

EUROBAROMETER 70

3. The European Union today and tomorrow

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
III. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY AND TOMORROW.....	5
1. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COMPETENCES.....	6
1.1. Opinions on the number of areas where the European Union has decision-making powers.....	6
1.2. Assessment of the best decision-making level.....	10
2. KNOWLEDGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION BUDGET.....	19
2.1. Objective knowledge of the European budget.....	19
2.2. The European Union budget: perceived expenditure and desired expenditure.....	21
3. SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN POLICIES.....	32
3.1. The single currency	32
3.2. A common foreign policy	35
3.3. A common defence and security policy	37
4. OPINIONS ON ENLARGEMENT	39
4.1. The assessment of enlargement	39
4.2. Further enlargement.....	41
5. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S PRIORITIES.....	43
6. CITIZENS, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBALISATION.....	49
7. THE FUTURE OF EUROPEANS	58
CONCLUSION.....	62
ANNEXES	
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
TABLES	

INTRODUCTION

This wave of the standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 6 October and 6 November 2008 in 31 countries and territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the three candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the area of the island not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

This third part examines the way in which citizens perceive the European Union of today and tomorrow. It examines opinions on its competences and perceptions of the European Union budget. This volume also looks at how citizens assess European policies, whether or not they support enlargement of the European Union and the policies to which the European Union should give priority over the coming years. Finally, the last part of this volume looks at the way in which Europeans envisage the future.

This volume 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).¹

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analysis are based on the results of the twenty-seven Member States, 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 of the Member States.

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, this 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 four different reports: the three "standard" volumes – including this volume which looks at life in the European Union -which deal with the Eurobarometer's historical indicators and a volume dealing with topical issues.

¹ A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This specifies the methods used for the interviews and the confidence intervals.

Finally, the national reports are produced in the national language(s) of the country concerned. They focus more on comparisons between the national results and the European Union average. All these reports are published on the European Commission's "Public Opinion" Internet site, which is part of the Europa web site.

The European Commission'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 take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

Note

This Standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 6 October and 6 November 2008 (n° 70) and is part of the Eurobarometer 70 wave.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	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	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The 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.

** MK is a provisional abbreviation which in no way prejudices the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed.

III. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY AND TOMORROW

This section deals with the following subjects:

1) The European Union's competences: opinions on the number of areas where the European Union has decision-making powers and an assessment of the best decision-making level – European or national – in twenty policy areas.

2) Knowledge of the European Union budget: knowledge of the European Union budget, the way the public believe it is spent and how they would like it to be spent.

3) Support for European policies: support for the single currency, a common foreign policy, a common defence and security policy.

4) Views on enlargement: views on the increase from 15 to 27 members, and support for further enlargement to include other countries in the coming years.

5) The European Union's priorities: the policy areas to which the Community institutions should give priority over the coming years to strengthen the European Union.

6) Citizens, the European Union and globalisation: the perception of globalisation, the European Union's role in coping with globalisation and knowledge of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.

7) The future of Europeans: how European citizens assess their own future and that of their children.

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COMPETENCES

The question of the level of competences is one of the key issues of European integration. To pose the question of decision-making in the European Union in various areas is tantamount to asking one of the fundamental questions of European integration: do Europeans want to press forward with closer integration and therefore with increased competences for the European Union or, on the contrary, are they satisfied with the current situation?

We asked Europeans a certain number of questions regarding the European Union's competences.

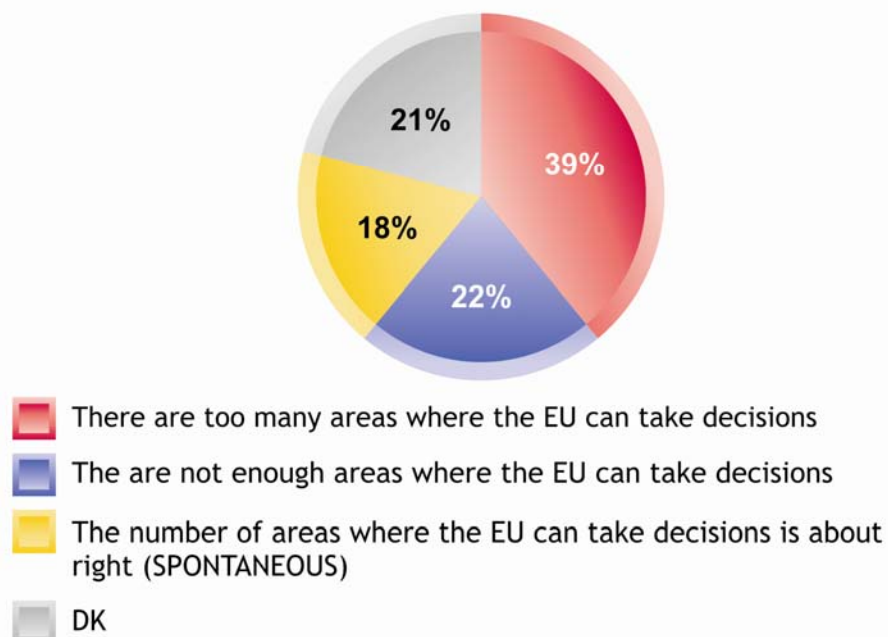
1.1. Opinions on the number of areas where the European Union has decision-making powers

– Almost two out of five Europeans consider that there are too many areas in which the European Union can take decisions –

A small majority of citizens consider that there are too many areas in which the European Union can take decisions (39%)², compared with more than one in five Europeans who consider that it does not have enough decision-making powers (22%) and 18% who spontaneously say that they are satisfied with the current situation. Note that more than one in five respondents did not answer this question (21%).

² QC3 Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view? 1. There are too many areas where the EU can take decision; 2. There are not enough areas where the EU can take decision; 3. The number of areas where the EU can take decisions is about right (SPONTANEOUS)

Question: QC3. Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view?

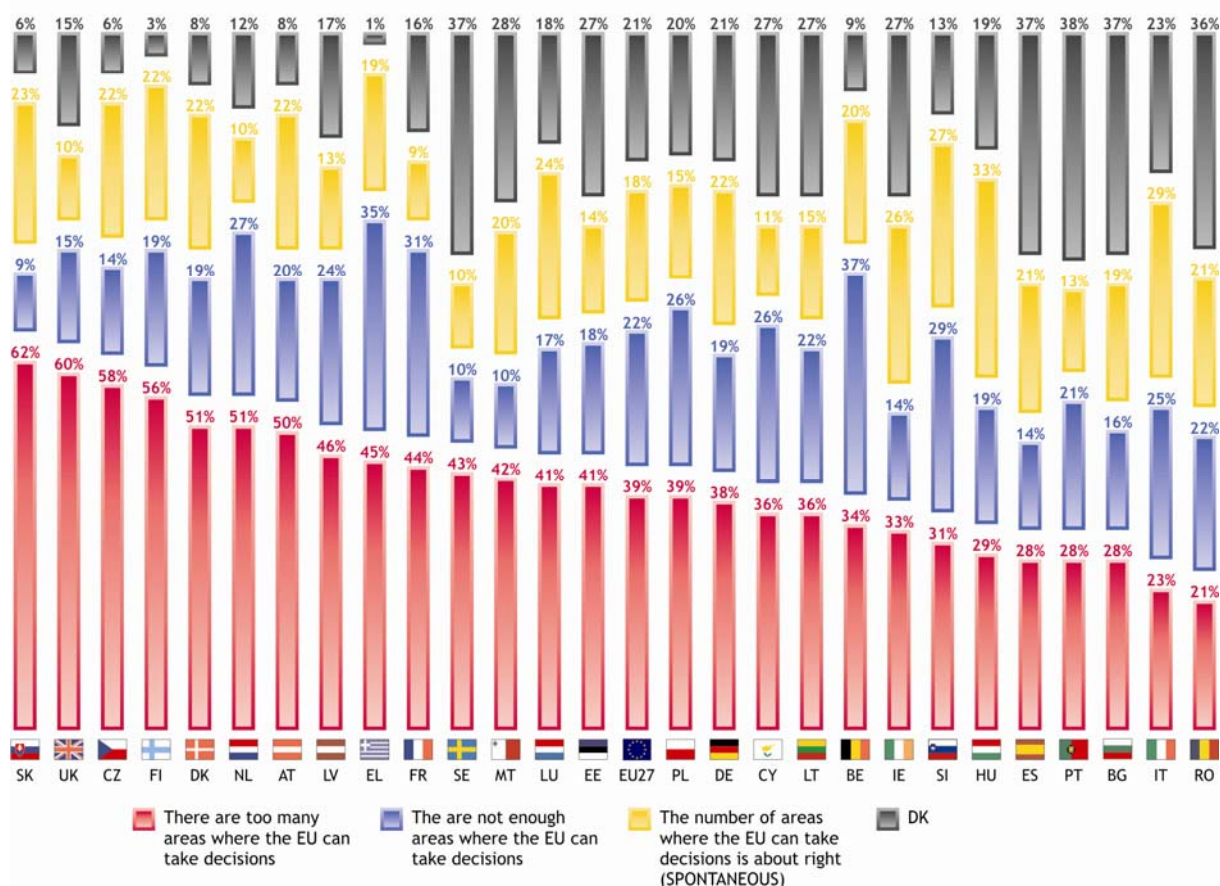




An analysis of the results by country reveals the following differences:

- ◆ **A majority of respondents in twenty of the twenty seven Member States consider that there are too many areas where the European Union can take decisions.** A large majority of respondents hold this opinion in Slovakia (62%), the United Kingdom (60%), the Czech Republic (58%) and Finland (56%). It is not surprising to find these results in the United Kingdom and Finland, which are two countries which generally stand out for their reservations concerning the European Union in the Eurobarometer surveys.
- ◆ A majority of the respondents in Belgium consider that the number of areas where the EU can take decision is insufficient (37%).
- ◆ Hungary and Italy are the only countries where the majority of respondents spontaneously say that they are satisfied with the number of areas where the EU can take decisions (33% and 29% respectively).

- ◆ It should be noted that in five European Union countries, more than a third of respondents did not answer this question: Romania (36%), Spain, Sweden and Bulgaria (37%) and Portugal (38%). Except in Sweden, a majority of respondents answered 'DON'T KNOW' in these countries.

Question: QC3. Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view?



QC3 Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view?				
	There are too many areas where the EU can take decisions	The are not enough areas where the EU can take decisions	The number of areas where the EU can take decisions is about right (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	39%	22%	18%	21%
Age				
 15-24	34%	25%	20%	21%
25-39	39%	23%	19%	19%
40-54	41%	22%	18%	19%
55 +	40%	19%	17%	24%
Left-Right scale				
 (1-4) Left	39%	24%	19%	18%
(5-6) Centre	42%	21%	18%	19%
(7-10) Right	43%	23%	18%	16%
Trust in EU				
Tend to trust	33%	26%	24%	17%
Tend not to trust	49%	18%	14%	19%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals a number of not particularly significant differences:

- ◆ The younger the respondents are the more likely they are to consider that there are not enough areas where the EU can take decision: 25% of respondents aged between 15 and 24 think that this is the case compared with 19% of those aged 55 or over. This answer is in line with the trends noted for the questions concerning the building of Europe: the youngest respondents are often among the most “Europhile”.
- ◆ Respondents on the right of the political spectrum are also more likely than those on the left to consider that there are too many areas where the European Union can take decisions (43% versus 39%).
- ◆ Finally, the more respondents trust the European Union the more likely they are to think that there are not enough areas where the European Union can take decisions: 26% versus 18% of those who do not trust the European Union. Almost half of the respondents who say that they do not trust the European Union think that its competences cover too many areas (49%).

The results obtained for this question reveal an overall reluctance among respondents to see national competences transferred to the European Union. Nevertheless, the high levels of ‘DON’T KNOW’ answers also reveal difficulties of comprehension and a lack of information among Europeans on these questions, and may therefore explain in part the reservations expressed by citizens.

1.2. Assessment of the best decision-making level

- Scientific and technological research, protecting the environment and, above all, fighting terrorism are widely mentioned as areas in which the European Union should play a key role -

When asked to indicate the most effective decision-making level in twenty areas, Europeans are divided³. A majority of them consider that decisions should be taken jointly within the European Union in the following twelve areas: fighting terrorism (79%), scientific and technological research (72%), protecting the environment (67%), defence and foreign affairs (64%), energy (63%), support for regions facing economic difficulties (62%), immigration (60%), fighting crime (59%), competition (57%), fighting inflation (54%), the economy (51%) and finally agriculture and fisheries (50%).

On the other hand, in six areas, a majority of respondents consider that decisions should be taken by the national government: pensions (70%), taxation (66%), social welfare (65%), health and the education system (64% in both cases) and fighting employment (57%).

Finally, in two areas – transport and consumer protection - European citizens are split down the middle: 48% of them consider that decisions should be taken jointly with the European Union, while a similar proportion would prefer decisions to be taken at national level.

It is interesting to note that, when given a detailed list of policies, Europeans seem to be more in favour of joint decision-making within the European Union whereas they are more hesitant *on principle* to see the European Union's competences extended⁴.

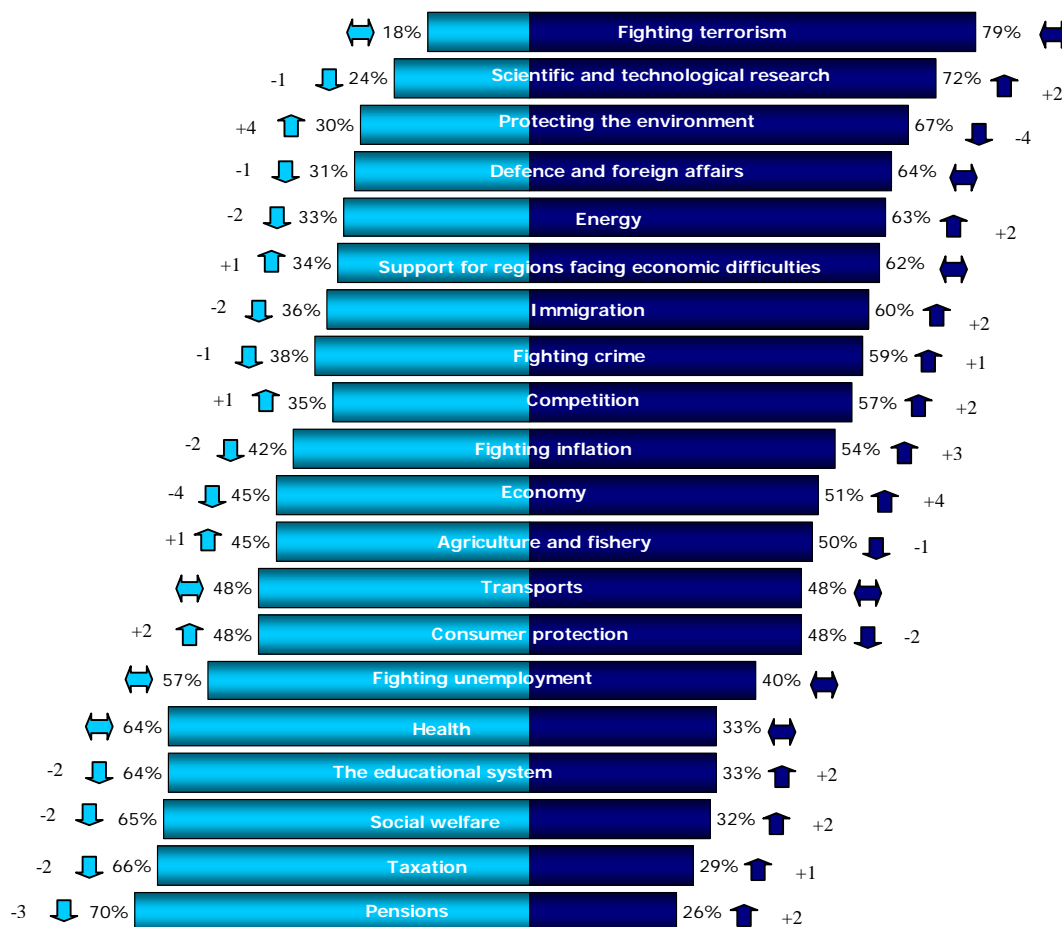
³ QA25-26 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the European Union?

1. Fighting crime; 2. Taxation; 3. Fighting unemployment; 4. Fighting terrorism; 5. Defence and foreign affairs; 6. Immigration; 7. The educational system; 8. Pensions; 9. Protecting the environment; 10. Health; 11. Social welfare; 12. Agriculture and fishery; 13. Consumer protection; 14. Scientific and technological research; 15. Support for regions facing economic difficulties; 16. Energy; 17. Competition; 18. Transports; 19. The economy; 20. Fighting inflation

⁴ QC3 Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view? See chapter 1.1 ***"Opinions on the number of areas where the European Union has decision-making powers"***.

QA25-26 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

■ (NATIONALITY) Government ■ Jointly within the EU



Results confirm the idea that Europeans see the European Union as an asset in coping with the new challenges created by globalisation. Almost half of the respondents think that the European Union enables citizens to benefit more fully from the positive effects of globalisation (48%).⁵ For reasons of pragmatism and effectiveness, a majority of Europeans are therefore in favour of the Europeanisation of decision-making.

Moreover, this proportion has increased since spring 2008. **In eleven of the twenty areas on which respondents were polled, Europeans are more likely than they were six months earlier to consider that decisions should be taken jointly at European level.** There is an increase of 4 points for the economy and 3 points for

⁵ QA34b 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.

fighting inflation which, it should be remembered, are the two main issues at national level and the two main personal concerns of Europeans.

The scores have increased by between 1 and 2 points for the nine other areas. The increases in support for European decision-making have all resulted in a decrease in the percentages of respondents favouring national decision-making. In a gloomy economic climate, it is conceivable that citizens consider that the European Union is more powerful than national governments and better placed to act effectively. It is also significant that this is a general trend, already recorded in Eurobarometer 69⁶.

For protecting the environment, consumer protection and agriculture and fisheries the proportion of respondents who want decisions to be taken at national level has increased (+ 4 points, + 2 points and + 1 point respectively).


































































Finally, the results are stable in the following six areas: fighting terrorism, defence and foreign affairs, support for regions with difficulties, transport, fighting unemployment and health.

To a significant extent for each question, respondents in Finland and the United Kingdom and, to a lesser degree, those in Denmark, Sweden and Austria are strongly in favour of the national government retaining its powers of decision in numerous areas.

On the other hand, respondents in Cyprus and, to a lesser extent, those in Portugal and Slovakia are often very likely to consider that it would be beneficial, in most sectors, for decisions to be taken at European Union level.

⁶ See chapter 6, Europeans, the European Union and globalisation, page 52

QA25-26a For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union? - Answer "Jointly within the EU"

		Highest score		Lowest score	
	EU27	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Fighting terrorism	79%	 SK: 92%	 NL: 91%	 ES: 63%	 UK: 67%
Scientific and technological research	72%	 CY: 88%	 SK: 86%	 ES: 60%	 RO: 63%
Protecting the environment	67%	 NL: 82%	 DE: 81%	 FI: 50%	 IE: 51%
Defence and foreign affairs	64%	 SK: 85%	 LU: 85%	 FI: 18%	 UK: 43%
Energy	63%	 CY: 80%	 LV: 76%	 AT: 41%	 FI: 45%
Support for regions facing economic difficulties	62%	 NL: 87%	 CY: 83%	 IT: 50%	 FR: 52%
Immigration	60%	 MT: 76%	 RO: 71%	 FI: 17%	 AT: 37%
Fighting crime	59%	 SK: 78%	 HU: 77%	 UK: 34%	 IE: 41%
Competition	57%	 NL: 71%	 DE: 69%	 ES /  UK: 44%	 FI: 47%
Fighting inflation	54%	 NL: 73%	 DE: 71%	 UK: 39%	 IE: 42%
Economy	51%	 LT: 69%	 CY: 68%	 FI: 22%	 SE /  DK: 31%
Agriculture and fishery	50%	 CY: 71%	 BE /  NL: 67%	 FI: 14%	 RO: 35%
Consumer protection	48%	 CY: 72%	 SK: 64%	 FI: 30%	 UK: 34%
Transports	48%	 SE: 71%	 BE: 67%	 FI: 22%	 UK: 25%
Fighting unemployment	40%	 SK: 59%	 PT: 58%	 FI: 21%	 DK /  UK: 27%
The educational system	33%	 SI: 50%	 CZ /  PT: 49%	 FI: 8%	 LU /  UK: 20%
Health	33%	 CY: 72%	 PT: 52%	 FI: 7%	 AT: 18%
Social welfare	32%	 CY: 61%	 PT: 51%	 FI: 6%	 SE: 11%
Taxation	29%	 PT: 46%	 IT /  CY /  SI: 41%	 FI: 10%	 DK: 11%
Pensions	26%	 PT: 46%	 CY: 48%	 FI: 4%	 SE: 8%

Our analysis of the national results will focus initially on the areas where Europeans are in favour of Europeanisation, then on those where they would prefer decisions to be taken at national level.

➤ **The areas where Europeans on the whole would like decisions to be taken jointly within the European Union**

A majority of respondents in each of the Member States would prefer decisions regarding **fighting terrorism**, **scientific and technological research** and **protecting the environment** to be taken at the European Union level.

Almost all respondents in Slovakia (92%), the Netherlands (91%), Hungary, Sweden and Denmark (90% in all three cases) are in favour of taking decisions regarding **fighting terrorism** at the level of the European Union. Fewer than seven out of ten respondents in the United Kingdom (67%) and Spain (63%), two countries strongly marked by terrorism in recent years, want this policy to be handled at this level.

Almost nine out of ten respondents in Cyprus (88%) and 86% in Slovakia, Luxembourg and Greece consider that the European Union should be the main decision-making body in the field of **scientific and technological research**. On the other hand, this view is shared by two-thirds of respondents in Finland, the United Kingdom and Austria (65% each), 63% in Romania and 60% in Spain.

More than eight out of ten respondents in the Netherlands and Germany (82% and 81% respectively) consider that decisions concerning **protecting the environment** should be taken jointly at European level, an opinion which is supported by only a very small majority of respondents in Finland (50% versus 49% who prefer the national level) and Ireland (51% versus 44%).

Finland, the United Kingdom and Sweden are the only countries where a majority of citizens consider that **defence and foreign affairs** are better managed at national level (80%, 51% and 50% respectively). It is conceivable that the result noted in Finland, which is very different from that of the other European countries, can be explained by the country's traditional neutrality in foreign affairs.

All the Member States want decisions to be taken at Community level when it comes to **support for regions facing economic difficulties**. This opinion is supported by more than eight out of ten respondents in the Netherlands (87%), Cyprus (83%), Malta and Luxembourg (81%). The corresponding proportion falls below 55% in the Czech Republic (54%), the United Kingdom (53%), France (52%) and Italy (50%).

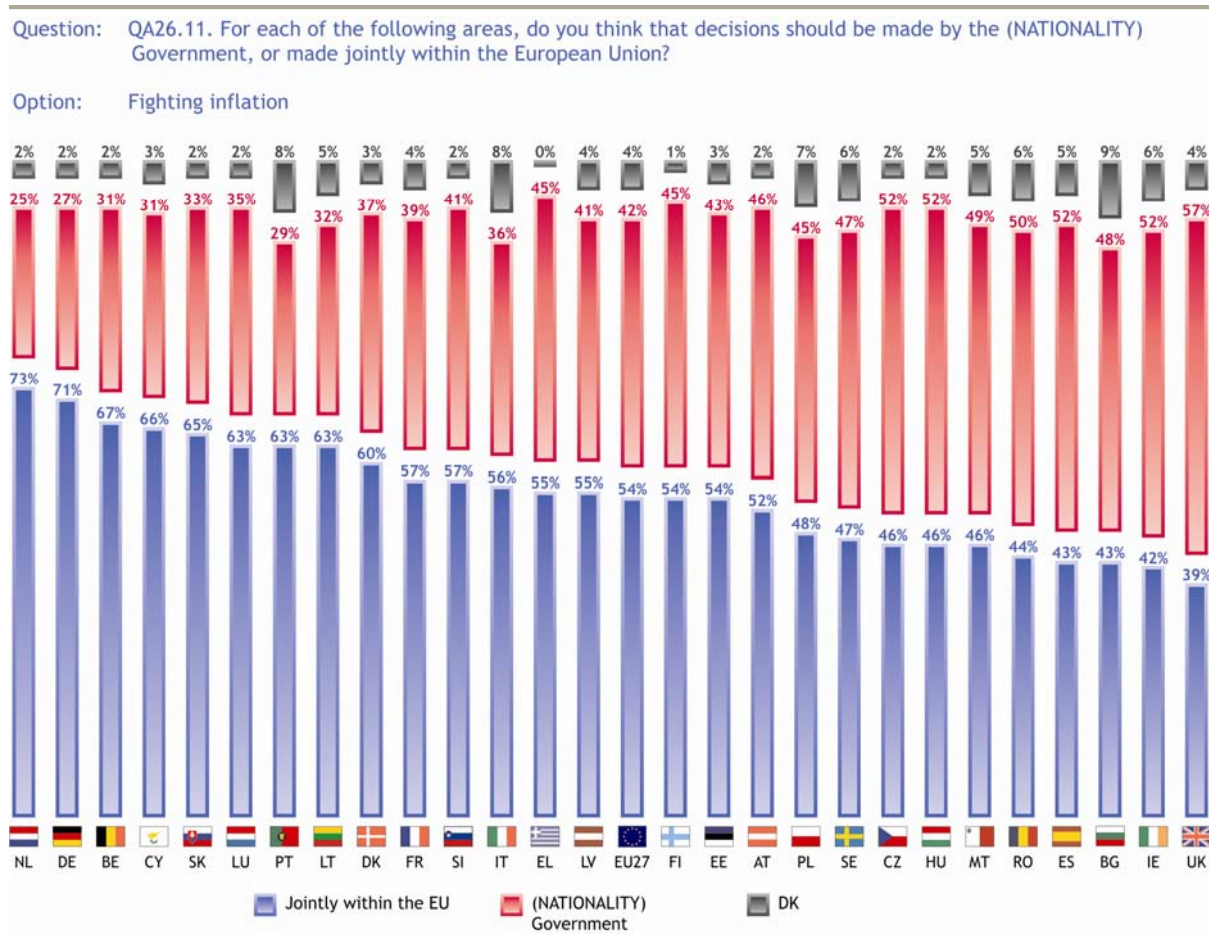
In the case of **fighting crime**, twenty three Member States would like to see problems tackled at European level. The United Kingdom (63%), Spain and Ireland (54% each) are the only countries where a majority of respondents consider that the national level is more appropriate. Greeks are divided on this question.

The majority of Member States want **energy** to be dealt with jointly at European Union level. Austria (56%), Finland (53%) and the United Kingdom (51%) are the only countries which would prefer to see this area dealt with at national government level.

Twenty Member States think the same as regards **immigration**, in particular respondents in Malta (76% compared with only 17% in Finland).

At a time when Europeans have been badly affected by the economic crisis, it is particularly interesting to analyse their preferred level of decision-making in the areas of **the economy** and **inflation**.

During the EB69 wave, eleven countries wanted decisions regarding **the economy** to be taken at national level; the number is now nine. In nineteen Member States the idea of deciding economic policy jointly has gained ground: + 10 points in France (54% versus 44%) and the Netherlands (65% versus 55%), + 9 points in Slovakia (63% versus 54%), + 8 points in Hungary (54% versus 46%) and the United Kingdom (34% versus 26%).



A majority of respondents in eighteen Member States also want political action against **inflation** to be taken at European level. More than seven out of ten respondents in the Netherlands (73%) and Germany (71%) want this, compared with fewer than 45% of respondents in Romania (44%), Spain and Bulgaria (43%), Ireland (42%) and the United Kingdom (39%). It should be emphasised that although respondents in the United Kingdom are the least likely in the European Union to want inflation to be tackled at European level, this is the country which has recorded the biggest change on this subject since the previous wave: + 11 points (28%, EB69).

