

EUROBAROMETER 69

2. The Europeans and globalisation

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INTRODUCTION

Globalisation, which is perceived at once as a threat and an opportunity, arouses ambivalent feelings among Europeans. We have attempted, in the standard Eurobarometer 69, to examine in depth the way in which European Union citizens perceive this subject. We therefore asked questions on various aspects of globalisation: its economic, social and cultural consequences, its impact on business activity and finally the European Union's role in addressing this phenomenon. This standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 25 March and 4 May 2008 in 31 countries and territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU27), the three candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community¹.

This report examines in detail the way in which European Union public opinion perceives globalisation. We have therefore analysed in this section the results of the answers to questions dealing with the following subjects:

- 1) The overall assessment of globalisation:** the economic, social and cultural dimensions of globalisation.
- 2) Globalisation and companies:** how European assess the consequences of the globalisation of trade, the effects of globalisation on employment and national companies and the reasons why companies relocate.
- 3) The European Union and globalisation:** the role of the European Union in addressing globalisation and a comparison of the European Union's economy with those of the United States, Brazil, Russia and three Asian countries.

¹ Part of Cyprus not controlled by the Cypriot government.

This Eurobarometer was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate-General Communication and was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit).

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analysis are based on the results of the EU27, that is to say the average of the results of the twenty-seven Member States. This average is weighted according to the actual population of each Member State.

It should be remembered that there are three kinds of report for the Eurobarometer. The report entitled "First results" examines trend indicators and a selection of new subjects intended to give a rapid operational overview of European public opinion on key issues. Secondly, the full report (composed of several volumes) analyses in-depth all the answers to the questions asked in a standard Eurobarometer wave. For this wave, this full report has been divided into five different reports: the three "standard" volumes which deal with the Eurobarometer's historical indicators, the report on the values of Europeans and this report on European citizens and globalisation. Finally, the national reports are produced in the national language(s) of the country concerned. They focus more on comparisons between national results and the European Union average. These various reports are published on the European Commission's "Public Opinion" Internet site on the Europa website.

The European Union's "Public Opinion" Internet site can be consulted at the following address

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

We wish to thank the people interviewed who gave their time to participate in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

Note

This standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 25 March and 4 May 2008 (n° 69) and is part of the Eurobarometer wave 69.2.

In this report, the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation.

ABREVIATIONS

UE27	European Union - 27 Member States
DK	Don't know
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
BG	Bulgaria
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus *
CY (tcc)	Zone not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK**	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

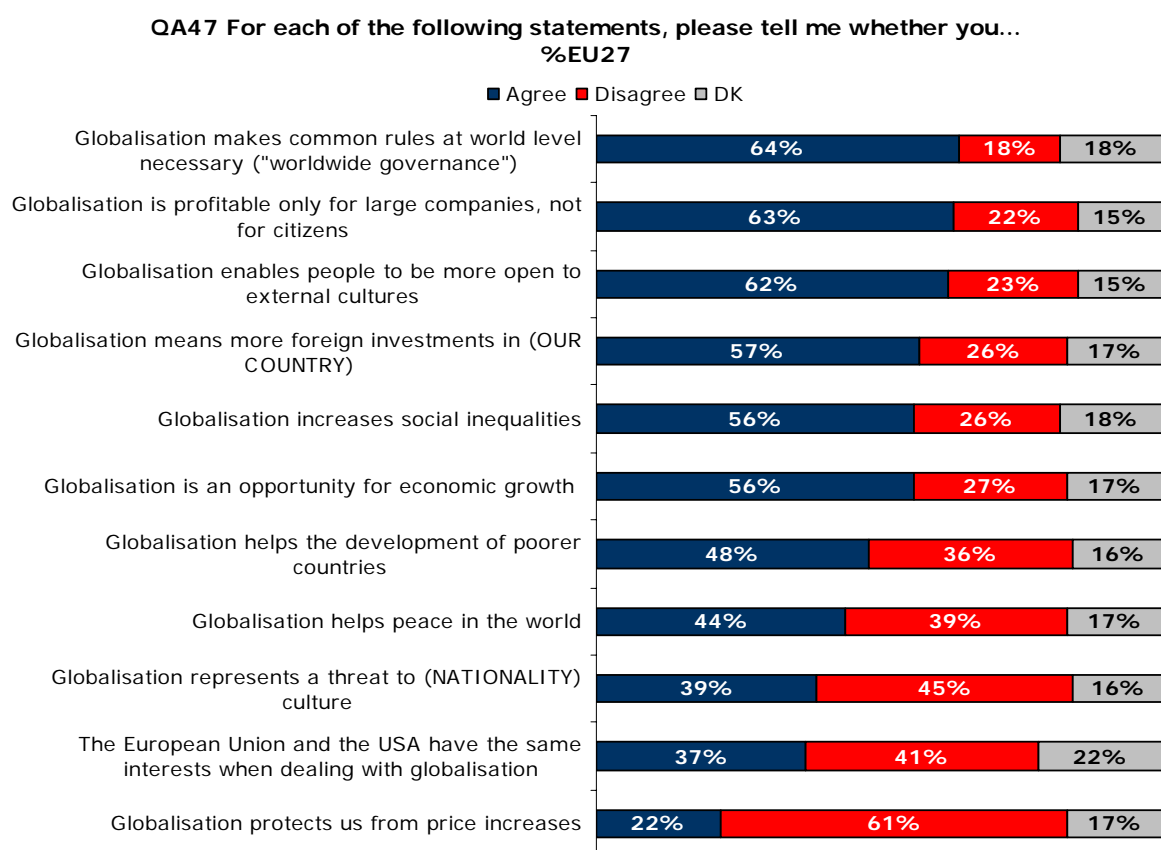
* Cyprus as a whole is one of the twenty-seven European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU27 average. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY(tcc)" (tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*) category.

** Provisional abbreviation which does not prejudge the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed.

1. The general assessment of globalisation

- Europeans are convinced of the social and cultural benefits of globalisation but are more divided on the subject of its economic benefits -

Almost two-thirds of Europeans (64%) believe that globalisation requires common rules at world level, while six out of ten (63%) think that globalisation benefits only companies and not citizens and 62% that it enables citizens to be more open to external cultures².



As can be seen, EU27 citizens are divided in their views on globalisation: although they appreciate the opportunities of globalisation and the ways in which it can benefit their lives, they perceive its negative effects which they want to be regulated.

² QA47a For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. 10. Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance"); 11. Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures; 7. Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens

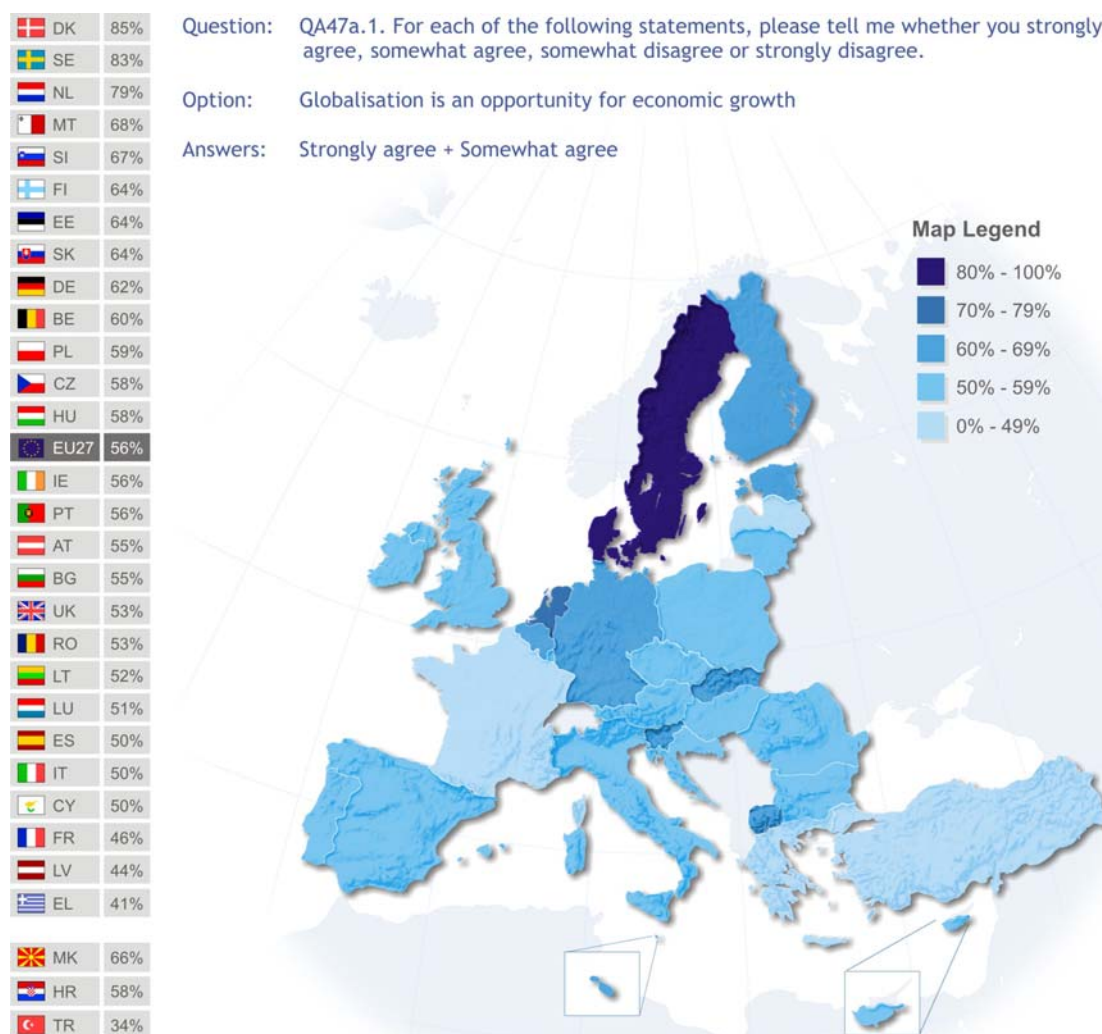
It is noteworthy, however, that for all the questions, the proportion of respondents who felt unable to express an opinion is often higher in certain Member States (in particular Bulgaria, Lithuania, Spain and Romania). The survey also reveals that the least educated categories are not really at ease with the concept of globalisation.

1.1 The economic dimension of globalisation














In general, the majority of respondents in Scandinavia, Estonia, the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, in Cyprus and Slovenia are positive about globalisation, while citizens in France and Greece are far more divided³.

- ◆ **An absolute majority of respondents in the European Union (56%) think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.** This opinion is shared by more than four-fifths of Scandinavians (85% of Danes and 83% of Swedes) and by 79% of respondents in the Netherlands. In France, public opinion is divided, but the majority of citizens continue to believe that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (46% agree versus 42 % who disagree). On the other hand, Greece stands out from all the other countries, with 59% of respondents taking the opposite view. Approximately one third of Belgians (35%), Austrians (33%), Italians and respondents in Luxembourg (32% in both cases) also disagree with this statement. Among the six biggest Member States, it is interesting to note that when the idea of globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth is evoked, the positive index, i.e. the difference between the number of respondents who agree and those who disagree varies considerably. It is minimal in France (46% agree versus 42% who disagree, i.e. an index of 4 percentage points) while support for the idea of globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth is far more pronounced in Poland (59% versus 15%, i.e. + 44 percentage points), Germany (62% versus 31%; + 31 percentage points), Spain (50% versus 19%, + 31 percentage points), the United Kingdom (53% versus 25%; + 28 percentage points) and Italy (50% versus 32 %, + 18 percentage points).

³ QA47a. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. 1. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth; 3. The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation; 4. Globalisation protects us from price increases; 7. Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens; 8. Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY); 9. Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries



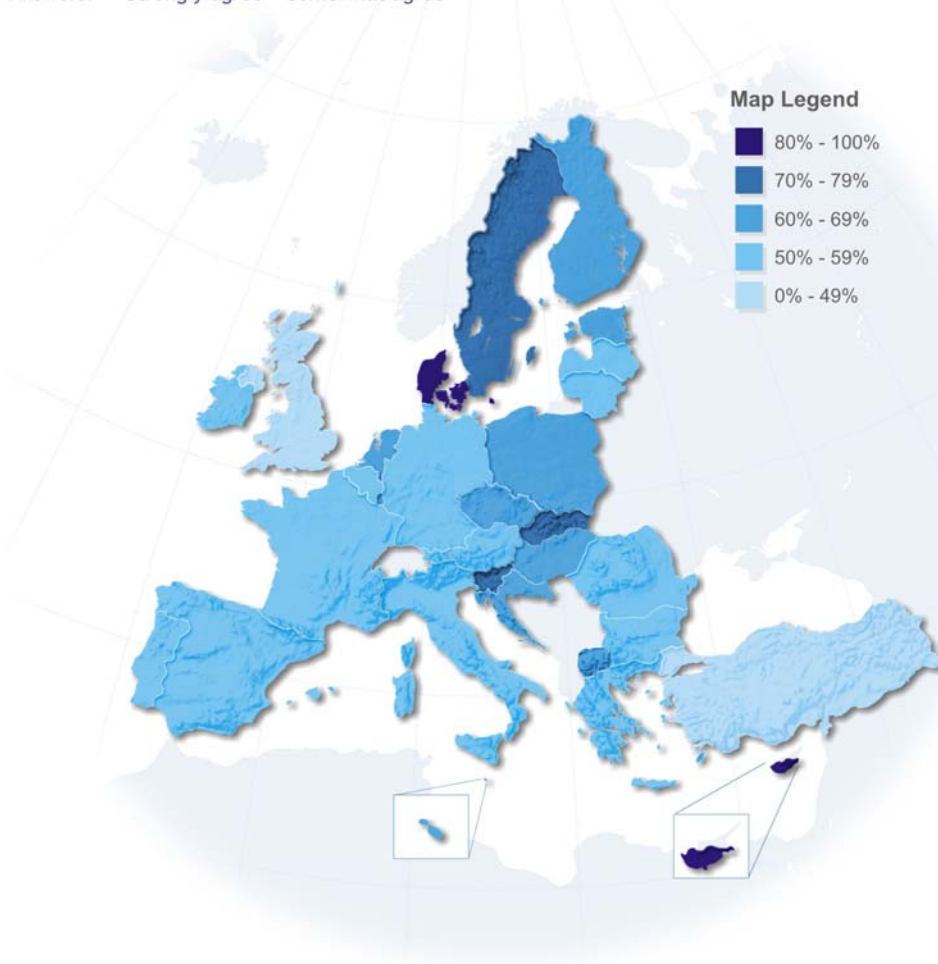
- ◆ **More foreign investment in their country is perceived as another economic benefit of globalisation by 57% of Europeans**, versus only 26% who take the opposite view and 17% who felt unable to express an opinion on this aspect. A majority of respondents in the twenty-seven European Union Member States therefore see globalisation as positive in terms of foreign investment. However, the differences between countries can be considerable: a large majority of Scandinavians (82% of Danes and 76% of Swedes), more than eight out of ten Cypriots (82%), 75% of Slovenes and 73% of Slovaks believe that globalisation means more foreign investment in their country. However, this view is shared by only 47% of citizens in the United Kingdom, 50% in Spain, 51% in Ireland and Latvia and 53% in Lithuania.

	DK	82%
	CY	82%
	SE	76%
	SI	75%
	SK	73%
	FI	67%
	LU	66%
	CZ	66%
	MT	66%
	PL	66%
	HU	64%
	EE	63%
	NL	61%
	DE	59%
	FR	59%
	EL	58%
	AT	58%
	RO	58%
	EU27	57%
	BE	57%
	PT	57%
	BG	57%
	IT	53%
	LT	53%
	IE	51%
	LV	51%
	ES	50%
	UK	47%
	HR	68%
	MK	66%
	TR	44%

Question: QA47a.8. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Option: Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)

Answers: Strongly agree + Somewhat agree

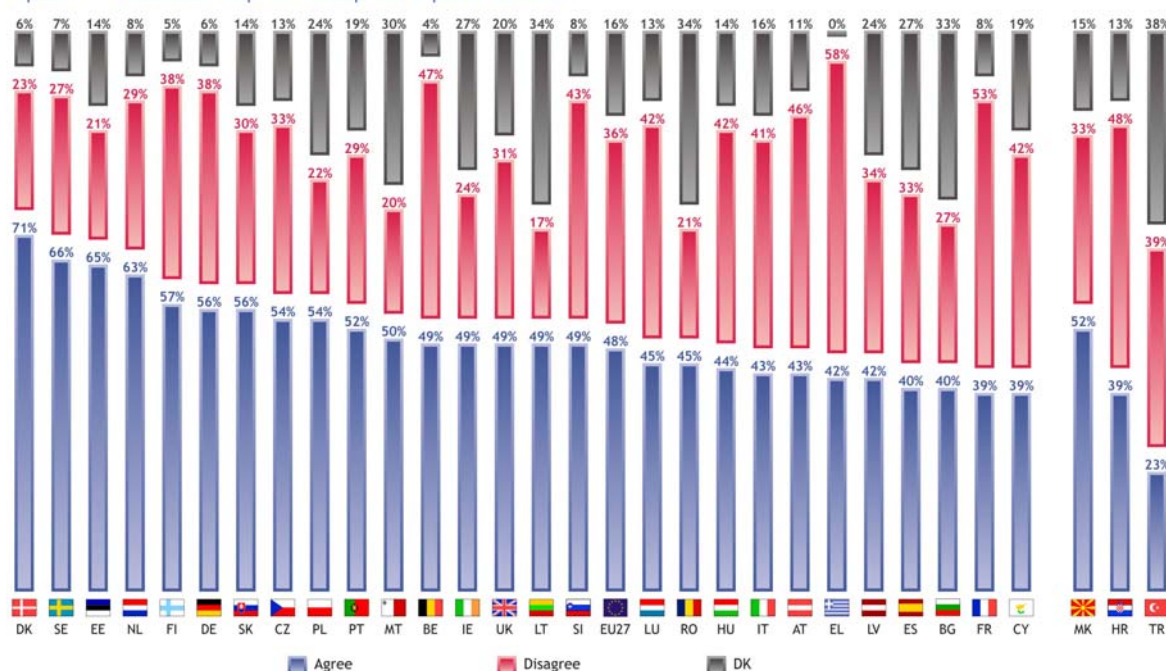


- ◆ **Just under half of Europeans (48%) also consider that globalisation helps the development of poorer countries**, compared with more than a third (36%) taking the opposite view. A majority of citizens are positive on this aspect in twenty-four countries, notably in Denmark (71%), Sweden (66%), Estonia (65%) and the Netherlands (63%). On the other hand, almost six out of ten Greeks (58%), more than half of respondents in France (53%) and 46% in Austria disagree with this statement.

The candidate countries are divided: whereas an absolute majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia consider that developing countries are benefiting from globalisation, citizens in Turkey and Croatia do not agree with this statement. In Turkey, however, almost four out of ten respondents (38%) have no opinion on the question.

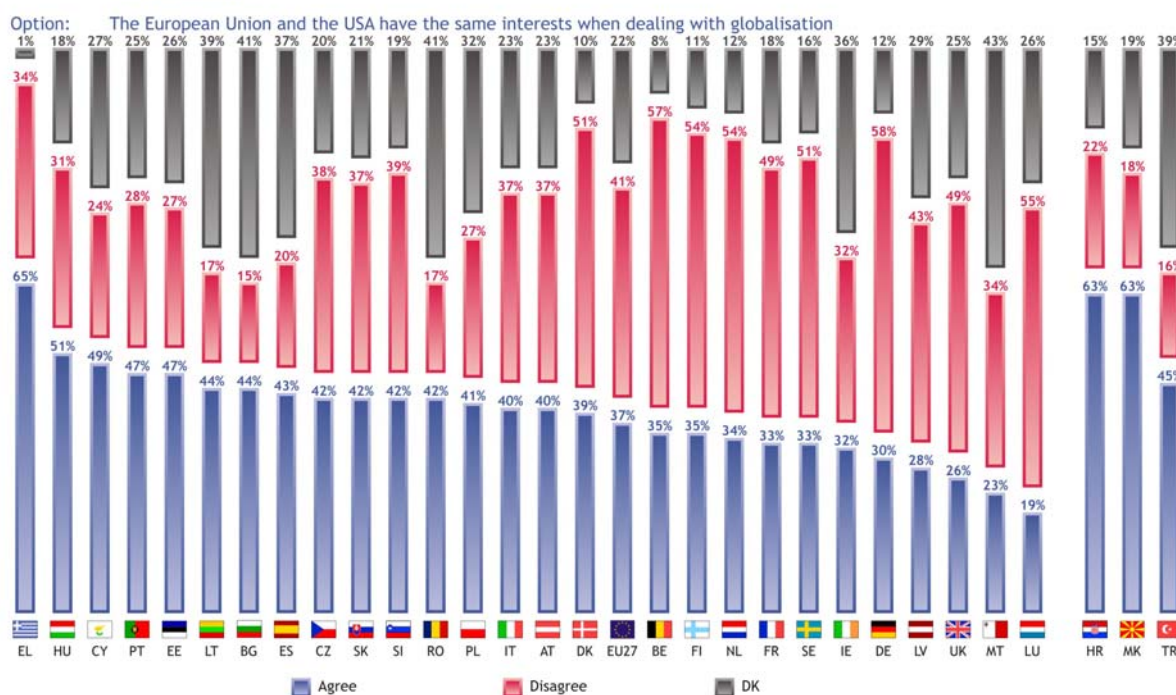
Question: QA47a.9. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Option: Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries



- Europeans are divided as regards their interests and those of the United States with regard to globalisation: **although a relative majority believe that the European Union and the United States do not have the same interests when dealing with globalisation (41%), 37% of them believe on the contrary that their interests coincide.** A majority of respondents disagree with this statement in ten Member States including Germany (58%), Belgium (57%), Luxembourg (55%), as well as the Netherlands and Finland (54% in both cases). These countries probably consider that globalisation means increased competition from the USA for the European economy and that, consequently, interests cannot be the same on both sides of the Atlantic. Almost two-thirds of Greeks (65%) and half of respondents in Hungary (51%), Cyprus (49%), Estonia and Portugal (47% in both cases) instead believe that the European Union and the USA have similar interests when confronted with globalisation.

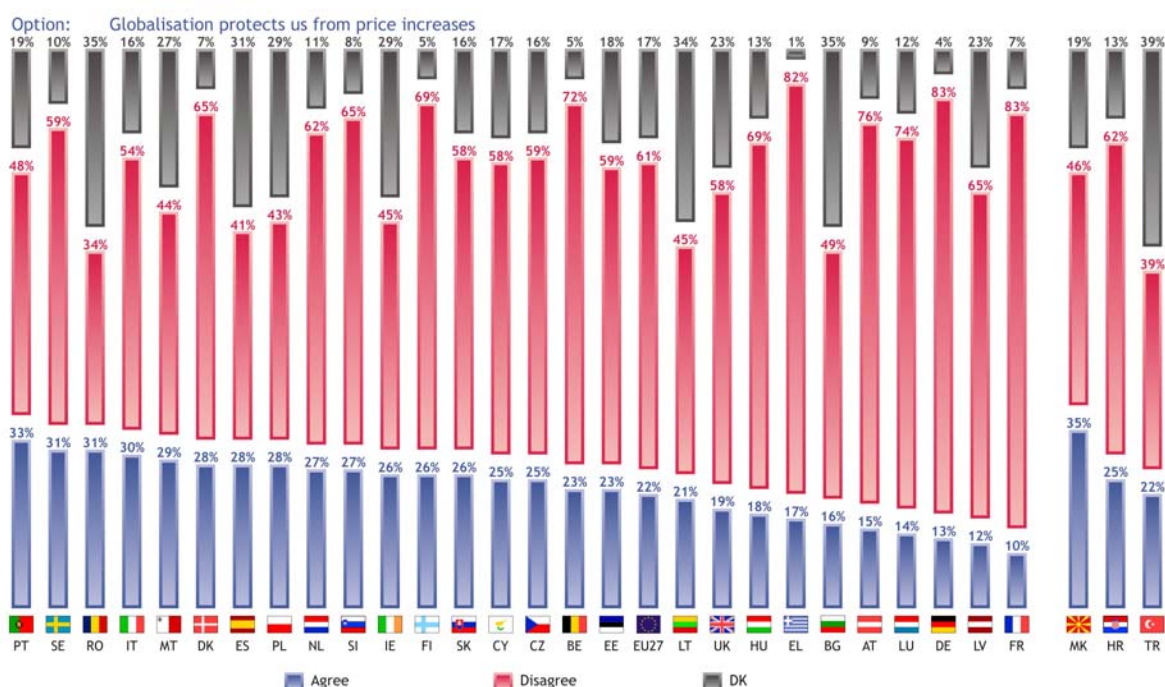
Question: QA47a.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

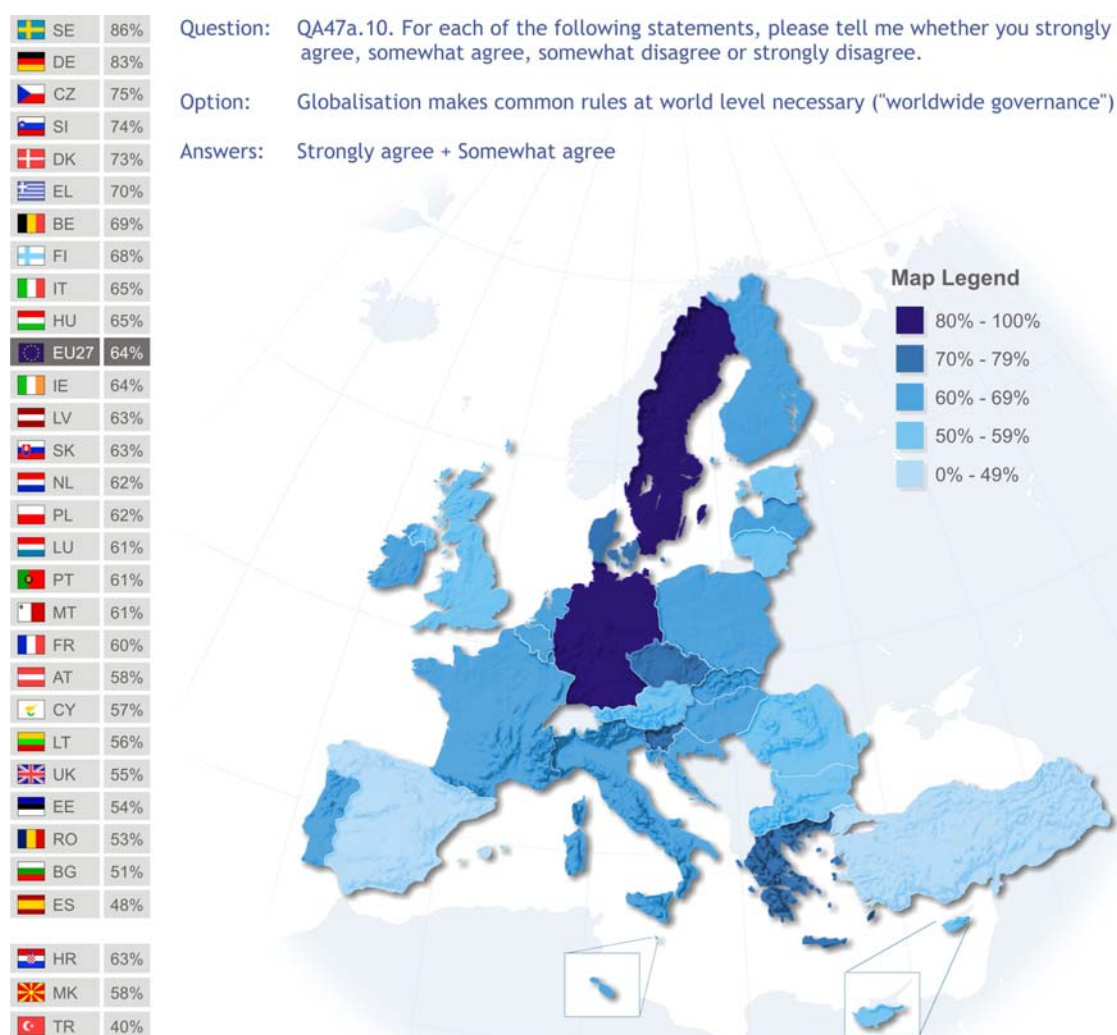


- ◆ **Alongside the abovementioned positive economic aspects (growth, foreign investment and the development of poorer countries), Europeans also emphasised two negative economic aspects of globalisation.** More than six out of ten Europeans think that globalisation benefits only large companies and not citizens (63%) and that it does not protect citizens from price increases (61%) – it should be borne in mind that inflation is by far the main concern of Europeans. A majority of citizens in each Member State, in particular in Greece, Germany and France, expressed these criticisms regarding globalisation.
- ◆ A majority of citizens in twenty-six Member States of the European Union believe that globalisation benefits only large companies and not citizens. That view is shared by more than eight out of ten respondents in Greece (84%) and more than seven out of ten citizens in Cyprus (79%), Slovenia (77%), Luxembourg (73%), Austria (72%) and Germany (71%). Denmark is the only country – no doubt due to the country's sound economic health – where a majority of citizens take the opposite view: 54% disagree versus only 41% who agree and 5% who do not express an opinion.

Although a clear majority of Europeans, all countries taken together, believe that globalisation does not protect them from price increases, there are fairly significant differences from one country to another. Some 83% of citizens in Germany and France and 82% of Greeks take that view compared with 34% of respondents in Romania, 41% in Spain and 43% in Poland. Despite these differences, what stands out, however, is that an absolute or relative majority of respondents in the twenty-seven EU Member States disagree with this statement. European citizens who, as we have already emphasized, have been hard hit by inflation do not have the feeling that globalisation protects them from rising prices.

Question: QA47a.4. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.










- ◆ **In this context, a very strong majority of European Union citizens want worldwide governance of globalisation:** 64% of respondents declared that globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("world wide governance") versus 18% who disagree and the same proportion who did not reply. **There is a real European consensus on this question, though with notable differences between Member States.** More than eight out of ten respondents in Sweden (86%) and Germany (83%) consider that such rules need to be put in place. At the other end of the scale, 48% of Spaniards, 51% of Bulgarians and 53% of Romanians are in favour of such rules. However, in these three countries, fewer than two out of ten respondents said that they were against the idea of regulating globalisation (19%, 10% and 9% respectively). On

numerous questions, the "DK" rates are, as noted in the introduction to this chapter, very high in a certain number of countries.

- The younger the respondents and the longer they studied the more likely they are to see globalisation as a source of economic growth -






QA47a.1 Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth			
	Total "Agree"	Total "Disagree"	DK
EU27	56%	27%	17%
Sex			
 Male	60%	28%	12%
Female	51%	27%	22%
Age			
 15-24	64%	20%	16%
25-39	61%	27%	12%
40-54	57%	30%	13%
55 +	47%	29%	24%
Education (End of)			
 15-	40%	30%	30%
16-19	56%	29%	15%
20+	65%	27%	8%
Still Studying	70%	17%	13%
Left-Right scale			
 (1-4) Left	58%	28%	14%
(5-6) Centre	60%	27%	13%
(7-10) Right	60%	27%	13%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	58%	31%	11%
Managers	70%	25%	5%
Other white collars	61%	29%	10%
Manual workers	56%	29%	15%
 House persons	44%	26%	30%
Unemployed	51%	29%	20%
Retired	47%	29%	24%
Students	70%	17%	13%
Objective knowledge of the EU			
Bad	37%	17%	46%
Average	58%	27%	15%
Good	60%	32%	8%

A socio-demographic analysis of the differences in the results for the "globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth" statement reveals a certain number of divisions, which also exist for most of the other dimensions relating to the economic benefits of globalisation:

- ◆ Men are more likely than women to consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth: six out of ten men (60%) versus 51% of women think that is the case.
- ◆ The younger the respondents the more likely they are to see globalisation as a source of economic growth: 64% of those aged under 25 see it in that light versus only 47% of those aged 55 or over (a difference of 17 percentage points).
- ◆ The level of education also gives rise to significant differences on this question, since 65% of respondents having gone through higher education and 70% of students think that globalisation is beneficial to national economic growth compared with only 40% of those who left school before the age of 16 (difference of 25 percentage points). It is important to emphasise, however, that for this question the level of "DK" replies was significant: 30% of those without higher education felt unable to express an opinion compared with a 'DK' rate of only 8% for those who studied beyond the age of 19.
- ◆ On the other hand, the political variable is not a significant discriminant for this item: 60% of respondents on the right of the political spectrum consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth versus 58% of those on the left.
- ◆ The occupation variable, correlated with the level of education variable, is a significant discriminant: 70% of managers and student believe that globalisation creates growth opportunities compared with 44% of house persons, 47% of retired people and 51% of unemployed people.
- ◆ Finally, the level of information on the European Union also gives rise to substantial differences. The respondents who are the most knowledgeable about the European Union tend to be the most positive about the economic benefits of globalisation: 60% of them share this opinion compared with

37% of those whose knowledge of the European Union is poor. It is to be noted however that a particularly large proportion of the latter felt unable to express an opinion on this question (46%), which helps to explain this difference.

Fairly similar trends emerge for the question regarding the link between globalisation and price increases.

QA47a.4 Globalisation protects us from price increases			
	Total "Agree"	Total "Disagree"	DK
EU27	22%	61%	17%
Sex			
 Male	25%	62%	13%
Female	19%	61%	20%
Age			
 15-24	26%	57%	17%
25-39	26%	62%	12%
40-54	22%	65%	13%
55 +	17%	60%	23%
Education (End of)			
 15-	17%	56%	27%
16-19	20%	65%	15%
20+	25%	66%	9%
Still Studying	28%	56%	16%
Left-Right scale			
 (1-4) Left	22%	65%	13%
(5-6) Centre	21%	65%	14%
(7-10) Right	26%	61%	13%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	26%	62%	12%
Managers	25%	69%	6%
Other white collars	26%	64%	10%
Manual workers	22%	64%	14%
House persons	21%	51%	28%
Unemployed	19%	61%	20%
Retired	16%	61%	23%
Students	28%	56%	16%
Objective knowledge of the EU			
Bad	17%	39%	44%
Average	24%	62%	14%
Good	21%	71%	8%

The younger the respondents, the longer they studied and the better informed they are about the European Union, the more likely they are to believe that globalisation protects us from inflation: in each socio-demographic category, the majority of respondents consider that globalisation does not offer any protection against price increases.

It is interesting to note that the left-right political scale is a pertinent determinant this time: 65% of respondents on the left of the political spectrum disagree with the statement versus 61% of respondents on the right. **As a general rule, we note that respondents on the right of the political spectrum tend to be slightly more positive about globalisation than those on the left.**

There are fairly clear socio-demographic trends for all these questions on the impact of globalisation on the economy: in general, **the younger the respondents and the longer they studied, the more likely they are to emphasise the beneficial aspects of the globalisation of the economy.**

1.2 The social and cultural dimension of globalisation

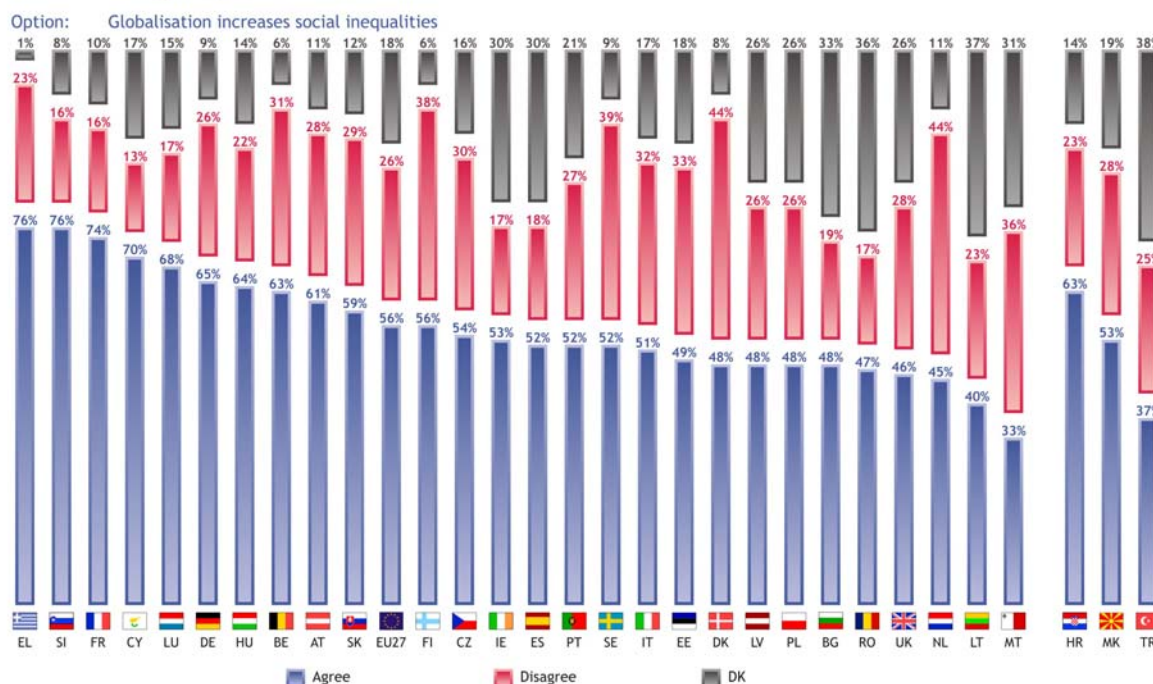
Caught between an awareness of the positive economic effects of globalisation, and concern about the risks that globalisation creates in this area, Europeans seem in contrast to be convinced of its negative social impact. Some 56% of Europeans believe that it increases social inequalities.

However, there is widespread support among European for the view that globalisation enables people to embrace external cultures more readily (62%), and a majority of Europeans also believe that it contributes to peace in the world (44%) and disagree with the statement that globalisation represents a threat to their country's culture (45%)⁴.

⁴ QA47a. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. 2. Globalisation increases social inequalities; 5. Globalisation helps peace in the world; 6. Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture; 11. Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures






- The overall social impact of globalisation is negative -

Question: QA47a.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.



