



## **Standard Eurobarometer 78 Autumn 2012**

# **Europeans, the European Union and the Crisis**

## **REPORT**

Fieldwork: November 2012

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,  
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 78 / Autumn 2012 – TNS Opinion & Social**

**Standard Eurobarometer 78**  
**Autumn 2012**

**Europeans, the European Union and the Crisis**

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

Survey coordinated by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General Communication  
"Research and Speechwriting" Unit

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## INTRODUCTION

The fieldwork for the autumn 2012 Standard Eurobarometer coincided with “anti-austerity” strikes and demonstrations organised in several European Union countries on 14 November 2012.

The full report of the Eurobarometer survey consists of several volumes. The first volume analyses the results of the historical indicators of the Standard Eurobarometer survey. Four further volumes analyse the opinions of Europeans on other themes: the Europe 2020 strategy; European citizenship; media use in the European Union; and the present volume on the financial and economic crisis.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was carried out between 3 and 18 November 2012 in 34 countries and territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the six candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia), and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication (“Research and Speechwriting” Unit)<sup>1</sup>. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus***	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	United Kingdom
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community		
HR	Croatia	EU27	European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States
TR	Turkey		
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ****	EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
IS	Iceland	NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK**
ME	Montenegro	Euro area	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK
RS	Serbia	Non-euro area	BG, CZ, DK, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK

\* The EU15 countries are the 15 countries that joined the European Union before the 2004 and 2007 enlargements

\*\* The NMS12 countries are the 12 “new Member States” that joined the European Union at the time of the 2004 and 2007 enlargements

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

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

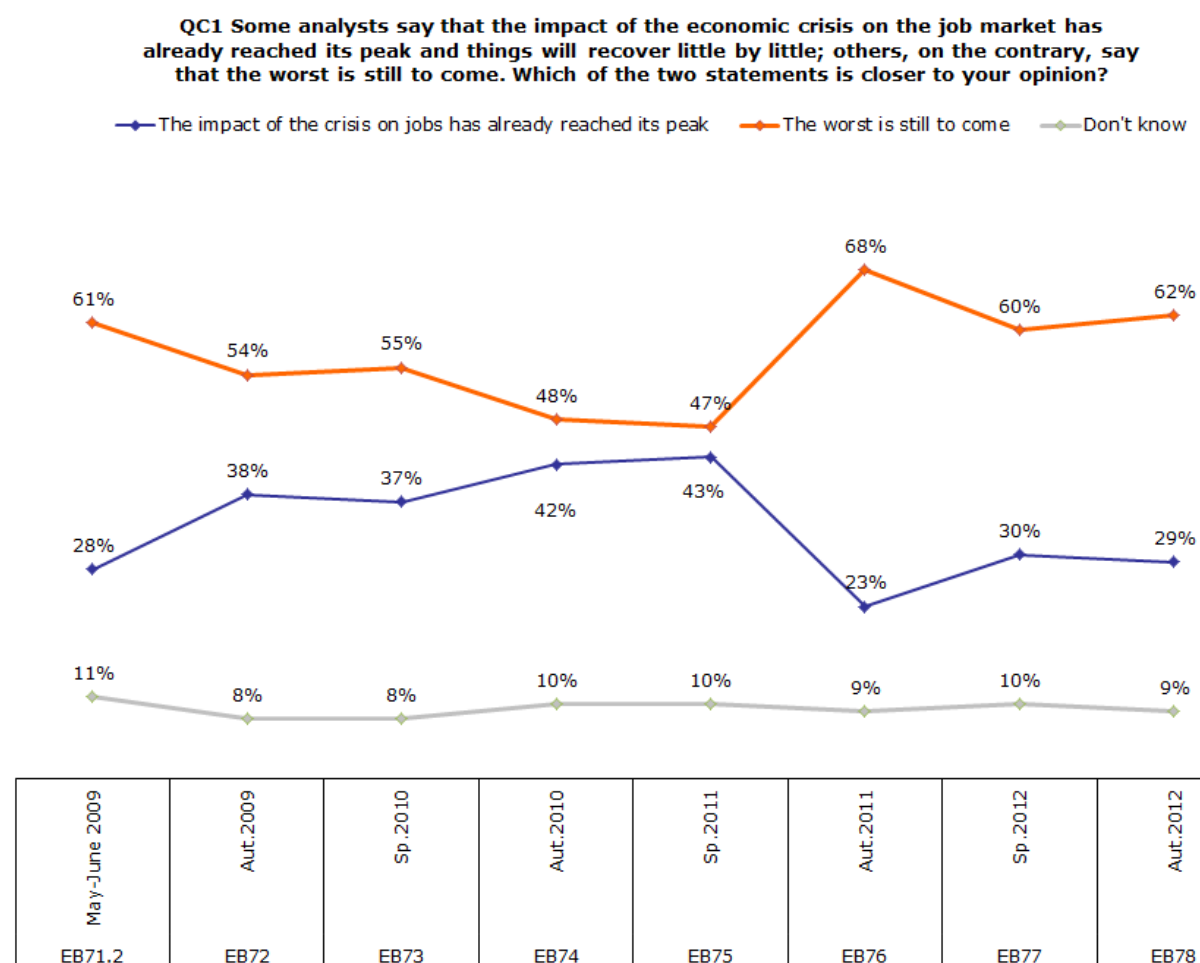
\* \* \* \* \*

*We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout Europe  
who took the time to participate in this survey.*

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

## I. HAS THE CRISIS REACHED ITS PEAK?

After recording a spectacular 21-point rise between spring and autumn 2011 (68%), **pessimism** regarding the impact of the crisis on jobs remained high, but nevertheless fell by eight percentage points in spring 2012 (60%). Six months later, **it has increased again slightly to 62%**<sup>3</sup>, close to the level recorded the first time this question was asked in May-June 2009. At the same time, 29% (-1) of respondents are more optimistic about the future.



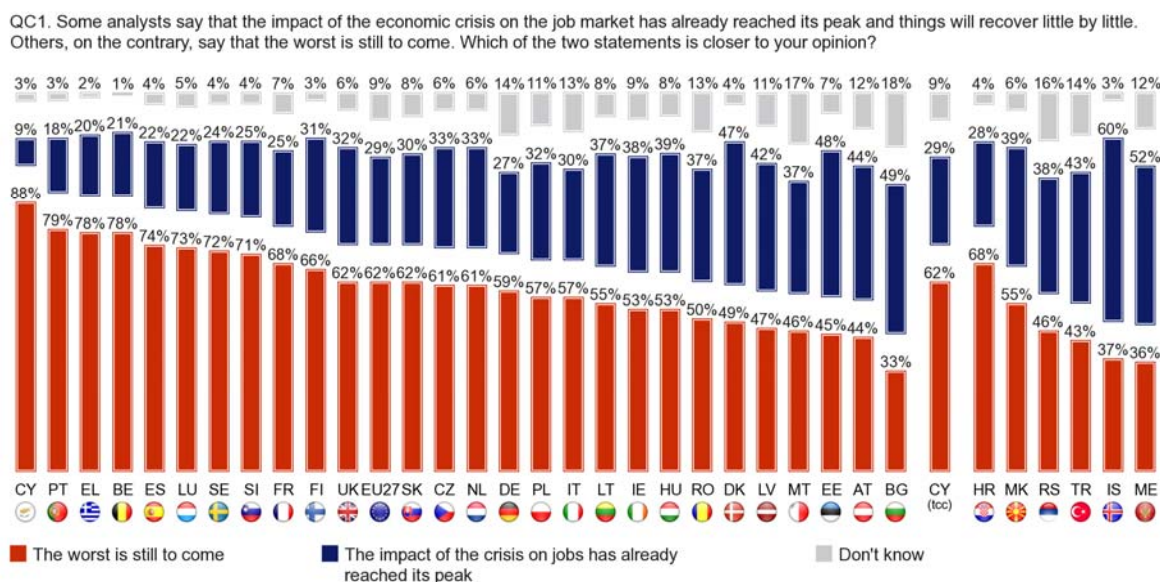
There is a significant 10-point difference between pessimistic opinions recorded in the EU15 countries (64%) and in the NMS12 countries (54%).

<sup>3</sup> QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion? The impact on the crisis has already reached its peak; The worst is still to come

**The feeling that the worst impact of the crisis on the job is yet to come is widespread in the European Union: this is the majority view in 22 of the 27 Member States.** The only countries where a majority of respondents think the opposite are Bulgaria (49% say that the crisis has peaked, while 33% disagree) and Estonia (48% versus 45%).

Opinions are more evenly divided in three Member States: Austria (44% pessimists and 44% optimists), Denmark (49% and 47%) and Latvia (47% and 42%). Three of the candidate countries are pessimistic: Croatia (68%, versus 28% optimists), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (55% versus 39%) and, to a lesser extent, Serbia (46% versus 38%). However, two others are predominantly optimistic about the impact of the crisis, notably Iceland (60% optimists versus 37% pessimists), but also Montenegro (52% versus 36%). Opinions are split down the middle in Turkey (43% for each response).



































The Member States in which citizens are the most pessimistic are Cyprus (88%), Portugal (79%), Greece and Belgium (both 78%), and Spain (74%).



**This degree of pessimism (EU27 62%, +2 percentage points) is not only present in the vast majority of EU Member States, but has actually increased in 19 of them since the spring 2012 Eurobarometer survey,** most strikingly in Sweden (72%, +14), Belgium (78%, +13), Slovakia (62%, +13) and Cyprus (88%, +11). An increase was also recorded in two candidate countries: Turkey (43%, +12) and Croatia (68%, +6).

However, pessimism has decreased in seven Member States (and in four candidate countries), led by the United Kingdom (62%, -11) and Malta (46%, -10). Austria is the only country where the proportion of pessimistic responses is unchanged (44%). These results once again highlight the wide disparities existing within the European Union.



































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

		The worst is still to come	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
	EU27	62%	<b>+2</b>	29%	<b>-1</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>
	EU15	64%	<b>+1</b>	28%	<b>=</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>
	NMS12	54%	<b>+4</b>	35%	<b>-3</b>	11%	<b>-1</b>
	Eurozone	64%	<b>+3</b>	27%	<b>-2</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>
	Non-Eurozone	58%	<b>=</b>	34%	<b>+2</b>	8%	<b>-2</b>
	SE	72%	<b>+14</b>	24%	<b>-13</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>
	BE	78%	<b>+13</b>	21%	<b>-11</b>	1%	<b>-2</b>
	SK	62%	<b>+13</b>	30%	<b>-15</b>	8%	<b>+2</b>
	CY	88%	<b>+11</b>	9%	<b>-8</b>	3%	<b>-3</b>
	FR	68%	<b>+9</b>	25%	<b>-7</b>	7%	<b>-2</b>
	RO	50%	<b>+8</b>	37%	<b>-5</b>	13%	<b>-3</b>
	CZ	61%	<b>+7</b>	33%	<b>-7</b>	6%	<b>=</b>
	LU	73%	<b>+6</b>	22%	<b>-6</b>	5%	<b>=</b>
	DE	59%	<b>+5</b>	27%	<b>-5</b>	14%	<b>=</b>
	DK	49%	<b>+4</b>	47%	<b>-4</b>	4%	<b>=</b>
	PL	57%	<b>+4</b>	32%	<b>=</b>	11%	<b>-4</b>
	SI	71%	<b>+4</b>	25%	<b>-4</b>	4%	<b>=</b>
	FI	66%	<b>+4</b>	31%	<b>-2</b>	3%	<b>-2</b>
	ES	74%	<b>+2</b>	22%	<b>-1</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>
	LT	55%	<b>+2</b>	37%	<b>-1</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>
	EE	45%	<b>+1</b>	48%	<b>-2</b>	7%	<b>+1</b>
	EL	78%	<b>+1</b>	20%	<b>=</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>
	NL	61%	<b>+1</b>	33%	<b>-1</b>	6%	<b>=</b>
	PT	79%	<b>+1</b>	18%	<b>+2</b>	3%	<b>-3</b>
	AT	44%	<b>=</b>	44%	<b>+1</b>	12%	<b>-1</b>
	HU	53%	<b>-1</b>	39%	<b>=</b>	8%	<b>+1</b>
	LV	47%	<b>-2</b>	42%	<b>+1</b>	11%	<b>+1</b>
	IT	57%	<b>-5</b>	30%	<b>+5</b>	13%	<b>=</b>
	BG	33%	<b>-7</b>	49%	<b>+7</b>	18%	<b>=</b>
	IE	53%	<b>-7</b>	38%	<b>+4</b>	9%	<b>+3</b>
	MT	46%	<b>-10</b>	37%	<b>+6</b>	17%	<b>+4</b>
	UK	62%	<b>-11</b>	32%	<b>+10</b>	6%	<b>+1</b>
	CY (tcc)	62%	<b>-2</b>	29%	<b>+1</b>	9%	<b>+1</b>
	TR	43%	<b>+12</b>	43%	<b>-8</b>	14%	<b>-4</b>
	HR	68%	<b>+6</b>	28%	<b>-5</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>
	ME	36%	<b>-1</b>	52%	<b>-1</b>	12%	<b>+2</b>
	RS	46%	<b>-1</b>	38%	<b>-1</b>	16%	<b>+2</b>
	IS	37%	<b>-2</b>	60%	<b>+1</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>
	MK	55%	<b>-5</b>	39%	<b>+3</b>	6%	<b>+2</b>







**A comparison of the results of this latest survey with those recorded the first time this indicator was measured, in spring 2009** in the Eurobarometer 71 survey, shows that pessimism has increased in 11 Member States, led by Portugal (79%, +23 percentage points), Sweden (72%, +20), Spain (74%, +17) and Cyprus (88%, +15). The proportion of pessimists has fallen the most sharply in Latvia and Estonia, which recorded 47% (-35) and 45% (-31) respectively.

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

		The worst is still to come	Diff. Aut.2012-May-June 2009	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Aut.2012-May-June 2009	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2012-May-June 2009
	EU27	62%	<b>+1</b>	29%	<b>+1</b>	9%	<b>-2</b>
	EU15	64%	<b>+2</b>	28%	<b>-1</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>
	NMS12	54%	<b>-4</b>	35%	<b>+10</b>	11%	<b>-6</b>
	Eurozone	64%	<b>+2</b>	27%	<b>-1</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>
	Non-Eurozone	58%	<b>-1</b>	34%	<b>+5</b>	8%	<b>-4</b>
	PT	79%	<b>+23</b>	18%	<b>-5</b>	3%	<b>-18</b>
	SE	72%	<b>+20</b>	24%	<b>-21</b>	4%	<b>+1</b>
	ES	74%	<b>+17</b>	22%	<b>-13</b>	4%	<b>-4</b>
	CY	88%	<b>+15</b>	9%	<b>-10</b>	3%	<b>-5</b>
	BE	78%	<b>+9</b>	21%	<b>-5</b>	1%	<b>-4</b>
	EL	78%	<b>+9</b>	20%	<b>-8</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>
	IT	57%	<b>+8</b>	30%	<b>-5</b>	13%	<b>-3</b>
	PL	57%	<b>+7</b>	32%	<b>-1</b>	11%	<b>-6</b>
	SI	71%	<b>+3</b>	25%	<b>-1</b>	4%	<b>-2</b>
	FI	66%	<b>+1</b>	31%	<b>-1</b>	3%	<b>=</b>
	FR	68%	<b>+1</b>	25%	<b>=</b>	7%	<b>-1</b>
	LU	73%	<b>=</b>	22%	<b>+2</b>	5%	<b>-2</b>
	NL	61%	<b>=</b>	33%	<b>=</b>	6%	<b>=</b>
	UK	62%	<b>-1</b>	32%	<b>+1</b>	6%	<b>=</b>
	CZ	61%	<b>-3</b>	33%	<b>+4</b>	6%	<b>-1</b>
	SK	62%	<b>-4</b>	30%	<b>+7</b>	8%	<b>-3</b>
	AT	44%	<b>-7</b>	44%	<b>+12</b>	12%	<b>-5</b>
	RO	50%	<b>-8</b>	37%	<b>+18</b>	13%	<b>-10</b>
	DK	49%	<b>-9</b>	47%	<b>+11</b>	4%	<b>-2</b>
	MT	46%	<b>-9</b>	37%	<b>+7</b>	17%	<b>+2</b>
	DE	59%	<b>-10</b>	27%	<b>+6</b>	14%	<b>+4</b>
	HU	53%	<b>-13</b>	39%	<b>+14</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>
	IE	53%	<b>-13</b>	38%	<b>+17</b>	9%	<b>-4</b>
	BG	33%	<b>-17</b>	49%	<b>+33</b>	18%	<b>-16</b>
	LT	55%	<b>-19</b>	37%	<b>+19</b>	8%	<b>=</b>
	EE	45%	<b>-31</b>	48%	<b>+28</b>	7%	<b>+3</b>
	LV	47%	<b>-35</b>	42%	<b>+29</b>	11%	<b>+6</b>
	CY (tcc)	62%	<b>NA</b>	29%	<b>NA</b>	9%	<b>NA</b>
	TR	43%	<b>-2</b>	43%	<b>+4</b>	14%	<b>-2</b>
	HR	68%	<b>-5</b>	28%	<b>+15</b>	4%	<b>-10</b>
	MK	55%	<b>-9</b>	39%	<b>+14</b>	6%	<b>-5</b>
	IS	37%	<b>NA</b>	60%	<b>NA</b>	3%	<b>NA</b>
	ME	36%	<b>NA</b>	52%	<b>NA</b>	12%	<b>NA</b>
	RS	46%	<b>NA</b>	38%	<b>NA</b>	16%	<b>NA</b>

**Overall, all categories of the population are pessimistic about the impact of the crisis on jobs.** Nevertheless there are some differences, in particular depending on the respondent's age. Thus, 64% of respondents aged 40 or over are pessimistic compared with 56% of 15-24 year-olds. Pessimism is also more widespread among the least advantaged respondents: 67% of the least educated are pessimistic compared with 61% of the most educated. This also holds true for unemployed (67%) and self-employed people (65%), compared with 56% of managers, and among those who believe that globalisation is not an opportunity (72%, versus 56% of those who think the opposite).














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

	The worst is still to come	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Don't know
EU27	62%	29%	9%
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	62%	30%	8%
Female	62%	29%	9%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	56%	34%	10%
25-39	61%	31%	8%
40-54	64%	29%	7%
55 +	64%	26%	10%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	67%	23%	10%
16-19	63%	29%	8%
20+	61%	32%	7%
Still studying	52%	39%	9%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	65%	28%	7%
Managers	56%	37%	7%
Other white collars	59%	33%	8%
Manual workers	64%	28%	8%
House persons	65%	24%	11%
Unemployed	67%	25%	8%
Retired	64%	26%	10%
Students	52%	39%	9%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>			
Agree	56%	37%	7%
Disagree	72%	21%	7%

The table below shows the socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

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

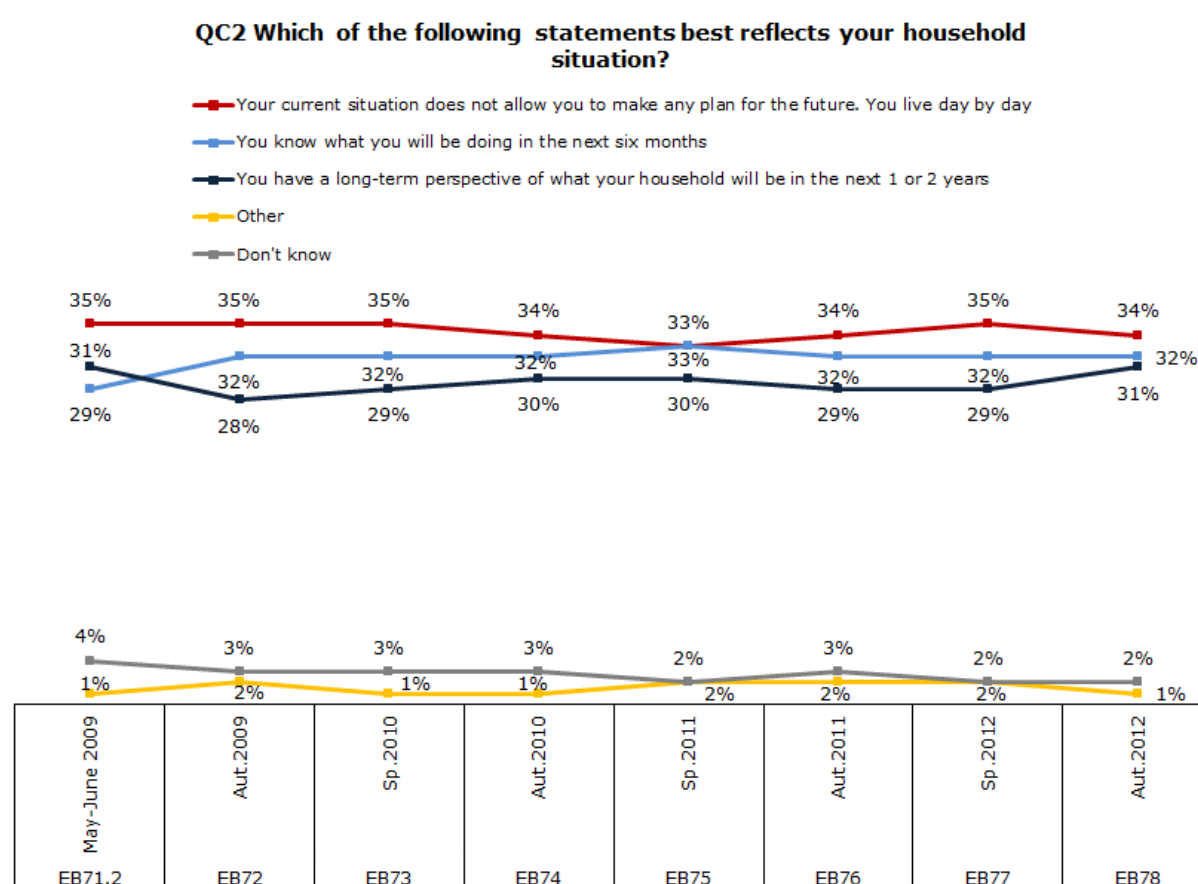
The worst is still to come

	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 
 <b>Gender</b>									
Male	62%	77%	68%	56%	52%	60%	76%	78%	53%
Female	57%	72%	69%	58%	62%	65%	81%	80%	54%
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	53%	74%	68%	49%	49%	57%	65%	79%	50%
25-39	56%	82%	69%	57%	47%	62%	83%	82%	53%
40-54	61%	75%	72%	53%	63%	65%	79%	78%	61%
55 +	62%	68%	66%	62%	66%	63%	81%	78%	50%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	62%	70%	71%	64%	69%	69%	83%	80%	60%
16-19	58%	75%	73%	57%	62%	65%	80%	79%	61%
20+	63%	81%	63%	50%	53%	54%	78%	72%	45%
Still studying	49%	75%	63%	45%	45%	47%	67%	81%	45%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	69%	78%	86%	57%	56%	72%	78%	75%	35%
Managers	53%	88%	59%	50%	53%	55%	66%	77%	39%
Other white collars	61%	81%	72%	52%	49%	60%	81%	77%	55%
Manual workers	59%	75%	75%	54%	55%	64%	84%	80%	57%
House persons	58%	71%	71%	64%	55%	73%	80%	74%	61%
Unemployed	66%	76%	66%	63%	62%	62%	81%	84%	66%
Retired	62%	68%	65%	65%	67%	64%	82%	78%	59%
Students	49%	75%	63%	45%	45%	47%	67%	81%	45%

## II. THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON THE HOUSEHOLD SITUATION

Unlike the previous question on perceptions of a possible recovery from the crisis (which has seen significant changes since the Eurobarometer survey of May-June 2009), the question on the household situation has remained very stable. As in previous surveys, **respondents remain very divided on the direct impact of the crisis on their household<sup>4</sup>**.

The results are very similar to those recorded in the spring 2012 Eurobarometer survey: **more than a third of respondents (34%, -1 percentage point) say that their current situation does not allow them to make plans for the future**, while 32% (unchanged) know what they will be doing in the next six months and 31% (+2) have a longer-term perspective of their household (one or two years).



Nevertheless, there are some striking differences between countries, in particular between respondents in the EU15 countries and those in the NMS12 countries. The former are far more likely to know what they will be doing in the next one or two years (35%, compared with only 15% of NMS12 respondents).

<sup>4</sup> QC2 Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation? Your current situation does not allow you to make any plans for the future. You live day by day; You know what you will be doing in the next six months; You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years; Other

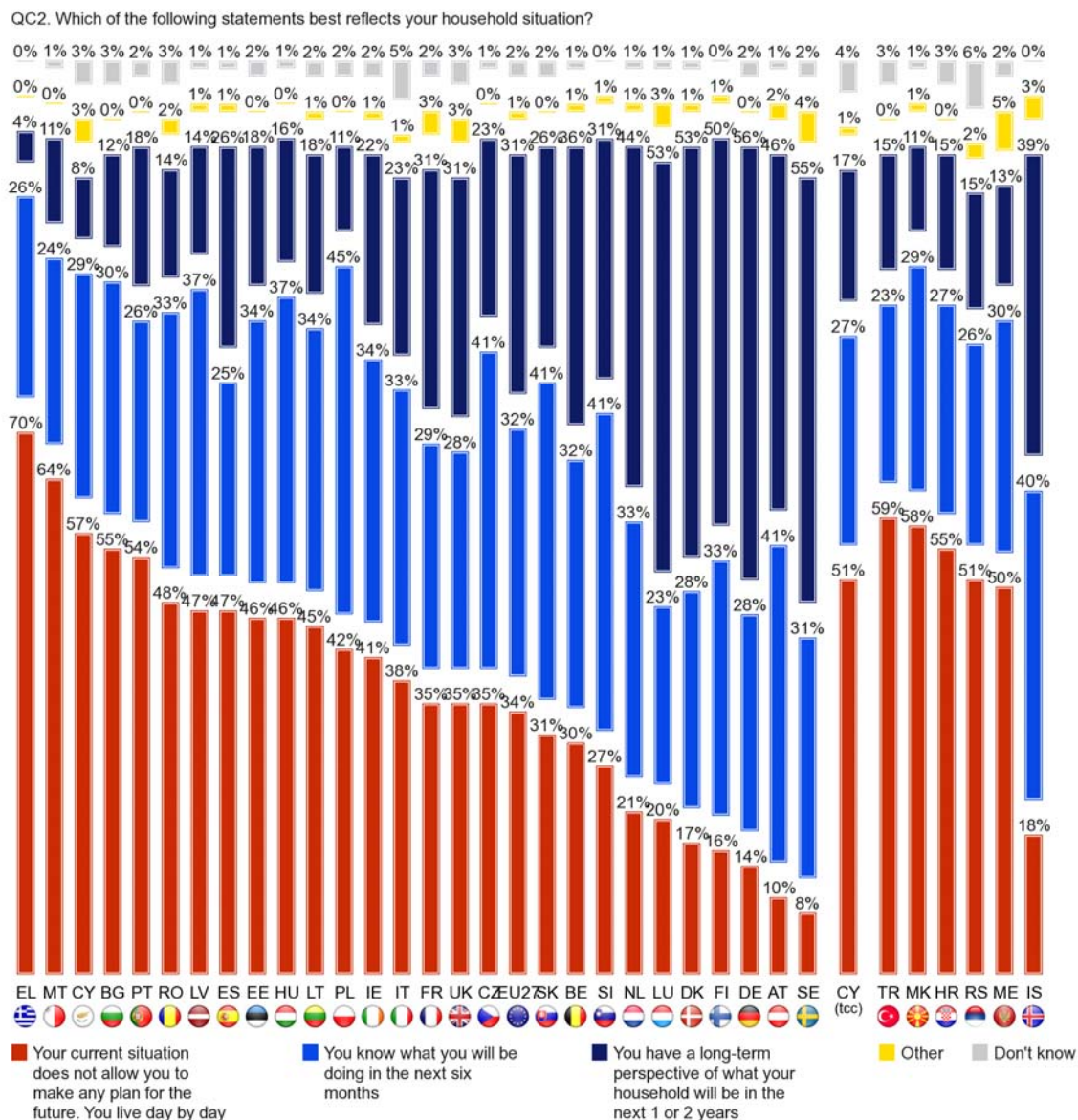
EU15 respondents are correspondingly far less likely to live day by day (32% versus 43%) or only to make medium-term plans (30% versus 39%).

Similarly, euro area respondents are more likely than non-euro area respondents to have a long-term perspective on their household (35% versus 24%).

**An absolute majority of respondents live “day by day” in five Member States (EU27 34%):** Greece (70%), Malta (64%), Cyprus (57%), Bulgaria (55%) and Portugal (54%). This also applies in the Turkish Cypriot Community (51%), and in five of the six candidate countries: Turkey (59%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (58%), Croatia (55%), Serbia (51%) and Montenegro (50%), compared with only 18% of respondents in Iceland.



































**Respondents are the most likely to know what they will be doing in the medium term, over the next six months (EU27 32%),** in Poland (45%) and in Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Austria (all 41%).

The northern EU Member States seem to be less affected by the crisis, since respondents in Germany (56%), Sweden (55%), Luxembourg and Denmark (both 53%), and Finland (50%) are **more likely to have a long-term vision of their household (EU27 31%)**.



The proportion of respondents who live “day by day” has increased since autumn 2012 in 11 Member States and three candidate countries, in particular in Belgium (30%, +5 percentage points) and the Netherlands (21%, +5); it has also risen in Turkey (59%, +10) and Croatia (55%, +6). In contrast, this proportion has fallen in Hungary (46%, -8) and Ireland (41%, -6).






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

	Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	You know what you will be doing in the next six months	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Other	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
 EU27	34%	-1	32%	=	31%	+2	1%	-1	2%	=
EU15	32%	-1	30%	=	35%	+2	1%	-1	2%	=
NMS12	43%	+1	39%	+1	15%	=	1%	=	2%	-2
Eurozone	32%	-2	30%	=	35%	+3	1%	-1	2%	=
Non-Eurozone	38%	=	34%	=	24%	=	1%	=	3%	=
 BE	30%	+5	32%	-1	36%	-3	1%	-1	1%	=
 NL	21%	+5	33%	+2	44%	-6	1%	=	1%	-1
 PL	42%	+3	45%	+1	11%	-1	0%	=	2%	-3
 SK	31%	+3	41%	-4	26%	=	0%	=	2%	+1
 CZ	35%	+2	41%	+1	23%	-2	0%	=	1%	-1
 EL	70%	+2	26%	=	4%	-2	0%	=	0%	=
 CY	57%	+2	29%	+1	8%	-5	3%	+1	3%	+1
 RO	48%	+2	33%	+1	14%	=	2%	=	3%	-3
 BG	55%	+1	30%	-2	12%	+1	0%	-1	3%	+1
 EE	46%	+1	34%	-1	18%	=	0%	=	2%	=
 PT	54%	+1	26%	-3	18%	+4	0%	=	2%	-2
 LU	20%	=	23%	-4	53%	+2	3%	+3	1%	-1
 DK	17%	-1	28%	-2	53%	+3	1%	-1	1%	+1
 AT	10%	-1	41%	+1	46%	-1	2%	=	1%	+1
 SI	27%	-1	41%	+2	31%	+1	1%	-1	0%	-1
 SE	8%	-1	31%	-3	55%	+1	4%	+1	2%	+2
 DE	14%	-2	28%	-5	56%	+6	0%	=	2%	+1
 ES	47%	-2	25%	+2	26%	=	1%	=	1%	=
 LV	47%	-2	37%	-1	14%	+2	1%	+1	1%	=
 UK	35%	-2	28%	=	31%	=	3%	+1	3%	+1
 FR	35%	-3	29%	=	31%	+4	3%	-1	2%	=
 IT	38%	-3	33%	=	23%	+4	1%	-1	5%	=
 LT	45%	-3	34%	+1	18%	+3	1%	-1	2%	=
 MT	64%	-3	24%	=	11%	+3	0%	=	1%	=
 FI	16%	-3	33%	=	50%	+3	1%	=	0%	=
 IE	41%	-6	34%	+6	22%	-1	1%	+1	2%	=
 HU	46%	-8	37%	+7	16%	+3	0%	-1	1%	-1
CY (tcc)	51%	-6	27%	+8	17%	+1	1%	-1	4%	-2
 TR	59%	+10	23%	-6	15%	-1	0%	=	3%	-3
 HR	55%	+6	27%	-5	15%	-1	0%	-1	3%	+1
 ME	50%	+1	30%	-1	13%	=	5%	+2	2%	-2
 MK	58%	-1	29%	+1	11%	=	1%	+1	1%	-1
 RS	51%	-2	26%	-4	15%	+4	2%	+1	6%	+1
 IS	18%	-4	40%	+2	39%	+2	3%	=	0%	=



**Logically enough, the most socially vulnerable respondents are the most likely to have difficulties making plans for the future and to be forced to live day by day.** This is the case for unemployed people (69%, versus 12% of managers), the least educated (46%, versus 23% of the most educated) and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (75%, compared with 20% of those who almost never have problems). Divorced and widowed respondents are also more likely to live day by day (47%, compared with 30% of single people living with a partner). Finally, it also applies to 39% of those who do not see globalisation as an opportunity (versus 27% of those who think the opposite) and 39% of those who are the most pessimistic about the impact of the crisis on jobs (compared with 26% of those who think that the worst is behind us).














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

	Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day	You know what you will be doing in the next six months	You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years	Other	Don't know
EU27	34%	32%	31%	1%	2%
 <b>Gender</b>					
Male	32%	32%	33%	1%	2%
Female	36%	31%	30%	1%	2%
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	28%	37%	29%	2%	4%
25-39	36%	34%	27%	1%	2%
40-54	36%	30%	31%	1%	2%
55 +	35%	28%	34%	1%	2%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	46%	26%	24%	1%	3%
16-19	40%	30%	27%	1%	2%
20+	23%	34%	41%	1%	1%
Still studying	19%	41%	34%	2%	4%
<b>Marital status</b>					
(Re)Married	31%	31%	35%	1%	2%
Single living with a partner	30%	36%	32%	1%	1%
Single	35%	34%	26%	2%	3%
Divorced or separated	47%	28%	22%	1%	2%
Widow	47%	26%	22%	2%	3%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	26%	32%	39%	1%	2%
Managers	12%	35%	50%	1%	2%
Other white collars	27%	40%	30%	1%	2%
Manual workers	37%	33%	27%	1%	2%
House persons	42%	27%	29%	-	2%
Unemployed	69%	19%	10%	1%	1%
Retired	37%	28%	31%	1%	3%
Students	19%	41%	34%	2%	4%
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	75%	15%	6%	1%	3%
From time to time	45%	35%	17%	1%	2%
Almost never	20%	33%	44%	1%	2%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>					
Agree	27%	32%	38%	1%	2%
Disagree	39%	32%	26%	1%	2%
<b>The impact of the crisis on jobs</b>					
Has reached its peak	26%	35%	37%	1%	1%
The worst is still to come	39%	30%	28%	1%	2%

The table below also shows the socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

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

Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day

	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE
									
 <b>Gender</b>									
Male	14%	44%	31%	35%	41%	33%	67%	55%	38%
Female	14%	49%	39%	41%	42%	37%	74%	53%	44%
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	12%	41%	22%	39%	25%	23%	54%	41%	44%
25-39	19%	51%	38%	38%	32%	43%	77%	56%	40%
40-54	13%	54%	39%	39%	48%	37%	65%	60%	48%
55 +	13%	40%	36%	37%	55%	33%	78%	55%	33%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	17%	54%	44%	42%	64%	47%	83%	56%	63%
16-19	18%	51%	47%	41%	46%	41%	73%	56%	44%
20+	8%	39%	25%	32%	37%	17%	64%	44%	28%
Still studying	6%	26%	10%	30%	13%	15%	51%	35%	38%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	8%	35%	34%	31%	27%	18%	61%	45%	21%
Managers	4%	21%	15%	22%	19%	15%	35%	39%	21%
Other white collars	12%	26%	32%	31%	33%	32%	61%	43%	31%
Manual workers	16%	48%	43%	40%	41%	37%	75%	54%	40%
House persons	17%	46%	56%	42%	29%	52%	80%	54%	53%
Unemployed	64%	73%	65%	82%	67%	64%	91%	73%	74%
Retired	12%	35%	35%	37%	58%	40%	77%	54%	32%
Students	6%	26%	10%	30%	13%	15%	51%	35%	38%

### III. THE MOST EFFECTIVE LEVELS FOR DEALING WITH THE CRISIS

#### Who can act the most effectively to tackle the crisis?

This is the eighth time since spring 2009 that we have asked who can act most effectively to tackle the effects of the crisis<sup>5</sup>. Once again, respondents were shown a list of international institutions (the European Union, the G20 and the International Monetary Fund) and national bodies (government and the United States). Only one answer was possible. In spring 2012, the European Union and the national government were ranked in joint first place on 21%.

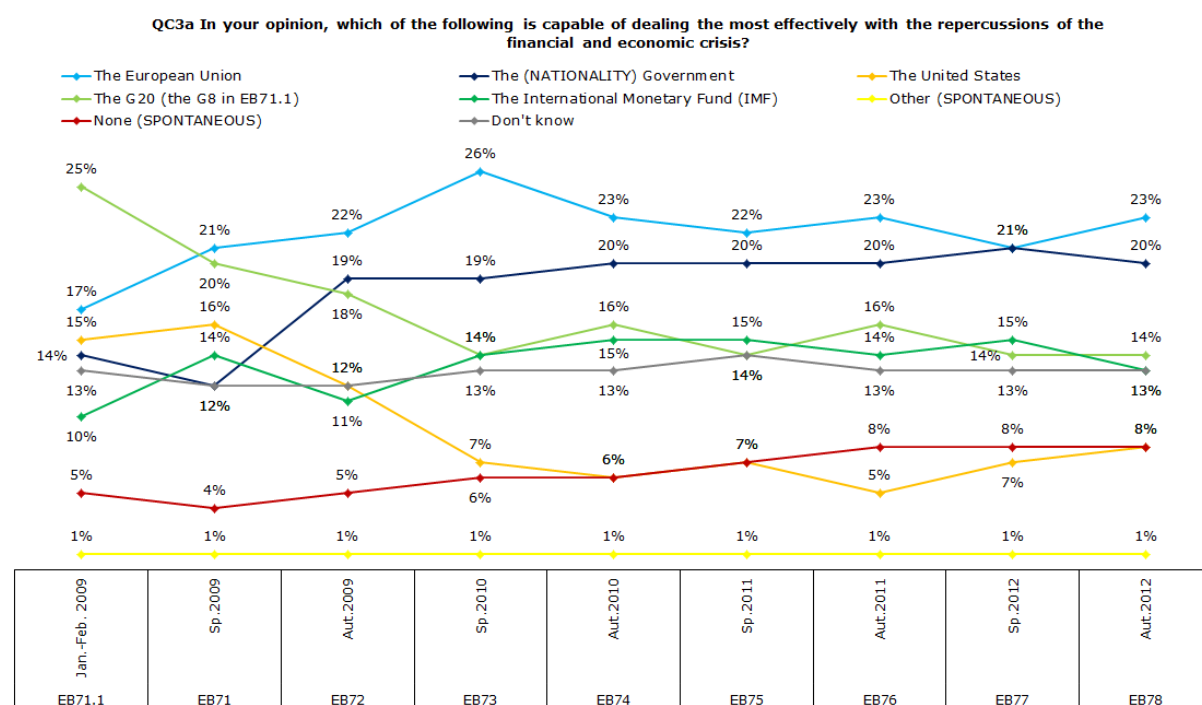
QC3a. In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?



This time, **the European Union tops the list on its own**, followed by the national government (20%, -1 percentage point), the G20 (14%, unchanged), the IMF (13%, -2) and the United States (8%, +1). The “DK” rate is unchanged (13%), as is the proportion of respondents who answered “none” (8%).

A comparison of these results with those of the first wave of the Eurobarometer survey in January-February 2009 shows that the European Union and national governments have gained the most ground (+6 percentage points each), while the G20 and the United States have lost 11 and 7 percentage points respectively.

<sup>5</sup> QC3a In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (ROTATE): the government; the European Union; the United States; the G20; the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Other



Euro area respondents (25%) are more likely than non-euro area respondents (20%) to mention the European Union. Conversely, national governments are mentioned more frequently outside the euro area (27%, versus 17% in the euro area).

The highest scores for the **European Union (EU27 23%)** were recorded in Poland (36%) and Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Malta (all 31%). Since spring 2012, the proportion of respondents mentioning the European Union has risen in 15 Member States and two candidate countries, with the most striking increase in Poland (+6 percentage points). However, the European Union has lost ground in ten Member States and two candidate countries. Its score is unchanged in two Member States and two candidate countries.



































Respondents in Romania (48%) are by far the most likely to believe in the effectiveness of their **national government (EU27 20%)**. This view is also widely held in the United Kingdom (37%) and Malta (30%). The six candidate countries (except for Montenegro with a score of 20%) are also more likely than the European average to mention the government, especially Turkey (44%). The national government was mentioned less frequently than in spring 2012 in 14 Member States and two candidate countries, with the sharpest fall in Portugal (14%, -10 percentage points). However, the national government has gained ground in ten Member States and three candidate countries. Its score is unchanged in three Member States and Iceland.

Respondents in the Czech Republic (42%) and the Netherlands (32%) are the most likely to mention the **G20 (EU27 14%)**, which obtained its lowest scores in two candidate countries: Serbia (2%) and Montenegro (3%). There have been few, and in every case minimal, changes since spring 2012: the G20 has increased its score in ten Member States by between +1 and +5 percentage points.

The **International Monetary Fund**, mentioned by **13% of respondents in Europe as a whole**, was mentioned the most frequently in Finland (30%) and Ireland (22%). It has lost ground in 13 Member States and two candidate countries.

Finally, respondents in the Czech Republic (18%) and Denmark (17%) are the most likely to mention the **United States (EU27 8%)**.

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

		The European Union	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	The G20	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
	EU27	23%	+2	20%	-1	14%	=	13%	-2
	EU15	22%	+1	20%	-1	14%	=	14%	-2
	NMS12	27%	+3	21%	+1	14%	-1	10%	-1
	Eurozone	25%	+2	17%	-1	14%	=	14%	-2
	Non-Eurozone	20%	+1	27%	+2	13%	-1	12%	=
	BE	25%	-4	17%	+1	17%	-4	16%	-1
	BG	31%	+5	18%	+1	18%	-3	7%	-3
	CZ	9%	-1	3%	-3	42%	+4	15%	=
	DK	18%	+2	8%	-6	24%	-3	20%	+2
	DE	23%	=	20%	+2	19%	-1	12%	-4
	EE	19%	-4	13%	-1	21%	=	15%	+2
	IE	28%	+2	19%	-1	6%	-1	22%	+7
	EL	30%	+2	22%	-7	10%	+1	5%	+2
	ES	28%	+5	17%	=	5%	=	11%	-4
	FR	25%	+4	16%	-7	16%	=	19%	+1
	IT	26%	+3	15%	+1	9%	-1	14%	-2
	CY	22%	+2	13%	=	13%	-4	21%	-3
	LV	18%	-2	17%	-1	21%	-1	7%	-1
	LT	24%	-1	14%	-1	12%	-1	8%	-2
	LU	31%	-3	11%	+1	20%	+2	16%	+1
	HU	22%	+2	22%	+2	10%	+1	19%	-1
	MT	31%	+3	30%	+1	10%	-1	11%	-1
	NL	19%	-1	13%	-3	32%	+2	20%	+1
	AT	23%	+3	16%	-4	14%	+3	16%	=
	PL	36%	+6	14%	+4	10%	-1	9%	=
	PT	25%	+1	14%	-10	12%	+2	8%	+3
	RO	24%	+3	48%	-1	7%	-3	5%	-2
	SI	27%	+3	11%	-1	7%	-3	13%	-1
	SK	22%	-7	9%	=	28%	+5	16%	=
	FI	21%	=	14%	+1	16%	+3	30%	-5
	SE	14%	-4	25%	-2	26%	+2	14%	+1
	UK	10%	-2	37%	+3	10%	=	14%	=
	CY (tcc)	25%	-8	13%	=	5%	+1	15%	+4
	HR	15%	-4	27%	+3	9%	=	15%	=
	TR	11%	+2	44%	-2	4%	-1	5%	+2
	MK	22%	+1	26%	-1	7%	=	11%	-4
	IS	14%	=	27%	=	20%	=	19%	+2
	ME	21%	=	20%	+1	3%	=	15%	+2
	RS	17%	-3	27%	+6	2%	-1	13%	-3

**A socio-demographic analysis reveals that the most advantaged social categories are more likely to trust the European Union.** This is true of self-employed people (26%) and managers and white-collar workers (both 25%), compared with 21% of pensioners and 22% of manual workers. Similarly, 25% of the most educated respondents mentioned the European Union, compared with 21% of the least educated.

This opinion is also more likely to be shared by people who see globalisation as an opportunity (28%, versus 19% of those who think the reverse), and by those who believe that their voice counts in the European Union (32%, compared with 19% of those who disagree).














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

	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The G20	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	The United States
EU27	23%	20%	14%	13%	8%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	23%	19%	17%	14%	9%
Female	23%	21%	11%	13%	8%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	27%	17%	15%	11%	11%
25-39	23%	19%	15%	13%	9%
40-54	23%	21%	14%	14%	8%
55 +	21%	22%	13%	14%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	21%	25%	8%	10%	7%
16-19	22%	22%	13%	14%	8%
20+	25%	17%	18%	16%	8%
Still studying	27%	14%	18%	13%	9%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	26%	18%	14%	15%	8%
Managers	25%	20%	20%	15%	7%
Other white collars	25%	16%	16%	16%	11%
Manual workers	22%	21%	13%	12%	8%
House persons	23%	24%	9%	11%	8%
Unemployed	23%	20%	12%	11%	10%
Retired	21%	23%	12%	14%	7%
Students	27%	14%	18%	13%	9%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>					
Agree	28%	18%	17%	15%	9%
Disagree	19%	22%	13%	13%	9%
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>					
Agree	32%	18%	17%	14%	8%
Disagree	19%	22%	13%	13%	9%

The table below also shows the socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

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

The European Union

	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 
 <b>Gender</b>									
Male	20%	29%	26%	27%	36%	12%	29%	22%	29%
Female	26%	27%	25%	25%	35%	8%	30%	27%	26%
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	26%	29%	26%	27%	39%	21%	34%	26%	27%
25-39	20%	30%	21%	26%	40%	10%	28%	26%	30%
40-54	21%	31%	25%	34%	32%	9%	32%	24%	25%
55 +	25%	24%	28%	21%	32%	5%	27%	23%	28%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	19%	26%	28%	22%	40%	4%	27%	23%	14%
16-19	21%	30%	23%	30%	34%	8%	30%	28%	28%
20+	26%	31%	27%	23%	36%	16%	32%	27%	32%
Still studying	30%	24%	26%	31%	32%	20%	32%	28%	23%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	13%	40%	30%	30%	41%	10%	39%	36%	30%
Managers	27%	38%	33%	33%	41%	11%	26%	25%	36%
Other white collars	31%	21%	21%	30%	36%	17%	26%	33%	23%
Manual workers	19%	29%	19%	26%	33%	11%	28%	24%	36%
House persons	25%	21%	19%	23%	51%	7%	27%	24%	23%
Unemployed	14%	32%	23%	21%	38%	8%	28%	22%	23%
Retired	22%	23%	29%	21%	32%	5%	25%	22%	21%
Students	30%	24%	26%	31%	32%	20%	32%	28%	23%

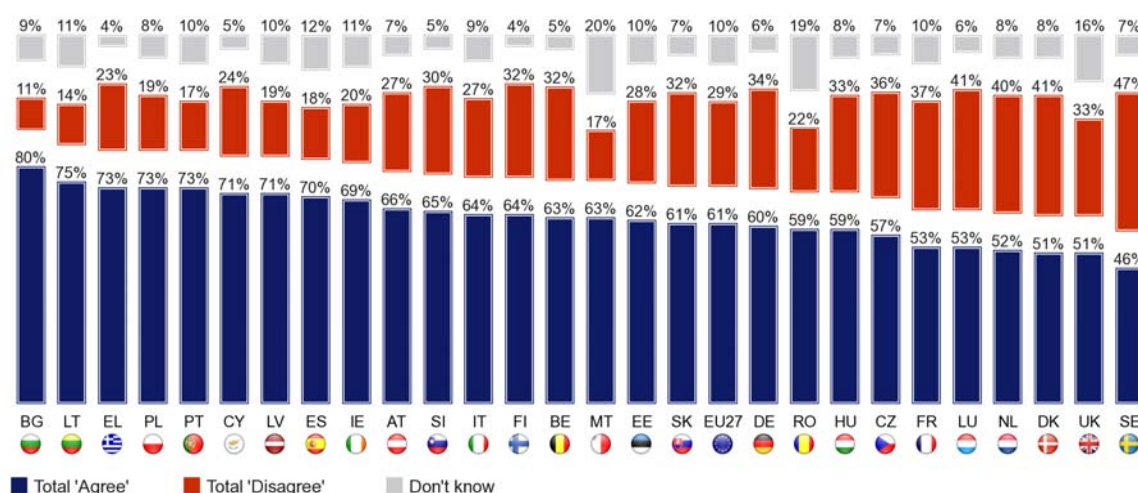
#### IV. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

The majority (61%) of respondents say that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy<sup>6</sup>. However, this score has fallen by two percentage points since the last Eurobarometer survey in spring 2012. Almost three out of ten Europeans (29%, +4) disagree.

Confidence in the European Union's powers is more widespread in the NMS12 countries (67%) than in the EU15 countries (59%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (80%), Lithuania (75%) and Greece, Poland and Portugal (all 73%) are the most convinced that Europe has sufficient power and tools. In contrast, Sweden is the only country where fewer than half the respondents (46%) share this view.

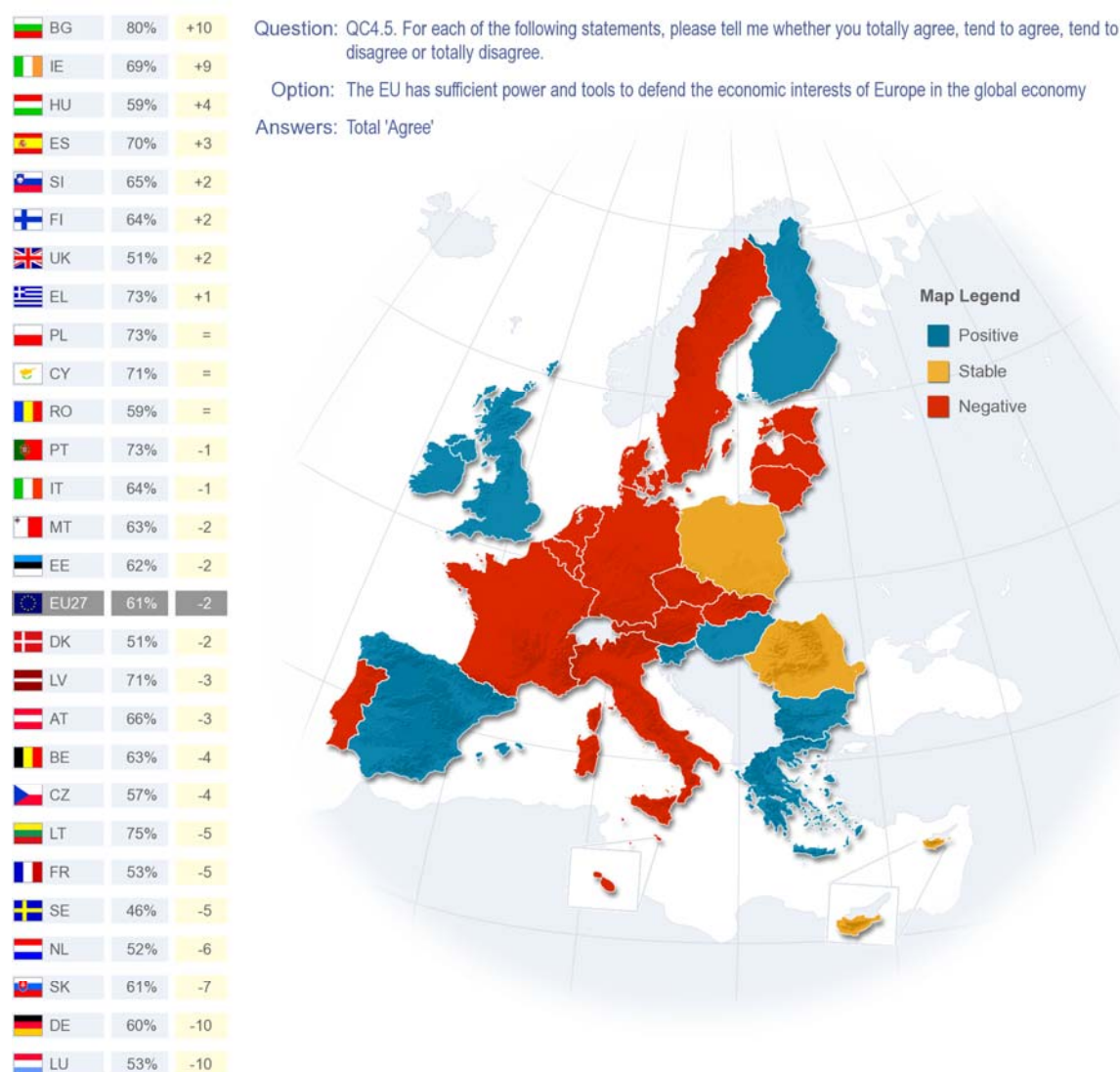
QC4.5. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.  
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy



Support for this statement has gained the most ground in Bulgaria (80%, +10 percentage points), while the strongest downward evolutions were recorded in Germany (60%, -10) and Luxembourg (53%, -10).

<sup>6</sup> QC4.5 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement? The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy.





*Total "Totally agree" and "Tend to agree" answers*

**A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals that results are consistent across the different categories of the population.** This is particularly true of the occupational categories; 59% of managers say that the EU has sufficient power and tools, as do 60% of unemployed people. This is also the opinion of 59% of the most educated and 57% of the least educated respondents.

Nevertheless, this opinion is more widespread among people who believe that their voice counts in the EU (73%, compared with 56% of those who disagree) and among those who believe that their country needs reforms (63%, versus 48% of those who see no such need).

## 1. Initiatives to improve the performance of the European economy

The autumn 2012 results for this question are almost identical to those obtained in the previous Eurobarometer survey in spring 2012<sup>7</sup>. The three most frequently mentioned initiatives for improving the performance of the European economy are, in order of importance:

- **Improving education and professional training (46%, unchanged).**
- **Reducing public deficits and debt (39%, +1),** in second place.
- And in third place, **making it easier to set up a business (33%, -2).**

**Investing in research and innovation (32%, +1)** has now almost caught up with **making it easier to set up a business (33%, -2).**

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



<sup>7</sup> QC5 Which three initiatives could most improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Increase the number of working hours; Improve education and professional training; Invest in research and innovation; Make it easier for companies to access credit; Make it easier to set up a business; Use energy more efficiently; Invest in transport (motorways, railways, etc.); Invest in environmentally friendly products and services; Increase the retirement age; Reduce public deficits and debt; Strengthen regulation of financial markets; Other

Respondents in the EU15 countries are more likely than those in the NMS12 countries to support a reduction of public deficits and debt (41% and 31% respectively), and improving education and professional training (48% versus 41%). However, support for making it easier to set up a business is the same in both groups of countries (33% in both cases).





























Support for **improving education and professional training (UE27 46%)** is particularly strong in Germany and Romania (60%) and in Estonia, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta (all 54%). Support for this measure has increased in 10 of the 27 Member States, led by Malta (+9 percentage points), but has declined in 10 others, in particular in Lithuania (31%, -9).

**Reducing public deficits and debt (UE27 39%)** is seen as a particularly effective initiative in Cyprus (56%), the Czech Republic and Germany (both 49%), and France and Hungary (both 47%). Support for this measure has fallen in 14 Member States since the last Eurobarometer survey, though it has increased in seven others, above all in Germany (+8).

**Encouraging business creation (UE27 33%)**, ranked in third place at European level, was mentioned by around half of respondents in Lithuania (57%) and Spain and Bulgaria (both 49%). However, this initiative has lost ground in 20 EU Member States, especially in Romania (32%, -7) and Malta (19%, -7).

**Investing in research and innovation (EU27 32%)** was mentioned by more than four out of ten respondents in Sweden and Slovenia (both 43%) and Denmark (41%). This measure has gained ground in 14 Member States since the last Eurobarometer survey, most strikingly in Greece (+7).

QC5 Which three initiatives could most improve the performance of the European economy? +diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012

		Improve education and professional training		Reduce public deficits and debt		Make it easier to set up a business		Invest in research and innovation		Strengthen regulation of financial markets		Make it easier for companies to access credit		Use energy more efficiently		Invest in environmentally friendly products and services		Invest in transport (motorways, railways, etc.)		Increase the number of working hours		Increase the retirement age	
	EU27	46%	=	39%	<b>+1</b>	33%	<b>-2</b>	32%	<b>+1</b>	25%	<b>+1</b>	23%	<b>-1</b>	19%	<b>-1</b>	12%	=	11%	=	6%	=	4%	=
	Eurozone	47%	<b>-1</b>	41%	<b>+2</b>	34%	<b>-2</b>	34%	<b>+2</b>	27%	<b>+2</b>	25%	<b>-3</b>	18%	<b>-1</b>	13%	=	7%	<b>-1</b>	6%	=	4%	<b>-1</b>
	Non-Eurozone	44%	<b>+1</b>	35%	<b>-1</b>	32%	<b>-2</b>	27%	=	22%	=	20%	<b>+2</b>	21%	<b>-1</b>	11%	<b>-1</b>	18%	<b>+1</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	4%	=
	BE	45%	<b>-4</b>	42%	=	34%	<b>-1</b>	34%	<b>+1</b>	26%	<b>+1</b>	14%	<b>-1</b>	25%	<b>-1</b>	18%	<b>+3</b>	10%	=	9%	<b>+1</b>	9%	=
	BG	45%	<b>+7</b>	17%	=	49%	<b>+1</b>	33%	<b>+4</b>	20%	<b>-8</b>	18%	=	32%	<b>-2</b>	18%	<b>-3</b>	11%	<b>-1</b>	6%	<b>+1</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>
	CZ	28%	<b>-1</b>	49%	<b>+2</b>	22%	<b>-4</b>	30%	<b>+2</b>	27%	=	13%	=	29%	<b>-6</b>	18%	<b>+1</b>	19%	<b>+4</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>	2%	=
	DK	53%	=	33%	<b>-6</b>	37%	<b>-1</b>	41%	<b>-1</b>	17%	=	27%	<b>+4</b>	24%	<b>-2</b>	16%	<b>-2</b>	13%	<b>+3</b>	11%	<b>+1</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>
	DE	60%	<b>+2</b>	49%	<b>+8</b>	21%	<b>-3</b>	37%	<b>-3</b>	38%	<b>+5</b>	12%	<b>-5</b>	25%	<b>-2</b>	14%	<b>-1</b>	5%	<b>-3</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>
	EE	54%	=	23%	<b>-1</b>	28%	<b>-1</b>	24%	<b>+1</b>	26%	<b>-2</b>	9%	<b>-3</b>	30%	<b>-2</b>	12%	<b>-1</b>	14%	<b>+4</b>	3%	=	5%	<b>-1</b>
	IE	54%	<b>+5</b>	29%	<b>-2</b>	40%	<b>-1</b>	30%	<b>+2</b>	22%	<b>+6</b>	40%	<b>-5</b>	16%	<b>-5</b>	6%	<b>-3</b>	12%	<b>+1</b>	9%	=	4%	=
	EL	41%	<b>-1</b>	42%	<b>-3</b>	35%	<b>-5</b>	37%	<b>+7</b>	14%	<b>-3</b>	16%	=	28%	<b>-2</b>	22%	<b>+3</b>	11%	<b>-1</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>	1%	=
	ES	50%	=	29%	<b>-3</b>	49%	<b>-3</b>	30%	<b>+4</b>	20%	<b>+4</b>	47%	<b>-2</b>	10%	<b>-1</b>	6%	<b>-1</b>	3%	=	3%	=	1%	=
	FR	48%	<b>-4</b>	47%	<b>-1</b>	40%	<b>-2</b>	32%	<b>+4</b>	33%	<b>+1</b>	21%	=	15%	<b>+1</b>	10%	<b>-1</b>	6%	<b>+2</b>	13%	=	5%	=
	IT	32%	<b>+2</b>	34%	=	39%	<b>-1</b>	37%	<b>+3</b>	15%	<b>-3</b>	35%	<b>-6</b>	10%	<b>-1</b>	11%	<b>+1</b>	9%	<b>+1</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	2%	<b>-2</b>
	CY	53%	<b>-1</b>	56%	<b>+5</b>	33%	<b>+1</b>	27%	<b>-1</b>	20%	<b>+1</b>	16%	<b>-3</b>	35%	<b>-1</b>	20%	<b>-2</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>	4%	=	3%	<b>-1</b>
	LV	46%	<b>+2</b>	34%	=	39%	<b>-1</b>	22%	=	25%	<b>-1</b>	17%	<b>-7</b>	16%	<b>-1</b>	10%	<b>-1</b>	13%	<b>+1</b>	3%	=	2%	<b>-1</b>
	LT	31%	<b>-9</b>	40%	<b>+3</b>	57%	<b>-1</b>	22%	<b>-2</b>	28%	<b>+4</b>	14%	<b>-2</b>	23%	<b>-2</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>	2%	=	1%	<b>-1</b>
	LU	54%	<b>-4</b>	36%	<b>+4</b>	33%	=	32%	<b>-1</b>	26%	<b>-4</b>	11%	<b>+1</b>	19%	<b>-5</b>	12%	<b>-1</b>	7%	<b>-1</b>	8%	=	6%	<b>+2</b>
	HU	35%	=	47%	<b>-5</b>	37%	<b>-5</b>	23%	<b>-1</b>	31%	<b>+5</b>	27%	<b>+5</b>	32%	<b>+3</b>	14%	<b>-3</b>	9%	<b>-1</b>	2%	=	1%	<b>-1</b>
	MT	54%	<b>+9</b>	44%	=	19%	<b>-7</b>	24%	<b>-3</b>	11%	<b>+2</b>	10%	=	37%	<b>-1</b>	14%	<b>-5</b>	9%	<b>+2</b>	6%	=	2%	=
	NL	52%	<b>+2</b>	43%	<b>-1</b>	18%	<b>+1</b>	40%	<b>+3</b>	29%	=	24%	<b>-1</b>	20%	=	16%	=	11%	=	7%	<b>-1</b>	11%	<b>-7</b>
	AT	47%	=	41%	<b>-1</b>	29%	<b>-2</b>	26%	<b>+2</b>	28%	<b>+3</b>	19%	=	28%	<b>-3</b>	32%	=	11%	<b>+2</b>	6%	<b>-3</b>	7%	<b>-2</b>
	PL	36%	<b>+1</b>	25%	<b>-2</b>	33%	<b>-1</b>	23%	<b>+1</b>	11%	<b>-2</b>	24%	<b>+4</b>	17%	=	12%	=	17%	=	3%	=	2%	<b>+1</b>
	PT	44%	<b>-3</b>	31%	<b>-2</b>	26%	<b>-5</b>	26%	<b>-1</b>	14%	<b>-1</b>	22%	<b>-2</b>	12%	<b>-4</b>	13%	<b>+4</b>	10%	<b>+2</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>
	RO	60%	<b>+4</b>	23%	<b>-3</b>	32%	<b>-7</b>	32%	<b>-2</b>	20%	<b>+1</b>	16%	<b>-7</b>	18%	<b>-1</b>	10%	=	26%	=	6%	=	3%	=
	SI	29%	<b>+3</b>	42%	<b>-4</b>	15%	=	43%	<b>+3</b>	49%	<b>+3</b>	17%	<b>-1</b>	22%	<b>-2</b>	24%	<b>+2</b>	5%	<b>-2</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>
	SK	35%	<b>-3</b>	41%	<b>-3</b>	19%	=	26%	<b>-2</b>	26%	<b>-1</b>	14%	<b>-1</b>	29%	<b>+1</b>	16%	<b>-3</b>	36%	<b>-2</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>
	FI	41%	=	42%	<b>+3</b>	33%	<b>-1</b>	32%	<b>-2</b>	25%	<b>+1</b>	12%	<b>-1</b>	31%	<b>-2</b>	22%	<b>+3</b>	10%	<b>+2</b>	7%	<b>+1</b>	9%	=
	SE	51%	<b>-2</b>	45%	=	26%	<b>-2</b>	43%	<b>+1</b>	24%	<b>-2</b>	6%	<b>-1</b>	24%	<b>+3</b>	18%	<b>+1</b>	20%	<b>-1</b>	7%	<b>-1</b>	14%	=
	UK	46%	=	42%	<b>+1</b>	29%	=	23%	<b>-2</b>	26%	<b>+1</b>	21%	<b>+6</b>	19%	<b>-1</b>	8%	<b>-1</b>	19%	<b>+2</b>	7%	=	4%	<b>-1</b>

**A socio-demographic analysis** reveals, logically enough, that **education and professional training** is supported in particular by the youngest (55%, versus 43% of those aged 55 or over) and the most educated respondents (48%, versus 41% of the least educated). This initiative is also more likely to be supported by the most advantaged categories, such as managers (51%, versus 42% of self-employed people and 43% of white-collar workers) and those who almost never have difficulties paying their bills (49%, versus 41% of those who have difficulties most of the time).

There is fairly widespread support across the categories for **reducing public deficits and debt**, though approval is stronger among the most advantaged respondents: 42% of managers and white-collar workers (versus 30% of unemployed people), and 41% of those who do not struggle to pay their bills (versus 33% of those who often have difficulties).

There is particularly strong support for **business creation** among unemployed (41%) and self-employed people (33%), compared with 27% of managers; and among the least educated (38%, versus 31% of the most educated) and the “young working” categories (38% of 25-39 year-olds, versus 30% of 15-24 year-olds and 31% of 40-54 year-olds).

**Investing in research and innovation** draws support from the most educated respondents (40%, versus 24% of the least educated) and the most advantaged categories, such as managers (42%, compared with 26% of manual workers and 27% of unemployed people).



## 2. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR TACKLING THE CRISIS

The results regarding measures for tackling the crisis have remained virtually unchanged since the autumn 2011 (EB76) and spring 2012 (EB77) surveys.

In November 2012, **76% of Europeans - the same as in spring 2012 -** say that **stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States** would be an effective way of tackling the crisis.<sup>8</sup>

Almost as many (**75%, unchanged**) say that there should be **stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the euro area countries**.

Finally, **70% (-1)** believe that giving the **EU a more important role in regulating financial services** would make an effective contribution to this end.

Respondents in the euro area are far more likely than those outside it to consider that these three measures would be effective in tackling the crisis. For example, 80% of euro area respondents (compared with 67% of non-euro area respondents) think that stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among euro area countries would be effective. They are also more likely to support closer coordination of economic policy among all EU Member States (80% versus 69%) and a more important role for the EU in regulating financial services (74% versus 63%).

**An absolute majority of respondents in each of the 27 EU Member States believe that stronger coordination of economic policy among all Member States (EU27 76%)** would contribute effectively to tackling the crisis, with the highest scores in Cyprus (89%), Luxembourg, France and Belgium (all 84%), Germany (83%) and Slovakia (82%). However, this point of view has lost ground in 14 Member States (including Sweden, 62%, -5 percentage points) in six months. It has gained ground in nine Member States and is unchanged in four others.

QC6. 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?



EB78 Aut.2012

EB77 Sp.2012































<sup>8</sup> QC6 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? A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services; A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member states; A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area.

Similarly, an absolute majority of respondents in all 27 Member States support **closer coordination of economic and financial policies among the euro area countries (EE27 75%)**, led by Cyprus (89%), Luxembourg (86%) and Belgium (84%). Support for this measure has lost ground in 16 EU countries, but has risen in 10 others. The results are unchanged in only one country, Estonia (64%).

Like the first two proposals, the third measure, **a more important role for the EU in regulating financial services (EU27 70%)**, was mentioned by more than half the respondents in all the EU Member States, and by more than eight out of ten respondents in Belgium and Cyprus (both 82%). Support has fallen in 13 Member States, while it has increased in 11 others, led by Ireland (78%, +10 percentage points). It is unchanged in three others.

QC6 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?

		A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States		A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area		A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services	
		Total 'Effective'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Effective'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Effective'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
	EU27	76%	=	75%	=	70%	-1
	Eurozone	80%	+1	80%	+2	74%	=
	Non-Eurozone	69%	=	67%	=	63%	-1
	BE	84%	-3	84%	-1	82%	=
	BG	80%	=	78%	-1	74%	-2
	CZ	69%	-2	67%	-3	67%	-1
	DK	76%	-1	73%	-1	56%	-2
	DE	83%	=	83%	+1	75%	+3
	EE	61%	-3	64%	=	57%	+2
	IE	78%	+6	77%	+7	78%	+10
	EL	79%	-3	79%	-1	73%	-1
	ES	81%	-2	79%	-2	76%	-4
	FR	84%	+4	83%	+1	77%	-1
	IT	73%	+2	73%	+2	73%	+5
	CY	89%	-1	89%	-2	82%	+1
	LV	66%	+1	65%	-4	61%	=
	LT	68%	+3	66%	+2	65%	-1
	LU	84%	=	86%	+3	77%	+3
	HU	63%	+6	62%	+3	65%	+8
	MT	78%	+1	76%	-2	68%	=
	NL	80%	-2	82%	-1	73%	+1
	AT	68%	-4	67%	-3	66%	-3
	PL	75%	+1	72%	+2	69%	+2
	PT	77%	+6	79%	+8	73%	+4
	RO	73%	-2	70%	-1	70%	-1
	SI	76%	-3	75%	-3	74%	-4
	SK	82%	-4	80%	-7	77%	-4
	FI	73%	-1	76%	+3	68%	+2
	SE	62%	-5	71%	-1	58%	-5
	UK	64%	=	61%	-2	56%	-3

People who see globalisation as an opportunity are particularly likely to support **stronger coordination of economic policy among all EU Member States** (85%, compared with 69% of those who think the reverse). This measure is also more likely to be supported by those who say that their country needs reforms (79%, versus 60% of those who think that reforms are not necessary) and by the most optimistic respondents, who think that the impact of the crisis on jobs has reached its peak (84%, compared with 74% of those who consider that the worst is still to come).

The same trends are recorded for the other two measures: **stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the euro area countries** and **a more important role for the EU in regulating financial services**.

QC6 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?

	A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States			A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area			A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services		
	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU27	76%	16%	8%	75%	16%	9%	70%	20%	10%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>									
Agree	85%	12%	3%	85%	11%	4%	79%	16%	5%
Disagree	69%	24%	7%	69%	24%	7%	66%	26%	8%
<b>The impact of the crisis on jobs</b>									
Has reached its peak	84%	11%	5%	84%	11%	5%	79%	14%	7%
The worst is still to come	74%	19%	7%	73%	19%	8%	68%	22%	10%
<b>(OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms</b>									
Agree	79%	14%	7%	78%	15%	7%	73%	18%	9%
Disagree	60%	34%	6%	60%	33%	7%	56%	36%	8%



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

### 1. REFORMS NEEDED TO TACKLE THE CRISIS AND REDUCE PUBLIC DEBT

#### *Working together*

**Nine out of ten respondents (+1 percentage point** since spring 2012) in the European Union **are in favour of greater cooperation between the EU Member States** in order to deal with the effects of the economic and financial crisis<sup>9</sup>. Support for such cooperation is particularly strong in Cyprus (97%), Luxembourg (96%) and Malta (95%). Opinions on this point have shifted the most significantly in Ireland (93%, +5) and Slovenia (92%, -5).

#### *Reform to face the future*

Almost **nine out of ten respondents (89%, unchanged)** consider that **their country needs reforms to face the future**. This is particularly true in Cyprus and Finland (both 97%), Ireland and Greece (both 94%), and Spain and France (each 93%). The greatest evolutions were recorded in Slovenia (87%, -6) and Finland (97%, +5).

#### *Public deficits and debt*

To measure attitudes to public deficits and debt, the sample was divided into two groups, each of which was asked a differently worded question:

- **One positive (SPLIT A – “Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed”).**
- **The other negative (SPLIT B – “Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now”).**

Here again, the results are broadly unchanged since the spring 2012 Eurobarometer survey.

**Thus 81% (-1 percentage point) of respondents agree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed**, while 13% (+2) take the opposite view.

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<sup>9</sup> QC4.1 to QC4.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: (OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future; EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis; measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (IF 'SPLIT A'); measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (IF 'SPLIT B').

This view is more widespread in the euro area (82%, compared with 78% outside it) and is particularly prevalent in Germany and Malta (both 89%), Slovenia (88%), and Finland, Cyprus and Belgium (all 87%).

Respondents in the EU15 countries are also more likely to share this opinion (81%, versus 77% in the NMS12). The most significant changes were recorded in Poland (81%) and Romania (68%), with an increase of six percentage points in both countries, while the biggest fall was recorded in Slovakia (84%, -6).

**When the wording is reversed (“Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now”), four out of ten respondents agree** (unchanged since spring 2012), while a majority of 53% disagree.

























The view that these measures are not a priority is far more common in the NMS12 countries (51%, versus 38% in the EU15 countries) and, to a lesser extent, outside the euro area (45%, versus 38% in the euro area).

Respondents in Finland (61%), Estonia and Lithuania (both 60%), Hungary (57%) and Poland (56%) are most likely to agree, while the respondents in Cyprus are the least likely to do so (14%).

Although the results are unchanged at European level (EU27 40%), they disguise some significant shifts, with gains or losses of at least five percentage points in ten Member States. The most significant changes are downwards and have taken place in Malta (25%, -13) and Slovakia (39%, -8).

The majority of Europeans (EU27 53%) who disagree with this statement (and for whom these measures are therefore a priority) are more likely to be found in the EU15 countries (56%, versus 37% in the NMS12) and in the euro area (57%, versus 45% outside it).

QC4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.





	EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis		(OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future		(SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed		(SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now	
	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
 EU27	90%	<b>+1</b>	89%	<b>=</b>	81%	<b>-1</b>	40%	<b>=</b>
 BE	93%	<b>=</b>	90%	<b>=</b>	87%	<b>-5</b>	34%	<b>=</b>
 BG	91%	<b>-3</b>	91%	<b>-2</b>	68%	<b>-1</b>	44%	<b>+5</b>
 CZ	85%	<b>-4</b>	77%	<b>-1</b>	79%	<b>-2</b>	40%	<b>-6</b>
 DK	89%	<b>=</b>	62%	<b>-4</b>	77%	<b>-5</b>	46%	<b>+5</b>
 DE	94%	<b>+1</b>	87%	<b>-1</b>	89%	<b>-1</b>	37%	<b>=</b>
 EE	92%	<b>-1</b>	87%	<b>+2</b>	69%	<b>-2</b>	60%	<b>-2</b>
 IE	93%	<b>+5</b>	94%	<b>+4</b>	84%	<b>-2</b>	40%	<b>+7</b>
 EL	91%	<b>=</b>	94%	<b>-2</b>	66%	<b>-4</b>	45%	<b>+1</b>
 ES	94%	<b>=</b>	93%	<b>+1</b>	76%	<b>-1</b>	40%	<b>+3</b>
 FR	93%	<b>-1</b>	93%	<b>+1</b>	84%	<b>-5</b>	30%	<b>+3</b>
 IT	84%	<b>+2</b>	88%	<b>+1</b>	80%	<b>-3</b>	42%	<b>+1</b>
 CY	97%	<b>=</b>	97%	<b>+1</b>	87%	<b>+4</b>	14%	<b>+1</b>
 LV	92%	<b>+1</b>	80%	<b>-2</b>	78%	<b>-5</b>	48%	<b>+4</b>
 LT	91%	<b>-3</b>	92%	<b>-3</b>	83%	<b>+3</b>	60%	<b>-5</b>
 LU	96%	<b>=</b>	76%	<b>+2</b>	86%	<b>+4</b>	32%	<b>-5</b>
 HU	90%	<b>+1</b>	84%	<b>=</b>	82%	<b>-2</b>	57%	<b>=</b>
 MT	95%	<b>+1</b>	91%	<b>-1</b>	89%	<b>-3</b>	25%	<b>-13</b>
 NL	88%	<b>-2</b>	87%	<b>-2</b>	77%	<b>-2</b>	29%	<b>+2</b>
 AT	78%	<b>-4</b>	75%	<b>-2</b>	76%	<b>=</b>	35%	<b>-5</b>
 PL	91%	<b>+2</b>	92%	<b>+2</b>	81%	<b>+6</b>	56%	<b>+7</b>
 PT	84%	<b>-3</b>	89%	<b>+1</b>	76%	<b>-2</b>	55%	<b>+1</b>
 RO	88%	<b>+3</b>	89%	<b>+2</b>	68%	<b>+6</b>	51%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	92%	<b>-5</b>	87%	<b>-6</b>	88%	<b>-3</b>	49%	<b>+1</b>
SK	91%	<b>-4</b>	82%	<b>-3</b>	84%	<b>-6</b>	39%	<b>-8</b>
FI	92%	<b>+3</b>	97%	<b>+5</b>	87%	<b>+3</b>	61%	<b>+3</b>
SE	89%	<b>-2</b>	92%	<b>=</b>	86%	<b>+3</b>	52%	<b>-3</b>
UK	85%	<b>-2</b>	88%	<b>=</b>	79%	<b>-3</b>	32%	<b>-4</b>

**Overall, the most advantaged and best educated respondents are more likely to agree with each of these statements.** However, the proportion of managers who agree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed has fallen to 79% (-7 since spring 2012) compared with 77% of unemployed people (+2).

Those who believe that globalisation is an opportunity are also more likely to believe that the Member States should work more closely together (94%, compared with 86% of those who think the opposite), that their country needs reforms to face the future (91% versus 86%) and that reducing their country's public deficit and debt cannot be delayed (86% versus 78%).

This is also the opinion of people who say that the European Union has the necessary means to defend its economic interests: 95% of this group (compared with 83% of those who disagree) support closer cooperation between Member States, while 92% (versus 85%) believe that their country needs reforms and 86% (versus 75%) consider that measures to reduce debt levels cannot be delayed.

QC4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

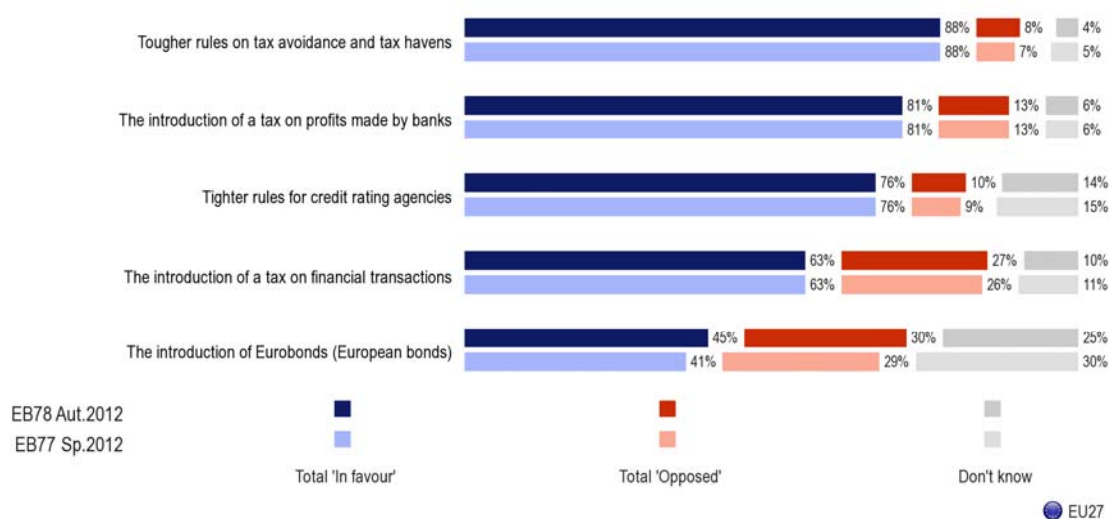
	EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis			(OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future			(SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed			(SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	90%	7%	3%	89%	8%	3%	81%	13%	6%	40%	53%	7%
 <b>Gender</b>												
Male	91%	7%	2%	89%	8%	3%	80%	16%	4%	41%	53%	6%
Female	89%	7%	4%	88%	8%	4%	80%	12%	8%	39%	53%	8%
 <b>Age</b>												
15-24	89%	7%	4%	89%	7%	4%	81%	10%	9%	38%	54%	8%
25-39	90%	7%	3%	90%	7%	3%	79%	15%	6%	42%	51%	7%
40-54	91%	6%	3%	89%	9%	2%	80%	16%	4%	40%	55%	5%
55 +	89%	7%	4%	88%	8%	4%	82%	12%	6%	40%	52%	8%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>												
15-	86%	9%	5%	86%	10%	4%	79%	14%	7%	41%	48%	11%
16-19	90%	7%	3%	89%	8%	3%	81%	13%	6%	42%	51%	7%
20+	92%	6%	2%	90%	8%	2%	81%	15%	4%	38%	58%	4%
Still studying	91%	6%	3%	90%	7%	3%	81%	11%	8%	38%	55%	7%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>												
Self-employed	90%	7%	3%	90%	8%	2%	80%	17%	3%	35%	61%	4%
Managers	94%	5%	1%	91%	7%	2%	79%	17%	4%	39%	58%	3%
Other white collars	90%	8%	2%	89%	9%	2%	84%	14%	2%	40%	56%	4%
Manual workers	89%	8%	3%	87%	9%	4%	80%	13%	7%	43%	50%	7%
House persons	89%	7%	4%	87%	8%	5%	81%	10%	9%	40%	49%	11%
Unemployed	89%	6%	5%	88%	7%	5%	77%	15%	8%	44%	45%	11%
Retired	89%	7%	4%	88%	8%	4%	82%	12%	6%	40%	51%	9%
Students	91%	6%	3%	90%	7%	3%	81%	11%	8%	38%	55%	7%

## 2. MEASURES TO REFORM THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Respondents were asked to give their views on five measures that the European Union could take to reform the global financial markets<sup>10</sup>.

As was the case in the spring 2012 and autumn 2011 Eurobarometer surveys, **the majority of respondents support these five measures. In the case of four of the five, the proportion of “favourable” answers is identical to that recorded in spring 2012.** Only the introduction of Eurobonds has gained ground in six months (45%, +4 percentage points).

QC7. 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.



Respondents within the euro area are more likely than those outside it to support these five measures, particularly in the cases of **the introduction of a tax on financial transactions** (71% and 48% respectively), **tighter rules for credit rating agencies** (79% versus 71%) and the **introduction of a tax on profits made by banks** (83% versus 78%). It is also true, albeit to a lesser extent, for **tighter rules on tax avoidance and tax havens** (89% versus 86%) and the **introduction of Eurobonds** (46% versus 44%).

The measure which has the strongest support among Europeans (**tighter rules on tax avoidance and tax havens, EU27 88%**) recorded particularly high scores in Greece (97%), Cyprus (96%) and Slovakia (95%). Support for this measure has fallen the most in Austria (89%, -6), while it has risen by four percentage points in Slovenia (92%) and Poland (79%).

<sup>10</sup> QC7 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: Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens; The introduction of a tax on profits made by banks; The introduction of a tax on financial transactions; The introduction of Eurobonds (European Bonds); Tighter rules for credit rating agencies.





























Respondents in Greece (98%), Cyprus (91%), Germany (88%) and the Czech Republic (87%) are most likely to support the **introduction of a tax on profits made by banks (EU27 81%)**. Support for this measure has lost the most ground since spring 2012 in Bulgaria (75%, -10).

Respondents in Belgium and Sweden (both 86%) and Greece and Slovakia (both 85%) are most likely to support **tighter rules for credit rating agencies (EU27 76%)**. Support for this measure has gained the most ground in Cyprus (80%, +7), followed by Finland (84%, +5) and Poland (63%, +5).

Respondents in Germany and Austria (both 81%) and France and Portugal (both 77%) are the most likely to support the **introduction of a tax on financial transactions (EU27 63%)**. Support for this measure has risen most in Hungary (39%, +6), while it has lost the most ground in Slovenia (56%, -10).

Finally, the **introduction of Eurobonds, supported by 45% of Europeans** (and opposed by 30%) would be particularly welcomed in Belgium (67%), Greece (63%) and Italy, Hungary and Portugal (56% in all three cases). It has gained significant ground in Spain (51%, +13) and Hungary (56%, +12).

QC7 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.

		Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens		The introduction of a tax on profits made by banks		Tighter rules for credit rating agencies		The introduction of a tax on financial transactions		The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)	
		Total 'In favour'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'In favour'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'In favour'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'In favour'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'In favour'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
	EU27	88%	=	81%	=	76%	=	63%	=	45%	+4
	Eurozone	89%	-1	83%	-1	79%	=	71%	+1	46%	+5
	Non-Eurozone	86%	+1	78%	+1	71%	+1	48%	-1	44%	+3
	BE	90%	+1	84%	+1	86%	=	69%	+4	67%	+3
	BG	81%	-3	75%	-10	69%	-2	51%	-8	44%	-3
	CZ	91%	-1	87%	+1	78%	+3	60%	+1	49%	-1
	DK	93%	-1	76%	-2	74%	+2	58%	-4	47%	+1
	DE	94%	=	88%	-1	82%	-1	81%	+1	26%	=
	EE	81%	=	74%	+2	71%	+3	44%	-2	30%	-1
	IE	86%	-4	85%	-5	81%	+2	45%	-7	54%	+1
	EL	97%	=	98%	+1	85%	+2	71%	-1	63%	+7
	ES	92%	-1	83%	+2	79%	+4	67%	+3	51%	+13
	FR	89%	-1	84%	-3	76%	=	77%	-1	51%	+7
	IT	80%	-3	77%	+1	74%	+1	69%	+3	56%	+4
	CY	96%	-1	91%	-1	80%	+7	65%	+4	43%	+7
	LV	66%	+2	68%	+4	65%	-3	46%	+1	30%	+2
	LT	75%	-1	80%	=	70%	-1	59%	=	36%	+3
	LU	74%	+1	71%	=	73%	-1	59%	-2	51%	+4
	HU	89%	+1	74%	=	81%	+3	39%	+6	56%	+12
	MT	82%	+1	52%	+1	55%	+3	24%	-9	42%	+4
	NL	94%	+1	71%	-2	82%	+2	31%	-1	39%	+1
	AT	89%	-6	78%	-3	84%	-4	81%	+1	40%	-8
	PL	79%	+4	76%	+3	63%	+5	50%	-2	52%	+4
	PT	85%	=	85%	+1	77%	+1	77%	+4	56%	+6
	RO	88%	+1	79%	=	58%	+2	64%	+2	44%	-5
	SI	92%	+4	85%	+2	78%	+2	56%	-10	46%	+1
	SK	95%	-2	84%	-3	85%	+2	66%	-6	52%	-3
	FI	93%	+3	73%	-5	84%	+5	56%	-5	30%	-7
	SE	94%	+1	79%	+1	86%	=	49%	-3	36%	-2
	UK	86%	-2	78%	+1	76%	-1	39%	+1	37%	+5

As was the case in spring 2012, a **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that men are more likely than women to support the introduction of Eurobonds (49%, versus 41% of women), tighter rules for credit rating agencies (79% versus 74%) and the introduction of a tax on financial transactions (65% versus 61%). It must be pointed out, however, that these gender differences are mainly due to the higher “Don’t know” rate among women.



The most advantaged categories are more likely to support the various measures tested. For example, self-employed people and white-collar workers (both 51%) and managers (50%) are in favour of the introduction of Eurobonds, compared with 40% of pensioners and house persons. Further, 83% of managers (compared with 70% of house persons) want stricter rules for credit rating agencies; 93% of them (versus 86% of house persons) agree on the need for tighter rules on tax avoidance and tax havens; 86% (versus 79% of manual workers and house persons) are in favour of the introduction of a tax on profits made by banks; and 67% of both managers and self-employed people (versus 61% of manual workers) support a tax on financial transactions.

## VI. THE FUTURE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON THE EU AND EUROPEANS

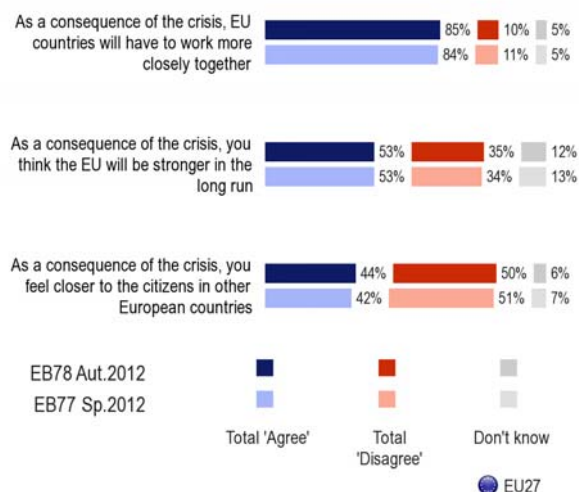
To gain a broader view of how Europeans perceive the future of the European Union four years after the start of the financial and economic crisis, respondents were asked to answer three questions on the impact of this crisis on the EU.<sup>11</sup>

More than eight out of ten people (**85%, +1 percentage point** since the spring 2012 Eurobarometer survey) say that, as a result of the crisis, **the EU Member States will have to work more closely together**. Closer cooperation between the 27 EU countries enjoys broad support in all countries, and is slightly more common in the euro area (86%, versus 82% outside it). It is particularly widespread in Cyprus (95%), Germany (92%), Luxembourg and Belgium (both 91%) and has gained the most ground in Malta (88%, +7).

A majority of respondents (**53%, unchanged**) also believe that, as a result of the crisis, **the EU will be stronger in the long run**. This view is slightly more widespread in the NMS12 countries (55%, versus 52% in EU15) and is particularly prevalent in Ireland (65%), Estonia (64%), Poland and Bulgaria (both 62%), and Finland (61%). Support for this view has gained the most ground in Ireland (65%, +14) and Bulgaria (62%, +11).

Lastly, half the respondents (**50%, -1**) disagree that **the crisis has made them feel closer to citizens in the other EU Member States**. This opinion is more widespread outside the euro area (55%, versus 47% within the euro area), and in particular in northern and eastern European countries: Denmark (74%), Sweden (65%), as well as the Czech Republic (also 65%) and Hungary (63%). Respondents in Bulgaria (46%, -7) and Portugal (37%, -6) in particular are less likely than six months earlier to agree that they feel closer to citizens in other Member States.

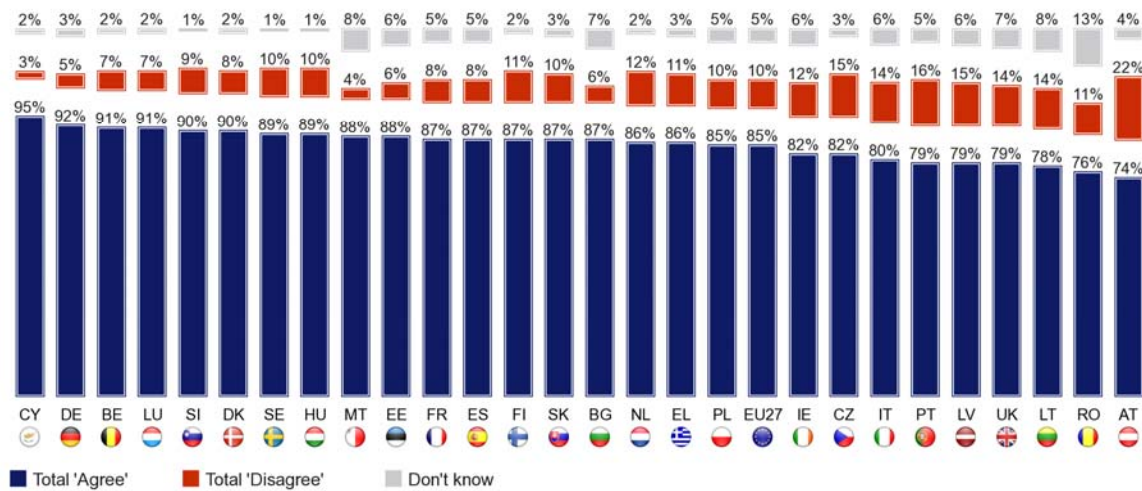
QC4. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



<sup>11</sup> QC4.6 to QC4.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: As a consequence of the crisis, you think that the EU will be stronger in the long run; As a consequence of the crisis, you feel closer to the citizens in other European countries; As a consequence of the crisis, EU countries will have to work more closely together.

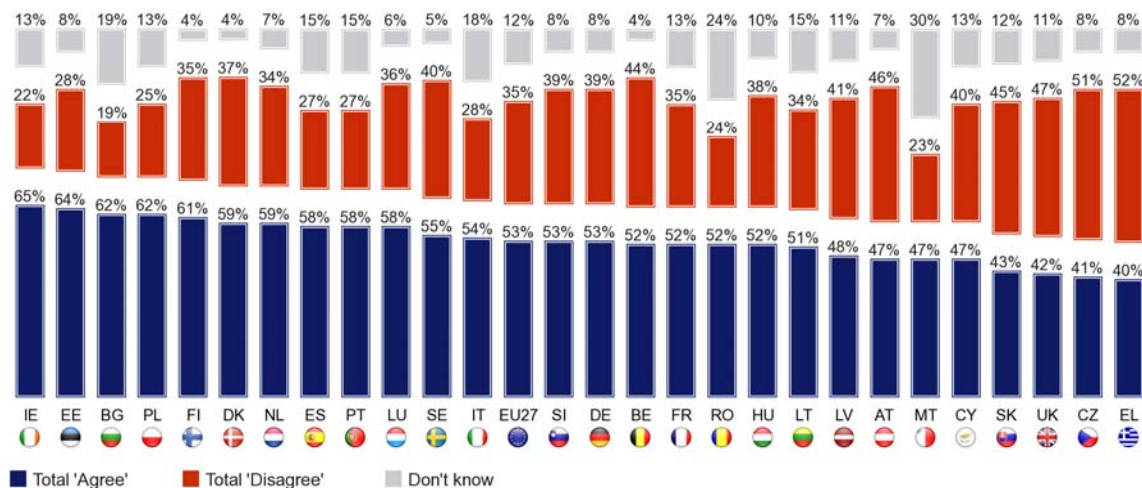
QC4.8. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

As a consequence of the crisis, EU countries will have to work more closely together



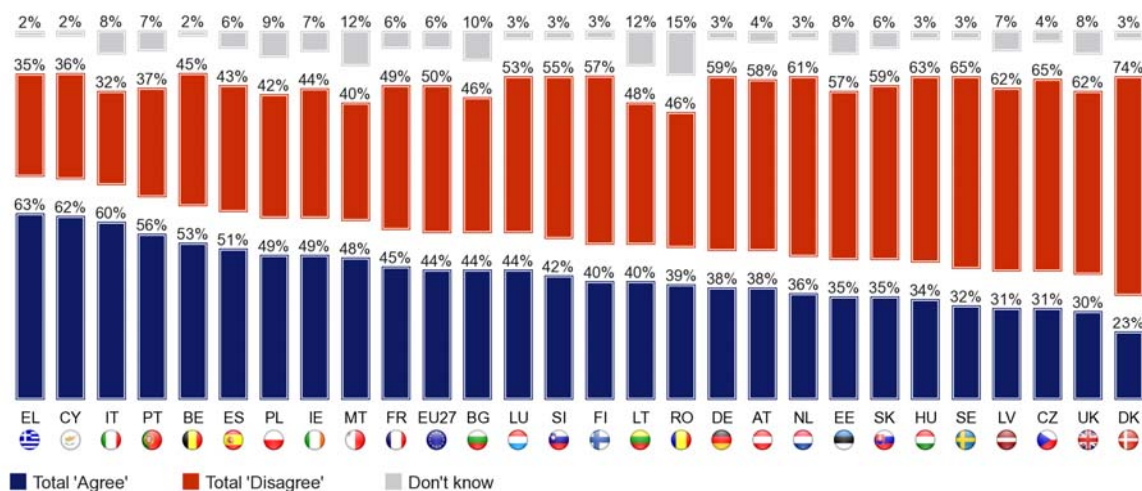
QC4.6. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

As a consequence of the crisis, you think the EU will be stronger in the long run































QC4.7. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

As a consequence of the crisis, you feel closer to the citizens in other European countries







**QC4** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

		As a consequence of the crisis, EU countries will have to work more closely together		As a consequence of the crisis, you think the EU will be stronger in the long run		As a consequence of the crisis, you feel closer to the citizens in other European countries	
		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2012 - Sp.2012
	EU27	85%	<b>+1</b>	53%	<b>=</b>	44%	<b>+2</b>
	BE	91%	<b>+2</b>	52%	<b>-9</b>	53%	<b>+4</b>
	BG	87%	<b>+3</b>	62%	<b>+11</b>	44%	<b>+6</b>
	CZ	82%	<b>+2</b>	41%	<b>+1</b>	31%	<b>+1</b>
	DK	90%	<b>=</b>	59%	<b>-3</b>	23%	<b>-4</b>
	DE	92%	<b>+1</b>	53%	<b>+1</b>	38%	<b>+1</b>
	EE	88%	<b>+5</b>	64%	<b>-2</b>	35%	<b>=</b>
	IE	82%	<b>+6</b>	65%	<b>+14</b>	49%	<b>+7</b>
	EL	86%	<b>-1</b>	40%	<b>-4</b>	63%	<b>+4</b>
	ES	87%	<b>=</b>	58%	<b>=</b>	51%	<b>+2</b>
	FR	87%	<b>=</b>	52%	<b>-3</b>	45%	<b>+2</b>
	IT	80%	<b>+2</b>	54%	<b>=</b>	60%	<b>+2</b>
	CY	95%	<b>-2</b>	47%	<b>-8</b>	62%	<b>-5</b>
	LV	79%	<b>+1</b>	48%	<b>+1</b>	31%	<b>+4</b>
	LT	78%	<b>-5</b>	51%	<b>-2</b>	40%	<b>-1</b>
	LU	91%	<b>-2</b>	58%	<b>+2</b>	44%	<b>+4</b>
	HU	89%	<b>+4</b>	52%	<b>+5</b>	34%	<b>+5</b>
	MT	88%	<b>+7</b>	47%	<b>-2</b>	48%	<b>+6</b>
	NL	86%	<b>-2</b>	59%	<b>=</b>	36%	<b>-1</b>
	AT	74%	<b>-1</b>	47%	<b>+3</b>	38%	<b>+2</b>
	PL	85%	<b>+3</b>	62%	<b>+6</b>	49%	<b>+1</b>
	PT	79%	<b>+3</b>	58%	<b>+1</b>	56%	<b>+9</b>
	RO	76%	<b>=</b>	52%	<b>+1</b>	39%	<b>-3</b>
	SI	90%	<b>=</b>	53%	<b>+1</b>	42%	<b>-2</b>
	SK	87%	<b>-3</b>	43%	<b>-6</b>	35%	<b>-1</b>
	FI	87%	<b>+3</b>	61%	<b>=</b>	40%	<b>-2</b>
	SE	89%	<b>=</b>	55%	<b>-5</b>	32%	<b>-4</b>
	UK	79%	<b>=</b>	42%	<b>-2</b>	30%	<b>+1</b>

**There are no fundamental differences between the socio-demographic categories on these questions.** However, respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity are more likely to say that, as result of the crisis, the EU will be stronger in the long run (64%, versus 42% of those who think the opposite), to feel closer to citizens in other Member States (50% versus 39%) and to believe that EU countries will have to work more closely together (91% versus 80%). The same is true of people who say that the European Union has the necessary means to defend its economic interests: 67% of this group (compared with 32% of those who think the reverse) believe that the EU will be stronger in the long run, 54% (versus 31%) feel closer to citizens in other Member States and 91% (versus 78%) think that the Member States will have to work more closely together.










QC4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

	As a consequence of the crisis, EU Member States will have to work more closely together			As a consequence of the crisis, you think the EU will be stronger in the long run			As a consequence of the crisis, you feel closer to the citizens in other European countries		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	85%	10%	5%	53%	35%	12%	44%	50%	6%
 <b>Gender</b>									
Male	86%	10%	4%	54%	36%	10%	44%	51%	5%
Female	83%	11%	6%	52%	34%	14%	43%	50%	7%
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	85%	10%	5%	58%	31%	11%	41%	52%	7%
25-39	85%	10%	5%	53%	36%	11%	43%	51%	6%
40-54	85%	11%	4%	51%	37%	12%	45%	50%	5%
55 +	84%	10%	6%	52%	34%	14%	44%	48%	8%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	80%	12%	8%	49%	34%	17%	41%	50%	9%
16-19	85%	10%	5%	52%	36%	12%	43%	51%	6%
20+	88%	9%	3%	55%	37%	8%	47%	49%	4%
Still studying	88%	8%	4%	60%	29%	11%	44%	50%	6%
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	86%	11%	3%	50%	40%	10%	46%	49%	5%
Managers	89%	8%	3%	56%	36%	8%	42%	54%	4%
Other white collars	86%	11%	3%	54%	36%	10%	48%	48%	4%
Manual workers	83%	12%	5%	51%	37%	12%	42%	52%	6%
House persons	83%	11%	6%	54%	30%	16%	43%	48%	9%
Unemployed	82%	11%	7%	51%	35%	14%	44%	49%	7%
Retired	83%	10%	7%	51%	35%	14%	43%	49%	8%
Students	88%	8%	4%	60%	29%	11%	44%	50%	6%
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	79%	14%	7%	44%	40%	16%	41%	51%	8%
From time to time	82%	12%	6%	52%	34%	14%	47%	46%	7%
Almost never	88%	8%	4%	55%	34%	11%	43%	52%	5%
<b>Globalisation is an opportunity</b>									
Agree	91%	7%	2%	64%	29%	7%	50%	47%	3%
Disagree	80%	16%	4%	42%	48%	10%	39%	56%	5%
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>									
Agree	92%	6%	2%	72%	21%	7%	60%	37%	3%
Disagree	82%	13%	5%	44%	43%	13%	36%	58%	6%
<b>The EU can defend its economic interests</b>									
Tend to agree	91%	7%	2%	67%	25%	8%	54%	42%	4%
Tend to disagree	78%	19%	3%	32%	62%	6%	31%	66%	3%

The table below also shows the socio-demographic results for the six largest EU countries, and for three countries which have been particularly badly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

**QC4.7** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**As a consequence of the crisis, you feel closer to the citizens in other European countries**

	DE 	ES 	FR 	IT 	PL 	UK 	EL 	PT 	IE 
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	37%	52%	46%	58%	53%	33%	65%	57%	50%
Female	40%	50%	45%	61%	47%	27%	62%	54%	48%
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	36%	52%	31%	59%	47%	37%	58%	59%	47%
25-39	33%	53%	39%	58%	49%	31%	66%	56%	45%
40-54	35%	53%	50%	65%	50%	27%	67%	59%	48%
55 +	43%	48%	52%	57%	51%	27%	61%	52%	57%
<b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	35%	46%	41%	51%	46%	26%	55%	53%	44%
16-19	35%	53%	45%	66%	50%	28%	68%	64%	49%
20+	45%	55%	51%	62%	48%	35%	66%	58%	56%
Still studying	41%	57%	30%	65%	43%	36%	63%	61%	39%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	30%	56%	47%	58%	43%	38%	58%	54%	54%
Managers	42%	52%	52%	66%	48%	25%	75%	61%	49%
Other white collars	36%	55%	42%	66%	55%	34%	67%	56%	64%
Manual workers	33%	52%	43%	55%	47%	35%	67%	59%	52%
House persons	43%	37%	32%	63%	61%	20%	59%	40%	46%
Unemployed	26%	53%	44%	50%	48%	33%	66%	57%	40%
Retired	44%	49%	53%	56%	50%	22%	64%	54%	54%
Students	41%	57%	30%	65%	43%	36%	63%	61%	39%

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> of November, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 78.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The wave 78.1 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 78 survey 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 78 survey has also been conducted in the six candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia) 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.

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
various sample sizes are in rows					various observed results are in columns						
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	



ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.031	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.020	03/11/2012	11/11/2012	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.003	03/11/2012	14/11/2012	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.001	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.562	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.003	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	916.000
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.001	03/11/2012	17/11/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.006	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.008	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.032	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.011	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.019	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	03/11/2012	17/11/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.028	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	993	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.015	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.014	03/11/2012	13/11/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.014	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.007	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.029	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.304	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	51.081.866
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.622</b>	<b>03/11/2012</b>	<b>18/11/2012</b>	<b>406.834.359</b>
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Kadem	500	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.000	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.056	03/11/2012	09/11/2012	1.678.404
IS	Iceland	Capacent	502	03/11/2012	18/11/2012	252.277
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	1.017	03/11/2012	15/11/2012	492.265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.034	03/11/2012	15/11/2012	6.409.693
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>32.731</b>	<b>03/11/2012</b>	<b>18/11/2012</b>	<b>472.288.137</b>