Finally, more than eight out of ten citizens in Finland (85%) consider that the most appropriate decision-making level for **agriculture and fisheries** is the national level, while 67% of respondents in Belgium and the Netherlands and two-thirds in Germany (66%) favour the Community level.

➤ **The areas where Europeans on the whole want decisions to be taken at national government level**




A majority of respondents in twenty six Member States are in favour of decisions being taken at national government level as regards **taxation**, with Portugal being split down the middle on the subject. Respondents in countries in Northern Europe are the most likely to approve of this choice: 89% of respondents in Finland, 88% in Denmark and 85% in Sweden.

The situation for **health**, **social welfare** and **pensions** is almost identical; Cyprus and Portugal are the only exceptions, with widespread support for decision-making at European level. Only Slovenia and Portugal prefer decisions about education to be taken at European level. On the other hand, respondents in Northern Europe, in particular in Finland, are once again the most likely to prefer the national level.

Slovakia, Portugal, Cyprus and Lithuania are the only countries which consider that **the fight against unemployment** would be more effective if decisions were taken jointly within the European Union (59%, 58%, 51% and 50% respectively). Respondents in Finland and Denmark take the opposite view (78% and 72% respectively).

Although there are fairly significant differences between countries, differences by socio-demographic category are more limited. The youngest respondents are once again the most likely to believe that the European Union is the best decision-making level: for example 82% of respondents aged between 15 and 24 think that decisions about fighting terrorism should be taken jointly at EU27 level compared with 76% of those aged 55 or over. Six out of ten young people (60%) are in favour of Community decisions on the economy, while the majority of the oldest age group would prefer the national level (49%).

QA26.10 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union? - Economy

	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
EU27	45%	51%	4%
Age			
 15-24	36%	60%	4%
25-39	43%	54%	3%
40-54	46%	51%	3%
55 +	49%	46%	5%
Education (End of)			
 15-	50%	45%	5%
16-19	46%	51%	3%
20+	42%	55%	3%
Still studying	33%	62%	5%
Left-Right scale			
 (1-4) Left	42%	55%	3%
(5-6) Centre	46%	52%	2%
(7-10) Right	49%	48%	3%

Similarly, in the majority of cases – 16 out of the 20 policy areas on which respondents were polled in this survey – respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those on the right to consider that decisions should be taken at European level. A majority (55%) believe that decisions about the economy should be taken at EU level versus 48% of those with right-wing leanings (49% of the latter prefer the national level). However, when it comes to fighting crime, respondents on the right of the political spectrum are slightly more likely than those on the left to want decisions to be taken jointly within the European Union (61% versus 59%).

With a few exceptions, a general wish to see the European Union given greater decision-making powers has gained ground among respondents. The economic crisis may have played a role in this development.

2. KNOWLEDGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION BUDGET

The European Union budget represents approximately 1% of the European Union's national wealth.⁷ A large part of this budget is still allocated to agriculture and rural development, but an increasing proportion is devoted to measures intended to boost economic growth and strengthen cohesion between the Member States. We have therefore examined how knowledgeable citizens are about this budget.

2.1. Objective knowledge of the European budget

- A third of Europeans have never heard of the European Union budget -

Only one in ten Europeans knows about the European Union budget (10%), half of them have heard of it but do not really know what it involves (51%) and, finally, a third have never heard of it (33%). 6% of respondents did not answer this question. Europeans thus admit that they are ill-informed on this subject.

Question: QG1. The European Union has a budget that is spent on a wide range of different activities and investments, across all Member States and outside the European Union. Generally speaking, thinking about the European Union budget, would you say that...?



⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/budget/budget_glance/what_for_en.htm

An analysis of the results by country reveals the following trends:

- ◆ **A majority of the respondents in twenty six of the twenty seven Member States** have heard about the European Union budget, but they do not know exactly what it involves. Greece is the only country where a majority of respondents have never heard of it (43%).
- ◆ Eight out of ten respondents in Sweden (80%), 76% in Finland, 71% in Denmark and 70% in Slovakia are vaguely familiar with it. This proportion falls to 44% in Spain, 42% in the United Kingdom and 39% in Greece.
- ◆ More than 4 out of ten respondents have never heard of this budget in the United Kingdom and Spain (41% each), 42% in France and 43% in Greece. On the other hand, fewer than one in five respondents have never heard of it in Slovenia and Malta (17% each), 15% in Bulgaria and 12% in Sweden.
- ◆ Finally, almost a quarter of respondents in Luxembourg have heard of and are very familiar with the budget (24%), compared with fewer than 5% of respondents in the Czech Republic (4%), Finland (3%), Estonia and Hungary (2% each).

It is interesting to note that respondents in the oldest European Union States are more likely not to have heard of the European Union budget: 36% versus 25% of the countries having joined since 2004. In addition, 60% of respondents in the most recent Member States have a vague knowledge of it, compared with half of interviewees in the oldest Member States.

2.2. The European Union budget: perceived expenditure and desired expenditure

After their general knowledge of the budget, we tried to measure the Europeans' knowledge concerning European budgetary expenditure per area. As in the EB66 wave (autumn 2006)⁸ Europeans attach too much importance to administrative costs in relation to actual budget expenditure. For the first time, respondents were also asked in which areas they would like to see the budget spent⁹. We will thus see that there is a significant difference between the Europeans' perception of the items on which the budget is spent and their wishes in this area.

- The proportion allocated to administrative costs is again over-estimated -

Asked about the way in which they believe the European Union budget is spent, a quarter of respondents (26%) say that it covers **administrative and personnel costs, buildings**¹⁰. In autumn 2006, in a different question, Europeans also ranked administrative costs as the most important item of expenditure in the European Union budget (27%). It seems that the idea of the European institutions' operating costs has a strong hold on the minds of respondents whereas in fact expenditure on administration represents only a tiny part of the European Union budget.

Almost a quarter of European respondents consider that a large part of the European Union budget is used to boost **economic growth** or allocated to **agriculture and rural development** (24% each).

⁸ QG2ab On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent? Firstly? Any others? The question was worded differently in autumn 2006 (EB66); "QA28 On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent." The respondents then had the possibility to choose from only six options – Employment and social affairs; Agriculture; Scientific research; Regional aid; Foreign policy and aid to countries outside the EU; Administrative and personnel costs, buildings; Other (SPONTANEOUS); DK – answer "identical."

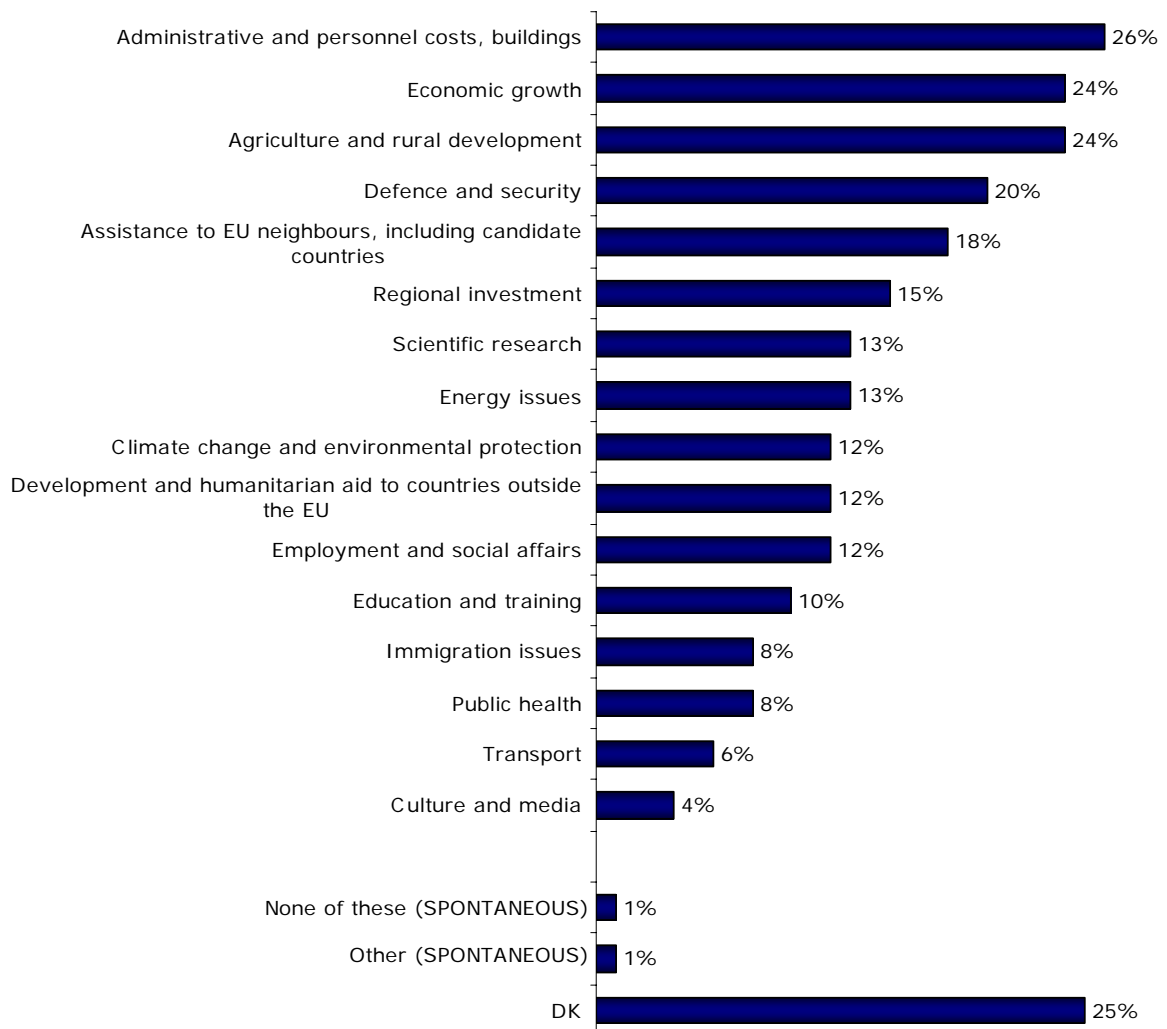
⁹ QG3ab On which of the following would you like the European Union budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others?

¹⁰ Our comments refer to the results of QG2T which is the total of the results, firstly, any others, of QG2.

One in five Europeans mentioned **defence and security** (20%), 18% cited **assistance to EU neighbours, including the candidate countries** and 15% mentioned **regional investments**. A quarter of respondents failed to answer the question, which emphasises the lack of information on this subject.

The other answers were mentioned by fewer than 15% of European citizens.

QG2 On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent? - %EU



An analysis of the results by Member State reveals the following differences:

- ◆ Although the heading “**Administrative and personnel costs, buildings**” was mentioned by a majority of respondents across the European Union, it was the most frequently mentioned answer in only five countries: Finland (53%), Germany (49%), Austria (45%), Luxembourg and Belgium (33%). In Belgium the same proportion of respondents also cited “**economic growth**”. Fewer than one in ten respondents in Lithuania (6%) and Romania (7%) mentioned administrative costs.
It is interesting to underscore the significant differences between the oldest and most recent Member States regarding “**administrative and personnel costs, buildings**”. Some 29% of respondents in the pre-2004 Member States mentioned this item, compared with only 15% in the post-2004 Member States.
- ◆ “**Economic growth**” was the most frequently mentioned item in eleven Member States. More than four out of ten respondents mentioned it in Greece and Cyprus (44% in both cases) and Slovakia (41%). The corresponding proportion falls to 17% in the United Kingdom.
- ◆ Five Member States mentioned “**agriculture and rural development**” most frequently, including Sweden (60%) and Denmark (51%) and two Member States highlighted “**defence and security**”.
- ◆ Finally, it is important to emphasise that in six Member States, a majority of respondents did not answer this question: 40% of respondents in the United Kingdom, 38% in Portugal and Bulgaria, 35% in Spain, 32% in Italy and 31% in Estonia were the most likely to give the ‘DON’T KNOW’ answer.

The results by country therefore confirm the relative lack of knowledge among citizens concerning the European Union budget and reveal significant differences of perception from one Member State to another.

	Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	Economic growth	Agriculture and rural development	Defence and security	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Regional investment	Scientific research	Energy issues	Climate change and environmental protection	Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	Employment and social affairs	Education and training	Immigration issues	Public health	Transport	Culture and media
EU27	26%	24%	24%	20%	18%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%	10%	8%	8%	6%	4%
BE	33%	33%	29%	25%	21%	19%	18%	18%	14%	19%	16%	9%	8%	15%	6%	4%
BG	10%	35%	24%	21%	12%	9%	17%	16%	10%	10%	13%	10%	3%	5%	6%	1%
CZ	20%	19%	18%	25%	19%	18%	15%	10%	14%	16%	13%	8%	6%	6%	9%	4%
DK	44%	23%	51%	25%	19%	30%	12%	14%	19%	17%	7%	5%	6%	4%	5%	3%
D-W	49%	19%	32%	24%	34%	20%	14%	9%	19%	20%	12%	5%	7%	4%	5%	4%
DE	49%	19%	32%	24%	34%	21%	14%	8%	18%	21%	11%	5%	7%	4%	5%	4%
D-E	46%	20%	30%	28%	33%	22%	15%	6%	15%	26%	10%	6%	7%	6%	3%	4%
EE	14%	21%	24%	27%	16%	11%	8%	16%	8%	12%	12%	11%	5%	12%	5%	4%
EL	33%	44%	22%	33%	30%	25%	29%	28%	13%	12%	11%	15%	4%	9%	6%	8%
ES	20%	19%	13%	15%	13%	7%	10%	9%	6%	9%	16%	12%	10%	10%	4%	8%
FR	27%	32%	28%	22%	18%	12%	14%	13%	8%	14%	12%	6%	7%	6%	7%	4%
IE	26%	35%	29%	12%	10%	23%	15%	18%	16%	7%	14%	16%	9%	13%	12%	5%
IT	15%	23%	9%	16%	11%	8%	18%	16%	7%	8%	14%	14%	16%	10%	7%	4%
CY	11%	44%	44%	14%	22%	9%	23%	25%	14%	6%	8%	15%	1%	16%	3%	3%
LV	20%	28%	23%	27%	14%	15%	10%	16%	6%	10%	12%	14%	4%	6%	6%	5%
LT	6%	39%	38%	26%	11%	9%	10%	27%	7%	8%	10%	12%	4%	10%	5%	4%
LU	33%	32%	25%	16%	30%	16%	13%	16%	19%	23%	21%	11%	6%	10%	5%	4%
HU	17%	33%	24%	18%	14%	14%	12%	23%	16%	10%	15%	14%	7%	9%	2%	4%
MT	14%	37%	14%	7%	6%	9%	10%	17%	13%	4%	11%	18%	13%	13%	3%	3%
NL	33%	31%	38%	27%	26%	21%	8%	7%	16%	14%	13%	6%	5%	8%	6%	3%
AT	45%	28%	31%	22%	29%	18%	16%	18%	22%	20%	18%	10%	11%	16%	16%	5%
PL	17%	19%	29%	16%	12%	14%	8%	11%	11%	7%	10%	11%	3%	9%	8%	2%
PT	20%	19%	10%	15%	11%	11%	11%	9%	5%	8%	17%	17%	5%	11%	8%	6%
RO	7%	34%	21%	18%	14%	17%	20%	18%	13%	8%	12%	15%	5%	8%	10%	2%
SI	36%	26%	37%	45%	20%	14%	16%	15%	12%	12%	14%	11%	3%	10%	8%	6%
SK	19%	41%	24%	30%	29%	32%	19%	22%	17%	10%	17%	15%	9%	7%	10%	4%
FI	53%	20%	42%	26%	17%	34%	7%	23%	20%	10%	18%	2%	5%	7%	5%	2%
SE	44%	32%	60%	16%	24%	43%	11%	16%	20%	12%	11%	5%	5%	3%	7%	1%
UK	18%	17%	16%	16%	13%	11%	7%	8%	10%	6%	9%	10%	9%	7%	5%	3%
Highest results by country										Highest results by item						
Lowest results by country										Lowest results by item						

The following socio-demographic differences were observed:

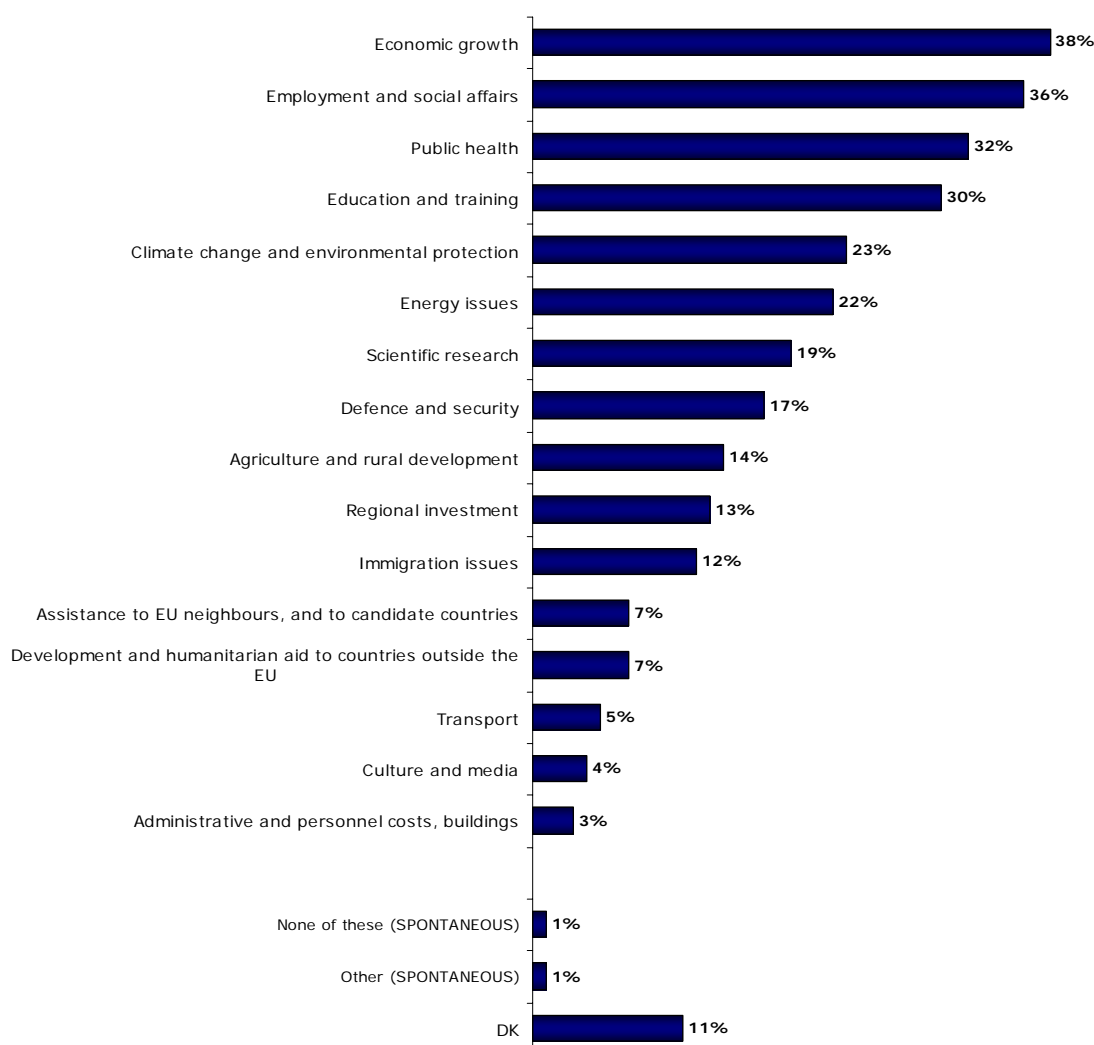
- ◆ Men are more likely to mention agriculture: 28% of men compared with 19% of women. On the other hand, 28% of women gave no answer versus 21% of men. However, the same proportion of men and women mentioned administrative costs (26% each).
- ◆ The younger the respondents are the more likely they are to mention economic growth: 29% of those aged under 25 compared with 20% of those aged 55 or over. Only 17% of those aged under 25 mentioned administrative costs compared with a range of 27-28% for those aged 25 or over (27% of the 25-39 age group, 28% of those aged 40-54 and 27% of those aged 55 or over). Young people therefore seem to have a more positive bias towards European budgetary expenditure than the other generations.
- ◆ Thus, 29% of the respondents who trust the European Union mentioned economic growth versus 21% of those who do not trust it. 31% of those who do not trust the European Union think that a large part of its budget is devoted to administrative costs, compared with 24% of respondents who trust it.

- Europeans want the European budget to be devoted to growth and social welfare -

When asked next how they *would like* the European Union budget to be spent, almost two out of five respondents said that they would like it to be devoted to **economic growth** (38%); an almost identical proportion mentioned **employment and social affairs** (36%)¹¹.

A third (32%) mentioned **public health** and 30% cited **education and training**.

QG3 And on which of the following would you like European Union budget to be spent? - %EU



¹¹ Our comments refer to the results of QG3T which is the cumulative total of the 'first' and 'any other' answers to QG3.

It is interesting to analyse these results in the light of those recorded for the previous question and to note any significant differences between *perceived* European budget expenses and what Europeans *would like* in this regard.

“Employment and social affairs” and **“public health”** which were mentioned by only 12% and 8% of respondents respectively as perceived expenditure are mentioned as desired expenditure by 36% and 32% of Europeans, i.e. a difference of 24 points between the two.

“Education and training” is mentioned more frequently as a desired area of expenditure than as a perceived expense (a difference of 20 points), as are to a lesser extent **“growth”** (14 point difference) and **“protection of the environment”** (12 point difference).

On the other hand, the score for **“administrative and personnel costs, buildings”** is 23 points lower (falling from 26% to 3%).

The scores for **“assistance to EU neighbours”** and **“agriculture and rural development”** are 11 and 10 points lower respectively. It should be noted that the latter item is more a perceived than a desired item of expenditure.

Finally, 11% of respondents did not express an opinion when asked for their views on desired expenditure, whereas the corresponding proportion of ‘DON’T KNOW’ answers was 25% when the respondents were asked for their views on how the European Union budget is spent.

The differences between *perceived* and *desired expenditure* are therefore fairly significant. This comparison can be seen as reflecting the first stirrings of a movement calling into question the focus of spending in the European Union. Nevertheless, this gap between perceived and desired expenditure must also be put into perspective given the fact that Europeans are not well-informed on this subject.

European Union budget

	QG2T On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?	QG3T And on which of the following would you like European Union budget to be spent?	Difference QG3 - QG2 in percentage points	
Employment and social affairs	12%	36%	+24	↗
Public health	8%	32%	+24	↗
Education and training	10%	30%	+20	↗
Economic growth	24%	38%	+14	↗
Climate change and environmental protection	12%	23%	+11	↗
Energy issues	13%	22%	+9	↗
Scientific research	13%	19%	+6	↗
Immigration issues	8%	12%	+4	↗
Culture and media	4%	4%	0	↔
Transport	6%	5%	-1	↘
Regional investment	15%	13%	-2	↘
Defence and security	20%	17%	-3	↘
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	12%	7%	-5	↘
Agriculture and rural development	24%	14%	-10	↘
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries	18%	7%	-11	↘
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	26%	3%	-23	↘
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	1%	0	↔
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	1%	0	↔
DK	25%	11%	-14	↘

An analysis of the results by country reveals some fairly clear differences:

- ◆ **“Economic growth”** tops the list of desired budget allocations in eleven Member States. More than two-thirds of respondents in Greece (65%), and more than half in Lithuania (57%), Latvia (51%), Bulgaria and Hungary (55% each) mentioned it. This proportion falls to 25% in the United Kingdom and 16% in Finland.
The answers in the last two countries are in line with those obtained regarding competences: as we noted, respondents in Finland and the United Kingdom do not want the European Union to play a preponderant role in the economy¹².
- ◆ In nine Member States, the most frequently mentioned item of expenditure was **“employment and social affairs”**. This was mentioned by more than half of respondents in Slovenia (56%) and Spain (51%).
- ◆ **“Public health”** was mentioned frequently in Cyprus (56%), Poland (37%) and the United Kingdom (27%). For 46% of respondents in Germany, **“education and training”** should be one of the most important budget items.
- ◆ It is not surprising to see that **“climate change and environmental protection”** is most frequently mentioned budget item in Sweden (59%) and Denmark (55%). These answers are in line with the strong environmental awareness noted in numerous surveys. There are striking differences in responses to this item: only 8% of citizens in Portugal and Latvia want to see environmental protection at the heart of the European Union budget.
- ◆ Finally, Malta stands out from the other Member States by putting the emphasis on **“energy issues”** and **“immigration issues”** (both 37%).

¹² QC3 Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view? See the previous chapter 1.2 **Assessment of the best decision-making level**

QG3T And on which of the following would you like European Union budget to be spent?

	Economic growth	Employment and social affairs	Public health	Education and training	Climate change and environmental protection	Energy issues	Scientific research	Defence and security	Agriculture and rural development	Regional investment	Immigration issues	Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	Transport	Culture and media	Administrative and personnel costs, buildings
EU27	38%	36%	32%	30%	23%	22%	19%	17%	14%	13%	12%	7%	7%	5%	4%	3%
BE	46%	45%	37%	27%	27%	35%	21%	15%	12%	10%	11%	5%	9%	6%	3%	2%
BG	55%	37%	22%	25%	13%	26%	12%	30%	33%	10%	4%	10%	6%	8%	1%	0%
CZ	36%	38%	36%	29%	17%	19%	17%	20%	21%	17%	6%	4%	5%	7%	3%	1%
DK	25%	24%	30%	27%	55%	27%	29%	21%	12%	11%	17%	9%	19%	4%	3%	1%
D-W	36%	42%	29%	45%	41%	27%	29%	16%	11%	16%	10%	9%	10%	2%	6%	2%
DE	37%	44%	29%	46%	39%	25%	29%	16%	12%	18%	9%	9%	9%	2%	5%	3%
D-E	41%	54%	32%	50%	34%	19%	27%	13%	17%	27%	7%	8%	6%	1%	3%	5%
EE	39%	30%	37%	34%	10%	21%	15%	21%	25%	6%	4%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%
EL	65%	42%	48%	41%	28%	17%	25%	18%	31%	11%	8%	12%	9%	4%	4%	1%
ES	39%	51%	38%	30%	14%	5%	12%	11%	11%	10%	21%	10%	9%	3%	8%	5%
FR	38%	43%	31%	26%	23%	21%	29%	20%	13%	9%	10%	5%	8%	6%	2%	1%
IE	45%	31%	39%	34%	19%	24%	9%	8%	15%	22%	12%	5%	7%	9%	4%	3%
IT	42%	22%	26%	23%	11%	25%	26%	17%	8%	13%	20%	6%	5%	5%	6%	4%
CY	52%	19%	56%	53%	40%	20%	21%	18%	30%	6%	10%	11%	10%	2%	2%	1%
LV	51%	34%	30%	37%	8%	19%	13%	21%	31%	13%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%	2%
LT	57%	35%	35%	26%	9%	38%	12%	15%	22%	7%	7%	5%	4%	3%	4%	1%
LU	36%	43%	33%	40%	35%	26%	20%	18%	11%	10%	9%	10%	15%	11%	2%	2%
HU	55%	39%	31%	26%	26%	41%	13%	16%	36%	14%	5%	6%	3%	1%	3%	1%
MT	23%	19%	24%	28%	23%	37%	6%	6%	6%	8%	37%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
NL	39%	34%	35%	38%	37%	17%	19%	23%	11%	13%	9%	11%	13%	6%	4%	1%
AT	34%	44%	42%	26%	41%	36%	15%	17%	17%	24%	14%	10%	9%	15%	4%	5%
PL	32%	28%	37%	24%	10%	17%	12%	16%	17%	16%	3%	4%	6%	5%	3%	3%
PT	36%	47%	35%	33%	8%	13%	12%	23%	13%	14%	6%	5%	7%	5%	6%	2%
RO	38%	37%	31%	26%	18%	18%	12%	13%	35%	19%	9%	12%	6%	11%	6%	5%
SI	43%	56%	43%	32%	35%	13%	18%	9%	31%	15%	4%	6%	8%	3%	5%	1%
SK	42%	50%	28%	28%	25%	27%	22%	27%	22%	31%	7%	13%	6%	8%	4%	1%
FI	16%	44%	31%	9%	36%	31%	13%	19%	19%	19%	4%	6%	6%	3%	2%	3%
SE	39%	39%	25%	26%	59%	33%	28%	15%	12%	14%	12%	7%	14%	3%	4%	2%
UK	25%	16%	27%	23%	18%	23%	7%	18%	7%	8%	19%	5%	5%	6%	1%	2%
Highest results by country										Highest results by item						
Lowest results by country										Lowest results by item						

The socio-demographic differences are again relatively slight:

- ◆ Men are more likely than women to want the European budget to be used for **economic growth** (40% versus 35% of women). Women want employment and social affairs (37% versus 34%) and public health (34% versus 29%) to be given priority.
- ◆ Respondents aged between 40 and 54 are the most likely to want a significant part of the European budget to be allocated to measures to **boost growth**: 41% versus 33% of those aged under 25.
- ◆ Manual workers and respondents on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to want the European budget to be devoted to **employment and social affairs** (40% and 39% respectively). They thus stand out from managers (35%) and respondents on the right of the political spectrum (33%). Respondents on the right of the political spectrum want priority to be given to **economic growth** (40% versus 36% of those on the left) and **defence and security** (20% versus 14%).
- ◆ It is interesting to underscore the influence of the type of area where the respondents live on their answers regarding certain budget items: thus, 20% of respondents living in rural areas want a large part of the European Union budget to be devoted to **agriculture**, compared with 11% of respondents living in urban areas (small, medium-sized and large cities).

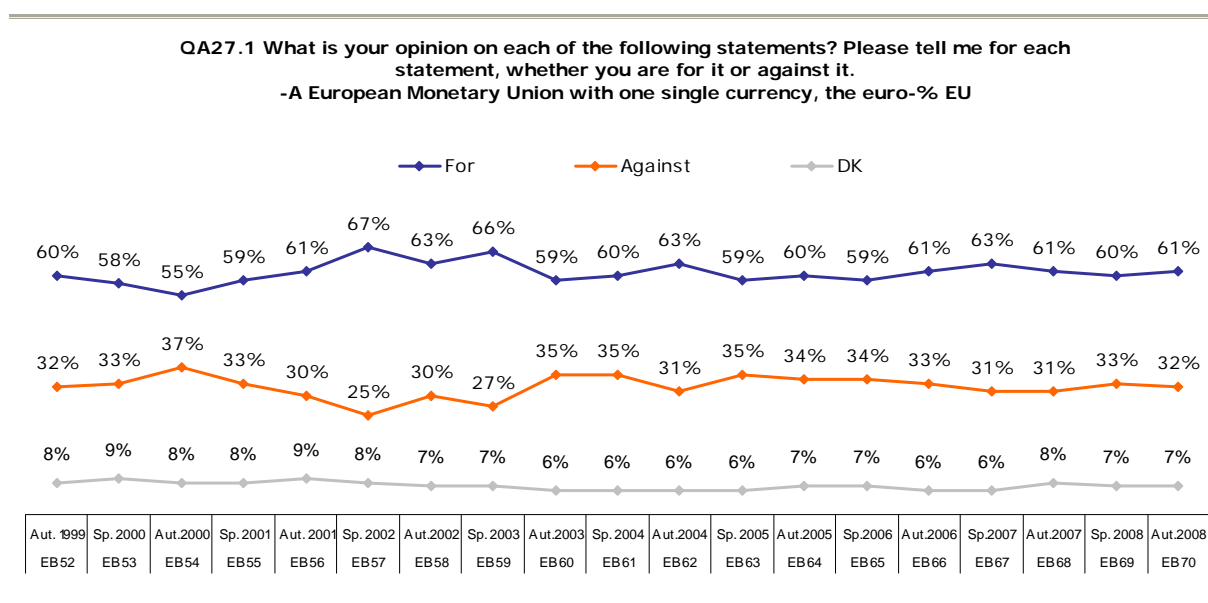
3. Support for European policies

- Despite the economic crisis, support for European policies is stable –

When asked for their opinion on three current European policies, a large majority of Europeans support a common defence and security policy (75%), a common foreign policy towards other countries (68%) and, finally, the euro (61%). The results obtained for these questions are stable in relation to spring 2008: the world economic crisis has not affected the support of Europeans for these policies.

3.1. The single currency

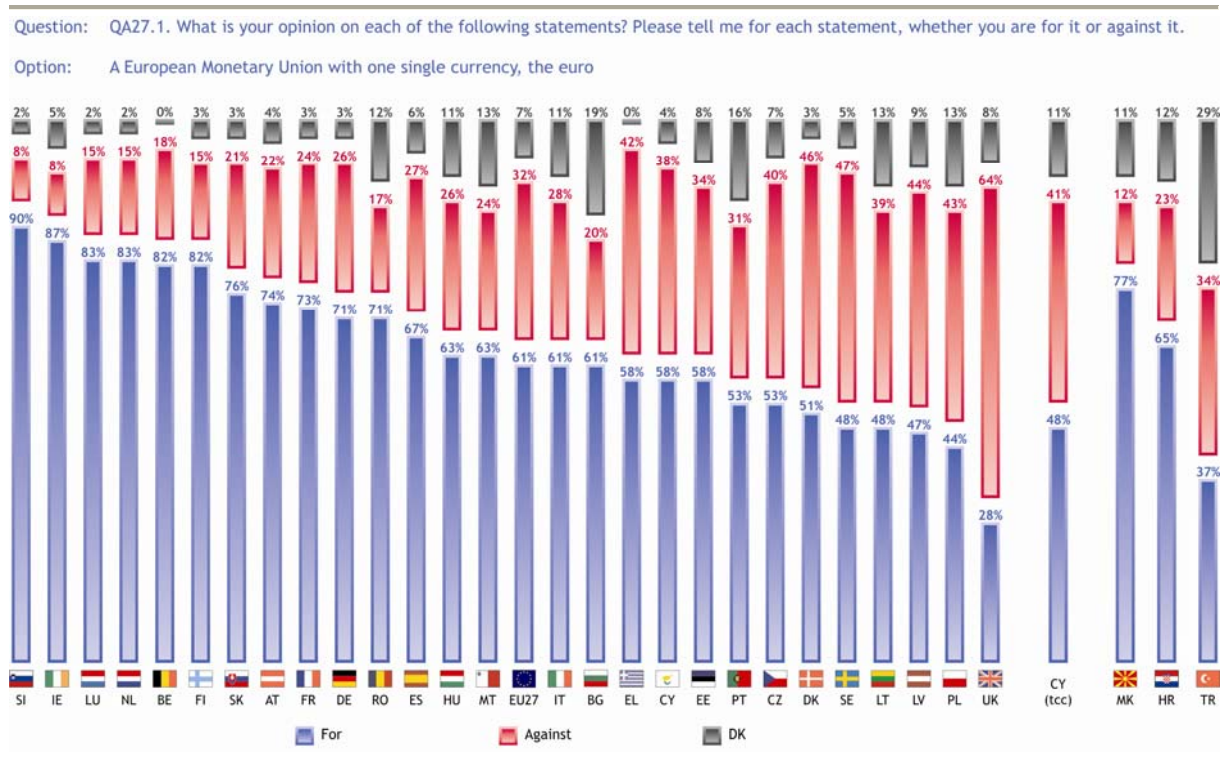
Ten years after the creation of the euro, more than six out of ten Europeans are in favour of European monetary union with a single currency, the euro (61%)¹³. This result is 1 point higher than in spring 2008. In a period of crisis, the euro is not called into question by Europeans. On the contrary, they restate their attachment to the single currency which they seem to see as an asset.



¹³ QA27.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it or against it. A European monetary union, with a single currency, the euro.

On average, support for the single currency remains stronger in the fifteen countries that are members of the euro area¹⁴: 70% - i.e. 9 percentage points above the average, compared with 46% in the twelve other States. However, there are considerable differences between the fifteen euro area States. Thus, favourable opinions range from 90% in Slovenia to 53% in Portugal. More than eight out of ten respondents in Ireland (87%), the Netherlands and Luxembourg (83% each), Belgium and Finland (82%), the Netherlands and Luxembourg (83% each), Belgium and Finland (both 82%) are in favour of European monetary union with a single currency. In Slovakia, which joined the economic and monetary union on 1 January 2009, the euro is supported by 76% of respondents.

A majority of respondents replied positively in all the Member States, except for the United Kingdom where two-thirds of respondents (64%) are against European monetary union with a single currency. Despite the economic crisis and the fall of the pound, citizens in the United Kingdom still seem to be attached to their monetary sovereignty.



In comparison with spring 2008, support for the single currency has increased by 7 points in Greece, by 8 points in Austria and by 10 points in Slovakia – which at the time of the survey was due to join the euro area on 1 January 2009. On the other hand, support has fallen by 5 points in Poland, by 7 points in Latvia and Bulgaria and by 9 points in Lithuania and Malta. It should be borne in mind that Malta had recorded a very strong level of support in spring 2008, just a few months after its adoption of the euro.

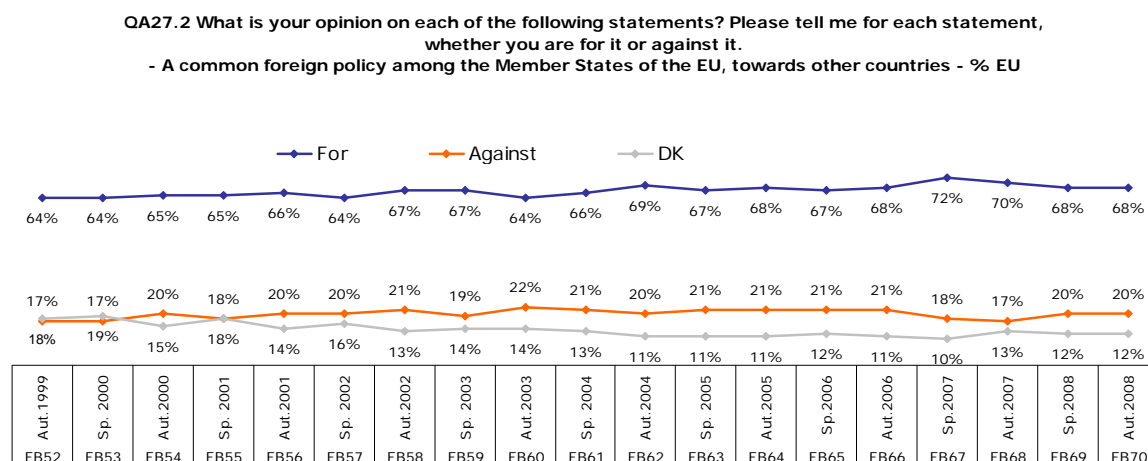
¹⁴ The countries shown are those which were part of the euro area at the time the surveys were conducted; Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals the “traditional” differences noted for most of the indicators dealing with the European Union:

- ◆ The longer the respondents have studied, the more they are in favour of the single currency. Thus, 73% of respondents who have gone on to higher education support the euro, compared with 50% of those who left school before the age of 16, i.e. a difference of 23 points.
- ◆ More than seven out of ten managers (72%) are in favour of European monetary union. Almost two-thirds of self-employed people, employees and students are also in favour (all 67%). This proportion falls to 52% for unemployed people, 54% for housepersons and 55% for pensioners.

3.2. A common foreign policy

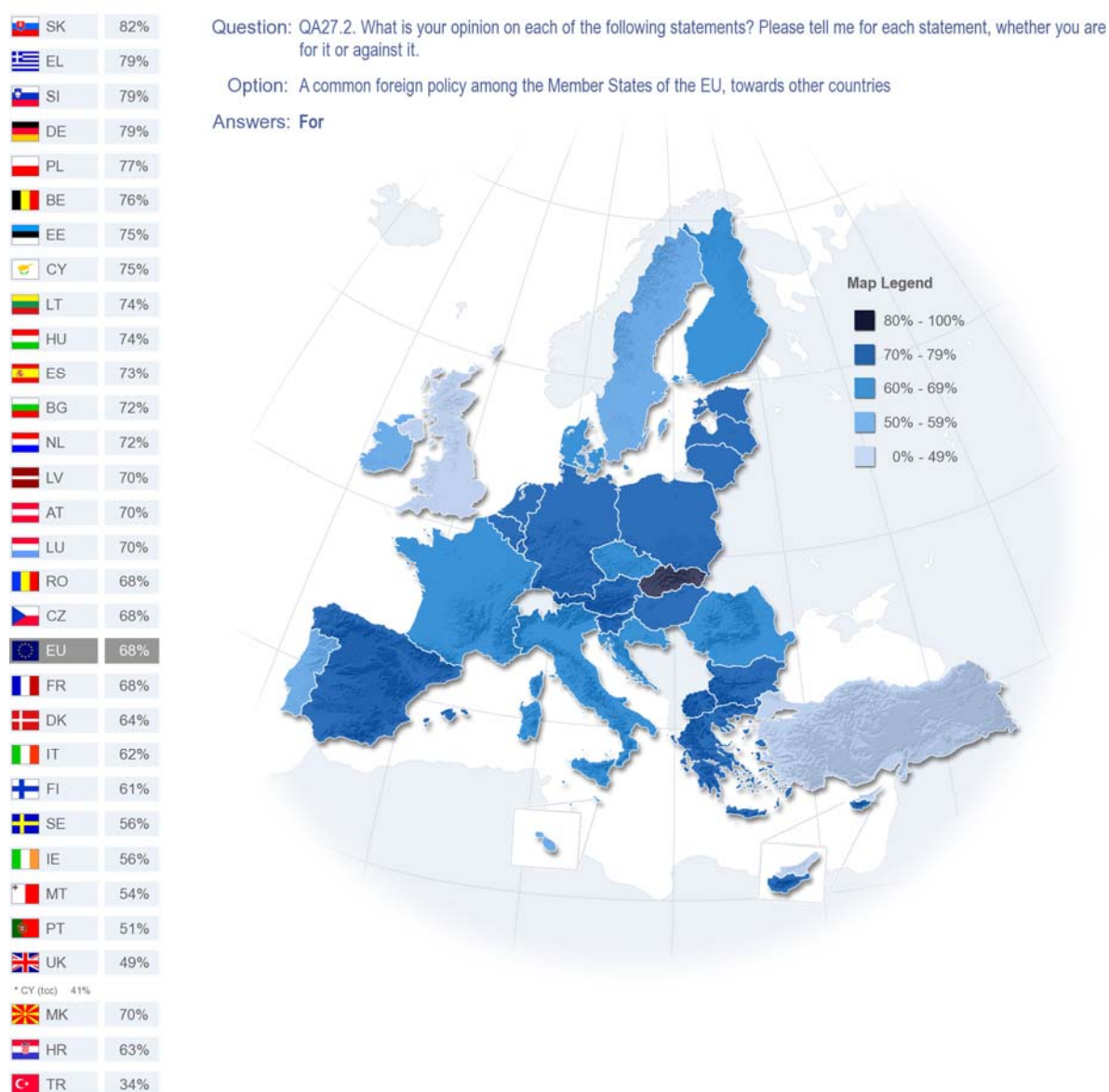
Almost seven out of ten respondents are in favour of a common foreign policy towards other countries (68%)¹⁵. This support has remained stable since spring 2008.



A large majority of respondents are positive in all the Member States. Support is particularly strong in Slovakia (82%), Germany, Slovenia and Greece (all 79%).

On the other hand, fewer than half of interviewees in the United Kingdom (49%) and just over half in Portugal (51%) and Malta (54%) support a common foreign policy. It is significant, however, that in the last two countries the proportion of 'DON'T KNOW' answers for this question is high (29% and 27% respectively, compared with a European average of 12%). In Sweden and Ireland – two neutral States – only 56% of citizens are in favour of a common foreign policy, i.e. 12 points below the European average.

¹⁵ QA27.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it or against it. A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU towards other countries.

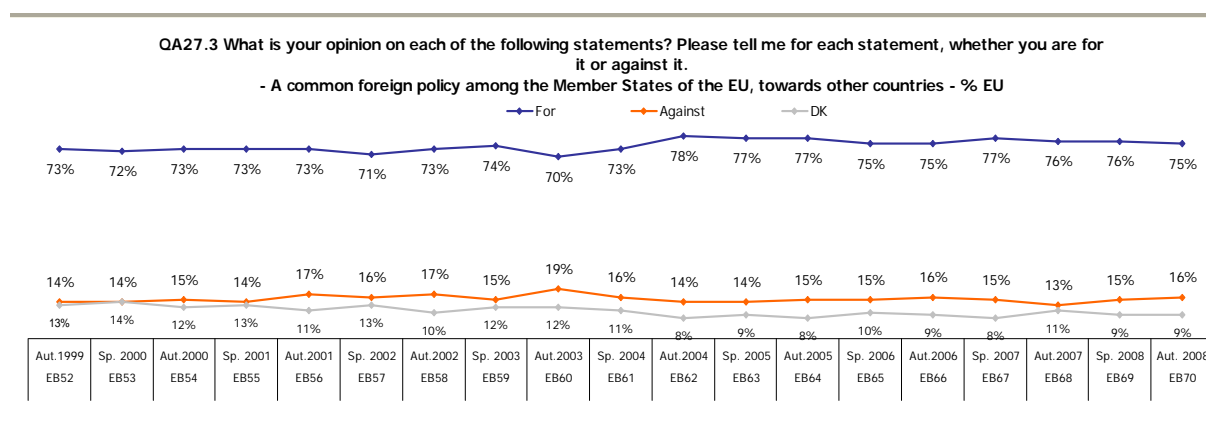


An analysis of the results obtained for a common foreign policy in the various socio-demographic categories reveals the same trends as for the question of the single currency:

- ◆ The longest educated respondents (76%) are the most likely to be in favour of a common foreign policy, compared with 60% of the respondents who did not go on to higher education.
- ◆ 77% of managers support a common foreign policy compared with 60% of housepersons, 64% of pensioners and 65% of unemployed people.

3.3. A common defence and security policy

A common defence and security policy obtained the highest score of all the policies on which the respondents were polled: three-quarters of Europeans are in favour of it (75%)¹⁶. However, although a majority of respondents support this policy in all twenty seven member States, the level of support has fallen slightly since spring 2008 (- 1 percentage point).

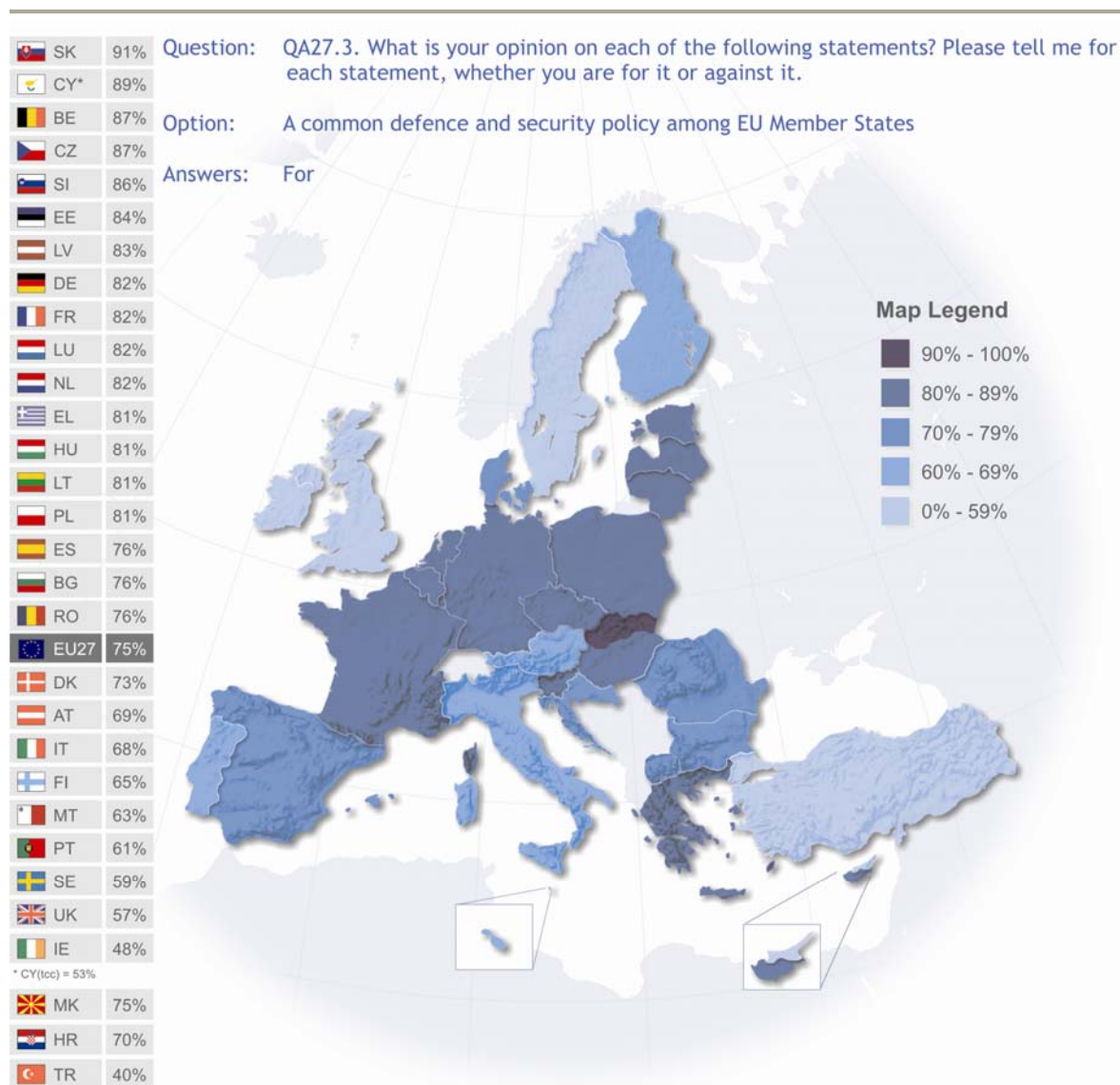


The results by country reveals variations in line with those noted for a common foreign policy. The most enthusiastic Member States are Slovakia (91%), Cyprus (89%), Belgium and the Czech Republic (both 87%) and Slovenia (86%).

Although support for this policy is in the majority in Ireland, only 48% of respondents support it. In the other neutral countries, the idea of a common defence and security policy is supported by 59% of respondents in Sweden, 65% in Finland and 69% in Austria, i.e. proportions which are again below the European average (75%). Almost six out of ten respondents in the United Kingdom (57%), 61% in Portugal and 63% in Malta are in favour of a common defence and security policy.

As for the previous question, a large number of respondents in the last two countries did not answer this question (26% and 25% respectively versus 9% on average in the European Union).

¹⁶ QA27.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it or against it. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States



A socio-demographic analysis reveals the same trends again: the longest educated respondents (82%), managers and self-employed people (81% each) are the categories most likely to support a common defence and security policy.

4. Opinions on enlargement

- Although Europeans consider that the increase from 15 to 27 countries has strengthened the European Union, they are divided regarding further enlargement -

Having looked at European integration, we shall now examine another key aspect of the building of Europe: enlargement. Since 2004, the European Union has grown considerably, with the number of Member States increasing from 15 to 27. We shall now look at how Europeans assess enlargement and their views on further enlargement in the future.

4.1. The assessment of enlargement

Just under half of Europeans consider that the increase in the number of Member States from 15 to 27 has strengthened the European Union (48%)¹⁷. On the other hand, more than a third of respondents believe that the last two enlargements have weakened the European Union (36%).

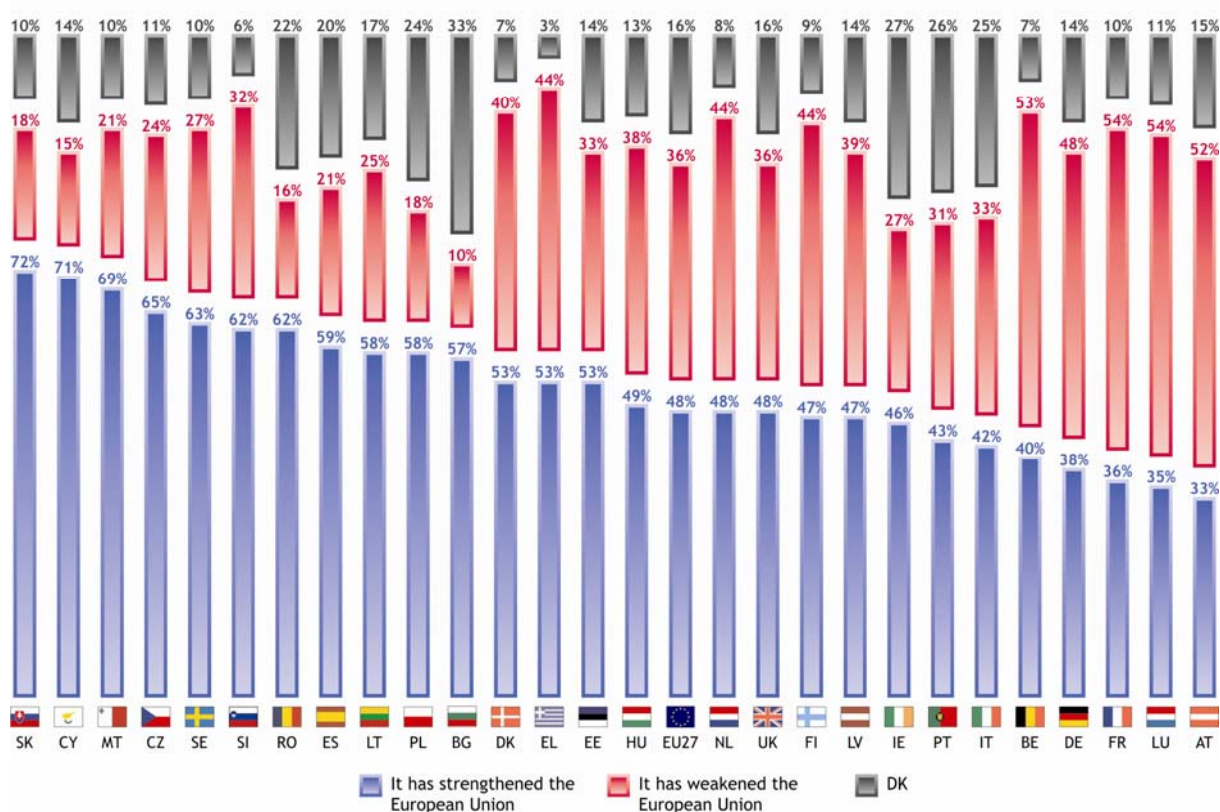
A majority of respondents in twenty two Member States consider that the addition of new members has strengthened the European Union; these include more than seven out of ten respondents in Slovakia and Cyprus (72% and 71% respectively), 69% in Malta, 65% in the Czech Republic, 63% in Sweden and 62% in Slovenia.

Five Member States – including four founder members of the European Union – take the opposite view: Luxembourg and France (54% in both cases), Belgium (53%), Austria (52%) and Germany (48%).

Almost six out of ten respondents in the Member States which have joined the European Union since 2004 think that the increase from 15 to 27 Member States has strengthened the European Union, compared with only 44% of respondents in the oldest Member States. Nevertheless, a majority of respondents in the latter remain positive about the enlargements since 2004.

