

# EUROBAROMETER 72

## PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

### Volume 2

## REPORT

Fieldwork: October - November 2009

Standard Eurobarometer 72 / Autumn 2009 - TNS opinion & social

This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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

# **Standard Eurobarometer 72 Autumn 2009**

## **PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION Volume 2**

Survey carried out by TNS Opinion & Social at the  
request of the European Commission –  
Directorate-General Communication

Coordinated by the European Commission  
- Directorate-General Communication

TNS Opinion & Social  
Avenue Herrmann Debroux, 40  
1160 Brussels  
Belgium

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## INTRODUCTION

This wave of the Eurobarometer was carried out between 23 October and 18 November 2009 in 31 countries and territories<sup>1</sup>: 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 part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Since spring 2008, and even more strikingly since autumn 2008, the Eurobarometer has witnessed a significant shift in European public opinion, with the financial and economic crisis influencing the perceptions and opinions of Europeans more than any other factor. In autumn 2009, some macro-economic indicators seem to show that the European economy is gradually returning to growth; nevertheless, the situation remains difficult for the job market and public finances<sup>2</sup>.

The Eurobarometer has described the complete cycle of the crisis in terms of European public opinion, showing the transition from economic confidence<sup>3</sup> before the economic crisis, followed by increasing concerns about the economic outlook which spread, by autumn 2008, to all areas of life, and which by spring 2009 was so acute that the indicators measuring the resilience of public opinion began to disintegrate, up to the present, where we note a number of improvements, not only in the assessment of the current situation but also in the outlook for the future.

Besides the economic and financial crisis, the period has also been marked by institutional change and renewal within the European Union, in a cycle which began last June with the European elections, followed by the renewal of the European Commission, officially announced on 27 November 2009, and culminated in the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, on 1 December 2009.

It is against this backdrop that this Standard Eurobarometer must be analysed.

The full Standard Eurobarometer report consists of two volumes. The first volume (volume 1) analyses the results of the historical indicators of the Standard Eurobarometer. This volume (volume 2) presents the state of European public opinion on four major themes: the financial and economic crisis; globalisation; values; and the European Union's priorities.

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<sup>1</sup> Please consult the technical specifications for the exact dates of the fieldwork in each country.

<sup>2</sup> European economic forecasts for autumn 2009:

[http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/publication16055\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication16055_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> The economic confidence factor reflects the way citizens feel about the economy, which is expressed in their consumption habits. In this report, economic confidence/lack of confidence has a wider meaning and includes the more general influence on opinions in areas other than the economy.

We shall examine to what extent this economic and social context has influenced, or changed, the perceptions and attitudes of Europeans with regard to globalisation, economic and social values and the future priorities on which the European Union should focus in all areas.

Volume 2 is therefore divided into four main parts. In the first part, we examine how Europeans perceive globalisation. Europeans were first asked about the main characteristics of the power of a country or group of countries, and then about those of the European Union. Various aspects of globalisation are then examined, in particular as regards its economic, social and cultural consequences. Finally, we asked Europeans to assess the respective performances of the European Union and its main competitors, focusing in particular on the United States.

The second part considers the economic and financial crisis at a time when some indicators seem to herald the signs of an economic recovery. After asking respondents whether the worst was over or still to come, and for their views on the current impact of the crisis on households, the report looks at the most appropriate level for dealing with the effects of the crisis. The role played by the European single currency is also analysed. Finally, we look at the post-crisis stage: what measures should be taken? does the economic and financial system need to be reformed?

The third part deals with the main economic and social values of Europeans. A number of key words are analysed to determine whether they have positive or negative connotations for respondents. We then examine the values shared by Europeans and those which best represent the European Union. We asked Europeans about the values which they think should be prioritised in society to tackle the main world challenges. The economic and social values of Europeans are then analysed in detail. Finally, the last chapter looks at the way in which innovation is perceived in the European Union today.

The fourth part examines the European Union's priorities for the coming years. What are they and how can each of them be achieved?

The results are discussed essentially at three levels:

- in comparison with the average of the 27 Member States;
- nationally, that is to say to what extent they vary from one country to another;
- in socio-demographic terms, that is to say the variations in accordance with certain socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and other opinion indicators, in particular the image that respondents have of the European Union, their trust in the Union, their knowledge of the Union and their position on the political spectrum.

The general and socio-demographic analyses are based on the average for the 27 Member States. This average is weighted so that it reflects the actual population of each Member State. The averages for previous years represent the results obtained in all the Member States of the European Union as it was composed at the time the survey was conducted.

This Eurobarometer was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate-General Communication and was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It specifies the method used for the interviews, as well as the intervals of confidence.

It should be remembered that there are four types of report for the Standard Eurobarometer.

**1) First results:** this report provides a summary of the most striking results with regard to the trend indicators, thereby providing a rapid overview of European public opinion on key issues.

**2) Full report:** a detailed analysis of the results of all the questions.

**3) National reports:** their analysis focuses mainly on a comparison between national results and the European Union average. These reports are published by the national representations of the European Commission and are drawn up in the national language(s). Summaries of these national reports are also published in English on the "Europa" Internet site.

**4) National information sheets:** the graphic representation of the results for each country or territory covered by the survey, illustrating the comparison between the national results and the European Union average.

*The Eurobarometer's Internet site can be consulted at the following address:*

*[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_fr.htm)*

*We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who gave their time to take part in this survey.*

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

In this report, the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation, as follows:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK	Don't know
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
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)	Area 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	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia***

\* The data presented in the report relate exclusively to Germany as a whole. The data relative to the “East” and “West” parts of Germany are however also available in the data tables.

\*\* 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*).

\*\*\* 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.

The specific results for CY(tcc), HR, TR and MK are shown in the Annex to this report containing the data tables.

## I. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBALISATION

### 1. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OF A COUNTRY OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES

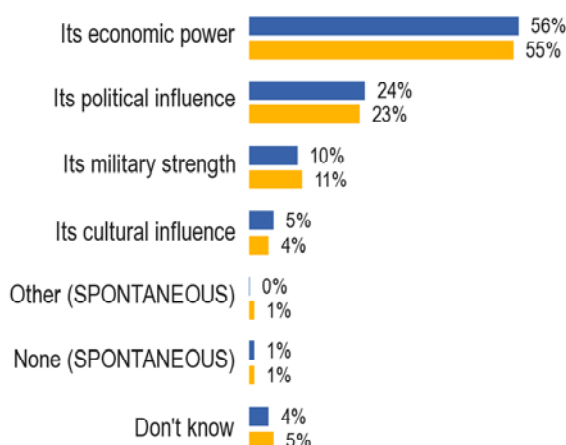
***- Economic power is the most important factor  
in determining a country's influence in the world -***

As in the previous Eurobarometer, Europeans were asked to place in order of importance the factors which determine the power and influence of a country or a group of countries in the world<sup>4</sup>. The respondents were asked to mention two factors, in order of priority. The two answers were then aggregated to produce an overall ranking.

#### 1.1. The most important factor

We will begin by examining the items mentioned in first place: the results are very close to those recorded for the previous wave, in spring 2009. For Europeans, economic power remains by far the main determinant of influence in the world. Thus, 56% (+1 point since the previous wave) cited this item in first place, well ahead of political influence (24%, -1 point), military strength (10%, -1 point) and cultural influence (5%, -1 point).

QB1a. Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly?


































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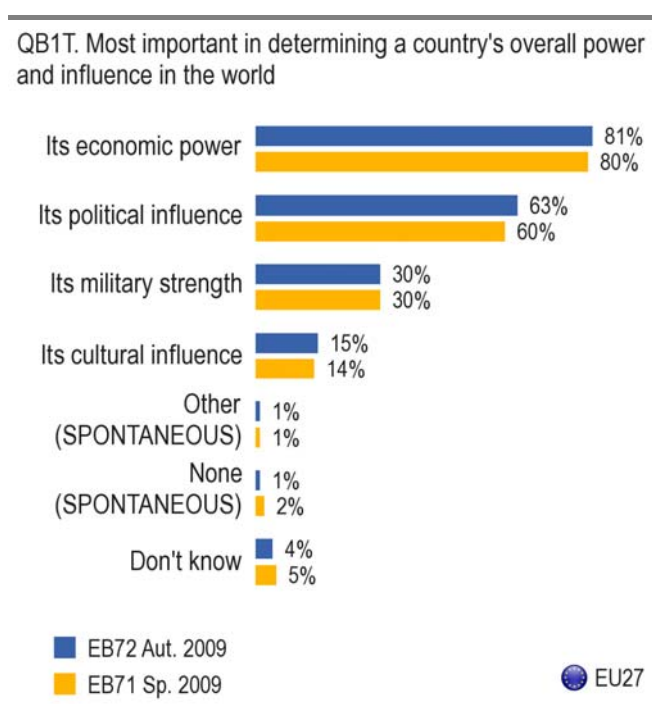
<sup>4</sup> QB1 Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly? And secondly?

Respondents in Greece, Bulgaria and Luxembourg (all 71%) are the most likely to mention economic power as the most important determinant of influence in the world. Respondents in Austria (46%), the United Kingdom (48%) and Portugal (48%) are the least likely to cite this factor. Interviewees in Sweden (33%) and Latvia (33%) are the most likely to mention political influence as a factor determining power. With a score of 25% (compared with a European average of 10%), respondents in Cyprus stand out by the importance that they attach to military strength.

QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly?						
		Its economic power	Its political influence	Its military strength	Its cultural influence	DK
	EU27	56%	24%	10%	5%	4%
	BE	<b>57%</b>	25%	10%	4%	3%
	BG	<b>71%</b>	13%	7%	4%	5%
	CZ	<b>49%</b>	31%	14%	5%	1%
	DK	<b>49%</b>	32%	14%	4%	1%
	DE	<b>59%</b>	25%	9%	3%	3%
	EE	<b>59%</b>	24%	8%	5%	3%
	IE	<b>59%</b>	18%	7%	7%	8%
	EL	<b>71%</b>	16%	10%	2%	1%
	ES	<b>58%</b>	23%	9%	6%	4%
	FR	<b>64%</b>	19%	9%	5%	3%
	IT	<b>49%</b>	30%	10%	7%	2%
	CY	<b>57%</b>	12%	<b>25%</b>	3%	3%
	LV	<b>52%</b>	<b>33%</b>	9%	3%	3%
	LT	<b>63%</b>	22%	8%	2%	4%
	LU	<b>71%</b>	19%	4%	3%	2%
	HU	<b>56%</b>	26%	12%	3%	2%
	MT	<b>67%</b>	13%	6%	7%	6%
	NL	<b>60%</b>	28%	6%	4%	2%
	AT	<b>46%</b>	28%	16%	7%	2%
	PL	<b>57%</b>	22%	11%	4%	5%
	PT	<b>48%</b>	26%	11%	5%	9%
	RO	<b>62%</b>	15%	14%	2%	6%
	SI	<b>54%</b>	28%	13%	2%	2%
	SK	<b>51%</b>	29%	15%	4%	1%
	FI	<b>52%</b>	26%	13%	7%	2%
	SE	<b>58%</b>	<b>33%</b>	3%	4%	2%
	UK	<b>48%</b>	23%	12%	<b>8%</b>	8%
	CY (tcc)	67%	17%	12%	3%	1%
	MK	<b>69%</b>	16%	9%	3%	3%
	HR	<b>68%</b>	19%	6%	2%	4%
	TR	<b>48%</b>	13%	<b>25%</b>	<b>8%</b>	5%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

## 1.2. Aggregate results


































By combining the first and second answers, we obtain a very similar if less clear-cut ranking, indicating that for Europeans economics and politics are far more important than military strength or cultural influence. With a total score of 81%, economic power as a determinant of the influence of a country or group of countries in the world ranks ahead of political influence (63%), military strength (30%) and cultural influence (15%)<sup>5</sup>. The most striking change since spring 2009 is the 3-point rise in the score of political influence as a determinant.

In all Member States without exception, economic power is seen as the main determinant of the power and influence of a country or a group of countries. Respondents in Sweden (77%), Germany and the Netherlands are more sensitive to the political weight of a country than the European average (75% in both cases versus 63%). Cyprus is the only European Union Member State where almost two out of three respondents mentioned military strength (64%).

Among the candidate countries, Turkey is not really sensitive to political influence (36%) but more attached to military strength (55%).

<sup>5</sup> QB1T Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly? And secondly? Aggregate results.



QB1T Most important in determining a country's overall power and influence in the world?						
		Its economic power	Its political influence	Its military strength	Its cultural influence	DK
	EU27	81%	63%	30%	15%	4%
	BE	<b>82%</b>	69%	26%	<i>13%</i>	3%
	BG	<b>88%</b>	54%	29%	<i>16%</i>	5%
	CZ	<b>82%</b>	70%	33%	<i>12%</i>	1%
	DK	<b>87%</b>	67%	31%	<i>11%</i>	1%
	DE	<b>84%</b>	75%	22%	<i>10%</i>	3%
	EE	<b>86%</b>	62%	27%	<i>17%</i>	3%
	IE	<b>80%</b>	58%	27%	<i>15%</i>	8%
	EL	<b>91%</b>	55%	45%	<i>7%</i>	1%
	ES	<b>80%</b>	58%	31%	<i>16%</i>	4%
	FR	<b>86%</b>	53%	33%	<i>18%</i>	3%
	IT	<b>73%</b>	69%	28%	<i>20%</i>	2%
	CY	<b>87%</b>	35%	<b>64%</b>	<i>8%</i>	3%
	LV	<b>83%</b>	73%	26%	<i>8%</i>	3%
	LT	<b>87%</b>	72%	20%	<i>10%</i>	4%
	LU	<b>89%</b>	71%	16%	<i>14%</i>	2%
	HU	<b>85%</b>	69%	31%	<i>8%</i>	2%
	MT	<b>85%</b>	52%	20%	<b>22%</b>	6%
	NL	<b>86%</b>	75%	23%	<i>11%</i>	2%
	AT	<b>76%</b>	64%	38%	<i>14%</i>	2%
	PL	<b>80%</b>	59%	32%	<i>15%</i>	5%
	PT	<b>69%</b>	59%	33%	<i>14%</i>	10%
	RO	<b>81%</b>	54%	37%	<i>9%</i>	6%
	SI	<b>80%</b>	68%	32%	<i>9%</i>	2%
	SK	<b>80%</b>	71%	31%	<i>14%</i>	1%
	FI	<b>81%</b>	62%	34%	<i>17%</i>	2%
	SE	<b>91%</b>	<b>77%</b>	17%	<i>11%</i>	1%
	UK	<b>74%</b>	54%	32%	<i>19%</i>	8%
	CY (tcc)	85%	48%	44%	20%	1%
	MK	<b>86%</b>	52%	33%	<i>18%</i>	3%
	HR	<b>86%</b>	69%	20%	<i>14%</i>	4%
	TR	<b>71%</b>	36%	55%	<i>20%</i>	5%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals few significant differences. There is a European consensus on the ranking of the factors determining the power of a country or a group of countries, irrespective of the social categories of the people interviewed. However, men (32%) are slightly more likely than women (27%) to mention military strength. This is also true of people who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (31%) compared with those who studied until age 20 or beyond (27%).

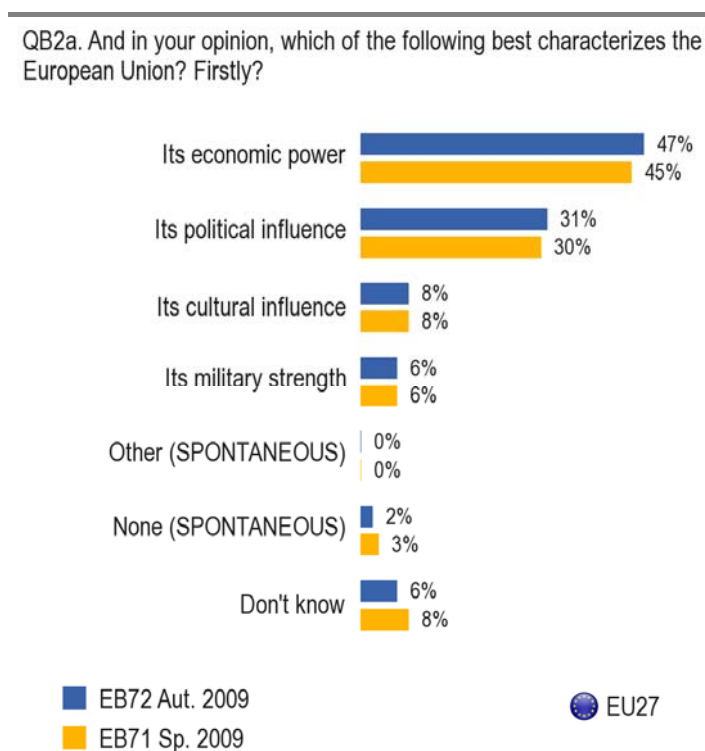
## 2. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S POWER AND INFLUENCE

*- For Europeans the European Union is best characterised by economic power -*

Having ranked the factors which determine the influence of a country or group of countries in the world, it was interesting to see how Europeans felt that these factors characterised the European Union. As in the previous question, respondents were asked to mention, by order of priority, the two factors which they thought best defined the European Union<sup>6</sup>. The two answers were then aggregated to produce an overall ranking.

### 2.1. The most important factor
































An analysis of the first item mentioned reveals that 47% of Europeans consider that economic power is currently the factor which best characterises the European Union, while 31% opted for its political influence. Only 8% and 6% respectively mentioned cultural influence and military strength as the most important characteristic of the European Union. These results are very much in line with those recorded in the previous wave of the Eurobarometer. There have been no significant changes in these indicators.



Respondents in Luxembourg (68%), Bulgaria (60%), and Romania and Greece (both 59%) are the most likely to mention economic power as the European Union's main characteristic. This was the most frequently cited characteristic in twenty-five Member States.

<sup>6</sup> QB2 And in your opinion, which of the following best characterises the European Union? Firstly?

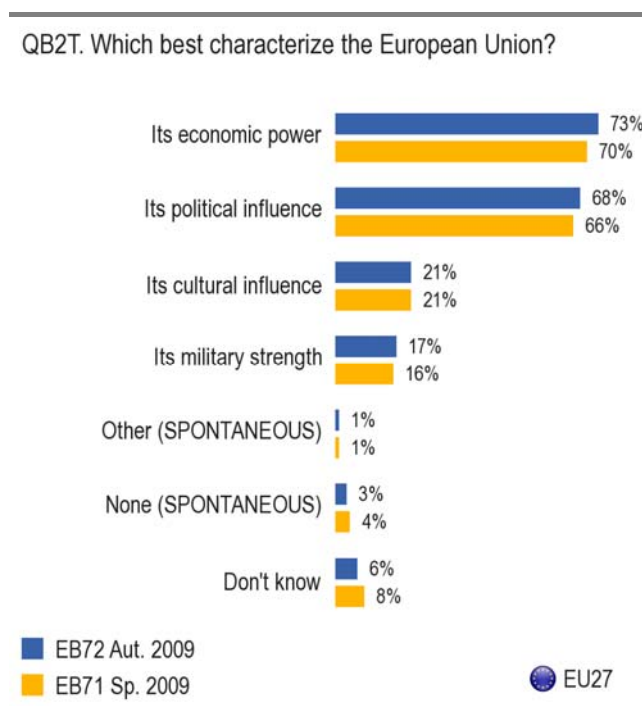
Respondents in Sweden (51%) and Denmark (48%) stand out by the fact that they consider political influence to be the European Union's main characteristic, ahead of economic power. Opinions are divided in the Czech Republic: 44% mentioned economic power while 42% cited political influence.

QB2a And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?						
		Its economic power	Its political influence	Its military strength	Its cultural influence	DK
	EU27	47%	31%	6%	8%	6%
	BE	<b>49%</b>	35%	5%	6%	3%
	BG	<b>60%</b>	24%	3%	5%	7%
	CZ	<b>44%</b>	42%	5%	7%	1%
	DK	42%	<b>48%</b>	4%	3%	3%
	DE	<b>56%</b>	30%	4%	4%	3%
	EE	<b>46%</b>	37%	4%	7%	5%
	IE	<b>53%</b>	24%	4%	7%	11%
	EL	<b>59%</b>	30%	5%	4%	1%
	ES	<b>50%</b>	31%	6%	6%	6%
	FR	<b>48%</b>	25%	6%	12%	8%
	IT	34%	32%	9%	15%	6%
	CY	<b>53%</b>	29%	2%	11%	4%
	LV	<b>47%</b>	38%	4%	3%	6%
	LT	<b>51%</b>	33%	3%	4%	7%
	LU	<b>68%</b>	22%	2%	6%	2%
	HU	<b>44%</b>	38%	5%	7%	4%
	MT	<b>54%</b>	26%	2%	8%	9%
	NL	<b>58%</b>	31%	3%	4%	4%
	AT	<b>44%</b>	30%	6%	12%	3%
	PL	<b>49%</b>	29%	7%	7%	7%
	PT	<b>47%</b>	26%	8%	5%	12%
	RO	<b>59%</b>	19%	10%	3%	8%
	SI	<b>43%</b>	41%	4%	4%	4%
	SK	<b>49%</b>	38%	6%	6%	1%
	FI	<b>45%</b>	40%	4%	7%	3%
	SE	40%	<b>51%</b>	1%	3%	4%
	UK	<b>35%</b>	32%	7%	10%	13%
	CY (tcc)	63%	22%	6%	6%	2%
	MK	<b>59%</b>	23%	7%	5%	4%
	HR	<b>50%</b>	36%	3%	3%	7%
	TR	<b>48%</b>	17%	11%	11%	12%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

## 2.2. The aggregate results

When the interviewees' two answers are aggregated, the ranking is similar, with a score of 73% for economic power and 68% for political influence, far ahead of cultural influence (21%) and military strength (17%). **For European citizens economic power is the European Union's main strength in the struggle for influence between countries or groups of countries on the world stage.**



By and large the national trends are similar to those described previously. Respondents in Sweden (88%) and Denmark (83%) attach the most importance to political influence, which they put on a par with economic power. Moreover, respondents in Italy and Cyprus are particularly sensitive to cultural influence (34% respectively).

Respondents in the Turkish Cypriot Community and Turkey stand out by the greater importance they attach to military strength (both 27%).

A socio-demographic analysis shows that this ranking of the determinants of power and influence is common to all categories of respondents.

### 3. HOW EUROPEANS JUDGE GLOBALISATION

#### ***- Europeans have an ambivalent attitude to globalisation -***

The way in which Europeans perceive globalisation remains ambivalent. On the one hand, it is seen as an opportunity for economic growth, a more outward-looking attitude to culture and a lever for development. On the other hand, it is still seen as a social threat, increasing inequalities and benefiting large companies more than citizens. All in all, Europeans continue to advocate greater regulation of globalisation and worldwide governance. Overall, these perceptions of globalisation have changed little since spring 2008 (EB69) and spring 2009 (EB71) although there is a slight trend towards a more positive vision.

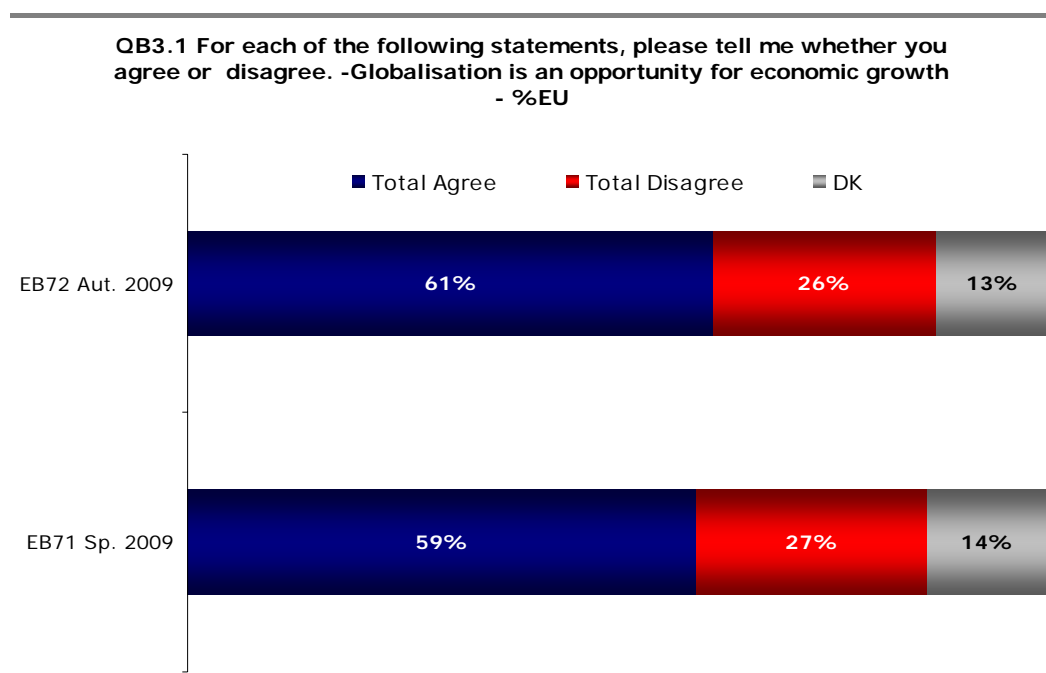
These perceptions of globalisation are determined by national and social groupings. Respondents in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands stand out by their positive vision of globalisation, whereas those in France and Greece seem the most sceptical. From a sociological point of view, the difference reflects the extent of social integration. Thus, the "insiders"<sup>7</sup>, *that is to say the people who are the best integrated socially and economically*, have a far more positive vision of globalisation than respondents from modest and vulnerable social strata. These factors are examined in greater detail later in the report.

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<sup>7</sup> The "insiders"/"outsiders" theory or model is a theoretical model of the new Keynesian economics, which appeared in 1988, in particular with the works of the economists Assar Lindbeck and Dennis Snower. This model compares *insiders*, for example employees with a stable contract of employment, with unprotected workers and unemployed people.

### 3.1. Positive perceptions of globalisation
































#### 3.1.1. Globalisation is a growth opportunity



61% of Europeans now share the view that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, while 26% disagree and 13% express no opinion<sup>8</sup>. In detail, 14% “totally agree” and 47% “tend to agree”, while 20% “tend to disagree” and 6% “totally disagree”.

The proportion of Europeans who agree has increased by 2 points since spring 2009 and by 5 points since 2008, suggesting that this view is strengthening in European public opinion.

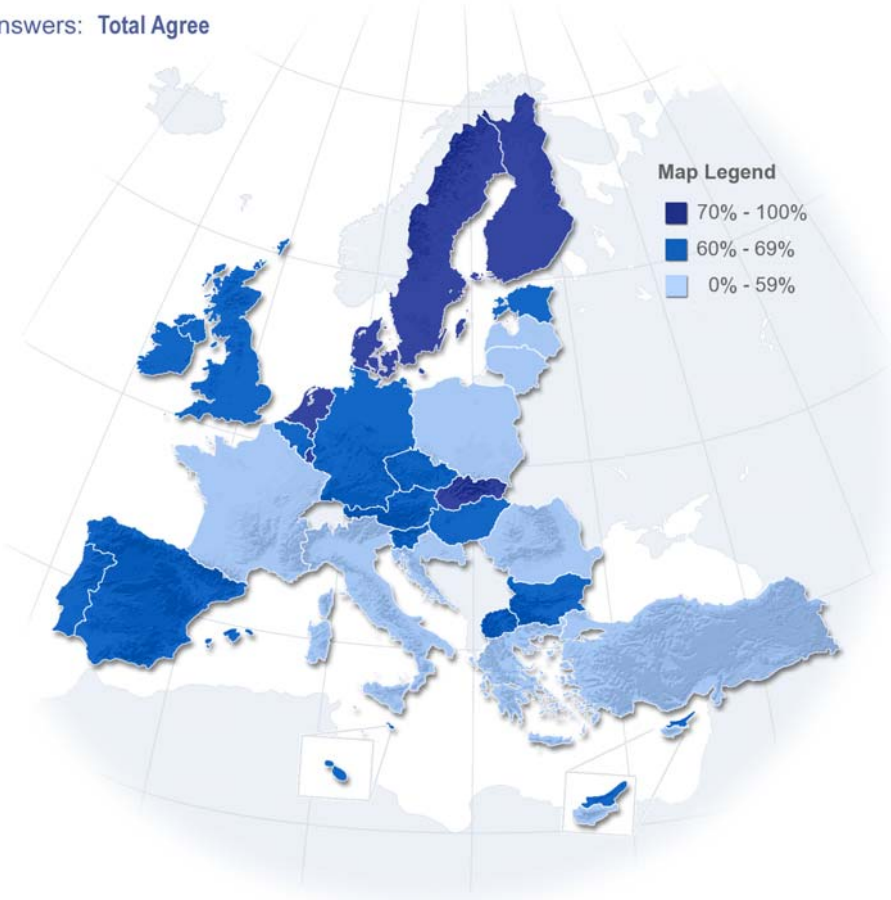
<sup>8</sup> QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

	DK	86%
	SE	82%
	NL	79%
	SK	74%
	FI	73%
	LU	72%
	DE	69%
	EE	68%
	HU	66%
	SI	66%
	BE	66%
	AT	64%
	CZ	63%
	UK	62%
	ES	62%
	MT	61%
	IE	61%
	EU27	61%
	PT	60%
	BG	60%
	RO	59%
	PL	57%
	LT	56%
	IT	56%
	LV	52%
	CY	51%
	EL	50%
	FR	48%
* CY (tcc) 64%		
	MK	61%
	HR	56%
	TR	41%

Question: QB3.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Option: Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

Answers: **Total Agree**








Although this perception is dominant in the 27 European Union countries, there are significant differences from one country to another. Thus, while respondents in Denmark (86%) and Sweden (82%) are the most convinced, those in France (48%) and Greece (50%) are the most sceptical about this idea. However, the proportion of respondents in Greece who see globalisation as an economic opportunity has increased by 16 points since spring 2009 (EB71), whereas in France it is more or less unchanged (+1 point).

In the candidate countries, 30% of respondents in Turkey did not express an opinion on globalisation; the percentage who consider that it represents a growth opportunity is therefore considerably below the European average (41%).

**QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	61%	26%	13%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	65%	26%	9%
 Female	58%	26%	16%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	67%	19%	14%
25-39	66%	25%	9%
40-54	61%	29%	10%
55 +	55%	28%	17%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	51%	29%	20%
16-19	60%	28%	12%
20+	69%	24%	7%
Still studying	70%	19%	11%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	66%	27%	7%
Managers	73%	22%	5%
Other white collars	68%	24%	8%
Manual workers	61%	27%	12%
House persons	54%	29%	17%
Unemployed	56%	29%	15%
Retired	54%	28%	18%
Students	70%	19%	11%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	51%	32%	17%
Medium (5-6)	62%	26%	12%
High (7-10)	72%	21%	7%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	75%	17%	8%
Tend not to trust	51%	37%	12%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	70%	21%	9%
Against	49%	37%	14%

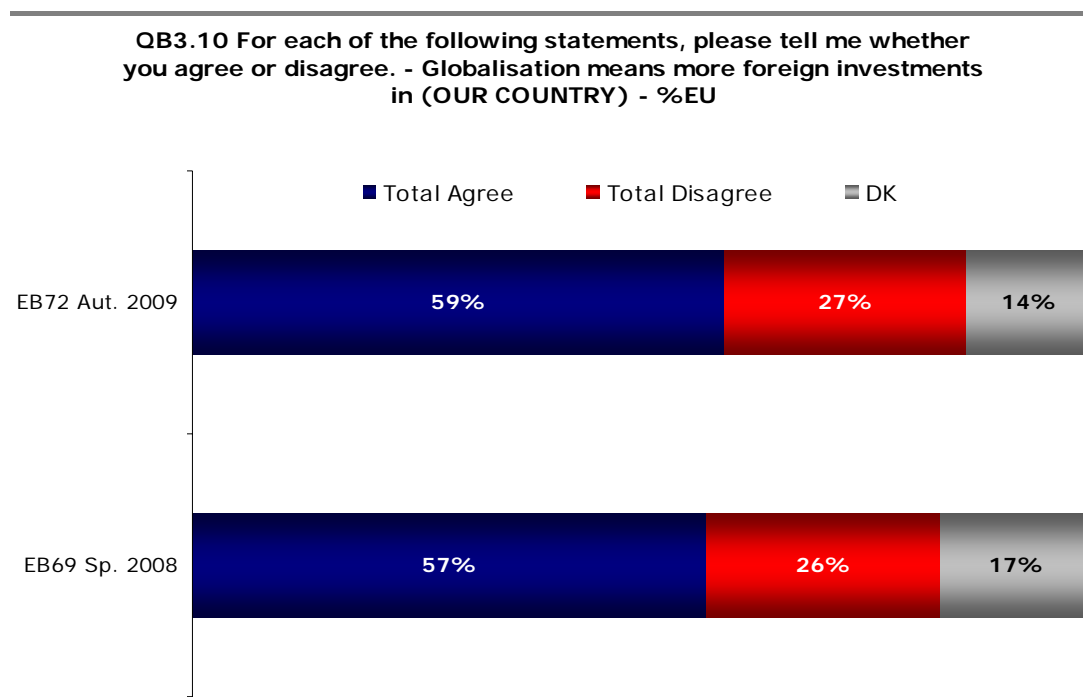
Perceptions of globalisation are strongly influenced by the respondent's social category and personal situation. The more respondents are integrated into society the more they tend to view globalisation positively. Conversely, the social categories with difficulties or who consider themselves to be disadvantaged are less positive.

Thus, respondents who left school before the age of 16 (51%), the retired (54%), unemployed people (56%), people who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale (51%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills (48%) are far less likely than those who studied until age 20 or beyond (69%), managers (73%) and the people who position themselves at the top of the social scale (72%) to believe that globalisation favours economic growth.

The overwhelming support for globalisation among students is also noteworthy (70%). Perceptions of globalisation also correlate to those of the European Union. The more the respondents trust the Union, the more they tend to be positive about globalisation. The more they distrust the Union, the more they tend to distrust globalisation. Thus, 75% of those who trust the Union consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, compared with 51% of those who do not trust the Union. Similarly, 70% of those who are in favour of the euro are positive about globalisation, compared with only 49% of those who are against the euro. Thus, assessments of the European Union and globalisation seem to be partly linked.



### 3.1.2. Globalisation means more foreign investments in each country.

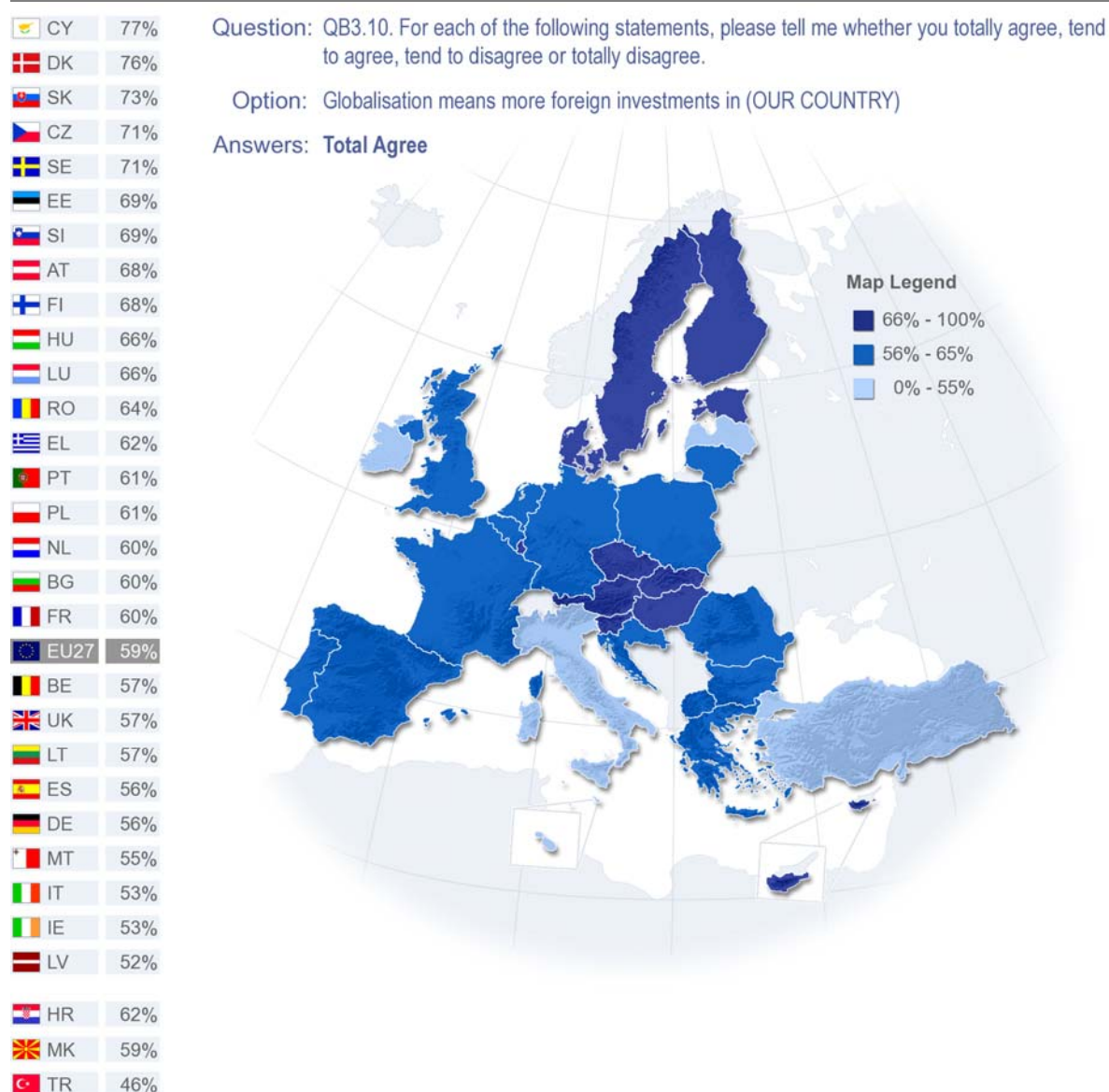


As the majority of Europeans are convinced that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, they logically also agree that it means more foreign investments in their country<sup>9</sup>.

Thus, 59% of respondents agree with this idea, compared with 27% who disagree and 14% who did not express an opinion.

In detail, 14% of respondents “totally agree” with this idea and 45% “tend to agree”. Among those rejecting this idea, 20% “tend to disagree” and 7% “totally disagree”. The proportion of Europeans in agreement has increased by 2 points since spring 2008 (EB69).

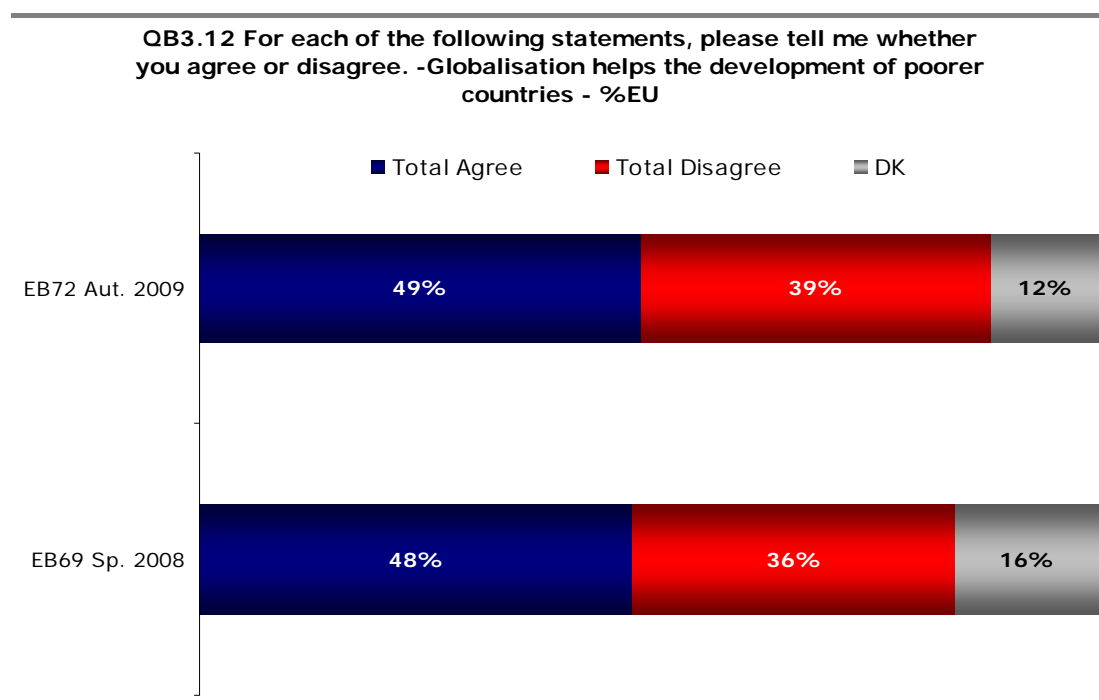
<sup>9</sup> QB3.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)



An absolute majority of respondents agree with this statement in the 27 Member States, the highest scores being recorded in Cyprus (77%) and Denmark (76%) and the lowest in Italy (53%) and Latvia (52%).

The socio-demographic differences for this indicator are the same as those described previously, though less emphatically. Respondents who studied until age 20 or beyond (66%), managers (66%), other employees (63%), students (63%), those who place themselves at the top of the social scale (65%) and those who tend to trust the European Union (69%) are therefore the most likely to consider that globalisation means more foreign investment in their country.

### 3.1.3. Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries



Although opinions are relatively divided on this question, a majority of respondents in the European Union consider that globalisation contributes to the development of poorer countries<sup>10</sup>. Thus, 49% of the people interviewed agree with this statement (10% “totally agree” and 39% “tend to agree”) whereas 39% disagree (27% “tend to disagree” and 12% “totally disagree”) and 12% have no opinion. The proportion of people who agree has increased by only one point since spring 2008, whereas the percentage disagreeing is up by 3 points.

There are significant differences between countries in their assessment of the contribution of globalisation to development. Respondents in Denmark (68%), Slovakia (68%) and Sweden (66%) are the most likely to believe that globalisation is an opportunity for poorer countries. However an absolute majority of respondents in Greece (55%) and France (54%), and a relative majority in Slovenia (47%) and Belgium (47%), disagree.

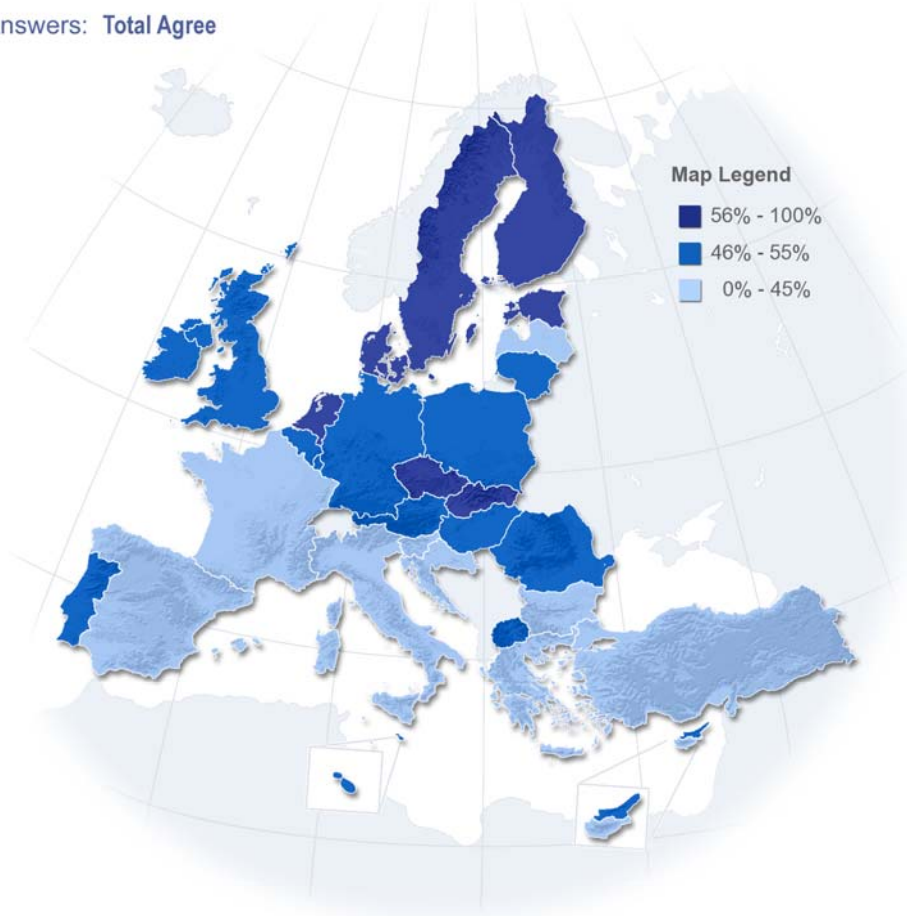
<sup>10</sup> QB3.12 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries

 SK	68%
 DK	68%
 SE	66%
 EE	64%
 NL	59%
 FI	58%
 CZ	57%
 LT	55%
 UK	54%
 PT	54%
 PL	53%
 HU	53%
 LU	53%
 IE	52%
 DE	52%
 RO	51%
 AT	51%
 EU27	49%
 MT	48%
 BE	48%
 IT	45%
 SI	45%
 BG	44%
 EL	43%
 LV	41%
 ES	41%
 CY	39%
 FR	37%
* CY (tcc) 53%	
 MK	50%
 HR	39%
 TR	33%

Question: QB3.12. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Option: Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries




Answers: **Total Agree**



A socio-demographic analysis reveals differences which reflect the respondent's social and political integration. By way of illustration, 56% of the people who place themselves at the top of the social scale consider that globalisation helps development, compared with 43% of those who position themselves at the bottom. 57% of those for whom the European Union's image is positive also share this view, compared with only 35% of those for whom the European Union's image is negative.

**QB3.12** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

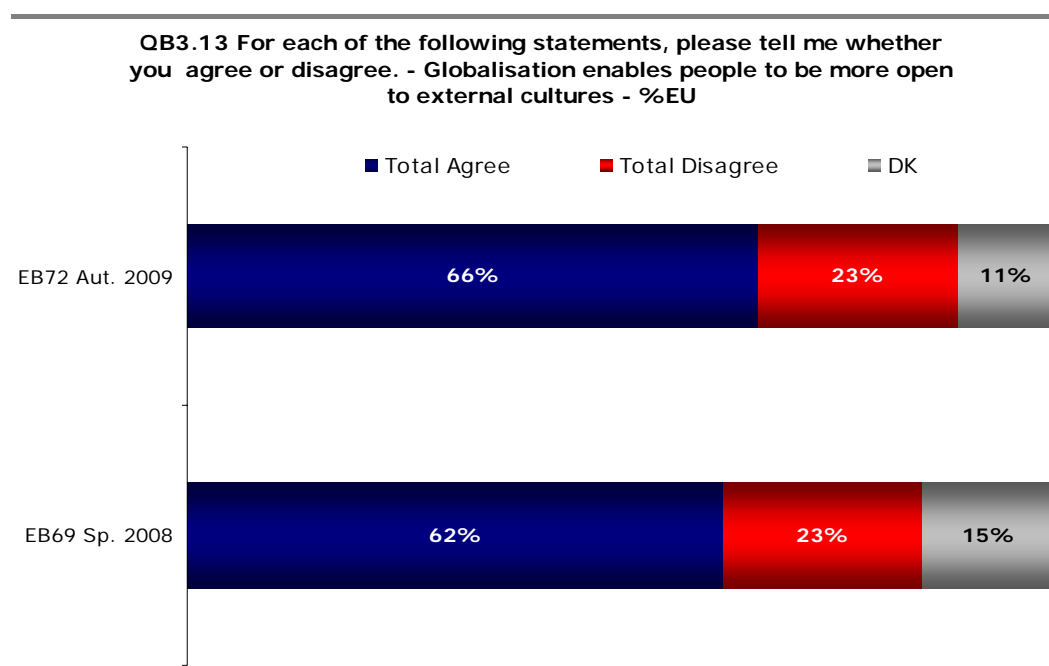
**Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries**

		Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
	EU27	49%	39%	12%
Age				
	15-24	54%	34%	12%
	25-39	51%	40%	9%
	40-54	48%	43%	9%
	55 +	46%	38%	16%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	43%	38%	19%
	16-19	50%	39%	11%
	20+	51%	43%	6%
	Still studying	55%	34%	11%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	54%	38%	8%
	Managers	53%	42%	5%
	Other white collars	53%	39%	8%
	Manual workers	50%	39%	11%
	House persons	43%	41%	16%
	Unemployed	46%	40%	14%
	Retired	45%	38%	17%
	Students	55%	34%	11%
Difficulties paying bills				
	Most of the time	42%	41%	17%
	From time to time	47%	40%	13%
	Almost never	52%	38%	10%
Self-positioning on the social staircase				
	Low (1-4)	43%	42%	15%
	Medium (5-6)	50%	39%	11%
	High (7-10)	56%	37%	7%
Image of EU				
	Positive	57%	34%	9%
	Neutral	45%	40%	15%
	Negative	35%	53%	12%

### 3.1.4. Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures

**- Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures, even if this outward looking approach worries a significant proportion of Europeans -**

Judged favourably in its economic dimension, as an opportunity for growth, a source of investment and – to a lesser extent – as a lever for development, globalisation is also viewed positively in its cultural impact.



66% of Europeans consider that globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures<sup>11</sup>, whereas only 23% disagree and 11% express no opinion. In detail, 16% of Europeans “totally agree” and 50% “tend to agree”. Only 6% of respondents “totally disagree” and 17% “tend to disagree”. This view has strengthened since spring 2009, since the proportion of Europeans regarding globalisation as a source of cultural expansion has increased by 4 points. This has not resulted in a reduction of the numbers disagreeing with the statement, which remains unchanged, but in a 4-point fall in ‘DK’ answers.

This is generally the majority view in the 27 European Union countries: the highest scores were recorded in Cyprus (79%) and Sweden (79%), while the lowest scores were recorded in Romania (57%), Ireland (58%) and France (61%).

In the candidate countries, the situation in Turkey is somewhat unusual, in that only 39% of respondents agree that globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures. However, this is due to the high number of ‘DK’ answers (34%) rather than to widespread disagreement (27%).

<sup>11</sup> QB3.13 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures

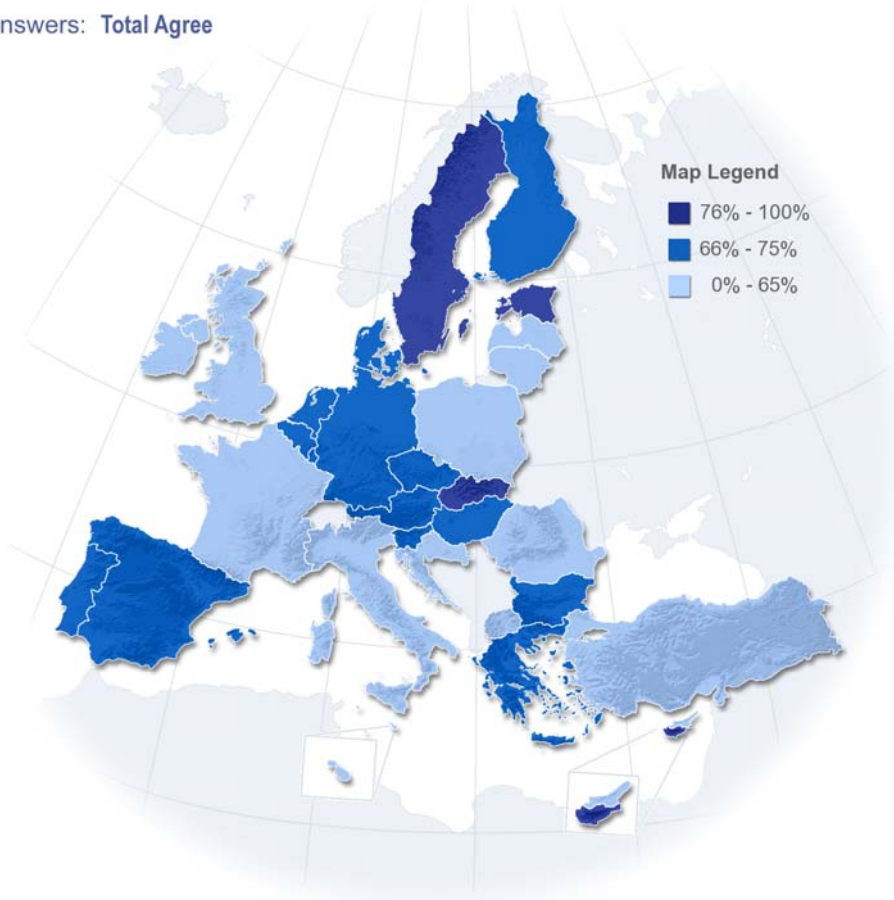


CY	79%
SE	79%
EE	78%
SK	77%
FI	73%
EL	72%
DE	72%
DK	72%
LU	71%
CZ	69%
HU	69%
BE	69%
ES	66%
NL	66%
PT	66%
AT	66%
EU27	66%
SI	66%
BG	66%
UK	65%
IT	65%
MT	64%
PL	64%
LT	63%
LV	62%
FR	61%
IE	58%
RO	57%
* CY (tcc) 62%	
HR	62%
MK	59%
TR	39%

Question: QB3.13. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Option: Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures

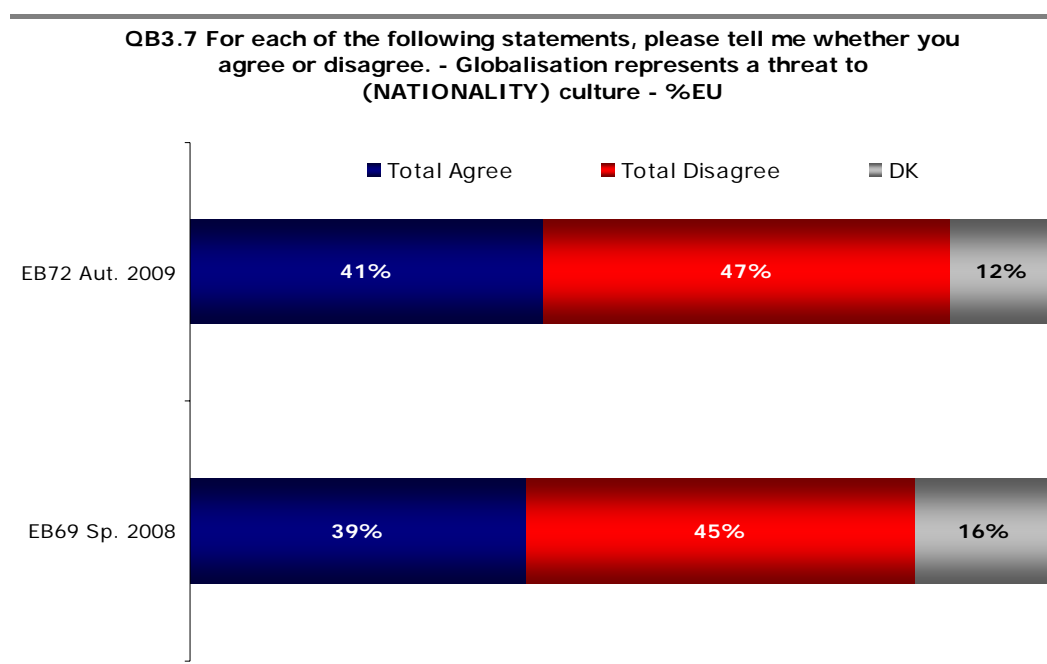
Answers: **Total Agree**



Although the strength of opinion varies with the criteria of social integration previously identified, a majority of respondents in all social categories agree that globalisation makes people more open to external cultures. Logically, support for this statement increases with the respondent's level of education: 58% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, 67% of those who completed their studies between the ages of 16 and 19, 72% of those who studied until age 20 or beyond and 71% of students.

However, and this is the other side of the coin, this cultural openness worries many Europeans, who see it as a threat to their national culture<sup>12</sup>. Thus, although 47% of Europeans disagree that globalisation poses a threat to their national culture, 41% see it as a threat, and 12% express no opinion.

A breakdown of the answers shows that 34% interviewees “tend to disagree” and 13% “totally disagree”. On the other hand, 11% “totally agree” and 30% “tend to agree”. The 6-point difference between those who see no threat and those who do is identical to that recorded in spring 2008 (45% versus 39%). Once again, the proportion of ‘DK’ answers has fallen sharply (-4 points). It seems that Europeans are gradually becoming polarized on the question of globalisation.



All in all, the question of globalisation as a cultural threat creates strong divisions within the European Union countries. In thirteen states, a majority of respondents are not worried about the cultural repercussions of globalisation. Respondents in Sweden (63%), Germany (65%) and Denmark (62%) are the least worried for their national culture.

In eleven countries, however, fears for the national culture predominate. Thus, a majority see globalisation as a threat to national culture in Cyprus (66% versus 21%), Greece (62% versus 35%), Austria (57% versus 40%), Hungary (53% versus 40%), the United Kingdom (52% versus 34%), Ireland (47% versus 30%), Portugal (47% versus 34%), Latvia (46% versus 39%), Italy (46% versus 41%), Romania (42% versus 39%) and Lithuania (41% versus 38%).

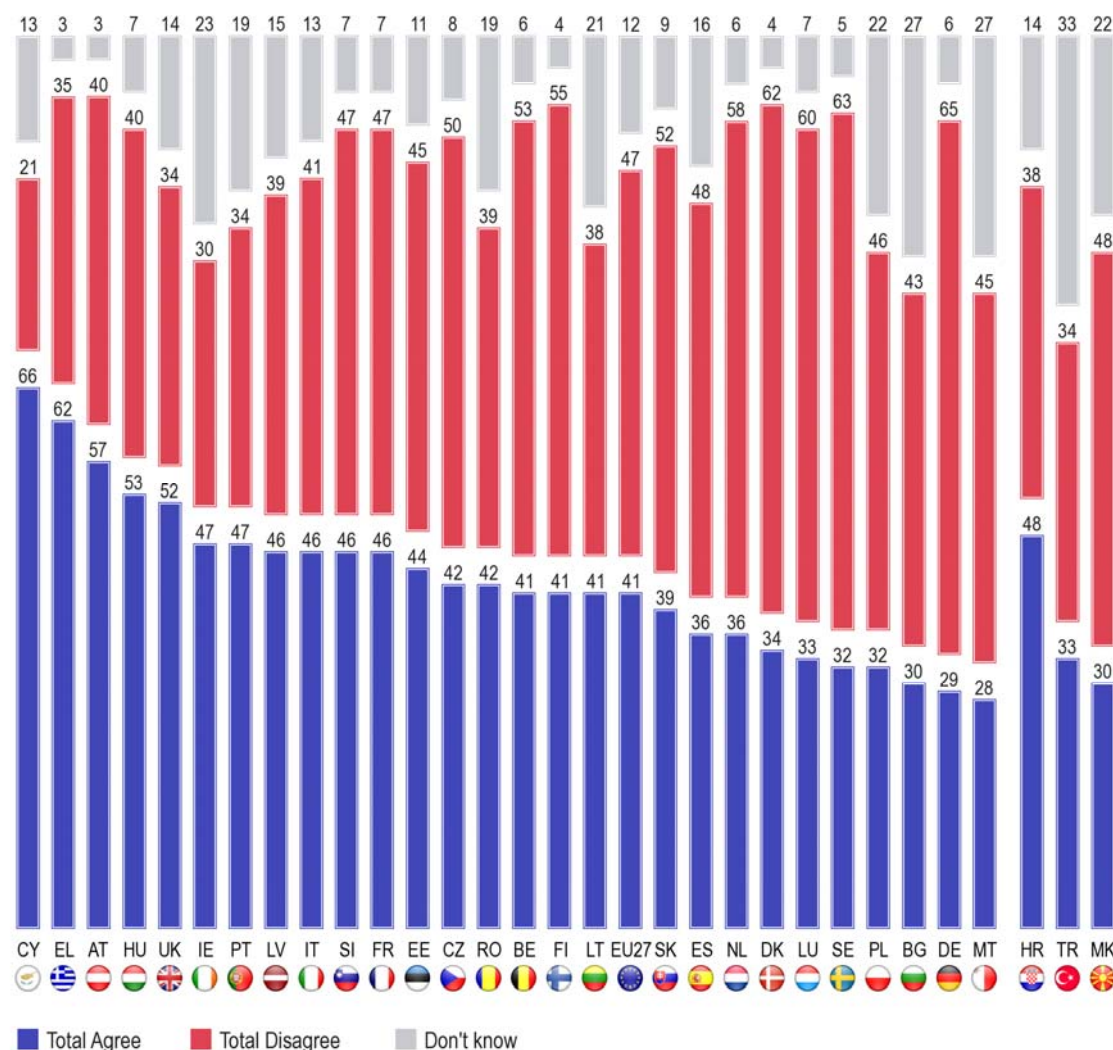
In the remaining three Member States, respondents are almost split down the middle on this question. Opinions are evenly divided in France (47% agree that globalisation is threat, 46% disagree), Estonia (44% versus 45%) and Slovenia (46% versus 47%).

<sup>12</sup> QB3.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture



QB3.7. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture



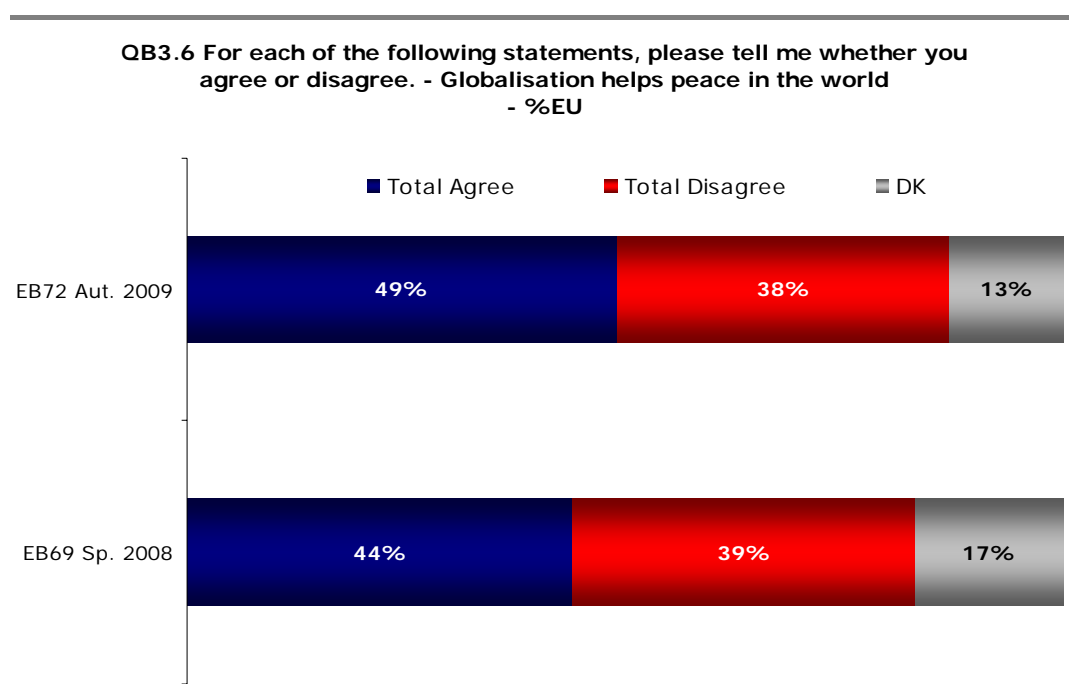
Concerns about the threat to national culture posed by globalisation are greater in the more modest than in the higher strata of European society. 53% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale do not see globalisation as a threat to their culture, compared with only 40% of those who place themselves towards the bottom. Globalisation is not a threat to the national culture for 52% of those who have no problems paying their bills at the end of the month, compared with only 38% of those with financial difficulties. 56% of those who trust the European Union are not worried about their country's cultural identity compared with 39% of those who do not trust the Union.

**QB3.7** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture**

Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture				
		Total agree	Total disagree	DK
EU27		41%	47%	12%
Education (End of)				
	15-	43%	38%	19%
	16-19	43%	46%	11%
	20+	39%	56%	5%
	Still studying	37%	53%	10%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	43%	49%	8%
	Managers	37%	60%	3%
	Other white collars	42%	51%	7%
	Manual workers	41%	47%	12%
	House persons	40%	42%	18%
	Unemployed	44%	43%	13%
	Retired	43%	41%	16%
	Students	37%	53%	10%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time		46%	38%	16%
From time to time		45%	41%	14%
Almost never		39%	52%	9%
Self-positioning on the social staircase				
Low (1-4)		45%	40%	15%
Medium (5-6)		41%	48%	11%
High (7-10)		40%	53%	7%
Trust in EU				
Tend to trust		36%	56%	8%
Tend not to trust		50%	39%	11%
Euro				
In favour		37%	55%	8%
Against		51%	36%	13%

### 3.1.5. Globalisation helps peace in the world



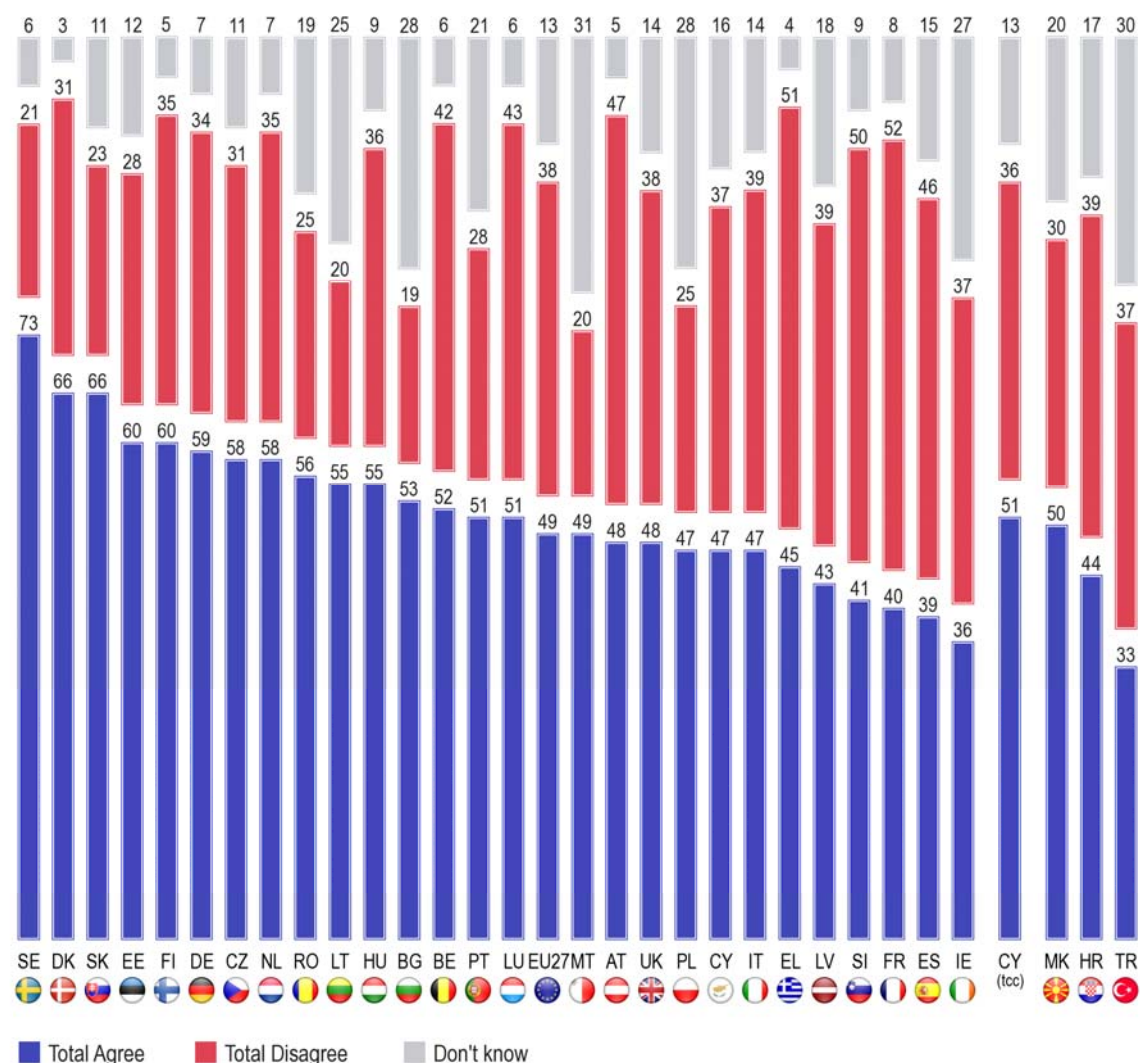
Opinions remain somewhat divided on the contribution of globalisation to peace to the world, but there is a trend towards a more positive perception of its role since spring 2008. 49% of Europeans believe that globalisation helps peace in the world<sup>13</sup>, 5 points higher than in spring 2008, while 38% take the opposite view, one point down on 2008. 13% gave no opinion (-4 points). In detail, 10% of respondents "totally agree" and 39% "tend to agree", while 26% of respondents "tend to disagree" and 12% "totally disagree".

A majority of respondents in four countries, namely France (52%) and Greece (51%), - which are certainly the two countries that are the least positive about globalisation - Slovenia (50%) and Spain (46%) do not believe that globalisation contributes to peace. Opinions are evenly divided in Austria (48% versus 47%) and Ireland (36% versus 37%). Respondents in Sweden (73%), Slovakia (66%), Denmark (66%), Estonia (60%), Finland (60%) and Germany (59%) are the most convinced of globalisation's positive contribution to world peace.

<sup>13</sup> QB3.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation helps peace in the world

QB3.6. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Globalisation helps peace in the world

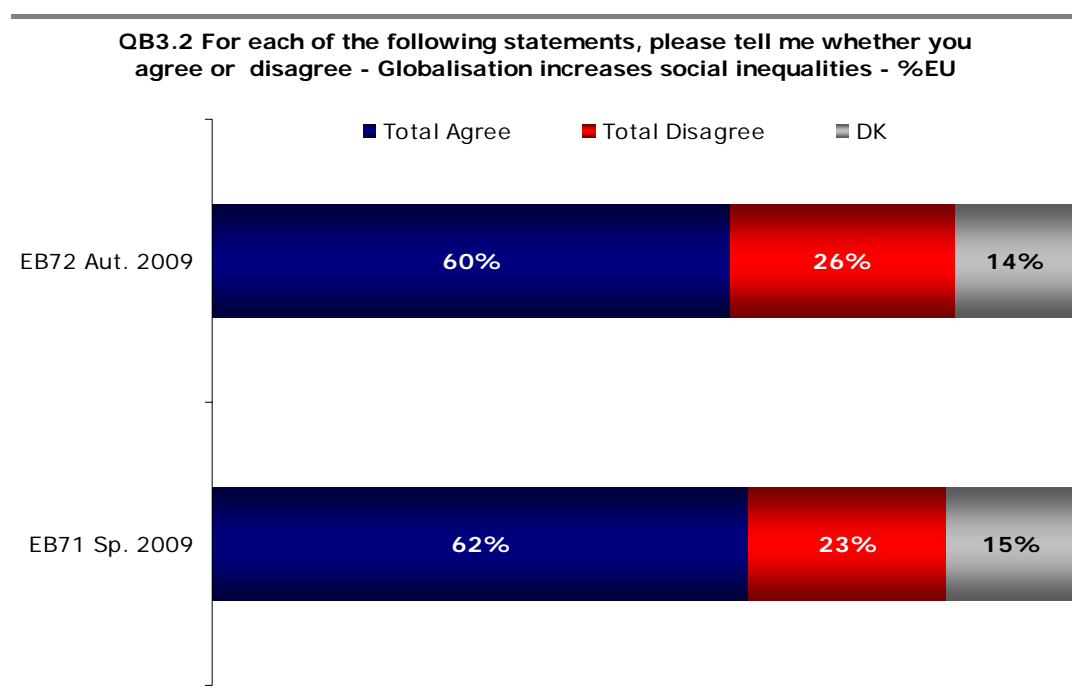


As in the case of other aspects of the image of globalisation, its contribution to world peace is the better regarded the more respondents are socially integrated, well-off, well-educated and confident about their personal future and that of the Union.

### 3.2. Negative perceptions of globalisation

Although the economic and cultural effects of globalisation are generally seen as beneficial, its social consequences are viewed negatively. Europeans see it as a social threat and feel that it benefits large companies rather than citizens.

#### 3.2.1. Globalisation's role in increasing social inequalities



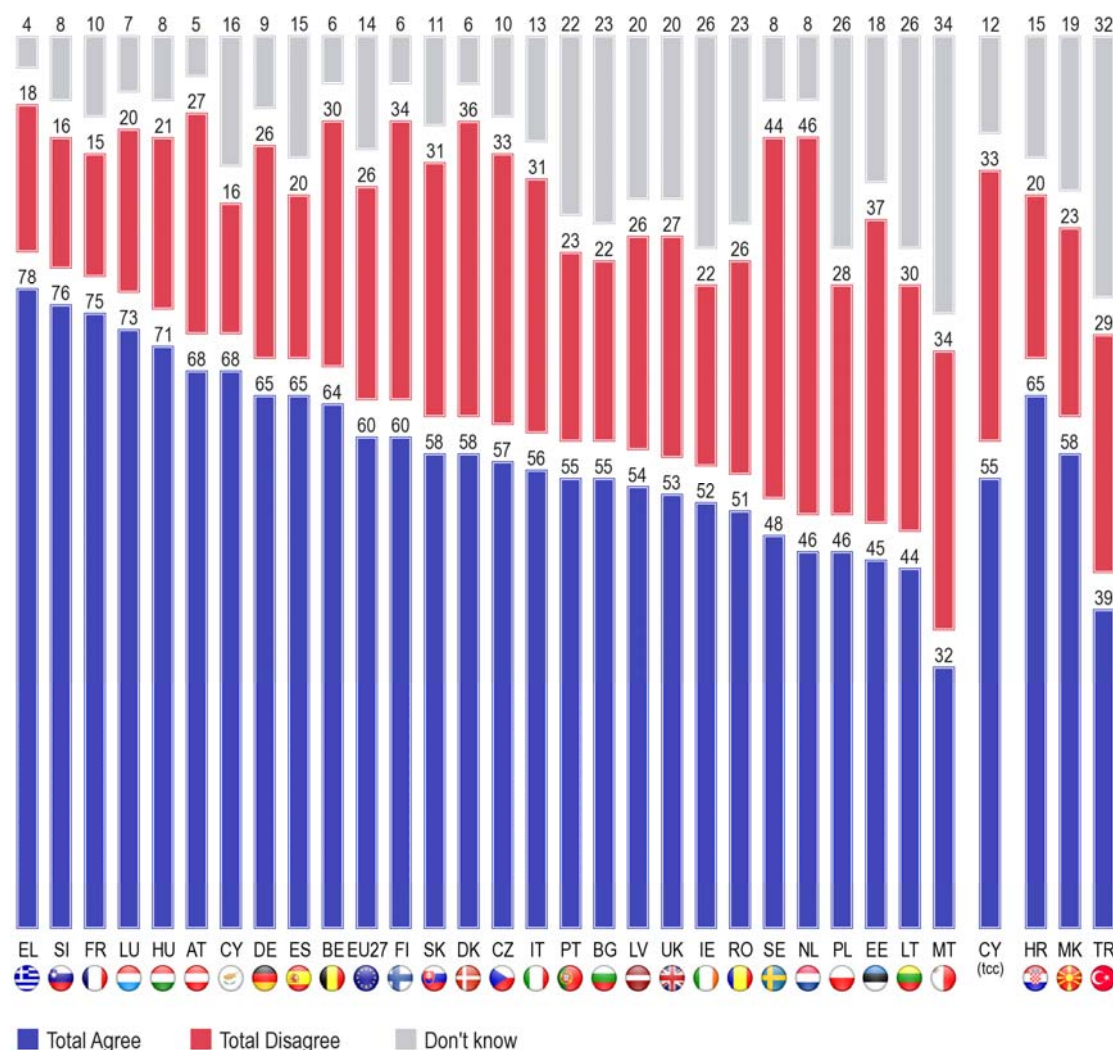
60% of Europeans agree that globalisation increases social inequalities (19% "totally agree" and 41% "tend to agree")<sup>14</sup>. Although this percentage has fallen by two points since spring 2009 it is still 4 points higher than in spring 2008. On the other hand, 26% (+3 points since spring 2009) disagree (22% "tend to disagree" and 4% "totally disagree") and 14% express no opinion.

These changes since spring 2008 may be the result of the financial and economic crisis, which has perhaps intensified negative perceptions of globalisation.

<sup>14</sup> QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation increases social inequalities

QB3.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Globalisation increases social inequalities






The vision of globalisation as aggravating social inequalities is the majority view in all European Union countries, except for the Netherlands, where opinions are evenly divided (46% versus 46%), and Malta (32% versus 34% with a very high rate of 'DK' answers (34%)). The highest scores were recorded in Greece (78%), Slovenia (76%), France (75%) and Luxembourg (73%).

This perception is dominant in all sections of European society, including those already described as being the most in favour of globalisation. Thus, 63% of respondents who studied until age 20 or beyond, 65% of managers and 57% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale consider that globalisation increases social inequalities.

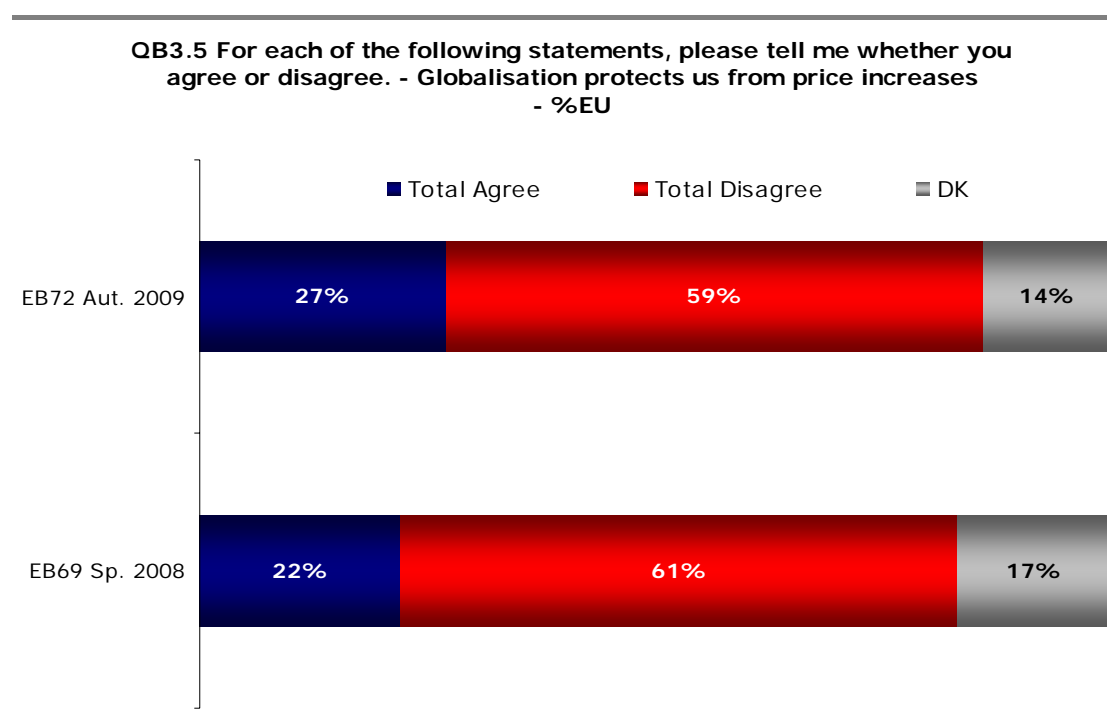
There is therefore a broad consensus in European opinion, irrespective of social status, that globalisation is a social threat. In political terms, although this view is more widespread among those on the left of the political spectrum, it is also shared by a majority of those on the right.

**QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**Globalisation increases social inequalities**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	60%	26%	14%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	54%	30%	16%
25-39	62%	27%	11%
40-54	63%	26%	11%
55 +	58%	24%	18%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	58%	21%	21%
16-19	60%	26%	14%
20+	63%	30%	7%
Still studying	56%	29%	15%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	63%	29%	8%
Managers	65%	30%	5%
Other white collars	60%	31%	9%
Manual workers	60%	26%	14%
House persons	57%	22%	21%
Unemployed	62%	21%	17%
Retired	58%	23%	19%
Students	56%	29%	15%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	65%	25%	10%
(5-6) Centre	63%	25%	12%
(7-10) Right	57%	30%	13%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	60%	21%	19%
From time to time	60%	24%	16%
Almost never	60%	28%	12%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	62%	21%	17%
Medium (5-6)	60%	26%	14%
High (7-10)	57%	34%	9%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	59%	30%	11%
Tend not to trust	65%	23%	12%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	61%	29%	10%
Against	61%	23%	16%

### 3.2.2. Globalisation does not protect citizens from inflation



59% of Europeans disagree that globalisation helps to protect them from rising prices, i.e. 2 points less than in spring 2008, while 27%, up by 5 points, agree that globalisation protects them from inflation. Finally, 14% express no opinion (-3 percentage points).<sup>15</sup>

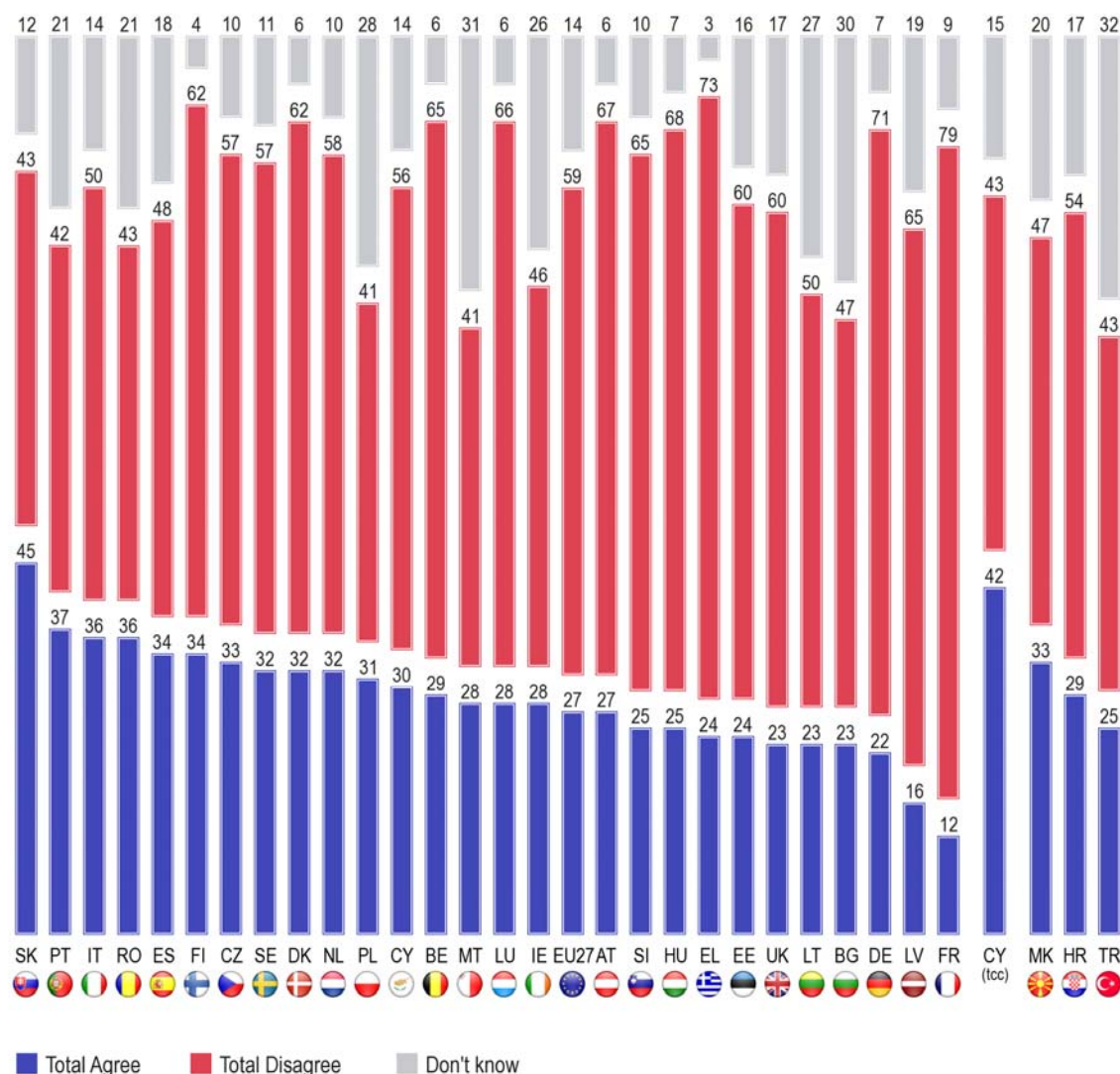
In detail, 36% “tend to disagree” and 23% “totally disagree”. On the other hand, 5% “totally agree” and 22% “tend to agree” with this idea.

<sup>15</sup> QB3.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation protects us from price increases.



QB3.5. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Globalisation protects us from price increases



Except in Slovakia (45% agree versus 43%), a large majority of respondents in all European Union countries do not feel that globalisation protects them from inflation, most notably in France (79%), Greece (73%) and Germany (71%).

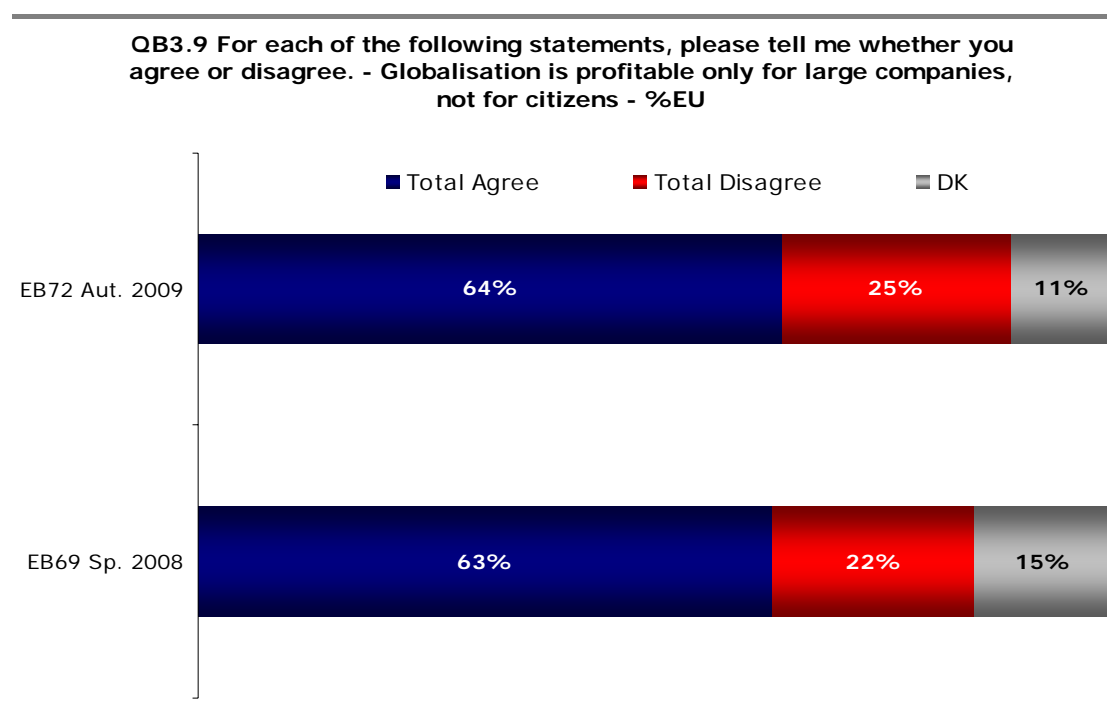
Although the respondents who are the most favoured socially (who place themselves at the top of the social scale, 35%) and economically (managers, 29%; self-employed people, 34%) are slightly more likely to consider that globalisation protects them from price increases, this idea still only enjoys minority support in these categories. As with the negative social image of globalisation, there is a consensus in Europe that globalisation provides no protection from price increases.

### 3.2.3. Globalisation only benefits large companies, not citizens

#### - Europeans do not feel that they benefit from globalisation -

Almost two-thirds of Europeans (64%, +1 point since spring 2008) consider that globalisation benefits large companies more than citizens, while 25% (+3 points) disagree with this idea and 11% (-4 points) express no opinion.<sup>16</sup>

A breakdown of the answers shows that 26% of respondents “totally agree” and 38% “tend to agree”, while of the 25% who disagree, 20% “tend to disagree” and 5% “totally disagree”.

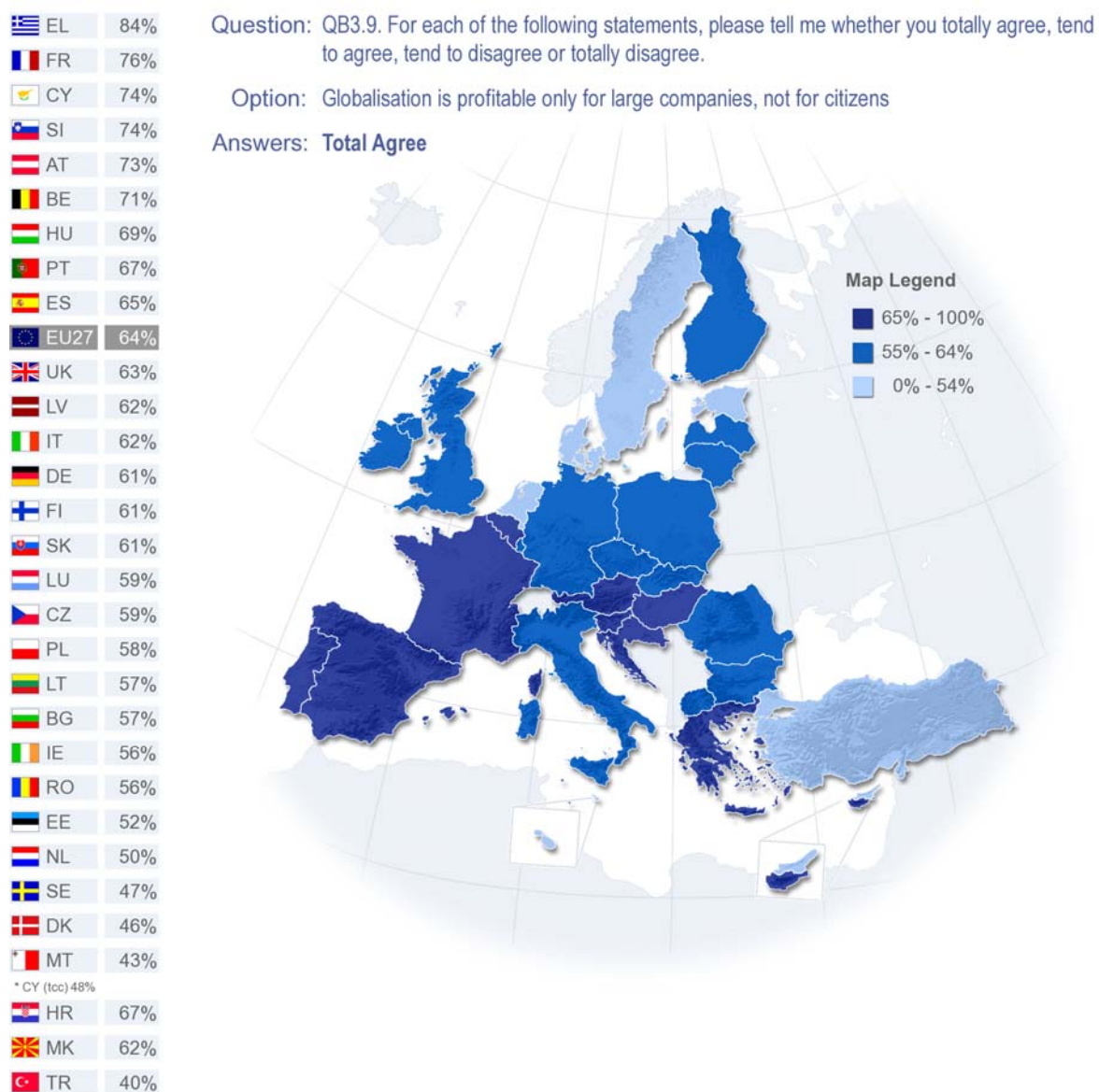


The feeling of exclusion from the benefits of globalisation is strongest in Greece (84%), France (76%), Slovenia and Cyprus (both 74%), and Austria (73%). Denmark (46% agree versus 50%) and Sweden (47% versus 48%) are the only two countries where opinions are evenly balanced.

Once again, we observe the national differences already recorded in respect of other aspects of the image of globalisation. We can thus identify a group of countries - France, Greece, Slovenia and Austria - where the public tends to be resistant to and suspicious of globalisation.

<sup>16</sup> QB3.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens




In contrast, respondents in northern and central Europe, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Estonia tend in general to be more favourably disposed towards globalisation.



Once again, there is a broad consensus in European opinion on this perception of globalisation, with the most economically and socially advantaged respondents considering, in proportions very close to the European average, that globalisation benefits large companies and not citizens.

**QB3.9** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens**

	Total agree	Total disagree	DK
EU27	64%	25%	11%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	58%	29%	13%
25-39	64%	27%	9%
40-54	67%	25%	8%
55 +	63%	22%	15%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	66%	17%	17%
16-19	65%	24%	11%
20+	62%	32%	6%
Still studying	56%	33%	11%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	63%	30%	7%
Managers	62%	34%	4%
Other white collars	63%	30%	7%
Manual workers	67%	22%	11%
House persons	61%	21%	18%
Unemployed	66%	22%	12%
Retired	65%	20%	15%
Students	56%	33%	11%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	67%	26%	7%
(5-6) Centre	65%	26%	9%
(7-10) Right	60%	31%	9%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	66%	18%	16%
From time to time	65%	22%	13%
Almost never	62%	28%	10%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	68%	18%	14%
Medium (5-6)	64%	25%	11%
High (7-10)	60%	33%	7%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	60%	31%	9%
Tend not to trust	71%	20%	9%
<b>Membership EU</b>			
A good thing	60%	31%	9%
A bad thing	73%	18%	9%
Neither good nor bad	68%	19%	13%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	63%	29%	8%
Against	69%	19%	12%

### 3.3. Globalisation: opportunity or threat?

***- European opinion is evenly divided over the economic benefits and social consequences of globalisation -***

When asked whether the economic benefits or the social risks of globalisation were uppermost in their mind<sup>17</sup>, 43% of respondents see globalisation primarily as a good opportunity for their country's companies, thanks to the opening up of markets, whereas 42% see it more as a threat to employment and companies. These results are practically unchanged since spring 2009, confirming that European opinion is evenly divided on this question.

QB4a. Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?

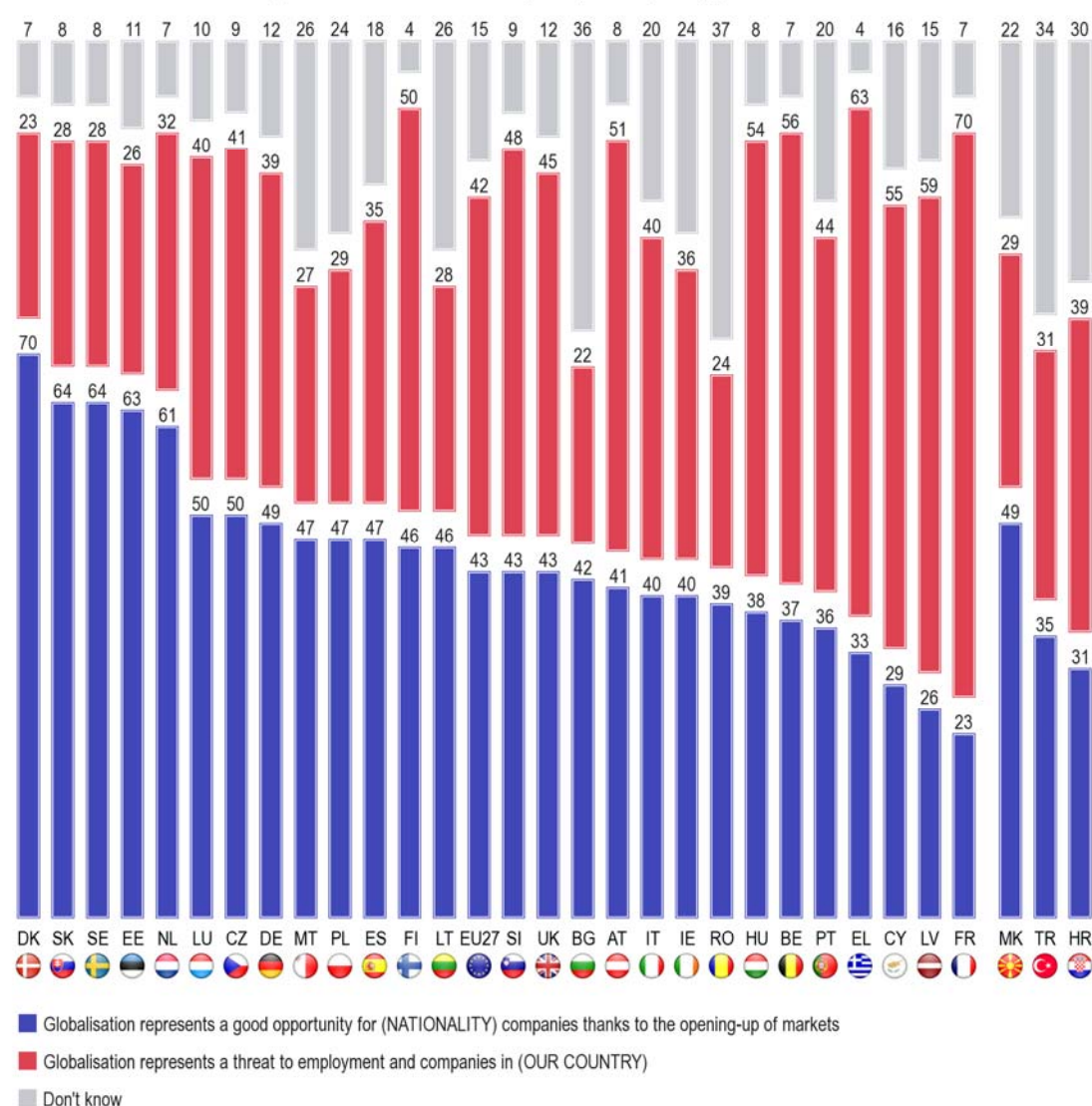


A majority of respondents primarily see globalisation as an opportunity for companies in Denmark (70%), Sweden (64%), Slovakia (64%), Estonia (63%) and the Netherlands (61%). It is primarily seen as a threat to jobs in France (70%), Greece (63%), Latvia (59%) and Belgium (56%).

In total, a majority of respondents in 14 European Union States see globalisation as an economic opportunity. Conversely, a majority of respondents in ten European Union countries see it as a threat. Finally, in four countries, Ireland, Italy, Finland and the United Kingdom, opinions are evenly divided.

<sup>17</sup> QB4a Which of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation? 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)






QB4a. Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?



There are significant sociological and social divisions on this question. Opinions are strongly influenced by the respondent's gender, age, level of education, social position and where they live. Economic opportunity outweighs the social threat for men (46% versus 41%), while the opposite is true for women (40% versus 43%). The perception of globalisation as an economic opportunity also decreases linearly with age, from 50% among those aged 15 to 24 to 38% for those aged 55 or over. Similarly, the most educated respondents see globalisation primarily as an economic opportunity (52% versus 39%) whereas those who left school before the age of 16 see it primarily as a threat (46%, versus 32% who see it as an opportunity).

The least advantaged social categories tend to see globalisation more as a threat to jobs than as an opportunity for companies. Thus, 50% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale see it as a threat, compared with only 34% of those who place themselves at the top.

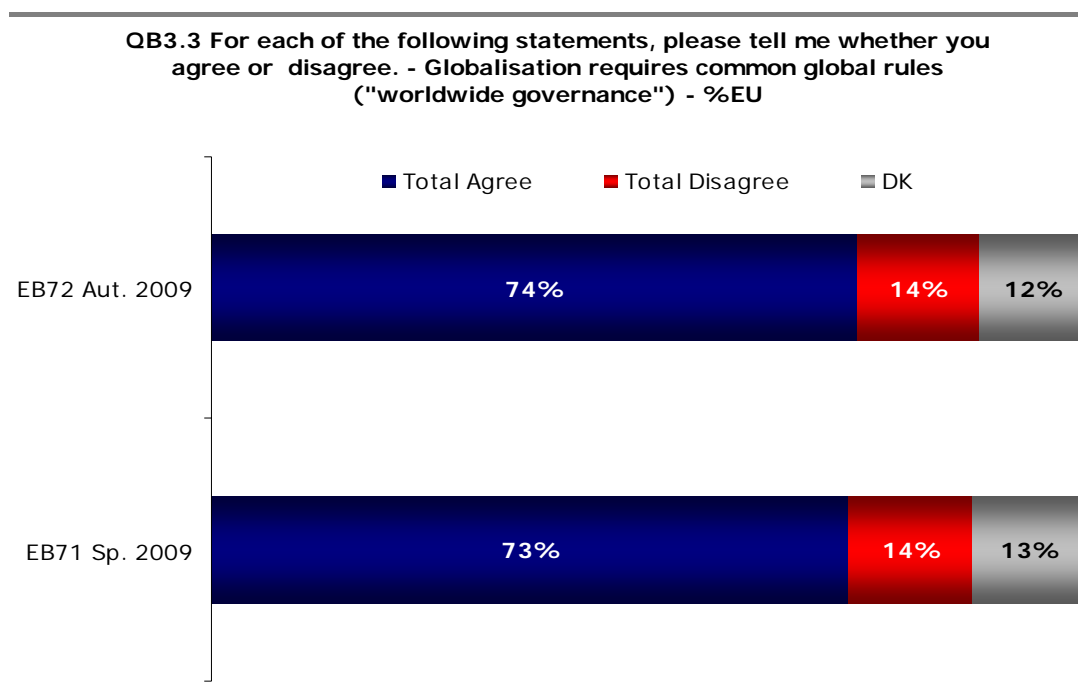
Finally, city dwellers (47% versus 38%) tend to see globalisation as an opportunity, whereas people living in rural areas see it chiefly as a threat (46% versus 38%).

QB4a Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?			
	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
EU27	43%	42%	15%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	46%	41%	13%
Female	40%	43%	17%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	50%	36%	14%
25-39	45%	42%	13%
40-54	43%	44%	13%
55 +	38%	44%	18%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	32%	46%	22%
16-19	41%	45%	14%
20+	52%	39%	9%
Still studying	54%	32%	14%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
 Rural village	38%	46%	16%
Small/mid size town	44%	42%	14%
Large town	47%	38%	15%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	49%	40%	11%
Managers	57%	35%	8%
Other white collars	46%	40%	14%
Manual workers	40%	46%	14%
House persons	33%	46%	21%
Unemployed	39%	46%	15%
Retired	36%	45%	19%
Students	54%	32%	14%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	30%	50%	20%
From time to time	37%	46%	17%
Almost never	47%	40%	13%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	31%	50%	19%
Medium (5-6)	43%	43%	14%
High (7-10)	56%	34%	10%



### 3.4. Demands for regulation and governance

Although they perceive its overall economic and cultural benefits, Europeans also have reservations about globalisation. These reservations create a strong social demand for more and better regulation. This demand also undoubtedly reflects the numerous calls from politicians and economic operators for greater regulation of the financial system following the crisis.



Thus, almost three-quarters of Europeans (74%) believe that globalisation requires common international rules and worldwide governance<sup>18</sup>. Only 14% believe that such measures are not necessary and 12% express no opinion. The proportion of respondents calling for worldwide governance has increased by one point since spring 2009. The demand for worldwide governance has overwhelming support in all European Union countries, especially in Slovakia and Germany (both 85%), Slovenia and Spain (both 80%). It is backed by all social categories in similar proportions.

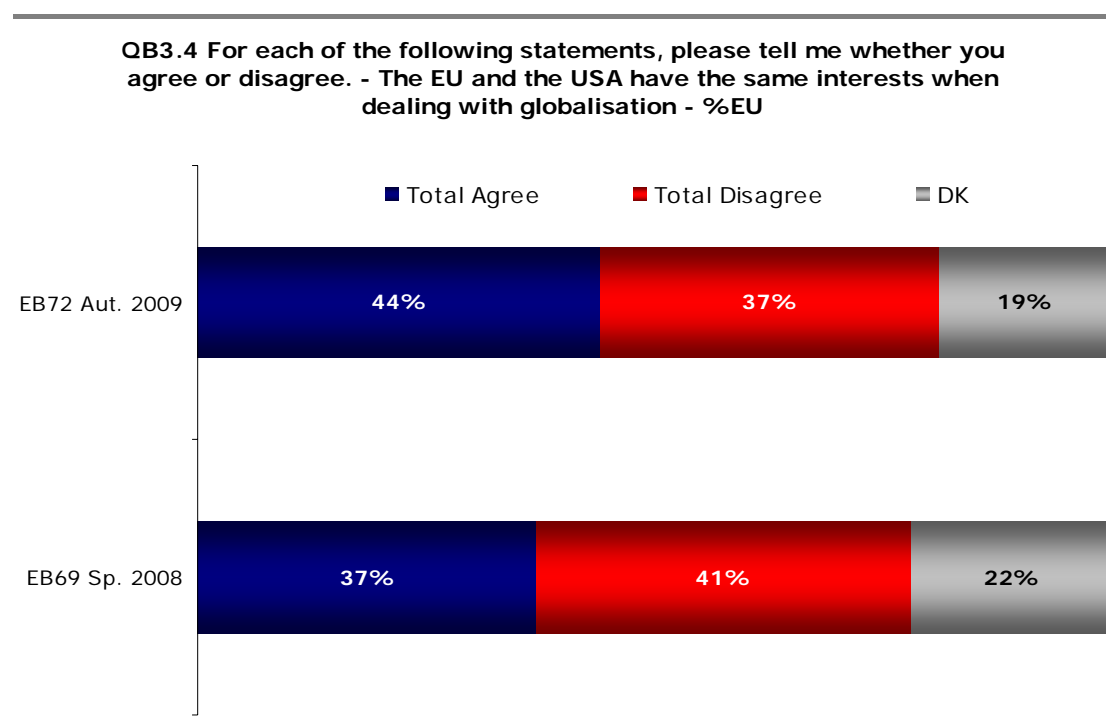
This call for governance is perhaps heightened by a new awareness that **the European Union and US interests converge as regards globalisation.**

<sup>18</sup> QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance").



Thus, whereas in spring 2008 a narrow relative majority of Europeans (41% versus 37%) believed that the interests of the European Union and the United States differed<sup>19</sup>, the opposite is now true: 44% of Europeans believe that the European Union and the United States have the same interests with regard to globalisation, while 37% disagree and 19% express no opinion.

Barack Obama's election may explain this change in European public opinion, since the previous survey was conducted at the time of the Bush administration.

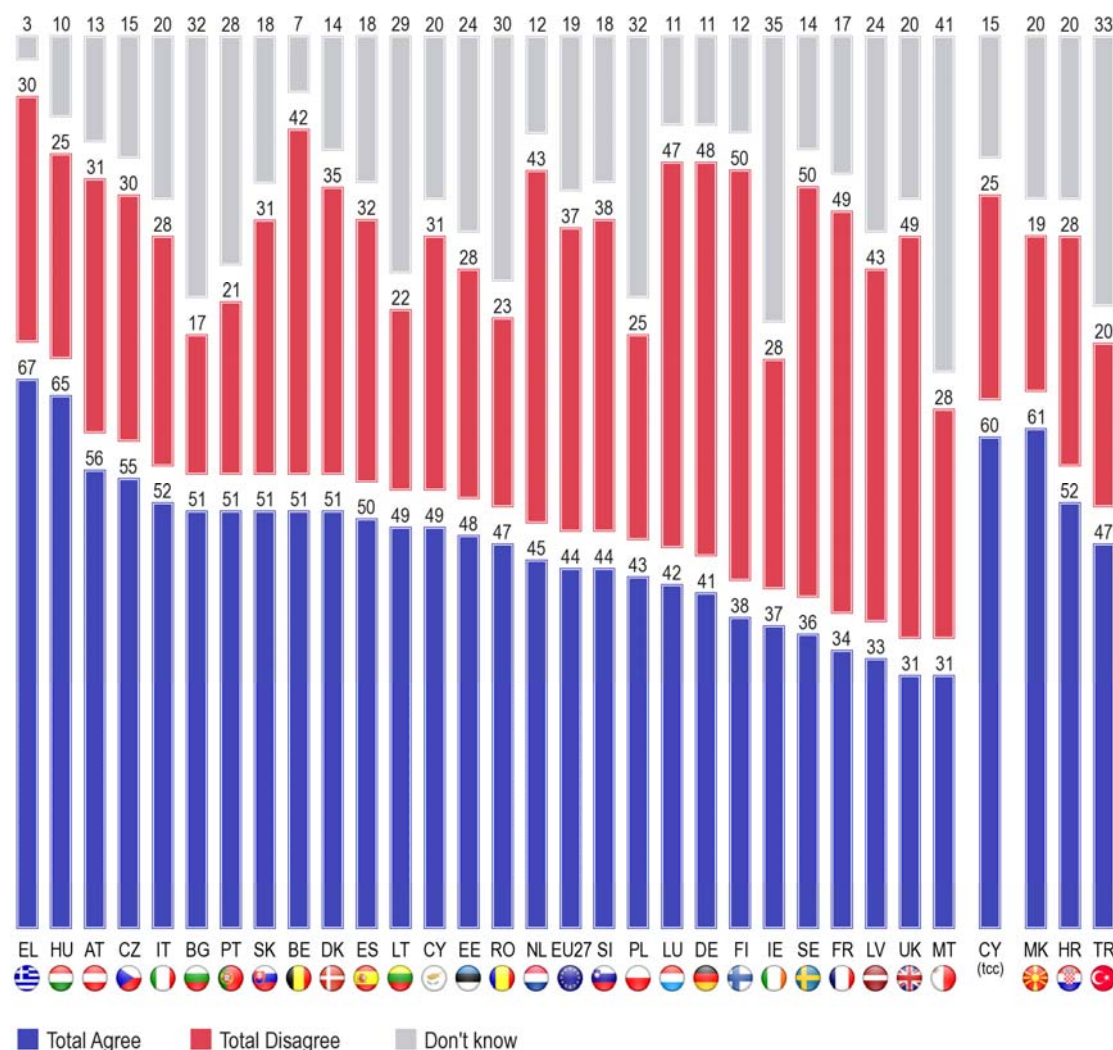


Opinions regarding European and American interests vary quite considerably from one European Union country to another. A strong majority of respondents in Hungary (65%), Greece (67%) and Austria (56%) are convinced that their interests converge. Conversely, respondents in Sweden (50%), Finland (50%) and France (49%) see a clear divergence between European and American interests. The feeling that European and American interests diverge is also widespread in the United Kingdom (49% versus 31%), which historically has had a special relationship with the United States.

<sup>19</sup> QB3.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation.

QB3.4. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation



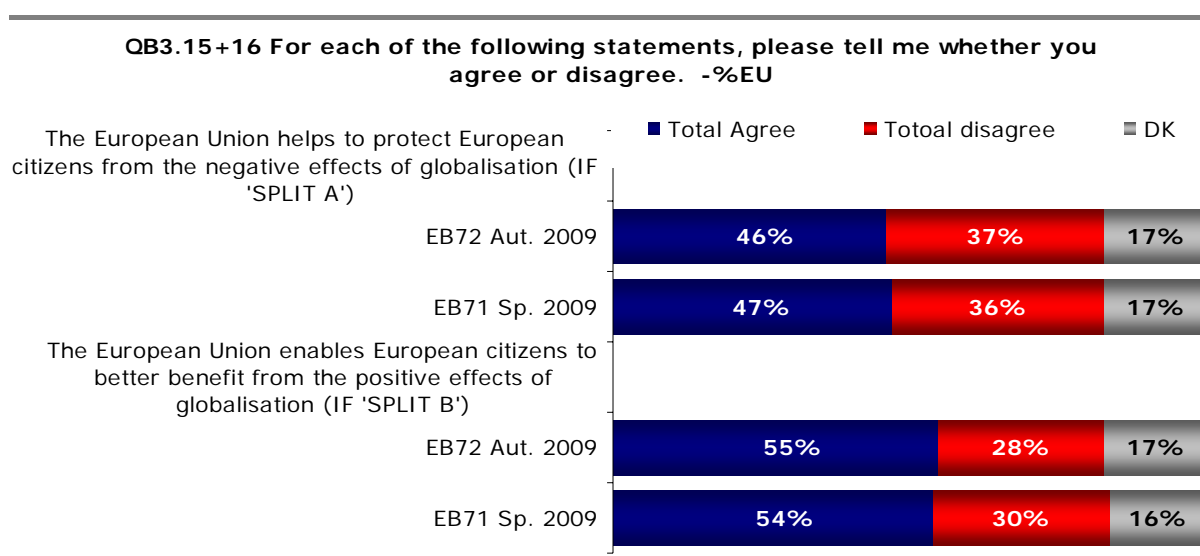
A socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences on this question. More significant is the way in which respondents perceive the European Union. The more they are in favour of the European Union the more likely they are to feel that the European Union's interests converge with those of the United States when dealing with globalisation. This view is held by 52% of those who trust the EU and 50% of those who support the euro, compared with only 37% of those who do not trust the EU and 36% of those who are opposed to the euro.

### 3.5. Perception of the EU's role in the face of globalisation

In order to apprehend the complex nature of globalisation, the total sample was divided into two equal groups. Each group was asked a question about the European Union's capacity to act effectively on behalf of its citizens when dealing with globalisation. One question was worded positively, the other negatively.<sup>20</sup> The sample was split and a different version was proposed to each half<sup>21</sup>.

SPLIT A: "The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation".

SPLIT B: "The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation".



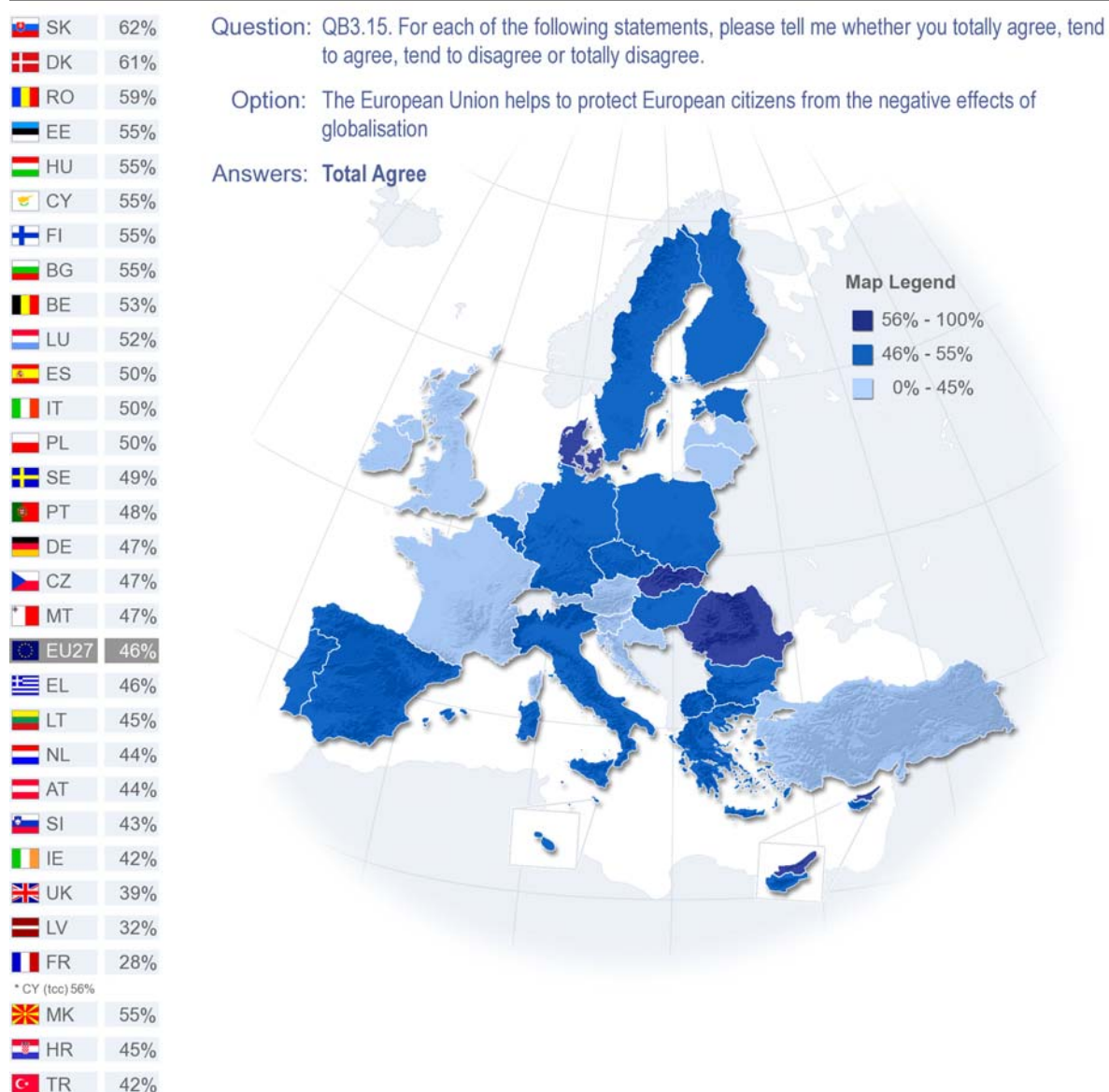
#### 3.5.1. The negative wording (SPLIT A)

When the question was worded negatively, 46% of Europeans replied that the European Union helps to protect them from the negative effects of globalisation, while 37% disagreed and 17% expressed no opinion. These figures have not changed significantly since the previous survey in spring 2009.

The protective function of the Union is most likely to be perceived by respondents in Slovakia (62%) and Denmark (61%). It is much less felt in France (55%) and Greece (49%).

<sup>20</sup> QB3.15 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Split A: The EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. Split B: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation

<sup>21</sup> The split ballot method used in opinion polls.







In sociological terms, the sense of protection is much more fragile at the bottom of the social scale than at the top. Thus, 37% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the scale feel that the EU helps to protect its citizens from the negative effects of globalisation, compared to 52% of those who classify themselves at the top.

37% of the least educated respondents and 35% of those with financial difficulties (that is to say those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time) feel protected, compared with 51% of the most educated respondents and 48% of those who do not have financial worries. In other words, the more respondents need protection, the less they feel that the EU cushions them against the negative effects of globalisation.

**QB3.15 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**(ONLY TO SPLIT A) The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	46%	37%	17%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	48%	39%	13%
Female	44%	36%	20%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	52%	31%	17%
25-39	47%	39%	14%
40-54	46%	40%	14%
55 +	43%	36%	21%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	37%	38%	25%
16-19	46%	38%	16%
20+	51%	40%	9%
Still studying	53%	30%	17%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	48%	37%	15%
Managers	51%	40%	9%
Other white collars	52%	35%	13%
Manual workers	45%	40%	15%
House persons	39%	38%	23%
Unemployed	42%	39%	19%
Retired	42%	37%	21%
Students	53%	30%	17%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	45%	43%	12%
(5-6) Centre	48%	38%	14%
(7-10) Right	49%	34%	17%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	35%	44%	21%
From time to time	45%	37%	18%
Almost never	48%	37%	15%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	37%	42%	21%
Medium (5-6)	47%	37%	16%
High (7-10)	52%	35%	13%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	61%	27%	12%
Tend not to trust	33%	52%	15%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	54%	33%	13%
Against	34%	48%	18%

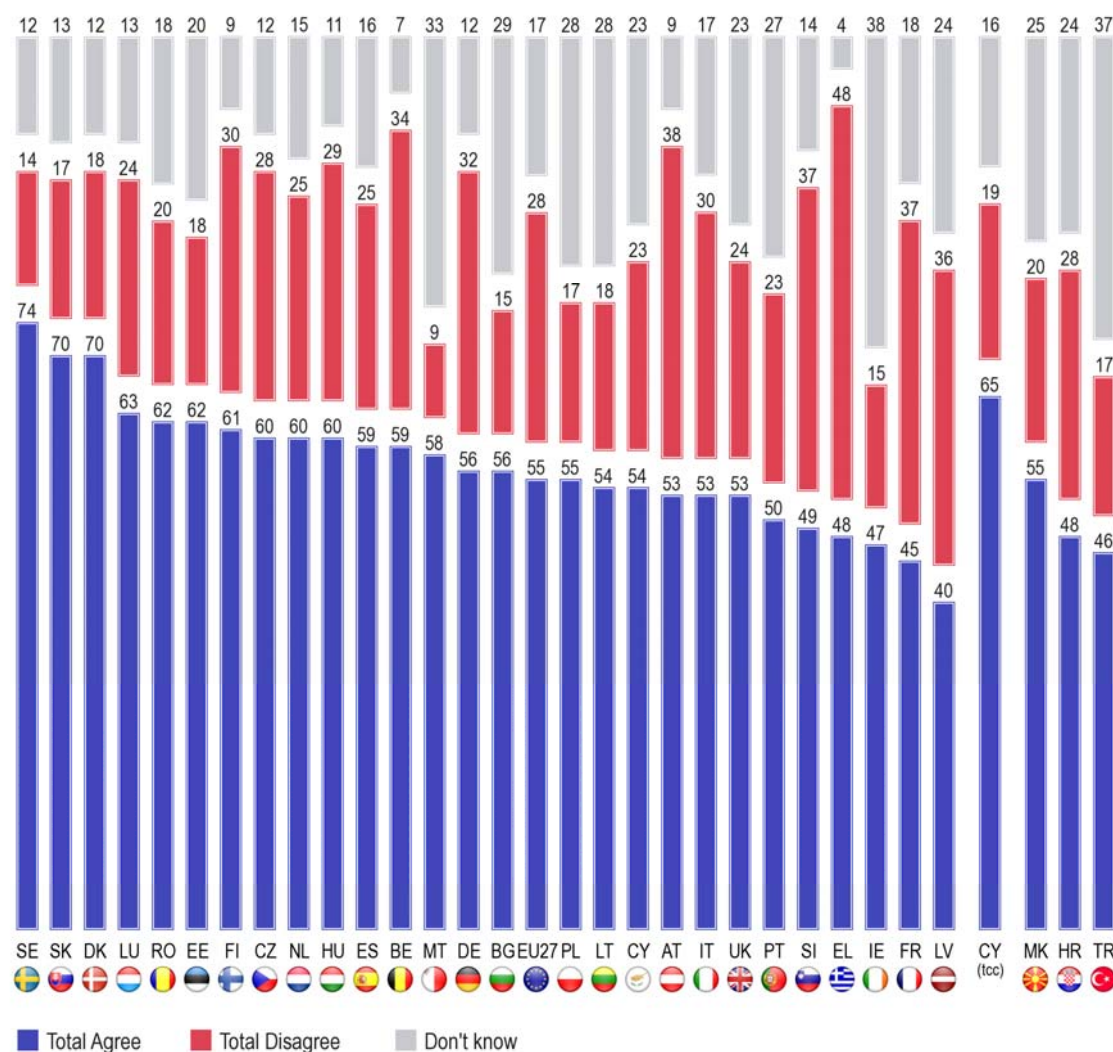
### 3.5.2. The positive wording (SPLIT B)

When the question was worded positively, support for the positive role played by the European Union in dealing with globalisation is far stronger. Thus, 55% of Europeans consider that the European Union helps citizens to benefit more effectively from the positive effects of globalisation, while 28% do not agree and 17% express no opinion. The proportion of Europeans who are positive about the European Union's role has increased by one point since spring 2009 (EB71) but by 7 points since spring 2008 (EB70), confirming that this opinion is gaining ground.

Respondents in Sweden (74%), Slovakia (70%) and Denmark (70%) are the most likely to be convinced of the EU's positive role. Conversely, those in Greece (48%), Ireland (47%), France (45%) and Latvia (40%) are the most sceptical. However, a majority of respondents in all EU Member States assert that the Union plays a positive role, except in Greece where opinions are evenly divided (48% versus 48%).

QB3.16. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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



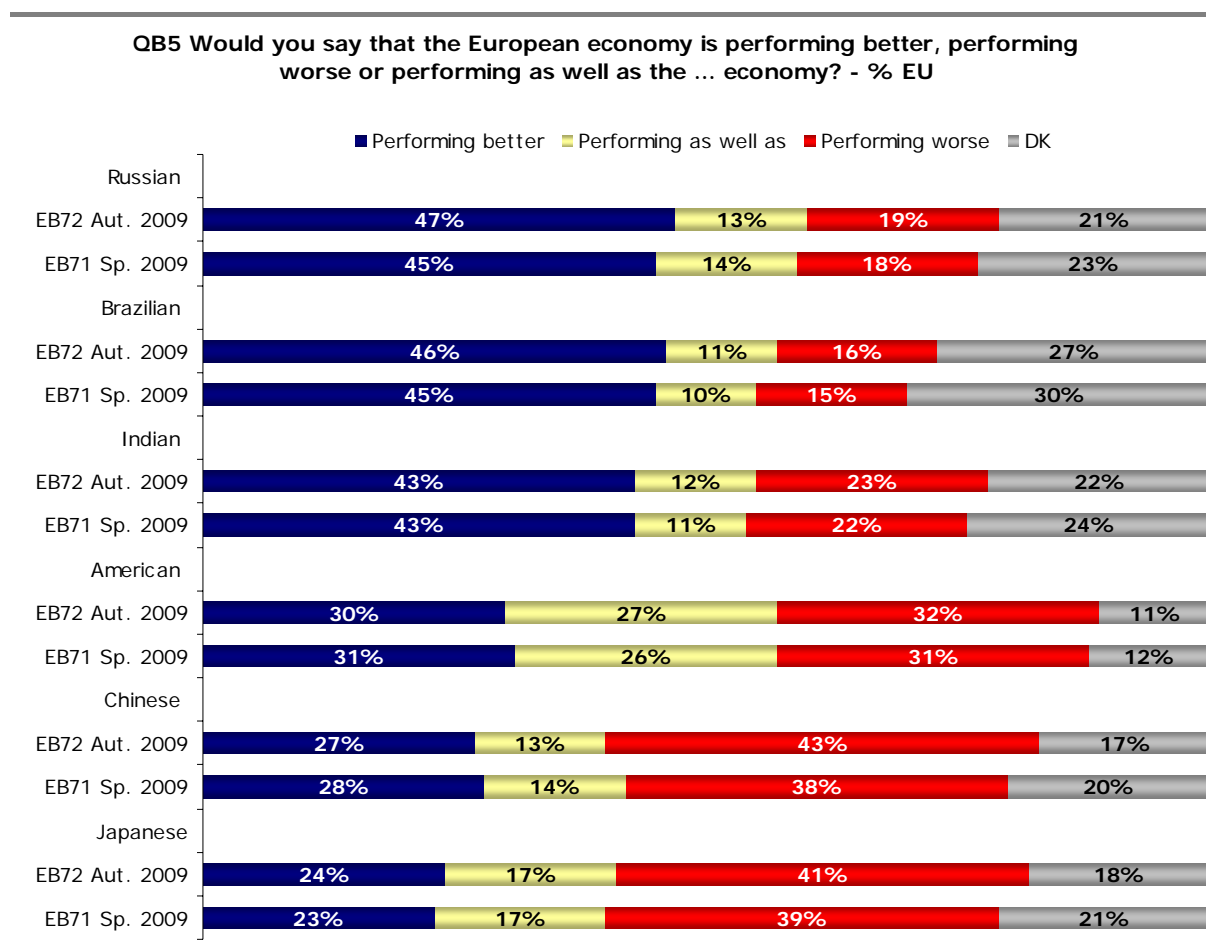
Once again, the least economically and socially advantaged respondents are less likely to consider that the European Union's role is positive, although the idea of a Europe which enables its citizens to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation predominates in all social categories.

Ultimately, a majority of European are positive about the EU's role in dealing with globalisation whether the question is worded positively or negatively. However, approval is more marked when it is a question of the EU enabling its citizens to benefit from globalisation than when it is a question of protecting them from its negative effects.

## 4. THE EU IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC COMPETITION

### 4.1. The performance of the European economy compared with the United States, Japan and the BRIC countries

Some people see globalisation as a competition between the world's major economies. It is therefore interesting and relevant to see how Europeans place their own economy in comparison with its main rivals, whether it be the emerging economies of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China) or the major industrialised economies (the United States and Japan). On the world economic stage, Europeans feel that the European economy is performing better than its Brazilian, Russian and Indian rivals<sup>22</sup>, while its performance is at more or less the same level as the US economy. Finally, they consider that the European economy is lagging behind its Asian, Chinese and Japanese rivals.



<sup>22</sup> QB5 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?



Almost half of Europeans consider that the European economy is performing better than the **Russian** (47%, +2 points since spring 2009), **Brazilian** (46%, +1) and **Indian** (43%, unchanged) economies. Only a small minority (19% for the Russian economy, 16% for the Brazilian economy and 23% for the Indian economy) take the opposite view. There were also a high number of 'DK' answers for these three comparisons: 27% of respondents expressed no opinion for the comparison with the Brazilian economy, while the 'DK' rates for the Indian and Russian economies were 22% and 21% respectively.

Despite the economic and financial crisis, opinion still believes that the European economy is performing better than these three economies.

Comparison with the **US** economy provokes a divided response: 30% consider that the European economy is more dynamic (-1 point since spring 2009, but -6 since spring 2008) while 32% (+1 and +4 points respectively) take the opposite view.

These changes since spring 2008 show a slightly downward trend in positive opinions about the European economy compared with the American economy.

There is a similar trend in the comparison with the **Chinese** economy. The proportion of Europeans who consider that the European economy is lagging behind the Chinese economy has increased to 43%, 5 points higher than last spring. Whereas in spring 2008 30% of respondents considered that the European economy was more dynamic than the Chinese economy compared with 39% who took the opposite view, the corresponding figures are now 27% versus 43%. This is undoubtedly one of the effects of the economic and financial crisis which has accentuated the public impression that the European economy cannot match Chinese growth.

Although 41% of respondents (+2 points since spring 2009) now consider that the European economy is less dynamic than the **Japanese** economy, the difference between those who consider that the European economy is less dynamic and those who think that it is more dynamic is the same as in spring 2008 (42% versus 23% compared with 41% versus 24% today).

A majority in all European Union countries believe that the European economy is outperforming the **Brazilian and Indian** economies, though some, such as Romania, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Latvia, Poland and Bulgaria, recorded a very high rate of 'DK' answers. The same applies to the comparison with the **Russian** economy, again with very high 'DK' rates in Malta (60%), Ireland (44%), the United Kingdom (39%) and Portugal (36%).

As regards the comparison with the **American** economy, respondents in Spain (50%), Lithuania (45%), Latvia (40%) and Hungary (41%) are the most likely to consider that the European economy is less dynamic. However, the impression that the European economy is stronger than the American economy is particularly widespread in the Nordic countries (65% in Denmark, 62% in Finland and 66% in Sweden) and the Netherlands (64%).



In only five European Union countries do respondents consider that the European economy is performing better than the **Chinese** economy: Finland (47% of respondents think that the European economy is more dynamic versus 34%), Austria (44% versus 29%), Slovakia (44% versus 29%), Estonia (42% versus 34%) and Lithuania (40% versus 33%).

Finally, the **Japanese** economy comes out on top in the comparison, except in five European Union countries where opinions are more evenly divided: Austria (38% think that the European economy is more dynamic than the Japanese economy versus 28%), Denmark (33% versus 25%), Finland (35% versus 31%), Germany (35% versus 32%) and Sweden (31% versus 30%).

In short, these analyses show that respondents in the three Nordic countries and the Netherlands rate the performance of the European economy particularly highly.




A socio-demographic analysis reveals that all social categories agree that the European economy is performing better than its Indian, Brazilian and Russian competitors. However the 'DK' rates are higher among women, people who finished their studies before the age of 20 and those self-positioned at the bottom of the social scale.

Interestingly, while the comparison with the Chinese economy is unaffected by differences in the respondent's social position, this criterion comes into play for the comparison with the American economy. Thus the proportion of respondents who consider that the Chinese economy is more dynamic is almost identical among those at the top of the social scale (45%) and those at the bottom (42%). There are also no significant differences reflecting the respondent's level of education.

However, the picture is very different when we turn to the comparison with the American economy. 37% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale and 38% of the most educated respondents believe that the European economy is more dynamic, compared with only 24% of those self-positioned at the bottom of the social scale and the least educated respondents. In short, the superiority of the Chinese economy is a belief common to all sections of the population, while the idea that the American economy is superior is far more prevalent in the more disadvantaged social strata than in the higher categories.

**QB5 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?**

**- % Performing better**

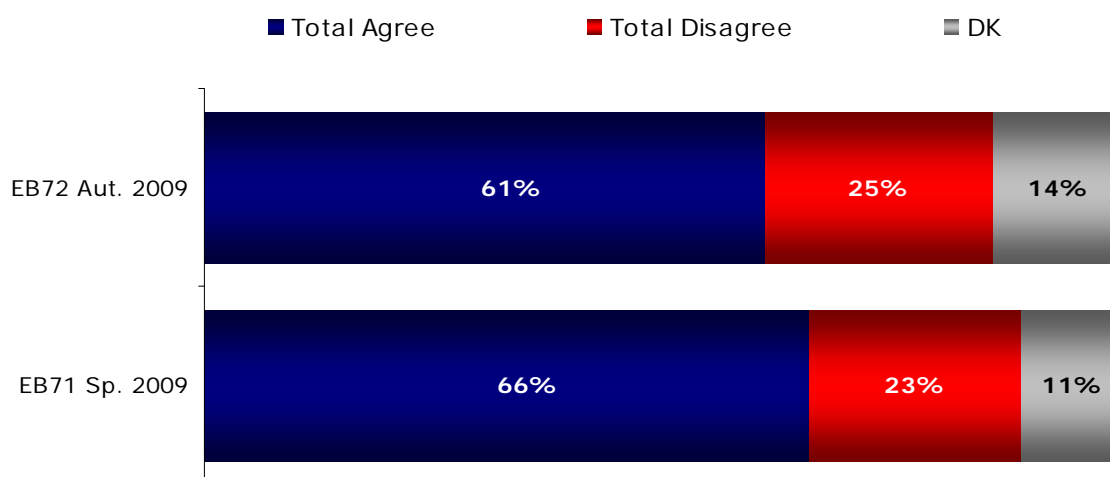
	Russian	Brazilian	Indian	American	Chinese	Japanese
EU27	47%	46%	43%	30%	27%	24%
<b>Sex</b>						
 Male	51%	51%	46%	32%	29%	27%
Female	42%	42%	41%	28%	25%	21%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
 15-	38%	38%	38%	24%	26%	22%
16-19	44%	44%	42%	29%	26%	23%
20+	57%	55%	48%	38%	28%	26%
Still studying	51%	55%	53%	33%	32%	28%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
 Self- employed	51%	50%	47%	33%	29%	23%
Managers	57%	56%	46%	38%	26%	29%
Other white collars	46%	46%	43%	34%	26%	23%
Manual workers	45%	47%	44%	29%	27%	23%
House persons	41%	39%	39%	25%	27%	23%
Unemployed	46%	48%	47%	27%	29%	22%
Retired	44%	40%	37%	27%	24%	23%
Students	51%	55%	53%	33%	32%	28%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	37%	37%	39%	21%	25%	22%
From time to time	43%	44%	42%	26%	27%	21%
Almost never	51%	50%	45%	34%	27%	25%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>						
Low (1-4)	43%	45%	42%	24%	25%	22%
Medium (5-6)	47%	46%	44%	30%	27%	23%
High (7-10)	51%	51%	45%	37%	29%	27%
<b>Trust in EU</b>						
Tend to trust	54%	54%	50%	35%	31%	26%
Tend not to trust	41%	41%	38%	27%	24%	23%
<b>Membership EU</b>						
A good thing	56%	56%	50%	37%	30%	27%
A bad thing	35%	34%	36%	25%	25%	23%
Neither good nor bad	38%	38%	37%	23%	23%	19%
<b>Euro</b>						
In favour	53%	53%	48%	34%	29%	26%
Against	39%	38%	38%	25%	25%	22%

## 4.2. The European Union's powers and tools for the defence of its interests

Although Europe is therefore seen as lagging behind Asia in terms of economic growth, it is still perceived to be sufficiently equipped to compete with its rivals. 61% of Europeans consider that the European Union has sufficient powers and tools to defend its economic interests<sup>23</sup>, while 25% disagree and 14% express no opinion.
































The proportion who considers that the European Union is sufficiently equipped to defend its interests has fallen sharply, by 5 points, since the previous Eurobarometer survey, while the number who takes the opposite view has increased by 2 points. The number of 'DK' answers has risen by 3 points. Certainly, this development should to be seen in conjunction with the previous question and in particular with the increased perception that the Chinese economy is outperforming the European economy. The financial and economic crisis has therefore somewhat undermined the way in which Europeans perceive the EU's ability to compete with its global economic rivals and in particular Chinese growth.

**QB3.14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you agree or disagree. - The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy -%EU**



There is widespread support in all 27 EU Member States for the statement that that Europe is sufficiently equipped to defend its economic interests, above all in Slovakia (74%), Greece (70%) and Denmark (69%). Conversely, public opinion in Ireland (47%), the United Kingdom (52%) and France (55%) is the least convinced.

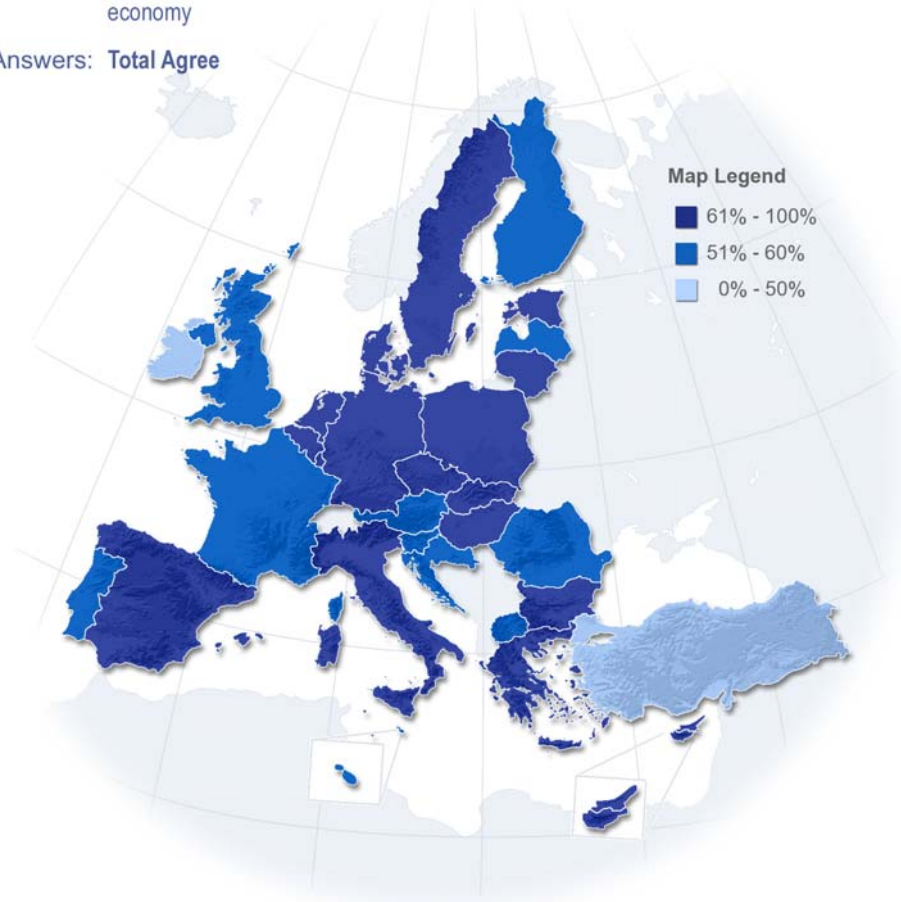
<sup>23</sup> QB3.14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy

 SK	74%
 EL	70%
 DK	69%
 CY	68%
 ES	68%
 CZ	67%
 SE	67%
 EE	67%
 PL	67%
 NL	66%
 HU	65%
 LU	64%
 BG	64%
 BE	63%
 LT	63%
 DE	63%
 IT	62%
 EU27	61%
 FI	60%
 AT	60%
 SI	60%
 MT	57%
 PT	57%
 RO	56%
 LV	56%
 FR	55%
 UK	52%
 IE	47%
* CY (tcc) 63%	
 MK	60%
 HR	56%
 TR	50%

Question: QB3.14. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.





Option: The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy

Answers: **Total Agree**



There is widespread support in all social categories for the statement that the European Union is sufficiently equipped to defend its interests in the global economy. However, this impression is stronger in the higher than in the lower social categories. Thus, 70% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale, 64% of those without financial problems, 67% of the most educated respondents and 69% of managers all believe that the EU has sufficient powers and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy, compared with 53% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale, 52% of those who have financial difficulties and who left school before the age of 16, and 58% of manual workers and unemployed people.

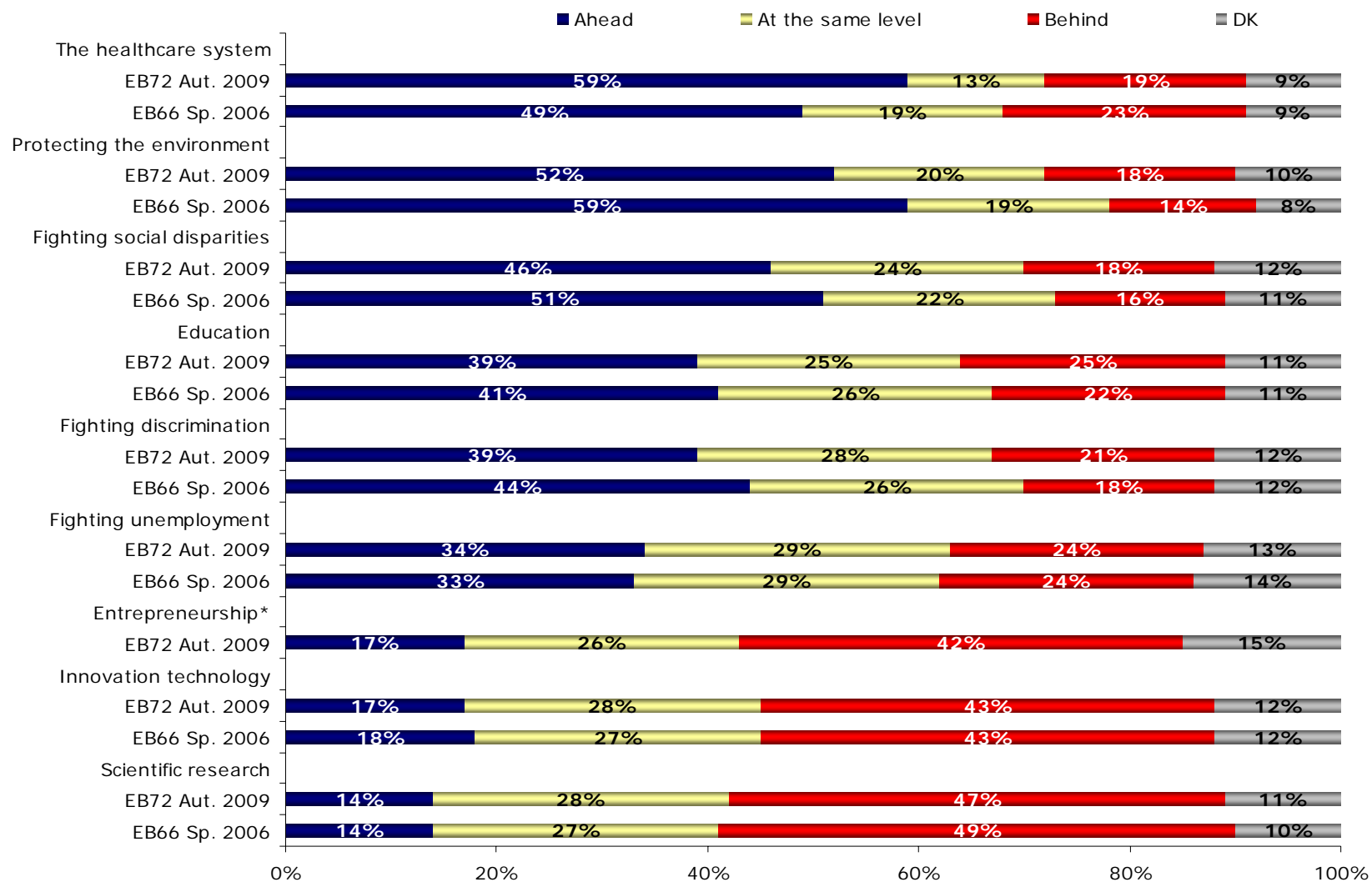
The way in which respondents perceive the European Union logically influences their opinion on this question: 75% of those for whom the European Union's image is positive and 72% of those who are optimistic about its future consider that it has enough powers and tools to take on its competitors, compared with 41% of those who believe that the EU's image is negative and 42% of those who are pessimistic about its future.

QB3.14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.				
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy				
		Total agree	Total disagree	DK
EU27		61%	25%	14%
Sex				
	Male	65%	25%	10%
	Female	58%	25%	17%
Age				
	15-24	65%	21%	14%
	25-39	66%	24%	10%
	40-54	62%	27%	11%
	55 +	56%	26%	18%
Education (End of)				
	15-	52%	26%	22%
	16-19	61%	26%	13%
	20+	67%	26%	7%
	Still studying	71%	17%	12%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	67%	24%	9%
	Managers	69%	25%	6%
	Other white collars	68%	24%	8%
	Manual workers	58%	27%	15%
	House persons	55%	26%	19%
	Unemployed	58%	26%	16%
	Retired	55%	26%	19%
Students	71%	17%	12%	
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time		52%	29%	19%
From time to time		59%	26%	15%
Almost never		64%	24%	12%
Self-positioning on the social staircase				
Low (1-4)		53%	29%	18%
Medium (5-6)		62%	25%	13%
High (7-10)		70%	22%	8%
Trust in EU				
Tend to trust		74%	17%	9%
Tend not to trust		49%	37%	14%
Image of EU				
Positive		75%	17%	8%
Neutral		54%	28%	18%
Negative		41%	44%	15%
Future of the EU				
Optimistic		72%	19%	9%
Pessimistic		42%	42%	16%

## 5. EUROPEAN UNION/UNITED STATES COMPARISON

European citizens consider that the European Union is ahead of the United States in all social areas and in protecting the environment, but behind when it comes to innovation, research and entrepreneurship. The results portray a European Union that provides more social protection, is fairer and is more attentive to environmental concerns than the United States, but which is behind in the forward-looking fields of research and innovation. Thus, an absolute or relative majority of Europeans consider that the European Union is ahead of the United States in the areas of health, education, fighting social inequalities and discrimination, fighting unemployment and protecting the environment. Conversely, a relative majority of Europeans consider that the European Union is lagging behind in scientific research, technological innovation and entrepreneurship.

