg	4%	Malta	1%	Netherlands	2%	Latvia	5%	Latvia	1%
12	Greece	6%	Italy	4%	Ireland	1%	Poland	2%	Czech Republic	5%	Austria	1%
13	Austria	6%	Germany	3%	Spain	1%	Estonia	2%	Portugal	5%	Romania	1%
14	Sweden	6%	Greece	3%	Macedonia	1%	Serbia	2%	Netherlands	4%	Denmark	1%
15	Hungary	6%	Latvia	2%	Netherlands	1%	Finland	2%	Turkey	4%	Ireland	1%
16	Italy	5%	Bulgaria	2%	Denmark	1%	Denmark	2%	Poland	4%	Hungary	1%
17	Romania	5%	Romania	2%	Romania	1%	Italy	2%	Lithuania	4%	**Albania**	**1%**
18	Netherlands	5%	Finland	2%	Hungary	1%	Hungary	2%	Spain	4%	Malta	1%
19	Cyprus	5%	Czech Republic	2%	Bulgaria	1%	Turkey	2%	Austria	4%	Germany	0%
20	Czech Republic	4%	Lithuania	2%	Portugal	1%	Croatia	2%	Estonia	4%	Portugal	0%
21	Malta	4%	Poland	2%	Germany	0%	Bulgaria	2%	Italy	3%	Italy	0%
22	United Kingdom	4%	**Albania**	**2%**	Slovenia	0%	Spain	1%	Iceland	3%	Czech Republic	0%
23	Germany	4%	Cyprus	2%	Finland	0%	Lithuania	1%	Macedonia	3%	Montenegro	0%
24	Lithuania	4%	Netherlands	1%	Serbia	0%	Montenegro	1%	Ireland	2%	Slovakia	0%
25	Finland	3%	Estonia	1%	Croatia	0%	Sweden	1%	Bulgaria	2%	Belgium	0%
26	Croatia	3%	Iceland	1%	Czech Republic	0%	Portugal	1%	Slovakia	2%	Netherlands	0%
27	Spain	3%	Spain	1%	France	0%	France	1%	Finland	2%	Croatia	0%
28	Slovenia	2%	Portugal	1%	Iceland	0%	Greece	1%	Serbia	2%	Spain	0%
29	Poland	2%	Montenegro	0%	Estonia	0%	Ireland	1%	Greece	1%	Slovenia	0%
30	Slovakia	2%	Serbia	0%	Latvia	0%	Czech Republic	1%	Romania	1%	Greece	0%
31	Estonia	2%	Slovenia	0%	Lithuania	0%	Latvia	1%	**Albania**	**1%**	Turkey	0%
32	Latvia	2%	Hungary	0%	Slovakia	0%	Iceland	1%	Hungary	1%	Sweden	0%
33	Iceland	1%	Slovakia	0%	Sweden	0%	Romania	1%	Montenegro	1%	Cyprus	0%
34	Portugal	1%	Croatia	0%	Cyprus	0%	Germany	0%	Sweden	1%	Finland	0%
	EU average	**6%**	**EU average**	**3%**	**EU average**	**1%**	**EU average**	**2%**	**EU average**	**4%**	**EU average**	**1%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 41

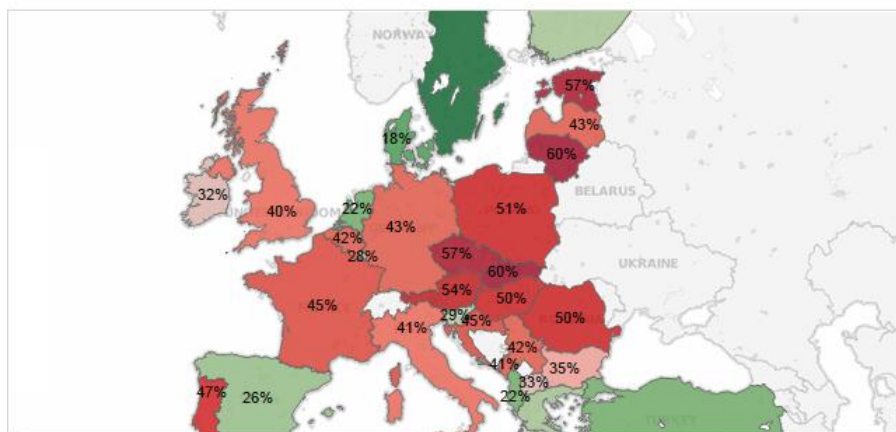| RANKING	COUNTRY	RISING PRICES/ INFLATION	COUNTRY	UNEMPLOYMENT	COUNTRY	THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN COUNTRY	COUNTRY	THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD	COUNTRY	HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
1	Slovakia	60%	Macedonia	46%	Turkey	35%	Cyprus	43%	Sweden	43%
2	Lithuania	60%	**Albania**	**45%**	Spain	32%	Bulgaria	35%	Finland	39%
3	Czech Republic	57%	Spain	39%	Cyprus	31%	Serbia	30%	Netherlands	30%
4	Estonia	57%	Cyprus	38%	**Albania**	**30%**	Croatia	26%	Iceland	28%
5	Austria	54%	Turkey	37%	Macedonia	29%	Greece	25%	Latvia	24%
6	Poland	51%	Ireland	33%	Greece	29%	Montenegro	25%	Bulgaria	22%
7	Romania	50%	Serbia	32%	Ireland	28%	Hungary	24%	Estonia	21%
8	Hungary	50%	Croatia	30%	Serbia	28%	Iceland	23%	Romania	19%
9	Portugal	47%	Greece	30%	Bulgaria	28%	Slovakia	22%	Czech Republic	19%
10	Croatia	45%	Portugal	29%	Montenegro	26%	United Kingdom	21%	Slovakia	18%
11	France	45%	Montenegro	29%	Italy	23%	Netherlands	21%	United Kingdom	18%
12	Latvia	43%	Bulgaria	26%	Romania	23%	Ireland	20%	Denmark	17%
13	Germany	43%	Italy	25%	Croatia	23%	Romania	20%	Austria	17%
14	Belgium	42%	Hungary	24%	Hungary	23%	Austria	19%	Poland	16%
15	Serbia	42%	Slovenia	23%	Netherlands	22%	**Albania**	**19%**	Ireland	15%
16	Montenegro	41%	Poland	22%	Portugal	22%	Latvia	19%	Spain	15%
17	Malta	41%	Romania	20%	Iceland	22%	Finland	19%	Germany	14%
18	Italy	41%	Netherlands	19%	Slovenia	21%	Portugal	19%	Hungary	14%
19	United Kingdom	40%	Denmark	19%	Latvia	21%	Czech Republic	18%	Lithuania	13%
20	Iceland	38%	Latvia	18%	Finland	20%	France	18%	Malta	12%
21	Bulgaria	35%	Lithuania	18%	Slovakia	17%	Sweden	18%	Croatia	11%
22	Macedonia	33%	France	17%	Denmark	15%	Estonia	17%	Greece	11%
23	Ireland	32%	Luxembourg	17%	Estonia	14%	Macedonia	17%	Serbia	11%
24	Slovenia	29%	Finland	16%	Lithuania	13%	Slovenia	15%	Portugal	10%
25	Luxembourg	28%	Sweden	16%	Sweden	13%	Denmark	15%	Slovenia	10%
26	Greece	28%	Slovakia	16%	United Kingdom	13%	Poland	14%	France	8%
27	Finland	27%	Belgium	16%	France	13%	Belgium	13%	Montenegro	8%
28	Spain	26%	United Kingdom	15%	Luxembourg	13%	Italy	12%	Macedonia	8%
29	Cyprus	25%	Estonia	12%	Belgium	12%	Spain	11%	Belgium	7%
30	Netherlands	22%	Austria	12%	Czech Republic	11%	Germany	11%	**Albania**	**7%**
31	**Albania**	**22%**	Czech Republic	11%	Poland	11%	Luxembourg	10%	Cyprus	6%
32	Turkey	20%	Germany	11%	Austria	11%	Malta	9%	Luxembourg	6%
33	Denmark	18%	Malta	10%	Malta	10%	Lithuania	8%	Turkey	6%
34	Sweden	3%	Iceland	7%	Germany	7%	Turkey	5%	Italy	5%
	EU average	**38%**	**EU average**	**23%**	**EU average**	**20%**	**EU average**	**19%**	**EU average**	**16%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Table 42

RANKING	COUNTRY	TAXATION	COUNTRY	PENSIONS	COUNTRY	THE EDUCATION SYSTEM	COUNTRY	HOUSING	COUNTRY	THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND ENERGY ISSUES
1	Italy	38%	Estonia	18%	Sweden	35%	Luxembourg	18%	Sweden	24%
2	Lithuania	37%	Sweden	17%	Netherlands	17%	Iceland	15%	Malta	16%
3	Greece	36%	Slovenia	17%	Iceland	17%	Finland	13%	Finland	13%
4	France	30%	Netherlands	16%	Luxembourg	16%	Sweden	10%	Belgium	12%
5	Slovenia	24%	Germany	16%	Germany	15%	Czech Republic	9%	Germany	11%
6	Portugal	23%	United Kingdom	16%	Estonia	14%	United Kingdom	9%	Turkey	11%
7	Belgium	22%	Bulgaria	15%	Spain	13%	Austria	8%	Denmark	11%
8	Ireland	21%	Croatia	15%	Denmark	13%	Latvia	8%	Netherlands	10%
9	Latvia	17%	Czech Republic	15%	Turkey	11%	Montenegro	8%	Luxembourg	9%
10	Romania	17%	Austria	14%	Finland	11%	Hungary	7%	United Kingdom	9%
11	Luxembourg	17%	Finland	14%	Malta	11%	Slovakia	7%	Montenegro	8%
12	Estonia	16%	Romania	14%	United Kingdom	10%	Belgium	7%	Iceland	7%
13	Iceland	14%	France	14%	Ireland	10%	Spain	7%	Serbia	7%
14	Cyprus	12%	Malta	14%	Austria	9%	Lithuania	6%	Austria	6%
15	Spain	12%	Portugal	14%	Romania	9%	Netherlands	6%	France	6%
16	Germany	11%	Belgium	13%	Montenegro	9%	France	6%	Czech Republic	5%
17	Turkey	11%	Spain	13%	France	9%	Serbia	6%	**Albania**	**4%**
18	Austria	11%	Denmark	13%	Slovenia	9%	Ireland	6%	Slovakia	4%
19	Finland	10%	Hungary	13%	Greece	8%	Slovenia	6%	Italy	4%
20	Netherlands	10%	Greece	13%	Belgium	8%	Germany	5%	Romania	3%
21	Czech Republic	9%	Slovakia	13%	Latvia	8%	Croatia	5%	Hungary	3%
22	**Albania**	**9%**	Poland	12%	Slovakia	8%	Turkey	5%	Slovenia	3%
23	Malta	8%	Iceland	12%	Czech Republic	7%	Denmark	5%	Macedonia	3%
24	United Kingdom	8%	Luxembourg	11%	Hungary	7%	Cyprus	4%	Croatia	2%
25	Poland	8%	Latvia	10%	Poland	7%	Estonia	4%	Cyprus	2%
26	Montenegro	8%	Lithuania	10%	Serbia	7%	Poland	4%	Poland	2%
27	Hungary	8%	Ireland	8%	Bulgaria	6%	Romania	4%	Ireland	2%
28	Slovakia	7%	**Albania**	**8%**	Cyprus	6%	Malta	4%	Estonia	2%
29	Croatia	7%	Macedonia	6%	**Albania**	**6%**	Macedonia	3%	Lithuania	2%
30	Denmark	6%	Italy	6%	Lithuania	5%	**Albania**	**2%**	Bulgaria	2%
31	Sweden	6%	Cyprus	5%	Macedonia	5%	Italy	2%	Latvia	1%
32	Serbia	5%	Montenegro	2%	Croatia	5%	Portugal	1%	Spain	1%
33	Macedonia	5%	Serbia	1%	Italy	4%	Bulgaria	1%	Greece	1%
34	Bulgaria	5%	Turkey	1%	Portugal	3%	Greece	0%	Portugal	0%
	EU average	**14%**	**EU average**	**12%**	**EU average**	**10%**	**EU average**	**6%**	**EU average**	**6%**

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 137

With 46.4% of Albanians being optimistic about the future, generally speaking Albania is the most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Montenegro (36.0%), Malta (35.2%), Denmark (33.8%), and Estonia (32.5%).

Average optimism

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.1188

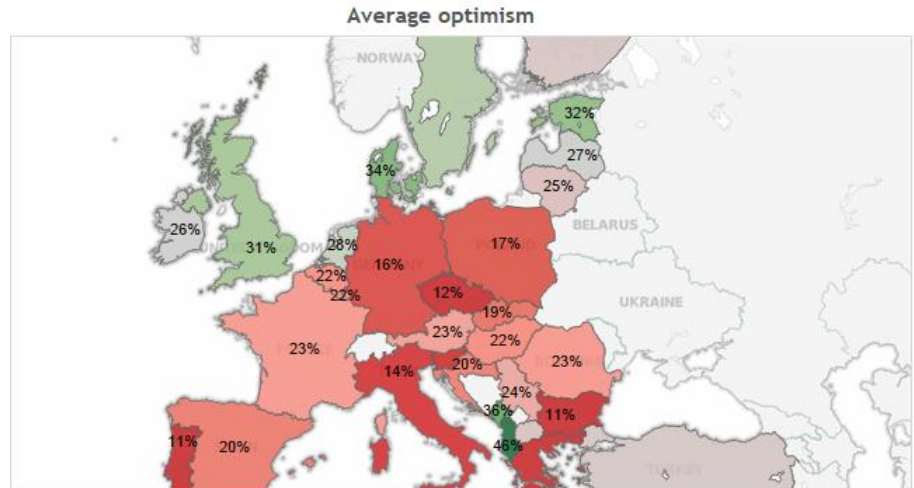**Chart 138**

With 71.4% of Albanians expecting the economic situation in the EU to be better in next twelve months, Albania is once more the most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Montenegro (38.4%), Macedonia (34.0%), the Netherlands (34.0%), and Denmark (32.7%).

People expecting the economic situation in the EU to be better in next twelve months

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 139

With 58.2% of Albanians expecting their life in general to be better in next twelve months, Albania is once more the most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Montenegro (47.2%), Iceland 43.2%), Sweden (40.7%), and Estonia (39.8%).

People expecting their life to be better in next twelve months

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 140

With 48.7% of Albanians expecting the economic situation in the country to be better in next twelve months, Albania is once more the most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Denmark (43.6%), Malta (42.4%), the Netherlands (42.4%), and the United Kingdom (33.0%).
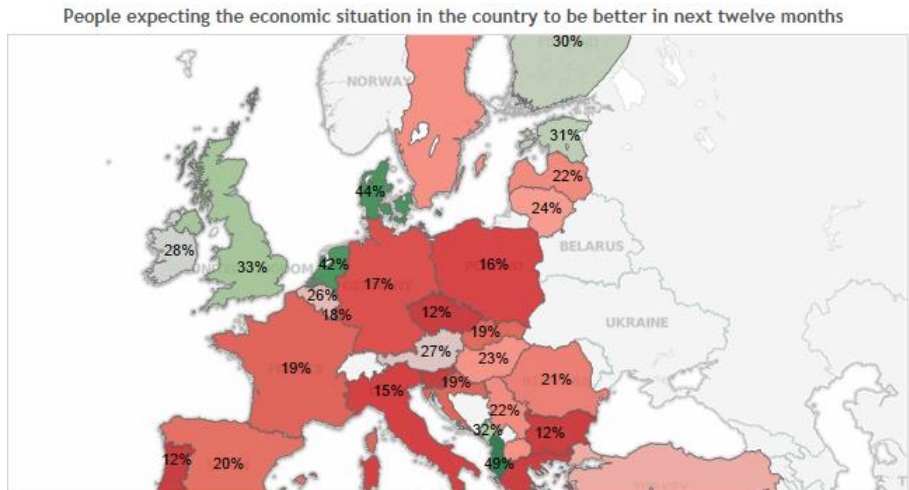
People expecting the economic situation in the country to be better in next twelve months

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 141

With 29% of Albanians expecting the employment situation in the country to be better in next twelve months, Albania is ranked 2nd most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Denmark (41.9%), Malta (35.6%), Iceland (26.7%), and the Netherlands (29.6%).

People expecting the employment situation in the country to be better in next twelve months

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881

Chart 142

With 48.9% of Albanians expecting the financial situation of their household to be better in next twelve months, Albania is once more the most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Montenegro (43.0%), Estonia (34.7%, Malta (30.5%), Iceland (29.3%).
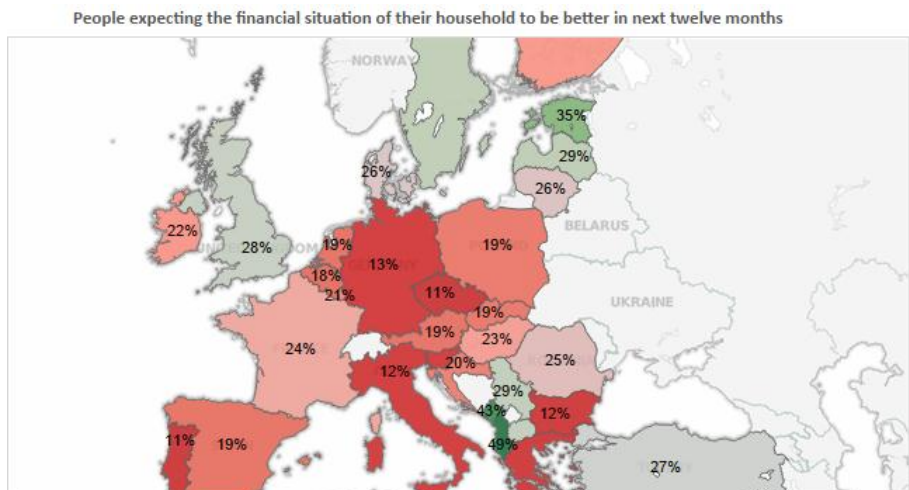
People expecting the financial situation of their household to be better in next twelve months

