



Standard Eurobarometer 81 Spring 2014

EUROPEANS, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE CRISIS

REPORT

Fieldwork: June 2014

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
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Standard Eurobarometer 81 / Spring 2014 – TNS opinion & social

Standard Eurobarometer 81
Spring 2014

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)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
I. HAS THE CRISIS REACHED ITS PEAK?	4
II. THE MOST EFFECTIVE ACTORS FOR DEALING WITH THE CRISIS	11
III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION.	17
1. THE EUROPEAN UNION CONTINUES TO HAVE A KEY ROLE	17
2. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR TACKLING THE CRISIS	21
IV. A REFORM OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM?	26
1. NECESSARY REFORMS TO TACKLE THE CRISIS AND REDUCE PUBLIC DEBT	26
2. WHAT MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO REFORM THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM?	34
ANNEX	
Technical specifications	

INTRODUCTION

The Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2014 (EB81) was conducted at the beginning of June 2014, at a time when the economic upswing glimpsed in autumn 2013 (EB80) seemed to be confirmed. A few weeks before the survey, the European Commission had published encouraging growth forecasts for spring 2014¹: growth in GDP for 2014 is expected to reach 1.6% in the European Union as a whole and 1.2% in the euro area. It will be remembered that in 2013 the corresponding figures for GDP growth were +0.1% and -0.4% respectively. At the same time, unemployment statistics for April 2014² indicated a 0.5-point fall by comparison with the same period in 2013 (from 10.9% to 10.4% of the working population). The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Austria (4.9%), Germany (5.2%) and Luxembourg (6.1%) and the highest in Greece (26.5% in February 2014) and Spain (25.1%).

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 81 survey comprises several volumes. The first volume presents the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present European public opinion on other topics: the Europe 2020 strategy, the economic and financial crisis, European citizenship and the living conditions of Europeans. The present volume focuses on the economic and financial crisis.

This Standard Eurobarometer survey was conducted between 31 May and 14 June 2014³ in 34 countries or territories: the 28 Member States of the European Union, the five candidate countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁴. A technical note concerning the interviews carried out by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This note also describes 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/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2014/pdf/ee3_en.pdf

² http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-03062014-BP/FR/3-03062014-BP-EN.PDF

³ Please consult the technical specifications for the exact dates of the interviews in each country

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

⁵ 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 are as follows:

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	UE28	European Union – weighted average of 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, LV
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**	Non-euro area	BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, LT, PL, RO, SE, UK
IS	Iceland		
ME	Montenegro		
RS	Serbia		

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 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 EU28 average. 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)" 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 have been completed.

* * * * *

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

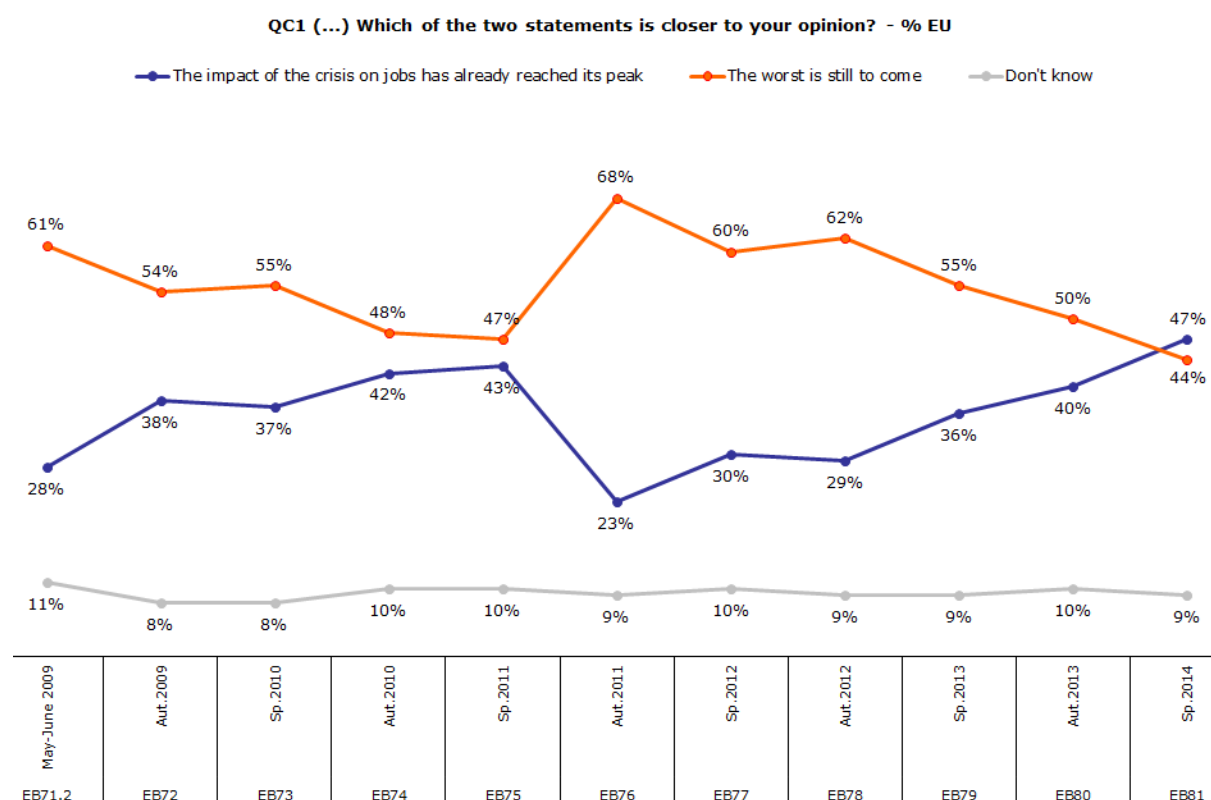
Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.

I. HAS THE CRISIS REACHED ITS PEAK?

- A majority of Europeans are now optimistic -

Following a trend first seen in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2012 (EB78), **pessimism regarding the impact of the crisis on employment** is continuing to recede; **only 44% of Europeans now say that “the worst is still to come”**⁶ (-6 percentage points since autumn 2013). This is the lowest level of pessimism since the Special Eurobarometer conducted in May-June 2009, when the question was first asked⁷. In parallel, more and more respondents think that the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak. Although short of an absolute majority, this is the highest score ever recorded for this indicator (47%, +7 since autumn 2013).

For the first time the two curves intersect and optimism about the impact of the crisis on jobs is the majority position.



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?

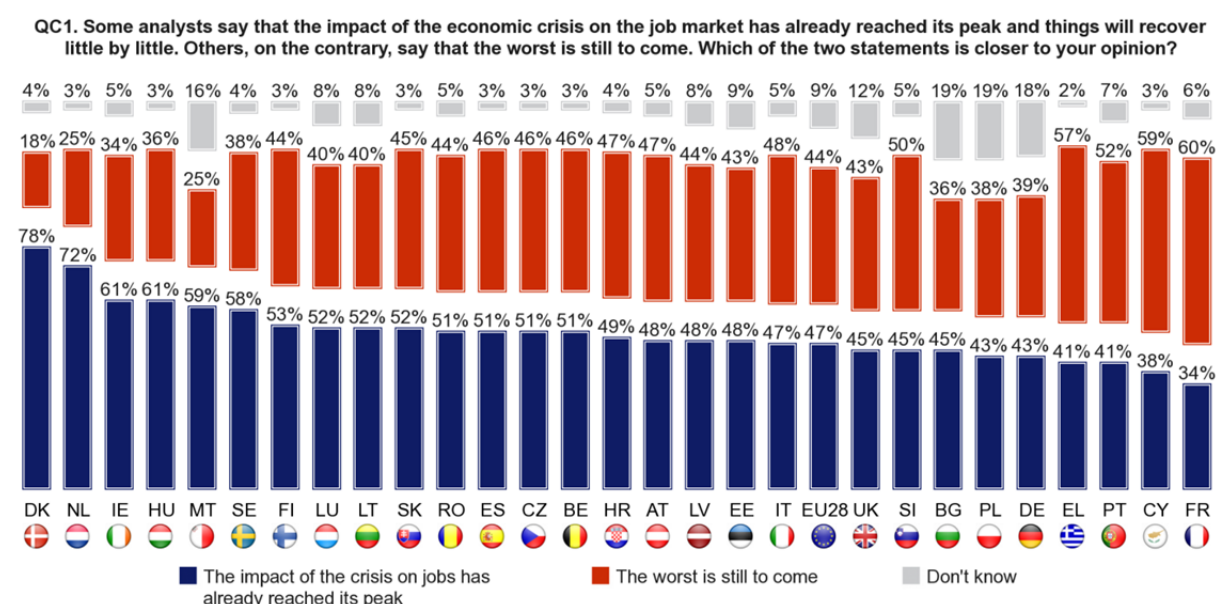
⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_308_en.pdf

In 22 Member States (compared with 11 in autumn 2013), **a majority of respondents believe that the crisis has reached its peak**. This opinion is less pronounced inside the euro area, where respondents are evenly divided (46%, compared with 46% who say “the worst is still to come”), than in countries outside the euro area (48% vs. 41%).

Optimism is most widespread in Denmark (78%), the Netherlands (72%), Ireland and Hungary (both 61%), Malta (59%) and Sweden (58%).

Conversely, majorities of respondents believe that “the worst is still to come” in six countries (compared with 16 in autumn 2013): France (60%), Cyprus (59%), Greece (57%), Portugal (52%), Slovenia (50%) and Italy (48%, while 47% say that the impact of the crisis on jobs has “reached its peak”).

The “don’t know” rate stands at almost a fifth of the population in Bulgaria and Poland (both 19%) and in Germany (18%).



The belief that the crisis has reached its peak has gained more ground in euro area countries (46%, +9 percentage points) than outside the euro area (48%, +4), thus closing the gap between these two groups of countries.



































The rise in the proportion of respondents who believe that the impact of the crisis on employment has reached its peak, already apparent in the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80), affects most countries, Poland (43%, -5 percentage points) and Estonia (48%, -4) being the sole exceptions. The most striking increases are recorded in Cyprus (38%, +27), Romania (51%, +17), Slovenia (45%, +16), Portugal (41%, +16) and Luxembourg (52%, +15).

Likewise, the numbers thinking that “the worst is still to come” have fallen in 23 Member States, led by Cyprus (59%, -28 percentage points). As a result of these developments, the ratio of opinions between optimists and pessimists has reversed favourably since autumn 2013 in ten Member States: Romania, Luxembourg, Finland, Lithuania, Spain, Belgium, Croatia, Latvia, the United Kingdom and Germany.

In the candidate countries, optimism about the impact of the crisis on jobs prevails in four countries: Iceland (69% say that it has already “reached its peak”), Montenegro (53%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (49%) and Turkey (47%). Serbia is the only country where the majority of respondents think that “the worst is still to come” (48%, vs. 45% who say it has “reached its peak”).



































In these five countries, the proportion of interviewees who believe that the impact of the crisis on jobs has reached its peak has risen since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80), most strikingly in Iceland (69%, +11 percentage points). However, three countries have also seen a rise in the numbers who think that “the worst is still to come”: Turkey (46%, +7), Serbia (48%, +7) and Montenegro (43%, +3), a development that can be explained by the declining “don’t know” rate.

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 of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The worst is still to come	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	Don't know	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013
	EU28	47%	+7	44%	-6	9%	-1
	EURO AREA	46%	+9	46%	-7	8%	-2
	NON-EURO AREA	48%	+4	41%	-5	11%	+1
	CY	38%	+27	59%	-28	3%	+1
	RO	51%	+17	44%	-4	5%	-13
	SI	45%	+16	50%	-15	5%	-1
	PT	41%	+16	52%	-15	7%	-1
	LU	52%	+15	40%	-15	8%	=
	EL	41%	+14	57%	-14	2%	=
	NL	72%	+12	25%	-9	3%	-3
	IT	47%	+12	48%	-7	5%	-5
	ES	51%	+11	46%	-9	3%	-2
	HU	61%	+9	36%	-4	3%	-5
	SE	58%	+8	38%	-6	4%	-2
	LT	52%	+8	40%	-6	8%	-2
	DK	78%	+7	18%	-8	4%	+1
	FI	53%	+6	44%	-7	3%	+1
	BE	51%	+6	46%	-7	3%	+1
	UK	45%	+6	43%	-11	12%	+5
	IE	61%	+5	34%	-1	5%	-4
	MT	59%	+5	25%	-2	16%	-3
	LV	48%	+5	44%	-1	8%	-4
	AT	48%	+5	47%	+4	5%	-9
	FR	34%	+5	60%	-6	6%	+1
	HR	49%	+4	47%	-2	4%	-2
	CZ	51%	+3	46%	=	3%	-3
	DE	43%	+3	39%	-2	18%	-1
	SK	52%	+1	45%	+5	3%	-6
	BG	45%	+1	36%	+2	19%	-3
	EE	48%	-4	43%	+3	9%	+1
	PL	43%	-5	38%	-1	19%	+6
	CY (tcc)	24%	-6	67%	+6	9%	=
	IS	69%	+11	27%	-11	4%	=
	MK	49%	+7	46%	-2	5%	-5
	RS	45%	+5	48%	+7	7%	-12
	ME	53%	+4	43%	+3	4%	-7
	TR	47%	+2	46%	+7	7%	-9

In comparison with the results of May-June 2009, when the question was first asked, there has been a **very steep increase in optimism over the five-year period**: the proportion of Europeans believing that the impact of the crisis on jobs has reached its peak is up by 19 percentage points (from 28% to 47%). This opinion is growing **in every one of the 28 Member States**⁸, most notably in Denmark (78%, +42), Ireland (61%, +40) and the Netherlands (72%, +39) and to a lesser extent in France (34%, +9) and Poland (43%, +10).

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 of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	Diff Sp.2014-May-June 2009	The worst is still to come	Diff Sp.2014-May-June 2009	Don't know	Diff Sp.2014-May-June 2009
	EU28	47%	+19	44%	-17	9%	-2
	DK	78%	+42	18%	-40	4%	-2
	IE	61%	+40	34%	-32	5%	-8
	NL	72%	+39	25%	-36	3%	-3
	HR	49%	+36	47%	-26	4%	-10
	HU	61%	+36	36%	-30	3%	-6
	LV	48%	+35	44%	-38	8%	+3
	LT	52%	+34	40%	-34	8%	=
	LU	52%	+32	40%	-33	8%	+1
	RO	51%	+32	44%	-14	5%	-18
	BG	45%	+29	36%	-14	19%	-15
	MT	59%	+29	25%	-30	16%	+1
	SK	52%	+29	45%	-21	3%	-8
	EE	48%	+28	43%	-33	9%	+5
	BE	51%	+25	46%	-23	3%	-2
	CZ	51%	+22	46%	-18	3%	-4
	DE	43%	+22	39%	-30	18%	+8
	FI	53%	+21	44%	-21	3%	=
	CY	38%	+19	59%	-14	3%	-5
	SI	45%	+19	50%	-18	5%	-1
	PT	41%	+18	52%	-4	7%	-14
	ES	51%	+16	46%	-11	3%	-5
	AT	48%	+16	47%	-4	5%	-12
	UK	45%	+14	43%	-20	12%	+6
	EL	41%	+13	57%	-12	2%	-1
	SE	58%	+13	38%	-14	4%	+1
	IT	47%	+12	48%	-1	5%	-11
	PL	43%	+10	38%	-12	19%	+2
	FR	34%	+9	60%	-7	6%	-2
	CY (tcc)	24%	*NA	67%	*NA	9%	*NA
	MK	49%	+24	46%	-18	5%	-6
	IS	69%	*NA	27%	*NA	4%	*NA
	ME	53%	*NA	43%	*NA	4%	*NA
	RS	45%	*NA	48%	*NA	7%	*NA
	TR	47%	+8	46%	+1	7%	-9

**NA = not asked. The question was not asked in these countries / territories during the preceding survey.*

⁸ Readers will remember that Croatia was not a member of the EU in 2009.

In socio-demographic terms, the results are fairly similar by criteria such as age, marital status and place of residence (urban vs. non-urban).

However, more men believe that the impact of the crisis on employment has reached its peak (50%, compared with 44% of women), while a majority of women say that “the worst is still to come” (46% vs. 43% of men).

Though there are few differences linked to age, a majority of respondents aged 55-64 are pessimistic: 48% say that the worst is still to come (vs. 43%).

People aged 45-54 years are evenly divided (46% vs. 46%), while those in all the other age categories are more optimistic.






There are more significant differences within the groups linked to education and socio-professional category.

People who studied to the age of 20 and beyond tend more to believe that the impact of the crisis on employment has reached its peak (54%, compared with 39% of those who left school at 15 or earlier), so do managers (58%, compared with 41% of manual workers and 36% of unemployed people).

Respondents who position themselves towards the top of the social ladder tend more to believe that the impact of the crisis on employment has reached its peak (60%, compared with 34% of those who place themselves towards the bottom).

Finally, optimism is much more pronounced among respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union (58%, compared with 38% of those who think their voice does not count) and **those who see globalisation as an opportunity** (57%, compared with 36% of those who disagree).












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 of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	The worst is still to come	Don't know
EU28	47%	44%	9%
 Gender			
Man	50%	43%	7%
Woman	44%	46%	10%
 Age			
15-24	48%	42%	10%
25-34	46%	45%	9%
35-44	50%	42%	8%
45-54	46%	46%	8%
55-64	43%	48%	9%
65-74	46%	45%	9%
75+	45%	43%	12%
 Education (End of)			
15-	39%	52%	9%
16-19	43%	47%	10%
20+	54%	38%	8%
Still studying	53%	37%	10%
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	56%	36%	8%
Managers	58%	35%	7%
Other white collars	51%	40%	9%
Manual workers	41%	50%	9%
House persons	46%	45%	9%
Unemployed	36%	57%	7%
Retired	44%	46%	10%
Students	53%	37%	10%
 Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	34%	57%	9%
Medium (5-6)	46%	45%	9%
High (7-10)	60%	33%	7%
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	58%	33%	9%
Disagree	38%	54%	8%
Globalisation is an opportunity			
Agree	57%	35%	8%
Disagree	36%	57%	7%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in 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 impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak

	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	47%	43%	51%	34%	47%	43%	45%	41%	41%	61%	38%
Gender											
Male	50%	49%	52%	36%	49%	44%	50%	44%	39%	65%	39%
Female	44%	37%	50%	32%	45%	42%	40%	39%	42%	57%	36%
Age											
15-24	48%	40%	46%	37%	63%	40%	43%	49%	40%	55%	35%
25-39	48%	35%	48%	37%	50%	50%	48%	48%	46%	63%	33%
40-54	47%	42%	57%	31%	48%	41%	48%	36%	43%	66%	41%
55 +	44%	48%	50%	33%	41%	39%	40%	38%	36%	58%	41%
Education (End of)											
15-	39%	41%	49%	24%	41%	22%	34%	28%	37%	51%	28%
16-19	43%	38%	52%	31%	47%	37%	43%	42%	45%	55%	37%
20+	54%	51%	57%	39%	55%	52%	56%	47%	51%	72%	43%
Still studying	53%	52%	43%	41%	67%	50%	35%	50%	39%	64%	40%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	56%	49%	70%	49%	53%	52%	59%	45%	38%	81%	37%
Managers	58%	51%	62%	48%	67%	57%	57%	41%	47%	71%	45%
Other white collars	51%	33%	63%	38%	55%	50%	51%	49%	54%	67%	43%
Manual workers	41%	33%	54%	26%	43%	35%	41%	40%	43%	63%	33%
House persons	46%	42%	54%	22%	49%	49%	55%	42%	42%	47%	25%
Unemployed	36%	28%	41%	28%	31%	30%	33%	26%	35%	45%	29%
Retired	44%	49%	50%	34%	35%	39%	37%	41%	38%	58%	44%
Students	53%	52%	43%	41%	67%	50%	35%	50%	39%	64%	40%

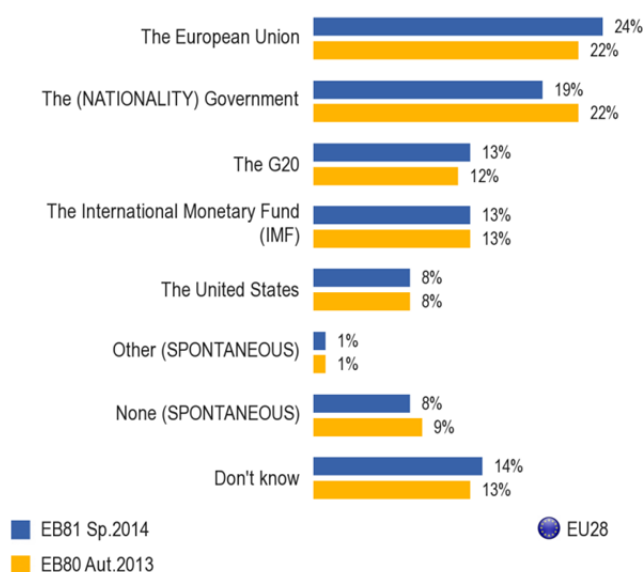
II. THE MOST EFFECTIVE ACTORS FOR DEALING WITH THE CRISIS

– The European Union: the most effective actor for dealing with the crisis –

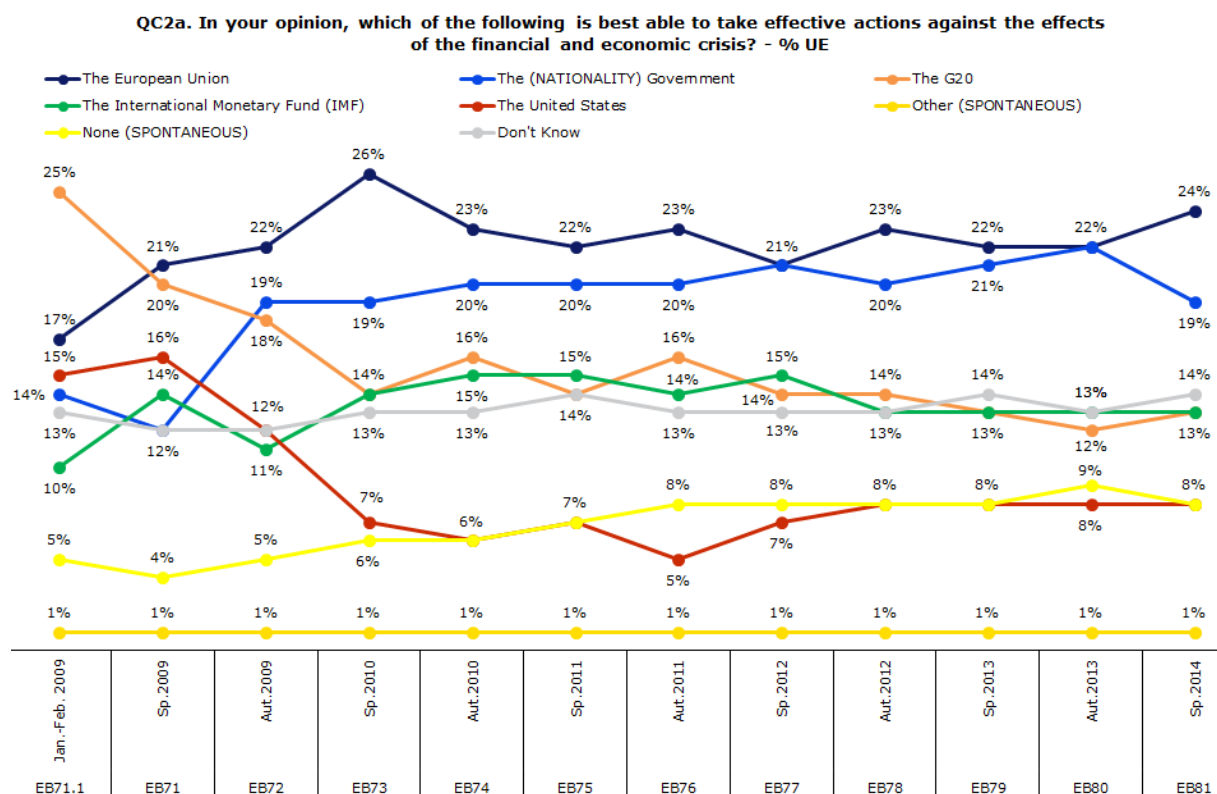
When asked **which actor they believe is the most effective for dealing with the effects of the economic and financial crisis⁹**, Europeans first mention the **European Union** (24%, +2 percentage points since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013).

The national government is then mentioned by 19% of respondents, representing a 3-percentage point decline. Whereas these two items shared first place in autumn 2013, five points now separate them. This is the widest gap in favour of the EU since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2010 (EB73), when it stood at seven points. The **G20** received 13% of mentions (+1 point), as did the **International Monetary Fund** (13%, no change). The **United States** received 8% of mentions, an unchanged score.

QC2a. In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?



⁹QC3a. 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 (NATIONALITY) Government; The European Union; The United States; The G20; The International Monetary Fund (IMF); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK



However, an analysis by country reveals sharply differing perceptions from one Member State to another.

Respondents in euro area countries believe that the European Union is best placed to act effectively against the crisis (26%, +3 percentage points), ahead of their government (17%, -3). Opinions are reversed **outside the euro area, where interviewees trust their government first** (24%, -3) and then the European Union (21%, no change).

The European Union is the most-mentioned actor in 20 of the 28 Member States (EU28 average: 24%). Respondents who mention this item the most are in Slovenia (35%, +5 percentage points) and Croatia (35%, +12), Malta (34%, -2), Bulgaria (33%, -2), Lithuania (33%, +5) and Portugal (33%, +10). It has gained ground in 16 Member States, most strikingly in Croatia (35%, +12) and Portugal (33%, +10). The European Union is mentioned much less often in the United Kingdom (11%, +1) and the Czech Republic (12%, +2) and it has lost significant ground in Poland (29%, -5) and Estonia (19%, -5).

The national government is mentioned in first place in three Member States (EU28 average: 19%): Romania (35%, -10 percentage points), the United Kingdom (33%, -3) and Hungary (31%, +7). Respondents who trust their own government the least to act effectively against the crisis are in the Czech Republic (8%, +2) and Estonia (8%, -3).

The national government is mentioned much less often than in autumn 2013 in Croatia (13%, -10) and Romania (35%, -10). Conversely, it has gained most ground in Slovenia (17%, +8) and Hungary (31%, +7).

In five Member States, respondents mention the G20 (EU28 average: 13%) **as the actor best able to deal with the crisis effectively.** These countries are the Czech Republic (38%, -1 percentage point), the Netherlands – with the greatest increase – (34%, +8), Slovakia (27%, no change), Estonia (25%, =) and Denmark (23%, +1). The G20 received 27% of mentions in Slovakia, as in the European Union as a whole. It was mentioned the least in Ireland (6%, -3) and Spain (6%, =) and lost ground most significantly in Luxembourg (17%, -5).



































The International Monetary Fund (EU28 average: 13%) is the option mentioned the most in Finland (29%, +1 percentage point). It is also mentioned significantly often in the Netherlands (20%, +5) and Luxembourg (20%, +3). The lowest score was recorded in Greece (3%, -1). The IMF has gained ground in 14 of the 28 Member States, particularly in Malta (16%, +8). Conversely, its score fell in ten countries, led by Austria (12%, -4).

The United States (EU28 average: 8%) are mainly seen as the actor that is the best placed to deal effectively with the crisis by respondents in the Czech Republic (17%, +1 percentage point) and Cyprus (13%, +8, the sharpest rise). Its scores have increased in 12 of the 28 Member States and have fallen in 11.

In the candidate countries, the national government is mentioned in first place in three countries: Turkey (33%, +6 percentage points), Serbia (30%, +7) and Iceland (25%, -1). Respondents in Iceland almost equally mention the IMF (24%, +4).

The European Union is seen as the actor best placed to deal effectively with the crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (27%, +7) and Montenegro (32%, +4). In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the national government has recorded a significant fall (20%, -14).

QC2a. 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. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The G20	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The United States	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013
 EU28	24%	+2	19%	-3	13%	+1	13%	=	8%	=
EURO AREA	26%	+3	17%	-3	13%	=	14%	=	7%	=
NON-EURO AREA	21%	=	24%	-3	14%	+3	11%	=	8%	-1
 BE	32%	+3	17%	=	20%	=	15%	-2	7%	-1
 BG	33%	-2	11%	-4	18%	+3	7%	-2	4%	-2
 CZ	12%	+2	8%	+2	38%	-1	15%	+1	17%	+1
 DK	20%	+3	15%	-2	23%	+1	17%	=	12%	-3
 DE	24%	=	17%	-4	16%	-1	11%	-3	4%	+1
 EE	19%	-5	8%	-3	25%	=	13%	+3	8%	+3
 IE	27%	-1	17%	-2	6%	-3	19%	+2	11%	+3
 EL	27%	+5	26%	-3	9%	=	3%	-1	6%	+2
 ES	23%	=	17%	=	6%	=	10%	-1	11%	=
 FR	27%	+6	15%	-3	13%	-1	19%	=	8%	=
 HR	35%	+12	13%	-10	11%	+2	14%	-3	10%	=
 IT	28%	+6	18%	-5	9%	+2	14%	+2	10%	=
 CY	22%	-2	15%	-3	12%	=	17%	+2	13%	+8
 LV	24%	+2	16%	+3	17%	+1	13%	+4	8%	+3
 LT	33%	+5	12%	=	15%	+3	11%	+1	8%	-2
 LU	31%	-1	10%	+3	17%	-5	20%	+3	6%	-1
 HU	27%	+1	31%	+7	9%	=	12%	=	10%	=
 MT	34%	-2	24%	-7	8%	=	16%	+8	6%	+1
 NL	20%	=	13%	-6	34%	+8	20%	+5	5%	-1
 AT	24%	=	17%	-4	12%	+1	12%	-4	7%	+3
 PL	29%	-5	16%	+1	10%	+5	9%	=	10%	+1
 PT	33%	+10	18%	-2	9%	+1	11%	+4	6%	-3
 RO	31%	+6	35%	-10	7%	+3	12%	+3	5%	+1
 SI	35%	+5	17%	+8	7%	-1	12%	-1	7%	-1
 SK	27%	+1	14%	+3	27%	=	12%	-1	6%	+1
 FI	22%	=	12%	-3	17%	+1	29%	+1	8%	-1
 SE	29%	+4	17%	-9	22%	+2	16%	+2	4%	-1
 UK	11%	+1	33%	-3	12%	+2	11%	-1	6%	-3
CY(tcc)	24%	=	9%	-2	18%	+7	21%	+4	11%	-2
 MK	27%	+7	20%	-14	15%	+8	11%	+1	14%	+4
 IS	19%	=	25%	-1	13%	-4	24%	+4	5%	-1
 ME	32%	+4	22%	-1	4%	+2	15%	+2	9%	+1
 RS	21%	=	30%	+7	5%	+3	18%	+8	8%	=
 TR	18%	+4	33%	+6	5%	-1	10%	+1	21%	+7

A socio-demographic analysis shows that the youngest respondents trust the European Union more (28% of those aged 15-24, compared with 22% of respondents aged 55+), as well as the most educated groups (26% of those who studied to age 20 and beyond and 29% of students, compared with 20% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier) and the most financially comfortable categories (25% of those who have no difficulty in paying their bills, compared with 19% of those who regularly have problems). People who believe that their voice counts in the European Union are also more favourably disposed towards it (31%, compared with 19% of those who think the opposite).












Respondents who believe their national government is best able to deal with the effects of the economic and financial crisis are those who finished their education earliest (23% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, compared with 17% of those who studied until 20 years or beyond), manual workers and retired people (21% in both categories, compared with 16% of self-employed people). Finally, the national government is mentioned much more by people who say they belong to the working class (22%) than by those who see themselves as upper-class (13%).

QC2a. 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
EU28	24%	19%	13%	13%	8%
Gender					
Man	24%	19%	16%	14%	8%
Woman	24%	20%	11%	12%	7%
Age					
15-24	28%	16%	14%	11%	10%
25-39	26%	19%	14%	12%	7%
40-54	24%	19%	14%	14%	7%
55 +	22%	21%	11%	13%	7%
Education (End of)					
15-	20%	23%	8%	9%	7%
16-19	24%	20%	12%	13%	8%
20+	26%	17%	17%	16%	7%
Still studying	29%	15%	16%	13%	9%
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	24%	16%	15%	16%	7%
Managers	24%	20%	20%	16%	6%
Other white collars	26%	19%	16%	15%	6%
Manual workers	24%	21%	12%	12%	7%
House persons	24%	20%	11%	8%	7%
Unemployed	23%	19%	10%	11%	11%
Retired	22%	21%	10%	13%	7%
Students	30%	15%	16%	12%	10%
Consider belonging to					
The working class	21%	22%	10%	11%	8%
The middle class	27%	18%	15%	15%	7%
The upper class	28%	13%	24%	16%	9%
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	19%	21%	10%	11%	10%
From time to time	24%	20%	11%	12%	9%
Almost never/ Never	25%	19%	15%	14%	7%
My voice counts in the EU					
Agree	31%	17%	16%	14%	6%
Disagree	19%	21%	12%	13%	9%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in 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.

QC2a 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
											
	24%	24%	23%	27%	28%	29%	11%	27%	33%	27%	22%
Gender											
Male	24%	24%	25%	28%	28%	27%	11%	28%	35%	31%	26%
Female	24%	23%	21%	25%	28%	30%	10%	25%	32%	24%	19%
Age											
15-24	28%	29%	25%	23%	35%	32%	16%	37%	38%	26%	24%
25-39	26%	28%	24%	25%	27%	30%	14%	25%	34%	31%	21%
40-54	24%	21%	23%	25%	32%	32%	7%	27%	34%	26%	22%
55 +	22%	22%	21%	30%	24%	24%	9%	24%	32%	25%	23%
Education (End of)											
15-	20%	21%	19%	22%	26%	18%	5%	18%	31%	21%	21%
16-19	24%	24%	23%	26%	28%	29%	9%	24%	34%	26%	18%
20+	26%	24%	27%	29%	33%	28%	14%	32%	40%	33%	25%
Still studying	30%	31%	26%	23%	33%	33%	21%	38%	32%	26%	28%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	24%	21%	31%	26%	29%	27%	13%	25%	26%	24%	23%
Managers	24%	22%	21%	33%	45%	32%	9%	36%	38%	40%	34%
Other white collars	26%	23%	24%	26%	36%	29%	8%	28%	44%	32%	23%
Manual workers	24%	25%	20%	25%	30%	29%	10%	27%	32%	26%	20%
House persons	24%	27%	18%	20%	25%	35%	15%	26%	41%	20%	13%
Unemployed	23%	19%	25%	14%	18%	28%	17%	18%	34%	20%	17%
Retired	22%	23%	22%	31%	21%	25%	7%	27%	31%	25%	18%
Students	30%	31%	26%	23%	33%	33%	21%	38%	32%	26%	28%

III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION.

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION CONTINUES TO HAVE A KEY ROLE

Working together

Almost nine in ten Europeans (89%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2013) think that the **Member States of the European Union** should work together more in tackling the economic and financial crisis¹⁰. Only 7% disagree (no change) and 4% “don’t know” (+1).

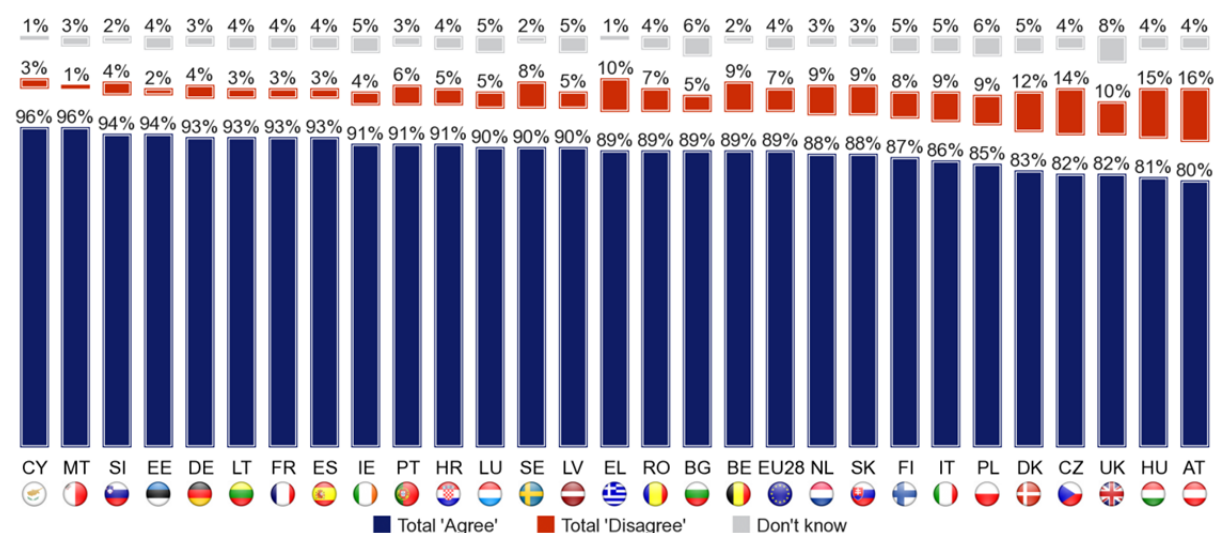
In every Member State, respondents agree strongly with this statement, especially in Cyprus and Malta (both 96%), followed by Slovenia and Estonia (both 94%). The lowest scores were measured in Austria (80%) and Hungary (81%).

The belief **that EU Member States should work together more** to tackle the economic and financial crisis has grown very slightly in the euro area (91%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2013), but has lost ground in the non-euro area (85%, -4).

Overall, evolutions are fairly limited. The opinion that Member States should work together more has gained most ground in Malta (96%, +6 percentage points); in contrast, the sharpest falls are recorded in the Czech Republic (82%, -8), Hungary (81%, -7) and Luxembourg (90%, -6).

QC3.2. 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



¹⁰ QC3.2. 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 economic and financial crisis.

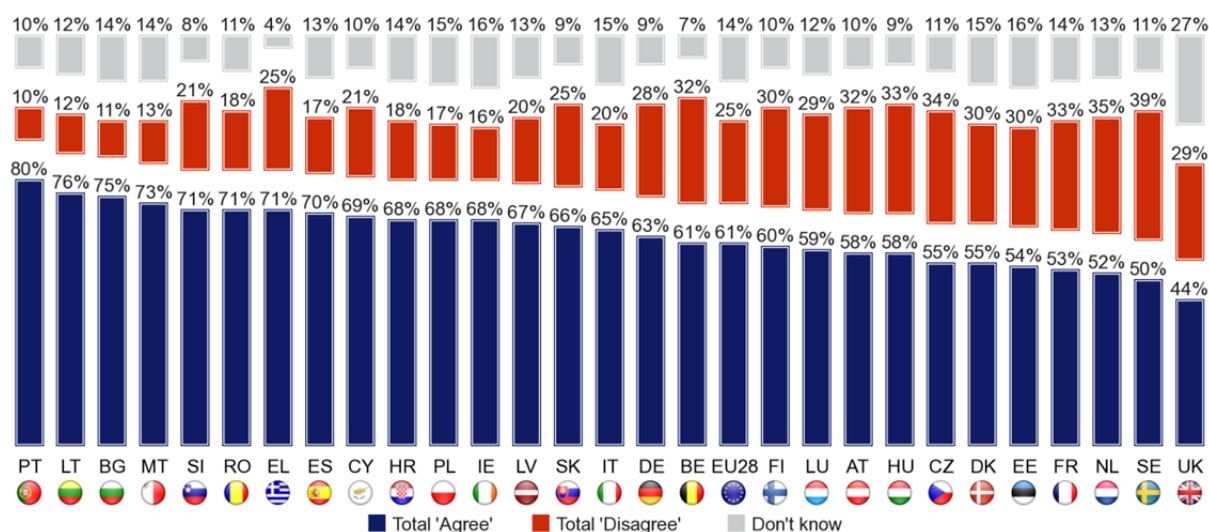
The European Union's power and tools

Just over six in ten Europeans (61%, no change since autumn 2013) **believe that the European Union has sufficient power and tools** to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy¹¹. However 25% of respondents disagree (-3 percentage points) and 14% could not answer (+3).

Majorities support this opinion in every Member State. However, there are some differences in degrees of agreement. The highest levels of agreement with the statement are recorded in Portugal (80%), Lithuania (76%) and Bulgaria (75%). Conversely, the total for 'agree' is lowest in the United Kingdom, the only country in which fewer than half the respondents share this opinion (44% vs. 29% for the total 'disagree'); in this country, 27% say they "don't know".

QC3.5. 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
































¹¹QC3.5 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.

Slightly more respondents in the euro area believe that **the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy** (63%, no change) than outside the euro area (57%, -4 percentage points).

The greatest positive evolutions were recorded in Portugal (80%, +11 percentage points), Malta (73%, +9) and Slovenia (71%, +8). However, falling scores were recorded in Estonia (54%, -9), Cyprus (69%, -7), Latvia (67%, -7) and Austria (58%, -7).

QC3. 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'

		EU Member States should work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis	Diff. Sp.2014 - Aut.2013	The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy	Diff. Sp.2014 - Aut.2013
	UE28	89%	-1	61%	=
	EURO AREA	91%	+1	63%	=
	NON-EURO AREA	85%	-4	57%	-4
	BE	89%	-4	61%	-4
	BG	89%	-3	75%	=
	CZ	82%	-8	55%	-6
	DK	83%	-1	55%	-2
	DE	93%	=	63%	-1
	EE	94%	-2	54%	-9
	IE	91%	-1	68%	-3
	EL	89%	-3	71%	-4
	ES	93%	=	70%	+1
	FR	93%	+1	53%	+1
	HR	91%	+2	68%	-1
	IT	86%	+4	65%	+2
	CY	96%	-2	69%	-7
	LV	90%	-1	67%	-7
	LT	93%	+2	76%	+4
	LU	90%	-6	59%	=
	HU	81%	-7	58%	-6
	MT	96%	+6	73%	+9
	NL	88%	-1	52%	=
	AT	80%	+2	58%	-7
	PL	85%	-2	68%	-5
	PT	91%	=	80%	+11
	RO	89%	-1	71%	+6
	SI	94%	+1	71%	+8
	SK	88%	-3	66%	=
	FI	87%	-5	60%	-3
	SE	90%	-2	50%	+3
	UK	82%	-5	44%	-5

Socio-demographic analysis reveals that **large majorities in all categories agree that Member States should work together more to tackle the economic and financial crisis**. There is most support among the most comfortably-off socio-professional categories (90% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills, compared to 83% of those who do so regularly) and people who studied the longest (91% of those who studied to age 20 and beyond and 91% of students, compared with 85% of those who left school at 15 or earlier). But the strongest support comes from those who think their voice counts in the EU (94%, compared with 85% of those who think their voice does not count), and those who see globalisation as an opportunity (94%, compared with 84% of those who disagree).

The belief that the **EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests** is a little stronger among the self-employed (68%) than in the other socio-professional categories - managers, manual workers and other white collars (61% in these three categories). Respondents are also more likely to agree with this statement if they think that their voice counts in the EU (70%, compared with 55% of those who think their voice does not count) and if they see globalisation as an opportunity (69%, compared with 54% of those who disagree). People who believe that the impact of the crisis on jobs has reached its peak are also more likely to support this statement (70%, compared with 54% of those who say "the worst is still to come"), as are those who believe their country needs reforms (64%, compared with 49% of those who disagree).

2. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR TACKLING THE CRISIS

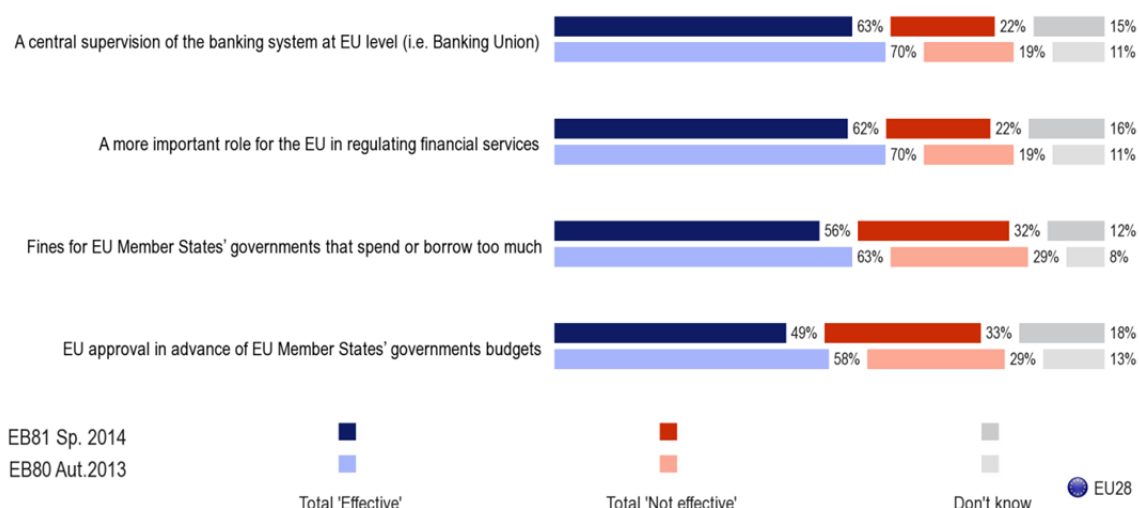
– Measures for tackling crisis are still seen as effective, but by a smaller majority –

Respondents were asked to assess the **effectiveness of four measures designed to address the economic and financial crisis**.

These measures are well-received, with a majority of Europeans (between 49% and 63%) believing that they would be effective in tackling the economic and financial crisis. However, perceptions that they are effective have lost ground since autumn 2013¹². The measures in question are:

- **EU-level centralised supervision of the banking system**, which 63% of Europeans say would be effective in tackling the crisis, a decline of seven percentage points since autumn 2013;
- **A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services** (62%, -8);
- **Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much** (56%, -7);
- **EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets** (49%, -9).

QC4. 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?



¹² QC4. A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each one, could you tell me whether you think it would be effective or not? A central supervision of the banking system at EU level (i.e. Banking Union); A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services; Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much; prior EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets.

The four measures received greater approval in the euro area countries, though all of them have lost support since autumn 2013. This applies in particular to **centralised supervision of the banking system at EU level (70%, compared with 51% outside the euro area)**, but also to **a more important role for the EU in regulating financial services (67% vs. 54%)**, **EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets (51% vs. 46%)** and **finances for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much (58% vs. 52%)**.

The most effective of the proposed measures for tackling the crisis is **EU-level centralised supervision of the banking system** (EU28 63%, -7 percentage points). This opinion is held by an absolute majority of respondents in 27 countries, led by the Netherlands (83%, -1) and Belgium (78%, -4). The most notable declines in perceived effectiveness were recorded in the United Kingdom (35%, -12, vs. 35% "not effective", +3), Sweden (59%, -12) and Bulgaria (62%, -12). In general terms, this measure has lost ground in 25 of the 28 countries.






























A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services is seen as an effective measure by 62% of respondents (-8 percentage points). Majorities share this view in every Member State, led by Belgium (76%, -7), Spain (74%, -7), Portugal (73%, -4) and Romania (73%, -4). The lowest scores were recorded in the United Kingdom (43%, -10, vs. 33%, +1) and Denmark (46%, -7, vs. 38%, +2). The measure has lost ground in 24 of the 28 Member States.

The proposal to **fine EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much** is regarded as effective by 56% of Europeans, a drop of seven percentage points. Majorities share this opinion in 26 Member States, led by Malta (75%, -3) and Portugal (72%, +1). Respondents were least convinced in the United Kingdom (39%, -12, vs. 41% "not effective", +4) and Denmark (46%, -8, vs. 47%, +6). Once again, the measure has dropped points, this time in 25 of the 28 Member States.

The final measure, **EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments' budgets**, convinces slightly less than half of Europeans (EU28 49%, -9 percentage points). However, a majority of respondents see it as effective in 26 Member States, led once again by Belgium (67%, -5), followed by Croatia (65%, no change) and Romania (65%, +5). Austria, where respondents are very divided (42% "total effective", -16, vs. 43%, +10) and the United Kingdom (30%, -11, vs. 42%, +3) are the only exceptions. This item has lost ground in 21 of the 28 countries.

QC4. 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 central supervision of the banking system at EU level (i.e. Banking Union)	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	EU approval in advance of EU Member States' governments budgets	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013
	EU28	63%	-7	62%	-8	56%	-7	49%	-9
	EURO AREA	70%	-6	67%	-8	58%	-6	51%	-8
	NON-EURO AREA	51%	-10	64%	-16	52%	-9	46%	-8
	BE	78%	-4	76%	-7	65%	-1	67%	-5
	BG	62%	-12	64%	-14	53%	-17	52%	-9
	CZ	65%	-8	60%	-11	64%	-7	53%	-8
	DK	68%	-9	46%	-7	46%	-8	46%	-5
	DE	75%	-8	65%	-11	48%	-6	46%	-13
	EE	58%	-8	52%	-13	54%	-5	43%	-8
	IE	71%	-4	71%	-5	62%	-8	60%	-2
	EL	59%	+1	65%	=	58%	+4	53%	+2
	ES	75%	-4	74%	-7	68%	-5	54%	-8
	FR	67%	-5	69%	-7	58%	-5	45%	-4
	HR	64%	-7	67%	-5	69%	-4	65%	=
	IT	59%	-10	63%	-7	60%	-10	54%	-12
	CY	70%	-6	68%	-9	65%	-6	58%	=
	LV	66%	-3	56%	-5	55%	-8	45%	-6
	LT	68%	+4	66%	+2	65%	-2	58%	+7
	LU	69%	-3	66%	-10	55%	-4	47%	-12
	HU	52%	-11	56%	-12	50%	-12	47%	-15
	MT	72%	+3	70%	+1	75%	-3	59%	-1
	NL	83%	-1	67%	=	57%	+1	59%	+3
	AT	68%	-8	57%	-9	52%	-13	42%	-16
	PL	55%	-10	56%	-13	59%	-10	54%	-10
	PT	75%	-3	73%	-4	72%	+1	62%	+2
	RO	70%	-2	73%	-4	67%	-1	65%	+5
	SI	71%	-4	69%	-3	68%	-6	58%	-6
	SK	68%	-10	63%	-14	62%	-13	54%	-14
	FI	64%	-11	63%	-4	58%	-9	49%	-7
	SE	59%	-12	53%	-6	52%	-5	49%	-9
	UK	35%	-12	43%	-10	39%	-12	30%	-11

The socio-demographic analysis shows that the results are very similar across all the variables studied.

However there are differences reflecting certain criteria: respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union, who see globalisation as an opportunity and who think that the EU can defend its economic interests tend more to say that the various measures tested would be effective. All the measures are also supported more by those who identify themselves as belonging to a higher social class.






We can see this in the case of **centralised supervision of the banking system at EU-level**. Respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union (75%, compared with 56% of those who think this is not so), who see globalisation as an opportunity (73%, compared with 57% of those who disagree) and who think that the EU can defend its economic interests (74%, compared with 54% of respondents who do not share this view) tend more to say that this measure would be effective in tackling the crisis. So do managers (68%, compared with 60% of manual workers) and people in the more educated categories (67% of those who studied until age 20 or beyond, compared with 60% of those who left school at 15 or earlier).

The same trends emerge for **“a more important role for the EU in regulating financial services”**. Respondents who support this measure the most are those who think that their voice counts in the EU (72%, compared with 56% of those who think their voice does not count), who see globalisation as an opportunity (72%, compared with 57% of those with the opposite opinion) and who think that the EU can defend its economic interests (74%, compared with 51% of those who disagree).

The perceived effectiveness of **fines for EU Member States’ governments that spend or borrow too much** is more consistent across the categories. People who identify themselves as upper class (65%) tend more to say that it would be effective than people positioning themselves in the middle or working classes (both 56%). It receives more support from those who believe that their voice counts in the European Union (60%, compared with 52% of those who think the opposite). This is the only item which receives less support from managers than from people in other socio-professional categories (52%, compared with 60% of house persons and 58% of unemployed people).

Finally, **prior EU approval of the budgets of EU Member States’ governments** appeals more to younger people (53% of the 15-24 age group and 52% of those aged 25-39 years, compared with 45% those aged over 55); it also enjoys more success with people who identify themselves as upper class (67%, compared with 46% of those who say they are working class). It also receives more support from those who believe that their voice counts in the European Union (59%, compared with 43% of those who think the opposite).

QC4. 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 central supervision of the banking system at EU level (i.e. Banking Union)			A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services			Fines for EU Member States' governments that spend or borrow too much			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	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU28	63%	22%	15%	62%	22%	16%	56%	32%	12%	49%	33%	18%
 Gender												
Man	65%	23%	12%	64%	23%	13%	55%	36%	9%	51%	35%	14%
Woman	61%	20%	19%	61%	20%	19%	57%	29%	14%	47%	30%	23%
 Age												
15-24	62%	21%	17%	62%	20%	18%	54%	34%	12%	53%	26%	21%
25-39	64%	21%	15%	65%	21%	14%	56%	33%	11%	52%	31%	17%
40-54	66%	22%	12%	63%	23%	14%	56%	34%	10%	49%	35%	16%
55 +	63%	20%	17%	60%	22%	18%	56%	31%	13%	45%	35%	20%
 Education (End of)												
15-	60%	19%	21%	57%	21%	22%	58%	26%	16%	45%	29%	26%
16-19	63%	22%	15%	61%	23%	16%	56%	33%	11%	49%	33%	18%
20+	67%	21%	12%	67%	21%	12%	55%	36%	9%	51%	36%	13%
Still studying	66%	19%	15%	66%	18%	16%	53%	37%	10%	54%	27%	19%
 Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	68%	20%	12%	66%	20%	14%	55%	35%	10%	51%	34%	15%
Managers	68%	23%	9%	67%	23%	10%	52%	41%	7%	50%	38%	12%
Other white collars	65%	23%	12%	64%	24%	12%	55%	36%	9%	52%	35%	13%
Manual workers	60%	23%	17%	59%	23%	18%	56%	32%	12%	48%	34%	18%
House persons	63%	15%	22%	63%	14%	23%	60%	21%	19%	50%	24%	26%
Unemployed	63%	22%	15%	62%	23%	15%	58%	29%	13%	47%	33%	20%
Retired	62%	20%	18%	60%	22%	18%	57%	30%	13%	45%	33%	22%
Students	66%	19%	15%	66%	19%	15%	54%	35%	11%	55%	26%	19%
 Self-positioning on the social staircase												
Low (1-4)	61%	21%	18%	59%	22%	19%	56%	30%	14%	46%	31%	23%
Medium (5-6)	64%	21%	15%	63%	21%	16%	56%	33%	11%	49%	33%	18%
High (7-10)	69%	21%	10%	67%	21%	12%	58%	33%	9%	55%	33%	12%
Consider belonging to												
The working class	59%	22%	19%	59%	22%	19%	56%	29%	15%	46%	32%	22%
The middle class	67%	21%	12%	66%	21%	13%	56%	35%	9%	51%	34%	15%
The upper class	80%	13%	7%	73%	17%	10%	65%	29%	6%	67%	24%	9%
My voice counts in the EU												
Agree	75%	15%	10%	72%	16%	12%	60%	32%	8%	59%	28%	13%
Disagree	56%	27%	17%	56%	28%	16%	52%	35%	13%	43%	37%	20%
Globalisation is an opportunity												
Agree	73%	17%	10%	72%	18%	10%	61%	33%	6%	58%	30%	12%
Disagree	57%	32%	11%	57%	31%	12%	52%	39%	9%	43%	43%	14%

IV. A REFORM OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM?

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

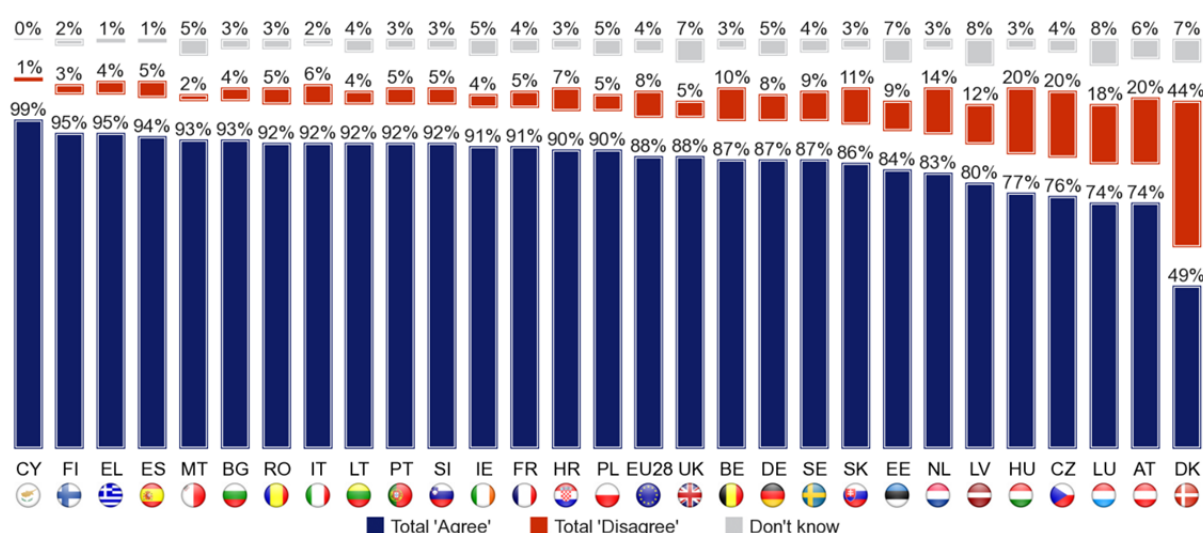
Reforms to face the future

A very large majority of Europeans believe that their country needs reforms¹³ (88%, unchanged since autumn 2013). This proportion has remained very stable since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2010 (EB74), when the question was first asked (total “agree” ranging between 86% and 89%).

Agreement with this statement is strongest in Cyprus (99%), Finland (95%) and in Greece (95%) and varies between 94% and 74% in every other Member State, with the exception of Denmark, where respondents are much more evenly divided (49% vs. 44% “disagree”).

The statement has gained ground in 13 of the 28 countries, most strikingly in Malta (93%, +7 percentage points since autumn 2013). Conversely, the greatest decreases were recorded in Hungary (77%, -12) and Austria (74%, -9).

QC3.1. 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



¹³ QC3.1. 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.

The particular case of Denmark

In Denmark, there are striking differences between socio-demographic categories. Men (55% “agree” vs. 41%), the oldest respondents (56% vs. 34%), people who studied longest (51% vs. 43%) and, especially, managers (56% vs. 40%) are most likely to say that Denmark needs reforms to face the future. However, this opinion is held by a minority of women (43% vs. 47%), people aged 25-39 years (43% vs. 52%) and 40-54 years (44% vs. 50%), those who left school aged 15 years or younger (31% vs. 51%) or between the ages of 16 and 19 (36% vs. 57%), manual workers (39% vs. 52%) and unemployed people (32% vs. 64%).

QC3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Denmark needs reforms to face the future			
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	88%	8%	4%
Denmark	49%	44%	7%
Gender			
Man	55%	41%	4%
Woman	43%	47%	10%
Age			
15-24	47%	46%	7%
25-39	43%	52%	5%
40-54	44%	50%	6%
55 +	56%	34%	10%
Education (End of)			
*15-	31%	51%	18%
16-19	36%	57%	7%
20+	51%	43%	6%
Still studying	51%	41%	8%
Socio-professional category			
*Self-employed	49%	49%	2%
Managers	56%	40%	4%
Other white collars	52%	44%	4%
Manual workers	39%	52%	9%
Unemployed	32%	64%	4%
Retired	54%	36%	10%
Students	51%	41%	8%

interpreted with caution.

Public deficits and debt

To address the question of public deficits and debt, the sample of respondents was divided into two groups. Each group was asked a slightly differently worded question¹⁴:

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

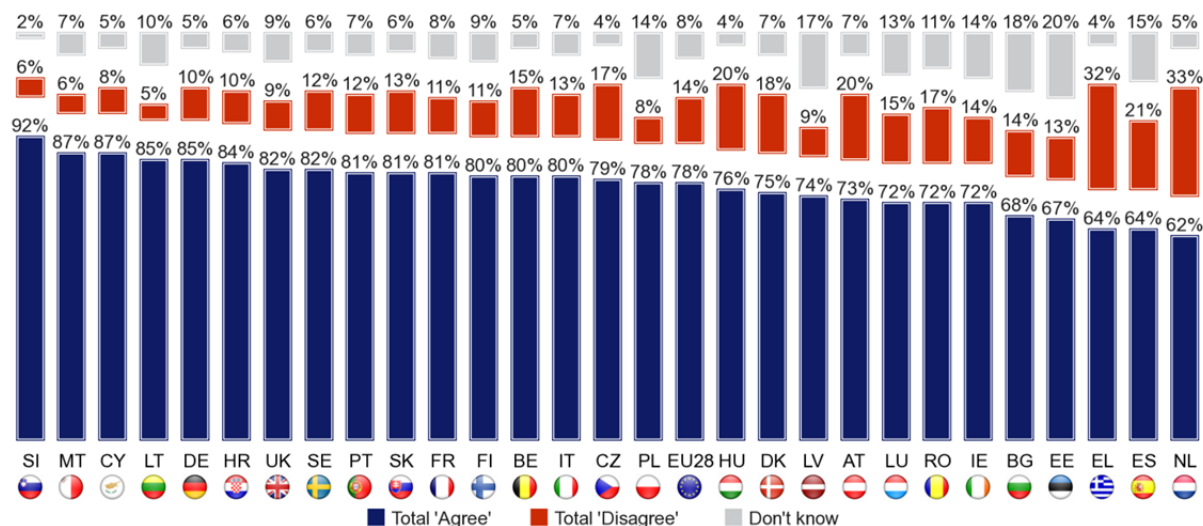
Positive wording

More than three-quarters of Europeans agree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt cannot be delayed (78%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2013).

This opinion was particularly widespread in Slovenia (92%) and Malta and Cyprus (both 87%). Conversely, the lowest scores were recorded in the Netherlands (62%) and Spain and Greece (both 64%).

Support for this statement has increased in nine countries, most strikingly in Romania (72%, +10 percentage points); it has fallen in 13 Member States, particularly in Ireland (72%, -9) and the Czech Republic (79%, -8).

QC3.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed



¹⁴ QC3.3. and QC3.4. 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 (FOR 'SPLIT A'); Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (FOR 'SPLIT B')

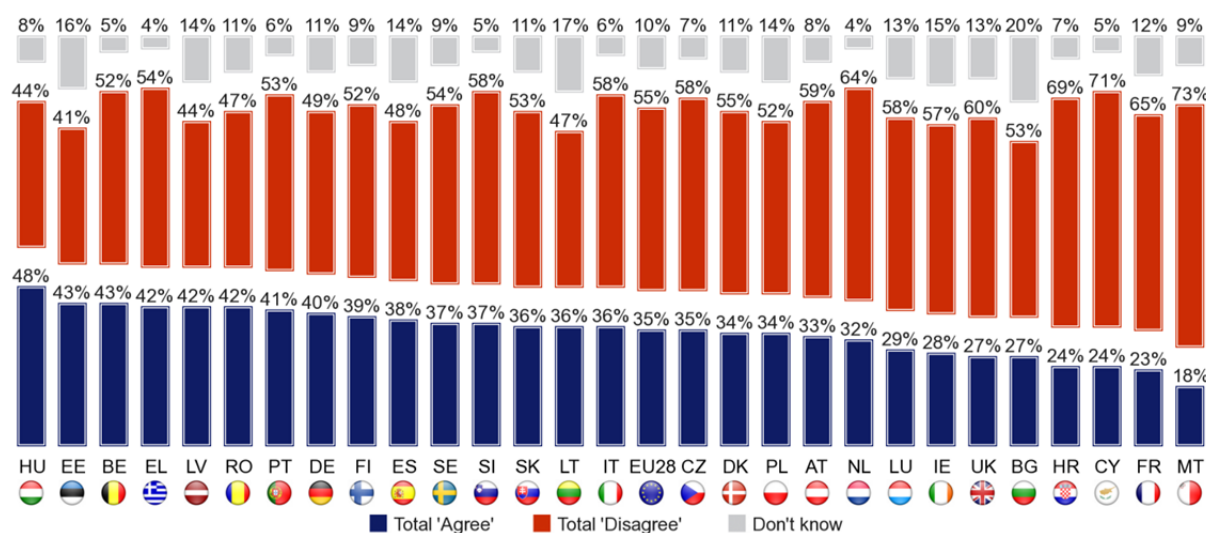
Negative wording

When the wording is negative, only a third of respondents agree that measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now", a rate which has fallen since autumn 2013 (35%, -7 percentage points). Conversely, the proportion of Europeans who disagree and who thus believe that reforms should be a matter of priority, has seen a five-point rise (55%). This is a significant evolution which, taken together with the firm results obtained from the positive wording, boosts the impression that **European public opinion increasingly regards reforms as a matter of urgency.**

In 24 Member States, the number of negative responses - that is, responses in support of reform - has risen, particularly in Lithuania (47%, +27 percentage points), Finland (52%, +21), Bulgaria (53%, +20), Estonia (41%, +19) and Slovenia (58%, +19). Downward evolutions were recorded in only four Member States: Cyprus (71%, -10), Germany (49%, -3), Slovakia (53%, -2) and Portugal (53%, -1), though in these cases "disagree" answers still represented a majority.






























QC3.4. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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



QC3. 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. Sp. 2014 - Aut. 2013	(SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed	Diff. Sp. 2014 - Aut. 2013	(SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now	Diff. Sp. 2014 - Aut. 2013
	EU28	88%	=	78%	+1	35%	-7
	BE	87%	+2	80%	-3	43%	-4
	BG	93%	=	68%	-1	27%	-17
	CZ	76%	-8	79%	-8	35%	-9
	DK	49%	-7	75%	+1	34%	-11
	DE	87%	+1	85%	=	40%	-2
	EE	84%	-2	67%	-5	43%	-18
	IE	91%	=	72%	-9	28%	-22
	EL	95%	+3	64%	+5	42%	-7
	ES	94%	+1	64%	-7	38%	-2
	FR	91%	+1	81%	+4	23%	-10
	HR	90%	-2	84%	=	24%	-14
	IT	92%	+4	80%	=	36%	-7
	CY	99%	=	87%	=	24%	+9
	LV	80%	-2	74%	-5	42%	-8
	LT	92%	+1	85%	+3	36%	-26
	LU	74%	-8	72%	-6	29%	-9
	HU	77%	-12	76%	-7	48%	-11
	MT	93%	+7	87%	+3	18%	-3
	NL	83%	-4	62%	=	32%	-7
	AT	74%	-9	73%	-4	33%	-7
	PL	90%	+1	78%	=	34%	-16
	PT	92%	+2	81%	+1	41%	+4
	RO	92%	+2	72%	+10	42%	-9
	SI	92%	+3	92%	+6	37%	-16
	SK	86%	+2	81%	-6	36%	-2
	FI	95%	-3	80%	-4	39%	-24
	SE	87%	-4	82%	-3	37%	-13
	UK	88%	-1	82%	+1	27%	-7

A socio-demographic analysis reveals only a few differences between socio-demographic categories.












- In all categories, very large majorities of respondents agree that “(OUR COUNTRY) **needs reforms to face the future**”: “agree” rates exceed 85% among both men and the women, in all age categories (except the 75+ group, 84%), at all education levels and in all socio-professional categories.
- In the case of public deficits and debt, there are also few differences between categories, regardless of how the statement is worded; measures to reduce the debt are regarded as necessary in all groups. For the positive wording, **measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed**, “agree” answers form a substantial majority in every category, with the highest rates among people who studied until the age of 20 or beyond (81%), self-employed people (82%) and those who position themselves towards the top of the social scale (83%).
- When the wording is negative, the categories are more divided, though there are no real differences between them; the groups that “disagree” the most that **measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now** are people aged 40-54 years (57%), those who continued to study until the age of 20 or later (60%) and managers (60%). However, absolute majorities disagree in every socio-demographic category.

QC3. 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		(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'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	88%	8%	78%	14%	35%	55%
 Gender						
Men	89%	8%	80%	14%	36%	56%
Women	88%	7%	77%	13%	34%	53%
 Age						
15-24	86%	9%	75%	14%	34%	52%
25-39	89%	8%	78%	15%	36%	54%
40-54	89%	8%	79%	15%	35%	57%
55 +	89%	7%	78%	12%	34%	55%
 Education (End of)						
15-	87%	7%	76%	12%	32%	52%
16-19	88%	8%	78%	14%	36%	55%
20+	90%	7%	81%	13%	33%	60%
Still studying	87%	9%	77%	14%	37%	52%
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	91%	7%	82%	14%	36%	59%
Managers	90%	7%	80%	15%	34%	60%
Other white collars	90%	8%	81%	15%	35%	59%
Manual workers	87%	9%	79%	13%	34%	54%
House persons	88%	6%	74%	13%	35%	50%
Unemployed	89%	8%	72%	18%	35%	52%
Retired	88%	7%	78%	11%	33%	55%
Students	87%	9%	77%	14%	37%	52%
 Self-positioning on the social staircase						
Low (1-4)	88%	7%	74%	15%	37%	53%
Medium (5-6)	88%	8%	78%	13%	36%	55%
High (7-10)	89%	9%	83%	12%	34%	56%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in 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.

QC3.1 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

Total 'Agree'											
	EU28	DE	ES	FR	IT	PL	UK	EL	PT	IE	CY
											
	88%	87%	94%	91%	92%	90%	88%	95%	92%	91%	99%
Gender											
Male	89%	87%	93%	91%	91%	90%	87%	96%	92%	92%	99%
Female	88%	86%	94%	91%	92%	89%	89%	93%	92%	92%	98%
Age											
15-24	86%	84%	92%	87%	94%	92%	85%	97%	90%	89%	100%
25-39	89%	86%	93%	91%	90%	91%	87%	96%	97%	90%	98%
40-54	89%	87%	98%	93%	91%	91%	88%	95%	94%	93%	99%
55 +	89%	88%	91%	90%	92%	88%	89%	92%	88%	93%	97%
Education (End of)											
15-	86%	79%	92%	82%	90%	81%	89%	90%	91%	88%	98%
16-19	88%	86%	93%	92%	92%	88%	90%	95%	95%	90%	97%
20+	90%	91%	96%	94%	94%	92%	87%	95%	94%	94%	99%
Still studying	87%	90%	93%	85%	93%	94%	78%	98%	92%	96%	100%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	91%	91%	91%	97%	96%	93%	85%	96%	97%	99%	100%
Managers	90%	88%	100%	93%	96%	92%	90%	93%	97%	91%	100%
Other white collars	90%	87%	96%	96%	92%	96%	91%	95%	97%	96%	97%
Manual workers	87%	85%	96%	90%	87%	87%	90%	91%	94%	89%	100%
House persons	88%	86%	96%	92%	86%	93%	81%	94%	92%	89%	98%
Unemployed	89%	80%	95%	92%	93%	88%	85%	94%	92%	94%	99%
Retired	88%	86%	88%	90%	92%	87%	88%	94%	88%	89%	96%
Students	87%	90%	94%	84%	94%	95%	78%	98%	91%	94%	100%

2. WHAT MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO REFORM THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM?

– A significant decline in support for measures to reform the economic and financial system –

Europeans were asked whether they supported or opposed two measures that could be taken at EU level to reform the financial markets¹⁵:

- The introduction of a **tax on financial transactions**;
- The introduction of **Eurobonds** (European bonds).

Support for both these measures has shrunk significantly since the Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2013 (EB80).

- **The introduction of a tax on financial transactions** is supported by 45% of respondents, a 17-point fall since autumn 2013. Over the same period, the proportion of respondents who chose not to answer has risen sharply (19% “don’t know”, +8). Support is much stronger in the euro area (52%, -16) than in the non-euro area (30%, -22).

Europeans who support the measure are mainly in Germany (72%) and, to a lesser extent, in Austria (59%), Portugal (57%) and France (56%). The support was shown in Malta (24%), the Netherlands (26%) and the United Kingdom (26%).

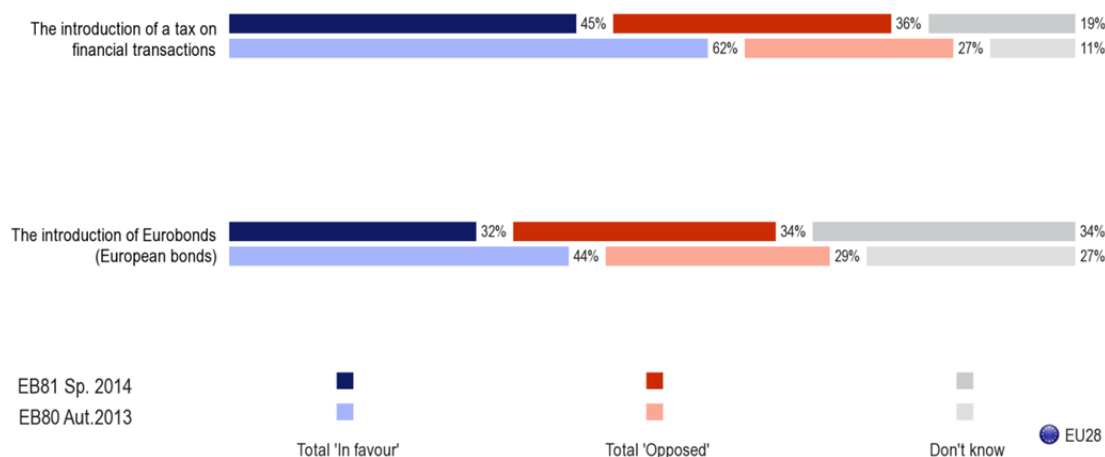
This item has seen a steep fall in its scores everywhere except Luxembourg (52%, no change). Support has plummeted in Croatia (33%, -36 percentage points), Romania (29%, -36), Bulgaria (27%, -33), Cyprus (27%, -30), Slovakia (43%, -26), the Czech Republic (39%, -25), Spain (41%, -25), Austria (59%, -25), Poland (28%, -25), Italy (43%, -24), Greece (39%, -23) and Latvia (28%, -20).

- Only a third of Europeans support the **introduction of Eurobonds** (32%, -12 percentage points). This measure too has witnessed a rise in the “don’t know” rate (34%, +7).

The measure is supported by a little over half of respondents in Belgium (56%, -9 percentage points) and by half in Portugal (50%, -5). Support has declined in all countries, most strikingly in Bulgaria (26%, -27), Croatia (39%, -24), Ireland (34%, -21), the Czech Republic (32%, -20) and Austria (26%, -20).

¹⁵ QC5. 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 a tax on financial transactions; The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds).

QC5. 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.



QC5 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'






		The introduction of a tax on financial transactions	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013	The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)	Diff. Sp.2014-Aut.2013
EU28		45%	-17	32%	-12
EURO AREA		52%	-31	33%	-11
NON-EURO AREA		32%	-45	31%	-13
BE		49%	-10	56%	-9
BG		27%	-33	26%	-27
CZ		39%	-25	32%	-20
DK		43%	-17	42%	-6
DE		72%	-8	19%	-6
EE		28%	-17	25%	-5
IE		28%	-14	34%	-21
EL		39%	-23	47%	-11
ES		41%	-25	36%	-13
FR		56%	-12	39%	-9
HR		33%	-36	39%	-24
IT		43%	-24	38%	-16
CY		27%	-30	32%	-2
LV		28%	-20	26%	-7
LT		48%	-16	33%	-11
LU		52%	=	39%	-6
HU		28%	-12	43%	-16
MT		24%	-17	47%	-6
NL		26%	-10	33%	-4
AT		59%	-25	26%	-20
PL		28%	-25	33%	-16
PT		57%	-15	50%	-5
RO		29%	-36	41%	-13
SI		44%	-13	33%	-13
SK		43%	-26	40%	-13
FI		44%	-15	26%	-10
SE		44%	-10	33%	-7
UK		26%	-17	21%	-11

Socio-demographic analysis reveals notable differences between categories.

The introduction of a tax on financial transactions receives more support from the highest socio-professional categories: 52% of people who position themselves in the upper class, compared with 41% of those who say they are working class; 47% of people who have no problems paying their bills, compared with 36% among people who regularly have such difficulties; 49% of managers, compared with 41% of unemployed people and 40% of house persons. Finally, this measure is supported by 53% of those who believe that their voice counts in the European Union, compared with 39% of those who disagree.

The introduction of Eurobonds appeals more to men (37%) than to women (28%). As in the previous case, 38% of people who studied until age 20 or beyond support the proposal, compared with 25% of those who left school at 15 or earlier; 40% of self-employed people do so, compared with 30% of manual workers and 27% of retired people. The measure also convinces 50% of people who see themselves as upper-class, compared with 28% of those who say they belong to the working class. It also receives support from 40% of respondents who believe that their voice counts in the European Union, compared with 27% of those who disagree.












QC5. 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 a tax on financial transactions		The introduction of Eurobonds (European bonds)	
	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU28	45%	36%	32%	34%
 Gender				
Man	49%	37%	37%	36%
Woman	40%	36%	28%	32%
 Age				
15-24	37%	41%	35%	29%
25-39	42%	41%	33%	34%
40-54	48%	36%	35%	34%
55 +	46%	32%	29%	36%
 Education (End of)				
15-	42%	31%	25%	33%
16-19	46%	36%	30%	37%
20+	47%	39%	38%	33%
Still studying	42%	38%	37%	27%
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	46%	39%	40%	33%
Managers	49%	39%	37%	36%
Other white collars	45%	42%	35%	35%
Manual workers	43%	38%	30%	36%
House persons	40%	30%	30%	26%
Unemployed	41%	38%	31%	35%
Retired	45%	32%	27%	36%
Students	42%	37%	37%	28%
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	36%	41%	30%	33%
From time to time	43%	38%	33%	31%
Almost never/ Never	47%	35%	32%	36%
Consider belonging to				
The working class	41%	36%	28%	32%
The middle class	47%	37%	35%	36%
The upper class	52%	37%	50%	28%
My voice counts in the EU				
Agree	53%	32%	40%	31%
Disagree	39%	41%	27%	38%

The following table shows the results by socio-demographic criteria in 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.

QC5.1 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
											
	32%	19%	36%	39%	38%	33%	21%	47%	50%	34%	32%
Gender											
Male	37%	22%	38%	47%	44%	35%	28%	55%	51%	40%	39%
Female	28%	17%	33%	31%	31%	31%	14%	39%	48%	26%	25%
Age											
15-24	35%	22%	45%	39%	31%	39%	24%	42%	54%	24%	29%
25-39	33%	23%	31%	34%	39%	38%	20%	47%	57%	35%	33%
40-54	35%	18%	39%	42%	44%	31%	26%	55%	56%	33%	36%
55 +	29%	18%	32%	39%	33%	27%	18%	43%	40%	37%	30%
Education (End of)											
15-	25%	14%	27%	33%	29%	20%	17%	34%	41%	30%	15%
16-19	30%	19%	36%	35%	41%	28%	18%	49%	60%	29%	30%
20+	38%	23%	47%	42%	50%	37%	27%	55%	61%	40%	44%
Still studying	37%	24%	46%	48%	33%	44%	22%	42%	55%	27%	33%
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	40%	13%	51%	39%	51%	46%	28%	56%	48%	43%	34%
Managers	37%	25%	50%	53%	52%	44%	27%	54%	61%	48%	48%
Other white collars	35%	20%	40%	32%	45%	30%	32%	55%	62%	38%	36%
Manual workers	30%	17%	35%	32%	35%	32%	19%	44%	55%	30%	34%
House persons	30%	22%	30%	40%	31%	37%	10%	43%	39%	20%	13%
Unemployed	31%	17%	28%	38%	38%	28%	18%	44%	48%	28%	22%
Retired	27%	18%	32%	37%	28%	23%	17%	43%	41%	36%	30%
Students	37%	24%	46%	48%	33%	44%	22%	42%	55%	27%	33%

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 81

Europeans, the EU and the crisis

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 31st of May and the 14th of June 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 81.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 81.4 is the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 81 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 81 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)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	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	1.012	31/05/14	9/06/14	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.074	31/05/14	9/06/14	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.011	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.006	31/05/14	9/06/14	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.576	31/05/14	9/06/14	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.031	31/05/14	9/06/14	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.003	31/05/14	9/06/14	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.017	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.033	31/05/14	9/06/14	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.004	31/05/14	9/06/14	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.003	31/05/14	9/06/14	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.036	31/05/14	9/06/14	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	31/05/14	9/06/14	724.084	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.012	31/05/14	9/06/14	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.015	31/05/14	9/06/14	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	31/05/14	9/06/14	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.087	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.477.933	2,00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	504	31/05/14	9/06/14	360.045	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	31/05/14	9/06/14	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.000	31/05/14	9/06/14	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.001	31/05/14	9/06/14	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.075	31/05/14	9/06/14	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.022	31/05/14	9/06/14	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.043	31/05/14	10/06/14	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.024	31/05/14	10/06/14	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.012	31/05/14	10/06/14	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.008	31/05/14	12/06/14	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.373	31/05/14	14/06/14	52.104.731	12,27%
TOTAL EU28			28.004	31/05/14	14/06/14	424.491.772	100%*

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

CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	31/05/14	9/06/14	143.226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1.026	31/05/14	10/06/14	54.844.406
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1.033	31/05/14	9/06/14	1.678.404
IS	Iceland	Capacent	501	31/05/14	9/06/14	252.277
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	551	31/05/14	9/06/14	492.265
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1.074	31/05/14	9/06/14	6.409.693
TOTAL			32.689	31/05/14	14/06/14	488.312.043