¹⁷ QC2 Since 2004, the European Union enlarged from 15 to 27 countries. Overall, how would you judge this enlargement of the European Union?

Question: QC2. Since 2004 the European Union enlarged from 15 to 27 countries. Overall, how would you judge this enlargement of the European Union?



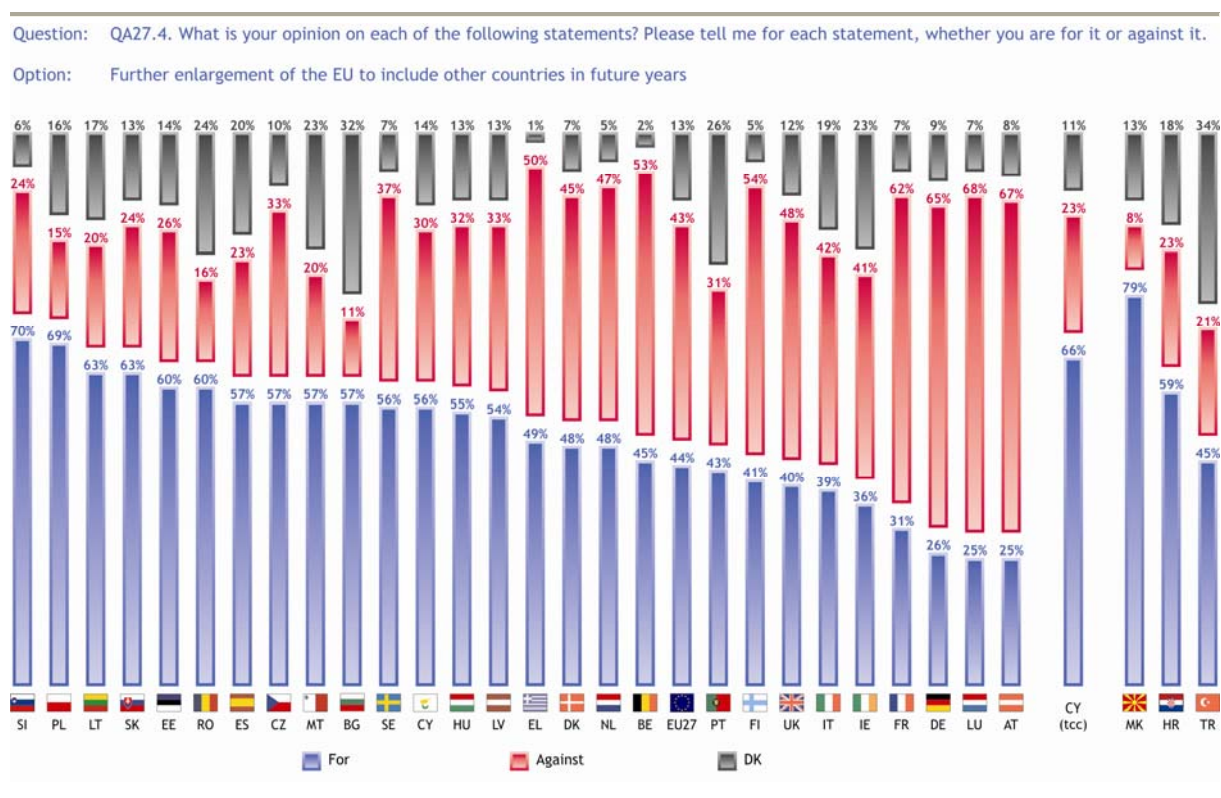
A socio-demographic analysis reveals the following differences:

- ◆ The younger the respondents are the more they tend to believe that enlargement to 27 Member States has strengthened the European Union: this opinion is held by 58% of those aged under 25 compared with 41% of those aged 55 or over.
- ◆ The respondents who went on to higher education are also more convinced of the benefits of the enlargements of 2004 and 2007: 52% are positive compared with 39% of those who left school before the age of 16.

4.2. Further enlargement

Fewer than half of Europeans are in favour of further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in the coming years (44%), while an almost identical proportion are against the idea (43%)¹⁸. Support for enlargement has declined by 3 points since spring 2008, while the percentage of respondents who are against the idea has increased by 4 points over the same period.

A majority of respondents in seventeen of the twenty seven Member States (three fewer than in spring 2008) support further enlargement. Support is strong among respondents in the twelve last Member States to join; further enlargement is supported by seven out of ten respondents in Slovenia (70%), 69% in Poland, 63% in Slovakia and Lithuania, 60% in Estonia and Romania and 57% in Malta and Bulgaria. 56% in Sweden, 56% in Hungary, 55% in the Czech Republic and 54% in Latvia.



On the other hand, only a very small minority of respondents in the oldest European Union Member States support the idea of further enlargement; the idea appeals to only 25% of respondents in Luxembourg, 26% in Germany and 31% in France.


Of the six European Union founder States¹⁹, the Netherlands is the only country which supports further enlargement by a small majority (48% versus 47% who are against).

¹⁸ QA27.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it or against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in the coming years.

¹⁹ Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Logically, a large majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (79%) are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in the coming years; however this figure has fallen by 11 points since spring 2008. Six out of ten in Croatia share this opinion (59%, + 8 points). A majority of respondents in Turkey continue to support enlargement, but the level of support has fallen by 7 points since spring 2008.

QA27.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

	For	Against	DK
EU27	44%	43%	13%
Age			
 15-24	56%	31%	13%
25-39	50%	39%	11%
40-54	44%	44%	12%
55 +	34%	51%	15%
Trust in EU			
Tend to trust	58%	32%	10%
Tend not to trust	30%	59%	11%
Image of EU			
Positive	57%	34%	9%
Neutral	39%	44%	17%
Negative	20%	69%	11%

On this question, there are fairly clear differences between the different socio-demographic categories: the majority of respondents aged between 15 and 24 are in favour of enlargement of the European Union in the coming years (56%), compared with only a third of those aged 55 or over (34%).

Moreover, almost two-thirds of respondents who trust the European Union (58%) are in favour of further enlargement, compared with only 30% of those who do not trust the Union. Almost six out of ten respondents for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image (57%) share this opinion, compared with only a fifth of those who consider that it has a negative image (20%).

5. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S PRIORITIES

- For citizens, energy issues, the fight against crime and immigration issues should be the European Union's priorities -

When asked to choose from a list of twelve issues to which the European institutions should give priority in the coming years to strengthen the European Union²⁰, three out of ten Europeans mentioned energy issues (30%) – in first place in seven Member States – then the fight against crime (29%) – which was ranked in first place in only one Member State, the Netherlands (44%) – and immigration issues (29%) – ranked first in four Member States, including Malta (62%) and the United Kingdom (43%). More than a quarter of respondents mentioned social issues and environmental issues (both 27%), and one in five mentioned solidarity with poorer regions (20%). 18% would like the emphasis to be placed on the internal market, 16% mentioned foreign policy and 15% scientific research.

The other policy areas listed obtained scores of less than 15%: European defence policy (14%) and European education policy (13%). Finally, only 6% of respondents mentioned cultural policy.

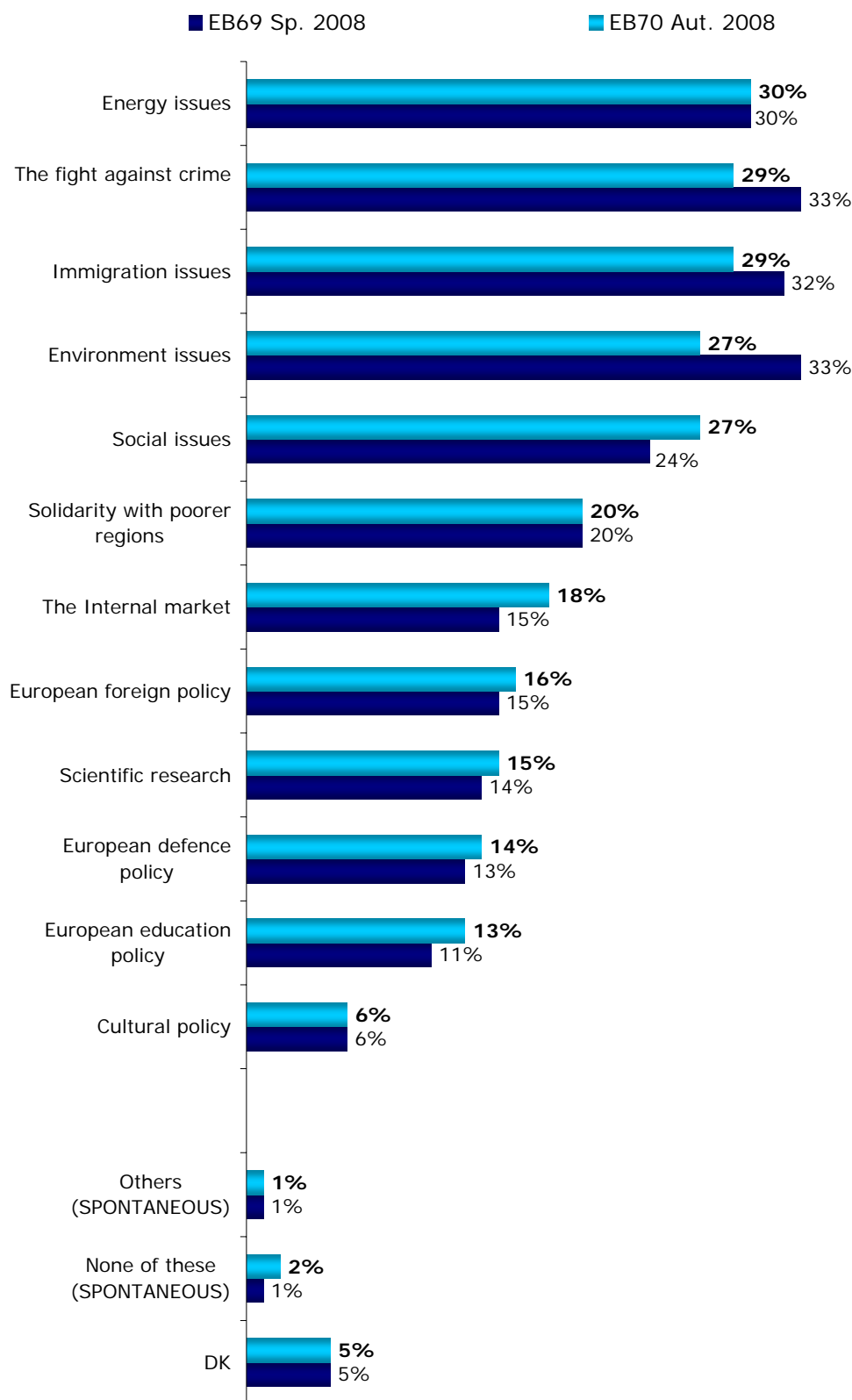
Six of the policy areas on which respondents were polled recorded a higher score than in spring 2008: social issues and the internal market (+ 3 points each), European education policy (+ 2 points) and European defence policy and scientific research (both + 1 point).

Three items recorded lower scores. The biggest decrease concerned environment issues, which have fallen by 6 points. The fight against crime has again fallen, this time by 4 points (after a fall of 3 points between spring 2008 and autumn 2007). Immigration issues have fallen by 3 points.

The four other policy areas on which respondents were polled are stable.

²⁰ QA28 European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future? 1. The internal market; 2. Cultural policy; 3. European foreign policy; 4. European defence policy; 5. Immigration issues; 6. European education policy; 7. Environment issues; 8. Energy issues; 9. Solidarity with poorer regions; 10. Scientific research; 11. Social issues; 12. The fight against crime.

**QA28 In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**



An analysis of the results by country reveals fairly sharp differences: more than half of respondents in Hungary (54%), 50% in Lithuania, 49% in Malta and 44% in Belgium mentioned **energy issues** as the priority issue for the European Union. Apart from Malta, where immigration (62%) remains the main concern, energy was the most frequently mentioned policy issue in these countries.

The **fight against crime** was mentioned the most frequently by 44% of respondents in Denmark and the Netherlands and 41% in Sweden.

Social issues obtained the highest score in eight Member States. More than four out of ten respondents mentioned them in Latvia (44%), Portugal, Bulgaria and Slovenia (43% in all three cases) and in Austria and the Czech Republic (41% each). This item was also frequently mentioned by 40% of respondents in Lithuania and 39% in Estonia and Slovakia. Of these countries, only in Lithuania is there a more important priority than social issues: energy issues (50%).

Respondents in the Nordic countries are particularly concerned by **environmental issues** and a large proportion of them mentioned the environment as the issue to which the European institutions should give priority over the coming years (68% of respondents in Sweden, 48% in Denmark and 46% in Finland). 38% of respondents in the Netherlands, 37% in Austria and 36% in France share their opinion.

Solidarity with poorer regions was mentioned by 36% of respondents in Cyprus (versus a European average of 20%), while **European foreign policy** was mentioned by 29% of respondents in Romania (versus a European Union average of 16%). European defence policy was mentioned by a third of respondents in Estonia (32% versus 14% on average).

There are differences of more than 5 points between the oldest Member States and the States which have joined the EU since 2004 on the following issues:

- ◆ The most recent Member States are more likely than the oldest States to mention solidarity with poorer regions (25% versus 18%) and the internal market (22% versus 16%).
- ◆ On the other hand, the Member States which joined the European Union before 2004 more frequently mentioned immigration (33% versus 15%), environment issues (29% versus 20%) and the fight against crime (30% versus 24%).

QA28 European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





	Energy issues	The fight against crime	Immigration issues	Social issues	Environment issues	Solidarity with poorer regions	The Internal market	European foreign policy	Scientific research	European defence policy	European education policy	Cultural policy
EU27	30%	29%	29%	27%	27%	20%	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%	6%
BE	44%	34%	33%	30%	29%	22%	17%	16%	18%	12%	9%	6%
BG	28%	31%	12%	43%	14%	25%	20%	23%	5%	15%	9%	4%
CZ	28%	38%	18%	41%	24%	16%	19%	14%	19%	16%	15%	3%
DK	26%	44%	37%	15%	48%	20%	15%	18%	20%	17%	12%	4%
DE	42%	32%	30%	30%	35%	13%	14%	20%	17%	15%	20%	3%
EE	28%	30%	14%	39%	19%	13%	12%	26%	10%	32%	14%	5%
EL	24%	24%	19%	34%	32%	34%	36%	20%	12%	12%	16%	7%
ES	8%	22%	38%	31%	17%	22%	14%	11%	13%	7%	13%	7%
FR	28%	28%	33%	30%	36%	26%	18%	16%	24%	15%	12%	4%
IE	37%	34%	34%	21%	24%	14%	24%	11%	7%	8%	16%	12%
IT	26%	28%	33%	19%	16%	10%	24%	15%	16%	11%	9%	12%
CY	24%	33%	24%	28%	27%	36%	25%	26%	10%	19%	18%	7%
LV	31%	29%	13%	44%	12%	21%	32%	15%	6%	15%	12%	4%
LT	50%	30%	16%	40%	8%	11%	25%	17%	9%	16%	11%	5%
LU	27%	25%	28%	21%	27%	20%	28%	27%	13%	15%	18%	3%
HU	54%	21%	15%	19%	24%	23%	31%	12%	12%	15%	11%	5%
MT	49%	13%	62%	12%	21%	12%	11%	8%	5%	10%	14%	4%
NL	24%	44%	24%	13%	38%	23%	18%	28%	18%	24%	15%	7%
AT	41%	39%	27%	41%	37%	14%	13%	18%	12%	10%	10%	5%
PL	31%	24%	10%	30%	16%	28%	20%	18%	10%	16%	9%	6%
PT	12%	37%	12%	43%	14%	29%	15%	7%	7%	11%	14%	8%
RO	24%	16%	22%	25%	25%	29%	22%	29%	9%	23%	18%	8%
SI	22%	27%	12%	43%	34%	24%	28%	11%	18%	9%	14%	5%
SK	34%	27%	15%	39%	26%	22%	26%	26%	14%	17%	18%	4%
FI	42%	38%	14%	23%	46%	27%	19%	20%	12%	18%	7%	3%
SE	33%	41%	28%	17%	68%	25%	17%	15%	17%	11%	9%	3%
UK	33%	30%	43%	17%	29%	13%	10%	8%	11%	13%	8%	5%
CY (tcc)	25%	16%	21%	14%	19%	26%	30%	23%	19%	20%	26%	22%
HR	18%	49%	8%	44%	14%	39%	26%	9%	5%	8%	6%	3%
TR	15%	15%	13%	11%	8%	23%	12%	14%	7%	7%	8%	14%
MK	25%	33%	17%	26%	12%	39%	26%	25%	7%	13%	8%	8%
Highest result by country									Highest result by item			
Lowest result by country									Lowest result by item			

Europeans on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to mention environmental issues (31% versus 26% of those on the right), social issues (29% versus 23%) and solidarity with poorer regions (23% versus 17%), while those on the right more frequently mentioned the fight against crime (31% versus 26% for those on the left of the political spectrum) and European defence policy (17% versus 13%).

Among young people, almost 3 out of 10 respondents mentioned environment issues (29%, compared with 24% of those aged 55 or over) and, fairly logically, European education policy (19% versus 10%).

Finally, more than a third of respondents who studied up to the age of twenty or beyond mentioned environmental issues (36% versus 20% of those who left school before the age of 16) and European foreign policy (23% versus 11%). On the other hand, more than a third of those who left school before the age of 16 want the European Union to give priority to the fight against crime: 35% versus 24% of the longest educated.

QA28 European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?

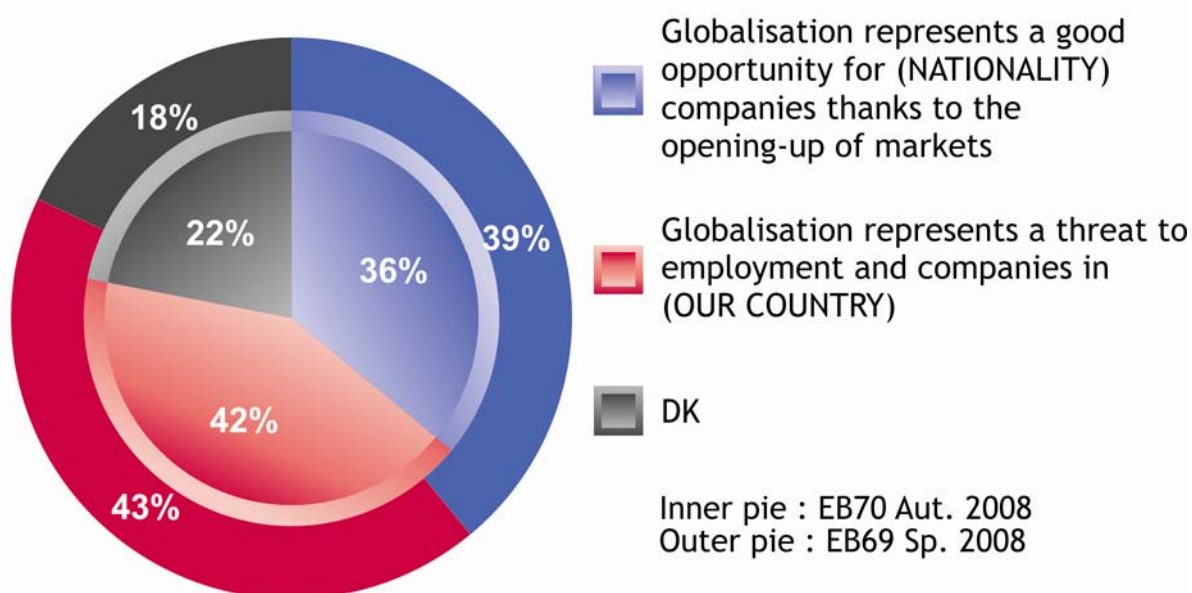
	Energy issues	Immigration issues	The fight against crime	Environment issues	Social issues	Solidarity with poorer regions	The Internal market	European foreign policy	Scientific research	European defence policy	European education policy	Cultural policy
EU27	30%	29%	29%	27%	27%	20%	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%	6%
Age												
 15-24	24%	28%	25%	29%	25%	22%	16%	15%	16%	11%	19%	9%
25-39	31%	28%	26%	30%	29%	20%	21%	17%	15%	13%	14%	7%
40-54	32%	29%	29%	28%	28%	19%	19%	18%	15%	15%	12%	5%
55 +	30%	30%	33%	24%	25%	18%	15%	15%	14%	15%	10%	5%
Education (End of)												
 15-	26%	31%	35%	20%	28%	18%	14%	11%	12%	12%	9%	6%
16-19	32%	29%	31%	27%	28%	19%	19%	15%	14%	15%	12%	5%
20+	34%	28%	24%	36%	26%	21%	20%	23%	17%	17%	14%	5%
Still studying	25%	26%	22%	32%	23%	23%	15%	17%	18%	11%	22%	9%
Respondent occupation scale												
 Self-employed	31%	31%	27%	28%	23%	15%	23%	22%	15%	16%	14%	6%
Managers	37%	30%	21%	39%	26%	19%	19%	23%	17%	16%	14%	5%
Other white collars	33%	29%	27%	29%	29%	19%	22%	17%	16%	14%	15%	5%
Manual workers	30%	28%	31%	27%	28%	21%	19%	15%	15%	14%	11%	5%
House persons	24%	31%	31%	22%	29%	17%	15%	12%	12%	11%	11%	7%
Unemployed	25%	28%	27%	22%	34%	23%	18%	11%	11%	10%	10%	6%
Retired	30%	29%	35%	23%	26%	19%	14%	15%	13%	15%	9%	5%
Students	25%	26%	22%	32%	23%	23%	15%	17%	18%	11%	22%	9%
Left-Right scale												
 (1-4) Left	30%	29%	26%	31%	29%	23%	16%	17%	16%	13%	14%	6%
(5-6) Centre	31%	31%	32%	28%	28%	19%	18%	16%	15%	15%	13%	6%
(7-10) Right	32%	29%	31%	26%	23%	17%	20%	20%	16%	17%	12%	5%
Highest results by demographic Lowest results by demographic									Highest results by item Lowest results by item			

6. CITIZENS, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBALISATION

- Europeans see globalisation above all as a threat to employment and companies in their country; however a small minority see it as an economic opportunity -

A majority of Europeans consider that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country (42%, which is 1 point lower than in spring), compared with just over a third of them who instead see it as a good opportunity for companies due to the opening up of markets (36%, - 3 points)²¹. However the rate of 'DON'T KNOW' answers to this question has increased by 4 points, from 18% to 22%.

Question: QA33. Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?



A majority of respondents in twelve Member States see globalisation as an opportunity. This view is supported by a large majority of respondents in the Scandinavian countries (73% of respondents in Denmark and 64% in Sweden) and the Netherlands (62%).

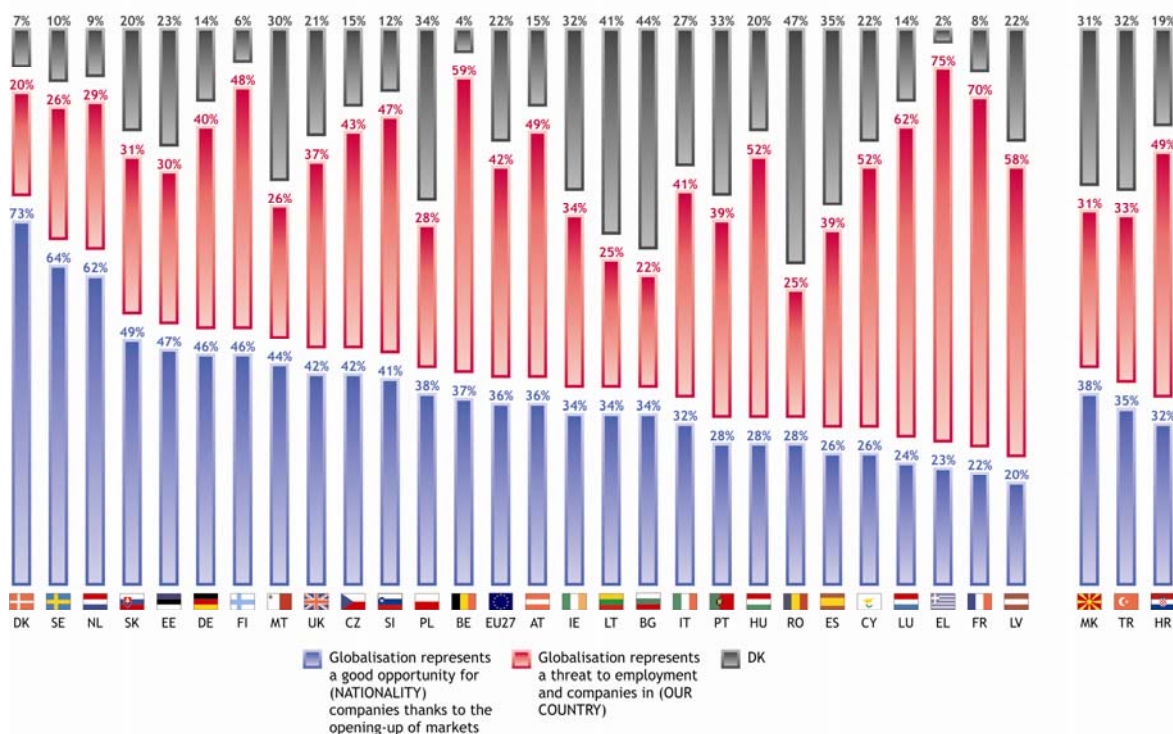
On the other hand, fifteen Member States put the emphasis on the threat that globalisation represents. Three-quarters of respondents in Greece (75%), seven out of ten in France (70%) and 62% in Luxembourg share this view.

²¹ QA33a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

Respondents in Ireland are divided on the question: 34% see globalisation as a threat, while a similar proportion sees it as an opportunity. However, an almost identical percentage (32%) did not answer this question.

Among the most densely populated European countries, France and Spain stand out by having the lowest proportion of respondents who think that globalisation can be advantageous for companies in their country (22% and 26% respectively). This opinion is shared by 32% of respondents in Italy and 38% in Poland.

Question: QA33a. Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?



It will be noted that many respondents felt unable to answer this question in the following Member States: Romania (47% versus a European average of 22%), Bulgaria (44%), Lithuania (41%), Spain (35%), Poland (34%) and Portugal (33%). These high rates of 'DON'T KNOW' answers reveal the difficulties that some European citizens have in understanding the concept of "globalisation".

- Important changes in opinion in the Member States -

In the majority of Member States (twenty one), the number of respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity for their country's companies has fallen. In Romania, the proportion who considers that globalisation represents an opportunity has fallen by 13 points. Support for this idea has also fallen significantly in Bulgaria and Malta (- 10 points each), Greece, Spain, Poland and Lithuania (all - 9 points).

On the other hand, in a minority of Member States (five), opinions have changed in the other direction. Thus, in Germany, the proportion of people polled who see globalisation as an opportunity has increased by 5 points, while the proportion of citizens who see it as a threat has decreased by 10 points. In Austria and the United Kingdom, the percentage of respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity has also increased by 5 points, while the proportion that see it as a threat has fallen by 7 and 5 points respectively. Results in Ireland and Sweden are stable on this question, remaining at 34% and 64% respectively.

Globalisation is seen as an opportunity by a narrow majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey (38% and 35% respectively). The proportion of people polled who did not answer this question is particularly high in these two countries (31% and 32% respectively). It is significant that in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the percentage of respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity has fallen by 19 points, while that of people who see it as a threat has increased by 10 points.

