



Standard Eurobarometer 80 Autumn 2013

EUROPEANS, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE CRISIS

REPORT

Fieldwork: November 2013

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Standard Eurobarometer 80 / Autumn 2013 – TNS opinion & social

Standard Eurobarometer 80
Autumn 2013

Europeans, the European Union and the Crisis

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

Survey coordinated by the European Commission's
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions
and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

The Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2013 (EB80) was conducted in a relatively less sombre context than previous years. A couple of days before this survey began, the European Commission published its economic forecast for autumn 2013¹: GDP growth in the second half of 2013 was forecast to reach 0.5% compared with the same period in 2012, representing zero GDP growth for the year 2013 in the EU and a decline of 0.4% in the eurozone.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 80 survey consists of several volumes. The first volume analyses current public opinion in the European Union. Four further volumes analyse the opinions of Europeans on other themes: European citizenship; the financial and economic crisis; the Europe 2020 strategy; and media use in the European Union. The present volume focuses on the financial and economic crisis.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was carried out between 2 and 17 November 2013² in 34 countries and territories: the 28 Member States of the European Union³, the five candidate countries (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 Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁴. A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note also specifies the confidence intervals⁵, which enable the accuracy of survey results to be evaluated, in line with the size of the sample compared with the total size of the population studied.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/news/economy/131105_en.htm

² Please consult the technical specifications for the exact dates when the interviews were conducted in each country.

³ This is the first Standard Eurobarometer since the accession of Croatia to the EU on 1st July 2013. Therefore, the results presented in this report represent the weighted average for the 28 Member States.

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁵ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables of 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
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	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
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus *	SE	Sweden
LT	Lithuania	UK	The United Kingdom
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	EU28	European Union– weighted average for the 28 Member States
TR	Turkey	Euro area	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia **	Non- euro area	BG, CZ, DK, HR, LT, LV, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK
IS	Iceland		
ME	Montenegro		
RS	Serbia		

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 Member States of the European Union. However, the “acquis communautaire” is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY” category and in the EU28 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country that is not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY(tcc)” category [tcc: Turkish Cypriot Community].

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

* * * * *

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

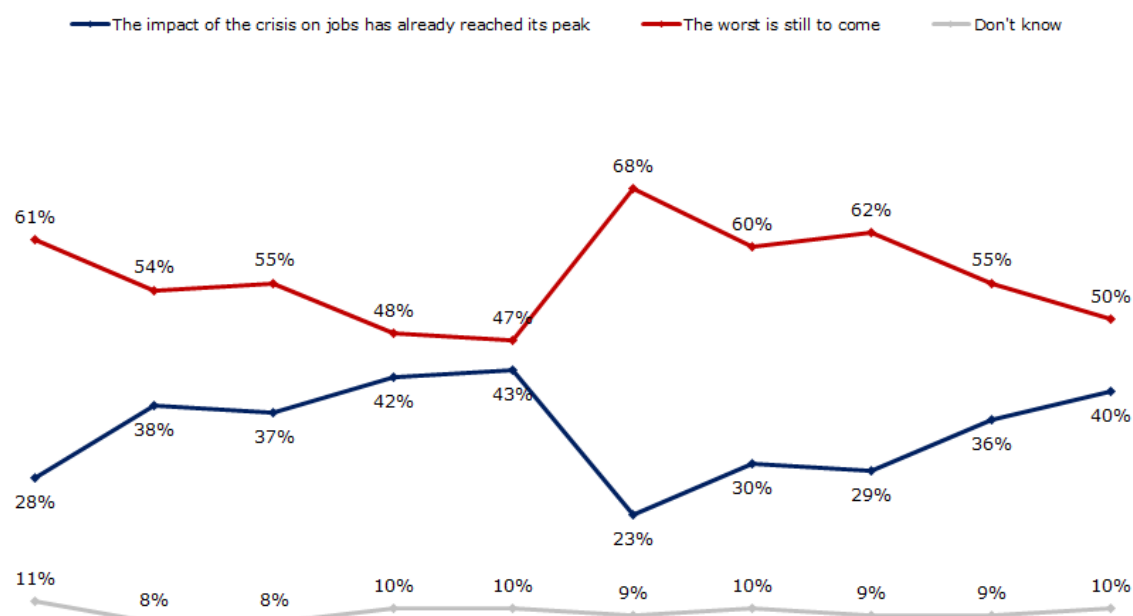
Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.

I. HAS THE CRISIS REACHED ITS PEAK?

- Pessimism is dwindling -

Following the decrease of 7 percentage points between the Standard Eurobarometers of autumn 2012 (EB78) and spring 2013 (EB79) (from 62% to 55%), **pessimism regarding the impact of the economic crisis on the job market** continues to fall in this new autumn 2013 survey: having decreased by a further five percentage points, it today **represents 50% of the European public opinion**⁶, a level approaching that recorded in autumn 2010 (48%, EB74). At the same time, 40% (+4 since spring 2013) of respondents believe that the crisis has reached its peak, evidence of growing optimism. In the longer term, this opinion has gained 17% in two years (since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2011, EB76).

QC1. (...) Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion? -%EU



May-June 2009	Aut.2009	Sp.2010	Aut.2010	Sp.2011	Aut.2011	Sp.2012	Aut.2012	Sp.2013	Aut.2013
EB71.2	EB72	EB73	EB74	EB75	EB76	EB77	EB78	EB79	EB80

⁶ 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?

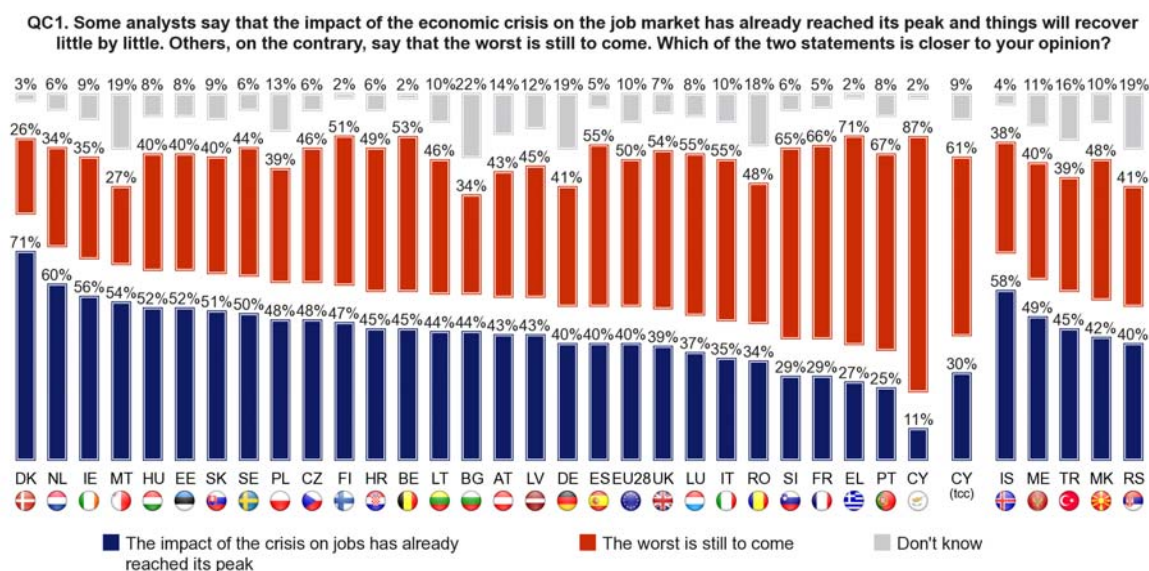
The majority opinion at the European level (EU28 50%), which is that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has not yet reached its peak, **is more widespread in the euro area (53%)** than outside it (46%)

This is the majority opinion in 16 of the 28 countries, led by Cyprus (87%), Greece (71%) and Portugal (67%).

The majority of citizens in 11 Member States are optimistic: in Denmark (71%), the Netherlands (60%), Ireland (56%), Malta (54%), Hungary and Estonia (both 52%), Slovakia (51%), Sweden (50%), Poland (48% versus 39%), the Czech Republic (48% versus 46%) and Bulgaria (44% versus 34%).

Opinion is evenly divided in Austria (43% for both options).

Among the five candidate countries, three look to the future with optimism: Iceland (58%), Montenegro (49%) and Turkey (45%). Conversely, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia are pessimistic about the future (48% and 41% respectively).





































In 20 of the 28 Member States, fewer respondents now believe that the worst impact of the economic crisis on the job market is still to come than did so in spring 2013. This is particularly the case in Ireland (35%, -16 percentage points), the Netherlands (34%, -16), Poland (39%, -12), the Czech Republic (46%, -11) and Denmark (26%, -10).

In eight Member States, the pessimistic outlook has gained ground: Cyprus (87%, +4 percentage points), Romania (48%, +4), Lithuania (46%, +4), Greece (71%, +3), Latvia (45%, +3), Bulgaria (34%, +3), Italy (55%, +1) and Austria (43%, +1).



































In four of the five candidate countries, the proportion of respondents who are pessimistic has increased since spring 2013. This is especially the case in Iceland (38%, +14 percentage points), but also to a lesser extent in Montenegro (40%, +3), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (48%, +1) and Serbia (41%, +1). Conversely, pessimism is falling in Turkey (39%, -2).

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.2013 - Sp.2013	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
	EU28	50%	-5	40%	+4	10%	+1
	EURO AREA	53%	-5	37%	+4	10%	+1
	NON-EURO AREA	46%	-4	44%	+4	10%	=
	CY	87%	+4	11%	-3	2%	-1
	LT	46%	+4	44%	-5	10%	+1
	RO	48%	+4	34%	-5	18%	+1
	BG	34%	+3	44%	-3	22%	=
	EL	71%	+3	27%	-3	2%	=
	LV	45%	+3	43%	-3	12%	=
	IT	55%	+1	35%	+1	10%	-2
	AT	43%	+1	43%	-1	14%	=
	EE	40%	-1	52%	-1	8%	+2
	HU	40%	-1	52%	+3	8%	-2
	FR	66%	-2	29%	+3	5%	-1
	HR	49%	-2	45%	+2	6%	=
	UK	54%	-3	39%	+2	7%	+1
	FI	51%	-5	47%	+6	2%	-1
	LU	55%	-6	37%	+2	8%	+4
	SK	40%	-6	51%	+5	9%	+1
	BE	53%	-7	45%	+7	2%	=
	ES	55%	-7	40%	+7	5%	=
	MT	27%	-7	54%	+5	19%	+2
	DE	41%	-8	40%	+6	19%	+2
	PT	67%	-8	25%	+6	8%	+2
	SI	65%	-8	29%	+6	6%	+2
	SE	44%	-9	50%	+8	6%	+1
	DK	26%	-10	71%	+11	3%	-1
	CZ	46%	-11	48%	+9	6%	+2
	PL	39%	-12	48%	+12	13%	=
	IE	35%	-16	56%	+16	9%	=
	NL	34%	-16	60%	+14	6%	+2
	CY (fcc)	61%	-7	30%	+3	9%	+4
	IS	38%	+14	58%	-16	4%	+2
	ME	40%	+3	49%	-5	11%	+2
	MK	48%	+1	42%	-3	10%	+2
	RS	41%	+1	40%	-4	19%	+3
	TR	39%	-2	45%	+4	16%	-2

A comparison of these results with those of the spring 2009 survey (EB71.2)⁷ (when the question was first asked) shows that the pessimism expressed by European citizens has declined in four and a half years in 24 countries of the European Union. The most remarkable decreases have been recorded in the Netherlands (34%, -48 percentage points), Latvia (45%, -37) and Estonia (40%, -36). However, the opposite trend is still evident in four countries: Cyprus (87%, +14), Portugal (67%, +11), Italy (55%, +6) and Greece (71%, +2).

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.2013 - May-June 2009	The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Aut.2013 - May-June 2009	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2013 - May-June 2009
	EU28	50%	-11	40%	+12	10%	-1
	EURO AREA	53%	-9	37%	+9	10%	=
	NON-EURO AREA	46%	-13	44%	+15	10%	-2
	CY	87%	+14	11%	-8	2%	-6
	PT	67%	+11	25%	+2	8%	-13
	IT	55%	+6	35%	=	10%	-6
	EL	71%	+2	27%	-1	2%	-1
	FR	66%	-1	29%	+4	5%	-3
	MT	27%	-2	54%	+3	19%	-1
	SI	65%	-3	29%	+3	6%	=
	AT	43%	-8	43%	+11	14%	-3
	SE	44%	-8	50%	+5	6%	+3
	UK	54%	-9	39%	+8	7%	+1
	RO	48%	-10	34%	+15	18%	-5
	PL	39%	-11	48%	+15	13%	-4
	HU	40%	-12	52%	+16	8%	-4
	FI	51%	-14	47%	+15	2%	-1
	BG	34%	-16	44%	+28	22%	-12
	BE	53%	-16	45%	+19	2%	-3
	LT	46%	-17	44%	+14	10%	+3
	LU	55%	-18	37%	+17	8%	+1
	CZ	46%	-18	48%	+19	6%	-1
	HR	49%	-24	45%	+32	6%	-8
	SK	40%	-26	51%	+28	9%	-2
	DE	41%	-28	40%	+19	19%	+9
	IE	35%	-31	56%	+35	9%	-4
	ES	55%	-32	40%	+31	5%	+1
	DK	26%	-32	71%	+35	3%	-3
	EE	40%	-36	52%	+32	8%	+4
	LV	45%	-37	43%	+30	12%	+7
	NL	34%	-48	60%	+45	6%	+3
	CY (tcc)	61%	NA	30%	NA	9%	NA
	TR	39%	-6	45%	+6	16%	=
	MK	48%	-16	42%	+17	10%	-1
	IS	38%	NA	58%	NA	4%	NA
	ME	40%	NA	49%	NA	11%	NA
	RS	41%	NA	40%	NA	19%	NA

⁷ Special Eurobarometer no 316: Europeans, employment and social policy
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_316_en.pdf

A sociodemographic analysis reveals that the Europe-wide **pessimism concerning the impact of the economic crisis on the job market** (UE28 50%) is shared throughout the categories of the population. However, there are some variations.
















