

EUROBAROMETER 74

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Public Opinion in the European Union

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Standard Eurobarometer 74

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PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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

Coordinated by the European Commission –
Directorate-General Communication

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PRESENTATION

This Eurobarometer survey was carried out between mid-November and the beginning of December 2010 in 32 countries or territories¹: the 27 European Union Member States, the four candidate countries² (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Iceland), and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Eurobarometer has revealed significant shifts in European public opinion since the onset of the financial and economic crisis in 2008. The spring 2010 survey (EB73) recorded, for example, a decline in several indicators measuring confidence and attachment to the European Union, whereas the end of 2009 had suggested something of a recovery. This latest survey, conducted in autumn 2010 (EB74), points to some signs of improvement, but still continues to highlight serious anxieties about the future.

In several countries, the first half of 2010 was marked by better than expected economic growth. In its autumn report on the world economic outlook, the IMF adjusted its growth forecasts for the euro zone slightly upwards. At the same time, it struck a cautious note in announcing that *"the recovery has finally gained some vigour, but is still likely to be moderate and uneven"* in Europe³. The economic disparities within the European Union have in fact become even more obvious in recent months. Whereas some countries, such as Germany, are showing undoubted signs of economic recovery, others, such as Ireland and Greece have been severely affected by the crisis and have had to turn to the European Union and the International Monetary Fund for support.

At the same time, unemployment remains stuck at high levels in Europe. In November 2010 it was 9.6% for the European Union as a whole and 10.1% for the euro zone⁴, the highest level since the introduction of the single currency.

Against a background in which signs of improvement in the European economy are beginning to emerge, but where unemployment remains high and differences between States have intensified, the Eurobarometer autumn 2010 survey reveals contrasting changes in public opinion.

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

² Montenegro was recognised as a "candidate country" on 17 December 2010.

³ see page 72 of the IMF report: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/02/pdf/textf.pdf>

⁴ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-30112010-BP/EN/3-30112010-BP-EN.PDF

Compared with the spring 2010 survey, when opinions had become more pessimistic, the diagnosis of the national and European economic situation has improved slightly. Respondents are also more optimistic about the future, in particular as regards the job situation. However, these changes must be treated with circumspection since they are only moderate, they come on the heels of the significant downturn in optimism recorded in the previous survey, and last but not least they conceal substantial differences between Member States.

Economic issues remain at the forefront of public concerns in Europe, despite a slight decline to the benefit of social issues.

In this context, the relationship of Europeans with the European Union remains somewhat mixed. Nevertheless, they continue to support numerous European policies, in particular the euro, and see the European Union as a relevant decision-making level for many economic issues.

The full Standard Eurobarometer report consists of several volumes. This volume analyses the results of the historical indicators of the Standard Eurobarometer. Three other volumes describe the state of European public opinion on other themes: the financial and economic crisis; the Europe 2020 strategy; and information about European political issues.

This first volume consists of three parts. In the first part, we look at the personal, social, economic and political aspects of life in the European Union as perceived by its citizens. We examine the financial and personal situation of citizens, and their main concerns and expectations for the future. This part of the report also explores interest in politics, and the public's views on the direction in which things are going in their own countries and in the European Union, while analysing the extent to which citizens trust national institutions. Finally, we describe the values of Europeans and those that they associate with the European Union.

The second part of the report presents the trend indicators measuring perceptions and opinions of the European Union and its institutions. It also examines the extent to which Europeans consider that personal and national interests are taken into account in the European Union, and the extent to which they are aware of how the European Union works.

The third part of the report focuses on the European Union's competences and the most appropriate decision-making level. It examines the measures which should be given priority in order to strengthen the European Union in the future and assesses how far Europeans support the European Union's policies, with a special emphasis on the question of the enlargement of the Union. Finally, we analyse opinions of the European Union's future.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analyses are based on the average results in 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.

* * *

The methodology used is that of the 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 intervals⁵.

The Eurobarometer's web 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.

⁵ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't Know/No Answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**
IS	Iceland

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

** Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Overall, there are signs that the confidence of Europeans and their perceptions of the economic situation are improving. However, this trend conceals significant differences between Member States. While the indicators have improved considerably in some countries, such as Germany and Austria, the situation in others, especially Ireland, has deteriorated significantly, accompanied by increased public pessimism about the short-term outlook.

1. PERSONAL ASPECTS

1.1 The personal situation of Europeans

- A majority of Europeans are still satisfied with the life they lead and are slightly more confident about the future -

A large majority of European citizens (78%) continue to be satisfied with the life they lead⁶ and less than a quarter of them are dissatisfied. These scores have remained stable since EB73, carried out in spring 2010⁷.

When asked about their expectations for the future, they are slightly more optimistic than six months earlier since 26% (+2) think that life in general will be better during the next twelve months (while 15% think it will be "worse", -3 and 56% "the same", +1).⁸ These results therefore mark a return to the levels seen in EB72 (autumn 2009).

However, the apparent stability of these figures conceals some significant and contrasting changes. Opinions have improved in several countries which had seen a deterioration six months earlier. This is particularly the case in Romania (personal satisfaction has increased by 10 points to 46%, and the optimism index⁹ has risen by 23 points, but still remains negative at -6) and Greece (49% are satisfied, +7 and the optimism index has increased by 6 points, although it remains very negative at -35). Respondents in Luxembourg (index up by 15 points), France (+13) and Germany (+13) are also more optimistic about the future.

⁶ QA1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

⁷ Eurobarometer 73 of spring 2010 (EB73)

⁸ QA5a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general.

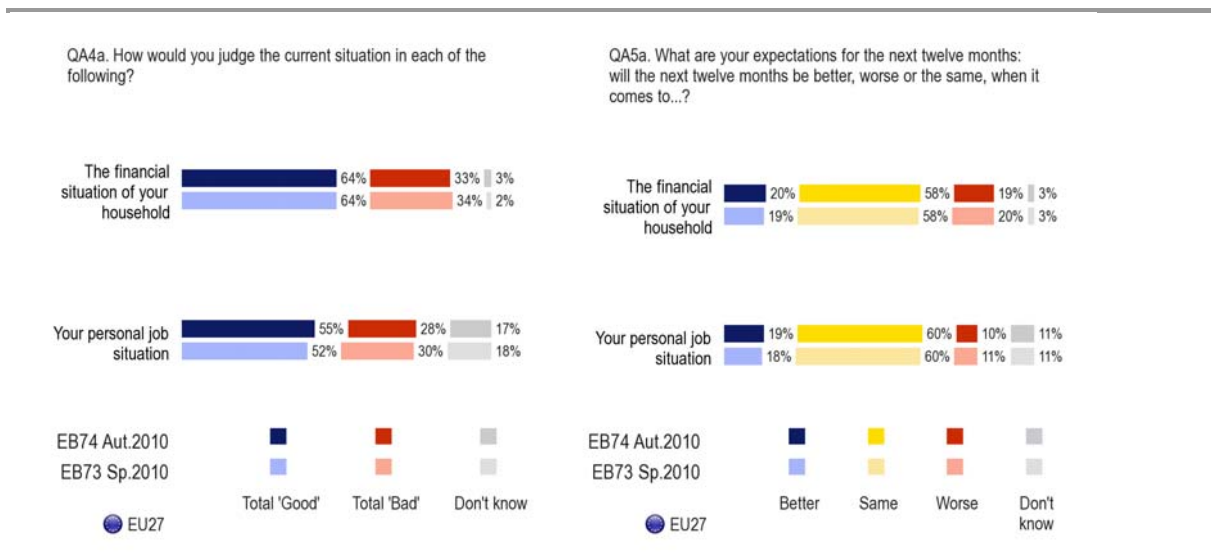
⁹ Index which measures the difference between optimistic and pessimistic forecasts in a country (a positive index means that optimism outweighs pessimism and vice versa).

Conversely, the decline in optimism recorded six months earlier in Portugal has gathered pace (personal satisfaction is still below 50% and the optimism index has fallen by a further 11 points and now stands at -31). In Ireland, personal satisfaction has declined by 5 points (83%), but citizens are above all apprehensive about the future since the optimism index has decreased by 23 points (pessimism is now predominant with an index of -8). Optimism has also declined in the United Kingdom (index down by 9 points, but still positive at 13).

1.2 Assessment of personal job and financial situations

- Europeans are slightly more positive about their personal job situation, and perceptions of the household financial situation are stable -

Almost two-thirds of Europeans (64%) continue to believe that the financial situation of their household is good (whereas 33%, -1, think that it is "bad").¹⁰ The proportion of respondents who expect the situation to remain the same over the next twelve months is unchanged (58%)¹¹. Optimists (20%, +1, who thinks that the next twelve months will be "better") now slightly outnumber pessimists (19%, -1). Among the significant changes in this indicator, and in line with the personal satisfaction results, respondents in Romania are now far less pessimistic about the future (28% think that the next twelve months will be worse, -16 points) whereas public opinion in Ireland is now far more pessimistic (45%, +24). This increase in pessimism in Ireland will be a feature throughout this survey.¹²



¹⁰ QA4a.4+5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Your personal job situation; The financial situation of your household.

¹¹ QA5a.3+5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household; Your personal job situation.

¹² The survey was conducted at the time when Ireland was facing a serious financial crisis. On 21 November 2010, Ireland sought support from the EU and the IMF, via the European Financial Stability Facility. The survey was carried out between 5 November and 1 December and this context must be taken into consideration when analysing the results.

After a slight deterioration six months earlier, Europeans are now more positive about their personal job situation: 55% consider that it is "good", + 3 points (compared with 28% who consider that it is "bad", -2). This improvement is particularly marked in Malta (61%, +9) and Germany (69%, +8).

Future expectations are stable: 60% expect no change, while 19% (+1) expect their personal job situation to improve over the next twelve months and 10% (-1) expect it to worsen.

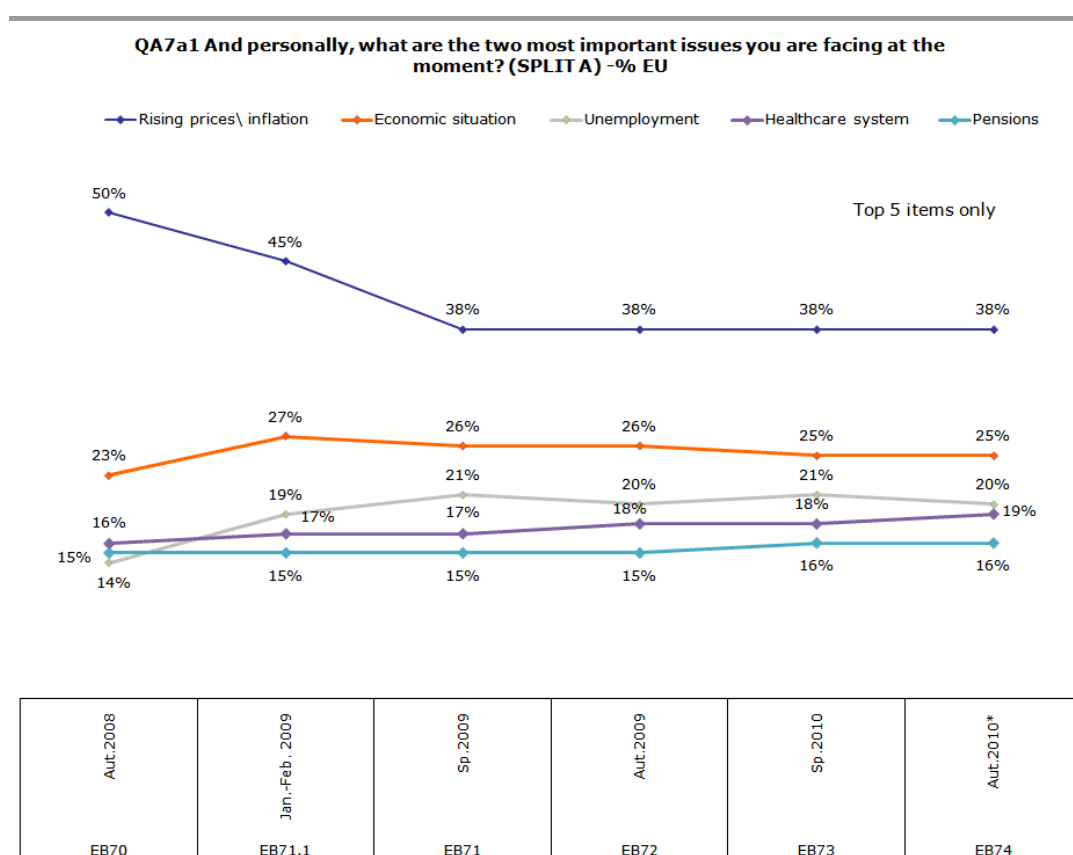
In the candidate countries, we note an improvement in Turkey, where respondents are also more optimistic about the coming year.

1.3 The concerns of Europeans

- Economic issues are still at the heart of the concerns of Europeans -

The personal concerns of Europeans continue to be dominated by economic issues: rising prices (38%, unchanged), the economic situation (25%, unchanged) and unemployment (20%, -1).¹³ Healthcare systems (19%, +1) and pensions (16%, unchanged) also remain key concerns. These five issues have topped the list since autumn 2008 and have remained stable since spring 2009.

Among the other issues of public concern, education (9%, -1) stands just above crime (7%, -1), housing (6%, unchanged) and the environment (5%, unchanged). Immigration (4%, +1) and energy issues (4%, -2) are ranked even lower.



*In EB74, half of the sample (SPLIT A) was asked this question

¹³ QA7a.1 And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? Crime; Economic situation; Rising prices\inflation; Taxation; Unemployment; Terrorism; Defence\Foreign affairs; Housing; Immigration; The healthcare system; The education system; Pensions; The environment; Energy; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

Rising prices are the main concern in 19 EU countries. Inflation was mentioned by more than 50% of respondents in eight Member States, most strikingly in Malta, Portugal and Lithuania. In terms of changes, there have been sharp increases in Estonia (55%, +22), Latvia (38%, +14), Slovakia (51%, +13) and Finland (30%, +10).

The economic situation was mentioned more frequently than in spring 2010 in Ireland (54%, +13), Spain (49%, +8) and Portugal (40%, +10). It also continues to be a major concern in Greece (53%, -1). Levels of concern about **unemployment** are relatively stable and respondents in Ireland (37%) and Spain (34%) continue to be the most preoccupied by this issue.

Respondents in **Germany** are now more positive about economic issues, where concerns about prices (34%, -7) and the economic situation (11%, -9) have fallen sharply.

The healthcare system remains an important cause of concern in Sweden (38%, +7), the Netherlands (37%, +5) and Germany (36%, +11). Concern has increased significantly in Luxembourg (19%, +10).

Energy continues to be cited primarily in Malta, despite a significant decrease in the number of respondents mentioning this issue since the previous survey (29%, -10).

This Eurobarometer EB74 survey provided an opportunity to investigate new concerns using a split ballot (half of the sample were asked for their views on a list of concerns identical to that used in EB73, while the other half were presented with a slightly amended list which included new items*). In the new list, the six main concerns were ranked in an identical order, but there was a high level of anxiety about **energy costs** (12%), ahead of education and crime. **The amount of private debt** was mentioned by 5% of respondents and **climate change** was mentioned by 3%.

"Energy costs" were mentioned frequently in Malta (36%, the second most important concern after rising prices). But this issue is also a cause for concern in Germany (24%), the United Kingdom (22%) and Belgium (20%).

Respondents in Slovakia (11%), the Czech Republic (10%) and Ireland (10%), as well as in Iceland (16%), were slightly more likely to mention **"private debt"**.

* The new items are "Private debt" and "Climate change". "Defence and foreign affairs" was replaced by "(OUR COUNTRY)'s external influence", while "Energy" was replaced by "Energy costs" and "Housing" was deleted.

2. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

- Europeans are more positive about the economic and employment situation, and pessimism about the future has declined -

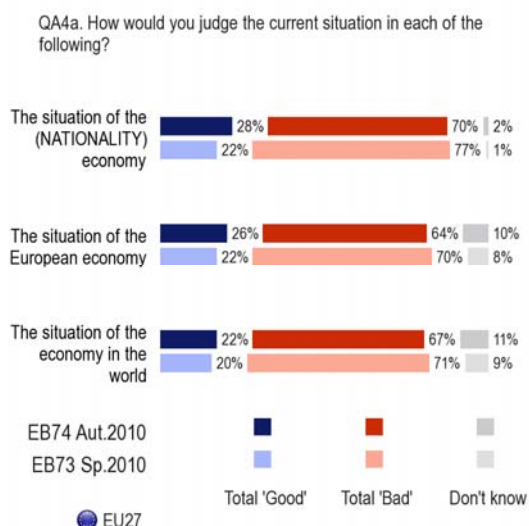
2.1 Perceptions of the current economic situation

2.1.1 The national, European and global economic situation

After the more downbeat mood recorded in spring 2010 (EB 73), Europeans are now more positive about their country's economic situation: 28% consider that it is good, + 6 points to a level which has not been reached since EB70 in autumn 2008.¹⁴ However, a large majority of respondents remain negative (70%, -7) and more than a quarter of Europeans (26%, -2) still consider that their economy is "very bad".

This improvement also extends to perceptions of the European economic situation: 26% consider that it is "good" (+4, versus 64%, -6). Perceptions of the global economic situation have also improved, but to a lesser extent (22%, +2, versus 67%, -4).

Euro zone member countries are more positive than the European average in their views of the national (30%, +9) and European (24%, +6) economies. In the non-euro zone countries, results tend to be more stable (24%, +1 for the national level and 31%, +2 the European level).



A majority of respondents are positive about their country's economic situation in six Member States, in some cases recording significant or even spectacular changes: 61% in Austria (+13), 85% in Sweden (+13), 79% in Luxembourg (+14) and 68% in Germany (+32), to which may be added Finland (61%, +3) and the Netherlands (56%, +4). Conversely, negative opinions are now predominant in Denmark (53% consider that their country's economic situation is "bad", +4). Negative opinions continue to exceed 90% in nine Member States, led by Ireland (98%, +3), Greece (98%, unchanged) and Spain (97%, +2).

¹⁴ QA4a.1+2+3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy; The situation of the European economy; The situation of the economy in the world.

These countries are also among the most pessimistic about the economic situation of the European Union, which is seen as “bad” by 86% of respondents in Greece (+4), 82% in Spain (+7) and 75% in Ireland, though here negative opinions have decreased sharply (-10).

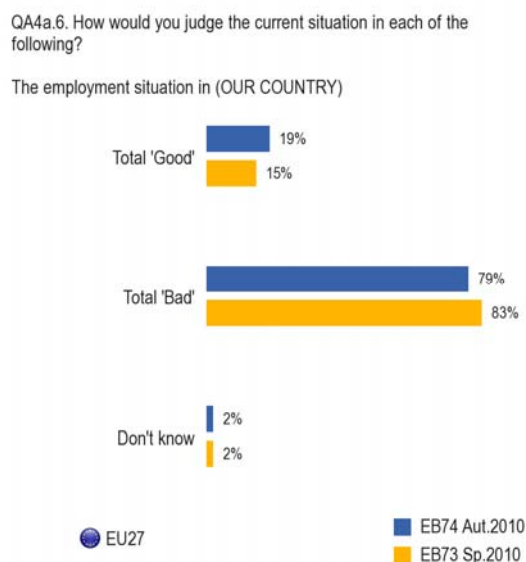
The countries in which views of the EU’s economic situation have improved the most perceptibly are Germany (36%, +13), Austria (38%, +11) and the Czech Republic (28%, +10).

Opinions on the national economic situation have also improved significantly in Turkey (40%, +11).

These very contrasting changes illustrate the fact that, more than two years after the onset of the crisis, the national economic situation varies considerably from one EU Member State to another: while there are solid signs of a recovery in some Member States (such as Germany and Austria), other countries expect the coming months to be even more difficult (in particular in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Portugal).

2.1.2 The employment situation

Europeans are now slightly more positive about the national employment situation: 19% of Europeans think that it is “good”, +4 points. However, negative opinions (79%, -4) still easily outweigh positive assessments and a third of Europeans continue to say that the situation is “very bad” (33%, -1).¹⁵



The national results for employment are consistent with those recorded for the national economic situation. Thus, positive opinions have improved spectacularly in Germany (43%, +23) and Austria (58%, +18), as well as in Finland (44%, +9). On the other hand, respondents are less positive in Denmark (38%, -8) and opinions remain very negative in Spain (99% feel that the situation is “bad”), Greece (98%) and Ireland (97%). It will also be noted that perceptions of the employment situation have deteriorated in the United Kingdom (82% negative opinions, +6).

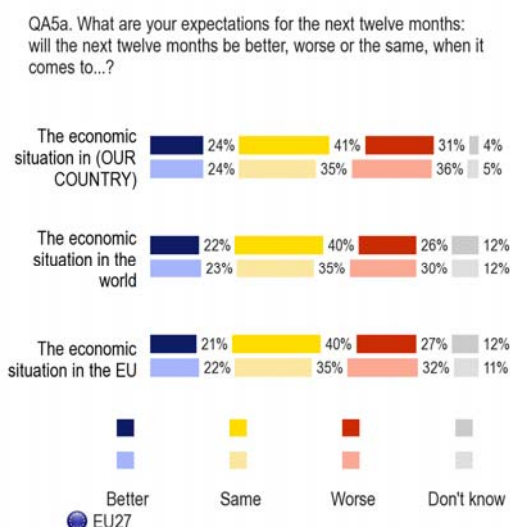
¹⁵ QA4a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

2.2 Short-term expectations for the future

2.2.1 The national, European and global economic situation

Europeans are less pessimistic about the economic outlook: the feeling that the next twelve months will be “worse” has lost ground and four or more respondents out of ten now consider that the economic situation will remain the same in their country (41%, +6), in the EU (40%, +5) and globally (40%, +5).¹⁶

Although the optimism indices (which measure the gap between optimism and pessimism) are still negative (a sign that pessimism is still predominant), they have improved for national (+5 points), European (+4) and global (+3) levels.



The countries that are the most optimistic about the outlook for their economy include several which are positive about their current economic situation, namely Sweden, Germany, Austria, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. There are also countries which are critical about their economy but which are still hopeful for the future, such as Denmark and Estonia.

An analysis by country of changes in the optimism index also reveals several significant changes since spring 2010 and a

correlation between national and European economic projections: the two indices have made spectacular gains in Germany (+35 points for the national index and +23 for the EU index) and Luxembourg (+30 and +27), and have increased very significantly in Austria (+15 and +15), France (+14 and +15), Romania (+20 and +9) and Belgium (+12 and +11).

Respondents in Ireland, Greece and Portugal are the most pessimistic about the economic outlook for their country and for the EU.

Ireland is also the country where economic forecasts for both the national and European economies have deteriorated the most (-39 points for the national index compared with six months earlier, and -19 for the EU), followed by the United Kingdom (-23 and -12), Portugal (-17 and -14) and Malta (-11 and -14).

In the candidate countries, although the optimism index for the national economic outlook has improved significantly in Turkey (+21 and is now positive), forecasts for the European economy are somewhat less optimistic (-4).

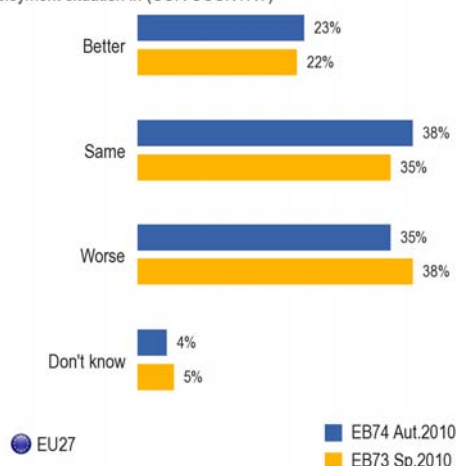
¹⁶ QA5a.2+6+7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ...? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY); The economic situation in the EU; The economic situation in the world.

2.2.2 The employment situation

Forecasts for the employment outlook are also a little less pessimistic: the proportion of Europeans expecting deterioration over the next twelve months has decreased (35%, -3), while the numbers who think that it will stay the same has increased by a similar percentage (38%, +3). The proportion of optimists is more or less unchanged (23%, +1).¹⁷

QA5a.4. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



The results are in line with forecasts for the national economic situation. Respondents in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, and Estonia are the most optimistic. Germany (optimism index up by 35 points), Luxembourg (+30), Austria (+17), and Romania (+16) have recorded the most striking changes since EB73 (spring 2010).

Respondents in Greece, Portugal, Ireland and Cyprus are particularly pessimistic, and optimism about the employment outlook has declined particularly sharply over the last six months in Ireland (-31 index points) and the United Kingdom (-28).

2.3 The main national concerns

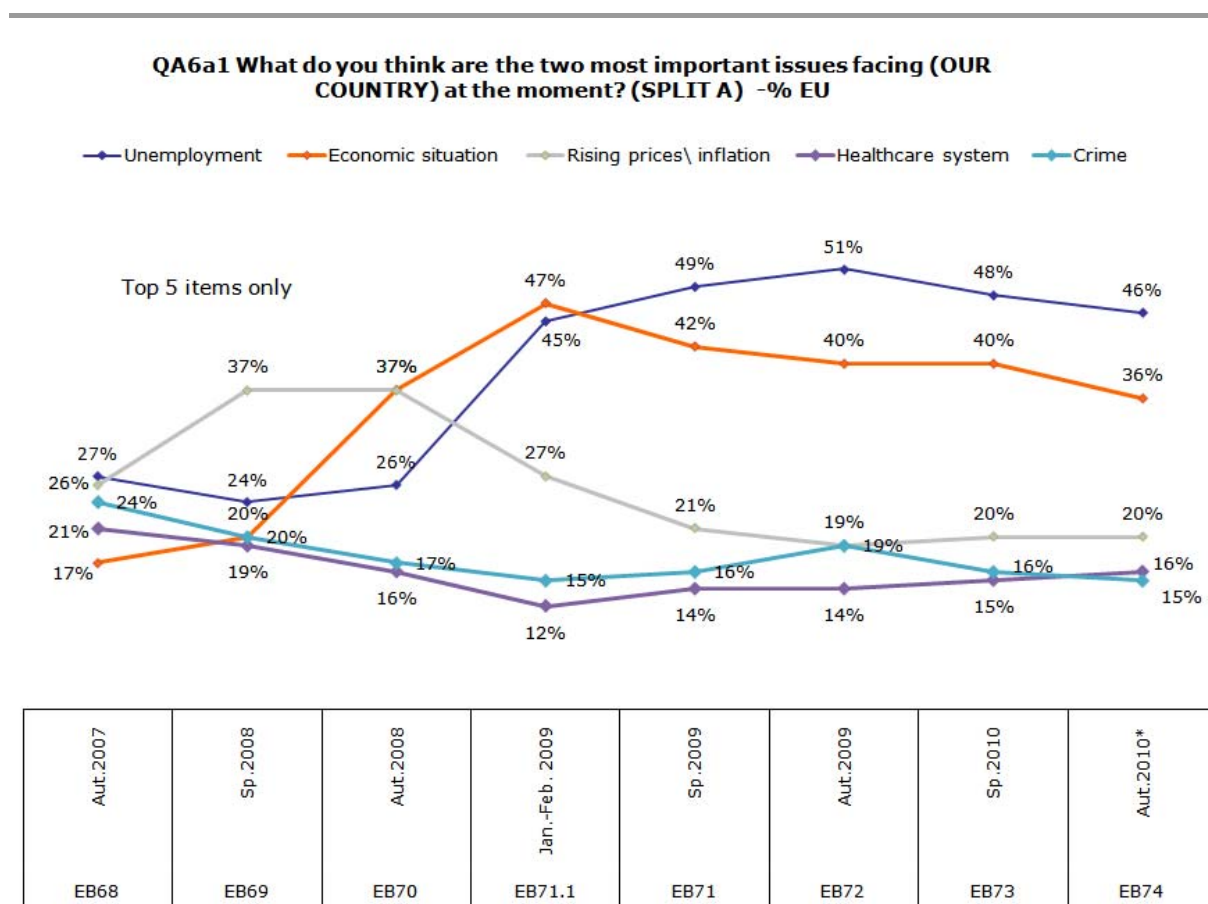
- Economic issues continue to dominate national concerns; immigration and terrorism have also gained ground -

Although mentioned by fewer respondents, economic issues are still identified by Europeans as the main problems facing their country. In first place stands unemployment (46%, -2 points), ahead of the economic situation (36%, -4) and rising prices (20%, unchanged).¹⁸ **Although fears about unemployment remain strong, they have fallen by 5 points since EB72 (autumn 2009).** Europeans now rank the healthcare system in fourth place (16%, +1, and +2 in comparison with EB72), ahead of crime (15%, -1 and -4/EB72).

¹⁷ QA5a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

¹⁸ QA6a.1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Crime; The economic situation; Rising prices/inflation; Taxation; Unemployment; Terrorism; Defence/Foreign affairs; Housing; Immigration; The healthcare system; The education system; Pensions; The environment; Energy; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

Concern about immigration has increased (12%, +3) and this issue is now placed ahead of pensions (11%, unchanged), taxation (8%, -1) and education (8%, unchanged). Concern about terrorism has also grown (7%, +3). Europeans continue to be less worried about the environment (4%, unchanged), housing (4%, unchanged), defence (2%, +1) and energy (2%, -1).



*In EB74, only half of sample (SPLIT A) were asked this question

The concerns expressed in Member States are similar whether they are inside or outside the euro zone. However, respondents in non-euro zone countries are more likely to mention rising prices (23% versus 18% in the euro zone).

Unemployment continues to top the list of national concerns in 18 of the 27 Member States. Fears have even increased significantly in Spain (79%, +7) and Greece (57%, +13), but they have fallen quite sharply in Germany (30%, -11) and Austria (23%, -15), which stand out by their increased optimism in this survey (EB74), as well as in Portugal (55%, -7) and Slovakia (54%, -10).

Although the **economic situation** continues to figure prominently among the main national concerns of Europeans, levels have also declined in several countries, above all in Germany (19%, -22), Austria (29%, -10) and Luxembourg (16%, -18). The most striking rise has occurred in Ireland (68%, +24) which joins Greece (68%, -4) among the countries the most preoccupied by this issue. Respondents in Spain (60%, +9) and Portugal (50%, +8) are also more likely to mention this issue.

Concerns about **immigration** have risen considerably in this survey, especially in Austria (27%, +13), Belgium (27%, +11), Germany (16%, +11) and the Netherlands (17%, +7).

Concerns about **terrorism** have increased significantly in Germany (19%, +17), the United Kingdom (12%, +6) and, to a lesser extent, in France (6%, +4), against the background of widespread media coverage of the terrorist threats against these countries.

In the candidate countries, national concerns about unemployment have fallen significantly in Turkey (59%, -9), at a time when all the economic well-being indicators have improved. Unemployment is also less of a concern in Iceland than in spring 2010 (41%, -11), but concerns about the healthcare system have increased (37%, +18).

New subjects of concern were tested in this Eurobarometer EB74 survey with the help of a split ballot (half of the sample were asked for their views on a list of concerns identical to that used in EB73, while the other half were presented with an amended list which included new items*). **In this case Europeans see government debt as a major national cause for concern** (15%), putting it in fourth place, ahead of the healthcare system, pensions and immigration. The subject is seen as particularly worrying in Germany (32%), the Czech Republic (24%), Belgium (20%) and Austria (20%). On the whole few respondents mentioned energy supply (2%), with the notable exception of citizens in Malta (32%); nor did many cite climate change (2%).

* The new items are "Government debt" and "Climate change". Defence and foreign affairs" was replaced by "(OUR COUNTRY)'s external influence", while "Energy" was replaced by "Energy supply" and "Housing" was deleted.

2.4 The main concerns at European level

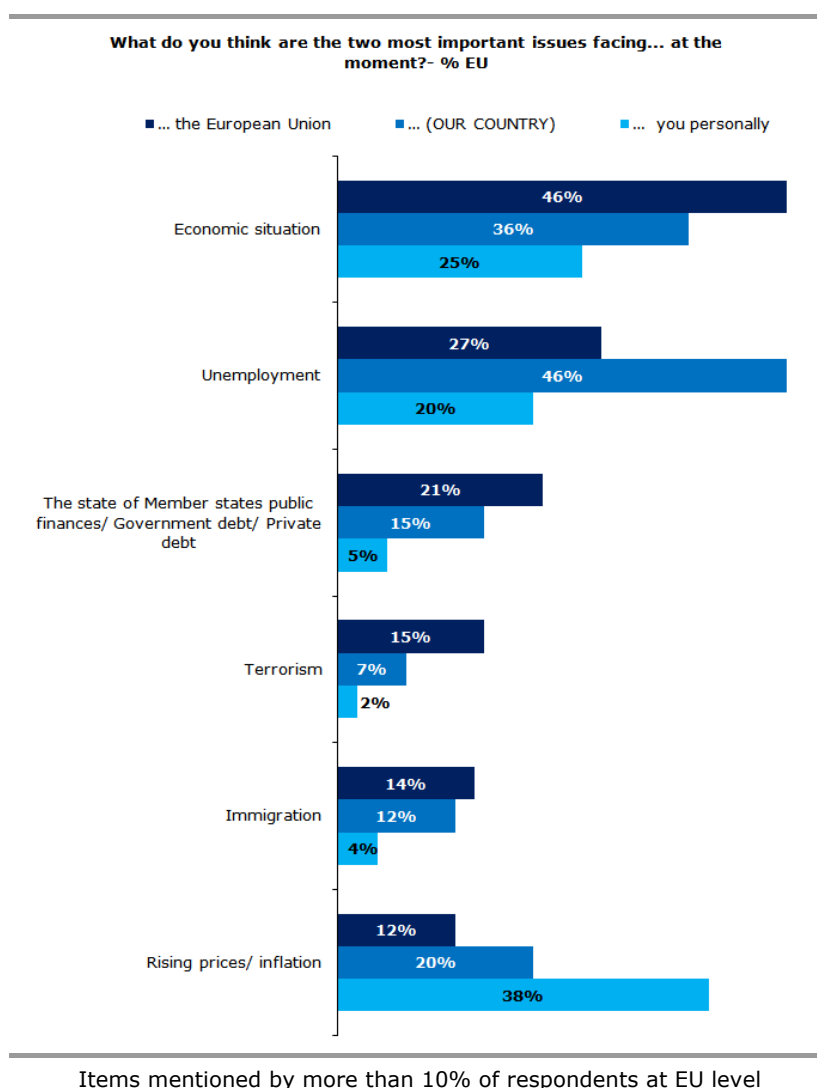
- Economic issues are seen as the main problems facing the European Union, along with immigration and terrorism. Social issues are seen as less of a cause for concern -

When asked to identify the main problems facing the European Union, the order in which respondents place the various issues is slightly different from when they are discussing their national situations.¹⁹ Although respondents place the economic situation (46%) and unemployment (27%) at the top of their list, they now rank government debt in third place (21%), ahead of rising prices, which have been relegated to sixth place in the list of European concerns (12%), behind terrorism (15%) and immigration (14%), which are identified as important issues at European level. Crime was mentioned by 8% of respondents.

Few respondents mentioned the EU's influence in the world (6%), the environment (6%), climate change (5%) or energy supply (4%).

Social issues rank low: pensions (4%), healthcare systems (3%) and education (2%) are undoubtedly perceived more as national issues.

¹⁹ QA8 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the European Union at the moment? Crime; The economic situation; Rising prices\inflation; Taxation; Unemployment Terrorism; The EU's influence in the world; The state of Member States public finances; Immigration; The healthcare system; The education system; Pensions; The environment; Energy supply; Climate change; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.




































The first point of note is that the euro zone Member States are slightly more likely to be worried about unemployment and the state of public finances than non-euro zone countries (30% versus 21% and 23% versus 17% respectively).

A detailed analysis highlights the following specific national characteristics:

- the countries which are most worried about their economic situation, such as Ireland, Greece and Spain, are also the most likely to mention the economic situation as a problem facing the European Union;
- respondents in Germany see the state of public finances in the Member States as a key European issue (43%);
- rising prices are particularly worrying for respondents in Portugal (24%);
- respondents in Romania (20%), Slovakia (17%) and Slovenia (17%) are the most likely to see crime as a European issue;
- respondents in Sweden and Denmark are more likely than average to consider the environment and climate change as European issues (from 14 to 21% mentions).

QA8 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the European Union at the moment?

		Economic situation	Unemployment	The state of Member states public finances	Terrorism	Immigration	Rising prices/inflation	Crime	EU's influence in the world	The environment	Climate change	Taxation	Pensions	Energy supply	Healthcare system	The education system
	EU27	46%	27%	21%	15%	14%	12%	8%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%
	BE	45%	25%	21%	13%	23%	11%	11%	7%	7%	6%	4%	10%	4%	3%	1%
	BG	50%	24%	10%	27%	11%	11%	13%	8%	5%	7%	2%	3%	5%	2%	1%
	CZ	53%	23%	24%	12%	13%	11%	10%	7%	7%	4%	2%	7%	5%	4%	1%
	DK	49%	32%	19%	15%	15%	5%	11%	8%	14%	15%	0%	1%	4%	3%	1%
	DE	37%	15%	43%	26%	14%	10%	6%	6%	5%	8%	2%	3%	5%	4%	4%
	EE	47%	22%	23%	16%	11%	13%	8%	4%	4%	2%	4%	3%	6%	3%	2%
	IE	68%	36%	27%	3%	4%	11%	7%	10%	3%	2%	5%	1%	3%	5%	2%
	EL	69%	44%	15%	6%	10%	12%	14%	6%	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%
	ES	66%	54%	7%	7%	12%	7%	4%	4%	3%	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	1%
	FR	43%	28%	17%	18%	17%	13%	7%	7%	11%	4%	2%	5%	4%	4%	3%
	IT	43%	36%	13%	15%	15%	18%	12%	5%	5%	4%	8%	3%	3%	3%	2%
	CY	61%	41%	10%	7%	18%	10%	18%	5%	4%	8%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	LV	55%	23%	24%	9%	8%	10%	7%	4%	3%	5%	8%	3%	4%	1%	1%
	LT	50%	24%	11%	11%	10%	14%	11%	3%	1%	5%	8%	3%	5%	2%	1%
	LU	34%	29%	25%	18%	14%	15%	11%	11%	6%	7%	3%	5%	5%	4%	2%
	HU	53%	33%	28%	9%	7%	12%	6%	6%	4%	5%	3%	4%	10%	5%	2%
	MT	46%	24%	18%	10%	12%	15%	3%	3%	7%	12%	2%	5%	15%	5%	2%
	NL	56%	16%	38%	13%	14%	5%	8%	11%	6%	8%	2%	6%	4%	2%	1%
	AT	38%	19%	32%	13%	18%	17%	14%	7%	4%	5%	7%	4%	4%	4%	5%
	PL	36%	19%	15%	15%	7%	16%	9%	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%	4%	1%
	PT	55%	42%	17%	4%	2%	24%	3%	5%	1%	0%	8%	6%	1%	4%	2%
	RO	45%	17%	13%	14%	14%	12%	20%	6%	5%	6%	3%	4%	2%	5%	2%
	SI	50%	33%	24%	12%	4%	8%	17%	7%	4%	4%	4%	9%	3%	1%	1%
	SK	52%	25%	25%	19%	6%	14%	17%	9%	7%	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%
	FI	43%	20%	31%	12%	13%	9%	12%	11%	8%	13%	3%	2%	5%	6%	2%
	SE	57%	25%	22%	10%	10%	4%	5%	8%	20%	21%	1%	1%	4%	4%	1%
	UK	40%	18%	17%	13%	19%	11%	7%	7%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%
	CY (tcc)	39%	24%	6%	13%	24%	14%	15%	13%	3%	7%	6%	2%	2%	3%	6%
	HR	43%	27%	17%	14%	8%	10%	22%	7%	2%	6%	2%	3%	5%	2%	1%
	TR	21%	17%	6%	14%	8%	11%	7%	8%	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%	4%	3%
	MK	32%	16%	18%	19%	15%	9%	21%	8%	3%	10%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	IS	56%	34%	37%	8%	11%	4%	4%	8%	7%	5%	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country														
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item														

In the candidate countries, respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia are more likely to mention crime as one of the main problems facing the EU. This result mirrors the fact that this issue is seen as particularly worrying in these countries. Respondents in Iceland are very concerned about the “state of the Member States’ public finances” (37%) among the main issues facing the EU.

A comparison between the European, national and personal concerns of Europeans reveals that:

- economic issues predominate at EU, national and personal levels alike;
- Europeans are more likely to mention social issues as personal concerns than as national or European concerns;
- the results for personal concerns are more stable, whereas concerns about health, immigration and terrorism have increased at national level, slightly changing the prioritisation of concerns. Terrorism is also seen as a central issue at European level;
- this also applies to the issue of public finances and debt which has greater resonance at European level than at national and personal levels;
- healthcare is an issue which is equally worrying at national and personal levels;
- Europeans continue to be very concerned about purchasing power issues: rising prices remain the main personal concern, taxation continues to be mentioned more frequently at personal level than at national level and energy costs (measured for the first time) are also identified as an important personal issue.

3. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3.1 Interest in politics

The political interest index, constructed on the basis of questions intended to measure the interest of respondents in local, national and European politics, has remained stable since spring 2010²⁰: the majority group is still that which is composed of respondents who are “fairly” interested in politics (44%, +1). Those who are particularly interested in politics (“very” interested) represent 13% of respondents (-1). A quarter of Europeans are “not really” interested in politics (25%, +1) and 18% (-1) are “not at all” interested. In total, more than half the respondents say that they are very or fairly interested in politics.

It will also be noted that more than half of Europeans “never” (23%) or only “rarely” (30%) try to persuade their family, colleagues or relations to share a strongly held opinion. This result has remained stable since spring 2010. On the other hand, 36% of Europeans do so “occasionally” and 10% “often”.

This question, combined with the index measuring the interest of respondents in politics, has been used to construct an opinion leadership index²¹. The first group (+++) represents 13% of Europeans, the second (+) 35%, the third (-) 29% and the last (--) 23%. These results are in line with those recorded in spring 2010.

In more detail, Greece, the Netherlands and Denmark continue to stand out by their higher proportion of respondents who are very interested in politics (more than 20%). At the other end of the scale, more than a quarter of respondents in Cyprus (26%), Malta (28%), Portugal (29%), Romania (30%) and Spain (33%) are “not at all” interested in politics.

The various groups created using these indices have specific socio-demographic characteristics. Thus, men, the oldest Europeans, the most educated and those who have the least difficulty in paying their bills are over-represented in the “very interested” group. Managers, self-employed people and the retired are also more likely to be part of this group. Women, house persons, students, manual workers and unemployed people are more likely to be not at all interested in politics. The age profile is well-balanced, but people who left school before the age of 16 and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are over-represented in this group.

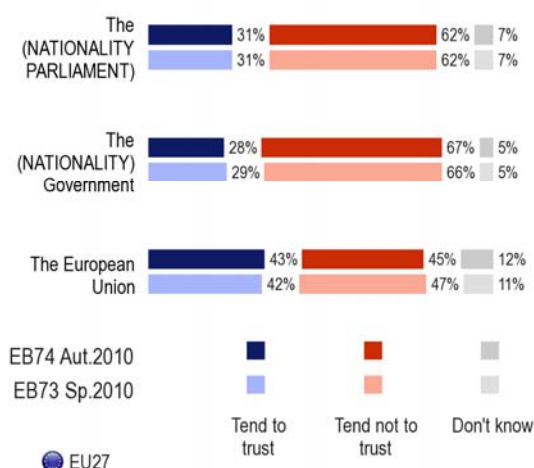
²⁰ A score was attributed to each answer: “Never” = 0; “Occasionally” = 1; “Often” = 2. An index was then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national and European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: “not at all interested in politics” = 0; “not really” = 1 to 2; “fairly” = 3 to 4; “very” = 5 to 6.

²¹ This index is divided into 4 groups (1. ++; 2. +; 3. -; 4. --). Respondents who often or occasionally try to persuade others and regularly discuss politics are considered as category 1 opinion leaders (++). On the other hand, respondents who rarely or never try to persuade others to share their opinion and never discuss politics are deemed not to be opinion leaders and are classified in category 4 (--).

3.2 Trust in the institutions

Trust in national institutions is more or less unchanged and remains the minority response: 28% of Europeans trust their **government** (-1, versus 67% who distrust it, +1) and 31% trust their **parliament** (unchanged, versus 62%, unchanged). By way of comparison, trust in national political institutions is thus far lower than trust in the European Union²² (43%, +1, versus 45%, -2)²³.

QA12b. And what about the following institutions? Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



This trust has declined significantly in some countries: Ireland (10% for the government, -10, and 12% for the parliament, -10), Slovenia (18%, -9, and 16%, -7), Bulgaria (34%, -9, and 20%, -5), and Denmark (39%, -11, and 66%, -6), even if it remains higher there. There has also been a sharp decline in trust in the parliament in France (28%, -8).

However, trust in both government and parliament in Belgium has risen (29%, +7, and 36%, +8) despite the country's political crisis²⁴. Trust has also increased in Latvia (20%, +7 and 15%, +9), while remaining fairly low.

Only a minority of respondents trust **trade unions** (38%, -1 since EB68 in autumn 2007, versus 49% who distrust them, +4).²⁵ Levels of distrust are particularly high in Slovenia (70% distrust them, i.e. +25 since EB68), Greece (65%, +9), Romania (63%, +15), Bulgaria (60%, +5) and Spain (59%, +21).

Several Northern European countries are distinguished by the fact that a clear majority trust trade unions: Finland (67%), Denmark (66%) and the Netherlands (59%).

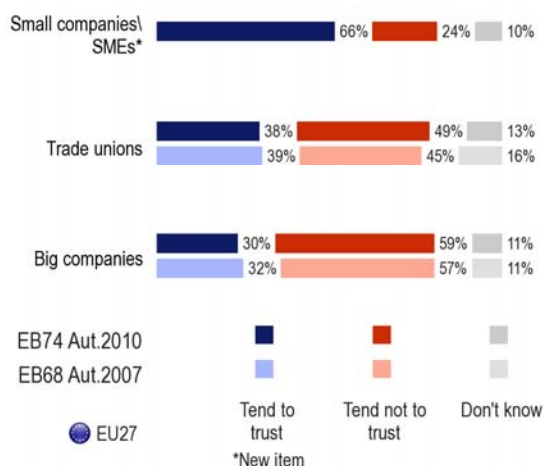
²² For a detailed analysis of trust in the European Union, see part II, chapter 3: Trust in the European Union, page 36 of this report.

²³ QA12b And what about the following institutions? Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. Trade unions; Big companies; Political parties; The (NATIONALITY) government; The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT; The European Union; The United Nations; Small companies\SMES.

²⁴ Following the early parliamentary elections held on 13 June 2010, negotiations between the Flemish and French-speaking political parties on the formation of a federal government had still not reached a successful conclusion at the end of 2010.

²⁵ QA12a 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. The press; Radio; Television; The Internet; Justice\the (NATIONALITY) legal system; The police; The army; Religious institutions.

QA12b. And what about the following institutions? Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



European citizens are scarcely more enthusiastic about big companies: only 30% trust them (versus 59%). In 25 of the 27 Member States a majority of respondents distrust big companies, with scores as high as 79% in Greece, 75% in Slovenia, 67% in Germany and 66% in the United Kingdom. However, trust is predominant in two Member States, Malta (40%, versus 36% who distrust them) and most strikingly Denmark (57%, versus 34%).

In contrast **small companies**, included for the first time, enjoy the trust of a majority of Europeans (66% versus 24%), except in Bulgaria (34/40) and Romania (33/44).

Among the other institutions, Europeans are most likely to trust the **army** (70% versus 21%); this figure has actually risen by 6 points since EB72 in autumn 2009. Trust has increased particularly strongly in Latvia (65%, +21), Hungary (57%, +20) and Lithuania (57%, +12) where it had been declining, but also in Denmark (76%, +14), Sweden (63%, +12) and Malta (78%, +12).

A clear majority of Europeans still trust the **police** (64% versus 32%, with results more or less unchanged since EB69 in spring 2008). Opinions are more divided as regards **justice and the legal system**, despite an improvement in comparison with EB72, carried out in autumn 2009 (47%, +4 versus 48%, -3). This improvement is the most perceptible in the Netherlands (65%, +14), Sweden (73%, +13) and, with a level of trust which remains low, Latvia (36%, +10). However, trust in justice has declined in Greece (41%, -11).

Only a minority of citizens now trust **religious institutions**, compared with a majority three years ago (40%, -6 in comparison with EB 68 in autumn 2007, versus 50%, +8). There are still significant differences from one country to another and sometime quite sharp declines has been recorded since autumn 2007, in particular in Denmark (38%, -39), Belgium (24%, -24), Greece (40%, -15), Luxembourg (29%, -13) and Ireland (30%, -10).

QA12a.b. 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.
-%EU

	Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Don't know	
	EB72 Aut.2009	EB74 Aut.2010	EB72 Aut.2009	EB74 Aut.2010	EB72 Aut.2009	EB74 Aut.2010
The army	64%	70%	26%	21%	10%	9%
	EB69 Sp.2008	EB74 Aut.2010	EB69 Sp.2008	EB74 Aut.2010	EB69 Sp.2008	EB74 Aut.2010
The police	63%	64%	32%	32%	5%	4%
	EB72 Aut.2009	EB74 Aut.2010	EB72 Aut.2009	EB74 Aut.2010	EB72 Aut.2009	EB74 Aut.2010
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	43%	47%	51%	48%	6%	5%
	EB68 Aut.2007	EB74 Aut.2010	EB68 Aut.2007	EB74 Aut.2010	EB68 Aut.2007	EB74 Aut.2010
Religious institutions	46%	40%	42%	50%	12%	10%
	EB73 Sp.2010	EB74 Aut.2010	EB73 Sp.2010	EB74 Aut.2010	EB73 Sp.2010	EB74 Aut.2010
Political parties	18%	15%	77%	80%	5%	5%

But the most widespread distrust is recorded for **political parties** (15% of respondents trust them, -3 since EB73 in spring 2010, versus 80%, +3). Despite differing levels, distrust is clearly the majority position in all EU countries.

In the candidate countries, in Turkey levels of trust in justice (53%, -12 since autumn 2009) and religious institutions (53%, -11 since autumn 2007) have fallen sharply, but are still far higher than the EU averages.

3.3 The direction in which things are going

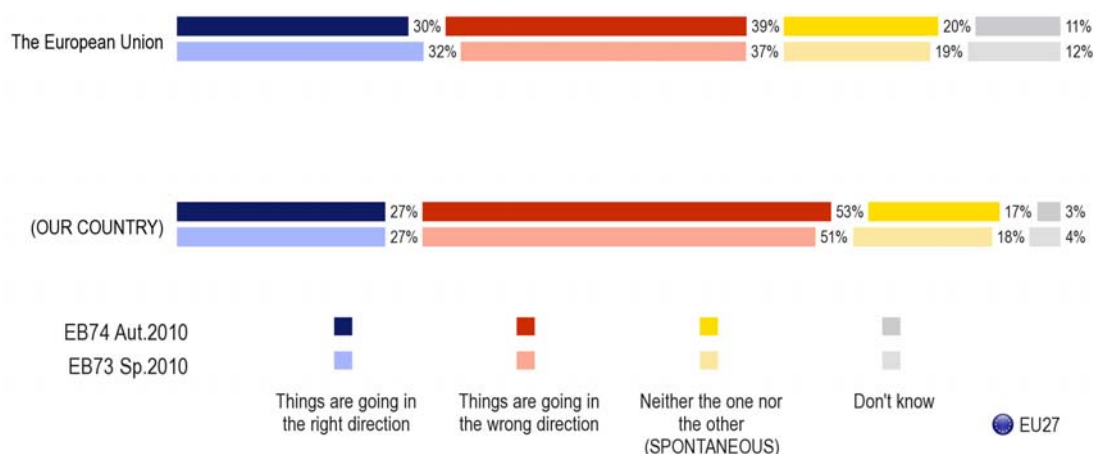
- The feeling that things are going in the wrong direction continues to gain ground at national and EU levels -

Europeans continue to believe that things are going in the wrong direction in their country: 53%, +2 points since EB73 (spring 2010), but as much as +6 points in comparison with EB72 (autumn 2009).²⁶ Just over a quarter of respondents think that things are going in the right direction (27%, unchanged) and 17% (-1) answered “neither the one nor the other”.

Respondents in Ireland in particular (71% think that things are going in the wrong direction, +22), but also in Bulgaria (43%, +12), Italy (57%, +11), Denmark (58%, +10), Greece (69%, +10) and Slovenia (62%, +10), are increasingly convinced that things are going in the wrong direction. Although there have not been any significant changes, respondents in Romania (77%), Spain (72%) and France (69%) also continue to be very critical.

However, respondents are now more positive in Germany (36% think that things are going in the right direction, +11) and Lithuania (25%, +9), even if the situation is still viewed negatively. Respondents in Sweden (61%), Luxembourg (46%), Poland (46%), Finland (45%) and Estonia (45%) continue to be the most satisfied.

QA11a. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?



Judgements of the direction taken by the EU are less harsh than at national level, but these too have deteriorated: 39% of Europeans think that things are going in the wrong direction, +2 points since EB73 and +11 in comparison with EB72. The impression that things are going in the right direction in the EU is shared by 30% of Europeans (-2, versus 20%, +1, neither the one nor the other).

²⁶ QA11a.1+2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY); The European Union.

Respondents in the euro zone Member States continue to be slightly more critical (26% think that things are going in the right direction in the EU) than non-euro zone residents (38%, -1).

Respondents in Bulgaria (55%, -3), Poland (55%, +3), Slovakia (54%, unchanged) and Lithuania (51%, +5) are the most positive.

With a sometimes sharp deterioration in perceptions, criticisms of the direction taken by the European Union are most striking in France (55% think that things are going in the wrong direction, unchanged), Greece (54%, +11), the United Kingdom (51%, +9) and Finland (51%, +2).

In Germany, 29% (+1) of respondents consider that things are going in the right direction, while 33% (-11) think that they are going in the wrong direction and 30% (+10) spontaneously answered "neither the one nor the other".

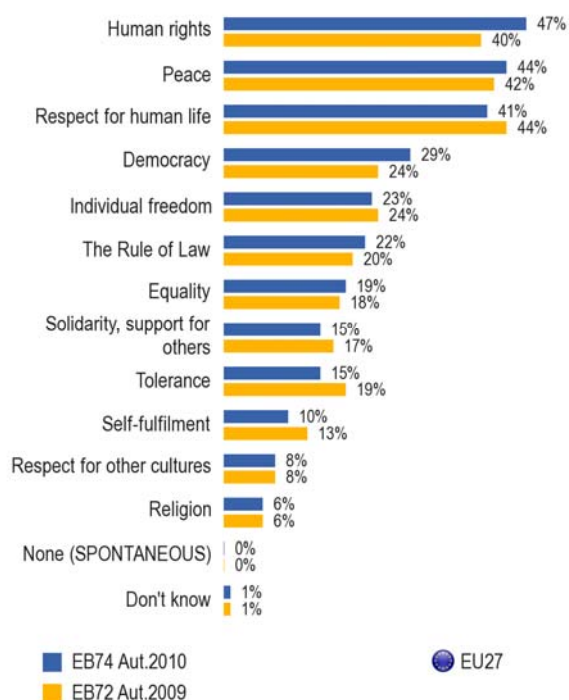
On these two questions, Europeans who are very interested in politics or have a high leadership index are both more positive and more critical than average; they are simply less likely to opt for "neither the one nor the other".

3.4 Values

3.4.1 The values of Europeans

When asked to name the values which matter most to them, Europeans place human rights first (47%, +7 compared with EB72, in autumn 2009), followed by peace (44%, +2), respect for human life (41%, -3), democracy (29%, +5), individual freedom (23%, -1), the rule of law (22%, +2), equality (19%, +1), solidarity (15%, -2), tolerance (15%, -4), self-fulfilment (10%, -3), respect for other cultures (8%, unchanged) and religion (6%, unchanged).²⁷

QA26. In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?



While the autumn 2009 survey revealed a rise in individualistic values (respect for human life, solidarity, tolerance and self-fulfilment), those values have now lost ground to more universal values: human rights are now ranked in first place and peace, democracy and the rule of law have gained ground.

The number of respondents mentioning human rights has increased substantially in many countries in comparison with EB72: in Bulgaria (54%, +14), Luxembourg (53%, +12), Spain (54%, +10), Hungary (42%, +10), France (52%, +9), Germany (49%, +10) and Portugal (47%, +9), and also, despite the slightly lower scores, in the Netherlands (40%, +11) and Ireland (39%, +12).

Peace, which remains the most important value for respondents in Germany (61%), was mentioned far more frequently than in autumn 2009 by respondents in Spain (40%, +9) and Italy (36%, +7).

Democracy has also gained ground, above all in Denmark (51%, +11), but also in Belgium (36%, +10) and Germany (39%, +8). This value was also mentioned frequently by respondents in France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Cyprus, Latvia and Slovakia. Respondents in Austria (49%), Bulgaria (41%) and the Czech Republic (39%) are more likely to mention individual freedom.

²⁷ QA26 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? The rule of law; Respect for human life; Human Rights; Individual freedom; Democracy; Peace; Equality; Solidarity; Tolerance; Religion; Self-fulfilment; Respect for other cultures; None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

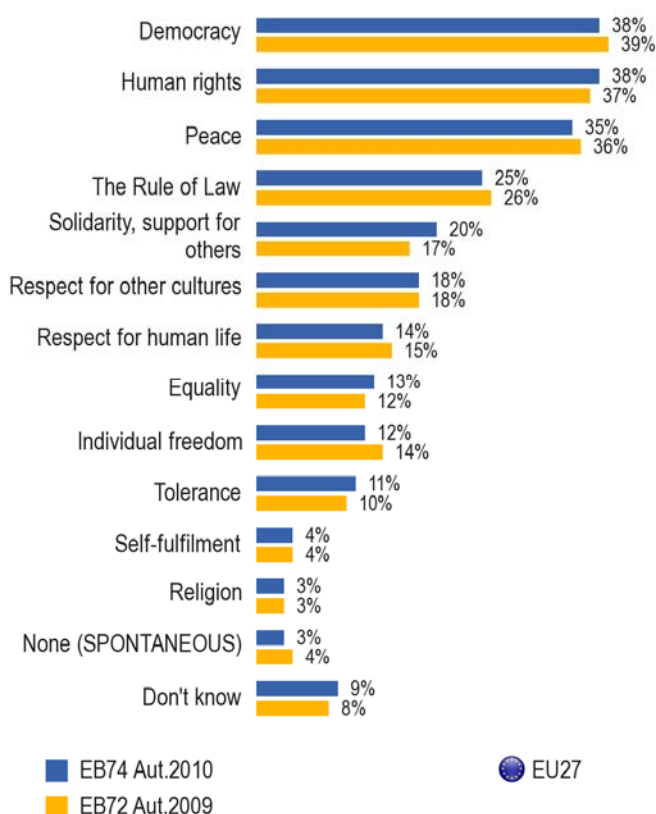
3.4.2 The values embodied by the European Union

When asked to select the values which best represent the European Union, Europeans give priority to the values which are the most important for them personally, namely human rights (38%, +1), democracy (38%, -1) and peace (35%, -1).²⁸ As we have seen in the past, respect for human life ranks lower (14%, -1), undoubtedly because this value is perceived as being more a question of individual behaviour than a value associated with a political body. Conversely, democracy in particular is mentioned far more frequently as a European value (in first place) rather than a personal value.

The rule of law (25%, -1), solidarity (20%, +3) and respect for other cultures (18%, unchanged) are also perceived as values embodied by the European Union.

The order in which the values embodied by the European Union are placed is more or less unchanged since 2009, except for solidarity (which has actually risen by 5 points in comparison with EB69 in spring 2008). This item was mentioned far more frequently than last year in Germany (31%, +11), Sweden (30%, +9), the Netherlands (26%, +9) and Slovenia (21%, +9).

QA27. Which three of the following values best represent the European Union?



²⁸ QA27 Which three of the following values best represent the European Union? The rule of law; Respect for human life; Human Rights; Individual freedom; Democracy; Peace; Equality; Solidarity; Tolerance; Religion; Self-fulfilment; Respect for other cultures; None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

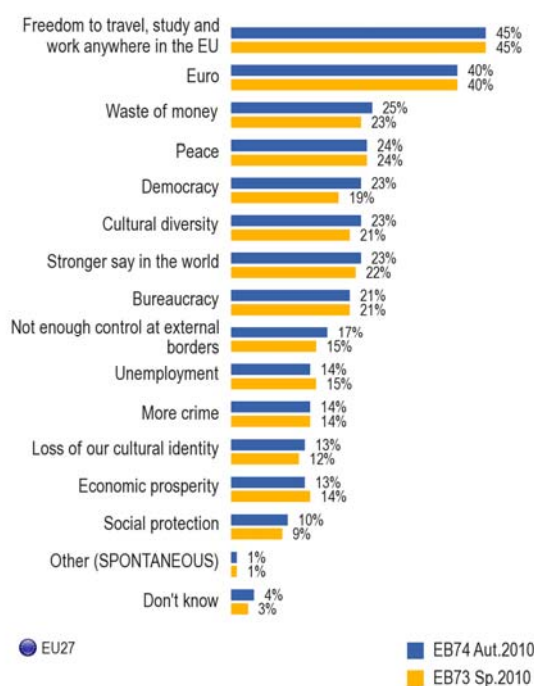
II THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

1. ATTACHMENT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

1.1 What does the European Union represent?

- The European Union continues to represent freedom of movement and the euro -

QA14. What does the European Union mean to you personally?



Perceptions of what the European Union represents are similar to those recorded in spring 2010, in EB73. The European Union remains above all an area of mobility and freedom, embodied by a symbol, the euro. The freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU (45%, unchanged since spring 2010), continues to top the list of representations of the European Union, just ahead of the euro (40%, unchanged). These two items are followed, with significantly lower scores, by waste of money (25%, +2 points), peace (24%, unchanged), democracy (23%, +4), cultural diversity (23%, +2), a "stronger say in the world" (23%, +1) and bureaucracy (21%, unchanged). The other items were mentioned by fewer than 20% of respondents²⁹.

The results for this indicator have varied very little since the autumn 2008 Eurobarometer survey (EB70)³⁰, a sign of stability and of the extent to which the most striking representations of the EU have taken root.

The freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU is particularly highlighted in the Nordic countries (68% in Sweden, 62% in Finland and 59% in Denmark) and in the Baltic States (67% in Estonia and Latvia, and 64% in Lithuania).

²⁹ QA14. What does the European Union mean to you personally? Peace; Economic prosperity; Democracy; Social protection; The freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU; Cultural diversity; A stronger say in the world; The euro; Unemployment; Bureaucracy; Waste of money; Loss of our cultural identity; More crime; Not enough controls at external borders; Other (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

³⁰ The question was asked in spring 2009 (EB71), autumn 2009 (EB72) and spring 2010 (EB73)

The euro was the most frequently mentioned item in the euro zone countries (49%), where the highest scores were recorded in Austria (68%, +6 since spring 2010), Greece (62%, +10), Slovakia (62%), Belgium (59%), Germany and Finland (54% in both countries), the Netherlands and Slovenia (53% in both countries).

1.2 Support for membership in the candidate countries

- A mixed response in the candidate countries -

Views on EU membership vary considerably from one candidate country to another.

A large majority of respondents in the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** consider that their country's membership of the EU would be a good thing (59%), while only 12% think that it would be a bad thing and for 26% it would be "neither good nor bad". This broadly pro-membership ratio is more or less unchanged since the spring 2010 Eurobarometer (EB73)³¹. Respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are broadly convinced of the potential benefits of membership: 69% (-4 points) consider that their country would benefit from membership.

Support for membership is still predominant in **Turkey** but has declined: 42% of respondents consider that their country's membership would be a good thing (-5 points since EB73), while 32% (+9) say that it would be a bad thing. The belief that membership of the European Union would benefit Turkey is still predominant (48% versus 36%), but support for this view has fallen by 4 points since spring 2010.

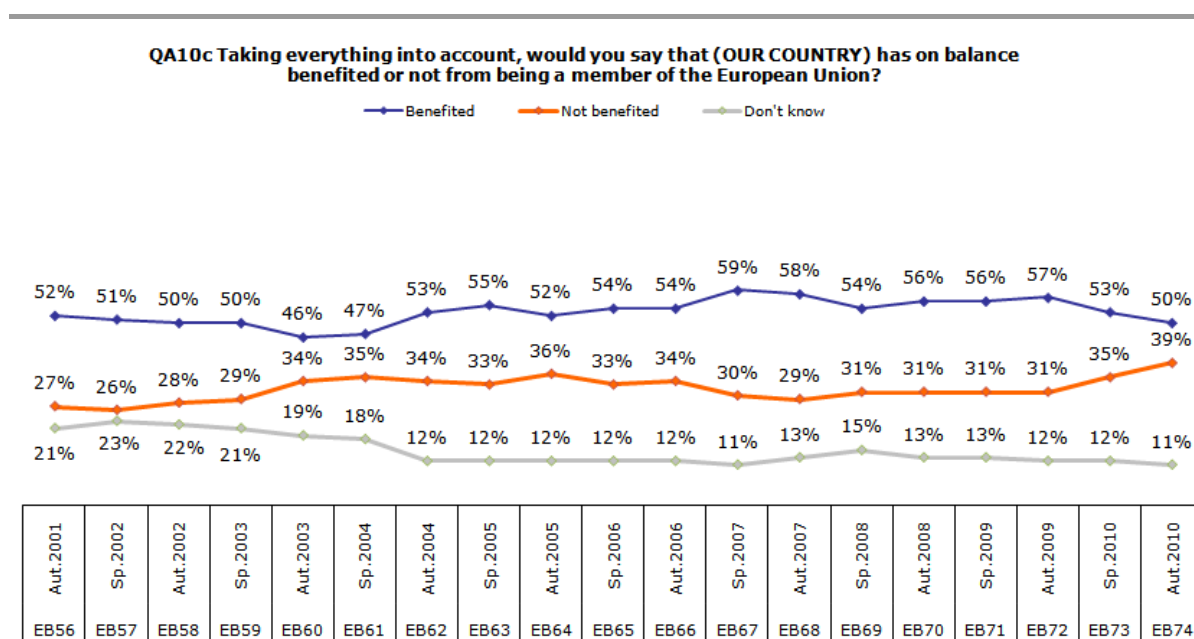
Only a minority in **Croatia** support EU membership. The figures have not changed significantly since spring 2010; only 27% of respondents in Croatia consider that membership of the European Union would be a good thing for their country (+1 point), while 29% (-2) say that it would be a bad thing and 41% (+3) think that it would be "neither good nor bad". 46% of respondents in Croatia (+1) think that their country would not benefit from joining the EU, while 39% (+1) take the opposite view.

However, although only a minority of citizens in **Iceland** are in favour of EU membership, support has increased significantly: 28% consider that the country's membership of the European Union would be a good thing (+9 points since spring 2010), while 34% (-11) say that it would be a bad thing and for 30% (-2) it would be "neither good nor bad". Respondents in Iceland are also now far more likely to consider that their country would benefit from membership of the European Union (38%, +9), while the proportion seeing no benefit has fallen sharply (48%, -10).

³¹ QA9a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...? a good thing; a bad thing; neither good nor bad; DK.

1.3 The perceived benefits of European membership

The spring 2010 Eurobarometer (EB73) saw a decline in the average perception of the benefits of EU membership across the EU as a whole. This trend has continued in this survey. 50% of Europeans now consider that their country has benefited from its membership of the EU, a decline of 3 points since the spring 2010 study. 39% (+4) believe that their country has not benefited from membership, while 11% (-1) expressed no opinion³². In one year, if we take the autumn 2009 survey as our benchmark, the proportion of respondents who consider that their country has benefited from European membership has fallen by 7 points, while the number taking the opposite view has increased by 8 points.



In 22 Member States a majority of respondents consider that their country has benefited from membership of the EU, with the highest scores in Poland (78%), Slovakia (78%), Luxembourg (74%) and Lithuania (72%). In 16 countries, an absolute majority of respondents say that EU membership has been beneficial. But this is the minority view in five countries: the United Kingdom (27% versus 60%), Cyprus (39% versus 54%), Austria (43% versus 49%), Latvia (44% versus 50%) and Hungary (45% versus 47%).

³² QA10c. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union? Benefited; Not benefited; DK.

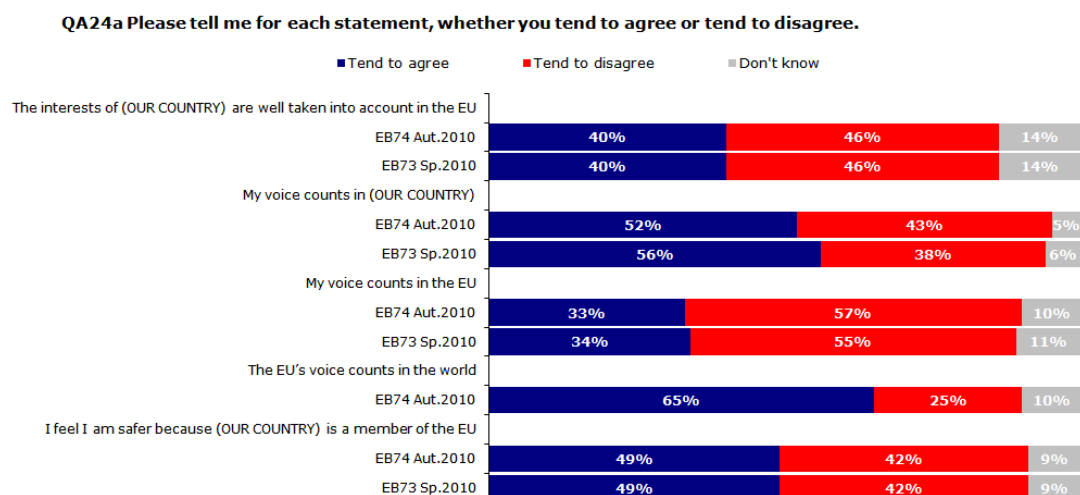
Since the spring 2010 survey (EB73), the opinion that EU membership has been beneficial has lost ground in 17 of the 27 Member States, most severely in the United Kingdom (-9 points), Spain (-9), Ireland (-8) and Greece (-8).

In nine countries, the impression that membership is beneficial has made progress: Lithuania and Luxembourg (+6 points), Sweden (+3), Latvia (+3), Bulgaria (+3), Austria (+2), Poland (+1), Germany (+1) and Hungary (+1). In Slovakia, the proportion is unchanged.

Finally, the spring 2010 survey was characterised by a decline in perceptions of benefit in Germany. This trend has now been interrupted: the proportion of respondents in Germany who consider that European membership has benefited their country has increased by 1 point, to 49%, while the proportion who sees no benefit has decreased by 2 points, to 41%.

2. THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONAL, NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN INTERESTS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

A small majority of Europeans feel safer as a result of membership of the European Union, but they consider that their personal interests and those of their country are not sufficiently taken into account in EU decision-making.³³



Europeans consider that the EU is an influential international player and an area of security. A large majority of Europeans are convinced that the EU's voice counts in the world: 65% agree with this statement, while 25% disagree and 10% expressed no opinion. This is the majority view, and attracts a consensus in all EU countries.

A relative majority of Europeans also believe that the EU ensures their safety. 49% of Europeans feel safer because their country is a member of the European Union, while 42% do not share this view and 9% gave no answer. This ratio is similar to that measured in the last Eurobarometer survey (EB73).

There have been no significant changes in how Europeans perceive the way in which national and personal interests are taken into account in the European Union.

46% of Europeans (unchanged since spring 2010) consider that the European Union fails to take proper account of their country's interests, while 40% (unchanged) take the opposite view and 14% (also unchanged) expressed no opinion. Therefore, this result remains stable.

³³ QA24a.2-6 Please tell me for each statement whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree? The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU; I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU; My voice counts in the EU; My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY); The EU's voice counts in the world

Membership of the euro zone is an important variable in shaping opinions on the question of whether national interests are taken into account by the European Union. 43% of respondents in the euro zone countries consider that national interests are indeed taken into account by the European Union, compared with only 35% of respondents in non-euro zone countries.

Respondents in Latvia (74%), Greece (71%), Finland (69%) and the Czech Republic (64%) are the most likely to consider that national interests are not properly taken into account. A majority of respondents also share this view in the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Slovenia, Austria, Romania, Portugal, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden, Malta, Italy, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Lithuania. At the other end of the scale, respondents in Luxembourg (59%) and Belgium (55%) are the most likely to consider that their national interests are properly taken into account by the EU. The majority of interviewees in Ireland, Poland, Spain, Germany, Denmark, France and Estonia also consider that their country's interests are adequately taken into account in the European Union.

57% of Europeans consider that "their voice does not count in the EU", while 33% take the opposite view and 10% expressed no opinion. The proportion of Europeans who consider that their voice does not count has increased by 2 points since spring 2010 (EB73). However, a majority of respondents in Denmark (55% versus 40%) and Luxembourg (49% versus 44%) think that their voice counts in the European Union.

As in previous surveys, European citizens are more convinced of their influence at national level: thus, 52% consider that their voice counts in their country while 43% take the opposite view. However, there have been no significant changes on this question. Citizens in Denmark (93%), Sweden (91%) and the Netherlands (81%) are the most likely to have the impression that their views are taken into consideration in decision-making in their country.

3. THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

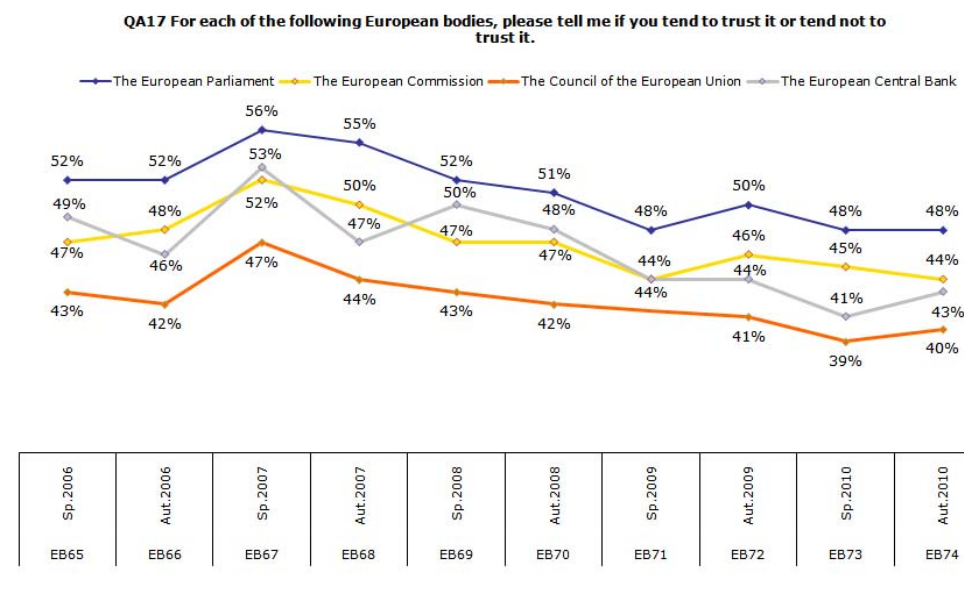
3.1 Awareness of the European institutions and the trust they inspire

Awareness of the main European institutions has grown slightly since the last Eurobarometer (EB73). At least eight out of ten Europeans have now heard of the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank.³⁴

With a score of 91% (+1 point), **the European Parliament is still the best known institution**. Awareness of the European Commission has increased by 2 points and now stands at 83%, while that of the European Central Bank has risen by one point to 79%. Finally, after falling by 3 points at the time of the last survey, awareness of the Council of the European Union has increased by 5 points to 68%.

Respondents in the United Kingdom (72%) and Italy (76%) are the least familiar with the European Commission. Awareness of the Council of the European Union is below or equal to 50% in only one Member State, the United Kingdom (44%).

The spring 2010 Eurobarometer (EB73) was marked by a deterioration in the trust-distrust ratio for the European institutions. This trend has not gathered pace in this survey and attitudes are generally stable, except in Greece and Spain where levels of trust have deteriorated sharply³⁵.



³⁴ QA16.1+2+3+4 Have you heard of ...? The European Parliament; The European Commission; The Council of the European Union; The European Central Bank.

³⁵ QA17.1+2+3+4 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Parliament; The European Commission; The Council of the European Union; The European Central bank.

The European Parliament

The trust-distrust ratio for the European Parliament remains unchanged since spring 2010 (EB73). 48% of Europeans tend to trust the European Parliament, while 37% expressed distrust and 15% gave no opinion.

Trust in the European Parliament predominates in 24 EU countries, with the highest score in Slovakia (76%). Distrust is in the majority in two countries, namely the United Kingdom (61%) and Greece (58%). Opinions are evenly divided in Austria (47% versus 47%).

Trust has gained the most ground in the Netherlands (63%, +6 points) and Slovakia (76%, +5). Conversely, trust has lost the most ground in Greece (38%, -10 points) and Spain (39%, -8 points). The strong downward trend in trust in the European Union noted in Greece over the last two surveys has therefore continued.

Age, education, social position and financial situation are variables that play a key role in determining levels of trust in the major European institutions: as for trust in the EU in general, young people, the most educated respondents and the most financially and socially advantaged groups are the most likely to trust the European Parliament. These socio-demographic divisions are perceptible for all the European institutions.

The European Commission

44% of Europeans tend to trust the European Commission (-1 point), while 36% tend not to trust it (unchanged) and 20% expressed no opinion (+1).

Trust predominates in twenty-two European Union countries, most strikingly in Slovakia (66%), Hungary (64%), Belgium (64%) and Luxembourg (64%). On the other hand, a majority of respondents tend not to trust it in Greece (64%), the United Kingdom (56%) and Austria (50%), while the ratio is very close in Germany (39% trust the Commission, versus 41%) and Spain (37% versus 39%).

The changes are similar to those noted for the European Parliament: trust in the European Commission has fallen sharply in Greece (-11) and Spain (-8). Trust has improved most in the Netherlands (+6) and Luxembourg (+6).

The European Central Bank

The trust-distrust ratio has improved slightly for the European Central Bank. Trust has increased by 2 points to 43%, while distrust has decreased by 2 points to 37%. The 'DK' rate is unchanged at 20%.

Trust predominates in twenty-two countries, including Germany which has now joined the group of countries that tends to trust the European Central Bank (50%, +7 points). As in the previous survey, the highest levels of trust were recorded in Slovakia (68%), Denmark (66%) and Finland (63%).

Distrust predominates in five Member States. It persists in Greece (65% versus 29%), the United Kingdom (52% versus 22%), France (40% versus 35%) and Latvia (39% versus 38%), and is now also the dominant view in Spain (42% versus 37%) following a 5 point fall in trust.

Changes vary considerably from country to country. As for the other institutions, trust has declined significantly in Greece (-10) and Spain (-5). However, trust has increased significantly in Cyprus (+8) and, as noted above, in Germany (+7).

The Council of the European Union

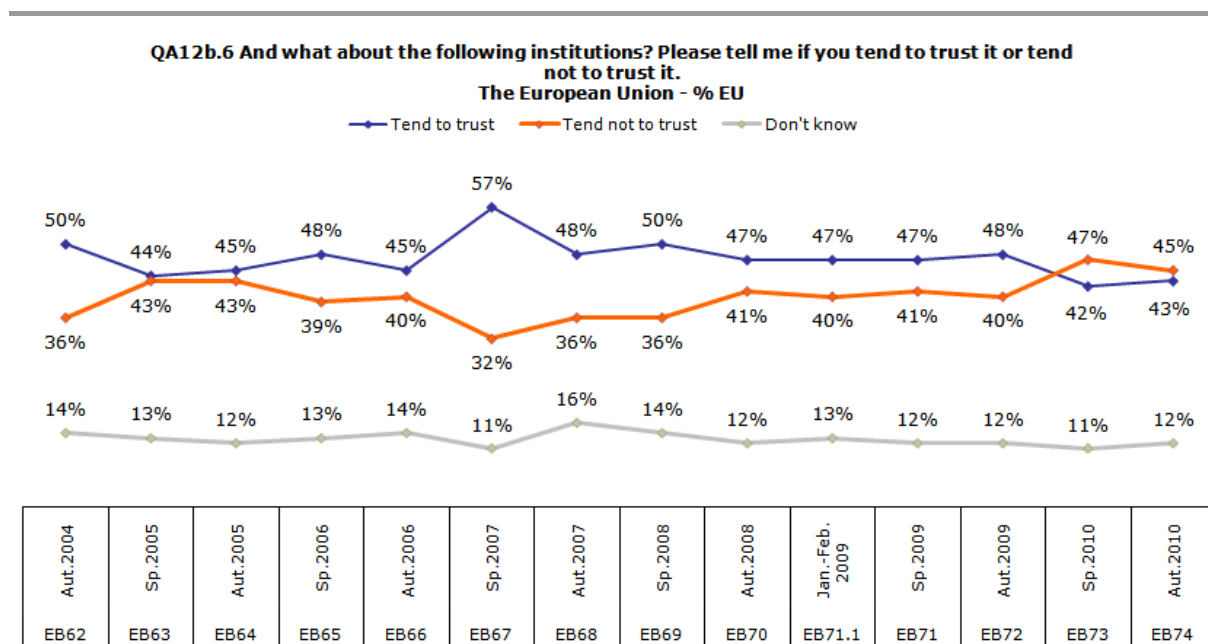
The trust-distrust ratio for the Council of the European Union is more or less unchanged. 40% of Europeans trust the Council, a one-point rise since spring 2010, while 34% distrust it (unchanged since the last survey) and 26% (-1) expressed no opinion.

Trust has gained the most ground in Portugal (+7 points) and the Netherlands (+6), and has fallen the most sharply in Greece (-9 points) and Spain (-7).

3.2. Trust in the European Union

For the first time in its history, the spring 2010 Eurobarometer (EB73) recorded a situation where distrust in the European Union outweighed trust. Six months later this situation persists, although the downward trend has been interrupted.

43% of Europeans now “tend to trust the EU”, a one-point rise on spring 2010 (EB73), but still 5 points lower than in autumn 2009 (EB72). Conversely, 45% “tend not to trust the EU”, two points lower than in spring 2010, but still 5 points higher than in autumn 2009. 12% (+1 point) expressed no opinion³⁶.



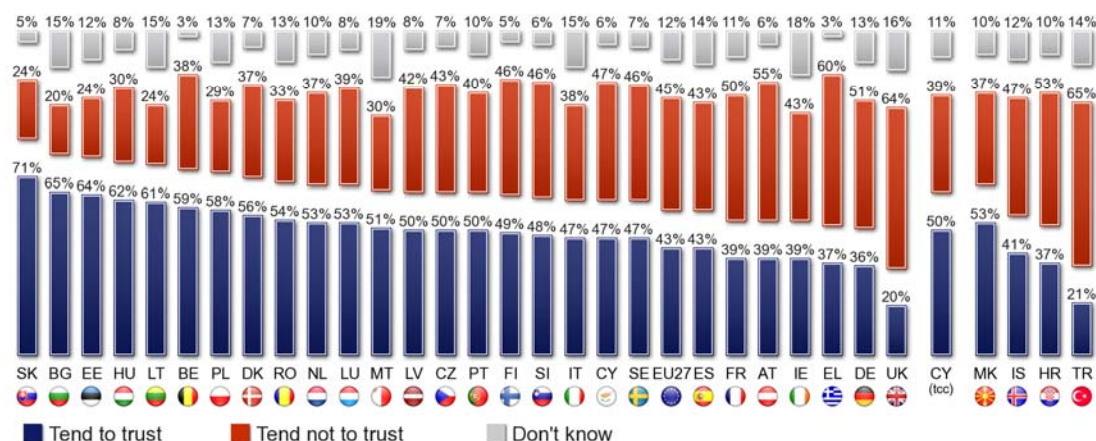
Trust predominates in 19 countries, and is highest in Slovakia (71%), Bulgaria (65%) and Estonia (64%); the majority of respondents in Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Malta, Romania, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Italy, Latvia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Slovenia and Sweden also trust the European Union..

Distrust of the EU predominates in six countries: the United Kingdom (64% versus 20%), Greece (60% versus 37%), Austria (55% versus 39%), Germany (51% versus 36%) and France (50% versus 39%), as was the case at the time of the previous Eurobarometer survey; these countries are now joined by Ireland (43% versus 39%). Finally, opinions are split down the middle in Spain and Cyprus.

³⁶ QA12b.6 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Union

QA12b.6. And what about the following institutions? Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union



Trust has declined in Greece (-5 points) and Ireland (-5) since spring 2010, but has increased significantly in Latvia (+10), Lithuania (+7), Hungary (+7), Poland (+6) and Slovakia (+6).

The question of trust in the European Union is strongly influenced by socio-demographic variables, once again reproducing the structural divisions in opinion regarding European integration: the gap between advantaged and disadvantaged categories and between older and younger generations.

QA12b.6 And what about the following institutions? Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	43%	45%	12%



Gender

Male	46%	45%	9%
Female	41%	44%	15%



Age

15-24	52%	36%	12%
25-39	45%	43%	12%
40-54	43%	47%	10%
55 +	38%	48%	14%



Education (End of)

15-	32%	52%	16%
16-19	41%	48%	11%
20+	51%	39%	10%
Still studying	57%	30%	13%



Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	49%	41%	10%
Managers	48%	41%	11%
Other white collars	47%	44%	9%
Manual workers	40%	49%	11%
House persons	37%	47%	16%
Unemployed	38%	51%	11%
Retired	39%	47%	14%
Students	57%	30%	13%



Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	29%	57%	14%
From time to time	41%	47%	12%
Almost never	47%	42%	11%

3.3. Trust in the United Nations (UN)

50% of Europeans trust the UN, a one point rise since spring 2010,³⁷ while 34% distrust this international body (-2 points) and 16% (+1 point) expressed no opinion.

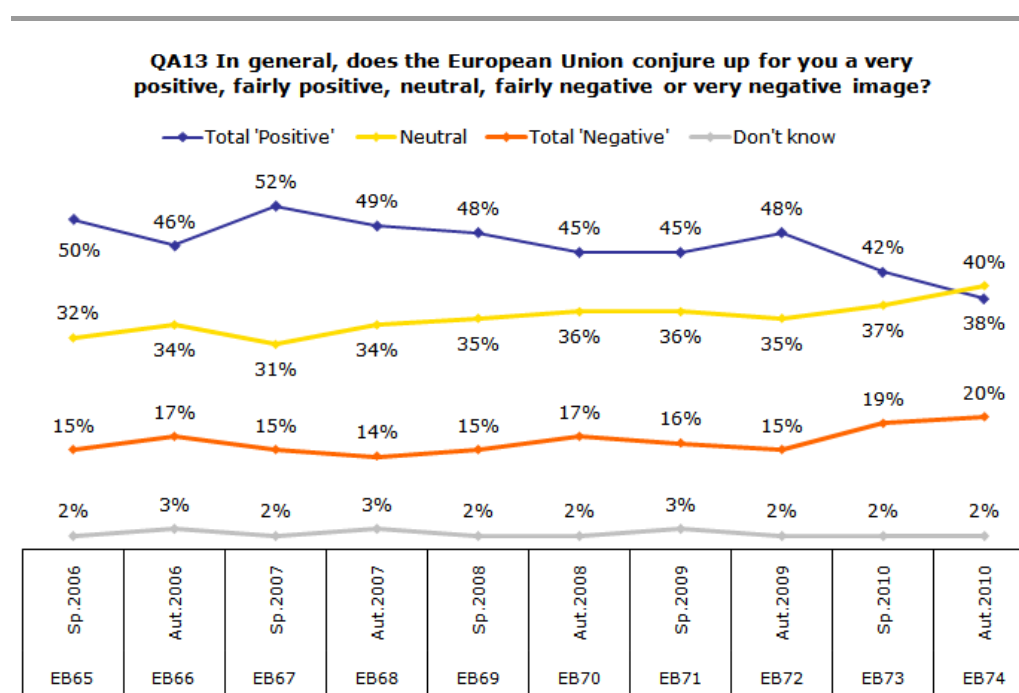
Respondents in the Nordic countries are the most likely to trust the UN (77% in Denmark, 75% in Sweden and Finland), while trust is lowest in Greece (23%) and Cyprus (31%).

3.4. The European Union's image

3.4.1 General image

After the decline recorded in the spring 2010 Eurobarometer (EB73), 38% of Europeans now say that they have a positive image of the European Union (-4 points since spring 2010, but -10 points in comparison with EB72 in autumn 2009).

For 20% (+1) of respondents the EU conjures up a negative image, while for 40% (+3) its image is neutral. For the first time therefore "neutral" opinions outweigh "positive" opinions of the EU's image³⁸.



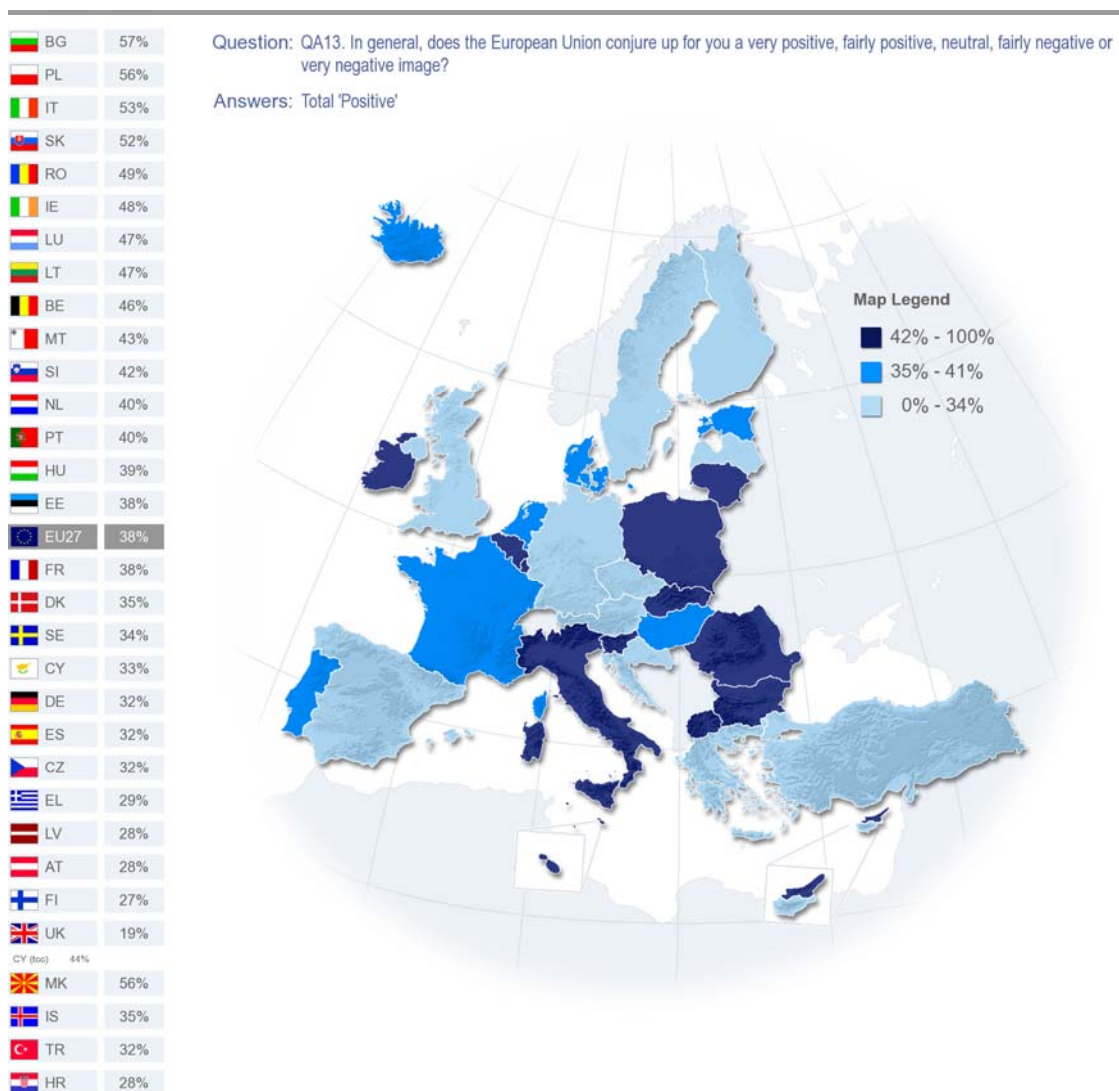
³⁷ QA12b.7 For each of the following bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The United Nations

³⁸ QA13 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Positive perceptions of the EU's image are predominant in twelve countries. Four of these countries stand out with an absolute majority of respondents who have a positive image of the EU: Bulgaria (57%), Poland (56%), Italy (53%) and Slovakia (52%). A majority of respondents also have a positive image in Ireland, Romania, Luxembourg, Malta, Belgium, Lithuania, Portugal and Slovenia.

Respondents in the Netherlands are evenly divided between positive and neutral images (40% versus 40%).

Except for the United Kingdom (negative image: 39%, neutral image: 38% and positive image: 19%), "neutral" image scores outweigh "negative" image scores in all the other EU countries. In two other countries, the proportion of respondents who have a poor image of the EU is considerably higher than the EU average: Austria (negative image: 35%, neutral image: 37% and positive image: 28%) and Greece (negative image: 32%, neutral image: 39% and positive image: 29%).



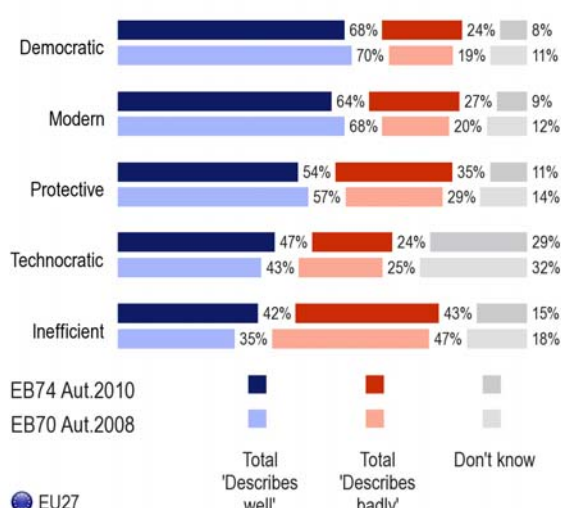
In terms of changes, the EU's image has deteriorated in 22 of the 27 EU countries, most perceptibly in Spain (-15 points for positive opinions), Greece (-9) and Ireland (-7). This reflects a marked trend which has been perceptible now in the Eurobarometer survey for eighteen months: the European Union's image has deteriorated the most in the countries the most affected by the public debt crisis.

The answers to this question also reflect the main socio-demographic divisions described previously. The youngest respondents and the most socially and economically advantaged categories are the most likely to consider that the EU's image is positive.

3.4.2 Detailed analysis of the EU's image attributes

In order to better understand the basis of the EU's image, and the current changes, this Eurobarometer survey also asked Europeans whether they considered that a number of words aptly described the European Union. A similar question was asked in autumn 2008 (EB70) and changes can therefore be measured in relation to that survey.³⁹

QA15. Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the European Union.



Although the EU is still perceived as modern, protective and democratic, the deterioration in its image is nevertheless clear. Scores for all the positive attributes have declined since 2008, while the scores for all the negative attributes have risen. Europeans are therefore now more likely to describe Europe as "technocratic" and "inefficient". The impression that the EU is inefficient has increased significantly over these two years (+7 points), and this undoubtedly explains the general deterioration in its image.

Positive image attributes

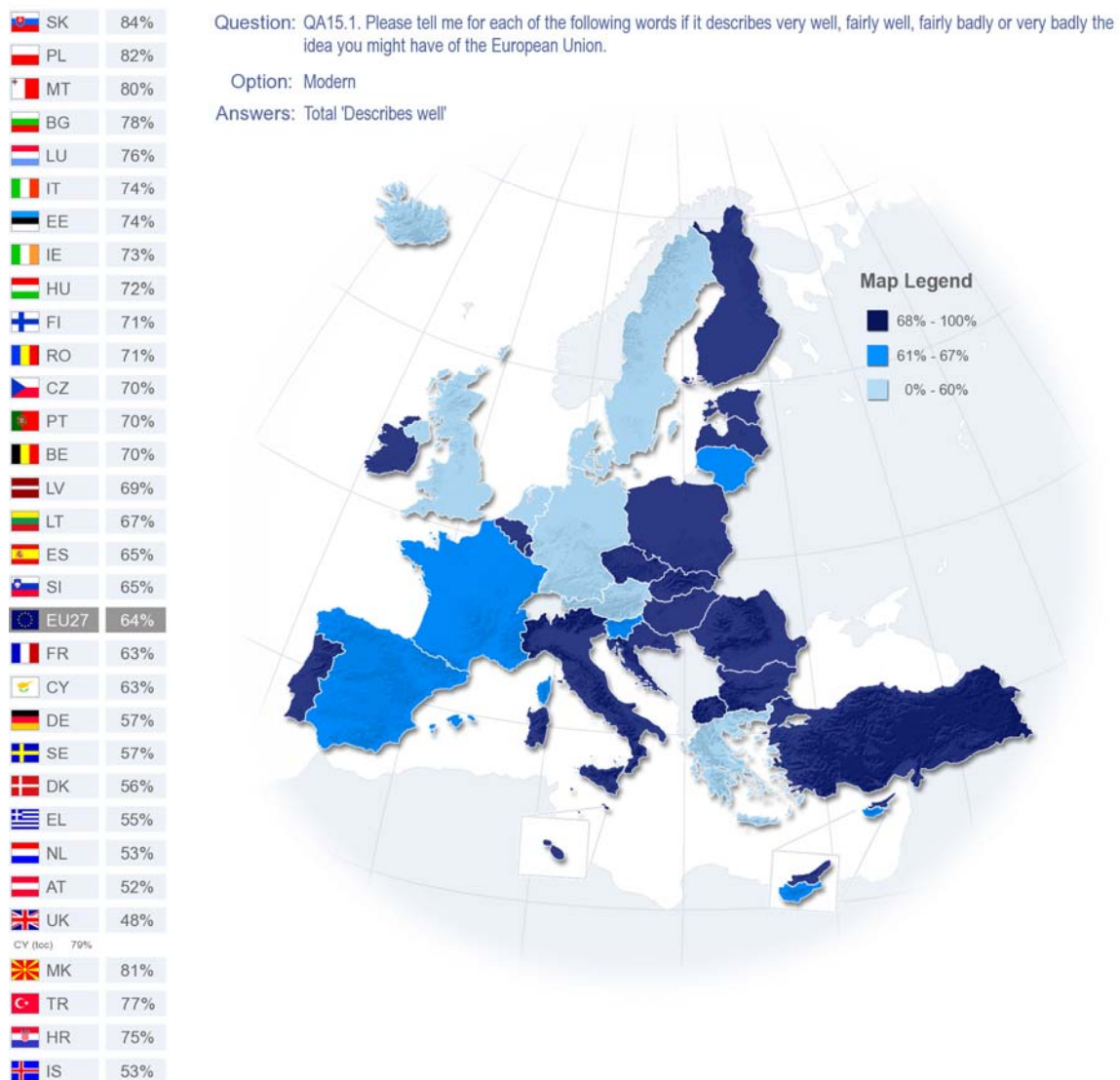
An absolute majority of Europeans consider that the European Union is "democratic", "modern" and "protective". However, these perceptions are less widespread than in autumn 2008.

First, 68% of European see the EU as "democratic", a two-point fall since 2008, while 24% (+5) think that the word democratic is not an apt description of the EU.

³⁹ QA15 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea that you might have of the European Union. Modern; Democratic; Protective; Inefficient; Technocratic

An absolute majority of respondents in all countries, except in the United Kingdom (45%), consider that the EU is democratic. Respondents in Slovakia (83%) and Bulgaria (83%) are the most likely to see it as democratic. In terms of changes, this opinion has gained ground in 10 countries, in particular in Luxembourg (78%, +11), Italy (76%, +8), and Hungary (78%, +6).

64% of Europeans consider that the word “modern” corresponds with their idea of the European Union, 4 points lower than in autumn 2008, while 27% (+7) take the opposite view. A majority of respondents in all Member States share this opinion. Respondents in Slovakia (84%) and Poland (82%) are the most likely to consider that the EU is modern, while those in the United Kingdom (48%) and Austria (52%) are the least likely to agree. Finally, there is clear downward trend in perceptions of the EU’s modernity in Greece (-16), Austria (-13), Germany (-12), the Czech Republic (-11), the United Kingdom (-9), Slovenia (-9) and Spain (-9).



Finally, 54% of Europeans consider that the word “protective” is a good description of the EU. This percentage has fallen by 3 points since autumn 2008. As was the case for “modern”, the proportion of those who consider that this word is not an apt description of the European Union has increased significantly, by 6 points, to 35%. A majority of respondents in 25 Member States feel that the EU is protective, but respondents in Slovakia (76%) and Estonia (71%) are the most convinced. On the other hand, two countries deviate radically from this overall trend: a majority of respondents in Greece (58% versus 39%) and Austria (49% versus 45%) consider that the European Union is not protective. Perceptions of the EU’s protective role have fallen very sharply in Greece (-17 points), Cyprus (-15), Germany (-12), Romania (-11), Slovenia (-10) and Spain (-9). However, they have increased significantly in Luxembourg (+15), Italy (+9) and Poland (+7).

Negative image attributes

Negative perceptions of the European Union’s image have gained ground, mirroring the decline in positive perceptions.

First, 47% of Europeans believe that the EU is “technocratic” (+4 points since autumn 2008), while 24% (-1) consider that this word is not an apt description of the EU and 29% (-3) expressed no opinion. 50% of euro zone inhabitants consider that the EU is technocratic compared with 41% in non-euro zone countries.

The EU’s image has deteriorated the most markedly as regards inefficiency. 42% of Europeans, 7 points higher than in autumn 2008, consider that the word “inefficient” is an apt description of the European Union today, while 43% (-4) disagree and 15% (-3) expressed no opinion.

Behind these divided opinions at European level, overall the European Union continues to be perceived as efficient in a majority of Member States: this is the case in 18 countries, in particular in Slovakia (66%), Lithuania (65%) and Italy (60%). In contrast, the EU is seen as predominantly inefficient in nine Member States, with the highest scores in Sweden (67%), the Netherlands (61%), the United Kingdom (60%), Finland (58%) and Greece (57%).

4. THE WAY THE EUROPEAN UNION WORKS

4.1 Knowledge of how the European Union works

The results of the question on how the European Union works are more or less unchanged since spring 2010. 47% of Europeans (+1 point) now say that they understand how the EU works, whereas 46% (-1) tend not to understand how it works and 7% (unchanged) expressed no opinion⁴⁰.

A majority of respondents in 18 countries believe that they have a good grasp of how the European Union works, with the highest scores in Poland (63%), Luxembourg (62%) and Estonia (59%). An absolute majority of respondents in nine EU countries admit that they do not understand how the EU works: the countries in question are France (58%), the United Kingdom (56%), Finland (56%), Portugal (54%), Malta and the Czech Republic (53% each) and Italy (52%). There have been two notable changes on this indicator: the number of respondents who say that they understand how the EU works has fallen considerably in Finland (-9) and Ireland (-8).

Knowledge of how the European Union works is closely correlated with the level of education and social status of respondents, with massive differences between, on the one hand, the well-off and most educated groups and, on the other, the most disadvantaged and least educated categories.

⁴⁰ QA24a.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. I understand how the EU works.

QA24a.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

I understand how the EU works

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
EU27	47%	46%	7%



Gender

Male	55%	39%	6%
Female	40%	53%	7%



Age

15-24	44%	49%	7%
25-39	52%	42%	6%
40-54	50%	44%	6%
55 +	43%	50%	7%



Education (End of)

15-	31%	61%	8%
16-19	47%	47%	6%
20+	60%	34%	6%
Still studying	51%	42%	7%



Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	59%	34%	7%
Managers	63%	33%	4%
Other white collars	52%	42%	6%
Manual workers	43%	51%	6%
House persons	32%	58%	10%
Unemployed	39%	54%	7%
Retired	44%	49%	7%
Students	51%	42%	7%



Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	34%	59%	7%
From time to time	41%	52%	7%
Almost never	52%	42%	6%



Political interest index

Strong	69%	27%	4%
Medium	55%	39%	6%
Low	37%	56%	7%
Not at all	26%	66%	8%

4.2 Objective knowledge of the European Union

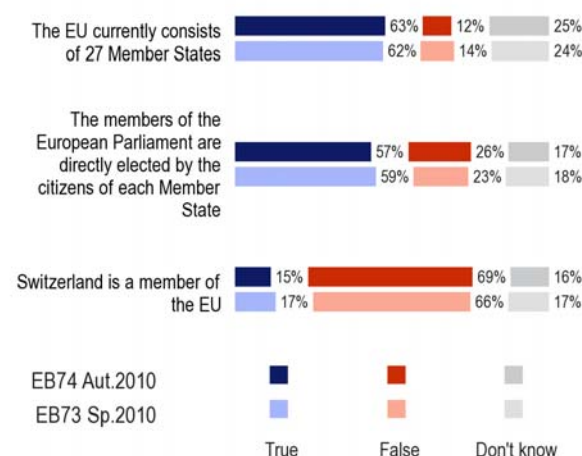
Respondents were asked whether three statements about the European Union were true or false⁴¹:

- the EU currently consists of 27 Member States;
- the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State;
- Switzerland is a member of the EU.

The same test was used during the spring 2010 Eurobarometer survey. There have been few significant changes since then, with an absolute majority of Europeans giving the correct answer in each case.

Nevertheless, and given that the quiz is fairly simple, the fact that 42% of Europeans gave at least one wrong answer out of three shows that the European population's objective knowledge of the EU remains fragile and fragmented.

QA18. For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.



EU27

The proportion of respondents giving a right answer to the question asked varies from 57%, for how MEPs are elected, to 69% for Switzerland's membership of the EU.

The average percentage of correct answers to the various questions used to measure knowledge of the EU is 63%, compared with an average of 18% wrong answers and 19% 'DK' answers.

With an average of 70% or more right answers, respondents in Greece (80%), Luxembourg (78%), Slovenia (77%), Slovakia (77%), Austria (73%), Denmark (71%), Malta (71%) and Cyprus (71%) are the most knowledgeable about the European Union. In contrast, the percentage of right answers is considerably below the European average in the United Kingdom (52%) and Spain (56%).

The question on Switzerland's membership of the EU produced the highest number of correct answers (69%). 50% or more of respondents in the 27 EU countries gave the right answer.







⁴¹ QA18 For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false. The EU currently consists of 27 Member States; The Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State; Switzerland is a member of the EU.

63% of Europeans know that the European Union currently consists of 27 Member States, one point higher than in spring 2010, while 12% (-2) gave the wrong answer and 25% (+1) expressed no opinion. Therefore, even today, a third of Europeans do not know the exact number of EU Member States.

Finally, 57% of Europeans know that the statement that “the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State” is true, 2 points lower than in spring 2010 (EB73), while 26% (+3) gave the wrong answer and 17% (-1) did not respond. In all the Member States, a majority of respondents gave the right answer. However, three countries stand out with a correct answer rate below 50%: France (45%), the Czech Republic (49%) and Germany (49%). The proportion of respondents who know how MEPs are elected has declined in 17 EU countries since spring 2010, undoubtedly because the 2009 European elections are not as fresh in their minds.

QA18 Total For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

% 'correct' responses

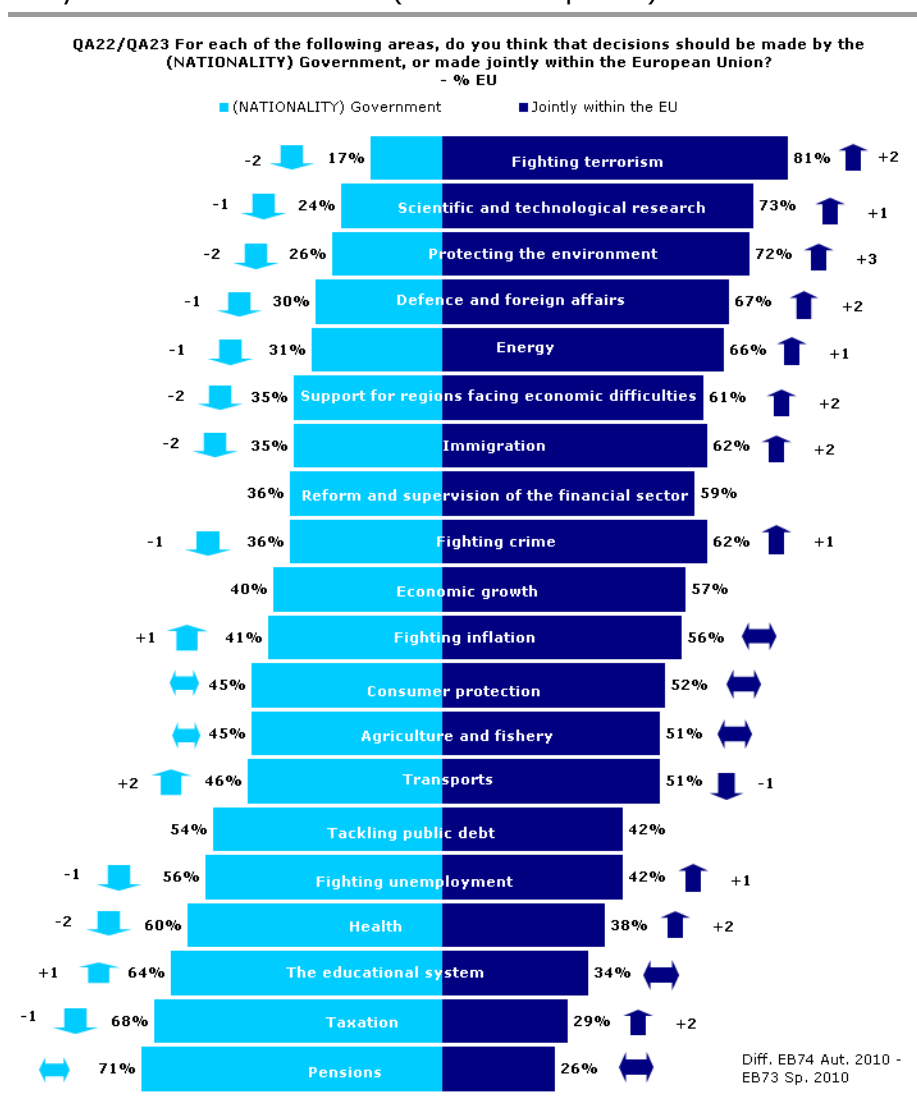
	The EU currently consists of 27 Member States	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State	Switzerland is a member of the EU
EU27	63%	57%	69%
 Gender			
Male	69%	62%	75%
Female	58%	52%	63%
 Age			
15-24	63%	49%	62%
25-39	65%	58%	68%
40-54	66%	61%	74%
55 +	60%	56%	68%
 Education (End of)			
15-	52%	49%	60%
16-19	64%	57%	68%
20+	71%	65%	78%
Still studying	64%	53%	67%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	72%	62%	77%
Managers	71%	67%	83%
Other white collars	69%	59%	75%
Manual workers	62%	54%	66%
House persons	51%	48%	54%
Unemployed	60%	54%	59%
Retired	60%	57%	68%
Students	64%	53%	67%
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	55%	48%	55%
From time to time	62%	56%	62%
Almost never	66%	59%	74%
Self-positioning on the social scale			
Low (1-4)	58%	52%	61%
Medium (5-6)	63%	57%	70%
High (7-10)	69%	62%	75%
 Political interest index			
Strong	72%	70%	81%
Medium	69%	61%	75%
Low	56%	50%	64%
Not at all	53%	45%	51%

III. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY AND TOMORROW

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COMPETENCES: ASSESSMENTS OF THE BEST DECISION-MAKING LEVEL

- Europeans continue to prefer joint decision-making within the European Union in a majority of policy areas -

When asked for their views on the most appropriate decision-making level in some twenty policy areas, Europeans continue to prefer European decision-making in a majority of the proposed areas (14, while they would prefer decisions to be taken by their national government in six).⁴² In addition, whereas the spring 2010 survey (EB73) was marked by an increasing preference for national decision-making, this survey indicates a very modest trend reversal (from 1 to 3 points).



⁴² QA22 & QA23 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?

Joint decision-making within the European Union is preferred, to an even greater extent than in spring 2010, by two-thirds or more of Europeans in the areas of terrorism (81%, +2), scientific research (73%, +1), the environment (72%, +3), foreign policy (67%, +2) and energy (66%, +1).

A majority of respondents favour European decision-making on economic issues: support for regions facing economic difficulties (61%, +2), reform and supervision of the financial sector (59%, new item), economic growth (57%, new item) and the fight against inflation (56%, unchanged). Immigration (62%, +2) and crime (62%, +1) are also areas where European decision-making is seen as appropriate.

Opinions are more divided on consumer protection (52%, unchanged), agriculture and fishery (51%, unchanged), as well as on transport (51%, -1).

The six areas where decision-making at national government level is seen as more relevant essentially concern social issues: pensions (71% for the national government, unchanged), taxation (68%, -1), the education system (64%, +1), health (60%, -2), and the fight against unemployment (56%, -1). Tackling public debt is an exception in this regard (54%, new item).

There are significant differences between euro zone countries and non-euro zone countries on some economic issues. The former are far more convinced of the need for European decision-making when it comes to fighting inflation (63% versus 43% for the non-euro zone countries), economic growth (62% versus 48%) and reform and supervision of the financial sector (67% versus 46%).

The complete data included in the annex reveal a number of national trends:

- the United Kingdom and Finland are almost invariably among the countries most likely to favour national decision-making, irrespective of the issues involved;
- conversely, respondents in Cyprus and Latvia are most likely to consider that European decision-making is the most appropriate level;
- Ireland and Portugal, which have severe economic concerns, are particularly strong advocates of European decision-making when it comes to economic growth, tackling public debt and the reform/supervision of the global financial system. Respondents in Portugal are also more likely to favour European decision-making in social areas.

There have been some particularly significant changes since spring 2010 (EB73):

- respondents in Portugal, who are particularly in favour of decision-making at European level, are now even more convinced that this is the most appropriate level, especially as regards taxation (52%, +11), immigration (69%, +7) and pensions (53%, +8);
- France also tends to consider that European decision-making is more appropriate in all types of areas: support for regions facing economic difficulties (54%, +8), immigration (72%, +6), crime (60%, +10) and health (42%, +8);
- support for joint decision-making within the European Union on environmental issues has also increased significantly in several countries: Luxembourg (83%, +12), Denmark (83%, +9), Latvia (70%, +13) and Bulgaria (67%, +10). The same applies to energy in Luxembourg (85%, +10), Bulgaria (67%, +8) and Sweden (65%, +7);
- in contrast, support for national decision-making in agriculture has increased in Malta (58%, +9) and Denmark (39%, +8), and in Austria in the case of education (73%, +8).

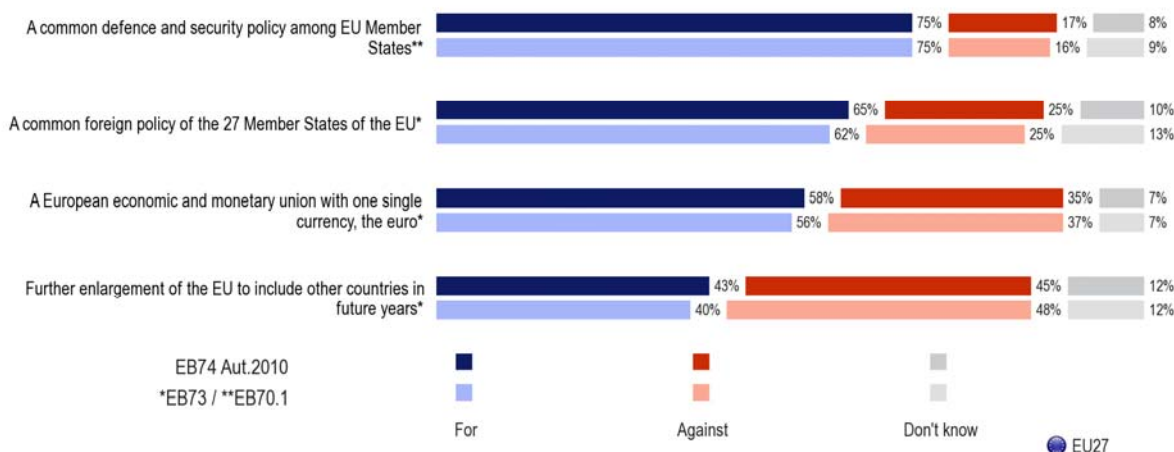
2. SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN POLICIES

- Support for European policies has increased -

Whereas the spring 2010 survey revealed a decline in support for several European policies, this support has recovered in autumn 2010. Even if the losses have not invariably been made good, we note that:

- the proportion of Europeans in favour of “European economic and monetary union, with one single currency, the euro” has increased by 2 points (58%, versus 35%, -2);
- although support for “further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years” remains in the minority, this support has increased by 3 points (43%, versus 45%, -3);
- support for “a common foreign policy of the 27 Member States of the EU” has grown by 3 points (65%, versus 25%, unchanged). A majority of respondents also support “a common defence and security policy among EU Member States”; this result has remained stable since it was last measured in EB70/autumn 2008 (75%, versus 17%, +1).⁴³

QA19. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



A majority of respondents in all Member States continue to support a common defence and security policy. However, respondents in Finland (58%, -7 points since the autumn 2008 survey), Sweden (56%, -3), Ireland (51%, +3) and the United Kingdom (48%, -9) are less enthusiastic than the average.

⁴³ QA19 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro; A common foreign policy of the 27 Member States of the EU; Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years; A common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

A common foreign policy of the 27 EU Member States is also supported in 23 Member States. Support has grown significantly in Ireland (63%, +12 since EB73 in spring 2010), Bulgaria (78%, +8), Latvia (74%, +8), Luxembourg (73%, +8) and Portugal (66%, +8).

A majority of respondents in the three Nordic countries of the European Union - Denmark (49% against), Finland (50%) and Sweden (54%) -, and in the United Kingdom (50%) are opposed to a common foreign policy.

A majority of respondents in 23 Member States support economic and monetary union and the euro. Support is particularly strong in the euro zone countries (68%, +3), while a majority of Europeans in non-euro zone countries are opposed (52% against, unchanged). Respondents in Slovakia (89%) and Slovenia (83%), which recently joined the euro zone, and in Luxembourg (86%) and Ireland (80%), continue to be the staunchest supporters of this idea. Support has increased in Luxembourg (86%, +7), Cyprus (63%, +6) and Estonia (63%, +6)⁴⁴.

However, opposition to monetary union and the euro is in the majority in four Member States, all outside the euro zone: the Czech Republic (55% against, -3), Denmark (53%, -2), but above all Sweden (61%, -1) and the United Kingdom (75%, +2).

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years is supported by a majority in 17 Member States, and this support has increased significantly in several of them, in particular Bulgaria (66%, +12), Slovenia (66%, +11) and the Czech Republic (57%, +11). In general, although support has increased in many countries, it is still far higher in the NMS12 countries (67%, +5) than in the EU15 countries (37%, +3).

Ten Member States remain opposed to further enlargement. Despite a sometimes significant decrease in the proportion of negative opinions, this is particularly the case in Austria (67% against, -4), Germany (65%, -6), Finland (59%, -5) and France (57%, -9). This group also includes the United Kingdom, which is the only country where opposition to further enlargement has increased (59%, +5).

An analysis of answers in the candidate countries on this question reveals that:

- a clear majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to support all these European policies (with rates of support between 75 and 85%), as they do in Croatia despite slightly lower scores (between 62 and 77%);
- a majority of respondents are also positive in Iceland, partly as a result of significant increases in support for certain policies (66%, +15 for the euro and 50%, +8 for enlargement);
- in Turkey, opinions are far more divided or even negative. Respondents are now more negative as regards a common foreign policy (39%, +4) and enlargement (35%, +4). However, support for the euro has increased slightly (approval has risen by 7 points, although supporters of the euro (36%) remain in the minority).

⁴⁴ It should be borne in mind that the survey was carried out just a few weeks before the adoption of the euro by Estonia (1 January 2011)

Across the board, men are more likely than women to support European policies. This also holds true for those aged 18 to 24 compared with those aged 55 or over, Europeans who studied beyond the age of 19 compared with those who left school before the age of 16, those who almost never have difficulties in paying their bills compared with those who have financial difficulties most of the time and, finally, those who are very interested in politics in comparison with those who have a low political index.

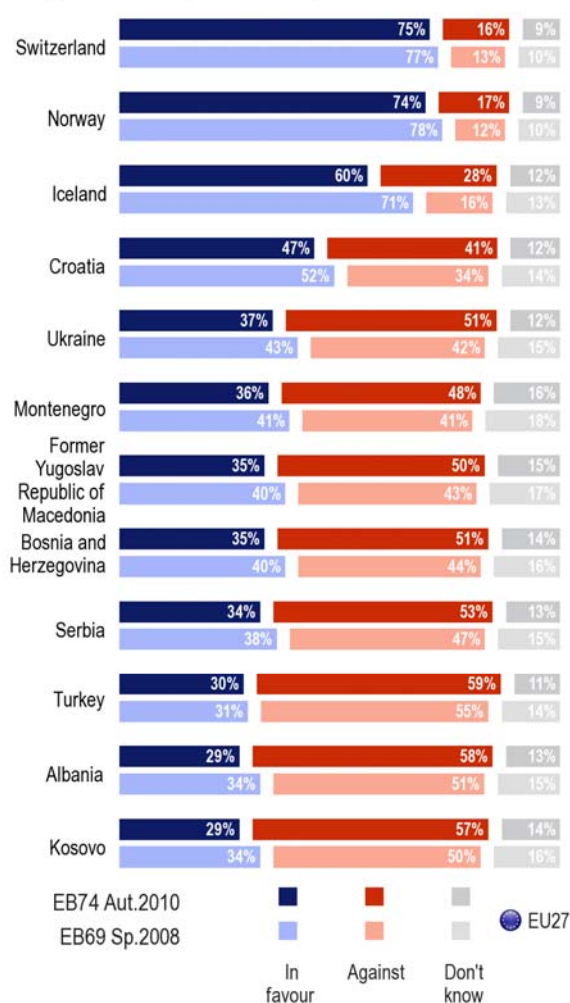
These criteria traditionally shape perceptions of Europe and the more respondents consider that the EU's image is good and are positive about their country's membership of the European Union, the more likely they are to support these European policies.

Finally, we note that the political divide (left/right) does not influence levels of support for these various European policies.

3. ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRIES

When asked more specifically for their views on the possibility of a number of countries joining the European Union in the future, Europeans support the accession of four of the twelve countries proposed. The four countries are the same as those which respondents approved in the spring 2008 Eurobarometer (EB69): Switzerland (75%), Norway (74%), Iceland (60%) and to a lesser extent Croatia (47%).⁴⁵

QA20. For each of the following countries and territories, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?



A minority - just over a third - of respondents are in favour of the accession of Ukraine (37%), Montenegro (36%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (35%), Bosnia-Herzegovina (35%) and Serbia (34%). Respondents are less enthusiastic about Turkey (30%), Albania (29%) and Kosovo (29%).

Support for the enlargement of the EU to include the twelve countries proposed has fallen since spring 2008 (approval is down by between 1 and 11 points depending on the country, and opposition has increased by between 3 and 12 points). Further, although we have seen that support for the enlargement of the EU to include other countries in the future has increased since the previous survey, it has fallen in comparison with spring 2008 (EB69) (43%, -4, while opposition is up by 6 points to 45%). The most significant increases in opposition to EU membership concern Iceland (28%, +12) and Ukraine (51%, +9).

In this last case, the majority opinion has been reversed.

⁴⁵ QA20 For each of the following countries and territories, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future? Bosnia-Herzegovina; Serbia; Montenegro; Kosovo; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Croatia; Albania; Turkey; Ukraine; Switzerland; Norway; Iceland.

Among the candidate countries, **Iceland**, with 60%, enjoys the highest support among Europeans, with respondents in Denmark (88%) and Sweden (84%) being particularly staunch supporters of Icelandic membership. However, support for this country has fallen sharply since spring 2008 (-11 points), in particular in Greece (56%, -30), the Netherlands (65%, -22), Germany (54%, -19) and Ireland (44%, -17).

Croatia's accession to the EU is also supported by a majority of Europeans, though less emphatically (47%, -5 points), while respondents in Croatia itself are very much in favour of their country joining the EU (69%, -2). Support is the most widespread in Hungary (81%) and Slovakia (78%).

Residents of the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** strongly support their country's accession to the EU (90%, -4). Respondents in Bulgaria (67%), Sweden (67%) and Slovenia (66%) are also particularly in favour. However, interviewees in 17 of the 27 Member States are opposed to its membership, in particular in Austria (78%), Greece (72%) and Germany (64%).

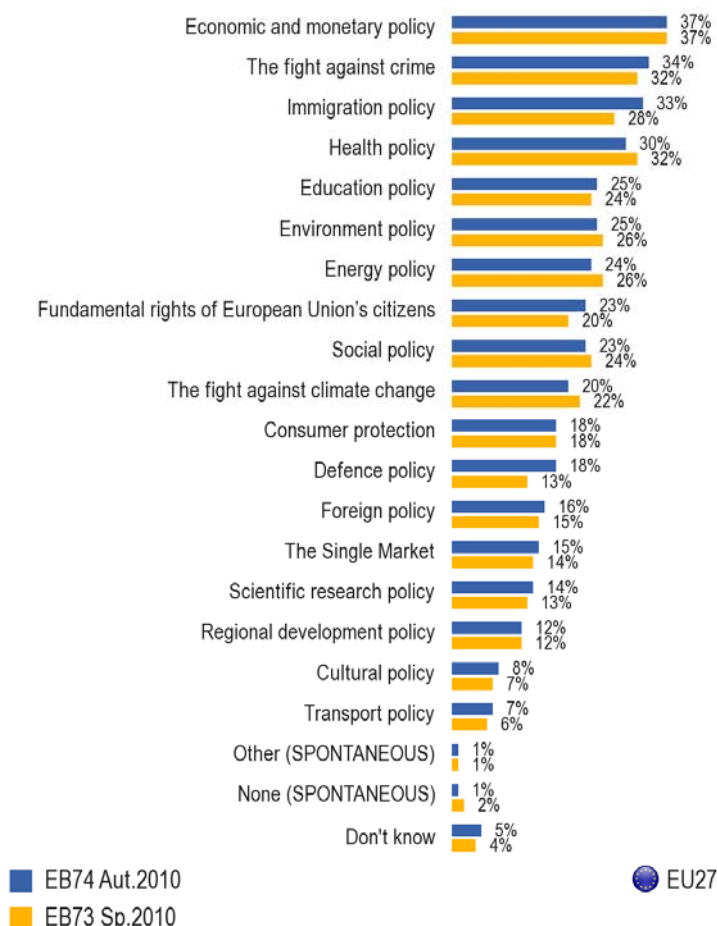
Despite a slight decrease, a majority of respondents in **Turkey** are still in favour of their country's accession to the EU (59%, -2). A majority in five Member States are also in favour of Turkish membership: Romania (61%) and, to a lesser extent, Hungary (52%), Sweden (52%), Slovenia (48%) and Lithuania (41%). A majority of respondents in the other Member States are opposed to Turkish membership.

In general, it is in the countries which have been worst affected by the crisis, such as Ireland and Greece, and in those that feel threatened, such as Portugal and Spain, that public opinion has hardened the most regarding the possible accession of new countries to the EU. On average, support for further enlargement of the EU to include the other countries tested in the survey has declined strikingly since spring 2008 in these four Member States: -14 points in Greece, -13 points in Ireland, -11 points in Spain and -9 points in Portugal.

However, the economic situation is not the only explanation for this decline in support for future enlargement: support has also declined in other countries, which in principle have suffered less from the economic crisis; for example in Finland (-11 points) and Denmark (-9).

4. PRIORITIES FOR STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FUTURE

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?



When asked to identify the issues on which the European institutions should focus in the coming years to strengthen the European Union,⁴⁶ Europeans continue to believe that priority should be given to **economic and monetary policy** (37%), in proportions in line with those recorded in spring 2010. This is a sign that the crisis is still a major concern in Europe.

The fight against crime is still ranked in second place (34%, +2). But concerns about **immigration policy** have increased (33%, +5) and this issue is now the third ranked priority, ahead of **health policy** (30%, -2). Education, environmental and energy issues and social policy are still mentioned by almost a quarter of Europeans. The fundamental rights of European citizens are seen as

slightly more of a priority for the future (23%, +3), as is defence policy, which was also mentioned more frequently than six months earlier (18%, +5).

While the euro zone countries place economic and monetary policy (41%) at the top of the priorities on which the European institutions should focus, ahead of immigration (36%) and crime (35%), the non-euro zone countries put the emphasis above all on health policy (33%), ahead of crime (32%) and economic and monetary policy (29%).

⁴⁶ 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? The Single Market; Cultural policy; Foreign policy; Defence policy; Immigration policy; Education policy; Environment policy; Energy policy; Regional development policy; Scientific research policy; Health policy; Social policy; The fight against crime; The fight against climate change; Transport policy; Consumer protection; Fundamental rights of the European Union's citizens; Economic and monetary policy; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

Respondents in Finland (59%), Hungary (58%) Estonia (54%) and Greece (52%) are the most likely to consider that the European institutions should focus on **economic and monetary policy**. However, we also note a steep rise in support for this policy in Ireland (35%, +13), which was hard hit by the financial crisis at the time the survey was carried out.

Undoubtedly because the country is more preoccupied with economic issues at a time of severe difficulties, respondents in Ireland are less likely to mention **fighting crime as a European priority** (31%, -9). However, this issue has gained in importance in Germany (42%, +7).

The increase in the European average for **immigration policy** is in part due to the fact that Germany (44%, +14) is now one of the countries which attaches the most importance to this issue, along with Austria (52%), Belgium (45%) and the United Kingdom (44%). But this issue has also gained significant ground in France (33%, +9) and Slovakia (20%, +9).

The fundamental rights of the European Union's citizens were more often mentioned as a priority for the European institutions in Sweden (40%, +8) and Cyprus (39%, +3), but also, and to a much greater extent than in spring 2010, in Denmark (37%, +13).

Although **social policy** was mentioned by only 23% of Europeans on average, respondents in Bulgaria (47%), the Czech Republic (44%), Slovakia (44%), Latvia (41%) and Slovenia (40%) see it as a key priority on which the European institutions should focus.

Those Europeans who are very interested in politics are more likely than average to mention economic and monetary policy (43%) and to put immigration policy in second place in the priorities on which the European institutions should focus to strengthen the EU (36%). Respondents who are not at all interested in politics are most likely to mention crime (33%) and health (32%). Europeans who do not trust the European Union tend to cite immigration (37%) and fighting crime (36%), ahead of economic policy (34%, whereas this is seen as the top priority for those who trust the EU, 42%).
















5. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Optimism about the future of the European Union has increased: 59%, 2 points more than in spring 2010 (EB73).⁴⁷ However this improvement follows a steep decline in optimism between autumn 2009 (EB72) and spring 2010 (from 66% to 57%). This score is still therefore considerably below the average recorded between spring 2007 and autumn 2009 (between 63% and 69%). Pessimism stands at 34% (-3).

Perceptions vary considerably from one country to another. With more than 70% of optimists, Denmark (76%), Poland (74%), Slovakia (73%), the Netherlands (72%) and Lithuania (70%) are particularly positive.

On the other hand, pessimism is particularly widespread in Greece (54%), where it is the majority opinion, and in Austria (48%), Portugal (48%), the United Kingdom (46%), the Czech Republic (43%) and France (43%).

After the deteriorations noted in several countries in spring 2010, this survey reveals few changes of note. Optimism has increased by several points in a majority of Member States, in particular in Romania (+7 to 68%), Slovakia (+6 to 73%) and Luxembourg (+6 to 68%). Pessimism has also increased in some Member States, above all in Ireland (+7 to 28%), although it is still outweighed by optimism (63% of optimists, -8).

QA25 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?							
Total 'Optimistic'				Total 'Pessimistic'			
	EB74 Aut. 2010	EB73 Sp. 2010	Highest positive and negative evolutions		EB74 Aut. 2010	EB73 Sp. 2010	Highest positive and negative evolutions
 EU27	59%	57%	+2	 EU27	34%	37%	-3
 RO	68%	61%	+7	 IE	28%	21%	+7
 LU	68%	62%	+6	 DK	20%	16%	+4
 SK	73%	67%	+6	 ES	31%	27%	+4
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	 FI	40%	36%	+4
 DK	76%	81%	-5	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
 UK	43%	48%	-5	 LU	30%	37%	-7
 IE	63%	71%	-8	 DE	34%	43%	-9
 ES	58%	66%	-8				

Europeans who are very interested in politics are particularly optimistic about the future of the EU (64%, versus 49% of those with a low index). But not unexpectedly, enthusiasm is much greater among Europeans who have a positive image of the EU (87%, compared with 19% of optimists among who have a poor image).

⁴⁷ QA25 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 74 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of November and the 1st of December 2010, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 74.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The EUROBAROMETER 74.2 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 74 has also been conducted in the four candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Iceland) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	11/11/2010	01/12/2010	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	12/11/2010	22/11/2010	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.024	12/11/2010	25/11/2010	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.049	11/11/2010	27/11/2010	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.609	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	12/11/2010	29/11/2010	916.000
IE	Ireland	MRBI	1.007	11/11/2010	25/11/2010	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	11/11/2010	25/11/2010	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.001	15/11/2010	28/11/2010	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.036	12/11/2010	29/11/2010	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.019	12/11/2010	24/11/2010	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	11/11/2010	28/11/2010	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.003	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.005	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	513	11/11/2010	27/11/2010	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.031	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	12/11/2010	27/11/2010	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.040	12/11/2010	27/11/2010	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	11/11/2010	28/11/2010	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.018	19/11/2010	29/11/2010	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.001	12/11/2010	25/11/2010	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.004	11/11/2010	28/11/2010	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.031	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.005	11/11/2010	29/11/2010	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.020	12/11/2010	30/11/2010	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.300	12/11/2010	30/11/2010	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26.723	11/11/2010	01/12/2010	406.834.359
IS	Iceland	Capacent	501	12/11/2010	29/11/2010	252.277
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Kadem	500	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	12/11/2010	28/11/2010	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.000	11/11/2010	29/11/2010	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.056	13/11/2010	21/11/2010	1.678.404
TOTAL			30.780	11/11/2010	01/12/2010	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

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)

	(172)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB73.5 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	Occasiona lly	Never	DK
--	------------	------------	------------------	-------	----

(173)	1	National political matters	1	2	3	4
(174)	2	European political matters	1	2	3	4
(175)	3	Local political matters	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QA2

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)

	(172)
Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

EB73.5 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)	Fréquemm ent	Occasionn ellement	Jamais	NSP
--	--------	-----------------	-----------------------	--------	-----

(173)	1	De sujets de politique nationale	1	2	3	4
(174)	2	De sujets de politique européenne	1	2	3	4
(175)	3	De sujets de politique locale	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QA2

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)

	(176)
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB73.4 QA3

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
(177)	1 The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(178)	2 The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(179)	3 The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(180)	4 Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
(181)	5 The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
(182)	6 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.5 QA2 (1+4-6) + EB73.4 QA4a (2-3) TREND MODIFIED

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)

	(176)
Souvent	1
De temps en temps	2
Rarement	3
Jamais	4
NSP	5

EB73.4 QA3

NE PAS POSER QA4a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA4b

QA4a	Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Très bonne	Plutôt bonne	Plutôt mauvaise	Très mauvaise	NSP
(177)	1 La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(178)	2 La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(179)	3 La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
(180)	4 Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
(181)	5 La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
(182)	6 La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.5 QA2 (1+4-6) + EB73.4 QA4a (2-3) TREND MODIFIED

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
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(183)

1	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(184)	2	1	2	3	4	5
(185)	3	1	2	3	4	5
(186)	4	1	2	3	4	5
(187)	5	1	2	3	4	5
(188)	6	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.4 QA4b TREND MODIFIED

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
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(183)

(184)

(185)

(186)

(187)

(188)

1	La situation économique de la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4	5
(184)	2	1	2	3	4	5
(185)	3	1	2	3	4	5
(186)	4	1	2	3	4	5
(187)	5	1	2	3	4	5
(188)	6	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.4 QA4b TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA5a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

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QA5a 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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(189)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(190)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(191)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(192)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(193)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(194)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
(195)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4

EB73.5 QA3 (1-5) + EB73.4 QA6a (6-7) TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA5a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA5b

--

QA5a 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
--	--------	-----------	------------	-----------------	-----

(189)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(190)	2	La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(191)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(192)	4	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(193)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(194)	6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(195)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4

EB73.5 QA3 (1-5) + EB73.4 QA6a (6-7) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA5b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA6a1

QA5b 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
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

(196)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(197)	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(198)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(199)	4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(200)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(201)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
(202)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QA6b TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA5b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA6a1

QA5b 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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(196)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(197)	2	La situation économique dans la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4
(198)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(199)	4	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4
(200)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(201)	6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(202)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QA6b TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA6a1 AND QA7a1 IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6b1 - ASK QA6a1 AND QA7a1 ONLY TO SPLIT A - SPLIT B GO TO QA6a2

--

QA6a1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(203-219)
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,

EB73.4 QA7a TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

NE PAS POSER QA6a1 ET QA7a1 EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA6b1 - POSER QA6a1 ET QA7a1 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A – SPLIT B ALLER EN QA6a2

--

QA6a1 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(203-219)
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,

EB73.4 QA7a TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

QA7a1	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(220-236)
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,

EB73.4 QA8a TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

QA7a1	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(220-236)
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,

EB73.4 QA8a TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

DO NOT ASK QA6a2 AND QA7a2 IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6b1 - ASK QA6a2 AND QA7a2 ONLY TO SPLIT B – SPLIT A GO TO QA8

--

QA6a2 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(237-254)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
(OUR COUNTRY)'s external influence	7,
Government debt	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The education system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment	13,
Energy supply	14,
Climate change	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

NEW

NE PAS POSER QA6a2 ET QA7a2 EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA6b1 - POSER QA6a2 ET QA7a2 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B – SPLIT A ALLER EN QA8

--

QA6a2 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(237-254)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
L'influence externe de (NOTRE PAYS)	7,
La dette publique	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement	13,
L'approvisionnement en énergie	14,
Le changement climatique	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW

QA7a2	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
	(255-272)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
(OUR COUNTRY)'s external influence	7,
Private debt	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The education system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment	13,
Energy costs	14,
Climate change	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,
NEW	

QA7a2	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)	
	(255-272)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
L'influence externe de (NOTRE PAYS)	7,
Le montant de vos dettes privées	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement	13,
Les coûts de l'énergie	14,
Le changement climatique	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,
NEW	

ASK QA6b1 AND QA7b1 ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA8 - ASK QA6b1 AND QA7b1 ONLY TO SPLIT A - SPLIT B GO TO QA6b2

POSER QA6b1 ET QA7b1 UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA8 – POSER QA6b1 ET QA7b1 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A – SPLIT B ALLER EN QA6b2

QA6b1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our Community at the moment?

QA6b1 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ?

(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 (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB73.4 QA7b TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

(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,

EB73.4 QA7b TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

QA7b1	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 (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB73.4 QA8b TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

QA7b1	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,

EB73.4 QA8b TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT ADDED)

ASK QA6b2 AND QA7b2 ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA8 - ASK QA6b2 AND QA7b2 ONLY TO SPLIT B – SPLIT A GO TO QA8

POSER QA6b2 ET QA7b2 UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA8 – POSER QA6b2 ET QA7b2 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B – SPLIT A ALLER EN QA8

QA6b2 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our Community at the moment?

QA6b2 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(307-324)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Our Community's external influence	7,
Our Community's debt	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The education system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment	13,
Energy supply	14,
Climate change	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

NEW

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(307-324)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
L'influence externe de notre Communauté	7,
Le montant de la dette de notre Communauté	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement	13,
L'approvisionnement en énergie	14,
Le changement climatique	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW

QA7b2	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(325-342)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Our community's external influence	7,
Private debt	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The education system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment	13,
Energy costs	14,
Climate change	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

NEW

QA7b2	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(325-342)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
L'influence externe de notre Communauté	7,
Le montant de vos dettes privées	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement	13,
Les coûts de l'énergie	14,
Le changement climatique	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA8 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the European Union at the moment?

QA8 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face l'Union européenne actuellement ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(343-360)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
EU's influence in the world	7,
The state of Member states public finances	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The education system	11,
Pensions	12,
The environment	13,
Energy supply	14,
Climate change	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

	(343-360)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
L'influence de l'UE dans le monde	7,
L'état des finances publiques des Etats membres	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
L'environnement	13,
L'approvisionnement en énergie	14,
Le changement climatique	15,
Autre (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW

NEW

ASK QA9a AND QA10a ONLY IN IS, MK, TR AND HR – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9b - EU27 GO TO QA10c

POSER QA9a ET QA10a UNIQUEMENT EN IS, MK, TR ET HR – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA9b - UE27 ALLER EN QA10c

QA9a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

QA9a D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne serait ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	(361)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

	(361)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB73.4 QA9b

EB73.4 QA9b

QA10a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

(362)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB73.4 QA10b

ASK QA9b AND QA10b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – EU27 GO TO QA10c - OTHERS GO TO QA11a

QA9b Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of European Union legislation would be...?

(READ OUT)

(363)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB73.4 QA9c

QA10b 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?

(364)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB73.4 QA10c

ASK QA10c ONLY IN EU27 – CY(tcc) GO TO QA11b - OTHERS GO TO QA11a

QA10c Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

(365)

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB73.4 QA10a

QA10a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

(362)

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB73.4 QA10b

POSER QA9b ET QA10b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – UE27 ALLER EN QA10c - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA11a

QA9b D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que pour la Communauté chypriote turque, l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne serait ... ?

(LIRE)

(363)

Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB73.4 QA9c

QA10b Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que la Communauté chypriote turque bénéficierait ou non de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ?

(364)

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB73.4 QA10c

POSER QA10c UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA11b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA11a

QA10c Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

(365)

Bénéficié	1
Pas bénéficié	2
NSP	3

EB73.4 QA10a

DO NOT ASK QA11a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA11b

NE PAS POSER QA11a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA11b

QA11a At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

QA11a En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(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

	(LIRE)	Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTA NE)	NSP

(366)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(367)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

(366)	1	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(367)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QA13a TREND MODIFIED

EB73.4 QA13a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA11b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA12a

POSER QA11b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA12a

QA11b At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

QA11b En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(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

	(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	Our Community	1	2	3	4
(369)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

(368)	1	Dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4
(369)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QA13b TREND MODIFIED

EB73.4 QA13b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA12a 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
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(370)	1	The press	1	2	3
(371)	2	Radio	1	2	3
(372)	3	Television	1	2	3
(373)	4	The Internet	1	2	3
(374)	5	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(375)	6	The police	1	2	3
(376)	7	The army	1	2	3
(377)	8	Religious institutions	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA10 (items 1-5, 7) + EB69.2 QA12 (item 6) + EB68.1 QA8 (item 8) TREND MODIFIED

A TOUS

QA12a Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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(370)	1	La presse écrite	1	2	3
(371)	2	La radio	1	2	3
(372)	3	La télévision	1	2	3
(373)	4	Internet	1	2	3
(374)	5	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) La justice\ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(375)	6	La police	1	2	3
(376)	7	L'armée	1	2	3
(377)	8	Les institutions religieuses	1	2	3

EB72.4 QA10 (items 1-5, 7) + EB69.2 QA12 (item 6) + EB68.1 QA8 (item 8) TREND MODIFIED

QA12b	And what about the following institutions? Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. (M)
-------	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(378)	1	Trade unions	1	2	3
(379)	2	Big companies	1	2	3
(380)	3	Political parties	1	2	3
(381)	4	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(382)	5	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(383)	6	The European Union	1	2	3
(384)	7	The United Nations	1	2	3
(385)	8	Small companies\ SMEs (N)	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA14 (items 3-7) + EB68.1 QA8 (item 1) + EB64.2 QA7 (item 2) TREND MODIFIED

QA13	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)

	(386)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB73.4 QA15

QA12b	Et pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle. (M)
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(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
--	--------	------------------	----------------------	-----

(378)	1	Les syndicats	1	2	3
(379)	2	Les grandes entreprises	1	2	3
(380)	3	Les partis politiques	1	2	3
(381)	4	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(382)	5	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE) (UTILISER LA DENOMINATION CORRECTE POUR LA CHAMBRE BASSE)	1	2	3
(383)	6	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
(384)	7	L'Organisation des Nations Unies	1	2	3
(385)	8	Les petites entreprises\ PME (N)	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA14 (items 3-7) + EB68.1 QA8 (item 1) + EB64.2 QA7 (item 2) TREND MODIFIED

QA13	En général, l'image que vous avez de l'Union européenne est-elle très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?
------	---

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(386)
Très positive	1
Assez positive	2
Neutre	3
Assez négative	4
Très négative	5
NSP	6

EB73.4 QA15

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QA14 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM\ BOTTOM TO TOP - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(387-402)
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,

EB73.4 QA16

QA15 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the European Union.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Describes very well	Describes fairly well	Describes fairly badly	Describes very badly	DK
--	------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	----

(403)	1	Modern	1	2	3	4	5
(404)	2	Democratic	1	2	3	4	5
(405)	3	Protective	1	2	3	4	5
(406)	4	Inefficient	1	2	3	4	5
(407)	5	Technocratic	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QD15 TREND MODIFIED

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QA14 Que représente l'Union européenne pour vous personnellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(387-402)
La paix	1,
La prospérité économique	2,
La démocratie	3,
La protection sociale	4,
La liberté de voyager, étudier et travailler partout dans l'UE	5,
La diversité culturelle	6,
Une voix plus importante dans le monde	7,
L'euro	8,
Le chômage	9,
La bureaucratie	10,
Un gaspillage d'argent	11,
La perte de notre identité culturelle	12,
Plus de criminalité	13,
Pas assez de contrôles aux frontières extérieures	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

EB73.4 QA16

QA15 Pour chacun des mots suivants, dites-moi s'il décrit très bien, plutôt bien, plutôt mal ou très mal l'idée que vous pouvez vous faire de l'Union européenne.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Décrit très bien	Décrit plutôt bien	Décrit plutôt mal	Décrit très mal	NSP
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(403)	1	Moderne	1	2	3	4	5
(404)	2	Démocratique	1	2	3	4	5
(405)	3	Protectrice	1	2	3	4	5
(406)	4	Inefficace	1	2	3	4	5
(407)	5	Technocratique	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QD15 TREND MODIFIED

QA16	Have you heard of...?			
	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(408)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(409)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(410)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(411)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA17 TREND MODIFIED

QA17	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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(412)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(413)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(414)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(415)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QA18	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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(416)	1 The EU currently consists of 27 Member States	1	2	3
(417)	2 The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State	1	2	3
(418)	3 Switzerland is a member of the EU	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

QA16	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?			
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	(LIRE)	Oui	Non	NSP
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(408)	1 Du Parlement européen	1	2	3
(409)	2 De la Commission européenne	1	2	3
(410)	3 Du Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(411)	4 De la Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA17 TREND MODIFIED

QA17	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
--	--------	------------------	----------------------	-----

(412)	1 Le Parlement européen	1	2	3
(413)	2 La Commission européenne	1	2	3
(414)	3 Le Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(415)	4 La Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QA18	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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(416)	1 L'UE est actuellement composée de 27 Etats membres	1	2	3
(417)	2 Les membres du Parlement européen sont élus directement par les citoyens de chaque Etat membre	1	2	3
(418)	3 La Suisse appartient à l'Union européenne	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

QA19	What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
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(419)	1	A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(420)	2	A common foreign policy of the 27 Member States of the EU	1	2	3
(421)	3	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(422)	4	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA20 (items 1-3) + EB70.1 QA27 (item 4) TREND MODIFIED

QA20	For each of the following countries and territories, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	In favour	Against	DK
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(423)	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3
(424)	2	Serbia	1	2	3
(425)	3	Montenegro	1	2	3
(426)	4	Kosovo	1	2	3
(427)	5	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3
(428)	6	Croatia	1	2	3
(429)	7	Albania	1	2	3
(430)	8	Turkey	1	2	3
(431)	9	Ukraine	1	2	3
(432)	10	Switzerland	1	2	3
(433)	11	Norway	1	2	3
(434)	12	Iceland	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA44

QA19	Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
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(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Pour	Contre	NSP
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(419)	1	Une union économique et monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro	1	2	3
(420)	2	Une politique étrangère commune aux 27 Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3
(421)	3	L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir	1	2	3
(422)	4	Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA20 (items 1-3) + EB70.1 QA27 (item 4) TREND MODIFIED

QA20	Pour chacun des pays et territoires suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à ce qu'à l'avenir, il fasse partie de l'Union européenne ?
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(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	En faveur	Contre	NSP
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(423)	1	Bosnie-Herzégovine	1	2	3
(424)	2	Serbie	1	2	3
(425)	3	Monténégro	1	2	3
(426)	4	Kosovo	1	2	3
(427)	5	Ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine	1	2	3
(428)	6	Croatie	1	2	3
(429)	7	Albanie	1	2	3
(430)	8	Turquie	1	2	3
(431)	9	Ukraine	1	2	3
(432)	10	Suisse	1	2	3
(433)	11	Norvège	1	2	3
(434)	12	Islande	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA44

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)

	(435-455)
The Single Market (M)	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,

EB73.4 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

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)

	(435-455)
Le Marché Unique (M)	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,

EB73.4 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA22 AND QA23 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA24a

POSER QA22 ET QA23 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA24a

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?

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 ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
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	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	En commun dans l'UE	NSP
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(456)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
(457)	2	Taxation	1	2	3
(458)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(459)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(460)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(461)	6	Immigration	1	2	3
(462)	7	The education system (M)	1	2	3
(463)	8	Pensions	1	2	3
(464)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3

(456)	1	La lutte contre l'insécurité	1	2	3
(457)	2	Les impôts	1	2	3
(458)	3	La lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3
(459)	4	La lutte contre le terrorisme	1	2	3
(460)	5	La défense et la politique étrangère	1	2	3
(461)	6	L'immigration	1	2	3
(462)	7	Le système éducatif	1	2	3
(463)	8	Les retraites	1	2	3
(464)	9	La protection de l'environnement	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA22

EB73.4 QA22

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?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
(465)	1 Health	1	2	3
(466)	2 Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(467)	3 Consumer protection	1	2	3
(468)	4 Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
	5 Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(469)	6 Energy	1	2	3
(470)	7 Transport	1	2	3
(471)	8 Fighting inflation	1	2	3
(472)	9 Economic growth (N)	1	2	3
(473)	10 Tackling public debt (N)	1	2	3
(474)	11 Reform and supervision of the financial sector (N)	1	2	3
(475)				

EB73.4 QA23 TREND MODIFIED

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 ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	En commun dans l'UE	NSP
(465)	1 La santé	1	2	3
(466)	2 L'agriculture et la pêche	1	2	3
(467)	3 La protection des consommateurs	1	2	3
(468)	4 La recherche scientifique et technologique	1	2	3
	5 Le soutien des régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	1	2	3
(469)	6 L'énergie	1	2	3
(470)	7 Les transports	1	2	3
(471)	8 La lutte contre l'inflation	1	2	3
(472)	9 La croissance économique (N)	1	2	3
(473)	10 Résorber la dette publique (N)	1	2	3
(474)	11 Réformer et superviser le secteur financier (N)	1	2	3
(475)				

EB73.4 QA23 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA24a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA24b

QA24a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
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(476)	1	I understand how the EU works	1	2	3
(477)	2	(ONLY IN EU27) The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(478)	3	(ONLY IN EU27) I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
(479)	4	My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(480)	5	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
(481)	6	The EU's voice counts in the world (N)	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA25 (items 1-2) + EB71.3 QA12a (items 4-5) + EB69.2 QA15a (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA24b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA25

QA24b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
--	------------	---------------	------------------	----

(482)	1	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(483)	2	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(484)	3	My voice counts in our Community	1	2	3
(485)	4	Our Community's voice counts in the EU	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA25 (item 1) + EB71.3 QA12b (items 2-4) TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA24a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA24b

QA24a Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
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(476)	1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'UE	1	2	3
(477)	2	(UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) Les intérêts de (NOTRE PAYS) sont bien pris en compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(478)	3	(UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) J'ai le sentiment d'être plus en sécurité parce que (NOTRE PAYS) est membre de l'UE	1	2	3
(479)	4	Ma voix compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(480)	5	Ma voix compte en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3
(481)	6	La voix de l'UE compte dans le monde (N)	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA25 (items 1-2) + EB71.3 QA12a (items 4-5) + EB69.2 QA15a (item 3) TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA24b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA25

QA24b Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
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(482)	1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(483)	2	Ma voix compte dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(484)	3	Ma voix compte en notre Communauté	1	2	3
(485)	4	La voix de notre Communauté compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB73.4 QA25 (item 1) + EB71.3 QA12b (items 2-4) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA25 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA26

POSER QA25 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA26

QA25 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?

QA25 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très optimiste, plutôt optimiste, plutôt pessimiste ou très pessimiste concernant le futur de l'Union européenne ?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(486)
Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

	(486)
Très optimiste	1
Plutôt optimiste	2
Plutôt pessimiste	3
Très pessimiste	4
NSP	5

EB73.4 QA26

EB73.4 QA26

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA26 In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

QA26 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont les trois valeurs qui comptent le plus pour vous ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(487-500)
The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

	(487-500)
L'Etat de droit	1,
Le respect de la vie humaine	2,
Les Droits de l'Homme	3,
Les libertés individuelles	4,
La démocratie	5,
La paix	6,
L'égalité	7,
La solidarité	8,
La tolérance	9,
La religion	10,
L'épanouissement personnel	11,
Le respect des autres cultures	12,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

EB72.4 QD7

EB72.4 QD7

QA27	Which three of the following values best represent the European Union?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(501-514)
The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB72.4 QD8

QA27	Quelles sont les trois valeurs qui représentent le mieux l'Union européenne, parmi les suivantes ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(501-514)
L'Etat de droit	1,
Le respect de la vie humaine	2,
Les Droits de l'Homme	3,
Les libertés individuelles	4,
La démocratie	5,
La paix	6,
L'égalité	7,
La solidarité	8,
La tolérance	9,
La religion	10,
L'épanouissement personnel	11,
Le respect des autres cultures	12,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

EB72.4 QD8

EUROPE 2020

To exit the financial and economic crisis and face the world new challenges the European Union has defined a strategy called "Europe 2020". Europe 2020 puts forward different objectives. Let's now discuss them.

ASK QB AND QC ONLY IN EU27 – OTHERS GO TO QD1

QB1 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
(535)	1 Three quarters of men and women between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job	1	2	3	4
(536)	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
(537)	3 To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990	1	2	3	4
(538)	4 To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020	1	2	3	4
(539)	5 To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020	1	2	3	4
(540)	6 The number of young people leaving school with no qualifications should fall to 10% (M)	1	2	3	4
(541)	7 At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma	1	2	3	4
(542)	8 The number of Europeans living below the poverty line should be reduced by a quarter by 2020 (M)	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QC2 TREND MODIFIED

EUROPE 2020

Pour sortir de la crise financière et économique et faire face aux nouveaux défis mondiaux, l'Union européenne a défini une stratégie appelée « Europe 2020 ». Europe 2020 propose différents objectifs dont nous allons parler maintenant.

POSER LES QB ET LES QC UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD1

QB1 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
(535)	1 Les trois quarts des hommes et des femmes âgés de 20 à 64 ans devraient avoir un emploi	1	2	3	4
(536)	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
(537)	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
(538)	4 Augmenter d'ici 2020 la part de l'énergie renouvelable dans l'UE de 20% (M)	1	2	3	4
(539)	5 Augmenter d'ici 2020 l'efficacité de l'énergie dans l'UE de 20%	1	2	3	4
(540)	6 Le nombre de jeunes quittant l'école sans qualification devrait descendre à 10% (M)	1	2	3	4
(541)	7 Au moins 40% de la jeune génération devrait avoir un diplôme ou une qualification	1	2	3	4
(542)	8 Le nombre d'Européens vivant sous le seuil de pauvreté devrait être réduit d'un quart d'ici 2020 (M)	1	2	3	4

EB73.4 QC2 TREND MODIFIED

QB2a	Thinking about innovation, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(543)	
Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency	1
Encourage cooperation between researchers	2
Give more financial support to research	3
DK	4

NEW

QB2b	And then?
------	-----------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(544-547)	
Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency	1,
Encourage cooperation between researchers	2,
Give more financial support to research	3,
DK	4,

NEW

QB3a	Thinking about young people, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(548)	
Encouraging students to study in another EU country	1
Increasing the overall quality of all levels of education	2
Getting more young people into employment	3
DK	4

NEW

QB2a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne dans le domaine de l'innovation ? Premièrement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(543)	
Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources	1
Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs	2
Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche	3
NSP	4

NEW

QB2b	Et ensuite ?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(544-547)	
Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources	1,
Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs	2,
Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche	3,
NSP	4,

NEW

QB3a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne en ce qui concerne les jeunes ? Premièrement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(548)	
Encourager les étudiants à faire des études dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	1
Augmenter la qualité générale de tous les niveaux d'éducation	2
Augmenter le nombre de jeunes ayant un emploi	3
NSP	4

NEW

QB3b	And then?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(549-552)	
Encouraging students to study in another EU country	1,
Increasing the overall quality of all levels of education	2,
Getting more young people into employment	3,
DK	4,
NEW	

QB4a	Thinking about the Internet, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
(553)	
Develop further Internet services to the citizens (e.g. E-government, online health)	1
Increase consumer confidence in e-commerce (buying goods and services online)	2
Extending broadband access to all European citizens	3
DK	4
NEW	

QB4b	And then?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(554-557)	
Develop further Internet services to the citizens (e.g. E-government, online health)	1,
Increase consumer confidence in e-commerce (buying goods and services online)	2,
Extending broadband access to all European citizens	3,
DK	4,
NEW	

QB3b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
(549-552)	
Encourager les étudiants à faire des études dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	1,
Augmenter la qualité générale de tous les niveaux d'éducation	2,
Augmenter le nombre de jeunes ayant un emploi	3,
NSP	4,
NEW	

QB4a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne en ce qui concerne Internet ? Premièrement ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
(553)	
Développer d'avantage les services Internet aux citoyens (p.ex. E-gouvernement, la santé en ligne)	1
Augmenter la confiance des consommateurs dans le e-commerce (acheter des biens et services en ligne)	2
Etendre l'accès au haut débit à tous les citoyens européens	3
NSP	4
NEW	

QB4b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
(554-557)	
Développer d'avantage les services Internet aux citoyens (p.ex. E-gouvernement, la santé en ligne)	1,
Augmenter la confiance des consommateurs dans le e-commerce (acheter des biens et services en ligne)	2,
Etendre l'accès au haut débit à tous les citoyens européens	3,
NSP	4,
NEW	

QB5a	Thinking about energy, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(558)	
To lower carbon emissions (CO2) from the transport sector	1
To give financial support to small business and households to make their energy consumption more efficient	2
To promote renewable sources of energy	3
DK	4

NEW

QB5b	And then?
------	-----------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(559-562)	
To lower carbon emissions (CO2) from the transport sector	1,
To give financial support to small business and households to make their energy consumption more efficient	2,
To promote renewable sources of energy	3,
DK	4,

NEW

QB5a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne en ce qui concerne l'énergie ? Premièrement ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(558)	
Diminuer le taux d'émission de carbone (CO2) dans le secteur du transport	1
Attribuer une aide financière aux petites entreprises et aux ménages pour rendre leur consommation d'énergie plus efficace	2
Promouvoir les sources d'énergie renouvelables	3
NSP	4

NEW

QB5b	Et ensuite ?
------	--------------

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(559-562)	
Diminuer le taux d'émission de carbone (CO2) dans le secteur du transport	1,
Attribuer une aide financière aux petites entreprises et aux ménages pour rendre leur consommation d'énergie plus efficace	2,
Promouvoir les sources d'énergie renouvelables	3,
NSP	4,

NEW

QB6a	Thinking about industry, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(563)	
To change the rules to make it easier to set up and run a business, especially small and medium sized businesses	1
To restructure those industries in difficulty	2
To make the most of the opportunities of the green economy (i.e. environmental technologies, recycling, renewable energy)	3
DK	4

NEW

QB6b	And then?
------	-----------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(564-567)	
To change the rules to make it easier to set up and run a business, especially small and medium sized businesses	1,
To restructure those industries in difficulty	2,
To make the most of the opportunities of the green economy (i.e. environmental technologies, recycling, renewable energy)	3,
DK	4,

NEW

QB6a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne en ce qui concerne l'industrie ? Premièrement ?
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(563)	
Modifier la réglementation pour faciliter le lancement et la gestion d'une entreprise, en particulier pour les petites et moyennes entreprises	1
Restructurer les industries en difficulté	2
Profiter au maximum des opportunités de l'économie verte (p.ex. les technologies environnementales, le recyclage, l'énergie renouvelable)	3
NSP	4

NEW

QB6b	Et ensuite ?
------	--------------

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(564-567)	
Modifier la réglementation pour faciliter le lancement et la gestion d'une entreprise, en particulier pour les petites et moyennes entreprises	1,
Restructurer les industries en difficulté	2,
Profiter au maximum des opportunités de l'économie verte (p.ex. les technologies environnementales, le recyclage, l'énergie renouvelable)	3,
NSP	4,

NEW

QB7a	Thinking about jobs and skills, what should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(568)	
To help people adapt to new working conditions and potential career shifts	1
To safeguard people's rights to live and work in another EU country	2
To promote education and training opportunities for all those of working age ("lifelong learning")	3
DK	4

NEW

QB7b	And then?
------	-----------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(569-572)	
To help people adapt to new working conditions and potential career shifts	1,
To safeguard people's rights to live and work in another EU country	2,
To promote education and training opportunities for all those of working age ("lifelong learning")	3,
DK	4,

NEW

QB7a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne en ce qui concerne les emplois et les compétences ? Premièrement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(568)	
Aider les gens à s'adapter à de nouvelles conditions de travail et à de possibles changements dans leur carrière	1
Préserver le droit des gens à travailler et vivre dans un autre pays de l'UE	2
Promouvoir les opportunités d'éducation et de formation pour toutes les personnes en âge de travailler ("formation continue")	3
NSP	4

NEW

QB7b	Et ensuite ?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(569-572)	
Aider les gens à s'adapter à de nouvelles conditions de travail et à de possibles changements dans leur carrière	1,
Préserver le droit des gens à travailler et vivre dans un autre pays de l'UE	2,
Promouvoir les opportunités d'éducation et de formation pour toutes les personnes en âge de travailler ("formation continue")	3,
NSP	4,

NEW

QB8a	Thinking about poverty, what should be the EU's priority? Firstly?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(573)
To provide innovative education, training and employment opportunities to the most vulnerable	1
To ensure the sustainability of social protection and pension systems and better access to health care systems	2
To fight discrimination and help those groups at risk (such as one-parent families, elderly women, minorities, Roma, people with a disability and homeless people)	3
DK	4

NEW

QB8b	And then?
------	-----------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(574-577)
To provide innovative education, training and employment opportunities to the most vulnerable	1,
To ensure the sustainability of social protection and pension systems and better access to health care systems	2,
To fight discrimination and help those groups at risk (such as one-parent families, elderly women, minorities, Roma, people with a disability and homeless people)	3,
DK	4,

NEW

QB8a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'Union européenne en ce qui concerne la pauvreté ? Premièrement ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(573)
Donner aux plus vulnérables des opportunités de formation, de qualification et d'emploi innovantes	1
Assurer la durabilité de la protection sociale et des systèmes de pensions et un meilleur accès aux systèmes de soins de santé	2
Combattre la discrimination et aider les groupes à risque (comme les familles monoparentales, les femmes âgées, les minorités, les Roms, les personnes handicapées et les sans abris)	3
NSP	4

NEW

QB8b	Et ensuite ?
------	--------------

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(574-577)
Donner aux plus vulnérables des opportunités de formation, de qualification et d'emploi innovantes	1,
Assurer la durabilité de la protection sociale et des systèmes de pensions et un meilleur accès aux systèmes de soins de santé	2,
Combattre la discrimination et aider les groupes à risque (comme les familles monoparentales, les femmes âgées, les minorités, les Roms, les personnes handicapées et les sans abris)	3,
NSP	4,

NEW

--

QB9	Having heard about the priorities of the EU, do you think that the European Union is going in the right direction or in the wrong direction to exit the crisis and face the world new challenges?
-----	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(578)
In the right direction	1
In the wrong direction	2
Neither the one or the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QB9	Après avoir entendu parler des priorités de l'UE, pensez-vous que l'Union européenne va dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction pour sortir de la crise et faire face aux nouveaux défis mondiaux ?
-----	---

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(578)
Dans la bonne direction	1
Dans la mauvaise direction	2
Ni l'une ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

THE EUROPEANS AND THE CRISIS

ASK QC ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QD1

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(599)
The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	1
The worst is still to come	2
DK	3

EB73.4 QB1

QC2	Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(600)
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

EB73.4 QB2

LES EUROPEENS ET LA CRISE

POSER LES QC UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD1

QC1	Certains analystes disent que l'impact de la crise économique sur le marché de l'emploi en est déjà à son apogée et que les choses vont tout doucement s'améliorer. D'autres, au contraire, disent que le pire reste à venir. Laquelle de ces deux opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?
-----	--

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(599)
L'impact de la crise sur l'emploi a déjà atteint son apogée	1
Le pire reste à venir	2
NSP	3

EB73.4 QB1

QC2	Pourriez-vous me dire laquelle des situations suivantes décrit le mieux la situation de votre foyer ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(600)
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

EB73.4 QB2

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(601)
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

EB73.4 QB3a TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT DELETED)

QC4	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 cushioned the effects of the economic crisis. (M)
-----	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(602)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB73.4 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

QC3	D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui peut agir le plus efficacement face aux conséquences de la crise financière et économique ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(601)
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

EB73.4 QB3a TREND MODIFIED (SPLIT DELETED)

QC4	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 de la crise économique. (M)
-----	--

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(602)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB73.4 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

QC5	Which three initiatives could most improve the performance of the European economy?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(603-615)
Increase the number of working hours	1,
Improve education and professional training	2,
Invest in research and innovation	3,
Make it easier for companies to access credit	4,
Make it easier to set up a business	5,
Use energy more efficiently	6,
Invest in transport (motorways, railways, etc.)	7,
Invest in environmentally friendly products and services	8,
Increase the retirement age	9,
Reduce public deficits and debt	10,
Strengthen regulation of financial markets	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW (BASED ON EB73.4 QB6)

QC5	Quelles sont les trois initiatives qui amélioreraient le plus la performance de l'économie européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(603-615)
Augmenter le nombre d'heures de travail	1,
Améliorer l'éducation et la formation professionnelle	2,
Investir dans la recherche et l'innovation	3,
Faciliter l'accès au crédit pour les compagnies	4,
Faciliter la création d'entreprise	5,
Utiliser l'énergie plus efficacement	6,
Investir dans les transports (les autoroutes, les chemins de fer, etc.)	7,
Investir dans les produits et services respectueux de l'environnement	8,
Augmenter l'âge de la pension	9,
Réduire les déficits publics et la dette publique	10,
Renforcer la réglementation des marchés financiers	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

NEW (BASED ON EB73.4 QB6)

QC6	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)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(616)	1 We need to reform to benefit future generations even if that means making some sacrifices now (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(617)	2 (OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(618)	3 EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(619)	4 You are ready to reduce your living standards now in order to guarantee living standards for future generations (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(620)	5 (ONLY TO SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed	1	2	3	4	5

QC6	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.
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
(616)	1 Nous devons faire des réformes qui bénéficieront aux générations futures, même si cela signifie faire des sacrifices maintenant (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(617)	2 (NOTRE PAYS) a besoin de réformes pour faire face au futur (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(618)	3 Les Etats membres de l'UE devraient travailler davantage ensemble pour combattre la crise financière et économique (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(619)	4 Vous êtes prêt(e) à réduire votre niveau de vie actuel pour garantir le niveau de vie des générations futures (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(620)	5 (UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) Les mesures à prendre pour réduire le déficit public et la dette en (NOTRE PAYS) ne peuvent pas être retardées	1	2	3	4	5

(621)

6	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now	1	2	3	4	5
7	The economic crisis means we should increase public deficits to create jobs (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(622)

EB73.4 QB8 (items 1-6) + EB73.4 QB9 (item 7) TREND MODIFIED

(621)

6	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Les mesures à prendre pour réduire le déficit public et la dette en (NOTRE PAYS) ne sont pas une priorité pour le moment	1	2	3	4	5
7	En raison de la crise économique, nous devrions augmenter les déficits publics pour créer des emplois (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(622)

EB73.4 QB8 (items 1-6) + EB73.4 QB9 (item 7) TREND MODIFIED

QC7	A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each, could you tell me whether you think it would be effective or not? (M)					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
(623)	1 A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(624)	2 A closer supervision by the EU of the activities of large financial groups\ most important international financial groups (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(625)	3 A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(626)	4 A closer supervision by the EU when public money is used to rescue banks and financial institutions (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(627)	5 A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.4 QB10 TREND MODIFIED

QC7	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. (M)					

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Très efficace	Assez efficace	Pas vraiment efficace	Pas du tout efficace	NSP
(623)	1 Un rôle plus important de l'UE dans la régulation des services financiers (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(624)	2 Une supervision de plus près par l'UE des activités des grands groupes financiers\ des groupes financiers internationaux les plus importants (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(625)	3 Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques entre tous les Etats membres de l'UE (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(626)	4 Une supervision de plus près par l'UE à chaque fois que de l'argent public sert à secourir des banques ou des établissements financiers (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(627)	5 Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques et financières entre les pays de la zone euro	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.4 QB10 TREND MODIFIED

QC8	Thinking about reform global financial markets, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to the following measures to be taken by the EU.					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK
(628)	1 Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens	1	2	3	4	5
(629)	2 The introduction of a tax on profits made by banks	1	2	3	4	5
(630)	3 The introduction of a tax on financial transactions	1	2	3	4	5
(631)	4 The regulation of wages in the financial sector (i.e. traders' bonuses)	1	2	3	4	5
(632)	5 A closer supervision of so-called "hedge funds"	1	2	3	4	5
(633)	6 Increasing transparency of financial markets	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC8	En pensant à la réforme des marchés financiers mondiaux, pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes favorable ou opposé(e) à chacune de mesures suivantes que l'Union européenne devrait prendre.					

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP
(628)	1 Des règles plus sévères en matière d'évasion fiscale et de paradis fiscaux	1	2	3	4	5
(629)	2 L'instauration d'une taxe sur les profits faits par les banques	1	2	3	4	5
(630)	3 L'instauration d'une taxe sur les transactions financières	1	2	3	4	5
(631)	4 La réglementation des salaires dans le secteur financier (p.ex. les bonus des traders)	1	2	3	4	5
(632)	5 Une supervision de plus près de ce qu'on appelle les "fonds spéculatifs"	1	2	3	4	5
(633)	6 Augmenter la transparence des marchés financiers	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC9	In your opinion, which of the following is best placed to regulate and reform the global financial market?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	(634)
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
NEW	

QC9	Selon vous, parmi les suivants, qui est le mieux placé pour régler et reformer le marché financier mondial ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
	(634)
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
NEW	

QC10	Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the role of the European Union in the economy?					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(635)	1 (ONLY TO SPLIT A) The European Union should take a stronger role in developing new rules for the global financial markets (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(636)	2 (ONLY TO SPLIT B) The European Union should be less involved in developing new rules for the global financial markets (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(637)	3 The European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QC10	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes concernant le rôle de l'Union européenne dans l'économie ?					

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
(635)	1 (UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) L'Union européenne devrait prendre un rôle plus important dans le développement de nouvelles règles pour les marchés financiers mondiaux (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(636)	2 (UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'Union européenne devrait être moins impliquée dans le développement de nouvelles règles pour les marchés financiers mondiaux (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(637)	3 L'Union européenne a suffisamment de pouvoir et d'outils pour défendre les intérêts économiques de l'Europe dans l'économie mondiale	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

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QC11	Since the beginning of the economic crisis, would you say that each of the following actors has acted effectively or not to combat the crisis up till now?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Yes, very effectively	Yes, fairly effectively	No, not very effectively	No, not at all effectively	DK
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(638)	1	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(639)	2	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	5
(640)	3	The USA	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QC11	Depuis le début de la crise économique, diriez-vous que jusqu'à maintenant, chacun des acteurs suivants a agi de manière efficace ou pas efficace pour combattre la crise ?
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Oui, très efficace	Oui, plutôt efficace	Non, pas très efficace	Non, pas du tout efficace	NSP
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(638)	1	L'Union européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(639)	2	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(640)	3	Les Etats-Unis	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

INFORMATION ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS

ASK ALL

QD1 Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(661)
Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all informed	4
DK	5

NEW (BASED ON EB68.1 QA19)

QD2 And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(662)
Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all informed	4
DK	5

NEW (BASED ON EB67.2 QA22b)

INFORMATION SUR LES AFFAIRES POLITIQUE EUROPEENNES

A TOUS

QD1 En général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous qu'en (NOTRE PAYS) les gens sont bien informés ou pas bien informés sur les questions européennes ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(661)
Très bien informés	1
Plutôt bien informés	2
Pas très bien informés	3
Pas du tout informés	4
NSP	5

NEW (BASED ON EB68.1 QA19)

QD2 Et en général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous être bien informé(e) ou pas sur les questions européennes ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(662)
Très bien informé(e)	1
Plutôt bien informé(e)	2
Pas très bien informé(e)	3
Pas du tout informé(e)	4
NSP	5

NEW (BASED ON EB67.2 QA22b)

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QD3 Could you tell me to what extent you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Everyday \ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
(663)	1 Watch television	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(664)	2 Listen to the radio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(665)	3 Read the written press	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(666)	4 Use the Internet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(667)	5 Use online social networks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NEW

QD4a Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(668)
Television	1
The press	2
Radio	3
The Internet	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
You do not look for news on European political matters (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK	6
	7

NEW

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QD3 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tous les jours Presque tous les jours	Deux ou trois fois par semaine	Environ une fois par semaine	Deux ou trois fois par mois	Moins souvent	Jamais	Pas d'accès à ce média (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP
(663)	1 Regardez la télévision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(664)	2 Ecoutez la radio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(665)	3 Lisez la presse écrite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(666)	4 Utilisez Internet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(667)	5 Utilisez les réseaux sociaux en ligne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NEW

QD4a Quelle est votre principale source d'information à propos des affaires politiques européennes ? Premièrement ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(668)
La télévision	1
La presse	2
La radio	3
Internet	4
Autre (SPONTANEOUS)	5
You do not look for news on European political matters (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK	6
NSP	7

NEW

QD4b	And then?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	(669-675)
Television	1,
The press	2,
Radio	3,
The Internet	4,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
You do not look for news on European political matters (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,
NEW	

QD5	When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	(676-687)
Attending conferences, talks, meetings	1,
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	2,
Daily newspapers	3,
Other newspapers, magazines	4,
Television	5,
Radio	6,
The Internet	7,
Books, brochures, information leaflets	8,
Telephone (Info lines, Europe Direct, etc.)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,
EB67.2 QA25	

QD4b	Et ensuite?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
	(669-675)
La télévision	1,
La presse	2,
La radio	3,
Internet	4,
Autre (SPONTANE)	5,
Vous ne cherchez pas d'information à propos des affaires politiques européennes (SPONTANE)	6,
NSP	7,
NEW	

QD5	Quand vous désirez obtenir des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions, lesquelles des sources suivantes utilisez-vous ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
	(676-687)
Assister à des conférences, discussions, meetings	1,
Discussions avec la famille, les amis, les collègues	2,
Journaux quotidiens	3,
Autres journaux, magazines	4,
Télévision	5,
Radio	6,
Internet	7,
Livres, brochures, fiches d'information	8,
Téléphone (Info lignes, Europe Direct, etc.)	9,
Autre (SPONTANE)	10,
Ne cherche jamais ce type d'information, pas intéressé(e) (SPONTANE)	11,
NSP	12,
EB67.2 QA25	

QD6	Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?				

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too much	Enough	Too little	DK
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(688)	1	Television	1	2	3	4
(689)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(690)	3	Press	1	2	3	4
(691)	4	Websites	1	2	3	4

EB68.1 QC1

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QD7	Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	DK
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(692)	1	Television	1	2	3	4
(693)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(694)	3	Press	1	2	3	4
(695)	4	Websites	1	2	3	4

EB68.1 QC2

QD6	En général, pensez-vous que la(les) ... (NATIONALITE) parle(nt) trop, suffisamment ou trop peu de l'Union européenne ?				

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Trop	Suffisamment	Trop peu	NSP
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(688)	1	Télévision	1	2	3	4
(689)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(690)	3	Presse	1	2	3	4
(691)	4	Sites Internet	1	2	3	4

EB68.1 QC1

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QD7	Pensez-vous que la(les) ... (NATIONALITE) parle(nt) de l'Union européenne de façon trop positive, de façon objective ou de façon trop négative ?
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(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	De façon trop positive	De façon objective	De façon trop négative	NSP
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(692)	1	Télévision	1	2	3	4
(693)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(694)	3	Presse	1	2	3	4
(695)	4	Sites Internet	1	2	3	4

EB68.1 QC2

QD8	Thinking about online social networks (social networking websites, video hosting websites and blogs), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(696)	1 Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs	1	2	3	4	5
(697)	2 Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted	1	2	3	4	5
(698)	3 Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs	1	2	3	4	5
(699)	4 Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QD8	En pensant aux réseaux sociaux en ligne (sites de réseaux sociaux, sites de partage de vidéos et blogs), 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 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
(696)	1 Les réseaux sociaux en ligne sont un moyen moderne de rester au courant des affaires politiques	1	2	3	4	5
(697)	2 L'information à propos des affaires politiques provenant des réseaux sociaux en ligne n'est pas fiable	1	2	3	4	5
(698)	3 Les réseaux sociaux en ligne sont un bon moyen de maintenir l'intérêt des gens pour les affaires politiques	1	2	3	4	5
(699)	4 Les réseaux sociaux en ligne sont un bon moyen de dire ce qu'on pense des questions politiques	1	2	3	4	5

NEW