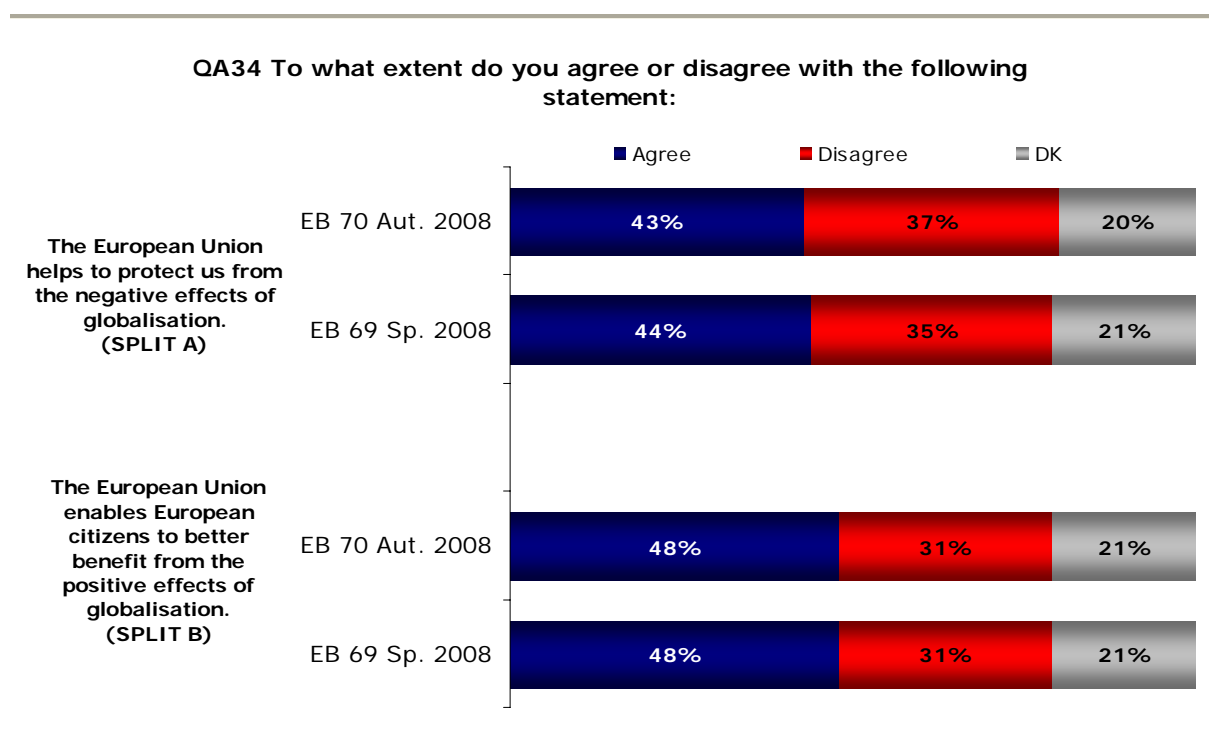
For their part, half of the respondents in Croatia consider that globalisation is a threat to jobs and companies (49%).

An analysis of the results by socio-demographic profile shows that the younger the respondents are, and the more they are to the right of the political spectrum, the more they are likely to be convinced of the benefits of globalisation. In addition, half of managers (53%) see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth, compared with only 33% of manual workers and 28% of unemployed people.

In order to examine the various aspects of globalisation, the sample was divided into two equivalent groups and each group was asked a different question on globalisation and the European Union's capacity to play a role in it²². One proposal was worded in a more negative way, and the other in a positive way.

- The tendency to see the European Union as enabling citizens to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation is stable -

As in spring 2008, we note that regardless of the way in which the question is worded, a relative majority of respondents acknowledge that the European Union plays a role which both enables its citizens to benefit from globalisation (48%, a result which has remained stable since spring 2008, and a view which is supported by a majority of respondents in twenty three Member States), and protects them against its negative effects (43%, down by 1 point, but supported by a majority of respondents in nineteen countries). However, a fifth of respondents did not answer this question in each of the two groups (21% and 20% respectively).



²² QA34a 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. (SI 'SPLIT A')
 QA34b 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. (SI 'SPLIT B')

More than half of respondents in the Netherlands, Belgium and Slovakia (56%, 55% and 51% respectively) consider that the European Union helps to **protect them against the negative effects of globalisation**. A majority of respondents in six Member States take the opposite view: Greece (60%), Latvia (57%), France (56%), Slovenia (48%), Luxembourg (43%) and the United Kingdom (39%). Respondents in Hungary are split down the middle on this question (40%).

A large majority of Northern European Union countries consider that the European Union enables them to **benefit more from the positive effects of globalisation** (73% of respondents in Denmark, 66% in Sweden and 62% in Finland). 63% of respondents in the Netherlands agree with this statement. A majority of respondents in four Member States take the opposite view: Greece (57%), France (50%), Slovenia (44%) and Latvia (39%).





In four countries, the majority of respondents reject both statements: France, Greece, Latvia and Slovenia.

The majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia consider that the European Union helps to protect them against the negative effects of globalisation (48%) and even more that it enables them to benefit more from its positive effects (55%). Respondents in Croatia and Turkey agree on the last point (41% and 38% respectively), but disagree with the idea that the European Union helps to protect them against the negative effects of globalisation (52% and 34% respectively). More than a third of respondents in Turkey did not answer the two questions.

From a socio-demographic point of view, a majority of men, the youngest respondents and the longest educated respondents believe that the European Union enables them to benefit more from the positive effects of globalisation. The differences by socio-demographic profile are more clear-cut when the statement is worded positively.

Managers, employees and students are the most likely to agree with the statement that the European Union helps to protect them against the negative effects of globalisation. Self-employed people, managers and students are the most convinced of the European Union's positive role in helping citizens benefit more from globalisation.

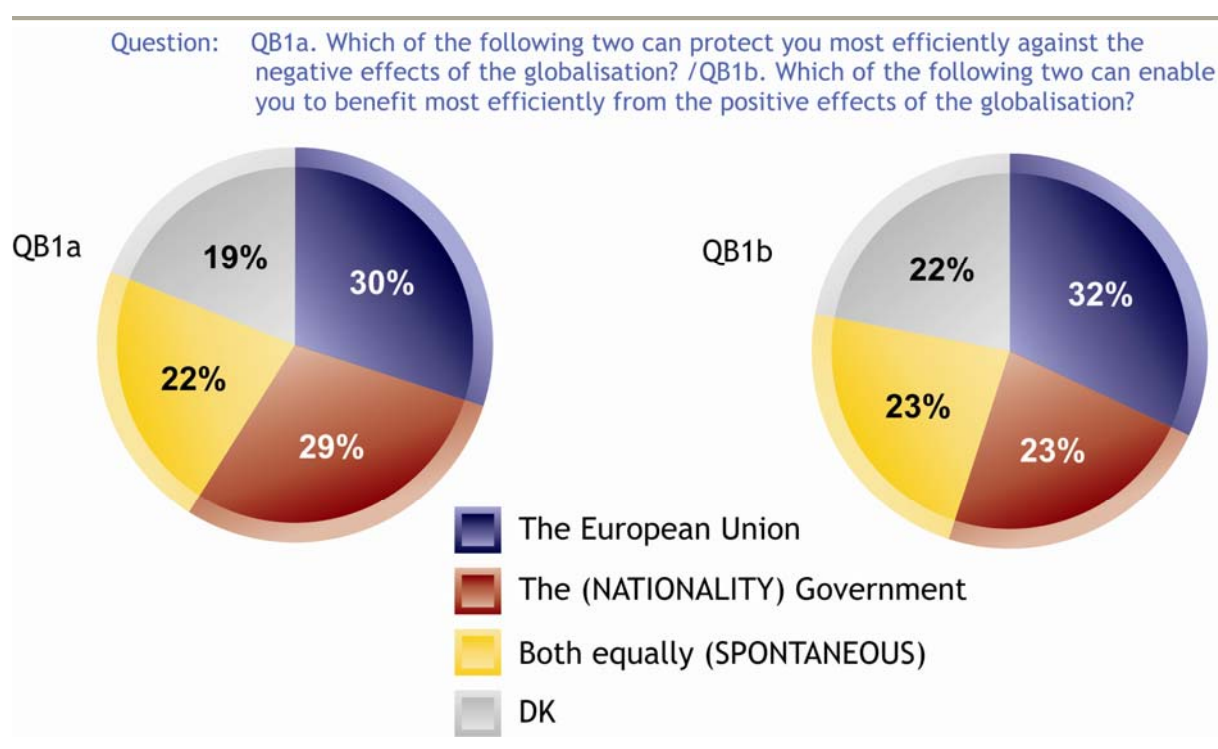
QA34 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.						The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.				
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
EU27	7%	36%	27%	10%	20%	8%	40%	24%	7%	21%
Sex										
 Male	9%	38%	28%	10%	15%	10%	43%	23%	8%	16%
Female	5%	35%	26%	9%	25%	6%	36%	25%	7%	26%
Age										
 15-24	9%	38%	24%	9%	20%	8%	46%	17%	3%	26%
25-39	7%	38%	27%	10%	18%	8%	43%	24%	8%	17%
40-54	7%	36%	30%	11%	16%	10%	39%	25%	8%	18%
55 +	6%	34%	26%	9%	25%	7%	34%	26%	8%	25%
Education (End of)										
 15-	5%	31%	27%	9%	28%	6%	29%	26%	9%	30%
16-19	6%	37%	27%	10%	20%	8%	39%	25%	8%	20%
20+	9%	41%	28%	10%	12%	11%	46%	23%	6%	14%
Still studying	12%	37%	24%	8%	19%	9%	50%	17%	3%	21%
Left-Right scale										
(1-4) Left	8%	38%	27%	10%	17%	9%	40%	27%	7%	17%
(5-6) Centre	7%	36%	29%	10%	18%	8%	41%	26%	7%	18%
(7-10) Right	8%	41%	27%	8%	16%	11%	44%	22%	6%	17%
Respondent occupation scale										
 Self-employed	6%	35%	34%	10%	15%	11%	46%	24%	6%	13%
Managers	9%	43%	28%	10%	10%	11%	50%	23%	5%	11%
Other white collars	7%	40%	30%	8%	15%	10%	44%	24%	8%	14%
Manual workers	8%	36%	26%	11%	19%	8%	38%	26%	7%	21%
House persons	4%	33%	20%	10%	33%	7%	28%	20%	6%	39%
Unemployed	7%	31%	26%	11%	25%	6%	32%	25%	10%	27%
Retired	5%	34%	27%	9%	25%	7%	34%	26%	9%	24%
Students	12%	37%	24%	8%	19%	9%	50%	17%	3%	21%

- The European Union and national governments shoulder to shoulder to protect citizens against the negative effects of globalisation;
on the other hand the European Union no longer seems in a position to help citizens benefit effectively from the positive effects -**

The sample was again divided into two equivalent groups and each group had to answer a differently worded question on the role of European and national institutions in coping with globalisation²³.

A narrow majority of Europeans consider that the European Union is better placed to protect them the most effectively from the negative effects of globalisation (30% versus 29% who mentioned their national government and 22% who spontaneously replied "both equally"). The majority is more clear-cut in the answers to the positively worded question, since a third of respondents consider that the European Union is more capable of helping them to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation: 32% versus 23% who prefer the national government and a similar percentage of respondents who spontaneously stated that both are equally capable of helping citizens benefit effectively from globalisation.



²³ QB1a Which of the following two can protect you most efficiently against the negative effects of globalisation (SI 'SPLIT A')

QB1b Which of the following two can enable you to benefit most efficiently from the positive effects of globalisation? (SI 'SPLIT B')

Respondents in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom are again the most likely to put the national government first: 47% of respondents in Denmark, 46% in Finland, 41% in the United Kingdom and 40% in Sweden consider that their national government protects them better against the negative effects of globalisation. 45% of respondents in Finland, 43% in Denmark, 36% in the United Kingdom and 25% in Sweden also consider that it enables them to benefit more effectively from the positive effects of globalisation.

On the other hand, respondents in the Netherlands, France, Belgium and the Czech Republic favour the European Union: 46%, 43%, 43% and 40% respectively consider that the European Union is the most capable of protecting them against the negative effects of globalisation. 48% of respondents in the Netherlands, 46% in France, 42% in Belgium and 41% in the Czech Republic think that the European Union is more capable of enabling them to benefit as fully as possible from the positive effects of globalisation.

The proportion of 'DON'T KNOW' answers to these questions is particularly high in eight Member States: in Lithuania, Bulgaria, Malta, Spain, Estonia, Romania, Ireland and Latvia the 'DON'T KNOW' rate is above 25% regardless of the question asked (positive or negative wording).

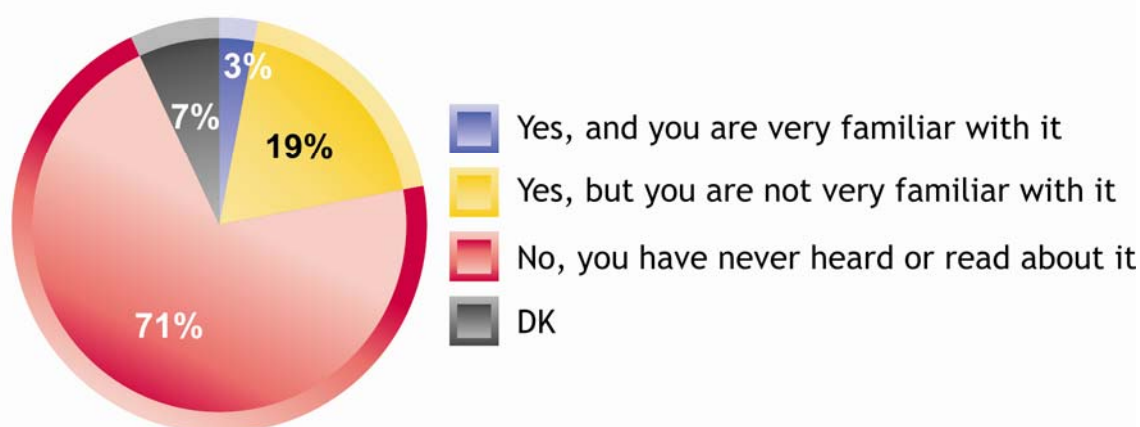
It is also worth emphasising that a narrow majority of men consider that the European Union is more capable of protecting them effectively against the negative effects of globalisation (34%, compared with 29% who mentioned their national government); women put more trust in their government (26% of them mentioned the European Union versus 29% who opted for the national government). However, women are more likely not to answer this question: 23% of 'DON'T KNOW' answers versus 15% for men.

Moreover, in line with the results noted throughout this survey, the propensity to trust the European Union increases with the respondent's level of education. This is true in this case regardless of how the question is worded: 22% of respondents who left school before the age of 15 consider that the European Union is better placed to help them benefit from the positive effects of globalisation, compared with 42% of those who completed their studies after the age of 19. 21% and 38% respectively believe that the European Union will protect them the most effectively against the negative effects of globalisation.

- The vast majority of Europeans are not familiar with the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund -

More than seven out of ten Europeans have never heard of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (71%). One in five have heard of it but are not fully familiar with it (19%). Only 3% of the people polled are fully familiar with this fund and its role.

Question: QB2. Have you ever heard or read about the European Globalisation adjustment Fund that is a fund to help victims of globalisation?



In five Member States, more than three out of ten respondents are familiar with the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund: in Slovakia and Portugal (36% in both cases), in Italy (34%), Austria (33%) and Malta (31%).

On the other hand, only one respondent in ten in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark (10% and 11% respectively in the other two cases), 13% of respondents in Cyprus, 14% in Estonia and 15% in France are aware of its existence.

Knowledge of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund is higher among the most educated categories and among respondents who are the best informed about the European Union. Thus, 25% of respondents who completed their studies after the age of 19 and 30% of those who consider that they understand how the European Union works have heard of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund. The respondents with the highest leadership index²⁴ have the highest level of awareness, at 33%.

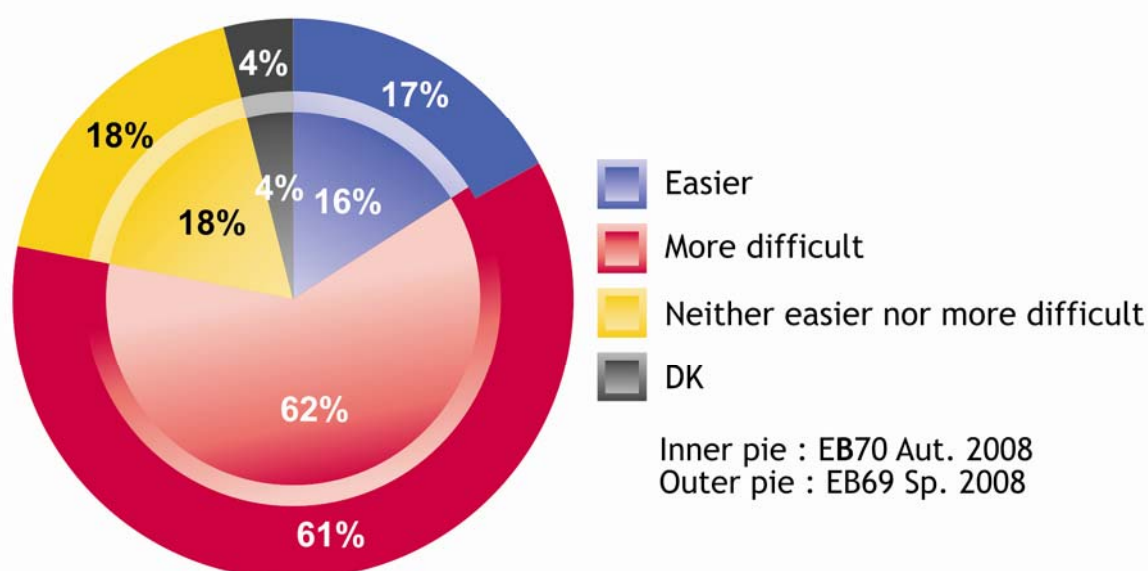
²⁴ The opinion leadership index is constructed by combining the results of two questions: QA1. When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never? And QA2. When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...? Frequently - Occasionally - Never

7. THE FUTURE OF EUROPEANS

- Six out of ten Europeans are convinced that their children's lives will be more difficult than their own -

More than six out of ten Europeans are convinced that the life of today's children will be more difficult than that of their own generation (62% versus 16% who take the opposite view and 18% who think that it will be neither easier nor more difficult). The proportion of respondents who expect life to be more difficult for their children has increased very slightly since 2008 (+ 1 point), while that of respondents taking the opposite view has decreased by one point²⁵.

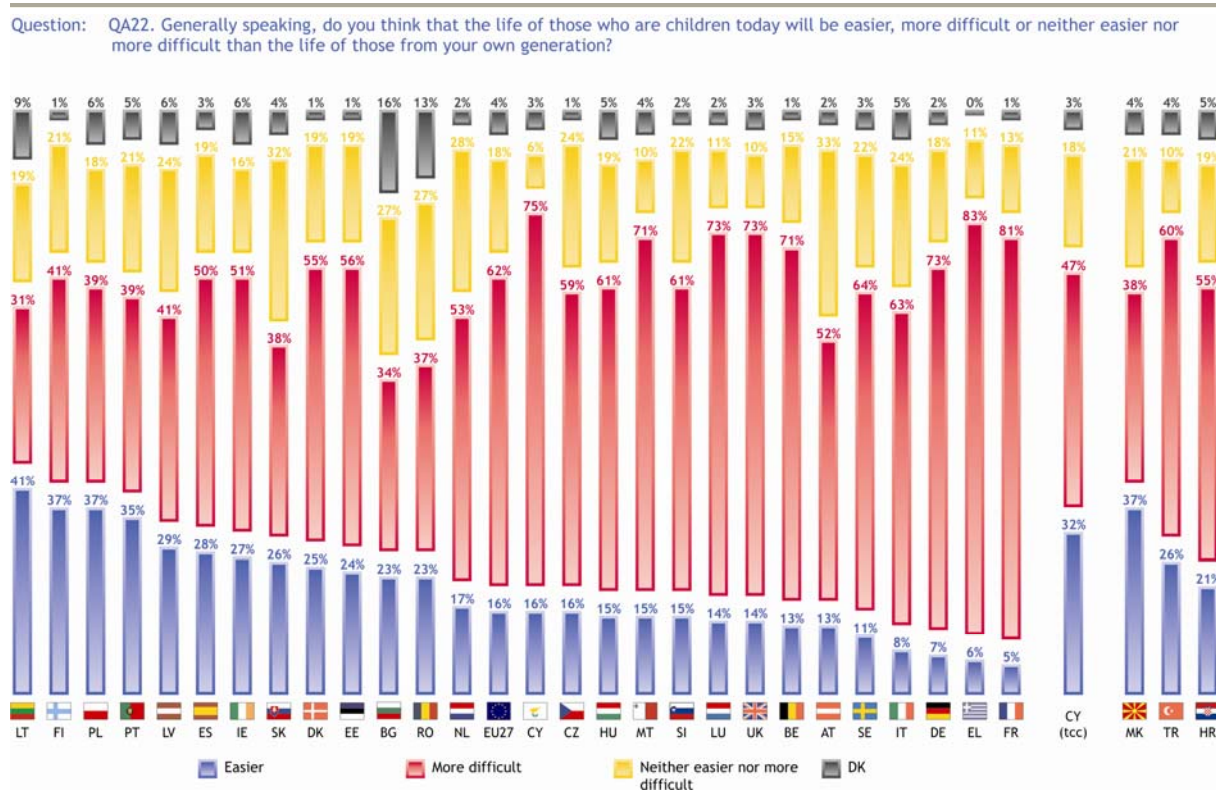
Question: QA22. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?



Respondents in the oldest European Union Member States tend to be the most pessimistic: in Greece (83%), France (81%), Germany, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (all 73%) and Belgium (71%). However, three-quarters of respondents in Cyprus share their opinion (75%), as do seven out of ten in Malta (71%).

Thus, if an interviewee often or occasionally tries to convince another person or often discusses politics, he or she will be considered as an opinion leader in category 1 (++). On the other hand, if an interviewee rarely or never tries to convince another person and never discusses politics, he or she will not be considered as an opinion leader and will be classified in category 4 (--). in the opinion leadership index .

²⁵ QA22 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?



On the other hand, many countries which joined the European Union in May 2004 or in January 2007 are confident: Lithuania, which is the only Member State where this is the majority view (41% of respondents think that the life of their children will be easier than theirs); Poland (37%), Latvia (29%), Slovakia (26%), Estonia (24%) and Bulgaria (23%). More than a third of respondents in Finland and Portugal (37% and 35% respectively) share this opinion, as do 28% in Spain, 27% in Ireland and a quarter in Denmark (25%).

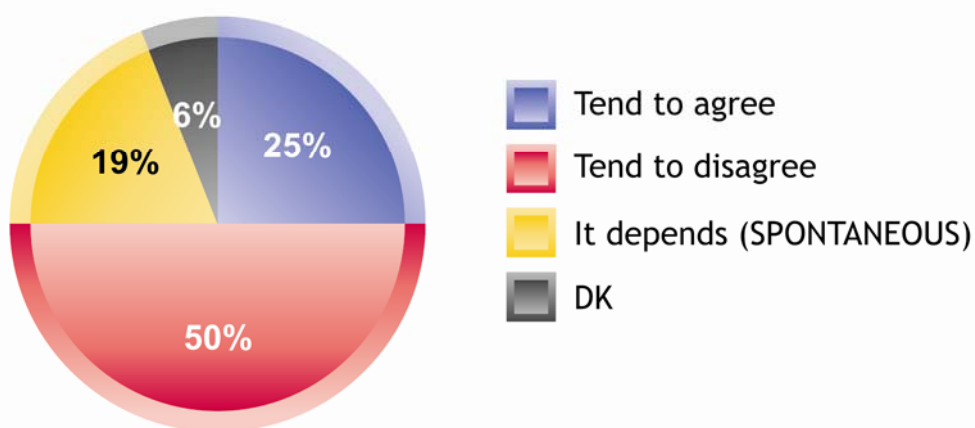
Respondents in the candidate countries are slightly more confident than the average of European Union citizens, perhaps because they expect their country's accession to the European Union to help improve their daily life. Almost four out of ten respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (37%), more than a quarter in Turkey (26%) and 21% of respondents in Croatia think that their children will have an easier life than they did, compared with a European Union average of 16%.

From a socio-demographic point of view, there is clear difference which correlates with the respondent's position on the political spectrum. 66% of respondents on the left of the political spectrum consider that the life of today's children will be more difficult than that of their own generation, compared with 59% for those on the right.

- Half of Europeans believe that children in their country would not have a better life if they emigrated elsewhere -

Half of Europeans disagree with the statement that “children who live in (OUR COUNTRY) would have a better life if they emigrated to another country” (50%). A quarter of the people polled agree with this statement (25%) and 19% consider that it depends on the circumstances.




Question: QA23. Please tell me whether you tend to agree or to disagree with the following statement: The children who live in (OUR COUNTRY) would have a better life if they emigrated to another country.



Almost nine out of ten respondents in Denmark and Finland (89% and 88% respectively), 84% in the Netherlands, 79% in Sweden, 78% in Belgium and Luxembourg disagree with this statement. On the other hand, a majority of respondents in four Member States agree with this statement: the United Kingdom (49%), Lithuania (43%), Poland (40%) and Bulgaria (38%). 37% of respondents in Portugal and Romania share this view.

Three out of five respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia consider that their children would have a better life if they emigrated to another country (59%). This is the only country in which a majority of respondents hold this view. More than four out of ten respondents in Croatia and Turkey take the opposite view (43% and 41% respectively).

An analysis of the results by socio-demographic categories reveals few differences. Only the respondent's level of education creates notable variations: 57% of respondents who completed their studies after the age of 20 do not agree with the idea that their children would have a better life if they emigrated to another country, compared with 49% of respondents who left school before the age of 16.

QA23 Please tell me whether you tend to agree or to disagree with the following statement: The children who live in (OUR COUNTRY) would have a better life if they emigrated to another country.					
	Tend to agree	Tend not to agree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	
EU27	25%	50%	19%	6%	
Gender					
 Male	25%	51%	18%	6%	
Female	24%	49%	20%	7%	
Education (End of)					
 15-	23%	49%	19%	9%	
16-19	27%	47%	20%	6%	
20+	22%	57%	17%	4%	
Still studying	27%	50%	17%	6%	
Left-Right scale					
 (1-4) Left	23%	53%	18%	6%	
(5-6) Centre	25%	52%	18%	5%	
(7-10) Right	25%	53%	17%	5%	

CONCLUSION

Although a small majority of citizens consider that there are too many areas in which the European Union has decision-making powers, **Europeans are by and large in favour of the Europeanisation of public powers and this support has increased since spring 2008**. A majority of respondents consider that decisions should be taken jointly at European level in twelve of the twenty policy areas on which they were polled, including the fight against terrorism, scientific and technological research and protecting the environment.

Europeans also mention energy issues, the fight against crime and immigration issues as some of the main areas to which the European institutions should give priority over the coming years to strengthen the European Union.

Finally, support for European policies remains stable, but while Europeans consider that the increase from 15 to 27 Member States has strengthened the European Union, they are divided about the prospect of further enlargement.

A narrow majority of Europeans see globalisation as a threat to employment and companies in their country; this fear strikes a chord with the concerns previously expressed about the economic and job situations in their country. Thus, a small majority see the European Union as a source of protection against the negative effects of globalisation. Faced with globalisation, Europeans show that they are aware that what is at stake extends way beyond the national context and consider that the European Union is better placed to enable them to benefit more effectively from the positive effects of globalisation.

A third of Europeans have never heard of the European Union budget and over-estimate the weight of administrative and personnel costs which they believe account for the bulk of current expenditure. **Particularly concerned about the current economic crisis, they would like to see the European budget allocated as a matter of priority to economic growth, social affairs and employment.**

These worries are also reflected in a fairly pessimistic vision of the future: **more than six out of ten Europeans are convinced that the life of today's children will be more difficult than that of their own generation.** However, when they think in terms of geography rather than time, the majority of Europeans tend to think that the children who live in their country would not have a better life if they emigrated elsewhere.