- ♦ Apart from Malta, a relative majority of respondents in all the Member States consider that globalisation increases inequalities. More than seven out of ten respondents in Greece (76%), Slovenia (76%) and France (74%) take that view. It is interesting to emphasise that Greece and France, which tend to be negative in their assessment of the economic effects of globalisation, are also negative as regards its social impact. On the other hand, respondents in Slovenia, in general fairly positive about the economic consequences of globalisation, are more critical in their assessment of its social consequences. At the other end of the scale, a very small majority of Maltese respondents consider that globalisation does not increase social inequalities: 36% versus 33% who believe the opposite and 31% who did not reply. We note that only 40% of respondents in Lithuania, 45% in the Netherlands and 46% in the United Kingdom believe that globalisation has negative social consequences. **For this question, the difference between euro zone countries and the others is significant: 61% of respondents in the euro zone countries think that globalisation increases inequalities compared with only 48% of respondents in the countries that have not adopted the single currency.**

QA47a.2 Globalisation increases social inequalities

		Total "Agree"	Total "Disagree"	DK
EU27		56%	26%	18%
Sex				
	Male	58%	28%	14%
	Female	54%	24%	22%
Age				
	15-24	53%	29%	18%
	25-39	59%	28%	13%
	40-54	59%	26%	15%
	55 +	54%	22%	24%
Education (End of)				
	15-	49%	20%	31%
	16-19	58%	26%	16%
	20+	63%	29%	8%
	Still Studying	54%	31%	15%
Left-Right scale				
	(1-4) Left	61%	26%	13%
	(5-6) Centre	59%	25%	16%
	(7-10) Right	55%	31%	14%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	58%	30%	12%
	Managers	59%	33%	8%
	Other white collars	60%	28%	12%
	Manual workers	59%	25%	16%
	House persons	48%	21%	31%
	Unemployed	57%	21%	22%
	Retired	54%	22%	24%
	Students	54%	31%	15%
Objective knowledge of the EU				
Bad		37%	16%	47%
Average		57%	27%	16%
Good		63%	29%	8%

A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals several elements:

- ◆ Men are slightly more likely than women to think that globalisation has harmful social consequences: 58% versus 54%. Men are also more likely to disagree with that opinion (28% versus 24% of women). This is mainly due to the higher level of 'DK' replies among women (22% versus 14%).
- ◆ The intermediate age categories (25-54) are more likely to believe that globalisation increases social inequalities (59%) than respondents aged 55 or over (54%) and those aged under 25 (53%).

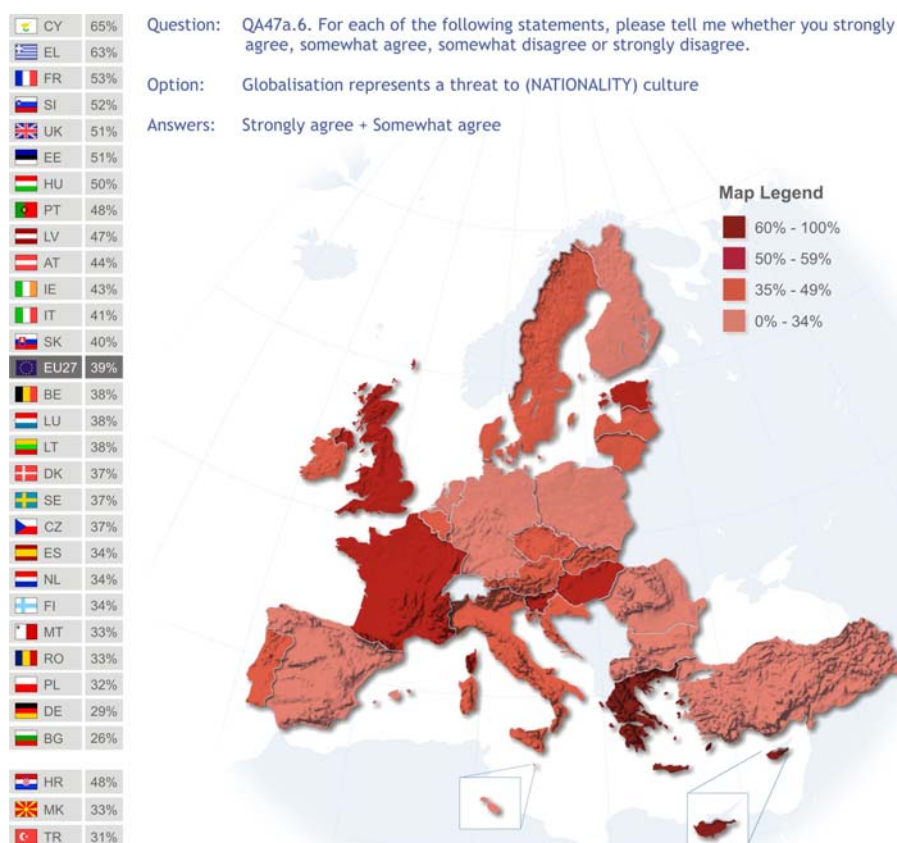
- ◆ The longer the respondents have studied the more they tend to believe that globalisation increases social inequalities: 63% of those studying past the age of 19 compared with 49% of those without higher education.
- ◆ Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those on the right to agree with this statement: 61% versus 55% (difference of 6 percentage points).
- ◆ The occupation variable has less impact: 60% of white collar workers, 59% of managers and 58% of self-employed people agree with the statement that globalisation aggravates the social divide, compared with 48% of house persons and 54% of retired people and students.
- ◆ Finally, strongly correlated with the level of education, the respondent's level of knowledge again produces very significant differences: 63% of those who are the most knowledgeable about the European Union consider that globalisation increases inequalities, compared with 37% of those whose knowledge of the EU is poor. This difference is again due to the high proportion of respondents in this category who felt unable to express an opinion: 47%.

An analysis of the socio-demographic variables reveals that certain categories of respondents who were the most likely to underscore the positive aspects of globalisation on the economy are also those who evoked its harmful social consequences, namely those having gone through higher education, those who are the most knowledgeable about the European Union and those who belong to the higher occupational categories.

– Globalisation seems to be beneficial in terms of culture –

The word globalisation can have various meanings: while it is often used in connection with the economy, it can also describe the intensification of the movement of not only citizens but also ideas and culture. This aspect of globalisation seems to be appreciated by European citizens: more than six out of ten respondents consider that globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures (62%) compared with 23% who take the opposite view and 15% who did not answer the question. In practically all Member States, an absolute majority considers that globalisation is positive from a cultural point of view (Romania is the exception because only a relative majority agrees). The countries with the strongest support for this aspect of globalisation are those that were the most positive about globalisation's economic contribution: Sweden (80%), Cyprus (76%), Estonia (72%) and Denmark (70%). Some 70% of Germans also welcome the cultural benefits of globalisation in terms of people being more open to the outside world. The least enthusiastic countries are Latvia (50%), Lithuania (54%), the Czech Republic and Austria (55% in both countries).

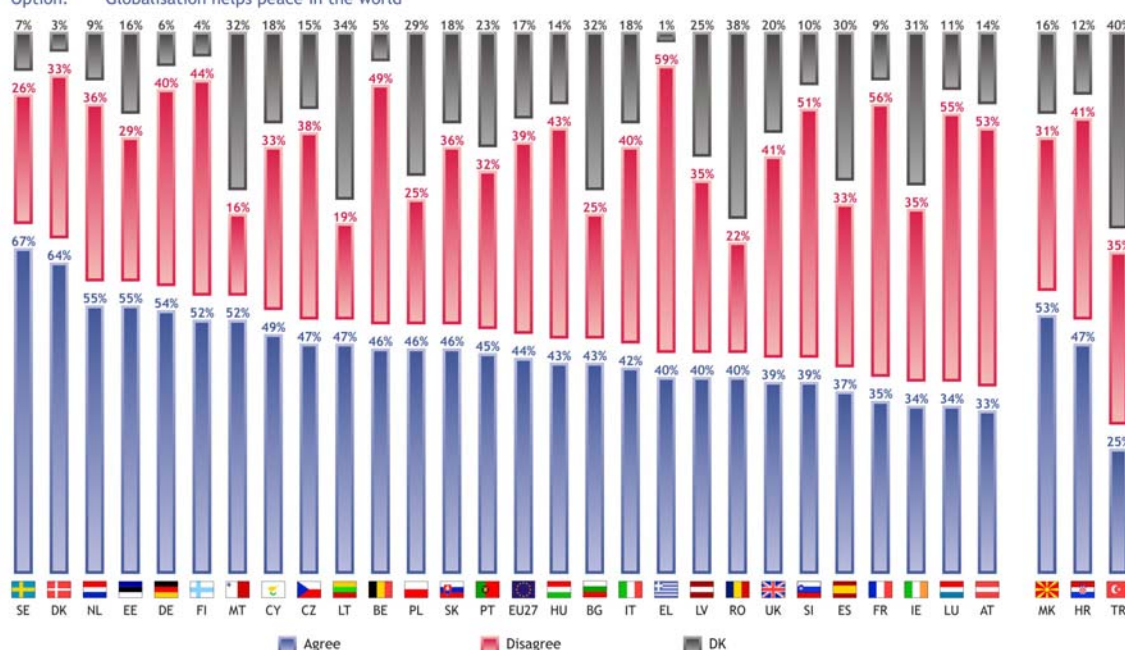
- ◆ **Although there is a fairly broad consensus among Europeans that globalisation creates real opportunities for people to be more open to other cultures in the world, Europeans are more divided when asked to assess the consequences of globalisation on their country's culture:** a relative majority of them consider that it is not a threat (45%) versus 39% who take the opposite view and 16% who did not express an opinion. However, a majority of respondents in eleven Member States think that globalisation represents a threat for their country's culture: 65% of Cypriots, 63% of Greeks and more than half of citizens in France and Slovenia, (53% and 52% respectively) and the United Kingdom and Estonia (both 51%) expressed that opinion, compared with only 26% of citizens in Bulgaria, 29% in Germany, 32% in Poland, 33% in Romania and Malta, 34% in the Netherlands and Spain, 37% in the Czech Republic and just over a third of Nordics (34% of Finns and 37% of Danes and Swedes). Italians are divided on this question.



- ◆ Once again, only a **small majority of Europeans consider that globalisation contributes to peace in the world** (44% versus 39% who think the opposite). Here again more than two-thirds of Scandinavians (67% of Swedes and 64% of Danes), 55% of citizens in Estonia and the Netherlands agree. A majority of respondents support this statement in nineteen Member States. On the other hand, it is supported by a minority of citizens in seven countries: Greece, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Belgium. In a way, this result may appear logical in the light of the answers of Europeans to the other dimensions tested.

Question: QA47a.5. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.




Option: Globalisation helps peace in the world



Perceived as enabling people to be more open to external cultures, but also – by a strong minority of respondents – as a threat to their national culture, as creating economic opportunities while at the same time increasing social inequalities, globalisation is therefore regarded with ambivalence by Europeans.

– The age and level of education of respondents are two key variables for understanding the attitude of Europeans towards globalisation –

QA47.11 Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures

	Total "Agree"	Total "Disagree"	DK
EU27	62%	23%	15%
Age			
 15-24	67%	19%	14%
25-39	65%	25%	10%
40-54	63%	25%	12%
55 +	56%	22%	22%
Education (End of)			
 15-	50%	22%	28%
16-19	63%	24%	13%
20+	68%	25%	7%
Still Studying	69%	19%	12%
EU Membership			
A good thing	71%	18%	11%
A bad thing	46%	38%	16%
Neither good neither bad	56%	27%	17%
Objective knowledge of the EU			
Bad	41%	16%	43%
Average	64%	23%	13%
Good	67%	27%	6%
Image of the EU			
 Positive	72%	18%	10%
Neutral	58%	24%	18%
Negative	43%	40%	17%

- ◆ The youngest respondents are the most enthusiastic on this question: just over two-thirds of respondents aged under 25 consider that globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures, compared with 56% of those aged 55 or over (difference of 11 percentage points).
- ◆ Respondents who stayed the longest in full-time education are again the most positive: 68% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond agree with this statement compared with only half of those who left school at the age of 15 (difference of 18 percentage points).
- ◆ When the answers to this question are cross-tabulated with those regarding membership of the European Union, we note significant differences: 71% of

Europeans who think that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing consider that globalisation helps citizens embrace other cultures. On the one hand, fewer than half of those who think that it is a bad thing (46%) take that view. There is therefore a link between views of the perceived benefits of European Union membership and the perception of globalisation. **The more respondents tend to be satisfied with the European Union, the more likely they are to have a positive view of globalisation.**

- ◆ When the answers are cross-tabulated with those regarding knowledge of the European Union the results are also instructive. Objective knowledge of the European Union is determined according to a scale based on the answers to a series of "quiz questions"⁵. The respondents who are the most knowledgeable about the European Union are also those who are the most positive about globalisation: 67% of them declared that it enables people to be more open to external cultures compared with barely more than four out of ten respondents who are ill-informed about the European Union (41%). The latter stand out by the level of 'DK' replies (43%). **The more knowledgeable respondents are about the European Union the more likely they are to express an opinion in response to the questions dealing with globalisation and to have a positive opinion.** The problem of the high number of 'DK' replies for the least educated categories and those who are not as well informed about the European institutions is a general trend throughout this survey. Globalisation is a concept that is not yet fully grasped by all categories of the European population. Moreover, as this concept is perceived in a fairly ambivalent way, it is probable that a section of the respondents feels unable to decide in favour of one or another of the options put to them.
- ◆ Finally, in parallel with the trend noted with regard to the level of knowledge about the European Union, the replies differ markedly depending on the way in which the respondents perceive the European Union's image. Whereas a large majority of those who think that the European Union's image is good believe that globalisation enables people to be more open to external

⁵ QA34.1 For each of the following statements about the European Union, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false. 1. The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States; 2. Switzerland is a member of the European Union; 3. Every 6 months, a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union

cultures (72% versus 18%), respondents whose perception of the European Union is negative are far more divided (43% versus 40%).

Europeans are convinced of the benefits of globalisation in economic terms even if they consider that these benefits are not evenly divided and that large companies benefit more than citizens. In addition, the globalisation of trade is not seen as an element that helps to combat inflation which, it should be borne in mind, is the main concern of Europeans.

In this context, a large majority of Europeans emphasise the need to control globalisation via better governance.

In social and cultural terms, although the citizens of the twenty-seven Member States believe that globalisation favours cultural tolerance, they are more divided as regards its contribution to peace in the world.

It is essential to note the importance played by the socio-demographic variables for the analysis of these questions. The youngest respondents, those who have gone to university, those who are the most knowledgeable about the European Union and those who belong to the higher occupational categories are those who seem to be the most positive about globalisation. Moreover, these categories seem to have the best grasp of this concept, insofar as they are the most likely to express an opinion on the various aspects of globalisation tested.

Finally, the respondents who have a positive view of the European Union are the most likely to underscore the benefits of globalisation, whether from an economic or cultural point of view, but also as regards peace in the world. However, they are also more likely to consider that this phenomenon needs to be regulated by common rules at world level.

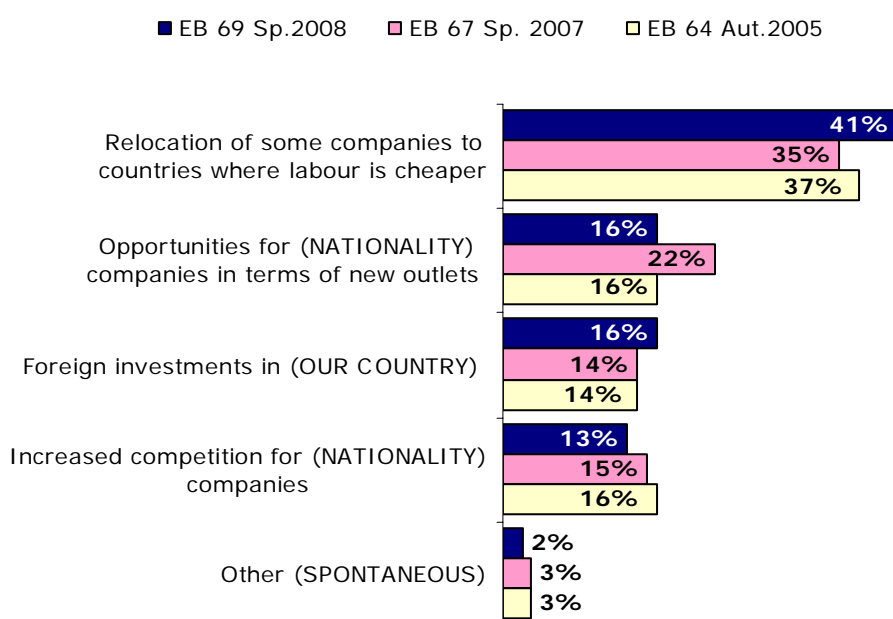
2. Globalisation and companies

- Europeans, although divided, consider that globalisation represents a threat to employment and national companies and that companies that relocate do so primarily to increase their profits -

Although the majority of Europeans consider that globalisation is beneficial from an economic point of view, they have far more reservations as regards the specific consequences for companies in their country⁶.

When they hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind for the majority of Europeans is the relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper (41%). It is to be noted that this score is 6 percentage points higher than that recorded when this question was last posed in spring 2007. The most frequently mentioned connotations after relocation - albeit a fairly long way behind - were opportunities in terms of new outlets for national companies and foreign investments in their country, both of which were mentioned by 16% of respondents.

QA51a There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

































⁶ QA51a There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the work "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

QA51a There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

	Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets	Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	41%	16%	16%	13%	2%	12%
BE	48%	13%	20%	16%	1%	2%
BG	26%	16%	19%	16%	1%	22%
CZ	35%	18%	21%	16%	1%	9%
DK	36%	35%	6%	18%	1%	4%
DE	59%	20%	8%	8%	2%	3%
EE	24%	25%	15%	21%	1%	14%
EL	50%	9%	23%	17%	1%	-
ES	30%	16%	15%	13%	4%	22%
FR	63%	10%	8%	12%	2%	5%
IE	39%	15%	11%	13%	1%	21%
IT	31%	17%	21%	15%	3%	13%
CY	21%	8%	27%	35%	1%	8%
LV	24%	12%	18%	30%	1%	15%
LT	20%	20%	18%	14%	3%	25%
LU	56%	8%	9%	19%	1%	7%
HU	38%	12%	26%	16%	1%	7%
MT	24%	18%	22%	23%	1%	12%
NL	38%	35%	6%	13%	3%	5%
AT	50%	12%	15%	16%	2%	5%
PL	23%	19%	25%	14%	2%	17%
PT	35%	12%	24%	17%	-	12%
RO	24%	16%	23%	12%	1%	24%
SI	40%	14%	17%	20%	2%	7%
SK	36%	15%	26%	15%	1%	7%
FI	55%	15%	10%	13%	4%	3%
SE	40%	30%	7%	16%	3%	4%
UK	38%	11%	16%	15%	2%	18%
HR	31%	8%	31%	19%	1%	10%
TR	19%	12%	19%	8%	1%	41%
MK	23%	21%	30%	11%	1%	14%

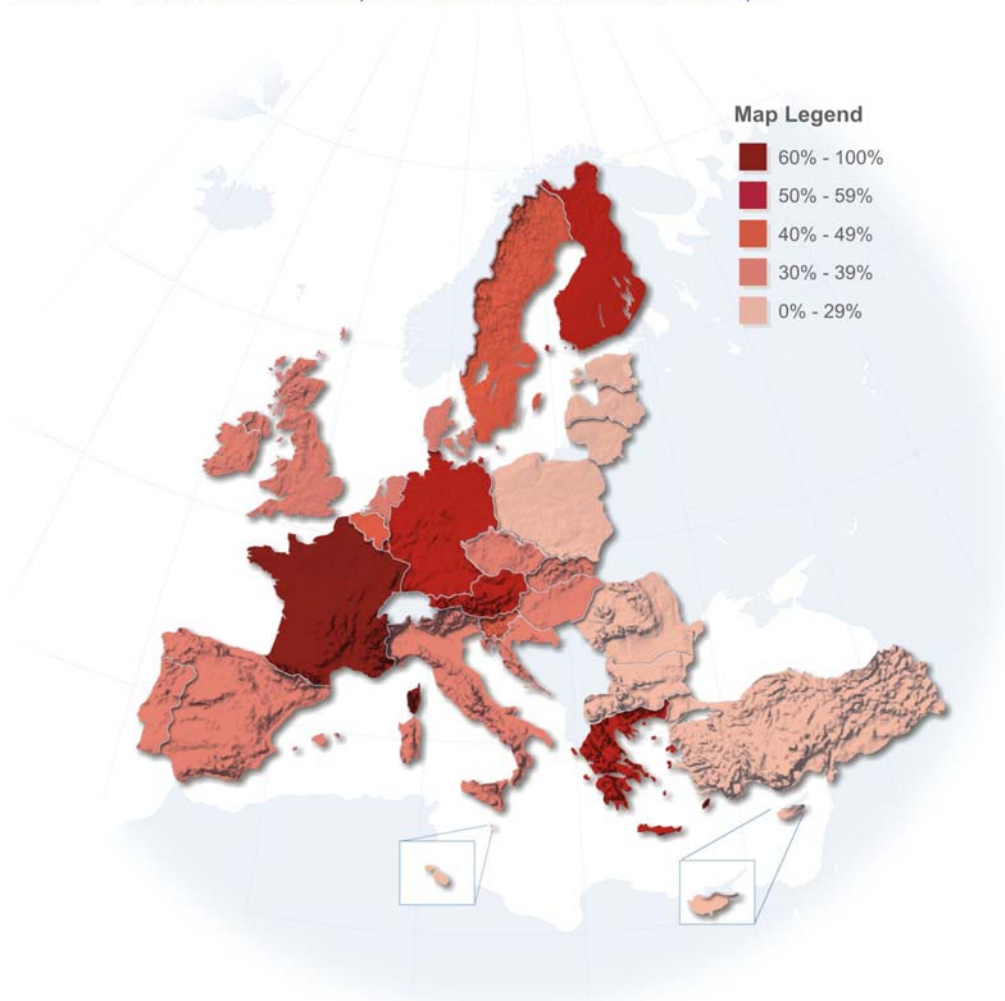
*In bold the highest results by country

- ◆ **At national level, the relocation of companies is the first thing that respondents associate with globalisation in twenty-three Member States.** This aspect was mentioned very frequently by respondents in France (63%), Germany (59%), Luxembourg (56%) and Finland (55%), as well as by half of Austrians and Greeks (50%). Belgians are also above the European average with 48% of respondents declaring that, for them, globalisation evokes the relocation of companies.

	FR	63%
	DE	59%
	LU	56%
	FI	55%
	AT	50%
	BE	48%
	EU27	41%
	SE	40%
	SI	40%
	IE	39%
	NL	38%
	UK	38%
	HU	38%
	DK	36%
	SK	36%
	PT	35%
	CZ	35%
	IT	31%
	ES	30%
	BG	26%
	EE	24%
	LV	24%
	MT	24%
	RO	24%
	PL	23%
	CY	21%
	LT	20%
	HR	31%
	MK	23%
	TR	19%

Question: QA51a. There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

Answers: Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper

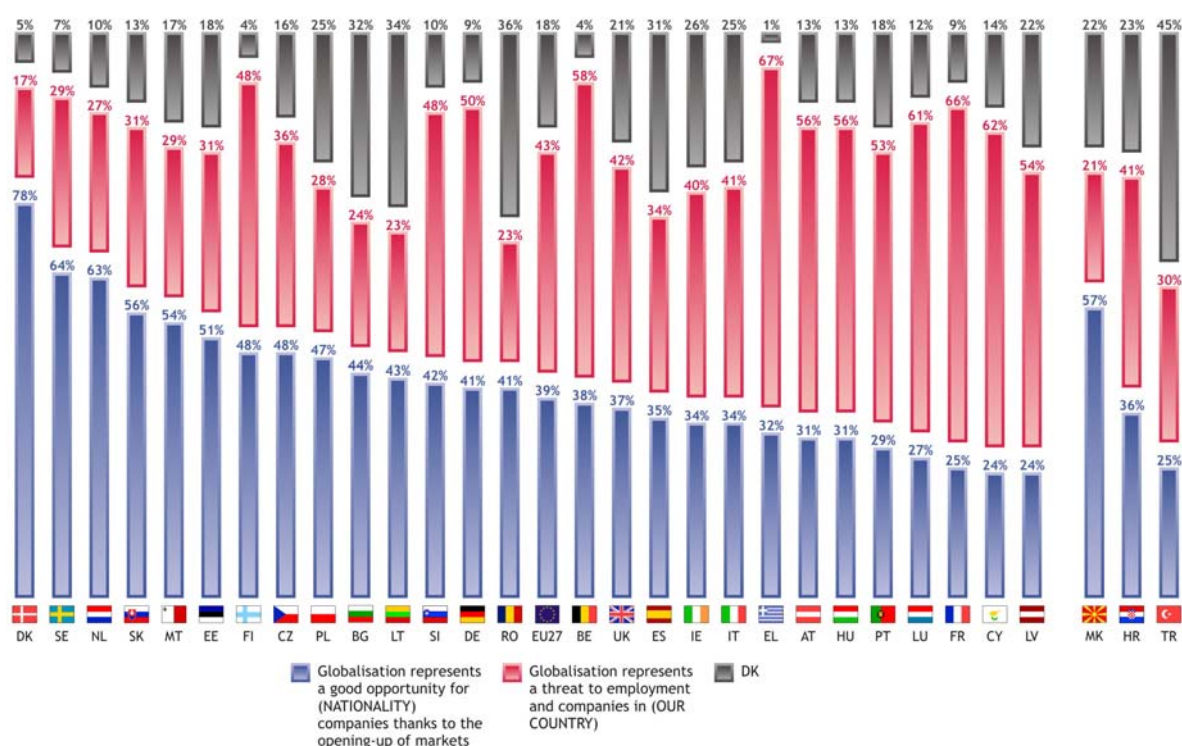


- ◆ Citizens in Denmark, the Netherlands, Lithuania and Estonia are divided on this question: although when they hear the word "globalisation" some of them think of the relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper, for an almost similar proportion of respondents the word primarily evokes opportunities in terms of new outlets for business: that is the case for 35% of respondents in Denmark and the Netherlands and for 25% of Estonians – it is the main connotation in this country – compared with an average of 16% for the twenty-seven Member States. It is to be noted that three out of ten Swedes (30%) share their opinion.
- ◆ For a relative majority of Poles, the word globalisation evokes first and foremost foreign investment in their country (25% compared with a European average of 16%). It is the only Member State where this item tops the list of answers given. 27% of Cypriots, 26% of Slovaks and Hungarians gave the same reply. Foreign investments were also mentioned by the majority of respondents in the three candidate countries: 31% of respondents in Croatia, 30% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 19% in Turkey. In Croatia and Turkey, however, an equal proportion of respondents also mentioned the relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper when globalisation is evoked (31% and 19% respectively).

- Globalisation represents more a threat than an opportunity for national companies, but there are significant differences from one country to another and between socio-demographic categories -

A majority of Europeans consider that globalisation is a threat to employment and companies in their country (43%), compared with almost four out of ten (39%) who instead consider that it represents a good opportunity for companies thanks to the opening-up of markets⁷. Once again, European public opinion is markedly ambivalent and respondents are significantly divided on this aspect of globalisation.

Question: QA48a. Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?









The vast majority of Scandinavians (78% of Danes and 64% of Swedes) and respondents in the Netherlands (63%) mentioned globalisation as an opportunity for companies. This opinion is held by a majority of respondents in twelve Member States. **These results confirm the positive opinions expressed in these countries on the economic consequences of globalisation in the first part of this report.**

⁷ QA48a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

However, two-thirds of respondents in Greece (67%) and France (66%), and six out of ten citizens in Luxembourg (61%) and 58% of Belgians give more weight to the threat posed by globalisation.

Among the biggest European countries, France stands out by virtue of having the lowest proportion of respondents who believe that globalisation can benefit their country's companies. Only 25% agree with the statement that globalisation represents "a good opportunity for French companies thanks to the opening-up of markets". This opinion regarding national companies is shared by 47% of respondents in Poland, 41% in Germany, 37% in the United Kingdom, 35% in Spain and 34% in Italy. **These significant differences between the Member States show that there are different levels of acceptance of globalisation in the European Union: some countries have the impression that it is a lever for growth in their country while others tend to consider it as a threat to the social fabric.**

QA48a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

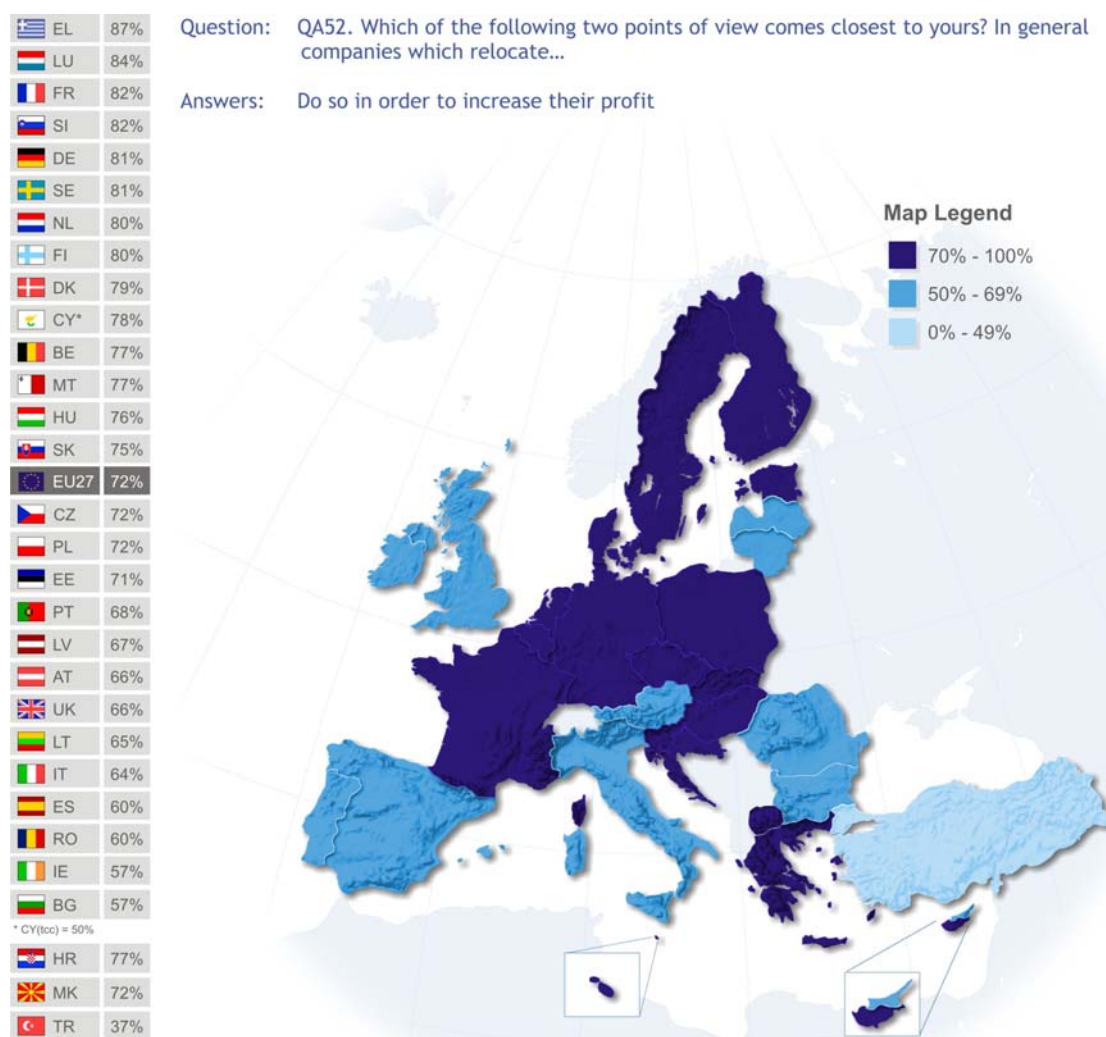
		Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	DK
EU27		43%	39%	18%
Sex				
	Male	43%	43%	14%
	Female	44%	34%	22%
Age				
	15-24	39%	44%	17%
	25-39	43%	42%	15%
	40-54	46%	39%	15%
	55 +	43%	33%	24%
Education (End of)				
	15-	45%	26%	29%
	16-19	47%	37%	16%
	20+	39%	50%	11%
	Still Studying	33%	51%	16%
Left-Right scale				
	(1-4) Left	45%	40%	15%
	(5-6) Centre	47%	39%	14%
	(7-10) Right	40%	46%	14%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	42%	42%	16%
	Managers	37%	53%	10%
	Other white collars	44%	43%	13%
	Manual workers	50%	35%	15%
	House persons	41%	30%	29%
	Unemployed	46%	35%	19%
	Retired	44%	32%	24%
	Students	33%	51%	16%
Image of EU				
	Positive	51%	34%	15%
	Neutral	31%	48%	21%
	Negative	19%	64%	17%

- ◆ Once again, the younger the respondents and the longer they studied, the more likely they are to see globalisation as an opportunity for national companies as a result of the opening-up of markets. This view is also shared by a large majority of respondents for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image.

- ◆ A majority of respondents on the right of the political spectrum see globalisation as a good opportunity for companies: 46% of them see it as an opportunity versus 40% who think that it is a threat. The opposite is true of respondents on the left: 45% see it as a threat while 40% who think that it is a good thing.
- ◆ More than one in two managers (53%) agree that globalisation is a good opportunity for national companies, while the majority of white collar workers (44%), unemployed people (46%) and above all manual workers (50%) instead see it as a threat to employment and to companies in their country.

- For Europeans, the relocation of companies is mainly driven by profit considerations -

Finally, more than seven out of ten Europeans (72%) are convinced that companies mainly relocate to increase their profits; that opinion is shared by two-thirds of the people polled in twenty-one Member States⁸. Fewer than one fifth of the European Union's citizens (17%) think that companies have no other choice but to relocate if they want to avoid shutting down. This result is fairly consistent with that noted previously, whereby a clear majority of Europeans consider that globalisation benefits only large companies and not citizens.



⁸ QA52 Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? in general companies which relocate ...

The idea that relocation is based on an economic strategy and is therefore in no way an obligation is shared by more than eight out of ten respondents in Greece (87%), Luxembourg (84%), France (82%), Slovenia (82%), Germany (81%) and Sweden (81%). Even at the lowest end of the scale, 57% of respondents in Bulgaria and Ireland perceive relocation as a financial operation and not as the only option available to companies to avoid closure.

While a large majority of respondents share this view in Croatia (77%) and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (72%), respondents in Turkey stand out, as only 37% of them consider that companies relocate solely for reasons of profit. This can be explained mainly by the fact that almost one in two respondents in Turkey felt unable to express an opinion on this question (48%).

The phenomenon of relocation is therefore perceived above all as a strategic choice by companies and not a constraint imposed by globalisation and international competition. What is more, this opinion is shared by all socio-demographic categories in the population.

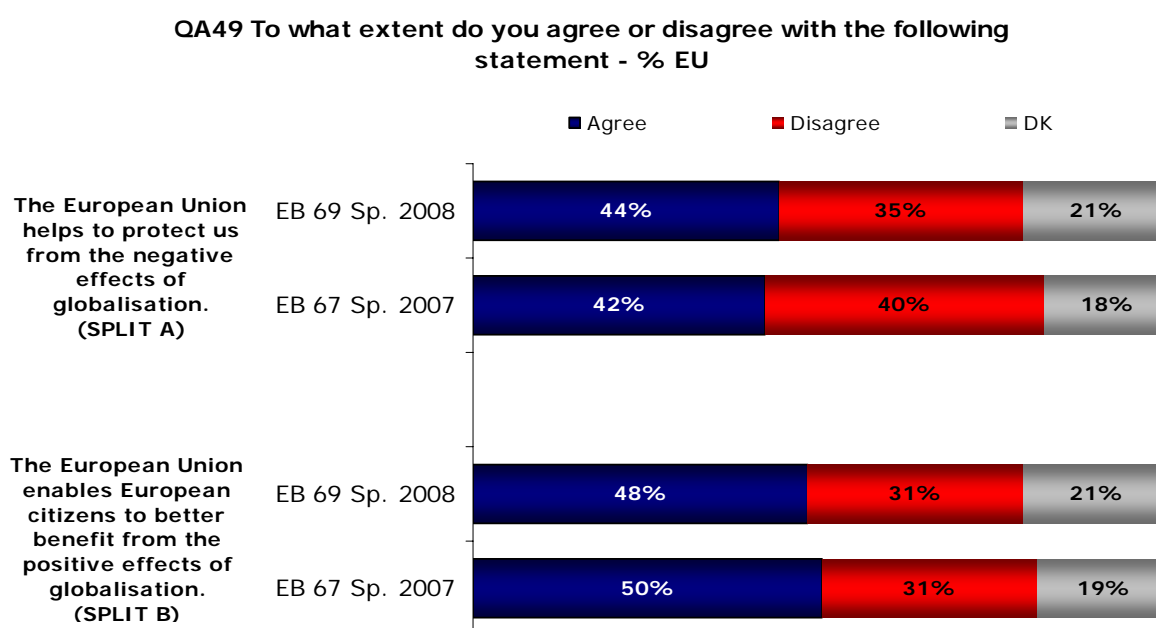
Europeans most frequently associate globalisation with the relocation of companies to countries where labour is cheaper. This fear of relocation expressed by citizens of the twenty-seven Member States is in line with their (previously analysed) concerns about the state of the economy and employment in their country in the immediate future.

3. The European Union and globalisation

- Europeans recognise that the European Union enables them to benefit more from globalisation -

The majority of citizens in the twenty-seven Member States recognise that the European Union has a positive role in globalisation, either because it enables them to benefit more from globalisation (48%, i.e. 2 percentage points lower than in the previous spring 2007 survey) or because it protects them from globalisation's negative effects (44%, + 2 percentage points)⁹. However, more than three out of ten respondents (31% and 35% respectively) disagree with each of the statements.

