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Directorate-General for Communication
Public Opinion Monitoring Unit



TNS opinion

Brussels, 18 October 2013

European Parliament Eurobarometer (EB79.5)

**ONE YEAR TO GO TO THE 2014 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS
Economic and social part**

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Coverage: EU-28 (27 624 EU citizens)
Target group: Europeans aged 15 and over
Methodology: Face-to-face (CAPI)
Fieldwork: 7-23 June 2013, TNS Opinion

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NOTE

In view of the fact that Croatia did not join the EU until 1 July 2013 – eight days after the fieldwork for this Eurobarometer survey had been concluded – some of the questions were worded slightly differently for that country in order to enable the results to be included in the survey.

INTRODUCTION

With one year to go until the 2014 European elections, this European Parliament-commissioned Eurobarometer survey looks at how Europeans feel about the economic and social situation in the EU and the budgetary and banking reforms currently under way.

This is the second part of the EP Eurobarometer survey entitled ‘One year to go to the 2014 European elections’. The first part (on institutional issues) was published on 5 September 2013. The fieldwork was carried out between 7 and 23 June 2013. The survey was conducted using face-to-face methods by TNS Opinion in the 28 EU Member States, with 27 624 respondents. The results are shown either for the EU-28 (in the case of new questions) or in the form of EU-27 trends.

The third part, which will be published in mid-November, will be the annual Parlemeter survey, which focuses on Europeans' opinion of the European Parliament.

This EP survey is supplemented by a number of questions which appeared in Standard Eurobarometer survey EB79.3 carried out for the European Commission.

As is the case with all surveys of this kind, it must be borne in mind that the European average is weighted and that the **six most heavily populated Member States account for around 70% of this average.**

Also, **the euro zone accounts for 64%, and the non-euro zone for 36%, of the EU average.**

Context in which the survey was carried out

As has been the case for the past six years, the **European context** in which this Eurobarometer was carried out was marked by the impact of the monetary, financial, economic and social **crisis**.

A number of events that occurred in the weeks preceding the survey or during the survey are likely to have had an influence on the answers given by respondents.

These include the publication in June of disappointing Eurostat statistics on employment and GDP trends in the EU and its Member States. During the same period, the World Bank revised its global growth forecast for 2013 downwards.

What is more, during this period, the political situation in a number of Member States was marked by turbulence and political change, including: presidential elections and a change of

government in Italy; the first European elections in Croatia; regional or local elections in Austria, the United Kingdom, Latvia and Italy; demonstrations in Bulgaria, Greece and elsewhere; and a change of Prime Minister in the Czech Republic.

The fieldwork was carried out before the general public became aware of the first signs of activity picking up in a number of Member States.

Long-term trends

Over the course of the surveys conducted, a number of underlying trends have become increasingly apparent.

- Firstly, the results from **euro zone and non-euro zone** countries show there to be genuine divergences on a number of issues.

For example, there is a difference of 14 percentage points over the issue of whether economic measures should be applied 'in a coordinated way' with the other EU countries (55% in favour in the euro zone and 41% in the non-euro zone) or whether they should be applied 'individually' (euro zone 36%; non-euro zone 49%).

- A number of **socio-demographic patterns** are also apparent:
 - **Young people, managers and students** are the groups most in favour of coordinated action by Member States to address the crisis.
 - More **men** than **women** believe that, overall, the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis. However, issues affecting people's daily lives and social issues are seen as a priority, in particular by women.
 - The **least privileged sections of the population** are the group in which the fewest people see the EU as best placed to enable them to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation or to protect them against its negative effects.
- Lastly, five years since the collapse of Lehman Brothers, there are still **extremely significant** differences of opinion between nationals of the **countries hardest hit by the crisis and those of the other Member States.**

N.B.: **A detailed socio-demographic analysis** of a number of issues and of the differences between **euro zone** and **non-euro zone** countries is attached.

Main findings

- **A large majority of Europeans still believe that coordination between the Member States offers a better means of addressing the crisis** than action taken by individual Member States, although the number of respondents in favour of the latter option has increased.
- One in five Europeans see the **European Union** as being best placed to take effective action to address the repercussions of the economic and financial crisis. An almost identical proportion believe that national governments are best placed to do so.
- **Three-quarters of Europeans** believe that **jobs and combating unemployment** should be given top priority.
- Despite the economic and social crisis, the number of people who feel that **the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis has increased. However, they remain a minority.**
- **Two in five Europeans** believe that an EU budget of around 1% (some €145 billion) of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of the Member States is *'about right'*, one in five that it is *'too small'* and one in 10 that it is *'too high'*.

When asked about spending priorities for the EU budget, the respondents ranked **social affairs and employment** first, followed by **economic growth** and **education and training**.

- Against the backdrop of discussions on a Banking Union, **a majority of respondents** were in favour of **action in this area being taken at EU level**, rather than national level.
- **Looking forward to 2025**, close to half the respondents consider the **EU to be in the best position** to enable them to **benefit** from the positive effects of globalisation.

And on the issue of who can **protect** Europeans most effectively against the negative effects of globalisation, there is a dead heat between the **EU and national governments**.

- The respondents cited the following as **the three initiatives that could most improve the performance of the European economy**: improving education and professional training; reducing public deficits and debt; and making it easier to set up a business.
- Close to **three-quarters of respondents think that China** will be the world's largest economic power by 2025. The USA and the EU followed far behind.

Findings

1. Addressing the crisis

➤ Acting together or separately

Europeans continue to prefer **coordination between Member States to Member States acting alone** in dealing with the crisis, although the **numbers are down on March 2012**.

One in two Europeans (50%, down 5 points) feel that they would be better protected against the current economic crisis if their countries *coordinated* the application of measures **with the other Member States**, while **41%** (up 3 points) feel they would be better protected if their country applied measures '*individually*'.

- There is a difference of **14 percentage points between euro zone countries (55%) and non-euro zone countries (41%)** on the issue of '*measures applied in a coordinated way between the Member States*'.
- *At national level*, respondents in Estonia (71%, +9), Germany (66%, -1), Malta (66%, -1) and Finland (66%, -3) are the most likely to be in favour of coordinated action. In the United Kingdom (61%, -1), Cyprus (53%, +4), Hungary (48%, +6) and the Czech Republic (48%, -4), people are more in favour of Member States addressing the crisis individually.
- **From a socio-demographic perspective**, it may be seen that:
 - More men (52%) than women (49%) are in favour of coordinated action.
 - Managers (61%) and students (58%) are more in favour of coordination between Member States, while unemployed persons (46%) and manual workers (44%) are more in favour of Member States acting individually.

2. Who is best able to take effective action against the effects of the crisis?

- #### ➤
- Europeans see the **EU (22%) and national governments (21%)** as being best placed to '*take effective action*' against the effects of the financial and economic crisis.

From a socio-demographic perspective, it may be observed that young people are most likely (25%) to see the EU as best placed to tackle the effects of the crisis.

3. Priority policies for addressing the crisis

- #### ➤
- When asked which they felt to be the priority policies for addressing the crisis, the respondents replied '*jobs and combating unemployment*' (**74%, up 2 points** on June 2012), then, far behind, '*stimulating growth*' (35%, =) and '*purchasing power, combating inflation*' (34%, down 1 point).

There has also been a marked decrease in the number of respondents citing '*reducing EU Member States' public debt*' (32%, down 5 points on last year).

Conversely, there was an increase in the number of respondents citing the day-to-day issues of '*pensions*' (31%, up 3 points) and '*housing*' (21%, up 3 points).

4. *The role of the euro*

- Although the figures are down on the last survey, a **majority** of respondents still feel that the, overall, the **euro has not** '*mitigated the negative effects of the crisis*' (51%, down 3 points), while the number who feel that it has **is up** (38%, up 4 points).
- **At national level**, the countries in which the largest increases in the number of people who feel the euro has mitigated the effects of the crisis are Poland (42%, up 15 points), Germany (41%, up 13 points) and Estonia (40%, up 12 points). The largest decreases are in the Netherlands (26%, down 7 points), Spain (27%, down 5 points) and Greece (37%, down 3 points).
- **From a socio-demographic perspective:**
 - More men (41%) than women (35%) think that '*overall, the euro has mitigated*' the negative effects of the crisis. Managers (43%), white-collar workers (41%) and students (41%) are also more likely to take this view.
 - Unemployed persons (55%) and homemakers (53%) are the groups most likely to consider that, overall, the euro has not mitigated the effects of the crisis. This view is shared more by people living in rural areas (55%) than those living in small or medium-sized towns (50%) or large towns (48%).

5. *What will the euro zone look like in 2025?*

Does the euro have a future outside the current euro zone? To gauge their sentiment on this issue, people living in non-euro zone countries were asked whether they thought their country will have adopted the euro by 2025.

A majority of respondents in the following seven non-euro zone countries said yes: Latvia (90%), Croatia (79%), Lithuania (75%), Romania (67%), Poland (60%), Hungary (55%) and Bulgaria (52%).

The opposite was true of two other countries, namely the United Kingdom (71%) and Sweden (62%).

There is **a dead heat** on this issue in Denmark (49% yes and 49% no) and the Czech Republic (47% yes and 47% no).

6. *The EU budget*

The fieldwork for this survey was carried out a few days before a political agreement was concluded between the three European institutions on the 2014-2020 budget. The agreement was reached on 27 June 2013, following months of difficult negotiations and discussions between and within the institutions.

The respondents were first told that the EU budget accounted for approximately 1% (some €145 billion) of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of the Member States.

They were then asked what they thought of this percentage.

- **Close to two in five Europeans (39%) consider this percentage to be the most appropriate.**
 - **At national level**, the countries where the largest number of respondents feel 1% of GDP to be *'about right'* are Denmark (59%), the Czech Republic (56%) and Austria (56%). The lowest percentages are in Spain (23%), France (26%) and Cyprus (28%).
 - There is a 9 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (36%) and **non-euro zone** countries (45%).
 - **From a socio-demographic perspective**, it may be seen that more men (42%) than women (37%) consider the EU budget to have been set at about the right level. Similarly, more white-collar workers (49%) and managers (47%) than homemakers (29%) and unemployed persons (32%) consider this to be the case.
- **Twenty-two per cent of respondents consider the percentage to be *'too small'*.**
 - **At national level**, the largest number of people who consider the percentage too small are to be found in France (39%), Luxembourg (37%) and Cyprus (31%). The smallest number are in Bulgaria (13%) and the United Kingdom, Austria and the Netherlands (each 14%).
 - There is an 8 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (25%) and **non-euro zone** countries (17%).
 - **From a socio-demographic perspective**, we again see that more men (25%) than women (19%) consider the EU budget to be *'too small'*. Similarly, more students (26%) and managers (25%) than retired persons and homemakers (each 19%) and unemployed persons (21%) consider this to be the case.
- **Thirteen per cent of respondents consider the percentage to be *'too high'*.**
 - **At national level**, the largest number of people who consider this to be the case are in the United Kingdom (22%), Belgium (19%) and the Netherlands (19%). The four countries where the fewest people take this view are Estonia (4%), Lithuania (5%) and Malta and Latvia (each 6%).

- There is an 2 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (12%) and **non-euro zone** countries (14%).
- The above figures show that the **budget is seen as 'too small' in all of the Member States** with the **exception** of the United Kingdom, Austria and the Netherlands.
- **Twenty-six per cent of respondents said they 'don't know'.**
- **At national level**, the largest number of '*don't knows*' is in Malta (47%), Bulgaria (47%) and Spain (39%), and the smallest in Belgium (9%), Denmark (12%) and Sweden (14%).
- There is a 3 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (27%) and **non-euro zone** countries (24%).

7. *EU budget priorities*

After having been asked about the percentage of EU GDP at which the budget is set, Europeans were asked to say what they thought the budget priorities should be.

- It is no real surprise, given the current **economic and social crisis**, that the following areas came out on top:
 - Social affairs and employment (50%)
 - Economic growth (48%)
 - Education and training (43%)
 - Public health (41%)
- '***Social affairs and employment***' is the main preoccupation for people in Spain (75%), Portugal (73%), Slovakia (71%) and Finland (70%).
- There is a 10 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (53%) and **non-euro zone** countries (43%).
- '***Economic growth***' was cited most often in Cyprus (78%), Greece (69%) and Bulgaria and Hungary (each 64%).
- There is a difference of only 2 percentage points between **euro zone** countries (49%) and **non-euro zone** countries (47%).
- Lastly, '***education and training***' was cited most often in Germany (59%), Spain (57%) and Cyprus, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (each 56%).
- In this instance, there is a difference of 12 percentage points between **euro zone** countries (48%) and **non-euro zone** countries (36%).

8. *Overhaul of the banking system*

Over the past year or so the European Parliament has called several times for a banking union to be set up without delay within the EU. At its meeting of 26 and 27 June 2013 (a few days after the fieldwork for this survey was carried out), the ECOFIN Council agreed on a general approach to this issue.

On 12 September 2013, the European Parliament approved the establishment of a European bank supervision mechanism to guard against the risk of banks failing in the EU. This is a major step towards the ultimate establishment of a banking union.

In all of the areas cited in the questionnaire, **a majority of Europeans are in favour of action being taken at EU level**, rather than national level.

There are, however, major differences between the euro zone and the non-euro zone, ranging from 11 to 18 percentage points for the four areas cited.

- **Supervising and overseeing banks : 54% of respondents considered that action would be 'more effective at European level'.**

The countries where people are most in favour of action at European level are the Netherlands (72%), Germany (70%), Latvia (65%) and Slovenia (65%). Those where people are the least in favour are the United Kingdom (32%), Romania (35%) and Malta (44%).

- **Regulation and cap on bankers' bonuses: 54% of respondents considered that action would be 'more effective at European level'.**

The pattern apparent for the first area is seen again here, with the Netherlands (69%), Germany (68%) and Latvia (64%) being most in favour, and the United Kingdom (34%), Malta (39%) and Romania (46%) being least in favour.

- **Guarantees for citizens' bank deposits: 47% for 'more effective at European level' (as against 45% for 'more effective at national level').**

The greatest support for a Europe-wide bank deposit guarantee system is in Latvia (65%), Lithuania (61%) and Slovenia (57%). The least support is in the United Kingdom (29%), Finland (31%) and Malta (36%).

- **Support for banks in difficulty: 57% of respondents considered that action would be 'more effective at European level'.**

The greatest support for EU-level action is in the three Baltic States (Latvia (72%), Estonia (70%) and Lithuania (69%)) and in Slovenia (69%). The least support is in the United Kingdom (36%), Romania (49%) and Austria (51%).

There are **major difference between euro zone respondents and non-euro zone respondents**: the former are more likely to believe that such measures would be more effective at European level, while the latter believe that three of the four measures would be more effective if implemented at national level.

9. *Three initiatives to improve the performance of the European economy*

Europeans were also asked which three initiatives they felt would do most to improve the performance of the European economy.

They replied:

➤ **Improving education and professional training (47%)**

- **At national level**, this was cited most often in Cyprus (66%), Germany (64%) and Luxembourg (59%). It is cited least often in Lithuania (34%) and in Italy and Slovenia (each 35%).
- There is a 6 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (49%) and **non-euro zone** countries (43%).

➤ **Reducing public deficits and debt (32%)**

- **At national level**, this initiative was cited most often in Cyprus (53%), Greece (44%) and Malta, France, the Czech Republic and Finland (all 41%). It was cited least often in Bulgaria (16%), Estonia (17%) and Poland and Romania (each 20%).
- There is a 3 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (33%) and **non-euro zone** countries (30%).

➤ **Making it easier to set up a business (32%)**

- **At national level**, this initiative was cited most often in Lithuania (47%), Spain (45%) and Bulgaria and France (each 44%). It was cited least often in Slovenia (15%), the Netherlands (18%) and Slovakia (20%).
- There is a 5 percentage-point difference between **euro zone** countries (34%) and **non-euro zone** countries (29%).

10. *Europeans and globalisation – looking forward to 2025*

As part of this wide-ranging survey, Europeans were asked a number of questions about how they saw their own future and that of the European Union. Some of those questions were covered in the institutional part of the survey, which was published on 5 September.

The questions in this, the second part of the survey, covering economic and social issues, focus on globalisation.

- **Looking forward to 2025, who will be best placed to enable Europeans to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation?**

Close to half of the respondents (49%) see this as being **the European Union**, ahead of national governments (43%) and private companies (30%).

- **At national level**, the largest number of respondents citing 'the European Union' were in Romania (68%), Belgium (66%) and Malta (65%). The smallest number were in the United Kingdom (33%), Latvia (40%) and Slovenia (40%).
- **From a socio-demographic perspective**, it is apparent that the view that the European Union is best placed to enable Europeans to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation is held by:
 - More men (52%) than women (46%).
 - More students (57%) and managers (55%) than retired people (46%), unemployed people (43%) and homemakers (43%).

➤ **Again looking forward to 2025, who will be able to protect Europeans most effectively against the negative effects of globalisation?**

This time, there is a dead heat between **the European Union (49%)** and **national governments (49%)**. They are followed by 'NGOs' at 19% and 'private companies' at 18%.

The following differences may be observed among those who replied '*European Union*':

- **At national level**, the highest percentages were recorded in Belgium (67%), Malta (64%) and Luxembourg, Denmark and Romania (each 62%).
- The lowest percentages were recorded in the United Kingdom (34%), Latvia (37%) and Spain (38%).
- In **non-euro zone** countries, the national government is seen as being best placed to protect people against the negative effects of globalisation (53%, as against 47% who believe that the European Union is). The opposite is true in the **euro zone** (46% as against 49%).
- **From a socio-demographic perspective**, the patterns seen earlier are apparent once again:
 - More men (52%) than women (46%) reply 'the European Union'.
 - More managers (56%), white-collar workers (54%) and students (54%) reply 'the European Union' than do unemployed persons (42%) and homemakers (43%).

➤ **Which country or group of countries will be the world's largest economic power by 2025?**

The survey also asked Europeans about which they felt would be the leading economy by 2025.

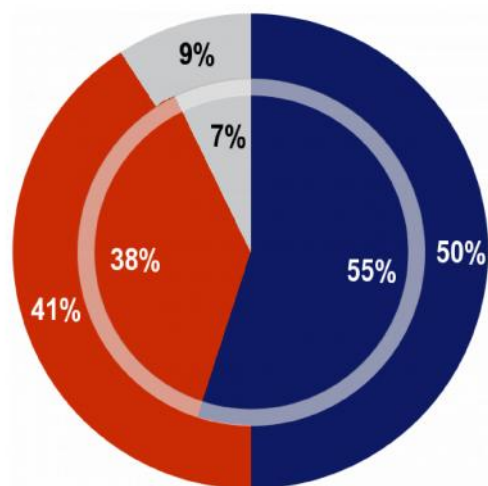
Close to **three-quarters (73%) of respondents think that China** will be the world's largest economic power by 2025, followed by the United States (51%) and **the European Union (24%)**.

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A. ADDRESSING THE CRISIS

1) EU average

Q17. As a citizen would you say that you would be better protected in the face of the current crisis if...?
































- (OUR COUNTRY) adopted measures and applied them in a coordinated way with the other EU countries
- (OUR COUNTRY) adopted measures and applied them individually
- Don't know

Inner pie : EB77.2 Mar. 2012

Outer pie : EB79.5 June 2013

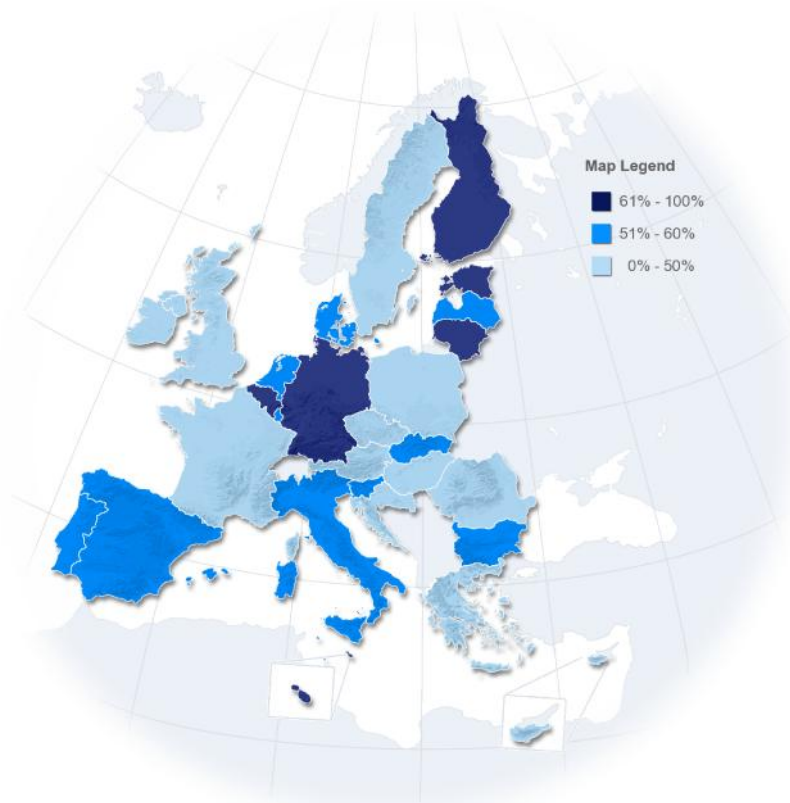
 EU27

2) National results

	EE	71%
	DE	66%
	MT	66%
	FI	66%
	LT	63%
	BE	61%
	NL	56%
	LU	55%
	PT	54%
	BG	54%
	DK	54%
	SI	54%
	SK	54%
	IT	53%
	ES	51%
	LV	51%
	AT	50%
	EU	50%
	IE	49%
	SE	48%
	FR	48%
	EL	48%
	RO	47%
	HU	46%
	CZ	46%
	CY	44%
	PL	42%
	UK	31%
	HR	46%






























Question: Q17. As a citizen would you say that you would be better protected in the face of the current crisis if...?

Answers: (OUR COUNTRY) adopted measures and applied them in a coordinated way with the other EU countries



3) *Breakdown of national results*

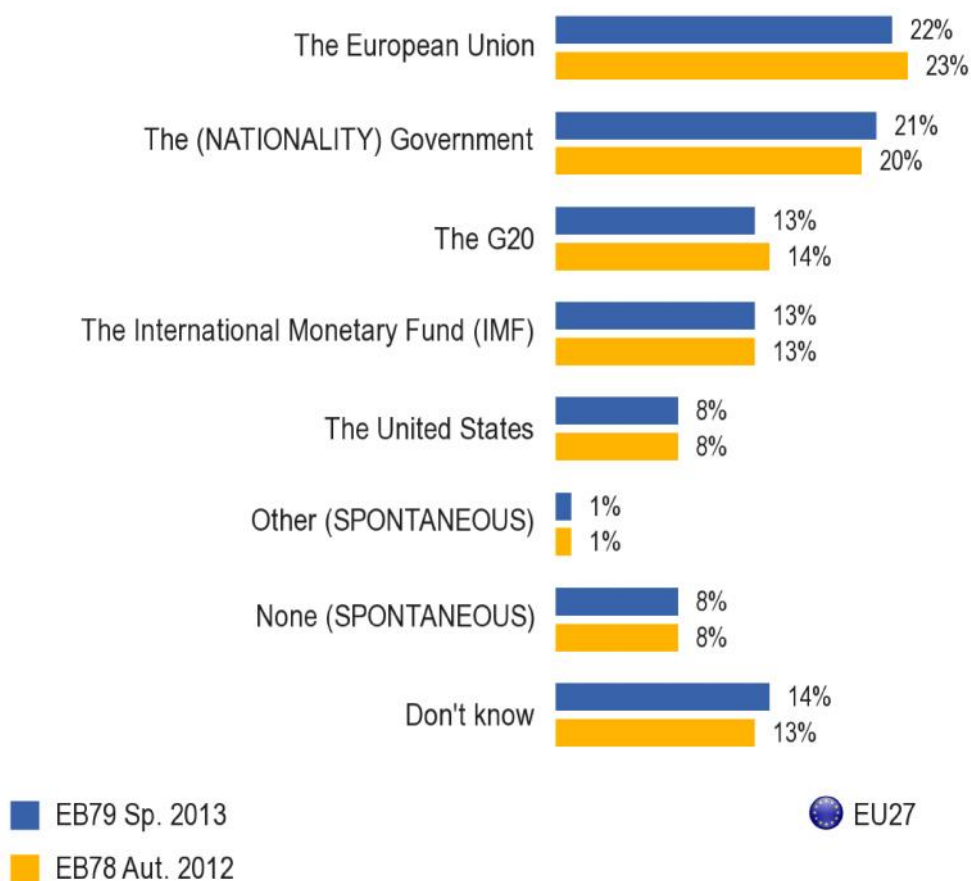
Q17 As a citizen would you say that you would be better protected in the face of the current crisis if...?

	(OUR COUNTRY) adopted measures and applied them in a coordinated way with the other EU countries			(OUR COUNTRY) adopted measures and applied them individually			Don't know		
	EB77.2 Mar. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.2 Mar. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.2 Mar. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012
 EU27	55%	50%	-5	38%	41%	+3	7%	9%	+2
EURO ZONE	61%	55%	-6	32%	36%	+4	7%	9%	+2
NON-EURO	43%	41%	-2	48%	49%	+1	9%	10%	+1
 EE	62%	71%	+9	31%	23%	-8	7%	6%	-1
 LV	45%	51%	+6	47%	39%	-8	8%	10%	+2
 AT	44%	50%	+6	47%	42%	-5	9%	8%	-1
 LT	59%	63%	+4	34%	28%	-6	7%	9%	+2
 CZ	44%	46%	+2	52%	48%	-4	4%	6%	+2
 RO	45%	47%	+2	38%	38%	=	17%	15%	-2
 UK	29%	31%	+2	62%	61%	-1	9%	8%	-1
 BG	55%	54%	-1	28%	23%	-5	17%	23%	+6
 DE	67%	66%	-1	27%	25%	-2	6%	9%	+3
 MT	67%	66%	-1	21%	23%	+2	12%	11%	-1
 SI	55%	54%	-1	40%	38%	-2	5%	8%	+3
 SK	57%	54%	-3	38%	39%	+1	5%	7%	+2
 FI	69%	66%	-3	26%	30%	+4	5%	4%	-1
 CY	48%	44%	-4	49%	53%	+4	3%	3%	=
 BE	66%	61%	-5	33%	38%	+5	1%	1%	=
 FR	53%	48%	-5	40%	46%	+6	7%	6%	-1
 PT	59%	54%	-5	29%	35%	+6	12%	11%	-1
 SE	53%	48%	-5	42%	46%	+4	5%	6%	+1
 IE	55%	49%	-6	31%	38%	+7	14%	13%	-1
 IT	60%	53%	-7	32%	37%	+5	8%	10%	+2
 HU	54%	46%	-8	42%	48%	+6	4%	6%	+2
 LU	65%	55%	-10	30%	40%	+10	5%	5%	=
 NL	66%	56%	-10	32%	40%	+8	2%	4%	+2
 PL	52%	42%	-10	39%	46%	+7	9%	12%	+3
 EL	59%	48%	-11	39%	47%	+8	2%	5%	+3
 DK	66%	54%	-12	31%	42%	+11	3%	4%	+1
 ES	65%	51%	-14	28%	35%	+7	7%	14%	+7
 HR	-	46%	-	-	38%	-	-	16%	-

B. WHO IS BEST ABLE TO TAKE EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS?






























1) EU average

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



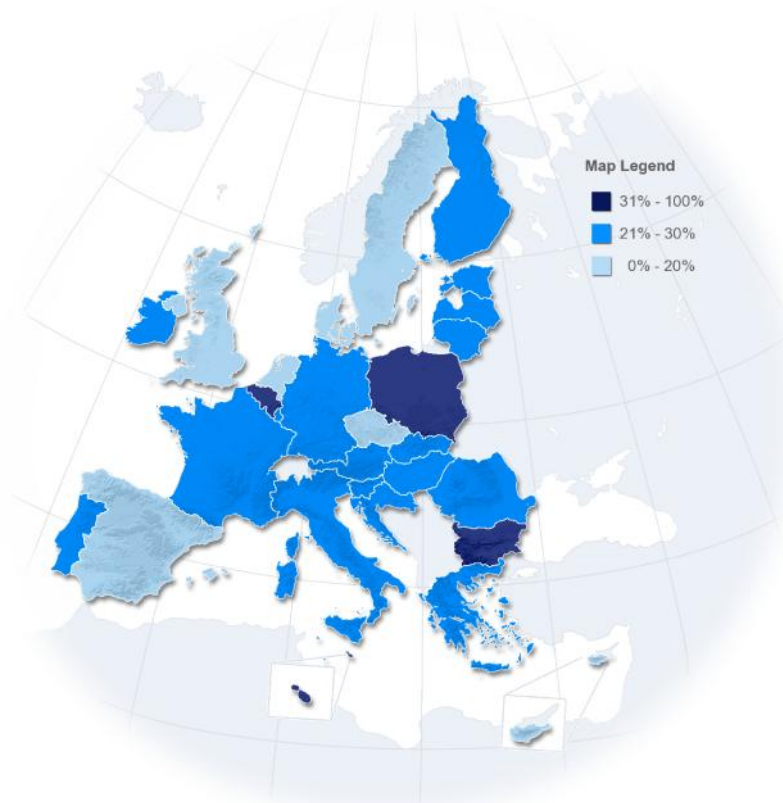
This question was taken from Standard EB79, carried out in May 2013.

2) National results

	PL	33%
	MT	32%
	BE	32%
	BG	31%
	LU	29%
	LT	27%
	SK	26%
	IE	25%
	HU	25%
	IT	25%
	PT	24%
	EL	24%
	SI	24%
	AT	24%
	DE	23%
	FI	23%
	RO	23%
	EU	22%
	EE	22%
	FR	22%
	LV	22%
	ES	19%
	DK	18%
	CY	18%
	NL	17%
	SE	15%
	UK	11%
	CZ	10%
	HR	26%

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






























Answers: The European Union



This question was taken from Standard EB79, carried out in May 2013.

3) *Breakdown of national results*

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

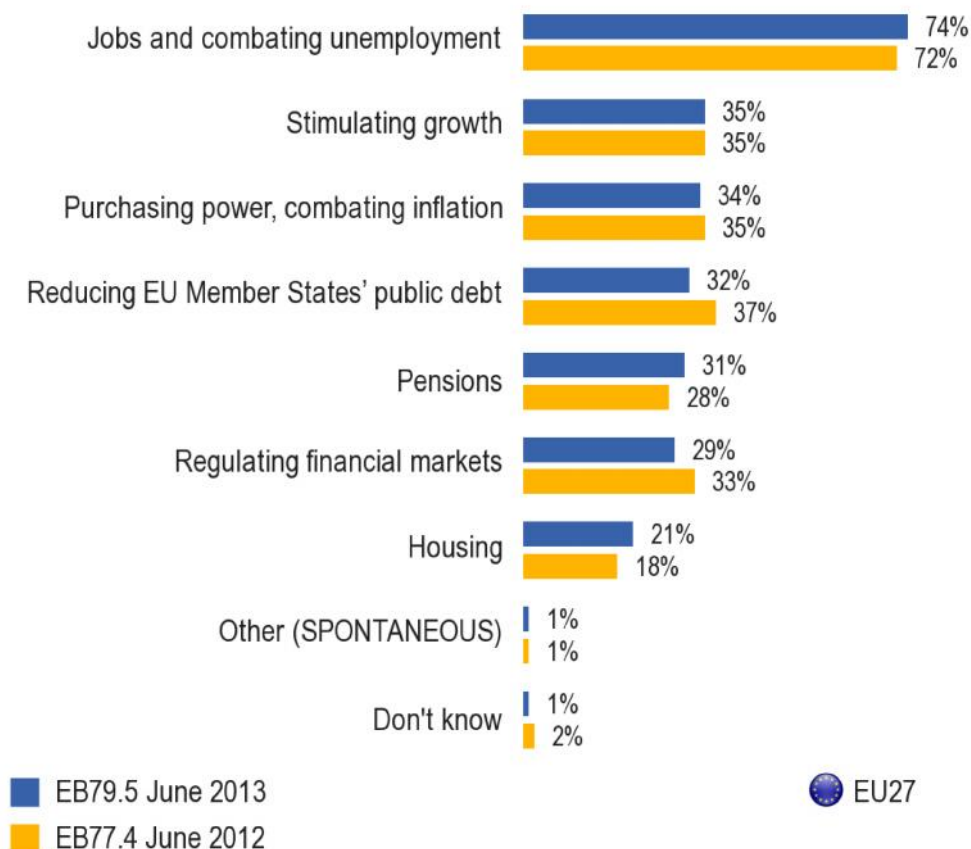
	The European Union			The (NATIONALITY) Government			The G20			The International Monetary Fund (IMF)			The United States		
	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79 Sp. 2013	Diff. 2013-2012
 EU27	23%	22%	-1	20%	21%	+1	14%	13%	-1	13%	13%	=	8%	8%	=
EURO ZONE	25%	23%	-2	17%	18%	+1	14%	12%	-2	14%	15%	+1	8%	8%	=
NON-EURO	20%	20%	=	27%	27%	=	13%	13%	=	12%	10%	-2	9%	8%	-1
 BE	25%	32%	+7	17%	15%	-2	17%	17%	=	16%	15%	-1	7%	10%	+3
 LV	18%	22%	+4	17%	18%	+1	21%	11%	-10	7%	10%	+3	6%	6%	=
 SK	22%	26%	+4	9%	8%	-1	28%	27%	-1	16%	16%	=	6%	5%	-1
 EE	19%	22%	+3	13%	12%	-1	21%	21%	=	15%	13%	-2	5%	5%	=
 LT	24%	27%	+3	14%	14%	=	12%	11%	-1	8%	7%	-1	10%	9%	-1
 HU	22%	25%	+3	22%	18%	-4	10%	10%	=	19%	15%	-4	9%	10%	+1
 FI	21%	23%	+2	14%	18%	+4	16%	14%	-2	30%	25%	-5	9%	9%	=
 CZ	9%	10%	+1	3%	4%	+1	42%	43%	+1	15%	12%	-3	18%	15%	-3
 MT	31%	32%	+1	30%	29%	-1	10%	9%	-1	11%	12%	+1	7%	4%	-3
 AT	23%	24%	+1	16%	18%	+2	14%	11%	-3	16%	14%	-2	7%	5%	-2
 SE	14%	15%	+1	25%	29%	+4	26%	23%	-3	14%	15%	+1	4%	5%	+1
 UK	10%	11%	+1	37%	36%	-1	10%	9%	-1	14%	12%	-2	8%	7%	-1
 BG	31%	31%	=	18%	21%	+3	18%	16%	-2	7%	7%	=	6%	4%	-2
 DK	18%	18%	=	8%	13%	+5	24%	24%	=	20%	18%	-2	17%	17%	=
 DE	23%	23%	=	20%	20%	=	19%	17%	-2	12%	15%	+3	4%	4%	=
 IT	26%	25%	-1	15%	18%	+3	9%	7%	-2	14%	14%	=	12%	13%	+1
 PT	25%	24%	-1	14%	23%	+9	12%	9%	-3	8%	6%	-2	10%	10%	=
 RO	24%	23%	-1	48%	47%	-1	7%	4%	-3	5%	6%	+1	4%	6%	+2
 LU	31%	29%	-2	11%	13%	+2	20%	18%	-2	16%	18%	+2	7%	10%	+3
 NL	19%	17%	-2	13%	21%	+8	32%	29%	-3	20%	16%	-4	5%	4%	-1
 IE	28%	25%	-3	19%	19%	=	6%	8%	+2	22%	16%	-6	8%	10%	+2
 FR	25%	22%	-3	16%	19%	+3	16%	12%	-4	19%	18%	-1	6%	7%	+1
 PL	36%	33%	-3	14%	13%	-1	10%	11%	+1	9%	8%	-1	10%	10%	=
 SI	27%	24%	-3	11%	10%	-1	7%	10%	+3	13%	15%	+2	11%	10%	-1
 CY	22%	18%	-4	13%	25%	+12	13%	12%	-1	21%	11%	-10	6%	7%	+1
 EL	30%	24%	-6	22%	24%	+2	10%	11%	+1	5%	5%	=	3%	5%	+2
 ES	28%	19%	-9	17%	15%	-2	5%	5%	=	11%	14%	+3	12%	11%	-1
 HR	15%	26%	+11	27%	23%	-4	9%	8%	-1	15%	12%	-3	11%	11%	=

This question was taken from Standard EB79, carried out in May 2013.






























C. PRIORITY POLICIES FOR ADDRESSING THE CRISIS

1) EU average

Q16T. And more specifically, which area do you think should be given priority in view of the crisis? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

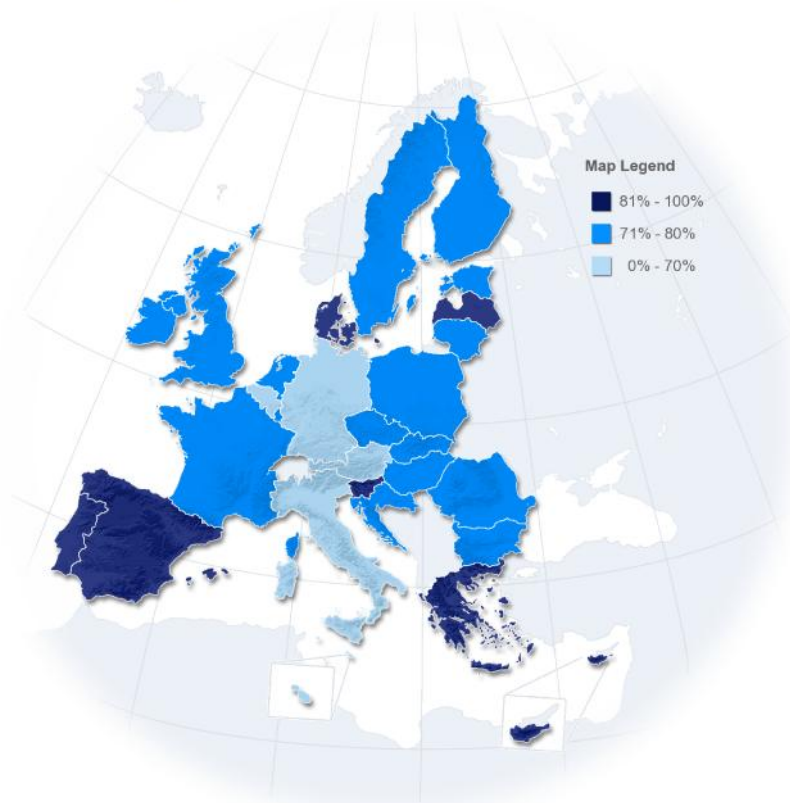


2) National results

	ES	88%
	DK	87%
	PT	85%
	CY	84%
	LV	83%
	SI	82%
	EL	81%
	HU	80%
	FI	80%
	NL	79%
	IE	79%
	SK	79%
	EE	77%
	LT	76%
	SE	76%
	LU	75%
	CZ	75%
	FR	74%
	EU	74%
	BG	73%
	PL	73%
	UK	72%
	RO	72%
	DE	70%
	AT	70%
	BE	69%
	IT	68%
	MT	67%
	HR	80%
































Question: Q16T. And more specifically, which area do you think should be given priority in view of the crisis? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Answers: Jobs and combating unemployment



3) *Breakdown of national results*

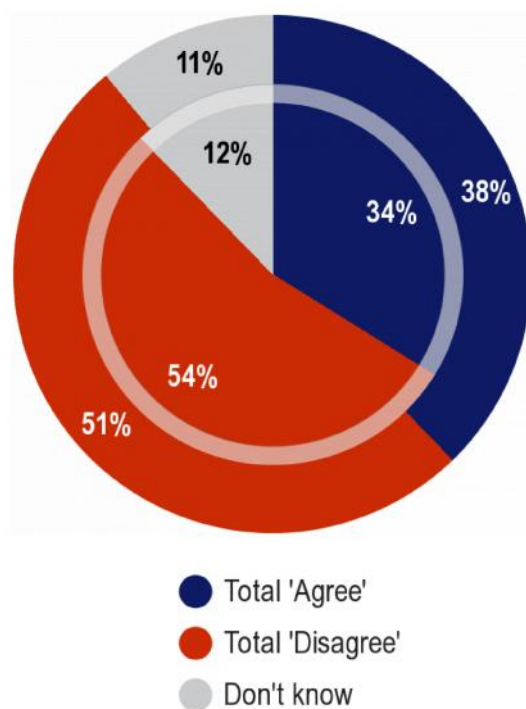
Q16T And more specifically, which area do you think should be given priority in view of the crisis? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Jobs and combating unemployment			Stimulating growth			Purchasing power, combating inflation			Reducing EU Member States' public debt			Pensions			Regulating financial markets			Housing		
	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB77.4 June 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012
 EU27	72%	74%	+2	35%	35%	=	35%	34%	-1	37%	32%	-5	28%	31%	+3	33%	29%	-4	18%	21%	+3
 EURO ZONE	70%	75%	+5	38%	37%	-1	38%	37%	-1	41%	35%	-6	26%	31%	+5	36%	30%	-6	16%	18%	+2
 NON-EURO	74%	74%	=	32%	33%	+1	28%	28%	=	28%	27%	-1	31%	31%	=	28%	27%	-1	20%	26%	+6
 NL	67%	79%	+12	42%	43%	+1	41%	44%	+3	51%	29%	-22	17%	19%	+2	42%	34%	-8	10%	12%	+2
 MT	56%	67%	+11	17%	15%	-2	42%	35%	-7	50%	45%	-5	33%	32%	-1	30%	23%	-7	11%	11%	=
 BE	59%	69%	+10	42%	37%	-5	50%	47%	-3	36%	26%	-10	32%	38%	+6	33%	23%	-10	20%	22%	+2
 PT	77%	85%	+8	40%	40%	=	43%	40%	-3	28%	34%	+6	40%	43%	+3	16%	11%	-5	13%	8%	-5
 DE	63%	70%	+7	28%	24%	-2	37%	33%	-4	65%	57%	-8	20%	28%	+8	56%	48%	-8	4%	8%	+4
 FR	69%	74%	+5	42%	45%	+3	46%	48%	+2	35%	21%	-14	25%	32%	+7	29%	24%	-5	24%	27%	+3
 FI	75%	80%	+5	19%	17%	-2	40%	43%	+3	50%	45%	-5	18%	22%	+4	39%	31%	-8	18%	22%	+4
 IE	75%	79%	+4	55%	50%	-5	19%	15%	-4	29%	28%	-1	14%	22%	+8	45%	31%	-14	22%	25%	+3
 EL	78%	81%	+3	63%	64%	+1	37%	33%	-4	38%	35%	-3	30%	34%	+4	19%	15%	-4	10%	12%	+2
 SE	73%	76%	+3	54%	51%	-3	21%	17%	-4	52%	48%	-4	11%	13%	+2	42%	39%	-3	9%	12%	+3
 CZ	73%	75%	+2	21%	20%	-1	43%	42%	-1	41%	38%	-3	36%	42%	+6	27%	22%	-5	19%	20%	+1
 DK	85%	87%	+2	46%	46%	=	28%	29%	+1	47%	44%	-3	14%	12%	-2	36%	34%	-2	12%	12%	=
 IT	66%	68%	+2	38%	36%	-2	37%	39%	+2	31%	33%	+2	33%	30%	-3	31%	29%	-2	15%	13%	-2
 LU	73%	75%	+2	31%	28%	-3	32%	32%	=	38%	32%	-6	21%	27%	+6	37%	28%	-9	30%	30%	=
 RO	70%	72%	+2	24%	28%	+4	48%	52%	+4	17%	18%	+1	36%	38%	+2	33%	31%	-2	25%	34%	+9
 SK	77%	79%	+2	24%	26%	+2	44%	42%	-2	43%	37%	-6	28%	30%	+2	29%	25%	-4	20%	25%	+5
 AT	69%	70%	+1	28%	22%	-6	56%	55%	-1	58%	47%	-11	24%	30%	+6	41%	43%	+2	10%	14%	+4
 LV	83%	83%	=	43%	43%	=	33%	32%	-1	23%	17%	-6	37%	39%	+2	27%	18%	-9	8%	11%	+3
 SI	82%	82%	=	52%	50%	-2	29%	31%	+2	36%	28%	-8	22%	27%	+5	28%	27%	-1	15%	16%	+1
 UK	72%	72%	=	37%	37%	=	12%	12%	=	25%	25%	=	25%	22%	-3	26%	26%	=	27%	34%	+7
 ES	89%	88%	-1	46%	44%	-2	24%	17%	-7	22%	21%	-1	27%	35%	+8	25%	17%	-8	31%	33%	+2
 BG	75%	73%	-2	37%	41%	+4	62%	64%	+2	17%	17%	=	39%	37%	-2	35%	37%	+2	6%	6%	=
 EE	79%	77%	-2	27%	22%	-5	44%	47%	+3	26%	17%	-9	35%	41%	+6	27%	23%	-4	10%	14%	+4
 LT	78%	76%	-2	35%	29%	-6	40%	41%	+1	20%	22%	+2	30%	33%	+3	30%	25%	-5	20%	20%	=
 PL	75%	73%	-2	20%	24%	+4	28%	29%	+1	28%	26%	-2	43%	44%	+1	20%	19%	-1	16%	23%	+7
 HU	84%	80%	-4	36%	34%	-2	41%	35%	-6	39%	35%	-4	29%	26%	-3	34%	31%	-3	15%	19%	+4
 CY	90%	84%	-6	49%	54%	+5	36%	24%	-12	41%	39%	-2	23%	33%	+10	21%	20%	-1	30%	33%	+3
 HR	-	80%	-	-	30%	-	-	38%	-	-	34%	-	-	33%	-	-	22%	-	-	16%	-

D. THE ROLE OF THE EURO

1) EU average

Q35. Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: overall the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis.













Inner pie : EB76.1 Sept. 2011

Outer pie : EB79.5 June 2013

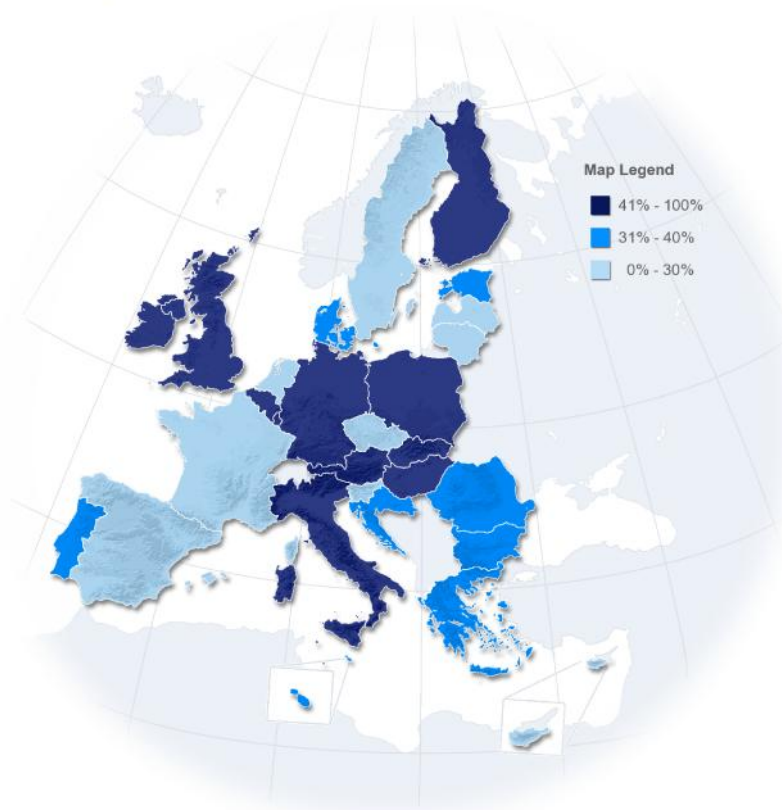
 EU27

2) National results

	IE	57%
	SK	51%
	IT	49%
	AT	49%
	BE	49%
	FI	49%
	HU	42%
	UK	42%
	PL	42%
	LU	42%
	DE	41%
	RO	40%
	EE	40%
	MT	39%
	PT	38%
	EU	38%
	EL	37%
	DK	35%
	BG	32%
	LV	30%
	LT	30%
	CZ	29%
	SI	29%
	CY	28%
	ES	27%
	NL	26%
	FR	26%
	SE	24%
	HR	40%






























Question: Q35. Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: overall the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis.

Answers: Total 'Agree'



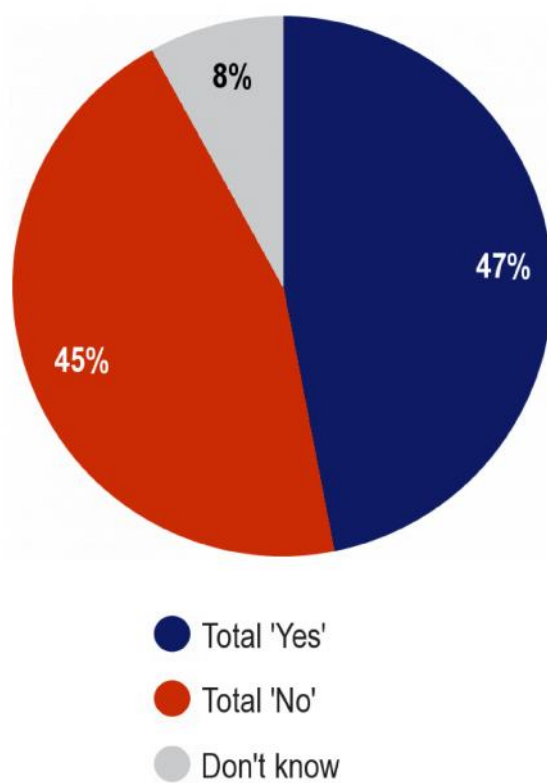
3) *Breakdown of national results*

Q35 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: overall the euro has mitigated the negative effects of the crisis.

	Total 'Agree'			Total 'Disagree'			Don't know		
	EB76.1 Sept. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011	EB76.1 Sept. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011	EB76.1 Sept. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011
 EU27	34%	38%	+4	54%	51%	-3	12%	11%	-1
EURO ZONE	34%	38%	+4	58%	53%	-5	8%	9%	+1
NON-EURO	33%	38%	+5	47%	47%	=	20%	15%	-5
 PL	27%	42%	+15	53%	45%	-8	20%	13%	-7
 DE	28%	41%	+13	62%	48%	-14	10%	11%	+1
 EE	28%	40%	+12	66%	54%	-12	6%	6%	=
 BE	38%	49%	+11	59%	49%	-10	3%	2%	-1
 IE	46%	57%	+11	34%	28%	-6	20%	15%	-5
 BG	22%	32%	+10	49%	42%	-7	29%	26%	-3
 HU	32%	42%	+10	59%	48%	-11	9%	10%	+1
 FI	39%	49%	+10	53%	40%	-13	8%	11%	+3
 LT	21%	30%	+9	54%	49%	-5	25%	21%	-4
 CZ	21%	29%	+8	74%	66%	-8	5%	5%	=
 AT	41%	49%	+8	51%	45%	-6	8%	6%	-2
 LV	23%	30%	+7	59%	52%	-7	18%	18%	=
 SI	23%	29%	+6	72%	67%	-5	5%	4%	-1
 PT	33%	38%	+5	61%	55%	-6	6%	7%	+1
 RO	36%	40%	+4	38%	40%	+2	26%	20%	-6
 SK	47%	51%	+4	47%	41%	-6	6%	8%	+2
 SE	20%	24%	+4	71%	70%	-1	9%	6%	-3
 MT	36%	39%	+3	52%	48%	-4	12%	13%	+1
 IT	47%	49%	+2	46%	42%	-4	7%	9%	+2
 LU	40%	42%	+2	49%	54%	+5	11%	4%	-7
 DK	34%	35%	+1	51%	54%	+3	15%	11%	-4
 UK	43%	42%	-1	36%	41%	+5	21%	17%	-4
 FR	28%	26%	-2	65%	68%	+3	7%	6%	-1
 CY	30%	28%	-2	63%	67%	+4	7%	5%	-2
 EL	40%	37%	-3	56%	60%	+4	4%	3%	-1
 ES	32%	27%	-5	58%	63%	+5	10%	10%	=
 NL	33%	26%	-7	59%	63%	+4	8%	11%	+3
 HR	-	40%	-	-	49%	-	-	11%	-













E. WHAT WILL THE EURO ZONE LOOK LIKE IN 2025?

Q36. Do you think that by 2025 (OUR COUNTRY) will have adopted the euro?



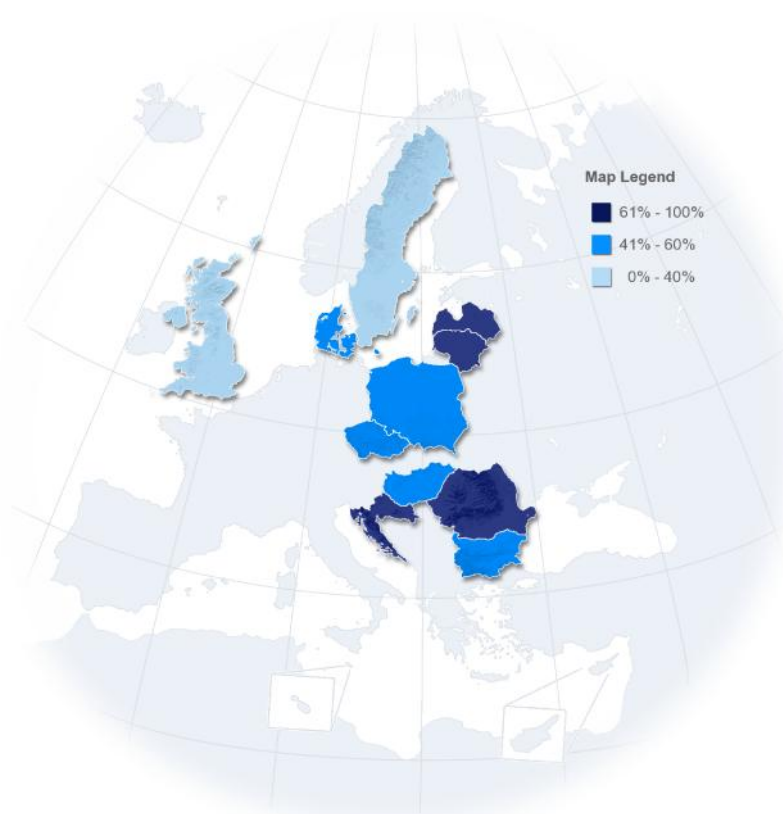
This question was asked only in the **non-euro zone countries.*

1) National results

	LV	90%
	HR	79%
	LT	75%
	RO	67%
	PL	60%
	HU	55%
	BG	52%
	DK	49%
	CZ	47%
	EU	47%
	SE	36%
	UK	24%

Question: Q36. Do you think that by 2025 (OUR COUNTRY) will have adopted the euro?












Answers: Total 'Yes'



This question was asked only in the **non-euro zone countries.*

2) Breakdown of national results

Q36 Do you think that by 2025 (OUR COUNTRY) will have adopted the euro?

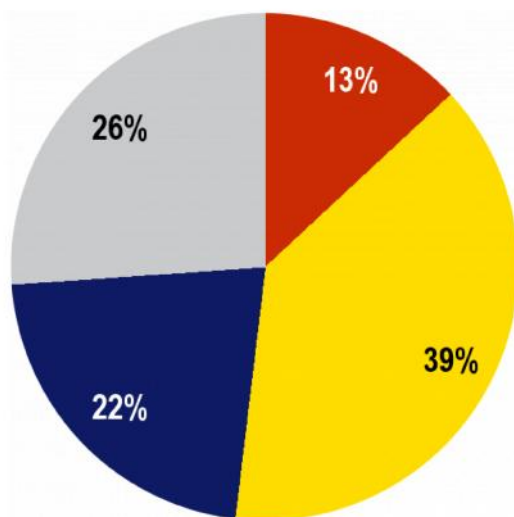
		Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
	NON-EURO	47%	45%	8%
	LV	90%	6%	4%
	HR	79%	14%	7%
	LT	75%	17%	8%
	RO	67%	17%	16%
	PL	60%	31%	9%
	HU	55%	36%	9%
	BG	52%	23%	25%
	DK	49%	49%	2%
	CZ	47%	47%	6%
	SE	36%	62%	2%
	UK	24%	71%	5%

This question was asked only in the **non-euro zone countries.*

F. THE EU BUDGET

1) *EU average*






























Q41. The total budget of the EU represents more or less 1% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of all the Member States, that is to say about 145 billion euros. Would you say that this proportion is too high, about right or too small?



- Too high
- About right
- Too small
- Don't know

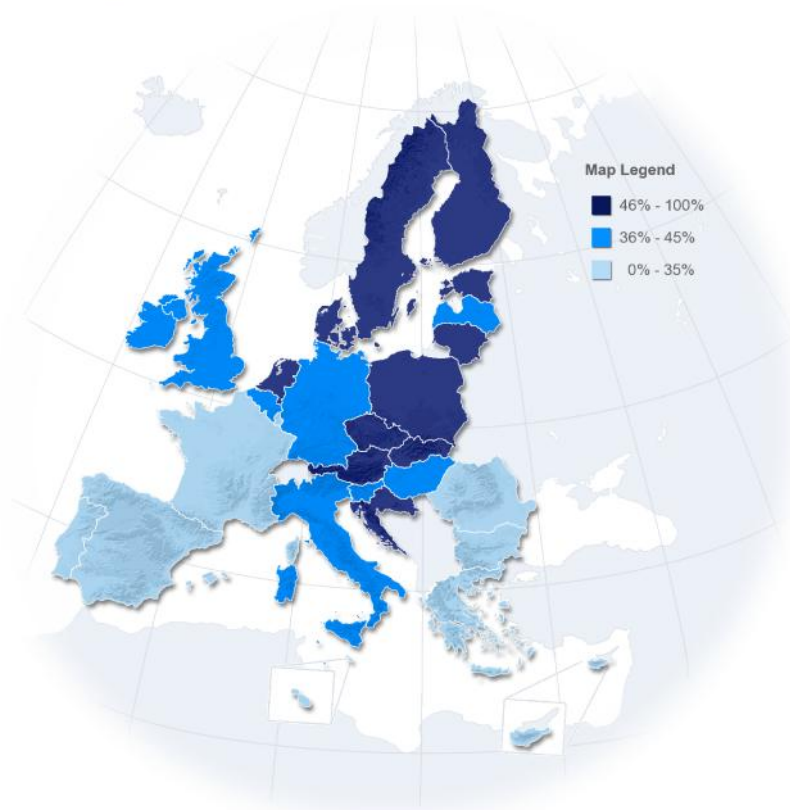
 EU28

2) National results

	DK	59%
	AT	56%
	CZ	56%
	FI	55%
	EE	53%
	SE	53%
	PL	53%
	HR	49%
	SK	48%
	LT	48%
	NL	46%
	HU	45%
	BE	45%
	DE	45%
	UK	41%
	LV	40%
	SI	39%
	EU	39%
	IE	37%
	IT	37%
	EL	35%
	RO	35%
	LU	32%
	BG	32%
	PT	31%
	MT	29%
	CY	28%
	FR	26%
	ES	23%






























Question: Q41. The total budget of the EU represents more or less 1% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of all the Member States, that is to say about 145 billion euros. Would you say that this proportion is too high, about right or too small?

Answers: About right



3) *Breakdown of national results*

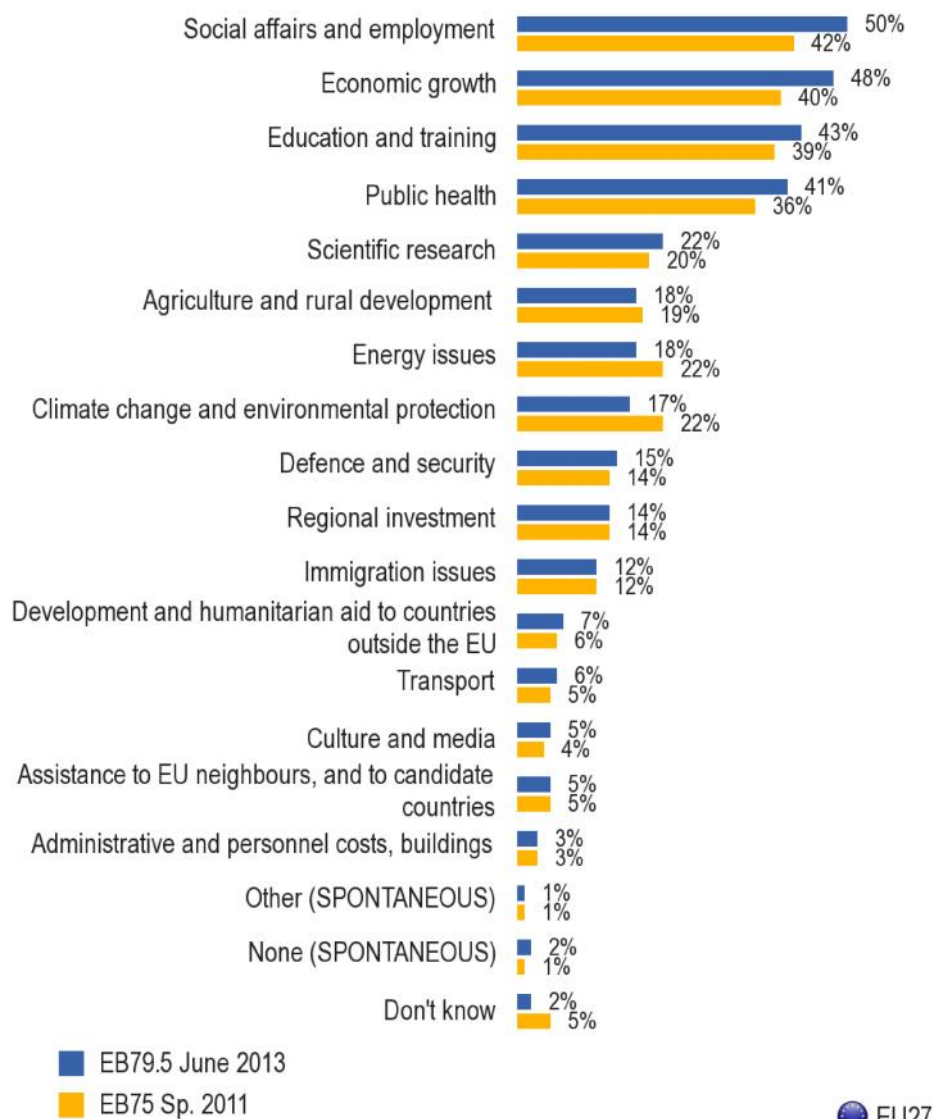
Q41 The total budget of the EU represents more or less 1% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of all the Member States, that is to say about 145 billion euros. Would you say that this proportion is too high, about right or too small?

		Too high	About right	Too small	Don't know
	EU28	13%	39%	22%	26%
	EURO ZONE	12%	36%	25%	27%
	NON-EURO	14%	45%	17%	24%
	DK	14%	59%	15%	12%
	CZ	12%	56%	16%	16%
	AT	15%	56%	14%	15%
	FI	10%	55%	17%	18%
	EE	4%	53%	17%	26%
	PL	9%	53%	15%	23%
	SE	15%	53%	18%	14%
	HR	9%	49%	22%	20%
	LT	5%	48%	15%	32%
	SK	13%	48%	21%	18%
	NL	19%	46%	14%	21%
	BE	19%	45%	27%	9%
	DE	11%	45%	20%	24%
	HU	7%	45%	22%	26%
	UK	22%	41%	14%	23%
	LV	6%	40%	27%	27%
	SI	16%	39%	19%	26%
	IE	13%	37%	22%	28%
	IT	11%	37%	22%	30%
	EL	11%	35%	25%	29%
	RO	9%	35%	25%	31%
	BG	8%	32%	13%	47%
	LU	11%	32%	37%	20%
	PT	15%	31%	18%	36%
	MT	6%	29%	18%	47%
	CY	7%	28%	31%	34%
	FR	11%	26%	39%	24%
	ES	10%	23%	28%	39%






























G. EU BUDGET PRIORITIES

1) EU average

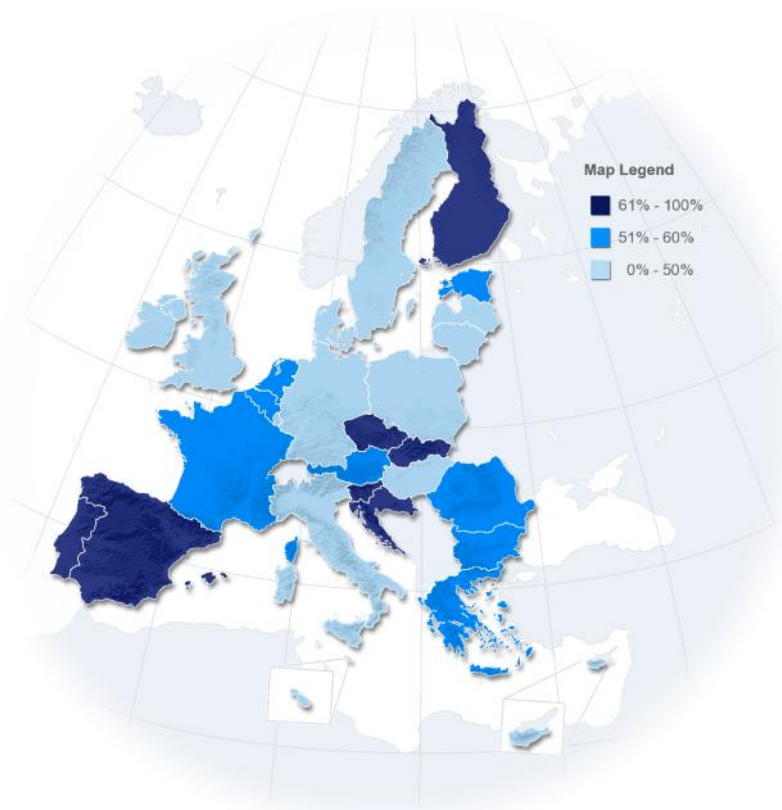
Q42T. And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



2) National results






























	ES	75%
	PT	73%
	SK	71%
	FI	70%
	CZ	62%
	SI	62%
	EL	60%
	BG	57%
	NL	55%
	AT	54%
	FR	53%
	BE	53%
	RO	52%
	EE	51%
	PL	50%
	EU	50%
	LV	49%
	SE	49%
	DE	48%
	MT	48%
	HU	44%
	LU	43%
	IE	42%
	CY	41%
	DK	41%
	LT	40%
	IT	37%
	UK	30%
	HR	61%

Question: Q42T. And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 Answers: Social affairs and employment



3) *Breakdown of national results*

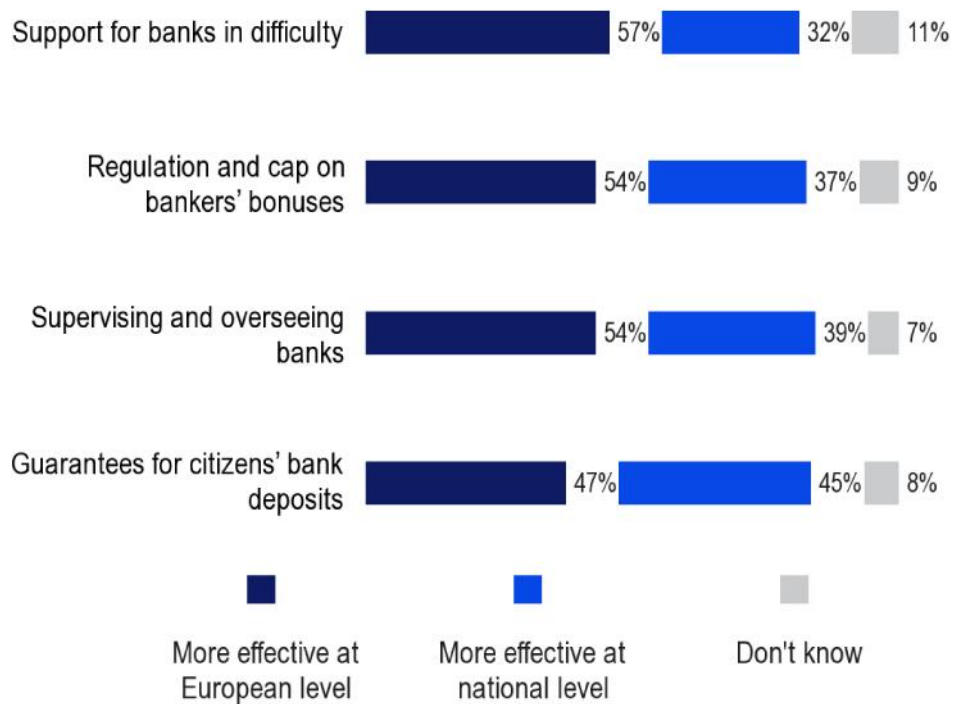
Q42T And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Social affairs and employment			Economic growth			Education and training			Public health			Scientific research		
	EB75 Sp. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB75 Sp. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB75 Sp. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB75 Sp. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB75 Sp. 2011	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2011
 EU27	42%	50%	+8	40%	48%	+8	39%	43%	+4	36%	41%	+5	20%	22%	+2
EURO ZONE	46%	53%	+7	41%	49%	+8	43%	48%	+5	35%	41%	+6	24%	25%	+1
NON-EURO	35%	43%	+8	40%	47%	+7	33%	36%	+3	38%	41%	+3	13%	16%	+3
 PT	55%	73%	+18	46%	58%	+12	40%	46%	+6	39%	54%	+15	14%	8%	-6
 EE	38%	51%	+13	41%	34%	-7	35%	49%	+14	35%	50%	+15	13%	15%	+2
 PL	37%	50%	+13	35%	41%	+6	27%	27%	=	39%	46%	+7	11%	15%	+4
 ES	63%	75%	+12	45%	48%	+3	46%	57%	+11	36%	59%	+23	15%	19%	+4
 AT	42%	54%	+12	34%	44%	+10	40%	43%	+3	42%	37%	-5	17%	20%	+3
 RO	40%	52%	+12	44%	58%	+14	31%	42%	+11	36%	43%	+7	15%	16%	+1
 SK	59%	71%	+12	39%	42%	+3	21%	28%	+7	43%	35%	-8	15%	14%	-1
 MT	37%	48%	+11	31%	52%	+21	42%	52%	+10	41%	42%	+1	8%	11%	+3
 NL	45%	55%	+10	46%	57%	+11	57%	56%	-1	41%	40%	-1	19%	25%	+6
 FI	60%	70%	+10	26%	33%	+7	17%	19%	+2	36%	41%	+5	10%	20%	+10
 EL	51%	60%	+9	65%	69%	+4	47%	47%	=	44%	61%	+17	16%	17%	+1
 UK	22%	30%	+8	33%	39%	+6	39%	40%	+1	40%	41%	+1	12%	13%	+1
 BE	46%	53%	+7	42%	50%	+8	43%	47%	+4	37%	40%	+3	22%	22%	=
 CZ	55%	62%	+7	43%	51%	+8	23%	28%	+5	41%	45%	+4	15%	18%	+3
 DE	41%	48%	+7	37%	39%	+2	52%	59%	+7	33%	33%	=	30%	26%	-4
 LU	36%	43%	+7	29%	43%	+14	49%	56%	+7	27%	33%	+6	16%	20%	+4
 FR	47%	53%	+6	32%	48%	+16	43%	45%	+2	37%	45%	+8	24%	24%	=
 DK	36%	41%	+5	44%	57%	+13	46%	49%	+3	30%	35%	+5	29%	27%	-2
 IT	32%	37%	+5	44%	58%	+14	28%	32%	+4	26%	32%	+6	33%	36%	+3
 LV	46%	49%	+3	49%	47%	-2	40%	46%	+6	34%	39%	+5	17%	15%	-2
 CY	39%	41%	+2	56%	78%	+22	54%	56%	+2	64%	58%	-6	15%	17%	+2
 SI	60%	62%	+2	57%	63%	+6	32%	40%	+8	36%	43%	+7	15%	19%	+4
 LT	39%	40%	+1	57%	56%	-1	28%	33%	+5	35%	44%	+9	14%	17%	+3
 SE	50%	49%	-1	36%	48%	+12	35%	32%	-3	34%	30%	-4	20%	23%	+3
 BG	59%	57%	-2	59%	64%	+5	28%	39%	+11	44%	38%	-6	11%	17%	+6
 HU	47%	44%	-3	61%	64%	+3	26%	31%	+5	34%	34%	=	12%	16%	+4
 IE	52%	42%	-10	55%	52%	-3	59%	48%	-11	41%	41%	=	15%	12%	-3
 HR	-	61%	-	-	63%	-	-	28%	-	-	27%	-	-	13%	-

H. OVERHAUL OF THE BANKING SYSTEM






























1) EU average

Q40. In your opinion, would each of the following measures be more effective if implemented at national level or at European level?



 EU28

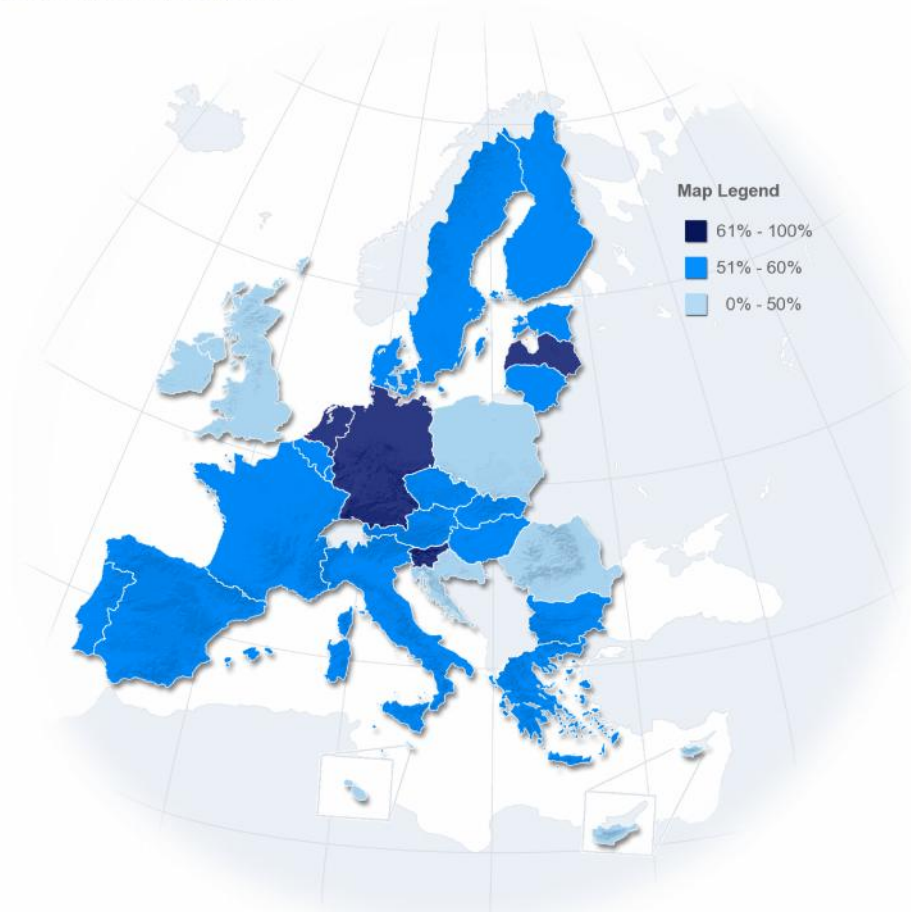
2) National results

	NL	72%
	DE	70%
	LV	65%
	SI	65%
	LT	60%
	LU	60%
	SE	60%
	BE	59%
	IT	58%
	ES	56%
	CZ	56%
	DK	56%
	FR	54%
	FI	54%
	BG	54%
	EU	54%
	PT	53%
	SK	52%
	EE	52%
	AT	52%
	HU	51%
	EL	51%
	HR	50%
	IE	48%
	CY	47%
	PL	45%
	MT	44%
	RO	35%
	UK	32%

Question: Q40.1. In your opinion, would each of the following measures be more effective if implemented at national level or at European level?

Option: Supervising and overseeing banks






























Answers: More effective at European level



3) Breakdown of national results

Q40 In your opinion, would each of the following measures be more effective if implemented at national level or at European level?

Answer: More effective at European level

		Support for banks in difficulty	Regulation and cap on bankers' bonuses	Supervising and overseeing banks	Guarantees for citizens' bank deposits
	EU28	57%	54%	54%	47%
	EURO ZONE	61%	60%	60%	51%
	NON-EURO	49%	44%	42%	40%
	NL	67%	69%	72%	56%
	DE	63%	68%	70%	56%
	LV	72%	64%	65%	65%
	SI	69%	62%	65%	57%
	LT	69%	57%	60%	61%
	LU	65%	63%	60%	42%
	SE	61%	60%	60%	47%
	BE	67%	62%	59%	53%
	IT	60%	57%	58%	55%
	CZ	66%	54%	56%	55%
	DK	54%	48%	56%	38%
	ES	56%	55%	56%	53%
	BG	63%	49%	54%	47%
	FR	62%	55%	54%	42%
	FI	55%	54%	54%	31%
	PT	59%	52%	53%	50%
	EE	70%	50%	52%	48%
	AT	51%	56%	52%	37%
	SK	63%	57%	52%	49%
	EL	56%	51%	51%	51%
	HU	58%	51%	51%	47%
	HR	60%	50%	50%	50%
	IE	58%	54%	48%	48%
	CY	63%	49%	47%	55%
	PL	53%	47%	45%	44%
	MT	57%	39%	44%	36%
	RO	49%	46%	35%	38%
	UK	36%	34%	32%	29%























I. THREE INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY

1) EU average

Q43. Which three initiatives could most improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

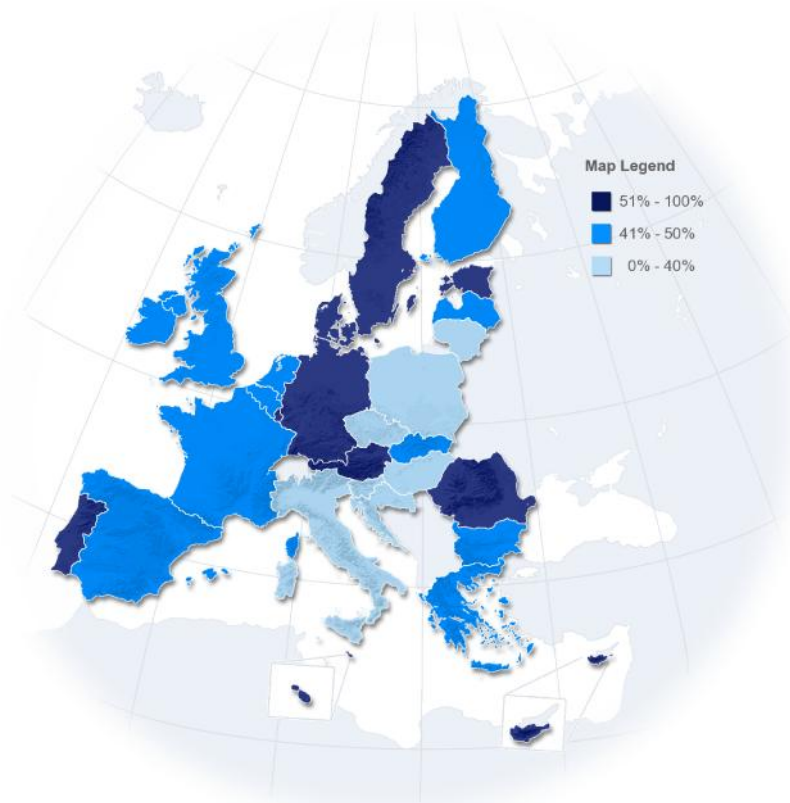


2) National results

 CY	66%
 DE	64%
 LU	59%
 DK	56%
 PT	54%
 AT	54%
 EE	54%
 RO	54%
 MT	53%
 SE	52%
 BE	50%
 LV	49%
 NL	49%
 IE	48%
 EL	47%
 EU	47%
 FR	47%
 ES	46%
 FI	44%
 UK	43%
 BG	42%
 SK	41%
 HU	39%
 PL	37%
 CZ	36%
 IT	35%
 SI	35%
 LT	34%
 HR	40%






























Question: Q43. Which three initiatives could most improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Answers: Improve education and professional training



3) *Breakdown of national results*

Q43 Which three initiatives could most improve the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Improve education and professional training			Reduce public deficits and debt			Make it easier to set up a business			Invest in research and innovation			Make it easier for companies to access credit			Use energy more efficiently		
	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012	EB78 Aut. 2012	EB79.5 June 2013	Diff. 2013-2012
 EU27	46%	47%	+1	39%	32%	-7	33%	32%	-1	32%	31%	-1	23%	23%	=	19%	20%	+1
EURO ZONE	47%	49%	+2	41%	33%	-8	34%	34%	=	34%	35%	+1	25%	25%	=	18%	19%	+1
NON-EURO	44%	43%	-1	35%	30%	-5	32%	29%	-3	27%	24%	-3	20%	18%	-2	21%	22%	+1
 CY	53%	66%	+13	56%	53%	-3	33%	24%	-9	27%	34%	+7	16%	13%	-3	35%	27%	-8
 PT	44%	54%	+10	31%	37%	+6	26%	23%	-3	26%	25%	-1	22%	21%	-1	12%	13%	+1
 CZ	28%	36%	+8	49%	41%	-8	22%	22%	=	30%	30%	=	13%	13%	=	29%	24%	-5
 AT	47%	54%	+7	41%	29%	-12	29%	32%	+3	26%	29%	+3	19%	22%	+3	28%	32%	+4
 EL	41%	47%	+6	42%	44%	+2	35%	31%	-4	37%	34%	-3	16%	12%	-4	28%	28%	=
 SI	29%	35%	+6	42%	34%	-8	15%	15%	=	43%	43%	=	17%	19%	+2	22%	21%	-1
 SK	35%	41%	+6	41%	30%	-11	19%	20%	+1	26%	26%	=	14%	17%	+3	29%	26%	-3
 BE	45%	50%	+5	42%	28%	-14	34%	34%	=	34%	32%	-2	14%	14%	=	25%	24%	-1
 LU	54%	59%	+5	36%	33%	-3	33%	32%	-1	32%	33%	+1	11%	12%	+1	19%	18%	-1
 DE	60%	64%	+4	49%	35%	-14	21%	21%	=	37%	41%	+4	12%	15%	+3	25%	28%	+3
 HU	35%	39%	+4	47%	40%	-7	37%	36%	-1	23%	18%	-5	27%	24%	-3	32%	33%	+1
 DK	53%	56%	+3	33%	40%	+7	37%	39%	+2	41%	39%	-2	27%	26%	-1	24%	22%	-2
 IT	32%	35%	+3	34%	25%	-9	39%	41%	+2	37%	38%	+1	35%	32%	-3	10%	14%	+4
 LV	46%	49%	+3	34%	27%	-7	39%	29%	-10	22%	21%	-1	17%	16%	-1	16%	16%	=
 LT	31%	34%	+3	40%	36%	-4	57%	47%	-10	22%	19%	-3	14%	13%	-1	23%	24%	+1
 FI	41%	44%	+3	42%	41%	-1	33%	39%	+6	32%	36%	+4	12%	18%	+6	31%	26%	-5
 PL	36%	37%	+1	25%	20%	-5	33%	30%	-3	23%	19%	-4	24%	25%	+1	17%	21%	+4
 SE	51%	52%	+1	45%	37%	-8	26%	27%	+1	43%	43%	=	6%	9%	+3	24%	25%	+1
 EE	54%	54%	=	23%	17%	-6	28%	32%	+4	24%	20%	-4	9%	11%	+2	30%	24%	-6
 FR	48%	47%	-1	47%	41%	-6	40%	44%	+4	32%	31%	-1	21%	21%	=	15%	15%	=
 MT	54%	53%	-1	44%	41%	-3	19%	27%	+8	24%	21%	-3	10%	8%	-2	37%	33%	-4
 BG	45%	42%	-3	17%	16%	-1	49%	44%	-5	33%	28%	-5	18%	17%	-1	32%	29%	-3
 NL	52%	49%	-3	43%	33%	-10	18%	18%	=	40%	39%	-1	24%	32%	+8	20%	17%	-3
 UK	46%	43%	-3	42%	37%	-5	29%	26%	-3	23%	21%	-2	21%	15%	-6	19%	22%	+3
 ES	50%	46%	-4	29%	27%	-2	49%	45%	-4	30%	33%	+3	47%	47%	=	10%	9%	-1
 IE	54%	48%	-6	29%	25%	-4	40%	35%	-5	30%	31%	+1	40%	34%	-6	16%	20%	+4
 RO	60%	54%	-6	23%	20%	-3	32%	28%	-4	32%	27%	-5	16%	17%	+1	18%	17%	-1
 HR	-	40%	-	-	30%	-	-	41%	-	-	40%	-	-	17%	-	-	17%	-

J. EUROPEANS AND GLOBALISATION – LOOKING FORWARD TO 2025

1. Who will enable Europeans to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation






























1) EU average

Q37T. In your opinion, in 2025, which of the following actors will enable you most effectively to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



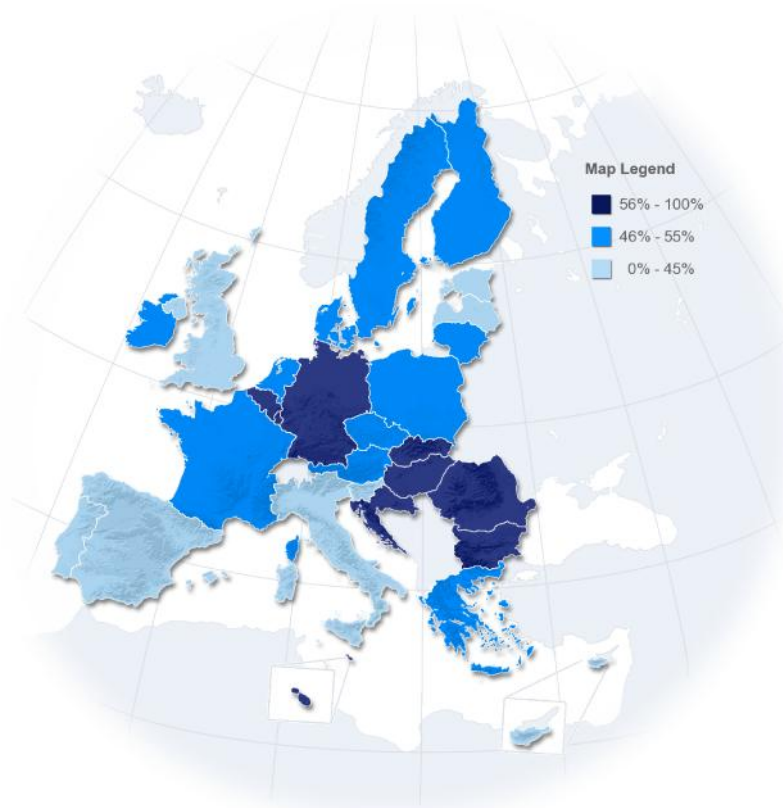
 EU28

2) National results

 RO	68%
 BE	66%
 MT	65%
 LU	60%
 HR	59%
 HU	57%
 BG	57%
 SK	57%
 DE	56%
 PL	55%
 IE	54%
 AT	52%
 DK	52%
 FI	52%
 SE	52%
 LT	52%
 CZ	50%
 FR	50%
 EU	49%
 NL	49%
 EL	47%
 CY	45%
 PT	44%
 IT	44%
 ES	43%
 EE	43%
 SI	40%
 LV	40%
 UK	33%






























Question: Q37T. In your opinion, in 2025, which of the following actors will enable you most effectively to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Answers: The European Union



3) *Breakdown of national results*

Q37T In your opinion, in 2025, which of the following actors will enable you most effectively to benefit from the positive effects of globalisation? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Private companies	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU28	49%	43%	30%	18%	13%	18%
EURO ZONE	50%	41%	30%	16%	14%	18%
NON-EURO	48%	46%	29%	20%	11%	18%
 RO	68%	56%	19%	13%	6%	13%
 BE	66%	45%	41%	20%	9%	7%
 MT	65%	58%	13%	10%	1%	22%
 LU	60%	38%	25%	20%	18%	15%
 HR	59%	39%	30%	24%	12%	12%
 BG	57%	47%	17%	13%	12%	19%
 HU	57%	50%	20%	18%	17%	10%
 SK	57%	32%	28%	27%	15%	14%
 DE	56%	48%	32%	11%	11%	17%
 PL	55%	43%	25%	21%	7%	20%
 IE	54%	41%	32%	25%	6%	15%
 DK	52%	45%	55%	18%	5%	10%
 LT	52%	43%	24%	18%	7%	24%
 AT	52%	51%	24%	16%	20%	11%
 FI	52%	56%	35%	24%	12%	6%
 SE	52%	37%	47%	31%	9%	9%
 CZ	50%	27%	40%	30%	16%	13%
 FR	50%	40%	23%	20%	12%	20%
 NL	49%	41%	47%	18%	7%	16%
 EL	47%	48%	15%	12%	37%	7%
 CY	45%	42%	26%	18%	25%	13%
 IT	44%	41%	32%	19%	17%	15%
 PT	44%	36%	25%	16%	16%	23%
 EE	43%	24%	33%	22%	14%	25%
 ES	43%	28%	27%	15%	16%	28%
 LV	40%	24%	33%	15%	22%	23%
 SI	40%	21%	33%	29%	33%	10%
 UK	33%	49%	32%	20%	14%	22%






























2. Who will be able to protect Europeans against the negative effects of globalisation

1) EU average

Q38T. And in your opinion, in 2025, which of the following actors will be able to protect you most effectively from the negative effects of globalisation? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

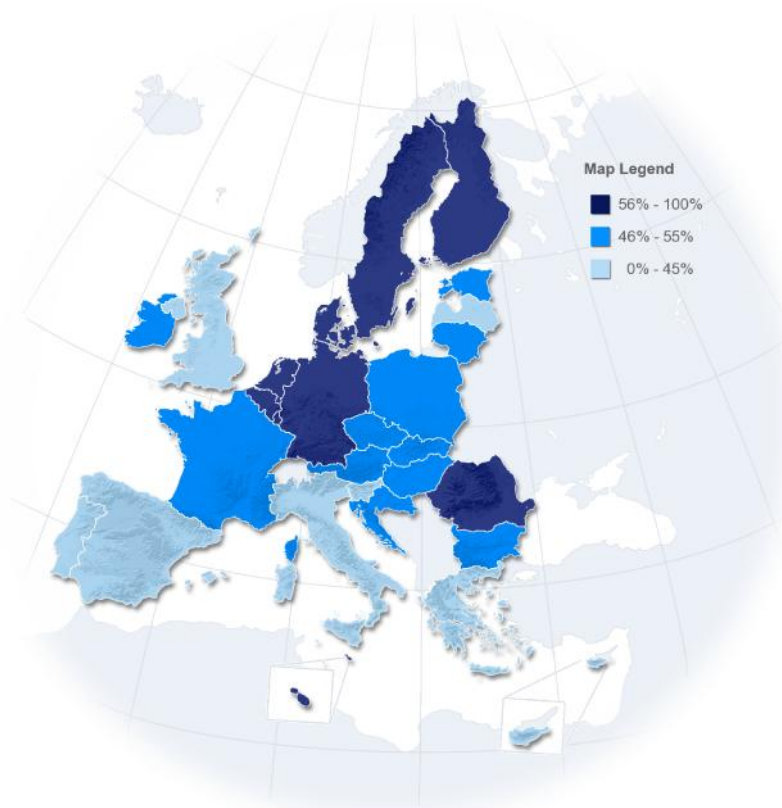


2) National results

	BE	67%
	MT	64%
	LU	62%
	DK	62%
	RO	62%
	NL	60%
	SE	57%
	FI	56%
	DE	56%
	SK	55%
	IE	54%
	HR	54%
	PL	54%
	BG	52%
	HU	52%
	LT	51%
	CZ	50%
	EU	49%
	AT	48%
	FR	48%
	EE	47%
	EL	45%
	IT	45%
	SI	44%
	CY	44%
	PT	44%
	ES	38%
	LV	37%
	UK	34%





























Question: Q38T. And in your opinion, in 2025, which of the following actors will be able to protect you most effectively from the negative effects of globalisation? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Answers: The European Union



3) *Breakdown of national results*

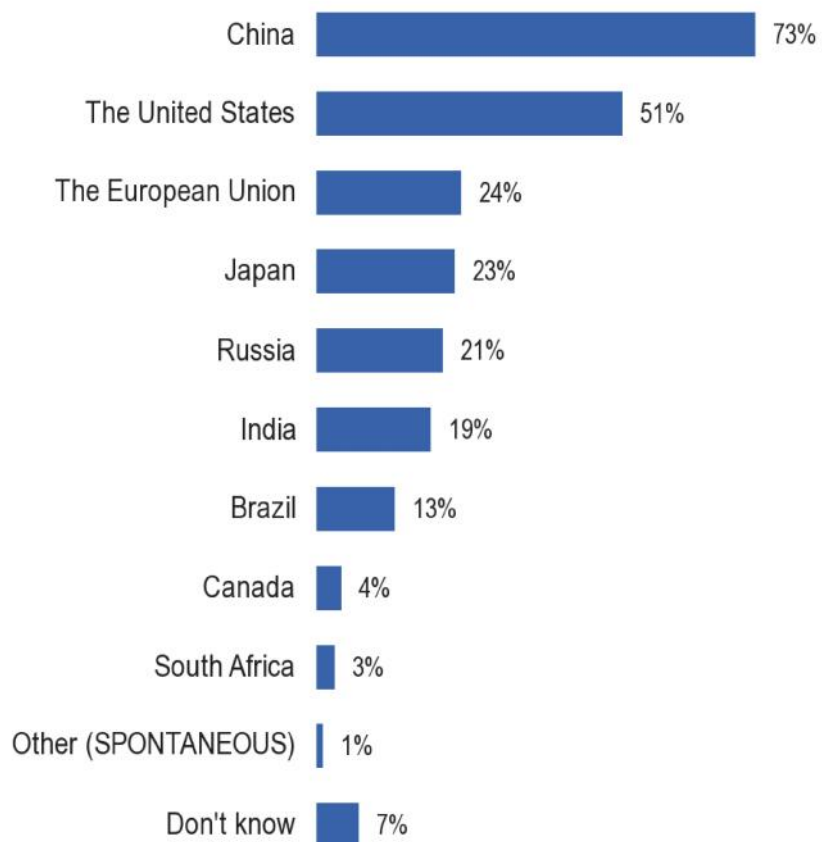
Q38T And in your opinion, in 2025, which of the following actors will be able to protect you most effectively from the negative effects of globalisation? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	Private companies	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	EU28	49%	49%	19%	18%	15%	19%
	EURO ZONE	49%	46%	18%	18%	16%	19%
	NON-EURO	47%	53%	21%	18%	13%	18%
	BE	67%	61%	20%	24%	9%	7%
	MT	64%	65%	10%	5%	2%	23%
	DK	62%	68%	18%	22%	6%	10%
	LU	62%	51%	20%	11%	19%	14%
	RO	62%	57%	16%	14%	7%	15%
	NL	60%	62%	16%	16%	7%	16%
	SE	57%	77%	24%	14%	10%	5%
	DE	56%	56%	13%	13%	13%	19%
	FI	56%	67%	22%	16%	14%	7%
	SK	55%	38%	26%	21%	16%	15%
	IE	54%	52%	23%	22%	7%	16%
	PL	54%	45%	24%	18%	8%	22%
	HR	54%	40%	28%	19%	15%	15%
	BG	52%	47%	17%	10%	11%	22%
	HU	52%	53%	23%	15%	20%	10%
	LT	51%	43%	18%	14%	12%	26%
	CZ	50%	34%	32%	27%	18%	12%
	FR	48%	47%	21%	14%	13%	21%
	AT	48%	53%	18%	18%	21%	11%
	EE	47%	37%	18%	13%	16%	26%
	EL	45%	50%	13%	10%	40%	7%
	IT	45%	39%	20%	26%	20%	16%
	CY	44%	48%	14%	17%	30%	12%
	PT	44%	35%	16%	19%	18%	24%
	SI	44%	30%	28%	19%	36%	8%
	ES	38%	30%	19%	18%	17%	31%
	LV	37%	32%	15%	13%	31%	23%
	UK	34%	57%	20%	20%	17%	21%






























3. The world's largest economic power in 2025

1) EU average

Q39T. In your opinion, which country or group of countries, from the following list, will be the biggest economic power in the world in 2025? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

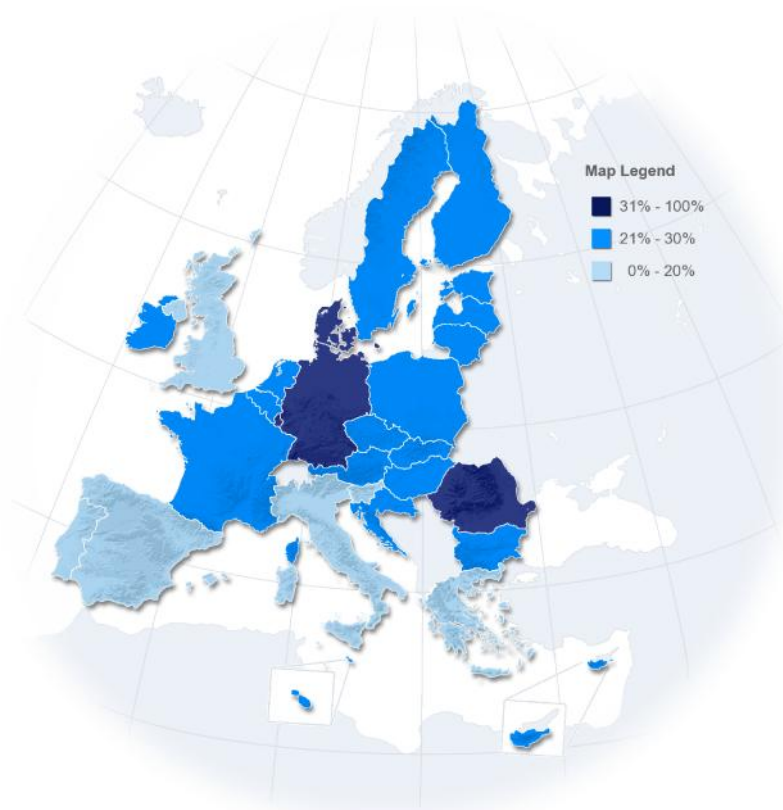


2) National results

 RO	47%
 DE	38%
 DK	36%
 LU	34%
 SK	30%
 EE	30%
 LT	29%
 AT	29%
 NL	29%
 SE	28%
 BG	27%
 MT	26%
 FR	26%
 BE	26%
 HU	26%
 CZ	25%
 HR	24%
 EU	24%
 LV	23%
 PL	23%
 IE	22%
 FI	21%
 CY	21%
 SI	20%
 UK	16%
 ES	15%
 EL	15%
 IT	14%
 PT	9%






























Question: Q39T. In your opinion, which country or group of countries, from the following list, will be the biggest economic power in the world in 2025? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Answers: The European Union



3) *Breakdown of national results*

Q39T In your opinion, which country or group of countries, from the following list, will be the biggest economic power in the world in 2025? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		China	The United States	The European Union	Japan	Russia	India	Brazil	Canada	South Africa
	EU28	73%	51%	24%	23%	21%	19%	13%	4%	3%
	EURO ZONE	74%	48%	24%	23%	19%	20%	15%	3%	2%
	NON-EURO	70%	56%	25%	22%	25%	18%	10%	5%	3%
	RO	70%	77%	47%	32%	38%	9%	7%	10%	5%
	DE	80%	42%	38%	12%	19%	21%	8%	1%	2%
	DK	90%	71%	36%	17%	14%	20%	14%	3%	2%
	LU	83%	55%	34%	17%	17%	23%	14%	4%	1%
	EE	68%	38%	30%	23%	26%	16%	9%	4%	1%
	SK	63%	60%	30%	29%	53%	10%	9%	10%	2%
	LT	53%	53%	29%	31%	35%	8%	5%	8%	2%
	AT	61%	60%	29%	22%	18%	22%	11%	4%	3%
	NL	82%	49%	29%	17%	17%	26%	21%	2%	2%
	SE	89%	57%	28%	15%	17%	38%	14%	2%	6%
	BG	68%	54%	27%	27%	31%	10%	11%	4%	0%
	BE	79%	54%	26%	19%	20%	27%	18%	4%	3%
	FR	80%	58%	26%	24%	13%	28%	14%	3%	2%
	HU	67%	61%	26%	26%	28%	11%	7%	5%	3%
	MT	62%	49%	26%	19%	10%	10%	9%	5%	2%
	CZ	66%	61%	25%	35%	32%	11%	8%	11%	3%
	HR	64%	53%	24%	26%	27%	11%	6%	6%	2%
	LV	60%	44%	23%	21%	41%	7%	6%	6%	1%
	PL	63%	51%	23%	18%	28%	9%	6%	4%	2%
	IE	71%	61%	22%	18%	15%	13%	9%	12%	4%
	CY	82%	56%	21%	32%	70%	7%	5%	7%	2%
	FI	81%	54%	21%	19%	23%	25%	12%	3%	3%
	SI	80%	46%	20%	23%	30%	23%	19%	6%	3%
	UK	73%	49%	16%	18%	16%	28%	13%	3%	3%
	EL	80%	50%	15%	20%	57%	9%	7%	6%	1%
	ES	73%	57%	15%	34%	10%	9%	14%	4%	1%
	IT	63%	35%	14%	31%	23%	21%	22%	4%	4%
	PT	64%	43%	9%	16%	9%	6%	29%	3%	3%