ANNEXES

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 70 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th of October and the 6th of November 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 70.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 70 is part of wave 70.1 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 EUROBAROMETER 70.1 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	1.002	10/10/2008	06/11/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.006	09/10/2008	20/10/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.026	06/10/2008	22/10/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.029	06/10/2008	02/11/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	10/10/2008	02/11/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	10/10/2008	03/11/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2008	02/11/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/10/2008	06/11/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	06/10/2008	31/10/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	06/10/2008	31/10/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.061	08/10/2008	24/10/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	08/10/2008	02/11/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2008	27/10/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	10/10/2008	04/11/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.011	09/10/2008	28/10/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2008	03/11/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.002	10/10/2008	02/11/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/10/2008	03/11/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	09/10/2008	05/11/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.003	06/10/2008	28/10/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	11/10/2008	31/10/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	11/10/2008	03/11/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.053	07/10/2008	03/11/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.006	07/10/2008	04/11/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.006	09/10/2008	26/11/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	15/10/2008	06/11/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	13/10/2008	03/11/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	07/10/2008	02/11/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	08/10/2008	29/10/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	08/10/2008	05/11/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	07/10/2008	16/10/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.130	06/10/2008	06/11/2008	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

TABLES

Eurobarometer 70



QA1 Quand vous êtes entre amis, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps ou jamais de discuter politique ?
 QA1 When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?
 QA1 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Souvent	16	0	13	+2	13	-5	12	-1	22	0	26	+4	26	+4	26	+1	15	0	25	+2	9	-1	16	+1
De temps en temps	55	-1	54	-1	56	+1	59	0	60	-3	59	-7	59	-6	62	+2	66	-1	49	0	50	+2	59	+3
Jamais	28	0	33	-1	29	+3	29	+1	18	+3	15	+3	15	+2	12	-3	19	+1	26	-2	41	-1	25	-4
NSP	1	+1	0	0	2	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Frequently	15	+4	12	-1	11	-2	24	0	20	+2	14	0	20	+2	16	-3	13	+1	21	+4	15	+4	12	-1
Occasionally	48	+2	53	-6	49	-5	50	-1	58	-4	57	+1	54	-4	55	+1	53	-3	67	-3	66	-1	57	+3
Never	36	-6	34	+7	40	+7	24	+2	22	+2	29	-1	26	+2	29	+2	33	+1	12	-1	18	-4	30	-2
DK	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	0	0	1	+1	1	0

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Häufig	9	-3	10	0	17	+2	11	0	11	0	17	-1	18	+1	17	+2	15	-7	18	-1
Gelegentlich	45	-5	52	-5	61	0	63	+3	69	+7	65	-1	47	+1	52	-4	45	+4	51	-5
Niemals	46	+8	36	+4	22	-2	26	-3	20	-7	18	+2	35	-2	30	+1	39	+3	31	+7
WN	0	0	2	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	1	0	0	-1

Eurobarometer 70



QA2 Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos collègues, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il ... ?
 QA2 When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?
 QA2 Kommt es vor, dass Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Verwandten oder Ihre Arbeitskollegen von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie selbst großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies...?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008		EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Souvent		12	+1	11	-2	16	-1	7	-1	23	+3	11	+3	11	+4	11	+5	12	-1	19	+1	10	-2	10	+2
De temps en temps		39	+1	42	+1	31	0	25	-4	34	0	42	+1	41	0	39	0	34	0	42	+5	39	+1	36	+2
Rarement		28	-1	28	+4	33	+3	37	+1	24	-6	32	-4	33	-3	36	+1	27	-2	24	-3	27	+3	26	-1
Jamais		21	0	19	-3	18	-1	31	+4	19	+3	15	0	15	0	14	-5	26	+3	15	-3	24	-2	28	-2
NSP		0	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Often		9	+2	12	+1	13	-3	25	0	17	-1	22	-1	13	-4	12	0	14	-4	17	0	10	0	11	0
From time to time		42	+7	45	0	33	-6	33	-7	35	-1	40	-1	48	+11	30	-2	46	+2	63	+3	50	+5	31	-2
Rarely		27	+1	24	-3	22	+1	23	+3	29	+5	21	-1	17	-5	37	+4	21	-3	15	-2	30	-2	34	+4
Never		22	-8	19	+3	31	+7	16	+5	19	-2	16	+2	21	-2	21	-2	15	+1	4	-1	9	-2	23	-2
DK		0	-2	0	-1	1	+1	3	-1	0	-1	1	+1	1	0	0	0	4	+4	1	0	1	-1	1	0

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Häufig		10	-2	10	0	12	0	10	+2	11	+1	19	-1	13	+2	27	+4	20	-9	21	-2
Von Zeit zu Zeit		44	0	29	-2	27	-3	35	+2	32	+1	39	+2	35	+1	35	-2	30	0	30	+1
Selten oder		28	-6	32	0	27	-1	32	-3	39	0	26	-2	22	-5	21	-1	20	+5	25	0
Niemals		18	+8	28	+3	34	+4	23	-1	18	-2	16	+1	29	+1	16	-1	28	+3	23	+1
WN		0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	1	0	2	+1	1	0

Eurobarometer 70



C1 Opinion Leadership Index
C1 Opinion Leadership Index
C1 Opinion Leadership Index

	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
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
++	12	9	10	9	16	19	19	21	10	20	7	10
+	34	34	31	22	40	36	36	32	36	35	33	33
-	33	37	36	45	33	33	34	37	38	28	29	40
--	21	20	23	24	11	12	11	10	16	17	31	17

	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
++	12	11	9	23	14	12	13	13	11	18	14
+	32	37	35	31	39	39	39	25	38	57	43
-	28	26	22	26	32	34	36	38	30	21	28
--	28	26	34	20	15	15	12	24	21	4	15

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
++	9	8	8	11	9	6	13	13	15	13	13
+	31	33	25	29	33	36	40	30	37	30	33
-	35	28	36	42	38	44	37	33	29	27	32
--	25	31	31	18	20	14	10	24	19	30	22

Eurobarometer 70



QA22 En général, pensez-vous que la vie des enfants d'aujourd'hui sera plus facile, plus difficile ou ni plus facile ni plus difficile que pour ceux de votre génération ?

QA22 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?

QA22 Was meinen Sie ganz allgemein? Wird das Leben der heutigen Kinder leichter, schwieriger oder weder leichter noch schwieriger sein als das Ihrer eigenen Generation?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Plus facile

Plus difficile

Ni plus facile, ni plus difficile

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
16 -1	13 -2	23 -5	16 -1	25 0	8 +4	7 +3	6 0	24 -8	6 -3	28 +1	5 0
62 +1	71 +2	34 -2	59 +2	55 +2	72 -6	73 -4	76 +1	56 +6	83 +4	50 +2	81 -1
18 0	15 0	27 +3	24 0	19 -1	18 +2	18 +1	17 0	19 +3	11 -1	19 -1	13 +2
4 0	1 0	16 +4	1 -1	1 -1	2 0	2 0	1 -1	1 -1	0 0	3 -2	1 -1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Easier

More difficult

Neither easier nor more difficult

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
27 -5	8 +1	16 -5	32 +5	29 -6	41 -11	14 +5	15 -1	15 -7	17 +2	13 +1	37 -4
51 +11	63 -2	75 +10	47 -5	41 +6	31 +7	73 -4	61 -1	71 +14	53 -2	52 -2	39 +6
16 -6	24 +3	6 -5	18 +1	24 -1	19 +1	11 -1	19 +1	10 -7	28 +1	33 +4	18 -1
6 0	5 -2	3 0	3 -1	6 +1	9 +3	2 0	5 +1	4 0	2 -1	2 -3	6 -1

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Leichter

Schwieriger

Weder leichter noch schwieriger

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 EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
35 -8	23 -13	15 -3	26 -3	37 -4	11 0	14 -2	21 -3	26 -1	37 0
39 +7	37 +9	61 +2	38 +5	41 +6	64 -4	73 +3	55 +3	60 0	38 +1
21 0	27 +4	22 +2	32 -2	21 -3	22 +2	10 -1	19 -1	10 0	21 0
5 +1	13 0	2 -1	4 0	1 +1	3 +2	3 0	5 +1	4 +1	4 -1

QA25.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre l'insécurité

QA25.1 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting crime

QA25.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Kampf gegen Kriminalität

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
38 -1	34 0	33 -4	25 -4	35 -4	22 0	23 0	24 -3	34 +4	50 -4	54 +8	42 -1
59 +1	66 +1	60 +1	74 +4	64 +4	77 -1	77 +1	76 +4	63 -4	50 +4	43 -7	55 +1
3 0	0 -1	7 +3	1 0	1 0	1 +1	0 -1	0 -1	3 0	0 0	3 -1	3 0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
54 -2	33 -4	32 +3	25 +3	33 -3	31 +2	22 -6	47 +6	36 -2	41 +3	30 +3	21 -6
41 0	60 +5	65 -3	72 -5	63 +2	68 -2	77 +6	50 -8	63 +2	57 -2	66 -4	73 +5
5 +2	7 -1	3 0	3 +2	4 +1	1 0	1 0	3 +2	1 0	2 -1	4 +1	6 +1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
32 -4	27 -1	21 -4	34 -4	42 -3	63 -2
62 +3	71 0	78 +4	65 +4	57 +3	34 +1
6 +1	2 +1	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 +1

QA25.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Les impôts

QA25.2 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Taxation

QA25.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Steuern

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	66	-2	70	+1	66	-11	65	-8	88	+2	65	-1	65	-2	63	-8	75	0	66	-8	67	+8	70	-6
En commun dans l'UE	29	+1	28	-2	25	+7	32	+8	11	-2	32	-1	33	+1	34	+6	21	0	34	+8	28	-9	26	+4
NSP	5	+1	2	+1	9	+4	3	0	1	0	3	+2	2	+1	3	+2	4	0	0	0	5	+1	4	+2

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	73	+4	51	-7	51	0	58	-2	54	-4	85	0	67	-1	74	+7	76	-1	77	+5	59	0	46	-2
(NATIONALITY) Government	21	-5	41	+6	41	-2	37	+1	40	+3	14	0	30	0	22	-7	22	0	21	-3	33	-1	46	+1
Jointly within the EU	6	+1	8	+1	8	+2	5	+1	6	+1	1	0	3	+1	4	0	2	+1	2	-2	8	+1	8	+1
DK	6	+1	8	+1	8	+2	5	+1	6	+1	1	0	3	+1	4	0	2	+1	2	-2	8	+1	8	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	63	0	56	-5	65	-9	89	0	85	+3	78	+1
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	31	0	41	+5	33	+9	10	0	12	-5	18	-1
WN	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	+2	4	0

QA25.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre le chômage

QA25.3 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting unemployment

QA25.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
57 0	57 +1	61 -1	55 -5	72 +4	55 0	55 -2	55 -11	54 +4	51 -6	58 +5	63 +1
40 0	42 -1	32 -2	43 +5	27 -3	44 0	44 +2	44 +10	42 -4	49 +6	39 -4	35 -1
3 0	1 0	7 +3	2 0	1 -1	1 0	1 0	1 +1	4 0	0 0	3 -1	2 0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
61 +2	47 -5	46 +8	48 -1	46 -4	64 -1	57 +1	55 +3	64 -1	62 -1	50 +3	36 -2
34 -4	46 +5	51 -8	48 -1	50 +4	35 +1	42 0	42 -5	35 +2	35 +2	45 -5	58 +1
5 +2	7 0	3 0	4 +2	4 0	1 0	1 -1	3 +2	1 -1	3 -1	5 +2	6 +1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
60 0	49 -5	40 -2	78 +1	58 -1	69 +1
34 -1	49 +4	59 +1	21 -1	41 +1	27 -2
6 +1	2 +1	1 +1	1 0	1 0	4 +1

QA25.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre le terrorisme

QA25.4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting terrorism

QA25.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Kampf gegen Terrorismus

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
18 0	14 0	9 0	11 -3	9 +2	12 +3	12 +3	10 -1	9 0	23 0	33 +5	15 +1
79 0	85 -1	84 -3	88 +3	90 -2	87 -3	87 -3	88 0	88 +1	77 0	63 -5	82 -3
3 0	1 +1	7 +3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 +1	3 -1	0 0	4 0	3 +2

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
22 -1	23 0	18 +2	8 +1	11 +1	9 -2	9 -3	12 +1	8 -3	22 +1	11 -1	17 +1
72 -2	70 0	79 -1	89 -3	85 -1	89 +1	90 +3	85 -2	91 +2	76 0	85 0	77 -1
6 +3	7 0	3 -1	3 +2	4 0	2 +1	1 0	3 +1	1 +1	2 -1	4 +1	6 0

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
14 0	16 +1	7 -1	13 -4	8 0	29 -3
80 -1	82 -2	92 +1	86 +4	90 -1	67 +2
6 +1	2 +1	1 0	1 0	2 +1	4 +1

QA25.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La défense et la politique étrangère

QA25.5 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Defence and foreign affairs

QA25.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Verteidigung und Außenpolitik

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	31	-1	24	-1	20	-3	22	-4	38	0	22	-1	22	-2	23	-6	23	-3	41	0	38	+5	22	-3
En commun dans l'UE	64	0	74	0	71	+1	77	+5	59	-1	76	+1	76	+2	75	+5	73	+3	59	0	56	-4	74	+2
NSP	5	+1	2	+1	9	+2	1	-1	3	+1	2	0	2	0	2	+1	4	0	0	0	6	-1	4	+1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
(NATIONALITY) Government	34	-1	22	-2	25	-1	22	+3	21	-3	18	-3	20	-3	19	-6	39	-1	38	-1	28	0	25	-3
Jointly within the EU	59	-1	70	+3	72	+1	74	-5	73	+1	79	+5	77	+2	73	+2	59	+1	60	+3	65	-2	66	+2
DK	7	+2	8	-1	3	0	4	+2	6	+2	3	-2	3	+1	8	+4	2	0	2	-2	7	+2	9	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	28	-1	29	+1	13	-3	80	+1	50	0	51	-4
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	65	0	69	-1	85	+2	18	-2	46	+1	43	+3
WN	7	+1	2	0	2	+1	2	+1	4	-1	6	+1

QA25.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'immigration

QA25.6 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Immigration

QA25.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Einwanderung

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	36	-2	30	-5	26	-5	41	-2	55	0	35	+1	34	-1	31	-9	52	-4	51	-5	35	+6	27	-5
En commun dans l'UE	60	+2	69	+4	64	+3	57	+2	44	+1	63	-2	64	0	67	+9	44	+4	49	+5	61	-6	69	+4
NSP	4	0	1	+1	10	+2	2	0	1	-1	2	+1	2	+1	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	+1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	42	0	25	-7	31	+5	29	-2	30	+1	45	0	34	-1	22	+2	38	+1	62	+4	27	-3	29	-3
(NATIONALITY) Government	53	-2	68	+7	65	-5	66	+1	64	-2	53	0	63	0	76	-3	61	0	37	-1	64	0	64	+3
Jointly within the EU	5	+2	7	0	4	0	5	+1	6	+1	2	0	3	+1	2	+1	1	-1	1	-3	9	+3	7	0
DK																								

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	22	-2	31	+3	29	-6	82	+8	51	-2	54	-7
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	71	+2	66	-3	70	+6	17	-8	48	+3	43	+8
WN	7	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1	3	-1

QA25.7 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Le système éducatif

QA25.7 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

The educational system

QA25.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Das Bildungssystem

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	64	-2	70	+2	65	-8	50	-5	75	-1	52	-5	54	-6	63	-12	65	+1	63	-13	65	+7	72	-3
En commun dans l'UE	33	+2	29	-2	27	+5	49	+6	24	+1	47	+5	45	+6	36	+11	32	-1	37	+13	32	-6	26	+3
NSP	3	0	1	0	8	+3	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	3	0	0	0	3	-1	2	0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	74	+1	51	-1	50	0	52	+2	55	-5	79	+7	71	+1	69	+4	78	-3	70	+1	65	-1	44	-8
(NATIONALITY) Government	21	-2	42	+2	45	-1	45	-3	40	+4	20	-6	27	-2	28	-5	21	+3	28	+1	30	0	49	+7
Jointly within the EU	5	+1	7	-1	5	+1	3	+1	5	+1	1	-1	2	+1	3	+1	1	0	2	-2	5	+1	7	+1
DK																								

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	62	-2	48	+1	57	-6	91	+2	73	+1	77	-3
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	33	+2	50	-2	42	+6	8	-2	25	-1	20	+2
WN	5	0	2	+1	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	+1

QA25.8 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Les retraites

QA25.8 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Pensions

QA25.8 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Renten

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	70	-3	76	+1	61	-11	62	-7	90	-1	78	-2	79	-2	79	-9	63	-1	62	-14	69	+5	76	-5
En commun dans l'UE	26	+2	23	-2	31	+7	36	+7	9	+2	20	+2	20	+3	20	+9	34	+1	38	+14	27	-6	22	+5
NSP	4	+1	1	+1	8	+4	2	0	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	+1	2	0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	67	+1	57	-6	43	-5	57	-2	56	-4	86	-2	74	-1	74	0	88	-1	82	0	56	+3	41	-10
(NATIONALITY) Government	27	-2	36	+6	48	0	40	+2	39	+4	12	+2	24	0	21	-3	11	+1	15	0	38	-5	52	+10
Jointly within the EU	6	+1	7	0	9	+5	3	0	5	0	2	0	2	+1	5	+3	1	0	3	0	6	+2	7	0
DK																								

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	66	-3	59	-5	59	-12	95	+1	90	0	77	-1
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	29	+2	40	+6	40	+12	4	-1	8	0	19	+1
WN	5	+1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0

QA25.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La protection de l'environnement

QA25.9 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Protecting the environment

QA25.9 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Umweltschutz

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	30	+4	29	+3	37	+10	34	+4	31	+7	18	+5	18	+4	16	0	40	+6	25	+6	36	+8	24	+2
En commun dans l'UE	67	-4	70	-3	55	-12	65	-4	68	-7	80	-6	81	-4	83	0	57	-6	75	-6	59	-8	74	-3
NSP	3	0	1	0	8	+2	1	0	1	0	2	+1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	+1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
(NATIONALITY) Government	44	+10	32	0	21	+3	40	+3	40	0	29	+4	27	+2	42	+6	17	-1	43	+5	30	+5	26	+1
Jointly within the EU	51	-12	60	-1	76	-3	57	-5	55	-1	70	-4	72	-2	56	-7	82	0	56	-3	65	-7	67	-2
DK	5	+2	8	+1	3	0	3	+2	5	+1	1	0	1	0	2	+1	1	+1	1	-2	5	+2	7	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	39	+3	36	+4	31	+3	49	+9	23	+5	39	+3
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	55	-3	63	-4	68	-3	50	-9	76	-5	57	-4
WN	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	+1

QA26.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La santé

QA26.1 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Health

QA26.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Gesundheit

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	64	0	66	+4	61	-6	58	-5	73	+2	65	-1	65	-2	68	-5	53	0	64	-3	67	+5	69	+1
En commun dans l'UE	33	0	33	-5	32	+2	41	+5	26	-2	33	0	33	+1	32	+5	44	0	36	+3	30	-5	30	0
NSP	3	0	1	+1	7	+4	1	0	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	-1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	74	+4	50	-1	25	-1	48	-3	49	-6	67	+2	70	-5	66	+2	69	+2	80	+3	53	+3	41	-9
(NATIONALITY) Government	21	-6	44	+1	72	+1	48	+1	47	+5	32	-2	28	+4	31	-4	30	-2	18	-2	42	-4	52	+6
Jointly within the EU	5	+2	6	0	3	0	4	+2	4	+1	1	0	2	+1	3	+2	1	0	2	-1	5	+1	7	+3
DK																								

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	63	+1	56	-2	63	-7	92	+2	76	+1	74	0
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	34	0	43	+3	36	+7	7	-3	23	-2	24	0
WN	3	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	+1	1	+1	2	0

QA26.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La sécurité sociale

QA26.2 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Social welfare

QA26.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Sozialewesen

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	65	-2	74	0	51	-6	61	-7	86	-1	65	+3	66	+1	70	-7	61	+6	54	-9	69	+4	79	-2
En commun dans l'UE	32	+2	25	0	41	+1	38	+7	12	0	33	-4	32	-2	29	+7	36	-5	46	+9	28	-3	19	+2
NSP	3	0	1	0	8	+5	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	3	-1	0	0	3	-1	2	0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	76	+1	50	-7	33	+4	56	-2	50	+1	72	-2	54	-4	77	0	76	-5	80	+3	51	-1	41	-9
(NATIONALITY) Government	19	-2	43	+6	61	-6	41	+1	46	-1	27	+2	44	+4	20	-2	23	+4	19	-2	45	+1	51	+8
Jointly within the EU	5	+1	7	+1	6	+2	3	+1	4	0	1	0	2	0	3	+2	1	+1	1	-1	4	0	8	+1
DK	5	+1	7	+1	6	+2	3	+1	4	0	1	0	2	0	3	+2	1	+1	1	-1	4	0	8	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	60	+1	55	-6	59	-10	93	+2	88	0	71	-1
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	37	+1	43	+6	40	+10	6	-2	11	0	25	0
WN	3	-2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	+1

QA26.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'agriculture et la pêche

QA26.3 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Agriculture and fishery

QA26.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Landwirtschaft und Fischerei

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	45	+1	32	0	45	-5	61	-3	38	+4	33	+7	32	+4	29	-6	52	-2	54	-9	49	+11	43	0
En commun dans l'UE	50	-1	67	0	47	+1	38	+4	60	-3	64	-7	66	-3	70	+8	45	+2	46	+9	42	-11	52	-1
NSP	5	0	1	0	8	+4	1	-1	2	-1	3	0	2	-1	1	-2	3	0	0	0	9	0	5	+1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	44	-4	43	-4	25	0	50	0	41	-2	38	-5	50	-4	47	-5	31	-1	57	-1	41	0	35	-1
(NATIONALITY) Government	50	+3	48	+3	71	-1	47	0	54	+1	59	+6	48	+4	48	+3	67	0	41	+4	51	-3	58	-1
Jointly within the EU	6	+1	9	+1	4	+1	3	0	5	+1	3	-1	2	0	5	+2	2	+1	2	-3	8	+3	7	+2
DK	6	+1	9	+1	4	+1	3	0	5	+1	3	-1	2	0	5	+2	2	+1	2	-3	8	+3	7	+2

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	61	-2	44	-2	45	-12	85	+2	42	0	54	-2
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	35	+3	54	+2	54	+13	14	-2	56	0	40	+1
WN	4	-1	2	0	1	-1	1	0	2	0	6	+1

QA26.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La protection des consommateurs

QA26.4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Consumer protection

QA26.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Verbraucherschutz

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
48 +2	43 +2	36 -2	42 -4	51 0	38 +3	37 +1	34 -7	60 +1	49 -4	55 +11	50 +2
48 -2	56 -1	55 -2	57 +4	46 -1	60 -3	61 -1	64 +6	36 -1	51 +4	41 -9	48 -2
4 0	1 -1	9 +4	1 0	3 +1	2 0	2 0	2 +1	4 0	0 0	4 -2	2 0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
38 -1	44 +1	26 +1	44 0	39 -2	49 +1	50 -1	57 +11	45 -3	63 +3	38 -1	35 -6
56 0	48 -2	72 0	51 -1	53 +1	49 -1	48 +2	39 -13	53 +2	35 -1	55 +1	57 +5
6 +1	8 +1	2 -1	5 +1	8 +1	2 0	2 -1	4 +2	2 +1	2 -2	7 0	8 +1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
59 0	44 -4	35 -9	68 -2	52 +3	61 +4
36 0	54 +4	64 +9	30 +1	45 -4	34 -3
5 0	2 0	1 0	2 +1	3 +1	5 -1

QA26.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La recherche scientifique et technologique

QA26.5 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Scientific and technological research

QA26.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Wissenschaftliche und technologische Forschung

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
24 -1	20 0	17 +1	21 -5	23 0	26 +1	26 0	25 -4	17 -1	14 +5	33 +5	19 0
72 +2	78 -1	73 -3	78 +6	74 -1	73 0	73 +1	73 +3	79 +2	86 -5	60 -4	78 0
4 -1	2 +1	10 +2	1 -1	3 +1	1 -1	1 -1	2 +1	4 -1	0 0	7 -1	3 0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
20 -1	24 -2	9 +2	15 +3	18 +3	12 +5	18 -6	12 +1	22 0	32 -3	18 +1	19 -3
73 0	69 +2	88 -2	81 -3	76 -4	86 -4	80 +7	81 -1	77 0	65 +4	76 -2	72 +1
7 +1	7 0	3 0	4 0	6 +1	2 -1	2 -1	7 0	1 0	3 -1	6 +1	9 +2

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
30 -1	24 +3	13 -2	33 -10	21 -1	29 -7
63 +3	74 -3	86 +2	65 +10	77 +1	65 +7
7 -2	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	6 0

QA26.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Le soutien des régions qui ont des difficultés économiques

QA26.6 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Support for regions facing economic difficulties

QA26.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Unterstützung von Regionen mit wirtschaftlichen Problemen

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	34	+1	32	+5	20	-6	45	0	40	+9	28	+2	29	+3	30	+2	28	+1	23	-5	39	+7	45	-2
En commun dans l'UE	62	0	65	-6	71	+2	54	0	57	-10	70	-2	70	-2	69	0	68	0	77	+5	55	-8	52	+3
NSP	4	-1	3	+1	9	+4	1	0	3	+1	2	0	1	-1	1	-2	4	-1	0	0	6	+1	3	-1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	21	-2	42	+1	13	+1	25	+2	22	+5	17	+4	26	-4	12	+1	11	-4	43	+4	27	+3	21	-1
(NATIONALITY) Government	72	0	50	-1	83	-1	71	-3	72	-5	81	-4	71	+4	81	-2	87	+3	55	-2	67	-4	71	-1
Jointly within the EU	7	+2	8	0	4	0	4	+1	6	0	2	0	3	0	7	+1	2	+1	2	-2	6	+1	8	+2
DK																								

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	25	-3	34	-1	26	-2	38	-4	23	+1	42	+1
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	68	+3	64	+1	73	+2	60	+4	74	0	53	0
WN	7	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	-1	5	-1

QA26.7 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'énergie

QA26.7 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Energy

QA26.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Energie

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	33	-2	30	+2	35	-7	42	-9	30	+4	23	-1	24	-1	27	-2	35	-1	25	+2	44	+4	26	0
En commun dans l'UE	63	+2	69	-2	56	+4	57	+10	68	-4	76	+1	75	+1	73	+4	62	+2	75	-2	50	-3	71	0
NSP	4	0	1	0	9	+3	1	-1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	-2	3	-1	0	0	6	-1	3	0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	37	+3	28	-3	16	+5	21	-1	25	-4	33	+6	29	-4	32	+2	29	-2	56	+4	28	-3	27	-4
(NATIONALITY) Government	57	-5	65	+3	80	-5	76	+1	70	+4	66	-4	69	+5	64	-4	69	+1	41	-3	65	+2	64	+3
Jointly within the EU	6	+2	7	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	1	-2	2	-1	4	+2	2	+1	3	-1	7	+1	9	+1
DK	6	+2	7	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	1	-2	2	-1	4	+2	2	+1	3	-1	7	+1	9	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	36	-4	32	+1	36	-7	53	-5	36	+1	51	-2
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	58	+4	66	0	63	+7	45	+4	62	-1	46	+3
WN	6	0	2	-1	1	0	2	+1	2	0	3	-1

QA26.8 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La concurrence

QA26.8 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Competition

QA26.8 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Wettbewerb

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	35	-1	28	-2	37	-4	48	-3	33	+2	26	-3	26	-4	28	-4	39	-2	43	-4	41	+5	31	+3
En commun dans l'UE	57	+2	69	+1	50	+1	49	+6	61	-2	69	+2	69	+3	69	+6	52	+2	57	+4	44	-3	63	-2
NSP	8	-1	3	+1	13	+3	3	-3	6	0	5	+1	5	+1	3	-2	9	0	0	0	15	-2	6	-1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	35	-1	34	-1	28	+4	34	+1	33	+1	28	-2	30	-7	37	+5	25	-3	44	0	34	-2	33	-2
(NATIONALITY) Government	57	-1	57	0	67	-3	58	0	55	-2	67	+4	62	+7	50	-12	71	+2	50	+2	53	+1	55	-1
Jointly within the EU	8	+2	9	+1	5	-1	8	-1	12	+1	5	-2	8	0	13	+7	4	+1	6	-2	13	+1	12	+3
DK																								

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	41	-3	34	0	31	-9	47	-4	31	-1	45	-1
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	50	+3	62	0	66	+10	47	0	63	0	44	+3
WN	9	0	4	0	3	-1	6	+4	6	+1	11	-2

QA26.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Les transports

QA26.9 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Transports

QA26.9 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Verkehr

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
48 0	31 +2	50 -7	52 -6	44 +6	38 +3	37 +2	32 -4	55 +4	69 -3	56 +4	49 +2
48 0	67 -3	41 +3	47 +6	53 -6	60 -4	61 -3	66 +3	41 -4	31 +3	38 -5	48 -1
4 0	2 +1	9 +4	1 0	3 0	2 +1	2 +1	2 +1	4 0	0 0	6 +1	3 -1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
54 +4	38 -5	31 +4	42 0	45 -3	42 +1	58 -1	69 +11	50 0	58 +2	30 -1	45 -3
39 -7	55 +6	64 -5	55 +1	49 +2	56 -1	40 +1	26 -12	49 -1	39 -1	63 +2	47 +1
7 +3	7 -1	5 +1	3 -1	6 +1	2 0	2 0	5 +1	1 +1	3 -1	7 -1	8 +2

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
53 0	35 -7	49 -6	77 +3	27 +2	72 +1
41 +1	62 +7	49 +6	22 -3	71 -2	25 -1
6 -1	3 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	3 0

QA26.10 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'économie

QA26.10 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Economy

QA26.10 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	45	-4	35	0	36	-1	55	-4	66	-2	39	-1	39	-3	38	-11	42	-6	52	-2	49	+5	43	-8
En commun dans l'UE	51	+4	63	0	55	-3	43	+4	31	+2	60	+3	60	+5	61	+11	54	+6	48	+2	45	-4	54	+10
NSP	4	0	2	0	9	+4	2	0	3	0	1	-2	1	-2	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	-1	3	-2

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	58	+4	33	-7	30	-2	34	-7	27	-5	40	-5	44	-8	48	+5	32	-12	47	-2	41	-4	28	-8
(NATIONALITY) Government	36	-6	60	+7	68	+3	62	+6	69	+5	57	+6	54	+8	47	-9	65	+10	51	+4	53	+3	63	+6
Jointly within the EU	6	+2	7	0	2	-1	4	+1	4	0	3	-1	2	0	5	+4	3	+2	2	-2	6	+1	9	+2
DK	6	+2	7	0	2	-1	4	+1	4	0	3	-1	2	0	5	+4	3	+2	2	-2	6	+1	9	+2

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	47	0	46	0	35	-10	76	0	67	-4	63	-7
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	48	0	52	0	63	+9	22	-1	31	+5	34	+8
WN	5	0	2	0	2	+1	2	+1	2	-1	3	-1

QA26.11 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre l'inflation

QA26.11 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting inflation

QA26.11 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

Bekämpfung der Inflation

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
42 -2	31 -1	48 -2	52 -5	37 +2	27 -2	27 -2	25 -4	43 -5	45 -2	52 +9	39 -6
54 +3	67 +1	43 0	46 +6	60 -2	71 +2	71 +2	73 +4	54 +7	55 +2	43 -7	57 +6
4 -1	2 0	9 +2	2 -1	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 -2	0 0	5 -2	4 0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

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
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
52 +4	36 -6	31 +2	41 -9	32 -6	35 -3	52 -3	49 +11	25 +1	46 -2	45 -2	29 -3
42 -6	56 +5	66 -1	55 +8	63 +7	63 +4	46 +3	46 -10	73 -1	52 +4	48 +2	63 +3
6 +2	8 +1	3 -1	4 +1	5 -1	2 -1	2 0	5 -1	2 0	2 -2	7 0	8 0

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung

Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU

WN

RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB	EB EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
50 +1	41 -7	33 -5	45 +6	47 -3	57 -10
44 0	57 +7	65 +5	54 -5	47 0	39 +11
6 -1	2 0	2 0	1 -1	6 +3	4 -1

Eurobarometer 70



QA27.1 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
Une union monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro
QA27.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro
QA27.1 Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.
Eine Europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung, nämlich dem Euro.

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Pour	61	+1	82	-2	61	-7	53	0	51	0	72	+3	71	+2	67	-1	58	+2	58	+7	67	0	73	+2
Contre	32	-1	18	+2	20	+4	40	-2	46	+1	24	-4	26	-2	30	+2	34	-2	42	-7	27	+1	24	-2
NSP	7	0	0	0	19	+3	7	+2	3	-1	4	+1	3	0	3	-1	8	0	0	0	6	-1	3	0

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)	LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
For	87	0	61	+3	58	-1	48	47	-7	48	-9	83	+1	63	0	63	-9	83	+3	74	+8	44	-5
Against	8	-1	28	-3	38	+1	41	44	+8	39	+6	15	-1	26	+1	24	+5	15	-3	22	-5	43	+4
DK	5	+1	11	0	4	0	11	9	-1	13	+3	2	0	11	-1	13	+4	2	0	4	-3	13	+1

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR	TR	MK
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	70.1
Dafür	53	-1	71	-1	90	0	76	+10	82	+2	48	0	28	+2	65	37	77
Dagegen	31	-3	17	+4	8	0	21	-9	15	-4	47	0	64	-2	23	34	12
WN	16	+4	12	-3	2	0	3	-1	3	+2	5	0	8	0	12	29	11

Eurobarometer 70



QA27.2 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique étrangère commune aux pays de l'UE vis-à-vis des autres pays

QA27.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries

QA27.2 Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

Eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der EU gegenüber anderen Staaten.

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Pour	68	0	76	-2	72	+1	68	+2	64	-1	79	-4	79	-3	83	+3	75	+3	79	-1	73	-1	68	+4
Contre	20	0	22	+3	9	-2	25	-2	32	+1	17	+4	16	+3	13	-1	14	-4	21	+1	11	+2	23	-3
NSP	12	0	2	-1	19	+1	7	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	4	-2	11	+1	0	0	16	-1	9	-1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)	LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
For	56	-8	62	-1	75	-11	41	70	-5	74	-3	70	-3	74	-2	54	-1	72	+4	70	+5	77	+1
Against	22	+5	22	+1	16	+7	42	18	+4	11	+1	21	+3	16	+1	19	0	23	-4	25	-2	12	-1
DK	22	+3	16	0	9	+4	17	12	+1	15	+2	9	0	10	+1	27	+1	5	0	5	-3	11	0

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR	TR	MK
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	70.1
Dafür	51	0	68	+2	79	-3	82	+3	61	0	56	+1	49	0	63	34	70
Dagegen	20	-7	14	+3	14	+2	14	-1	33	-1	38	0	33	0	22	32	15
WN	29	+7	18	-5	7	+1	4	-2	6	+1	6	-1	18	0	15	34	15

Eurobarometer 70



QA27.3 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des Etats membres de l'UE

QA27.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

QA27.3 Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

Eine gemeinsame Verteidigungs- und Sicherheitspolitik der EU-Mitgliedsstaaten.

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Pour	75	-1	87	-2	76	-3	87	+2	73	-3	81	-8	82	-6	87	+2	84	-2	81	-1	76	-2	82	+3
Contre	16	+1	11	+2	6	0	10	-2	23	+2	16	+7	15	+5	10	-2	8	+1	19	+1	11	+4	13	-2
NSP	9	0	2	0	18	+3	3	0	4	+1	3	+1	3	+1	3	0	8	+1	0	0	13	-2	5	-1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)	LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
For	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Against	48	-12	68	0	89	-5	53	83	-2	81	-4	82	-5	81	+2	63	+5	82	0	69	+8	81	-3
DK	30	+10	19	+1	7	+4	30	10	+3	8	+3	10	+2	12	0	12	-4	16	+1	24	-6	10	+2
	22	+2	13	-1	4	+1	17	7	-1	11	+1	8	+3	7	-2	25	-1	2	-1	7	-2	9	+1

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR	TR	MK
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Dafür	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	70.1
Dagegen	61	+2	76	-3	86	-1	91	+5	65	0	59	-3	57	+1	70	40	75
WN	13	-9	11	+6	9	+1	6	-4	30	-1	36	+3	30	-1	16	26	10
	26	+7	13	-3	5	0	3	-1	5	+1	5	0	13	0	14	34	15

Eurobarometer 70



QA27.4 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir

QA27.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

QA27.4 Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

Eine zusätzliche Erweiterung der EU, um in den nächsten Jahren andere Länder aufzunehmen.

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Pour	44	-3	45	-5	57	-10	57	-6	48	-6	25	-8	26	-7	28	-7	60	-3	49	-13	57	-5	31	0
Contre	43	+4	53	+5	11	+3	33	+7	45	+4	66	+7	65	+7	63	+9	26	+1	50	+12	23	+7	62	+2
NSP	13	-1	2	0	32	+7	10	-1	7	+2	9	+1	9	0	9	-2	14	+2	1	+1	20	-2	7	-2

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
For	36	-10	39	-2	56	-8	66	+9	54	-3	63	-6	25	-8	55	-10	57	-8	48	-2	25	-2	69	-5
Against	41	+10	42	+5	30	+7	23	+5	33	+7	20	+4	68	+9	32	+9	20	+5	47	+1	67	+4	15	+3
DK	23	0	19	-3	14	+1	11	-14	13	-4	17	+2	7	-1	13	+1	23	+3	5	+1	8	-2	16	+2

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Dafür	43	-8	60	-7	70	-4	63	0	41	-5	56	+1	40	+4	59	+8	45	-7	79	-11
Dagegen	31	0	16	+8	24	+3	24	+3	54	+4	37	+1	48	-2	23	-17	21	-7	8	+3
WN	26	+8	24	-1	6	+1	13	-3	5	+1	7	-2	12	-2	18	+9	34	+14	13	+8

Eurobarometer 70



QA27.5 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une vitesse de la construction européenne plus élevée dans un groupe de pays que dans les autres pays

QA27.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries

QA27.5 Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

Dass die Geschwindigkeit, mit der Europa aufgebaut wird, in einer Gruppe von Ländern höher ist als in anderen Ländern.

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
Pour	39	0	47	+1	30	-5	43	0	54	0	45	+3	47	+3	55	+3	62	-4	43	-8	38	-2	31	+2
Contre	42	+2	49	+1	31	+12	45	+1	36	+4	40	+2	39	+1	35	+1	23	+4	55	+8	36	+6	54	0
NSP	19	-2	4	-2	39	-7	12	-1	10	-4	15	-5	14	-4	10	-4	15	0	2	0	26	-4	15	-2

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
For	26	-8	44	-4	45	+1	47	+13	40	+6	40	-4	49	+7	47	0	38	-3	47	+3	40	-4	35	-4
Against	44	+9	29	+6	20	-3	35	-2	37	+2	33	+2	33	-2	36	-3	26	-1	41	-2	44	+4	46	-1
DK	30	-1	27	-2	35	+2	18	-11	23	-8	27	+2	18	-5	17	+3	36	+4	12	-1	16	0	19	+5

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB68 Herbst 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
Dafür	30	-4	36	-2	48	+2	50	+8	28	-4	39	+4	31	+9	39	-3	30	-2	49	-6
Dagegen	40	-2	37	+7	42	-1	39	-7	61	+6	47	+4	49	-1	43	+2	33	-6	31	-1
WN	30	+6	27	-5	10	-1	11	-1	11	-2	14	-8	20	-8	18	+1	37	+8	20	+7

Eurobarometer 70



QA28 L'intégration européenne a mis l'accent sur différentes questions ces dernières années. A votre avis, sur quels aspects les institutions européennes devraient-elles mettre l'accent au cours des prochaines années pour renforcer l'Union européenne à l'avenir ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA28 European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA28 Die europäische Integration hat sich in den letzten Jahren auf verschiedene Bereiche konzentriert. Welche Belange sollten Ihrer Meinung nach durch die europäischen Institutionen in den nächsten Jahren verstärkt beachtet werden, um die Europäische Union in Zukunft zu stärken? (ROTIEREN - MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Le marché intérieur	18	+3	17	-3	20	0	19	+5	15	+2	13	+3	14	+4	15	+4	12	0	36	+7	14	+4	18	+2
La politique culturelle	6	0	6	-1	4	+1	3	-1	4	-1	4	+1	3	0	2	0	5	+1	7	-1	7	-2	4	0
La politique étrangère européenne	16	+1	16	+5	23	+4	14	+1	18	+1	20	+1	20	+2	19	+5	26	+8	20	-4	11	+1	16	+2
La politique européenne de défense	14	+1	12	+3	15	+8	16	0	17	+2	15	0	15	+1	14	+4	32	+12	12	-2	7	0	15	0
Les questions d'immigration	29	-3	33	-3	12	-2	18	0	37	+4	30	-6	30	-5	28	-2	14	-5	19	0	38	-9	33	-1
La politique européenne de l'éducation	13	+2	9	-2	9	+1	15	+3	12	+2	19	+4	20	+5	23	+8	14	0	16	+4	13	+2	12	-2
Les questions environnementales	27	-6	29	-3	14	-8	24	-7	48	-12	37	-5	35	-7	27	-18	19	-13	32	-6	17	-7	36	-2
Les questions énergétiques	30	0	44	+3	28	+3	28	+3	26	-6	43	-4	42	-5	39	-6	28	-4	24	+4	8	-4	28	-3
La solidarité avec les régions plus pauvres	20	0	22	+1	25	-2	16	-3	20	+1	12	-2	13	-1	15	+2	13	-1	34	-1	22	0	26	+1
La recherche scientifique	15	+1	18	+3	5	-1	19	+1	20	-4	17	+2	17	+2	17	0	10	-3	12	+2	13	+3	24	-7
Les questions sociales	27	+3	30	+1	43	+4	41	+3	15	+2	28	+5	30	+6	36	+5	39	+1	34	+4	31	+6	30	+1
La lutte contre l'insécurité	29	-4	34	-4	31	-10	38	-1	44	+1	31	-7	32	-7	36	-8	30	-6	24	+7	22	-14	28	+5
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	2	+1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	+1	1	0	1	+1	2	+2	1	+1	0	-1	2	-1	1	+1
Autres (SPONTANE)	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	1	+1	7	+2	1	+1
NSP	5	0	1	0	14	+5	2	-2	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	+1	6	0	1	+1	8	+3	3	+1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL
The Internal market	24 +8	24 +3	25 +7	30	32 +5	25 +4	28 +9	31 +6	11 +1	18 +4	13 +4	20 +3
Cultural policy	12 0	12 +1	7 +3	22 4	-1	5 0	3 -2	5 0	4 0	7 +2	5 -1	6 +1
European foreign policy	11 +1	15 -1	26 -7	23	15 +6	17 0	27 +8	12 -1	8 0	28 +5	18 +5	18 0
European defence policy	8 +1	11 +2	19 +2	20	15 +6	16 +5	15 +3	15 +1	10 +2	24 0	10 +2	16 +1
Immigration issues	34 -1	33 -2	24 -4	21	13 -5	16 -2	28 -5	15 -3	62 +11	24 -6	27 -3	10 -1
European education policy	16 +3	9 +2	18 0	26	12 -4	11 -2	18 -5	11 +2	14 -4	15 +2	10 +2	9 -1
Environment issues	24 -6	16 -5	27 -6	19	12 -11	8 -7	27 -14	24 -11	21 -16	38 -4	37 -6	16 -8
Energy issues	37 +1	26 -4	24 0	25	31 -3	50 +8	27 0	54 +3	49 +18	24 -1	41 +10	31 +3
Solidarity with poorer regions	14 0	10 -3	36 +7	26	21 0	11 0	20 -2	23 -1	12 -3	23 +3	14 -4	28 0
Scientific research	7 -3	16 +4	10 0	19	6 -2	9 -3	13 +2	12 +1	5 -6	18 0	12 +1	10 -2
Social issues	21 +3	19 +4	28 0	14	44 +1	40 -2	21 +2	19 -1	12 -3	13 +2	41 -1	30 -3
The fight against crime	34 -3	28 -1	33 -1	16	29 -5	30 -8	25 +2	21 -3	13 -5	44 -1	39 -2	24 -10
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1 +1	3 +1	0 0	1	2 +1	2 +1	0 -1	2 +1	0 0	0 -1	2 0	1 +1
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	0 0	1 -1	1 -1	1	0 -2	2 0	0 0	1 +1	1 0	2 0	2 +1	0 -1
DK	11 +1	6 0	3 0	2	4 +3	3 0	4 +1	7 +2	11 +3	2 0	2 -1	7 +1

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

	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	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Der Binnenmarkt	15	+1	22	+4	28	+5	26	+3	19	+4	17	+3	10	+3	26	12	26	12	26	12
Kulturpolitik	8	-2	8	+2	5	-1	4	-1	3	-1	3	0	5	+1	3	14	8	14	8	8
Europäische Außenpolitik	7	0	29	+2	11	-5	26	+4	20	+5	15	+1	8	-2	9	14	25	14	25	14
Europäische Verteidigungspolitik	11	+4	23	+1	9	+1	17	0	18	+6	11	+2	13	+1	8	7	13	8	13	13
Einwanderungsfragen	12	-1	22	+4	12	0	15	-4	14	-5	28	0	43	-5	8	13	17	8	13	17
Europäische Bildungspolitik	14	+1	18	+1	14	+1	18	-4	7	0	9	+2	8	0	6	8	8	6	8	8
Umweltfragen	14	-8	25	-4	34	-10	26	-10	46	-6	68	-4	29	-3	14	8	12	14	8	12
Energiefragen	12	+1	24	+3	22	+2	34	+8	42	-1	33	-4	33	+4	18	15	25	18	15	25
Solidarität mit ärmeren Regionen	29	-2	29	0	24	+2	22	-5	27	+5	25	+4	13	+1	39	23	39	39	23	39
Wissenschaftliche Forschung	7	0	9	+3	18	+6	14	0	12	+1	17	-1	11	+1	5	7	7	5	7	7
Soziale Fragen	43	+8	25	+2	43	-2	39	+3	23	+3	17	+2	17	+2	44	11	26	44	11	26
Die Bekämpfung der Kriminalität	37	+4	16	-7	27	-7	27	-5	38	+2	41	-5	30	-3	49	15	33	49	15	33
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	+1	6	+1	1	2	1	6	1	1
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	1	1	0	1	1
WN	12	+3	7	-2	3	+1	2	+1	1	-1	1	0	8	-1	7	31	8	8	31	8

Eurobarometer 70



QA33a Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
QA33a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?
QA33a Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung zur Globalisierung am nächsten?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008 2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008 La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE) grâce à l'ouverture des marchés La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en (NOTRE PAYS) NSP	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	
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
	36	-3	37	-1	34	-10	42	-6	73	-5	47	+5	46	+5	40	+5	47	-4	23	-9	26	-9	22	-3
	22	-1	59	+1	22	-2	43	+7	20	+3	38	-10	40	-10	50	-6	30	-1	75	+8	39	+5	70	+4
	42	+4	4	0	44	+12	15	-1	7	+2	15	+5	14	+5	10	+1	23	+5	2	+1	35	+4	8	-1
1re column: EB70 autumn 2008 2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008 Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY) DK	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	
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
	34	0	32	-2	26	+2	20	-4	34	-9	24	-3	28	-3	44	-10	62	-1	36	+5	38	-9	28	-1
	34	-6	41	0	52	-10	58	+4	25	+2	62	+1	52	-4	26	-3	29	+2	49	-7	28	0	39	-14
	32	+6	27	+2	22	+8	22	0	41	+7	14	+2	20	+7	30	+13	9	-1	15	+2	34	+9	33	+15
erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008 zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008 Die Globalisierung bietet dank der Öffnung von Märkten gute Chancen für (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Unternehmen Die Globalisierung bedeutet eine Bedrohung für die Beschäftigung und die Unternehmen in (UNSER LAND) WN	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						
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2						
	28	-13	41	-1	49	-7	46	-2	64	0	42	+5	32	-4	35	+10	38	-19						
	25	+2	47	-1	31	0	48	0	26	-3	37	-5	49	+8	33	+3	31	+10						
	47	+11	12	+2	20	+7	6	+2	10	+3	21	0	19	-4	32	-13	31	+9						

Eurobarometer 70



QA33b Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
 QA33b Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?
 QA33b Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung zur Globalisierung am nächsten?

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises de notre communauté grâce à l'ouverture des marchés Globalisation represents a good opportunity for our community's companies thanks to the opening up of markets Die Globalisierung bietet dank der Öffnung von Märkten gute Chancen für unsere Gemeinschaft Unternehmen	70.1	69.2
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en notre communauté Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in our community Die Globalisierung bietet dank der Öffnung von Märkten gute Chancen für unsere Gemeinschaft Unternehmen	44	+3
NSP	38	+9
DK		
WN	18	-12

QA34a 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.

QA34a 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.

QA34a 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: EB70 automne 2008 2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	7	+1	9	+4	10	+1	7	+5	8	-3	11	+1	10	+1	6	+3	7	-2	6	0	6	+4	4	0
Plutôt d'accord	36	-2	46	-10	34	-1	38	-1	40	-11	38	+6	37	+5	33	0	38	+1	33	-2	35	-12	32	-4
Plutôt pas d'accord	27	+1	34	+6	15	-1	30	-3	32	+12	31	+1	31	0	33	-4	30	+4	40	+4	18	+3	36	+4
Pas du tout d'accord	10	+1	6	+1	2	-3	9	+1	9	+1	8	-5	10	-3	20	+7	6	-2	20	0	5	0	20	+4
NSP	20	-1	5	-1	39	+4	16	-2	11	+1	12	-3	12	-3	8	-6	19	-1	1	-2	36	+5	8	-4
D'accord	43	-1	55	-6	44	0	45	+4	48	-14	49	+7	47	+6	39	+3	45	-1	39	-2	41	-8	36	-4
Pas d'accord	37	+2	40	+7	17	-4	39	-2	41	+13	39	-4	41	-3	53	+3	36	+2	60	+4	23	+3	56	+8

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008 2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Totally agree	6	0	8	+3	11	+3	21	2	-1	7	+3	5	-5	5	-1	9	+3	9	0	7	+4	7	+2
Tend to agree	32	-4	38	0	39	+5	34	24	+1	30	-2	35	-1	35	-4	31	-11	47	-3	38	+11	42	-2
Tend to disagree	16	+2	23	-3	16	-6	23	43	+6	23	+7	27	+4	29	+1	21	+3	27	+6	31	-5	20	+1
Totally disagree	10	+1	9	+2	10	-2	9	14	+1	6	+2	16	-1	11	-2	9	+5	5	-1	13	-5	4	-1
DK	36	+1	22	-2	24	0	13	17	-7	34	-10	17	+3	20	+6	30	0	12	-2	11	-5	27	0
Agree	38	-4	46	+3	50	+8	55	26	0	37	+1	40	-6	40	-5	40	-8	56	-3	45	+15	49	0
Disagree	26	+3	32	-1	26	-8	32	57	+7	29	+9	43	+3	40	-1	30	+8	32	+5	44	-10	24	0

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008 Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	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
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	70.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	8	+1	9	+2	4	0	7	+4	3	0	9	+1	6	0	7	13	22
Stimme eher zu	35	-10	34	0	37	-2	44	-2	46	+2	37	-8	30	-3	20	17	26
Stimme eher nicht zu	19	-4	22	+5	28	-5	24	-4	35	-2	23	+3	28	+1	33	21	15
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	+4	4	-1	20	+6	5	-1	5	-1	12	+2	11	+2	19	13	10
WN	32	+9	31	-6	11	+1	20	+3	11	+1	19	+2	25	0	21	36	27
Stimme zu	43	-9	43	+2	41	-2	51	+2	49	+2	46	-7	36	-3	27	30	48
Stimme nicht zu	25	0	26	+4	48	+1	29	-5	40	-3	35	+5	39	+3	52	34	25

QA34b 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.

QA34b 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.

QA34b 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: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

	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	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Plutôt d'accord	8	+2	6	0	12	+4	7	+2	23	+9	9	+2	9	+3	7	+3	10	+1	7	-1	10	+5	4	+1
Plutôt pas d'accord	40	-2	48	-7	35	-5	41	-3	50	-8	42	+5	41	+5	40	+9	39	-7	34	-3	31	-12	31	-3
Pas du tout d'accord	24	+1	35	+7	13	0	28	-2	12	-3	30	0	29	-3	28	-12	19	+2	38	+1	18	+4	35	+3
NSP	7	-1	5	0	3	0	8	+4	5	+1	7	-6	9	-4	14	+3	3	-1	19	+3	6	+1	15	0
D'accord	21	0	6	0	37	+1	16	-1	10	+1	12	-1	12	-1	11	-3	29	+5	2	0	35	+2	15	-1
Pas d'accord	48	0	54	-7	47	-1	48	-1	73	+1	51	+7	50	+8	47	+12	49	-6	41	-4	41	-7	35	-2
	31	0	40	+7	16	0	36	+2	17	-2	37	-6	38	-7	42	-9	22	+1	57	+4	24	+5	50	+3

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

	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
Totally agree	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Tend to agree	12	+3	10	+3	15	+6	29	6	8	+4	6	0	7	-3	12	+2	10	+1	8	+2	7	0	7	0
Tend to disagree	38	+1	38	-5	27	-16	25	31	40	-8	41	+4	40	-2	44	-4	53	+2	38	+6	47	-5	47	-5
Totally disagree	12	+3	27	+5	17	+7	22	30	13	+1	26	-3	24	+1	9	-1	21	0	29	-1	15	+1	15	+1
DK	2	-5	5	-3	11	+4	9	9	4	0	11	+2	8	-1	4	+2	2	-2	15	-2	2	0	2	0
Agree	36	-2	20	0	30	-1	15	24	35	+3	16	-3	21	+5	31	+1	14	-1	10	-5	29	+4	29	+4
Disagree	50	+4	48	-2	42	-10	54	37	48	-4	47	+4	47	-5	56	-2	63	+3	46	+8	54	-5	54	-5
	14	-2	32	+2	28	+11	31	39	17	+1	37	-1	32	0	13	+1	23	-2	44	-3	17	+1	17	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

	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
Stimme voll und ganz zu	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	70.1	70.1
Stimme eher zu	7	-1	7	-3	3	+1	7	+2	7	+1	16	-1	8	+2	10	20	22
Stimme eher nicht zu	37	-9	34	-7	37	-2	52	-1	55	+1	50	-5	42	+4	31	18	33
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	20	-1	16	+8	28	-5	20	-3	25	-3	13	+1	18	-1	24	15	9
WN	4	+2	3	-1	16	+5	3	0	3	-1	2	-2	6	-2	13	9	7
Stimme zu	32	+9	40	+3	16	+1	18	+2	10	+2	19	+7	26	-3	22	38	29
Stimme nicht zu	44	-10	41	-10	40	-1	59	+1	62	+2	66	-6	50	+6	41	38	55
	24	+1	19	+7	44	0	23	-3	28	-4	15	-1	24	-3	37	24	16

Eurobarometer 70



QB1a Des deux suivants, lequel peut vous protéger le plus efficacement des effets négatifs de la mondialisation ?

QB1a Which of the following two can protect you most efficiently against the negative effects of the globalisation?

QB1a Welche der beiden folgenden Institutionen kann Sie am wirksamsten vor den negativen Auswirkungen der Globalisierung schützen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
L'Union européenne	30	43	26	40	33	26	26	26	23	39
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	29	33	10	31	47	22	22	21	31	29
Les deux de la même façon (SPONTANE)	22	17	33	18	12	33	35	42	19	29
NSP	19	7	31	11	8	19	17	11	27	3

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
The European Union	22	43	17	26	33	27	29	23	22	16
The (NATIONALITY) Government	23	40	20	23	29	33	16	35	23	27
Both equally (SPONTANEOUS)	24	6	32	29	19	13	21	24	32	23
DK	31	11	31	22	19	27	34	18	23	34

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Die Europäische Union	46	22	38	26	21	25	38	33	20	25
Die (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Regierung	38	34	27	22	25	35	23	46	40	41
Beide gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	8	34	14	30	25	25	25	10	18	18
WN	8	10	21	22	29	15	14	11	22	16

Eurobarometer 70



QB1b Des deux suivants, lequel peut vous faire bénéficier le plus efficacement des effets positifs de la mondialisation ?

QB1b Which of the following two can enable you to benefit most efficiently from the positive effects of the globalisation?

QB1b Welche der beiden folgenden Institutionen ermöglicht es Ihnen am besten, von den positiven Auswirkungen der Globalisierung zu profitieren?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
L'Union européenne	32	42	27	41	39	24	25	26	36	41
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	23	29	8	20	43	24	21	12	20	27
Les deux de la même façon (SPONTANE)	23	16	30	20	10	31	33	39	11	28
NSP	22	13	35	19	8	21	21	23	33	4

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
The European Union	26	46	21	27	34	36	33	27	22	22
The (NATIONALITY) Government	15	27	16	17	24	26	12	29	18	24
Both equally (SPONTANEOUS)	27	8	35	35	18	11	17	18	32	24
DK	32	19	28	21	24	27	38	26	28	30

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Die Europäische Union	48	26	43	24	23	29	37	34	36	27
Die (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Regierung	29	26	18	20	20	26	24	45	25	36
Beide gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	13	34	17	28	26	26	20	11	19	17
WN	10	14	22	28	31	19	19	10	20	20

QC2 Depuis 2004, l'Union européenne s'est élargie de 15 à 27 pays. D'une manière générale, comment jugez-vous cet élargissement de l'Union européenne ?
 QC2 Since 2004 the European Union enlarged from 15 to 27 countries. Overall, how would you judge this enlargement of the European Union?
 QC2 Seit 2004 hat sich die Europäische Union von 15 auf 27 Länder erweitert. Wie bewerten Sie diese Erweiterung der Europäischen Union generell?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Cela a renforcé l'UE	48	40	57	65	53	39	38	37	53	53
Cela a affaibli l'UE	36	53	10	24	40	47	48	50	33	44
NSP	16	7	33	11	7	14	14	13	14	3

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
It has strengthened the EU	59	36	46	42	71	47	58	35	49	69
It has weakened the EU	21	54	27	33	15	39	25	54	38	21
DK	20	10	27	25	14	14	17	11	13	10

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Sie hat die EU gestärkt	48	33	58	43	62	62	72	47	63	48
Sie hat die EU geschwächt	44	52	18	31	16	32	18	44	27	36
WN	8	15	24	26	22	6	10	9	10	16

Eurobarometer 70



QC3 Personnellement, à propos des différents domaines dans lequel l'Union européenne peut prendre des décisions, laquelle de ces propositions se rapproche le plus de ce que vous pensez ?
 QC3 Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view?
 QC3 Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung am nächsten, wenn es um die Bereiche geht, in denen die Europäische Union Beschlüsse fassen kann?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Il y a trop de domaines dans lesquels l'UE peut prendre des décisions	39	34	28	58	51	38	38	41	41	45
Il n'y a pas assez de domaines dans lesquels l'UE peut prendre des décisions	22	37	16	14	19	19	19	18	18	35
L'UE peut prendre des décisions dans le nombre de domaines qui convient (SPONTANE)	18	20	19	22	22	22	22	20	14	19
NSP	21	9	37	6	8	21	21	21	27	1

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
There are too many areas where the EU can take decisions	28	44	33	23	36	46	36	41	29	42
The are not enough areas where the EU can take decisions	14	31	14	25	26	24	22	17	19	10
The number of areas where the EU can take decisions is about right (SPONTANEOUS)	21	9	26	29	11	13	15	24	33	20
DK	37	16	27	23	27	17	27	18	19	28

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Es gibt zu viele Bereiche in denen die EU Beschlüsse fassen kann	51	50	39	28	21	31	62	56	43	60
Es gibt nicht genügend Bereiche, in denen die EU Beschlüsse fassen kann	27	20	26	21	22	29	9	19	10	15
Die Zahl der Bereiche in denen die EU Beschlüsse fassen kann ist genau richtig (SPONTAN)	10	22	15	13	21	27	23	22	10	10
WN	12	8	20	38	36	13	6	3	37	15

Eurobarometer 70



QG2a A votre avis, dans lequel des domaines suivants l'Union européenne utilise-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QG2a On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QG2a Wofür wird Ihrer Meinung nach der größte Teil des Haushalts der Europäischen Union ausgegeben? Hauptsächlich? (ROTIEREN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La croissance économique	11	14	20	9	10	6	6	6	9	22
La recherche scientifique	3	3	4	5	2	2	2	2	1	4
L'éducation et la formation	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Les questions d'énergie	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	6
Les transports	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	2
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	2	3	2	5	4	3	3	2	2	1
L'agriculture et le développement rural	11	15	6	7	31	14	13	9	12	6
Les investissements régionaux	4	5	3	7	6	5	5	6	4	9
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats	7	7	4	8	3	14	13	10	5	12
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	3	4	2	7	2	3	4	7	3	2
La défense et la sécurité	7	9	6	9	6	6	6	9	13	13
Les questions d'immigration	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	2	2
La santé publique	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	1
La culture et les media	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	13	16	6	9	20	23	23	24	7	10
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	1
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
NSP	23	6	38	18	11	14	14	16	30	5

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic growth	9	17	16	9	30	12	18	17	17	26
Scientific research	3	3	2	7	5	3	2	3	3	2
Education and training	3	2	5	5	1	3	3	1	2	6
Energy issues	2	2	2	4	5	4	7	2	5	4
Transport	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
Climate change and environmental protection	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	2
Agriculture and rural development	6	16	13	2	17	8	19	11	8	6
Regional investment	2	3	7	3	1	5	2	4	6	3
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	3	7	4	4	5	4	5	10	4	3
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	2	4	1	2	0	3	2	4	2	1
Defence and security	6	9	2	6	2	12	10	3	7	2
Immigration issues	3	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	2
Employment and social affairs	7	2	3	6	2	2	2	3	4	2
Public health	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
Culture and media	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	12	12	13	8	3	13	3	18	8	9
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	0	4	0	2	1	1	2	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
DK	33	17	21	27	26	23	19	13	27	28

Eurobarometer 70



QG2a A votre avis, dans lequel des domaines suivants l'Union européenne utilise-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QG2a On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QG2a Wofür wird Ihrer Meinung nach der größte Teil des Haushalts der Europäischen Union ausgegeben? Hauptsächlich? (ROTIEREN)

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftswachstum	13	10	9	8	21	11	19	8	15	8
Wissenschaft und Forschung	1	3	2	3	5	3	3	0	2	2
Aus- und Weiterbildung	1	2	4	3	3	1	3	0	1	3
Energie	1	2	2	3	4	2	5	3	1	1
Transport	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2
Klimawandel und Umweltschutz	2	5	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	2
Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung	22	12	16	3	5	14	6	22	35	8
Investitionen in einzelne Regionen	4	3	5	3	5	2	10	9	12	3
Unterstützung für die EU-Nachbarn, einschließlich der Beitrittskandidaten (wenn nötig, bitte erklären, dass Beitrittskandidaten Länder sind, die offiziell Kandidat für einen EU-Beitritt sind)	10	9	5	5	5	4	13	5	7	6
Entwicklungs- und humanitäre Hilfe für Länder außerhalb der EU	2	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1
Verteidigung und Sicherheit	8	5	5	4	6	23	9	7	1	5
Einwanderungsfragen	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
Beschäftigungs- und Sozialpolitik	3	5	2	6	2	2	3	4	1	2
Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	3
Kultur und Medien	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude	14	24	10	12	2	19	9	27	13	10
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
WN	16	8	25	36	32	8	10	6	6	35

Eurobarometer 70



QG2b A votre avis, dans lequel des domaines suivants l'Union européenne utilise-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QG2b Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QG2b Weiteres? (ROTIEREN - MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La croissance économique	17	21	25	13	15	15	15	17	17	23
La recherche scientifique	13	16	21	13	11	14	14	15	10	26
L'éducation et la formation	10	8	14	8	5	6	6	6	13	12
Les questions énergétiques	13	16	20	10	15	9	8	6	18	23
Les transports	7	5	7	8	6	5	5	3	6	4
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	13	11	12	11	17	19	18	15	9	13
L'agriculture et le développement rural	17	14	29	13	24	21	22	25	17	17
Les investissements régionaux	14	15	10	14	27	18	19	19	10	17
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats	15	15	12	14	19	24	24	27	16	19
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	12	17	13	11	16	19	20	24	14	10
La défense et la sécurité	18	17	25	20	21	22	22	23	21	22
Les questions d'immigration	8	6	4	7	6	6	6	7	6	4
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	12	14	18	11	6	11	11	9	14	10
La santé publique	8	12	8	7	3	4	4	5	13	9
La culture et les media	4	3	1	4	3	5	4	4	5	8
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	18	19	7	13	27	32	31	27	11	24
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NSP	5	3	7	2	5	2	2	3	7	2

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic growth	15	19	24	19	18	21	26	17	23	16
Scientific research	12	13	17	17	24	9	10	12	13	10
Education and training	13	6	14	13	20	14	12	11	17	16
Energy issues	11	13	20	17	27	16	25	16	25	18
Transport	5	7	12	8	4	6	6	6	3	3
Climate change and environmental protection	7	8	16	7	18	7	7	17	20	15
Agriculture and rural development	12	15	21	9	38	19	25	16	22	12
Regional investment	7	11	19	8	10	14	8	14	12	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	15	13	9	10	23	12	8	23	14	5
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	11	12	7	8	8	9	8	22	12	5
Defence and security	14	16	12	15	17	20	20	15	16	6
Immigration issues	11	8	10	17	2	5	5	6	9	14
Employment and social affairs	14	12	14	11	7	14	10	21	16	12
Public health	13	6	13	11	20	7	10	11	10	15
Culture and media	10	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	12	18	17	10	12	10	5	17	13	7
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1	3	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	9	5	4	4	3	8	4	3	4	14

Eurobarometer 70



QG2b A votre avis, dans lequel des domaines suivants l'Union européenne utilise-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QG2b Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QG2b Weiteres? (ROTIEREN - MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftswachstum	21	20	13	18	20	17	24	12	18	15
Wissenschaftliche Forschung	9	15	8	12	23	14	18	7	9	8
Erziehung und Ausbildung	6	9	10	22	18	11	14	2	5	12
Energie	7	18	12	10	21	14	20	21	16	11
Transport	6	17	7	9	11	7	10	4	7	6
Klimawandel und Umweltschutz	16	19	11	7	15	11	15	18	19	14
Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung	18	20	17	12	23	25	20	22	27	12
Hilfe für die Regionen	21	17	12	13	17	13	25	26	33	15
Unterstützung für die EU-Nachbarn, einschließlich der Beitrittskandidaten (wenn nötig, bitte erklären, dass Beitrittskandidaten Länder sind, die offiziell Kandidat für einen EU-Beitritt sind)	19	22	9	9	14	17	18	13	18	12
Entwicklungs- und humanitäre Hilfe für Länder außerhalb der EU	14	18	8	9	7	10	9	8	11	8
Verteidigung und Sicherheit	23	18	15	17	18	25	24	21	16	19
Einwanderungsfragen	6	11	3	7	7	3	9	5	5	11
Beschäftigungs- und Sozialpolitik	12	15	10	18	14	13	16	15	10	11
Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen	8	15	8	12	11	9	7	6	3	7
Kultur und Medien	3	5	2	7	4	5	4	2	1	4
Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude	22	23	10	13	7	19	12	28	33	14
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	5
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WN	6	2	7	7	5	3	1	4	3	6

Eurobarometer 70

QG2T Utilisation du budget de l'Union européenne
 QG2T Use of the European Union's budget
 QG2T Nutzung des Haushalts der Europäischen Union

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La croissance économique	24	33	35	19	23	19	19	20	21	44
La recherche scientifique	13	18	17	15	12	14	14	15	8	29
L'éducation et la formation	10	9	10	8	5	5	5	6	11	15
Les questions énergétiques	13	18	16	10	14	9	8	6	16	28
Les transports	6	6	6	9	5	5	5	3	5	6
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	12	14	10	14	19	19	18	15	8	13
L'agriculture et le développement rural	24	29	24	18	51	32	32	30	24	22
Les investissements régionaux	15	19	9	18	30	20	21	22	11	25
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats	18	21	12	19	19	34	34	33	16	30
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	12	19	10	16	17	20	21	26	12	12
La défense et la sécurité	20	25	21	25	25	24	24	28	27	33
Les questions d'immigration	8	8	3	6	6	7	7	7	5	4
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	12	16	13	13	7	12	11	10	12	11
La santé publique	8	15	5	6	4	4	4	6	12	9
La culture et les media	4	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	8
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	26	33	10	20	44	49	49	46	14	33
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	2
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
NSP	25	8	38	20	11	16	16	17	31	6

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic growth	19	32	35	23	44	28	39	32	33	37
Scientific research	10	14	15	18	23	10	10	13	12	10
Education and training	12	6	16	14	15	14	12	11	14	18
Energy issues	9	13	18	16	25	16	27	16	23	17
Transport	4	7	12	7	3	6	5	5	2	3
Climate change and environmental protection	6	8	16	7	14	6	7	19	16	13
Agriculture and rural development	13	28	29	9	44	23	38	25	24	14
Regional investment	7	12	23	8	9	15	9	16	14	9
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	13	18	10	11	22	14	11	30	14	6
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	9	14	7	8	6	10	8	23	10	4
Defence and security	15	22	12	16	14	27	26	16	18	7
Immigration issues	10	7	9	16	1	4	4	6	7	13
Employment and social affairs	16	12	14	14	8	12	10	21	15	11
Public health	10	6	13	10	16	6	10	10	9	13
Culture and media	8	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	3
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	20	27	26	15	11	20	6	33	17	14
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
DK	35	18	21	32	26	25	21	14	29	28

Eurobarometer 70

QG2T Utilisation du budget de l'Union européenne
 QG2T Use of the European Union's budget
 QG2T Nutzung des Haushalts der Europäischen Union

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftswachstum	31	28	19	19	34	26	41	20	32	17
Wissenschaftliche Forschung	8	16	8	11	20	16	19	7	11	7
Erziehung und Ausbildung	6	10	11	17	15	11	15	2	5	10
Energie	7	18	11	9	18	15	22	23	16	8
Transport	6	16	8	8	10	8	10	5	7	5
Klimawandel und Umweltschutz	16	22	11	5	13	12	17	20	20	10
Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung	38	31	29	10	21	37	24	42	60	16
Hilfe für die Regionen	21	18	14	11	17	14	32	34	43	11
Unterstützung für die EU-Nachbarn, einschließlich der Beitrittskandidaten (wenn nötig, bitte erklären, dass Beitrittskandidaten Länder sind, die offiziell Kandidat für einen EU-Beitritt sind)	26	29	12	11	14	20	29	17	24	13
Entwicklungs- und humanitäre Hilfe für Länder außerhalb der EU	14	20	7	8	8	12	10	10	12	6
Verteidigung und Sicherheit	27	22	16	15	18	45	30	26	16	16
Einwanderungsfragen	5	11	3	5	5	3	9	5	5	9
Beschäftigungs- und Sozialpolitik	13	18	10	17	12	14	17	18	11	9
Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen	8	16	9	11	8	10	7	7	3	7
Kultur und Medien	3	5	2	6	2	6	4	2	1	3
Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude	33	45	17	20	7	36	19	53	44	18
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
WN	16	10	27	38	32	9	11	6	6	40



Eurobarometer 70

QG3a Et parmi les domaines suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, dans lesquels l'Union européenne devrait utiliser son budget ? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QG3a And on which of the following would you like European Union budget to be spent? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QG3a Für welche Punkte auf der folgenden Liste würden Sie gerne das Budget der Europäischen Union ausgeben? Hauptsächlich? (ROTIEREN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La croissance économique	19	22	35	16	13	15	16	19	19	41
La recherche scientifique	5	5	2	4	6	8	7	4	3	6
L'éducation et la formation	10	9	7	10	8	16	16	16	9	11
Les questions énergétiques	5	8	4	4	5	4	4	2	6	2
Les transports	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	7	8	2	5	24	12	11	9	4	5
L'agriculture et le développement rural	4	3	9	6	3	2	2	3	8	7
Les investissements régionaux	3	2	1	7	4	3	4	5	1	2
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	3
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
La défense et la sécurité	3	3	8	6	5	2	2	2	6	2
Les questions d'immigration	3	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	14	20	10	17	10	15	17	22	10	10
La santé publique	9	10	4	11	8	9	9	8	11	7
La culture et les media	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NSP	9	2	12	5	6	4	4	3	18	1

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic growth	18	23	24	19	28	27	28	21	33	13
Scientific research	4	10	1	9	5	3	2	4	2	2
Education and training	7	9	13	7	22	11	9	12	5	14
Energy issues	1	4	4	8	2	4	10	5	9	18
Transport	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Climate change and environmental protection	4	7	5	3	6	2	2	11	6	6
Agriculture and rural development	3	4	5	2	7	10	7	2	8	2
Regional investment	2	1	7	3	2	3	2	3	4	2
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	0
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	0	1
Defence and security	3	4	1	5	2	5	4	3	2	2
Immigration issues	4	2	2	6	0	0	1	1	0	13
Employment and social affairs	25	15	9	7	4	10	11	18	14	7
Public health	10	9	14	9	12	9	11	7	6	6
Culture and media	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
DK	8	5	11	11	4	9	8	4	7	12



Eurobarometer 70

QG3a Et parmi les domaines suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, dans lesquels l'Union européenne devrait utiliser son budget ? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QG3a And on which of the following would you like European Union budget to be spent? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QG3a Für welche Punkte auf der folgenden Liste würden Sie gerne das Budget der Europäischen Union ausgeben? Hauptsächlich? (ROTIEREN)

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftswachstum	19	12	15	17	24	20	20	7	22	12
Wissenschaftliche Forschung	3	3	4	3	2	4	5	4	4	2
Erziehung und Ausbildung	13	6	10	10	10	10	9	2	5	9
Energie	2	6	5	3	4	2	4	8	6	6
Transport	1	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	2
Klimawandel und Umweltschutz	12	14	2	1	5	9	5	17	28	8
Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung	2	3	7	3	12	11	5	9	3	2
Hilfe für die Regionen	4	7	5	3	5	3	11	7	3	3
Unterstützung für die EU-Nachbarn, einschließlich der Beitrittskandidaten (wenn nötig, bitte erklären, dass Beitrittskandidaten Länder sind, die offiziell Kandidat für einen EU-Beitritt sind)	3	2	1	1	3	1	5	2	1	2
Entwicklungs- und humanitäre Hilfe für Länder außerhalb der EU	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	2
Verteidigung und Sicherheit	5	3	4	4	2	1	4	5	1	4
Einwanderungsfragen	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7
Soziale Belange und Beschäftigung	13	19	11	21	10	21	21	20	14	6
Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen	11	12	14	10	6	12	6	11	3	9
Kultur und Medien	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Andere (SPONTAN)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WN	7	3	12	18	11	2	3	4	4	21



Eurobarometer 70

QG3b Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 QG3b Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 QG3b Weiteres? (ROTIEREN - MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La croissance économique	21	25	22	22	13	22	23	23	24	25
La recherche scientifique	16	17	11	14	25	23	23	23	14	19
L'éducation et la formation	22	19	21	20	21	31	32	35	31	30
Les questions énergétiques	19	28	25	16	24	25	23	18	18	15
Les transports	4	5	8	5	4	2	1	1	4	4
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	18	20	13	13	32	31	30	27	7	24
L'agriculture et le développement rural	12	10	28	15	9	10	11	14	22	24
Les investissements régionaux	11	8	11	11	8	13	15	23	5	9
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats	6	5	8	3	7	6	6	6	6	9
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	6	7	5	3	16	8	8	5	2	7
La défense et la sécurité	15	13	25	15	17	15	14	12	18	16
Les questions d'immigration	11	9	5	6	16	8	8	6	5	7
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	25	26	31	23	15	28	29	33	24	32
La santé publique	25	28	20	26	23	21	22	25	32	42
La culture et les media	4	2	1	2	3	5	4	3	4	4
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	0
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NSP	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	0

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic growth	22	15	24	27	25	26	31	16	25	11
Scientific research	8	21	8	20	16	10	11	17	12	5
Education and training	24	17	24	18	32	28	19	29	22	17
Energy issues	4	18	22	20	18	16	30	23	35	23
Transport	3	5	9	5	2	4	3	10	1	3
Climate change and environmental protection	11	16	16	9	36	7	8	25	22	19
Agriculture and rural development	9	10	11	7	24	23	17	10	31	4
Regional investment	8	8	17	11	5	12	5	7	11	6
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries	9	4	4	4	9	4	3	9	4	2
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	7	7	7	5	8	3	3	11	3	2
Defence and security	9	17	8	14	16	18	12	15	16	5
Immigration issues	18	9	12	17	9	4	6	8	5	27
Employment and social affairs	29	30	25	18	15	26	27	26	27	14
Public health	30	23	28	19	45	23	26	28	27	20
Culture and media	6	2	4	6	1	3	3	1	3	2
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	0	1
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DK	5	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	11



Eurobarometer 70

QG3b Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 QG3b Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 QG3b Weiteres? (ROTIEREN - MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftswachstum	22	23	19	24	17	24	23	9	18	18
Wissenschaftliche Forschung	18	13	10	10	11	15	17	10	25	7
Erziehung und Ausbildung	27	21	16	28	18	23	20	7	22	20
Energie	16	32	14	12	15	11	24	24	28	23
Transport	5	14	4	4	9	3	7	3	3	6
Klimawandel und Umweltschutz	27	28	9	8	15	26	21	20	32	14
Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung	9	14	11	12	25	21	18	11	10	6
Hilfe für die Regionen	10	19	13	14	15	12	20	13	11	7
Unterstützung für die EU-Nachbarn, einschließlich der Beitrittskandidaten (wenn nötig, bitte erklären, dass Beitrittskandidaten Länder sind, die offiziell Kandidat für einen EU-Beitritt sind)	9	8	3	5	9	5	8	4	6	4
Entwicklungs- und humanitäre Hilfe für Länder außerhalb der EU	10	8	3	7	5	7	5	5	12	5
Verteidigung und Sicherheit	20	15	13	24	12	8	23	15	14	19
Einwanderungsfragen	8	11	2	6	8	4	7	4	12	16
Soziale Belange und Beschäftigung	23	26	19	32	30	36	29	26	26	13
Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen	27	32	26	31	28	32	23	22	22	24
Kultur und Medien	5	4	2	6	7	5	4	1	3	1
Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude	1	4	3	2	5	1	0	2	2	2
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
Andere (SPONTAN)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WN	3	0	4	2	3	1	1	4	2	4

Eurobarometer 70

QG3T Utilisation souhaitée du budget de l'Union européenne
 QG3T Desired use of the European Union's budget
 QG3T Gewünschte Nutzung des Haushalts der Europäischen Union

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La croissance économique	38	46	55	36	25	36	37	41	39	65
La recherche scientifique	19	21	12	17	29	29	29	27	15	25
L'éducation et la formation	30	27	25	29	27	45	46	50	34	41
Les questions énergétiques	22	35	26	19	27	27	25	19	21	17
Les transports	5	6	8	7	4	2	2	1	3	4
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	23	27	13	17	55	41	39	34	10	28
L'agriculture et le développement rural	14	12	33	21	12	11	12	17	25	31
Les investissements régionaux	13	10	10	17	11	16	18	27	6	11
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats	7	5	10	4	9	9	9	8	6	12
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	7	9	6	5	19	10	9	6	3	9
La défense et la sécurité	17	15	30	20	21	16	16	13	21	18
Les questions d'immigration	12	11	4	6	17	10	9	7	4	8
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	36	45	37	38	24	42	44	54	30	42
La santé publique	32	37	22	36	30	29	29	32	37	48
La culture et les media	4	3	1	3	3	6	5	3	4	4
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	3	2	0	1	1	2	3	5	3	1
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
NSP	11	3	12	6	6	5	5	3	18	1

	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic growth	39	38	45	42	52	51	57	36	55	23
Scientific research	12	29	9	26	21	13	12	20	13	6
Education and training	30	26	34	23	53	37	26	40	26	28
Energy issues	5	21	24	25	20	19	38	26	41	37
Transport	3	6	9	5	2	5	3	11	1	3
Climate change and environmental protection	14	23	19	11	40	8	9	35	26	23
Agriculture and rural development	11	13	15	8	30	31	22	11	36	6
Regional investment	10	9	22	13	6	13	7	10	14	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries	10	5	5	6	11	5	5	10	6	2
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	9	8	7	5	10	4	4	15	3	3
Defence and security	11	20	8	17	18	21	15	18	16	6
Immigration issues	21	10	12	20	10	4	7	9	5	37
Employment and social affairs	51	43	31	22	19	34	35	43	39	19
Public health	38	31	39	26	56	30	35	33	31	24
Culture and media	8	2	4	6	2	3	4	2	3	2
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	5	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
DK	8	6	11	15	4	10	8	4	8	12

Eurobarometer 70

QG3T Utilisation souhaitée du budget de l'Union européenne
 QG3T Desired use of the European Union's budget
 QG3T Gewünschte Nutzung des Haushalts der Europäischen Union

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftswachstum	39	34	32	36	38	43	42	16	39	25
Wissenschaftliche Forschung	19	15	12	12	12	18	22	13	28	7
Erziehung und Ausbildung	38	26	24	33	26	32	28	9	26	23
Energie	17	36	17	13	18	13	27	31	33	23
Transport	6	15	5	5	11	3	8	3	3	6
Klimawandel und Umweltschutz	37	41	10	8	18	35	25	36	59	18
Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung	11	17	17	13	35	31	22	19	12	7
Hilfe für die Regionen	13	24	16	14	19	15	31	19	14	8
Unterstützung für die EU-Nachbarn, einschließlich der Beitrittskandidaten (wenn nötig, bitte erklären, dass Beitrittskandidaten Länder sind, die offiziell Kandidat für einen EU-Beitritt sind)	11	10	4	5	12	6	13	6	7	5
Entwicklungs- und humanitäre Hilfe für Länder außerhalb der EU	13	9	6	7	6	8	6	6	14	5
Verteidigung und Sicherheit	23	17	16	23	13	9	27	19	15	18
Einwanderungsfragen	9	14	3	6	9	4	7	4	12	19
Soziale Belange und Beschäftigung	34	44	28	47	37	56	50	44	39	16
Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen	35	42	37	35	31	43	28	31	25	27
Kultur und Medien	4	4	3	6	6	5	4	2	4	1
Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude	1	5	3	2	5	1	1	3	2	2
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WN	8	5	13	19	11	2	3	5	4	26