The interview sample was divided into two equivalent groups and each group was asked a question on the European Union's role, phrased in a different way.

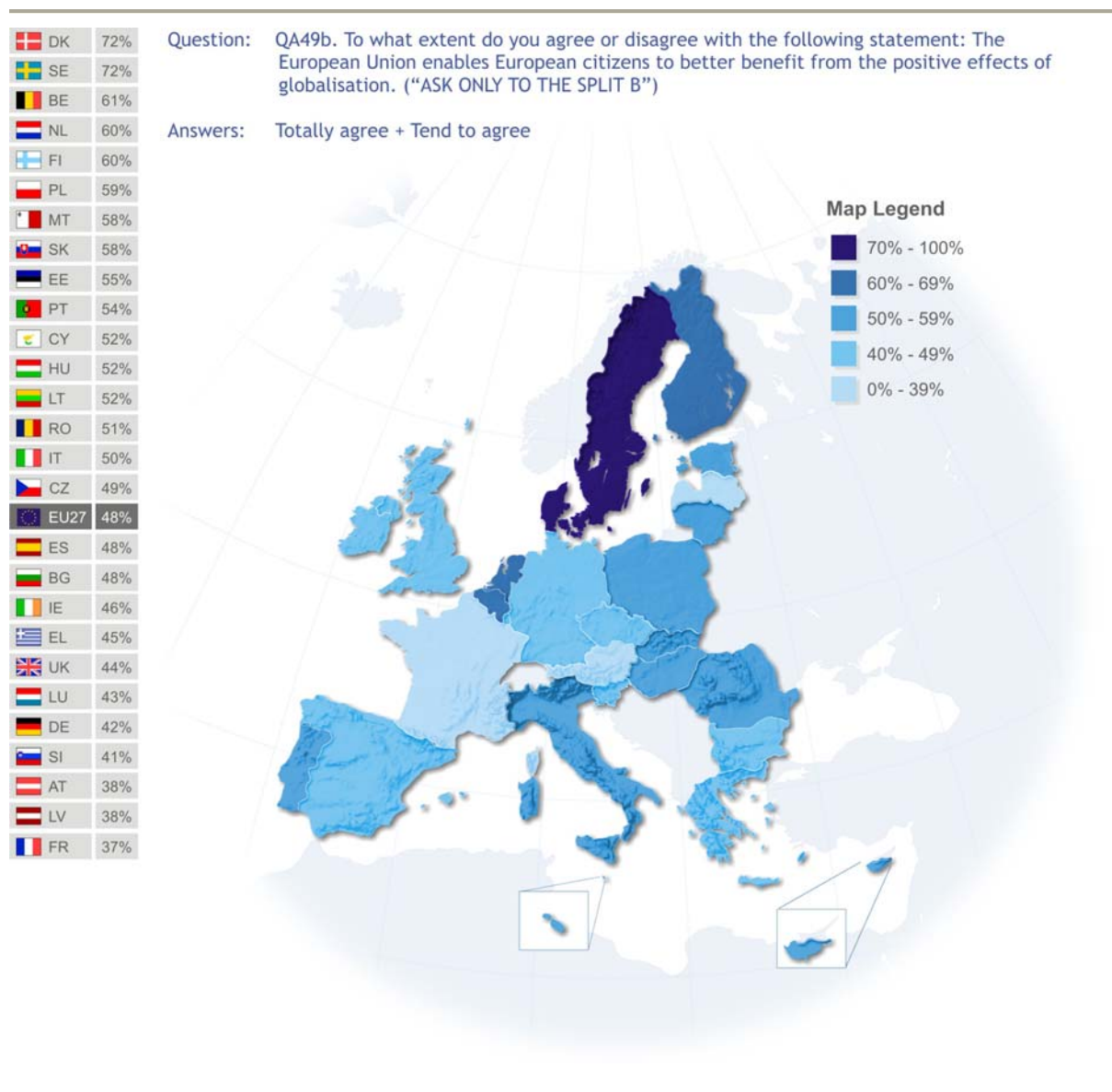


When the question was phrased in a positive way, that is to say by evoking **the European Union's ability to stimulate the positive effects of globalisation for citizens**, the European Union's role was judged positively in twenty-two Member States.

⁹ QA49a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation. QA49b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the European Union enables citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

As for the European Union's ability to protect its citizens from the negative effects of globalisation, a majority in twenty Member States agreed that this is the case.

Ultimately, regardless of the way in which the question is phrased, the majority of respondents in most Member States consider that the European Union helps them to deal with globalisation.



- ♦ The vast majority of respondents in the Nordic countries think that the European Union enables them to *benefit better from the positive effects of globalisation* (72% of Swedes and Danes and 60% of Finns). Six out of ten respondents in Belgium and the Netherlands share their opinion (61% and 60% respectively). On the other hand, respondents in five Member States take the opposite view: in

Greece where 53% of the people polled do not agree with the idea that the European Union enables citizens in the twenty-seven Member States to benefit more effectively from the positive effects of globalisation, France and Austria (47%), Germany (45%) and Slovenia (44%).

- ◆ A large number of Scandinavians also believe that the European Union helps to *protect them from the negative effects of globalisation* (62% of Danes and 53% of Swedes respectively). Likewise, 61% of respondents in Belgium and 59% in the Netherlands agree with this statement. Once again, the majority of respondents in Greece (56%), Austria (54%), Latvia (50%), France (48%), Slovenia (47%) and Germany (44%) take the opposite view.

QA49a The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.

'SPLIT A'

	Total "Agree"	Total "Disagree"	DK
EU27	44%	35%	21%
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	61%	23%	16%
Tend not to trust	28%	54%	18%

QA49b The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

'SPLIT B'

	Total "Agree"	Total "Disagree"	DK
EU27	48%	31%	21%
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	64%	20%	16%
Tend not to trust	32%	50%	18%

When the answers to these two questions are cross-tabulated with those regarding trust in the European Union, we note the following results:

- ◆ 61% of respondents who trust the European Union believe that it helps to protect them from the negative effects of globalisation, compared with only 28% of those who do not trust the European Union.

- ◆ The same trend is noticeable when the question is phrased in a positive way; whereas 64% of those who trust the European Union agree with the statement that "the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation", the proportion falls to 32% among those who do not trust the European Union.

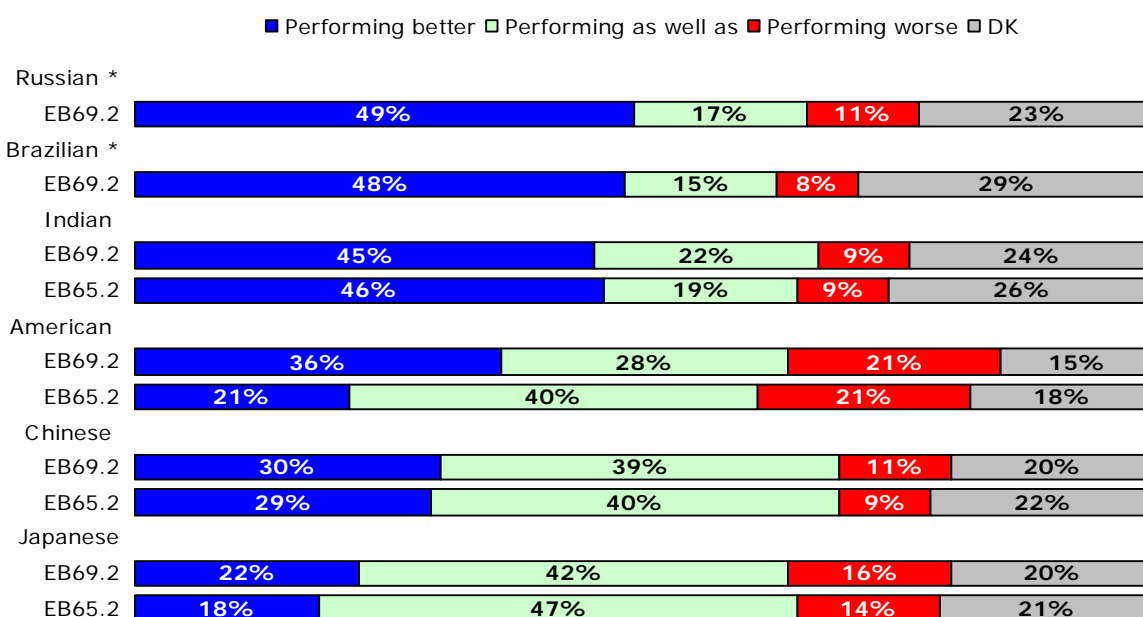
These results emphasise the link between trust in the European Union and views on globalisation. Those who trust the European Union also believe that it can be a means of grasping the growth opportunities offered by globalisation and combating its counterproductive effects. **In the particularly unfavourable economic context in which this survey was conducted, which, as we have seen, arouses serious concerns among Europeans, this is an important result: the European Union can appear as a remedy.**

- The European economy is seen as more dynamic than the other world economies, except for the Chinese and Japanese economies -

A majority of Europeans consider that the European economy is performing better than the economies in Russia (49%), Brazil (48%), India (45%) and, albeit in not such a clear-cut way, that it is outperforming the American economy: 36% consider that the European economy is more dynamic than that of the United States, compared with 28% who consider it to be less dynamic and 21% who consider that two economies are performing at the same level.

The opposite is true as regards the Japanese and Chinese economies: they are seen as performing better than that of the European Union by 42% and 39% of the sample respectively.

QA50.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?



*Those items were not asked in the EB65.2

Several clear conclusions can be drawn from these questions:

- ◆ **Except for China, Europeans do not feel really threatened by the emerging economies. Less than a quarter of respondents** consider that the Brazilian (15%), Indian (22%), and Russian (17%) economies are performing better than that of the European Union.

- ◆ Polled for the first time on the Russian and Brazilian economies, **Europeans feel that the European Union's economy is performing better than the economies of these two countries.** Almost one in two Europeans takes this view in respect of both Russia (49%) and Brazil (48%). However, a significant number of respondents consider that they are fairly ill-informed on these questions, with significant 'DK' levels (23% for Russia and 29% for Brazil).
- ◆ **The results of the comparison between the European economy and the Indian economy are very similar to those obtained in spring 2006** (Eurobarometer 65): 45% of Europeans consider that the European economy is more dynamic than the Indian economy compared with a score of 46% two years ago. The proportion of those who think that it is less dynamic has increased but only moderately (22%, + percentage 3 points compared with EB65, in spring 2006). Finally, the proportion of those who consider that the two economies are performing at the same level remains unchanged (9%). **In parallel, the assessment of the European Union's economic performance in comparison to that of China remains stable.**
- ◆ **On the other hand, the results reveal a spectacular change since spring 2006 (EB65) as regards the comparison of the European and American economies.** In 2006, 21% of Europeans believed that the European economy was performing better than the American economy versus 36% today (+15 percentage points) and 21% thought that it was performing just as well (unchanged). Two years ago a clear majority of respondents believed that the American economy was performing better than the European economy, but the percentage of those expressing that opinion has fallen sharply, from 40% to 28% (-12 percentage points). There has thus been a reversal of opinion, with a majority now considering that the European Union's economy is performing better than that of the United States. This significant change can undoubtedly be explained by the American economic crisis which started in the summer of 2007 and the euro's appreciation against the dollar¹⁰, but also by an increasingly lively awareness of the European Union's economic power.
- ◆ **The results of the questions comparing the European economy with the Japanese economy show real but limited changes:** Europeans are slightly more likely than in 2006 to consider that the European economy is *less* dynamic than the Japanese economy (42%, - 5 percentage points), but they are also more

¹⁰ It should be borne in mind that the survey was conducted at the beginning of May 2008.

likely to consider that the European economy is *more* dynamic (22%, + 4 percentage points).

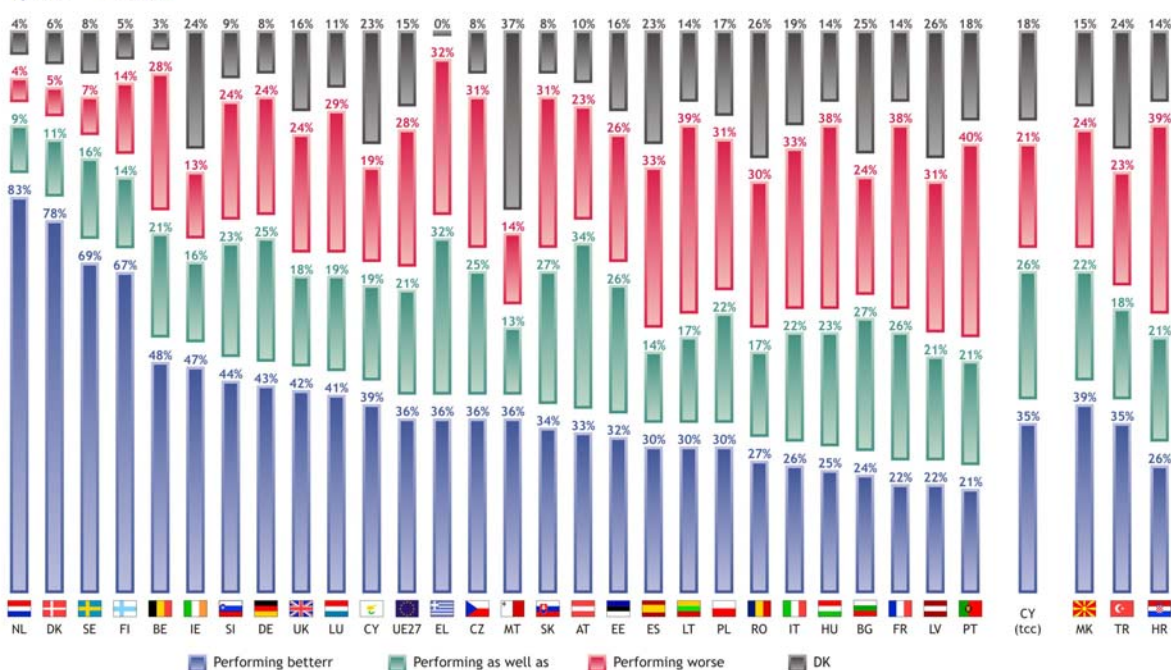
The results by country for these questions reveal a general trend: respondents in Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and Finland are often the most likely to consider that the European economy is more dynamic than that of the other countries.

An examination of the details of the results for the comparison of the European and American economies reveals significant differences between one country and another.

- The question of comparison with the American economy considerably divides Member States -

Question: QA50.1. Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Option: American







There are strong differences between one country and another when comparing the European and American economies. Four countries stand out strongly: 83% of respondents in the Netherlands, 78% in Denmark, 69% in Sweden and 67% in Finland are convinced that the European economy is performing better than that of the United States. These scores are well above the European average: the difference between these countries and the average for the European Union ranges from 31 to 47 percentage points. It is interesting to emphasise that these four countries are among the countries that are the most positive about globalisation and its effects on the economy. At the

other end of the scale we find France, where only 22% of respondents believe that the European Union's economy is more dynamic than the American economy, Latvia (22%) and Portugal (21%).

In the candidate countries, the results in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are in line with the European average (39% and 35% respectively), while a majority of Croatians believe, on the other hand, that the American economy is more dynamic than that of the European Union (39% versus 26%).

QA50.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the American economy?

	Performing better	Performing as well as	Performing worse	DK
EU27	36%	21%	28%	15%
Sex				
 Male	41%	21%	28%	10%
Female	31%	21%	29%	19%
Education (end of)				
 15-	27%	19%	30%	24%
16-19	35%	23%	29%	13%
20+	48%	21%	23%	8%
Still Studying	35%	21%	34%	10%
Left-Right scale				
 (1-4) Left	40%	21%	29%	10%
(5-6) Centre	39%	22%	27%	12%
(7-10) Right	38%	22%	28%	12%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self-employed	40%	22%	30%	8%
Managers	50%	19%	23%	8%
Other white collars	37%	24%	28%	11%
Manual workers	37%	22%	27%	14%
House persons	26%	19%	30%	25%
Unemployed	29%	22%	33%	16%
Retired	33%	20%	27%	20%
Students	35%	21%	34%	10%
Membership EU				
A good thing	43%	21%	26%	10%
A bad thing	31%	19%	35%	15%
Neither good nor bad	30%	23%	30%	17%

A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals certain notable differences:

- ◆ More than four out of ten men (41%) think that the European economy is performing better than the American economy compared with 31% of

women (a larger number of women did not express an opinion on this question, irrespective of the item under consideration).

- ◆ The longer the respondents have studied the more likely they are to think that the European Union's economy is performing better than that of the United States: almost half of those who had been through higher education (48%) expressed that view compared with 27% of those who left school before the age of 16. Once again the high rate of 'DK' replies for those who ended their studies at an early age (before the age of 16) is noteworthy. 24% of them did not answer this question, compared with only 8% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or over. This underscores the difficulty that this category has answering questions relating to globalisation in general.
- ◆ The political leanings of respondents have only a marginal impact on the results: 40% of those on the left of the political spectrum think that the European Union's economy is more dynamic than that of the United States compared with 38% of those on the right.
- ◆ The differentiation by level of activity is, however, stark: half of managers (50%) think that the European economy is more powerful than the American economy, compared with only 26% of house persons, 29% of unemployed people and 33% of retired people. It should be borne in mind that men and respondents having stayed the longest in full-time education are particularly strongly represented among managers.
- ◆ Finally, respondents who consider that membership of the European Union is a good thing are more likely to believe that the European economy is more dynamic than that of the United States than those who think that it is a bad thing: 43% versus 31%.

Although Europeans are pessimistic about their national economies, they seem convinced on the other hand that the European Union's economy is standing up rather well in comparison to the rest of the world. That is particularly true as regards Russia, Brazil and India: a large majority of respondents consider that the European Union's economy is performing better than the economies of these countries. The opposite is true as regards the comparison with the Chinese and Japanese economies, even if, in particular for the latter country, the different in relation to the

previous wave is smaller. **The most striking change concerns the comparison with the United States: there has been a reversal of opinion and the majority of Europeans now consider that the European Union's economy is more dynamic than that of the United States.**

These results are consistent with those analysed elsewhere: the slight increase in trust in the European Union or in the direction followed by the European Union can undoubtedly be explained by the positive assessment of its economic performances.

CONCLUSION

- ◆ Overall, Europeans are fairly split on globalisation. From the point of view of the economy, although they note some positive aspects (economic growth and foreign investments), they also feel that globalisation benefits companies and not citizens and does not protect them from price increases – an element which plays a crucial role in the life of Europeans.
- ◆ A large majority of the people polled underscored the need to control globalisation by means of better governance.
- ◆ In this context, the social impact is in generally perceived negatively: globalisation is seen as increasing social inequalities and as synonymous with company relocations.
- ◆ A vast majority of respondents recognise that the European Union enables them to benefit more from globalisation. In the same way, although they are pessimistic about their national economies, Europeans consider that the European economy as a whole stands up rather well in comparison to the rest of the world.
- ◆ Although there is a consensus in all European Union countries on some questions, such as the fact that globalisation has not succeeded in protecting citizens from rising prices, the perception of globalisation differs considerably from one European Union country to another. Respondents in the Nordic countries are particularly positive as regards the economic aspects of globalisation. On the other hand, in other countries, such as Greece and France, respondents are particularly critical, especially as regards the social consequences of globalisation: they consider that it creates inequalities and that it does not contribute to peace in the world.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

“STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 25th of March and the 04th of May 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 69.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 is part of wave 69.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people’s homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	01/04/2008 04/05/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	27/03/2008 07/04/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.014	02/04/2008 17/04/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.005	02/04/2008 04/05/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	29/03/2008 28/04/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	27/03/2008 21/04/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/03/2008 17/04/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.033	27/03/2008 26/04/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.040	27/03/2008 27/04/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.004	28/03/2008 30/04/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.022	25/03/2008 26/04/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	31/03/2008 24/04/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	28/03/2008 30/04/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	02/04/2008 29/04/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.021	01/04/2008 22/04/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	26/03/2008 29/04/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	28/03/2008 26/04/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	26/03/2008 16/04/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	01/04/2008 26/04/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	27/03/2008 20/04/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/03/2008 23/04/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.001	26/03/2008 24/04/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.019	25/03/2008 23/04/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.003	01/04/2008 27/04/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.085	01/04/2008 20/04/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	02/04/2008 04/05/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	28/03/2008 27/04/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	01/04/2008 24/04/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	28/03/2008 24/04/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	29/03/2008 27/04/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.006	29/03/2008 06/04/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.170	25/03/2008 04/05/2008	453.865.399

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

DO NOT ASK QA47a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA47b

QA47a For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT-ROTATE)	Strongly agree	Some-what agree	Some-what disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5
3	The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
4	Globalisation protects us from price increases	1	2	3	4	5
5	Globalisation helps peace in the world	1	2	3	4	5
6	Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture	1	2	3	4	5
7	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	1	2	3	4	5
8	Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

NE PAS POSER QA47a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA47b

QA47a Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
2	La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales	1	2	3	4	5
3	L'Union européenne et les Etats-Unis ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
4	La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix	1	2	3	4	5
5	La mondialisation contribue à la paix dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
6	La mondialisation représente une menace pour la culture (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
7	La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens	1	2	3	4	5
8	La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

9	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	1	2	3	4	5
10	Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")	1	2	3	4	5
11	Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

9	La mondialisation contribue au développement des pays les plus pauvres	1	2	3	4	5
10	La mondialisation rend nécessaire l'application de règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")	1	2	3	4	5
11	La mondialisation permet aux gens d'être plus ouverts aux cultures extérieures	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QA47b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA48a

QA47b For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT-ROTATE)	Strongly agree	Some-what agree	Some-what disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5
3	The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
4	Globalisation protects us from price increases	1	2	3	4	5
5	Globalisation helps peace in the world	1	2	3	4	5
6	Globalisation represents a threat to our culture	1	2	3	4	5
7	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	1	2	3	4	5
8	Globalisation means more foreign investments in our community	1	2	3	4	5

POSER QA47b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA48a

QA47b Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
2	La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales	1	2	3	4	5
3	L'Union européenne et les Etats-Unis ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
4	La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix	1	2	3	4	5
5	La mondialisation contribue à la paix dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
6	La mondialisation représente une menace pour notre culture	1	2	3	4	5
7	La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens	1	2	3	4	5
8	La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers dans notre communauté	1	2	3	4	5

9	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	1	2	3	4	5
10	Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")	1	2	3	4	5
11	Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA48a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA48b

QA48a	Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	2
DK	3

EB66.1 QA43

9	La mondialisation contribue au développement des pays les plus pauvres	1	2	3	4	5
10	La mondialisation rend nécessaire l'application de règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")	1	2	3	4	5
11	La mondialisation permet aux gens d'être plus ouverts aux cultures extérieures	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NE PAS POSER QA48a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA48b

QA48a	Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
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(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE) grâce à l'ouverture des marchés	1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en (NOTRE PAYS)	2
NSP	3

EB66.1 QA43

ASK QA48b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA49a

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QA48b	Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?
-------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for our community's companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in our community	2
DK	3

NEW (BASED ON EB66.1 QA43)

DO NOT ASK QA49a IN CY(tcc), FM, HR and TR - ASK TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA49b

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QA49a	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.
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(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA30a

POSER QA48b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA49a

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QA48b	Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
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(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises de notre communauté grâce à l'ouverture des marchés	1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en notre communauté	2
NSP	3

NEW (BASED ON EB66.1 QA43)

NE PAS POSER QA49a EN CY(tcc), AM, HR et TR - POSER AU SPLIT A - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA49b

--

QA49a	Dans quelle mesure êtes vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne nous aide à nous protéger des effets négatifs de la mondialisation.
-------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB67.2 QA30a

DO NOT ASK QA49b IN CY(tcc), FM, HR and TR - ASK QA49b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QA50

QA49b	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.
-------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA30b

ASK ALL

QA50	Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
--	------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------------	----

1	American	1	2	3	4
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
4	Indian	1	2	3	4
5	Russian (N)	1	2	3	4
6	Brazilian (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QC4 TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA49b EN CY(tcc), AM, HR et TR - POSER AU SPLIT B - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA50

QA49b	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne permet aux citoyens européens de mieux bénéficier des effets positifs de la mondialisation.
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(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB67.2 QA30b

A TOUS

QA50	Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
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(MONTRER CARTE)

	(LIRE)	Plus performant e	Moins performant e	Aussi performant e	NSP
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1	Américaine	1	2	3	4
2	Japonaise	1	2	3	4
3	Chinoise	1	2	3	4
4	Indienne	1	2	3	4
5	Russe (N)	1	2	3	4
6	Brésilienne (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QC4 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA51a in CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA51b

NE PAS POSER QA51a en CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA51b

QA51a There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

QA51a Les conséquences de la mondialisation des échanges sont multiples. Lorsque vous entendez le mot "mondialisation", à quoi pensez-vous en premier lieu ? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets	1
Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	2
Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	3
Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

Aux opportunités en termes de nouveaux débouchés pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE)	1
Aux investissements étrangers dans (NOTRE PAYS)	2
Aux délocalisations de certaines entreprises vers des pays où la main d'œuvre est moins chère	3
A une concurrence accrue pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE)	4
Autre (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

EB67.2 QA29a

EB67.2 QA29a

ASK QA51b ONLY in CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA52

POSER QA51b UNIQUEMENT en CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER en QA52

QA51b There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

QA51b Les conséquences de la mondialisation des échanges sont multiples. Lorsque vous entendez le mot "mondialisation", à quoi pensez-vous en premier lieu ? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Opportunities for the companies of our community in terms of new outlets	1
Foreign investments in the Turkish Cypriot Community	2
Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	3
Increased competition for companies of our community	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

Aux opportunités en termes de nouveaux débouchés pour les entreprises de notre communauté	1
Aux investissements étrangers dans la Communauté turque chypriote	2
Aux délocalisations de certaines entreprises vers des pays où la main d'œuvre est moins chère	3
A une concurrence accrue pour les entreprises de notre communauté	4
Autre (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

EB67.2 QA29b

EB67.2 QA29b

ASK ALL

QA52 Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid shutting down	1
Do so in order to increase their profit	2
DK	3

EB64.2 QA57

ASK QB ONLY TO EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC

A TOUS

QA52 De laquelle des deux opinions suivantes vous sentez-vous le(la) plus proche ? D'une manière générale les entreprises qui délocalisent ...

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

N'ont pas d'autre choix si elles veulent éviter de fermer	1
Le font avant tout pour augmenter leur profit	2
NSP	3

EB64.2 QA57

POSER QB SEULEMENT A UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC

DEMOGRAPHICS

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

1 Left	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) 11

DK 12

EB69.1 D1

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

1 Gau che	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Droit e
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refus (SPONTANE) 11

NSP 12

EB69.1 D1

ASK D2 ONLY TO EU27 - OTHERS GO TO D7

D2 To which of the following political parties do you feel the closest to or the least furthest from?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Party 1	1
Party 2	2
Party 3	3
Party 4	4
Party 5	5
Party 6	6
Party 7	7
Party 8	8
Party 9	9
Party 10	10
Party 11	11
Party 12	12
Party 13	13
Party 14	14
Party 15	15
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17
DK	18

NEW

POSER D2 SEULEMENT A UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN D7

D2 Parmi les partis politiques suivants, quel est celui dont vous vous sentez le plus proche ou le moins éloigné ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Parti 1	1
Parti 2	2
Parti 3	3
Parti 4	4
Parti 5	5
Parti 6	6
Parti 7	7
Parti 8	8
Parti 9	9
Parti 10	10
Parti 11	11
Parti 12	12
Parti 13	13
Parti 14	14
Parti 15	15
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16
Autre (SPONTANE)	17
NSP	18

NEW

NO QUESTIONS D3 TO D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB69.1 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

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EB69.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

EB69.1 D10

D11 How old are you?

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EB69.1 D11

PAS DE QUESTIONS D3 A D6

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Marié(e)	1
Remarié(e)	2
Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple	3
Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple	4
Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)	5
Divorcé(e)	6
Séparé(e)	7
Veuf/Veuve	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10

EB69.1 D7

D8 A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?

(ENQ. : SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00' - SI "PAS D'ETUDE" CODER '01' - SI "REFUS" CODER '98' - SI "DK" CODER '99')

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EB69.1 D8

PAS DE QUESTION D9

D10 Sexe du répondant.

Homme	1
Femme	2

EB69.1 D10

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

--	--

EB69.1 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

	D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	D15b LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

POSER D15b SI "PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE", CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

	D15a PROFESSION ACTUELLE	D15b PROFESSION PRECEDENTE
INACTIFS		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage\ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
INDEPENDANTS		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
SALARIES		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur\ dirigeant (PDG\DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18

	Never did any paid work		19
EB69.1 D15a D15b			
NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24			
D25	Would you say you live in a...?		
(READ OUT)			
	Rural area or village	1	
	Small or middle sized town	2	
	Large town	3	
	DK	4	
EB69.1 D25			
NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39			
D40a	Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?		
(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)			
EB69.1 D40a			
D40b	Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?		
(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)			
EB69.1 D40b			
D40c	Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?		
(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)			
EB69.1 D40c			

	N'a jamais exercé d'activité professionnelle rémunérée		19
EB69.1 D15a D15b			
PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24			
D25	Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?		
(LIRE)			
	Dans une commune rurale	1	
	Dans une ville petite ou moyenne	2	
	Dans une grande ville	3	
	NSP	4	
EB69.1 D25			
PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39			
D40a	Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ?		
(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)			
EB69.1 D40a			
D40b	Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?		
(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)			
EB69.1 D40b			
D40c	Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?		
(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)			
EB69.1 D40c			

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB69.1 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the EU	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the EU	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the EU	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the EU	5
One of your parents was born in another Member State of the EU and the other was born outside the EU (N)	6
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

EB69.1 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB69.1 D43a D43b

D41 Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

En (NOTRE PAYS)	1
Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
En Europe, mais pas dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine	4
En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie	5
Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB69.1 D41

D42 Laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Votre mère et votre père sont nés en (NOTRE PAYS)	1
L'un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	2
Votre mère et votre père sont nés dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	3
Un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né en dehors de l'UE	4
Votre père et votre mère sont nés en dehors de l'UE	5
L'un de vos parents est né dans un autre pays de l'UE et l'autre est né en dehors de l'UE (N)	6
NSP\ Refus (SPONTANE)	7

EB69.1 D42

D43a Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe dans votre foyer ?

D43b Possédez-vous un téléphone mobile\ GSM\ portable personnel ?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixe	Mobile
Oui	1	1
Non	2	2

EB69.1 D43a D43b

D46	Which of the following goods do you have?
-----	-------------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment\ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment\ a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB69.1 D46

D46	Parmi les biens suivants, lesquels possédez-vous ?
-----	----------------------------------------------------

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Une télévision	1,
Un lecteur DVD	2,
Un lecteur CD audio	3,
Un ordinateur	4,
Une connexion Internet à la maison	5,
Une voiture	6,
Un appartement\ Une maison que vous avez fini de payer	7,
Un appartement\ Une maison que vous êtes en train de payer	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB69.1 D46

TABLES

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QA47a.1 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique

QA47a.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

QA47a.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung ist eine Chance für das Wirtschaftswachstum

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	12	8	17	7	27	17	16	13	15	11	9
Plutôt d'accord	44	52	38	51	58	44	46	52	49	30	41
Plutôt pas d'accord	20	30	12	24	8	24	23	21	16	33	13
Pas du tout d'accord	7	5	5	4	2	9	8	6	4	26	6
NSP	17	5	28	14	5	6	7	8	16	0	31
D'accord	56	60	55	58	85	61	62	65	64	41	50
Pas d'accord	27	35	17	28	10	33	31	27	20	59	19

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	6	13	8	17	6	8	10	10	20	22	11
Somewhat agree	40	43	42	33	38	44	41	48	48	57	44
Somewhat disagree	29	10	22	13	26	13	22	19	11	12	25
Strongly disagree	13	6	10	16	5	3	10	9	2	2	8
DK	12	28	18	21	25	32	17	14	19	7	12
Agree	46	56	50	50	44	52	51	58	68	79	55
Disagree	42	16	32	29	31	16	32	28	13	14	33

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	12	10	16	19	9	11	28	11	14	14	30
Stimme eher zu	47	46	37	48	55	53	55	42	44	20	36
Stimme eher nicht zu	13	22	10	17	22	25	10	18	21	14	13
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	3	3	7	3	5	2	7	10	16	7
WN	26	19	34	9	11	6	5	22	11	36	14
Stimme zu	59	56	53	67	64	64	83	53	58	34	66
Stimme nicht zu	15	25	13	24	25	30	12	25	31	30	20

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QA47a.2 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales

QA47a.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation increases social inequalities

QA47a.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung verschärft soziale Ungleichheiten

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	19	16	14	11	11	30	30	32	13	38	16
Plutôt d'accord	37	47	34	43	37	33	35	42	36	38	36
Plutôt pas d'accord	21	25	15	27	36	23	22	17	29	17	14
Pas du tout d'accord	5	6	4	3	8	5	4	2	4	6	4
NSP	18	6	33	16	8	9	9	7	18	1	30
D'accord	56	63	48	54	48	63	65	74	49	76	52
Pas d'accord	26	31	19	30	44	28	26	19	33	23	18

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	31	15	14	37	11	9	29	25	8	12	25
Somewhat agree	43	38	37	33	37	31	39	39	25	33	36
Somewhat disagree	13	13	24	10	21	20	13	15	29	38	23
Strongly disagree	3	4	8	3	5	3	4	7	7	6	5
DK	10	30	17	17	26	37	15	14	31	11	11
Agree	74	53	51	70	48	40	68	64	33	45	61
Disagree	16	17	32	13	26	23	17	22	36	44	28

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	10	11	15	35	11	14	12	12	21	17	22
Stimme eher zu	38	41	32	41	48	42	40	34	42	20	31
Stimme eher nicht zu	23	24	14	13	27	33	29	22	18	14	21
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	3	3	3	3	2	5	10	6	5	11	7
WN	26	21	36	8	12	6	9	26	14	38	19
Stimme zu	48	52	47	76	59	56	52	46	63	37	53
Stimme nicht zu	26	27	17	16	29	38	39	28	23	25	28

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QA47a.3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

l'Union européenne et les Etats-Unis ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation

QA47a.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation

QA47a.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die Europäische Union und die USA haben dieselben Interessen, wenn es um den Umgang mit der Globalisierung geht

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	9	5	14	6	9	9	9	9	11	31	9
Plutôt d'accord	28	30	30	36	30	21	21	25	36	34	34
Plutôt pas d'accord	27	42	11	29	40	38	36	30	23	24	13
Pas du tout d'accord	14	15	4	9	11	20	22	27	4	10	7
NSP	22	8	41	20	10	12	12	9	26	1	37
D'accord	37	35	44	42	39	30	30	34	47	65	43
Pas d'accord	41	57	15	38	51	58	58	57	27	34	20

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	7	7	8	23	6	10	6	17	5	10	11
Somewhat agree	26	25	32	26	22	34	13	34	18	24	29
Somewhat disagree	33	18	27	16	32	13	31	20	21	39	26
Strongly disagree	16	14	10	8	11	4	24	11	13	15	11
DK	18	36	23	27	29	39	26	18	43	12	23
Agree	33	32	40	49	28	44	19	51	23	34	40
Disagree	49	32	37	24	43	17	55	31	34	54	37

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	8	7	13	11	8	5	9	5	26	23	33
Stimme eher zu	33	40	29	31	34	30	24	21	37	22	30
Stimme eher nicht zu	21	24	12	25	30	43	33	27	15	9	12
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	4	5	14	7	11	18	22	7	7	6
WN	32	25	41	19	21	11	16	25	15	39	19
Stimme zu	41	47	42	42	42	35	33	26	63	45	63
Stimme nicht zu	27	28	17	39	37	54	51	49	22	16	18

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QA47a.4 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix

QA47a.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation protects us from price increases

QA47a.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung schützt uns vor Preiserhöhungen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	4	2	4	4	5	4	3	1	5	4	4
Plutôt d'accord	18	21	12	21	23	10	10	10	18	13	24
Plutôt pas d'accord	34	43	30	43	41	36	36	35	40	38	26
Pas du tout d'accord	27	29	19	16	24	46	47	50	19	44	15
NSP	17	5	35	16	7	4	4	4	18	1	31
D'accord	22	23	16	25	28	14	13	11	23	17	28
Pas d'accord	61	72	49	59	65	82	83	85	59	82	41

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	1	4	4	7	2	3	2	3	5	4	3
Somewhat agree	9	22	26	18	10	18	12	15	24	23	12
Somewhat disagree	37	23	33	25	40	30	36	32	32	45	37
Strongly disagree	46	22	21	33	25	15	38	37	12	17	39
DK	7	29	16	17	23	34	12	13	27	11	9
Agree	10	26	30	25	12	21	14	18	29	27	15
Disagree	83	45	54	58	65	45	74	69	44	62	76

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	4	5	7	4	2	2	6	3	4	7	13
Stimme eher zu	24	28	24	23	24	24	25	16	21	15	22
Stimme eher nicht zu	33	39	22	35	46	49	37	35	36	17	20
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	10	9	12	30	12	20	22	23	26	22	26
WN	29	19	35	8	16	5	10	23	13	39	19
Stimme zu	28	33	31	27	26	26	31	19	25	22	35
Stimme nicht zu	43	48	34	65	58	69	59	58	62	39	46

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QA47a.5 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation contribue à la paix dans le monde

QA47a.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation helps peace in the world

QA47a.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung hilft dem Frieden in der Welt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	9	7	13	5	16	16	16	14	13	13	6
Plutôt d'accord	35	39	30	42	48	37	38	41	42	27	31
Plutôt pas d'accord	26	36	17	30	23	29	28	28	21	35	20
Pas du tout d'accord	13	13	8	8	10	12	12	12	8	24	13
NSP	17	5	32	15	3	6	6	5	16	1	30
D'accord	44	46	43	47	64	53	54	55	55	40	37
Pas d'accord	39	49	25	38	33	41	40	40	29	59	33

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	6	6	8	20	6	9	7	9	8	11	6
Somewhat agree	29	28	34	29	34	38	27	34	44	44	27
Somewhat disagree	33	19	27	18	28	15	30	26	12	26	35
Strongly disagree	23	16	13	15	7	4	25	17	4	10	18
DK	9	31	18	18	25	34	11	14	32	9	14
Agree	35	34	42	49	40	47	34	43	52	55	33
Disagree	56	35	40	33	35	19	55	43	16	36	53

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	9	8	11	7	6	6	19	7	10	8	21
Stimme eher zu	37	37	29	32	40	46	48	32	37	17	32
Stimme eher nicht zu	21	26	15	33	29	33	17	26	25	17	17
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	4	6	7	18	7	11	9	15	16	18	14
WN	29	23	38	10	18	4	7	20	12	40	16
Stimme zu	46	45	40	39	46	52	67	39	47	25	53
Stimme nicht zu	25	32	22	51	36	44	26	41	41	35	31

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QA47a.6 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation représente une menace pour la culture (NATIONALITE)

QA47a.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture

QA47a.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung stellt eine Bedrohung der (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Kultur dar

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	11	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	15	27	8
Plutôt d'accord	28	30	18	28	27	19	19	20	36	36	26
Plutôt pas d'accord	32	41	25	42	34	39	41	47	29	29	25
Pas du tout d'accord	13	16	15	7	25	25	23	16	6	7	11
NSP	16	5	34	14	4	7	7	7	14	1	30
D'accord	39	38	26	37	37	29	29	30	51	63	34
Pas d'accord	45	57	40	49	59	64	64	63	35	36	36

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	18	14	10	35	10	11	12	18	5	7	13
Somewhat agree	35	29	31	30	37	27	26	32	28	27	31
Somewhat disagree	29	22	32	16	27	26	34	25	27	43	34
Strongly disagree	11	8	9	6	5	6	15	13	18	16	11
DK	7	27	18	13	21	30	13	12	22	7	11
Agree	53	43	41	65	47	38	38	50	33	34	44
Disagree	40	30	41	22	32	32	49	38	45	59	45

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	6	9	8	15	8	6	12	17	13	12	13
Stimme eher zu	26	39	25	37	32	28	25	34	35	19	20
Stimme eher nicht zu	37	31	22	30	39	45	30	23	24	17	24
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	9	5	11	10	7	16	27	7	14	12	22
WN	22	16	34	8	14	5	6	19	14	40	21
Stimme zu	32	48	33	52	40	34	37	51	48	31	33
Stimme nicht zu	46	36	33	40	46	61	57	30	38	29	46

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QA47a.7 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens

QA47a.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens

QA47a.7 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung lohnt sich nur für große Unternehmen, nicht für die Bürger

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	27	25	22	17	10	38	39	42	18	54	22
Plutôt d'accord	36	44	35	40	31	32	32	33	36	30	36
Plutôt pas d'accord	18	22	12	26	37	21	20	18	24	12	12
Pas du tout d'accord	4	5	4	3	17	5	4	3	5	3	2
NSP	15	4	27	14	5	4	5	4	17	1	28
D'accord	63	69	57	57	41	70	71	75	54	84	58
Pas d'accord	22	27	16	29	54	26	24	21	29	15	14

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	41	23	22	48	20	18	32	30	8	17	36
Somewhat agree	41	35	37	31	42	35	41	38	36	35	36
Somewhat disagree	10	15	20	9	15	12	12	18	20	34	17
Strongly disagree	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	9	7	2
DK	6	25	17	10	21	33	11	10	27	7	9
Agree	82	58	59	79	62	53	73	68	44	52	72
Disagree	12	17	24	11	17	14	16	22	29	41	19

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	19	20	20	40	18	20	14	24	35	25	34
Stimme eher zu	34	46	34	37	46	40	34	35	36	19	28
Stimme eher nicht zu	20	18	13	13	22	30	29	16	14	12	13
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	3	1	2	3	2	5	16	3	4	7	7
WN	24	15	31	7	12	5	7	22	11	37	18
Stimme zu	53	66	54	77	64	60	48	59	71	44	62
Stimme nicht zu	23	19	15	16	24	35	45	19	18	19	20

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QA47a.8 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA47a.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA47a.8 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung bedeutet mehr ausländische Investitionen in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	14	9	17	14	25	22	20	12	16	21	8
Plutôt d'accord	43	48	40	52	57	38	39	43	47	37	42
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	31	8	17	10	24	25	30	15	26	14
Pas du tout d'accord	7	6	4	3	2	10	9	6	3	16	6
NSP	17	6	31	14	6	6	7	9	19	0	30
D'accord	57	57	57	66	82	60	59	55	63	58	50
Pas d'accord	26	37	12	20	12	34	34	36	18	42	20

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	17	11	9	52	8	9	21	17	16	12	16
Somewhat agree	42	40	44	30	43	44	45	47	50	49	42
Somewhat disagree	21	13	20	4	20	11	14	17	10	24	23
Strongly disagree	7	9	9	2	4	3	6	6	2	5	6
DK	13	27	18	12	25	33	14	13	22	10	13
Agree	59	51	53	82	51	53	66	64	66	61	58
Disagree	28	22	29	6	24	14	20	23	12	29	29

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	15	12	15	29	13	10	22	11	22	18	30
Stimme eher zu	51	45	43	46	60	57	54	36	46	26	36
Stimme eher nicht zu	11	21	7	12	14	22	12	20	16	13	11
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	4	2	4	1	6	5	8	4	6	8
WN	21	18	33	9	12	5	7	25	12	37	15
Stimme zu	66	57	58	75	73	67	76	47	68	44	66
Stimme nicht zu	13	25	9	16	15	28	17	28	20	19	19

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QA47a.9 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation contribue au développement des pays les plus pauvres

QA47a.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries

QA47a.9 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung trägt zur Entwicklung ärmerer Länder bei

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	11	9	10	7	19	18	16	10	18	12	8
Plutôt d'accord	37	40	30	47	52	39	40	46	47	30	32
Plutôt pas d'accord	24	32	18	26	18	25	26	27	17	35	19
Pas du tout d'accord	12	15	9	7	5	12	12	11	4	23	14
NSP	16	4	33	13	6	6	6	6	14	0	27
D'accord	48	49	40	54	71	57	56	56	65	42	40
Pas d'accord	36	47	27	33	23	37	38	38	21	58	33

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	10	13	7	14	5	7	10	8	10	14	9
Somewhat agree	29	36	36	25	37	42	35	36	40	49	34
Somewhat disagree	33	14	26	22	26	13	25	28	15	23	30
Strongly disagree	20	10	15	20	8	4	17	14	5	6	16
DK	8	27	16	19	24	34	13	14	30	8	11
Agree	39	49	43	39	42	49	45	44	50	63	43
Disagree	53	24	41	42	34	17	42	42	20	29	46

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	9	9	12	9	8	8	19	11	6	9	21
Stimme eher zu	45	43	33	40	48	49	47	38	33	14	31
Stimme eher nicht zu	19	24	15	26	27	30	18	21	30	19	18
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	3	5	6	17	3	8	9	10	18	20	15
WN	24	19	34	8	14	5	7	20	13	38	15
Stimme zu	54	52	45	49	56	57	66	49	39	23	52
Stimme nicht zu	22	29	21	43	30	38	27	31	48	39	33

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QA47a.10 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation rend nécessaire l'application de règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")

QA47a.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")

QA47a.10 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung erfordert weltweite gemeinsame Regeln ("globales Regieren")

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	20	18	17	19	25	40	39	37	15	23	8
Plutôt d'accord	44	51	34	56	48	44	44	43	39	47	40
Plutôt pas d'accord	13	19	7	9	16	9	9	11	20	21	13
Pas du tout d'accord	5	4	3	2	5	3	3	3	6	6	6
NSP	18	8	39	14	6	4	5	6	20	3	33
D'accord	64	69	51	75	73	84	83	80	54	70	48
Pas d'accord	18	23	10	11	21	12	12	14	26	27	19

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	15	21	16	14	18	16	20	19	11	17	14
Somewhat agree	45	43	49	43	45	40	41	46	50	45	44
Somewhat disagree	15	6	14	9	12	7	14	15	6	23	19
Strongly disagree	7	3	5	4	2	1	5	5	2	8	7
DK	18	27	16	30	23	36	20	15	31	7	16
Agree	60	64	65	57	63	56	61	65	61	62	58
Disagree	22	9	19	13	14	8	19	20	8	31	26

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	14	16	18	32	10	16	41	15	17	15	29
Stimme eher zu	48	45	35	42	53	52	45	40	46	25	29
Stimme eher nicht zu	11	15	8	9	14	20	5	15	15	11	12
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	7	5	7	5
WN	25	22	38	15	21	8	8	23	17	42	25
Stimme zu	62	61	53	74	63	68	86	55	63	40	58
Stimme nicht zu	13	17	9	11	16	24	6	22	20	18	17

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QA47a.11 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation permet aux gens d'être plus ouverts aux cultures extérieures

QA47a.11 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures

QA47a.11 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung ermöglicht den Menschen, offener für andere Kulturen zu sein

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	15	13	21	8	22	21	21	18	24	17	10
Plutôt d'accord	47	54	40	47	48	48	49	54	48	52	47
Plutôt pas d'accord	17	24	7	27	19	19	18	16	11	21	10
Pas du tout d'accord	6	6	3	6	7	5	6	8	2	9	5
NSP	15	3	29	12	4	7	6	4	15	1	28
D'accord	62	67	61	55	70	69	70	72	72	69	57
Pas d'accord	23	30	10	33	26	24	24	24	13	30	15

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	12	16	11	32	8	11	16	15	15	17	10
Somewhat agree	49	44	48	44	42	43	40	41	54	50	45
Somewhat disagree	22	8	19	7	21	10	21	21	4	22	26
Strongly disagree	9	4	8	3	4	3	11	10	1	6	9
DK	8	28	14	14	25	33	12	13	26	5	10
Agree	61	60	59	76	50	54	56	56	69	67	55
Disagree	31	12	27	10	25	13	32	31	5	28	35

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	15	13	13	17	7	10	32	13	16	12	27
Stimme eher zu	48	49	36	46	55	58	48	43	43	26	33
Stimme eher nicht zu	13	18	11	21	20	22	10	16	18	13	14
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	2	4	7	2	5	5	7	8	10	6
WN	22	18	36	9	16	5	5	21	15	39	20
Stimme zu	63	62	49	63	62	68	80	56	59	38	60
Stimme nicht zu	15	20	15	28	22	27	15	23	26	23	20

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QA47b.1 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique

QA47b.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

QA47b.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	27
Plutôt d'accord	27
Plutôt pas d'accord	18
Pas du tout d'accord	10
NSP	18
D'accord	54
Pas d'accord	28

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QA47b.2 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales

QA47b.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation increases social inequalities

QA47b.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	21
Plutôt d'accord	22
Plutôt pas d'accord	22
Pas du tout d'accord	14
NSP	21
D'accord	43
Pas d'accord	36

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QA47b.3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

L'Union européenne et les Etats-Unis ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation

QA47b.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation

QA47b.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	23
Plutôt d'accord	27
Plutôt pas d'accord	16
Pas du tout d'accord	8
NSP	26
D'accord	50
Pas d'accord	24

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QA47b.4 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix

QA47b.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation protects us from price increases

QA47b.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	16
Plutôt d'accord	15
Plutôt pas d'accord	25
Pas du tout d'accord	19
NSP	25
D'accord	31
Pas d'accord	44

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QA47b.5 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation contribue à la paix dans le monde

QA47b.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation helps peace in the world

QA47b.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	19
Plutôt d'accord	17
Plutôt pas d'accord	24
Pas du tout d'accord	17
NSP	23
D'accord	36
Pas d'accord	41

Eurobarometer 69



QA47b.6 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation représente une menace pour notre culture

QA47b.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation represents a threat to our culture

QA47b.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	18
Plutôt d'accord	21
Plutôt pas d'accord	20
Pas du tout d'accord	16
NSP	25
D'accord	39
Pas d'accord	36

Eurobarometer 69



QA47b.7 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens

QA47b.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens

QA47b.7 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	25
Plutôt d'accord	23
Plutôt pas d'accord	17
Pas du tout d'accord	10
NSP	25
D'accord	48
Pas d'accord	27

Eurobarometer 69



QA47b.8 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers dans notre communauté

QA47b.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation means more foreign investments in our community

QA47b.8 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	27
Plutôt d'accord	26
Plutôt pas d'accord	11
Pas du tout d'accord	8
NSP	28
D'accord	53
Pas d'accord	19

Eurobarometer 69



QA47b.9 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

La mondialisation contribue au développement des pays les plus pauvres

QA47b.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries

QA47b.9 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	22
Plutôt d'accord	15
Plutôt pas d'accord	20
Pas du tout d'accord	21
NSP	22
D'accord	37
Pas d'accord	41

Eurobarometer 69



QA47b.10 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.
La mondialisation rend nécessaire l'application de règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")
QA47b.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")
QA47b.10 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CY (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	27
Plutôt d'accord	21
Plutôt pas d'accord	13
Pas du tout d'accord	12
NSP	27
D'accord	48
Pas d'accord	25

Eurobarometer 69



QA47b.11 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.
La mondialisation permet aux gens d'être plus ouverts aux cultures extérieures
QA47b.11 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures
QA47b.11 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

	CV (tcc)
	EB
	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	32
Plutôt d'accord	21
Plutôt pas d'accord	9
Pas du tout d'accord	11
NSP	27
D'accord	53
Pas d'accord	20

Eurobarometer 69



QA48a Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
QA48a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?
QA48a Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung zur Globalisierung am nächsten?

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE) grâce à l'ouverture des marchés	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en (NOTRE PAYS)	39	-1	38	0	44	+5	48	-1	78	+1	42	-1	41	0	35	0	51	0	32	+2	35	+4	25	0
NSP	43	+2	58	+2	24	+2	36	+1	17	+1	48	+4	50	+3	56	+2	31	+8	67	+3	34	+4	66	+2
	18	-1	4	-2	32	-7	16	0	5	-2	10	-3	9	-3	9	-2	18	-8	1	-5	31	-8	9	-2

1re column: EB69 spring 2008	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT												
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB												
Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1												
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	34	-6	34	-6	24	+2	24	-10	43	-3	27	+2	31	-3	54	+7	63	+6	31	-10	47	0	29	-8
DK	40	+14	41	+2	62	+6	54	+12	23	+6	61	+3	56	+12	29	+3	27	-4	56	+14	28	0	53	+14
	26	-8	25	+4	14	-8	22	-2	34	-3	12	-5	13	-9	17	-10	10	-2	13	-4	25	0	18	-6

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK														
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB														
Die Globalisierung bietet dank der Öffnung von Märkten gute Chancen für (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Unternehmen	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2														
Die Globalisierung bedeutet eine Bedrohung für die Beschäftigung und die Unternehmen in (UNSER LAND)	41	+4	42	-1	56	+3	48	+6	64	+5	37	-3	36	0	25	-11	57						
WN	23	+2	48	+5	31	+2	48	-4	29	-2	42	+5	41	-2	30	+11	21						
	36	-6	10	-4	13	-5	4	-2	7	-3	21	-2	23	+2	45	0	22						

Eurobarometer 69



QA48b Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?

QA48b Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

QA48b Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung zur Globalisierung am nächsten?

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises de notre communauté grâce à l'ouverture des marchés	41	+4
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en notre communauté	29	+4
NSP	30	-8

Eurobarometer 69



QA49a Dans quelle mesure êtes vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne nous aide à nous protéger des effets négatifs de la mondialisation.
 QA49a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.
 QA49a Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht zu: Die Europäische Union hilft dabei, uns vor den negativen Auswirkungen der Globalisierung zu schützen.

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008																									
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à																									
EB67 printemps 2007																									
	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR		
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
Tout à fait d'accord	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	69,2	67,2	
Plutôt d'accord	6	-1	5	-2	9	+4	2	-4	11	+4	10	+2	9	+1	3	-4	9	+1	6	-1	2	-4	4	-2	
Plutôt pas d'accord	38	+3	56	+11	35	+5	39	+6	51	+11	32	-5	32	-3	33	+8	37	-6	35	+1	47	+10	36	+10	
Pas du tout d'accord	26	-3	28	-6	16	-3	33	-6	20	-15	30	-1	31	-2	37	-5	26	+2	36	+3	15	-7	32	-2	
NSP	9	-2	5	-3	5	-2	8	-3	8	-2	13	0	13	-1	13	-5	8	+3	20	-3	5	0	16	-9	
D'accord	21	+3	6	0	35	-4	18	+7	10	+2	15	+4	15	+5	14	+6	20	0	3	0	31	+1	12	+3	
Pas d'accord	44	+2	61	+9	44	+9	41	+2	62	+15	42	-3	41	-2	36	+4	46	-5	41	0	49	+6	40	+8	
	35	-5	33	-9	21	-5	41	-9	28	-17	43	-1	44	-3	50	-10	34	+5	56	0	20	-7	48	-11	

1re column: EB69 spring 2008	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
2nd column: % change from EB67 spring 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Totally agree	6	-1	5	-2	8	+3	3	0	4	0	10	+3	6	-1	6	-7	9	+3	3	-6	5	-2	7	+2
Tend to agree	36	+2	38	0	34	+2	23	-2	32	-7	36	+7	39	+5	42	+5	50	+12	27	0	44	+4	45	+11
Tend to disagree	14	-8	26	-2	22	-1	37	+3	16	-4	23	-6	28	-6	18	+1	21	-14	36	+3	19	-5	23	-4
Totally disagree	9	-1	7	0	12	-3	13	-4	4	-4	17	-5	13	+3	4	-6	6	-2	18	0	5	0	2	-8
DK	35	+8	24	+4	24	-1	24	+3	44	+15	14	+1	14	-1	30	+7	14	+1	16	+3	27	+3	23	-1
Agree	42	+1	43	-2	42	+5	26	-2	36	-7	46	+10	45	+4	48	-2	59	+15	30	-6	49	+2	52	+13
Disagree	23	-9	33	-2	34	-4	50	-1	20	-8	40	-11	41	-3	22	-5	27	-16	54	+3	24	-5	25	-12

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB67 Frühling 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Stimme voll und ganz zu	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Stimme eher zu	7	-6	4	-1	3	-4	3	0	8	+3	6	+1
Stimme eher nicht zu	34	+1	39	+3	46	0	44	+12	45	+8	33	0
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	17	+3	33	-3	28	-3	37	-4	20	-10	27	0
WN	5	-1	14	+3	6	+1	6	-8	10	-3	9	-3
Stimme zu	37	+3	10	-2	17	+6	10	0	17	+2	25	+2
Stimme nicht zu	41	-5	43	+2	49	-4	47	+12	53	+11	39	+1
	22	+2	47	0	34	-2	43	-12	30	-13	36	-3

Eurobarometer 69



QA49b Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne permet aux citoyens européens de mieux bénéficier des effets positifs de la mondialisation.

QA49b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

QA49b Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht zu? Die Europäische Union ermöglicht, dass die europäischen Bürger besser von den positiven Auswirkungen der Globalisierung profitieren.

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB67 printemps 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Tout à fait d'accord	6	-3	6	-1	8	+2	5	-2	14	-2	7	-2	6	-3	4	-3	9	+1	8	-1	5	-4	3	-4
Plutôt d'accord	42	+1	55	+3	40	+8	44	-1	58	+3	37	-9	36	-8	31	-6	46	-2	37	+1	43	+3	34	+6
Plutôt pas d'accord	23	0	28	-1	13	+1	30	+1	15	0	30	+6	32	+5	40	+1	17	+1	37	+7	14	-3	32	-5
Pas du tout d'accord	8	0	5	-1	3	-1	4	-3	4	0	13	+6	13	+5	11	+1	4	0	16	-6	5	-1	15	-2
NSP	21	+2	6	0	36	-10	17	+5	9	-1	13	-1	13	+1	14	+7	24	0	2	-1	33	+5	16	+5
D'accord	48	-2	61	+2	48	+10	49	-3	72	+1	44	-11	42	-11	35	-9	55	-1	45	0	48	-1	37	+2
Pas d'accord	31	0	33	-2	16	0	34	-2	19	0	43	+12	45	+10	51	+2	21	+1	53	+1	19	-4	47	-7

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB67 spring 2007

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Totally agree	9	+1	7	-4	9	-3	3	-1	4	-4	6	0	10	-1	10	-4	9	-1	6	-2	7	-4	8	0
Tend to agree	37	-6	43	+8	43	+9	35	-13	48	-1	37	+2	42	+1	48	+8	51	+1	32	-7	52	+3	46	+9
Tend to disagree	9	-7	22	-5	10	-7	27	+5	12	+2	29	+3	23	-1	10	-1	21	-1	30	+6	14	+1	21	-3
Totally disagree	7	+3	8	+4	7	-3	6	+1	4	+2	9	-8	9	0	2	-4	4	-1	17	0	2	-1	2	-4
DK	38	+9	20	-3	31	+4	29	+8	32	+1	19	+3	16	+1	30	+1	15	+2	15	+3	25	+1	23	-2
Agree	46	-5	50	+4	52	+6	38	-14	52	-5	43	+2	52	0	58	+4	60	0	38	-9	59	-1	54	+9
Disagree	16	-4	30	-1	17	-10	33	+6	16	+4	38	-5	32	-1	12	-5	25	-2	47	+6	16	0	23	-7

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB67 Frühling 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	10	-2	2	-4	5	-2	6	-2	17	+2	6	-1
Stimme eher zu	41	+8	39	-4	53	+7	54	+3	55	+1	38	-4
Stimme eher nicht zu	8	-2	33	+4	23	-2	28	+1	12	-1	19	-2
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	4	+1	11	+1	3	-1	4	-1	4	0	8	0
WN	37	-5	15	+3	16	-2	8	-1	12	-2	29	+7
Stimme zu	51	+6	41	-8	58	+5	60	+1	72	+3	44	-5
Stimme nicht zu	12	-1	44	+5	26	-3	32	0	16	-1	27	-2

Eurobarometer 69



QA50.1 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Américaine

QA50.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

American

QA50.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...

Amerikanische Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB65 printemps 2006

Plus performante

Moins performante

Aussi performante

NSP

EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
36	+15	48	+13	24	+7	36	+21	78	+24	43	+16	43	+19	42	+30	32	+10	36	+10	30	+16	22	+11
28	-12	28	-7	24	-4	31	-17	5	-8	23	-12	24	-14	28	-24	26	-2	32	-17	33	-8	38	-19
21	0	21	-4	27	+6	25	-2	11	-13	26	-2	25	-3	21	-6	26	0	32	+9	14	+4	26	+6
15	-3	3	-2	25	-9	8	-2	6	-3	8	-2	8	-2	9	0	16	-8	0	-2	23	-12	14	+2

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB65 spring 2006

Performing better

Performing worse

Performing as well as

DK

IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
47	+19	26	+11	39	+19	35	+1	22	+8	30	+16	41	+13	25	+3	36	+27	83	+33	33	+8	30	+18
13	-4	33	-10	19	-6	21	-3	31	-2	39	-13	29	-9	38	+3	14	-21	4	-17	23	-4	31	-19
16	-18	22	0	19	-6	26	+5	21	+3	17	+4	19	+4	23	+2	13	-2	9	-13	34	+1	22	+4
24	+3	19	-1	23	-7	18	-3	26	-9	14	-7	11	-8	14	-8	37	-4	4	-3	10	-5	17	-3

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB65 Frühling 2006

Leistungsfähiger

Weniger leistungsfähig

Genauso leistungsfähig

WN

PT	RO	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2
21	+14	27	+11	44	+21	34	+15	67	+12	69	+31	42	+16	26	+9	35
40	-10	30	+1	24	-21	31	-15	14	-6	7	-16	24	-4	39	-1	23
21	+9	17	-7	23	0	27	0	14	-4	16	-6	18	-3	21	-3	18
18	-13	26	-5	9	0	8	0	5	-2	8	-9	16	-9	14	-5	24

Eurobarometer 69



QA50.2 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Japonaise

QA50.2 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Japanese

QA50.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...

Japanische Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB65 printemps 2006

Plus performante

Moins performante

Aussi performante

NSP

EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
22	+4	21	+3	18	+4	14	+2	30	+6	33	+10	32	+10	28	+13	17	+2	22	-4	22	+8	15	+4
42	-5	53	-7	39	0	57	-5	23	-8	35	-9	36	-11	42	-18	47	+2	50	-4	39	-1	54	-7
16	+2	17	+1	15	+5	19	+5	25	-1	23	0	22	+1	18	+2	16	+1	27	+12	10	+3	12	-1
20	-1	9	+3	28	-9	10	-2	22	+3	9	-1	10	0	12	+3	20	-5	1	-4	29	-10	19	+4

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB65 spring 2006

Performing better

Performing worse

Performing as well as

DK

IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
16	-3	18	-1	16	+1	48	+15	14	+3	22	+10	19	0	23	-3	15	+9	31	+9	27	-1	22	+8
26	+3	46	0	45	+11	15	-10	51	+9	50	-6	50	+3	50	+9	20	-17	30	-19	30	-1	44	-8
25	-1	13	+2	13	0	12	-7	7	-1	8	+3	14	+5	11	-1	14	+4	26	+12	28	+3	12	+2
33	+1	23	-1	26	-12	25	+2	28	-11	20	-7	17	-8	16	-5	51	+4	13	-2	15	-1	22	-2

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB65 Frühling 2006

Leistungsfähiger

Weniger leistungsfähig

Genauso leistungsfähig

WN

PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2
17	+5	18	+3	19	0	21	+2	28	-6	29	+7	22	+6	23	+9	44	+9	30
47	+7	39	+7	51	-4	52	-6	33	-3	25	-12	37	-5	50	+1	17	0	33
13	+6	12	-4	17	+2	15	+2	29	+8	19	+7	13	+1	12	-3	13	+3	11
23	-18	31	-6	13	+2	12	+2	10	+1	27	-2	28	-2	15	-7	26	-12	26

Eurobarometer 69



QA50.3 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Chinoise

QA50.3 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Chinese

QA50.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...

Chinesische Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB65 printemps 2006

Plus performante

Moins performante

Aussi performante

NSP

EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
30	+1	24	0	28	+1	40	-5	34	+1	35	+2	36	+3	38	+6	52	+6	50	+2	39	+10	19	-3
39	-1	59	+1	24	+3	33	+2	35	+1	39	-3	39	-3	39	-8	18	0	32	-2	25	0	55	0
11	+2	10	-2	15	+5	16	+5	14	-2	16	+3	15	+2	12	+1	10	0	17	+4	7	+3	7	0
20	-2	7	+1	33	-9	11	-2	17	0	10	-2	10	-2	11	+1	20	-6	1	-4	29	-13	19	+3

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB65 spring 2006

Performing better

Performing worse

Performing as well as

DK

IE	IT	CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
16	-10	20	-7	45	-1	36	-8	35	+7	56	+2	28	+5	34	+1	16	+1	28	+3	41	+3
35	+14	48	+4	24	+13	26	+12	25	+3	17	+3	49	+7	36	+7	24	-4	50	-4	26	-2
18	-1	9	+2	7	+2	5	-11	9	0	6	+1	8	+1	10	-2	8	0	13	+4	18	+1
31	-3	23	+1	24	-14	33	+7	31	-10	21	-6	15	-13	20	-6	52	+3	9	-3	15	-2

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB65 Frühling 2006

Leistungsfähiger

Weniger leistungsfähig

Genauso leistungsfähig

WN

PT	RO	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2
30	+5	32	+1	43	-12	49	0	56	-7	39	+3	19	+2	40	+4	40
36	+10	22	+5	31	+8	25	+1	23	+1	29	-1	47	+4	30	+4	18
10	+3	12	-1	12	+2	12	-1	12	+4	11	+4	9	-1	12	-2	12
24	-18	34	-5	14	+2	14	0	9	+2	21	-6	25	-5	18	-6	30



QA50.4 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Indienne

QA50.4 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Indian

OA50.4 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...

Indische Wirtschaft

Ire colonne: EB69 printemps 2008																									
Zièmes colonne: % changement par rapport à																									
EB65 printemps 2006																									
EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR			
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB		
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2		
Plus performante	45	-1	45	-4	35	+4	65	-6	56	-3	47	+4	49	+5	55	+5	68	+5	86	+13	59	+13	38	-7	
Moins performante	22	+3	34	+8	11	+1	13	+2	14	+2	26	0	25	0	23	+4	8	-1	8	-9	10	+1	30	+3	
Aussi performante	9	0	9	-4	9	+1	11	+5	8	-3	14	+1	13	0	11	-1	5	0	5	0	5	+2	8	+1	
NSP	24	-2	12	0	45	-6	11	-1	22	+4	13	-5	13	-5	11	-8	19	-5	1	-4	26	-16	24	+4	

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

1re column: EB69 spring 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB65 spring 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
Performing better	30	-9	30	-4	78	+18	34	-6	54	+8	69	+2	47	+12	43	-1	26	+2	51	-3	53	+3	45	0
Performing worse	17	+5	30	+7	4	0	29	+5	8	0	11	+4	28	+2	20	+3	9	-2	28	0	18	+2	19	+6
Performing as well as	14	-1	9	-5	1	-1	4	-5	4	-1	3	+1	7	0	10	0	9	0	11	+7	13	-2	7	0
DK	39	+5	31	+2	17	-17	33	+6	34	-7	17	-7	18	-14	27	-2	56	0	10	-4	16	-3	29	-6

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB65 Frühling 2006

PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB65 Frühling 2006																			
69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
44	+7	45	+5	54	-18	60	-3	71	-4	50	+4	35	-7	49	0	20	-7	35	15
18	+3	9	0	18	+6	16	+2	14	+1	15	-1	28	+9	22	+9	32	+15	17	37
11	+6	9	+1	10	+6	8	-1	5	0	9	+3	9	+1	7	-3	9	-1	11	11
27	-16	37	-6	18	+6	16	+2	10	+3	26	-6	28	-3	22	-6	39	-7	33	33

Eurobarometer 69



QA50.5 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Russe

QA50.5 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Russian

QA50.5 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...

Russische Wirtschaft

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Plus performante	49	58	35	70	72	53	55	60	73	65	56
Moins performante	17	24	15	11	7	23	22	21	8	16	8
Aussi performante	11	9	18	12	7	13	13	11	7	17	7
NSP	23	9	32	7	14	11	10	8	12	2	29

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Performing better	47	36	31	70	30	50	63	54	43	30	73
Performing worse	18	10	23	7	28	17	13	20	21	5	10
Performing as well as	9	14	13	2	12	12	9	7	15	7	9
DK	26	40	33	21	30	21	15	19	21	58	8

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Leistungsfähiger	56	50	42	36	58	61	74	63	39	46	24	38
Weniger leistungsfähig	14	19	17	16	16	15	13	11	17	23	25	22
Genauso leistungsfähig	18	9	13	13	12	13	6	7	12	11	14	14
WN	12	22	28	35	14	11	7	19	32	20	37	26

Eurobarometer 69



QA50.6 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Brésilienne

QA50.6 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Brazilian

QA50.6 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...

Brasilianische Wirtschaft

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Plus performante	48	52	35	50	64	52	53	58	53	78	60
Moins performante	15	23	9	13	7	22	22	21	8	8	7
Aussi performante	8	11	6	17	5	9	8	5	6	10	5
NSP	29	14	50	20	24	17	17	16	33	4	28

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Performing better	49	35	35	74	30	37	49	56	36	28	66
Performing worse	16	8	20	2	19	9	11	15	14	4	11
Performing as well as	7	11	9	1	9	6	5	6	13	5	6
DK	28	46	36	23	42	48	35	23	37	63	17

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Leistungsfähiger	58	45	52	40	54	56	67	50	37	47	19	36
Weniger leistungsfähig	14	16	17	10	14	14	10	8	11	20	32	15
Genauso leistungsfähig	9	6	8	10	8	12	7	6	8	9	7	10
WN	19	33	23	40	24	18	16	36	44	24	42	39

Eurobarometer 69



QA51a Les conséquences de la mondialisation des échanges sont multiples. Lorsque vous entendez le mot "mondialisation", à quoi pensez-vous en premier lieu ?

QA51a There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

QA51a Es gibt ja vielfältige Auswirkungen der Globalisierung des Handels auf der Welt. Wenn Sie das Wort "Globalisierung" hören, was fällt Ihnen als Erstes dazu ein?

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB67 printemps 2007

Aux opportunités en termes de nouveaux débouchés pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE)

Aux investissements étrangers dans (NOTRE PAYS)

Aux délocalisations de certaines entreprises vers des pays où la main d'œuvre est moins chère

A une concurrence accrue pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE)

Autre (SPONTANÉ)

NSP

EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2
16	-6	13	-9	16	-1	18	-3	35	-12	21	-9	20	-10	15	-16	25	-3	9	-6	16	-2	10	-6
16	+2	20	+6	19	-2	21	+2	6	-1	9	+3	8	+1	5	-3	15	-1	23	+6	15	-1	8	+1
41	+6	48	+4	26	+6	35	+4	36	+8	57	+12	59	+13	67	+19	24	+11	50	0	30	+2	63	+6
13	-2	16	+2	16	+3	16	-5	18	+4	8	-5	8	-4	9	0	21	-1	17	-1	13	-1	12	-1
2	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	2	0	2	+1	1	0	1	-1	1	+1	4	-2	2	+1
12	+1	2	-2	22	-6	9	+3	4	+2	3	-1	3	-1	3	0	14	-5	0	0	22	+4	5	-1

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB67 spring 2007

Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets

Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)

Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper

Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies

Other (SPONTANEOUS)

DK

IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2
15	-1	17	-7	8	-5	12	-7	20	-8	8	-9	12	-5	18	-4	35	+1	12	-3	19	-2	12	+2
11	-7	21	+3	27	0	18	0	18	+1	9	0	26	-1	22	+4	6	-2	15	-4	25	+5	24	+8
39	+6	31	+5	21	+2	24	+9	20	+9	56	+11	38	+9	24	+6	38	+7	50	+4	23	+3	35	-3
13	0	15	-2	35	+10	30	+2	14	-2	19	0	16	0	23	-3	13	-1	16	+3	14	-5	17	-2
1	-1	3	-1	1	-4	1	-1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	-3	2	-1	2	0	0	-1
21	+3	13	+2	8	-3	15	-3	25	0	7	-2	7	-3	12	-3	5	-2	5	+1	17	-1	12	-4

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB67 Frühling 2007

Gelegenheiten für (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Firmen, neue Märkte zu erschließen

Ausländische Investitionen in (UNSER LAND)

Verlagerung von Firmen in andere Länder, in denen die Arbeitskosten niedriger sind

Zunahme des Wettbewerbs für (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Firmen

Sonstiges (SPONTAN)

WN

RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2	EB 69.2	EB 67.2
16	-2	14	-8	15	-5	15	-6	30	-11	11	-11	8	-2	12	-3	21	+1
23	-2	17	+1	26	+5	10	+4	7	+1	16	+3	31	+5	19	-4	30	+2
24	+13	40	+5	36	+5	55	+9	40	+6	38	+4	31	+3	19	+8	23	+6
12	-4	20	+2	15	-1	13	-4	16	+4	15	+1	19	-3	8	-3	11	-1
1	-2	2	+1	1	0	4	-2	3	0	2	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0
24	-3	7	-1	7	-4	3	-1	4	0	18	+3	10	-2	41	+2	14	-8

Eurobarometer 69



QA51b Les conséquences de la mondialisation des échanges sont multiples. Lorsque vous entendez le mot "mondialisation", à quoi pensez-vous en premier lieu ?

QA51b There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

QA51b Es gibt ja vielfältige Auswirkungen der Globalisierung des Handels auf der Welt. Wenn Sie das Wort "Globalisierung" hören, was fällt Ihnen als Erstes dazu ein?

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Aux opportunités en termes de nouveaux débouchés pour les entreprises de notre communauté	69.2	67.2
Aux investissements étrangers dans la Communauté turque chypriote	18	-1
Aux délocalisations de certaines entreprises vers des pays où la main d'œuvre est moins chère	24	-10
A une concurrence accrue pour les entreprises de notre communauté	20	+3
Autre (SPONTANE)	16	+3
NSP	2	0
	20	+5

Eurobarometer 69



QA52 De laquelle des deux opinions suivantes vous sentez-vous le(la) plus proche ? D'une manière générale les entreprises qui délocalisent ...
QA52 Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...
QA52 Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer eigenen Ansicht am nächsten? Im Allgemeinen, Unternehmen, die ihren Standort verlegen...

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB64 automne 2005	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
N'ont pas d'autre choix si elles veulent éviter de fermer	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Le font avant tout pour augmenter leur profit	17	-2	21	-1	19	-6	18	+1	17	-9	14	-5	14	-4	13	-3	18	0	13	-3	20	+7	14	-6		
NSP	72	+2	77	+2	57	+13	72	-3	79	+10	81	+6	81	+5	84	+2	71	+1	87	+5	60	0	82	+8		
	11	0	2	-1	24	-7	10	+2	4	-1	5	-1	5	-1	3	+1	11	-1	0	-2	20	-7	4	-2		

1re column: EB69 spring 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB64 autumn 2005	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid shutting down	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Do so in order to increase their profit	26	+4	23	-3	14	-9	21	-4	22	+2	18	-3	12	-10	19	+3	17	-8	16	-8	28	+2	14	-1
DK	57	-8	64	+3	78	+11	50	+6	67	-2	65	+5	84	+12	76	+3	77	+13	80	+9	66	+1	72	-2
	17	+4	13	0	8	-2	29	-2	11	0	17	-2	4	-2	5	-6	6	-5	4	-1	6	-3	14	+3

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB64 Herbst 2005	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Haben keine andere Wahl, wenn sie eine Schließung vermeiden wollen	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Tun dies, weil sie ihren Profit vergrößern wollen	20	0	13	-6	13	-1	19	-6	17	+3	14	-4	21	+3	14	-6	15	-12	16	
WN	68	-4	60	+7	82	+4	75	+7	80	-3	81	+4	66	-1	77	+10	37	+9	72	
	12	+4	27	-1	5	-3	6	-1	3	0	5	0	13	-2	9	-4	48	+3	12	