Source: European Commission, Brussels (2014): Eurobarometer 80.1 (2013). TNS Opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5876 Data file Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11881
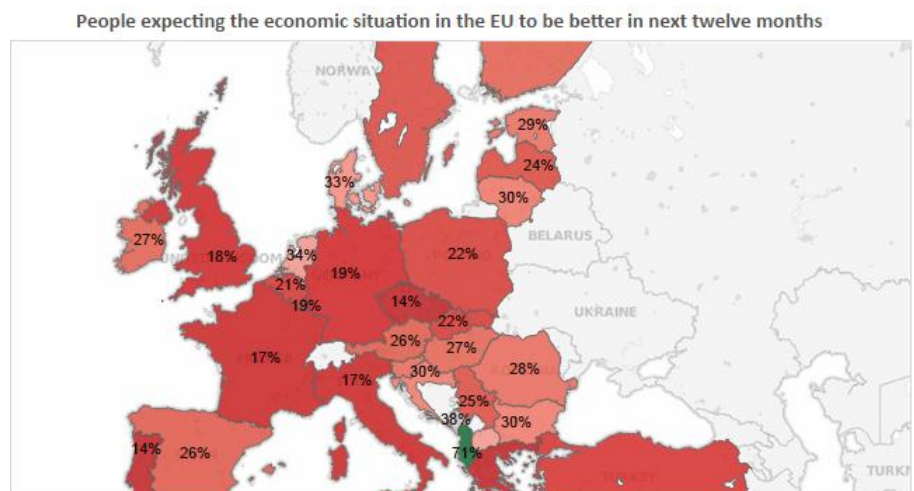
Chart 143

People expecting their personal job situation to be better in next twelve months
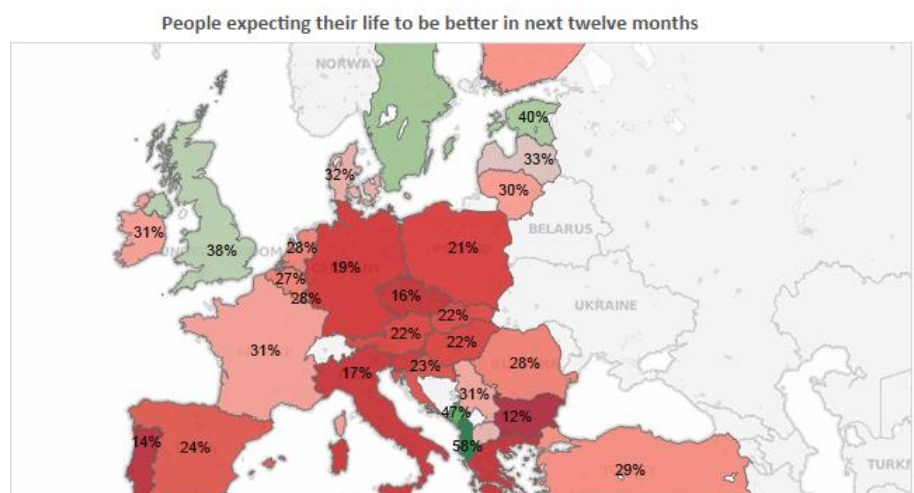
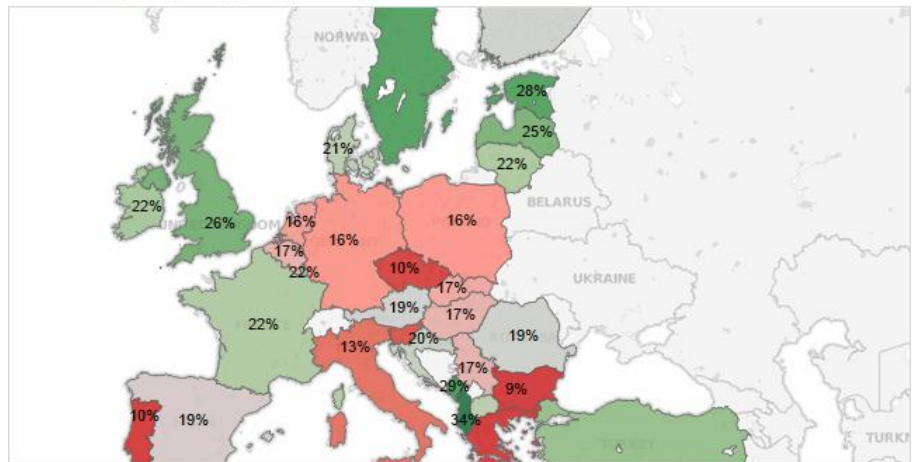With 34.1% of Albanians expecting the financial situation of their household to be better in next twelve months, Albania is once more the most optimistic country of Europe. The other top 5 countries of the list are Denmark (20.9%), Malta (24.6%), the Netherlands (16.3%), and the United Kingdom (25.5%).

Table 43

Ranking	Country	Average optimism	Country	Their life in general	Country	The economic situation in the country	Country	The financial situation of their household	Country	Their personal job situation	Country	The employment situation in the country
1	**Albania**	**46.4%**	**Albania**	**58.2%**	**Albania**	**48.7%**	**Albania**	**48.9%**	**Albania**	**34.1%**	Denmark	41.9%
2	Montenegro	36.0%	Montenegro	47.2%	Denmark	43.6%	Montenegro	43.0%	Denmark	20.9%	**Albania**	**29.0%**
3	Malta	35.2%	Iceland	43.2%	Malta	42.4%	Estonia	34.7%	Malta	24.6%	Malta	35.6%
4	Denmark	33.8%	Sweden	40.7%	Netherlands	42.4%	Malta	30.5%	Netherlands	16.3%	Iceland	26.7%
5	Estonia	32.5%	Estonia	39.8%	United Kingdom	33.0%	Iceland	29.3%	United Kingdom	25.5%	Netherlands	29.6%
6	Iceland	31.3%	Malta	39.3%	Montenegro	31.9%	Latvia	29.2%	Montenegro	29.1%	Estonia	39.4%
7	United Kingdom	30.8%	United Kingdom	38.1%	Estonia	30.5%	Sweden	29.1%	Estonia	27.7%	United Kingdom	29.4%
8	Sweden	29.5%	Latvia	33.4%	Finland	30.0%	Serbia	28.7%	Finland	19.1%	Montenegro	22.3%
9	Netherlands	27.5%	Macedonia	32.3%	Ireland	28.3%	Macedonia	28.4%	Ireland	22.5%	Austria	21.8%
10	Latvia	26.5%	Denmark	31.9%	Iceland	27.1%	United Kingdom	28.1%	Iceland	21.0%	Ireland	46.7%
11	Ireland	26.4%	Serbia	31.3%	Austria	26.9%	Turkey	27.0%	Austria	19.0%	Finland	18.3%
12	Turkey	25.7%	France	30.7%	Belgium	26.1%	Denmark	25.8%	Belgium	17.2%	Sweden	18.4%
13	Finland	25.7%	Ireland	30.5%	Turkey	25.2%	Lithuania	25.5%	Turkey	23.5%	Turkey	28.5%
14	Macedonia	25.4%	Lithuania	30.5%	Lithuania	24.0%	Romania	25.2%	Lithuania	22.0%	Lithuania	23.6%
15	Lithuania	25.1%	Finland	29.7%	Macedonia	23.3%	France	23.6%	Macedonia	21.0%	Hungary	27.2%
16	Serbia	23.6%	Turkey	28.9%	Hungary	23.2%	Hungary	22.9%	Hungary	17.2%	Latvia	23.8%
17	Austria	23.0%	Luxembourg	28.4%	Sweden	23.0%	Finland	22.4%	Sweden	27.8%	Macedonia	18.8%
18	France	22.6%	Netherlands	27.7%	Latvia	22.5%	Ireland	22.2%	Latvia	25.1%	Belgium	32.7%
19	Romania	22.5%	Romania	27.6%	Serbia	22.4%	Luxembourg	21.0%	Serbia	17.3%	Croatia	19.3%
20	Belgium	21.9%	Belgium	27.3%	Romania	21.2%	Croatia	19.9%	Romania	19.2%	Spain	20.7%
21	Hungary	21.6%	Spain	23.6%	Spain	19.8%	Poland	19.2%	Spain	18.5%	Romania	20.0%
22	Luxembourg	21.5%	Croatia	22.9%	Slovakia	19.0%	Slovakia	19.2%	Slovakia	16.8%	Slovakia	20.5%
23	Croatia	20.4%	Slovakia	22.2%	Croatia	18.8%	Austria	18.7%	Croatia	20.0%	Luxembourg	19.0%
24	Spain	20.1%	Austria	21.7%	France	18.6%	Spain	18.6%	France	21.8%	France	28.9%
25	Slovakia	19.2%	Hungary	21.5%	Luxembourg	17.6%	Netherlands	18.5%	Luxembourg	21.9%	Serbia	23.0%
26	Poland	16.9%	Poland	20.9%	Germany	16.9%	Belgium	18.4%	Germany	15.8%	Germany	12.6%
27	Germany	16.2%	Germany	19.1%	Poland	15.8%	Slovenia	13.1%	Poland	15.9%	Italy	16.6%
28	Italy	14.4%	Slovenia	18.5%	Italy	14.8%	Germany	12.5%	Italy	13.1%	Poland	11.9%
29	Slovenia	13.4%	Italy	16.6%	Bulgaria	12.4%	Italy	12.4%	Bulgaria	9.0%	Slovenia	15.1%
30	Greece	12.1%	Czech Republic	15.8%	Greece	12.3%	Bulgaria	11.7%	Greece	9.6%	Portugal	10.6%
31	Czech Republic	11.8%	Greece	15.5%	Slovenia	12.2%	Greece	11.6%	Slovenia	11.2%	Greece	11.2%
32	Portugal	11.5%	Portugal	14.0%	Czech Republic	11.6%	Portugal	10.8%	Czech Republic	10.3%	Bulgaria	11.4%
33	Bulgaria	11.2%	Bulgaria	12.0%	Portugal	11.6%	Czech Republic	10.8%	Portugal	9.6%	Czech Republic	10.7%
34	Cyprus	6.1%	Cyprus	11.1%	Cyprus	7.1%	Cyprus	4.5%	Cyprus	3.5%	Cyprus	4.4%

4. EXPLAINING TRUST TOWARDS EU

Potential differences between Muslims and Christians in the level of trust towards the EU were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between _Religion_ and _Level of trust towards_ the EU, with $\chi 2$ = .047, p = .829, Phi = -.026.

Religion * Trust towards the EU Crosstabulation

			Trust towards the EU		Total
			Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	
Religion	Muslim	Count	642	26	668
		% within Religion	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	69.6%	66.7%	69.5%
		% of Total	66.8%	2.7%	69.5%
	Christian	Count	280	13	293
		% within Religion	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	30.4%	33.3%	30.5%
		% of Total	29.1%	1.4%	30.5%
Total		Count	922	39	961
		% within Religion	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.155[a]	1	.694		
Continuity Correction[b]	.047	1	.829		
Likelihood Ratio	.153	1	.696		
Fisher's Exact Test				.723	.407
Linear-by-Linear Association	.155	1	.694		
N of Valid Cases	961				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.89.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.013	.694
	Cramer's V	.013	.694
N of Valid Cases		961	

Potential differences between male and female in the level of trust towards the EU were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between _Gender_ and _Level of trust towards_ the EU, with χ2 = .447, p = .504, Phi = .013.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender * Trust towards the EU	1037	94.4%	62	5.6%	1099	100.0%

*Gender * Trust towards the EU Crosstabulation*

			Trust towards the EU		Total
			Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	
Gender	Male	Count	491	24	515
		% within Gender	95.3%	4.7%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	49.4%	55.8%	49.7%
		% of Total	47.3%	2.3%	49.7%
	Female	Count	503	19	522
		% within Gender	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	50.6%	44.2%	50.3%
		% of Total	48.5%	1.8%	50.3%
Total		Count	994	43	1037
		% within Gender	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.679[a]	1	.410		
Continuity Correction[b]	.447	1	.504		
Likelihood Ratio	.680	1	.409		
Fisher's Exact Test				.439	.252
Linear-by-Linear Association	.678	1	.410		
N of Valid Cases	1037				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.35.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.026	.410
	Cramer's V	.026	.410
N of Valid Cases		1037	

Potential differences in the level of trust towards the EU among people of different level of education were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between _Level of education_ and _Level of trust towards_ the EU, with χ2 = 2.678, p = .262, Cramer's V = .051.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Highest level of education * Trust towards the EU	1028	93.5%	71	6.5%	1099	100.0%

*Highest level of education * Trust towards the EU Crosstabulation*

			Trust towards the EU		Total
			Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	
Highest level of education	Primary & lower secondary education	Count	368	19	387
		% within Highest level of education	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	37.3%	46.3%	37.6%
		% of Total	35.8%	1.8%	37.6%
	Upper secondary education	Count	431	18	449
		% within Highest level of education	96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	43.7%	43.9%	43.7%
		% of Total	41.9%	1.8%	43.7%
	Post-secondary education	Count	188	4	192
		% within Highest level of education	97.9%	2.1%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	19.0%	9.8%	18.7%
		% of Total	18.3%	0.4%	18.7%
Total		Count	987	41	1028
		% within Highest level of education	96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	96.0%	4.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.678[a]	2	.262
Likelihood Ratio	2.993	2	.224
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.511	1	.113
N of Valid Cases	1028		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.66.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.051	.262
	Cramer's V	.051	.262
N of Valid Cases		1028	

Potential differences in the level of trust towards the EU among people of different age were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between *Age group* and *Level of trust towards* the EU, with χ2 = 2.104, p = .551, Cramer's V = .045.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Age group * Trust towards the EU	1036	94.3%	63	5.7%	1099	100.0%

Age group * Trust towards the EU Crosstabulation

			Trust towards the EU		Total
			Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	
Age group	15-29 years old	Count	308	15	323
		% within Age group	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	31.0%	35.7%	31.2%
		% of Total	29.7%	1.4%	31.2%
	30-44 years old	Count	231	12	243
		% within Age group	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	23.2%	28.6%	23.5%
		% of Total	22.3%	1.2%	23.5%
	45-59 years old	Count	260	10	270
		% within Age group	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	26.2%	23.8%	26.1%
		% of Total	25.1%	1.0%	26.1%
	60+ years old	Count	195	5	200
		% within Age group	97.5%	2.5%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	19.6%	11.9%	19.3%
		% of Total	18.8%	0.5%	19.3%
Total		Count	994	42	1036
		% within Age group	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
		% within Trust towards the EU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.104[a]	3	.551
Likelihood Ratio	2.254	3	.521
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.654	1	.198
N of Valid Cases	1036		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.11.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.045	.551
	Cramer's V	.045	.551
N of Valid Cases		1036	

5. EXPLAINING EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS AN EU MEMBERSHIP OF ALBANIA

Potential differences in the expectations towards an EU membership of Albania among people of different levels of trust towards the EU were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated a very strong significant association of large effect between _Level of trust towards the EU_ and _Expectations towards an EU membership of Albania_ with χ = 106.280, p < .0.005, Phi = .338.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Trust towards the EU * Taking everything into account, would they say that Albania would benefit or not from being a member of the EU	1007	91.6%	92	8.4%	1099	100.0%

Trust towards the EU * Taking everything into account, would they say that Albania would benefit or not from being a member of the EU Crosstabulation

			Taking everything into account, would they say that Albania would benefit or not from being a member of the EU		Total
			Would benefit	Would not benefit	
Trust towards the EU	Tend to trust	Count	944	25	969
		% within Trust towards the EU	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
		% within Taking everything into account, would they say that Albania would benefit or not from being a member of the EU	97.5%	64.1%	96.2%
		% of Total	93.7%	2.5%	96.2%
	Tend not to trust	Count	24	14	38
		% within Trust towards the EU	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%
		% within Taking everything into account, would they say that Albania would benefit or not from being a member of the EU	2.5%	35.9%	3.8%
		% of Total	2.4%	1.4%	3.8%
Total		Count	968	39	1007
		% within Trust towards the EU	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
		% within Taking everything into account, would they say that Albania would benefit or not from being a member of the EU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	115.299[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	106.280	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	47.826	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	115.184	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	1007				

a. 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.47.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.338	.000
	Cramer's V	.338	.000
N of Valid Cases		1007	

6. EXPLAINING SUPPORT FOR EU MEMBERSHIP OF ALBANIA

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among people that aim to work in the EU and those that don't, were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between *Aim to work in the EU in the next 2 to 5 years* and *Level of Support towards an EU membership of Albania*, with χ2 = 2.222, p = .136, Phi = .051.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Would consider or not working (again) in an EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	1038	94.4%	61	5.6%	1099	100.0%

*Would consider or not working (again) in an EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation*

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
Would consider or not working (again) in an EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years	Yes	Count	638	31	669
		% within Would consider or not working (again) in an EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	65.0%	54.4%	64.5%
		% of Total	61.5%	3.0%	64.5%
	No	Count	343	26	369
		% within Would consider or not working (again) in an EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years	93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	35.0%	45.6%	35.5%
		% of Total	33.0%	2.5%	35.5%
Total		Count	981	57	1038
		% within Would consider or not working (again) in an EU Member State in the next 2 to 5 years	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.667[a]	1	.102		
Continuity Correction[b]	2.222	1	.136		
Likelihood Ratio	2.583	1	.108		
Fisher's Exact Test				.117	.070
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.664	1	.103		
N of Valid Cases	1038				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.26.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.051	.102
	Cramer's V	.051	.102
N of Valid Cases		1038	

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among male and female were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between _Gender_ and _Support towards an EU membership of Albania_, with χ2 = 4.739, p = .029, Phi = .029.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	1054	95.9%	45	4.1%	1099	100.0%

Gender * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
Gender	Male	Count	483	36	519
		% within Gender	93.1%	6.9%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	48.4%	64.3%	49.2%
		% of Total	45.8%	3.4%	49.2%
	Female	Count	515	20	535
		% within Gender	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	51.6%	35.7%	50.8%
		% of Total	48.9%	1.9%	50.8%
Total		Count	998	56	1054
		% within Gender	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.356[a]	1	.021		
Continuity Correction[b]	4.739	1	.029		
Likelihood Ratio	5.419	1	.020		
Fisher's Exact Test				.027	.014
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.351	1	.021		
N of Valid Cases	1054				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.57.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.071	.021
	Cramer's V	.071	.021
N of Valid Cases		1054	

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among Muslims and Christians were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between _Religion_ and _Support towards an EU membership of Albania_, with χ2 = 4.739, p = .029, Phi = .029.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Religion * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	977	88.9%	122	11.1%	1099	100.0%

*Religion * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation*

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
Religion	Muslim	Count	658	28	686
		% within Religion	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	70.9%	57.1%	70.2%
		% of Total	67.3%	2.9%	70.2%
	Christian	Count	270	21	291
		% within Religion	92.8%	7.2%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	29.1%	42.9%	29.8%
		% of Total	27.6%	2.1%	29.8%
Total		Count	928	49	977
		% within Religion	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.215[a]	1	.040		
Continuity Correction[b]	3.583	1	.058		
Likelihood Ratio	3.958	1	.047		
Fisher's Exact Test				.053	.032
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.211	1	.040		
N of Valid Cases	977				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.59.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.066	.040
	Cramer's V	.066	.040
N of Valid Cases		977	

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among citizens of different education levels were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated a strong significant association of medium effect between _Level of education_ and _Support towards an EU membership of Albania_, with χ2 = 14.442, p = .001, Cramer's V = .118.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Highest level of education * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	1043	94.9%	56	5.1%	1099	100.0%

Highest level of education * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
Highest level of education	Primary & lower secondary education	Count	390	10	400
		% within Highest level of education	97.5%	2.5%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	39.5%	17.9%	38.4%
		% of Total	37.4%	1.0%	38.4%
	Upper secondary education	Count	423	27	450
		% within Highest level of education	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	42.9%	48.2%	43.1%
		% of Total	40.6%	2.6%	43.1%
	Post-secondary education	Count	174	19	193
		% within Highest level of education	90.2%	9.8%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	17.6%	33.9%	18.5%
		% of Total	16.7%	1.8%	18.5%
Total		Count	987	56	1043
		% within Highest level of education	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.442[a]	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	14.528	2	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.414	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1043		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.36.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.118	.001
	Cramer's V	.118	.001
N of Valid Cases		1043	

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among citizens of different age groups were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between *Age group* and *Support towards an EU membership of Albania*, with χ2 = 6.941, p = .074, Cramer's V = .081.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Age group * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	1056	96.1%	43	3.9%	1099	100.0%

Age group * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
Age group	15-29 years old	Count	294	23	317
		% within Age group	92.7%	7.3%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	29.4%	40.4%	30.0%
		% of Total	27.8%	2.2%	30.0%
	30-44 years old	Count	233	16	249
		% within Age group	93.6%	6.4%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	23.3%	28.1%	23.6%
		% of Total	22.1%	1.5%	23.6%
	45-59 years old	Count	260	13	273
		% within Age group	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	26.0%	22.8%	25.9%
		% of Total	24.6%	1.2%	25.9%
	60+ years old	Count	212	5	217
		% within Age group	97.7%	2.3%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	21.2%	8.8%	20.5%
		% of Total	20.1%	0.5%	20.5%
Total		Count	999	57	1056
		% within Age group	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.941[a]	3	.074
Likelihood Ratio	7.786	3	.051
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.598	1	.010
N of Valid Cases	1056		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.71.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.081	.074
	Cramer's V	.081	.074
N of Valid Cases		1056	

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among citizens of different levels of satisfaction with EU democracy were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated a strong significant association of small effect between _Satisfaction with EU democracy_ and _Support towards an EU membership of Albania_, with χ2 = 11.339, p = .001, Phi = .123.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Democracy in the EU * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	910	82.8%	189	17.2%	1099	100.0%

Democracy in the EU * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
Democracy in the EU	Satisfied	Count	823	41	864
		% within Democracy in the EU	95.3%	4.7%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	95.6%	83.7%	94.9%
		% of Total	90.4%	4.5%	94.9%
	Not satisfied	Count	38	8	46
		% within Democracy in the EU	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	4.4%	16.3%	5.1%
		% of Total	4.2%	0.9%	5.1%
Total		Count	861	49	910
		% within Democracy in the EU	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.709[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	11.339	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	9.166	1	.002		
Fisher's Exact Test				.002	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.694	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	910				

a. 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.48.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.123	.000
	Cramer's V	.123	.000
N of Valid Cases		910	

Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among citizens of different ideologies were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated no significant association between _Ideology (left vs. right)_ and _Support towards an EU membership of Albania_, with χ2 < .001, p = 1.000, Phi = -.003.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Ideology placement * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	895	81.4%	204	18.6%	1099	100.0%

Ideology placement * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation

				If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
				For	Against	
Ideology placement	Left		Count	549	28	577
			% within Ideology placement	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
			% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	64.4%	65.1%	64.5%
			% of Total	61.3%	3.1%	64.5%
	Right		Count	303	15	318
			% within Ideology placement	95.3%	4.7%	100.0%
			% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	35.6%	34.9%	35.5%
			% of Total	33.9%	1.7%	35.5%
Total			Count	852	43	895
			% within Ideology placement	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
			% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
			% of Total	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.008[a]	1	.928		
Continuity Correction[b]	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.008	1	.928		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.535
Linear-by-Linear Association	.008	1	.928		
N of Valid Cases	895				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.28.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.003	.928
	Cramer's V	.003	.928
N of Valid Cases		895	

The Level of trust in the national government plays a major role in the support towards EU membership of Albania. Potential differences in the support towards an EU membership of Albania among citizens of that do trust the national government and those that do not, were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated a strong significant association of small effect between *Trust in the national institutions* and *Support towards an EU membership of Albania* with χ2 = 12.174, p < .001, Phi = .115.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
The Albanian Government * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	1003	91.3%	96	8.7%	1099	100.0%

The Albanian Government * If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be Crosstabulation

			If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be		Total
			For	Against	
The Albanian Government	Tend to trust	Count	497	15	512
		% within The Albanian Government	97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	52.4%	27.3%	51.0%
		% of Total	49.6%	1.5%	51.0%
	Tend not to trust	Count	451	40	491
		% within The Albanian Government	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	47.6%	72.7%	49.0%
		% of Total	45.0%	4.0%	49.0%
Total		Count	948	55	1003
		% within The Albanian Government	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%
		% within If a referenda on EU membership of Albania would take place tomorrow what would their vote be	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.162[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	12.174	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	13.585	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.149	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	1003				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.92.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.115	.000
	Cramer's V	.115	.000
N of Valid Cases		1003	

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Age group * Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	1054	95.9%	45	4.1%	1099	100.0%

Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet? It is interested to notice that citizens of different age groups do not share the same opinion. Potential differences in opinions were checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated a strong significant association of medium effect between *Age group* and *Opinion on EU accession of Albania*, with $\chi 2$ = 32.390, p < .001, Cramer's V = .175.

Age group * Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet Crosstabulation

			Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet		Total
			Yes	No	
Age group	15-29 years old	Count	203	121	324
		% within Age group	62.7%	37.3%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	26.7%	41.2%	30.7%
		% of Total	19.3%	11.5%	30.7%
	30-44 years old	Count	174	75	249
		% within Age group	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	22.9%	25.5%	23.6%
		% of Total	16.5%	7.1%	23.6%
	45-59 years old	Count	207	65	272
		% within Age group	76.1%	23.9%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	27.2%	22.1%	25.8%
		% of Total	19.6%	6.2%	25.8%
	60+ years old	Count	176	33	209
		% within Age group	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	23.2%	11.2%	19.8%
		% of Total	16.7%	3.1%	19.8%
Total		Count	760	294	1054
		% within Age group	72.1%	27.9%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	72.1%	27.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.390[a]	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	33.472	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	32.282	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1054		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 58.30.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.175	.000
	Cramer's V	.175	.000
N of Valid Cases		1054	

Potential differences in opinions based on ideology were also checked applying a Chi-square test. The Chi-square test for independence indicated a moderate significant association of very small effect between _Ideology positioning_ and _Opinion on EU accession of Albania_, with χ2 = 4.228, p =.040, Phi = -.071.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Ideology placement * Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	897	81.6%	202	18.4%	1099	100.0%

Ideology placement * Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet Crosstabulation

			Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet		Total
			Yes	No	
Ideology placement	Left	Count	402	178	580
		% within Ideology placement	69.3%	30.7%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	62.5%	70.1%	64.7%
		% of Total	44.8%	19.8%	64.7%
	Right	Count	241	76	317
		% within Ideology placement	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	37.5%	29.9%	35.3%
		% of Total	26.9%	8.5%	35.3%
Total		Count	643	254	897
		% within Ideology placement	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%
		% within Should the EU accept Albania as a member even if the country is not ready yet	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.553[a]	1	.033		
Continuity Correction[b]	4.228	1	.040		
Likelihood Ratio	4.628	1	.031		
Fisher's Exact Test				.036	.019
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.548	1	.033		
N of Valid Cases	897				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 89.76.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.071	.033
	Cramer's V	.071	.033
N of Valid Cases		897	

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Information campaigns that aim at reaching young Albanian people may use online information channels like Facebook, YouTube and WhatsApp focusing on access of this tools on the mobile phone.
- Information campaigns that aim at reaching older Albanian people may use traditional media tools like television.
- The EU Delegation in Albania can encourage producers to produce Albanian language TV & YouTube documentaries that explore the cases of Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia to explain potential implications of EU accession of Albania.
- EU Info Centres in Albania can boost online deliberation by establishing a blog and reinvent their YouTube channels.
- The EU Delegation in Albania can boost deliberation on EU affairs among more educated Albanian citizens by promoting public debates in Albanian universities.
- EU Info Centres in Albania can provide real time information service in Albanian language on EU affairs, using whatsap & viber.
- The EU Delegation in Albania can promote citizen centric journalism by supporting web 2.0 media.

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