Respondents belonging to the most disadvantaged social categories are more likely to say that the worst is still to come: the least educated (60%, compared with 44% of the most educated) express this more, as do the unemployed (61%, vs 39% of managers) and those in financial difficulty (68%, vs 44% of those who are not). This is also the case of people who are divorced or separated (57%, vs 49% of married people). This opinion is also more widely shared by those who think that their voice does not count in the European Union (56%, vs 38% of those who think the opposite) and those who believe that the EU cannot defend its economic interests (62%, vs 45% of those who think that it can). Finally, this opinion is held by 63% of those who do not see globalisation as an opportunity (vs 42% of those who think that it is).

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
EU28	50%	40%	10%
Gender			
Man	50%	42%	8%
Woman	51%	38%	11%
Age			
15-24	47%	41%	12%
25-39	49%	43%	8%
40-54	52%	39%	9%
55 +	52%	38%	10%
Education (End of)			
15-	60%	30%	10%
16-19	52%	38%	10%
20+	44%	47%	9%
Still studying	43%	45%	12%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	46%	45%	9%
Managers	39%	52%	9%
Other white collars	47%	44%	9%
Manual workers	54%	37%	9%
House persons	55%	36%	9%
Unemployed	61%	31%	8%
Retired	52%	37%	11%
Students	43%	45%	12%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	68%	25%	7%
From time to time	54%	36%	10%
Almost never/ Never	44%	46%	10%
Marital status			
(Re)Married	49%	41%	10%
Single living with a partner	51%	40%	9%
Single	50%	40%	10%
Divorced or separated	57%	34%	9%
Widow	54%	34%	12%
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	38%	53%	9%
Disagree	56%	35%	9%
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	42%	50%	8%
Disagree	63%	29%	8%

The table below shows the results by sociodemographic criteria for the European Union on average (EU28), in the six largest EU countries, and in four countries that have been particularly affected by the economic 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?

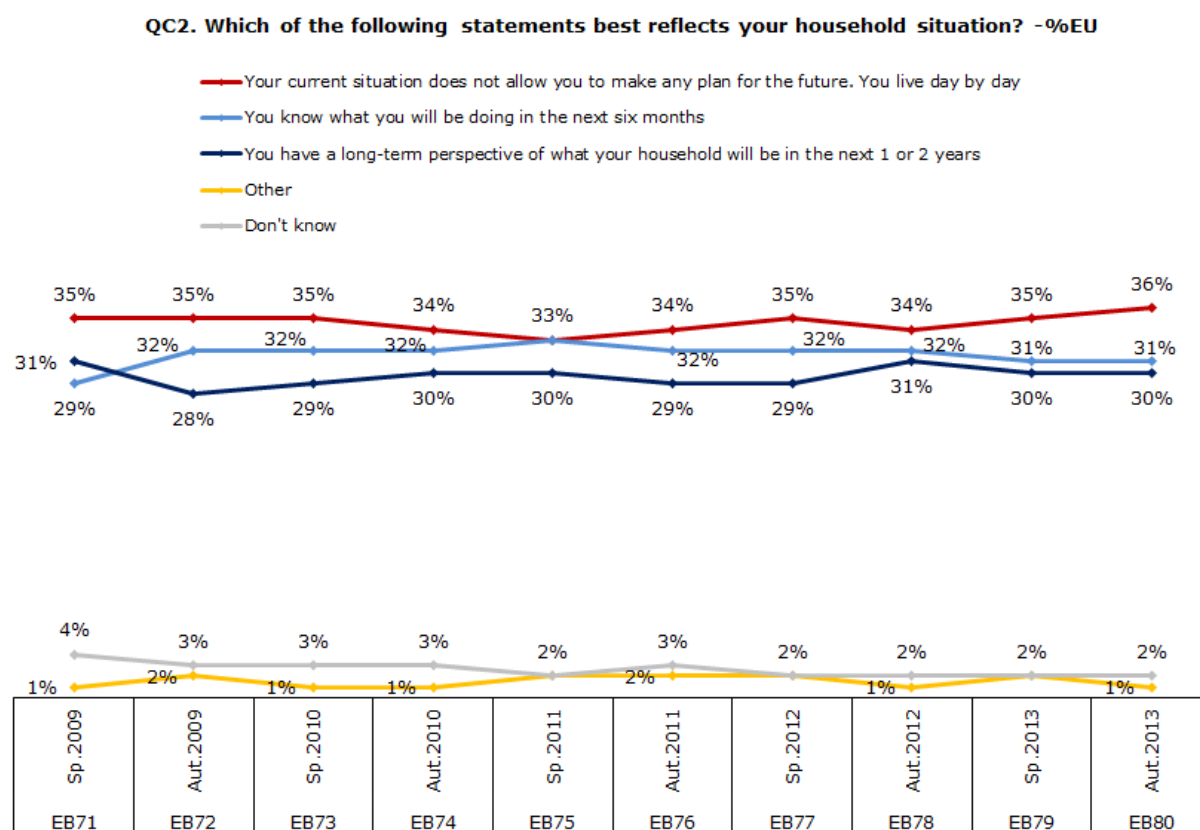
The worst is still to come											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	50%	41%	55%	66%	55%	39%	54%	71%	67%	35%	87%
 Gender											
Man	50%	41%	55%	62%	58%	41%	48%	71%	62%	34%	85%
Woman	51%	42%	55%	69%	52%	38%	60%	71%	71%	36%	89%
 Age											
15-24	47%	42%	58%	61%	52%	27%	53%	65%	56%	39%	85%
25-39	49%	40%	53%	62%	54%	37%	53%	72%	66%	29%	87%
40-54	52%	41%	53%	73%	56%	43%	56%	73%	66%	38%	90%
55 +	52%	43%	58%	65%	55%	44%	53%	71%	72%	36%	87%
 Education (End of)											
15-	60%	50%	61%	74%	58%	60%	65%	76%	74%	43%	87%
16-19	52%	43%	54%	73%	56%	41%	56%	72%	63%	39%	92%
20+	44%	35%	48%	58%	47%	36%	44%	71%	54%	25%	85%
Still studying	43%	37%	58%	53%	51%	24%	51%	55%	49%	37%	79%
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	46%	36%	48%	62%	53%	35%	43%	72%	69%	29%	88%
Managers	39%	32%	40%	49%	53%	34%	45%	82%	61%	21%	93%
Other white collars	47%	40%	50%	70%	42%	38%	51%	68%	56%	33%	85%
Manual workers	54%	48%	53%	72%	62%	42%	60%	74%	72%	37%	89%
House persons	55%	45%	55%	89%	58%	42%	50%	78%	73%	35%	97%
Unemployed	61%	53%	60%	77%	66%	49%	63%	79%	69%	44%	91%
Retired	52%	43%	58%	63%	55%	43%	58%	66%	69%	36%	83%
Students	43%	37%	58%	53%	51%	24%	51%	55%	49%	37%	79%

II. THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON THE SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

- More than a third of respondents say they live day by day -

The opinion of Europeans concerning the situation of their own household has barely changed since spring 2013. From a longer-term perspective, the same can be said for the period since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2009 (EB71).

More than a third (36%, +1 percentage point) of respondents say that their current situation does not allow them to make plans for the future⁸, forcing them to live day by day. One in three respondents (31%, no change) are able to plan six months ahead, while one in three (30%, =) have a longer-term perspective on their household (one or two years).



⁸ 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; DK

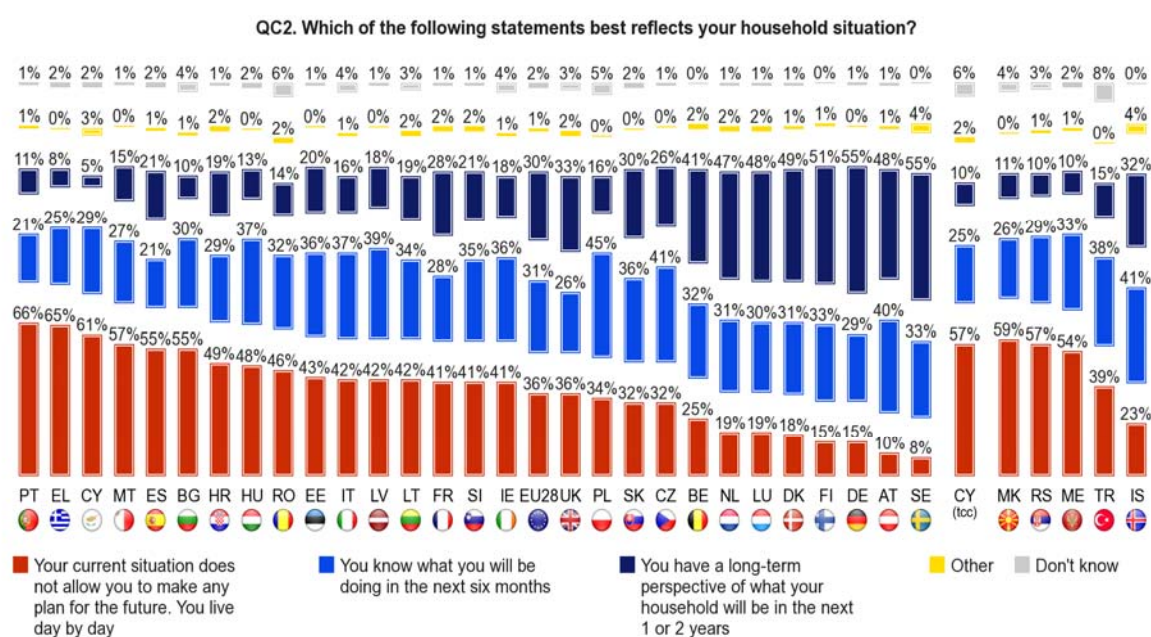
Results vary significantly from one country to another. More respondents in the euro area have a long-term perspective on their household (32%, versus 25% outside the euro area).

Europeans are most likely to have difficulty in planning for the future (EU28 36%) in Portugal (66%), Greece (65%), Cyprus (61%), Malta (57%), and Bulgaria and Spain (both 55%), where absolute majorities say they live day by day. A relative majority of respondents are in the same position in Croatia (49%), Hungary (48%), Romania (46%), Estonia (43%), Lithuania (42%), Italy (42%), Latvia (42%), France (41%), Slovenia (41%), Ireland (41%) and the United Kingdom (36%).

In four of the five candidate countries, majorities agree that “your current situation does not allow you to make any plans for the future. You live day by day”: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (59%), Serbia (57%), Montenegro (54%) and Turkey (39%).

In Poland (45%), the Czech Republic (41%) and Slovakia (36%), **a majority of respondents have a medium-term perspective, and agreeing that that “you know what you will be doing in the next six months”** (EU28 31%). This is also the case in one of the candidate countries, Iceland (41%).

A large number of respondents in Sweden and Germany (both 55%) and Finland (51%) are able to plan for the longer term, over the next one or two years (EU28 30%). The response “you have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next one or two years” is also the most likely answer in Denmark (49%), Austria (48%), Luxembourg (48%), the Netherlands (47%), and Belgium (41%).





































“Living day by day” is more widespread in autumn 2013 than it was in spring of the same year in 13 Member States, led by Slovenia (41%, +10 percentage points), Portugal (66%, +5) and Bulgaria (55%, +4).

Conversely, in 11 other countries, life is less difficult than in spring 2013. This is particularly the case in Lithuania (42%, -6 percentage points), Hungary (48%, -5) and Latvia (42%, -5).

Results remain unchanged in four countries: France (41%), Luxembourg (19%), Germany (15%) and Austria (10%).






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.2013 - Sp.2013	You know what you will be doing in the next six months	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be in the next 1 or 2 years	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Other	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
 EU28	36%	+1	31%	=	30%	=	1%	-1	2%	=
EURO AREA	35%	+1	30%	=	32%	-1	1%	=	2%	=
NON-EURO AREA	37%	+1	33%	-1	25%	=	2%	=	3%	=
 SI	41%	+10	35%	=	21%	-11	2%	=	1%	+1
 PT	66%	+5	21%	-4	11%	-1	1%	=	1%	=
 BG	55%	+4	30%	-4	10%	-1	1%	+1	4%	=
 BE	25%	+3	32%	-6	41%	+3	2%	=	0%	=
 IT	42%	+3	37%	+3	16%	-5	1%	=	4%	-1
 DK	18%	+2	31%	+4	49%	-6	1%	-1	1%	+1
 CY	61%	+2	29%	-2	5%	-1	3%	=	2%	+1
 NL	19%	+2	31%	-3	47%	+1	2%	=	1%	=
 SK	32%	+2	36%	-5	30%	+2	0%	=	2%	+1
 UK	36%	+2	26%	-1	33%	=	2%	-2	3%	+1
 IE	41%	+1	36%	+5	18%	-5	1%	=	4%	-1
 ES	55%	+1	21%	-2	21%	+1	1%	-1	2%	+1
 RO	46%	+1	32%	+1	14%	-1	2%	-1	6%	=
 DE	15%	=	29%	=	55%	=	0%	=	1%	=
 FR	41%	=	28%	-2	28%	+2	2%	=	1%	=
 LU	19%	=	30%	+4	48%	-2	2%	-1	1%	-1
 AT	10%	=	40%	=	48%	-1	1%	=	1%	+1
 EE	43%	-2	36%	-2	20%	+3	0%	=	1%	+1
 PL	34%	-2	45%	=	16%	+1	0%	=	5%	+1
 FI	15%	-2	33%	+5	51%	-2	1%	=	0%	-1
 CZ	32%	-3	41%	-1	26%	+4	0%	=	1%	=
 EL	65%	-3	25%	=	8%	+1	0%	=	2%	+2
 HR	49%	-3	29%	-1	19%	+4	2%	=	1%	=
 MT	57%	-3	27%	+3	15%	=	0%	=	1%	=
 SE	8%	-3	33%	+1	55%	+1	4%	+2	0%	-1
 LV	42%	-5	39%	+3	18%	+3	0%	=	1%	-1
 HU	48%	-5	37%	+4	13%	=	0%	=	2%	+1
 LT	42%	-6	34%	+4	19%	=	2%	=	3%	+2
CY (fcc)	57%	-8	25%	+2	10%	-1	2%	+2	6%	+5
 ME	54%	+11	33%	-1	10%	-7	1%	-1	2%	-2
 IS	23%	+2	41%	+8	32%	-12	4%	+2	0%	=
 RS	57%	+2	29%	=	10%	=	1%	=	3%	-2
 MK	59%	-2	26%	-1	11%	+2	0%	-1	4%	+2
 TR	39%	-11	38%	+6	15%	+3	0%	-1	8%	+3

A sociodemographic analysis reveals a number of variations identified in previous surveys. **Planning for the future is more difficult for the most socially vulnerable respondents**, who are more likely to say that they live “day by day”. For example, this is the case for 51% of the least educated respondents (compared with 24% of the most educated), 68% of the unemployed (vs 13% of managers), and 73% of people who struggle to pay their bills (vs 22% of those who do not).

It is also more likely to be the case for divorced or separated respondents (49%, vs 32% of married people), those who do not see globalisation as an opportunity (43%, vs 28% of those who think the opposite) and those who think that the worst impact of the economic crisis on the job market is still to come (45%, vs 27% of those who think that the crisis has reached its peak).












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
EU28	36%	31%	30%	1%	2%
 Gender					
Man	34%	31%	32%	1%	2%
Woman	38%	31%	28%	1%	2%
 Age					
15-24	29%	38%	27%	2%	4%
25-39	36%	32%	29%	1%	2%
40-54	39%	29%	29%	1%	2%
55 +	37%	29%	31%	1%	2%
 Education (End of)					
15-	51%	25%	21%	1%	2%
16-19	40%	31%	26%	1%	2%
20+	24%	32%	41%	1%	2%
Still studying	20%	39%	33%	3%	5%
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	30%	34%	33%	1%	2%
Managers	13%	29%	56%	1%	1%
Other white collars	28%	39%	30%	1%	2%
Manual workers	37%	34%	26%	1%	2%
House persons	48%	25%	23%	1%	3%
Unemployed	68%	20%	8%	2%	2%
Retired	38%	29%	30%	1%	2%
Students	20%	39%	33%	3%	5%
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	73%	17%	6%	1%	3%
From time to time	47%	34%	16%	1%	2%
Almost never/ Never	22%	33%	42%	1%	2%
Marital status					
(Re)Married	32%	31%	34%	1%	2%
Single living with a partner	34%	32%	31%	1%	2%
Single	38%	33%	24%	2%	3%
Divorced or separated	49%	28%	20%	1%	2%
Widow	48%	26%	22%	1%	3%
Globalisation is an opportunity					
Agree	28%	33%	37%	1%	1%
Disagree	43%	30%	24%	1%	2%
The impact of the crisis on jobs					
Has reached its peak	27%	34%	36%	1%	2%
The worst is still to come	45%	28%	24%	1%	2%

The table below shows the results by sociodemographic criteria for the European Union on average (EU28), in the six largest EU countries, and in four countries that have been particularly affected by the economic 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

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	36%	15%	55%	41%	42%	34%	36%	65%	66%	41%	61%
Gender											
Man	34%	14%	54%	37%	42%	35%	31%	64%	61%	38%	58%
Woman	38%	16%	56%	45%	41%	34%	40%	66%	70%	43%	63%
Age											
15-24	29%	12%	47%	34%	38%	24%	30%	51%	51%	39%	51%
25-39	36%	13%	53%	38%	47%	29%	38%	66%	63%	40%	54%
40-54	39%	19%	62%	47%	44%	37%	38%	68%	70%	46%	67%
55 +	37%	14%	54%	42%	38%	42%	36%	70%	70%	38%	69%
Education (End of)											
15-	51%	23%	64%	60%	45%	56%	53%	77%	73%	53%	74%
16-19	40%	17%	58%	52%	46%	41%	40%	68%	65%	49%	69%
20+	24%	9%	44%	26%	38%	26%	17%	60%	50%	28%	49%
Still studying	20%	8%	36%	23%	27%	16%	20%	44%	40%	25%	44%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	30%	9%	45%	41%	44%	22%	22%	57%	52%	28%	48%
Managers	13%	4%	30%	16%	34%	18%	12%	55%	52%	20%	11%
Other white collars	28%	14%	44%	39%	29%	24%	29%	67%	55%	22%	60%
Manual workers	37%	15%	52%	46%	51%	30%	38%	65%	69%	45%	60%
House persons	48%	22%	53%	63%	44%	45%	63%	71%	72%	55%	58%
Unemployed	68%	54%	80%	62%	72%	61%	70%	81%	80%	70%	82%
Retired	38%	16%	51%	42%	36%	46%	39%	67%	69%	34%	72%
Students	20%	8%	36%	23%	27%	16%	20%	44%	40%	25%	44%

III. THE MOST EFFECTIVE ACTORS FOR DEALING WITH THE CRISIS

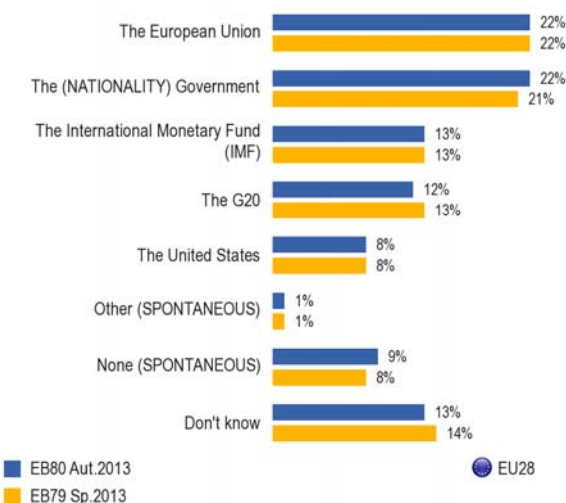
- The European Union and the national government: the most effective actors for dealing with the crisis -

Respondents were asked who they believe can act most effectively to deal with the consequences of the economic and financial crisis⁹.

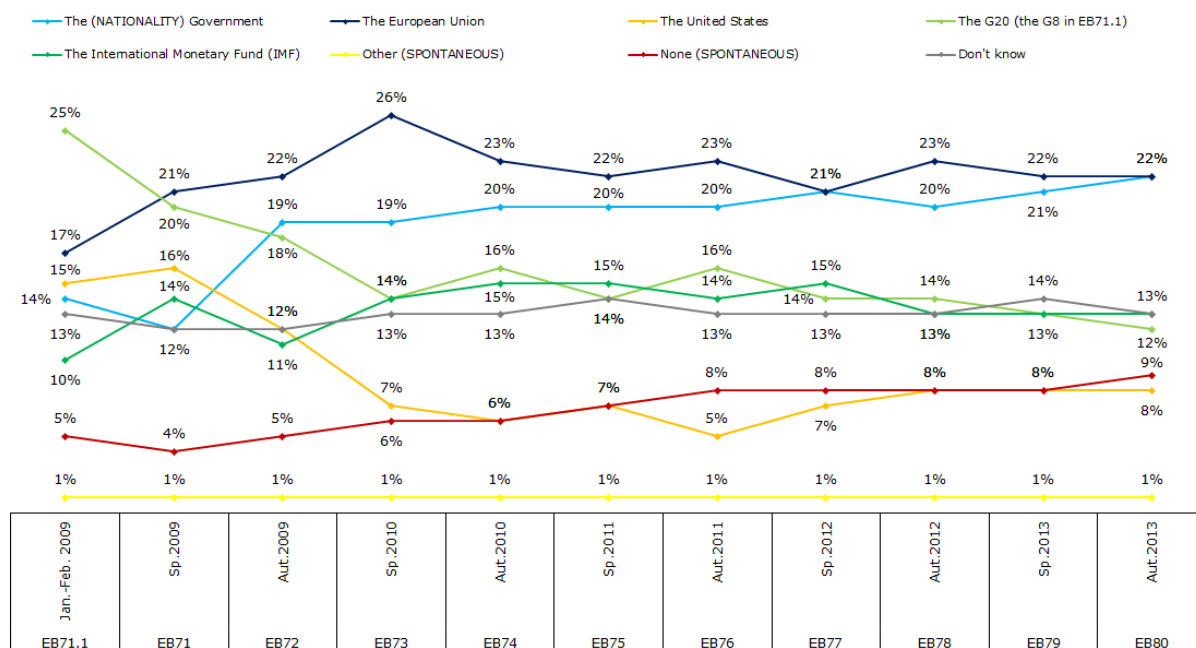
The European Union and the national government were mentioned equally by the respondents, with 22% each. For the European Union, this result has remained stable since spring 2013, while the national government has seen its score rise by one percentage point.

The International Monetary Fund remained stable at 13%. The G20 obtained 12% (-1 percentage point) of responses, whilst the United States received 8% (no change).

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



⁹ 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 (NATIONALITY) Government; The European Union; The United States; The G20; The International Monetary Fund (IMF); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK

Answers varied greatly from one country to another. This was particularly striking in the case of the national government, which was mentioned more often outside the euro area (27%, compared with 20% in the euro area).

The Member States most likely to say that European Union is best able to deal with the consequences of the crisis (EU28 22%) are Malta (36%), Bulgaria (35%), Poland (34%), Luxembourg (32%) and Slovenia (30%).

There is increasing support for the effectiveness of the EU in 15 Member States, led by Sweden (25%, +10 percentage points), Slovenia (30%, +6), Cyprus (24%, +6), and three candidate countries: Iceland (19%, +6), Montenegro (28%, +4) and Serbia (21%, +1).

The national government (EU28 22%) **is most often mentioned as an effective actor** in Romania (45%), the United Kingdom (36%) and Malta (31%), and in one candidate country: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (34%).



































In four of the five candidate countries, the national government was mentioned less frequently than in spring 2013, most strikingly in Iceland (26%, -16 percentage points) and Turkey (27%, -9).

The International Monetary Fund is most likely to be regarded as an effective actor (EU28 13%) in Finland (28%), France (19%), and Ireland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Belgium and Croatia (17% each). This is also the case in one candidate country, Iceland (20%).

The G20 (EU28 12%) is widely mentioned in the Czech Republic (39%), Slovakia (27%) and the Netherlands (26%), whilst the lowest support was recorded in two candidate countries, Montenegro and Serbia (2% each), and in one Member State, Romania (4%).

The United State (EU28 8%) is mostly likely to be considered as an effective actor in the Czech Republic (16%), Denmark (15%) and in one candidate country, Turkey (14%). The United State is mentioned less frequently than in spring 2013 in 15 Member States and four candidate countries.






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.2013 - Sp.2013	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The G20	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The United States	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
 EU28	22%	=	22%	+1	13%	=	12%	-1	8%	=
EURO AREA	23%	=	20%	+2	14%	-1	13%	+1	7%	-1
NON-EURO AREA	21%	+1	27%	=	11%	+1	11%	-2	9%	+1
 BE	29%	-3	17%	+2	17%	+2	20%	+3	8%	-2
 BG	35%	+4	15%	-6	9%	+2	15%	-1	6%	+2
 CZ	10%	=	6%	+2	14%	+2	39%	-4	16%	+1
 DK	17%	-1	17%	+4	17%	-1	22%	-2	15%	-2
 DE	24%	+1	21%	+1	14%	-1	17%	=	3%	-1
 EE	24%	+2	11%	-1	10%	-3	25%	+4	5%	=
 IE	28%	+3	19%	=	17%	+1	9%	+1	8%	-2
 EL	22%	-2	29%	+5	4%	-1	9%	-2	4%	-1
 ES	23%	+4	17%	+2	11%	-3	6%	+1	11%	=
 FR	21%	-1	18%	-1	19%	+1	14%	+2	8%	+1
 HR	23%	-3	23%	=	17%	+5	9%	+1	10%	-1
 IT	22%	-3	23%	+5	12%	-2	7%	=	10%	-3
 CY	24%	+6	18%	-7	15%	+4	12%	=	5%	-2
 LV	22%	=	13%	-5	9%	-1	16%	+5	5%	-1
 LT	28%	+1	12%	-2	10%	+3	12%	+1	10%	+1
 LU	32%	+3	7%	-6	17%	-1	22%	+4	7%	-3
 HU	26%	+1	24%	+6	12%	-3	9%	-1	10%	=
 MT	36%	+4	31%	+2	8%	-4	8%	-1	5%	+1
 AT	24%	=	21%	+3	16%	+2	11%	=	4%	-1
 NL	20%	+3	19%	-2	15%	-1	26%	-3	6%	+2
 PL	34%	+1	15%	+2	9%	+1	5%	-6	9%	-1
 PT	23%	-1	20%	-3	7%	+1	8%	-1	9%	-1
 RO	25%	+2	45%	-2	9%	+3	4%	=	4%	-2
 SI	30%	+6	9%	-1	13%	-2	8%	-2	8%	-2
 SK	26%	=	11%	+3	13%	-3	27%	=	5%	=
 FI	22%	-1	15%	-3	28%	+3	16%	+2	9%	=
 SE	25%	+10	26%	-3	14%	-1	20%	-3	5%	=
 UK	10%	-1	36%	=	12%	=	10%	+1	9%	+2
CY (tcc)	24%	-8	11%	+1	17%	+3	11%	+4	13%	-3
 MK	20%	-2	34%	-1	10%	=	7%	+2	10%	-3
 IS	19%	+6	26%	-16	20%	+4	17%	+5	6%	=
 ME	28%	+4	23%	-4	13%	+3	2%	-1	8%	-2
 RS	21%	+1	23%	+4	10%	-2	2%	-2	8%	-3
 TR	14%	=	27%	-9	9%	=	6%	-1	14%	-2

A sociodemographic analysis highlights the fact that there is more trust in the European Union among the youngest respondents (27% of 15-24 year olds, compared with 20% of the 55+ age group), the most educated (24%, vs 19% of the least educated), those who have no financial difficulties (24%, vs 17% of those who do), and manual workers and the self-employed (24%, vs 17% of house persons). The European Union is also more trusted by respondents who believe that their voice counts in the EU (32%, vs 19% of those who think the opposite), and who see globalisation as an opportunity (28%, vs 17% of those who do not think it is).












The oldest respondents (24% of the 55+ age group, compared with 20% of 15-39 year olds) are more likely to think that their national government is best able to deal with the effects of the economic and financial crisis, as are those who left education before the age of 16 (28%, vs 19% of the most educated), house persons (30%) and the retired (25%, vs 19% of managers).

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 International Monetary Fund (IMF)	The G20	The United States
EU28	22%	22%	13%	12%	8%
 Gender					
Man	23%	21%	14%	14%	9%
Woman	22%	23%	12%	10%	7%
 Age					
15-24	27%	20%	12%	11%	10%
25-39	24%	20%	13%	14%	9%
40-54	22%	23%	13%	13%	7%
55 +	20%	24%	13%	11%	7%
 Education (End of)					
15-	19%	28%	9%	7%	7%
16-19	22%	23%	13%	11%	8%
20+	24%	19%	16%	17%	8%
Still studying	29%	18%	13%	13%	10%
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	24%	20%	14%	14%	7%
Managers	23%	19%	18%	17%	8%
Other white collars	23%	21%	14%	13%	8%
Manual workers	24%	22%	12%	12%	7%
House persons	17%	30%	10%	7%	6%
Unemployed	21%	22%	10%	10%	10%
Retired	20%	25%	13%	11%	6%
Students	29%	18%	13%	13%	10%
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	17%	23%	10%	10%	8%
From time to time	23%	24%	11%	10%	8%
Almost never/ Never	24%	22%	15%	13%	7%
My voice counts in the EU					
Agree	32%	20%	15%	15%	7%
Disagree	19%	24%	12%	11%	8%
Globalisation is an opportunity					
Agree	28%	21%	15%	14%	8%
Disagree	17%	24%	13%	11%	8%

The table below shows the results by sociodemographic criteria for the European Union on average (EU28), in the six largest EU countries, and in four countries that have been particularly affected by the economic 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?

The European Union											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	22%	24%	23%	21%	22%	34%	10%	22%	23%	28%	24%
Gender											
Man	23%	24%	25%	23%	24%	32%	11%	23%	24%	32%	26%
Woman	22%	24%	22%	19%	21%	37%	9%	21%	21%	25%	22%
Age											
15-24	27%	29%	26%	22%	21%	42%	17%	25%	21%	41%	21%
25-39	24%	27%	27%	24%	21%	37%	12%	22%	22%	28%	26%
40-54	22%	22%	21%	20%	25%	33%	8%	26%	24%	25%	24%
55 +	20%	22%	22%	20%	21%	30%	7%	18%	23%	24%	24%
Education (End of)											
15-	19%	23%	19%	19%	20%	31%	7%	17%	23%	19%	20%
16-19	22%	23%	26%	20%	26%	31%	8%	20%	22%	25%	20%
20+	24%	25%	28%	24%	14%	36%	13%	27%	24%	31%	29%
Still studying	29%	28%	28%	20%	24%	44%	24%	27%	20%	50%	31%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	24%	28%	26%	21%	25%	32%	10%	30%	17%	30%	6%
Managers	23%	25%	26%	23%	28%	31%	14%	19%	28%	25%	32%
Other white collars	23%	24%	27%	13%	22%	35%	10%	22%	24%	29%	27%
Manual workers	24%	25%	27%	24%	29%	39%	8%	22%	21%	26%	22%
House persons	17%	23%	11%	13%	15%	54%	2%	18%	33%	22%	25%
Unemployed	21%	13%	23%	28%	16%	23%	10%	16%	21%	26%	21%
Retired	20%	23%	22%	19%	21%	31%	6%	21%	23%	25%	27%
Students	29%	28%	28%	20%	24%	44%	24%	27%	20%	50%	31%

IV. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

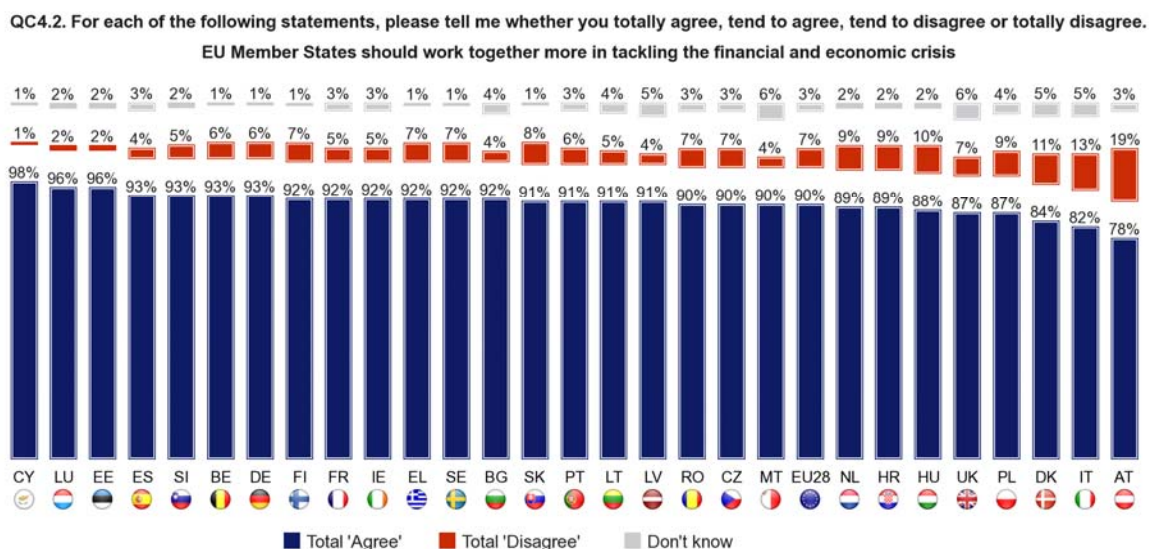
- A strong European Union, whose Member States should work more closely together –

1. AN INCREASED ROLE FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

Working together

Nine in ten respondents (no change since spring 2013) are in favour of **greater cooperation between the Member States of the European Union** in order to deal with the financial and economic crisis¹⁰.

Almost all respondents in Cyprus (98%) and Estonia and Luxembourg (both 96%) would support closer collaboration. Support has increased very slightly in 11 Member States.



The European Union's power and tools

Just over six in ten respondents (61%, +1 percentage point since spring 2013) believe that **the European Union has sufficient power and tools** to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy¹¹, while 28% of respondents (-1) do not.

This belief is most strongly held in Cyprus (76%) and Bulgaria and Greece (both 75%). It has gained ground in 17 countries since spring 2013.

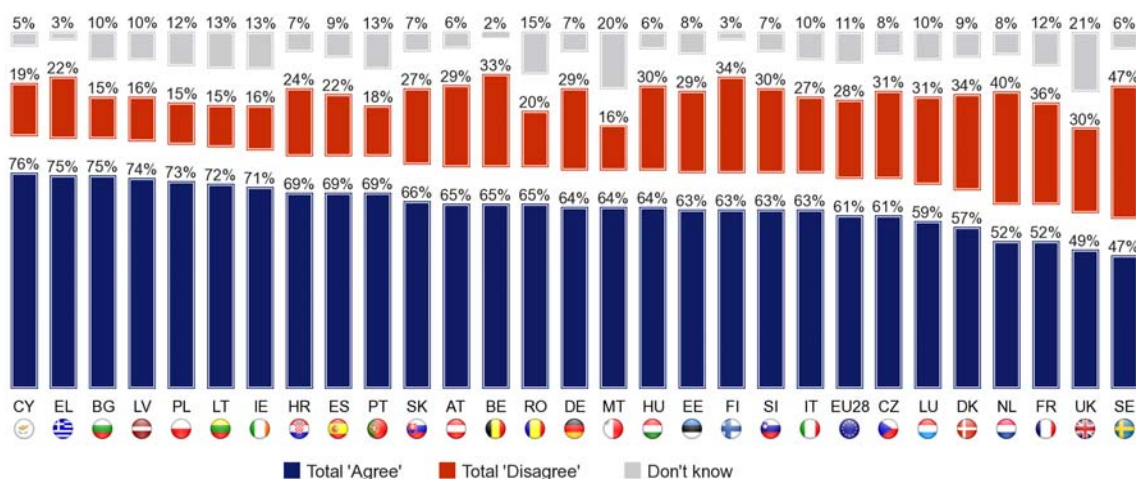
¹⁰ QC4.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis.

¹¹ 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.

Conversely, Sweden and the United Kingdom are the only two countries where fewer than half the respondents share this belief (47% and 49% respectively).

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



The belief that **Member States should collaborate more closely** is shared by large majorities of respondents across all sociodemographic categories; however, this view is more widespread among respondents who say that their country needs reforms (92%, compared with 70% of those who say the opposite).

The opinion that **the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests** is slightly more widespread among respondents aged 25 to 39 (67%, compared with 57% of those aged 55 and over) and those who stayed in education after the age of 19 (64%, vs 57% of the least educated). But it is especially the case for those respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU (73%, vs 58% of those who think the opposite), who see globalisation as an opportunity (71%, vs 54% of those who do not see it as such), and who believe that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has reached its peak (72%, vs 56% of those who think the worst is still to come).

2. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR TACKLING THE CRISIS

An absolute majority of respondents judged all of the eight measures for tackling the economic and financial crisis as effective¹². Readers will recall that this had been the case in spring 2013, with very similar results to those observed in this new autumn 2013 survey.

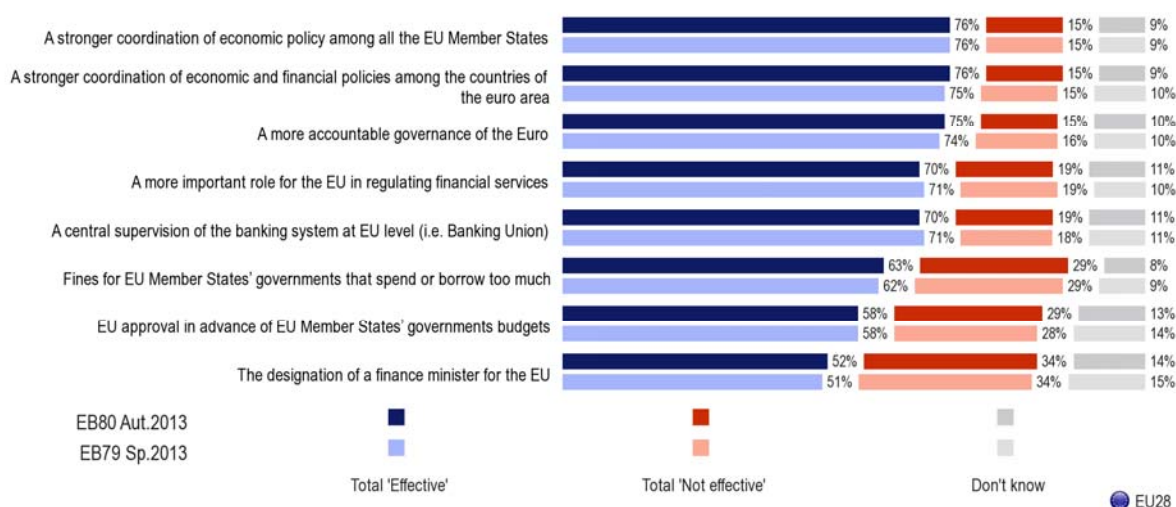
- More than three-quarters (**76%**, no change) of respondents believe **that stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States** would be an effective way of tackling the current economic and financial crisis.
- Many respondents (**76%**, +1 percentage point) also think **that stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the euro area countries** would be effective.
- **75%** of Europeans would like to see **more accountable governance of the euro**, a one-point rise since in spring 2013.

The other measures were all mentioned by fewer than three-quarters of respondents:

- A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services (70%, -1 percentage point);
- Central supervision of the banking system at EU level (70%, -1);
- Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much (63%, +1);
- EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets (58%, no change);
- The appointment of a finance minister for the EU (52%, +1).

¹² QC5. 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; The designation of a finance minister for the EU; EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets; A more accountable governance of the Euro; Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much; A central supervision of the banking system at EU level (i.e. Banking Union)

QC5. 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?



Respondents within the euro area are much more likely to believe that these eight measures would be effective. The proportion of “effective” responses is consistently higher (from 3 to 15 percentage points) than that measured in the non-euro area.

An absolute majority of respondents in each of the 28 EU countries believe that **stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States** would contribute effectively to tackling the crisis (EU28 76%, no change since spring 2013). This belief is particularly widespread in Cyprus (90%, =), Belgium (89%, +1 percentage point), Spain (87%, +7), the Netherlands (85%, +4) and Luxembourg (85%, =). It has grown in 14 Member States, especially in Spain (87%) and Estonia (75%), where it has gained seven percentage points since spring 2013.

A large proportion of respondents (EU28 76%, +1 percentage point) also think that **stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the euro area countries** would help in tackling the crisis. Once again, an absolute majority of respondents in each Member State share this view, led by Cyprus (90%, +1), Belgium (87%, +1) and Luxembourg (85%, -2). This measure has gained support in 14 countries, in particular in Malta (81%, +6) and Estonia (75%, +6).

The third most popular measure at the European level (EU28 75%, +1 percentage point), **more accountable governance of the euro**, is also mentioned by an absolute majority in each of the 28 Member States. It finds particular support in Slovakia (90%, +1), Spain (90%, +4), Belgium (86%, +2) and Slovenia (85%, -2). This measure has gained ground in 16 Member States, but has lost support in nine others, particularly in Greece (58%, -10).

An absolute majority of respondents in the 28 countries of the European Union also agree that there should be **a greater role for the European Union in regulating financial services** (EU28 70%, -1 percentage point). This is especially the case in Belgium (83%, +1), Spain (81%, +3) and Bulgaria (78%, +4). Support for this measure is on the increase in 14 countries.

An absolute majority of respondents in all the Member States of the European Union, with the exception of the United Kingdom (47%, -2), agree that there should be **central supervision of the banking system at EU level** (EU28 70%, -1 percentage point). Respondents in the Netherlands (84%, +2), Germany (83%, no change), Belgium (82%, -2) and Spain (79%, +1) are the most likely to approve of this measure, which has gained support in nine countries (led by Romania, 72%, +8) while losing ground in 16 others (including Greece, 58%, -8).






























The proposal for **finances for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much** (EU28 63%, +1 percentage point) is also considered to be an effective measure by an absolute majority throughout the countries of the European Union, led by Malta (78%, +5), Slovakia (75%, -2), Slovenia (74%, +10), Croatia (73%, no change) and Spain (73%, +4). Support for this measure is growing in 14 Member States, particularly in Slovenia.

In seventh place at the European level (EU28 58%, no change) is the **EU's approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets**, which is mentioned by an absolute majority throughout the European Union, with the exception of the United Kingdom (41%, +1 percentage point) and France (49%, -5). This measure enjoys widespread support in Belgium (72%, =), Slovakia (68%, -2) and Italy (66%, -1). However, its perceived effectiveness is on the decline in 14 countries and remains stable in six others.

The appointment of a finance minister for the EU is the measure that most divides European citizens: 52% of respondents think it would be effective (+1 percentage point), whilst 34% are of the opposite view (no change). It is most likely to be considered an effective measure in Belgium (62%, =), Croatia (62%, +2), Luxembourg (61%, -4), the Netherlands (60%, +2), Italy (60%, +1) and Ireland (60%, +4), and the least likely to be so in Denmark (36%, -4), the Czech Republic (41%, +2) and Greece (42%, -6). Perceptions of its effectiveness are gaining ground in 12 countries, especially in Sweden (43%, +10).

QC5. 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?

Answer: Total 'Effective'

		A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	A more accountable governance of the Euro	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	A central supervision of the banking system at EU level (i.e. Banking Union)	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments budgets	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The designation of a finance minister for the EU	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
	EU28	76%	=	76%	+1	75%	+1	70%	-1	70%	-1	63%	+1	58%	=	52%	+1
	EURO AREA	80%	=	79%	=	79%	=	75%	+1	76%	-1	64%	=	59%	-1	54%	=
	NON-EURO AREA	69%	+1	68%	+1	68%	+1	64%	+1	61%	+1	61%	+2	54%	+1	48%	+2
	BE	89%	+1	87%	+1	86%	+2	83%	+1	82%	-2	66%	=	72%	=	62%	=
	BG	78%	-2	76%	-3	77%	-2	78%	+4	74%	+1	70%	+1	61%	-1	57%	+4
	CZ	73%	+2	74%	+4	67%	-1	71%	+1	73%	-1	71%	+2	61%	+1	41%	+2
	DK	77%	+1	72%	=	69%	-3	53%	-6	77%	-1	54%	-4	51%	-2	36%	-4
	DE	84%	=	84%	=	80%	+2	76%	+1	83%	=	54%	-5	59%	=	51%	-1
	EE	75%	+7	75%	+6	78%	+5	65%	+7	66%	+3	59%	-3	51%	=	48%	+5
	IE	76%	=	76%	-1	76%	+2	76%	+1	75%	-3	70%	+7	62%	-2	60%	+4
	EL	77%	-2	72%	-5	58%	-10	65%	-5	58%	-8	54%	-5	51%	-8	42%	-6
	ES	87%	+7	84%	+3	90%	+4	81%	+3	79%	+1	73%	+4	62%	+5	48%	-1
	FR	77%	-3	78%	+1	73%	+1	76%	=	72%	-1	63%	=	49%	-5	53%	-1
	HR	76%	=	76%	=	77%	=	72%	-1	71%	-1	73%	=	65%	=	62%	+2
	IT	71%	-5	72%	-2	75%	-5	70%	-1	69%	-4	70%	=	66%	-1	60%	+1
	CY	90%	=	90%	+1	72%	+1	77%	=	76%	-5	71%	-5	58%	-3	54%	-4
	LV	69%	+1	68%	-3	70%	+2	61%	-1	69%	-3	63%	+2	51%	-3	44%	=
	LT	65%	-4	62%	-4	61%	-5	64%	+1	64%	+2	67%	-3	51%	-6	48%	-1
	LU	85%	=	85%	-2	82%	+3	76%	+1	72%	-6	59%	+2	59%	-6	61%	-4
	HU	68%	+2	67%	+3	67%	+4	68%	+4	63%	+3	62%	+4	62%	+5	56%	+4
	MT	82%	+5	81%	+6	82%	+5	69%	-3	69%	-1	78%	+5	60%	+1	50%	-9
	AT	74%	+1	73%	+3	82%	=	66%	-3	76%	=	65%	-5	58%	+4	48%	-1
	NL	85%	+4	83%	+3	74%	-3	67%	=	84%	+2	56%	-1	56%	=	60%	+2
	PL	75%	-1	73%	-1	76%	+3	69%	+1	65%	=	69%	-2	64%	-2	52%	-4
	PT	79%	-2	79%	-1	82%	-2	77%	-2	78%	-2	71%	+4	60%	-2	53%	-2
	RO	81%	+2	77%	+2	80%	+3	77%	+1	72%	+8	68%	+7	60%	+6	58%	+5
	SI	78%	-2	80%	-3	85%	-2	72%	-5	75%	-4	74%	+10	64%	+2	50%	-3
	SK	81%	-3	79%	-4	90%	+1	77%	-1	78%	-3	75%	-2	68%	-2	52%	=
	FI	71%	+5	74%	+4	79%	+6	67%	+4	75%	+3	67%	+2	56%	-1	51%	+6
	SE	69%	+3	73%	+5	74%	+5	59%	+1	71%	+3	57%	+1	58%	=	43%	+10
	UK	59%	+1	58%	+1	57%	=	53%	=	47%	-2	51%	+4	41%	+1	43%	+2

An analysis of the results reveals that views are broadly consistent across the sociodemographic categories. Nevertheless, a number of criteria seem to have a real influence. Respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union and those who think that the EU is in a position to defend its economic interests are more likely to think that the different measures are effective, as are people who see globalisation as an opportunity, who believe the worst impact of the crisis on the labour market is behind us, and who think that their country needs reforms: in all of these categories, the perceived effectiveness of the different proposed measures is higher than the European average.

For example, in the case of **“stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU Member States”** (EU28 76%), 86% of respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union say that this would be an effective measure (versus 73% of those who think the opposite), as do 85% of those who think that the EU can defend its economic interests in the global economy (versus 68% of those who do not think this is the case). Further, 85% of respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity think that this would be an effective way to tackle the crisis (versus 70% of those who think that globalisation is not an opportunity), as do 83% of respondents who believe that the worst impact of the economic crisis on the job market is behind us (versus 71% of those who believe that it has not yet reached its peak). Finally, respondents who think that their country needs reforms are more likely to say that this is an effective measure (79%, compared with 61% of respondents who do not think these reforms are necessary).

The same trend applies in the case of **“EU approval in advance of EU Member States’ governments’ budgets”** (EU28: 58%): respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union (69%, compared with 54% of those who do not think this is the case), those who think that the EU can defend its economic interests in the global economy (67%, vs 46% of those who are of the opposite opinion) and those for whom globalisation is an opportunity (67%, vs 51% of those who disagree with this statement) are more likely to think that this would be an effective measure for tackling the crisis. This is also the case for 66% of respondents who believe that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market is behind us (versus 53% of those who believe that it has not yet reached its peak), and 60% of those who think that their country needs reforms (versus 43% of those who do not agree).

Despite these shades of opinion, respondents in virtually all of the socio-demographic categories think that the various measures proposed would be effective.

QC5. 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			EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments budgets		
	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU28	76%	15%	9%	58%	29%	13%
Gender						
Man	78%	16%	6%	59%	31%	10%
Woman	74%	15%	11%	56%	28%	16%
Age						
15-24	77%	12%	11%	60%	24%	16%
25-39	77%	16%	7%	60%	29%	11%
40-54	77%	16%	7%	59%	30%	11%
55 +	74%	16%	10%	52%	32%	16%
Education (End of)						
15-	71%	16%	13%	53%	26%	21%
16-19	75%	16%	9%	58%	28%	14%
20+	81%	14%	5%	59%	34%	7%
Still studying	80%	11%	9%	62%	24%	14%
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	77%	17%	6%	58%	32%	10%
Managers	82%	13%	5%	59%	34%	7%
Other white collars	78%	16%	6%	63%	27%	10%
Manual workers	76%	16%	8%	59%	28%	13%
House persons	73%	15%	12%	55%	27%	18%
Unemployed	74%	16%	10%	56%	28%	16%
Retired	73%	16%	11%	53%	31%	16%
Students	80%	11%	9%	62%	24%	14%
My voice counts in the EU						
Agree	86%	10%	4%	69%	23%	8%
Disagree	73%	18%	9%	54%	33%	13%
Globalisation is an opportunity						
Agree	85%	11%	4%	67%	25%	8%
Disagree	70%	24%	6%	51%	39%	10%
The impact of the crisis on jobs						
Has reached its peak	83%	12%	5%	66%	26%	8%
The worst is still to come	71%	19%	10%	53%	33%	14%
(OUR COUNTRY) need for reforms						
Agree	79%	13%	8%	60%	28%	12%
Disagree	61%	32%	7%	43%	48%	9%
The EU can defend its economic interests						
Tend to agree	85%	11%	4%	67%	25%	8%
Tend to disagree	68%	27%	5%	46%	45%	9%

V. DOES THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM NEED REFORM?

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

Reforming to face the future

Almost nine in ten respondents (**88%**, -1 percentage point since spring 2013) think that their country needs reforms¹³.

Almost all respondents in Cyprus (99%) and Finland (98%) share this opinion, as do a very large majority of respondents in Bulgaria and Spain (both 93%).

Public deficit and debt

To measure attitudes toward public deficit and debt, the sample was divided into two groups so that two differently worded statements could be tested¹⁴:

- **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**”).

Positive wording:

The results have evolved very slightly since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2013 (EB79): **77%** (-2 percentage points) of respondents agree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) **cannot be delayed**, while 16% (+2) disagree.

There is almost no difference between the euro area and the non-euro area for this question: in both groups of countries, 78% of respondents agree with the statement.

¹³ QC4.1. For the following statement, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: (OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future.

¹⁴ QC4.3. and QC4.4. For the following statement, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (IF 'SPLIT A'); Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (IF 'SPLIT B').

The opinion that the measures to reduce the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed is particularly widespread in the Czech Republic (87% +4 percentage points since spring 2013), Slovakia (87%, no change), Cyprus (87%, -2), Slovenia (86%, -2), Sweden (85%, +3) and Germany (85%, -1). It has lost significant ground in Greece (59%, -15), despite an eight-point rise between autumn 2012 and spring 2013. Conversely, the belief that measures for reducing the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed has grown markedly in Portugal (80%, +8), Bulgaria (69%, +7) and the Netherlands (62%, +7).

Negative wording:

When the statement is worded differently (“measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now”), the results are much more evenly divided: **42%** (no change) of respondents agree, while 50% (-1 percentage point) think that these measures to reduce the public deficit and debt are a priority now.






























Large numbers of respondents in Finland (63%, +2 percentage points), Lithuania (62%, -5) and Estonia (61%, -2) **do not consider the measures for reducing the public deficit and debt as priorities** (“totally agree” and “tend to agree”). Conversely, this opinion is shared by the fewest respondents in Cyprus (15%, no change) and Malta (21%, -11, representing the largest decline).

Although the results vary very little according to sociodemographic variables, there are some variations for the statement **“measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed”** (SPLIT A).

Those respondents who think that their country needs reforms (81%, compared with 57% of those who are of the opposite opinion) and who see globalisation as an opportunity (85%, vs 73% of those who do not do so) are more likely to agree with this statement. Likewise, 83% of respondents who think that the EU is in a position to defend its economic interests in a global economy agree with this statement (versus 72% of those who think the opposite).

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

Answer: Total 'Agree'

		(OUR COUNTRY) needs reforms to face the future	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	(SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	(SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
	EU28	88%	-1	77%	-2	42%	=
	CY	99%	+2	87%	-2	15%	=
	FI	98%	+3	84%	-2	63%	+2
	BG	93%	-3	69%	+7	44%	+2
	ES	93%	+1	71%	-1	40%	-2
	EL	92%	-2	59%	-15	49%	+6
	HR	92%	-1	84%	-4	38%	-5
	IE	91%	-2	81%	=	50%	-1
	LT	91%	-1	82%	=	62%	-5
	SE	91%	-1	85%	+3	50%	-3
	FR	90%	=	77%	-4	33%	+3
	PT	90%	+1	80%	+8	37%	-5
	RO	90%	-1	62%	-7	51%	-1
	HU	89%	=	83%	+1	59%	=
	PL	89%	-2	78%	-2	50%	+1
	SI	89%	-2	86%	-2	53%	+2
	UK	89%	+3	81%	+2	34%	+2
	IT	88%	-1	80%	-3	43%	-6
	NL	87%	=	62%	+7	39%	-6
	DE	86%	-1	85%	-1	42%	+3
	EE	86%	=	72%	+1	61%	-2
	MT	86%	-2	84%	-4	21%	-11
	BE	85%	-3	83%	+1	47%	=
	CZ	84%	+3	87%	+4	44%	+1
	SK	84%	-1	87%	=	38%	-5
	AT	83%	+4	77%	+3	40%	=
	LV	82%	-3	79%	+1	50%	+6
	LU	82%	+3	78%	-2	38%	+3
	DK	56%	-2	74%	=	45%	+1

2. MEASURES TO REFORM THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Respondents were asked to give their views on six measures that the European Union could take in order to reform the global financial markets¹⁵.

As has been observed since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2011 (EB76), **a large majority of respondents support five of the six measures**. Although Europeans are divided over the introduction of Eurobonds, a relative majority say they are in favour.

In the case of five of the six measures, the proportion of “favourable” answers is identical to that recorded in spring 2013.

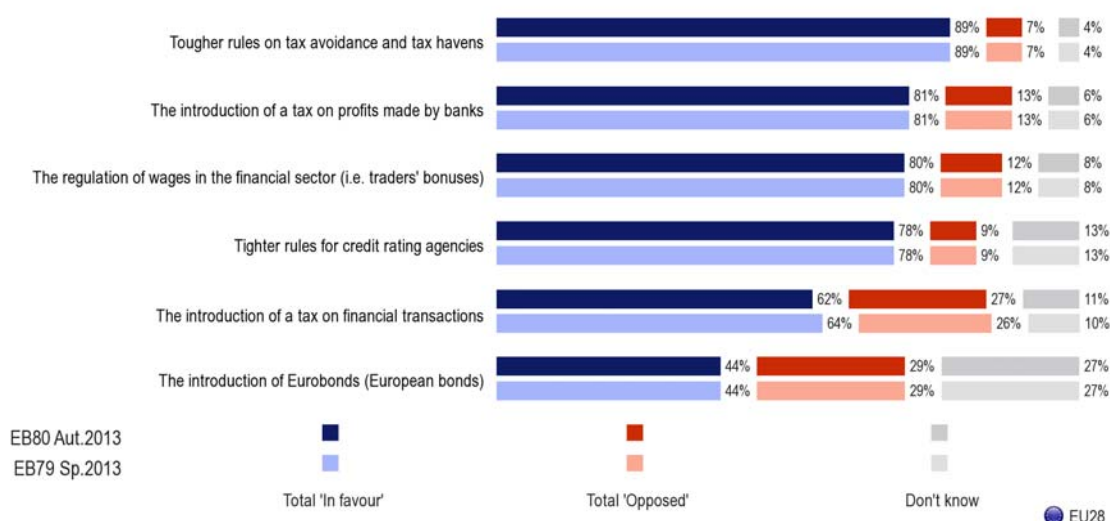
In detail:

89% (no change) of respondents would like **tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens** and **81%** (=) would like to see the introduction of **a tax on profits made by banks**.

80% (no change) of respondents would also be in favour of **the regulation of wages in the financial sector**, and **78%** would like to see (=) **tighter rules for credit rating agencies**.

More than six in ten respondents (**62%**, -2 percentage points) would agree with the introduction of **a tax on financial transactions**, and more than four in ten (**44%**, no change) are in favour of the **introduction of Eurobonds**.

QC6. 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.



¹⁵ QC6. 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; The regulation of wages in the financial sector (i.e. traders' bonuses)

Respondents within the euro area are more likely than those outside it to approve of five of the six proposed measures (with differences ranging from 3 to 16 percentage points depending on the measure).

This is particularly the case for the introduction of a tax on financial transactions (supported by 68% of the population within the eurozone, compared with 52% outside the eurozone). It is also the case for the regulation of wages in the financial sector (83% and 75% respectively), and, albeit to a lesser extent, for the introduction of a tax on profits made by banks (83% and 77%), tighter rules for credit rating agencies (80%, versus 75%) and tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens (90%, versus 87%). The introduction of Eurobonds, on the other hand, is mentioned equally within and outside the euro area (44%).

The introduction of tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens (EU28 89%, no change), the measure that Europeans most willingly support, is particularly popular in Denmark (95%, +1 percentage point), Spain (95%, +1), Cyprus (95%, -2), the Netherlands (95%, +1), Slovakia (95%, +1) and Sweden (95%, +1). Support is growing in 12 countries. Conversely, this item has lost ground in 10 Member States. Overall, evolutions are quite limited for this measure.

Greece and Cyprus are the two Member States where there is the most support for **a tax on profits made by banks** (EU28 81%, no change), with 93% (=) and 92% (-1 percentage point) respectively. This measure is losing ground in 17 Member States and gaining support in eight others, most significantly in Bulgaria (85%, +6 percentage points).

The third most popular measure, **the regulation of wages in the financial sector** (EU28 80%, no change), finds particular support in Spain (91%, +2 percentage points), Slovenia (90%, -3), Slovakia (87%, -1) and Austria (87%, =). The proportion in favour has fallen in 14 countries and grown in nine others, notably in Malta (66%), where it has gained ten percentage points.

Respondents in Sweden (89%, -2 percentage points), Austria (88%, =), Belgium (87%, +4) and the Netherlands (87%, +1) are the most in favour of **tighter rules for credit rating agencies** (EU28 78%, no change). Support for this measure has grown in 14 countries but has lost ground in eight Member States, most significantly in Luxembourg (73%, -11).






























Respondents in Austria (84%, -2 percentage points) and Germany (80%, -2) are the most in favour of **a tax on financial transactions** (EU28 62%, -2). In 12 Member States, more respondents are in favour of this measure in autumn 2013 than in spring 2013, with the largest growth recorded in Bulgaria (60%, +6). However, this measure has lost support in half of the Member States (14), led by Greece (62%, -9).

The **introduction of Eurobonds** (EU28 44%, no change) is mentioned by more than six in ten respondents in Belgium (65%, -6 percentage points) and Croatia (63%, =). Support is declining in 15 countries and is growing in nine others. The most significant changes have occurred in Malta (53%, +11) and Luxembourg (45%, -10).





A socio-demographic analysis highlights varying levels of support across categories of Europeans. **The most educated respondents** are more likely to approve each of these measures, particularly the introduction of Eurobonds (supported by 50% of the most educated, compared with 37% of the least educated) and tighter rules for credit rating agencies (83% and 74% respectively). Respondents in **the most socially advantaged** socio-professional categories also show more support for the six proposals for reforming the financial markets.

Furthermore, the more “positive” the respondents’ view of the European Union, the more they are in favour of these proposed measures: this is the case of those respondents who believe that their voice counts within the European Union and those who think that the EU has enough power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy. It is also the case for those respondents who say they are optimistic, who think that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak, who see globalisation as an opportunity, and who think that their country needs reforms.

QC6. 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.
Answer: Total 'In favour'

		Tougher rules on tax avoidance and tax havens	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The introduction of a tax on profits made by banks	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The regulation of wages in the financial sector (i.e. traders' bonuses)	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Tighter rules for credit rating agencies	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The introduction of a tax on financial transactions	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
	EU28	89%	=	81%	=	80%	=	78%	=	62%	-2	44%	=
	EURO AREA	90%	=	83%	=	83%	=	80%	=	68%	-3	44%	=
	NON-EURO AREA	87%	+1	77%	-1	75%	+1	75%	+2	52%	+1	44%	+1
	BE	92%	+1	82%	-3	86%	=	87%	+4	59%	-7	65%	-6
	BG	88%	+2	85%	+6	82%	+5	73%	+3	60%	+6	53%	+9
	CZ	94%	+1	85%	-4	80%	-1	80%	+1	64%	+1	52%	+3
	DK	95%	+1	72%	-3	66%	=	78%	+1	60%	-2	48%	-2
	DE	94%	=	88%	+2	84%	=	82%	=	80%	-2	25%	-1
	EE	83%	+5	75%	+1	69%	+1	77%	+4	45%	=	30%	-7
	IE	87%	=	81%	-3	84%	-1	82%	+1	42%	-6	55%	-1
	EL	94%	=	93%	=	79%	-5	84%	-5	62%	-9	58%	-4
	ES	95%	+1	82%	-3	91%	+2	85%	+4	66%	-4	49%	+8
	FR	88%	-2	82%	-1	83%	-1	75%	=	68%	-4	48%	=
	HR	90%	=	88%	-2	85%	+1	83%	-2	69%	-1	63%	=
	IT	81%	-1	75%	-4	73%	-1	74%	-3	67%	-3	54%	-1
	CY	95%	-2	92%	-1	78%	-4	83%	=	57%	-4	34%	-4
	LV	74%	-4	66%	-4	71%	-3	74%	-2	48%	-4	33%	-3
	LT	84%	+1	82%	-1	74%	-1	78%	+1	64%	=	44%	+5
	LU	79%	-3	73%	=	76%	-6	73%	-11	52%	+3	45%	-10
	HU	89%	-1	79%	-5	82%	=	84%	+1	40%	-3	59%	+4
	MT	90%	+4	56%	+1	66%	+10	70%	+4	41%	+5	53%	+11
	AT	92%	-2	83%	+1	87%	=	88%	=	84%	-2	46%	+7
	NL	95%	+1	76%	-1	83%	+2	87%	+1	36%	+1	37%	=
	PL	77%	-1	75%	-1	72%	-4	65%	=	53%	-2	49%	-2
	PT	87%	-2	87%	=	85%	-2	77%	-4	72%	+2	55%	-2
	RO	92%	+3	82%	+4	74%	+7	65%	+6	65%	+4	54%	+8
	SI	92%	-2	86%	+3	90%	-3	86%	=	57%	+2	46%	-1
	SK	95%	+1	83%	-3	87%	-1	85%	+1	69%	+1	53%	=
	FI	93%	=	79%	+2	85%	+4	79%	-4	59%	+4	36%	-2
	SE	95%	+1	79%	-1	74%	-1	89%	-2	54%	+2	40%	+1
	UK	87%	=	75%	-2	77%	+5	79%	+2	43%	+2	32%	-3












QC6. 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 regulation of wages in the financial sector (i.e. traders' bonuses)		Tighter rules for credit rating agencies		The introduction of a tax on financial transactions		The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)	
	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU28	89%	7%	81%	13%	80%	12%	78%	9%	62%	27%	44%	29%
 Gender												
Man	89%	8%	82%	14%	81%	13%	80%	10%	64%	28%	48%	31%
Woman	88%	7%	79%	13%	80%	11%	77%	8%	60%	26%	41%	28%
 Age												
15-24	84%	10%	77%	16%	77%	14%	73%	11%	56%	31%	43%	26%
25-39	89%	7%	81%	14%	81%	12%	78%	11%	62%	29%	47%	29%
40-54	91%	7%	82%	13%	81%	13%	82%	8%	64%	27%	47%	30%
55 +	89%	6%	81%	12%	80%	11%	77%	8%	64%	23%	41%	30%
 Education (End of)												
15-	88%	7%	78%	13%	79%	10%	74%	8%	63%	22%	37%	28%
16-19	90%	6%	82%	12%	82%	11%	79%	9%	63%	26%	44%	30%
20+	92%	6%	82%	14%	83%	13%	83%	9%	64%	29%	50%	30%
Still studying	84%	11%	75%	17%	77%	14%	73%	11%	55%	33%	45%	27%
 Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	90%	8%	83%	13%	81%	14%	83%	9%	63%	30%	49%	30%
Managers	94%	4%	83%	13%	83%	14%	84%	10%	65%	27%	48%	31%
Other white collars	90%	7%	83%	13%	82%	12%	80%	10%	62%	30%	50%	28%
Manual workers	89%	8%	80%	14%	80%	12%	78%	10%	64%	27%	44%	31%
House persons	86%	8%	77%	14%	75%	14%	73%	11%	60%	24%	39%	27%
Unemployed	88%	8%	81%	12%	82%	11%	78%	8%	60%	27%	45%	25%
Retired	90%	5%	81%	12%	81%	10%	77%	7%	64%	23%	39%	32%
Students	84%	11%	75%	17%	77%	14%	73%	11%	55%	33%	45%	27%
My voice counts in the EU												
Agree	92%	6%	83%	13%	83%	13%	84%	9%	68%	25%	54%	27%
Disagree	89%	7%	81%	13%	81%	12%	78%	9%	61%	28%	42%	31%
Globalisation is an opportunity												
Agree	92%	6%	83%	14%	83%	13%	84%	8%	66%	28%	51%	30%
Disagree	87%	10%	81%	14%	80%	14%	77%	13%	64%	28%	42%	35%
The impact of the crisis on jobs												
Has reached its peak	93%	5%	83%	13%	83%	12%	84%	8%	64%	28%	52%	27%
The worst is still to come	88%	8%	80%	14%	80%	12%	76%	11%	61%	28%	41%	32%
(OUR COUNTRY) need for reforms												
Agree	91%	6%	83%	12%	83%	11%	80%	9%	64%	26%	46%	28%
Disagree	76%	21%	67%	29%	67%	27%	66%	22%	53%	41%	34%	46%
The EU can defend its economic interests												
Tend to agree	92%	6%	84%	12%	84%	11%	83%	8%	67%	26%	52%	27%
Tend to disagree	87%	11%	78%	18%	78%	17%	77%	14%	59%	34%	38%	41%

The table below shows the results by sociodemographic criteria for the European Union on average (EU28), in the six largest EU countries, and in four countries that have been particularly affected by the economic crisis.

QC6.4 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.

The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)
Answer: Total 'in favour'

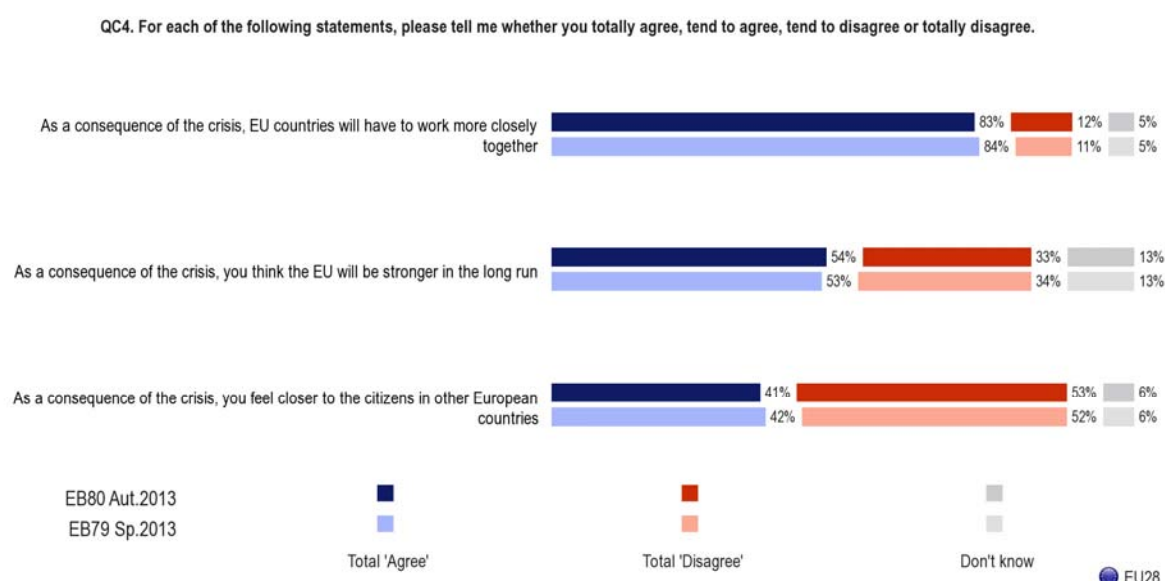
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	44%	25%	49%	48%	54%	49%	32%	58%	55%	55%	34%
Gender											
Male	48%	29%	55%	56%	55%	51%	38%	60%	56%	60%	42%
Female	41%	22%	43%	41%	53%	46%	27%	56%	53%	51%	27%
Age											
15-24	43%	23%	50%	33%	53%	53%	31%	61%	56%	44%	43%
25-39	47%	25%	53%	48%	57%	51%	34%	56%	60%	58%	31%
40-54	47%	29%	52%	57%	56%	51%	37%	59%	61%	62%	34%
55 +	41%	24%	42%	48%	50%	43%	27%	57%	45%	52%	30%
Education (End of)											
15-	37%	21%	44%	41%	44%	34%	22%	50%	48%	44%	21%
16-19	44%	26%	47%	47%	58%	44%	30%	60%	64%	48%	30%
20+	50%	27%	61%	55%	64%	59%	44%	62%	64%	68%	40%
Still studying	45%	25%	49%	37%	53%	51%	36%	60%	55%	58%	49%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	49%	35%	52%	47%	56%	52%	39%	62%	66%	69%	30%
Managers	48%	27%	76%	52%	69%	64%	49%	61%	75%	75%	36%
Other white collars	50%	28%	60%	46%	66%	51%	36%	63%	69%	58%	47%
Manual workers	44%	24%	53%	55%	45%	52%	26%	52%	58%	53%	25%
House persons	39%	18%	36%	33%	45%	57%	22%	52%	50%	43%	20%
Unemployed	45%	33%	48%	47%	54%	42%	32%	56%	51%	48%	28%
Retired	39%	22%	41%	48%	51%	41%	24%	60%	42%	48%	34%
Students	45%	25%	49%	37%	53%	51%	36%	60%	55%	58%	49%

VI. THE FUTURE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON THE EUROPEAN UNION AND EUROPEANS

- The EU will come out of the crisis stronger and more united, although Europeans feel no closer to one another -

The respondents were asked a series of questions about the consequences of the economic and financial crisis¹⁶.

As was the case in the last Eurobarometer survey in spring 2013 (EB79), the evolutions were minimal and did not exceed one percentage point for any of the statements tested.



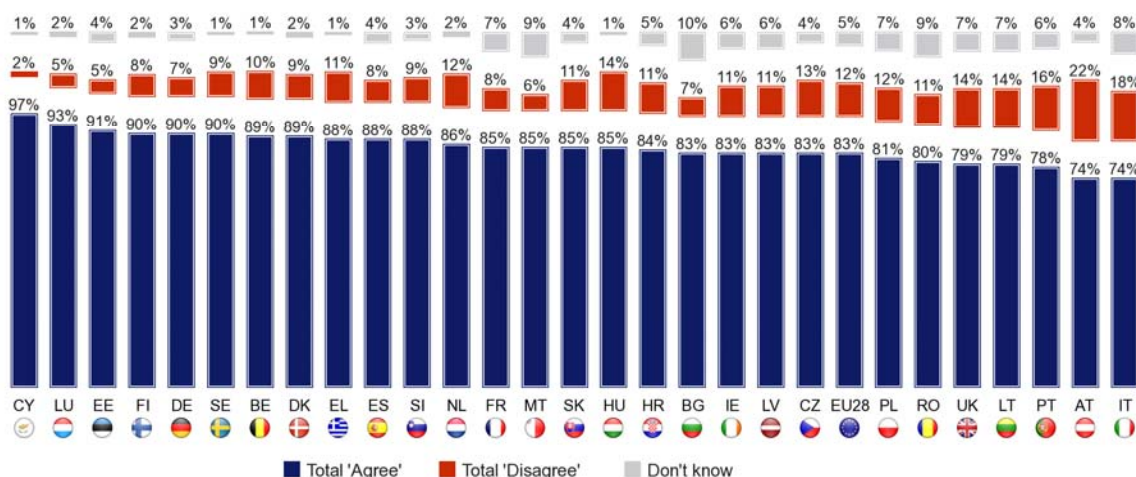
More than eight in ten respondents (**83%**, -1 percentage point since spring 2013) still believe that, as a consequence of the crisis, **the EU countries will have to work more closely together** (versus 12%, +1, who are of the opposite opinion).

More than nine in ten respondents think that the EU countries will have to work more closely together as a consequence of the crisis in Cyprus (97%, +3 percentage points), Luxembourg (93%, +1) and Estonia (91%, +4), while no fewer than three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Austria (74%, no change) and Italy (74%, -5). This statement has gained the most support in Finland (90%, +6) and lost the most support in Slovenia (88%, -6).

¹⁶ 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 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

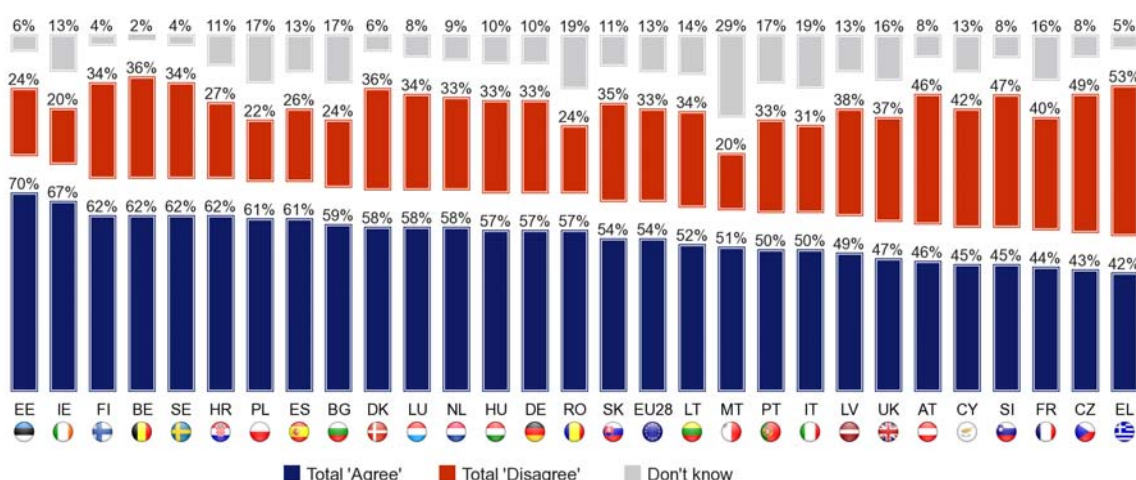


An absolute majority of Europeans (**54%**, +1 percentage point) also believe that, as a consequence of the crisis, **the EU will be stronger in the long run**, while a third (33%, -1) disagree.

This opinion is shared by 70% of respondents in Estonia (+5 percentage points), 67% in Ireland (+7), and 62% in Belgium (+1), Finland (+2), Sweden (+3) and Croatia (no change). It is the majority opinion in 24 Member States, and has gained ground in 15 countries since spring 2013, particularly in Cyprus (45%, +8) and Ireland (67%, +7). The most significant fall occurred in Italy (50%, -8).

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



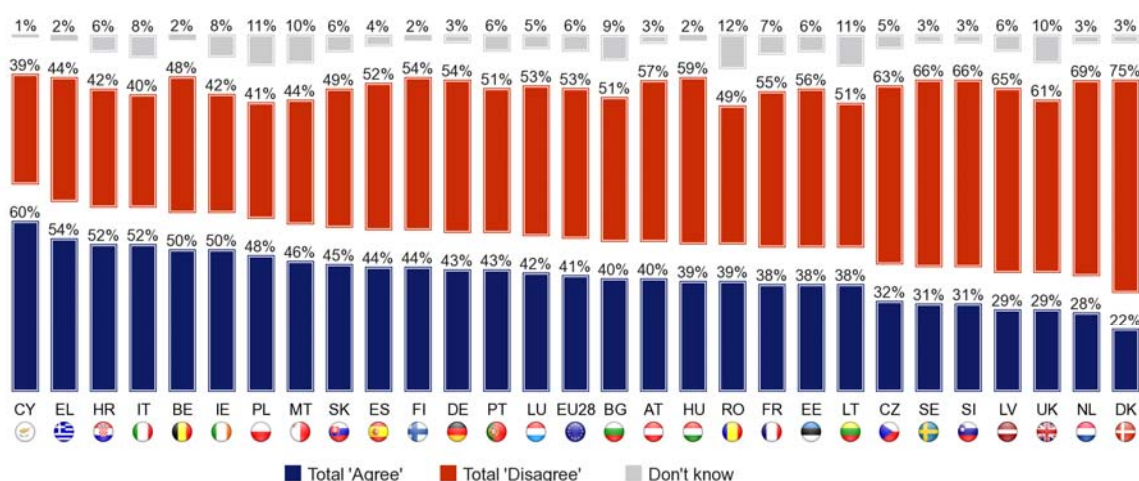
Finally, a majority of Europeans (**53%**, +1 percentage point) **do not feel closer to citizens in other European countries** as a consequence of the crisis (versus 41%, -1, who think the opposite).

A majority of respondents in 20 Member States, led by Denmark (75% "do not agree", no change), the Netherlands (69%, +5 percentage points), Sweden (66%, +2) and Slovenia (66%, +1), **do not feel closer to other European citizens**. This feeling is growing in 14 countries, particularly in Luxembourg (53%, +8).






























Respondents do feel closer to the citizens in other Member States in Cyprus (60% "agree", +2 percentage points), Greece (54%, -7), Croatia (52%, first time the question was asked in this country) and Italy (52%, -5). This is also the majority opinion in Ireland (50%, +2, versus 42%, -2), Poland (48%, -1, versus 41%, -1), Malta (46%, +1, versus 44%, +6) and Belgium (50%, -3, versus 48%, +2).

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				...you think the EU will be stronger in the long run				...you feel closer to the citizens in other European countries			
		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aut.2013 - Sp.2013
	EU28	83%	-1	12%	+1	54%	+1	33%	-1	41%	-1	53%	+1
	BE	89%	-1	10%	+1	62%	+1	36%	+2	50%	-3	48%	+2
	BG	83%	-3	7%	+1	59%	+6	24%	+2	40%	=	51%	=
	CZ	83%	+1	13%	-1	43%	=	49%	-1	32%	-3	63%	+3
	DK	89%	+1	9%	-1	58%	-2	36%	=	22%	-1	75%	=
	DE	90%	-1	7%	=	57%	+2	33%	-2	43%	+3	54%	-3
	EE	91%	+4	5%	-4	70%	+5	24%	-3	38%	+3	56%	-2
	IE	83%	+4	11%	-3	67%	+7	20%	-5	50%	+2	42%	-2
	EL	88%	+2	11%	-1	42%	-5	53%	+7	54%	-7	44%	+7
	ES	88%	-2	8%	+1	61%	+5	26%	-3	44%	=	52%	+3
	FR	85%	=	8%	=	44%	-3	40%	+1	38%	-5	55%	+6
	HR	84%	NA	11%	NA	62%	=	27%	=	52%	NA	42%	NA
	IT	74%	-5	18%	=	50%	-8	31%	+3	52%	-5	40%	+4
	CY	97%	+3	2%	-3	45%	+8	42%	-7	60%	+2	39%	-1
	LV	83%	-2	11%	+1	49%	-4	38%	+2	29%	-1	65%	+2
	LT	79%	-3	14%	+2	52%	-4	34%	+4	38%	-3	51%	+1
	LU	93%	+1	5%	-1	58%	=	34%	-1	42%	-9	53%	+8
	HU	85%	-3	14%	+5	57%	+4	33%	-3	39%	+2	59%	=
	MT	85%	+3	6%	+1	51%	-5	20%	+3	46%	+1	44%	+6
	AT	74%	=	22%	+1	46%	-2	46%	+3	40%	+3	57%	-3
	NL	86%	+1	12%	-1	58%	+1	33%	-1	28%	-6	69%	+5
	PL	81%	=	12%	+1	61%	-3	22%	-2	48%	-1	41%	-1
	PT	78%	-4	16%	+4	50%	-6	33%	+6	43%	-2	51%	+3
	RO	80%	+3	11%	-1	57%	+3	24%	-2	39%	=	49%	-1
	SI	88%	-6	9%	+4	45%	+2	47%	-2	31%	-2	66%	+1
	SK	85%	-3	11%	+2	54%	+3	35%	-3	45%	+2	49%	-3
	FI	90%	+6	8%	-5	62%	+2	34%	-2	44%	+4	54%	-5
	SE	90%	+2	9%	-1	62%	+3	34%	-2	31%	-2	66%	+2
	UK	79%	+4	14%	-4	47%	+3	37%	-6	29%	-1	61%	=

* NA: data not available

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that those respondents who say that the Member States of the European Union will have to work more closely together (EU28 83%) are more likely to believe that their voice counts in the EU (91%, compared with 81% of those who are of the opposite view) and also to think that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests (90%, vs 77% of those who do not think it has).

This opinion is also more widespread among those respondents who see globalisation as an opportunity (91%, vs 76% of those who do not) and who think that their country needs reforms (86%, vs 68% of those who say that is not the case).
















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			...you think the EU will be stronger in the long run			...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
EU28	83%	12%	5%	54%	33%	13%	41%	53%	6%
Gender									
Man	84%	12%	4%	57%	33%	10%	42%	53%	5%
Woman	82%	12%	6%	51%	33%	16%	41%	51%	8%
Age									
15-24	84%	10%	6%	56%	32%	12%	41%	51%	8%
25-39	84%	12%	4%	56%	33%	11%	42%	53%	5%
40-54	84%	12%	4%	55%	33%	12%	42%	52%	6%
55 +	81%	12%	7%	51%	33%	16%	40%	53%	7%
Education (End of)									
15-	78%	13%	9%	47%	34%	19%	38%	54%	8%
16-19	82%	13%	5%	53%	34%	13%	40%	53%	7%
20+	88%	9%	3%	59%	31%	10%	45%	51%	4%
Still studying	86%	9%	5%	58%	30%	12%	44%	49%	7%
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	83%	13%	4%	54%	32%	14%	43%	51%	6%
Managers	89%	9%	2%	59%	31%	10%	45%	51%	4%
Other white collars	84%	12%	4%	58%	31%	11%	42%	52%	6%
Manual workers	83%	12%	5%	53%	35%	12%	40%	55%	5%
House persons	80%	13%	7%	51%	32%	17%	42%	51%	7%
Unemployed	82%	12%	6%	49%	37%	14%	38%	55%	7%
Retired	82%	11%	7%	50%	33%	17%	40%	52%	8%
Students	86%	9%	5%	58%	30%	12%	44%	49%	7%
My voice counts in the EU									
Agree	91%	6%	3%	72%	20%	8%	58%	38%	4%
Disagree	81%	14%	5%	47%	39%	14%	35%	59%	6%
Globalisation is an opportunity									
Agree	91%	7%	2%	66%	26%	8%	49%	47%	4%
Disagree	76%	19%	5%	41%	48%	11%	36%	60%	4%
The impact of the crisis on jobs									
Has reached its peak	90%	7%	3%	70%	21%	9%	48%	47%	5%
The worst is still to come	79%	15%	6%	42%	44%	14%	36%	58%	6%
(OUR COUNTRY) need for reforms									
Agree	86%	10%	4%	56%	32%	12%	43%	52%	5%
Disagree	68%	29%	3%	41%	51%	8%	32%	64%	4%
The EU can defend its economic interests									
Tend to agree	90%	8%	2%	67%	24%	9%	51%	45%	4%
Tend to disagree	77%	20%	3%	33%	59%	8%	28%	69%	3%

The tables below show the results by sociodemographic criteria for the European Union on average (EU28), in the six largest EU countries, and in four countries that have been particularly affected by the economic crisis.












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
Answer: Total 'Agree'

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	54%	57%	64%	44%	50%	61%	47%	42%	50%	67%	45%
 Gender											
Man	57%	62%	63%	49%	50%	63%	52%	44%	54%	68%	51%
Woman	51%	52%	60%	40%	51%	61%	43%	40%	47%	67%	39%
 Age											
15-24	56%	52%	62%	45%	51%	69%	56%	47%	58%	61%	53%
25-39	56%	59%	63%	42%	53%	64%	51%	40%	56%	67%	45%
40-54	55%	60%	66%	45%	50%	61%	48%	44%	49%	69%	41%
55 +	51%	55%	55%	46%	48%	56%	42%	39%	45%	68%	43%
 Education (End of)											
15-	47%	50%	59%	38%	42%	46%	38%	39%	48%	67%	38%
16-19	53%	57%	60%	41%	53%	59%	47%	41%	51%	63%	40%
20+	59%	63%	66%	48%	58%	68%	56%	42%	58%	73%	50%
Still studying	58%	56%	63%	54%	51%	74%	53%	53%	60%	65%	58%
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	54%	69%	67%	35%	45%	54%	46%	49%	48%	71%	24%
Managers	59%	65%	55%	51%	62%	57%	54%	36%	61%	75%	61%
Other white collars	58%	56%	75%	38%	65%	64%	50%	39%	57%	71%	56%
Manual workers	53%	56%	63%	43%	51%	64%	46%	36%	50%	65%	45%
House persons	51%	50%	58%	36%	47%	77%	41%	45%	63%	64%	39%
Unemployed	49%	53%	57%	43%	37%	51%	55%	36%	50%	65%	33%
Retired	50%	54%	59%	46%	47%	59%	41%	40%	41%	64%	46%
Students	58%	56%	63%	54%	51%	74%	53%	53%	60%	65%	58%

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
Answer: Total 'Agree'

EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
										
41%	43%	44%	38%	52%	48%	29%	54%	43%	50%	60%

Gender

Gender	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
Man	42%	45%	44%	37%	48%	48%	32%	56%	45%	51%	62%
Woman	41%	41%	45%	39%	54%	49%	25%	51%	41%	48%	59%

Age

Age	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
15-24	41%	40%	45%	31%	48%	48%	31%	62%	49%	42%	59%
25-39	42%	44%	46%	39%	51%	50%	31%	51%	47%	51%	65%
40-54	42%	40%	46%	38%	53%	52%	31%	59%	47%	47%	56%
55 +	40%	46%	41%	40%	51%	44%	25%	49%	35%	55%	60%

Education (End of)

Education	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
15-	38%	38%	40%	34%	48%	37%	26%	44%	39%	46%	54%
16-19	40%	40%	44%	37%	51%	48%	27%	58%	49%	47%	57%
20+	45%	51%	50%	43%	56%	52%	33%	53%	48%	56%	66%
Still studying	44%	46%	48%	30%	50%	52%	37%	65%	47%	44%	63%

Socio-professional category

Socio-professional category	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
Self-employed	43%	45%	63%	34%	45%	47%	27%	58%	47%	52%	57%
Managers	45%	53%	49%	46%	60%	47%	37%	60%	52%	57%	68%
Other white collars	42%	37%	47%	33%	58%	51%	22%	59%	50%	56%	63%
Manual workers	40%	36%	45%	39%	54%	52%	27%	51%	45%	49%	62%
House persons	42%	39%	40%	33%	51%	63%	25%	53%	53%	46%	51%
Unemployed	38%	36%	41%	36%	42%	38%	36%	47%	40%	44%	54%
Retired	40%	45%	40%	40%	50%	45%	26%	50%	34%	55%	63%
Students	44%	46%	48%	30%	50%	52%	37%	65%	47%	44%	63%

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 80

Europeans, the EU and the crisis

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 2nd and the 17th of November 2013, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 80.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 80.1 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 80 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 80 survey has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (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 below.

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	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.063	2/11/13	17/11/13	8.939.546	2,16%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.027	2/11/13	11/11/13	6.537.510	1,58%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.000	2/11/13	13/11/13	9.012.443	2,18%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.001	2/11/13	17/11/13	4.561.264	1,10%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.543	2/11/13	17/11/13	64.336.389	15,57%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.004	2/11/13	17/11/13	945.733	0,23%
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.004	3/11/13	17/11/13	3.522.000	0,85%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	2/11/13	16/11/13	8.693.566	2,10%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.012	2/11/13	17/11/13	39.127.930	9,47%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	2/11/13	17/11/13	47.756.439	11,56%
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	2/11/13	16/11/13	3.749.400	0,91%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.000	2/11/13	14/11/13	51.862.391	12,55%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	Synovate	503	2/11/13	17/11/13	838.897	0,20%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.007	2/11/13	17/11/13	1.447.866	0,35%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.030	2/11/13	17/11/13	2.829.740	0,69%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	508	2/11/13	12/11/13	434.878	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.000	2/11/13	17/11/13	8.320.614	2,01%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	2/11/13	17/11/13	335.476	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.019	2/11/13	17/11/13	13.371.980	3,24%
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.032	2/11/13	17/11/13	7.009.827	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.000	2/11/13	17/11/13	32.413.735	7,85%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.047	2/11/13	17/11/13	8.414.215	2,04%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.069	2/11/13	12/11/13	18.246.731	4,42%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.086	3/11/13	17/11/13	1.759.701	0,43%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	2/11/13	17/11/13	4.549.955	1,10%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup	1.002	2/11/13	17/11/13	4.440.004	1,07%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.019	2/11/13	17/11/13	7.791.240	1,89%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.326	2/11/13	17/11/13	51.848.010	12,55%
TOTAL EU28			27.829	2/11/13	17/11/13	413.097.480	100%*
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	Kadem	500	2/11/13	17/11/13	143.226	
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.001	2/11/13	17/11/13	54.844.406	
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. Of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.048	2/11/13	8/11/13	1.678.404	
IS	Iceland	Capacent	500	2/11/13	17/11/13	252.277	
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	499	2/11/13	17/11/13	492.265	
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.034	2/11/13	17/11/13	6.409.693	
TOTAL			32.411	2/11/13	17/11/13	476.917.751	

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding