

# EUROBAROMETER 75

## SPRING 2011

### Public opinion in the European Union

## REPORT

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This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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# **Standard Eurobarometer 75 Spring 2011**

## **Public Opinion in the European Union**

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

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Directorate-General Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was carried out between 6 and 26 May 2011 in 33 countries or territories<sup>1</sup>: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the five candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Iceland and Montenegro, where it was conducted for the first time<sup>2</sup>), and in the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Eurobarometer survey has enabled the measurement of significant movements in European public opinion since the start of the financial and economic crisis in 2008, and in particular a very significant deterioration in the indicators of public perceptions of the economic and employment situation. However, the autumn 2010 survey (EB74) marked something of a break with previous surveys: the downward trend of many of the indicators was reversed, in part due to an economic revival in some countries, particularly Germany. The new spring 2011 survey (EB75) confirms the upward trend which began in autumn 2010: a significant minority in European public opinion, inspired by the improved economic morale recorded in a number of national public opinion surveys, has the impression that the end of the crisis is in sight. Nevertheless an analysis of the national results reveals contrasting situations: some Member States continue to face severe economic difficulties. The gaps between countries are growing. This is one of the findings from this new Eurobarometer survey.

The *perceptions* of Europeans thus seem to be in line with the *actual* economic situation in the European Union: the recovery in the growth and employment indicators which began in autumn 2010 has been confirmed by the indicators published in May 2011, at the time of the survey fieldwork. GDP in the EU grew by 0.8% during the first quarter of 2011, a rise of as much as 2.5 points over a one year period<sup>3</sup>. Nationally, the improvements are sometimes even more spectacular: +4.8 in Germany, +5.2 in Finland, and as much as +8 in Estonia. At the same time unemployment has fallen to 9.4% (-0.3 points compared to April 2010)<sup>4</sup>. Again, the fall is even more marked in some countries, such as Estonia (from 18.8% to 13.8%), Sweden (from 9.1% to 7.4%), and Germany (from 7.3% to 6.1%). However, the situation continues to deteriorate severely in other Member States, in particular in Greece, where GDP has declined by -4.8 points since April 2010, and in Portugal (GDP, -0.7 points, unemployment +1.7 points in the year).

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to the Technical Specifications for the exact fieldwork dates for each country.

<sup>2</sup> Montenegro was recognised as an EU candidate country on 17th December 2010.

<sup>3</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_PUBLIC/2-13052011-AP/EN/2-13052011-AP-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/2-13052011-AP/EN/2-13052011-AP-EN.PDF)

<sup>4</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_PUBLIC/3-31052011-BP/EN/3-31052011-BP-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-31052011-BP/EN/3-31052011-BP-EN.PDF)

Therefore, the recovery in the European economic indicators should not hide the great disparity between national situations, with some countries in which the economy appears to have emerged from the crisis and others which continue to be affected. The diversity of national situations, already highlighted in the previous survey, is again evident in this survey, with movements in opinion which sometimes go in opposite directions.

In this Eurobarometer survey there is again a rise in the indicators evaluating the national and European economic situation and the national employment situation. Even if the increases are less marked than in autumn 2010, the positive trend is confirmed. At the same time pessimism about the future is decreasing, in particular with regard to the employment situation.

Unemployment and the economic situation remain at the heart of national concerns but above all there is a perceptible increase in anxieties about inflation and rising prices, particularly in countries where the assessment of the economic situation is improving.

However, this improvement in the economic indicators does not translate into an improvement in the opinion of the European Union and its institutions. Support for common policies has declined slightly. In contrast, confidence in national governments is on the rise, evidence that the national level is 'benefiting' more from improved perceptions of the economy.

The full report of the Eurobarometer is made up of several volumes. The current volume analyses the results of the historical indicators of the Standard Eurobarometer. Three other volumes cover European public opinion on the financial and economic crisis; the Europe 2020 strategy; and the European Union budget.

This first volume has three sections. The first section covers life in the European Union as perceived by its citizens with regard to personal, social, economic and political aspects. Their financial and personal situation is analysed, together with their opinion of the economic situation at a national and European level, their main concerns and their expectations for the future. This section of the report also examines their interest in politics and what citizens think about the direction in which things are going in their country and in the European Union, as well as analysing public confidence in national institutions.

The second part of the report covers the main indicators of image and confidence in the European Union and its institutions. Then it analyses how much Europeans think that the European Union takes their personal and national interests into consideration. This section of the report also looks at Europeans' knowledge of the Union both objectively and subjectively. It then examines attitudes to globalisation. Finally, the report analyses Europeans' opinions of European citizenship and their knowledge of their rights as a European citizen.

The third section of the report focuses firstly on public support for European policies. Then it examines the priorities for implementation which will strengthen the European Union in the future. Finally it analyses opinions regarding the future of the European Union.

The general and socio-demographic analyses are based on the average of the 27 Member States. This average is weighted to reflect the actual population of each Member State. The averages for previous years represent the results obtained in all the Member States which made up the Union at the time when 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 appended to this report. It specifies the interview methodology as well as the confidence intervals<sup>5</sup>.

*The Eurobarometer website can be found at the following address:*

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

*We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those interviewed across Europe for taking the time to take part in this survey.*

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

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<sup>5</sup> The results tables are in the appendix. Please note that the percentage totals in the tables can be more than 100% where the interviewee could choose more than one response to a question.

In this report the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report and their corresponding meanings are as follows:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	"EU15 countries"*
NMS12	"NMS12 countries"**
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)	Zone not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia****
IS	Iceland
ME	Montenegro

\* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

\*\* The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements. These are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

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

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

## *I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION*

This survey confirms the signs of improvement in public morale and perceptions of the economic situation which were identified in the autumn 2010 Standard Eurobarometer 74. We cannot describe this as a real return to optimism, but at least there is a certain 'easing' of adverse judgements and pessimism. Nevertheless significant disparities remain between Member States.

### **1. PERSONAL ASPECTS**

#### **1.1 The personal situation of Europeans**

*– Europeans are satisfied with their lives and confidence in the future is stable –*

**The vast majority of Europeans (79%) continue to say that they are satisfied with their lives.** There is even a slight improvement in this indicator in comparison with previous surveys<sup>6</sup>: satisfaction has increased by one point and dissatisfaction has decreased by two points to 20%<sup>7</sup>.

**Forecasts for the future are steady:** as in autumn 2010 26% of Europeans think that their lives in general will be better in the next twelve months (against 14% 'less good', -1, and 57% 'no change', +1)<sup>8</sup>.

**A majority see their personal situation positively in 23 Member States. This is the minority position in Bulgaria, Romania, Portugal and Greece.** With the exception of Bulgaria, these are also countries in which the optimism index for the next twelve months<sup>9</sup> is negative, along with the Czech Republic and Hungary.

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<sup>6</sup> 78% satisfied and 22% dissatisfied in the autumn 2009 Standard Eurobarometer 72, spring 2010 EB73 and autumn 2010 EB74.

<sup>7</sup> QA1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

<sup>8</sup> QA6a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

<sup>9</sup> Index which shows the gap between the optimistic and pessimistic forecasts for the next twelve months in a given country (if the index is positive then optimism is stronger than pessimism, and vice versa.).


































The previous survey of autumn 2010 (EB74) showed striking evolutions in several Member States. These are less noticeable this time but there are still some significant developments:

- Opinion is improving in several countries which recorded significant deterioration in autumn 2010: Ireland (+5 points for satisfaction with the current situation, to 88%, and an optimism index for the next twelve months which is up by 15 points so becoming positive at +7) and Portugal (+3 for satisfaction, and +9 points for the optimism index) even though it remains pessimistic overall (index of -22).
- Forecasts for personal prospects have improved in Estonia (+11 points on the optimism index, at +27) and in the Netherlands (+10 points to +27). In the United Kingdom the index has also regained eight points (up to +21; there is also a three-point increase in satisfaction with the current situation, up to 92%).
- Conversely there has been a decline in positive opinions of the current personal situation in Romania (-6 points to 40% for personal satisfaction, and an optimism index which has decreased by 2 points), but this follows a significant rise in autumn 2010; and there is a significant drop in the optimism index in Hungary (-10 points to -13).
- In Greece the improvement recorded in autumn 2010 seems to have stopped (a -3 point decline in satisfaction with the current personal situation to 46%, and a one-point fall in the optimism index to -36).

QA6a.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

		Better - Worse EB74 (Aut.2010)	Better - Worse EB75 (Sp.2011)	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010
	EU27	+11	+12	<b>+1</b>
	IE	-8	+7	<b>+15</b>
	EE	+16	+27	<b>+11</b>
	NL	+17	+27	<b>+10</b>
	PT	-31	-22	<b>+9</b>
	UK	+13	+21	<b>+8</b>
	ES	+13	+20	<b>+7</b>
	LV	+8	+14	<b>+6</b>
	SE	+42	+46	<b>+4</b>
	BE	+18	+21	<b>+3</b>
	CY	+5	+8	<b>+3</b>
	SK	+6	+9	<b>+3</b>
	LT	+8	+10	<b>+2</b>
	MT	+5	+7	<b>+2</b>
	DE	+12	+13	<b>+1</b>
	LU	+19	+20	<b>+1</b>
	FI	+28	+29	<b>+1</b>
	CZ	-9	-9	=
	FR	+25	+25	=
	AT	+9	+9	=
	SI	+5	+5	=
	DK	+31	+30	<b>-1</b>
	EL	-35	-36	<b>-1</b>
	RO	-6	-8	<b>-2</b>
	IT	+10	+7	<b>-3</b>
	PL	+8	+5	<b>-3</b>
	BG	+8	+2	<b>-6</b>
	HU	-3	-13	<b>-10</b>
	CY (tcc)	-5	+10	<b>+15</b>
	HR	-5	+7	<b>+12</b>
	TR	-2	-1	<b>+1</b>
	MK	+15	+15	=
	IS	+36	+44	<b>+8</b>
	ME	-	+33	-

## 1.2 Assessment of the professional and financial situation

### - Fairly stable assessments of both the job situation and the household financial situation -

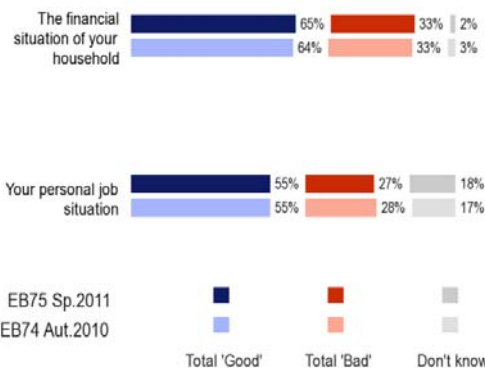
**Almost two-thirds of Europeans (65%, +1) continue to think that the financial situation of their household is 'good'** (against 33% 'bad', stable)<sup>10</sup>. However, a growing number (60%, +2) think that things will not improve in the next twelve months. Optimists (20%, thinking that the next twelve months will be 'better', stable) continue to outnumber pessimists slightly (17%, -2)<sup>11</sup>.

In 20 Member States a majority are positive about their household financial situation (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom). The seven countries where a majority are negative are Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and Romania.

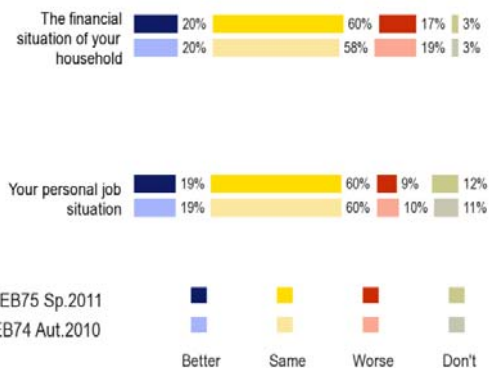
Ireland, which stood out in autumn 2010 with a sharp rise in pessimism in various areas, has registered a recovery on a number of indicators in the present survey. This is the case for the household financial outlook, where the optimism index is up by 28 points, though remaining negative overall at -8.

In the candidate countries, optimism has increased in Iceland (an 11-point rise in the index) and Croatia (+9), but there was a fairly significant decline in Turkey (-12).

QA4a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?



QA6a. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



<sup>10</sup> QA4a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**Europeans' assessment of their job situation is stabilising:** 55% think that it is good (stable) and 27% 'bad' (-1). In five Member States, a majority remain negative on this subject (Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Romania).

Forecasts for the future also remain unchanged: six out of ten Europeans (60%, stable) think that their job situation will be the same in the next 12 months, whereas 19% (stable) think that it will be better and 9% (-1) think that it will be worse.

Assessments of the current job situation have changed little. The outlook for the next twelve months has improved in Ireland (the optimism index has risen by 12 points), Estonia (+8) and Italy (+6); it has deteriorated significantly in Hungary (-11), and to a lesser extent in Malta (-5).

The socio-demographic splits are strong for all these indicators of personal satisfaction. The most educated respondents, managers and those who say that they rarely have difficulty in paying their bills are on average more satisfied and confident about the future.

	QA4a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?		QA6a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?	
	The financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation	The financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation
	Total 'good'	Total 'good'	Better	Better
EU27	65%	55%	20%	19%
 Education (End of)				
15-	54%	40%	11%	9%
16-19	62%	55%	21%	19%
20+	76%	69%	23%	22%
Still studying	70%	49%	31%	35%
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	66%	67%	27%	26%
Managers	86%	87%	22%	22%
Other white collars	71%	77%	25%	22%
Manual workers	64%	72%	22%	20%
House persons	57%	37%	17%	11%
Unemployed	33%	13%	31%	38%
Retired	65%	37%	7%	4%
Students	70%	49%	31%	35%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	20%	27%	23%	23%
From time to time	46%	47%	23%	21%
Almost never	83%	65%	19%	17%

### 1.3 The concerns of Europeans

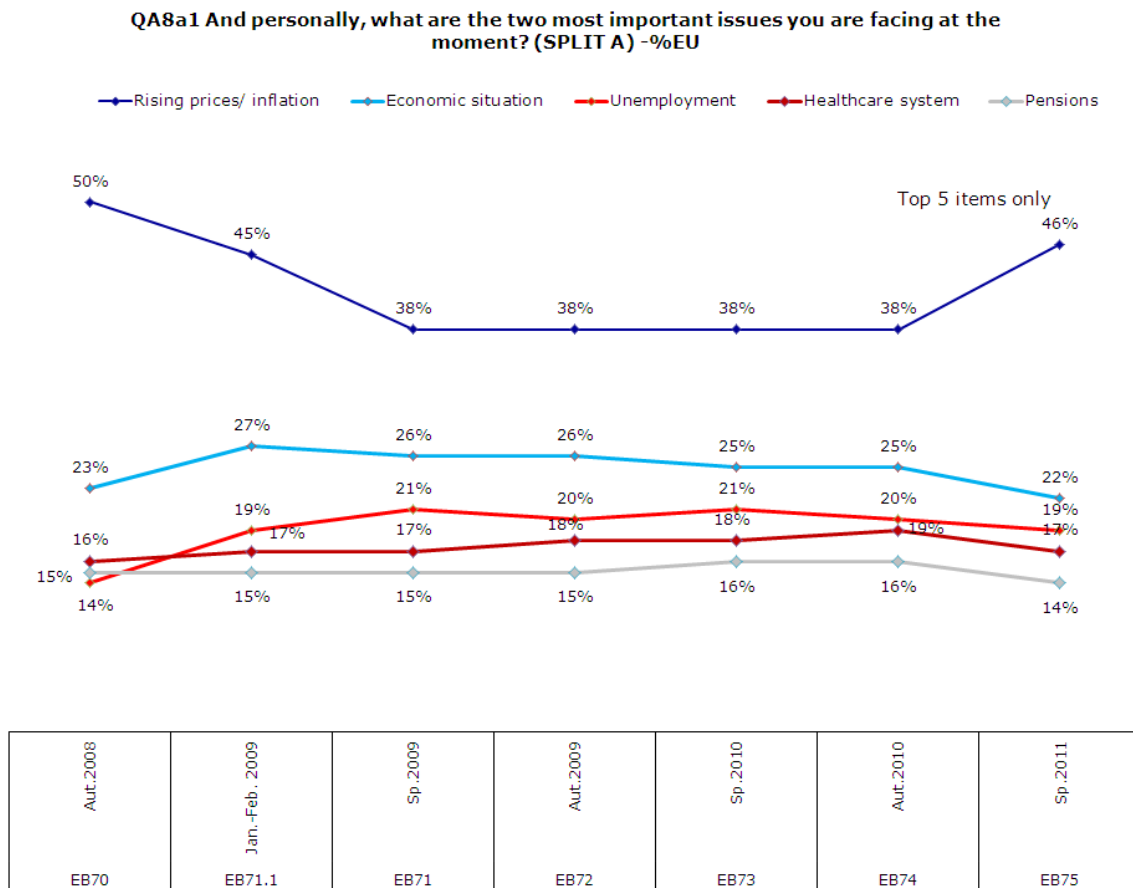
#### *- Perceptibly rising inflation continues to dominate Europeans' personal concerns -*

The hierarchy of Europeans' personal concerns remains unchanged and is dominated by economic issues. Spring 2011 sees a striking evolution, an 8-point rise in the score for the leading item, 'the increase in prices and inflation' to 46%. This item had remained unchanged since the spring 2009 EB71. Over the same period the economic situation has remained in second place but with a 3-point decrease (to 22%). It thus falls below the autumn 2008 level of EB70 (23%).

Unemployment is also a significant worry, placed third in the ranking of personal concerns (19%, -1 point), followed by healthcare (17%, -2) and pensions (14%, -2).

Among the other personal problems faced by Europeans are taxes (13%, -1), ahead of education (10%, +1), crime (6%, -1), housing (6%, stable) and the environment (6%, +1). It will be noted that the score for energy has increased by 2 points (to 6%).

There is no change for immigration (4%), terrorism (2%) and defence (1%)<sup>12</sup>.



\*In EB75 this question was asked to half the sample (SPLIT A)

<sup>12</sup>QA8 And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment??

**Rising prices** is now the first concern in 22 countries, compared to 19 in autumn 2010. It is mentioned by more than 60% of respondents in five Member States (Lithuania, Malta, Bulgaria, Austria and the Czech Republic). The most dramatic increases are in Germany (+20 points to 54%), Bulgaria (+17, 63%) and Latvia (+14, 52%, which is +28 compared to the spring 2010 EB73).

**The economic situation** has lost ground, after a surge in concern in autumn 2010 in Ireland (32%, -22 points, following a rise of +13 between spring and autumn 2010), Spain (38%, -11, after an increase of +8) and to a lesser extent Portugal (34%, -6, after an increase of +10).

Without any marked evolutions, **unemployment** continues to be mentioned by more than a third of respondents in Ireland (34%) and Spain (36%).

After a steep rise in mentions in Germany in autumn 2010, **healthcare** is now cited much less (25%, -11). Sweden (34%, -4) and the Netherlands (30%, -7) remain the most concerned, despite falls. In contrast, there has been six-point rise in mentions in Romania (28%).

**Energy** is most likely to be cited in Malta, despite a significant decrease (21%, down -8 points since autumn 2010 and -18 on the year). But there is a significant increase in Sweden (13%, +7) and France (10%, +7); no doubt this is mainly due to the question of energy costs. There is also an increase in concerns about this issue in Germany (15%, +5).

For the second consecutive six month period, new concerns were tested by a 'split ballot' methodology (one half of the sample were asked about a list of concerns identical to the list which has been used for several years. The other half of the sample was asked about a slightly modified\* list).


The ranking of the five main concerns remains identical, with continuing worries about **energy costs** (13%, +1), ahead of taxes, education and crime. **Rising personal debt** is still mentioned by 5% and **climate change** by 2% (-1).

**Energy costs** are still cited frequently in Malta, despite a drop (30%, -6). But this is also now the case in France, with a sharp rise in mentions (16%, +7), Germany (28%, +4) and the United Kingdom (23%, +1). In these four countries the cost of energy is ranked second concern behind inflation.

\* The new items are 'rising personal debt' and 'climate change'. 'Defence and foreign policy' is replaced by 'the external influence of YOUR COUNTRY', 'energy' is replaced by 'cost of energy'. 'Housing' is omitted.

Analysis by socio-demographic factors shows that concern for rising prices and inflation is almost as acute among Europeans who say that they never have difficulty paying their bills (44%) as for those who say they almost always have difficulties (47%). However, the latter are distinctly more worried than Europeans overall about unemployment (38% compared with a European average of 19%) and the economic situation (37% compared to 22%). The unemployed are concerned above all by unemployment (73%), which comes above rising prices (38%) and the economic situation (28%).

**QA8a1 And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?**

	Rising prices/ inflation	Economic situation	Unemployment
EU27	46%	22%	19%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	45%	33%	11%
Managers	46%	22%	7%
Other white collars	50%	26%	14%
Manual workers	53%	25%	16%
House persons	47%	22%	25%
Unemployed	38%	28%	73%
Retired	47%	14%	7%
Students	28%	16%	23%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	47%	37%	38%
From time to time	50%	28%	24%
Almost never	44%	16%	13%

The three top responses

## 2. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

*- The diagnosis of the economic situation and employment continues to improve within a still-difficult context -*

### 2.1 Assessment of the current economic situation

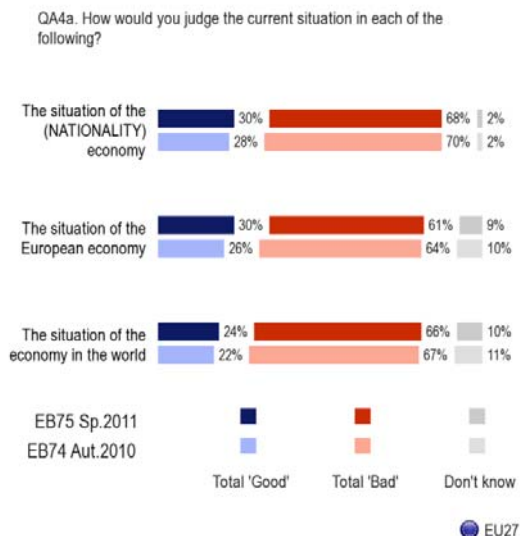
#### 2.1.1 The national, European and global economic situation

**For the second successive six month period, respondents' perceptions of the economic situation in their country has improved:** 30% think it is good, up +2 points since the autumn 2010 EB74 and +8 compared to the spring 2010 EB73. It is at a level which has not been reached since the autumn 2008 EB70, conducted just after the start of the economic crisis<sup>13</sup>.

**However, negative opinions continue to be widespread** (68%, -2) and a quarter of Europeans (25%, -1) continue to describe their economy as 'very bad'.

**The improvement also affects perceptions of the European economic situation: 30% think it is 'good' (+4, and +8 in one year), while 61% describe it as 'bad' (-3 and -9 in one year). The diagnosis of the global economic situation has also improved** (24%, +2, versus 66%, -1).

As in autumn 2010, the improvement in opinion is more noticeable in countries which are members of the euro zone (34%, +4 and +13 on the year for the national economic situation and 28%, +4 and +10 for the European economy) than outside the euro zone (24%, stable, +1 compared to spring 2010, and 33%, +2 and +4).



Among the most marked changes is the striking improvement in assessments of the national economic situation in Austria, an upturn already noted in autumn 2010 and now confirmed (72%, +11, after a rise of +13 from EB73 to EB74). But Belgium registers the clearest improvement in opinions of its economy this spring 2011 (54%, +22), thus rejoining the small group of countries in which positive assessments are in the majority (with Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland and Sweden).

<sup>13</sup> The EB70 of autumn 2008 was carried out between 6 October and 6 November 2008, just after the financial and economic crisis began (the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers on 15 September 2008 is generally considered to mark the start of the crisis).



Conversely, negative assessments have increased significantly in Poland (65%, +12), and continue to exceed 90% in nine Member States, led by Greece (99%), Ireland (96%) and Portugal (96%) and followed by Bulgaria, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovenia.

Positive opinions of the economic situation in the European Union are in the majority in six Member States (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania).

The countries where opinions of the European Union's economic situation have improved most include Belgium (45%, +14) and Austria (48%, +10), but also Greece (23%, +10), where opinions of the national economic situation remain very negative.

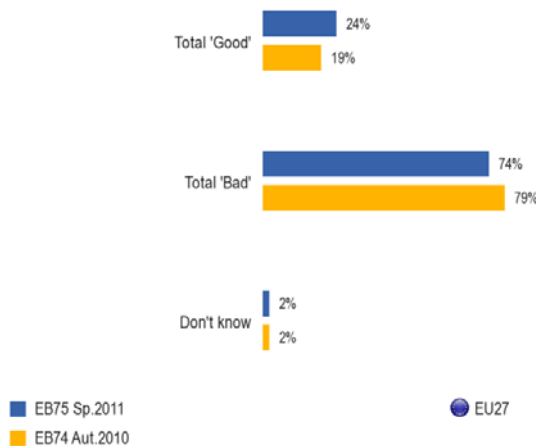
In the candidate countries, respondents in Montenegro - taking part for the first time in a Standard Eurobarometer - were rather critical of the national economic situation (24% think it is good, 73% do not agree) and more positive with regard to the European Union (42% versus 44%). All the candidate countries are more positive about the European economic situation than their own with the exception of Turkey (39% positive about the national economy and 35% with regard to the European economy). In terms of evolutions, opinion has significantly improved in Iceland both for the national economy (18%, +10) and for the EU (31%, +14).

### 2.1.2 The employment situation

There has again been an improvement in respondents' opinions of the employment situation in their country: 24%, +5 points compared to autumn 2010, consider it 'good', up +9 on the spring 2010 EB73. However, negative opinions, although declining, are still in the majority (74%, -5) and 31% of Europeans (-2) even continue to describe the situation as 'very bad'.

QA4a.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



Luxembourg (64%), Sweden (57%), Germany (56%) and Finland (52%).

Again opinion is improving very significantly in Belgium (48%, +19) and, to a lesser extent, in Sweden (57%, +10). The improvement recorded in autumn 2010 continues in Austria (66%, +8, but +26 since spring 2010), and in Germany (56%, +13, +36 since spring 2010). However, there are still eleven Member States where negative assessments exceed 90% (Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia). Conversely a majority of respondents are positive in six countries: Austria (66%), the Netherlands (65%),

The candidate countries are particularly critical of this issue. Fewer than a quarter of respondents are positive about the national employment situation: 3% in Croatia, 9% in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 11% in Montenegro (where respondents were interviewed for the first time), 17% in Iceland and 23% in Turkey.

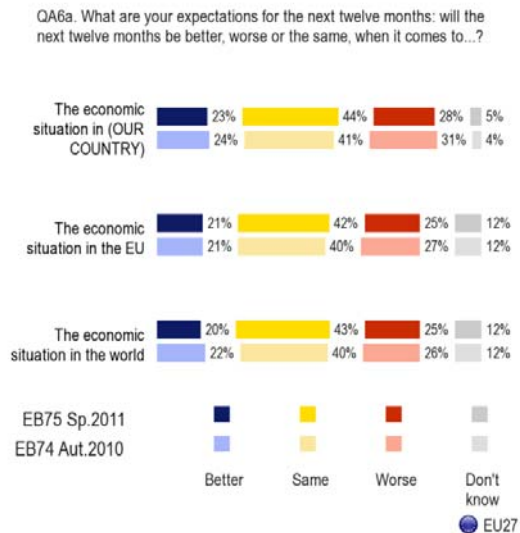
## 2.2 Expectations for the next twelve months

### - A slight drop in pessimism about the next twelve months -

#### 2.2.1 The national, European and global economic situation

**Pessimism about the future economic situation continues to recede:** the feeling that the next twelve months will be 'less good' continues to lessen (28% for the national economic situation, - 3 points; 25% for the European economic situation, -2 points; 25% for the global economic situation, -1 point), and more than four out of ten Europeans now think that the economic situation will remain unchanged in their country (44%, +3), the EU (42%, +2) and globally (43%, +3).

**However, there is no rise in optimism:** the feeling that the next twelve months will be 'better' remains unchanged or slightly lower at a national level (23%, -1), in Europe (21%, stable) and globally (20%, -2).



As has been seen in the past, the EU15 countries are more optimistic about the national economic situation than the NMS12 (optimism index of -1 compared to -16). Conversely, the latter are more confident about the economic future of the EU (optimism index of +8 compared to -7 for the EU15 countries).



































A country by country analysis reveals that the optimism index is positive in 10 out of 27 Member States for the national economic situation, in 9 out of 27 for the European economic situation and in 10 out of 27 for the global economic situation. Regardless of the level (national,

European or global), pessimists outnumber optimists in the majority of Member States. Greece and Portugal remain the most pessimistic about the future of the national and the European economy. In these two countries, although the national outlook remains unchanged, prospects for the European Union are sharply improved (+10 in Greece and +9 in Portugal). Respondents in these Member States seem to have the impression that things will improve in the rest of the Union but not in their country.

There are significant evolutions, and very often a link between forecasts for the national and the EU economies. The two optimism indices have risen sharply in Ireland (+34 points on the national index and +17 on the EU index) although they remain negative; they have also risen in Spain (+20 and +18) and the United Kingdom (+12 and +12). Conversely these two indices have fallen significantly in Hungary (-22 and -15) and Germany (-7 and -11), both countries which saw a strong resurgence of optimism in autumn 2010.

In the candidate countries, there is a return to national and European optimism in Croatia, where the indices rose by +18 and +10 respectively, while a decline in both indices was recorded in Turkey (-11 and -7).

QA6a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

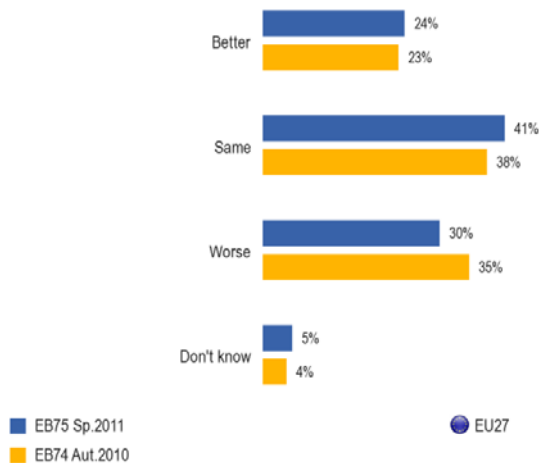
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)				The economic situation in the EU			The economic situation in the world		
	Better - Worse EB74 (Aut.2010)	Better - Worse EB75 (Sp.2011)	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010	Better - Worse EB74 (Aut.2010)	Better - Worse EB75 (Sp.2011)	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010	Better - Worse EB74 (Aut.2010)	Better - Worse EB75 (Sp.2011)	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010
 EU27	-7	-5	+2	-6	-4	+2	-4	-5	-1
 BE	-3	+7	+10	-9	-2	+7	-16	-13	+3
 BG	-7	-3	+4	+34	+34	=	+31	+28	-3
 CZ	-22	-29	-7	-8	-8	=	-5	-9	-4
 DK	+27	+38	+11	+12	+13	+1	+16	+20	+4
 DE	+20	+13	-7	-10	-21	-11	-2	-14	-12
 EE	+20	+30	+10	+23	+23	=	+25	+20	-5
 IE	-53	-19	+34	-21	-4	+17	-15	=	+15
 EL	-69	-69	=	-47	-37	+10	-51	-44	+7
 ES	-16	+4	+20	+5	+23	+18	-1	+15	+16
 FR	-5	-5	=	-1	-8	-7	-4	-7	-3
 IT	-13	-10	+3	-5	=	+5	-11	-3	+8
 CY	-33	-21	+12	-24	-6	+18	-33	-20	+13
 LV	-13	-7	+6	+23	+20	-3	+27	+18	-9
 LT	-2	-3	-1	+30	+25	-5	+30	+26	-4
 LU	+3	+6	+3	-16	-26	-10	-20	-32	-12
 HU	-5	-27	-22	+13	-2	-15	+10	-1	-11
 MT	-8	-4	+4	-5	=	+5	-9	-9	=
 NL	+5	+16	+11	-18	-32	-14	=	-12	-12
 AT	+15	+20	+5	+4	+7	+3	+4	+9	+5
 PL	-7	-13	-6	+6	+6	=	+4	+2	-2
 PT	-57	-55	+2	-38	-29	+9	-37	-28	+9
 RO	-30	-25	+5	+7	+10	+3	+4	+5	+1
 SI	-23	-28	-5	-2	=	+2	-4	-5	-1
 SK	-11	-12	-1	-1	-1	=	-2	-4	-2
 FI	+7	+6	-1	-22	-21	+1	-9	-9	=
 SE	+34	+27	-7	-11	-7	+4	+5	+1	-4
 UK	-17	-5	+12	-21	-9	+12	-12	-6	+6
 CY (tcc)	-32	-17	+15	-3	+11	+14		+5	
 HR	-44	-26	+18	+3	+13	+10	=	+10	+10
 TR	+9	-2	-11	-4	-11	-7	-3	-13	-10
 MK	-11	-5	+6	+28	+33	+5	+24	+27	+3
 IS	+15	+30	+15	-2	+3	+5	+14	+15	+1
 ME		+20			+31			+30	

## 2.2.2 The employment situation

**Pessimism about the employment situation is also on the wane:** more than four out of ten Europeans now think that the situation will remain unchanged for the next twelve months (41%, +3). There has been a five-point decrease in negative opinions, which is an eight-point fall since the spring 2010 EB73 (30%), but they continue to outweigh than positive impressions (24%, +1 and +2 in one year).

QA6a.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 optimism index is positive in 8 Member States, led by Denmark (+45 points), Sweden (+36 points), and Estonia (+33), which differentiates this last country from the other Baltic two states, Lithuania and Latvia (both -3). As with the expectations for the economic outlook, Greece (-74) and Portugal (-61) are still the most pessimistic.

The most significant changes are recorded in Ireland (where the optimism index rose by 29 points), Denmark (+28), Spain and Belgium (+21, with an index which is positive once more), and in the United Kingdom (+16), which had previously recorded a sharp decline in autumn 2010 (when the optimism index fell by 28 points). Finally, public opinion in Hungary is characterised by a marked return to pessimism (-21).

## 2.3 The main concerns at national level

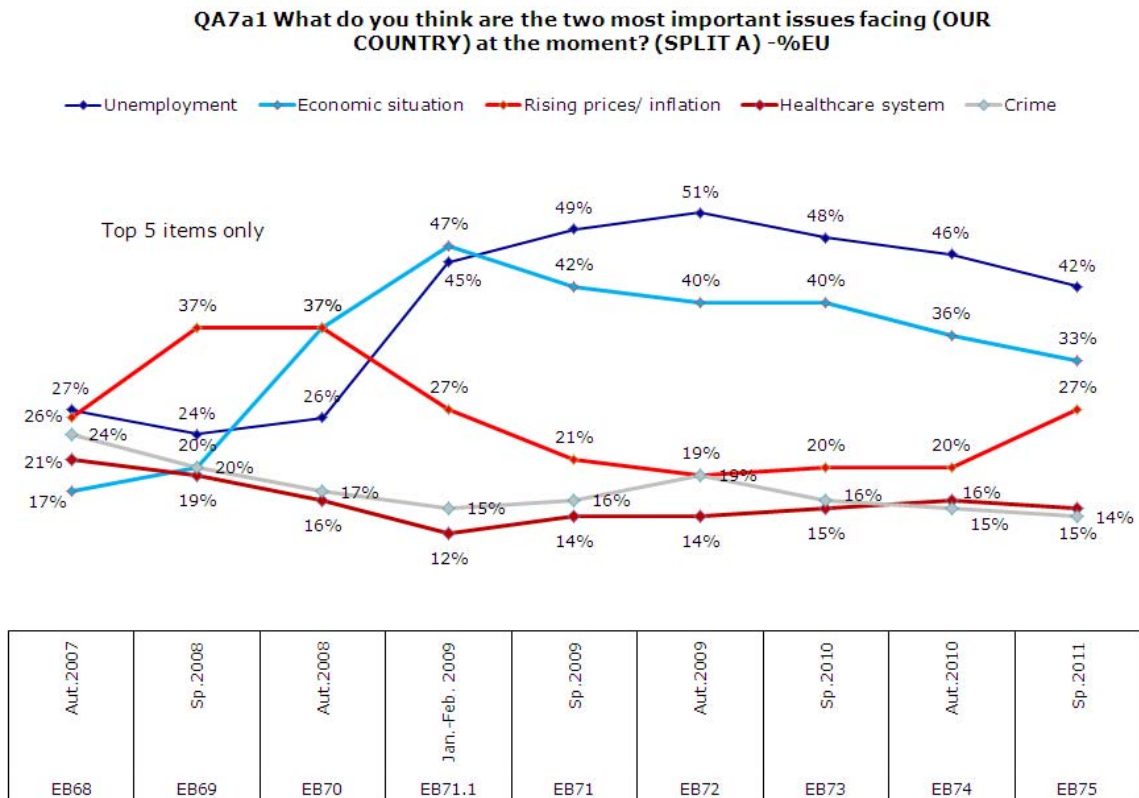
### - A significant increase in concern for inflation and rising prices -

When asked about the main problems faced by their country, Europeans still put unemployment at the top, although concern has receded in recent months: with mentions running at 42%, this issue has lost four points since autumn 2010 and as much as nine points since the autumn 2009 EB72.

The economic situation, still ranked second, is also mentioned less (33%, -3 and -14 since EB71.1 in January-February 2009).

Conversely there has been a significant rise in concerns about inflation and rising prices: 27%, +7.

The other areas of concern are more stable: healthcare (15%, -1), crime (14%, -1), immigration (12%, stable), pensions (9%, -2) and education (8%, stable). Conversely worries about energy have increased (6%, +4)<sup>14</sup>.



\*In the EB75 this question was only asked of half the sample (SPLIT A)

<sup>14</sup> QA7 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment??

**Unemployment** remains the first national concern in 17 out of 27 Member States. Anxiety is particularly apparent in Spain, despite a small fall (76%, -3 points), and in Ireland where it has risen significantly (72%, +11). There is also a significant increase in Portugal (66%, +11). Although it remains significant, concern about unemployment has declined in Estonia (49%, -12) and France (47%, -10). It now seems significantly reduced in Belgium (26%, -15) and Germany (20%, -10).

**The economic situation** also remains the main concern in six countries, led by Greece (67%, -1). While remaining high, concern about this issue has lost ground in Ireland (56%, -12) and Spain (50%, -10). It is now a less important issue in Belgium (25%, -11), Estonia (30%, -11), Malta (20%, -12) and Sweden (12%, -11).

**Inflation and rising prices** lead the list of concerns in 5 Member States. For example they are mentioned by almost half of respondents in Estonia (49%, +7). The most striking evolutions are recorded in Germany (35%, +17), Belgium (32%, +16), Lithuania (46%, +16), Austria (44%, +15), France (33%, +15) and Slovakia (41%, +15).

Although at first sight unchanged in this survey, **immigration** is gaining ground in several countries: Malta (39%, +25), where it is now the second concern after rising prices, Luxembourg (22%, +14) and Italy (24%, +11).

There has been a significant increase in concern about **education** in Sweden (29%, +13). **Energy** is mentioned much more frequently in Germany (22%, +16), where it is now placed third after rising prices and healthcare.

As with the Member States, respondents in the candidate countries are primarily concerned with the economic situation and employment, but there are some differences: in Turkey terrorism takes second place (55%), while in Croatia (45%, second place) and Montenegro (37%, third place), crime is mentioned by more than a third of respondents. There are also some interesting evolutions: there is a perceptible rise in worries about inflation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (31%, +11) and a drop in concern about healthcare in Iceland (22%, -15).

As with personal concerns, a list of national concerns which was identical to the list used regularly for several years was put to half the sample and a modified list was put to the other half:

- **Public debt remains a major national concern for Europeans** (14%, -1, in fifth place). This is ranked first in Germany (34%, +2), and is frequently mentioned in the Czech Republic (21%, -3) and in Austria (19%, -1). By contrast this subject is only mentioned by 8% of respondents in Spain, France and Italy.
- **The cost of energy** continues to be a minor concern but gained ground slightly (5%, +3), mainly due to the rise in Germany (17%, +12), whereas concern in Malta dropped significantly (16%, -16).
- **Climate change** remains a minor issue (2%, stable).

\* The new items are 'public debt' and 'climate change'. 'Defence and foreign policy' is replaced by 'the external influence of YOUR COUNTRY', 'energy' is replaced by 'cost of energy'. 'Housing' is omitted.

## 2.4 The main concerns at a European level

### *- Economic issues and immigration: the main issues for the Union in the opinion of Europeans -*

When asked to identify the main problems faced by the European Union, Europeans first mention the economic situation (43%) and unemployment (23%), but also other economic issues such as the state of the public finances in Member States (22%) and inflation and rising prices (17%).

There is also a high rate of mentions of immigration (20%), an issue which resonates more at the European than at the national or personal level<sup>15</sup>. This is followed by terrorism (13%), crime (8%) and energy costs (7%). The EU's influence in the world (6%), the environment (6%), climate change (5%), taxes (4%) and pensions (4%) are less crucial problems<sup>16</sup>.

There are differences between groups of countries: public opinion in euro zone countries remains more concerned about unemployment (26%, compared to 19% for non-euro zone countries), the state of Member States' public finances (24% compared to 18%), and immigration (21% compared to 17%).

Some national differences should be emphasised:

- Those countries most concerned by their economic situation, such as Greece and Portugal, are also more likely to mention this as one of the main problems faced by the European Union;
- Germany is particularly concerned by the state of Member States' public finances, and is the only country to put this at the top of its concerns for the Union (47%);
- In Malta immigration leads the list of concerns for the European Union (44%). This is also an issue which is mentioned frequently in Belgium (28%) and in France and Italy (27% in both cases).

In the candidate countries, respondents in Iceland mention the state of Member States' finances more than average (40%), whereas Croatia (23%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (23%) and Montenegro (31%) are more likely to mention crime.

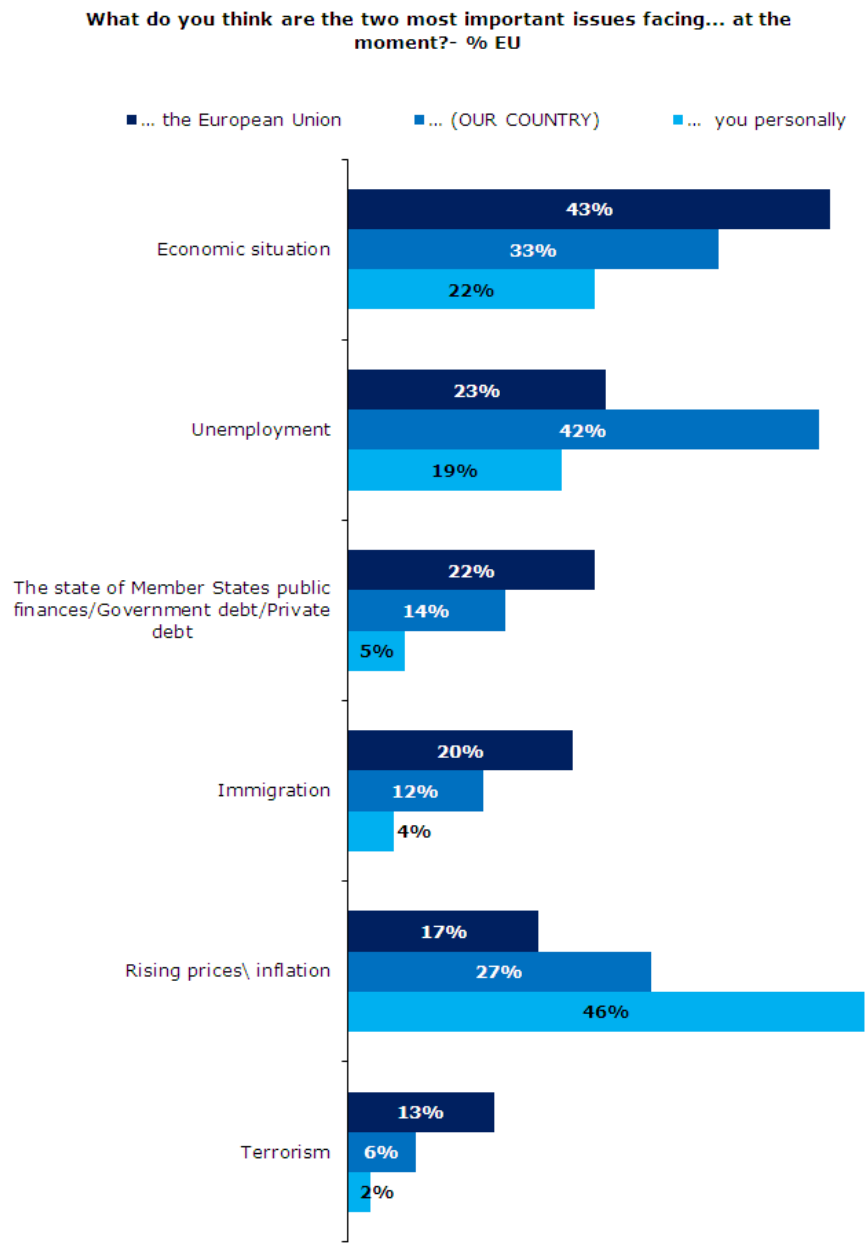
<sup>15</sup> Nevertheless, as was shown in the previous section, immigration is an important national concern in some countries.

<sup>16</sup> QA9 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?



A comparison of personal, national and European concerns is not strictly possible because the lists of issues were not identical. But some trends are still identifiable:

- Europeans continue to be predominantly concerned about economic issues;
- But their concern for unemployment and the economic situation is giving way to an increased concern about inflation and rising prices;
- There is greater concern about public debt at European than at national level;
- Immigration is identified as one of the main problems faced by the European Union but at a national level it is overtaken by social issues;
- Energy is also of increasing concern to Europeans, in particular in Germany.



Issues mentioned by more than 10% in the EU as a whole

QA9 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

		Economic situation	Unemployment	The state of Member States public finances	Immigration	Rising prices\inflation	Terrorism	Crime	Energy supply	EU's influence in the world	The environment	Climate change	Taxation	Pensions
EU27		43%	23%	22%	20%	17%	13%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%
BE		36%	20%	21%	28%	20%	12%	10%	7%	7%	8%	7%	5%	9%
BG		50%	19%	8%	20%	15%	26%	13%	10%	6%	7%	6%	2%	2%
CZ		50%	20%	30%	12%	14%	16%	9%	5%	6%	6%	4%	3%	7%
DK		55%	23%	25%	26%	4%	11%	10%	6%	8%	10%	12%	1%	2%
DE		36%	12%	47%	21%	19%	12%	6%	12%	6%	5%	7%	2%	3%
EE		44%	15%	28%	17%	15%	19%	9%	6%	5%	4%	2%	4%	2%
IE		57%	40%	28%	6%	13%	6%	8%	7%	8%	4%	2%	6%	5%
EL		68%	36%	15%	15%	9%	9%	19%	2%	7%	4%	1%	4%	1%
ES		54%	45%	8%	14%	12%	12%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%
FR		38%	22%	18%	27%	18%	16%	9%	9%	8%	12%	4%	1%	4%
IT		39%	33%	7%	27%	22%	14%	10%	6%	5%	5%	1%	9%	4%
CY		61%	41%	9%	21%	10%	9%	21%	2%	3%	4%	6%	2%	3%
LV		42%	21%	22%	19%	12%	12%	9%	6%	4%	4%	4%	7%	2%
LT		40%	15%	13%	20%	22%	10%	11%	6%	4%	2%	6%	7%	3%
LU		33%	26%	26%	21%	15%	12%	12%	13%	7%	9%	7%	2%	6%
HU		52%	33%	28%	10%	15%	7%	8%	11%	5%	5%	6%	2%	5%
MT		37%	12%	13%	44%	11%	16%	6%	12%	5%	5%	5%	3%	2%
NL		58%	13%	43%	20%	11%	10%	6%	4%	10%	4%	5%	1%	2%
AT		36%	17%	38%	21%	25%	8%	13%	8%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%
PL		34%	19%	15%	10%	22%	14%	8%	6%	5%	5%	3%	6%	4%
PT		52%	44%	20%	3%	18%	3%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%	5%	4%
RO		44%	15%	13%	14%	19%	14%	18%	4%	5%	5%	4%	6%	4%
SI		49%	24%	35%	13%	6%	9%	14%	5%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%
SK		50%	23%	34%	10%	15%	17%	12%	5%	7%	6%	3%	4%	3%
FI		49%	16%	46%	13%	10%	10%	10%	6%	9%	9%	11%	3%	3%
SE		50%	21%	28%	14%	3%	11%	7%	9%	8%	19%	23%	0%	1%
UK		40%	17%	16%	24%	14%	15%	8%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%
CY (tcc)		39%	25%	11%	8%	16%	14%	22%	6%	15%	6%	4%	9%	6%
HR		41%	25%	22%	13%	20%	18%	23%	3%	7%	3%	5%	2%	1%
TR		30%	19%	7%	11%	11%	22%	8%	3%	11%	4%	5%	5%	2%
MK		40%	17%	13%	16%	14%	13%	23%	3%	8%	2%	8%	4%	2%
IS		55%	29%	40%	19%	9%	5%	7%	5%	10%	8%	5%	2%	1%
ME		51%	22%	7%	7%	18%	16%	31%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%
Highest percentage per country														
Lowest percentage per country														
Highest percentage per item														
Lowest percentage per item														

### 3. POLITICAL ASPECTS

#### 3.1 Interest in politics

Since the spring 2010 EB73, the index of interest in politics, constructed using the responses to questions on interest in local, national and European politics, remains unchanged<sup>17</sup>: the majority continue to be 'moderately' interested in politics (43%, -1 since the autumn 2010 EB74). Those who say they are very interested (a 'strong' interest) represent 14% of those interviewed (+1). Almost a quarter of Europeans say that they are 'slightly' interested in politics (24%, -1) while 19% (+1) say that they are 'not at all' interested. Finally, half of the respondents say that they are strongly or moderately interested in politics.

However, more than half of Europeans 'never' (24%, +1), or only 'rarely' (29%, -1) convince those around them (friends, colleagues, relations) of an opinion which they believe in strongly. Conversely 36% of Europeans do so 'from time to time' and 10% 'often' (unchanged since EB74).

More specifically, respondents with a strong interest in politics are likely to be found in Greece (31%, +4) and the Netherlands (26%, +1). This proportion is rising in the Czech Republic (14%, +4), Finland (20%, +6) and more modestly in Germany (20%, +3), but there has been a significant decrease in Ireland (12%, -5).

This question, combined with the index of interest in politics, enables us to construct an opinion leadership index<sup>18</sup>. In proportions which are generally unchanged since autumn 2010, the first group (++) represents 14% of Europeans, the second (+) 35%, the third (-) 28% and the last (--) 23%.

The socio-demographic analysis shows that those with 'a strong interest' in politics are more likely to be men, in older age groups, better educated and to have less difficulty paying their bills; they are also more likely to be retired, self-employed and managers.

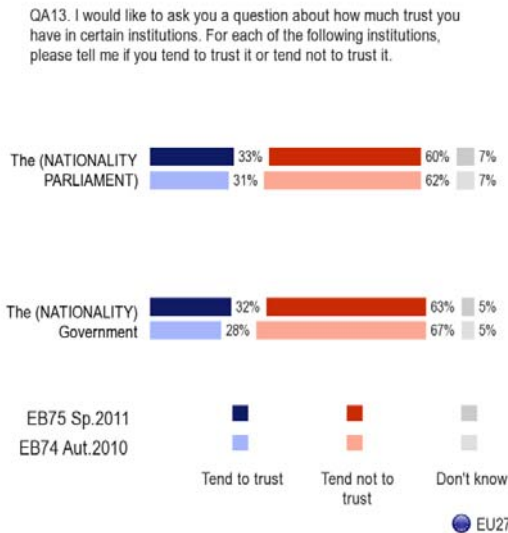
<sup>17</sup> Each response is given a score: 'Never' = 0; 'Occasionally' = 1; 'Often' = 2. Then an index is created representing the sum of the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: 'not at all interested in politics' = 0; 'slightly' = 1 to 2; 'moderately' = 3 to 4; 'strongly' = 5 to 6.

<sup>18</sup> This index is divided into 4 groups (1. ++ ; 2. + ; 3. - ; 4. --). If someone tries often or from time to time to convince someone or regularly discusses politics then they are considered as an opinion leader in the category 1 (++). Conversely, if someone never or rarely tries to convince someone or never discusses politics then they are considered not to be an opinion leader and fall into category 4 (--).

Conversely a greater proportion of those who are not interested in politics are women, young people, manual workers, house persons and the unemployed as well as those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time.

### 3.2 Trust in institutions

Although it remains the minority view, public confidence in national institutions is increasing slightly: 32% trust their **Government** (+4, while 63% distrust it, -4) and 33% their **Parliament** (+2, versus 60%, -2)<sup>19</sup>.



Trust in national institutions is only in the majority in six Member States (Luxembourg, 77% for the government, 62% for the parliament ; Sweden, 65% for the government, 73% for the parliament; Finland 62% for the government, 66% for the parliament; Austria, 62% for the government, 64% for the parliament ; the Netherlands, 57% for the government, 63% for the parliament; and Denmark, 53% for the government, 66% for the parliament).

Having fallen in recent months, trust is returning in Ireland (42% trust their government, +32 points since autumn 2010, and 39%, +27 for the parliament). Trust is also stronger in Austria (62%, +15 and 64%, +15) and Finland, (62%, +11 and 66%, +12). Trust in the government has also increased significantly in Denmark (53%, +14). Note that perceptions of the national economic situation have improved considerably in Austria (+11), Finland (+8), but only slightly in Ireland (+2) and Denmark (+2).

Against the background of a significant deterioration in morale and optimism for the future, opinion of the national institutions has hardened in Hungary (36%, -12 and 36%, -11).

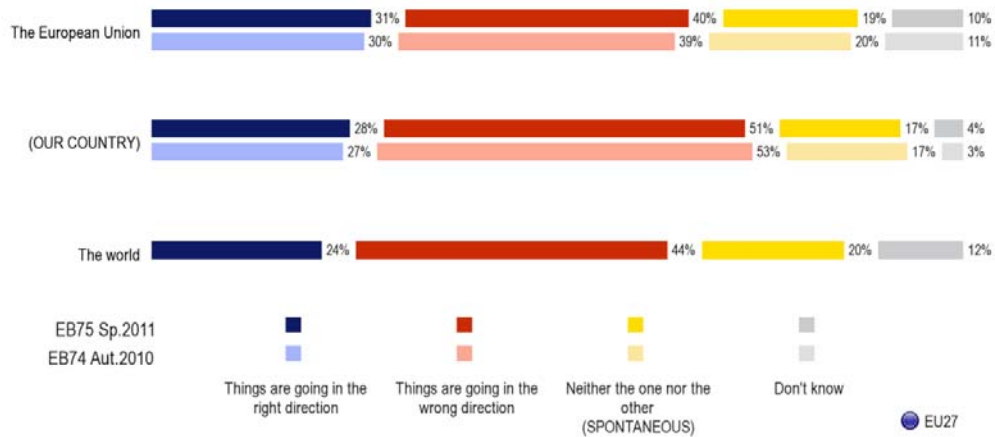
Turkey stands out among the candidate countries by having a majority who trust its institutions (58%, +14 and 55% +8).

<sup>19</sup> QA13 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..

### 3.3 The direction in which things are going

*- The impression that things are going in the wrong direction, nationally or in the EU, is still held by a majority but has stabilised -*

QA12a. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?



**A majority of Europeans continue to think that things are going in the wrong direction** whether in their country (51%, -2), the European Union (40%, +1) or the world (44%)<sup>20</sup>. But though this feeling has become more widespread since the autumn 2009 EB72, it is now tending towards stabilisation<sup>21</sup>.

**Respondents are most likely to think that things are going in the right direction** in Sweden (56% compared to an average of 28%), Luxembourg (51%) and Estonia (51%). They are among the seven Member States, along with Finland (49%), Austria (47%), Germany (41%) and the Netherlands (35%), where there are more positive than negative opinions.

Opinion of the national situation is improving in particular in Denmark (44%, +12 think that things are going in the right direction) and Ireland (27%, +17).

The most pessimistic countries, in some cases recording significant deteriorations in opinion, are Greece (82% think that things are going in the wrong direction in their country, +13), Slovenia (74%, +12) and Romania (70%, -7). Hungary is also one of the countries which have seen a steep rise in negative opinions (57%, +18).

There are **more positive than negative opinions of the direction taken by the European Union** in nine Member States (and opinion is evenly divided in a further four countries).

<sup>20</sup> Asked for the first time in this survey

<sup>21</sup> QA12 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The most positive respondents are in Bulgaria (54% think that things are going in the right direction), Lithuania (54%), Romania (52%) and Estonia (51%). Positive outnumber negative opinions in Poland (47%), Slovakia (45%), Latvia (40%), Hungary (36%), and Ireland (32%).

The most critical countries are Greece (55%), Finland (53%) and France (52%).


































The impression that things are going in the right direction in the European Union is increasing especially in Romania (52%, +9) and Spain (32%, +8).

It is declining in the Netherlands (21%, -10) and Slovakia (45%, -9).

**Positive opinions of the world situation** are particularly marked in Lithuania (47%), Denmark (42%), Estonia (40%) and Romania (40%). In general positive opinions outweigh negative opinions in seven Member States (Lithuania, Estonia, Bulgaria, Ireland, Latvia, Poland and Romania). In Denmark opinion is evenly divided.

The impression that things are going in the wrong direction globally is particularly strong in Luxembourg (62%), France (61%) and Greece (59%); thus this view is found both in a country where people are very positive about the direction taken nationally (Luxembourg) and in another where respondents are very negative in this respect (Greece).

QA12a 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				The world	
		Things are going in the right direction	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010	Things are going in the wrong direction	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010	Things are going in the right direction	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010	Things are going in the wrong direction	Diff. Sp.2011 - Aut.2010	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction
	EU27	28%	<b>+1</b>	51%	<b>-2</b>	31%	<b>+1</b>	40%	<b>+1</b>	24%	44%
	BE	26%	<b>+7</b>	56%	<b>-5</b>	38%	<b>+3</b>	38%	<b>-1</b>	24%	55%
	BG	27%	<b>-1</b>	39%	<b>-4</b>	54%	<b>-1</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>	37%	13%
	CZ	19%	<b>-11</b>	67%	<b>+14</b>	38%	<b>-4</b>	38%	<b>+4</b>	34%	43%
	DK	44%	<b>+12</b>	46%	<b>-12</b>	36%	<b>+2</b>	45%	<b>-1</b>	42%	42%
	DE	41%	<b>+5</b>	29%	<b>-6</b>	26%	<b>-3</b>	42%	<b>+9</b>	19%	39%
	EE	51%	<b>+6</b>	26%	<b>=</b>	51%	<b>+6</b>	17%	<b>+2</b>	40%	21%
	IE	27%	<b>+17</b>	41%	<b>-30</b>	32%	<b>+2</b>	30%	<b>-3</b>	28%	24%
	EL	9%	<b>-6</b>	82%	<b>+13</b>	23%	<b>+1</b>	55%	<b>+1</b>	17%	59%
	ES	16%	<b>+4</b>	67%	<b>-5</b>	32%	<b>+8</b>	39%	<b>-9</b>	20%	51%
	FR	17%	<b>-1</b>	66%	<b>-3</b>	22%	<b>+2</b>	52%	<b>-3</b>	15%	61%
	IT	17%	<b>-1</b>	54%	<b>-3</b>	23%	<b>-2</b>	42%	<b>+2</b>	18%	47%
	CY	20%	<b>-1</b>	47%	<b>-1</b>	23%	<b>+2</b>	33%	<b>-10</b>	9%	46%
	LV	16%	<b>-5</b>	61%	<b>+2</b>	40%	<b>-4</b>	22%	<b>-2</b>	35%	24%
	LT	28%	<b>+3</b>	49%	<b>-6</b>	54%	<b>+3</b>	16%	<b>-3</b>	47%	18%
	LU	51%	<b>+5</b>	27%	<b>-8</b>	29%	<b>-1</b>	48%	<b>-1</b>	18%	62%
	HU	19%	<b>-14</b>	57%	<b>+18</b>	36%	<b>-7</b>	27%	<b>+4</b>	26%	39%
	MT	33%	<b>+3</b>	34%	<b>-4</b>	28%	<b>-4</b>	28%	<b>+4</b>	16%	37%
	NL	35%	<b>-2</b>	34%	<b>-1</b>	21%	<b>-10</b>	46%	<b>+12</b>	24%	41%
	AT	47%	<b>+9</b>	28%	<b>-7</b>	32%	<b>+3</b>	42%	<b>-3</b>	25%	39%
	PL	34%	<b>-12</b>	48%	<b>+11</b>	47%	<b>-8</b>	22%	<b>+3</b>	36%	30%
	PT	19%	<b>+3</b>	52%	<b>-4</b>	29%	<b>+3</b>	29%	<b>-6</b>	23%	26%
	RO	16%	<b>+8</b>	70%	<b>-7</b>	52%	<b>+9</b>	19%	<b>-1</b>	40%	21%
	SI	8%	<b>-6</b>	74%	<b>+12</b>	31%	<b>-2</b>	37%	<b>+2</b>	23%	41%
	SK	34%	<b>-4</b>	50%	<b>+3</b>	45%	<b>-9</b>	38%	<b>+8</b>	33%	49%
	FI	49%	<b>+4</b>	35%	<b>-3</b>	32%	<b>=</b>	53%	<b>+2</b>	34%	43%
	SE	56%	<b>-5</b>	34%	<b>+4</b>	37%	<b>+1</b>	43%	<b>=</b>	34%	47%
	UK	35%	<b>-1</b>	52%	<b>+1</b>	24%	<b>+3</b>	49%	<b>-2</b>	24%	52%
	CY (tcc)	14%	<b>-1</b>	59%	<b>-3</b>	34%	<b>=</b>	23%	<b>-4</b>	26%	23%
	HR	13%	<b>+5</b>	80%	<b>=</b>	43%	<b>+6</b>	38%	<b>+7</b>	32%	46%
	TR	44%	<b>+2</b>	47%	<b>-5</b>	28%	<b>+2</b>	47%	<b>-3</b>	22%	52%
	MK	23%	<b>-4</b>	55%	<b>+4</b>	55%	<b>+5</b>	16%	<b>-7</b>	39%	23%
	IS	51%	<b>+9</b>	40%	<b>-4</b>	38%	<b>-1</b>	35%	<b>+8</b>	37%	40%
	ME	43%	<b>-</b>	26%	<b>-</b>	51%	<b>-</b>	16%	<b>-</b>	43%	19%



## II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

### 1. MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

#### 1.1 What does the European Union signify?

*– Freedom of movement and the euro remain at the top of the Union's associations –*

The things associated with the European Union are broadly immune to cyclical variations. They remain largely unchanged from survey to survey, which is testimony to their entrenchment in European public opinion. Evolutions have only been slight since the last Eurobarometer in autumn 2010 (EB74), but also since the previous surveys in spring 2009 (EB71), autumn 2009 (EB72) and spring 2010 (EB73), which also all contained this question<sup>22</sup>.

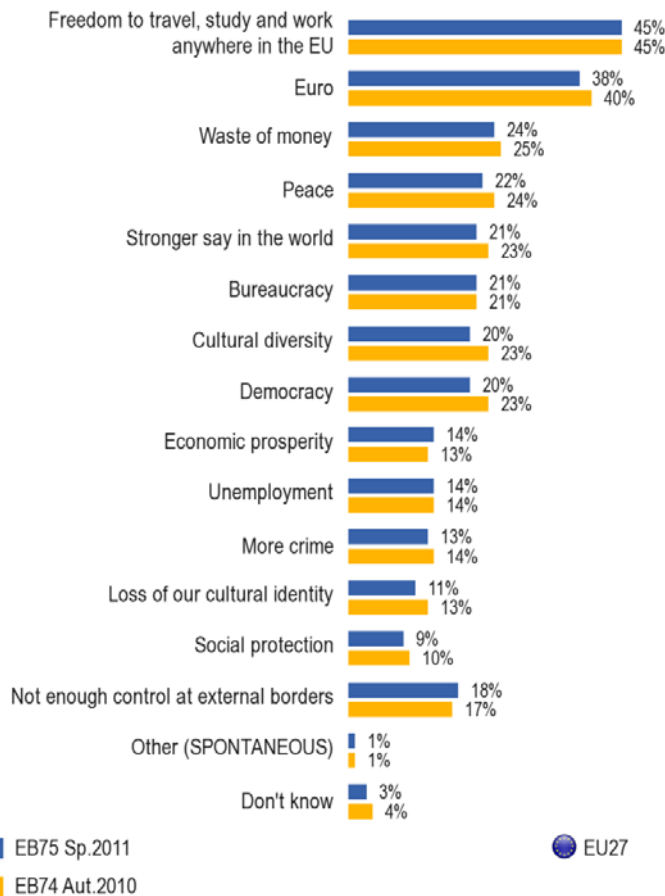
**With 45% of mentions (no change), freedom to travel, study and work within the EU was at the top of associations with the EU, ahead of the euro (38%, -2 points).** These two associations were far ahead of the others, and were followed by items with much lower scores: 'a waste of money' (24%, -1 point), 'peace' (22%, -2 points), 'an important voice in the world' (21%, -2 points), 'bureaucracy' (21%, no change), 'cultural diversity' (20%, -3 points) and 'democracy' (20%, -3 points). All the other associations scored less than 20%.

As in previous surveys, freedom of movement within the EU is mentioned in particular in the Nordic countries (66% in Sweden, 65% in Finland, 58% in Denmark), the Baltic States (63% in Latvia, 62% in Estonia, 61% in Lithuania), and Luxembourg (63%), Slovakia (61%), Slovenia (60%) and Bulgaria (59%). It is more important for the NMS12 countries (54%) than for the EU15 (42%). But in both cases freedom of movement is placed at the top.

<sup>22</sup> QA15. What does the EU mean to you personally? Peace; Economic prosperity; Democracy; Social protection; Freedom to travel study and work everywhere in the EU; Cultural diversity; A stronger say in the world; The euro; Unemployment; Bureaucracy; Waste of money; Loss of cultural identity; More crime; Not enough external border controls; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.



QA15. What does the EU mean to you personally?



The euro as the embodiment of the European Union leads the responses in the euro zone countries (47% versus 45% for freedom of movement) and has an absolute majority of mentions in Austria (69%), Slovakia (57%), the Netherlands (57%), Finland (56%), Greece (55%), Belgium (55%) and Germany (53%). In comparison the euro is placed third by those outside the euro zone (21%).

## 1.2 Support for membership within the candidate countries

### - Strong variations from one candidate country to another -

As was the case in autumn 2010, a large majority of those interviewed in **the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** think that their country's membership of the Union would be a good thing (65%), representing a significant increase on the previous survey (+6 points)<sup>23</sup>. Only 10% of respondents think that it would be a bad thing (-2 points) and 23% think it would be 'neither good nor bad' (-3 points). Approval of EU membership has once again increased since the autumn 2010 Eurobarometer (EB74). The belief that membership of the European Union would benefit the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has also increased: 74% (+5 points) share this opinion compared to 17% (-6 points) who have the opposite view.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...? A good thing; a bad thing; neither good nor bad; don't know.

<sup>24</sup> QA11a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU? Would benefit; Would not benefit; Don't know.

In **Turkey** there is a slight majority in support of membership, relatively stable since autumn 2010: 41% of respondents in Turkey think that membership would be a good thing for their country (-1 point compared to EB74), whereas 29% (-3 points) think that it would be a bad thing. Almost half say that EU membership would benefit Turkey (48%, stable), whereas the opposite opinion has grown slightly since autumn 2010 (38%, +2 points).

Opinion on membership is polarised in **Croatia**: support remains in the minority but has increased slightly since autumn 2010 (30%, +3 points), while the feeling that membership would be a 'bad thing' has also increased significantly (34%, +5 points). This polarisation has come about to the detriment of the response 'neither good nor bad' (32%, -9 points). Almost half continue to think that their country would not benefit from EU membership (47%, +1 point), 42% (+3) expressing the opposite opinion.

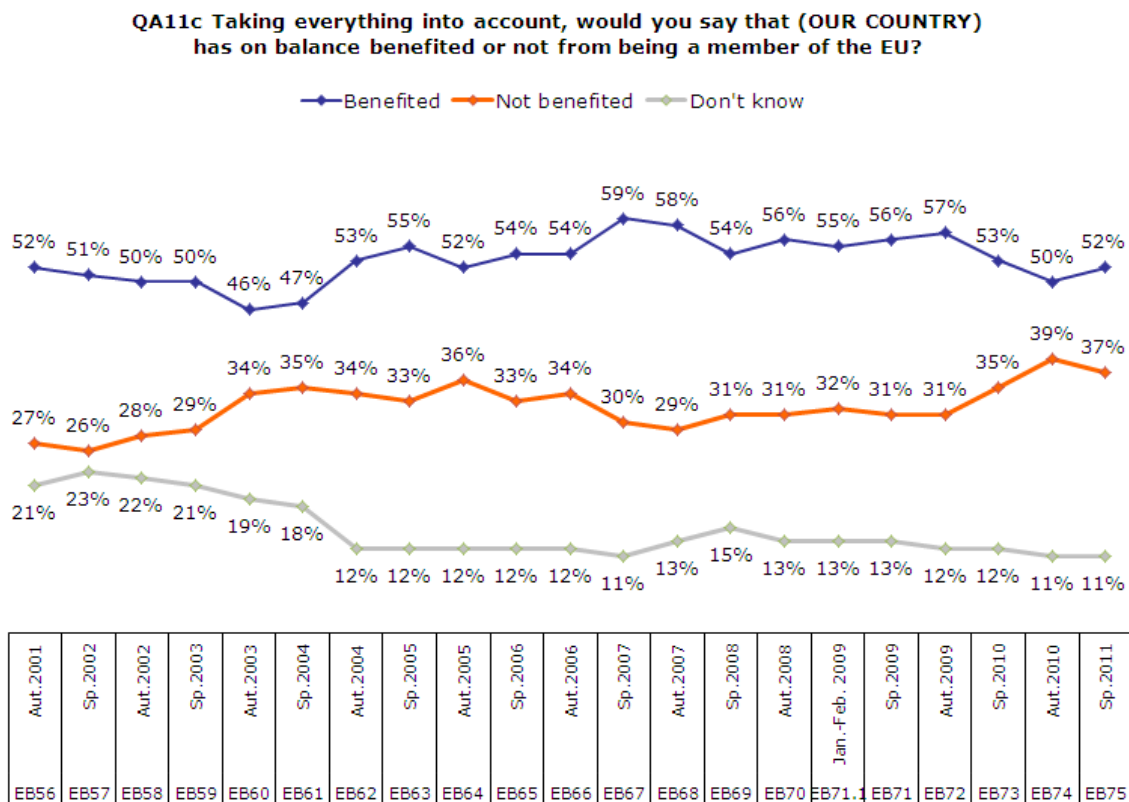
**Opinion about EU membership in Iceland** continues to register strong evolutions from one Eurobarometer survey to another. However, support remains broadly in the minority: after a sharp rise of +9 points between the spring and autumn 2010 surveys, the feeling that membership of the European Union would be a good thing for their country has subsided slightly (26%, -2 points). At the same time the number thinking that it would be a bad thing has increased by seven points to 41%, after a drop of 11 points in the last survey. Finally, 28% (-2 points) think that it would be 'neither good nor bad'. The perception of European Union membership as beneficial had gained nine points between spring and autumn 2010 but has now lost ground slightly (35%, -3 points) whereas the perception that there are no benefits has increased (54%, +6 points, after a drop of 10 points between spring and autumn 2010).

Interviewed for the first time in **Montenegro**, respondents were very positive about membership: 58% think that it would be a good thing while 12% think the opposite and 24% think that it would be 'neither good nor bad'. A little over two-thirds of those interviewed in Montenegro think that membership of the EU would benefit their country (67%), compared with less than a fifth who think the opposite (19%).

### 1.3 Perceptions of the benefits of European membership

**- The downward trend in the numbers seeing membership as beneficial has halted -**

After the deteriorations recorded in spring 2010 (EB73) and autumn 2010 (EB74), opinions of the benefits of European membership have improved slightly in the spring 2011 survey: 52% of Europeans today think that their country has benefited from its membership of the EU, a two-point increase since the autumn 2010 survey. The opposite opinion, that their country has not benefited from its membership of the EU, has declined slightly (37%, -2 points).<sup>25</sup>



As in the previous survey, there are 22 Member States where a majority say that European membership is beneficial. This belief is particularly marked in Ireland (78%), Poland (73%), Luxembourg (73%), Slovakia (72%), and Denmark (70%). Conversely this is the minority view in four countries: the United Kingdom (35% versus 54%), Hungary (40% versus 49%), Greece (47% versus 50%), and Austria (44% versus 46%). In Latvia respondents are evenly divided (47% versus 47%).

<sup>25</sup> QA11c. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the EU? Benefited? Not benefited? Don't know.

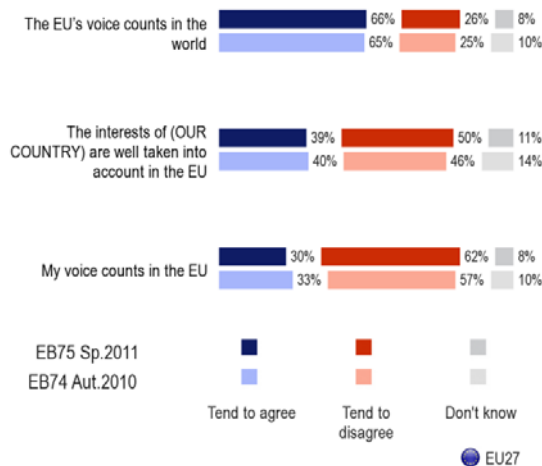
In the autumn 2010 survey, a decreasing number of respondents thought that their country had benefited from membership of the European Union in 17 out of 27 Member States. This figure has now risen in 14 countries, with the sharpest increases in Finland (61%, +10 points), Ireland (78%, +9), Cyprus (48%, +9), the United Kingdom (35%, +8), Romania (61%, +8), and Spain (59%, +8). The impression that the country has benefited from EU membership is also stronger in France, Belgium, Malta, Latvia, Slovenia, Portugal, Austria and the Czech Republic.

The strongest decreases were measured in Greece (47%, -6), Slovakia (72%, -6), Poland (73%, -5), Hungary (40%, -5) and Lithuania (67%, -5). Less sharp declines were also recorded in Bulgaria, Sweden, Germany and Luxembourg.

## 2. TAKING ACCOUNT OF PERSONAL, NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN INTERESTS

Europeans think that the European Union has an influential voice in the world but does not take sufficient account of the interests of their country, nor of their voice in the workings of the EU<sup>26</sup>.

QA21a. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.



**Two-thirds of Europeans (66%) think that the European Union has influence as an international player, sharing the view that 'the voice of the EU counts in the world'.** Only 26% disagreed and 8% had no opinion. This is the majority opinion in all EU countries.

**50% of Europeans think that the national interests of their country are not properly taken into account by the European Union, which is an increase of four points since the autumn 2010 survey, while the percentage believing that these interests are properly taken into account has decreased by one point (39%).** More respondents believe that

national interests are not properly taken into account in the euro zone countries (54%) than outside the euro zone (47%).

A detailed national analysis shows that the view that national interests are taken into account well is only widespread in seven EU countries: Luxembourg (65%), Belgium (60%), Denmark (51%), Germany (48%), Spain (48%), France (47%) and Poland (43%) – the last four of which are among the six largest in terms of population in the Union. The perception that national interests are poorly taken into account is the majority view in the other Member States, with the highest scores recorded in Greece (75%), Latvia (73%), the Czech Republic (66%), Slovenia (64%), the United Kingdom (62%) and Austria (61%).

**Finally, a little more than six out of ten Europeans (62%) think that their voice does not count in the EU, representing a five-point increase on autumn 2010.** Only 30% (-3 points) think that their voice counts, and 8% (-2 points) have no opinion.

<sup>26</sup> QA21a.2-4 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; My voice counts in the EU ; The EU's voice counts in the world.

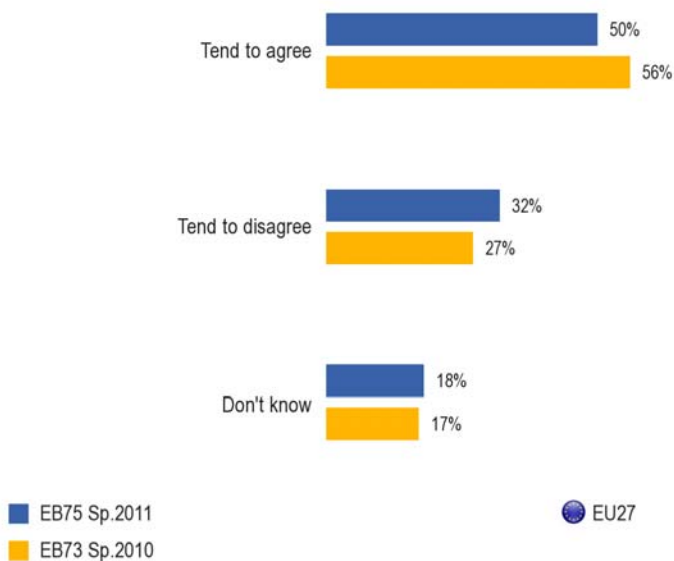
### 3. EUROPEANS AND GLOBALISATION

#### 3.1 Globalisation, an opportunity for economic growth?

**– 50% of Europeans see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth –**

QA21a.5. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth



**Half of Europeans (50%) see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth**, while 32% have the opposite opinion and 18% express no view. This view of the positive economic influence of globalisation has lost ground by six points since the spring 2010 survey (EB73). At the same time there has been a five-point increase in the number of Europeans who view globalisation negatively<sup>27</sup>.

The negative view of the economic influence of globalisation is dominant in three countries: Greece (65%), which is far ahead of the others, the Czech Republic (44%) and Cyprus (41%). Opinion is evenly divided in Italy (42% versus 42%). Positive perceptions are in the majority in all the other countries, with the highest support in the Nordic countries (77% in Denmark, 74% in Sweden, 67% in Finland), the Netherlands (69%), Germany (62%) and Belgium (60%). The evolutions for this indicator are significant and need to be emphasised because they show a clear trend towards deterioration in the image of globalisation. In fact, with the exceptions of France, Latvia, Malta and Portugal where there is no change, positive views of globalisation are declining everywhere, often considerably. In 13 countries positive opinions of the economic benefits of globalisation have thus lost at least nine points since in spring 2010. These countries are Cyprus (-16 points), Hungary (-14 points), Greece (-13 points), Slovakia (-13 points), Bulgaria (-11 points), Spain (-11 points), the United Kingdom (-11 points), the Czech Republic (-10 points), Austria (-10 points), Denmark (-9 points), Estonia (-9 points), Romania (-9 points) and Slovenia (-9 points).


<sup>27</sup> QA21a.5 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree? Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.


**There is a significant social split in this view of globalisation:** positive opinions tend to be held by the younger generations and the higher economic and social classes. This is illustrated by the fact that 57% of 15-24 year olds, 62% of managers, 56% of those who almost never have difficulty paying their bills and 60% of those who consider themselves to be at the top of the social scale see globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth. This compares to 44% of those aged 55+, 38% of house persons, 36% of those who almost always have difficulty paying their bills and 39% of those who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale.

**QA21a.5 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.**

**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth**

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
EU27	50%	32%	18%

 Age			
15-24	57%	25%	18%
25-39	54%	31%	15%
40-54	50%	35%	15%
55 +	44%	34%	22%

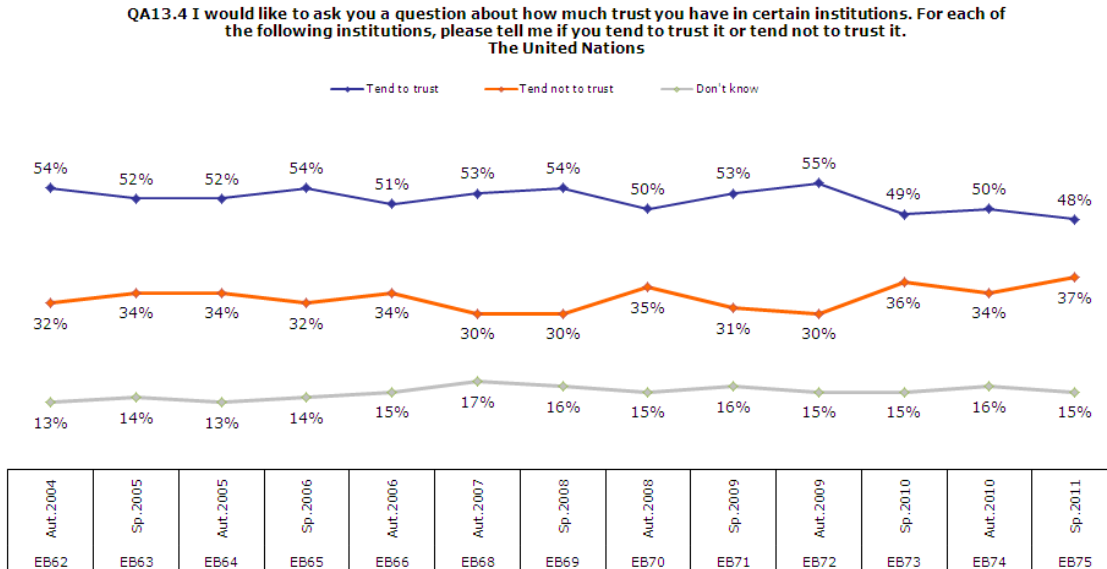
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	54%	33%	13%
Managers	62%	28%	10%
Other white collars	52%	35%	13%
Manual workers	49%	33%	18%
House persons	38%	36%	26%
Unemployed	46%	35%	19%
Retired	44%	33%	23%
Students	62%	22%	16%

Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36%	42%	22%
From time to time	44%	37%	19%
Almost never	56%	28%	16%

Self-positioning on the social scale			
Low (1-4)	39%	38%	23%
Medium (5-6)	50%	31%	19%
High (7-10)	60%	28%	12%

### 3.2 Trust in the United Nations (UN)

Almost one in two Europeans (48%) - 2 points down on the Autumn 2010 Eurobarometer (EB74) - say that they trust the UN, while 37% (+3 points) do not. 15% (-1 point) do not have an opinion. This is the lowest level of trust since 2004 and the level of distrust in the UN is conversely at its highest level<sup>28</sup>.



Distrust of the UN is a majority view in Greece (75%), Cyprus (59%) and Slovenia (52%) and that of a relative majority in Spain (44%). Conversely, trust is strongest in the Nordic countries (Denmark 76%, Finland 74%, Sweden 69%) and the Netherlands (64%).

Responses vary considerably in line with respondents' opinions on globalisation: trust in the UN broadly prevails amongst those who see globalisation as an opportunity (60% versus 29%); conversely, distrust is prevalent amongst those who disagree with this statement (53% tend not to trust, versus 36%).

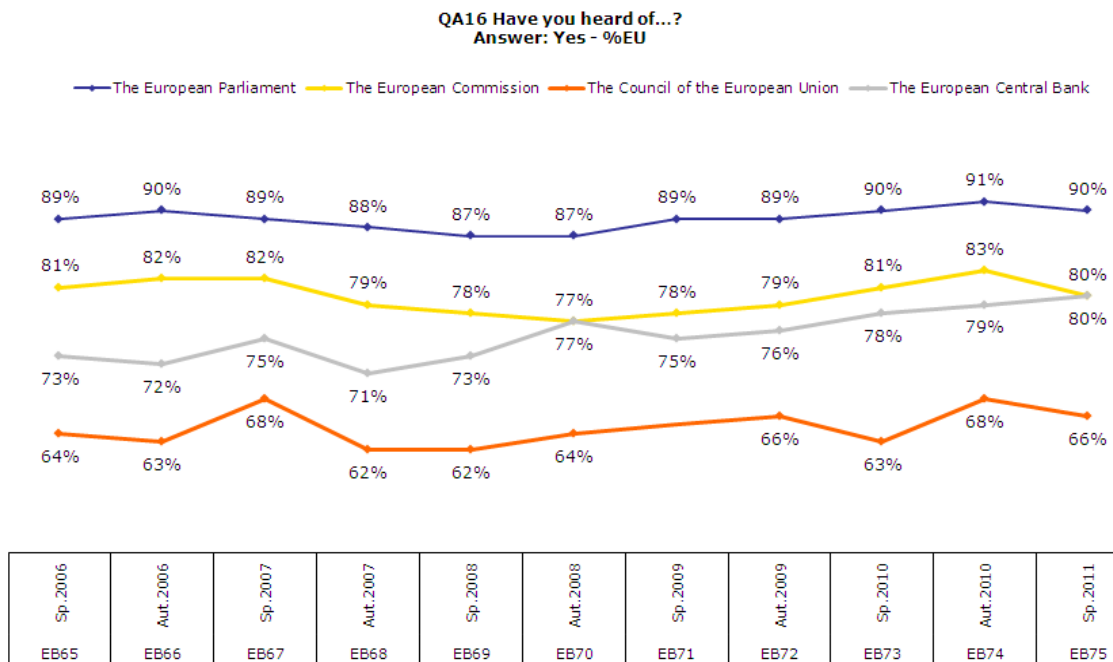
<sup>28</sup> QA13.4. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The United Nations.



## 4. EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

### 4.1 Awareness of European institutions and trust in them

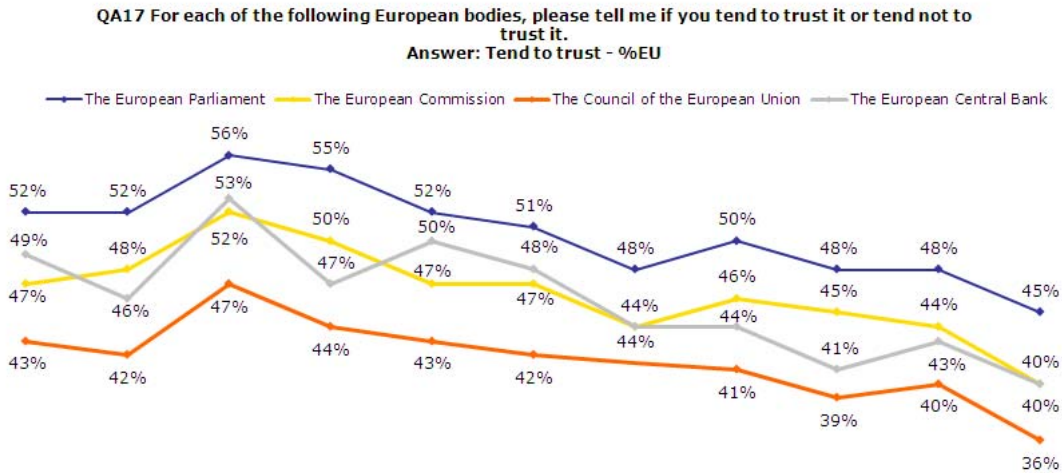
Nine out of ten Europeans are aware of the European Parliament. Eight out of ten are aware of the European Commission and the European Central Bank. Almost two-thirds say that they have heard of the Council of the European Union.<sup>29</sup> The most significant change for this survey concerns awareness of the European Commission, which has fallen by three points since autumn 2010. Awareness of the European Commission is lower in the United Kingdom (70%), Italy (73%) and Spain (74%). It has fallen significantly in this survey in Cyprus (-8 points), the Czech Republic (-7 points), Lithuania (-7 points) and in the Netherlands (-7 points). Bucking the Europe-wide trend, in Ireland it has increased by three points.



<sup>29</sup> QA16.1+2+3+4 Have you heard of...? The European Parliament/ The European Commission/ The European Central Bank/ The Council of the European Union

The autumn 2010 Eurobarometer (EB74) was marked by a stabilisation of the indicators. In this survey, levels of trust are falling, returning to the trend which has been evident since the autumn 2007 survey (EB68). There has been a four-point drop in trust in the European Commission and the Council of the European Union since the previous survey in autumn 2010, along with a three-point drop for the European Parliament and the Central Bank<sup>30</sup>.

The erosion of trust in the European institutions is particularly marked in this survey in Slovakia, Hungary and in two of the three Baltic states, Latvia and Lithuania.



Sp. 2006	Aut. 2006	Sp. 2007	Aut. 2007	Sp. 2008	Aut. 2008	Sp. 2009	Aut. 2009	Sp. 2010	Aut. 2010	Sp. 2011
EB65	EB66	EB67	EB68	EB69	EB70	EB71	EB72	EB73	EB74	EB75

### The European Parliament

45% of Europeans say that they trust the European Parliament while 38% distrust it and 17% have no opinion. There has been a three-point drop in trust since autumn 2010 while distrust has increased by one point.

A majority trust the European Parliament in 22 countries of the Union with the highest levels in Belgium (67%). Distrust outweighs trust in five EU countries: Greece (63% against 34%), the United Kingdom (57% against 23%), Slovenia (46% against 43%), Spain (42% against 38%) and Latvia (40% against 38%). Levels of trust fell most sharply in this survey in Slovakia (-10 points), the Czech Republic (-8 points), Hungary (-8 points), Poland (-8 points), Lithuania (-8 points), Latvia (-7 points) and Portugal (-7 points).

<sup>30</sup> 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 Commission**

The trust-distrust ratio has also deteriorated for the European Commission in this survey. There has been a four-point decrease in trust (40%) since autumn 2010 while distrust has increased by one point to 37%. Don't knows have reached a new high at 23%, up 3 points.

Trust dominates in 21 EU countries, with the highest levels in Belgium (64%), Estonia (59%) and Finland (59%). Without doubt the most significant change observed in this survey is that Germany has joined the group of countries where the majority distrust the Commission. Whereas in autumn 2010 opinion in Germany was relatively evenly divided (41% 'distrust' versus 39% 'trust'), distrust now clearly dominates (42% against 33%). In Greece (68% versus 27%), the United Kingdom (51% versus 20%), Austria (46% versus 44%), Spain (41% versus 35%) and Latvia (40% versus 35%), distrust is also the majority position. Trust in the European Commission seems to be unconnected to the health of the economy, as distrust is in the majority in countries with widely differing economic conditions (generally positive in Germany and Austria but far worse in Spain and Latvia).

Since autumn 2010, trust in the European Commission has only increased in Finland (+5 points) and Austria (+3 points). It is unchanged in Romania and Belgium. It has fallen in 23 other EU countries, most markedly in Lithuania (-9 points), Hungary (-8 points), the Netherlands (-8 points), Slovakia (-8 points), Latvia (-7 points), Luxembourg (-7 points), and Italy (-7 points).

### **The European Central Bank**

In a similar way to those indicators for the European Parliament and the European Commission the trust-distrust ratio has also deteriorated for the European Central Bank. The Central Bank has a 40% level of trust which is a three-point decrease on autumn 2010. Distrust is at 38% which is a one-point increase. 22% (+2 points) expressed no opinion.

Distrust is the majority opinion in seven Member States. It persists in Greece (72% versus 24%), Spain (47% versus 33%), the United Kingdom (46% versus 22%), Latvia (40% versus 32%) and France (38% versus 33%). It has now increased in Ireland (40% versus 36%) and Portugal (42% versus 41%). There are falling levels of trust in 22 EU countries with the sharpest falls in Ireland (-9 points), Slovakia (-7 points), Malta (-7 points), Slovenia (-6 points) and Latvia (-6 points). Only Belgium, Austria, Romania, Finland and the United Kingdom have escaped this downward trend and have either no change or a slight increase in trust.

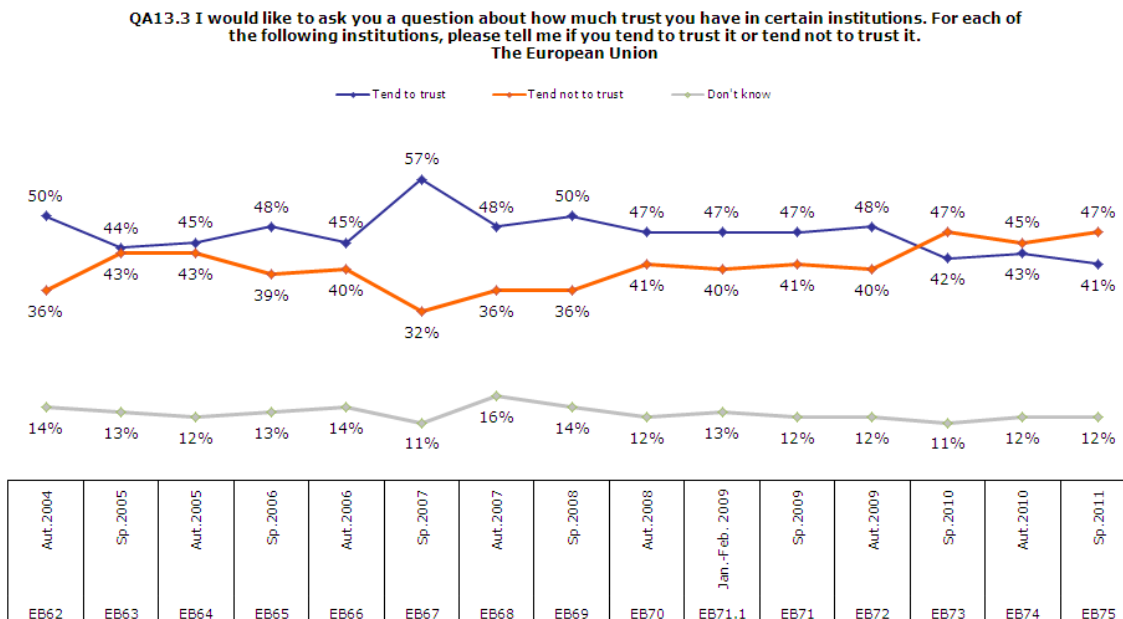
## The Council of the European Union

For the Council of the European Union, trust and distrust are almost balanced. 36% of Europeans (-4 points) state that they trust it compared to 35% (+1 point) who say that they do not. The 'no opinion' level (29%, +3 points) is significant and indicates that this institution is still misunderstood by a not insignificant proportion of European opinion (inter alia demonstrating its low profile).

Trust is falling in 24 EU countries, in particular in Slovakia (-10 points), Lithuania (-7 points), Hungary (-7 points), Slovenia (-7 points) and Denmark (-7 points). Once again Belgium (+1 point), Romania (+2 points) and Finland (+5 points) stand apart from the general European trend.

## 4.2 Trust in the European Union

47% of Europeans (+2 points compared to autumn 2010) state that they do not trust the European Union while 41% (-2 points) take the opposite position. 12% (no change) say that they have no opinion<sup>31</sup>.



In 16 countries trust in the EU predominates. It stands at 50% or higher in 14 Member States with the highest levels in Romania (62%), Estonia (61%), Slovakia (61%) and Belgium (61%). Although a majority in Ireland had distrusted the EU in autumn 2010, in this survey it was once again one of the countries where trust predominates (44% versus 39%).

<sup>31</sup> QA13.3. 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 European Union.

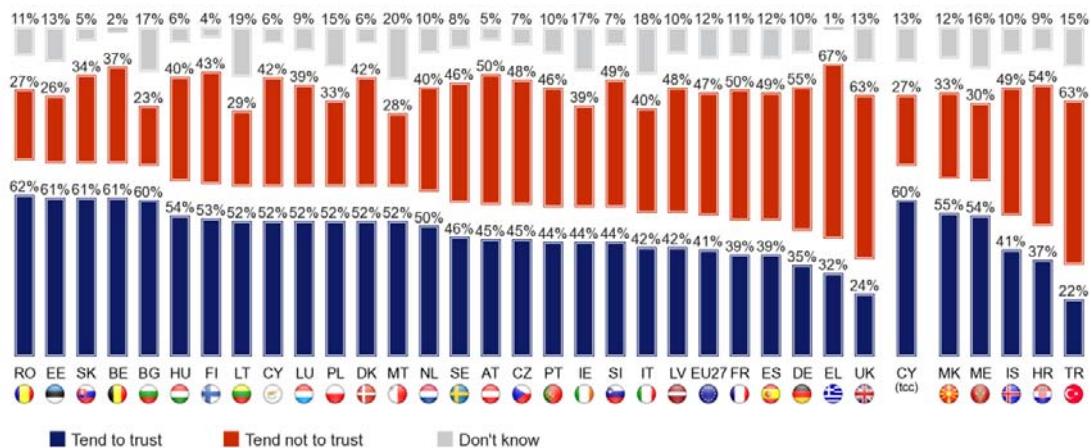
Distrust commands a majority in 10 Member States, against six in autumn 2010. Slovenia (49% versus 44%), Spain (49% versus 39%), Latvia (48% versus 42%) the Czech Republic (48% versus 45%) and Portugal (46% versus 44%) joined Greece (67% versus 32%), the United Kingdom (63% versus 24%), Germany (55% versus 35%), France (50% versus 39%) and Austria (50% versus 45%) where distrust had already prevailed six months earlier. Finally, opinion was split exactly evenly in Sweden (46% versus 46%).

There is wide variation in the evolutions by country. Thus, there is a significant increase in trust in the European Union in Romania (+8 points), Austria (+6 points), Cyprus (+5 points), Ireland (+5 points), the United Kingdom (+4 points) and Finland (+4 points). Conversely there is a clearly noticeable deterioration in trust in Slovakia (-10 points), Lithuania (-9 points), Latvia (-8 points), Hungary (-8 points), Poland (-6 points) and Portugal (-6 points).

Within the candidate countries trust commands a majority in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (55%, +2 points since autumn 2010), and Montenegro (54%, first time of asking). Conversely, distrust is particularly high in Turkey (63%, -2), and continues to prevail in Croatia (54%, +1) and Iceland (49%, +2).

QA13.3. 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 European Union



Young people, those who leave education later, students, managers and those who almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to trust the European Union than other categories such as older people, those who left education early, the unemployed, manual workers, retired people and those who often or very often have difficulty paying their bills. Trust in the European Union is also in the majority for those who think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth and those who have a positive view of their national economy, while distrust is in the majority for those who do not see globalisation as an opportunity and those who have a negative view of their country's economy.

QA13.3 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 European Union

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	41%	47%	12%

#### Gender

Male	43%	47%	10%
Female	40%	47%	13%

#### Age

15-24	53%	35%	12%
25-39	43%	46%	11%
40-54	39%	51%	10%
55 +	37%	50%	13%

#### Education (End of)

15-	30%	55%	15%
16-19	39%	50%	11%
20+	49%	42%	9%
Still studying	57%	30%	13%

#### Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	42%	47%	11%
Managers	48%	44%	8%
Other white collars	43%	46%	11%
Manual workers	38%	51%	11%
House persons	35%	51%	14%
Unemployed	36%	53%	11%
Retired	38%	49%	13%
Students	57%	30%	13%

#### Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	31%	57%	12%
From time to time	38%	50%	12%
Almost never	45%	44%	11%

#### Globalisation is an opportunity

Tend to agree	54%	37%	9%
Tend to disagree	26%	65%	9%

#### Situation of national economy

Good	51%	40%	9%
Bad	37%	51%	12%

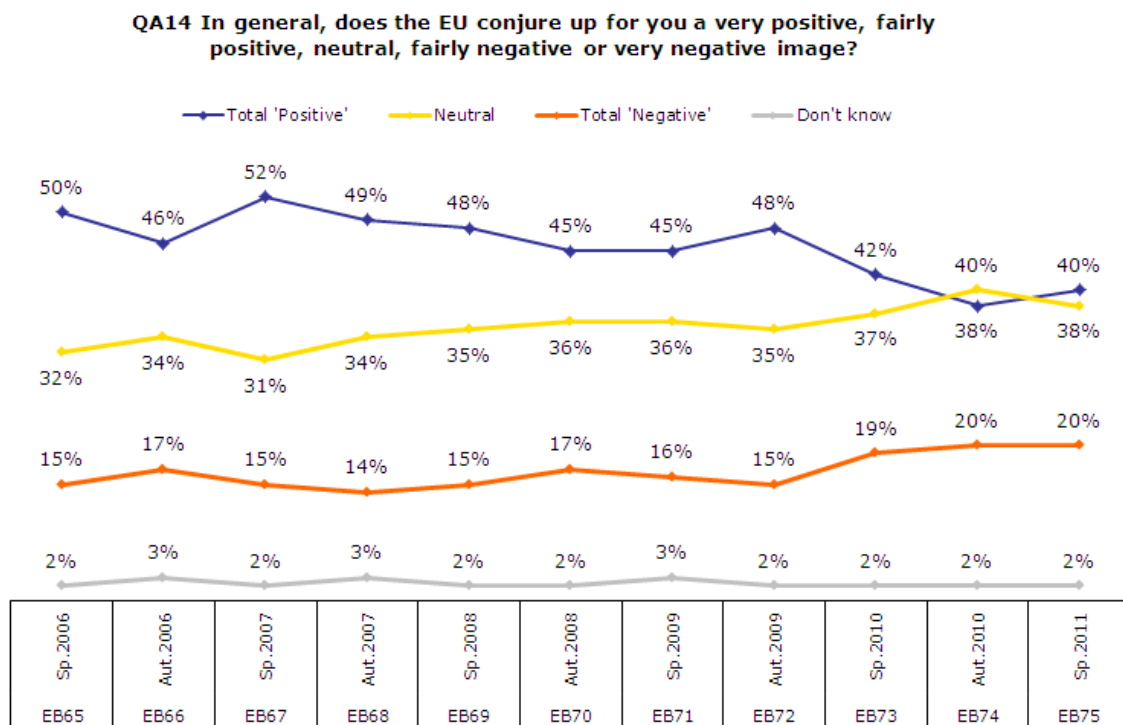
### 4.3 Image of the European Union

*– Once again this image is predominantly positive –*

Even though the indicators for trust in the European Union in general, and in its main institutions in particular, are in decline in this survey, there are no signs of deterioration in the figure for the global image of the Union, which is actually improving.

Four out of ten Europeans (40%) state that they have a positive image of the Union which is a two-point increase on autumn 2010<sup>32</sup>. However, this is still eight points lower than in autumn 2009 (EB72).



































A slightly lower proportion state that they have a neutral image of the Union (38%, -2 points) and 20% (stable) a negative image.



The percentage of positive opinions is equal to or above the European average in 13 Member States headed by Romania (56%), Bulgaria (55%) and Ireland (54%). It is below the European average in 14 Member States, in particular in the United Kingdom (22%), Latvia (26%) and the Czech Republic (29%).

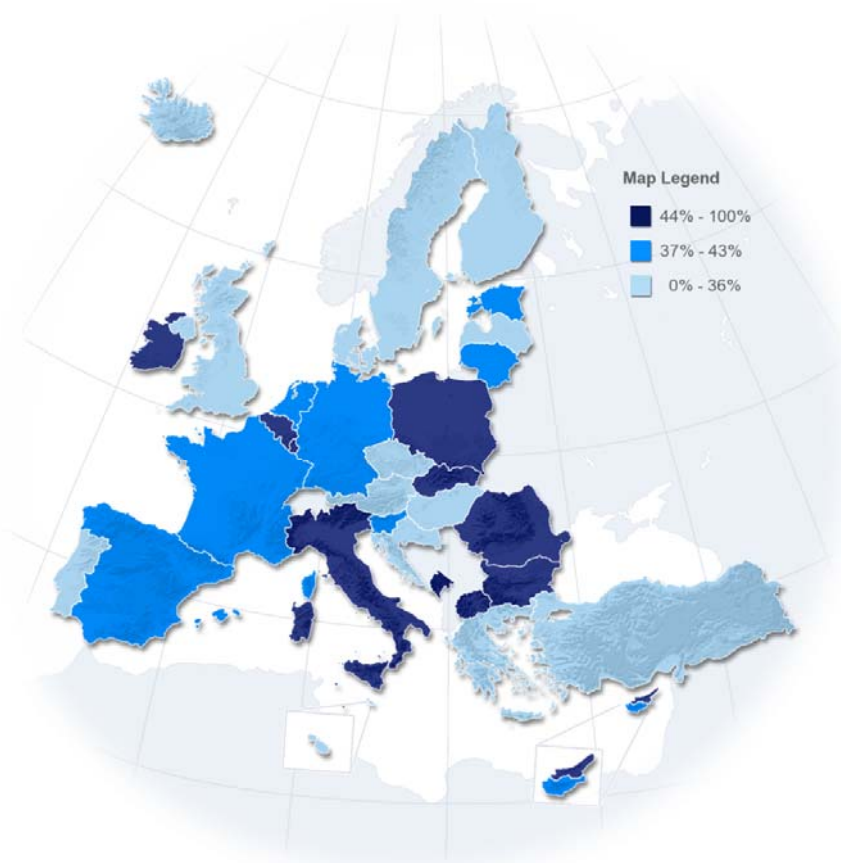
<sup>32</sup> QA14. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?



	RO	56%
	BG	55%
	IE	54%
	IT	49%
	LU	48%
	PL	48%
	BE	47%
	SK	47%
	CY	42%
	LT	42%
	SI	41%
	FR	41%
	ES	40%
	EU	40%
	NL	38%
	DE	38%
	EE	38%
	MT	36%
	PT	35%
	HU	35%
	DK	35%
	SE	33%
	EL	31%
	FI	31%
	AT	31%
	CZ	29%
	LV	26%
	UK	22%
	CY (loc)	48%
	MK	60%
	ME	53%
	TR	36%
	IS	33%
	HR	31%

Question: QA14. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Answers: Total 'Positive'



Positive opinions of the image of the Union have increased most noticeably in Cyprus (+9 points), Spain (+8 points), Romania (+7 points), Ireland (+6 points) and Germany (+6 points). Conversely, there has been a significant decrease in Poland (-8 points), Malta (-7 points), Slovakia (-5 points), Portugal (-5 points) and Lithuania (-5 points).



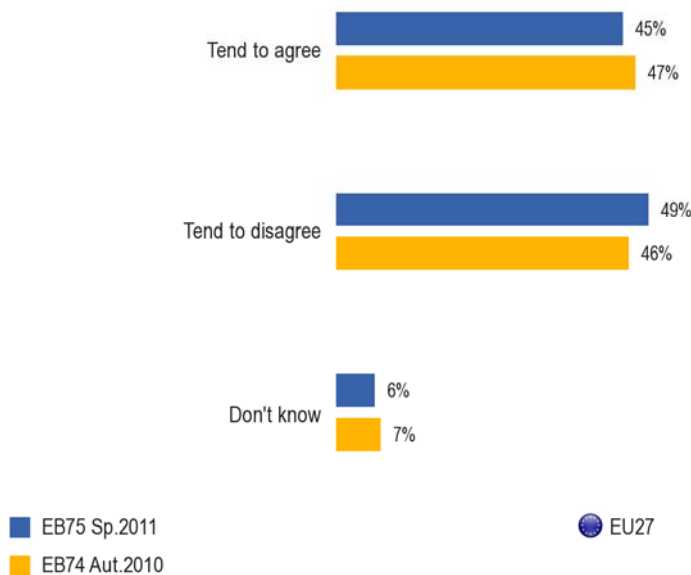
## 5. THE WORKINGS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

### 5.1 Awareness of how the European Union works

A relative majority of Europeans now state that they are unfamiliar with how the European Union works. 49% of Europeans (+3 points) state that they do not understand how the European Union works, whereas 45% (-2 points) say that they broadly understand it<sup>33</sup>.

QA21a.1. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

I understand how the EU works



In 15 Member States a majority say that they understand how the Union works, with the highest levels of understanding recorded in Poland (62%), Slovenia (60%) and Luxembourg (59%). Opinion is split evenly in Ireland (48% versus 48%). In the remaining countries a feeling that respondents do not understand prevails, with the highest levels in the United Kingdom (58%), Malta (58%), the Czech Republic (57%), Spain (57%), Italy (55%), Portugal (55%) and France (55%).

People's feeling that they understand how the EU works is declining most markedly in Greece (-7 points), Spain (-6 points), Latvia (-6 points), Malta (-5 points), Bulgaria (-5 points) and Romania (-5 points). It has increased by four points in Cyprus, France, Finland and Belgium.

**Gender, level of education and economic wealth are the determining factors for understanding how the European Union works**, with significant differences in understanding between men, wealthier categories and those who are well educated, contrasted with women, the less well-off and those who have less education.

<sup>33</sup> QA21a.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree? I understand how the EU works.

QA21a.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	DK
EU27	45%	49%	6%



Sex

Male	52%	43%	5%
Female	39%	55%	6%



Education (End of)

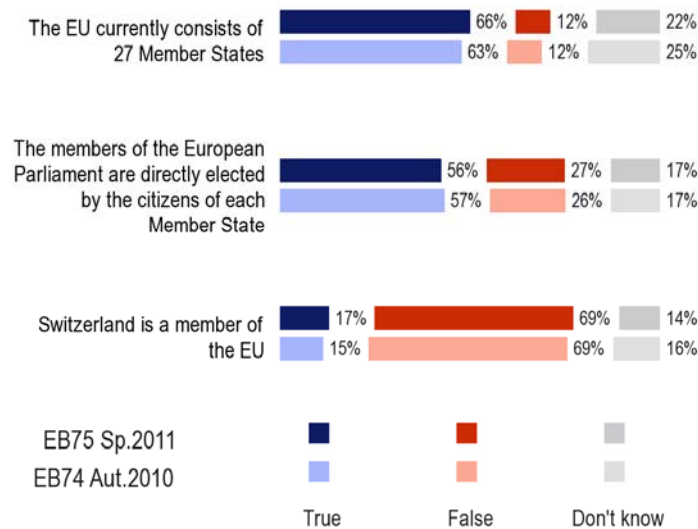
15-	30%	64%	6%
16-19	43%	51%	6%
20+	61%	35%	4%
Still studying	50%	45%	5%

Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	32%	62%	6%
From time to time	39%	55%	6%
Almost never	51%	44%	5%

## 5.2 Objective knowledge of the European Union

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



Three statements were put to respondents in order to assess their objective knowledge of the Union: 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.

Respondents had to say whether each statement was true or false<sup>34</sup>.

EU27

<sup>34</sup> QA18. For each of the following statements about the EU 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.



Two-thirds of Europeans know that the EU currently consists of 27 Member States. This is a three-point increase on autumn 2010. 12% (no change) gave an incorrect answer and 22% (-3 points) said they did not know: thus one third of Europeans do not yet know exactly how many states make up the Union. However, this knowledge is improving. With the sole exception of the United Kingdom (48%), an absolute majority in each of the EU countries gave the right response, with the best results in Luxembourg (83%), Austria (81%), Slovenia (80%) and Slovakia (80%). In this survey Italy had the strongest rise in correct answers (71%, +9 points).

Knowledge of the election method for European Parliament members remains unchanged compared to the last survey. 56% (-1 point) know that they are directly elected by the citizens of each country, 27% (+1 point) gave the wrong answer and 17% (no change) said they did not know. Less than half of respondents were able to give the correct answer in France (45%), Austria (47%), Germany (47%) and the Czech Republic (49%). The highest level of correct answers was in Greece (85%), Malta (85%) and Cyprus (84%).

Finally, 69% of Europeans (no change) knew that Switzerland is not an EU Member State. 17% (+2 points) got this wrong and 14% (-2 points) said they did not know. The highest levels of correct answers were recorded in Luxembourg (94%) and Austria (90%), the lowest in Cyprus (44%) and Romania (47%).

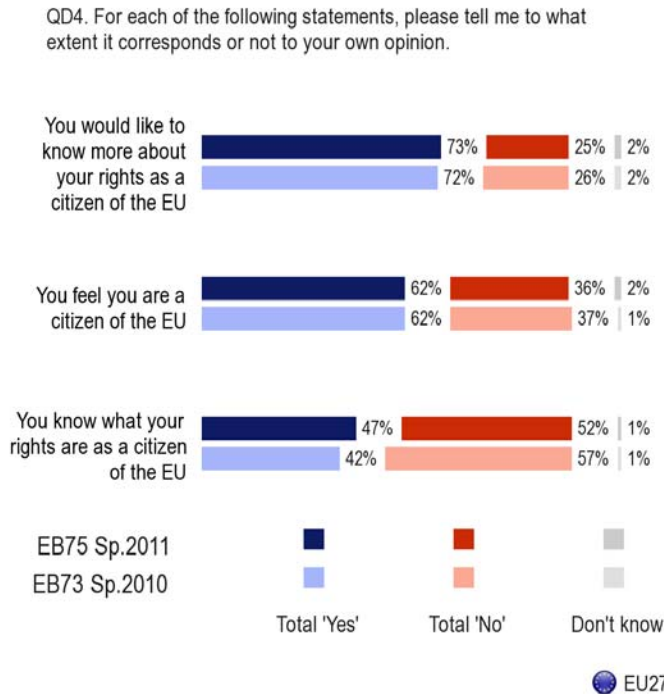
Socio-demographic analysis shows that the level of knowledge about the Union increases linearly with the level of education, the socio-professional category of the respondent and their interest in politics.

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

% of correct answers			
	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	66%	56%	69%
 Education (End of)			
15-	56%	48%	60%
16-19	67%	56%	68%
20+	73%	65%	78%
Still studying	69%	49%	68%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	72%	62%	74%
Managers	74%	67%	84%
Other white collars	70%	60%	73%
Manual workers	65%	53%	67%
House persons	56%	45%	59%
Unemployed	59%	55%	58%
Retired	63%	55%	68%
Students	69%	49%	68%
Political interest index			
Strong	75%	67%	82%
Average	71%	60%	74%
Low	61%	50%	65%
Not at all	53%	45%	52%

## 6. EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

*– Opinions on European citizenship remain stable but also very divided on national and socio-demographic lines –*



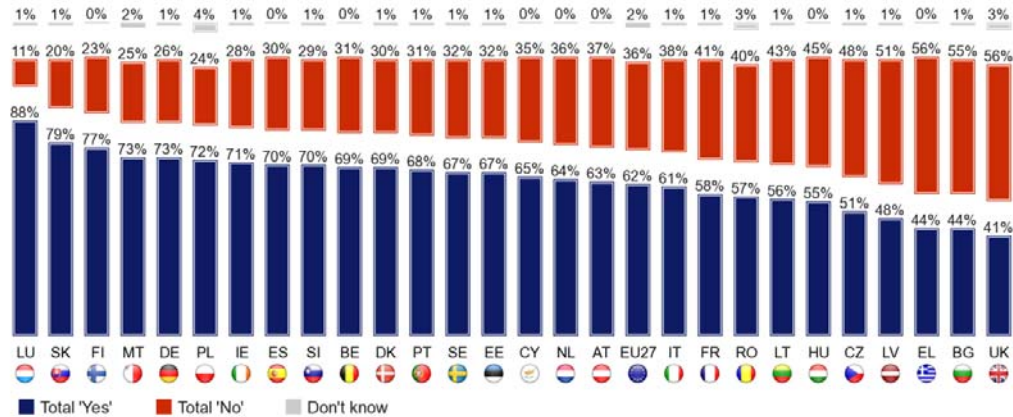
62% of Europeans<sup>35</sup> think of themselves as citizens of the EU, which is stable compared with the spring 2010 Eurobarometer (versus 36%, -1 point). More than a quarter responded 'yes, definitely' (23%), representing a two-point increase.

Opinion is identical in the EU15 and the NMS12 countries (62%), but there is a substantial difference between the euro zone countries (65%) and those outside the euro zone (55%).

A feeling of European citizenship is particularly strong in Luxembourg (88%), Slovakia (79%), Finland (77%), Germany (73%), Malta (73%), Poland (72%) and Ireland (71%). It is a minority opinion in four Member States: the United Kingdom (41%), Greece (44%), Bulgaria (44%) and Latvia (48%).

<sup>35</sup> QD4.1-3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. You feel you are a citizen of the EU; You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU; You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU.

QD4.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.  
You feel you are a citizen of the EU






There has been a clear decrease in the feeling of European citizenship in Hungary (55%, -15 points). Even though it remains predominant, this sentiment has also decreased in Belgium (69%, -6) and Spain (70%, -5). Conversely it is increasing in Romania (57%, +9) and Slovenia (70%, +6).

Deep divisions over this question remain when analysed in terms of socio-demographics: young Europeans (aged 15 to 24 years) are more likely to feel like European citizens than the older generation (69% compared to 56% for those aged 55+). This feeling is also more marked amongst those with more education (71% amongst those who left education at 20 +, compared to 50% who left education before the age of 16). There is a clear majority for this point of view amongst those Europeans who place themselves high on the social scale (71%), whereas only a minority of those who place themselves at the lower end (48%) share the sentiment.

QD4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

**You feel you are a citizen of the EU**

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	62%	36%	2%
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	65%	34%	1%
Female	59%	39%	2%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	69%	29%	2%
25-39	64%	35%	1%
40-54	63%	36%	1%
55 +	56%	42%	2%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	50%	48%	2%
16-19	60%	39%	1%
20+	71%	28%	1%
Still studying	76%	22%	2%
<b>Self-positioning on the social scale</b>			
Low (1-4)	48%	50%	2%
Medium (5-6)	64%	35%	1%
High (7-10)	71%	28%	1%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>			
Tend to agree	74%	25%	1%
Tend to disagree	48%	51%	1%

**- Increased feeling of knowing their rights as a European citizen -**

A majority of respondents said that they did not know what their rights were as European citizens, but this number has decreased noticeably since the spring 2010 EB73: 52%, -5 points, against 47% saying that they have enough information, +5.

Feeling that they lack information on their rights as a European citizen is the predominant view in 13 Member States, led by Greece (64%) and France (64%), just ahead of Bulgaria (62%), Latvia (62%) and the United Kingdom (62%).

The feeling that they know their rights is particularly strong in Luxembourg (66%), Finland (66%) and Germany (60%). But above all it is growing strongly in several countries: the Netherlands (57%, +11), Italy (44%, +10) and Romania (40%, +10).

The socio-demographic splits are the same as those for European citizenship: the youngest, the most educated and the best-off are most likely to say they are well-informed. There is a significant split here between managers (61%) and manual workers (45%).

***- The feeling that they should know more about their rights remains strong -***

Almost three-quarters of Europeans continue to say that they would like to know more about their rights as a European citizen (73%, +1 point compared to EB73, versus 25%, -1).

This is clearly the majority view in all Member States, reaching 94% in Cyprus and 89% in Malta and Slovakia. The United Kingdom is the only country where there is less desire for this (57%).

There has been a noticeable increase in this desire to know more in Italy (81%, +5 points) and conversely falls in Finland (60%, -8), Poland (69%, -6) and the Netherlands (62%, -6).

### III. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY AND TOMORROW

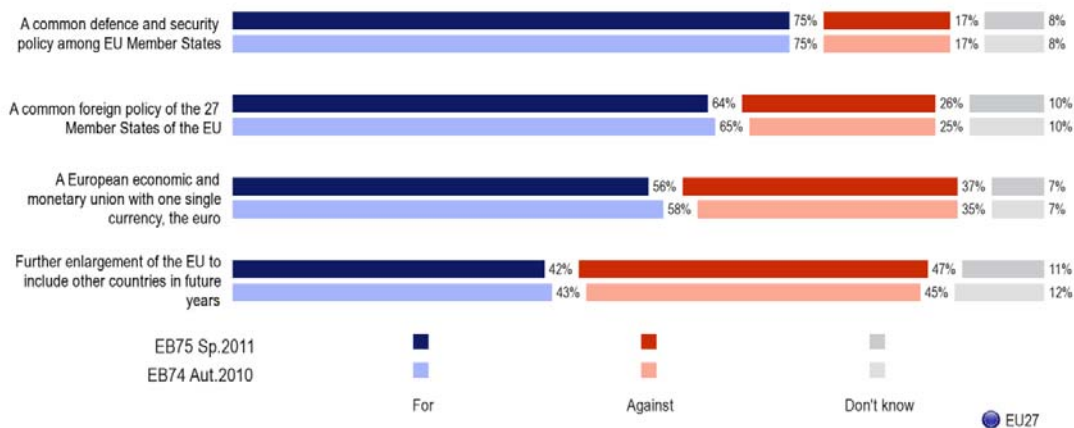
#### 1. SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN POLICIES

##### - Support for European policies is stabilising -

After a very slight increase between spring (EB73) and autumn 2010 (EB74), support for European policies has generally been static and has fallen away in some areas:

- **'A common defence and security policy for EU Member States'** remains the measure most supported by Europeans (75% favour this, unchanged from autumn 2010 EB74, with 17% opposed).
- With a one-point decrease on autumn 2010, a majority support the idea of **'a common foreign policy for the 27 EU Member States'** (64% versus 26%, +1)
- A majority support **'European economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro'**, but there has been a two-point fall in this (56% against 37%, +2)
- After a three-point increase in the previous survey, support for **'EU enlargement to other countries in the future'** has fallen back by one point (to 42%) and the number who does not favour this has grown by two points (to 47%)<sup>36</sup>.

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.



<sup>36</sup> 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.



In all the Member States majority support for **a common security and defence policy** remains. However, in the following countries support is lower than average: Ireland (45% 'for', -6), United Kingdom (55%, +7), and Sweden (55%, -1). In Ireland there is no longer an absolute majority supporting the security policy and the 'don't knows' represent a quarter of respondents (25%). There is a similarly high level of 'don't knows' in Malta (26%) but there is also clearer support for the common security policy (64%). Among the evolutions, there has been a noticeable increase in support in Finland (64%, +6) and a decrease in Slovenia, although this still represents a high level of support (77%, -7).

There is majority support for **a common foreign policy for the 27 Member States** in 24 countries. The highest levels of support, with more than three-quarters of respondents positive, were in Bulgaria (82%), Cyprus (80%), Slovakia (80%) and Greece (76%). In this survey support has increased the most in Finland (52%, +8) and the Netherlands (59%, +6). The three Member States where a majority continue to oppose to a common foreign policy are the United Kingdom (38%, +3), Sweden (42%, -1) and Denmark (44%, -1).

There is majority support for **economic and monetary union and the euro** in 22 Member States.

These are supported by a majority in the euro zone countries, although there has been a two-point drop (66%), while Europeans outside the euro zone are in the majority opposed to it (54% against, +2).

The most supportive countries continue to be Slovakia (82%) and Slovenia (81%), which have recently joined the euro zone, along with Belgium (82%) and Luxembourg (80%). However, there have been significant falls in positive responses to this question in this survey: -10 points in Hungary (61%) and -8 in Cyprus (55%), although these countries remain predominantly positive, but also -13 in the Czech Republic (down to 28%) and -9 in Poland (38%). Finally, a majority are opposed to economic and monetary union and the euro in five Member States, all of which are outside the euro zone: the United Kingdom (73% against, -2), the Czech Republic (68%, +13), Sweden (62%, +1), Denmark (54%, +1) and Poland (50%, +5).

**Enlargement of the EU to other countries in the future** has majority support in 14 Member States against 17 in the autumn 2010 EB74.

The most supportive countries are again Poland (69%, -1), Hungary (65%, -6) and Romania (64%, -1). In general support remains significantly higher in the NMS12 countries (63%, -4) than in the EU15 (36%, -1) which are predominantly opposed to further enlargement (54%, +2).

The United Kingdom is the only Member State to record a large increase in support (37%, +10), although it remains predominantly opposed to the enlargement of the EU to other countries in the future (53%, -6).

The trend is generally downward with drops of more than 10 points in several countries: in Estonia (44%, -17), Slovenia (55%, -11), Cyprus (49%, -11), Luxembourg (29%, -11) and the Czech Republic (47%, -10).

The countries which are most opposed to enlargement are Austria (72% opposed, +5) and Germany (71% opposed, +6).

With regard to the opinions of candidate countries on these questions:

- There is clear support for all the European policies tested in Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro ;
- Iceland is also clearly supportive of a common defence policy (70%, +3), but is more divided on the other issues;
- In Turkey, which again stands out for the large number of no responses on all these questions (at least one-third of respondents for each issue), negative opinions are slightly more common for all the policies, except for a common foreign policy which is supported by a small majority (34%).

Socio-demographic analysis shows some trends:

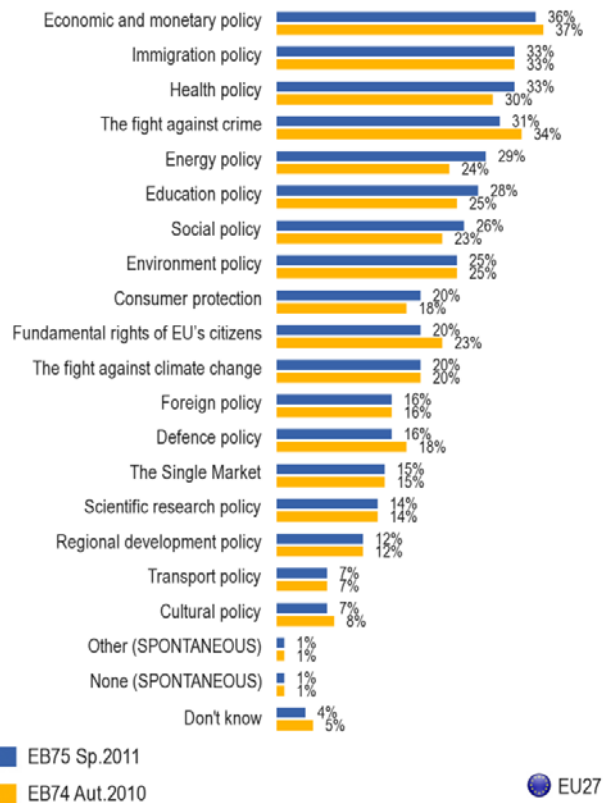
- Young Europeans, the most educated and those who are most interested in politics show more marked support for a common foreign policy, a common defence policy and a single currency, the euro;
- On enlargement, the split by age remains significant (59% of 15-24 year olds support it, compared to 32% of 55 +), as does the split by level of education (47% for those who continued their education to 20 years+, compared to 31% for those who left education before 16). **Conversely those Europeans who have a strong interest in politics are more likely to be opposed to future enlargement** (52%, against 40% who said they were not interested in politics, in both cases there are 42% who favour it).

## 2. PRIORITIES FOR STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FUTURE

When asked to identify areas which should be prioritised by the European institutions in the next few years, almost the same number of Europeans mentioned economic and monetary policies as in the previous survey of autumn 2010 (36%, -1 point)<sup>37</sup>.

Immigration policy is the second highest priority subject (33%, stable), now level with health policy which has risen by 3 points (33%). The fight against crime is still among the most frequently mentioned issues but has dropped from second to fourth place in the order of priorities (31%, -3).

QA22. 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 EU in the future?



Other subjects have gained ground: energy policy (29%, +5), education (28%, +3) and social policy (26%, +3).

Mentions of the environment (25%) and climate change (20%) are also stable and consumer protection has increased by 2 points (20%). Mentions of the basic rights of European citizens have fallen back slightly following an increase in the last survey (20%, -3).

The euro zone countries place economic and monetary policy (39%, -2) at the top of their priorities for the European institutions, just ahead of immigration (35%, -1). Health policy (31%, +2) is now ranked the same as the fight against crime (31%, -4).

The countries outside the euro zone rank health care even higher than six months ago as the leading priority for the European institutions (36%, +3), ahead of the fight against crime (30%, -2) and economic and monetary policy (29%, stable).

<sup>37</sup> QA22 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 EU in the future?

**Economic and monetary policy** heads the list of priorities for the European institutions in nine Member States<sup>38</sup>. It is mentioned most by respondents in Finland (62%), and Hungary (60%). The subject has gained prominence in few countries other than Ireland (40%, +5). It was mentioned less in Belgium (29%, -10) and in particular in Greece (33%, -19).

**Immigration policy** is the leading priority for European institutions in six Member States, led by Austria (49%, -3) and Malta (49%), where it has increased by 13 points, at a time when this issue has become the second concern in that country behind inflation<sup>39</sup>. The issue has also become more of a priority in Luxembourg (44%, +8). The other three Member States where it is the highest priority are the United Kingdom (42%, -2), Belgium (41%, -4), and Italy (41%, +5).

**Health policy** is also put at the top of the priority list for European institutions by six Member States. This is most notably the case for Ireland (50%, +3), Cyprus (46%, +5) and Romania (43%, +7), ahead of Poland (37%, -1), Portugal (37%, +7) and France (35%, stable). But there has also been a significant increase in the figure for Greece (39%, +10).

Denmark is the only Member State to place **the fight against crime** at the top of its list of priorities for the European institutions (48%, -1). In fact attention to this issue is on the decline in most countries.

**Energy policy** leads the list in Lithuania (38%, stable), and also now in Germany (49%), where interest in the issue has increased significantly (+16) in line with the trend observed for the national preoccupations of countries. Energy also has a much increased profile in Belgium (37%, +12) and Luxembourg (43%, +15).

**Education** was chosen in Ireland as a priority for the European institutions (42%, +6), and was also chosen by a greatly increased number of respondents in Greece (36%, +11).

There is a slight difference between responses by socio-demographic category: the youngest (15 to 24 year olds) were most likely to mention education (39%) and economic and monetary policy (35%), while the views of the 55+ age range were more varied: 35% mention immigration, health, crime and the economy.

Those who consider themselves to be at the top of the social scale are more likely than average to mention the economy (38%), immigration (35%) and energy (32%), while those who say that they are at the bottom of the scale focus on health (37%) and crime (33%), ahead of the economy (32%) and social welfare (31%).

<sup>38</sup> In Slovakia: 45%, equal with social welfare policy; in Lithuania: 38%, equal with energy policy.

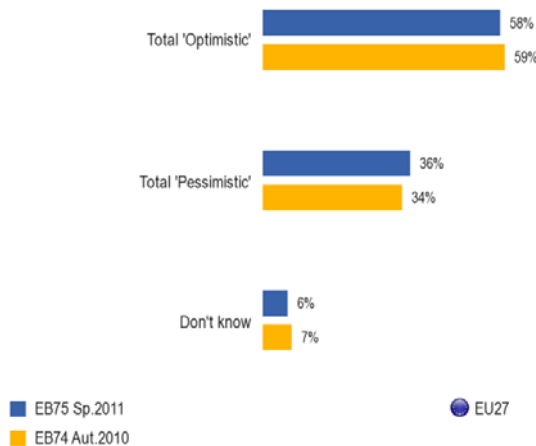
<sup>39</sup> See sections I 2.3, national concerns.

There are also noticeable differences varying with respondents' trust in the European Union: Europeans who say that they do not trust the Union primarily mention immigration (36%) and health (34%), on the same level as economic and monetary policy (34%), as priorities for European institutions in order to strengthen the EU. For Europeans who say that they trust the EU, economic and monetary policy is some way clear at the top with 39% of mentions, followed by health policy (32%), energy policy (31%) and immigration policy (30%).

### 3. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Following an increase in the previous survey, optimism about the future of the European Union has shown a one-point fall, while still remaining the majority opinion (58% versus 36%, +2)<sup>40</sup>.

QA23. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?



The NMS12 countries seem more optimistic (65%) than the EU15 (55%).

A majority are confident in the future of the Union in 24 Member States. The most enthusiastic are Denmark (75% optimistic, -1), Romania (72%, +4), Belgium (70%, +4) and Poland (70%, -4).




The most pessimistic are Greece (57%, +3), Portugal (48%, stable), and the United Kingdom (48%, +2), where the majority are pessimistic. In France there are also many pessimists (47%, +4), even if optimism remains stronger (48%, -4).

Noticeably Ireland is also regaining optimism (68%, +5) as is Austria (53%, +5), while the opposite is true in the Netherlands where there has been a fall in optimism (64%, -8), as there has in Hungary (50%, -7) and Slovakia (66%, -7).

Differences between socio-demographic categories are significant for this issue: young Europeans (aged 15 to 24) are more optimistic than the older generations with regard to the Union's future (68% compared to 52% for the over-55s). The more educated (those who continued their education until 20+) are also clearly more confident in the Union's future (66% compared to 46% for those who left education before 16), along with those Europeans who place themselves at the top of the social scale (68% compared to 45% of those who place themselves at the bottom).

<sup>40</sup> QA23 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

QA23 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	DK
EU27	58%	36%	6%
 <b>Sex</b>			
Male	60%	35%	5%
Female	55%	38%	7%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	68%	26%	6%
25-39	60%	34%	6%
40-54	57%	38%	5%
55 +	52%	42%	6%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	46%	45%	9%
16-19	54%	40%	6%
20+	66%	30%	4%
Still studying	72%	23%	5%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	42%	52%	6%
From time to time	54%	40%	6%
Almost never	62%	33%	5%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>			
Low (1-4)	45%	48%	7%
Medium (5-6)	59%	35%	6%
High (7-10)	68%	28%	4%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>			
Tend to agree	73%	24%	3%
Tend to disagree	40%	56%	4%
<b>Situation of national economy</b>			
Good	71%	25%	4%
Bad	52%	42%	6%

## **ANNEXES**



## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 75.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting". Interviews took place between 6 May and 26 May 2011.

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 75 is part of wave 75.3 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 75 has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland and Montenegro) 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	1.020	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	06/05/2011	16/05/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.022	07/05/2011	20/05/2011	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	06/05/2011	23/05/2011	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.535	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	945.733
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	1.015	09/05/2011	22/05/2011	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	07/05/2011	21/05/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.010	09/05/2011	24/05/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.039	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	501	06/05/2011	21/05/2011	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.007	06/05/2011	23/05/2011	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	07/05/2011	22/05/2011	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	06/05/2011	19/05/2011	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.019	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	06/05/2011	21/05/2011	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	13.371.980
		Österreichisches Gallup-				
AT	Austria	Institut	1.018	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	07/05/2011	23/05/2011	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.048	07/05/2011	22/05/2011	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.023	06/05/2011	20/05/2011	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.018	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.010	10/05/2011	25/05/2011	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.003	07/05/2011	26/05/2011	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.044	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.309	06/05/2011	23/05/2011	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.713</b>	<b>06/05/2011</b>	<b>26/05/2011</b>	<b>408.787.006</b>
	Turkish Cypriot					
CY(tcc)	Community	Kadem	500	07/05/2011	19/05/2011	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	07/05/2011	25/05/2011	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.000	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	54.844.406
	Former Yugoslav					
MK	Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.056	06/05/2011	12/05/2011	1.678.404
IS	Iceland	Capacent	500	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	252.277
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	1.000	07/05/2011	22/05/2011	492.265
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>31.769</b>	<b>06/05/2011</b>	<b>26/05/2011</b>	<b>469.946.984</b>

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

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

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

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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)

	(173)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB74.2 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
--	------------	------------	------------------	-------	----

(174)	1	National political matters	1	2	3	4
(175)	2	European political matters	1	2	3	4
(176)	3	Local political matters	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 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)

	(173)
Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

EB74.2 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
--	--------	-----------------	-----------------------	--------	-----

(174)	1	De sujets de politique nationale	1	2	3	4
(175)	2	De sujets de politique européenne	1	2	3	4
(176)	3	De sujets de politique locale	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 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)

	(177)
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB74.2 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
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(178)

(179)

(180)

(181)

(182)

(183)

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

EB74.2 QA4a

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)

	(177)
Souvent	1
De temps en temps	2
Rarement	3
Jamais	4
NSP	5

EB74.2 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 ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Très bonne	Plutôt bonne	Plutôt mauvaise	Très mauvaise	NSP
--	--------	------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-----

(178)

(179)

(180)

(181)

(182)

(183)

1	La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
6	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QA4a

ASK QA4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA6a

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
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(184)	1	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(185)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(186)	3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(187)	4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
(188)	5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
(189)	6	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QA4b

POSER QA4b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA6a

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
--	--------	------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-----

(184)	1	La situation économique de la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4	5
(185)	2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(186)	3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
(187)	4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
(188)	5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
(189)	6	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QA4b

DO NOT ASK QA6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6b

NE PAS POSER QA6a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA6b

QA6a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

QA6a Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

	(LIRE)	Meilleurs	Moins bons	Sans changement	NSP
--	--------	-----------	------------	-----------------	-----

(190)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(191)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(192)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(193)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(194)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(195)	6	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4
(196)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4

(190)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(191)	2	La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(192)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(193)	4	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(194)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(195)	6	La situation économique dans l'UE	1	2	3	4
(196)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA5a

EB74.2 QA5a



ASK QA6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA7a1

QA6b What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

(197)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(198)	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(199)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(200)	4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(201)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(202)	6	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4
(203)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA5b

POSER QA6b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA7a1

QA6b Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Meilleurs	Moins bons	Sans changement	NSP
--	--------	-----------	------------	-----------------	-----

(197)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(198)	2	La situation économique dans la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4
(199)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(200)	4	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté chypriote turque	1	2	3	4
(201)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(202)	6	La situation économique dans l'UE	1	2	3	4
(203)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA5b

DO NOT ASK QA7a1 AND QA8a1 IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA7b1 - ASK QA7a1 AND QA8a1 ONLY TO SPLIT A - SPLIT B GO TO QA7a2

NE PAS POSER QA7a1 ET QA8a1 EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA7b1 - POSER QA7a1 ET QA8a1 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A – SPLIT B ALLER EN QA7a2

QA7a1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

QA7a1 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(204-220)
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,

	(204-220)
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,

EB74.2 QA6a1

EB74.2 QA6a1

QA8a1	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
	(221-237)
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,
EB74.2 QA7a1	

QA8a1	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)	
	(221-237)
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,
EB74.2 QA7a1	

DO NOT ASK QA7a2 AND QA8a2 IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA7b1 - ASK QA7a2 AND QA8a2 ONLY TO SPLIT B – SPLIT A GO TO QA9

QA7a2 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

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

	(238-255)
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,

EB74.2 QA6a2

NE PAS POSER QA7a2 ET QA8a2 EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA7b1 - POSER QA7a2 ET QA8a2 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B – SPLIT A ALLER EN QA9

QA7a2 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(238-255)
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,

EB74.2 QA6a2

QA8a2	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
	(256-273)
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,
EB74.2 QA7a2	

QA8a2	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)	
	(256-273)
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,
EB74.2 QA7a2	

ASK QA7b1 AND QA8b1 ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA9 - ASK QA7b1 AND QA8b1 ONLY TO SPLIT A - SPLIT B GO TO QA7b2

POSER QA7b1 ET QA8b1 UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA9 – POSER QA7b1 ET QA8b1 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A – SPLIT B ALLER EN QA7b2

QA7b1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our Community at the moment?

QA7b1 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)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPOSES)

	(274-290)
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,

	(274-290)
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,

EB74.2 QA6b1

EB74.2 QA6b1

QA8b1	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
	(291-307)
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,
EB74.2 QA7b1	

QA8b1	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)	
	(291-307)
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,
EB74.2 QA7b1	

ASK QA7b2 AND QA8b2 ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA9 - ASK QA7b2 AND QA8b2 ONLY TO SPLIT B – SPLIT A GO TO QA9

POSER QA7b2 ET QA8b2 UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA9 – POSER QA7b2 ET QA8b2 UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B – SPLIT A ALLER EN QA9

QA7b2 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our Community at the moment?

QA7b2 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)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(308-325)
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,

	(308-325)
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,

EB74.2 QA6b2

EB74.2 QA6b2



QA8b2	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
	(326-343)
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,
EB74.2 QA7b2	

QA8b2	Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)	
	(326-343)
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,
EB74.2 QA7b2	

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA9 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

QA9 A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face l'UE actuellement ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(344-359)
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,
Pensions	10,
The environment	11,
Energy supply	12,
Climate change	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

	(344-359)
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,
Les retraites\ les pensions	10,
L'environnement	11,
L'approvisionnement en énergie	12,
Le changement climatique	13,
Autre (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

EB74.2 QA8 TREND MODIFIED

EB74.2 QA8 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA10a AND QA11a ONLY IN IS, MK, TR, HR AND ME – CY(tcc) GO TO QA10b - EU27  
GO TO QA10c

POSER QA10a ET QA11a UNIQUEMENT EN IS, MK, TR, HR ET ME – CY(tcc) ALLER EN  
QA10b - UE27 ALLER EN QA10c

QA10a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

QA10a D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'UE serait ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	(360)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

	(360)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB74.2 QA9a

EB74.2 QA9a

QA11a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

(361)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB74.2 QA10a

ASK QA10b AND QA11b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – EU27 GO TO QA10c - OTHERS GO TO QA12a

QA10b Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

(READ OUT)

(362)

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

EB74.2 QA9b

QA11b Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

(363)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB74.2 QA10b

ASK QA10c AND QA11c ONLY IN EU27 – CY(tcc) GO TO QA12b - OTHERS GO TO QA12a

QA10c Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

(364)

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

EB73.4 QA9a

QA11a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'UE ?

(361)

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB74.2 QA10a

POSER QA10b ET QA11b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – UE27 ALLER EN QA10c - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA12a

QA10b D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que pour la Communauté chypriote turque, l'application complète de la législation de l'UE serait ... ?

(LIRE)

(362)

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

EB74.2 QA9b

QA11b Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que la Communauté chypriote turque bénéficierait ou non de l'application complète de la législation de l'UE ?

(363)

Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB74.2 QA10b

POSER QA10c ET QA11c UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA12b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA12a

QA10c D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?

(LIRE)

(364)

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

EB73.4 QA9a

QA11c	Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the EU?
-------	---

	(365)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB74.2 QA10c

DO NOT ASK QA12a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA12b

QA12a	At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
-------	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---	---	---	----

(366)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(367)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
(368)	3	The world (N)	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA11a (items 1-2)

QA11c	Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'UE ?
-------	--

	(365)
Bénéficié	1
Pas bénéficié	2
NSP	3

EB74.2 QA10c

NE PAS POSER QA12a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA12b

QA12a	En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?
-------	--

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

(366)	1	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(367)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(368)	3	Le monde (N)	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA11a (items 1-2)

ASK QA12b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA13

QA12b At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---	---	---	----

(369)	1	Our Community	1	2	3	4
(370)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
(371)	3	The world (N)	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA11b (items 1-2)

ASK ALL

QA13 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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(372)	1	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(373)	2	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(374)	3	The European Union	1	2	3
(375)	4	The United Nations	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA12b TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA12b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA13

QA12b En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

(369)	1	Dans notre Communauté	1	2	3	4
(370)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(371)	3	Le monde (N)	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QA11b (items 1-2)

A TOUS

QA13 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
--	--------	------------------	----------------------	-----

(372)	1	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(373)	2	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE) (UTILISER LA DENOMINATION CORRECTE POUR LA CHAMBRE BASSE)	1	2	3
(374)	3	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
(375)	4	L'Organisation des Nations Unies	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA12b TREND MODIFIED

QA14	In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
------	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(376)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB74.2 QA13

QA15	What does the EU mean to you personally?
------	--

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

	(377-392)
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,

EB74.2 QA14

QA14	En général, l'image que vous avez de l'UE est-elle très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?
------	---

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(376)
Très positive	1
Assez positive	2
Neutre	3
Assez négative	4
Très négative	5
NSP	6

EB74.2 QA13

QA15	Que représente l'UE pour vous personnellement ?
------	---

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

	(377-392)
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,

EB74.2 QA14

QA16	Have you heard of...?			
	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(393)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(394)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(395)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(396)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA16

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
(397)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(398)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(399)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(400)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA17

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

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	True.	False.	DK
(401)	1 The EU currently consists of 27 Member States	1	2	3
(402)	2 The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State	1	2	3
(403)	3 Switzerland is a member of the EU	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA18

QA16	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?			
	(LIRE)	Oui	Non	NSP
(393)	1 Du Parlement européen	1	2	3
(394)	2 De la Commission européenne	1	2	3
(395)	3 Du Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(396)	4 De la Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA16

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
(397)	1 Le Parlement européen	1	2	3
(398)	2 La Commission européenne	1	2	3
(399)	3 Le Conseil de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(400)	4 La Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA17

QA18	Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes sur l'UE, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.			
------	--	--	--	--

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Vrai.	Faux.	NSP
(401)	1 L'UE est actuellement composée de 27 Etats membres	1	2	3
(402)	2 Les membres du Parlement européen sont élus directement par les citoyens de chaque Etat membre	1	2	3
(403)	3 La Suisse appartient à l'UE	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA18

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.			

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
--	---------------------	-----	---------	----

(404)	1	A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(405)	2	A common foreign policy of the 27 Member States of the EU	1	2	3
(406)	3	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(407)	4	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA19

QA20	With which of the following two statements do you most agree?
------	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The EU should have greater financial means given its political objectives		(408)
The EU's political objectives do not justify an increase in the Union's budget		1
DK		2
		3

EB64.2 QA36

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.		

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Pour	Contre	NSP
--	-------------------	------	--------	-----

(404)	1	Une union économique et monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro	1	2	3
(405)	2	Une politique étrangère commune aux 27 Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3
(406)	3	L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir	1	2	3
(407)	4	Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA19

QA20	Avec laquelle des deux propositions suivantes, êtes-vous le plus d'accord ?
------	---

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Compte tenu de ses objectifs politiques, l'UE devrait avoir plus de moyens financiers		(408)
Les objectifs politiques de l'UE ne justifient pas une augmentation du budget de l'Union		1
NSP		2
		3

EB64.2 QA36



DO NOT ASK QA21a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA21b

QA21a 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
--	------------	---------------	------------------	----

(409)	1	I understand how the EU works	1	2	3
(410)	2	(ONLY IN EU27) The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(411)	3	My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(412)	4	The EU's voice counts in the world	1	2	3
(413)	5	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA24a (items 1-4) + EB73.4 QD1.1 (item 5) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA21b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA22

QA21b 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
--	------------	---------------	------------------	----

(414)	1	I understand how the EU works	1	2	3
(415)	2	My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(416)	3	The EU's voice counts in the world	1	2	3
(417)	4	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA24b (items 1-3) + EB73.4 QD1.1 (item 4) TREND MODIFIED

NE PAS POSER QA21a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA21b

QA21a 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
--	--------	-----------------	---------------------	-----

(409)	1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'UE	1	2	3
(410)	2	(UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) Les intérêts de (NOTRE PAYS) sont bien pris en compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(411)	3	Ma voix compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(412)	4	La voix de l'UE compte dans le monde	1	2	3
(413)	5	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA24a (items 1-4) + EB73.4 QD1.1 (item 5) TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA21b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA22

QA21b 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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(414)	1	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'UE	1	2	3
(415)	2	Ma voix compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(416)	3	La voix de l'UE compte dans le monde	1	2	3
(417)	4	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3

EB74.2 QA24b (items 1-3) + EB73.4 QD1.1 (item 4) TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA22 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 EU in the future?

QA22 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'UE à l'avenir ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 5 REPONSES)

	(418-438)
The Single Market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
Foreign policy	3,
Defence policy	4,
Immigration policy	5,
Education policy	6,
Environment policy	7,
Energy policy	8,
Regional development policy	9,
Scientific research policy	10,
Health policy	11,
Social policy	12,
The fight against crime	13,
The fight against climate change	14,
Transport policy	15,
Consumer protection	16,
Fundamental rights of EU's citizens	17,
Economic and monetary policy	18,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	19,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	20,
DK	21,

	(418-438)
Le Marché Unique	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'UE	17,
La politique économique et monétaire	18,
Autre (SPONTANE)	19,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	20,
NSP	21,

EB74.2 QA22

EB74.2 QA22

ASK QA23 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1

POSER QA23 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB1

QA23 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

QA23 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très optimiste, plutôt optimiste, plutôt pessimiste ou très pessimiste concernant le futur de l'UE ?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(439)</b>
Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

	<b>(439)</b>
Très optimiste	1
Plutôt optimiste	2
Plutôt pessimiste	3
Très pessimiste	4
NSP	5

EB74.2 QA25

EB74.2 QA25



ASK ALL

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

QB1	For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how important or not you think they are in order for the EU to exit the present financial and economic crisis and prepare for the next decade. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think this initiative is "not at all important" and '10' means that it is "very important".
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	1 Not at all impo rtant	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very impo rtant	DK
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(460-461)	1	To increase the support for research and development policies and turn inventions into products	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(462-463)	2	To enhance the quality and appeal of EU's higher education system	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(464-465)	3	To develop the e-economy by strengthening ultra fast Internet within the EU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

A TOUS

Pour sortir de la crise économique et financière et faire face aux nouveaux défis mondiaux, l'UE a défini une stratégie appelée Europe 2020. Europe 2020 met en avant différents objectifs. Parlons-en maintenant.

QB1	Pour chacune des initiatives suivantes, veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'elles sont importantes ou pas pour que l'UE sorte de la crise financière et économique actuelle et se prépare à la prochaine décennie. Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie "pas du tout importante" et '10' signifie "très importante".
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	1 Not at all impo rtant	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very impo rtant	NSP
--	--------	-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------------	-----

(460-461)	1	Augmenter l'aide aux politiques de recherche et de développement et transformer les inventions en produits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(462-463)	2	Augmenter la qualité et l'attractivité du système d'enseignement supérieur de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(464-465)	3	Développer l'e-economie en renforçant l'Internet ultrarapide au sein de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(466-467)	4	To support an economy that uses less natural resources and emits less greenhouse gas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(468-469)	5	To help the EU's industrial base to be more competitive by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(470-471)	6	To modernise labour markets, with a view to raising employment levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(472-473)	7	To help the poor and socially excluded and enable them to play an active part in society	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB73.4 QC1

(466-467)	4	Soutenir une économie qui utilise moins de ressources naturelles et émet moins de gaz à effet de serre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(468-469)	5	Aider la base industrielle de l'UE à devenir plus compétitive par la promotion de l'esprit d'entreprise et par le développement de nouvelles compétences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(470-471)	6	Moderniser les marchés de l'emploi en visant l'augmentation du niveau des emplois	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(472-473)	7	Aider les gens pauvres et socialement exclus et leur permettre de prendre une part active dans la société	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB73.4 QC1

QB2	Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the EU, 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
(474)	1 Three quarters of men and women between 20 and 64 years of age should have a job	1	2	3	4
(475)	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
(476)	3 To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990	1	2	3	4
(477)	4 To increase the share of renewable energy in the EU by 20% by 2020	1	2	3	4
(478)	5 To increase the energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020	1	2	3	4
(479)	6 The number of young people leaving school with no qualifications should fall to 10%	1	2	3	4
(480)	7 At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or a diploma	1	2	3	4
(481)	8 The number of Europeans living below the poverty line should be reduced by a quarter by 2020	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QB1

QB2	En pensant à chacun des objectifs suivants à atteindre dans l'UE 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
(474)	1 Les trois quarts des hommes et des femmes âgés de 20 à 64 ans devraient avoir un emploi	1	2	3	4
(475)	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
(476)	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
(477)	4 Augmenter d'ici 2020 la part de l'énergie renouvelable dans l'UE de 20% (M)	1	2	3	4
(478)	5 Augmenter d'ici 2020 l'efficacité de l'énergie dans l'UE de 20%	1	2	3	4
(479)	6 Le nombre de jeunes quittant l'école sans qualification devrait descendre à 10%	1	2	3	4
(480)	7 Au moins 40% de la jeune génération devrait avoir un diplôme ou une qualification	1	2	3	4
(481)	8 Le nombre d'Européens vivant sous le seuil de pauvreté devrait être réduit d'un quart d'ici 2020	1	2	3	4

EB74.2 QB1

ASK QB3a TO QB9b ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB10					
QB3a	Thinking about innovation, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?				
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)					
<b>(482)</b>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency</td></tr> <tr><td>Encourage cooperation between researchers</td></tr> <tr><td>Give more financial support to research</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td></tr> </table>	Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency	Encourage cooperation between researchers	Give more financial support to research	DK	1 2 3 4
Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency					
Encourage cooperation between researchers					
Give more financial support to research					
DK					
EB74.2 QB2a					
QB3b	And then?				
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)					
<b>(483-486)</b>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency</td></tr> <tr><td>Encourage cooperation between researchers</td></tr> <tr><td>Give more financial support to research</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td></tr> </table>	Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency	Encourage cooperation between researchers	Give more financial support to research	DK	1, 2, 3, 4,
Refocus research on new challenges such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency					
Encourage cooperation between researchers					
Give more financial support to research					
DK					
EB74.2 QB2b					
QB4a	Thinking about young people, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?				
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)					
<b>(487)</b>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Encouraging students to study in another EU country</td></tr> <tr><td>Increasing the overall quality of all levels of education</td></tr> <tr><td>Getting more young people into employment</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td></tr> </table>	Encouraging students to study in another EU country	Increasing the overall quality of all levels of education	Getting more young people into employment	DK	1 2 3 4
Encouraging students to study in another EU country					
Increasing the overall quality of all levels of education					
Getting more young people into employment					
DK					
EB74.2 QB3a					

POSER QB3a A QB9b UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB10					
QB3a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'UE dans le domaine de l'innovation ? Premièrement ?				
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)					
<b>(482)</b>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources</td></tr> <tr><td>Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs</td></tr> <tr><td>Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td></tr> </table>	Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources	Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs	Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche	NSP	1 2 3 4
Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources					
Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs					
Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche					
NSP					
EB74.2 QB2a					
QB3b	Et ensuite ?				
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)					
<b>(483-486)</b>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources</td></tr> <tr><td>Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs</td></tr> <tr><td>Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td></tr> </table>	Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources	Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs	Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche	NSP	1, 2, 3, 4,
Recentrer la recherche sur de nouveaux défis comme le changement climatique, l'efficacité énergétique et l'efficacité des ressources					
Encourager la coopération entre les chercheurs					
Attribuer plus d'aide financière à la recherche					
NSP					
EB74.2 QB2b					
QB4a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'UE en ce qui concerne les jeunes ? Premièrement ?				
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)					
<b>(487)</b>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Encourager les étudiants à faire des études dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE</td></tr> <tr><td>Augmenter la qualité générale de tous les niveaux d'éducation</td></tr> <tr><td>Augmenter le nombre de jeunes ayant un emploi</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td></tr> </table>	Encourager les étudiants à faire des études dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	Augmenter la qualité générale de tous les niveaux d'éducation	Augmenter le nombre de jeunes ayant un emploi	NSP	1 2 3 4
Encourager les étudiants à faire des études dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE					
Augmenter la qualité générale de tous les niveaux d'éducation					
Augmenter le nombre de jeunes ayant un emploi					
NSP					
EB74.2 QB3a					



QB4b	And then?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(488-491)	
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,
EB74.2 QB3b	

QB5a	Thinking about the Internet, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
(492)	
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
EB74.2 QB4a	

QB5b	And then?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(493-496)	
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,
EB74.2 QB4b	

QB4b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
(488-491)	
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,
EB74.2 QB3b	

QB5a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'UE en ce qui concerne Internet ? Premièrement ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
(492)	
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
EB74.2 QB4a	

QB5b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
(493-496)	
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,
EB74.2 QB4b	

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

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

(497)	
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

EB74.2 QB5a

QB6b	And then?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(498-501)	
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,

EB74.2 QB5b

QB7a	Thinking about industry, what do you think should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
------	--

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

(502)	
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

EB74.2 QB6a

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

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

(497)	
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

EB74.2 QB5a

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

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

(498-501)	
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,

EB74.2 QB5b

QB7a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'UE en ce qui concerne l'industrie ? Premièrement ?
------	---

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

(502)	
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

EB74.2 QB6a

QB7b	And then?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(503-506)	
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,
EB74.2 QB6b	

QB8a	Thinking about jobs and skills, what should be the EU's priority? Firstly?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
(507)	
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
EB74.2 QB7a	

QB8b	And then?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(508-511)	
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,
EB74.2 QB7b	

QB7b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
(503-506)	
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,
EB74.2 QB6b	

QB8a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'UE en ce qui concerne les emplois et les compétences ? Premièrement ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
(507)	
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
EB74.2 QB7a	

QB8b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
(508-511)	
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,
EB74.2 QB7b	

QB9a	Thinking about poverty, what should be the EU's priority? Firstly?

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

	(512)
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

EB74.2 QB8a

QB9b	And then?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(513-516)
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,

EB74.2 QB8b

QB9a	D'après vous, quelle devrait être la priorité de l'UE en ce qui concerne la pauvreté ? Premièrement ?

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

	(512)
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

EB74.2 QB8a

QB9b	Et ensuite ?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(513-516)
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,

EB74.2 QB8b

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QB10 Having heard about the priorities of the EU, do you think that the EU is going in the right direction or in the wrong direction to exit the crisis and face the world new challenges?

QB10 Après avoir entendu parler des priorités de l'UE, pensez-vous que l'UE va dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction pour sortir de la crise et faire face aux nouveaux défis mondiaux ?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(517)
In the right direction	1
In the wrong direction	2
Neither the one or the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

	(517)
Dans la bonne direction	1
Dans la mauvaise direction	2
Ni l'une ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

EB74.2 QB9

EB74.2 QB9

THE EUROPEANS AND THE CRISIS

ASK ALL

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)

	(538)
The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	1
The worst is still to come	2
DK	3

EB74.2 QC1

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(539)
Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future.	
You live day by day	1
You know what you will be doing in the next six months	2
You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years	3
Other	4
DK	5

EB74.2 QC2

LES EUROPEENS ET LA CRISE

ASK ALL

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)

	(538)
L'impact de la crise sur l'emploi a déjà atteint son apogée	1
Le pire reste à venir	2
NSP	3

EB74.2 QC1

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(539)
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

EB74.2 QC2

DO NOT ASK QC3a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QC3b

NE PAS POSER QC3a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QC3b

QC3a In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

QC3a D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui peut agir le plus efficacement face aux conséquences de la crise financière et économique ?

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

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

	(540)
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

	(540)
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

EB74.2 QC3

EB74.2 QC3

ASK QC3b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QC4

POSER QC3b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC4

QC3b In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

QC3b D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui peut agir le plus efficacement face aux conséquences de la crise financière et économique ?

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

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

	(541)
Our Community's authorities	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

	(541)
Les autorités de notre Communauté	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 (BASED ON EB74.2 QC3)

NEW (BASED ON EB74.2 QC3)

ASK ALL

A TOUS

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.

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.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(542)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

	(542)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB74.2 QC4

EB74.2 QC4

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

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

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(543-555)
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,

	(543-555)
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,

EB74.2 QC5

EB74.2 QC5



DO NOT ASK QC6a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QC6b

NE PAS POSER QC6a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QC6b

QC6a For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

QC6a 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.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(556)	1 We need to reform to benefit future generations even if that means making some sacrifices now	1	2	3	4	5
(557)	2 (OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future	1	2	3	4	5
(558)	3 (ONLY IN EU27) EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis	1	2	3	4	5
(559)	4 You are ready to reduce your living standards now in order to guarantee living standards for future generations	1	2	3	4	5
(560)	5 (ONLY TO SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed	1	2	3	4	5
(561)	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
(562)	7 The economic crisis means we should increase public deficits to create jobs	1	2	3	4	5

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
(556)	1 Nous devons faire des réformes qui bénéficieront aux générations futures, même si cela signifie faire des sacrifices maintenant	1	2	3	4	5
(557)	2 (NOTRE PAYS) a besoin de réformes pour faire face au futur	1	2	3	4	5
(558)	3 (UNIQUEMENT EN UE27) Les Etats membres de l'UE devraient travailler davantage ensemble pour combattre la crise financière et économique	1	2	3	4	5
(559)	4 Vous êtes prêt(e) à réduire votre niveau de vie actuel pour garantir le niveau de vie des générations futures	1	2	3	4	5
(560)	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
(561)	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
(562)	7 En raison de la crise économique, nous devrions augmenter les déficits publics pour créer des emplois	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC6

ASK QC6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - EU27 GO TO QC7 - OTHERS GO TO QC8

QC6b 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
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(563)	1	We need to reform to benefit future generations even if that means making some sacrifices now	1	2	3	4	5
(564)	2	Our Community needs reforms to face the future	1	2	3	4	5
(565)	3	You are ready to reduce your living standards now in order to guarantee living standards for future generations	1	2	3	4	5
(566)	4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in our Community cannot be delayed	1	2	3	4	5
(567)	5	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in our Community are not a priority for now	1	2	3	4	5
(568)	6	The economic crisis means we should increase public deficits to create jobs	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB74.2QC6)

EB74.2 QC6

POSER QC6b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - UE27 ALLER EN QC7 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC8

QC6b Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(563)	1	Nous devons faire des réformes qui bénéficieront aux générations futures, même si cela signifie faire des sacrifices maintenant	1	2	3	4	5
(564)	2	Notre Communauté a besoin de réformes pour faire face au futur	1	2	3	4	5
(565)	3	Vous êtes prêt(e) à réduire votre niveau de vie actuel pour garantir le niveau de vie des générations futures	1	2	3	4	5
(566)	4	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) Les mesures à prendre pour réduire le déficit public et la dette en notre Communauté ne peuvent pas être retardées	1	2	3	4	5
(567)	5	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) Les mesures à prendre pour réduire le déficit public et la dette en notre Communauté ne sont pas une priorité pour le moment	1	2	3	4	5
(568)	6	En raison de la crise économique, nous devrions augmenter les déficits publics pour créer des emplois	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB74.2QC6)

ASK QC7 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC8

POSER QC7 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC8

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?

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.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
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	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Très efficace	Assez efficace	Pas vraiment efficace	Pas du tout efficace	NSP
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(569)	1	A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services	1	2	3	4	5
(570)	2	A closer supervision by the EU of the activities of large financial groups\ most important international financial groups	1	2	3	4	5
(571)	3	A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5
(572)	4	A closer supervision by the EU when public money is used to rescue banks and financial institutions	1	2	3	4	5
(573)	5	A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area	1	2	3	4	5

(569)	1	Un rôle plus important de l'UE dans la régulation des services financiers	1	2	3	4	5
(570)	2	Une supervision de plus près par l'UE des activités des grands groupes financiers\ des groupes financiers internationaux les plus importants	1	2	3	4	5
(571)	3	Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques entre tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(572)	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	1	2	3	4	5
(573)	5	Une plus forte coordination des politiques économiques et financières entre les pays de la zone euro	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC7

EB74.2 QC7

ASK ALL

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.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK
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(574)	1	Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens	1	2	3	4	5
(575)	2	The introduction of a tax on profits made by banks	1	2	3	4	5
(576)	3	The introduction of a tax on financial transactions	1	2	3	4	5
(577)	4	The regulation of wages in the financial sector (i.e. traders' bonuses)	1	2	3	4	5
(578)	5	A closer supervision of so-called "hedge funds"	1	2	3	4	5
(579)	6	Increasing transparency of financial markets	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC8

A TOUS

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'UE 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
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(574)	1	Des règles plus sévères en matière d'évasion fiscale et de paradis fiscaux	1	2	3	4	5
(575)	2	L'instauration d'une taxe sur les profits faits par les banques	1	2	3	4	5
(576)	3	L'instauration d'une taxe sur les transactions financières	1	2	3	4	5
(577)	4	La réglementation des salaires dans le secteur financier (p.ex. les bonus des traders)	1	2	3	4	5
(578)	5	Une supervision de plus près de ce qu'on appelle les "fonds spéculatifs"	1	2	3	4	5
(579)	6	Augmenter la transparence des marchés financiers	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC8

DO NOT ASK QC9a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QC9b

NE PAS POSER QC9a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QC9b

QC9a In your opinion, which of the following is best placed to regulate and reform the global financial market?

QC9a Selon vous, parmi les suivants, qui est le mieux placé pour réglementer et reformer le marché financier mondial ?

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

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

	(580)
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

	(580)
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

EB74.2 QC9

EB74.2 QC9

ASK QC9b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - EU27 GO TO QC10 - OTHERS GO TO QC11

POSER QC9b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - UE27 ALLER EN QC10 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC11

QC9b In your opinion, which of the following is best placed to regulate and reform the global financial market?

QC9b Selon vous, parmi les suivants, qui est le mieux placé pour réglementer et reformer le marché financier mondial ?

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

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

	(581)
Our Community's authorities	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

	(581)
Les autorités de notre Communauté	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 (BASED ON EB74.2 QC9)

NEW (BASED ON EB74.2 QC9)

ASK QC10 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC11

QC10 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the role of the EU in the economy.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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(582)	1	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) The EU should take a stronger role in developing new rules for the global financial markets	1	2	3	4	5
(583)	2	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The EU should be less involved in developing new rules for the global financial markets	1	2	3	4	5
(584)	3	The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC10

POSER QC10 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC11

QC10 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes concernant le rôle de l'UE 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
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(582)	1	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) L'UE devrait prendre un rôle plus important dans le développement de nouvelles règles pour les marchés financiers mondiaux	1	2	3	4	5
(583)	2	(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'UE devrait être moins impliquée dans le développement de nouvelles règles pour les marchés financiers mondiaux	1	2	3	4	5
(584)	3	L'UE a suffisamment de pouvoir et d'outils pour défendre les intérêts économiques de l'Europe dans l'économie mondiale	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC10

ASK ALL

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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(585)	1	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(586)	2	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	5
(587)	3	(ONLY IN CY(tcc)) Our Community's authorities	1	2	3	4	5
(588)	4	The USA	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC11

A TOUS

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 ?
------	---

(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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(585)	1	L'Union européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(586)	2	(PAS EN CY(tcc)) Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(587)	3	(UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc)) Les autorités de notre Communauté	1	2	3	4	5
(588)	4	Les Etats-Unis	1	2	3	4	5

EB74.2 QC11

D. OTHER ISSUES
ASK QD ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS
The EU budget funds a wide range of different activities and investments, across all Member States and outside the EU.

QD1a	On which of the following do you think most of the EU budget is spent? Firstly?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(609-610)
Economic growth	1
Scientific research	2
Education and training	3
Energy issues	4
Transport	5
Climate change and environmental protection	6
Agriculture and rural development	7
Regional investment	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries (if necessary, explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10
Defence and security	11
Immigration issues	12
Employment and social affairs	13
Public health	14
Culture and media	15
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17
None (SPONTANEOUS)	18
DK	19

EB70.1 QG2a

D. AUTRES SUJETS
POSER LES QD UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER AUX DEMOGRAPHIQUES
Le budget de l'UE finance un large éventail d'activités et d'investissements différents, à travers tous les Etats Membres et en dehors de l'UE.

QD1a	A votre avis, dans lequel des domaines suivants l'UE utilise-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? En premier ?
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(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(609-610)
La croissance économique	1
La recherche scientifique	2
L'éducation et la formation	3
Les questions d'énergie	4
Les transports	5
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	6
L'agriculture et le développement rural	7
Les investissements régionaux	8
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats (si nécessaire, expliquer que les pays candidats sont des pays qui sont officiellement candidats à l'adhésion à l'UE)	9
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	10
La défense et la sécurité	11
Les questions d'immigration	12
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	13
La santé publique	14
La culture et les media	15
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	16
Autre (SPONTANE)	17
Aucun (SPONTANE)	18
NSP	19

EB70.1 QG2a



QD1b	Any others?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)	
	(611-629)
Economic growth	1,
Scientific research	2,
Education and training	3,
Energy issues	4,
Transport	5,
Climate change and environmental protection	6,
Agriculture and rural development	7,
Regional investment	8,
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries (if necessary, explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9,
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10,
Defence and security	11,
Immigration issues	12,
Employment and social affairs	13,
Public health	14,
Culture and media	15,
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
DK	19,
EB70.1 QG2b	

QD1b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)	
	(611-629)
La croissance économique	1,
La recherche scientifique	2,
L'éducation et la formation	3,
Les questions d'énergie	4,
Les transports	5,
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	6,
L'agriculture et le développement rural	7,
Les investissements régionaux	8,
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats (si nécessaire, expliquer que les pays candidats sont des pays qui sont officiellement candidats à l'adhésion à l'UE)	9,
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	10,
La défense et la sécurité	11,
Les questions d'immigration	12,
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	13,
La santé publique	14,
La culture et les media	15,
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	18,
NSP	19,
EB70.1 QG2b	

QD2a	And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	(630-631)
Economic growth	1
Scientific research	2
Education and training	3
Energy issues	4
Transport	5
Climate change and environmental protection	6
Agriculture and rural development	7
Regional investment	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries (if necessary: explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10
Defence and security	11
Immigration issues	12
Social affairs and employment	13
Public health	14
Culture and media	15
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17
None (SPONTANEOUS)	18
DK	19
EB70.1 QG3a	

QD2a	Et parmi les domaines suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, dans lesquels l'UE devrait utiliser son budget ? En premier ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
	(630-631)
La croissance économique	1
La recherche scientifique	2
L'éducation et la formation	3
Les questions d'énergie	4
Les transports	5
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	6
L'agriculture et le développement rural	7
Les investissements régionaux	8
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats (si nécessaire, expliquer que les pays candidats sont des pays qui sont officiellement candidats à l'adhésion à l'UE)	9
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	10
La défense et la sécurité	11
Les questions d'immigration	12
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	13
La santé publique	14
La culture et les media	15
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	16
Autre (SPONTANE)	17
Aucun (SPONTANE)	18
NSP	19
EB70.1 QG3a	

QD2b	Any others?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)	
	(632-650)
Economic growth	1,
Scientific research	2,
Education and training	3,
Energy issues	4,
Transport	5,
Climate change and environmental protection	6,
Agriculture and rural development	7,
Regional investment	8,
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries (if necessary: explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9,
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10,
Defence and security	11,
Immigration issues	12,
Social affairs and employment	13,
Public health	14,
Culture and media	15,
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
DK	19,
EB70.1 QG3b	
QD3	Generally speaking, thinking about the EU budget, would you say that...?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	(651)
It gives good value for money for EU citizens	1
It gives poor value for money for EU citizens	2
DK	3
NEW	

QD2b	Et ensuite ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)	
	(632-650)
La croissance économique	1,
La recherche scientifique	2,
L'éducation et la formation	3,
Les questions d'énergie	4,
Les transports	5,
Le changement climatique et la protection de l'environnement	6,
L'agriculture et le développement rural	7,
Les investissements régionaux	8,
L'aide aux pays voisins de l'UE, y compris les pays candidats (si nécessaire, expliquer que les pays candidats sont des pays qui sont officiellement candidats à l'adhésion à l'UE)	9,
L'aide au développement et l'aide humanitaire aux pays en dehors de l'UE	10,
La défense et la sécurité	11,
Les questions d'immigration	12,
Les affaires sociales et l'emploi	13,
La santé publique	14,
La culture et les media	15,
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	18,
NSP	19,
EB70.1 QG3b	
QD3	En général, en pensant au budget de l'UE, diriez-vous que ... ?
(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
	(651)
Il présente un bon rapport coût\efficacité pour les citoyens de l'UE	1
Il présente un mauvais rapport coût\efficacité pour les citoyens de l'UE	2
NSP	3
NEW	

QD4	For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	DK
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(652)	1	You feel you are a citizen of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
(653)	2	You know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
(654)	3	You would like to know more about your rights as a citizen of the EU	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.4 QE2

QD4	Pour chacun des propositions suivantes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure elle correspond ou pas à votre opinion.
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Oui, tout à fait	Oui, plutôt	Non, pas vraiment	Non, absolument pas	NSP
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(652)	1	Vous vous sentez citoyen(ne) de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(653)	2	Vous connaissez vos droits en tant que citoyen(ne) de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(654)	3	Vous aimeriez en savoir plus sur vos droits en tant que citoyen(ne) de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5

EB73.4 QE2

E. THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

ASK QF ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

The EU is subsidising European farmers through the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy, the CAP.

QE1 Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies	(675)
Is a bad thing because the needs of payments are linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs	1
Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	2
DK	3
	4

NEW

QE2 Certain farming practices are considered to be better for the environment. Thinking about how direct payments given to EU farmers might be based on further actions taken by these farmers to protect the environment, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Direct payments subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU	(676)
Direct payments subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions to protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided case by case	1
Direct payment subsidies should be unconditional (SPONTANEOUS)	2
DK	3
	4

NEW

E. LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE

POSER LES QF UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN DEMOGRAPHIQUES

L'UE subventionne les agriculteurs européens à travers la politique agricole commune et de développement rural, la PAC.

QE1 En pensant à l'idée de mettre une limite au niveau des paiements directs reçus par les agriculteurs de l'UE dans le cadre de la PAC, laquelle de ces propositions se rapproche le plus de ce que vous pensez ? Mettre une limite aux paiements directs ...

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Est une bonne chose parce que les plus grosses exploitations agricoles n'ont pas besoin de subventions illimitées, mais bénéficient malgré tout de ces subventions	(675)
Est une mauvaise chose parce que les besoins de subventions sont liées à la taille des exploitations agricoles, et plus les exploitations agricoles sont grosses, plus leurs besoins sont importants	1
Aucune des deux (SPONTANE)	2
NSP	3
	4

NEW

QE2 Certaines pratiques agricoles sont considérées comme étant meilleures pour l'environnement. En pensant que la manière dont les paiements directs seraient versés aux agriculteurs de l'UE pourraient être basés sur les actions supplémentaires prises par ces agriculteurs pour protéger l'environnement, laquelle de ces propositions se rapproche le plus de ce que vous pensez ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Les paiements directs aux agriculteurs devraient se concentrer sur les actions pour protéger l'environnement dans toute l'UE	(676)
Les paiements directs aux agriculteurs devraient se limiter à récompenser les actions pour protéger l'environnement uniquement dans certaines régions de l'UE, et être décidés au cas par cas	1
Les paiements directs ne devraient pas être conditionnels (SPONTANE)	2
NSP	3
	4

NEW

QE3	The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change?

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

	(677-683)
Very small farms play an important role in the social life of certain rural areas	1,
Very small farms maintain economic activity in certain rural areas	2,
Very small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside	3,
Very small farms will be able to modernise and become more competitive, if they receive more adequate financial support	4,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

NEW

QE3	L'UE envisage de simplifier les règles de la PAC (la politique agricole commune et de développement rural) afin que les très petites exploitations agricoles puissent accéder plus facilement au subventionnement publiques de l'UE. Selon vous, lesquelles des raisons suivantes justifieraient le mieux cette évolution ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(677-683)
Les très petites exploitations agricoles jouent un rôle important dans la vie sociale de certaines zones rurales	1,
Les très petites exploitations agricoles maintiennent une activité économique dans certaines zones rurales	2,
Les très petites exploitations agricoles contribuent à la beauté des campagnes	3,
Les très petites exploitations agricoles pourront se moderniser et devenir plus compétitives si elles reçoivent une aide financière plus adéquate	4,
Autre (SPONTANE)	5,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	6,
NSP	7,

NEW

In the EU, there is a demand for local agricultural products and foodstuffs, including those sold directly from a farmer to a consumer.

Dans l'UE, il existe une demande pour les produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux, y compris ceux qui sont vendus directement de l'agriculteur au consommateur.

QE4	Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.
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QE4	Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(684)	1 The EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels so that local agricultural products and foodstuffs are more readily available	1	2	3	4	5
(685)	2 For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where they live	1	2	3	4	5
(686)	3 As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs come directly from a farm close to where you live	1	2	3	4	5
(687)	4 It would be useful to have a label identifying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where you live	1	2	3	4	5

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
(684)	1 L'UE devrait encourager les marchés et les réseaux de distribution locaux afin que les produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux soient plus facilement disponibles	1	2	3	4	5
(685)	2 Pour les consommateurs, il y a des avantages à acheter des produits agricoles et alimentaires qui viennent directement d'une exploitation agricole proche de l'endroit où ils vivent	1	2	3	4	5
(686)	3 En tant que consommateur, vous pensez qu'il est facile d'identifier si des produits agricoles et alimentaires viennent directement d'une exploitation agricole proche de l'endroit où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5
(687)	4 Il serait utile d'avoir un label identifiant les produits agricoles et alimentaires qui viennent directement d'une exploitation agricole proche de l'endroit où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

There is also interest for agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas. Farms in mountain areas are sometimes associated with high quality, natural and healthy products. This distinct type of agriculture can also help to maintain economic activity in mountain areas.

Il existe également une demande pour les produits agricoles et alimentaires produits dans les zones de montagne. Les exploitations agricoles situées en zone de montagne sont parfois associées avec des produits de grande qualité, sains et naturels. Ce type d'agriculture particulier peut également aider à maintenir une activité économique dans les zones de montagne.

QE5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area.

QE5 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires produits dans les zones de montagne.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(688)

1	For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas	1	2	3	4	5
2	As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs are produced in mountain areas	1	2	3	4	5

(688)

1	Pour les consommateurs, il y a des avantages à acheter des produits agricoles et alimentaires produits dans les zones de montagne	1	2	3	4	5
2	En tant que consommateur, vous pensez qu'il est facile d'identifier si des produits agricoles et alimentaires sont produits dans les zones de montagne	1	2	3	4	5

(689)

(689)

NEW

NEW



Regarding the subsidies given to EU beneficiaries under the CAP (the Common Agricultural and rural development policy), some say that for the sake of transparency, the names of beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be made publicly available. Others say that for the sake of privacy, this information should not be made publicly available.

QE6 Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(690)	
The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available	1
The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

En ce qui concerne les subventions données aux bénéficiaires de l'UE dans le cadre de la PAC (la politique agricole commune et de développement rural), certains disent que dans un souci de transparence, les noms des bénéficiaires et le montant exact qu'ils reçoivent de l'UE devraient être disponibles publiquement. D'autres disent que dans un souci de respect de la vie privée, ces informations ne devraient pas être disponibles publiquement.

QE6 Laquelle de ces opinions est la plus proche de ce que vous pensez ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(690)	
Les noms des bénéficiaires et le montant exact qu'ils reçoivent de l'UE devraient être disponibles publiquement	1
Les noms des bénéficiaires et le montant exact qu'ils reçoivent de l'UE ne devraient pas être disponibles publiquement	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW