



EUROBAROMETER 69

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

FIRST RESULTS

Fieldwork: March - May 2008

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This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate General Communication.

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

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Introduction

This report presents the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer wave 69, which was carried out from the end of March to the beginning of May 2008¹.

The last three waves of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB67-69) have seen significant shifts in European public opinion, including a peak in some indicators in spring 2007 and significantly lower results for the same indicators in this present wave. It is therefore essential to examine these results not only over a longer interval but also in the context of the specific circumstances in which the most recent surveys have taken place.

The European economy is the main driver of Europeans' perceptions and opinions in spring 2008. Only a year previously the strong state of the economy was reflected in highly positive short-term expectations and intense support for the EU and its institutions.

Following this strong growth momentum in 2006-2007, the subsequent and persistent turmoil in financial markets has resulted in slower economic growth and surging inflation rates². Although the employment situation in the EU has shown signs of revival in spring 2008³, it has been largely overshadowed by other economic developments.

These developments have not only made headlines in the media but appear to have been felt by European consumers in their daily lives with soaring food and fuel prices. This has had a negative impact on consumer confidence in the EU this spring⁴.

While in spring 2007 (EB67) there was talk of an economic 'feel-good factor'⁵ illustrating the extended impact of the highly positive short-term economic expectations on European public opinion, we now can refer to an economic 'feel-bad factor' when analysing the negative changes in spring 2008. The first indications of this turn of events were already observable in the autumn 2007 Eurobarometer. These new results show that this phenomenon has become more defined.

However, this negative outlook is combined with positive signs related to EU citizens' opinions about the European Union, which may signal the emergence of a new pattern in European public opinion towards the EU.

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

² See more: Spring Economic Forecast 2008-2009 by the European Commission at http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication12530_en.pdf

³ EUROSTAT Euro-indicators March 2008: Euro area unemployment stable at 7.1% at <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=STAT/08/59&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁴ DG ECFIN: Business and Consumer Survey Results April 2008 at http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/indicators/business_consumer_surveys/2008/bcs_2008_04_en.pdf

⁵ 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.

This report is divided into two main parts. In the first part we present a set of trend indicators related to Europeans' expectations concerning the coming year and their main concerns. After that, the projection of this general opinion mood is analysed in terms of indicators that measure perceptions and opinions about the European Union and its institutions.

In the second part we explore three additional themes, namely globalisation, European values and climate change, which are not only attuned to the period of spring 2008 but also profoundly entangled with the European reality today.

The methodology used is that of the Standard 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 intervals⁶.

The reader should be aware that there are three types of report for the Standard Eurobarometer.

1) First Results: This gives a concise highlights package of results for trend indicators, thereby providing an at-a-glance overview of the state of European public opinion on key issues.

2) Full Report: An in-depth analysis of all the questions asked in a Standard Eurobarometer wave.

3) National Reports: Analysis focusing mainly on the comparison between national results and the EU average. They are published by the national representations of the European Commission and written in national language(s). Executive summaries of these national reports exist and are published in English on the 'europa' website.

The Eurobarometer 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 of their time to take part in this survey.

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

⁶ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

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
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
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*].

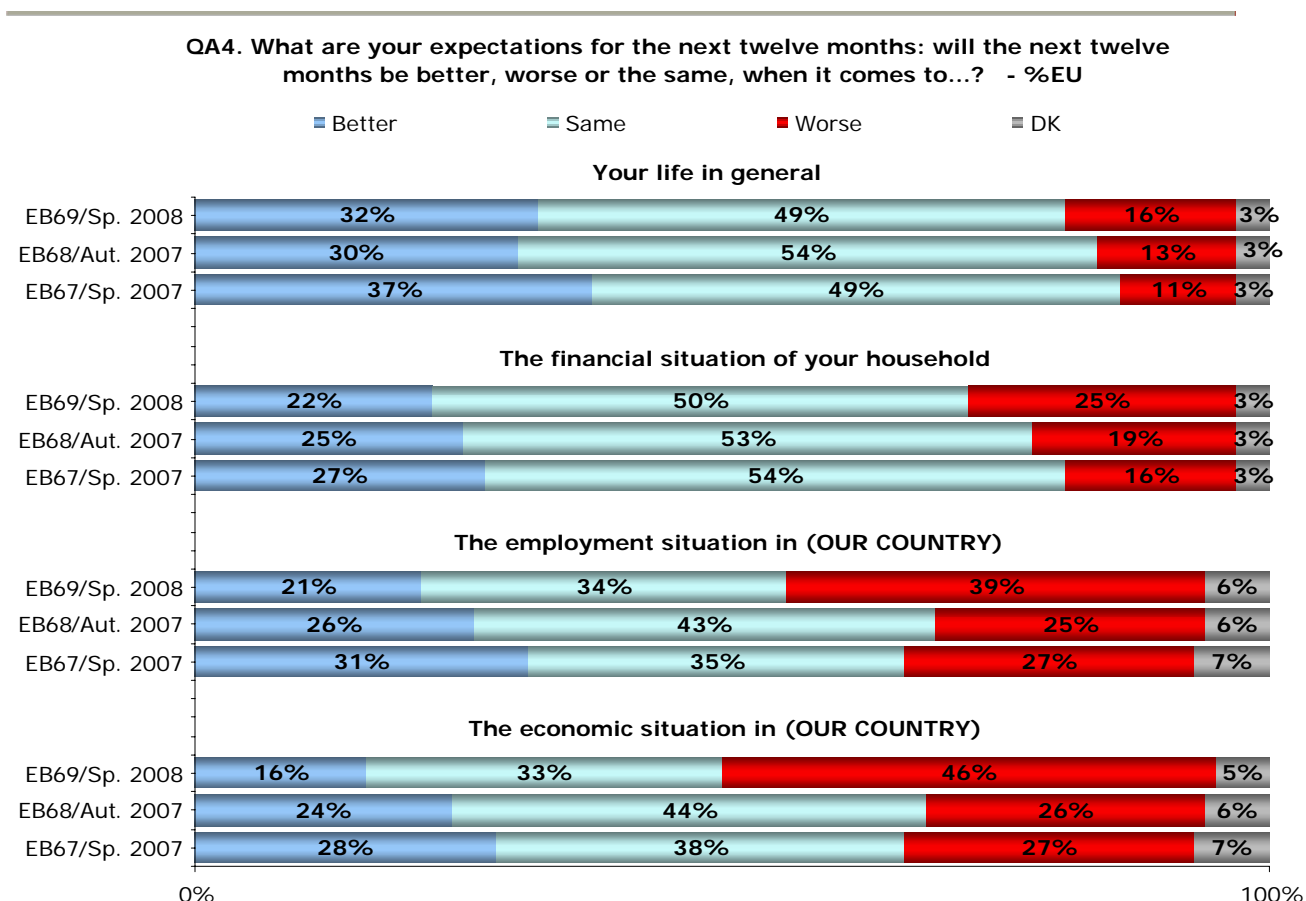
** Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

PART I: TREND INDICATORS

1. SHORT TERM EXPECTATIONS

- Record low expectations concerning both national economy and employment situation -

On a regular basis, Europeans are asked to state their short-term expectations on aspects related to their lives in general, their households' financial situation as well as the economic and employment situation in their country⁷.



In spring 2008, the picture is now distinctively more pessimistic concerning expectations at national level: **the largest segment of European public opinion believes that the employment situation in their country (39% 'worse') and particularly the economy (46%) will deteriorate in the coming 12 months.**

⁷ QA4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general; The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY); The financial situation of your household; The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Europeans still have the most positive expectations concerning their life in general (32% 'better') and the financial situation of their household (22%). They tend, however, to believe that the situation will remain the same rather than improve (49% and 50% 'same' respectively). In the latter case, those expecting their situation to worsen (25%) outnumber those with a positive outlook.

When comparing the most recent results with those from the previous Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2007, **a negative trend is observed for all four aspects:**

- ◆ Considerable increases for those who expect that the national economic situation (+20 points since autumn 2007) and the national employment situation (+14) will worsen in the next 12 months between two consecutive Eurobarometer waves;
- ◆ More moderate but still tangible changes concerning the expectations of financial situation in European households (+6 points 'worse') and life in general (+3).

When we measure the situation in spring 2008 by the index⁸, we arrive at the lowest recorded result for the economic situation over the last decade.

Expectations for the next 12 months: INDEX 'BETTER – WORSE'		
	Better - Worse Spring 2008 (EB69)	CHANGE INDEX Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
Your life in general	+16	-1
Financial situation of your household	-3	-9
Employment situation in (YOUR COUNTRY)	-18	-19
Economic situation in (YOUR COUNTRY)	-30	-28

When asked about their "life in general", those Europeans who expect it will improve in the coming year outnumber those who expect it to get worse. However, significantly more citizens anticipate negative developments in the national economy, the employment situation in their country and their households' financial situation. It should be noted that regarding the two latter aspects, the index has switched from positive to negative since autumn 2007.




























































⁸ The index is calculated by deducting those who expect 'worse' from those who expect 'better'. The higher the index is, the more positive is the overall situation in a country.

Before moving on to a country-by-country analysis, it is interesting to draw an initial insight from the strength of the economic 'feel-bad factor' in this present wave. The introduction of this report referred to the relatively stable employment situation in the EU. In fact, over the last year, 23 Member States recorded falling unemployment rates⁹.

Nevertheless, two in five Europeans expect that the employment situation will worsen in their country in the coming months, which is a relative majority and far above the figures seen since the turn of the century. In other words, the objective situation appears to bear little impact on European perceptions in the shadow of the economic 'feel-bad factor'.

The table below presents results by country the highest and lowest proportions of respondents expecting the situation to improve in spring 2008:

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS: SITUATION WILL BE BETTER - %

Your life in general			The financial situation of your household			The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)		
	EU27	32%		EU27	22%		EU27	21%		EU27	16%
	SE	50%		RO	40%		MT	43%		MT	40%
	RO	44%		SE	35%		PL	41%		PL	30%
	DK	43%		LT	34%		LT	41%		RO	30%
	UK	41%		DK	33%		SK	32%		SK	28%
	FR	40%		EE	33%		RO	29%		LT	23%
	MT	40%		NL	26%		NL	28%		CZ	21%
	EL	39%		UK	26%		FI	28%		AT	19%
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	CZ	26%		BE	18%		CY	14%		EL	10%
	AT	25%		CZ	17%		LU	13%		PT	10%
	SI	24%		BG	16%		UK	11%		UK	10%
	BG	23%		DE	16%		IE	8%		IE	9%
	DE	22%		CY	16%		PT	8%		FI	9%
	HU	18%		HU	12%		EL	7%		HU	8%
	PT	15%		PT	11%		HU	5%			

























































- ◆ Regarding expectations about life in general and the financial situation of respondents' households, overall respondents in the two Scandinavian Member States (Sweden, Denmark) and Romania have the most positive opinions. People in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also have more positive views on both aspects than the average European.

⁹ EUROSTAT Euro-indicators March 2008: Euro area unemployment stable at 7.1% at <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=STAT/08/59&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

- ◆ Moving on to national issues, in broad terms expectations concerning the employment situation and economic situation in respondents' countries are the highest in Malta and Poland as well as in Romania, Slovakia and Lithuania.
- ◆ Low expectations in all dimensions are recorded in Portugal and Hungary
- ◆ Concerning respondents' personal expectations regarding their life in general and their household finances, Germany and Bulgaria rank towards the bottom.
- ◆ Furthermore, Irish and Greek respondents, as well as those from the United Kingdom are among those who are most sceptical about the short-term development of their countries' economic and employment situation. Finnish respondents are also sceptical about the short-term development of their country's economic situation but they are relatively more optimistic than the average EU respondent regarding the future of the employment situation in their country.

However, the absolute situation in spring 2008 does not reveal the full picture of the emergence of the economic 'feel-bad factor'. This is revealed when we examine the changes recorded since autumn 2007:

**EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS:
CHANGE IN INDEX SPRING 2008 (EB69) – AUTUMN 2007 (EB68)**

Your life in general			The financial situation of your household			The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			
 EU27	-1		 EU27	-9		 EU27	-19		 EU27	-28		
 CY	+22		 CY	+10		 MT	+13		 CY	+12		
 CZ	+12		 CZ	+9		 CY	+5		 CZ	+8		
 SE	+10		 LT	+6		 CZ	+2		 MT	+8		
 DK	+7		 NL	+4			PL	+2	:	:		
 NL	+6										 EE	-24
 MT	+5					:	:				 SE	-24
 SI	+5		:	:							 PT	-26
 SK	+5					 UK	-24				 NL	-27
:	:		 FR	-11		 FR	-28				 DE	-29
			 BG	-13		 PT	-28				 IE	-32
			 UK	-13		 DK	-29				 BE	-33
 LV	-5		 BE	-15		 LV	-30				 DK	-34
 IT	-8		 PT	-21		 EE	-32				 LU	-34
 ES	-16		 EL	-22		 IE	-35				 UK	-35
 PT	-20		 ES	-23		 EL	-38				 EL	-38
						 ES	-43				 ES	-39
						 SE	-43				 FR	-47

- ◆ Rather dramatic downward trends are observed for nearly all aspects here, particularly regarding expectations for the national economy.
- ◆ Respondents in three Member States, namely Cyprus, the Czech Republic and Malta, have systematically higher expectations than in autumn 2007. These are also the only three countries which register higher expectations for the national economic situation in this present wave.
- ◆ Spanish and Greek respondents tend to have significantly lower expectations this spring than in autumn 2007. Portugal is also found consistently towards the bottom of the table. For each dimension, the most outstanding negative developments are seen in the Candidate country Turkey¹⁰.

¹⁰ Turkey index changes: Life in general -39; financial situation of household -45; employment situation -49; economic situation in Turkey -59.

- ◆ It can also be observed that France appears among countries where expectations are now significantly lower than in autumn 2007. For example, the index of expectations for the economic situation in France has declined by 47 percentage points over six months, while a decrease of 28 points and 11 points is registered for the employment situation and the financial situation in respondents' households respectively.

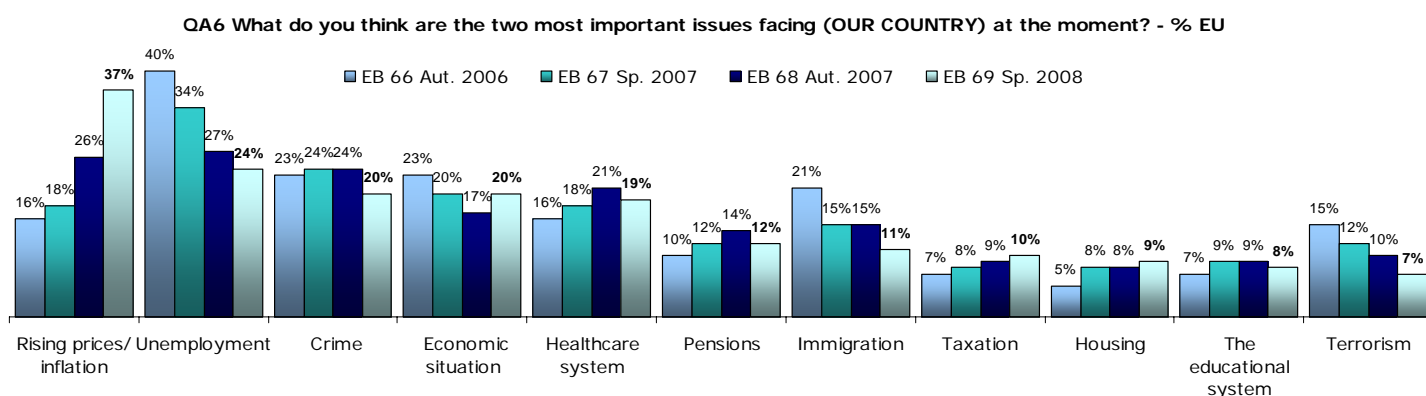
For further information on country results, the reader is invited to consult the full data tables that are annexed to the end of this report.

2. CONCERNS OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS

- Inflation overtakes unemployment as the main concern in Europe -

The main factor behind the negative short-term economic expectations described above appears to be concern over rising prices and inflation: for the first time this is the most frequently mentioned national concern (37%)¹¹.

Unemployment is still considered to be an important issue but to a significantly lesser extent (24%).



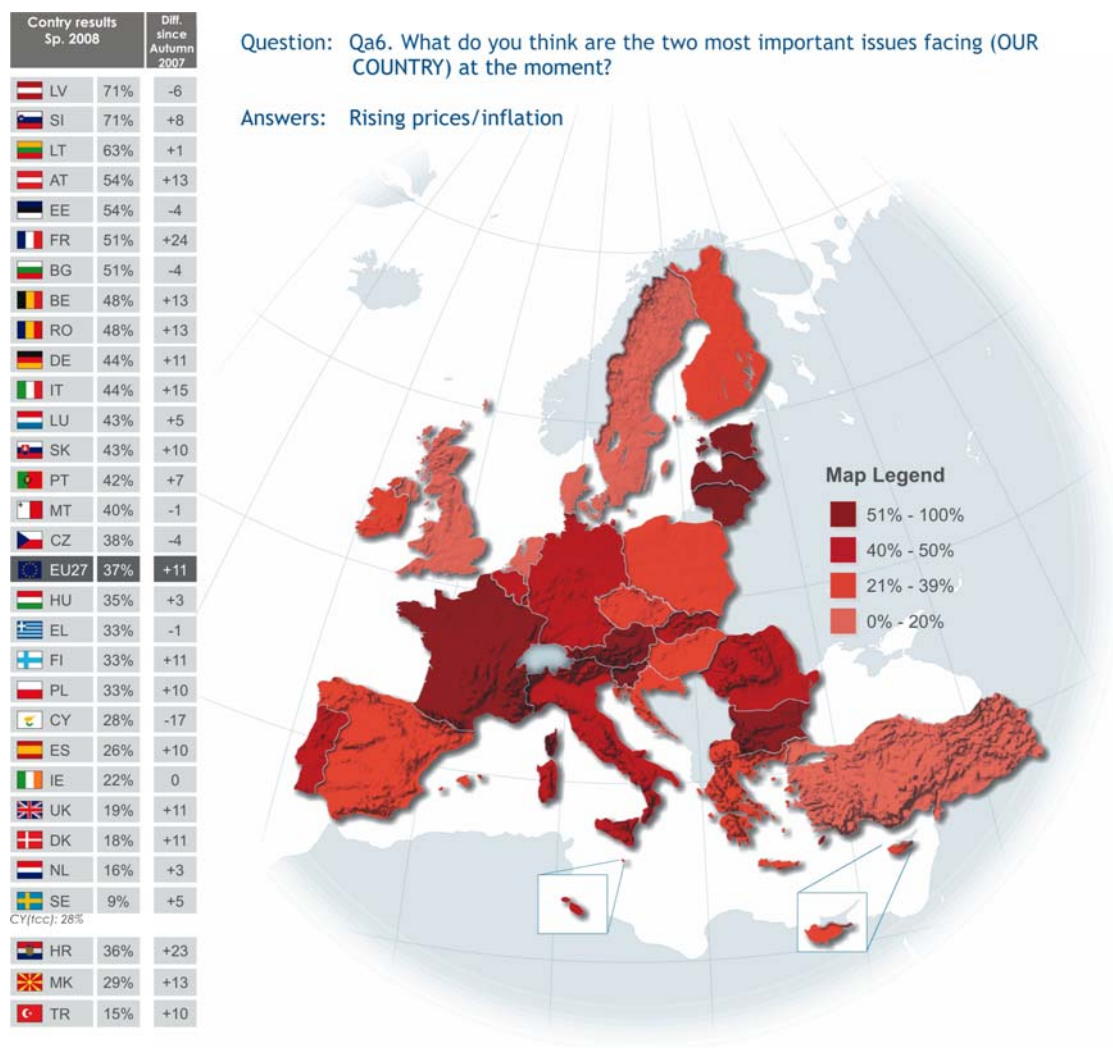
The shift in opinion since autumn 2007 - but also over a longer interval - has largely taken place between these two issues. **Compared to six months earlier, more respondents (+11 percentage points) now mention rising prices and inflation.** The change is even more pronounced when we look back to autumn 2006: the increase reaches 21 percentage points, while in the same time frame the number of those mentioning unemployment drops by 16 percentage points.

The persistence of global economic turbulence also appears to be reflected in a decline in concerns about security (crime and terrorism), immigration and to a lesser extent welfare issues such as healthcare system and pensions.

At a country level, inflation is the highest concern in 14 EU Member States. It is the view of the absolute majority in Latvia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Estonia, Austria, Bulgaria and France.

On the other hand, less than 1 in 5 respondents rank this issue among the top two concerns in Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom as well as in Turkey.

¹¹ QA6a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?



Since autumn 2007, increases of 10 percentage points or more in the proportions of those who consider "inflation/rising prices" to be an "important issue" at national level are recorded in half of the 30 countries that were covered in this survey. The largest increases are recorded in France (+24 points), followed by Italy (+15), Austria, Romania, Belgium (+13 each). Among the Candidate Countries, strong increases are observed in Croatia (+23) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+13).

Outside the issue of rising prices and inflation, we see many other country-specific features:

- ◆ **Unemployment** is the highest concern in Portugal (49%), Hungary (41%), Greece (40%) and the candidate countries Turkey (55%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (61%). With the exception of the latter, these also are the countries that registered the lowest short-term expectation for the national employment situation in spring 2008.

- ◆ Irish, Polish, Czech and Nordic (Denmark, Sweden, Finland) respondents name the **healthcare system** among the two most important issues facing their countries in spring 2008.
- ◆ **Crime** is the main concern in the United Kingdom (38%), Cyprus (35%) and the Netherlands (30%). Though it ranks as the second highest concern in Ireland, it is mentioned by a very high percentage here (51%) - almost at equality with the healthcare system. It is also the main concern in the Candidate country Croatia (50%).
- ◆ Finally a selection of individual cases can be put forward. Most Spanish respondents remain concerned about **terrorism** (31%) although the highest figure, regardless of a significant drop, is still recorded in Turkey (44%, -33). Significantly above the EU average (5%), over a fifth of Swedes, Danes and Maltese place importance on **protection of the environment**.

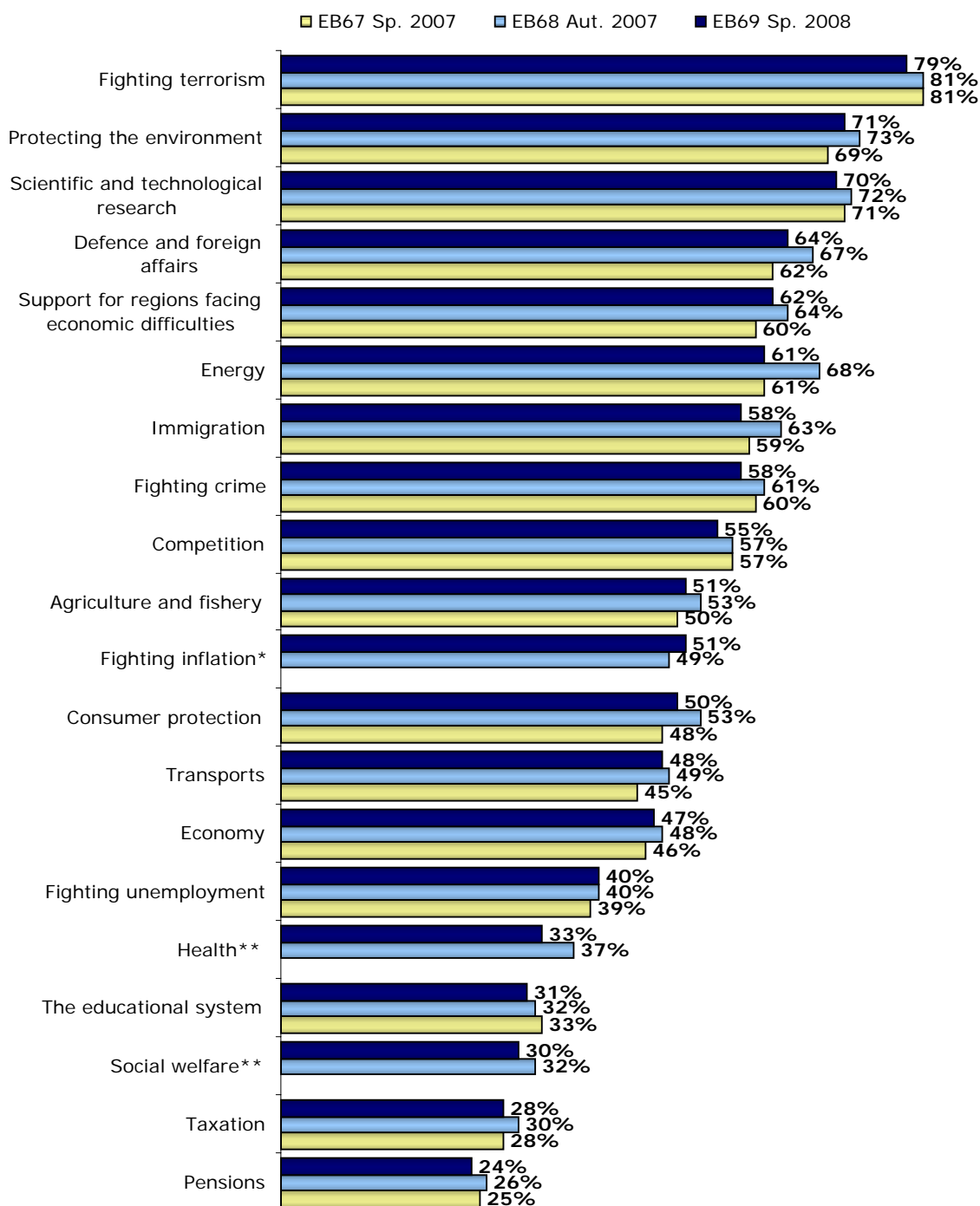
For further information on country results, the reader is invited to consult the full data tables that are annexed to the end of this report.

3. WHAT POLICIES TO BE DECIDED WHERE?

- Europeans continue to favour decision making at European level but to a slightly lesser extent than in autumn 2007 -

QA35/36 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

- % Jointly within the EU



* This item was not asked in Standard Eurobarometer wave 67

** These items were combined as one item in Standard Eurobarometer wave 67.

As has been seen in the previous Standard Eurobarometer waves, **Europeans tend to think that the European Union is better placed to take decisions on a wide range of issues than the national Governments**¹². This is especially the case concerning global issues such as fighting terrorism (79%) and protecting the environment (71%), but also for scientific and technological research (70%).

There is, however, a group of issues related to national general welfare systems that Europeans prefer to leave in the hands of national Governments - such as pensions, taxation, social welfare, the educational system and health. In spring 2008, this is also the case for the economy while opinion is equally divided when it comes to transport.

In spring 2008, there is an overall tendency of a slight drop of one or two points in the proportion of those who favour decisions made jointly in the EU. For many items we see, however, that the present results broadly represent a return to figures seen in spring 2007.

A number of interesting cases stand out in this present wave:

- ◆ **A significant decrease since autumn 2007 is observed among those who favour joint decision making in the EU concerning energy issues** (-7 seven percentage points). This can be linked to the soaring oil prices which have repeatedly hit record high in spring 2008.
- ◆ Most likely reflecting the economic downturn, in this present wave we see a shift in the balance of European opinion concerning the economy: a relative majority – although a slight one – now think that decisions in this area should be taken by national governments (49% against 47%) compared to the opposite situation seen in autumn 2007.
- ◆ **Most interestingly, the fight against inflation is the only area where we see an increase in the support for EU-driven decision making** (+2 points since autumn 2007). Given that inflation has become the main national concern of Europeans, it also seems that they are increasingly believing in the EU in the search of solutions for fighting off rising prices.

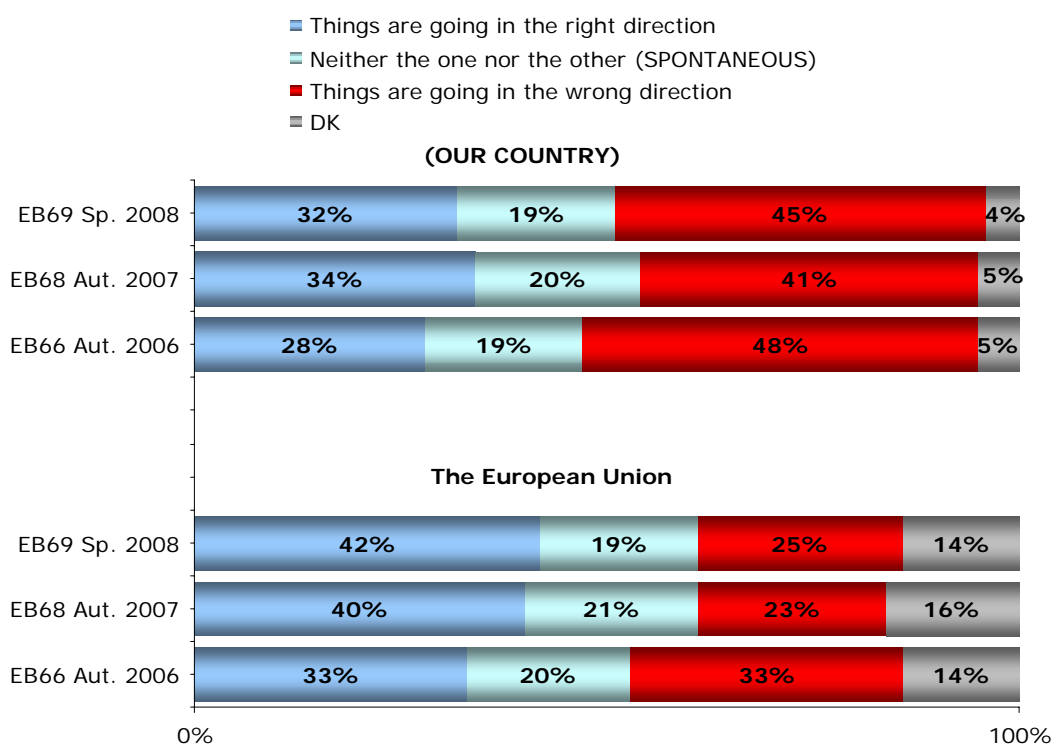
¹² QA35/36 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

4. DIRECTION IN WHICH THINGS ARE GOING

- Europeans have a positive view of the direction taken by the EU but have doubts about the direction of national developments -

In spring 2008, many Europeans feel that things are not going in the right direction in their countries (45%)¹³. This is in line with their highly negative expectations regarding the year to come which we have seen in the first chapter of this report. A substantial share also expresses positive views however (32%).

QA11. 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 picture for the European Union is a reversal of that seen at national level: **significantly more respondents believe that things are moving in the right direction in the EU compared to those who believe the opposite (42% against 25%).**

Opinions on the direction of national developments in respondents' countries are more negative than in the autumn 2007, although negativity in this respect was even more pronounced in autumn 2006. At the same time, opinions concerning the EU have remained stable since the last wave and represent a much more positive situation than was the case in autumn 2006.

¹³ At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? 1. (OUR COUNTRY); 2. The European Union

It seems therefore that even if short-term expectations in individual sectors tend to be negative, this is reflected to relatively mild extent in overall views on the direction in which things are going at national level. In turn respondents place even slightly more confidence in the European Union in this respect than in autumn 2007 (+2 points), but much more when compared to autumn 2006 (+9).

QA11 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

(OUR COUNTRY)				The European Union			
		Things are going in the right direction (+/- Autumn 2007 in brackets)	Things are going in the wrong direction (+/-Autumn 2007 in brackets)			Things are going in the right direction (+/-Autumn 2007 in brackets)	Things are going in the wrong direction (+/-Autumn 2007 in brackets)
	EU27	32% (-2)	45% (+4)		EU27	42% (+2)	25% (+2)
	MT	56% (+8)	17% (-12)		PL	63% (-1)	9% (+1)
	PL	55% (+24)	24% (-23)		RO	61% (+1)	6% (=)
	RO	53% (+9)	18% (-10)		EE	60% (-3)	9% (+1)
	EE	51% (-5)	26% (+4)		SI	59% (+5)	14% (-4)
	CY	50% (+28)	22% (-28)		MT	54% (+6)	10% (-4)
	FI	50% (-1)	38% (+5)		BG	54% (+1)	6% (+2)
	DK	48% (-11)	42% (+14)		SK	53% (+4)	5% (-5)
	SE	48% (+4)	34% (-2)		LT	52% (-6)	13% (+5)
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BG	28% (+3)	40% (+5)		LV	40% (-8)	19% (+4)
	PT	26% (+7)	38% (-6)		LU	39% (+4)	30% (-2)
	EL	25% (-10)	56% (+12)		DE	37% (=)	28% (+2)
	UK	25% (-7)	63% (+12)		HU	37% (-2)	19% (=)
	FR	23% (-19)	61% (+22)		FR	34% (-5)	38% (+12)
	LV	21% (-5)	53% (+3)		UK	34% (+8)	35% (=)
	IT	9% (-7)	61% (+9)		AT	27% (-6)	38% (+4)
	HU	4% (-8)	79% (+13)		IT	26% (=)	30% (+1)

Figures in bold=majority view in the country

The results at country level can be summarised as follows:

- ◆ Regarding the direction of developments at national level, the Member States are evenly split. Respondents in 14 countries think that things are going in the right direction while in 13 countries the opposite view is expressed to a greater extent.
- ◆ The majority view is much more harmonised when it comes to the European Union: in 23 Member States the highest proportion of respondents believe that things are moving in the right direction in the European Union. The strongest support for this view is found in Poland, Romania and Estonia as well as the candidate country the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹⁴.

¹⁴ In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 65% think things in the EU are going in the right direction and 12% that they are going in the wrong direction.

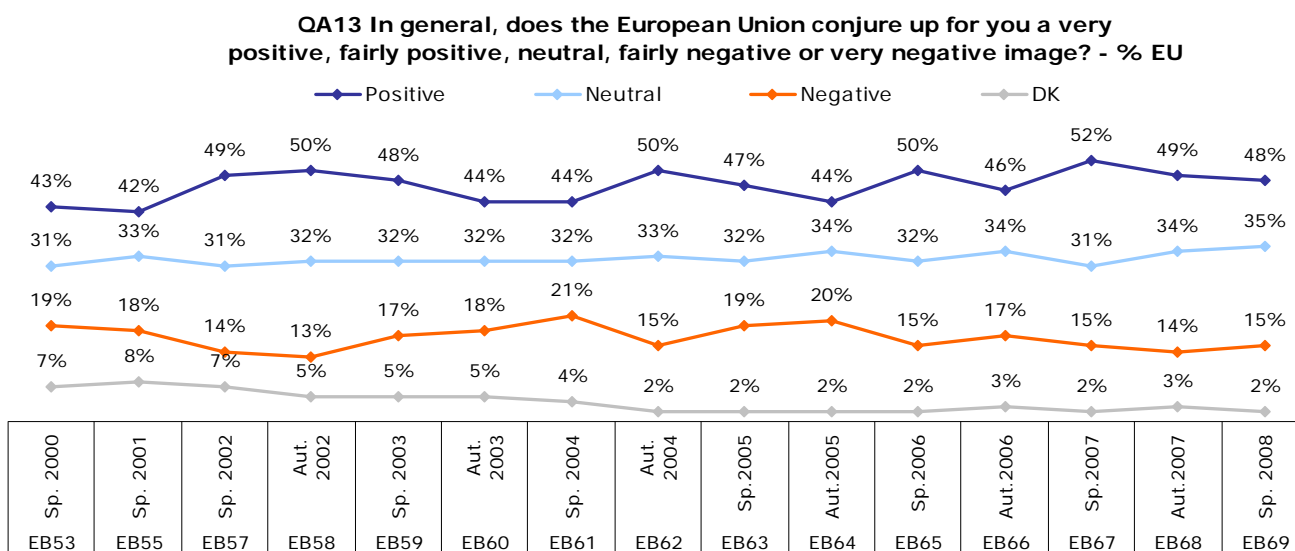
- ◆ The four countries where a relative majority think that things are going to the wrong direction are France, Austria, the UK and Italy.
- ◆ In the top-five for both dimensions, we find a group of newer members of the EU, with Maltese, Polish, Romanian and Estonian respondents being most likely to think that things are going to the right direction both in their country and in the EU. Furthermore, respondents in the three Nordic countries are relatively satisfied with the course of things at national level.
- ◆ Finally, the countries where the views are most negative regarding both the national and EU dimension include Hungary, Italy, France, the UK and Turkey¹⁵.

¹⁵ Where 40% think things in the EU are going in the right direction and 28% that they are going in the wrong direction.

5. IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Perceptions of the image of the EU remain nearly static -

Just under half of Europeans now say that the EU conjures up a positive image for them (48%)¹⁶. This represents a mere one point drop since autumn 2007 (49%) and is four points less than in the record wave in spring 2007. However it remains above the figure seen in autumn 2006 (46%).

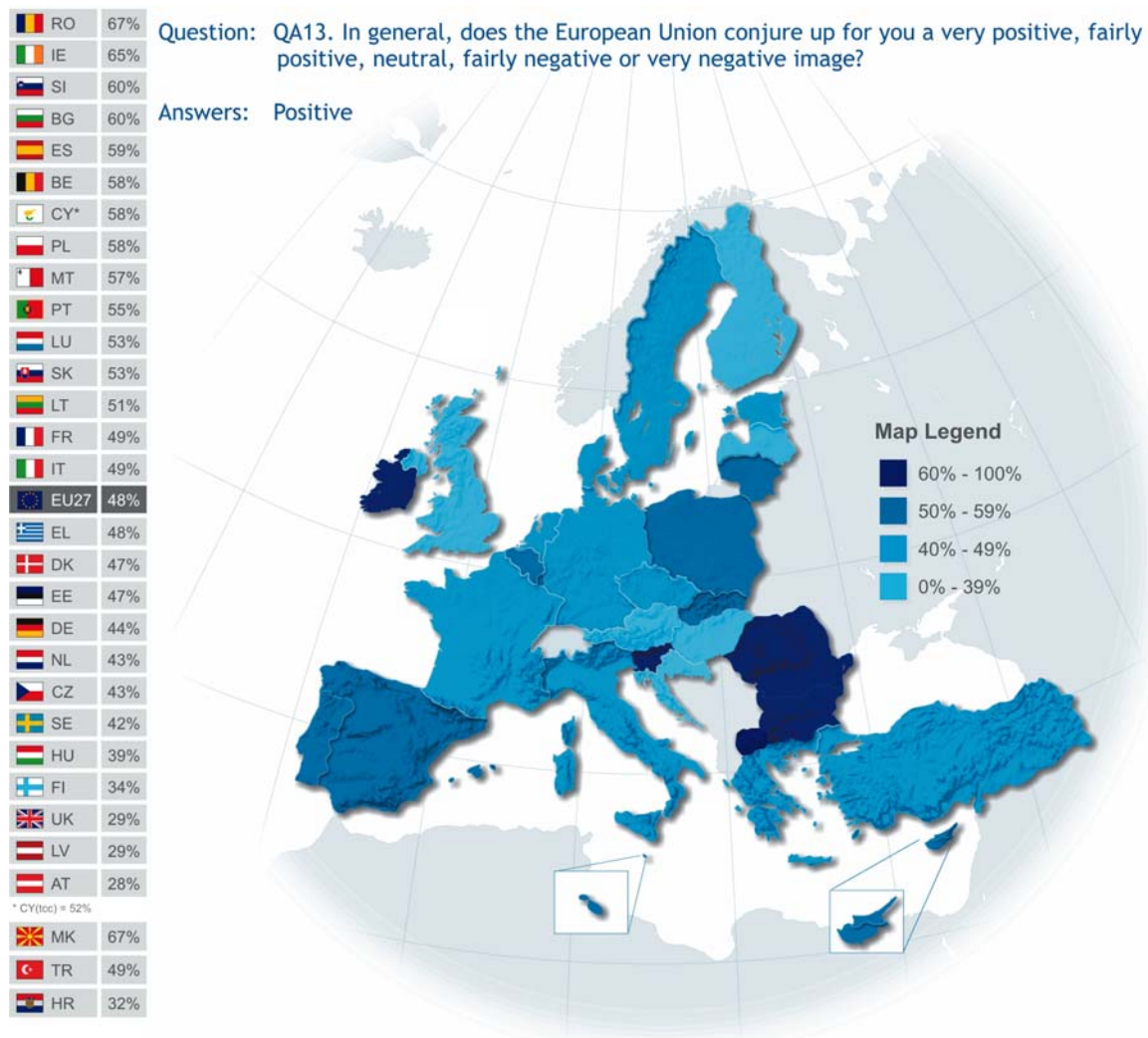


Notwithstanding the positive majority view, 35% of Europeans take a neutral stance while 15% attach negative attributes to the image of the EU, both showing a one point increase since autumn 2007.

It is noteworthy that negative images of the EU have remained rather stable over the last two years and these changes can be largely attributed to variations between the neutral and positive answers.

¹⁶ QA13 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

As has been observed in previous waves, in most countries the highest proportion of respondents has a positive image of the EU. In spring 2008 this is the case in 22 Member States as well as in two candidate countries: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.



















The most positive opinions are registered in Romania (67%) and Ireland (65%).

Among the countries where the largest segment of the poll has a neutral or a negative stance, we see Latvia (56% neutral), Finland (46% neutral), Hungary (42% neutral) as well as Austria (35% negative) and the United Kingdom (34% negative).

Among the Candidate countries, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (67%) hold highly supportive opinions concerning the image of the EU, followed by 49% of Turkish respondents. The majority view in Croatia is neutral (40%).

- Changes at country level relatively limited -

Changes in opinion since autumn 2007 tend slightly towards declines in positive opinions although marked increases are recorded in the three Nordic countries, the United Kingdom and Cyprus.

IMAGE OF THE EU			
	% Positive	Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
	EU	48%	-1
	DK	47%	+6
	FI	34%	+6
	SE	42%	+5
	UK	29%	+5
	CY	58%	+5
	⋮	⋮	⋮
	IE	65%	-4
	EE	47%	-4
	FR	49%	-4
	DE	44%	-5
	LT	51%	-6
	AT	28%	-6
	IT	49%	-6
	PL	58%	-6
	LV	29%	-7
	EL	48%	-9

A number of countries record a drop of 4 percentage points or more. This is particularly seen in Greece (-9) and Latvia (-7) but also in Lithuania, Austria, Italy and Poland (-6 each).

When looking over a longer timeframe we can observe that for the majority of countries these results represent a return to the situation in autumn 2006.

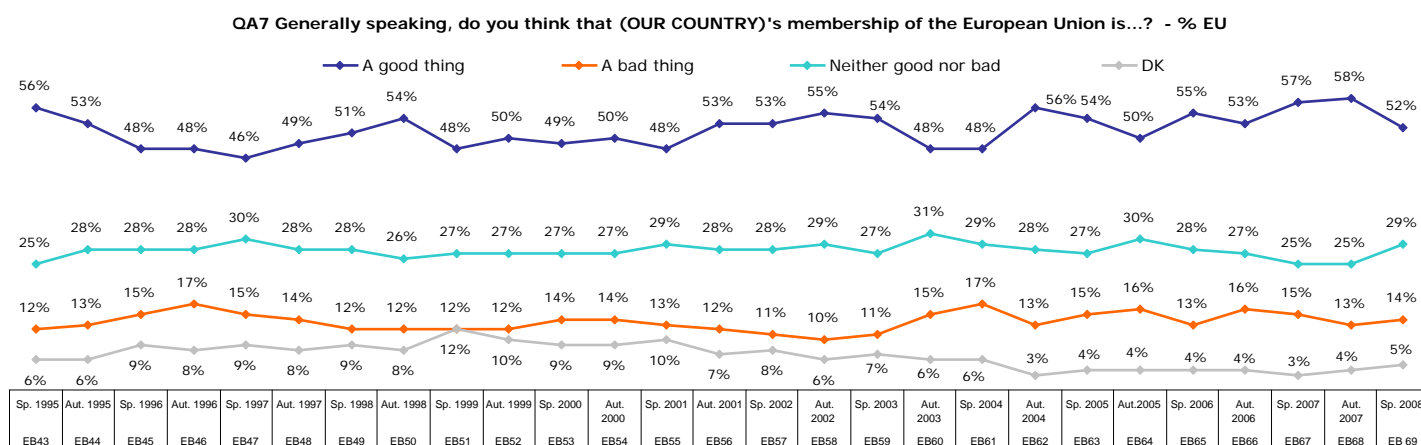
Finally, in socio-demographic terms, a European who has a positive image of the European Union is more likely to...

- ◆ ...be male (52% positive) than female (44%);
- ◆ ...be young (aged 15-24: 56%) than belong to the oldest age group (aged 55+: 42%);
- ◆ ...have spent a longer time in education (aged 20+ when finished education: 58%) than left school earlier (aged 15-: 34%).

6. SUPPORT FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Positive opinions on EU membership now partly substituted by a more neutral stance -

Unlike for the broader concept of the EU's image, positive views on Membership of the EU are on decline¹⁷. Although still constituting the majority view (52%), 6 percentage points fewer Europeans now say that their country's membership is a good thing compared to autumn 2007 (58%).

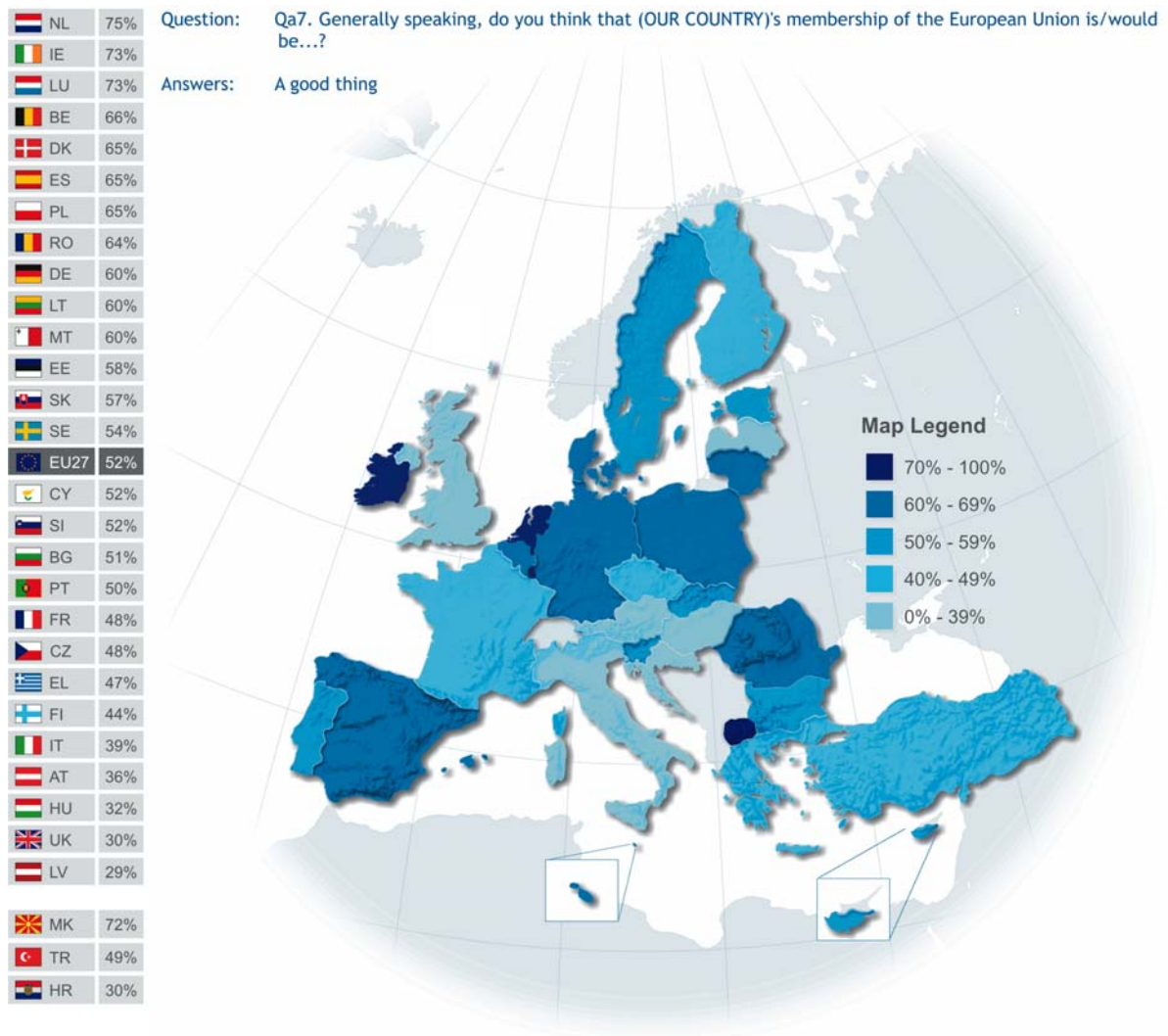


This follows on from the record high results witnessed in the two previous waves and once more broadly represents a return to the situation in autumn 2006, when 53% of respondents considered membership to be a good thing.

It is noteworthy that the drop in positive opinions is largely compensated by an increase in the neutral stance (+4 points since autumn 2007) rather than a higher figure for 'a bad thing', which still stands lower than in autumn 2006 and also lower than in spring 2007.

¹⁷ QA7a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

The majority view in most countries remains positive, particularly in the Benelux countries (The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium) and Ireland where two-thirds or more of respondents see their country's EU membership as a good thing.



















In this wave we find that the majority view in the UK has turned negative with 32% of respondents saying that their country's membership is a bad thing, against 30% who say either that it is a good thing or who cannot form an opinion in this respect.

As in autumn 2007, a neutral stance toward membership prevails in Latvia (52%) and Hungary (43%) while Austrians are equally divided between positive views and neutrality (36% both).

In the group of Candidate countries, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to be highly positive about their country's potential membership (72% 'a good thing') ahead of those from Turkey (49% 'a good thing') and Croatia, who above all hold neutral views in this respect (39% 'neither good nor bad').

- Many Member States register drops in positive views on membership -

Reflecting the notable shift at EU level, we also find a significant decline in positive opinions towards EU membership among individual Member States. In fact, this spring we record a drop of 3 percentage points or more in 18 Member States.


(OUR COUNTRY)'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EU			
% a good thing		Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
	EU27	52%	-6
	CY	52%	+12
	MT	60%	+6
	CZ	48%	+3
	⋮	⋮	⋮
	LT	60%	-5
	PL	65%	-6
	RO	64%	-7
	DE	60%	-7
	BE	66%	-8
	LV	29%	-8
	HU	32%	-8
	PT	50%	-8
	LU	73%	-9
	IT	39%	-11
	FR	48%	-12
	EL	47%	-15

It is here that we encounter - at least to some extent - the extended impact of the 'economic feel bad factor', i.e. the largely negative short-term expectations of Europeans in spring 2008:

- ◆ Positive changes in opinions regarding EU membership are found in only three countries: Cyprus, Malta and the Czech Republic. As we have previously seen, in these countries - contrary to the general tendency in the EU - respondents have increasingly positive expectations concerning the economic and the employment outlook for the next 12 months (see chapter 1).
- ◆ Significant drops in support for EU membership are registered in Greece, France and Italy, followed by Luxembourg, Portugal and Hungary. With the exception of Luxembourg, these countries also have either the lowest or increasingly negative short term expectations regarding the economy and employment.

- Respondents with negative short-term expectations are significantly more likely to see membership as a bad thing -

Even if not taken as the only explanatory factor for the changes in spring 2008, this link can be further illustrated by looking at how the groups of respondents who have either positive or negative short-term expectations regarding the economy and the employment situation in their countries perceive EU membership.

		SHORT-TERM EXPECTATIONS						
			The economic situation in (YOUR COUNTRY)			The employment situation in (YOUR COUNTRY)		
			Better	Same	Worse	Better	Same	Worse
QA7 (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership is...	A good thing	52%	69%	57%	43%	67%	54%	43%
	A bad thing	14%	8%	9%	21%	7%	11%	21%
	Neither good nor bad	29%	21%	30%	32%	23%	30%	31%

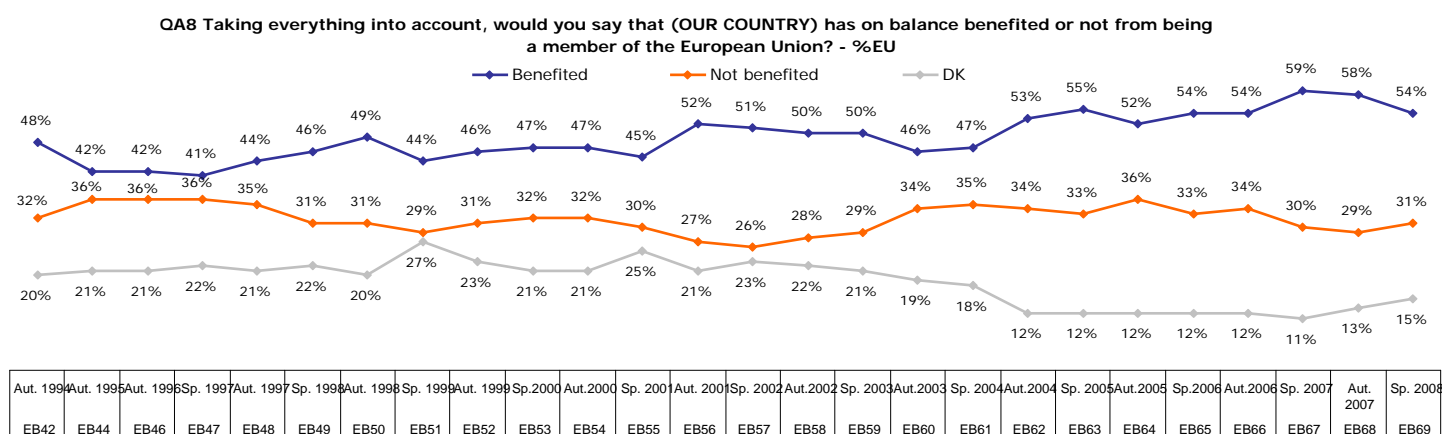
When reading the above table from top to bottom, we can observe that respondents in the two columns labelled as 'better', i.e. **those who have positive expectations for their national economies and employment markets, are significantly more likely to say that their country's membership is a good thing than respondents who say that the situation in their country in these respects will be worse** (69% against 43% for the economic situation and 67% against 43% for the employment situation).

Turning this picture around, it can also be said that Europeans who expect that the situation in their country will be worse in the coming year are considerably more likely to say that their country's membership is a bad thing.

7. THE BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Same trend is observed for the perceived benefits of membership as for membership in general –

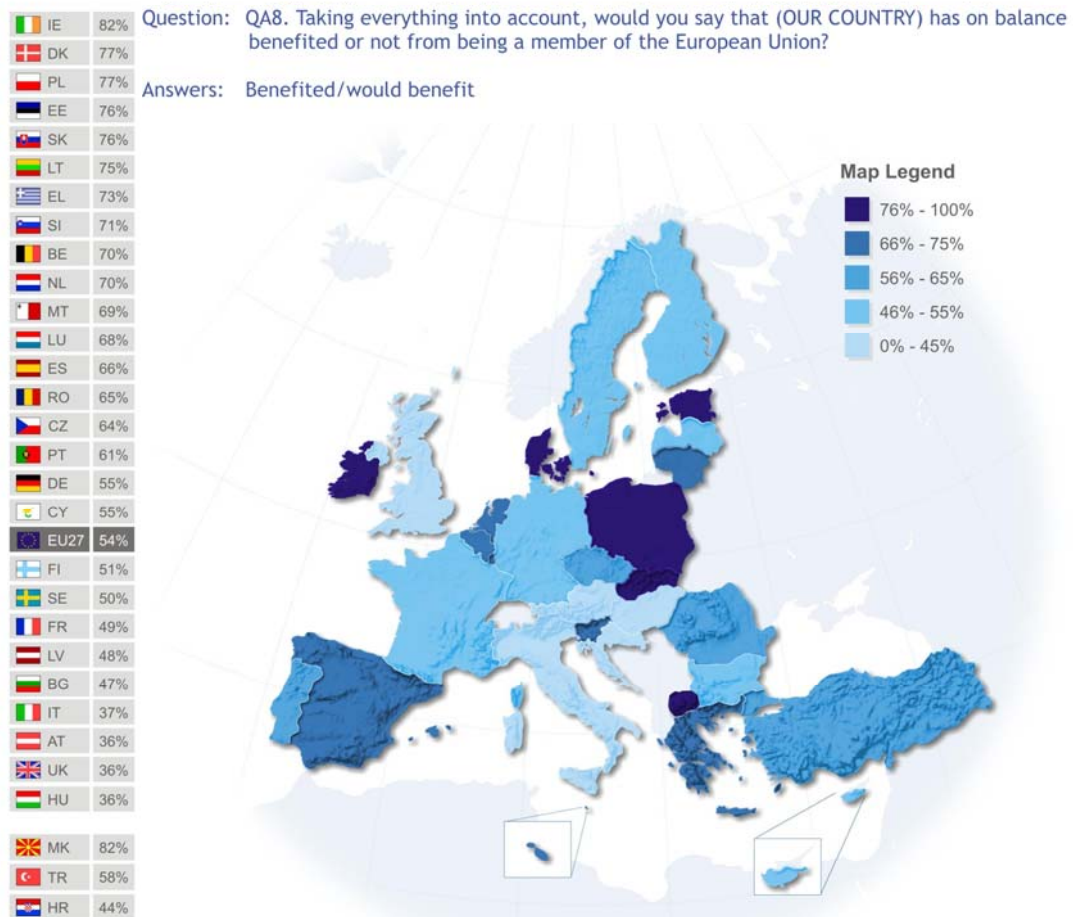
Perceptions of the benefits of EU membership in general mirror opinions on EU membership in general: **the majority of Europeans - but fewer than in autumn 2007 - now think that their country has on balance profited from membership** (54%, -4 points)¹⁸. At the same time, the opposite view is held by less than a third of respondents (31%, +2).



Again this shift of opinion follows on from two record high waves in spring and autumn 2007. The results in spring 2008 are largely in line with those seen in autumn 2006.

¹⁸ QA8 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

The majority view in nearly all Member States – albeit a very slim one in Italy – is that EU membership has on balance been beneficial. Exceptions to this are Hungary (52% 'not benefited'), the United Kingdom (50%) and Austria (47%) where the highest shares think that negative aspects of membership outnumber the benefits.

















Highly positive views are held by three-quarters or more of Irish, Danish, Polish, Estonian, Slovakian and Lithuanian respondents.

Among the candidate countries, opinions are in principle supportive but range from 82% of respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to 44% of Croatians who believe in the positive benefits of possible *future* membership.

In all, drops in positive views are recorded in 19 countries. The largest change since autumn 2007 is however a positive one: 18 percentage points more of Cypriots (55%) now think that membership has been beneficial to their country. Other countries marking higher results than in the previous wave are Slovakia, Malta and the Czech Republic.

This is also the case in the Candidate country Turkey where the majority of respondents (58%, +5) say their country *would benefit* from being a member of the European Union.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP			
	% Has benefited/would benefit	Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
	EU27	54%	-4
	CY	55%	+18
	SK	76%	+6
	MT	69%	+5
	CZ	64%	+3
	⋮	⋮	⋮
	PL	77%	-6
	HU	36%	-6
	AT	36%	-6
	LT	75%	-6
	EL	73%	-7
	FR	49%	-8
	PT	61%	-8
	LV	48%	-9
	IT	37%	-10

At the other end, the balance is moving toward more negative views in Italy, Latvia, Portugal, France and Greece, followed by a number of countries with more moderate drops.

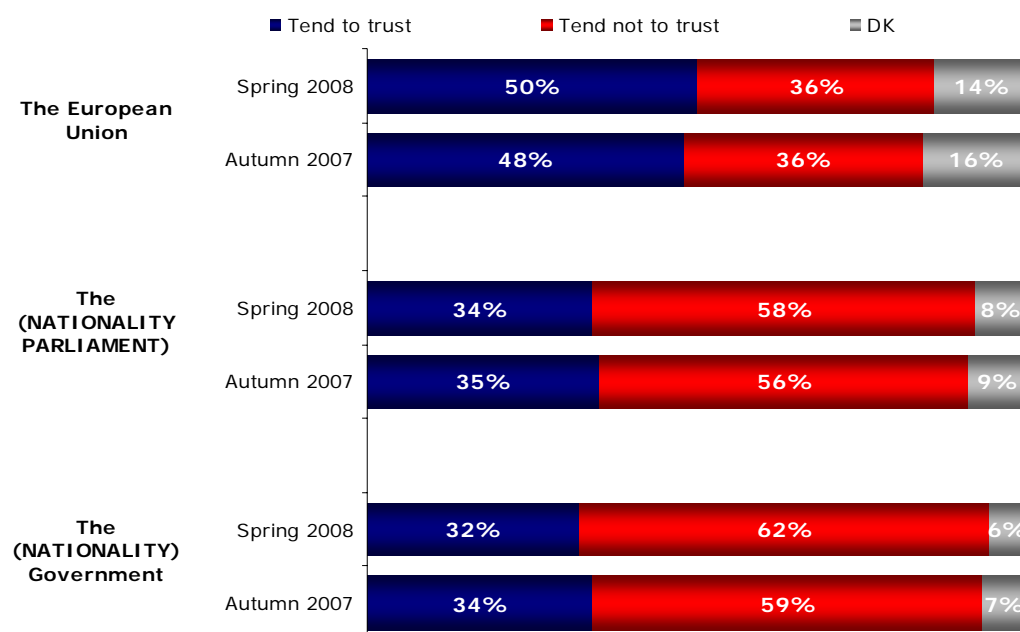
The division of countries by positive and negative trends here again appears to be a reflection of the nature of short-term economic expectations at national level.

8. TRUST IN THE EU AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- *The EU continues to enjoy higher confidence among Europeans than their national political institutions* -

In the previous chapters we have firstly presented indicators for short-term economic expectations at national level and then described opinions about the European Union and EU membership. A downward trend in European public opinion has been noted for most indicators. Therefore it is important to explore where Europeans stand in spring 2008 when it comes to trust in political institutions both at national and European level¹⁹.

QA12 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.



As previous Eurobarometer waves have shown, Europeans tend to have significantly more confidence in the European Union than in their national institutions. This holds true again in spring 2008: exactly half of Europeans say that they trust the European Union, compared to around a third who have confidence in their national parliament (34%) or national government (32%).

Unlike perceptions regarding EU membership, **trust levels for the EU have slightly increased (+2 points)** compared to the previous autumn, while slight declines are recorded for national institutions (-1 for national Parliaments and -2 for national Governments).

¹⁹ QA12 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 (NATIONALITY) Government; The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT; The European Union

- Trust in the EU strengthens in most countries -

Tend to trust the European Union			Tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT)			Tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) Government		
	Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007		Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007		Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
EU27	50%	+2	EU27	34%	-1	EU27	32%	-2
CY	71%	+16	CY	69%	+20	CY	69%	+20
SK	67%	+9	MT	54%	+12	MT	56%	+11
MT	65%	+9	IE	42%	+9	PL	26%	+9
FI	52%	+9	ES	54%	+7	ES	55%	+6
ES	66%	+8	PL	16%	+6	IE	37%	+5
IE	62%	+7	PT	39%	+5	SE	45%	+4
SE	47%	+7	RO	22%	+4	RO	25%	+4
NL	59%	+6	SE	60%	+3	FI	61%	+3
BG	63%	+5	DK	76%	+2	NL	51%	+2
DE	43%	+4	NL	56%	+2	PT	32%	+2
UK	29%	+4	FI	66%	+1	BG	17%	+1
BE	68%	+3	BG	12%	+1	CZ	21%	0
LT	62%	+3	DE	41%	0	SI	31%	-1
EE	69%	+2	SI	31%	0	DK	55%	-2
SI	66%	+1	CZ	16%	0	BE	40%	-3
DK	60%	+1	LU	55%	-1	SK	37%	-3
CZ	59%	+1	BE	48%	-1	DE	36%	-4
PT	58%	+1	LT	12%	-1	LV	15%	-4
LU	55%	+1	EL	49%	-3	EE	56%	-6
FR	50%	-1	SK	34%	-3	UK	24%	-6
RO	66%	-2	LV	12%	-4	LT	17%	-7
PL	59%	-3	FR	35%	-5	IT	15%	-8
IT	40%	-3	HU	15%	-6	HU	13%	-8
LV	46%	-4	UK	27%	-7	LU	55%	-10
EL	59%	-6	AT	46%	-8	AT	42%	-11
HU	52%	-8	IT	16%	-9	EL	34%	-12
AT	38%	-8	EE	36%	-10	FR	28%	-14
TR	31%	+6	HR	21%	+1	MK	40%	+4
HR	37%	+5	MK	24%	+1	HR	21%	+1
MK	64%	+1	TR	47%	-17	TR	47%	-16

Figures in bold = majority view in the country

At a country level, we can distinguish a number of groups with varying trust-patterns:

- ◆ **The EU is more trusted than distrusted among most Member States.** The highest trust-levels are noted in Cyprus, Estonia and Belgium. A minority in Germany, Austria, the UK and two Candidate countries Turkey and Croatia have confidence in the EU. Since the last wave, the balance has turned to more trust than distrust in Finland and Sweden.
- ◆ Reflecting the large difference at the EU level, **the EU is significantly more trusted than national institutions in most countries.** Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Austria constitute the exception to this with one or both national institutions enjoying more trust than the EU in these countries. Equal trust is placed on all three institutions in Luxembourg.

- ◆ **In two countries, Germany and the UK, none of these institutions enjoy the confidence of the majority of the population.** Low overall levels are also recorded in Italy, Latvia, Austria and Turkey. This could imply general mistrust towards all political institutions.
- ◆ The highest levels of confidence in national Parliaments are observed in the three Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Sweden) while the national Government enjoys the strongest confidence levels in Cyprus, Finland, Estonia and Malta.

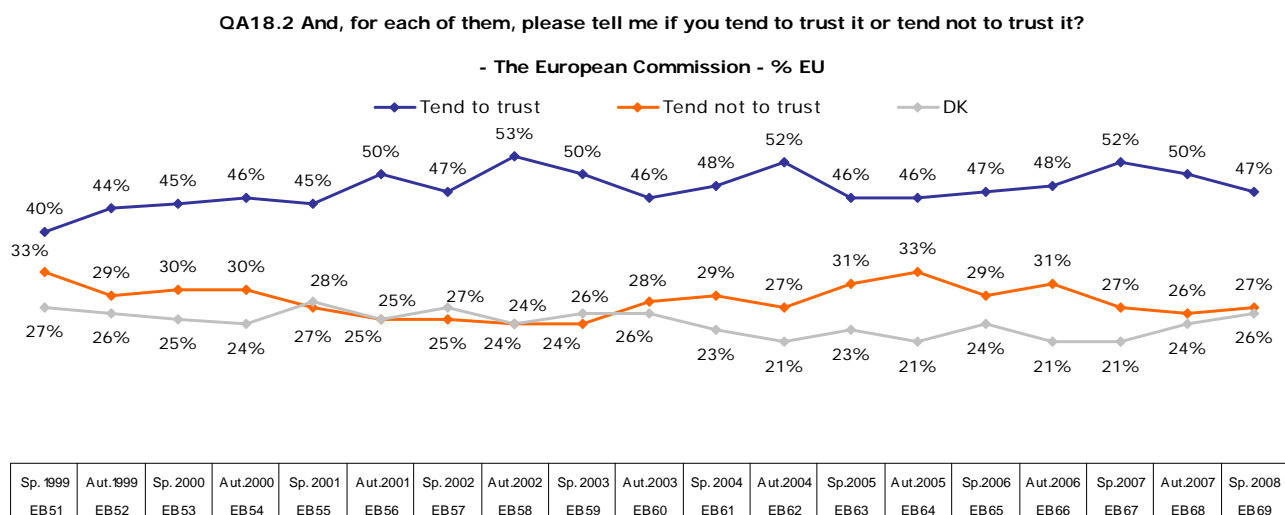
Furthermore, when we look at the evolutions since autumn 2007, the following observations can be made:

- ◆ The two-point increase in trust levels in the EU conceals a range of changes at country level, most of which are inclined upwards rather than downwards. An increase is recorded in 20 out of the 27 Member States as well as in all three Candidate countries.
- ◆ The most remarkable positive changes in trust in the EU are again recorded in Cyprus and Malta, as well as in Slovakia and Finland. Trust levels decline most of all in Austria, Hungary and Greece.
- ◆ It appears that increases in trust levels in the EU are to some extent linked to increases in trust levels of national institutions. The highest increases in confidence in all three institutions are registered in Cyprus. Notable positive changes are also seen in Malta, Spain and Ireland.
- ◆ Confidence in national Parliaments drops in 12 countries included in this survey and in 16 countries for national governments. A similar link to that seen above for increases in trust is also observed for decreases in trust: it is in a group of countries, namely Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy and France, where we see a notable decline in confidence in all three institutions.
- ◆ However, in most countries we see that, in spring 2008, changes in perceptions of the trustworthiness of the European Union are more positive than those seen for the national Parliaments and Governments, whether it is in terms of higher increases or lower decreases of trust levels in the EU.
- ◆ Overall, this implies that perceived economic uncertainties drive Europeans to lose their confidence in political institutions, while the EU as a concept may represent a possibility for stability in the context of facing global economic challenges.

9. PERCEPTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

- Trust in the European Commission in decline while the level of distrust remains stable -

After looking into trust levels in the EU as a whole in comparison to national political institutions, we now move on to examine trust linked to the constituent institutions of the EU, namely the European Commission and the European Parliament.



In this most recent poll, trust in the European Commission stands at **47% (-3 points)**, thus falling below the 50%-mark after the peak witnessed in spring 2007 (52%)²⁰. Again we find European public opinion very much at the same level as during 2006.

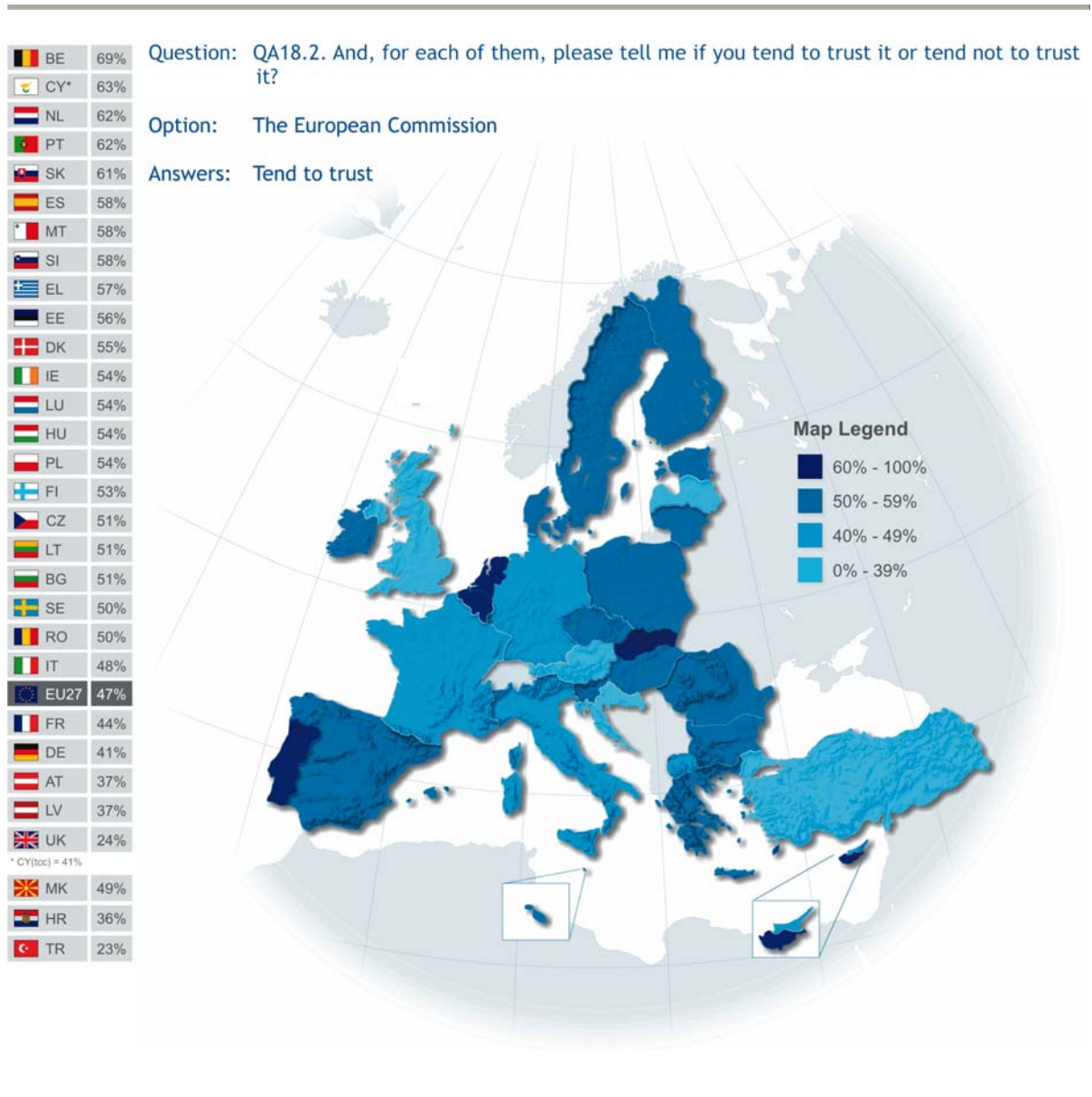
This outcome is in line with the declines recorded for indicators measuring both satisfaction with EU membership and with its outcomes.

It is noteworthy that the 'non-response' rate keeps on climbing and represents just over a quarter of the poll (26%, +2 points). Consequently, the drop in the proportion of those who tend to trust the EU is largely compensated by more Europeans not being able to form an opinion in this respect.

²⁰ QA18 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? 2. The European Commission

As is the case for the European Union as a whole, the majority view in most Member States is favourable concerning the trustworthiness of the European Commission. This is the case in 25 out of 27 Member States.

At least three in five respondents in Belgium, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia confirm their trust in the Commission.



Among the Candidate countries, only respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are more likely trust than distrust the European Commission (49% vs. 20%).















Since autumn 2007, Austria (42% not trust vs. 37% trust) joins the UK (45% vs. 24%) among the countries where those not trusting the European Commission outnumber those who say they do.

Other countries belonging to this group are the Candidate countries Turkey (40% not trust vs. 23% trust) and Croatia (45% vs. 36%).


Reflecting the change at EU level, evolutions at country level tend toward declining trust levels. Drops in the proportion of those who say they tend to trust are observed in 18 Member States as well as in Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Nevertheless, Cypriots, Bulgarians and Spaniards as well as respondents in the Candidate country Turkey now have more confidence in the EU than they did in autumn 2007.

Considerable drops in trust-levels are observed in several countries, most of all in Greece, Austria, Romania and France.

TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION			
% Tend to trust		Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
	EU27	47%	-3
	CY	63%	+6
	BG	51%	+5
	ES	58%	+5
	⋮	⋮	⋮
	DE	41%	-5
	CZ	51%	-6
	DK	55%	-6
	IE	54%	-6
	HU	54%	-7
	PL	54%	-7
	FR	44%	-10
	RO	50%	-10
	AT	37%	-11
	EL	57%	-12

Here again we can establish a similar link between short-term expectations and trust levels as was earlier seen for EU membership: **those who have positive expectations concerning the economy and the employment situation in their country are significantly more likely to express their trust in the European Commission** (61% and 59% respectively) than respondents who have negative short-term expectations (41% and 42% respectively).

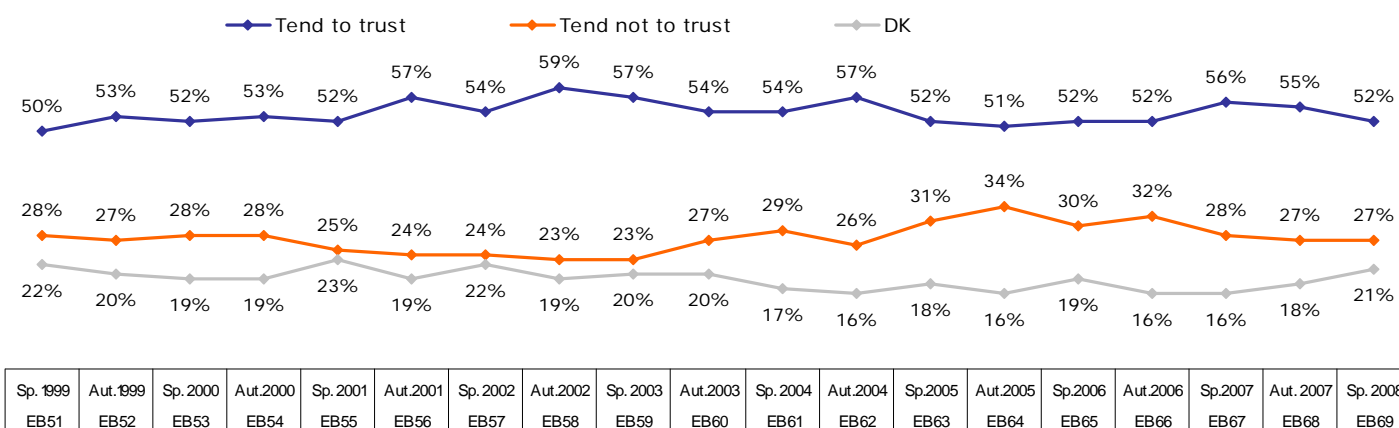
		SHORT-TERM EXPECTATIONS						
			The economic situation in (YOUR COUNTRY)			The employment situation in (YOUR COUNTRY)		
			Better	Same	Worse	Better	Same	Worse
QA18.2 Please tell me if you tend to trust,...or tend no to trust the European Commission	Tend to trust	47%	61%	50%	41%	59%	48%	42%
	Tend not to trust	27%	18%	23%	35%	19%	25%	35%
	Don't know	26%	21%	27%	24%	22%	27%	23%

10. PERCEPTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

-The trust pattern for the European Parliament is similar to that seen for the European Commission -

A nearly identical pattern to that seen for trust in the European Commission is registered for the trust in the European Parliament: the share of those saying they tend to trust the European Parliament now stands at 52%, three points lower than in autumn 2007 (55%)²¹.

QA18.1 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
-The European Parliament- % EU



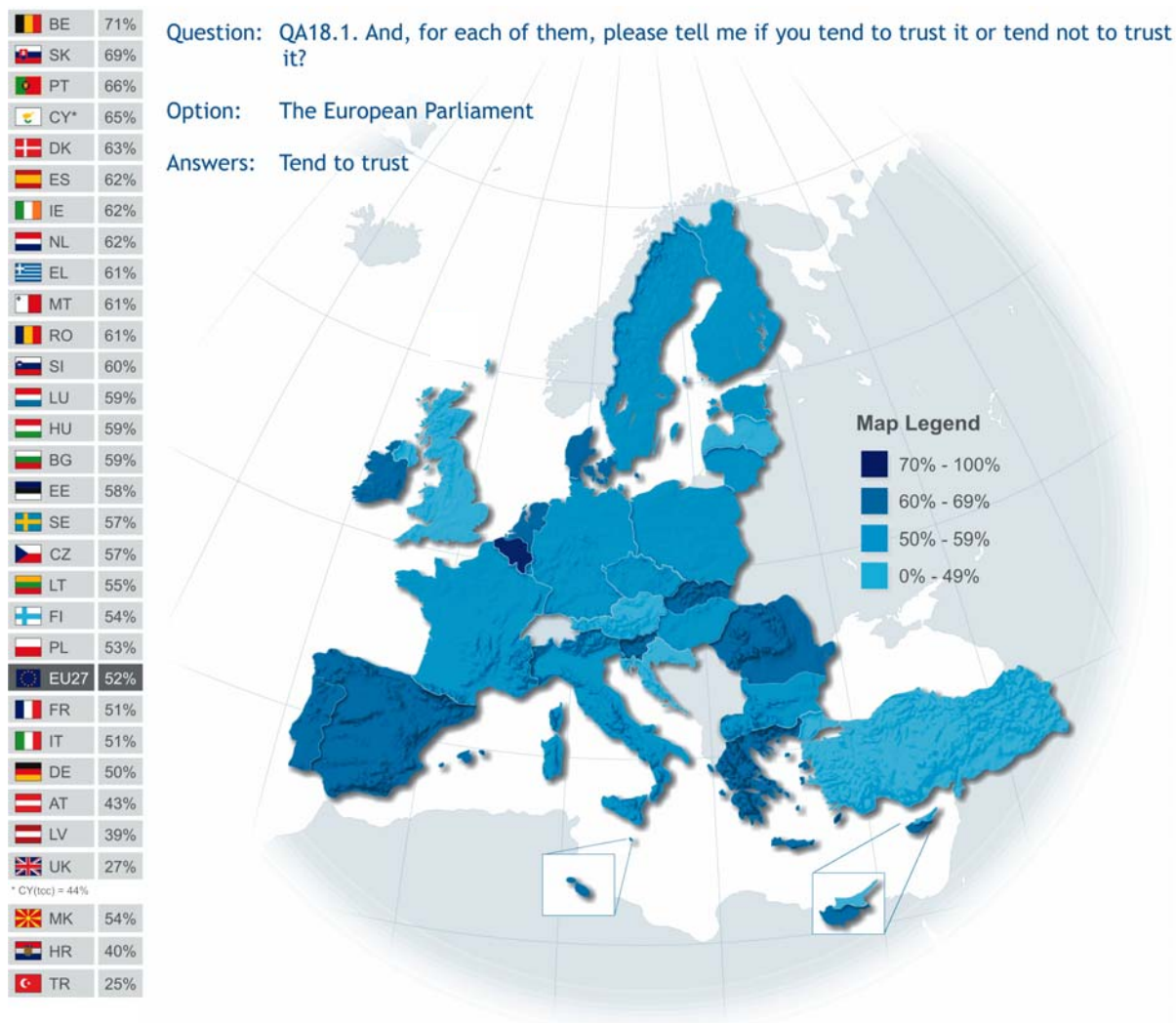
Once again, we witness a restoration of the exact situation of autumn 2006 when it comes to the proportion of those who tend to trust the Parliament.

As was the case for trust in the European Commission, the decline in the trust-levels has not however been translated to higher levels of mistrust but rather to more Europeans being uncertain of their stance in this respect. In this present wave, the 3 point drop in the group of those trusting the European Parliament is mirrored by a 3 point increase in 'don't know' answers, while the proportion of those saying they tend not to trust the Parliament remains stable at 27%.

²¹ QA18 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? 1. The European Parliament

Country results are largely a projection of those seen for the European Commission. Trust in the European Parliament is the majority view in all except one Member State, namely the UK.

As was the case for the Commission, around three in five respondents in Belgium, Portugal, Slovakia and Cyprus say they tend to trust the European Parliament.



















The UK (48% not trust vs. 27% trust) again forms the counter-case with more respondents distrusting the European Parliament than having confidence in it.

This is also the case in the Candidate countries Turkey (41% vs. 25%) and Croatia (43% vs. 40%) but not in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia where an absolute majority trust the European Parliament.

It is worth noting that while the majority view in Austria towards the European Commission is negative, a relative majority (43%) express their trust in the European Parliament.

In addition to the present results, the changes since autumn 2007 are similar to those seen for the European Commission. It is only in four countries where an increase in the proportion of those who trust the European Parliament is registered, namely Cyprus, Portugal, Belgium and the Candidate country Turkey.

TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT			
% Tend to trust		Spring 2008 (EB69)	Change Spring 2008 - Autumn 2007
	EU27	52%	-3
	CY	65%	+6
	PT	66%	+3
	BE	71%	+3
	:	:	:
	SI	60%	-3
	EE	58%	-3
	CZ	57%	-4
	LV	39%	-5
	LU	59%	-6
	PL	53%	-7
	FR	51%	-7
	DK	63%	-7
	HU	59%	-8
	AT	43%	-8
	RO	61%	-11
	EL	61%	-16

Declines in trust levels are recorded more frequently (in 18 countries) and the changes are also more outstanding. It is again Greece, Romania and Austria that we find at the bottom of the table accompanied by Hungary and Luxembourg.

PART II: POLICY ISSUES

11. GLOBALISATION

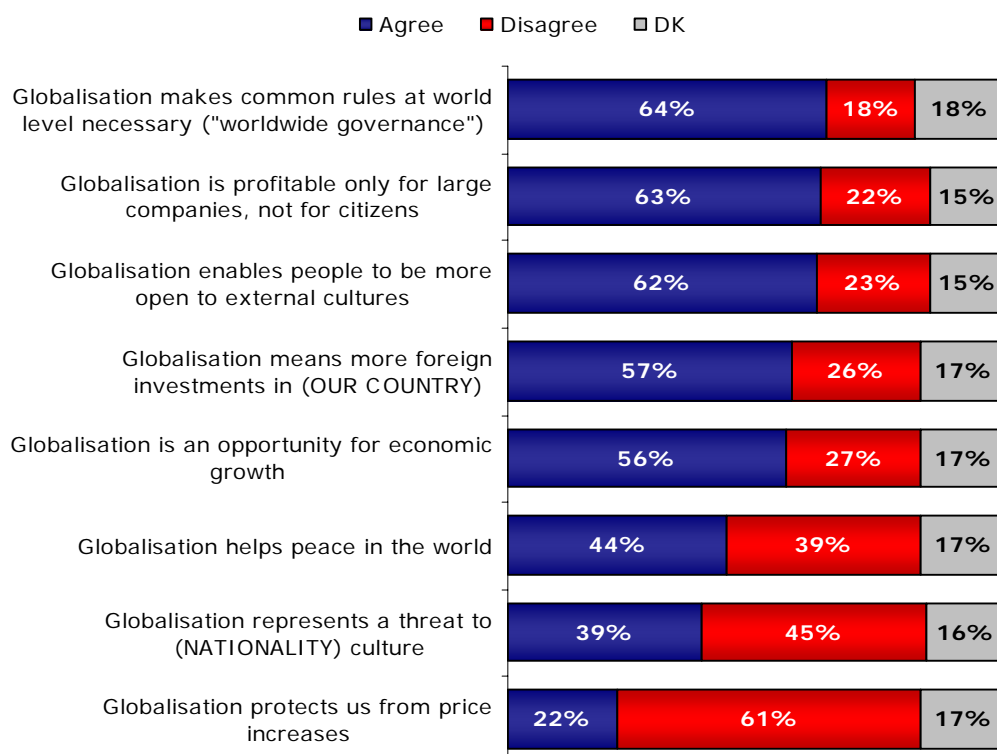
Globalisation refers to the phenomenon of the integration of economies and the opening of borders, resulting from the increase in trade and capital movements, the movement of people and ideas as well as spread of information, knowledge and technology. The term is often limited to economic globalisation but it also embraces cultural and social aspects as well as - in a more abstract manner - values.

In this chapter, we first take a look at Europeans' general attitudes towards globalisation and then focus on its perceived advantages and disadvantages in the business world. The chapter concludes with a look at how Europe and the EU are seen to be performing in the globalised world.

a) General attitudes towards globalisation

- *Globalisation is seen positively in cultural and economic terms*
- *but globalisation requires governance* ²² -

QA47 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - % EU



²² QA47 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; Globalisation helps peace in the world; Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture; Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens; Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY); Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance"); Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures.

In order to develop an overall picture of Europeans' attitudes to globalisation, the Standard Eurobarometer 69 presented a set of statements covering different dimensions of globalisation.

Overall, **Europeans seem to hold relatively firm views on globalisation**, although between 15% and 18% of respondents say that they do not know or are not able to form an opinion in this respect. A majority view emerges for most of the statements presented. Opinions on consequences of globalisation for world peace and the retention of national cultures are less clear.

Concerning **the economic dimension** of globalisation, the views of Europeans can be summarised as follows:

- ◆ **Europeans tend to believe in the economic benefits of globalisation.** Over half (56%) agree that it offers opportunities for economic growth. Moreover, a similar proportion (57%) expect it to bring foreign investments to their country.
- ◆ **Increased globalisation is not understood as holding prices down.** A high share, 61%, finds that globalisation does not protect them from price increases. Recent hikes in world market prices most probably have an influence on this perception.
- ◆ **The strongest view of all is that the benefits of globalisation are not evenly distributed.** 63% of Europeans say that globalisation definitely benefits large companies and that its positive consequences do not reach ordinary citizens.

In its **social and cultural dimension** the perceived consequences of globalisation divide European public opinion to a larger extent:

- ◆ **The majority of Europeans believe that globalisation promotes cultural tolerance (62%)** by exposing citizens to other cultures. However, nearly two in five fear that their national cultures could be at risk (39%).
- ◆ **Europeans seem to be somewhat uncertain about the contribution of globalisation to peace in the world:** while 44% of Europeans believe globalisation promotes peace, 39% have doubts.

Irrespective of which dimension of globalisation we are talking about, Europeans are most united of all regarding the need to harness globalisation through better governance:

- ◆ **Nearly two-thirds of Europeans (64%) think that globalisation necessitates common rules at world level.**

When looking at the results for the different statements country by country, it is firstly confirmed that Europeans are consistent in their opinions in many respects, although differing opinions can also be singled out:

- ◆ Concerning the item "globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth", Greece is the only country to stand out with 59% of respondents who do not agree that globalisation "is an opportunity for economic growth" (41% agree). In France, public opinion is divided, although the majority view is still that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (46% agree vs. 42% disagree).
- ◆ Among the six largest EU Member states, it is interesting to note that when it comes to the idea of globalisation being an opportunity for economic growth, the difference between those who agree and those who disagree with this statement varies considerably between countries. It is small in France (46% agree vs. 42% disagree, a difference of +4 percentage points) whereas positive views on globalisation as an opportunity for economic growth are much more pronounced in Poland (59% vs. 15%, +44 points), Germany (62% vs. 31%, +31 points), Spain (50% vs. 19%, +31 points), the United Kingdom (+53% vs. 25%, +28 points) and Italy (50% vs. 32%, +18 points).
- ◆ Danes believe that globalisation benefits not only large companies but also ordinary citizens (54% disagree that globalisation is only profitable for large companies). Swedes are rather divided in this respect with 48% saying that citizens do not benefit while 45% claim the opposite.
- ◆ The views of respondents in all other countries are in line with the results seen for the EU as a whole with the exception of the consequences of globalisation on world peace and national cultures.
- ◆ Although in 18 Member States most respondents believe that globalisation helps maintain peace in the world, there is a group of countries where respondents are sceptical in this respect. These respondents form an absolute majority in Greece, France, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia and also account for more than a third of Belgian, British and Irish respondents. The Candidate country Turkey also belongs to this group.

- ◆ European opinion is even more divided when it comes to the preservation of national cultures in the context of globalisation. In 14 Member States, most respondents believe their national cultures will remain intact, lead by German, Finnish, Dutch and Danish respondents. In 11 countries, respondents hold the opposite view. This is particularly the case in Cyprus, Greece, France, Slovenia, Estonia and the UK, where this opinion is expressed by the absolute majority of respondents.
- ◆ Finally it is noteworthy that in one group of countries - Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, Lithuania and the Candidate country Turkey - non-response rates rise above 25% for each statement. This may imply that some segments of the population in these countries do not find the concept of globalisation particularly relevant or they have difficulties in forming opinions in this respect.

b) Consequences of globalisation for national companies

- *Despite recognised economic benefits, Europeans are slightly inclined to see globalisation as a threat to their national companies -*

In general terms, a large majority of Europeans see globalisation as economically beneficial, particularly for larger companies. However, this picture disintegrates somehow when we move on to discuss the effects of the globalisation of the business world at national level.

Question: QA48. Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

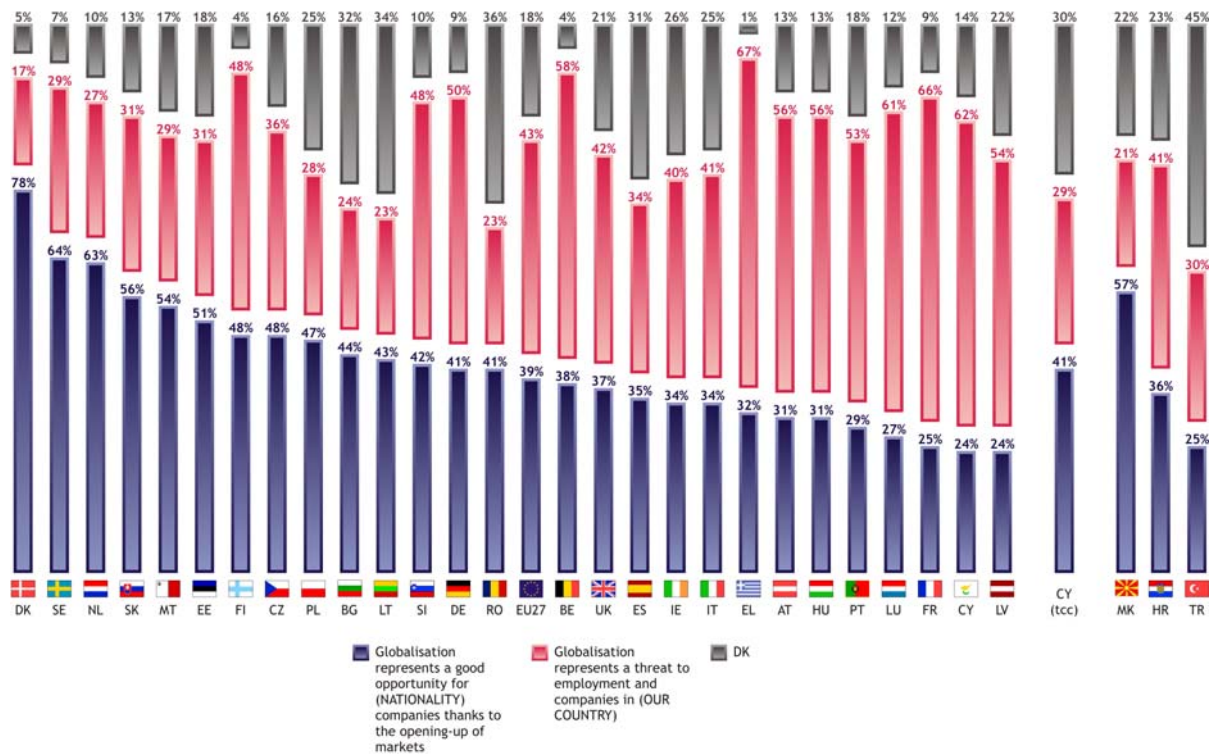


For a relative majority of Europeans (43%), globalisation is seen as representing a threat to employment and companies in their country²³. A substantial share nonetheless believe that opening up markets brings new opportunities for national companies (39%).

It is noteworthy that Europeans are now slightly more likely to hold negative opinions than was the case in autumn 2006 when this question was previously posed (+2 percentage points from 41% in EB66).

²³ QA48 Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to 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)

Question: QA48. Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?



This question tends to divide the countries in two camps: those who expect increased opportunities for national companies and those who are afraid of the possible negative outcomes.

- ◆ In 11 Member States the majority view is that globalisation represents good opportunities for national companies thanks to the opening-up of markets. Denmark in particular as well as Sweden and the Netherlands figure as pro-globalisation countries in this respect.
- ◆ In 14 Member States the largest proportions express their fears concerning the impact of globalisation on employment and companies in their country. This view is held above all by the Greeks (67%) and the French (66%).
- ◆ Finnish and Spanish respondents are divided between the two groups.

- ◆ Among large European countries, France stands out as having the lowest level of respondents who think that globalisation bring benefits for companies. Only 25% agree that globalisation represents a "good opportunity for French companies thanks to the opening up of markets". This opinion regarding national companies is shared by 47% of respondents in Poland, 41% in Germany, 37% in UK, 35% in Spain and 34% in Italy. The reverse opinion that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies at national level, is shared by 66% of the French, 50% of the Germans, 42% of the British, 34% of the Spaniards, 41% of the Italians and 28% of the Poles.

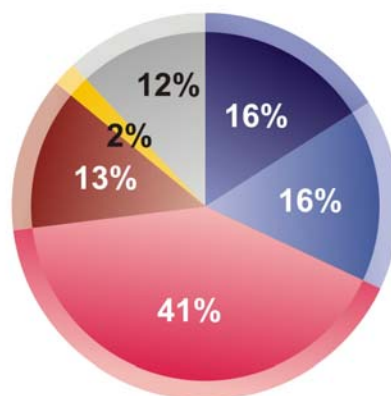
- ◆ Among the Candidate countries, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia anticipate opportunities for their national companies while for the highest proportion of Croatians, globalisation represents a threat to employment and national companies. In Turkey the largest segment of the poll cannot form an opinion.

- *Relocation of companies is increasingly seen as the primary consequence of globalisation -*

Subsequent to the overall question about the positive and negative implications of globalisation to national companies, Europeans were asked to define in more detail what kinds of consequences they primarily anticipate²⁴.

In this present wave, globalisation is increasingly seen to result in companies relocating to countries with lower labour costs. This is the first association of 41% of Europeans which represents a six-point rise since spring 2007.

Question: QA51. There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?



- Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets
- Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)
- Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper
- Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- DK

In addition to this change there is a decline in the proportion (16%, - 6 percentage points) of those who link the globalisation of trade with opportunities for national companies in terms of new outlets.

²⁴ QA51 There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

In other words, in spring 2008 European public opinion tends towards a more negative stance concerning the implications of globalisation for national companies. This tendency is most likely driven by fears of increasing relocations of companies which in turn have direct effects on the employment situation.

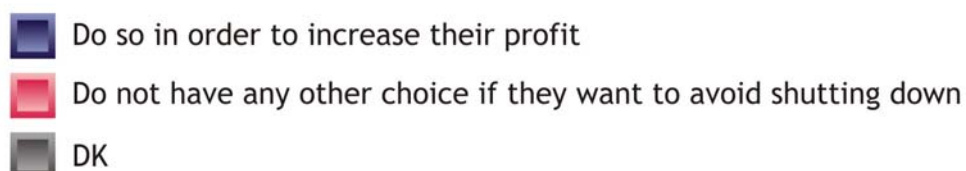
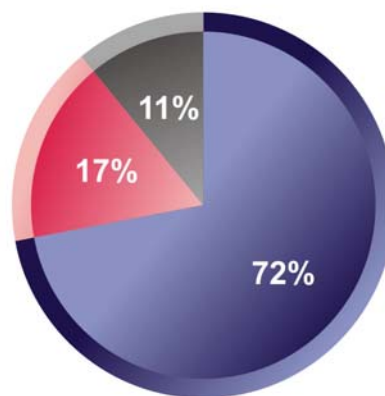
- ◆ At country level, relocation of companies is the first thing that comes to mind for respondents in 22 Member States. The absolute majority of French (63%), German (59%), Luxembourgish (56%) and Finnish (55%) polls link globalisation with companies moving their production to cheaper countries. In Lithuania, opportunities for national companies are mentioned by equal share with relocation (20% both).
- ◆ Elsewhere, Estonians and Poles associate globalisation primarily with positive consequences but only slightly more often than they associate it with relocation of companies. In Estonia, the first association relates to increasing opportunities for national companies in terms of new outlets (25%), while in Poland the potential for foreign investments receives the highest number of mentions (25%).
- ◆ The first association is also positive in two Candidate countries, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (30%) and Croatia (31%) with the largest proportion of respondents expecting foreign investments in their country, although in the latter an equal share links globalisation with relocation of companies.
- ◆ Finally, for the largest proportions of Cypriots and Latvians globalisation of trade predominantly means increased competition for their companies (35% and 30% respectively).

- Europeans think that relocation is a business transaction rather than coercion -

Taking the analysis of the relocation of companies one step further, Europeans were asked whether they think the motivation behind moving a company to a cheaper country is to increase profit or that there is no other choice if they want to avoid shutting down²⁵.

In this respect, Europeans are again rather homogenous in their opinion: **nearly three-quarters of Europeans (72%) think that the possibility for increasing profits drives companies to relocate in countries with cheaper labour**. Only 17% see this action as the only solution in order to survive.

Question: QA52. Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...



-
- ◆ In every Member State of the EU, the absolute majority think that companies which relocate do so in order to increase their profits. This view is held by over 80% of Greeks, Luxembourgers, French, Slovenians, Germans and Swedes.
 - ◆ Even at the lowest level, 57% of Bulgarians and Irish see relocation as a business transaction not as the only option to avoiding shutting down.
 - ◆ The only notable exception is Turkey which is attributed to the considerably high non-response rate in this country (48% compared to 37% saying that companies relocate in order to increase their profit).

²⁵ QA52 Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate... Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid shutting down/ Do so in order to increase their profit

c) Globalisation and the European Union

- *The role of the EU in optimising the consequences of globalisation is acknowledged but not by all -*

As seen above, European public opinion on globalisation seems to be two-sided. On the one hand, Europeans widely believe that globalisation is economically beneficial. On the other hand, they are inclined to view the consequences of globalisation at national level with some scepticism. In this context we now briefly look at how they perceive the role of the EU in the globalising world.

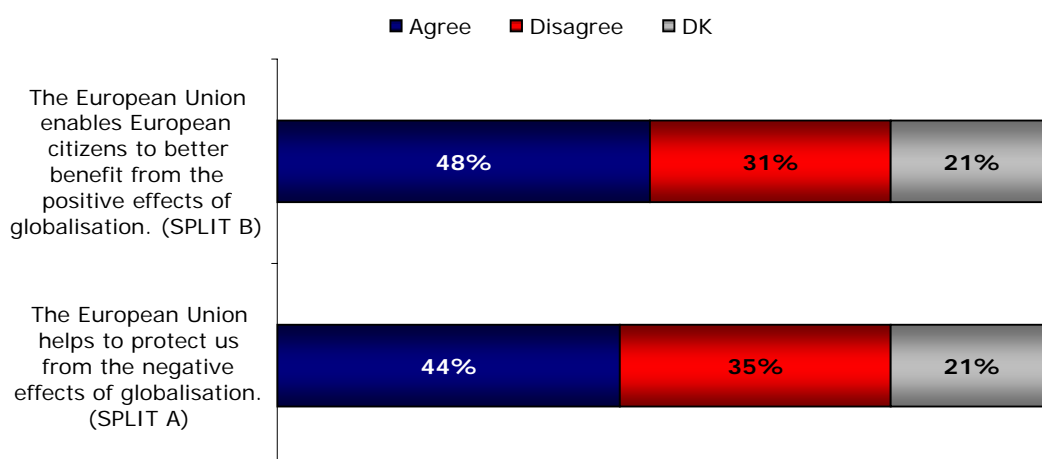
The total sample was split in half and each group was posed a differently slanted question about the capability of the EU to act on behalf of its citizens in tackling globalisation²⁶. One statement was formulated negatively and the other positively.

QA49 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.

QA49 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement - % EU



























































Regardless of the wording of the statement, we find that a relative majority of Europeans recognise the role of the EU in enabling its citizens to benefit from globalisation (48%, -2 percentage points since spring 2007) as well as protecting them from its negative effects (44%, +2).

²⁶ A technique known in opinion polling as a "Split Ballot"

We also see, however, that substantial shares disagree with this view (31% and 35% respectively).

Consequently, results at country level vary to some extent although the same patterns tend to apply for both statements.

The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation. (SPLIT A)				The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. (SPLIT B)			
		Agree	Disagree			Agree	Disagree
	EU27	44%	35%		EU27	48%	31%
	DK	62%	28%		DK	72%	19%
	BE	61%	33%		SE	72%	16%
	NL	59%	27%		BE	61%	33%
	SE	53%	30%		NL	60%	25%
	PT	52%	25%		FI	60%	32%
	ES	49%	20%		PL	59%	16%
	PL	49%	24%		MT	58%	12%
	SK	49%	34%		SK	58%	26%
	MT	48%	22%		EE	55%	21%
	FI	47%	43%		PT	54%	23%
	EE	46%	34%		CY	52%	17%
	LU	46%	40%		LT	52%	16%
	HU	45%	41%		HU	52%	32%
	BG	44%	21%		RO	51%	12%
	IT	43%	33%		IT	50%	30%
	SI	43%	47%		CZ	49%	34%
	IE	42%	23%		BG	48%	16%
	CY	42%	34%		ES	48%	19%
	RO	41%	22%		IE	46%	16%
	EL	41%	56%		EL	45%	53%
	DE	41%	44%		UK	44%	27%
	CZ	41%	41%		LU	43%	38%
	FR	40%	48%		DE	42%	45%
	UK	39%	36%		SI	41%	44%
	LT	36%	20%		LV	38%	33%
	AT	30%	54%		AT	38%	47%
	LV	26%	50%		FR	37%	47%

Figures in bold=majority view in the country

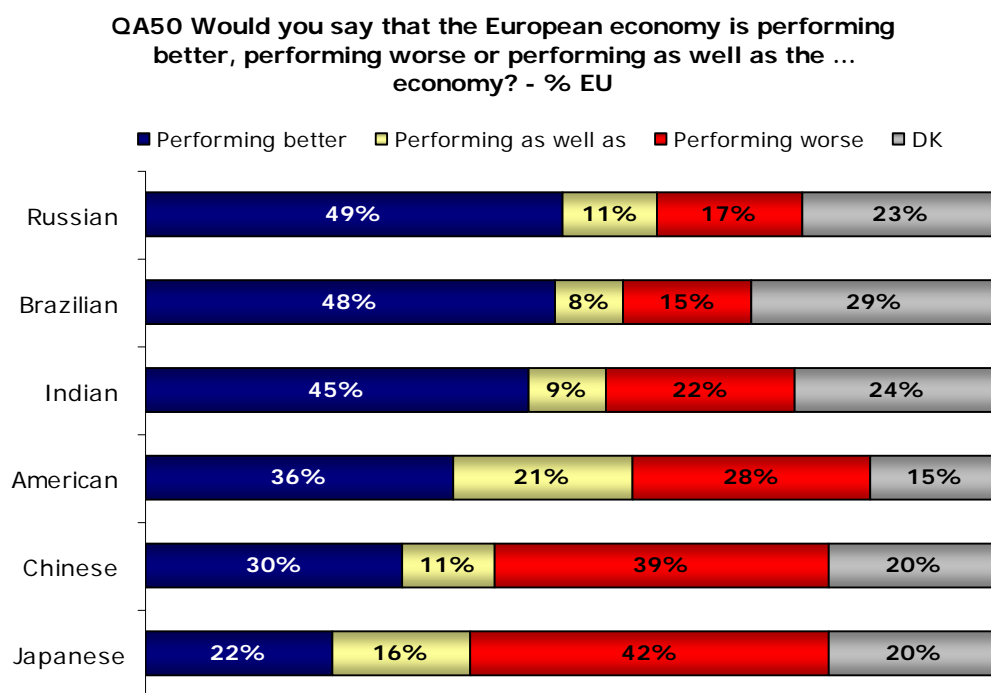
- ◆ Overall, concerning the ability of the EU to protect its citizens from the negative effects of globalisation the majority view is positive in 20 Member States. The number of countries increases to 22 when it comes to the positively formulated statement about the EU's ability to promote the positive effects of globalisation among Europeans.
- ◆ The most positive opinions on the EU's role are found – regardless of the wording – in Denmark, Belgium, Sweden and the Netherlands.

- ◆ There is a group of countries where the majority of respondents disagree with *both statements*: Austria, France, Greece, Germany and Slovenia. Latvia forms the exception in this pattern, with a relative majority disagreeing with the "Split A" statement and a relative majority similarly agreeing with the "Split B" statement.
- ◆ Finally these results can be linked with an observation made earlier in this report. Despite the uncertain economic situation, Europeans tend increasingly to trust the European Union. This could be partly explained by the outcome of this question: Europeans may see the European Union as a protective force in the context of negative effect of globalisation.

- Regardless of the economic downturn, the European economy is seen as performing well in comparison to other world economies, except Asia -

To conclude this section and also as a complementary analysis to that presented earlier - concerning short-term economic expectations at national level and perceptions of the direction in which things are going in the EU - we see below how the performance of European economy is seen in relation to some other world economies.


In spring 2008, a significant share of Europeans think that the European economy is performing better than the Russian, Brazilian and Indian economies²⁷. Comparisons to the situation in the US are more balanced but still a relative majority believes that European economy outperforms America.



Notwithstanding, the growth of Asian markets has not gone unnoticed in Europe. Most respondents believe that Asian economies, namely China and Japan, are performing better than the European economy.

²⁷ Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

The table below presents the evolutions since spring 2006. The overall tendency seems to be towards a stronger belief in the performance of the European economy. This is particularly the case in comparison to the US economy. In the light of the financial crisis and the weakening of the US dollar, this shift in opinions hardly creates a surprise.

	European performing better	Difference Spring 2008 - Spring 2006	European performing as well as	Difference Spring 2008 - Spring 2006	European performing worse	Difference Spring 2008 - Spring 2006
Indian	45%	-1	9%	0	22%	+3
American	36%	+15	21%	0	28%	-12
Chinese	30%	+1	11%	+2	39%	-1
Japanese	22%	+4	16%	+2	42%	-5

A similar positive pattern but a significantly weaker one can be observed for the Asian economies, particularly in relation to the Japanese economy. In this current survey, 4 percentage points more Europeans believe in spring 2008 that the European economy is outperforming that of Japan, compared to the proportion who believed this two years previously.

Summarising this, it seems that even if Europeans have highly negative short-term expectations concerning the performance of their country's economy - as seen in the first chapter of this report, they firmly believe that the EU economy is holding up relatively well in comparison to the rest of the world.

This view has also been confirmed in the third chapter, where we saw that most Europeans are satisfied with the direction in which things are going in the European Union.

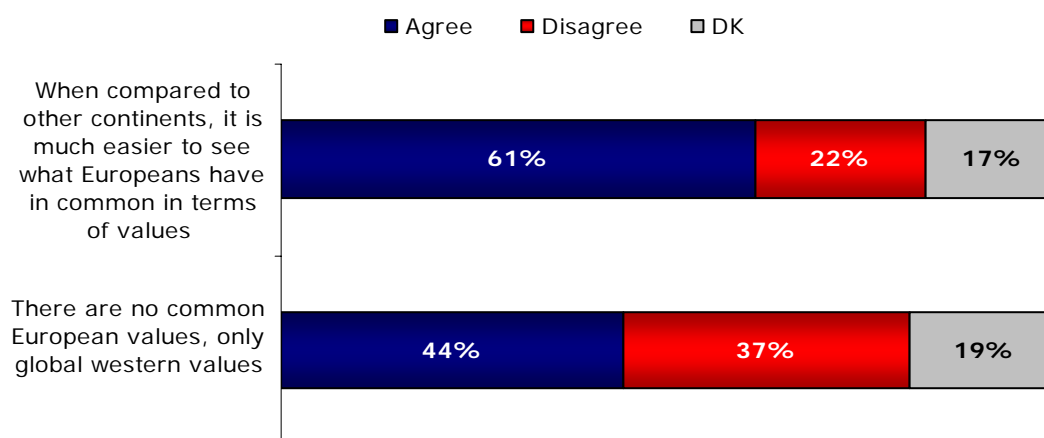
12. VALUES

As mentioned earlier, globalisation can also be seen in terms of values. Globalisation of values has been seen to progress in two directions, not only towards an increasing harmonisation of values in the world but also towards a deconstruction of local and regional specificities. In the following pages, we examine the concept of “European values” while keeping this framework in mind.

- *European values exist but largely in the broader context of western values* -

Most Europeans say that they can differentiate a set of collective European values when compared to other continents²⁸. The majority of 61% agree that it is easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values in this broader context while 22% disagree with this idea.

QD4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - % EU



Their position however becomes much more divided when the comparison is narrowed down to between European values and global western values. In this case a relative majority of 44% believe that there are *no* common European values, only global western values. A significant proportion (37%) however disagrees with this view.

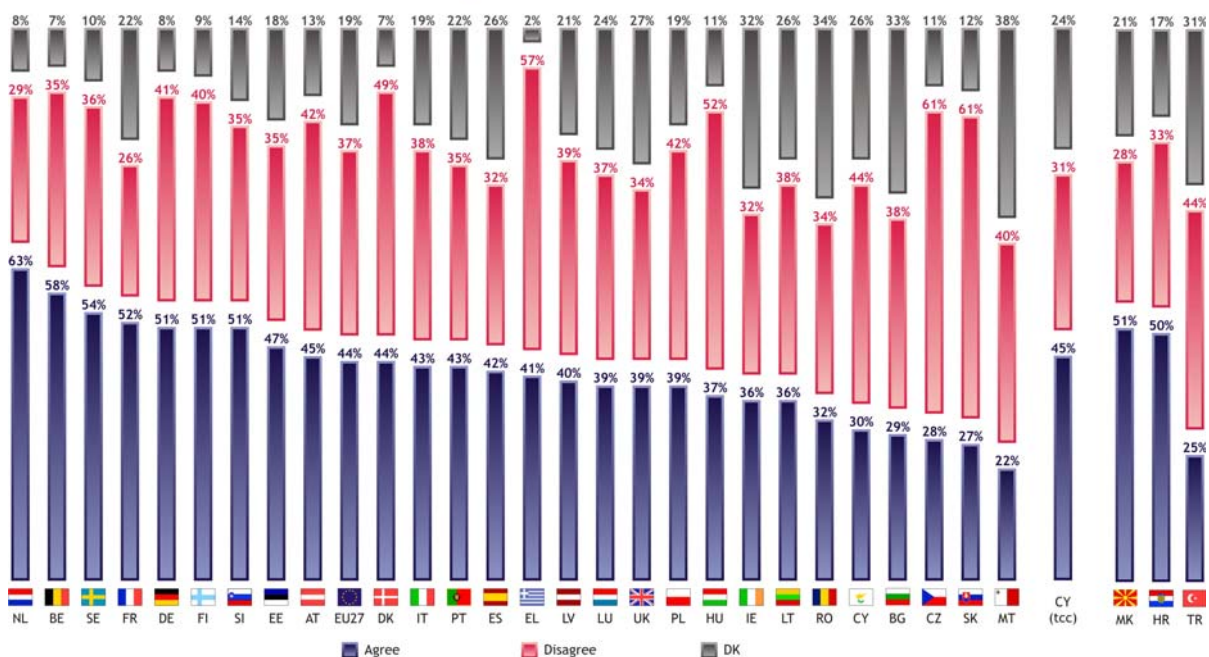
In other words, **Europeans seem to think that European values do exist but they largely overlap with a broader set of global western values.**

²⁸ QD4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? When compared to other continents, it is much easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values/There are no common European values, only global western values

- ◆ The absolute majority of respondents in each of the countries polled in this survey agree that it is easier to discern what is common for Europeans when thinking in relation to other continents. Three-quarters or more of Greeks (78%), Slovaks (77%) and Finns (75%) find it easier to distinguish common European values and even at the lowest levels 51% and 52% of the British and the Dutch respectively agree with this view.

Question: QD4.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

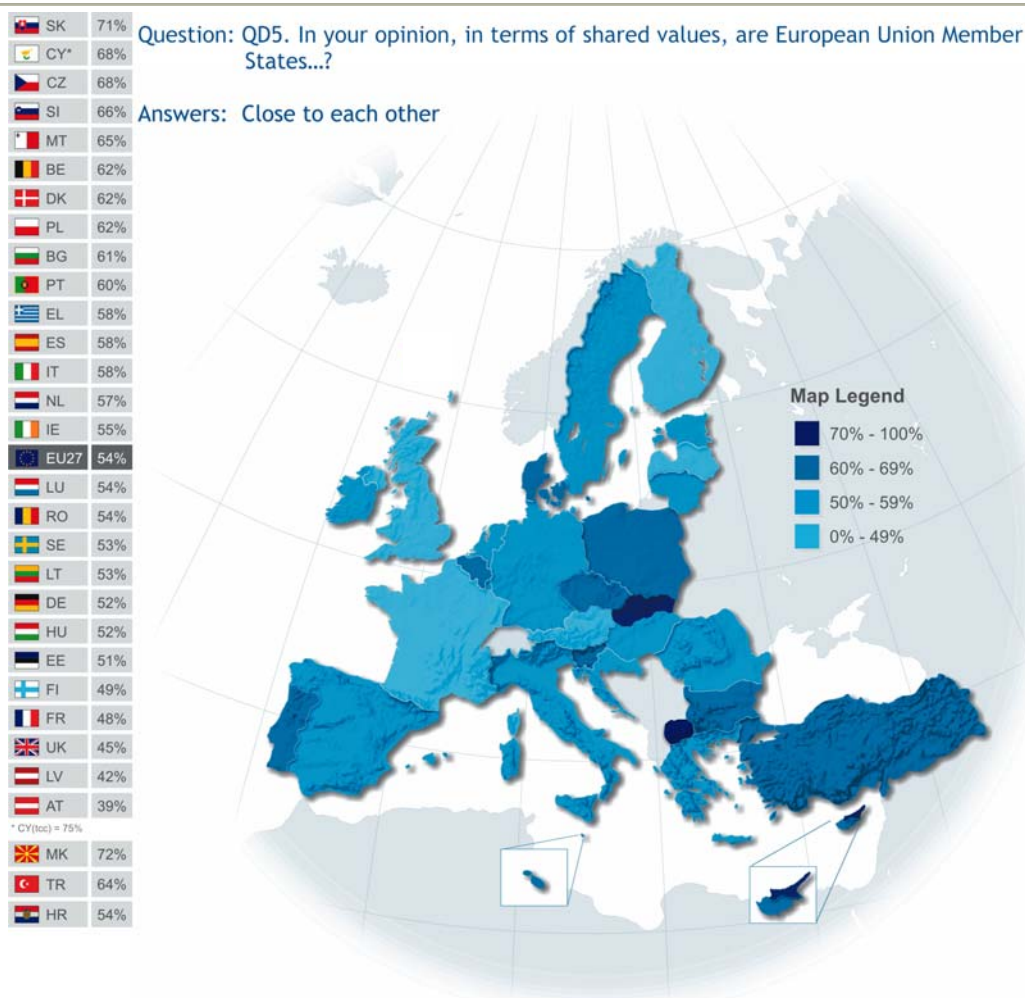
Option: There are no common European values, only global western values



- ◆ The picture becomes less homogenous concerning the relation between European and global western values. In 16 countries led by the Netherlands and Belgium the largest segment do not believe in the existence of common European values, only in the existence of global western values. Furthermore, in 7 out of these 16 countries (the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, France, Germany, Finland and Slovenia), this view represents the opinions of the absolute majority of respondents (between 63% and 51%).
- ◆ At the same time, the firmest conviction of prevailing European values is seen in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Greece and Hungary where the absolute majority disagrees that there are only global western values.
- ◆ Among the Candidate countries, respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia agree the most that there are no European values, only western ones. In contrast, Turkish respondents are convinced of the existence of European values.

- *European Union Member States are seen to be close to each other in terms of values –*

Further narrowing down the analysis of European values, Europeans were asked whether they think European Union Member States are close or distant to each other in terms of values²⁹. **The majority (54%) say that Member States are close to each other in terms of values while just over a third (34%) defines this relation as rather distant.**



- ◆ In 24 Member States the largest proportion of respondents think that the Member States are close to each other in terms of values, with Slovakia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic being chief among these countries.
- ◆ It is only in Austria and Latvia where the majority view is the opposite (50% 'distant' each). Finnish respondents are equally divided in their response to this question (49% 'close'/'distant').
- ◆ Finally, the highest level of positive views is interestingly recorded the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and a relatively high result is also registered in Turkey.

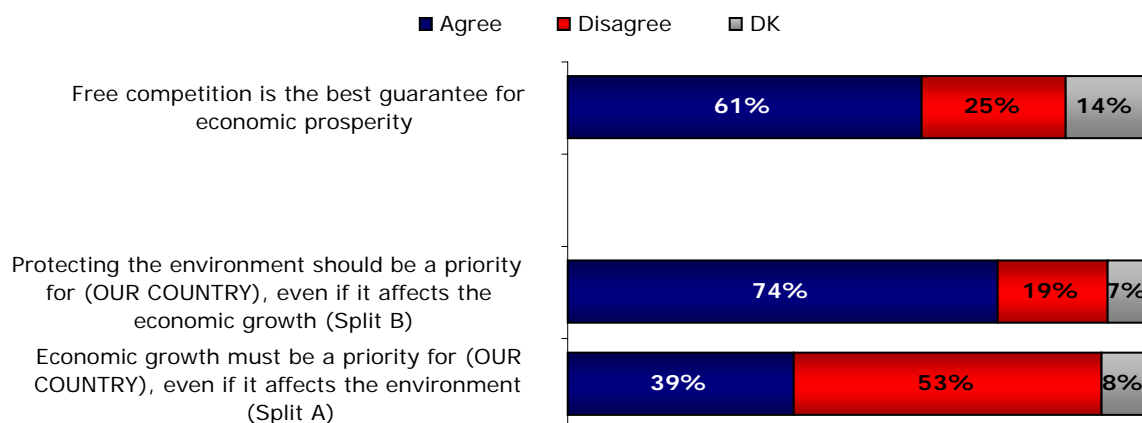
²⁹ QD5 In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are European Union Member States...? Very close to each other; Fairly close to each other; Fairly distant from each other; Fairly distant from each other

- *Europeans see free competition as a means to guarantee economic prosperity, but they also value their environment over economic growth –*

As a snapshot of European values and an introduction to the last theme to follow, namely climate change, we briefly analyse the balance between economic growth/prosperity and environmental values.

As can be seen in the graph below, over three in five Europeans (61%) believe that free competition is the way to ensure economic prosperity. This is the majority view in all Member States and the three Candidate countries with the exception of Greece, where more respondents disagree with this statement.

QD1 For each of the following propositions, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...? - % EU



Notwithstanding their favourable attitudes toward free competition, **Europeans are, however, ready to place the protection of environment before economic growth³⁰.**

Nearly three-quarters (74%) agree that environmental protection should be the priority among these two while a more modest proportion of 53% respectively disagree that economic growth should be prioritised even if it affects the environment.

The wording of the statements tends to have an impact here: that is to say when the environment is the driver of the statement (Split B) Europeans are significantly more likely to express green values than they are when it is economic growth that is suggested as a priority (Split A).

³⁰ QD1 This question was asked differently to halves of the total sample in order to measure the impact of the wording whereas the content and meaning of the question remain the same for both.

Consequently, an absolute majority in each country polled in this present survey agree that protecting the environment should be the priority even if affects economic growth, with Denmark (93%) and Sweden (90%) topping the ranking here.

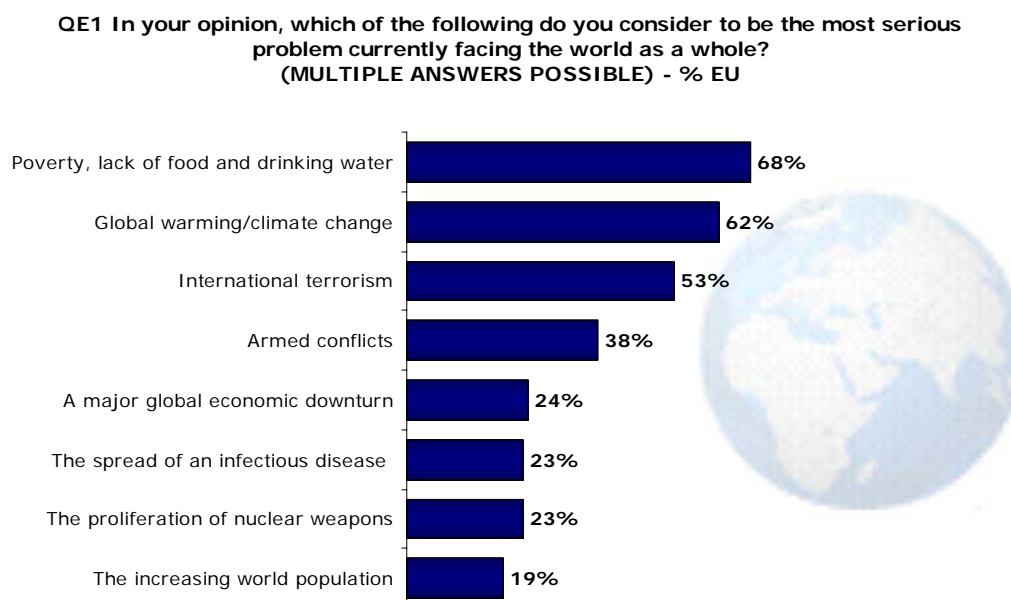
When the wording of the statement is reversed (Split A), a degree of divergence among the countries is observed. In most, the absolute majority still maintain that the environment should be the priority. In Italy, Portugal, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Ireland, Romania and Hungary as well as in two Candidate countries (Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), the largest proportions agree that economic growth must be a priority in the country even if it affects the environment.

13. CLIMATE CHANGE

- Poverty is seen as the main global problem, closely followed by climate change -

In this last chapter we take a brief look at where European public opinion stands in spring 2008 regarding climate change.

Most Europeans (68%) name poverty as the number one problem facing the world today³¹. In second place 62% mention climate change or global warming³², ahead of problems related to global security issues (53% for 'international terrorism' and 38% for 'armed conflicts').



It is noteworthy that the only 'economic' issue, a major global economic downturn, ranks fifth, far behind the problems mentioned above (24%). Even if economic issues predominately top the list of concerns of Europeans at national level (as seen in chapter two of this report), these issues give way to problems that directly affect living conditions when the context is global. Conversely, the environment ranks toward the end of the list (5%) when Europeans list national concerns.

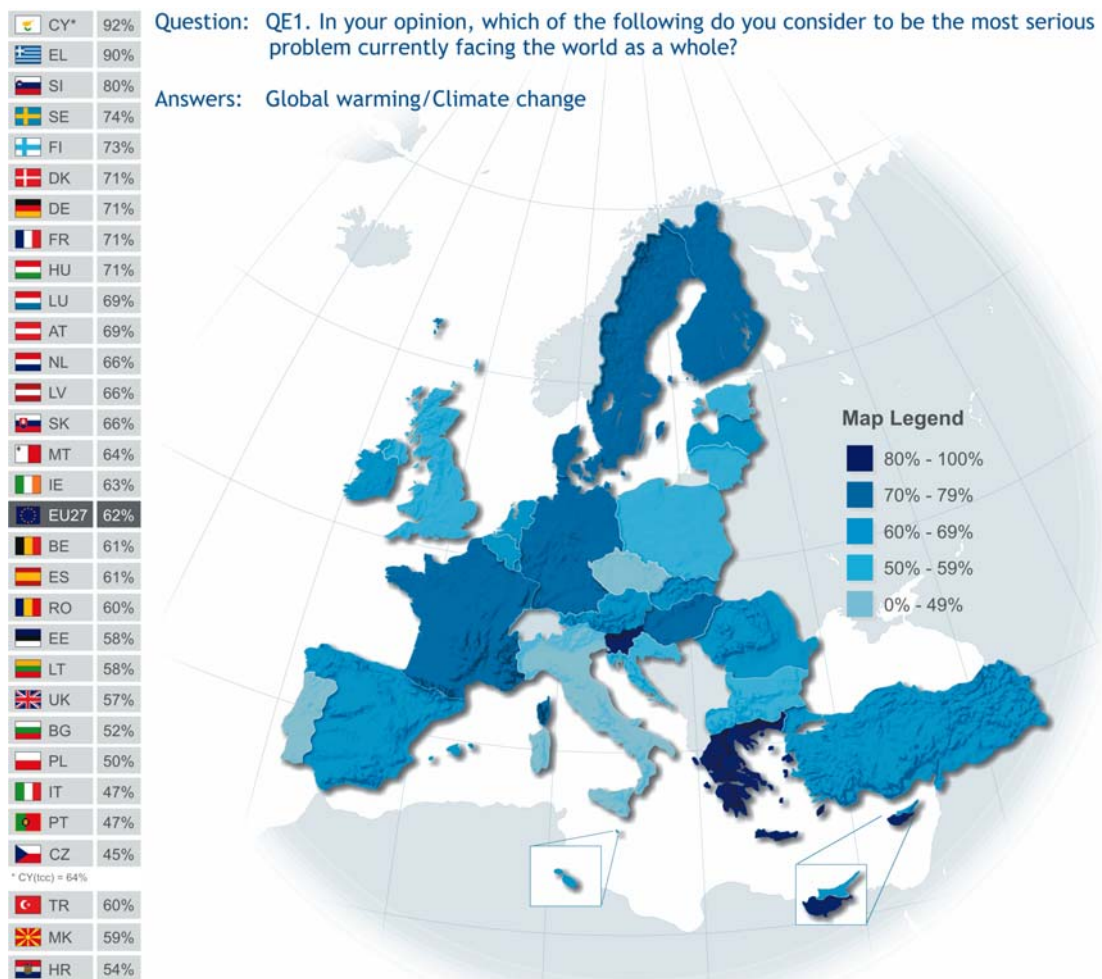
³¹ QE1 In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole?

³² Half of the sample responded to items that included 'global warming' and the other half to items that included 'climate change'. This arrangement was introduced in order to test the possible impact of the selection of the term. As the outcome, no significant difference with the exception of a small number of countries emerged and therefore the aggregate results for this item are presented in this report.

Taking a closer look at the results for climate change by country, we see firstly that **the absolute majority of respondents in 23 countries mention it among the most serious problems currently facing the world as a whole**. Cypriots and Greeks are particularly concerned by this issue (92% and 90% respectively).

This is also the case in all three Candidate countries.

Only in Portugal, Italy and the Czech Republic is climate change mentioned by less than half of the poll.



Secondly, **climate change receives the highest share of mentions in 12 Member States**, i.e. in these states it is seen as the highest concern among all. This is the case in Cyprus and Greece as well as in Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia and Romania, in the three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and also in Austria, Ireland and Finland.

Elsewhere, in the remaining countries, the majority see poverty as the most prominent global problem - with the exception of Bulgaria, the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic where the highest proportions of respondents see international terrorism as the most serious problem facing the world today.

Conclusion

The results for this Standard Eurobarometer 69 show evidence of some important opinion swings, which are largely driven by perceptions of the state of the European economy in spring 2008. At first glance, the generally negative mood of opinion concerning the slowdown in economic growth and rising prices seems to overshadow European public opinion in all respects.

After an in-depth analysis of European indicators we can distinguish two broad tendencies in European public opinion in spring 2008:

The strongest trend is indisputably the dramatically worsening in the short-term expectations Europeans have concerning their national economy and the employment situation in their countries.

- ◆ The proportion of respondents who consider that the national economic situation will get worse has increased by 20 percentage points to 46% and along the same lines negative expectations concerning national employment situations has increased by 14 points to 39%. The main reason behind this shift in European public opinion appears to be concern over rising prices and inflation - which figures for the first time as being the main issue facing European countries (37%).
- ◆ The consequences of this economic 'feel-bad factor' are seen in many other indicators: Notable drops are registered for positive opinions on membership of the EU ('A good thing' 52%; -6 percentage points), benefits of membership ('Benefited' 54%; -4) as well as trust in the European Commission ('Tend to trust' 47%; -3) and the European Parliament ('Tend to trust' 52%; -3).

However, from the background of these rather significant changes, **another pattern emerges, namely slight improvements or at least a stabilisation of perceptions regarding the European Union as a whole.**

- ◆ We see that trust levels for *the European Union as a whole* have increased slightly (50%, +2 points) - this change is in the opposite direction to those seen for the EU's constituent political institutions (the European Commission and European Parliament) as well as for national Governments and Parliaments.
- ◆ Furthermore, Europeans are increasingly coming to think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (42%, +2 points), while their confidence in the direction of national developments is failing.

- ◆ Finally, as we see the concern over inflation getting stronger, we also see that Europeans increasingly believe that decision in the fight against rising prices should be made jointly in the EU.

* * * * *

This spring 2008 Eurobarometer also introduced some new topics outside the traditional European indicators: namely globalisation, values and climate change. Main findings related to these themes can be summarised as follows:

Globalisation is seen in principle as economically beneficial, but not for all: 56% of Europeans think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth but 63% think that the profits of globalisation are only for larger companies. Results at country level however vary significantly depending on the statement in question.

Similarly, two-fold views can be seen concerning cultural globalisation: while 62% of Europeans think globalisation opens up foreign cultures to people, 39% also fear that it can pose a threat to their national cultures.

Most of all, Europeans think that “worldwide governance” is necessary to control the process of globalisation (64%).

Overall, it seems that respondents in some countries, in particular in Greece and France, tend to have relatively negative views about globalisation while respondents in the two Scandinavian countries (Sweden and Denmark) as well as in the Netherlands generally hold positive views in this respect.

The EU is seen to play a role by protecting its citizens from the negative consequences (44%) of globalisation as well as promoting the distribution of its benefits to citizens (48%).

The question about European values confirms that the majority of Europeans believe in the existence of European values. At the same time those values are seen to overlap with a broader set of western values. **Citizens of the EU Member States however strongly feel that they are close to each other in terms of values.**

One of the most widely shared values in the EU is certainly the importance of protection of the environment: the absolute majority is ready to prioritise it over economic growth in their countries. **This is confirmed by 62% of Europeans who position climate change as being among the most serious problems in the world today, just after poverty (68%).**

Annexes

Technical specifications

“STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 25th of March and the 4th of May 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 69.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 is part of wave 69.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 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 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	01/04/2008	04/05/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	27/03/2008	07/04/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.014	02/04/2008	17/04/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.005	02/04/2008	04/05/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	29/03/2008	28/04/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	27/03/2008	21/04/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/03/2008	17/04/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.033	27/03/2008	26/04/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.040	27/03/2008	27/04/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.004	28/03/2008	30/04/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.022	25/03/2008	26/04/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	31/03/2008	24/04/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	28/03/2008	30/04/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	02/04/2008	29/04/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.021	01/04/2008	22/04/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	26/03/2008	29/04/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	28/03/2008	26/04/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	26/03/2008	16/04/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	01/04/2008	26/04/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	27/03/2008	20/04/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/03/2008	23/04/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.001	26/03/2008	24/04/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.019	25/03/2008	23/04/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.003	01/04/2008	27/04/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.085	01/04/2008	20/04/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	02/04/2008	04/05/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	28/03/2008	27/04/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	01/04/2008	24/04/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	28/03/2008	24/04/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	29/03/2008	27/04/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.006	29/03/2008	06/04/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.170	25/03/2008	04/05/2008	453.865.399

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

Tables

Eurobarometer 69



QA4a.1 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 ... ?

Votre vie en général

QA4a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	32	+2	29	+1	23	-2	26	+4	43	+8	22	+2	22	+2	20	+4
Moins bons	16	+3	15	+3	24	+1	19	-8	3	+1	17	+2	19	+3	26	+4
Sans changement	49	-5	56	-3	48	+1	53	+3	53	-9	59	-4	57	-5	52	-8
NSP	3	0	0	-1	5	0	2	+1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	38	-1	39	+1	27	-10	40	+5	34	-2	27	-2	36	+13	34	0	37	+3
Worse	16	0	21	+4	14	+6	13	+1	7	0	21	+6	10	-9	18	+5	21	0
Same	44	0	40	-4	56	+4	44	-7	55	0	46	-3	47	-3	46	-5	39	-4
DK	2	+1	0	-1	3	0	3	+1	4	+2	6	-1	7	-1	2	0	3	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	33	+4	18	+3	40	+6	31	+3	25	+4	35	+6	15	-4	44	+3	24	-2
Moins bons	11	+4	39	+2	13	+1	6	-3	13	0	16	+4	36	+16	15	+2	13	-7
Sans changement	54	-8	41	-6	39	+1	62	0	59	-6	46	-8	47	-10	37	-4	60	+8
NSP	2	0	2	+1	8	-8	1	0	3	+2	3	-2	2	-2	4	-1	3	+1

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	31	+3	33	+4	50	+8	41	+6	31	0	25	-9	40	+3
Worse	16	-2	4	0	2	-2	12	+3	20	+9	43	+30	19	+3
Same	52	0	62	-4	46	-6	44	-11	47	-9	25	-18	40	-3
DK	1	-1	1	0	2	0	3	+2	2	0	7	-3	1	-3

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QA4a.2 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 ... ?

La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA4a.2 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)

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	16	-8	12	-8	13	-10	21	+3	12	-6	16	-10	15	-10	11	-13
Moins bons	46	+20	54	+25	37	+10	36	-5	39	+28	39	+19	40	+19	47	+25
Sans changement	33	-11	33	-16	39	+1	40	+2	46	-19	43	-9	43	-9	39	-13
NSP	5	-1	1	-1	11	-1	3	0	3	-3	2	0	2	0	3	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	18	-11	10	-15	15	-13	15	-15	9	-9	16	-5	16	+5	11	-8	23	-6
Worse	45	+13	65	+23	48	+26	57	+32	57	+23	48	+13	48	-7	45	+12	41	+14
Same	33	-2	25	-7	31	-13	23	-15	28	-13	31	-7	30	+6	39	-3	32	-6
DK	4	0	0	-1	6	0	5	-2	6	-1	5	-1	6	-4	5	-1	4	-2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	11	-3	8	-5	40	+5	12	-7	19	-8	30	+2	10	-6	30	-4	17	-6
Moins bons	49	+31	66	+13	17	-3	44	+20	22	+9	21	+7	59	+20	27	+11	42	+14
Sans changement	34	-28	23	-8	24	-4	43	-12	51	-4	40	-5	26	-14	34	-8	35	-9
NSP	6	0	3	0	19	+2	1	-1	8	+3	9	-4	5	0	9	+1	6	+1

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	28	-1	9	-3	15	-6	10	-5	16	-8	14	-19	29	-3
Worse	35	+7	37	+16	42	+18	62	+30	44	+19	66	+40	37	+10
Same	34	-6	53	-13	38	-12	22	-23	35	-12	12	-20	31	-5
DK	3	0	1	0	5	0	6	-2	5	+1	8	-1	3	-2

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QA4a.3 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 ... ?

La situation financière de votre ménage

QA4a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	22	-3	18	-6	16	-6	17	-1	33	+1	16	0	16	+1	13	+2
Moins bons	25	+6	22	+9	35	+7	28	-10	10	+3	29	+5	31	+5	40	+5
Sans changement	50	-3	60	-2	44	+3	54	+12	56	-4	53	-5	51	-6	45	-8
NSP	3	0	0	-1	5	-4	1	-1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	33	-2	20	-9	19	-11	25	-5	19	-4	20	-2	16	+4	27	-3	34	+4
Worse	18	+7	35	+13	23	+12	24	+6	17	+4	28	+7	30	-6	20	+3	21	-2
Same	48	+1	45	-4	56	-1	48	-2	59	-2	49	-4	52	+5	51	+1	43	-2
DK	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	+1	5	+2	3	-1	2	-3	2	-1	2	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	20	0	12	+1	20	-3	26	+1	20	0	26	+2	11	-4	40	+1	19	0
Moins bons	16	+8	49	+1	14	-1	15	-3	19	+6	21	+7	41	+17	16	0	23	-2
Sans changement	61	-6	37	-3	62	+10	59	+4	58	-6	49	-8	46	-11	39	0	56	+2
NSP	3	-2	2	+1	4	-6	0	-2	3	0	4	-1	2	-2	5	-1	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	22	+7	21	-2	35	-2	26	-3	25	-5	16	-11	30	0
Worse	31	+5	8	+2	11	0	24	+10	24	+10	51	+34	26	+4
Same	45	-6	70	-1	53	+2	48	-7	48	-6	28	-19	41	-4
DK	2	0	1	+1	1	0	2	0	3	+1	5	-4	3	0

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QA4a.4 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 ... ?

La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA4a.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)

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	21	-5	17	-8	19	-5	24	-2	16	-7	27	-2	25	-2	18	-2
Moins bons	39	+14	38	+12	18	+4	21	-4	33	+22	31	+7	33	+8	41	+11
Sans changement	34	-9	44	-4	40	-2	51	+5	49	-13	38	-5	38	-6	38	-10
NSP	6	0	1	0	23	+3	4	+1	2	-2	4	0	4	0	3	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	17	-12	7	-14	15	-14	22	-10	8	-8	16	-4	14	+4	17	-13	41	-4
Worse	39	+20	66	+24	53	+29	41	+18	66	+27	47	+12	42	-1	30	+17	14	+4
Same	36	-7	27	-10	25	-15	31	-8	20	-18	32	-8	34	-3	45	-5	36	-2
DK	8	-1	0	0	7	0	6	0	6	-1	5	0	10	0	8	+1	9	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Meilleurs	13	+2	5	-4	43	+10	28	-5	21	-9	41	+4	8	-7	29	-1	18	-2
Moins bons	50	+19	58	+5	16	-3	24	+11	24	+7	13	+2	63	+27	24	+4	34	+6
Sans changement	31	-18	31	-3	27	-5	46	-6	47	0	37	-7	26	-11	34	-6	42	-4
NSP	6	-3	6	+2	14	-2	2	0	8	+2	9	+1	3	-3	13	+3	6	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Better	32	0	28	-1	20	-18	11	-5	21	-4	12	-13	26	0
Worse	25	+2	25	+12	40	+25	50	+19	36	+8	66	+36	39	+7
Same	39	-3	45	-12	35	-8	31	-16	37	-6	15	-21	30	-8
DK	4	+1	2	+1	5	+1	8	+2	6	+2	7	-2	5	+1

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QA6a A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 QA6a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
L'insécurité	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
La situation économique	20	-4	20	+4	36	+13	24	-2	32	-4	16	-1	16	+1	14	+4
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	20	+3	16	+5	25	-3	16	-3	6	0	14	0	14	0	11	-3
Les impôts	37	+11	48	+13	51	-4	38	-4	18	+11	42	+11	44	+11	51	+9
Le chômage	10	+7	18	+4	4	+7	7	+7	6	-7	9	0	9	+7	12	+6
Le terrorisme	24	-3	19	-8	16	-6	14	+1	3	-7	33	-9	35	-9	46	-5
La défense\ la politique étrangère	7	-3	2	-2	1	0	2	-1	13	-4	3	-8	3	-8	1	-8
Le logement	2	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	7	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
L'immigration	9	+1	11	0	1	0	7	+7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le système de santé	11	-4	17	-3	1	-3	4	0	18	-4	7	+1	6	0	4	0
Le système éducatif	19	-2	4	-2	20	+7	39	+1	39	-3	21	+5	21	+4	20	0
Les retraites\ les pensions	8	-1	3	-2	6	-7	4	-1	14	-7	17	0	16	-2	14	-6
La protection de l'environnement	12	-2	18	-3	15	-1	20	+2	3	-1	17	-1	16	-1	13	0
Les enjeux énergétiques	5	-2	6	-4	2	-2	6	+1	21	+3	6	-1	5	-1	4	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	5	+7	10	0	4	-3	5	0	12	+6	7	0	7	+1	5	0
NSP	2	0	2	-2	4	+2	3	0	1	-7	2	+1	1	0	1	+7
	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Crime	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Economic situation	26	-7	14	-2	16	-2	14	-3	51	-6	17	-16	35	+2	10	-5	32	-2
Rising prices\ inflation	33	+16	40	+7	18	+9	20	+1	14	+6	33	+8	17	-4	31	+8	21	+3
Taxation	54	-4	33	-1	26	+10	51	+24	22	0	44	+15	28	-17	71	-6	63	+1
Unemployment	10	+2	4	-4	6	+2	4	+1	3	-7	24	0	4	-3	11	0	10	-5
Terrorism	11	+4	40	-2	27	+6	30	-8	15	+5	29	+2	9	-9	15	+2	9	+2
Defence\ Foreign affairs	1	0	1	-1	31	-6	3	-3	2	-2	2	-5	2	0	1	+1	1	0
Housing	2	-5	5	+3	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration	3	0	1	+1	26	-4	16	+4	9	-5	2	-1	10	-2	7	-1	8	-1
Healthcare system	1	-1	4	-7	18	-6	7	-7	5	-9	7	-7	13	+6	2	-2	4	-2
The educational system	18	0	13	-3	3	-1	13	-1	53	+8	7	-1	7	+1	14	-1	16	-4
Protecting the environment	7	0	11	-3	4	-1	11	+2	5	-1	1	-1	6	-1	7	-1	8	+1
Energy related issues	9	0	21	+4	6	-1	17	-3	2	-2	8	-1	4	-5	18	+2	10	-2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5	0	7	-2	1	-2	8	-5	4	0	2	-1	7	0	2	+1	1	0
DK	12	-2	1	+1	0	-1	4	+1	3	0	2	-1	3	-2	5	+2	9	+4
	2	-1	4	+2	3	-3	0	0	0	-2	1	0	36	+22	2	+2	1	0
	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
L'insécurité	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
La situation économique	9	-2	14	0	11	-3	30	-3	11	-4	17	+2	10	0	16	-6	14	-2
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	7	+2	38	+9	10	-5	22	+6	13	+4	15	-2	24	-1	36	+5	19	+5
Les impôts	43	+5	35	+3	40	-1	16	+3	54	+13	33	+10	42	+7	48	+13	71	+8
Le chômage	7	+1	11	+4	7	-3	5	-3	9	-1	7	-1	14	0	11	+3	13	+1
Le terrorisme	24	-8	41	0	9	-8	4	0	21	-5	27	-5	49	-5	11	-6	19	-2
La défense\ la politique étrangère	2	-1	1	0	2	+1	16	+7	6	-3	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	-1
Le logement	1	0	0	-1	1	0	5	-2	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	-2	6	+3
L'immigration	37	+3	2	-3	12	+1	4	+1	4	+2	7	-2	3	+1	12	+2	8	-5
Le système de santé	10	-2	1	-1	29	-11	18	+3	14	-12	4	-3	2	+1	3	-1	3	+1
Le système éducatif	6	-1	25	-12	10	+3	28	-6	25	+13	49	0	17	-7	25	+2	15	-6
Les retraites\ les pensions	25	+2	5	-2	4	0	25	+1	7	-5	4	0	7	-1	7	-1	3	-4
La protection de l'environnement	6	-2	12	-1	7	-2	3	0	13	-3	16	-1	8	-3	15	-8	12	+1
Les enjeux énergétiques	8	0	2	-1	21	+10	9	-7	8	+1	2	-1	1	-1	3	0	5	+1
Autre (SPONTANEOUS)	6	+7	5	-1	18	+13	6	+1	3	-2	4	+2	1	0	1	0	2	0
NSP	1	0	2	+1	4	-2	5	+1	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-2	2	-1
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1

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QA6a A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 QA6a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Crime	19	-1	14	-1	27	-2	38	-6	50	-1	10	0	27	-13
Economic situation	28	+1	6	+1	13	+3	13	+8	31	0	35	+12	42	-3
Rising prices\ inflation	43	+10	33	+11	9	+5	19	+11	36	+23	15	+10	29	+13
Taxation	4	-1	17	+1	6	-1	12	+5	2	0	2	0	4	+1
Unemployment	29	-1	17	-2	20	0	7	-2	45	-10	55	-2	61	-6
Terrorism	2	-3	0	-1	1	-1	13	-4	1	0	44	-33	3	0
Defence\ Foreign affairs	1	-1	2	0	2	0	2	-2	1	0	1	-2	4	+2
Housing	13	+6	6	0	3	-1	15	+3	3	-1	0	-1	2	0
Immigration	1	-1	7	+1	12	-1	35	-4	1	+1	0	-1	2	0
Healthcare system	26	-4	39	-10	38	-3	15	-11	8	-1	4	+2	4	0
The educational system	7	0	3	-1	21	+1	6	-2	2	-1	8	+2	2	-2
Pensions	11	-4	18	+1	9	+2	9	0	12	-7	9	+8	3	-1
Protecting the environment	4	0	16	-1	24	-3	6	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	0
Energy related issues	4	0	20	+2	13	+1	6	+3	1	0	1	0	2	+1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	-2	3	+2	7	+4
DK	1	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

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QA6b A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 QA6b What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1
L'insécurité	19	-2
La situation économique	30	-2
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	28	+14
Les impôts	10	0
Le chômage	30	-2
Le terrorisme	4	+1
La question chypriote	37	-7
Le logement	3	+1
L'immigration	7	0
Le système de santé	6	0
Le système éducatif	8	0
Les retraites\ les pensions	3	+1
La protection de l'environnement	2	-1
Les enjeux énergétiques	1	-3
Autre (SPONTANE)	0	-3
NSP	1	-1

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QA7a D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?
QA7a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

	EU27		EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Une bonne chose	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Une mauvaise chose	52	-6	66	-8	51	-1	48	+3	65	-4	61	-6	60	-7	55	-9		
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	14	+1	10	+3	8	+3	11	-4	12	+2	7	-1	8	0	11	+1		
NSP	29	+4	23	+4	36	+2	38	0	22	+3	28	+6	28	+5	31	+7		
	5	+1	1	+1	5	-4	3	+1	1	-1	4	+1	4	+2	3	+1		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
A good thing	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
A bad thing	58	-3	47	-15	65	-3	48	-12	73	-1	39	-11	52	+12	29	-8	60	-5
Neither good nor bad	7	0	11	+3	8	-1	17	+5	6	0	17	+1	15	0	16	+4	9	+1
DK	32	+2	42	+12	20	+4	33	+6	15	-1	35	+7	32	-10	52	+4	27	+3
	3	+1	0	0	7	0	2	+1	6	+2	9	+3	1	-2	3	0	4	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Une bonne chose	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Une mauvaise chose	73	-9	32	-8	60	+6	75	-4	36	-2	65	-6	50	-8	64	-7	52	-4
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	8	+1	21	+4	12	-3	9	+3	26	0	6	0	15	+2	6	+1	11	+4
NSP	18	+8	43	+2	26	-2	15	+1	36	+2	25	+4	28	+3	23	+3	36	+1
	1	0	4	+2	2	-1	1	0	2	0	4	+2	7	+3	7	+3	1	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
A good thing	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
A bad thing	57	-1	44	-1	54	-1	30	-4
Neither good nor bad	6	0	20	-1	22	+3	32	+4
DK	35	+1	35	+2	23	-1	30	-1
	2	0	1	0	1	-1	8	+1

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QA8a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?
 QA8a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Bénéficié	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	54	-4	70	-5	47	-5	64	+3	77	-1	56	-2	55	-3	52	-4
Pas bénéficié	31	+2	27	+8	23	+9	25	-4	16	+2	33	+1	33	+1	33	-2
NSP	15	+2	3	-3	30	-4	11	+1	7	-1	11	+1	12	+2	15	+6


	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Benefited	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	76	-4	73	-7	66	+2	49	-8	82	-5	37	-10	55	+18	48	-9	75	-6
Not benefited	15	+7	27	+10	16	-6	36	+4	7	0	36	+3	35	-17	42	+10	13	+3
DK	9	+3	0	-3	18	+4	15	+4	11	+5	27	+7	10	-1	10	-1	12	+3

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Bénéficié	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	68	-2	36	-6	69	+5	70	-4	36	-6	77	-6	61	-8	65	-2	71	0
Pas bénéficié	20	-3	52	+5	16	-8	23	+2	47	+4	11	+2	26	+5	15	+3	25	+3
NSP	12	+5	12	+1	15	+3	7	+2	17	+2	12	+4	13	+3	20	-1	4	-3

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Benefited	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	76	+6	51	0	50	+2	36	-1
Not benefited	15	-5	41	-2	38	+2	50	+3
DK	9	-1	8	+2	12	-4	14	-2

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QA7b D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne serait ... ?
QA7b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?




EUROBAROMETER

	HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Une bonne chose	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Une mauvaise chose	30	-5	49	0	72	-4
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	25	0	21	-4	6	+1
NSP	39	+2	17	+2	20	+3
	6	+3	13	+2	2	0

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QA8b Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?
QA8b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?



EUROBAROMETER

	HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Bénéficierait	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Ne bénéficierait pas	44	-3	58	+5	82	0
NSP	42	-2	29	-4	11	-1
	14	+5	13	-1	7	+1

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QA11a.1 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

En (NOTRE PAYS)

QA11a.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)

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	32	-2	36	+5	28	+3	35	+6	48	-11	36	-5	34	-5	28	-4
Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	45	+4	40	-7	40	+5	34	-12	42	+14	39	+8	40	+8	42	+2
Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	19	-1	23	+2	23	-6	29	+6	8	-3	21	-2	22	-2	27	+3
NSP	4	-7	1	0	9	-2	2	0	2	0	4	-1	4	-1	3	-1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Things are going in the right direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	51	-5	25	-10	42	+3	23	-19	40	-7	9	-7	50	+28	21	-5	36	-3
Things are going in the wrong direction	26	+4	56	+12	34	-3	61	+22	36	+3	61	+9	22	-28	53	+3	46	+5
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	15	-2	19	-2	21	0	11	-3	15	+2	27	0	20	0	21	+5	14	-2
DK	8	+3	0	0	3	0	5	0	9	+2	3	-2	8	0	5	-3	4	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	42	-6	4	-8	56	+8	35	-2	30	-13	55	+24	26	+7	53	+9	42	+7
Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	30	+5	79	+13	17	-12	35	+2	37	+11	24	-23	38	-6	18	-10	32	-8
Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	22	+3	15	-5	23	+5	28	0	28	+1	17	+2	28	+1	19	0	24	+2
NSP	6	-2	2	0	4	-1	2	0	5	+1	4	-3	8	-2	10	+1	2	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Things are going in the right direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	41	+7	50	-1	48	+4	25	-7	28	-2	17	-31	47	+9
Things are going in the wrong direction	19	-11	38	+5	34	-2	63	+12	48	+5	72	+35	28	-5
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	37	+5	12	-3	16	+1	9	-4	21	-2	3	0	21	-3
DK	3	-7	0	-1	2	-3	3	-7	3	-7	8	-4	4	-7

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QA11a.2 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?
 Dans l'Union européenne
 QA11a.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

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	42	+2	51	+3	54	+1	50	+6	50	0	37	0	37	0	37	+3
Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	25	+2	25	0	6	+2	16	-5	30	+8	28	+2	28	+2	27	-1
Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	19	-2	22	-2	13	+5	26	0	12	-1	25	0	25	-1	26	-4
NSP	14	-2	2	-1	27	-8	8	-7	8	-7	10	-2	10	-1	10	+2

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Things are going in the right direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	60	-3	46	-1	48	+4	34	-5	46	-2	26	0	47	+12	40	-8	52	-6
Things are going in the wrong direction	9	+1	28	+2	17	0	38	+12	16	0	30	+1	14	-5	19	+4	13	+5
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	12	-2	25	-1	17	-5	12	-2	15	+1	29	0	15	-3	22	+4	17	+1
DK	19	+4	1	0	18	+1	16	-5	23	+1	15	-1	24	-4	19	0	18	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Les choses vont dans la bonne direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	39	+4	37	-2	54	+6	46	+6	27	-6	63	-1	41	+6	61	+1	59	+5
Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction	30	-2	19	0	10	-4	22	-1	38	+4	9	+1	21	+3	6	0	14	-4
Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	22	+1	29	-2	19	+1	25	-4	26	-2	14	-1	21	-3	12	-1	20	0
NSP	9	-3	15	+4	17	-3	7	-1	9	+4	14	+1	17	-6	21	0	7	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Things are going in the right direction	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	53	+4	41	+1	48	+11	34	+8	38	-2	40	+3	65	+8
Things are going in the wrong direction	5	-5	40	+3	25	+3	35	0	24	+4	28	-2	12	+1
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	31	+2	13	-4	15	-5	13	-1	26	+2	3	-1	11	-4
DK	11	-7	6	0	12	-9	18	-7	12	-4	29	0	12	-5

Eurobarometer 69



QA12.9 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.

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

QA12.9 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 (NATIONALITY) Government

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt confiance	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	32	-2	40	-3	17	+1	21	0	55	-2	37	-4	36	-4	30	-5
Plutôt pas confiance	62	+3	58	+5	73	+7	77	+1	43	+4	58	+6	59	+5	66	+6
NSP	6	-1	2	-2	10	-8	2	-1	2	-2	5	-2	5	-1	4	-1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tend to trust	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	56	-6	34	-12	55	+6	28	-14	37	+5	15	-8	69	+20	15	-4	17	-7
Tend not to trust	39	+6	66	+12	36	-9	66	+15	53	-4	75	+10	26	-19	80	+5	77	+8
DK	5	0	0	0	9	+3	6	-1	10	-1	10	-2	5	-1	5	-1	6	-1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt confiance	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	55	-10	13	-8	56	+11	51	+2	42	-11	26	+9	32	+2	25	+4	31	-1
Plutôt pas confiance	37	+10	80	+6	34	-9	46	-2	48	+10	65	-10	62	-1	68	-3	66	+2
NSP	8	0	7	+2	10	-2	3	0	10	+1	9	+1	6	-1	7	-1	3	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tend to trust	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	37	-3	61	+3	45	+4	24	-6	21	+1	47	-16	40	+4
Tend not to trust	58	+3	37	-3	50	-2	72	+8	75	0	47	+17	54	-2
DK	5	0	2	0	5	-2	4	-2	4	-1	6	-1	6	-2

Eurobarometer 69



QA12.10 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.

Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE)

QA12.10 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 (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Plutôt confiance	34	-1	48	-1	12	+1	16	0	76	+2	43	+1	41	0	34	+1
Plutôt pas confiance	58	+2	49	+1	79	+6	81	0	22	0	52	+3	53	+2	61	-1
NSP	8	-1	3	0	9	-7	3	0	2	-2	5	-4	6	-2	5	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Tend to trust	36	-10	49	-3	54	+7	35	-5	42	+9	16	-9	69	+20	12	-4	12	-1
Tend not to trust	58	+10	51	+3	35	-8	56	+8	46	-8	73	+10	27	-17	83	+6	84	+3
DK	6	0	0	0	11	+1	9	-3	12	-1	11	-1	4	-3	5	-2	4	-2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Plutôt confiance	55	-1	15	-6	54	+12	56	+2	46	-8	16	+6	39	+5	22	+4	31	0
Plutôt pas confiance	34	+4	79	+5	30	-14	40	-1	43	+6	75	-7	53	-4	70	-3	65	0
NSP	11	-3	6	+1	16	+2	4	-1	11	+2	9	+1	8	-1	8	-1	4	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Tend to trust	34	-3	66	+1	60	+3	27	-7	21	+1	47	-17	24	+1
Tend not to trust	60	+2	32	-1	35	-1	65	+8	74	-1	46	+18	69	+1
DK	6	+1	2	0	5	-2	8	-1	5	0	7	-1	7	-2

Eurobarometer 69



QA12.11 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.

L'Union européenne

QA12.11 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

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Plutôt confiance	50	+2	68	+3	63	+5	59	+1	60	+1	43	+4	43	+4	45	+5
Plutôt pas confiance	36	0	29	-1	19	0	30	-3	34	+2	45	-2	44	-3	42	-7
NSP	14	-2	3	-2	18	-5	11	+2	6	-3	12	-2	13	-1	13	+2

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Tend to trust	69	+2	59	-6	66	+8	50	-1	62	+7	40	-3	71	+16	49	+17	46	-4
Tend not to trust	17	-3	41	+6	20	-6	40	+6	19	-4	36	+4	23	-10	30	-26	37	+5
DK	14	+1	0	0	14	-2	10	-5	19	-3	24	-1	6	-6	21	+9	17	-1

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Plutôt confiance	62	+3	55	+1	52	-8	65	+9	59	+6	38	-8	59	-3	58	+1	66	-2
Plutôt pas confiance	21	0	36	+3	33	+3	21	-6	31	-7	48	+5	22	+1	29	-1	20	0
NSP	17	-3	9	-4	15	+5	14	-3	10	+1	14	+3	19	+2	13	0	14	+2

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Tend to trust	66	+1	67	+9	52	+9	47	+7	29	+4	37	+5	31	+6	64	+1
Tend not to trust	26	-2	23	-6	43	-8	45	0	56	+3	52	-5	52	-7	26	+1
DK	8	+1	10	-3	5	-1	8	-7	15	-7	11	0	17	+1	10	-2

Eurobarometer 69



QA13 En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?
QA13 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Très positive	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Assez positive	7	-1	6	-4	19	+5	6	0	7	+1	7	-1	6	-1	1	-4
Neutre	41	0	52	+3	41	-2	37	-1	40	+5	39	-4	38	-4	37	-2
Assez négative	35	+1	33	-2	27	-1	40	+2	36	-10	40	+3	42	+4	47	+5
Très négative	12	+2	8	+3	8	+1	13	-2	13	+3	11	+2	11	+2	11	+2
NSP	3	-1	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	+1	2	0	2	-1	2	-2
Positif	2	-1	0	0	4	-3	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	+1
Négatif	48	-1	58	-1	60	+3	43	-1	47	+6	46	-5	44	-5	38	-6
	15	+1	9	+3	9	+1	16	-2	16	+4	13	+2	13	+1	13	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Very positive	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Fairly positive	3	-1	9	-2	9	-3	4	-4	19	-2	7	-4	15	+3	22	+7	1	-2
Neutral	44	-3	39	-7	50	+4	45	0	46	-2	42	-2	43	+2	30	+5	28	-5
Fairly negative	45	+3	39	+6	32	+2	33	+2	22	+3	36	+4	31	+1	29	+5	56	+5
Very negative	6	+1	10	+2	5	0	14	+3	5	+1	9	+1	9	-3	7	-11	13	+3
DK	1	0	3	+1	1	0	3	-1	3	0	3	+1	2	-2	6	-4	2	0
Positive	1	0	0	0	3	-3	1	0	5	0	3	0	0	-1	6	-2	0	-1
Negative	47	-4	48	-9	59	+1	49	-4	65	-4	49	-6	58	+5	52	+12	29	-7
	7	+1	13	+3	6	0	17	+2	8	+1	12	+2	11	-5	13	-15	15	+3

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Très positive	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Assez positive	7	-3	11	+1	3	-1	17	-2	2	-2	4	-1	8	-4	6	+1	15	+3
Neutre	44	-3	42	-1	36	-1	40	+5	41	+2	24	-5	50	-2	49	-2	52	-4
Assez négative	40	+3	33	+3	42	+2	27	0	41	-2	34	-1	35	+5	31	-1	21	-1
Très négative	5	+1	9	-2	14	-1	10	+1	14	+2	29	+5	5	+1	9	0	6	+3
NSP	1	+1	4	0	4	+1	2	-4	1	0	6	0	1	0	2	+1	0	-1
Positif	3	+1	1	-1	1	0	4	0	1	0	3	+2	1	0	3	+1	6	0
Négatif	51	-6	53	0	39	-2	57	+3	43	0	28	-6	58	-6	55	-1	67	-1
	6	+2	13	-2	18	0	12	-3	15	+2	35	+5	6	+1	11	+1	6	+2

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Very positive	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Fairly positive	11	+3	6	-1	2	+1	6	+1	4	+1	7	-1	17	-7	28	-7
Neutral	49	-4	47	+4	32	+5	36	+4	25	+4	25	-1	32	+8	39	+5
Fairly negative	32	+1	36	0	46	-3	34	-1	32	-4	40	+3	16	0	25	+3
Very negative	5	0	9	-3	16	-3	19	-2	22	+2	19	-1	13	+1	5	+1
DK	2	+2	1	0	3	0	4	0	12	-3	7	0	15	-1	2	-1
Positive	1	-2	1	0	1	0	1	-2	5	0	2	0	7	-1	1	-1
Negative	60	-1	53	+3	34	+6	42	+5	29	+5	32	-2	49	+1	67	-2
	7	+2	10	-3	19	-3	23	-2	34	-1	26	-1	28	0	7	0

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QA18.1 Et pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

Le Parlement européen

QA18.1 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The European Parliament

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt confiance	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	52	-3	71	+3	59	+1	57	-4	63	-7	51	-2	50	-2	45	-4
Plutôt pas confiance	27	0	25	-1	19	+4	25	-1	29	+8	31	+1	32	+1	37	+3
NSP	21	+3	4	-2	22	-5	18	+5	8	-1	18	+1	18	+1	18	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tend to trust	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	58	-3	61	-16	62	0	51	-7	62	-1	51	-2	65	+6	44	+11	39	-5
Tend not to trust	17	0	39	+16	14	-3	31	+6	13	+1	22	-3	18	-3	26	-16	29	+5
DK	25	+3	0	0	24	+3	18	+1	25	0	27	+5	17	-3	30	+5	32	0

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt confiance	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	55	-2	59	-6	59	-8	61	-2	62	+1	43	-8	53	-7	66	+3	61	-11
Plutôt pas confiance	14	0	24	+1	27	+3	13	-4	27	-2	39	+3	17	+1	18	-2	10	+1
NSP	31	+2	17	+5	14	+5	26	+6	11	+1	18	+5	30	+6	16	-1	29	+10

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tend to trust	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	60	-3	69	-1	54	+1	57	0	27	+2	40	0	25	+5	54	-3
Tend not to trust	24	0	19	-3	33	-4	28	0	48	-4	43	+2	41	-4	19	0
DK	16	+3	12	+4	13	+3	15	0	25	+2	17	-2	34	-1	27	+3

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QA18.2 Et pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?
 La Commission européenne
 QA18.2 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 The European Commission

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt confiance	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	47	-3	69	+2	51	+5	51	-6	55	-6	43	-3	41	-5	36	-8
Plutôt pas confiance	27	+1	25	0	19	+3	27	+1	31	+7	33	+2	34	+3	38	+4
NSP	26	+2	6	-2	30	-8	22	+5	14	-1	24	+1	25	+2	26	+4

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tend to trust	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	56	-1	57	-12	58	+5	44	-10	54	-6	48	-2	63	+6	41	+12	37	-2
Tend not to trust	16	0	43	+13	14	-2	33	+8	14	+2	22	-2	18	-2	28	-16	29	+6
DK	28	+1	0	-1	28	-3	23	+2	32	+4	30	+4	19	-4	31	+4	34	-4

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt confiance	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	51	-2	54	-1	54	-7	58	-2	62	+3	37	-11	54	-7	62	+3	50	-10
Plutôt pas confiance	14	+2	23	-3	25	+1	12	-4	22	-3	42	+3	15	+1	19	-2	9	+2
NSP	35	0	23	+4	21	+6	30	+6	16	0	21	+8	31	+6	19	-1	41	+8

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tend to trust	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
	58	-3	61	-1	53	0	50	+1	24	+2	36	-3	23	+6	49	-4
Tend not to trust	24	+1	20	-4	33	-2	27	+1	45	-2	45	+4	40	-5	20	+1
DK	18	+2	19	+5	14	+2	23	-2	31	0	19	-1	37	-1	31	+3

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QA35a.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre l'insécurité

QA35a.1 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting crime

	EU27		EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	39	+3	34	+4	37	+9	29	+5	39	+2	22	+3	23	+3	27	+5	27	+5
En commun dans l'UE	58	-3	65	-4	59	-5	70	-5	60	-1	78	-2	76	-3	72	-5	72	-5
NSP	3	0	1	0	4	-4	1	0	1	-1	0	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	30	-4	54	+13	46	-3	43	-3	56	+10	37	+11	29	+3	22	-1	36	+4
Jointly within the EU	67	+3	46	-13	50	+3	54	+1	41	-7	55	-11	68	-4	77	+3	61	-5
DK	3	+1	0	0	4	0	3	+2	3	-3	8	0	3	+1	1	-2	3	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	29	-10	28	+5	41	-3	38	+5	38	+2	27	-2	27	+7	36	+5	28	+2
En commun dans l'UE	70	+10	71	-5	58	+5	61	-5	59	-3	70	+1	68	-6	59	-3	71	-2
NSP	1	0	1	0	1	-2	1	0	3	+1	3	+1	5	-1	5	-2	1	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	25	0	38	+10	45	+1	65	+3
Jointly within the EU	74	0	61	-11	54	-1	33	-1
DK	1	0	1	+1	1	0	2	-2

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QA35a.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Les impôts

QA35a.2 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Taxation

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	68	+3	69	+4	77	+13	73	+5	86	-2	66	-3	67	-1	71	+6
En commun dans l'UE	28	-2	30	-3	18	-6	24	-5	13	+3	33	+5	32	+3	28	-4
NSP	4	-7	1	-7	5	-7	3	0	1	-7	1	-2	1	-2	1	-2

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	75	+4	74	+14	59	-4	76	+7	69	+9	58	+11	51	+3	60	+4	58	+4
Jointly within the EU	21	-5	26	-14	37	+6	22	-6	26	-6	35	-9	43	-4	36	-4	37	-6
DK	4	+7	0	0	4	-2	2	-7	5	-3	7	-2	6	+1	4	0	5	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	85	-2	68	+5	67	+2	77	0	72	0	59	-5	48	+9	63	+1	61	+9
En commun dans l'UE	14	+3	30	-5	29	-1	22	0	24	0	34	+2	45	-9	31	+3	36	-70
NSP	1	-7	2	0	4	-1	1	0	4	0	7	+3	7	0	6	-4	3	+1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	74	+3	89	+8	82	-1	77	-1
Jointly within the EU	24	-3	10	-8	17	+3	19	+3
DK	2	0	1	0	1	-2	4	-2

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QA35a.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre le chômage

QA35a.3 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting unemployment

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	57	0	56	0	62	+8	60	+8	68	-4	55	-6	57	-4	66	+4
En commun dans l'UE	40	0	43	0	34	-4	38	-8	30	+4	44	+6	42	+4	34	-4
NSP	3	0	1	0	4	-4	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	50	-7	57	+13	53	-1	62	-1	59	+6	52	+10	38	-2	49	+3	50	+3
Jointly within the EU	46	+5	43	-13	43	+3	36	0	38	-3	41	-10	59	+2	49	-2	46	-4
DK	4	+2	0	0	4	-2	2	+1	3	-3	7	0	3	0	2	-1	4	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	65	-4	56	+7	52	-1	65	-2	63	0	47	-5	38	+6	60	+4	54	+2
En commun dans l'UE	34	+4	42	-8	47	+4	33	0	33	-2	50	+4	57	-5	35	-2	45	-1
NSP	1	0	2	+1	1	-3	2	+2	4	+2	3	+1	5	-1	5	-2	1	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	42	-4	77	+4	59	-9	68	-4
Jointly within the EU	58	+5	22	-4	40	+9	29	+5
DK	0	-1	1	0	1	0	3	-1

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QA35a.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre le terrorisme

QA35a.4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting terrorism

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	18	+3	14	+4	9	+1	14	+5	7	0	9	+2	9	+2	11	+3
En commun dans l'UE	79	-2	86	-3	87	+4	85	-5	92	+1	90	-2	90	-2	88	-3
NSP	3	-7	0	-7	4	-5	1	0	1	-7	1	0	1	0	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	9	+2	23	+5	28	-4	14	+2	23	+6	23	+8	16	+4	7	-7	10	+1
Jointly within the EU	87	-3	77	-5	68	+4	85	-2	74	-2	70	-7	80	-5	92	+3	86	-2
DK	4	+7	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	-4	7	-7	4	+7	1	-2	4	+7

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	11	0	12	+5	11	+2	11	+2	21	-4	12	+1	16	+3	14	+2	15	+7
En commun dans l'UE	88	0	87	-5	87	0	89	-7	76	+3	85	-2	78	-2	81	+1	84	0
NSP	1	0	1	0	2	-2	0	-7	3	+1	3	+7	6	-7	5	-3	1	-7

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	8	0	17	+5	8	0	32	+4
Jointly within the EU	91	0	82	-6	91	+7	65	-3
DK	1	0	1	+7	1	-7	3	-7

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QA35a.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La défense et la politique étrangère

QA35a.5 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Defence and foreign affairs

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	32	+4	25	+3	23	+6	26	+4	38	-3	23	+7	24	+7	29	+8
En commun dans l'UE	64	-3	74	-3	70	0	72	-4	60	+6	75	-7	74	-7	70	-6
NSP	4	-7	1	0	7	-6	2	0	2	-3	2	0	2	0	1	-2

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	26	+5	41	+8	33	0	25	+3	35	+6	24	+6	26	+7	19	-2	24	+3
Jointly within the EU	70	-6	59	-8	60	+1	72	-3	60	-7	67	-6	71	0	79	+4	72	-3
DK	4	+7	0	0	7	-1	3	0	5	-5	9	0	3	-1	2	-2	4	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	21	+2	23	+6	25	+8	40	+2	39	-7	28	+1	28	+8	29	+4	28	+5
En commun dans l'UE	74	-3	75	-6	71	-6	58	-2	57	0	67	-3	64	-7	65	-7	70	-5
NSP	5	+7	2	0	4	-2	2	0	4	+1	5	+2	8	-7	6	-3	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	16	+7	79	+5	50	0	55	+7
Jointly within the EU	83	0	20	-6	45	-2	40	0
DK	1	-7	1	+7	5	+2	5	-7

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QA35a.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'immigration

QA35a.6 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Immigration

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	38	+5	35	+9	31	+15	43	+10	55	+8	34	+2	35	+3	40	+8
En commun dans l'UE	58	-5	65	-8	61	-10	55	-10	43	-8	65	-1	64	-2	58	-9
NSP	4	0	0	-1	8	-5	2	0	2	0	1	-1	1	-1	2	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	56	+7	56	+6	29	-2	32	+3	42	+8	32	+13	26	-1	31	+4	29	+5
Jointly within the EU	40	-8	44	-6	67	+3	65	-4	55	-5	61	-12	70	+1	65	-5	66	-5
DK	4	+1	0	0	4	-1	3	+1	3	-3	7	-1	4	0	4	+1	5	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	45	+2	35	+9	20	+5	37	+3	58	+1	30	+3	32	+11	24	+1	28	+2
En commun dans l'UE	53	0	63	-9	79	-3	61	-3	38	-3	64	-4	61	-10	69	+2	69	-1
NSP	2	-2	2	0	1	-2	2	0	4	+2	6	+1	7	-1	7	-3	3	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	35	+5	74	+8	53	+7	61	+8
Jointly within the EU	64	-5	25	-8	45	-7	35	-7
DK	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	-1

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QA35a.7 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Le système éducatif

QA35a.7 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

The educational system

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	66	+2	68	+3	73	+9	55	+5	76
En commun dans l'UE	31	-1	31	-3	22	-3	43	-6	23
NSP	3	-1	1	0	5	-6	2	+1	1

	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2
(NATIONALITY) Government	64	-2	76	+11	58	-4	75	+7	73
Jointly within the EU	33	+1	24	-11	38	+6	23	-6	43
DK	3	+1	2	0	4	-2	2	-1	2

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	72	-4	70	0	65	+3	81	0	69
En commun dans l'UE	26	+4	29	+1	33	-2	18	-1	27
NSP	2	0	1	-1	2	-1	1	+1	4

	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	63	+3	89	+7
Jointly within the EU	36	-3	10	-8
DK	1	0	1	+1

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QA35a.8 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Les retraites

QA35a.8 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Pensions

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	73	+3	75	+4	72	+9	69	+2	91	0	80	-2	81	-1	88	+5
En commun dans l'UE	24	-2	25	-3	24	-3	29	-1	7	0	18	+2	17	+1	11	-5
NSP	3	-1	0	-1	4	-6	2	-1	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	64	+3	76	+17	64	+1	81	+5	66	+5	63	+7	48	+2	59	+4	60	+5
Jointly within the EU	33	-3	24	-17	33	+1	17	-4	29	-1	30	-7	48	-3	38	-4	35	-7
DK	3	0	0	0	3	-2	2	-1	5	-4	7	0	4	+1	3	0	5	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	88	+1	75	+3	74	+5	89	-1	82	+2	53	-8	51	+13	69	+5	64	+7
En commun dans l'UE	10	0	24	-2	24	-4	10	+1	15	-2	43	+7	42	-12	27	-3	34	-7
NSP	2	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	0	3	0	4	+1	7	-1	4	-2	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	71	-2	94	+3	90	+2	78	+1
Jointly within the EU	28	+2	5	-4	8	-1	18	0
DK	1	0	1	+1	2	-1	4	-1

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QA35a.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La protection de l'environnement

QA35a.9 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Protecting the environment

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	26	+2	26	+5	27	-3	30	+5	24	+7	13	+2	14	+3	16	+5
En commun dans l'UE	71	-2	73	-5	67	+6	69	-5	75	-7	86	-2	85	-3	83	-5
NSP	3	0	1	0	6	-3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	34	+7	19	-2	28	-5	22	+4	34	+4	32	+9	18	+4	37	+5	40	+7
Jointly within the EU	63	-2	81	+2	67	+5	77	-3	63	-2	61	-7	79	-4	62	-3	56	-8
DK	3	+7	0	0	5	0	1	-1	3	-2	7	-2	3	0	1	-2	4	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	25	-4	25	+6	36	+5	18	+6	38	-4	25	-3	25	+3	36	-2	32	+4
En commun dans l'UE	74	+5	74	-6	63	-4	82	-6	59	+3	72	+2	69	-1	58	+2	67	-3
NSP	1	-7	1	0	1	-1	0	0	3	+1	3	+1	6	-2	6	0	1	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	28	0	40	+9	18	+3	36	+3
Jointly within the EU	71	0	59	-10	81	-3	61	-1
DK	1	0	1	+1	1	0	3	-2

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QA36a.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La santé

QA36a.1 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Health

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	64	+5	62	+11	67	+10	63	+2	71	+9	66	+3	67	+3	73	+5
En commun dans l'UE	33	-4	38	-11	30	-2	36	-2	28	-8	33	-2	32	-2	27	-4
NSP	3	-7	0	0	3	-8	1	0	1	-7	1	-7	1	-7	0	-7

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	53	+7	67	+16	62	-1	68	+14	70	+5	51	+12	26	-1	51	+4	55	+8
Jointly within the EU	44	-8	33	-16	35	+2	30	-14	27	-4	43	-8	71	-2	47	-4	42	-9
DK	3	+7	0	0	3	-7	2	0	3	-7	6	-4	3	+3	2	0	3	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	65	+5	75	+7	64	+1	67	+4	77	+1	50	-11	50	+13	62	+3	58	+5
En commun dans l'UE	34	-5	24	-6	35	-1	32	-4	20	-2	46	+9	46	-10	34	+1	40	-5
NSP	1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	3	+1	4	+2	4	-3	4	-4	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	70	+3	90	+7	75	-8	74	+1
Jointly within the EU	29	-3	10	-6	25	+9	24	+1
DK	1	0	0	-7	0	-7	2	-2

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QA36a.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La sécurité sociale

QA36a.2 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Social welfare

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	67	+3	74	+6	57	+8	68	+2	87	+2	62	-3	65	-2	77	+4
En commun dans l'UE	30	-2	25	-6	40	0	31	-1	12	-1	37	+5	34	+3	22	-4
NSP	3	-7	1	0	3	-8	1	-7	1	-7	1	-2	1	-7	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	55	+5	63	+17	65	+2	81	+6	75	+5	57	+11	29	-4	58	+5	49	+5
Jointly within the EU	41	-8	37	-17	31	-1	17	-4	21	-4	37	-8	67	+1	40	-4	47	-7
DK	4	+3	0	0	4	-1	2	-2	4	-1	6	-3	4	+3	2	-1	4	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	74	+2	58	+5	77	+4	81	-1	77	+5	52	-7	50	+13	59	+2	61	+7
En commun dans l'UE	25	-2	40	-5	22	-2	19	+1	21	-5	44	+6	43	-12	36	+1	37	-7
NSP	1	0	2	0	1	-2	0	0	2	0	4	+1	7	-1	5	-3	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	69	+3	91	+3	88	+2	72	0
Jointly within the EU	30	-3	8	-4	11	-2	25	+3
DK	1	0	1	+1	1	0	3	-3

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QA36a.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'agriculture et la pêche

QA36a.3 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Agriculture and fishery

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	44	+2	32	-2	50	+3	64	+4	34	+7	26	-6	28	-4	35	+6
En commun dans l'UE	51	-2	67	+2	46	+7	34	-3	63	-9	71	+6	69	+4	62	-6
NSP	5	0	1	0	4	-10	2	-7	3	+2	3	0	3	0	3	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	54	+7	63	+14	38	0	43	+7	48	+9	47	+11	25	0	50	+4	43	+4
Jointly within the EU	43	-1	37	-14	53	+1	53	-8	47	-7	45	-9	72	+2	47	-4	53	-6
DK	3	0	0	0	9	-1	4	+1	5	-2	8	-2	3	-2	3	0	4	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	43	+2	54	+6	52	+12	32	0	58	+2	41	-5	36	+3	63	+7	46	0
En commun dans l'UE	53	0	44	-6	45	-8	67	0	37	-4	54	+4	59	-1	32	-5	52	0
NSP	4	-2	2	0	3	-4	1	0	5	+2	5	+1	5	-2	5	-2	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	57	+3	83	+3	42	0	56	+1
Jointly within the EU	41	-3	16	-3	56	0	39	+1
DK	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	-2

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QA36a.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La protection des consommateurs

QA36a.4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Consumer protection

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	46	+4	41	+2	38	+5	46	+4	51	+9	35	-1	36	0	41	+5
En commun dans l'UE	50	-3	57	-3	57	+5	53	-4	47	-9	63	+1	62	0	58	-5
NSP	4	-7	2	+1	5	-10	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	59	+3	53	+18	44	-5	48	+9	39	+6	43	+6	25	+2	44	+5	41	+5
Jointly within the EU	37	-3	47	-18	50	+6	50	-9	56	-4	50	-4	72	-2	52	-3	52	-5
DK	4	0	0	0	6	-1	2	0	5	-2	7	-2	3	0	4	-2	7	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	48	-1	51	+7	46	+2	48	0	60	+2	39	-1	41	+8	59	+6	48	+4
En commun dans l'UE	50	+3	46	-8	52	+2	51	0	36	-4	54	-1	52	-5	36	-3	50	-4
NSP	2	-2	3	+1	2	-4	1	0	4	+2	7	+2	7	-3	5	-3	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	44	0	70	+9	49	+3	57	+4
Jointly within the EU	55	0	29	-9	49	-1	37	-4
DK	1	0	1	0	2	-2	6	0

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QA36a.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La recherche scientifique et technologique

QA36a.5 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Scientific and technological research

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	25	+2	20	0	16	-1	26	+7	23	+2	25	+2	26	+2	29	+5
En commun dans l'UE	70	-2	79	+1	76	+10	72	-7	75	-1	73	-1	72	-2	70	-5
NSP	5	0	1	-1	8	-9	2	0	2	-1	2	-1	2	0	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	18	+3	9	-3	28	-3	19	+3	21	+4	26	+9	7	+2	12	-3	15	-3
Jointly within the EU	77	-5	91	+3	64	+3	78	-3	73	-1	67	-8	90	-2	84	+3	80	+2
DK	5	+2	0	0	8	0	3	0	6	-3	7	-1	3	0	4	0	5	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	7	-6	24	+7	11	0	22	-3	35	+3	17	-3	22	+4	31	+3	21	+1
En commun dans l'UE	90	+8	73	-8	82	+3	77	+4	61	-4	78	+2	71	-2	60	0	77	0
NSP	3	-2	3	+1	7	-3	1	-1	4	+1	5	+1	7	-2	9	-3	2	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	15	+3	43	+12	22	+4	36	+2
Jointly within the EU	84	-3	55	-12	76	-3	58	-1
DK	1	0	2	0	2	-1	6	-1

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QA36a.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Le soutien des régions qui ont des difficultés économiques

QA36a.6 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Support for regions facing economic difficulties

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	33	+2	27	0	26	+7	45	+7	31	-1	26	-1	26	-1	28	+2
En commun dans l'UE	62	-2	71	-1	69	+1	54	-6	67	+3	72	+2	72	+2	69	-3
NSP	5	0	2	+1	5	-8	1	-1	2	-2	2	-1	2	-1	3	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	27	-1	28	+10	32	-1	47	+9	23	+5	41	+3	12	+1	23	+1	17	-1
Jointly within the EU	68	0	72	-10	63	+2	49	-10	72	-2	51	-2	84	-1	74	0	77	-1
DK	5	+1	0	0	5	-1	4	+1	5	-3	8	-1	4	0	3	-1	6	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	13	-2	30	+6	11	+1	15	0	39	-2	24	-3	22	+2	28	+5	35	+2
En commun dans l'UE	85	+5	67	-6	83	+3	84	0	57	+1	71	+2	72	-1	65	-1	63	-1
NSP	2	-3	3	0	6	-4	1	0	4	+1	5	+1	6	-1	7	-4	2	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	28	+2	42	+5	22	-2	41	+3
Jointly within the EU	71	-2	56	-5	74	+1	53	-3
DK	1	0	2	0	4	+1	6	0

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QA36a.7 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'énergie

QA36a.7 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Energy

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	35	+7	28	+6	42	+10	51	+8	26	+4	24	+5	25	+6	29	+11
En commun dans l'UE	61	-7	71	-6	52	-2	47	-7	72	-4	75	-5	74	-6	69	-12
NSP	4	0	1	0	6	-8	2	-7	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	36	+5	23	+5	40	+3	26	+8	34	+9	31	+13	11	+1	22	+3	29	+4
Jointly within the EU	60	-6	77	-5	53	-3	71	-9	62	-7	62	-12	85	-2	75	-1	66	-5
DK	4	+1	0	0	7	0	3	+1	4	-2	7	-1	4	+1	3	-2	5	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	27	+4	33	+12	30	+10	31	+4	52	0	31	+4	31	+6	40	+3	31	+3
En commun dans l'UE	70	-3	64	-13	68	-6	68	-4	44	-2	63	-7	61	-6	54	+1	66	-3
NSP	3	-1	3	+1	2	-4	1	0	4	+2	6	+3	8	0	6	-4	3	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	43	+7	58	+10	35	+6	53	+9
Jointly within the EU	56	-6	41	-10	63	-5	43	-7
DK	1	-1	1	0	2	-1	4	-2

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QA36a.8 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La concurrence

QA36a.8 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Competition

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	36	+2	30	+2	41	+6	51	+5	31	0	29	-1	30	+1	32	+5
En commun dans l'UE	55	-2	68	-2	49	+8	43	-4	63	0	67	+2	66	0	63	-5
NSP	9	0	2	0	10	-14	6	-7	6	0	4	-1	4	-1	5	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	41	+4	47	+14	36	-3	28	+2	36	+5	35	+7	24	+3	33	-1	32	+3
Jointly within the EU	50	-3	53	-14	47	+1	65	-3	58	-1	57	-4	70	0	58	+3	57	-4
DK	9	-1	0	0	17	+2	7	+1	6	-4	8	-3	6	-3	9	-2	11	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	30	+1	37	+7	32	+1	28	+1	44	0	36	-1	35	+6	44	+4	34	+1
En commun dans l'UE	63	-1	55	-7	62	+1	69	-1	48	-1	52	-2	56	-4	47	0	62	0
NSP	7	0	8	0	6	-2	3	0	8	+1	12	+3	9	-2	9	-4	4	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	40	0	51	+8	32	0	46	-1
Jointly within the EU	56	+1	47	-6	63	+3	41	+2
DK	4	-1	2	-2	5	-3	13	-1

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QA36a.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

Les transports

QA36a.9 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Transports

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	48	+2	29	-1	57	+8	58	+6	38	+1	35	-7	35	-6	36	+2
En commun dans l'UE	48	-1	70	+1	38	+5	41	-5	59	0	64	+8	64	+6	63	-1
NSP	4	-1	1	0	5	-13	1	-1	3	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	51	-2	72	+16	52	-4	47	+8	50	+9	43	+5	27	-4	42	+1	48	+2
Jointly within the EU	45	+2	28	-16	43	+5	49	-9	46	-6	49	-4	69	+4	54	-1	47	-4
DK	4	0	0	0	5	-1	4	+1	4	-3	8	-1	4	0	4	0	5	+2

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	41	-1	59	+4	58	+2	50	+2	56	-1	31	-3	48	+8	53	+2	42	-1
En commun dans l'UE	57	+1	39	-4	38	-2	50	-1	40	-1	61	0	46	-6	40	+1	55	+2
NSP	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	-1	4	+2	8	+3	6	-2	7	-3	3	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	55	-3	74	+6	25	0	71	+2
Jointly within the EU	43	+3	25	-6	73	+2	26	0
DK	2	0	1	0	2	-2	3	-2

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QA36a.10 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

L'économie

QA36a.10 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Economy

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	49	+2	35	0	37	+1	59	+5	68	-5	40	-2	42	0	49	+8
En commun dans l'UE	47	-1	63	-1	58	+6	39	-5	29	+6	57	+1	55	-1	50	-8
NSP	4	-1	2	+1	5	-7	2	0	3	-1	3	+1	3	+1	1	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	48	+7	54	+8	44	0	51	+6	54	+5	40	+10	32	0	41	+6	32	+3
Jointly within the EU	48	-2	46	-8	49	+1	44	-6	42	-2	53	-8	65	0	56	-5	64	-4
DK	4	+1	0	0	7	-1	5	0	4	-3	7	-2	3	0	3	-1	4	+1

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	45	0	52	+5	43	-2	44	-3	49	+1	45	-3	36	+9	47	+2	46	+2
En commun dans l'UE	51	+2	46	-5	56	+5	55	+3	47	-2	50	+1	57	-7	48	0	52	-2
NSP	4	-2	2	0	1	-3	1	0	4	+1	5	+2	7	-2	5	-2	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	45	-11	76	+6	71	-2	70	-3
Jointly within the EU	54	+11	23	-6	26	+3	26	+4
DK	1	0	1	0	3	-1	4	-1

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QA36a.11 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre l'inflation

QA36a.11 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting inflation

	EU27 UE27	EU27 UE27	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	44	-1	32	+1	50	+7	57	+6	35	-8	29	-6	29	-6	29	-4
En commun dans l'UE	51	+2	66	-2	43	0	40	-5	62	+10	69	+7	69	+7	69	+5
NSP	5	-7	2	+1	7	-7	3	-7	3	-2	2	-1	2	-1	2	-7

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	48	+2	47	+3	43	-1	45	+3	48	+2	42	+5	29	-1	50	+4	38	-1
Jointly within the EU	47	-3	53	-3	50	+2	51	-2	48	+1	51	-4	67	+1	47	-3	56	+1
DK	5	+7	0	0	7	-1	4	-1	4	-3	7	-1	4	0	3	-1	6	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	38	-2	55	+3	38	-6	24	-11	48	0	47	-9	32	+4	49	-2	48	+2
En commun dans l'UE	59	+5	43	-2	56	+6	74	+11	48	0	46	+8	60	-4	44	+4	50	-2
NSP	3	-3	2	-1	6	0	2	0	4	0	7	+1	8	0	7	-2	2	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1	69.2	68.1
(NATIONALITY) Government	38	-11	39	+1	50	-6	67	-1
Jointly within the EU	60	+12	59	-1	47	+7	28	+3
DK	2	-1	2	0	3	-1	5	-2

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QA47a.1 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.

La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique

QA47a.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

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	12	8	17	7	27	17	16	13	15	11	9	6	13	8	17	6
Plutôt d'accord	44	52	38	51	58	44	46	52	49	30	41	40	43	42	33	38
Plutôt pas d'accord	20	30	12	24	8	24	23	21	16	33	13	29	10	22	13	26
Pas du tout d'accord	7	5	5	4	2	9	8	6	4	26	6	13	6	10	16	5
NSP	17	5	28	14	5	6	7	8	16	0	31	12	28	18	21	25
D'accord	56	60	55	58	85	61	62	65	64	41	50	46	56	50	50	44
Pas d'accord	27	35	17	28	10	33	31	27	20	59	19	42	16	32	29	31

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	8	10	10	20	22	11	12	10	16	19	9	11	28	11	14	14	30
Somewhat agree	44	41	48	48	57	44	47	46	37	48	55	53	55	42	44	20	36
Somewhat disagree	13	22	19	11	12	25	13	22	10	17	22	25	10	18	21	14	13
Strongly disagree	3	10	9	2	2	8	2	3	3	7	3	5	2	7	10	16	7
DK	32	17	14	19	7	12	26	19	34	9	11	6	5	22	11	36	14
Agree	52	51	58	68	79	55	59	56	53	67	64	64	83	53	58	34	66
Disagree	16	32	28	13	14	33	15	25	13	24	25	30	12	25	31	30	20

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QA47a.4 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.

La mondialisation nous protège des augmentations de prix

QA47a.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation protects us from price increases

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	4	2	4	4	5	4	3	1	5	4	4	1	4	4	7	2
Plutôt d'accord	18	21	12	21	23	10	10	10	18	13	24	9	22	26	18	10
Plutôt pas d'accord	34	43	30	43	41	36	36	35	40	38	26	37	23	33	25	40
Pas du tout d'accord	27	29	19	16	24	46	47	50	19	44	15	46	22	21	33	25
NSP	17	5	35	16	7	4	4	4	18	1	31	7	29	16	17	23
D'accord	22	23	16	25	28	14	13	11	23	17	28	10	26	30	25	12
Pas d'accord	61	72	49	59	65	82	83	85	59	82	41	83	45	54	58	65

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	3	2	3	5	4	3	4	5	7	4	2	2	6	3	4	7	13
Somewhat agree	18	12	15	24	23	12	24	28	24	23	24	24	25	16	21	15	22
Somewhat disagree	30	36	32	32	45	37	33	39	22	35	46	49	37	35	36	17	20
Strongly disagree	15	38	37	12	17	39	10	9	12	30	12	20	22	23	26	22	26
DK	34	12	13	27	11	9	29	19	35	8	16	5	10	23	13	39	19
Agree	21	14	18	29	27	15	28	33	31	27	26	26	31	19	25	22	35
Disagree	45	74	69	44	62	76	43	48	34	65	58	69	59	58	62	39	46

Eurobarometer 69



QA47a.5 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.

La mondialisation contribue à la paix dans le monde

QA47a.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation helps peace in the world

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	9	7	13	5	16	16	16	14	13	13	6	6	6	8	20	6
Plutôt d'accord	35	39	30	42	48	37	38	41	42	27	31	29	28	34	29	34
Plutôt pas d'accord	26	36	17	30	23	29	28	28	21	35	20	33	19	27	18	28
Pas du tout d'accord	13	13	8	8	10	12	12	12	8	24	13	23	16	13	15	7
NSP	17	5	32	15	3	6	6	5	16	1	30	9	31	18	18	25
D'accord	44	46	43	47	64	53	54	55	55	40	37	35	34	42	49	40
Pas d'accord	39	49	25	38	33	41	40	40	29	59	33	56	35	40	33	35

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	9	7	9	8	11	6	9	8	11	7	6	6	19	7	10	8	21
Somewhat agree	38	27	34	44	44	27	37	37	29	32	40	46	48	32	37	17	32
Somewhat disagree	15	30	26	12	26	35	21	26	15	33	29	33	17	26	25	17	17
Strongly disagree	4	25	17	4	10	18	4	6	7	18	7	11	9	15	16	18	14
DK	34	11	14	32	9	14	29	23	38	10	18	4	7	20	12	40	16
Agree	47	34	43	52	55	33	46	45	40	39	46	52	67	39	47	25	53
Disagree	19	55	43	16	36	53	25	32	22	51	36	44	26	41	41	35	31

Eurobarometer 69



QA47a.6 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.

La mondialisation représente une menace pour la culture (NATIONALITE)

QA47a.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	11	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	15	27	8	18	14	10	35	10
Plutôt d'accord	28	30	18	28	27	19	19	20	36	36	26	35	29	31	30	37
Plutôt pas d'accord	32	41	25	42	34	39	41	47	29	29	25	29	22	32	16	27
Pas du tout d'accord	13	16	15	7	25	25	23	16	6	7	11	11	8	9	6	5
NSP	16	5	34	14	4	7	7	7	14	1	30	7	27	18	13	21
D'accord	39	38	26	37	37	29	29	30	51	63	34	53	43	41	65	47
Pas d'accord	45	57	40	49	59	64	64	63	35	36	36	40	30	41	22	32

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	11	12	18	5	7	13	6	9	8	15	8	6	12	17	13	12	13
Somewhat agree	27	26	32	28	27	31	26	39	25	37	32	28	25	34	35	19	20
Somewhat disagree	26	34	25	27	43	34	37	31	22	30	39	45	30	23	24	17	24
Strongly disagree	6	15	13	18	16	11	9	5	11	10	7	16	27	7	14	12	22
DK	30	13	12	22	7	11	22	16	34	8	14	5	6	19	14	40	21
Agree	38	38	50	33	34	44	32	48	33	52	40	34	37	51	48	31	33
Disagree	32	49	38	45	59	45	46	36	33	40	46	61	57	30	38	29	46

Eurobarometer 69



QA47a.7 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.

La mondialisation profite uniquement aux grandes entreprises et pas aux citoyens

QA47a.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	27	25	22	17	10	38	39	42	18	54	22	41	23	22	48	20
Plutôt d'accord	36	44	35	40	31	32	32	33	36	30	36	41	35	37	31	42
Plutôt pas d'accord	18	22	12	26	37	21	20	18	24	12	12	10	15	20	9	15
Pas du tout d'accord	4	5	4	3	17	5	4	3	5	3	2	2	2	4	2	2
NSP	15	4	27	14	5	4	5	4	17	1	28	6	25	17	10	21
D'accord	63	69	57	57	41	70	71	75	54	84	58	82	58	59	79	62
Pas d'accord	22	27	16	29	54	26	24	21	29	15	14	12	17	24	11	17

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	18	32	30	8	17	36	19	20	20	40	18	20	14	24	35	25	34
Somewhat agree	35	41	38	36	35	36	34	46	34	37	46	40	34	35	36	19	28
Somewhat disagree	12	12	18	20	34	17	20	18	13	13	22	30	29	16	14	12	13
Strongly disagree	2	4	4	9	7	2	3	1	2	3	2	5	16	3	4	7	7
DK	33	11	10	27	7	9	24	15	31	7	12	5	7	22	11	37	18
Agree	53	73	68	44	52	72	53	66	54	77	64	60	48	59	71	44	62
Disagree	14	16	22	29	41	19	23	19	15	16	24	35	45	19	18	19	20

Eurobarometer 69



QA47a.8 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.

La mondialisation signifie encore plus d'investissements étrangers en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA47a.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	14	9	17	14	25	22	20	12	16	21	8	17	11	9	52	8
Plutôt d'accord	43	48	40	52	57	38	39	43	47	37	42	42	40	44	30	43
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	31	8	17	10	24	25	30	15	26	14	21	13	20	4	20
Pas du tout d'accord	7	6	4	3	2	10	9	6	3	16	6	7	9	9	2	4
NSP	17	6	31	14	6	6	7	9	19	0	30	13	27	18	12	25
D'accord	57	57	57	66	82	60	59	55	63	58	50	59	51	53	82	51
Pas d'accord	26	37	12	20	12	34	34	36	18	42	20	28	22	29	6	24

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	9	21	17	16	12	16	15	12	15	29	13	10	22	11	22	18	30
Somewhat agree	44	45	47	50	49	42	51	45	43	46	60	57	54	36	46	26	36
Somewhat disagree	11	14	17	10	24	23	11	21	7	12	14	22	12	20	16	13	11
Strongly disagree	3	6	6	2	5	6	2	4	2	4	1	6	5	8	4	6	8
DK	33	14	13	22	10	13	21	18	33	9	12	5	7	25	12	37	15
Agree	53	66	64	66	61	58	66	57	58	75	73	67	76	47	68	44	66
Disagree	14	20	23	12	29	29	13	25	9	16	15	28	17	28	20	19	19

Eurobarometer 69



QA47a.10 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.

La mondialisation rend nécessaire l'application de règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")

QA47a.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	20	18	17	19	25	40	39	37	15	23	8	15	21	16	14	18
Plutôt d'accord	44	51	34	56	48	44	44	43	39	47	40	45	43	49	43	45
Plutôt pas d'accord	13	19	7	9	16	9	9	11	20	21	13	15	6	14	9	12
Pas du tout d'accord	5	4	3	2	5	3	3	3	6	6	6	7	3	5	4	2
NSP	18	8	39	14	6	4	5	6	20	3	33	18	27	16	30	23
D'accord	64	69	51	75	73	84	83	80	54	70	48	60	64	65	57	63
Pas d'accord	18	23	10	11	21	12	12	14	26	27	19	22	9	19	13	14

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	16	20	19	11	17	14	14	16	18	32	10	16	41	15	17	15	29
Somewhat agree	40	41	46	50	45	44	48	45	35	42	53	52	45	40	46	25	29
Somewhat disagree	7	14	15	6	23	19	11	15	8	9	14	20	5	15	15	11	12
Strongly disagree	1	5	5	2	8	7	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	7	5	7	5
DK	36	20	15	31	7	16	25	22	38	15	21	8	8	23	17	42	25
Agree	56	61	65	61	62	58	62	61	53	74	63	68	86	55	63	40	58
Disagree	8	19	20	8	31	26	13	17	9	11	16	24	6	22	20	18	17

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QA47a.11 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.
 La mondialisation permet aux gens d'être plus ouverts aux cultures extérieures
 QA47a.11 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
 Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	15	13	21	8	22	21	21	18	24	17	10	12	16	11	32	8
Plutôt d'accord	47	54	40	47	48	48	49	54	48	52	47	49	44	48	44	42
Plutôt pas d'accord	17	24	7	27	19	19	18	16	11	21	10	22	8	19	7	21
Pas du tout d'accord	6	6	3	6	7	5	6	8	2	9	5	9	4	8	3	4
NSP	15	3	29	12	4	7	6	4	15	1	28	8	28	14	14	25
D'accord	62	67	61	55	70	69	70	72	72	69	57	61	60	59	76	50
Pas d'accord	23	30	10	33	26	24	24	24	13	30	15	31	12	27	10	25

	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	11	16	15	15	17	10	15	13	13	17	7	10	32	13	16	12	27
Somewhat agree	43	40	41	54	50	45	48	49	36	46	55	58	48	43	43	26	33
Somewhat disagree	10	21	21	4	22	26	13	18	11	21	20	22	10	16	18	13	14
Strongly disagree	3	11	10	1	6	9	2	2	4	7	2	5	5	7	8	10	6
DK	33	12	13	26	5	10	22	18	36	9	16	5	5	21	15	39	20
Agree	54	56	56	69	67	55	63	62	49	63	62	68	80	56	59	38	60
Disagree	13	32	31	5	28	35	15	20	15	28	22	27	15	23	26	23	20

Eurobarometer 69



QA48a Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
 QA48a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi	39	-1	38	0	44	+5	48	-1	78	+1	42	-1	41	0	35	0		
NSP	43	+2	58	+2	24	+2	36	+1	17	+1	48	+4	50	+3	56	+2		
	18	-1	4	-2	32	-7	16	0	5	-2	10	-3	9	-3	9	-2		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (N	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment a	51	0	32	+2	35	+4	25	0	34	-6	34	-6	24	+2	24	-10	43	-3
DK	31	+8	67	+3	34	+4	66	+2	40	+14	41	+2	62	+6	54	+12	23	+6
	18	-8	1	-5	31	-8	9	-2	26	-8	25	+4	14	-8	22	-2	34	-3

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'emploi	27	+2	31	-3	54	+7	63	+6	31	-10	47	0	29	-8	41	+4	42	-1
NSP	61	+3	56	+12	29	+3	27	-4	56	+14	28	0	53	+14	23	+2	48	+5
	12	-5	13	-9	17	-10	10	-2	13	-4	25	0	18	-6	36	-6	10	-4

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (N	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment a	56	+3	48	+6	64	+5	37	-3	36	0	25	-11	57	
DK	31	+2	48	-4	29	-2	42	+5	41	-2	30	+11	21	
	13	-5	4	-2	7	-3	21	-2	23	+2	45	0	22	

Eurobarometer 69

QA48b Parmi les deux propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion à l'égard de la mondialisation ?
QA48b Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
La mondialisation constitue une bonne opportunité	41	<i>+4</i>
La mondialisation constitue une menace pour l'em	29	<i>+4</i>
NSP	30	<i>-8</i>



Eurobarometer 69



QA49a Dans quelle mesure êtes vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne nous aide à nous protéger des effets négatifs de la mondialisation.
QA49a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Tout à fait d'accord	6	-1	5	-2	9	+4	2	-4	11	+4	10	+2	9	+1	3	-4
Plutôt d'accord	38	+3	56	+11	35	+5	39	+6	51	+11	32	-5	32	-3	33	+8
Plutôt pas d'accord	26	-3	28	-6	16	-3	33	-6	20	-15	30	-1	31	-2	37	-5
Pas du tout d'accord	9	-2	5	-3	5	-2	8	-3	8	-2	13	0	13	-1	13	-5
NSP	21	+3	6	0	35	-4	18	+7	10	+2	15	+4	15	+5	14	+6
D'accord	44	+2	61	+9	44	+9	41	+2	62	+15	42	-3	41	-2	36	+4
Pas d'accord	35	-5	33	-9	21	-5	41	-9	28	-17	43	-1	44	-3	50	-10

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Totally agree	9	+1	6	-1	2	-4	4	-2	6	-1	5	-2	8	+3	3	0	4	0
Tend to agree	37	-6	35	+1	47	+10	36	+10	36	+2	38	0	34	+2	23	-2	32	-7
Tend to disagree	26	+2	36	+3	15	-7	32	-2	14	-8	26	-2	22	-1	37	+3	16	-4
Totally disagree	8	+3	20	-3	5	0	16	-9	9	-1	7	0	12	-3	13	-4	4	-4
DK	20	0	3	0	31	+1	12	+3	35	+8	24	+4	24	-1	24	+3	44	+15
Agree	46	-5	41	0	49	+6	40	+8	42	+1	43	-2	42	+5	26	-2	36	-7
Disagree	34	+5	56	0	20	-7	48	-11	23	-9	33	-2	34	-4	50	-1	20	-8

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Tout à fait d'accord	10	+3	6	-1	6	-7	9	+3	3	-6	5	-2	7	+2	7	-6	4	-1
Plutôt d'accord	36	+7	39	+5	42	+5	50	+12	27	0	44	+4	45	+11	34	+1	39	+3
Plutôt pas d'accord	23	-6	28	-6	18	+1	21	-14	36	+3	19	-5	23	-4	17	+3	33	-3
Pas du tout d'accord	17	-5	13	+3	4	-6	6	-2	18	0	5	0	2	-8	5	-1	14	+3
NSP	14	+1	14	-1	30	+7	14	+1	16	+3	27	+3	23	-1	37	+3	10	-2
D'accord	46	+10	45	+4	48	-2	59	+15	30	-6	49	+2	52	+13	41	-5	43	+2
Pas d'accord	40	-11	41	-3	22	-5	27	-16	54	+3	24	-5	25	-12	22	+2	47	0

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Totally agree	3	-4	3	0	8	+3	6	+1
Tend to agree	46	0	44	+12	45	+8	33	0
Tend to disagree	28	-3	37	-4	20	-10	27	0
Totally disagree	6	+1	6	-8	10	-3	9	-3
DK	17	+6	10	0	17	+2	25	+2
Agree	49	-4	47	+12	53	+11	39	+1
Disagree	34	-2	43	-12	30	-13	36	-3

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QA49b Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : L'Union européenne permet aux citoyens européens de mieux bénéficier des effets positifs de la mondialisation.

QA49b 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.

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Plutôt d'accord	6	-3	6	-1	8	+2	5	-2	14	-2	7	-2	6	-3	4	-3
Plutôt pas d'accord	42	+1	55	+3	40	+8	44	-1	58	+3	37	-9	36	-8	31	-6
Pas du tout d'accord	23	0	28	-1	13	+1	30	+1	15	0	30	+6	32	+5	40	+1
NSP	8	0	5	-1	3	-1	4	-3	4	0	13	+6	13	+5	11	+1
D'accord	21	+2	6	0	36	-10	17	+5	9	-1	13	-1	13	+1	14	+7
Pas d'accord	48	-2	61	+2	48	+10	49	-3	72	+1	44	-11	42	-11	35	-9
	31	0	33	-2	16	0	34	-2	19	0	43	+12	45	+10	51	+2

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Tend to agree	9	+1	8	-1	5	-4	3	-4	9	+1	7	-4	9	-3	3	-1	4	-4
Tend to disagree	46	-2	37	+1	43	+3	34	+6	37	-6	43	+8	43	+9	35	-13	48	-1
Totally disagree	17	+1	37	+7	14	-3	32	-5	9	-7	22	-5	10	-7	27	+5	12	+2
DK	4	0	16	-6	5	-1	15	-2	7	+3	8	+4	7	-3	6	+1	4	+2
Agree	24	0	2	-1	33	+5	16	+5	38	+9	20	-3	31	+4	29	+8	32	+1
Disagree	55	-1	45	0	48	-1	37	+2	46	-5	50	+4	52	+6	38	-14	52	-5
	21	+1	53	+1	19	-4	47	-7	16	-4	30	-1	17	-10	33	+6	16	+4

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Plutôt d'accord	6	0	10	-1	10	-4	9	-1	6	-2	7	-4	8	0	10	-2	2	-4
Plutôt pas d'accord	37	+2	42	+1	48	+8	51	+1	32	-7	52	+3	46	+9	41	+8	39	-4
Pas du tout d'accord	29	+3	23	-1	10	-1	21	-1	30	+6	14	+1	21	-3	8	-2	33	+4
NSP	9	-8	9	0	2	-4	4	-1	17	0	2	-1	2	-4	4	+1	11	+1
D'accord	19	+3	16	+1	30	+1	15	+2	15	+3	25	+1	23	-2	37	-5	15	+3
Pas d'accord	43	+2	52	0	58	+4	60	0	38	-9	59	-1	54	+9	51	+6	41	-8
	38	-5	32	-1	12	-5	25	-2	47	+6	16	0	23	-7	12	-1	44	+5

	SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Tend to agree	5	-2	6	-2	17	+2	6	-1
Tend to disagree	53	+7	54	+3	55	+1	38	-4
Totally disagree	23	-2	28	+1	12	-1	19	-2
DK	3	-1	4	-1	4	0	8	0
Agree	16	-2	8	-1	12	-2	29	+7
Disagree	58	+5	60	+1	72	+3	44	-5
	26	-3	32	0	16	-1	27	-2

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QA50.1 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Americaine

QA50.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

American

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	36	+15	48	+13	24	+7	36	+21	78	+24	43	+16	43	+19	42	+30		
Moins performante	28	-12	28	-7	24	-4	31	-17	5	-8	23	-12	24	-14	28	-24		
Aussi performante	21	0	21	-4	27	+6	25	-2	11	-13	26	-2	25	-3	21	-6		
NSP	15	-3	3	-2	25	-9	8	-2	6	-3	8	-2	8	-2	9	0		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	32	+10	36	+10	30	+16	22	+11	47	+19	26	+11	39	+19	35	+1	22	+8
Performing worse	26	-2	32	-17	33	-8	38	-19	13	-4	33	-10	19	-6	21	-3	31	-2
Performing as well as	26	0	32	+9	14	+4	26	+6	16	-18	22	0	19	-6	26	+5	21	+3
DK	16	-8	0	-2	23	-12	14	+2	24	+3	19	-1	23	-7	18	-3	26	-9

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	30	+16	41	+13	25	+3	36	+27	83	+33	33	+8	30	+18	21	+14	27	+11
Moins performante	39	-13	29	-9	38	+3	14	-21	4	-17	23	-4	31	-19	40	-10	30	+1
Aussi performante	17	+4	19	+4	23	+2	13	-2	9	-13	34	+1	22	+4	21	+9	17	-7
NSP	14	-7	11	-8	14	-8	37	-4	4	-3	10	-5	17	-3	18	-13	26	-5

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	44	+21	34	+15	67	+12	69	+31	42	+16	26	+9	35	-2	39	
Performing worse	24	-21	31	-15	14	-6	7	-16	24	-4	39	-1	23	+4	24	
Performing as well as	23	0	27	0	14	-4	16	-6	18	-3	21	-3	18	+8	22	
DK	9	0	8	0	5	-2	8	-9	16	-9	14	-5	24	-10	15	

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QA50.2 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Japanese

QA50.2 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Japanese

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	22	+4	21	+3	18	+4	14	+2	30	+6	33	+10	32	+10	28	+13		
Moins performante	42	-5	53	-7	39	0	57	-5	23	-8	35	-9	36	-11	42	-18		
Aussi performante	16	+2	17	+1	15	+5	19	+5	25	-1	23	0	22	+1	18	+2		
NSP	20	-7	9	+3	28	-9	10	-2	22	+3	9	-1	10	0	12	+3		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	17	+2	22	-4	22	+8	15	+4	16	-3	18	-1	16	+1	48	+15	14	+3
Performing worse	47	+2	50	-4	39	-1	54	-7	26	+3	46	0	45	+11	15	-10	51	+9
Performing as well as	16	+1	27	+12	10	+3	12	-1	25	-1	13	+2	13	0	12	-7	7	-1
DK	20	-5	1	-4	29	-10	19	+4	33	+1	23	-1	26	-12	25	+2	28	-11

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	22	+10	19	0	23	-3	15	+9	31	+9	27	-1	22	+8	17	+5	18	+3
Moins performante	50	-6	50	+3	50	+9	20	-17	30	-19	30	-1	44	-8	47	+7	39	+7
Aussi performante	8	+3	14	+5	11	-1	14	+4	26	+12	28	+3	12	+2	13	+6	12	-4
NSP	20	-7	17	-8	16	-5	51	+4	13	-2	15	-1	22	-2	23	-18	31	-6

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	19	0	21	+2	28	-6	29	+7	22	+6	23	+9	44	+9	30	
Performing worse	51	-4	52	-6	33	-3	25	-12	37	-5	50	+1	17	0	33	
Performing as well as	17	+2	15	+2	29	+8	19	+7	13	+1	12	-3	13	+3	11	
DK	13	+2	12	+2	10	+1	27	-2	28	-2	15	-7	26	-12	26	

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QA50.3 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Chinoise

QA50.3 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Chinese

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	30	+1	24	0	28	+1	40	-5	34	+1	35	+2	36	+3	38	+6		
Moins performante	39	-1	59	+1	24	+3	33	+2	35	+1	39	-3	39	-3	39	-8		
Aussi performante	11	+2	10	-2	15	+5	16	+5	14	-2	16	+3	15	+2	12	+1		
NSP	20	-2	7	+1	33	-9	11	-2	17	0	10	-2	10	-2	11	+1		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	52	+6	50	+2	39	+10	19	-3	16	-10	20	-7	45	-1	36	-8	35	+7
Performing worse	18	0	32	-2	25	0	55	0	35	+14	48	+4	24	+13	26	+12	25	+3
Performing as well as	10	0	17	+4	7	+3	7	0	18	-1	9	+2	7	+2	5	-11	9	0
DK	20	-6	1	-4	29	-13	19	+3	31	-3	23	+1	24	-14	33	+7	31	-10

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	56	+2	28	+5	34	+1	16	+1	28	+3	41	+3	34	+3	30	+5	32	+1
Moins performante	17	+3	49	+7	36	+7	24	-4	50	-4	26	-2	35	+2	36	+10	22	+5
Aussi performante	6	+1	8	+1	10	-2	8	0	13	+4	18	+1	9	+2	10	+3	12	-1
NSP	21	-6	15	-13	20	-6	52	+3	9	-3	15	-2	22	-7	24	-18	34	-5

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	43	-12	49	0	56	-7	39	+3	19	+2	40	+4	40	+8	37	
Performing worse	31	+8	25	+1	23	+1	29	-1	47	+4	30	+4	18	-1	26	
Performing as well as	12	+2	12	-1	12	+4	11	+4	9	-1	12	-2	12	+4	11	
DK	14	+2	14	0	9	+2	21	-6	25	-5	18	-6	30	-11	26	

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QA50.4 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Indienne

QA50.4 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Indian

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	UE27	EB	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	45	-1	45	-4	35	+4	65	-6	56	-3	47	+4	49	+5	55	+5		
Moins performante	22	+3	34	+8	11	+1	13	+2	14	+2	26	0	25	0	23	+4		
Aussi performante	9	0	9	-4	9	+1	11	+5	8	-3	14	+1	13	0	11	-1		
NSP	24	-2	12	0	45	-6	11	-7	22	+4	13	-5	13	-5	11	-8		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	68	+5	86	+13	59	+13	38	-7	30	-9	30	-4	78	+18	34	-6	54	+8
Performing worse	8	-1	8	-9	10	+1	30	+3	17	+5	30	+7	4	0	29	+5	8	0
Performing as well as	5	+1	5	0	5	+2	8	+1	14	-1	9	-5	1	-1	4	-5	4	-1
DK	19	-5	1	-4	26	-16	24	+3	39	+5	31	+2	17	-17	33	+6	34	-7

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plus performante	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	69	+2	47	+12	43	-1	26	+2	51	-3	53	+3	45	0	44	+7	45	+5
Moins performante	11	+4	28	+2	20	+3	9	-2	28	0	18	+2	19	+6	18	+3	9	0
Aussi performante	3	+1	7	0	10	0	9	0	11	+7	13	-2	7	0	11	+6	9	+1
NSP	17	-7	18	-14	27	-2	56	0	10	-4	16	-3	29	-6	27	-16	37	-6

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Performing better	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2	69.2	65.2
	54	-18	60	-3	71	-4	50	+4	35	-7	49	0	20	-7	35	
Performing worse	18	+6	16	+2	14	+1	15	-1	28	+9	22	+9	32	+15	17	
Performing as well as	10	+6	8	-1	5	0	9	+3	9	+1	7	-3	9	-1	11	
DK	18	+6	16	+2	10	+3	26	-6	28	-3	22	-6	39	-7	37	

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QA50.5 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Russe

QA50.5 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Russian

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Plus performante	49	58	35	70	72	53	55	60	73	65	56	47	36	31	70	30
Moins performante	17	24	15	11	7	23	22	21	8	16	8	18	10	23	7	28
Aussi performante	11	9	18	12	7	13	13	11	7	17	7	9	14	13	2	12
NSP	23	9	32	7	14	11	10	8	12	2	29	26	40	33	21	30

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Performing better	50	63	54	43	30	73	56	50	42	36	58	61	74	63	39	46	24	38
Performing worse	17	13	20	21	5	10	14	19	17	16	16	15	13	11	17	23	25	22
Performing as well as	12	9	7	15	7	9	18	9	13	13	12	13	6	7	12	11	14	14
DK	21	15	19	21	58	8	12	22	28	35	14	11	7	19	32	20	37	26

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QA50.6 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Brésilienne

QA50.6 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Brazilian

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Plus performante	48	52	35	50	64	52	53	58	53	78	60	49	35	35	74	30
Moins performante	15	23	9	13	7	22	22	21	8	8	7	16	8	20	2	19
Aussi performante	8	11	6	17	5	9	8	5	6	10	5	7	11	9	1	9
NSP	29	14	50	20	24	17	17	16	33	4	28	28	46	36	23	42

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Performing better	37	49	56	36	28	66	58	45	52	40	54	56	67	50	37	47	19	36
Performing worse	9	11	15	14	4	11	14	16	17	10	14	14	10	8	11	20	32	15
Performing as well as	6	5	6	13	5	6	9	6	8	10	8	12	7	6	8	9	7	10
DK	48	35	23	37	63	17	19	33	23	40	24	18	16	36	44	24	42	39

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QA51a Les conséquences de la mondialisation des échanges sont multiples. Lorsque vous entendez le mot "mondialisation", à quoi pensez-vous en premier lieu ?
QA51a There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	UE27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Aux opportunités en termes de nouveaux débouchés	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Aux investissements étrangers dans (NOTRE PAYS)	16	-6	13	-9	16	-1	18	-3	35	-12	21	-9	20	-10	15	-16
Aux délocalisations de certaines entreprises vers d'autres pays	41	+6	48	+4	26	+6	35	+4	36	+8	57	+12	59	+13	67	+19
À une concurrence accrue pour les entreprises (NATIONALES)	13	-2	16	+2	16	+3	16	-5	18	+4	8	-5	8	-4	9	0
Autre (SPONTANÉE)	2	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	2	0	2	+1	1	0
NSP	12	+7	2	-2	22	-6	9	+3	4	+2	3	-1	3	-1	3	0

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in their home country	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	25	-3	9	-6	16	-2	10	-6	15	-1	17	-7	8	-5	12	-7	20	-8
Relocation of some companies to countries where they do not have their headquarters	15	-1	23	+6	15	-1	8	+1	11	-7	21	+3	27	0	18	0	18	+1
Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies from other countries	24	+11	50	0	30	+2	63	+6	39	+6	31	+5	21	+2	24	+9	20	+9
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	21	-1	17	-1	13	-1	12	-1	13	0	15	-2	35	+10	30	+2	14	-2
DK	1	-1	1	+1	4	-2	2	+1	1	-1	3	-1	1	-4	1	-1	3	0
	14	-5	0	0	22	+4	5	-1	21	+3	13	+2	8	-3	15	-3	25	0

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Aux opportunités en termes de nouveaux débouchés	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Aux investissements étrangers dans (NOTRE PAYS)	8	-9	12	-5	18	-4	35	+1	12	-3	19	-2	12	+2	16	-2	14	-8
Aux délocalisations de certaines entreprises vers d'autres pays	9	0	26	-1	22	+4	6	-2	15	-4	25	+5	24	+8	23	-2	17	+1
À une concurrence accrue pour les entreprises (NATIONALES)	56	+11	38	+9	24	+6	38	+7	50	+4	23	+3	35	-3	24	+13	40	+5
Autre (SPONTANÉE)	19	0	16	0	23	-3	13	-1	16	+3	14	-5	17	-2	12	-4	20	+2
NSP	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	-3	2	-1	2	0	0	-1	1	-2	2	+1
	7	-2	7	-3	12	-3	5	-2	5	+1	17	-1	12	-4	24	-3	7	-1

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in their home country	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2	69.2	67.2
Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	15	-5	15	-6	30	-11	11	-11	8	-2	12	-3	21	+1
Relocation of some companies to countries where they do not have their headquarters	26	+5	10	+4	7	+1	16	+3	31	+5	19	-4	30	+2
Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies from other countries	36	+5	55	+9	40	+6	38	+4	31	+3	19	+8	23	+6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15	-1	13	-4	16	+4	15	+1	19	-3	8	-3	11	-1
DK	1	0	4	-2	3	0	2	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0
	7	-4	3	-1	4	0	18	+3	10	-2	41	+2	14	-8

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QA52 De laquelle des deux opinions suivantes vous sentez-vous le(la) plus proche ? D'une manière générale les entreprises qui délocalisent ...
QA52 Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...

	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
N'ont pas d'autre choix si elles veulent éviter de fermer	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Le font avant tout pour augmenter leur profit	17	-2	21	-1	19	-6	18	+1	17	-9	14	-5	14	-4	13	-3
NSP	72	+2	77	+2	57	+13	72	-3	79	+10	81	+6	81	+5	84	+2
	11	0	2	-1	24	-7	10	+2	4	-1	5	-1	5	-1	3	+1

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Do so in order to increase their profit	18	0	13	-3	20	+7	14	-6	26	+4	23	-3	14	-9	21	-4	22	+2
DK	71	+1	87	+5	60	0	82	+8	57	-8	64	+3	78	+11	50	+6	67	-2
	11	-1	0	-2	20	-7	4	-2	17	+4	13	0	8	-2	29	-2	11	0

	LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
N'ont pas d'autre choix si elles veulent éviter de fermer	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Le font avant tout pour augmenter leur profit	18	-3	12	-10	19	+3	17	-8	16	-8	28	+2	14	-1	20	0	13	-6
NSP	65	+5	84	+12	76	+3	77	+13	80	+9	66	+1	72	-2	68	-4	60	+7
	17	-2	4	-2	5	-6	6	-5	4	-1	6	-3	14	+3	12	+4	27	-1

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Do so in order to increase their profit	13	-1	19	-6	17	+3	14	-4	21	+3	14	-6	15	-12	16	
DK	82	+4	75	+7	80	-3	81	+4	66	-1	77	+10	37	+9	72	
	5	-3	6	-1	3	0	5	0	13	-2	9	-4	48	+3	12	

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QD1a.5 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?
 La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS) même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement
 QD1a.5 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?
 Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment

	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Plutôt d'accord	11	0	9	-1	18	-1	5	-4	3	-1	11	0	10	-1	4	-10
Plutôt pas d'accord	28	-1	36	0	33	+6	22	-1	19	0	24	-3	22	-5	17	-10
Pas du tout d'accord	36	+2	41	+1	26	-6	47	+5	42	+1	38	+7	40	+7	48	+10
NSP	17	-2	12	0	11	0	22	-1	33	+2	25	0	26	+2	28	+10
D'accord	8	+1	2	0	12	+1	4	+1	3	-2	2	-4	2	-3	3	0
D'accord	39	-1	45	-1	51	+5	27	-5	22	-1	35	-3	32	-6	21	-20
Pas d'accord	53	0	53	+1	37	-6	69	+4	75	+3	63	+7	66	+9	76	+20

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tend to agree	12	+1	9	-6	7	0	12	+2	13	0	16	-1	8	-10	13	+1	13	+2
Tend to disagree	24	+7	16	-10	29	+6	28	+1	31	-1	37	-2	19	+1	28	+3	27	-7
Totally disagree	39	-1	37	0	35	+4	35	-2	30	+3	26	-1	35	+8	36	-6	36	+4
DK	20	-5	38	+16	14	-10	19	-1	10	-7	11	0	35	+3	16	+1	14	0
DK	5	-2	0	0	15	0	6	0	16	+5	10	+4	3	-2	7	+1	10	+1
Agree	36	+8	25	-16	36	+6	40	+3	44	-1	53	-3	27	-9	41	+4	40	-5
Disagree	59	-6	75	+16	49	-6	54	-3	40	-4	37	-1	70	+11	52	-5	50	+4

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Plutôt d'accord	15	0	14	-3	5	-7	4	+1	6	-4	10	+1	15	+1	21	-3	12	+1
Plutôt pas d'accord	20	-1	30	-8	22	-2	17	+3	18	-8	33	-6	37	+3	31	+2	30	-5
Pas du tout d'accord	28	-12	31	+6	35	+9	46	-3	46	+12	38	+7	31	-1	24	-1	34	-2
NSP	32	+17	9	0	19	-5	31	-1	23	-1	8	-4	7	-5	10	-1	20	+6
NSP	5	-4	16	+5	19	+5	2	0	7	+1	11	+2	10	+2	14	+3	4	0
D'accord	35	-1	44	-11	27	-9	21	+4	24	-12	43	-5	52	+4	52	-1	42	-4
Pas d'accord	60	+5	40	+6	54	+4	77	-4	69	+11	46	+3	38	-6	34	-2	54	+4

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tend to agree	11	-2	2	0	6	0	12	+3	17	-2	30	-15	33	33
Tend to disagree	37	-3	15	-1	21	-10	28	+2	26	+2	33	+5	28	28
Totally disagree	37	+6	53	-2	42	+3	35	-5	33	0	13	+2	20	20
DK	8	-3	29	+3	29	+8	17	+1	17	0	14	+7	15	15
DK	7	+2	1	0	2	-1	8	-1	7	0	10	+1	4	4
Agree	48	-5	17	-1	27	-10	40	+5	43	0	63	-10	61	61
Disagree	45	+3	82	+1	71	+11	52	-4	50	0	27	+9	35	35

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QD1a.6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?
 Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS) même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique
 QD1a.6 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?
 Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth

	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E			
	UE27	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB		
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	66.1	28	-1	20	-8	27	-2	26	+1	56	+3	21	-2	23	0	28	+10
Plutôt d'accord	46	+2	55	+7	46	+6	50	+6	37	+3	41	+2	42	+2	45	+1		
Plutôt pas d'accord	15	-1	20	+1	12	-5	18	-7	4	-3	21	-4	20	-4	16	-8		
Pas du tout d'accord	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	-1	11	+4	10	+3	6	-3		
NSP	7	0	2	0	12	+1	4	0	2	-2	6	0	5	-1	5	0		
D'accord	74	+1	75	+1	73	+4	76	+7	93	+6	62	0	65	+2	73	+11		
Pas d'accord	19	-1	23	+1	15	-5	20	-7	5	-4	32	0	30	-1	22	-11		

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT			
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB		
Totally agree	69.2	66.1	34	-9	43	+9	27	+4	34	-7	29	-8	29	+1	64	+9	28	-2	21	-4
Tend to agree	45	+9	38	-2	51	+3	52	+5	44	0	47	+4	25	-7	43	+4	41	-4		
Tend to disagree	14	+5	12	-8	9	-4	7	-2	12	+3	15	-1	5	-2	19	-1	21	+4		
Totally disagree	3	0	6	0	2	-2	2	+1	3	+1	4	+1	3	0	3	-2	5	+1		
DK	4	-5	1	+1	11	-1	5	+3	12	+4	5	-5	3	0	7	+1	12	+3		
Agree	79	0	81	+7	78	+7	86	-2	73	-8	76	+5	89	+2	71	+2	62	-8		
Disagree	17	+5	18	-8	11	-6	9	-1	15	+4	19	0	8	-2	22	-3	26	+5		

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI			
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB		
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	66.1	33	0	28	-6	22	-11	19	-5	28	-1	22	0	25	+12	33	+5	38	+10
Plutôt d'accord	47	+3	42	+4	51	+6	39	0	43	-1	46	+3	48	-1	37	-2	44	-5		
Plutôt pas d'accord	14	+2	16	+3	7	-3	31	+6	20	+5	18	-5	16	-4	11	-3	13	-2		
Pas du tout d'accord	0	-8	3	-1	5	+1	9	+2	4	0	3	+1	2	-5	2	-2	3	+1		
NSP	6	+3	11	0	15	+7	2	-3	5	-3	11	+1	9	-2	17	+2	2	-4		
D'accord	80	+3	70	-2	73	-5	58	-5	71	-2	68	+3	73	+11	70	+3	82	+5		
Pas d'accord	14	-6	19	+2	12	-2	40	+8	24	+5	21	-4	18	-9	13	-5	16	-1		

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK		
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB			
Totally agree	69.2	66.1	25	-5	26	+1	47	+4	31	-5	35	-1	38	-4	38
Tend to agree	62	+13	54	+5	43	+2	44	-2	40	+5	30	-2	38		
Tend to disagree	7	-8	16	-3	6	-3	16	+9	15	-2	14	+3	14		
Totally disagree	1	-3	2	-2	2	-1	3	0	3	-1	5	-2	4		
DK	5	+3	2	-1	2	-2	6	-2	7	-1	13	+5	6		
Agree	87	+8	80	+6	90	+6	75	-7	75	+4	68	-6	76		
Disagree	8	-11	18	-5	8	-4	19	+9	18	-3	19	+1	18		

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QD1a.7 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité

QD1a.7 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	UE27	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
	18	-2	15	-4	25	-3	15	-4	27	-1	30	0	26	-2	15	-8
Plutôt d'accord	43	-1	51	0	43	+3	47	-2	45	+2	41	-5	42	-4	45	+2
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	0	26	+4	7	-4	20	+1	19	0	17	+4	19	+4	27	+6
Pas du tout d'accord	6	+1	5	0	3	0	4	0	5	+1	5	+1	6	+2	8	+1
NSP	14	+2	3	0	22	+4	14	+5	4	-2	7	0	7	0	5	-1
D'accord	61	-3	66	-4	68	0	62	-6	72	+1	71	-5	68	-6	60	-6
Pas d'accord	25	+1	31	+4	10	-4	24	+1	24	+1	22	+5	25	+6	35	+7

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
	29	-8	13	-5	14	+6	14	+1	17	-5	16	-3	27	-3	24	-8	26	-4
Tend to agree	47	+5	32	-7	44	+6	40	+1	48	0	43	-3	40	+1	50	+3	44	-6
Tend to disagree	13	+6	37	+10	12	-5	24	-4	10	+1	21	0	15	+2	13	+1	11	+5
Totally disagree	2	0	16	+3	2	-3	9	0	3	0	8	+3	8	+1	1	-1	2	0
DK	9	-3	2	-1	28	-4	13	+2	22	+4	12	+3	10	-1	12	+5	17	+5
Agree	76	-3	45	-12	58	+12	54	+2	65	-5	59	-6	67	-2	74	-5	70	-10
Disagree	15	+6	53	+13	14	-8	33	-4	13	+1	29	+3	23	+3	14	0	13	+5

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
	20	-1	12	-5	16	-7	16	-4	17	-4	20	-3	12	0	28	-5	27	+2
Plutôt d'accord	34	-2	34	-4	48	+7	45	+4	44	-7	48	-3	42	+8	41	+1	47	-8
Plutôt pas d'accord	22	+1	27	+5	10	+2	26	0	21	+5	14	0	23	-6	9	+1	13	+1
Pas du tout d'accord	9	+1	12	+4	2	-2	6	-1	5	+2	2	0	5	-4	2	0	2	+1
NSP	15	+1	15	0	24	0	7	+1	13	+4	16	+6	18	+2	20	+3	11	+4
D'accord	54	-3	46	-9	64	0	61	0	61	-11	68	-6	54	+8	69	-4	74	-6
Pas d'accord	31	+2	39	+9	12	0	32	-1	26	+7	16	0	28	-10	11	+1	15	+2

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
Totally agree	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2
	13	-7	13	-1	23	-7	17	-2	35	-3	18	-16	42
Tend to agree	56	+3	55	+5	47	+4	41	-5	44	+4	23	-5	34
Tend to disagree	18	+2	25	-3	20	+2	17	+3	10	0	15	+6	9
Totally disagree	2	-1	2	-2	5	+1	5	+1	3	0	14	+7	4
DK	11	+3	5	+1	5	0	20	+3	8	-1	30	+8	11
Agree	69	-4	68	+4	70	-3	58	-7	79	+1	41	-21	76
Disagree	20	+1	27	-5	25	+3	22	+4	13	0	29	+13	13

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QD4.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord ?

En comparaison avec d'autres continents, il est nettement plus facile de voir ce que les Européens ont en commun en termes de valeurs

QD4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

When compared to other continents, it is much easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	13	7	22	12	19	23	21	11	18	23	14	10	12	8	30	28
Plutôt d'accord	48	58	41	59	45	44	45	50	49	55	51	48	48	48	43	34
Plutôt pas d'accord	17	24	6	18	21	20	20	20	12	14	10	18	12	19	5	12
Pas du tout d'accord	5	5	2	2	7	6	6	7	2	7	2	6	3	6	2	8
NSP	17	6	29	9	8	7	8	12	19	1	23	18	25	19	20	18
D'accord	61	65	63	71	64	67	66	61	67	78	65	58	60	56	73	62
Pas d'accord	22	29	8	20	28	26	26	27	14	21	12	24	15	25	7	20

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	11	13	21	14	10	9	10	12	7	22	23	16	9	16	9	19	27	27
Somewhat agree	54	48	49	45	49	43	50	54	56	46	50	61	66	43	42	50	36	40
Somewhat disagree	14	10	13	19	9	27	20	11	15	5	13	12	17	25	21	13	8	10
Strongly disagree	2	3	3	5	1	10	6	3	4	2	3	1	2	7	7	4	5	5
DK	19	26	14	17	31	11	14	20	18	25	11	10	6	9	21	14	24	18
Agree	65	61	70	59	59	52	60	66	63	68	73	77	75	59	51	69	63	67
Disagree	16	13	16	24	10	37	26	14	19	7	16	13	19	32	28	17	13	15

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QD4.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord ?
Il n'y a pas de valeurs européennes communes, mais seulement des valeurs occidentales globales

QD4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

There are no common European values, only global western values

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	9	7	7	3	8	15	13	10	10	12	9	9	7	7	7	26
Plutôt d'accord	35	51	22	25	36	36	38	44	37	29	33	43	29	36	23	19
Plutôt pas d'accord	30	32	28	43	41	31	31	28	41	27	23	28	28	29	25	19
Pas du tout d'accord	7	3	10	18	8	10	10	9	7	16	5	3	4	9	19	12
NSP	19	7	33	11	7	8	8	9	18	2	26	22	32	19	26	24
D'accord	44	58	29	28	44	51	51	54	47	41	42	52	36	43	30	45
Pas d'accord	37	35	38	61	49	41	41	37	35	57	32	26	32	38	44	31

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	6	7	10	12	4	18	10	8	5	8	16	4	6	13	9	16	10	21
Somewhat agree	34	29	29	25	18	45	35	31	38	24	35	23	45	41	30	34	15	30
Somewhat disagree	29	30	28	37	33	24	33	36	29	25	24	51	36	28	29	24	25	19
Strongly disagree	10	8	9	15	7	5	9	6	6	9	11	10	4	8	5	9	19	9
DK	21	26	24	11	38	8	13	19	22	34	14	12	9	10	27	17	31	21
Agree	40	36	39	37	22	63	45	39	43	32	51	27	51	54	39	50	25	51
Disagree	39	38	37	52	40	29	42	42	35	34	35	61	40	36	34	33	44	28

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QD5 Selon vous, en terme de valeurs partagées, est-ce que les Etats membres de l'Union européenne sont...?
QD5 In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are European Union Member States...?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Très proches les uns des autres	4	4	9	5	3	5	4	1	2	5	6	2	4	6	6	29
Plutôt proches des uns des autres	50	58	52	63	59	50	48	39	49	53	52	46	51	52	62	46
Plutôt éloignés des uns des autres	28	28	14	22	29	30	33	44	30	31	22	37	16	23	14	9
Très éloignés les uns des autres	6	6	6	4	6	7	7	6	4	11	4	5	7	6	6	3
NSP	12	4	19	6	3	8	8	10	15	0	16	10	22	13	12	13
Proches les uns des autres	54	62	61	68	62	55	52	40	51	58	58	48	55	58	68	75
Eloignés les uns des autres	34	34	20	26	35	37	40	50	34	42	26	42	23	29	20	12

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Very close to each other	1	3	9	4	7	1	3	3	7	8	3	4	1	2	3	7	22	18
Fairly close to each other	41	50	45	48	58	56	36	59	53	46	63	67	48	51	42	47	42	54
Fairly distant from each other	45	30	27	33	11	32	40	20	23	22	24	21	42	37	30	27	7	12
Very distant from each other	5	4	6	9	3	4	10	2	3	4	6	2	7	6	7	12	3	4
DK	8	13	13	6	21	7	11	16	14	20	4	6	2	4	18	7	26	12
Close to each other	42	53	54	52	65	57	39	62	60	54	66	71	49	53	45	54	64	72
Distant from each other	50	34	33	42	14	36	50	22	26	26	30	23	49	43	37	39	10	16

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QE1a1 Selon vous, parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous actuellement comme le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? En premier ?
 QE1a1 In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole? Firstly ?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Le réchauffement de la planète	30	32	20	23	31	29	29	29	28	45	26	40	30	25	56	56
Le terrorisme international	17	17	29	26	15	11	11	14	20	3	26	9	11	21	5	16
La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau pot	29	34	23	18	35	36	36	34	17	34	29	32	22	31	26	12
La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse	4	3	2	8	1	2	2	4	5	2	0	2	5	6	1	2
Un important recul de l'économie mondiale	4	5	7	5	4	4	4	5	7	2	3	11	5	2	5	5
La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	3	1	4	7	3	3	3	3	2	5	2	4	5	4	5	2
Des conflits armés	6	3	9	9	5	6	6	4	11	3	9	5	4	4	3	5
L'augmentation de la population mondiale	4	4	1	2	4	8	8	7	6	1	2	4	5	1	1	1
Autre (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSP	3	1	5	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	4	1	7	3	1	1

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Global warming	39	28	35	35	31	24	32	28	23	31	48	29	38	34	32	26	30	29
International terrorism	16	17	12	8	26	13	14	17	13	15	8	20	10	7	23	18	19	16
Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	18	13	35	31	23	40	25	22	39	23	30	25	28	35	20	36	29	31
The spread of an infectious disease	5	7	3	3	8	1	5	8	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	1	4
A major global economic downturn	6	14	2	7	2	2	8	3	7	8	3	4	3	1	4	5	3	7
The proliferation of nuclear weapons	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	1	3	3	3	5	3	2	2	4	5
Armed conflicts	9	10	4	5	4	8	8	11	6	7	2	11	4	6	4	9	7	7
The increasing world population	2	2	7	5	2	9	2	2	1	2	2	4	8	10	8	0	2	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	3	5	0	2	2	0	2	5	5	8	1	1	0	1	4	2	5	1

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QE1a2 Et après ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)
QE1a2 Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Le réchauffement de la planète	32	31	32	21	39	40	39	38	26	44	32	34	33	24	34	20
Le terrorisme international	36	36	41	31	45	44	43	40	34	31	40	33	34	32	33	29
La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau pot	40	41	39	34	39	42	42	44	40	52	43	47	41	36	62	40
La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse	20	18	18	21	21	26	27	33	29	17	9	19	30	21	32	16
Un important recul de l'économie mondiale	19	20	20	11	18	27	27	30	14	31	17	18	30	16	19	19
La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	20	22	21	24	21	22	21	19	23	43	18	24	24	18	35	22
Des conflits armés	32	31	36	28	35	34	34	32	38	30	34	27	30	28	33	30
L'augmentation de la population mondiale	16	21	5	9	24	24	23	21	14	9	9	19	16	8	21	13
Autre (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
NSP	2	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	13

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Global warming	28	29	38	38	33	39	35	24	24	34	33	34	36	35	26	28	33	32
International terrorism	34	34	40	28	36	42	42	32	31	42	37	40	34	27	36	35	29	34
Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	30	31	51	45	26	41	44	36	35	37	51	42	47	41	35	47	36	43
The spread of an infectious disease	22	28	23	27	30	16	22	23	20	22	23	25	29	21	17	21	8	26
A major global economic downturn	18	21	13	27	11	11	25	11	25	27	25	17	22	7	19	17	14	24
The proliferation of nuclear weapons	14	20	26	21	17	15	28	19	14	24	21	26	23	18	15	25	33	30
Armed conflicts	36	35	31	24	14	45	34	37	27	35	30	42	28	34	31	48	40	40
The increasing world population	6	7	28	24	15	29	26	6	6	11	18	14	22	18	24	6	15	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	3	3	0	2	9	2	0	1	3	3	1	2	1	20	3	1	4	2