



EUROBAROMETER 71

Public opinion in the European Union

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INTRODUCTION

This wave of Eurobarometer was carried out between 12 June to 6 July 2009¹ in 31 countries or territories: the 27 European Union Member States and the three candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) as well as the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Since the onset of the economic crisis in early autumn 2008, Eurobarometer has recorded significant shifts in European public opinion, with the economic situation being the main driver of Europeans' perceptions and opinions. Concerns about the economic situation and unemployment increased in the wave of the Special Eurobarometer conducted in January-February 2009², while the normally stable 'life satisfaction' indicator became more variable.

It is important to take account of the current results in the context of the specific circumstances in which the most recent surveys have taken place. In its updated World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund had already announced, at the end of January 2009, that the world economy faces a deep downturn, with growth projected to fall to 0.5%, its lowest rate since World War II³. In May 2009, the IMF stated that Europe is still in a deep recession and that adverse feedback between the financial and real sectors and across borders is likely to delay the recovery⁴. The EU27 unemployment rate reached 8.3% in March 2009 and Eurostat estimates that 20.154 million men and women in the EU27 were without employment in March 2009⁵.

However, despite this negative data, there is room for some optimism. In July 2009, the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) for the EU improved noticeably, marking the fourth consecutive increase since March, even though the level is still very low, and is close to the reading registered in November 2008⁶.

¹ Wave 71.3 For precise details of the fieldwork dates in each country, please refer to the technical specifications.

² Special Eurobarometer 308, The Europeans in 2009

³ IMF World Economic Outlook Update published 29 January 2009:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2009/update/01/index.htm>

⁴ International Monetary Fund: Regional Economic Outlook Europe published May 2009:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/reo/2009/EUR/eng/ereo0509.htm>

⁵ EUROSTAT News Release 30 April 2009: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-30042009-BP/EN/3-30042009-BP-EN.PDF

⁶ DG ECFIN Business and Consumer Survey Results 30 July 2009:

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/db_indicators8650_en.htm

In terms of European public opinion, Eurobarometer has captured the transition from the economic 'feel-good' situation⁷, prior to the economic crisis, to an economic 'feel-bad' situation that initially may have seemed a bit premature, but by autumn 2008 permeated all aspects of life. The situation worsened in January–February 2009, in the results from the Special Eurobarometer 308, 'The Europeans in 2009'. All economic indicators, at the national, European and even global level recorded extremely low scores, Trust in the European institutions became strongly negative and expectations of the short-term future were bleak.

Although the impact of the economic crisis is still deeply felt in this wave of the Standard Eurobarometer (Spring 2009, EB71), the concerns of Europeans seem to have changed in intensity, even if the hierarchy of these concerns has remained stable since the previous wave of January-February 2009. The results of this wave seem to indicate hope of better days in the future. Expectations indicators especially show really encouraging improvements, compare to January-February 2009, but also to the last Standard Eurobarometer who was conducted in Autumn 2008. We will develop this extensively in this report, analysing the evolutions with the January-February wave, but also taking into account the results of the previous Standard Eurobarometer.

The negative economic climate not only profoundly changed the economic reality of Europeans, but the emergence of a pattern in European public opinion with regard to the EU and public life in general can be observed: Europeans are turning to the European Union and its institutions for support and solutions in these difficult times.

This report is divided into three main parts. In the first part we look at life in the European Union as perceived by its citizens in terms of personal, environmental, economic and political aspects. It examines the personal and financial situation of citizens, their main concerns and their expectations for the future and it also contains other aspects of social reality, which influence Europeans' daily life. Moreover, this part of the report explores citizens' opinions about the direction in which things are going in the EU and in their own country. The analysis also measures citizens' trust in national institutions.

The second part of the report presents the trend indicators that measure perceptions and opinions about the European Union and its institutions, including support for membership in the EU and the perceived benefits of membership. It also looks at how people feel they are represented in the EU and the level of trust people have in

⁷ Economic feel good factor refers to how good consumers feel about the economy which in turn affects their consumption habits. In this report, economic feel good/bad factor has an extended meaning and it refers to its extended impact over opinions on other than economic issues.

the EU and its institutions. In addition, the public perception of the EU and citizens' knowledge of how the EU works are examined. Finally, it measures the views of citizens about the Presidency of the EU.

The third part focuses on the perceived role played by the European Union and the level of decision-making at the EU-level. It examines which aspects should be emphasised more in order to strengthen the EU in the future and how some EU's policies and performance are perceived by its citizens. The third part also presents perceptions of the different aspects of globalisation, including the characteristics of the European Union's power and influence in the world. Finally, there is an analysis about the future of the EU and the main actions required to overcome the crisis.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analysis are based on the EU27 results, that is to say the average of the results for the 27 Member States. This average is weighted to reflect the actual population of each of the Member States.

In this report, we analyse the results and changes at two levels: the average for the 27 Member States (EU27) and the national average. The averages for preceding years represent the results obtained for all the Member States of the European Union as it was composed at the time that the surveys were conducted. We also add a brief commentary on the way in which the answers vary in accordance with respondents' socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender etc.) and a number of other indicators.

This present report was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Communication and carried out by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of the Special Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews, carried out by the institutes within the TNS opinion & Social network, is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals.

* * * * *

The Euro barometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

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

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

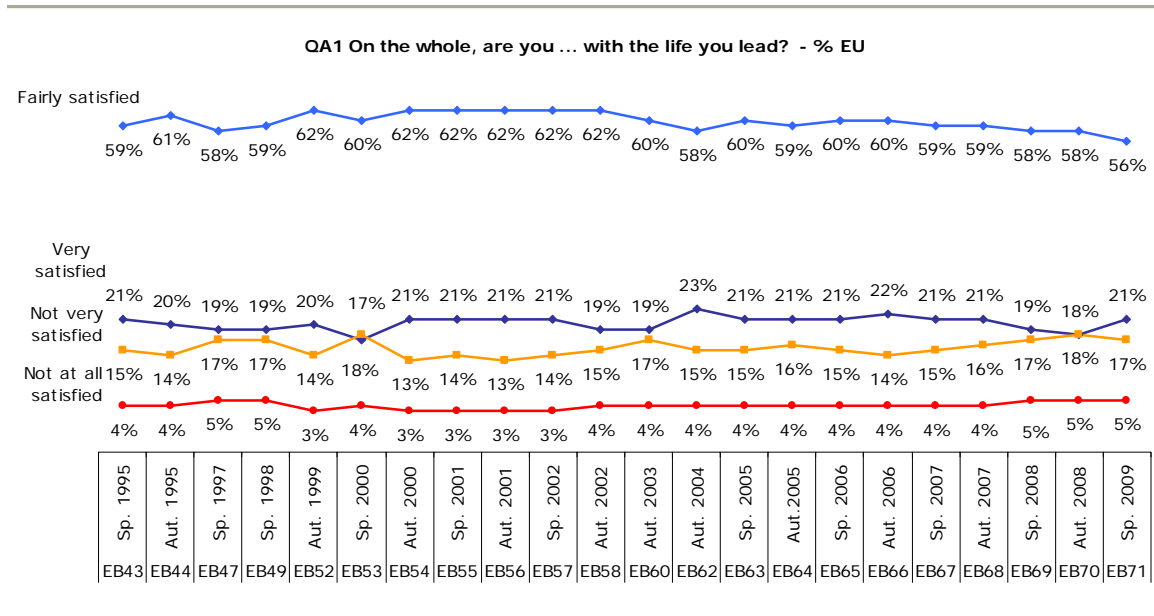
I. LIFE IN THE EU

1. Personal aspects

1.1 The current personal situation of Europeans

- Europeans still satisfied with the life they lead -

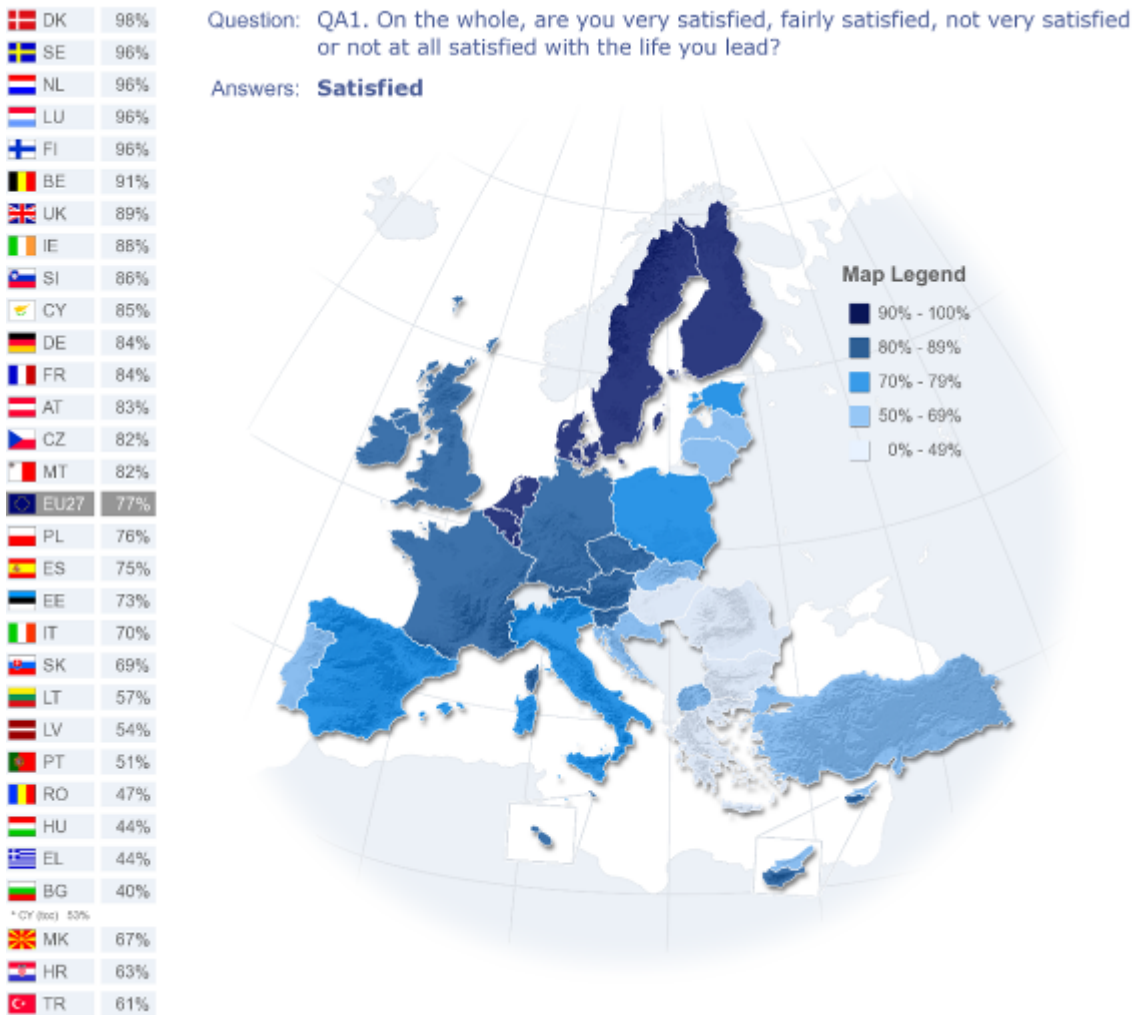
The negative economic scenario in Europe appears to have continued to have an impact on people’s life satisfaction⁸ although, since the onset of the crisis, this indicator has become more variable. Even if the large majority of citizens in the European Union are satisfied with the life they lead (77%), almost a quarter still do not feel satisfied (22%), which shows an increase of 2 points from January-February 2009 of people who answered positively and a decrease of 2% of people who answered negatively. As a reminder, the January-February 2009 wave saw the highest ‘negative’ result since Spring 1995. If we analyse the evolution over a longer period, however, we see that the figures for Spring 2009 are now almost back to the level recorded in Autumn 2008 (EB 70) (76% satisfied vs. 23% not satisfied), as shown on the graph below.



⁸ QA1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

There were more respondents in the January-February results who reported feeling not very satisfied (19%; +1 compared to the survey conducted in Autumn 2008) than there were European citizens who reported feeling very satisfied (17%; -1). This has however changed, as the results for Spring 2009 show that the number of interviewees answering very satisfied (21%) once more exceeded the number of interviewees answering not very satisfied (17%).

The country analysis reveals that the European Union has a geographical divide in living conditions that separates countries in Northern and Western Europe from those in Southern and Eastern Europe, with large variations in reported life satisfaction levels noted between countries. The high percentages of satisfied citizens in countries like Denmark (98%), Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands (96% in the four countries) contrast with levels of satisfied citizens in the Southern and the Eastern part of the EU, where more than half of the citizens in Bulgaria (58%), Hungary and Greece (56% in both countries), and Romania (52%) do not feel satisfied with the life they lead.



This normally stable indicator has recently shown more fluctuation and at the country level a number of notable shifts have been recorded since January-February 2009. For the shift analysis we focus essentially on the evolution of the total "satisfied" (total of "very" + "fairly" satisfied).

The proportion of satisfied respondents moved in a positive direction in the majority of countries, meaning that in these countries the tendency is for people to be more often satisfied with the life they lead than was the case in January-February 2009. The increases are particularly pronounced in Italy (70%, +10 points), Lithuania (57%, +9) and Bulgaria (40%, +6).

Moreover, it is significant that the majority of countries, including Northern and Western countries, have experienced an increase in the number of citizens that claim
































to be *very satisfied*. Some of these are Belgium, France and Poland (+7 percentage points in the three countries), Malta (+6), Lithuania, Italy, Germany, the UK, Czech Republic and Cyprus (+5).

On the other hand, the proportion of satisfied respondents decreased in some countries, especially Greece (44%, -6 points), Spain (75%, -4 points), Romania (57%, -4) and Slovakia (-3 points).

In the three candidate countries also, the large majority of citizens report feeling satisfied with the life they lead: 63% of respondents in Croatia report this, (-11 points since January-February 2009). Croatia is the only candidate country which records a decrease in satisfied citizens though: Turkey experienced no change in the number of satisfied citizens (61%, unchanged) and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia recorded an increase of 6 points (67%).

It is necessary to mention here that the increases noted in the majority of countries are due to the atypical character of the wave conducted in January-February that was particularly gloomy. In fact, if we compare the results of the Spring wave with the results of the previous standard Eurobarometer wave (Autumn 2008, EB 70), the results are more stable. It seems that after the drop recorded between EB70 and EB January-February 2009, we have returned to the situation of Autumn 2008. This pattern will be observed on several occasions in this report.




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

	% Satisfied	EB70 Aut.2008	EB71.1 Jan.-Feb.2009	EB71 Sp.2009	Change Sp.2009 - Jan.-Feb.2009
 EU27		76%	75%	77%	+2
 IT		63%	60%	70%	+10
 LT		58%	48%	57%	+9
 BG		38%	34%	40%	+6
 FR		80%	79%	84%	+5
 PT		46%	46%	51%	+5
 PL		76%	72%	76%	+4
 BE		87%	88%	91%	+3
 LV		62%	51%	54%	+3
 LU		90%	93%	96%	+3
 DE		85%	82%	84%	+2
 EE		74%	71%	73%	+2
 AT		79%	81%	83%	+2
 CZ		83%	81%	82%	+1
 DK		96%	98%	98%	=
 CY		85%	85%	85%	=
 MT		84%	82%	82%	=
 NL		98%	96%	96%	=
 SI		85%	86%	86%	=
 SE		97%	96%	96%	=
 IE		88%	89%	88%	-1
 HU		46%	45%	44%	-1
 FI		95%	97%	96%	-1
 UK		87%	90%	89%	-1
 SK		72%	72%	69%	-3
 ES		84%	79%	75%	-4
 RO		47%	51%	47%	-4
 EL		53%	50%	44%	-6
	CY (tcc)	51%	58%	53%	-5
 MK		63%	61%	67%	+6
 HR		68%	74%	63%	-11
 TR		63%	61%	61%	=

The socio-demographic analysis reveals some differences on this question: the youngest Europeans far more frequently report feeling satisfied with the life they lead than is the case for older interviewees (86% of 15 to 24 year olds compared to 76% of those aged 55 and over).

Education is equally important: 85% of respondents that stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond report feeling satisfied compared to only 67% of those who left school before the age of 16.

Socio-economic position is, not surprisingly, the most important determinant of life satisfaction: managers most often report feeling satisfied (89%) whereas unemployed people (56%) least often feel satisfied with the life they lead.

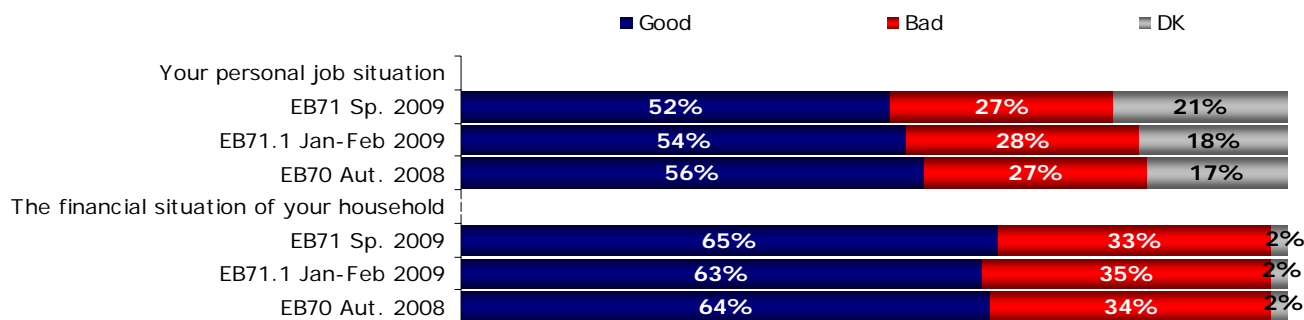
QA1 On the whole, are you ... with the life you lead?								
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK	Satisfied	Not satisfied
EU27		21%	56%	17%	5%	1%	77%	22%
Age								
	15-24	29%	57%	11%	3%	0%	86%	14%
	25-39	20%	56%	19%	5%	0%	76%	24%
	40-54	19%	56%	19%	6%	0%	75%	25%
	55 +	20%	56%	17%	6%	1%	76%	23%
Education (End of)								
	15-	15%	52%	24%	8%	1%	67%	32%
	16-19	18%	57%	19%	6%	0%	75%	25%
	20+	28%	57%	12%	3%	0%	85%	15%
	Still studying	33%	58%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
Respondent occupation scale								
	Self-employed	24%	55%	17%	4%	0%	79%	21%
	Managers	31%	58%	9%	2%	0%	89%	11%
	Other white collars	20%	60%	16%	4%	0%	80%	20%
	Manual workers	19%	58%	18%	5%	0%	77%	23%
	House persons	19%	56%	18%	6%	1%	75%	24%
	Unemployed	12%	44%	30%	13%	1%	56%	43%
	Retired	19%	56%	18%	6%	1%	75%	24%
	Students	33%	58%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%

1.2 Assessment of the personal financial and professional situation

- The majority of Europeans give a positive rating to their personal economic situation -

Many European citizens remain positive about their **personal economic situation**⁹. The number of European respondents who are positive about the financial situation in their household has slightly increased when compared to January-February 2009 (65%, +2), and this increase has resulted in an equal decrease in those who consider their situation bad (33%, -2). The number of citizens who find their current job situation good has slightly decreased (52%, -2), and those who find it bad has slightly decreased as well (27%, -1). This is due to the fact that the 'don't know' band has recorded an increase (21%, +3).

QA2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? - % EU



Taking into consideration the highest and lowest proportions of respondents assessing the current situation positively with regard to their financial household situation and their personal job situation we observe:
































The assessment of the **household financial situation** is still the most positive in the three Nordic countries, the Benelux countries and the UK. With 72% of respondents satisfied with the financial situation of their household, Estonia is among the most positive EU countries, overcoming the geographical divide previously described (Northern-Western countries / Southern-Eastern countries). The existence

⁹ QA2A.4+5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following: the financial situation of your household; your personal job situation?

of a geographical division in living conditions can still be shown in the least positive countries in this case.

Most differences between the two surveys remain negligible, though with a few exceptions. These are, namely, a drop of 6 points in Cyprus (66%) and an increase of 10 points in Italy (61%) and 5 points in Spain (62%) in those who consider their household financial situation good. On this question, we cannot really say that this marks a return to the situation of Autumn 2008: this is more or less the case for Cyprus (+8 points between January-February 2009 and Autumn 2008), but not for Spain (-1 point) or Italy (-1). Overall, within the EU, 13 countries record an increase in those who judge the situation of their household positively, 8 a decrease, and 6 countries are stable.
































QA2a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
-The financial situation of your household

	% Good	EB70 Aut.2008	EB71.1 Jan.-Feb.2009	EB71 Sp.2009	Change Sp.2009 - Jan.-Feb.2009
 EU27		64%	63%	65%	+2
 DK		86%	87%	89%	+2
 LU		79%	87%	89%	+2
 FI		89%	89%	89%	=
 NL		92%	88%	88%	=
 SE		91%	88%	88%	=
 BE		79%	78%	79%	+1
 UK		72%	77%	75%	-2
 DE		74%	73%	73%	=
 EE		73%	69%	72%	+3
 AT		71%	69%	71%	+2
 SI		62%	68%	70%	+2
 FR		67%	65%	69%	+4
 CY		64%	72%	66%	-6
 CZ		68%	64%	64%	=
 MT		60%	61%	63%	+2
 ES		58%	57%	62%	+5
 IE		62%	62%	61%	-1
 IT		52%	51%	61%	+10
 PL		60%	56%	57%	+1
 SK		61%	56%	53%	-3
 LT		56%	51%	52%	+1
 EL		46%	48%	48%	=
 LV		58%	48%	46%	-2
 RO		44%	44%	43%	-1
 PT		30%	37%	41%	+4
 BG		34%	34%	32%	-2
 HU		25%	30%	26%	-4
 MK		49%	52%	50%	-2
 HR		48%	53%	49%	-4
 TR		44%	45%	44%	-1

The assessment of the personal **job situation** shows that in the EU, 52% are positive, 27% are negative and 21% don't know. Important variations exist between the countries. The EU figure contrasts with the percentages for Denmark and Finland where 75% of respondents think their situation is good, 14% think it is bad and 11% don't know. Respondents in Hungary (only 25% judge their current job situation positively), Greece (28%) and Romania (32%) are the least positive in this respect. In terms of evolution since the previous wave, we note an important drop in the proportion of Greek citizens considering their professional situation as 'good' (28%, -12 points). The proportion of citizens answering 'Don't Know' has risen as a result of this drop (39%, +14): 11 countries out of the EU27 experienced increases when compared to January-February 2009, with the highest increases occurring in Belgium and Austria (+5), Italy and Luxembourg (+4). 15 countries record a decrease in this indicator, and 1 remains stable (Slovenia, with 63%).

A negative trend result can be observed in the 3 candidate countries. Only 49% of Croats (-4 points), 44% of Turks (-1) and 50% of citizens from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (-2) are now positive about their **financial household situation**. With regard to their **personal job** only 43% of Croats (-1), 37% of Turks (-3) and 39% of citizens from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (-6) consider their situation positive.

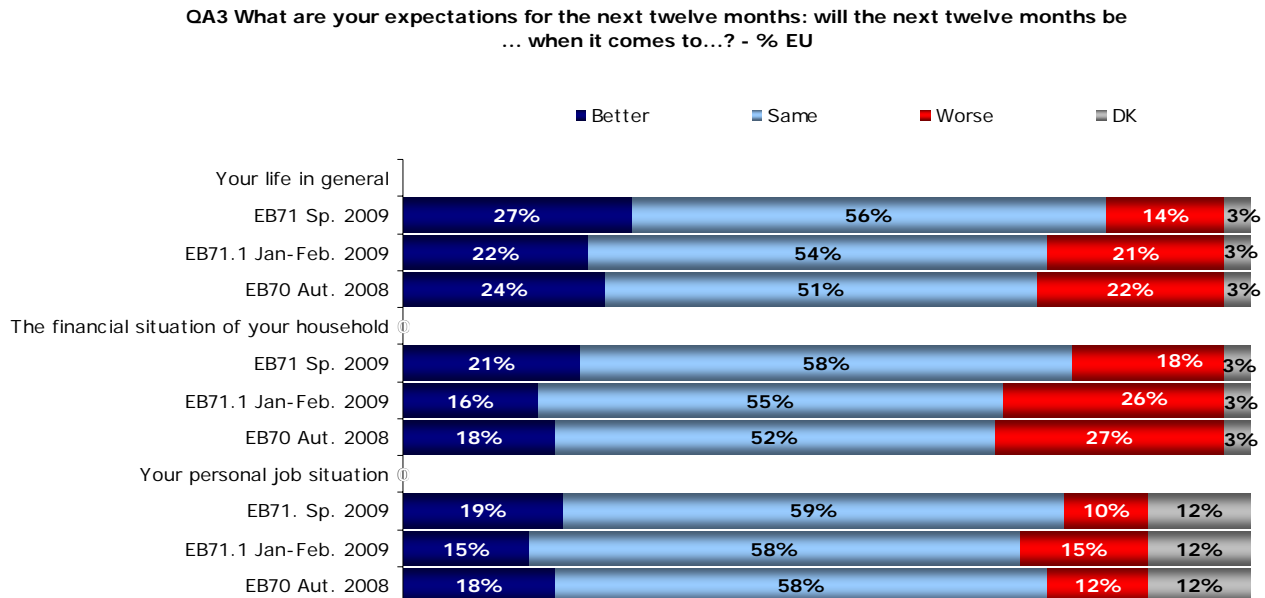
QA2a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
-Your personal job situation

	% Good	EB70 Aut.2008	EB71.1 Jan.-Feb.2009	EB71 Sp.2009	Change Sp.2009 - Jan.-Feb.2009
	EU27	56%	54%	52%	-2
	DK	78%	77%	75%	-2
	FI	72%	76%	75%	-1
	SE	73%	73%	74%	+1
	BE	67%	67%	72%	+5
	LU	70%	65%	69%	+4
	AT	69%	64%	69%	+5
	NL	72%	68%	64%	-4
	SI	63%	63%	63%	=
	MT	68%	61%	58%	-3
	CZ	67%	59%	57%	-2
	DE	64%	61%	56%	-5
	FR	53%	51%	54%	+3
	UK	57%	58%	54%	-4
	CY	50%	50%	53%	+3
	IT	48%	48%	52%	+4
	PL	56%	51%	52%	+1
	SK	56%	48%	50%	+2
	ES	60%	55%	49%	-6
	IE	55%	49%	46%	-3
	LV	58%	47%	46%	-1
	EE	52%	46%	43%	-3
	PT	36%	38%	40%	+2
	BG	41%	38%	37%	-1
	LT	47%	39%	37%	-2
	RO	40%	35%	32%	-3
	EL	37%	40%	28%	-12
	HU	25%	23%	25%	+2
	MK	41%	45%	39%	-6
	HR	43%	44%	43%	-1
	TR	37%	40%	37%	-3

1.3 Expectations for the short-term future

- 'Feel bad' factor lingers on in 2009, but confidence increases -

European citizens are regularly asked to state their short-term expectations for their lives in general, the financial situation of their household and their personal job situation¹⁰. From Autumn 2008 to January-February 2009, the economic 'feel-bad' factor seemed to extend into the personal realm with negative developments noted for the three personal measures. Nonetheless, this wave shows a real improvement of the situation in European public opinion: confidence is rising again.



¹⁰ QA3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 1. Your life in general. 3. The financial situation of your household. 5. Your personal job situation.






























































































1.3.1 Personal life

Although more than three-quarters of the interviewees (77%) are currently satisfied with the life they lead, only 27% expect an improvement in their **life in general** over the next twelve months compared to 22% in the January-February 2009 report 14% expect the situation to get worse compared to 21% recorded in January-February 2009. 56% of European respondents tend to believe that their situation will remain the same rather than improve. In the January-February 2009 results, 54% of Europeans thought their life would remain the same. As stated earlier, expectations are still negative, but European citizens are more confident in the near future than during the first two months of 2009.

The analysis of the Better-Worse Index score (difference between the proportions of respondents who think that the situation will be better, and those who think that it will become worse) is useful for this question. At the EU level, the index score in this case is +13, compared to +1 in January-February 2009. Only 7 Member States have a negative Better-Worse Index Score: Hungary (-21), Latvia (-16), Portugal (-9), Lithuania (-9), Greece (-6), Slovakia (-3) and Bulgaria (-2). In this wave's results, the Better-Worse Index Score ranges from +37 (Sweden) to -21 (Hungary) whilst in January-February 2009 it ranged from +36 (Sweden) to -35 (Hungary). It should here be noted that this index has increased in all Member States.

The situation varies a lot from one candidate country to the other: Turkey is evenly divided between positive and negative expectations (Index score 0), pessimism is prevalent in Croatia (-5), while optimism is predominant in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+18).

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS: INDEX BETTER-WORSE
EB 71, Spring 2009 (percentage points)

Your life in general			Your personal job situation			The financial situation of your household		
	EU27	+13		EU27	+9		EU27	+3
	SE	+37		UK	+23		SE	+21
	UK	+31		SE	+19		DK	+19
	DK	+29		ES	+18		UK	+19
	FI	+23		DK	+17		ES	+15
	ES	+21		FR	+16		FR	+13
	FR	+19		BE	+13		FI	+11
	NL	+17		FI	+12		BE	+10
	LU	+16		LU	+11		LU	+9
	MT	+15		NL	+11		NL	+8
	BE	+15		PL	+10		MT	+3
	IT	+14		EE	+8		SI	+3
	CY	+14		MT	+8		IT	+1
	PL	+10		IT	+7		AT	=
	SI	+10		SI	+5		PL	=
	EE	+6		DE	+4		EE	-1
	IE	+6		AT	+4		RO	-2
	RO	+5		RO	+3		CZ	-5
	DE	+1		CZ	+2		DE	-6
	AT	+1		CY	+2		CY	-8
	CZ	+1		IE	-2		BG	-12
	BG	-2		BG	-3		SK	-12
	SK	-3		EL	-8		IE	-13
	EL	-6		SK	-8		LT	-18
	LT	-9		LV	-10		PT	-18
	PT	-9		PT	-10		EL	-19
	LV	-16		HU	-18		LV	-21
	HU	-21		LT	-23		HU	-31
	MK	+18		MK	+2		MK	+4
	HR	-5		HR	-5		HR	-10
	TR	=		TR	-5		TR	-10

1.3.2 Financial and Professional Situation

The proportion expecting the **financial situation of their household** to improve has gone up to 21% and exceeds the proportion who expect their situation to worsen (18%). This contrasts sharply with January-February 2009, when only 16% expected a better financial situation in the short term, and 26% expected a worse situation. On the one hand the results are still, overall, very negative, as hope is still limited. On the other hand, there is an important improvement in the situation compared to January-February 2009. When compared to Autumn 2008 (EB70), the situation is still better now than it was then (18% better, 27% worse).

At the EU level, the Better-Worse Index Score in this case is +3 compared to -10 in the January-February 2009 survey. In this wave conducted in Spring 2009, the Better-Worse Index Score ranges from +21 (Sweden) to -31 (Hungary) whilst in January-February 2009 it ranged from +17 (Sweden) to -46 (Hungary). Here also, we should note that the Better-Worse Index has evolved positively in all countries, sometimes dauntingly, especially in Malta (+25 points) and in Czech Republic (+24).

19% of Europeans expect a better situation with regard to their **personal job**, while 10% expect a worse situation in the short term. A large majority of respondents think that their job situation will stay unchanged in the next twelve months (59%). This is generally an improvement on the January-February 2009 report where only 15% expected a better situation and 15% expected a worse situation. 12% of European citizens (the same percentage as the January-February 2009 wave) still have no predictions as to what their short-term future might hold for their personal job.

When one compares results to the January-February 2009 report, the EU27 Better-Worse Index Score in this case is +9 now compared to 0 in January-February 2009. In the Spring report the Better-Worse Index Score ranges from +23 (UK) to -23 (Lithuania) whilst in January-February 2009 it ranged from +16 (Sweden) to -40 (Lithuania). Since the beginning of 2009, there have been some important evolutions at the country level, all in a positive direction.

In both cases - financial situation of the household and personal job situation -, the top half of the table is generally dominated by Northern and Western European countries, where the index score is generally positive. The bottom part of the table is dominated by Southern and Eastern European countries. Respondents from the Northern and Western countries hope to recover from the major economic downturn more quickly than those from the Southern and Eastern European countries, with the exception of Spain, where the index score is also very positive.

When it comes to the three candidate countries, expectations about developments in these areas are:

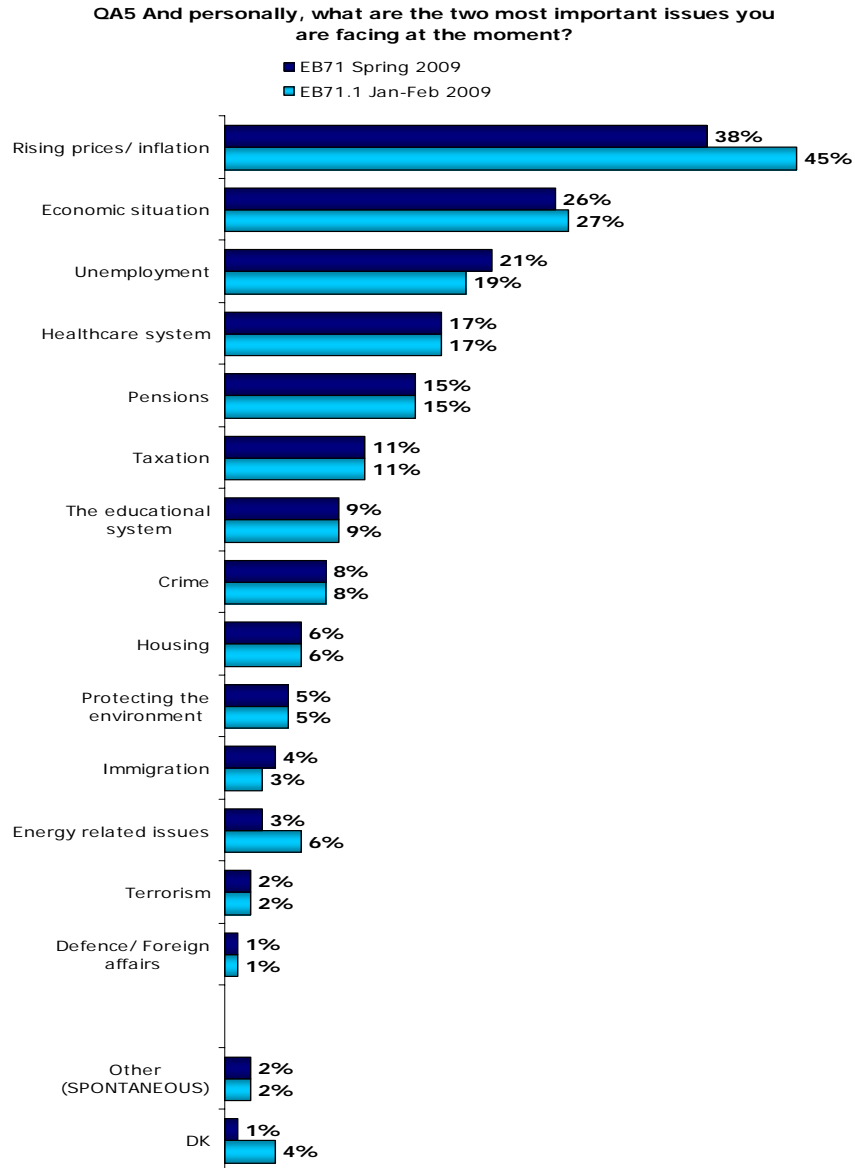
The financial situation of the household: A better better-worse Index score (+4) is found in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, but it should be mentioned that this is the only country surveyed where this index has decreased slightly since January-February 2009 (-2 points). Turkey and Croatia lag behind with -10 each.

Personal Job: Again, the better-worse Index Score is only positive in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+2) and both Croatia and Turkey have a negative result (-5).

Overall, personal expectations for the short term are still not really enthusiastic, but they have progressed strongly since the previous wave (January-February 2009), and also since the previous Standard Eurobarometer (Autumn 2008, EB 70).

1.4 Most important personal concerns of European citizens

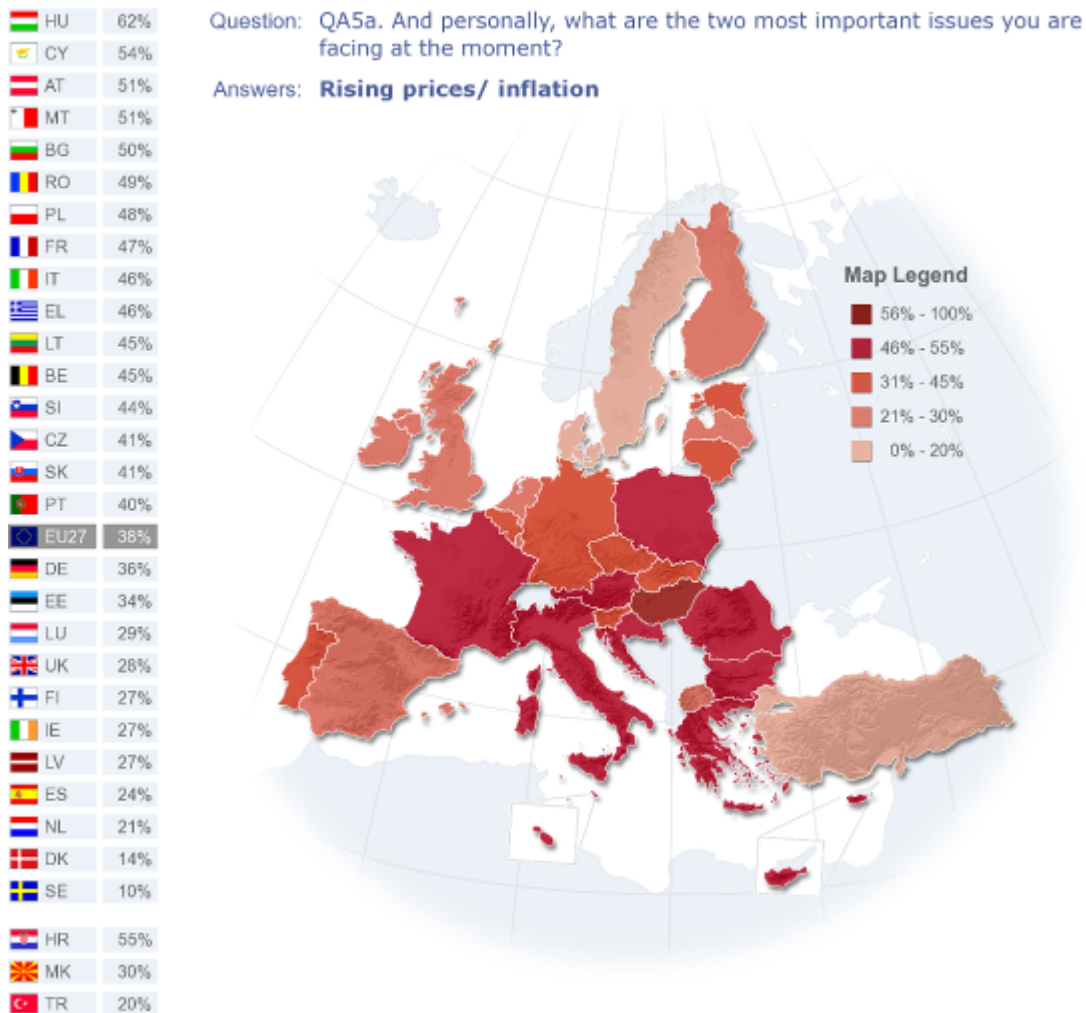
Respondents were also asked to mention their main personal concerns, and more precisely, the two most important issues that they personally faced at the moment¹¹. With the economic crisis still having a deep impact, the personal concerns of Europeans seem to have changed in intensity, even if the hierarchy of these concerns has stayed very stable since the previous wave, in January-February 2009.



¹¹ QA5a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

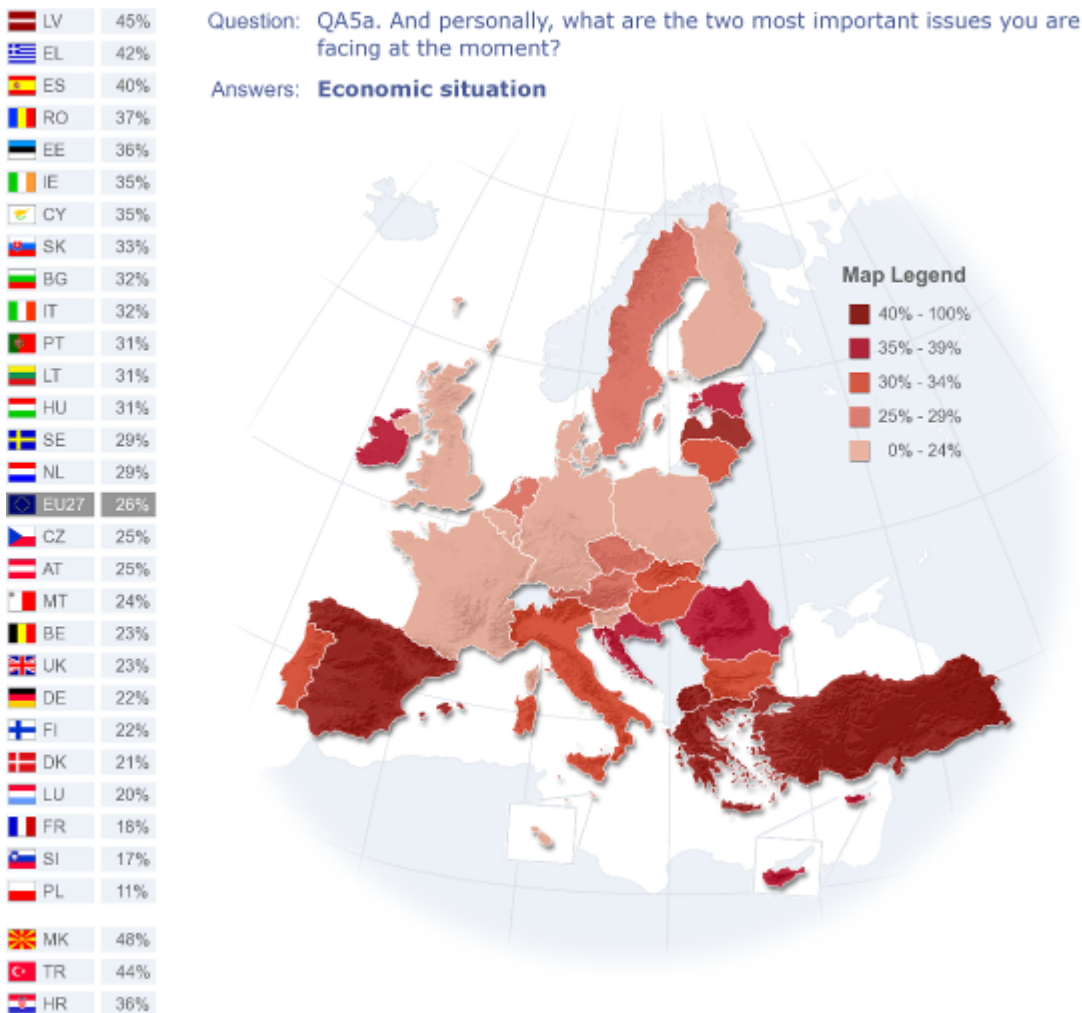
Inflation is still the primary **personal concern** of citizens in the vast majority of Member States, despite an important drop at the EU level (38%, -7 points). Hungary has the highest percentage of people who consider inflation a main concern (62%), followed by Cyprus (54%), Malta, Austria (51% in both countries) and Bulgaria (50%). Only in 6 countries out of 27 was inflation not the highest concern for citizens.

Concern about inflation is significantly higher in the new Member States. 48% of respondents in the countries joining the EU since 2004 mentioned inflation as a primary personal concern. This is 12 percentage points higher than the results recorded in the EU15 (36%).



The second and third economic concerns also relate to the economy: the **economic situation** (26%, -1 point) and **unemployment** (21%, +2). While almost all items are less cited than in January-February 2009, concern about unemployment has risen slightly.

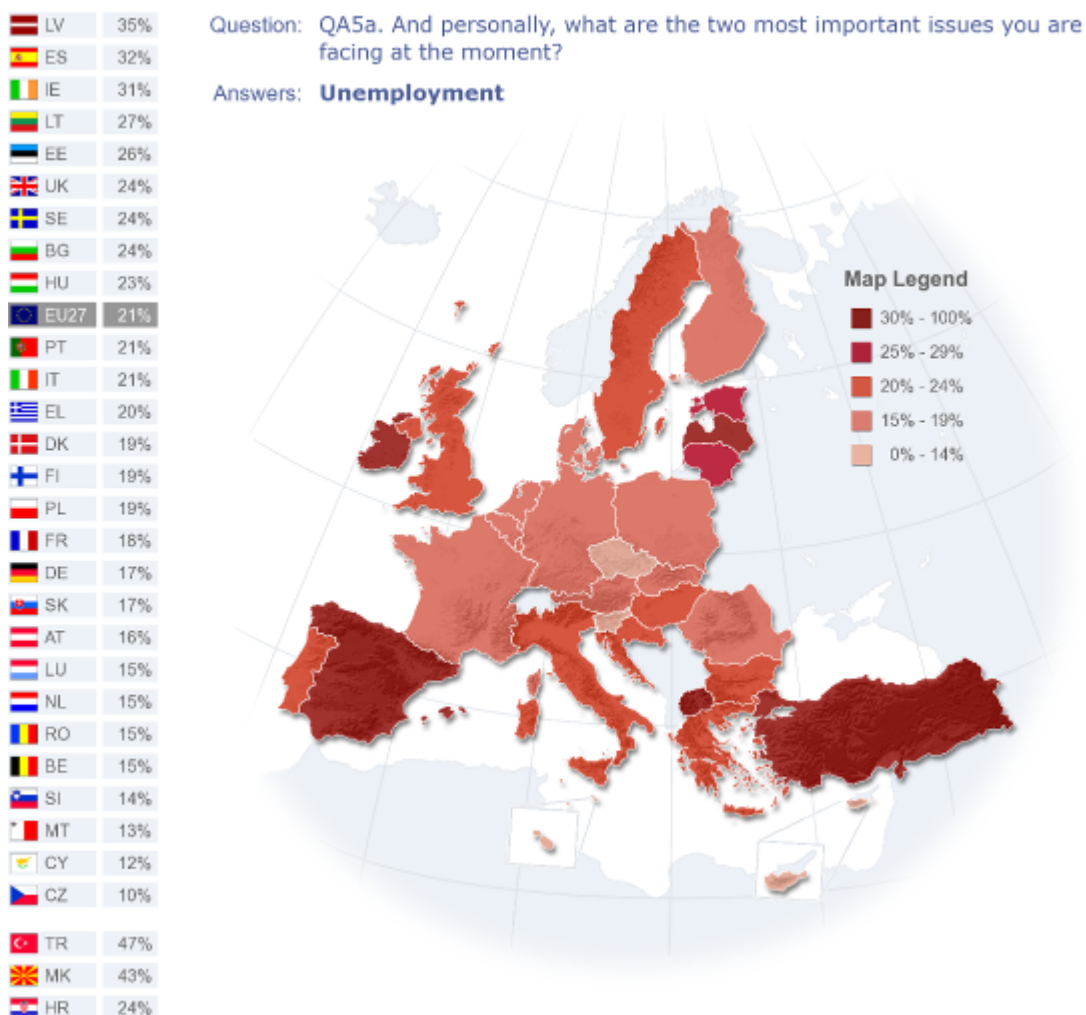
A country by country analysis shows that most respondents saying that the **economic situation** was a personal concern were in Latvia (45%) followed by Greece (42%) and Spain (40%). Other countries with high scores were Romania (37%), Hungary (31%) and Estonia (36%) and Ireland and Cyprus (35%). Conversely, the countries where the economic situation was mentioned least as a main personal concern were Poland 11%, Slovenia 17% and France 18%.



However it is citizens in two of the candidate countries that seem to be most concerned with the economic situation: namely in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (48%) and Turkey (44%), the latter only 1 percentage point below the 45% recorded in Latvia. In the case of Croatia 36% of respondents also mentioned the economic situation as a main personal concern.

Unemployment as a main personal concern is higher in the candidate countries Turkey (47%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (43%) than in the EU (21%). In the EU, citizens in Latvia are again personally most concerned by unemployment (35%), followed by respondents in Spain (32%), Ireland (31%), Lithuania (27%) and Estonia (26%).

On the other hand, the countries in which the fewest respondents considered unemployment as a main personal concern were the Czech Republic (10%), Cyprus (12%), Malta (13%), Slovenia (14%), and Romania, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands (15%).



The three main concerns are the same in the candidate countries, though with a different hierarchy in each country: In Turkey unemployment (47%) outstrips the economic situation (44%) as a concern, way ahead of inflation (20%). In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the economic situation tops the list with 48% of people mentioning it as a main concern while 43% consider unemployment as their greatest concern. Inflation is in third position, with 30% of citations. Concern about inflation is particularly important in Croatia (55%), way ahead of the economic situation (36%, so 10 percentage points more than the EU average at 26%), and unemployment (24%).

QA5a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Rising prices/inflation	Economic situation	Unemployment	Healthcare system	Pensions	Taxation	The educational system	Crime	Housing	Protecting the environment/ The environment	Immigration	Energy	Terrorism	Defence/ Foreign affairs
EU27	38%	26%	21%	17%	15%	11%	9%	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%
BE	45%	23%	15%	5%	13%	16%	6%	9%	6%	9%	7%	9%	1%	1%
BG	50%	32%	24%	21%	19%	6%	6%	13%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	0%
CZ	41%	25%	10%	15%	14%	8%	7%	5%	10%	4%	1%	4%	0%	0%
DK	14%	21%	19%	20%	9%	8%	9%	17%	8%	15%	3%	4%	4%	2%
DE	36%	22%	17%	22%	13%	12%	13%	3%	1%	4%	2%	4%	1%	0%
EE	34%	36%	26%	18%	14%	21%	12%	4%	4%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%
IE	27%	35%	31%	27%	12%	13%	10%	14%	5%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
EL	46%	42%	20%	12%	12%	7%	11%	14%	7%	4%	6%	1%	1%	1%
ES	24%	40%	32%	6%	8%	9%	6%	7%	13%	2%	5%	0%	5%	0%
FR	47%	18%	18%	16%	17%	11%	10%	7%	8%	11%	3%	5%	1%	0%
IT	46%	32%	21%	7%	9%	20%	5%	10%	2%	4%	7%	2%	4%	1%
CY	54%	35%	12%	12%	8%	3%	10%	11%	10%	3%	5%	1%	1%	2%
LV	27%	45%	35%	18%	16%	15%	13%	3%	7%	1%	1%	1%	-	0%
LT	45%	31%	27%	18%	13%	22%	9%	6%	6%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%
LU	29%	20%	15%	11%	12%	9%	20%	10%	14%	12%	4%	5%	1%	1%
HU	62%	31%	23%	16%	24%	9%	5%	3%	7%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%
MT	51%	24%	13%	14%	7%	11%	4%	2%	4%	7%	19%	20%	-	0%
NL	21%	29%	15%	28%	16%	8%	20%	8%	7%	8%	2%	3%	1%	1%
AT	51%	25%	16%	15%	15%	7%	9%	13%	5%	3%	7%	6%	2%	1%
PL	48%	11%	19%	27%	19%	7%	8%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%
PT	40%	31%	21%	14%	15%	13%	3%	9%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
RO	49%	37%	15%	18%	20%	9%	8%	7%	9%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%
SI	44%	17%	14%	16%	24%	10%	11%	2%	6%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%
SK	41%	33%	17%	19%	12%	6%	8%	4%	12%	4%	1%	9%	1%	1%
FI	27%	22%	19%	29%	18%	13%	8%	7%	8%	12%	4%	5%	1%	1%
SE	10%	29%	24%	30%	18%	7%	18%	9%	11%	24%	5%	8%	1%	1%
UK	28%	23%	24%	17%	17%	9%	9%	12%	7%	6%	7%	6%	3%	1%
MK	30%	48%	43%	10%	7%	6%	6%	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
HR	55%	36%	24%	11%	19%	6%	5%	6%	10%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
TR	20%	44%	47%	6%	6%	3%	9%	5%	1%	2%	2%	3%	16%	1%

Highest percentage by country
 Lowest percentage by country

Highest percentage by item in the EU 27
 Lowest percentage by item in the EU 27

Some of these personal concerns differ significantly depending on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents, in accordance with gender, age, education or occupation.

Inflation seems to be more of a concern for women (40%) than for men (36%). In terms of occupation, manual workers are mostly concerned about inflation (45%), while managers are less so (33%).






The age groups who are mostly active, 25-39 (33%) and 40-54 (31%), seem to be more concerned with the **economic situation** when compared to the 15-24 (22%) and 55+ (19%) age groups

A similar pattern can be observed with regard to **unemployment**: results show that respondents in the active categories – 15-24 (29%), 25-39 (26%) and 40-54 (23%) – are much more worried about their jobs than the elderly (11%). However, in this case, the younger are even more worried than the respondents from 25 to 54 years old (26%). Inevitably, the unemployed are the most worried (76%) about unemployment.

15% of female respondents consider **pensions** as a main personal concern with the score for males standing at 13%. As expected, a sharp difference in attitude towards pensions as a main personal concern is in evidence when the different age groups are analysed. In fact, 33% of respondents aged 55 and over said that pensions were a main concern for them, while only 9% of those aged 40 to 54, 4% aged 25 to 39 and 1% of those aged 15 to 24 consider pensions as a main concern.

Women (18%) are more concerned than men (15%) about the **healthcare system**. Respondents aged 55 and over are more concerned (26%) than the other age-groups (40-54, 16%, 25-39, 11% and 15-24, 8%).

QA5a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Rising prices/ inflation	Economic situation	Unemployment	Healthcare system	Pensions
EU27	38%	26%	21%	17%	15%
Sex					
 Male	36%	29%	21%	15%	13%
 Female	40%	24%	20%	18%	15%
Age					
 15-24	30%	22%	29%	8%	1%
25-39	41%	33%	26%	11%	4%
40-54	40%	31%	23%	16%	9%
55 +	38%	19%	11%	26%	33%
Education (End of)					
15-	41%	25%	19%	19%	26%
 16-19	43%	28%	23%	17%	13%
20+	33%	27%	17%	18%	11%
Still studying	26%	19%	23%	8%	1%
Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	37%	36%	12%	11%	8%
 Managers	33%	30%	10%	17%	10%
Other white collars	41%	33%	15%	13%	7%
Manual workers	45%	30%	20%	14%	7%
House persons	40%	27%	21%	18%	13%
Unemployed	34%	32%	76%	7%	4%
Retired	39%	16%	8%	28%	36%
Students	26%	19%	23%	8%	1%

2. The Environment

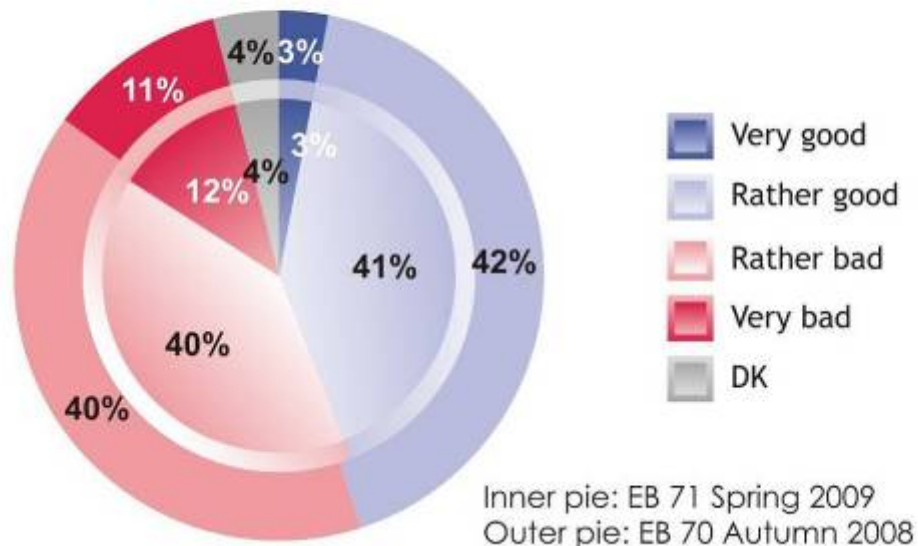
2.1 The current situation of the Environment in the country

- A majority of European citizens are unhappy with the state of the environment -

While a majority of 52% of Europeans think that the situation of the environment in their country is bad (*rather* or *very* bad), 44% gave a positive answer concerning the state of the environment in their country¹².

Question: QA2a.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

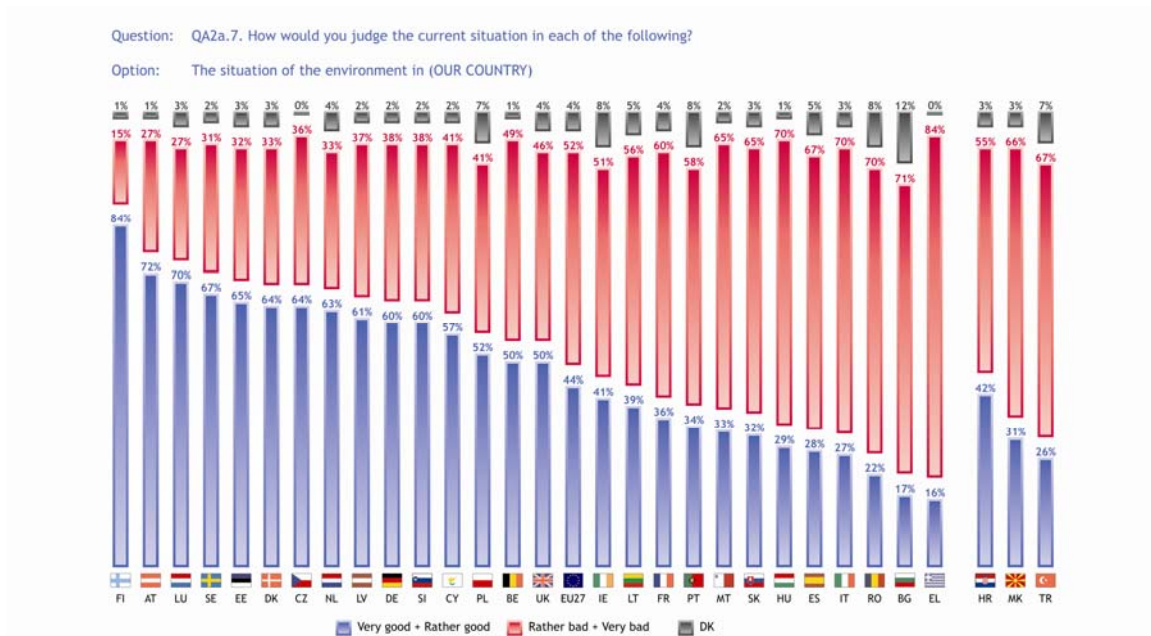


Respondents in Finland are the most satisfied with the current situation of the environment in their country (84%). They are followed by citizens in Austria (72%) and the Luxembourg (70%). The Greek respondents are the least satisfied with the state of the environment in their country with only 16% giving a positive response. Next are citizens from Bulgaria (17%), Romanian (22%), Turkey (26%), Italy (27%), tSpain (28%) and Hungary (29%).

There seems to exist a North – South division here, with respondents from countries in Northern Europe being much more satisfied with the situation of the environment

¹² QA2a7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? – The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

in their country than those from the South. It should be remembered here that the list of countries that cited 'protection of the environment' as one of their main personal concerns was headed by Sweden and Denmark, with Finland also above the EU average. We may wonder if this higher concern results in a better state of the environment in these countries.



In terms of evolutions, some notable shifts have occurred since the January-February 2009 wave. Malta (33%, -10) experienced the largest shift in a negative direction, followed by Austria (72%, -8), Slovenia (60%, -8) and Greece (16%, -8). Finland (89%) recorded a decrease of 5 points from the results of the previous survey.

Estonia (65%, +5) and Luxembourg (70%, +5) are the countries which have registered the most important increase in respondents who consider the state of their country's environment positively.

In the candidate countries, Turkey, still way below the European average, nonetheless records an important increase (26%, +7 points), while the opposite situation is observed in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (31%, -5 points).

The situation in Croatia seems slightly better than in the two other candidates, closer to the EU average (42%, +3).

A **socio-demographic analysis** of the results reveals that females are more concerned than men about the state of the environment. A majority of females (56%) state that the environmental situation is bad, 7 percentage points more than men.

The level of education of respondents may also have a bearing on responses. Only 39% of respondents who finished their studies by the age of 15 said that the situation of the environment in their country is good. This is much lower than the response given by students (46%) and those who finished their studies at 20 years of age or later (47%).

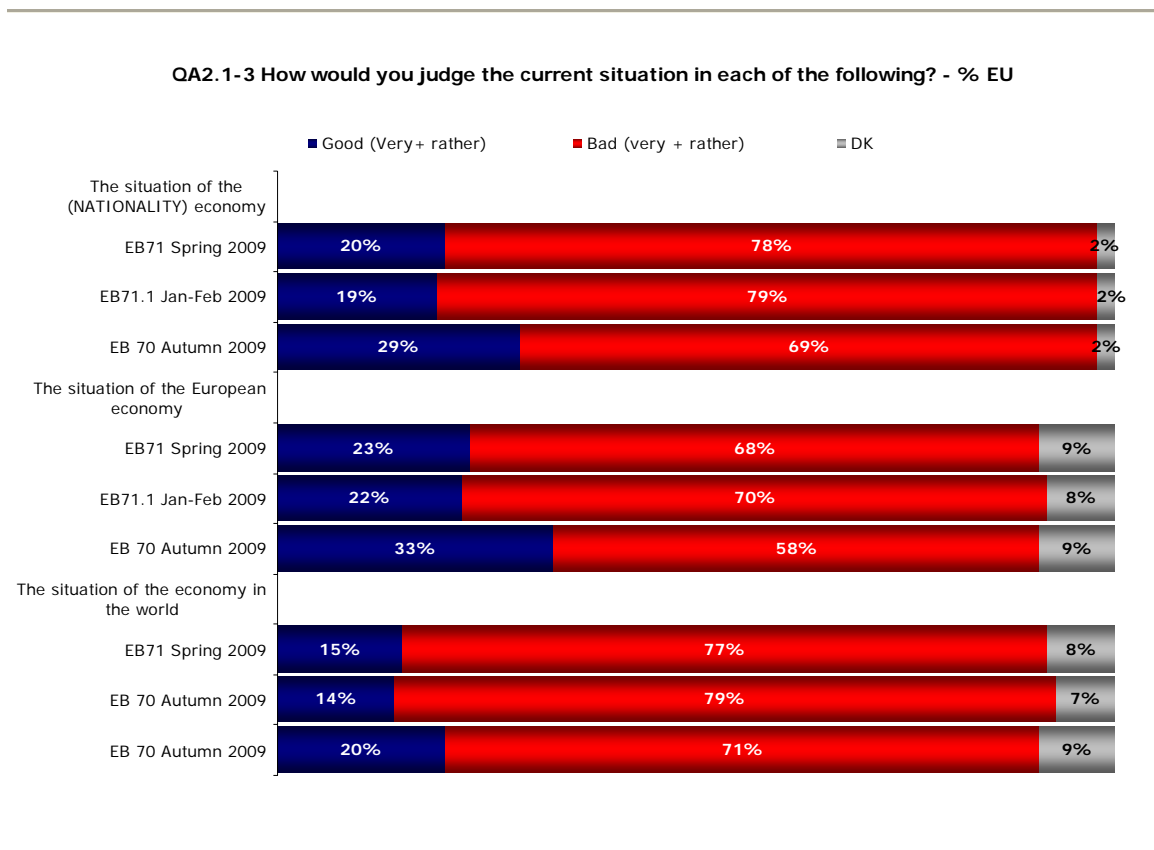
3. Economic aspects

3.1 Assessment of the current economic situation

- Still a long way to go in re-gaining confidence in the economy -

European citizens are regularly asked to assess the current situation of the economy in their country and in the European Union, and to judge the employment situation in their country. Since Autumn 2008, they have also been asked to assess the economic situation in the world¹³.

3.1.1 National, European and global economic situation



If we considered only those who consider the situation to be 'bad' and compare them with the Autumn 2008 results, we would find that with regard **to the national economy** the 'feel-bad' factor is still really present: 78% of interviewees think that the situation of their national economy is bad (+9 points compared to Autumn 2008). Compared to January-February 2009, the situation is almost stable.

¹³ QA2a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 1. The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy. 2. The situation of the European economy. 3. The situation of the world economy.

The same pattern can be observed regarding **the European Economy**: compared to Autumn 2008, 10 percent more Europeans think that the situation is bad (68%). This is reflected in the 10 point decrease in the proportion of respondents who judge the situation of the European economy positively. When these results are compared with January-February 2009, a decrease of 2 points can be recorded in respondents who think the situation is bad, but this is compensated by a slight increase of 1 point in those respondents who think that the situation is good.

The number of European citizens who think that the situation of **the world economy** is bad has now increased by 6 percentage points and the number of European citizens who think that the situation of the world economy is good has decreased by 5 points when compared to Autumn 2008. Once again, the situation is quite stable compared to January-February 2009.

If we compare the trust levels in three distinct fields of the economy, we may conclude that Europeans still have relatively more confidence in the European economy than in the national economy or the world economy. The fact that only few Europeans have a high opinion of the world economy may point to the fact that most Europeans think that economic problems are imported from outside Europe and are not home-grown.

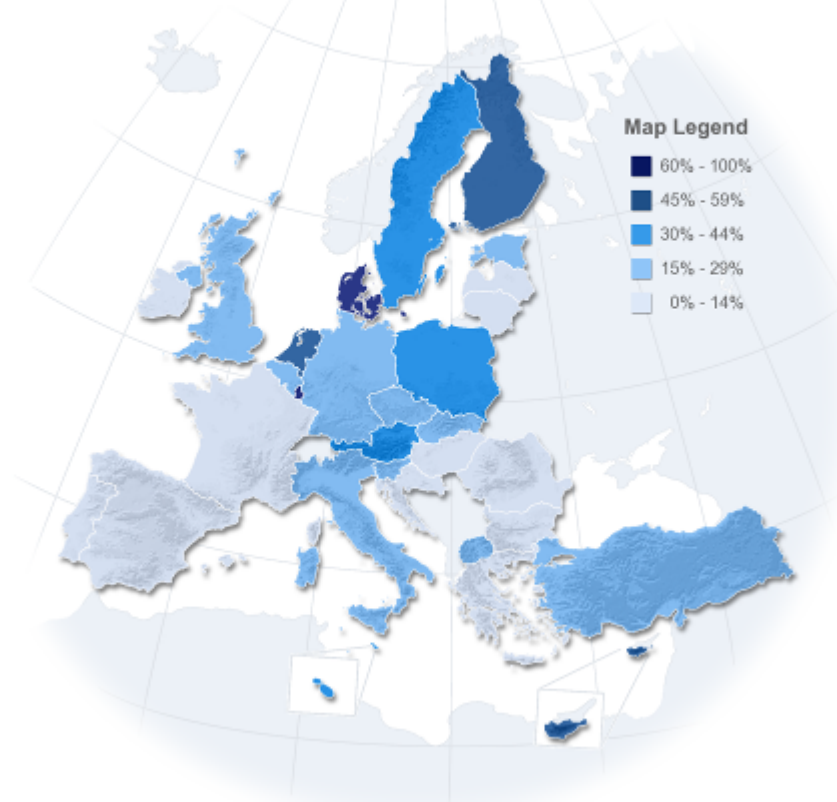
The country by country analysis reveals important differences. According to this wave respondents in Luxembourg are at present the most positive about their **own economy** (70%). They are followed by citizens in Denmark (69%), Cyprus (58%) and the Netherlands (51%) who also express confidence their own economies. Interviewees in Latvia trust their economy least with a score of 2%, preceded by Hungarian citizens at 5%. In Ireland and Lithuania respondents are also extremely sceptical with only 6% and 8% of respondents replying that they think that their economy is doing well. In Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania only 10% of respondents replied positively.

 LU	70%
 DK	69%
 CY	58%
 NL	51%
 FI	47%
 SE	36%
 AT	36%
 PL	33%
 MT	32%
 SI	27%
 DE	23%
 BE	22%
 EU27	20%
 EE	20%
 CZ	19%
 SK	19%
 IT	18%
 UK	18%
 ES	13%
 FR	11%
 BG	10%
 RO	10%
 EL	10%
 PT	10%
 LT	8%
 IE	6%
 HU	5%
 LV	2%
 TR	27%
 MK	25%
 HR	10%


Question: QA2a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

Answers: **Rather good + Very good**



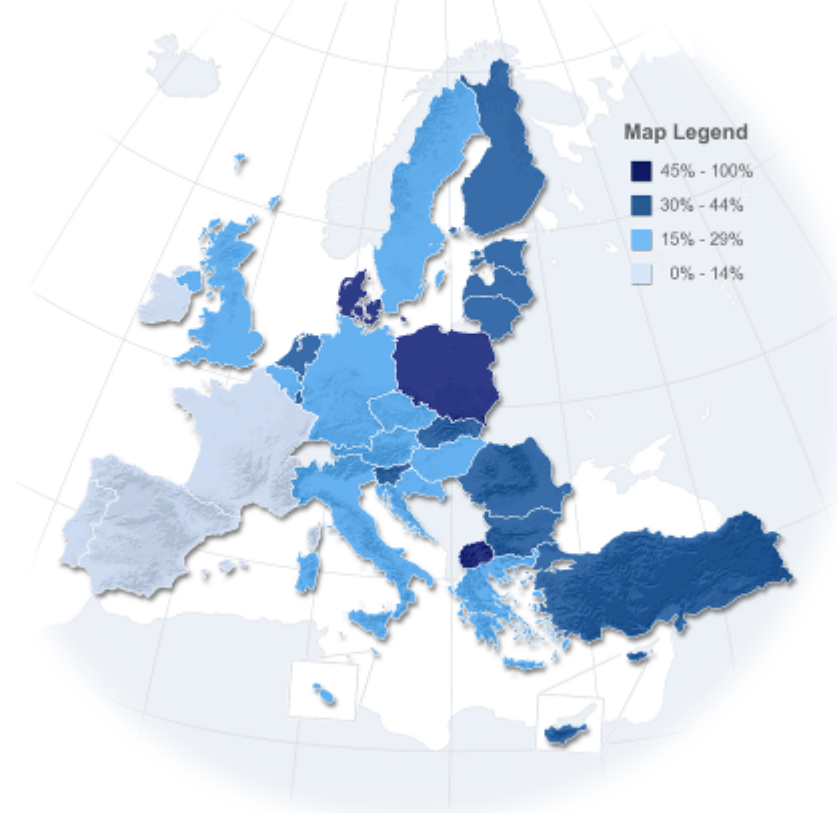
When evaluating the European economy, there are important differences between the countries, but to **a lesser extent**: Polish respondents stand out as having most confidence in the European economy (48%), followed again by the Danish (47%), Cypriot (43%), the Finnish (42%) and Dutch (41%) citizens. The least confident about the European economy are interviewees in Ireland (10%) and Portugal (12%). In France and the Spain, citizens are similarly not so confident (14%).

 PL	48%
 DK	47%
 CY	43%
 FI	42%
 NL	41%
 LT	39%
 BG	39%
 RO	36%
 SK	34%
 LV	34%
 LU	34%
 EE	33%
 SI	32%
 SE	28%
 BE	26%
 AT	26%
 CZ	26%
 EU27	25%
 MT	22%
 DE	20%
 HU	20%
 EL	20%
 IT	19%
 UK	17%
 ES	14%
 FR	14%
 PT	12%
 IE	10%
 MK	45%
 TR	38%
 HR	27%

Question: QA2a.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?





Option: The situation of the European economy

Answers: **Rather good + very good**



The socio demographic analysis reveals some patterns that are applicable to all three dimensions (national, European and global). Women still evaluate the economy worse than men: 19% 'good' vs. 23% when it comes to the situation of the national economy; 22% vs. 25% with regard to the European economy and 14% vs. 17% with regard to the world economy.

QA2.1-3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy			The situation of the European economy			The situation of the economy in the world		
	Good	Bad	DK	Good	Bad	DK	Good	Bad	DK
EU27	20%	78%	2%	23%	68%	9%	15%	77%	8%
Sex									
 Male	23%	76%	1%	25%	68%	7%	17%	77%	6%
Female	19%	79%	2%	22%	67%	11%	14%	76%	10%
Age									
 15-24	25%	72%	3%	33%	57%	10%	22%	68%	10%
25-39	21%	78%	1%	25%	68%	7%	16%	78%	6%
40-54	19%	80%	1%	22%	70%	8%	15%	79%	6%
55 +	19%	79%	2%	20%	70%	10%	12%	79%	9%
Education (End of)									
 15-	15%	83%	2%	15%	73%	12%	10%	80%	10%
16-19	18%	80%	2%	23%	68%	9%	16%	76%	8%
20+	26%	73%	1%	28%	67%	5%	17%	78%	5%
Still studying	28%	68%	4%	37%	54%	9%	22%	69%	9%
Respondent occupation scale									
 Self-employed	27%	73%	-	29%	65%	6%	19%	75%	6%
Managers	27%	72%	1%	29%	67%	4%	18%	78%	4%
Other white collars	21%	78%	1%	24%	70%	6%	17%	78%	5%
Manual workers	18%	80%	2%	22%	69%	9%	15%	78%	7%
House persons	16%	81%	3%	17%	71%	12%	12%	78%	10%
Unemployed	12%	87%	1%	19%	72%	9%	15%	78%	7%
Retired	19%	79%	2%	20%	68%	12%	13%	77%	10%
Students	28%	68%	4%	37%	54%	9%	22%	69%	9%
Difficulties to pay bills*									
Most of the time	12%	86%	2%	20%	70%	10%	15%	77%	8%
From time to time	15%	84%	1%	21%	72%	7%	15%	79%	6%
Almost never	25%	73%	2%	26%	65%	9%	16%	76%	8%
Self-positioning on the social staircase**									
Low(1-4)	13%	85%	2%	19%	69%	12%	13%	76%	11%
Medium(5-6)	20%	78%	2%	22%	70%	8%	15%	78%	7%
High(7-10)	29%	70%	1%	31%	63%	6%	19%	76%	5%

*QD60 During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties to pay your bills at the end of the month...?

**QD61 On the following scale, step '1' corresponds to "the lowest level in the society"; step '10' corresponds to "the highest level in the society". Could you tell me on which step you would place yourself?

It is instantly evident that the younger the respondents are, the more positive their attitude towards the economy, regardless of the level analysed. 25% of respondents aged 15-24 thought that the national economy was good, 33% thought that the European economy was good and 22% thought that the world economy was good. On all three levels this was the highest positive percentage of all age groups. The converse is indeed also true. Only 19% of respondents aged 55 and over thought that the national economy was good, 20% thought that the European economy was good while just 12% thought that the world economy was doing well. These three

percentages were the lowest with regard to the three levels of the economy and in fact this category is the most sceptical of all four age groups.

Otherwise, we can observe that for all three levels, the situation is seen in a slightly more positive way by respondents who have studied longer (26% - national, 28%-European, 17% world economy) and by students (28% - national, 37% European, 22% world economy). This applies particularly when evaluating the situation of the European economy: 28% of those who left school after age 19 say that the situation is good, compared with only 15% of those who left school before age 16. However, it should still be kept in mind that the negative perception of the economy persists, irrespective of the socio-demographic characteristics of Europeans.

With regard to the respondents' occupation scale it is students (28%) who are most positive about the national economy followed by the self-employed and managers (27%). On the other hand, only 12% of the unemployed think that the situation of the national economy is good and 87% of them think that it is bad. Likewise, students are the most positive with regard to the European economy (37%), followed by the self-employed and managers (29%).

3.1.2 The employment situation

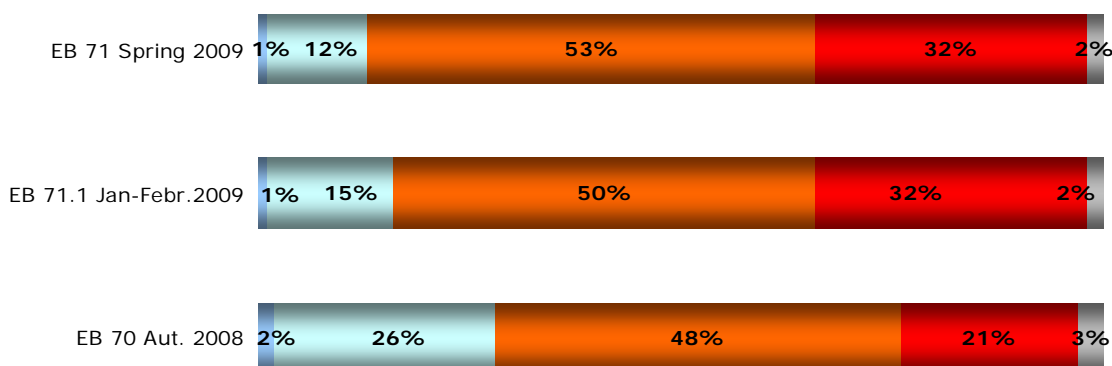
- Perception of the current employment situation becomes more pessimistic -

As it was the case in January-February 2009, views about the **current national employment situation** are overwhelmingly negative¹⁴. Unfortunately, the statement still holds: eight and a half out of ten Europeans think that the situation in their country is bad (85%, +3 points compared to January-February 2009, but +16 points compared to the figure recorded in Autumn 2008). 32% of European citizens think the situation is very bad and 53% said it is rather bad. It seems that the economic crisis began to affect the real economy severely in January-February and has continued on to the current wave.

QA2.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? - %EU

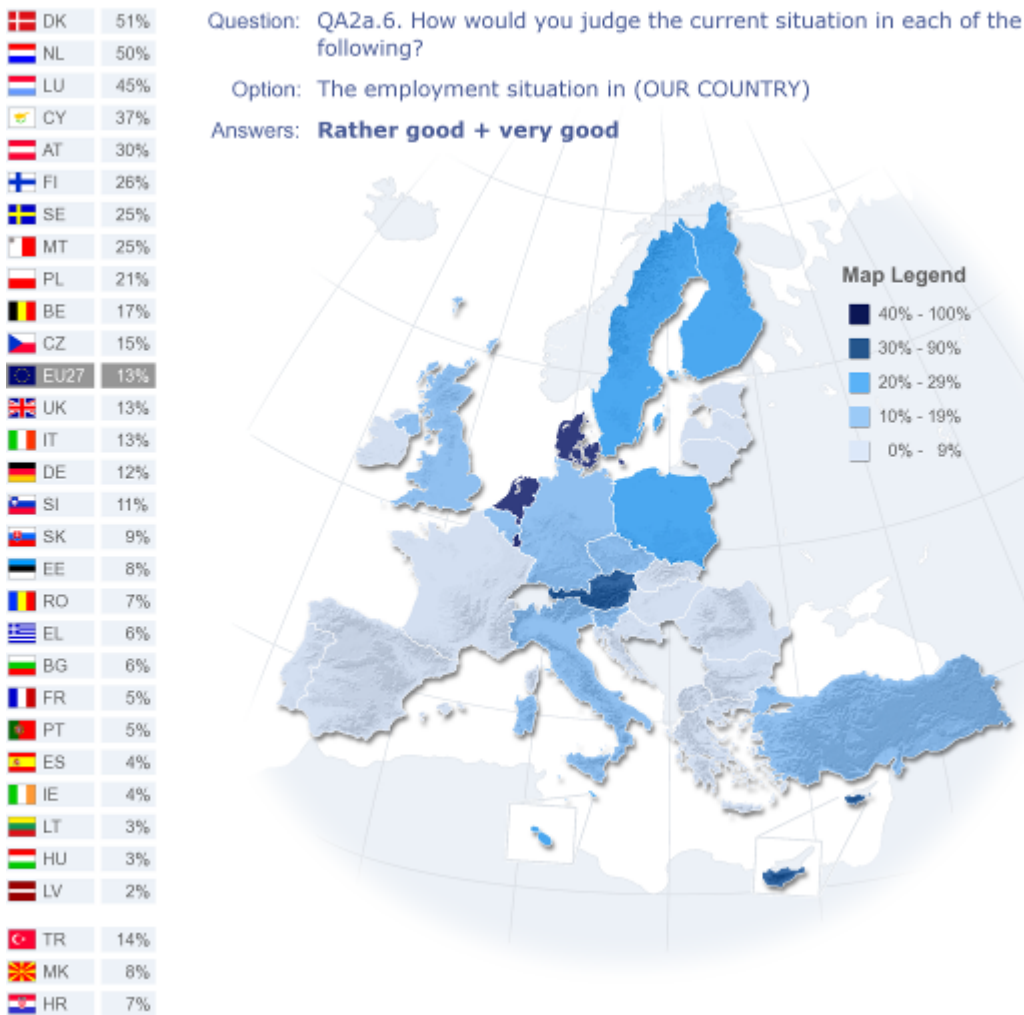
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK



A comparative look at the results of individual countries shows that the highest levels of positive evaluation of the current national employment situation are recorded in Denmark (51%), the Netherlands (50%), and Luxembourg (45%). At the other end of the scale, in 7 countries, just 5% or fewer respondents judge the situation of national employment as 'good': France and Portugal (5%), Ireland and Spain (4%), Lithuania and Hungary (3%) and Latvia (2%).

¹⁴ QA2a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? - The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)


































When compared to (January-February 2009), only 7 of the EU27 countries have experienced positive shifts resulting in a larger number of respondents replying that the current situation of unemployment in their country was good. This means that in 19 countries a negative shift occurred, with France being the only country not to experience any shift at all (0). The largest negative shifts occurred in the cases of Finland (-16), Germany (-12), Slovenia and Denmark (-10). Austria also experienced a negative shift of -9 while Belgium and Bulgaria experienced a negative shift of -7.

Luxembourg experienced the largest positive shift in respondents who replied that the economic situation of their country was good (+6), followed by Poland and Portugal (+2). Greece, Ireland, Italy and Malta experienced a positive shift of +1.

In two of the candidate countries, Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a shift of -2 was registered. Turkey recorded a positive shift of +4.






A comparative look at the results of individual countries shows that when compared to Autumn 2008 (EB70) only citizens in Luxembourg (45%, +1) and Portugal (5%, +1) record the same level of confidence in the national employment situation and in fact have surpassed it. In **all other countries the percentages have kept on diminishing and continued in a negative direction since Autumn 2008.**

QA2a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	% Good	EB 71 Sp.2009	Change Sp.2009 - Jan.- Feb.2009
	EU27	13%	-3
	LU	45%	+6
	PL	21%	+2
	PT	5%	+2
	IE	4%	+1
	EL	6%	+1
	IT	13%	+1
	MT	25%	+1
	FR	5%	=
	LV	2%	-1
	LT	3%	-1
	HU	3%	-1
	RO	7%	-1
	CZ	15%	-2
	SE	25%	-2
	UK	13%	-2
	SK	9%	-3
	EE	8%	-4
	ES	4%	-4
	CY	37%	-5
	NL	50%	-6
	BE	17%	-7
	BG	6%	-7
	AT	30%	-9
	DK	51%	-10
	SI	11%	-10
	DE	12%	-12
	FI	26%	-16
	MK	8%	-2
	HR	7%	-2
	TR	14%	+4

While in January-February 2009 younger people and students seemed to perceive the situation as less negative, now the negativity has spread to all age groups equally (15-24 – 83%, 25-39 – 84%, 40-54 – 85% and 55+ - 86% think that the situation is bad), and all educational groups. Percentages of 'bad' answers range between 79% and 90%, with those who finished their education before the age of 15 obviously being the most negative (90%). When it comes to classification by occupation the unemployed are still the most sceptical (94%) and managers are the least so (76%). Despite these slight differences, all categories of respondents unanimously agree that the unemployment situation in their country is negative.

**QA2a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)**

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU27	1%	12%	53%	32%	2%	13%	85%
Sex							
 Male	1%	14%	53%	30%	2%	15%	83%
 Female	1%	11%	52%	34%	2%	12%	86%
Age							
 15-24	1%	13%	55%	28%	3%	14%	83%
25-39	1%	14%	53%	31%	1%	15%	84%
40-54	1%	13%	52%	33%	1%	14%	85%
55 +	1%	10%	52%	34%	3%	11%	86%
Education (End of)							
15-	1%	7%	48%	42%	2%	8%	90%
 16-19	1%	11%	52%	34%	2%	12%	86%
20+	1%	17%	57%	24%	1%	18%	81%
Still studying	1%	16%	56%	23%	4%	17%	79%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	2%	14%	53%	28%	3%	16%	81%
 Managers	1%	22%	56%	20%	1%	23%	76%
Other white collars	1%	14%	57%	27%	1%	15%	84%
Manual workers	1%	12%	54%	32%	1%	13%	86%
House persons	1%	9%	49%	40%	1%	10%	89%
Unemployed	-	5%	42%	52%	1%	5%	94%
Retired	1%	10%	52%	34%	3%	11%	86%
Students	1%	16%	56%	23%	4%	17%	79%

Overall, the results suggest a deterioration in the perception of employment situation. Apart from the few countries that have experienced positive shifts, even countries usually positive in this regard such as Finland, Germany and Denmark have been hit by a 'feel bad factor' in the field of unemployment.

3.2 Expectations for the short-term future

3.2.1 National, European, and global economic situation

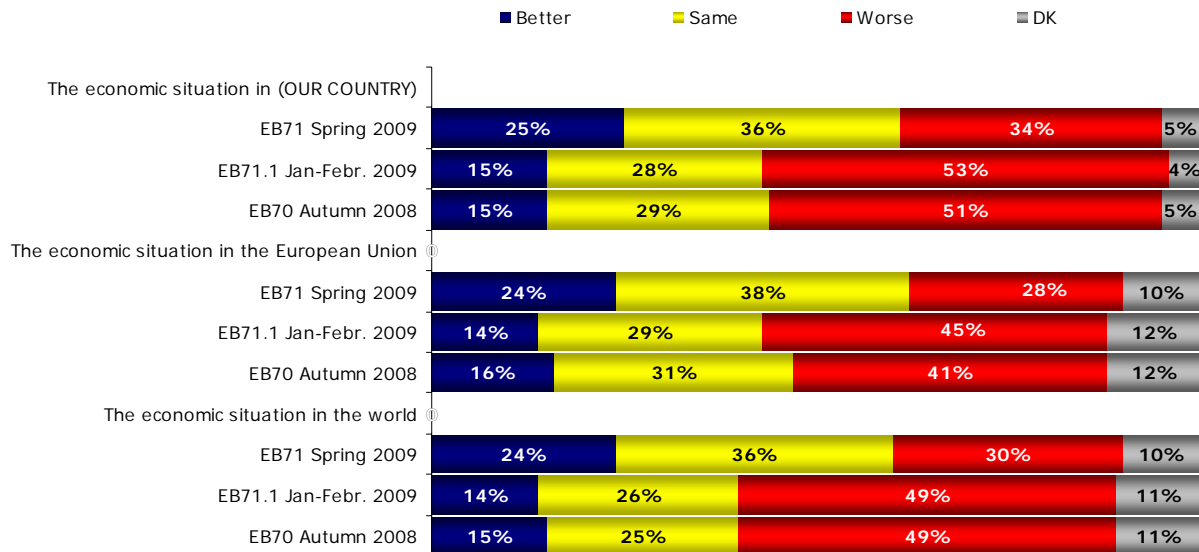
- Citizens more optimistic about the economy -

While in January-February 2009, 53% of respondents thought that their **national economy** would get worse in the next twelve months, this has now gone down to 34% indicating a surge in optimism amongst European citizens¹⁵. With regard to the **European economy**, while 45% had envisaged a worse situation within the following 12 months when asked in January-February 2009, this percentage has now dropped to 28%. Similarly, while 49% of Europeans thought that the **global economic situation** would get worse in the following 12 months when asked in January-February 2009, this figure has now also dropped to the level of 30%. Conversely, a shift also occurred in the positive direction with respondents optimistic about the economic situation of their country (25%, +10), the EU (24%, +10) and the world (24%, +10).

The results indicate that the scale of the economic crisis has reduced in terms of public perception. **The public mood suggests that the situation is still negative and quite worrying but, taking respondents' short-term expectations as an indicator, a marked improvement has been recorded in the current Standard Eurobarometer.**

¹⁵ QA3a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 2. The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY), 6. The economic situation in the European Union, 7. The economic situation in the world
































QA3.2-6-7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to...? - % EU



A country by country analysis of the results concerning short-term public expectations of the **economic situation in their own country** demonstrates that in Sweden (48% of respondents think that the situation of the economy in their country will be better during the next twelve months), in Denmark and in the U.K. (35%), in Spain (32%), Malta (31%) and Finland (30%) respondents are the most optimistic. At the other end of the scale, predictions are the least optimistic in Greece (11%), Portugal and Cyprus (both 12%), and Hungary and Latvia (both 13%).

The analysis of evolutions since January-February 2009 reveals a positive shift in all EU countries. The highest positive shifts (increase in the proportions of 'better' answers) were registered in Malta (+17 points), the UK (+19) and Sweden (+22).

QA3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
































		% Better (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009	%Worse (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009
	EU27	25%	+10	34%	-19
	SE	48%	+22	17%	-23
	DK	35%	+14	19%	-27
	UK	35%	+19	26%	-29
	ES	32%	+14	33%	-18
	MT	31%	+17	24%	-23
	FI	30%	+16	29%	-26
	SI	28%	+11	39%	-15
	BE	27%	+11	40%	-17
	IT	26%	+10	34%	-15
	FR	25%	+7	29%	-17
	LU	25%	+8	40%	-11
	DE	24%	+11	35%	-17
	EE	24%	+9	44%	-15
	NL	24%	+13	52%	-15
	AT	23%	+10	36%	-13
	PL	19%	+5	31%	-16
	RO	19%	+7	41%	-9
	LT	18%	+10	47%	-17
	CZ	17%	+9	41%	-25
	IE	17%	+11	47%	-25
	BG	15%	+6	37%	-14
	SK	14%	+5	48%	-19
	LV	13%	+4	55%	-3
	HU	13%	+3	53%	-20
	CY	12%	+4	41%	-15
	PT	12%	+5	41%	-25
	EL	11%	+2	48%	-20
	MK	28%	+2	36%	-3
	HR	14%	+3	51%	-10
	TR	25%	+3	39%	-6

Concerning the **economic situation in the European Union**, the countries with the most optimistic respondents are Spain (36%), Lithuania (33%), Estonia and Sweden (32%). In the candidate countries, it should be noted that the public perception of the EU economy in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (37%) is significantly more positive than the EU average (24%), and surpasses all Member States.

The countries which are most sceptical about the future of the economy of the EU are the Netherlands 55%, Luxembourg 52% and Austria 41%.
































When comparing the results with the previous survey, the largest positive shifts took place in Malta (+21) and Spain (+17), and once again, we can observe that the proportion of respondents thinking that the economic situation in the EU will improve in the course of the next twelve months is higher than that recorded in January-February 2009 in all Member States, and in the three candidate countries.

QA3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the EU

		% Better (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009	%Worse (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009
	EU27	24%	+10	28%	-17
	ES	36%	+17	21%	-18
	LT	33%	+16	22%	-18
	EE	32%	+12	17%	-20
	SE	32%	+15	22%	-24
	MT	31%	+21	18%	-19
	LV	30%	+14	17%	-9
	SI	29%	+12	31%	-19
	RO	27%	+7	21%	-8
	BG	26%	+12	19%	-10
	IT	26%	+11	31%	-13
	DK	25%	+10	27%	-25
	BE	24%	+9	37%	-19
	PL	24%	+8	17%	-13
	UK	24%	+11	23%	-25
	FR	22%	+5	29%	-12
	HU	21%	+9	35%	-20
	AT	21%	+8	41%	-12
	CZ	20%	+11	33%	-26
	LU	19%	+5	52%	-9
	FI	19%	+8	32%	-23
	DE	18%	+8	33%	-16
	IE	18%	+12	34%	-24
	SK	17%	+8	34%	-23
	NL	16%	+8	55%	-17
	EL	14%	+3	38%	-20
	PT	13%	+4	32%	-25
	CY	12%	+7	31%	-22
	MK	37%	+7	19%	-7
	HR	20%	+2	32%	-11
	TR	28%	+5	29%	-1

When asked about the **economic situation in the world**, the countries with the most optimistic short-term expectations are Estonia (31%, +9), Sweden (32%, +13), Spain (33%, +14), Latvia (33%, +14), Lithuania (32%, +14) and Malta (31%, +23). Latvia is an interesting case, being extremely negative when evaluating all economic indicators in their country (current status and projections for the short-term future), but among the most optimistic countries when it comes to expectations of the European and global economy in the year to come. The least optimistic regarding the short-term perspective are Cyprus (10%, +5), Greece (12%, +3) and Portugal (13%, +4). A positive shift in the proportion of optimistic respondents was recorded in countries surveyed, since the previous survey.

QA3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the world

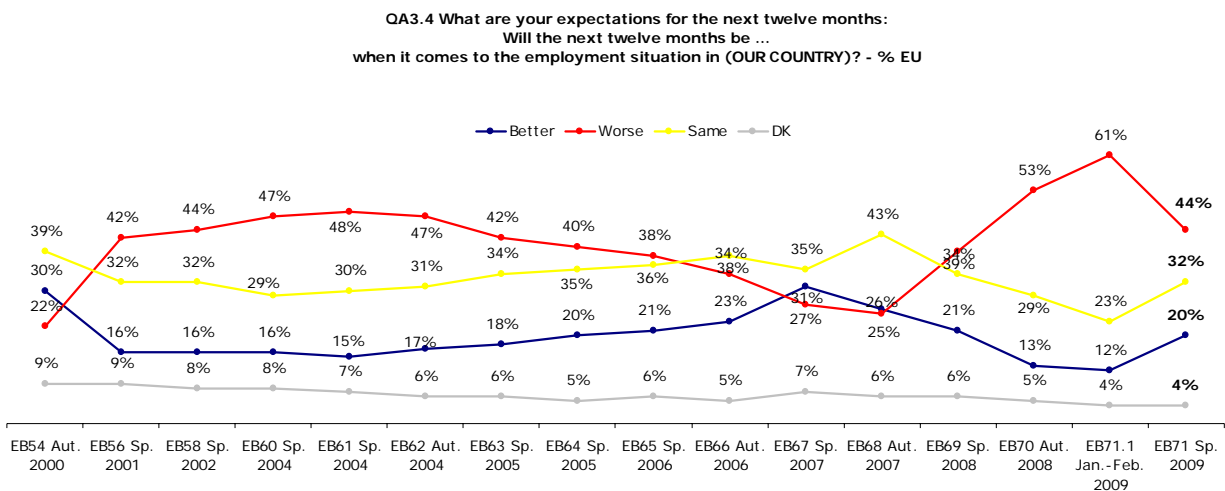
		% Better (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009	%Worse (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009
	EU27	24%	+10	30%	-19
	ES	33%	+14	26%	-15
	LV	33%	+14	14%	-11
	LT	32%	+14	21%	-18
	SE	32%	+13	24%	-25
	EE	31%	+9	18%	-18
	MT	31%	+23	23%	-22
	SI	28%	+11	31%	-21
	DK	27%	+10	29%	-24
	IT	26%	+11	34%	-12
	UK	26%	+13	26%	-26
	BG	25%	+12	22%	-10
	RO	25%	+8	22%	-10
	BE	24%	+10	40%	-19
	PL	23%	+8	19%	-16
	FI	23%	+11	33%	-27
	CZ	22%	+13	34%	-30
	IE	22%	+14	32%	-27
	FR	22%	+4	31%	-13
	AT	22%	+7	42%	-16
	HU	21%	+7	32%	-22
	DE	20%	+8	33%	-20
	LU	18%	+3	54%	-13
	NL	17%	+9	52%	-23
	SK	16%	+8	39%	-26
	PT	13%	+4	32%	-26
	EL	12%	+3	43%	-22
	CY	10%	+5	40%	-21
	MK	35%	+9	22%	-8
	HR	21%	+4	35%	-10
	TR	26%	+5	30%	-3

Overall, the negative expectations of Europeans for the next twelve months outnumber the positive expectations on each count i.e. the national, European and international levels. Still, the results suggest that the worst of the economic crisis may be over and that the public mood in Spring of 2009 is more upbeat than it was in January-February 2009.

3.2.2. The national employment situation

- Europeans consider that employment will be hit hard by the crisis, but expectations in this respect have improved considerably -

According to the Spring 2009 results, 44% of Europeans think that the situation will deteriorate over the twelve coming months¹⁶ and only 20% think it will get better. Compared to the results in the two previous waves (January-February 2009, and Autumn 2009), the views of Europeans have taken a positive turn although the general negative attitude remained. It is particularly striking when comparing the results with January-February 2009: the proportion of respondents with positive expectations regarding the national job market has increased (20%, +8), but more impressive is the fall in the percentage of Europeans thinking that the situation will get worse (44%, -17 points). It should be noted that the situation in the current wave is better than that recorded in Standard Eurobarometer EB70, in Autumn 2008 (Better, 13%; Worse, 53%). Once again, there are two ways of interpreting these results. Firstly, negative expectations regarding the national employment situation still represent the views of a large majority of respondents; but if we compare the results with those recorded in January-February 2009 and in Autumn 2008, the projections of Europeans have improved to a large extent.


































The countries with the most positive public expectations for the next twelve months in relation to the employment situation are Sweden (36%, +20 points compared to

¹⁶ QA3a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 4. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

January-February 2009), Malta (29%, +16), Spain (29%, +13) and the UK (28%, +15).

On the other hand, the least optimistic countries are Slovakia (10%, +3), Portugal (10%, +4), Cyprus (8%, +5) and Greece (8%, +1). Compared to January-February, positive shifts for the item 'better' are recorded in all countries surveyed.

**QA3a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)**

		% Better (EB71 Sp.2009)	Change Sp.2009- Jan.-Feb.2009
	EU27	20%	+8
	SE	36%	+20
	ES	29%	+13
	MT	29%	+16
	UK	28%	+15
	DK	25%	+14
	IT	25%	+11
	SI	25%	+13
	FR	23%	+7
	EE	22%	+10
	BE	21%	+10
	AT	21%	+8
	FI	21%	+10
	LU	20%	+7
	RO	17%	+6
	PL	16%	+3
	CZ	15%	+8
	IE	14%	+10
	LT	14%	+9
	DE	13%	+5
	LV	13%	+6
	HU	12%	+4
	NL	12%	+6
	BG	11%	+5
	PT	10%	+4
	SK	10%	+3
	EL	8%	+1
	CY	8%	+5
	MK	22%	+1
	HR	14%	+5
	TR	21%	+4

A large majority of Europeans have negative expectations about the national employment situation, irrespective of age, education or occupation. However, we can observe that the younger generation is the most optimistic in this respect. 28% of the 15-24 age group are hopeful that the situation will improve compared with 16% of the elderly.

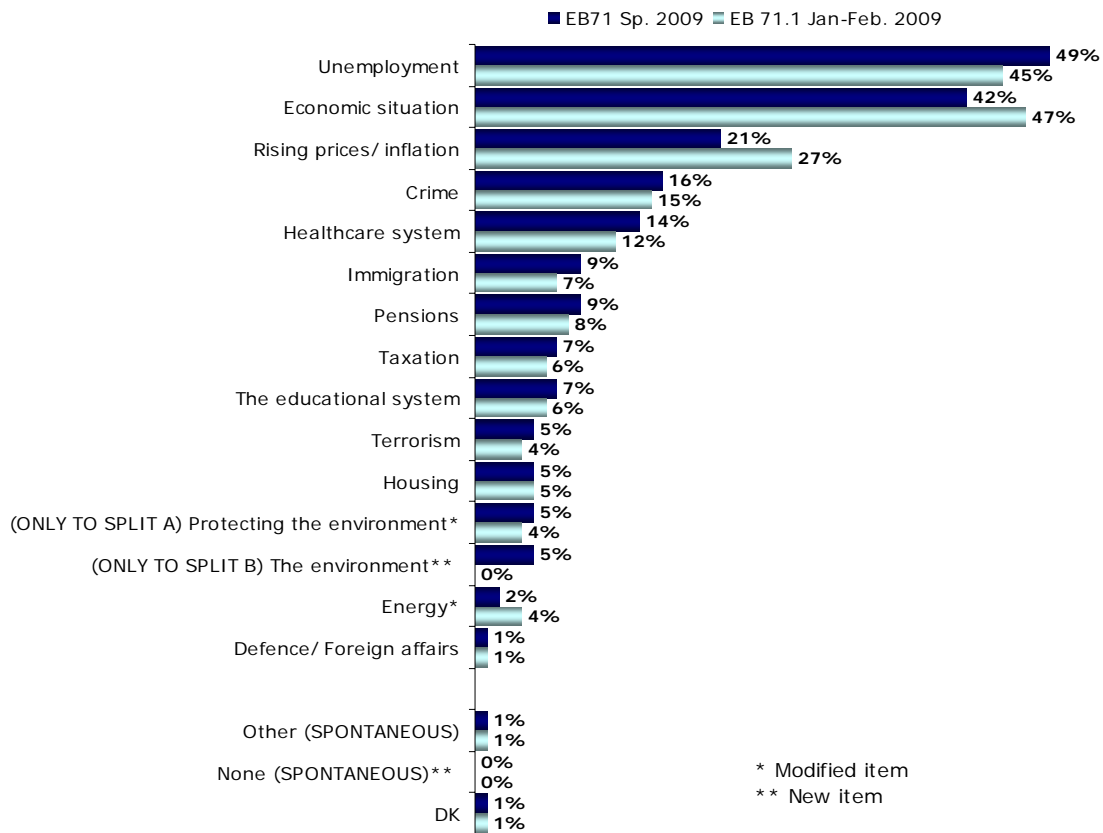
3.3 Most important national concerns

- Unemployment and the economic situation are still the highest national concerns -

When respondents were asked specifically to point out two issues that they think are the most important problems that their country is facing currently¹⁷, three issues in particular together dominate the main concerns of European citizens. These related issues are still similar to those which had dominated in the Special Eurobarometer conducted in January-February 2009 and previously, in Autumn 2008: namely the economic situation-unemployment-inflation trio, albeit in a different order.

¹⁷ QA4a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

**QA4a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - % EU**



The three main concerns of Europeans are unemployment (49%), the economic situation (42%) and inflation (21%). In January-February 2009, it was the economic situation which topped the list (47%) followed by unemployment (45%) and inflation (27%) while in Autumn 2008 (EB 70) the economic situation and inflation came first (37%) and unemployment second (26%). One can safely say, therefore, that Europeans are less concerned about inflation and the economic situation today than over the past year, but this easing of concern was substituted by a greater concern with regard to unemployment. While experts predict an abatement in the economic crisis in 2010 or 2011, Europeans are now mainly worried about unemployment in their country, instead of inflation.

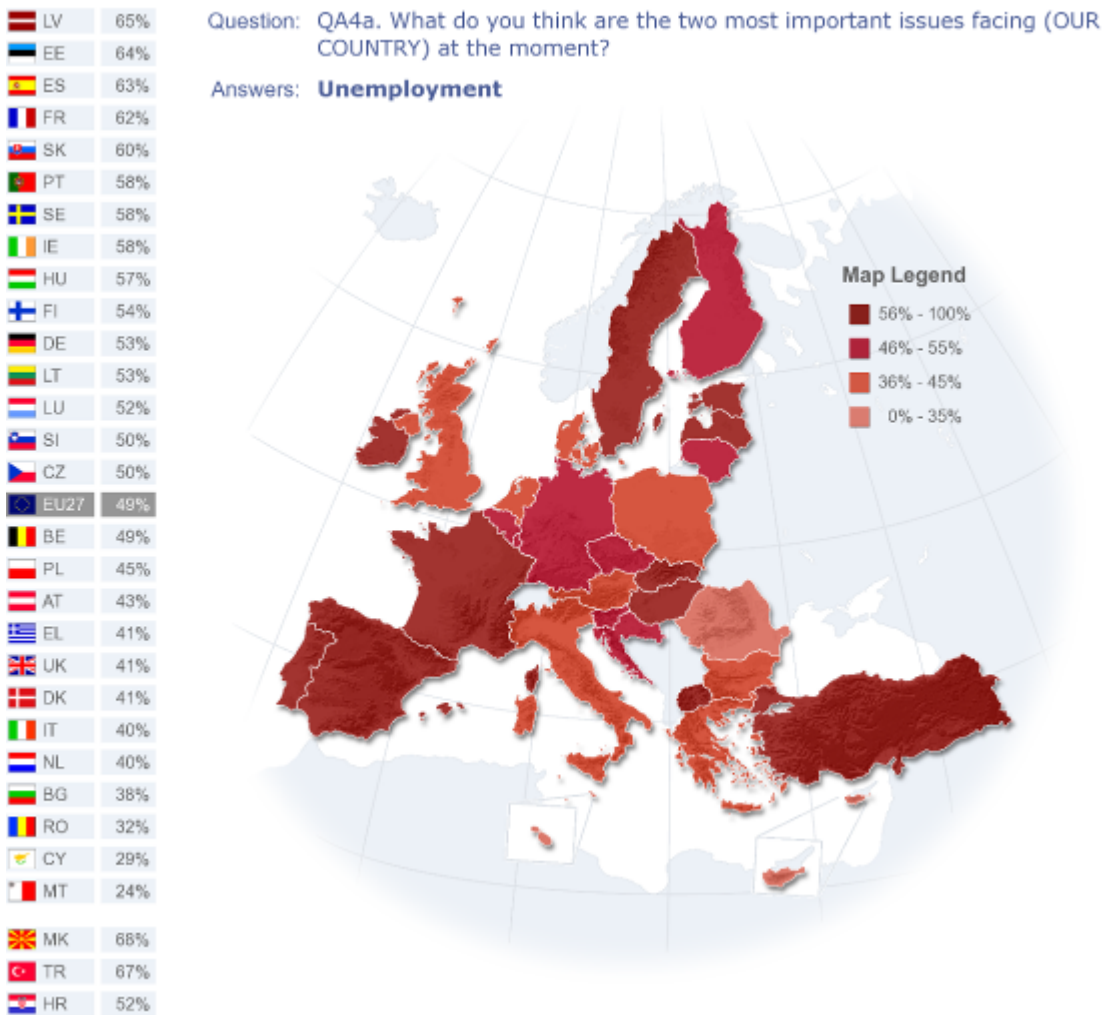
The country analysis reveals significant variations between the different Member States. Employment is a concern for 60% or more of respondents in Slovakia (60%), France (62%), Spain (63%), Estonia (64%) and Latvia (65%). Citizens in Malta (24%) and Cyprus (29%) seem to be the least worried about

unemployment which is probably due to the fact that they are more concerned with other country-specific issues as indicated in other parts of this survey.

Two of the three candidate countries beat the high figures recorded at EU level, with 67% of citizens in Turkey and 68% of the respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia saying that employment is their main national concern.

Unemployment is not the top concern in just 8 countries: Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands, Romania, and Slovenia. In Austria both unemployment and the economic situation seem to be equally worrying to citizens (43% each). Unemployment is the top concern for 18 Member States as well as in the three candidate countries.

In terms of evolution, it should be noted that it is only in two countries - Portugal and the UK - that the percentage of respondents expressing unemployment as a main concern has decreased since January-February 2009. In the other countries unemployment as a main concern has increased or remained the same.




The Netherlands together with Latvia and Slovenia have the highest proportion of respondents (all 59%) who say that the **economic situation** is a main concern. They are followed by 57% of Estonians. The lowest percentages were recorded in Poland (27%), Cyprus (30%), the UK and Malta (31%), Luxembourg and Portugal (33%) and Finland 34%.

In the candidate country Turkey, 34% of respondents consider the economic situation to be a main national concern, but it is in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that respondents seem the most worried about the economic situation.

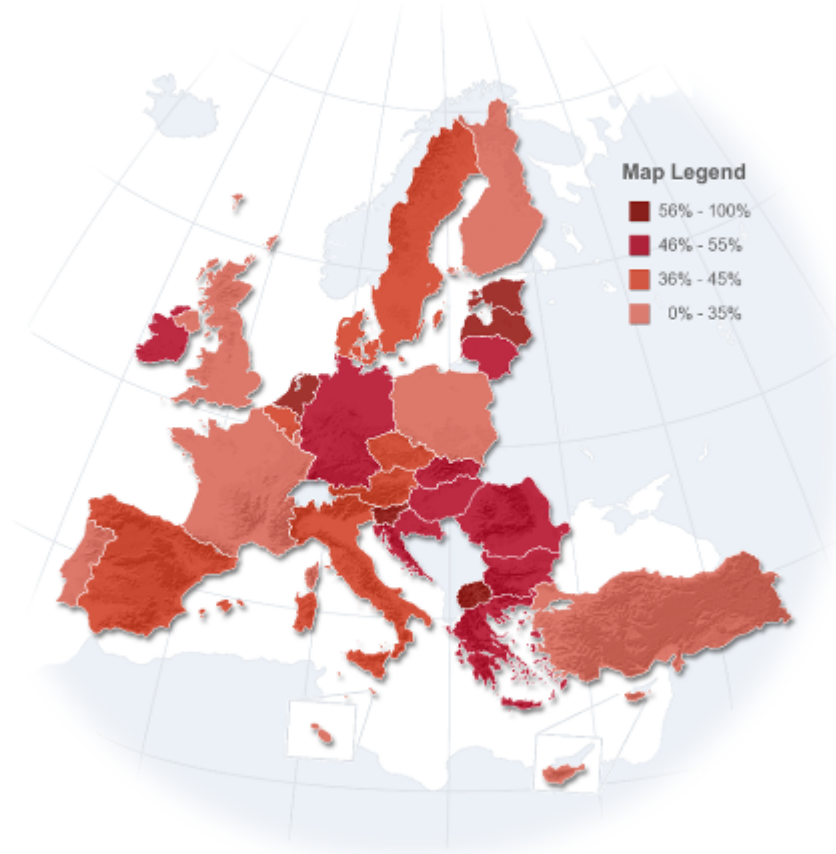
In this wave, there were 7 Member States where more respondents mentioned the economic situation as one of the two most important issues at national level than in January-February 2009 (EB71.1). The highest increases occurred in Bulgaria (+8) and Latvia (+5). Significant shifts were also recorded in the candidate countries

Croatia (+8) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+7). 18 of the 27 Member States experienced decreases, which suggests that the economic situation, although still an important national concern, is perceived as less worrying than in January-February 2009.

	SI	59%
	LV	59%
	NL	59%
	EE	57%
	SK	52%
	EL	52%
	BG	51%
	RO	50%
	DE	49%
	HU	49%
	LT	48%
	IE	48%
	ES	45%
	CZ	45%
	IT	44%
	BE	44%
	SE	43%
	AT	43%
	EU27	42%
	DK	36%
	FR	35%
	FI	34%
	LU	33%
	PT	33%
	MT	31%
	UK	31%
	CY	30%
	PL	27%
	MK	56%
	HR	49%
	TR	34%

Question: QA4a. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

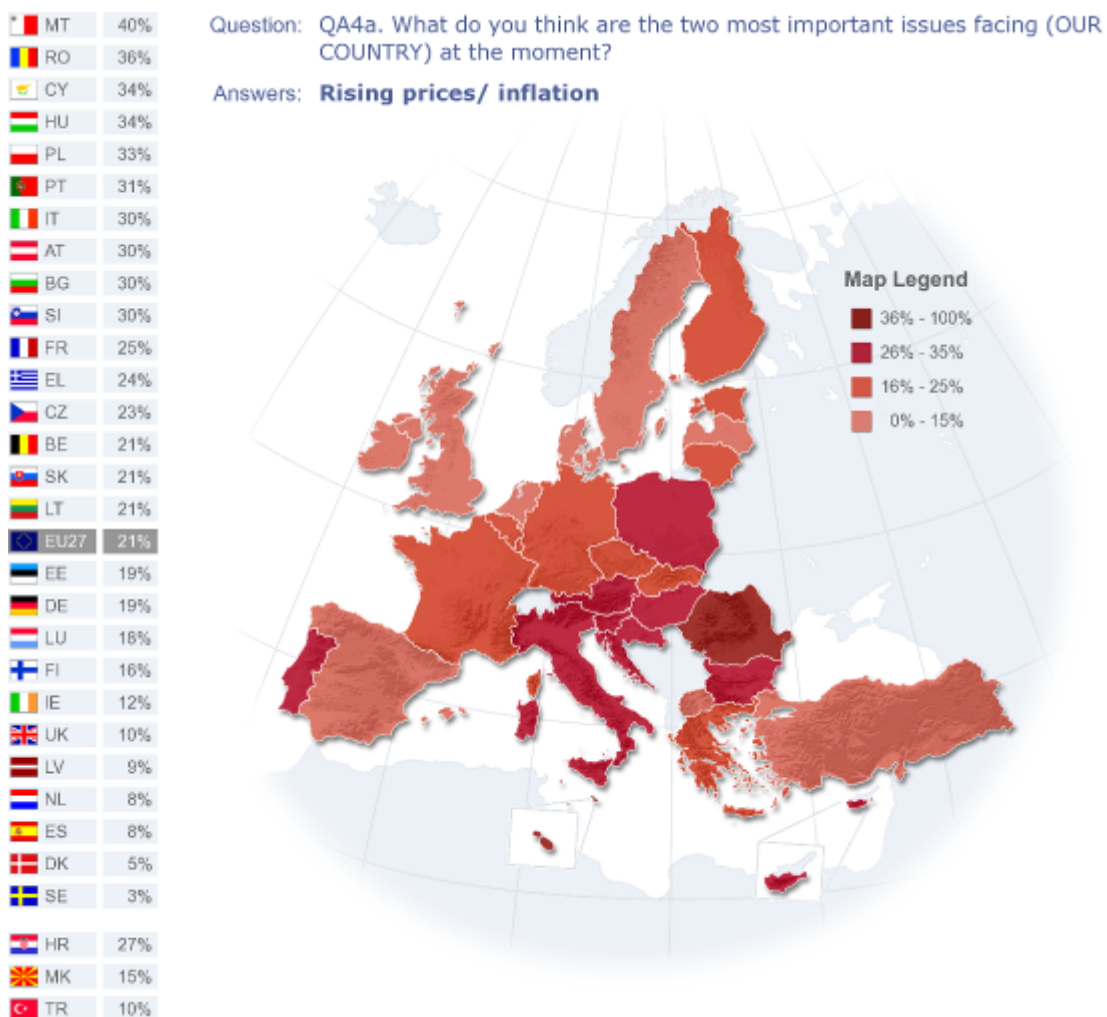
Answers: **Economic situation**



Malta leads the EU27 countries with 40% of respondents mentioning inflation as a main national concern, followed by Romania (36%), Cyprus and Hungary (34%), and Poland (33%).

At the other end of the table, fewer respondents consider inflation to be a main national concern in Sweden (3%), Denmark (5%), Spain and the Netherlands (8%), Latvia (9%) and the UK (10%).

The Member States which in January-February 2009 had percentages above 40% in this regard have since recorded decreases in their countries. This is the case in Austria (30%, -12), Lithuania (21%, -19) and Romania (36%, -6).



7 of the 27 Member States experienced increases with regard to inflation as a main national concern. These were Estonia (+5), Cyprus and Slovenia (+3), Poland (+2) the UK, the Czech Republic and Sweden (+1).

However shifts were more significant in the other direction which indicates that generally speaking, **Europeans are slowly becoming less worried about inflation in their country.**






The sociodemographic analysis reveals some differences, sometimes comparable with those analysed for personal concerns.

Only a few differences exist in accordance with gender.

Worry about **unemployment** is slightly stronger among the young generation: 54% of young people, 51% of people aged 25 -39, 50% of people aged 40-54 and 45% of people above 55 years of age think that it is a major concern.

As it was the case for personal concerns, active respondents aged 25 to 54 are the most concerned about the **economic situation**: 45% of those aged 25- 39, and 46% of those aged 40-54 cite this item, while the youngest and the oldest (38% in both categories) seem less worried.

QA4a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

	Unemployment	Economic situation	Rising prices/ inflation
EU27	49%	42%	21%
Sex			
 Male	48%	43%	20%
 Female	51%	41%	22%
Age			
 15-24	54%	38%	21%
25-39	51%	45%	23%
40-54	50%	46%	21%
55 +	45%	38%	20%
Education (End of)			
 15-	48%	37%	22%
16-19	51%	42%	24%
20+	48%	47%	17%
Still studying	51%	39%	20%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	43%	44%	21%
Managers	44%	51%	15%
Other white collars	50%	47%	23%
Manual workers	53%	43%	23%
House persons	51%	42%	21%
Unemployed	65%	39%	23%
Retired	43%	36%	21%
Students	51%	39%	20%

The unemployed are naturally the group mostly concerned with **unemployment** (65%), while the self-employed and the retired are the least concerned (43%). Concern ranges from 43% to 65% across the different occupations.

Although the **economic situation-inflation-unemployment** trio definitely heads the list at the EU level, some countries show particular concerns regarding other issues. Here we examine the case of these countries where the first three major problems are not the economic situation-inflation-unemployment trio.

- ◆ **Crime** is the first main concern in Cyprus (41%), and the third in Denmark (35%).
- ◆ **Healthcare** is the third main concern for Poland, Finland and Sweden and Ireland.
- ◆ **Immigration** continues to be the top concern in Malta (49%) and is also a concern in the UK (25%), Greece and Belgium (16%), Cyprus, Italy and Austria (14%). Malta is a rare case where immigration is of greater concern to citizens than inflation (40%), the economic situation (31%) and unemployment (24%).
- ◆ **Terrorism** is the third main concern in Spain (18%) and more so in Turkey – second main concern (42%).
- ◆ **Housing** is the third main concern for Luxembourgers who no longer seem to be pessimistic about inflation.

QA4a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Unempl oyment	Economic situation	Rising prices/ inflation	Crime	Healthcare system	Immigration	Pensions	Taxation	The educational system	Terrorism	Housing	Protecting the environmen t/The environmen t	Energy	Defence/ Foreign affairs
	EU27	49%	42%	21%	16%	14%	9%	9%	7%	7%	5%	5%	5%	2%	1%
	BE	49%	44%	21%	10%	3%	16%	14%	13%	4%	2%	6%	6%	5%	1%
	BG	38%	51%	30%	29%	13%	1%	11%	3%	3%	3%	0%	6%	3%	0%
	CZ	50%	45%	23%	17%	18%	5%	10%	4%	5%	1%	6%	3%	2%	0%
	DK	41%	36%	5%	35%	22%	10%	7%	2%	9%	7%	2%	19%	4%	2%
	DE	53%	49%	19%	9%	16%	4%	10%	8%	16%	3%	0%	3%	2%	1%
	EE	64%	57%	19%	12%	10%	0%	5%	13%	4%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%
	IE	58%	48%	12%	20%	29%	4%	3%	6%	6%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%
	EL	41%	52%	24%	31%	7%	16%	4%	4%	8%	5%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	ES	63%	45%	8%	12%	3%	11%	3%	6%	3%	18%	11%	2%	0%	1%
	FR	62%	35%	25%	14%	11%	6%	11%	3%	7%	2%	9%	11%	2%	1%
	CY	29%	30%	34%	41%	5%	14%	4%	4%	6%	2%	10%	3%	7%	2%
	LV	65%	59%	9%	17%	12%	2%	12%	10%	6%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	LT	53%	48%	21%	17%	9%	2%	6%	22%	5%	0%	1%	1%	8%	0%
	LU	52%	33%	18%	11%	6%	8%	9%	6%	15%	2%	25%	5%	2%	0%
	HU	57%	49%	34%	12%	15%	1%	11%	7%	2%	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%
	MT	24%	31%	40%	4%	10%	49%	3%	6%	1%	1%	5%	6%	12%	0%
	NL	40%	59%	8%	24%	20%	8%	8%	3%	9%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%
	AT	43%	43%	30%	21%	10%	14%	8%	6%	8%	2%	7%	3%	2%	2%
	PL	45%	27%	33%	11%	32%	2%	11%	6%	4%	2%	5%	2%	3%	2%
	PT	58%	33%	31%	15%	11%	2%	11%	9%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%
	RO	32%	50%	36%	16%	14%	2%	13%	7%	6%	1%	8%	3%	1%	1%
	SI	50%	59%	30%	12%	9%	1%	9%	6%	2%	0%	5%	3%	1%	3%
	SK	60%	52%	21%	15%	14%	7%	11%	4%	2%	7%	6%	2%	6%	1%
	FI	54%	34%	16%	9%	33%	8%	9%	8%	3%	1%	3%	10%	6%	1%
	SE	58%	43%	3%	10%	23%	7%	4%	2%	13%	1%	2%	19%	9%	1%
	UK	41%	31%	10%	26%	14%	25%	10%	4%	6%	9%	5%	6%	4%	1%
	MK	68%	56%	15%	24%	5%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%
	HR	52%	49%	27%	38%	7%	7%	9%	3%	2%	2%	3%	7%	1%	1%
	TR	67%	34%	10%	9%	3%	2%	4%	3%	6%	42%	1%	7%	7%	1%

Highest percentage by country: **68%** (MK)
 Lowest percentage by country: **24%** (MT)
 Highest percentage by item: **42%** (TR)
 Lowest percentage by item: **0%** (BG, LU, SI, TR)

A comparison of national and personal concerns shows that unemployment and the economic situation are perceived much more at the national level (49% and 42% respectively) than at the personal level (21% and 26% respectively). Inflation, however is perceived more pessimistically on a personal level (38% personal vs. 21% national). As was the case in the previous wave in January-February 2009, more people think that the economic situation and unemployment are a national problem, while inflation is a personal challenge, as it impacts the daily life of almost all interviewees.

Conversely, quite logically, several "social and societal" items are slightly more often cited at personal level than at national level: the healthcare system (17% vs. 14%), pensions (15% vs. 9%), taxation (11% vs. 7%) and the education system (9% vs. 7%): these issues directly affect the personal lives and quite often even the financial situation of the interviewees.

COMPARISON NATIONAL AND PERSONAL CONCERNS		
	National concerns	Personal concerns
Unemployment	49%	21%
Economic situation	42%	26%
Rising prices/ inflation	21%	38%
Crime	16%	8%
Healthcare system	14%	17%
Immigration	9%	4%
Pensions	9%	15%
Taxation	7%	11%
The educational system	7%	9%
Terrorism	5%	2%
Housing	5%	6%
Protecting the environment/The environment	5%	5%
Energy	2%	3%
Defence/ Foreign affairs	1%	1%

4. Political aspects

4.1 Direction in which things are going in the EU

- Europeans gain more trust in the way things are evolving in the EU and in their country -

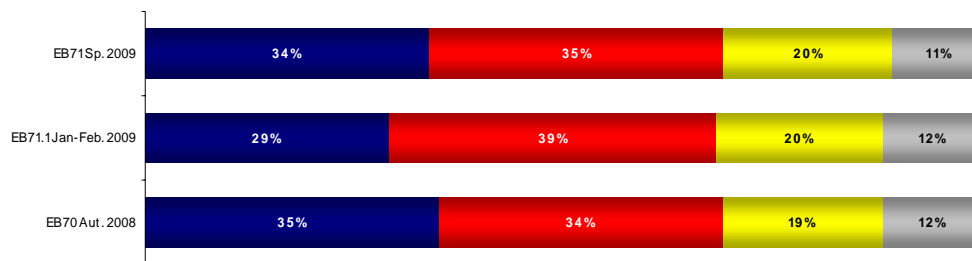
In the survey conducted in January-February 2009, a relative majority of Europeans felt that things were moving in the wrong direction **in the European Union** (39%), with 29% considering that things were going in the right direction. This percentage of pessimists has now gone down to 35%, while 34% now think that things are going in the right direction (+4), making the whole sample almost evenly divided on this question¹⁸.

On the other hand, a significant number of Europeans answered that things were going neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (20%, stable compared to January-February 2009) and another proportion of respondents could not give an answer (11%, -1). The latter two categories account for 31% of the respondents, which shows that not all citizens have the same awareness of the EU.

QA8.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? - % EU

The European Union

- Things are going in the right direction
- Things are going in the wrong direction
- Neither the one nor the other (SP.)
- DK



The current results are quite similar to those recorded in Autumn 2008 (EB70) when 35% of interviewees thought that things were going in the right direction, just one percentage point more than in the current wave. Similarly, 34% of interviewees had said in Autumn 2008 that things were going in the wrong direction, just one point

¹⁸ QA8a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? The European Union
































less than Spring 2009. The number of respondents who answered in Autumn 2008 that things were neither going in the right nor in the wrong direction was 19% (20% in EB71).

The individual country results reflect the overall move in the right direction. The countries with the most respondents saying that things are going in the right direction in the EU are Bulgaria (56%, +10), Poland (52%, +10), Estonia (51%, +7) and Romania (47%, +2). Conversely, the countries where citizens are most sceptical about the EU's direction are France (51% think that things are going in the wrong direction, +1), Greece (49%, +2) and the UK (48%, -4).

Things also seem to be improving in the candidate countries. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 53% of respondents now think that things are going in the right direction compared to 44% in January-February 2009. Similarly 38% of Turks have a more positive outlook, now scoring 14 points more than in January-February 2009. In Croatia, a small negative shift was recorded with fewer respondents now believing that things are going in the right direction (25%) when compared to January-February 2009 (27%).





Some countries have experienced significant improvements as to the direction things are going in the EU when compared to January-February 2009. In particular, positive shifts of +19 and +15 occurred in Lithuania and Malta respectively. Solid improvements were also recorded in Portugal (+14 points), and Finland (+12). In the case of Lithuania and Malta, these positive shifts have to be put into perspective since these two countries recorded significant negative shifts between Autumn 2008 (EB70) and January-February 2009 (EB71.1). Indeed Lithuania then experienced a -13 negative shift while Malta recorded a negative shift of -10 during the same period.

QA8. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in the European Union?

	Things are going in the right direction	Change Jan.- Feb. 2009 - Sp. 2009	Things are going in the wrong direction	Change Jan.- Feb. 2009 - Sp. 2009
 EU27	34%	+5	35%	-4
 BG	56%	+10	11%	=
 PL	52%	+10	17%	-6
 EE	51%	+7	15%	-2
 RO	47%	+2	13%	-4
 CZ	45%	+5	29%	+2
 FI	42%	+12	43%	-12
 SI	41%	-7	22%	+1
 DK	40%	+8	42%	-4
 MT	40%	+15	22%	-9
 SE	40%	+2	34%	=
 BE	39%	+8	38%	-8
 NL	39%	+4	26%	-5
 SK	39%	-1	15%	-2
 DE	37%	+1	30%	-2
 PT	37%	+14	22%	-11
 CY	36%	-3	25%	+3
 LV	35%	+8	30%	-3
 ES	32%	+10	38%	-10
 LT	32%	+19	35%	-23
 LU	32%	-4	34%	-1
 AT	30%	-1	42%	=
 IT	29%	+9	36%	-6
 IE	28%	+10	34%	-17
 EL	28%	+3	49%	+2
 HU	28%	+7	35%	-7
 FR	26%	=	51%	+1
 UK	20%	+1	48%	-4
CY (tcc)	30%	+4	32%	-1
 MK	53%	+9	22%	+1
 TR	38%	+14	37%	-11
 HR	25%	-2	48%	+8

Figures in bold=majority view in the country

**QA8a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union - % EU**

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	34%	35%	20%	11%
Sex				
 Male	37%	36%	19%	8%
 Female	31%	34%	21%	14%
Age				
 15-24	44%	28%	16%	12%
25-39	37%	34%	19%	10%
40-54	30%	38%	21%	11%
55 +	30%	36%	21%	13%
Education (End of)				
 15-	24%	39%	22%	15%
16-19	33%	36%	20%	11%
20+	39%	33%	19%	9%
Still studying	49%	24%	16%	11%
Trust in EU				
Tend to trust	56%	18%	18%	8%
Tend not to trust	14%	58%	19%	9%

Fewer women (31%) than men (37%) think that things are going in the right direction in the EU and, as usual, the young are the most positive (44%) especially when compared to those in the 40-54 age-group and those aged 55 and over (30%). Those still studying (49%), or who left school at the age of 20 or after (39%) mostly state that things are going in the right direction, while those who have studied least and finished their studies before the age of 16 are most sceptical (24%).

In terms of occupation, managers are the most positive (40%), while house persons and unemployed are the least (29%).

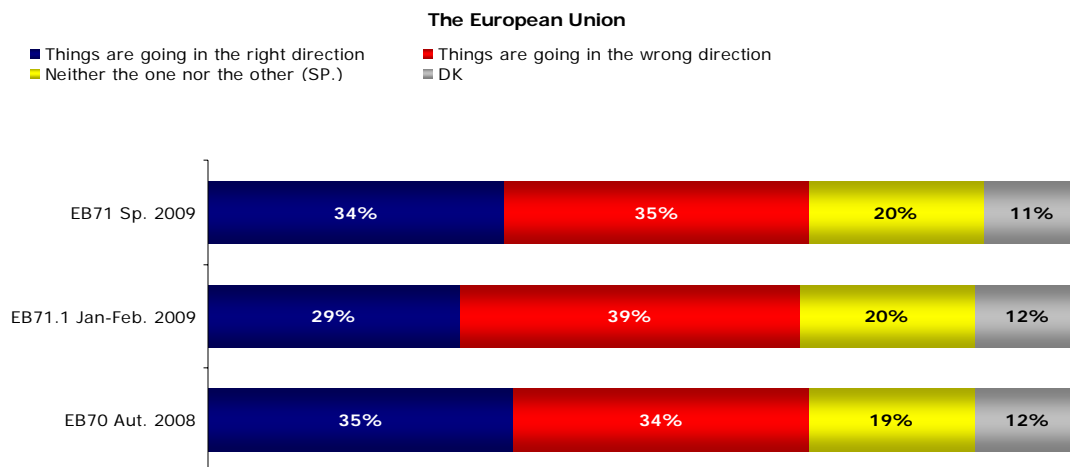
When it comes to difficulties in paying bills, 37% of those who state that they almost never have difficulties in paying bills thought that things were going in the right direction in the EU compared to 25% of those who have difficulties in paying bills all the time.

Finally, important differences appear - logically - regarding trust in the EU: 56% who say they trust the EU said that things were going in the right direction, compared to only 14% of those who do not trust the EU.

4.2 Direction in which things are going in the country

While a majority of Europeans felt in January-February 2009 that things were going in the wrong direction **in their country** (55%, against 23% who were positive in this respect), public opinion as recorded in the current wave of the Eurobarometer is more favourable¹⁹. In this report 50% of respondents thought that things were going in the wrong direction (vs. 27% who think that things are going in the right direction). When this percentage is compared to the results obtained in Autumn 2008, the situation is almost similar: at this time, 49% were negative in their evaluation of the situation in their country, vs. 28% who were positive.

QA8.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? - % EU


































A substantial number of respondents in this wave simply replied 'neither the one nor the other' direction (18%), and 5% replied that they didn't know. This result is quite similar to those recorded in the two previous waves where this question was asked.

If we analyse the results by country we will find that the most optimistic citizens reside in Luxembourg (54%, +7), Sweden (45%, +4), Finland (44%, +10) and Denmark (44%, +14). The shift in a positive direction is a firm indicator of how negative European citizens were in the January-February 2009 wave and how

¹⁹ QA8a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY)

European public opinion is gradually recovering from the gloom that marked all respondents' answers in the previous wave.

QA8. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in (OUR COUNTRY) ?




	Things are going in the right direction	Change Jan.- Feb. 2009 - Sp. 2009	Things are going in the wrong direction	Change Jan.- Feb. 2009 - Sp. 2009
 EU27	27%	+4	50%	-5
 LU	54%	+7	20%	-5
 SE	45%	+4	40%	-3
 DK	44%	+14	45%	-12
 FI	44%	+10	45%	-11
 AT	40%	+1	34%	-1
 PL	39%	+7	38%	-8
 CY	36%	-3	33%	+2
 DE	35%	+3	37%	-2
 MT	34%	+7	39%	+2
 EE	30%	=	44%	+1
 BE	29%	+9	49%	-10
 NL	29%	-1	36%	-2
 SI	29%	-12	39%	+7
 CZ	28%	+1	47%	+1
 PT	27%	+11	38%	-15
 SK	27%	-11	33%	+8
 BG	26%	+10	48%	-5
 FR	25%	+4	61%	-5
 ES	24%	+5	53%	-9
 IT	22%	+7	50%	-6
 RO	21%	-9	47%	+1
 UK	21%	+4	63%	-7
 IE	19%	+9	59%	-15
 EL	13%	+1	73%	=
 LT	13%	+7	73%	-13
 LV	9%	+4	78%	-3
 HU	7%	+2	75%	-5
CY (tcc)	16%	+9	58%	-7
 MK	39%	+6	43%	+4
 TR	31%	+5	58%	-6
 HR	10%	-4	77%	+11

Figures in bold=majority view in the country

At the other end of the spectrum, Latvia is the most negative country regarding the way in which things are going nationally (78%, -3). This also applies to Hungary (75%, -5), Greece (73%, unchanged) and Lithuania (73%, -13). Here again, we observed that even though these countries remained very pessimistic, the feeling about the direction in which their country is going has improved in all of them. In all these four countries, it should be remembered that there was an increase in negative answers between Autumn 2008 and January-February 2009, especially in Latvia (+20, from 61% to 81%) and Lithuania (+21, from 65% to 86%).

Despite the ongoing EU accession negotiations, Croats are not positive about the direction the country is taking, as only 10% of those interviewed said that things were going in the right direction, while 77% have the contrary opinion (+11 points compared to January-February 2009). In the other candidate countries the situation is more positive. 39% of respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia think that things are going in the right direction in their country when compared to 33% who said so in the previous wave. 31% of Turks (+5) gave a positive answer.

**QA8a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) - % EU**

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	27%	50%	18%	5%
Sex				
 Male	30%	49%	17%	4%
Female	25%	51%	19%	5%
Age				
 15-24	33%	45%	16%	6%
25-39	28%	50%	18%	4%
40-54	24%	53%	19%	4%
55 +	27%	49%	19%	5%
Education (End of)				
 15-	22%	54%	19%	5%
16-19	26%	51%	18%	5%
20+	31%	47%	19%	3%
Still studying	38%	39%	16%	7%
Trust in EU				
Tend to trust	42%	35%	19%	4%
Tend not to trust	14%	67%	16%	3%

Socio-demographic differences follow a similar pattern to those described previously regarding the direction in which things are going in the European Union. In almost all categories, the pessimists outnumber the optimists.

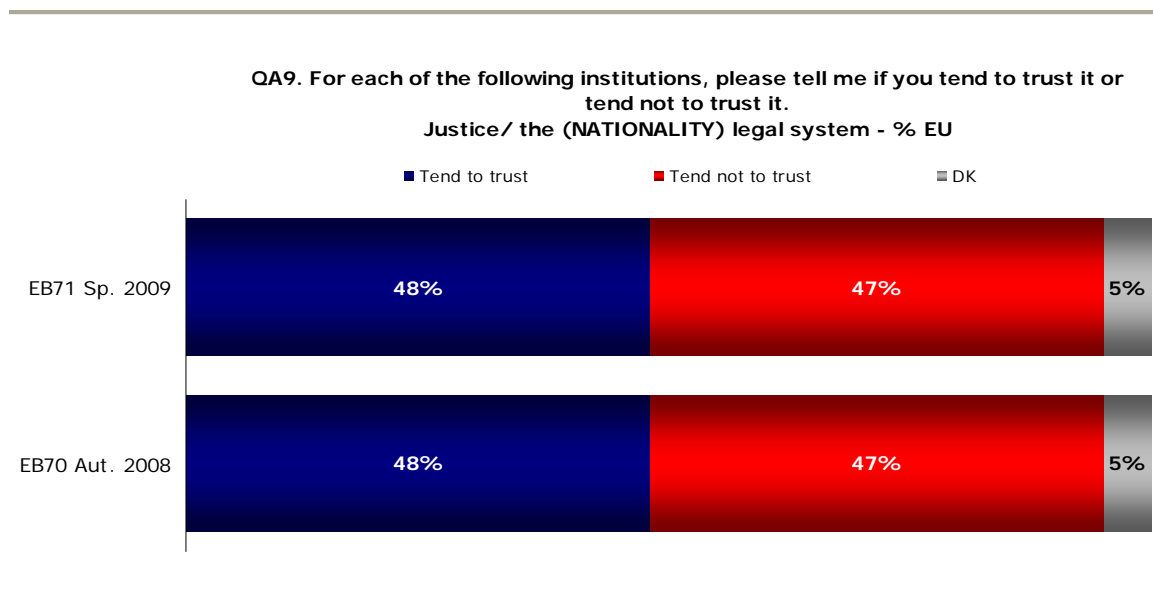
Overall, the results show that Europeans are more positive about how things are going in the EU (34%) than about how they are going in their own country (27%). This wave reveals significant improvements in the public's attitude since January-February 2009 even if, generally speaking, the current results suggest a return to the levels observed in Autumn 2008.

4.3 Trust in the national institutions

- *Trust in justice has stayed stable since Autumn 2008* -

Justice and the national legal system

Almost half of Europeans (48%) tend to trust the judicial system operating in their country²⁰ and the judiciary is in fact the most trusted national institution. The results are stable since the last time this question was asked, in Autumn 2008.


































Generally speaking, we observe important differences between the Northern countries and those from the Eastern part of Europe, with trust in justice being greater in the former.

In Autumn 2008, respondents in Finland had most trust in Justice/ their Legal institutions (84%). This has gone down to 78% and Finland has now been overtaken by Denmark at the top of the list, with a shift of +1 from 80% in the Autumn 2008 survey to 81% in the Spring 2009 report. Bulgaria is the country where citizens have least trust in the judiciary and the legal system and indeed this percentage of trust has gone down again by 3 points from 17% to 14% since Autumn 2008.

²⁰ QA9.1 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. 1. Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system 2. Political parties 3. The (NATIONALITY) Government 4. The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT)

QA9.1 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Trust in the justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system

	% Tend to trust	EB71 Sp. 2009	Change Sp. 2009- Aut. 2008
 EU27		48%	=
 DK		81%	+1
 FI		78%	-6
 AT		73%	-3
 SE		73%	-2
 NL		64%	-2
 DE		63%	+4
 LU		62%	+4
 EE		53%	-6
 UK		53%	-2
 FR		50%	-1
 IE		49%	-4
 MT		48%	-9
 CY		46%	-13
 EL		44%	=
 ES		44%	-8
 CZ		40%	+5
 HU		39%	+3
 PT		37%	-4
 BE		37%	-12
 IT		36%	+4
 PL		36%	=
 LV		30%	-3
 SI		30%	=
 SK		30%	=
 RO		25%	=
 LT		24%	-1
 BG		14%	-3
 TR		63%	+7
 MK		23%	-3
 HR		20%	=

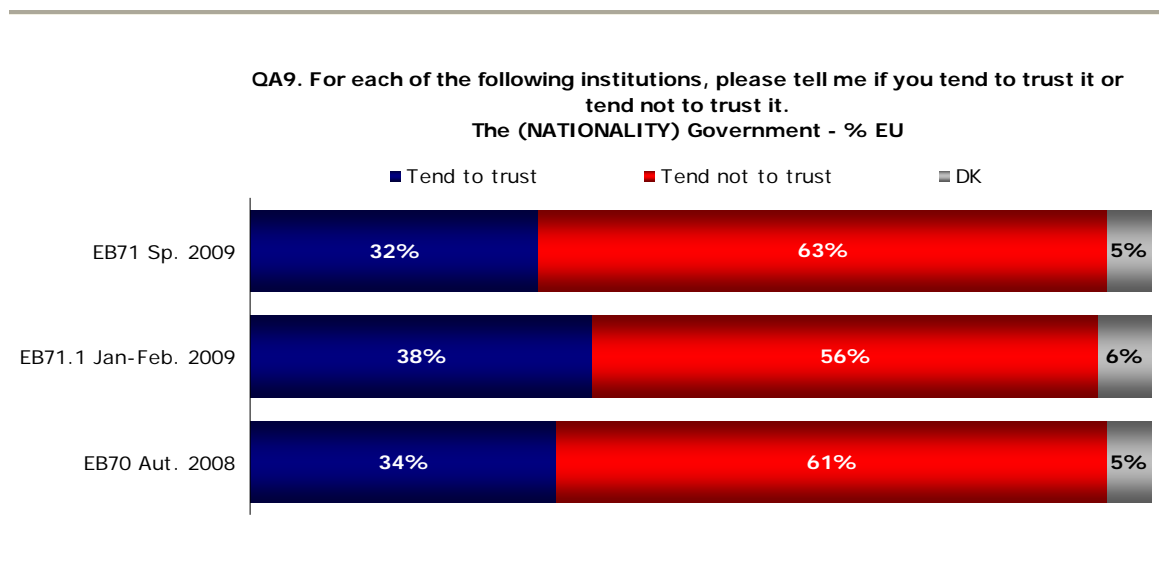
From a socio-demographic perspective, respondents who are still studying (56%) and those who studied beyond the age of 19 (55%) have higher levels of trust in the judicial system than respondents who have a lower level of education (42%).

National political institutions

- Around a third of Europeans trust their national political institutions, representing a decrease since January-February 2009 -

Trust in the national government

When compared to January-February 2009, the number of respondents who trust their government has dropped from 38% to 32%. On the contrary, 63% (+7%) do not trust their national government. The challenge posed by the economic scenario to national governments may still have had a bearing on citizens' levels of trust in their governments. We should remember that the previous wave recorded an increase of trust in national governments when almost all the indicators were falling dramatically. It seems that, at this time, when the worries of Europeans due to the economic crisis reached their peak, Europeans turned to their national political institutions to find solutions, and thus trust in these increased.


































Citizens in Luxembourg trust their government most with a percentage of 77%. Denmark comes second with 61% of respondents stating that they trust their government. Most of the countries that are at the bottom of the scale are those that are particularly negative in their judgement of the economic situation: Latvia (10%), Hungary (14%), Bulgaria (17%) and Lithuania (19%).

The Turks tend to trust their national government (57%) significantly more than in other candidate countries. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the national government is trusted by 36% of respondents while Croats scored a very low percentage of 13%.

QA9.3 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Trust in the (NATIONALITY) government

	% Tend to trust	EB71 Sp. 2009	Change Sp. 2009 - Jan.-Feb. 2009
	EU27	32%	-6
	LU	77%	+7
	DK	61%	-2
	AT	58%	-6
	SE	57%	-5
	CY	56%	-12
	NL	56%	-13
	FI	54%	-19
	DE	45%	-2
	MT	41%	-7
	EE	38%	-6
	SK	38%	-18
	BE	35%	-5
	ES	34%	-14
	SI	31%	-15
	FR	29%	-5
	CZ	28%	+4
	PT	28%	-7
	EL	25%	-4
	IT	25%	-3
	RO	22%	-17
	PL	21%	-6
	UK	21%	-10
	IE	20%	-9
	LT	19%	+4
	BG	17%	-2
	HU	14%	-3
	LV	10%	+3
	TR	57%	+2
	MK	36%	-4
	HR	13%	-8

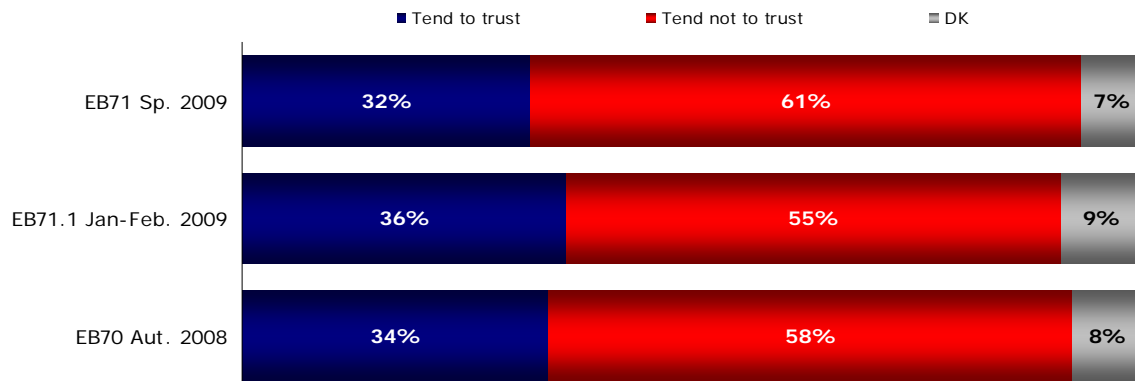
Trust in the national government varies in accordance with the socio-demographic profile of respondents, especially regarding occupation. Slightly more men (33%) trust their government than women (30%). Those aged 55 and over trust their national government (36%) more than other age categories. Some differences also exist in accordance with the occupation of respondents: managers trust their national government (38%) significantly more than the unemployed (22%) and manual workers (27%).

Otherwise, the evaluation of the national employment situation seems to be key when it comes to the confidence in the national government: 54% of those who think that the employment situation in their country is good trust the government, while they are only 28% among those who think that their national employment is bad.

Trust in the national Parliament

Currently on a par with the national government, European citizens also tend to have limited trust in their national Parliament. Just as in the case of national governments, trust has gone down to 32% from what formerly was a slightly more comfortable 36%. Conversely, more than six Europeans out of ten (61%, +6) do not trust their national Parliament.

QA9. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) - % EU

































As it was the case for the national government, we can observe tremendous differences between countries. Trust in the national parliament is highest among countries from the North or the centre of Europe. Denmark (75%) top this list, followed by Luxembourg (67%), Sweden (64%) and Finland (60%). On the other hand, distrust is extremely high among respondents in Latvia (91%), Lithuania (86%), and Bulgaria (85%).

In terms of evolution, important falls in trust can be noted especially in Romania (16%, -18 points) and Slovenia (27%, -15), and there are drops of more than 10 points in the Netherlands, Finland, Cyprus, Spain and the UK.

QA9.4 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Trust in the (NATIONALITY) parliament

	% Tend to trust	EB71 Sp. 2009	Change Sp. 2009 - Jan.-Feb. 2009
	EU27	32%	-4
	DK	75%	-6
	LU	67%	+5
	SE	64%	-3
	FI	60%	-13
	AT	58%	-3
	NL	56%	-14
	CY	53%	-13
	MT	47%	-5
	DE	46%	=
	BE	41%	-3
	SK	38%	-5
	PT	36%	-1
	EL	33%	-2
	FR	33%	+2
	ES	32%	-11
	EE	31%	-3
	IT	27%	-3
	SI	27%	-15
	IE	23%	-8
	CZ	20%	=
	PL	18%	+1
	UK	17%	-11
	RO	16%	-18
	HU	15%	-1
	LT	10%	+1
	BG	10%	-3
	LV	6%	+2
	TR	58%	+5
	MK	27%	-2
	HR	16%	-5

From a socio-demographic perspective the results here are similar to those recorded for trust in national government. Men (34%) tend to trust their national parliament more than female respondents (29%). A difference of 10 percentage points separates respondents who studied the longest (39%) and those who finished their education before the age of 16 (28%).
































[National political parties](#)

- Trust in political parties stays at a very low level -

Finally, Europeans were asked if they trust their political parties. Compared to the other national institutions tested, citizens trust political parties least. Indeed, a 20% trust level recorded in Autumn 2008 experienced a slight shift of -1 point to 19%. More than three Europeans out of four declared that they do not trust their parties (76%, +1 point).

QA9.2 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Trust in political parties

	% Tend to trust	EB71 Sp. 2009	Change Sp. 2009 - Aut. 2008
 EU27		19%	-1
 DK		58%	+4
 LU		50%	+11
 NL		41%	-10
 AT		40%	+2
 SE		36%	+2
 FI		32%	-4
 MT		31%	-3
 BE		28%	+3
 CY		27%	-2
 DE		24%	+2
 ES		23%	-7
 IE		19%	-4
 IT		19%	+3
 PT		18%	+1
 EE		16%	-3
 CZ		15%	+3
 EL		15%	+1
 SK		15%	-1
 BG		13%	+6
 FR		13%	=
 PL		12%	+5
 RO		12%	-2
 UK		12%	-6
 SI		11%	-6
 HU		10%	+2
 LT		8%	-2
 LV		5%	=
	CY (tcc)	24%	+2
 TR		26%	+4
 MK		15%	-4
 HR		7%	-3

In only two countries are citizens who trust their political parties in the majority: in Denmark (58%), and Luxembourg (50%).

Distrust is particularly high in Latvia (93%), Slovenia and Lithuania (86%) and Greece (85%).

Trust in the judicial and legal system and the political parties in one's country has stayed quite stable since Autumn 2008, last time the question was asked.

The situation is different in the case of trust levels for national governments (-6) and national parliaments (-4) where a decline in trust levels can be observed. However, these latter shifts were measured when comparing the results with those collected in January-February 2009. Nevertheless, confidence in both national political institutions has decreased even when compared with Autumn 2008.

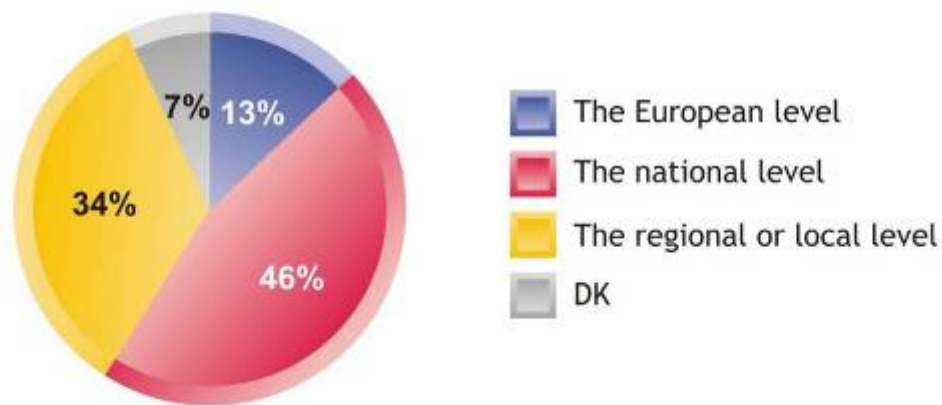
4.4 Best level of decision-making – European, national, regional or local?

4.4.1 Impact of public authorities on people's lives

- The National level still has the most impact on the living conditions of Europeans, but the European level gains in importance -

Across the European Union, the largest proportion (46%) of citizens believes that national authorities have the most impact on their living conditions²¹. The regional or local level is cited by more than one third of respondents (34%), and 13% mention the European level.

Question: QG1. In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions?



The figure for **the national level** has recorded an increase of three percentage points from opinions gathered in the previous Eurobarometer wave in the autumn of 2008²² (from 43%). Symmetrically, the **regional and local level** also decreases by 4 points, from 38% in Autumn 2008 to 34%. The **European level** has recorded an increase of 4 points (from 9%). This might be due to the European elections that have highlighted the role played by the European Union and its institutions in the daily life of Europeans.

²¹ In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions?

²² Special Eurobarometer 307: The role and impact of local and regional authorities within the European Union





















































































The country by country analysis reveals interesting differences in this respect. Member States with higher than average figures for **the national level** include Malta (70%), Latvia (64%), Lithuania, the Netherlands and Luxembourg (63%) and Denmark (60%), while, at the other end of the scale, relatively low figures are noted in Romania (37%), Italy and Czech Republic (38% both), and the UK (40%).

Member States where the influence of **regional or local authorities** is felt to be particularly strong include Finland (45%), the Czech Republic, Sweden, Italy and the UK (40%).

In Portugal, however, just 16% of respondents cite their regional or local authorities and even lower results are observed in Luxembourg (14%) and Malta (13%).

The impact of decisions taken at the European level is considered of more importance than the average in Greece (21%), Portugal (20%), Slovakia and the Czech Republic (19%).

QG1 In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions?

The national level			The regional or local level			The European level		
	EU27	46%		EU27	34%		EU27	13%
	MT	70%		FI	45%		EL	21%
	LV	64%		CZ	40%		PT	20%
	LT	63%		IT	40%		CZ	19%
	LU	63%		SE	40%		SK	19%
	NL	63%		UK	40%		LU	17%
	DK	60%		EE	39%		BE	15%
	SI	56%		ES	38%		DE	15%
	FR	55%		AT	38%		IT	15%
	HU	55%		RO	38%		AT	15%
	CY	54%		BG	36%		RO	15%
	PT	52%		SK	35%		IE	14%
	SE	52%		PL	34%		CY	14%
	BE	51%		SI	34%		FR	13%
	EE	51%		DE	31%		DK	11%
	BG	50%		HU	31%		ES	11%
	EL	50%		BE	30%		MT	11%
	PL	47%		IE	30%		PL	11%
	DE	46%		EL	28%		HU	10%
	IE	45%		DK	26%		UK	10%
	FI	45%		CY	26%		LT	9%
	ES	43%		LV	26%		NL	9%
	AT	43%		FR	25%		FI	9%
	SK	43%		NL	24%		EE	7%
	UK	40%		LT	21%		SI	7%
	CZ	38%		PT	16%		BG	6%
	IT	38%		LU	14%		LV	6%
	RO	37%		MT	13%		SE	5%





Few differences can be noted in this respect in accordance with the socio-demographic profile of the respondent. While no clear patterns emerge by gender or age, the level of education plays an important part in these results: just 39% of those educated to age 15 or below think that the national level is the one that most influences their living conditions, compared with 54% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Appreciably more women (37%) than men (31%) make up the 34% EU average of people believing that regional or local authorities have the most impact on their living conditions.

There is also a difference by education with this opinion being more strongly held by the least educated segment of the poll (39%) compared with 29% of those who had continued their studies until the age of 20 or beyond.

We can finally notice that European level is slightly more mentioned by men (15%, for 11% of women), and the young (17%, for 11% of the respondents aged 55+).

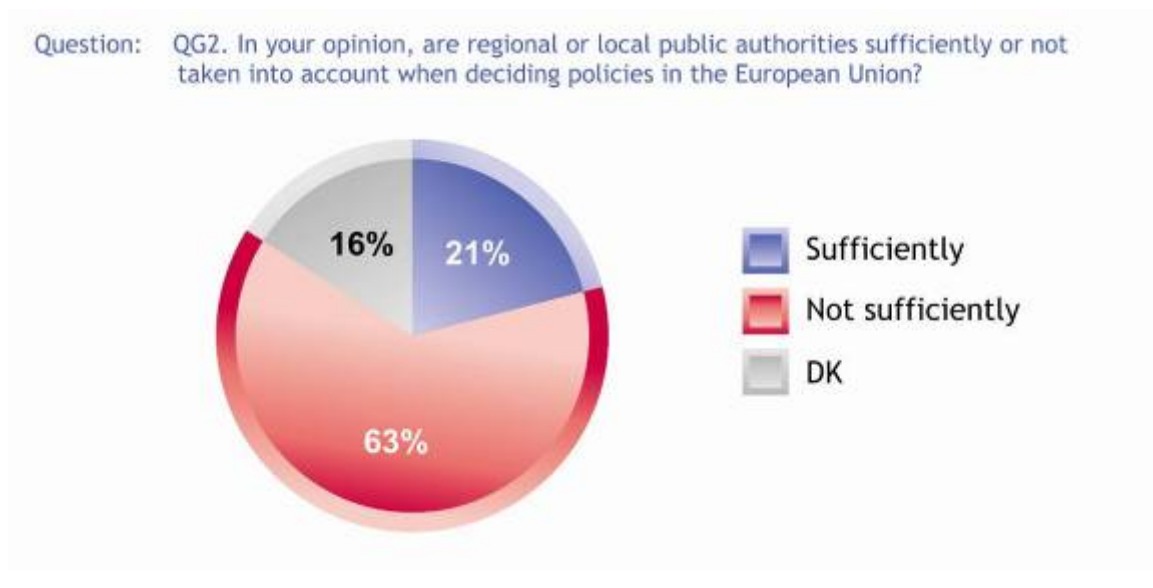
QG1 In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions?

	The national level	The regional or local level	The European level	DK
EU27	46%	34%	13%	7%
Sex				
 Male	48%	31%	15%	6%
Female	44%	37%	11%	8%
Age				
 15-24	43%	32%	17%	8%
25-39	49%	32%	12%	7%
40-54	48%	34%	13%	5%
55 +	44%	36%	11%	9%
Education (End of)				
 15-	39%	39%	12%	10%
16-19	45%	36%	12%	7%
20+	54%	29%	13%	4%
Still studying	45%	30%	18%	7%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	47%	34%	13%	6%
Managers	55%	28%	13%	4%
Other white collars	48%	31%	14%	7%
Manual workers	46%	34%	13%	7%
House persons	41%	37%	11%	11%
Unemployed	45%	36%	12%	7%
Retired	44%	37%	11%	8%
Students	45%	30%	18%	7%

4.4.2 Regional and local authorities' role in policy-making in the European Union

- A strong request for more intervention at the EU level -

Close to two-thirds (63%) of EU citizens polled believe that regional or local public authorities are not sufficiently taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union²³ and this figure is up from the 59% recorded in Autumn 2008²⁴.































This view is particularly strongly held in Greece (82%), Latvia (78%), Slovenia (77%), and France (75%). On the other hand, in Cyprus, a relative majority of citizens think that regional or local public authorities are sufficiently taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union (45%, vs. 37% who think the contrary). High proportions also share this view in Hungary (34%), Italy (31%) and the Netherlands (30%).

²³ In your opinion, are regional or local public authorities taken into account sufficiently or not when deciding policies in the European Union?

²⁴ Special Eurobarometer 307: The role and impact of local and regional authorities within the European Union

QG2 In your opinion, are regional or local public authorities sufficiently or not taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union?

	Not sufficiently	Sufficiently	Don't know
 EU27	63%	21%	16%
 EL	82%	15%	3%
 LV	78%	12%	10%
 SI	77%	13%	10%
 FR	75%	14%	11%
 FI	72%	20%	8%
 AT	66%	23%	11%
 BE	65%	29%	6%
 BG	65%	10%	25%
 LU	65%	20%	15%
 CZ	64%	27%	9%
 ES	64%	22%	14%
 DK	63%	25%	12%
 DE	63%	19%	18%
 EE	62%	23%	15%
 LT	62%	18%	20%
 SE	62%	23%	15%
 UK	62%	18%	20%
 SK	60%	29%	11%
 PL	59%	22%	19%
 MT	58%	20%	22%
 NL	58%	30%	12%
 RO	58%	17%	25%
 IT	52%	31%	17%
 PT	50%	22%	28%
 IE	49%	22%	29%
 HU	48%	34%	18%
 CY	37%	45%	18%

There are few differences between the different categories of Europeans: in all of them, a large majority considers that the voice of local or regional public authorities is not sufficiently taken into account at the EU level. We can observe though that this opinion is particularly strong among the respondents who left school after the age of 19 (67%), while younger respondents are slightly less convinced (54% of the 15-24).

II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

This section covers aspects of the relationship between the European Union and its citizens.

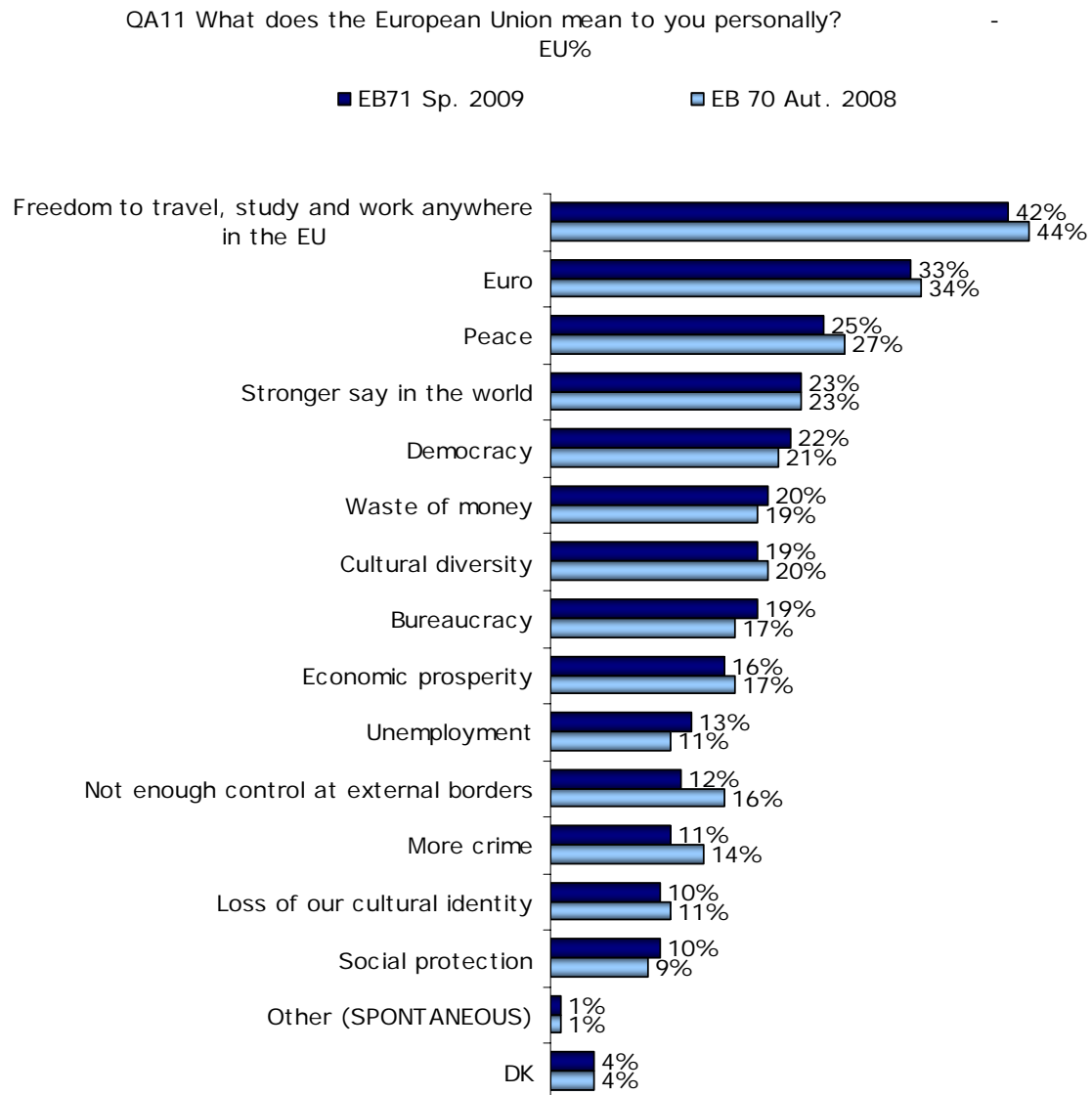
1. Attachment to the European Union

1.1 What does the EU mean?

- The views of Europeans are almost unchanged since previous wave: EU means first of all 'freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU' -

The views of respondents about the meaning of the EU have not changed much since the previous standard Eurobarometer EB70, conducted in Autumn 2008. A relative majority of Europeans believe that the EU means 'freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU' (42%, -2 points since Eurobarometer 70, Autumn 2008)²⁵. Nearly a third of EU citizens (33%, -1) associate the EU with the Euro while a quarter of EU citizens (25%, -2) think that the EU means peace. A significant number of people believe that the EU means a stronger say in the world (23%, stable), democracy (22%, +1) and cultural diversity 19% (-1).

²⁵ QA11 What does the European Union mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



On the other hand, the EU only means social protection to 10% of EU citizens (+1), while 11% (-3) associate it with more crime. Negatively speaking, 10% (-1) of citizens interviewed think that the EU means a loss of one's cultural identity, and 12% (-4) think it is 'not enough control at external borders'. 13% of EU citizens think that EU means unemployment (+2). We can see in the latter a reflection of the important increase of concern about unemployment that is one of the major finding of this Eurobarometer wave.

QA11 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Euro	Peace	Stronger say in the world	Democracy	Waste of money	Cultural diversity	Bureaucracy	Economic prosperity	Unemployment	Not enough control at external borders	More crime	Loss of our cultural identity	Social protection
EU27	42%	33%	25%	23%	22%	20%	19%	19%	16%	13%	12%	11%	10%	10%
BE	42%	54%	27%	25%	22%	20%	22%	14%	19%	15%	16%	18%	10%	12%
BG	52%	15%	22%	17%	31%	7%	20%	6%	29%	5%	4%	5%	5%	22%
CZ	53%	28%	18%	24%	24%	22%	12%	23%	16%	14%	14%	20%	11%	7%
DK	53%	31%	35%	32%	30%	19%	28%	37%	24%	9%	35%	23%	13%	13%
DE	47%	45%	43%	26%	29%	34%	25%	35%	14%	15%	12%	20%	9%	7%
EE	70%	23%	25%	18%	16%	12%	21%	18%	13%	11%	3%	4%	4%	14%
IE	44%	38%	16%	26%	18%	8%	14%	9%	33%	10%	7%	9%	14%	13%
EL	49%	45%	40%	31%	29%	20%	14%	15%	17%	31%	21%	23%	21%	19%
ES	37%	37%	15%	20%	28%	8%	22%	10%	25%	8%	6%	2%	4%	13%
FR	41%	37%	39%	28%	15%	29%	25%	15%	10%	19%	17%	6%	12%	7%
IT	33%	33%	14%	25%	20%	9%	13%	6%	15%	10%	11%	9%	8%	13%
CY	62%	36%	42%	25%	42%	14%	32%	8%	17%	27%	19%	38%	21%	36%
LV	56%	10%	12%	10%	9%	16%	9%	18%	10%	15%	6%	6%	5%	11%
LT	56%	15%	13%	16%	19%	15%	18%	9%	24%	8%	3%	4%	6%	14%
LU	56%	51%	44%	31%	28%	17%	28%	12%	22%	12%	20%	20%	7%	18%
HU	38%	25%	18%	18%	21%	13%	14%	11%	17%	22%	9%	13%	4%	12%
MT	51%	30%	17%	36%	28%	10%	19%	8%	26%	10%	10%	3%	12%	14%
NL	49%	47%	33%	32%	19%	14%	17%	26%	31%	6%	15%	13%	12%	9%
AT	46%	55%	30%	25%	27%	39%	23%	37%	15%	31%	34%	46%	18%	15%
PL	57%	27%	18%	24%	21%	8%	12%	14%	12%	8%	3%	5%	7%	6%
PT	32%	26%	14%	16%	18%	10%	17%	4%	17%	21%	16%	15%	8%	9%
RO	47%	27%	28%	10%	39%	7%	16%	7%	29%	12%	5%	7%	8%	17%
SI	52%	46%	26%	23%	22%	23%	19%	23%	15%	19%	13%	20%	12%	12%
SK	61%	54%	23%	26%	26%	14%	18%	11%	29%	11%	13%	21%	9%	12%
FI	58%	54%	25%	16%	11%	22%	18%	33%	14%	5%	11%	16%	7%	6%
SE	56%	26%	46%	40%	27%	36%	23%	34%	15%	7%	16%	13%	9%	6%
UK	25%	12%	10%	13%	9%	29%	12%	23%	7%	11%	18%	7%	20%	6%
CY (tcc)	18%	10%	20%	15%	24%	5%	16%	5%	39%	6%	2%	5%	13%	37%
HR	33%	23%	17%	14%	17%	14%	11%	10%	24%	11%	9%	16%	23%	12%
TR	24%	6%	15%	13%	17%	5%	14%	4%	33%	13%	2%	3%	15%	20%
MK	57%	12%	30%	19%	23%	3%	8%	3%	44%	6%	6%	4%	6%	15%

Highest percentage per item in the EU 27
Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item in the EU 27
Lowest percentage per country

The country by country analysis reveals important variations between the Member States: The Estonians mostly associate the EU with '**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**' (70%, +1). They are followed by the Cypriots at 62% (+1), the Slovaks 61% (-2) and the Finns 58% (-5). On the other hand, the British associate the EU less with this aspect. In fact, the percentage of British respondents who defined the EU as freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU has dropped by 6 points since Autumn 2008 and now stands at 25%. The Portuguese are also on the lower side scoring 32%, a drop of 7 points since the last wave of the standard Eurobarometer (EB70).

Interestingly, in the case of the Turkish Cypriot Community, a drop of 13 points was recorded since the previous wave with just 18% of respondents linking the EU with the opportunity to travel, study and work.

At a time when **unemployment** was cited by European respondents as a main national concern, we can observe how various citizens in EU countries perceive the EU and how it relates to unemployment. The Greeks (31%, stable) and the Austrians (31%, +5) tend to associate the EU with unemployment, followed by the Cypriots (27%, +10) and the Hungarians (22%, +3). The countries where the EU is least associated with unemployment in the minds of citizens are Finland (5%, +2), Bulgaria (5%, +2), the Netherlands (6%, +2), Denmark (9%, +5) Lithuania (8%, +3) and Poland which recorded too a score of 8% increasing its score by 4 points since Autumn 2008. Here, one would do well to note the shifts in results for unemployment in the wake of the economic recession which took off in September 2008.

A socio-demographic analysis of the results shows that women and men equally correlate the EU with unemployment (13%).

We find that for all age-groups, EU means '**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**' first (people aged 15-24, 51%; 25 -39, 44%; 40-54 43% , 55+ 35%), and **the euro** second (15-24, 33%; 25 -39, 35%; 40-54 33%, 55+ 32%).

For the younger generation (15-24) **a stronger say in the world** and **democracy** were equally the third option (23%) followed by **peace** and **cultural diversity** (22%). For this age-group the EU is least co-related with '**more crime**' (6%). In the oldest age-group – 55 years of age and over – **peace** was chosen as a third option (30%) and the negative option of **waste of money** as a fourth (24%). For the oldest group, the EU is associated least with **social protection** (9%).





Some variation may also be noted when it comes to educational background. For those who have finished their studies at the age of 15 or before, the **euro** comes first (31%), before the **freedom to travel, work and study in the EU** (28%), and

the **waste of money** (24%). The hierarchy is different among those who have studied until the age of 20 or later; an absolute majority thinks that the EU means firstly the **freedom to travel, study and work** (53%), while 38% associate the EU with **the euro** and 30% with **a stronger say in the world** or **peace**.

Correlated with occupation, the level of education is also a determining factor: it is students that associate the EU with **freedom of movement** most (57%), followed by managers (53%), other white-collar workers (46%) and the self-employed (45%). Only 34% of the retired associate it with this issue.

For all occupations but one, the **freedom to travel, work or study** in the EU comes first and **the euro** comes second. Indeed, the only occupational category which does not think so is that of house persons. 37% of them have replied that the EU means **the euro** and 35% only have replied that the EU means **freedom to travel, work or study**.

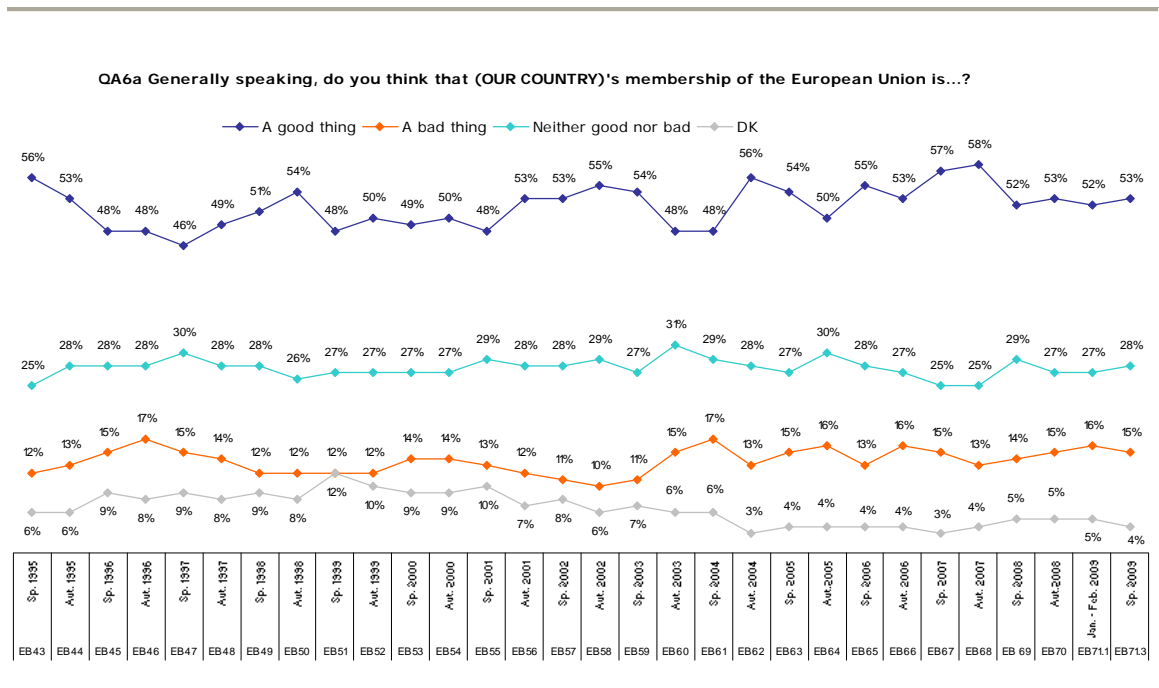
QA11 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Euro	Peace	Stronger say in the world	Democracy	Bureaucracy	Unemployment	Social protection
EU27	42%	33%	25%	23%	22%	19%	13%	10%
Sex								
 Male	42%	34%	27%	23%	24%	21%	13%	10%
Female	42%	33%	24%	22%	20%	16%	13%	10%
Age								
 15-24	51%	33%	22%	23%	23%	9%	11%	10%
25-39	44%	35%	20%	24%	22%	16%	13%	10%
40-54	43%	33%	26%	25%	22%	23%	15%	11%
55 +	35%	32%	30%	20%	21%	21%	13%	9%
Education (End of)								
 15-	28%	31%	23%	15%	18%	15%	16%	9%
16-19	40%	32%	24%	22%	22%	19%	14%	10%
20+	53%	38%	30%	30%	26%	24%	9%	10%
Still studying	57%	36%	25%	25%	25%	10%	8%	11%
Respondent occupation scale								
 Self-employed	45%	35%	25%	26%	24%	21%	12%	11%
Managers	53%	34%	30%	29%	27%	28%	7%	9%
Other white colla	46%	35%	24%	28%	22%	18%	12%	10%
Manual workers	41%	33%	23%	22%	23%	17%	15%	10%
House persons	35%	37%	24%	20%	18%	15%	13%	9%
Unemployed	40%	32%	18%	18%	18%	15%	22%	10%
Retired	34%	31%	29%	20%	20%	21%	13%	9%
Students	57%	36%	25%	25%	25%	10%	8%	11%

1.2 Support Membership of the EU

- Support for EU membership remains stable -

Support for EU membership remains stable despite a worsening of the economic context. It still constitutes the majority view (53%, +1)²⁶, with more than a quarter of respondents considering their country’s membership as neither good nor bad (28%, +1 since January-February 2009) and only 15% (-1) of Europeans believing that their country’s membership is a bad thing. These results are also quite stable since Autumn 2008. Europeans do not seem to blame the EU for the economic downturn. The European Union is not directly connected with the ills of the crisis in Europeans’ minds. In fact, the protection of the EU in such crisis might have triggered more confidence in its citizens.



Large differences can be noted between countries: At the top of the scale, 79% (+5) of Luxemburgers think that EU membership is a good thing. The Netherlands ranks second (72%, -6) followed by Spain (71%, +7), and Ireland (69%, +1).

On the other hand, the Latvians are still the most sceptical about their EU membership, but their support has increased slightly compared to January-February (25%, +2). The British and the Hungarians are also not really enthusiastic about their country’s membership, with respectively 28% and 32% of citizens holding this

²⁶ QA6a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
































opinion. In the UK, public opinion is as strongly divided as it was in the January-February 2009 wave: 32% (-1) of citizens view their country's membership negatively, 32% find it neither good nor bad (unchanged) and 28% (-1) view it positively. Austria's support for EU membership at present still stands as it was in January-February 2009 at 41%.

The results can also be compared with those in the Autumn 2008 report (EB70). With 48% in the current wave, 11 percentage points fewer Slovenes claimed that EU membership was a good thing when compared to Autumn 2008. Another striking drop is that experienced in the Netherlands (-8 points), even though support remains strong in this country (72%). We can also note in this regard that these two countries recorded turnout rates lower than the EU average at the last European elections, in June 2009²⁷.

Also noteworthy is the case of Cyprus which experienced a positive shift of +14 from 40% recorded in the Autumn 2008 survey to 54% in the January-February 2009 wave, which was then followed by a negative shift of -7 in the Spring 2009 wave. Symmetrically, Bulgaria recorded a drop of 8 points from 48% in Autumn 2008 to 40% in January-February 2009, that was followed by a large increase of 11 points in the Spring 2009 wave (from 40% to 51%).






²⁷ 36.7% in the Netherlands, 28.3% in Slovenia, compared to 43% in the EU

QA6 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...? A good thing

		Jan.-Feb. 2009 (EB 71.1)	Spring 2009 (EB 71)	Evolution (% points)
	EU27	52%	53%	+1
	BG	40%	51%	+11
	MT	48%	57%	+9
	ES	64%	71%	+7
	LU	74%	79%	+5
	IT	44%	48%	+4
	PL	58%	60%	+2
	PT	48%	50%	+2
	FI	50%	52%	+2
	LV	23%	25%	+2
	LT	55%	57%	+2
	DE	60%	61%	+1
	EL	44%	45%	+1
	IE	68%	69%	+1
	EE	59%	59%	=0
	AT	41%	41%	=0
	UK	29%	28%	-1
	DK	66%	65%	-1
	HU	33%	32%	-1
	RO	67%	66%	-1
	SK	67%	66%	-1
	BE	68%	66%	-2
	CZ	44%	42%	-2
	FR	52%	50%	-2
	SE	58%	54%	-4
	NL	78%	72%	-6
	CY	54%	47%	-7
	SI	57%	48%	-9
	TR	39%	48%	+9
	MK	64%	64%	=0
	HR	29%	24%	-5

The socio-demographic analysis reproduces the traditional divide in public opinion with regard to the European Union: men 57% vs. 49% of women, the young (62% of those aged 15-24 vs. 49% of those aged 55 and over), the most educated (66% of those who stayed in full-time education until age 20 and beyond vs. 40% of those who left school at the age 15 or younger) and managers (67% vs. 45% of the unemployed) are the Europeans most in favour of their country's membership of the EU.

QA6a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

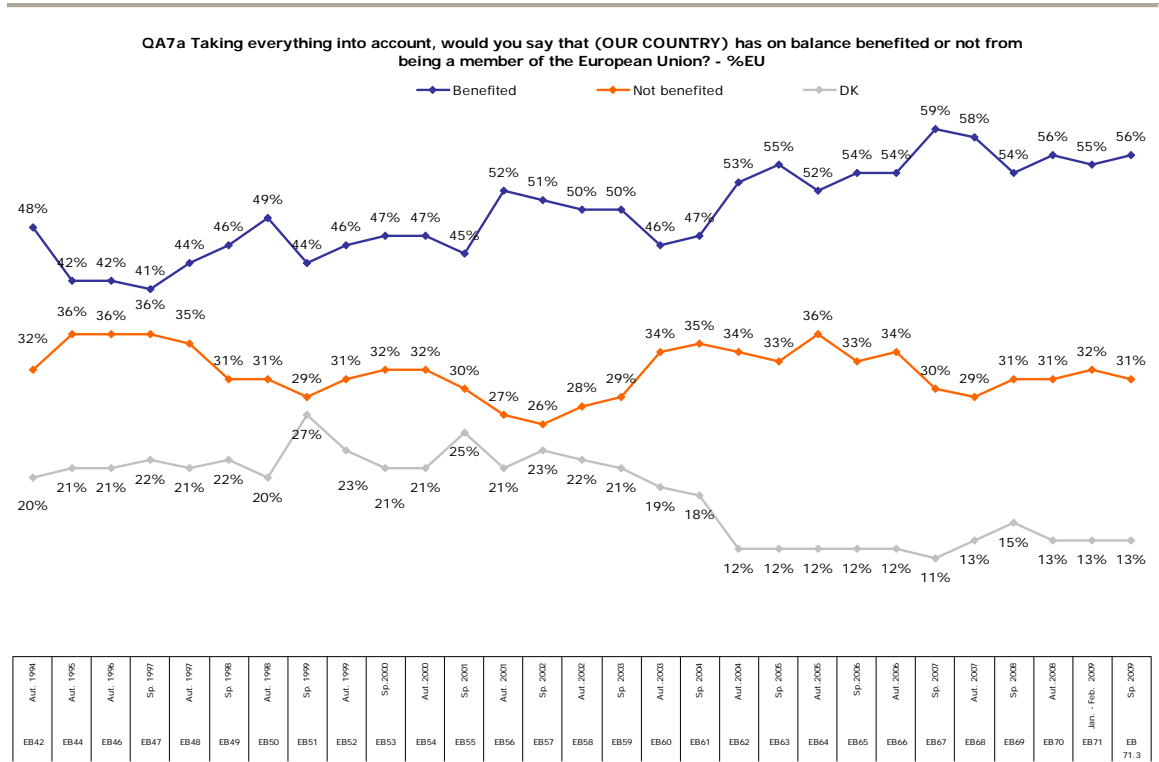
	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad	DK
EU27	53%	15%	28%	4%
Sex				
 Male	57%	16%	24%	3%
 Female	49%	14%	31%	6%
Age				
 15-24	62%	9%	25%	4%
25-39	56%	13%	27%	4%
40-54	52%	17%	28%	3%
55 +	49%	18%	28%	5%
Education (End of)				
 15-	40%	21%	31%	8%
16-19	50%	16%	30%	4%
20+	66%	11%	22%	1%
Still studying	70%	5%	23%	2%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	60%	15%	23%	2%
Managers	67%	10%	21%	2%
Other white collars	56%	12%	29%	3%
Manual workers	50%	17%	29%	4%
House persons	45%	15%	31%	9%
Unemployed	45%	18%	32%	5%
Retired	47%	19%	29%	5%
Students	70%	5%	23%	2%

Women's support for EU membership has gone up by 1 percentage point, as well as support from younger people (+1) and those 55 and over (+2) since January-February 2009. Likewise, the support of those who left school before age 16 (40% EB71 vs. 38% EB71.1) and the unemployed (45% EB71 vs. 43% EB71.1) has risen albeit slightly. The support for EU membership amongst all socio-demographic groups has remained fairly stable in the wake of the global financial crisis and the economic recession in Europe.

1.3 The perceived benefits of membership

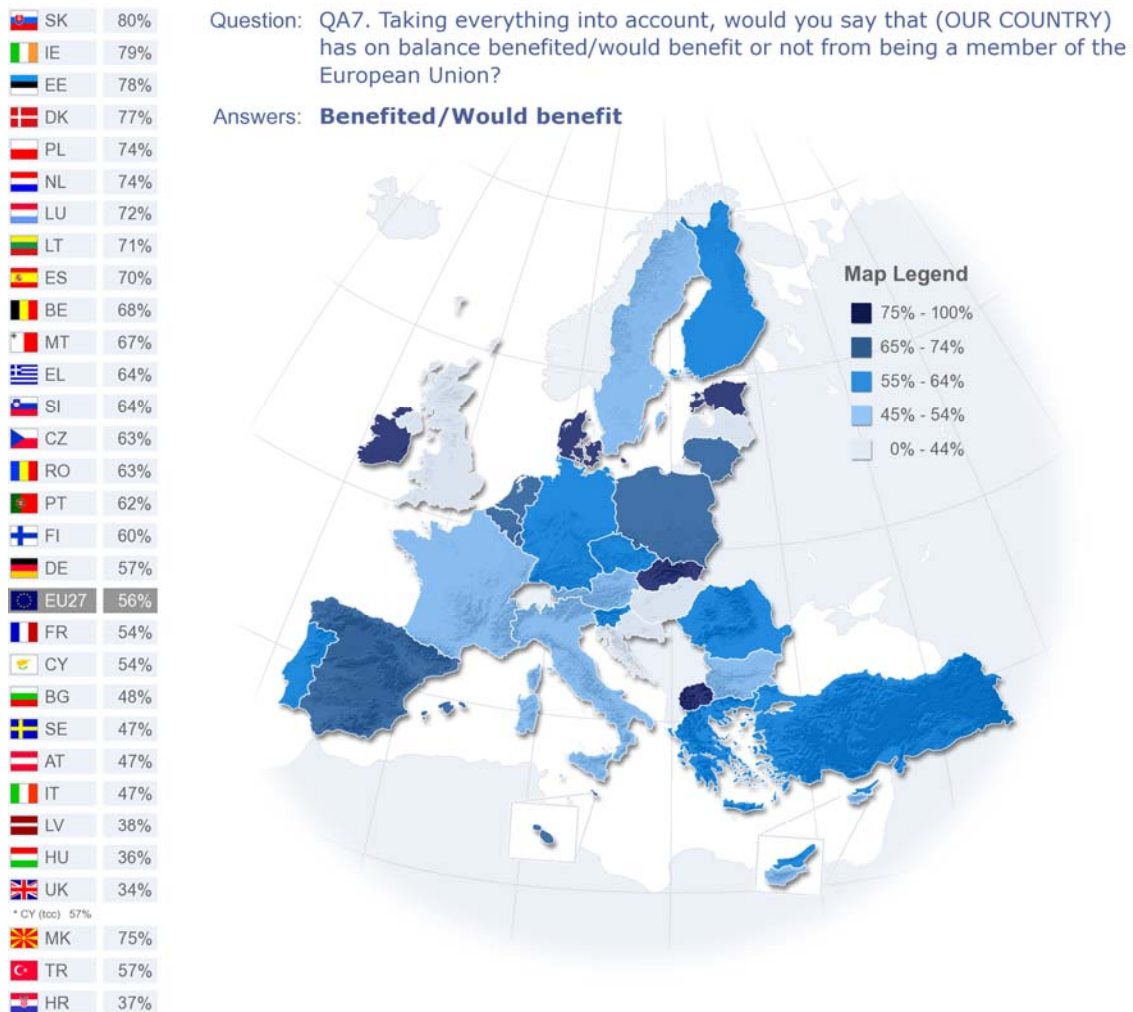
- 56% of Europeans feel their country has benefited from EU membership -

56% of Europeans think that their country has on balance profited from its accession to the EU (+1 compared to January-February 2009)²⁸. On the other hand, around a third of respondents (31%; -1) feel that their country has not benefited from EU membership. The economic crisis does not seem to directly affect attitudes towards the EU. The situation is exactly the same as that recorded in Autumn 2008.



The view that EU membership has on balance been beneficial is most widely held by the Slovaks (80%, +1 compared to January-February 2009), the Irish (79%, -1), the Estonians (78%, +3), and the Danes (77%, +1).















²⁸ QA7a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?



In 7 countries, less than half the citizens believe that their country has benefited from EU membership. These are the UK (34%, -2 points since January-February 2009), Hungary (36%, +1), Latvia (38%, +3), Italy (47%, +4), Austria (47%, +3), Sweden (47%, -6), and Bulgaria (48%, with a record increase of +17 points). The shift in attitude in the case of Bulgaria is notable particularly in view of EU pressure for reforms in the country. It should be nuanced, though, by the fact that this indicator has recorded an important drop of 12 points from 43% to 31% between Autumn 2008 (EB70) and January-February 2009.

The most important variations at the country level are presented in the table below.




**QA7 Taking everything into account, would you say
that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not
from being a member of the European Union?
Has benefited/Would benefit**

	% Has benefited/ Would benefit	EB71, Spring 2009	Evolution (% points)
 EU27		56%	+1
 BG		48%	+17
 MT		67%	+10
 ES		70%	+7
 PT		62%	+6
⋮		⋮	⋮
 UK		34%	-2
 NL		74%	-2
 BE		68%	-4
 EL		64%	-4
 RO		63%	-4
 CY		54%	-5
 SE		47%	-6
 SI		64%	-9
 TR		57%	+10

In socio-demographic terms, men think that their country has benefited from EU membership more than women (60% vs. 53%). It is also worthwhile to point out that young people believe in the benefits of EU membership much more than the older generation – 66% of people aged 15-24 think their country has benefited, while 51% of those aged 55 and over think it has.

Moreover, 73% of students and 68% of Europeans who have studied full-time till aged 20 or more feel that EU membership has been beneficial for their country, compared to only 45% of citizens who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger.

QA7 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	Benefited	Not benefited	DK
UE27 / EU27	56%	31%	13%
Sex			
 Male	60%	30%	10%
Female	53%	31%	16%
Age			
 15-24	66%	21%	13%
25-39	58%	29%	13%
40-54	56%	33%	11%
55 +	51%	35%	14%
Education (End of)			
 15-	45%	37%	18%
16-19	53%	34%	13%
20+	68%	24%	8%
Still studying	73%	17%	10%

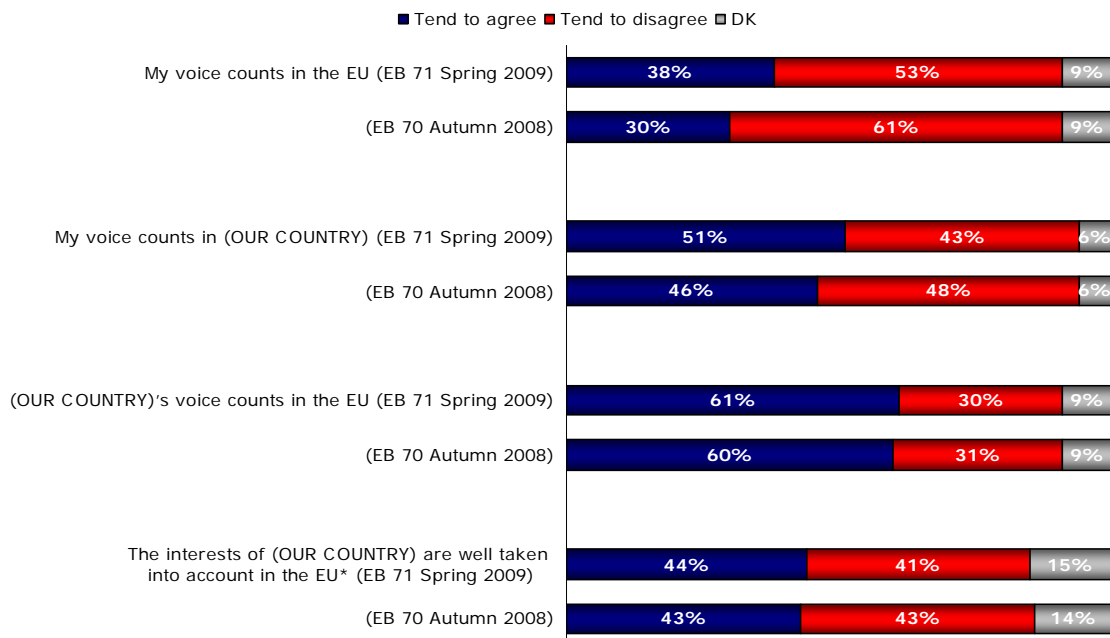
2. Democracy in the European Union

2.1 How Europeans feel represented

- A majority of Europeans do not think their voice counts in the EU-

A majority of Europeans do not think their voice counts in the EU, (53%, -8 points compared to the last Standard Eurobarometer, EB70, Autumn 2008).²⁹ Just over a third (38%) of citizens thinks their voice counts in the EU (+8). 9% of Europeans claim that they don't know.

QA12 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.



*Question only asked in the EU27

²⁹ QA12a 3+4+6+7 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. My voice counts in the European Union; My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) ; (OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU ; The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU.

The countries in which the highest number of respondents state that their voice count in the EU are Denmark (65%), followed by the Sweden (58%), the Netherlands (56%), Belgium (54%), Malta (51%) and Luxembourg (50%). At the other end of the spectrum are respondents from Latvia (14%), the UK (19%), the Czech Republic (22%) and Romania (24%).

In the case of the candidate countries, respondents saying that their voice is heard in the EU have generally remained at the same levels as the previous wave which is now below the current EU average of 38%. In Croatia and Turkey, 30% of respondents state that their voice is heard in the EU, five points higher than in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (25%).

QA12 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

	My voice counts in the European Union			My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU			The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU*		
	tend to agree	tend not to agree	DK	tend to agree	tend not to agree	DK	tend to agree	tend not to agree	DK	tend to agree	tend not to agree	DK
EU27	38%	53%	9%	51%	43%	6%	61%	30%	9%	44%	41%	15%
BE	54%	43%	3%	63%	35%	2%	68%	28%	4%	54%	38%	8%
BG	31%	51%	18%	32%	57%	11%	39%	41%	20%	33%	47%	20%
CZ	22%	72%	6%	32%	65%	3%	45%	50%	5%	37%	56%	7%
DK	65%	31%	4%	93%	5%	2%	79%	18%	3%	56%	37%	7%
DE	46%	44%	10%	64%	31%	5%	78%	15%	7%	55%	31%	14%
EE	28%	66%	6%	52%	46%	2%	80%	14%	6%	37%	54%	9%
IE	39%	46%	15%	51%	38%	11%	62%	24%	14%	50%	29%	21%
EL	27%	72%	1%	28%	72%	-	37%	62%	1%	31%	67%	2%
ES	44%	46%	10%	56%	39%	5%	64%	29%	7%	53%	35%	12%
FR	49%	46%	5%	71%	26%	3%	81%	14%	5%	50%	34%	16%
IT	25%	61%	14%	26%	63%	11%	47%	40%	13%	42%	42%	16%
CY	33%	58%	9%	43%	52%	5%	51%	43%	6%	37%	54%	9%
LV	14%	78%	8%	16%	80%	4%	31%	61%	8%	18%	75%	7%
LT	29%	56%	15%	18%	75%	7%	48%	41%	11%	36%	50%	14%
LU	50%	43%	7%	65%	29%	6%	73%	20%	7%	52%	32%	16%
HU	36%	57%	7%	33%	63%	4%	47%	45%	8%	38%	52%	10%
MT	51%	36%	13%	51%	38%	11%	66%	25%	9%	49%	33%	18%
NL	56%	39%	5%	80%	18%	2%	76%	20%	4%	44%	42%	14%
AT	37%	56%	7%	69%	28%	3%	46%	48%	6%	32%	59%	9%
PL	43%	48%	9%	50%	44%	6%	64%	27%	9%	39%	39%	22%
PT	37%	53%	10%	46%	45%	9%	52%	33%	15%	44%	35%	21%
RO	24%	59%	17%	25%	61%	14%	41%	42%	17%	36%	41%	23%
SI	41%	54%	5%	62%	36%	2%	59%	37%	4%	32%	60%	8%
SK	31%	59%	10%	48%	46%	6%	50%	39%	11%	56%	31%	13%
FI	41%	57%	2%	72%	27%	1%	68%	29%	3%	31%	64%	5%
SE	58%	37%	5%	90%	7%	3%	83%	14%	3%	61%	31%	8%
UK	19%	72%	9%	38%	57%	5%	43%	45%	12%	30%	55%	15%
CY (tcc)	21%	68%	11%									
HR	30%	61%	9%	68%	29%	3%	33%	57%	10%			
TR	30%	59%	11%	31%	61%	8%	28%	59%	13%			
MK	25%	65%	10%	52%	41%	7%	23%	63%	14%			

*Question only asked in the EU27.

Slightly more than a majority of Europeans believes that **their voice counts in their country** (51%). This is an improvement over the Autumn 2008 results when 46% of respondents felt their voice counted in their country. 43% of respondents, however, tend to disagree with the statement (-5 points) and 6% could not give an answer.

An analysis of the results by country indicates that a very high percentage of Danes (93%), and Swedish (90%) say that their voice counts in their country. The Netherlands also records a large number of citizens who feel that their voice counts on national level (80%). On the other hand, only 16% of Latvians and 18% of Lithuanians feel that their voice is heard on national level. It should be noted that the score in the third Baltic country, Estonia, is strikingly different (52%). Romanians are also far from satisfied with their influence on national affairs (25%) while Italians (26%) and Greeks (28%) are not far behind.

One might draw a link between the feeling to be represented/heard at country and EU level and economic optimism; this is the case in Denmark and the Netherlands. The reverse is also true. Countries pessimistic regarding their economic situation tend to have fewer citizens believing that their voice count, as it is the case in Latvia, Hungary and Greece.

Having focused on how respondents think they are heard as individuals, it is interesting to examine whether they consider **that their country's voice counts in the EU**: 61% of respondents agree that their country's voice counts in the EU (+1 point compared to EB70, Autumn 2008). Just below a third, say they disagree (30%, -1) while 9% could not give an answer.

When countries are taken individually, Sweden has the highest proportion of citizens who believe that their country's voice is heard in the EU (83%). Likewise, the French (81%), the Danes (79%) the Germans (78%) and the Dutch (76%) record positive results. Interestingly, a large decline is recorded in Slovenia when the score of 79% in the previous survey fell by 20 points to 59% in this wave.

The countries whose respondents are the least optimistic about the voice of their country inside the EU are Latvia (31%), Greece (37%) and Bulgaria (39%).

Quite logically, the least positive results are concentrated in the candidate countries: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (23%) and Turkey (28%). Croatia also records a low score with just 33% of respondents stating that their country has a voice in the EU.

When asked if **the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU**, the situation is relatively unchanged from the previous wave and only a slight

improvement is now recorded. 44% of respondents across the EU agreed that their country's interests are well taken into account in the EU. This represents an increase of 1 point since autumn 2008.

The country that has the highest proportion of respondents saying that the interests of their country are being taken into account in the EU is Sweden with a score of 61%, followed by Denmark and Slovakia (both 56%), and Germany (55%); at the other end of the spectrum, only 18% of Latvians give a similar answer.

In terms of evolution, Slovenia again records a striking drop of 21 percentage points since the previous survey with 32% now saying that the country's interests are taken into account in the EU while Spain recorded an increase +11 percentage points of the respondents sharing this opinion (53%).

A high level of 'don't know' responses is recorded at the EU level (15%): Romanians appear to be the respondents with the highest level of uncertainty concerning this question (23%). They are closely followed by the Poles (22%), the Portuguese (21%), the Irish (21%) and the Bulgarians (20%).

From a socio-demographic perspective, 36% of female respondents stated that **their voice counts in the EU** compared to 39% of male respondents. The younger generation is most optimistic about its voice being heard in the EU (40%) and those aged 55 and over are least optimistic (36%). In this regard, gender and age generate only minor differences.

When it comes to educational background, those who have studied after the age of 19 are most confident (47%) and those who have finished their studies before the age of 16 are the least confident (30%).

With regard to the occupational scale, 49% of managers reply they feel that their voice is heard in the EU. The categories who feel they are heard least are the unemployed (29%) and house persons (31%). It should be noted that a high proportion (16%) of house persons gave a 'don't know' response when asked about their voice in the EU.

It is also interesting to note that 42% who claim that they almost never have difficulties in paying bills think their voice is heard, while only 25% of those who have difficulty in paying bills most of the time think it is heard. The standard of living creates important differences on this item³⁰.

³⁰ QD60 During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties to pay your bills at the end of the month...?

When asked if **their voice is heard in their country**, once again, men and the younger age-groups are only slightly more numerous to share this opinion.

With regard to educational background, it is those who are better educated who are the most positive (61%) while a majority of students also replied in the affirmative (57%). Those who finished their studies before the age of 16 are the least confident as to how much their voice counts in their own country (44%).

Again, it is those who claim that they almost never have difficulties in paying their bills who most often think their voice is being heard in their country, compared to those who have difficulty in paying bills.

Respondents are also asked about **their country's voice in the EU**. In terms of age difference, the younger generation is most optimistic about its country's voice being heard in the EU (66%) and those aged 55 and over are the least optimistic (58%). As is the case for the previous items, those who have studied beyond the age of 19 and students are extremely confident that the voice of their country counts (71%). The percentage goes down drastically, however, among those who have finished their studies before the age of 16: 50% feel the voice of their country counts in the EU.





With regard to occupation categories, 73% of managers and 71% of students respond that they feel that their country's voice is heard in the EU. The categories who feel their country is heard least are house persons (54%) and the unemployed (56%).

A socio-demographic analysis of the results for the question whether **the interests of one's country are taken into account in the EU** shows that 42% of female respondents agree with the statement compared to 47% of male respondents. The older generation, those aged 55 and over, are equally sceptical (41%) while, on the other hand, the youngest respondents are the most optimistic in this regard (50%).

Again, the results vary according to the level of education and occupation, following a similar pattern to that of other items.

Lastly, respondents who trust the EU are much more likely to agree with the four statements.

QA12 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	% total agree	My voice counts in the European Union	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU
EU27		38%	51%	61%	44%
Sex					
 Male		39%	52%	63%	47%
 Female		36%	50%	59%	42%
Age					
 15-24		40%	52%	66%	50%
25-39		38%	50%	61%	45%
40-54		38%	52%	61%	44%
55 +		36%	51%	58%	41%
Education (End of)					
15-		30%	44%	50%	38%
 16-19		35%	48%	59%	42%
20+		47%	61%	71%	50%
Still studying		46%	57%	71%	55%
Difficulty to pay bills					
Most of the time		25%	35%	46%	35%
From time to time		33%	45%	55%	41%
Almost never		42%	58%	67%	47%
Trust in the EU					
Tend to trust		57%	65%	80%	64%
Tend no to trust		20%	39%	44%	25%
Situation of national economy					
Good		54%	68%	72%	53%
Bad		34%	47%	59%	40%

It might be concluded that citizens from economically stable countries are more confident regarding the way their country or themselves are represented within the EU. The results suggest that democracy and economic well-being are co-related.

And, what applies to states as a whole can also be said to apply to individuals. It appears that the more financially dependant individuals have a tendency to be more critical in their national or European perspectives. Respondents coming from groups which include a number of financially dependant citizens including women, and older citizens, as well as those who do not work or who are dependant on others for their earnings (house persons), are more sceptical and negative when it comes to their voice or that of their country being heard.

Education and skills seem to be not only the key to optimism regarding the economy but also to a positive outlook on the political set-up of one's own community.

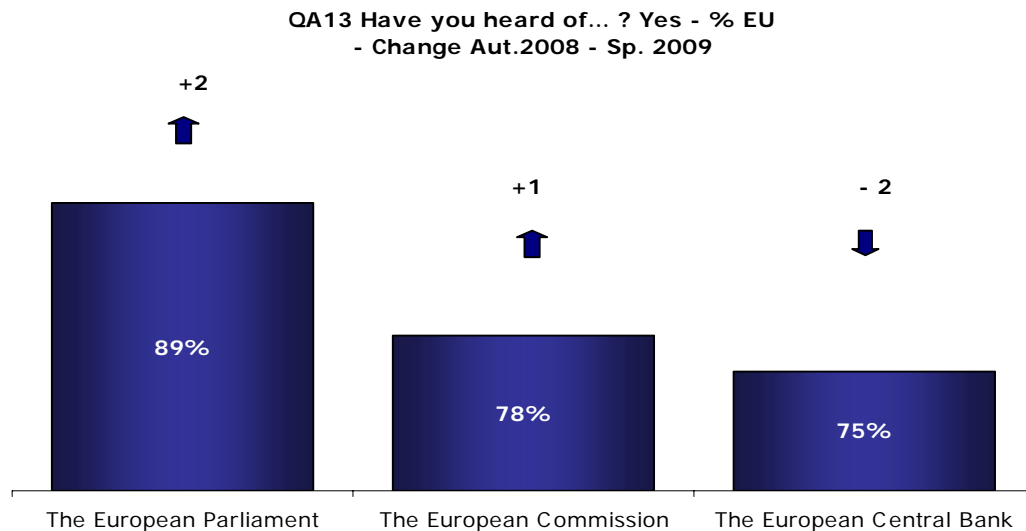
3. The European Institutions

3.1 Awareness of the European institutions

Trust in institutions is an essential aspect of governance in democratic societies. If citizens do not trust institutions, they may not respect their policy decisions. The issue of institutional trust is thus a central concern in the process of European integration.

- The European Parliament is the best known of the European institutions -

The European Parliament is the best known of the European institutions with 89% (+2)³¹ of European respondents saying they know about it. This survey was conducted shortly after the European elections³², and this increase in awareness of the European Parliament is not surprising.


































The highest scores of awareness about the European Parliament are recorded in Denmark (97%), Luxembourg (97%), Sweden (97%), Slovenia (97%), Finland (97%) and Slovakia (96%).

The scores recorded in the candidate countries are lower than the EU average: 69% of Turks, 77% of the respondents from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and 85% of Croatians have heard about the European Parliament, Surprisingly,

³¹ QA13 1+2+3 Have you heard of...? The European Parliament; The European Commission; The European Central bank.

³² Fieldwork dates: 12th June-.6th July. European elections 2009: 4th - 7th June 2009.

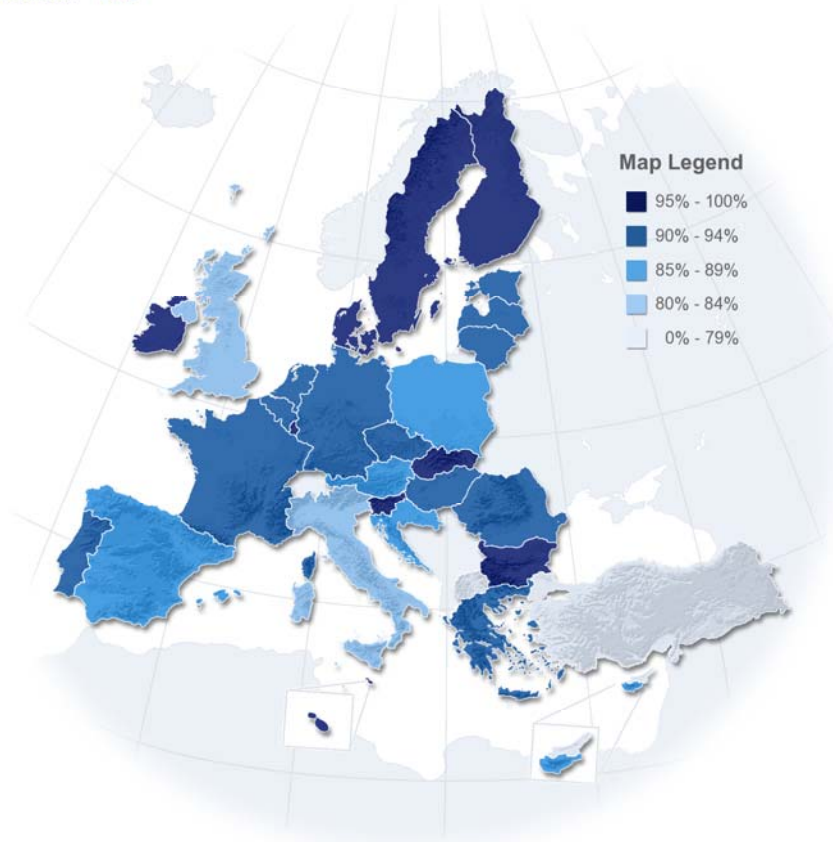
levels of awareness of the European Parliament in Croatia are even higher than those recorded in Italy and the UK (82% in both countries).

 SE	97%
 LU	97%
 DK	97%
 FI	97%
 SI	97%
 SK	96%
 IE	95%
 BG	95%
 MT	95%
 BE	94%
 NL	93%
 FR	92%
 PT	91%
 DE	91%
 EE	91%
 RO	91%
 HU	91%
 CZ	91%
 LT	90%
 LV	90%
 EL	90%
 AT	89%
 PL	89%
 CY	89%
 EU27	89%
 ES	88%
 IT	82%
 UK	82%
<small>* CY (toc)</small>	75%
 HR	85%
 MK	77%
 TR	69%

Question: QA13.1. Have you heard of...?

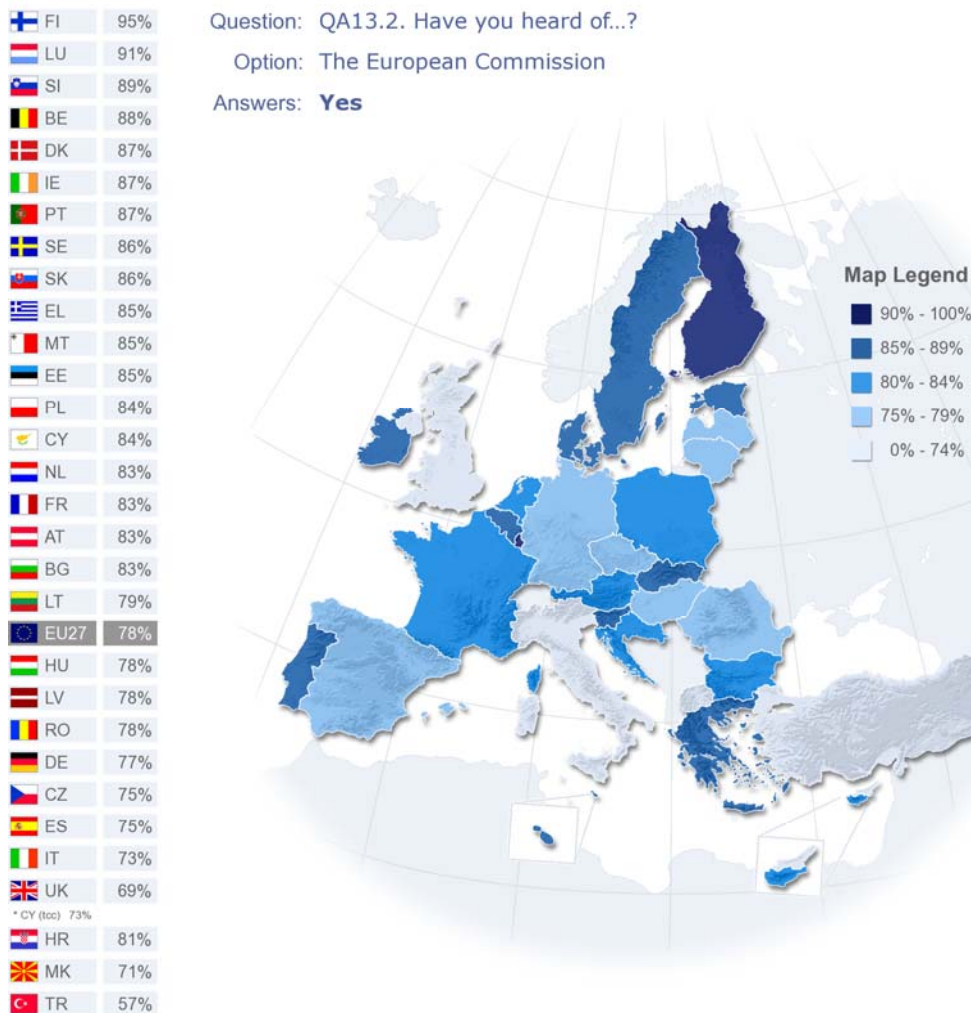
Option: The European Parliament

Answers: **Yes**



78% of Europeans have heard of **the European Commission** (+1 point compared to Autumn 2008). Some variations can be noted between the different Member States: 95% of Finns and 91% of Luxemburgers have heard of the European Commission, as well as 89% of Slovenians, 88% of Belgians and 87% of Danes, Portuguese and Irish.

The Member States whose citizens are least aware of the European Commission are the UK (69%) and Italy (73%).



In the candidate countries, awareness of the Commission is particularly low in Turkey, with only 57% saying they had heard of it. Somewhat more than 7 respondents in ten in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have heard of the European Commission. On the other hand, Croatia compares well with a number of Member States when it comes to awareness of the European institutions. 81% of respondents from Croatia claim that they have heard about the European Commission while 18% said they haven't heard of it. Their awareness exceeds the European average.

75% of respondents in the current wave replied positively when asked if they had heard of the **European Central Bank (ECB)** while 23% responded in the negative. The level of awareness has decreased by 2 points since Autumn 2008.

Finland has the highest number of respondents answering positively in terms of awareness of the European Central Bank (96%). It is followed by Ireland (92%), Luxembourg (91%) and Slovenia (90%). On the other hand, the countries with the lowest scores of awareness about the European Central Bank are the UK (55%), Hungary (61%) and Poland (62%).

As for the two previous European institutions discussed above, awareness of the ECB is relatively low in Turkey (58%). 69% of respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have heard of the ECB, and 79% of respondents in Croatia (above the European average of 75%).

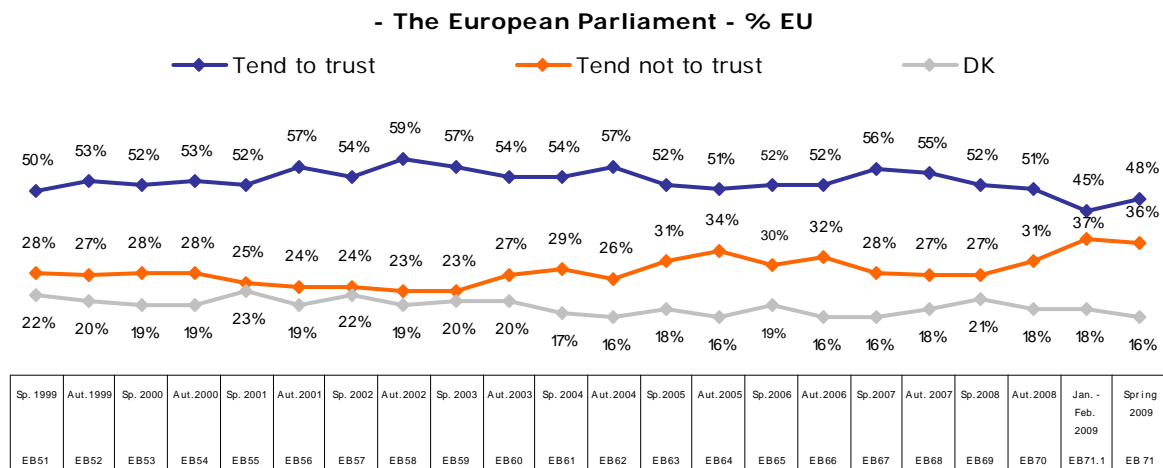
3.2 Trust in the European Institutions

- The European Parliament is the most trusted European institution -

Almost a majority of EU citizens (48%, +3 points compared to January-February 2009) tend to trust the European Parliament (EP)³³ while 36% (-1) tend not trust it and 16% (-2) are not able to form an opinion.

Although trust in the European Parliament has improved compared to the previous survey, this should be seen in the perspective of the results of Autumn 2008 when more than a majority (51%) of respondents had expressed trust in the European Parliament. The increase recorded in Spring 2009 follows an important decrease (-6 points) between Autumn 2008 and January-February 2009.

QA14.1 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



The countries where most respondents said that they trust the EP is Slovakia (67%). The high level of trust in this country is quite surprising: Slovakia recorded the lowest turnout rate of all Member States at the latest European elections: 19.6%. High levels of trust are also noted in Belgium (65%), Malta (64%), Denmark and Estonia (63%), Romania (62%), Bulgaria and Luxembourg (61%). The countries with most respondents who do not trust the EP are the UK (22%) - well below Latvia (40%).

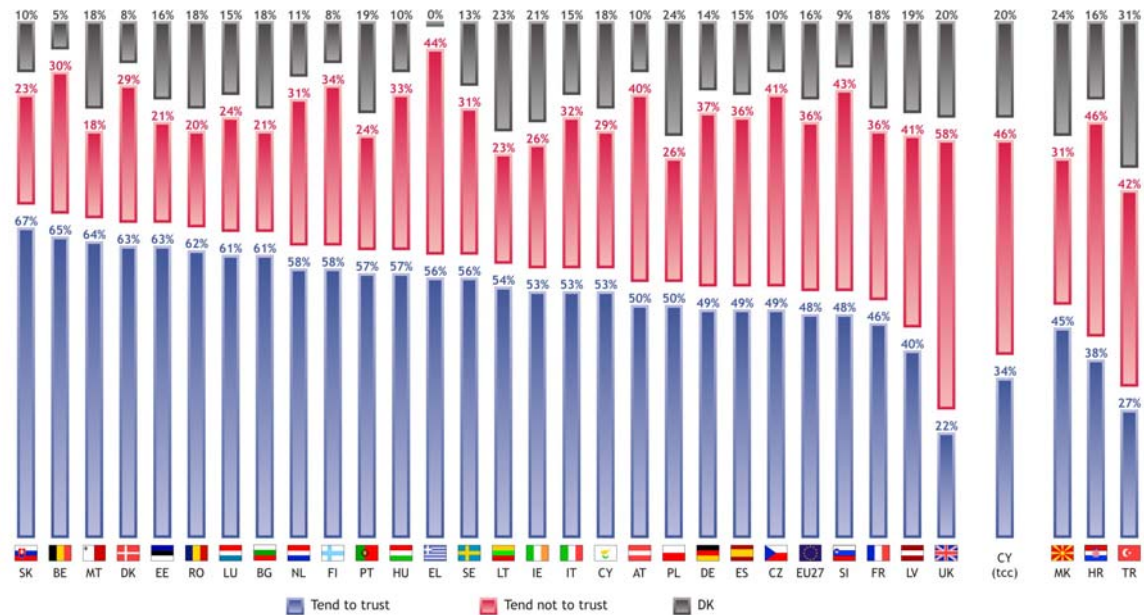
In terms of candidate countries, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (45%) expressed the highest level of trust in the EP followed by

³³ QA14.1 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Parliament.

respondents in Croatia (38%) and Turkey (27%). In the Turkish Cypriot Community slightly more than a third of the respondents (34%) tend to trust the EP













Question: QA14.1. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The European Parliament



The highest positive shifts - when compared to January-February 2009 - are recorded in Bulgaria (+13), Portugal (+11), Malta (+11) and Latvia (+9). On the other hand, trust in the EP in Cyprus (53%) declined by 10 percentage points. In the candidate countries, trust in the EP has increased by 10 points in Turkey (27%).






QA14.1 For each of the following European bodies, please
tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
- The European Parliament - % EU

% Tend to trust		Spring 2009 (EB 71)	Change EB 71 Spring 2009 - EB 71.1 (Jan. - Feb. 2009)
EU27 UE27		48%	+3
	BG	61%	+13
	MT	64%	+11
	PT	57%	+11
	IT	53%	+9
	LV	40%	+9
	IE	53%	+8
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
	ES	49%	-4
	NL	58%	-4
	UK	22%	-4
	SI	48%	-5
	CY	53%	-10
	TR	27%	+10

A look at the socio-demographic categories shows us that 45% of women tend to trust the EP in contrast to the 52% of men who trust it. However, 36% of both men and women claim that they do not trust the EP. Thus, the difference in trust levels comes from the higher rate of 'don't know' responses among women. Those aged 15-24 trust it most (55%) and those 55+ trust it least (45%). Those who are still studying trust it most (63%) and those who have studied later than 19 years of age follow (57%). Again, if occupation is used as a criterion, managers are pre-eminent at 58% in contrast to the unemployed who trust it least at 39%.

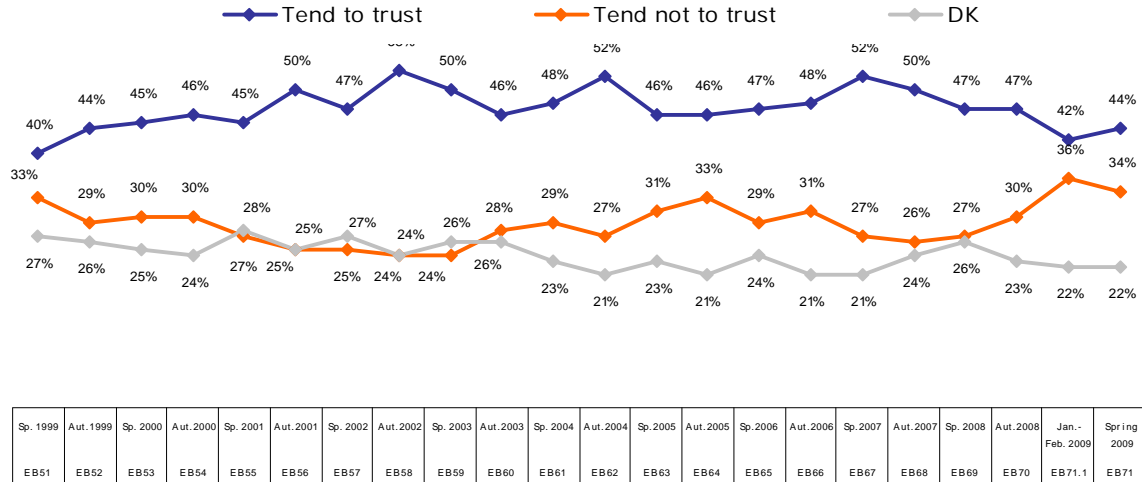
QA14.1 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

- The European Parliament - % EU

	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
EU27	48%	36%	16%
Sex			
 Male	52%	36%	12%
 Female	45%	36%	19%
Age			
 15-24	55%	27%	18%
25-39	48%	37%	15%
40-54	49%	37%	14%
55 +	45%	38%	17%
Education (End of)			
 15-	38%	41%	21%
16-19	46%	38%	16%
20+	57%	32%	11%
Still studying	63%	22%	15%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	53%	34%	13%
Managers	58%	31%	11%
Other white collars	53%	34%	13%
Manual workers	46%	39%	15%
House persons	41%	34%	25%
Unemployed	39%	45%	16%
Retired	45%	38%	17%
Students	63%	22%	15%

44% of EU citizens³⁴ tend to trust the **European Commission**, 2 points more than in January-February 2009 while 34% (-2) tend not to trust it and 22% (unchanged) are unable to express an opinion. This high level of 'don't know' responses reflects that the awareness of the Commission is relatively lower to that of the European Parliament.

QA14.2 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
- The European Commission - % EU



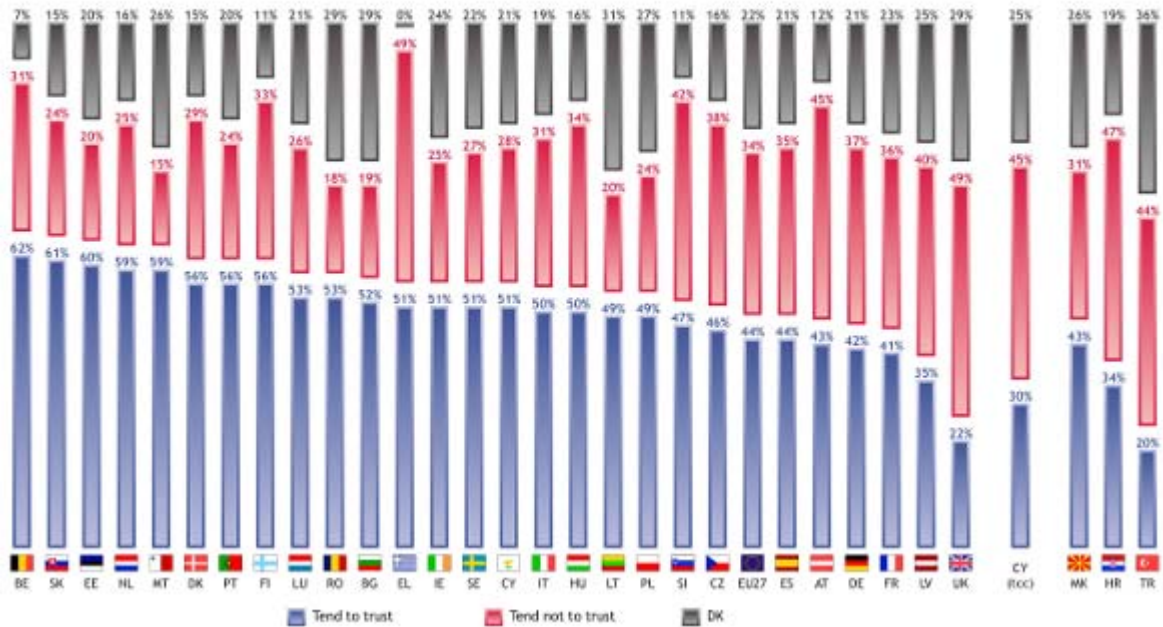
The countries where most respondents say that they trust the European Commission are Belgium (62%), Slovakia (61%), Estonia (60%), the Netherlands and Malta (59%). Again, trust is particularly low in the UK (22%), which confirms its reputation of euro-scepticism.

Trust in the European Commission is just one percentage point below the EU average in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (43%), although it is somewhat higher than the trust levels recorded in the other candidate countries Croatia (34%) and Turkey (20%).

³⁴ QA14.2 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Commission.















Question: QA14.2. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The European Commission



At the country level, the greatest increases are recorded in Malta (59%, +11) and Portugal (56%, +11). High positive shifts are also recorded in Ireland (51%, +9), Italy (50%, +9) and Bulgaria (52%, +8). At the other end of the spectrum, the greatest negative shifts in relation to trust in the European Commission are recorded in Slovenia (47%, -9) and Cyprus (51%, -8).





QA14.2 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
- The European Commission - % EU

	% Tend to trust	Spring 2009 (EB 71)	Change EB 71 Spring 2009 - EB 71.1 (Jan. - Feb. 2009)
 EU27		44%	+2
 MT		59%	+11
 PT		56%	+11
 IE		51%	+9
 IT		50%	+9
 BG		52%	+8
 PL		49%	+8
 LV		35%	+7
 SE		51%	+7
⋮		⋮	⋮
 ES		44%	-3
 CZ		46%	-4
 LT		49%	-4
 CY		51%	-8
 SI		47%	-9

The results of the socio-demographic analysis are in line with that undertaken in relation to trust in the European Parliament: 41% of women trust the European Commission and 48% of men trust it. Those aged 15-24 trust it most (48%) and those 55+ trust it least (42%). Those who are still studying trust it most (55%). When respondents are analysed according to occupation, managers are those who trust the EC most (at 56%), and the unemployed and house persons trust it least (at 37% and 35% respectively). House persons are very indecisive in this respect, with a third (33%) giving a 'don't know' response.

The attitude towards the EU plays a primary role here: 73% of those who trust the EU trust the Commission, compared to only 19% of those who do not trust the EU.

QA14.2 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
- The European Commission - % EU

	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
EU27	44%	34%	22%
Sex			
 Male	48%	35%	17%
Female	41%	34%	25%
Age			
 15-24	48%	26%	26%
25-39	45%	35%	20%
40-54	45%	36%	19%
55 +	42%	35%	23%
Education (End of)			
 15-	34%	39%	27%
16-19	43%	36%	21%
20+	54%	31%	15%
Still studying	55%	21%	24%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	49%	34%	17%
Managers	56%	29%	15%
Other white collars	49%	33%	18%
Manual workers	42%	37%	21%
House persons	35%	32%	33%
Unemployed	37%	42%	21%
Retired	41%	36%	23%
Students	55%	21%	24%
Trust in the EU			
tend to trust	73%	11%	16%
Tend not to trust	19%	64%	17%
DK			

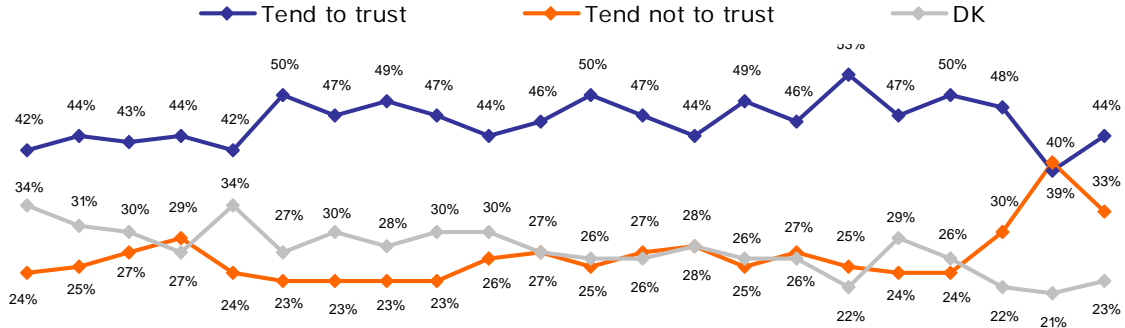
The results in January-February 2009 revealed, for the first time in the history of this indicator, that Europeans who distrusted **the European Central Bank** outnumbered those who trusted it (40% vs. 39%)³⁵. This is no longer the case as the number of positive answers has, once again, surpassed the negative one. Despite the increase recorded in the current wave, the level of trust in the ECB is still 4 percentage points lower than the level of trust recorded in Autumn 2008 (48%).

44% (compared to 39% in January-February 2009) of respondents answered that they trust the **European Central Bank (ECB)** - again 4% less than those who say they trust the European Parliament and the same percentage as those who claim they trust the European Commission. 33% also said (compared to 40% in January-

³⁵ QA14.3 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Central Bank.

February 2009) that they do not trust it and 23% (21%, +2) were unable to form an opinion.

QA14.3 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
- The European Central Bank - % EU



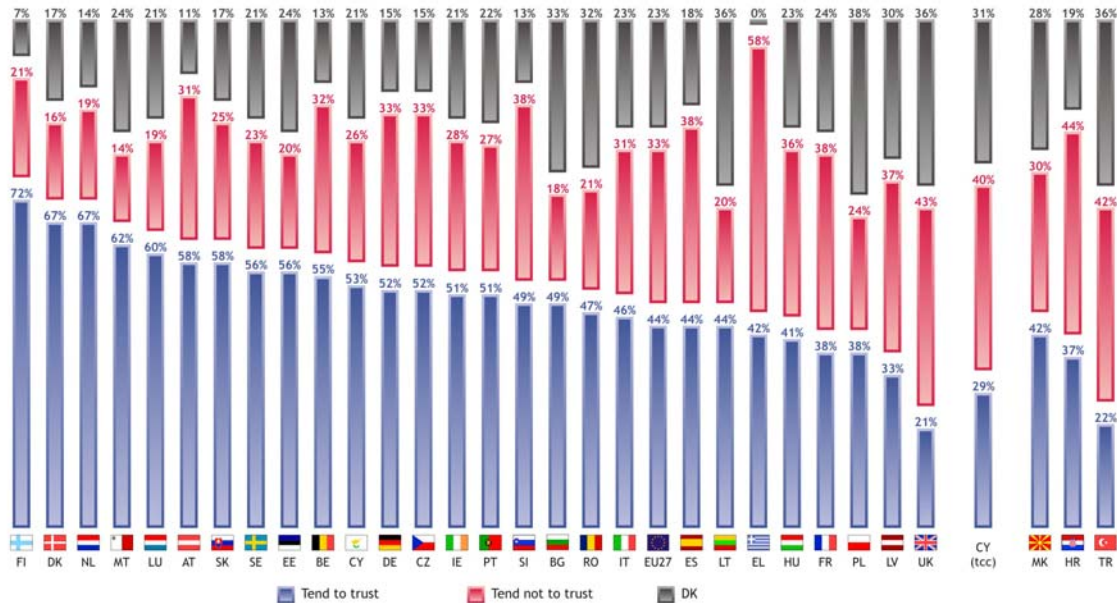
Sp. 1999	Aut. 1999	Sp. 2000	Aut. 2000	Sp. 2001	Aut. 2001	Sp. 2002	Aut. 2002	Sp. 2003	Aut. 2003	Sp. 2004	Aut. 2004	Sp. 2005	Aut. 2005	Sp. 2006	Aut. 2006	Sp. 2007	Aut. 2007	Sp. 2008	Aut. 2008	Jan. - Feb. 2009	Spring 2009
EB51	EB52	EB53	EB54	EB55	EB56	EB57	EB58	EB59	EB60	EB61	EB62	EB63	EB64	EB65	EB66	EB67	EB68	EB69	EB70	EB71.1	EB71

The countries where most respondents say that they trust the ECB are Finland (72%), the Netherlands and Denmark (67%), Malta (62%) and Luxembourg (60%). The EU members where respondents trust the ECB least are the UK (21%) and Latvia (33%).

Trust is also quite low in Turkey (22%) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community (29%).

Question: QA14.3. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
















Option: The European Central Bank



The highest positive shifts in trust in the ECB are observed in the smallest Member States of the EU namely Luxembourg (60%, +14) and Malta (62%, +12). These are followed by scores that increased by 10 percentage points or more in Sweden (56%), Germany (52%), Portugal (51%), Bulgaria (49%) and Italy (46%). On the negative side, the greatest shifts are recorded in Slovenia (49%, -5), Cyprus (53%, -4) and Greece (42%, -2).

QA14.3 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.






- The European Central Bank - % EU

	% Tend to trust	Spring 2009 (EB 71)	Change EB 71 Spring 2009 - EB 71.1 (Jan. - Feb. 2009)
 EU27		44%	+5
 LU		60%	+14
 MT		62%	+12
 BG		49%	+10
 DE		52%	+10
 IT		46%	+10
 PT		51%	+10
 SE		56%	+10
 FR		38%	+9
 AT		58%	+9
 IE		51%	+8
 BE		55%	+6
·		·	·
·		·	·
 SK		58%	-1
 EL		42%	-2
 CY		53%	-4
 SI		49%	-5
 TR		22%	+5

A look at the socio-demographic categories demonstrates that only 39% of women trust the ECB and 50% of men trust it. 31% of men and 34% of women claim that they don't trust the ECB. The difference in trust results from the difference in the level of 'don't know' responses. 19% of men and 27% of women gave 'don't know' responses when asked whether they trust the ECB.

QA14.3 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

- The European Central bank - % EU

	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
EU27	44%	33%	23%
Sex			
 Male	50%	31%	19%
 Female	39%	34%	27%
Age			
 15-24	45%	27%	28%
25-39	45%	34%	21%
40-54	46%	35%	19%
55 +	42%	33%	25%
Education (End of)			
 15-	33%	38%	29%
16-19	42%	35%	23%
20+	57%	27%	16%
Still studying	51%	24%	25%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	52%	32%	16%
Managers	60%	26%	14%
Other white collars	50%	31%	19%
Manual workers	42%	35%	23%
House persons	34%	33%	33%
Unemployed	35%	41%	24%
Retired	40%	34%	26%
Students	51%	24%	25%

Those aged 40-54 trust it most (46%) and those 55+ trust it least (42%). 28% of those aged 15-24 don't know whether they trust it or not. Those who finished their studies at the age of 20 or after trust it most (57%) while those who finished studying at or before 16 years of age trust it least (33%). Results by occupations show that managers are those who trust the ECB most at 60%. The unemployed (35%) trust it least.

The downward trend has been halted and the figures recorded in Spring 2009 seem to indicate that trust in the EU institutions mirrors opinions in the forthcoming economic recovery across the EU. Trust in all the main institutions is on the rise again since January-February 2009 but this has to be seen in the context of the major fall in trust levels recorded in the same compared with Autumn 2008.

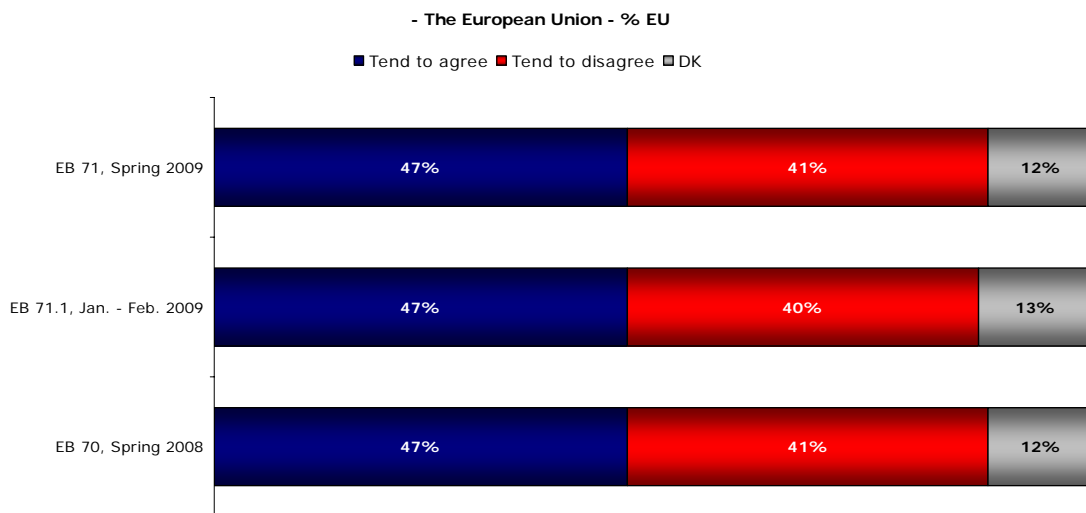
3.3 Trust in the European Union

Apart from measuring trust in individual institutions which show evidence of an improvement from the previous drop in trust levels between Autumn 2008 and January–February 2009, this Standard Eurobarometer also examines the level of trust in the European Union as a whole.

- Less than a majority of EU citizens trust the European Union –

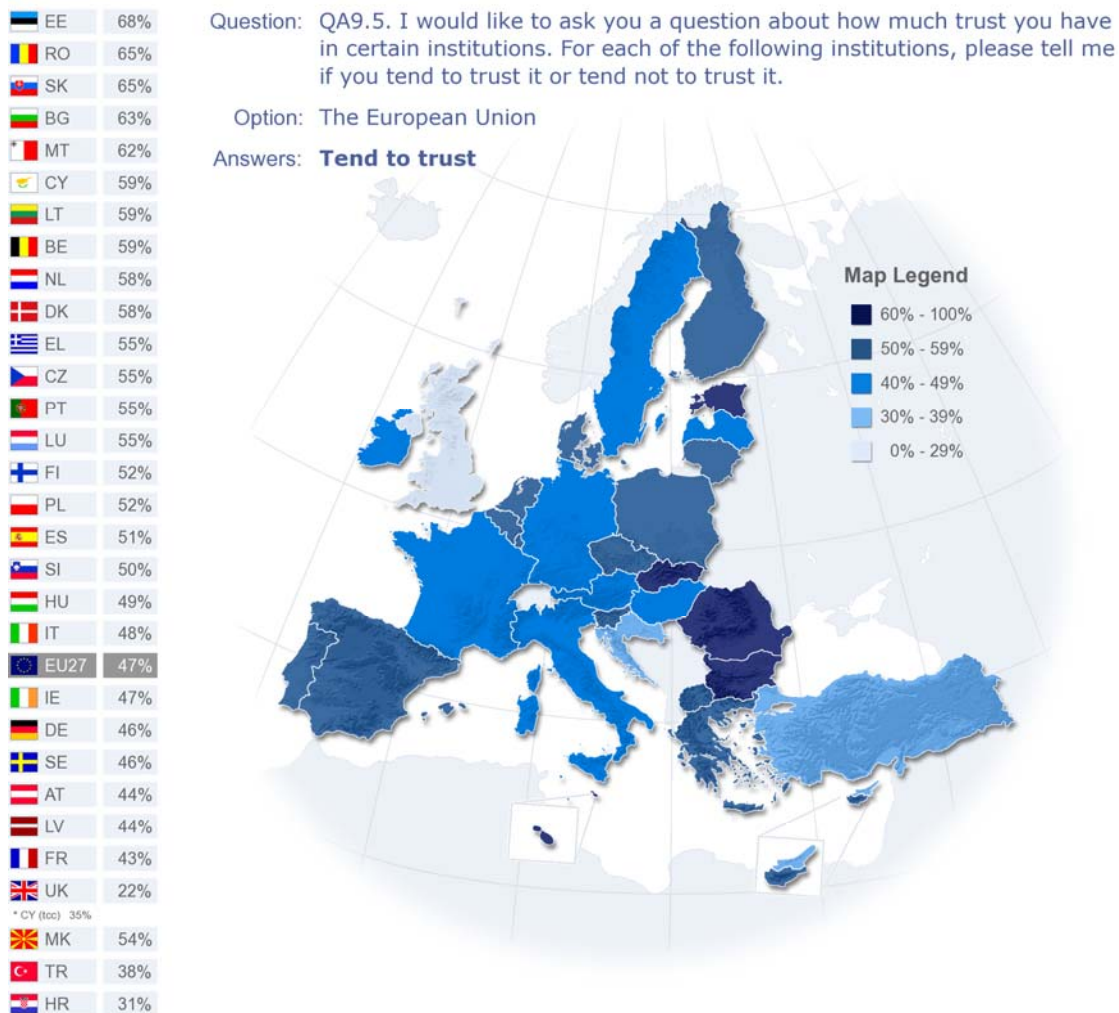
47% of respondents in the EU countries³⁶ answered positively when they were asked if they trust the European Union (EU). The figure is unchanged since January–February 2009, when this question was asked previously. The EU27 average shows that 41% (+1 point) do not trust it. In the graph below, it can be seen that despite the major economic downturn, this figure stayed stable since Autumn 2008.

QA9.5 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



The country-by-country analysis reveals major differences. The countries where most respondents say that they trust the EU are Estonia (68%), Romania and Slovakia (65%), Bulgaria (63%), Malta (62%), Lithuania, Cyprus, Belgium (59%) and Denmark, followed by the Netherlands (58%). The lowest percentage of respondents trusting the EU is recorded in the UK (22%). The pattern is generally quite similar to that observed for the European institutions.
















³⁶ QA9.5. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Union.



In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia more than half of the respondents tend to trust the EU (54%, +9 since January-February 2009). Despite a positive shift of 13 percentage points, the number of respondents in Turkey (38%) who trust the EU remains below the EU average, as in the case of Croatia (31%, -2).

In many Member States, the level of trust in the EU has remained quite stable since January-February 2009. The highest positive shifts are recorded in Bulgaria (63%, +12) and Latvia (44%, +9) while the highest decreases in trust levels are recorded in the Netherlands (58%, -7) and Slovenia (50%, -8).





QA9.5 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
- The European Union - % EU

	% Tend to trust	Spring 2009 (EB 71)	Evolution (% points)
 EU27		47%	=
 BG		51%	+12
 LV		35%	+9
 MT		54%	+8
 IT		41%	+7
 PT		48%	+7
 LT		55%	+4
 RO		61%	+4
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
 FI		55%	-3
 UK		25%	-3
 ES		55%	-4
 FR		47%	-4
 CY		64%	-5
 NL		65%	-7
 SI		58%	-8

An analysis of the socio-demographic categories shows us that 45% of women trust the EU and 49% of men trust it. However, 41% of both men and women have declared that they don't trust the EU, and it is probable that this difference in the level of trust results from the higher percentage of 'don't know' responses among the women.

QA9.5 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

- The European Union - % EU

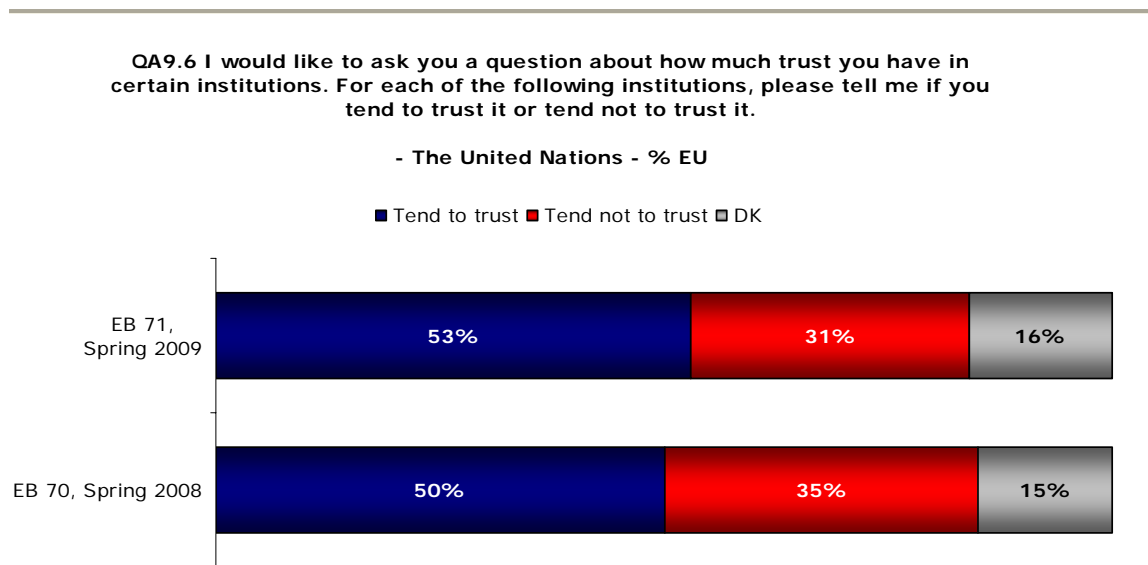
	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
EU27	47%	41%	12%
Sex			
 Male	49%	41%	10%
Female	45%	41%	14%
Age			
 15-24	56%	32%	12%
25-39	48%	41%	11%
40-54	44%	45%	11%
55 +	44%	43%	13%
Education (End of)			
 15-	37%	48%	15%
16-19	44%	44%	12%
20+	54%	37%	9%
Still studying	63%	25%	12%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	51%	39%	10%
Managers	56%	35%	9%
Other white collars	49%	40%	11%
Manual workers	44%	44%	12%
House persons	42%	41%	17%
Unemployed	37%	51%	12%
Retired	43%	44%	13%
Students	63%	25%	12%

There are also differences according to the respondents' age. These differences are generally similar to those observed previously for the European institutions; Those aged 40 and over trust the European Union least (44%) and those aged 15-24 trust it most (56%). Again, trust increases with the level of education: Those who are still studying (63%) or who left school at the age of 20 or later (54%) trust it most while those who have finished studying earlier than 16 years of age trust it least (37%). When respondents' replies are analysed according to occupation, managers are those that trust the EU most at 56%. The unemployed trust it least at 37%.

3.4 Trust in the United Nations

Besides looking at institutions at the European level, this Standard Eurobarometer also measured the public's trust in **the United Nations (UN)**.

A satisfactory majority of Europeans³⁷ answered positively when asked if they trust the United Nations (53%, +3 points compared to EB70, Autumn 2008). Almost one-third of Europeans 31% (-4) tend not trust it. 16% of respondents gave a 'don't know' response.



The countries where most respondents said that they trust the UN are Finland (78%), Denmark (75%), Sweden (74%), the Netherlands (69%), Estonia (64%), Malta (63%) and the Czech Republic (60%). The EU Member States with most respondents not trusting the UN are Cyprus (35%) and Greece (31%).

In terms of country trends, the highest positive shifts for trust in the UN occurred in Italy (51%, +10) and Malta (63%, +10). Negative shifts took place in only a small minority of Member States namely Slovakia (56%, -5), Slovenia (44%, -5), Greece (31%, -5), Sweden, (74%, -2), Ireland (53%, -2) and Hungary (50%, -1).

The important drop recorded in the Turkish Cypriot community (30%, -14) is noteworthy.
































In two-thirds of the EU Member States, respondents recorded higher levels of trust in the UN than they did for the EU. The gap is very significant in some countries,

³⁷ QA9.6 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The United Nations.

notably the UK (52% trust the UN, 22% trust the EU) and the Nordic countries namely Denmark (75% trust the UN, 58% trust the EU), Finland (78% trust the UN and 52% trust the EU) and Sweden (74% trust the UN and 46% trust the EU).

On the other hand, the UN enjoys substantially less trust than the EU from respondents in Romania (65% trust the EU, 54% trust the UN), Slovakia (65% trust the EU, 56% trust the UN), Lithuania (59% trust the EU, 48% trust the UN), Cyprus (59% trust the EU, 35% trust the UN) and Greece (55% trust the EU, 31% trust the UN).

QA9.5-6 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

	% Tend to trust	EU	UN	Difference EU/UN (EB 71, Spring 2009)
 EU27		47%	53%	-6
 EL		55%	31%	+24
 CY		59%	35%	+24
 LT		59%	48%	+11
 RO		65%	54%	+11
 BG		63%	53%	+10
 SK		65%	56%	+9
 SI		50%	44%	+6
 EE		68%	64%	+4
 LU		55%	53%	+2
 ES		51%	52%	-1
 HU		49%	50%	-1
 MT		62%	63%	-1
 PT		55%	56%	-1
 IT		48%	51%	-3
 PL		52%	55%	-3
 BE		59%	63%	-4
 CZ		55%	60%	-5
 DE		46%	52%	-6
 IE		47%	53%	-6
 FR		43%	49%	-6
 LV		44%	50%	-6
 NL		58%	69%	-11
 AT		44%	57%	-13
 DK		58%	75%	-17
 FI		52%	78%	-26
 SE		46%	74%	-28
 UK		22%	52%	-30
CY (tcc)		35%	30%	+5
 TR		38%	32%	+6
 MK		54%	56%	-2
 HR		31%	43%	-12

Some differences arise between the different socio-demographic categories, similar to those already analysed for the other institutions. Generally speaking, trust is higher among men, the younger age-group and respondents with the highest level of education.

3.5 Image of the European Union

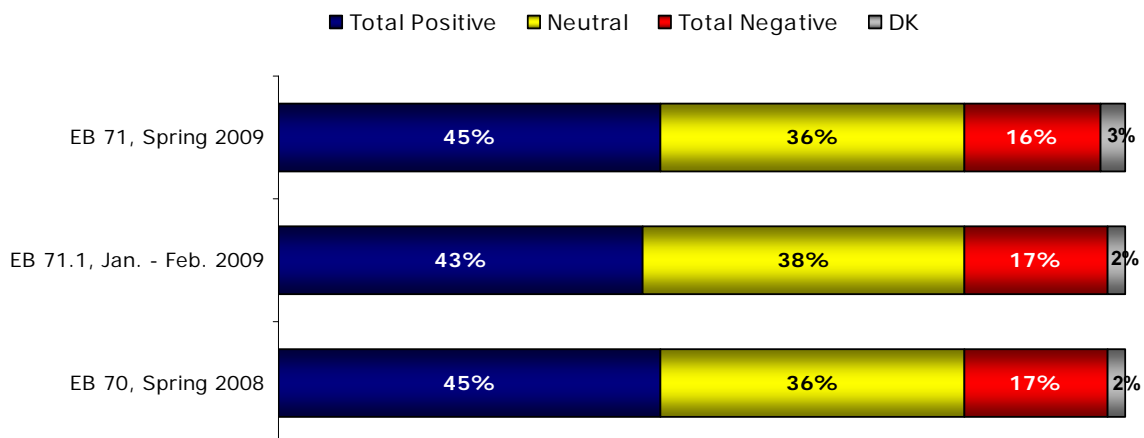
- Less than a majority of EU citizens have a positive image of the European Union-

45% of Europeans have a positive image of the EU,³⁸ a rise of 2 points compared to the figure recorded in January-February 2009. On the other hand, 16% have a negative image (-1). More than one European in three is neutral in this respect (36%, -2 points).

Only 6% of Europeans answer that the image that the EU conjures up for them is very positive. On the other hand, just 4% think the EU's image is very negative.

It is interesting to note that, with the results of this wave, the image respondents have of the EU has returned to the level of Autumn 2008 when 45% of respondents said they had a positive image of the EU while 17% gave a negative answer.

QA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?



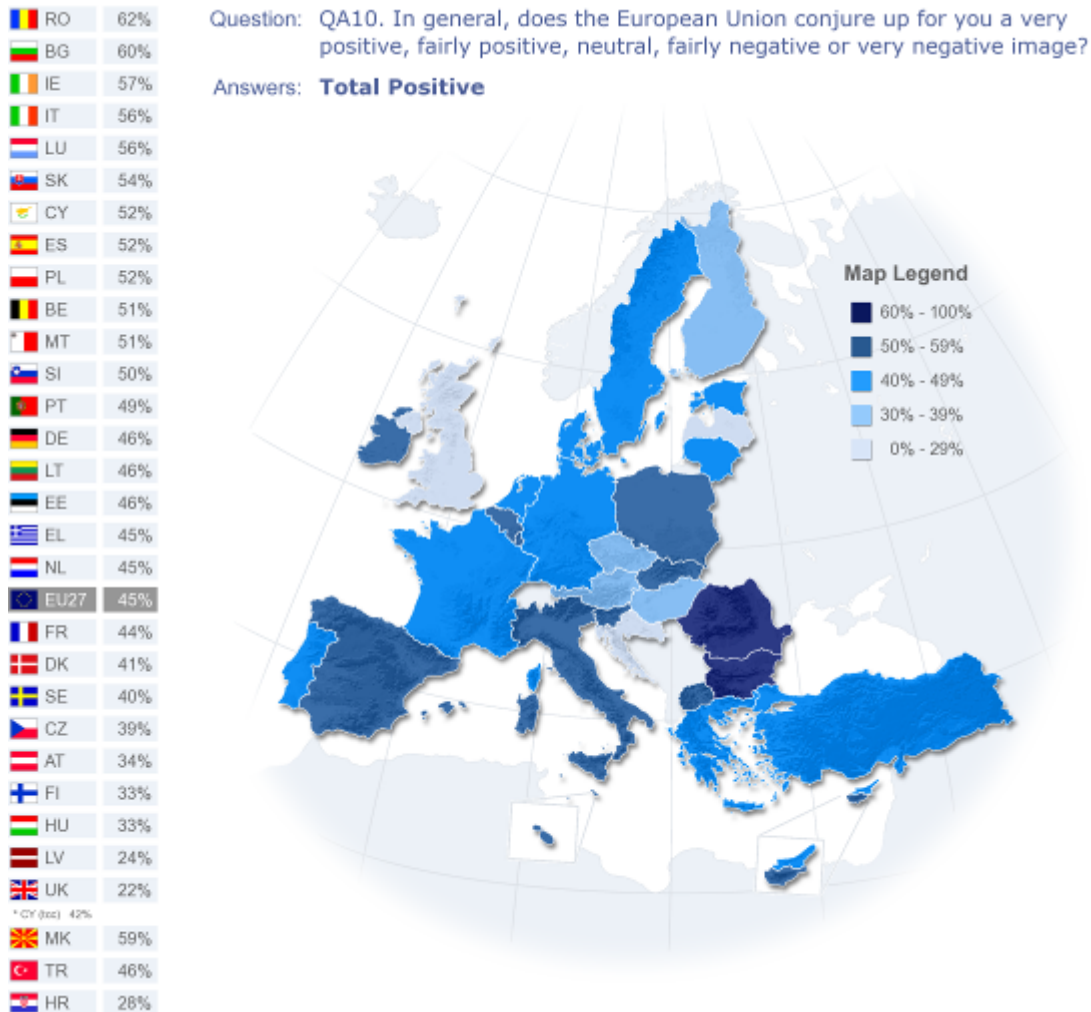
Analysis by country shows that the newer EU Member States have the best image of it: Romania (62%) and Bulgaria 60% top that list. They are followed by Ireland (57%), Italy (56%) and Luxembourg (56%).

The countries that record the lowest proportions of respondents with whom the EU has a positive image are the UK (22%), Latvia (24%), Hungary (33%), Finland (33%) and Austria (34%).

There were mixed responses to this question in the candidate countries. Respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have the most positive image of the

³⁸ QA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

EU (59%) followed by Turkey (46%) - where a positive trend of 15 percentage points has been recorded when compared with the January-February 2009 wave. Only 28% of respondents in Croatia have a positive image of the EU.



Some notable shifts occurred in the case of Bulgaria which had previously registered 48% of respondents with whom the EU had a good image – a number which has now risen to 60% (+12), Finland (+9, to 33%) and Poland (+7, to 52%).

On the other hand, negative shifts are observed among respondents in a third of the Member States with Slovenia (50%, -7) registering the largest decrease. In Hungary (33%, -4) and Cyprus (52%, -4), a decrease of 4 percentage points was recorded. Smaller negative shifts are observed in Slovakia (54%, -3), Czech Republic (39%, -3), Denmark (41%, -2) France (44%, -2) and Ireland (57%, -1).

A notable and significant shift occurred with regard to one of the candidate countries – Turkey. While, according to the January-February wave, 31% of its citizens said they had a positive image of the EU, this has now gone up to 46% of citizens saying

so (+15). In the case of another candidate country, Croatia, the proportion of respondents with a negative image is 30%, which means it has shifted upwards by 4 points since January-February 2009.

Answers differ according to the socio-demographic profile of respondents, in line with the other questions on attitude towards the European Union: The EU conjures up a positive image for 42% of women compared to 48% of men. This six point difference is not reflected in respondents who disagreed with the statement (16% of women, 17% of men) due to a high level of neutral answers by women (39% of women, 33% of men).

In terms of age, the EU enjoys the best image with those who are aged 15-24 (52%), a significant 10 percentage point difference when compared with respondents aged 55 and over (42%).





When it comes to educational background, those who are still studying (60%) and those who studied until the age of 20 or after (53%) give the most positive answers. However, the percentage goes down drastically to 36% when looking at the results for those who have finished their studies before the age of 16.

With regard to occupation, 55% of managers and 60% of students said that the EU has a positive image. On the other hand, the EU is viewed most critically by the unemployed (37%), the retired and house persons (41%), and manual workers (42%).

People who claim that they almost never have difficulties in paying bills are more positive than those who most of the time face difficulty in this regard (48% vs. 32%).

As might be expected, trust and image of the EU are highly correlated: 74% of respondents who trust the EU said that they had a positive image in their mind of the EU while, on the other hand, only 18% of those who do not trust the EU gave a positive answer.

QA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	Total positive	Neutral	Total negative
EU27	45%	36%	16%
Sex			
 Male	48%	33%	17%
Female	42%	39%	16%
Age			
 15-24	52%	35%	10%
25-39	47%	37%	14%
40-54	44%	36%	18%
55 +	42%	36%	19%
Education (End of)			
 15-	36%	40%	20%
16-19	43%	36%	18%
20+	53%	34%	12%
Still studying	60%	32%	6%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	51%	32%	15%
Managers	55%	31%	13%
Other white collars	46%	39%	14%
Manual workers	42%	37%	18%
House persons	41%	37%	15%
Unemployed	37%	40%	20%
Retired	41%	37%	20%
Students	60%	32%	6%
Difficulties to pay bills			
Most of the time	32%	40%	23%
From time to time	44%	37%	16%
Almost never	48%	35%	15%
Trust in the EU			
Tend to trust	74%	23%	2%
Tend not to trust	18%	45%	35%

4. How the EU works

4.1 Knowledge of how the EU works

- Women are less knowledgeable than men on how the EU works, but the average level of knowledge is on the rise -

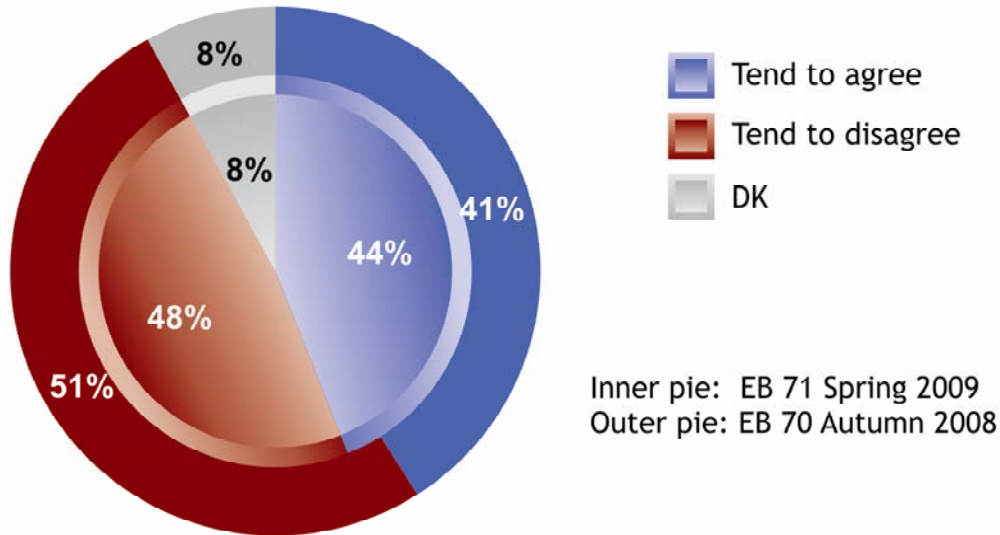
The level of knowledge on how the EU works is measured in this Standard Eurobarometer. This is an important indicator since previous Eurobarometer surveys have shown that well-informed respondents tend to have a more positive attitude towards the EU. In this section, respondents are asked whether they tend to agree or disagree with the statement 'I understand how the European Union works'.

Almost one in two Europeans declares that they do not know how the EU works (48%, -3 points compared to the last standard Eurobarometer, in Autumn 2008)³⁹, while 44% (+3) of respondents said that they know how the EU works. The gap of knowledge between informed and uninformed Europeans seems to have become smaller. Again, we can assume that the recent European elections may have played a role in this positive development, as debate has taken place in the Member States during the campaign.

³⁹ QA12a.5 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. I understand how the EU works.

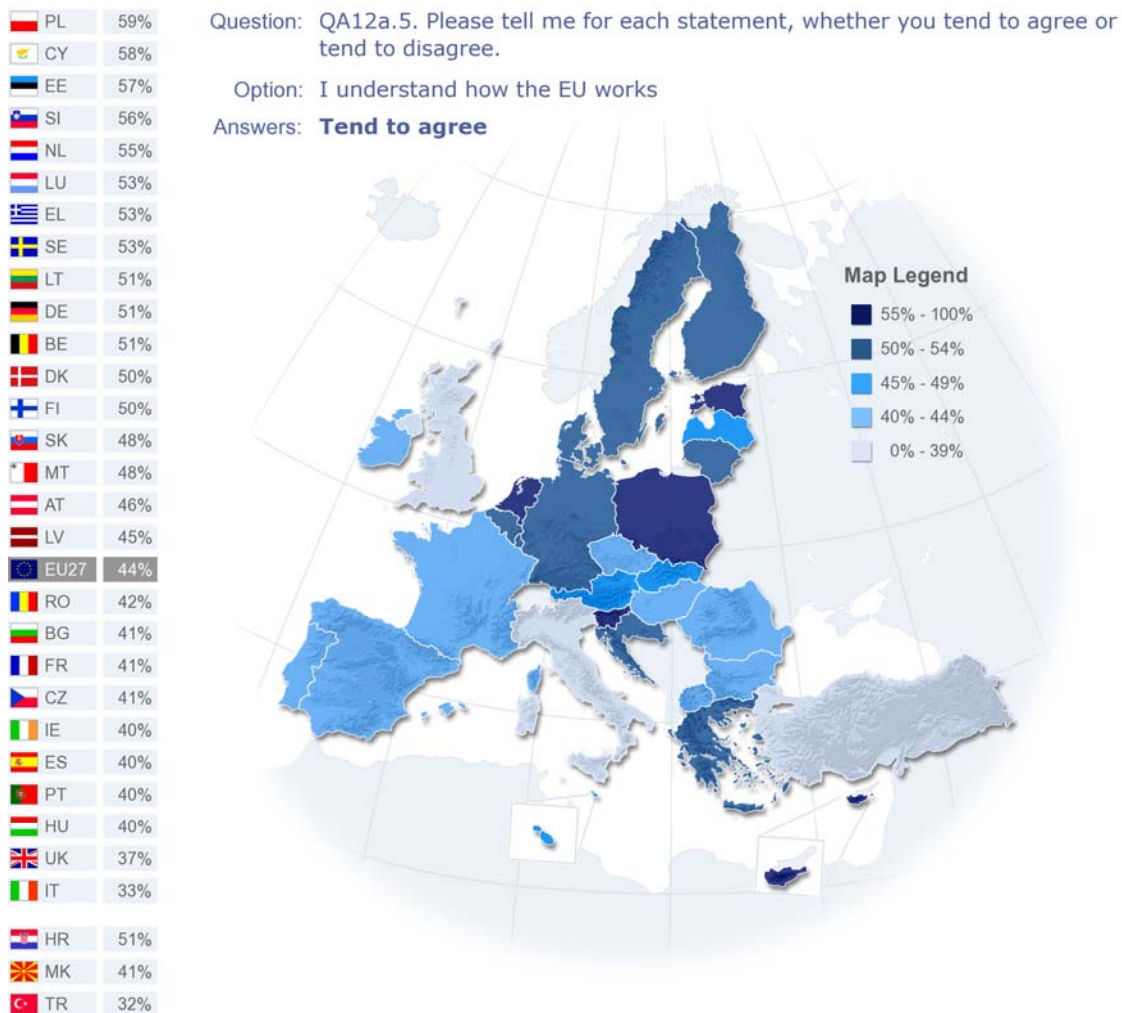
Question: QA12a.5. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

Option: I understand how the EU works



The countries with the highest number of respondents saying that they know how the EU works are Poland (59%), Cyprus (58%), Estonia (57%), Slovenia (56%) and the Netherlands (55%), Greece, Sweden and Luxembourg (53%). On the other hand, citizens with the least knowledge of the EU are Italy (33%) and the UK (37%) followed by Ireland, Spain, Hungary, Portugal (40%), France, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Romania (42%).

The knowledge of how the EU works in Croatia (51%) is higher than the EU average and increased (+5 percentage points) since Autumn 2008. Respondents in Turkey (32%, +6) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (41%, +3) report improvements in their level of knowledge of the EU, but are still below the European average.



In terms of trends, noteworthy is the case of Slovenia which, in EB70, had recorded a high level of knowledge of the EU amongst its citizens (65%) which has now fallen by nine points to 56%. On the other hand, significant increases are seen in Malta (48%, +11 points), Italy (33%, +10 points) and Bulgaria (41%, +10).





As might be expected for a question on knowledge, large differences can be noted according to the socio-demographic profile of respondents. Women seem to be much less knowledgeable than men on how the EU works. In fact, only 37% of female respondents say they know how the EU works compared to 51% of men. Even though men may sometimes over-declare their level of knowledge whereas women tend to under-estimate it, the difference is striking here, and may also explain the higher level of 'don't know' responses among women on many questions relating to the EU.

Those aged 25-39 are the most knowledgeable on how the EU works (47%). They are followed closely by the 15-24 and the 40-54 age groups (46%). The older respondents differ from the other age-groups on this issue: 39% of those 55 and over think they know how the EU works.

When it comes to educational background, the differences are – quite logically – particularly strong: Those who have finished their studies before the age of 16 are least knowledgeable (27%) while students (51%) and those who have continued their studies beyond the age of 20 (59%) are quite confident about their knowledge of how the EU works.

Strongly correlated with the latter criteria, occupation also generates some differences: managers are the category that seems to know most on how the EU works (64%), followed by the self-employed (57%) and students (51%). Those who are least confident are house persons (28%) and the unemployed (37%).

QA12a.5 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.
- I understand how the EU works - % EU

		tend to agree	tend not to agree	DK
	EU27	44%	48%	8%
	Sex			
	Male	51%	42%	7%
	Female	37%	54%	9%
	Age			
	15-24	46%	45%	9%
	25-39	47%	46%	7%
	40-54	46%	46%	8%
	55 +	39%	52%	9%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	27%	63%	10%
	16-19	43%	49%	8%
	20+	59%	35%	6%
	Still studying	51%	39%	10%
	Respondent occupation scale			
	Self- employed	57%	36%	7%
	Managers	64%	30%	6%
	Other white collars	47%	46%	7%
	Manual workers	42%	51%	7%
	House persons	28%	61%	11%
	Unemployed	37%	55%	8%
	Retired	39%	52%	9%
	Students	51%	39%	10%

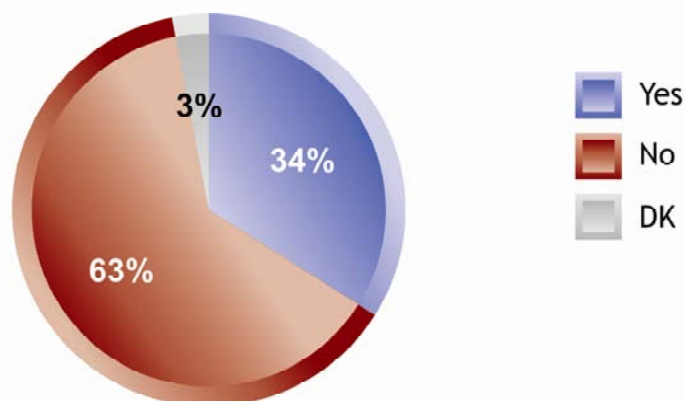
4.2 The Presidency of the Council of the European Union

- A large majority of European citizens have not heard anything about the Czech EU Presidency -

In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, presides over the Council of the European Union for six months. In the first six months of 2009, this position was held by Czech Republic.

Respondents across the EU were asked if they had recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about the Czech Presidency of the EU⁴⁰.

Question: QA19. In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Czech Republic. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Czech's presidency?

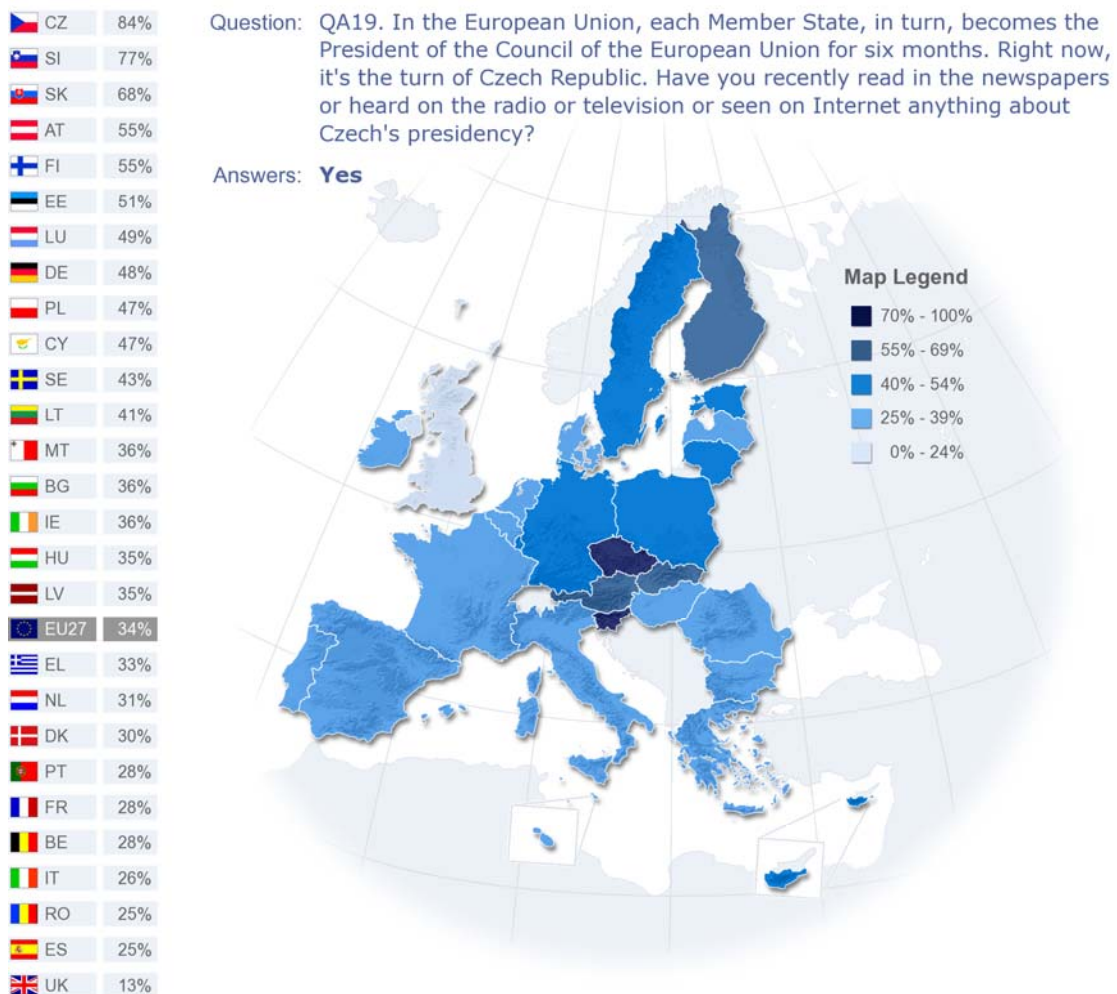


A vast majority respond in the negative when asked this question. In fact, 63% (+19) of respondents say that they had not heard anywhere about the Presidency of the Czech Republic. Only 34% say that they heard about it (-16). A negative shift that has occurred since the previous survey when respondents were asked the same question in relation to the then (French) Presidency is noteworthy.

In this wave of the Eurobarometer, as might be expected, the highest score is observed among citizens of the Czech Republic (84%). Otherwise, the countries

⁴⁰ QA19 In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Czech Republic. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Czech's presidency?

where citizens interviewed answered most positively are Slovenia (77%), Slovakia (68%), Austria (55%) – near neighbours -, and Finland (55%). At the other end of the spectrum, scoring the lowest percentages are citizens of France and Portugal (28%), Italy (26%), Spain and Romania (25%) and the UK (13%). The fact that the French are particularly unaware of their successor holding the Presidency of the EU is somewhat surprising.



Upon an analysis of the shifts occurring in the countries individually, it can be seen that the only positive shifts – i.e. that more people knowing about the EU Presidency than in Autumn 2008 during the period of the French Presidency - have taken place in two countries: the Czech Republic (+34) and Estonia (+2). The most negative shifts are seen in Portugal, the UK and Denmark (-16).

One can also observe that the country which had the Presidency knew most about it. This was not the case in Autumn 2008 as then France was overtaken by Slovenia (77%), Luxembourg (70%), Germany (68%), Austria (66%) and also Finland

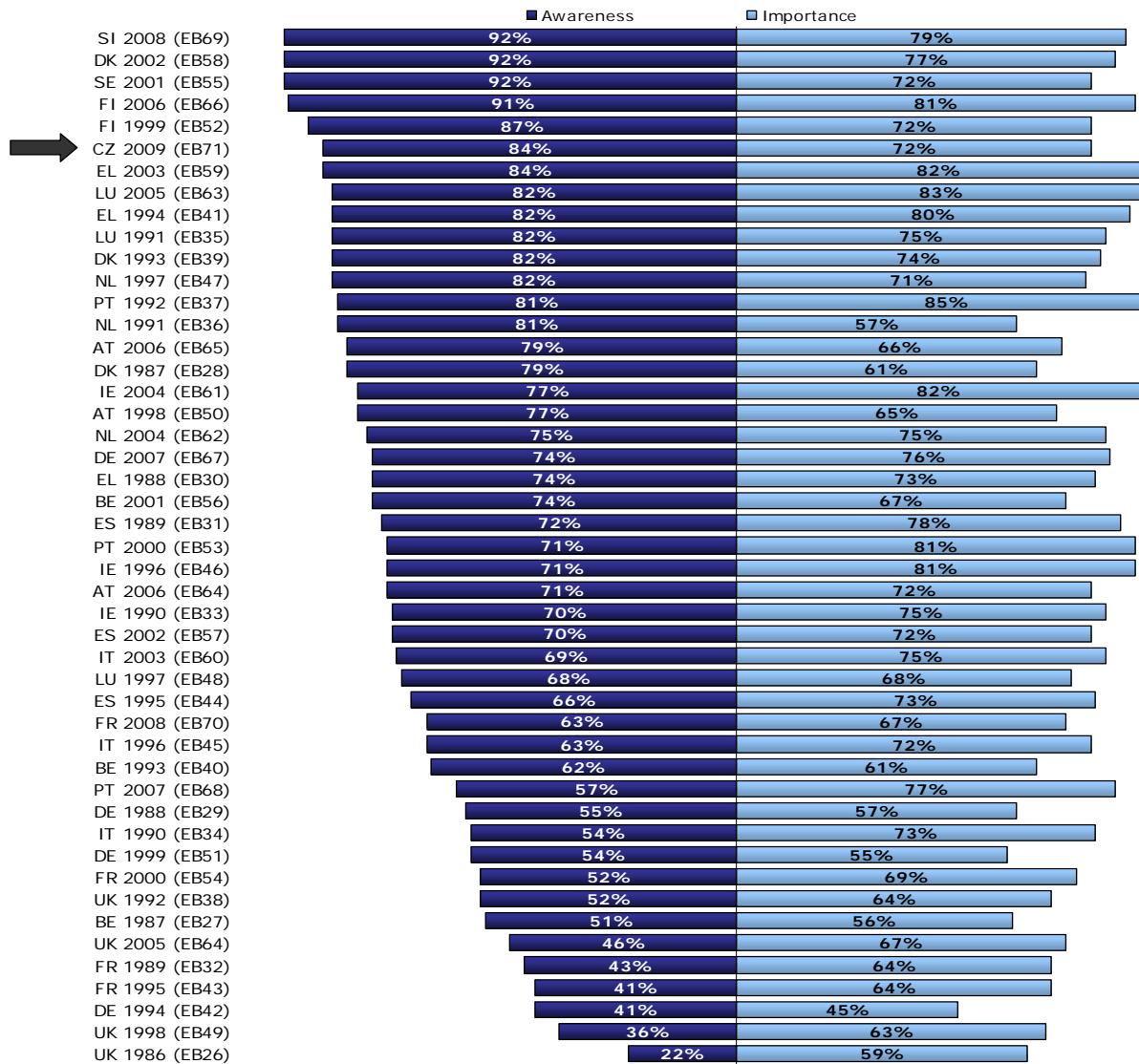
(66%). Only 63% of the French respondents had heard of the French Presidency then. This shows that perhaps other countries were more interested in the French Presidency than the French themselves and expected the country to make an impact on European affairs.

Lastly, in Autumn 2008, respondents were asked if they knew of the forthcoming Czech Presidency. The highest 'yes' response then was also in the Czech Republic (69%) and all other percentage scores of the remaining 26 countries were below 41%, the EU27 average being a low 19%.

When the Czechs themselves were asked in the present survey if they thought it was important or not that the Czech Republic is President of the Council of the European Union at this time⁴¹, almost 3 out of every 4 (72%) of the Czechs answered that it is important. 24% of them answered that it is not important. Of the Czechs who said that the Presidency of the Czech Republic is important, 22% said it is very important and 50% said it is just important. 18% said it is not very important, and only 6% said it is not important at all.





⁴¹ QA20 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Czech Republic is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...?

QA19 + QA20 Awareness and importance of the European Council Presidency



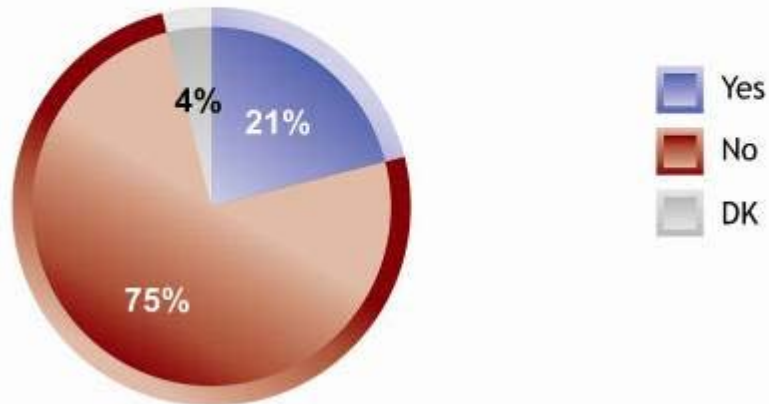
75% of Czech males answered that the Presidency of their country is important at this time while 70% of women gave this answer. A high proportion of those aged 15-24 think it is important (74%) but all age groups think it is highly important. The age group which gave it least importance is that aged 55 and over. However, the percentage of the latter who said it is important is still high (70%). The pattern was different in France in Autumn 2008, where young people were less likely than other age groups to consider the Presidency of their country as important. 81% of those who are still studying think it is important, followed by 80% of those who stopped studying earlier than the age of 16. Those who stopped studying between the ages of 16 and 19 gave it less importance (69%). When it comes to occupation, 80% of managers think it's important, compared to only 55% of house persons.

QA20 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Czech Republic is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...?

	Total important	Total not important	DK
Czech Republic	72%	24%	4%
Sex			
 Male	75%	23%	2%
Female	70%	25%	5%
Age			
 15-24	74%	21%	5%
25-39	73%	25%	2%
40-54	72%	24%	4%
55 +	70%	25%	5%
Education (End of)			
 15-	80%	17%	3%
16-19	69%	27%	4%
20+	75%	22%	3%
Still studying	81%	19%	-
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	72%	27%	1%
Managers	80%	18%	2%
Other white collars	71%	27%	2%
Manual workers	73%	19%	8%
House persons	55%	33%	12%
Unemployed	70%	29%	1%
Retired	70%	24%	6%
Students	81%	19%	-

From 1 July 2009 it will be Sweden's turn to hold the Presidency. Respondents were asked if they recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Sweden's Presidency⁴².

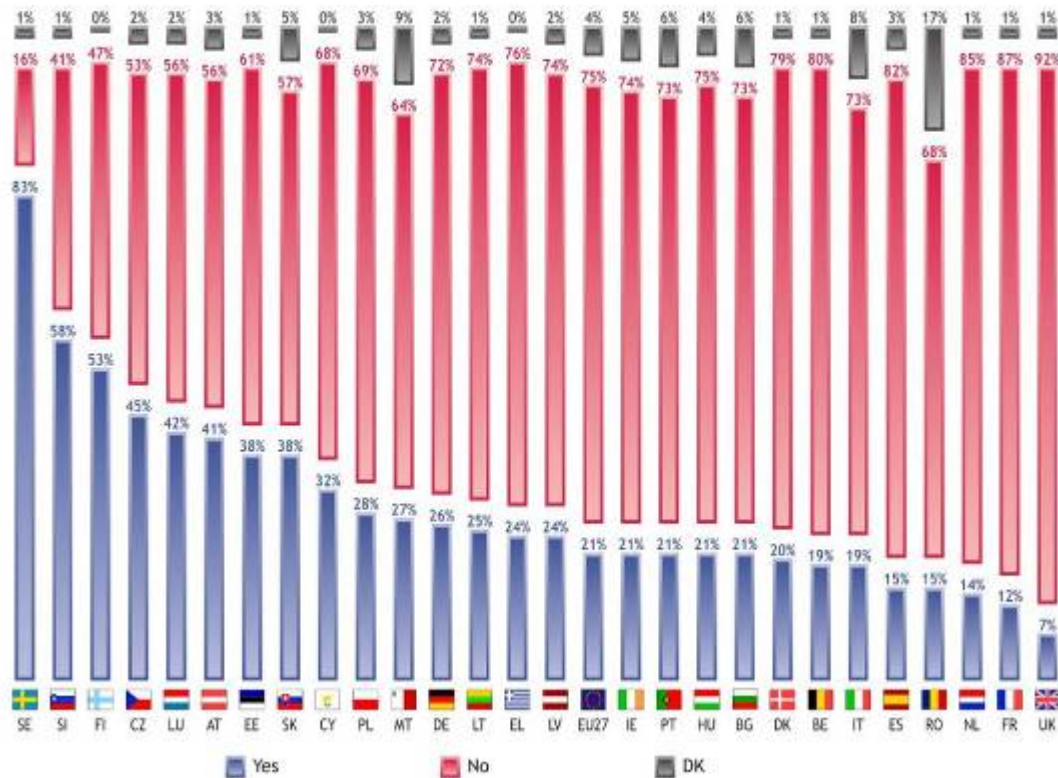
Question: QA21. From July the 1st 2009 it will be the turn of Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Sweden's presidency?



21% of respondents across the EU 27 countries replied positively to the question in the current wave. Three out of every four respondents (75%), however, replied negatively.

⁴² QA21 From July the 1st 2009 it will be the turn of Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Sweden's presidency?

Question: QA21. From July the 1st 2009 it will be the turn of Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Sweden's presidency?



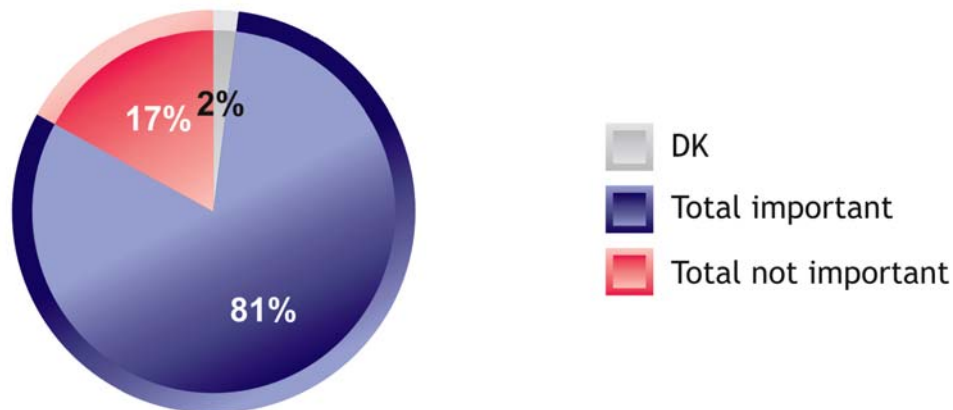
Unsurprisingly, the country with the highest number of interviewees saying that they have heard about the Swedish Presidency before its commencement is Sweden (83%). It is followed, by a long way, by Slovenia (58%), Finland (53%), the Czech Republic (45%), Luxembourg (42%) and Austria (41%). Those countries with the least number of respondents replying in the affirmative were the UK (7%), France (12%), the Netherlands (14%), Romania and Spain (15%), and Italy and Belgium (19%).

A comparative look at these results and those of the previous wave, conducted in Autumn 2008, shows that only 10% of Swedes knew about the Czech Presidency before it began, while now, 83% of Swedes know about their own Presidency.

In terms of awareness, the country which has shown consistency throughout is Slovenia. 77% of respondents in Slovenia have heard about the Czech Presidency, second only to the Czechs themselves. 77% of Slovenians knew about the French Presidency before it began in 2008. Indeed, the Slovenians were those who had the highest percentage of positive answers while France had only 63% of respondents who knew about their, at this time, own Presidency. Concerning the Swedish Presidency, Slovenia too retains the second place with 58% of respondents replying that they know about it, even surpassing Sweden's neighbouring Nordic countries.

Respondents were also asked, whether they have heard about it or not, if they thought that their country's Presidency – who was about to start from the 1st of July⁴³ - was important or not.





Question: QA22. Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Sweden will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July? Would you say it is...?



81% of Swedes think that it is important that their country will be President of the European Union, and only 17% answered in the negative. Out of the 81% who answered positively, 41% said it is very important and 40% said it is important. Out of the 17% who said that it is not important, 13% said it is not very important, and 4% that it is not at all important.

⁴³ QA22 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Sweden will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July? Would you say it is...?

QA22 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Sweden will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July? Would you say it is...?

	Total important	Total not important	DK
Sweden	81%	17%	2%
Sex			
 Male	77%	20%	3%
Female	83%	14%	3%
Age			
 15-24	71%	22%	7%
25-39	83%	15%	2%
40-54	74%	23%	3%
55 +	87%	12%	1%
Education (End of)			
 15-	87%	12%	1%
16-19	74%	23%	3%
20+	85%	13%	2%
Still studying	75%	19%	6%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	76%	22%	2%
Managers	88%	11%	1%
Other white collars	74%	22%	4%
Manual workers	80%	17%	3%
House persons	100%	-	-
Unemployed	74%	23%	3%
Retired	85%	13%	2%
Students	75%	19%	6%

Interestingly, in Sweden, more women than men consider that their country's Presidency is important (83%, vs. 77% of men). Looking at the age groups, it is those who are 55 and over who seem to be keenest about the Swedish Presidency (87%), while younger people are slightly less enthusiastic (71% among respondents aged 15-24).

With regard to the educational background of interviewees, 87% of those who finished their studies earlier than the age of 16 are the ones who attribute most importance to the Swedish Presidency, while those who had finished their studies between the ages of 16-19 give it least importance (74%). This pattern – quite unusual, as those who are the least educated are often slightly more indifferent to European affairs - was observed in France in the previous wave of the standard Eurobarometer, in Autumn 2008.

III. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY AND TOMORROW

1. EU powers

1.1 More or less decision-making at the EU level

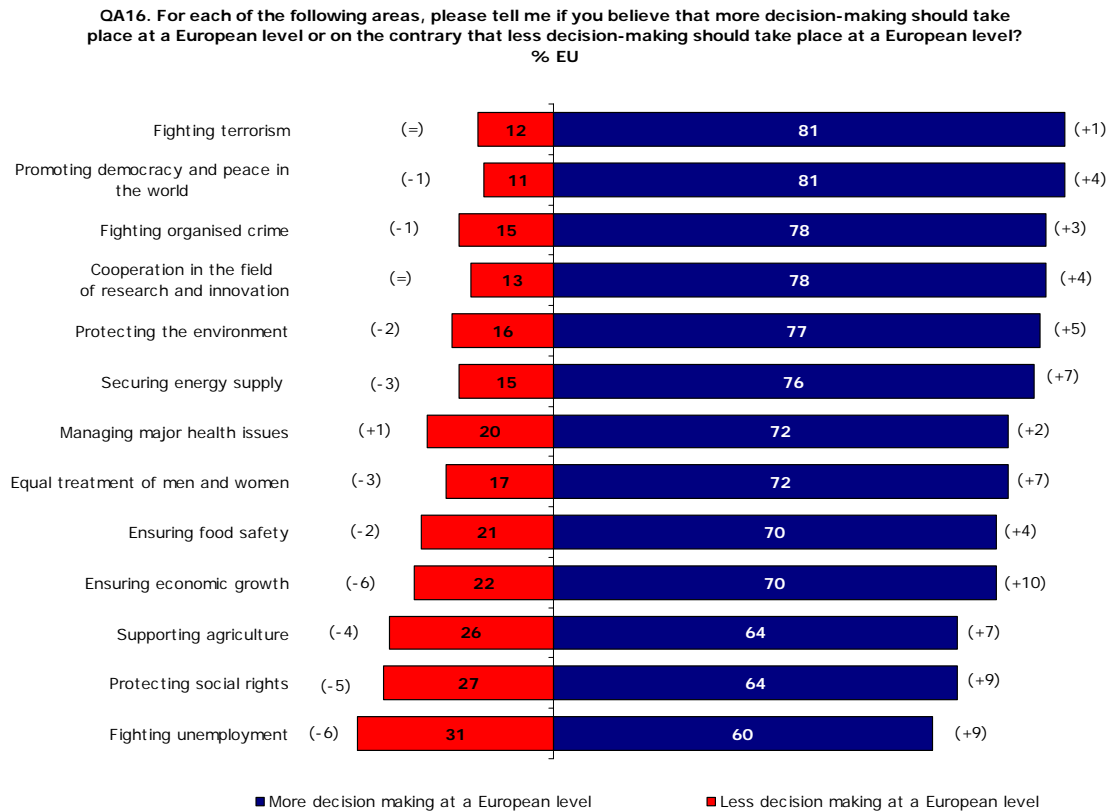
- Europeans want more decision-making at the EU level -

Increasing trust in the EU institutions is evident in this Standard Eurobarometer wave. Below is a description of how this is reflected in respondents' opinions about the role they would like to see the European Union play in a number of domains.

An absolute majority of respondents believe that more decisions in a number of areas should be taken at the European level⁴⁴.

Support for taking more decisions at European level has risen over the years and in all the areas discussed. This support is greatest in the case of the **fight against terrorism** and the **promotion of democracy and peace in the world** (81%). Though the percentage of respondents who think that more decision making at the European level regarding **unemployment** was relatively low (60%), this nevertheless still represents a substantial majority.

⁴⁴ QA16.1 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level? – 1. Fighting unemployment 2. protecting social rights 3. ensuring economic growth 4. fighting organized crime 5. fighting terrorism 6. ensuring food safety 7. protecting the environment 8. managing major health issues 9. equal treatment of men and women 10. supporting agriculture 11. promoting democracy and peace in the world 12. cooperation in the field of research and innovation 13. securing energy supply



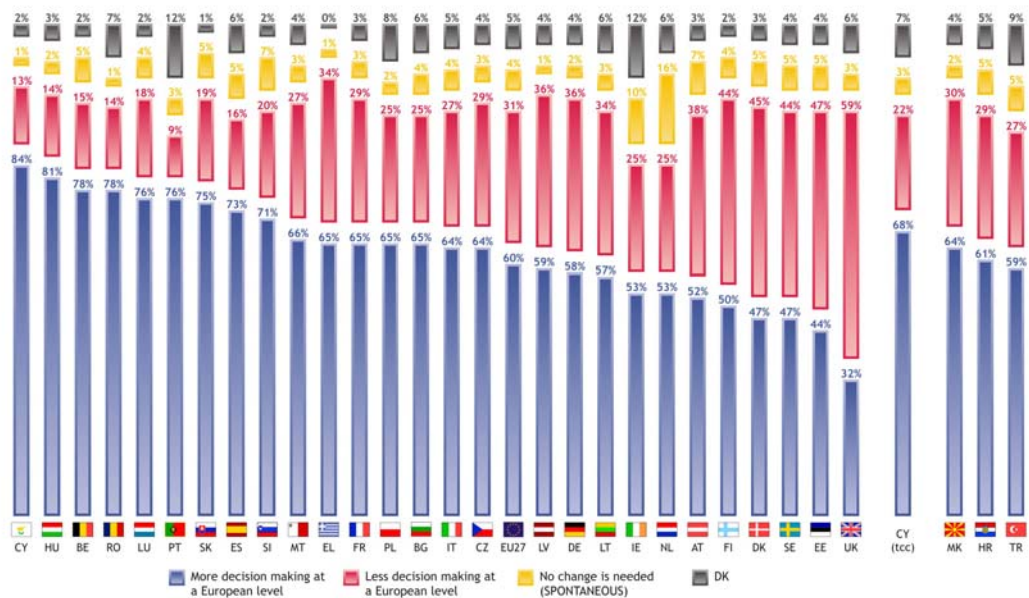
Numbers in brackets: percentage points evolution since EB 65.1 February-March 2006

In this wave, 60% of respondents said that there should be more decision-making at the European level in **fighting unemployment**, a rise of 9 percentage points since the previous survey undertaken in February-March 2006⁴⁵. 31% of respondents stated that less decision-making should take place at a European level (-6).

The countries with the largest majority of respondents who said that more decision-making should be taken at the EU level were Cyprus (84%), Hungary (81%) and Belgium (78%). In Estonia (47%), and to a greater extent in the UK (59%), a majority of respondents would prefer less decision-making at the EU level.

Question: 1. For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level?

Option: Fighting unemployment



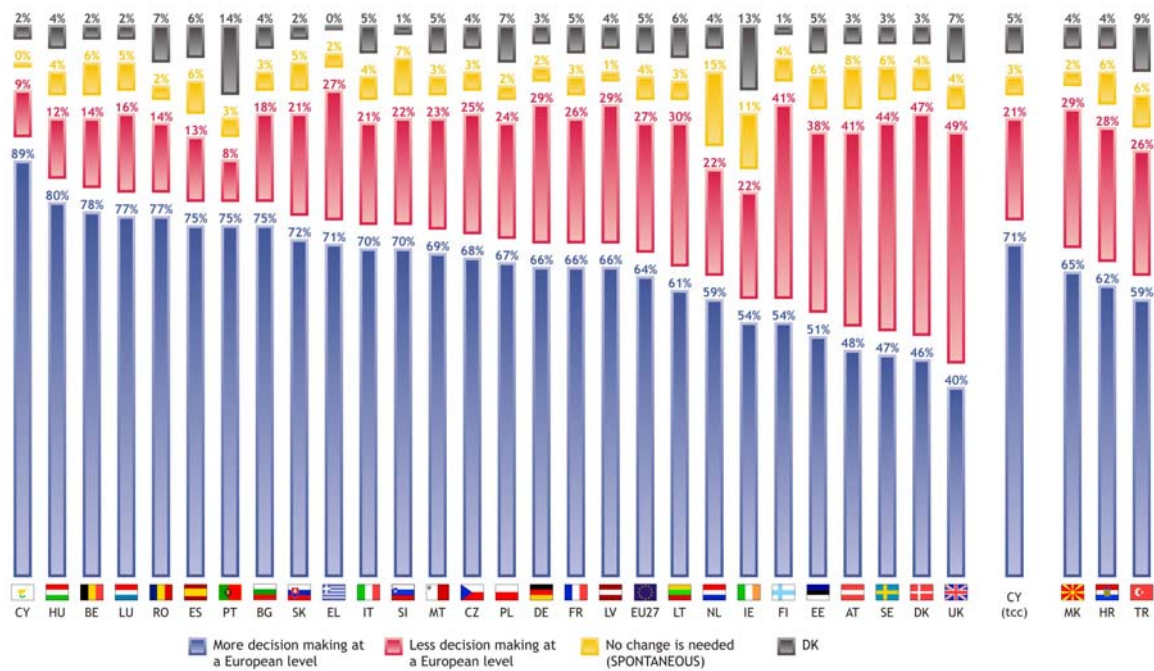
⁴⁵ Special Eurobarometer 251 : The future of Europe.

64% (+9) of respondents believe that more decisions concerning **the protection of social rights** should be taken at a European level, while 27% (-5) disagree.

In the case of the **protection of social rights**, the countries with the largest majority of respondents saying that more decision-making should take place at a European level are Cyprus (89%), Hungary (80%), Belgium (78%), Luxembourg and Romania (77%) followed by Portugal, Spain and Bulgaria (75%). In two countries, Denmark (47%) and the UK (49%), a slight majority of respondents would prefer less decision-making at the EU level.

Question: 1. For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level?

Option: Protecting social rights



64% (+7) of Europeans think that decisions about **agriculture** should be taken at the EU level and 26% (-4) disagree.

70% (+10) of respondents said that more decision-making concerning **economic growth** should take place at a European level while only 22% (-6) believe that fewer of these decisions should be taken at the EU level.
































72% (+7) of respondents think that **equal treatment of men and women** is another area for more decision-making at a European level, while 17% (-3) disagree.

The issue of **ensuring food safety** is also perceived by EU citizens as an area where they would like to see more decisions taken at the EU level: 70% of EU respondents agreed, up 4 points since February-March 2006.

76% (+7) of respondents said that more decisions on **energy supply security** should be taken at the EU level.

72% (+2 points) of Europeans would like to see the European role in managing **major health issues** increased, while just 20% (+1 point) of respondents say there should be less decision-making in this field at the EU level.

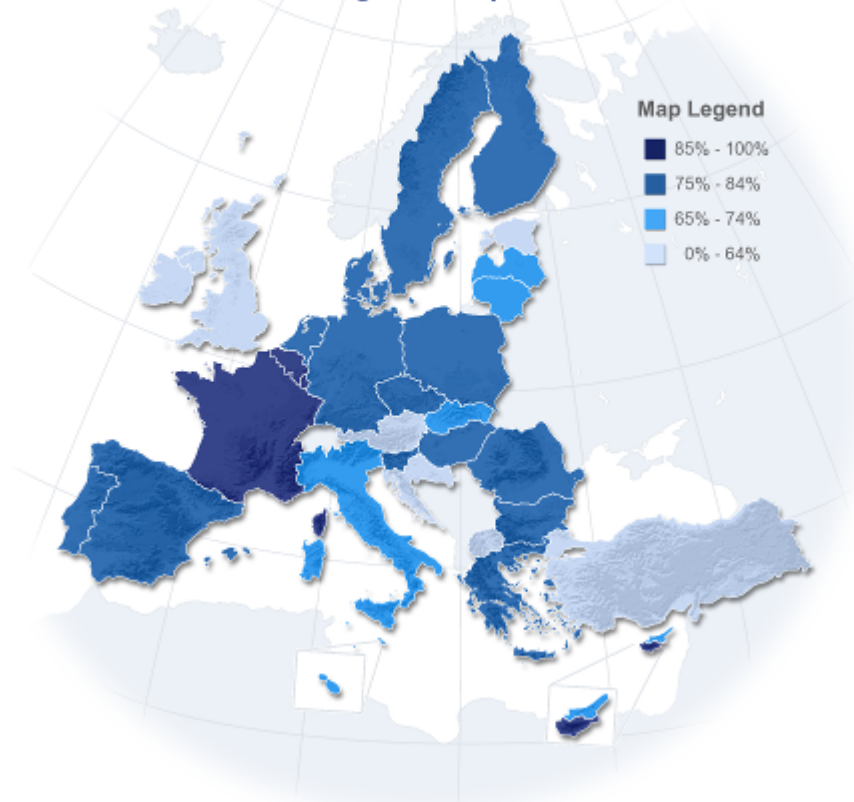
77% (+5) wish to see more European involvement regarding **the protection of the environment**. Despite the differences between countries (scores ranged from 94% in Cyprus to 54% in Ireland), there was a solid majority in all countries for more decision-making at the EU level in that field.

 CY	94%
 LU	89%
 BE	86%
 FR	86%
 DE	84%
 HU	83%
 SE	82%
 ES	82%
 NL	81%
 RO	79%
 DK	79%
 SI	78%
 BG	77%
 CZ	77%
 EU27	77%
 FI	76%
 PT	76%
 PL	76%
 EL	75%
 IT	74%
 MT	73%
 SK	69%
 LT	65%
 LV	65%
 EE	62%
 AT	61%
 UK	60%
 IE	54%
<small>* CY (fac) 89%</small>	
 MK	62%
 HR	57%
 TR	55%

Question: QA16.7. For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level?

Option: Protecting the environment

Answers: **More decision making at a European level**



With regard to **research and innovation** (78%, +4) and **fighting organized crime** (78%, +3), a large majority of Europeans believe that more decisions should be taken at the EU level.

The percentage of respondents in favour of more European decision-making regarding **the fight against terrorism** is 81% (+1). Along with **the promotion of democracy and peace in this world** (81%, +4), this area is one where there is a strong belief that the number of decisions taken at a European level should be increased.

The socio-demographic analysis reveals some generally applicable trends: women are more sceptical than men and generally want fewer decisions to be taken at the EU level than men do. The young, students, and respondents who have studied

longer are more inclined to believe that more decisions should be taken at the EU level.

Even among citizens who tend not to trust the EU, a majority would prefer to see more decisions taken at the EU level in all the areas covered by this survey. Respondents seem to be aware of the power of the European Union in a number of cross-border policy areas such as the fight against terrorism (75%) and organized crime (71%) and the protection of the environment (69%), but also in domains sometimes seen as more 'national', such as fighting unemployment (49%), and would like to see more decision-making at a European level in these areas.

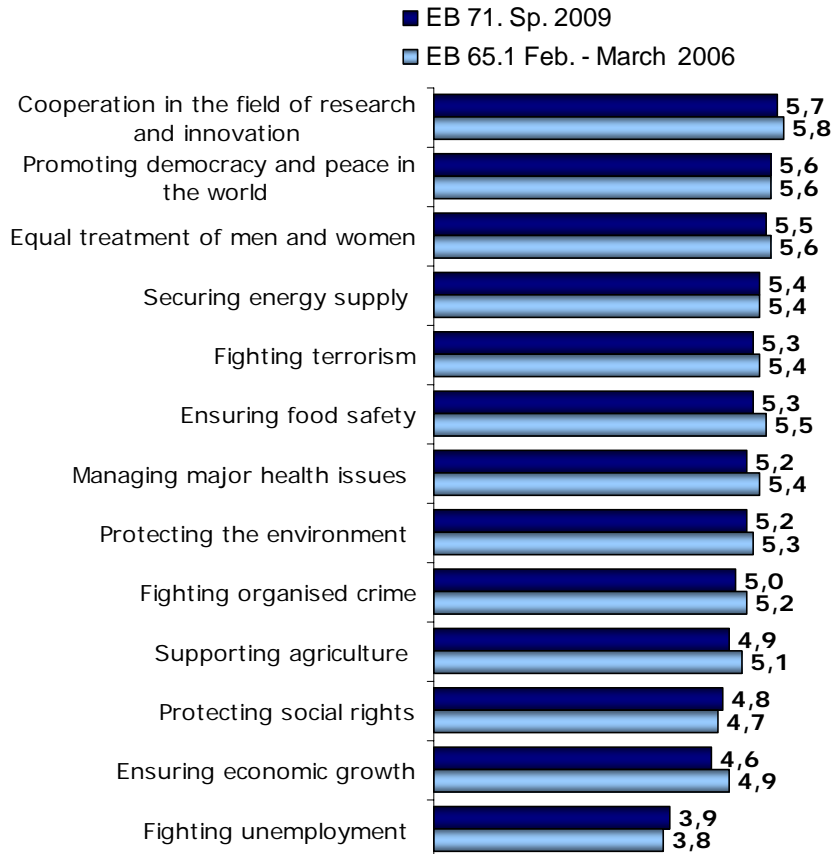
1.2 Assessment of EU performance

- The EU is not perceived to be performing satisfactorily in several areas -

Using a scale from 1 to 10, respondents were asked how they would judge the performance of the European Union in a number of specific areas, where 1 means that the European Union's performance in a specific area is "not at all satisfactory" and 10' that its performance is "very satisfactory"⁴⁶. The average from this scale will be used in the analysis of the results.

⁴⁶ QA17 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the performance of the European Union in each of the following areas? '1' means that the European Union's performance in a specific area is "not at all satisfactory" and '10' means that its performance is "very satisfactory". - 1. fighting unemployment 2. protecting social rights 3. ensuring economic growth 4. fighting organized crime 5. fighting terrorism 6. ensuring food safety 7. protecting the environment 8. managing major health issues 9. equal treatment of men and women 10. supporting agriculture 11. promoting democracy and peace in the world 12. cooperation in the field of research and innovation 13. securing energy supply

**QA17 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the performance of the European Union in each of the following areas?
(EU 27 Average)**



The EU is not perceived as performing satisfactorily in several areas. In just three policy areas, the average of the answers given was above or equal to the **mid-point score** of 5.5⁴⁷, but below 5.7. In the ten remaining areas, it was below 5.5.

One of the policy areas in which the EU is perceived as performing poorly is in the fight against unemployment (3.9 average). When this average is compared to the previous survey which asked the same question in February-March 2006, (EB65.1), citizens' perceptions have hardly improved (+0.1, from an average of 3.8,). The

⁴⁷ The mid-point score differs from the average score in that the mid-point represents the value of the middle of the scale (on a scale of 0 to 10; 5.5 represents the mid-point). However, the average ('mean') score varies according to respondents's answer for each dimension tested.

European and international context of this previous wave was however very different. This should be taken into account when comparing the results.

The second area where this assessment is relatively negative is on '**ensuring economic growth**'. Here, the average answer is now 4.6, recording a decline since February-March 2006 (-0.3). For '**protecting social rights**', the EU 27 average is 4.8 (+0.1) and for the **support of agriculture** it is 4.9 (-0.2).

Other scores lower than 5.5 were recorded for **fighting organised crime**, 5.0 (-0.2), **protecting the environment**, 5.2 (-0.1), **managing major health issues**, 5.2 (-0.2), **fighting terrorism**, 5.3 (-0.1), **ensuring food safety**, 5.3 (-0.2), **securing energy supply**, 5.4 (unchanged).

With an average of 5.5 (-0.1), the **equal treatment between women and men** stands at the exact centre of the satisfaction scale (mid-point score described previously).

The areas where the EU average exceeded the average of 5.5 points were, in ascending order: **promoting democracy and peace in the world**, 5.6 (unchanged) and **cooperation in the area of research and innovation** 5.7 (-0.1).

From these results it appears that, although most Europeans believe that decisions in these areas should be taken at the EU level, they do not necessarily think that the EU's performance in these matters is satisfactory.

A significant number of respondents said that the EU's performance in **fighting unemployment** was 'not at all satisfactory'⁴⁸ (score 1 on the 1 to 10 scale; 16% at the EU level), notably in Hungary (30%), Latvia (26%), Germany and Austria (21%), Greece (20%), the Czech Republic and Portugal (19%), and Slovenia, Italy and the UK (17%).

One important area to be analysed here is **economic growth**, given the difficult economic context in which the questions were asked. The highest percentages of 'not at all satisfactory' responses (score 1; 9% at the EU level) were in Latvia (21%), followed by Austria, Greece and the Czech Republic (13%), the UK and Germany (12%) and Estonia and Slovenia (10%).

⁴⁸ For the detailed results per country and per item, see the tables annexed to this report

2. Support for EU policies

2.1 European Monetary Union

- Almost two thirds of Europeans are in favour of a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro -

Almost two-thirds (61%) of Europeans say they are in favour of a European Monetary Union (EMU) with a single currency, the euro⁴⁹. One-third (33%) are against and 6% do not know. This is consistent with the Autumn 2008 wave (EB70) which had recorded similar results with 61% in favour (stable), 32% against (+1) and 7% 'don't know' (-1).

When we compare respondents living in the euro area with those living outside, we find that 69% of those within the euro area support EMU, 23 percentage points higher than outside the euro area (46%). While just over a quarter of respondents living in the euro area (26%) are against a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro, the opinion in the EU Member States outside the euro area is evenly divided, with 45% of respondents saying they are against EMU

Among the countries where the highest percentages in favour of the EMU are recorded, there are Slovakia (89%) and Slovenia (86%), who recently joined the EMU. In Ireland, Luxembourg (86%), Belgium, Finland (83%) and in the Netherlands (81%) very high scores are also recorded.

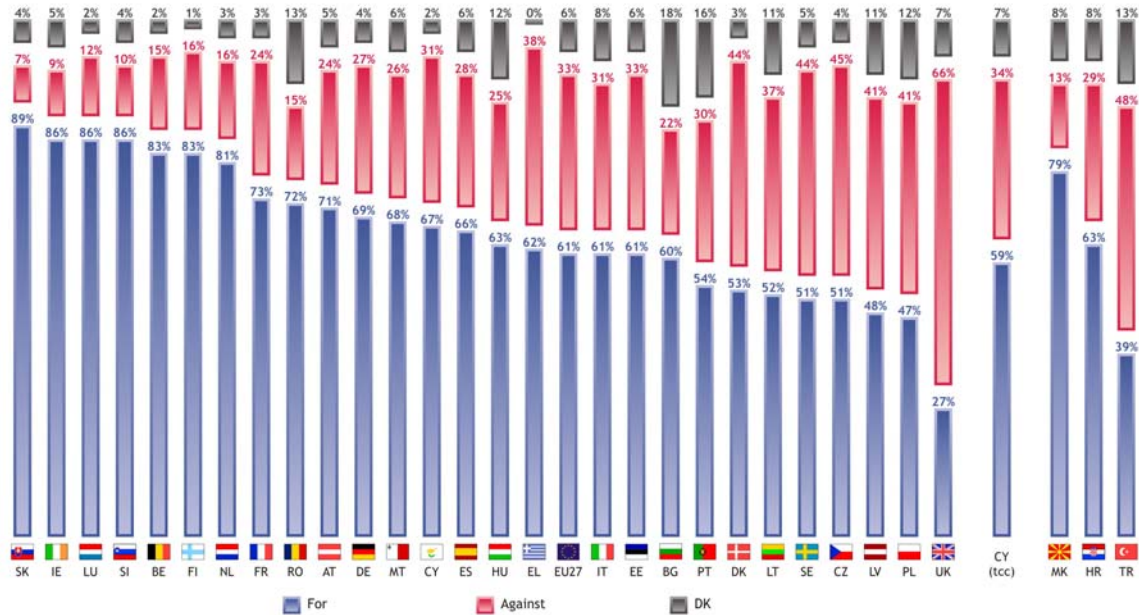
The countries recording the highest percentages of 'Against' to this question are the UK (66%), the Czech Republic (45%), Denmark and Sweden (44%), and Latvia and Poland (41%).

A candidate country – the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – also recorded 79% approval for EMU, confirming that it 'leads' support for the EU and its policies among the candidate countries. On the other hand, 48% of Turkish respondents said that they were 'against'.

⁴⁹ QA15.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. – 1. A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro

Question: QA15.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.






Option: A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro



In terms of shifts in individual countries, the percentage 'against' has risen in the Czech Republic to 45% (+5) since Autumn 2008 (EB70). Other significant shifts occurred in Slovakia where the figure of 21% 'against' has fallen to just 7% (-14), and in Cyprus where the 38% 'against' recorded in Autumn 2008 dropped by 7 points to 31%.

The socio-demographic differences are those traditionally observed in relation to attitudes towards the EU: men (64%), the young (65%), and those who studied until the age of 20 or beyond (72%) are more in favour of EMU than women (57%), older people (58%) and the least educated (50%). By occupation, managers and students stood out as mostly in favour of EMU (72%) while the lowest approval ratings came from the unemployed and house persons with scores of 53% and 54% respectively.

QA15.1 A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro

	For	Against	DK
EU27	61%	33%	6%
Sex			
 Male	64%	30%	6%
 Female	57%	35%	8%
Age			
 15-24	65%	29%	6%
25-39	62%	32%	6%
40-54	61%	33%	6%
55 +	58%	35%	7%
Education (End of)			
 15-	50%	41%	9%
16-19	59%	35%	6%
20+	72%	24%	4%
Still studying	72%	23%	5%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	64%	30%	6%
Managers	72%	23%	5%
Other white collars	63%	30%	7%
Manual workers	59%	36%	5%
House persons	54%	36%	10%
Unemployed	53%	40%	7%
Retired	56%	36%	8%
Students	72%	23%	5%
Difficulties to pay bills			
Most of the time	47%	43%	10%
From time to time	58%	35%	7%
Almost never	65%	30%	5%

2.2 Further enlargement in the future

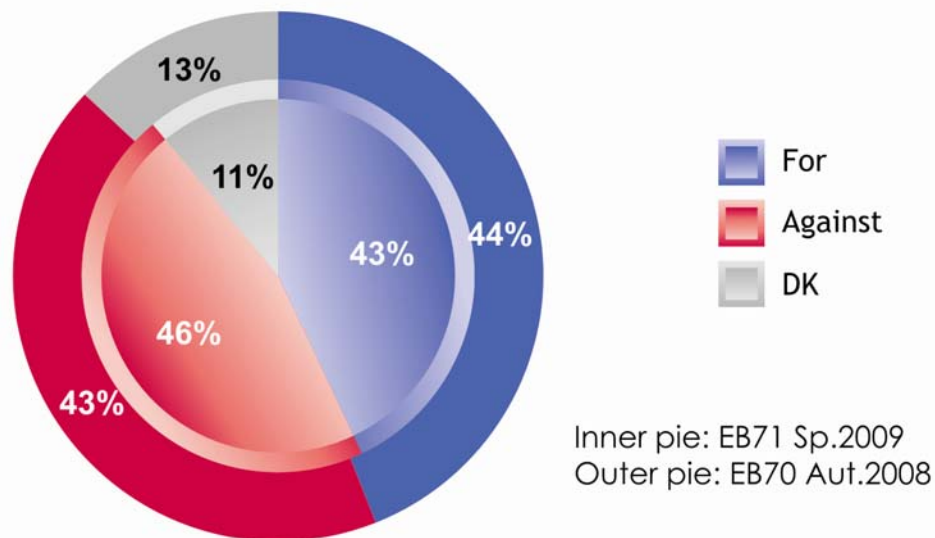
- More Europeans are now against than for further enlargement -

43% of Europeans are in favour of further enlargement of the EU to other countries in future years⁵⁰. These results are not too different from those of Autumn 2008 (EB70), when 44% (-1) supported further enlargement. However 46% (+3) are now against and 11% do not know. A slight majority of Europeans are thus opposed to further enlargement.

In the new Member States, a large majority of respondents are in favour of further enlargement (64%, vs. 21% 'against') while in the EU15, the situation is reversed: 38% of respondents are in favour of the inclusion of other countries in the future, and 52% are opposed to this idea.

Question: QA15.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years



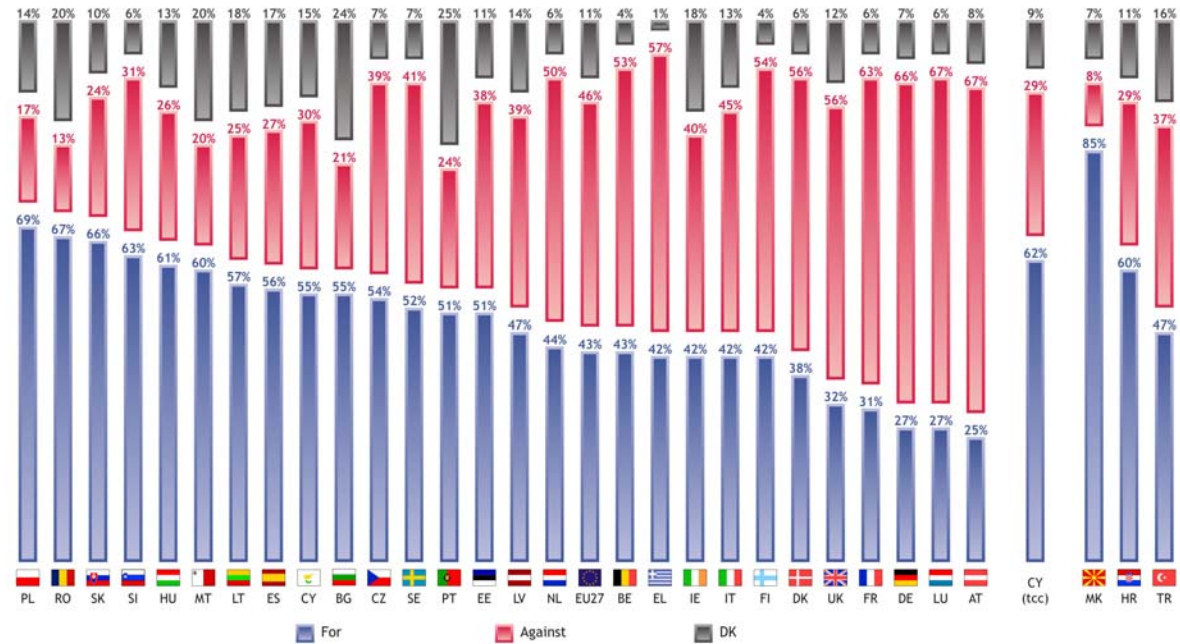
The countries with most respondents in favour of further enlargement are Poland (69%, unchanged), Romania (67%, +7), Slovakia (66%, +3) and Slovenia (63%, -7).

⁵⁰ QA15.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. -2. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

The highest percentages of 'against' were found in Luxembourg and Austria (67%), Germany (66%) and France (63%).

Question: QA15.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.





Option: Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years



There has been a significant rise in opposition since the last report in Autumn 2008 (EB70). The proportion of respondents against further enlargement has risen in Estonia (+12 points), Denmark (+11), and Bulgaria (+10).

With regard to the socio-demographics among EU27 respondents, 42% of women and 45% of men are in favour of further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years. Age was a significant factor: just over a third of respondents aged 55+ are in favour (34%), compared to more than half of those aged 15-24 (57%).

QA15.2 Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

	For	Against	DK
EU27	43%	46%	11%
Sex			
 Male	45%	46%	9%
Female	42%	45%	13%
Age			
 15-24	57%	32%	11%
25-39	48%	42%	10%
40-54	43%	47%	10%
55 +	34%	53%	13%
Education (End of)			
 15-	33%	51%	16%
16-19	43%	47%	10%
20+	47%	45%	8%
Still studying	61%	29%	10%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	47%	42%	11%
Managers	50%	43%	7%
Other white collars	46%	44%	10%
Manual workers	44%	46%	10%
House persons	35%	47%	18%
Unemployed	42%	47%	11%
Retired	35%	53%	12%
Students	61%	29%	10%
Trust in EU			
Tend to trust	60%	32%	8%
Tend not to trust	28%	62%	10%

Students and those who had studied beyond the age of 19 were most likely to support further enlargement of the EU, recording 61% and 47% respectively. Age seems to be the major factor in explaining the high figure for support recorded among students. A majority of those who had left school before the age of 16 are against enlargement (33% 'for', vs. 51% 'against'). Managers stood out as mostly in favour (50%). The retired and house persons are more doubtful as to whether further enlargement of the EU should take place in the near future (35% in both categories).

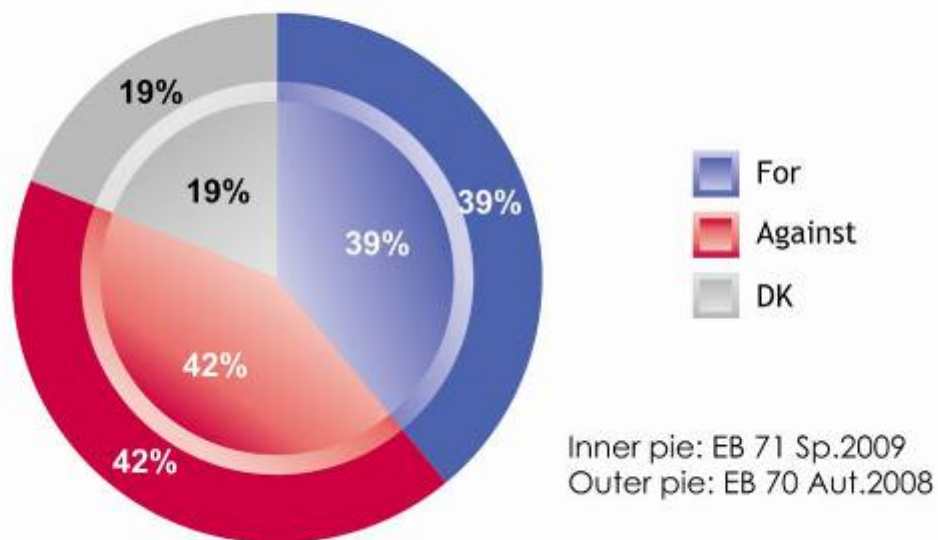
2.3 The Speed of building Europe

- Europeans are divided regarding the two-speed Europe –

When asked the whether the speed of building Europe should be faster in one group of countries than in the other countries⁵¹, the results obtained for EU27 were identical to those collected in Autumn 2008: 39% 'for', 42% 'against' and 19% 'don't know'.

Question: QA15.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries

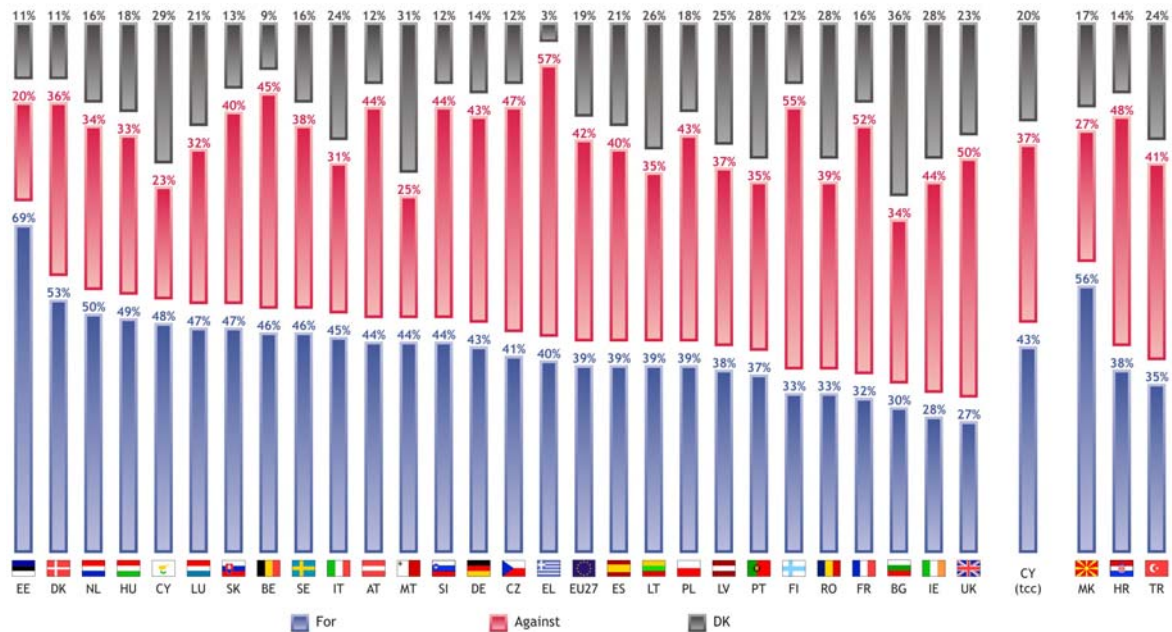


The country which registered the highest 'for' was Estonia with (69%) followed by Denmark (53%) and the Netherlands (50%). At the other end of the scale, the highest percentages of 'against' were found in Greece (57%), Finland (55%), France (52%) and the UK (50%).

⁵¹ QA15.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. -3. The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries

Question: QA15.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries



A look at the situation in Ireland in light of the second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty this autumn reveals that Irish respondents are unenthusiastic about the speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries, with only 28% in favour, just one percentage point above the bottom place.

In the candidate countries, the highest proportion of 'for' was recorded in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (56%): this proportion is higher than in any Member State except Estonia. Croatia (38%) is close to the EU average, while Turkey scored 35%.

The socio-demographic analysis follows the pattern previously described. Support for a faster speed of building Europe in one group of countries is higher among men, the youngest respondents and the more educated.

3. Priorities for strengthening the EU in the future

Respondents were then asked their opinion about which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future⁵².

An experiment was conducted during the survey in order to see to what extent changing the exact wording of the items would influence the results. Half of the sample answered the trend question that was asked before in January-February 2009. The other half were asked a similar question, with 6 of the items out of 15 modified:

- **The European internal market**, instead of the internal market
- **The foreign policy**, instead of the European foreign policy
- **The defence policy**, instead of the European defence policy
- **The education policy** instead of the European education policy
- **Supporting poorer regions** instead of solidarity with poorer regions
- **Scientific research and innovation**, instead of scientific research.

⁵² QA18 European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?

QA18 In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future? (SPLIT A, SPLIT B) - % EU

SPLIT A		SPLIT B		Difference
Economic affairs	33%	Economic affairs	32%	-1
Social and health issues	26%	Social and health issues	26%	=
Immigration issues	25%	Immigration issues	24%	-1
The fight against crime	23%	The fight against crime	22%	-1
Environment issues	21%	Environment issues	20%	-1
Energy issues	19%	Energy issues	18%	-1
Solidarity with poorer regions	18%	Supporting poorer regions	22%	+4
The fight against climate change	16%	The fight against climate change	18%	+2
European education policy	13%	Education policy	16%	+3
The Internal market	13%	The European Internal market	14%	+1
European foreign policy	11%	Foreign policy	10%	-1
Scientific research	10%	Scientific research and innovation	11%	+1
Transport and energy infrastructure	8%	Transport and energy infrastructure	8%	=
European defence policy	7%	Defence policy	7%	=
Cultural policy	5%	Cultural policy	3%	-2
Other (SPONT.)	1%	Other (SPONT.)	1%	=
None (SPONT.)	1%	None (SPONT.)	1%	=
DK	4%	DK	3%	-1

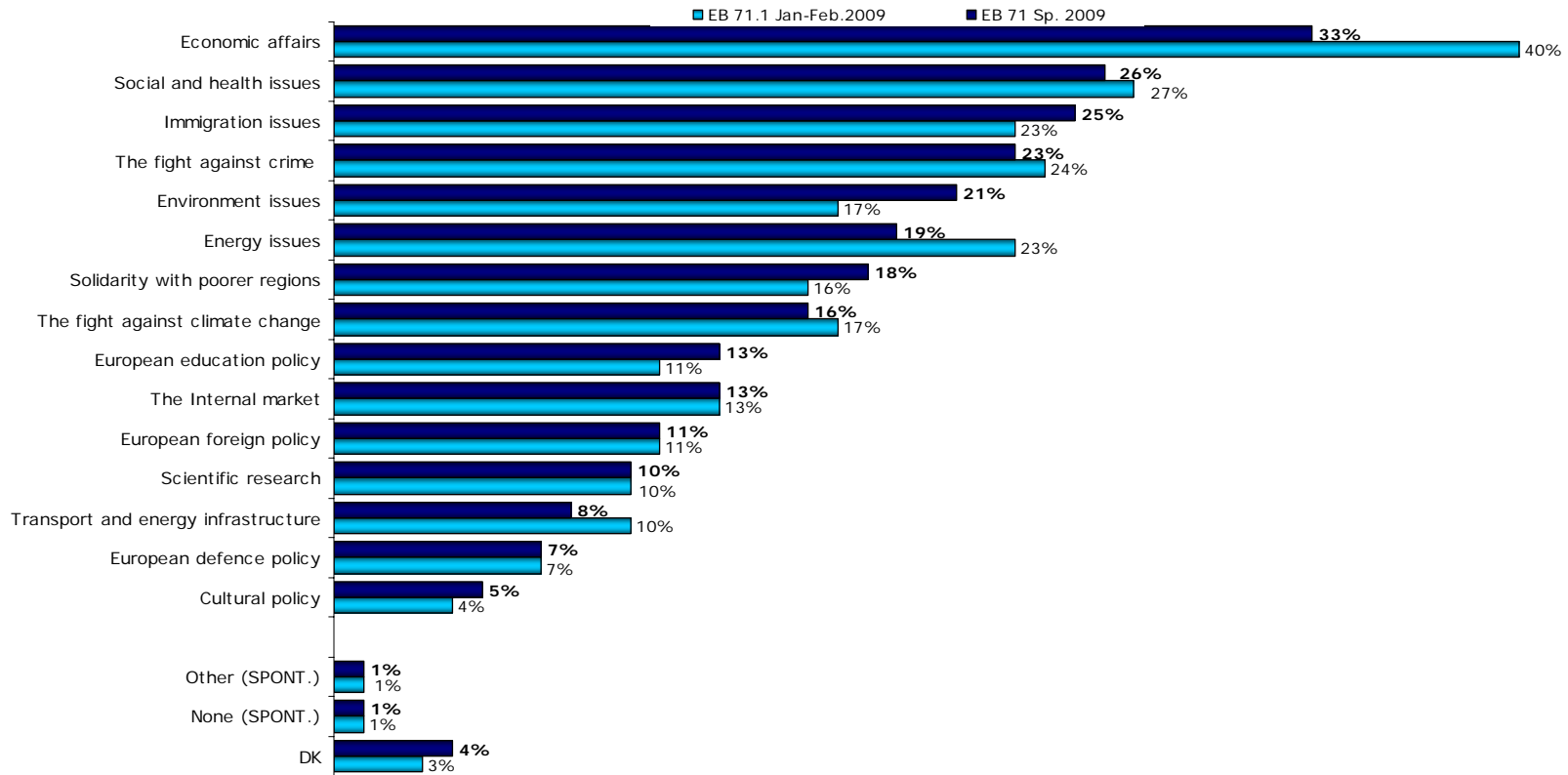
The table above presents the results of the question in the two sub-samples.

Three answers possible. In yellow, the items those were different in the two splits.

The analysis of the results of the two sub-samples demonstrates that modifying the items has a slight but definite impact on the answers. The impact of the variation in the wording is real, even though the difference never exceeds 4 points. **In order to compare the results with the previous wave** (conducted in January-February 2009), **we will focus on the first half of the sample, split A, in which the items were not modified**⁵³. It is important to take into account the different basis in the two waves due to the fact that the previous wave used a full sample while only half was used in the current wave.

⁵³ The question posed to split A was exactly the same as the one asked in the wave conducted in January-February 2009

QA18a European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future? - % EU



The priorities envisaged by Europeans for strengthening the EU in the future have changed slightly since January-February 2009⁵⁴. The analysis of the evolution must be seen in the light of the fact that the previous survey – as explained previously – was conducted at a very critical moment for the economy in the European Union and the world, which had a considerable influence on European public opinion.

The largest number of respondents (33%, -7 points since January-February 2009) replied that the EU should emphasize its role in economic affairs. This is followed by **social and health issues** (26%, -1), **immigration issues** (25%, +2), **the fight against crime** (23%, -1), **environment issues** (21%, +4) and **energy issues** (19%, -4).

These items are followed by **solidarity with poorer regions** (18%, +2), and **the fight against climate change** (16%, -1). **The European education policy** (13%, +2), **the internal market** (13%, no change), **the European foreign policy** (11%, no change) and **scientific research** (10%, no change), are selected by lower proportions of respondents.

However, the aspects given least importance by respondents as priority policy areas for the European institutions are **cultural policy** (5%, +1), **European defence policy** (7%, stable) and **transport and energy infrastructure** (8%, -2)

When these results are further compared to the wave carried out in January-February 2009, we find that despite the significant fall (-7), **economic affairs remains** in first place. **Environment issues** have risen in the list of priorities to be emphasized in the coming years to strengthen the EU in future. While in the previous wave **energy issues** were placed fifth, they have now been overtaken by the environment, with energy now in sixth place. Although 2% more respondents said that **solidarity with the poorer regions** should be given due attention, it is placed seventh in the list of aspects to be emphasized by the EU.

The country-by-country analysis reveals that 57% of respondents in Latvia, 55% in Lithuania and 50% in Hungary believe that **economic affairs** should be the top priority. Though 60% of Spanish respondents had opted for economic affairs in January-February 2009, this was only mentioned by 26% in the current wave, after immigration (37%) and social and health issues (27%).

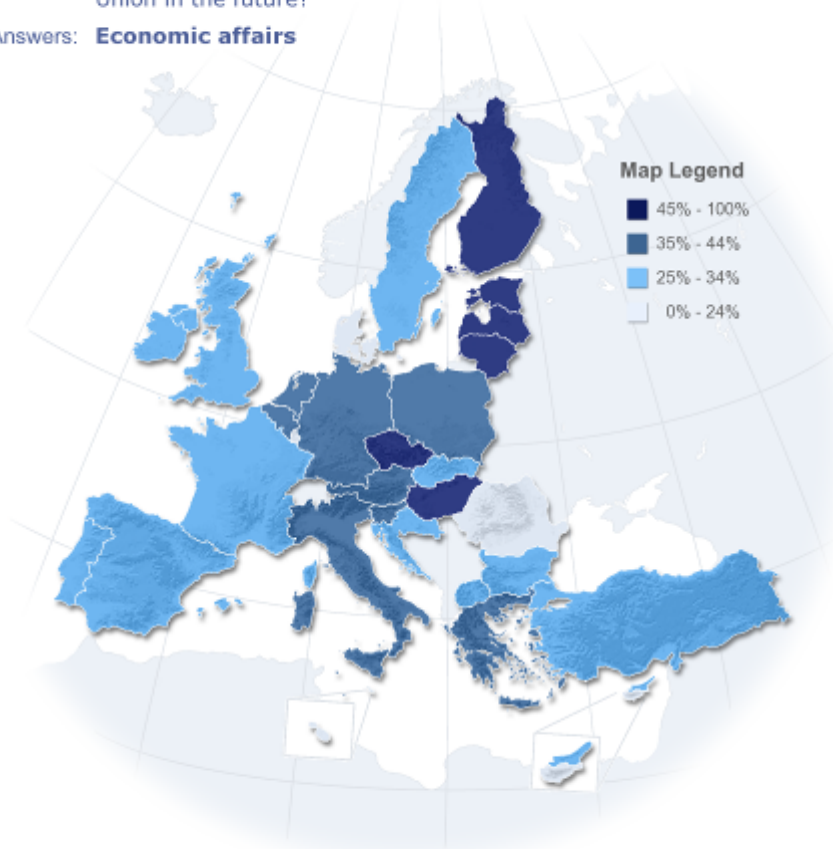
The countries in which respondents gave least importance to **economic affairs** are Luxembourg (15%), Romania (16%) and Malta (17%).

⁵⁴ QA18a European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?

	LV	57%
	LT	55%
	HU	50%
	CZ	49%
	EE	46%
	FI	45%
	PL	40%
	SI	39%
	BE	37%
	IT	37%
	NL	37%
	AT	36%
	EL	36%
	DE	36%
	SK	34%
	BG	34%
	EU27	33%
	PT	31%
	IE	29%
	SE	26%
	UK	26%
	ES	26%
	FR	26%
	CY	24%
	DK	23%
	MT	17%
	RO	16%
	LU	15%
<small>* CY (2021)</small>		30%
	HR	33%
	MK	32%
	TR	29%

Question: QA18a. European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?

Answers: **Economic affairs**



Social and health issues were mostly chosen as a priority by respondents in Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Cyprus (40%). 37% of Estonian respondents also think they should be emphasised by the EU institutions. Fewer Swedish respondents (18%) mention them as an area of priority. There has been a marginal shift downwards regarding this item across the EU (26%, -1) but in Finland an exceptional +11 upward shift was recorded in respondents saying that social and health issues should be given more priority.

In Malta, **immigration** continues to dominate the agenda with 59% mentioning it as an aspect to be emphasized in the coming years to strengthen the EU. After Malta, immigration was cited as a priority in the UK (41%), Spain (37%), Belgium (31%) and Greece, Italy and Austria (30%). Important upward shifts are recorded in Greece (+14), and Bulgaria (+8).

The fight against crime seems to be a sensitive issue in Austria (44%), the Netherlands and Denmark (38%). However few respondents mention it as a priority issue in Malta (7%). Important downward shifts are recorded in Cyprus and Latvia (-9 in both countries).

51% of Swedish respondents selected the **environment** as a priority area, followed by two other Nordic countries, Denmark and Finland (36% each). The largest upward shifts took place in Spain, (21%, +12), Cyprus (31%, +9) and France (29%, +9).

The EU average suggests that **energy** is less of a concern, but in the particular case of the Czech Republic, a significant drop of 13 percentage points has been recorded since January-February 2009. Only 17% of Czech respondents now mention energy as an important aspect to be emphasized by the European institutions in order to strengthen the European Union in the future.

Generally speaking, there are few differences reflecting the socio-demographic profile of respondents on this question.

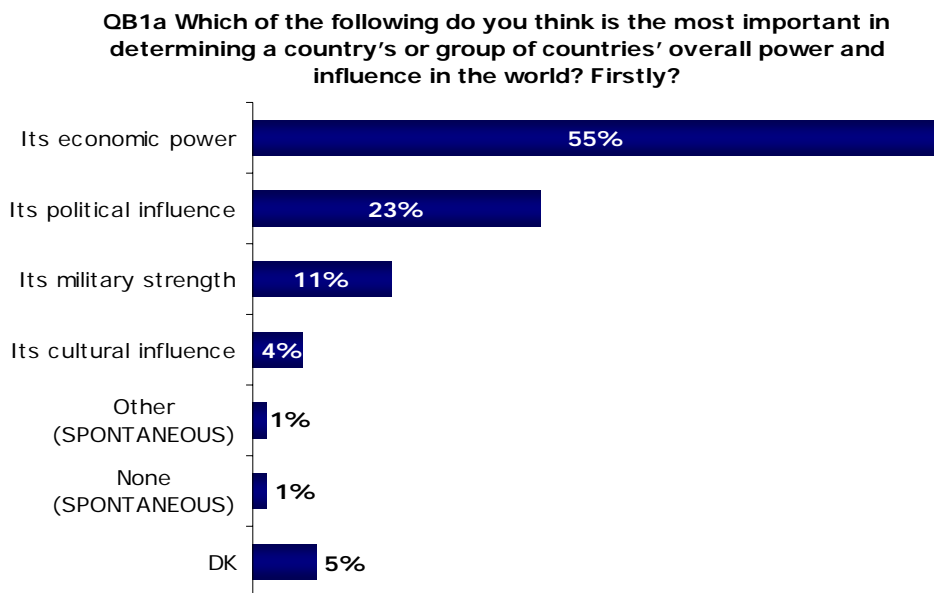
4. Citizens, the EU and Globalisation

4.1 Characteristics of a country's power and influence

4.1.1 Primary factors

A new question has been included in this wave of the Eurobarometer to establish the importance of a number of different factors in shaping a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world.
































First, the interviewee is asked to name the most important factor affecting a country's power and influence, and then the second most important element. The combined answers to both parts of the question give an overall ranking.



Over half of Europeans (55%) believe that economic power is the most important factor in determining a country's power and influence in the world⁵⁵. Political influence is considered as a less important primary factor. Around a quarter (23%) of Europeans believe political influence has the greatest bearing on a country's power and influence, and 11% think that **military power is the most important factor. Few European respondents believe that **cultural influence** is a primary reason for a country's power, with just 4% offering this answer.**

⁵⁵ QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly?

QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly?

		Its economic power	Its political influence	Its military strength	Its cultural influence	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	55%	23%	11%	4%	1%	1%	5%
	BE	53%	28%	11%	5%	0%	1%	2%
	BG	71%	12%	8%	3%	0%	0%	6%
	CZ	49%	30%	14%	1%	0%	2%	4%
	DK	60%	26%	9%	2%	0%	0%	3%
	DE	54%	29%	9%	2%	0%	2%	4%
	EE	54%	23%	9%	6%	1%	0%	7%
	IE	55%	17%	9%	6%	0%	1%	12%
	EL	69%	16%	11%	3%	0%	0%	1%
	ES	57%	18%	12%	7%	1%	0%	5%
	FR	60%	19%	11%	5%	0%	1%	4%
	IT	52%	27%	8%	5%	1%	2%	5%
	CY	62%	10%	23%	2%	0%	0%	3%
	LV	50%	35%	11%	1%	0%	0%	3%
	LT	59%	21%	7%	3%	0%	2%	8%
	LU	59%	25%	7%	5%	0%	0%	4%
	HU	54%	26%	12%	3%	0%	1%	4%
	MT	65%	15%	5%	6%	0%	0%	9%
	NL	58%	25%	8%	4%	1%	1%	3%
	AT	43%	30%	16%	4%	1%	2%	4%
	PL	57%	22%	12%	3%	0%	0%	6%
	PT	54%	17%	8%	5%	0%	0%	16%
	RO	63%	17%	10%	2%	0%	0%	8%
	SI	48%	31%	14%	3%	1%	0%	3%
	SK	63%	23%	8%	2%	0%	0%	4%
	FI	50%	26%	13%	7%	0%	1%	3%
	SE	58%	32%	3%	4%	0%	0%	3%
	UK	48%	21%	14%	6%	1%	1%	9%
	CY (tcc)	64%	14%	14%	5%	0%	0%	3%
	MK	68%	14%	8%	4%	0%	1%	5%
	HR	66%	17%	10%	3%	0%	1%	3%
	TR	44%	15%	20%	13%	0%	1%	7%
Highest percentage per item in the EU27		Lowest percentage per item in the EU27						
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country						

The countries most likely to consider **economic power** as a primary factor are Bulgaria (71%) and Greece (69%). Respondents in Austria (43%) are the least likely to select this answer.

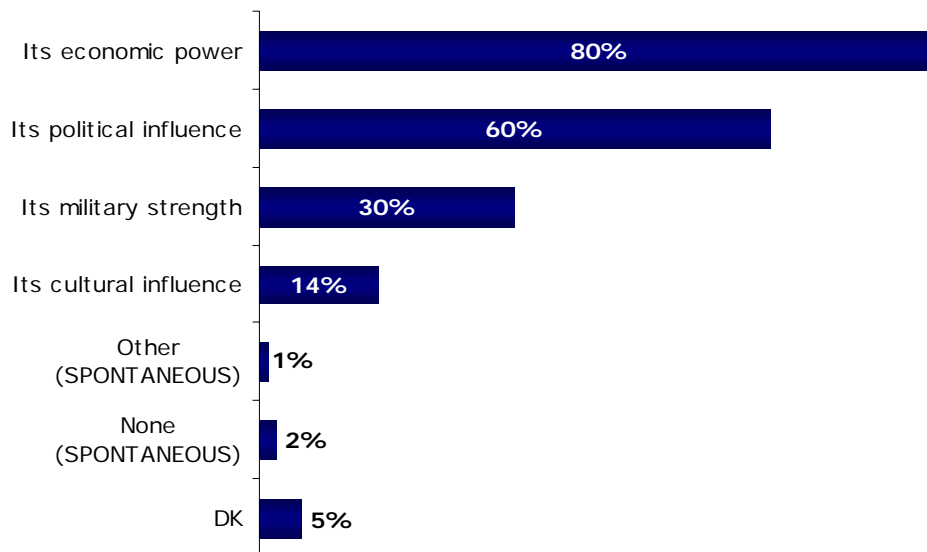
Respondents in Latvia are the most likely to state that **political influence** is an important factor in a country's power and influence (35%), followed closely by Swedish respondents (32%).

The responses from Cyprus present an interesting contrast. Respondents in Cyprus are the least likely to cite political influence (10%) as a primary reason for a country's power and influence. However, they are more likely to think that **military strength** is a key determinant (23%, compared to the European average of 11%). Swedish respondents are the least likely to select military strength (3%) as the most important factor.

From the candidate countries, respondents from Turkey are the most likely to consider military strength (20%) and cultural factors (13%) important for determining a country's power and influence. On the other hand, fewer cite economic power (44%).

4.1.2 Overall factors

QB1T Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly? And secondly - % EU



Once the answers for primary and secondary reasons are combined, most respondents (80%) believe economic power is the key determinant of a country or group of countries' power and influence in the world.

A little over half (60%) consider **political influence** of importance, followed by **military strength** (30%) and, last, **cultural influence** (14%)⁵⁶.

A breakdown of results by country reveals that respondents in Greece tend to think **economic power** is the most important aspect (91%).




Compared to the European average, fewer respondents in Cyprus consider **political influence** to be important in determining overall power and influence in the world (40%), but **military strength** is given particular weight (57%). In contrast, Sweden (17%) and Malta (16%) consider military strength of far lesser importance.

As previously seen, **cultural influence** is thought to be a lesser factor in determining a country's status. Respondents in Cyprus give the lowest score (7%), whereas Turkey (27%) and Malta (26%) give more weight to this aspect.

⁵⁶ QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly and secondly, answers combined.

The numbers of respondents unable to form a view is low across all countries, with only 5% of Europeans saying they 'don't know'.

QB1T Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly? And secondly - % EU

	Its economic power	Its political influence	Its military strength	Its cultural influence	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	80%	60%	30%	14%	1%	2%	5%
Sex							
 Male	82%	60%	33%	14%	1%	1%	4%
Female	78%	61%	27%	14%	1%	2%	7%
Education (End of)							
15-	74%	54%	31%	15%	1%	3%	9%
 16-19	80%	61%	31%	14%	1%	2%	5%
20+	87%	65%	29%	13%	1%	1%	1%
Still studying	77%	65%	27%	17%	0%	1%	5%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	84%	64%	32%	12%	1%	2%	2%
Managers	87%	66%	28%	10%	1%	1%	2%
Other white collars	83%	65%	28%	12%	1%	2%	3%
Manual workers	79%	59%	32%	14%	1%	1%	5%
House persons	74%	57%	26%	14%	1%	4%	9%
Unemployed	78%	57%	34%	14%	1%	2%	6%
Retired	78%	57%	29%	16%	0%	2%	7%
Students	77%	65%	27%	17%	0%	1%	5%

Overall, a socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals few variations; however the more educated are more inclined to think that economic power (87%) and political influence (65%) determine a country's international standing.

Those who left education earlier are less likely to rate economic power (74%) and political influence (54%) as important than are their more educated counterparts. However, the less educated are a little more likely to cite military strength (31%) as an important factor.

This analysis also reveals a gender difference in the respondents' opinions. It shows that men are more likely than women to cite military strength: 33% of men think it most important in determining a country's power and influence, versus 27% of women.

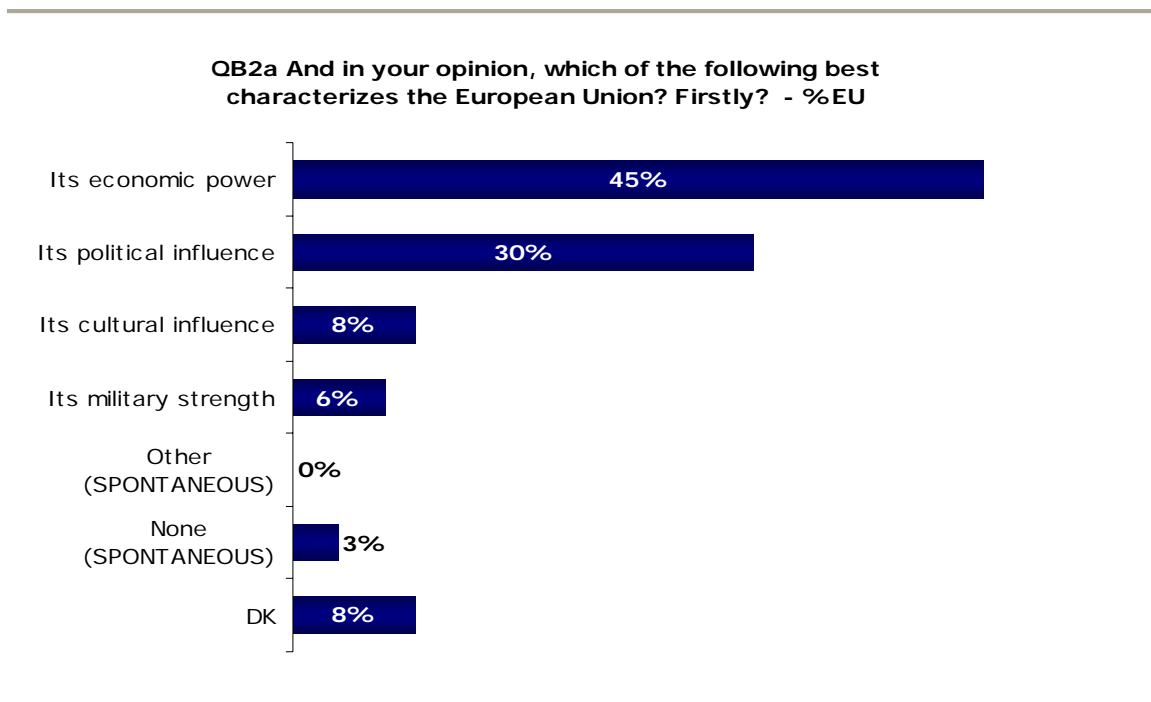
There is a greater tendency for managers (87%), the self-employed (84%) and other white collar workers (83%) to cite economic power than is the case for house persons (74%) and students (77%). Students are more likely to rate a country's cultural influence (17%), where managers give a lower score (10%).

4.2 Characteristics of the European Union

4.2.1 Primary factors

Having seen that Europeans consider economic power as a primary determinant of a country or group of countries' power and influence, it is interesting to explore the characteristics they associate with the European Union.

Respondents were asked to state first what they believe is the primary characteristic of the European Union. Subsequently, they were asked to select a secondary characteristic. The answers were combined to give an overall score.


































Just under half of European respondents (45%) consider economic power to be the European Union's most characteristic feature⁵⁷. Another 30% consider political influence best characterises the EU. Although less important than economic power and political influence, Europeans believe the EU is more characterised by its **cultural influence** (8%) than its **military strength** (6%).

A country analysis reveals that respondents in Slovakia (62%), Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta (60%) were more likely to give **economic power** as their top answer.

⁵⁷ QB2a And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?

In certain countries, the EU's political strength is regarded as its most characteristic feature; the proportions of Swedish (45%) and Finnish (42%) respondents selecting 'political influence' outweigh those citing economic power (43% and 37% respectively).

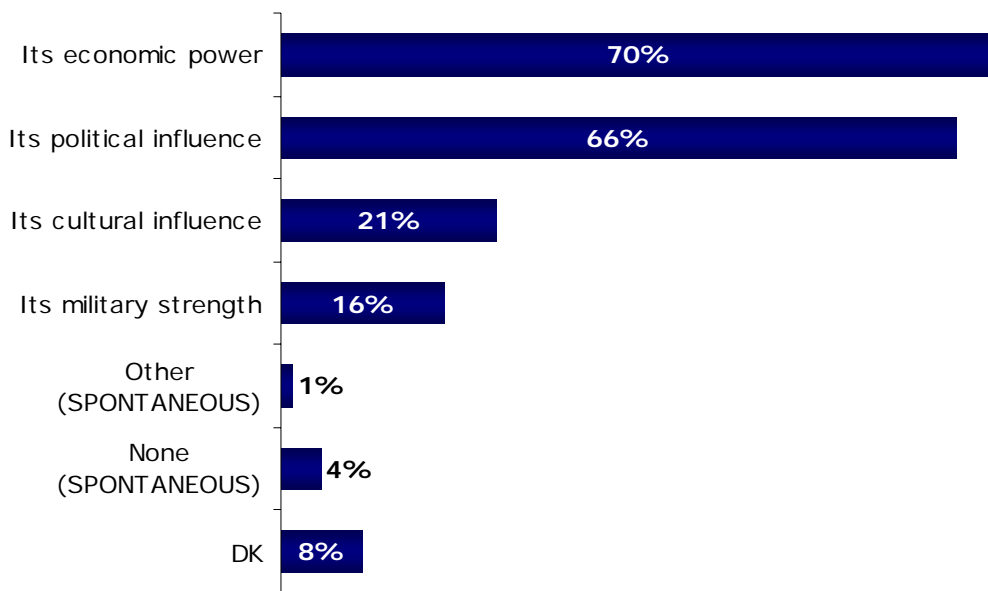
QB2a And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?
- % EU

		Its economic power	Its political influence	Its military strength	Its cultural influence
	EU27	45%	30%	6%	8%
	BE	44%	36%	6%	9%
	BG	56%	22%	3%	8%
	CZ	41%	39%	4%	7%
	DK	48%	40%	3%	3%
	DE	50%	33%	4%	3%
	EE	41%	36%	4%	9%
	IE	47%	25%	4%	7%
	EL	52%	27%	6%	8%
	ES	45%	28%	5%	12%
	FR	46%	29%	8%	8%
	IT	33%	30%	8%	15%
	CY	60%	26%	2%	6%
	LV	46%	37%	5%	4%
	LT	47%	32%	4%	5%
	LU	60%	28%	3%	3%
	HU	47%	35%	4%	5%
	MT	60%	22%	3%	4%
	NL	55%	30%	3%	5%
	AT	42%	30%	8%	10%
	PL	48%	28%	8%	5%
	PT	45%	20%	7%	8%
	RO	57%	23%	5%	4%
	SI	49%	32%	6%	6%
	SK	62%	28%	3%	2%
	FI	37%	42%	6%	9%
	SE	43%	45%	1%	3%
	UK	33%	32%	5%	11%
	CY (tcc)	64%	17%	9%	5%
	HR	50%	29%	8%	6%
	TR	46%	19%	11%	13%
	MK	57%	22%	5%	7%
Highest percentage per item in the EU27		Lowest percentage per item in the EU 27			
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country			

In their responses to the previous question⁵⁸, Europeans tell us that they think that 'economic power' is the most important determinant of the influence of a country or group of countries in the world. They also tell us here that the European Union's primary characteristic is its economic power, which would support a view that the EU is well-placed to defend its position on the global stage.

4.2.2 Overall factors

QB2T And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?And secondly? - %EU








When the scores for primary and secondary EU characteristics are combined to produce an overall score, Europeans give economic power (70%) slightly more emphasis than political influence (66%).⁵⁹ Cultural and military factors are rated as less important, but cultural influence (21%) is given greater weight than military strength (16%).

⁵⁸ QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world?

⁵⁹ QB2a And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly and secondly, answers combined.

QB2T And in your opinion, which of the following best characterize the European Union? - % EU

	Its economic power	Its political influence	Its cultural influence	Its military strength	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	70%	66%	21%	16%	1%	4%	8%
Sex							
 Male	74%	67%	21%	17%	1%	4%	5%
 Female	67%	65%	20%	16%	1%	5%	11%
Age							
 15-24	66%	67%	22%	18%	1%	2%	10%
25-39	71%	69%	21%	17%	1%	4%	6%
40-54	73%	67%	20%	17%	1%	4%	6%
55 +	69%	62%	20%	15%	1%	6%	10%
Education (End of)							
 15-	63%	58%	20%	18%	1%	6%	13%
16-19	70%	66%	20%	17%	1%	4%	8%
20+	77%	72%	22%	14%	1%	4%	3%
Still studying	70%	71%	24%	15%	1%	1%	8%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	72%	71%	22%	16%	1%	5%	4%
Managers	80%	72%	22%	11%	1%	3%	4%
Other white collars	71%	69%	22%	16%	1%	4%	6%
Manual workers	70%	65%	20%	19%	1%	4%	8%
House persons	62%	62%	20%	17%	1%	6%	13%
Unemployed	68%	65%	19%	19%	1%	4%	9%
Retired	69%	61%	20%	16%	1%	6%	11%
Students	70%	71%	24%	15%	1%	1%	8%
Difficulties to pay bills							
Most of the time	64%	60%	21%	19%	1%	5%	11%
From time to time	67%	66%	21%	19%	1%	4%	8%
Almost never	73%	68%	20%	14%	1%	4%	7%
Trust in EU							
Tend to trust	76%	70%	23%	15%	1%	2%	4%
Tend not to trust	67%	64%	20%	18%	1%	7%	8%

Turning our attention to the differences between different demographic groups, we see that men and women differ as to the factors characterizing the European Union. Men (74%) are more likely than women (67%) to regard economic power as a characteristic of the EU.

It also suggests that the level of education influences respondents' views. The more educated (77%) and managers (80%) are more inclined to mention economic power as the distinguishing characteristic of the European Union. Those who left school earliest tend to select military strength (18%) more often, but they are also less likely to have an opinion (13% state they 'don't know').

Those who tend to trust the EU believe the European Union is characterized most by its economic power (76%) and political influence (70%). Those who tend not to trust the EU are comparatively less likely to think these factors are important; 67% think the EU's most defining feature is economic power, followed by political influence (64%).

Relative financial hardship also appears to influence responses. Respondents who have difficulty in paying their bills 'most of the time' tend to be less likely to think the EU is characterized by economic power (64%). People who 'almost never' have

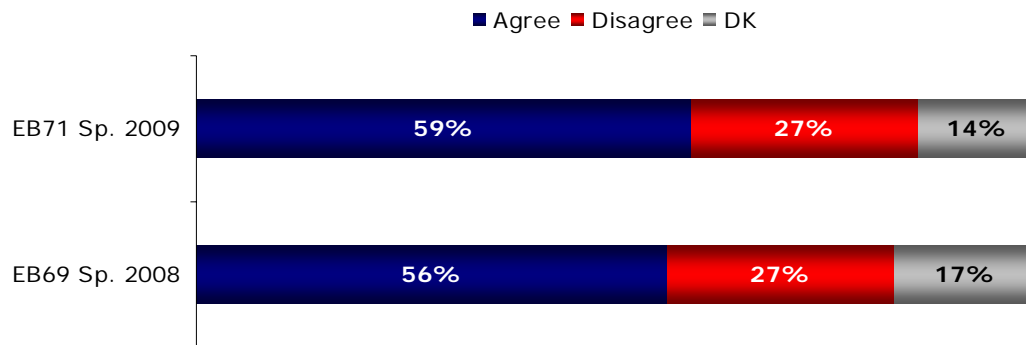
difficulty in paying their bills (73%) are more inclined to think the EU is defined by its economic status. Their own relative financial security appears to make them more conscious of the European Union's economic influence.

4.3 The general assessment of globalisation

4.3.1 Opportunities for economic growth

The next question explores European attitudes to globalisation and its effect on national economies.

QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth - % EU



When asked how far they agree with a set of statements about globalisation, a majority of Europeans (59%) agree that globalisation 'offers opportunities for economic growth'⁶⁰. This represents a slight increase compared with Spring 2008 (56%).

The proportion of Europeans who do not agree that globalisation provides opportunities for economic growth has remained static since Spring 2008, at 27%. The number of people with no opinion has fallen by 3 percentage points from 17% to 14%.

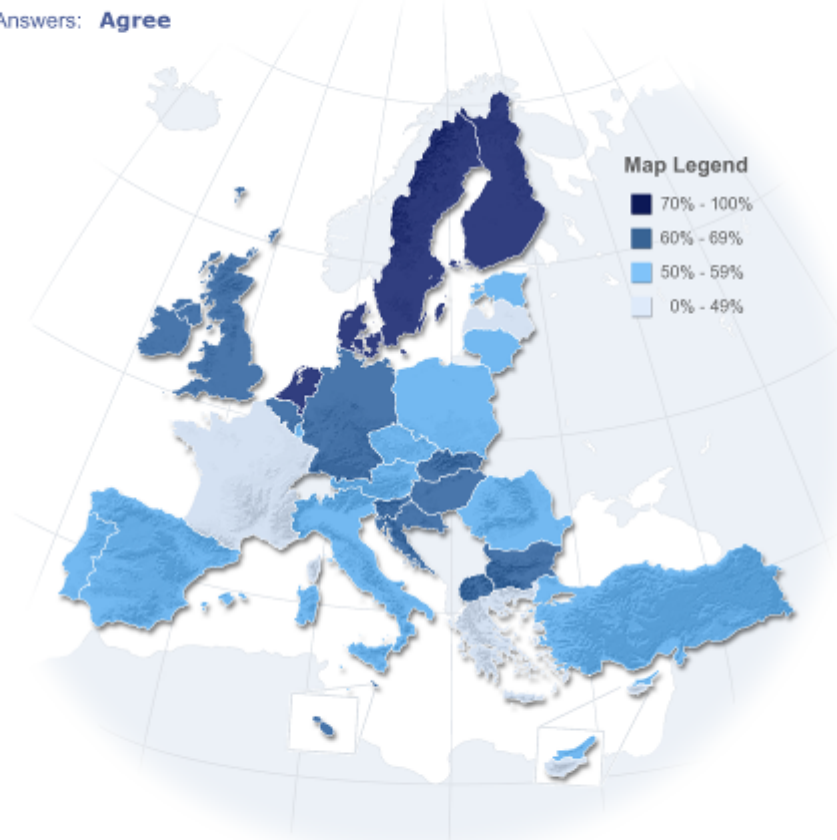
⁶⁰ QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.

	SE	85%
	DK	85%
	NL	73%
	FI	70%
	MT	69%
	BE	68%
	SK	66%
	DE	65%
	IE	63%
	HU	62%
	UK	61%
	SI	60%
	BG	60%
	LU	59%
	EU27	59%
	EE	59%
	ES	59%
	IT	58%
	AT	58%
	CZ	57%
	PT	56%
	RO	55%
	PL	54%
	LT	53%
	CY	49%
	LV	48%
	FR	47%
	EL	34%
<small>* CY (incl) 50%</small>		
	MK	66%
	HR	62%
	TR	55%

Question: QB3.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Option: Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

Answers: **Agree**







The country-by-country analysis reveals important differences. There seems to be a North-South divide on this question: respondents in Sweden and in Denmark are the strongest supporters of globalisation, with 85% in each country agreeing with the statement. The reverse is true in Greece, where only a third of the respondents (34%) agree that globalisation offers economic opportunity.

Denmark is most positive about the potential benefits. Here 41% of respondents 'strongly agree' that globalisation offers economic opportunity. In contrast, in Greece (8%), France (8%) and Latvia (9%), fewer respondents are very enthusiastic about the prospects globalisation might provide.

The strongest increase in agreement with this statement is observed in Turkey. In Spring 2008, a total of 34% agreed that globalisation offers economic opportunity. By Spring 2009 this figure had risen to 55% (+21 percentage points).

QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you agree or disagree. - % EU

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth			
	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	59%	27%	14%
Sex			
 Male	62%	28%	10%
Female	56%	27%	17%
Age			
 15-24	66%	21%	13%
25-39	63%	27%	10%
40-54	60%	30%	10%
55 +	53%	28%	19%
Education (End of)			
 15-	48%	28%	24%
16-19	59%	28%	13%
20+	66%	28%	6%
Still studying	71%	19%	10%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	62%	29%	9%
Managers	69%	25%	6%
Other white collars	62%	30%	8%
Manual workers	59%	29%	12%
House persons	51%	28%	21%
Unemployed	55%	31%	14%
Retired	53%	27%	20%
Students	71%	19%	10%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	49%	33%	18%
From time to time	55%	30%	15%
Almost never/ never	63%	25%	12%
Trust in EU			
Tend to trust	72%	19%	9%
Tend not to trust	49%	39%	12%
Euro			
In favour	68%	23%	9%
Against	46%	37%	17%
Future of the EU			
Optimistic	70%	21%	9%
Pessimistic	42%	44%	14%

A socio-demographic analysis shows that men tend to be more positive about globalisation. Compared to women (56%), men are more likely to believe it offers opportunity for economic growth (62%). Men are also more likely to have an opinion: whereas 17% of women answer 'don't know', this figure is noticeably lower (10%) among men.

It appears that those who are most likely to benefit from globalisation are also the most positive, as do managers (69%) and students (71%) and those who finished their education at the age of 20 or after (66%).

However, the unemployed tend to be less positive (55%), along with the retired (53%) and house persons (51%). There is a similar trend among people who are more financially secure and those who are less well-off. People who cannot afford to pay their bills 'most of the time' are less keen on the prospect of globalisation (49%), while those who have no difficulty paying their bills are more enthusiastic (63%).

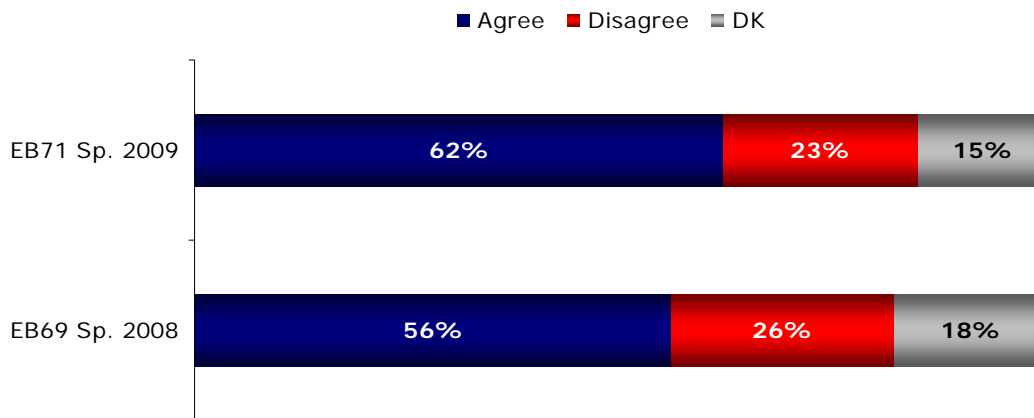
There is also a very interesting division between those who are pro-euro and those who are against. People who are in favour of the EMU with a single currency tend to be more positive (68%) whereas those who are against it tend to be more negative (46%).

Another difference reflects respondents' level of trust in the European Union. People who 'tend to trust' the EU are more positive about globalisation (72%), whereas people who tend not to trust the EU tend also to be less positive (49%).

It seems clear that respondents' personal situation, their exposure to financial hardship have a considerable bearing on their perception of the potential threat posed by globalisation. Those who might have more to gain appear to lean towards a more positive view.

4.3.2 Social inequalities

QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Globalisation increases social inequalities - % EU



As we have seen, many Europeans perceive benefits to globalisation. However the responses to the subsequent question suggest that some doubts remain.

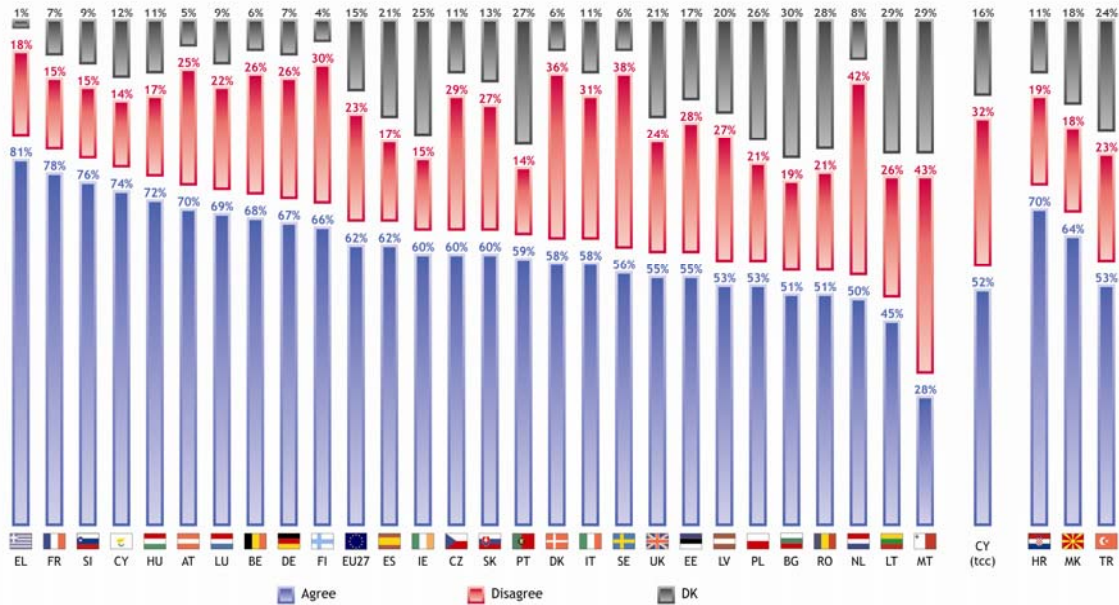
When asked if they think globalisation increases inequalities, two-thirds of Europeans polled (62%) agree⁶¹. Around one quarter (23%) disagree, and a sizeable number (15%) have no opinion.

We see that the trend is upward, as more people think that globalisation increases social inequalities in Spring 2009 than in Spring 2008. Agreement has risen from 56% to 62% across the EU.

⁶¹ QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Globalisation increases social inequalities.

Question: QB3.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - % Agree

Option: Globalisation increases social inequalities







A country-by-country analysis shows that respondents from Greece agree most emphatically with the statement, with 46% ‘strongly agreeing’ that globalisation can lead to social inequalities.

The greatest increase in agreement is seen in a candidate country, Turkey, up from 37% to 53% (+16 points).

QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - % EU

Globalisation increases social inequalities

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	62%	23%	15%
Sex			
 Male	65%	24%	11%
Female	59%	23%	18%
Age			
 15-24	59%	26%	15%
25-39	65%	24%	11%
40-54	65%	24%	11%
55 +	58%	23%	19%
Education (End of)			
 15-	55%	21%	24%
16-19	64%	22%	14%
20+	66%	27%	7%
Still studying	61%	26%	13%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	63%	27%	10%
Managers	65%	28%	7%
Other white collars	66%	24%	10%
Manual workers	65%	23%	12%
House persons	54%	22%	24%
Unemployed	64%	22%	14%
Retired	58%	22%	20%
Students	61%	26%	13%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60%	22%	18%
From time to time	64%	21%	15%
Almost never/ never	62%	25%	13%

In contrast to their positive response to the earlier question on the economic opportunities of globalisation, men give a less favourable answer to this question. They are more likely than women to believe that globalisation increases social inequalities (65% vs. 59%). However more women admit they have no opinion on this subject (18%) than men (11%) which may partly explain the disparity.

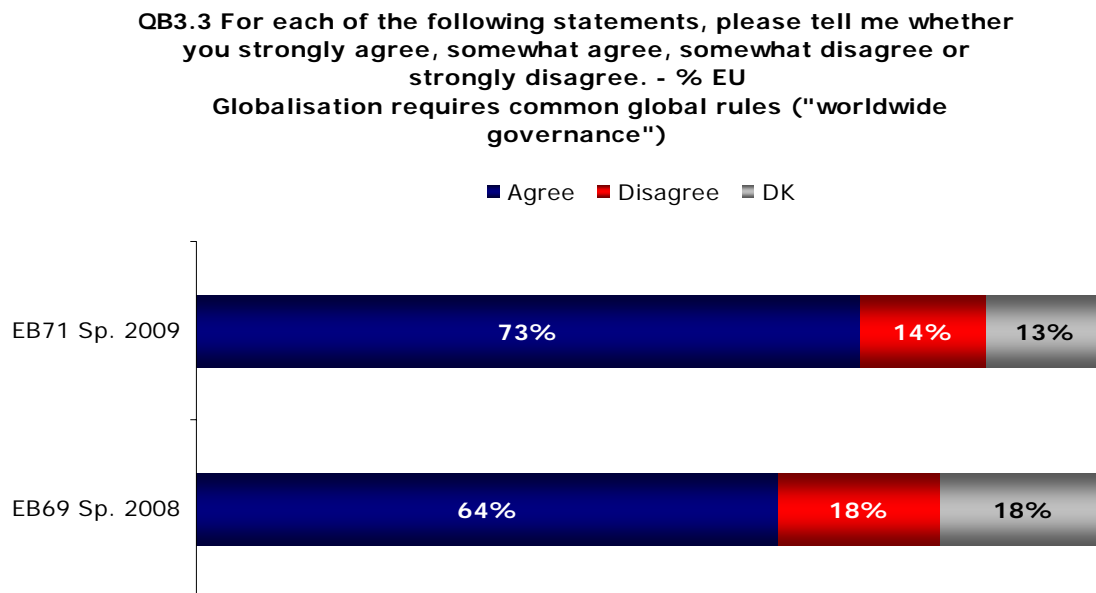
Respondents aged 40 to 54 (65%), those who left education later (66%), and employees (66%) appear to be more conscious of the potential for social inequalities.

Interestingly, financial status appears to make little difference: 60% of those who have difficulty in paying their bills 'most of the time' believe globalisation can create social inequalities, compared to 62% who 'almost never' have problems.

4.3.3 Common standards
































The European consensus is that globalisation requires a set of rules common to all countries. Around three quarters of respondents agree with this statement (73%)⁶².

Since Spring 2008, there has been an increase in the numbers agreeing that globalisation requires common global rules, from 64% to 73% (+9 percentage points). This may in part be a reaction to the impact of the global economic crisis in Europe since Spring 2008, leading to a call for greater regulation.



⁶² QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")

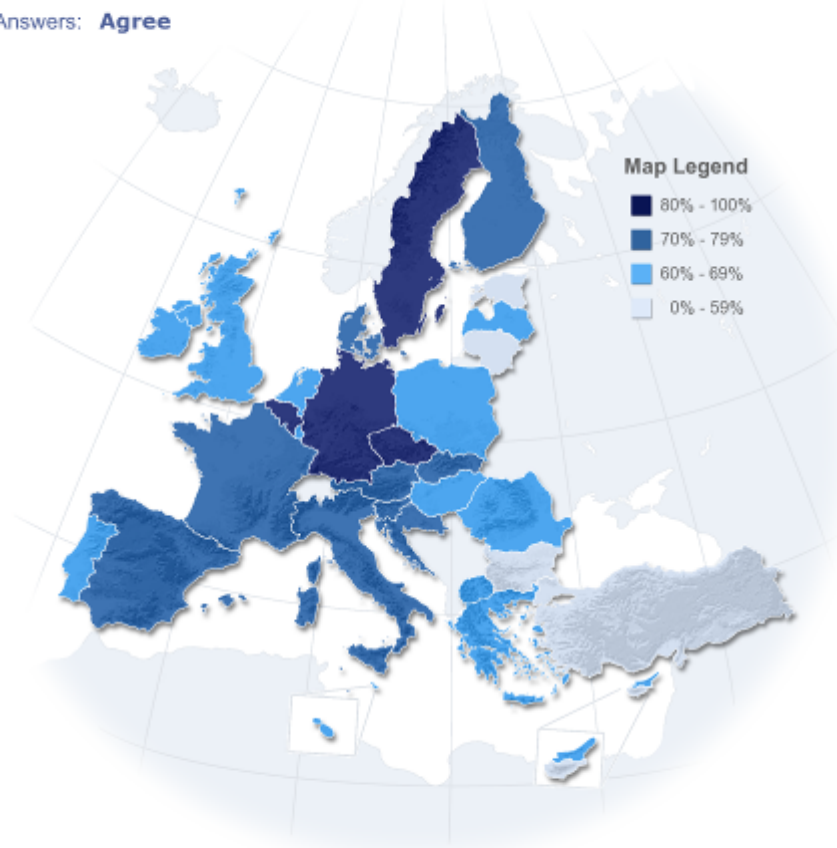
A country-by-country analysis shows some variation in the responses. It reveals that Swedish respondents are most likely to believe that globalisation necessitates worldwide governance (88%), followed closely by German respondents (84%). However, the lowest score is recorded in Bulgaria agree (57% - far below the EU average of 73%).

 SE	88%
 DE	84%
 BE	81%
 CZ	80%
 IT	79%
 FI	78%
 SK	77%
 DK	77%
 SI	76%
 ES	75%
 AT	75%
 FR	73%
 EU27	73%
 IE	69%
 HU	69%
 LU	69%
 LV	67%
 PL	66%
 NL	65%
 UK	65%
 PT	64%
 EL	62%
 MT	61%
 RO	61%
 LT	59%
 EE	59%
 CY	58%
 BG	57%
<small>* CY (excl)</small>	67%
 HR	70%
 MK	62%
 TR	59%

Question: QB3.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.





Option: Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")

Answers: **Agree**



In Spain there is a very significant increase in the numbers agreeing that globalisation requires common rules, up from 48% in Spring 2008 to 75% in 2009 (+27 points).

QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - % EU
Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	73%	14%	13%
Sex			
 Male	77%	13%	10%
Female	70%	14%	16%
Age			
 15-24	75%	12%	13%
25-39	75%	14%	11%
40-54	75%	15%	10%
55 +	69%	13%	18%
Education (End of)			
 15-	63%	15%	22%
16-19	73%	14%	13%
20+	82%	14%	4%
Still studying	78%	11%	11%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	79%	13%	8%
Managers	84%	12%	4%
Other white collars	77%	14%	9%
Manual workers	74%	14%	12%
House persons	66%	15%	19%
Unemployed	70%	15%	15%
Retired	68%	14%	18%
Students	78%	11%	11%

A socio-demographic analysis of results shows that more men (77%) than women (70%) agree that globalisation requires common rules.

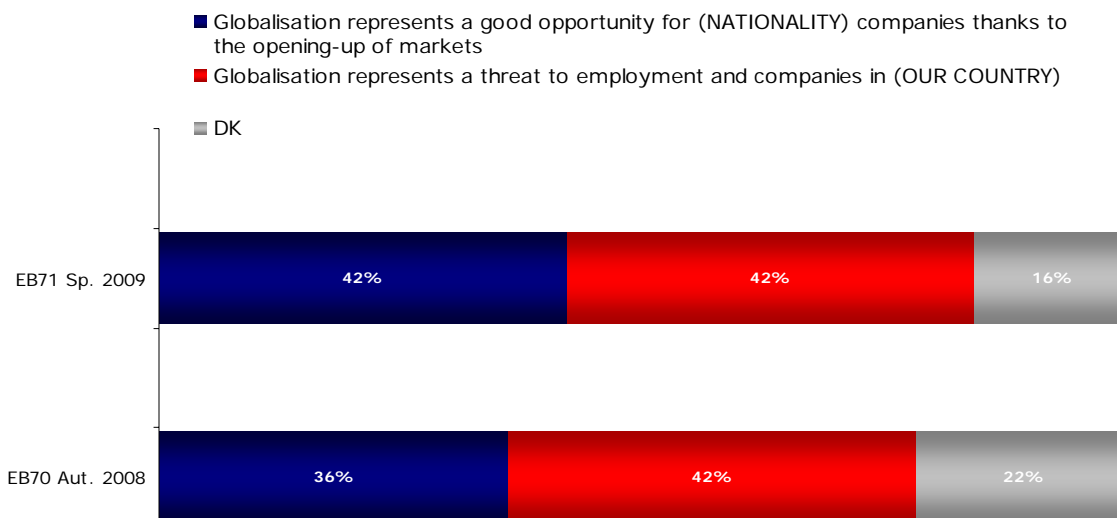
As previously seen, the level of education is a significant factor. Those whose education ended at the age of 20 or after (82%) are more convinced that globalisation needs shared rules. Comparatively, those who left education earlier express less interest in common rules (63%).

Managers are most likely to agree that globalisation needs common global rules (84%). House persons are least likely to agree (66%), but they are also most likely to have no opinion (19%).

However, despite all these differences, a large majority agree that there is a need for global governance.

4.4 Globalisation and companies

QB4a Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?



Respondents were then presented with two statements, one positive ('globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets'), the other negative ('globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies')⁶³.

The responses to this question reveal that European opinion is evenly divided; the concept arouses ambivalent feelings.

While 42% of Europeans believe that 'globalisation represents a good opportunity for companies in their country, 42% also think that 'globalisation presents a threat to companies and employment'.
































However, the emphasis seems to be moving towards the more positive position, since the percentage who believe globalisation offers opportunity has increased since Autumn 2008 from 36% to 42% (+6 percentage points).

The proportion believing that globalisation poses a threat remains constant at 42%, but 'don't know' responses fell from 22% to 16% (-6 points). This suggests that

⁶³ QB4a Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation? Globalisation represents a good opportunity, or globalisation presents a threat to companies and employment.

Europeans are becoming more familiar with the effects of globalisation, and they now hold a more informed, and optimistic view.

QB4a Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?

		Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	DK
	EU27	42%	42%	16%
	BE	42%	52%	6%
	BG	44%	25%	31%
	CZ	45%	44%	11%
	DK	75%	20%	5%
	DE	51%	38%	11%
	EE	54%	31%	15%
	IE	42%	37%	21%
	EL	25%	72%	3%
	ES	47%	31%	22%
	FR	20%	73%	7%
	IT	42%	40%	18%
	CY	31%	56%	13%
	LV	26%	58%	16%
	LT	43%	28%	29%
	LU	34%	55%	11%
	HU	31%	57%	12%
	MT	58%	25%	17%
	NL	61%	30%	9%
	AT	41%	52%	7%
	PL	47%	25%	28%
	PT	34%	39%	27%
	RO	38%	29%	33%
	SI	42%	50%	8%
	SK	52%	33%	15%
	FI	51%	45%	4%
	SE	65%	28%	7%
	UK	43%	41%	16%
	MK	46%	34%	20%
	HR	37%	48%	15%
	TR	44%	27%	29%

Highest percentage per item in the EU 27

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Respondents from Denmark (75%) and Sweden (65%) are the most positive about the effects of globalisation on their countries' companies.

On the other hand, France (73%) and Greece (72%) express most concern about globalisation. Almost three quarters of respondents in these two countries state that globalisation is a threat to employment and companies.

Across Europe, 16% of respondents gave no answer. This figure was much higher in Romania (33%), Bulgaria (31%) and Lithuania (29%).

The greatest evolution is observed in Spain, where people are now far more likely to believe that globalisation offers opportunities, rising from 26% to 47% (+21 percentage points) since Autumn 2008 (EB70).

In the candidate countries, Turkey in particular, a relatively large number of respondents gave no answer (29%).

The socio-demographic breakdown reveals that men (45%) are more likely than women (40%) to believe that globalisation offers opportunities.

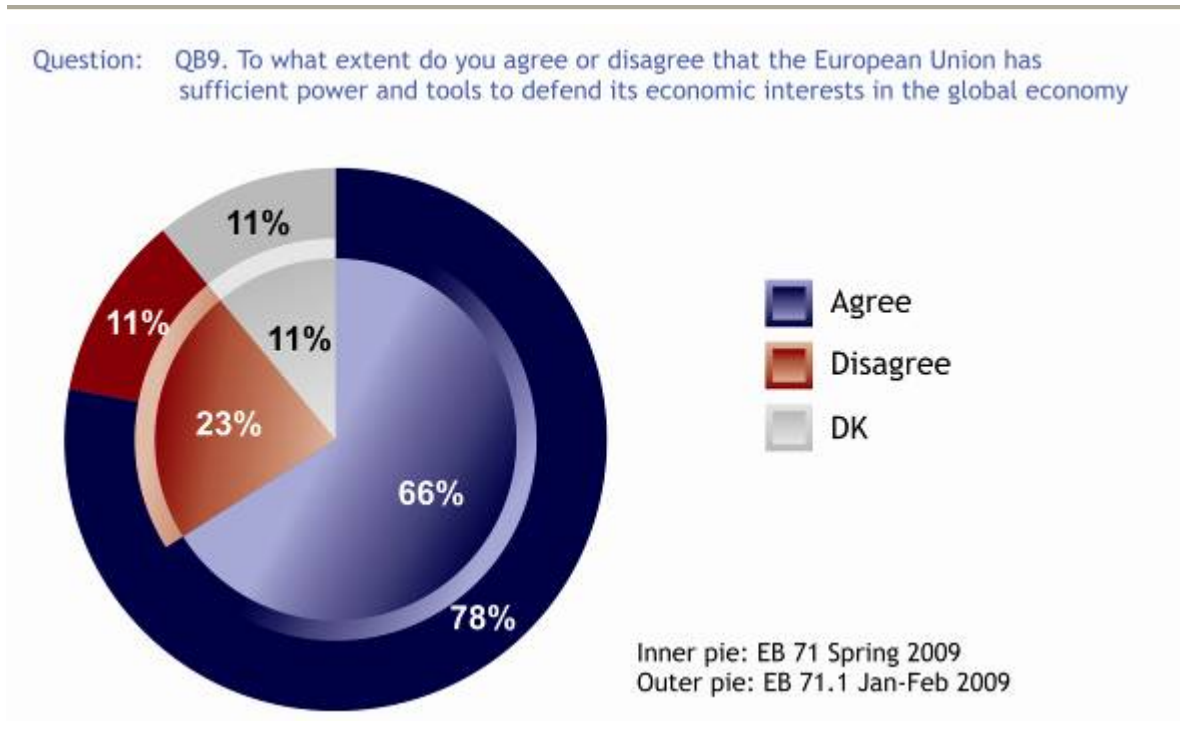
The younger age group (48%) and the more educated (51%) are more likely to think that globalisation provides positive prospects as do managers (53%) and students (54%).

People who 'tend to trust' the EU also tend to be more positive (56%) than negative (32%) about globalisation. The reverse is also true; people who trust the EU less tend to be more critical (54%) than positive (31%) about globalisation.

4.5 The European Union and globalisation

4.5.1 Defending the European Union position

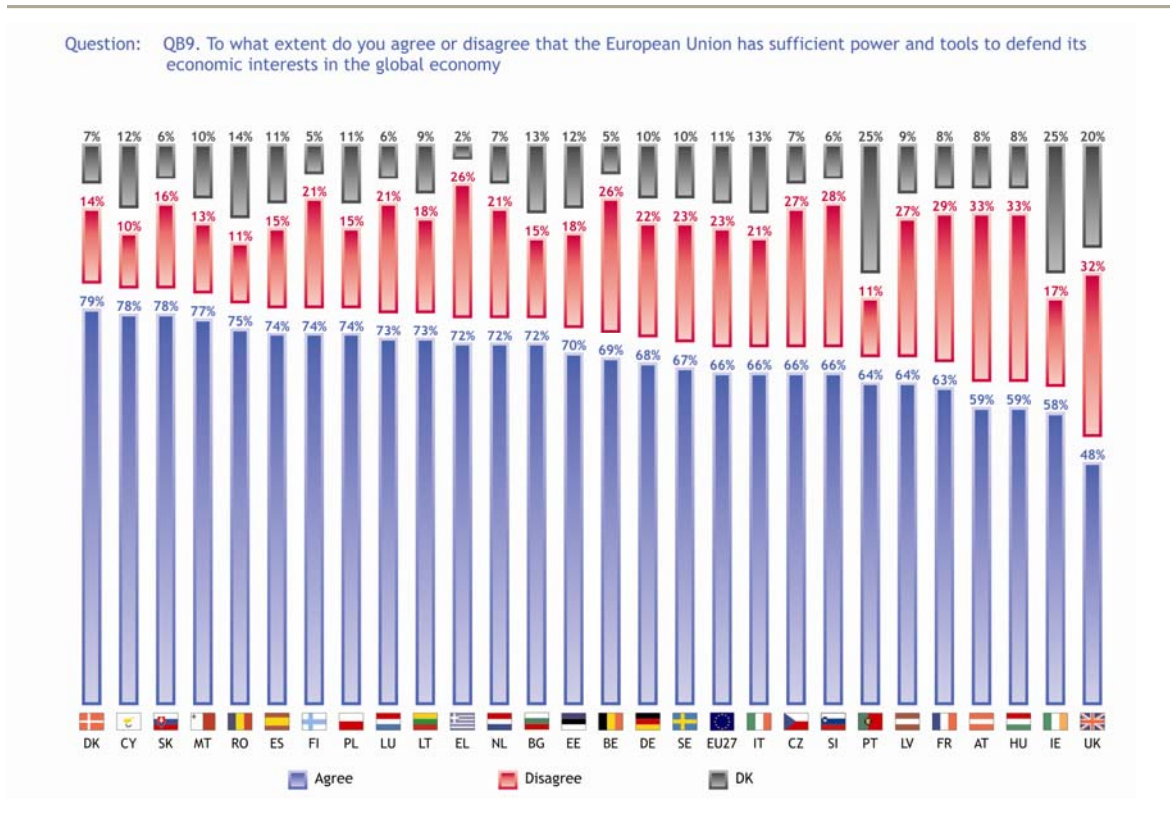
When asked 'to what extent do you agree or disagree that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy', 66% of Europeans agree that it has sufficient power⁶⁴, 23% disagree and a further 11% do not know.



Although the majority (66%) agree that the EU has sufficient resources, 54% "tend to agree" and 12% "totally agree" with the statement.

The number of people who agree that the EU has sufficient resources to defend its interests has fallen from 78% to 66% (-12 percentage points) since August 2008. Correspondingly, the figure for those who disagree has risen from 11% to 23% (+12 points).

⁶⁴ QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy






The country analysis reveals that respondents from Denmark (79%), Cyprus (78%) and Slovakia (78%) are most likely to agree that the EU has the means to defend its interests on the global stage. Respondents in Hungary (33%), Austria (33%) and the UK (32%) are more likely to disagree.

In some countries large proportions of respondents have no opinion, in particularly in Ireland and Portugal (both 25%).

Since August 2008, Hungarian respondents' confidence in the EU's ability to defend its interests has fallen considerably, from 82% to 59% (-23 points).

QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy - % EU

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	66%	23%	11%
Sex			
 Male	70%	22%	8%
Female	62%	23%	15%
Age			
 15-24	72%	18%	10%
25-39	69%	21%	10%
40-54	66%	25%	9%
55 +	61%	24%	15%
Education (End of)			
 15-	59%	23%	18%
16-19	65%	24%	11%
20+	71%	23%	6%
Still studying	77%	15%	8%
Trust in EU			
Tend to trust	80%	14%	6%
Tend not to trust	55%	34%	11%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some notable variations.

There is a gender difference, as men (70%) are more likely to believe that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests. The majority of women share this view but their agreement is less emphatic (62%).

There are also differences by age group and level of education. Younger people and those who stayed longer in education tend to be more confident in their assessment of the EU's position; the 15-24 age group is more inclined to agree (72%) than older respondents (61%), and those whose education ended later (71%) are more likely to agree than those who left school before age 16 (59%).

Finally, those who trust the EU are far more likely to feel confident that the EU has the necessary means to defend its interests (80%). Conversely, those who do not trust the EU are much less likely to share this opinion (55%).

In order to grasp the pluralistic nature of globalisation, the total sample was split in half and each group was posed a differently worded question about the capability of the EU to act on behalf of its citizens in tackling globalisation⁶⁵. One statement was formulated negatively and the other positively.

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

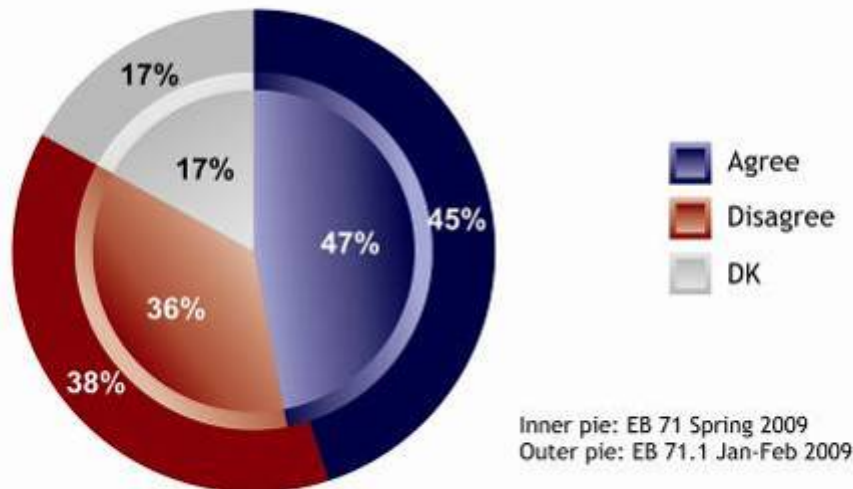
SPLIT A: The European Union helps to protect us from the *negative effects* of globalisation.

SPLIT B: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the *positive effects* of globalisation.

4.5.2 Protection from negative effects of globalisation

SPLIT A: When the question is asked negatively, just under half (47%) of respondents believe that the European Union helps to protect them from the negative effects of globalisation⁶⁶. Respondents are divided, however, with 36% disagreeing.

Question: QB5a. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation.



⁶⁵ A technique known in opinion polling as a "Split Ballot"





⁶⁶ QB5a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. ('SPLIT A')

This situation has changed little since the last time this question was asked in January-February 2009, when 45% believed the EU offered some protection against the less desirable effects of globalisation (+2 percentage points to 47%).

There is some variation in responses from different countries. Respondents from Denmark (65%) are the most likely to think the EU provides protection from the negative effects of globalisation. However, 51% of French respondents disagreed that the EU offers protection.

There are great disparities in the proportions of people with no opinion, the highest percentage being recorded in Ireland (35%).

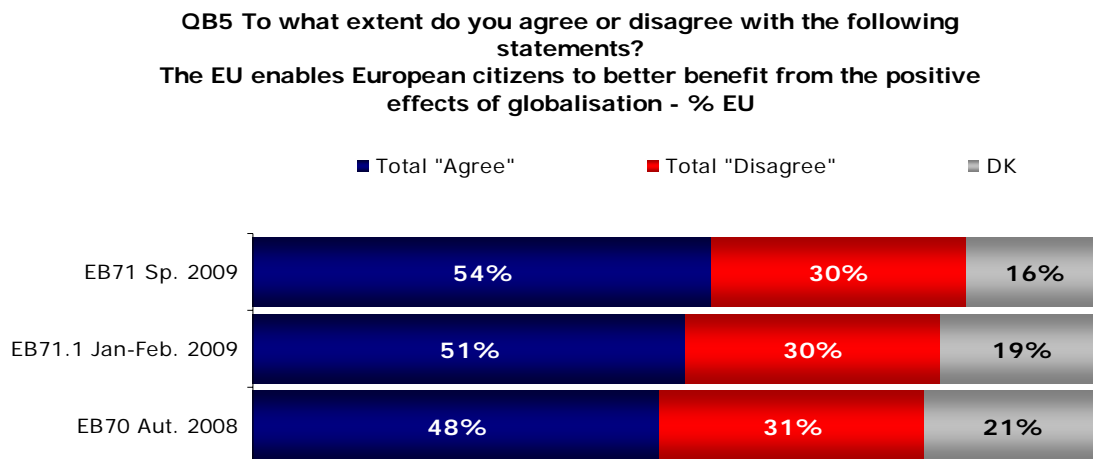
QB5a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. - % EU

	Agree	Disagree	DK
UE27 / EU27	47%	36%	17%
Sex			
 Male	50%	37%	13%
Female	46%	34%	20%
Age			
 15-24	57%	29%	14%
25-39	50%	35%	15%
40-54	46%	41%	13%
55 +	44%	35%	21%
Education (End of)			
 15-	42%	34%	24%
16-19	46%	38%	16%
20+	51%	37%	12%
Still studying	63%	24%	13%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	50%	40%	10%
Managers	51%	39%	10%
Other white collars	50%	38%	12%
Manual workers	47%	35%	18%
House persons	43%	35%	22%
Unemployed	40%	43%	17%
Retired	45%	34%	21%
Students	63%	24%	13%
Trust in EU			
Tend to trust	63%	24%	13%
Tend not to trust	35%	51%	14%

As seen in other sections, men and younger people tend to be more confident about the impact of the European Union. Men (50%), younger people (57%), the more educated (51%), managers (51%) and students (63%) are more convinced that the EU protects European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. Perhaps naturally, those who tend to trust the EU are much more likely to agree (63%) than those who do not trust the Union (35%).

4.5.3 Benefiting from the positive aspects of globalisation

Split B: Overall, a greater number of Europeans (54%) think that the EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. This has increased a little (+3 percentage points) since Jan-Feb 2009, when 51% agreed.

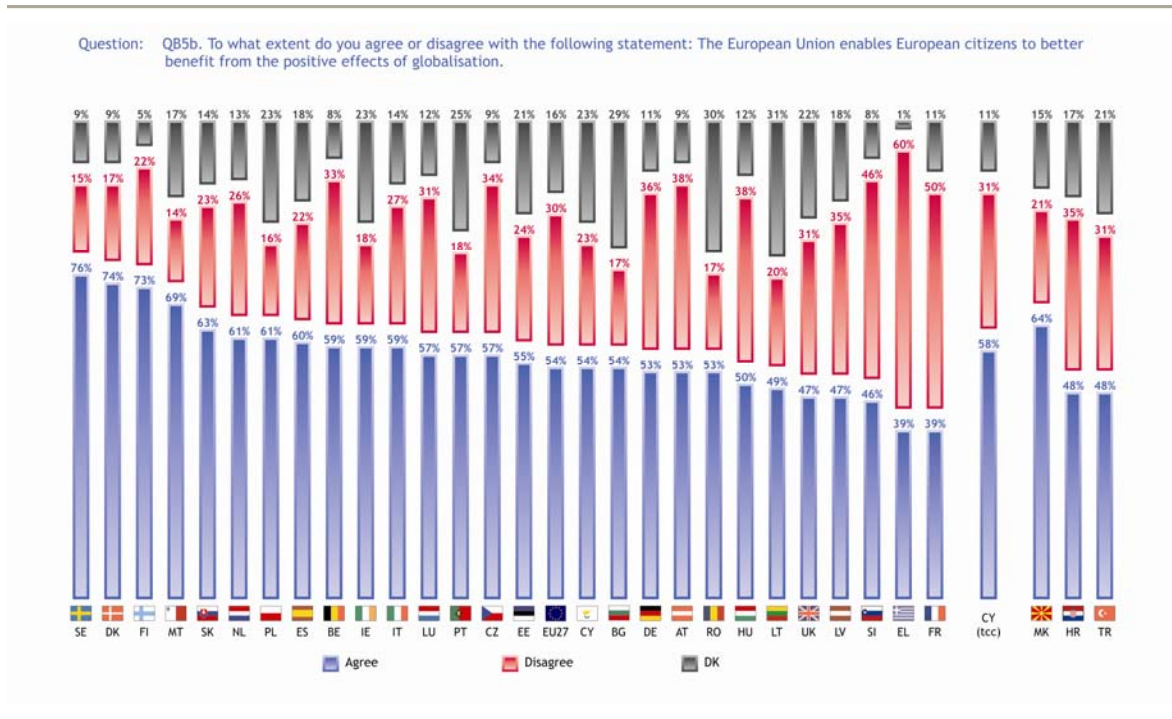


Those countries which think the EU offers protection from negative effects of globalisation are also more enthusiastic regarding the positive impacts.⁶⁷

At country level, there appears to be a North-South split; more Greek (60%) and French respondents (50%) disagree than agree (both 39%), echoing patterns seen in previous responses, whereas Swedish (76%) and Finnish respondents (73%) are most likely to agree the EU enables citizens to benefit from globalisation.

On this occasion, Lithuanian respondents are the most likely to hold no opinion (31%).

⁶⁷ QB5b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. ('SPLIT B')

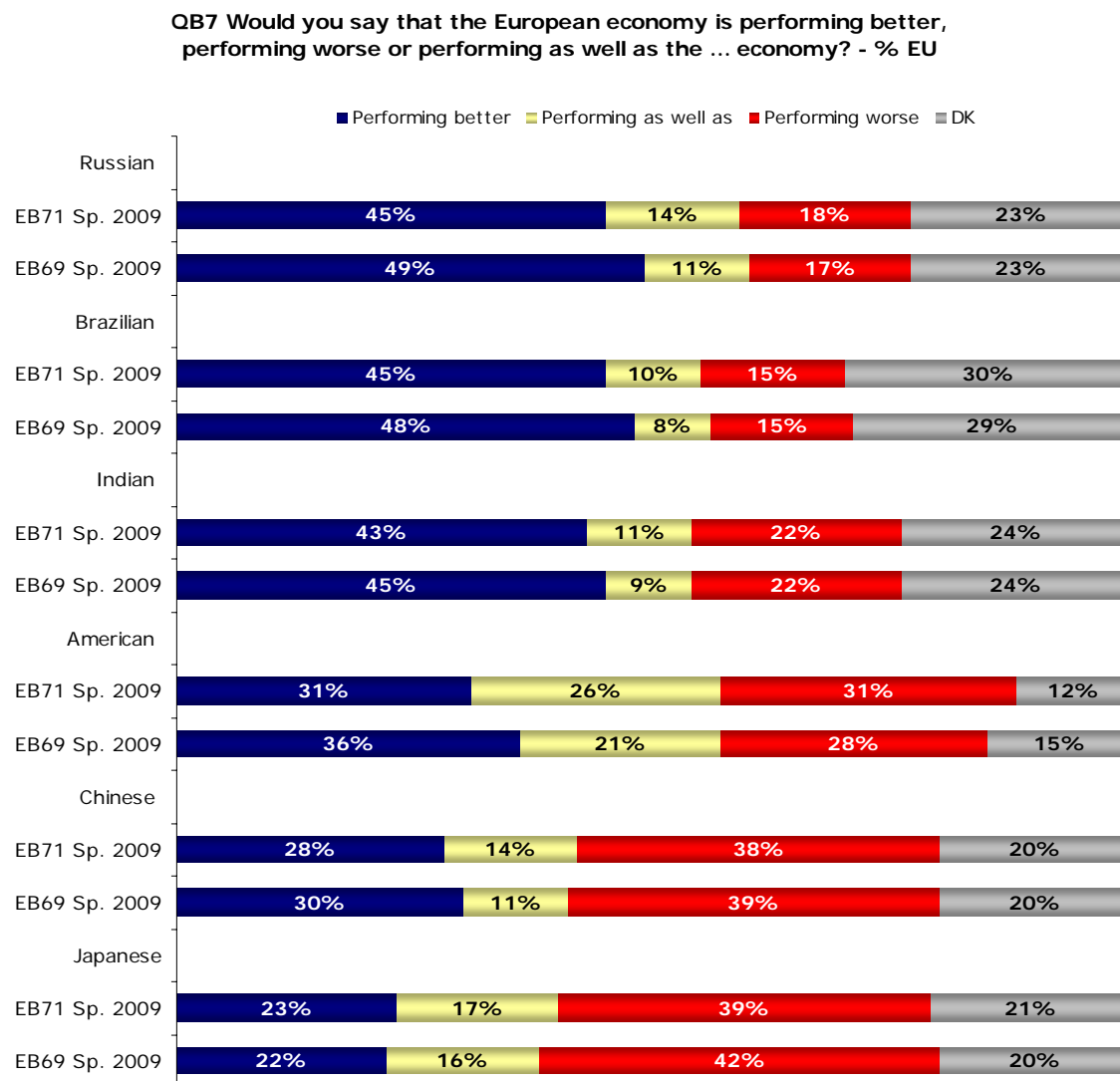


Once again, men are more positive than women when it comes to the EU's influence on globalisation. Some 56% of men think the EU enables its citizens to better benefit from the positive effects, compared to 51% of women. Those who have spent longer in education (63%) and managers (67%) are also more likely to share this view.

Irrespective of the wording of the statement, Europeans tend to recognise the role of the EU in enabling its citizens to benefit from globalisation (54%) as well as protecting them from its negative effects (47%).

4.5.4 European economy compared to other national economies

In this time of economic crisis, it is interesting to look at Europeans' perceptions of the performance of some of the world's leading national economies compared with the European economy.



This is in comparison with **Japan** that Europeans believe that they perform worse. Only 23% of Europeans believe their economy is performing better, while 39% state that it is performing worse than the Japanese economy⁶⁸.

The **Chinese economy** is also thought to be strong: 28% of Europeans believe Europe is doing better, but 38% think that it is performing worse.

⁶⁸ QB7.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy? (US, Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Russian, Brazilian)

Russia and Brazil are perceived as less strong, with 45% of Europeans believing the European economy is better than either.

Nor do respondents believe that the **Indian economy** offers much competition: 43% think the European economy is outperforming that of India.

Finally the **American economy** is now perceived to be trailing in the middle ground. Around one third (31%) of respondents rate the European economy above that of the US. An equal number, 31%, think that the European economy is weaker than the US economy.

The impact of the global financial and economic crisis is reflected in the changing perceptions of EU performance relative to that of other leading economies.

Compared to Spring 2008 (EB69), respondents are less likely to think the European economy is outperforming the world's economies: fewer than a third now think that the European economy is faring better than the economies of the US (36% down to 31%, -5 percentage points), China (30% to 28%, -2 points), India (45% to 43%, -2 points), Russia (49% to 45%, -4 points) or Brazil (48% to 45%, -3 points).

In only one case has the relative assessment of the European economy improved: very slightly more people now think that it is outperforming the Japanese economy (up from 22% to 23%, +1 point).

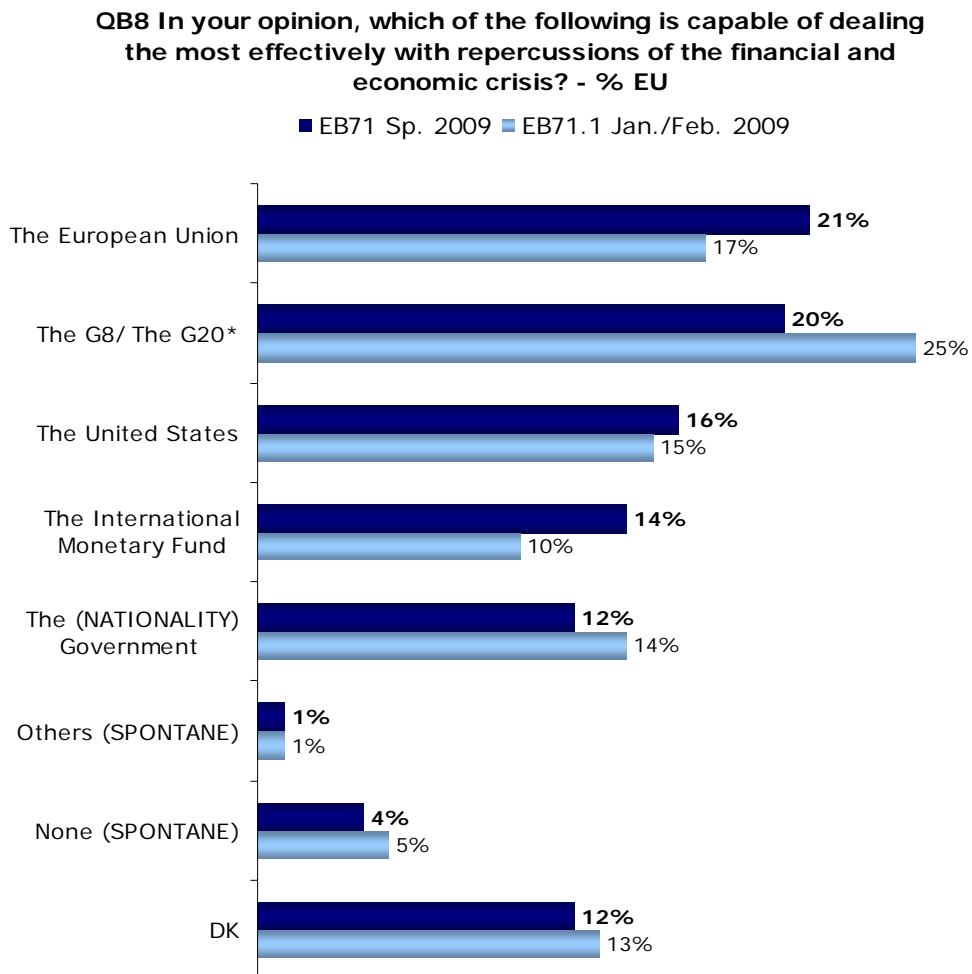
There have been corresponding increases in the numbers of Europeans rating the economy as 'performing as well as' other economies, but the increases are again very slight.

As a general pattern, men, more educated respondents and managers are more likely to believe the European economy is performing better than the American, Chinese, Indian, Russian and Brazilian economies. However, as in the case of other questions regarding the economy, men tend to be more willing to express an opinion and, when they do, it tends to be more positive.

5. Europeans, the EU and the crisis

5.1 Actors best placed to deal with the financial and economic crisis

Given the financial and economic crisis that has affected the European Union and the rest of the world, it is important to examine Europeans' view on the bodies most able to deal effectively with its repercussions.



*EB71.1: The G8 (the 8 richest countries in the world)

EB71: The G20

When asked which body was best able to take effective action⁶⁹, 21% of Europeans cite the European Union and a further 20% the G20. Some 16% say the United States, 14% the IMF, and 12% the government in their own country. A further 12% of respondents give no answer to this question.
































Since January-February 2009, there has been an increase (17% to 21%, + 4 points) in the number of respondents who believe the European Union is best able to take effective action.

More Europeans opt for the IMF, up from 10% to 14% (+4 points). However, there has been a slight fall in the number of people citing their own country, down from 14% to 12% (-2 points).

The January-February 2009 questionnaire mentioned the G8 instead of the G20. 20% of respondents now cite the G20 as the body best placed to counter the effects of the economic and financial crisis, compared to 25% citing the G8 at the beginning of 2009.

⁶⁹ QB8 In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

QB8 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 European Union	The G20	The United States	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	21%	20%	16%	14%	12%	1%	4%	12%
	BE	26%	24%	19%	13%	8%	1%	2%	7%
	BG	29%	19%	10%	8%	15%	1%	5%	13%
	CZ	17%	38%	18%	10%	5%	1%	3%	8%
	DK	16%	27%	22%	17%	8%	0%	1%	9%
	DE	23%	26%	13%	12%	10%	0%	5%	11%
	EE	26%	27%	10%	16%	5%	1%	2%	13%
	IE	19%	20%	28%	7%	11%	0%	2%	13%
	EL	38%	11%	12%	19%	8%	1%	9%	2%
	ES	24%	12%	22%	11%	18%	2%	3%	8%
	FR	16%	22%	18%	21%	12%	1%	2%	8%
	IT	26%	16%	15%	15%	7%	1%	5%	15%
	CY	33%	20%	10%	14%	11%	0%	4%	8%
	LV	15%	32%	12%	13%	9%	3%	7%	9%
	LT	27%	12%	15%	17%	10%	2%	3%	14%
	LU	24%	21%	11%	13%	19%	1%	2%	9%
	HU	19%	27%	18%	17%	7%	2%	2%	8%
	MT	29%	17%	14%	15%	13%	0%	1%	11%
	NL	11%	46%	13%	16%	6%	1%	2%	5%
	AT	23%	17%	17%	12%	10%	1%	7%	13%
	PL	30%	10%	14%	12%	10%	1%	2%	21%
	PT	24%	11%	24%	6%	7%	1%	2%	25%
	RO	29%	18%	6%	12%	24%	1%	2%	8%
	SI	26%	20%	16%	16%	7%	3%	7%	5%
	SK	31%	28%	13%	10%	10%	0%	2%	6%
	FI	22%	22%	11%	27%	10%	1%	1%	6%
	SE	13%	23%	18%	14%	18%	1%	2%	11%
	UK	9%	20%	17%	14%	18%	0%	5%	17%
	CY (tcc)	20%	12%	21%	16%	14%	0%	3%	14%
	MK	23%	9%	25%	13%	22%	1%	3%	4%
	HR	16%	9%	16%	19%	24%	1%	5%	10%
	TR	17%	6%	14%	12%	24%	1%	8%	18%

Highest percentage per item in the EU 27

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

There are a number of differences revealed in the country-by-country analysis of results. Respondents in Greece are most likely to cite the **European Union** (38%). In Ireland the majority of respondents cite the **United States** (28%), and in the Netherlands people are most likely to respond **'the G20'** (46%). In Finland interviewees put the **IMF** (27%) first.

Portuguese respondents are least likely to have an opinion (25%).

There are some significant shifts in opinion. More Finnish respondents cited the **EU** as the most able to take effective action, up from 10% to 22% (+12 percentage points).

Respondents in Romania, perhaps owing to the local effects of the economic crisis, are less likely to cite **their own country** (down from 32% to 24%, -8 points). The same is true for Ireland (down from 20% to 11%, -9 points).

There are mixed responses from respondents across the European Union regarding the **United States'** ability to take effective action in the crisis. There appears to be something of a North-South Europe split, since mentions of the United States are up in Portugal (from 14% to 24%, +10 points) and Spain (13% to 22%, +9 points). But it was mentioned less often in Denmark (down from 29% to 22%, -7 points), the Netherlands (down from 20% to 13%, -7 points), and Sweden (down from 31% to 18%, -13 points).

There is also an interesting rise in the number of French respondents citing the **IMF** (up from 11% to 21%, +10 points).

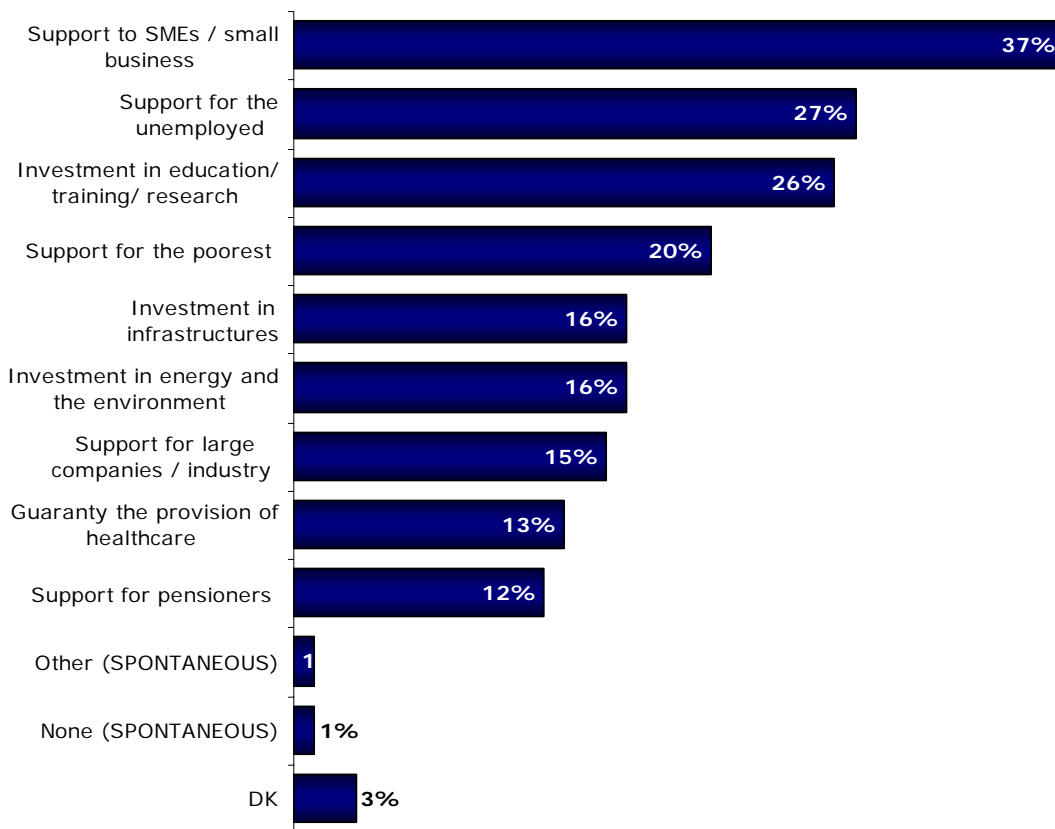
A socio-demographic analysis of these results reveals few differences. Men (23%) are more likely to mention the G20 than women (17%).

Those who trust the EU also tend to believe the EU is most able to take effective action. Of those who say they 'trust the EU' 28% feel it is most able to take action in the economic crisis, compared with just 17% of those who do not trust the EU.

5.2. Priority measures to help overcome the crisis

Having explored the actors Europeans believe are in the strongest position to take action against the financial and economic crisis, it is important to understand what actions Europeans believe the Union should prioritise in order to help people overcome its effects.

QB10 Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - % EU



A sizeable number of Europeans (37%) are in favour of European support for small and medium-sized enterprises⁷⁰ in order to help people overcome the effects of the crisis. They see support for the unemployed (27%) as important, closely followed by support for investment in education/training/research (26%) and the poorest in the community (20%).

⁷⁰ QB10 Which two of the following measures should the EU prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

In descending order of importance, the other priorities are: investment in infrastructures (16%), investment in energy and the environment (16%), and support for large companies/industry (15%). Respondents gave lowest priority to guaranteed provision of healthcare (13%) and support for pensioners (12%).

This is clearly a subject about which most people have an opinion. Only 3% of respondents had no answer.

A country-by-country analysis reveals some interesting variations. Respondents in France (51%) and Luxembourg (50%) are more likely to prioritise **support to small and medium size enterprises**.

Malta (45%) and Spain (43%) are more likely to want **support for the unemployed**.

In the more prosperous countries, including Sweden (53%), Denmark (46%) and the Netherlands (44%) there is greater support for **investment in education, training and research**. This option was also widely selected in Ireland (45%).

Respondents in Portugal gave priority to **support for the poorest in the community** (34%). As for **investment in infrastructures**, the highest percentage in the EU27 were recorded in Romania (28%), Greece and Austria (26%)

Respondents from Denmark (35%), are particularly keen on **investment in energy and the environment**.

The largest percentage of respondents selecting **support for large companies and/or industry** can be found in Malta (27%).

Two countries particularly favour social measures. In Finland 20% of respondents wish to prioritize **guaranteeing the provision of healthcare**. In the UK and PT respondents are more likely to cite **support for pensioners** (18%).

Although this question demonstrates a variety of opinions about the best solution to Europe's economic crisis, there were a relatively high proportion of 'don't know' responses in Ireland, Portugal and the UK (8% for each).

QB10 Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis?
(ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

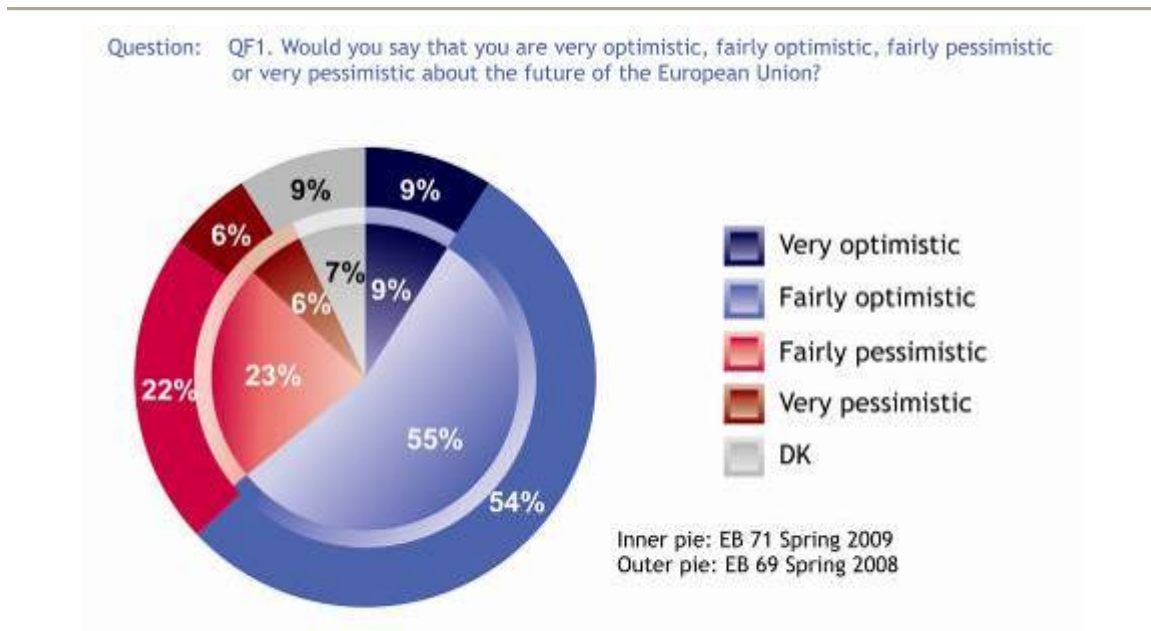
		Support to SMEs / small business	Support for the unemployed	Investment in education/training/research	Support for the poorest	Investment in infrastructures	Investment in energy and the environment	Support for large companies / industry	Guaranty the provision of healthcare	Support for pensioners	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	37%	27%	26%	20%	16%	16%	15%	13%	12%	1%	1%	3%
	BE	35%	21%	25%	24%	11%	20%	20%	18%	16%	1%	0%	1%
	BG	37%	29%	19%	16%	14%	24%	20%	10%	14%	0%	0%	6%
	CZ	48%	30%	20%	13%	14%	9%	24%	16%	10%	0%	0%	2%
	DK	31%	18%	46%	13%	16%	35%	15%	13%	4%	0%	0%	2%
	DE	42%	21%	39%	22%	16%	16%	8%	16%	8%	1%	0%	2%
	EE	44%	26%	31%	10%	13%	13%	18%	15%	8%	1%	0%	5%
	IE	31%	25%	45%	12%	19%	12%	16%	13%	8%	0%	0%	8%
	EL	39%	40%	17%	24%	26%	17%	12%	8%	10%	0%	0%	0%
	ES	39%	43%	22%	16%	18%	10%	21%	7%	10%	1%	0%	2%
	FR	51%	24%	28%	26%	7%	16%	17%	13%	10%	1%	0%	2%
	IT	37%	26%	21%	16%	20%	16%	17%	9%	12%	1%	1%	3%
	CY	47%	37%	23%	28%	17%	15%	11%	10%	9%	0%	0%	1%
	LV	49%	26%	19%	16%	15%	4%	23%	18%	15%	1%	0%	1%
	LT	41%	26%	18%	18%	15%	21%	16%	16%	12%	1%	0%	4%
	LU	50%	16%	31%	18%	12%	19%	21%	8%	10%	1%	0%	2%
	HU	36%	34%	12%	25%	18%	15%	13%	16%	14%	1%	0%	3%
	MT	19%	45%	28%	14%	10%	21%	27%	12%	9%	1%	0%	3%
	NL	21%	20%	44%	17%	22%	16%	22%	16%	5%	1%	1%	3%
	AT	38%	23%	18%	24%	26%	19%	11%	15%	14%	0%	1%	1%
	PL	34%	25%	14%	24%	15%	12%	16%	14%	15%	0%	0%	7%
	PT	20%	34%	16%	34%	11%	9%	9%	12%	18%	0%	0%	8%
	RO	32%	19%	24%	18%	28%	12%	24%	9%	14%	1%	0%	5%
	SI	48%	32%	26%	21%	9%	10%	17%	13%	11%	2%	1%	1%
	SK	47%	20%	22%	12%	20%	24%	22%	15%	8%	0%	0%	2%
	FI	41%	32%	28%	17%	9%	17%	15%	20%	8%	0%	0%	1%
	SE	36%	16%	53%	12%	24%	25%	10%	14%	3%	0%	0%	1%
	UK	21%	30%	24%	19%	12%	18%	11%	16%	18%	0%	2%	8%
		Highest percentage per item in the EU27			Lowest percentage per item in the EU27								
		Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per country								

The socio-demographic analysis reveals some interesting differences. Self-employed people are more likely to support investment in SMEs (48%), and the unemployed prioritise support for the unemployed

Respondents' levels of education influence their answers; the more educated tend to support entrepreneurship, agreeing that SMEs should receive backing (42%). They also approve of investment in energy and the environment (20%). Those who left school the earliest, in contrast, are more inclined to support social aid, particularly financial help for the unemployed (30%) and pensioners (21%).

6. The future of the EU

To obtain a picture of Europeans' expectations for the long-term future, interviewees were asked to consider the future of the European Union and to rate their perceptions on a scale from optimistic to pessimistic.⁷¹



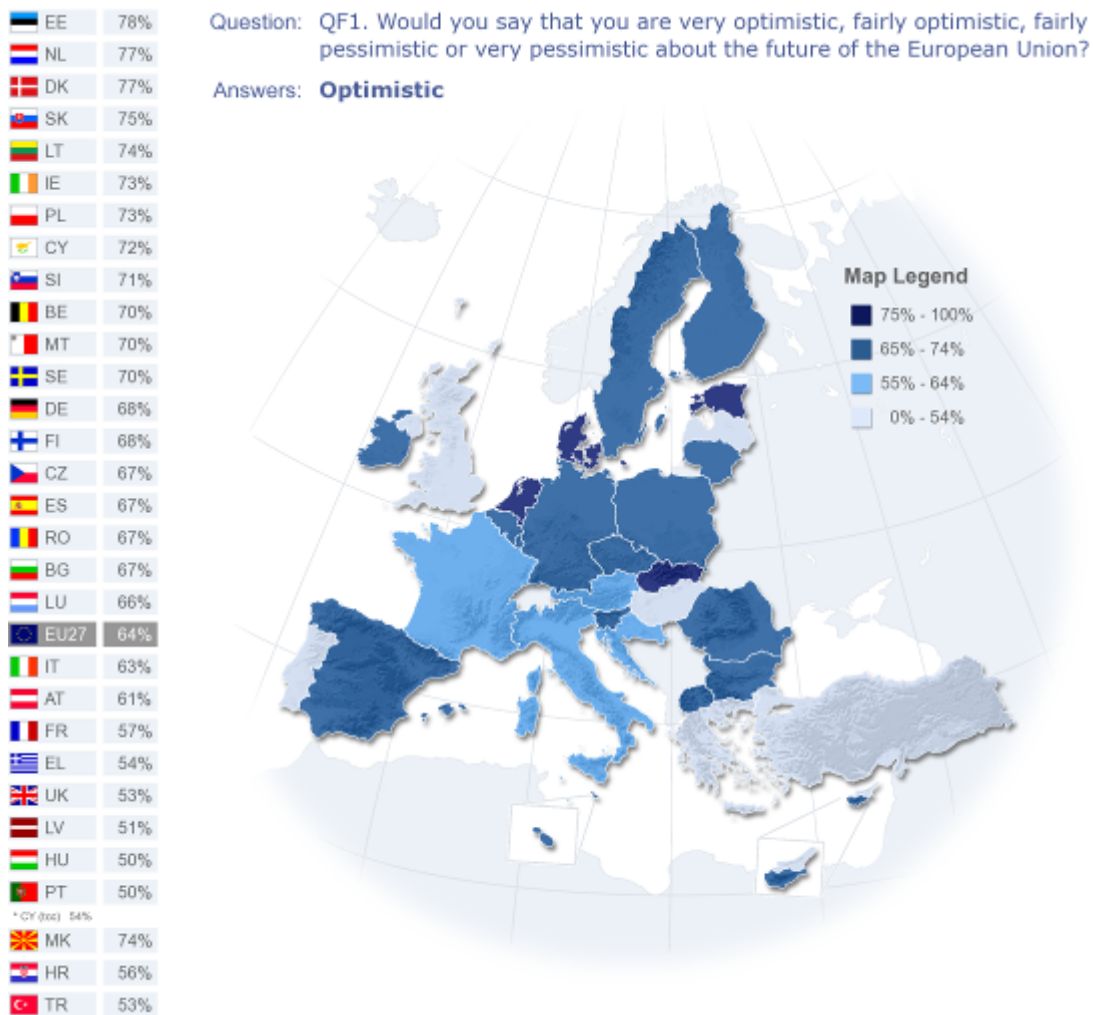
A majority of respondents (64%) are positive about the future of the European Union while 29% feel negative. Just 7% have no opinion.

Few of those polled (9%) are 'very optimistic' about the future of the European Union. A larger segment (55%) are more moderate, stating that they feel 'fairly optimistic'.

At the other end of the scale, comparatively few people (6%) are 'very pessimistic', but 23% are 'fairly pessimistic'.

Since the last time this question was asked in Spring 2008 (EB69), opinion has remained almost stable.

⁷¹ QF1 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?



There is considerable variation from one country to another.





More than three-quarters of the respondents in Estonia (78%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 77%) feel optimistic about the future prospects of the European Union. Denmark also contains the greatest number of respondents with 'very optimistic' outlooks, along with Ireland and Malta (all 21%).

At the other end of the scale, Portugal and Hungary (both 50%) and Latvia (51%) contain the fewest people who feel optimistic about the EU's future. The UK (53%), Greece (54%) and France (57%) also record noticeably low figures.

Greece, Hungary and the UK also contain the largest segment of respondents who are 'very pessimistic' about the outlook for the EU. It is interesting to note the wide difference between respondents from the Former Republic Yugoslav of Macedonia, where close to three out of 4 interviewees are optimists (74%), and the less

enthusiastic respondents in Croatia and Turkey, where 56% and 53% respectively are confident about the future of the EU.

QF1 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union? % EU

	Optimistic	Pessimistic	DK
EU27	64%	29%	7%
Sex			
 Male	67%	28%	5%
Female	61%	30%	9%
Age			
 15-24	70%	22%	8%
25-39	67%	27%	6%
40-54	65%	28%	7%
55 +	58%	33%	9%
Education (End of)			
 15-	51%	37%	12%
16-19	62%	31%	7%
20+	74%	23%	3%
Still studying	78%	14%	8%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	68%	28%	4%
Managers	77%	20%	3%
Other white collars	67%	26%	7%
Manual workers	63%	30%	7%
House persons	58%	29%	13%
Unemployed	55%	38%	7%
Retired	58%	34%	8%
Students	78%	14%	8%

A socio-demographic analysis shows that men (67%) are more likely than women (61%) to be optimistic about the EU's future.

Younger people tend generally to be more optimistic than older respondents. In this instance 15-24 year olds (70%) are far more optimistic about the future of the EU than the 55+ group (58%).

CONCLUSION

This survey was carried out between 12 June and 6 July 2009, when the economic crisis was still having a severe impact on European economies:

- The adverse economic situation in Europe appears to have continued to have an impact on **people's satisfaction with their lives**. Although the large majority of citizens in the European Union are satisfied with the life they lead, almost a quarter are still dissatisfied. There has been a slight improvement since January-February 2009, when the worst result was recorded since Spring 1995.
- Many Europeans remain positive about their **personal economic situation**. Europeans seem to be more optimistic about the future despite lingering concerns about unemployment, the economic situation and inflation.
- Against the background of a continuing economic crisis, the personal concerns of Europeans seem to have changed in intensity, although the hierarchy of these concerns has remained very stable since the January-February 2009 wave. **Inflation** is still the primary **personal concern** of citizens in a vast majority of the Member States, despite a significant drop at the EU level. Europeans are much more likely to perceive unemployment as a national concern than as a personal one. Unemployment is indeed regarded as the most important issue facing their country at the moment.
- As in January-February 2009, views about the current national employment situation are overwhelmingly negative. Well over 80% of Europeans think that the situation in their country is bad.
- The results indicate that public perceptions of the scale of the economic crisis have changed. The public mood suggests that the situation is still bad but, taking respondents' short term expectations as an indicator, a marked improvement has been recorded in the current wave. This is an encouraging result as it could indicate an improvement in the near future.
- **The majority still support the European Union** though more than a quarter of respondents consider their country's membership as neither good nor bad. Support for **EU membership** amongst all socio-demographic groups has remained fairly stable and a majority of Europeans think that their country has, on balance, benefited from EU Membership.

- Just over a third of respondents think **their voice counts in the EU**, while a small majority believe that **their voice counts in their country**. Though only a minority believe that their voice counts in the EU, this group is steadily growing across the Union. Respondents in countries undergoing economic difficulties tend to be less confident that their voices are heard.
- The **European Parliament** is the best known of the European institutions. **Trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank has increased** since the previous wave in which results were particularly poor. Close to half of respondents in the EU countries **trust the European Union** and have a **positive image** of it.
- An absolute majority of Europeans believe that **decisions** regarding a greater number of issues should be taken at the European level. Support for decision-making at a European level has increased over the years and in all areas. On the other hand, the EU is not perceived as performing satisfactorily in several areas.
- Almost two-thirds of Europeans are in favour of a **European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro**, but more Europeans are now against **further enlargement** of the EU.
- With regard to **globalisation**, Europeans' responses reflect the complexity of this issue. The concept arouses ambivalent feelings, but a majority of Europeans agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, and this positive view has increased since the question was last posed (Spring 2008, EB69). However, two-thirds of Europeans also feel that globalisation increases **social inequalities** and three-quarters of Europeans think that globalisation requires **common global rules**.
- A majority of Europeans think that the EU plays a positive role in the context of globalisation: close to half of respondents think that the European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation. Moreover, more than half consider that the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. These two positive views have slightly increased since January-February 2009.
- **Europeans believe that economic power is the most important factor determining a country's power and influence in the world**, followed by political influence. A large proportion of European respondents believe the EU is characterised by economic power and political influence, suggesting that the EU is, in their eyes, well-placed to exert power and influence. This view is

supported by responses to the question of the EU's ability to defend its interests. The majority of respondents agree that it is able to do so.

- Europeans think that the European Union is best able to take effective action to **fight the economic and financial crisis** affecting Europe and the rest of the world, slightly ahead of other bodies or institutions. However, opinion is varied as to the **actions** that should be taken by the EU to help people overcome the effects of the crisis: more than a third of Europeans think that support to small business should be prioritised; more than a quarter consider that the EU should support the unemployed, and invest in education, training and research.
- Overall, close to two thirds are optimistic about the **future** of the European Union.

The results of the Spring 2009 wave of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB71) indicate that the economic crisis is not over yet, as respondents are still very worried about unemployment and their personal economic situation. However, expectations are generally improving, which could indicate that prospects are improving. The European Union has a role to play in this future: trust in the European institutions and the European Union as a whole has improved. Europeans also see the Union as the actor best able to take effective action against the crisis, possibly because they think that economic power is the EU's chief characteristic, and increasingly feel that the EU has a role in helping them dealing with the effects – either positive or negative – of globalisation.

ANNEX

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 71.3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 12th of June and the 6th of July 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 71.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 71.3 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 71.3 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION N 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	983	15/06/2009	07/07/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.023	12/06/2009	22/06/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.094	13/06/2009	26/06/2009	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.012	12/06/2009	02/07/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.521	17/06/2009	03/07/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	12/06/2009	02/07/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.006	17/06/2009	02/07/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	12/06/2009	02/07/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.002	16/06/2009	03/07/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.038	12/06/2009	30/06/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.036	13/06/2009	01/07/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/06/2009	30/06/2009	638.900
	Turkish Cypriot					
CY (tcc)	Comm.	KADEM	500	16/06/2009	06/07/2009	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	12/06/2009	30/06/2009	1.444.884
		TNS Gallup				
LT	Lithuania	Lithuania	1.016	12/06/2009	25/06/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	530	17/06/2009	06/07/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.004	13/06/2009	01/07/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	12/06/2009	29/06/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	12/06/2009	03/07/2009	13.017.690
		Österreichisches				
AT	Austria	Gallup-Institut	1.015	12/06/2009	03/07/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	18/06/2009	02/07/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.010	16/06/2009	03/07/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.012	12/06/2009	23/06/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.012	12/06/2009	28/06/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.065	13/06/2009	30/06/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.012	16/06/2009	06/07/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.068	14/06/2009	03/07/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.352	12/06/2009	28/06/2009	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	15/06/2009	30/06/2009	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	12/06/2009	26/06/2009	47.583.830
	Former Yugoslav					
	Rep. of					
MK	Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.008	12/06/2009	21/06/2009	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.343	12/06/2009	06/07/2009	453.722.173

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

CORE TREND QUESTIONS

1) SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

(READ OUT)

	(191)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB70.1 QA3

DO NOT ASK QA2a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA2b

QA2a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
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(192)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(193)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(194)	3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(195)	4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
(196)	5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
(197)	6	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(198)	7	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QA3a (ITEMS 1 TO 6) + EB70.1 QA4a (ITEM 7)

QUESTIONS TREND PRINCIPALES

1) INDICATEURS SOCIOECONOMIQUES

QA1 D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) de la vie que vous menez ?

(LIRE)

	(191)
Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

EB70.1 QA3

NE PAS POSER QA2a en CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA2b

QA2a Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

(192)	1	La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(193)	2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
(194)	3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
(195)	4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
(196)	5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
(197)	6	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(198)	7	La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QA3a (ITEMS 1 TO 6) + EB70.1 QA4a (ITEM 7)

ASK QA2b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA3a

POSER QA2b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA3a

QA2b How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

QA2b Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

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

(199)

1	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
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(199)

1	La situation économique de la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
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(200)

2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
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(200)

2	La situation de l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5
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(201)

3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5
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(201)

3	La situation de l'économie dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5
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(202)

4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5
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(202)

4	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
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(203)

5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5
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(203)

5	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(204)

6	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(204)

6	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
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(205)

7	The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(205)

7	La situation de l'environnement dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4	5
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EB71.1 QA3b (ITEMS 1 TO 6) + EB70.1 QA4b (ITEM 7)

EB71.1 QA3b (ITEMS 1 TO 6) + EB70.1 QA4b (ITEM 7)

DO NOT ASK QA3a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA3b

QA3a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
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(206)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(207)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(208)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(209)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(210)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(211)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
(212)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4

EB71.1 QA4a

NE PAS POSER QA3a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA3b

QA3a Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

(206)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(207)	2	La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(208)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(209)	4	La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(210)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(211)	6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(212)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4

EB71.1 QA4a

ASK QA3b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA4a

QA3b What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
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(213)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(214)	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(215)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(216)	4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(217)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(218)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4
(219)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4

EB71.1 QA4b

POSER QA3b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA4a

QA3b Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

(213)	1	Votre vie en général	1	2	3	4
(214)	2	La situation économique dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4
(215)	3	La situation financière de votre ménage	1	2	3	4
(216)	4	La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote	1	2	3	4
(217)	5	Votre situation professionnelle	1	2	3	4
(218)	6	La situation économique dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
(219)	7	La situation économique dans le monde	1	2	3	4

EB71.1 QA4b

DO NOT ASK QA4a AND QA5a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA4b

NE PAS POSER QA4a ET QA5a EN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA4b

QA4a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

QA4a A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(220-237)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Defence\ Foreign affairs	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Protecting the environment (M)	13,
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The environment (N)	14,
Energy (M)	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

	(220-237)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La défense\ la politique étrangère	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La protection de l'environnement (M)	13,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'environnement (N)	14,
L'énergie (M)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE) (N)	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB71.1 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

QA5a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

QA5a Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(238-255)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Défence\ Foreign affairs	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Protecting the environment (M)	13,
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The environment (N)	14,
Energy (M)	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

	(238-255)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La défense\ la politique étrangère	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La protection de l'environnement (M)	13,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'environnement (N)	14,
L'énergie (M)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE) (N)	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB71.1 QA5b TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA5b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA4b AND QA5b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA6a

POSER QA4b ET QA5b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA6a

QA4b What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment?

QA4b A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(256-273)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Cyprus issue	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Protecting the environment (M)	13,
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The environment (N)	14,
Energy (M)	15,
None (SPONTANE) (N)	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

	(256-273)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La question chypriote	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La protection de l'environnement (M)	13,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'environnement (N)	14,
L'énergie (M)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE) (N)	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB71.1 QA5c TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA5c TREND MODIFIED

QA5b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment?

QA5b Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(274-291)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Cyprus issue	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Protecting the environment (M)	13,
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The environment (N)	14,
Energy (M)	15,
None (SPONTANE) (N)	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

	(274-291)
L'insécurité	1,
La situation économique	2,
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	3,
Les impôts	4,
Le chômage	5,
Le terrorisme	6,
La question chypriote	7,
Le logement	8,
L'immigration	9,
Le système de santé	10,
Le système éducatif	11,
Les retraites\ les pensions	12,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT A) La protection de l'environnement (M)	13,
(UNIQUEMENT AU SPLIT B) L'environnement (N)	14,
L'énergie (M)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE) (N)	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB71.1 QA5d TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA5d TREND MODIFIED

2) PERCEPTION OF THE EU

2) PERCEPTION DE L'UE

ASK QA6a AND QA7a ONLY IN EU27 – FYROM, TR AND HR GO TO QA6b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6c

POSER QA6a ET QA7a SEULEMENT EN UE27 - ARYM, TR ET HR ALLER EN QA6b - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA6c

QA6a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

QA6a D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	(292)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

	(292)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB71.1 QA6a

EB71.1 QA6a

QA7a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(293)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB71.1 QA7a

ASK QA6b AND QA7b ONLY in FYROM, TR and HR – EU27 GO TO QA8a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA6c

QA7a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

	(293)
Bénéficié	1
Pas bénéficié	2
NSP	3

EB71.1 QA7a

POSER QA6b ET QA7b UNIQUEMENT en ARYM, TR et HR – UE27 ALLER EN QA8a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA6c

QA6b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

	(294)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB71.1 QA6b

QA6b D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne serait ... ?

(LIRE)

	(294)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB71.1 QA6b

QA7b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(295)
Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB71.1 QA7b

QA7b Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

	(295)
Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB71.1 QA7b

ASK QA6c AND QA7c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA8a

POSER QA6c ET QA7c UNIQUEMENT en CY(tcc) – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA8a

QA6c Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of European Union legislation would be...?

QA6c D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que pour la Communauté turque chypriote, l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne serait ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	(296)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

	(296)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB70.1 QA9c

EB70.1 QA9c

QA7c Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the European Union legislation?

QA7c Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que la Communauté turque chypriote bénéficierait ou non de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ?

	(297)
Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

	(297)
Bénéficierait	1
Ne bénéficierait pas	2
NSP	3

EB70.1 QA10c

EB70.1 QA10c

DO NOT ASK QA8a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA8b

NE PAS POSER QA8a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA8b

QA8a At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

QA8a En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
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(LIRE)	Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
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(298)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(299)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

(298)	1	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
(299)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4

EB71.1 QA8a TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA8a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA8b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA9

POSER QA8b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA9

QA8b At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

QA8b En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

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

(300)	1	Our community	1	2	3	4
(301)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

(300)	1	Dans notre communauté	1	2	3	4
(301)	2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4

EB70.1 QA11b TREND MODIFIED

EB70.1 QA11b TREND MODIFIED

QA9: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 1, 3 and 4 in CY(tcc)

QA9: NE PAS POSER ITEMS 1, 3 et 4 en CY(tcc)

QA9 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

QA9 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
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	(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
--	--------	------------------	----------------------	-----

(302)	1	Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(303)	2	Political parties	1	2	3
(304)	3	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(305)	4	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(306)	5	The European Union	1	2	3
(307)	6	The United Nations	1	2	3

(302)	1	La justice\ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(303)	2	Les partis politiques	1	2	3
(304)	3	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(305)	4	Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE) (UTILISER LA DENOMINATION CORRECTE POUR LA CHAMBRE BASSE)	1	2	3
(306)	5	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
(307)	6	L'Organisation des Nations Unies	1	2	3

EB71.1 QA9 (items 3-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (items 1-2,6)

EB71.1 QA9 (items 3-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (items 1-2,6)

ASK ALL

QA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(308)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB71.1 QA10

A TOUS

QA10 En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(308)
Très positive	1
Assez positive	2
Neutre	3
Assez négative	4
Très négative	5
NSP	6

EB71.1 QA10

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QA11 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

QA11 Que représente l'Union européenne pour vous personnellement ?

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

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

	(309-324)
Peace	1,
Economic prosperity	2,
Democracy	3,
Social protection	4,
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	5,
Cultural diversity	6,
Stronger say in the world	7,
Euro	8,
Unemployment	9,
Bureaucracy	10,
Waste of money	11,
Loss of our cultural identity	12,
More crime	13,
Not enough control at external borders (M)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

	(309-324)
La paix	1,
La prospérité économique	2,
La démocratie	3,
La protection sociale	4,
La liberté de voyager, étudier et travailler partout dans l'UE	5,
La diversité culturelle	6,
Une voix plus importante dans le monde	7,
L'euro	8,
Le chômage	9,
La bureaucratie	10,
Un gaspillage d'argent	11,
La perte de notre identité culturelle	12,
Plus de criminalité	13,
Pas assez de contrôles aux frontières extérieures	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

EB70.1 QA14

EB70.1 QA14

DO NOT ASK QA12a IN CY(tcc) - ASK ITEM 1 ONLY IN EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA - ASK ITEM 2 ONLY IN THE EURO AREA - FM, HR AND TR ASK ONLY ITEMS 3, 4, 5 AND 6 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA12b

NE PAS POSER QA12a EN CY(tcc) - POSER ITEM 1 SEULEMENT DANS LES PAYS DE L'UE27 QUI NE FONT PAS PARTIE DE LA ZONE EURO - POSER ITEM 2 SEULEMENT DANS LA ZONE EURO - AM, HR ET TR POSER UNIQUEMENT LES ITEMS 3, 4, 5 ET 6 - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QA12b

QA12a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
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(325)	1	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
(326)	2	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the euro area	1	2	3
(327)	3	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(328)	4	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
(329)	5	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(330)	6	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(331)	7	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA15a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA12b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
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(332)	1	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(333)	2	My voice counts in our community	1	2	3
(334)	3	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(335)	4	Our community's voice counts in the EU	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA15b TREND MODIFIED

QA12a Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
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(325)	1	J'ai le sentiment que nous sommes plus stables économiquement parce que (NOTRE PAYS) est membre de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(326)	2	J'ai le sentiment que nous sommes plus stables économiquement parce que (NOTRE PAYS) fait partie de la zone euro	1	2	3
(327)	3	Ma voix compte dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(328)	4	Ma voix compte en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3
(329)	5	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(330)	6	La voix de (NOTRE PAYS) compte dans l'UE	1	2	3
(331)	7	Les intérêts de (NOTRE PAYS) sont bien pris en compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA15a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA12b Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

	(LIRE)	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	NSP
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(332)	1	Ma voix compte dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(333)	2	Ma voix compte en notre communauté	1	2	3
(334)	3	Je comprends le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne	1	2	3
(335)	4	La voix de notre communauté compte dans l'UE	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA15b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA13 Have you heard of...?

QA13 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

(336)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(337)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(338)	3	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

(336)	1	Du Parlement européen	1	2	3
(337)	2	De la Commission européenne	1	2	3
(338)	3	De la Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA16 TREND MODIFIED

EB70.1 QA16 TREND MODIFIED

QA14 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

QA14 Et pour chacune des institutions européennes suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ? (M)

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
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(LIRE)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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(339)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(340)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(341)	3	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

(339)	1	Le Parlement européen	1	2	3
(340)	2	La Commission européenne	1	2	3
(341)	3	La Banque centrale européenne	1	2	3

EB71.1 QA11

EB71.1 QA11

QA15 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

QA15 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

(READ OUT - ROTATE) For Against DK

(LIRE - ROTATION) Pour Contre NSP

(342)	1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(343)	2	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(344)	3	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

(342)	1	Une union monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro	1	2	3
(343)	2	L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir	1	2	3
(344)	3	Une vitesse de la construction européenne plus élevée dans un groupe de pays que dans les autres pays	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

EB70.1 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

QA16 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level?

QA16 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	More decision making at a European level	Less decision making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
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(LIRE)	Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
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(345)	1	Fighting unemployment (M)	1	2	3	4
(346)	2	Protecting social rights (M)	1	2	3	4
(347)	3	Ensuring economic growth	1	2	3	4
(348)	4	Fighting organised crime (M)	1	2	3	4
(349)	5	Fighting terrorism (M)	1	2	3	4
(350)	6	Ensuring food safety	1	2	3	4
(351)	7	Protecting the environment (M)	1	2	3	4
(352)	8	Manging major health issues (M)	1	2	3	4
(353)	9	Equal treatment of men and women	1	2	3	4
(354)	10	Supporting agriculture (M)	1	2	3	4
(355)	11	Promoting democracy and peace in the world (M)	1	2	3	4
(356)	12	Cooperation in the field of research and innovation	1	2	3	4
(357)	13	Securing energy supply (M)	1	2	3	4

(345)	1	La lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3	4
(346)	2	La protection des droits sociaux	1	2	3	4
(347)	3	Assurer la croissance économique	1	2	3	4
(348)	4	La lutte contre le crime organisé	1	2	3	4
(349)	5	La lutte contre le terrorisme	1	2	3	4
(350)	6	Assurer la sécurité alimentaire	1	2	3	4
(351)	7	La protection de l'environnement	1	2	3	4
(352)	8	La gestion des grands problèmes de santé (M)	1	2	3	4
(353)	9	L'égalité de traitement entre les hommes et les femmes	1	2	3	4
(354)	10	Le soutien de l'agriculture (M)	1	2	3	4
(355)	11	La promotion de la démocratie et de la paix dans le monde	1	2	3	4
(356)	12	La coopération en matière de recherche et d'innovation	1	2	3	4
(357)	13	Garantir l'approvisionnement énergétique (M)	1	2	3	4

EB65.1 QA8 TREND MODIFIED

EB65.1 QA8 TREND MODIFIED

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QA17 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the performance of the European Union in each of the following areas? '1' means that the European Union's performance in a specific area is "not at all satisfactory" and '10' means that its performance is "very satisfactory".

QA17 En utilisant une échelle allant de 1 à 10, comment jugeriez-vous le rôle de l'Union européenne dans chacun des domaines suivants ? '1' signifie que le rôle de l'Union européenne dans un domaine précis n'est "pas du tout satisfaisant" et '10' signifie que son rôle est "très satisfaisant".

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	1 Not at all satis facto ry	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very satis facto ry	DK
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(LIRE)	1 Pas du tout satis faisa nt	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Très satis faisa nt	NSP
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(358-359)	1	Fighting unemployment (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(360-361)	2	Protecting social rights (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(362-363)	3	Ensuring economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(364-365)	4	Fighting organised crime (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(366-367)	5	Fighting terrorism (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(368-369)	6	Ensuring food safety	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(370-371)	7	Protecting the environment (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(372-373)	8	Managing major health issues (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(374-375)	9	Equal treatment of men and women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(376-377)	10	Supporting agriculture (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(358-359)	1	La lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(360-361)	2	La protection des droits sociaux	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(362-363)	3	Assurer la croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(364-365)	4	La lutte contre le crime organisé	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(366-367)	5	La lutte contre le terrorisme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(368-369)	6	Assurer la sécurité alimentaire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(370-371)	7	La protection de l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(372-373)	8	La gestion des grands problèmes de santé (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(374-375)	9	L'égalité de traitement entre les hommes et les femmes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(376-377)	10	Le soutien à l'agriculture (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(378-379)	11	Promoting democracy and peace in the world (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(380-381)	12	Cooperation in the field of research and innovation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(382-383)	13	Securing energy supply (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB65.1 QA13 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA18a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA18b

QA18a	European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(384-401)
The Internal market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
European foreign policy	3,
European defence policy	4,
Immigration issues	5,
European education policy	6,
Environment issues	7,
Energy issues	8,
Solidarity with poorer regions	9,
Scientific research	10,
Social and health issues	11,
The fight against crime	12,
The fight against climate change	13,
Economic affairs	14,
Transport and energy infrastructure	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB71.1 QA16

(378-379)	11	La promotion de la démocratie et de la paix dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(380-381)	12	La coopération en matière de recherche et d'innovation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(382-383)	13	Garantir l'approvisionnement énergétique (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB65.1 QA13 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QA18a AU SPLIT A - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA18b

QA18a	L'intégration européenne a mis l'accent sur différentes questions ces dernières années. A votre avis, sur quels aspects les institutions européennes devraient-elles mettre l'accent au cours des prochaines années pour renforcer l'Union européenne à l'avenir ?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(384-401)
Le marché intérieur	1,
La politique culturelle	2,
La politique étrangère européenne	3,
La politique européenne de défense	4,
Les questions d'immigration	5,
La politique européenne de l'éducation	6,
Les questions environnementales	7,
Les questions énergétiques	8,
La solidarité avec les régions plus pauvres	9,
La recherche scientifique	10,
Les questions sociales et de santé	11,
La lutte contre l'insécurité	12,
La lutte contre le changement climatique	13,
Les affaires économiques	14,
Les infrastructures pour les transports et l'énergie	15,
Autres (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB71.1 QA16

ASK QA18b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QA19

POSER Q18b AU SPLIT B - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA19

QA18b In your opinion, which of the following should the European institutions focus on in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?

QA18b A votre avis, parmi les suivants, sur quels aspects les institutions européennes devraient-elles se concentrer au cours des prochaines années pour renforcer l'Union européenne à l'avenir ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(402-419)
The European Internal market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
Foreign policy	3,
Défence policy	4,
Immigration issues	5,
Education policy	6,
Environment issues	7,
Energy issues	8,
Supporting poorer regions	9,
Scientific research and innovation	10,
Social and health issues	11,
The fight against crime	12,
The fight against climate change	13,
Economic affairs	14,
Transport and energy infrastructure	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

	(402-419)
Le marché intérieur européen	1,
La politique culturelle	2,
La politique étrangère	3,
La politique de défense	4,
Les questions d'immigration	5,
La politique de l'éducation	6,
Les questions environnementales	7,
Les questions énergétiques	8,
Le soutien aux régions plus pauvres	9,
La recherche scientifique et l'innovation	10,
Les questions sociales et de santé	11,
La lutte contre la criminalité	12,
La lutte contre le changement climatique	13,
Les affaires économiques	14,
Les infrastructures pour les transports et l'énergie	15,
Autres (SPONTANE)	16,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

NEW

NEW

3) PRESIDENCY QUESTIONS

ASK QA19 TO QA22 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1

QA19 In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Czech Republic. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Czech's presidency? (M)

	(420)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB70.1 QA29

ASK QA20 ONLY IN CZ - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA21

QA20 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Czech Republic is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

	(421)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB70.1 QA30

3) LES QUESTIONS PRESIDENCE

POSER QA19 A QA22 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB1

QA19 Dans l'Union européenne, chaque Etat membre devient, à son tour, le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne pendant six mois. A l'heure actuelle, c'est le tour de la République tchèque. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision ou vu sur Internet quelque chose au sujet de la présidence tchèque ? (M)

	(420)
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB70.1 QA29

POSER QA20 SEULEMENT EN CZ - LES AUTRES UE27 ALLER EN QA21

QA20 Que vous ayez ou non entendu parler de quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c'est important ou non que la République tchèque soit en ce moment le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne ? Diriez-vous que c'est ... ? (M)

(LIRE)

	(421)
Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

EB70.1 QA30

ASK QA21 ONLY IN THE EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1

QA21 From July the 1st 2009 it will be the turn of Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Sweden's presidency? (M)

	(422)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB70.1 QA31

ASK QA22 ONLY IN SE - OTHERS GO TO QB1

QA22 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Sweden will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

	(423)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB70.1 QA32

POSER QA21 SEULEMENT EN EU27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB1

QA21 A partir du 1er juillet 2009 ce sera le tour de la Suède. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision ou vu sur Internet quelque chose au sujet de la présidence suédoise ? (M)

	(422)
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB70.1 QA31

POSER QA22 SEULEMENT EN SE - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB1

QA22 Que vous en ayez entendu parler ou non, pensez-vous que c'est important ou non que la Suède devienne le Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne à partir du 1er juillet 2009 ? Diriez-vous que c'est ... ? (M)

(LIRE)

	(423)
Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

EB70.1 QA32

THE EU, THE WORLD, THE GLOBALISATION

L'UE, LE MONDE, LA MONDIALISATION

QB1a Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly?

QB1a Parmi les éléments suivants, lequel est le plus important pour déterminer le pouvoir et l'influence d'un pays ou d'un groupe de pays dans le monde ? Premièrement ?

QB1b And secondly?

QB1b Et deuxièmement ?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPOSE PAR COLONNE)

	(444)	(445)
(READ OUT - BOTTOM TO TOP/ TOP TO BOTTOM)	QB1a	QB1b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
Its economic power	1	1
Its political influence	2	2
Its military strength	3	3
Its cultural influence	4	4
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
DK	7	7

	(444)	(445)
(LIRE - ROTATION DE HAUT ENBAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT)	QB1a	QB1b
	PREMIEREMEN T	DEUXIEMEMEN T
Son pouvoir économique	1	1
Son influence politique	2	2
Sa puissance militaire	3	3
Son influence culturelle	4	4
Autres (SPONTANE)	5	5
Aucun (SPONTANE)	6	6
NSP	7	7

NEW

NEW

QB2a And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?

QB2a Et selon vous, lequel des éléments suivants caractérise le mieux l'Union européenne ? Premièrement ?

QB2b And secondly?

QB2b Et deuxièmement ?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPONSE PAR COLONNE)

	(446)	(447)
(READ OUT - SAME BOTTOM TO TOP/TOP TO BOTTOM AS IN QB1)	QB2a	QB2b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
Its economic power	1	1
Its political influence	2	2
Its military strength	3	3
Its cultural influence	4	4
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
DK	7	7

	(446)	(447)
(LIRE - MEME ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS\ DE BAS EN HAUT QU'EN QB1)	QB2a	QB2b
	PREMIEREMEN T	DEUXIEMEMEN T
Son pouvoir économique	1	1
Son influence politique	2	2
Sa puissance militaire	3	3
Son influence culturelle	4	4
Autres (SPONTANE)	5	5
Aucun (SPONTANE)	6	6
NSP	7	7

NEW

NEW

QB3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

QB3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord, avec chacune des informations suivantes.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(448)	1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
(449)	2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5
(450)	3	Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance") (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(448)	1	La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5
(449)	2	La mondialisation accroît les inégalités sociales	1	2	3	4	5
(450)	3	La mondialisation rend nécessaire des règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale") (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB69.2 QA47a&b TREND MODIFIED

EB69.2 QA47a&b TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QB4a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QB4b

NE PAS POSER QB4a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QB4b

QB4a Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation? (M)

QB4a Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	(451)	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)		2
DK		3

La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises (NATIONALITE) grâce à l'ouverture des marchés	(451)	1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en (NOTRE PAYS)		2
NSP		3

EB70.1 QA33a

EB70.1 QA33a

ASK QB4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QB5a

POSER QB4b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB5a

QB4b Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?
(M)

QB4b Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(452)
Globalisation represents a good opportunity for our community's companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in our community	2
DK	3

	(452)
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité pour les entreprises de notre communauté grâce à l'ouverture des marchés	1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi et les entreprises en notre communauté	2
NSP	3

EB70.1 QA33b

EB70.1 QA33b

ASK QB5a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QB5b

POSER QB5a AU SPLIT A - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB5b

QB5a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation.

QB5a Dans quelle mesure êtes vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne aide les citoyens européens à se protéger des effets négatifs de la mondialisation.

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(453)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

	(453)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB71.1 QA17a

EB71.1 QA17a

ASK QB5b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QB6

POSER QB5b AU SPLIT B - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB6

QB5b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

QB5b Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne permet aux citoyens européens de mieux profiter des effets positifs de la mondialisation.

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(454)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(454)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB71.1 QA17b

EB71.1 QA17b

DO NOT ASK QB6a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tc) GO TO QB6b

NE PAS POSER QB6a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QB6b

QB6a To what extent do you think that the (NATIONALITY)'s economy is influenced by the global economic situation?

QB6a Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que l'économie (NATIONALITE) est influencée par la situation de l'économie mondiale ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(455)
To a large extent	1
Somewhat	2
Not very much	3
Not at all	4
DK	5

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(455)
Dans une large mesure	1
Plutôt	2
Pas vraiment	3
Pas du tout	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

ASK QB6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QB7

QB6b To what extent do you think that the economy of our Community is influenced by the global economic situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(456)
To a large extent	1
Somewhat	2
Not very much	3
Not at all	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK ALL

QB7 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
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(457)	1	American	1	2	3	4
(458)	2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
(459)	3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
(460)	4	Indian	1	2	3	4
(461)	5	Russian	1	2	3	4
(462)	6	Brazilian	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA50

POSER QB6b UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB7

QB6b Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que l'économie de notre Communauté est influencée par la situation de l'économie mondiale ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(456)
Dans une large mesure	1
Plutôt	2
Pas vraiment	3
Pas du tout	4
NSP	5

NEW

A TOUS

QB7 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE)

(LIRE)	Plus performant	Moins performant	Aussi performant	NSP
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(457)	1	Américaine	1	2	3	4
(458)	2	Japonaise	1	2	3	4
(459)	3	Chinoise	1	2	3	4
(460)	4	Indienne	1	2	3	4
(461)	5	Russe	1	2	3	4
(462)	6	Brésilienne	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA50

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS/ ROLE OF THE EU

QB8 In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (M)

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

	(463)
The (NATIONALITY) Government	1
The European Union	2
The United States	3
The G20 (M)	4
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

EB71.1 QD3 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QB9 AND QB10 ONLY IN EU27 - CY(tcc) GO TO QC1b - OTHERS GO TO QC1a

QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy (M)

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(464)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB71.1 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

GOUVERNANCE MONDIALE DANS UN CONTEXTE DE CRISE ECONOMIQUE/ ROLE DE L'UE

QB8 D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui peut agir le plus efficacement face aux conséquences de la crise financière et économique ? (M)

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

	(463)
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1
L'Union européenne	2
Les Etats-Unis	3
Le G20 (M)	4
Le Fonds Monétaire International (FMI)	5
Autre (SPONTANE)	6
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7
NSP	8

EB71.1 QD3 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QB9 ET QB10 UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QC1b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC1a

QB9 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne a suffisamment de pouvoir et d'outils pour défendre ses intérêts économiques dans l'économie mondiale.

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(464)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB71.1 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QB10 Which two of the following measures should the EU prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (M)

QB10 Parmi les suivantes, quelles sont les deux mesures auxquelles l'Union européenne devrait donner la priorité pour aider les gens à surmonter les effets de la crise économique et financière ? (M)

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(465-476)
Investment in education\ training\ research (M)	1,
Investment in infrastructures	2,
Investment in energy and the environment (M)	3,
Support for large companies / industry (N)	4,
Support to SMEs / small business (M)	5,
Guaranty the provision of healthcare (M)	6,
Support for pensioners (M)	7,
Support for the unemployed	8,
Support for the poorest (N)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

	(465-476)
Les investissements dans l'éducation\ la formation\ la recherche (M)	1,
Les investissements dans les infrastructures (M)	2,
Les investissements dans l'énergie et dans l'environnement (M)	3,
Le soutien aux grandes entreprises et à l'industrie (N)	4,
Le soutien aux PME\ petites entreprises (M)	5,
Garantir la fourniture\ /l'accès aux soins de santé (M)	6,
Le soutien aux retraités (M)	7,
Le soutien aux chômeurs	8,
Le soutien aux plus pauvres (N)	9,
Autres (SPONTANE)	10,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	11,
NSP	12,

EB71.1 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

2) TIME LINE: FUTURE - THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2030

QF1 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(648)
Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

2) LIGNE DU TEMPS : LE FUTUR - L'UNION EUROPEENNE EN 2030

QF1 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très optimiste, plutôt optimiste, plutôt pessimiste ou très pessimiste concernant le futur de l'Union européenne ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(648)
Très optimiste	1
Plutôt optimiste	2
Plutôt pessimiste	3
Très pessimiste	4
NSP	5

3) REGIONAL DIMENSION

ASK QG ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QH

QG1 In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(707)
The European level	1
The national level	2
The regional or local level	3
DK	4

EB70.1 QH1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QG2 In your opinion, are regional or local public authorities sufficiently or not taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(708)
Sufficiently	1
Not sufficiently	2
DK	3

EB70.1 QH2

3) LA DIMENSION REGIONALE

POSER QG UNIQUEMENT EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QH

QG1 Selon vous, parmi les différents niveaux d'autorités publiques suivants, lequel a le plus d'influence sur vos conditions de vie : le niveau européen, le niveau national ou le niveau régional ou local ? (M)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(707)
Le niveau européen	1
Le niveau national	2
Le niveau régional ou local	3
NSP	4

EB70.1 QH1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QG2 Selon vous, les autorités régionales ou locales sont-elles suffisamment prises en compte, ou non, lorsqu'on décide les politiques au sein de l'Union européenne ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(708)
Suffisamment	1
Pas suffisamment	2
NSP	3

EB70.1 QH2