**QF2 For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States**



The impression that Europe leads in social and ecological areas is far more widespread among respondents in the six EU founding Member States (except for Italy) and in the Nordic States (Sweden, Finland and Denmark) than in the newest Member States.

We will first examine the areas in which Europeans consider that Europe is ahead, followed by those where Europe is instead perceived as lagging behind the United States. These questions comparing the European Union and the United States on a range of major economic and social issues were previously asked in autumn 2006 (EB66); the results show some interesting changes since then, especially as the previous survey was carried out during the Bush administration.

The perception that Europe is leading the way has declined in some areas: protecting the environment (-7 points), fighting social inequality (-5), fighting discrimination (-5) and education (-2).

## **5.1. The European Union is ahead in social and environmental issues**

### ***5.1.1. Healthcare systems.***

At the time when President Obama was encountering his first political difficulties in pushing through his healthcare reform in the United States, 59% of Europeans stated that the European Union was ahead of the United States in this area, while 19% said that it was behind and 13% that it was at the same level<sup>24</sup>.

The feeling that the European Union is ahead has increased very significantly since autumn 2006 (+10 points). The view that it lags behind has fallen by 4 points and the proportion of respondents who think that the EU and USA are at the same level has fallen by 6 points. This is probably due to the widespread media coverage of the shortcomings of the American healthcare system, since this survey was carried out at the height of the political and parliamentary battle in the United States on the proposed reform.

The perception that healthcare is better in Europe is most marked in the EU founding Member States (80% in Belgium, 81% in Luxembourg, 85% in the Netherlands, 87% in Germany, 77% in France but only 40% in Italy) and in the Nordic countries (89% in Finland, 90% in Sweden and 85% in Denmark). However, this is very much a minority opinion in central and eastern European countries and in the Baltic States (28% in Hungary, 28% in Poland, 12% in Romania, 22% in Latvia, 24% in Lithuania), with the notable exception of Slovenia (72%).

These assessments reveal a huge difference between the 15 oldest EU Member States (68% ahead, versus 15%) and the newest Member States (26% versus 33%).

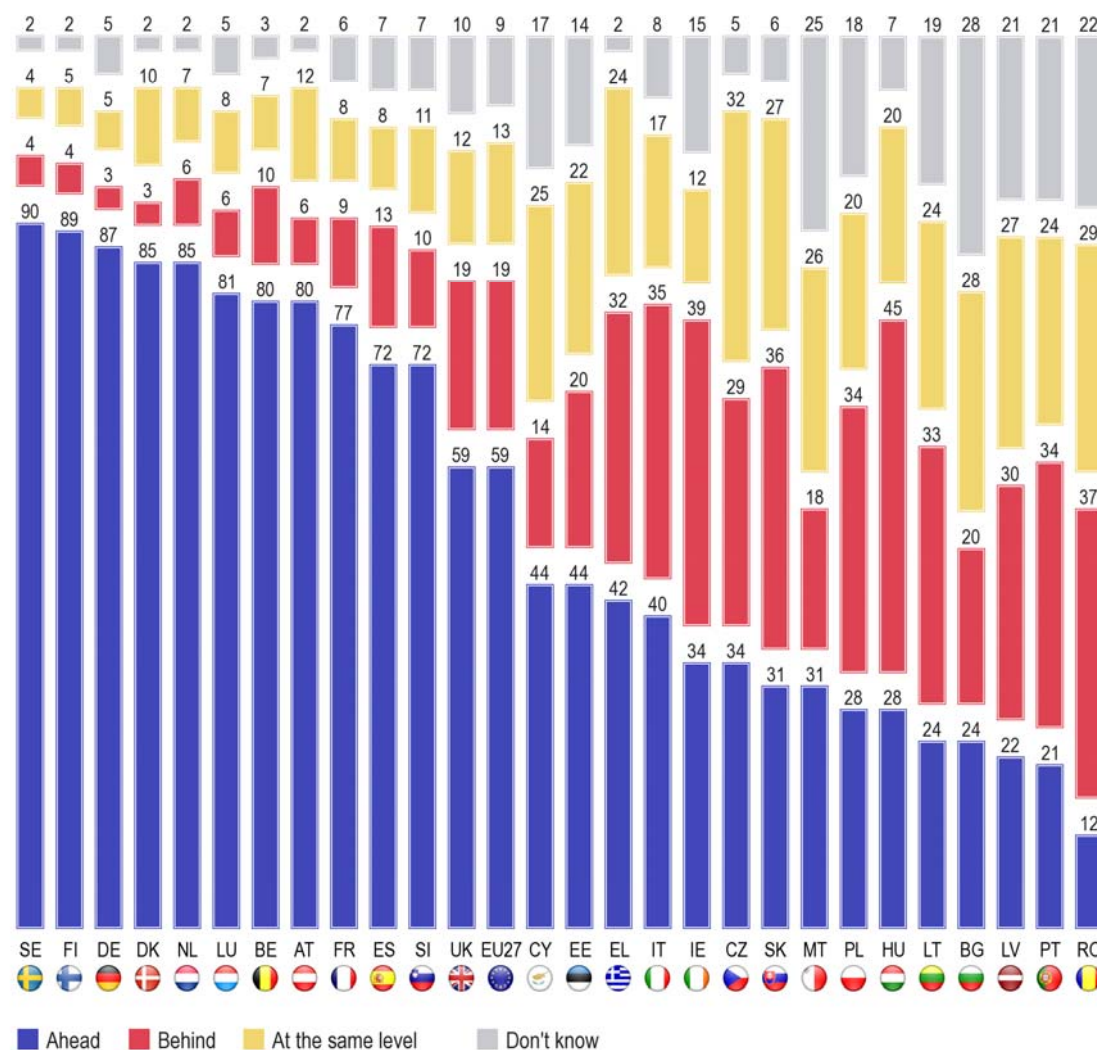
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<sup>24</sup> QF2 For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.



QF2.4. For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.






















The healthcare system



The evolutions by country on this question since autumn 2006 are interesting, generally showing that the impression that the EU is ahead has gained ground in the countries which were already the most convinced. Thus it has increased by 30 points in Spain, +20 in Sweden, +19 in Austria, +15 in the Netherlands, +15 in Slovenia, +14 in Germany, +12 in Denmark, +11 in Greece and +10 in Luxembourg. However, the changes are far less significant in the more recent Member States.

The impression that the EU is ahead has fallen by 10 points in Romania. It is unchanged in Bulgaria, but has grown, though less than the European average, in Lithuania (+1), Latvia (+4), Slovakia (+5), Hungary (+5) and Poland (+7). The rise is almost identical to the European average in Estonia (+11) and the Czech Republic (+9).

QF2.4 For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States. - The healthcare system

AHEAD					BEHIND				
		EB66 Sp. 2006	EB72 Aut. 2009	Diff.			EB66 Sp. 2006	EB72 Aut. 2009	Diff.
	EU27	49%	59%	+10		EU27	23%	19%	-4
	ES	42%	72%	+30		RO	23%	37%	+14
	SE	70%	90%	+20		LT	26%	33%	+7
	AT	61%	80%	+19		PL	29%	34%	+5
	SI	57%	72%	+15		IE	34%	39%	+5
	NL	70%	85%	+15		HU	40%	45%	+5
	UK	44%	59%	+15		BG	16%	20%	+4
		.....					.....		
	IE	35%	34%	-1		SI	18%	10%	-8
	CY	46%	44%	-2		DE	11%	3%	-8
	MT	33%	31%	-2		UK	28%	19%	-9
	RO	22%	12%	-10		ES	24%	13%	-11

In sociological terms, it is important to note that there is a broad consensus across all categories, irrespective of the gender, age, profession or level of education of the people interviewed, that Europe is ahead in the field of healthcare.

However, this feeling is more pronounced in the higher categories of European society: 71% of the most educated respondents and 65% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale share this view compared with 53% of the least educated respondents and those self-positioned at the bottom.

### 5.1.2. Fighting social inequalities

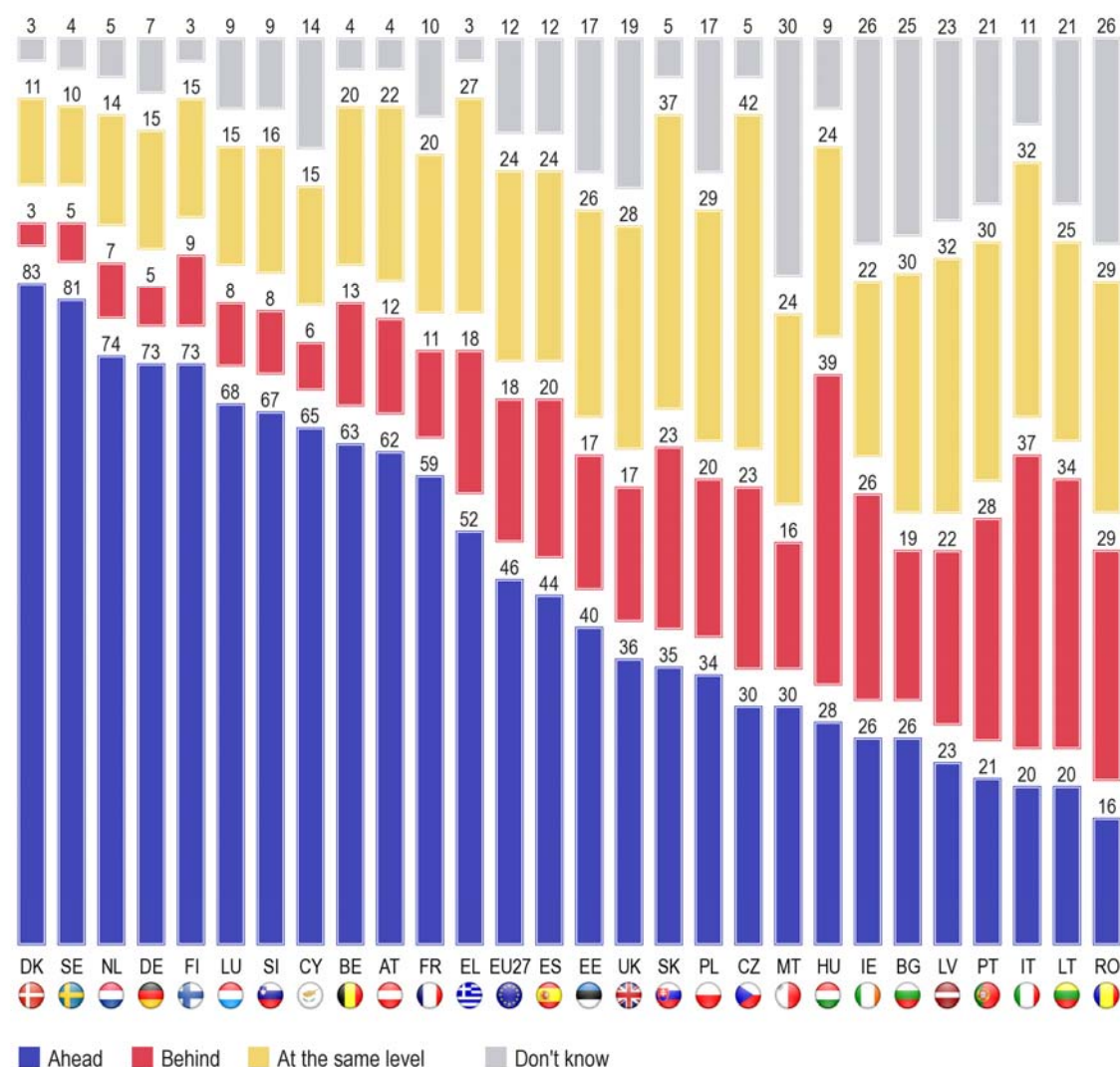
46% of Europeans consider that Europe is ahead of the United States in fighting social inequalities, while 18% think that it is behind and 24% that it is at the same level.

The impression that Europe is ahead has fallen by 5 points since autumn 2006, while the belief that Europe is behind and that at the same level as the United States have both gained 2 points. This undoubtedly reflects something of an "Obama effect", which leads Europeans to believe that the United States is now more aware of these issues.

An analysis by country reveals the same pattern as noted for healthcare. The feeling that Europe is ahead is far more widespread in the founding countries and the Scandinavian countries than in central and eastern European countries or in the Baltic States, except once again for Slovenia (67%). This indicator also reveals a genuine disparity in Italy, which trails the field with only 20% of respondents believing that the European Union is ahead in this area.



QF2.6. For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

Fighting social disparities



The most striking changes on this question since 2006 are recorded in Ireland, where the impression that Europe is ahead has declined by 15 points, and in Romania and Italy, where it is down 10 points. As a result, the majority view has changed in these two countries: whereas in 2006 a majority of respondents considered that Europe was ahead, the majority now consider that Europe is behind.

Although all categories agree that Europe is ahead, there are significant differences in accordance with the respondent's social level. The most educated respondents (59%), those who place themselves at the top of the social scale (51%), those who do not have any financial difficulties at the end of the month (53%) and managers (61%) are far more likely than the least educated respondents (37%), those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale (42%), those with financial difficulties (33%) and manual workers (44%) to consider that Europe is ahead in fighting social inequalities. This lead is also more likely to be perceived by those who think that their country's membership of the EU is a good thing (54%) than by those who think that it is a bad thing (38%).

QF2.6 For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.					
Fighting social disparities					
	Ahead	At the same level	Behind	DK	
EU27	46%	24%	18%	12%	
Education (End of)					
	15-	37%	24%	22%	17%
	16-19	44%	26%	19%	11%
	20+	59%	21%	13%	7%
	Still studying	47%	25%	18%	10%
Respondent occupation scale					
	Self-employed	47%	26%	19%	8%
	Managers	61%	21%	12%	6%
	Other white collars	47%	27%	20%	6%
	Manual workers	44%	25%	19%	12%
	House persons	36%	24%	25%	15%
	Unemployed	42%	25%	19%	14%
	Retired	45%	22%	17%	16%
Students	47%	25%	18%	10%	
Difficulties paying bills					
	Most of the time	33%	24%	25%	18%
	From time to time	37%	27%	23%	13%
	Almost never	53%	22%	15%	10%
Self-positioning on the social staircase					
	Low (1-4)	42%	22%	20%	16%
	Medium (5-6)	47%	24%	18%	11%
	High (7-10)	51%	25%	18%	6%
Membership EU					
	A good thing	54%	23%	15%	8%
	A bad thing	38%	23%	26%	13%
	Neither good nor bad	38%	28%	19%	15%
Benef. EU member.					
	Benefited	52%	24%	16%	8%
	Not benefited	41%	26%	22%	11%

### **5.1.3. Education**

39% of Europeans consider that the European Union is ahead of the United States in the matter of education, while 25% believe that it is behind and 25% that it is at the same level. Though the impression that Europe is ahead is less clear-cut in education than in healthcare and fighting inequalities, more people nevertheless believe that Europe is “ahead” than “behind”. The opinion that Europe is ahead has declined by 2 points since autumn 2006, while the proportion of respondents who think that it is at the same level has fallen by one point. The feeling that Europe is behind has gained 3 points.

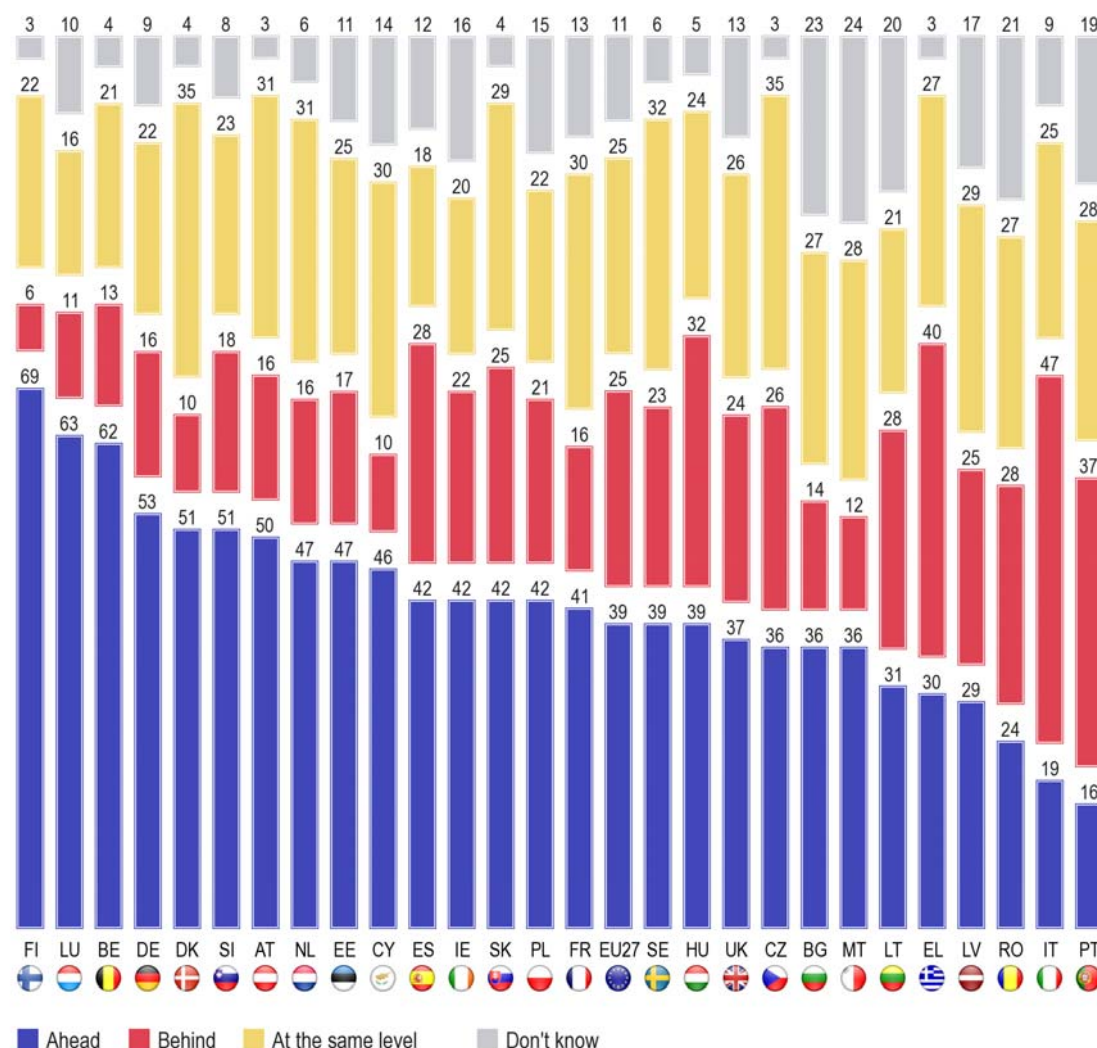
Respondents in Finland (69%), Luxembourg (63%) and Belgium (62%) are the most convinced of the European lead in education. Conversely, respondents in Italy (19%) and Portugal (16%) are the most sceptical. Except in Romania, where only 24% of respondents believe Europe to be ahead, the results for eastern European countries are very close to the European Union average and do not differ as they did in the case of healthcare and fighting inequalities.

Once again the most significant changes involve Ireland and Italy where the feeling that Europe is ahead in education has declined by 11 and 8 points respectively. There is also an even sharper downward trend in Romania (-16 points), as a result of which a majority of respondents now believe that Europe is behind, and in Malta (-10 points).

The belief that Europe is ahead has gained the most ground in Austria (+8 points).

QF2.5. For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

Education

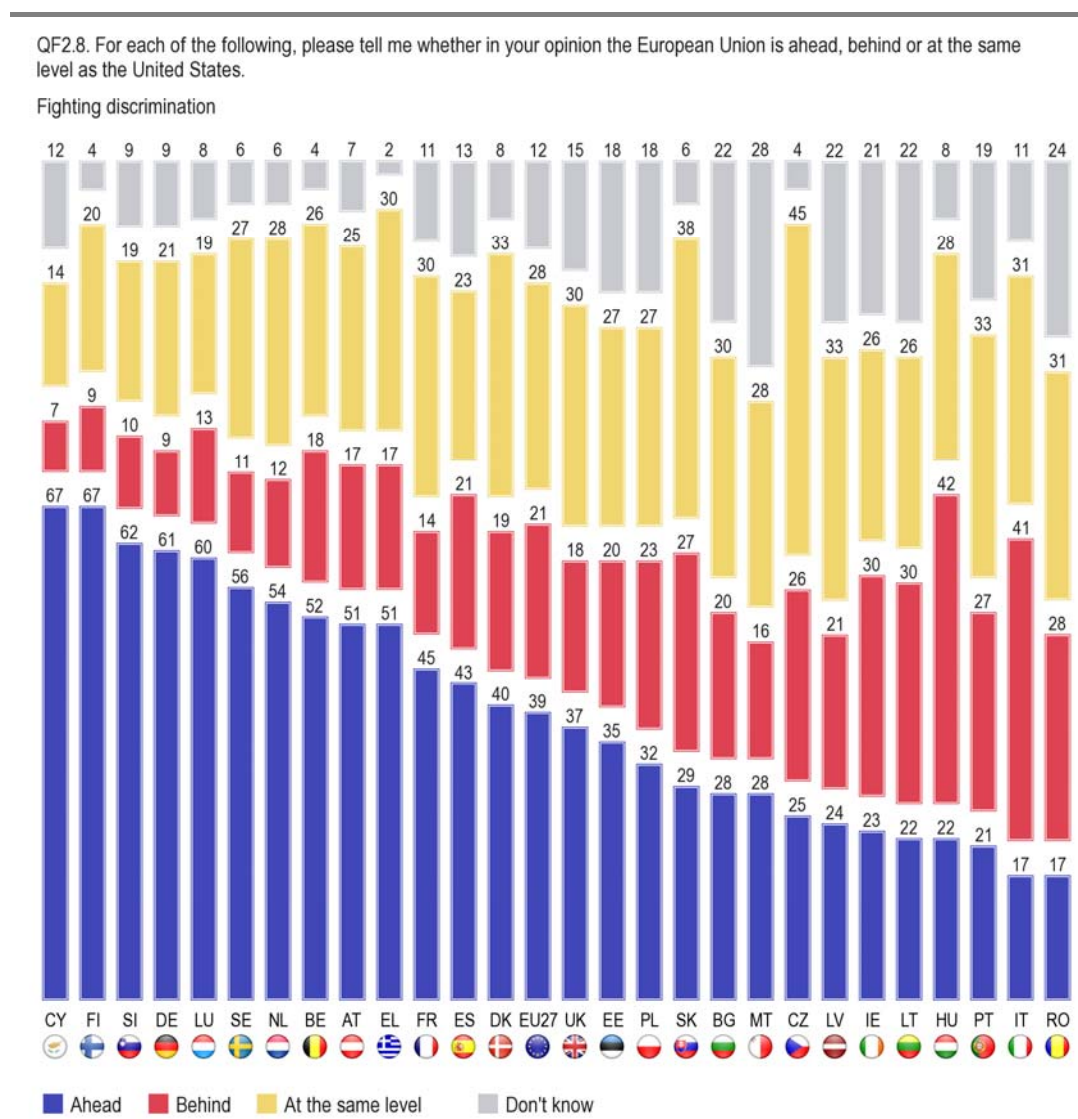


In social terms, managers (50%) and the most educated respondents (48%) are the most likely to consider that the European Union is ahead on this criterion. The European Union's image also comes into play: 44% of those for whom the EU's image is positive said that Europe was ahead, compared with 33% of those who perceive its image as negative.

#### 5.1.4. Fighting discrimination

39% of Europeans consider that the European Union is ahead of the United States in fighting discrimination, while 21% think that it is behind and 28% that it is at the same level. The impression that the EU is ahead has fallen sharply (by 5 points) since 2006, whereas the number of respondents who consider that it is behind has gained 3 points and the proportion feeling that it is at the same level has increased by 2 points.

This is probably due in part to the election of the first Afro-American President in the history of the United States, which leads Europeans to believe that combating discrimination is, or will become, an American priority. An analysis of this indicator by country reveals the same divisions as those described previously. A majority of respondents in Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden believe that Europe is ahead. However, this view is shared by only a minority of respondents in Italy, Portugal, the central and eastern European Member States (once again with the exception of Slovenia) and the Baltic States. As in the case of healthcare and fighting social inequalities, there is a significant divergence of opinion between the 15 oldest Member States (43% ahead, versus 19% behind) and those that have joined since 2004 (27% versus 26%). Portugal, Italy and Slovenia are exceptions to this rule. Once again, the impression that Europe is ahead has lost the most ground in Ireland (-16) and Italy (-13). As a result of these changes, the majority view in these two countries is now the opposite of what it was in 2006. The proportion of respondents holding this view has also fallen sharply in Romania (-11 points).



A socio-demographic analysis reveals only slight differences reflecting respondents' sociological, social or economic characteristics.



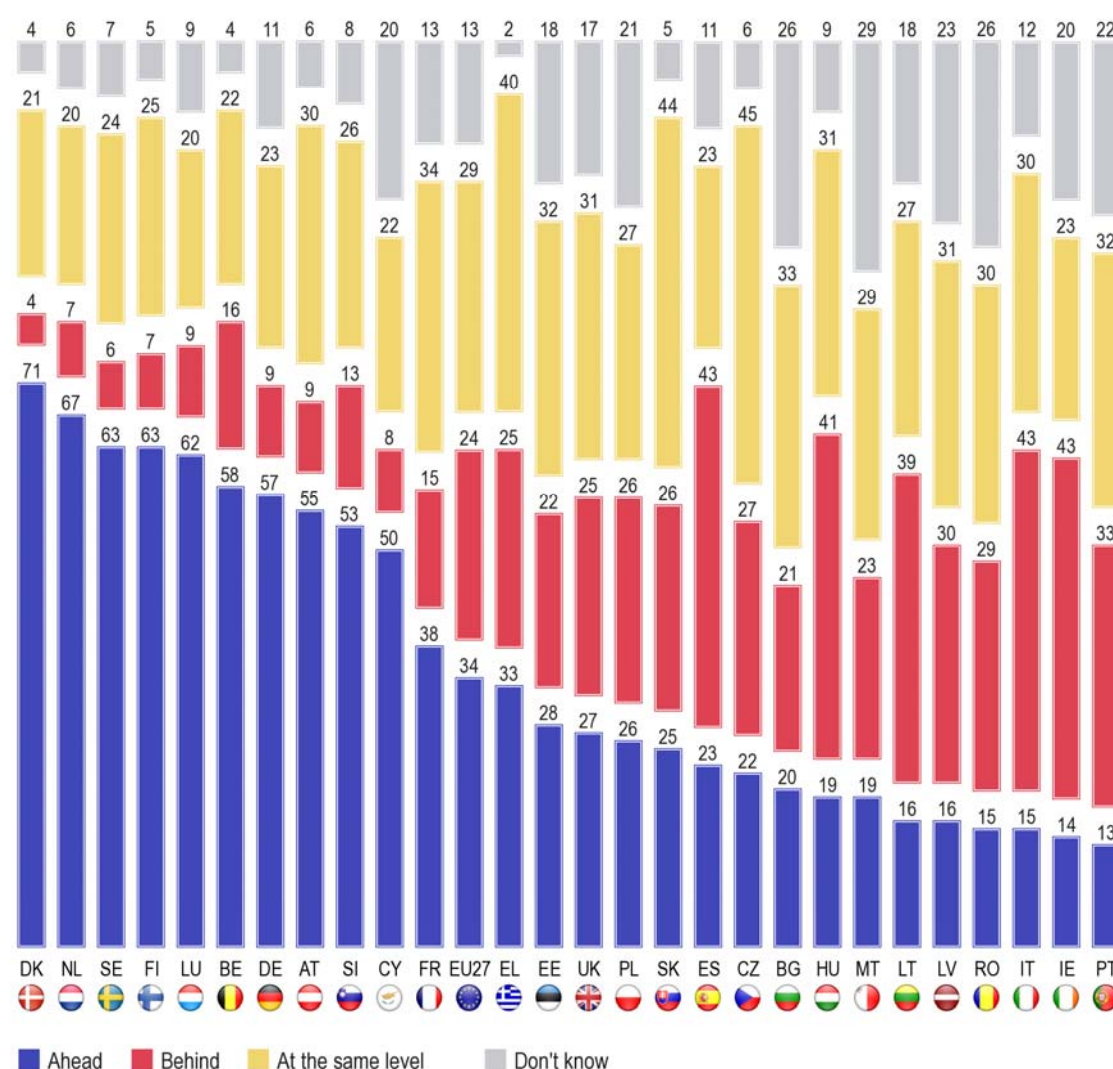
### 5.1.5. Fighting unemployment

34% of Europeans consider that the European Union is ahead of the United States in fighting unemployment, while for 29% it is at the same level and 24% think that it is behind. Unlike the other items, there are no significant changes in comparison with 2006 for this item.

The differences by country on this item are in line with those previously described, in particular the division between the 15 oldest European Union Member States and the newest Member States.

QF2.7. For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

Fighting unemployment



Unemployed people are slightly less likely to be convinced (29%) of Europe's lead in this area than the EU average (34%). 30% of unemployed people consider that the European Union is behind in this area and 27% place it at the same level as the United States.



More generally speaking, the feeling that Europe is ahead is far less pronounced among the most vulnerable categories (22% of those with financial difficulties, 28% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale) than among higher categories (40% of those without financial difficulties and 42% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale).

#### *5.1.6. Protecting the environment*

The survey was carried out a few weeks before the Copenhagen Summit against a background of questions about the role of the United States and at a time when European public opinion was still generally critical of the US on this question. Against that backdrop, protecting the environment is, with healthcare, the area where the European Union is perceived as having the biggest lead over the United States, with a score of 52%. Some 20% of Europeans consider that Europe is at the same level as the United States in this area and only 18% think that it is behind.

However, the impression that the EU is ahead has fallen sharply (-7 points) since autumn 2006. The view that it is behind has risen by 4 points, while the 'same level' score has increased by one point. The EU thus still seems to be ahead, but slightly less so than three years earlier, again doubtless due to the change of American administration and Barack Obama's undertaking to tackle environmental issues. There are major differences between countries on this question, with the percentages of respondents considering that the EU is ahead of the United States varying from 88% in Sweden, to only 24% in Portugal, 22% in Italy and 18% in Romania.

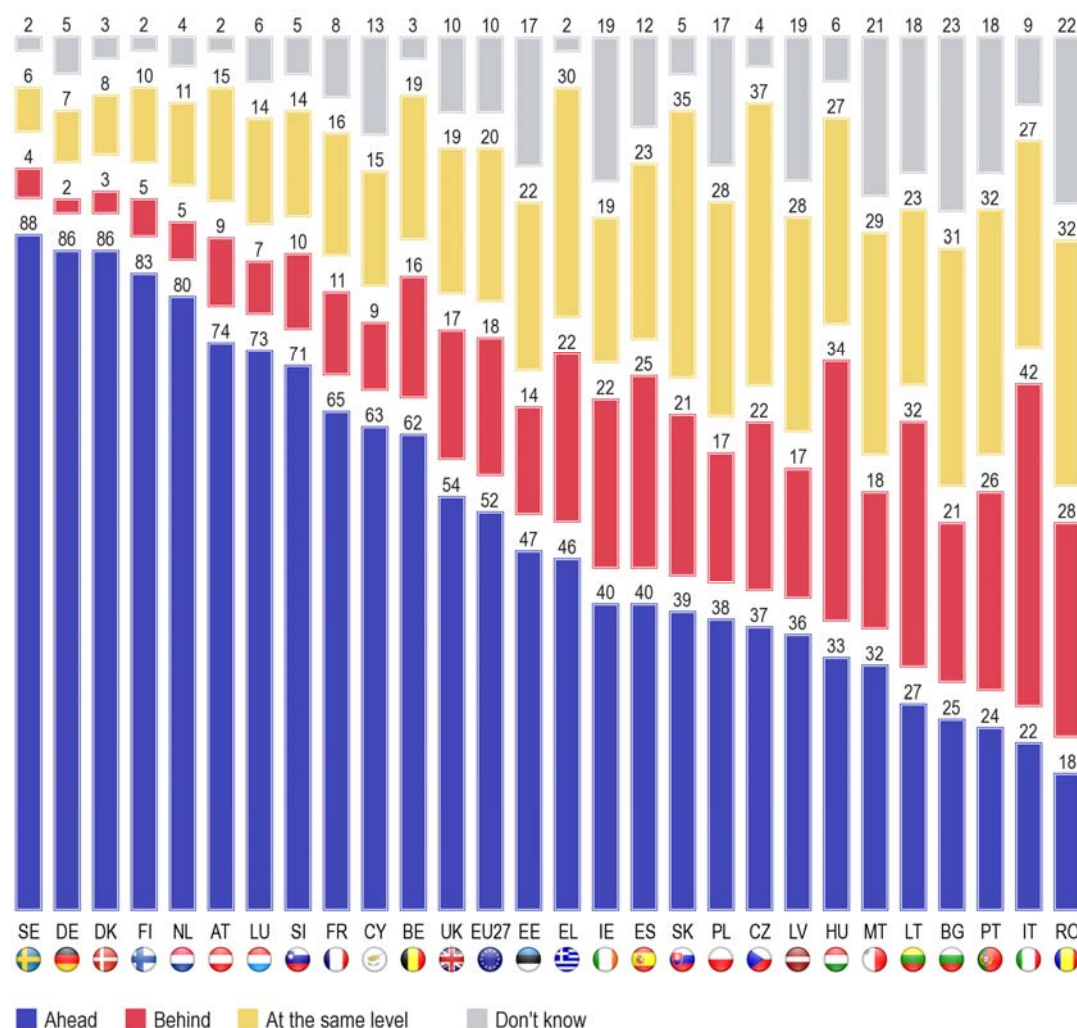
Together with respondents in Portugal and Italy, citizens in central and eastern European countries (25% in Bulgaria and 33% in Hungary for example) are the most sceptical about Europe's lead. However, perhaps mobilised by the Copenhagen Summit, 86% of respondents in Denmark are convinced that the EU is ahead of the United States on ecological issues.

More generally speaking, the countries which are traditionally the most alive to ecological issues are the most convinced of Europe's lead in this area: Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands.

In terms of evolutions, the impression that Europe is ahead of the United States on environmental issues has fallen significantly in Hungary (-12 points), Cyprus (-12), Malta (-10), Ireland (-10), the United Kingdom (-10), France (-8) and Italy (-8).

QF2.2. For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

Protecting the environment



The idea that Europe is ahead in environmental protection predominates in all categories of the EU population. However, it is particularly prevalent in the higher social categories: 67% of managers, 64% of the most educated respondents and 59% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale.

We note that the higher social categories (well-off, well-educated and well placed in the social scale) are more likely to consider that the EU is ahead of the United States in all these social and societal respects than the more modest categories, that is to say the least educated, those with the most financial difficulties and who have a lower social status. This is undoubtedly primarily due to the effect of knowledge and information as regards both environmental issues and the EU's actions in this area, because the higher social categories have more information on which to base their opinion. There is also an understandable trend for people in a difficult situation to consider that "the grass is greener elsewhere". Finally, different cultural attitudes probably also come into play and it may be that that working class and modest social categories are far more influenced by American culture, especially television, than the higher and most educated social categories.

## **5.2. The European Union is behind in innovation, research and entrepreneurship**





























However, in three areas, Europeans feel that the EU tends to be behind the United States: scientific research, innovation and entrepreneurship.

### ***5.2.1. Scientific research***

47% of Europeans consider that the EU is behind the United States in scientific research, while 28% believe that the EU is at the same level as the United States and only 14% that it is ahead. There are no significant evolutions in comparison with autumn 2006, as the scores are more or less unchanged.

The impression that the EU is behind is the majority view in the 27 Member States, especially in Spain and Italy, which have the highest scores of 57% and 55% respectively. The Czech Republic, where “at the same level” obtained the highest score (44%), is the only exception.

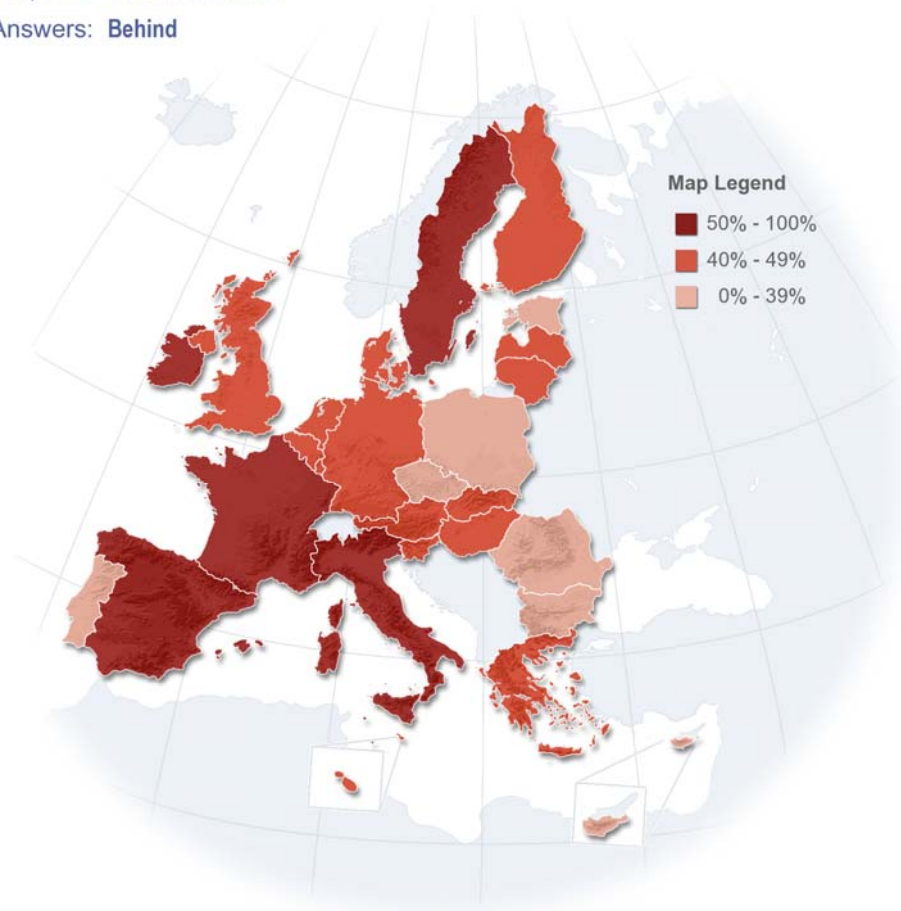
In Bulgaria (33% behind, versus 31% at the same level) and Denmark (40% versus 36%), opinions are evenly divided as to whether the EU is behind or at the same level as the United States in scientific research.

 ES	57%
 IT	55%
 FR	54%
 IE	51%
 SE	50%
 LU	49%
 SI	49%
 EU27	47%
 HU	47%
 AT	46%
 EL	46%
 UK	46%
 SK	46%
 BE	45%
 LT	44%
 NL	44%
 FI	43%
 MT	42%
 DE	40%
 LV	40%
 DK	40%
 CY	39%
 PT	39%
 PL	38%
 CZ	37%
 RO	37%
 EE	36%
 BG	33%

Question: QF2.1. For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

Option: Scientific research

Answers: **Behind**

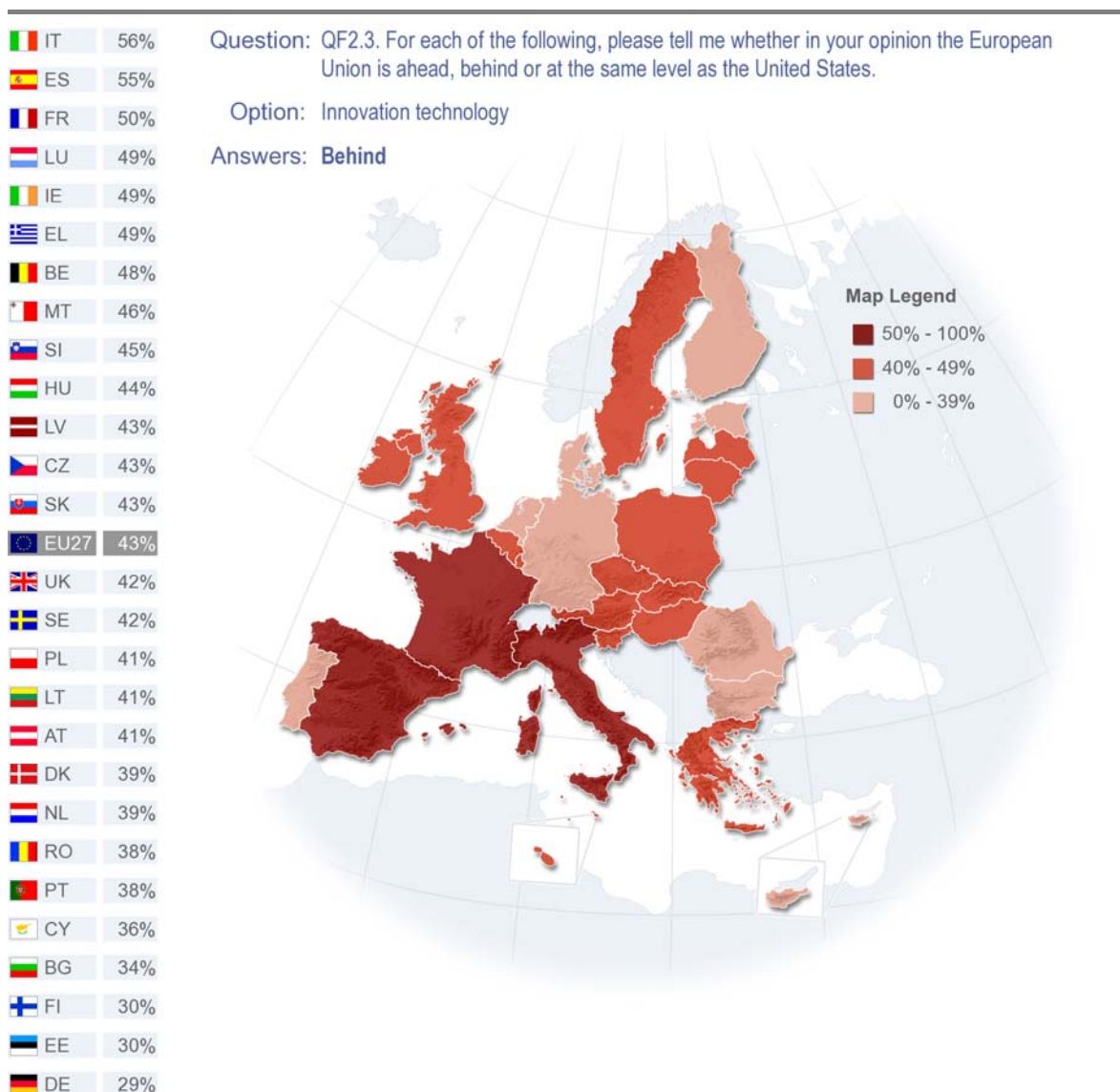


This impression that Europe is behind the United States in scientific research is widespread in all categories, irrespective of the respondent's sociological and social characteristics.

### 5.2.2. Technological innovation

43% of Europeans consider that the EU is behind the United States in technological innovation, while 17% think that it is ahead and 28% that it is at the same level. The trend since 2006 is similar to that noted for opinions on scientific research, that is to say the scores have remained very stable.

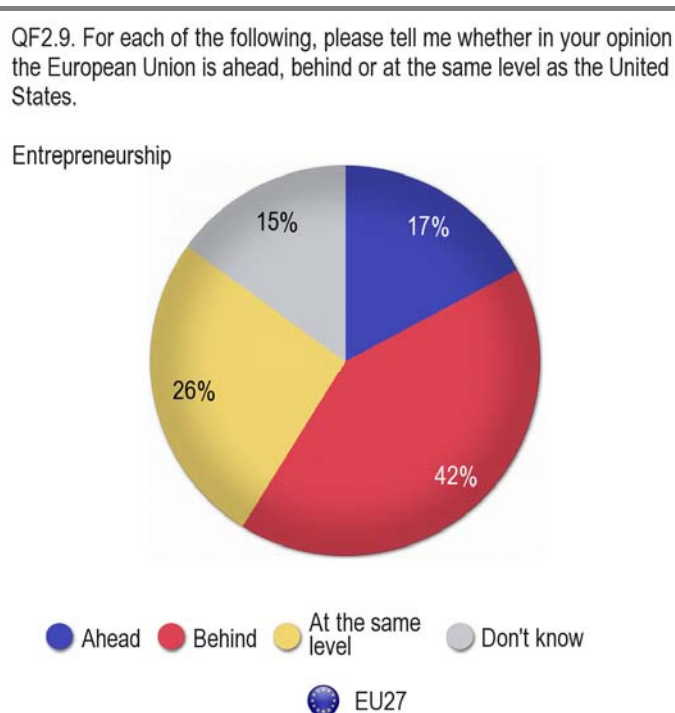
The view that Europe is behind in technological innovation is widespread among respondents in 26 of the 27 EU Member states. Only Germany is an exception for this indicator, and opinions are far more evenly divided, with 31% considering that the EU is ahead and 29% thinking that it is behind. This can undoubtedly be explained by the positive view that German citizens have of the level of innovation of their industry.



As in the case of scientific research, the feeling that Europe is behind in innovation is prevalent in all social categories.

### 5.2.3. Entrepreneurship

Not surprisingly, in the case of this symbol of American values, 42% of interviewees consider that the EU is behind the United States, while 26% of Europeans say that it is at the same level and 17% even believe that it is ahead.







The impression that the Europe is behind the United States is the majority view in almost all the 27 Member States, except for Cyprus where opinions are divided (24% behind, 24% ahead and 32% at the same level). The highest scores for this view were recorded in Italy (55%), Hungary (49%), the Czech Republic (47%) and Ireland (46%).

A socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences on this question. We note, however, that half of managers consider that the EU is behind the United States (52%), as compared with 39% of manual workers and 41% of unemployed people. The respondent's level of objective knowledge of the European Union also has a significant influence: whereas 39% of those whose knowledge of the EU is poor consider that the EU is behind the United States in entrepreneurship, this view is shared by 49% of those who have a good knowledge of the Union. It must be emphasised, however, that this wide divergence results mainly from the level of 'DK' answers, which is far higher among the respondents who have a poor objective knowledge of the European Union (33% versus only 9% of those whose knowledge is good).

Despite these differences, a majority of respondents in all interviewee categories consider that the EU is behind the United States in this area.



QF2.9 For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.				
Entrepreneurship				
	Ahead	At the same level	Behind	DK
EU27	17%	26%	42%	15%
Sex				
 Male	18%	26%	44%	12%
Female	16%	26%	39%	19%
Age				
 15-24	16%	30%	38%	16%
25-39	17%	26%	44%	13%
40-54	17%	26%	44%	13%
55 +	16%	24%	40%	20%
Education (End of)				
 15-	17%	24%	38%	21%
16-19	17%	27%	41%	15%
20+	16%	25%	48%	11%
Still studying	17%	30%	38%	15%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self-employed	17%	25%	47%	11%
Managers	14%	25%	52%	9%
Other white collars	16%	27%	46%	11%
Manual workers	19%	27%	39%	15%
House persons	15%	25%	43%	17%
Unemployed	17%	25%	41%	17%
Retired	16%	24%	39%	21%
Students	17%	30%	38%	15%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	15%	22%	42%	21%
From time to time	15%	27%	42%	16%
Almost never	18%	26%	42%	14%
Self-positioning on the social staircase				
Low (1-4)	15%	23%	41%	21%
Medium (5-6)	17%	27%	41%	15%
High (7-10)	19%	27%	45%	9%
Trust EU				
Tend to trust	18%	28%	42%	12%
Tend not to trust	16%	25%	45%	14%
Objective knowledge of the EU				
Bad	12%	22%	33%	33%
Average	18%	28%	41%	13%
Good	17%	25%	49%	9%

In conclusion, Europeans consider that the European Union provides greater social protection and is more environmentally aware than the United States. However, they feel that Europe has not yet caught up with the United States in important forward-looking areas, such as research, innovation and entrepreneurship. These perceptions have changed since autumn 2006, probably as a result of Barack Obama's election. The focus on the shortcomings of the American healthcare system and need for the reform proposed by the American President has strengthened the feeling that Europe leads the United States in this area.

On the other hand, the American President's announced intention, after the Bush years, to prioritise social and ecological issues helps to explain why the impression that Europe is ahead of the United States has lost ground, though it is still unchallenged. Finally, the EU has failed to narrow the gap in research and innovation since 2006.

## II. EUROPEANS, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE CRISIS

On 15 September 2008, the American investment bank Lehman Brothers announced its insolvency, triggering an international banking crisis. This event, which was the culmination of the pressure which had built up over several months on the financial markets, was the first major warning sign of the impending economic and financial crisis which has shaken the world economy since 2008. In the context of a credit crunch and a weakened banking sector, the financial crisis rapidly spread to Europe with a well-documented and severe impact on production and employment<sup>25</sup>. If the date of 15 September 2008 has frequently been compared with "Black Thursday" of 1929, 2009 has shown that governments seem to have learnt the lessons of the 1930s crisis. This time they intervened massively and without delay. In autumn 2008, governments injected public funds into financial institutions threatened with insolvency and established wide-ranging recovery plans to support economic activity and jobs, stimulate demand and restore confidence. The European Union has put in place the most ambitious action plan in its history, with some 400 billion euro – 3.3% of GDP – committed over two years to stimulate the economy and help individuals come through the crisis.

Another lesson learnt from this financial and economic turmoil is the need for coordinated solutions and actions in a crisis which has clearly demonstrated the extent to which markets are interconnected. Within the European Union, the approach has been based above all on joint strategies. The European Union has tried to coordinate the different national positions, both in Europe and across the world, and has also played a very active and committed role in the various world summits organised since the beginning of the collapse of financial markets<sup>26</sup>.

One year on from the start of the crisis, the European Commission's autumn 2009 forecasts indicate that the EU economy has now reached a turning point: the European Commission expects the EU and the euro zone to record positive GDP growth again in the second half of the year, steadily increasing in 2010 and 2011<sup>27</sup>. However, the outlook for the labour market and the public deficit remain causes for concern.

How do European citizens feel about the crisis? Has this vast mobilisation affected their morale, their medium and long-term vision of the future or their perception of their current situation? The Standard Eurobarometer carried out in autumn 2009 (EB72) has sought to discover the views of Europeans after eighteen difficult months for economic activity and for citizens.

<sup>25</sup> One year after the crisis, according to Eurostat's estimates, 22,123 million men and women were unemployed in September 2009 in the **EU27**, including 15,324 million in the **euro zone**. Compared with September 2008, this represents an increase in unemployed people of 5,011 million in the **EU27** and 3,204 million in the **euro zone**. Eurostat-Press release, *Euro-indicators*, 30 October 2009: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_PUBLIC/3-30102009-AP/EN/3-30102009-AP-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-30102009-AP/EN/3-30102009-AP-EN.PDF)

<sup>26</sup> Among others at the G20 summits organised since September 2008: Washington (mid-November 2008), London (April 2009) and Pittsburgh (September 2009).

<sup>27</sup> European Commission, press release: *Autumn forecast 2009-2011: EU economy on the road to a gradual recovery*, 3 November 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1663&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

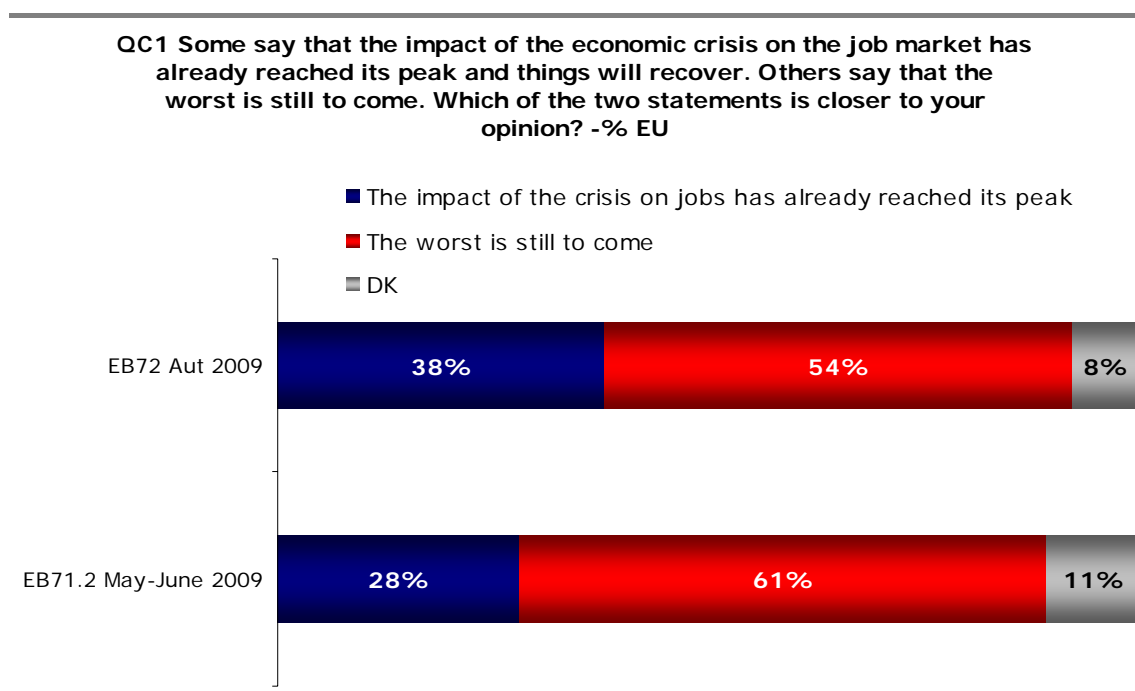


## 1. HAS THE CRISIS REACHED ITS PEAK?

Although economic activity seems to be picking up, the indicator which most influences the public mood and confidence is undoubtedly employment. On that basis, the most recent results of the Eurobarometer reveal a significant upturn in optimism among Europeans.

Although the feeling that the worst is still to come remains widespread, in comparison with the situation in May-June 2009 **more Europeans now feel that the crisis and its impact on employment have peaked and that things should gradually start to get better<sup>28</sup> (38% instead of 28%)**. Pessimism has fallen by 7 percentage points (54% compared to 61% in May-June 2009).

However, in line with the European Commission's forecasts<sup>29</sup>, a majority of respondents (54%) feel that the worst is still to come.



An analysis by country reveals that there are differences from one State to another; these differences seem to be linked to the variable impact of the crisis on the respective national economies and labour markets.

<sup>28</sup> QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

<sup>29</sup> In its autumn 2009 economic forecasts, the European Commission estimates that the European Union's unemployment rate will increase further, reaching 10.25% in 2011: [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/pdf/2009/autumnforecasts/overview\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/pdf/2009/autumnforecasts/overview_en.pdf)

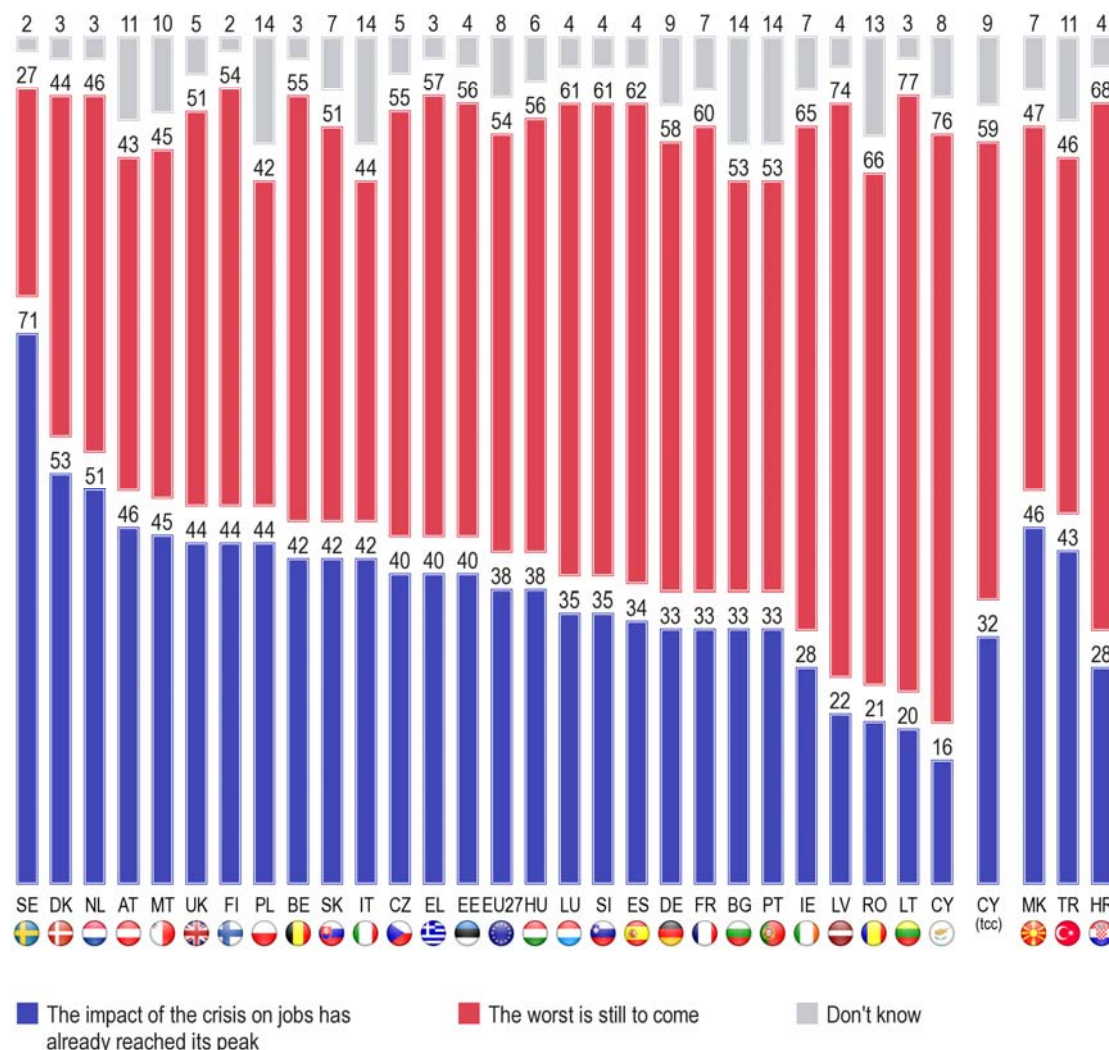
Thus, one group of three countries stands out clearly from the European average with a far more positive vision of the labour market: this group consists of the Netherlands and Denmark, where more than half of respondents consider that the impact on employment has already peaked (51% and 55%), and Sweden, where this opinion is held by a very large majority of respondents (71%).

Opinions are divided in Austria and Malta, where 43% and 45% of respondents respectively are pessimistic compared with 46% and 45% who feel optimistic, and in Poland and Italy, where 42% and 44% respectively tend to be negative compared with 44% and 42% who are more upbeat.

In the rest of the Union, the predominant view is that the worst is still to come, with scores ranging from 51% in the United Kingdom and Slovakia, 53% in Portugal and approximately three-quarters of respondents in Latvia (74%), Lithuania (77%) and Cyprus (76%).

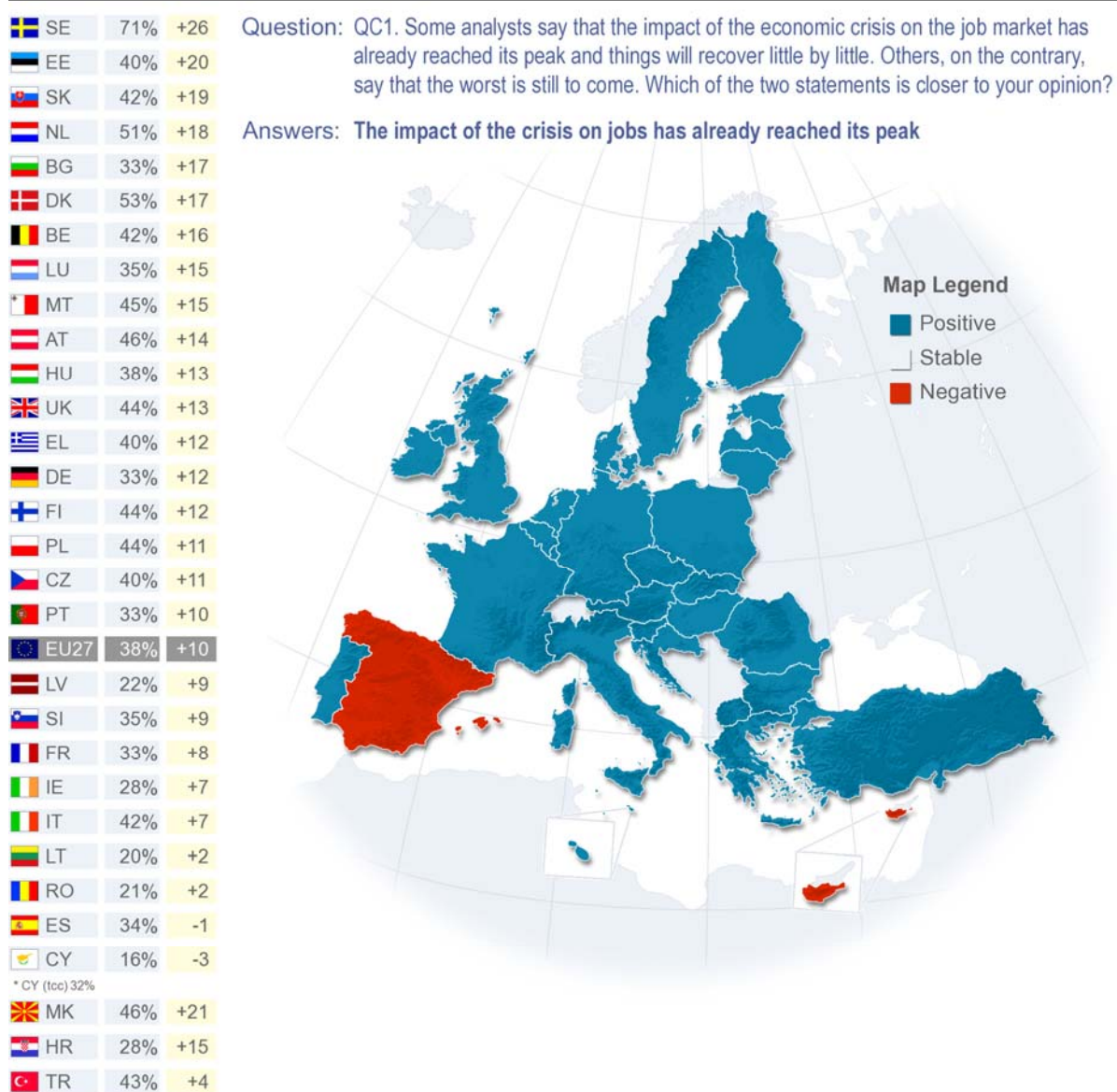
Finally, in the candidate countries, a clear majority of respondents are pessimistic in Croatia (68%), while they are far more evenly divided in Turkey, where 46% are negative and 43% optimistic, and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (47% and 46% respectively).

QC1. Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?



The general recovery in confidence across Europe is even more evident when we compare changes at national level with the May-June 2009 results: the feeling that the worst is over has gained ground in twenty-five Member States, particularly in Sweden (+26 points), Estonia (+20), Slovakia (+19), the Netherlands (+18), Bulgaria and Denmark (both +17 points), Belgium (+16), Malta and Luxembourg (both +15).





Optimism has even gained ground in Latvia (+9) and, to a lesser extent, in Lithuania (+2), two States which are among the most negative about the job market outlook. However, Cyprus and Spain have escaped this trend and the proportion of respondents who remain negative about the impact of the crisis on employment has risen (+3 and +5 points respectively for "the worst is still to come").



Certain socio-demographic characteristics, and the way in which respondents perceive the European Union in terms of trust, image or views on membership, shape views of the crisis and employment.

- Thus, men and the under-40s, especially those in the youngest category (15-24), are more positive.
- Similarly, Europeans who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond, and, in occupational terms, students, the self-employed, employees and managers, are relatively more confident about the future.
- Finally, the respondents who approve of the European Union, in terms of image, trust and their country's membership, are far more optimistic, as are those respondents who support the single currency.

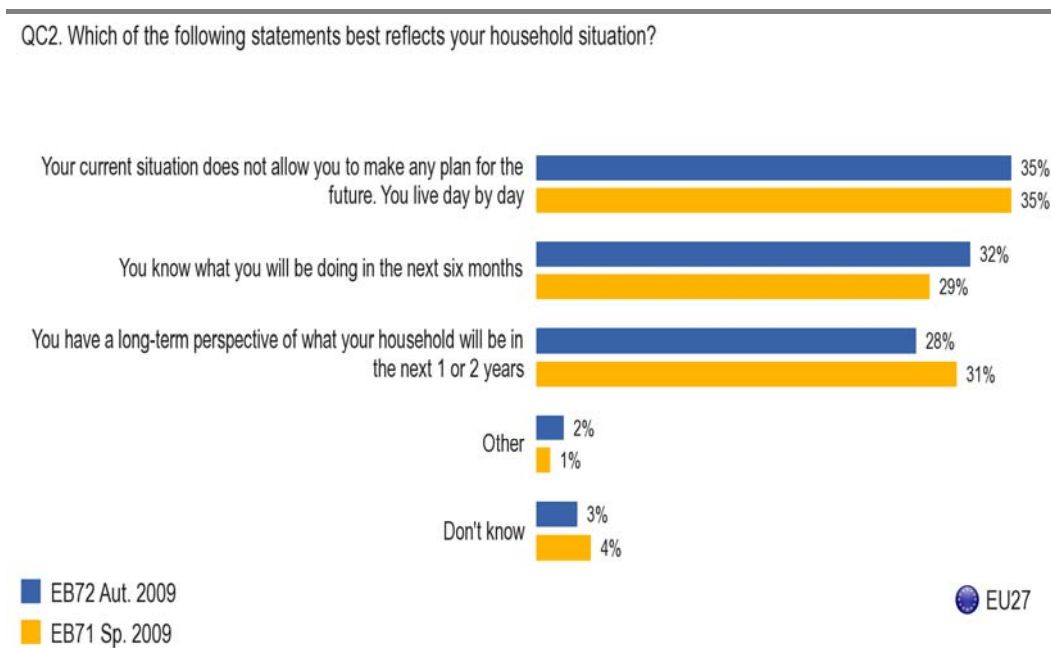
**QC1** Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

your opinion:				
		The worst is still to come	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	DK
EU27		54%	38%	8%
Sex				
	Male	52%	40%	8%
	Female	54%	37%	9%
Age				
	15-24	46%	44%	10%
	25-39	51%	42%	7%
	40-54	55%	38%	7%
	55 +	57%	34%	9%
Education (End of)				
	15-	62%	29%	9%
	16-19	55%	37%	8%
	20+	48%	46%	6%
	Still studying	43%	45%	12%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	48%	43%	9%
	Managers	46%	49%	5%
	Other white collars	47%	44%	9%
	Manual workers	55%	37%	8%
	House persons	56%	35%	9%
	Unemployed	62%	32%	6%
	Retired	59%	32%	9%
	Students	43%	45%	12%
Trust in EU				
Tend to trust		45%	48%	7%
Tend not to trust		64%	29%	7%
Membership EU				
A good thing		45%	47%	8%
A bad thing		68%	26%	6%
Neither good nor bad		61%	30%	9%
Benef. EU member.				
Benefited		48%	45%	7%
Not benefited		65%	28%	7%
Image of EU				
Positive		44%	48%	8%
Neutral		58%	33%	9%
Negative		72%	23%	5%
Euro				
In favour		48%	44%	8%
Against		63%	30%	7%

## 2. THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON HOUSEHOLDS

Alongside the signs of an upturn in confidence regarding the impact of the crisis on the job market, and turning to the way in which the crisis may transform household priorities, citizens now seem to have slightly more room for manoeuvre in terms of medium-term planning.

More specifically, 35% of respondents say that their current situation is still difficult and does not allow them to plan for the future, and that they live from day to day. 32% of respondents say that their resources allow them a little more room for manoeuvre (six months), while a slightly lower proportion (28%) have a long-term vision of the future of their households over one or two years<sup>30</sup>. The EU27 averages are more or less unchanged, although the proportion of respondents who feel able to make plans over the medium term has increased by 3 points, while the proportion of those capable of taking a longer term view has fallen by an identical percentage.

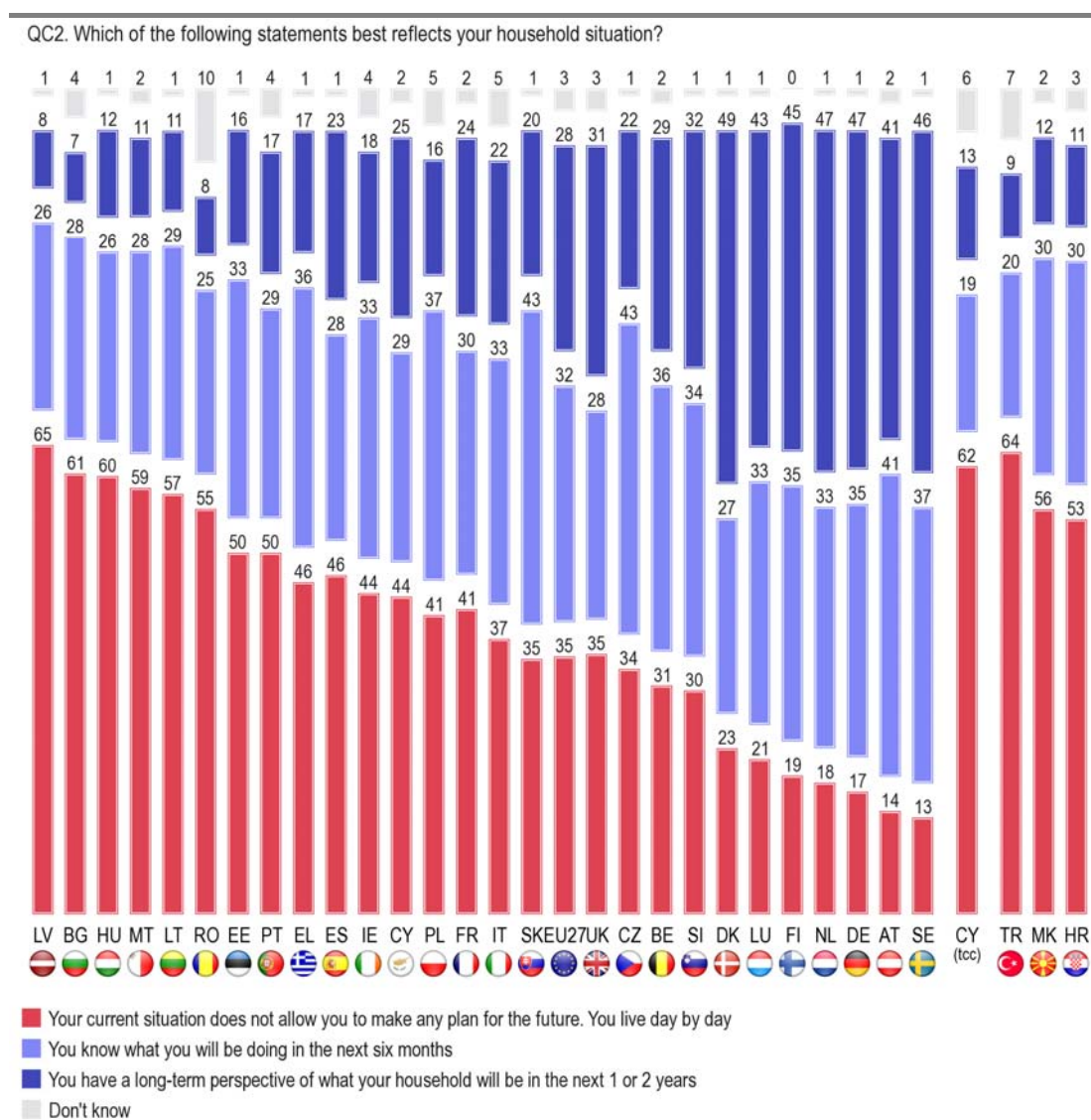


An analysis by country shows that the effects of the crisis on households differ considerably between countries. Over and above the traditional “structural” divisions – northern/southern European countries and “Old/New” Member States – which have been intensified by the crisis, the results reveal some more unexpected configurations.

<sup>30</sup>QC2 Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation? Your current situation does not allow you to make any plans for the future. You live day by day; You know what you will be doing in the next six months; You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years.

In 13 European Union countries, citizens and their families can only plan from day to day. This is particularly so in Member States which joined the European Union during the last two enlargements, such as Latvia (65%), Bulgaria (61%), Hungary (60%) and Malta (59%). It is also the majority view in the 'old' Member States in southern Europe, such as Portugal (50%), Greece and Spain (46%), but also in France (41%), despite the fact that France is one of the countries whose economy and labour market appear to have been the most resilient in the face of the crisis<sup>31</sup>.

Respondents in the Czech Republic and Slovakia are the most likely to know what they will be doing in six months time (43% in both cases). Finally, the majority of respondents in the northern European States and Scandinavia have a long-term vision of their household situation: this was the response of almost half of interviewees in Denmark (49%), Germany (47%), the Netherlands (47%), Sweden (46%) and Finland (45%). In the three candidate countries, a majority of citizens live from day to day, especially in Turkey (64%).







<sup>31</sup> According to the OECD's forecasts published in September 2009, French GDP fell by 2.1% in 2009, compared with -4.8 in Germany, -4.7 in the United Kingdom and -5.2 in Italy.



In comparison with spring 2009 (EB71), the ability of households to plan for the long-term has fallen in 20 Member States, with particular significant falls in Malta (-12 points), Germany (-9), Ireland (-9) and Belgium (-9). In 16 countries, led by Germany (+12 points), this decline has been accompanied by an increase in the number of respondents who have a medium-term perspective, while the proportion of respondents who live from day to day has risen in 19 European Union countries, especially in Malta (+14), Bulgaria (+10 points), Hungary and Ireland (both +7 points).

From a socio-demographic point of view, the main differences are those between unemployed people, whose lack of resources means that they have no choice but to live from day to day (64%) and managers, a majority of whom have a long-term vision of their household's situation in one or two years' time (48%). From this point of view, the citizens who are the most critical of the European Union seem to be the worst affected personally by the uncertainties of the economic circumstances.

These differences are reflected logically in the respondent's level of education: those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond are more likely to make household plans over the next one or two years (38%) than those who left school earliest, before the age of 16 (23%).

QC2 Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?				
	Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day	You know what you will be doing in the next six months	You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years	DK
EU27	35%	32%	28%	3%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	34%	32%	29%	3%
Female	37%	32%	26%	3%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	34%	35%	24%	4%
25-39	35%	34%	27%	3%
40-54	36%	33%	27%	2%
55 +	36%	29%	30%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
 15-	48%	26%	23%	2%
16-19	39%	33%	25%	2%
20+	23%	35%	38%	2%
Still studying	25%	38%	28%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self-employed	29%	38%	30%	2%
Managers	14%	34%	48%	2%
Other white collars	28%	37%	31%	3%
Manual workers	36%	35%	25%	3%
House persons	45%	29%	22%	3%
Unemployed	64%	22%	11%	2%
Retired	39%	28%	28%	3%
Students	25%	38%	28%	6%



### 3. THE MOST EFFECTIVE PLAYERS FOR TACKLING THE CRISIS

The Eurobarometer asked citizens for their views on the most effective level at which to take action to tackle the consequences of the crisis<sup>32</sup>. Respondents were asked to choose from a list composed of three supranational organisations (the European Union, the G20<sup>33</sup> and the International Monetary Fund) and two national levels (the national government and the United States). Although the responses were somewhat divided, the European Union was the body the most frequently mentioned as best able to take effective action against the crisis (22%), followed closely by national governments (19%) and the G20 (18%). If the results obtained by the IMF (mentioned by 11% of respondents), the G20 and the European Union are added together, approximately half of European citizens (51%) mentioned an international body.



From a comparative point of view, the answers naturally seem to reflect the development of the crisis and the decisions which it has triggered. Thus last spring, when the priority was still to restore stability to the financial markets and establish the foundations for new regulations, respondents mentioned the G20 more frequently (20%, -2 points). At that time, all eyes were also on the new American administration, which was rolling out its recovery plan and stepping up its actions to prevent its financial market from going into meltdown (16%, -4 points). In the latest survey, more respondents mentioned their national government (+7 points), at a time when national governments are above all expected to take action to curb the impact of the crisis on the real economy and in particular on jobs. The European Union has also advanced, if more modestly (+1) and it remains the most frequently cited option.

<sup>32</sup> QC3 In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective action against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? It is to be noted that respondents were allowed only one answer

<sup>33</sup> The Group of Twenty (or **G20**) is an economic forum which aims to promote international cooperation, by integrating the principle of an enlarged dialogue taking account of the increasing economic weight of a certain number of countries. The G20 represents two-thirds of trade and the world population and more than 90% of gross world product (total GDP of all the countries in the world).

The national results show that **the European Union** is perceived as the most effective player for coping with the effects of the crisis in Greece (44%), Luxembourg (34%), Poland (34%), Cyprus (32%), Slovakia and Portugal (both 30%). In total, it was the most frequently mentioned option in 10 Member States.
































The **national government** is seen as the most effective player for tackling the crisis in Malta (39%), Romania (38%), Bulgaria (32%), Ireland (29%), the United Kingdom and Austria (both 21%). While it was the most frequently mentioned option in these six countries, it was also mentioned by one in four respondents (25%) in Spain.

The role of the **G20** was mainly cited in the Czech Republic (43%) and the Netherlands (41%). It was also the most frequently mentioned option in Latvia (31%), Hungary (29%), Sweden (28%), Germany (26%), Estonia (25%), France (23%) and Slovenia (21%).

The **United States** was cited most often in Denmark (26%) but also received high levels of support in Portugal and Spain, where one in five respondents (both 19%) considered that it was best able to take effective action against the crisis.

Finally, the **International Monetary Fund** was the most frequently mentioned option in Finland (23%), followed closely by the G20 (22%).

QC3 In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (ROTATE)





		The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The G20	The United States	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	22%	19%	18%	12%	11%	5%	12%
	BE	24%	11%	25%	12%	13%	5%	9%
	BG	26%	32%	15%	5%	6%	4%	12%
	CZ	16%	6%	43%	13%	12%	2%	8%
	DK	19%	12%	20%	26%	13%	1%	9%
	DE	24%	16%	26%	7%	10%	7%	10%
	EE	25%	15%	25%	7%	13%	3%	11%
	IE	21%	29%	8%	15%	11%	2%	14%
	EL	44%	23%	8%	8%	8%	6%	2%
	ES	26%	25%	6%	19%	11%	6%	5%
	FR	15%	19%	23%	11%	16%	6%	10%
	IT	25%	17%	11%	17%	11%	5%	13%
	CY	32%	20%	14%	8%	14%	6%	6%
	LV	19%	14%	31%	9%	8%	9%	8%
	LT	26%	14%	17%	10%	13%	3%	16%
	LU	34%	20%	20%	8%	9%	2%	5%
	HU	21%	13%	29%	13%	13%	5%	6%
	MT	22%	39%	8%	10%	11%	1%	9%
	NL	14%	16%	41%	9%	12%	1%	6%
	AT	19%	21%	14%	11%	14%	8%	11%
	PL	34%	13%	7%	9%	9%	5%	22%
	PT	30%	17%	8%	19%	5%	3%	18%
	RO	26%	38%	12%	4%	10%	2%	8%
	SI	20%	12%	21%	16%	16%	8%	4%
	SK	30%	11%	28%	7%	14%	3%	6%
	FI	20%	15%	22%	13%	23%	1%	6%
	SE	15%	25%	28%	9%	9%	2%	11%
	UK	10%	21%	16%	14%	12%	6%	21%
	CY (tcc)	29%	14%	7%	15%	18%	4%	13%
	MK	24%	22%	8%	21%	13%	5%	6%
	HR	13%	32%	8%	11%	17%	7%	10%
	TR	19%	29%	7%	11%	8%	7%	18%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

In the three candidate countries, respondents in Croatia (32%) and Turkey (29%) cited their national governments in first place, while the European Union was the most frequently mentioned option in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (24%).

A socio-demographic analysis mainly reveals differences which reflect the respondent's age, level of education and occupation. The youngest respondents and students are the most convinced of the European Union's effectiveness, as are the most highly qualified, while managers are the most likely to mention the G20.

Europeans who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, women, house persons, and the groups that are the most critical of the European Union and the euro are the most likely to consider that their national government is best able to take effective action against the crisis.

QC3 In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (ROTATE)						
	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The G20	The United States	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	DK
EU27	22%	19%	18%	12%	11%	12%
<b>Sex</b>						
 Male	23%	17%	21%	13%	12%	8%
Female	22%	20%	15%	11%	11%	15%
<b>Age</b>						
 15-24	26%	17%	17%	14%	9%	13%
25-39	23%	19%	19%	12%	11%	9%
40-54	21%	18%	20%	11%	13%	11%
55 +	21%	20%	15%	12%	12%	14%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
 15-	20%	23%	11%	13%	10%	16%
16-19	22%	19%	17%	12%	12%	12%
20+	22%	15%	25%	11%	13%	8%
Still studying	28%	14%	19%	14%	10%	10%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
 Self-employed	24%	18%	21%	11%	12%	8%
Managers	20%	14%	28%	12%	14%	7%
Other white collars	25%	15%	20%	13%	13%	9%
Manual workers	22%	19%	18%	13%	11%	12%
House persons	20%	28%	11%	11%	8%	16%
Unemployed	19%	22%	14%	13%	9%	14%
Retired	20%	20%	15%	11%	12%	15%
Students	28%	14%	19%	14%	10%	10%
<b>Trust in EU</b>						
Tend to trust	30%	16%	20%	12%	12%	7%
Tend not to trust	14%	21%	17%	13%	12%	13%
<b>Benef. EU member.</b>						
Benefited	28%	16%	20%	12%	12%	8%
Not benefited	14%	23%	16%	13%	12%	12%
<b>Image of EU</b>						
Positive	30%	16%	20%	12%	12%	7%
Neutral	17%	21%	16%	12%	11%	16%
Negative	10%	21%	16%	14%	12%	14%
<b>Euro</b>						
In favour	26%	16%	21%	12%	13%	8%
Against	16%	23%	14%	13%	11%	14%

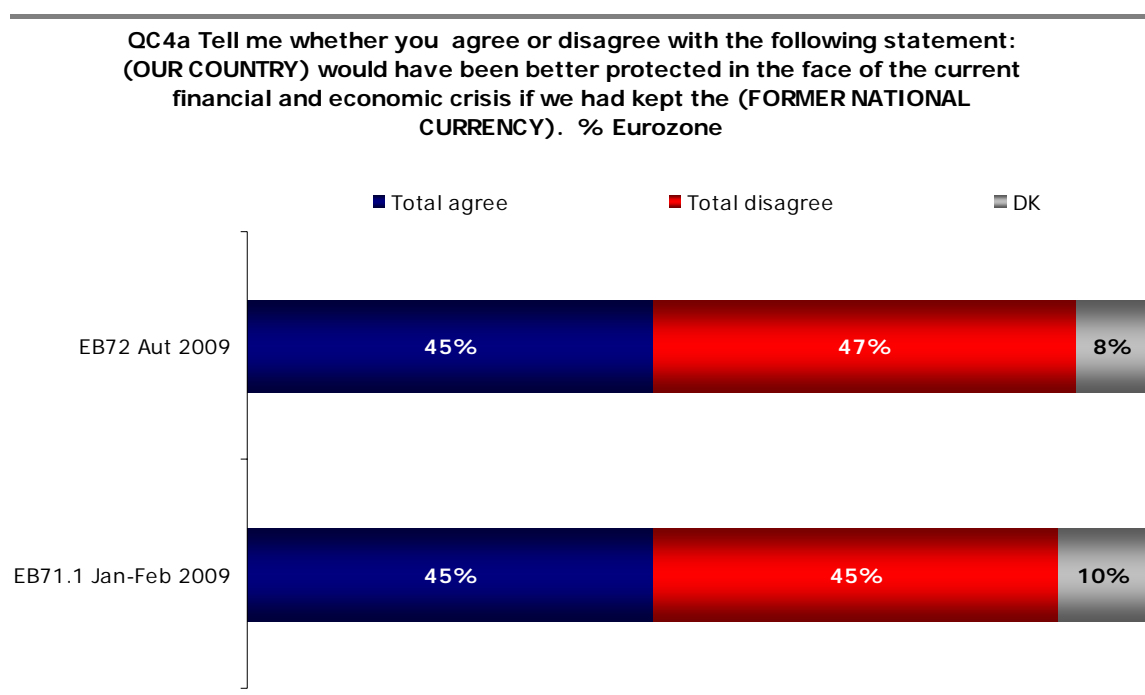
## 4. THE EURO'S ROLE IN THE CRISIS

Some experts consider that without the euro - which was created inter alia to ensure the continuity and efficiency of the internal market – the current financial and economic crisis would have led to interest rate hikes, with an even more damaging impact on jobs<sup>34</sup>.

But how do European citizens perceive the role played by the single currency in the economic and financial turmoil?

### 4.1. Public opinion in the euro zone: would these countries have been better protected with the former national currency?

Opinions are divided in the euro zone<sup>35</sup>: 45% of respondents consider that their country would have been better protected against the current financial and economic crisis if it had kept the former national currency, while 47% disagree. Disagreement has gained 2 points since January/February 2009.

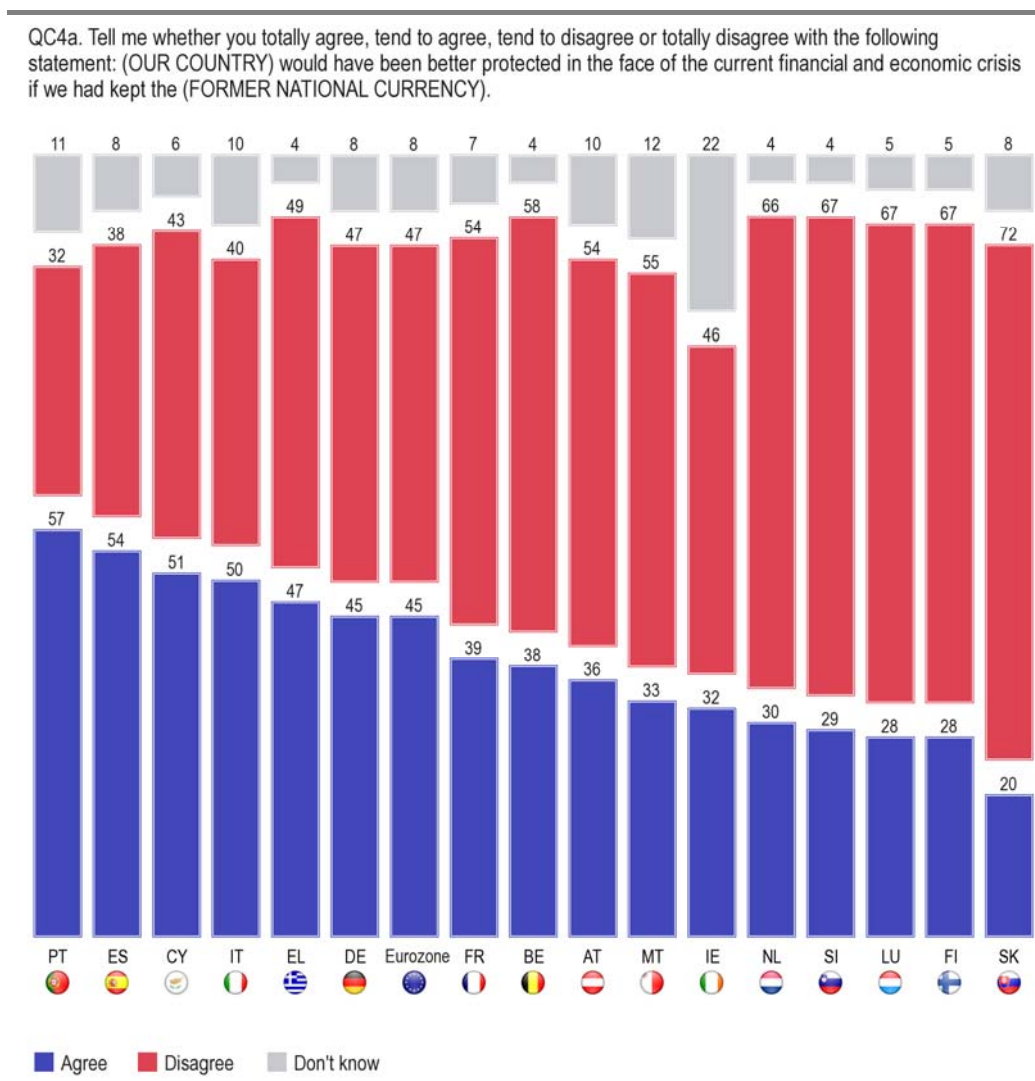


<sup>34</sup> E.g. the report of the European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs "The first ten years of Economic and Monetary Union", 28 October 2008:  
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A6-2008-0420+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN>

<sup>35</sup> QC4a Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had kept the (FORMER NATIONAL CURRENCY).

A majority of respondents in four euro zone Member States in the south of the EU consider that their country would have been better protected against the crisis if it had kept its former national currency. These countries are Portugal (57%), Spain (54%), Cyprus (51%) and Italy (50%).

However, a majority of respondents take the opposite view in the 12 other euro zone Member States: Slovakia (72%), Finland (67%), Luxembourg (67%), Slovenia (67%), the Netherlands (66%), Belgium (58%), Malta (55%), France and Austria (54%), Greece (49%), Germany (47%) and Ireland (46%).








A socio-demographic analysis reveals the following main differences:

- A majority of women tend to be sceptical about the single currency and nostalgic for their former national currency (49% agree, compared with 42% who disagree), whereas the majority of men sharply disagree with the statement that their country would have been better protected if it had kept its national currency (53% disagree while 40% agree).

- The respondent's level of education is also a determinant: a majority of respondents who studied until the age of 20 or beyond disagree with the statement, while a majority of Europeans who left school at 15 or earlier agree.
- Managers, self-employed people, employees and students are among the groups that are the least likely to feel nostalgic about their former national currency in the context of the current crisis.
- Understandably, a household's financial difficulties, measured by the difficulty it may have paying its bills at the end of the month, influence opinions on the role played by the single currency: a majority of those who have the most financial difficulties agree with the statement that their country would have been better protected by the former national currency.
- Finally, the answers to this question are consistent with respondents' more general opinions regarding trust in the European Union, its image and, reasonably enough, their support for the euro.

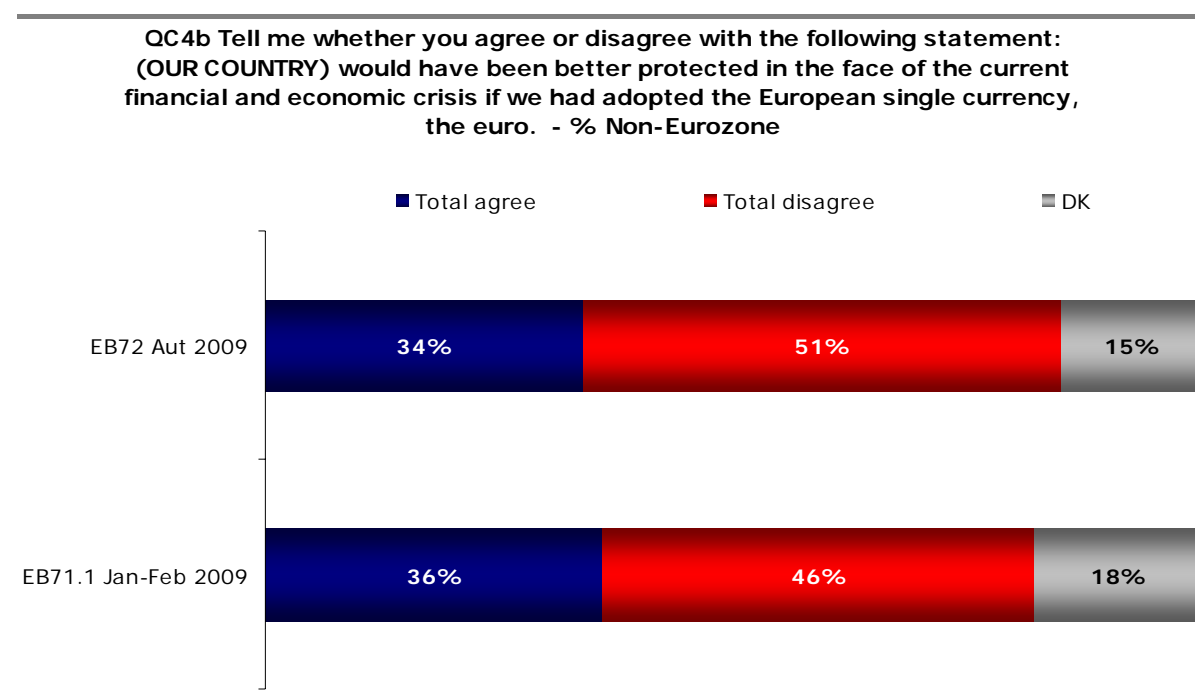
**QC4a Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had kept the (FORMER NATIONAL CURRENCY).**

**(IF 'MEMBER OF THE EURO AREA')**

	Agree	Disagree	DK
<b>EUROZONE</b>	45%	47%	8%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	40%	53%	7%
 Female	49%	42%	9%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	40%	47%	13%
25-39	43%	51%	6%
40-54	44%	49%	7%
55 +	47%	45%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	58%	32%	10%
16-19	48%	45%	7%
20+	30%	65%	5%
Still studying	31%	57%	12%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	39%	54%	7%
Managers	25%	71%	4%
Other white collars	42%	52%	6%
Manual workers	49%	43%	8%
House persons	59%	31%	10%
Unemployed	55%	36%	9%
Retired	46%	45%	9%
Students	31%	57%	12%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	61%	32%	7%
From time to time	53%	38%	9%
Almost never	38%	55%	7%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	35%	58%	7%
Tend not to trust	56%	37%	7%
<b>Benef. EU member.</b>			
Benefited	33%	61%	6%
Not benefited	63%	30%	7%
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	34%	60%	6%
Neutral	51%	39%	10%
Negative	65%	28%	7%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	31%	62%	7%
Against	76%	18%	6%

#### 4.2. Public opinion outside the euro zone: would these countries have been better protected with the single currency?

Outside the euro zone, the single currency is still regarded somewhat askance: half of respondents (51%) disagree with the statement that their country would have been better protected against the current financial and economic crisis if it had adopted the single currency, compared with a third (34%) who instead believe that the single currency would have provided more support for the national economy<sup>36</sup>. In comparison with January/February 2009 (EB71.1), the number of respondents who disagree has increased by 5 points, while the proportion of respondents favouring the euro has fallen by 2 points.

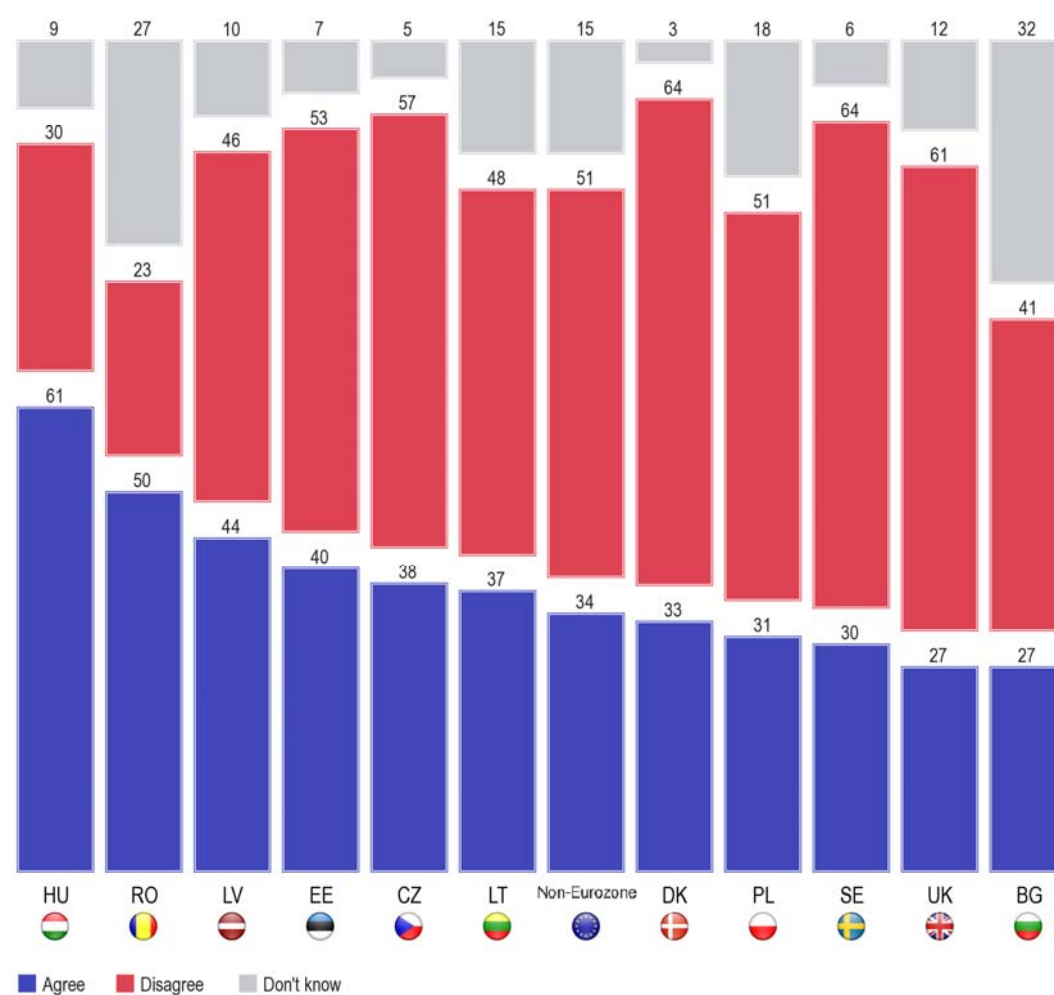


A national analysis reveals that only two countries, Romania and, most strikingly, Hungary go against the general trend, with 50% and 61% of respondents respectively believing that the euro would have provided greater protection. Respondents in Denmark (64%), Sweden (64%) and the United Kingdom (61%) are the most doubtful, or the most attached to their national currency.

<sup>36</sup> QC4b Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had adopted the European single currency, the euro.



QC4b. Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had adopted the European single currency, the euro.







A socio-demographic analysis shows that the belief that the euro would have provided greater protection against the crisis is more widespread among the youngest respondents, those who studied the longest, managers and self-employed people.

It was also the most frequent answer among the groups of respondents who are the most positive about the European Union. It must be noted however that even among these categories there remains a very significant degree of disagreement.

**QC4b Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had adopted the European single currency, the euro.**

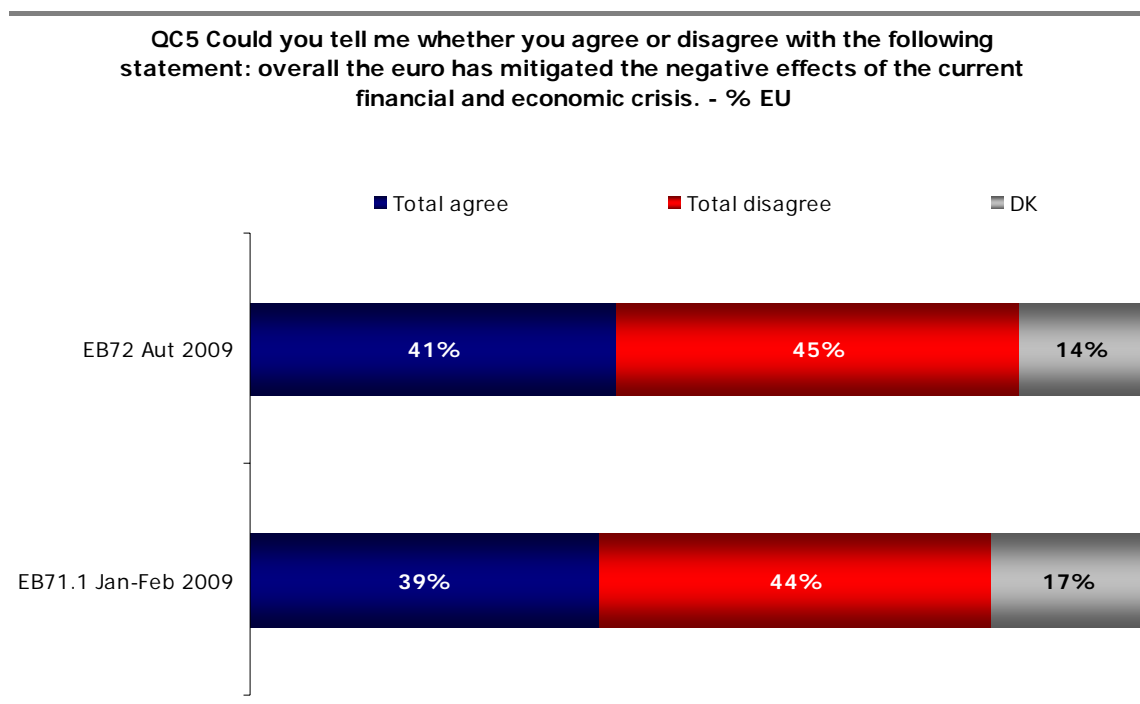
**(IF 'MEMBER STATE OF THE EU27 BUT NOT IN EURO AREA')**

	Agree	Disagree	DK
NON-EUROZONE	34%	51%	15%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	37%	51%	12%
Female	32%	51%	17%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	40%	47%	13%
25-39	37%	49%	14%
40-54	34%	54%	12%
55 +	30%	52%	18%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	25%	54%	21%
16-19	35%	50%	15%
20+	37%	53%	10%
Still studying	42%	45%	13%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	41%	47%	12%
Managers	41%	53%	6%
Other white collars	35%	56%	9%
Manual workers	33%	52%	15%
House persons	40%	36%	24%
Unemployed	33%	50%	17%
Retired	29%	52%	19%
Students	42%	45%	13%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	47%	40%	13%
Tend not to trust	24%	65%	11%
<b>Membership EU</b>			
A good thing	47%	40%	13%
A bad thing	17%	75%	8%
Neither good nor bad	27%	56%	17%
<b>Benef. EU member.</b>			
Benefited	45%	42%	13%
Not benefited	22%	67%	11%
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	49%	38%	13%
Neutral	30%	54%	16%
Negative	16%	74%	10%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	58%	30%	12%
Against	14%	75%	11%

### 4.3. The mitigating impact of the euro

**- Europeans are divided about the role played by the euro  
in mitigating the impact of the crisis -**

45% of respondents agree with the statement – "Overall the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis" – while 41% take disagree<sup>37</sup>. The number of respondents who agree with this statement has increased slightly since January-February 2009 (+2)<sup>38</sup>.































Opinions on this question continue to be divided within the euro zone, with only a narrow majority agreeing that the euro has mitigated the effects of the crisis (46%, versus 44% who disagree). On the other hand, a majority of respondents in the non-euro zone countries disagree with this statement: one in three agree with the statement (33%), compared with 46% who do not think that overall the euro has alleviated the impact of the crisis.

<sup>37</sup>QC5 Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: overall the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.

<sup>38</sup> Special Eurobarometer 308, *the Europeans in 2009*.

**QC5 Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Overall the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.**

		Agree	Disagree	Diff. Agree-Disagree	DK
	EU27	41%	45%	-4	14%
	SK	68%	26%	+42	6%
	FI	60%	33%	+27	7%
	PT	55%	31%	+24	14%
	IE	48%	24%	+24	28%
	AT	55%	35%	+20	10%
	HU	54%	34%	+20	12%
	EL	58%	39%	+19	3%
	MT	54%	36%	+18	10%
	BE	56%	40%	+16	4%
	LU	56%	40%	+16	4%
	IT	53%	38%	+15	9%
	CY	51%	37%	+14	12%
	SI	50%	45%	+5	5%
	NL	49%	44%	+5	7%
	RO	36%	32%	+4	32%
	EE	43%	41%	+2	16%
	ES	43%	47%	-4	10%
	BG	27%	32%	-5	41%
	FR	42%	48%	-6	10%
	LT	35%	42%	-7	23%
	LV	38%	46%	-8	16%
	PL	32%	45%	-13	23%
	DE	36%	51%	-15	13%
	DK	38%	55%	-17	7%
	CZ	37%	56%	-19	7%
	SE	32%	55%	-23	13%
	UK	27%	53%	-26	20%





























A majority of respondents in 13 of the 16 euro zone countries agree that the euro has helped to mitigate the effects of the crisis. The positive differences in the scores between those who agree and those who disagree about the euro's role are the most striking in Slovakia (+42), Finland (+27), Portugal and Ireland (+24), Greece (+19), Malta (+18), Belgium and Luxembourg (+16), Italy (+15) and Cyprus (+14). The majorities in agreement with the statement are narrower in the Netherlands and Slovenia (+5). In three euro zone countries, a majority of respondents disagree that the euro has played a part in mitigating the effects of the crisis: Spain (-4), France (-6) and Germany (-15).

On the other hand, respondents in the countries which have kept their national currency are the most emphatic in their rejection of this statement: the United Kingdom (-26 points), Sweden (-23), the Czech Republic (-19) and Denmark (-17). A majority of respondents in Poland (-13), Latvia (-8), Lithuania (-7) and Bulgaria (-5) also disagree, if less emphatically, with the statement that the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis. Finally, a majority of respondents in three countries which have not yet adopted the European single currency acknowledge the beneficial impact of the euro during the financial and economic crisis: by a narrow majority in Estonia (+2) and Romania (+4), but by an overwhelming majority in Hungary (+20).

It should be noted that of the four euro zone Member States where a majority of respondents consider that their country would have been better protected from the crisis by the former national currency (Portugal, Spain, Cyprus and Italy)<sup>39</sup>, a majority in all but Spain consider that overall the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis.

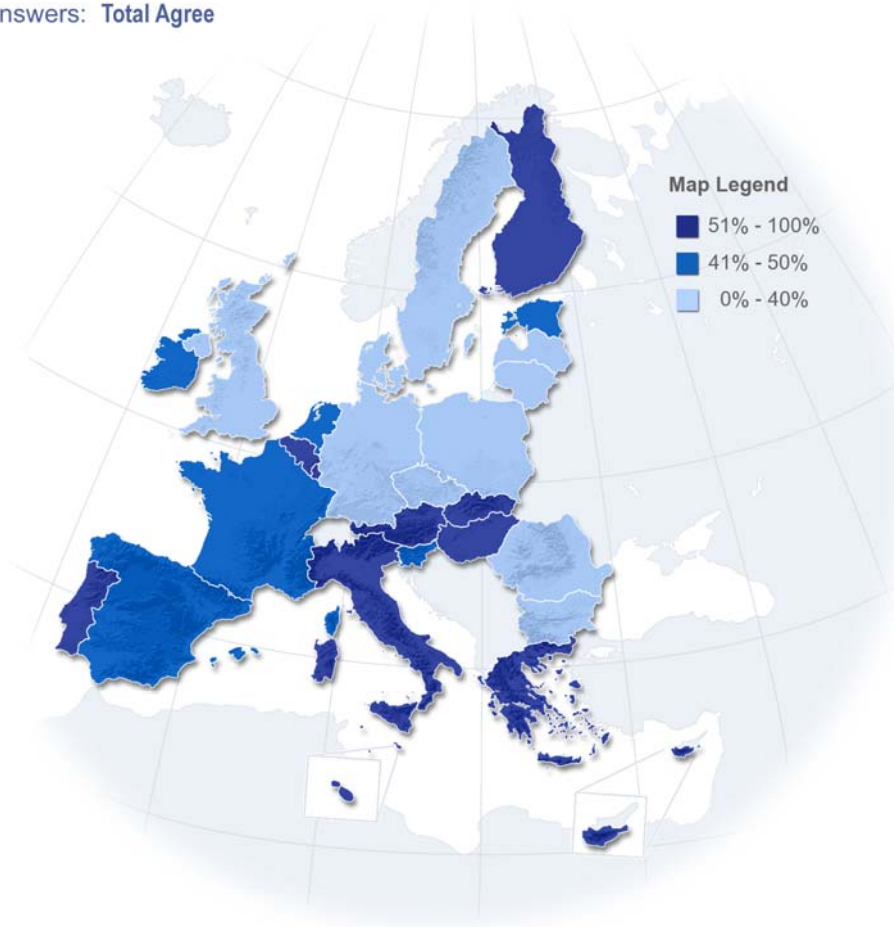
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<sup>39</sup> See paragraph 2.4.1.

 SK	68%
 FI	60%
 EL	58%
 LU	56%
 BE	56%
 AT	55%
 PT	55%
 HU	54%
 MT	54%
 IT	53%
 CY	51%
 SI	50%
 NL	49%
 IE	48%
 EE	43%
 ES	43%
 FR	42%
 EU27	41%
 DK	38%
 LV	38%
 CZ	37%
 DE	36%
 RO	36%
 LT	35%
 PL	32%
 SE	32%
 BG	27%
 UK	27%

Question: QC5. Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Overall the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.





























Answers: **Total Agree**



In comparison with January-February 2009, positive opinions on the impact of the euro have risen in 19 European Union Member States, especially in Portugal (+12 points), Latvia (+9), Austria (+8), Hungary and Greece (both +7 points). In Greece, the proportion of respondents disagreeing with the statement has fallen by 9 points since February 2009.

**QC5 Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Overall the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.**






**Total Agree**

		<b>EB71.1 Jan/Feb. 2009</b>	<b>EB72 Aut. 2009</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
	EU27	39%	41%	+2
	PT	43%	55%	+12
	LV	29%	38%	+9
	AT	47%	55%	+8
	EL	51%	58%	+7
	HU	47%	54%	+7
	BG	21%	27%	+6
	CZ	32%	37%	+5
	LT	30%	35%	+5
	LU	51%	56%	+5
	MT	49%	54%	+5
	RO	31%	36%	+5
	IE	44%	48%	+4
	BE	54%	56%	+2
	DE	34%	36%	+2
	EE	41%	43%	+2
	ES	41%	43%	+2
	FR	40%	42%	+2
	CY	49%	51%	+2
	SK	66%	68%	+2
	IT	53%	53%	0
	UK	27%	27%	0
	DK	39%	38%	-1
	FI	61%	60%	-1
	NL	51%	49%	-2
	SI	53%	50%	-3
	SE	35%	32%	-3
	PL	39%	32%	-7

However, the number of respondents who feel that the euro has helped to mitigate the effects of the crisis has fallen in Poland (-7 points), Slovenia and Sweden (both -3 points). Moreover, Poland is the only country where the majority view has changed since February 2009: at that time, a narrow majority of respondents agreed with the statement (39% agreed, 36% disagreed); this position has been reversed (32% agree, 45% do not agree).

There are differences by the respondent's gender, age, level of education and occupation:

- Overall, men, the youngest respondents, those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond, self-employed people, managers and employees tend to be more positive about the protective role played by the euro.
- Similarly, those who trust the European Union, for whom it has a good image or who are positive about their country's membership of the EU and – reasonably enough - about the single currency, tend to look more favourably on the euro and its role in managing the effects of the crisis.

QC5 Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Overall the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.			
	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	41%	45%	14%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	45%	44%	11%
 Female	37%	46%	17%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	44%	39%	17%
25-39	43%	45%	12%
40-54	42%	47%	11%
55 +	39%	45%	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	34%	49%	17%
16-19	41%	45%	14%
20+	47%	43%	10%
Still studying	45%	38%	17%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	50%	40%	10%
Managers	49%	42%	9%
Other white collars	46%	43%	11%
Manual workers	39%	48%	13%
House persons	38%	47%	15%
Unemployed	35%	50%	15%
Retired	37%	46%	17%
Students	45%	38%	17%
<b>Benef. EU member.</b>			
Benefited	52%	36%	12%
Not benefited	27%	62%	11%
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	54%	35%	11%
Neutral	33%	50%	17%
Negative	23%	66%	11%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	54%	34%	12%
Against	21%	67%	12%



## 5. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

### 5.1. Measures to combat the crisis

The major challenges faced by the European Union in dealing with the crisis include coordinating and strengthening solidarity between Member States. In December 2008, the European Union implemented a plan intended to limit the scope of the recession, boost demand and confidence, save small and large companies alike and enable them to continue trading, pending a return to growth<sup>40</sup>.

As in winter 2009 (EB71.1), the Eurobarometer asked Europeans for their views on the effectiveness of certain measures currently being discussed within the European Union to combat the crisis<sup>41</sup>. The scores, slightly higher than those recorded in spring 2008, reveal widespread support for closer coordination of economic and financial policies between all the Member States (73%, +2 points), supervision by the European Union whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution (69%, +2 points), supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important financial groups (68%, +1), and a greater international role for the EU in regulating financial services (67%, +1).

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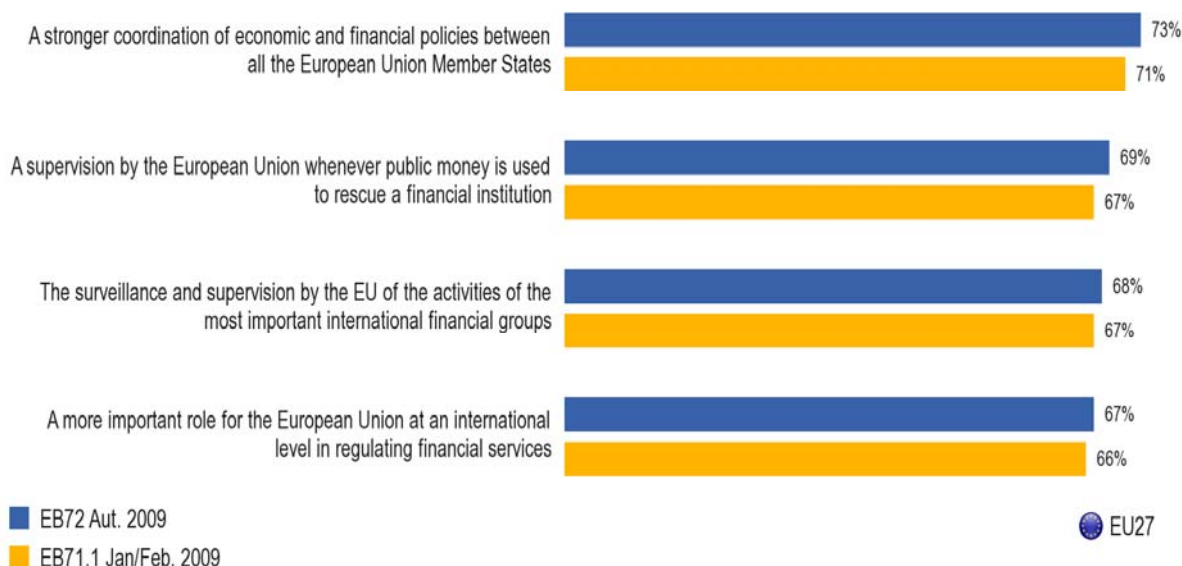
<sup>40</sup> See among other, "A European Economic Recovery Plan", Communication from the Commission to the European Council, 26 November 2008:

[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_barroso/president/pdf/Comm\\_20081126\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/pdf/Comm_20081126_en.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> QC6 Certain measures aimed at combating the current economic and financial crisis are currently being discussed within the European institutions. For each of these measures, could you tell me whether you think that it would be effective or ineffective in combating the crisis: A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies between all the EU Member States; A supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution; The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups; A more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services.

QC6. Certain measures aimed at combating the current economic and financial crisis are currently being discussed within the European institutions. For each of these measures, could you tell me whether you think it would be effective or ineffective in combating the crisis?

Effective































An analysis by country reveals a number of variations behind the apparent consensus: the enthusiasm with which citizens call for **closer coordination of economic and financial policies between all the EU Member States** is particularly strong in Malta (76%), Germany (78%), Denmark (78%), the Netherlands (79%), Belgium (80%), Slovenia (81%) and Slovakia (83%), but above all in Cyprus and Greece, where almost nine out of ten respondents consider that this would be an effective way of combating the crisis (both 86%). Moreover, Greece is the country with the highest support for each of the measures.

**Supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution** is seen as an effective approach by almost nine out of ten respondents in Greece and Cyprus (both 86%) and by almost eight out of ten in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria (79% and 75% respectively). On the other hand, the effectiveness of this measure is questioned by four out of ten respondents in Denmark (42%), and by three out of ten in Finland (30%), the United Kingdom (29%), Sweden (29%) and Hungary (28%).

Once again, respondents in Greece and Cyprus are more likely than their fellow European citizens to be in favour of **the EU monitoring and supervising the activities of the most important international financial groups** (83% and 81%). This also attracts strong support in Slovakia (80%), Spain (79%), Luxembourg (77%), Slovenia and the Netherlands (both 76%). On the other hand, a not insignificant number of respondents in Finland (34%), Sweden (30%), the United Kingdom (27%), Latvia (27%) and Hungary (26%) doubt the effectiveness of this measure.

Finally, around eight out of ten respondents in Greece (81%), Luxembourg (80%), Spain (79%), Cyprus (79%), Slovakia (77%), Slovenia (76%) and Belgium (75%) believe that **a more important international role for the EU in regulating financial services** would be an effective way of combating the crisis. Respondents in Latvia (31%), Denmark (29%), Finland (29%), the United Kingdom (28%), Hungary and Austria (both 26%) seem to be less convinced.

QC6 Certain measures aimed at combating the current economic and financial crisis are currently being discussed within the European institutions. For each of these measures, could you tell me whether you think it would be effective or ineffective in combating the crisis?

		A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies between all the European Union Member States		A supervision by the European Union whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution		The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups		A more important role for the European Union at an international level in regulating financial services	
		Effective	Not effective	Effective	Not effective	Effective	Not effective	Effective	Not effective
	EU27	73%	15%	69%	19%	68%	19%	67%	19%
	BE	<b>80%</b>	15%	74%	21%	74%	19%	75%	18%
	BG	<b>75%</b>	6%	<b>75%</b>	6%	74%	7%	70%	9%
	CZ	77%	16%	<b>79%</b>	15%	74%	18%	69%	20%
	DK	<b>78%</b>	16%	49%	42%	65%	29%	61%	29%
	DE	<b>78%</b>	15%	71%	23%	67%	26%	68%	23%
	EE	<b>62%</b>	19%	53%	27%	58%	21%	57%	23%
	IE	64%	9%	<b>65%</b>	9%	64%	11%	<b>65%</b>	10%
	EL	<b>86%</b>	11%	<b>86%</b>	12%	<b>83%</b>	14%	<b>81%</b>	15%
	ES	<b>81%</b>	9%	<b>81%</b>	9%	79%	12%	79%	11%
	FR	<b>76%</b>	11%	72%	15%	72%	14%	73%	14%
	IT	<b>74%</b>	17%	72%	18%	<b>74%</b>	16%	71%	16%
	CY	<b>86%</b>	5%	<b>86%</b>	5%	81%	8%	79%	8%
	LV	64%	21%	<b>65%</b>	21%	57%	27%	51%	31%
	LT	<b>66%</b>	16%	<b>66%</b>	18%	60%	20%	57%	23%
	LU	75%	14%	75%	13%	77%	12%	<b>80%</b>	9%
	HU	<b>69%</b>	23%	64%	28%	66%	26%	65%	26%
	MT	<b>76%</b>	2%	70%	4%	69%	4%	69%	6%
	NL	<b>79%</b>	15%	69%	26%	76%	17%	74%	18%
	AT	<b>68%</b>	25%	<b>68%</b>	25%	64%	28%	66%	26%
	PL	<b>69%</b>	11%	63%	17%	62%	18%	61%	17%
	PT	64%	19%	67%	20%	<b>69%</b>	17%	67%	16%
	RO	66%	11%	<b>67%</b>	10%	64%	12%	62%	11%
	SI	<b>81%</b>	12%	77%	16%	76%	17%	76%	16%
	SK	<b>83%</b>	10%	81%	12%	80%	13%	77%	13%
	FI	<b>65%</b>	24%	59%	30%	55%	34%	59%	29%
	SE	<b>70%</b>	22%	60%	29%	61%	30%	64%	24%
	UK	<b>59%</b>	22%	53%	29%	55%	27%	53%	28%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

## 5.2. Measures to improve the performance of the European economy

The measures and actions implemented by the European Union to overcome the crisis are intended to boost the European Union's long-term competitiveness, by focusing on a more dynamic economy capable of generating sustainable growth.

The Eurobarometer asked respondents which policies they thought should be prioritised to improve the performance of the European economy<sup>42</sup>. The "split ballot" technique was used in order to assess the impact that the introduction of new items and a slightly different wording might have on the order of public priorities in comparison with the last time the question was asked<sup>43</sup>.

The same list as that used in spring 2006 was put to the first half of the randomly selected sample, Split B. The list put to the other half of the respondents, Split A, was longer, with two new items, and one slightly changed item.

The two new measures added to the list were:

- facilitating access to credit for companies;
- investing in the development of environmentally friendly products and services.

Moreover, the proposal on working hours was worded as "Increase the number of working hours" for Split A, while for Split B, the wording was exactly the same as that used in spring 2006: "Increase the legal number of working hours".

### Split B

The Split B answers make it possible to examine changes of opinion on this question, which was the same as two years earlier, while the Split A answers enable us also to measure the impact of new items, and the slightly changed third item, on the order of the priorities selected by respondents.

We will begin by analysing the Split B results, which will enable us to assess the current situation and the way in which things have changed since spring. The order of priorities has not changed, and the scores are the same or have fallen slightly in all cases. For Europeans, the performance of the economy primarily depends on improving education and training (60%, -4 points). The next most frequently mentioned item, some way behind, was investing in innovation (47%), followed by facilitating the creation of companies, which was cited by 42% of respondents (-1 point since 2006).

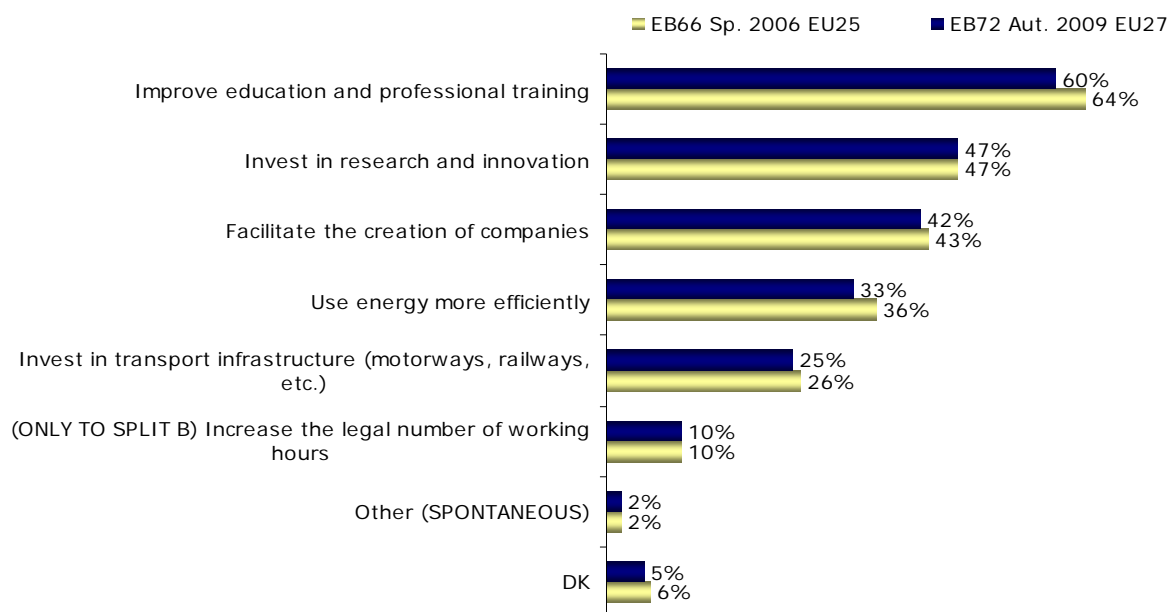
A third of respondents mentioned using energy more efficiently (33%, -3 points) while a quarter also mentioned investing in transport infrastructures. Finally, one interviewee in ten cited increasing the legal number of working hours.

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<sup>42</sup> QC7 Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?

<sup>43</sup> Autumn 2007, EB66

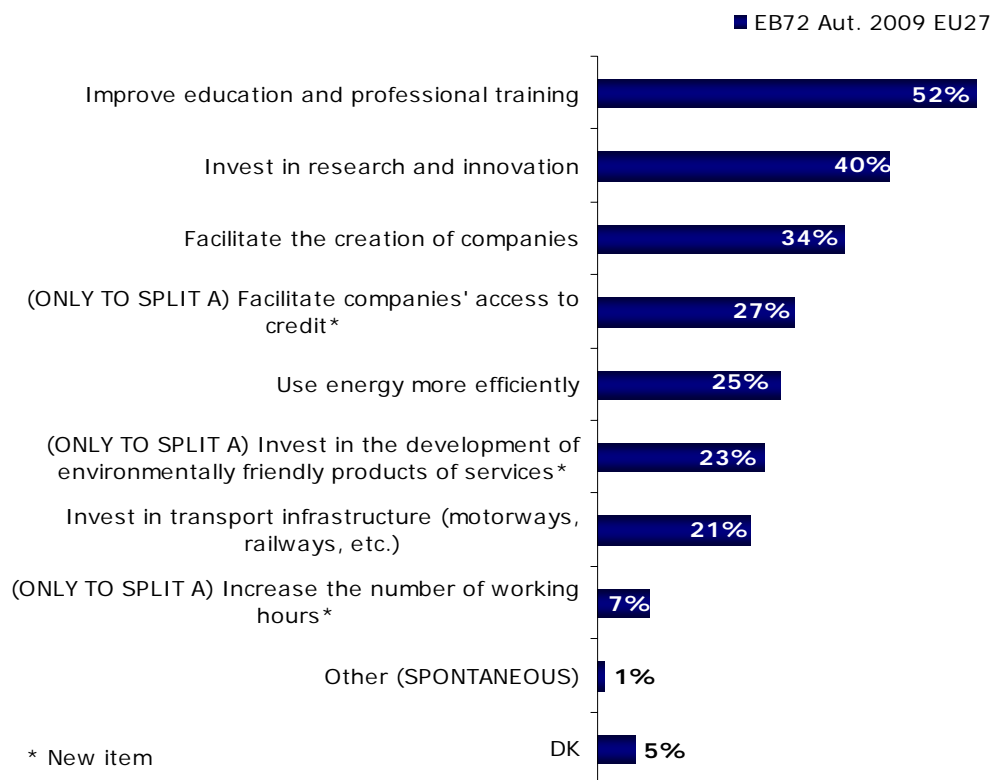
**QC7.2 (SPLIT B) Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**



### Split A

An analysis of the Split A answers (with two additional items and one slightly changed item on working hours) shows that the order of priorities remains fundamentally the same, although the changes made to the list of items, and in particular the two additional items, reduce the scores for the items common to both splits.

**QC7.1 (SPLIT A) Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**































Thus, just over half of the respondents (52%) consider that there is an urgent need to improve education and training in order to make the European economy more dynamic. 40% of respondents also believe that investment in research and development is necessary to improve the European Union's economic performance, while a third (34%) think that action should be taken to facilitate start-ups.

Among the new items, "facilitate companies' access to credit" was mentioned by 27% of respondents and more efficient use of energy obtained a similar score (25%).

Investing in the development of environmentally friendly products and services obtained a slightly lower score (23%), while 21% cited investing in transport infrastructures.

Finally, 7% cited the increase in working hours when the word "legal" was not used, i.e. in Split B.

As the list presented to Split A respondents was more detailed and included some key issues currently faced by companies and economic interests more generally, we will use that list to carry out our analysis of the results by country.

QC7.1 Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)									
		Improve education and professional training	Invest in research and innovation	Faciliter la création d'entreprises	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Facilitate companies' access to credit	Use energy more efficiently	Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Invest in the development of environmentally friendly products or services	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Increase the number of working hours
	EU27	52%	40%	34%	27%	25%	21%	23%	7%
	BE	<b>48%</b>	41%	39%	23%	35%	17%	19%	7%
	BG	39%	29%	25%	35%	<b>46%</b>	30%	32%	<i>11%</i>
	CZ	38%	<b>44%</b>	29%	20%	36%	31%	24%	4%
	DK	<b>70%</b>	57%	32%	25%	44%	14%	23%	5%
	DE	<b>65%</b>	56%	28%	28%	23%	13%	36%	3%
	EE	<b>58%</b>	34%	44%	16%	32%	17%	22%	4%
	IE	<b>60%</b>	39%	35%	38%	31%	23%	13%	18%
	EL	<b>59%</b>	34%	54%	10%	31%	29%	12%	8%
	ES	<b>48%</b>	33%	41%	35%	14%	16%	18%	4%
	FR	<b>59%</b>	39%	50%	23%	27%	17%	26%	13%
	IT	40%	<b>43%</b>	35%	33%	17%	17%	14%	7%
	CY	<b>78%</b>	37%	30%	14%	28%	21%	44%	5%
	LV	42%	26%	<b>62%</b>	29%	17%	20%	17%	4%
	LT	41%	29%	<b>44%</b>	33%	31%	9%	18%	4%
	LU	<b>70%</b>	40%	32%	17%	28%	10%	24%	11%
	HU	44%	33%	31%	24%	<b>45%</b>	22%	26%	2%
	MT	<b>47%</b>	27%	34%	9%	<b>47%</b>	16%	26%	8%
	NL	<b>69%</b>	47%	18%	21%	26%	37%	33%	8%
	AT	<b>58%</b>	39%	35%	28%	34%	19%	33%	10%
	PL	32%	27%	<b>41%</b>	29%	20%	28%	16%	4%
	PT	<b>59%</b>	33%	36%	22%	19%	8%	12%	10%
	RO	<b>53%</b>	31%	43%	24%	18%	31%	11%	11%
	SI	38%	<b>48%</b>	30%	29%	26%	21%	36%	3%
	SK	35%	35%	27%	23%	37%	<b>44%</b>	27%	1%
	FI	<b>60%</b>	47%	34%	19%	44%	12%	36%	7%
	SE	<b>55%</b>	48%	47%	19%	23%	31%	21%	5%
	UK	<b>54%</b>	33%	15%	22%	35%	25%	19%	7%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

The main lessons learnt from an analysis of the results by country are set out below.

The highest scores for **training and education** as a way of improving the performance of the European economy were obtained in Cyprus, Denmark, Luxembourg, Germany and the Netherlands.

In general, respondents in northern European countries, such as Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden as well as in Slovenia were the most likely to mention **investment in research and innovation**.

Respondents in Latvia, Spain, Lithuania and Greece were the most likely to mention the **creation of companies**.

The number of respondents in Spain and Ireland who cited easier **access to credit for companies** was above the European average.

**Using energy more efficiently** as a mean of improving the performance of the European economy was seen as a priority for respondents in Malta, Hungary, Finland and Denmark.

Respondents in Cyprus were more likely than other European citizens to prioritise **investing in the development of environmentally friendly products and services**, while respondents in Slovakia and the Netherlands are more likely to mention **the development of transport infrastructures**.

Finally, respondents in Ireland were the most likely to cite an **increase in the number of working hours**, though when asked about “legal” working hours in split B, it was respondents in Bulgaria who were the most likely to mention this answer.



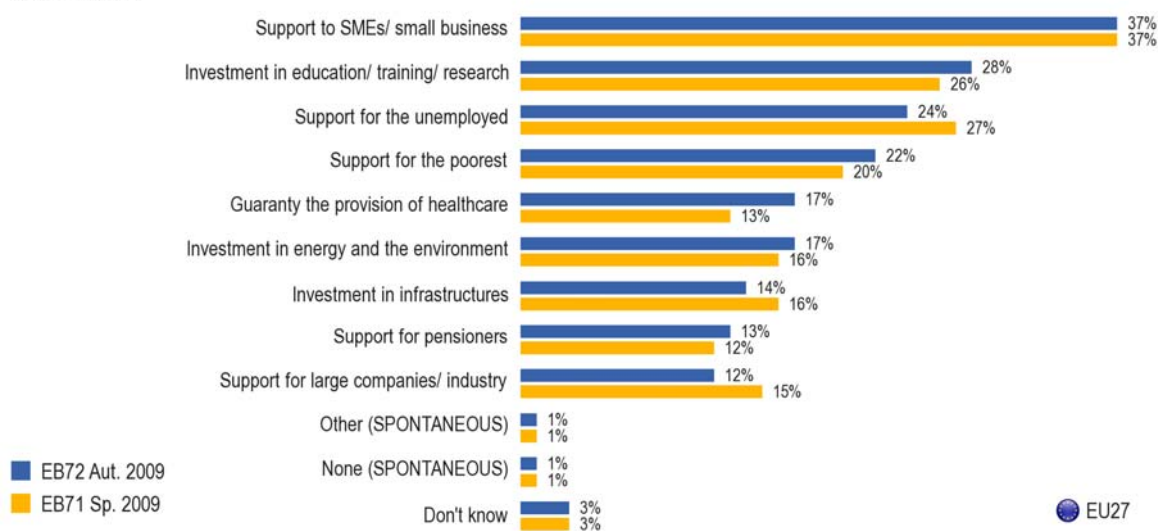
### 5.3. Measures to help European citizens overcome the effects of the crisis

The President of the European Commission<sup>44</sup> has said that the fundamental principle underlying the joint recovery plan adopted by the European Union to combat the crisis is one of solidarity and social justice, in order to give priority assistance to the most needy citizens, help protect jobs and support SMEs.

When asked how best to help the public to overcome the effects of the economic and financial crisis<sup>45</sup>, respondents prioritised support for small and medium-sized businesses, which have been very badly affected by the difficulties of certain business sectors and by the credit crunch (37%). In line with the previously mentioned objectives of improving economic competitiveness, this was followed by measures relating to the development of a knowledge-based economy (education, innovation and research) with a score of 28%.

Finally, a quarter and a fifth of respondents respectively mentioned measures to support the unemployed and poorest people (24% and 22%). The next highest scores were recorded for access to healthcare services (17%), investment in energy and the environment (17%) and in infrastructures (14%). Finally, just over one in ten interviewees gave priority to measures to help pensioners (13%) and support for large companies and industry (12%).

QC8. Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

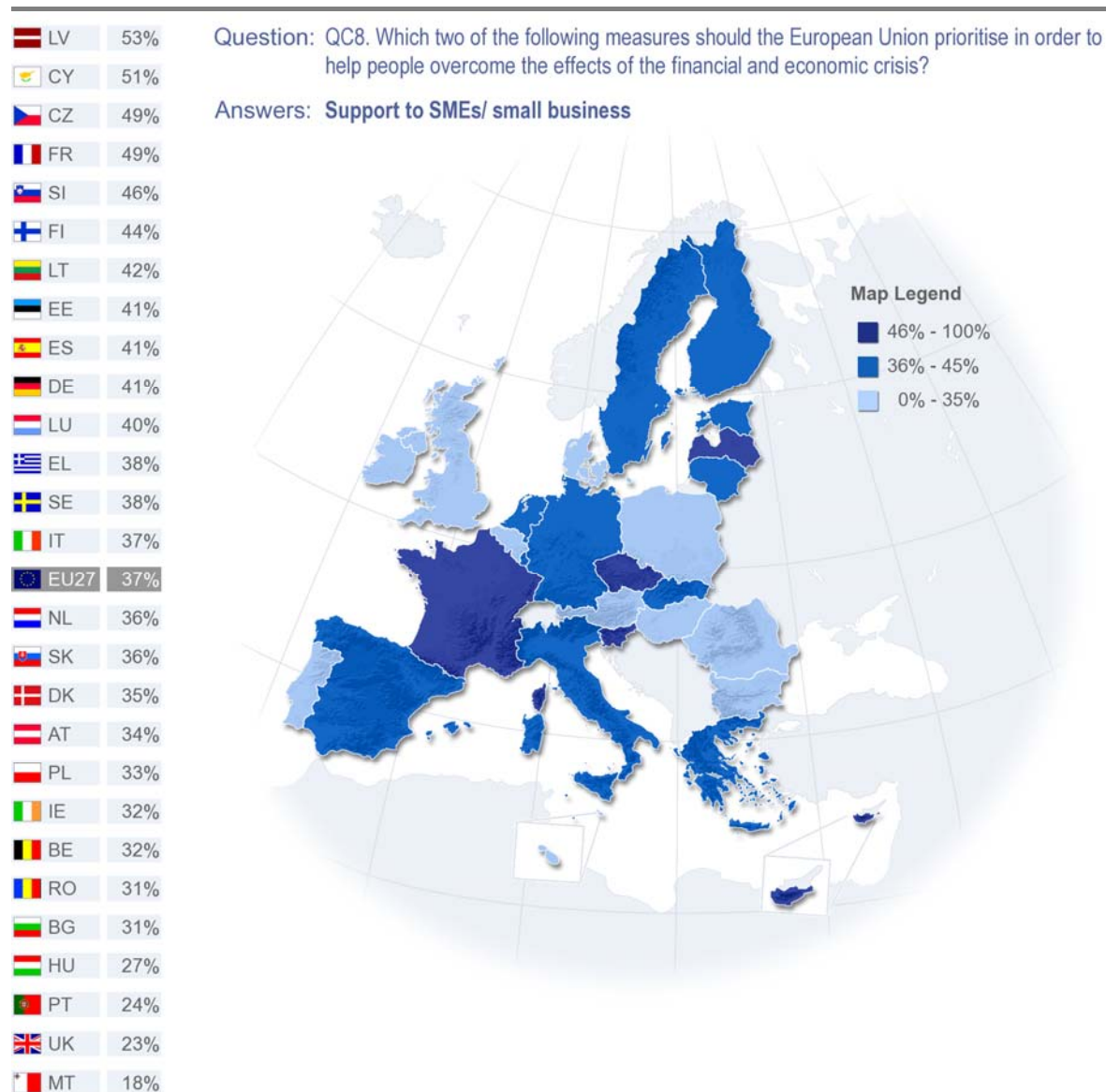


An analysis of the results by country reveals the following additional interesting elements.

<sup>44</sup> See José Manuel Durao Barroso's introduction to the "European economic recovery plan", 26 November 2008 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0800:FIN:EN:PDF>

<sup>45</sup> QC8 Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

**Support for small and medium-sized companies** was the most frequently mentioned measure in 17 of the 27 Member States. Approximately half of respondents cited this measure in Latvia (53%), Cyprus (51%), France and the Czech Republic (both 49%) and Slovenia (46%). The lowest scores were recorded in Malta (18%), the United Kingdom (23%) and Portugal (24%).



**Investment in the knowledge-based economy** - education, training and research – was mentioned mainly in northern European countries, in particular in Sweden (56%), Denmark (51%), the Netherlands (50%), Ireland (47%) and Germany (45%). It was the most frequently mentioned item in these six countries, as well as in the United Kingdom, but with a far lower score (28%).





























Respondents in Spain, Malta and Greece are more likely to want to prioritise **support for unemployed people** with scores of 39%, 36% and 35% respectively, while those in France (32%), Portugal (31%) and Poland (30%) are the most likely to call for **support for the poorest**.

**Guaranteeing access to healthcare** is seen as a priority for the European Union in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis in Finland (29%) and Belgium (25%) in particular, while respondents in Portugal (20%) and the United Kingdom (18%) are more likely than the European average to mention **support for pensioners**.

In line with their answers on the priority measures for boosting the European economy in a sustainable way and increasing its competitiveness, respondents in Denmark are the most likely to consider that in order to protect people from the impact of the crisis priority should be given to **investing in energy and the environment** (33%). This measure was also frequently mentioned by respondents in Malta (26%).





**The highest scores for investing in infrastructures** were recorded in Greece and Romania (both 29%). Finally, respondents in Romania and Latvia were the most likely to mention **support for industry and large companies** (22% and 24% respectively).

QC8 Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis?  
(ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Support to SMEs/ small business	Investment in education/ training/ research	Support for the unemployed	Support for the poorest	Investment in energy and the environment	Guaranty the provision of healthcare	Investment in infrastructures	Support for pensioners	Support for large companies/ industry	DK
	EU27	37%	28%	24%	22%	17%	17%	14%	13%	12%	3%
	BE	<b>32%</b>	29%	16%	24%	19%	25%	11%	17%	12%	2%
	BG	31%	23%	<b>34%</b>	22%	19%	17%	16%	16%	12%	3%
	CZ	<b>49%</b>	23%	26%	15%	10%	19%	15%	15%	17%	0%
	DK	35%	<b>51%</b>	16%	16%	33%	16%	13%	6%	10%	1%
	DE	41%	<b>45%</b>	17%	21%	19%	23%	11%	10%	5%	1%
	EE	<b>41%</b>	31%	31%	19%	9%	22%	8%	9%	10%	3%
	IE	32%	<b>47%</b>	24%	12%	14%	15%	18%	8%	16%	4%
	EL	<b>38%</b>	21%	35%	23%	18%	8%	29%	10%	9%	1%
	ES	<b>41%</b>	24%	39%	15%	14%	7%	17%	8%	17%	2%
	FR	<b>49%</b>	25%	20%	32%	15%	19%	5%	14%	11%	2%
	IT	<b>37%</b>	21%	24%	17%	21%	11%	19%	11%	17%	2%
	CY	<b>51%</b>	33%	30%	22%	20%	13%	16%	8%	4%	0%
	LV	53%	21%	22%	14%	5%	20%	12%	12%	24%	2%
	LT	<b>42%</b>	16%	26%	20%	17%	19%	11%	13%	15%	5%
	LU	<b>40%</b>	37%	20%	23%	13%	14%	16%	4%	15%	1%
	HU	27%	17%	<b>31%</b>	28%	18%	23%	13%	17%	14%	1%
	MT	18%	33%	<b>36%</b>	19%	26%	13%	9%	10%	18%	4%
	NL	36%	<b>50%</b>	20%	20%	10%	21%	16%	5%	12%	1%
	AT	<b>34%</b>	25%	18%	23%	23%	23%	18%	16%	9%	1%
	PL	<b>33%</b>	14%	27%	30%	10%	16%	11%	17%	11%	5%
	PT	24%	20%	25%	<b>31%</b>	12%	17%	12%	20%	9%	4%
	RO	<b>31%</b>	26%	18%	19%	12%	14%	29%	14%	22%	3%
	SI	<b>46%</b>	26%	21%	27%	14%	17%	7%	12%	17%	0%
	SK	<b>36%</b>	22%	30%	22%	16%	18%	15%	12%	16%	1%
	FI	<b>44%</b>	19%	33%	23%	17%	29%	9%	8%	13%	0%
	SE	38%	56%	19%	14%	21%	13%	19%	5%	10%	1%
	UK	23%	<b>28%</b>	25%	19%	18%	19%	12%	18%	7%	8%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

From a socio-demographic point of view, it is interesting to focus on the answers given by the various occupational categories. Thus, while there are only slight differences between the answers given by unemployed people, the self-employed and managers as regards support for large companies and industry (12%, 13% and 10% respectively), their answers differ when it comes to support for SMEs and for the unemployed: 44% of managers and fully 50% of the self-employed mentioned support for small and medium-sized companies, compared with 39% of manual workers and 30% of unemployed people. On the other hand, support for unemployed people was mentioned by 41% of the jobless compared with 25% of manual workers, 22% of employees and 17% of managers and self-employed people.

QC8 Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)										
	Support to SMEs/ small business	Investment in education/ training/ research	Support for the unemployed	Support for the poorest	Investment in energy and the environment	Guaranty the provision of healthcare	Investment in infrastructures	Support for pensioners	Support for large companies/ industry	DK
EU27	37%	28%	24%	22%	17%	17%	14%	13%	12%	3%
<b>Sex</b>										
 Male	38%	30%	24%	20%	18%	15%	16%	11%	12%	2%
Female	35%	27%	25%	23%	15%	19%	12%	14%	11%	3%
<b>Age</b>										
 15-24	29%	33%	30%	23%	19%	14%	12%	7%	14%	4%
25-39	41%	28%	27%	22%	15%	16%	15%	8%	14%	2%
40-54	41%	29%	23%	21%	17%	17%	15%	9%	11%	2%
55 +	34%	26%	20%	20%	17%	18%	13%	21%	10%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
 15-	32%	20%	27%	24%	14%	18%	12%	23%	10%	4%
16-19	37%	27%	24%	22%	16%	17%	15%	13%	12%	3%
20+	43%	37%	20%	19%	19%	17%	15%	6%	11%	1%
Still studying	32%	35%	27%	23%	21%	14%	13%	6%	13%	3%
<b>Household composition</b>										
1	34%	26%	22%	23%	16%	18%	13%	18%	10%	4%
2	36%	30%	22%	21%	17%	18%	14%	15%	10%	3%
3	39%	28%	26%	21%	18%	16%	15%	10%	15%	3%
4+	38%	30%	27%	22%	15%	16%	14%	8%	12%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>										
 Self-employed	50%	28%	17%	17%	19%	13%	20%	7%	13%	2%
Managers	44%	41%	17%	16%	21%	19%	18%	4%	10%	1%
Other white collars	38%	31%	22%	18%	19%	16%	17%	8%	14%	2%
Manual workers	39%	27%	25%	23%	16%	18%	13%	11%	13%	3%
House persons	35%	24%	29%	25%	13%	18%	14%	12%	13%	3%
Unemployed	30%	23%	41%	28%	11%	13%	10%	12%	12%	4%
Retired	32%	25%	20%	22%	16%	20%	12%	24%	9%	4%
Students	32%	35%	27%	23%	21%	14%	13%	6%	13%	3%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>										
Most of the time	31%	20%	35%	31%	10%	15%	10%	18%	12%	4%
From time to time	35%	21%	28%	24%	16%	16%	14%	14%	13%	3%
Almost never/ never	39%	33%	20%	19%	18%	18%	15%	12%	11%	3%
<b>Trust in EU</b>										
Tend to trust	39%	30%	24%	20%	18%	15%	16%	10%	14%	2%
Tend not to trust	36%	27%	24%	22%	15%	19%	13%	15%	10%	3%
<b>Image of EU</b>										
Positive	39%	32%	22%	19%	20%	15%	17%	10%	13%	2%
Neutral	35%	26%	26%	23%	15%	19%	12%	14%	11%	3%
Negative	35%	24%	26%	24%	12%	20%	11%	19%	9%	3%
<b>Euro</b>										
In favour	40%	32%	22%	20%	18%	17%	16%	9%	13%	2%
Against	34%	23%	27%	23%	15%	17%	12%	18%	11%	4%

## 6. DOES THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM NEED REFORM?

Faced with the crisis, the European Union, the United States and all national governments have taken unprecedented steps to restore stability to financial markets and ensure access to credit. They quickly came to the realisation that these measures needed to be accompanied by reforms in order to prevent further crises and to restore confidence in the banking sector.

The European Union has undertaken<sup>46</sup> to reinforce regulatory and risk supervisory systems, promoting ethical behaviour and penalising abuse.

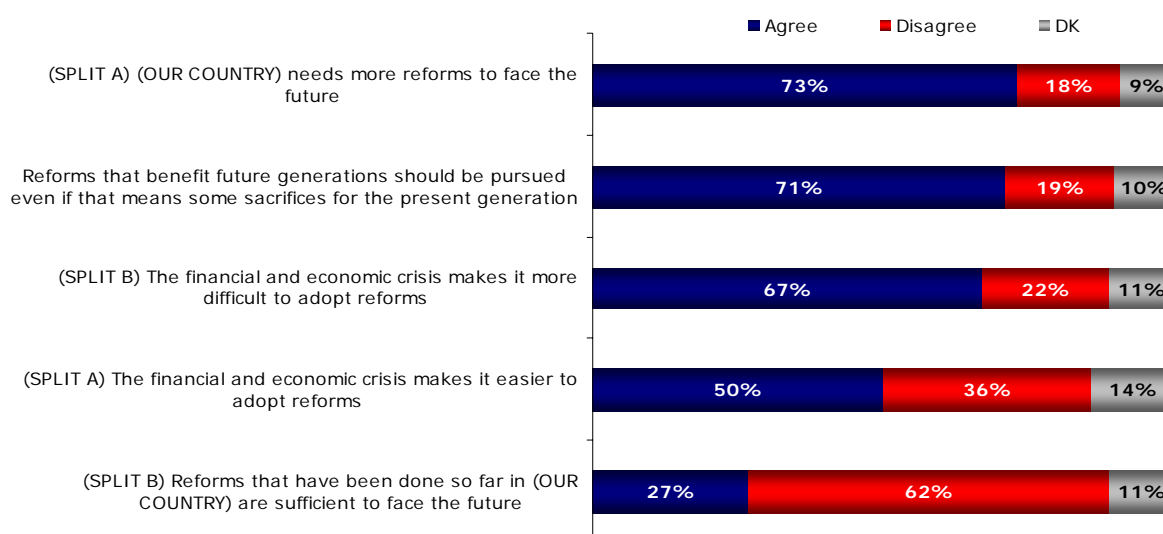
How does the public feel about the changes which have shaken the world since the end of 2008? Do they feel that there is a need for medium and long-term reforms or do they believe that the reforms already implemented are sufficient to meet the needs of the future? Do they think that the circumstances make it easier for the various stakeholders to find common ground or do they complicate dialogue and decision-making?

Once again, the Split Ballot technique was used. Statements emphasising the need for further reforms and presenting the circumstances as favourable to ongoing reforms were put to half of the sample (Split A). The other half of the respondents were asked instead for their views on statements presenting a more conservative view of reforms ("reforms that have been done so far are sufficient to face the future") and with a more negative vision of the economic and financial crisis as a catalyst for this development. Finally, the two sub-samples were asked for their views on the same statement associating the need for reforms with solidarity between the generations: reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation.

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<sup>46</sup> For more information: [http://ec.europa.eu/financial-crisis/documentation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/financial-crisis/documentation/index_en.htm)

QC9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



In general, the main lesson is that Europeans clearly feel the need for reforms<sup>47</sup>.

Moreover, Europeans seem ready to make sacrifices to that end: **seven out of ten Europeans (71%) consider that reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that requires sacrifices for the present generation.**

The willingness to make some sacrifices in order to ensure economic stability for future generations is consistent with the opinion, **held by more than seven out of ten Europeans (73%), that the various countries need further reform to face the future.**

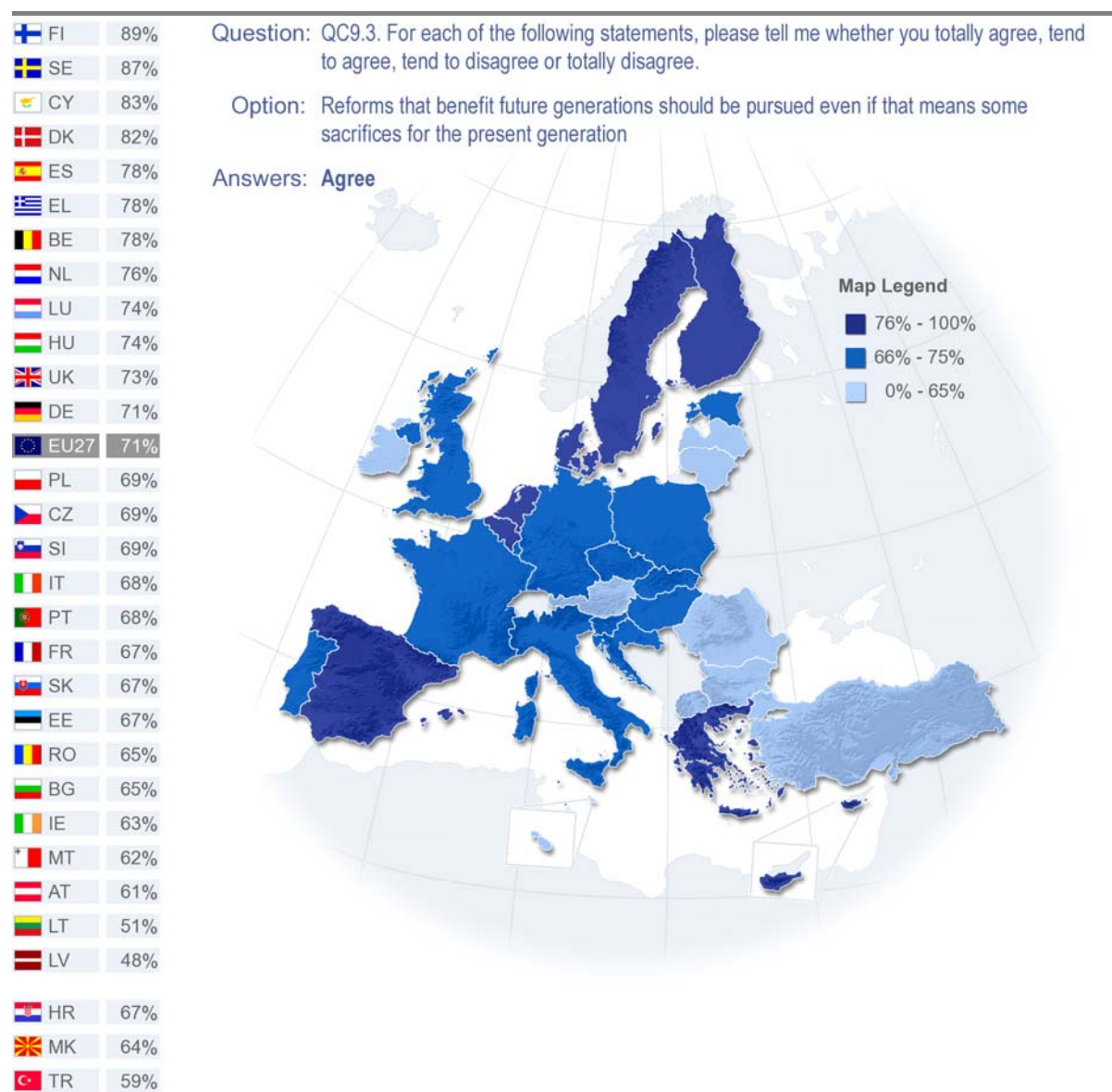
Support for further reforms is unaffected by the changed wording, as is clearly shown by the fact that **62% of respondents in Split B rejected the statement that 'the reforms which have been accomplished to date in their respective country are sufficient to face the future'.**

Though the need for reform is not questioned, opinions on the role played by the crisis in triggering such changes are somewhat contradictory. **While 50% of respondents agree with the more "optimistic" vision of the crisis, seeing it as an opportunity to facilitate the adoption of reforms, 67% agree with the more pessimistic statement.**

An analysis by country demonstrates the scope of **intergenerational solidarity**, with levels of agreement above the European average and reaching peaks of 89% in Finland and 87% in Sweden, and above 80% in Cyprus (83%) and Denmark (82%).




<sup>47</sup> QC9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.





The Split A results demonstrate that the **demand for reforms** is particularly strong in Spain (89%), Finland (89%), Greece (88%) and Cyprus (86%). Similarly, the Split B analysis reveals that when the statement is reversed (the reforms which have been accomplished to date are *sufficient* to face the future), there is very strong opposition to this idea in Latvia (eight out of ten respondents), France, Bulgaria, Germany and Spain (approximately seven out of ten respondents). Support for the need for reforms is overwhelming, irrespective of the way in which the statement is worded.

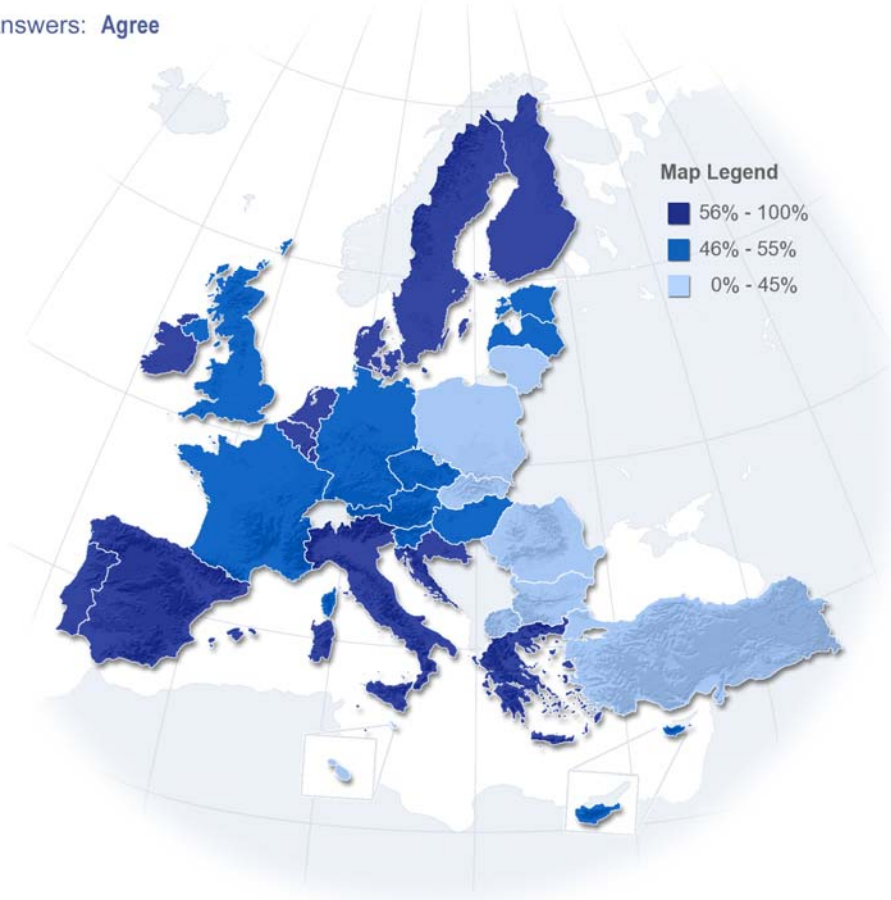
The most controversial aspect, or in any event the one which seems to be the most problematic for respondents, is determining whether or not **the crisis makes it easier or more difficult to introduce reforms**. An analysis of the responses to this statement reveals significant differences between countries: the more optimistic vision is widely held in Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland (all 64%), Spain (63%) and Sweden (62%); levels of agreement with the second scenario, under which crisis is an obstacle to the adoption of reforms, are the highest in Hungary (83%), Lithuania (76%), Poland (75%), Sweden (75%) and once again in Greece (76%).

 NL	64%
 LU	64%
 EL	64%
 FI	64%
 ES	63%
 SE	62%
 BE	58%
 DK	57%
 PT	56%
 IE	56%
 IT	56%
 AT	55%
 CZ	52%
 LV	52%
 EE	50%
 EU27	50%
 UK	49%
 FR	49%
 SI	49%
 CY	48%
 HU	47%
 DE	46%
 SK	41%
 RO	40%
 LT	38%
 MT	37%
 PL	32%
 BG	28%
 HR	56%
 MK	42%
 TR	40%
































Question: QC9.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Option: The financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms

Answers: **Agree**



The following table shows the national results as a whole:





QC9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.						
		SPLIT A (OUR COUNTRY) needs more reforms to face the future	Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation	SPLIT B The financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms	SPLIT A The financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms	SPLIT B Reforms that have been done so far in (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficient to face the future
	EU27	73%	71%	67%	50%	27%
	BE	<b>81%</b>	78%	71%	58%	31%
	BG	<b>83%</b>	65%	73%	28%	18%
	CZ	65%	69%	<b>71%</b>	52%	31%
	DK	57%	<b>82%</b>	72%	57%	29%
	DE	70%	<b>71%</b>	66%	46%	21%
	EE	<b>73%</b>	67%	68%	50%	35%
	IE	<b>72%</b>	63%	61%	56%	26%
	EL	<b>88%</b>	78%	76%	64%	32%
	ES	<b>89%</b>	78%	63%	63%	24%
	FR	57%	<b>67%</b>	62%	49%	17%
	IT	<b>75%</b>	68%	66%	56%	27%
	CY	<b>86%</b>	83%	70%	48%	24%
	LV	<b>80%</b>	48%	73%	52%	18%
	LT	62%	51%	<b>76%</b>	38%	34%
	LU	63%	<b>74%</b>	67%	64%	35%
	HU	65%	74%	<b>83%</b>	47%	27%
	MT	<b>72%</b>	62%	69%	37%	15%
	NL	71%	<b>76%</b>	65%	64%	29%
	AT	<b>67%</b>	61%	65%	55%	40%
	PL	74%	69%	<b>75%</b>	32%	29%
	PT	<b>76%</b>	68%	63%	56%	33%
	RO	<b>71%</b>	65%	66%	40%	32%
	SI	<b>70%</b>	69%	64%	49%	27%
	SK	68%	67%	<b>74%</b>	41%	38%
	FI	<b>89%</b>	<b>89%</b>	71%	64%	34%
	SE	68%	<b>87%</b>	75%	62%	26%
	UK	<b>81%</b>	73%	68%	49%	36%
	HR	<b>76%</b>	67%	70%	56%	29%
	TR	55%	<b>59%</b>	50%	40%	21%
	MK	71%	64%	<b>72%</b>	42%	41%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

**A socio-demographic analysis** reveals certain variations according to the interviewee's characteristics. For example, men (76%), young people in work (respondents aged between 25 and 39, 78%), those who studied the longest (77%), managers (79%) and the respondents who trust the European Union (80%) are slightly more likely to consider that **their country needs more reforms to face the future** than women (72%), the youngest and the oldest respondents (72% in both cases), those who left school the earliest (69%), manual workers (72%) and the respondents who do not trust the European Union (69%).

Nevertheless, a large majority of respondents in all these categories are in favour of more reforms in their country in order to face the future.

There are also very fairly clear differences depending on the respondent's level of education when it comes to **the perception of the role of the crisis in facilitating the introduction of reforms**: 57% of respondents who studied until the age of 20 or beyond believe that the economic and financial crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms, compared with 42% of those who left school before the age of 16. Attitudes to the single currency are also a discriminant: 57% of those who support the euro believe that the crisis facilitates the adoption of reforms, compared with only 42% of those who are against the single currency.

QC9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. - % Total agree						
	SPLIT A (OUR COUNTRY) needs more reforms to face the future	Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation	SPLIT B The financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms	SPLIT A The financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms	SPLIT B Reforms that have been done so far in (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficient to face the future	
EU27	73%	71%	67%	50%	27%	
<b>Sex</b>						
 Male	76%	74%	68%	52%	28%	
Female	72%	69%	66%	49%	26%	
<b>Age</b>						
 15-24	72%	68%	65%	48%	28%	
25-39	78%	72%	67%	55%	27%	
40-54	73%	72%	69%	51%	28%	
55 +	72%	71%	67%	47%	25%	
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
 15-	69%	66%	65%	42%	25%	
16-19	75%	70%	68%	50%	29%	
20+	77%	79%	69%	57%	25%	
Still studying	71%	70%	67%	53%	25%	
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
 Self-employed	76%	76%	72%	57%	28%	
Managers	79%	80%	65%	59%	26%	
Other white collars	77%	74%	69%	58%	27%	
Manual workers	72%	70%	68%	50%	29%	
House persons	72%	67%	65%	48%	26%	
Unemployed	76%	65%	65%	43%	27%	
Retired	71%	70%	67%	43%	26%	
Students	71%	70%	67%	53%	25%	
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	73%	63%	66%	46%	25%	
From time to time	72%	65%	67%	48%	27%	
Almost never/ never	75%	76%	68%	53%	27%	
<b>Trust in EU</b>						
Tend to trust	80%	79%	70%	57%	30%	
Tend not to trust	69%	66%	67%	47%	24%	
<b>Euro</b>						
In favour	78%	78%	70%	57%	29%	
Against	68%	64%	66%	42%	24%	

## 7. MEASURES TO BE PRIORITISED IN THE REFORM PROCESS

When asked which measures should be given priority in reforming the financial system in the European Union<sup>48</sup>, Europeans are fairly divided, reflecting the multiple facets of the crisis and the scope of the debate on the appropriate political solutions. **26% of Europeans mentioned** the general **transparency of profits, costs and risks** as the measure which should be prioritised when reforming the financial system in the European Union; in the same vein, **a similar proportion said that closer European supervision of financial markets and financial institutions was essential**.

A slightly smaller proportion of respondents (24%) said that **the reform of the economic and financial system in the European Union primarily requires increased accountability of managers in the financial sector, including the controversial question of bonuses**.

Finally, **13% of citizens believe that priority should be given to developing government guarantees for retail bank deposits**.

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QC10. From the following list of measures, which one should be given priority when it comes to reforming the financial system in the European Union?




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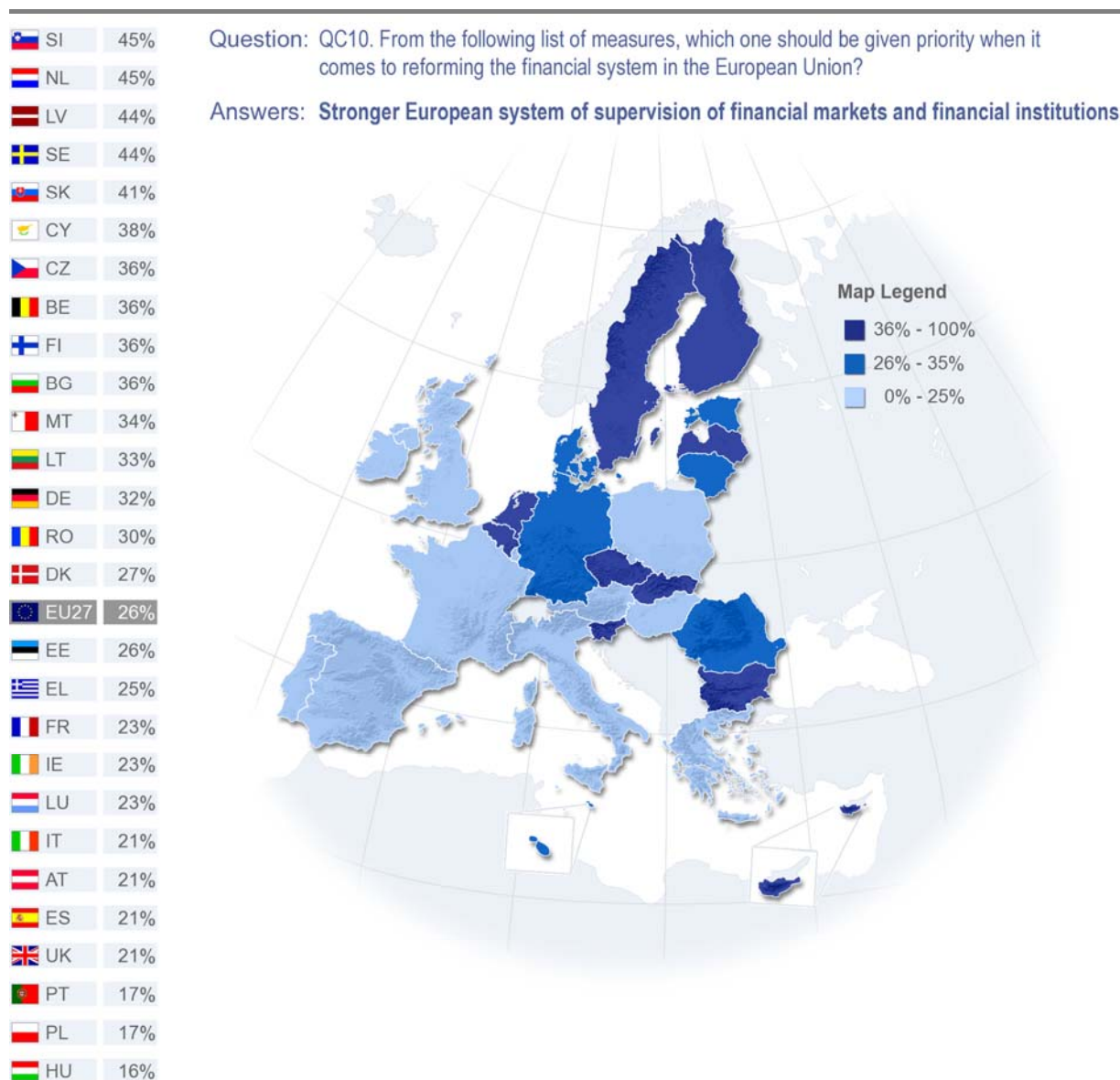
National results reveal that respondents in Slovenia (45%), the Netherlands (45%), Latvia (44%), Sweden (44%) and Slovakia (41%) are the most likely to call for a **stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions**.

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<sup>48</sup> QC10 From the following list of statements, which one should be given priority when it comes to reforming the financial system in the European Union.































Interviewees in Spain (21%), the United Kingdom (21%), Portugal (17%), Poland (17%) and Hungary (16%) are less convinced of the urgency of such a measure.



Respondents in Greece (39%), France (37%), Estonia (34%), Bulgaria (32%) and Italy (29%) are the most likely to want to prioritise **transparency on the markets as regards profits, costs and risks**.

The demand for **reforms to improve the accountability of managers in the financial sector including the question of bonuses** seems to be the most pressing in Hungary, where half of respondents believe that this should be prioritised within the European Union. It is also seen as the most urgent measure to be taken in Ireland (38%), Poland (32%) and the United Kingdom (31%).

Finally, **government guarantees for money deposited by savers with banks** is the priority for respondents in Austria (28%). This idea is also supported by one in five respondents in Luxembourg (21%).

QC10 From the following list of measures, which one should be given priority when it comes to reforming the financial system in the European Union?						
		Transparency of benefits, costs and risks on financial markets	Stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	Accountability of financial managers, including bonuses	Government guarantee for deposits made by individuals	DK
	EU27	26%	26%	24%	13%	9%
	BE	21%	<b>36%</b>	21%	12%	5%
	BG	32%	<b>36%</b>	9%	10%	12%
	CZ	16%	<b>36%</b>	25%	18%	4%
	DK	<b>29%</b>	27%	27%	11%	5%
	DE	25%	<b>32%</b>	27%	9%	5%
	EE	<b>34%</b>	26%	7%	18%	14%
	IE	18%	23%	<b>38%</b>	8%	12%
	EL	<b>39%</b>	25%	20%	13%	2%
	ES	<b>29%</b>	21%	24%	15%	7%
	FR	<b>37%</b>	23%	14%	16%	9%
	IT	<b>29%</b>	21%	21%	17%	9%
	CY	18%	<b>38%</b>	11%	20%	13%
	LV	27%	<b>44%</b>	3%	10%	13%
	LT	31%	<b>33%</b>	11%	8%	15%
	LU	22%	23%	<b>27%</b>	21%	6%
	HU	17%	16%	<b>50%</b>	12%	4%
	MT	31%	<b>34%</b>	7%	13%	15%
	NL	22%	<b>45%</b>	26%	1%	5%
	AT	22%	21%	22%	<b>28%</b>	4%
	PL	21%	17%	<b>32%</b>	12%	16%
	PT	25%	17%	<b>27%</b>	15%	15%
	RO	20%	<b>30%</b>	9%	13%	26%
	SI	11%	<b>45%</b>	27%	9%	3%
	SK	18%	<b>41%</b>	19%	15%	5%
	FI	26%	<b>36%</b>	28%	6%	3%
	SE	18%	<b>44%</b>	20%	7%	11%
	UK	19%	21%	<b>31%</b>	13%	14%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

\* \* \*



In conclusion, the Eurobarometer reveals that public opinion is slightly less concerned than last spring about the effects of the crisis. Although the feeling that the worst is still to come is still widespread, **Europeans are far more likely in autumn 2009 than in spring to feel that the crisis has reached its peak.**

The results also show that, after the initial impetus given by the G20 and the IMF to the economic recovery, Europeans are now looking to **national governments and the European Union to take up the fight against the crisis.** Finally, though there is no clear consensus on the best way of reforming the financial system in the European Union, the responses suggest that the public is in favour of a stronger European supervisory system, and would like to see more transparency on financial markets and the greater accountability of managers.

### *III. THE VALUES OF EUROPEANS*

This Standard Eurobarometer enables us to take stock of the values of Europeans. The main lessons learnt from our analysis are as follows:

- The crisis has not undermined European confidence in the market economy. There is still broad support for free market principles, in particular for companies, competition and competitiveness: these three terms have positive connotations for more than three out of four Europeans, a proportion which has actually risen by several points since the spring 2007 survey, before the start of the recent financial and economic crisis<sup>49</sup>.
- Furthermore, the financial and economic crisis has not made Europeans more critical of globalisation. Although Europeans are still ambivalent towards globalisation, and the subject causes significant social and national divisions, it remains the case that that positive mentions of "globalisation" have risen by 6 points since the pre-crisis survey.
- The public is not in favour of unregulated liberalism. Europeans support the welfare state and aspire to greater solidarity, their top priority for the future. There is therefore a real desire for a social market economy.
- Moreover, the economic and financial crisis has not pushed ecological issues into the background. On the contrary, Europeans seem increasingly concerned about environmental issues, against a backdrop of widespread coverage of the fight against global warming. After solidarity, protecting the environment is the second priority for Europeans. Indeed, a majority of Europeans believe that environmental protection should be a priority even if it affects economic growth.
- Europeans remain firmly in favour of technological development and innovation, perhaps because they see them as a way of boosting growth and overcoming the crisis.
- For Europeans, the European Union embodies the values of political liberalism (democracy, human rights, peace and the rule of law), which are also the values by which they set the greatest store. There is a consensus in Europe about these basic values across all countries and all social categories.
- However, the European Union has more difficulty in personifying social values such as solidarity and equality, though these lie at the heart of the social demands of Europeans, alongside the environment.

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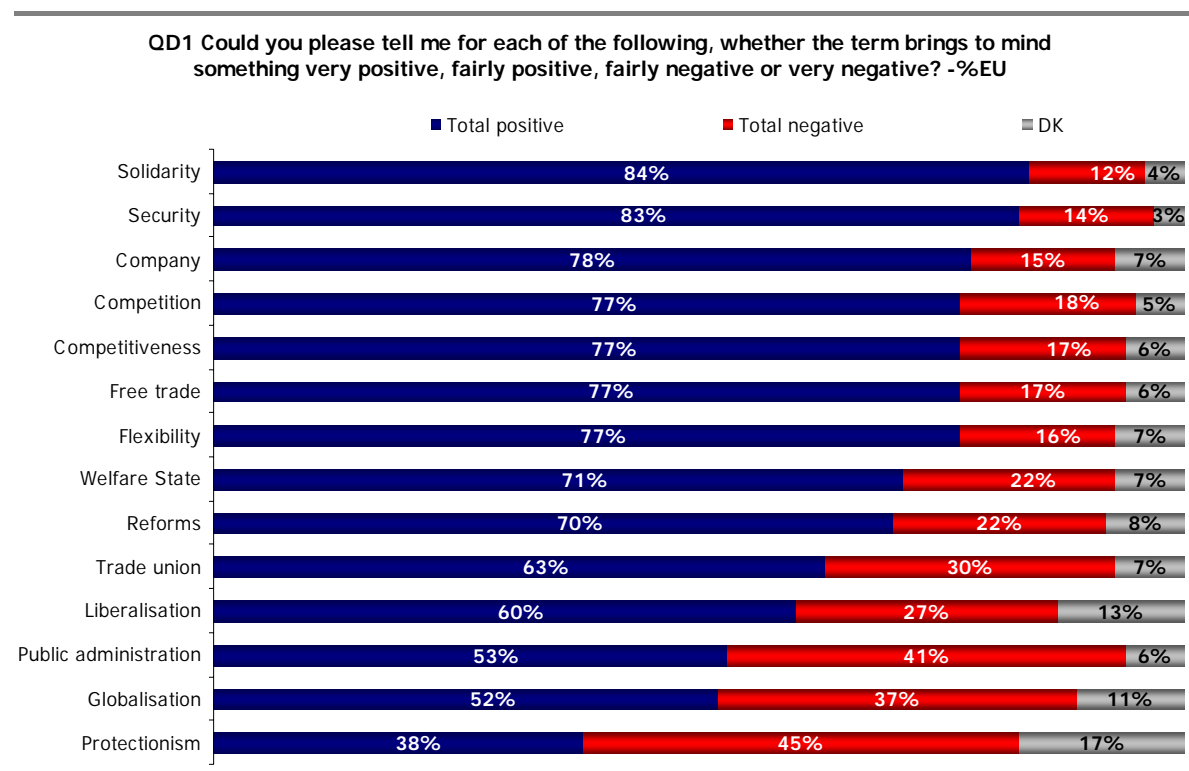
<sup>49</sup> Eurobarometer 67, spring 2007.

## 1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

### *- The crisis has not shaken the confidence of European opinion in market economy principles -*

In this survey a series of political and economic concepts were tested, and respondents were asked whether they had “positive” or “negative” connotations<sup>50</sup>. The same question was asked in spring 2007 (EB67), so interesting comparisons can be drawn. The main lesson is that, while solidarity and security top the list of positive concepts, all the terms related to the market economy (competition, competitiveness, flexibility and companies) are also perceived positively by a very large majority of Europeans, recording higher scores than in spring 2007. Therefore, the financial and economic crisis has in no way shaken European confidence in the principles of the market economy. Nor has it reinforced protectionist tendencies: on the contrary, the proportion of respondents for whom the word “protectionism” has positive connotations has fallen since spring 2007. Finally, the crisis has not increased negative views of globalisation: the proportion of Europeans for whom this concept is positive has increased by 6 points.

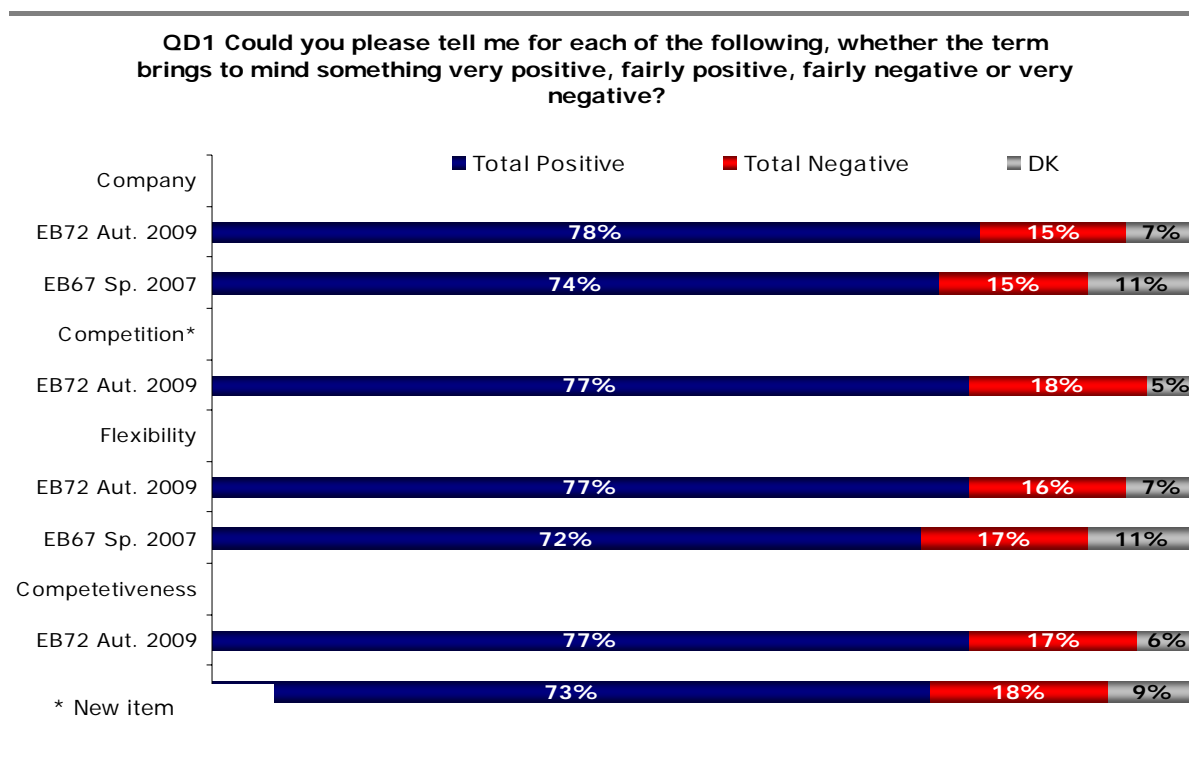
Therefore, there is a broad European consensus of approval for the principles of the market economy, but a regulated market, as can be seen from the favourable scores also recorded for the terms “solidarity”, “welfare state” and, to a lesser extent, “trade union”.



<sup>50</sup> QD1 Could you tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

## 1.1. Market economy principles

### - There is a broad consensus on market economy concepts -



The main market economy concepts are perceived positively by more than three-quarters of Europeans. Moreover, in all cases, the scores are higher than those recorded in spring 2007. Thus:

- 78% of Europeans are positive about the term "**company**", including 19% "very positive" and 59% "fairly" positive mentions. In contrast 15% see it as negative, including 2% "very" negative and 13% "fairly" negative answers. 7% of respondents expressed no opinion. The proportion of Europeans for whom the word "company" has positive connotations has increased by 4 points since spring 2007.
- 77% of Europeans see "**competitiveness**" as a positive concept, with 20% "very" positive and 57% of "fairly" positive answers. Conversely, for 17% of respondents, the term has negative connotations, with 14% "fairly" negative and 3% "very" negative answers. 6% expressed no opinion. Positive responses to the term "competitiveness" are up by 4 points since spring 2007.
- 23% of Europeans are "very" positive and 54% "fairly" positive about the term "**flexibility**", giving a total of 77% positive mentions. 13% see it as "fairly" negative and 3% as "very" negative, giving a total negative score of 16%. 7% expressed no opinion. Positive responses to the term "flexibility" have risen by 5 points since the spring 2007 Eurobarometer.

- 77% of Europeans also consider that the term "**competition**" has positive connotations, with 19% "very" positive and 58% "fairly" positive answers, while 18% of respondents see it as negative (3% "very" negative and 15% "fairly" negative). 5% expressed no opinion. This term was not tested in spring 2007.

There is a very broad European consensus on market economy principles, since in all European Union countries, without exception, these four terms have positive connotations for a very large majority of respondents.

Thus, the positive score for the term "**company**" varies between 66% in the United Kingdom and 96% in Finland and Sweden, while the positive score for "**competitiveness**" ranges from 69% in France to 91% in Finland. The positive score for "**competition**" varies from 68% in Italy to 89% in Sweden. Finally, France stands out as regards the term "**flexibility**", with a positive score of "only" 57%; once again the highest score for this concept was recorded in Sweden (95%).




In the candidate countries, the levels of positive scores for these four terms are similar to the European average in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia. However the positive scores in Turkey are 10 to 15 points below the European average, although this is due far more to the higher level of 'DK' answers than to a higher level of negative answers.

The Turkish Cypriot Community stands apart, as respondents there are the least likely of any in the communities and territories surveyed to be positive about the terms "competitiveness" (61%), "competition" (59%) and "flexibility" (57%, equal with France).

This consensus is also a social consensus. A large majority in all social categories are positive about these four market economy concepts. However, the most educated and affluent respondents and those at the top of the social scale are by far the most likely to see these concepts as positive. Respondents who trust the European Union and who are in favour of the euro are also particularly positive about these concepts.

Thus, 71% of the least educated respondents, 70% of those with financial difficulties and 72% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale are positive about the term "**company**" compared with 85% of those who studied until age 20 or beyond, 81% of those with no financial difficulties and 85% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale. 86% of those who trust the European Union and 84% of those who are in favour of the euro are positive about the term, compared with 71% and 70% respectively of those who do not trust the European Union and who are opposed to the euro. The following table shows the differences between categories using the example of the term "company".

However, there are very few differences reflecting the respondent's position on the political spectrum.




QD1.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?			
Company			
	Total Positive	Total Negative	DK
EU27	78%	15%	7%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	80%	15%	5%
Female	76%	16%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	71%	19%	10%
16-19	78%	16%	6%
20+	85%	11%	4%
Still studying	81%	14%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	84%	12%	4%
Managers	84%	12%	4%
Other white collars	80%	15%	5%
Manual workers	78%	16%	6%
House persons	74%	18%	8%
Unemployed	74%	19%	7%
Retired	76%	15%	9%
Students	81%	14%	5%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	79%	16%	5%
(5-6) Centre	79%	15%	6%
(7-10) Right	81%	15%	4%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	70%	21%	9%
From time to time	75%	19%	6%
Almost never/ never	81%	13%	6%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	72%	20%	8%
Medium (5-6)	79%	15%	6%
High (7-10)	85%	11%	4%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	86%	10%	4%
Tend not to trust	71%	22%	7%
<b>Euro</b>			
For	84%	12%	4%

Similar differences exist for the three other market economy concepts, "flexibility", "competition" and "competitiveness". Thus, the most educated respondents (84%), managers (86%), respondents who almost never have difficulties paying their bills (80%) and those who place themselves at the top of the social scale (83%) are more likely to be positive about the term "competition" than those who left school before the age of 16 (72%), unemployed people (71%), respondents who often struggle to pay their bills (66%) and those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale (71%). There are also some variations in accordance with attitudes to the European Union: for example, 84% of those for whom the European Union's image is positive are positive about the term "competition", compared with 65% of those for whom the European Union's image is negative.

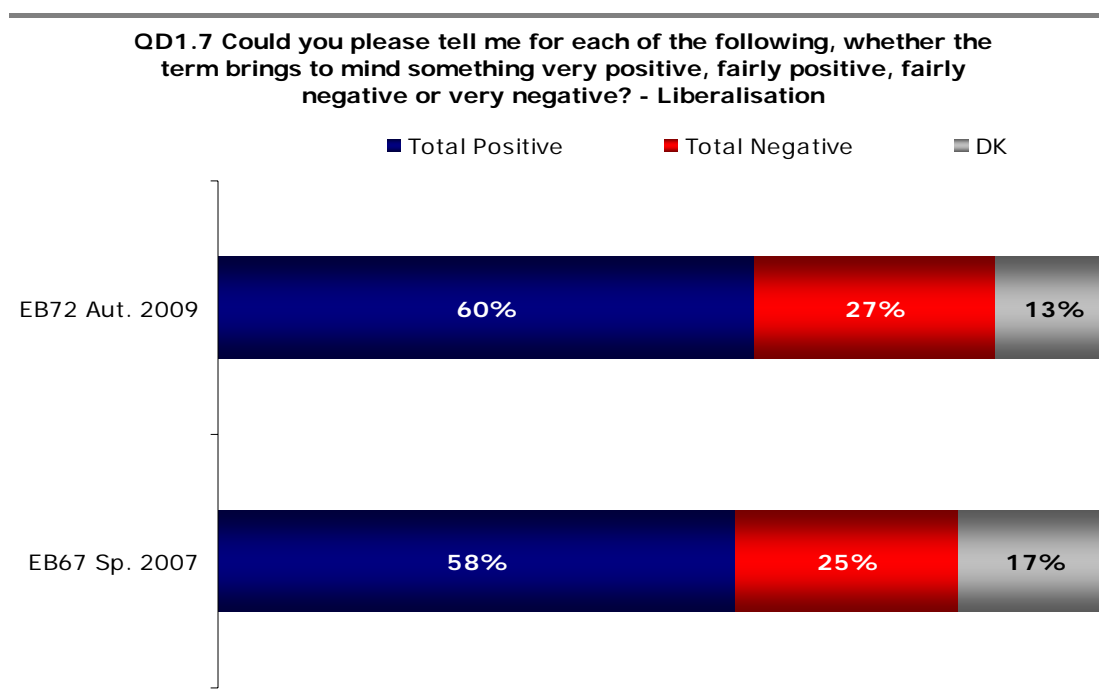
Despite these variations, a clear majority of respondents in all categories are positive about the word "competition".

QD1.12 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

**Competition**

		Total Positive	Total Negative	DK
	EU27	77%	18%	5%
	<b>Sex</b>			
	Male	79%	17%	4%
	Female	74%	19%	7%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>			
	15-	72%	20%	8%
	16-19	77%	18%	5%
	20+	84%	14%	2%
	Still studying	74%	22%	4%
	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
	Self-employed	82%	15%	3%
	Managers	86%	12%	2%
	Other white collars	78%	18%	4%
	Manual workers	75%	20%	5%
	House persons	72%	20%	8%
	Unemployed	71%	23%	6%
	Retired	76%	17%	7%
	Students	74%	22%	4%
	<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
	Most of the time	66%	25%	9%
	From time to time	73%	21%	6%
	Almost never/ never	80%	16%	4%
	<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
	Low (1-4)	71%	22%	7%
	Medium (5-6)	77%	18%	5%
	High (7-10)	83%	14%	3%
	<b>Image of EU</b>			
	Positive	84%	13%	3%
	Neutral	73%	20%	7%
	Negative	65%	29%	6%
	<b>Euro</b>			
	In favour	82%	15%	3%
	Against	69%	25%	6%

Although the positive score for "**liberalisation**" has also risen, approval of the term is nevertheless lower than for the four terms discussed above.



Thus, 60% of Europeans are positive about the term (11% "very" positive and 49% "fairly" positive), while 27% are negative about it (22% "fairly" negative and 5% "very" negative). 13% of Europeans interviewed expressed no opinion on this term. The "liberalism" positive score has increased by 2 points since spring 2007.

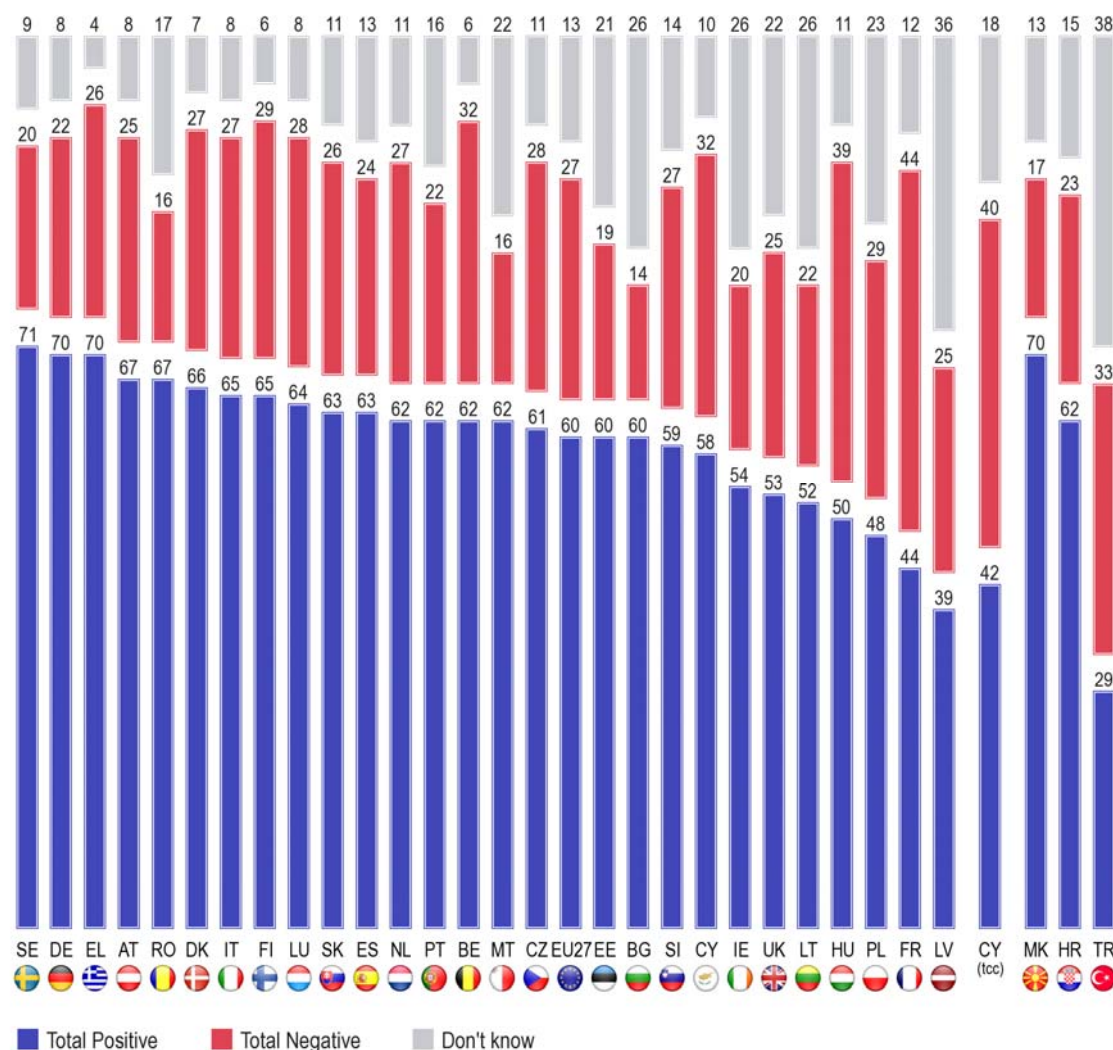
A large majority of respondents consider that the term liberalisation has positive connotations in 24 of the 27 European Union countries, with the highest scores being recorded in Sweden (71%), Germany and Greece (70%), Romania and Austria (67%). Opinions are evenly divided in France (44% versus 44%) which is the only "major country" where the term is seriously contested. The negative score for this term has actually risen by 10 points in France since spring 2007. Finally, Lithuania recorded a very high 'DK' rate (36%), as a result of which the country's positive score for the term is well below the European average (39%).

Opinions are evenly divided in the Turkish Cypriot Community (42% positive answers versus 40%).



QD1.7. Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Liberalisation





Even if an absolute or relative majority of respondents in all categories are positive about the term, there are significant differences which reflect the respondent's social situation. The higher the respondent's position on the social scale, the more "liberalisation" is seen as having positive connotations. By way of example, 49% of the people who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale see the word as positive compared with 69% of those at the top.

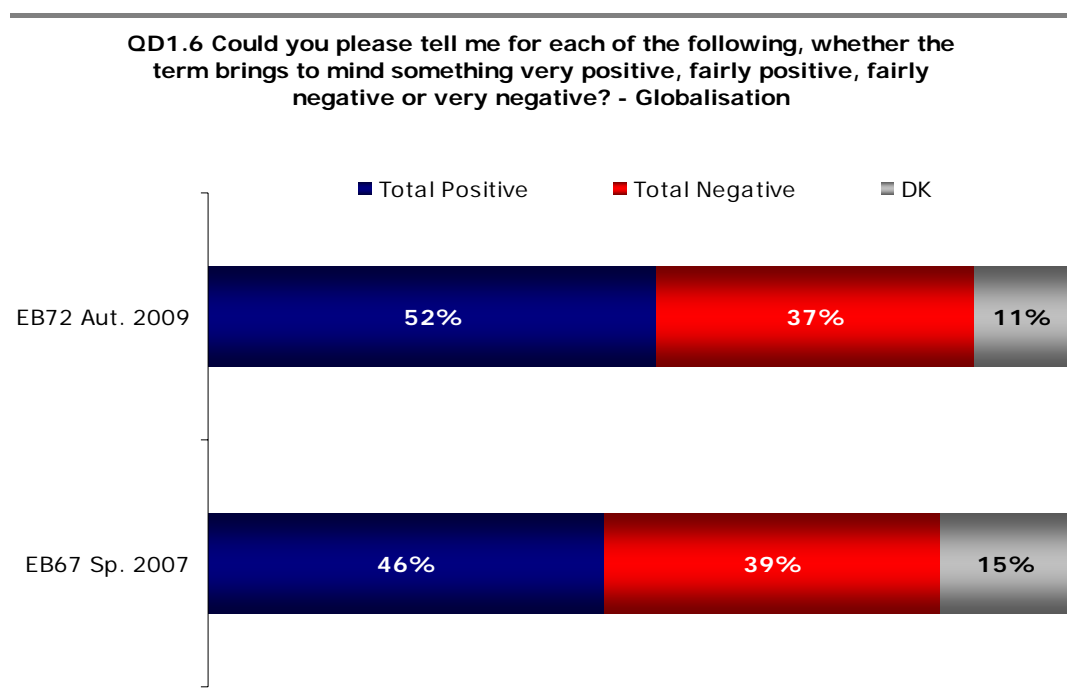
Not unexpectedly, political convictions also influence the way in which respondents perceive the term "liberalisation". Thus, 64% of the people on the right of the political spectrum see it as positive compared with 57% of those on the left.

The respondent's age and level of education also play a role: young people (63% of those in the 15-24 age group) and the longest educated respondents (66%) are more likely than the oldest respondents (56% of those aged 55 or over) and those who left school before the age of 16 (52%) to be positive about the term.

Finally, respondents who trust the European Union are more likely to be positive about the term (70% versus 51% of those who do not trust it).

QD1.7 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?			
Liberalisation			
	Total Positive	Total Negative	DK
EU27	60%	27%	13%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	63%	23%	14%
25-39	62%	28%	10%
40-54	60%	29%	11%
55 +	56%	27%	17%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	52%	28%	20%
16-19	59%	28%	13%
20+	66%	27%	7%
Still studying	66%	21%	13%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	57%	34%	9%
(5-6) Centre	62%	26%	12%
(7-10) Right	64%	26%	10%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	49%	32%	19%
Medium (5-6)	61%	27%	12%
High (7-10)	69%	23%	8%
<b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to trust	70%	21%	9%
Tend not to trust	51%	36%	13%

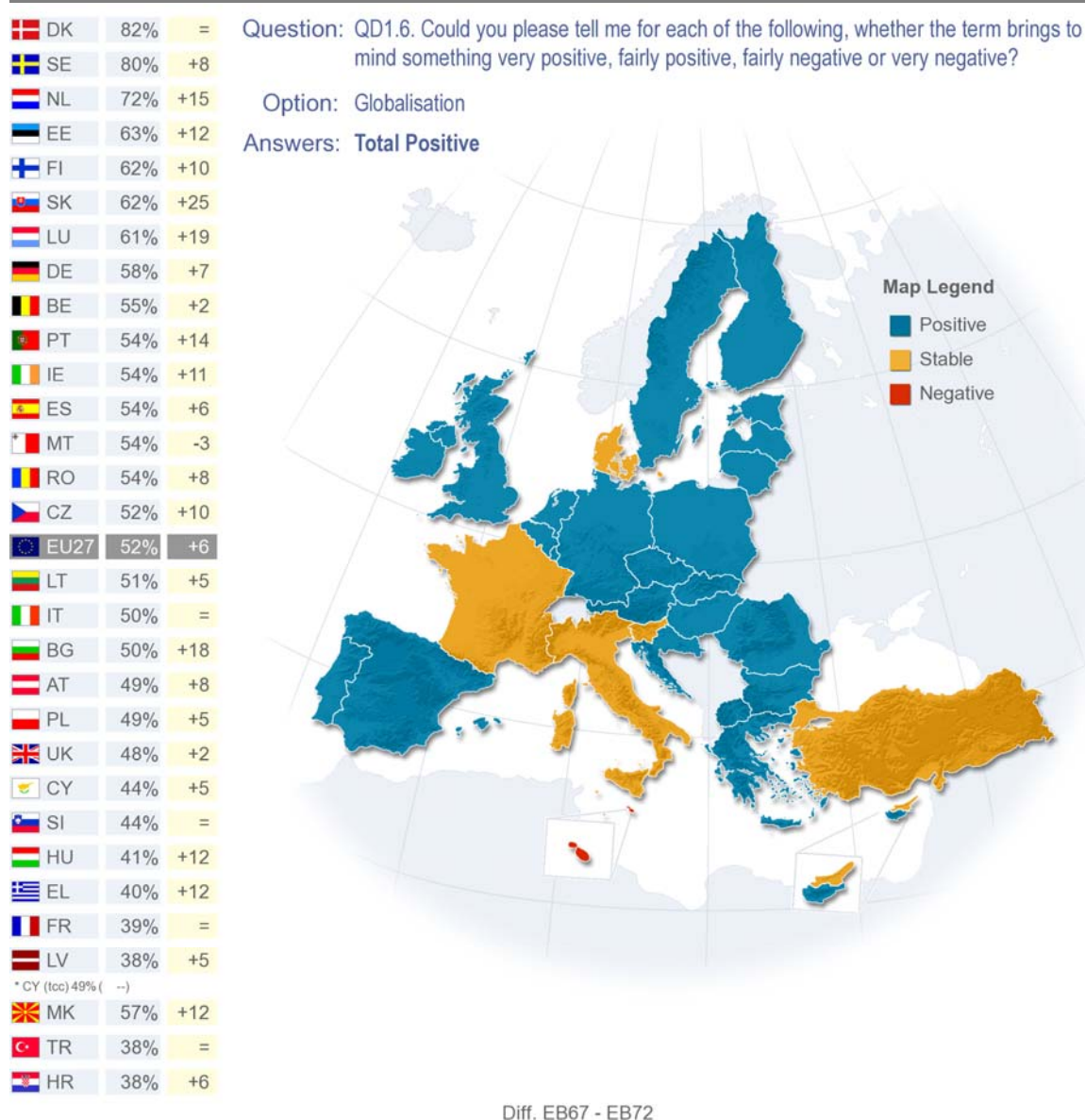
Finally, opinions are somewhat more divided as regards the term **globalisation**, though it has positive connotations for a majority, and the positive score for this term has improved more than those of the other terms tested in this question.



52% of Europeans are positive about the term globalisation (8% are “very” positive and 44% are “fairly” positive). However, for 37% of respondents it has negative connotations (“very” negative for 9% and “fairly” negative for 28%). 11% respondents expressed no opinion. The positive score for “globalisation” has increased by 6 points since spring 2007. Therefore, in the space of two years, the positive/negative ratio has improved from 46%/39% (a 7-point difference) to 52%/37% (a 15-point difference).

There are significant differences between countries on this question. In Greece (58%), Hungary (52%), France (51%), Slovenia (49%) and Latvia (46%) the answers are predominantly negative. Opinions are evenly divided in Cyprus (44% positive answers versus 43%) and Austria (49% versus 45%). The highest positive scores for this term were recorded in Denmark (82%) and Sweden (80%).

It is important to note that the positive scores for globalisation have increased in all European Union countries, except for France, Slovenia, Italy and Denmark where they are unchanged in comparison with spring 2007, and in Malta, where the proportion of positive answers has fallen by 3 points to 54%. Although, as we have seen, a majority of respondents are negative about this term in Hungary and Greece, positive opinions have nevertheless increased by 12 points in both countries. Positive scores are also significantly higher in Slovakia (+25 points), Bulgaria (+18), the Netherlands (+15), Portugal (+14), Estonia (+12) and the Czech Republic (+10).



There are also significant socio-demographic divisions as regards perceptions of **globalisation**. The younger and more educated respondents are, and the higher their position on the social scale, the more likely they are to be positive about the term, as can be seen from the table below.

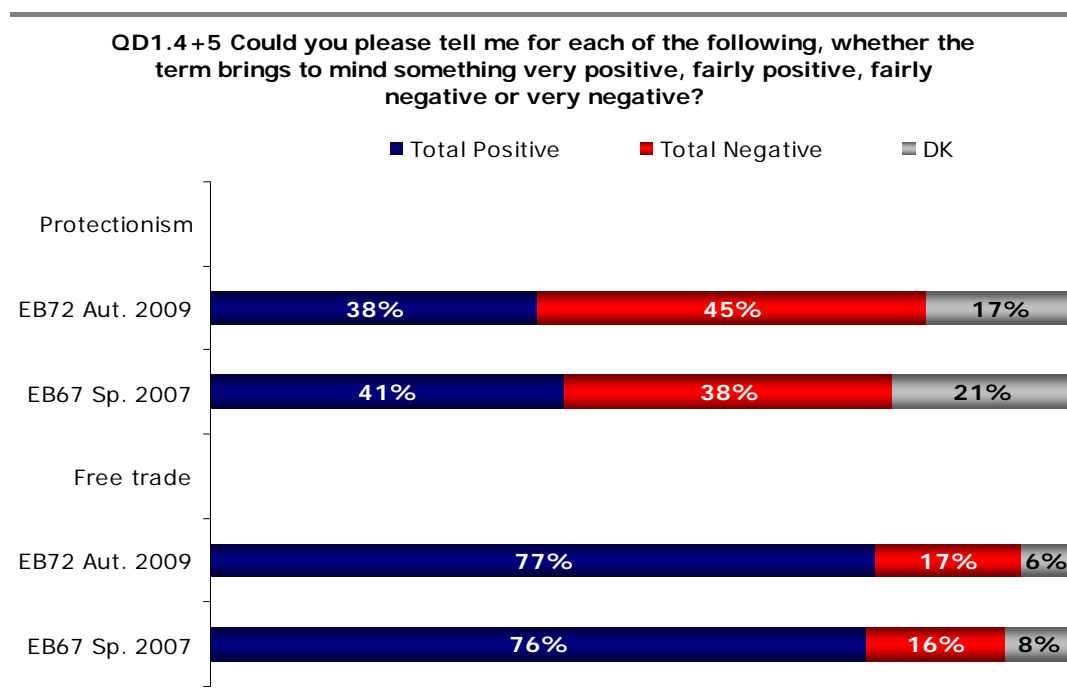
For a detailed analysis of opinions of globalisation, by Member State and by socio-demographic criteria, see the part of the report focusing more specifically on globalisation<sup>51</sup>.

<sup>51</sup> Report: The European Union and globalisation.

## 1.2. Free trade and protectionism

### - Strong European support for free trade -

The concept of free trade enjoys far greater support among Europeans than protectionism and the crisis has not reinforced protectionist tendencies.



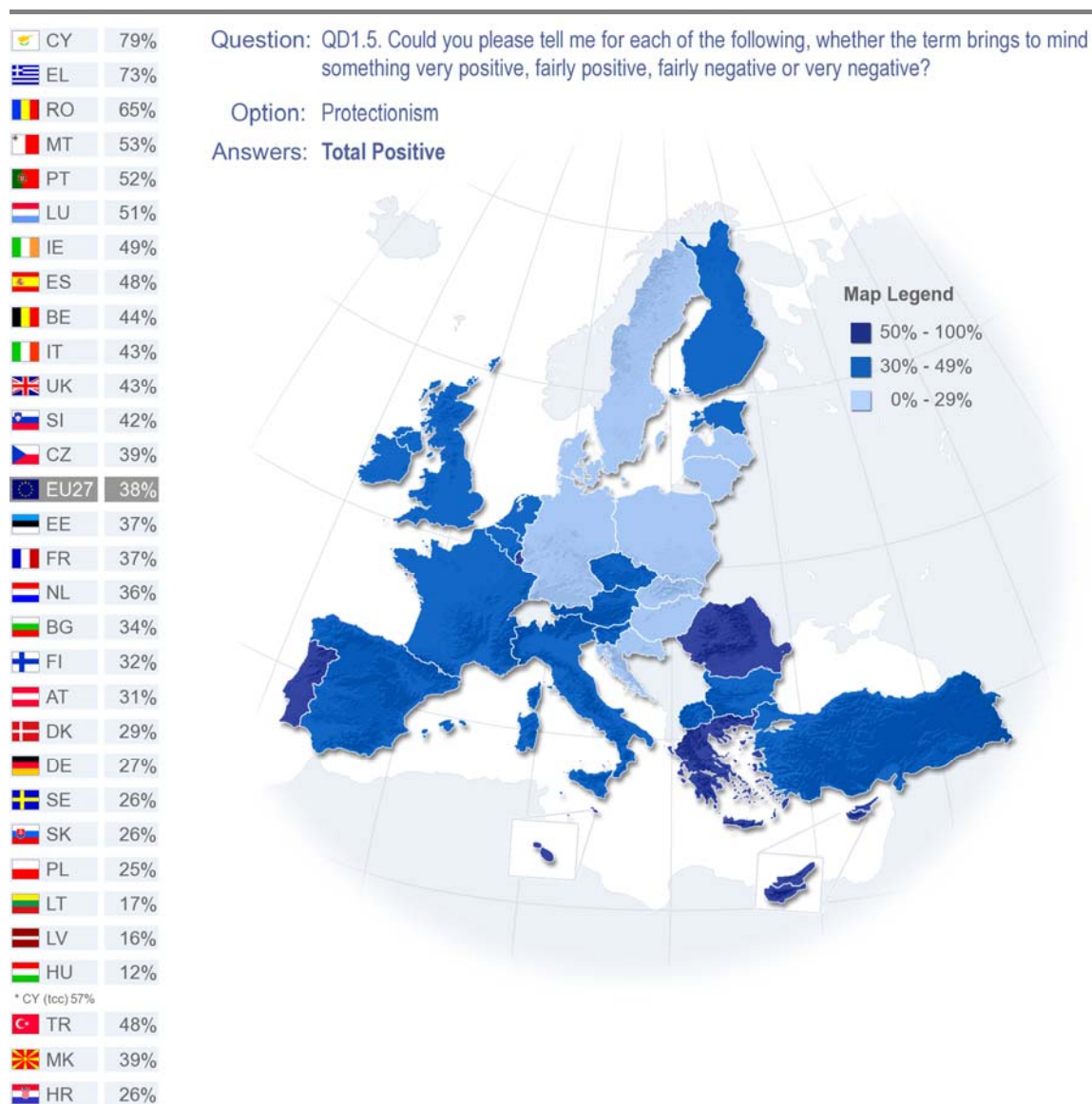
Thus, 77% of Europeans consider that the term **free trade** has positive connotations (21% "very" positive and 56% "fairly" positive), while only 17% see it as negative (3% "very" negative and 14% "fairly" negative) and 6% expressed no opinion. The positive score has increased by one point since spring 2007.

In comparison, only 38% of Europeans are positive about the term **protectionism** (7% "very" positive and 31% "fairly" positive). Conversely, its connotations are negative for 45% of respondents (13% "very" and 32% "fairly" negative) and 17% expressed no opinion. The positive score for this term has fallen by 3 points since spring 2007, while the negative score has increased by 7 points over the same period. The 'DK' rate has declined by 4 percentage points.

As a result, the situation has been reversed: whereas in spring 2007 a very narrow majority of Europeans were positive about the term protectionism (41% versus 38%), there is now a fairly clear majority of negative opinions.

A large majority of respondents in all European Union countries are positive about the term **free trade**, with the highest and lowest scores being recorded in Germany (87%) and Portugal (63%) respectively. Whereas opinions in France are evenly divided on the term liberalisation, views on free trade are more positive (70%).

National differences are more perceptible as regards **protectionism**. In eight European Union countries, a majority of respondents are positive about the term. These are mainly Mediterranean countries: Greece (73% versus 25%), Cyprus (79% versus 15%), Malta (53% versus 19%), Portugal (52% versus 29%) and Spain (48% versus 40%), alongside Romania (65% versus 21%), Luxembourg (51% versus 41%) and Ireland (49% versus 27%). Opinions are evenly divided in Italy (43% versus 47%) and Slovenia (42% versus 42%). The term protectionism is overwhelmingly rejected in Hungary (78%) and Slovakia (69%).





A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals that all social categories are positive about the term **free trade**, but as for the other market economy concepts, the most educated and affluent respondents and those who are the most in favour of European integration tend to be the most positive about it.



Differences also exist as regards **protectionism**: there is an age effect, since the young generations are more likely (43% of those aged between 15 and 24) than the oldest respondents (34% of those aged 55 or over) to be positive about the term. The respondents who studied until age 20 or beyond, 57% of whom judge it negatively, are less likely than the least educated respondents (38%) to be positive about the term.

On the other hand, the respondent's social and economic situation has little influence: thus, the term is perceived positively by almost identical proportions of respondents who have financial difficulties (38%) and those who do not (37%). Somewhat curiously, attitudes towards the European Union have little effect on opinions about protectionism. Thus, respondents who are in favour of the euro (47% negative answers versus 40% positive answers) and those who are opposed to it (44% versus 37%) have similar views on protectionism. The ratio of positive/negative answers for this item is fairly similar for the interviewees who consider that their country has benefited from EU membership (47% negative answers versus 40% positive answers) and for those who think that their country has not (47% versus 36%).

QD1.5 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?			
Protectionism			
	Total Positive	Total Negative	DK
EU27	38%	45%	17%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	43%	38%	19%
25-39	41%	46%	13%
40-54	38%	48%	14%
55 +	34%	46%	20%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	38%	38%	24%
16-19	41%	43%	16%
20+	33%	57%	10%
Still studying	42%	40%	18%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	38%	41%	21%
From time to time	41%	42%	17%
Almost never/ never	37%	48%	15%
<b>Benefit EU membership</b>			
Benefited	40%	47%	13%
Not benefited	36%	47%	17%
<b>Euro</b>			
In favour	40%	47%	13%
Against	37%	44%	19%

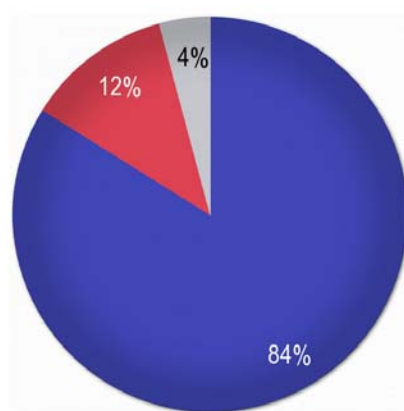
### 1.3. The welfare state, solidarity and trade unions

#### *- European opinion wants to reconcile the market economy and solidarity -*

Although Europeans broadly support market economy values, they attach equal importance to the words "solidarity and "welfare state", reflecting a desire to see social aspects taken into account. Europeans are clearly in favour of the market economy and its principles; but respondents also want a market economy which is not simply based on a laissez-faire approach, that is to say a more regulated economy which protects their interests.

QD1.14. Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Solidarity



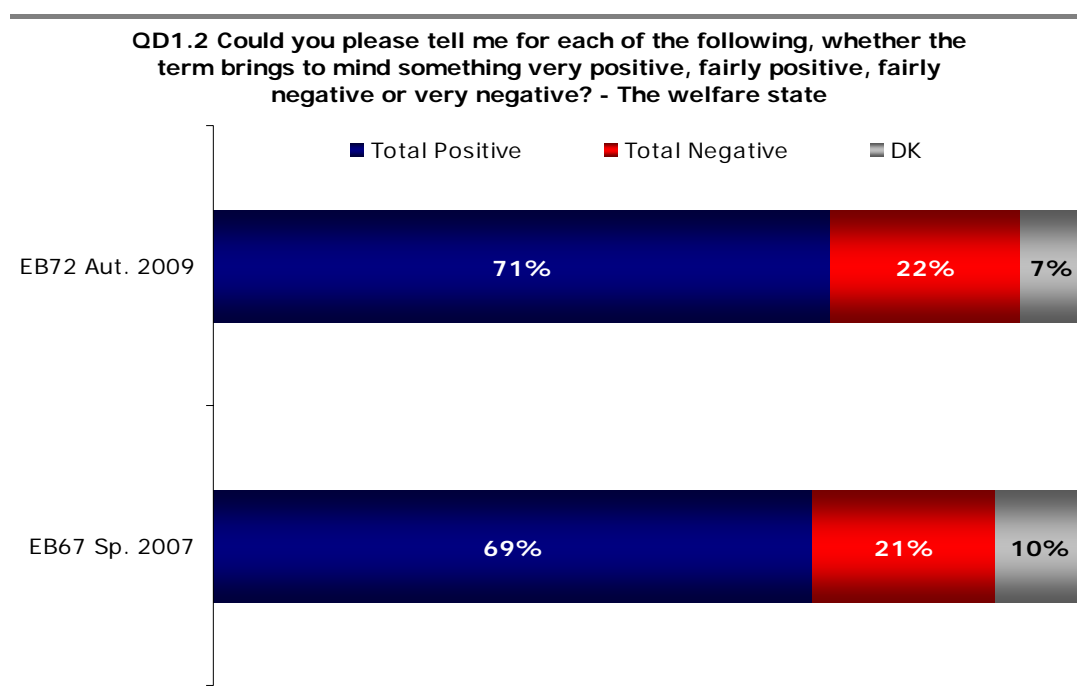
● Total Positive ● Total Negative ● Don't know



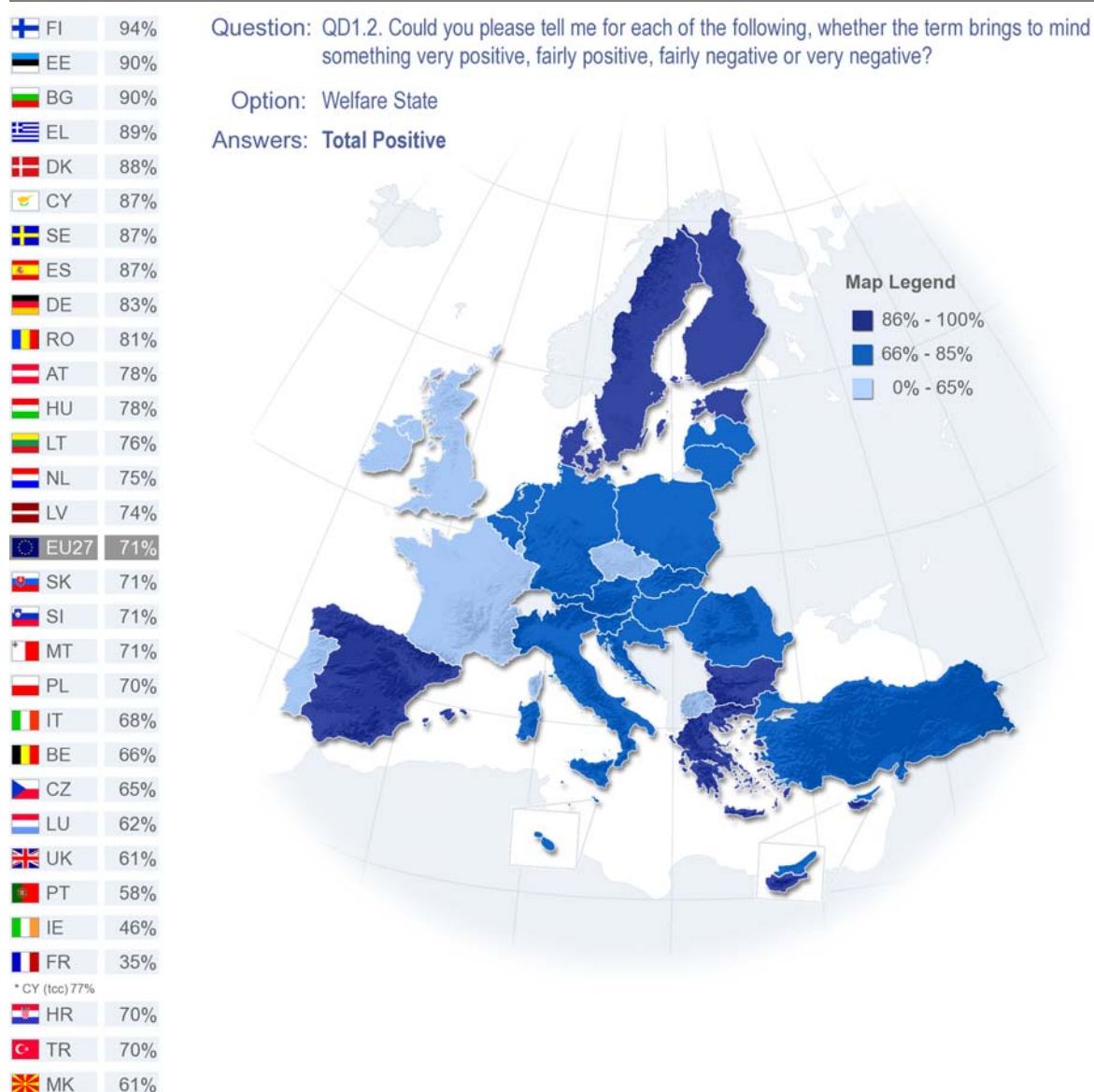
84% of Europeans are positive about the term "**solidarity**", more than a third (36%) being "very" positive and 48% "fairly" positive. The term has negative connotations for 12% of respondents (2% "very" and 10% "fairly" negative) and 4% expressed no opinion. This term was not tested in the spring 2007 survey. Of all the terms tested in this survey, solidarity obtained the highest positive score. Although a very large majority of respondents are positive about this term in all European Union countries, respondents in the United Kingdom are the least enthusiastic (64%). This word attracts a very broad consensus among all social categories.

For 71% of Europeans, the term "**welfare state**" has positive connotations ("very" positive for 22% and "fairly" positive for 49%), while 22% of respondents are negative ("very", 4% and "fairly", 18%) and 7% expressed no opinion. The positive score for the welfare state has increased by 2 points since spring 2007. However this modest change at European level conceals very strong differences by country. Thus, the positive scores have increased strongly in Bulgaria (+17 points, to 90%), Portugal (+13, 58%), Greece (+10, 89%) and Germany (+10, 83%). However, they have fallen fairly sharply in Latvia (-11 points, 74%) and Ireland (-10, 46%).





An absolute majority of respondents are positive about the term in all European Union countries, except for Ireland (46% versus 42%) and, more curiously, France (35% versus 37%, with a high 'DK' rate of 28%). Citizens in the Nordic countries (94% in Finland, 88% in Denmark and 87% in Sweden) and Greece (89%) are particularly positive about this term.





A socio-demographic analysis reveals a broad positive consensus across all categories of the European population. However, it is interesting to note that the term welfare state is even more positively perceived in the affluent and higher social categories than in the more modest categories.

In other words, those who may be assumed to have the most need of the welfare state are slightly less likely to judge the term positively. This can undoubtedly be explained in part by the fact that their understanding of the concept is weaker, as can be seen from the level of 'DK' answers, which is slightly above the average in the more modest categories.

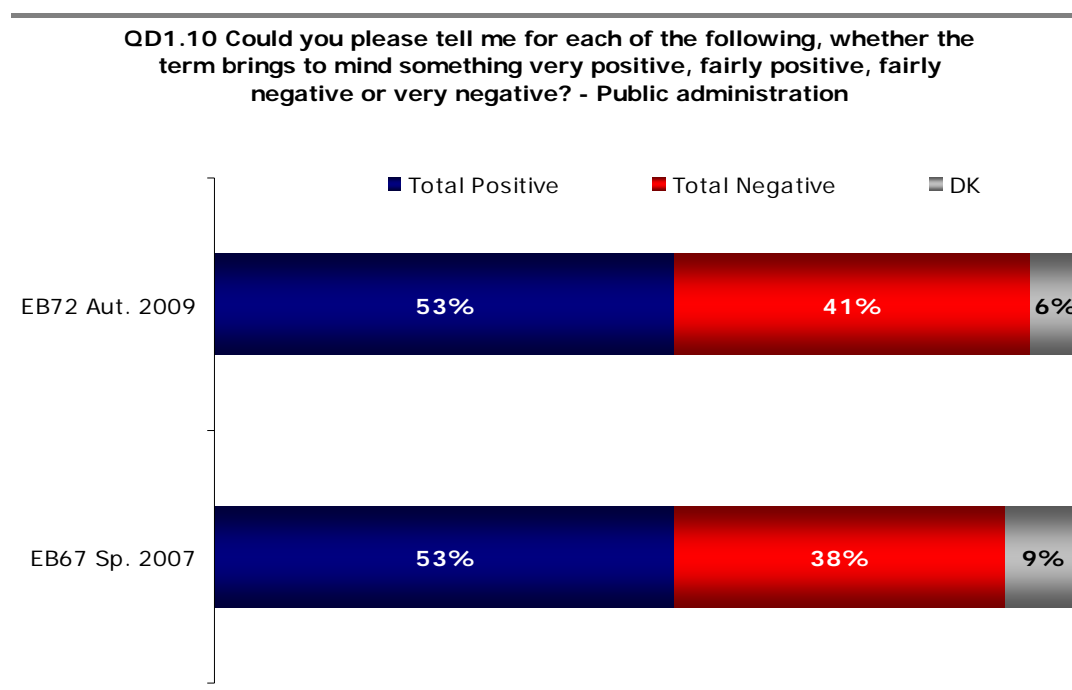
Thus, 67% of unemployed people are positive about the term compared with 71% of managers. It is perceived positively by 62% of those with financial difficulties compared with 73% of those who have no such problems, and by 64% of the people who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale compared with 75% of those at the top.

Opinions about the welfare state do not depend therefore on the needs that respondents might have in this regard. They are rather based on the values that this concept represents.

The level of education of respondents has fairly little impact on how they perceive this term.

QD1.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?				
The welfare state				
		Total Positive	Total Negative	DK
EU27		71%	22%	7%
Education (End of)				
	15-	69%	21%	10%
	16-19	69%	24%	7%
	20+	74%	21%	5%
	Still studying	74%	17%	9%
Respondent occupation scale				
	Self-employed	75%	21%	4%
	Managers	71%	25%	4%
	Other white collars	72%	23%	5%
	Manual workers	68%	24%	8%
	House persons	71%	21%	8%
	Unemployed	67%	25%	8%
	Retired	70%	21%	9%
	Students	74%	17%	9%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time		62%	26%	12%
From time to time		69%	23%	8%
Almost never/ never		73%	21%	6%
Self-positioning on the social staircase				
Low (1-4)		64%	25%	11%
Medium (5-6)		72%	21%	7%
High (7-10)		75%	21%	4%

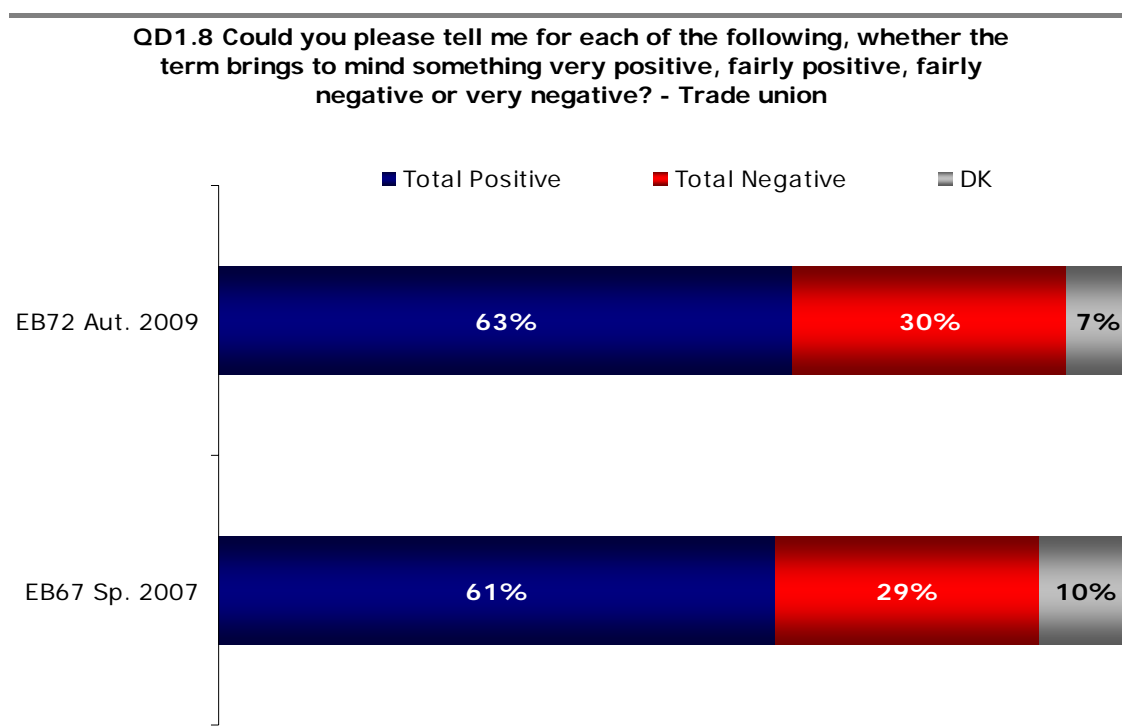
Although there is positive consensus on the term welfare state, opinions are far more divided on the term **public administration**: its connotations are positive for 53% (8% “very” positive and 45% “fairly” positive), and negative for 41% (8% “very” negative and 33% “fairly” negative). 6% of respondents expressed no opinion. The ratio of positive/negative answers has remained stable since spring 2007.



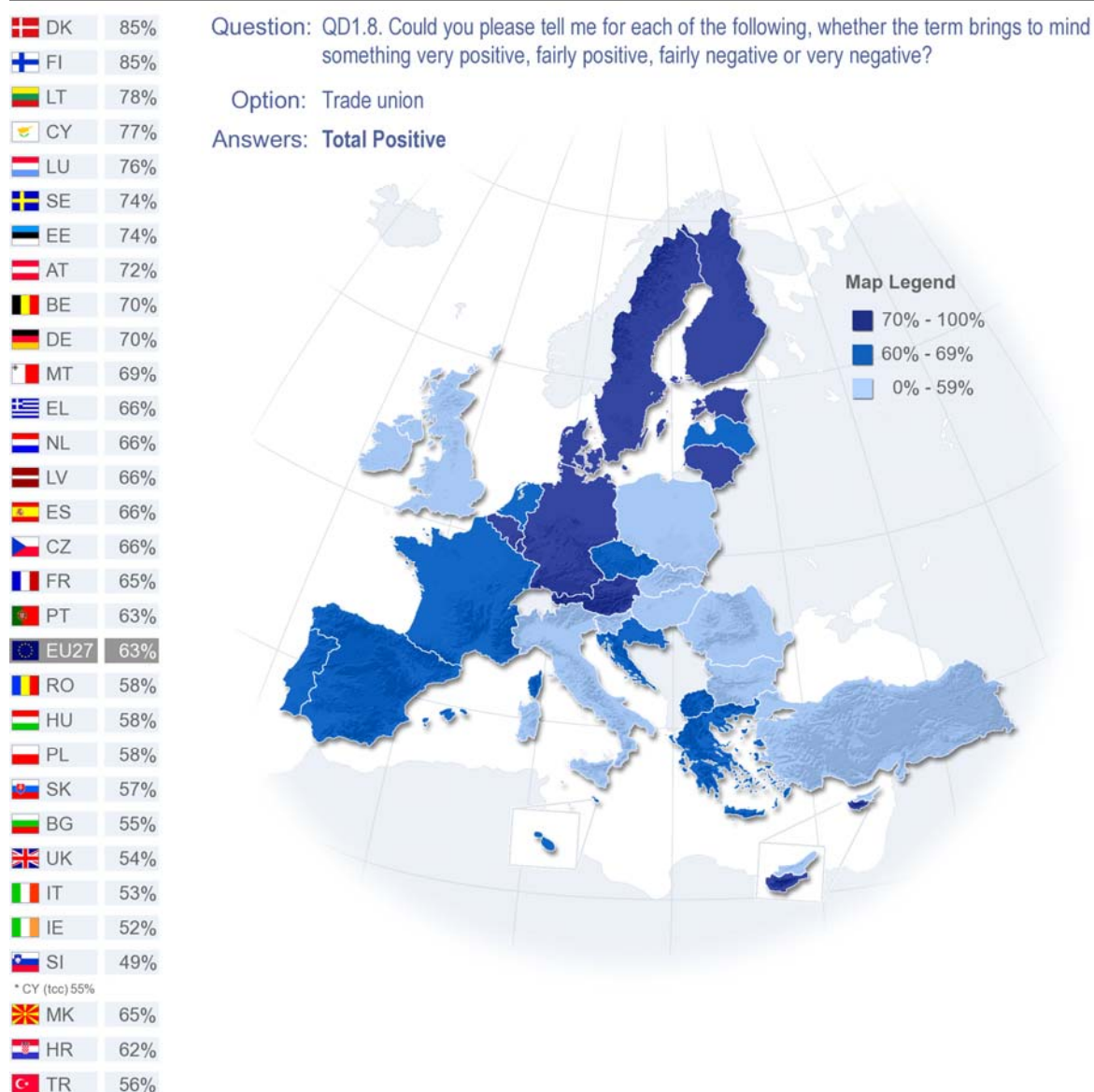
In four European Union countries, the term has negative connotations for a majority of respondents: Latvia (66%), Italy (55%), Slovenia (55%) and Bulgaria (50%). Opinions are evenly divided in Belgium (49% of positive answers versus 47%), Hungary (48% versus 48%), the United Kingdom (46% versus 42%) and Poland (44% versus 47%). Respondents in Estonia (77%), Cyprus (76%), Luxembourg (73%) and Finland (72%) are particularly positive about this term.

As for the term "welfare state", the most affluent and educated respondents are more positive than the more modest categories about the expression "public administration". Thus, 58% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale are positive about this term compared with 48% of those at the bottom, as are 56% of those without financial difficulties compared with 44% of those with financial difficulties.

Finally, also in the area of social issues, this survey also asked respondents about their perceptions of the term "trade union". 63% of Europeans see it as positive (13% "very" positive and 50% "fairly" positive), while it conjures up negative connotations for 30% of Europeans ("very" for 7% and "fairly" for 23%). 7% of the interviewees expressed no opinion. The positive score for trade unions is up by 2 points since spring 2007.



Although there are some slight differences between countries, a majority of respondents in all European Union countries are positive about trade unions, with scores ranging from 49% in Slovenia and 52% in Ireland to 85% in Finland and Denmark.



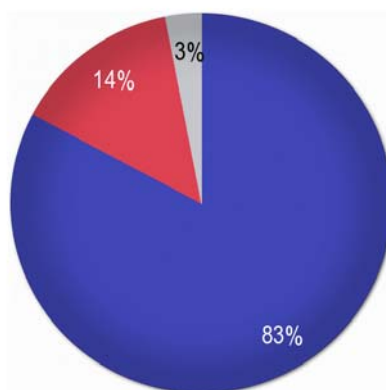
67% of managers, 66% of manual workers and 60% of unemployed people and pensioners are positive about the term, as are 68% of people who studied until age 20 or beyond, compared with 57% of those who left school before the age of 16. The trend here is similar to that noted for the terms "welfare state" and "public administration": the higher categories are more likely than the lower social categories to be positive about these terms.

## 1.4. Security and Reforms

There is widespread approval among Europeans for the terms "security" and "reforms" which were also tested in this survey.

QD1.13. Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Security

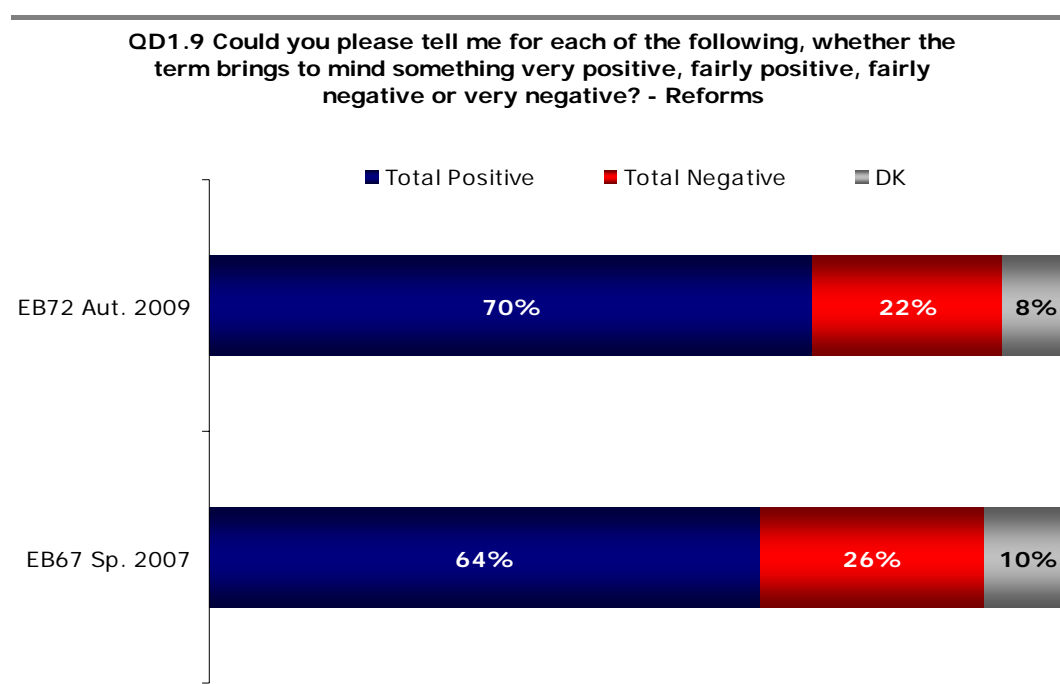


● Total Positive
 ● Total Negative
 ● Don't know

EU27

83% of Europeans are positive about the term **security**, including 38% who are "very" positive and 45% who are "fairly" positive, while 14% of respondents see it as negative (3% "very" negative and 11% "fairly" negative). Only 3% expressed no opinion. Security thus ranks in second place, just behind solidarity, among the terms with the highest positive scores. This item was not surveyed in 2007.

Security is a value which is very widely shared across all European Union countries and social categories.



Europeans remain attached to **reforms**. 70% of Europeans are positive about this word, tested in the plural (16% are “very” positive and 54% are “fairly” positive), while for 22% of Europeans “reforms” have negative connotations (“very” negative for 4% and “fairly” negative for 18%). 8% expressed no opinion. The positive score for “reforms” is 6 points higher than in spring 2007.

The term is viewed positively in all Member States, except for Latvia where opinions are evenly divided (48% of positive answers versus 46%). Respondents are particularly positive in Finland (94%), Spain (87%), Cyprus (86%) and Greece (83%).

Although a majority of respondents in all social categories are positive about the term, respondents in the higher social categories are far more positive than those in more modest categories. A detailed analysis of opinions on reforms can be found in the part of the report devoted more specifically to the crisis<sup>52</sup>.

<sup>52</sup> Report: Europeans, the European Union and the crisis. Chapter 2.6: Reforming the economic and financial system.

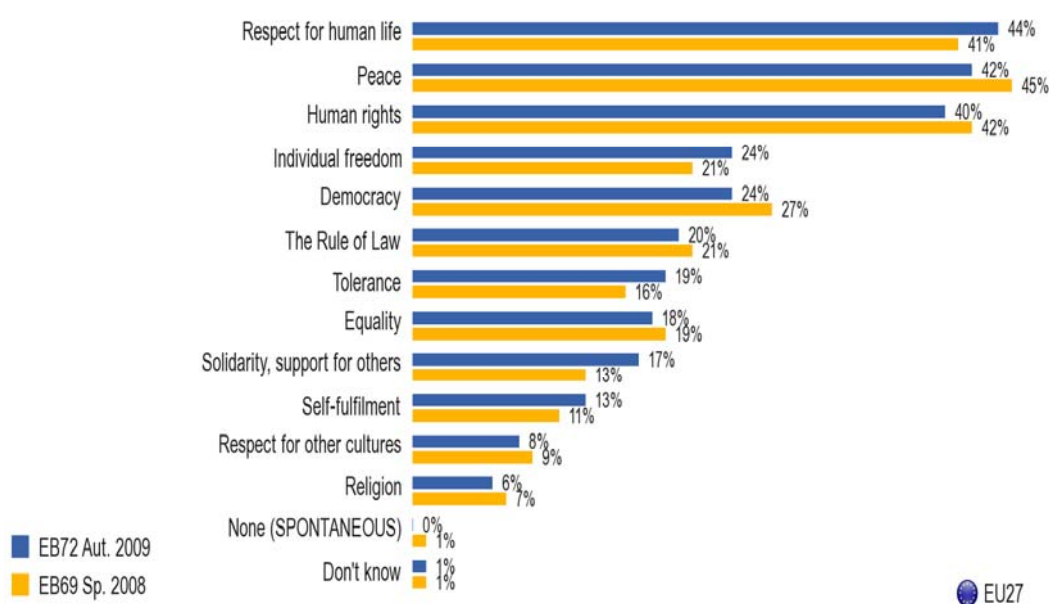


## 2. THE VALUES SHARED BY EUROPEANS AND THOSE WHICH BEST REPRESENT THE EUROPEAN UNION

### 2.1 The values of Europeans

**- Respect for human life, peace and human rights are the three most important values for Europeans -**

QD7. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?



When asked to indicate the three most important personal values, Europeans put respect for human life (44%), peace (42%) and human rights (40%) first<sup>53</sup>. These three values come far ahead of the rest: democracy (24%), individual freedom (24%), the rule of law (20%), tolerance (19%), equality (18%), solidarity (17%), self-fulfilment (13%), respect for other cultures (8%) and religion (6%).

The order in which Europeans list their values is solid and relatively constant over time. However, there have been some changes. Respect for human life obtained three points more than in spring 2008 and, while the score for human rights has declined by 2 points. As a result, in comparison with spring 2008, respect for human life has now replaced human rights as the most important value.

The scores for democracy and peace have fallen by 3 points while those for solidarity and tolerance have increased by 4 and 3 points respectively. Although these changes do not drastically alter the basic structure of the European values, there is nevertheless a slight trend towards the greater prominence of individual values (respect for human life, solidarity and tolerance) accompanied by a slight decline in more abstract universal values (human rights and peace).

<sup>53</sup> QD7 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The answers to this question do not reveal any strong national differences, which is a sign that Europeans share a common set of values. The trio of **respect for human life**, **peace** and **human rights** represents the top values in 26 of the 27 EU Member States, only the order of the three values varying. Austria is the only exception, with the highest score being obtained by **individual freedom** (52%).

**Respect for human life** was mentioned particularly frequently in Ireland (60%) and Cyprus (54%, though in second place behind human rights, 65%). Overall this was the most frequently mentioned value in eleven Member States: Ireland (60%), Hungary (53%), the United Kingdom (51%), Bulgaria (49%), France (48%), Portugal (46%), Spain and the Netherlands (both 45%), Belgium (43%), the Czech Republic (41% equal first with human rights) and Italy (41%).

**Peace** was placed first in Germany (61%) and Slovenia (58%). Indeed it came first in 9 of the 27 Member States: in addition to Germany and Slovenia, peace was the most frequently mentioned value in Finland and Luxembourg (both 54%), Estonia and Greece (51% each), Latvia (47%, equal with human rights), Malta and Denmark (both 45%).

**Human rights** were most frequently mentioned in Cyprus (65%) and Sweden (60%), but are also the most important value in six other Member States: Lithuania (55%), Latvia (47%, joint first with peace), Poland (45%), Romania (44%), Slovakia (42%) and the Czech Republic (41%, joint first with respect for human life).
































Other noteworthy national differences are:

**Individual freedom**, which respondents in Austria (52%) rank as the most important value, was also particularly important in Bulgaria, where it stands in second place with a score of 41%.

Respondents in the Scandinavian countries are particularly attached to **democracy**: Sweden (47%) and Denmark (40%).

**The rule of law** obtained its highest scores in Slovenia and Italy (both 33%).

Respondents in Belgium and France (both 28%) were more likely than Europeans as a whole to mention **tolerance**.

QD7 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)														
		Respect for human life	Peace	Human rights	Individual freedom	Democracy	The Rule of Law	Tolerance	Equality	Solidarity, support for others	Self-fulfilment	Respect for other cultures	Religion	DK
	EU27	44%	42%	40%	24%	24%	20%	19%	18%	17%	13%	8%	6%	1%
	BE	<b>43%</b>	41%	36%	23%	26%	12%	<b>28%</b>	19%	22%	18%	8%	4%	0%
	BG	<b>49%</b>	30%	40%	41%	15%	27%	14%	12%	20%	18%	3%	8%	1%
	CZ	<b>41%</b>	40%	<b>41%</b>	39%	26%	22%	19%	11%	16%	17%	<b>2%</b>	2%	0%
	DK	37%	<b>45%</b>	40%	26%	40%	25%	21%	<b>29%</b>	17%	<b>2%</b>	13%	3%	0%
	DE	38%	<b>61%</b>	39%	25%	31%	17%	23%	<b>8%</b>	17%	12%	10%	4%	0%
	EE	50%	<b>51%</b>	37%	16%	16%	25%	23%	14%	15%	18%	12%	2%	1%
	IE	<b>60%</b>	36%	<b>27%</b>	28%	20%	21%	14%	20%	13%	24%	8%	9%	2%
	EL	46%	<b>51%</b>	39%	23%	33%	27%	<b>7%</b>	18%	12%	9%	5%	13%	0%
	ES	<b>45%</b>	31%	44%	<b>14%</b>	25%	16%	17%	24%	<b>26%</b>	10%	9%	2%	0%
	FR	<b>48%</b>	47%	43%	25%	20%	<b>7%</b>	<b>28%</b>	23%	24%	14%	10%	4%	0%
	IT	<b>41%</b>	<b>29%</b>	40%	22%	28%	<b>33%</b>	11%	17%	14%	14%	4%	5%	1%
	CY	54%	45%	<b>65%</b>	20%	28%	19%	2%	16%	19%	3%	9%	18%	0%
	LV	43%	<b>47%</b>	<b>47%</b>	31%	13%	12%	14%	17%	15%	16%	12%	5%	0%
	LT	41%	30%	<b>55%</b>	34%	20%	25%	16%	14%	12%	9%	6%	8%	1%
	LU	43%	<b>54%</b>	41%	18%	24%	15%	21%	17%	22%	7%	13%	4%	1%
	HU	<b>53%</b>	51%	32%	28%	23%	12%	12%	19%	18%	23%	3%	6%	0%
	MT	42%	<b>45%</b>	39%	18%	26%	12%	12%	16%	24%	15%	7%	<b>21%</b>	1%
	NL	<b>45%</b>	42%	29%	27%	28%	9%	23%	18%	24%	20%	<b>15%</b>	9%	0%
	AT	40%	48%	34%	<b>52%</b>	28%	11%	16%	20%	12%	13%	3%	6%	0%
	PL	42%	38%	<b>45%</b>	15%	14%	16%	18%	18%	14%	9%	6%	13%	4%
	PT	<b>46%</b>	42%	38%	17%	20%	11%	11%	24%	24%	11%	5%	3%	2%
	RO	41%	35%	<b>44%</b>	19%	21%	19%	8%	18%	19%	<b>26%</b>	<b>2%</b>	18%	3%
	SI	41%	<b>58%</b>	42%	25%	<b>12%</b>	<b>33%</b>	20%	18%	19%	10%	4%	2%	0%
	SK	<b>35%</b>	39%	<b>42%</b>	27%	22%	22%	22%	14%	15%	19%	4%	17%	0%
	FI	45%	<b>54%</b>	42%	24%	15%	23%	19%	27%	15%	10%	4%	12%	0%
	SE	37%	52%	<b>60%</b>	16%	<b>47%</b>	14%	14%	21%	16%	7%	8%	<b>7%</b>	0%
	UK	<b>51%</b>	32%	33%	28%	18%	31%	21%	22%	<b>6%</b>	9%	14%	7%	2%
	CY (tcc)	38%	22%	44%	37%	29%	44%	11%	28%	11%	10%	4%	8%	2%
	MK	<b>37%</b>	<b>47%</b>	42%	<b>17%</b>	25%	<b>35%</b>	<b>9%</b>	22%	16%	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	2%
	HR	45%	42%	<b>50%</b>	22%	17%	35%	12%	20%	21%	6%	3%	7%	1%
	TR	<b>43%</b>	31%	38%	18%	<b>28%</b>	14%	<b>17%</b>	<b>29%</b>	14%	2%	3%	<b>25%</b>	2%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

There is also a consensus on this trio of values - **respect for human life, peace and human rights** - among all respondents, irrespective of sociological characteristics. Nevertheless, we detected a generation effect, with the youngest respondents being more aware of human rights, while the oldest are more attached to peace. 47% of those aged 15 to 24 mentioned human rights as an important value compared with 36% of those aged 55 or over. Conversely, 47% of those aged 55 or over mentioned peace compared with 37% of those aged 15 to 24.

The oldest respondents (47%) are also more likely than those in the 15 to 24 age group (37%) to mention respect for human life. Finally, respondents aged 15 to 24 are far more likely than the European average to mention equality (26%) as an important value. Political leanings have little influence on this question of values (although those with left-wing sympathies are more likely to mention solidarity than those on the right) and ultimately those on the right and left of the political spectrum share a common set of basic values.

## 2.2. The values embodied by the European Union

### *- Democracy, peace and human rights are the values which best represent the EU -*

Having asked Europeans to place their personal values in order of importance, it is interesting to compare them with the values which they consider best represent the European Union<sup>54</sup>. In general, these hierarchies are consistent. It is true that respect for human life, which was ranked as the most important personal value by Europeans, is not among the values strongly embodied by the European Union, since only 15% of respondents mentioned it. But this can doubtless be explained by the fact that respect for human life is perceived more as a form of individual behaviour than as a value falling within the scope of collective political action.

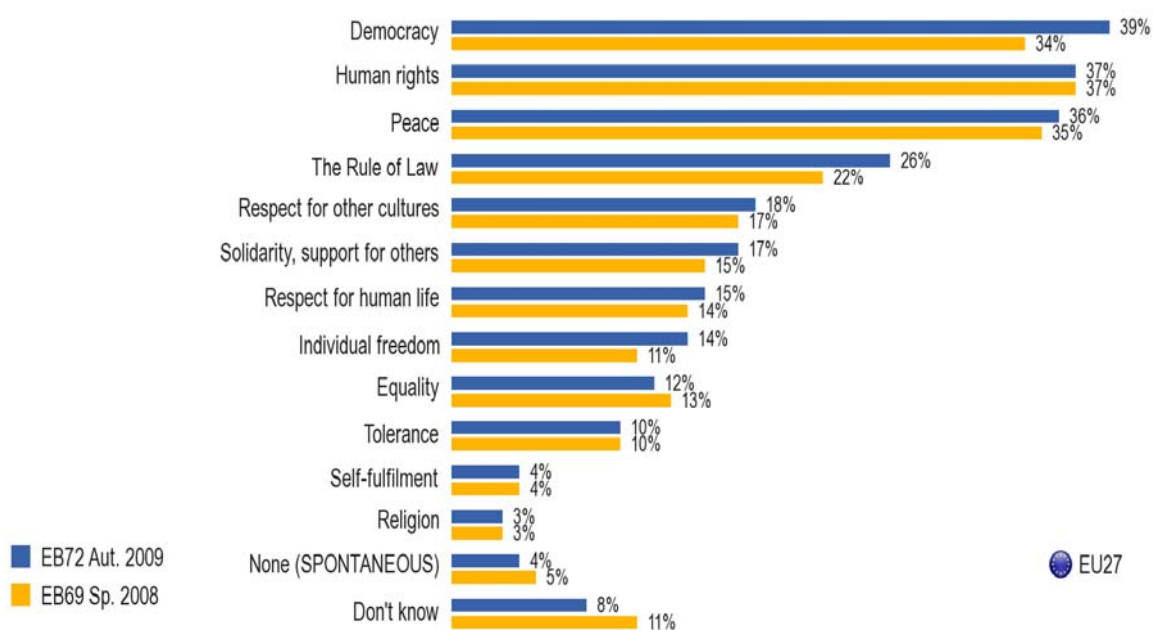
However, apart from this exception, the values embodied by the European Union include those which are the most important for Europeans personally: democracy, peace and human rights. Thus, with a score of 39%, democracy is the first of the values cited by Europeans as best representing the European Union, just ahead of human rights (37%) and peace (36%).

This trio far outweighs the other values in importance. They are followed by the rule of law (26%), respect for other cultures (18%), solidarity (17%), respect for human life (15%), individual freedom (14%), equality (12%), tolerance (10%), self-fulfilment (4%) and religion (3%).

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<sup>54</sup> QD8 Which three of the following values best represent the European Union?

QD8. Which three of the following values best represent the European Union?


































The three most important values embodied by the European Union are the same as in spring 2008. However, there have been interesting changes within this leading group of values. For example, democracy is up by 5 points, undoubtedly influenced by the European elections held in the meantime. The score for peace has fallen by one point, while the score for human rights is unchanged. As a result democracy, which was in second place in spring 2008, now leads the ranking. Finally, the scores for human rights (+4 points) and solidarity (+2 points) have increased, while those for the other items are more or less unchanged.

The leading trio is the same in all European Union countries though obviously there are differences in the order in which the three values are ranked from one country to the next. Thus, respondents in Denmark (55%), Slovakia (52%), Germany (49%) and Spain (48%) are far more likely than the European average to mention democracy. Citizens in Cyprus (55%), Lithuania (48%), Romania (48%) and Denmark (47%) display more than average sensitivity to the embodiment by the European Union of human rights. In Germany (54%), Sweden (54%), Greece (53%), Slovenia (49%), Luxembourg (48%) and France (46%), the EU embodies first of all peace. Finally, public opinion in the Netherlands (44%) and Bulgaria (43%) is particularly attached to the rule of law as the value which best represents the European Union.

In the candidate countries, for respondents in Croatia the European Union primarily embodies the rule of law (40%), followed by democracy (35%) and human rights (31%). Respondents in Turkey put human rights (38%) at the top of their list, ahead of respect for human life (29%) and democracy (28%). Finally, respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia put peace (38%), human rights (37%) and democracy (35%) at the top of their list.

Despite minor differences in strength of feeling between the various social categories, the main point of note is that there is a broad consensus across all European social categories on the trio of values, **democracy**, **human rights** and **peace**, embodied by the European Union. In short, the European Union represents the democratic and humanist values which Europeans believe matter the most.

QD8 Which three of the following values best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Democracy	Human rights	Peace	The Rule of Law	Respect for other cultures	Solidarity, support for others	Respect for human life	Individual freedom	Equality	Tolerance	Self-fulfilment	Religion	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	39%	37%	36%	26%	18%	17%	15%	14%	12%	10%	4%	3%	4%	8%
	BE	41%	<b>44%</b>	40%	20%	15%	21%	16%	11%	14%	13%	3%	2%	5%	4%
	BG	<b>44%</b>	43%	26%	43%	8%	20%	29%	18%	6%	13%	6%	2%	1%	6%
	CZ	<b>45%</b>	34%	41%	28%	24%	23%	11%	19%	8%	7%	4%	2%	2%	3%
	DK	<b>55%</b>	47%	38%	29%	19%	23%	10%	9%	20%	6%	5%	3%	2%	4%
	DE	49%	37%	<b>54%</b>	28%	22%	20%	9%	10%	8%	8%	4%	4%	3%	4%
	EE	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	39%	26%	21%	25%	18%	9%	8%	10%	5%	5%	1%	7%
	IE	<b>38%</b>	31%	24%	35%	15%	20%	29%	20%	19%	10%	7%	2%	1%	9%
	EL	38%	34%	<b>53%</b>	18%	12%	17%	22%	24%	13%	9%	10%	2%	3%	1%
	ES	<b>48%</b>	37%	28%	29%	15%	15%	19%	13%	15%	12%	2%	1%	3%	5%
	FR	36%	43%	<b>46%</b>	19%	26%	16%	12%	13%	9%	12%	2%	2%	4%	7%
	IT	<b>34%</b>	33%	27%	28%	16%	16%	24%	20%	16%	11%	5%	4%	4%	4%
	CY	31%	<b>55%</b>	28%	19%	32%	32%	22%	20%	23%	8%	2%	5%	3%	3%
	LV	30%	<b>40%</b>	32%	30%	16%	18%	12%	21%	9%	7%	9%	2%	4%	5%
	LT	37%	<b>48%</b>	29%	20%	18%	19%	18%	22%	11%	9%	4%	3%	1%	9%
	LU	43%	43%	<b>48%</b>	24%	22%	18%	19%	14%	13%	13%	2%	3%	2%	1%
	HU	<b>41%</b>	37%	38%	21%	18%	17%	16%	21%	12%	9%	8%	3%	6%	2%
	MT	36%	<b>37%</b>	35%	34%	20%	20%	25%	15%	16%	7%	3%	4%	1%	7%
	NL	<b>44%</b>	37%	42%	<b>44%</b>	18%	17%	7%	7%	13%	7%	3%	3%	2%	8%
	AT	39%	34%	<b>42%</b>	27%	15%	20%	15%	19%	14%	10%	10%	3%	7%	3%
	PL	<b>35%</b>	30%	29%	16%	14%	15%	13%	14%	9%	16%	3%	2%	2%	13%
	PT	31%	33%	<b>34%</b>	19%	11%	20%	25%	15%	20%	8%	4%	2%	2%	6%
	RO	38%	<b>48%</b>	30%	34%	7%	21%	22%	16%	14%	7%	8%	5%	1%	8%
	SI	34%	27%	<b>49%</b>	29%	17%	12%	13%	15%	12%	13%	4%	4%	6%	4%
	SK	<b>52%</b>	45%	36%	18%	15%	23%	17%	17%	11%	13%	7%	4%	1%	1%
	FI	35%	<b>42%</b>	<b>42%</b>	33%	22%	12%	12%	14%	16%	12%	4%	4%	3%	3%
	SE	47%	32%	<b>54%</b>	27%	20%	21%	7%	12%	9%	6%	4%	2%	3%	7%
	UK	26%	<b>37%</b>	17%	24%	21%	10%	12%	9%	16%	10%	5%	4%	7%	20%
	CY (tcc)	29%	49%	15%	45%	5%	11%	36%	32%	27%	8%	9%	6%	1%	4%
	MK	35%	37%	<b>38%</b>	34%	7%	17%	23%	16%	17%	9%	7%	4%	2%	5%
	HR	35%	31%	29%	<b>40%</b>	15%	13%	15%	12%	12%	11%	4%	2%	7%	9%
	TR	28%	<b>38%</b>	19%	18%	7%	9%	29%	22%	22%	10%	5%	5%	2%	14%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

### 3. THE VALUES EUROPEAN WOULD LIKE TO SEE EMPHASISED

#### *- Solidarity and the environment are the top priorities of Europeans -*

When asked to indicate which two values European society should emphasise in order to face major global challenges, Europeans placed social equality and solidarity at the top of their list with a score of 45%, ahead of protecting the environment (37%), progress and innovation (33%), free trade and the market economy (32%), cultural diversity (16%) and traditions (10%)<sup>55</sup>. This order of priorities is unchanged since the previous Eurobarometer wave.

QB6. From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?



The highest scores for **social equality** and solidarity were recorded in Cyprus (66%), Greece (59%), France (57%) and Portugal (55%). This item was also the most frequently mentioned in 15 other Member States: Spain (53%), Luxembourg and Austria (52% each), Finland (51%), Belgium (50%), Bulgaria (49%), Germany (48%), the Czech Republic and Slovenia (46% each), the Netherlands (45%), Ireland (44%), Slovakia (43%), Italy (40%), Estonia (38%) and Poland (36%, in joint first place with free trade/market economy).

Concerns about the **environment** are particularly strong in Sweden (66%), Cyprus (63%), Malta (55%), Greece (54%) and the United Kingdom (46%), where respondents want this aspect to be prioritised in order to face the major global challenges.

There is particularly strong support for **progress and innovation** in Hungary (48%) and Germany (41%). This item is the main priority in Hungary.

<sup>55</sup>QB6 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?


































Support for **free trade** is stronger in Latvia (55%), Lithuania (54%), the Czech Republic (40%) and Bulgaria (39%). It is the main priority in these two Baltic States as well as in Poland, with a score of 36% (equal with social equality).

Finally, Austrians are the most likely to mention **traditions**: 18% versus 10% of Europeans as a whole.

In the candidate countries, the principles of free trade and the market economy (49%) are the top priority for respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, just ahead of social equality and solidarity (47%). This order is reversed in Croatia, where 56% of respondents mentioned equality and solidarity while 41% cited free trade/market economy. Respondents in Turkey attach the most importance to equality and solidarity (38%), ahead of progress and innovation (31%).

QB6 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?  
(ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Social equality and solidarity	Protecting the environment	Progress and innovation	Free trade/ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions	DK
	EU27	45%	37%	33%	32%	16%	10%	4%
	BE	<b>50%</b>	37%	37%	30%	12%	9%	2%
	BG	<b>49%</b>	31%	32%	39%	11%	12%	5%
	CZ	<b>46%</b>	31%	27%	40%	20%	15%	2%
	DK	42%	<b>45%</b>	37%	33%	28%	7%	2%
	DE	<b>48%</b>	35%	41%	39%	13%	7%	1%
	EE	<b>38%</b>	28%	27%	35%	25%	13%	7%
	IE	<b>44%</b>	36%	25%	35%	17%	11%	11%
	EL	<b>59%</b>	54%	24%	25%	12%	12%	1%
	ES	<b>53%</b>	34%	34%	23%	18%	6%	4%
	FR	<b>57%</b>	48%	34%	20%	16%	8%	3%
	IT	<b>40%</b>	28%	36%	31%	17%	14%	3%
	CY	<b>66%</b>	63%	18%	23%	13%	13%	1%
	LV	42%	20%	29%	<b>55%</b>	11%	7%	5%
	LT	45%	22%	21%	<b>54%</b>	11%	8%	8%
	LU	<b>52%</b>	47%	25%	27%	19%	8%	2%
	HU	42%	31%	<b>48%</b>	29%	14%	15%	2%
	MT	35%	<b>55%</b>	27%	34%	6%	14%	6%
	NL	<b>45%</b>	34%	40%	34%	22%	7%	2%
	AT	<b>52%</b>	39%	31%	32%	15%	18%	1%
	PL	<b>36%</b>	25%	30%	<b>36%</b>	13%	14%	8%
	PT	<b>55%</b>	31%	26%	20%	16%	8%	6%
	RO	35%	<b>40%</b>	23%	36%	13%	12%	10%
	SI	<b>46%</b>	35%	44%	34%	11%	8%	1%
	SK	<b>43%</b>	31%	33%	41%	16%	11%	2%
	FI	<b>51%</b>	38%	40%	25%	23%	12%	1%
	SE	52%	<b>66%</b>	23%	30%	21%	3%	1%
	UK	28%	<b>46%</b>	27%	33%	16%	12%	9%
	CY (tcc)	51%	40%	35%	35%	12%	15%	3%
	MK	47%	32%	23%	<b>49%</b>	12%	6%	4%
	HR	<b>56%</b>	22%	29%	41%	13%	10%	5%
	TR		25%	31%	19%	24%	11%	9%

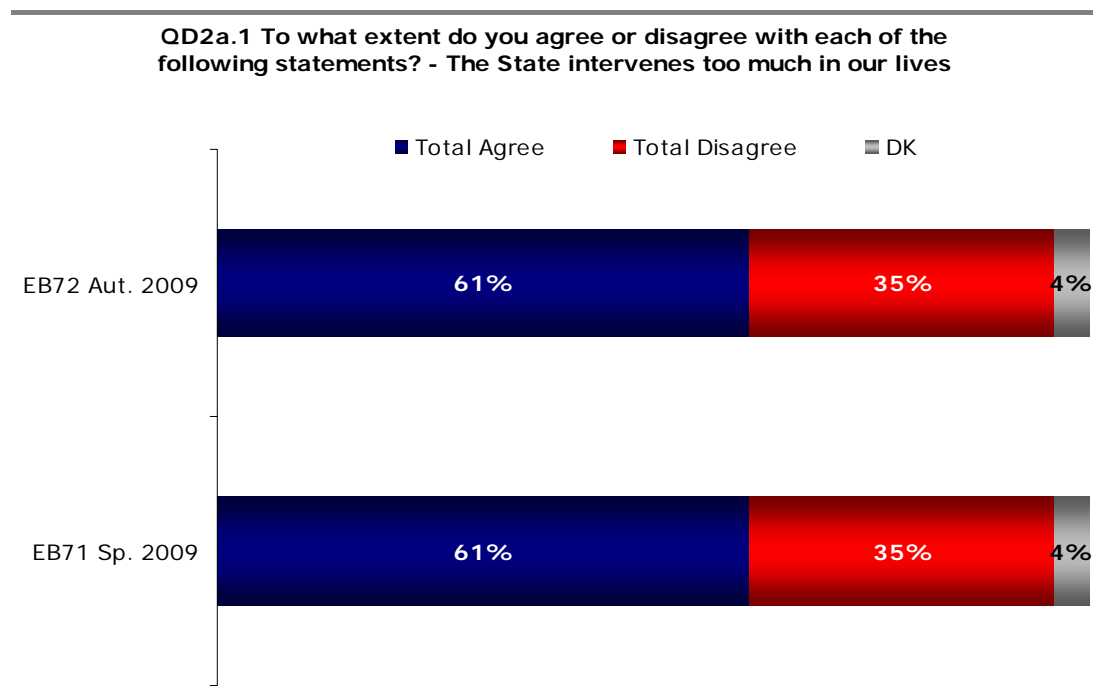
\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

A socio-demographic analysis shows that the answers are very uniform, with very few differences by respondent category. Thus, social equality and solidarity is the most frequently mentioned value in all categories, irrespective of the respondent's income or social position. It is supported in almost equal proportions by both managers (43%) and manual workers (44%) and by respondents with financial difficulties (47%) and those without such difficulties (44%). The desire for greater equality and solidarity is therefore shared by all social categories in Europe.

## 4. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUES OF EUROPEANS

### 4.1. State and free competition

Europeans are critical of a State which they see as too omnipresent in their lives, and a majority agree that free competition is essential for prosperity.



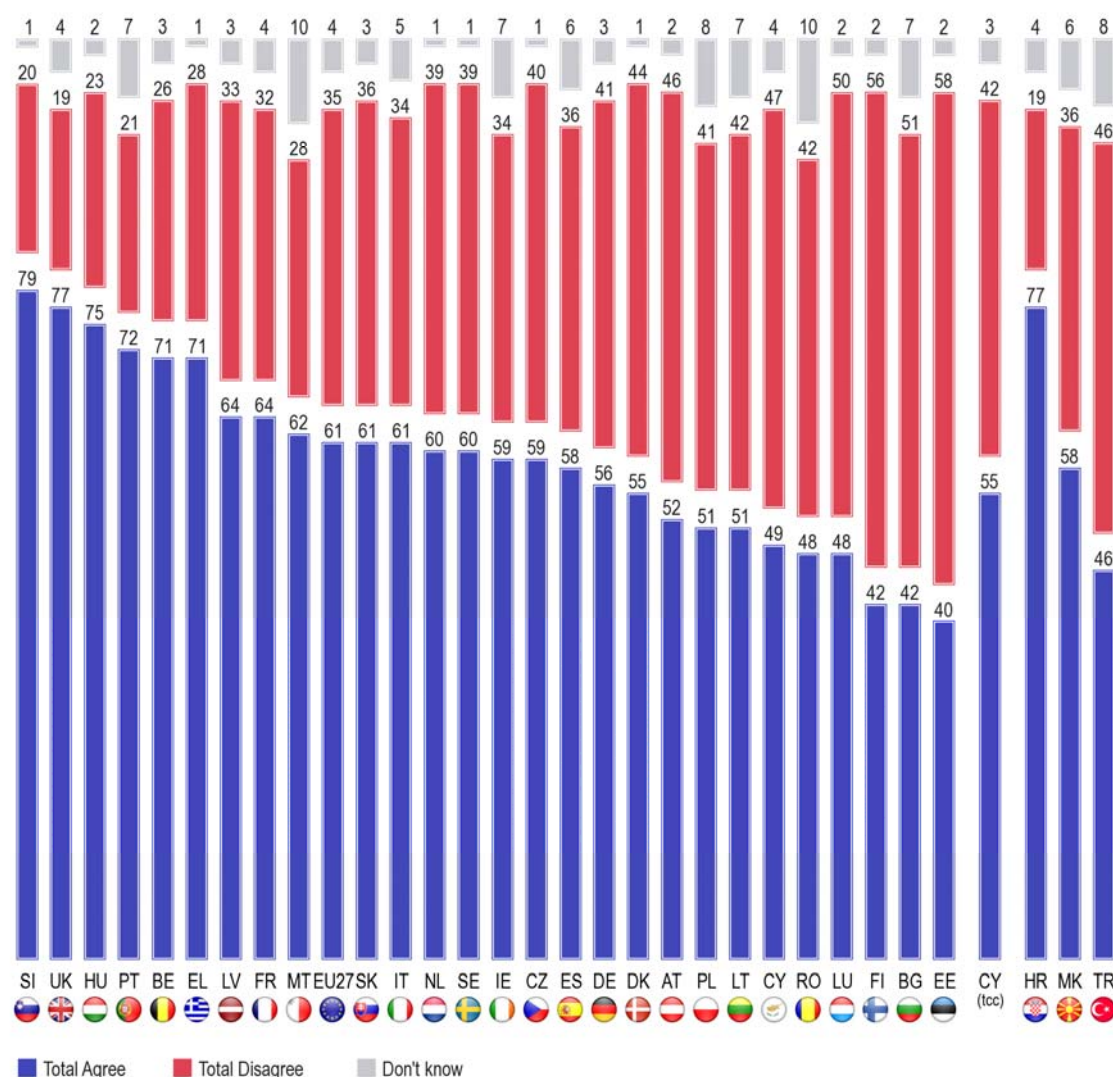
61% of Europeans agree that the **State intervenes too much in their lives** (20% “totally agree” and 41% “tend to agree”), while 35% disagree with this statement (6% “totally disagree” and 29% “tend to disagree”)<sup>56</sup>. 4% expressed no opinion. Opinions of this aspect of the State have remained unchanged since the last Eurobarometer wave.

Respondents in the United Kingdom (77%) are the most critical of State interventionism. Conversely, a majority of respondents disagree with this statement in Estonia (58%), Finland (56%) and Bulgaria (51%). Opinions are evenly divided in Cyprus (49% agree versus 47%) and Luxembourg (48% versus 50%).

<sup>56</sup> QD2a1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the State intervenes too much in our lives?

QD2a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?





The State intervenes too much in our lives



There are no significant differences in the attitudes of respondents to State interventionism in accordance with their social and economic situation. All categories agree that the State intervenes too much. However men (63%), respondents who left school between the ages of 16 and 19 (64%), manual workers (64%) and unemployed people (65%) are slightly more likely than women (59%), the respondents who studied beyond the age of 19 (58%), managers (59%) and above all students (54%) to consider that the State intervenes too much in their lives.

**QD2a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - % EU**

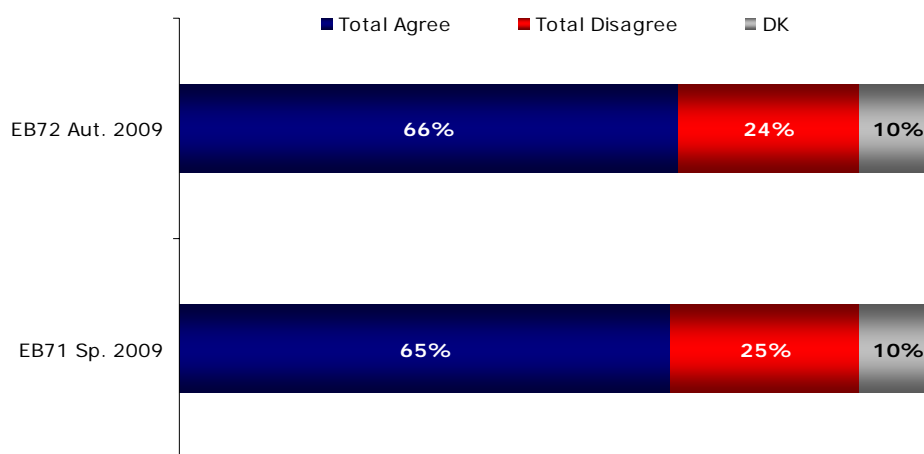
**The State intervenes too much in our lives**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
<b>EU27</b>	61%	35%	4%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	63%	33%	4%
Female	59%	36%	5%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	60%	34%	6%
25-39	62%	35%	3%
40-54	62%	34%	4%
55 +	59%	36%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	62%	33%	5%
16-19	64%	32%	4%
20+	58%	38%	4%
Still studying	54%	40%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	63%	34%	3%
Managers	59%	38%	3%
Other white collars	62%	34%	4%
Manual workers	64%	32%	4%
House persons	60%	35%	5%
Unemployed	65%	30%	5%
Retired	59%	36%	5%
Students	54%	40%	6%

Though this question is discussed in the part devoted to European economic and social values, it is important to qualify its interpretation. The question did not specifically concern the State's intervention in the economy, but rather individual lives. Respondents' answers may be based on issues other than the State's economic role (road safety, family life, etc.). In other words, we cannot conclude that Europeans are against State intervention in the economy, especially when we remember that 71% of respondents are positive about the term "welfare state".

However, the acceptance of **free competition** as a driver of economic growth is far clearer.

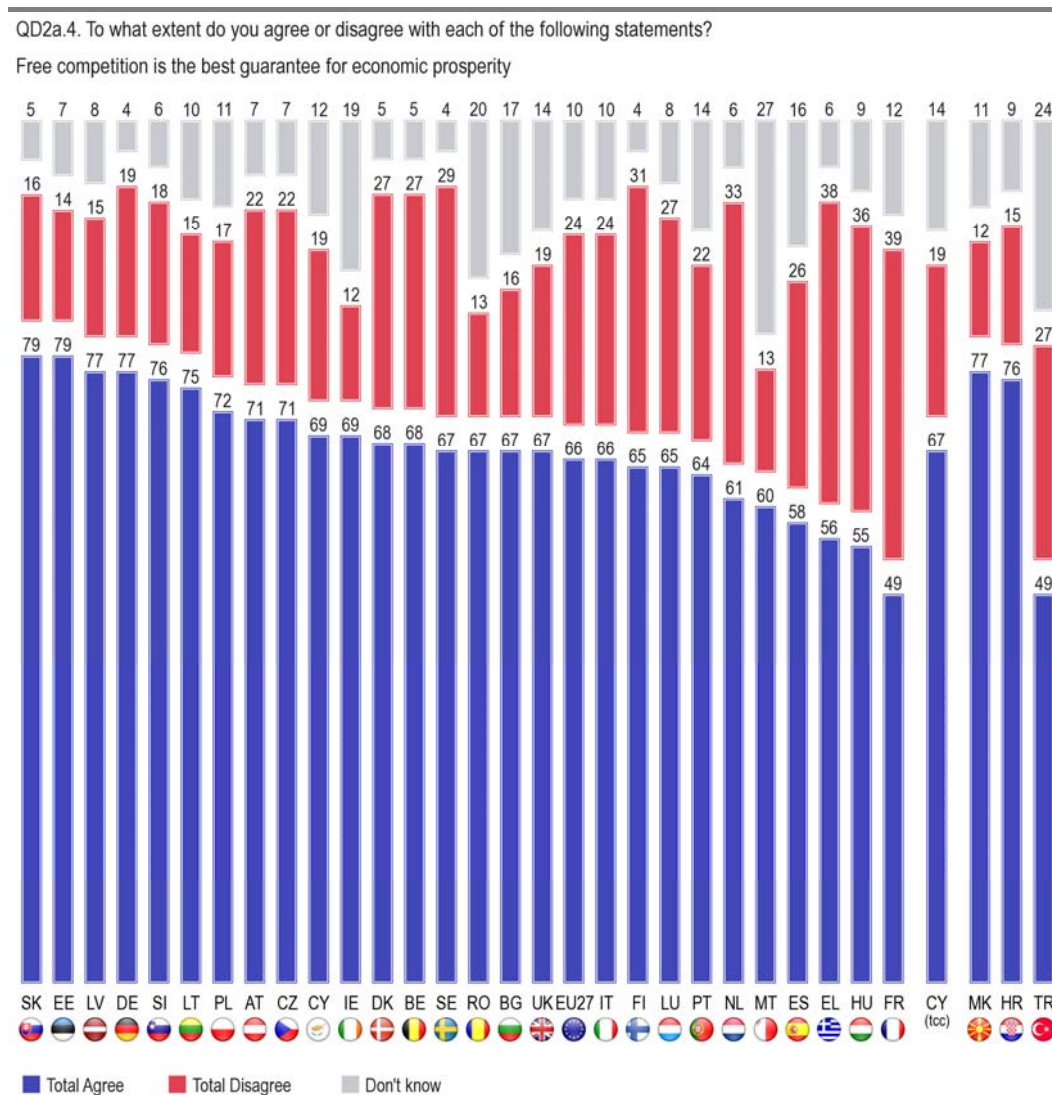
**QD2a.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity**



Two-thirds (66%) of Europeans agree (17% “totally agree” and 49% “tend to agree”) with the statement that free competition is the best guarantee of economic prosperity, while 24% disagree (4% “totally disagree” and 20% “tend to disagree”) and 10% expressed no opinion<sup>57</sup>.

There are only minor changes since the previous Eurobarometer survey in spring 2009 (EB71): the proportion of respondents in agreement has increased by one point, while that of respondents in disagreement has fallen by one point. This approval of the effectiveness of free competition as an economic principle is fully in line with the overall positive assessment of market economy principles, described above.

An absolute majority of respondents in 26 of the 27 EU Member States support the principle of free competition, the highest scores being recorded in Slovakia (79%), Germany (77%) and Latvia (77%). Only France stands out, as in the previous Eurobarometer wave, with an approval rating considerably below the European average (49% agree, while 39% disagree).





<sup>57</sup> QD2a4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity?

All social categories support the principle of free competition, though more strongly in the higher social categories. Thus, 72% of those who position themselves at the top of the social scale consider that free competition is the best way of ensuring economic prosperity, compared with 60% of those at the bottom. Similarly, self-employed people (71%), managers (69%) and employees (69%) are slightly more likely than unemployed people to consider that free competition is the best guarantee of economic prosperity (60%).

Moreover, respondents on the right of the political spectrum (72%) are more convinced of the benefits of free competition than those on the left (61%). Nevertheless, free competition is perceived positively by a large majority of the latter group.

**QD2a.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

**Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	66%	24%	10%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	69%	23%	8%
Female	63%	24%	13%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	71%	23%	6%
Managers	69%	26%	5%
Other white collars	69%	24%	7%
Manual workers	65%	25%	10%
House persons	61%	24%	15%
Unemployed	60%	27%	13%
Retired	67%	20%	13%
Students	61%	29%	10%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	61%	31%	8%
(5-6) Centre	68%	23%	9%
(7-10) Right	72%	20%	8%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	60%	26%	14%
Medium (5-6)	67%	24%	9%
High (7-10)	72%	22%	6%

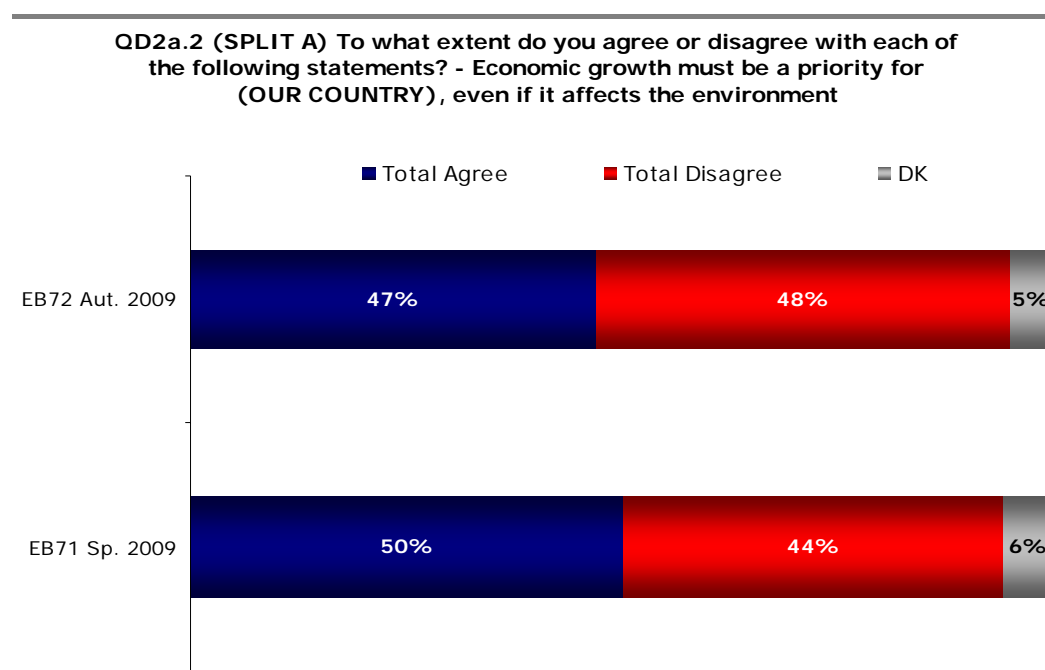
## 4.2. How do Europeans perceive the dilemma between economic growth and preserving the environment?

As in the previous Eurobarometer (EB71, spring 2009), this survey attempted to measure how Europeans perceive the debate between economic growth and preserving the environment. To that end, the sample was divided into two equal groups in order to test two statements, with reversed causal effects<sup>58</sup>. Respondents in the first sample, split A, were asked for their views on the statement “economic growth must be a priority, even if it affects the environment”. The second sample, split B, was asked to respond to the statement “protecting the environment should be a priority, even if it affects economic growth”.

Although, as we have seen, Europeans rank the environment as their second priority, the results of this question highlight the importance of the environment for Europeans, an importance has increased since the previous Eurobarometer wave.

When the question is worded to give priority to economic growth, European opinion is split down the middle. The proportion of respondents who do not want to prioritise economic growth to the detriment of the environment has increased significantly. Conversely, when the question is worded to give priority to the environment, seven out of ten Europeans agreed with the statement, irrespective of the consequences for economic growth, a proportion which is more or less unchanged since the previous wave.

### Split A: “Economic growth must be a priority even if it affects the environment”



<sup>58</sup> The “split ballot” method used in opinion polls.



48% of Europeans refuse to prioritise economic growth over the environment: 14% “totally disagree” and 34% “tend to disagree”, while 47% of respondents agree (13% “totally agree” and 34% “tend to agree”) that priority should be given to economic growth and 5% expressed no opinion<sup>59</sup>.

The percentage of respondents who disagree with prioritising economic growth over the environment has increased by 4 points since the previous Eurobarometer wave in spring 2009, while the percentage in agreement has fallen by 3 points over the same period. As a result, the ratio has changed significantly over the period in question (from 50%/44%, +6 points to 47%/48%, -1 point), highlighting the increasing importance attached to environmental issues, or rather the reduced focus on economic growth at any cost.

The index, that is to say the difference between the respondents who agree that economic growth should be prioritised over the environment and those who disagree, gives a complete overview of prevalent opinion by country.

An analysis of this index reveals that the division of opinion at European level (index: -1) conceals significant differences between countries: in thirteen Member States, a majority of respondents *would not* prioritise economic growth in their country if it harmed the environment. Opposition is the strongest in the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Cyprus and Austria.

In contrast, a majority of respondents take the opposite view in fourteen countries, in particular in Hungary, Ireland and Romania, where respondents are ready to make considerable concessions on the environment in order to boost their country’s economy.

The difference between the indices of the last two Eurobarometer waves also enables us to measure changes by country since spring 2009 (EB71).

Since the previous wave, the majority opinion has changed in four countries. In the current survey Luxembourg (where the index has changed from -18 to +3) and Lithuania (where the index has gone from -2 to +12) have become countries where a majority of respondents are “pro economic growth”.

Conversely, Latvia (where the index has gone from +15 to -6) and Slovenia (where the index has gone from +9 to -9) have joined the group of countries where a majority of respondents are “pro environment”.

In the group of countries with a “pro economic growth” majority, it should be noted that except in Hungary (where the existing majority has increased - the index has passed from +35 to +44) the trend is downwards everywhere. The index has lost 17 points in Italy, 14 points in Ireland, 11 points in the United Kingdom, 9 points in Bulgaria, and 5 points in Poland and Romania.





























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<sup>59</sup> QD2a2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: economic growth must be a priority for (our country) even if it affects the environment?

In the group of countries with a “pro environment” majority, the size of the majority has increased in Sweden (the index has raised from -3 to -22), France (from -3 to -13), Cyprus (from -29 to -37), Denmark (from -22 to -28), the Netherlands (from -35 to -41) and Finland (from -38 to -43). However, the size of the majority of respondents refusing to prioritise growth over the environment has fallen significantly in the Czech Republic (the index has fallen from -16 to -3) and Greece (from -27 to -12).

## QD2a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

- "Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment" (IF 'SPLIT A')

	COUNTRY	EB71 Index 'total agree'- 'total disagree'	EB72 Index 'total agree'- 'total disagree'	Diff. Index EB72-EB71
Majority "pro-economic growth"	 EU27	+6	-1	-7
	 HU	+35	+44	+9
	 IE	+43	+29	-14
	 RO	+30	+25	-5
	 SK	+21	+19	-2
	 PT	+17	+16	-1
	 PL	+19	+14	-5
	 IT	+30	+13	-17
	 LT	-2	+12	+14
	 BE	+13	+9	-4
	 UK	+17	+6	-11
	 BG	+14	+5	-9
	 ES	+4	+5	+1
	 MT	+8	+4	-4
	 LU	-18	+3	+21
Majority "pro-environment"	 CZ	-16	-3	+13
	 EE	-7	-5	+2
	 LV	+15	-6	-21
	 SI	+9	-9	-18
	 EL	-27	-12	+15
	 FR	-3	-13	-10
	 DE	-14	-16	-2
	 SE	-3	-22	-19
	 DK	-22	-28	-6
	 AT	-26	-31	-5
	 CY	-29	-37	-8
	 NL	-35	-41	-6
	 FI	-38	-43	-5




An analysis of the results by socio-demographic and sociological criteria reveals that the higher the social and economic status of the respondents the more likely they are to prioritise the environment. Conversely, the most modest social categories are more likely to give priority to economic growth. Age also plays a role; the youngest respondents are more concerned to protect the environment than the oldest ones.

Thus, the agreement/disagreement ratio for prioritising economic growth is 51%/42% among those aged 55 or over compared with 44%/50% among those in the 15 to 24 age group. It is 54%/38% among the least educated respondents compared with 40%/57% among those who studied until age 20 or beyond. It is 52%/44% among unemployed people but 34%/63% among managers. Finally, it is 52%/41% among people with financial difficulties compared with 45%/51% among those who do not have such difficulties. These figures demonstrate fairly clearly that concern for the environment now tends to be more characteristic of the intermediate and higher social categories of the European population.

The majority opinion also varies with the respondent's position on the political spectrum: whereas a majority of respondents on the right of the political spectrum consider that economic growth should be a national priority even if it affects the environment (52% versus 44%), the opposite view is dominant among those on the left of the political spectrum (42% agree with the statement, compared with 55% who disagree).

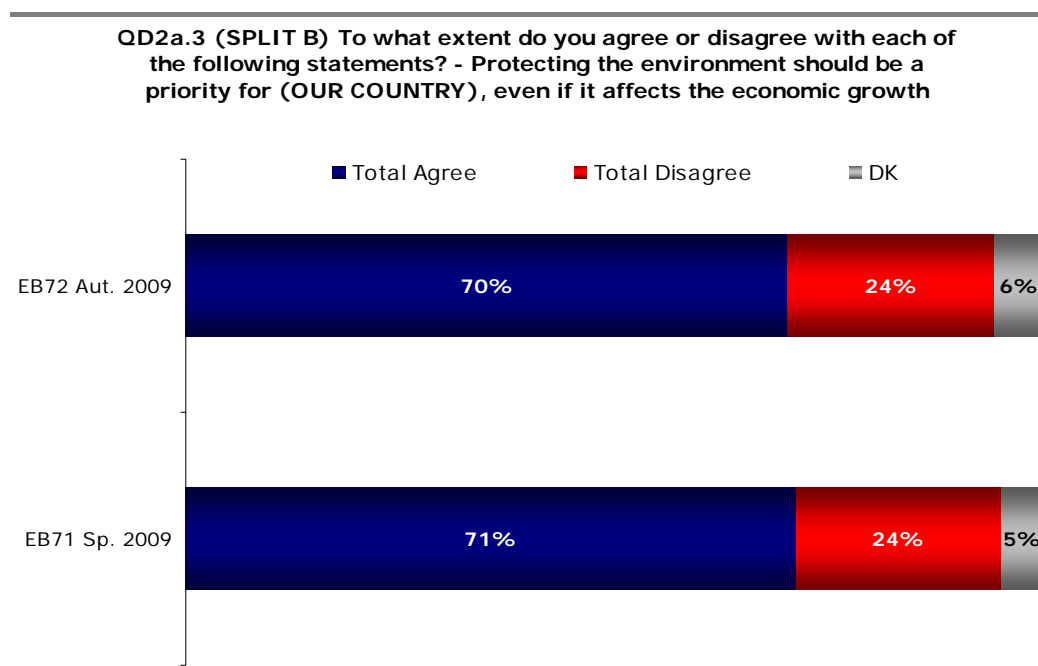
**QD2a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

**(SPLIT A) Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	47%	48%	5%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	44%	50%	6%
25-39	47%	50%	3%
40-54	45%	51%	4%
55 +	51%	42%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	54%	38%	8%
16-19	49%	47%	4%
20+	40%	57%	3%
Still studying	41%	54%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	46%	51%	3%
Managers	34%	63%	3%
Other white collars	46%	51%	3%
Manual workers	49%	46%	5%
House persons	50%	44%	6%
Unemployed	52%	44%	4%
Retired	51%	42%	7%
Students	41%	54%	5%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	42%	55%	3%
(5-6) Centre	48%	48%	4%
(7-10) Right	52%	44%	4%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	52%	41%	7%
From time to time	50%	45%	5%
Almost never/ never	45%	51%	4%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	50%	44%	6%
Medium (5-6)	47%	48%	5%
High (7-10)	47%	50%	3%

### Split B: “Protecting the environment should be a priority, even if it affects economic growth”

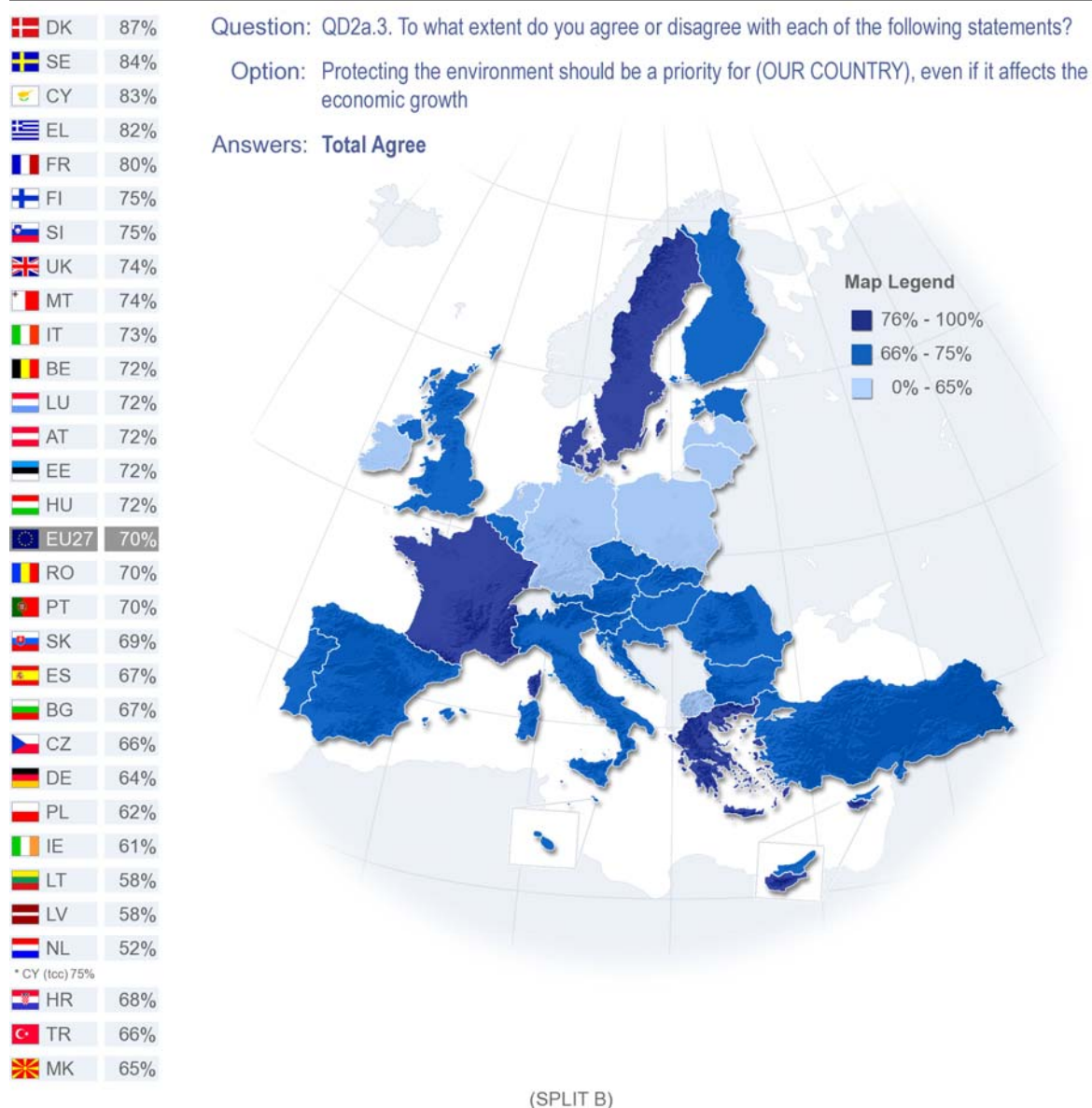
Although opinions are evenly divided on prioritising economic growth over the environment, there is a broad consensus when it comes to putting the environment ahead of growth.



70% of Europeans agree (24% “totally agree” and 46% “tend to agree”) that protecting the environment should be a priority even if it affects economic growth, while 24% disagree (4% “totally disagree” and 20% “tend to disagree”) and 6% expressed no opinion<sup>60</sup>. The changes in comparison with the spring 2009 Eurobarometer wave are extremely limited: the percentage of respondents in agreement has fallen by one point, while that of respondents who disagree is unchanged and the level of ‘DK’ answers has increased by one point.

A majority of respondents in all EU countries agree that the environment should be prioritised over the environment. Support for this idea is the most decided in Denmark (87%), Sweden (84%), Cyprus (83%) and Greece (82%). While Dutch opinion massively rejects the idea of prioritising growth over the environment (70%), paradoxically it is also the country where respondents are the least in favour of giving the environment priority over growth, with a score of “only” 52% (versus 45%), considerably below the European average. This suggests that respondents in the Netherlands have a strong desire to reconcile growth and the environment, making them more likely than respondents elsewhere to prioritise either option.

<sup>60</sup> QD2a3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: protecting the environment should be a priority for (our country) even if it affects economic growth?



A socio-demographic analysis of the data reveals the same differences in strength of feeling on this question as those analysed in detail previously: the most educated and affluent respondents and those at the top of the social scale are more likely to prioritise the environment over economic growth than the average, or than the most modest categories and those with financial difficulties

## 5. MONEY AND FINANCIAL PRIORITIES

### *- Europeans say they are ready to be less materialistic -*
































56% of Europeans think that placing less emphasis on money and material possessions would be a good thing, while 14% think that it would be a bad thing, 25% think that it would be neither good nor bad and 5% expressed no opinion<sup>61</sup>. These opinions are effectively unchanged since the spring 2009 wave.



Support for a less materialistic society is the strongest in Ireland (69%), Finland (69%), Sweden (68%), Slovenia (68%), the Netherlands (67%), Spain (66%) and France (66%). Nevertheless, levels of support are considerably below the European average in central and eastern European countries, except in Slovenia (68%): Latvia (35%), Estonia (40%), Romania (42%), the Czech Republic (43%), Slovakia (45%), Bulgaria (46%), Lithuania (46%) and Poland (50%). Support for the idea is also low in Italy, at only 36%.

<sup>61</sup> QD3.1 If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor bad thing: less emphasis on money and material possessions?

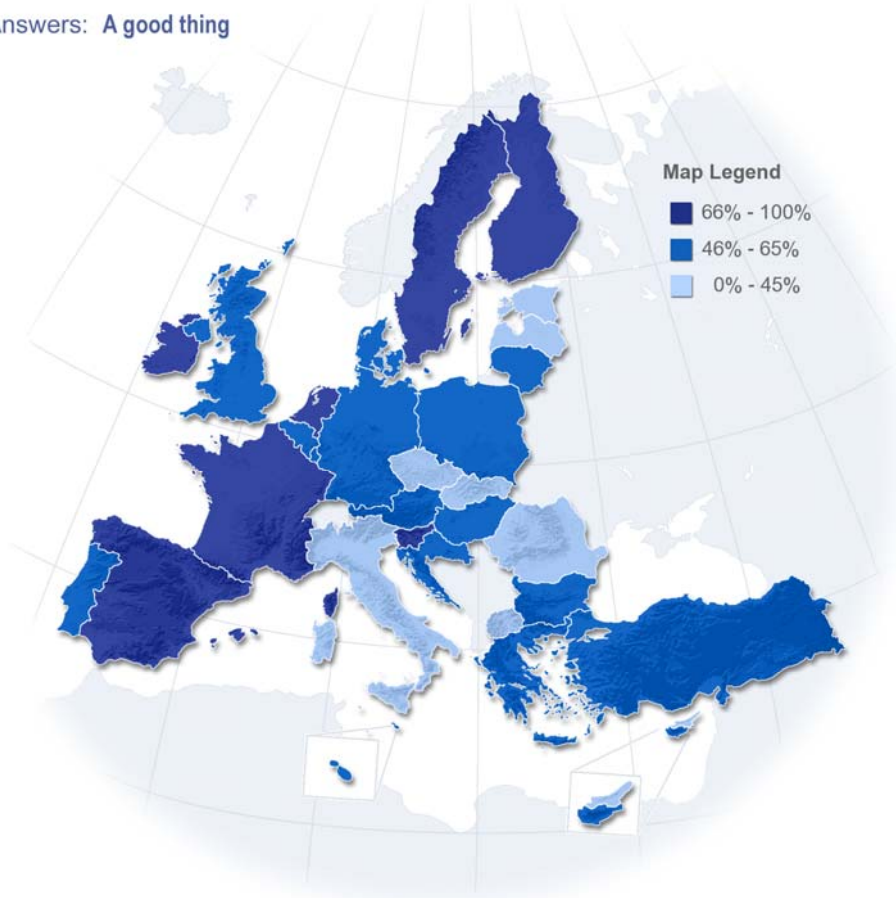


	IE	69%
	FI	69%
	SE	68%
	SI	68%
	NL	67%
	FR	66%
	ES	66%
	UK	65%
	EL	62%
	MT	62%
	CY	61%
	LU	60%
	DK	60%
	BE	59%
	AT	59%
	EU27	56%
	HU	56%
	DE	54%
	PL	50%
	PT	49%
	LT	46%
	BG	46%
	SK	45%
	CZ	43%
	RO	42%
	EE	40%
	IT	36%
	LV	35%
* CY (tcc) 39%		
	HR	63%
	TR	49%
	MK	43%

Question: QD3.1. If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor bad thing?

Option: Less emphasis on money and material possessions



Answers: **A good thing**



A majority of respondents in all social categories consider that less materialism would be a good thing. Nevertheless, this idea is slightly more prevalent among the most educated and affluent respondents. In other words, those who have the most material possessions and money are the most likely to say that they should be of less importance. This view is shared by 59% of those who almost never have difficulties paying their bills and by 64% of those who studied until age 20 or beyond, compared with 51% of those who struggle to pay their bills 'most of the time' and 53% of the least educated respondents. The same differences exist between managers (63%) on the one hand and manual workers (53%) and unemployed people (54%) on the other.

**QD3.1 If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor bad thing?**

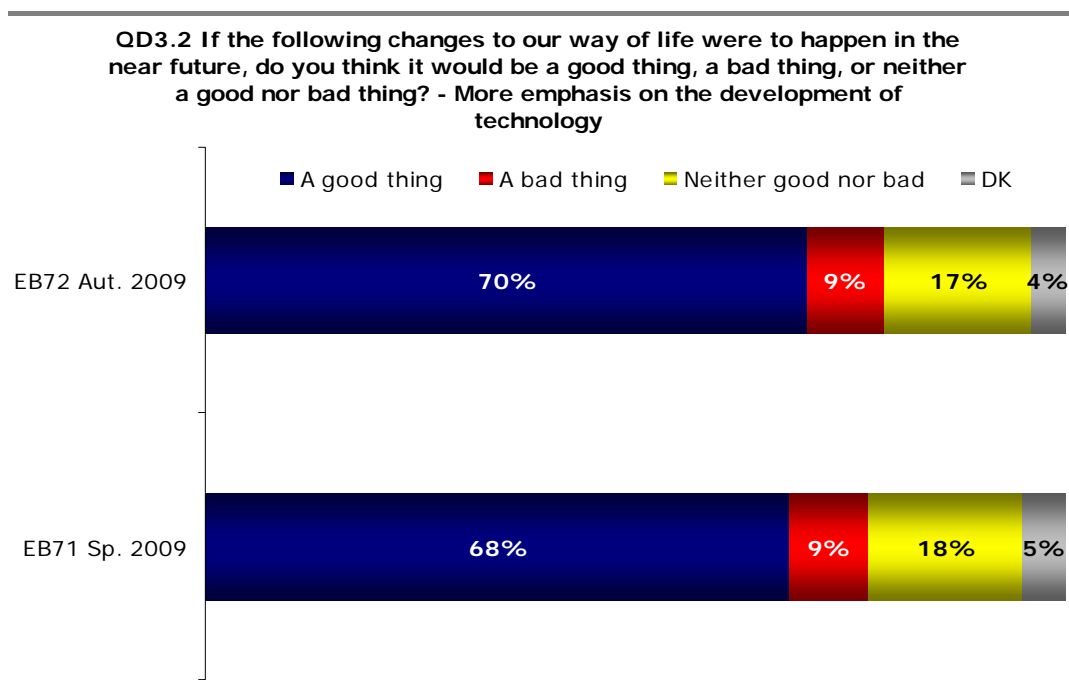
**Less emphasis on money and material possessions**

Less emphasis on money and material possessions					
		A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad	DK
EU27		56%	14%	25%	5%
Education (End of)					
	15-	53%	14%	25%	8%
	16-19	53%	15%	27%	5%
	20+	64%	12%	22%	2%
	Still studying	54%	13%	28%	5%
Respondent occupation scale					
	Self-employed	57%	13%	25%	5%
	Managers	63%	12%	22%	3%
	Other white collars	53%	14%	29%	4%
	Manual workers	53%	15%	27%	5%
	House persons	55%	16%	22%	7%
	Unemployed	54%	16%	24%	6%
	Retired	57%	13%	24%	6%
	Students	54%	13%	28%	5%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left		60%	13%	24%	3%
(5-6) Centre		57%	14%	25%	4%
(7-10) Right		52%	17%	26%	5%
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time		51%	15%	26%	8%
From time to time		52%	16%	26%	6%
Almost never/ never		59%	13%	24%	4%

## 6. TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

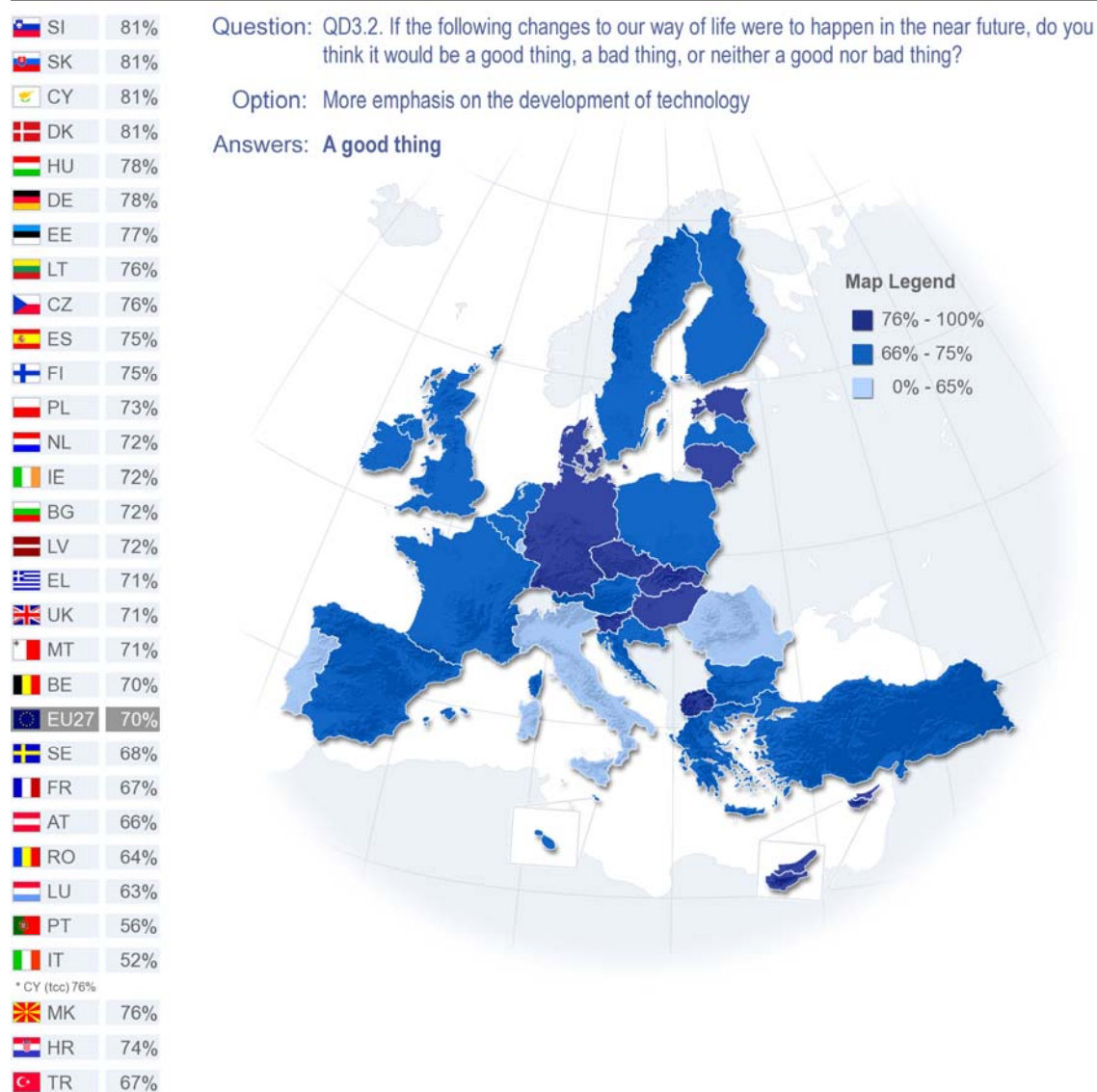
### - Europeans want more emphasis on technological development -

70% of Europeans consider that it would be a good thing to place more emphasis on technological development, while 9% consider that it would be a bad thing, 17% believe that it would be neither good nor bad and 4% expressed no opinion<sup>62</sup>. The proportion considering that it would be a good thing has increased by two points since spring 2009.



All European Union countries are agreed on the need to prioritise the development of technology, the highest scores being recorded in Denmark, Cyprus, Slovenia and Slovakia (81% in all four countries). Italy is the only country which really stands out on this question, with “only” 52% of respondents believing that it would be a good thing to place more emphasis on technological development, 15% considering that it would be a bad thing and 25% saying that it would be “neither a good nor bad thing”.

<sup>62</sup> QD3.2 If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor bad thing: more emphasis on the development of technology?

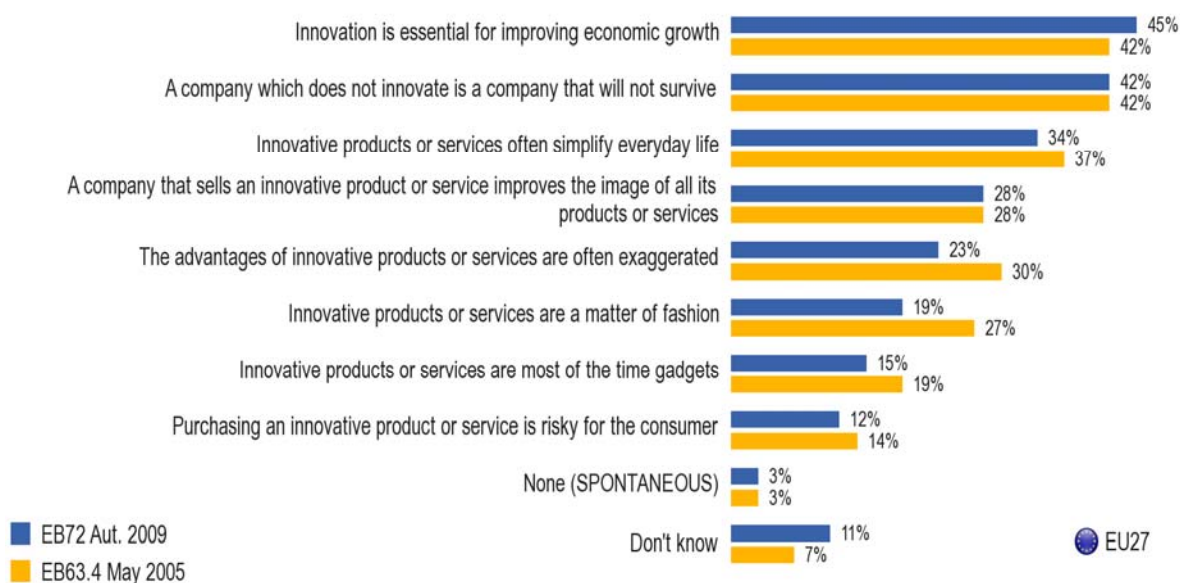


Men (74%), respondents who studied until age 20 or beyond (74%), managers (76%), and people who place themselves at the top of the social scale (74%) are far more likely than women (66%), the least educated respondents (64%), unemployed people (68%) and people who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale (65%) to want more emphasis on technological development in the future.

**- Europeans tend to be positive about innovation -**

When asked to comment on a number of statements regarding innovative products and services, Europeans are far more likely to agree with positive than with negative statements<sup>63</sup>. Innovation is thus seen as a condition for economic growth, a vital necessity for companies and a useful way of simplifying everyday life rather than as a gadget or risky for consumers.

QF1. With which of the following statements do you agree?



Thus, with 45% of mentions, the statement that innovation is essential for improving economic growth is the first choice of the Europeans interviewed, followed by “a company which does not innovate is a company that will not survive” (42%) and “innovative products or services often simplify everyday life” (34%). 28% consider that a company which sells an innovative product or service improves its image.

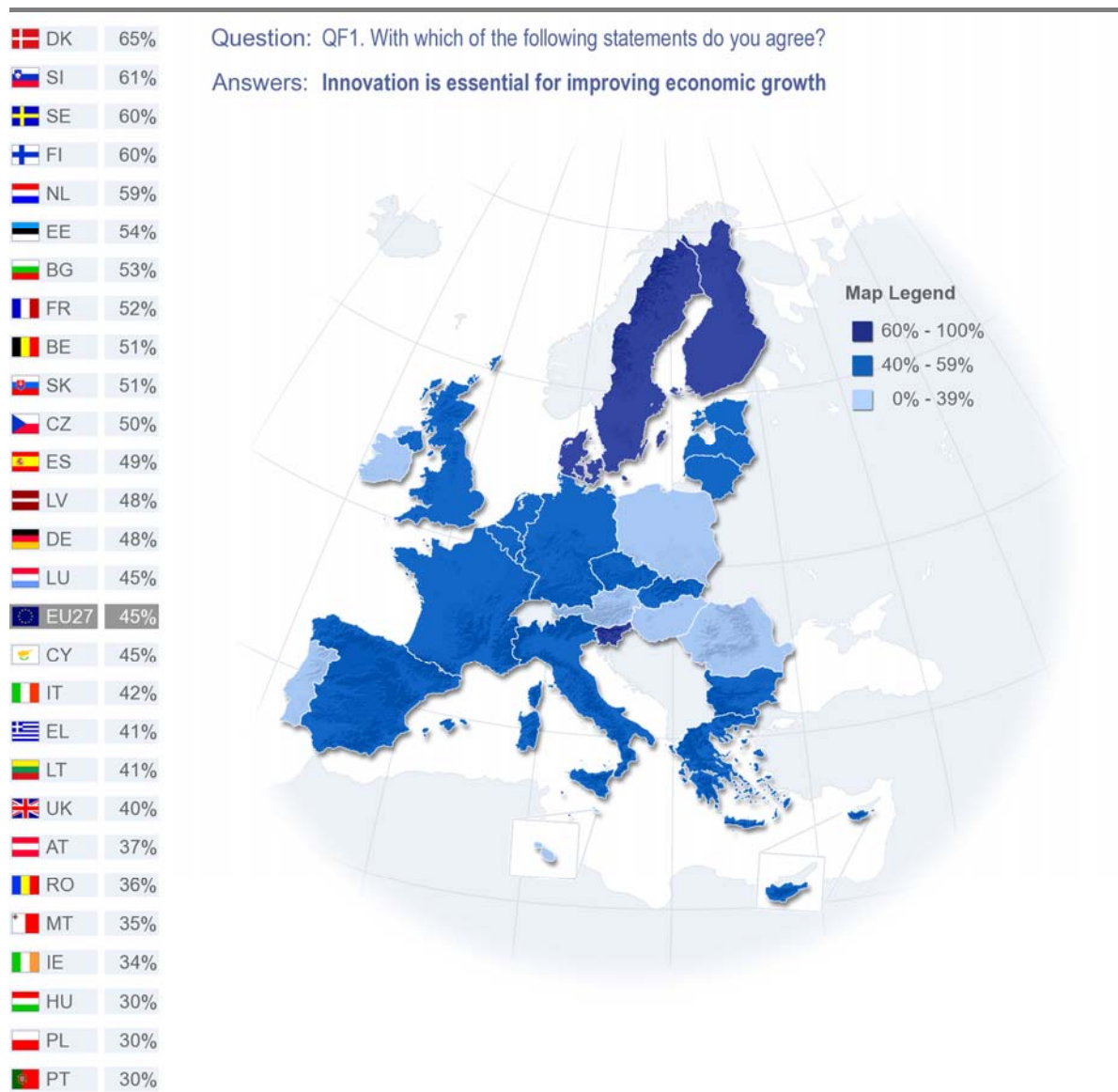
A smaller proportion of respondents chose the negative statements on innovation: 19% of Europeans see innovative products and services as a “matter of fashion”, 15% as “a gadget” and 12% believe that “purchasing an innovative product or service is risky for the consumer”. 23% think that “the advantages of innovative products or services are often exaggerated”.

The choices of Europeans on these different items clearly indicate that their perception of innovation is positive. Moreover, this positive image seems to have gained ground since the question was last asked in the Eurobarometer (EB 63.4, May 2005).

<sup>63</sup> QF1 With which of the following statements do you agree? innovation is essential for improving economic growth/a company which does not innovate is a company that will not survive/innovative products or services often simplify everyday life/a company that sells an innovative product or service improves the image of all its products or services/the advantages of innovative products or services are often exaggerated/innovative products or services are a matter of fashion/innovative products or services are most of the time gadgets/purchasing an innovative product or service is risky for the consumer.



The percentage of respondents choosing negative items has fallen fairly sharply since that date. The percentage agreeing that innovative products are “gadgets” has fallen by 4 points, while the proportions saying that innovation is “a matter of fashion” and that its advantages are “exaggerated” have fallen by 8 and 7 points respectively. At the same time, the proportion of respondents considering that innovation is essential for economic growth has increased by 3 points.







There are few national differences on these indicators and the statements that innovation is “essential for economic growth” and “necessary for the survival of companies” top the lists in the 27 EU countries.

Respondents in Denmark (65%), Slovenia (61%), Finland (60%), Sweden (60%) and the Netherlands (59%) are the most likely to consider that innovation is essential for growth, while those in Finland (64%), France (55%), Denmark (54%), the Netherlands (52%), Luxembourg (49%), Hungary (49%), Germany, Slovakia and Sweden (48%) are the most likely to mention that a company which does not innovate cannot survive.

This rapid analysis therefore pinpoints a group of countries, composed of the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, France, which are particularly alive to the economic necessity of innovation.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals a number of differences by respondent category; however, these variations are more a matter of strength of feeling than a change in the order of the items on which there is most agreement: the statement that "innovation is essential for improving economic growth" obtained the highest score in all of the categories cited, with just a few exceptions.

QF1 With which of the following statements do you agree? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)		
Innovation is essential for improving economic growth		
<b>EU27</b>		
<b>Sex</b>		
	Male	49%
	Female	41%
<b>Age</b>		
	15-24	44%
	25-39	47%
	40-54	47%
	55 +	43%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
	15-	37%
	16-19	43%
	20+	55%
	Still studying	48%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
	Self-employed	51%
	Managers	61%
	Other white collars	49%
	Manual workers	42%
	House persons	36%
	Unemployed	42%
	Retired	41%
	Students	48%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time		36%
From time to time		41%
Almost never/ never		49%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>		
Low (1-4)		39%
Medium (5-6)		46%
High (7-10)		52%

Men (49%) and active respondents (those aged between 25 and 54, 47%) are slightly more likely to consider that innovation is essential for economic growth than are women (41%), the youngest respondents (15-24, 44%) and the oldest respondents (55 or over, 43%).

There are clearer differences in accordance with the respondent's education and occupation: the most educated respondents (55%) and managers (61%) are more likely to believe that innovation is essential for growth than are the least educated respondents (37%), unemployed people and manual workers (both 42%) and house persons (36%).

Finally, the respondents who almost never have difficulties paying their bills (49%) and those who place themselves at the top of the social scale (52%) are more positive about innovation than are those who generally struggle to make ends meet (36%) or who place themselves at the bottom of the scale (39%).



## *IV. PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE*

When Sweden took over the Presidency of the European Union, Fredrik Reinfeldt, the Swedish Prime Minister, described the second half of 2009 as “a decisive moment” in the European Union’s history: it had, and has to manage the economic and financial crisis which has battered Europe, resulting in a collapse in growth and a dramatic increase in unemployment in some of its Member States; it had, and has to take up the challenges of climate change and help coordinate action world-wide. The Swedish Presidency of the European Union thus defined the economy and climate change, two issues which affect all European citizens, as the main challenges during the Swedish mandate.

This crisis management and the fight against climate change have to be seen against a background of change and institutional renewal. At the European elections of June 2009, Europeans plotted the major lines of the Europe they would like to see during the next five years. Moreover, the European Commission’s mandate expired on 31 October 2009<sup>64</sup> and on 27 November 2009 its President José Manuel Barroso announced the allocation of portfolios for the next Commission. The new European Commission was approved by the European Parliament on 9 February and took office on 10 February 2010 with a mandate which runs until 31 October 2014<sup>65</sup>. Finally, the way in which the European institutions work and cooperate has been changed by the Treaty of Lisbon, which finally entered into force on 1 December 2009 after its ratification by Ireland (on 3 October 2009) and the Czech Republic a month later.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey has examined the European Union’s priorities for the future<sup>66</sup>.

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<sup>64</sup> From 1 November 2009, the “Barroso I” Commission operated on a caretaker basis.

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+IM-PRESS+20100209IPR68680+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>

<sup>66</sup> The questionnaire was drawn up using Mr Barroso’s document as a reference:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_barroso/president/pdf/press\\_20090903\\_EN.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/pdf/press_20090903_EN.pdf)

## 1. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MAIN PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING YEARS

### *- Economic recovery is the main priority for the European Union in the coming years -*

The priorities fixed at the highest institutional level of the European Union<sup>67</sup> seem to coincide with the demands of European public opinion which, alongside action to tackle economic and environmental issues, also included the European Union's international role in helping to create stability in the world among the top priorities.

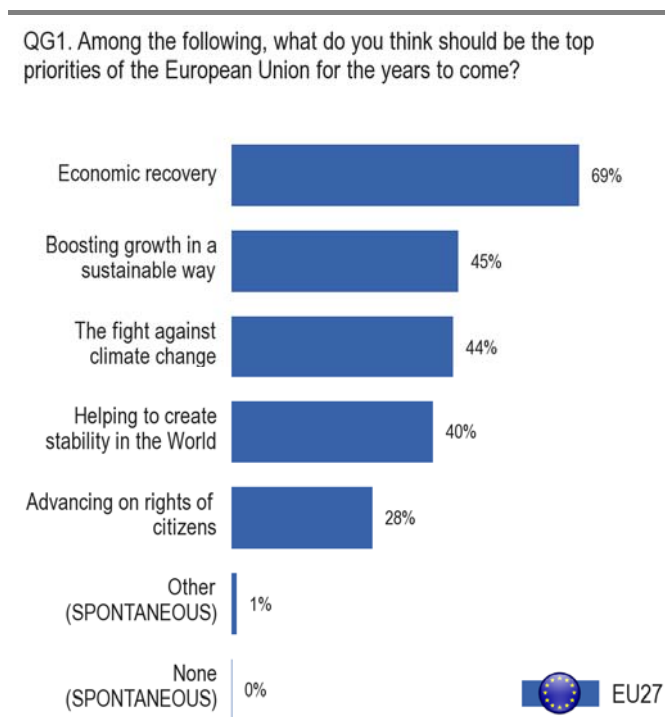
Economic recovery is undeniably the number one priority on which the European Union should focus in the coming years. In the European Union as a whole, seven out of ten citizens (69%) want this issue to be at the top of the Union's agenda.

Economic and environmental issues are unfailingly linked. The order of priorities established by the public reflects a growing awareness of this, since the second and third priorities, with similar scores, are "fighting climate change" (44%) and "boosting growth in a sustainable way" (45%).

Europeans also attach considerable importance to the role that the European Union should play internationally to help to create stability in the world: 40% consider that it should be one of the Union's main priorities in the coming years. Finally, almost three out of ten respondents (28%) believe that improving citizens' rights is an issue which needs to be tackled urgently by the European Union.

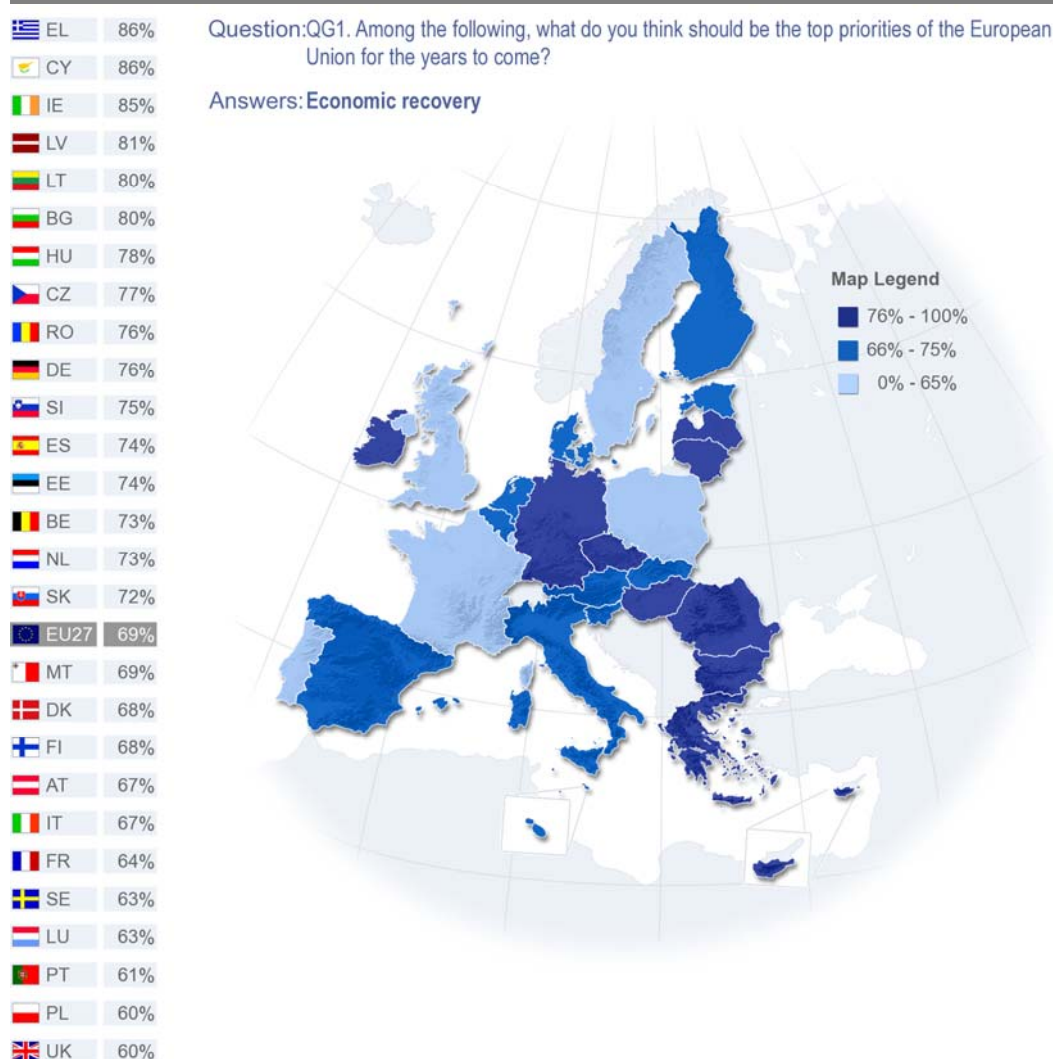
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<sup>67</sup> QG1 Among the following, what do you think should be the top priorities of the European Union for the years to come?



**Economic recovery** carried the day almost everywhere in Europe as the main priority on which the European Union should focus, even if the intensity with which citizens feel the need for urgent action in this area varies slightly from one country to another and seems to be linked to the severity with which the crisis has affected the various national economies: it was mentioned by almost nine out of ten respondents in Greece (86%), Cyprus (86%) and Ireland (85%), and by just over eight out of ten respondents in Latvia (81%).

The scores recorded for economic recovery were also very high in the other two Baltic States, Lithuania and Estonia (80% and 74% respectively), and in Bulgaria (80%), the Czech Republic (77%), Hungary (78%), Romania and Germany (76% in both cases). Similarly, approximately three-quarters of respondents in Slovenia (75%), Spain (74%), the Netherlands (73%), Belgium (73%) and Slovakia (72%) mentioned economic recovery as a priority issue on which the European Union should focus in the coming years.



Probably reflecting a relatively less gloomy climate of opinion, the economic recovery was mentioned slightly less often by respondents in Malta (69%), Finland (68%), Denmark (68%), Austria (67%), Italy (67%), France (64%), Sweden (63%, where it was in second place, after fighting climate change), Luxembourg and Portugal (63% and 61% respectively). Finally, economic recovery recorded its lowest scores in the United Kingdom and Poland (both 60%); nevertheless, in both countries it remained the number one priority to be tackled by the European Union.

Respondents in northern Europe attach particular importance to **fighting climate change**: in Sweden the need for urgent environmental action is the top priority, with a score of 70%. A similar score was recorded in Denmark (67%, just behind economic recovery however).

The issue is a priority for approximately six out of ten interviewees in Cyprus and Austria (both 62%), as well as in Germany (57%), Slovenia (57%) and Finland (58%). Half or almost half of interviewees mentioned this issue as a priority in the Netherlands (51%), Malta (50%), Luxembourg (50%), France (49%), Belgium (48%) and Greece (47%).





























It is nevertheless comparatively less urgent for respondents in the Member States which have joined the European Union since 2004: thus the lowest scores were obtained in Latvia (15%), Estonia (24%), Poland (25%), Lithuania (26%), the Czech Republic (29%), Romania (32%) and Slovakia (33%).

**Boosting growth in a sustainable way** obtained its highest score in Estonia (60%). It was also mentioned as a priority for action by more than half of respondents in Denmark (56%), Hungary (55%), Finland (55%), France (54%), Sweden (53%) and Ireland (51%), and by half of interviewees in Bulgaria (50%).

Support for European action to **help to create stability in the world** is the strongest in Denmark (61%), the Netherlands (54%), Sweden (53%), Austria (49%), Finland (48%), Ireland (47%), Estonia (47%), the Czech Republic (47%) and Malta (47%).

Finally, the highest score for **improving citizens' rights** was recorded in Cyprus (48%) and this issue is seen as a priority by almost four out of ten respondents in Malta (39%) and the Czech Republic (37%).





QG1 Among the following, what do you think should be the top priorities of the European Union for the years to come?  
(ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Economic recovery	Boosting growth in a sustainable way	The fight against climate change	Helping to create stability in the World	Advancing on rights of citizens	DK
	EU27	69%	45%	44%	40%	28%	3%
	BE	<b>73%</b>	42%	48%	35%	27%	1%
	BG	<b>80%</b>	50%	35%	41%	29%	4%
	CZ	<b>77%</b>	39%	29%	47%	37%	1%
	DK	<b>68%</b>	56%	67%	<b>61%</b>	19%	1%
	DE	<b>76%</b>	47%	57%	44%	17%	2%
	EE	<b>74%</b>	<b>60%</b>	24%	47%	28%	3%
	IE	<b>85%</b>	51%	38%	47%	25%	5%
	EL	<b>86%</b>	38%	47%	37%	30%	1%
	ES	<b>74%</b>	40%	42%	33%	28%	1%
	FR	<b>64%</b>	54%	49%	41%	42%	2%
	IT	<b>67%</b>	45%	40%	32%	31%	2%
	CY	<b>86%</b>	21%	62%	44%	<b>48%</b>	0%
	LV	<b>81%</b>	43%	15%	41%	22%	2%
	LT	<b>80%</b>	32%	26%	35%	23%	5%
	LU	<b>63%</b>	39%	50%	46%	36%	1%
	HU	<b>78%</b>	55%	41%	32%	<b>16%</b>	1%
	MT	<b>69%</b>	22%	50%	47%	39%	4%
	NL	<b>73%</b>	48%	51%	54%	30%	1%
	AT	<b>67%</b>	38%	62%	49%	32%	1%
	PL	<b>60%</b>	43%	25%	<b>30%</b>	21%	7%
	PT	<b>61%</b>	33%	30%	43%	32%	4%
	RO	<b>76%</b>	36%	32%	40%	35%	7%
	SI	<b>75%</b>	38%	57%	39%	28%	1%
	SK	<b>72%</b>	49%	33%	42%	34%	1%
	FI	<b>68%</b>	55%	58%	48%	29%	1%
	SE	63%	53%	<b>70%</b>	53%	31%	1%
	UK	<b>60%</b>	44%	40%	45%	24%	7%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

From a socio-demographic point of view, the answers are fairly similar across categories for **economic recovery** and **boosting sustainable growth**: respondents in all categories agree fairly emphatically that **economic recovery** should be the European Commission's top priority. There are, however, some differences depending on how respondents perceive the state of their national economy: the respondents who consider that it is good are slightly less likely to make economic recovery one of their top priorities (62%, compared with 72% for those who consider that the national economic situation is poor). On the other hand, it is interesting to note the differing degree of intensity between the various segments as regards **action on climate change**.

The variables which give rise to the most perceptible divergences are those related to the respondent's occupation and level of education, as well as political leanings and social situation (difficulty paying bills). The way in which respondents perceive their country's situation and, ultimately, their trust in the European Union, also seem to play a role. The respondents who have studied the longest, who have a more comfortable socio-professional situation, who are more upbeat about the economic situation or who have greater trust in the European Union are the most likely to consider that the European institutions should prioritise the fight against climate change.

QG1 Among the following, what do you think should be the top priorities of the European Union for the years to come? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)		
	Economic recovery	The fight against climate change
EU27	69%	44%
<b>Sex</b>		
 Male	70%	44%
Female	69%	44%
<b>Age</b>		
 15-24	68%	45%
25-39	70%	43%
40-54	70%	46%
55 +	69%	43%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
 15-	69%	39%
16-19	72%	43%
20+	68%	48%
Still studying	65%	49%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
 Self-employed	71%	43%
Managers	68%	51%
Other white collars	71%	47%
Manual workers	71%	44%
House persons	70%	41%
Unemployed	71%	39%
Retired	69%	41%
Students	65%	49%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>		
(1-4) Left	66%	50%
(5-6) Centre	71%	44%
(7-10) Right	71%	42%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	72%	37%
From time to time	70%	40%
Almost never/ never	69%	47%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>		
Low (1-4)	69%	39%
Medium (5-6)	72%	45%
High (7-10)	67%	48%
<b>Situation of national economy</b>		
Good	62%	50%
Bad	72%	42%
<b>Trust in EU</b>		
Tend to trust	71%	47%
Tend not to trust	68%	42%

The answers to this first question reveal the priority areas on which Europeans want the European Union to focus in the coming years. The next questions will enable us to assess public opinion as regards the means which the European Union should prioritise in order to achieve these objectives.

We will therefore analyse the priorities determined by citizens for:

- ensuring economic recovery;
- fighting climate change;
- boosting growth in a sustainable way;
- helping to create stability in the world;
- improving citizens' rights.



## 2. THE PRIORITIES FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC RECOVERY

*- Closer supervision of financial markets is the number one priority of Europeans in order to ensure economic recovery -*

A relative majority of Europeans consider that the best way of ensuring economic recovery is to **put in place a stronger European system for the supervision of financial markets and financial institutions** (40%)<sup>68</sup>. Along the same lines, more than a third of the people interviewed (31%) say that priority should be given to **developing further economic policy coordination at European level**.

But a period of crisis brings major challenges to public finances. Good budgetary discipline is therefore a prerequisite for healthy economic growth. Putting public finances back on a sounder footing after the impact of the crisis<sup>69</sup> is therefore a key issue for the Member States. A third of the people interviewed (34%) consider that it is necessary to **limit public deficits in the future** in order to ensure economic recovery.

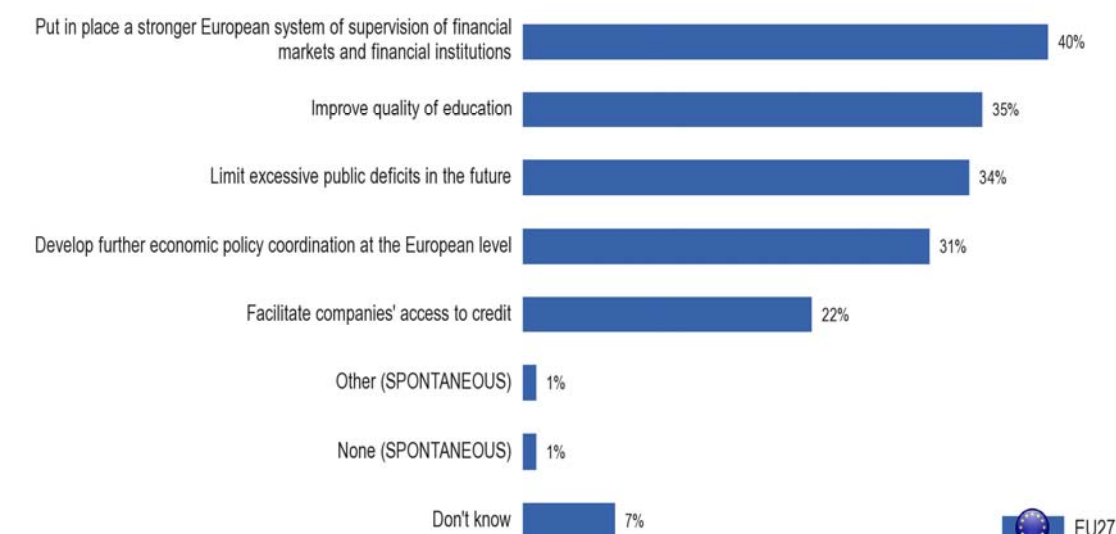
A slightly higher proportion of Europeans (35%) consider that priority should be given to **improving the quality of education** in order to support economic recovery, while one in five (22%) mentioned **access to corporate lending**.

<sup>68</sup> QG2 In order to ensure economic recovery, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

<sup>69</sup> According to Eurostat, in 2008, the highest public deficits, in relation to GDP, were those of Greece (-7.7%), Ireland (-7.2%), Romania (-5.5%), the United Kingdom (-5.0%), Malta (-4.7%), Spain (-4.1%), Latvia (-4.1%), Hungary (-3.8%), Poland (-3.6%), France (-3.4%) and Lithuania (-3.2%) : [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_PUBLIC/2-22102009-AP/EN/2-22102009-AP-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/2-22102009-AP/EN/2-22102009-AP-EN.PDF)

By way of illustration, the European Commission's forecasts published on 3 November 2009 anticipate a public deficit in 2009 of -13% in Greece, -12% in the United Kingdom and -11% in Spain: [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/thematic\\_articles/article16051\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/thematic_articles/article16051_en.htm)

QG2. In order to ensure economic recovery, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?



An analysis by country reveals differences in the way in which Europeans perceive the aspects which are essential in order to move on from the crisis and ensure economic recovery. **Putting in place a stronger European system for the supervision of financial markets and financial institutions** was mainly mentioned as a priority in the Netherlands, (59%), Slovenia (53%), Germany (50%), Sweden (50%), Ireland (50%), Estonia and Belgium (49%), and in Austria and Bulgaria (48% in both cases).





























More than half of the people interviewed in Greece (51%) and almost half of respondents in France (47%) want the European Union to give priority to **limiting public deficits**. This aspect was also mentioned, though less frequently, by more than four out of ten respondents in Malta (43%), and in Sweden, Hungary and the Czech Republic (all 42%). On the other hand, less than one in five respondents mentioned this aspect in Bulgaria (19%) and barely 16% in Romania mentioned a balanced budget as a priority.

The highest scores for **greater coordination of economic policies at European level** were recorded in Cyprus (52%), Bulgaria (48%), Finland (46%) and Hungary (46%). However, respondents in the United Kingdom (22%), Malta and Poland (both 23%), Estonia (24%), Sweden (25%) and Denmark (25%) attach the least priority to this aspect.

Respondents in Cyprus (61%), Denmark (55%), Greece (47%) Portugal (46%) are the most likely to believe that **economic recovery needs greater investment in education**, while in Bulgaria (24%), Lithuania (24%), Slovenia (25%) and Poland (26%) improving the quality of education is seen as less important for economic recovery.

Finally, respondents in Spain (34%), Italy (32%) and Denmark (31%) are the most likely to mention **access to corporate lending** as being an essential element in order to overcome the crisis and ensure economic recovery.

QG2 In order to ensure economic recovery, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)





		Put in place a stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	Improve quality of education	Limit excessive public deficits in the future	Develop further economic policy coordination at the European level	Facilitate companies' access to credit	DK
	EU27	40%	35%	34%	31%	22%	7%
	BE	<b>49%</b>	29%	40%	29%	23%	2%
	BG	<b>48%</b>	24%	19%	<b>48%</b>	22%	10%
	CZ	<b>44%</b>	30%	42%	35%	13%	4%
	DK	38%	<b>55%</b>	29%	25%	31%	4%
	DE	<b>50%</b>	43%	41%	28%	15%	2%
	EE	<b>49%</b>	35%	29%	24%	20%	9%
	IE	<b>50%</b>	29%	29%	38%	25%	9%
	EL	29%	47%	<b>51%</b>	35%	17%	2%
	ES	34%	<b>36%</b>	26%	29%	<b>34%</b>	6%
	FR	41%	30%	<b>47%</b>	35%	21%	5%
	IT	30%	30%	<b>37%</b>	31%	32%	5%
	CY	38%	<b>61%</b>	29%	<b>52%</b>	5%	4%
	LV	<b>41%</b>	29%	23%	38%	23%	6%
	LT	<b>42%</b>	24%	26%	36%	24%	8%
	LU	<b>45%</b>	42%	28%	32%	19%	2%
	HU	38%	29%	42%	<b>46%</b>	16%	2%
	MT	40%	32%	<b>43%</b>	23%	13%	10%
	NL	<b>59%</b>	38%	33%	35%	18%	3%
	AT	<b>48%</b>	39%	37%	39%	19%	2%
	PL	<b>32%</b>	26%	27%	23%	25%	12%
	PT	31%	<b>46%</b>	26%	31%	19%	9%
	RO	<b>40%</b>	33%	16%	35%	22%	15%
	SI	<b>53%</b>	25%	31%	31%	24%	3%
	SK	<b>50%</b>	26%	38%	34%	18%	3%
	FI	41%	35%	23%	<b>46%</b>	19%	5%
	SE	<b>50%</b>	34%	42%	25%	16%	7%
	UK	36%	<b>37%</b>	28%	22%	17%	16%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

An analysis based on the socio-demographic profile and attitudes of respondents is interesting in that it reveals that:

- Europeans who studied until the age of 20 or beyond are the most likely to mention **putting in place a European system for supervising markets** and **increased coordination of economic policies at European Union level** as priorities. Managers are also more likely than the other occupational categories to mention these aspects.
- From the point of view of political leanings and attitudes, these two aspects were the most frequently mentioned as a priority by respondents on the left of the political spectrum and by those who are the most positive about the European Union in terms of trust, image and the benefits of membership.
- The youngest respondents (aged between 15 and 24), students and those who studied the longest are the most likely to mention **improving the quality of education**.
- Finally, while managers and Europeans on the right of the political spectrum are the most likely to call for **rigorous control of public spending**, self-employed people are the most likely to opt for **facilitating access to corporate lending**.

QG2 In order to ensure economic recovery, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Put in place a stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	Improve quality of education	Limit excessive public deficits in the future	Develop further economic policy coordination at the European level	Facilitate companies' access to credit	DK
	EU27	40%	35%	34%	31%	22%	7%
	<b>Sex</b>						
	Male	41%	34%	35%	32%	24%	5%
	Female	38%	35%	34%	29%	21%	8%
	<b>Age</b>						
	15-24	35%	42%	30%	29%	20%	8%
	25-39	41%	34%	36%	33%	22%	5%
	40-54	44%	32%	35%	32%	23%	6%
	55 +	39%	34%	34%	29%	23%	9%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>						
	15-	35%	33%	35%	26%	25%	10%
	16-19	41%	32%	35%	31%	23%	6%
	20+	46%	35%	35%	33%	21%	4%
	Still studying	34%	45%	30%	32%	19%	8%
	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
	Self-employed	39%	33%	32%	33%	28%	5%
	Managers	47%	34%	40%	35%	22%	2%
	Other white collars	44%	32%	37%	33%	22%	3%
	Manual workers	43%	33%	36%	29%	22%	7%
	House persons	35%	35%	33%	29%	26%	8%
	Unemployed	34%	33%	32%	31%	22%	9%
	Retired	39%	34%	33%	29%	21%	10%
	Students	34%	45%	30%	32%	19%	8%
	<b>Left-Right scale</b>						
	(1-4) Left	44%	37%	35%	32%	22%	4%
	(5-6) Centre	42%	36%	36%	31%	22%	6%
	(7-10) Right	39%	32%	37%	31%	24%	6%
	<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
	Most of the time	35%	34%	36%	26%	24%	9%
	From time to time	39%	32%	34%	32%	24%	7%
	Almost never	42%	36%	35%	30%	21%	6%
	<b>Trust in EU</b>						
	Tend to trust	43%	33%	34%	37%	23%	4%
	Tend not to trust	39%	36%	37%	25%	22%	7%
	<b>Membership EU</b>						
	A good thing	43%	36%	34%	35%	23%	4%
	A bad thing	36%	35%	38%	23%	23%	8%
	Neither good nor bad	38%	33%	35%	27%	21%	9%
	<b>Benef. EU member.</b>						
	Benefited	42%	35%	34%	35%	23%	4%
	Not benefited	39%	35%	37%	26%	21%	7%
	<b>Image of EU</b>						
	Positive	43%	35%	34%	36%	23%	4%
	Neutral	38%	34%	35%	27%	21%	8%
	Negative	37%	34%	37%	24%	22%	9%

### 3. THE PRIORITIES FOR COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

*- The fight against climate change requires political and economic action, along with measures to secure energy supplies -*

The Eurobarometer confirms that the public is generally aware of global warming and considers that tackling climate change should be one of the European Union's three main priorities in the coming years.

Almost a year ago, the European Union adopted a series of proposals regarding energy and climate change setting exacting targets for 2020<sup>70</sup>, with the aim of putting Europe on the road to a sustainable future based on a low-carbon economy consuming less energy.

European citizens consider that the fight against climate change should be based mainly on **developing environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies** (44%) and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport and electricity (36%)<sup>71</sup>.

A third of respondents believe that it is essential to **integrate the fight against climate change in all European Union policies**, whether in industry, agriculture or transport, while one in four Europeans similarly mentioned **developing clean cars**.

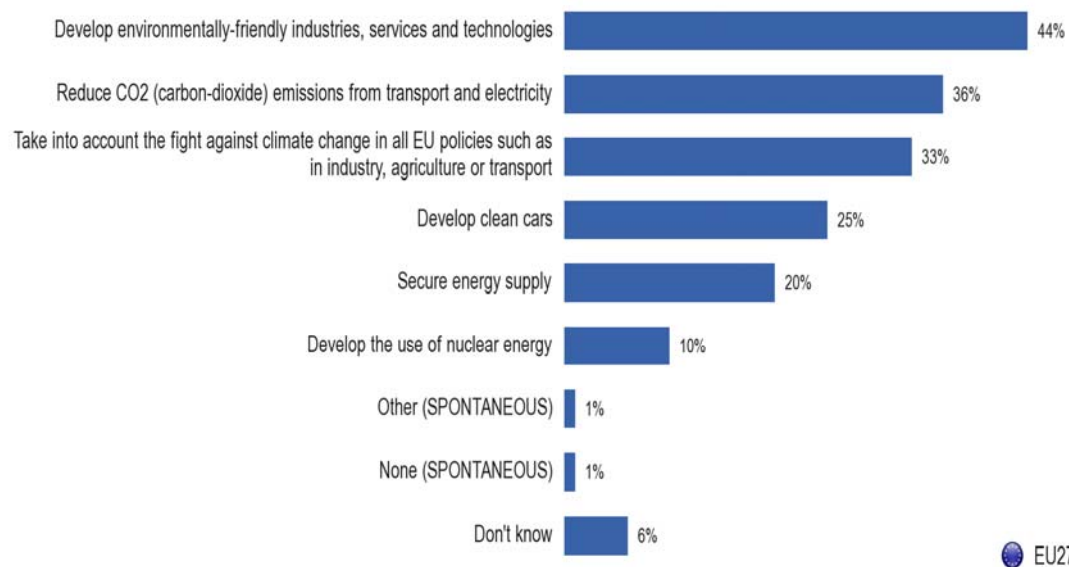
One in five Europeans mentioned **securing energy supplies** and one in ten cited **developing the use of nuclear energy**.

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<sup>70</sup> These targets are as follows: reducing greenhouse gas effects by 20% (30% if there is an international agreement); reducing energy consumption by 20% thanks to increased energy efficiency; 20% of our energy needs to come from renewable energies. [http://ec.europa.eu/climateaction/eu\\_action/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/climateaction/eu_action/index_en.htm)

<sup>71</sup> QG3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following should be prioritised in the European Union?

QG3. In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?































Respondents in Cyprus (62%), the Netherlands (59%), Estonia (57%), Germany (56%), Latvia and France (50% in both cases) are the staunchest supporters of **developing environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies**. This aspect was listed as the top priority in 21 of the 27 Member States.

**Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport and electricity** is seen as a priority by almost seven out of ten respondents in Cyprus (67%) and six out of ten in Malta (60%). Almost half of respondents in Greece (46%), Romania (46%), Slovenia (45%), Denmark (45%) and Ireland (45%) also consider that this issue needs urgent action. Respondents in Slovenia (42%), Finland (42%) and France (41%) are the most likely to consider that priority should be given to **integrating the fight against climate change in all European Union policies, such as industry, agriculture and transport**.

Respondents in Denmark are the most likely to consider that the European Union should give priority to **developing clean cars** to combat climate change (36%). Just over three out of ten respondents share this opinion in Austria (33%), Cyprus (32%), Estonia, Greece and France (31%). Respondents in Malta and Poland (19%), the United Kingdom (17%) and Hungary (16%) are the least likely to support this solution.

**Securing energy supplies** is a key requirement for more than a third of respondents in Hungary (34%) and a slightly smaller proportion in Austria (30%), Lithuania (29%) and Ireland (28%). This view is shared by approximately one in four respondents in Slovakia, Denmark and Malta (all 26%). Finally, more than one in ten respondents mentioned **developing the use of nuclear energy** as a means of combating climate change in the United Kingdom (17%), Slovakia (16%), Sweden (15%), Finland (15%), the Czech Republic (14%), Estonia (13%), Poland (13%), Belgium (12%), Lithuania (12%), Italy (11%), the Netherlands (11%) and Hungary (11%).

QG3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Develop environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies	Reduce CO2 (carbon-dioxide) emissions from transport and electricity	Take into account the fight against climate change in all EU policies such as in industry, agriculture or transport	Develop clean cars	Secure energy supply	Develop the use of nuclear energy	DK
	EU27	44%	36%	33%	25%	20%	10%	6%
	BE	<b>47%</b>	33%	33%	26%	22%	12%	2%
	BG	39%	<b>43%</b>	28%	29%	21%	5%	10%
	CZ	<b>44%</b>	38%	30%	23%	22%	14%	2%
	DK	42%	<b>45%</b>	32%	<b>36%</b>	26%	9%	2%
	DE	<b>56%</b>	26%	39%	27%	23%	9%	3%
	EE	<b>57%</b>	23%	20%	31%	19%	13%	8%
	IE	34%	<b>45%</b>	30%	24%	28%	8%	11%
	EL	44%	<b>46%</b>	38%	31%	17%	6%	1%
	ES	<b>44%</b>	39%	30%	27%	17%	6%	6%
	FR	<b>50%</b>	34%	41%	31%	15%	7%	4%
	IT	<b>42%</b>	38%	36%	26%	17%	11%	3%
	CY	62%	<b>67%</b>	24%	32%	7%	2%	2%
	LV	<b>50%</b>	32%	27%	22%	10%	8%	8%
	LT	<b>40%</b>	32%	20%	20%	29%	12%	8%
	LU	<b>44%</b>	42%	37%	29%	11%	7%	1%
	HU	<b>45%</b>	33%	38%	<b>16%</b>	<b>34%</b>	11%	2%
	MT	41%	<b>60%</b>	22%	19%	26%	4%	6%
	NL	<b>59%</b>	35%	36%	25%	16%	11%	2%
	AT	<b>44%</b>	33%	38%	33%	30%	7%	2%
	PL	36%	<b>38%</b>	22%	19%	18%	13%	11%
	PT	<b>37%</b>	35%	21%	23%	23%	6%	13%
	RO	33%	<b>46%</b>	29%	26%	12%	7%	14%
	SI	<b>47%</b>	45%	42%	20%	21%	7%	1%
	SK	35%	34%	<b>36%</b>	25%	26%	16%	4%
	FI	<b>49%</b>	26%	42%	23%	22%	15%	2%
	SE	<b>47%</b>	40%	39%	26%	13%	15%	4%
	UK	35%	<b>37%</b>	26%	17%	24%	17%	11%





\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.



A socio-demographic analysis of the answers highlights the following elements:

- Respondents who studied until the age of 20 or beyond and managers are the most likely to consider the **development of environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies** as a priority in the fight against climate change. These two categories also have a more exacting vision of the need to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development, expressing support for the idea that the **European Union should integrate the climate change component in all its policy planning**. This is also true of respondents who trust the European Union.
- For their part, students seem more receptive than Europeans as a whole to the suggestion that **emissions should be reduced in the two sectors which are the most harmful, namely transport and electricity**. They are, consequently, more likely than average to favour the **development of clean cars**.
- Pensioners and respondents who left school the age of 15 or earlier are more likely to mention **securing energy supplies**, while Europeans on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to mention **developing the use of nuclear energy** as a priority for the European Union in its policy to combat climate change.

**QG3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)**

In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (Row 1 - Main 2 answers)								
	Develop environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies	Reduce CO2 (carbon-dioxide) emissions from transport and electricity	Take into account the fight against climate change in all EU policies such as in industry, agriculture or transport	Develop clean cars	Secure energy supply	Develop the use of nuclear energy	DK	
	EU27	44%	36%	33%	25%	20%	10%	6%
	Sex							
	Male	45%	36%	34%	25%	19%	13%	5%
	Female	44%	36%	33%	25%	20%	8%	7%
	Age							
	15-24	44%	41%	31%	27%	18%	10%	6%
	25-39	44%	38%	35%	25%	19%	11%	4%
	40-54	46%	36%	36%	26%	19%	10%	4%
	55 +	43%	32%	31%	24%	22%	11%	8%
	Education (End of)							
	15-	38%	32%	29%	27%	23%	9%	9%
	16-19	44%	36%	33%	25%	20%	11%	6%
	20+	50%	37%	38%	24%	17%	12%	2%
	Still studying	47%	43%	32%	28%	15%	9%	5%
	Respondent occupation scale							
	Self-employed	43%	36%	34%	24%	19%	13%	4%
	Managers	51%	35%	42%	24%	18%	12%	2%
	Other white collars	48%	37%	35%	23%	19%	11%	3%
	Manual workers	44%	38%	34%	25%	20%	9%	6%
	House persons	40%	33%	31%	31%	22%	9%	7%
	Unemployed	42%	37%	30%	25%	19%	8%	7%
	Retired	42%	32%	30%	24%	23%	11%	8%
	Students	47%	43%	32%	28%	15%	9%	5%
	Left-Right scale							
	(1-4) Left	49%	36%	37%	25%	19%	9%	3%
	(5-6) Centre	46%	36%	33%	26%	21%	10%	4%
	(7-10) Right	41%	34%	32%	25%	21%	15%	5%
	Trust in EU							
	Tend to trust	46%	38%	37%	24%	19%	11%	3%
	Tend not to trust	43%	34%	31%	26%	21%	11%	6%

## 4. THE PRIORITIES FOR BOOSTING GROWTH IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY

*- Economic growth and actions in favour of the environment are not necessarily mutually exclusive -*

The financial and economic crisis showed that sustainable development is also an essential aspect for financial systems and the economy as a whole<sup>72</sup>. In addition, the Eurobarometer results show that European citizens agree on the need to achieve growth that is compatible over the long-term with protecting the environment and social well-being. The results of this survey show that European citizens believe that such sustainable growth should be based on three main pillars: **stimulating research and innovation in European industry** (31%), **producing environmentally-friendly goods and services** (30%) and **supporting agriculture** (27%)<sup>73</sup>.

But citizens are also banking on **creativity** and **entrepreneurship**: thus, one in four (25%) mentioned **encouraging people to create their own business** as a priority for sustainable growth, and approximately a fifth of respondents said that they want **new ideas and creativity to be rewarded** (19%).

One in five respondents mentioned **strengthening consumer rights** (19%) and a similar proportion cited **controlling migratory flows to respond to the needs of the European economy**.

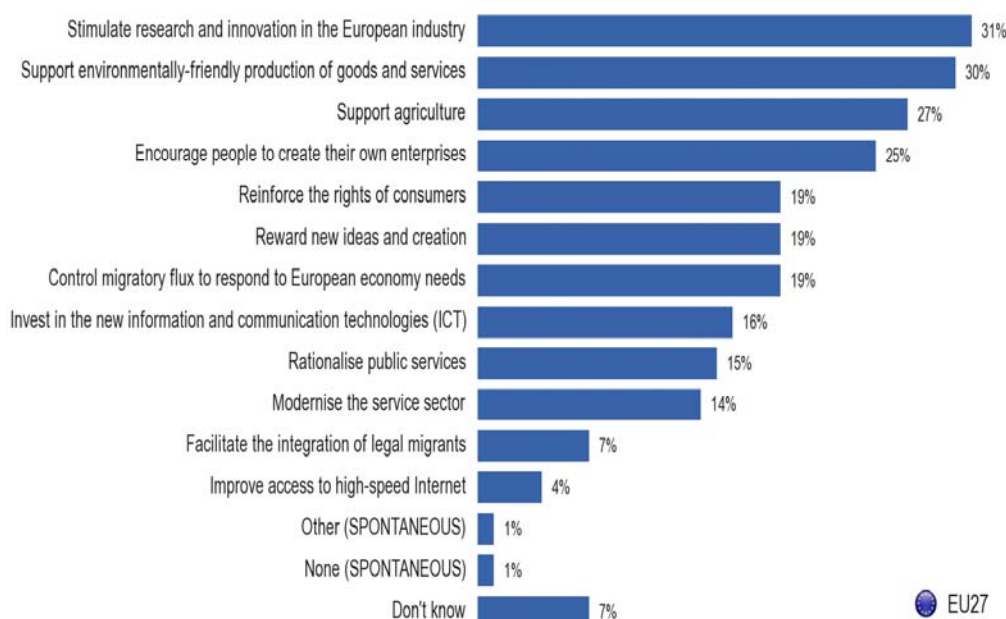
Europeans also, though less frequently, mentioned **investing in new information and communication technologies** (16%), **rationalising public services** (15%) and **modernising them** (14%). Finally, fewer than one in ten respondents mentioned **facilitating the integration of legal migrants** (7%) and **improving access to high-speed Internet** (4%) as key ways of boosting sustainable economic growth.

<sup>72</sup> "Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - 2009 review of the European Union strategy for sustainable development":

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0400:FIN:EN:PDF>

<sup>73</sup> QG4 In order to boost growth in a sustainable way, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

QG4. In order to boost growth in a sustainable way, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?



Respondents in central and northern European Union Member States are the most likely to believe that it is essential to **stimulate research and innovation in industry in order to boost growth in a sustainable way**. In these countries, moreover, citizens seem to associate this aspect with **supporting the environmentally-friendly production of goods and services**, since similar scores were recorded for these two aspects. This was the case in Sweden (48% for the first item and 47% for the second), the Netherlands (46% for both items), Denmark (43% and 46% respectively) and Germany (42% and 39% respectively). There is also a difference between the euro zone States and the States which have not adopted the single currency, with the former being more likely to want to give priority to **research and innovation in industry** in the European Union to boost growth in a sustainable way (34% versus 26% for non-euro zone countries).

Advocates of giving priority to **supporting agriculture** to ensure sustainable growth tend to come from the Member States which joined the European Union during the last two enlargements, in 2004 and 2007. Thus, supporting agriculture was the most frequently mentioned item in Romania (56%), Hungary (51%), Estonia (48%), the Czech Republic (47%), Bulgaria (46%), Latvia (46%) and Slovenia (40%). It was also mentioned by four out of ten interviewees in Lithuania (40%), Cyprus and Portugal (39% in both cases), where this policy is supported by a relative majority of respondents.





























Respondents in the Baltic States seem to attach special importance to entrepreneurship and are more likely than their fellow Europeans to believe that **encouraging people to create their own enterprise should be given priority as a means of boosting growth in a sustainable way**: this was mentioned by 48% of the interviewees in Lithuania, where it was the most frequently mentioned item, as well as in Latvia and Estonia with similar results (42% and 41% respectively).

It is also perceived as a fundamental factor in the Czech Republic (34%), Greece and Ireland (32% in both cases) and Poland (31%), where it was mentioned by more than three out of ten respondents.

Respondents in Denmark (39%) and, to a lesser extent, in Sweden (29%), Slovenia (25%) and Finland (25%) are the most likely to be convinced of the importance of **rewarding creation and new ideas**, while the highest score for **strengthening consumer rights** was obtained in Malta (33%).

Finally, the highest scores for **controlling migratory flows to meet the needs of the economy** were recorded in Austria and Denmark (30% in both cases).

QG4 In order to boost growth in a sustainable way, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






		Stimulate research and innovation in the European industry	Support environment ally-friendly production of goods and services	Support agriculture	Encourage people to create their own enterprises	Control migratory flux to respond to European economy needs	Reinforce the rights of consumers	Reward new ideas and creation	Invest in the new information and communication technologies (ICT)	Rationalise public services	Modernise the service sector	Facilitate the integration of legal migrants	Improve access to high-speed Internet	DK
	EU27	31%	30%	27%	25%	19%	19%	19%	16%	15%	14%	7%	4%	7%
	BE	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>	23%	27%	25%	18%	13%	11%	11%	5%	5%	3%
	BG	40%	35%	<b>46%</b>	23%	9%	24%	14%	18%	7%	10%	5%	3%	9%
	CZ	24%	33%	<b>47%</b>	34%	21%	20%	14%	14%	10%	14%	4%	4%	3%
	DK	43%	<b>46%</b>	9%	16%	<b>30%</b>	16%	<b>39%</b>	17%	12%	14%	<b>18%</b>	3%	4%
	DE	<b>42%</b>	39%	19%	24%	19%	24%	22%	14%	12%	12%	6%	3%	6%
	EE	32%	27%	<b>48%</b>	41%	7%	18%	18%	17%	7%	7%	2%	3%	8%
	IE	<b>37%</b>	26%	29%	32%	15%	21%	20%	14%	22%	15%	5%	<b>9%</b>	12%
	EL	20%	<b>37%</b>	33%	32%	22%	21%	22%	12%	27%	19%	7%	2%	2%
	ES	<b>30%</b>	29%	23%	27%	17%	17%	17%	19%	11%	12%	8%	2%	6%
	FR	<b>38%</b>	30%	35%	30%	19%	31%	22%	15%	12%	10%	8%	3%	4%
	IT	<b>27%</b>	24%	20%	22%	22%	19%	21%	20%	18%	<b>23%</b>	7%	5%	5%
	CY	30%	<b>68%</b>	39%	18%	21%	25%	7%	12%	12%	19%	4%	7%	4%
	LV	25%	23%	<b>46%</b>	42%	11%	10%	14%	15%	16%	9%	3%	1%	6%
	LT	30%	19%	40%	<b>48%</b>	9%	20%	12%	18%	5%	11%	6%	2%	5%
	LU	<b>38%</b>	33%	27%	30%	15%	16%	17%	15%	12%	10%	13%	2%	3%
	HU	30%	31%	<b>51%</b>	23%	15%	20%	20%	13%	19%	17%	4%	4%	2%
	MT	<b>33%</b>	16%	16%	23%	19%	<b>33%</b>	13%	13%	9%	17%	11%	3%	14%
	NL	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	19%	12%	22%	16%	23%	<b>21%</b>	14%	11%	5%	4%	4%
	AT	23%	<b>40%</b>	33%	26%	<b>30%</b>	24%	24%	11%	20%	18%	11%	7%	2%
	PL	17%	18%	29%	<b>31%</b>	5%	10%	17%	18%	<b>31%</b>	13%	5%	5%	11%
	PT	22%	27%	<b>39%</b>	22%	12%	19%	14%	12%	13%	22%	6%	3%	7%
	RO	32%	23%	<b>56%</b>	28%	8%	16%	9%	9%	11%	21%	5%	3%	12%
	SI	35%	32%	<b>40%</b>	28%	11%	17%	25%	16%	19%	9%	3%	3%	2%
	SK	25%	31%	<b>34%</b>	28%	19%	15%	21%	<b>21%</b>	14%	17%	4%	5%	4%
	FI	<b>35%</b>	31%	24%	26%	18%	10%	25%	13%	24%	12%	12%	4%	5%
	SE	<b>48%</b>	47%	16%	29%	8%	10%	29%	12%	11%	6%	12%	4%	8%
	UK	21%	26%	20%	19%	<b>29%</b>	14%	15%	16%	13%	8%	9%	4%	17%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

Certain socio-demographic characteristics, opinions and attitudes regarding the European Union shape the answers, and an analysis of the most frequently mentioned aspects reveals that:

- Europeans who studied until the age of 20 or beyond, managers, those on the left of the political spectrum and those who trust the European Union and are positive about the benefits of their country's membership are far more likely to mention **research and innovation** and **supporting the environmentally-friendly production of goods and services**.
- Europeans living in rural areas are more likely to mention **supporting agriculture**. Finally, respondents on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to consider that **encouraging entrepreneurship** is the key to sustainable growth.

QG4 In order to boost growth in a sustainable way, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Stimulate research and innovation in the European industry	Support environmentally-friendly production of goods and services	Support agriculture	Encourage people to create their own enterprises	DK
EU27	31%	30%	27%	25%	7%
<b>Sex</b>					
 Male	35%	31%	25%	25%	5%
Female	28%	29%	29%	25%	9%
<b>Age</b>					
 15-24	28%	31%	23%	23%	10%
25-39	32%	29%	25%	28%	6%
40-54	33%	34%	28%	26%	5%
55 +	31%	28%	30%	24%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
 15-	23%	24%	31%	26%	10%
16-19	29%	30%	29%	26%	6%
20+	42%	36%	23%	25%	4%
Still studying	34%	32%	22%	21%	9%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>					
 Rural village	29%	28%	34%	25%	8%
Small/ mid size town	33%	31%	26%	25%	7%
Large town	31%	32%	22%	26%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
 Self-employed	30%	33%	25%	28%	4%
Managers	47%	38%	21%	25%	3%
Other white collars	33%	32%	24%	25%	4%
Manual workers	29%	31%	29%	26%	7%
House persons	24%	28%	30%	29%	8%
Unemployed	24%	26%	28%	28%	8%
Retired	29%	27%	31%	24%	10%
Students	34%	32%	22%	21%	9%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>					
(1-4) Left	36%	37%	24%	22%	5%
(5-6) Centre	31%	31%	28%	27%	6%
(7-10) Right	31%	26%	29%	28%	6%
<b>Trust in EU</b>					
Tend to trust	37%	33%	28%	27%	4%
Tend not to trust	27%	29%	27%	25%	7%
<b>Membership EU</b>					
A good thing	38%	34%	24%	27%	5%
A bad thing	23%	25%	31%	24%	7%
Neither good nor bad	25%	28%	31%	24%	8%
<b>Benef. EU member.</b>					
Benefited	36%	33%	25%	27%	5%
Not benefited	25%	28%	31%	24%	7%

## 5. THE PRIORITIES FOR IMPROVING CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

### *- Europeans want better dialogue with their institutions to improve citizens' rights -*

European citizenship carries rights which are guaranteed in the Treaties: the right to travel, live, work and study in the other Member States; civic and political rights and certain legal guarantees (such as consular protection by another Member State and the right to submit a complaint to the European Mediator).

Since the concept of “a citizens' Europe” officially replaced the older concept of “a Europe of markets”, the European Union has continued to develop and extend the rights of its citizens. The Treaty of Lisbon is a step forward in the protection of citizens' rights. It confirms existing rights, and introduces new rights and new mechanisms for ensuring that they are fully respected within the European Union<sup>74</sup>. Against the background of the introduction of the Union's new regulatory framework, we note that almost one in three Europeans consider that improving citizens' rights should be one of the Union's priorities in the coming years.

When asked about the aspects which the European Union should prioritise to improve this pillar<sup>75</sup>, the most frequently mentioned aspect was **enhancing the dialogue between the European Union's citizens and institutions** (37%). This response seems to be in tune with the provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon, with its emphasis on democratic equality, participatory democracy (intended to improve dialogue with civil society) and the citizens' initiative, which enables citizens to submit proposals to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

The second most frequently mentioned way of improving citizens' rights, with a similar score, was “**facilitating the mobility of young people within the European Union**” (34%). Respondents also take a long-term view and a third (31%) mentioned the need to respond to the **challenges created by demographic ageing**<sup>76</sup>.

More than a quarter of respondents (26%) say that the key to improving citizens' rights lies in **developing the European Union's capacity to prevent and react to natural disasters**. An almost identical proportion (25%) of respondents mentioned **strengthening the protection of the European Union's borders** as a priority aspect.

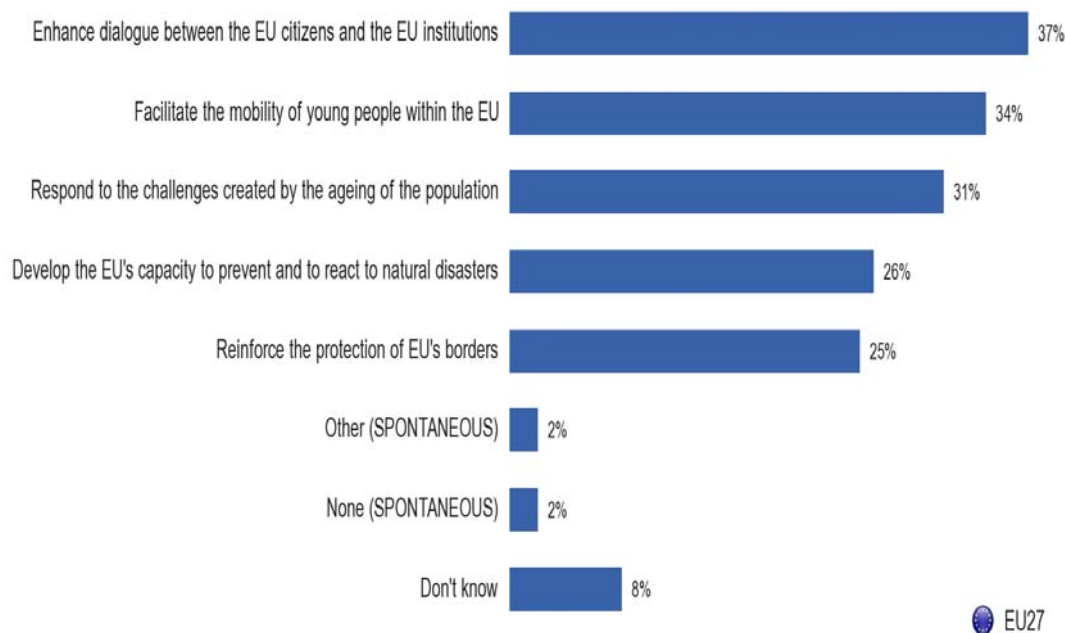
<sup>74</sup> [http://europa.eu/lisbon\\_treaty/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/lisbon_treaty/index_en.htm)

<sup>75</sup> QG5 In order to advance on rights of citizens, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

<sup>76</sup> The Green Paper “Confronting demographic change, a new solidarity between the generations” (published in March 2005) reveals that by 2030, there is likely to be a shortage in the European Union of almost 21 million (6.8%) people of working age. On the same date, approximately one in two active people (aged between 15 and 65) will have to look after an inactive person (65 or over): <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52005DC0094:EN:HTML>



QG5. In order to advance on rights of citizens, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?



EU27

In six European Union countries, a majority believe that the key to improving citizens' rights in the European Union lies in **improving the dialogue with the European institutions**, particularly in the Netherlands, Sweden and France, where almost half of the respondents mentioned this aspect (49% in the first two cases and 47% in France). More than four out of ten respondents in Slovakia (44%), Germany (43%), Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Luxembourg and Malta (all 42%) also consider that this item is important.

Moreover, **facilitating the mobility of young people within the European Union** is also seen as a fundamental aspect, especially by half of the interviewees in Hungary (51%) and Denmark (49%), and by a slightly smaller proportion of respondents in Bulgaria (47%), France (45%) and Italy (42%).





























In Finland, almost six out of ten respondents (56%) mentioned **responding to the challenges created by demographic ageing** as a fundamental element in any action intended to improve citizens' rights. This aspect is also a priority, to a lesser but still significant extent, for almost four out of ten respondents in Slovakia (39%), Belgium (38%), Hungary (37%), Austria (37%), the Netherlands (36%), and Slovenia and the United Kingdom (36%). Relatively high scores were also recorded in the Czech Republic (34%), France (33%), Denmark (32%), Portugal and Sweden (31% and 30% respectively).

The proportion of respondents who believe that priority should be given to **developing the European Union's capacity to prevent and to react to natural disasters** is higher than the European average in Austria and Ireland (37% and 36% respectively), and in particular in Cyprus, where 53% of the interviewees mentioned this item.

Moreover, in Cyprus, a similar proportion of respondents cited **strengthening the protection of the European Union's borders** as an essential aspect in improving citizens' rights. This opinion is shared by a small majority of respondents in the United Kingdom (40%), Austria and Greece (42% and 41% respectively).

Around one fifth of respondents in Romania (17%) and Ireland (15%) expressed no opinion on this question.

QG5 In order to advance on rights of citizens, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)





		Enhance dialogue between the EU citizens and the EU institutions	Facilitate the mobility of young people within the EU	Respond to the challenges created by the ageing of the population	Develop the EU's capacity to prevent and to react to natural disasters	Reinforce the protection of EU's borders	DK
	EU27	37%	34%	31%	26%	25%	8%
	BE	<b>42%</b>	31%	38%	19%	32%	3%
	BG	36%	<b>47%</b>	23%	29%	24%	10%
	CZ	<b>42%</b>	38%	34%	31%	20%	2%
	DK	42%	<b>49%</b>	32%	17%	32%	5%
	DE	<b>43%</b>	31%	32%	30%	22%	7%
	EE	<b>40%</b>	36%	27%	18%	25%	11%
	IE	31%	<b>36%</b>	27%	<b>36%</b>	29%	15%
	EL	38%	35%	28%	32%	<b>41%</b>	2%
	ES	<b>37%</b>	35%	32%	25%	19%	8%
	FR	<b>47%</b>	45%	33%	20%	27%	5%
	IT	35%	<b>42%</b>	24%	30%	24%	5%
	CY	37%	36%	16%	<b>53%</b>	<b>53%</b>	1%
	LV	<b>38%</b>	29%	26%	16%	20%	11%
	LT	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>	20%	25%	16%	14%
	LU	<b>42%</b>	35%	25%	24%	29%	2%
	HU	32%	<b>51%</b>	37%	33%	14%	4%
	MT	<b>42%</b>	34%	25%	18%	33%	11%
	NL	<b>49%</b>	34%	36%	14%	25%	6%
	AT	39%	26%	37%	37%	<b>42%</b>	2%
	PL	31%	<b>34%</b>	24%	27%	13%	15%
	PT	25%	24%	31%	<b>34%</b>	31%	12%
	RO	29%	<b>34%</b>	20%	32%	25%	17%
	SI	<b>39%</b>	34%	36%	28%	16%	4%
	SK	<b>44%</b>	35%	39%	28%	18%	3%
	FI	34%	24%	<b>56%</b>	27%	24%	5%
	SE	<b>49%</b>	39%	30%	22%	13%	9%
	UK	24%	19%	36%	16%	<b>40%</b>	14%

\* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

A socio-demographic analysis provides further insight and confirms certain trends already noted.

- **Improving the dialogue between EU citizens and the European institutions** was the most frequently mentioned item in most socio-demographic categories, although it was mainly mentioned by interviewees aged between 25 and 39, those who had studied up to the age of 20 or beyond and managers.
- Respondents aged between 15 and 24 and students stand out from the rest of the interviewees by the importance that they attach to **facilitating the mobility of young people within the European Union** as a way of improving citizens' rights.
- **Responding to the challenges created by demographic ageing** seems more important for the oldest respondents (55 or over), but this aspect was mentioned above all by managers, who are more conscious of this aspect than the other occupational categories.
- Interviewees who left school at the age of 15 or earlier were the most likely to mention **protecting the European Union's borders**.
- When we turn to the way in which attitudes to the European Union help to shape the answers to this question, we note that while those who are the most positive about the European Union believe that the key to improving citizens' rights lies mainly in **developing the dialogue with the European institutions**, the most critical categories are more likely to prefer solutions promoting greater security, such as **protecting the European Union's borders**.

QG5 In order to advance on rights of citizens, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Enhance dialogue between the EU citizens and the EU institutions	Facilitate the mobility of young people within the EU	Respond to the challenges created by the ageing of the population	Reinforce the protection of EU's borders	Develop the EU's capacity to prevent and to react to natural disasters	DK
EU27	37%	34%	31%	25%	26%	8%
<b>Sex</b>						
 Male	39%	35%	31%	26%	24%	7%
Female	35%	33%	30%	24%	27%	10%
<b>Age</b>						
 15-24	38%	44%	27%	20%	24%	9%
25-39	40%	35%	30%	24%	26%	6%
40-54	39%	34%	31%	26%	26%	7%
55 +	33%	30%	32%	28%	26%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
 15-	29%	29%	30%	31%	26%	12%
16-19	36%	34%	30%	26%	27%	8%
20+	46%	35%	34%	21%	23%	5%
Still studying	38%	47%	27%	17%	24%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
 Self-employed	40%	36%	26%	27%	25%	5%
Managers	47%	35%	39%	20%	22%	5%
Other white collars	40%	34%	32%	25%	27%	5%
Manual workers	38%	35%	29%	25%	27%	8%
House persons	32%	34%	28%	29%	26%	10%
Unemployed	36%	33%	29%	25%	24%	9%
Retired	31%	29%	32%	29%	26%	11%
Students	38%	47%	27%	17%	24%	9%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>						
(1-4) Left	42%	36%	34%	23%	25%	5%
(5-6) Centre	37%	34%	32%	27%	26%	7%
(7-10) Right	37%	36%	31%	28%	25%	7%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	34%	34%	29%	28%	26%	10%
From time to time	35%	35%	31%	27%	27%	8%
Almost never/ never	39%	34%	32%	24%	25%	8%
<b>Trust in EU</b>						
Tend to trust	42%	38%	31%	23%	27%	5%
Tend not to trust	33%	31%	32%	30%	25%	8%
<b>Membership EU</b>						
A good thing	43%	38%	31%	21%	26%	6%
A bad thing	27%	26%	34%	36%	25%	9%
Neither good nor bad	33%	32%	29%	27%	26%	10%
<b>Benef. EU member.</b>						
Benefited	42%	38%	32%	22%	26%	6%
Not benefited	31%	30%	31%	33%	25%	8%
<b>Image of EU</b>						
Positive	42%	39%	31%	22%	27%	5%
Neutral	34%	32%	30%	26%	25%	10%
Negative	29%	26%	33%	37%	22%	9%

## 6. THE PRIORITIES FOR HELPING TO CREATE STABILITY IN THE WORLD

*- Promoting human rights and peacekeeping are the main priorities for improving stability in the world -*

Strengthening the European Union's international influence is one of the fundamental strands of the Treaty of Lisbon<sup>77</sup>, which brings together the European Union's foreign policy instruments for both the development and adoption of new policies.

European citizens believe that achieving stability in the world entails giving priority to **promoting and protecting human rights** and a relative majority consider that this is an essential aspect (40%)<sup>78</sup>.

Next, with almost identical scores, came two security measures: **participating in conflict resolution and peacekeeping and peace-building** (36%) and **combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction** (33%).

A third of Europeans (33%) mentioned **promoting the development of poor countries** as being a key element in the European Union's policy to create stability in the world.

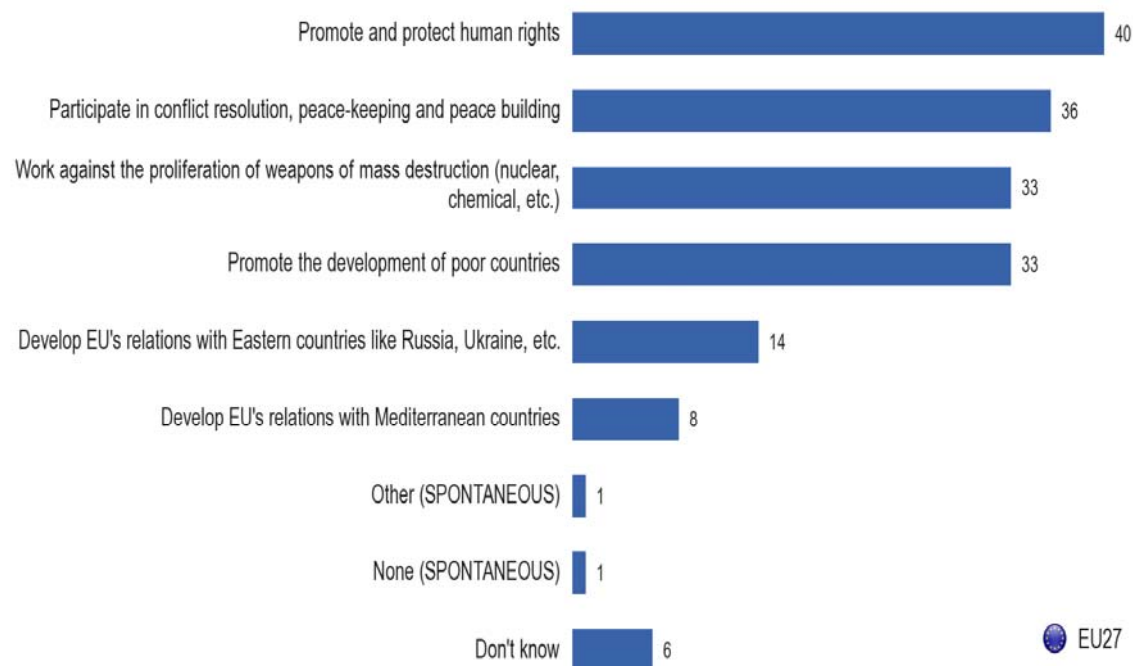
Europeans seem less convinced about the importance of **developing the European Union's relations with Eastern European countries** such as Russia or Ukraine or with **Mediterranean countries**, and these items were mentioned by only 14% and 8% of the interviewees respectively.

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<sup>77</sup> [http://europa.eu/lisbon\\_treaty/glance/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/lisbon_treaty/glance/index_en.htm)

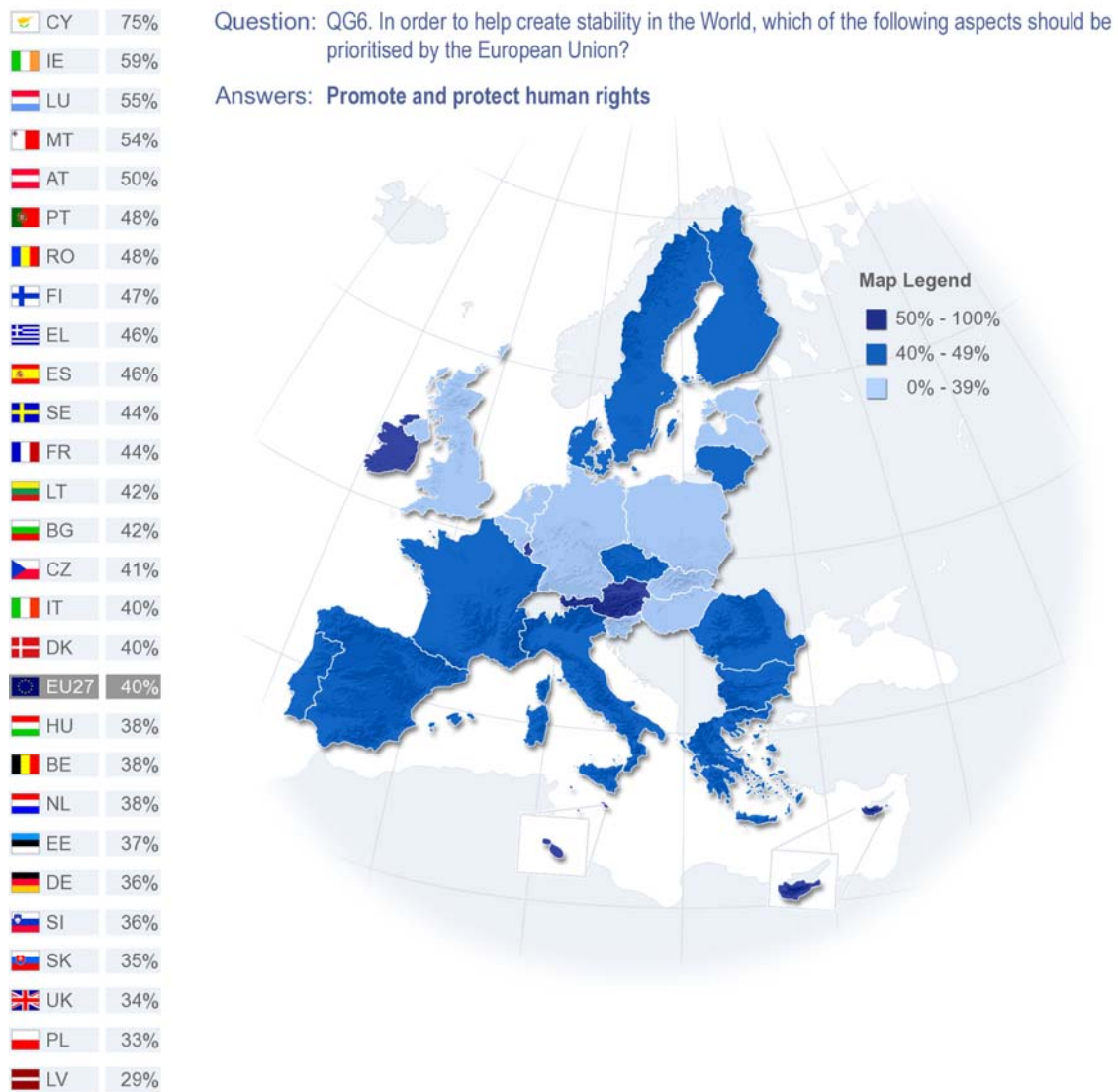
<sup>78</sup> QG6 In order to help create stability in the world, which of the following aspects should be prioritised by the European Union?

QG6. In order to help create stability in the World, which of the following aspects should be prioritised by the European Union?



**Promoting and protecting human rights** was the most frequently mentioned item in 14 of the 27 Member States. This line of action was mentioned in particular by three out of four respondents in Cyprus (75%), almost six out of ten interviewees in Ireland (59%) and almost half of respondents in Luxembourg (55%) and Malta (54%). It was also cited by a majority of respondents in Austria (50%), Romania (48%), Finland (47%), Greece (46%), Spain (46%) and France (44%).

**Participating in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peace-building** is an essential aspect for respondents in the Netherlands (45%) and Slovenia (44%), but it was mentioned in particular by six out of ten interviewees in Cyprus. **Countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction** was cited by almost half of the respondents in Estonia (47%) and by slightly fewer in Hungary (45%) and Bulgaria (42%). A small majority of respondents in Germany (40%) also mentioned this item as a priority area for action (40%).



Interviewees in Denmark and, to a lesser extent, in Spain and Greece, are more likely than their fellow European citizens to believe that the European Union should prioritise the **development of poor countries** (48%, 45% and 41% respectively).




Finally, **developing the European Union's relations with Eastern countries or Mediterranean countries** is seen as more important in States that share a border with or are located in the regions in question. Thus respondents in Latvia (30%), Slovakia (23%), Estonia (23%) and Lithuania (22%) prioritised relations with Russia and Ukraine, and those in Malta (23%) and Greece (15%) had the highest scores for relations with Mediterranean countries.

Opinions on priority actions to help create stability in the world vary only slightly by socio-demographic characteristics, and even attitudes to the European Union have limited impact. However, there are some slight differences as regards the advancement and protection of human rights: respondents aged between 15 and 24 and students (43% in both cases) are slightly more receptive to this item than the oldest respondents (37% of those aged 55 or over).

There are also variations regarding the European Union's participation in resolving conflicts and peacekeeping/peace building operations, depending on the respondent's perception of the European Union: the more the respondents are positive about the European Union the more they are likely to mention the EU's participation in conflict resolution and peacekeeping.



**QG6 In order to help create stability in the World, which of the following aspects should be prioritised by the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)**

	Promote and protect human rights	Participate in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and peace building
EU27	40%	36%
<b>Sex</b>		
	Male	36%
	Female	36%
<b>Age</b>		
	15-24	36%
	25-39	35%
	40-54	38%
	55 +	35%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
	Self-employed	36%
	Managers	43%
	Other white collars	38%
	Manual workers	35%
	House persons	33%
	Unemployed	33%
	Retired	34%
	Students	38%
<b>Trust in EU</b>		
	Tend to trust	39%
	Tend not to trust	33%
<b>Membership EU</b>		
	A good thing	38%
	A bad thing	32%
	Neither good nor bad	35%
<b>Image of EU</b>		
	Positive	39%
	Neutral	35%
	Negative	31%
<b>Euro</b>		
	In favour	39%
	Against	33%
<b>Future of the EU</b>		
	Optimis-tic	38%
	Pessi-mistic	33%
<b>Objective knowledge of the EU</b>		
	Bad	31%
	Average	36%
	Good	39%
<b>Understand how the EU works</b>		
	Tend to agree	38%
	Tend to disagree	34%
<b>Globalisation for national companies</b>		
	Opportunity	38%
	Threat	36%

## CONCLUSION

It is possible via this Eurobarometer survey, carried out between 23 October and 18 November 2009, to measure the consequences of the economic and financial crisis on the perceptions, opinions and values of Europeans, almost one year after the beginning of the crisis. Several major lessons are, in our opinion, worth highlighting:

- The crisis has neither resulted in an increase in criticism of globalisation nor undermined trust in market economy principles. Quite the opposite in fact, the image of globalisation is now more positive than one year ago and support among Europeans for market economy principles is stronger than two years ago.
- The crisis has led to a surge in demand for greater regulation and more controls. Europeans want national economies to be regulated, with a preference for a "social market economy" in which solidarity and social justice have a place, together with regulation of the financial sector. In particular citizens want the European Union to play a role in imposing tighter controls and closer supervision of financial markets. Although European citizens trust market economy principles they want markets excesses and abuses to be regulated.
- This wish for more regulation, undoubtedly intensified by the crisis, is also reflected in the demands for solidarity and equality in society, since Europeans consider that their society should give priority to these two aspects in order to face the major global challenges.
- Although Europeans consider that the European Commission should put the economic recovery at the top of its agenda, they still attach considerable importance to environmental issues and this item has even gained ground since one year ago. Moreover, when asked to choose between economic growth and protecting the environment, Europeans opted, as was the case before the beginning of the crisis, for the environment. Ecological issues seem once again to be at the forefront of concerns, after having been pushed somewhat into the background by a focus on growth at any cost at the beginning of the crisis.
- The European Union is seen as a credible level for tackling the crisis in the context of globalisation, even if Europeans are divided on the effectiveness of the euro in cushioning the effects of the crisis and protecting citizens. To increase this credibility, it will have to demonstrate its capacity to contribute to a closer coordination of the economic policies of the Member States and tighter controls over the way in which financial markets operate, which are two areas in which Europeans have strong expectations.
- To sum up, European citizens want the European Union to concentrate its actions on the following three main areas: economic recovery and regulating financial markets, protecting the environment and fighting climate change, and increasing solidarity and social justice.

**The crisis has not hardened European views on globalisation.** Although, perceptions of globalisation are still ambivalent, levels of criticism have not increased since one year ago:

- The proportion of Europeans for whom this term has “positive” connotations has increased by six percentage points in one year.
- However, perceptions of globalisation are still ambiguous. On the positive side, Europeans see it as an opportunity for economic growth and a way of making people more open to external cultures. On the negative side, Europeans think it increases social inequalities and benefits only large companies and not citizens. The way in which citizens perceive globalisation reveals very significant social and national cleavages.
- There is a strong demand for governance and regulation. This idea is supported by three-quarters of Europeans. Moreover, the European Union is seen as having a key role to play in this regulation, since a majority of Europeans consider that, on the one hand, it helps to protect citizens from the negative effects of globalisation and, on the other hand, it enables them to benefit more from its positive effects.
- European citizens consider that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to compete economically at global level. However, the European economy is seen as being less dynamic than the Chinese economy, even less so than one year ago.
- Europeans consider that European and American interests converge when it comes to globalisation, whereas one year ago the majority view was that their interests diverged. This change may be linked to Barack Obama’s election in the United States.
- When asked to compare the European Union with the United States, European citizens consider that the European Union is ahead in all social areas and as regards protecting the environment. On the other hand, the European Union is seen as being behind in forward-looking areas, such as scientific research and innovation.

**The crisis has generated strong demand for action by the European Union to regulate the financial sector.** Only a minority of Europeans consider that the euro has mitigated the effects of the crisis and protected them.

- Although a majority of Europeans are concerned about the employment situation and a majority of them continue to believe that the worst is still to come, the number of citizens who are optimistic about the future has increased since the beginning of 2009.
- European citizens want the European Union to play a post-crisis role since they consider that the EU is, together with national governments, the most effective level for dealing with the effects of the crisis.
- To combat the crisis, Europeans want the European Union to take action in particular in three key areas: greater coordination of the economic and financial policies of the Member States, closer supervision of the way financial markets operate and more controls on the use of public money to rescue financial institutions.
- As regards measures to boost economic performance, European citizens want priority to be given to investment in training, education and innovation, as well as support for SMEs.
- Although Europeans have faith in the European Union's capacity to shield them from the effects of the crisis, they are more sceptical about the euro and European public opinion is divided about the single currency's capacity to mitigate the effects of the crisis and protect citizens.

**The crisis has not significantly affected the main economic and social values of Europeans.** For example, trust in market economy principles has even increased in the space of one year. Nevertheless, Europeans want a regulated, less excessive social market economy, which takes account of social issues.

- More than three-quarters of Europeans are positive about the terms “company”, “competition”, “flexibility”, “free trade” and “competitiveness”, with scores even higher than those recorded in 2007. On the other hand, a majority of Europeans are now negative about “protectionism”, whereas in 2007 a majority of them were positive about it.
- Seven out of ten Europeans are also positive about the term “Welfare State”, which is yet another sign of a desire for State intervention. “Social equality and solidarity” is seen as the number one priority on which society should focus for the future, ahead of protecting the environment and innovation. The crisis has therefore heightened the importance attached to social justice and solidarity.
- After having been temporarily pushed into the background at the beginning of the crisis, environmental concerns have gained ground. Seven out of ten Europeans agree with the idea that protecting the environment must be a priority, even if this affects economic growth.
- In terms of values, the European Union embodies the values of humanism, democracy and peace dear to Europeans and which represent their common set of values.

Finally, the questions on the priorities on which Europeans feel that the European Union should focus in the coming year sum up the expectations of citizens. Economic recovery comes in first place, followed by boosting growth in a sustainable way, fighting climate change and helping to create stability in the world.

# **ANNEXES**

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 23rd of October and the 18th of November 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER 72.4 is the "STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72" and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72 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	1.006	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.008	29/10/2009	09/11/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.056	30/10/2009	13/11/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.006	24/10/2009	17/11/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.514	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	23/10/2009	16/11/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.011	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.020	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	28/10/2009	16/11/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.036	30/10/2009	14/11/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	26/10/2009	15/11/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	30/10/2009	16/11/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.023	27/10/2009	11/11/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	27/10/2009	15/11/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.023	29/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/10/2009	14/11/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.004	29/10/2009	18/11/2009	13.017.690
		Österreichisches				
AT	Austria	Gallup-Institut	1.030	27/10/2009	13/11/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.025	29/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.021	30/10/2009	11/11/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.015	24/10/2009	15/11/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.040	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.018	29/10/2009	18/11/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.032	26/10/2009	15/11/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.322	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	51.081.866
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.731</b>	<b>23/10/2009</b>	<b>18/11/2009</b>	<b>406.557.138</b>
	Turkish Cypriot					
CY(tcc)	Community	Kadem	500	02/11/2009	14/11/2009	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	27/10/2009	12/11/2009	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.002	27/10/2009	15/11/2009	52.728.513
	Former Yugoslav					
MK	Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.005	27/10/2009	02/11/2009	1.678.404
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>30.238</b>	<b>23/10/2009</b>	<b>18/11/2009</b>	<b>464.856.681</b>

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

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

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



# QUESTIONNAIRE

CORE TREND QUESTIONS

QA1	On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
-----	--

(READ OUT)

Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB71.3 QA1

DO NOT ASK QA2a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA2b

QA2a	How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
6	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
7	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QA2a

QUESTIONS TREND PRINCIPALES

QA1	D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) de la vie que vous menez ?
-----	--

(LIRE)

Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

EB71.3 QA1

NE PAS POSER QA2a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA2b

QA2a	Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Très bonne	Plutôt bonne	Plutôt mauvaise	Très mauvaise	NSP
1	La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
6	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
7	La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QA2a

ASK QA2b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA3a

QA2b How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

1	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
6	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
7	The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QA2b

POSER QA2b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA3a

QA2b Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Très bonne	Plutôt bonne	Plutôt mauvaise	Très mauvaise	NSP
--	--------	------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-----

1	La situation économique de la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
6	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
7	La situation de l'environnement dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QA2b

DO NOT ASK QA3a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA3b

QA3a	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries? (M)
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK
--	---------------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
5	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
6	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QA7a TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA3a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA3b

QA3a	Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ? (M)
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vraiment meilleure	Un peu meilleure	Un peu moins bonne	Vraiment moins bonne	NSP
--	-------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	-----

1	La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
2	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Le coût de la vie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les prix de l'énergie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
5	La qualité de vie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
6	La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QA7a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA3b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA4a

QA3b	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK
--	---------------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

1	The situation of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The employment situation in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
3	The cost of living in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
4	Energy prices in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
5	The quality of life in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
6	The situation of the environment in our Community	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QA7b

POSER QA3b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA4a

QA3b	Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vraiment meilleure	Un peu meilleure	Un peu moins bonne	Vraiment moins bonne	NSP
--	-------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	-----

1	La situation de notre économie	1	2	3	4	5
2	La situation de l'emploi dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
3	Le coût de la vie dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les prix de l'énergie dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
5	La qualité de vie dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
6	La situation de l'environnement dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QA7b

DO NOT ASK QA4a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA4b

QA4a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4
8	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA3a (ITEM 1-7) + EB70.1 QA6a (ITEM 8) TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA4a en CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA4b

QA4a Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Meilleurs	Moins bons	Sans changement	NSP
--	--------	-----------	------------	-----------------	-----

1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
2	La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
4	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4
8	La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA3a (ITEM 1-7) + EB70.1 QA6a (ITEM 8) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA5a

QA4b What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4
8	The situation of the environment in our Community (M)	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA3b (ITEM 1-7) + EB70.1 QA6b (ITEM 8) TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA4b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA5a

QA4b Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Meilleurs	Moins bons	Sans changement	NSP
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1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
2	La situation économique dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4
3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
4	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4
5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4
8	La situation de l'environnement dans notre Communauté (M)	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA3b (ITEM 1-7) + EB70.1 QA6b (ITEM 8) TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA5a AND QA6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

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QA5a	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Crime	1,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	2,
Economic situation	3,
Rising prices\ inflation	4,
Taxation	5,
Unemployment	6,
Terrorism	7,
Defence\ Foreign affairs	8,
Housing	9,
Immigration	10,
Healthcare system	11,
The educational system	12,
Pensions	13,
The environment (M)	14,
Energy	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB71.3 QA4a TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA5a ET QA6a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA5b

--

QA5a	A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

L'insécurité	1,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	2,
La situation économique	3,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	4,
Les impôts	5,
Le chômage	6,
Le terrorisme	7,
La défense\ la politique étrangère	8,
Le logement	9,
L'immigration	10,
Le système de santé	11,
Le système éducatif	12,
Les retraites\ les pensions	13,
L'environnement (M)	14,
L'énergie	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB71.3 QA4a TREND MODIFIED



QA6a	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Defence\ Foreign affairs	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment (M)	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB71.3 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

QA6a	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La défense\ la politique étrangère	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement (M)	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB71.3 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA5b AND QA6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA7a

--

QA5b	What do you think are the two most important issues facing our Community at the moment?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Cyprus issue	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment (M)	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANE)	16,
DK	17,

EB71.3 QA4b TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA5b ET QA6b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA7a

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QA5b	A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La question chypriote	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement (M)	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB71.3 QA4b TREND MODIFIED

QA6b	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Cyprus issue	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment (M)	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANE)	16,
DK	17,

EB71.3 QA5b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA7a AND QA8a ONLY IN EU27 – FYROM, TR AND HR GO TO QA7b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA7c

QA7a	Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
------	---

(READ OUT)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB71.3 QA6a

QA6b	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La question chypriote	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement (M)	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB71.3 QA5b TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA7a ET QA8a SEULEMENT EN UE27 - ARYM, TR ET HR ALLER EN QA7b - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA7c

QA7a	D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?
------	---

(LIRE)

Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB71.3 QA6a

QA8a	Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?
------	---

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB71.3 QA7a

ASK QA7b AND QA8b ONLY IN FYROM, TR AND HR – EU27 GO TO QA9a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA7c

QA7b	Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?
------	---

(READ OUT)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB71.3 QA6b

QA8b	Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?
------	--

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB71.3 QA7b

QA8a	Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?
------	--

Bénéficié	1
Pas bénéficié	2
NSP	3

EB71.3 QA7a

POSER QA7b ET QA8b UNIQUEMENT EN ARYM, TR ET HR – UE27 ALLER EN QA9a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA7c

QA7b	D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne serait ... ?
------	--

(LIRE)

Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB71.3 QA6b

QA8b	Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?
------	--

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB71.3 QA7b

ASK QA7c AND QA8c ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA9a

POSER QA7c ET QA8c UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA9a

QA7c Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of European Union legislation would be...?

QA7c D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que pour la Communauté turque chypriote, l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne serait ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB71.3 QA6c

EB71.3 QA6c

QA8c Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the European Union legislation?

QA8c Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que la Communauté turque chypriote bénéficierait ou non de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ?

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB71.3 QA7c

EB71.3 QA7c

DO NOT ASK QA9a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9b

QA9a At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
3	The USA	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA8a (ITEMS 1-2) + EB71.1 QA8a (ITEM 3) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA9b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA10

QA9b At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	Our Community	1	2	3	4
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
3	The USA	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA8b (ITEMS 1-2) + EB71.1 QA8b (ITEM 3) TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA9a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA9b

QA9a En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP
1	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
3	Aux Etats-Unis	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA8a (ITEMS 1-2) + EB71.1 QA8a (ITEM 3) TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA9b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA10

QA9b En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP
1	Dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4
2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
3	Aux Etats-Unis	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA8b (ITEMS 1-2) + EB71.1 QA8b (ITEM 3) TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA10 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

1	The press	1	2	3
2	Radio	1	2	3
3	Television	1	2	3
4	The Internet	1	2	3
5	The army	1	2	3
6	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
7	Political parties	1	2	3
8	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
9	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE )	1	2	3
10	The European Union	1	2	3
11	The United Nations	1	2	3
12	Regional or local public authorities	1	2	3
13	NATO	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA9 (items 6-11) + EB69.2 QA12 (items 1-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (item 12-13) TREND MODIFIED

A TOUS

QA10 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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1	La presse écrite	1	2	3
2	La radio	1	2	3
3	La télévision	1	2	3
4	Internet	1	2	3
5	L'armée	1	2	3
6	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) La justice\ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
7	Les partis politiques	1	2	3
8	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
9	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE) (UTILISER LA DENOMINATION CORRECTE POUR LA CHAMBRE BASSE)	1	2	3
10	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
11	L'Organisation des Nations Unies	1	2	3
12	Les autorités publiques régionales ou locales	1	2	3
13	L'OTAN	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA9 (items 6-11) + EB69.2 QA12 (items 1-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (item 12-13) TREND MODIFIED

QA11	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB71.3 QA10

QA12	What does the European Union mean to you personally?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM\ BOTTOM TO TOP)

Peace	1,
Economic prosperity	2,
Democracy	3,
Social protection	4,
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	5,
Cultural diversity	6,
Stronger say in the world	7,
Euro	8,
Unemployment	9,
Bureaucracy	10,
Waste of money	11,
Loss of our cultural identity	12,
More crime	13,
Not enough control at external borders	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB71.3 QA11

QA11	En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très positive	1
Assez positive	2
Neutre	3
Assez négative	4
Très négative	5
NSP	6

EB71.3 QA10

QA12	Que représente l'Union européenne pour vous personnellement ?
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(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES - ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT)

La paix	1,
La prospérité économique	2,
La démocratie	3,
La protection sociale	4,
La liberté de voyager, étudier et travailler partout dans l'UE	5,
La diversité culturelle	6,
Une voix plus importante dans le monde	7,
L'euro	8,
Le chômage	9,
La bureaucratie	10,
Un gaspillage d'argent	11,
La perte de notre identité culturelle	12,
Plus de criminalité	13,
Pas assez de contrôles aux frontières extérieures	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

EB71.3 QA11



QA13 Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
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1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA13 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA16 (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

QA14 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
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1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA14 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA18 (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

QA15 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
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1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
2	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
3	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA15

QA13 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?

	(LIRE)	Oui	Non	NSP
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1	Du Parlement européen	1	2	3
2	De la Commission européenne	1	2	3
3	Du Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
4	De la Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA13 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA16 (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

QA14 Pour chacune des institutions européennes suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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1	Le Parlement européen	1	2	3
2	La Commission européenne	1	2	3
3	Le Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
4	La Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA14 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA18 (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

QA15 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 REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Pour	Contre	NSP
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1	Une union monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro	1	2	3
2	L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir	1	2	3
3	Une vitesse de la construction européenne plus élevée dans un groupe de pays que dans les autres pays	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA15

QA16	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?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The Internal market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
Foreign policy (M)	3,
Defence policy (M)	4,
Immigration issues	5,
Education policy (M)	6,
Environment issues	7,
Energy issues	8,
Solidarity with poorer regions	9,
Scientific research	10,
Social and health issues	11,
The fight against crime	12,
The fight against climate change	13,
Economic affairs	14,
Transport and energy infrastructure	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB71.3 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QA16	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 ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Le marché intérieur	1,
La politique culturelle	2,
La politique étrangère (M)	3,
La politique de défense (M)	4,
Les questions d'immigration	5,
La politique de l'éducation (M)	6,
Les questions environnementales	7,
Les questions énergétiques	8,
La solidarité avec les régions plus pauvres	9,
La recherche scientifique	10,
Les questions sociales et de santé	11,
La lutte contre l'insécurité	12,
La lutte contre le changement climatique	13,
Les affaires économiques	14,
Les infrastructures pour les transports et l'énergie	15,
Autres (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB71.3 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QA17	For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.			

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	True.	False.	DK
1	The EU currently consists of twenty-five Member States (M)	1	2	3
2	The Irish voted "yes" to the second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty held on October 2nd, 2009 (N)	1	2	3
3	The euro area currently consists of twelve Member States	1	2	3
4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Switzerland is a member of the EU	1	2	3
5	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Iceland is a member of the EU (N)	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA24 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA18a TO QA19a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA19b

QA18a	On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?
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QA18b	And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	QA18a In (OUR COUNTRY)	QA18b In the European Union
Very satisfied	1	1
Fairly satisfied	2	2
Not very satisfied	3	3
Not at all satisfied	4	4
DK	5	5

EB68.1 QA11a & b

QA17	Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes sur l'Union européenne, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.		

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vrai.	Faux.	NSP
1	L'UE est actuellement composée de vingt-cinq Etats membres (M)	1	2	3
2	Les Irlandais ont voté "oui" lors du second référendum sur le Traité de Lisbonne qui a eu lieu le 2 octobre 2009 (N)	1	2	3
3	La zone euro est actuellement composée de douze Etats membres	1	2	3
4	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La Suisse est un état membre de l'UE	1	2	3
5	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'Islande est un Etat membre de l'UE (N)	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA24 TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA18a A QA19a en CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA19b

QA18a	Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) du fonctionnement de la démocratie en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
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QA18b	Et du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans l'Union européenne ?
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR COLONNE)

(LIRE)	QA18a En (NOTRE PAYS)	QA18b Dans l'Union européenne
Très satisfait(e)	1	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4	4
NSP	5	5

EB68.1 QA11a & b

ASK ITEM 2 ONLY IN EU27

QA19a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
1	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
2	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA19b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA20

QA19b Please tell me for the following statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. (M)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
1	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12b TREND MODIFIED

POSER ITEM 2 SEULEMENT EN UE27

QA19a Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
2	Les intérêts de (NOTRE PAYS) sont bien pris en compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12a TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA19b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA20

QA19b Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante ? (M)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA20 Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the building of Europe?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The EU has grown too rapidly	1	2	3	4	5
2	What brings the citizens of the different countries together is more important than what separates them	1	2	3	4	5
3	At the current time, the EU is short of ideas and projects	1	2	3	4	5
4	The EU is indispensable in meeting global challenges (climate change, terrorism, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QD16

A TOUS

QA20 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes à propos de la construction européenne.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	L'UE a grandi trop vite	1	2	3	4	5
2	Ce qui rapproche les citoyens des différents pays est plus important que ce qui les sépare	1	2	3	4	5
3	Aujourd'hui, l'UE manque d'idées et de projets	1	2	3	4	5
4	L'UE est indispensable pour répondre aux défis mondiaux (changement climatique, terrorisme, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QD16

TREND PRESIDENCY QUESTIONS

ASK QA21 TO QA25 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1a

QA21 In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Sweden's presidency? (M)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB71.3 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA22 ONLY IN SE - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA23

QA22 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Sweden is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB71.3 QA20 TREND MODIFIED

LES QUESTIONS TREND PRESIDENCE

POSER QA21 A QA25 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB1a

QA21 Dans l'Union européenne, chaque Etat membre devient, à son tour, le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne pendant six mois. A l'heure actuelle, c'est le tour de la Suède. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision ou vu sur Internet quelque chose au sujet de la présidence suédoise ? (M)

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB71.3 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA22 SEULEMENT EN SE - LES AUTRES UE27 ALLER EN QA23

QA22 Que vous ayez ou non entendu parler de quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c'est important ou non que la Suède soit en ce moment le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne ? Diriez-vous que c'est ... ? (M)

(LIRE)

Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

EB71.3 QA20 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL IN THE EU27

QA23 From January the 1st 2010 it will be the turn of Spain. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Spain's presidency? (M)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB71.3 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA24 ONLY IN ES - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA25

QA24 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Spain will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of January 2010? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB71.3 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

POSER A TOUS EN UE27

QA23 A partir du 1er janvier 2010 ce sera le tour de l'Espagne. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision ou vu sur Internet quelque chose au sujet de la présidence espagnole ? (M)

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB71.3 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA24 SEULEMENT EN ES - LES AUTRES UE27 ALLER EN QA25

QA24 Que vous en ayez entendu parler ou non, pensez-vous que c'est important ou non que l'Espagne devienne le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne à partir du 1er janvier 2010 ? Diriez-vous que c'est ... ? (M)

(LIRE)

Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

EB71.3 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL IN EU27

QA25 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

EB71.3 QF1

A TOUS DANS L'UE 27

QA25 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très optimiste, plutôt optimiste, plutôt pessimiste ou très pessimiste concernant le futur de l'Union européenne ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très optimiste	1
Plutôt optimiste	2
Plutôt pessimiste	3
Très pessimiste	4
NSP	5

EB71.3 QF1



2) THE EU, THE WORLD, THE GLOBALISATION

ASK ALL

QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly?

QB1b And secondly?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT - ROTATE BOTTOM TO TOP/ TOP TO BOTTOM)	QB1a	QB1b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
Its economic power	1	1
Its political influence	2	2
Its military strength	3	3
Its cultural influence	4	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
DK	7	7

EB71.3 QB1a, b

2) L'UE, LE MONDE, LA MONDIALISATION

A TOUS

QB1a Parmi les éléments suivants, lequel est le plus important pour déterminer le pouvoir et l'influence d'un pays ou d'un groupe de pays dans le monde ? Premièrement ?

QB1b Et deuxièmement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPONSE PAR COLONNE)

(LIRE - ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT)	QB1a	QB1b
	PREMIEREMENT	DEUXIEMEMENT
	T	T
Son pouvoir économique	1	1
Son influence politique	2	2
Sa puissance militaire	3	3
Son influence culturelle	4	4
Autre (SPONTANE)	5	5
Aucun (SPONTANE)	6	6
NSP	7	7

EB71.3 QB1a, b

QB2a	And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?

QB2b	And secondly?
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(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT - ROTATE BOTTOM TO TOP/TOP TO BOTTOM) (M)	QB2a	QB2b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
Its economic power	1	1
Its political influence	2	2
Its military strength	3	3
Its cultural influence	4	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
DK	7	7

EB71.3 QB2a, b

QB2a	Et selon vous, lequel des éléments suivants caractérise le mieux l'Union européenne ? Premièrement ?

QB2b	Et deuxièmement ?
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(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPONSE PAR COLONNE)

(LIRE - ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT) (M)	QB2a	QB2b
	PREMIEREMEN T	DEUXIEMEMEN T
Son pouvoir économique	1	1
Son influence politique	2	2
Sa puissance militaire	3	3
Son influence culturelle	4	4
Autre (SPONTANE)	5	5
Aucun (SPONTANE)	6	6
NSP	7	7

EB71.3 QB2a, b

QB3	For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (M)					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5
3	Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")	1	2	3	4	5
4	The EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
5	Globalisation protects us from price increases	1	2	3	4	5
6	Globalisation helps peace in the world	1	2	3	4	5
7	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture	1	2	3	4	5
8	(ONLY IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation represents a threat to our culture	1	2	3	4	5

QB3	Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.					

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
2	La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales	1	2	3	4	5
3	La mondialisation rend nécessaire des règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")	1	2	3	4	5
4	L'UE et les Etats-Unis ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
5	La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix	1	2	3	4	5
6	La mondialisation contribue à la paix dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
7	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) La mondialisation représente une menace pour la culture (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
8	(UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc)) La mondialisation représente une menace pour notre culture	1	2	3	4	5

9	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	1	2	3	4	5
10	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
11	(ONLY IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation means more foreign investments in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
12	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	1	2	3	4	5
13	Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures	1	2	3	4	5
14	The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy (N)	1	2	3	4	5
15	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) The EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5
16	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QB3 (item 1-3) EB69.2 QA47a&b (item 4-13)

9	La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens	1	2	3	4	5
10	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
11	(UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc)) La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
12	La mondialisation contribue au développement des pays les plus pauvres	1	2	3	4	5
13	La mondialisation permet aux gens d'être plus ouverts aux cultures extérieures	1	2	3	4	5
14	L'UE a suffisamment de pouvoir et d'outils pour défendre ses intérêts économiques dans l'économie mondiale (N)	1	2	3	4	5
15	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) L'Union européenne aide les citoyens européens à se protéger des effets négatifs de la mondialisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5
16	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'Union européenne permet aux citoyens européens de mieux profiter des effets positifs de la mondialisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QB3 (item 1-3) EB69.2 QA47a&b (item 4-13)

DO NOT ASK QB4a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QB4b

QB4a Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB71.3 QB4a

ASK QB4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QB5

QB4b Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB71.3 QB4b

NE PAS POSER QB4a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QB4b

QB4a Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

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

EB71.3 QB4a

POSER QB4b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB5

QB4b Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

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

EB71.3 QB4b

ASK ALL

QB5 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
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1	American	1	2	3	4
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
4	Indian	1	2	3	4
5	Russian	1	2	3	4
6	Brazilian	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QB7

QB6 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Protecting the environment	1,
Social equality and solidarity	2,
Free trade\ market economy	3,
Cultural diversity and openness to others	4,
Progress and innovation	5,
Traditions	6,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

EB71.3 QC3

A TOUS

QB5 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE)

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

EB71.3 QB7

QB6 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux sur lesquelles notre société devrait mettre l'accent pour faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

La protection de l'environnement	1,
L'égalité sociale et la solidarité	2,
Le libre échange\ l'économie de marché	3,
La diversité culturelle et l'ouverture aux autres	4,
Le progrès et l'innovation	5,
Les traditions	6,
Autres (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

EB71.3 QC3

### 3) THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

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QC1	Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	1
The worst is still to come	2
DK	3

EB71.2 QB3

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QC2	Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day	1
You know what you will be doing in the next six months	2
You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years	3
Other	4
DK	5

EB71.3 QJ6

### 3) LA CRISE FINANCIERE ET ECONOMIQUE

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QC1	Certains analystes disent que l'impact de la crise économique sur le marché de l'emploi en est déjà à son apogée et que les choses vont tout doucement s'améliorer. D'autres, au contraire, disent que le pire reste à venir. Laquelle de ces deux opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?
-----	--

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

L'impact de la crise sur l'emploi a déjà atteint son apogée	1
Le pire reste à venir	2
NSP	3

EB71.2 QB3

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QC2	Pourriez-vous me dire laquelle des situations suivantes décrit le mieux la situation de votre foyer ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Votre situation actuelle ne vous permet pas d'envisager des projets dans l'avenir. Vous vivez au jour le jour	1
Vous savez ce que vous ferez dans les six prochains mois	2
Vous avez une vision à long terme de ce que sera votre foyer dans les 1 ou 2 ans à venir	3
Autre	4
NSP	5

EB71.3 QJ6

QC3	In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The (NATIONALITY) Government	1
The European Union	2
The United States	3
The G20	4
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

EB71.3 QB8

ASK QC4a IN THE EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE IN THE EURO AREA - OTHERS GO TO QC4b

QC4a	Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had kept the (FORMER NATIONAL CURRENCY).
------	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB71.1 QD6a

QC3	D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui peut agir le plus efficacement face aux conséquences de la crise financière et économique ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1
L'Union européenne	2
Les Etats-Unis	3
Le G20	4
Le Fonds Monétaire International (FMI)	5
Autre (SPONTANE)	6
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7
NSP	8

EB71.3 QB8

POSER QC4a DANS LES PAYS DE L'UE27 QUI SONT DANS LA ZONE EURO - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC4b

QC4a	Dites-moi si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec la proposition suivante : (NOTRE PAYS) aurait été mieux protégé face à la crise financière et économique actuelle si nous avions conservé le\ la (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE).
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(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

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

EB71.1 QD6a



ASK QC4b ONLY TO EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA - OTHERS GO TO QC5

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QC4b Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had adopted the European single currency, the euro.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB71.1 QD6b

ASK QC5 TO QC8 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC9

--

QC5 Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Overall the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB71.1 QD8

POSER QC4b DANS LES PAYS DE L'UE27 QUI NE SONT PAS DANS LA ZONE EURO - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC5

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QC4b Dites-moi si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec la proposition suivante : (NOTRE PAYS) aurait été mieux protégé face à la crise financière et économique actuelle si nous avions adopté la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro.

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

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

EB71.1 QD6b

POSER QC5 A QC8 SEULEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC9

--

QC5 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'euro a globalement atténué les effets négatifs de la présente crise financière et économique.

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

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

EB71.1 QD8

QC6	Certain measures aimed at combating the current economic and financial crisis are currently being discussed within the European institutions. For each of these measures, could you tell me whether you think it would be effective or ineffective in combating the crisis? (M)					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
1	A more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services	1	2	3	4	5
2	The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups	1	2	3	4	5
3	A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies between all the EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5
4	A supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QD9 TREND MODIFIED

QC6	Certaines mesures destinées à combattre la crise économique et financière sont actuellement en discussion au sein des institutions européennes. Pour chacune de ces mesures, dites-moi si vous pensez que ce serait une mesure efficace ou pas efficace pour lutter contre la crise. (M)					

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Très efficace	Assez efficace	Pas vraiment efficace	Pas du tout efficace	NSP
1	Un rôle plus important de l'UE au niveau international dans la réglementation des services financiers	1	2	3	4	5
2	La surveillance et la supervision par l'UE des activités des groupes financiers internationaux les plus importants	1	2	3	4	5
3	Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques et financières entre tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
4	Une supervision par l'UE à chaque fois que de l'argent public sert à secourir un établissement financier (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QD9 TREND MODIFIED

QC7	Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Increase the number of working hours	1,
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Increase the legal number of working hours	2,
Improve education and professional training	3,
Invest in research and innovation	4,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Facilitate companies' access to credit	5,
Facilitate the creation of companies	6,
Use energy more efficiently	7,
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	8,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Invest in the development of environmentally friendly products of services	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB66.1 QA46 TREND MODIFIED

QC7	Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont celles qui seraient votre priorité pour améliorer la performance de l'économie européenne ?

(LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) Augmenter la durée du travail	1,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Augmenter la durée légale du travail	2,
Améliorer la formation professionnelle et l'éducation	3,
Investir dans la recherche et l'innovation	4,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) Faciliter l'accès des entreprises au crédit	5,
Faciliter la création d'entreprises	6,
Utiliser l'énergie de manière plus efficace	7,
Investir dans les infrastructures de transports (autoroutes, chemins de fer, etc.)	8,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) Investir dans le développement de produits ou services respectueux de l'environnement	9,
Autre (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

EB66.1 QA46 TREND MODIFIED

QC8	Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Investment in education\ training\ research	1,
Investment in infrastructures	2,
Investment in energy and the environment	3,
Support for large companies\ industry	4,
Support to SMEs\ small business	5,
Guaranty the provision of healthcare	6,
Support for pensioners	7,
Support for the unemployed	8,
Support for the poorest	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB71.3 QB10

QC8	Parmi les suivantes, quelles sont les deux mesures auxquelles l'Union européenne devrait donner la priorité pour aider les gens à surmonter les effets de la crise économique et financière ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Les investissements dans l'éducation\ la formation\ la recherche	1,
Les investissements dans les infrastructures	2,
Les investissements dans l'énergie et dans l'environnement	3,
Le soutien aux grandes entreprises et à l'industrie	4,
Le soutien aux PME\ petites entreprises	5,
Garantir la fourniture\ l'accès aux soins de santé	6,
Le soutien aux retraités	7,
Le soutien aux chômeurs	8,
Le soutien aux plus pauvres	9,
Autre (SPONTANE)	10,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	11,
NSP	12,

EB71.3 QB10

ASK QC9 IN EU27+FM, HR, TR - CY(tcc) GO TO QD

QC9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) the financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms	1	2	3	4	5
2	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) the financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms	1	2	3	4	5
3	Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation	1	2	3	4	5
4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) (OUR COUNTRY) needs more reforms to face the future	1	2	3	4	5
5	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Reforms that have been done so far in (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficient to face the future	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

POSER QC9 EN UE27+AM, HR, TR - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QD

QC9 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La crise économique et financière rend plus facile l'adoption de réformes	1	2	3	4	5
2	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) La crise économique et financière rend plus difficile l'adoption de réformes	1	2	3	4	5
3	Les réformes qui bénéficieront aux générations futures devraient être poursuivies même si cela demande des sacrifices à la génération actuelle	1	2	3	4	5
4	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) (NOTRE PAYS) a besoin de plus de réformes pour faire face au futur	1	2	3	4	5
5	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Les réformes qui ont été conduites jusqu'à aujourd'hui en (NOTRE PAYS) sont suffisantes pour faire face au futur	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QC10 IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QD

QC10 From the following list of measures, which one should be given priority when it comes to reforming the financial system in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Transparency of benefits, costs and risks on financial markets	1
Accountability of financial managers, including bonuses	2
Government guarantee for deposits made by individuals	3
Stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

POSER QC10 EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD

QC10 Dans la liste de mesures suivante, à laquelle faudrait-il donner la priorité dans le processus de réforme du système financier dans l'Union européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

La transparence sur les marchés financiers en ce qui concerne les bénéfices, les coûts et les risques	1
La responsabilité des managers dans le secteur financier, notamment sur la question des bonus	2
Une garantie du gouvernement pour l'argent déposé à la banque par les individus	3
Un système européen renforcé de supervision des marchés financiers et des institutions financières	4
Autre (SPONTANE)	5
Aucune (SPONTANE)	6
NSP	7

NEW

4) VALUES

ASK ALL

QD1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	DK
1	Company	1	2	3	4	5
2	Welfare State	1	2	3	4	5
3	Competitiveness	1	2	3	4	5
4	Free trade	1	2	3	4	5
5	Protectionism	1	2	3	4	5
6	Globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
7	Liberalisation	1	2	3	4	5
8	Trade union	1	2	3	4	5
9	Reforms	1	2	3	4	5
10	Public administration	1	2	3	4	5
11	Flexibility	1	2	3	4	5
12	Competition (N)	1	2	3	4	5
13	Security (N)	1	2	3	4	5
14	Solidarity (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA28 (1-11) TREND MODIFIED

4) VALEURS

A TOUS

QD1 Pour chacun des termes suivants, pourriez-vous me dire s'il évoque pour vous quelque chose de très positif, de plutôt positif, de plutôt négatif ou de très négatif.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Très positif	Plutôt positif	Plutôt négatif	Très négatif	NSP
1	L'entreprise	1	2	3	4	5
2	L'état providence	1	2	3	4	5
3	La compétitivité	1	2	3	4	5
4	Le libre-échange	1	2	3	4	5
5	Le protectionnisme	1	2	3	4	5
6	La mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
7	Le libéralisme	1	2	3	4	5
8	Un syndicat	1	2	3	4	5
9	Des réformes	1	2	3	4	5
10	L'administration publique	1	2	3	4	5
11	La flexibilité	1	2	3	4	5
12	La concurrence (N)	1	2	3	4	5
13	La sécurité (N)	1	2	3	4	5
14	La solidarité (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA28 (1-11) TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QD2a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QD2b

QD2a To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5
2	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment	1	2	3	4	5
3	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
4	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QC1a

NE PAS POSER QD2a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QD2b

QD2a Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie	1	2	3	4	5
2	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS), même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
3	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS), même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
4	La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QC1a



ASK QD2b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QD3

QD2b To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5
2	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Economic growth must be a priority for our Community, even if it affects the environment	1	2	3	4	5
3	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for our Community, even if it affects the economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
4	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QC1b

POSER QD2b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD3

QD2b Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie	1	2	3	4	5
2	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour notre Communauté, même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
3	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour notre Communauté, même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
4	La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QC1b

ASK ALL

QD3 If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor bad thing?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad	DK
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1	Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3	4
2	More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QC2

QD4 Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

Improved	1
Stayed about the same	2
Got worse	3
DK	4

EB71.1 QA12

A TOUS

QD3 Si les changements suivants sur notre mode de vie devaient avoir lieu dans un avenir proche, pensez-vous que cela serait une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	NSP
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1	Moins d'importance accordée à l'argent et aux biens matériels	1	2	3	4
2	Plus d'importance accordée au développement technologique	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QC2

QD4 En pensant à votre pouvoir d'achat, c'est-à-dire les choses que votre ménage peut se payer au quotidien, si vous comparez votre situation actuelle à celle d'il y a cinq ans, pensez-vous qu'elle s'est améliorée, qu'elle est restée à peu près la même ou qu'elle s'est dégradée ?

S'est améliorée	1
Est restée à peu près la même	2
S'est dégradée	3
NSP	4

EB71.1 QA12

QD5	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?

--

Easier	1
More difficult	2
Neither easier nor more difficult	3
DK	4

EB71.1 QA14
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DO NOT ASK QD6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QD6b
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QD6a	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.
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Tend to agree	1
Tend to disagree	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

EB70.1 QA23 TREND
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QD5	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 ?

--

Plus facile	1
Plus difficile	2
Ni plus facile, ni plus difficile	3
NSP	4

EB71.1 QA14
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NE PAS POSER QD6a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QD6b
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QD6a	Veuillez me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : Les enfants qui vivent en (NOTRE PAYS) auraient une meilleure vie s'ils émigraient dans un autre pays.
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Plutôt d'accord	1
Plutôt pas d'accord	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

EB70.1 QA23 TREND
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ASK QD6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QD7

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QD6b Please tell me whether you tend to agree or to disagree with the following statement: The children who live in our Community would have a better life if they emigrated to another country.

--

Tend to agree	1
Tend to disagree	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW
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ASK ALL
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QD7 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB69.2 QD2 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QD6b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD7

--

QD6b Veuillez me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : Les enfants qui vivent en notre Communauté auraient une meilleure vie s'ils émigraient dans un autre pays.

--

Plutôt d'accord	1
Plutôt pas d'accord	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW
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A TOUS
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--

QD7 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont les trois valeurs qui comptent le plus pour vous ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

L'Etat de droit	1,
Le respect de la vie humaine	2,
Les Droits de l'Homme	3,
Les libertés individuelles	4,
La démocratie	5,
La paix	6,
L'égalité	7,
La solidarité	8,
La tolérance	9,
La religion	10,
L'épanouissement personnel	11,
Le respect des autres cultures	12,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

EB69.2 QD2 TREND MODIFIED

QD8	Which three of the following values best represent the European Union?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB69.2 QD3

QD8	Quelles sont les trois valeurs qui représentent le mieux l'Union européenne, parmi les suivantes ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

L'Etat de droit	1,
Le respect de la vie humaine	2,
Les Droits de l'Homme	3,
Les libertés individuelles	4,
La démocratie	5,
La paix	6,
L'égalité	7,
La solidarité	8,
La tolérance	9,
La religion	10,
L'épanouissement personnel	11,
Le respect des autres cultures	12,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

EB69.2 QD3

5) SUBSIDIARITY

ASK QE ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QE1	In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions?
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(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European level	1
The national level	2
The regional or local level	3
DK	4

EB71.3 QG1

QE2	In your opinion, are regional or local public authorities sufficiently or not sufficiently taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union?
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(READ OUT)

Sufficiently	1
Not sufficiently	2
DK	3

EB71.3 QG2

5) SUBSIDIARITE

POSER QE UNIQUEMENT DANS UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN DEMOGRAPHIQUES

QE1	Selon vous, parmi les différents niveaux d'autorités publiques suivants, lequel a le plus d'influence sur vos conditions de vie : le niveau européen, le niveau national ou le niveau régional ou local ?
-----	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Le niveau européen	1
Le niveau national	2
Le niveau régional ou local	3
NSP	4

EB71.3 QG1

QE2	Selon vous, les autorités régionales ou locales sont-elles suffisamment prises en compte, ou non, lorsqu'on décide les politiques au sein de l'Union européenne ?
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(LIRE)

Suffisamment	1
Pas suffisamment	2
NSP	3

EB71.3 QG2

6) SPANISH PRESIDENCY

ASK QF ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QF1 With which of the following statements do you agree?

(READ OUT - ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Innovative products or services are most of the time gadgets	1,
Innovative products or services are a matter of fashion	2,
Innovative products or services often simplify everyday life	3,
A company that sells an innovative product or service improves the image of all its products or services	4,
A company which does not innovate is a company that will not survive	5,
Purchasing an innovative product or service is risky for the consumer	6,
The advantages of innovative products or services are often exaggerated	7,
Innovation is essential for improving economic growth	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB63.4 QE6

6) PRESIDENCE ESPAGNOLE

POSER QF UNIQUEMENT DANS UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN DEMOGRAPHIQUES

QF1 Avec lesquelles des propositions suivantes êtes-vous d'accord ?

(LIRE - ROTATION - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Les produits ou services innovants sont, la plupart du temps, des gadgets	1,
Les produits ou services innovants sont un effet de mode	2,
Les produits et services innovants simplifient souvent la vie de tous les jours	3,
Une entreprise qui vend un produit ou service innovant améliore l'image de tous ses produits ou services	4,
Une entreprise qui n'innove pas est une entreprise qui ne survivra pas	5,
Acheter un produit ou service innovant est risqué pour le consommateur	6,
Les avantages des produits ou services innovants sont souvent exagérés	7,
L'innovation est primordiale pour favoriser la croissance économique	8,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB63.4 QE6

QF2

For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Ahead	Behind	At the same level	DK
1	Scientific research	1	2	3	4
2	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4
3	Innovation technology	1	2	3	4
4	The healthcare system	1	2	3	4
5	Education	1	2	3	4
6	Fighting social disparities	1	2	3	4
7	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
8	Fighting discrimination	1	2	3	4
9	Entrepreneurship (N)	1	2	3	4

EB66.1 QA39 TREND MODIFIED

QF2

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si selon vous l'Union européenne est en avance, en retard ou au même niveau que les Etats-Unis.

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	En avance	En retard	Au même niveau	NSP
1	La recherche scientifique	1	2	3	4
2	La protection de l'environnement	1	2	3	4
3	L'innovation technologique	1	2	3	4
4	Les systèmes de santé	1	2	3	4
5	L'éducation	1	2	3	4
6	La lutte contre les inégalités sociales	1	2	3	4
7	La lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3	4
8	La lutte contre les discriminations	1	2	3	4
9	L'esprit d'entreprise (N)	1	2	3	4

EB66.1 QA39 TREND MODIFIED



QF3	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?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
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1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
2	Taxation	1	2	3
3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
6	Immigration	1	2	3
7	The educational system	1	2	3
8	Pensions	1	2	3
9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA25

QF3	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 ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	En commun dans l'UE	NSP
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1	La lutte contre l'insécurité	1	2	3
2	Les impôts	1	2	3
3	La lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3
4	La lutte contre le terrorisme	1	2	3
5	La défense et la politique étrangère	1	2	3
6	L'immigration	1	2	3
7	Le système éducatif	1	2	3
8	Les retraites	1	2	3
9	La protection de l'environnement	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA25

QF4	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?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
1	Health	1	2	3
2	Social welfare	1	2	3
3	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
4	Consumer protection	1	2	3
5	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
6	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
7	Energy	1	2	3
8	Competition	1	2	3
9	Transports	1	2	3
10	Economy	1	2	3
11	Fighting inflation	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA26

QF4	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 ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	En commun dans l'UE	NSP
1	La santé	1	2	3
2	La sécurité sociale	1	2	3
3	L'agriculture et la pêche	1	2	3
4	La protection des consommateurs	1	2	3
5	La recherche scientifique et technologique	1	2	3
6	Le soutien des régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	1	2	3
7	L'énergie	1	2	3
8	La concurrence	1	2	3
9	Les transports	1	2	3
10	L'économie	1	2	3
11	La lutte contre l'inflation	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA26

# 7) NEW EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S PRIORITIES

ASK QG ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QG1 Among the following, what do you think should be the top priorities of the European Union for the years to come?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Economic recovery	1,
Fighting climate change	2,
Boosting growth in a sustainable way	3,
Advancing on rights of citizens	4,
Helping to create stability in the World	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

QG2 In order to ensure economic recovery, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Develop further economic policy coordination at the European level	1,
Improve quality of education	2,
Put in place a stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	3,
Limit excessive public deficits in the future	4,
Facilitate companies' access to credit	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

# 7) NOUVELLES PRIORITES DE LA COMMISSION EUROPEENNE

POSER QG UNIQUEMENT DANS UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN DEMOGRAPHIQUES

QG1 Parmi les propositions suivantes, lesquelles devraient être, selon vous, les principales priorités de l'Union européenne pour les années à venir ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Le rétablissement économique	1,
La lutte contre le changement climatique	2,
Le développement de la croissance d'une manière durable	3,
L'amélioration des droits des citoyens	4,
L'aide à l'instauration de la stabilité dans le monde	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

QG2 Afin d'assurer le rétablissement économique, lesquels des aspects suivants devraient être prioritaires dans l'Union européenne ?

(LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Développer davantage la coordination des politiques économiques au niveau européen	1,
Améliorer la qualité de l'éducation	2,
Mettre en place un système européen renforcé de supervision des marchés financiers et des institutions financières	3,
Limiter les déficits publics excessifs dans le futur	4,
Faciliter l'accès des entreprises au crédit	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

QG3	In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Reduce CO2 (carbon-dioxide) emissions from transport and electricity	1,
Develop clean cars	2,
Develop environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies	3,
Take into account the fight against climate change in all European Union policies such as in industry, agriculture or transport	4,
Secure energy supply	5,
Develop the use of nuclear energy	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

QG3	Afin de lutter contre le changement climatique, lesquels des aspects suivants devraient être prioritaires dans l'Union européenne ?

(LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Réduire les émissions de CO2 (dioxyde de carbone) provenant des transports et de l'électricité	1,
Développer des voitures propres	2,
Développer des industries, services et technologies respectueux de l'environnement	3,
Tenir compte de la lutte contre le changement climatique dans toutes les politiques de l'Union européenne, comme dans l'industrie, l'agriculture ou les transports	4,
Sécuriser l'approvisionnement en énergie	5,
Développer l'utilisation de l'énergie nucléaire	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

QG4	In order to boost growth in a sustainable way, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Stimulate research and innovation in the European industry	1,
Modernise the service sector	2,
Rationalise public services	3,
Support agriculture	4,
Support environmentally-friendly production of goods and services	5,
Encourage people to create their own enterprises	6,
Control migratory flux to respond to European economy needs	7,
Facilitate the integration of legal migrants	8,
Reinforce the rights of consumers	9,
Improve access to high-speed Internet	10,
Invest in the new information and communication technologies (ICT)	11,
Reward new ideas and creation	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

NEW

QG4	Afin de soutenir la croissance d'une manière durable, lesquels des aspects suivants devraient être prioritaires dans l'Union européenne ?

(LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Stimuler la recherche et l'innovation dans l'industrie européenne	1,
Moderniser le secteur des services	2,
Rationaliser les services publics	3,
Soutenir l'agriculture	4,
Soutenir la production de biens et services respectueuse de l'environnement	5,
Encourager les personnes à créer leur propre entreprise	6,
Contrôler les flux migratoires pour répondre aux besoins de l'économie européenne	7,
Faciliter l'intégration des migrants légaux	8,
Renforcer les droits des consommateurs	9,
Améliorer l'accès à l'Internet à haut débit	10,
Investir dans de nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC)	11,
Récompenser la création et les idées nouvelles	12,
Autre (SPONTANE)	13,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	14,
NSP	15,

NEW

QG5	In order to advance on rights of citizens, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Reinforce the protection of European Union's borders	1,
Develop the European Union's capacity to prevent and to react to natural disasters	2,
Facilitate the mobility of young people within the European Union	3,
Respond to the challenges created by the ageing of the population	4,
Enhance dialogue between the European Union citizens and the European Union institutions	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

QG6	In order to help create stability in the World, which of the following aspects should be prioritised by the European Union?
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(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Promote and protect human rights	1,
Participate in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and peace building	2,
Work against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)	3,
Develop European Union's relations with Eastern countries like Russia, Ukraine, etc.	4,
Develop European Union's relations with Mediterranean countries	5,
Promote the development of poor countries	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

QG5	Afin d'améliorer les droits des citoyens, lesquels des aspects suivants devraient être prioritaires dans l'Union européenne ?

(LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Renforcer la protection des frontières de l'Union européenne	1,
Développer les capacités de l'Union européenne à prévenir et à réagir à des catastrophes naturelles	2,
Favoriser la mobilité des jeunes dans l'Union européenne	3,
Répondre aux défis lancés par le vieillissement de la population	4,
Améliorer le dialogue entre les citoyens de l'Union européenne et les institutions de l'Union européenne	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

QG6	Afin d'aider à l'instauration de la stabilité dans le monde, lesquels des aspects suivants devraient être prioritaires pour l'Union européenne ?
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(LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Promouvoir et protéger les droits de l'Homme	1,
Participer à la résolution des conflits, au maintien de la paix et au rétablissement de la paix	2,
Travailler à la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive (les armes nucléaires, chimiques, etc.)	3,
Développer les relations de l'Union européenne avec les pays de l'Est comme la Russie, l'Ukraine, etc.	4,
Développer les relations de l'Union européenne avec les pays méditerranéens	5,
Promouvoir le développement des pays pauvres	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

8) DG RELEX QUESTIONS

ASK QH ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QH1 In your opinion, on which of the following global threats and challenges should the European Union focus its attention in its relations with the rest of the world?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Poverty	1,
Climate change	2,
Disarmament	3,
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)	4,
Peace-keeping	5,
Humanitarian aid	6,
Human rights and democracy	7,
Terrorism	8,
Education	9,
Global Health (access to health, fight against pandemics, aids and other diseases)	10,
Environment	11,
Trade and economic development	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

NEW

8) QUESTIONS DE LA DG RELEX

POSER QH UNIQUEMENT DANS UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN DEMOGRAPHIQUES

QH1 Selon vous, sur lesquels des menaces et défis mondiaux suivants l'Union européenne devrait focaliser son attention dans ses relations avec le reste du monde ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

La pauvreté	1,
Le changement climatique	2,
Le désarmement	3,
La non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive (les armes nucléaires, chimiques, etc.)	4,
Le maintien de la paix	5,
L'aide humanitaire	6,
Les droits de l'Homme et la démocratie	7,
Le terrorisme	8,
L'éducation	9,
La santé mondiale (l'accès à la santé, la lutte contre les pandémies, le sida et d'autres maladies)	10,
L'environnement	11,
Le développement commercial et économique	12,
Autre (SPONTANE)	13,
Tous (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

NEW

QH2a	In your opinion, for which of the following global threats and challenges should the United Nations have an increased role?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Poverty	1,
Climate change	2,
Disarmament	3,
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)	4,
Peace-keeping	5,
Humanitarian aid	6,
Human rights and democracy	7,
Terrorism	8,
Education	9,
Global Health (access to health, fight against pandemics, aids and other diseases)	10,
Environment	11,
Trade and economic development	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

NEW

QH2a	Selon vous, pour laquelle des menaces ou défis mondiaux suivants les Nations Unies devraient avoir un rôle plus important?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

La pauvreté	1,
Le changement climatique	2,
Le désarmement	3,
La non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive (les armes nucléaires, chimiques, etc.)	4,
Le maintien de la paix	5,
L'aide humanitaire	6,
Les droits de l'Homme et la démocratie	7,
Le terrorisme	8,
L'éducation	9,
La santé mondiale (l'accès à la santé, la lutte contre les pandémies, le sida et d'autres maladies)	10,
L'environnement	11,
Le développement commercial et économique	12,
Autre (SPONTANE)	13,
Tous (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

NEW



QH2b	And on which of the following global threats and challenges an increased cooperation between the European Union and the United Nations may bring the maximum benefits?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Poverty	1,
Climate change	2,
Disarmament	3,
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)	4,
Peace-keeping	5,
Humanitarian aid	6,
Human rights and democracy	7,
Terrorism	8,
Education	9,
Global Health (access to health, fight against pandemics, aids and other diseases)	10,
Environment	11,
Trade and economic development	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

NEW

QH2b	Et pour lesquels des menaces ou défis mondiaux suivants une coopération plus importante entre l'Union européenne et les Nations Unies pourrait avoir le maximum d'avantages ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

La pauvreté	1,
Le changement climatique	2,
Le désarmement	3,
La non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive (les armes nucléaires, chimiques, etc.)	4,
Le maintien de la paix	5,
L'aide humanitaire	6,
Les droits de l'Homme et la démocratie	7,
Le terrorisme	8,
L'éducation	9,
La santé mondiale (l'accès à la santé, la lutte contre les pandémies, le sida et d'autres maladies)	10,
L'environnement	11,
Le développement commercial et économique	12,
Autre (SPONTANE)	13,
Tous (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

NEW