

EUROBAROMETER 73

Public Opinion in the European Union

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Standard Eurobarometer 73

Spring 2010

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Volume 2

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

Coordinated by the European Commission –
Directorate-General Communication

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INTRODUCTION

This Eurobarometer survey was carried out between 5 May and 28 May 2010 in 32 countries and territories¹: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the three candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), Iceland and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Recent surveys have recorded strong shifts in opinion in Europe: after having deteriorated almost continuously since autumn 2007 (EB68), and particularly since the beginning of the financial and economic crisis in autumn 2008, European public opinion had improved significantly for most of the opinion tracking indicators in the last Eurobarometer survey conducted in autumn 2009 (EB72). That seemed to indicate that Europeans were beginning to feel more optimistic about a return to growth and were looking forward to emerging from the crisis at the beginning of 2010. However, this survey conducted in spring 2010 (EB73) now points instead to a further deterioration in European public opinion, both as regards the economic situation and in terms of the indicators measuring support for the European Union.

Since autumn 2009 and the previous Eurobarometer survey, several elements have changed: while the economic situation has improved globally, this improvement has been marked by strong geographical disparities, both between the different regions of the world – the IMF even considers that the European Union “*is coming out of recession at a slower pace than other regions*” - and internally within the European Union. Furthermore, the first months of 2010 were marked by other events that need to be taken into consideration when analysing the results: firstly, the budget crises in several European States, in particular Greece. Next, the depreciation of the euro, whose value against the dollar fell almost continuously during the first few months of 2010. Finally, the unemployment rate, which stabilised at high levels in Europe in May 2010: 9.6% in the European Union and 10% for the euro zone², its highest ever level since the creation of the single currency.

These various factors probably influence the opinions and attitudes of Europeans measured in this survey, so this background needs to be taken into account when analysing the subjects dealt with in this Standard Eurobarometer report. Four major themes are discussed in this report: European perceptions of globalisation; Europeans, the European Union and the crisis; Europeans and citizenship; and the “Europe 2020” strategy.

¹ Please consult the technical specifications for the exact dates of the fieldwork in each country.

² Eurostat/ Euro-indicators/Press release/02 July 2010 epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/.../3-02072010-AP-FR.PDF

We may wonder how far the economic and social context at the beginning of 2010 has influenced or even changed the perceptions and attitudes of Europeans with regard to globalisation, the crisis, or their views on European citizenship. Finally, it is interesting to examine how Europeans perceive the "Europe 2020" strategy, developed by the European Commission to help the European Union emerge from the crisis and tackle the global challenges which it will face in the coming years.

This report is based on four main parts. In the first part, we examine how Europeans perceive globalisation. First, Europeans were asked about different aspects of globalisation: the various representations of globalisation are then analysed in turn. We then asked Europeans whether they consider that globalisation requires greater global regulation and governance. Finally, we asked Europeans to assess the role of the EU in a world context where globalisation is becoming increasingly important.

The second part focuses on the economic and financial crisis. After asking the respondents whether the worst was over or was still to come, and for their views on the current impact of the crisis on households, the report examines the main actors capable of taking effective action to tackle the effects of the crisis. The role played by the European currency is also analysed. The best means of emerging from the crisis are also discussed: what measures should be adopted? Does the economic and financial system need to be reformed? Should there be closer coordination between the Member States in their actions to combat the crisis and its effects? Finally, the report addresses the question of public deficits – a particularly topical subject at the beginning of 2010, with the public debt crises in several Member States.

The third part addresses European citizenship: we begin by examining questions of European identity and citizenship: are Europeans aware of their rights as European citizens? Would they like to learn more about this subject? They were then asked for their views on the elements which might strengthen their sense of being European citizens. The report then examines how outward-looking Europeans are towards the rest of the European Union, from a social and cultural point of view. The way in which some of the European Union's achievements have benefited Europeans is then analysed in detail. Finally, the last chapter looks at the participation of citizens in society and voluntary work.

The fourth part addresses the "Europe 2020" strategy which is intended to help the EU emerge from the crisis and face the main global challenges. The importance that Europeans attach to the various initiatives developed by the European Commission and the EU's specific targets in the Europe 2020 strategy are analysed in turn.

The results are analysed in principle at three levels:

- the average for the 27 Member States;
- nationally, that is to say to what extent the results vary from one country to another;
- at socio-demographic level, that is to say variations noted in accordance with respondents' socio-demographic characteristics, as well as other opinion indicators, such as the way in which citizens perceive the European Union's image, their trust in the European Union, their knowledge of the European Union and their position on the left or right of the political spectrum.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analyses are based on 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 Speechwriting" Unit)

A technical note concerning the interviews carried out by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It specifies the method used for the interviews and the confidence intervals

It should be borne in mind that three types of reports exist for this 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) Report: the detailed analysis of the results of all the questions.

3) National sheets: the graphic representation of the results for each country or territory covered by the survey, illustrating comparisons 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_en.htm

We wish to thank the people interviewed throughout Europe 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 shown below.

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK	Don't Know
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	The Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Zone not controlled by government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**
IS	Iceland

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU27 average. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY(tcc)" (tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*) category).

** Provisional abbreviation which 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, MK and IS are shown in the Annex to this report containing the data tables.

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBALISATION

Although positive perceptions have in some cases declined slightly, in general the way Europeans perceive globalisation has not changed since previous Eurobarometer surveys. A majority of Europeans continue to see globalisation as driving economic growth, while simultaneously increasing social inequalities. It also continues to be seen as benefiting large companies rather than citizens. The positive perceptions create significant social divisions in European opinion between the most educated, best-off and most well-integrated social categories and the most modest and disadvantaged categories, whereas the negative perceptions strike a chord with a large majority of respondents in all categories of the European population.

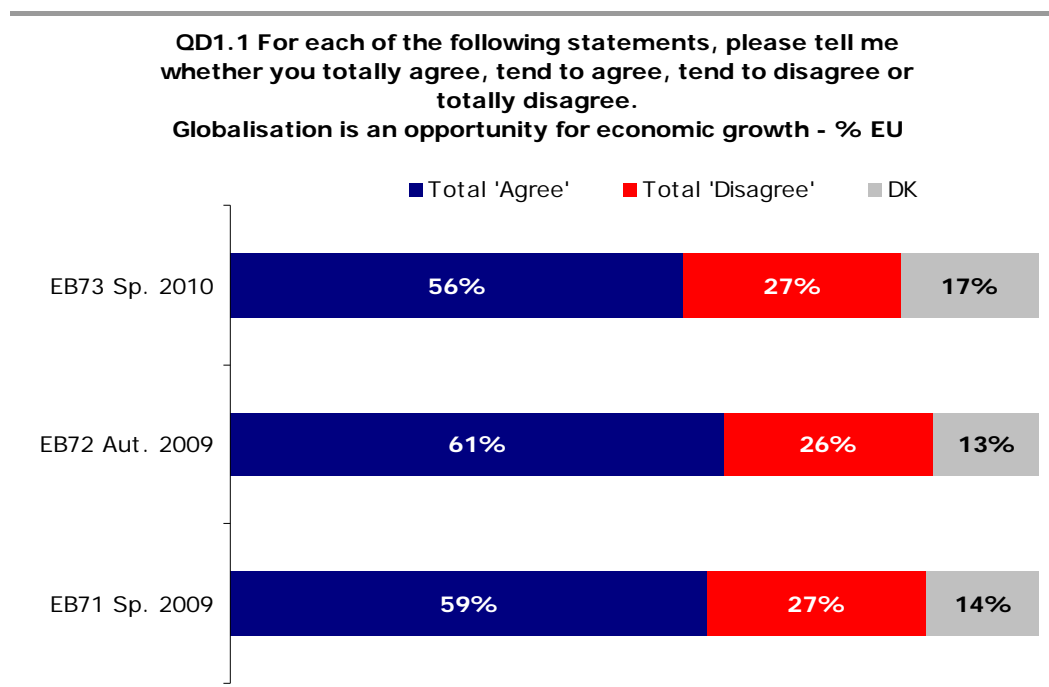
The most remarkable evolution concerns the European Union's role in addressing the challenges of globalisation. Whether the question was worded positively ("the EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation") or negatively ("the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation"), favourable impressions of the European Union's role have declined significantly since the autumn 2009 (EB72) survey. The economic and financial crisis and the ongoing difficulties in the euro zone have undoubtedly contributed to this result.

1. PERCEPTIONS OF GLOBALISATION

1.1. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

56% of Europeans agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, including 12% who “totally agree” and 44% who “tend to agree”, while 27% disagree with this statement (7% “totally disagree”» and 20% “tend to disagree”) and 17% expressed no opinion³.

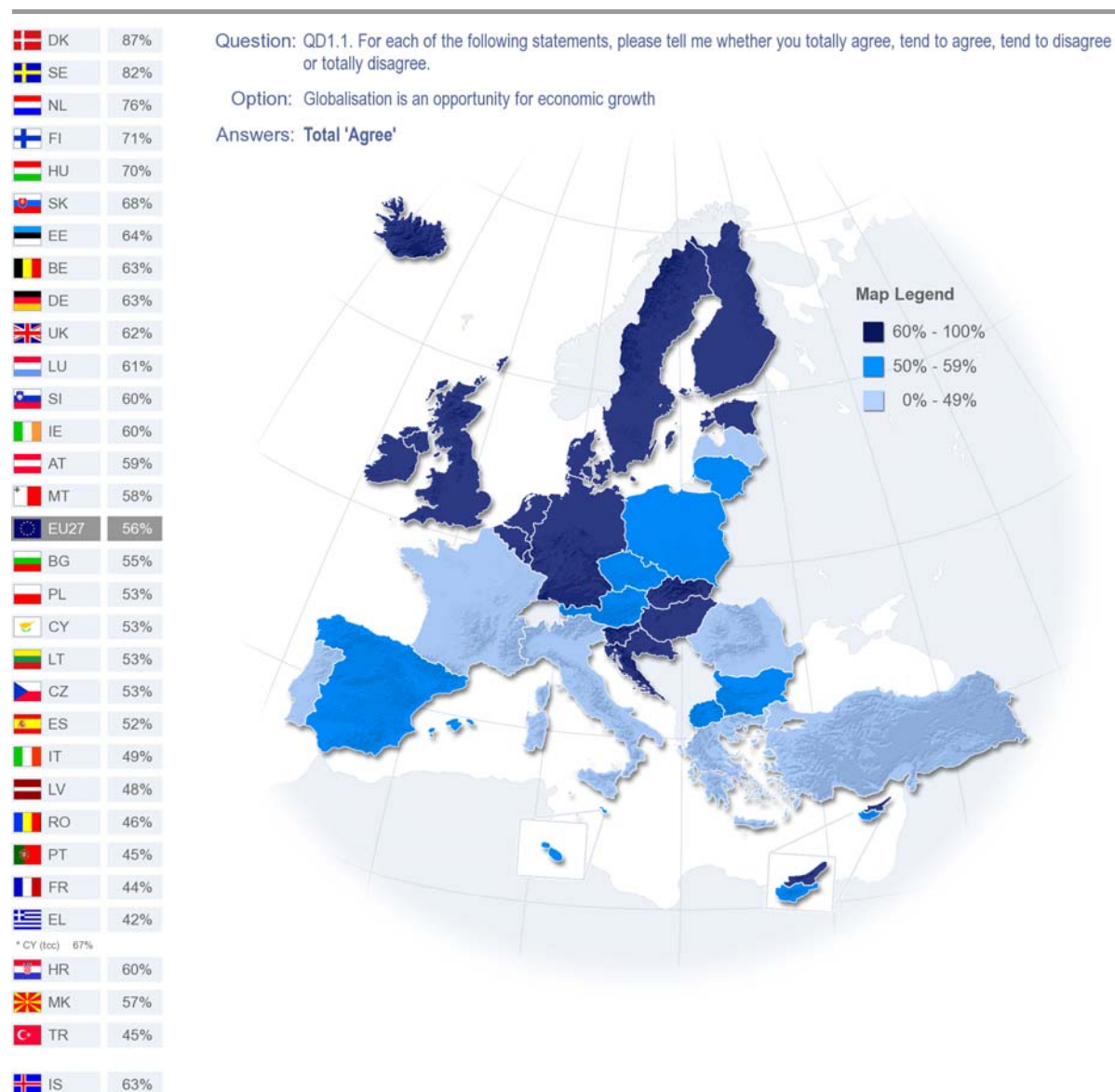
The proportion of Europeans who see globalisation in a positive light, as an opportunity for economic growth, has fallen by 5 points since autumn 2009. This decrease has been accompanied by a one point increase in the proportion of respondents who disagree, but above all by an increase in the ‘DK’ rate (+4 points). Therefore, the structure of this perception has not been significantly altered by these changes.



An analysis by country of the results reveals significant differences in perceptions of globalisation. Respondents in the Nordic countries are the most convinced that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth. 87% of respondents in Denmark, 82% in Sweden and 71% in Finland share this opinion. There is also very strong support for this statement in the Netherlands (76%), Hungary (70%) and Slovakia (68%).

Respondents in southern European countries tend to be the least positive: in six countries, Greece (42%), Portugal (45%), Italy (49%), Romania (46%), France (44%) and Latvia (48%), fewer than half of respondents see globalisation as a driver of economic growth.

³ QD1.1 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



In terms of evolutions since the previous Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2009, positive views of globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth have fallen particularly sharply in Portugal (-15 points since autumn 2009), Romania (-13), Luxembourg (-11), Spain (-10), the Czech Republic (-10), Greece (-8) and Italy (-7). However, the feeling that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth has increased – though modestly – in Denmark (+1 point), Cyprus (+2) and Hungary (+4).

In the candidate countries, a majority of respondents in Croatia (60%, +4 points) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (57%, -4 points) see globalisation as a growth opportunity. Support for this statement is less widespread in Turkey but has nevertheless gained ground (45%, +4 points).

Finally, in Iceland, a majority of respondents see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth (63%).




A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals certain differences, in particular reflecting the gender and age of respondents. Men are far more likely than women to see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth (60%, versus 53% of women). Nevertheless, this difference is mainly due to a far higher 'DK' rate among women (21%, versus 12% of men). The youngest respondents are more positive than the oldest group about globalisation: 64% of those aged 15 to 24 agree with this statement, compared with only 51% of those aged 55 or over. These trends are reflected in most of the questions concerning globalisation, but we shall focus mainly on the social divisions, which are even more clear-cut. Globalisation is traditionally one of the challenges which give rise to profound social divisions among European citizens, in particular between the disadvantaged categories and the more advantaged groups. The level of education, the socio-professional category and the income of respondents are variables which have a significant influence on opinions regarding globalisation. Thus:

- 65% of the most educated respondents see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth versus 44% of the least educated respondents.
- 61% of the people who do not have difficulties in paying their bills also share this opinion, compared with 43% of those who have financial difficulties.
- 67% of the people who place themselves at the top of the social scale consider that globalisation is good for economic growth compared with 46% of those at the bottom.

On the other hand, political sympathies do not seem to influence on opinions about the economic role of globalisation: 58% of those on the left of the political spectrum, 59% of those in the centre and 62% of those on the right see globalisation as a growth opportunity.

QD1.1 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

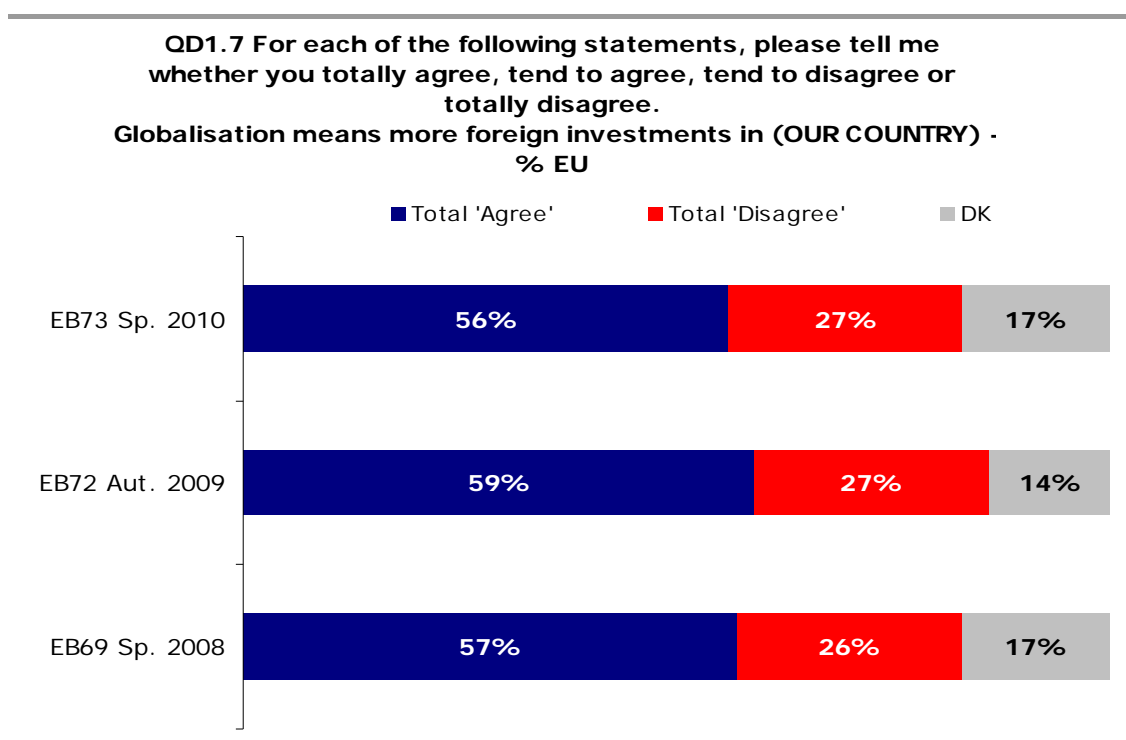
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	56%	27%	17%
Sex			
 Male	60%	28%	12%
Female	53%	26%	21%
Age			
 15-24	64%	20%	16%
25-39	58%	28%	14%
40-54	57%	30%	13%
55 +	51%	27%	22%
Education (End of)			
 15-	44%	28%	28%
16-19	56%	29%	15%
20+	65%	26%	9%
Still studying	69%	18%	13%
Left-Right scale			
(1-4) Left	58%	31%	11%
(5-6) Centre	59%	26%	15%
(7-10) Right	62%	25%	13%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43%	34%	23%
From time to time	51%	30%	19%
Almost never	61%	25%	14%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	46%	31%	23%
Medium (5-6)	57%	27%	16%
High (7-10)	67%	22%	11%

1.2. Globalisation means more foreign investment

56% of Europeans agree with the statement that “globalisation means more foreign investments in our country”. 13% “totally agree” with this statement and 43% “tend to agree”, while 27% disagree (7% “totally disagree” and 20% “tend to disagree”) and 17% expressed no opinion on this question⁴.

The percentage of respondents who agree with this statement has fallen by 3 points since autumn 2009, while the proportion of those who disagree is unchanged and the ‘DK’ rate has increased by 3 points.

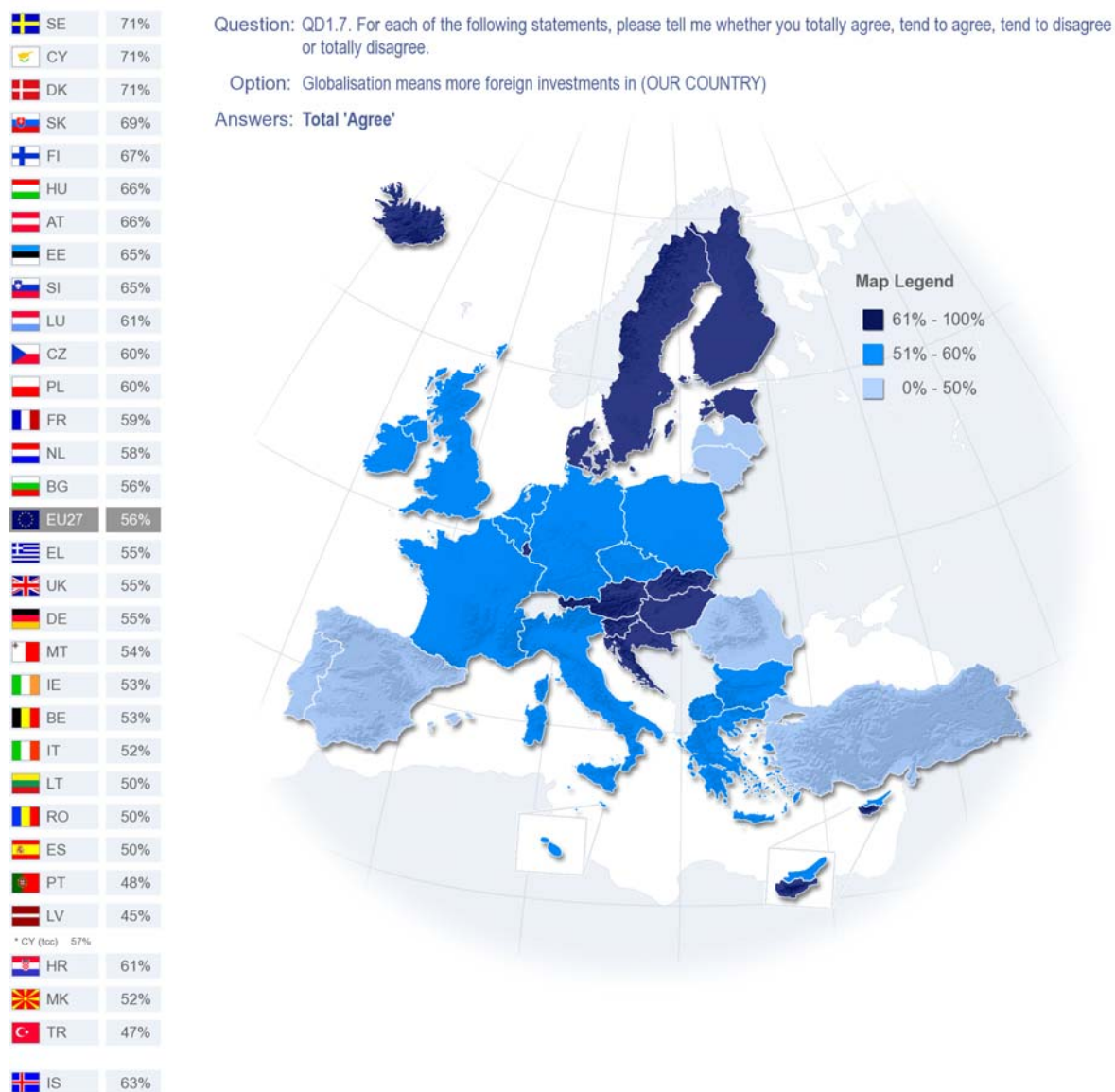
The ratio between opinions on this subject is relatively close to that measured in spring 2008 (EB69).



Latvia (45%) and Portugal (48%) are the only two countries where this opinion is not shared by an absolute majority of respondents. Once again, respondents in the Nordic countries (71% in Sweden, 71% in Denmark and 67% in Finland) and Slovakia (69%) are the most likely to agree that globalisation generates foreign investment.

Opinion in Cyprus is also noteworthy. Although the percentage of respondents in Cyprus who see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth is below the European average, respondents there are particularly conscious of the role of globalisation in developing investment, and support for this statement is as high in Cyprus as in the Nordic countries (71%).

⁴ QD1.7 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).



For CY (tcc): Globalisation means more foreign investments in our Community

Support for the statement that globalisation generates more foreign investment has declined considerably in Romania (-14 points), Portugal (-13), the Czech Republic (-11) and Greece (-7). These are also the countries where perceptions of globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth have declined the most.

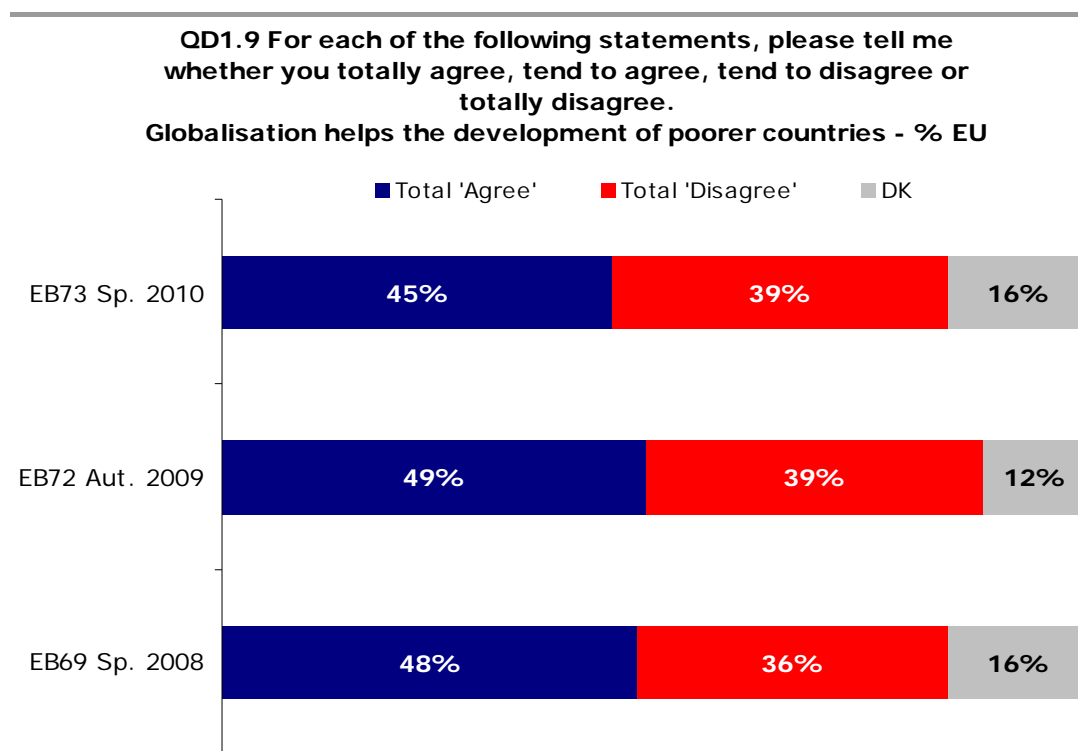
In the candidate countries, 61% of respondents in Croatia (-1 point), 52% (-7 points) in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 47% in Turkey (+1 point) see globalisation as a way of increasing investment in their country. In Iceland, 63% of respondents agree with the statement.

A sociological analysis shows that all social categories agree with this perception, but to significantly different degrees. Support for the statement increases in line with the respondent's level of education and social status, and declines with age. Thus, 64% of those aged 15 to 24 agree that globalisation increases inward investment, compared with 51% of those aged 55 or over. 62% of the most educated respondents agree compared with 47% of those who completed their education before the age of 16. Finally, the statement is supported by 64% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale compared with 51% of those at the bottom. Political leanings do not influence opinions on this subject.

1.3. Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries

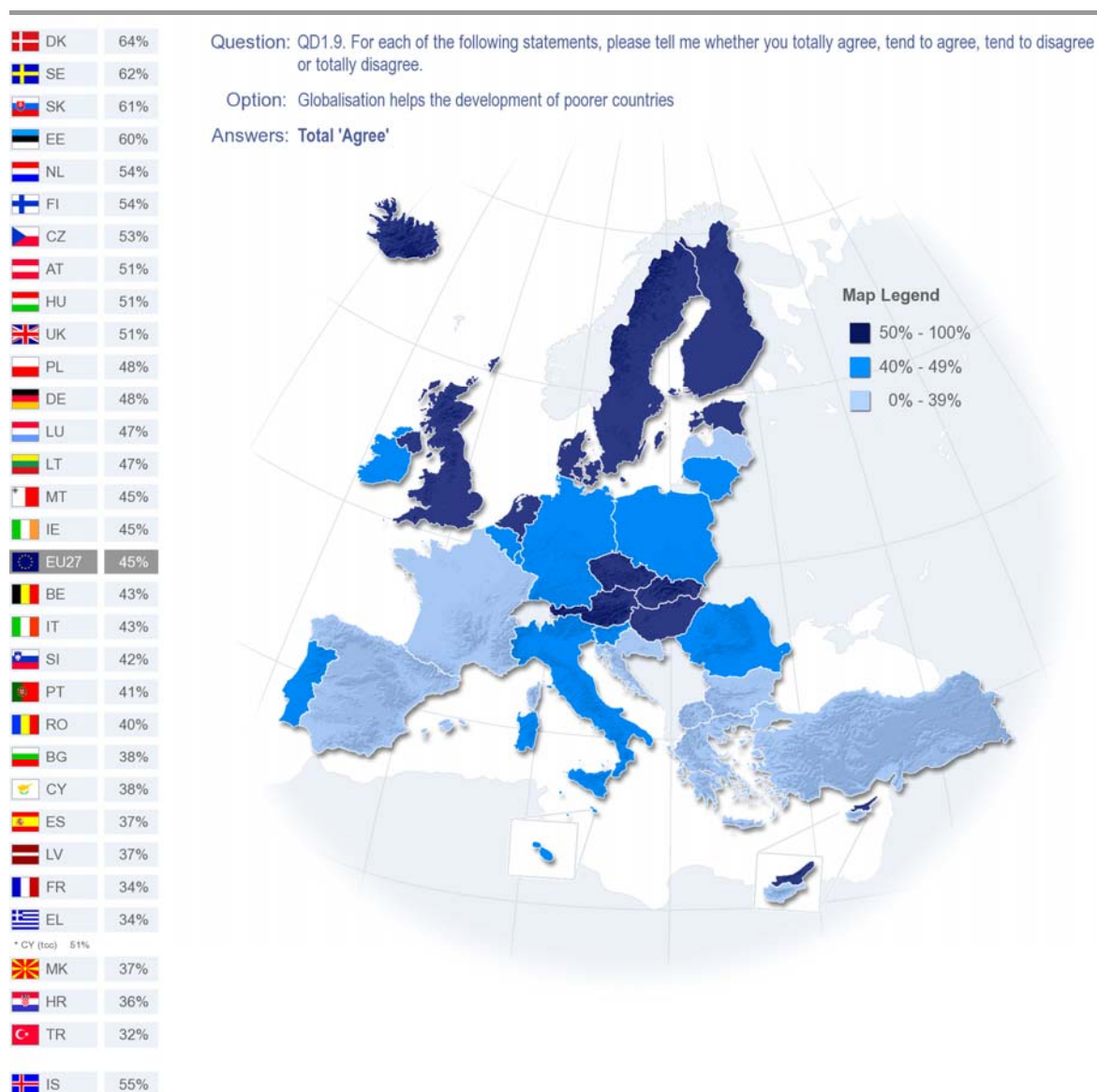
45% of Europeans agree that globalisation helps the development of poorer countries (9% "totally agree" and 36% "tend to agree"). However, 39% disagree with this statement (13% "totally disagree" and 26% "tend to disagree"), while 16% expressed no opinion⁵.

Positive opinions have fallen by 4 points since autumn 2009, while negative opinions are unchanged and the 'DK' rate has increased by 4 points. The ratio between opinions on this question has therefore narrowed slightly in comparison with previous surveys.



⁵ QD1.9 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.

There are fairly significant national differences on this question. In seven EU countries, namely Greece (63% of respondents do not agree versus 34%), France (54% versus 34%), Latvia (43% versus 37%), Belgium (53% versus 43%), Slovenia (50% versus 42%), Spain (40% versus 37%) and Cyprus (41% versus 38%), a majority of respondents disagree that globalisation is a factor in development. Opinions are evenly divided in Bulgaria (38% agree versus 36%) and Portugal (41% versus 40%). As for the previous representations, respondents in the Nordic countries (64% in Denmark and 62% in Sweden) and Slovakia (61%) are the most likely to consider that globalisation helps the development of poorer countries.



The proportion of respondents who agree that globalisation helps the development of poorer countries has decreased in all EU countries, more often than not at the same rate as in the EU as a whole (-4 points). However, support has fallen particularly sharply in three countries, already mentioned in our analysis as those in which positive perceptions of globalisation have deteriorated the most: Portugal (-13 points), Romania (-11) and Greece (-9).

In the candidate countries, the most perceptible change concerns the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia where the percentage of respondents who agree that globalisation helps the development of poorer countries has fallen by 13 points (37%). In Croatia (36%, +3) and Turkey (32%, -1), citizens who support this statement are still in the minority.

In Iceland, a majority of respondents agree that globalisation benefits poorer countries (55% versus 30%).

A socio-demographic analysis highlights the same variables as those described previously in shaping opinions. For example 54% of the people who place themselves at the top of the social scale consider that globalisation makes a positive contribution to the development of poorer countries, compared with 38% of those at the bottom. However, there is more of a political divide on this representation than on the first two, since 53% of respondents on the right of the political spectrum consider that globalisation plays a positive role in development compared with 42% of those on the left.

QD1.9 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	45%	39%	16%
Left-Right scale			
(1-4) Left	42%	48%	10%
(5-6) Centre	47%	39%	14%
(7-10) Right	53%	34%	13%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	38%	41%	21%
Medium (5-6)	45%	40%	15%
High (7-10)	54%	35%	11%

1.4. Globalisation increases social inequalities

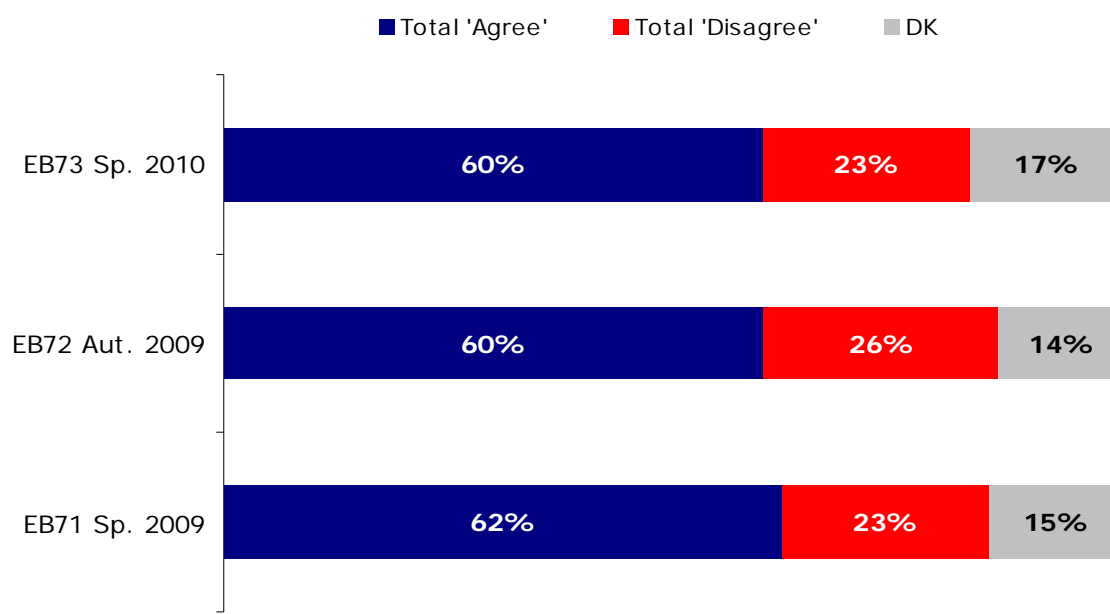
60% of Europeans consider that globalisation increases social inequalities, while 23% take the opposite view and 17% did not express an opinion.

More specifically, 20% "totally agree" and 40% "tend to agree" that globalisation increases social inequalities, while 4% "totally disagree" and 19% "tend to disagree"⁶.

The proportion of Europeans who agree with this statement has not changed since the autumn 2009 wave, while the proportion of those who disagree has fallen by 3 points and the 'DK' rate has increased by 3 points.

QD1.2 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 - % EU



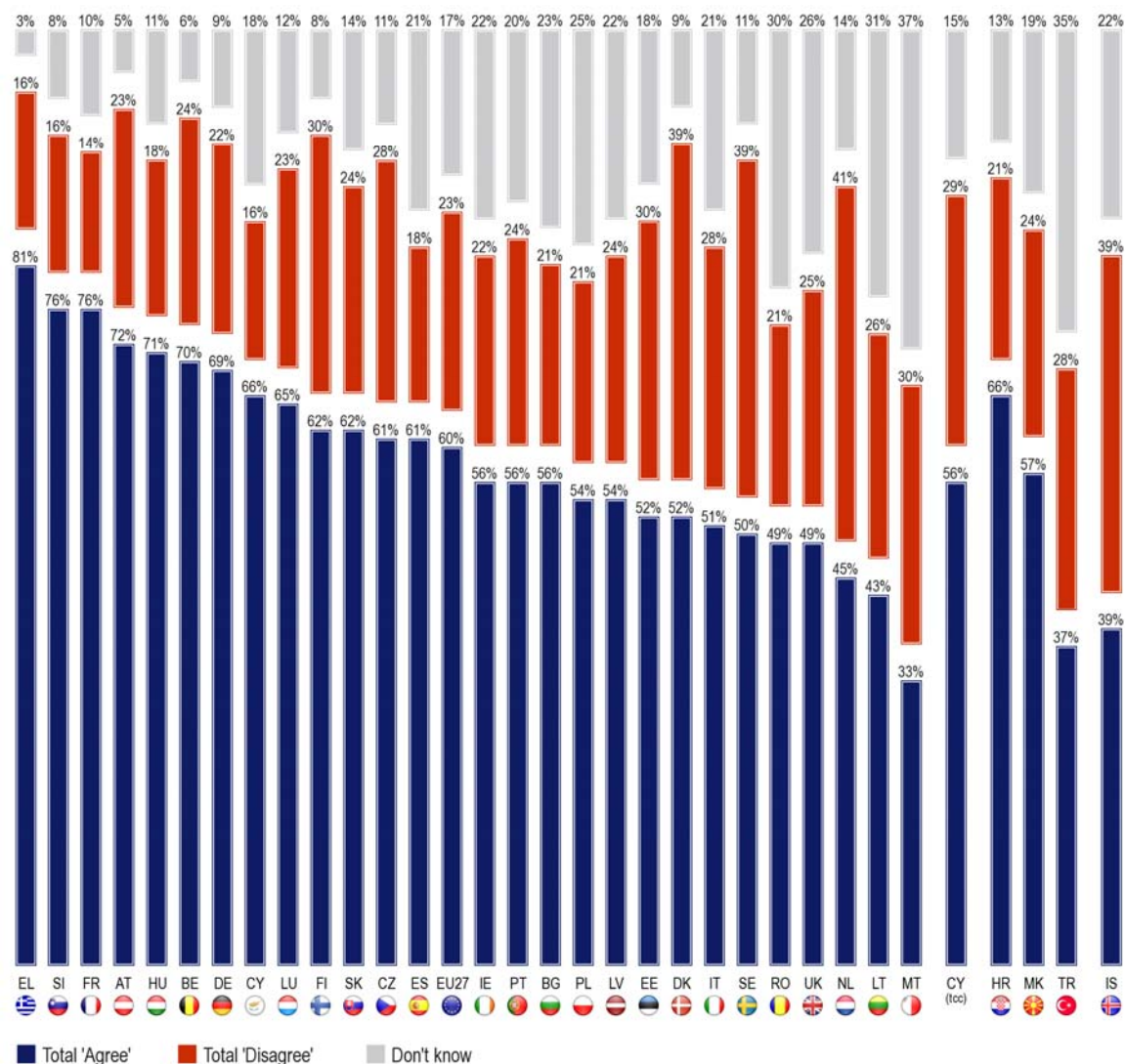
⁶ QD1.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Globalisation increases social inequalities.

A majority of respondents in all EU countries consider that globalisation increases social inequalities, though the opinion ratio is more divided in Malta (33% versus 30%) and the Netherlands (45% versus 41%). Respondents in Greece (81%), France (76%) and Slovenia (76%) are the most likely to see globalisation as a social threat. This is logical given that these three countries are traditionally among the least in favour of globalisation in Eurobarometer surveys.

While respondents in Croatia (66%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (57%) believe that globalisation increases social inequalities, opinions are more divided in Turkey (37% versus 28%). In Iceland, respondents are split down the middle (39% versus 39%).

QD1.2. 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 impression that globalisation has a negative social impact has gained significant ground in Poland (+8 points since autumn 2009), Estonia (+7) and Belgium (+6). However, support for this statement has fallen considerably in Luxembourg (-8) and Denmark (-6).

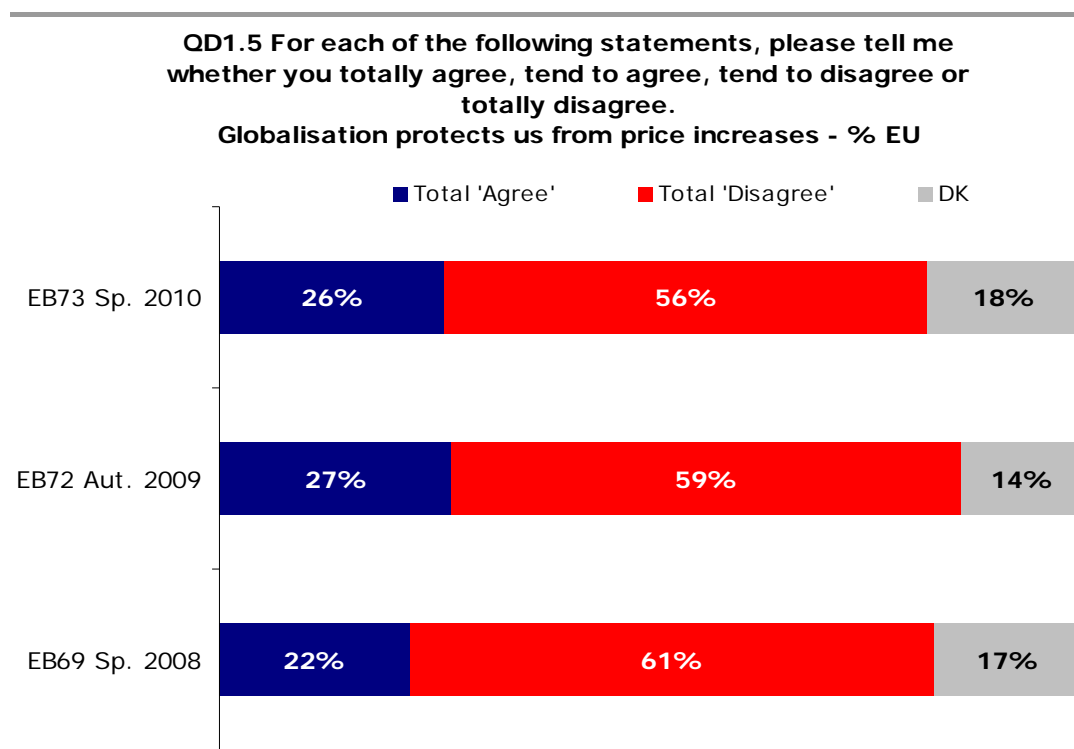
It is particularly interesting to note that there is a consensus on this representation in all categories of the population. Whereas, as we have seen, assessments of the economic role of globalisation give rise to significant differences between the social categories, there are almost no differences as regards its social impact. Irrespective of whether respondents struggle to pay their bills (60%) or not (60%), whether they are at the top of the social scale (60%) or at the bottom (62%), whether they are managers (63%) or manual workers (65%), they are just as likely to consider that globalisation increases social inequalities.

QD1.2 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%	23%	17%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	62%	26%	12%
Managers	63%	28%	9%
Other white collars	63%	25%	12%
Manual workers	65%	21%	14%
House persons	50%	21%	29%
Unemployed	58%	22%	20%
Retired	59%	20%	21%
Students	56%	29%	15%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60%	18%	22%
From time to time	61%	20%	19%
Almost never	60%	25%	15%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	62%	17%	21%
Medium (5-6)	60%	23%	17%
High (7-10)	60%	28%	12%

1.5. Globalisation does not protect us against inflation

56% of Europeans disagree that “globalisation protects us against rising prices” (22% “totally disagree” and 34% “tend to disagree”), while 26% agree with this statement (4% “totally agree” and 22% “tend to agree”) and 18% expressed no opinion⁷. The percentage of Europeans who disagree has fallen by 3 points, while the proportion of respondents who agree with the statement has fallen by one point and the ‘DK’ rate has increased by 4 points. The ratio between opinions of this representation has narrowed slightly since the spring 2008 EB69 wave.



The idea that globalisation does not protect us from inflation is dominant in 25 of the 27 EU countries, with the highest scores being recorded in France (76%), Greece (75%), Germany (71%) and Austria (69%). The results for this question therefore reflect the traditionally critical attitude of respondents in France and Greece to globalisation and the very strong historical sensitivity of citizens in Germany and Austria to rising prices.

Slovakia, which as we have seen, is structurally very positive about globalisation (43% of respondents agree versus 42% who do not) and Malta (33% agree versus 29%, but with a very high ‘DK’ rate of 38%) are the only two countries where a majority of respondents think that globalisation protects citizens from price increases.

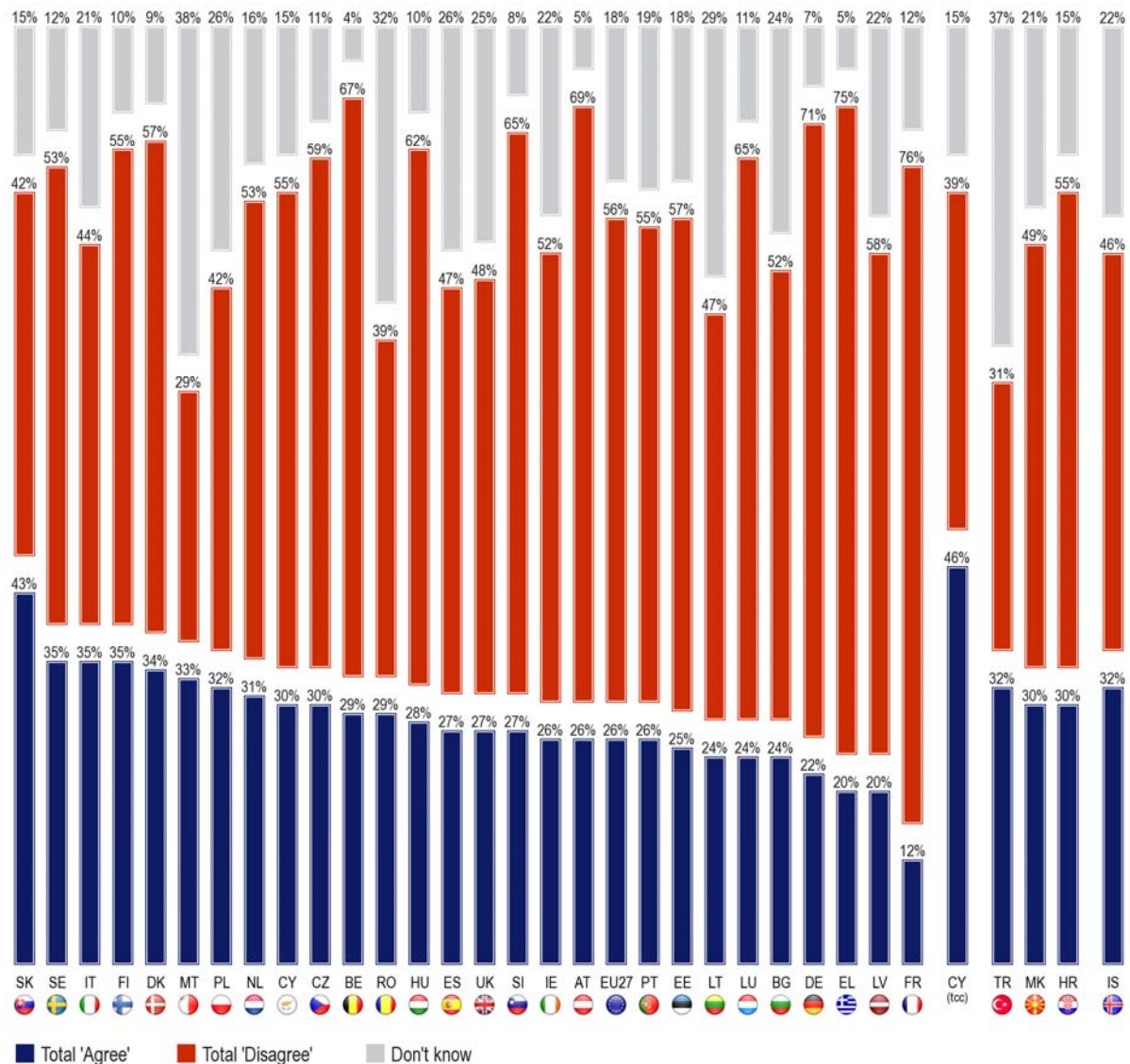
Except for Turkey (32% versus 31%), the view that globalisation does not protect citizens against rising prices is also the majority opinion in the candidate countries: 55% in Croatia and 49% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

⁷ QD1.5 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 rising prices.

In Iceland, a third of respondents consider that globalisation helps to protect them against rising prices (32%), while 46% take the opposite view.

QD1.5. 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



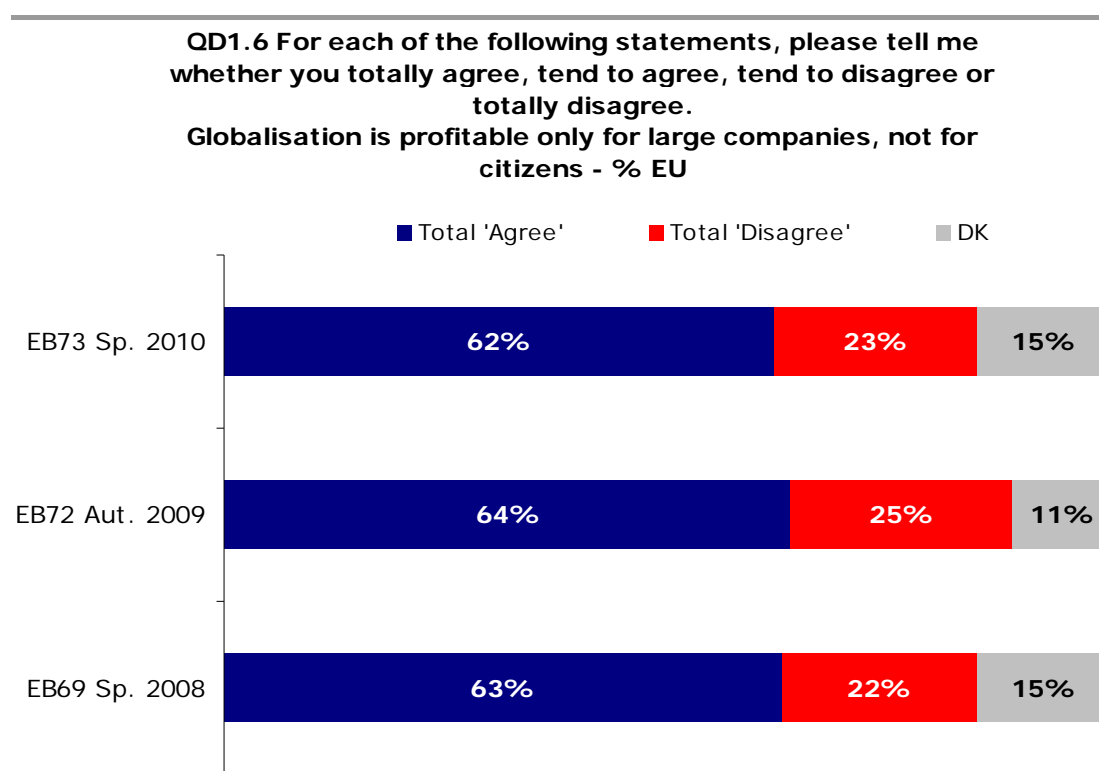
The most significant evolutions for this question concern Portugal, Spain and Romania where the proportion of respondents who do not agree that "globalisation protects us from price increases", already a minority, has decreased even further since autumn 2009, by 11 points in Portugal and by 7 points in Romania and Spain.

As for the perception of globalisation as increasing social inequalities, the feeling that it is not a bulwark against inflation is shared by a majority of Europeans in all social categories.

1.6. Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens

62% of Europeans agree (25% "totally agree" and 37% "tend to agree") that "globalisation is only profitable for large companies, not for citizens", while 23% disagree with this statement (5% "totally disagree" and 18% "tend to disagree") and 15% expressed no opinion⁸.

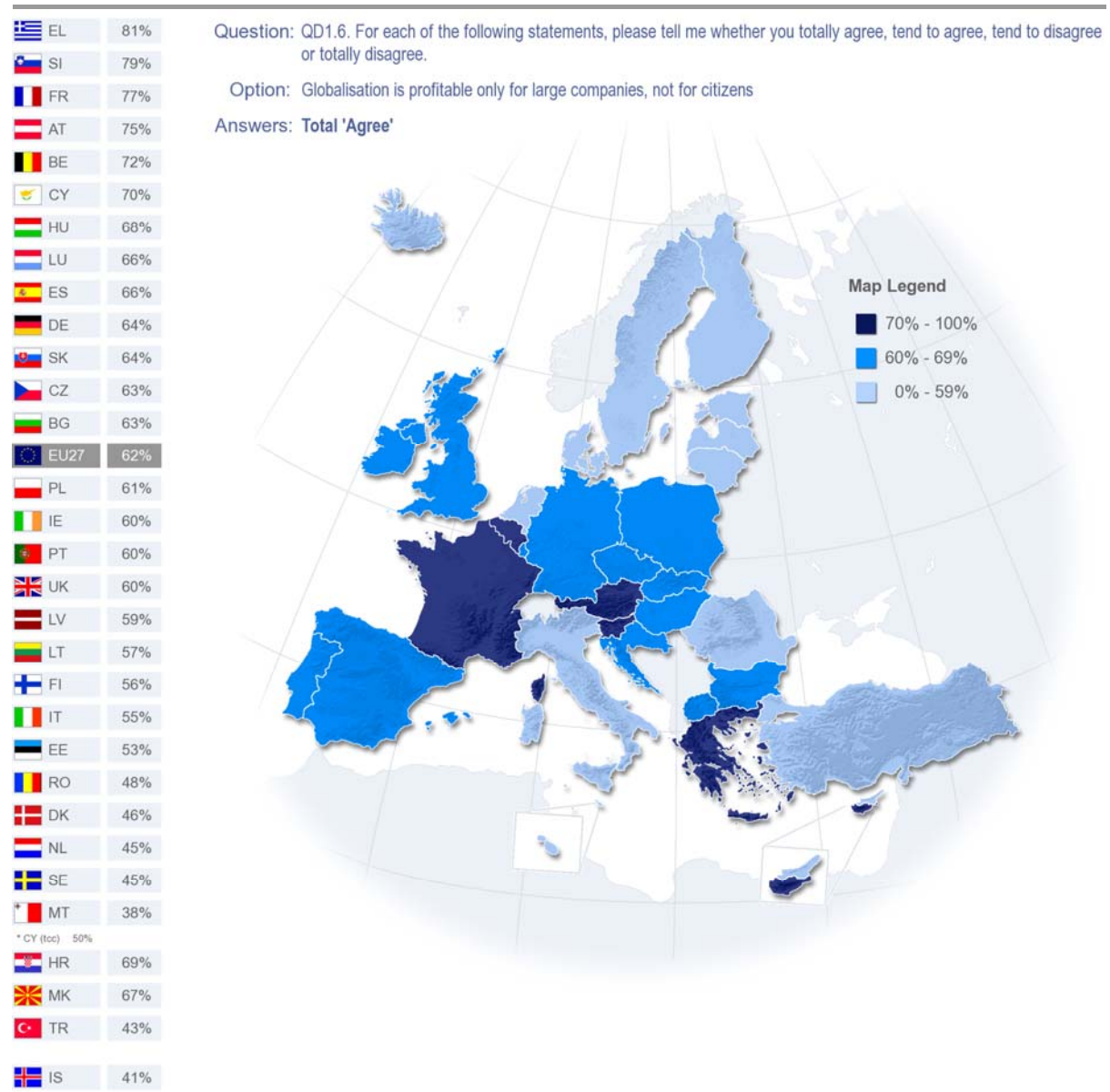
The changes are only minor and can be explained by the 4 point increase in 'DK' answers. As a result, the percentage of Europeans who agree with this statement and the percentage who disagree have both fallen by 2 points. Essentially, a large majority of Europeans still believe that citizens do not benefit from globalisation.



This impression is very widespread in 25 of the 27 EU countries, in particular in Greece (81%), Slovenia (79%) and France (77%). Although respondents in Malta are the least likely to agree with this statement, it is still the dominant opinion there (38% versus 20%) because of the high 'DK' rate (42%). There are three exceptions, the Netherlands (45% "agree" versus 43%), Sweden (45% "agree" versus 47%) and Denmark (46% versus 47%) where opinions are evenly divided.

⁸ QD1.6 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.

These results reflect the trend analysed throughout this report, with a group of three countries, Greece, France and Slovenia, which are fairly sceptical about globalisation and a second group consisting of Nordic countries and the Netherlands, which are more positive.



There have been few significant changes since the autumn 2009 survey: however, the opinion that globalisation benefits only large companies, not citizens, has gained ground in Luxembourg (+7 points), Bulgaria (+6) and Slovenia (+5). Support for this statement has decreased slightly since autumn 2009 in Romania (-8 points), Portugal and Italy (-7 in both cases), Finland, the Netherlands and Malta (-5 in all three countries).

The impression that globalisation benefits only large companies and not citizens is shared by an absolute majority of respondents in all categories of the population, irrespective of their age, occupation, social position, level of education or political leanings. The differences between the various categories are small, which reflects the consensual character of this opinion. By way of example, 63% of those who left school before the age of 16 and 62% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond share this opinion.

In conclusion, we note therefore that the negative representations of globalisation (that it increases social inequalities, does not protect citizens from rising prices and mainly benefits large companies) are widespread in all categories of respondents, whereas the positive representations (that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, generates more investment and contributes to the development of countries in the South) create far greater divisions between the top and bottom of the social scale. There is a consensus on the social risk of globalisation; however, its economic benefits are perceived above all by the best-off and well-integrated categories.

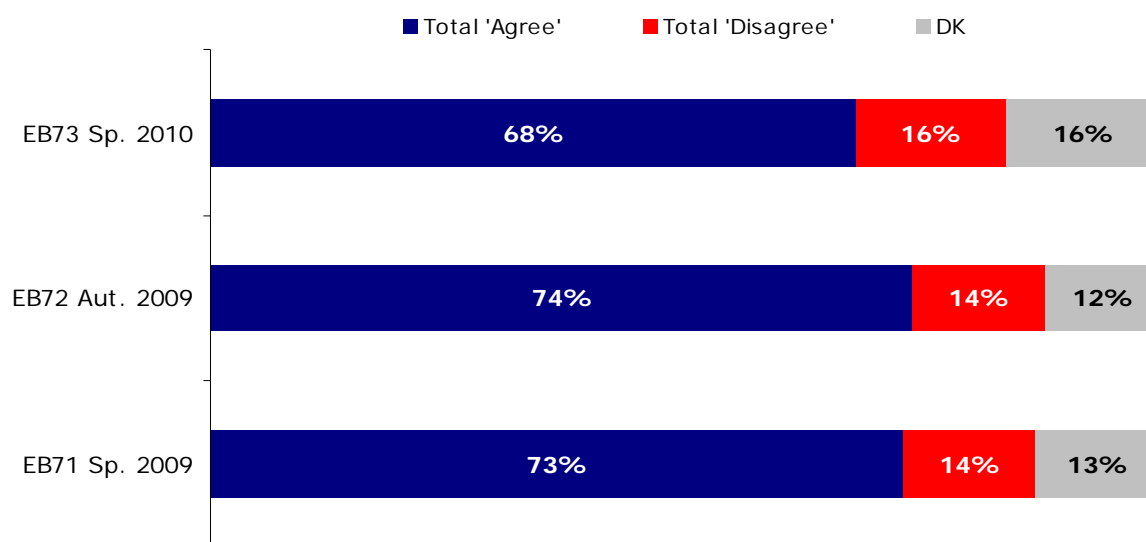
2. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBALISATION

2.1. The demand for common global rules

There is still strong demand among Europeans for common rules. 68% of Europeans agree that “globalisation requires common global rules (“worldwide governance”)”, while 27% “totally agree” and 41% “tend to agree”. Only 16% do not agree with this statement (4% “totally disagree” and 12% “tend to disagree”), while 16% expressed no opinion⁹.

The proportion of Europeans advocating worldwide governance has declined by 6 points since the last survey in autumn 2009, mainly because of the increase in the ‘DK’ rate (+4 points). The proportion who disagree with this statement has increased by only 2 points.

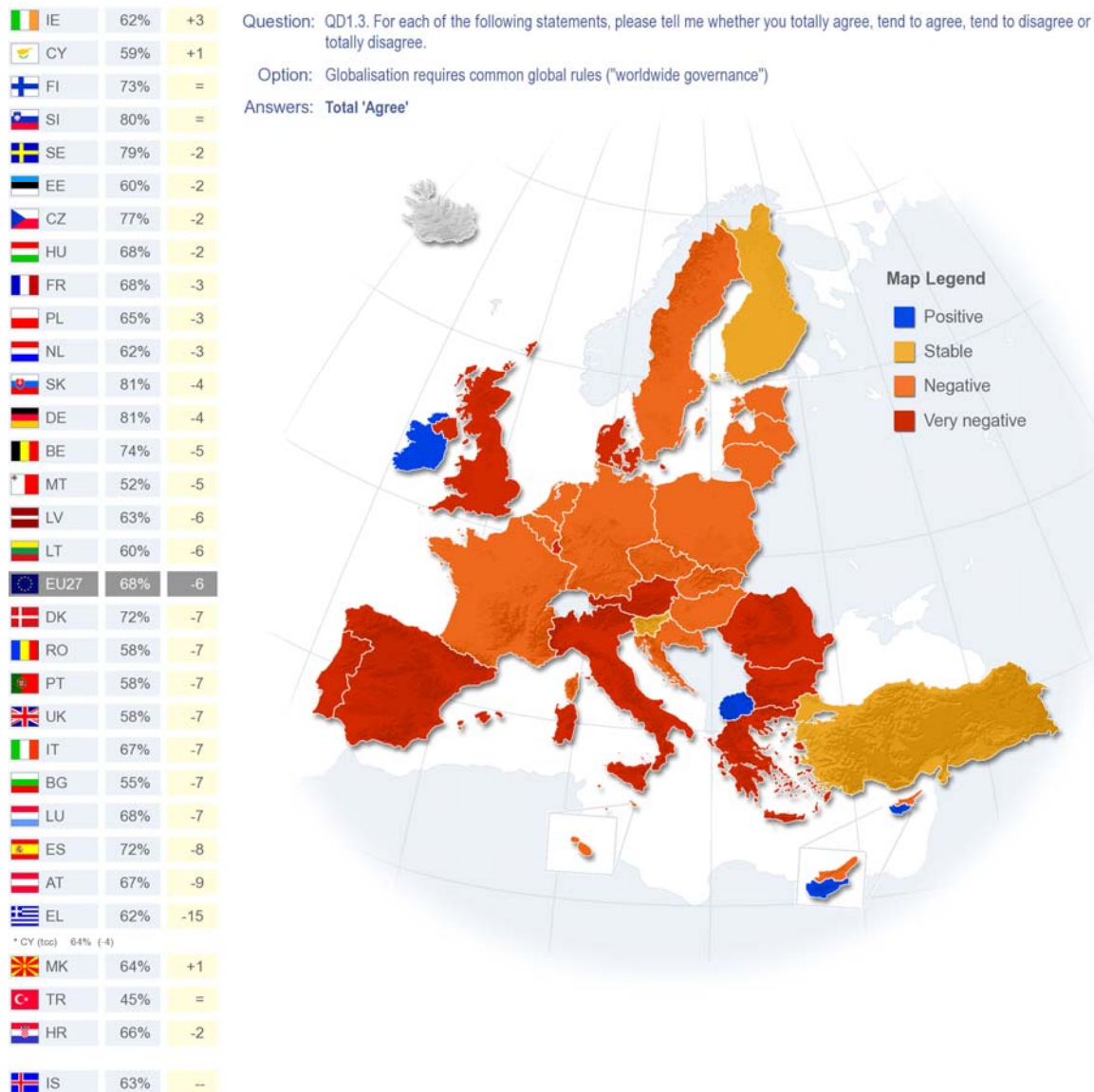
QD1.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Globalisation requires common global rules (“worldwide governance”) -
% EU



⁹ QD1.3 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”).

An absolute majority of respondents in all EU countries agree that common global rules are needed. There is a particularly strong demand for regulation in Germany (81%), Slovakia (81%) and Slovenia (80%).

As regards evolutions since the last survey in autumn 2009, this demand has declined steeply in Greece (-15 points), Austria (-9) and Spain (-8), though it remains very much the majority view in these countries.



EB73-EB72 difference

A socio-demographic analysis shows that a majority of respondents in all social categories of the European population support the demand for regulation, but support is even more emphatic in the more advantaged categories: 74% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale and 72% of those who never have difficulties in paying their bills agree, compared with 64% and 60% respectively of those at the bottom of the social scale and those who struggle to pay their bills.

2.2. The EU's ability to defend its economic interests in the global economy

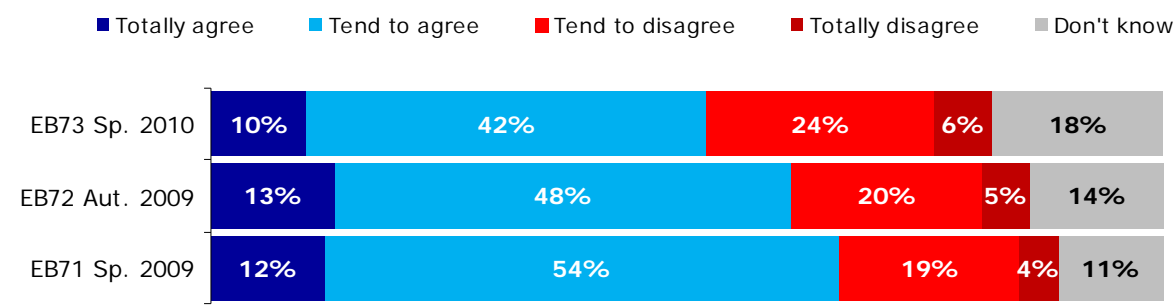
52% of Europeans agree that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy (10% "totally agree" and 42% "tend to agree"), while 30% disagree (24% "tend to disagree" and 6% "totally disagree") and 18% expressed no opinion¹⁰.

There have been significant evolutions on this question: the proportion of Europeans who consider that the EU is sufficiently equipped to defend its economic interests in the global economy has fallen by 9 points since the autumn 2009 Eurobarometer wave 2009 (EB72) and by 14 points since the spring 2009 wave (EB71). At the same time, the proportion of Europeans who disagree with this statement has increased by 5 points since autumn 2009 and by 7 points since spring 2009. The 'DK' rate has increased by 4 points since autumn 2009 and by 7 points since spring 2009.

In the space of one year, therefore, and probably as a result of the economic and financial crisis, Europeans have become far less convinced that the EU is strong enough to defend its economic interests in the global economy. Over this time, the ratio between opinions has narrowed from 66%-23% to 52%-30%.

QD1.10 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 - %EU

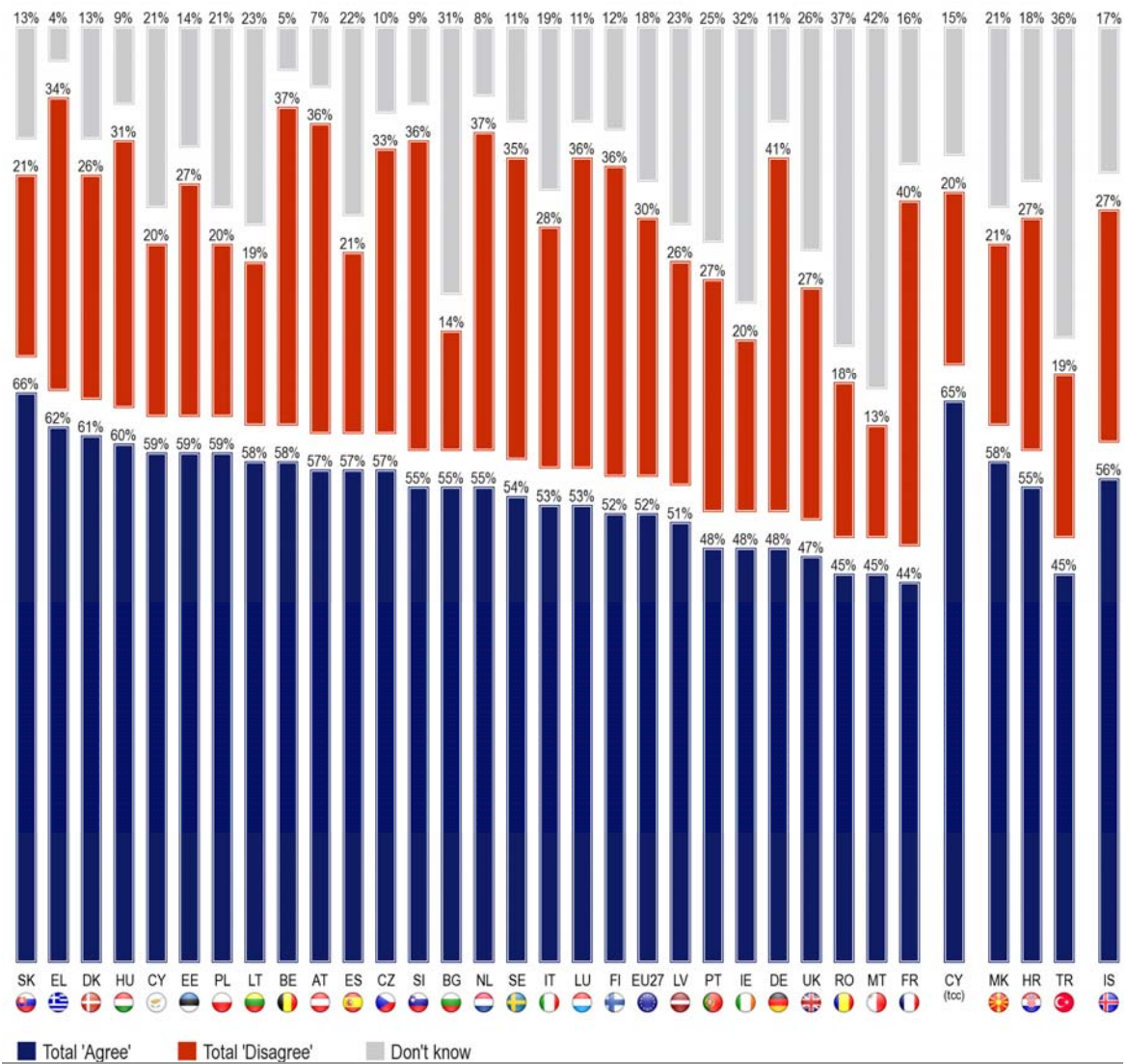


¹⁰ QD1.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy.

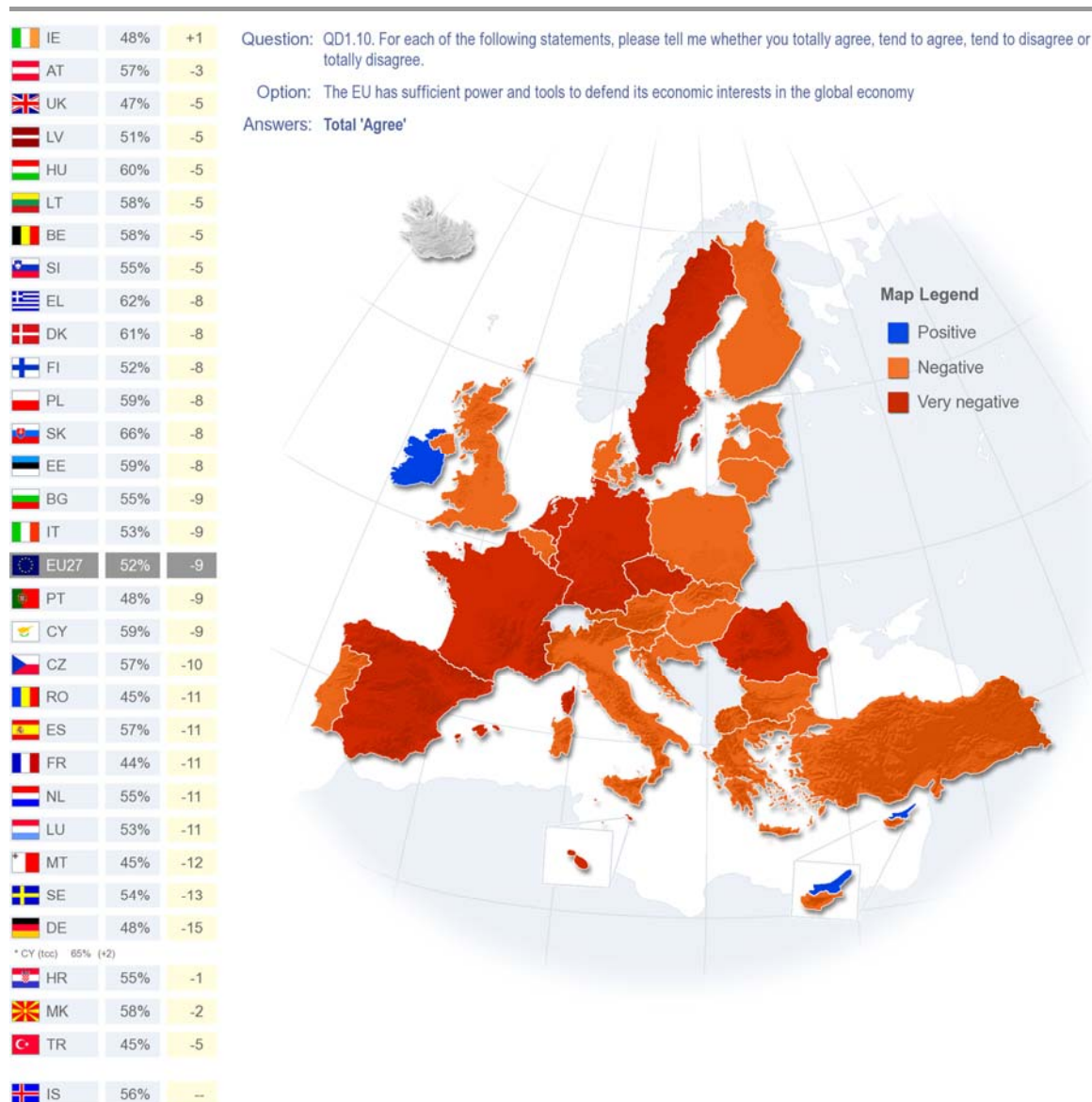
The idea that the EU has sufficient power and tools to compete internationally is still predominant in all EU countries, but is challenged by strong minorities in Germany (41%), France (40%), the Netherlands (37%) and Belgium (37%).

QD1.10. 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



Except for Ireland, where opinions are stable, support for the statement that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy has lost considerable ground in all EU countries, in particular in Germany (-15 points), Sweden (-13), Malta (-12), Romania, France, Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (-11 in all 5 cases), the Czech Republic (-10), Bulgaria and Portugal (-9 in both cases).



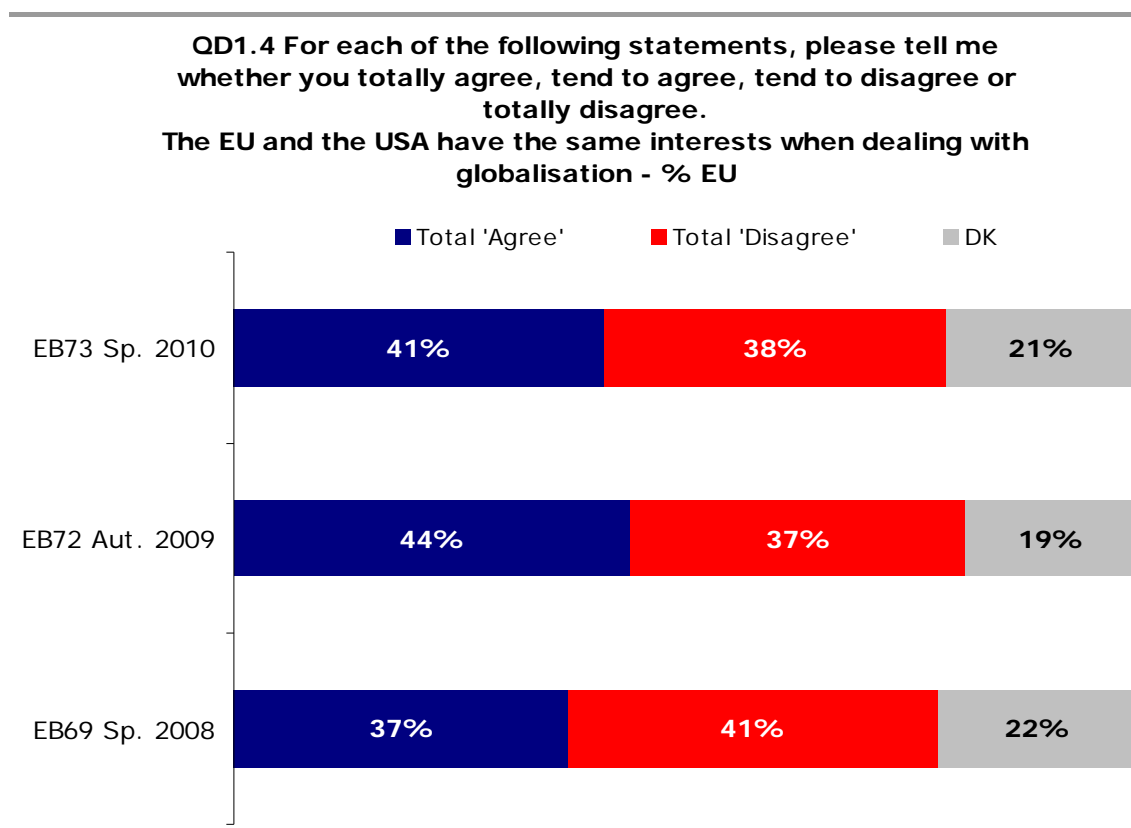
EB73-EB72 difference

In socio-demographic terms, respondents in the higher social categories are far more likely than those in the more modest categories to believe that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy: 59% of the people who place themselves at the top of the social scale agree, versus 46% of those at the bottom.

2.3. Do the EU, the USA and China have the same interests?

2.3.1 The EU and the USA

The previous Eurobarometer survey (EB72, autumn 2009) had recorded a sharp increase in the impression that European and American interests converged as regards globalisation¹¹. In spring 2010, this trend has lost ground: 41% of Europeans (9% "totally agree" and 32% "tend to agree") agree that "the EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation", a decline of 3 points since autumn 2009. However, 38% disagree (including 12% who "totally disagree" and 26% who "tend to disagree"), a one-point rise. More than two out of ten Europeans (21%, +2 points) expressed no opinion¹².



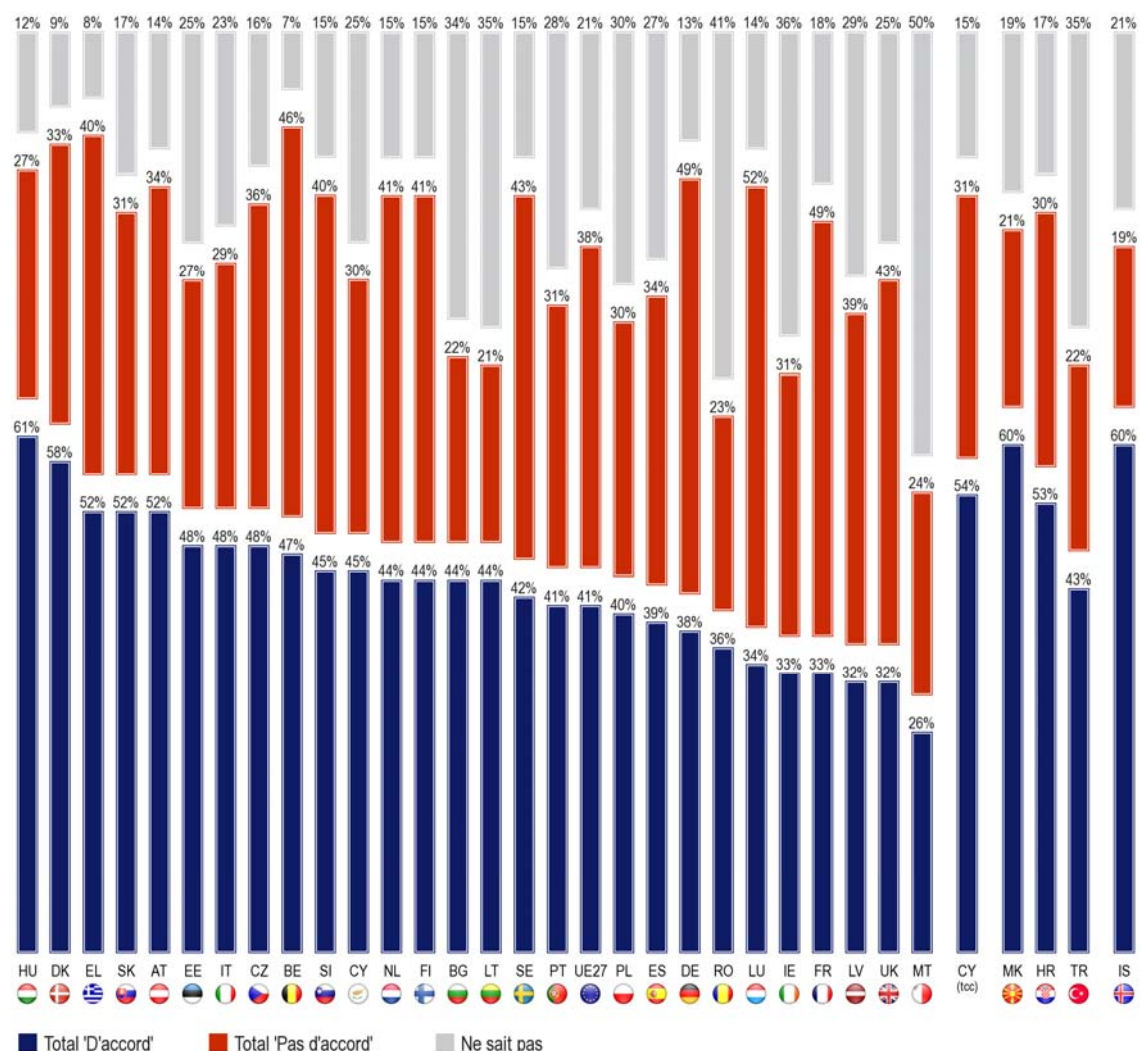
¹¹ Barack Obama has been the President of the United States since 20 January 2009.

¹² QD1.4 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.

Mirroring the average European opinion, national opinions are often fairly divided on the question of the convergence of European and American interests. In Luxembourg (52% versus 34%), Germany (49% versus 38%), France (49% versus 33%), the United Kingdom (43% versus 32%) and Latvia (39% versus 32%), a majority of respondents consider that the interests of the EU and the USA diverge. In Ireland (33% for convergence versus 31% for divergence), Sweden (42% versus 43%) and Belgium (47% versus 46%), opinions are almost split down the middle. Respondents in Hungary (61%) and Denmark (58%) are the most likely to consider that European and American interests converge. As with other questions on globalisation, Malta is characterised once again by a very high 'DK' rate (50%).

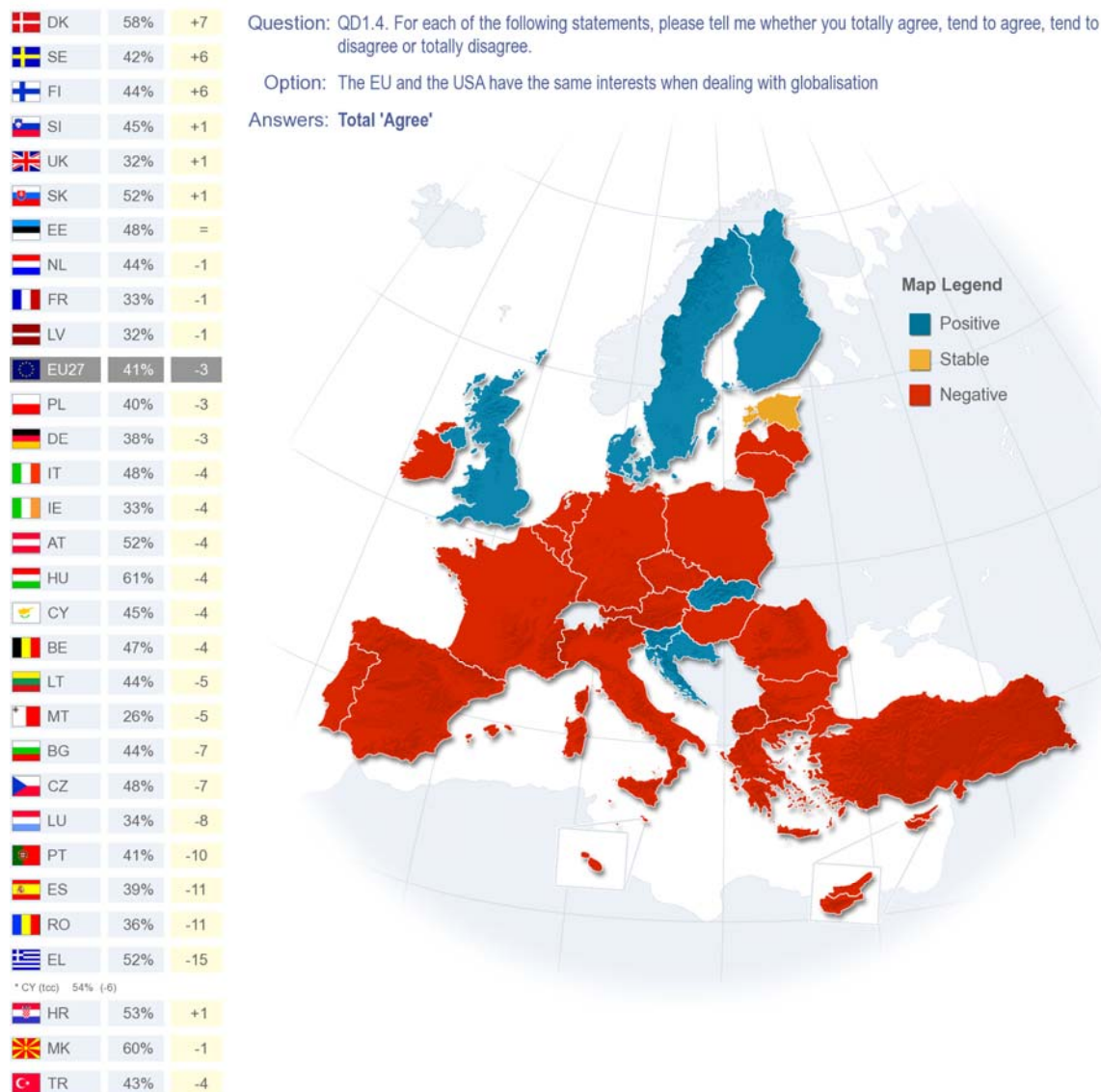
QD1.4. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

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



The three Nordic countries (+7 points in Denmark, +6 in Sweden and Finland) are the only countries where the impression that European and American interests converge has increased significantly since autumn 2009.

However, support for this idea has fallen very sharply in Greece (-15 points), Romania (-11), Spain (-11) and Portugal (-10), all countries particularly affected by the crisis.



EB73-EB72 difference

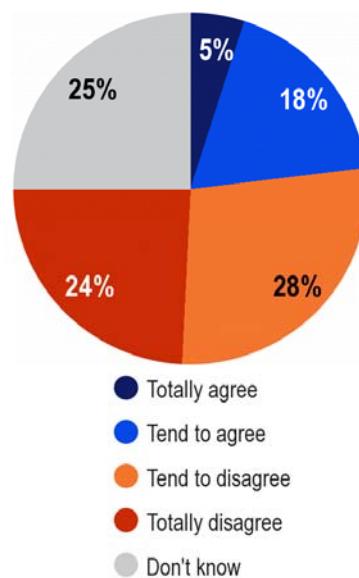
A **sociological analysis** shows that the belief that European and American interests diverge is more widespread among the most educated respondents (49% of those who studied beyond the age of 20 versus 31% of those who completed their studies before the age of 15) and those with a higher occupational status (49% of managers versus 33% of unemployed people). Political sympathies also play a role, perhaps because of the affinity of part of the European right with the US: thus, a majority of people on the left of the political spectrum feel that these interests diverge (45% versus 40%), whereas a majority of those on the right opt for convergence (47% versus 37%).

2.3.2 The EU and China

Whereas European opinion, and national opinions in many cases, seems to be divided on the question of the convergence of European and American interests when dealing with globalisation, opinions regarding the convergence of Chinese and European interests are far more clear-cut. Thus, 52% of Europeans do not agree (24% "totally disagree" and 28% "tend to disagree") that "the EU and China have the same interests when dealing with globalisation". Only 23% take the opposite view (5% "totally agree" and 18% "tend to agree"), while a quarter of respondents expressed no opinion¹³.

QD1.13. 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 China have the same interests when dealing with globalisation

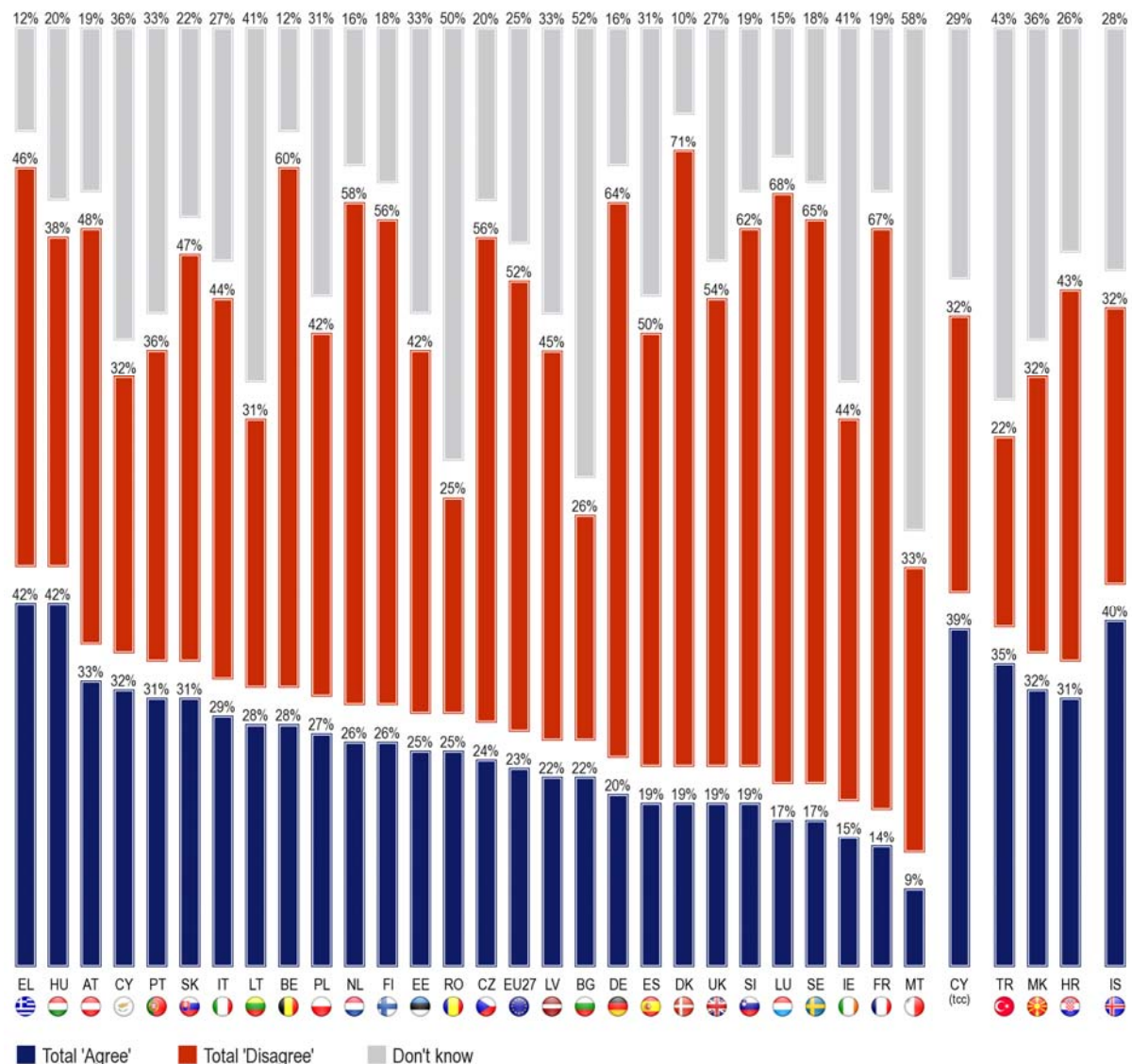


¹³ QD1.13 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The EU and China have the same interests when dealing with globalisation.

Some countries are characterised by extremely high 'DK' rates. In Malta (58%), Bulgaria (52%) and Romania (50%) at least half of respondents felt unable to express an opinion on Europe-China relations in respect of globalisation. Hungary is the only country where the idea that European and Chinese interests converge is predominant (42% versus 38%). Respondents in Cyprus are split down the middle (32% versus 32%). Everywhere else, a majority of respondents, in particular in Denmark (71%), Luxembourg (68%), France (67%) and Germany (64%), are convinced that their interests diverge.

QD1.13. 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 China have the same interests when dealing with globalisation



The belief that these interests diverge is clearest among the respondents who studied beyond the age of 20 (62%), people who are very interested in politics (62%) and managers (65%). Mainly because of their knowledge and levels of information, these categories feel better able to express an opinion. The 'DK' rates on this question are high among respondents in the more modest, vulnerable and unqualified categories. For example, the 'DK' rate is three times higher among those who are not at all interested in politics (39%) than among those who are very interested in the subject (13%).

2.4. The European Union's role in globalisation

The question on the European Union's economic power when confronted with global competition showed, and the question on the EU's role in globalisation confirms, that the way in which Europeans perceive the EU's ability to help them meet the challenges of globalisation in spring 2010 has deteriorated since autumn 2009.

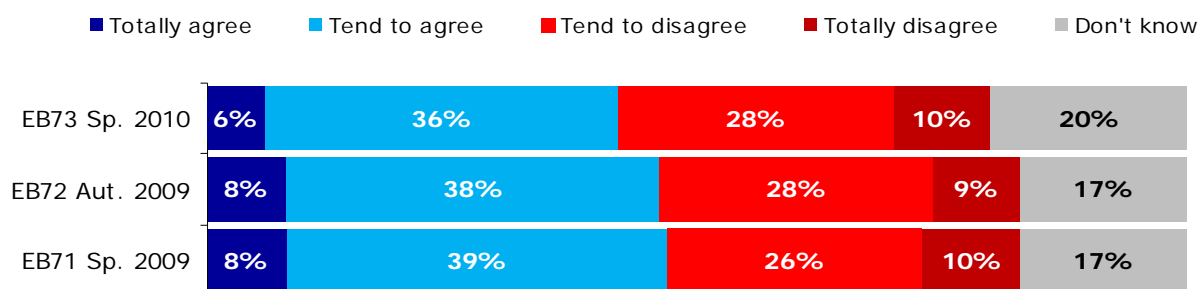
In order to obtain a clearer idea of how Europeans perceive the EU's role in globalisation, the sample was divided into two groups¹⁴. Respondents in the first group (SPLIT A) were asked for their views using a negative wording, with the following statement: "the EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation". Those in the second group (SPLIT B) were presented with a positively worded statement on globalisation: "the EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation". The results show that the trend is the same for both the positive and negative wordings: favourable opinions on the EU's role have fallen significantly since autumn 2009.

2.4.1. The negative wording (SPLIT A)

42% of Europeans now agree that "the EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation" (6% "totally agree" and 36% "tend to agree"). However, 38% disagree, including 10% who "totally disagree" and 28% who "tend to disagree". 20% expressed no opinion.

The impression that the EU protects its citizens has fallen by 4 points since the autumn 2009 wave, while the feeling that it does not fulfil this role has increased by one point. The 'DK' rate has increased by 3 points. The ratio between opinions has therefore narrowed¹⁵.

QD1.11 (SPLIT A) For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation
 - %EU



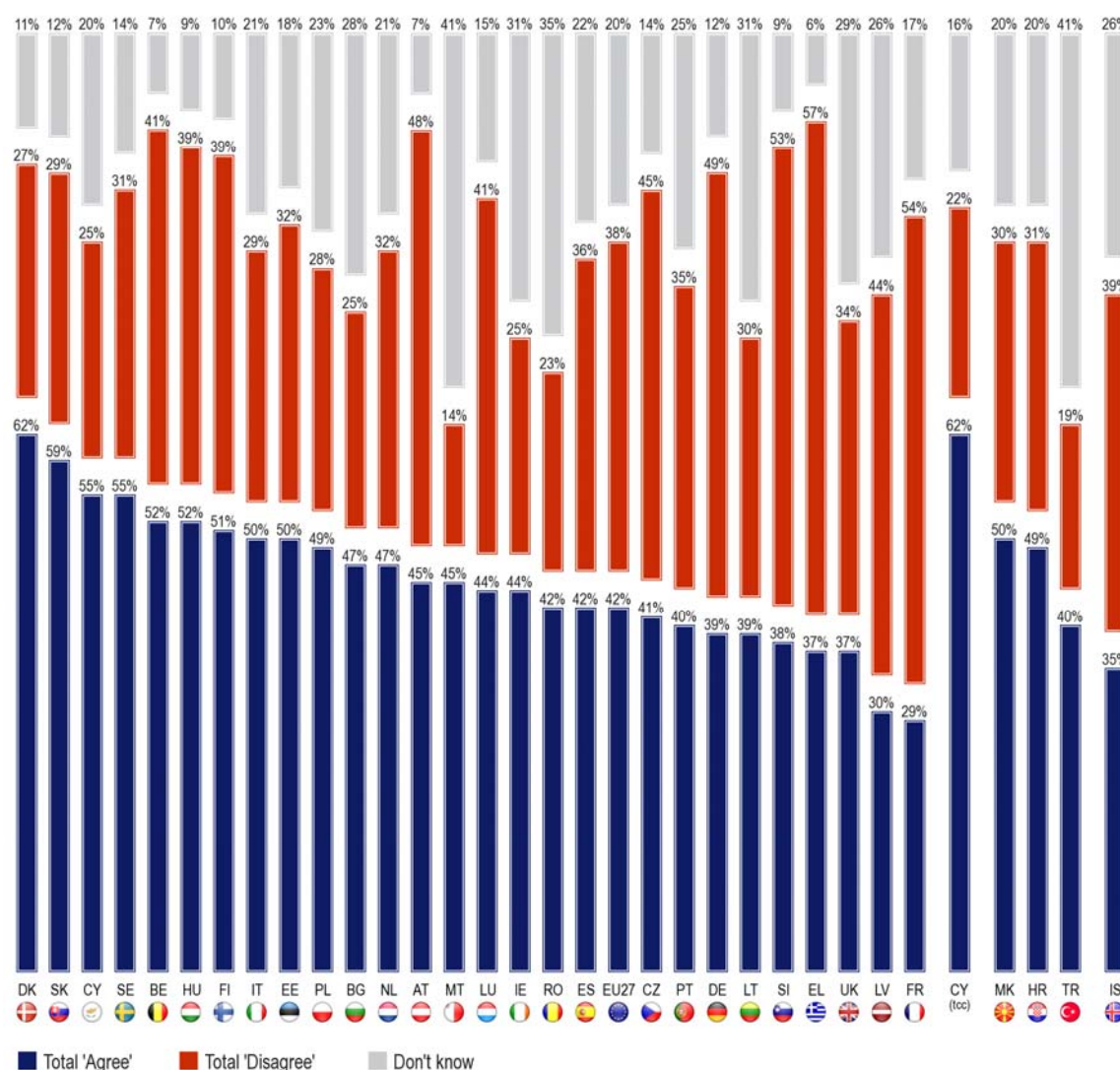
¹⁴ Split ballot technique.

¹⁵ QD1.11 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.

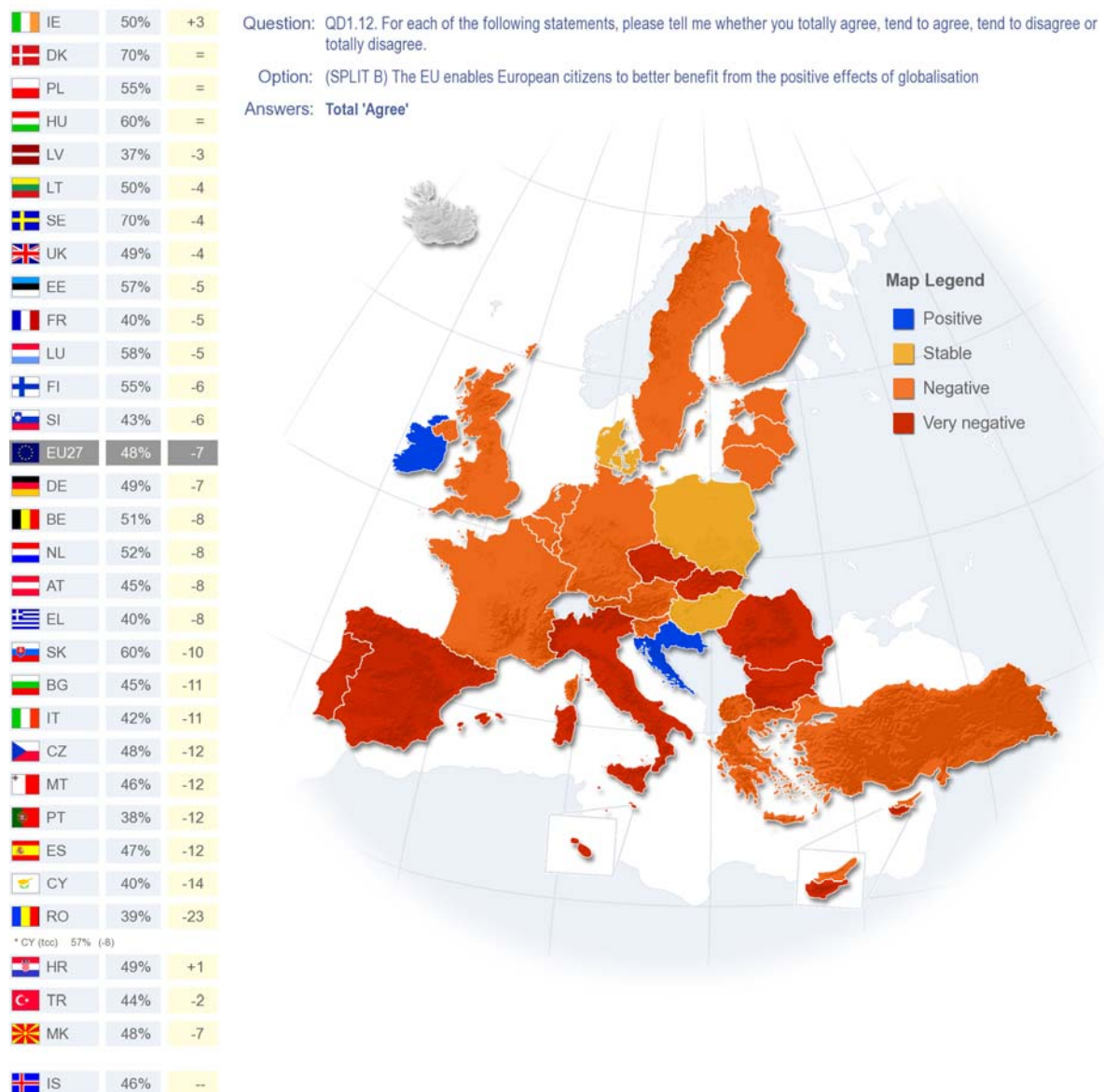
A majority of respondents in Greece (57% versus 37%), France (54% versus 29%), Slovenia (53% versus 38%), Germany (49% versus 39%), Austria (48% versus 45%), the Czech Republic (45% versus 41%) and Latvia (44% versus 30%) consider that the EU does not protect its citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. Respondents in Denmark (62%), Slovakia (59%), Cyprus (55%) and Sweden (55%) are the most positive about the protection afforded by the EU. It is interesting to note from this national analysis that the countries that are the most positive about globalisation are also the most positive about the EU's protective role; conversely, the countries which are the most critical of globalisation are also the most negative about the EU's protective role.

QD1.11. 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



Support for the idea that the EU plays a protective role has increased significantly in only two countries, Sweden and the Netherlands, where it has increased by 6 and 3 points respectively. It has decreased in 19 EU countries, most strikingly in Romania (-17 points), Greece (-9), Portugal (-8), Spain (-8), Bulgaria (-8), Germany (-8), Luxembourg (-8), the Czech Republic (-6), Lithuania (-6), Estonia (-5) and Slovenia (-5).



EB73-EB72 difference

There are substantial social divisions on this question. The feeling that the EU protects its citizens against globalisation is predominant among those who do not struggle to pay their bills (45% versus 37%) and those who place themselves at the top of the social scale (54% versus 32%). On the other hand, the opposite perception, that the EU does not provide protection, is predominant among people with financial difficulties (44% versus 31%) and those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale (43% versus 34%).

In other words, those who are the most in need of protection are those who currently feel the least protected by the European Union from the effects of globalisation.

QD1.11 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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	42%	38%	20%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31%	44%	25%
From time to time	41%	39%	20%
Almost never	45%	37%	18%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	34%	43%	23%
Medium (5-6)	41%	40%	19%
High (7-10)	54%	32%	14%

2.4.2. The positive wording (SPLIT B)

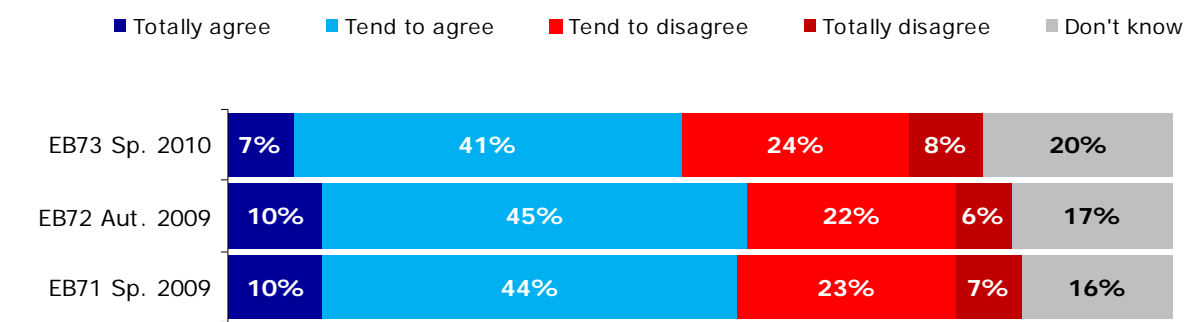
Opinions on the EU's role are more favourable in response to the positive wording on globalisation, but the trend is similar to that analysed for the negative wording.

48% of Europeans agree (7% "totally agree" and 41% "tend to agree") that "the EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation". This percentage has fallen by 7 points since the Eurobarometer wave of autumn 2009, while 32% disagree with this statement (8% "totally disagree" and 24% "tend to disagree"), 4 points higher than in autumn 2009. 20% (+3 points) expressed no opinion¹⁶.

These results therefore confirm the downward trend in positive opinions of the EU's role in dealing with globalisation.

QD1.12 (SPLIT B) For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation
- %EU

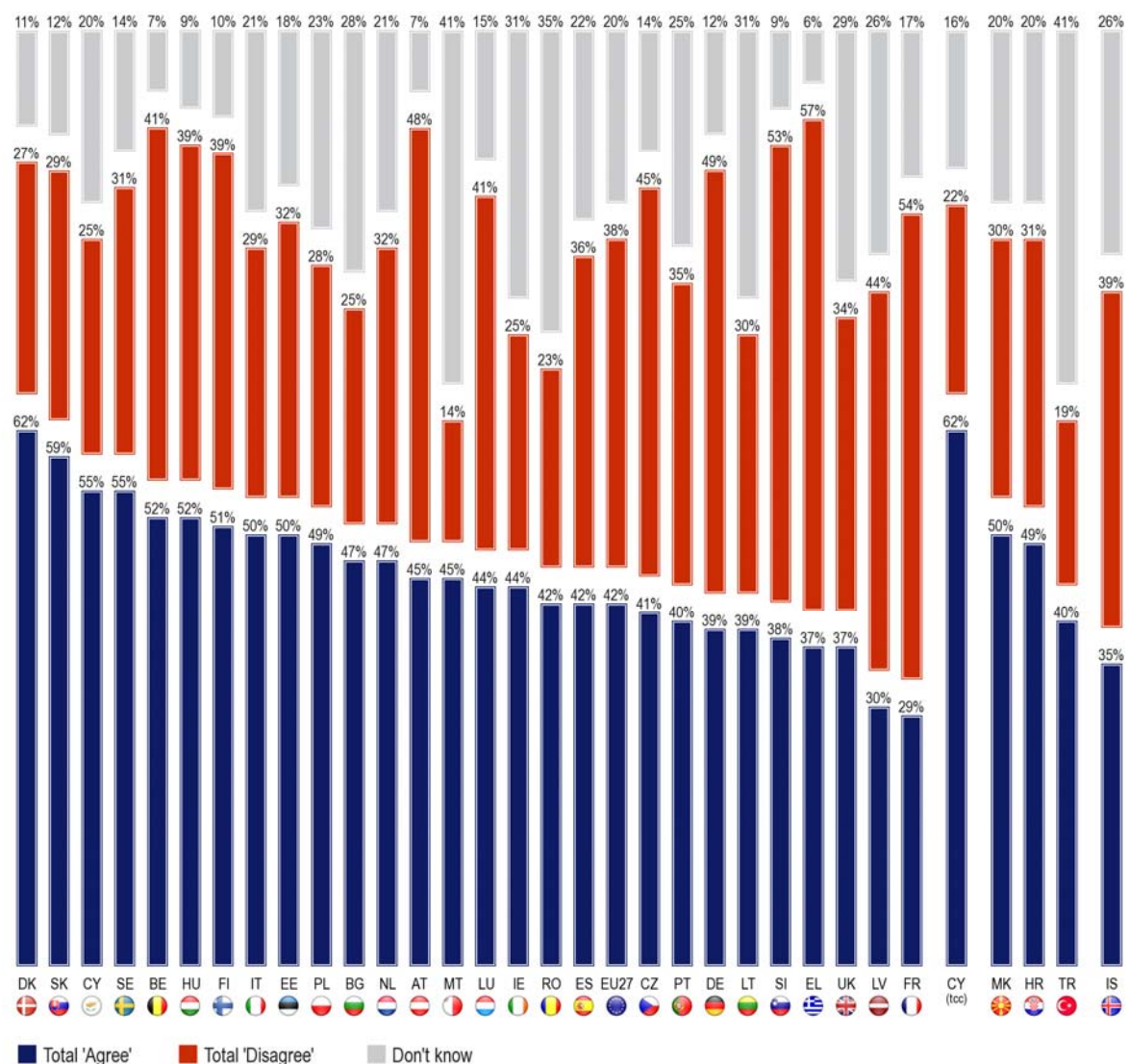


¹⁶ QD1.12 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (SPLIT B) The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

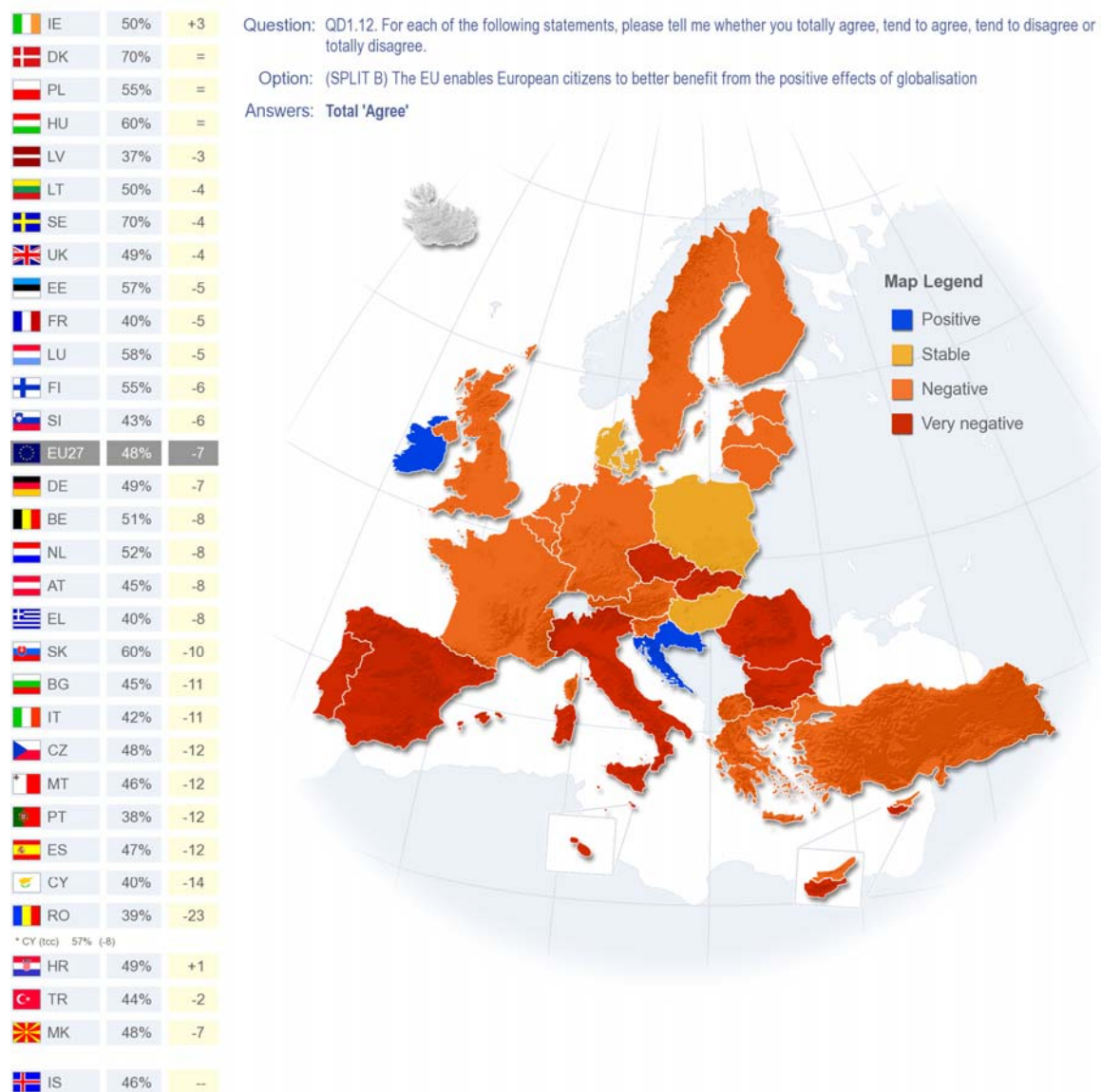
Greece (54% versus 40%) and France (45% versus 40%) are the only two EU countries where a majority of respondents do not think that the EU enables European citizens to benefit more from the positive effects of globalisation, undoubtedly because they are also the two countries where respondents are the least likely to perceive these positive effects. Opinions are evenly divided in Latvia (37% are positive about the EU's role versus 38%), Portugal (38% versus 36%), Austria (45% versus 47%) and Slovenia (43% versus 44%). Respondents in Sweden (70%), Denmark (70%), Hungary (60%) and Slovakia (60%) are the most likely to consider that the EU enables its citizens to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. These are also the countries where citizens are the most likely to perceive these positive effects.

QD1.11. 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



Respondents are now less positive about the EU's role in almost all countries, except for Ireland, Denmark and Poland. This decline is particularly striking in Romania (-23 points), Cyprus (-14), Spain (-12), Portugal (-12), Malta (-12), the Czech Republic (-12), Italy (-11), Bulgaria (-11), Slovakia (-10), Greece (-8), Austria (-8), the Netherlands (-8), Belgium (-8) and Germany (-7).






EB73-EB72 difference

The results to this question reveal the same social divisions that structure the attitudes of Europeans to globalisation and the European Union. Thus, the higher social categories, the best-off and most educated respondents, that is to say the most outward-looking categories, are more likely than the most modest and vulnerable social categories to feel that the EU plays a positive role. 36% of the people who struggle to pay their bills think that the EU has helped its citizens to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation, as opposed to 51% of those who do not have financial difficulties. 35% of the people who left school before the age of 16 are positive about the EU's role, compared with 56% of those who studied beyond the age of 19. Gender and age are also important factors: 51% of men and 55% of those aged 15 to 24 agree on the EU's positive role compared with 44% of women and 41% of those aged 55 or over. However, the 'DK' rates are higher among women (25%) and people aged 55 or over (26%).

QD1.12 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SPLIT B) The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	48%	32%	20%
Sex			
 Male	51%	34%	15%
Female	44%	31%	25%
Age			
 15-24	55%	25%	20%
25-39	51%	33%	16%
40-54	48%	36%	16%
55 +	41%	33%	26%
Education (End of)			
 15-	35%	34%	31%
16-19	48%	34%	18%
20+	56%	32%	12%
Still studying	55%	25%	20%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36%	41%	23%
From time to time	45%	34%	21%
Almost never	51%	31%	18%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	39%	38%	23%
Medium (5-6)	48%	32%	20%
High (7-10)	56%	29%	15%

II. EUROPEANS, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE CRISIS

This Eurobarometer survey was carried out against a backdrop of the first signs of recovery¹⁷: the global economic situation had improved, even if the IMF considered that the European Union was emerging from the recession *“at a slower pace than other regions”*.

Despite this improvement, at the time the survey was carried out the socio-economic context in the European Union was marked by high levels of public deficits and debt, in particular in Greece, which were far in excess of the Treaty of Maastricht’s criteria for the euro zone, and by a surge in unemployment figures in some countries: in May 2010, unemployment in the euro zone reached a record high¹⁸ of 10.1% of the active population.

The impact of the employment crisis as well as the various European and national recovery plans have received wide media coverage. The results of this part of the report devoted to the crisis in the European Union must therefore be seen in the context of this wide media coverage and a perceptible deterioration in the social climate.

¹⁷ Fieldwork dates: 5 May 2010 – 28 May 2010.

¹⁸ A level never reached since the creation of the euro zone in January 1999.

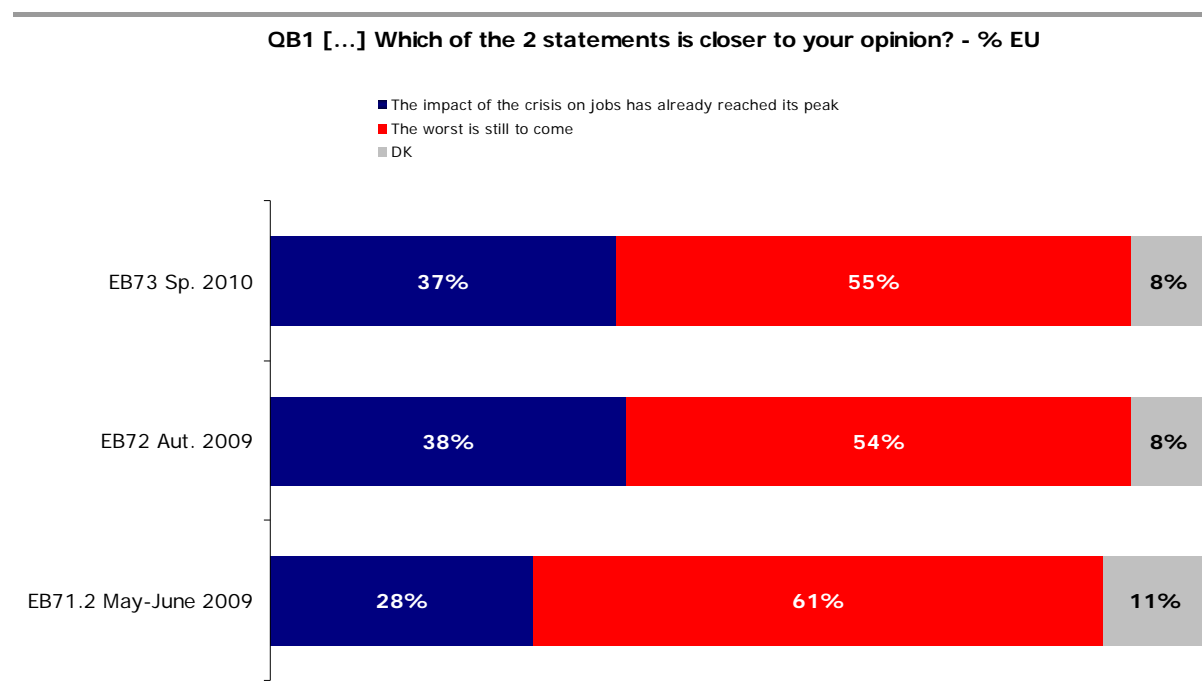
1. HAS THE CRISIS PEAKED?

- A majority of Europeans believe that the worst is still to come -

A majority of Europeans still believe that the full impact of the economic crisis has not yet been felt and that, consequently, the worst is still to come (55%, +1 point) as regards jobs. However, more than a third (37%, -1 point) consider that the employment crisis has already peaked. These results are more or less unchanged since autumn 2009¹⁹.

Nevertheless, an analysis of the data over the year shows that the number of “optimists” has increased significantly since spring 2009 (+9 points), while the number of “pessimists” has fallen by six points.

In addition, we note that respondents in the non-euro zone countries seem more optimistic (42%) than those in the euro zone (34%).



The EU average conceals significant differences between Member States. Thus, some northern EU Member States (the Nordic countries and the Baltic States in particular) stand out quite markedly by their high levels of optimism.

¹⁹ QB1 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 impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak; the worst is still to come.

Respondents in Sweden (63%) and Denmark (61%) remain the most optimistic, as in autumn 2009, closely followed by those in Estonia (59%) and Hungary (57%).

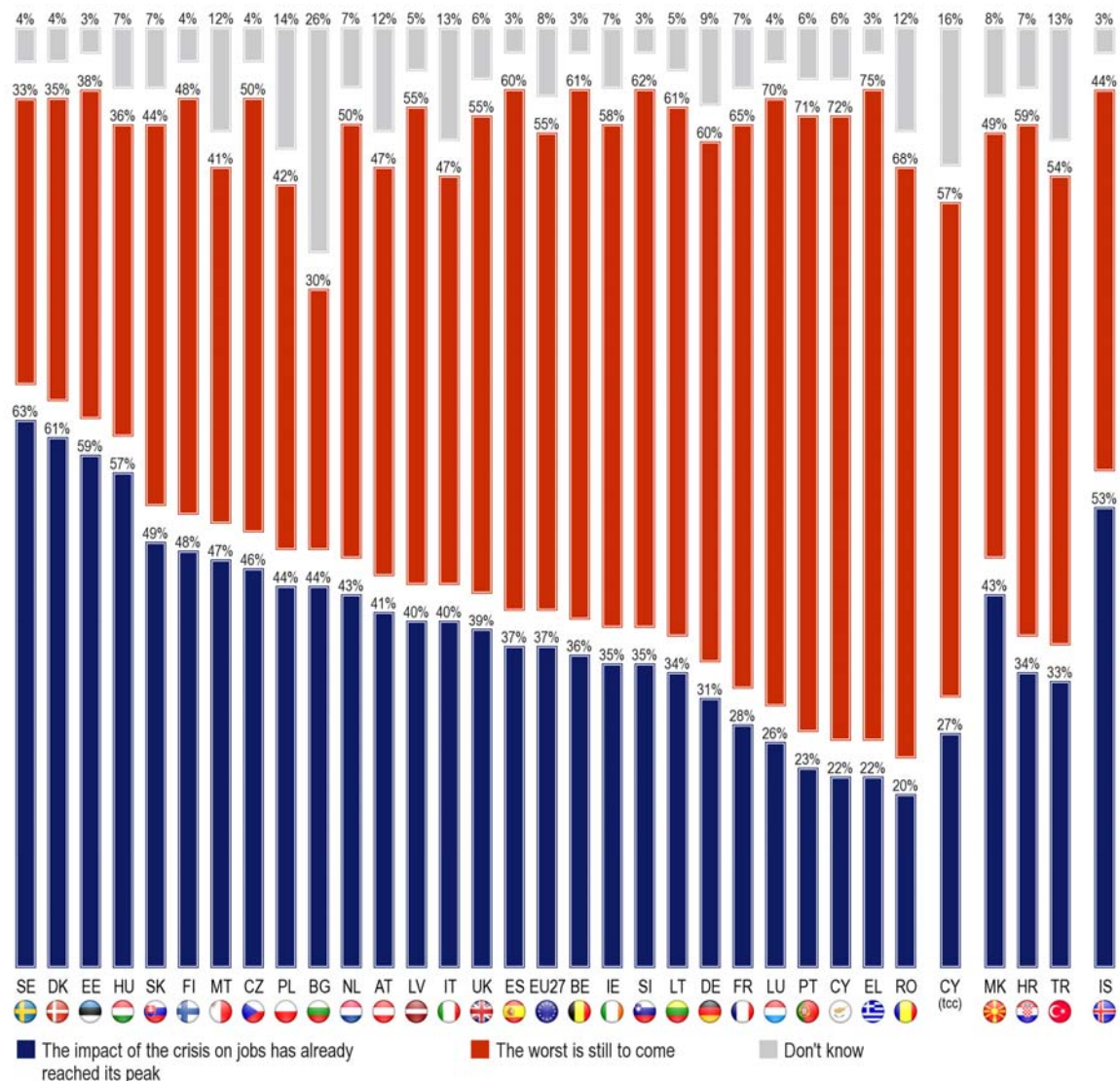
Opinions are evenly divided in Finland, where respondents are just as likely to believe that the effects of the crisis on jobs have reached their peak as they are to consider that the worst is still to come (48% in both cases). Opinions are also divided, if less sharply, in Poland and Slovakia, where 44% and 49% of respondents respectively are optimistic, compared with 42% and 44% who are pessimistic on this subject.

In the rest of the European Union, citizens tend to be pessimistic, with particularly high levels in Greece (75% say that the worst is still to come), a country faced with unprecedented financial difficulties. Respondents in Cyprus (72%), Portugal (71%), Luxembourg (70%) and Romania (68%) are also very pessimistic.

Finally, in the candidate countries, the results in Croatia and Turkey are very much in line with those of Europeans as a whole: 59% and 54% of respondents respectively think that the worst is still to come compared with 34% and 33% who think that the impact of the crisis on jobs has already peaked. However, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are more divided: 49% are pessimistic and 43% are optimistic.

Unlike Europe as a whole, the majority of respondents in Iceland are optimistic (53%), while 44% think that the worst is still to come.

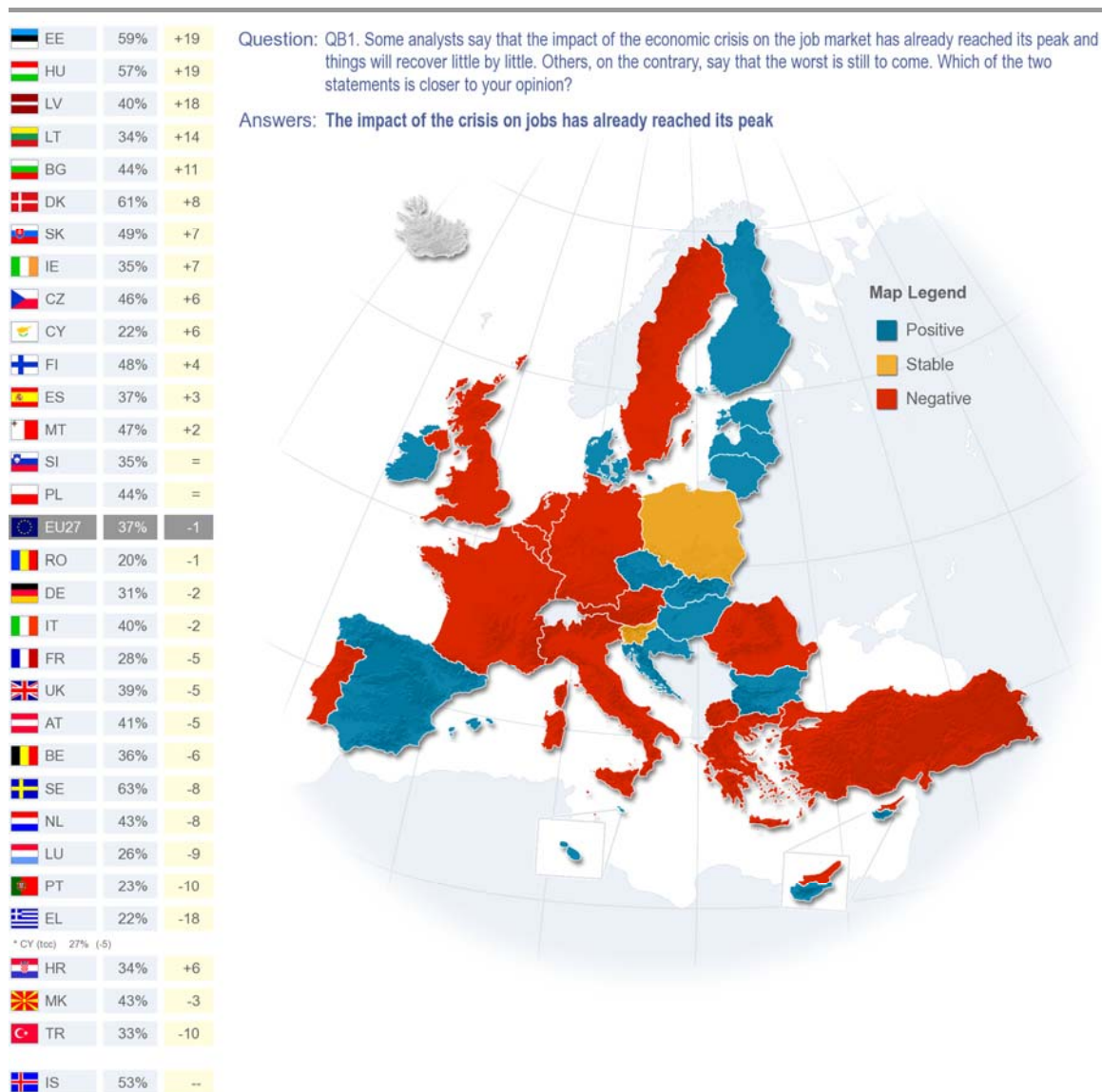
QB1. Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?



The Member States in which respondents are now more optimistic about the outlook for labour markets than at the time of the last Eurobarometer wave are Estonia (59%, +19 points), Hungary (57%, +19), Latvia (40%, +18), Lithuania (34%, +14) and Bulgaria (44%, +11).

Conversely, the countries in which optimism has declined the most between the two Eurobarometer waves are, unsurprisingly, Greece (22% are now optimistic, -18 points), but also Portugal (23%, -10), Luxembourg (26%, -9), Sweden (63%, -8) and the Netherlands (43%, -8).

In the candidate countries, optimism has also declined in Turkey (33%, -10 points).



EB73 – EB72 difference

Having seen that a relative majority of Europeans (55%) seem to be fairly pessimistic about the impact of the economic crisis on labour markets, a **socio-demographic analysis** of the results reveals certain differences between the categories of respondents.



Thus, the older the respondents are the more likely they are to be pessimistic: 57% of those aged 55 or over believe that the worst is still to come, compared with 48% of those aged between 15 and 24.

The more socio-economically "advantaged" categories are less likely to think that the worst is still to come: 51% and 50% of managers and employees respectively compared with 64% of unemployed people and 62% of house persons.

Similarly, 47% of Europeans who place themselves at the top of the social scale are pessimistic, compared with 66% of those at the bottom. The same is true of people who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills (51%), whereas 68% of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time fear the worst.

The political leanings of respondents also influence the answers to this question: those on the left of the political spectrum are far more pessimistic (60%) than those on the right (50%).

Finally, 62% of the Europeans who consider that the euro has not cushioned the negative impact of the crisis (question QB5) are pessimistic about the employment outlook, compared with only 48% of those who think that the euro has mitigated the effects of the crisis.

QB1 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 impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	The worst is still to come	DK
EU27	37%	55%	8%
Age			
 15-24	43%	48%	9%
25-39	39%	53%	8%
40-54	35%	58%	7%
55 +	33%	57%	10%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	38%	55%	7%
Managers	43%	51%	6%
Other white collars	41%	50%	9%
Manual workers	37%	56%	7%
House persons	29%	62%	9%
Unemployed	28%	64%	8%
Retired	33%	57%	10%
Students	46%	43%	11%
Left-Right scale			
(1-4) Left	33%	60%	7%
(5-6) Centre	39%	53%	8%
(7-10) Right	44%	50%	6%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	24%	68%	8%
From time to time	32%	59%	9%
Almost never	41%	51%	8%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	25%	66%	9%
Medium (5-6)	38%	54%	8%
High (7-10)	46%	47%	7%
Euro during the crisis			
Mitigated negative effects	45%	48%	7%
Not mitigated negative effects	32%	62%	6%

2. THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON HOUSEHOLDS

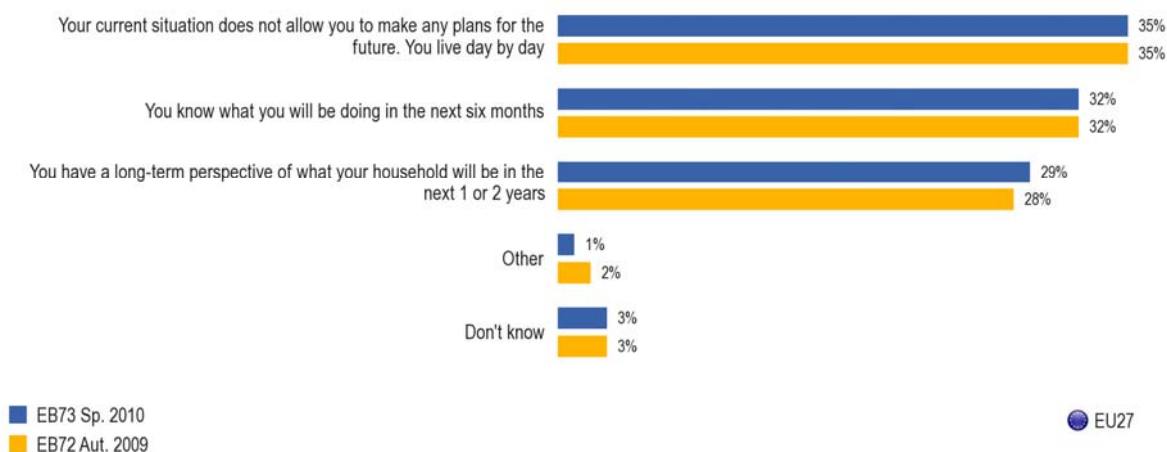
- A third of Europeans make no plans for the future -

While the majority of Europeans agree that the worst of the crisis is still to come, we shall now examine how they see their everyday lives and their plans for the future.

The first element of note is that the results have remained extremely stable since previous surveys²⁰. More than a third of respondents (35% exactly) continue to believe that their current situation does not allow them to make any plans for the future and accordingly they live day by day, the same proportion as in spring and autumn 2009 (EB71 and EB72).

The proportion of respondents who "know what they will be doing in the next six months" still stands at 32% (the figure was 29% in spring 2009 and 32% in autumn 2009). Just over a quarter of Europeans (29%, +1 point) have a "long-term perspective of what their household will be in the next 1 or 2 years".

QB2. Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?



But behind this European average, there are very significant differences between the Member States, linked in particular to the date when they joined the EU.

²⁰ QB2 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; Other.

The proportion of respondents in the EU15 countries who consider that they live day by day is ten points lower than in the NMS12 countries (33% and 43% respectively). Furthermore, 32% of respondents in the EU15 countries have a long-term vision of their household's future, compared with only 15% in the NMS12 countries. Respondents in the European Union's most recent Member States seem to find it far more difficult to plan for the future.

Thus, in eight Member States, an absolute majority of respondents said that their current situation does not allow them to make any plans for the future and forces them to live day by day. These countries are Romania (55%) and Bulgaria (54%), which joined the European Union in 2007, as well as Malta (61%), Latvia (57%), Lithuania (55%) and Hungary (54%) which became EU Member States in 2004. In total, a majority of respondents in 13 Member States share this opinion.

The results are similar in Turkey (64%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (56%), two candidate countries, as well as in the Turkish Cypriot Community (50%). The majority of these results are almost identical to those recorded at the time of the last Eurobarometer survey in autumn 2009.

Europeans who have a longer-term perspective of what their household will be in the next one or two years tend (as was the case in the last Eurobarometer) to live mainly in northern Europe: in Finland (49%), Denmark and Germany (47% each), the Netherlands (44%), Sweden (42%), Luxembourg and Austria (40% each).

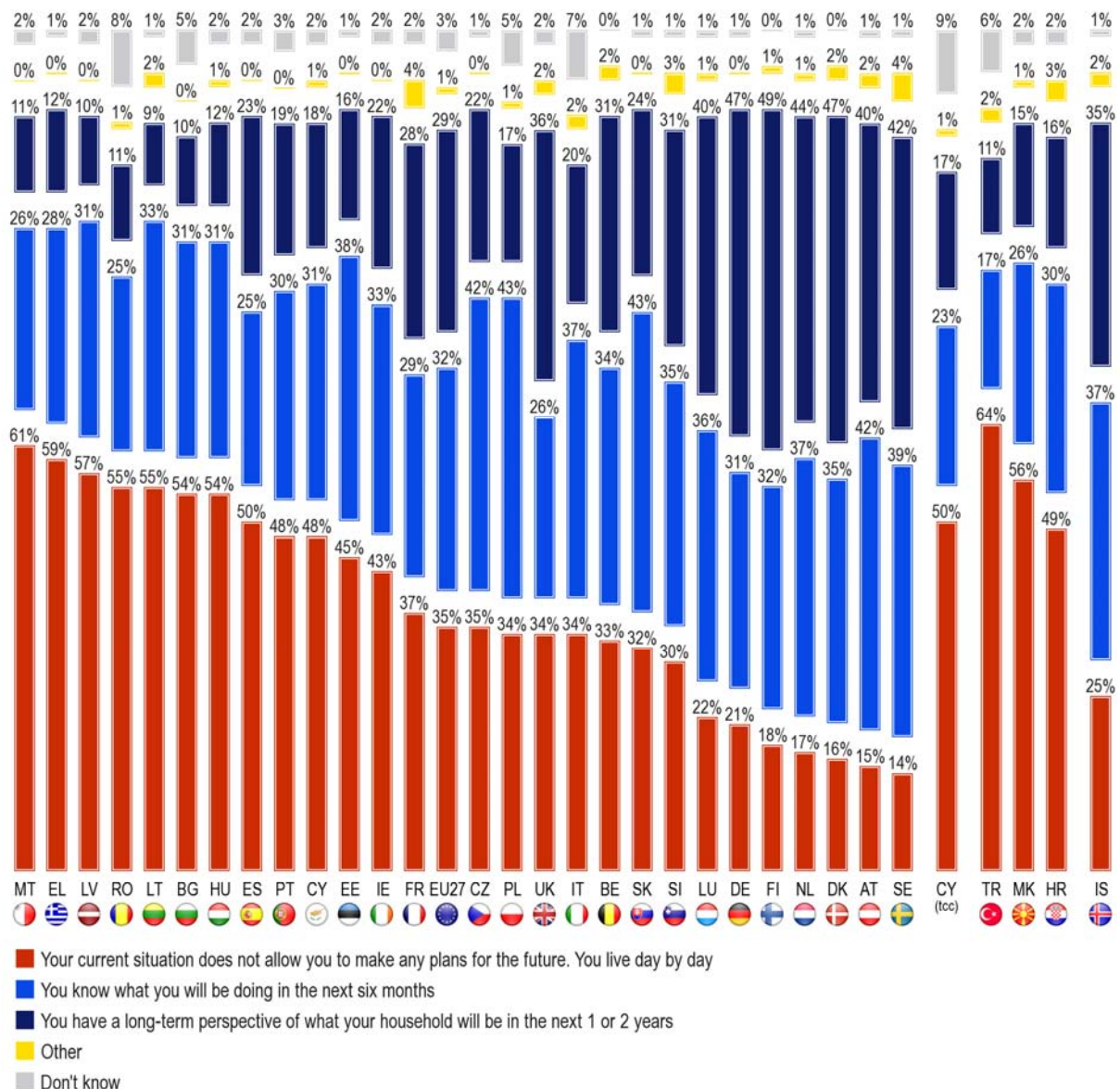
We note that inhabitants of the euro zone countries are slightly less likely than those living in non-euro zone countries to live day by day (33% and 38% respectively). Furthermore, the results are significantly different in two euro zone countries which have been the subject of criticism, not least by the rating agencies: in Greece, 59% of citizens do not have any medium or long-term projects; nor do 50% of respondents in Spain.

Respondents in Poland and Slovakia (43% each), as well as in the Czech Republic and Austria (42% each) **are the most likely to know what they will be doing in the next six months.**

In the candidate countries, opinions in Croatia are very close to the European average (30% of respondents know what they will be doing in the next six months), as do 26% of respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, but only 17% in Turkey.

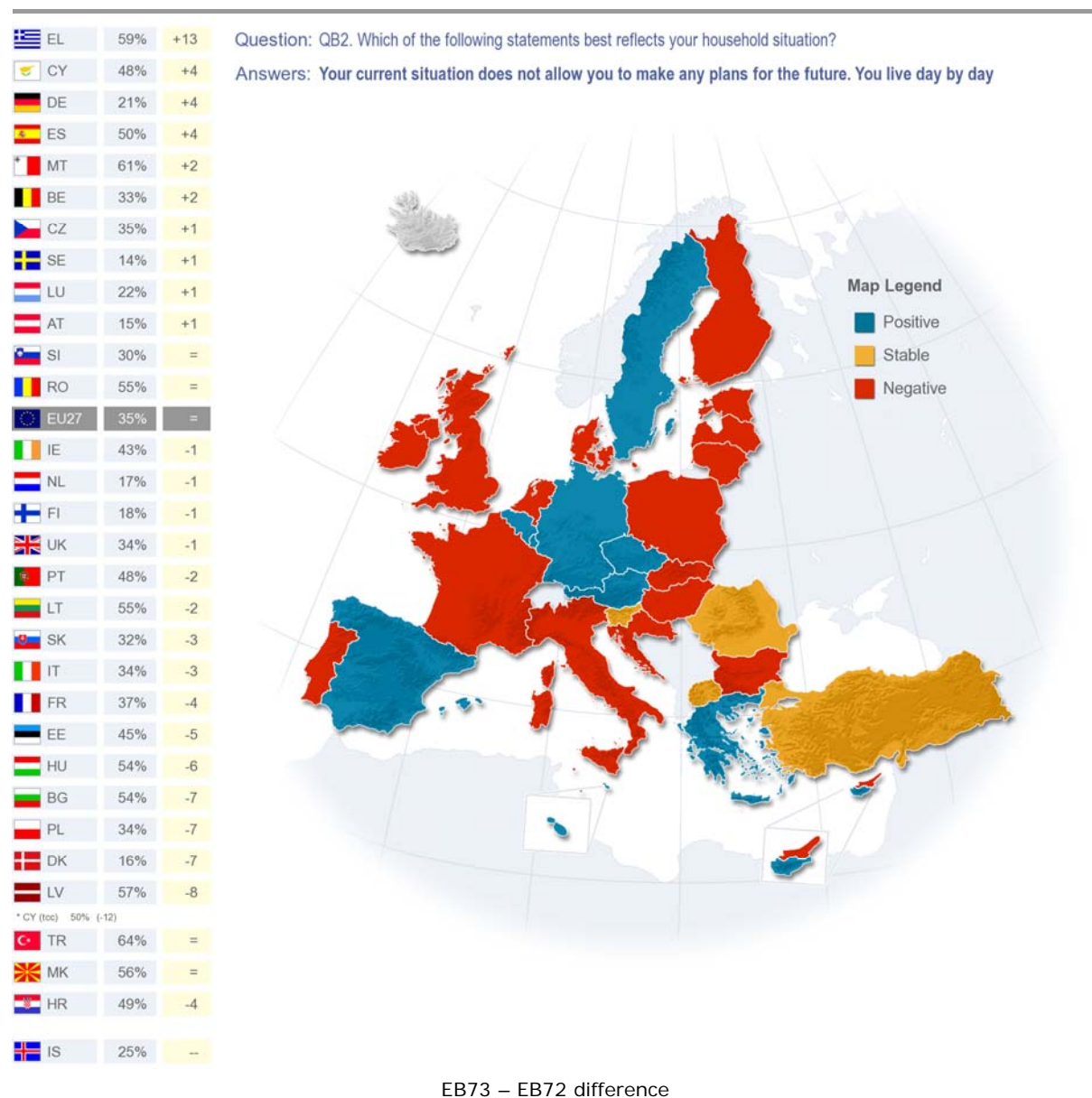
Finally, in Iceland, 37% of respondents know what they will be doing in the next six months, compared with a quarter of respondents who live day by day. But more than a third of respondents in Iceland have a long-term perspective: 35% know what their household will be in the next one or two years.

QB2. Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?



As regards evolutions, Greece, which has been in the throes of a particularly severe financial crisis since autumn 2009, has recorded the biggest increase (+13 points) in respondents who live day by day, followed by Cyprus, Germany and Spain (+4 each). However, this proportion has decreased in Latvia (-8 points), Denmark, Poland and Bulgaria (-7 each) and Hungary (-6).

In a number of countries, the proportion of respondents with a long-term vision of their household's future has increased despite everything, if only modestly. This is particularly so in the United Kingdom (36%, +5 points), but also in Finland (49%), France (28%), Slovakia (24%) and Ireland (22%), each with an increase of 4 points.



A socio-demographic analysis reveals that the more the respondents belong to an “advantaged” category the more likely they are to make plans for the future, whereas the most “vulnerable” categories tend to live day by day.

Thus, a relative majority of managers (48%) and respondents who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills (39%) have a long term perspective (one or two years) of their household situation, whereas 66% of unemployed people and 74% of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time say that they live day by day.

3. THE MOST EFFECTIVE ACTORS FOR TACKLING THE EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS

- The European Union is best able to take effective action to tackle the effects of the financial and economic crisis -

The question on which actor is best able to take effective action against the effects of the crisis was asked at the time of the last Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2009 (EB72), as well as in spring 2009 (EB71). Europeans were asked to choose between supranational or "global" institutions (the European Union, the G20 and the International Monetary Fund), national bodies (the government) and the United States.

At the time of the spring 2010 survey, a new item was added to the questionnaire, namely "the countries of the euro area, via the Eurogroup". This amended question was put to half of the total sample, selected on a purely random basis (SPLIT B).

However, in order to compare the results of the last two surveys, the other half of the sample (SPLIT A) answered the same question as that asked previously.

We shall first examine the SPLIT A results, in order to measure evolutions since the last two surveys.

Since the two last surveys, the order of preferences has changed slightly²¹:

The European Union remains the item most often cited, and has gained ground over the months. It was mentioned by more than one in four respondents (26%, +4 points since autumn 2009 and +5 points since spring 2009).

The national government's score, at 19%, has not changed since autumn 2009, and remains the only unchanged item. It was ranked second at the time of the last Eurobarometer wave, but had increased by 7 points between spring and autumn 2009.

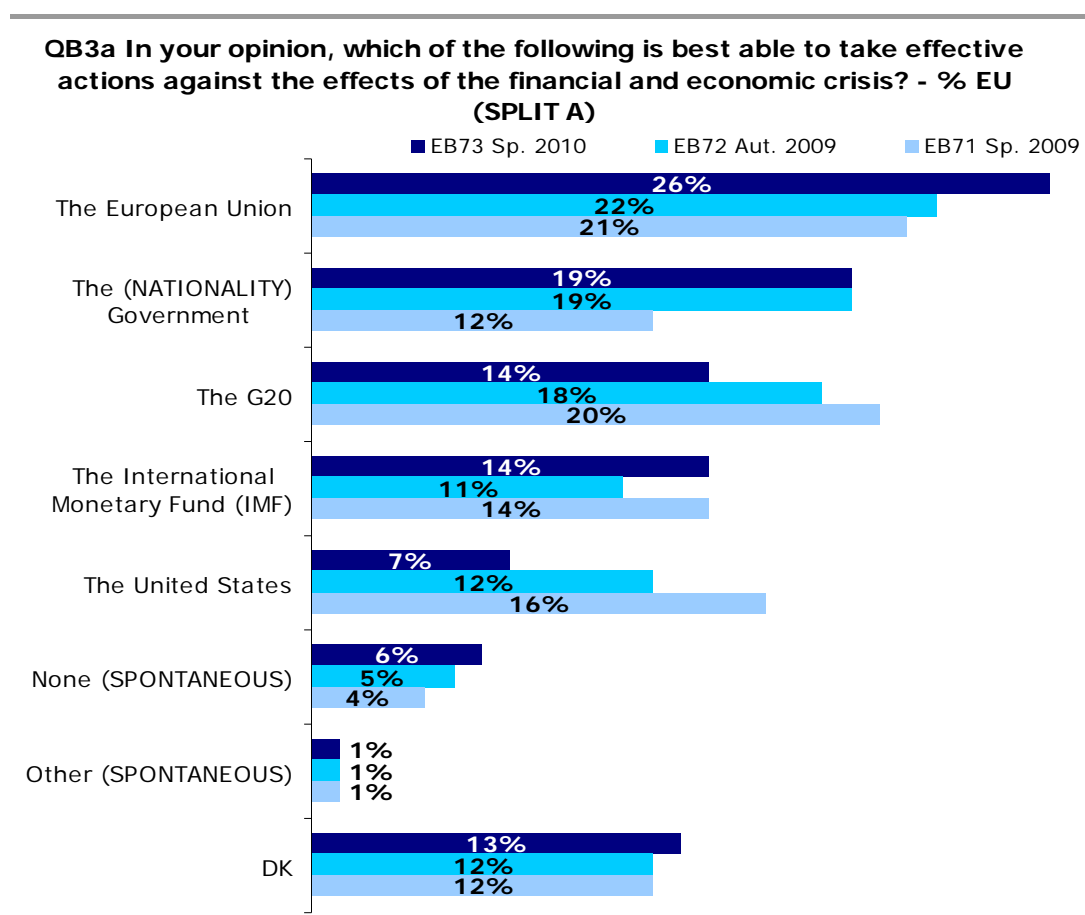
²¹ QB3a In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?? (ROTATE). (IF 'SPLIT A'). The (NATIONALITY) government; The European Union; The United States; The G20; The International Monetary Fund (IMF); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS).

The G20 is still ranked in third place, but its score has fallen by 4 points (14%) and it now stands equal third with the **International Monetary Fund**. The latter has jumped from fifth to third place since autumn 2009, with an increase of 3 points. Significantly, the G20 has continuously lost ground over the past year; it was mentioned by 20% of Europeans in spring 2009 (note however that the fieldwork for the EB71 wave was carried out in June 2009, a few weeks after the G20 Summit in London on 2 April 2009).

Support for the United States has fallen by 5 points (and by as much as 9 points since spring 2009), with only 7% of Europeans considering that it is best able to take effective action against the effects of the financial and economic crisis

Throughout these survey waves, the 'DK' rate has nevertheless remained relatively high for this question (13%, +1 point since autumn 2009).

We shall see below that the addition of a new item ("the countries of the euro area, via the Eurogroup") in **SPLIT B** has a fairly limited impact on both the order in which respondents place the various national and supranational actors and their scores.



An analysis by country reveals significant differences in opinions as to which actor is best able to take effective action against the effects of the crisis.

The European Union was mentioned above all by respondents in Belgium (36%), Poland (35%) and Cyprus (34%), but also in Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and Malta (33% each). However, respondents in the United Kingdom are the least enthusiastic about the EU. Their lack of enthusiasm is shared by interviewees in the Czech Republic (13%) and also by respondents outside the EU in Turkey (11%), Croatia and Iceland (13% each).

The national government is supported above all by respondents in the EU candidate countries (43% of respondents in Turkey, 36% in Croatia and 30% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), but also by respondents in countries which recently joined the EU: Romania (42%), which joined in 2007, and Malta (33%), in 2004. It is also preferred by respondents in the United Kingdom (35%).

In contrast, only 7% of respondents in the Czech Republic mentioned their country's government, as did 10% in the Netherlands, 10% in Belgium, 11% in Portugal and 11% in Slovenia.

The G20 was mentioned chiefly by respondents in the Czech Republic (36%), the Netherlands (34%) and Hungary (28%).

The IMF was mainly mentioned by respondents in Finland (30%) – where it was the most frequently cited institution – the Netherlands (20%), Austria and Belgium (19% each). Respondents in Portugal and Romania (6% each) were the least likely to mention this body.

The United States was mentioned above all by respondents in Denmark (19%) and the Czech Republic (14%), and least frequently in Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Sweden (4% each).

































We note that respondents in the three candidate countries are very attached to their national government. Compared with a European average of 19%, this actor was mentioned by 43% of respondents in Turkey, 36% in Croatia and 30% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Conversely, they are less likely to mention the European Union: 11% in Turkey, 13% in Croatia and 21% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, compared with a European average of 26%.

Finally, very few respondents in the candidate countries mentioned the G20 (4% in both the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, and 7% in Croatia). Respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are far more likely than Europeans on average to cite the United States (18% and 7% respectively).

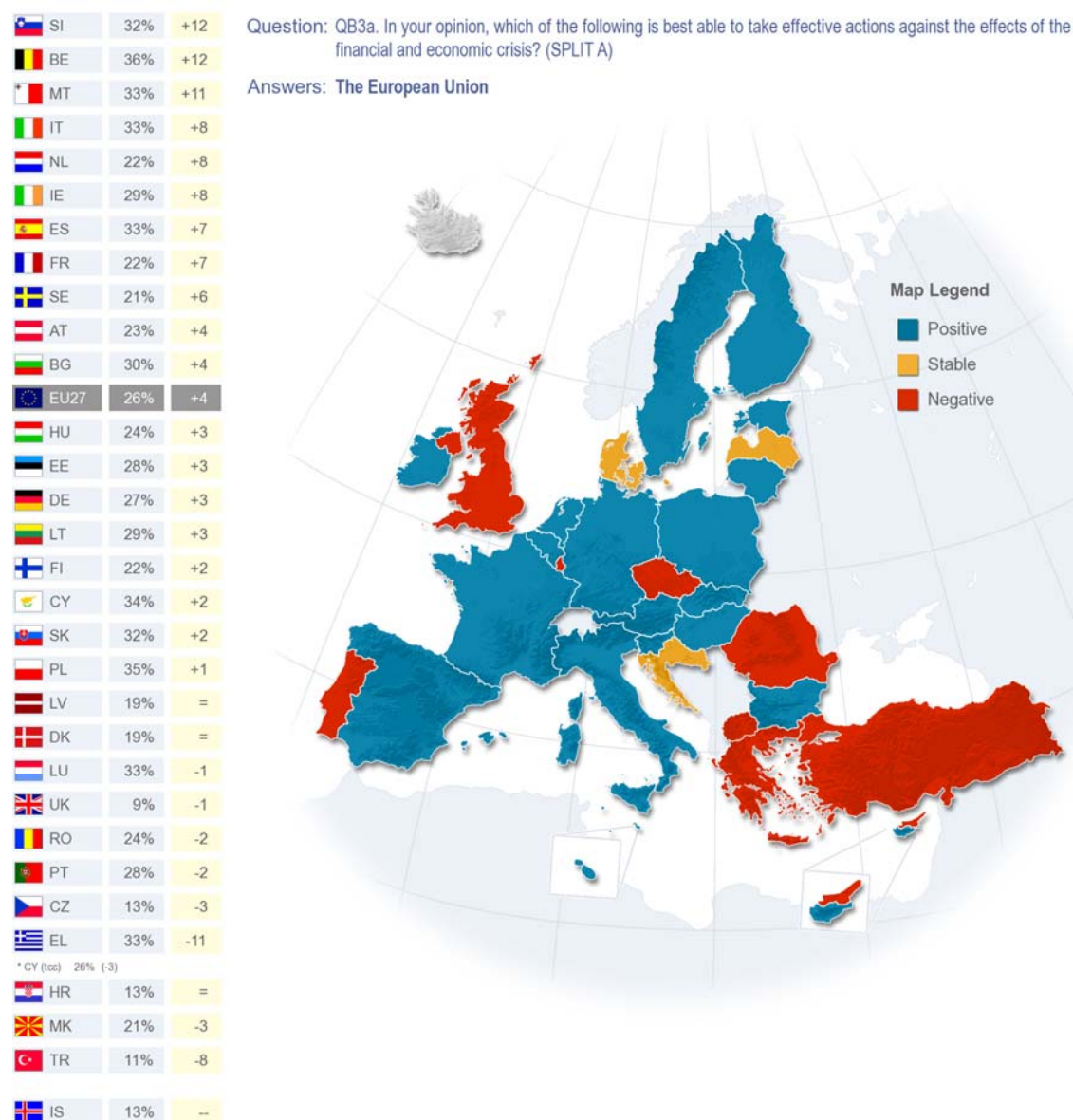
As in the candidate countries, respondents in Iceland consider that their national government is best able to take effective action against the effects of the crisis (29%). The international institutions and the United States were mentioned by 13% or less of interviewees.

QB3a In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (SPLIT A)

	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The G20	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	The United States	None (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
 EU27	26%	19%	14%	14%	7%	6%	1%	13%
 BE	36%	10%	17%	19%	9%	2%	2%	5%
 BG	30%	23%	15%	8%	4%	4%	0%	16%
 CZ	13%	7%	36%	15%	14%	5%	0%	10%
 DK	19%	14%	16%	17%	19%	2%	0%	13%
 DE	27%	12%	20%	16%	5%	8%	1%	11%
 EE	28%	14%	18%	12%	6%	4%	2%	16%
 IE	29%	24%	6%	13%	9%	3%	2%	14%
 EL	33%	27%	7%	9%	4%	13%	3%	4%
 ES	33%	16%	9%	14%	11%	5%	1%	11%
 FR	22%	19%	14%	16%	6%	7%	1%	15%
 IT	33%	17%	7%	11%	9%	6%	1%	16%
 CY	34%	19%	12%	17%	4%	5%	2%	7%
 LV	19%	19%	22%	10%	9%	10%	3%	8%
 LT	29%	16%	12%	10%	10%	6%	2%	15%
 LU	33%	14%	19%	14%	5%	2%	2%	11%
 HU	24%	15%	28%	14%	8%	3%	1%	7%
 MT	33%	33%	7%	9%	5%	0%	0%	13%
 NL	22%	10%	34%	20%	4%	2%	2%	6%
 AT	23%	20%	9%	19%	6%	9%	1%	13%
 PL	35%	13%	9%	13%	7%	3%	1%	19%
 PT	28%	11%	8%	6%	12%	9%	1%	25%
 RO	24%	42%	9%	6%	5%	3%	1%	10%
 SI	32%	11%	11%	15%	8%	13%	3%	7%
 SK	32%	10%	22%	17%	5%	5%	0%	9%
 FI	22%	13%	17%	30%	10%	1%	2%	5%
 SE	21%	28%	18%	14%	4%	2%	1%	12%
 UK	9%	35%	13%	13%	8%	5%	0%	17%
CY (tcc)	26%	28%	5%	12%	11%	7%	0%	11%
 HR	13%	36%	7%	16%	8%	9%	1%	10%
 TR	11%	43%	4%	8%	11%	7%	1%	15%
 MK	21%	30%	4%	15%	18%	5%	1%	6%
 IS	13%	29%	11%	13%	11%	8%	2%	13%
Highest percentage per country				Lowest percentage per country				
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item				

When we compare evolutions in the score for the European Union with the autumn 2009 wave (EB72), we note that there are fairly significant differences from one Member State to another. In some Member States, more Europeans now believe that the EU is best able to tackle the effects of the crisis, while in others the EU's image has deteriorated.

Support for the EU has increased the most in Slovenia and Belgium (+12 points each), Malta (+11), Italy, the Netherlands and Ireland (+8 each). Support has declined most steeply in Greece (-11 points – although it remained the first institution mentioned). The decline is relatively modest, in the Czech Republic (-3 points), Romania and Portugal (-2), the United Kingdom and Luxembourg (-1).



A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals several interesting differences. First, we note that the proportion of people aged 55 or over who think that their country's government is best able to tackle the effects of the financial and economic crisis (21%) is more or less the same as that of those aged 55 or over who consider that the European Union is the best placed institution (24%). However, 27% of those aged 15 to 24 mentioned the EU, compared with only 18% who mentioned their country's government.

Secondly, the earlier the respondents completed their education the more likely they are to trust their national government to tackle the crisis (22% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier compared with 15% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or beyond). However the least educated respondents (26%) are just as likely as those who studied beyond the age of 19 (27%) to mention the European Union.

The social status of respondents also seems to influence the answers to this question:

- Only 13% of managers mentioned their national government (versus a European average of 19%), whereas 22% mentioned the G20 (compared with a European average of 14%).
- In addition, 23% of the respondents who struggle most of the time to pay their bills opted for their national government, compared with 17% of those who almost never have financial difficulties.
- Finally, respondents who are not at all interested in politics in general are more likely than average to mention their national government (22% and 19% respectively). Conversely, those who are very interested in politics are more likely than average to mention the European Union (27%) or the G20 (18%).

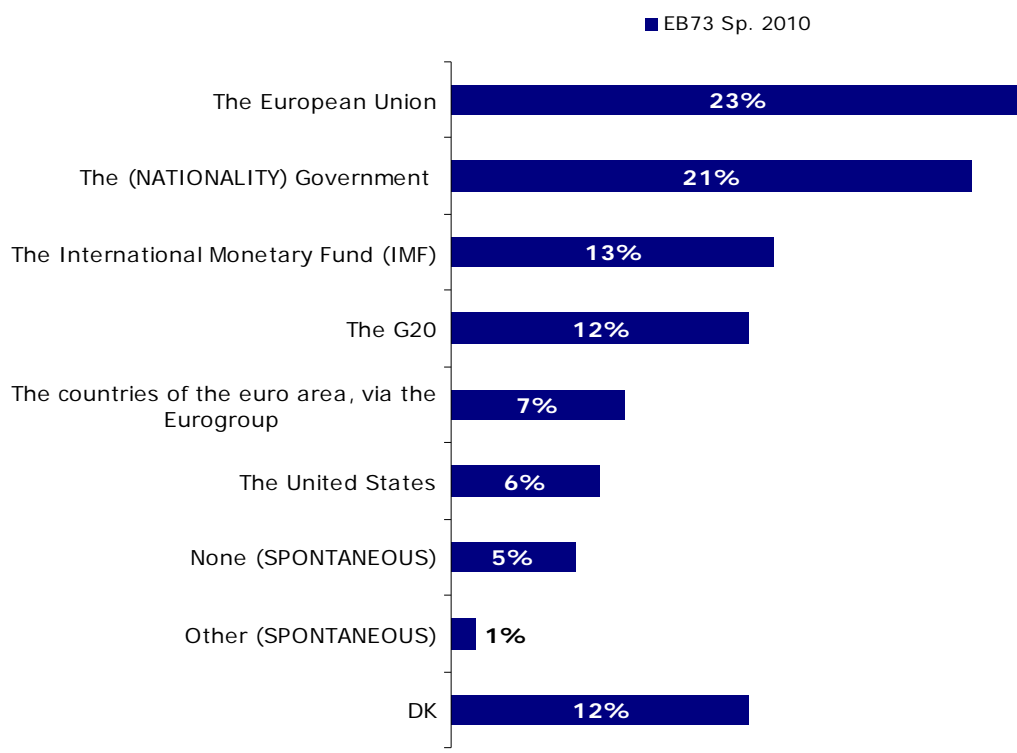
SPLIT B results:

In order to measure the importance that the euro zone countries, via the Eurogroup, represent for Europeans, this item was added to the list of five items used in previous survey waves.²²

However, the addition of this item has not fundamentally affected either the order or scores of the various statements.

The European Union continues to be mentioned in first place, but by 23% of respondents (versus 26% in SPLIT A). It seems that the new “Eurogroup” dimension attracts some of the respondents who opted previously for the European Union. **National governments** remain in second place (21%, versus 19% in SPLIT A). The **International Monetary Fund** remains in third place, with a score of 13% (versus 14% in SPLIT A). **The G20** is ranked fourth, with a score of 12% (versus 14% in SPLIT A). The actor added to SPLIT B, “**the euro area countries, via the Eurogroup**” is ranked only fifth, with a score of 7%, just ahead of the **United States** in sixth place with a score of 6% (versus 7% in SPLIT A).

QB3b In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the financial and economic crisis? - % EU (SPLIT B)



²² QB3b In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?? (ROTATE). (IF 'SPLIT B'). The (NATIONALITY) government; The European Union; The United States; The G20; The International Monetary Fund (IMF); The countries of the euro area, via the Eurogroup; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS).

However there are some differences between the Member States as regards the new item, **"the euro area countries, via the Eurogroup"**: this solution seems to appeal above all to respondents in Belgium (15%) and Spain (12%), but generates little enthusiasm in Denmark (1%) and Poland (3%) – countries outside the euro zone – or, fairly logically, in the candidate countries (0% in Turkey, 2% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 4% in Croatia).

The socio-demographic analysis of the SPLIT B results varies little from the analysis for SPLIT A.

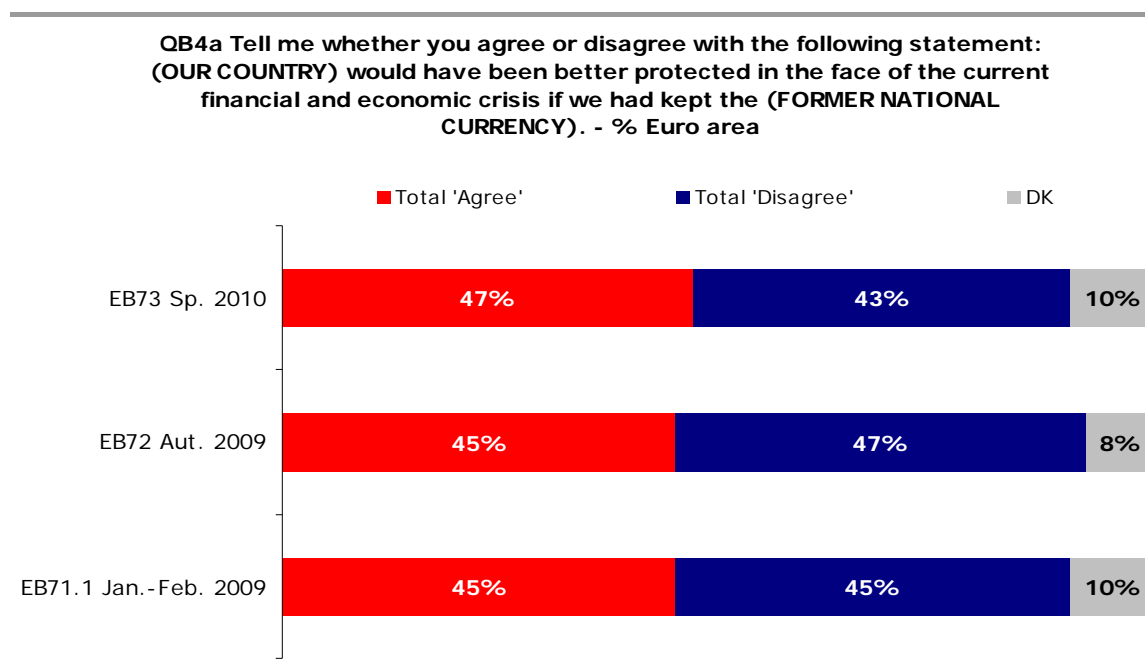
4. THE ROLE OF THE EURO IN THE CRISIS

- Europeans are divided about the euro's role faced with the effects of the crisis -

How has the image of the single currency changed in these economically troubled times? Do Europeans, both inside and outside the euro zone, consider that the euro has has a stabilising effect or rather do they think it has aggravated the impact of the crisis?

4.1. The opinion of euro zone citizens: would their country have been better protected with their former national currency?

Opinions are still divided on this question in the euro zone, though a relative majority of respondents (47%) now consider that their country would have been better protected against the crisis if it had kept its former national currency, while 43% take the opposite view and 10% expressed no opinion.²³

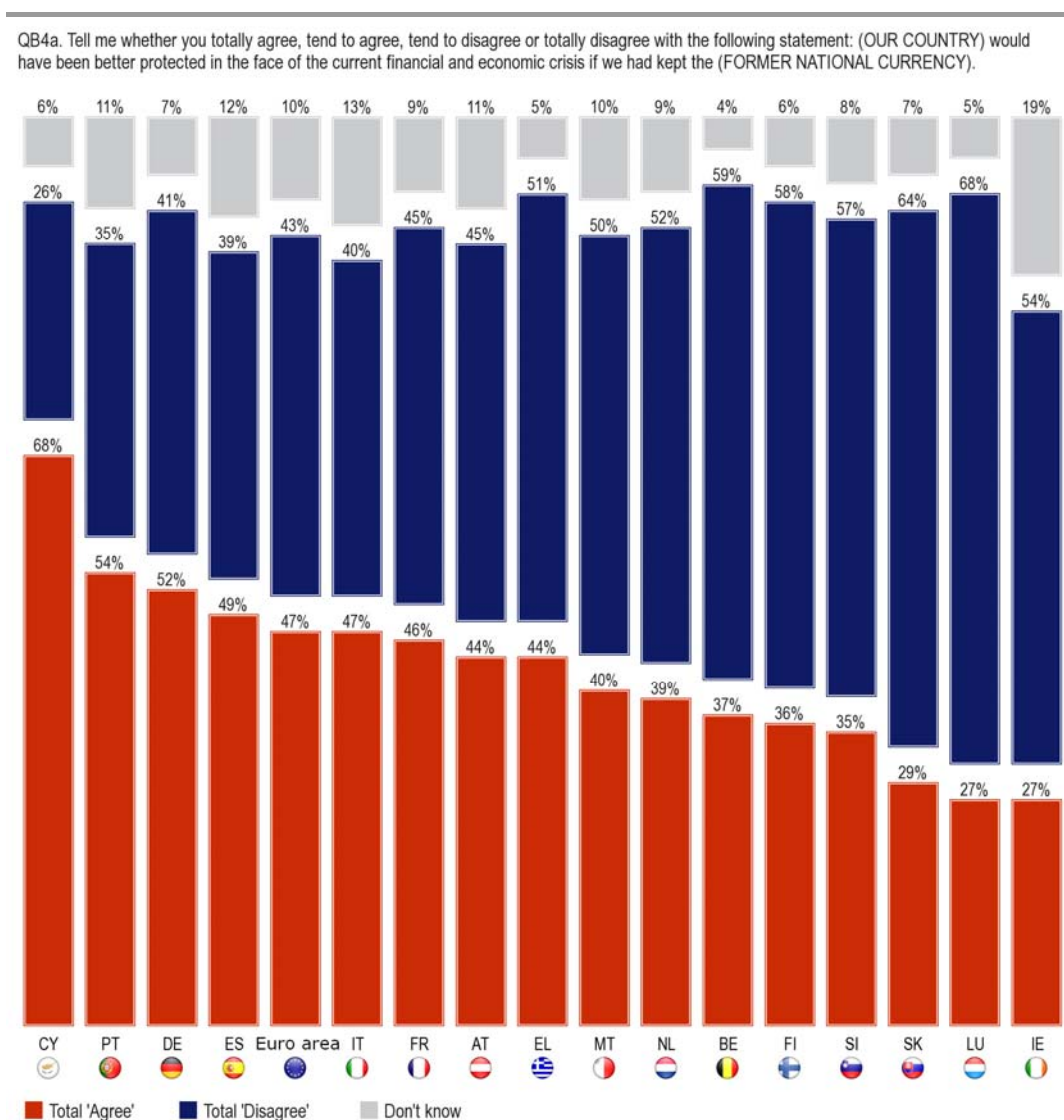


Opinions have changed slightly since the last Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2009 (EB72), when 45% of Europeans agreed with this statement (+2 points today) while 47% disagreed (-4 points today): the ratio has now been reversed. This is the first sign of deterioration in the single currency's image in the euro zone.

²³ QB4a 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).

An absolute majority of respondents in three Member States consider that their country would have been better protected against the current financial and economic crisis if it had kept its former currency. These countries are Cyprus, which adopted the euro just over two years ago (68%), Portugal (54%) and Germany (52%). Respondents in Spain (49%, versus 39% who disagree), Italy (47% versus 40%) and in particular in France (46% versus 45%) are more evenly divided.


















However, in nine other euro zone countries the majority of respondents take the opposite view. This is the case in Luxembourg (68%), Belgium (59%), Finland (58%), Ireland (54%), the Netherlands (52%) and Greece (51%), but also in Member States which adopted the euro more recently, such as Slovakia (64%), Slovenia (57%) and Malta (50%). It also applies to Austria, although respondents are almost split down the middle (45% disagree, while 44% agree).



Respondents in Cyprus (68%, **+17 points**), the Netherlands (39%, **+9**), Slovakia (29%, **+9**), Austria (44%, **+8**), Finland (36%, **+8**), Germany (52%, **+7**), Malta (40%, **+7**), France (46%, **+7**) and Slovenia (35%, **+6**) are the most likely to have changed their minds between this survey and the last Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2009, and are now more inclined to agree that their country would have been better protected if it had kept its former currency.

However, the trend is the opposite in two countries, namely Ireland (27%, **-5 points**) and Spain (49%, **-5**), two countries affected by the economic crisis.

QB4a Tell me whether you agree or 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). - Euro area




		EB72 Aut. 2009 Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	EB73 Sp. 2010 Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB73-EB72
	Euro area	-2	+4	+6
	CY	+8	+42	+34
	NL	-36	-13	+23
	AT	-18	-1	+17
	SK	-52	-35	+17
	FI	-39	-22	+17
	FR	-15	+1	+16
	SI	-38	-22	+16
	DE	-2	+11	+13
	MT	-22	-10	+12
	BE	-20	-22	-2
	LU	-39	-41	-2
	IT	+10	+7	-3
	EL	-2	-7	-5
	ES	+16	+10	-6
	PT	+25	+19	-6
	IE	-14	-27	-13

A socio-demographic analysis first reveals a very large difference between women and men: 52% of women believe that their country would have been better protected if it had kept its national currency, compared with only 42% of men. This reflects the traditional male/female divide regarding attachment to the single currency, with men being far more enthusiastic.

The statement was also supported by 50% of those aged 55 or over, compared with 43% of young people aged between 15 and 24, and by 60% of respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time, compared with 42% of those without financial difficulties.

Respondents on the right of the political spectrum (48%) are also more likely than those on the left (43%) to consider that their country would have been better protected if it had kept its national currency.

Finally, 58% of Europeans who are not at all interested in politics in general share this opinion, compared with only 39% of those who are very interested in the subject.

QB4a 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). - Euro area			
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
Euro area	47%	43%	10%
Sex			
 Male	42%	50%	8%
 Female	52%	37%	11%
Age			
 15-24	43%	45%	12%
25-39	45%	45%	10%
40-54	47%	45%	8%
55 +	50%	40%	10%
Left-Right scale			
(1-4) Left	43%	49%	8%
(5-6) Centre	47%	44%	9%
(7-10) Right	48%	45%	7%
Political interest index			
Strong	39%	56%	5%
Medium	46%	46%	8%
Low	48%	41%	11%
Not at all	58%	28%	14%

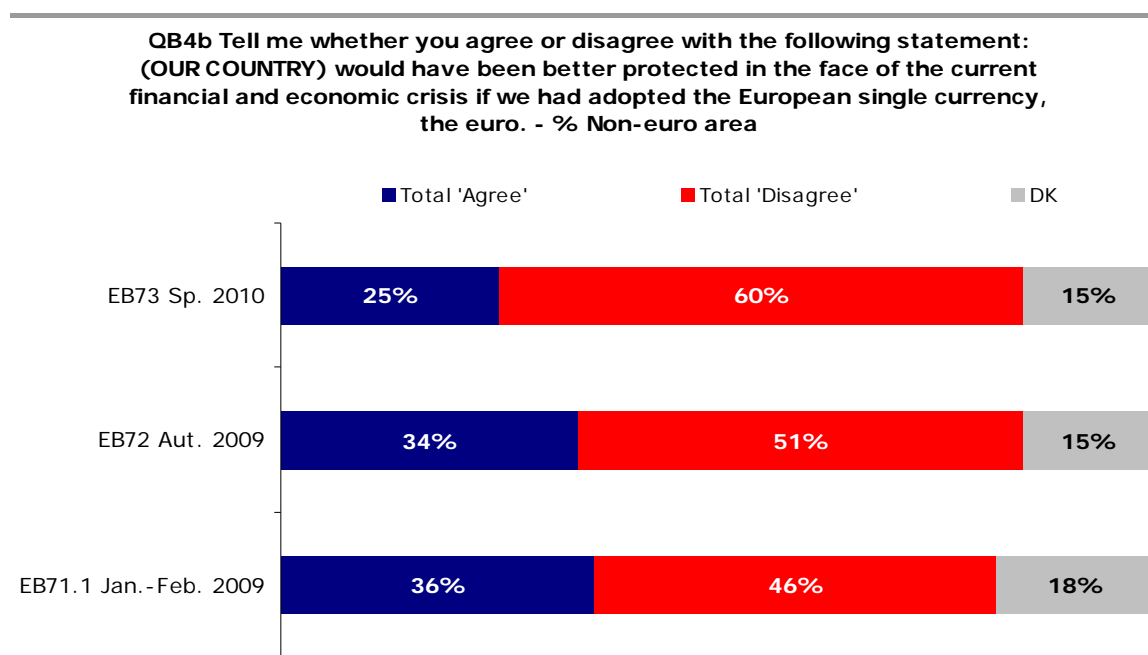
4.2. Public opinion outside the euro zone: would their country have been better protected with the single currency?

Having examined public opinion in the euro zone, we then thought that it would be interesting to ask the public in Member States which are outside the euro zone whether or not they believed that their country would have been better protected against the current financial and economic crisis if it had adopted the European single currency.

The vast majority of Europeans outside the euro zone are very critical of the single currency²⁴: only a quarter (25% exactly) think that the euro would have protected them better, 9 points less than in the last Eurobarometer wave of autumn 2009 and 11 points less than in the last but one wave at the beginning of 2009²⁵.

A majority of 60% consider that it would not have improved matters, 9 points more than in autumn 2009 and 14 points more than in January-February 2009.

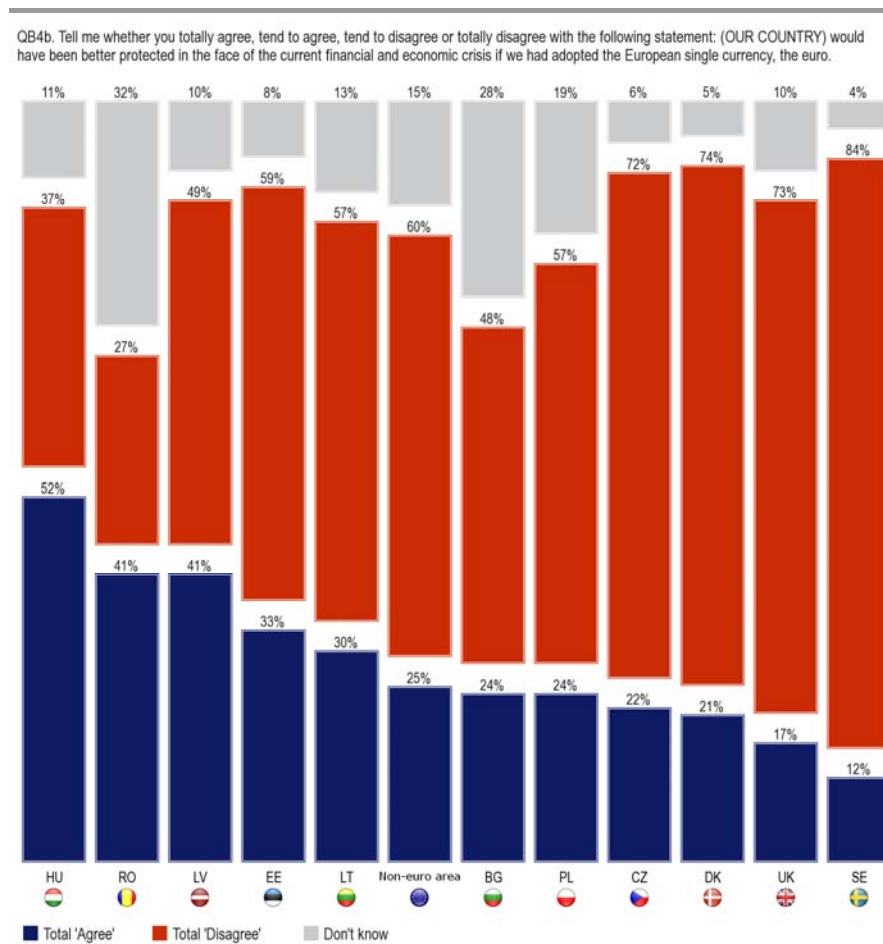
Finally, the 'DK' rate remains high, at a level unchanged between autumn 2009 and spring 2010: 15%.



²⁴ 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. (ONLY TO EU27 MEMBER COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA)













²⁵ Special Eurobarometer 308 : *The Europeans in 2009*

An analysis by country reveals that Hungary (52%) and Romania (41%) are the only two countries where a majority of respondents believe that the adoption of the single currency by their country would have afforded them more protection against the effects of the current financial and economic crisis. That was also the case at the time of the last Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2009, although respondents are now less convinced in both countries (-9 points in both cases).



Conversely, the countries which are the most sceptical about the idea that their country would have been better protected by the euro are also those which have recorded the biggest increase in scepticism since the last Eurobarometer wave, namely Sweden (84%, +20 points), Denmark (74%, +10) and the United Kingdom (73%, +12). Respondents in the Czech Republic are more even more emphatic than in the past (72%, +15).

**QB4b Tell me whether you agree or 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. - Non-euro area**

		EB72 Aut. 2009 Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	EB73 Sp. 2010 Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB73-EB72
	Non-euro area	-17	-35	-18
	LV	-2	-8	-6
	BG	-14	-24	-10
	EE	-13	-26	-13
	PL	-20	-33	-13
	RO	+27	+14	-13
	LT	-11	-27	-16
	HU	+31	+15	-16
	DK	-31	-53	-22
	UK	-34	-56	-22
	CZ	-19	-50	-31
	SE	-34	-72	-38

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some slight differences in the opinions of respondents outside the euro zone. Firstly, the youngest respondents (aged 15 to 24) seem slightly less sceptical than older respondents about the single currency's ability to protect them at a time of economic crisis (29% agree with statement, compared with 21% of those aged 55 or over).

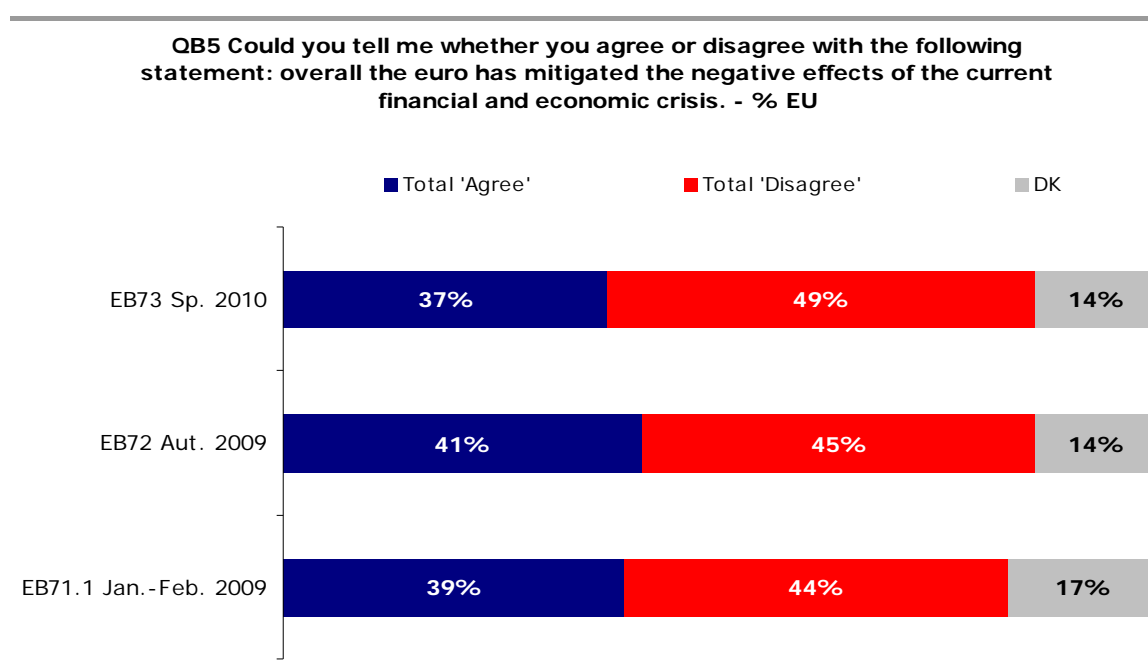
It is worth remembering here that this "euro"-scepticism outside the euro zone is not confined to the most vulnerable or least educated social categories. It is also prevalent among the most advantaged categories (70% of managers versus an average of 60%), and among Europeans interested in politics in general (65% of those who are very interested in the subject compared with 52% of those who are not at all interested).

4.3. The mitigating effects of the euro

Almost half of Europeans (49%) now consider that, overall, the euro has not mitigated the negative effects of the financial and economic crisis,²⁶ while 37% take the opposite view and 14% expressed no opinion.

This criticism of the single currency has increased slightly since the last Eurobarometer survey in autumn 2009, when 45% of European citizens disagreed with the statement (+4 points) and 41% agreed (-4 points), results almost identical at the time with those recorded at the beginning of 2009.

It is important to note here that **euro zone respondents are far more likely to agree (42%) that the euro has mitigated the impact of the crisis than citizens outside the zone (26%)**. The fact remains however that a majority of euro zone inhabitants now consider that the European single currency has not protected them against the effects of the crisis (47%): the situation was the opposite in autumn 2009, when 46% agreed while 44% disagreed.

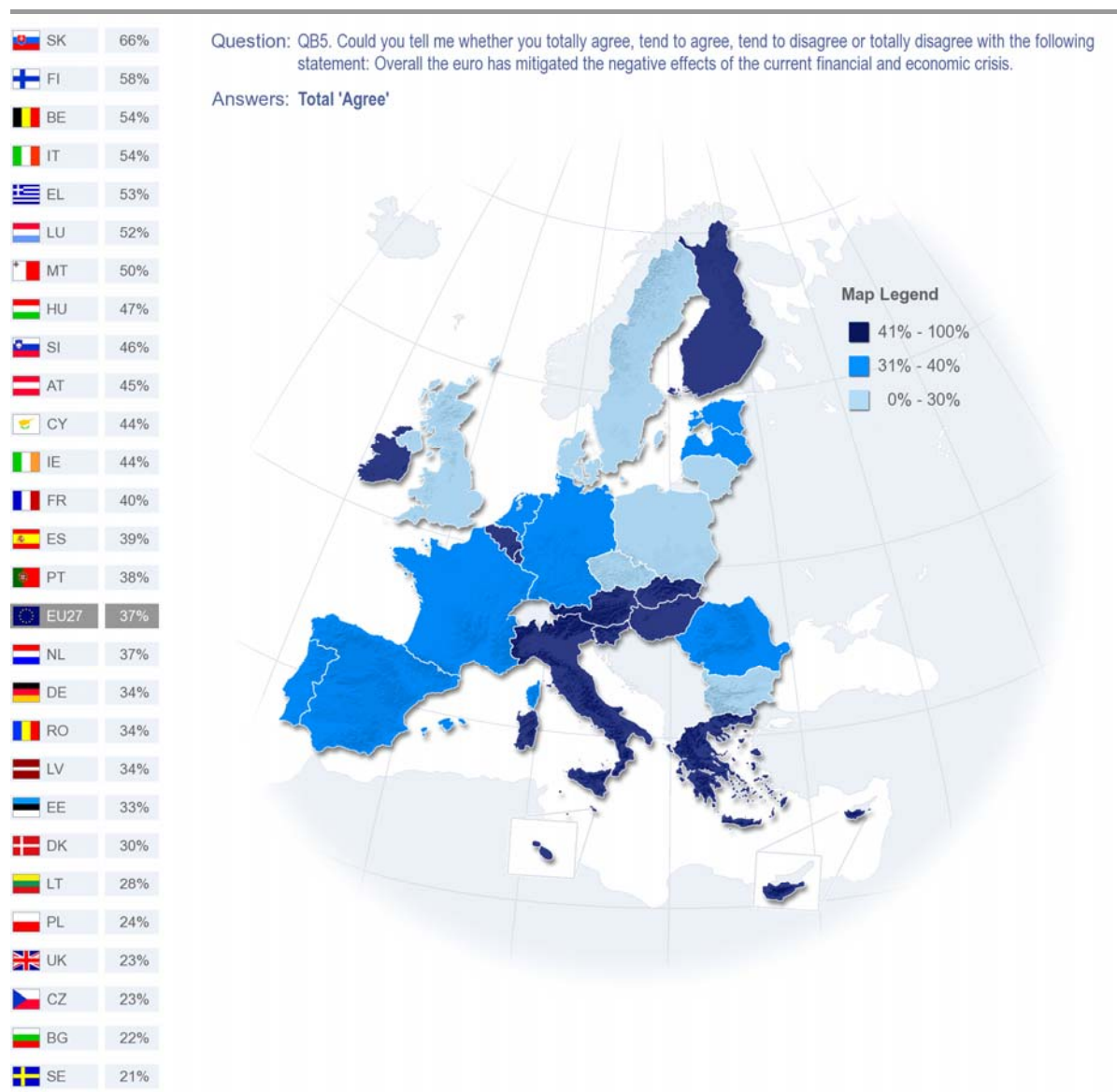


The countries where an absolute majority of the people polled “agree” with the statement are Slovakia (66%), Finland (58%), Belgium and Italy (54% each), Greece (53%), Luxembourg (52%) and Malta (50%), all euro zone countries. In total, a majority of respondents share this opinion in 12 of the 27 Member States.

²⁶ QB5 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.

On the other hand, the respondents the most likely to be negative about the euro's role are, once again, those in the Czech Republic (71%), Sweden (66%), Denmark and the United Kingdom (60% each). In 15 of the 27 Member States a majority of respondents do not agree that the euro has helped to cushion the effects of the crisis.





























However, we note that in three countries opinions are evenly divided between respondents who "agree" and those who "disagree", with 44% and 42% respectively in Cyprus, 45% and 43% in Austria and 46% and 42% respectively in Slovenia.



The evolutions in the answers to this question do not follow the trends observed between the surveys conducted in January-February 2009 and autumn 2009. **At that time, positive perceptions of the euro had increased in 19 European Union Member States. In the latest survey, this is the case in only one country, Italy, where the percentage of positive opinions has increased from 53 to 54%.**

In each of the other 26 Member States, this percentage has declined since the last wave, most significantly in Portugal (38% agree, -17 points), the Czech Republic (23%, -14), the Netherlands (37%, -12) and Sweden (21%, -11), i.e. in both countries which have adopted the single currency and those which remain outside the euro zone.

**QB5 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.**

		EB72 Aut. 2009 Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	EB73 Sp. 2010 Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB73-EB72
	EU27	-4	-12	-8
	IT	+15	+20	+5
	RO	+4	+5	+1
	BE	+16	+14	-2
	FI	+27	+25	-2
	FR	-6	-9	-3
	SK	+42	+39	-3
	LU	+16	+12	-4
	ES	-4	-10	-6
	DE	-15	-22	-7
	SI	+5	-2	-7
	EL	+19	+11	-8
	IE	+24	+16	-8
	LV	-8	-16	-8
	MT	+18	+9	-9
	UK	-26	-37	-11
	CY	+14	+2	-12
	DK	-17	-30	-13
	HU	+20	+6	-14
	PL	-13	-27	-14
	BG	-5	-20	-15
	AT	+20	+2	-18
	LT	-7	-25	-18
	NL	+5	-14	-19
	SE	-23	-45	-22
	EE	+2	-23	-25
	CZ	-19	-48	-29
	PT	+24	-10	-34

A socio-demographic analysis of the answers to this question reveals that the most disadvantaged categories are more likely to be sceptical about the euro's ability to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis: 53% of the respondents who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale versus 43% of those at the top.

The answers also reflect the same socio-demographic trends as those described earlier in this report²⁷: men and the respondents the most interested in politics are the most likely to support the euro.

²⁷ See part 4.2. The opinion of non-euro zone citizens

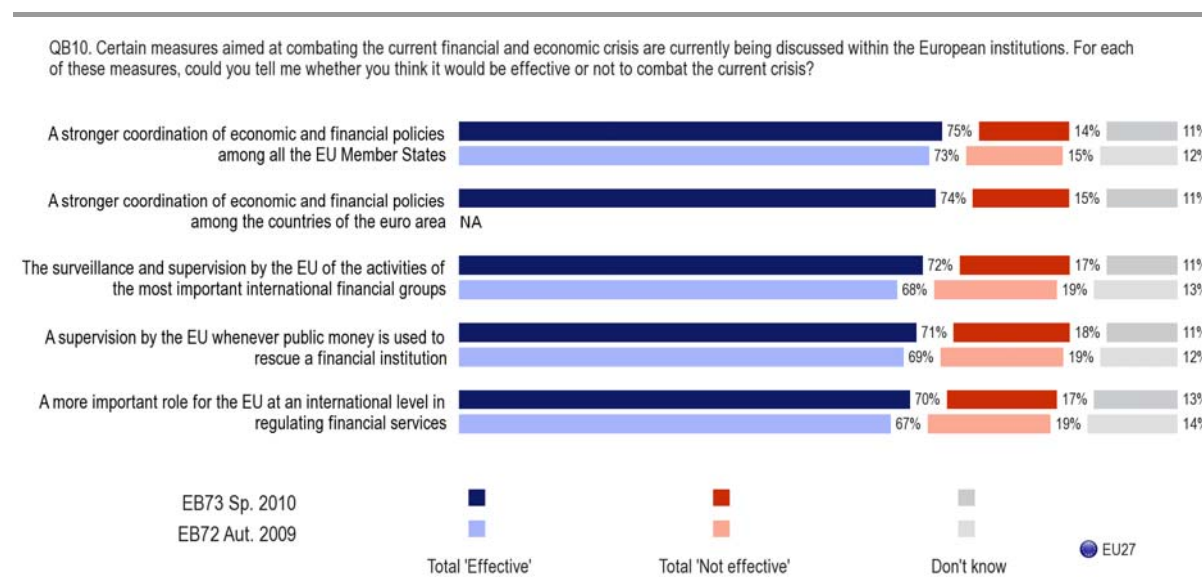
5. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

- A series of measures judged effective by the majority of Europeans -

5.1. Measures to combat the crisis

Over the last twelve months, the European institutions have pinned their hopes on closer coordination of economic and financial policies within the European Union, and on more effective supervision of financial institutions. Respondents were asked for their views on the effectiveness of a number of measures under discussion by the European institutions: a large majority of Europeans consider that all the measures proposed would be an effective way of dealing with the crisis. Further, their support is more emphatic than in autumn 2009.

Seven out of ten or more Europeans believe that the measures proposed would be effective, with proportions relatively close to, but in each case higher than, those recorded in the last two waves of the survey.



“Stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among all the EU Member States” is the measure which has the strongest support (75%). Support for this measure has increased by two points since autumn 2009 (EB72) and by four points since spring 2009 (EB71).

Next, 74% of respondents consider that **“stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area”** would be an effective way of tackling the crisis (this question had not been asked in previous waves).

“The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important financial groups” was ranked as the third most effective measure with a score of 72%, four points more than in autumn 2009 and five points more than in spring 2009.

This was followed by **“supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution”**, which 71% of Europeans consider would be an effective measure (+2 points since autumn 2009 and +4 points since spring 2009).

Finally, 70% of respondents consider that **“a more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services”** would be an effective measure. This score is higher than that recorded in the previous two waves of the survey, by three and four points respectively.

We note that, for each of the proposed measures, respondents in the euro zone are more likely than those living outside the euro zone to consider that the various measures would be effective in tackling the crisis.

These European averages stand at around 70%, but there are relatively large differences in the national answers.

Some countries stand out by being among those most likely (around 80%) to consider that each of these measures would be “effective”: Belgium, Slovakia, Greece, Cyprus, Spain and Germany. Conversely, respondents in the United Kingdom, Estonia and Portugal are the least likely to consider that they would be effective.

The **“stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among all the EU Member States”** attracted significantly different levels of support. Respondents in Slovakia (89%), Belgium and Cyprus (87% each), Germany (85%), the Netherlands and Greece (84% each) are the most likely to consider that this measure would be effective.

Respondents in Cyprus (88%), Belgium (87%) and Slovakia (86%) are the most likely to consider that **“stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area”** would be effective.

Respondents in Belgium (85%), Slovakia (84%), Spain (82%), Cyprus (81%) and Germany (80%) are the most convinced that **“the surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups”** would be an effective way of tackling the crisis.

The penultimate measure, **“supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution”**, is primarily seen as an effective measure by respondents in Cyprus (86%), Slovakia (84%), Belgium (82%) and Spain (81%).

Finally, as in the case of the first four measures, **“a more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services”** was most supported by respondents in Belgium and Slovakia (82% each) as well as in Greece (81%).





























Just over one in ten Europeans were unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the five proposed measures. Respondents in Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Malta and the United Kingdom were the least likely to answer these questions: nevertheless, there is still very widespread support for the effectiveness of these measures in these countries.

An analysis of these results in the light of socio-demographic variables tends to show that the most socially “advantaged” categories are the most likely, each time, to be very positive.

Thus, the respondents who consider that each of the five measures would be “effective” are primarily managers, the most educated respondents, those who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills and those who spontaneously place themselves at the top of the social scale.

We also note that the Europeans who are the most positive about the measures are also those who are very interested in politics in general and in European politics in particular.

QB10 Certain measures aimed at combating the current financial and economic 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 not to combat the current crisis?

		A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among all the EU Member States		A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area		The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups		A supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution		A more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services	
		Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'
	EU27	75%	14%	74%	15%	72%	17%	71%	18%	70%	17%
	BE	87%	10%	87%	11%	85%	12%	82%	15%	82%	14%
	BG	76%	7%	74%	6%	75%	8%	77%	7%	70%	9%
	CZ	74%	17%	74%	17%	74%	18%	74%	19%	69%	21%
	DK	79%	16%	78%	16%	71%	23%	50%	44%	64%	27%
	DE	85%	11%	83%	12%	80%	16%	80%	16%	77%	16%
	EE	64%	19%	64%	17%	59%	21%	52%	28%	60%	20%
	IE	77%	9%	76%	9%	73%	11%	77%	9%	75%	10%
	EL	84%	13%	84%	13%	77%	19%	79%	17%	81%	15%
	ES	83%	8%	84%	8%	82%	8%	81%	9%	78%	10%
	FR	78%	9%	74%	13%	73%	14%	68%	19%	71%	14%
	IT	73%	14%	73%	14%	69%	18%	70%	16%	70%	15%
	CY	87%	6%	88%	5%	81%	10%	86%	7%	77%	11%
	LV	67%	22%	68%	19%	67%	22%	70%	20%	61%	24%
	LT	67%	16%	66%	16%	66%	16%	68%	18%	64%	17%
	LU	81%	13%	80%	13%	78%	15%	72%	21%	79%	14%
	HU	67%	27%	68%	25%	68%	26%	66%	28%	67%	25%
	MT	74%	5%	73%	4%	70%	5%	73%	7%	65%	7%
	NL	84%	11%	81%	13%	78%	15%	70%	23%	76%	16%
	AT	74%	21%	71%	24%	70%	26%	69%	27%	66%	27%
	PL	70%	14%	67%	15%	67%	16%	64%	21%	63%	19%
	PT	62%	27%	63%	25%	64%	26%	63%	26%	62%	26%
	RO	70%	12%	71%	10%	65%	13%	72%	11%	62%	13%
	SI	81%	13%	82%	13%	78%	15%	78%	17%	77%	16%
	SK	89%	5%	86%	7%	84%	10%	84%	9%	82%	9%
	FI	78%	15%	79%	15%	70%	23%	73%	22%	72%	20%
	SE	70%	23%	72%	20%	63%	30%	65%	26%	65%	24%
	UK	60%	22%	57%	25%	57%	25%	54%	29%	56%	28%
Highest percentage per country						Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item					

5.2. Measures to improve the performance of the European economy

Europeans were then asked to choose a **maximum of three priority initiatives** from a list of eleven in order to improve the performance of the European economy.

The results emphasise in particular the efforts which the public believes should be made in the areas of employment and training, but also in order to put public finances on a sounder footing. There is little support for the measures which would require employees to make additional efforts, such as increasing the retirement age or extending working hours.

Two new items have been added to this question: “reduce Member States’ public deficits and debt” and “strengthen the regulation of financial markets”.

The most “popular” initiative is undoubtedly **“improve education and professional training”**: more than four out of ten respondents (42%) believe that priority should be given to this initiative.

Next, **“facilitate the creation of companies”** was mentioned by a third of respondents (33%).

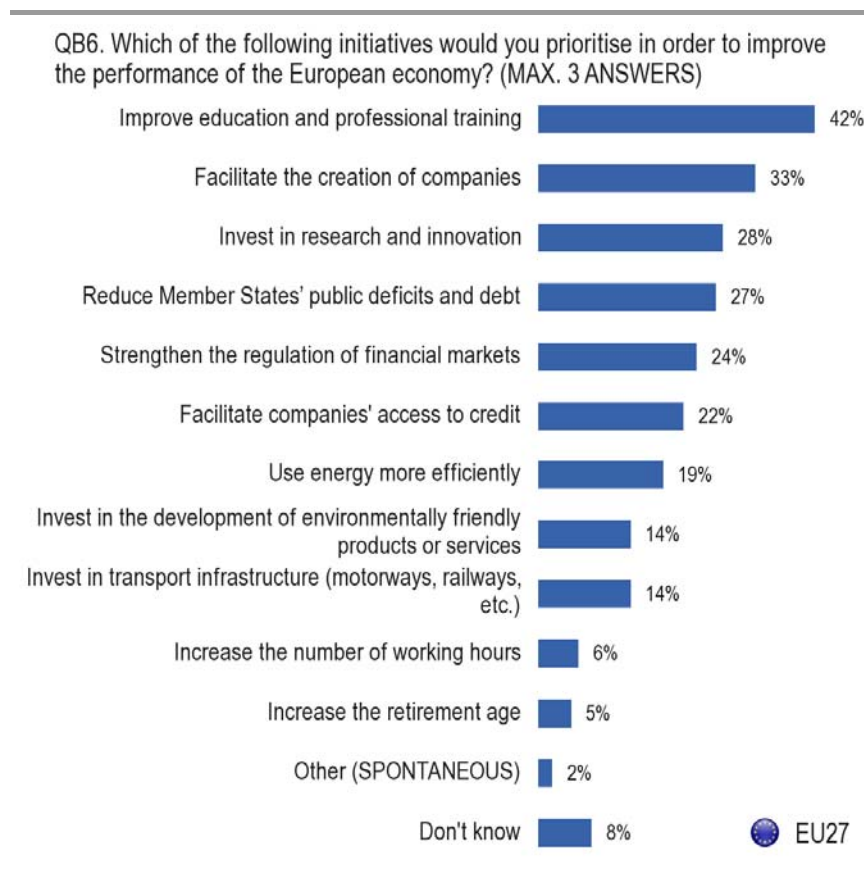
“Invest in research and innovation”, in third position, was mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents (28%), closely followed by the initiative intended to **“reduce Member States’ public deficits and debt”** (27%), a new proposal, added since the previous survey wave.

“Strengthen the regulation of financial markets”, another new initiative, was mentioned by just under one in four respondents (24%).

“Facilitate companies’ access to credit” (22%) was ranked in sixth place, ahead of **“use energy more efficiently”** (19%).

The other initiatives proposed were mentioned by fewer than 15% of respondents: investing in **“transport infrastructures (motorways, railways, etc.)** and **“the development of environmentally friendly products or services”** were both cited by 14% of Europeans. Finally, only 6% of respondents cited the initiative to **“increase the number of working hours”** and **“increase the retirement age”** was the least frequently cited measure, with a score of 5%.

The results for this question at the time of the previous survey in autumn 2009 also put **“improve education and professional training”** (60%) in first place, followed by **“invest in research and innovation”** (47%) and **“facilitate the creation of companies”** (42%), thereby reversing the order of the second and third items.



Before analysing the results country by country, we should first emphasise the fairly significant differences between the answers of euro zone and non-euro zone respondents. Five of the eleven proposals to improve the performance of the European economy were mentioned far more frequently in the euro zone than outside it. These five items are:

- **Improve education and professional training:** 44% and 38% respectively.
- **Facilitate the creation of companies:** 35% and 27%.
- **Invest in research and innovation:** 31% and 21%.
- **Reduce Member States' public deficits and debt:** 29% and 22%.
- **Facilitate companies' access to credit:** 24% and 19%.

However, **invest in transport infrastructures (motorways, railways, etc.)** was mentioned far more frequently by respondents outside the euro zone (21%, versus 11% in the euro zone).

As we will see in the table below, the order of these measures varies considerably from one country to another. We shall first examine the most frequently mentioned initiatives.

A majority of respondents in Cyprus (59%), Germany (56%), Estonia (55%) and Denmark (51%) want to prioritise **improving education and professional training**. However, respondents in Eastern Europe are the least likely to choose this initiative: the Czech Republic (30%), Slovenia and Slovakia (31% each).





























Respondents in Latvia (61%), Spain (57%), Romania (47%), Greece (46%) and Sweden (44%) are the most convinced of the need to **facilitate start-ups**. Respondents in the United Kingdom (10%) and the Netherlands (12%) are the least convinced.

Investing in research and innovation was primarily mentioned by respondents in Germany (39%), Slovenia (38%), Denmark and Italy (35% each), Sweden (33%) and the Netherlands (32%). Respondents in Poland (17%), Hungary (18%) and Latvia (19%) are the least enthusiastic about this measure.

Reducing Member States' public deficits and debt is most seen as a priority by respondents in the Czech Republic (45%), Greece (41%) and the Netherlands (40%). Respondents in Romania (12%), Estonia (13%) and Portugal (15%) are the least convinced of the importance of this measure.

Strengthening the regulation of financial markets was mentioned most frequently by respondents in Germany (40%), Finland (38%) and the Netherlands (34%), and least often by those in Portugal (6%) and Romania (10%).

QB6 Which of the following initiatives would you prioritise in order to improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Q30 Which of the following initiatives would you propose in order to improve the performance of the European economy? (Please answer)														
		Improve education and professional training	Facilitate the creation of companies	Invest in research and innovation	Reduce Member States' public deficits and debt	Strengthen the regulation of financial markets	Facilitate companies' access to credit	Use energy more efficiently	Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	Invest in the development of environmentally friendly products or services	Increase the number of working hours	Increase the retirement age	Other (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	42%	33%	28%	27%	24%	22%	19%	14%	14%	6%	5%	2%	8%
	BE	45%	31%	29%	31%	20%	18%	30%	13%	17%	10%	9%	2%	1%
	BG	32%	22%	22%	16%	31%	32%	29%	22%	17%	4%	1%	2%	13%
	CZ	30%	24%	29%	45%	20%	15%	31%	19%	16%	3%	3%	2%	5%
	DK	51%	33%	35%	22%	17%	24%	25%	11%	21%	17%	15%	0%	2%
	DE	56%	25%	39%	34%	40%	20%	18%	7%	14%	4%	3%	1%	5%
	EE	55%	42%	25%	13%	21%	10%	24%	16%	9%	4%	5%	2%	8%
	IE	49%	29%	26%	18%	23%	36%	32%	20%	14%	9%	5%	0%	6%
	EL	39%	46%	29%	41%	15%	17%	26%	12%	19%	4%	2%	1%	5%
	ES	42%	57%	20%	18%	16%	36%	10%	10%	6%	3%	1%	3%	4%
	FR	44%	40%	27%	38%	31%	17%	18%	7%	13%	11%	6%	1%	4%
	IT	34%	37%	35%	20%	12%	30%	17%	12%	16%	6%	4%	2%	9%
	CY	59%	27%	23%	39%	15%	14%	33%	17%	22%	5%	9%	1%	4%
	LV	32%	61%	19%	21%	26%	21%	14%	14%	9%	2%	2%	1%	5%
	LT	34%	41%	21%	27%	27%	29%	25%	6%	11%	3%	2%	3%	7%
	LU	46%	28%	25%	33%	27%	19%	17%	13%	12%	8%	4%	1%	4%
	HU	37%	27%	18%	38%	33%	23%	36%	17%	15%	2%	2%	2%	4%
	MT	43%	28%	23%	31%	16%	10%	42%	8%	19%	5%	2%	0%	10%
	NL	47%	12%	32%	40%	34%	18%	20%	24%	18%	6%	11%	1%	2%
	AT	46%	27%	26%	24%	25%	21%	31%	16%	28%	8%	7%	1%	4%
	PL	34%	37%	17%	21%	17%	21%	13%	22%	10%	4%	4%	1%	14%
	PT	46%	38%	31%	15%	6%	23%	16%	6%	9%	6%	2%	3%	8%
	RO	42%	47%	22%	12%	10%	21%	12%	32%	9%	12%	3%	1%	12%
	SI	31%	24%	38%	29%	32%	18%	21%	13%	26%	2%	2%	5%	5%
	SK	31%	20%	30%	31%	24%	20%	32%	31%	17%	3%	4%	1%	6%
	FI	36%	27%	28%	38%	38%	9%	31%	12%	28%	4%	7%	1%	2%
	SE	48%	44%	33%	35%	18%	11%	21%	25%	19%	7%	10%	1%	2%
	UK	41%	10%	20%	19%	27%	17%	24%	19%	13%	7%	7%	2%	16%
		Highest percentage per country				Lowest percentage per country								
		Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item								

A socio-demographic analysis of the answers to this question on the measures to be prioritised to improve the performance of the European economy reveals real differences in priorities in different sub-groups of the population. Let us consider the most popular measures:

Improving education and professional training is logically a theme which appeals to young people (49% of those aged 15 to 24), but it also appeals to managers (46%), people on the left of the political spectrum (47%) and those who are very interested in politics in general (46%).

It is interesting to note that **facilitating the creation of companies** is particularly popular with those in the 25 to 39 age group (35%), self-employed people, reasonably enough, (34%) but above all with unemployed people (39%) and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (37%). This also applies to 34% of house persons and employees.

Investing in research and innovations is primarily cited by managers (37%), people on the left of the political spectrum (32%) and respondents who place themselves at the top of the social scale, far more often than by those at the bottom (33% and 21% respectively). People who are very interested in politics are also far more supportive of this proposal than those who are not at all interested (36% and 19% respectively).

Reducing Member States' public deficits and debt was mentioned by 27% of Europeans in general, but by 33% of respondents who studied until the age of 20 or beyond, 34% of managers and 33% of people very interested in politics in general.

The situation is more or less the same as regards **strengthening the regulation of financial markets**: 34% of managers and 33% of those who are very interested in politics support this initiative.

Finally, **facilitating companies' access to credit** is primarily of concern to self-employed people (31%).

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

We then asked Europeans which measures they thought the European Union should prioritise in order to help citizens overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis.²⁸ They were asked to choose not more than two measures from a list of eight.

Once again a new item was introduced in this survey, namely “strengthen the regulation of financial markets”. This item, presented for the first time, was placed directly in fourth position among the measures which respondents want to be introduced. **Overall, respondents prioritise three main policy areas: supporting supply and demand in labour markets, investing in education and research and, finally, closer control of financial markets.** More specifically, respondents ranked the proposed measures in the following order.

“Support to SMEs/small businesses” tops the list of priorities: more than four out of ten Europeans (41%) consider that this is the most important measure to be introduced to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis.

The second most frequently mentioned measure was **“support for the unemployed”** (30%).

The next two measures were each mentioned by more than a quarter of European citizens (26%):

- **“Investment in education/training/research”.**
- **“Strengthen the regulation of financial markets”.**

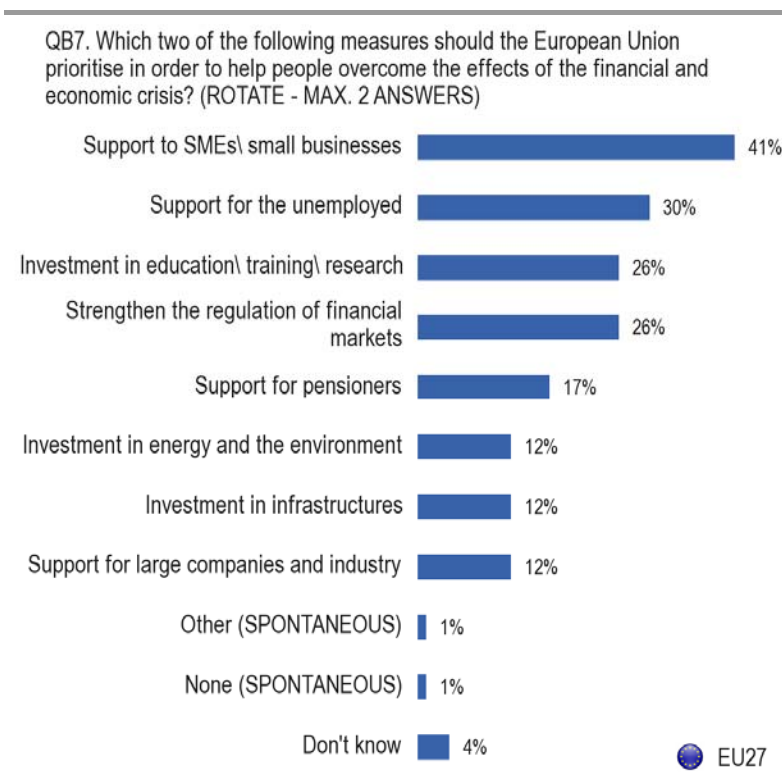
“Support for pensioners” was mentioned by 17% of respondents.

The next three measures were each cited by 12% of respondents:

- **“Support for large companies and industry”.**
- **“Investment in energy and the environment”.**
- **“Investment in infrastructures”.**

This question had been asked in autumn 2009, without the new proposal of **strengthening the regulation of financial markets.** At that time it was worded as follows: “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?” **The results listed the items in the following order:** support for SMEs/small businesses was cited at that time by 37% of Europeans, followed by “investment in education/training/research” (28%), “support for the unemployed” (24%) and “support for the poorest” (22%). The other items were mentioned by fewer than 20% of Europeans.

²⁸ QB7 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). Strengthen the regulation of financial markets; Investment in education\training\research; Investment in infrastructures; Investment in energy and the environment; Support for large companies and industry; Support to SMEs\small businesses; Support for the unemployed; Support for pensioners; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS).



An analysis by country highlights the priority choices of the various Member States.

The most frequently mentioned measure, namely **support for SMEs/small business**, is particularly popular with respondents in three countries which joined the European Union in 2004: Latvia (60%), the Czech Republic (54%) and Slovenia (52%). It also has strong support in Spain (57%). However, respondents in Malta (22%), the United Kingdom and Romania (31% each) are the least enthusiastic about this measure.

Support for the unemployed is seen as a priority above all by respondents in Greece (61%) – severely affected by the crisis in recent months –, Spain (50%), Cyprus (46%) and Bulgaria (43%), but far less so by those in Denmark (16%), Germany (17%) and the Netherlands (18%) – three countries whose unemployment rates are far lower than those in southern Europe.

Strengthening the regulation of financial markets is seen as an effective measure in particular by respondents in Germany (45%), Austria (38%), Luxembourg (37%) and Hungary (35%) but much less so in Greece (11%), Poland and Spain (13% each). We note that 28% of Europeans in the euro zone think that this would be an effective measure, compared with 21% respondents outside the euro zone.

Respondents in northern Europe think that investment in education/ training/ research should be a priority for the European Union: the Netherlands (49%), Denmark (48%), Sweden (45%) and Germany (43%). In contrast this opinion is shared by few respondents in Hungary (15%), Greece and Spain (16% each).





























Support for pensioners (with a European average of 17%) was mentioned slightly more frequently in Portugal (25%), France (24%), Belgium and Greece (23% each), but far less frequently in the Netherlands and Denmark (5% each).

Investment in infrastructures was particularly cited by respondents in Romania (25%) Greece (23%), Austria (19%), Slovakia and Cyprus (18% each), but has very little support in France (5%), Estonia, Spain, Luxembourg and Finland (8% each).

There is fairly widespread support in Malta (33%), Denmark (26%), Hungary (21%), Sweden (19%) and Austria (18%) for **investment in energy and the environment**, but this measure was mentioned by only 5% of respondents in Spain and 6% in Latvia.

Finally, respondents in Latvia and Romania (24% each), as well as in Ireland (18%) are slightly more likely to mention **support for large companies and industry**, though this item was seldom cited in Germany (4%) and Greece (6%).

QB7 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? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Support to SMEs/ small businesses	Support for the unemployed	Strengthen the regulation of financial markets	Investment in education/ training/ research	Support for pensioners	Investment in infrastructures	Investment in energy and the environment	Support for large companies and industry	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
 EU27		41%	30%	26%	26%	17%	12%	12%	12%	1%	1%	4%
 BE		38%	21%	27%	32%	23%	13%	17%	14%	1%	1%	1%
 BG		34%	43%	25%	17%	17%	17%	12%	13%	1%	0%	6%
 CZ		54%	32%	19%	20%	16%	13%	12%	14%	1%	1%	2%
 DK		41%	16%	28%	48%	5%	10%	26%	13%	0%	0%	3%
 DE		42%	17%	45%	43%	11%	10%	13%	4%	0%	0%	3%
 EE		46%	37%	14%	32%	14%	8%	8%	14%	1%	0%	6%
 IE		41%	30%	27%	36%	8%	17%	11%	18%	0%	0%	4%
 EL		37%	61%	11%	16%	23%	23%	13%	6%	1%	0%	2%
 ES		57%	50%	13%	16%	18%	8%	5%	15%	1%	0%	1%
 FR		48%	28%	33%	21%	24%	5%	12%	12%	1%	1%	3%
 IT		38%	29%	18%	24%	14%	14%	16%	15%	1%	1%	6%
 CY		49%	46%	14%	30%	12%	18%	16%	8%	0%	0%	1%
 LV		60%	31%	15%	18%	14%	10%	6%	24%	1%	1%	3%
 LT		45%	32%	24%	17%	15%	10%	14%	14%	1%	1%	5%
 LU		43%	20%	37%	32%	9%	8%	12%	15%	0%	1%	2%
 HU		39%	31%	35%	15%	18%	12%	21%	10%	1%	1%	2%
 MT		22%	38%	18%	32%	15%	9%	33%	15%	0%	0%	4%
 NL		40%	18%	34%	49%	5%	15%	13%	12%	1%	1%	2%
 AT		34%	22%	38%	21%	19%	19%	18%	10%	1%	1%	4%
 PL		37%	36%	13%	18%	22%	12%	9%	15%	0%	1%	8%
 PT		37%	37%	14%	22%	25%	11%	11%	10%	1%	0%	5%
 RO		31%	28%	17%	20%	18%	25%	9%	24%	2%	0%	8%
 SI		52%	32%	30%	20%	18%	7%	12%	11%	3%	1%	1%
 SK		43%	33%	25%	21%	14%	18%	14%	13%	1%	0%	3%
 FI		47%	39%	31%	22%	11%	8%	17%	10%	1%	0%	1%
 SE		43%	25%	26%	45%	6%	17%	19%	11%	0%	0%	1%
 UK		31%	30%	23%	23%	19%	14%	12%	11%	1%	3%	9%
Highest percentage per country		Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per country				
								Lowest percentage per item				

In socio-demographic terms, we may note the following differences affecting both the strength of responses and their order.

Support for SMEs/small businesses was mentioned by 54% of self-employed people and 45% of managers, who are directly affected, compared with a European average of 41%. This measure also seems to strike more of a chord with respondents who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills (43%), those on the right of the political spectrum (46%) and those who are very interested in politics (43%).

Support for the unemployed, mentioned by 30% of Europeans as a whole, seems to be particularly important for young people aged 15 to 24 (38%), those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (34%), house persons (37%) and, of course, unemployed people (51%), and therefore, fairly logically, for those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (45%).

Strengthening the regulation of financial markets is above all seen as a priority measure for the European Union by respondents in the most "advantaged" categories: 37% of managers and 33% of those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond compared with a European average of 26%; this initiative was also mentioned slightly more frequently by Europeans who are very interested in politics in general (34%) and European politics in particular (31%).

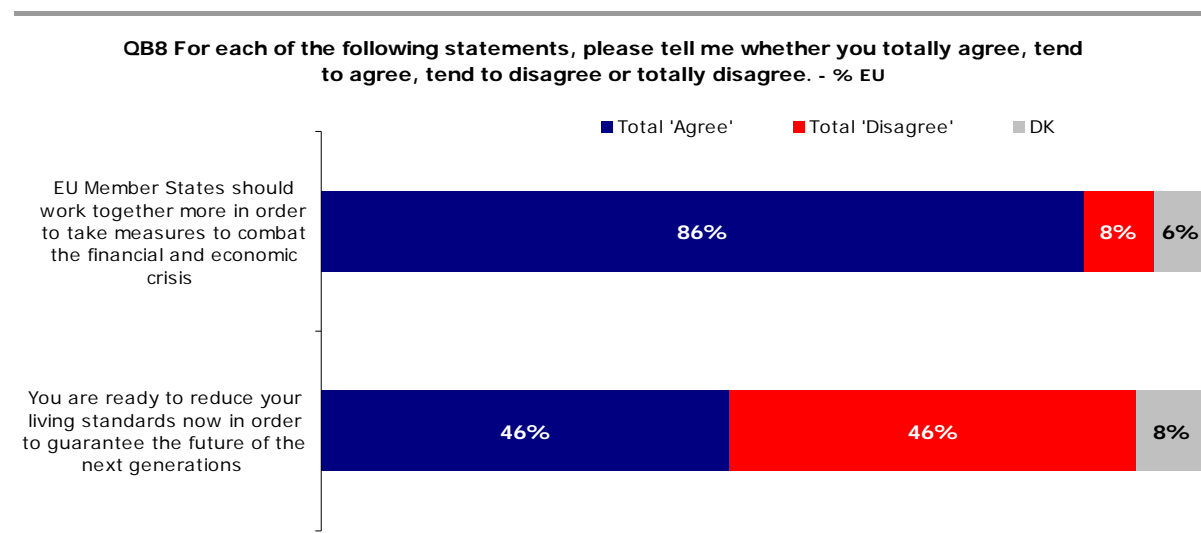
Investment in education/training/research, mentioned on average by 26% of Europeans, is seen as a priority measure for the European Union by young people aged 15 to 24 (32%), the Europeans who studied the longest (33%) and, of course, students (38%). Respondents on the left of the political spectrum seem to be far more interested in this theme than those on the right (30% and 23% respectively), as do Europeans at the top of the social scale (31%) and those who are very interested in politics (33%).

Support for pensioners was mentioned, quite logically, above all by pensioners themselves (27%), those aged 55 or over (25%), by 28% of respondents who did not study beyond the age of 15 (often older people) and 22% of house persons, compared with a European average of 17%. This proposal was also cited by 22% of respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time, 24% of those who are not at all interested in politics and 22% of those who think that reforms intended to benefit future generations should not be pursued if that involves sacrifices for the present generation.

- Support for closer European cooperation... but as yet no strong intergenerational solidarity... -

Although Europeans are not unanimous when determining the initiatives which the European Union should prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis, they do however agree on one point: the need for closer cooperation between the Member States to combat the crisis²⁹: 86% agree on this need, while only 8% take the opposite view and 6% expressed no opinion.

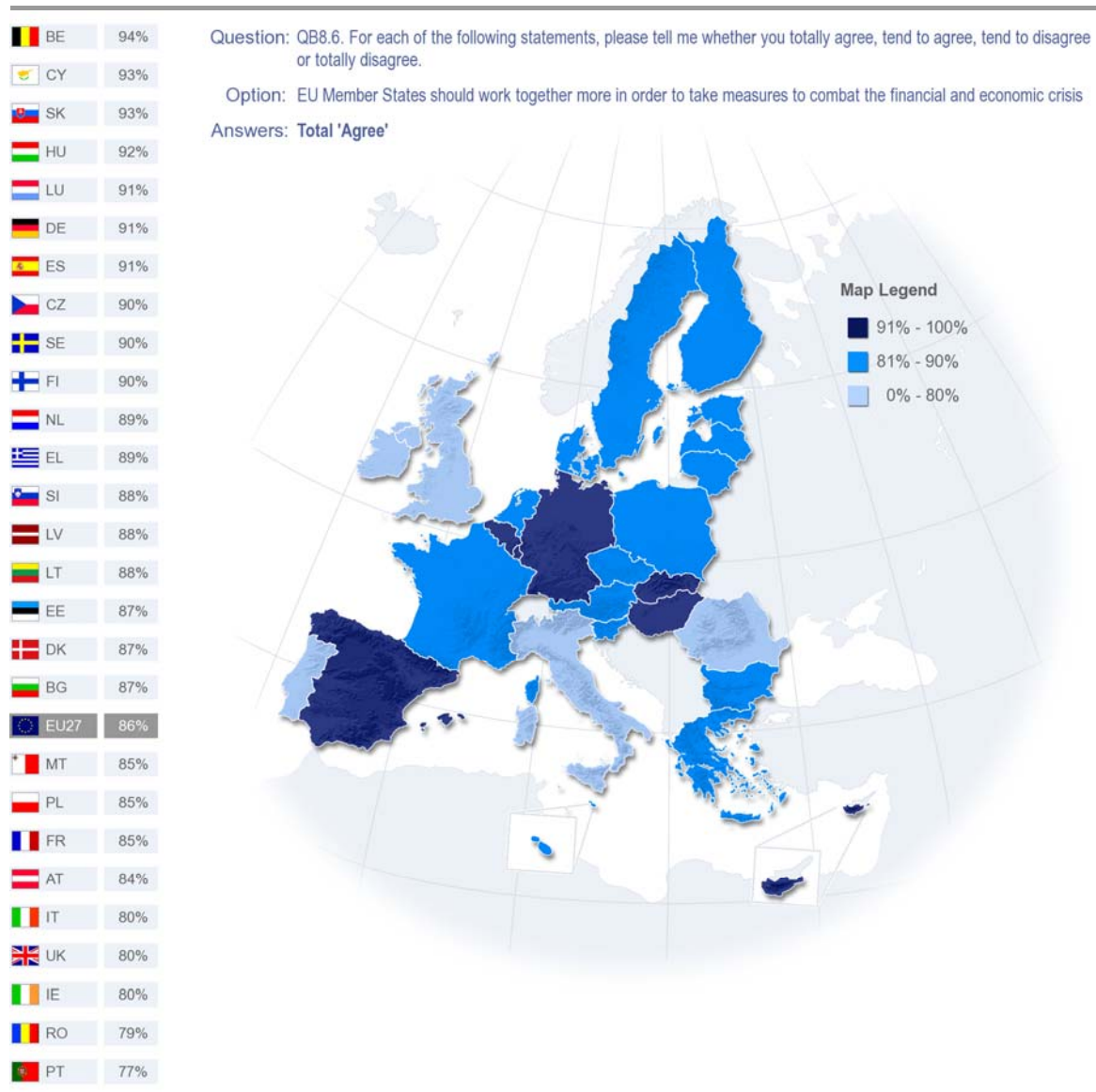
Nevertheless, Europeans are much divided on the question of making a personal sacrifice in their living standards in order to guarantee the future of the next generations³⁰.



There is a real consensus among Europeans that **EU Member States should work together more in order to take measures to combat the financial and economic crisis**. Accordingly, there are no significant national differences. We note however that in the following countries more than nine out of ten respondents agree with this proposal: Belgium (94%), Cyprus and Slovakia (93% each), Hungary (92%), Luxembourg, Germany and Spain (91% each). The two countries in which respondents are the least likely to support closer cooperation are Portugal and Romania, though even here the scores stand at 77% and 79% respectively.

²⁹ QB8.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. EU Member States should work together more in order to take measures to combat the financial and economic crisis.

³⁰ QB8.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. You are ready to reduce your living standards now in order to guarantee the future of the next generations.



A socio-demographic analysis shows that the “advantaged” categories are the most likely to support closer cooperation between EU Member States: 91% of managers share this opinion, as do 89% of the people who have no difficulties in paying their bills. Closer cooperation is also supported by respondents who are very interested in politics (90%, compared with 76% of those who are not interested in the subject).

In contrast, Europeans are split down the middle on the question of their willingness to **reduce their current living standards to guarantee the future of the next generations**: 46% agree with this proposal while 46% disagree.

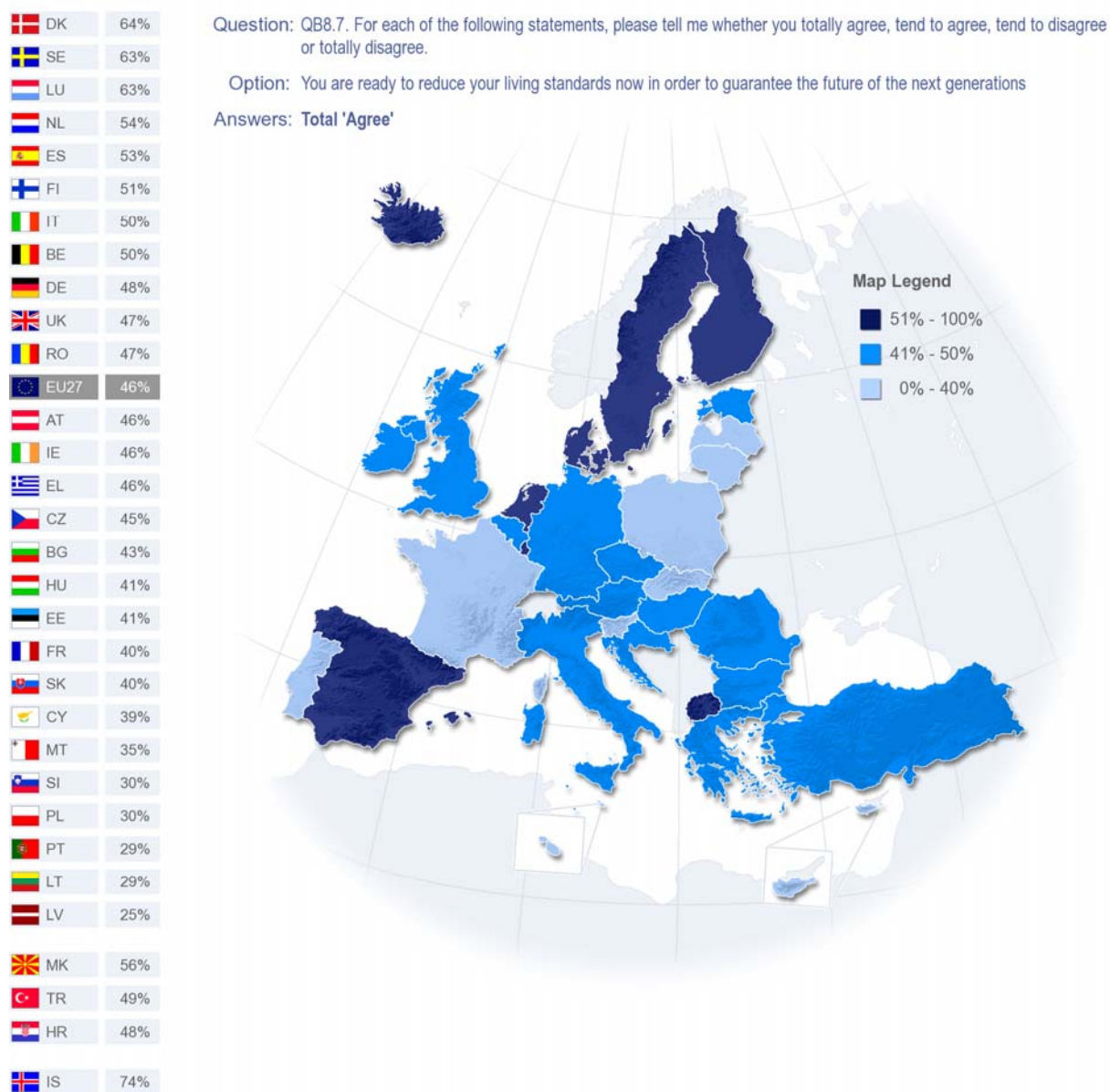
An analysis of these results by country reveals that respondents in northern Europe, in Denmark (64%), Sweden (63%), Luxembourg (63%), the Netherlands (54%) and also Spain (53%) are the most likely to agree with this proposal.

Respondents in Latvia (25%), Lithuania and Portugal (29% each), Slovenia and Poland (30% each) seem to be the most reluctant to sacrifice their present living standards for the sake of future generations.

In each of the three candidate countries, respondents are more willing than the European average to reduce their current living standards, but more so in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (56%) than in Turkey (49%) and Croatia (48%).

Respondents find it somewhat difficult to engage with this question in Turkey, where the 'DK' rate stands at 24%.

Finally, respondents in Iceland (74%) are far the most likely to be prepared to reduce their living standards in order to guarantee the future of subsequent generations.



Respondents in the higher occupational categories are, fairly logically, the most willing to reduce their current standard of living in order to guarantee the future of subsequent generations: 56% of those who studied the longest, 58% of managers and 53% of self-employed people, compared with 39% of those who left school before the age of 16, 43% of manual workers and 38% of unemployed people. But this is also true of 55% of those who are very interested in politics compared with only 37% of those who are not at all interested in the subject.

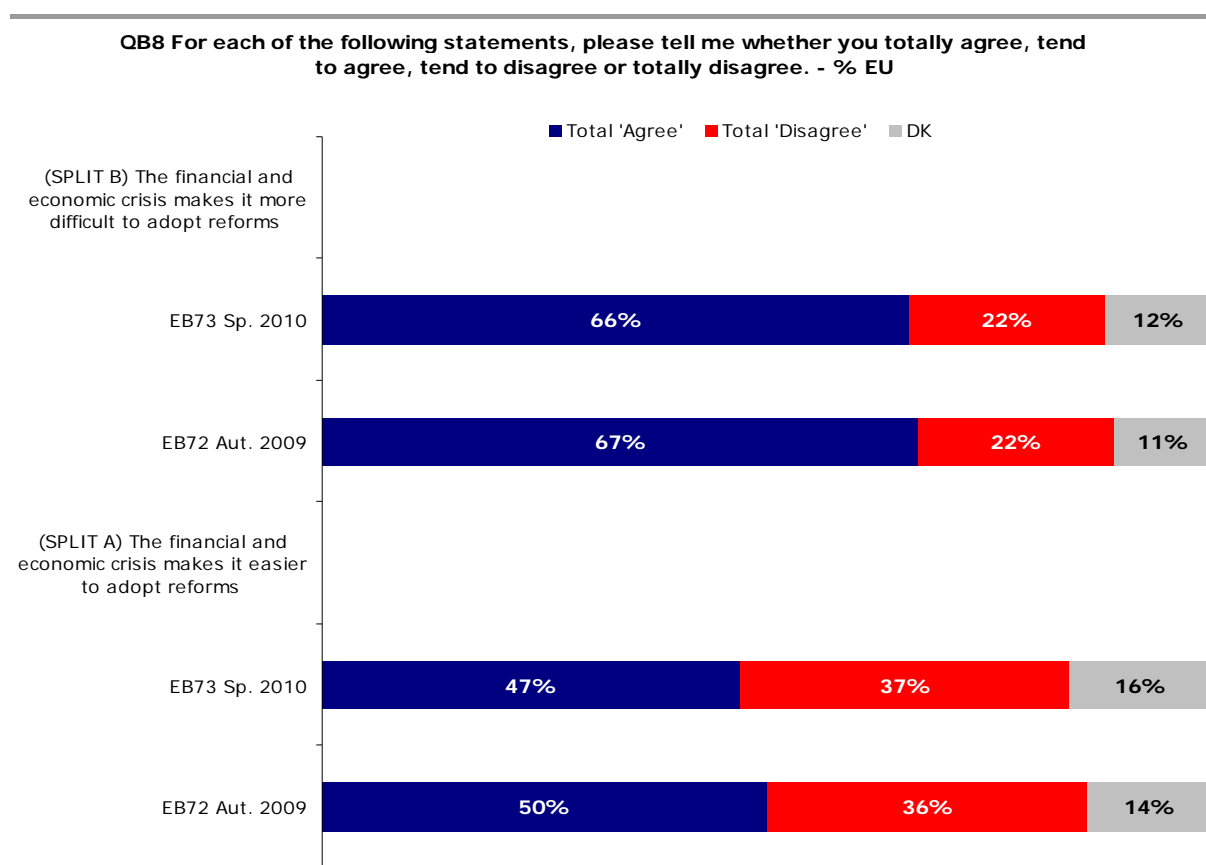
6. DOES THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM NEED REFORM?

- Strong demand for more reforms -

Given the scale of the economic crisis which the European Union has faced in recent months and the social impact of this crisis, the adoption of reforms may prove more problematic for the public than during a more economically favourable period. This survey measures the willingness to adopt such reforms. To that end, we split the total sample into two groups and worded the question differently for each group: a positive wording (SPLIT A – “Do you think that the financial and economic crisis **makes it easier** to adopt reforms?”) and another negative wording (SPLIT B – “Do you think that it **makes it more difficult** to adopt reforms?”).

It is interesting to note that in both cases a majority (relative or not) agree with the statement: 47% of respondents in SPLIT A think that the economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms, while at the same time 66% of respondents in SPLIT B think the reverse - that the economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms. **We thus see that a negative wording is more likely to convince respondents.**

Nevertheless, an analysis of the results for the other proposals tested seems to indicate that the **majority of Europeans are aware of the need to adopt reforms, in particular in order to guarantee the future.**



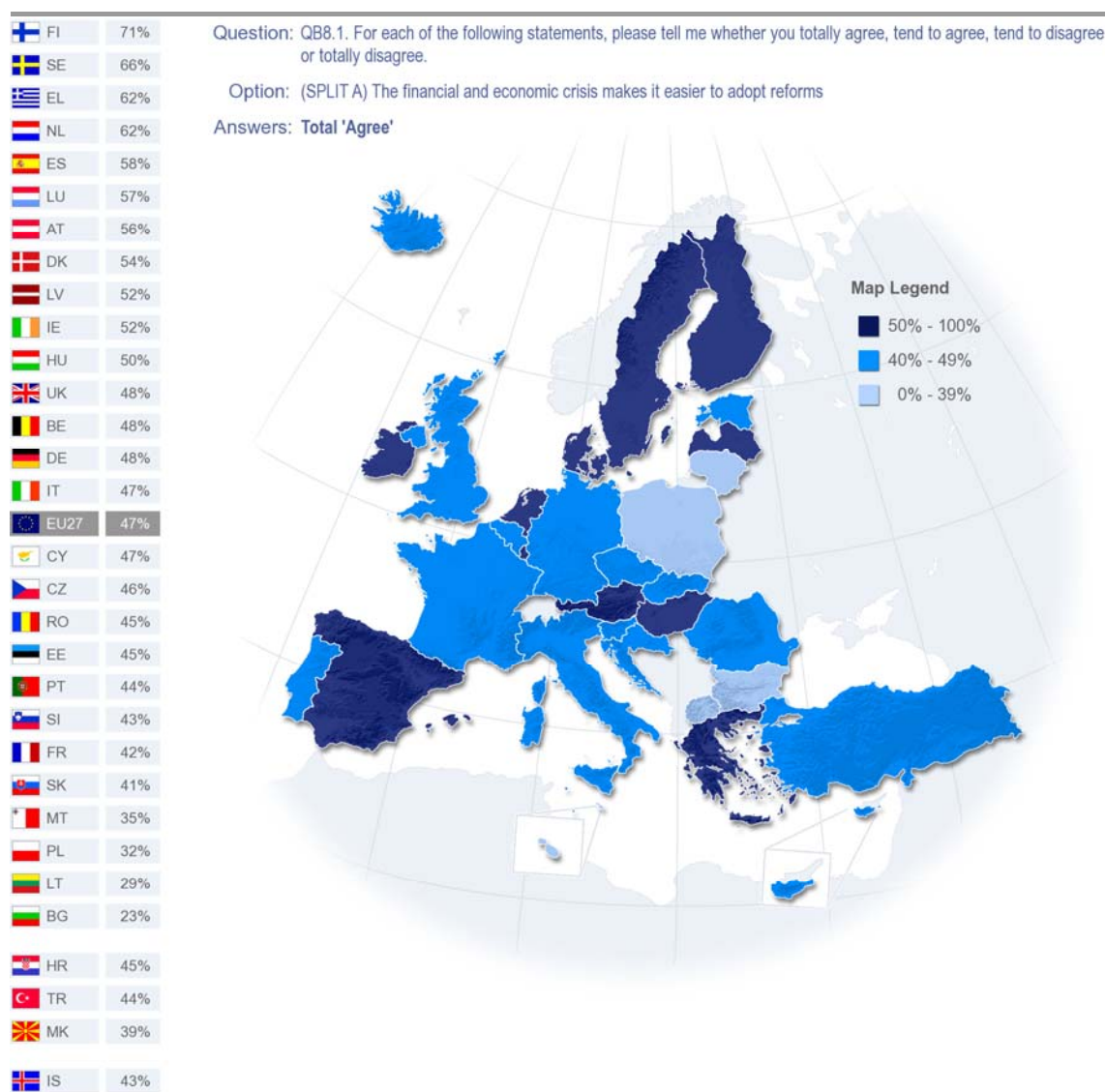
**– Europeans are divided as to whether the crisis
makes it easier to adopt reforms –**

SPLIT A

A relative majority of Europeans (47%) consider that the financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms³¹. However, it is important to note these opinions are not very strongly held: 10% say that they “totally agree” with this statement.

On the other hand, there is a difference of 10 points with the respondents who disagreed, 37%.

An analysis by country reveals that respondents in Finland (71%), Sweden (66%), Greece - which has been forced to introduce a number of reforms - and the Netherlands (62% each) are the most likely to consider that the financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms. Conversely, respondents in Bulgaria (23%), Lithuania (29%), Poland (32%) and Malta (35%) are the least likely to agree.



³¹ QB8.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms. (IF 'SPLIT A').

A comparison of these results with the last Eurobarometer survey in autumn 2009 shows that the proportion of respondents who “agree” has fallen by 3 points, while the proportion of those who “disagree” has increased by one point.

This decrease is apparent in the majority of countries. Latvia (52%), Slovakia (41%) and Poland (32%) are the only countries where the averages are unchanged since the last survey. Finland (+7 points), Romania (+5), Sweden and Turkey (+4 each), Hungary (+3), Germany (+2) and Austria (+1) are the only countries where the number of respondents who “agree” has increased.

From a socio-demographic point of view, men are more likely than women to “agree” that the financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms (53% and 42% respectively).

The most socially “advantaged” respondents are also more likely to “agree” with the statement: 58% of managers, 51% of those who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills and 56% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale agree with the statement compared with 45% of manual workers, 44% of unemployed people, 41% of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time and 40% of those at the bottom of the social scale.

The most “optimistic” respondents (those who think that the impact of the crisis on job markets has peaked) also share this view (57%), as do 56% of those who think that reforms should be pursued even if that means making sacrifices now.

- A majority of Europeans think that the financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms -

SPLIT B

The results are more clear-cut when the question is worded negatively³²: two-thirds of the people who were asked this question (66% exactly) think that the financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms.

This percentage has decreased slightly (-1 point) since the last Eurobarometer survey in autumn 2009, while the proportion of respondents who “disagree” is unchanged (22%). Just over one in ten Europeans (12%) expressed no opinion.

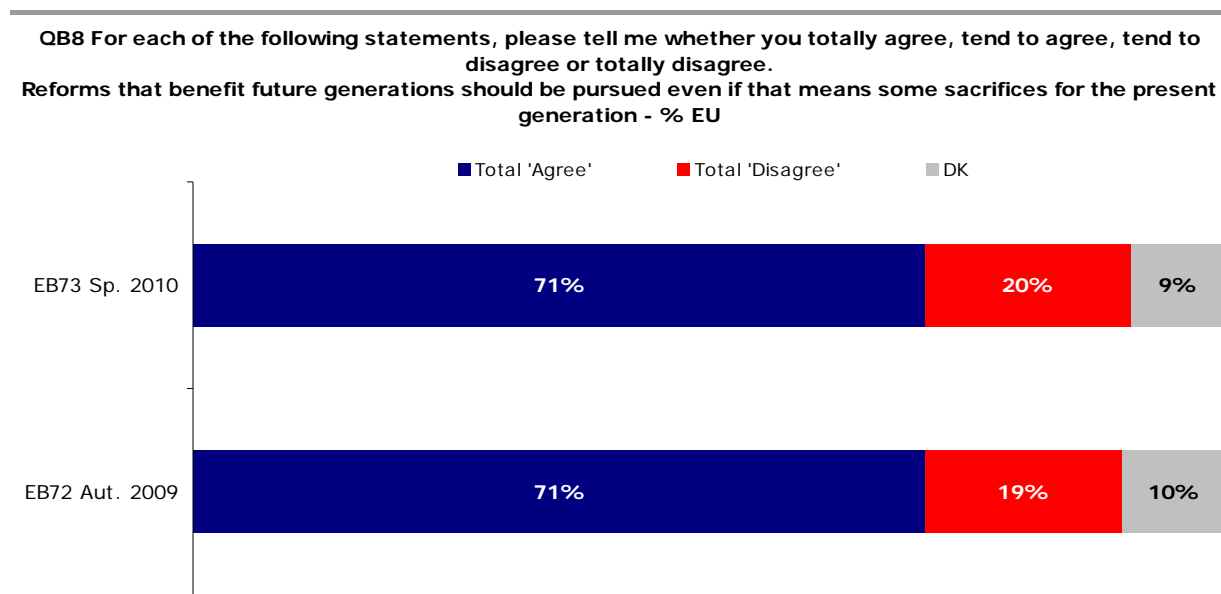
An analysis by country reveals that respondents in Hungary (79%), Belgium (77%), Bulgaria (75%), Finland and Estonia (74% each) are the most likely to “agree” with this statement.

The two Member States in which the proportion of respondents who “agree” has changed the most, downwards in both cases, are Greece (61%, -15) and Malta (56%, -13).

There are fairly few differences between the various socio-demographic categories on this question, with a form of consensus among respondents: thus 69% of managers agree with the statement, as do 70% of manual workers, 68% of those who have no difficulties in paying their bills, but also 62% of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time.

³² QB8.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms. (IF 'SPLIT B').

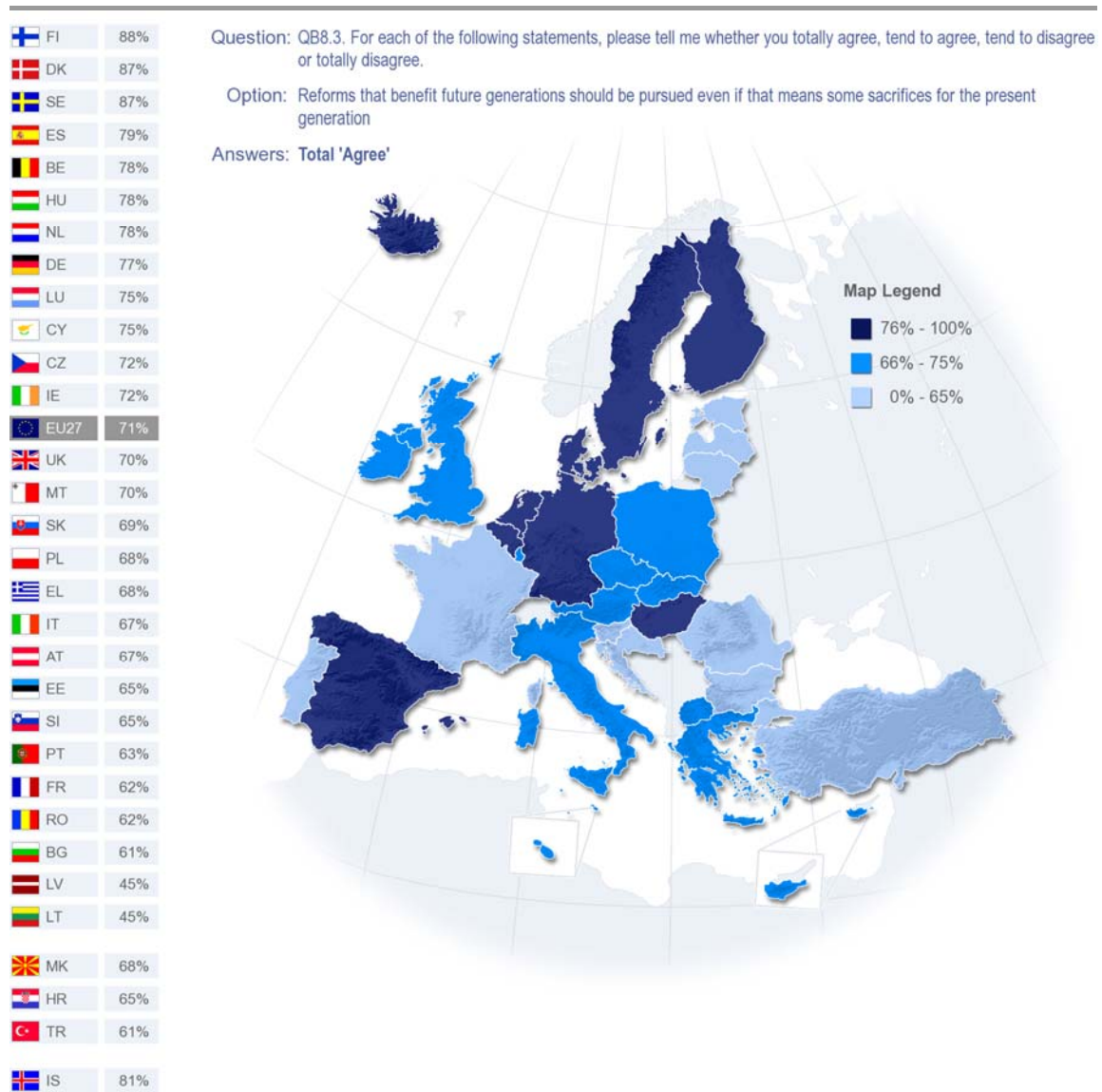
- A very large majority of Europeans believe that reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued -



A very large majority of Europeans (71%) consider, as in autumn 2009, that reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued³³. One in five Europeans do not agree with this statement (20%) and 9% expressed no opinion.

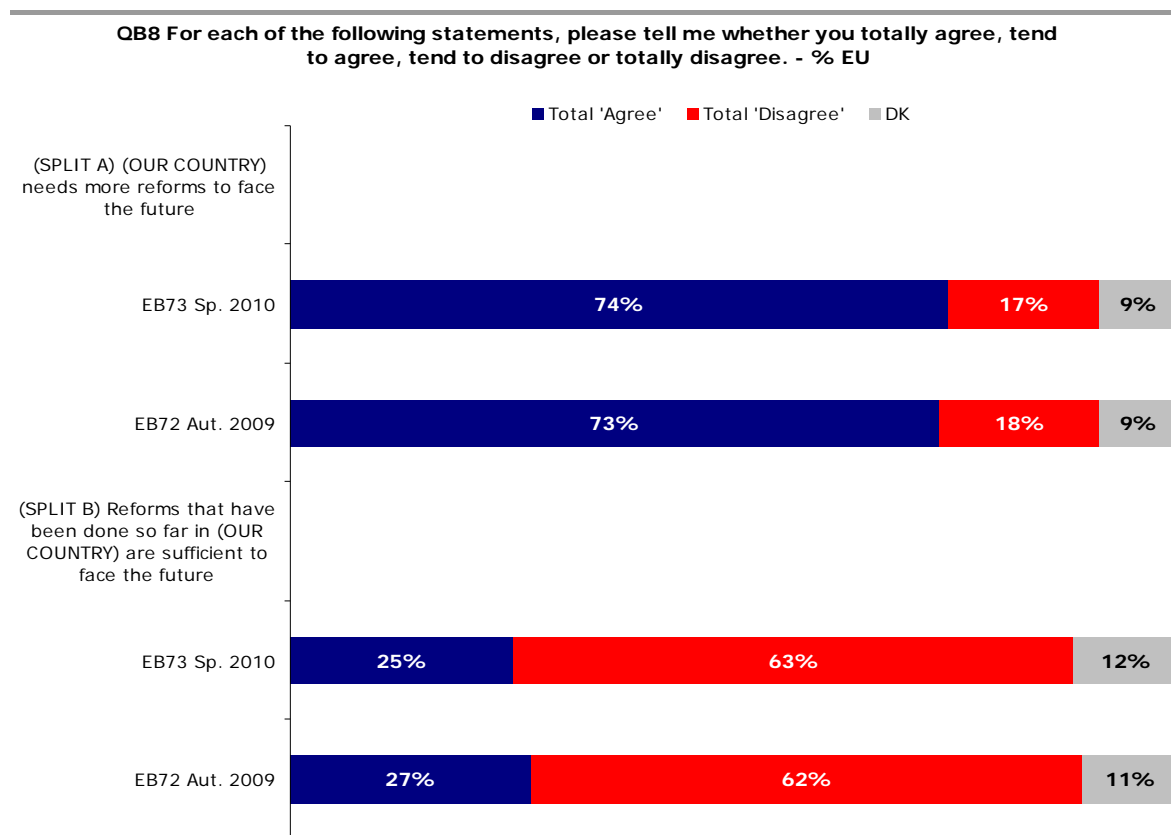
This intergenerational solidarity is particularly strong in Finland (88%), Denmark and Sweden (87% each). In contrast, respondents in Latvia and Lithuania (45% each) are the least likely to agree.

³³ QB8.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation.



The most advantaged occupational categories are also the most likely to consider that reforms that would benefit future generations should be pursued, even if that means some sacrifices: 81% of managers, 76% of those who do not have any difficulties in paying their bills and 78% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale. It is also the case of 79% of Europeans who are very interested in politics in general (+20 points more than those who are not interested in the subject) and 78% of those who think that the impact of the crisis on jobs has peaked.

Once again, the split ballot technique was used to measure the impact of the wording on two “opposed” statements regarding the need for reforms.



- A very large majority of Europeans believe that their country needs more reforms to face the future -

SPLIT A

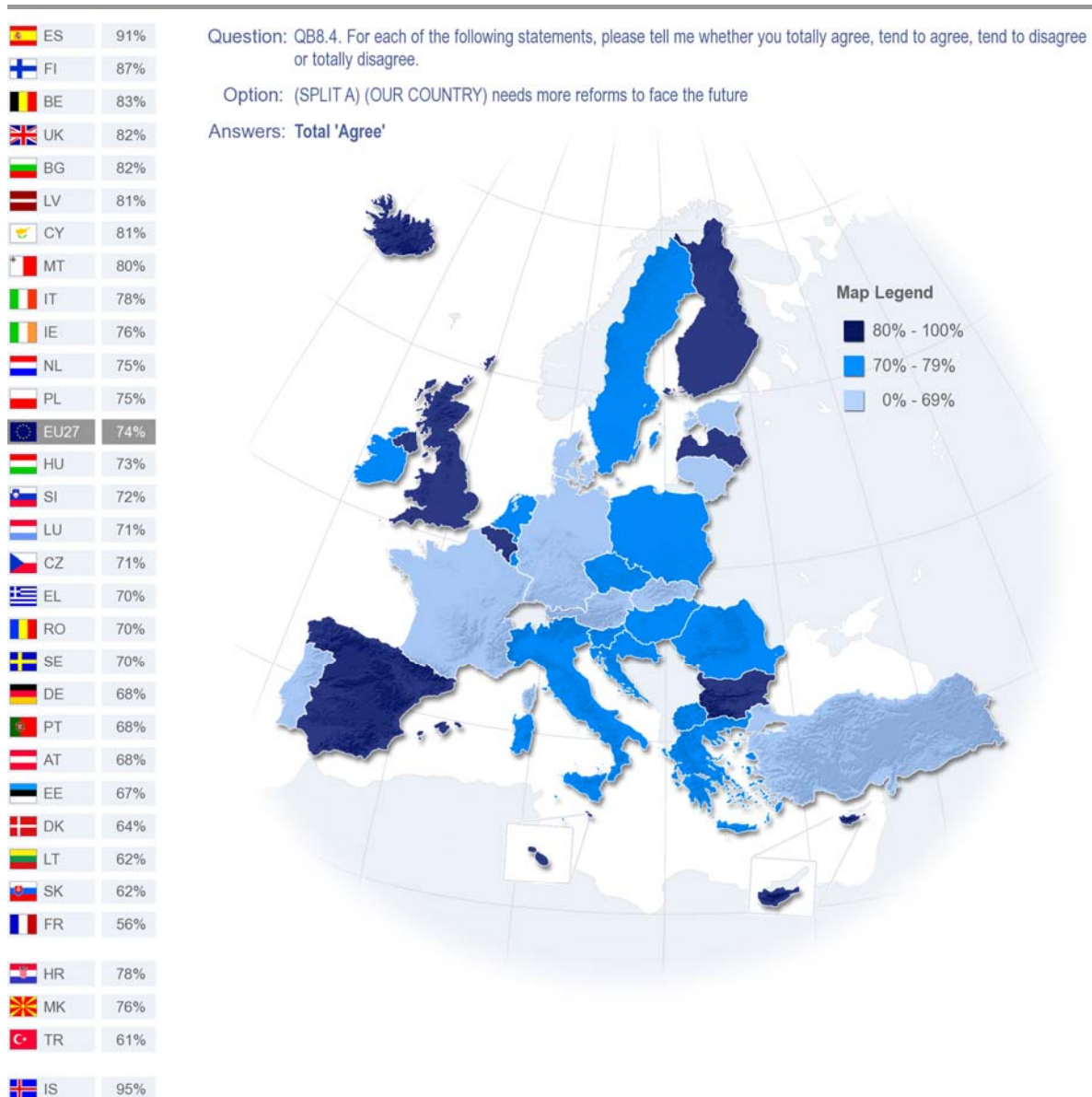
In line with the results noted previously, a majority of Europeans (74%) “agree” that their country needs more reforms to face the future³⁴. This result is almost identical to that recorded at the time of the last Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2009 (73%).

17% now disagree with this statement (-1 point since autumn 2009) and 9% expressed no opinion.

Although a majority of respondents in all the countries covered by this survey agree with this statement, there are fairly significant differences from one Member State to another. Respondents in Spain (91%), Finland (87%), Belgium (83%), Bulgaria and the United Kingdom (82% each) are the most likely to support more reforms. Respondents in France (56%), Slovakia and Lithuania (62% each) and Denmark (64%) are the least likely to support the need for more reforms.

³⁴ QB8.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (OUR COUNTRY) needs more reforms to face the future. (IF 'SPLIT A').

Greece is special case, since support for reforms has fallen by 18 points: whereas, in autumn 2009, 88% of respondents in Greece acknowledged the need for reforms, this figure has fallen to 70% in spring 2010, following the announcement of the government's austerity measures.



From a socio-demographic point of view, men (76% versus 71% of women), self-employed people (84%), people who place themselves at the top of the social scale (80%), those on the right of the political spectrum (78%) and those who are very interested in politics (78%) are the most likely to believe that their country needs more reforms to face the future.

- A majority of Europeans believe that the reforms that have been implemented so far in their country are insufficient to face the future -

SPLIT B

Here, the different wording – the wish for additional reforms (SPLIT A) and the belief that the reforms already introduced are sufficient (SPLIT B)³⁵ – produces no apparent contradiction in the results. Mirroring the 74% of respondents in the first sub-group who want more reforms in their country, almost two-thirds of interviewees in the second sub-group (63%) think that the reforms so far introduced in their country are insufficient to face the future. This result has remained very stable (+1 point) since autumn 2009. A quarter of respondents (25%) consider that there is no need for additional reforms (-2 points since the last Eurobarometer survey). More than one in ten respondents (12%) expressed no opinion.

Nevertheless, an analysis of the results by country reveals significant differences. Respondents in Latvia (79%), France (77%), Bulgaria (72%) and Germany (71%) are the most likely to disagree with the statement – and therefore to consider that the reforms introduced to date are insufficient. Respondents in the United Kingdom (48%) and Lithuania (49%) are the most likely to tend to think that the measures implemented to date are sufficient.

In the candidate countries, 46% of respondents in Turkey also share this opinion.

Once again Greece stands out. Whereas, in autumn 2009, 65% of respondents in Greece “disagreed” with the statement that the reforms already introduced in their country were sufficient to face the future, that view is shared by only 51% in spring 2010, representing a 14-point fall.

In line with the analysis of the SPLIT A results, **a socio-demographic analysis** reveals that the most advantaged categories want further reforms: 71% of managers “disagree” with the statement that the reforms that have been introduced so far in their country are sufficient. However, on this occasion, the least advantaged categories share this point of view, which is held by 62% of the people who place themselves at the top of the social scale but also of 64% of those at the bottom, by 65% of respondents who do not have any difficulties in paying their bills, but also 61% of those who have financial difficulties most of the time.

Once again, the Europeans who are the most interested in politics are the strongest advocates of reforms: 71% versus 54% of those who are not interested in politics.

³⁵ QB8.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Reforms that have been done so far in (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficient to face the future (IF 'SPLIT B').

7. REDUCING PUBLIC DEBT

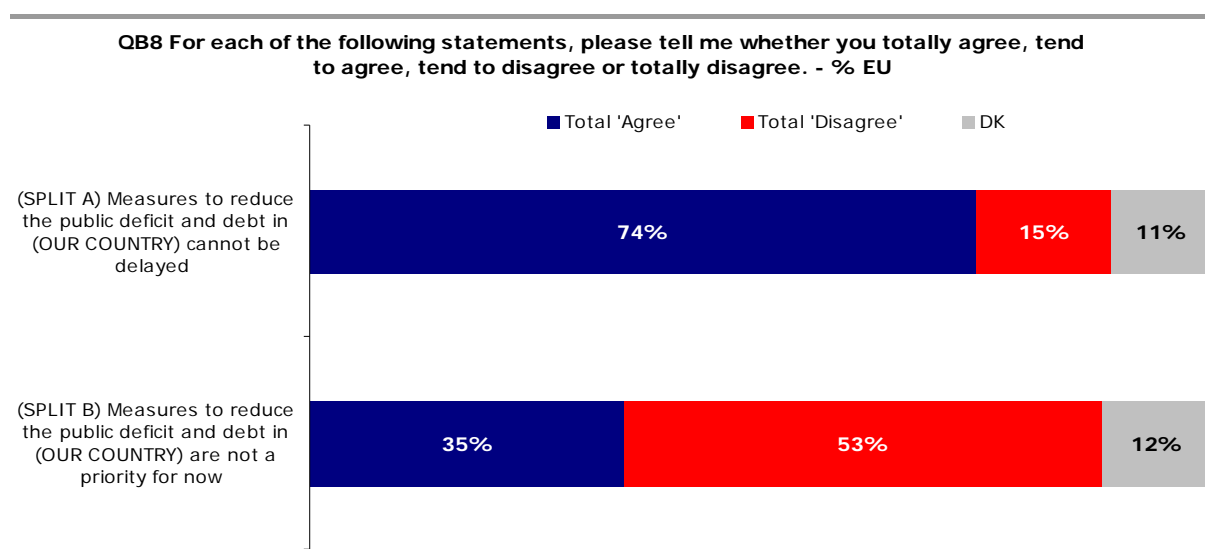
- The urgent need to reduce public deficits and debt -

The split ballot technique was used once again to ascertain the views of Europeans on the need for measures to cut public deficits and debt. In this case, we wanted to know whether respondents agreed:

- that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country **could not be delayed**³⁶

or rather:

- that these measures **are not a priority** for now.³⁷



Almost three in four Europeans (74%) “agree” with the statement that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country cannot be delayed, while 15% take the opposite view and 11% expressed no opinion.

Similarly, when the wording was reversed, only just over a third (35%) of respondents said that reducing the public deficit and national debt is not a priority for the time being,

while a majority (53%) disagreed with this statement and therefore effectively considered that these measures are a priority for their country. 12% expressed no opinion.

³⁶ QB8.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

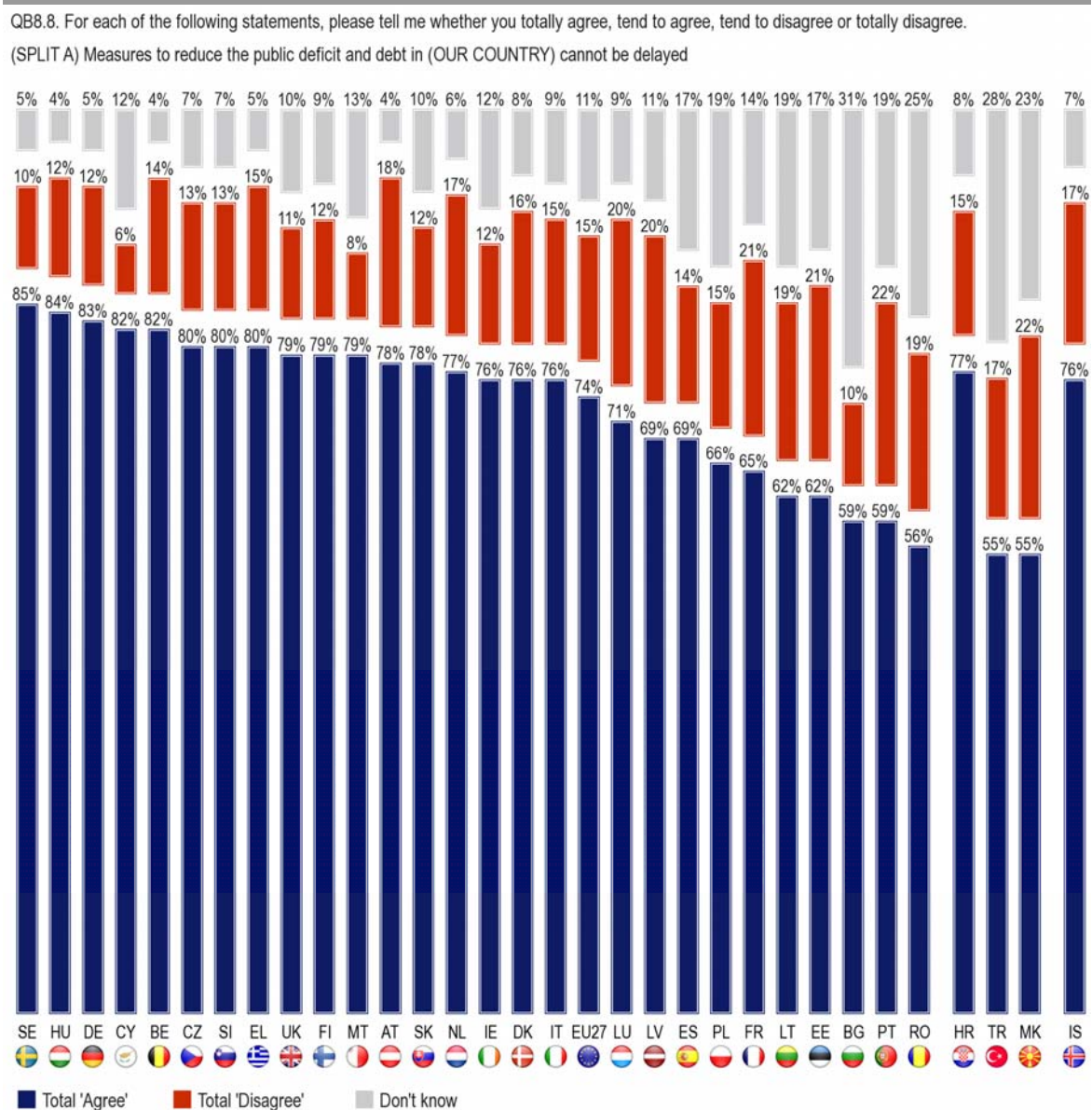
Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (IF 'SPLIT A').

³⁷ QB8.9 Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now. (IF 'SPLIT B').

SPLIT A: Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed

Respondents in Sweden (85%), Hungary (84%), Germany (83%), Belgium and Cyprus (82% each), Greece, Slovenia and the Czech Republic (80% each) are particularly convinced of the need for urgent measures in this area.

The respondents who are the least likely to agree with this statement are those in two candidate countries: Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (55% each), and also in Romania (56%) and Bulgaria (59%) which have particularly high 'DK' rates, as well as in Portugal (59%).



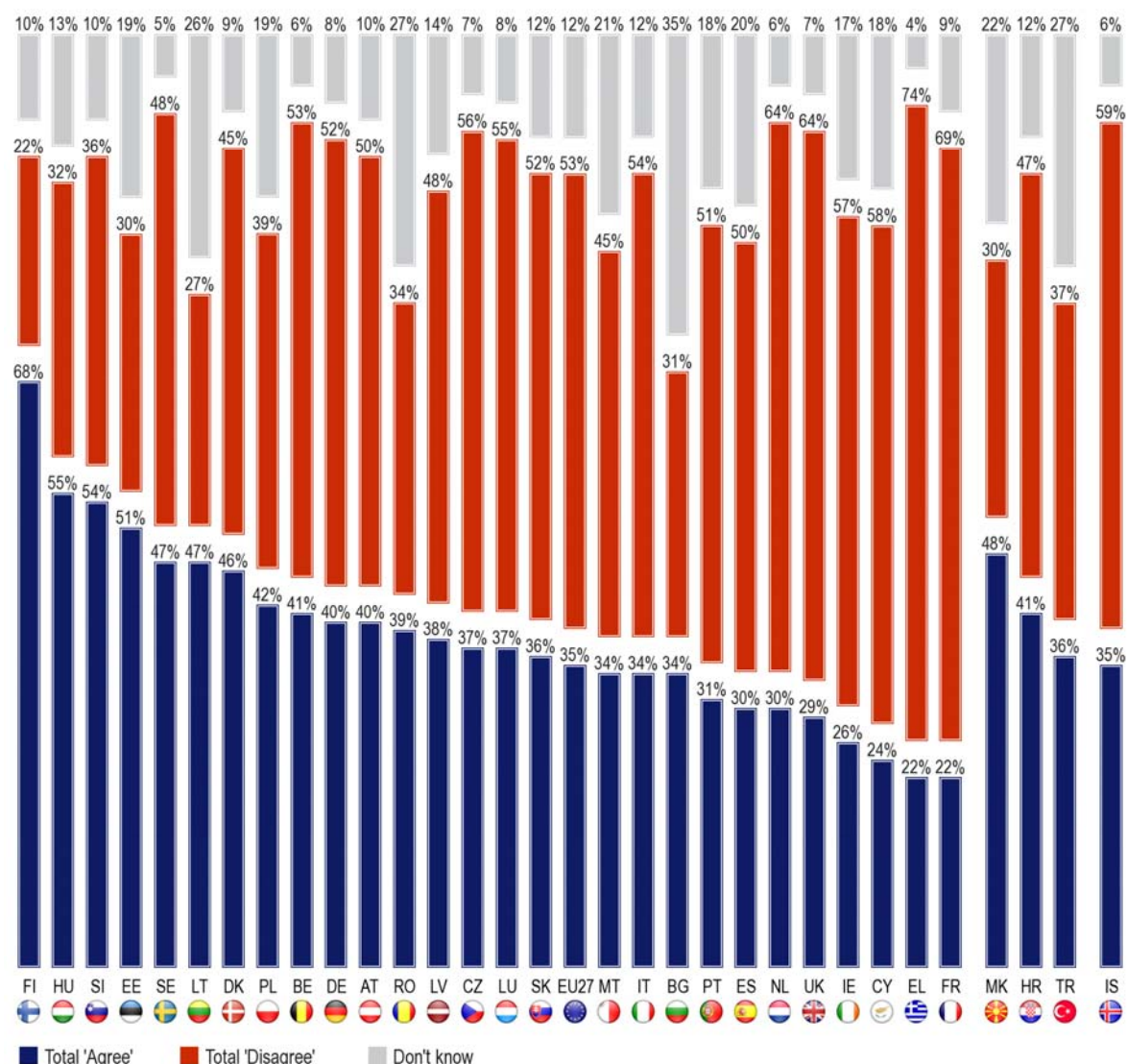
The most advantaged social categories and respondents most interested in politics are the most likely to consider that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country cannot be delayed.

SPLIT B: Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now.

A majority of respondents in almost all the Member States disagree with this statement: instead they consider that reducing the public deficit and debt is a priority. This feeling is particularly widespread in Greece (74%), France (69%), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (64%).

QB8.9. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now



































However, a majority of respondents in nine Member States agree that reducing debt and deficits is not a priority, including Finland (68% agree), Hungary (55%), Slovenia (54%), Estonia (51%) and Lithuania (47%). It should be remembered that Hungary, Estonia and Lithuania belong to the group of countries in which the impression that the worst of the crisis is over has gained the most ground in six months³⁸. This raises the question of whether they are not in fact expressing their fears that austerity measures might

³⁸ See chapter 1, "Has the crisis peaked?"

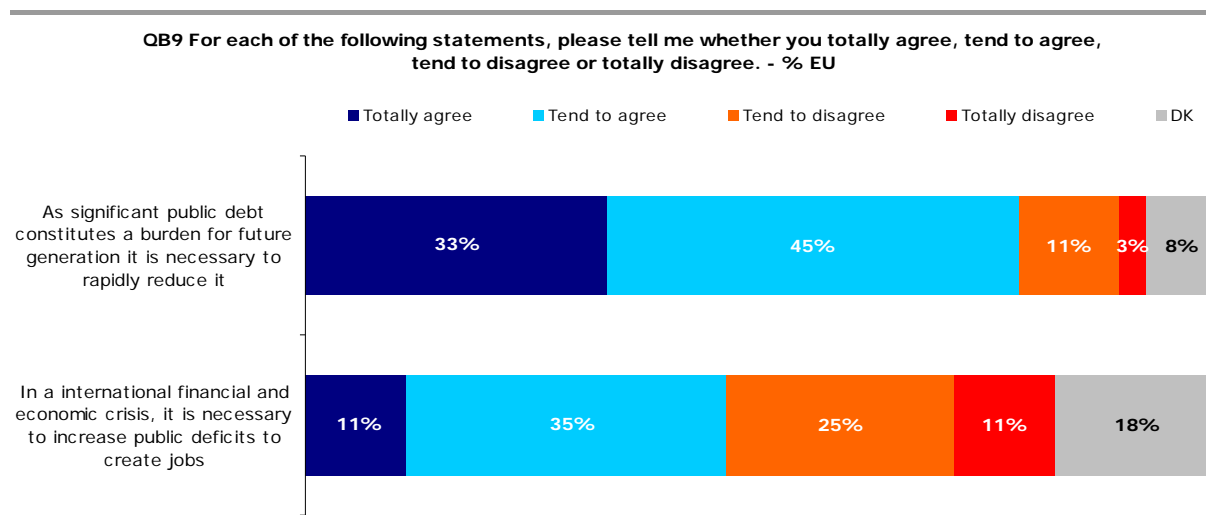
undermine the hoped-for economic recovery. The view that reducing public deficits and debt is not a priority is also supported by a majority of respondents in Denmark (46%), Poland (42%), Romania (39%) and Bulgaria (34%), although opinion in these countries is more evenly divided.

Once again the Europeans who are the most likely to consider that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country are a priority now are the most advantaged categories (59% of managers and 55% of the respondents who do not have difficulties in paying their bills) and those who are the most interested in politics (57%).

QB8.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now				
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'	
 EU27	35%	53%	-18	
 FI	68%	22%	+46	
 HU	55%	32%	+23	
 EE	51%	30%	+21	
 LT	47%	27%	+20	
 SI	54%	36%	+18	
 RO	39%	34%	+5	
 BG	34%	31%	+3	
 PL	42%	39%	+3	
 DK	46%	45%	+1	
 SE	47%	48%	-1	
 LV	38%	48%	-10	
 AT	40%	50%	-10	
 MT	34%	45%	-11	
 BE	41%	53%	-12	
 DE	40%	52%	-12	
 SK	36%	52%	-16	
 LU	37%	55%	-18	
 CZ	37%	56%	-19	
 ES	30%	50%	-20	
 IT	34%	54%	-20	
 PT	31%	51%	-20	
 IE	26%	57%	-31	
 CY	24%	58%	-34	
 NL	30%	64%	-34	
 UK	29%	64%	-35	
 FR	22%	69%	-47	
 EL	22%	74%	-52	
 MK	48%	30%	+18	
 TR	36%	37%	-1	
 HR	41%	47%	-6	
 IS	35%	59%	-24	

- But Europeans hesitate between the need to reduce debt and providing targeted support for labour markets -

We then asked Europeans whether they thought that it was necessary to reduce public debt rapidly, as it is a burden for future generations, or whether it was necessary to increase public deficits to create jobs. Their answers, which are in principle contradictory, show that this is a complex subject on which it is difficult to form a clear-cut opinion.



- A very large majority of Europeans believe that it is necessary to reduce public debt rapidly -

European citizens seem to have taken on board the idea that the burden of public debt needs to be reduced. More than three-quarters of respondents in this Eurobarometer (78%) think that public debt needs to be reduced rapidly³⁹, while 14% disagree and 8% expressed no opinion.

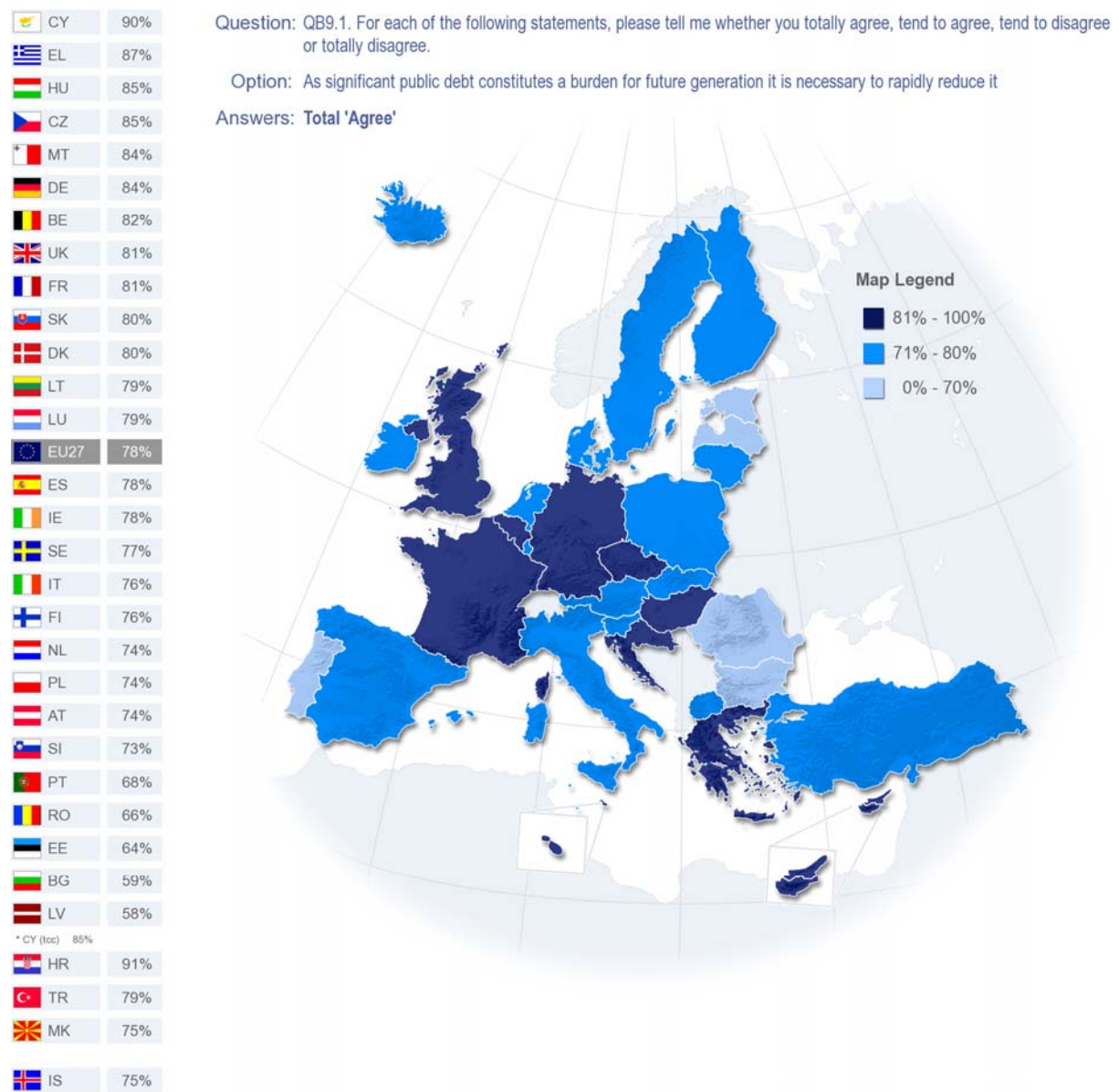
Further, we note that in each of the countries surveyed, the difference between those who favour a rapid reduction of the public debt burden and those who see no urgency is still positive: in other words, there is a sufficiently broad public consensus on the need to address this problem rapidly.

In the European Union, respondents in Cyprus (90%), Greece (87%), the Czech Republic and Hungary (85%) are the most likely to agree that public debt needs to be reduced rapidly. Respondents in Latvia (58%) and Bulgaria (59%) are the least enthusiastic about rapid public debt reduction.

³⁹ QB9.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. As significant public debt constitutes a burden for future generations it is necessary to rapidly reduce it.

However, it is in one of the candidate countries, Croatia, that there is the strongest support for a rapid reduction of the public debt (91%). This view is also shared, though to a lesser extent, in both Turkey (79%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (75%).




Finally, 75% of the people polled in Iceland also agree.



There are no perceptible socio-demographic differences. We note simply that the most socially “advantaged” respondents, as well those the most interested in politics, are particularly convinced of the need for rapid action.

Thus, 81% of respondents who studied beyond the age of 19, 82% of those who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills and 82% of those who are moderately interested in politics agree that significant public debt constitutes a burden for future generations and therefore needs to be reduced rapidly. This opinion is also shared by a large majority of respondents, less emphatically, among those who left school before the age of 16 (76%), those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (72%) and those who are not at all interested in politics (70%).

QB9.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
As significant public debt constitutes a burden for future generation it is necessary to rapidly reduce it

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	78%	14%	8%
Sex			
 Male	79%	15%	6%
Female	77%	13%	10%
Age			
 15-24	79%	12%	9%
25-39	78%	14%	8%
40-54	79%	15%	6%
55 +	78%	12%	10%
Education (End of)			
 15-	76%	11%	13%
16-19	78%	15%	7%
20+	81%	15%	4%
Still studying	81%	11%	8%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	72%	15%	13%
From time to time	75%	16%	9%
Almost never	82%	12%	6%
Political interest index			
Strong	82%	14%	4%
Medium	82%	13%	5%
Low	77%	14%	9%
Not at all	70%	13%	17%

- Europeans are somewhat divided on the need to increase public deficits to create jobs at a time of international financial and economic crisis -

Whereas the answers to question QB8.8 showed that a large majority of respondents consider that urgent measures are needed to reduce public deficits, when the notion of creating jobs comes into play Europeans are somewhat divided. Their views may even seem to be contradictory, since a relative majority of Europeans are in favour of targeted or temporary increases in public deficits in order to support labour markets (46%)⁴⁰. This apparent contradiction can undoubtedly be explained by their serious concerns about unemployment, which once again easily tops the list of the main problems faced by their country⁴¹.

However, a third of respondents (36%) do not share this opinion and almost two out of ten people polled (18%) expressed no opinion. This may be due to the rather technical nature of the question, but also undoubtedly to the fact that respondents find it hard to decide between the need to reduce public deficits and the need to create jobs.

Whereas respondents in the euro zone countries are almost split down the middle on this question (41% support increasing public deficits in order to create jobs while 42% disagree), a fairly clear majority of respondents outside the euro zone consider that public deficits should be increased if that creates jobs (55% agree, versus 27%).

The respondents most in favour of increasing public deficits in order to create jobs live mainly in Slovakia (66%) and the Nordic countries: Sweden (66%), Finland (65%) and Denmark (63%). Respondents in Lithuania and the United Kingdom also support this statement (60% in both cases) but to a lesser extent.

Outside the European Union, a fairly large majority of respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (64%) and Croatia (60%), as well as in Iceland (67%) support this statement.

































In contrast, respondents in Bulgaria (33% - but a relative majority expressed no opinion), Latvia (35%), Germany, Greece, France and the Netherlands (37% each) are the least likely to agree that public deficits should be increased to create jobs.

Unlike the previous question on the urgent need for rapid debt reduction measures, in seven countries more respondents (in absolute terms) disagree with the statement. These countries are Slovenia, Belgium, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Germany and, above all, Greece, which seems convinced of the inevitability of reducing public deficits and debt.

⁴⁰ QB9.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. In an international financial and economic crisis, it is necessary to increase public deficits to create jobs.

⁴¹ See volume 1, part I, Life in the European Union, chapter 3, economic aspects.




QB9.2 (...) In a international financial and economic crisis, it is necessary to increase public deficits to create jobs

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Total 'Agree' - Total 'Disagree'
 EU27	46%	36%	+10
Euro area	41%	42%	-1
Non-euro area	55%	27%	+28
 SK	66%	21%	+45
 SE	66%	25%	+41
 IE	58%	18%	+40
 FI	65%	25%	+40
 LT	60%	22%	+38
 UK	60%	26%	+34
 RO	51%	17%	+34
 DK	63%	30%	+33
 LU	59%	30%	+29
 PL	53%	26%	+27
 AT	56%	33%	+23
 CZ	56%	34%	+22
 CY	51%	32%	+19
 PT	44%	29%	+15
 ES	45%	34%	+11
 HU	50%	39%	+11
 BG	33%	22%	+11
 MT	43%	35%	+8
 EE	42%	36%	+6
 IT	39%	36%	+3
 SI	43%	47%	-4
 BE	44%	49%	-5
 FR	37%	45%	-8
 LV	35%	48%	-13
 NL	37%	51%	-14
 DE	37%	52%	-15
 EL	37%	53%	-16
CY (tcc)	51%	30%	+21
 MK	64%	14%	+50
 HR	60%	26%	+34
 TR	38%	35%	+3
 IS	67%	25%	+42

On this question, there are fairly few significant **socio-demographic differences**, though we note that the youngest respondents are far more likely to be in favour of increasing public deficits to create jobs: 49% of those aged 15 to 24 agree with the statement, compared with 43% of those aged 55 or over. Furthermore, unemployed people (49%) and manual workers (49%) are slightly more likely than Europeans on average (46%) to consider that it is necessary to increase public deficits to create jobs.

QB9.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

In a international financial and economic crisis, it is necessary to increase public deficits to create jobs

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	46%	36%	18%
Sex			
 Male	48%	38%	14%
Female	44%	35%	21%
Age			
 15-24	49%	32%	19%
25-39	48%	36%	16%
40-54	46%	40%	14%
55 +	43%	36%	21%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	46%	41%	13%
Managers	47%	43%	10%
Other white collars	48%	38%	14%
Manual workers	49%	35%	16%
House persons	40%	33%	27%
Unemployed	49%	31%	20%
Retired	43%	37%	20%
Students	47%	34%	19%

*

*

*

In conclusion, several lessons can be drawn from this part of the Standard Eurobarometer devoted to the current economic and financial crisis.

First, we note that **Europeans remain fairly pessimistic** about the economic outlook, in particular within the European Union. The majority (55%) consider that the worst is still to come and as a result a third (35%) make no plans for the future.

However, there have been some very significant evolutions in both directions. Thus, while the average proportion of respondents in Greece who now consider that they live from day to day has increased by 13 points, this average has fallen significantly in Latvia (-8 points), Denmark, Poland and Bulgaria (-7 points in all three cases).

At the same time, Europeans believe that the European Union is best able to deal effectively with the effects of the crisis, ahead of their country's government.

A relative majority of Europeans (49%), however, believe that the euro has not mitigated the negative effects of the economic and financial crisis. This opinion has gained ground in six months, having been shared by 45% of respondents last autumn. However, it is important to note that the survey was carried out in May 2010⁴², at the height of the crisis concerning the Greek government's borrowing rates, which had called into question the unity of the euro zone countries and caused the euro to depreciate against the dollar.

In this context, and **in order to improve the performance of the European economy**, Europeans support **several initiatives**, such as **improving professional training and education, facilitating start-ups and investing in research and innovation.**

They also consider that, in order to overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis, the European Union should give priority to **supporting SMEs and unemployed people, strengthening the regulation of financial markets and investing in education, training and research.**

The vast majority of Europeans (86%) are also in favour of closer cooperation between Member States in order to take measures to combat the financial and economic crisis.

Nevertheless, in this difficult economic context, **Europeans remain evenly divided on the question of reducing their living standards in order to guarantee the future of the following generations** (46% for and 46% against).

⁴² Fieldwork dates: 5 May 2010 – 28 May 2010.

Aware nonetheless of the seriousness of the situation, the majority of citizens consider that **their country needs more reforms to face the future**. A very large majority of Europeans (71%) consider in particular, as was the case in autumn 2009, that reforms that would benefit future generations should be pursued.

In addition, almost three out of four Europeans (74%) consider that **measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country cannot be delayed**. The message about the **need to reduce the public debt burden seems to be fairly widely accepted** by European citizens. Nevertheless, a relative majority of Europeans would support an exceptional increase in public deficits in order to support labour market at a time of crisis (46%).

III. EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

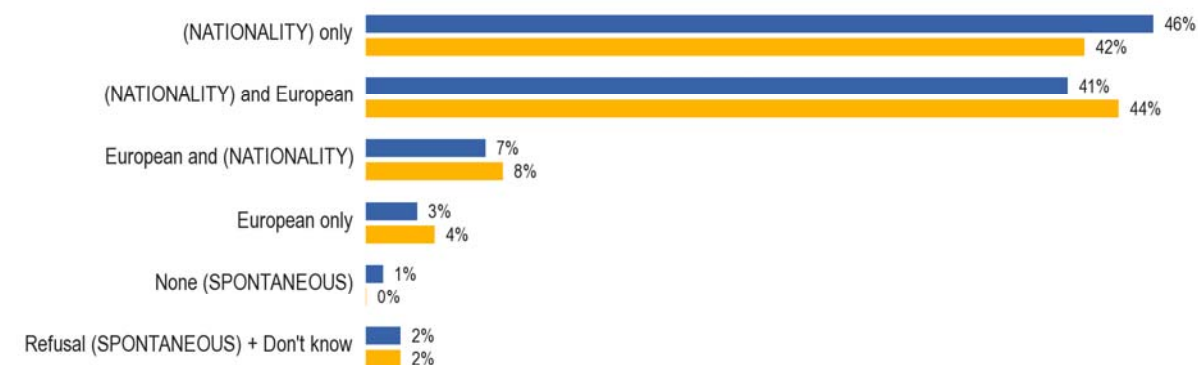
1. THE IDENTITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF EUROPEANS

- Nationality remains the main determinant of the identity of Europeans -

Europeans continue to define themselves principally in terms of their national identity. When asked how they see themselves in the near future⁴³, 46% of Europeans identified themselves *only* by their nationality. 41% answered "(NATIONALITY)⁴⁴ and European" and 7% said "European and (NATIONALITY)". Only 3% described themselves as European *only* and 3% expressed no opinion. When all the percentages are added together, 87% of Europeans opted for an identity where their nationality comes before being European.

A similar question was asked during the Eurobarometer wave in spring 2007 (EB67). An analysis of evolutions shows that the feeling of European citizenship has not increased in these three years and seems to have decreased slightly. In spring 2007, 42% of Europeans defined themselves solely by their nationality, 4 points less than measured in this survey. 44% defined themselves by their nationality and their European citizenship, 3 points more than now. Finally, 8% mentioned "European and (NATIONALITY)", one point more than today.

QE1. In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (NATIONALITY AS MENTIONED IN Q1)



■ EB73 Sp.2010

■ EB67.1 Feb.-Mar. 2007

● EU27

⁴³ QE1. In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

⁴⁴ The person polled gave his or her exact nationality, for example: Belgian and European, or Slovak and European.

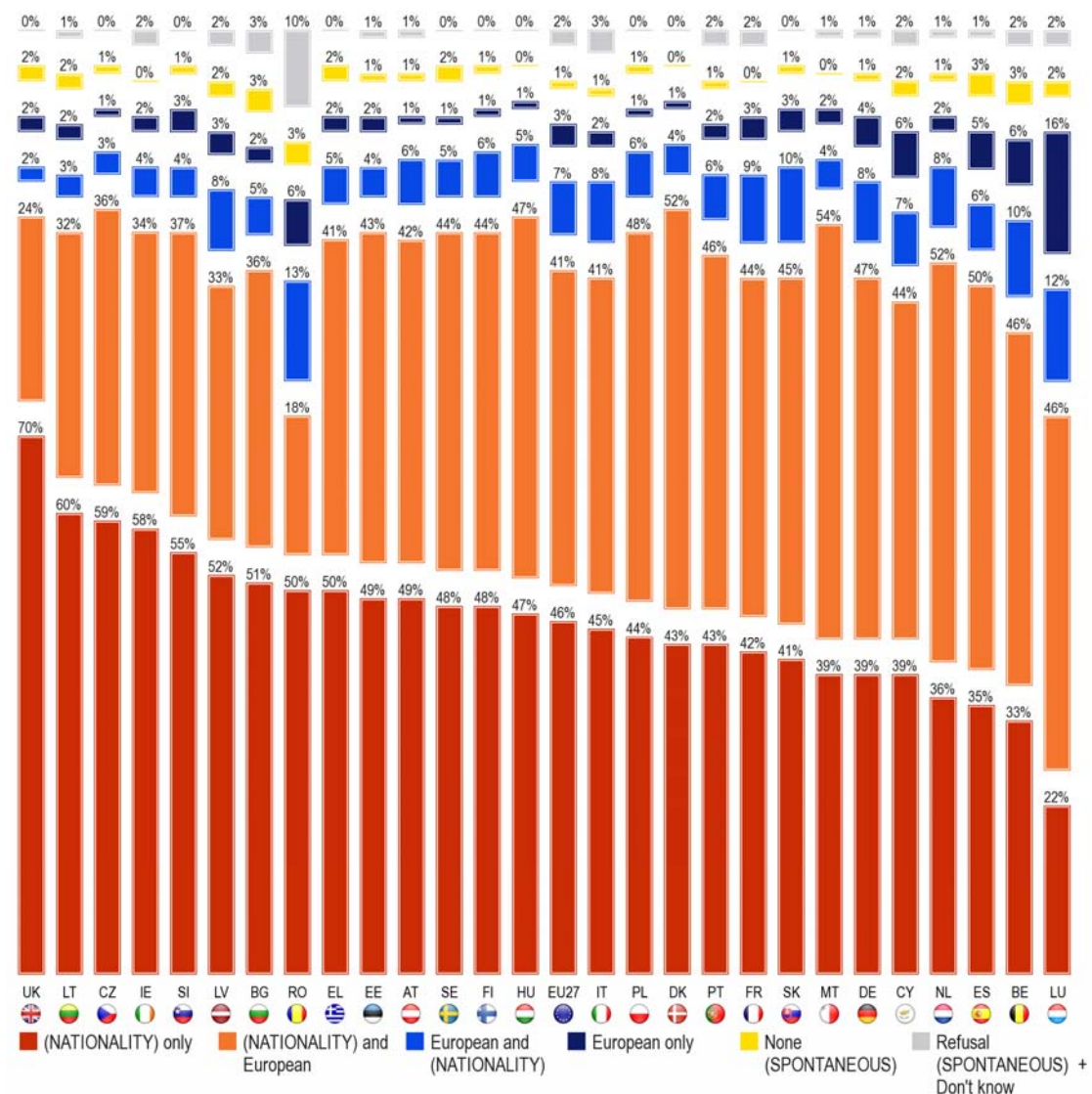
Respondents who define themselves solely by their nationality are predominant in sixteen EU countries, with an absolute majority in the United Kingdom (70%), Lithuania (60%), the Czech Republic (59%), Ireland (58%), Slovenia (55%), Latvia (52%), Bulgaria (51%) and Romania (50%).

A majority of respondents answered “(NATIONALITY) and European” in ten countries, Malta (54%, compared with 39% who defined themselves solely by their national identity), the Netherlands (52% versus 36%), Denmark (52% versus 43%), Spain (50% versus 35%), Poland (48% versus 44%), Germany (47% versus 39%), Luxembourg (46% versus 22%), Portugal (46% versus 43%), Slovakia (45% versus 41%) – it is worth recalling that respondents in the Czech Republic were among the most likely to define themselves solely by their nationality – and France (44% versus 42%). Respondents in Hungary are split down the middle (47% versus 47%).

The answer “European and (NATIONALITY)” obtained its highest scores in Romania (13%), Luxembourg (12%), Belgium and Slovakia (10%).

Respondents in Luxembourg (16%) are the most likely to answer “European only”.



QE1. In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (NATIONALITY AS MENTIONED IN Q1)



A socio-demographic analysis shows the importance of social factors in the way respondents define their identity. Thus, the oldest respondents, the least qualified and those at the bottom of the social scale are more likely to define themselves by their nationality alone. It should be borne in mind that these categories are traditionally the most "Eurosceptic". Conversely, the higher social categories are far more likely to define themselves by both their nationality and their European citizenship. The differences are both real and significant, as the following examples show:

- 54% of respondents aged 55 or over define themselves solely by their nationality compared with 41% of those aged 15 to 24
- 61% of those who left school before the age of 16 define themselves solely by their nationality, compared with only 31% of those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond (53% of the latter group define themselves as "(NATIONALITY) and European")
- 56% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale define themselves solely by their nationality, compared with 39% of those at the top.

QE1 In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (NATIONALITY AS MENTIONED IN Q1)

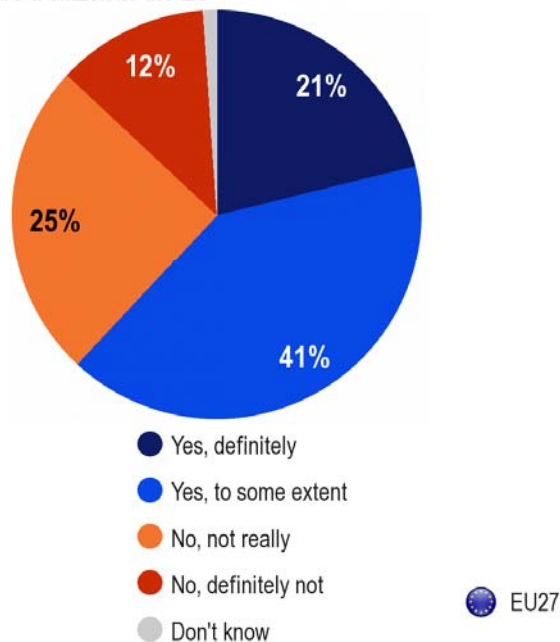
	(NATIONALITY) only	(NATIONALITY) and European	European and (NATIONALITY)	European only	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	46%	41%	7%	3%	1%	2%
Age						
 15-24	41%	44%	9%	3%	1%	2%
25-39	42%	44%	8%	3%	1%	2%
40-54	43%	44%	7%	4%	1%	1%
55 +	54%	36%	6%	2%	1%	1%
Education (End of)						
 15-	61%	30%	4%	2%	2%	1%
16-19	50%	39%	5%	3%	1%	2%
20+	31%	53%	10%	4%	1%	1%
Still studying	33%	50%	11%	3%	1%	2%
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	57%	29%	5%	4%	2%	0%
From time to time	50%	37%	7%	3%	2%	0%
Almost never	43%	45%	7%	3%	1%	0%
Self-positioning on the social staircase						
Low(1-4)	56%	32%	6%	3%	1%	2%
Medium(5-6)	45%	43%	7%	3%	1%	1%
High(7-10)	39%	47%	9%	3%	1%	1%

- A majority of respondents nevertheless feel that they are citizens of the EU although this opinion is much weaker among modest and vulnerable categories-

Although Europeans continue to define themselves above all by their national identity, the feeling of being a citizen of the EU is not non-existent. Thus, when respondents were asked whether they feel that they are a "citizen of the European Union" ⁴⁵, 62% answered in the affirmative (21% said that they feel "definitely" European and 41% said "to some extent") while 37% answered no (25% "not really" and 12% "definitely not"). An almost identical question was asked in spring 2009 (EB71)⁴⁶. Here again, an analysis of evolutions shows that the feeling of being a EU citizen has lost ground slightly, since at that time 64% of respondents said that they felt that they were a citizen of the EU, a proportion 2 points higher than today.

QE2.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU




The sense of being a European citizen is more pronounced in the euro zone countries: in the countries which have adopted the European single currency two out of three respondents feel that they are EU citizens (66%), compared with just over half of those outside the euro zone (54%).

However, this opinion is held equally strongly by residents in the EU15 countries (61%) and those in the NMS12 countries (62%).

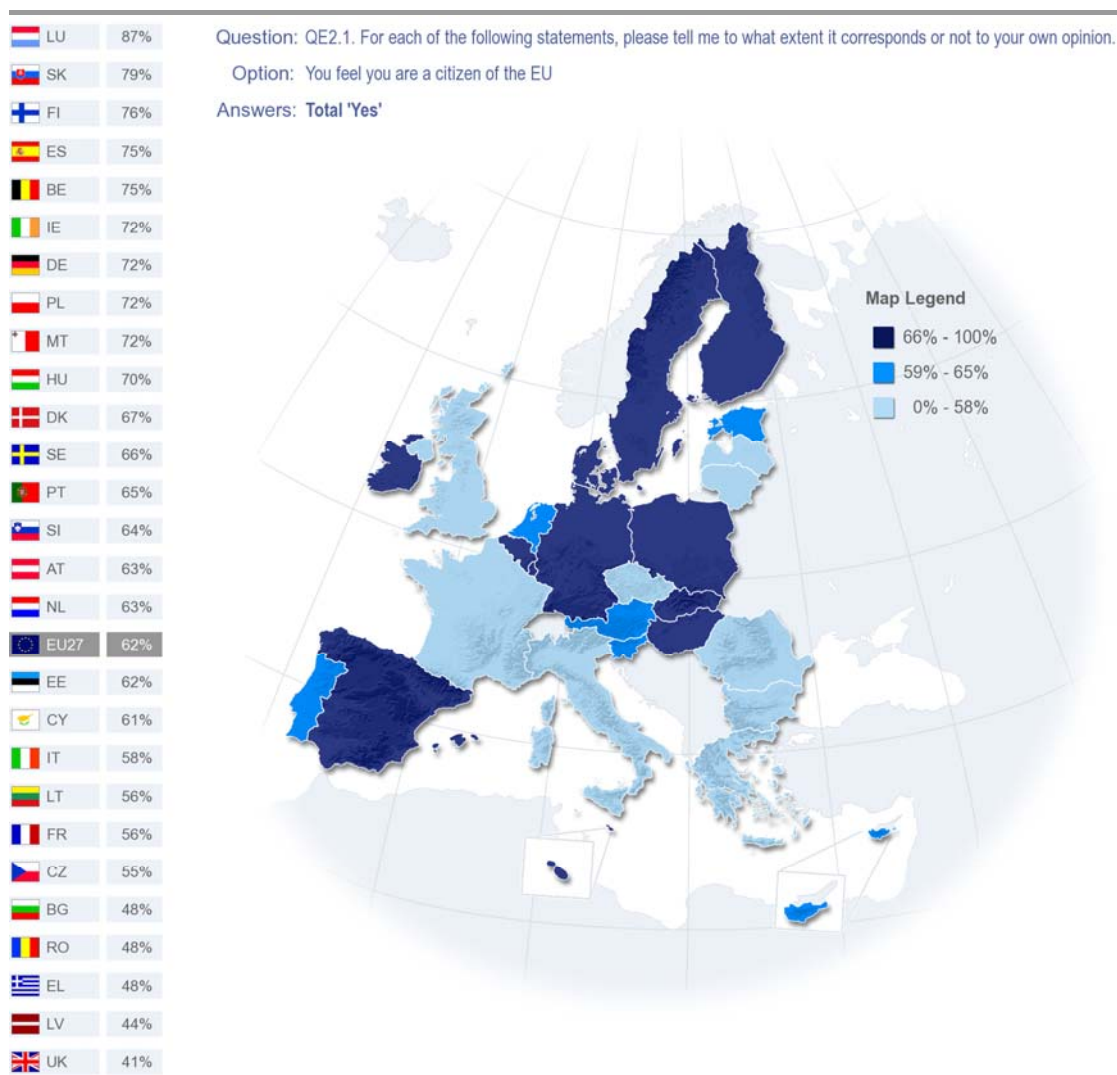
⁴⁵ QE2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. You feel you are a citizen of the EU.

⁴⁶ In EB71, the scale of answers was different: Yes, to some extent; No, not really. It is also to be noted that only respondents of voting age were asked this question (18, 16 in Austria).

**QE2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.
You feel you are a citizen of the EU**

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	DK
 EU27	62%	37%	1%
EU15 countries	61%	38%	1%
NMS12 countries	62%	35%	3%
Euro area	66%	33%	1%
Non-euro area	54%	44%	2%




In four European Union countries, a majority of respondents do not feel that they are citizens of the EU: the United Kingdom (58%), Latvia (55%), Greece (52%) and Bulgaria (51%). Opinions are split down the middle in Romania (48% versus 48%). Everywhere else, the sense of being a European citizen is dominant, and is most acute in Luxembourg (87%), Slovakia (79%), Finland (76%), Belgium (75%) and Spain (75%).



Compared with spring 2009, the sense of European citizenship has declined in 16 of the 27 Member States. The exceptions are Hungary (+7 points), Austria (+7), Malta (+5), the United Kingdom (+4), Ireland (+3), Poland (+2), Finland (+2), Bulgaria (+1), Germany (+1), Luxembourg (+1) and Slovakia (+1 point), where this feeling has gained ground. The feeling of being a citizen of the EU has lost the most ground in Greece (-15 points), Slovenia (-13), Cyprus (-10), Estonia (-9) and Denmark (-9). Greece deserves particular attention here: whereas 63% of respondents in Greece felt that they were European citizens a year ago, only 48% do so now, while 52% do not feel European).

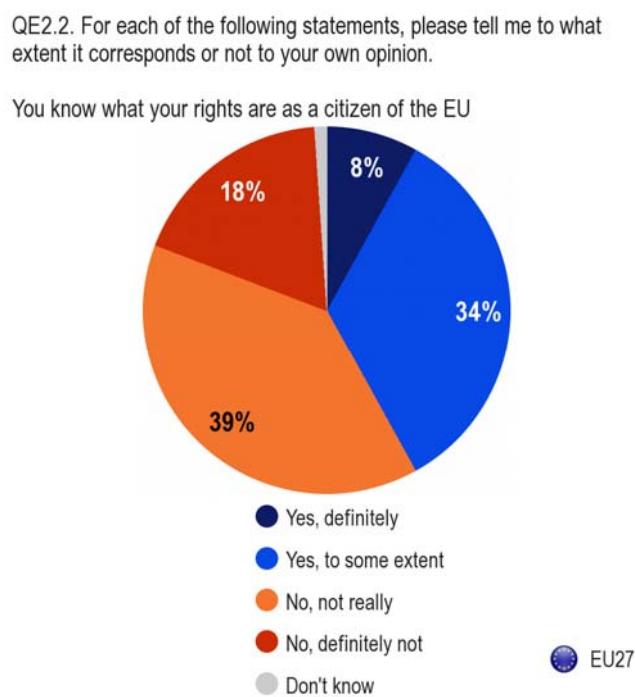
The sense of European citizenship is to a great extent determined by social variables and is not currently shared by the working classes. 50% of those who left school before the age of 16, 54% of house persons, 55% of unemployed people and 55% of those who often struggle to pay their bills do not feel that they are "citizens of the EU". In contrast, 73% of those who studied beyond the age of 19, 76% of managers, 68% of self-employed people and 67% of those without financial difficulties feel European. This sense of being a European citizen is also slightly more widespread among people living in large towns (67%) than among those living in villages (60%) or medium-sized towns (60%).

QE2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.
You feel you are a citizen of the EU

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	DK
EU27	62%	37%	1%
Education (End of)			
 15-16-19	48%	50%	2%
20+	59%	40%	1%
Still studying	73%	26%	1%
Subjective urbanisation			
 Rural village	76%	23%	1%
Small/mid size town	60%	39%	1%
Large town	60%	39%	1%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	67%	32%	1%
Managers	68%	31%	1%
Other white collars	76%	24%	-
Manual workers	65%	34%	1%
House persons	60%	39%	1%
Unemployed	54%	44%	2%
Retired	55%	45%	-
Students	54%	44%	2%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	76%	23%	1%
From time to time	43%	55%	2%
Almost never	57%	41%	2%
	67%	32%	1%

- Poorly informed about their rights as European citizens -

57% of Europeans say that they do not know what their rights are as citizens of the EU, while 42% think that they are well informed. More specifically, 39% of respondents say that the statement “you know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU” does “not really” correspond with their opinion and 18% consider that it “definitely” does not correspond with their opinion. On the other hand, 8% say that it “definitely” corresponds with their opinion and 34% “to some extent”.⁴⁷



The feeling that respondents know their rights as citizens varies considerably from one country to another: in ten European Union countries, an absolute majority say that they are aware of their rights as European citizens. The countries in question are Finland (63% versus 36%), Luxembourg (62% versus 38%), Germany (57% versus 42%), Slovakia (55% versus 44%), Austria (54% versus 45%), Poland (53% versus 41%), Estonia (53% versus 46%), Sweden (52% versus 47%), Slovenia (51% versus 48%) and Denmark (50% versus 49%).

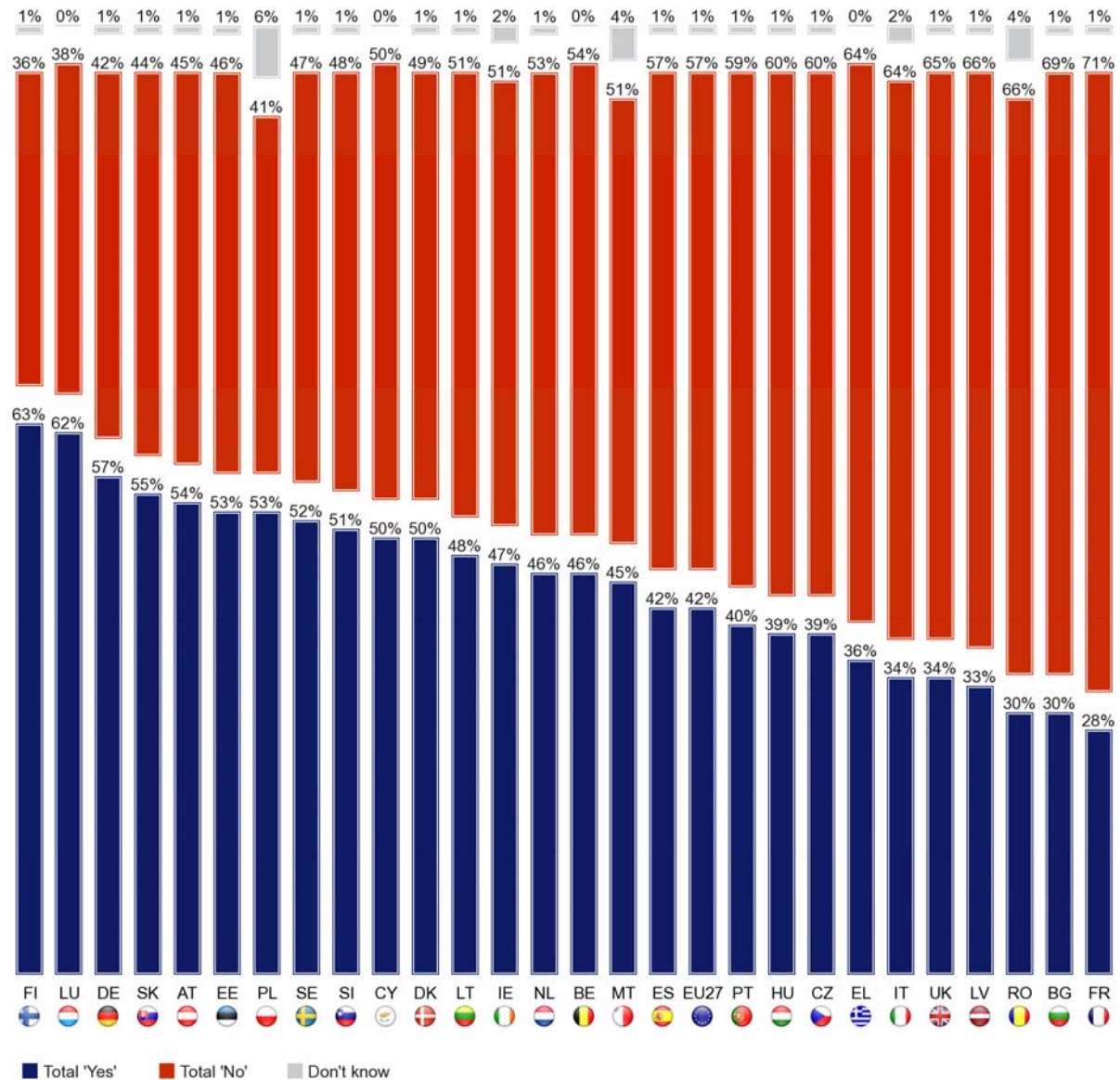
Respondents are split down the middle in Cyprus (50% versus 50%).

⁴⁷ QE2.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU.

Therefore, in sixteen European Union countries the prevailing feeling among respondents is that they do now know their rights as European citizens, peaking in France (71%), Bulgaria (69%), Romania (66%), Latvia (66%), the United Kingdom (65%) and Hungary (60%).

QE2.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU





There are also very significant social divisions on this question. The more advantaged, well-off categories feel that they are familiar with their rights, unlike the working classes and modest categories:

- 54% of those who studied beyond the age of 19 say they are aware of their rights as European citizens, whereas 72% of those who left school before the age of 16 are not familiar with their rights.
- 60% of managers and 54% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale know their rights, whereas 66% of unemployed people and 71% of those at the bottom are unaware of their rights.

These results reflect once again the difficulty of establishing the sense of European citizenship among the working-class categories.

QE2.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.
You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU

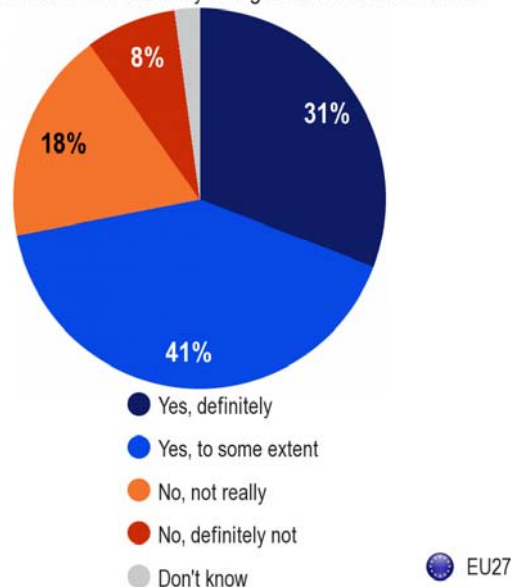
	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	DK
EU27	42%	57%	1%
Education (End of)			
 15-	26%	72%	2%
16-19	42%	57%	1%
20+	54%	45%	1%
Still studying	52%	47%	1%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	51%	48%	1%
Managers	60%	39%	1%
Other white collars	44%	55%	1%
Manual workers	41%	58%	1%
House persons	31%	68%	1%
Unemployed	33%	66%	1%
Retired	34%	64%	2%
Students	52%	47%	1%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low(1-4)	27%	71%	2%
Medium(5-6)	43%	56%	1%
High(7-10)	54%	45%	1%

- Europeans would like to know more about their rights -

As a majority of Europeans feel that they do not know their rights as citizens of the EU, reasonably enough they would like more information. Thus, 72% of Europeans would like to know more about their rights as citizens of the EU (31% agree “definitely” and 41% agree “to some extent” with the statement), while 26% take the opposite view (18% “not really” and 8% “definitely not”).⁴⁸

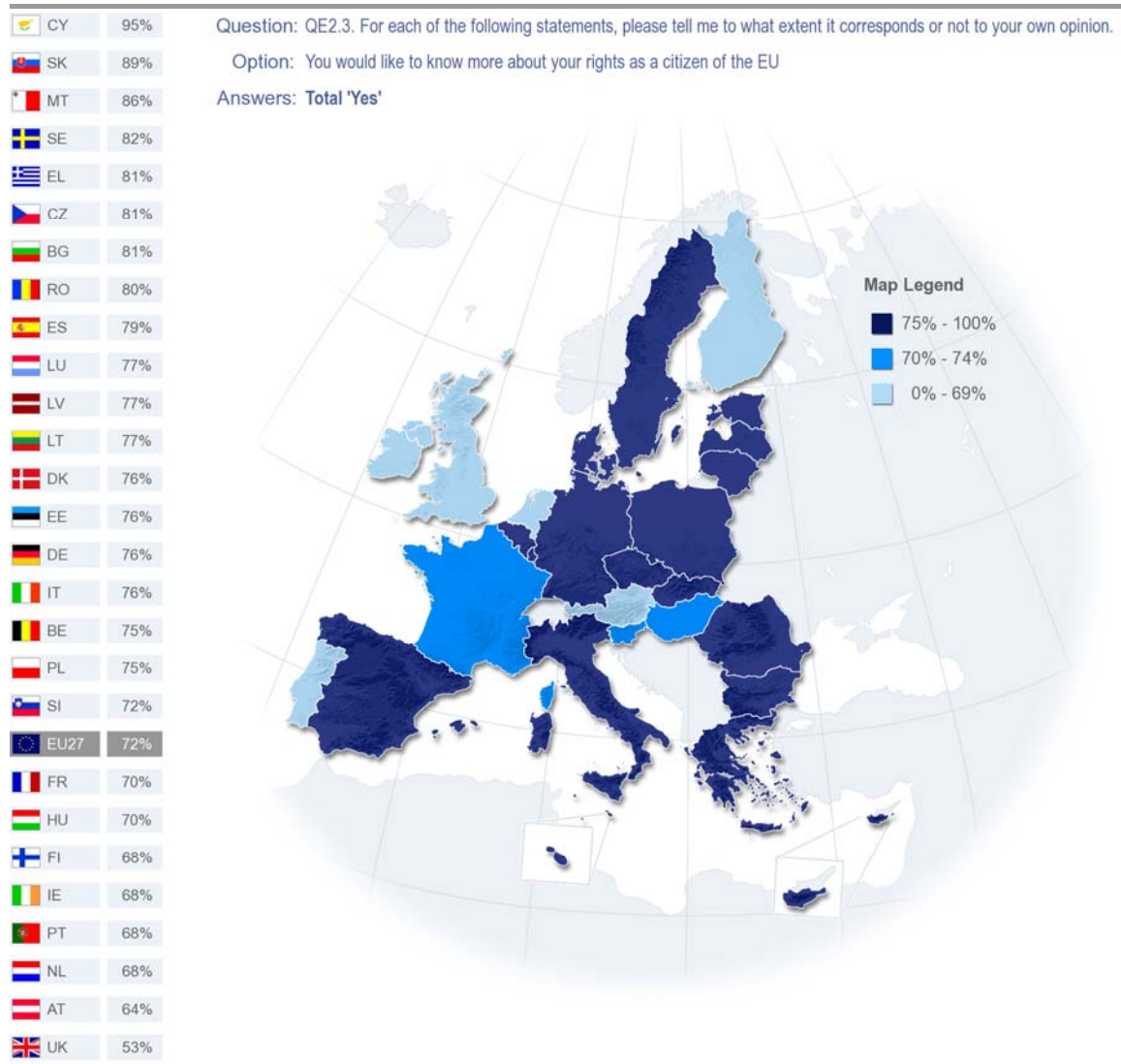
QE2.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU



Except for the United Kingdom where opinions are more divided (53% versus 45%), a very large majority of respondents in all EU countries would like more information. Demand for more information is particularly high in Cyprus (95%), Slovakia (89%), Malta (86%), Sweden (82%), Bulgaria (81%) and Greece (81%). The scale of this demand is not automatically linked to a lack of knowledge about EU citizens' rights. Slovakia and Sweden, where this demand is strong, are also among the EU countries in which respondents are the most likely to be aware of their rights.

⁴⁸ QE2.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU.



A socio-demographic analysis highlights two important elements. First, this demand is shared by a majority of respondents in all social categories. Secondly, it is more emphatic among the people who studied until the age of 20 or beyond, 79% of whom would like to receive more information about their rights compared with 62% of those who left school before the age of 16. Furthermore, managers and self-employed people (78% in both categories) are slightly more likely than house persons (70%) and retired people (64%) to want more information on their rights as European citizens. Their self-positioning on the social scale also creates certain differences: the respondents who place themselves at the top (76%) are more likely than those at the bottom (68%) to want more information. In other words, **the demand for information is less pronounced among the categories that are the most ignorant of their rights.**

- For Europeans the key to strengthening their sense of European citizenship is based more on social welfare than on political rights -

Having measured and compared feelings of national and European identity, we shall now examine which elements Europeans consider might strengthen their sense of being a European citizen. Respondents were asked to choose four items from a long list of social, economic and political elements which might help to strengthen this sense.

The main lesson learnt from this question is that Europeans are above all interested in social protection, ahead of political aspects. Europeans mentioned in first place “a European social welfare system harmonised between the Member States” (34%), followed by “being able to move to any EU country after your retirement and to take your pension with you” (27%) as elements likely to increase their feeling of European citizenship.

“A European emergency response service to fight international natural disasters”, was placed in third position, with a score of 23%.

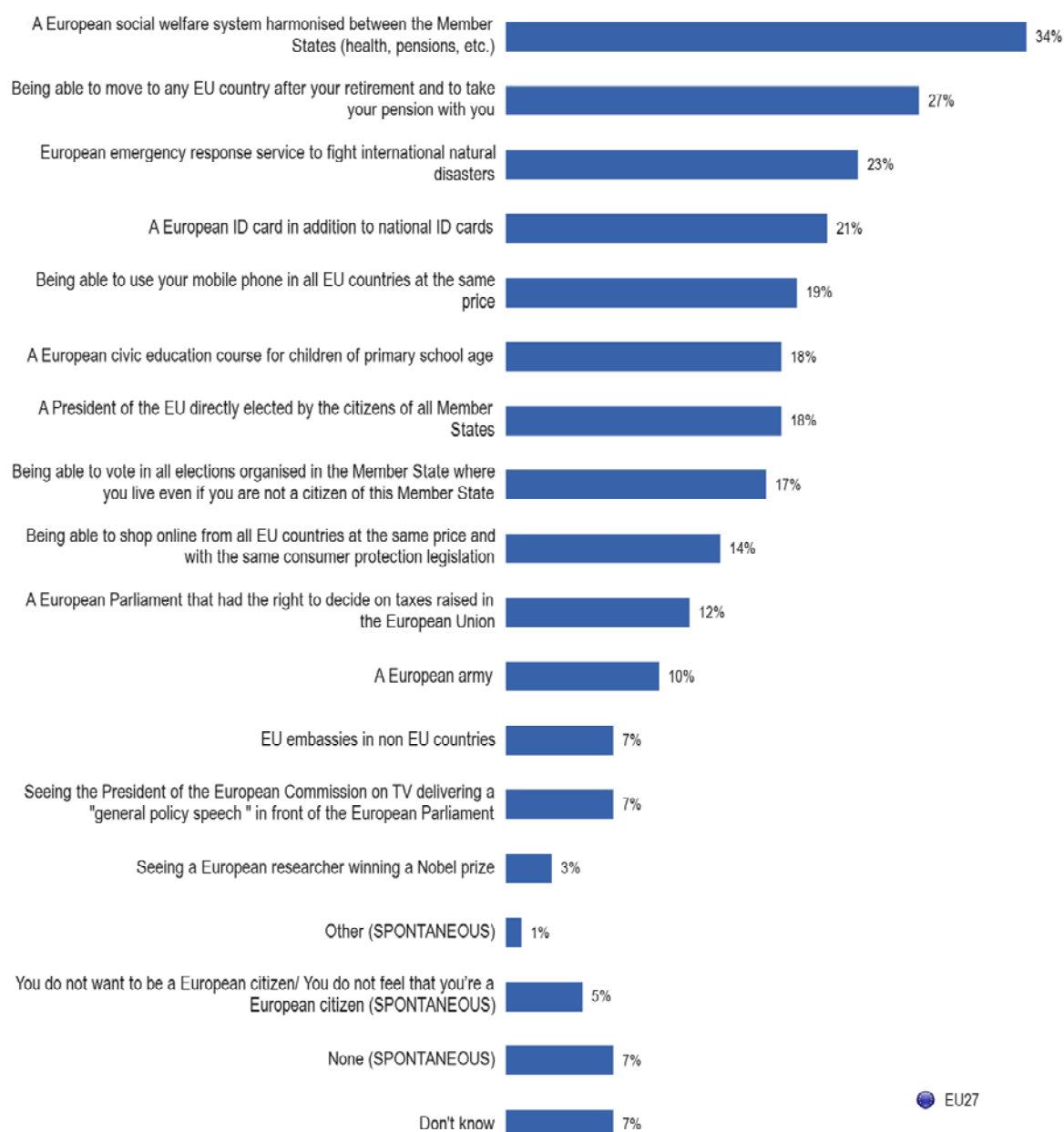
The creation of a European ID card in addition to national ID cards was ranked in fourth place, with a score of 21%.

The other ideas proposed were mentioned by less than 20% of respondents: 19% consider that being able to use their mobile phone in all EU countries at the same price would strengthen their feeling of being European citizens. 18% mentioned a European civic education course for children of primary school age, and the same proportion cited a President of the EU directly elected by citizens of all Member States; 17% mentioned another civic initiative: the right to vote in all elections organised in the Member State where they live even if they are not a citizen of the Member State in question. 14% of respondents said that being able to shop online from all EU countries at the same price and with the same consumer protection legislation would strengthen their feeling of European citizenship. 12% mentioned empowering the European Parliament to decide on taxes raised in the EU. One in ten respondents cited a military initiative, the creation of a European army (10%). 7% cited “seeing the President of the European Commission on TV delivering a general policy speech to the European Parliament”, and the same proportion mentioned the creation of EU embassies in non-EU countries (7%). Finally, 3% of interviewees would feel more European if a European researcher were to win a Nobel Prize.

7% of Europeans expressed no opinion, while 7% said that none of these elements would strengthen their sense of European citizenship and 5% said that “they did not want to be a European citizen”.⁴⁹

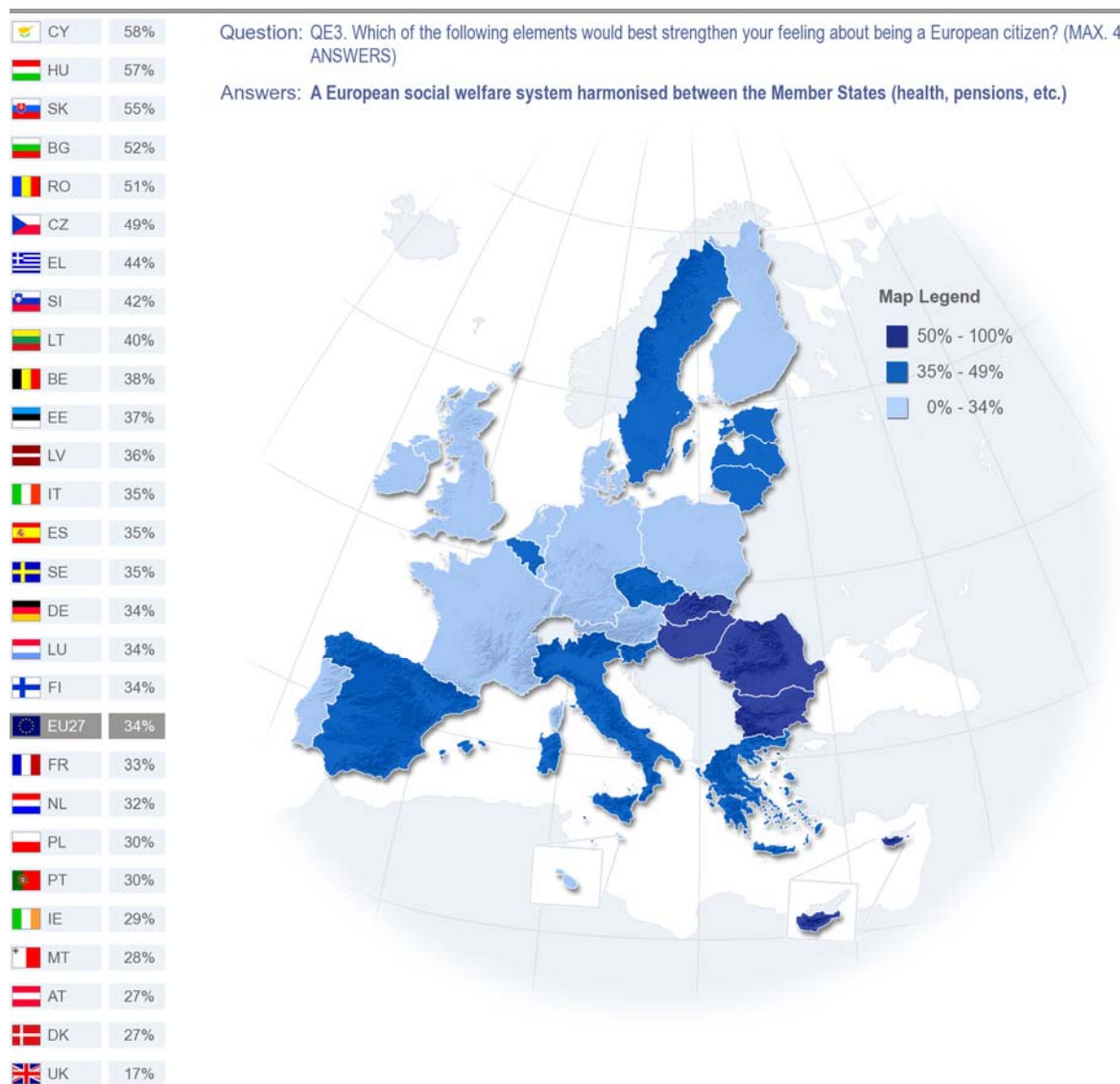
⁴⁹QE3 Which of the following elements would best strengthen your feeling about being a European citizen? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

QE3. Which of the following elements would best strengthen your feeling about being a European citizen? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)



For Europeans, the key to strengthening their citizenship lies above all in social harmonisation, the free movement of citizens and the development of the European Union's humanitarian role, which take precedence over granting new political rights or new consumer rights. **In a context of crisis, Europeans want their citizenship to be based above all on improved social welfare.**

The harmonisation of social welfare was mentioned in particular in Cyprus (58%), Hungary (57%), Slovakia (55%), Bulgaria (52%), Romania (51%) and the Czech Republic (49%). Respondents in the most recent Member States therefore seem to attach more importance to the role of social welfare in strengthening the sense of European citizenship: it was mentioned on average by 43% of respondents in the NMS12 countries compared with 32% in the EU15 countries.



“Being able to move to any EU country after your retirement and to take your pension with you” has the most support in northern Europe: 44% in Sweden, 39% in the Netherlands, 38% in Finland and Denmark, 35% in Germany and Belgium.

The creation of a European emergency response service to fight international natural disasters was mainly mentioned in Cyprus (37%), Denmark (36%) and Austria (34%).

The creation of a European ID card in addition to national ID cards is supported in particular by respondents in Cyprus (34%) and Bulgaria (33%).

There are no significant or important national differences on the other items.

The order in which Europeans place these foundations of European citizenship is more or less the same in all social categories of the European population.

There are no important social divisions. For example, social welfare was mentioned by a like proportion (35%) of those at the top and bottom of the social scale.

Nor was the option to move anywhere in the EU after retirement without loss of pension mentioned more frequently by retired people (23%) than by those aged 15 to 24 (26%).

- Europeans consider that MEPs are best placed to defend their interests, explain the impact of European policies on their day-to-day lives and explain what the EU does for European citizens -

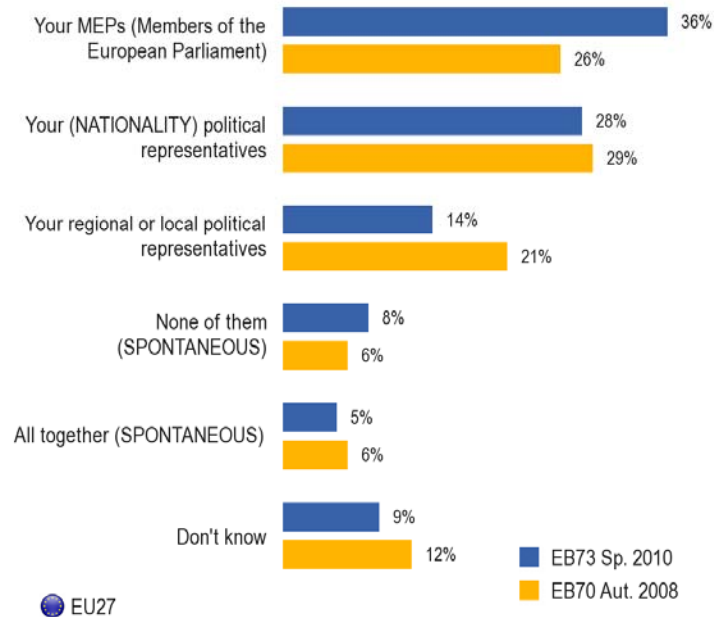
36% of Europeans consider that MEPs are “best placed” to defend their personal interests at European level, while 28% opted for their country’s political representatives and 14% mentioned their regional or local political representatives. 5% spontaneously answered “all together”, while 9% expressed no opinion and 8% answered “none”.⁵⁰

This question was previously asked during the autumn 2008 Eurobarometer (EB70), which enables us to conduct an interesting analysis of evolutions. The major trend is a very significant increase in the credibility of MEPs in the eyes of Europeans: the proportion who say that MEPs are best placed to defend their interests has increased by 10 points in two years. Support for regional or local representatives has fallen by 7 points, while the number of respondents opting for their country’s political representatives has fallen by 1 point.

⁵⁰ QE7.1 Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...? To defend your personal interests at a European level.

QE7.1. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

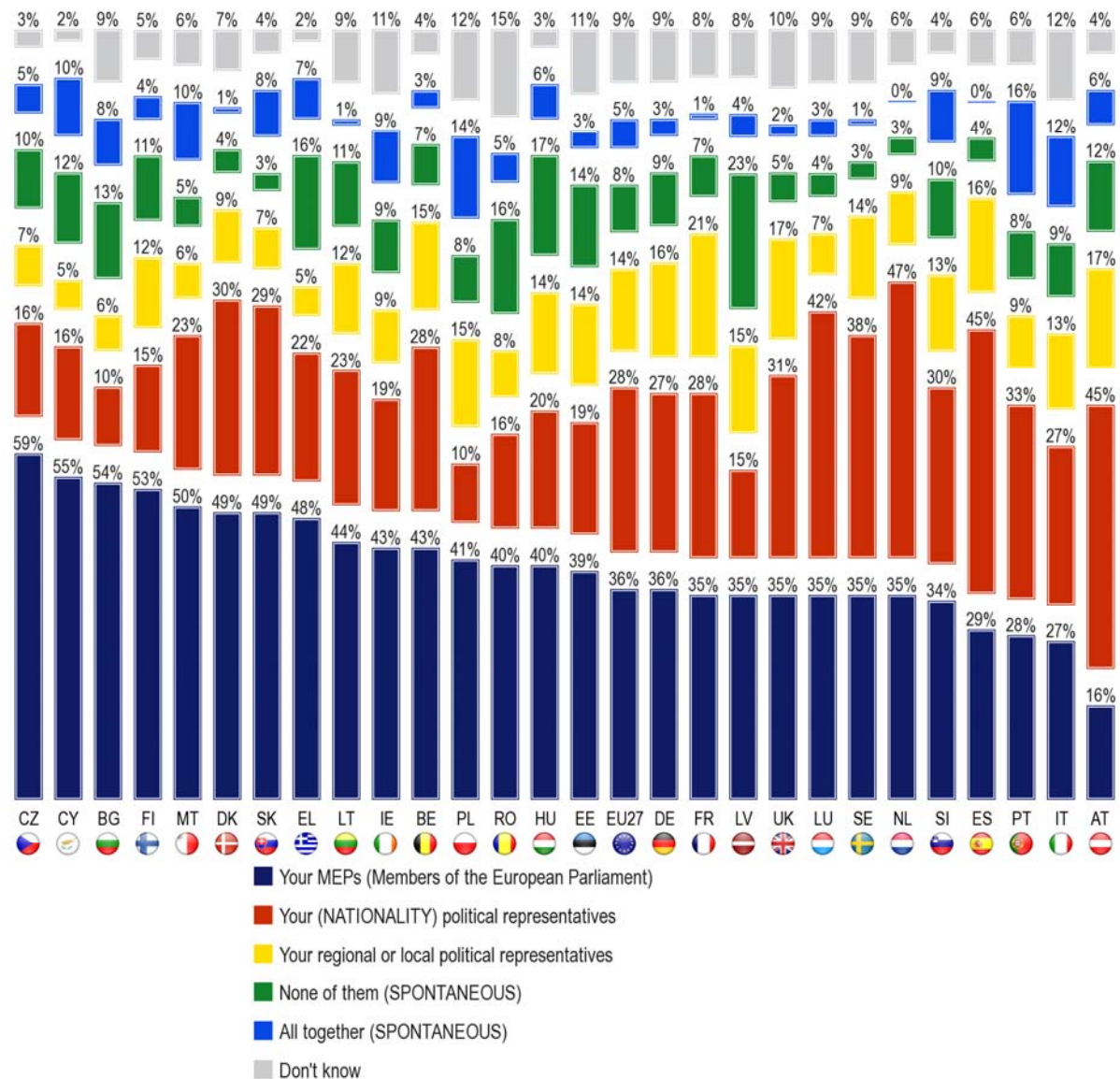
To defend your personal interests at a European level































MEPs are placed first in 21 EU countries, with the highest scores being recorded in the Czech Republic (59%), Cyprus (55%), Bulgaria (54%), Finland (53%), Malta (50%), Denmark and Slovakia (49% in both cases). In six countries, respondents first mentioned their country's political representatives: the Netherlands (47%), Austria (45%), Spain (45%), Luxembourg (42%), Sweden (38%) and Portugal (33%). Finally, opinions are evenly divided in Italy (27% versus 27%). Respondents in France (21%) are the most likely to mention regional or local representatives, but behind MEPs (35%) and their country's national representatives (28%).

QE7.1. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

To defend your personal interests at a European level



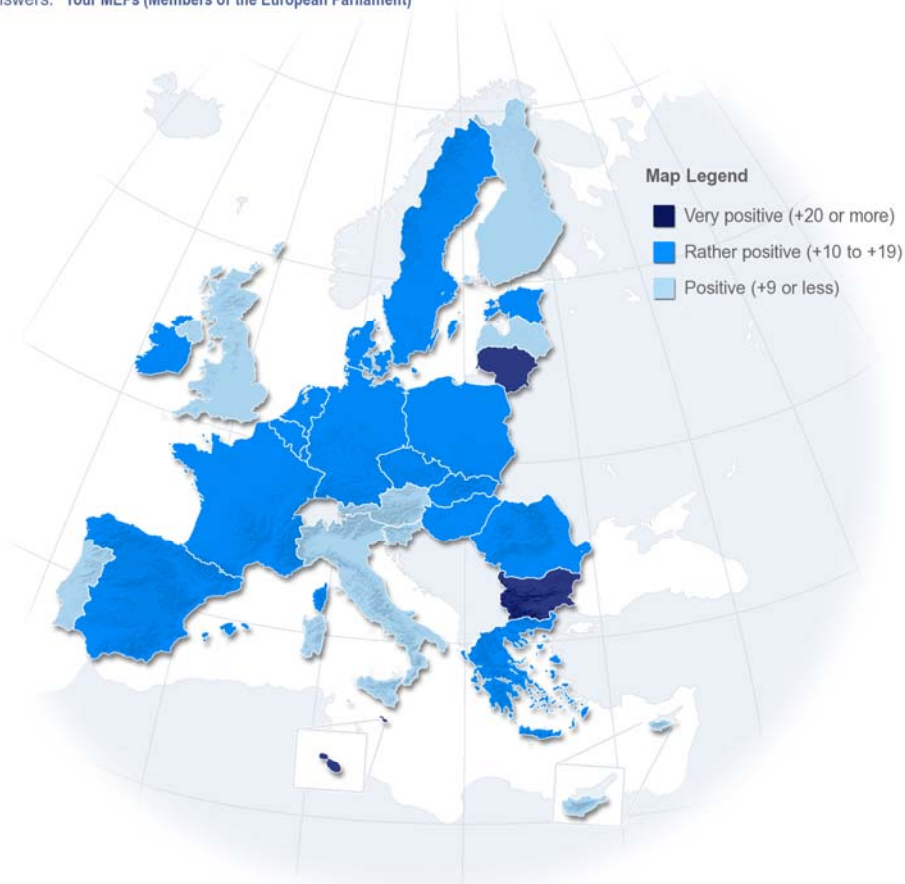
The credibility of MEPs has increased in all EU countries by at least 4 points since the autumn 2008 wave. The greatest increases were recorded in Lithuania (+22 points), Malta (+21), Bulgaria (+21), Hungary (+16), Slovakia (+16), Spain (+16) and Estonia (+14).

	LT	44%	+22
	MT	50%	+21
	BG	54%	+21
	HU	40%	+16
	ES	29%	+16
	SK	49%	+16
	EE	39%	+14
	PL	41%	+13
	DK	49%	+12
	IE	43%	+12
	EL	48%	+12
	BE	43%	+12
	FR	35%	+11
	LU	35%	+11
	NL	35%	+11
	SE	35%	+11
	RO	40%	+11
	DE	36%	+10
	CZ	59%	+10
	EU27	36%	+10
	PT	28%	+8
	SI	34%	+8
	CY	55%	+7
	IT	27%	+7
	LV	35%	+7
	AT	16%	+5
	UK	35%	+5
	FI	53%	+4

Question: QE7.1. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

Option: To defend your personal interests at a European level

Answers: Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)



EB73-EB70 difference

Not surprisingly, this increase in the credibility of MEPs is more perceptible among the higher social categories of the population (42% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale, 47% of managers, 45% of those who went on to higher education) than among the modest categories (30% of people at the bottom of the social scale, 31% of unemployed people and 24% of those who left school before the age of 15).

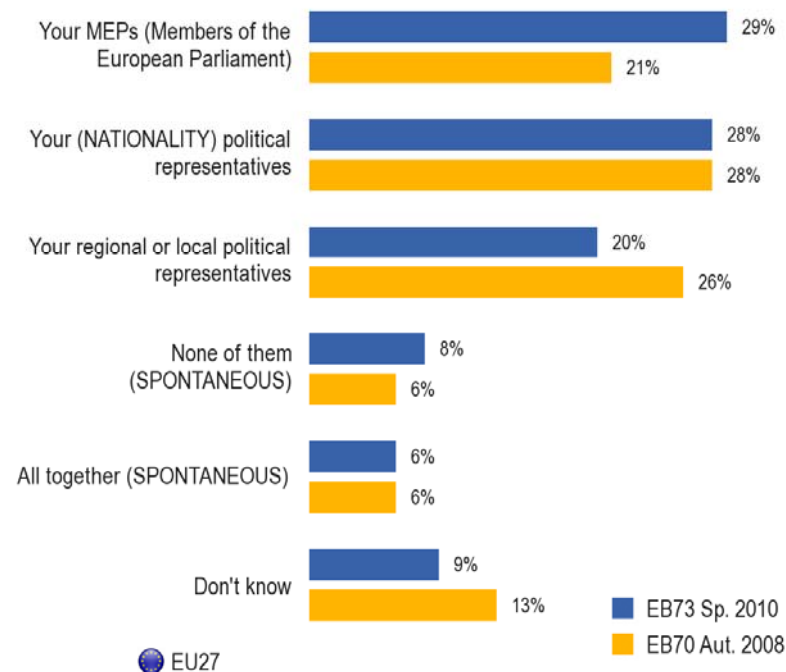
To explain the impact of European policies in the day-to-day life of Europeans

Public opinion, logically, is more divided on the question of explanations of how European policies influence day-to-day life. 29% of Europeans think that MEPs are best placed to provide such explanations, while 28% mentioned their national representatives and 20% opted for local or regional representatives. 6% answered "all together", 8% said "none" and 9% did not express an opinion.⁵¹

The credibility of MEPs has also increased for this indicator over the last two years. The percentage of respondents who consider that MEPs are "best placed" has increased by 8 points since autumn 2008 (EB70). The proportion who prefer their national representatives is unchanged, while the proportion of respondents mentioning local representatives has increased by 6 points. The "all together" score is unchanged, while the "none" rate has increased by 2 points and the 'DK' rate has fallen by 4 points. Thus, whereas national representatives were the most frequently mentioned solution two years ago, they have now just been overtaken by MEPs, who were ranked only third in autumn 2008 behind regional or local political representatives in second place.

QE7.2. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

To explain you how European policies influence your day-to-day life

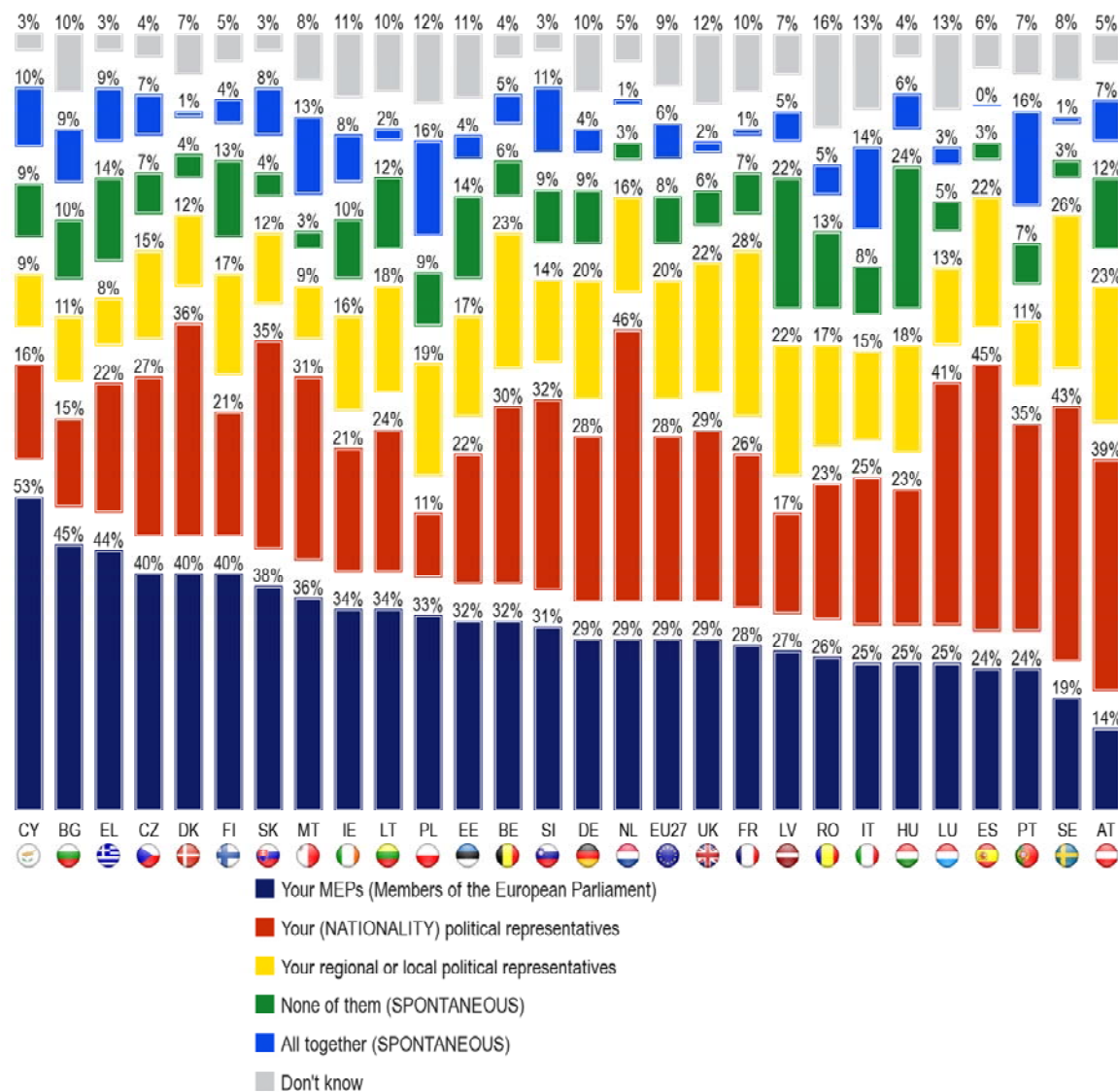


⁵¹ QE7.2 Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...? To explain you how European policies influence your day-to-day life.

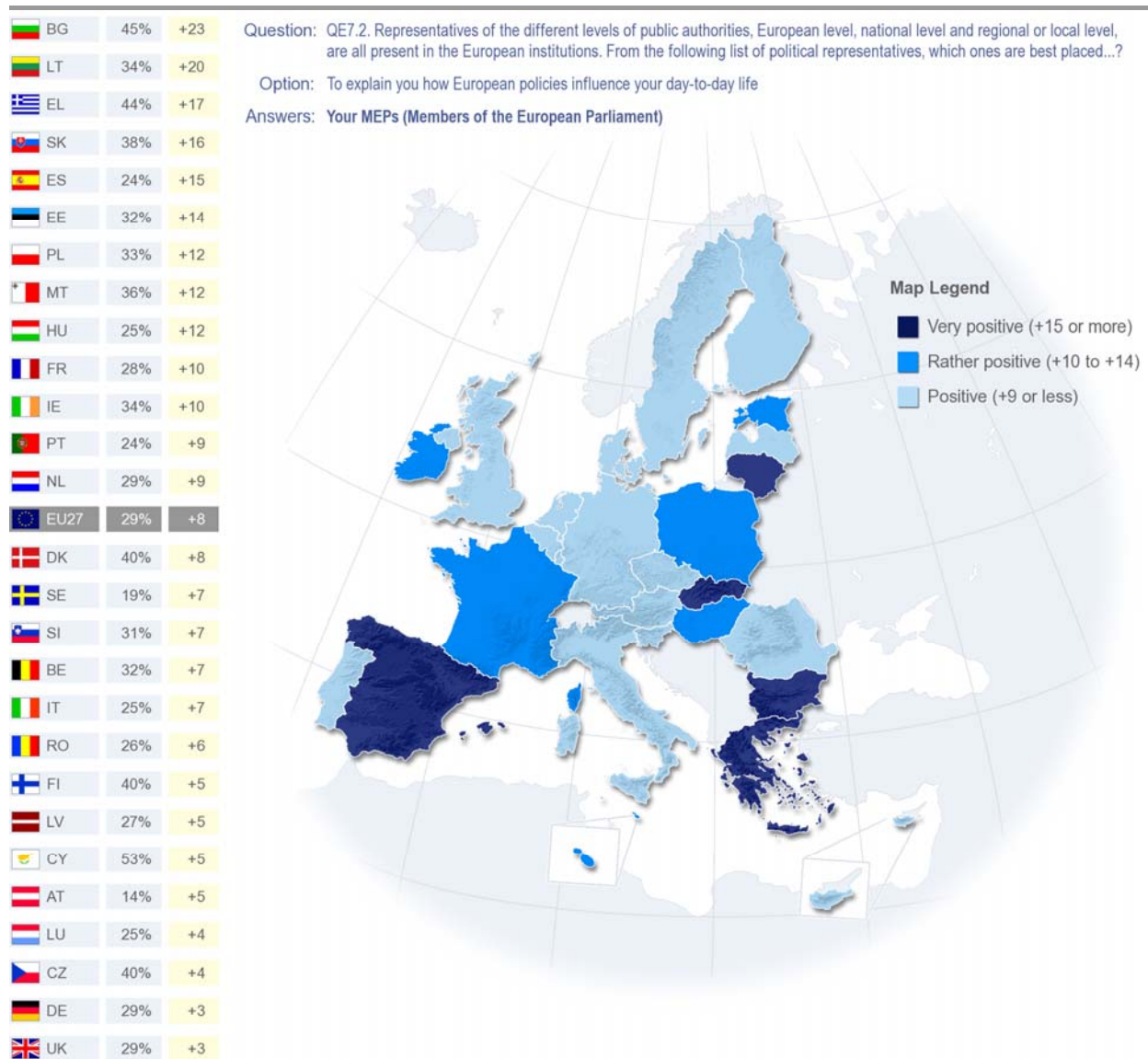
Respondents in Cyprus (53%), Bulgaria (45%), Greece (44%), the Czech Republic (40%), Denmark (40%) and Finland (40%) are the most likely to mention MEPs. The highest scores for national representatives were recorded in the Netherlands (46%), Spain (45%), Sweden (43%) and Luxembourg (41%).

QE7.2. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

To explain you how European policies influence your day-to-day life



The increasing credibility of MEPs is apparent in all EU countries. The proportion of respondents mentioning MEPs has increased by at least 3 points everywhere, with the greatest increases being recorded in Bulgaria (+23 points), Lithuania (+20), Greece (+17), Slovakia (+16), Spain (+15) and Estonia (+14).



EB73-EB70 difference

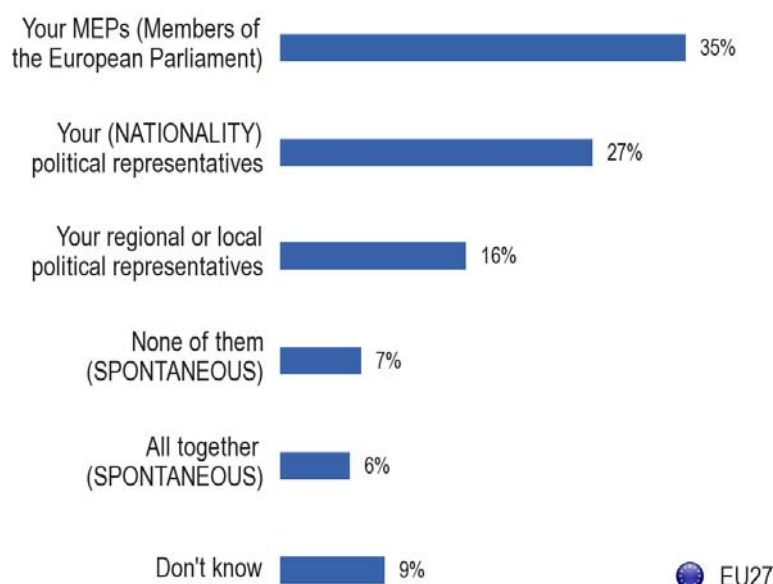
The social variables that influence opinions on this question are identical to those described in connection with the question on the credibility of the various categories of political representatives in defending the interests of European citizens.

To explain what the EU does for European citizens

Finally, with a score of 35%, MEPs top the list of the political representatives that are “best placed” to “explain what the EU does for European citizens”, ahead of national representatives (27%) and local or regional representatives (16%). 7% of respondents answered “none”, while 6% answered “all together” and 9% expressed no opinion.⁵²

QE7.3. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

To explain you what the EU is doing for European citizens

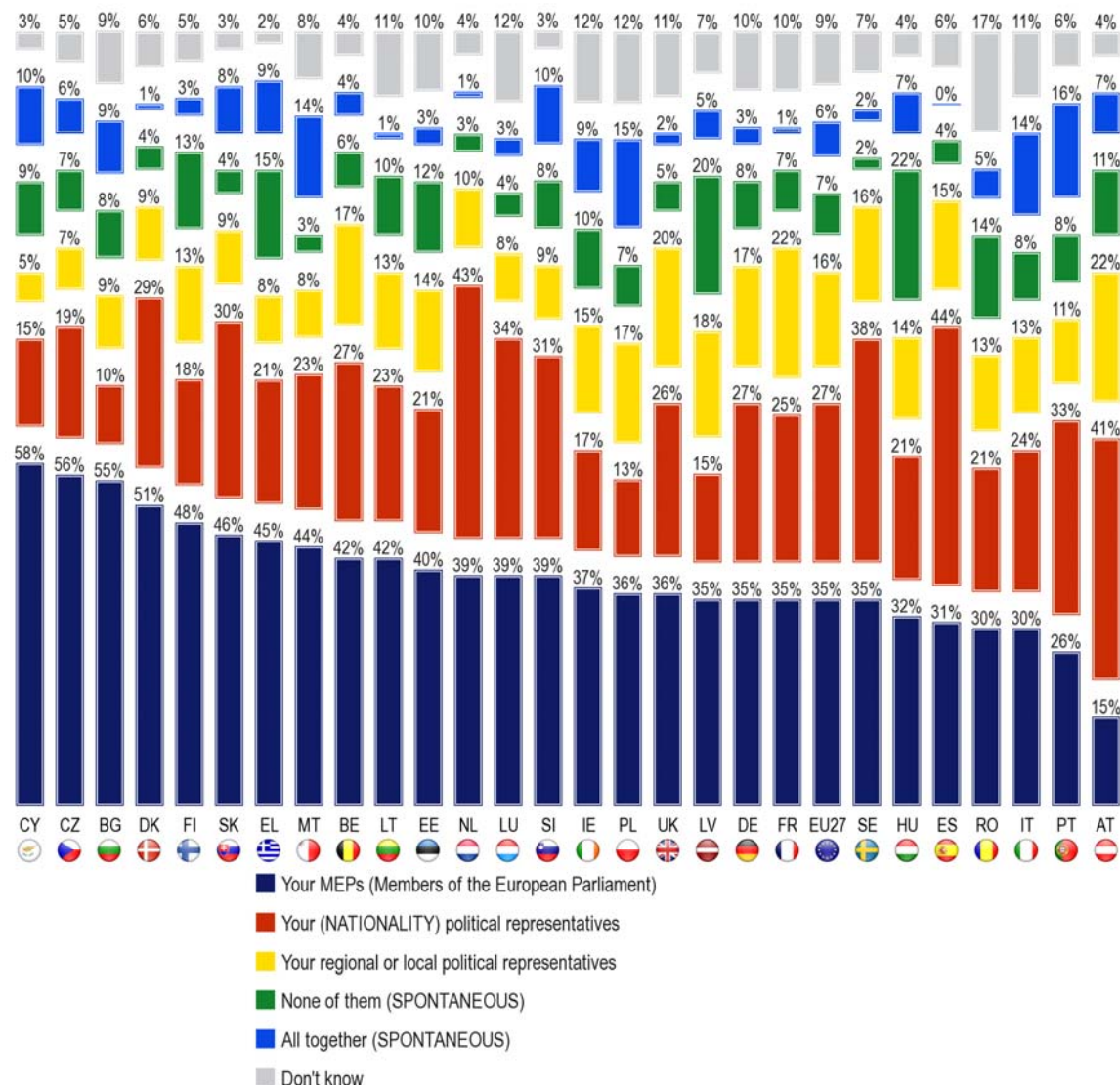


⁵² QE7.3 Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...? To explain you what the EU is doing for European citizens

Respondents in Cyprus (58%), the Czech Republic (56%), Bulgaria (55%) and Denmark (51%) are the most likely to say that MEPs are best placed to explain what the EU does. The credibility of national representatives outweighs that of MEPs in only five countries: Spain (44% versus 31%), the Netherlands (43% versus 39%), Austria (41% versus 15%), Sweden (38% versus 35%) and Portugal (33% versus 26%).

QE7.3. Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

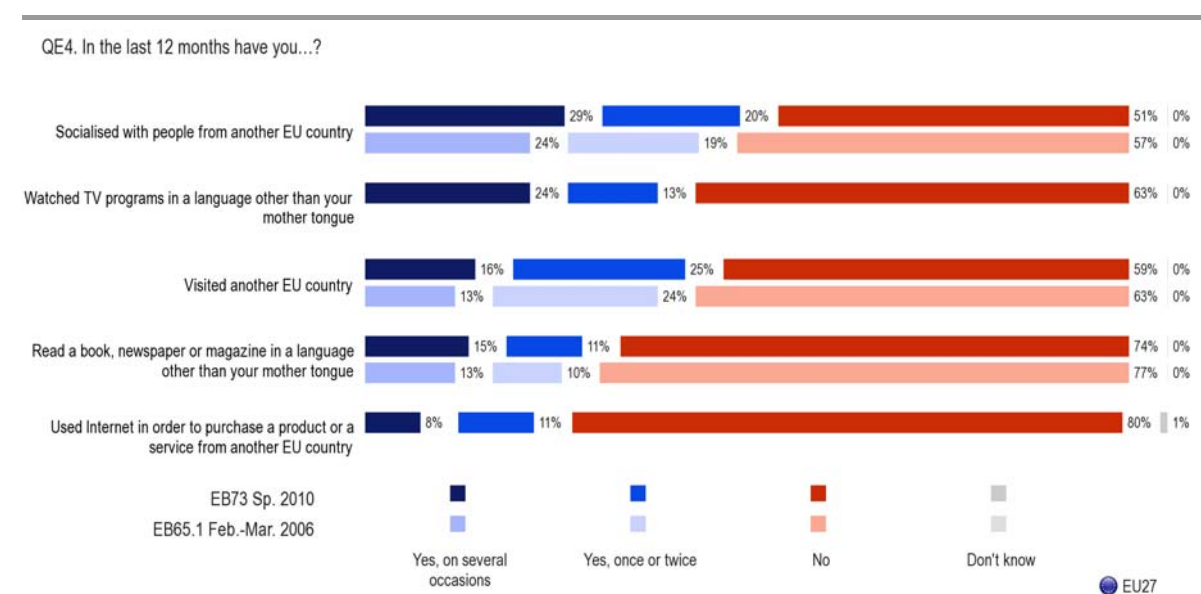
To explain you what the EU is doing for European citizens



As for the previous two questions, MEPs have more credibility among the higher social categories than among the modest and vulnerable groups.

2. THE OPENNESS OF EUROPEANS TO OTHERS

This survey also set out to measure to what extent European citizens are outward-looking towards Europe as a whole. To that end the respondents were asked whether, in the last twelve months, they had visited another EU country, read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than their mother tongue, socialised with people from another EU country, watched TV programmes in a language other than their mother tongue and, finally, used the Internet in order to purchase a product or service from another EU country. The results vary from 19% for using the Internet to buy a product or service in another EU country to 49% for socialising with people from another EU country.

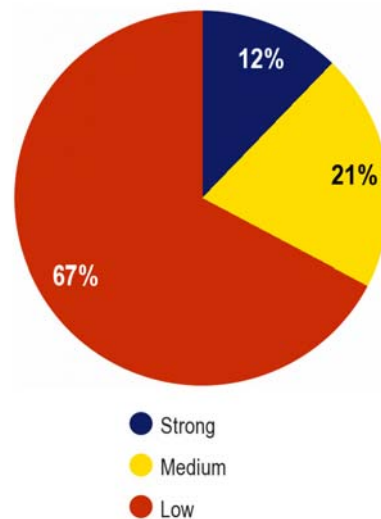


Three of the five items in this question had already been used in February-March 2006 in a Special Eurobarometer carried out in the EU which at that time consisted of 25 Member States⁵³. **European openness has gained ground in each of these three areas**, as will be shown later in this chapter. The openness of Europeans to other Member States has therefore increased, even if that is not reflected in an increase in the sense of European citizenship.

⁵³ Special Eurobarometer n° 251: The future of Europe

We have used the answers to this question to construct an international openness index, with scales ranging from “low” through “moderate” to “high”. The main lesson of this index is that a majority of European citizens tend to be inward-looking rather than outward-looking vis-à-vis the rest of the EU. More than two-thirds of respondents (67%) have a low international openness index, while 21% fall within the moderate category and only 12% have a high index.

C3. International openness index



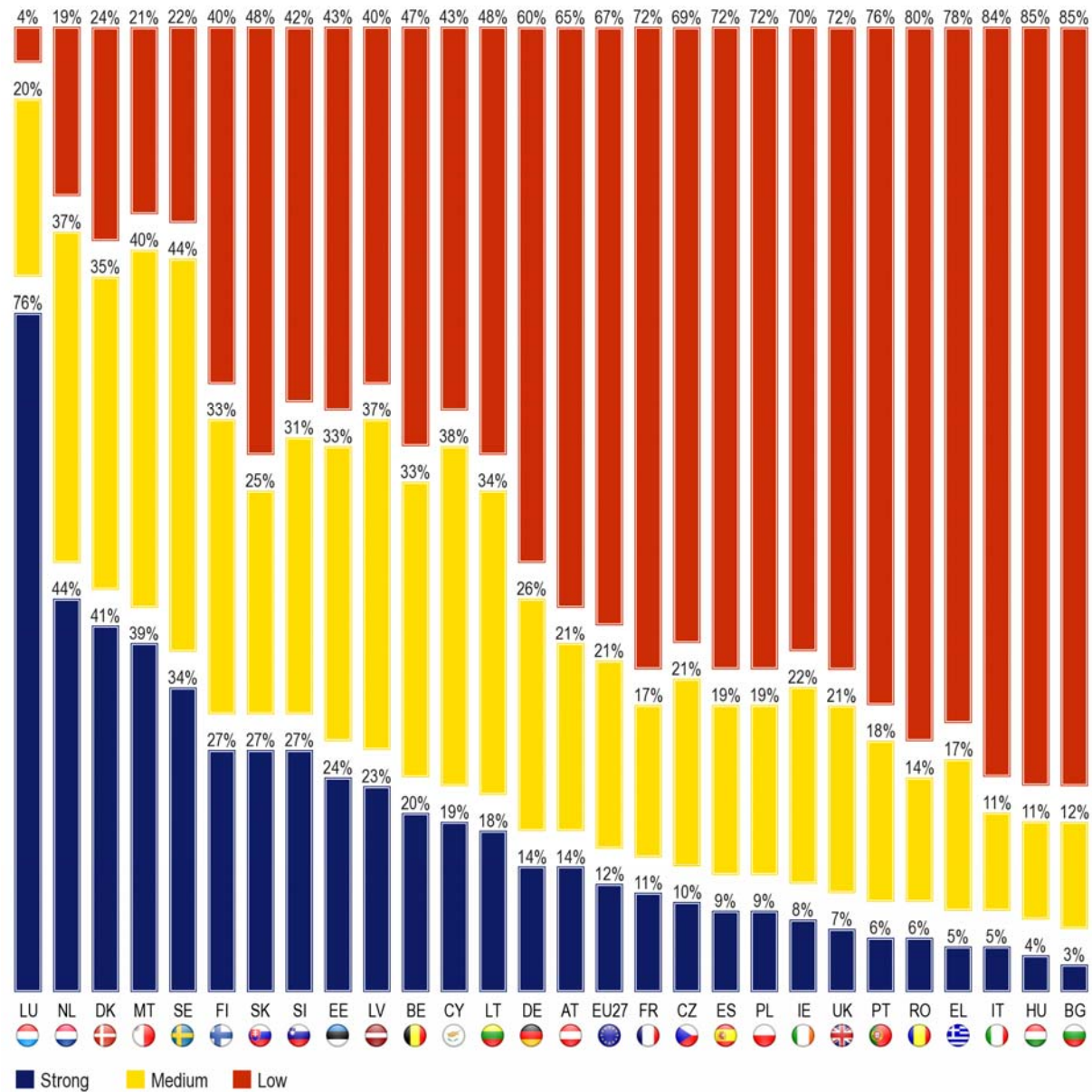
 EU27

However, there are substantial national differences in this indicator. A comparison between the number of people with a high index in Luxembourg (76%) and Bulgaria (3%) provides a striking illustration of this fact.

International openness is therefore greatest in Luxembourg – though this is a rather special case, probably because of its immediate proximity to Germany, Belgium and France and the high proportion of residents of foreign nationality – but it is also far higher than the European average in the Netherlands (44%), Denmark (41%), Malta (39%), Sweden (34%), Finland, Slovakia and Slovenia (27% in each case).

However, international openness levels are very low in Bulgaria (85% of the population has a low index), Hungary (84%), Italy (84%), Romania (80%), Greece (78%), Portugal (76%), the United Kingdom (72%) and Spain (72%).




C3. International openness index



There are significant social divisions on this question, with international openness being directly linked to the socio-economic status of respondents.

Among those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond, 22% have a high index, 31% a moderate index and 47% a low one, whereas 88% of those who left school before the age of 16 have a low index. 73% of unemployed people have a low openness index compared with 43% of managers. Age is also an important variable: 55% of those aged 15 to 24 have a low index compared with 79% of those aged 55 or over.

The individual experiences of respondents also create significant differences: thus, 36% of respondents born abroad have a high international openness index, while 30% have a moderate index and 34% a low one. In comparison, these proportions are 10%, 20% and 70% respectively for those who were born in the country where they live.

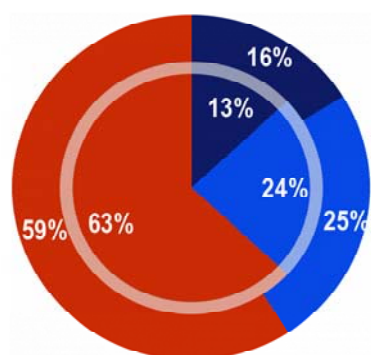
C3 International openness index			
	Strong	Medium	Low
EU27	12%	21%	67%
Age			
 15-24	17%	28%	55%
25-39	16%	24%	60%
40-54	12%	22%	66%
55 +	7%	14%	79%
Education (End of)			
 15-	3%	9%	88%
16-19	8%	19%	73%
20+	22%	31%	47%
Still studying	24%	30%	46%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	17%	21%	62%
Managers	25%	32%	43%
Other white collars	12%	25%	63%
Manual workers	9%	20%	71%
House persons	7%	13%	80%
Unemployed	7%	20%	73%
Retired	6%	13%	81%
Students	24%	30%	46%
Born			
In country of residence	10%	20%	70%
In another country	36%	30%	34%

2.1 Foreign travel over the last twelve months

41% of Europeans have visited another EU country during the last 12 months (including 16% "on several occasions" and 25% "once or twice") while 59% have not.⁵⁴ The proportion of Europeans who have travelled at least once to another EU country has increased by 4 points since this question was last asked in February-March 2006 (EB65.1). In four years, therefore, the number of Europeans travelling outside their country has increased, but relatively modestly.

QE4.1. In the last 12 months have you...?

Visited another EU country



Outer pie:
EB73 Sp. 2010

Inner pie:
EB65.1 Feb.-March 2006

- Yes, on several occasions
- Yes, once or twice
- No
- Don't know

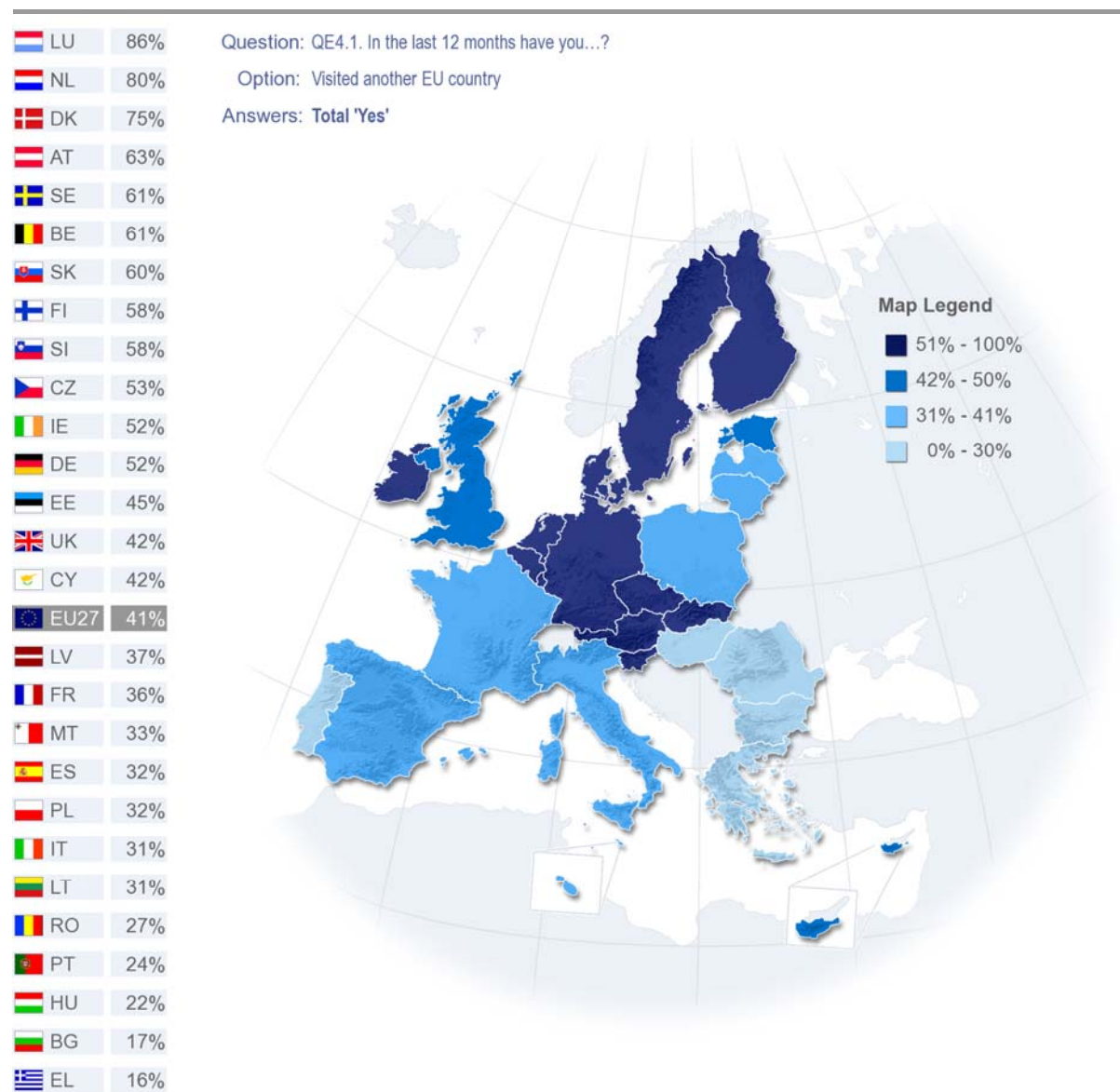
EU

An absolute majority of respondents in twelve EU countries have visited another EU country during the last 12 months. These countries are Luxembourg (86%), the Netherlands (80%), Denmark (75%), Austria (63%), Sweden (61%), Belgium (61%), Slovakia (60%), Slovenia (58%), Finland (58%), the Czech Republic (53%), Germany (52%) and Ireland (52%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (83%), Hungary (78%), Portugal (76%), Romania (72%), Lithuania (69%) and Poland (68%) are the least likely to have visited another EU country during the last twelve months.

⁵⁴ QE4.1 In the last 12 months, have you ...? Visited another EU country

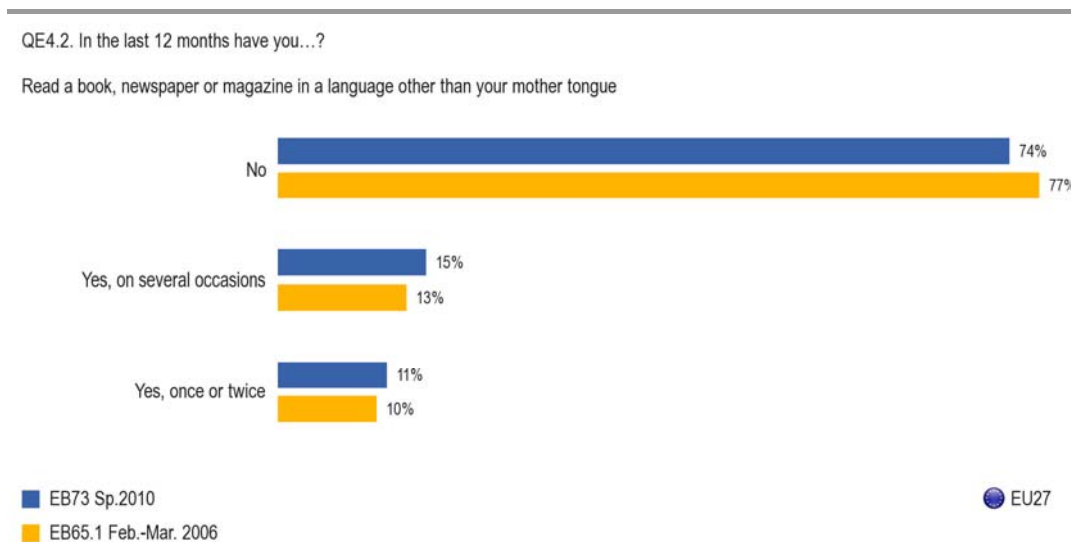
In terms of evolutions, the proportion of respondents who have travelled abroad at least once during the last twelve months has increased in Slovakia (+18 points), Latvia (+16), Spain (+15), Estonia (+15), Lithuania (+12) and Poland (+10 points). The proportions have decreased in only a few countries and only fairly modestly, namely in Austria (-5 percentage points), the United Kingdom and Hungary (-2 in both countries), and Belgium (-1).



Social factors play a very important role in shaping travel habits. For example, 53% of students have visited another EU country, compared with only 29% of pensioners. So have 58% of the most educated respondents, compared with only 21% of the least educated respondents. 55% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale have travelled within the EU during the past year compared with only 27% of those at the bottom.

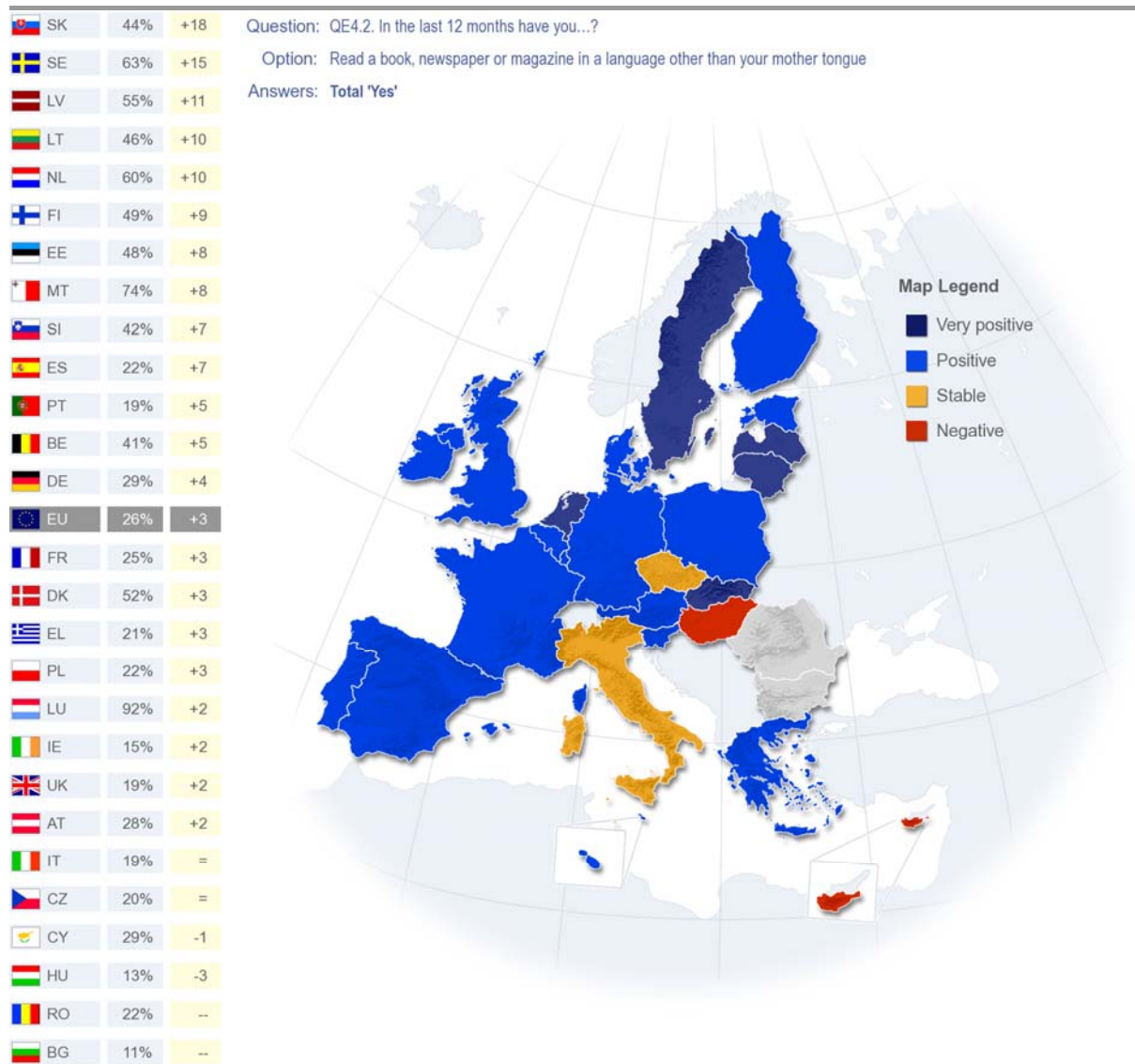
2.2 Read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue

A quarter of Europeans (26%, including 15% “on several occasions” and 11% “once or twice”) have read something in another language in the last 12 months compared with 74% who have not⁵⁵. This percentage of foreign-language readers has increased by 3 points since the last time it was measured in February-March 2006.



The high percentage of non-readers at European level conceals significant national differences. Thus, a majority of respondents in Luxembourg (92%), Malta (74%), Sweden (63%), the Netherlands (60%) and Denmark (52%) have read a book, newspaper or magazine in a foreign language. However, eight or more out of ten respondents in Bulgaria (88%), Hungary (87%), Ireland (84%), Portugal (81%), the United Kingdom (81%), the Czech Republic (80%) and Italy (80%) have not done so. Compared with February-March 2006, the proportion of foreign-language readers has increased significantly in Slovakia (+18 points), Sweden (+15), Latvia (+11), Lithuania (+10) and the Netherlands (+10).

⁵⁵ QE4.2 In the last 12 months, have you ...? Read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue.



EB73-EB65.1 difference

Students (54%) are the only social category in which a majority of respondents have read a foreign-language book. However, although only a minority of the best-off and most educated respondents are foreign-language readers, people in these categories are still more likely than those in the lowest social categories to be so: 44% of those who studied beyond the age of 19 have read a book in a foreign language compared with 9% of those who left school before the age of 16.

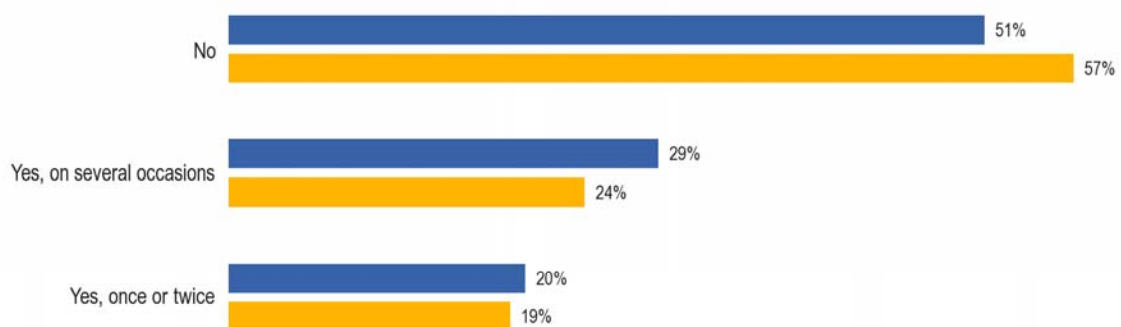
2.3 Socialising with people from other countries

Of the five practices tested to measure the degree of openness of Europeans, socialising with people from another European country is the most common. Almost half of respondents (49%) said that they had socialised with people from another EU country during the last 12 months, compared with 51% who had not.⁵⁶

Contacts with people in other countries have therefore increased perceptibly since the percentage of Europeans who have socialised with people from another EU country has increased by 6 points since February-March 2006.

QE4.3. In the last 12 months have you...?

Socialised with people from another EU country



■ EB73 Sp.2010

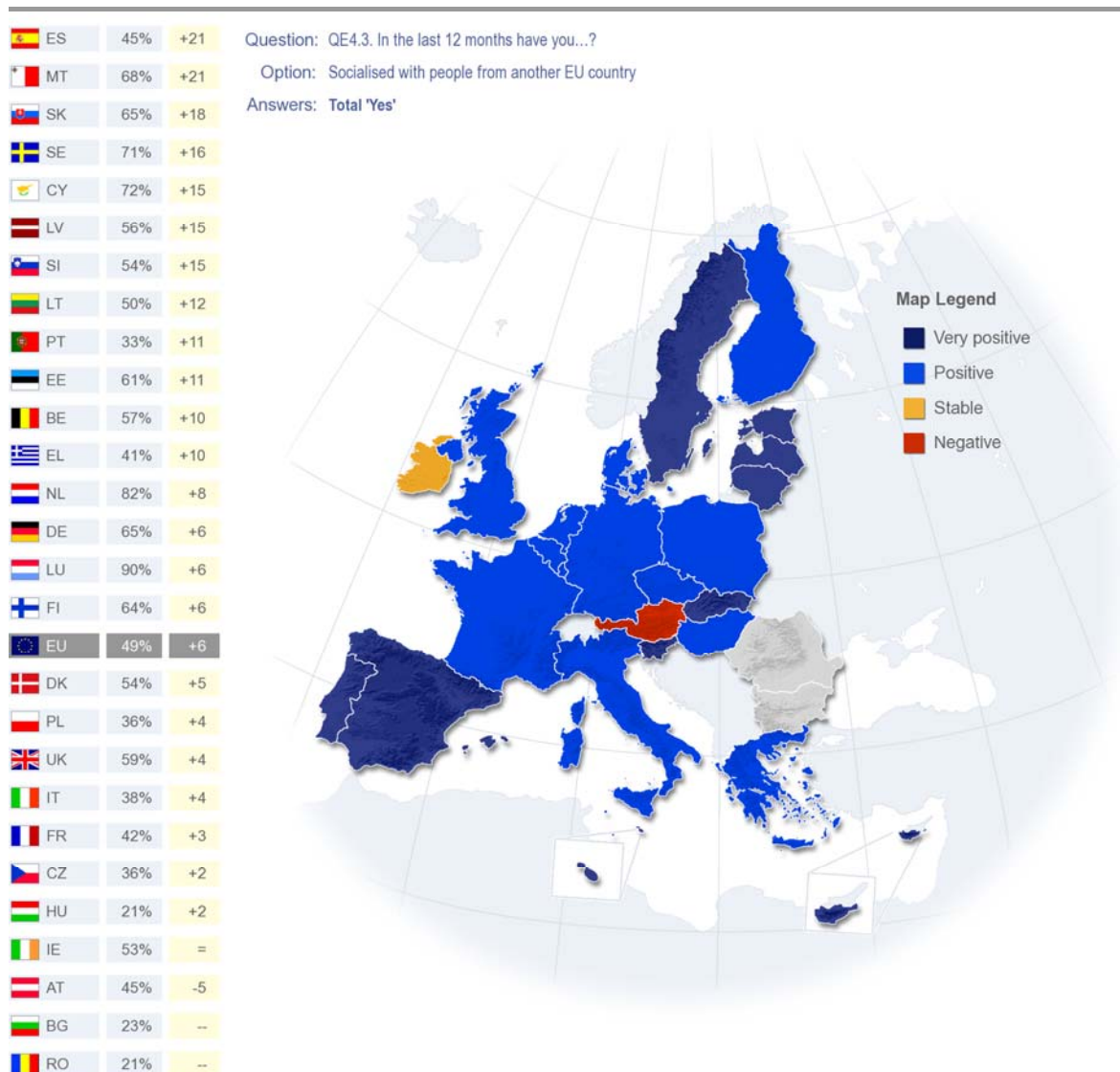
■ EB65.1 Feb.-Mar. 2006

● EU27

A majority of respondents in seventeen Member States say that they have socialised with people from another EU country, with the highest scores being recorded in Luxembourg (90%), the Netherlands (82%), Cyprus (72%), Sweden (71%) and Malta (68%). In contrast, respondents in Hungary (79%), Romania (76%) and Bulgaria (76%) are the least likely to have socialised with people from another EU country. This sociability is fairly dependent on the date of EU membership: it stands at 52% in the EU15 countries but 34% in the NMS12 countries.

⁵⁶ QE4.3 In the last 12 months, have you ...? Socialised with people from another EU country.

Since February-March 2006, this sociability has increased significantly in Spain (+21 points), Malta (+21), Slovakia (+18), Sweden (+16), Cyprus (+15), Latvia (+15), Slovenia (+15), Lithuania (+12) and Portugal (+11).



EB73-EB65.1 difference

Age and social factors are very important for this question: 57% of those aged 15 to 24 have socialised with people from other EU countries compared with 37% of those aged 55 or over. 66% of those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond have socialised with Europeans over the last year compared with only 29% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier.

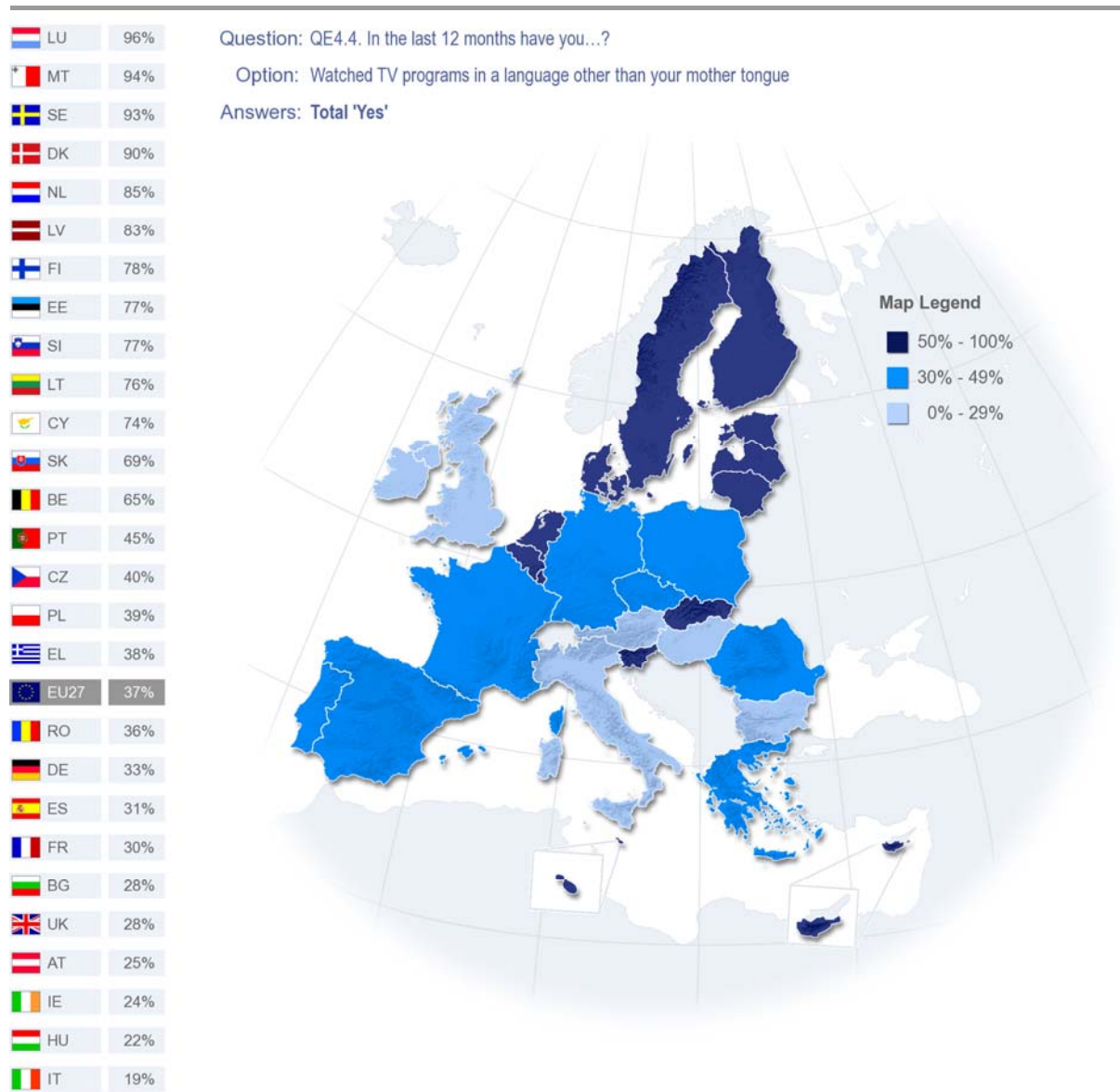
2.4 Watching TV in a foreign language

Just over a third of Europeans have watched TV programmes in a foreign language during the last 12 months: 37% have done so, including 24% “on several occasions” and 13% “once or twice”. On the other hand, 63% have not done so.⁵⁷

Once again, there are very pronounced national differences as regards foreign TV programmes. This habit is very widespread in the Nordic countries (93% in Sweden, 90% in Denmark and 78% in Finland), the Benelux countries (96% in Luxembourg, 85% in the Netherlands and, 65% in Belgium), the Baltic countries (83% in Latvia, 77% in Estonia and 76% in Lithuania), the Mediterranean islands (94% in Malta and 74% in Cyprus), as well as in Slovakia (69%) and Slovenia (77%).

In contrast, only a small minority of respondents watch foreign TV programmes in Italy (80% do not do so), Hungary (78%), Ireland (75%), Austria (75%), Bulgaria (72%), the United Kingdom (72%), Spain (69%), Germany (67%), Greece (62%), Romania (62%) and Poland (61%).

⁵⁷ QE4.4 In the last 12 months, have you ...? Watched TV programmes in a language other than your mother tongue.

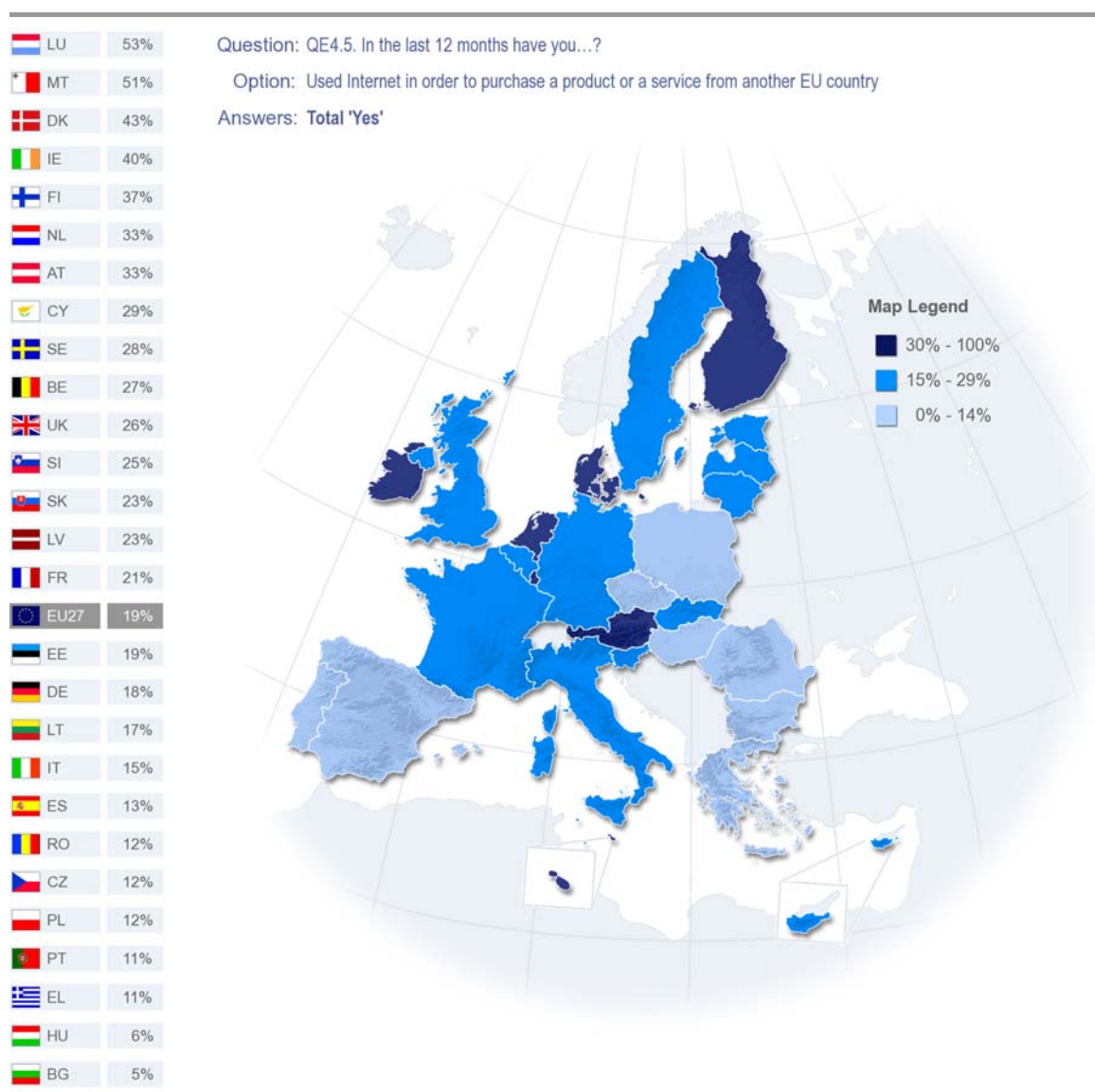


The same generational and social divisions apply as those described previously. Foreign TV programmes have been watched by 52% of those aged 15 to 24, 55% of those who studied beyond the age of 19, 54% of managers compared with only 26% of those aged 55 or over, 17% of those who left school before the age of 16 and 34% of unemployed people.

2.5 The use of the Internet to buy goods or services from another EU country

Only 19% of European citizens have used the Internet to buy a product or service in another EU country in the last 12 months, 8% "on several occasions" and 11% "once or twice". 80% have not done so and 1% expressed no opinion.⁵⁸






Except in Luxembourg and Malta, where 53% and 51% of respondents respectively said that they had bought something online in another EU country, this remains a minority practice in all EU countries. However, the percentage of online shoppers is considerably above the European average in Denmark (43%), Ireland (40%), Finland (37%), the Netherlands (33%) and Austria (33%).



⁵⁸ QE4.5 In the last 12 months, have you ...? Used the Internet in order to purchase a product or service from another EU country.

Online shoppers are in a minority in all **social categories** of the European population, but this practice, like the others, is more widespread among the youngest and most educated respondents. There is a generational divide: 28% of those aged under 40 have made a cross-border purchase via the Internet, compared with 8% of those aged 55 or over. The level of education is even more of a discriminator: 30% of those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond have shopped online in another country compared with only 5% of those who completed their education before the age of 16.

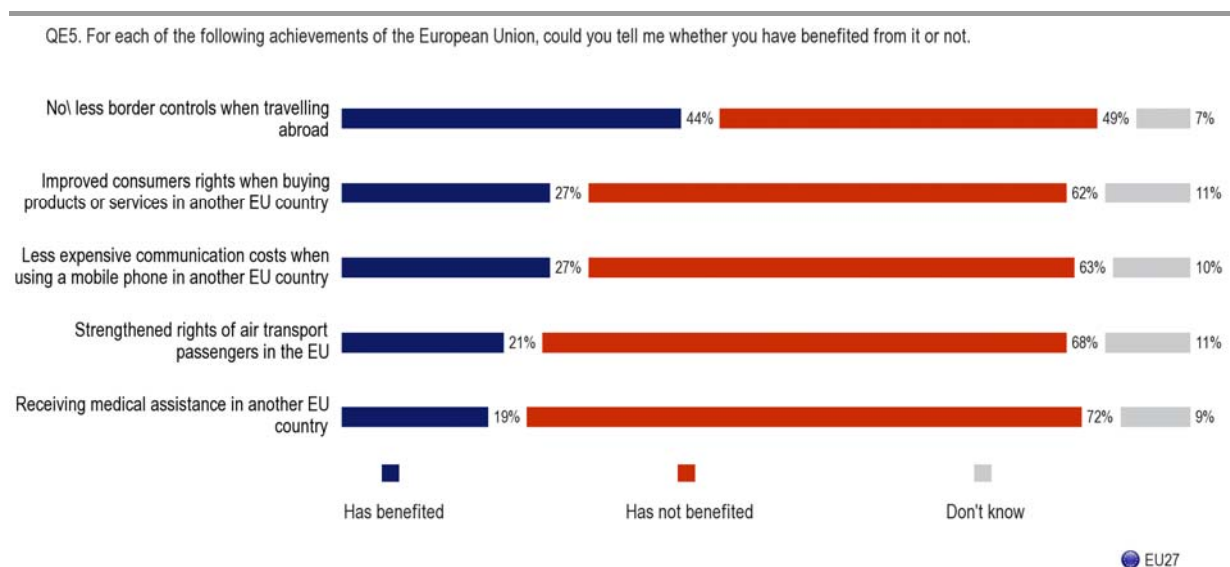
QE4 In the last 12 months have you...?
Answer: Total 'Yes'

	Socialised with people from another EU country	Visited another EU country	Watched TV programs in a language other than your mother tongue	Read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue	Used Internet in order to purchase a product or a service from another EU country
EU27	49%	41%	37%	26%	19%
Sex					
 Male	51%	44%	40%	28%	23%
 Female	46%	38%	34%	25%	15%
Age					
 15-24	57%	46%	52%	41%	28%
25-39	56%	46%	43%	31%	28%
40-54	51%	43%	37%	25%	19%
55 +	37%	33%	26%	17%	8%
Education (End of)					
 15-	29%	21%	17%	9%	5%
16-19	46%	39%	32%	18%	17%
20+	66%	58%	55%	44%	30%
Still studying	64%	53%	61%	54%	31%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self-employed	56%	48%	42%	30%	28%
Managers	74%	68%	54%	48%	36%
Other white collars	54%	50%	39%	28%	25%
Manual workers	49%	38%	35%	20%	18%
House persons	36%	29%	27%	15%	12%
Unemployed	42%	29%	34%	22%	15%
Retired	34%	29%	25%	15%	6%
Students	64%	53%	61%	54%	31%
Self-positioning on the social staircase					
Low (1-4)	38%	27%	28%	18%	13%
Medium (5-6)	48%	40%	36%	25%	18%
High (7-10)	59%	55%	47%	37%	26%

3. THE BENEFITS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

In this Eurobarometer, we also considered that it would be instructive to examine to what extent Europeans feel that they have benefited personally from a number of the European Union's achievements. Respondents were presented with a list of five achievements and asked whether they felt that they had benefited from them: fewer border controls when travelling abroad, improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country, less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country, the availability of medical assistance in another EU country and, finally, increased rights for air transport passengers in the EU.

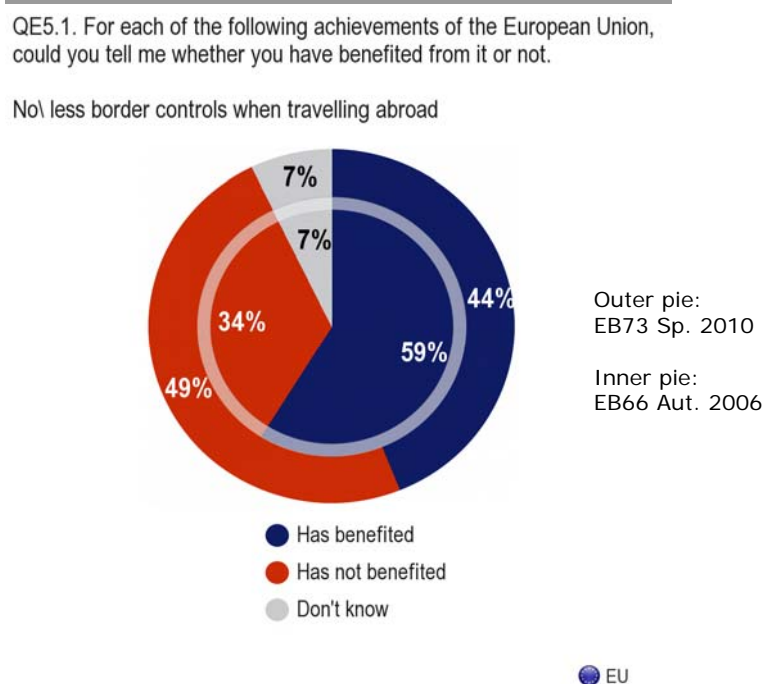
Between 19 and 44% of Europeans say that they have benefited from these achievements. This proportion varies from a minimum of 19% for medical assistance abroad to 44% for reduced border controls.



3.1 Fewer border controls

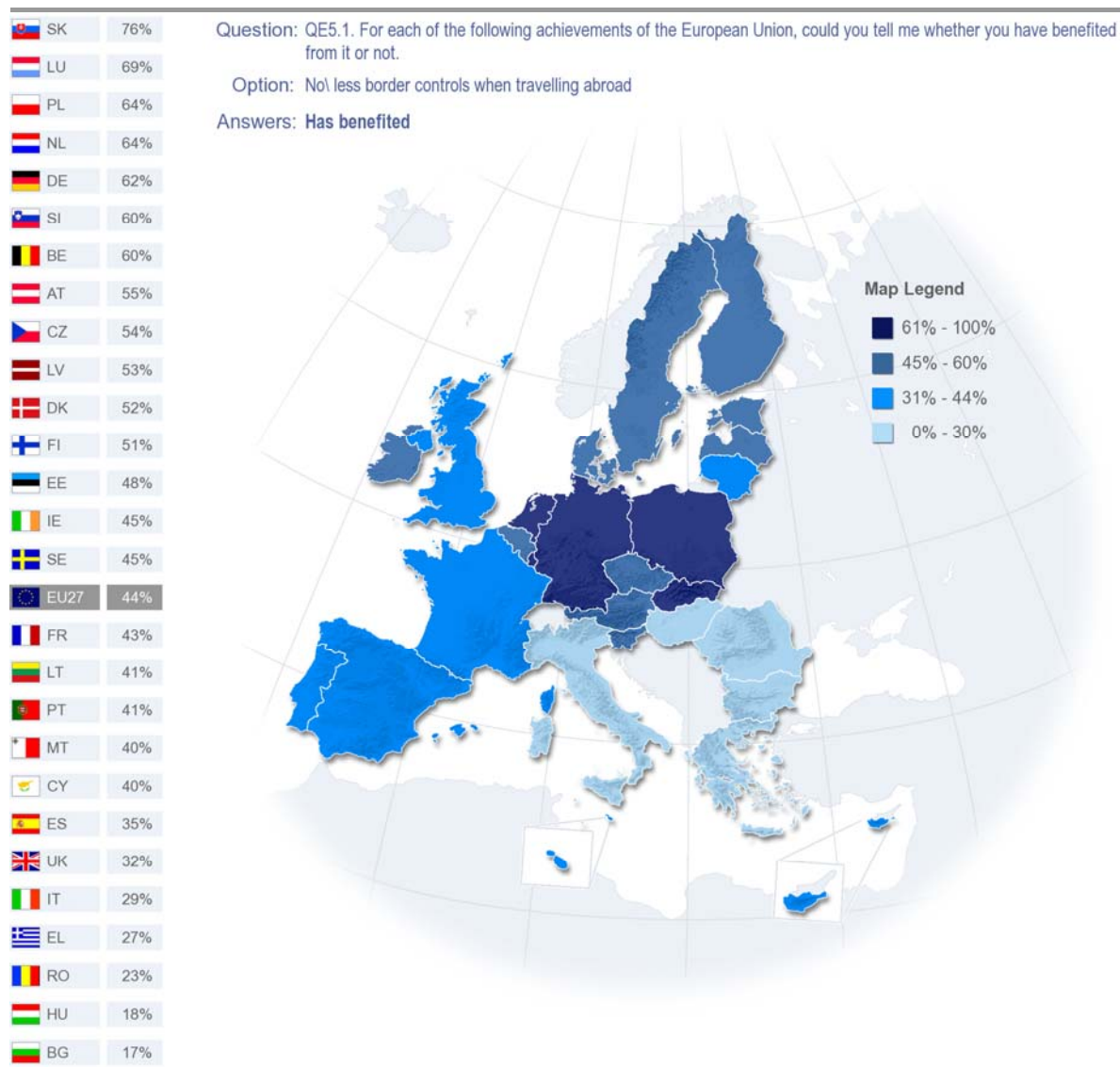
44% of Europeans said that they had benefited from fewer border controls when travelling abroad, while 49% said that they had not and 7% expressed no opinion.⁵⁹

Respondents had previously been asked for their views on this item in the Eurobarometer conducted in autumn 2006 (EB66). Since that survey, the proportion of respondents who feel that they have benefited from this achievement of the EU has fallen very sharply, by 15 points. The proportion feeling that they have not benefited has increased by an equal proportion of 15 points.



A majority of respondents feel that they have benefited from this achievement in twelve EU countries: Slovakia (76%), Luxembourg (69%), the Netherlands (64%), Poland (64%), Germany (62%), Slovenia (60%), Belgium (60%), Austria (55%), the Czech Republic (54%), Latvia (53%), Denmark (52%) and Finland (51%). Opinions are evenly divided in Estonia (48% versus 47%) and Lithuania (41% versus 41%). Respondents in Hungary (80%), Bulgaria (68%), Romania (66%), Greece (66%), Spain (61%) and the United Kingdom (60%) are the most likely to feel that they have not benefited from this European achievement.

⁵⁹ QE5.1 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not. No/less border controls when travelling abroad.



A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals fairly sharp differences.

78% of those who have a high international openness index, 66% of those who have a moderate index, 61% of those who studied beyond the age of 19 and 51% of those who do not have difficulties in paying their bills say that they have benefited from the reduction in border controls compared with only 31% of those who have a low international openness index, 25% of those who regularly struggle to pay their bills and 26% of those who completed their education before the age of 16. Therefore, the same social determinants come into play as regards the perceived benefits of the achievements of the European Union as for international openness and representations of the European Union.

3.2 Improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country

62% of Europeans say that they have not benefited from this achievement, while 27% take the opposite view and 11% expressed no opinion.⁶⁰

Slovakia (68% versus 24%), Malta (55% versus 34%), Poland (53% versus 33%) and Luxembourg (45% versus 42%) are the only countries where a majority of respondents say that they have benefited from this advance in consumer rights. Respondents thus do not feel they have benefited in 23 countries. The score is considerably below the European average in Belgium (48%), the Czech Republic (47%), Ireland (49%), Latvia (47%) and Lithuania (45%), while it is significantly above the average in Hungary (87%), Sweden (76%), France (75%), Spain (75%), Romania (74%) and Bulgaria (72%).

No social category has a majority of respondents who consider that they have benefited from this European achievement, but there are still significant differences of degree. Respondents who left school before the age of 16 (15%) are the least likely to feel that they have benefited from this achievement, while managers have the highest score (40%).

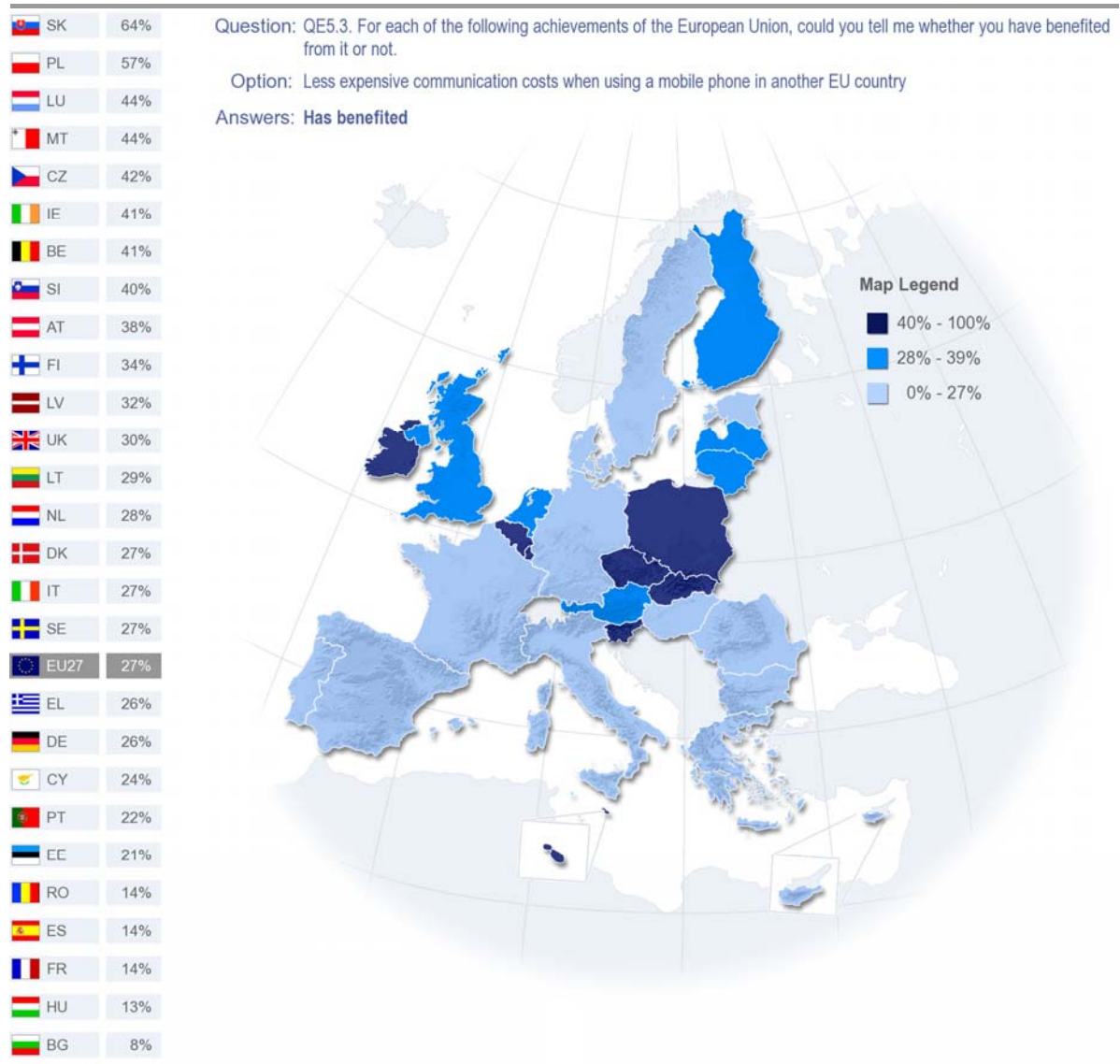
3.3 Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country

63% of Europeans say that they have not benefited from this achievement, while 27% take the opposite view and 10% expressed no opinion.⁶¹

Slovakia (64% versus 30%), Poland (57% versus 32%) and Malta (44% versus 41%) are the only countries where a majority of respondents feel that they have benefited from this achievement. Everywhere else, the predominant feeling among respondents is that they have not benefited, with the highest scores being recorded in Hungary (85%), Spain (82%), France (79%), Romania (74%) and Estonia (73%).

⁶⁰ QE5.2 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not. Improved consumers rights when buying products or services in another EU country

⁶¹ QE5.3 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not. Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country



A majority of respondents in all social categories feel that they have not benefited from reduced costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country. Nevertheless, respondents who place themselves at the top of the social scale are more likely to feel that they have benefited (38%, versus 16% of those at the bottom). This feeling is also more widespread among respondents who studied beyond the age of 19 (36%) and managers (41%). It is also shared by half of respondents (51%) with a high international openness index, a sign that this is a tangible achievement for the minority most directly concerned.

3.4 Medical assistance in another EU country

72% of Europeans say that they have not benefited from this achievement, while 19% take the opposite view and 9% expressed no opinion.⁶²

Except for Slovakia, where 54% say that they have benefited, and Poland (45%), the predominant feeling among respondents in all EU countries is that they have not benefited from it, which is fairly logical given that the probability of falling ill in a foreign country can only apply to a small number of people. The high percentages recorded in Slovakia and Poland undoubtedly mean that this measure is most widely known in these countries.

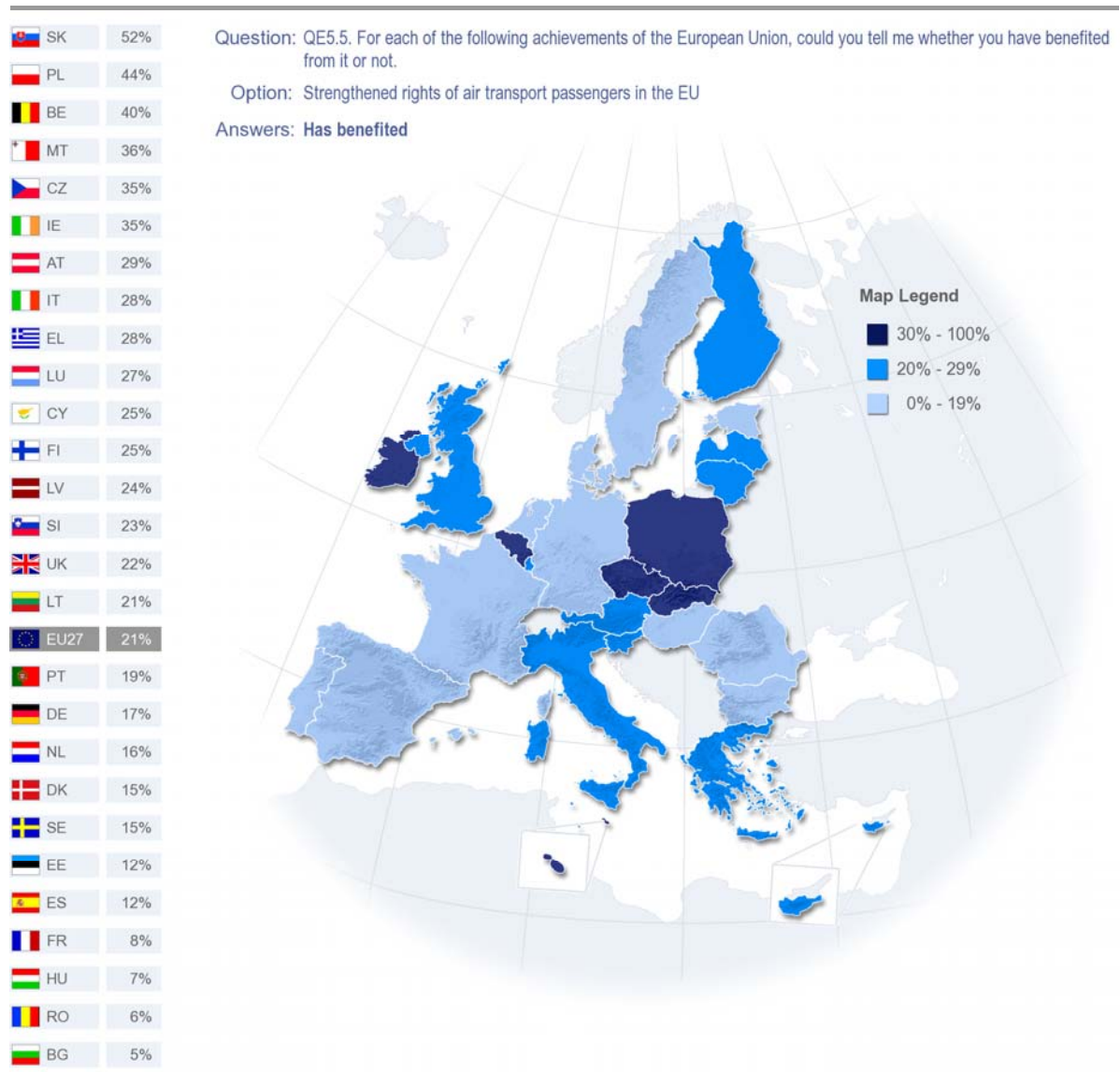
34% of those with a high international openness index say that they had benefited from this achievement of the EU.

3.5 Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU

Only 21% of Europeans say that they had benefited from this achievement, while 68% take the opposite view and 11% expressed no opinion.⁶³ Once again, Slovakia (52% versus 34%) and Poland (44% versus 40%) are the only countries where a majority of respondents feel that they have benefited. However, this measure remains largely without impact in Hungary, where 91% consider that they have not benefited, France (84%), Spain (83%), Romania (80%), Denmark (80%), Estonia (79%), Bulgaria (75%), Sweden (74%) and Finland (72%).

⁶² QE5.4 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not. Receiving medical assistance in another EU country.

⁶³ QE5.5 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not. Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU







Although this achievement is not really tangible for a large majority of Europeans, it is - like the previous achievements discussed - much more of a reality for the most directly concerned categories, that is to say those who travel the most. Thus, 39% of those with a high international openness index say that they had benefited from this measure compared with 15% of those with a low index.

These achievements appear far more palpable and tangible for respondents open to foreign countries. The following summary is based on the category of the European population with a high international openness index (12% of the population):

- 78% say that they have benefited from reduced border controls.
- 50% say that they have benefited from improved consumer rights when buying products or services in another EU country.
- 51% say that they have benefited from lower costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country.
- 34% say that they have benefited from the availability of medical assistance in another EU country.
- 39% say that they have benefited from enhanced air transport passenger rights.

QE5 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not. - Answer: Has benefited

	No\ less border controls when travelling abroad	Improved consumers rights when buying products or services in another EU country	Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country	Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU	Receiving medical assistance in another EU country
EU27	44%	27%	27%	21%	19%
Sex					
 Male	48%	30%	29%	23%	20%
Female	40%	24%	25%	19%	18%
Age					
 15-24	45%	32%	35%	25%	22%
25-39	48%	33%	32%	25%	21%
40-54	48%	27%	28%	22%	20%
55 +	38%	21%	20%	16%	16%
Education (End of)					
 15-	26%	15%	13%	12%	12%
16-19	42%	27%	26%	20%	19%
20+	61%	34%	36%	27%	23%
Still studying	51%	36%	39%	29%	25%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self-employed	53%	32%	36%	31%	26%
Managers	67%	40%	41%	31%	26%
Other white collars	51%	32%	34%	26%	24%
Manual workers	42%	27%	26%	18%	17%
House persons	31%	19%	18%	16%	16%
Unemployed	33%	22%	21%	14%	14%
Retired	36%	20%	18%	15%	15%
Students	51%	36%	39%	29%	25%
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	25%	16%	15%	13%	12%
From time to time	35%	25%	25%	19%	18%
Almost never	51%	30%	30%	23%	21%
International openness index					
Low	31%	19%	19%	15%	14%
Medium	66%	41%	40%	29%	26%
Strong	78%	50%	51%	39%	34%

4. THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN SOCIETY

4.1 The best ways of making one's voice heard

Although a large majority of Europeans feel that their voice does not count in the EU⁶⁴, it seemed interesting to ask them what were the best ways of making their voice heard by decision-makers.

With a score of 60%, voting in elections is "overwhelmingly" seen as the best way for Europeans to make their voice heard. "Signing a petition", in second position, was mentioned by only 16% of respondents, ahead of "joining a political party" (15%), "joining a demonstration" (12%), "going on strike" (11%), "joining a trade union" (11%), "being a member of a consumer association" (7%), "being a member of an NGO" (7%) and "participating in debates using the Internet" (7%). 11% of Europeans did not express an opinion on this question.⁶⁵

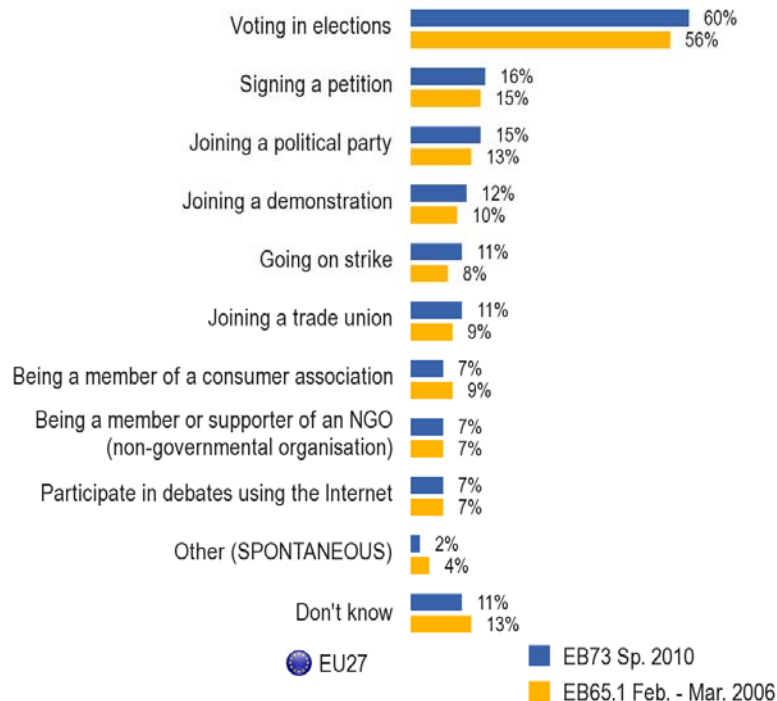
Europeans therefore consider that by far the best way of making their voice heard is to vote in elections, at least in theory - though the high abstention rates at the last European elections show that actions do not always match words. For Europeans, voting remains the most essential and fundamental democratic right. Its legitimacy has even increased, since the number of Europeans who mentioned voting in elections has risen by 4 points since this subject was last measured in a Eurobarometer in spring 2006 (EB65.1)⁶⁶. The number of respondents who mentioned "going on strike" has increased by 3 points, "joining a political party", "joining a trade union" and "joining a demonstration" by 2 points, and "signing a petition" by one point. The proportion of respondents who mentioned participating in Internet debates and being a member of an NGO is unchanged, while mentions of consumer association membership have fallen by 2 points, as has the 'DK' rate.

⁶⁴ See the chapter, the European Union and its citizens, Volume I, part II, chapter 2, Democracy in the European Union.

⁶⁵ QE8 Which two of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring one's voice is heard by decision-makers?

⁶⁶ Special Eurobarometer n°251: The future of Europe.

QE8. Which two of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring one's voice is heard by decision-makers? (ROTATION - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



Voting in elections is seen as by far the best way to make your voice heard in all EU countries. The lowest scores were recorded in Italy (41%), Lithuania (47%), Greece (45%) and Latvia (44%), while the highest were in Denmark (83%), Sweden (81%), Ireland (79%), Malta (78%), the Netherlands (76%) and France (73%).

Respondents in Hungary (24%), Slovakia (24%) and Slovenia (22%) were the most likely to mention signing a petition.

Joining a political party was mentioned in particular and significantly in Sweden (45%) and Denmark (36%).

Probably as a result of the current economic outlook and the mobilisation of public opinion, respondents in Greece were the most likely to mention "joining a demonstration" (24%) and "going on strike" (28%). The potential for protest is also higher in Bulgaria, where 22% mentioned "joining a demonstration" and 20% "going on strike", than on average in the European Union.

For respondents in the candidate countries, voting in elections is also by far the most effective way of making their voice heard: 54% in Croatia, 60% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and above all 76% in Turkey. "Going on strike" obtained a score considerably higher than the European average in Croatia (27%).

Finally, in Iceland, 71% of respondents say that voting is the most effective way of making their voice heard.

QE8 Which two of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring one's voice is heard by decision-makers?
(ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

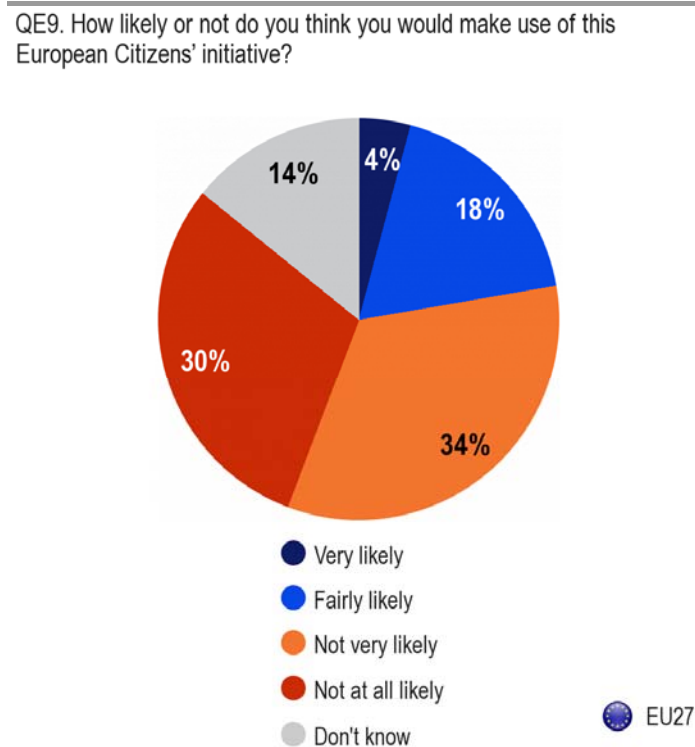
	Voting in elections	Signing a petition	Joining a political party	Joining a demonstration	Going on strike	Joining a trade union	Being a member of a consumer association	Being a member or supporter of an NGO (non-governmental organisation)	Participate in debates using the Internet	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	60%	16%	15%	12%	11%	11%	7%	7%	7%	2%	11%
BE	58%	18%	19%	10%	11%	17%	9%	5%	7%	3%	6%
BG	58%	13%	12%	22%	20%	6%	4%	5%	7%	1%	15%
CZ	58%	20%	16%	14%	15%	7%	4%	9%	4%	1%	11%
DK	83%	10%	36%	3%	4%	16%	7%	11%	11%	0%	2%
DE	66%	21%	19%	16%	8%	8%	7%	6%	5%	1%	9%
EE	62%	8%	10%	7%	8%	13%	6%	8%	15%	2%	13%
IE	79%	15%	14%	14%	10%	15%	9%	8%	3%	1%	7%
EL	45%	21%	10%	24%	28%	15%	9%	6%	5%	3%	6%
ES	64%	10%	10%	9%	13%	7%	4%	7%	4%	5%	12%
FR	73%	12%	10%	11%	12%	10%	12%	8%	8%	1%	5%
IT	41%	12%	18%	12%	10%	11%	15%	8%	5%	4%	17%
CY	65%	11%	22%	12%	10%	13%	14%	7%	10%	1%	8%
LV	44%	9%	16%	19%	23%	9%	2%	7%	8%	1%	12%
LT	47%	15%	14%	14%	15%	15%	3%	5%	8%	4%	14%
LU	65%	14%	23%	10%	9%	15%	7%	10%	4%	2%	8%
HU	70%	24%	10%	7%	6%	6%	5%	12%	4%	1%	9%
MT	78%	17%	8%	8%	8%	14%	4%	4%	6%	1%	8%
NL	76%	14%	31%	6%	9%	17%	7%	6%	6%	1%	2%
AT	46%	16%	18%	16%	15%	18%	11%	9%	8%	3%	8%
PL	42%	20%	9%	11%	11%	6%	3%	10%	13%	1%	22%
PT	61%	16%	10%	11%	14%	8%	4%	2%	2%	0%	14%
RO	48%	14%	17%	15%	18%	13%	4%	6%	3%	2%	16%
SI	47%	22%	11%	16%	16%	6%	6%	12%	13%	8%	6%
SK	53%	24%	15%	16%	11%	7%	5%	12%	10%	1%	9%
FI	72%	16%	10%	4%	6%	19%	4%	14%	16%	3%	4%
SE	81%	7%	45%	5%	8%	14%	4%	8%	11%	1%	1%
UK	64%	21%	13%	7%	10%	15%	5%	7%	9%	2%	10%
CY (tcc)	58%	6%	28%	8%	23%	14%	5%	10%	4%	0%	3%
HR	54%	24%	13%	17%	27%	8%	4%	6%	5%	1%	7%
TR	76%	11%	17%	7%	10%	7%	5%	14%	4%	1%	5%
MK	60%	11%	22%	10%	12%	10%	4%	10%	5%	3%	10%
IS	71%	15%	22%	20%	14%	10%	6%	20%	10%	1%	1%
Highest percentage per country						Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item					

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that there is a consensus in all social categories that voting in elections is the best way to make your voice heard. It is slightly more pronounced in the higher social categories, but there are no real divisions. Thus, 70% of managers and 59% of manual workers cited voting, as did 64% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale and by 53% of those at the bottom. Finally, there is a slight difference between respondents on the left of the political spectrum (65%) and those on the right (62%).

4.2 The right of initiative





























The likelihood of using the European Citizens' initiative

Perhaps because European citizens are still unaware of the right of initiative, the principle of which was recalled in the introduction to this question, the possibility of using this right strikes a chord with only a minority of respondents. Only 22% of Europeans said that they might use it (4% "very likely" and 18% "fairly likely"), while 64% had no such intention (34% "not very likely" and 30% "not at all likely") and 14% expressed no opinion.⁶⁷



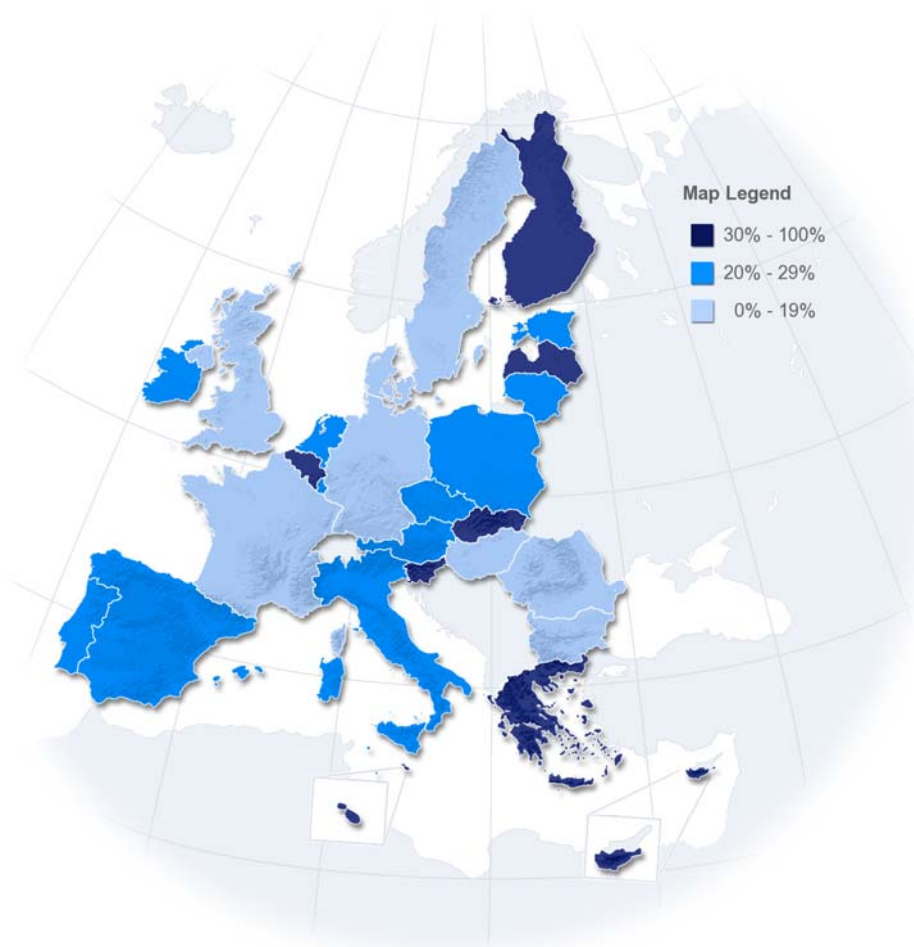
Except in Cyprus, where 50% of respondents said that they would probably use this right while 36% said would not, and Malta (34% versus 32%, with a high 'DK' rate of 34%), only a very small minority of respondents in all Member States, in line with the European average, said that they would use this right.

⁶⁷ QE9. The Lisbon Treaty came into force in December 2009. It has introduced the "European Citizens' Initiative". The initiative enables one million European Union citizens to call on the European Commission to bring forward an initiative of interest to them in an area of EU competence. And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' initiative?

	CY	50%
	LV	36%
	MT	34%
	BE	33%
	FI	33%
	SK	32%
	EL	31%
	SI	30%
	PT	29%
	IT	27%
	NL	27%
	LU	27%
	PL	26%
	IE	25%
	CZ	24%
	LT	24%
	AT	22%
	EU27	22%
	EE	21%
	ES	21%
	DK	19%
	FR	19%
	UK	19%
	RO	17%
	DE	17%
	HU	16%
	SE	15%
	BG	15%

Question: QE9. How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' initiative?

Answers: Total 'Likely'



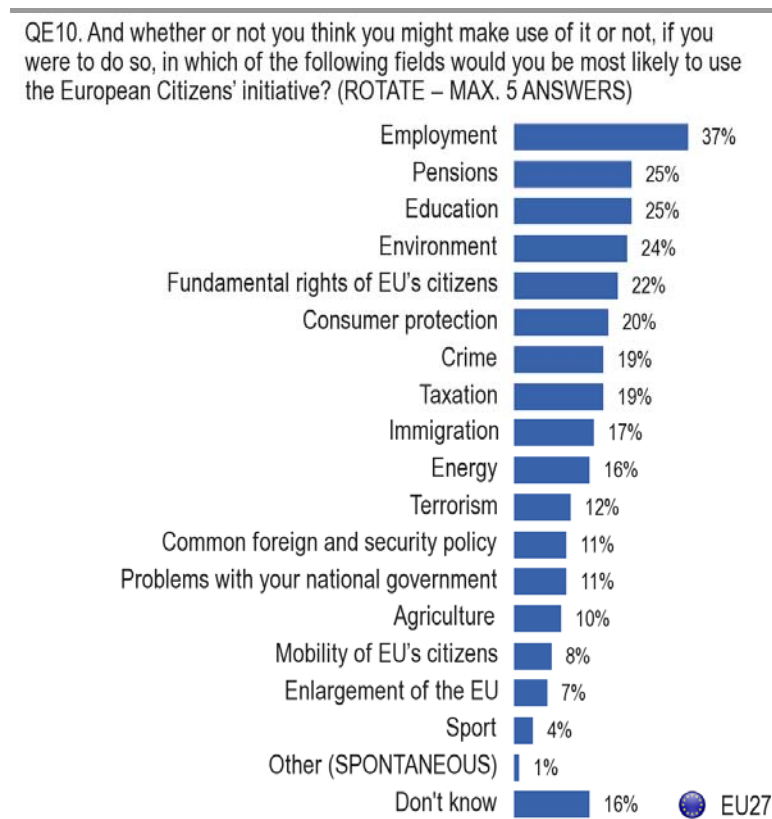
Although the likelihood of using the right of initiative is slightly above the European average in the higher social categories (28% of those who studied beyond the age of 19, 28% of managers and 28% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale), it remains the minority position all social categories of the European population.

The fields in which Europeans would use this citizen's initiative

If they were to exercise this right – irrespective of the answer given to the previous question on the probability of using it –, Europeans would mainly do so for social and environmental issues and those concerning the fundamental rights of EU citizens.

Thus, employment, with a score of 37%, easily tops the list of fields in which Europeans would be the most likely to use the citizen's initiative. Pensions and education are ranked in joint second place, with 25% each, closely followed by the environment (24%) and the fundamental rights of EU citizens (22%).

Consumer protection was mentioned by 20% of respondents, ahead of taxation and crime (19% each). Immigration was mentioned by 17% of respondents and energy by 16%. All the other issues were mentioned by fewer than 15% of respondents (12% for terrorism, 11% for foreign policy, 11% for problems with national governments, 10% for agriculture, 8% for the mobility of EU citizens, 7% for enlargement of the EU and 4% for sport). Finally, 16% expressed no opinion on this subject.⁶⁸



Employment was the field in which Europeans would be most likely to use their citizen's initiative in 24 EU countries, sometimes with a very comfortable lead, as in Spain (54%), Ireland (52%), Bulgaria (49%) and Greece (46%), sometimes ranked equally with other fields, as in Finland (35% for employment and the environment) and Austria (26% for employment, pensions and the environment).

Only four countries did not place employment first: Germany, where it was in second position (30%), behind **respect for fundamental rights** (37%), Denmark, where this issue was in third position (26%), behind the **environment** (38%) and **education** (38%), Sweden, where it was ranked third (34%) behind the **environment** (45%) and **education** (35%) and the Netherlands where it was also placed in third position (30%), behind the **environment** (33%) and **education** (36%).

⁶⁸ QE10. And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' initiative? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)























An analysis of these results shows that respondents in the Nordic countries (45% in Sweden, 38% in Denmark and 35% in Finland) were the most likely to mention the **environment**.

Education was mentioned the most frequently in Cyprus (42%), Denmark (38%), Malta and the Netherlands (36% in both cases).

Other striking national results include a strong propensity among respondents in Austria to want to exercise this right on security and identity issues: 38% mentioned **crime** and 33% **immigration**. In Germany, a significant percentage of respondents (37%) mentioned that they would use this right of initiative as regards the **respect of the fundamental rights of European citizens**; this was the most frequently cited item in Germany.

On this question, there are particularly high 'DK' rates in the United Kingdom (31%), Romania (26%), Ireland and Malta (25% in both cases).

There are no major social differences. All social categories placed employment at the top of the priority areas in which they would exercise their right of initiative. It was mentioned slightly more frequently by modest social categories than by the higher categories (43% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale versus 34% of those at the top). The opposite applies to the environment: it was mentioned by 29% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale compared with 19% at the bottom.

QE10 And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' initiative? (ROTATE – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)																				
	Employment	Pensions	Education	Environment	Fundamental rights of EU's citizens	Consumer protection	Taxation	Crime	Immigration	Energy	Terrorism	Common foreign and security policy	Problems with your national government	Agriculture	Mobility of EU's citizens	Enlargement of the EU	Sport	Other (SPONT.)	DK	
	EU27	37%	25%	25%	24%	22%	20%	19%	19%	17%	16%	12%	11%	11%	10%	8%	7%	4%	1%	16%
	BE	38%	32%	27%	28%	19%	22%	24%	24%	22%	26%	13%	10%	12%	9%	10%	9%	7%	1%	5%
	BG	49%	29%	25%	23%	19%	29%	17%	20%	8%	17%	7%	11%	5%	17%	15%	4%	5%	1%	20%
	CZ	42%	37%	20%	28%	29%	24%	18%	16%	11%	17%	10%	12%	19%	16%	9%	5%	5%	0%	9%
	DK	26%	10%	38%	38%	30%	26%	6%	26%	20%	21%	21%	14%	6%	7%	11%	9%	5%	1%	14%
	DE	30%	26%	28%	29%	37%	29%	13%	18%	17%	20%	13%	16%	13%	6%	8%	14%	3%	1%	14%
	EE	30%	24%	28%	21%	14%	16%	25%	12%	11%	14%	4%	10%	13%	17%	5%	5%	7%	1%	22%
	IE	52%	21%	34%	19%	13%	20%	17%	23%	13%	18%	6%	6%	14%	11%	11%	5%	10%	1%	25%
	EL	46%	35%	29%	35%	19%	30%	27%	27%	17%	12%	13%	10%	9%	15%	7%	2%	7%	1%	7%
	ES	54%	24%	28%	22%	18%	12%	23%	22%	23%	9%	20%	7%	8%	8%	5%	3%	3%	1%	10%
	FR	42%	29%	24%	27%	22%	26%	16%	21%	17%	14%	9%	9%	11%	11%	9%	8%	3%	1%	14%
	IT	39%	24%	18%	22%	19%	23%	27%	18%	19%	15%	13%	10%	12%	6%	7%	4%	2%	1%	14%
	CY	43%	34%	42%	33%	39%	43%	13%	32%	26%	10%	5%	18%	6%	8%	7%	2%	7%	4%	7%
	LV	44%	29%	32%	13%	13%	13%	30%	8%	8%	11%	3%	5%	13%	21%	3%	2%	6%	1%	15%
	LT	41%	26%	20%	11%	15%	13%	39%	11%	8%	23%	2%	7%	18%	11%	4%	4%	4%	1%	13%
	LU	40%	25%	29%	23%	23%	16%	18%	15%	15%	13%	9%	13%	13%	5%	12%	13%	7%	2%	8%
	HU	34%	30%	20%	26%	17%	21%	23%	22%	9%	26%	9%	8%	6%	22%	8%	5%	4%	1%	16%
	MT	41%	21%	36%	32%	15%	24%	10%	3%	19%	35%	3%	5%	10%	4%	7%	3%	8%	1%	25%
	NL	30%	15%	36%	33%	32%	22%	16%	28%	17%	20%	21%	22%	8%	8%	10%	17%	5%	2%	8%
	AT	26%	26%	17%	26%	27%	29%	20%	38%	33%	24%	13%	14%	10%	9%	7%	19%	7%	2%	11%
	PL	37%	31%	20%	16%	14%	14%	18%	8%	5%	15%	5%	10%	12%	12%	9%	4%	5%	2%	20%
	PT	35%	28%	20%	14%	17%	14%	23%	12%	5%	8%	5%	5%	10%	11%	6%	3%	4%	1%	24%
	RO	40%	32%	29%	16%	11%	11%	16%	14%	5%	5%	5%	9%	11%	31%	8%	4%	6%	1%	26%
	SI	41%	32%	24%	25%	27%	15%	21%	14%	4%	15%	5%	11%	11%	18%	8%	7%	7%	6%	10%
	SK	58%	37%	29%	27%	31%	26%	20%	22%	9%	17%	9%	13%	12%	17%	8%	7%	4%	1%	6%
	FI	35%	23%	22%	35%	27%	14%	22%	21%	26%	21%	14%	13%	10%	11%	8%	12%	4%	2%	8%
	SE	34%	16%	35%	45%	32%	16%	16%	23%	19%	33%	10%	12%	6%	11%	16%	6%	6%	2%	11%
	UK	25%	16%	22%	18%	12%	9%	15%	19%	26%	16%	15%	9%	9%	5%	6%	3%	4%	1%	31%
Highest percentage per country					Lowest percentage per country															
Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item															

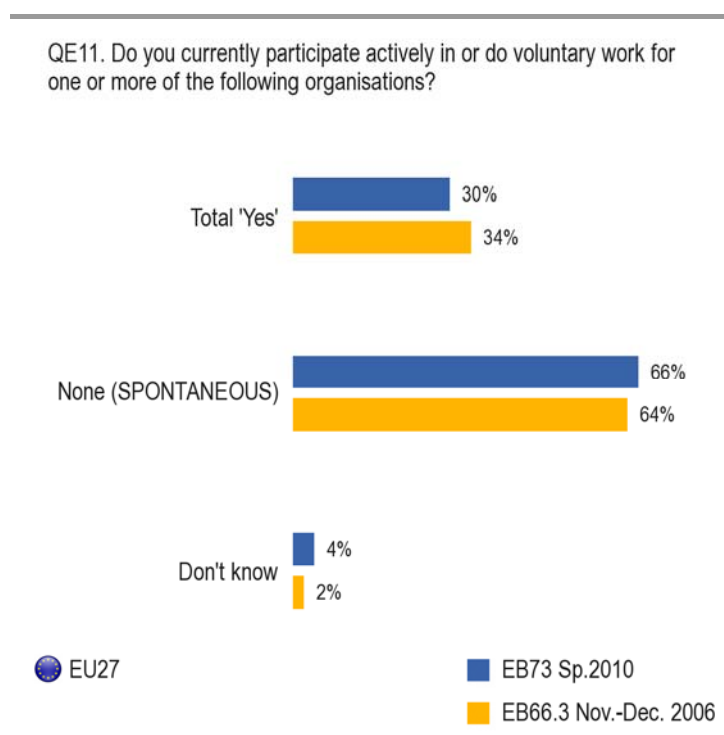
5. EUROPEANS AND VOLUNTARY WORK

5.1 The voluntary work of Europeans

- Three out of ten Europeans do voluntary work within an association -

30% of Europeans said that they do voluntary work for an association, while 66% do not and 4% expressed no opinion.

This percentage is very close to that last measured in a Eurobarometer survey, in autumn 2006⁶⁹: at that time, 64% of Europeans said that they did voluntary work for an organisation and 2% did not express an opinion.

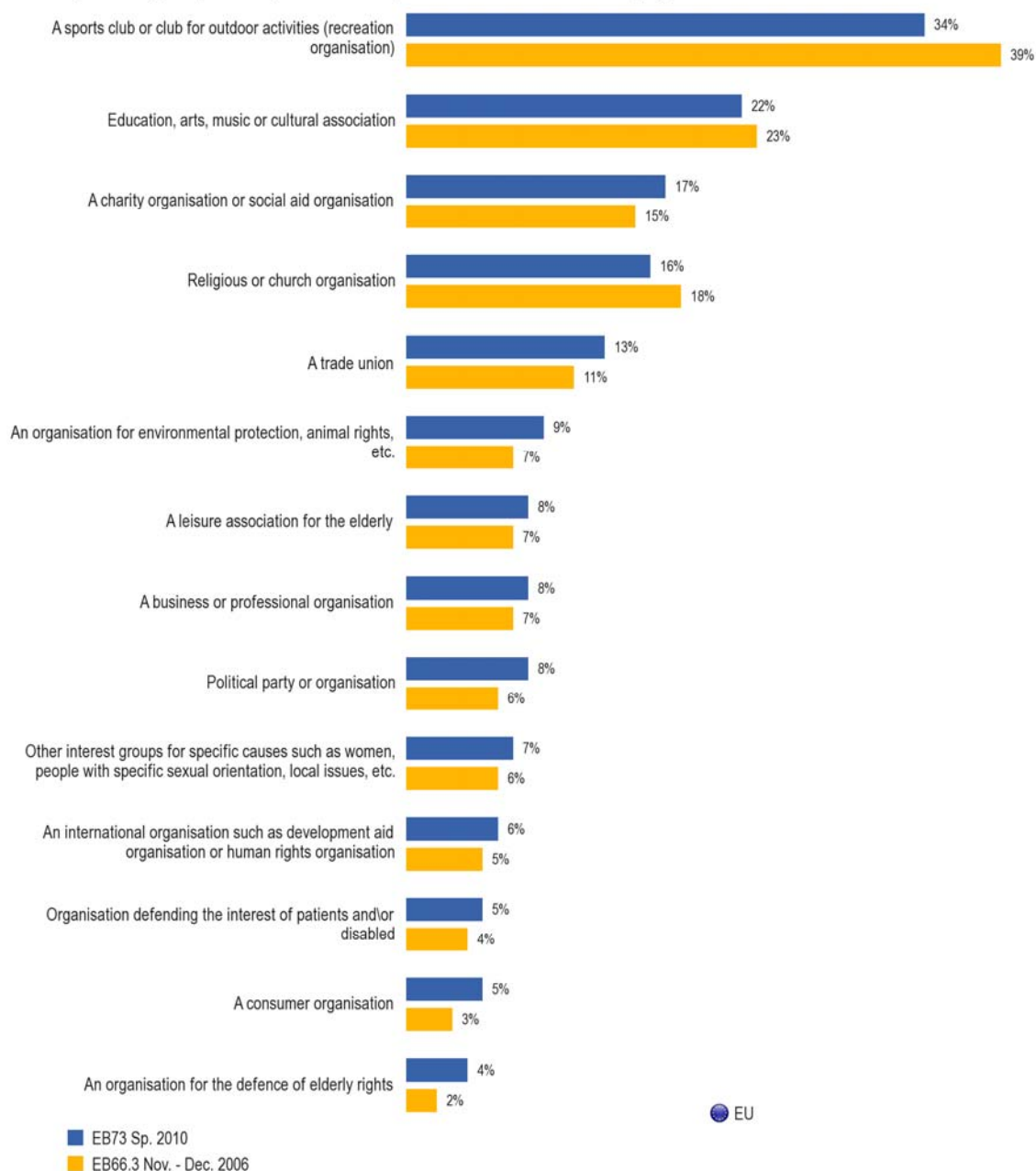


The work of these 30% of Europeans who participate actively in or do voluntary work for one or more organisations is relatively varied, and concerns all sorts of associations. **The following graphic shows the answers of the 30% of Europeans who do voluntary work:** more than a third of Europeans do voluntary work with a sports club or association, while 22% are involved with a cultural, education or artistic association. 17% of the respondents doing voluntary work do so for a charitable or social aid organisation and 16% take part in a religious organisation. 13% of Europeans who do voluntary work do so within a trade union.

⁶⁹ Standard Eurobarometer 66, autumn 2006 : http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb66/eb66_en.pdf

All the other types of organisations were mentioned by fewer than 10% of those doing voluntary work: 9% in an organisation for environmental protection, 8% in a leisure association for the elderly, a business or professional organisation or a political party, 7% in interest groups for specific causes, 6% in an international organisation, 5% in an organisation defending the interests of patients and/or disabled people or a consumer organisation. Finally, 4% of Europeans who participate actively or do voluntary work in one or more organisations do so in an organisation for the defence of the rights of elderly people.⁷⁰

QE11. Do you currently participate actively in or do voluntary work for one or more of the following organisations?

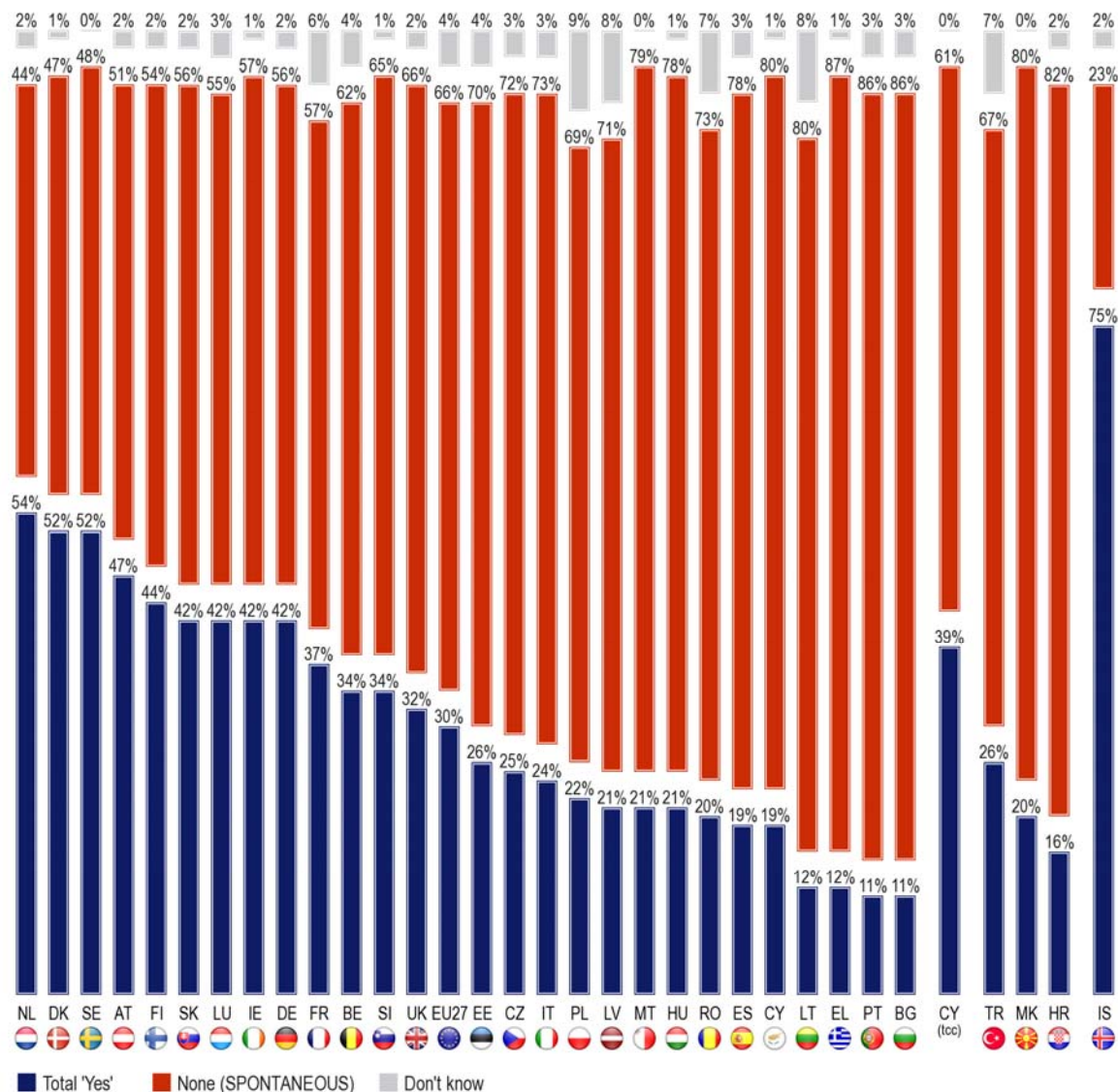


Base: Respondents mentioning at least one association (30% of the total sample)

⁷⁰ QE11. Do you currently participate actively in or do voluntary work for one or more of the following organisations? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A majority of respondents in three countries do voluntary work: the Netherlands (54%), Denmark (52%) and Sweden (52%). It is least common in Greece, where 87% do no voluntary work, Portugal (86%), Bulgaria (86%), Cyprus (80%), Lithuania (80%), Malta (79%) and Spain (78%).




QE11. Do you currently participate actively in or do voluntary work for one or more of the following organisations?



The involvement of respondents is conditioned by their socio-demographic profile: volunteering is more widespread among the well-off and the most educated respondents than among the modest social categories: 43% of those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond, 46% of managers, 40% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale and 45% of those who are very interested in politics said that they do voluntary work, compared with only 21% of those who completed their studies at the age of 15 or earlier, 28% of manual workers, 23% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale and 18% of those who are not interested in politics.

But age is not a factor in volunteering: 31% of those aged 15 to 24, 29% of those aged 25 to 39, 34% of the 40-54 age group and 30% of those aged 55 or over do voluntary work in an association or an organisation.

QE11 Do you currently participate actively in or do voluntary work for one or more of the following organisations?

	Total "yes"	None (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	30%	66%	4%
Age			
 15-24	31%	65%	4%
25-39	29%	68%	3%
40-54	34%	63%	3%
55 +	30%	66%	4%
Education (End of)			
 15-	21%	75%	4%
16-19	27%	69%	4%
20+	43%	54%	3%
Still studying	36%	61%	3%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	33%	65%	2%
Managers	46%	50%	4%
Other white collars	35%	63%	2%
Manual workers	28%	69%	3%
House persons	22%	73%	5%
Unemployed	19%	77%	4%
Retired	29%	66%	5%
Students	36%	61%	3%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	23%	73%	4%
Medium (5-6)	31%	66%	3%
High (7-10)	40%	57%	3%
Political interest index			
Strong	45%	53%	2%
Medium	34%	63%	3%
Low	28%	68%	4%
Not at all	18%	78%	4%

5.2 The areas in which volunteering plays an important role

- Europeans consider that volunteering is the most useful in social areas -

When asked to state in which field they consider volunteering plays an important role, the three main areas mentioned by Europeans were solidarity and humanitarian aid (34%), healthcare (24%) and the social inclusion of disadvantaged citizens (20%), jointly with protecting human rights (20%). For Europeans, therefore, solidarity and humanism are the main values underlying volunteering.

Next, 18% mention the environment as a field in which volunteering plays an important role, 16% sport, 14% education and training, 13% active ageing, 11% culture and 10% employment. The intergenerational dialogue (8%), consumer protection (7%), intercultural and interreligious dialogue (7%), democratic life (7%) and construction of the European identity (2%) were mentioned by fewer than 10% of respondents. Finally, 7% of Europeans say that volunteering does not play an important role in any field and 6% gave no opinion on this subject.⁷¹

QE12. In which of the following fields do you consider volunteering to play an important role? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



The importance of volunteering in the field of **solidarity and humanitarian aid** was emphasised in particular by respondents in Cyprus (68%), Slovenia (56%), Sweden (54%), Spain (54%), France (47%), Portugal (45%) and the Czech Republic (44%).

⁷¹ QE12. In which of the following fields do you consider volunteering to play an important role? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Respondents in the Netherlands (44%), Lithuania (31%) and Italy (30%) were the most likely to consider that volunteering is important in the area of **healthcare**.

































In first place, respondents in Finland mentioned the **social inclusion of disadvantaged citizens** as the field in which they consider that volunteering plays an important role (31%); but the highest score for this item was recorded in Denmark (32%), where respondents placed it in third position.

In Greece (46%) and Estonia (29%), **the environment** is seen as the main field in which volunteering plays an important role.

Sport is the main field in which respondents in Denmark (49%) and Ireland (24%) consider that volunteering plays an important role.

Finally, respondents in the United Kingdom stand out from the rest of Europeans in that they are the most likely (23%), and the only, interviewees to opt for **education and training** as the main field in which volunteering plays an important role.

QE12 In which of the following fields do you consider volunteering to play an important role?
(ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Solidarity and humanitarian aid	Health care	Social inclusion of disadvantaged citizens	Protection of human rights	Environment	Sport	Education and training	Active ageing	Culture	Employment	Inter-generational dialogue	Democratic life	Inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue	Consumer protection	Construction of European identity	None (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK	
 EU27	34%	24%	20%	20%	18%	16%	14%	13%	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%	7%	2%	7%	1%	6%	
 BE	33%	24%	19%	16%	18%	18%	19%	23%	15%	13%	8%	7%	7%	7%	2%	3%	2%	2%	
 BG	32%	12%	26%	23%	16%	6%	8%	13%	4%	14%	16%	10%	6%	13%	5%	8%	0%	15%	
 CZ	44%	24%	24%	24%	24%	15%	9%	16%	9%	13%	4%	7%	3%	12%	1%	3%	0%	3%	
 DK	34%	13%	32%	16%	18%	49%	6%	25%	19%	5%	12%	17%	21%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	
 DE	34%	27%	26%	18%	24%	32%	15%	14%	16%	7%	14%	8%	8%	7%	2%	3%	0%	3%	
 EE	26%	17%	20%	13%	29%	11%	19%	9%	17%	10%	10%	4%	9%	6%	1%	4%	1%	13%	
 IE	11%	15%	12%	12%	8%	24%	16%	19%	9%	12%	1%	6%	3%	2%	2%	28%	1%	6%	
 EL	37%	22%	13%	27%	46%	25%	8%	1%	26%	11%	2%	5%	2%	14%	2%	4%	0%	1%	
 ES	54%	18%	28%	29%	16%	4%	11%	7%	8%	11%	2%	3%	4%	3%	1%	2%	0%	3%	
 FR	47%	14%	16%	19%	17%	24%	18%	20%	14%	12%	8%	8%	6%	12%	1%	2%	0%	4%	
 IT	37%	30%	23%	28%	13%	2%	9%	11%	6%	8%	6%	6%	8%	10%	4%	7%	1%	6%	
 CY	68%	15%	18%	40%	21%	9%	15%	22%	11%	10%	14%	9%	5%	10%	1%	0%	1%	1%	
 LV	20%	27%	12%	12%	19%	10%	17%	4%	13%	12%	7%	4%	4%	6%	1%	11%	1%	10%	
 LT	22%	31%	12%	18%	16%	6%	9%	7%	13%	12%	7%	7%	6%	6%	1%	7%	2%	11%	
 LU	44%	15%	25%	18%	16%	18%	19%	10%	15%	10%	9%	8%	11%	7%	3%	5%	1%	2%	
 HU	32%	26%	24%	22%	25%	9%	10%	4%	10%	10%	8%	10%	9%	8%	3%	11%	0%	4%	
 MT	35%	27%	24%	16%	20%	14%	19%	9%	4%	9%	4%	8%	7%	8%	1%	3%	0%	8%	
 NL	28%	44%	24%	15%	11%	35%	18%	24%	17%	4%	10%	4%	10%	3%	0%	3%	1%	2%	
 AT	26%	25%	23%	24%	20%	16%	18%	16%	10%	13%	15%	9%	8%	13%	4%	6%	2%	2%	
 PL	25%	36%	9%	18%	13%	6%	14%	17%	8%	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%	2%	11%	0%	14%	
 PT	45%	29%	22%	17%	5%	3%	8%	17%	4%	7%	2%	3%	4%	5%	1%	6%	0%	12%	
 RO	34%	22%	11%	14%	16%	3%	13%	5%	4%	15%	12%	10%	6%	4%	3%	4%	0%	21%	
 SI	56%	10%	21%	15%	21%	18%	9%	12%	18%	11%	18%	4%	11%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	
 SK	39%	22%	17%	24%	27%	16%	7%	9%	15%	14%	9%	7%	10%	10%	5%	2%	0%	5%	
 FI	27%	24%	31%	27%	21%	24%	9%	13%	12%	14%	11%	11%	10%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	
 SE	54%	23%	24%	34%	25%	22%	10%	9%	15%	7%	14%	19%	8%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	
 UK	8%	21%	15%	12%	19%	18%	23%	11%	6%	10%	6%	4%	7%	2%	1%	22%	1%	7%	
CY (tcc)	23%	15%	7%	30%	23%	12%	24%	8%	11%	9%	13%	19%	10%	4%	4%	7%	0%	7%	
 HR	50%	16%	25%	26%	13%	4%	11%	9%	4%	18%	6%	12%	4%	10%	1%	6%	0%	6%	
 TR	28%	14%	13%	14%	9%	2%	30%	5%	5%	7%	6%	23%	8%	6%	5%	16%	1%	10%	
 MK	39%	16%	9%	20%	11%	6%	14%	5%	6%	27%	6%	15%	5%	3%	5%	12%	0%	8%	
 IS	29%	23%	32%	38%	23%	32%	15%	20%	15%	5%	7%	13%	13%	8%	2%	0%	1%	2%	
	Highest percentage per country											Lowest percentage per country							
	Highest percentage per item											Lowest percentage per item							

IV. EUROPE 2020

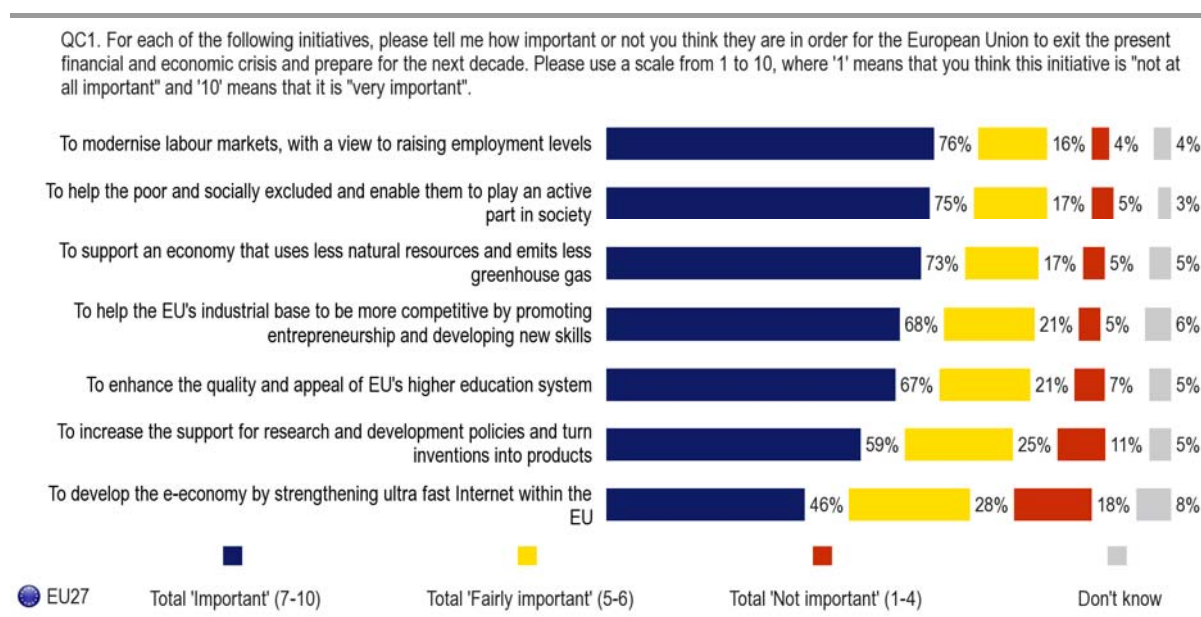
1. THE PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S "EUROPE 2020" INITIATIVES

Europeans were asked for their views on the importance of a number of initiatives to be taken to strengthen the European Union by 2020 and to emerge from the economic and financial crisis. Respondents were asked to rate each of the seven major initiatives proposed on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 indicating that the initiative was not at all important and 10 that it was very important. The ratings 7 to 10 (important), 5 and 6 (moderately important) and 1 to 4 (not important) were then aggregated to rank the initiatives⁷². Six of the seven initiatives are considered as important by an absolute majority of Europeans and one by a relative majority, proof that Europeans want everything possible to be done in order to emerge from the crisis.

Social measures (employment, helping the poor) and environmental measures (support for a greener economy that emits less greenhouse gas) top the list of initiatives that are seen as the most important to be taken by the European Union in the coming years. Approximately three-quarters of Europeans consider that it is important to "modernise labour markets, with a view to raising employment levels" (76%), "help the poor and socially excluded and enable them to play an active part in society» (75%) and to "support an economy that uses fewer natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas" (73%).

The initiatives which consist in "helping the EU's industrial base to be more competitive by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills" and "enhancing the quality and appeal of the EU's higher education system" were mentioned by 68% and 67% of respondents respectively. "Increasing the support for research and development policies", which was cited by 59% of respondents and "developing the e-economy by strengthening ultra fast Internet within the EU", with a score of 46%, bring up the rear.

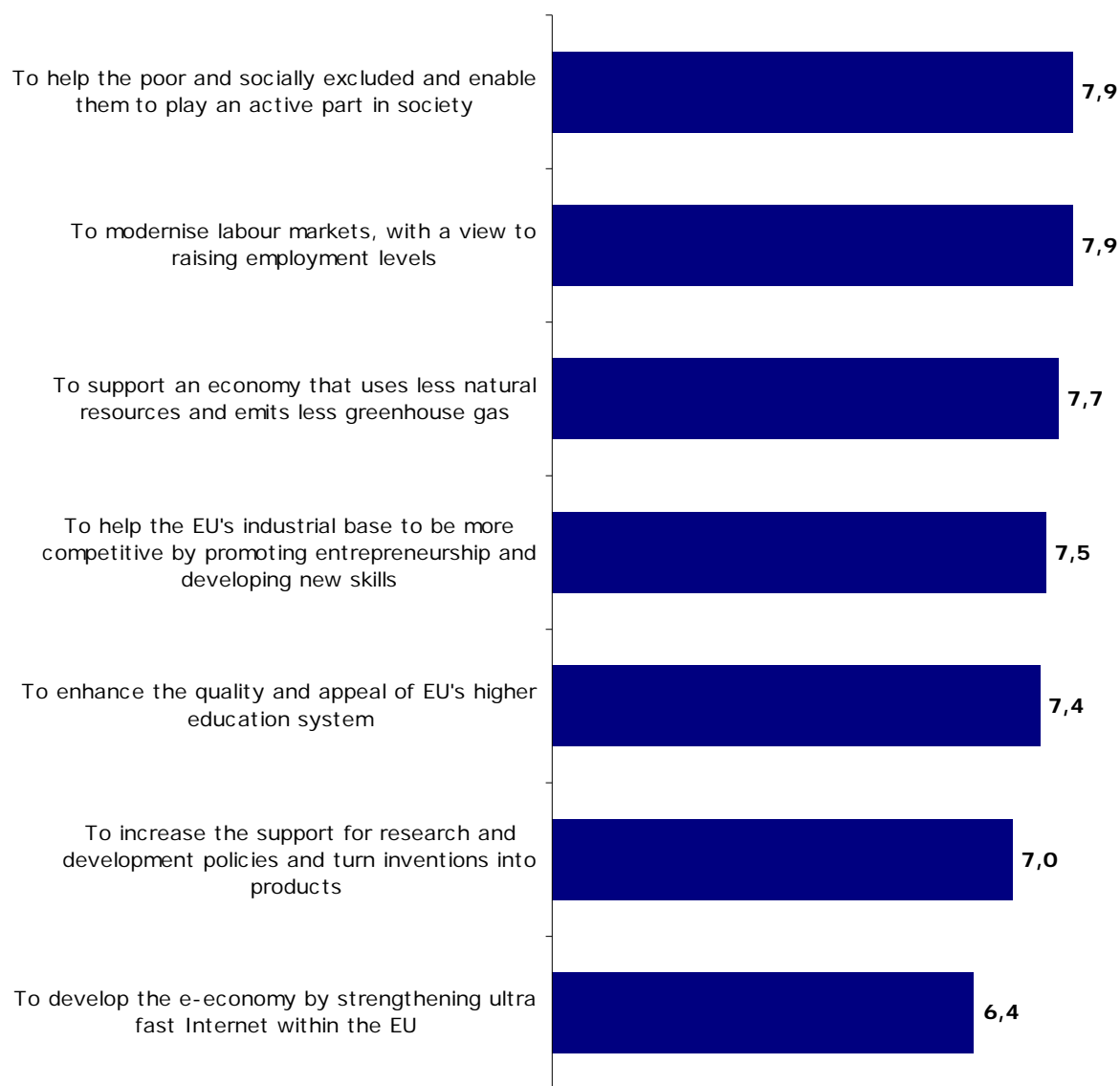
⁷² QC1. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".



The league table based on the average score⁷³ obtained by each initiative confirms the ranking described. A proactive policy to boost employment and combat social exclusion, and support for the development of a green economy have the highest average scores and are therefore considered by Europeans as the priorities to be implemented in order to emerge from the economic and financial crisis. **Over and above this ranking, it should also be noted that all the proposed initiatives obtained a high score (the average scores range from 6.4 to 7.9 out of a maximum of 10).**

⁷³ Average score obtained on the scale of importance from 1 to 10.

QC1 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important". Average - EU



Before examining the national results for each of the initiatives, it is possible at this stage to note some general trends: respondents in Cyprus, Slovakia and Greece are particularly likely to consider that these different initiatives are important. These Member States are the three most positive countries with regard to more than half of the initiatives tested (5 out of 7 in Cyprus and Slovakia, 4 out of 7 in Greece). Conversely, respondents in France (with an "important" score among the three lowest for 6 of the 7 initiatives), Luxembourg (5 out of 7) and the United Kingdom (4 out of 7) are the least likely to consider the various initiatives as important.

1.1 The initiatives which enjoy widespread support in all EU countries

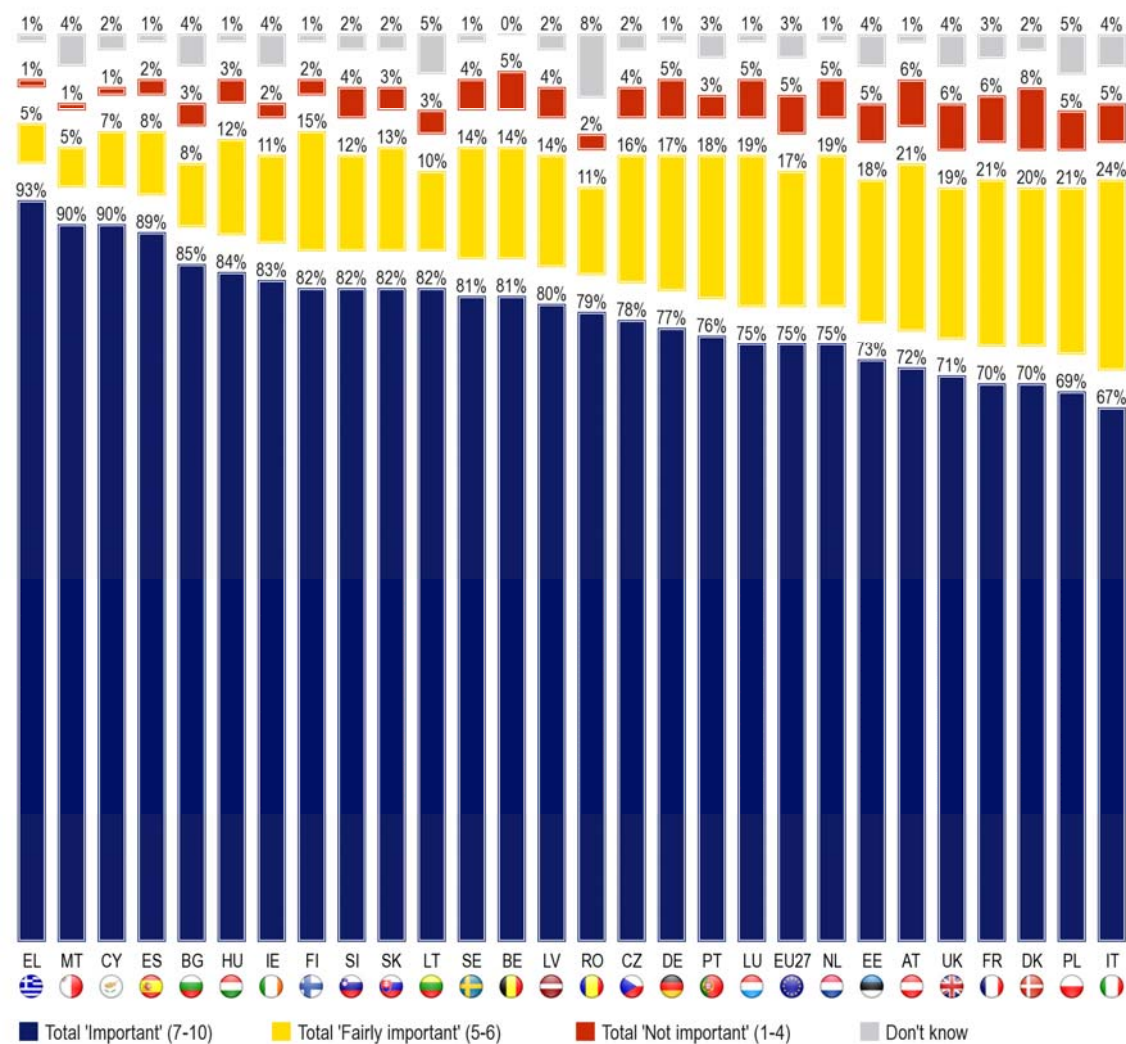
Five of the seven proposed initiatives are seen as important by at least half of respondents in all EU countries. Beyond the national differences, this means that there is a wide consensus within the Union on the importance of policies to support employment, sustainable development, education, entrepreneurship and to combat exclusion.

“To help the poor and socially excluded and enable them to play an active part in society.”

There is a broad consensus within the various EU countries on the degree of importance attached to solidarity with the poor and combating exclusion, since support for this initiative ranges between 67% and 93%. Respondents in Greece (93%), Malta (90%), Cyprus (90%) and Spain (89%) attach the most importance to this initiative. Although a very large majority of respondents mentioned this item in Italy (67%), Poland (69%), Denmark and France (70%), support is less emphatic.

QC1.7. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

To help the poor and socially excluded and enable them to play an active part in society

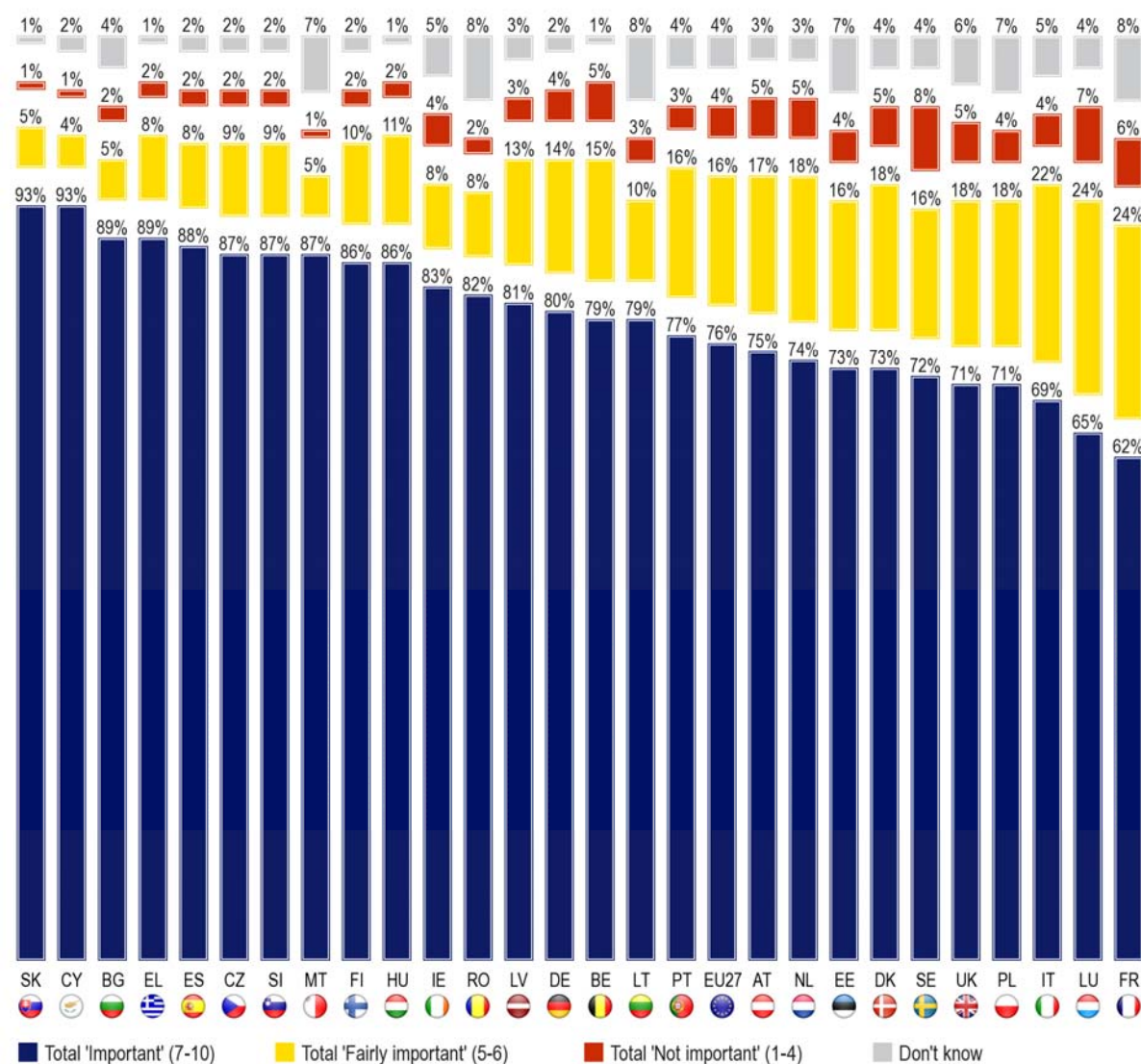


“To modernise labour markets, with a view to raising employment levels”

The perceived importance of a policy designed to modernise labour markets and boost employment levels varies between 62% and 93% in the various EU countries, with the lowest scores being recorded in France (62%), Luxembourg (65%) and Italy (69%), and the highest in Slovakia (93%), Cyprus (93%), Bulgaria (89%) and Greece (89%).

QC1.6. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

To modernise labour markets, with a view to raising employment levels

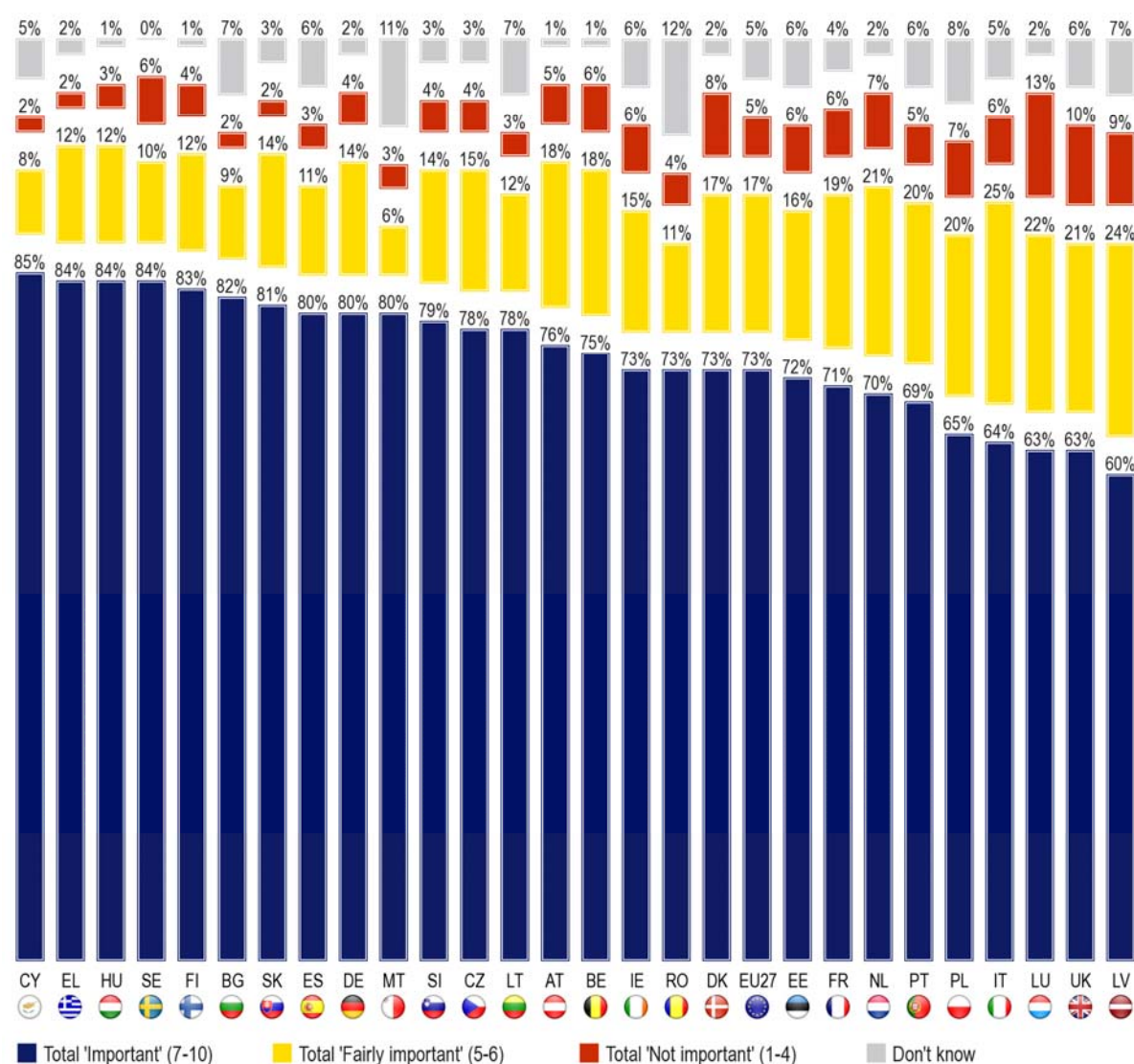


“To support an economy that uses fewer natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas”

There is also an equally broad consensus regarding the economic and environmental challenge of supporting an economy that uses fewer natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas. The perception of the importance of this action therefore ranges from 60% in Latvia to 85% in Cyprus. Respondents in Greece and Hungary (84%), as well as in Sweden (84%) and Finland (83%) are also very positive about this initiative, thereby confirming their particular interest in environmental issues.

QC1.4. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

To support an economy that uses less natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas

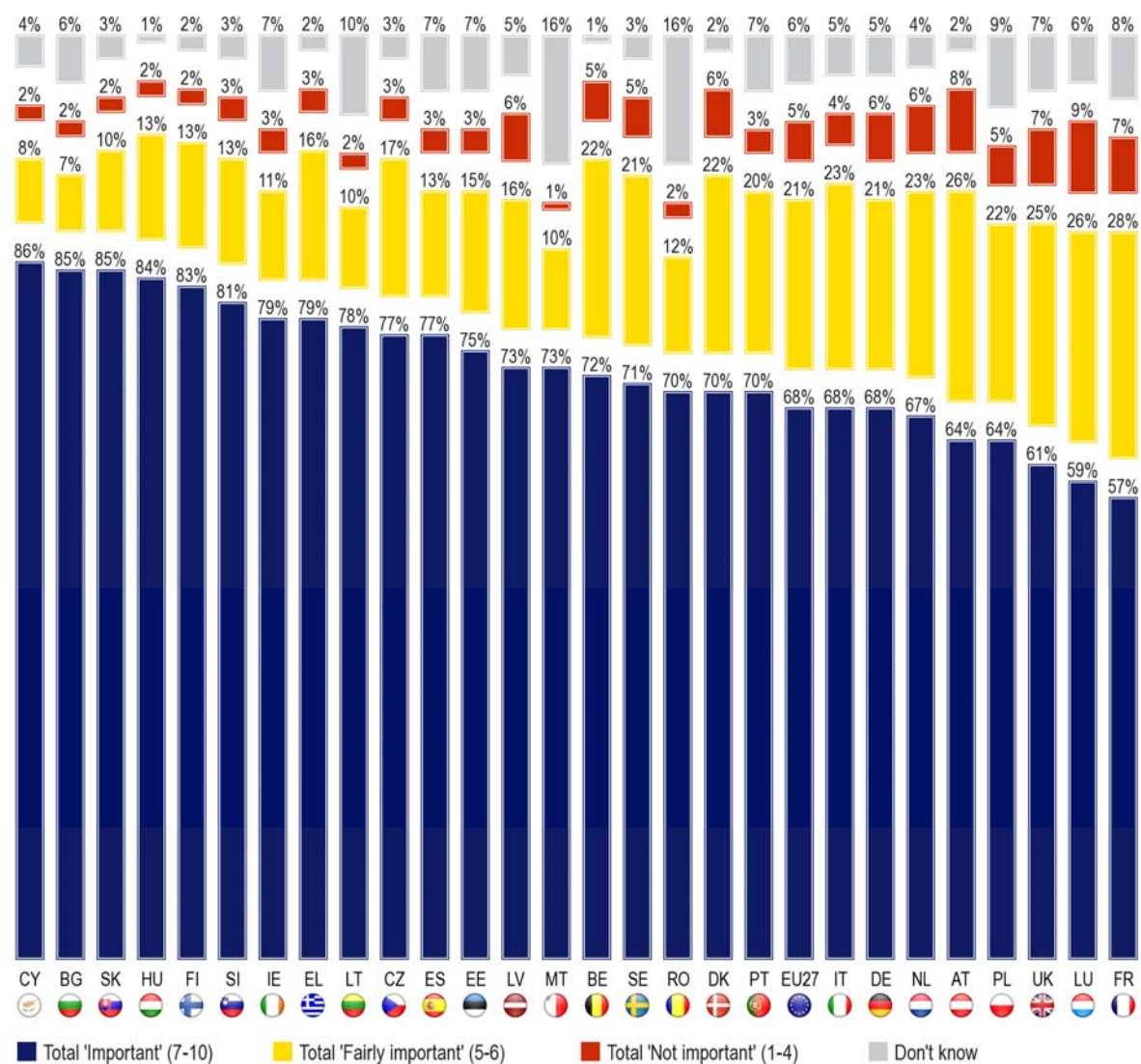


“To help the EU’s industrial base to be more competitive by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills”

An absolute majority of respondents in all EU countries agree on the importance of supporting the competitiveness of the European economy and entrepreneurship, at levels ranging from 57% in France to 86% in Cyprus. More than 8 out of 10 respondents in Bulgaria and Slovakia (85% each), Hungary (84%), Finland (83%) and Slovenia (81%) also consider this initiative to be important.

QC1.5. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

To help the EU's industrial base to be more competitive by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills

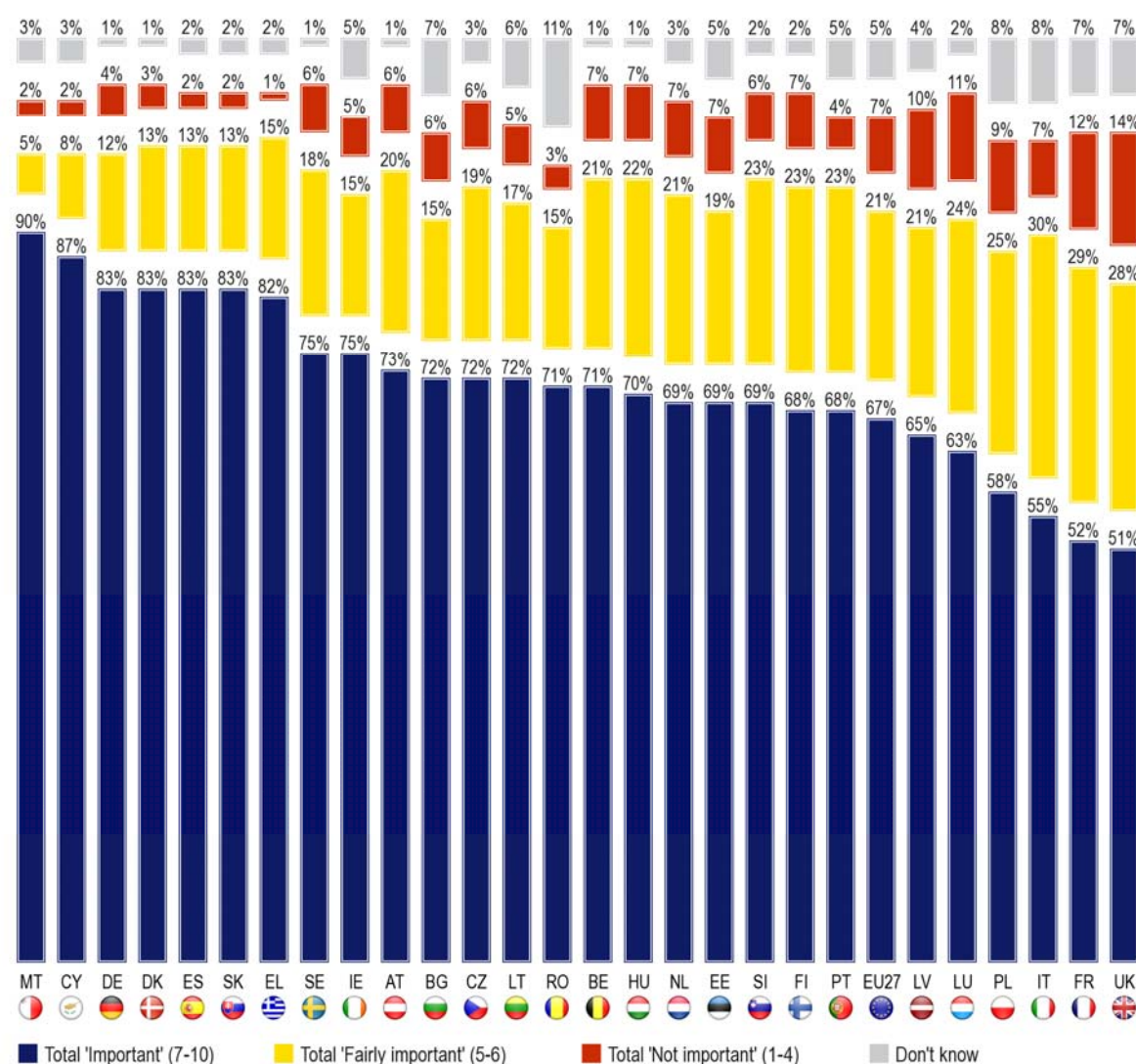


"To enhance the quality and appeal of the EU's higher education system"

Finally, even if the differences in degree are more pronounced, more than half of Europeans in all EU countries agree on the importance of an education policy which promotes higher education. Respondents in Malta (90%), Cyprus (87%), Germany (83%), Denmark (83%), Spain (83%) and Slovakia (83%) are the most conscious of the importance of a policy that enhances the quality of the higher education system. Respondents in the United Kingdom (51%), France (52%) and Italy (55%) are the least convinced of the importance of this issue.

QC1.2. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

To enhance the quality and appeal of EU's higher education system

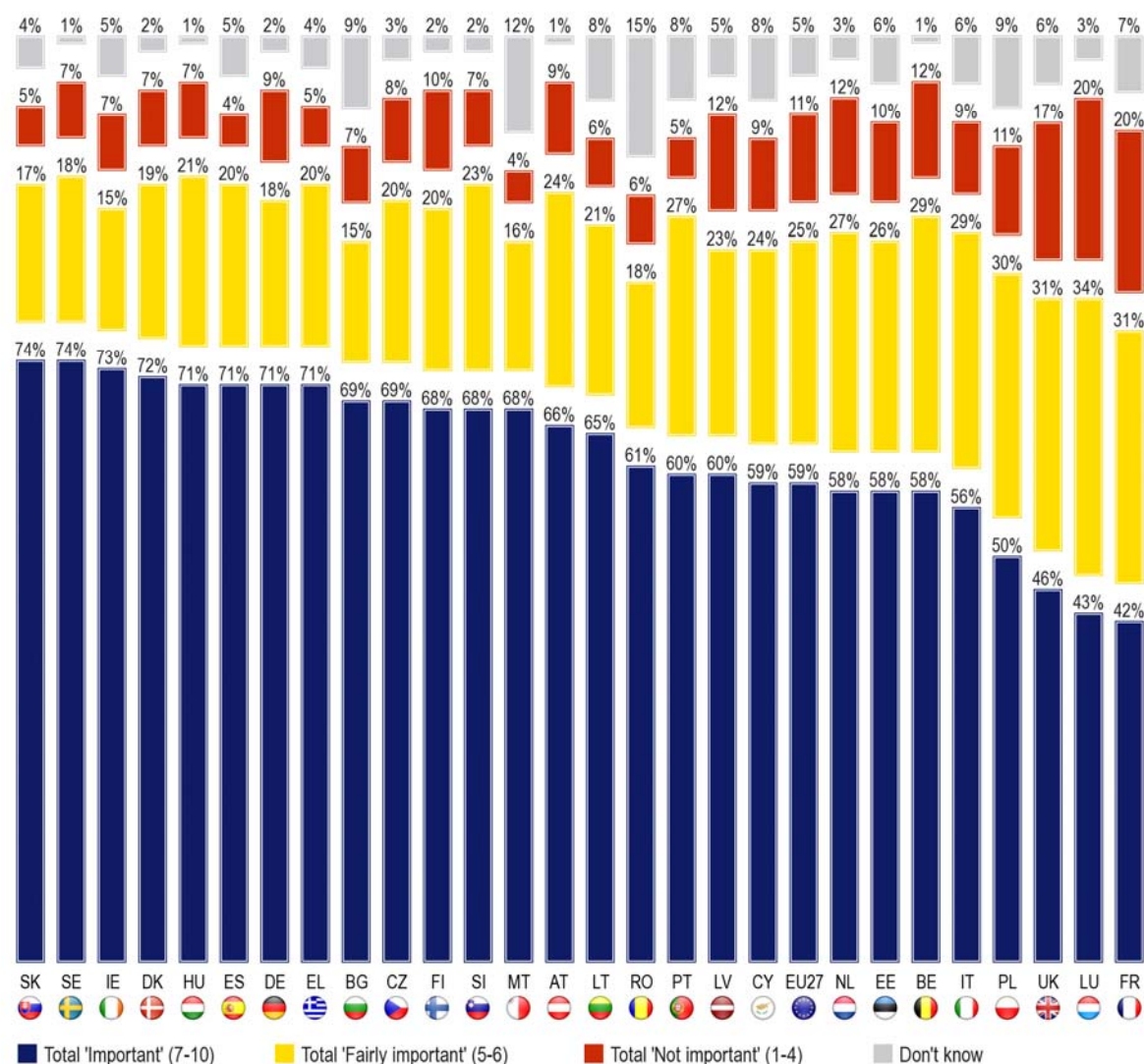


1.2 The initiatives which are not supported by a majority of respondents in all EU countries

Two of the seven proposed initiatives proposed are not supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all EU countries. First, the initiative intended to **“increase the support for research and development policies and turn inventions into products”** is perceived as important by only a relative majority in three EU countries: France (42%), Luxembourg (43%) and the United Kingdom (46%). Respondents in Slovakia (74%), Sweden (74%) and Ireland (73%) attach the most importance to this action.

QC1.1. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

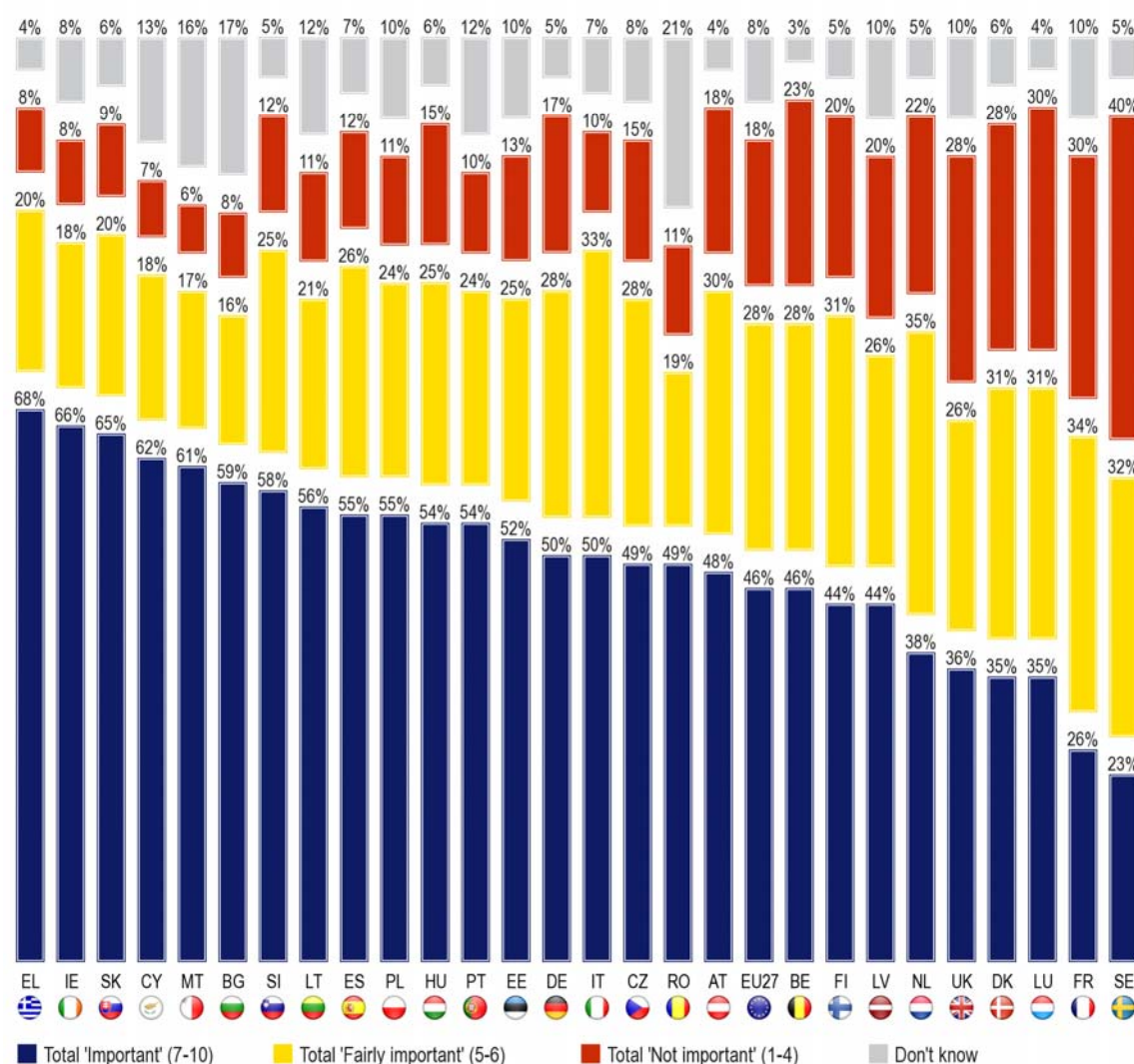
To increase the support for research and development policies and turn inventions into products



Secondly, the initiative intended to **develop the e-economy and ultra fast Internet** is perceived as important by an absolute majority of respondents in only fifteen EU countries. In two countries, Sweden and France, these levels are particularly low, with scores below 30%. In Sweden, where 23% of respondents see it as important, 32% as moderately important and 40% as not important, and in France, where 26% of the people polled see it as important, 34% as moderately important and 30% as not important, this initiative enjoys only minority support. Nor do respondents in Luxembourg (35%) and Denmark (35%) attach much importance to this action. However, approximately two out of three respondents in Greece (68%), Ireland (66%) and Slovakia (65%) think that this initiative is important. Nor do respondents in Luxembourg (35%) and Denmark (35%) attach much importance to this action. However, approximately two out of three respondents in Greece (68%), Ireland (66%) and Slovakia (65%) think that this initiative is important.

QC1.3. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

To develop the e-economy by strengthening ultra fast Internet within the EU





Apart from relative exception of the development of the digital economy and ultra fast Internet access⁷⁴ the European Union's Europe 2020 initiatives are therefore perceived as important by a very large majority of respondents, with a broad consensus in all EU countries. This consensus is also social: the ranking of the initiatives varies only slightly across social categories. This is illustrated by the fact that that 79% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale and 76% of those at the top consider that it is important to help the poorest people; 75% of those who struggle to pay their bills and 76% of those who do not have financial difficulties believe that it is important to modernise labour markets; and 76% manual workers and 75% of managers consider that it is important to support an economy that uses fewer natural resources. In other words, the degree of importance attached to each of the initiatives is shared across all social categories of the European population.

There are some gender differences: men are slightly more likely consider that the following initiatives are important: "increasing support for research and development policies and turning inventions into products" (63% versus 56%), "developing the e-economy by strengthening ultra fast Internet within the EU" (49% versus 43%) and "supporting an economy that uses fewer natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas" (73% versus 72%). However, women are slightly more likely to attach importance to "helping the poor and socially excluded and enabling them to play an active part in society" (77% versus 74%).

⁷⁴ 46% of Europeans consider that this initiative is important.

QC1. For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".

- % Total 'Important' (7-10)

	To help the poor and socially excluded and enable them to play an active part in society	To modernise labour markets, with a view to raising employment levels	To support an economy that uses less natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas	To help the EU's industrial base to be more competitive by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills	To enhance the quality and appeal of EU's higher education system	To increase the support for research and development policies and turn inventions into products	To develop the e-economy by strengthening ultra fast Internet within the EU
EU27	76%	76%	73%	68%	67%	59%	46%
Sex							
 Male	74%	76%	73%	71%	67%	63%	49%
Female	77%	75%	72%	66%	67%	56%	43%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	75%	79%	71%	74%	69%	63%	51%
Managers	73%	76%	75%	74%	69%	67%	47%
Other white collars	72%	74%	73%	70%	66%	58%	49%
Manual workers	76%	79%	76%	70%	67%	57%	46%
House persons	78%	75%	68%	63%	63%	54%	43%
Unemployed	81%	77%	72%	67%	65%	54%	48%
Retired	74%	73%	70%	64%	65%	60%	40%
Students	78%	76%	76%	68%	74%	60%	54%
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	78%	75%	70%	67%	64%	53%	43%
From time to time	76%	75%	71%	67%	64%	55%	46%
Almost never	75%	76%	74%	69%	69%	62%	46%
Self-positioning on the social staircase							
Low (1-4)	79%	74%	70%	65%	63%	53%	39%
Medium (5-6)	74%	76%	72%	67%	67%	59%	47%
High (7-10)	76%	79%	77%	75%	73%	66%	53%

2. KEY EUROPEAN UNION TARGETS IN THE EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY

After expressing their views on the importance of the various initiatives to be taken in order to emerge from the economic and financial crisis, the respondents were asked for their opinions on the targets identified by the European Union in the Europe 2020 strategy. They were asked whether the targets were “too ambitious”, “too modest” or “about right”.⁷⁵

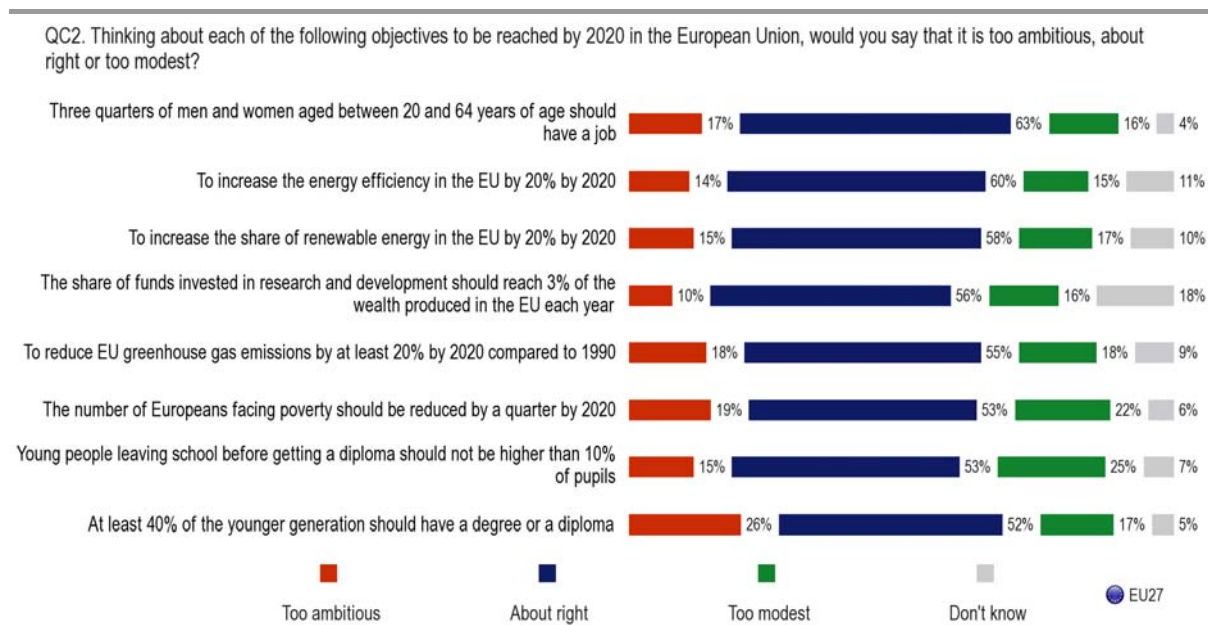
The eight targets are seen as realistic, since an absolute majority of Europeans consider that they are all “about right”. It is possible that a very large proportion sample did not necessarily have the knowledge and information needed to determine whether these targets were objectively achievable. Consequently, this result must probably be analysed more as the expression of an expectation (Europeans think that these targets are realistic because they want them to be achieved) than as reasoned opinions on each of the targets. In addition, we may therefore conclude that the Europe 2020 targets match the expectations and hopes of Europeans.

More specifically:

- 63% of Europeans consider that the target of ensuring that three-quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age have a job is realistic, while 17% see it as “too ambitious” and 16% “too modest”.
- 60% consider that the target of “increasing energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020” is realistic, while 15% see it as too modest and 14% too ambitious.
- The target of “increasing the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020” is seen as realistic by 58% of Europeans, while for 17% it is too modest and for 15% it is too ambitious.
- Ensuring that the share of funds invested in research and development reaches 3% of the wealth produced in the EU each year is seen as a realistic target by 56% of respondents, while 16% see it as too modest and for 10% it is too ambitious.
- 55% of Europeans think that the target of “reducing EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990” is realistic, with identical proportions (18%) considering it to be either too ambitious or too modest.

⁷⁵ QC2. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

- 53% of respondents think that the objective of reducing the number of Europeans facing poverty by a quarter by 2020 is realistic, while 22% see this target as too modest and for 19% it is too ambitious.
- 53% of Europeans agree that it is realistic to ensure that the proportion of young people leaving school without a diploma is not higher than 10%, while 25% see this target as too modest and for 15% it is too ambitious. Of all the targets tested this is the one that Europeans are the most likely to see as “too modest”: a quarter would like the EU to be more ambitious in its efforts to combat the failure rate in schools.
- Finally, the objective of ensuring that at least 40% of the younger generation have a degree or diploma is seen as realistic by 52% of Europeans, while 26% see it as too ambitious and for 17% it is too modest. Of all the targets tested this is the one that Europeans are the most likely to see as “too ambitious”.



Respondents in Italy and Spain are the most optimistic about the realism of all these targets. Spain has the highest “about right” score for four of the eight objectives: “To increase the energy efficiency of the EU by 20% by 2020”, “To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020”, “The share of funds invested in research and development should reach 3% of the wealth produced in the EU each year” and “At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or diploma”.

Italy has the highest score for the other four objectives: “Three-quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job”, “To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% to 2020 compared to 1990”, “Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils” and “The number of Europeans facing poverty should be reduced by a quarter by 2020”.

Respondents in Cyprus, Greece and Sweden stand out on all the targets, with a percentage of respondents considering them as realistic below the European average. Thus, Cyprus has the lowest “about right” score for three of the eight objectives, all related to energy and sustainable development: “To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020”, “To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020”, “To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% to 2020 compared to 1990”. Greece and Sweden each have the lowest scores for two objectives. In Sweden, these are the two education objectives: “Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils” and “At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or diploma”. In Greece, they are targets for social objectives and combating exclusion: “Three-quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job” and “The number of Europeans facing poverty should be reduced by a quarter by 2020”.

It is interesting to note in the analysis by country that the “too ambitious” and “too modest” answers for each of the objectives was almost never mentioned by an absolute majority of respondents, with two significant exceptions concerning the education targets. Thus:

- 71% and 58% of respondents respectively in Sweden consider that the objectives of ensuring that at least 40% of the younger generation have a degree or diploma and that no more than 10% of young people leave school without a diploma are too modest.
- 56% of respondents in Denmark also agree that the objective of ensuring that at least 40% of the younger generation have a degree or diploma is too modest. However, 55% of respondents in Germany think that it is too ambitious.

These are the only cases where, in any of the 27 EU countries, an absolute majority of respondents answered “too modest” or “too ambitious”.

An analysis of the national results by target reveals that perceptions differ considerably from one country to another. We have grouped together the various targets according to their theme: economic and social targets, sustainable development targets and education targets.

QC2 Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

	Three quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job			To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020			To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020			The share of funds invested in research and development should reach 3% of the wealth produced in the EU each year			To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990			Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils			The number of Europeans facing poverty should be reduced by a quarter by 2020			At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma		
	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index	Too ambitious	Too modest	Index
EU27	17%	16%	+1	14%	15%	-1	15%	17%	-2	10%	16%	-6	18%	18%	=	15%	25%	-10	19%	22%	-3	26%	17%	+9
BE	26%	20%	+6	19%	23%	-4	18%	27%	-9	16%	23%	-7	24%	27%	-3	19%	41%	-22	27%	32%	-5	14%	46%	-32
BG	18%	10%	+8	19%	6%	+13	21%	7%	+14	12%	9%	+3	21%	8%	+13	17%	14%	+3	21%	17%	+4	29%	10%	+19
CZ	23%	19%	+4	22%	10%	+12	24%	13%	+11	12%	13%	-1	23%	19%	+4	14%	27%	-13	26%	22%	+4	40%	6%	+34
DK	16%	14%	+2	18%	17%	+1	15%	24%	-9	9%	19%	-10	26%	20%	+6	13%	43%	-30	19%	26%	-7	5%	56%	-51
DE	18%	24%	-6	14%	20%	-6	15%	24%	-9	9%	20%	-11	17%	25%	-8	15%	41%	-26	24%	23%	+1	55%	4%	+51
EE	11%	16%	-5	14%	7%	+7	16%	7%	+9	9%	15%	-6	20%	10%	+10	15%	24%	-9	24%	17%	+7	43%	10%	+33
IE	17%	11%	+6	15%	12%	+3	17%	13%	+4	8%	16%	-8	20%	12%	+8	12%	17%	-5	14%	20%	-6	18%	12%	+6
EL	24%	26%	-2	23%	21%	+2	23%	23%	=	21%	23%	-2	25%	26%	-1	20%	27%	-7	28%	36%	-8	23%	23%	=
ES	16%	11%	+5	9%	11%	-2	11%	12%	-1	8%	11%	-3	14%	12%	+2	15%	19%	-4	15%	17%	-2	13%	14%	-1
FR	28%	12%	+16	17%	14%	+3	18%	19%	-1	13%	19%	-6	23%	21%	+2	19%	28%	-9	27%	32%	-5	14%	35%	-21
IT	8%	10%	-2	11%	11%	=	11%	14%	-3	8%	13%	-5	11%	14%	-3	9%	14%	-5	14%	13%	+1	15%	14%	+1
CY	18%	31%	-13	21%	23%	-2	23%	26%	-3	9%	24%	-15	22%	31%	-9	24%	29%	-5	21%	30%	-9	33%	21%	+12
LV	14%	17%	-3	9%	10%	-1	11%	11%	=	5%	15%	-10	10%	11%	-1	14%	34%	-20	7%	27%	-20	23%	18%	+5
LT	14%	17%	-3	10%	7%	+3	12%	7%	+5	7%	10%	-3	17%	8%	+9	11%	23%	-12	13%	14%	-1	22%	11%	+11
LU	31%	13%	+18	25%	18%	+7	24%	23%	+1	15%	22%	-7	26%	24%	+2	21%	34%	-13	29%	33%	-4	15%	45%	-30
HU	17%	19%	-2	11%	20%	-9	13%	23%	-10	9%	17%	-8	13%	24%	-11	18%	15%	+3	17%	30%	-13	45%	4%	+41
MT	18%	8%	+10	11%	7%	+4	10%	9%	+1	10%	8%	+2	14%	10%	+4	26%	13%	+13	16%	12%	+4	23%	10%	+13
NL	22%	15%	+7	19%	19%	=	17%	24%	-7	10%	15%	-5	23%	25%	-2	14%	41%	-27	24%	24%	=	14%	45%	-31
AT	14%	22%	-8	14%	23%	-9	14%	30%	-16	10%	25%	-15	15%	28%	-13	16%	33%	-17	16%	32%	-16	42%	9%	+33
PL	13%	17%	-4	12%	12%	=	13%	14%	-1	6%	18%	-12	19%	11%	+8	7%	21%	-14	13%	20%	-7	19%	14%	+5
PT	17%	11%	+6	18%	13%	+5	18%	11%	+7	16%	12%	+4	18%	14%	+4	19%	14%	+5	19%	18%	+1	20%	10%	+10
RO	16%	5%	+11	11%	8%	+3	13%	11%	+2	11%	8%	+3	14%	11%	+3	13%	14%	-1	17%	13%	+4	14%	12%	+2
SI	38%	5%	+33	17%	9%	+8	17%	12%	+5	19%	14%	+5	19%	13%	+6	25%	9%	+16	21%	14%	+7	33%	7%	+26
SK	25%	15%	+10	19%	12%	+7	21%	13%	+8	13%	13%	=	22%	16%	+6	19%	20%	-1	27%	18%	+9	40%	6%	+34
FI	20%	18%	+2	17%	16%	+1	17%	19%	-2	13%	12%	+1	24%	20%	+4	9%	35%	-26	21%	21%	=	10%	47%	-37
SE	10%	37%	-27	10%	30%	-20	12%	36%	-24	6%	26%	-20	17%	35%	-18	10%	58%	-48	9%	39%	-30	5%	71%	-66
UK	15%	14%	+1	14%	12%	+2	15%	13%	+2	10%	13%	-3	19%	14%	+5	19%	16%	+3	16%	15%	+1	32%	10%	+22

Top 3 index scores per target

Bottom 3 index scores per target

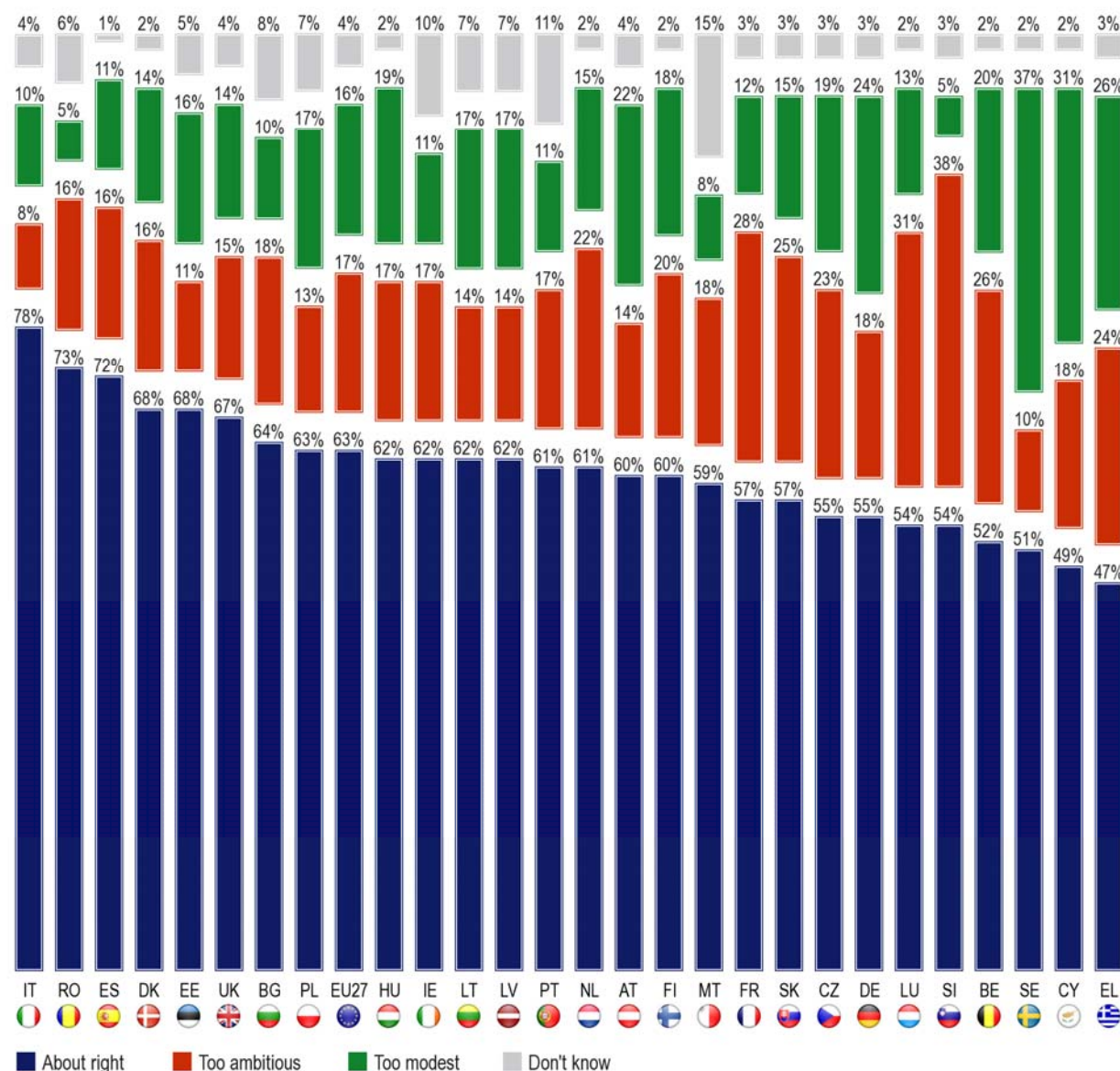
2.1 Europe 2020: economic and social targets

“Three-quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job”

Greece and Cyprus are the only two countries where a majority of respondents consider that this target is not realistic. The “too ambitious” and “too modest” answers are evenly balanced in Greece (24% versus 26%) while the “too modest” answer is predominant in Cyprus (31% versus 18%). There are two other national particularities: the high proportion of respondents in Slovenia who consider that this target is too ambitious (38%) and conversely the high proportion of respondents in Sweden (37%) who see it as too modest.

QC2.1. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

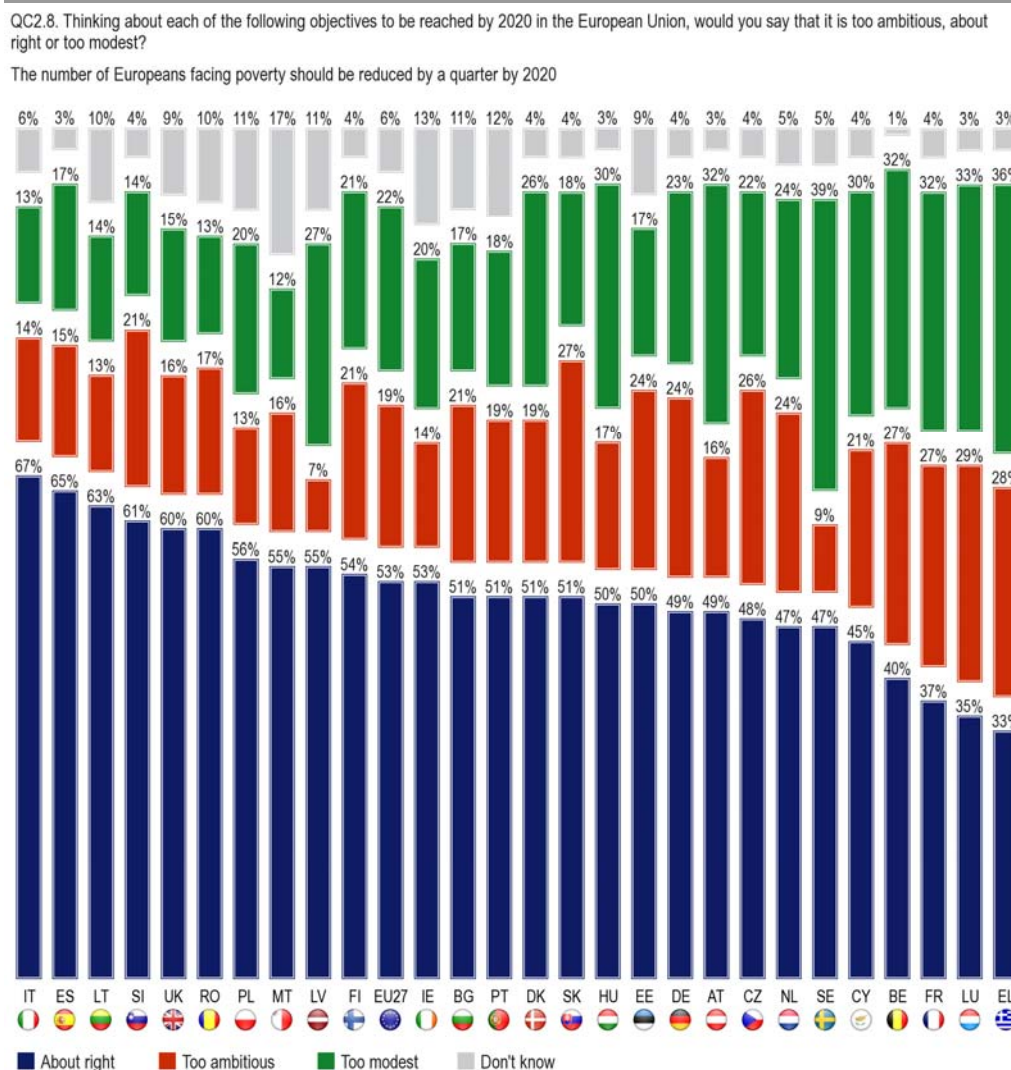
Three quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job



A socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any significant differences in assessments of this target. For example, 64% of those who place themselves at the top of the social scale and 61% of those at the bottom think it is "about right". However, the most educated respondents are slightly more likely to consider that the target of ensuring that three-quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age have a job by 2020 is too modest (19% of those who studied beyond the age of 19 versus 13% of those who left school before the age of 16). This trend will be confirmed for all the targets.

"The number of Europeans facing poverty should be reduced by a quarter by 2020"

Fewer than half of respondents in 10 EU countries see this objective as "about right", particularly in Greece (33%), Luxembourg (35%) and France (37%). As for the previous target, respondents in Sweden (39%) are the most likely to consider that it is too modest, followed by those in Greece (36%). More than a quarter of respondents in Luxembourg (29%), Greece (28%), Slovakia (27%), the Czech Republic (26%), France (27%) and Belgium (27%) see it as too ambitious.



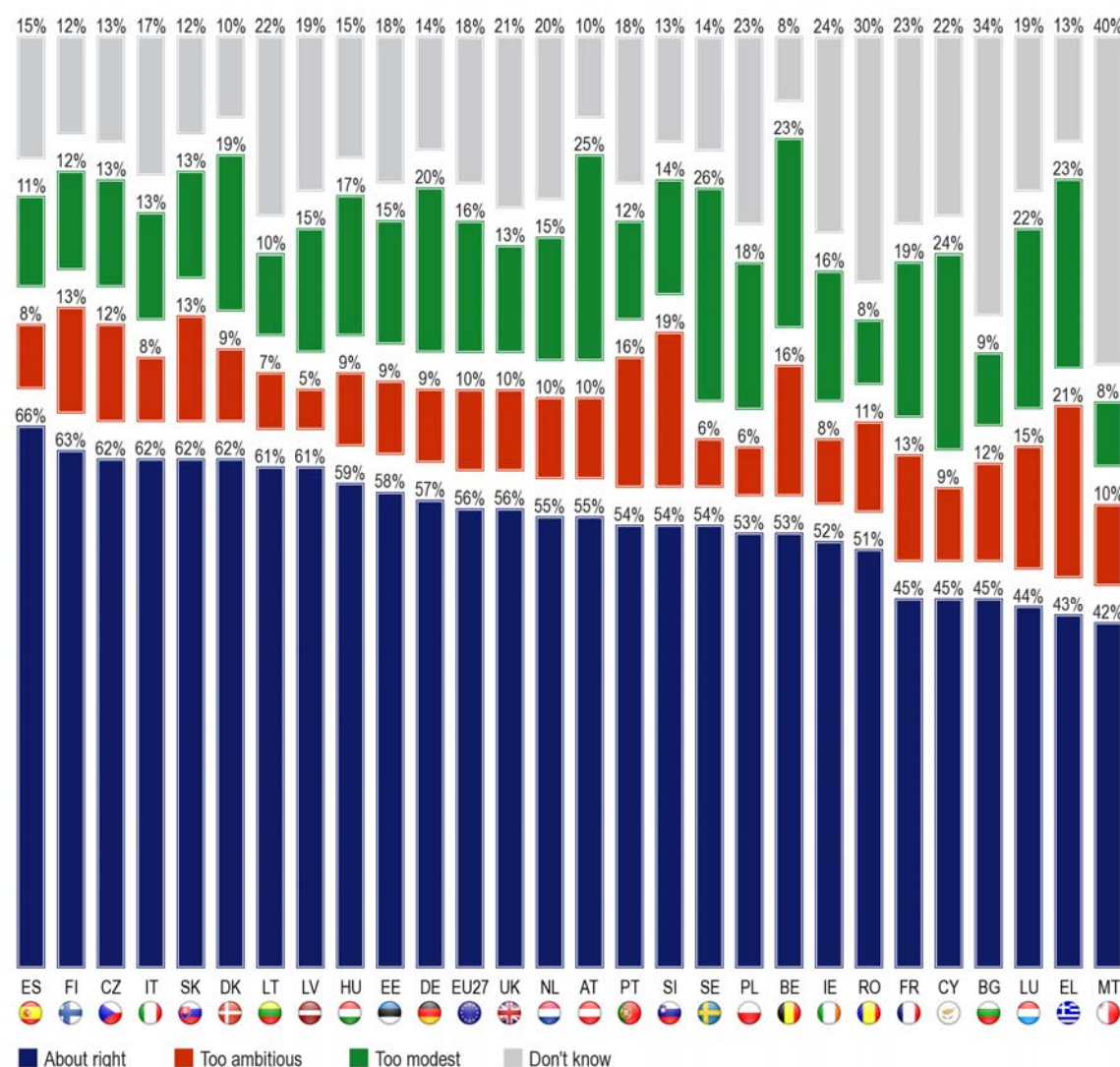
Once again, a sociological analysis does not reveal any major variations between the various social categories. Thus, this target is seen as “about right” by 53% of the people who struggle to pay their bills and by 54% of those who do not have financial difficulties. Once again, the most educated respondents are more likely (26%) than those who completed their studies at the age of 15 or earlier (17%) to see this target as too modest.

“The share of funds invested in research and development should reach 3% of the wealth produced in the EU each year”

There are only six EU countries where this target is not seen as realistic by an absolute majority of respondents. Austria (25%), Belgium (23%) and Greece (23%) have the largest minorities who see it as too modest. The ‘DK’ rates for this question in Malta (40%), Bulgaria (34%) and Romania (30%) are also very high.

QC2.2. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

The share of funds invested in research and development should reach 3% of the wealth produced in the EU each year



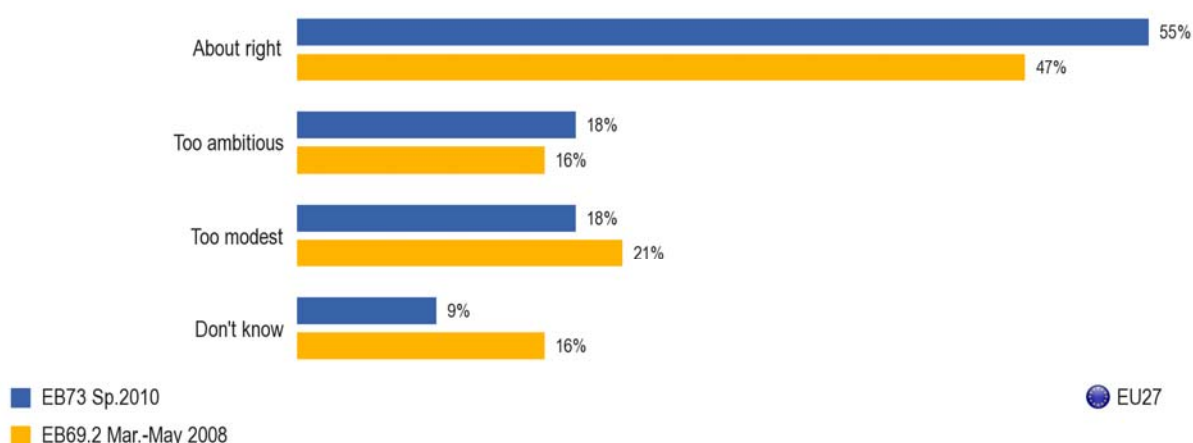
2.2 Europe 2020: the sustainable development targets

“To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990”

The perception that this target is realistic has increased considerably among Europeans since it was last measured in the spring 2008 Eurobarometer (EB69). Thus, the proportion of Europeans who consider that it is “about right” has increased by 8 points. The number of respondents who consider that it is too ambitious has increased by 2 points, while the number who see it as too modest has fallen by 3 points. All these changes can be explained by the sharp fall in the ‘DK’ rate (-7 points), which is a clear sign of the growing awareness among Europeans of the challenges of sustainable development.

QC2.3. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990

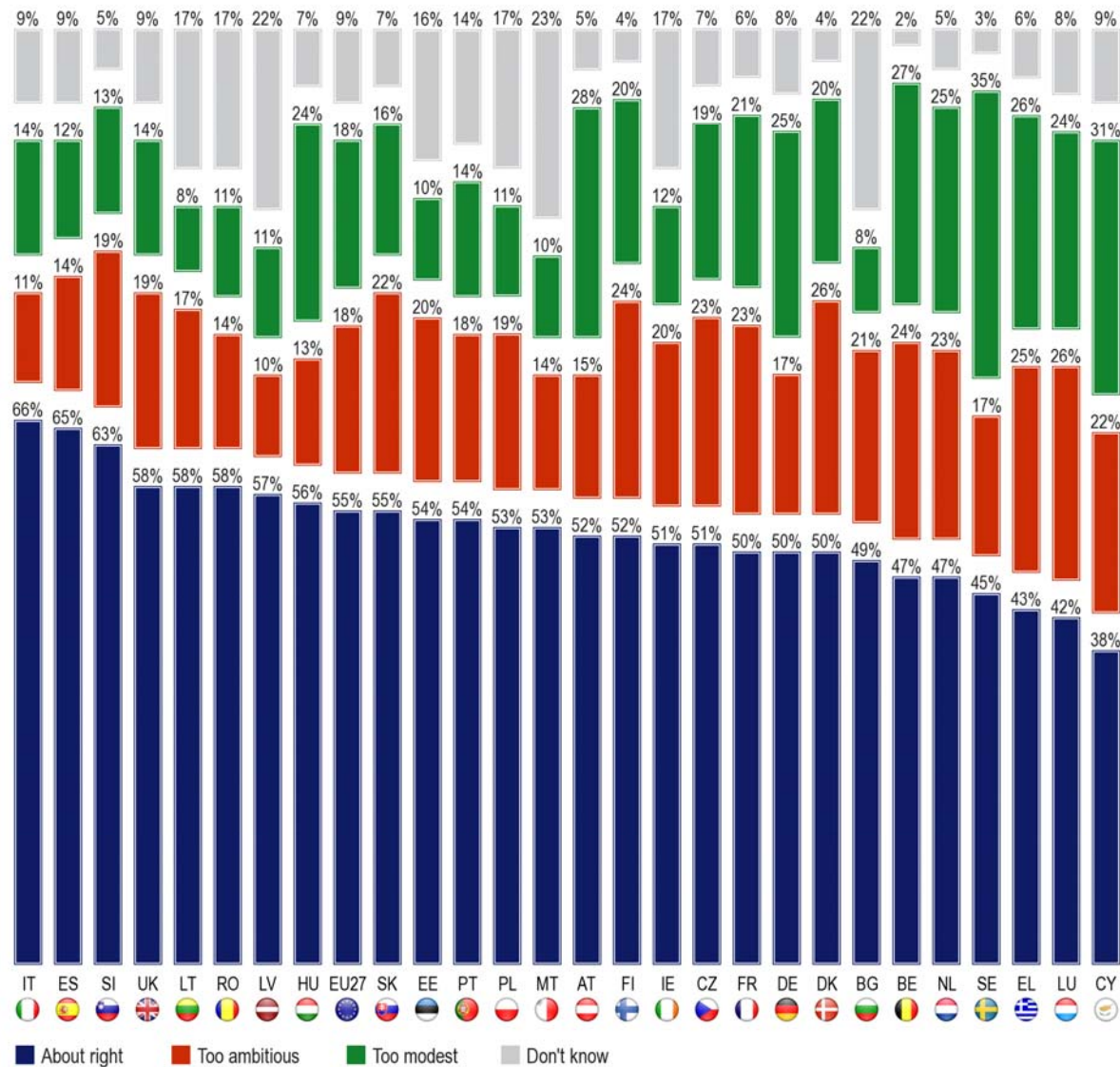


Item worded slightly differently in EB69: The European Union has the objective of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990. Thinking about this objective, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

Sweden (35%) and Cyprus (31%) have the largest minorities who regret this target's lack of ambition. Conversely, respondents in Denmark (26%) and Luxembourg (26%) are the most likely to consider that this target is too ambitious.

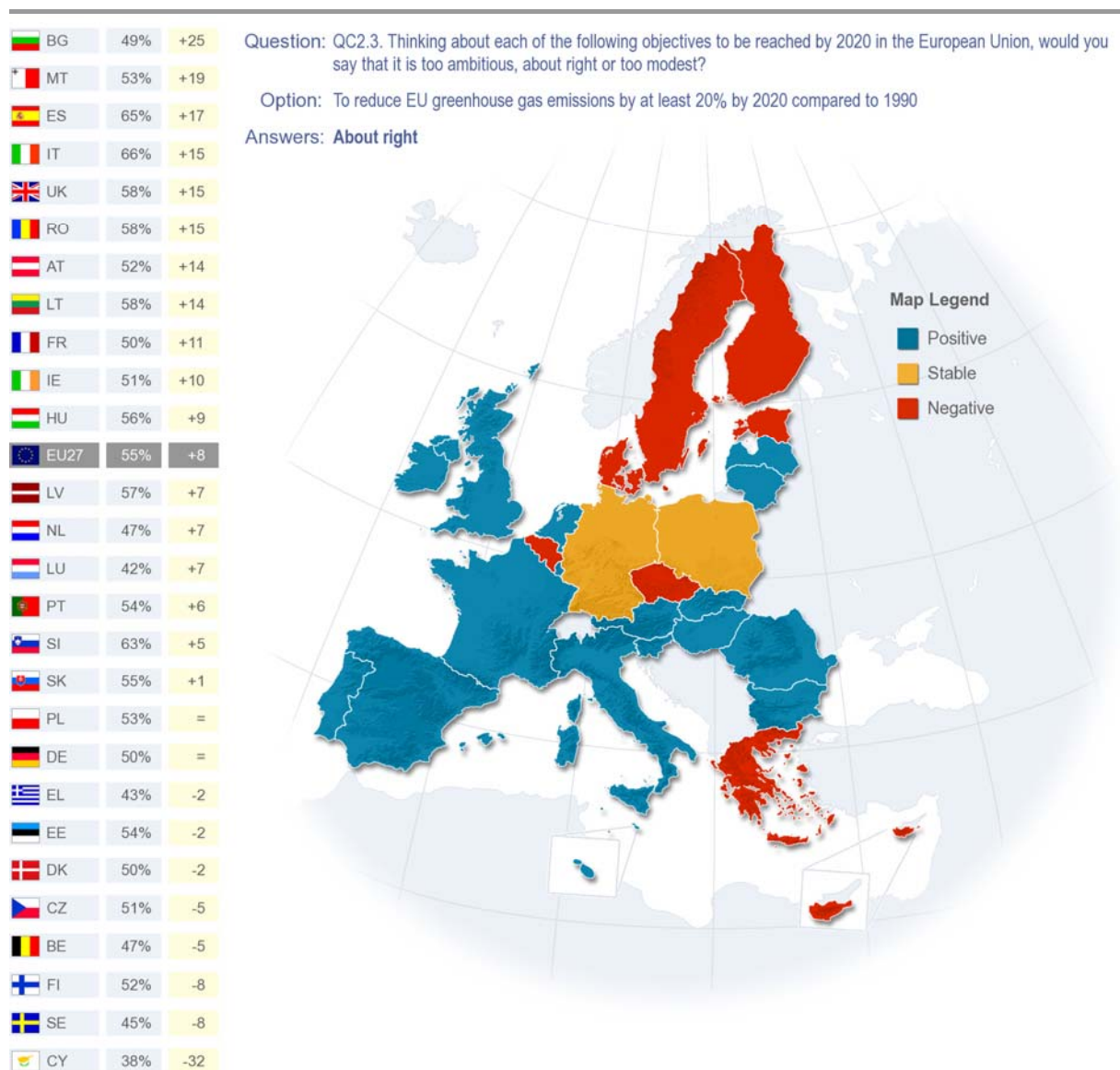
QC2.3. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990



Compared with spring 2008, respondents in Bulgaria (+25 points), Malta (+19), Spain (+17), Italy (+15), the United Kingdom (+15), Romania (+15), Austria (+14), Lithuania (+14), France (+11) and Ireland (+10) are now far more likely to regard this target as realistic.

However, the proportion of respondents who see this target as "about right" has fallen by 32 points in Cyprus and by 8 points in Sweden, two countries which, as we have seen, are the most likely to regret the lack of ambition of this target.



Comparison with EB69.2 March-May 2008

For EB69.2: The European Union has the objective of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990. Thinking about this objective, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

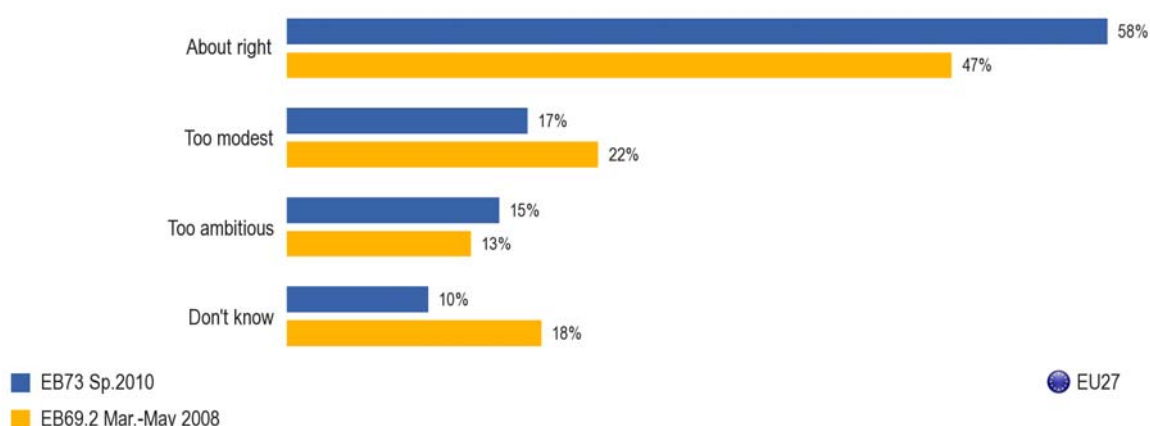
As environmental awareness is now firmly established and shared across European opinion, there are very few differences between the various social categories of the population in respect of this target. Opinions are fairly consistent, irrespective of the age, level of education, occupation and social status of the respondents, although in general, the most socially advantaged respondents are more likely to say that the target is not ambitious enough. This analysis also applies to the two other sustainable development targets discussed below.

“To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020”

For this second aspect of sustainable development, the changes are similar to those noted for the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The proportion of Europeans who consider that the target of increasing the share of renewable energy by 20% is “about right” has increased by 11 points since the spring 2008 wave. The proportion of respondents who see this target as too ambitious has increased by 2 points, while the proportion of people polled who consider that it is too modest has fallen by 5 points. The ‘DK’ rate has fallen by 8 points.

QC2.4. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020

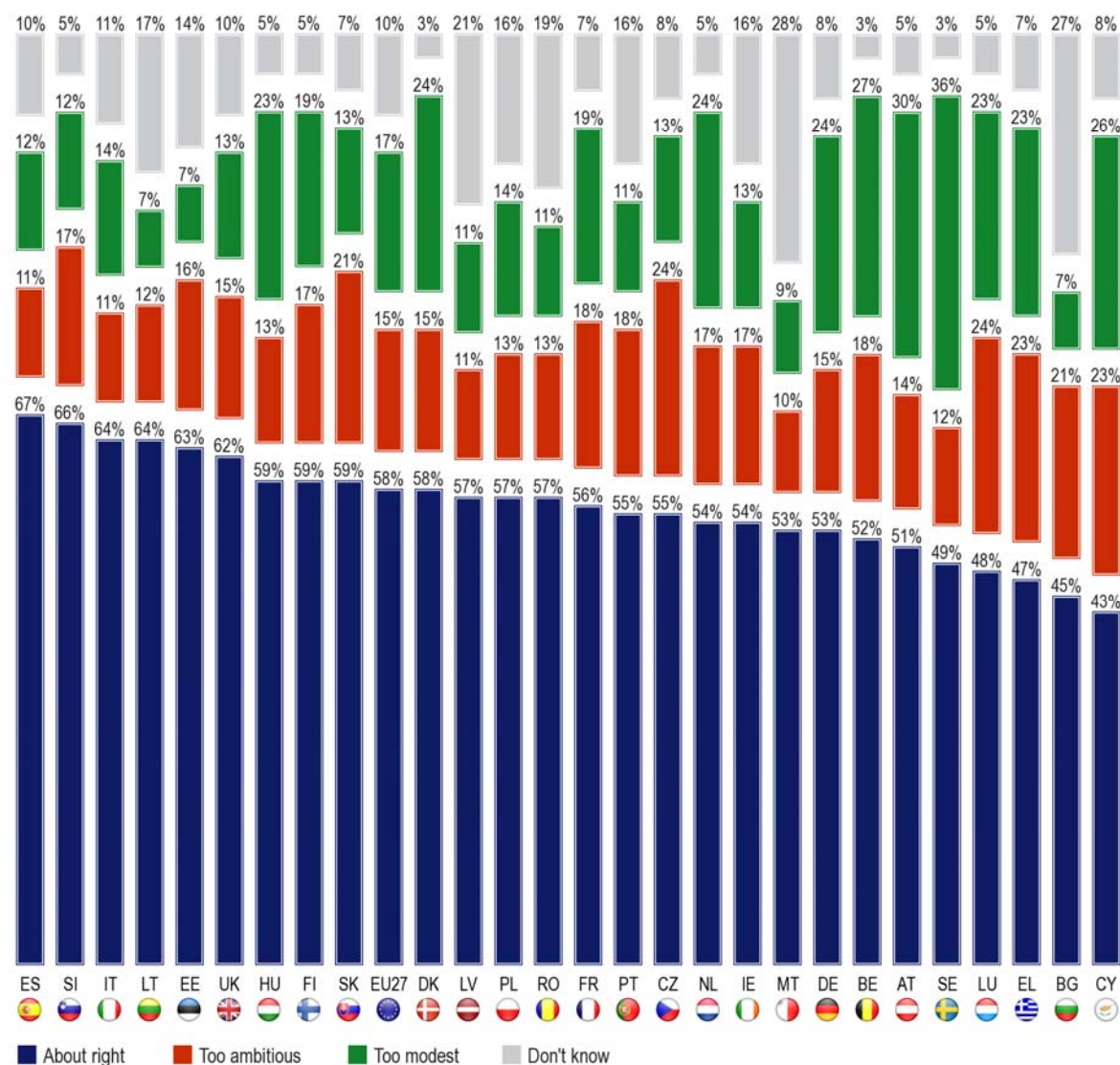


Item worded slightly differently in EB69: The European Union has the objective of increasing the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020. Thinking about this objective, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

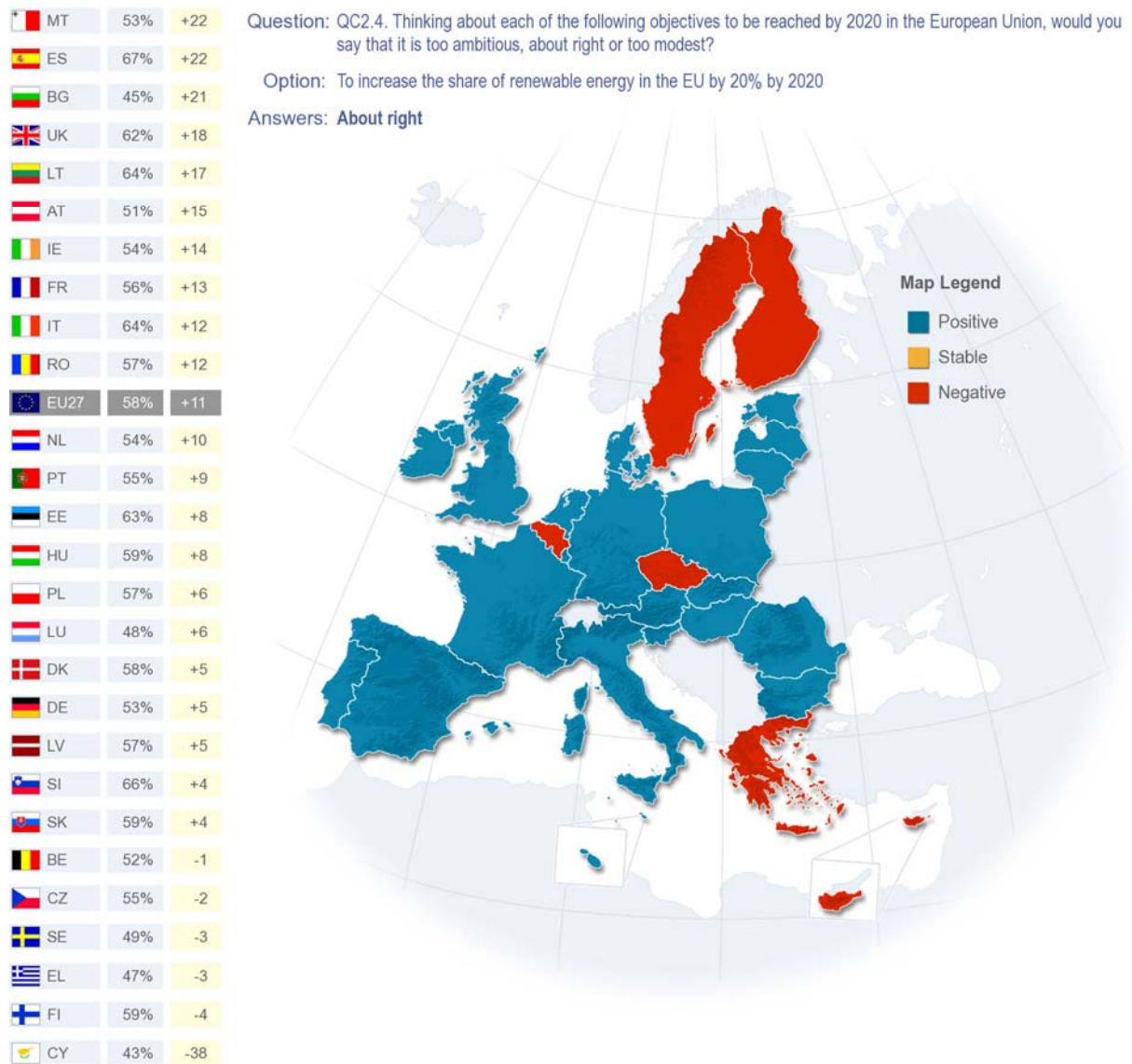
Respondents in Sweden (36%) and Austria (30%) are the most likely to see this target as too modest, while those in Luxembourg (24%) and the Czech Republic (24%) are the most likely to see it as “too ambitious”.

QC2.4. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020



Respondents in Malta (+22 points since spring 2008), Spain (+22), Bulgaria (+21), the United Kingdom (+18), Lithuania (+17), Austria (+15), Ireland (+14) and France (+13 points) are now far more likely to say this target is realistic. Once again, Cyprus stands out from the trend, with the proportion of respondents who consider this target to be "about right" falling by 38 points.



Comparison with EB69.2 March-May 2008

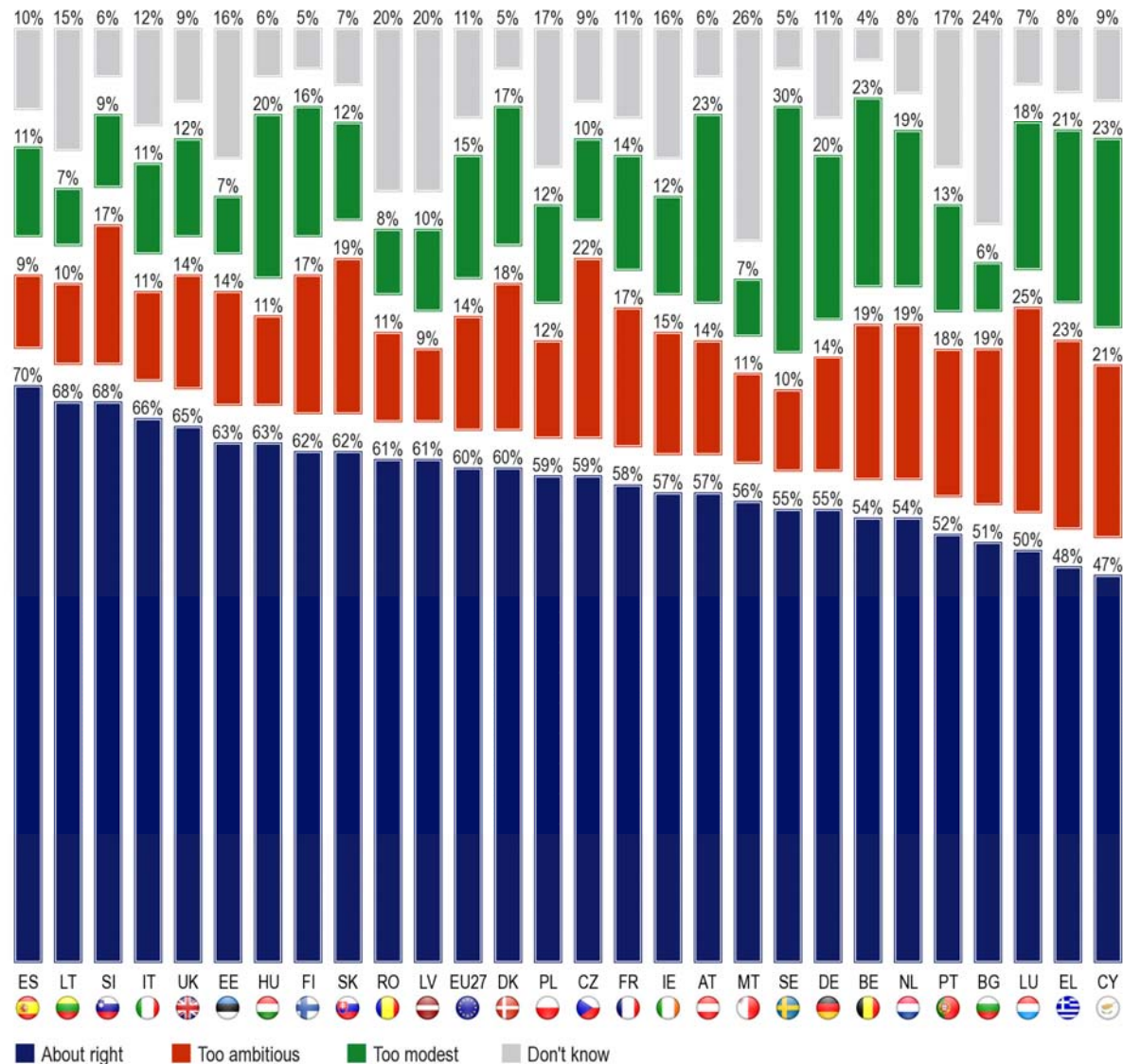
For EB69.2: The European Union has the objective of increasing the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020. Thinking about this objective, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

“To increase energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020”

An absolute majority of respondents in all EU countries, except for Greece (48%) and Cyprus (47%), consider that this target is “about right”. Once again, respondents in Sweden are the most likely to believe that this target is too modest (30%), while those in Luxembourg are the most likely to consider that it is too ambitious (25%).



QC2.5. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020



From a socio-demographic point of view, the most educated respondents and those in the highest occupational categories are slightly more likely to consider that the strategy of increasing energy efficiency by 20% by 2020 is too modest. This is the opinion of 19% of those who studied beyond the age of 19 and 21% of managers, compared with 10% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier and 10% of house persons. Financial difficulties have little impact on this item.

QC2 Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

		To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990				To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020				To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020			
		Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK	Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK	Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK
EU27		18%	55%	18%	9%	15%	58%	17%	10%	14%	60%	15%	11%
Education (End of)													
	15-	15%	59%	13%	13%	13%	59%	12%	16%	13%	60%	10%	17%
	16-19	17%	57%	17%	9%	15%	59%	17%	9%	14%	62%	14%	10%
	20+	21%	51%	23%	5%	16%	56%	23%	5%	16%	58%	19%	7%
	Still studying	21%	52%	20%	7%	17%	58%	19%	6%	14%	63%	15%	8%
Respondent occupation scale													
	Self-employed	18%	56%	20%	6%	15%	59%	20%	6%	14%	59%	19%	8%
	Managers	20%	52%	23%	5%	16%	55%	24%	5%	13%	60%	21%	6%
	Other white collars	17%	57%	19%	7%	15%	58%	20%	7%	14%	61%	16%	9%
	Manual workers	18%	55%	19%	8%	14%	59%	18%	9%	14%	61%	15%	10%
	House persons	15%	57%	13%	15%	13%	59%	11%	17%	13%	59%	10%	18%
	Unemployed	17%	56%	16%	11%	15%	57%	16%	12%	13%	61%	13%	13%
	Retired	18%	56%	14%	12%	15%	58%	13%	14%	15%	60%	10%	15%
	Students	21%	52%	20%	7%	17%	58%	19%	6%	14%	63%	15%	8%
Difficulties paying bills													
	Most of the time	17%	54%	14%	15%	14%	55%	16%	15%	13%	57%	15%	15%
	Occasionally	16%	56%	17%	11%	14%	58%	16%	12%	13%	60%	13%	14%
	Almost never/ never	19%	55%	19%	7%	15%	59%	18%	8%	14%	62%	15%	9%

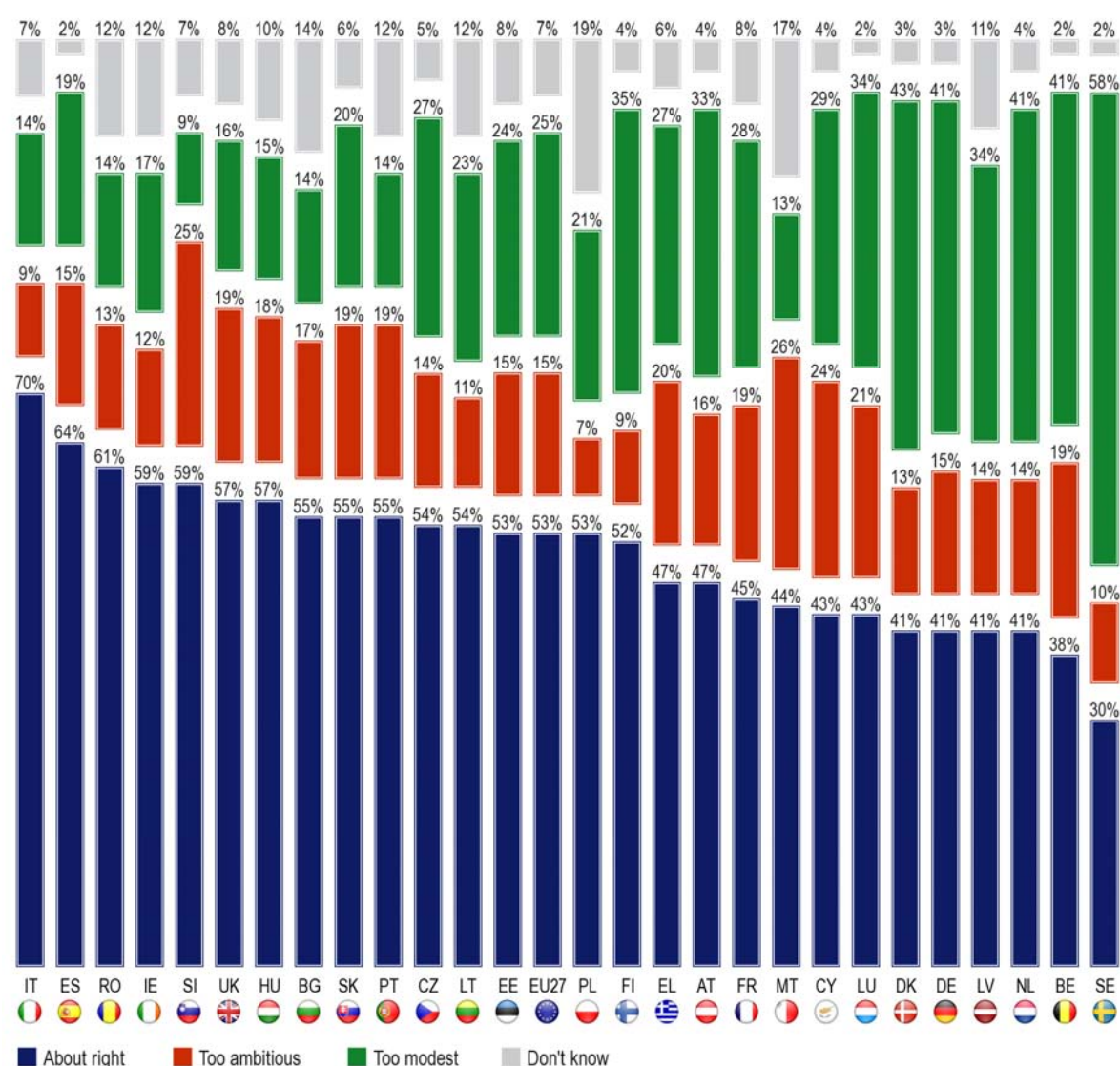
2.3 Europe 2020: education targets

“Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils”

The feeling that this target is too modest is predominant in three EU countries: Sweden (58%), Denmark (43%) and Belgium (41%). In Germany and the Netherlands, opinions are split down the middle (41% see the target as “about right” and 41% see it as “too modest”).

QC2.6. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils



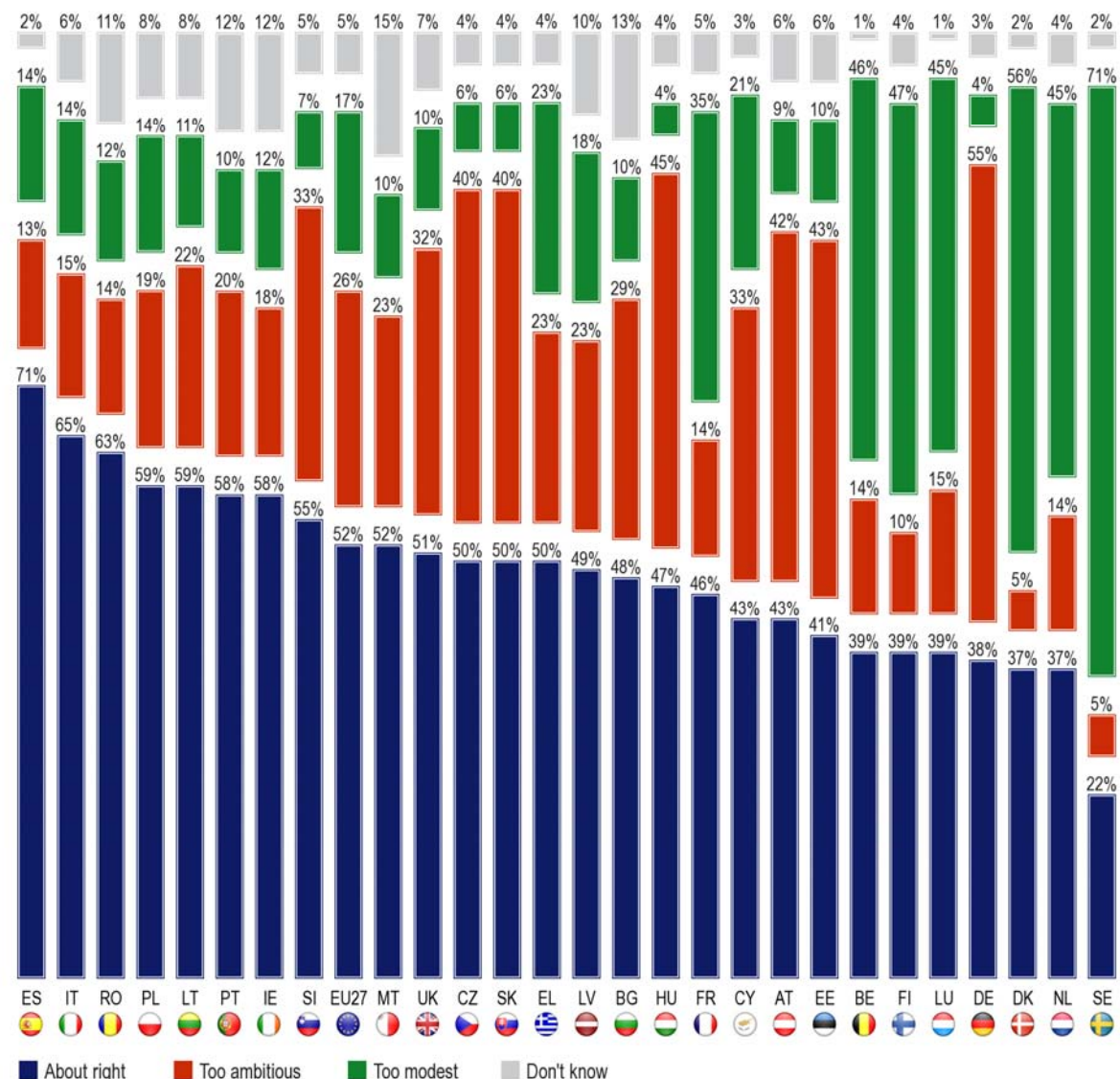
There are some differences on this item according to the respondent's level of education: the idea that this target is too modest is more common among the most educated respondents (32% of those who studied beyond the age of 19) than among the least educated (19% of those who completed their education before the age of 16).

“At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma”

This is the target in respect of which national differences are the most marked. A majority of respondents consider that it is too modest in six EU countries: Sweden (71%), Denmark (56%), Finland (47%), Belgium (46%), Luxembourg (45%) and the Netherlands (45%). In contrast, opinion in Germany is very distinctive on this subject: Germany is the only country where an absolute majority of respondents consider that the target is too ambitious (55%). The number of respondents who see this target as too ambitious is also remarkably high in Estonia (43% versus 41% of respondents who think that it is “about right”), Hungary (45% versus 41% of respondents who think that it is “about right”), Austria (42% versus 43% of respondents who think that it is “about right”), Slovakia (40% versus 50% of respondents who think that it is “about right”), Slovenia (33% versus 55% of respondents who think that it is “about right”) and the Czech Republic (32% versus 50% of respondents who think that it is “about right”). In total, therefore, at least 40% of respondents in six EU countries consider that this target is too ambitious.


QC2.7. Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma



Here too, respondents' level of education is a factor: 26% of those who completed their studies after the age of 19 see this target as too modest, a view shared by only 10% of those who completed their studies before the age of 16.

QC2 Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

	Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils				At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma			
	Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK	Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK
EU27	15%	53%	25%	7%	26%	52%	17%	5%
Education (End of)								
 15-	14%	58%	19%	9%	24%	59%	10%	7%
16-19	16%	52%	24%	8%	29%	50%	15%	6%
20+	14%	48%	32%	6%	24%	46%	26%	4%
Still studying	16%	53%	27%	4%	22%	53%	22%	3%

CONCLUSION

Despite a slight decline in positive perceptions, **overall the way in which Europeans perceive globalisation has remained unchanged since the last Eurobarometer surveys:**

- A majority of respondents continue to see globalisation simultaneously as a driver of economic growth and a factor which increases social inequalities.
- It also continues to be seen as benefiting large companies, rather than citizens, and a majority of Europeans believe that it does not protect them from rising prices.
- Europeans continue to want more regulation and supervision of globalisation, even if this demand for greater regulation has declined since the previous survey.
- Perceptions of the European Union's role faced with the challenges of globalisation have also changed considerably: favourable judgements of the EU's role have deteriorated significantly since the autumn 2009 wave. This can perhaps be explained by the significant decline in the belief that the European Union has the necessary power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy, though this remains the majority opinion.
- The opinion that the interests of the European Union and those of the United States converge, which had become much more widespread between autumn 2008 and autumn 2009 – probably as a result of Barack Obama's election – has declined slightly, but is still shared by a majority of Europeans. In comparison, only one in four Europeans consider that Chinese and European economic interests converge.

As a result of the crisis there is strong demand for regulation of the financial sector by the European Union, which is more than ever perceived as best able to deal effectively with the effects of the crisis.

- There is particularly strong demand from Europeans for closer coordination of economic and financial policies between all Member States, but also between euro zone countries. An overwhelming majority of Europeans consider that the various Member States should work more closely together to combat the crisis.
- A majority of Europeans continue to believe that the worst is still to come as regards the impact of the crisis on jobs; this opinion is unchanged since autumn 2009.
- Behind this stability at European level, there have been significant evolutions at national level: in Hungary and the Baltic States, respondents are now far more confident about the labour market outlook. In contrast, respondents in Greece are now far more pessimistic.
- The idea that the European Union is best able to tackle the effects of the crisis has gained more ground: more than one in four Europeans now share this opinion.
- Although Europeans see the EU as a bulwark against the crisis, the euro is no longer seen as playing a stabilising role: fewer than one in three Europeans now consider that the single currency has mitigated the effects of the crisis.
- Europeans are increasingly eager for the European Union to take action to emerge from the crisis: a majority of Europeans agree that it is necessary to implement reforms to emerge from the crisis, even if the reforms involve sacrifices for the present generation.
- Europeans also consider that it would be effective for the European Union to monitor, supervise and regulate the way in which financial markets operate more closely.
- Almost three out of four Europeans think that measures to reduce public deficits and debt should not be delayed. But they are far more measured when the question of jobs is taken into account: a relative majority of respondents support the idea of a targeted or temporary increase in public deficits in order to support the labour market.
- As regards measures to boost activity, Europeans advocate investing in training and education, facilitating start-ups and investing in research and innovation.

A large majority of respondents share the sense of being European citizens and there is strong demand for more information in this regard. Social issues are particularly important here: in this context of crisis, **Europeans want their citizenship to be based above all on harmonised and improved social welfare.**

- Although their national identity is predominant in the way Europeans define themselves – just under half of Europeans define themselves solely by their nationality -, the European dimension is nevertheless present: more than four out of ten Europeans define themselves above all as a “citizen of their country and European”. However, this item has declined slightly since spring 2007.
- A clear majority of Europeans see themselves as European citizens, based above all on social values: this sense is particularly strong among the higher social and cultural categories.
- Just over four out of ten Europeans are aware of their rights as citizens of the European Union and, accordingly, they would like to be better informed: almost three-quarters of Europeans would like to learn more about these rights as European citizens.
- To enhance their feeling of European citizenship, Europeans place social welfare considerations ahead of political aspects. Overall, this prioritisation of the corner stones of European citizenship is shared by all social categories.
- A fairly large proportion of the European population is outward-looking vis-à-vis the rest of the European Union (from a social and cultural point of view). This proportion has risen since March 2006, since one in three Europeans are very or moderately open to the rest of the European Union.
- The elimination of border controls is the achievement of the European Union from which Europeans have personally benefited the most, ahead of improved consumer rights and less expensive international communication costs. Logically, Europeans who travel are far more likely to have benefited from these achievements.
- Europeans consider that voting in elections is by far the most effective way of ensuring that their voice is heard by decision-makers. Support for this item, which far outweighs the other options, has even gained ground since March 2006.
- Knowledge of the citizen’s right of initiative is still fairly limited and, accordingly, this possibility currently appeals to only a minority of Europeans. However, if Europeans were to exercise this right, they would do so mainly in social and environmental matters or those concerning the fundamental rights of citizens.
- Three out of ten Europeans participate actively in or do voluntary work for associations or organisations; their voluntary work concerns above all sports clubs or cultural associations.

Europeans want to emerge from the crisis and its consequences as quickly as possible and support for the "Europe 2020" strategy is therefore widespread.

- A majority of Europeans consider that the seven initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy are important. They therefore strongly support the need to do everything possible to emerge from the crisis.
- They give priority first of all to social measures, followed by environmental measures and then policies concerning the European Union's competitiveness, education and innovation. Finally, the initiative targeting the development of the Internet and the e-economy is seen as important by just under half of Europeans.
- A large majority of Europeans consider that the targets identified by the European Union's Europe 2020 strategy are realistic.
- However, just over one in four Europeans consider that the target of a degree or diploma for 40% of the younger generation by 2020 will be difficult to achieve. In contrast, a quarter of Europeans consider that the target of limiting the number of young people leaving school without a diploma to 10% is too modest.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 73

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 5th of May and the 28th of May 2010, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 73.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The EUROBAROMETER 73.4 is a "STANDARD EUROBAROMETER" 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 73 has also been conducted in Iceland, 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	1.013	06/05/2010	27/05/2010	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	05/05/2010	17/05/2010	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.021	07/05/2010	22/05/2010	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	07/05/2010	25/05/2010	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.515	06/05/2010	26/05/2010	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	07/05/2010	24/05/2010	916.000
IE	Ireland	MRBI	1.014	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.006	08/05/2010	25/05/2010	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.020	07/05/2010	27/05/2010	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.028	07/05/2010	21/05/2010	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	507	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.003	07/05/2010	24/05/2010	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.019	07/05/2010	21/05/2010	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	505	07/05/2010	25/05/2010	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.021	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.013	07/05/2010	28/05/2010	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	05/05/2010	24/05/2010	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	08/05/2010	25/05/2010	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.025	07/05/2010	24/05/2010	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.020	07/05/2010	19/05/2010	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.010	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.027	08/05/2010	23/05/2010	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.001	07/05/2010	25/05/2010	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.050	06/05/2010	25/05/2010	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.316	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26.641	05/05/2010	28/05/2010	406.834.359
IS	Iceland	Capacent	526	07/05/2010	24/05/2010	252.277
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Kadem	500	07/05/2010	23/05/2010	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	07/05/2010	25/05/2010	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.000	07/05/2010	25/05/2010	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.048	07/05/2010	13/05/2010	1.678.404
TOTAL			30.715	05/05/2010	28/05/2010	465.386.179

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

1. 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)

	(192)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB72.4 QA1

QA2	When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Frequently	Occasionally	Never	DK
--	------------	------------	--------------	-------	----

(193)	1	National political matters	1	2	3	4
(194)	2	European political matters	1	2	3	4
(195)	3	Local political matters (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.1 QA6 TREND MODIFIED

1. 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)

	(192)
Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

EB72.4 QA1

QA2	Quand vous vous retrouvez avec des amis ou des proches, diriez-vous que vous discutez fréquemment, occasionnellement ou jamais à propos ... ?
-----	---

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Fréquemment	Occasionnellement	Jamais	NSP
--	--------	-------------	-------------------	--------	-----

(193)	1	De sujets de politique nationale	1	2	3	4
(194)	2	De sujets de politique européenne	1	2	3	4
(195)	3	De sujets de politique locale (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.1 QA6 TREND MODIFIED

QA3	When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?

(READ OUT)

	(196)
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB70.1 QA2

DO NOT ASK QA4a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA4b

QA4a	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
(197)	1 The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(198)	2 The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(199)	3 The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(200)	4 Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
(201)	5 The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
(202)	6 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(203)	7 The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA2a

QA3	Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos collègues, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il ... ?

(LIRE)

	(196)
Souvent	1
De temps en temps	2
Rarement	3
Jamais	4
NSP	5

EB70.1 QA2

NE PAS POSER QA4a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA4b

QA4a	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
(197)	1 La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(198)	2 La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(199)	3 La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
(200)	4 Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
(201)	5 La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
(202)	6 La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(203)	7 La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA2a

ASK QA4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA5a

QA4b 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
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(204)	1	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(205)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(206)	3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(207)	4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
(208)	5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
(209)	6	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(210)	7	The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA2b

POSER QA4b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA5a

QA4b 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
--	--------	------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-----

(204)	1	La situation économique de la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
(205)	2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(206)	3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
(207)	4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
(208)	5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
(209)	6	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
(210)	7	La situation de l'environnement dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA2b

DO NOT ASK QA5a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

QA5a	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?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK
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(211)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(212)	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(213)	3	The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(214)	4	Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(215)	5	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(216)	6	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA3a

NE PAS POSER QA5a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA5b

QA5a	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 ?
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vraiment meilleure	Un peu meilleure	Un peu moins bonne	Vraiment moins bonne	NSP
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(211)	1	La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(212)	2	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(213)	3	Le coût de la vie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(214)	4	Les prix de l'énergie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(215)	5	La qualité de vie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(216)	6	La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA3a

ASK QA5b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA6a

QA5b	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?
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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
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(217)	1	The situation of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
(218)	2	The employment situation in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
(219)	3	The cost of living in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
(220)	4	Energy prices in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
(221)	5	The quality of life in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
(222)	6	The situation of the environment in our Community	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA3b

POSER QA5b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA6a

QA5b	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 ?
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vraiment meilleure	Un peu meilleure	Un peu moins bonne	Vraiment moins bonne	NSP
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(217)	1	La situation de notre économie	1	2	3	4	5
(218)	2	La situation de l'emploi dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
(219)	3	Le coût de la vie dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
(220)	4	Les prix de l'énergie dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
(221)	5	La qualité de vie dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
(222)	6	La situation de l'environnement dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QA3b

DO NOT ASK QA6a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6b

QA6a 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
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(223)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(224)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(225)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(226)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(227)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(228)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
(229)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4
(230)	8	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA4a

NE PAS POSER QA6a en CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA6b

QA6a 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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(223)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(224)	2	La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(225)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(226)	4	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(227)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(228)	6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(229)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4
(230)	8	La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA4a

ASK QA6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA7a

QA6b 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
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(231)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(232)	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(233)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(234)	4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(235)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(236)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
(237)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4
(238)	8	The situation of the environment in our Community	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA4b

POSER QA6b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA7a

QA6b 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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(231)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(232)	2	La situation économique dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4
(233)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(234)	4	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4
(235)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(236)	6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(237)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4
(238)	8	La situation de l'environnement dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA4b

DO NOT ASK QA7a AND QA8a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA7b

QA7a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(239-255)
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	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB72.4 QA5a

NE PAS POSER QA7a ET QA8a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA7b

QA7a A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(239-255)
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	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB72.4 QA5a

QA8a	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(256-272)
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	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB72.4 QA6a

QA8a	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(256-272)
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	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB72.4 QA6a

ASK QA7b AND QA8b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA9a

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QA7b	What do you think are the two most important issues facing our Community at the moment?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(273-289)
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	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANE)	16,
DK	17,

EB72.4 QA5b

POSER QA7b ET QA8b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA9a

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QA7b	A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ?
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(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(273-289)
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	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB72.4 QA5b

QA8b	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(290-306)
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	13,
Energy	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANE)	16,
DK	17,

EB72.4 QA6b

ASK QA9a AND QA10a ONLY IN EU27 – IS, MK, TR AND HR GO TO QA9b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9c

QA9a	Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
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(READ OUT)

	(307)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB72.4 QA7a

QA8b	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(290-306)
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	13,
L'énergie	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB72.4 QA6b

POSER QA9a ET QA10a SEULEMENT EN UE27 - IS, MK, TR ET HR ALLER EN QA9b - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA9c

QA9a	D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?
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(LIRE)

	(307)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB72.4 QA7a

QA10a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

(308)

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB72.4 QA8a

ASK QA9b AND QA10b ONLY IN IS, MK, TR AND HR – EU27 GO TO QA11a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA9c

QA9b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

(309)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB72.4 QA7b

QA10b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

(310)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB72.4 QA8b

QA10a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

(308)

Bénéficié	1
Pas bénéficié	2
NSP	3

EB72.4 QA8a

POSER QA9b ET QA10b UNIQUEMENT EN IS, MK, TR ET HR – UE27 ALLER EN QA11a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA9c

QA9b D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne serait ... ?

(LIRE)

(309)

Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB72.4 QA7b

QA10b Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

(310)

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB72.4 QA8b

ASK QA9c AND QA10c ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA11a

POSER QA9c ET QA10c UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA11a

QA9c Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of European Union legislation would be...?

QA9c 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)

	(311)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

	(311)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB72.4 QA7c

EB72.4 QA7c

QA10c 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?

QA10c Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que la Communauté turque chypriote bénéficierait ou non de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ?

	(312)
Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

	(312)
Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB72.4 QA8c

EB72.4 QA8c

DO NOT ASK QA11a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA11b - ASK ONLY IF "(OUR COUNTRY) HAS BENEFITED\ WOULD BENEFIT FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE EU" - CODE 1 in QA10a OR QA10b - OTHERS GO TO QA12a

INT: Adapt to your country. In EU27 countries, use the present tense (e.g.: "contributes to democracy"). In countries outside EU27 use the conditional tense (e.g.: "would contribute to democracy").

QA11a Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited\ would benefit from being a member of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(313-325)
The EU contributes\ would contribute to democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	1,
The EU contributes\ would contribute to maintain peace and reinforce security	2,
The EU contributes\ would contribute to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	3,
Some issues that are important for (NATIONALITY) people are\ would be best dealt with at the EU level	4,
Membership of the EU improves\ would improve the co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and other countries	5,
(NATIONALITY) people have\ would have an important influence in decisions made at EU level	6,
The EU gives\ would give (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world	7,
The EU improves\ would improve (NATIONALITY) peoples' standard of living	8,
The EU helps\ would help (NATIONALITY) people to face the new challenges of globalisation	9,
The EU brings\ would bring (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities	10,
You are generally in favour of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB69.2 QA9a

NE PAS POSER QA11a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA11b - POSER SEULEMENT SI "(NOTRE PAYS) A BENEFICIE\ BENEFICIERAIT DE SON APPARTENANCE A L'UE" - CODE 1 en QA10a OU QA10b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA12a

INT: Adaptez à votre pays. Dans UE27, utilisez la forme du présent (par ex.: "contribue à la démocratie"). Dans les pays en dehors UE27, utilisez le conditionnel (par ex.: "contribuerait à la démocratie").

QA11a Parmi les raisons suivantes, quelles sont les principales raisons qui vous font penser que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié\ bénéficierait d'être membre de l'Union européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(313-325)
L'UE contribue\ contribuerait à la démocratie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1,
L'UE contribue\ contribuerait au maintien de la paix et au renforcement de la sécurité (M)	2,
L'UE contribue\ contribuerait à la croissance économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	3,
Certaines questions importantes pour les (NATIONALITE) sont\ seraient mieux traitées au niveau de l'UE	4,
L'appartenance à l'UE améliore\ améliorerait la coopération entre (NOTRE PAYS) et d'autres pays	5,
Les (NATIONALITE) ont\ auraient une grande influence sur les décisions prises au niveau de l'UE	6,
L'UE donne\ donnerait aux (NATIONALITE) un poids plus important dans le monde	7,
L'UE améliore\ améliorerait le niveau de vie des (NATIONALITE)	8,
L'UE aide\ aiderait les (NATIONALITE) à faire face aux nouveaux défis de la mondialisation	9,
L'UE donne\ donnerait aux (NATIONALITE) de nouvelles opportunités de travail	10,
Vous êtes d'une manière générale en faveur de l'UE (SPONTANE)	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB69.2 QA9a

ASK QA11b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA12a - ASK IF "TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE FULL APPLICATION OF THE EU LEGISLATION", CODE 1 in QA10c

POSER QA11b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA12a - POSER SI "COMMUNAUTE TURQUE CHYPRIOTE BENEFICIERAIT DE L'APPLICATION COMPLETE DE LA LEGISLATION DE L'UE", CODE 1 EN QA10c

QA11b Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that our Community would benefit from the full application of the European Union legislation?

QA11b Parmi les raisons suivantes, quelles sont les principales raisons qui vous font penser que notre Communauté bénéficierait de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(326-338)	
The EU would contribute to democracy in our Community	1,
The EU would contribute to maintain peace and reinforce security	2,
The EU would contribute to economic growth in our Community	3,
Some issues that are important for people of our Community would be best dealt with at the EU level (M)	4,
Membership of the EU would improve the co-operation between our Community and other countries	5,
People of our Community would have an important influence in decisions made at EU level (M)	6,
The EU would give people of our community a stronger say in the world (M)	7,
The EU would improve the standard of living of people of our Community (M)	8,
The EU would help people of our Community to face the new challenges of globalisation (M)	9,
The EU would bring people of our Community new work opportunities (M)	10,
You are generally in favour of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB69.2 QA9b TREND MODIFIED

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

(326-338)	
L'UE contribuerait à la démocratie en notre Communauté	1,
L'UE contribuerait au maintien de la paix et au renforcement la sécurité	2,
L'UE contribuerait à la croissance économique en notre Communauté	3,
Certaines questions importantes pour les gens de notre Communauté seraient mieux traitées au niveau de l'UE	4,
L'appartenance à l'UE améliorerait la coopération entre notre Communauté et d'autres pays	5,
Les gens de notre Communauté auraient une grande influence sur les décisions prises au niveau de l'UE	6,
L'UE donnerait aux gens de notre Communauté un poids plus important dans le monde	7,
L'UE améliorerait le niveau de vie des gens de notre Communauté	8,
L'UE aiderait les gens de notre Communauté à faire face aux nouveaux défis de la mondialisation	9,
L'UE donnerait aux gens de notre Communauté de nouvelles opportunités de travail	10,
Vous êtes d'une manière générale en faveur de l'UE (SPONTANE)	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB69.2 QA9b TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA12a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA12b - ASK IF "(OUR COUNTRY) HAS NOT\ WOULD NOT BENEFIT FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE EU", CODE 2 in QA10a OU QA10b - OTHERS GO TO QA13a

INT: Adapt to your country. In EU27 countries, use the present (e.g.: "has a negative effect"). In countries outside EU27 use the conditional tense (e.g.: "would have a negative effect").

QA12a	Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) did not\ would not benefit from being a member of the European Union?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(339-351)	
Membership of the EU has\ would have a negative effect on democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	1,
Membership of the EU has\ would have a negative effect on maintaining peace and guaranteeing security	2,
Membership of the EU has\ would have a negative effect on economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	3,
Issues that are important for (NATIONALITY) people are\ would be best dealt at the national level	4,
Being a Member of the EU creates\ would create some tensions between (OUR COUNTRY) and other countries	5,
(NATIONALITY) people have\ would have very little influence in decisions made at EU level	6,
(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice in the world is\ would be diluted by being a Member of the EU	7,
The EU decreases\ would decrease (NATIONALITY) peoples' standard of living	8,
Membership of the EU makes\ would make (OUR COUNTRY) more vulnerable to the negative effects of globalisation	9,
The EU puts\ would put (NATIONALITY) peoples' jobs in danger	10,
Your are generally against the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB69.2 QA10a

NE PAS POSER QA12a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA12b - POSER SI "(NOTRE PAYS) N'A PAS BENEFICIE\ NE BENEFICIERAIT PAS DE SON APPARTENANCE A L'UE", CODE 2 en QA10a OU QA10b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA13a

INT: Adaptez à votre pays. Dans UE27, utilisez la forme du présent (par ex.: "a un effet négatif"). Dans les pays en dehors UE27, utilisez le conditionnel (par ex.: "aurait un effet négatif").

QA12a	Parmi les raisons suivantes, quelles sont les principales raisons qui vous font penser que (NOTRE PAYS) n'a pas bénéficié\ ne bénéficierait pas d'être membre de l'Union européenne ?
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(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

(339-351)	
L'appartenance à l'UE a\ aurait un effet négatif sur la démocratie en (NOTRE PAYS)	1,
L'appartenance à l'UE a\ aurait un effet négatif sur le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité (M)	2,
L'appartenance à l'UE a\ aurait un effet négatif sur la croissance économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	3,
Des questions importantes pour les (NATIONALITE) sont\ seraient mieux traitées au niveau national	4,
L'appartenance à l'UE crée\ créerait des tensions entre (NOTRE PAYS) et d'autres pays	5,
Les (NATIONALITE) ont\ auraient peu d'influence sur les décisions prises au niveau de l'UE	6,
La voix de (NOTRE PAYS) dans le monde est\ serait diluée par l'appartenance à l'UE	7,
L'UE diminue\ diminuerait le niveau de vie des (NATIONALITE)	8,
L'appartenance à l'UE rend\ rendrait (NOTRE PAYS) plus vulnérable aux effets négatifs de la mondialisation	9,
L'UE met\ mettrait en danger les emplois des (NATIONALITE)	10,
Vous êtes d'une manière générale contre l'UE (SPONTANE)	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB69.2 QA10a

ASK QA12b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA13a - ASK IF "TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY WOULD NOT BENEFIT FROM THE FULL APPLICATION OF THE EU LEGISLATION", CODE 2 in QA10c

POSER QA12b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA13a - POSER SI "COMMUNAUTE TURQUE CHYPRIOTE NE BENEFICIERAIT PAS DE L'APPLICATION COMPLETE DE LA LEGISLATION DE L'UE", CODE 2 en QA10c

QA12b Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that our Community would not benefit from the full application of the European Union legislation?

QA12b Parmi les suivantes, quelles sont les principales raisons qui vous font penser que notre Communauté ne bénéficierait pas de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ? (M)

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(352-364)	
Membership of the EU would have a negative effect on democracy in our Community	1,
Membership of the EU would have a negative effect on maintaining peace and guaranteeing security	2,
Membership of the EU would have a negative effect on economic growth in our Community	3,
Issues that are important for people of our Community would be best dealt with at the national level (M)	4,
Being a Member of the EU would create some tensions between our Community and other countries	5,
People of our Community would have very little influence in decisions made at EU level (M)	6,
Our community's voice in the world would be diluted by being a Member of the EU	7,
The EU would decrease the standard of living of people of our Community (M)	8,
Membership of the EU would make our Community more vulnerable to the negative effects of globalisation	9,
The EU would put in danger jobs of people of our Community (M)	10,
Your are generally against the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB69.2 QA10b

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

(352-364)	
L'appartenance à l'UE aurait un effet négatif sur la démocratie en notre Communauté	1,
L'appartenance à l'UE aurait un effet négatif sur le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité (M)	2,
L'appartenance à l'UE aurait un effet négatif sur la croissance économique en notre communauté	3,
Des questions importantes pour les gens de notre Communauté seraient mieux traitées au niveau national	4,
L'appartenance à l'UE créerait des tensions entre notre Communauté et d'autres pays	5,
Les gens de notre Communauté auraient peu d'influence sur les décisions prises au niveau de l'UE	6,
La voix de notre Communauté dans le monde serait diluée par l'appartenance à l'UE	7,
L'UE diminuerait le niveau de vie des gens de notre Communauté	8,
L'appartenance à l'UE rendrait notre Communauté plus vulnérable aux effets négatifs de la mondialisation	9,
L'UE mettrait en danger les emplois des gens de notre Communauté	10,
Vous êtes d'une manière générale contre l'UE (SPONTANE)	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB69.2 QA10b

DO NOT ASK QA13a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA13b

QA13a 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 (SPONTA NEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---	---	--	----

(365)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(366)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
(367)	3	The USA	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA9a

ASK QA13b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA14

QA13b 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 (SPONTA NEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---	---	--	----

(368)	1	Our Community	1	2	3	4
(369)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
(370)	3	The USA	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA9b

NE PAS POSER QA13a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA13b

QA13a 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 (SPONTA NE)	NSP
--	--------	---	--	---------------------------------	-----

(365)	1	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(366)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(367)	3	Aux Etats-Unis	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA9a

POSER QA13b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA14

QA13b 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 (SPONTA NE)	NSP
--	--------	---	--	---------------------------------	-----

(368)	1	Dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4
(369)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(370)	3	Aux Etats-Unis	1	2	3	4

EB72.4 QA9b

ASK ALL

QA14 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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(371)	1	Political parties	1	2	3
(372)	2	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(373)	3	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(374)	4	The European Union	1	2	3
(375)	5	The United Nations	1	2	3
(376)	6	Regional or local public authorities	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA10 TREND MODIFIED

QA15 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)

	(377)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB72.4 QA11

A TOUS

QA14 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
--	--------	------------------	----------------------	-----

(371)	1	Les partis politiques	1	2	3
(372)	2	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(373)	3	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE) (UTILISER LA DENOMINATION CORRECTE POUR LA CHAMBRE BASSE)	1	2	3
(374)	4	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
(375)	5	L'Organisation des Nations Unies	1	2	3
(376)	6	Les autorités publiques régionales ou locales	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA10 TREND MODIFIED

QA15 En général, l'image que vous avez de l'Union européenne est-elle très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ? (M)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(377)
Très positive	1
Assez positive	2
Neutre	3
Assez négative	4
Très négative	5
NSP	6

EB72.4 QA11

QA16	What does the European Union mean to you personally?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM\ BOTTOM TO TOP - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(378-393)
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,

EB72.4 QA12

QA17	Have you heard of...?
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	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
--	------------	-----	----	----

(394)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(395)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(396)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(397)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
(398)	5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
(399)	6	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
(400)	7	The European Council (N)	1	2	3
(401)	8	The Court of Justice of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
(402)	9	The European Economic and Social Committee (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA13 + EB68.1 QA15 (items 5, 6, 8, 9) TREND MODIFIED

QA16	Que représente l'Union européenne pour vous personnellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(378-393)
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 (SPONTANÉ)	15,
NSP	16,

EB72.4 QA12

QA17	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?
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	(LIRE)	Oui	Non	NSP
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(394)	1	Du Parlement européen	1	2	3
(395)	2	De la Commission européenne	1	2	3
(396)	3	Du Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(397)	4	De la Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3
(398)	5	Du Médiateur européen \ l'Ombudsman	1	2	3
(399)	6	Du Comité des Régions de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(400)	7	Du Conseil européen (N)	1	2	3
(401)	8	De la Cour de justice de l'Union européenne (M)	1	2	3
(402)	9	Du Comité économique et social européen (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA13 + EB68.1 QA15 (items 5, 6, 8, 9) TREND MODIFIED

QA18	For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(403)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(404)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(405)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(406)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
(407)	5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
	6	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
(408)					
(409)	7	The European Council (N)	1	2	3
(410)	8	The Court of Justice of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
(411)	9	The European Economic and Social Committee (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA14 + EB68.1 QA16 (items 5, 6, 8, 9) TREND MODIFIED

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QA19	For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	True.	False.	DK
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(412)	1	The EU currently consists of 27 Member States (M)	1	2	3
	2	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State	1	2	3
(413)	3	One of the objectives of the Lisbon Treaty is to strengthen Europe's position in international relations (N)	1	2	3
(414)					
(415)	4	Switzerland is a member of the EU	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA17 + EB73.1 QA4 (item 2) TREND MODIFIED

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QA18	Pour chacune des institutions européennes suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.
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(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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(403)	1	Le Parlement européen	1	2	3
(404)	2	La Commission européenne	1	2	3
(405)	3	Le Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(406)	4	La Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3
(407)	5	Le Médiateur européen \ l'Ombudsman	1	2	3
	6	Le Comité des Régions de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(408)					
(409)	7	Le Conseil européen (N)	1	2	3
(410)	8	La Cour de justice de l'Union européenne (M)	1	2	3
(411)	9	Le Comité économique et social européen (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA14 + EB68.1 QA16 (items 5, 6, 8, 9) TREND MODIFIED

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QA19	Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes sur l'Union européenne, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
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(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vrai.	Faux.	NSP
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(412)	1	L'UE est actuellement composée de 27 Etats membres (M)	1	2	3
	2	Les membres du Parlement européen sont élus directement par les citoyens de chaque Etat membre	1	2	3
(413)	3	Un des objectifs du Traité de Lisbonne est de renforcer la position de l'Europe dans les relations internationales (N)	1	2	3
(414)					
(415)	4	La Suisse appartient à l'Union européenne (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA17 + EB73.1 QA4 (item 2) TREND MODIFIED

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QA20	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
(416)	1 A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (M)	1	2	3
(417)	2 Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(418)	3 A common foreign policy of the 27 Member States of the EU (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA15 + EB70.1 QA27 (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

QA20	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
(416)	1 Une union économique et monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro (M)	1	2	3
(417)	2 L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir	1	2	3
(418)	3 Une politique étrangère commune aux 27 Etats membres de l'UE (M)	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA15 + EB70.1 QA27 (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

QA21	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. 5 ANSWERS)

	(419-439)
The Internal market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
Foreign policy	3,
Defence policy	4,
Immigration policy	5,
Education policy	6,
Environment policy	7,
Energy policy	8,
Regional development policy	9,
Scientific research policy	10,
Health policy	11,
Social policy	12,
The fight against crime	13,
The fight against climate change	14,
Transport policy	15,
Consumer protection	16,
Fundamental rights of European Union's citizens	17,
Economic and monetary policy	18,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	19,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	20,
DK	21,

NEW BASED ON EB72.4 QA16

QA21	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. 5 REPONSES)

	(419-439)
Le marché intérieur	1,
La politique culturelle	2,
La politique étrangère	3,
La politique de défense	4,
La politique de l'immigration	5,
La politique de l'éducation	6,
La politique de l'environnement	7,
La politique de l'énergie	8,
La politique du développement régional	9,
La politique de la recherche scientifique	10,
La politique de la santé	11,
La politique sociale	12,
La lutte contre l'insécurité	13,
La lutte contre le changement climatique	14,
La politique des transports	15,
La protection des consommateurs	16,
Les droits fondamentaux des citoyens de l'Union européenne	17,
La politique économique et monétaire	18,
Autre (SPONTANE)	19,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	20,
NSP	21,

NEW BASED ON EB72.4 QA16

ASK QA22 AND QA23 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA24

QA22	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?
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	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
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(440)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
(441)	2	Taxation	1	2	3
(442)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(443)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(444)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(445)	6	Immigration	1	2	3
(446)	7	The educational system	1	2	3
(447)	8	Pensions	1	2	3
(448)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA35a

POSER QA22 ET QA23 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA24

QA22	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 ?
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	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	En commun dans l'UE	NSP
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(440)	1	La lutte contre l'insécurité	1	2	3
(441)	2	Les impôts	1	2	3
(442)	3	La lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3
(443)	4	La lutte contre le terrorisme	1	2	3
(444)	5	La défense et la politique étrangère	1	2	3
(445)	6	L'immigration	1	2	3
(446)	7	Le système éducatif	1	2	3
(447)	8	Les retraites	1	2	3
(448)	9	La protection de l'environnement	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA35a

QA23	And 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?			

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
(449)	1 Health	1	2	3
(450)	2 Social welfare	1	2	3
(451)	3 Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(452)	4 Consumer protection	1	2	3
(453)	5 Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(454)	6 Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(455)	7 Energy	1	2	3
(456)	8 Competition	1	2	3
(457)	9 Transports	1	2	3
(458)	10 Economy	1	2	3
(459)	11 Fighting inflation	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA36a

QA23	Et 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 ?			

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	En commun dans l'UE	NSP
(449)	1 La santé	1	2	3
(450)	2 La sécurité sociale	1	2	3
(451)	3 L'agriculture et la pêche	1	2	3
(452)	4 La protection des consommateurs	1	2	3
(453)	5 La recherche scientifique et technologique	1	2	3
(454)	6 Le soutien des régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	1	2	3
(455)	7 L'énergie	1	2	3
(456)	8 La concurrence	1	2	3
(457)	9 Les transports	1	2	3
(458)	10 L'économie	1	2	3
(459)	11 La lutte contre l'inflation	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA36a

DO NOT ASK QA24a AND QA24b IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA25

QA24a 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)?

QA24b And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

	(460)	(461)
(READ OUT)	QA24a	QA24b
	In (OUR COUNTRY)	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

EB72.4 QA18a&b

ASK ALL

QA25 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
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(462)	1	I understand how the EU works	1	2	3
(463)	2	(ONLY IN EU27) The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA19a

NE PAS POSER QA24a ET QA24b en CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA25

QA24a 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) ?

QA24b Et du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans l'Union européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR COLONNE)

	(460)	(461)
(LIRE)	QA24a	QA24b
	En (NOTRE PAYS)	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

EB72.4 QA18a&b

A TOUS

QA25 Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
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(462)	1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'UE	1	2	3
(463)	2	(UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) Les intérêts de (NOTRE PAYS) sont bien pris en compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA19a

ASK QA26 TO QA28 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1

QA26 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)

	(464)
Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

EB72.4 QA25

2. TREND ROTATING PRESIDENCY QUESTIONS

QA27 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 Spain. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Spanish presidency? (M)

	(465)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB72.4 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA26 A QA28 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB1

QA26 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très optimiste, plutôt optimiste, plutôt pessimiste ou très pessimiste concernant le futur de l'Union européenne ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(464)
Très optimiste	1
Plutôt optimiste	2
Plutôt pessimiste	3
Très pessimiste	4
NSP	5

EB72.4 QA25

2. LES QUESTIONS TREND SUR LA PRESIDENCE TOURNANTE

QA27 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 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)

	(465)
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB72.4 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA28 ONLY IN ES - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QB1

QA28	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Spain is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)
------	--

(READ OUT)

	(466)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB72.4 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA28 UNIQUEMENT EN ES - LES AUTRES UE27 ALLER EN QB1

QA28	Que vous ayez ou non entendu parler de quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c'est important ou non que l'Espagne soit en ce moment le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne ? Diriez-vous que c'est ... ? (M)
------	---

(LIRE)

	(466)
Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

EB72.4 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

B. THE EUROPEANS AND THE CRISIS

ASK ALL

QB1 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?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(487)
The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	1
The worst is still to come	2
DK	3

EB72.4 QC1

QB2 Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(488)
Your current situation does not allow you to make any plans 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

EB72.4 QC2

B. LES EUROPEENS ET LA CRISE

A TOUS

QB1 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 ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(487)
L'impact de la crise sur l'emploi a déjà atteint son apogée	1
Le pire reste à venir	2
NSP	3

EB72.4 QC1

QB2 Pourriez-vous me dire laquelle des situations suivantes décrit le mieux la situation de votre foyer ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(488)
Votre situation actuelle ne vous permet pas d'envisager de 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

EB72.4 QC2

ASK ONLY QB3a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QB3b

QB3a 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)

	(489)
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

EB72.4 QC3

ASK ONLY QB3b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QB4a

QB3b In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the financial and economic crisis?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(490)
The (NATIONALITY) Government	1
The European Union	2
The United States	3
The G20	4
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	5
The countries of the euro area, via the Eurogroup (N)	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

NEW BASED ON EB72.4 QC3

POSER SEULEMENT QB3a AU SPLIT A - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB3b

QB3a 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)

	(489)
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

EB72.4 QC3

POSER SEULEMENT QB3b AU SPLIT B - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB4a

QB3b D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui peut agir le plus efficacement face à la crise financière et économique ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(490)
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1
L'Union européenne	2
Les Etats-Unis	3
Le G20	4
Le Fonds Monétaire International (FMI)	5
Les pays de la zone euro, via l'Eurogroupe (N)	6
Autre (SPONTANE)	7
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

NEW BASED ON EB72.4 QC3

ASK QB4a IN THE EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE IN THE EURO AREA - OTHER EU27 GO TO QB4b - CY(tcc) GO TO QC1 - OTHERS GO TO QB8

--

QB4a 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)

	(491)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB72.4 QC4a

ASK QB4b ONLY TO EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA - OTHER EU27 GO TO QB5

--

QB4b 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)

	(492)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB72.4 QC4b

POSER QB4a DANS LES PAYS DE L'UE27 QUI SONT DANS LA ZONE EURO - LES AUTRES UE27 ALLER EN QB4b - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QC1 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB8

--

QB4a 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).

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(491)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB72.4 QC4a

POSER QB4b DANS LES PAYS DE L'UE27 QUI NE SONT PAS DANS LA ZONE EURO - LES AUTRES UE27 ALLER EN QB5

--

QB4b 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)

	(492)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB72.4 QC4b

ASK QB5 TO QB7 ONLY IN EU27 - CY(tcc) GO TO QC1 - OTHERS GO TO QB8

QB5 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)

	(493)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB72.4 QC5

QB6 Which of the following initiatives would you prioritise in order to improve the performance of the European economy?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(494-506)
Increase the number of working hours	1,
Improve education and professional training	2,
Invest in research and innovation	3,
Facilitate companies' access to credit	4,
Facilitate the creation of companies	5,
Use energy more efficiently	6,
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	7,
Invest in the development of environmentally friendly products or services	8,
Increase the retirement age	9,
Reduce Member States' public deficits and debt	10,
Strengthen the regulation of financial markets	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW BASED ON EB72.4 QC7 (SPLIT A)

POSER QB5 A QB7 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QC1 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB8

QB5 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)

	(493)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB72.4 QC5

QB6 Parmi les initiatives suivantes, quelles sont celles qui seraient votre priorité afin d'améliorer la performance de l'économie européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(494-506)
Augmenter la durée du travail	1,
Améliorer la formation professionnelle et l'éducation	2,
Investir dans la recherche et l'innovation	3,
Faciliter l'accès des entreprises au crédit	4,
Faciliter la création d'entreprises	5,
Utiliser l'énergie de manière plus efficace	6,
Investir dans les infrastructures de transports (autoroutes, chemins de fer, etc.)	7,
Investir dans le développement de produits ou services respectueux de l'environnement	8,
Augmenter l'âge du départ à la retraite	9,
Réduire les déficits publics et la dette des Etats membres	10,
Renforcer la régulation des marchés financiers	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

NEW BASED ON EB72.4 QC7 (SPLIT A)

QB7	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)

	(507-517)
Strengthen the regulation of financial markets	1,
Investment in education\ training\ research	2,
Investment in infrastructures	3,
Investment in energy and the environment	4,
Support for large companies and industry	5,
Support to SMEs / small businesses	6,
Support for the unemployed	7,
Support for pensioners	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW BASED ON 72.4 QC8

QB7	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 financière et économique ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(507-517)
Renforcer la régulation des marchés financiers	1,
Les investissements dans l'éducation\ la formation\ la recherche	2,
Les investissements dans les infrastructures	3,
Les investissements dans l'énergie et dans l'environnement	4,
Le soutien aux grandes entreprises et à l'industrie	5,
Le soutien aux PME\ petites entreprises	6,
Le soutien aux chômeurs	7,
Le soutien aux retraités	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW BASED ON 72.4 QC8

ASK QB8 TO ALL EXCEPT CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QC1

QB8 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
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(518)

1	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) the financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms	1	2	3	4	5
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(519)

2	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) the financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms	1	2	3	4	5
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(520)

3	Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation	1	2	3	4	5
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(521)

4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) (OUR COUNTRY) needs more reforms to face the future	1	2	3	4	5
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POSER QB8 A TOUS SAUF EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QC1

QB8 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
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(518)

1	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La crise financière et économique rend plus facile l'adoption de réformes	1	2	3	4	5
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(519)

2	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) La crise financière et économique rend plus difficile l'adoption de réformes	1	2	3	4	5
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(520)

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
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(521)

4	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) (NOTRE PAYS) a besoin de plus de réformes pour faire face au futur	1	2	3	4	5
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(522)	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	(522)
(523)	6	(ONLY IN EU27) EU Member States should work together more in order to take measures to combat the financial and economic crisis (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(523)
(524)	7	You are ready to reduce your living standards now in order to guarantee the future of the next generations (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(524)
(525)	8	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(525)
(526)	9	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(526)

EB72.4 QC9 TREND MODIFIED

(522)	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	(522)
(523)	6	(UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) Les Etats membres de l'UE devraient travailler davantage ensemble afin de prendre des mesures pour combattre la crise financière et économique (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(523)
(524)	7	Vous êtes prêt(e) à réduire votre niveau de vie actuel pour garantir l'avenir des générations futures (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(524)
(525)	8	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) Les mesures à prendre pour réduire le déficit public et la dette publique en (NOTRE PAYS) ne peuvent pas être retardées (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(525)
(526)	9	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Les mesures à prendre pour réduire le déficit public et la dette publique en (NOTRE PAYS) ne sont pas une priorité pour le moment (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(526)

EB72.4 QC9 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QB9 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)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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(527)

1	As significant public debt constitutes a burden for future generation it is necessary to rapidly reduce it	1	2	3	4	5
2	In a international financial and economic crisis, it is necessary to increase public deficits to create jobs	1	2	3	4	5

(528)

NEW

A TOUS

QB9 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 chacune des propositions 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
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(527)

1	Etant donné qu'une dette publique considérable constitue un fardeau pour les générations futures, il est nécessaire de la réduire rapidement	1	2	3	4	5
2	En cas de crise financière et économique internationale, il est nécessaire d'augmenter les déficits publics afin de créer des emplois	1	2	3	4	5

(528)

NEW

ASK QB10 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC1

QB10	Certain measures aimed at combating the current financial and economic 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 not to combat the current crisis? (M)
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
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(529)	1	A more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services	1	2	3	4	5
(530)	2	The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups	1	2	3	4	5
(531)	3	A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among all the EU Member States (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(532)	4	A supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution	1	2	3	4	5
(533)	5	A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QC6 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QB10 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC1

QB10	Certaines mesures destinées à combattre la crise financière et économique présente 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 actuelle. (M)
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Très efficace	Assez efficace	Pas vraiment efficace	Pas du tout efficace	NSP
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(529)	1	Un rôle plus important de l'UE au niveau international dans la réglementation des services financiers	1	2	3	4	5
(530)	2	La surveillance et la supervision par l'UE des activités des groupes financiers internationaux les plus importants	1	2	3	4	5
(531)	3	Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques et financières entre tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(532)	4	Une supervision par l'UE à chaque fois que de l'argent public sert à secourir un établissement financier	1	2	3	4	5
(533)	5	Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques et financières entre les pays de la zone euro (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QC6 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QC1 AND QC2 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QD1

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QC1	For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the European Union to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	1 Not at all impo rtant	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very impo rtant	DK

(554-555)	1	To increase the support for research and development policies and turn inventions into products	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(556-557)	2	To enhance the quality and appeal of EU's higher education system	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(558-559)	3	To develop the e-economy by strengthening ultra fast Internet within the EU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

POSER QC1 ET QC2 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD1

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QC1	Pour chacune des initiatives suivantes, veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'elles sont importantes ou pas pour que l'Union européenne sorte de la crise financière et économique actuelle et se prépare à la prochaine décennie. Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie "pas du tout importante" et '10' signifie "très importante".
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	1 Not at all impo rtant	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very impo rtant	NSP

(554-555)	1	Augmenter l'aide aux politiques de recherche et de développement et transformer les inventions en produits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(556-557)	2	Augmenter la qualité et l'attractivité du système d'enseignement supérieur de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(558-559)	3	Développer l'e-economie en renforçant l'Internet ultrarapide au sein de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(560-561)	4	To support an economy that uses less natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	To help the EU's industrial base to be more competitive by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	6	To modernise labour markets, with a view to raising employment levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	To help the poor and socially excluded and enable them to play an active part in society	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NEW

(560-561)	4	Soutenir une économie qui utilise moins de ressources naturelles et émet moins de gaz à effet de serre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	Aider la base industrielle de l'UE à devenir plus compétitive par la promotion de l'esprit d'entreprise et par le développement de nouvelles compétences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	6	Moderniser les marchés de l'emploi en visant l'augmentation du niveau des emplois	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	Aider les gens pauvres et socialement exclus et leur permettre de prendre une part active dans la société	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NEW

QC2	Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK
(568)	1 Three quarters of men and women aged between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job	1	2	3	4
(569)	2 The share of funds invested in research and development should reach 3% of the wealth produced in the EU each year	1	2	3	4
(570)	3 To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990	1	2	3	4
(571)	4 To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020	1	2	3	4
(572)	5 To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020	1	2	3	4
(573)	6 Young people leaving school before getting a diploma should not be higher than 10% of pupils	1	2	3	4
(574)	7 At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma	1	2	3	4
(575)	8 The number of Europeans facing poverty should be reduced by a quarter by 2020	1	2	3	4

NEW

QC2	En pensant à chacun des objectifs suivants à atteindre dans l'Union européenne d'ici 2020, diriez-vous qu'il est trop ambitieux, comme il faut ou trop modeste ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Trop ambitieux	Comme il faut	Trop modeste	NSP
(568)	1 Les trois quarts des hommes et des femmes âgés de 20 à 64 ans devraient avoir un emploi	1	2	3	4
(569)	2 La part des fonds investis dans la recherche et le développement devrait atteindre 3% des richesses produites dans l'UE chaque année	1	2	3	4
(570)	3 Réduire d'ici 2020 les émissions de gaz à effet de serre dans l'UE d'au moins 20% par rapport à 1990	1	2	3	4
(571)	4 Augmenter d'ici 2020 la part de l'énergie renouvelable dans l'UE d'au moins 20%	1	2	3	4
(572)	5 Augmenter d'ici 2020 l'efficacité de l'énergie dans l'UE de 20%	1	2	3	4
(573)	6 Le taux de jeunes qui quittent l'école avant d'avoir obtenu un diplôme ne devrait pas être supérieur à 10% des élèves	1	2	3	4
(574)	7 Au moins 40% de la jeune génération devrait avoir un diplôme ou une qualification	1	2	3	4
(575)	8 Le nombre d'Européens confrontés à la pauvreté devrait être réduit d'un quart d'ici 2020	1	2	3	4

NEW

ASK ALL

QD1 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)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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(596)	1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
(597)	2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5
(598)	3	Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")	1	2	3	4	5
(599)	4	The EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(600)	5	Globalisation protects us from price increases	1	2	3	4	5
(601)	6	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	1	2	3	4	5
(602)	7	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

A TOUS

QD1 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 affirmations 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
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(596)	1	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
(597)	2	La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales	1	2	3	4	5
(598)	3	La mondialisation rend nécessaire des règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")	1	2	3	4	5
(599)	4	L'UE et les Etats-Unis ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
(600)	5	La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix	1	2	3	4	5
(601)	6	La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens	1	2	3	4	5
(602)	7	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

(603)	8	(ONLY IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation means more foreign investments in our Community	1	2	3	4	5
(604)	9	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	1	2	3	4	5
(605)	10	The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(606)	11	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) The EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(607)	12	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(608)	13	The EU and China have the same interests when dealing with globalisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QB3 TREND MODIFIED

(603)	8	(UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc)) La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
(604)	9	La mondialisation contribue au développement des pays les plus pauvres	1	2	3	4	5
(605)	10	L'UE a suffisamment de pouvoir et d'outils pour défendre ses intérêts économiques dans l'économie mondiale (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(606)	11	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) L'UE aide les citoyens européens à se protéger des effets négatifs de la mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
(607)	12	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'UE permet aux citoyens européens de mieux profiter des effets positifs de la mondialisation	1	2	3	4	5
(608)	13	L'UE et la Chine ont les mêmes intérêts par rapport à la mondialisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.4 QB3 TREND MODIFIED

E) CITIZENSHIP						
1. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP						
ASK QE1 TO QE5 ONLY IN EU27 - CY(tcc) GO TO QE6b - OTHERS GO TO QE6a						
QE1	In the near future, do you see yourself as...?					
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)						
		(629)				
	(NATIONALITY) only	1				
	(NATIONALITY) and European	2				
	European and (NATIONALITY)	3				
	European only	4				
	None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	5				
	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	6				
	DK	7				
EB67.1 QA15 TREND MODIFIED						
QE2	For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.					
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)						
	(READ OUT)	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	DK
(630)	1 You feel you are a citizen of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
(631)	2 You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
(632)	3 You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
NEW (BASED ON EB71.3 QK7)						

E) LA CITOYENNETE						
1. LA CITOYENNETE EUROPEENNE						
POSER QE1 A QE5 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QE6b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE6a						
QE1	Dans un avenir proche, vous voyez-vous ... ?					
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)						
		(629)				
	(NATIONALITE) uniquement	1				
	(NATIONALITE) et Européen(ne)	2				
	Européen(ne) et (NATIONALITE)	3				
	Européen(ne) uniquement	4				
	Aucun (SPONTANE) (N)	5				
	Refus (SPONTANE) (N)	6				
	NSP	7				
EB67.1 QA15 TREND MODIFIED						
QE2	Pour chacun des propositions suivantes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure elle correspond ou pas à votre opinion.					
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)						
	(LIRE)	Oui, tout à fait	Oui, plutôt	Non, pas vraiment	Non, absolument pas	NSP
(630)	1 Vous vous sentez citoyen(ne) de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(631)	2 Vous connaissez vos droits en tant que citoyen(ne) de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(632)	3 Vous aimeriez en savoir plus sur vos droits en tant que citoyen(ne) de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
NEW (BASED ON EB71.3 QK7)						

QE3	Which of the following elements would best strengthen your feeling about being a European citizen?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(633-650)	
Being able to vote in all elections organised in the Member State where you live even if you are not a citizen of this Member State	1,
A European social welfare system harmonised between the Member States (health, pensions, etc.)	2,
A President of the EU directly elected by the citizens of all Member States	3,
EU embassies in non EU countries	4,
European emergency response service to fight international natural disasters	5,
A European civic education course for children of primary school age	6,
Being able to use your mobile phone in all EU countries at the same price	7,
Being able to shop online from all EU countries at the same price and with the same consumer protection legislation	8,
Seeing a European researcher winning a Nobel prize	9,
Seeing the President of the European Commission on TV delivering a "general policy speech " in front of the European Parliament	10,
A European Parliament that had the right to decide on taxes raised in the European Union	11,
Being able to move to any EU country after your retirement and to take your pension with you	12,
A European ID card in addition to national ID cards	13,
A European army	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
You do not want to be a European citizen/ You do not feel that you're a European citizen (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	17,
DK	18,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QD20

QE3	Parmi les éléments suivants, quels sont ceux qui renforceraient le plus votre sentiment d'être un(e) citoyen(ne) européen(ne) ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 4 REPONSES)

(633-650)	
Avoir le droit de voter à toutes les élections organisées dans l'Etat membre où vous vivez, même si vous n'êtes pas citoyen(ne) de cet Etat membre	1,
Un système de protection sociale européen harmonisé entre les Etats membres (santé, retraites, etc.)	2,
Un Président de l'UE directement élu par les citoyens de tous les Etats membres	3,
Des ambassades de l'UE dans les pays à l'extérieur de l'UE	4,
Des services européens d'intervention d'urgence pour lutter contre les catastrophes naturelles internationales	5,
Un cours d'éducation civique européenne dès l'école primaire	6,
Pouvoir utiliser son téléphone mobile dans tous les pays de l'UE au même prix	7,
Pouvoir faire des achats en ligne dans tous les pays de l'UE au même prix et avec la même législation de protection des consommateurs	8,
Voir un chercheur européen remporter un prix Nobel	9,
Voir à la télévision le Président de la Commission européenne faire un « discours de politique générale » devant le Parlement européen	10,
Un Parlement européen qui a le droit de légiférer sur les impôts dans l'Union européenne	11,
Pouvoir s'installer dans n'importe quel pays de l'UE après votre retraite et y toucher votre pension	12,
Une carte d'identité européenne en complément de la carte d'identité nationale	13,
Une armée européenne	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Vous ne voulez pas être un(e) citoyen(ne) européen(ne)\ Vous n'avez pas le sentiment d'être un(e) citoyen(ne) européen(ne) (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QD20

QE4	In the last 12 months have you...?				

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, on several occasions	Yes, once or twice	No	DK
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(651)

1	Visited another EU country	1	2	3	4
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(652)

2	Read a book, newspaper or magazine in a language other than your mother tongue	1	2	3	4
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(653)

3	Socialised with people from another EU country	1	2	3	4
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(654)

4	Watched TV programs in a language other than your mother tongue (N)	1	2	3	4
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(655)

5	Used Internet in order to purchase a product or a service from another EU country (N)	1	2	3	4
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EB65.1 QA5 TREND MODIFIED

QE4	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous ... ?				

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Oui, à plusieurs reprises	Oui, une ou deux fois	Non	NSP
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(651)

1	Visité un autre pays de l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
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(652)

2	Lu un livre, un journal ou un magazine dans une langue autre que votre langue maternelle	1	2	3	4
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(653)

3	Eu des relations sociales avec des personnes d'un autre pays de l'UE	1	2	3	4
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(654)

4	Regardé un programme à la télévision dans une langue autre que votre langue maternelle (N)	1	2	3	4
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(655)

5	Utilisé Internet pour acheter un produit ou un service dans un autre pays de l'UE (N)	1	2	3	4
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EB65.1 QA5 TREND MODIFIED

2. EUROPEAN UNION ACHIEVEMENTS FOR CITIZENS

QE5 For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Has benefited (M)	Has not benefited (M)	DK
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(656)	1	No\ less border controls when travelling abroad (M)	1	2	3
(657)	2	Improved consumers rights when buying products or services in another EU country (N)	1	2	3
(658)	3	Less expensive communication costs when using a mobile phone in another EU country (N)	1	2	3
(659)	4	Receiving medical assistance in another EU country (N)	1	2	3
(660)	5	Strengthened rights of air transport passengers in the EU (N)	1	2	3

EB66.1 QA42 TREND MODIFIED

2. LES REALISATIONS DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE POUR LES CITOYENS

QE5 Voici une liste de réalisations de l'Union européenne. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous en avez bénéficié ou non.

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	A bénéficié (M)	N'a pas bénéficié (M)	NSP
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(656)	1	Pas\ Moins de contrôles aux frontières lors des voyages à l'étranger (M)	1	2	3
(657)	2	Une amélioration des droits des consommateurs lors de l'achat de produits ou services dans un autre pays de l'UE (N)	1	2	3
(658)	3	Des coûts de communication moins élevés pour l'utilisation d'un téléphone mobile dans un autre pays de l'UE (N)	1	2	3
(659)	4	Recevoir une assistance médicale dans un autre pays de l'UE (N)	1	2	3
(660)	5	Un renforcement des droits des passagers des transports aériens dans l'UE (N)	1	2	3

EB66.1 QA42 TREND MODIFIED

3. REPRESENTATION AND DEMOCRACY

ASK QE6a TO ALL EXCEPT IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QE6b

QE6a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(661)	1 (ONLY IN EU27) I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
(662)	2 My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(663)	3 My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
(664)	4 (OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12a (items 2, 3, 4) + EB69.2 QA15a (item 1) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QE6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - EU27 GO TO QE7 - OTHERS GO TO QE8

QE6b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(665)	1 My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(666)	2 My voice counts in our Community	1	2	3
(667)	3 Our Community's voice counts in the EU	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12b TREND MODIFIED

3. REPRESENTATION ET DEMOCRATIE

POSER QE6a A TOUS SAUF EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QE6b

QE6a Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
(661)	1 (UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) J'ai le sentiment d'être plus en sécurité parce que (NOTRE PAYS) est membre de l'UE	1	2	3
(662)	2 Ma voix compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(663)	3 Ma voix compte en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3
(664)	4 La voix de (NOTRE PAYS) compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12a (items 2, 3, 4) + EB69.2 QA15a (item 1) TREND MODIFIED

POSER QE6b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - UE27 ALLER EN QE7 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE8

QE6b Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
(665)	1 Ma voix compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(666)	2 Ma voix compte en notre Communauté	1	2	3
(667)	3 La voix de notre Communauté compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QE7 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QE8

POSER QE7 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE8

QE7 Representatives of the different levels of public authorities, European level, national level and regional or local level, are all present in the European institutions. From the following list of political representatives, which ones are best placed...?

QE7 Des représentants des différents niveaux d'autorités publiques, niveau européen, niveau national et niveau régional ou local, sont tous présents dans les institutions européennes. Parmi la liste suivante de représentants politiques, lesquels sont les mieux placés ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)	Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives	Your regional or local political representatives	None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	All together (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Vos Européens (Les députés du Parlement européen)	Vos représentants politiques (NATIONALITÉ) régionaux ou locaux	Aucun (SPONTANÉ)	Tous ensemble (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
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(668)

(668)

(669)

(669)

(670)

(670)

1	To defend your personal interests at a European level	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	To explain you how European policies influence your day-to-day life (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	To explain you what the EU is doing for European citizens (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Pour défendre vos intérêts personnels au niveau européen	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Pour vous expliquer l'impact des politiques européennes dans votre vie quotidienne	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Pour vous expliquer ce que l'UE fait pour les citoyens européens (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB70.1 QH3 TREND MODIFIED

EB70.1 QH3 TREND MODIFIED

4. PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN SOCIETY

ASK ALL

QE8 Which two of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring one's voice is heard by decision-makers?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(671-681)
Voting in elections	1,
Joining a political party	2,
Joining a demonstration	3,
Signing a petition	4,
Going on strike	5,
Joining a trade union	6,
Being a member of a consumer association	7,
Being a member or supporter of an NGO (non-governmental organisation)	8,
Participate in debates using the Internet	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB65.1 QA21

4. LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS DANS LA SOCIETE

A TOUS

QE8 Parmi les éléments suivants, quels sont les deux meilleurs moyens de s'assurer que sa voix soit entendue par les décideurs ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(671-681)
Voter aux élections	1,
Rejoindre un parti politique	2,
Participer à une manifestation	3,
Signer une pétition	4,
Faire grève	5,
Rejoindre un syndicat	6,
Etre membre d'une association de consommateurs	7,
Etre un membre ou un soutien d'une ONG (organisation non-gouvernementale)	8,
Participer à des débats en utilisant internet	9,
Autre (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

EB65.1 QA21

ASK QE9 AND QE10 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QE11

The Lisbon Treaty came into force in December 2009. It has introduced the "European Citizens' Initiative". The initiative enables one million European Union citizens to call on the European Commission to bring forward an initiative of interest to them in an area of EU competence.

QE9 How likely or not do you think you would make use of this European Citizens' initiative?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(682)
Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Not very likely	3
Not at all likely	4
DK	5

NEW

POSER QE9 ET QE10 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE11

Le Traité de Lisbonne est entré en vigueur en décembre 2009. Il a introduit "L'Initiative citoyenne européenne". Cette initiative permet à un million de citoyens de l'Union européenne d'appeler directement la Commission européenne à soumettre une proposition sur des questions présentant pour eux un intérêt et couvertes par les domaines de compétence de l'Union européenne.

QE9 Quelle est la probabilité pour que vous fassiez ou pas usage de ce droit cette initiative citoyenne européenne ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(682)
Très probable	1
Plutôt probable	2
Pas très probable	3
Pas du tout probable	4
NSP	5

NEW

QE10	And whether or not you think you might make use of it or not, if you were to do so, in which of the following fields would you be most likely to use the European Citizens' initiative?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

	(683-701)
Employment	1,
Environment	2,
Pensions	3,
Education	4,
Sport	5,
Enlargement of the EU	6,
Taxation	7,
Mobility of EU's citizens	8,
Common foreign and security policy	9,
Agriculture	10,
Immigration	11,
Energy	12,
Crime	13,
Terrorism	14,
Consumer protection	15,
Problems with your national government	16,
Fundamental rights of EU's citizens	17,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
DK	19,

NEW BASED ON EB62.1 QA7

QE10	Et que vous pensiez ou non pouvoir faire usage de ce droit, si vous deviez le faire, dans quels domaines parmi les suivants seriez-vous le plus susceptible de faire usage de cette initiative citoyenne européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 4 REPONSES)

	(683-701)
L'emploi	1,
L'environnement	2,
Les retraites	3,
L'éducation	4,
Le sport	5,
L'élargissement de l'UE	6,
La fiscalité	7,
La mobilité des citoyens de l'UE	8,
La politique étrangère et de sécurité commune	9,
L'agriculture	10,
L'immigration	11,
L'énergie	12,
L'insécurité	13,
Le terrorisme	14,
La protection des consommateurs	15,
Des problèmes avec votre gouvernement national	16,
Les droits fondamentaux des citoyens de l'UE	17,
Autre (SPONTANE)	18,
NSP	19,

NEW BASED ON EB62.1 QA7

5. VOLUNTEERING

ASK ALL

QE11 Do you currently participate actively in or do voluntary work for one or more of the following organisations?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(702-717)
A sports club or club for outdoor activities (recreation organisation)	1,
Education, arts, music or cultural association	2,
A trade union	3,
A business or professional organisation	4,
A consumer organisation	5,
An international organisation such as development aid organisation or human rights organisation	6,
An organisation for environmental protection, animal rights, etc.	7,
A charity organisation or social aid organisation	8,
A leisure association for the elderly	9,
An organisation for the defence of elderly rights	10,
Religious or church organisation	11,
Political party or organisation	12,
Organisation defending the interest of patients and/or disabled	13,
Other interest groups for specific causes such as women, people with specific sexual orientation, local issues, etc.	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB66.3 QA19

5. LE VOLONTARIAT

A TOUS

QE11 Actuellement, participez-vous activement ou travaillez-vous bénévolement dans une ou plusieurs des organisations suivantes ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(702-717)
Un club de sport ou un club pour des activités de plein air	1,
Une association culturelle, éducative ou artistique	2,
Un syndicat	3,
Une organisation de professionnels	4,
Une organisation de consommateurs	5,
Une organisation internationale telle qu'une organisation pour la défense des droits de l'homme ou d'aide au développement	6,
Une organisation pour la protection de l'environnement, les droits des animaux, etc.	7,
Une association caritative ou d'aide sociale	8,
Une association de loisirs pour les personnes âgées	9,
Une association pour la défense des droits des personnes âgées	10,
Une organisation religieuse\église	11,
Un parti politique ou une organisation politique	12,
Une association pour la défense des intérêts des malades et\ ou des personnes handicapées	13,
Autres groupes d'intérêt pour des causes spécifiques comme les femmes, les personnes avec une orientation sexuelle spécifique, les enjeux locaux, etc.	14,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

EB66.3 QA19

QE12	In which of the following fields do you consider volunteering to play an important role?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(718-735)
Democratic life	1,
Intercultural and interreligious dialogue	2,
Intergenerational dialogue	3,
Active ageing	4,
Solidarity and humanitarian aid	5,
Social inclusion of disadvantaged citizens	6,
Construction of European identity	7,
Employment	8,
Education and training	9,
Protection of human rights	10,
Environment	11,
Health care	12,
Consumer protection	13,
Sport	14,
Culture	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

NEW

QE12	Dans lesquels des domaines suivants considérez-vous que le volontariat joue un rôle important ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(718-735)
La vie démocratique	1,
Le dialogue interculturel et interreligieux	2,
Le dialogue intergénérationnel	3,
Viellir en restant actif	4,
La solidarité et l'aide humanitaire	5,
L'intégration sociale des citoyens défavorisés	6,
La construction de l'identité européenne	7,
L'emploi	8,
L'éducation et la formation	9,
La défense des droits de l'homme	10,
L'environnement	11,
Le système de santé	12,
La protection des consommateurs	13,
Le sport	14,
La culture	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW