



Special Eurobarometer 379

FUTURE OF EUROPE

REPORT

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Special Eurobarometer 379 / Wave EB76.4 – TNS Opinion & Social

Special Eurobarometer 379

Future of Europe

Conducted and coordinated by TNS Opinion & Social
at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Special Eurobarometer survey which was carried out from 3 to 18 December 2011¹. Interviews took place in the 27 Member States of the European Union. The survey looks at Europeans’ perceptions of their current situation, their expectations for the future, their image of the EU, the future of Europe, and globalisation.

The results of this survey need to be interpreted in a context of economic and political uncertainty. The results are analysed in terms of the European average for the 27 Member States (EU27), where applicable by EU sub-groups such as the euro-zone and non-euro zone, and then on a country-by-country and socio-demographic basis.

In chapter 1, the report looks at life in the European Union today as perceived by its citizens: how they rate their quality of life, the economic and political situation vis-à-vis other global players, how much confidence they have in the political system, and what they think about state intervention and free competition. Finally, the chapter looks at the extent to which Europeans want change and at what pace.

The second chapter takes the reader to the year 2030 and how Europeans think life in Europe will then look.

In Chapter 3, the focus is on the European Union, its image, values and achievements, and its perceived assets and challenges, while the fourth chapter turns to the future and asks where the emphasis should lie and what the EU’s main challenges will be. The report ends with a brief analysis of globalisation and Europe’s ability to defend its economic interests in the global economy.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analyses are based on the average results in the 27 Member States. This average is weighted so that it reflects the actual population of each Member State. The averages for previous years represent the results obtained in all the Member States of the European Union as it was composed at the time the survey was conducted.

¹ Please refer to the Technical Specifications for the exact fieldwork dates for each country.

The methodology used is that of the Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews carried out by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It specifies the method used for the interviews and the confidence intervals².

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

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

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.

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

² 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 can give several answers to the same question.

Note: 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
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	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	United Kingdom

1. LIFE IN THE EU

1.1 Are Europeans happy?

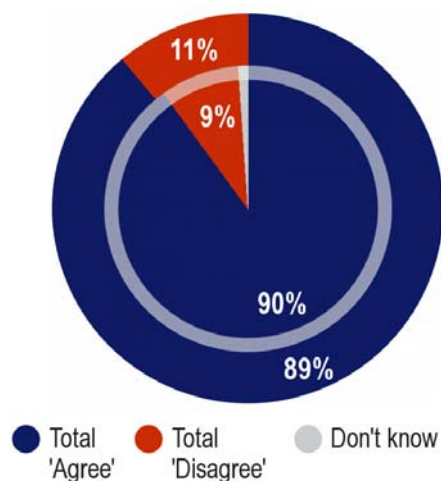
1.1.1 Satisfaction with life in their country

– Europeans are happy to live in their country but divergences emerge –

Despite the increasing economic uncertainty, the large majority of Europeans continues to say that they are happy to live in their country: around nine out of ten Europeans (89%) agree that they are happy living in their country, compared to only 11% who disagree³.

QA1.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)



Inner pie : EB65.1 Feb.-Mar. 2006

Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011

EU27

However, this overall result masks differences between countries that were less evident when Europeans were last questioned on this matter in 2006. At the time, Hungary was the only country where less than eight out of ten people agreed that they were happy living in their country; now there are seven countries where less

³ QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)

than three-quarters of respondents say they are happy to live in their country. These include Romania and Bulgaria, which were not surveyed in 2006⁴.

Citizens in Northern and Western Europe continue to be almost unanimous in their satisfaction, and respondents in Slovenia, Malta (both 95%), Spain (94%) and Cyprus (90%) are similarly happy.

As in 2006, respondents in Hungary are exceptionally unhappy in comparison to other Europeans; the proportion who says they are happy living in their country has fallen again from 59% to 38%. The number of respondents who are happy living in their country has also declined steeply in Greece (74%; -20), Lithuania (67%; - 18), the Czech Republic (70%; -16), Portugal (73%; -14) and Estonia (84%; -10). In contrast there has been a sharp increase in Germany where 95% of respondents are now happy to live (+11).

⁴ Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU in January 2007

**QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Feb.-Mar. 2006	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Feb.-Mar. 2006
	EU27	89%	- 1	11%	+ 2
	DE	95%	+ 11	5%	- 11
	AT	96%	+ 5	4%	- 3
	BE	97%	+ 4	3%	- 4
	MT	95%	+ 4	5%	- 3
	NL	96%	+ 4	3%	- 4
	UK	94%	+ 4	6%	- 3
	LU	98%	+ 2	2%	- 2
	SK	86%	+ 2	13%	- 1
	SE	100%	+ 2	0%	- 2
	FR	95%	+ 1	5%	=
	DK	99%	=	1%	=
	PL	88%	=	10%	=
	SI	95%	=	5%	=
	FI	98%	=	2%	=
	IE	91%	- 2	8%	+ 3
	ES	94%	- 2	6%	+ 2
	CY	90%	- 2	10%	+ 3
	LV	85%	- 2	14%	+ 3
	IT	86%	- 4	13%	+ 4
	EE	84%	- 10	16%	+ 11
	PT	73%	- 14	26%	+ 14
	CZ	70%	- 16	30%	+ 16
	LT	67%	- 18	32%	+ 18
	EL	74%	- 20	26%	+ 20
	HU	38%	- 21	62%	+ 22
	BG	65%	*	34%	*
	RO	70%	*	29%	*

* Was not asked in Feb.-Mar. 2006

The differences between social-demographic groups are now more pronounced than they were in 2006: the oldest age group are happier than their younger counterparts (95% for those aged 75+ vs. 86% for those aged under 55). It seems that employment plays a role in the equation: happiness is less widespread among the unemployed (81%) than it is among those in managerial positions (93%), the retired (91%) or respondents who are still in education (90%). The largest disparity is noted among Europeans who have difficulties making ends meet (75% happy) compared with those without financial problems (92% happy).

QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	89%	11%

 Age		
15-24	88%	12%
25-34	86%	14%
35-44	87%	12%
45-54	87%	12%
55-64	90%	10%
65-74	91%	9%
75+	95%	5%

 Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	86%	13%
Managers	93%	7%
Other white collars	88%	12%
Manual workers	88%	11%
House persons	89%	11%
Unemployed	81%	18%
Retired	91%	9%
Students	90%	10%

Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	75%	24%
From time to time	85%	14%
Almost never	92%	8%

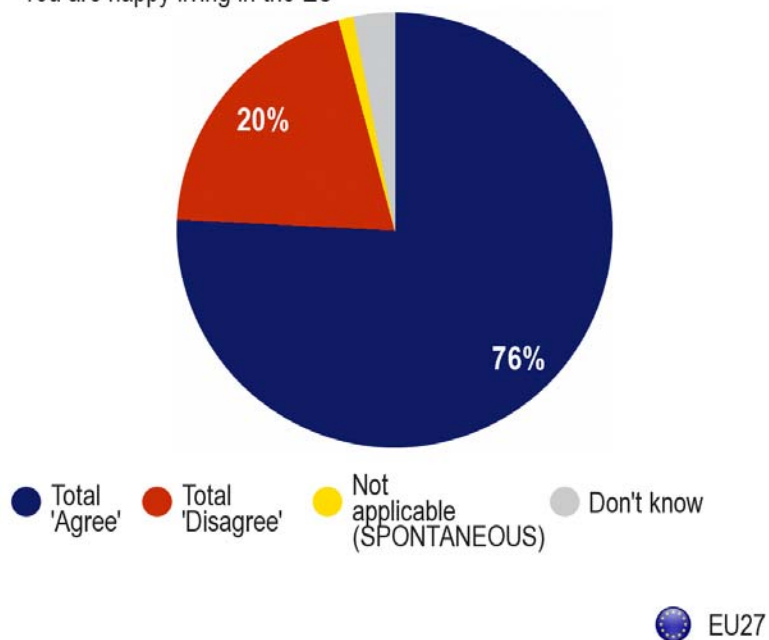
1.1.2 Satisfaction with life in the EU

– Three in four Europeans are happy to be living in the EU –

Overall, three-quarters of Europeans say that they are happy living in the EU (76 %), while one-fifth disagrees⁵.

QA1.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU

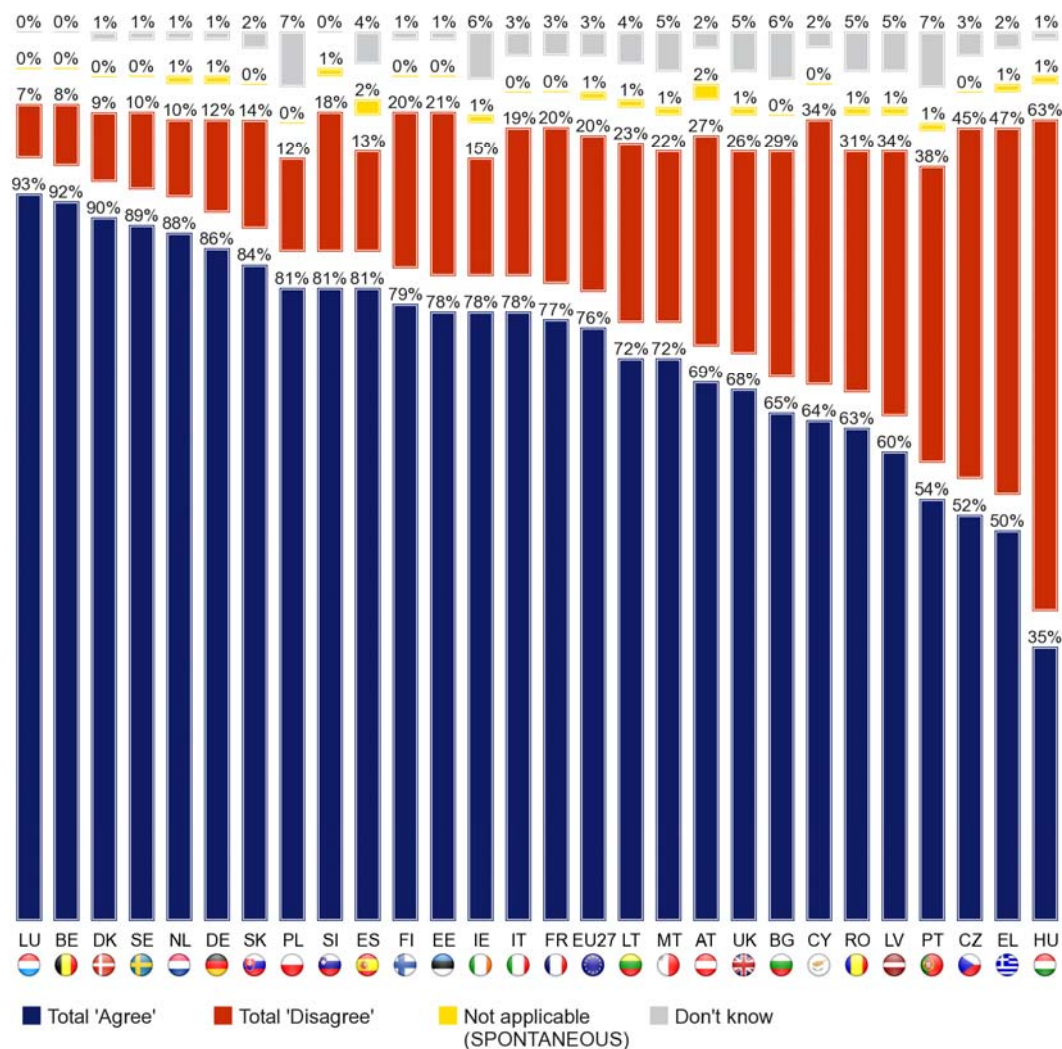


⁵ QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. You are happy living in the EU

Here again there are large differences between countries, with agreement ranging from just 35% in Hungary to 93% in Luxembourg. Hungary is the only country where less than half of the respondents say they are happy living in the EU, but contentment is also low in Greece (50% happy), the Czech Republic (52%) and Portugal (54%).

QA1.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU



There is a strong correlation with how happy respondents are to live in their country: those who are happy to be living in the EU are also far more likely to feel happy living in their country than those who are not (96% and 64%, respectively). The socio-demographic analysis also reveals that younger Europeans are more positive than their older counterparts (83% of 15-24 year-olds are happy living in the EU compared with 70% of those aged 55 and over), and the longer people remained in education, the more positive they are (83% of respondents who were in full-time education until the age of 20 or over are happy compared with 67% of those who left school aged 15 or younger). Retired respondents are less positive than the unemployed (69% vs. 72%) but those with financial difficulties are the least content: only 57% are happy living in the EU. As noted above, they are also the least likely to be happy living in their country. Those aged 75+ are more likely to feel happy living in their country (95%) than in the EU (66%): this is the age group where the gap between the two questions is the widest.

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	76%	20%



Age

15-24	83%	13%
25-34	80%	17%
35-44	77%	20%
45-54	73%	24%
55-64	72%	23%
65-74	71%	23%
75+	66%	25%



Education (End of)

15-	67%	26%
16-19	72%	24%
20+	83%	15%
Still studying	89%	8%



Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	76%	22%
Managers	84%	15%
Other white collars	80%	16%
Manual workers	74%	22%
House persons	73%	20%
Unemployed	72%	23%
Retired	69%	25%
Students	89%	8%

Difficulties paying bills

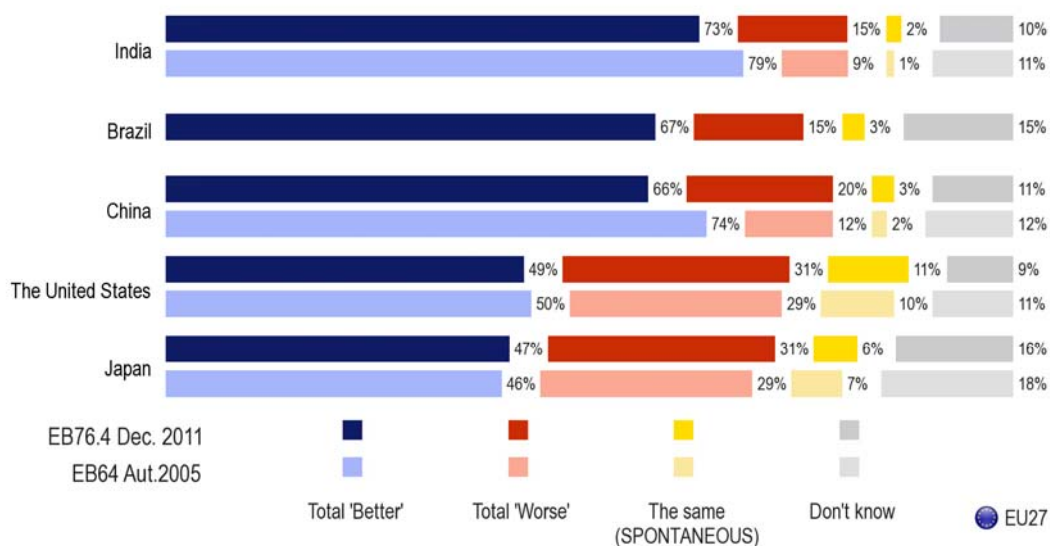
Most of the time	57%	35%
From time to time	73%	22%
Almost never	80%	17%

1.2 Quality of life in the EU

– The EU is a good place to live in –

The quality of life in the EU is well rated in comparison to other global players: only around three out of ten Europeans (31%) consider the quality of life in the EU to be less good than in the US or Japan, while even fewer believe the quality of life to be less good in China (20% less good), Brazil and India (both 15%)⁶.

QA5. In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?



Yet this upbeat view of the quality of life in the European Union is not shared by all Member States. While in several Northern and Western Europe countries over 8 out of 10 respondents say that quality of life in the EU is better than in the United States (87% in the Netherlands and Sweden, 86% in Denmark, 83% in Luxembourg and 82% in Finland), this view is shared by less than a third in Portugal (16%), Romania (26%), Latvia (27%), Lithuania, Bulgaria and Malta (each 30%).

Since 2005, the belief that the quality of life is better in the EU than in the US has declined significantly in Cyprus (38%; -24), Italy (33%; -20), Ireland (38%; -17) and Greece (36%; -17). Despite the very negative opinions noted among respondents in Hungary, their view of the quality of life in the EU relative to the US has improved since 2005 (35%; +10). The largest improvement has taken place in Germany (71%; +13).

⁶ QA5 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

QA5 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?
Answer: Total 'Better'

		India		China		The United States		Japan	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2005	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2005	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2005	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2005
	EU27	73%	- 6	66%	- 8	49%	- 1	47%	+ 1
	BE	90%	- 2	84%	- 2	79%	- 1	70%	+ 3
	BG	55%	+ 7	47%	+ 3	30%	+ 2	29%	+ 6
	CZ	74%	- 10	70%	- 10	35%	- 5	35%	- 3
	DK	91%	+ 3	89%	+ 6	86%	+ 4	68%	+ 4
	DE	81%	+ 10	80%	+ 9	71%	+ 13	70%	+ 18
	EE	75%	+ 2	64%	- 5	38%	+ 2	34%	+ 4
	IE	56%	- 16	47%	- 18	38%	- 17	31%	- 20
	EL	75%	- 15	60%	- 23	36%	- 17	42%	- 10
	ES	81%	+ 10	70%	+ 2	50%	=	51%	+ 7
	FR	76%	- 11	70%	- 13	61%	- 2	51%	- 5
	IT	66%	- 17	53%	- 23	33%	- 20	41%	- 15
	CY	77%	+ 1	61%	- 9	38%	- 24	38%	- 5
	LV	78%	+ 10	61%	=	27%	+ 2	32%	+ 11
	LT	73%	+ 9	61%	+ 1	30%	- 2	30%	+ 4
	LU	86%	=	84%	+ 5	83%	+ 3	66%	+ 2
	HU	51%	- 16	45%	- 15	35%	+ 10	38%	+ 9
	MT	47%	- 15	34%	- 18	30%	- 6	28%	- 5
	NL	86%	- 2	83%	- 2	87%	+ 8	63%	+ 6
	AT	83%	=	79%	+ 2	62%	- 2	71%	+ 6
	PL	63%	- 11	60%	- 10	28%	+ 9	22%	+ 1
	PT	44%	- 21	36%	- 24	16%	- 6	22%	- 7
	RO	49%	- 10	38%	- 17	26%	=	27%	- 3
	SI	75%	- 3	70%	- 6	58%	- 5	53%	- 5
	SK	72%	- 2	63%	- 9	36%	=	38%	+ 2
	FI	92%	=	89%	- 3	82%	- 1	69%	+ 2
	SE	90%	- 1	87%	- 1	87%	+ 5	61%	+ 10
	UK	75%	- 7	61%	- 6	39%	+ 1	39%	+ 6

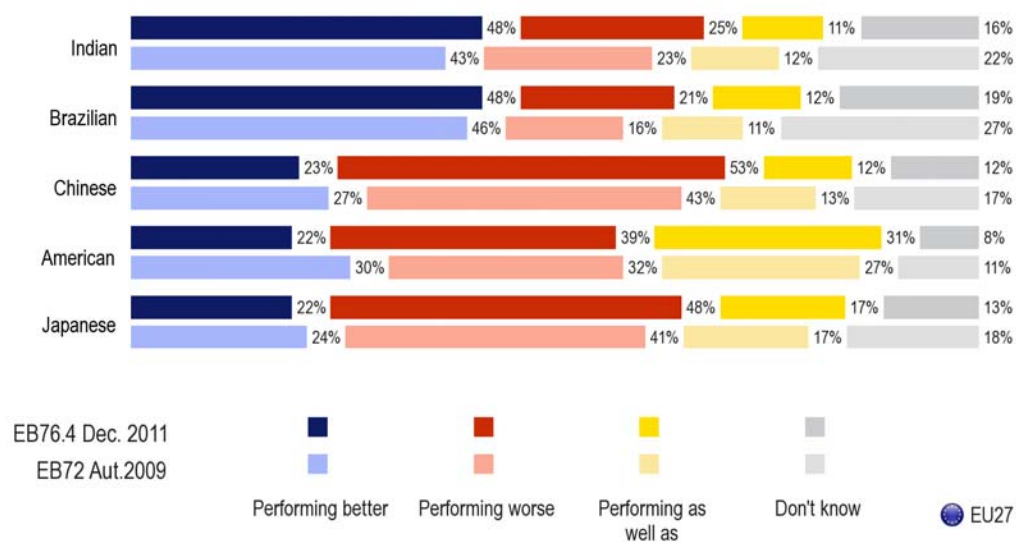
1.3 The economic performance and political influence of the EU compared with other players

1.3.1 The economic performance of the EU

– Confidence in the performance of the European economy is falling –

The European economy is thought to be performing better than the Indian and Brazilian economies, but respondents believe the Chinese, Japanese and American economies are doing better. Close to half of EU citizens believe the European economy is performing better than those of India and Brazil (48% 'better' for both) and only around a quarter believe the EU economy is performing worse (25% worse for Indian economy and 21% worse for Brazilian economy). Conversely, around half of Europeans feel that the European economy is lagging behind the Chinese (53%) and Japanese (48%) economies. Finally, around two out of five Europeans believe the European economy is currently outperformed by the US (39% 'worse'), while only one-fifth believe the European economy is doing better than that of their American counterparts (22% 'better')⁷.

QA7. Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?



⁷ QA7 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

A comparison with the autumn 2009 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB72) reveals that more EU citizens now believe that the European economy is lagging behind other global economies. The largest increase is noted with respect to the Chinese economy: the proportion of respondents who believe the economy is performing worse in the EU than in China has risen to 53% (+10 points). While public opinion regarding the US economy was fairly evenly divided in autumn 2009, the proportion of respondents who now feel the European economy is performing worse than the American economy has risen from 32% to 39%.

More respondents also believe that the European economy is outperformed by India (25%, +2 points), Brazil (21%, +5) and Japan (48%, +7).

However, there are differences in opinion at the national level, and not all citizens share this gloomy view of the EU's economy. Respondents in Portugal are alone in believing that the Brazilian economy is performing better than the EU economy, while respondents in Italy stand alone in considering the Indian economy to be performing better. The Chinese economy is seen as performing better than the EU economy in all EU Member States except Austria, where opinions are almost evenly divided: 38% 'better' vs. 39% 'worse'. Germany and Austria are the only two countries where people are likely to say that the European economy is outperforming the Japanese economy: in Germany, there is a difference of 11 points (38% 'better' vs. 27% 'worse'). This difference is smaller in Austria (36% 'better' vs. 32% 'worse').

A closer look at the comparison between the European and **American** economies shows that in six countries, respondents who believe that the EU economy is performing better outnumber those who feel it is doing worse: the Netherlands (a difference of 32 points), Germany (28), Sweden and Denmark (both 19), Luxembourg (10) and Finland (6). In Austria, public opinion is evenly divided (28% 'better', 28% 'worse'). In all other Member States, people are more likely to believe the EU economy is performing worse than the US economy.

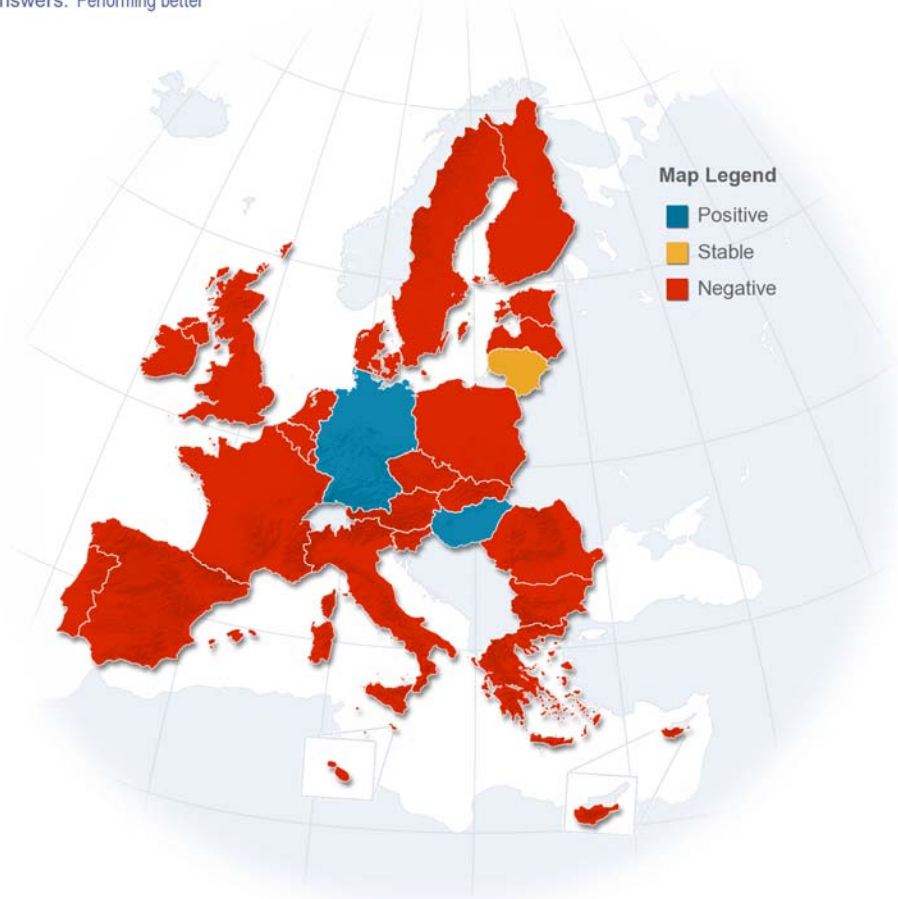
The view that the European economy is performing better ranges from a mere 8% in Italy and Ireland to 45% in Germany and 49% in the Netherlands. Since autumn 2009, this view has become more widespread in just two countries: Germany (45% compared with 40% in autumn 2009; +5 points) and Hungary (27%; +3). Conversely, very steep falls are recorded in many Member States, particularly in Finland (32%, compared with 62% in autumn 2009; -30 points), Cyprus (10%; -28), Sweden (40%; -26), Denmark (39%; -26) and Greece (12%; -25).

	NL	49%	-15
	DE	45%	+5
	SE	40%	-26
	DK	39%	-26
	LU	37%	-7
	FI	32%	-30
	BE	31%	-5
	AT	28%	-4
	HU	27%	+3
	SI	24%	-10
	PL	23%	-7
	EU27	22%	-8
	LT	21%	=
	EE	20%	-11
	BG	19%	-1
	SK	19%	-18
	ES	18%	-4
	LV	17%	-1
	UK	15%	-10
	FR	15%	-3
	CZ	14%	-9
	RO	14%	-6
	MT	13%	-15
	EL	12%	-25
	CY	10%	-28
	PT	9%	-6
	IE	8%	-13
	IT	8%	-20

Question: QA7.1. Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Option: American

Answers: Performing better



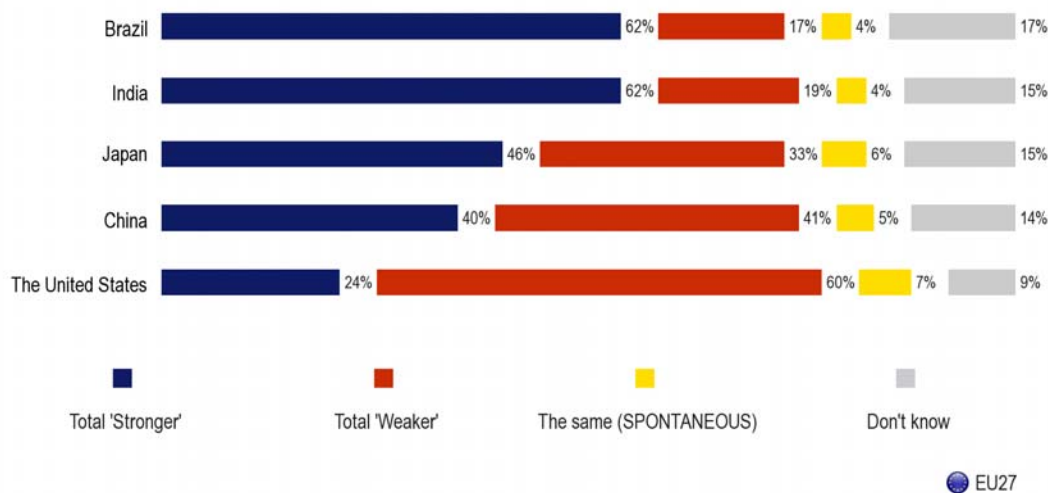
Evolution since Aut.2009

1.3.2 The political influence of the EU

– The EU's political influence is weaker than the influence of the US, and China's strength is growing –

A majority of Europeans believes the political influence of the EU is currently stronger than that of Brazil and India (62% 'stronger' for both) and this is also the majority view in comparison to Japan (46%). Public opinion is evenly divided when it comes to a comparison with China: 40% of respondents feel the political influence of the EU is stronger while 41% say it is weaker. A clear majority of respondents (60%) believes that the United States has more political influence than the European Union⁸.

QA6. And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

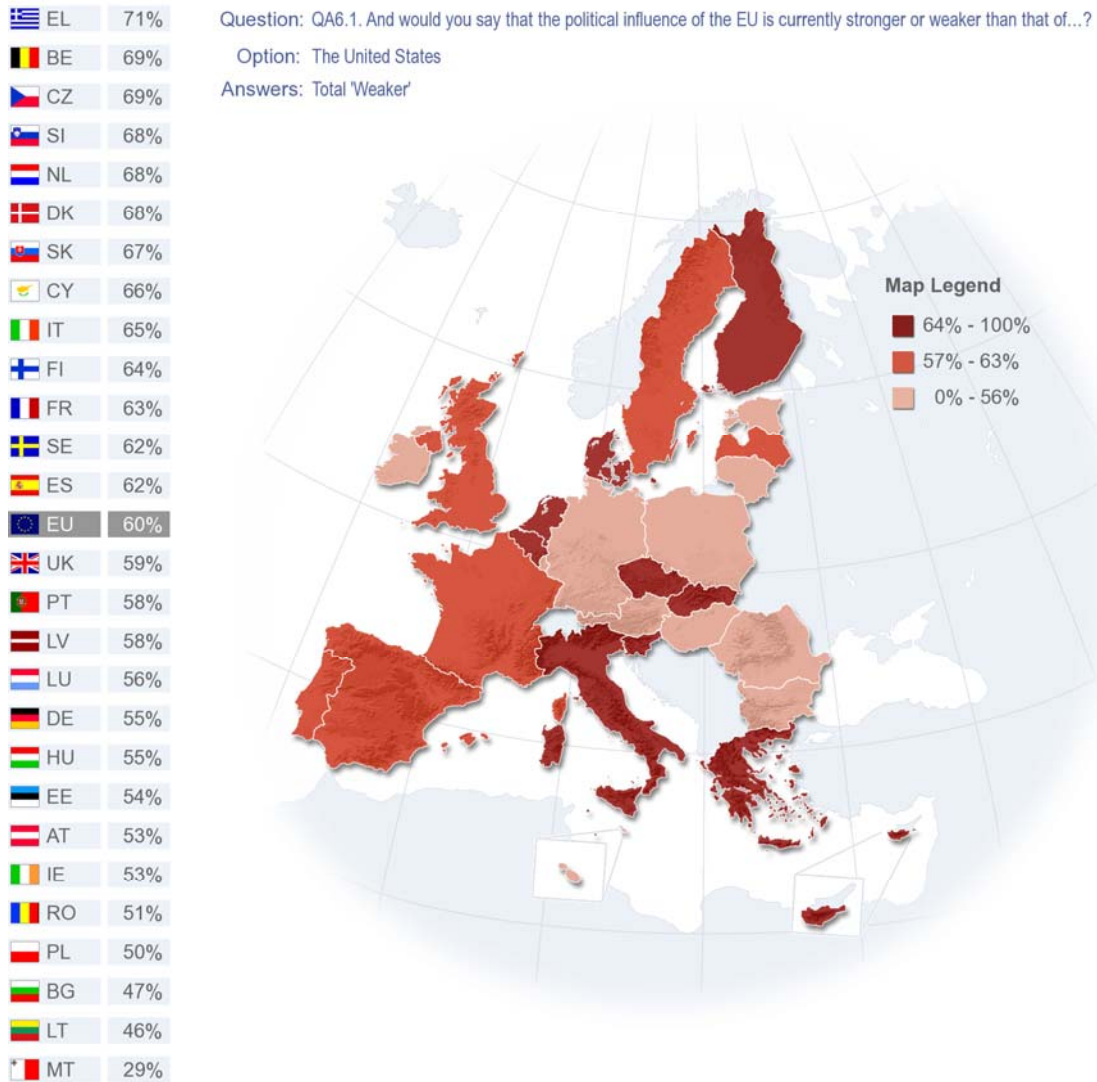


An analysis of the national results reveals that Europeans in all Member States believe the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of Brazil and India, although respondents in Portugal are less emphatic in the case of Brazil (36% 'stronger' vs. 33% 'weaker'). In all but seven Member States, Europeans who say that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of Japan outnumber those who believe Japan has more influence. Public opinion is divided in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary but in Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Romania the predominant position is that Europe is weaker politically than Japan. In the case of China, respondents in 15 Member States are more likely to believe that Europe's political influence is stronger, with the largest positive difference between the proportion of 'stronger' vs. 'weaker' replies recorded in Lithuania and Cyprus (both 33). In the remaining 12 Member States respondents believe that the EU's political influence is weaker. In Denmark (51%) and Italy (50%), an outright majority

⁸ QA6 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of ...?

believes that the EU's political influence is weaker than that of China.

Citizens in all Member States believe the EU has less political influence than the United States. The view that the US has more influence ranges from 29% in Malta (where 32% of respondents answered "don't know") to 71% in Greece.



1.4 Belief in the political system

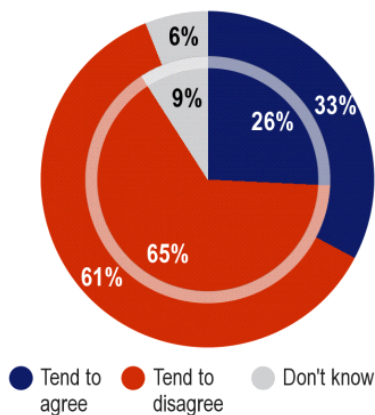
1.4.1 Does my voice count?

- Only a third of Europeans feels that their voice counts in the EU -

Just over half of Europeans agree that their voice counts in their country (52 %) and only a third feels this is the case in the EU (33 %) ⁹.

QA25.1. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

My voice counts in the EU

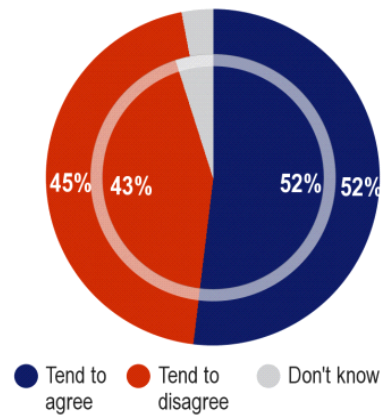


Inner pie : EB76 Aut.2011
Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011

EU27

QA25.2. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)



Inner pie : EB74 Aut.2010
Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011

EU27

My voice counts in the EU

The view that **'my voice counts in the EU'** is held by more than half of the people in Denmark (61%), Belgium, the Netherlands (both 55%), and Sweden (52%); it is also the majority view in Germany (47%) and in Malta (47%). Conversely, this opinion is held by less than one in six citizens in the Czech Republic (14%), Greece (15%) and Italy (16%).

The proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased since the Standard Eurobarometer 76, conducted one month earlier¹⁰ (33%, +7 points). The largest rises are noted in the Netherlands (55%; +13), Latvia (25%; +13), Belgium (55%; +12), Slovenia (43%; +12), Germany (47%; +11), France (45%; +11) and Sweden (52%; +10). There are no Member States in which fewer people now say that their voice counts in the EU than was the case in EB76, just prior to the December 2011 European Council (8-9 December).

⁹ QA25 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

1. My voice counts in the EU ; 2. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

¹⁰ EB76: fieldwork dates: from 5 to 20 November 2011

QA25.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

My voice counts in the EU

		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Don't know	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2011	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2011	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2011
	EU27	33%	+ 7	61%	- 4	6%	- 3
	DK	61%	+ 8	37%	- 4	2%	- 4
	BE	55%	+ 12	44%	- 10	1%	- 2
	NL	55%	+ 13	43%	- 10	2%	- 3
	SE	52%	+ 10	46%	- 9	2%	- 1
	LU	48%	+ 7	49%	- 6	3%	- 1
	DE	47%	+ 11	44%	- 12	9%	+ 1
	MT	47%	+ 9	44%	- 3	9%	- 6
	FR	45%	+ 11	51%	- 8	4%	- 3
	SI	43%	+ 12	54%	- 9	3%	- 3
	FI	43%	+ 8	56%	- 7	1%	- 1
	PL	41%	+ 9	54%	- 6	5%	- 3
	HU	38%	+ 2	58%	- 1	4%	- 1
	SK	37%	+ 8	60%	- 8	3%	=
	AT	31%	+ 6	64%	- 6	5%	=
	IE	30%	+ 8	65%	- 3	5%	- 5
	BG	27%	+ 7	58%	- 5	15%	- 2
	ES	27%	+ 3	68%	- 1	5%	- 2
	PT	27%	+ 5	69%	+ 1	4%	- 6
	LV	25%	+ 13	72%	- 10	3%	- 3
	LT	25%	+ 6	66%	- 2	9%	- 4
	CY	24%	=	71%	+ 3	5%	- 3
	RO	23%	+ 5	69%	+ 5	8%	- 10
	EE	22%	+ 6	75%	- 4	3%	- 2
	UK	22%	+ 6	75%	- 2	3%	- 4
	IT	16%	+ 3	75%	+ 4	9%	- 7
	EL	15%	+ 3	84%	- 2	1%	- 1
	CZ	14%	+ 1	84%	- 1	2%	=

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

Large differences in opinion are also noted at the national level. The view that '**my voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)**' receives near unanimous support in Denmark (96%) and Sweden (89%), with widespread agreement also noted in the Netherlands and Finland (both 81%). Overall, this is the majority view in 14 Member States. Conversely, less than one in five citizens in Greece (15%), Lithuania (16%) and Italy (18%) agree.

QA25.2 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Don't know	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2010	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2010	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2010
	EU27	52%	=	45%	+ 2	3%	- 2
	DK	96%	+ 3	4%	- 2	0%	- 1
	SE	89%	- 2	10%	+ 2	1%	=
	NL	81%	=	19%	+ 2	0%	- 2
	FI	81%	+ 4	18%	- 4	1%	=
	FR	74%	+ 1	25%	+ 1	1%	- 2
	SI	72%	+ 8	27%	- 7	1%	- 1
	DE	70%	+ 4	26%	- 4	4%	=
	AT	66%	- 4	32%	+ 4	2%	=
	LU	65%	- 7	33%	+ 7	2%	=
	BE	62%	+ 1	37%	=	1%	- 1
	PL	59%	- 1	37%	+ 2	4%	- 1
	MT	55%	+ 10	37%	- 6	8%	- 4
	EE	53%	- 3	46%	+ 4	1%	- 1
	SK	52%	+ 2	46%	- 2	2%	=
	UK	46%	+ 1	53%	+ 2	1%	- 3
	ES	45%	- 5	52%	+ 9	3%	- 4
	IE	41%	+ 3	54%	+ 2	5%	- 5
	HU	41%	- 8	57%	+ 10	2%	- 2
	BG	37%	+ 5	54%	- 2	9%	- 3
	PT	35%	- 2	63%	+ 8	2%	- 6
	LV	32%	+ 8	66%	- 7	2%	- 1
	CZ	31%	=	67%	+ 2	2%	- 2
	CY	31%	- 12	67%	+ 16	2%	- 4
	RO	29%	+ 11	65%	- 4	6%	- 7
	IT	18%	- 7	77%	+ 12	5%	- 5
	LT	16%	+ 1	79%	+ 2	5%	- 3
	EL	15%	- 8	84%	+ 8	1%	=

It is important to note that support for this opinion has risen considerably since autumn 2010 in Romania (29%; +11), Malta (55%; +10), Slovenia (72%; +8) and Latvia (32%; +8). Conversely, public opinion on this matter is now far less positive in Cyprus (31%; -12), Hungary (41%; -8), Greece (15%; -8), Luxembourg (65%; -7) and Italy (18%; -7).

There is a strong correlation between feeling that one's voice counts in the EU and feeling that this is the case in one's own country. 91% of Europeans who feel that their voice counts in the EU also feel that their voice counts in their country. Among Europeans who feel that their voice does not count in the EU, only 31% feel that it counts in their own country.

People's level of education has a strong effect on whether they feel their voice counts, both in their own country and in the EU. The earlier people left full-time education, the less likely they are to feel that their voice counts. This effect is also noticeable when looking at differences on the basis of occupation and people's financial and social positions.

Europeans who are happy to be living in the EU are more likely to believe both that their voice counts in their own country (39%) and in the EU (57%) than is the case for those who are not happy (18% and 36%, respectively).

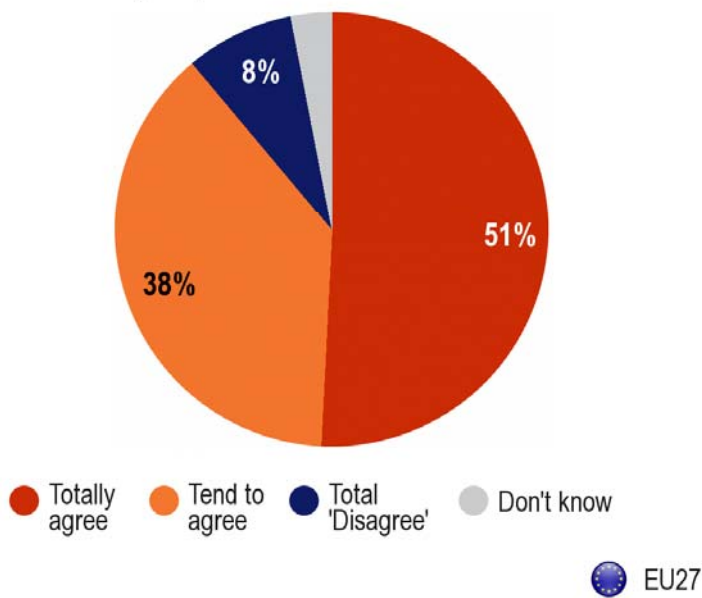
1.4.2 The opinion gap

**- Europeans see a big gap between public opinion
and the decisions taken by leaders -**

There is a broad agreement with the statement that **nowadays there is a big gap between public opinion and the decisions taken by political leaders**: 89% agree (51% 'totally agree', 38% 'tend to agree') while only 8% disagree¹¹.

QA23.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Nowadays, there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders

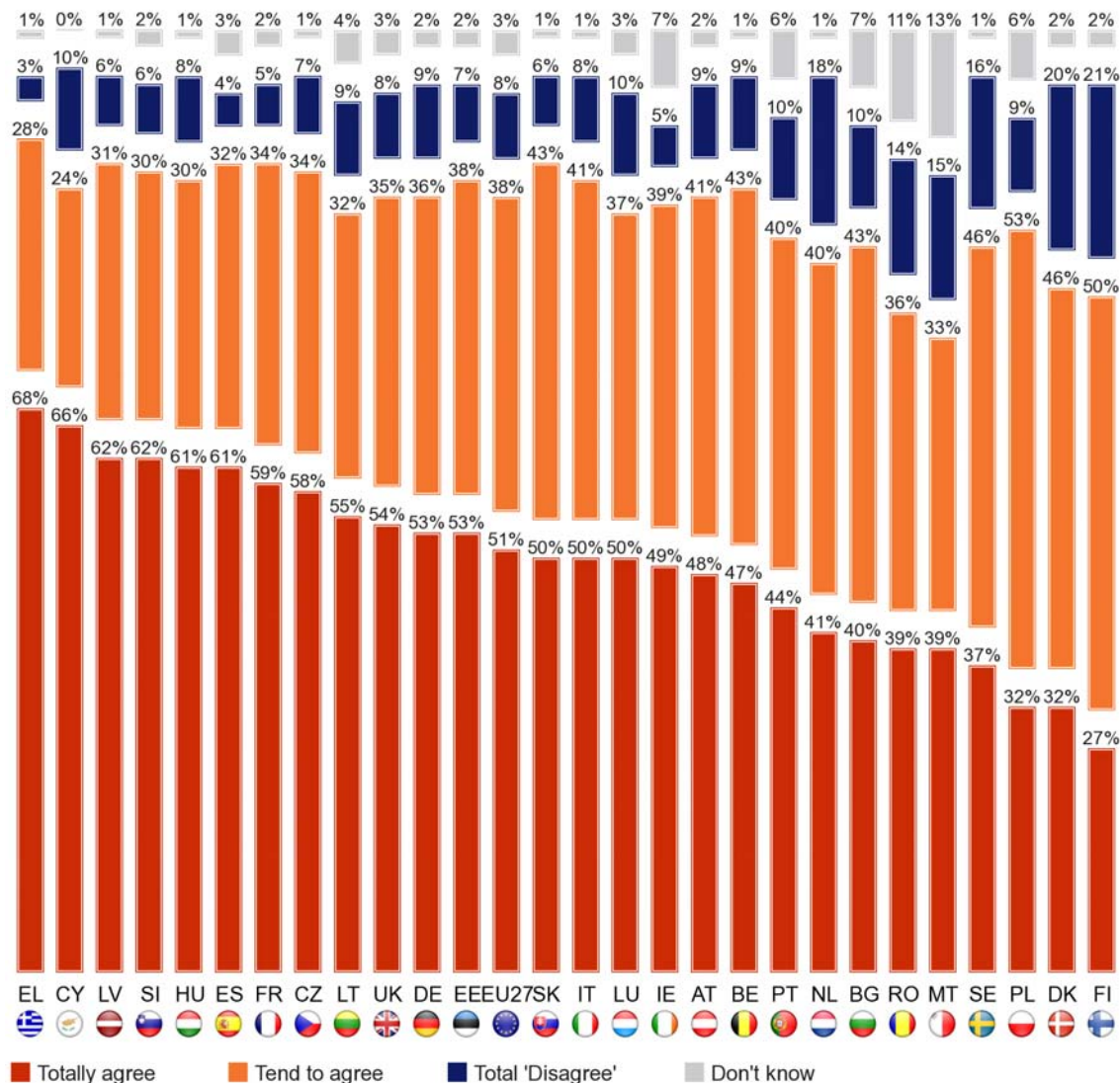


¹¹ QA23.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Nowadays, there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders

The proportion of respondents who agree that this gap exists ranges from 72% in Malta to 96% in Greece.

QA23.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Nowadays, there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders



There is widespread agreement among all the different socio-demographic groups regardless of attitudes towards the EU, although the strength of support varies somewhat. Six out of ten Europeans with financial difficulties strongly agree, (60%) compared to less than four out of ten students (39%). Attitudes to living in the EU have a substantial influence on the level of agreement: 47% of Europeans who are happy living in the EU strongly agree that there is a big gap between public opinion and the decisions taken by political leaders, compared with 64% of Europeans who are not happy living in the EU.

Similarly, 43% of those who say that their voice counts in the EU strongly agree with this statement compared to 56% who feel that their voice does not count.

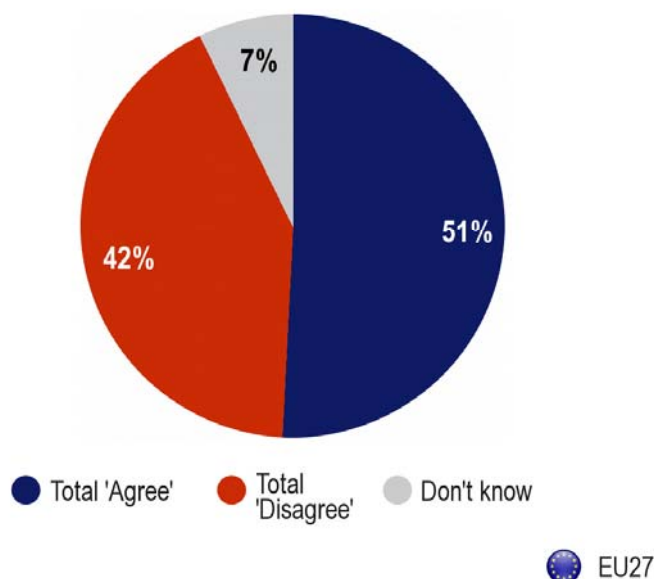
1.4.3 Confidence in political leaders

- Nevertheless, the majority is confident in the ability of political leaders to face the main global challenges -

Even though a majority agrees that there is a gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders, 51% of Europeans agree that the EU's political leaders have the ability to face the main global challenges¹², while just over four in ten disagree. Seven per cent answer that they "don't know".

QA23.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges

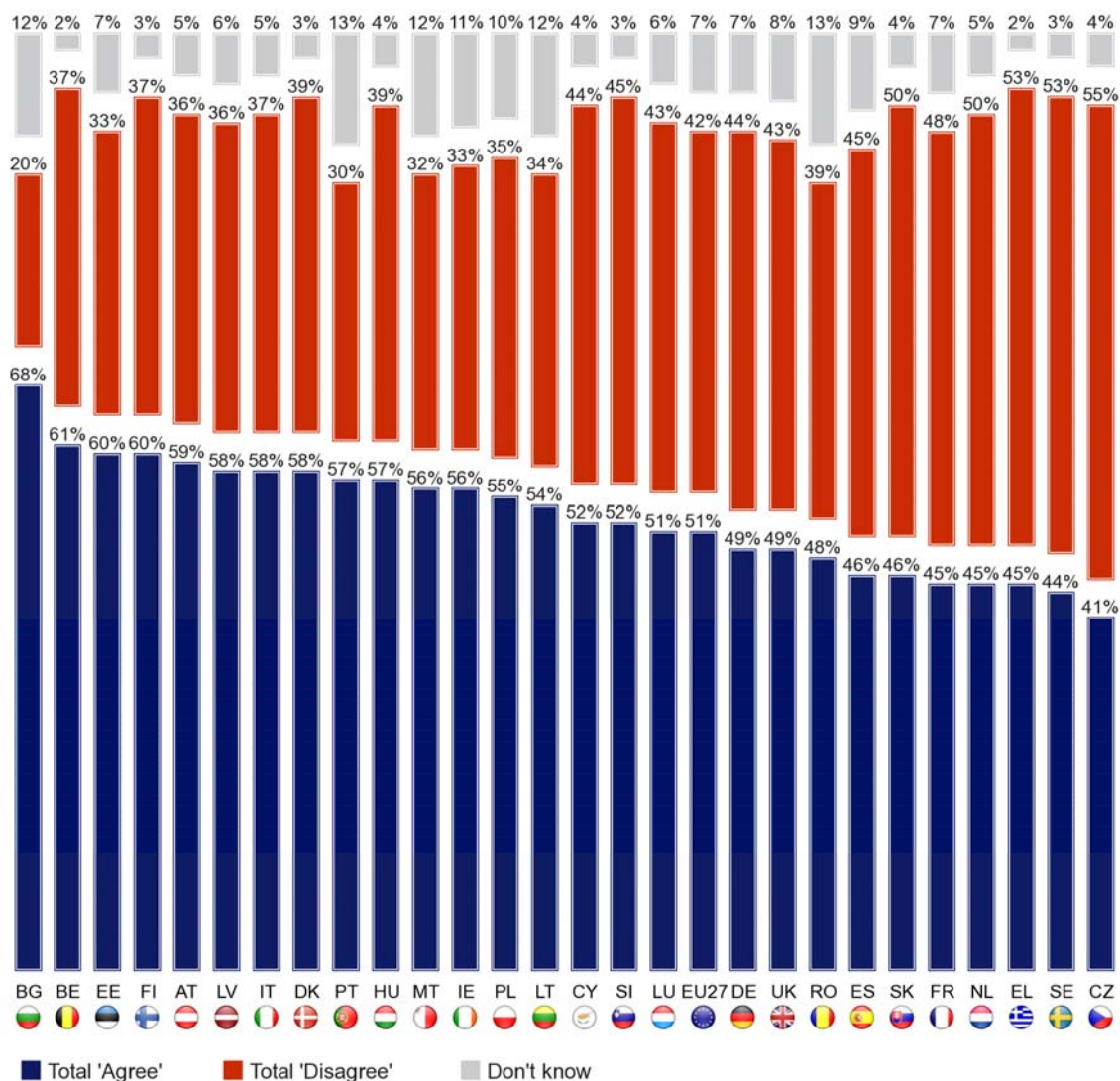


¹² QA23.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges

Confidence in the EU's political leaders' ability to face the main global challenges is most widespread in Bulgaria (68%), and at least six out of ten respondents in Belgium (61%) and Estonia and Finland (both 60%) share this view. **In all but six Member States, people who agree that Europe's leaders have the ability to face the main global challenges outnumber those who disagree.** Lack of confidence is most widespread in the Czech Republic, where 55% disagree, followed by Greece and Sweden (both 53%), and in the Netherlands and Slovakia (both 50%). It should be noted that Greece stands out, in that close to a quarter (24%) of its respondents 'totally disagree'. This is twice the European average (12%). In France, public opinion is fairly evenly divided but tips in favour of disagreement (48% vs. 45% 'agree').

QA23.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges



Whereas differences between the various socio-demographic groups are relatively small, there are clear differences in opinion which reflect people's overall sense of political efficacy and contentment: those who feel that their voice counts in the EU (66%) and who are happy to be living in the EU (56%) have higher levels of confidence than respondents who say their voice does not count or who are not happy living in the EU (43% and 35%, respectively). **The largest differences in opinion, however, are correlated with views on whether the EU is able to defend its economic interests in the global economy:** 67% of those who agree with this statement feel that the political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges, compared to just 25% of those who disagree¹³.

QA23.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	51%	42%

Happy living in the EU

Agree	56%	38%
Disagree	35%	59%

The EU can defend its interests in the global economy

Agree	67%	28%
Disagree	25%	71%

My voice counts in the EU

Tend to agree	66%	30%
Tend to disagree	43%	50%

¹³ The results for this question are discussed in more detail in Section 5.2 below.

1.5 State intervention and free competition

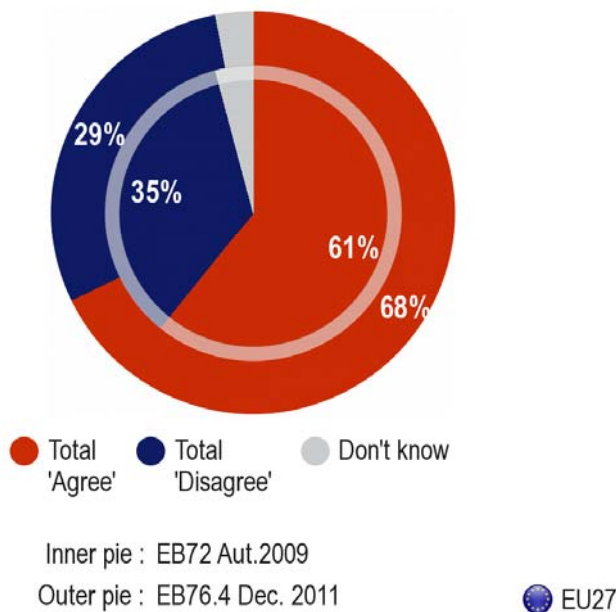
- Compared with Autumn 2009, more people now agree that the State intervenes too much in their lives, and free competition is widely seen as the best guarantee for economic prosperity -

State intervention

A large majority supports the view that the State intervenes too much in their lives. **Over two-thirds of Europeans (68%) now agree with this statement, compared to 61% in autumn 2009¹⁴.**

QA17.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The State intervenes too much in our lives



Respondents in Greece are now most likely to say that the State intervenes too much in their lives (92%), up by 21 points since autumn 2009. Portugal (84%; +12) and Italy (81%; +20) follow. But agreement that there is too much State intervention is found throughout the EU; Finland (40%; -2) and Estonia (47%; +7) are the only two countries where this view does not receive support from an outright majority.

¹⁴ QA17.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The State intervenes too much in our lives

QA17.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The State intervenes too much in our lives

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2009	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2009	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2009
	EU27	68%	+ 7	29%	- 6	3%	- 1
	EL	92%	+ 21	7%	- 21	1%	=
	PT	84%	+ 12	14%	- 7	2%	- 5
	IT	81%	+ 20	17%	- 17	2%	- 3
	SI	80%	+ 1	19%	- 1	1%	=
	CZ	79%	+ 20	20%	- 20	1%	=
	HU	79%	+ 4	20%	- 3	1%	- 1
	SK	75%	+ 14	24%	- 12	1%	- 2
	UK	75%	- 2	21%	+ 2	4%	=
	ES	71%	+ 13	24%	- 12	5%	- 1
	BE	69%	- 2	31%	+ 5	0%	- 3
	FR	69%	+ 5	29%	- 3	2%	- 2
	CY	69%	+ 20	29%	- 18	2%	- 2
	AT	68%	+ 16	30%	- 16	2%	=
	IE	67%	+ 8	29%	- 5	4%	- 3
	DK	65%	+ 10	35%	- 9	0%	- 1
	NL	60%	=	39%	=	1%	=
	PL	60%	+ 9	36%	- 5	4%	- 4
	LT	59%	+ 8	37%	- 5	4%	- 3
	RO	58%	+ 10	37%	- 5	5%	- 5
	LV	56%	- 8	42%	+ 9	2%	- 1
	DE	55%	- 1	42%	+ 1	3%	=
	SE	55%	- 5	45%	+ 6	0%	- 1
	BG	54%	+ 12	39%	- 12	7%	=
	MT	54%	- 8	37%	+ 9	9%	- 1
	LU	53%	+ 5	46%	- 4	1%	- 1
	EE	47%	+ 7	52%	- 6	1%	- 1
	FI	40%	- 2	57%	+ 1	3%	+ 1

There are some variations in the way different socio-demographic groups perceive the issue of state intervention; self-employed respondents are particularly emphatic in this regard (76% say that the State intervenes too much in their lives).

However, the largest divide is recorded between respondents who are happy to be living in the EU and those who are not, the latter being far more critical of state intervention (79% vs. 65%). Overall, despite these differences, all categories of respondents think that the State intervenes too much in their lives.

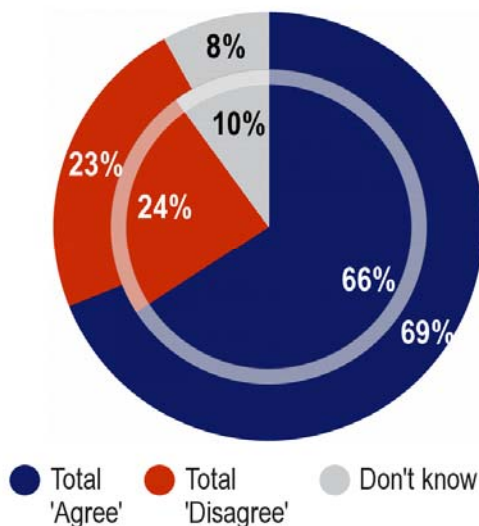
Free competition

More than two-thirds of Europeans say that free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity (69%). However, the proportion disagreeing is somewhat lower than for state intervention (23% vs. 29%)¹⁵.

Since the last time this question was asked in autumn 2009, there has been a modest shift in the overall proportions of Europeans agreeing that 'free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity', up from 66% (+3). The number of people who disagree (23%; -1) or who don't know (8%; -2) decreased slightly.

QA17.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity



Inner pie : EB72 Aut. 2009
Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011



¹⁵ QA17.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

The national pattern for this question differs somewhat from the results for state intervention. Although there is broad agreement in all countries that free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity, respondents in Lithuania and Slovenia (both 79%) and in Estonia and Austria (both 78%) are the most convinced that free competition offers the best guarantee for economic prosperity.

France (55%), Spain (57%) and Portugal (58%) are the only three countries where less than 60% of respondents agree.

Since autumn 2009, modest shifts in public opinion have taken place in a number of countries.

QA17.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2009	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2009	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Aut.2009
 EU27	69%	+ 3	23%	- 1	8%	- 2
 LT	79%	+ 4	13%	- 2	8%	- 2
 SI	79%	+ 3	16%	- 2	5%	- 1
 EE	78%	- 1	17%	+ 3	5%	- 2
 AT	78%	+ 7	17%	- 5	5%	- 2
 DE	76%	- 1	21%	+ 2	3%	- 1
 DK	75%	+ 7	23%	- 4	2%	- 3
 LV	75%	- 2	20%	+ 5	5%	- 3
 PL	74%	+ 2	16%	- 1	10%	- 1
 SK	74%	- 5	21%	+ 5	5%	=
 BG	73%	+ 6	15%	- 1	12%	- 5
 IE	73%	+ 4	11%	- 1	16%	- 3
 IT	73%	+ 7	21%	- 3	6%	- 4
 RO	73%	+ 6	16%	+ 3	11%	- 9
 FI	73%	+ 8	23%	- 8	4%	=
 UK	73%	+ 6	16%	- 3	11%	- 3
 CY	69%	=	25%	+ 6	6%	- 6
 BE	68%	=	31%	+ 4	1%	- 4
 CZ	66%	- 5	27%	+ 5	7%	=
 SE	65%	- 2	33%	+ 4	2%	- 2
 EL	63%	+ 7	30%	- 8	7%	+ 1
 NL	63%	+ 2	34%	+ 1	3%	- 3
 MT	62%	+ 2	19%	+ 6	19%	- 8
 LU	61%	- 4	28%	+ 1	11%	+ 3
 HU	61%	+ 6	32%	- 4	7%	- 2
 PT	58%	- 6	25%	+ 3	17%	+ 3
 ES	57%	- 1	26%	=	17%	+ 1
 FR	55%	+ 6	36%	- 3	9%	- 3

Agreement with the statement that free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity has risen by six points or more in Finland (73%; +8), Austria (78%; +7), Denmark (75%; +7), Italy (73%; +7), Greece (63%; +7), Romania (73%; +6), the UK (73%; +6), Hungary (61%; +6), Bulgaria (73%; +6) and France (55%; +6). The opposite trend – an increase of six points or more in disagreement levels – is noted in only two countries: Cyprus (25% disagree; +6) and Malta (19%; +6).

The pattern of responses for the different socio-demographic groups also differs somewhat from that obtained for state intervention. Europeans who are under most financial pressure (for example those with difficulties in paying bills and the unemployed) are less likely to agree that free competition is the best guarantee of prosperity. The concept of free competition appeals most to the more financially secure respondents (74% of those who place themselves highest on the social scale agree with this statement, compared with 61% of those at the bottom¹⁶). Despite these variations, the majority view is that free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity.

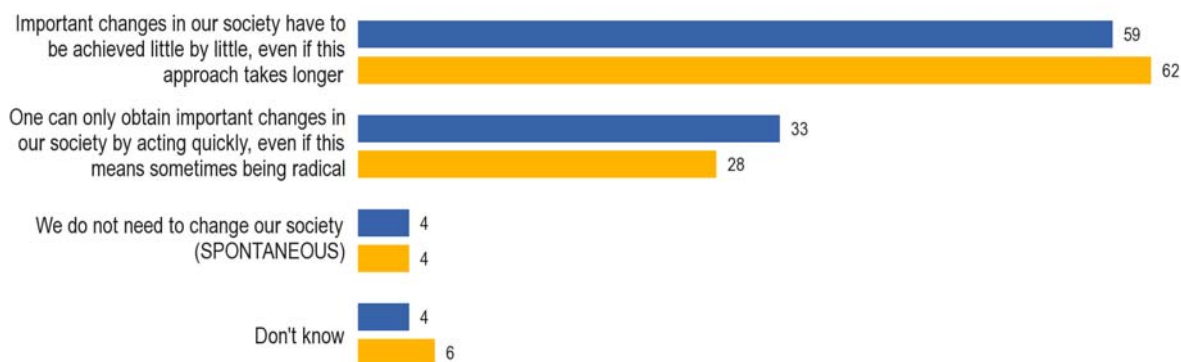
¹⁶ QD61: On the following scale, step '1' corresponds to "the lowest level in the society"; step '10' corresponds to "the highest level in the society". Could you tell me on which step you would place yourself?

1.6 How should change take place?

- Society should be reformed, with rising support for rapid action -

Much as in spring 2009, Europeans are in little doubt about the need to change society: only 4% answer *spontaneously* that no change is needed. However, opinions about the rate at which this should be done have shifted somewhat: **59% of Europeans now believe that changes in society are best achieved more slowly, even if this approach takes longer (-3 points), while a third now believe that important changes can only be obtained by acting quickly: (+5).**¹⁷.

QA18. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?



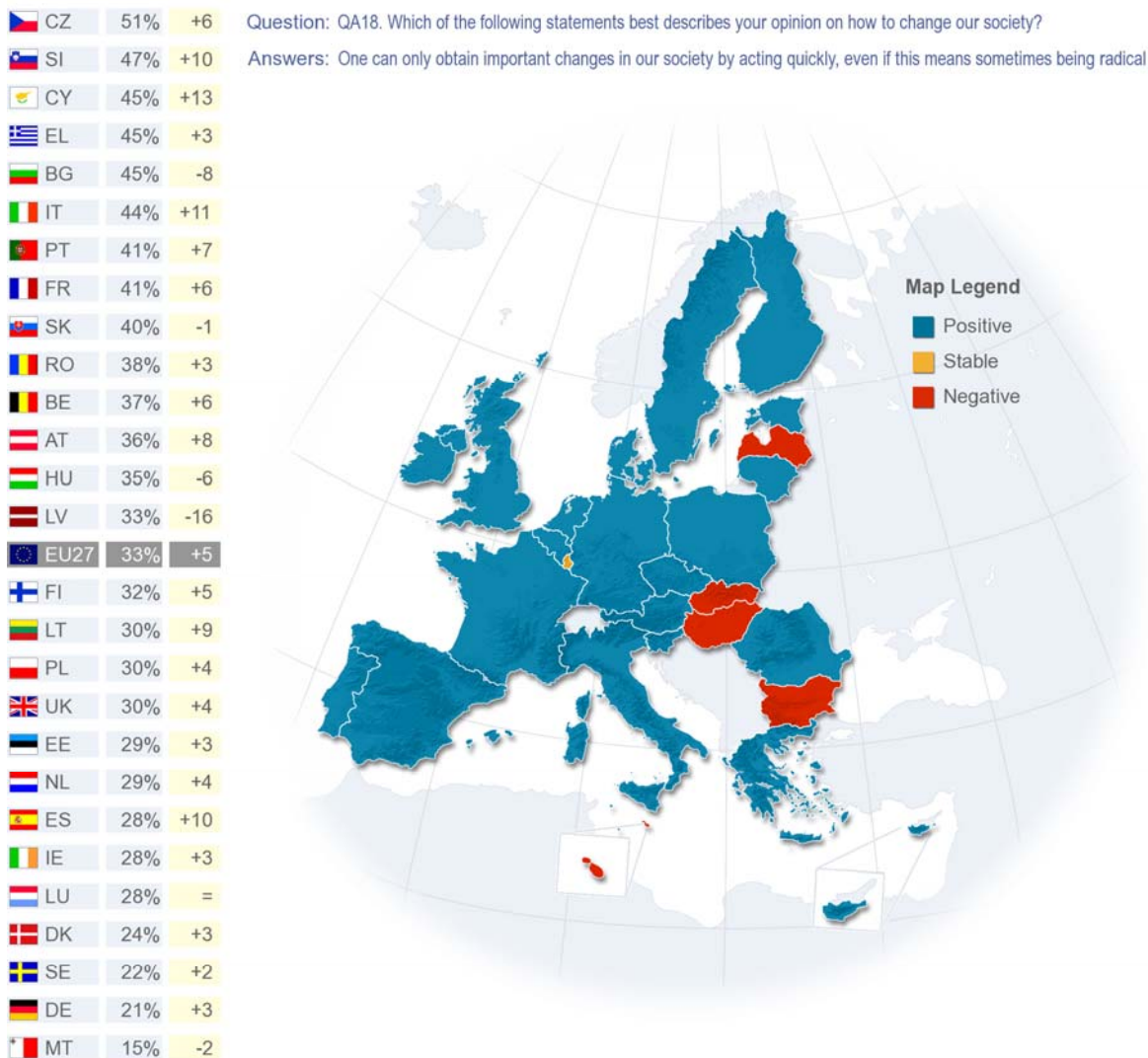
■ EB76.4 Dec. 2011
■ EB71 Sp.2009

● EU27

¹⁷ QA18 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

While the 2009 observation that wealthier countries are more comfortable with a gradual approach to change remains valid in 2011 - respondents in Sweden (77%), Denmark (74%) and Germany (71%) are most likely to believe that changes are better made slowly – a look at how opinion has evolved presents a further angle.

It shows that the rise in support for rapid action is greatest in Cyprus (45%; +13), Italy (44%; +11), Slovenia (47%; +10) and Spain (28%; +10) whereas more people in Latvia (64%; +17) and Bulgaria (43%; +10) now prefer a slower pace of change.



2. EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

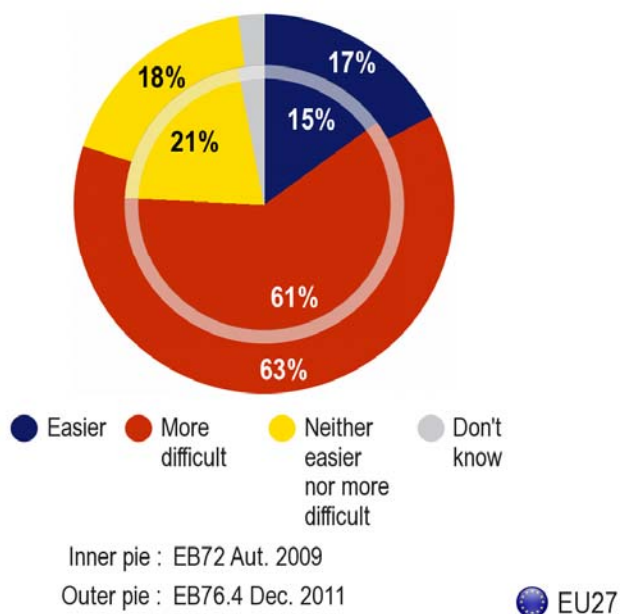
2.1 Quality of life in the EU

2.1.1 The next generation

- The lives of those who are children today are expected to be more difficult -

More than six out of ten Europeans are convinced that the lives of those who are children today will be more difficult than the lives of people from their own generation (63%). However, similar levels have been recorded in the past¹⁸.

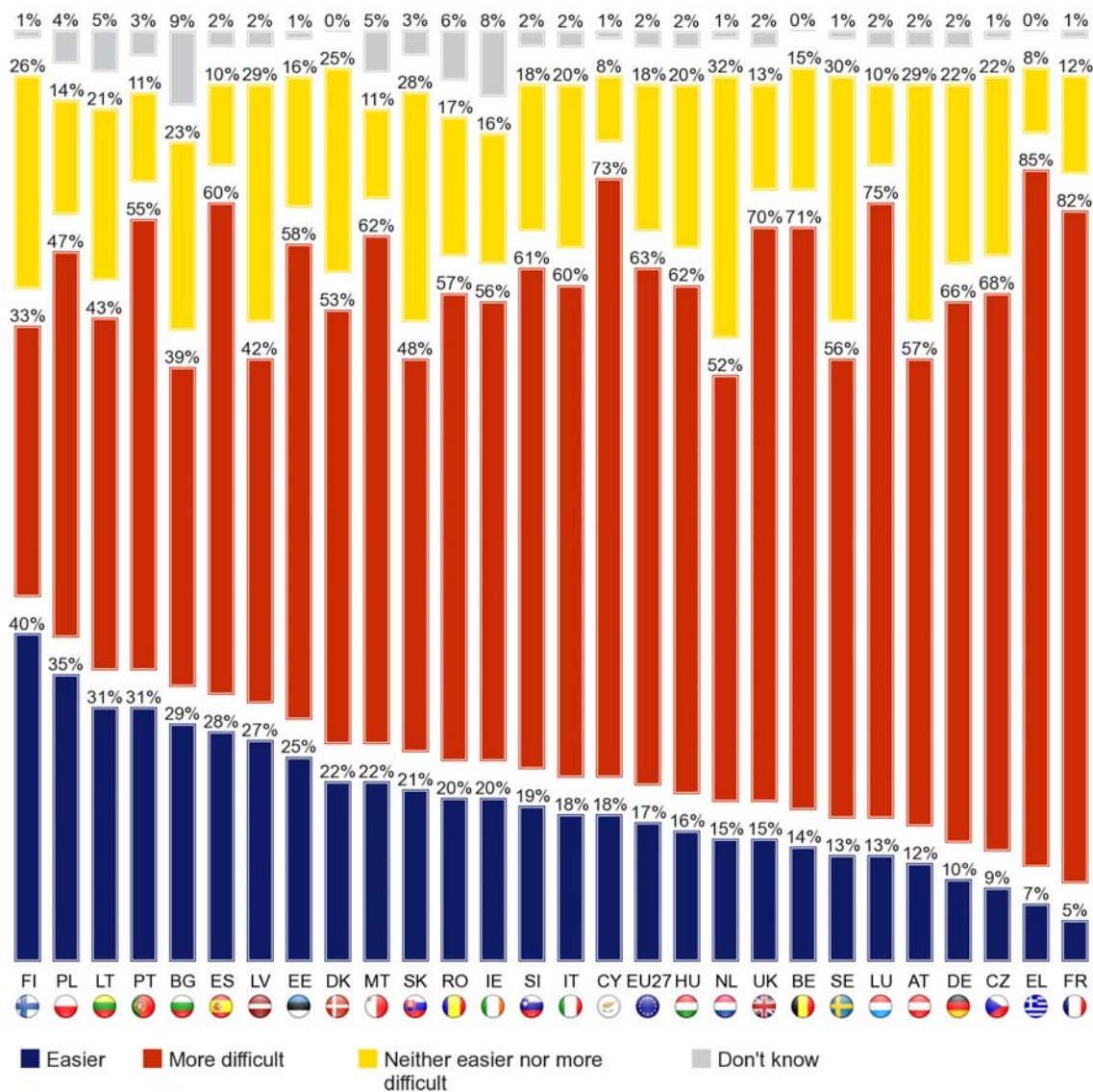
QA3. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?



¹⁸ QA3 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?

Finland is the only country where respondents who believe that the life of those who are children today will be easier (40%) outnumber respondents who believe that it will be more difficult (33%). Concern for the life of those who are children today is most widespread in Greece (85% more difficult), France (82%), Luxembourg (75%), Cyprus (73%), Belgium (71%) and the United Kingdom (70%).

QA3. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?



Since autumn 2009, views have become more pessimistic in some countries and among certain groups. The largest increases in the proportion of people saying that life will be more difficult for those who are children today are recorded in Portugal (55%; +17), Spain (60%; +10), Austria (57%; +10), the Czech Republic (68%; +9), Greece (85%; +8) and Slovakia (48%; +8).

Respondents aged 45-54 (67%) or 55+ (66%), house-persons (70%), and those with difficulties paying their bills most of the time (72%) are more likely than average (63% at EU level) to say that life will be more difficult for those who are children today. Interestingly, this is also the case for respondents who are divorced or separated (72%). However, generally speaking, there are relatively few variations on this question.

QA3 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?

	Easier	More difficult	Neither easier nor more difficult
EU27	17%	63%	18%

 Age			
15-24	22%	51%	23%
25-34	18%	60%	20%
35-44	15%	66%	18%
45-54	15%	67%	16%
55-64	15%	68%	15%
65-74	16%	68%	14%
75+	20%	61%	15%

 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	18%	63%	17%
Managers	16%	60%	23%
Other white collars	17%	62%	20%
Manual workers	14%	68%	16%
House persons	15%	70%	14%
Unemployed	20%	62%	15%
Retired	17%	66%	15%
Students	24%	46%	25%

Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	13%	72%	13%
From time to time	17%	64%	17%
Almost never	18%	62%	18%

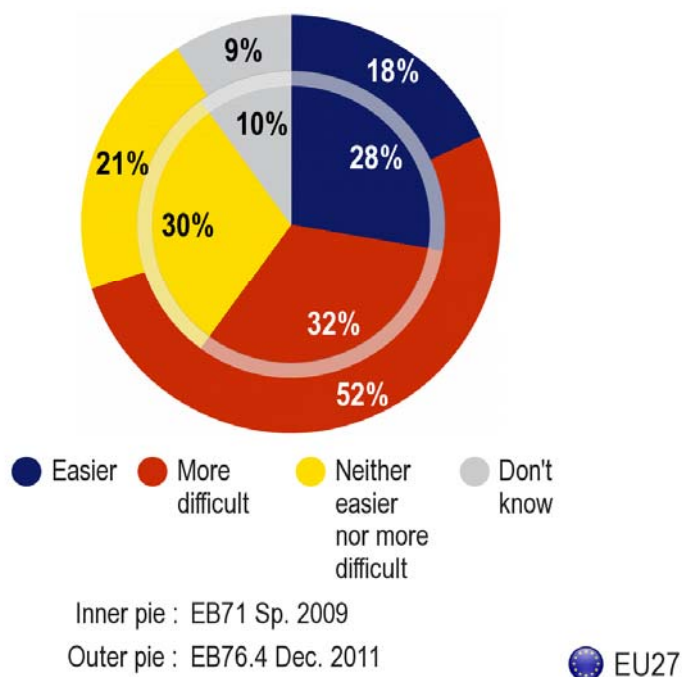
Marital status			
(Re)Mar-ried	16%	65%	17%
Single living with a partner	16%	63%	19%
Single	20%	57%	20%
Divorced or separated	14%	72%	13%
Widow	19%	62%	15%

2.1.2 Quality of life in 2030

– The lives of European citizens in 2030 will be more difficult –

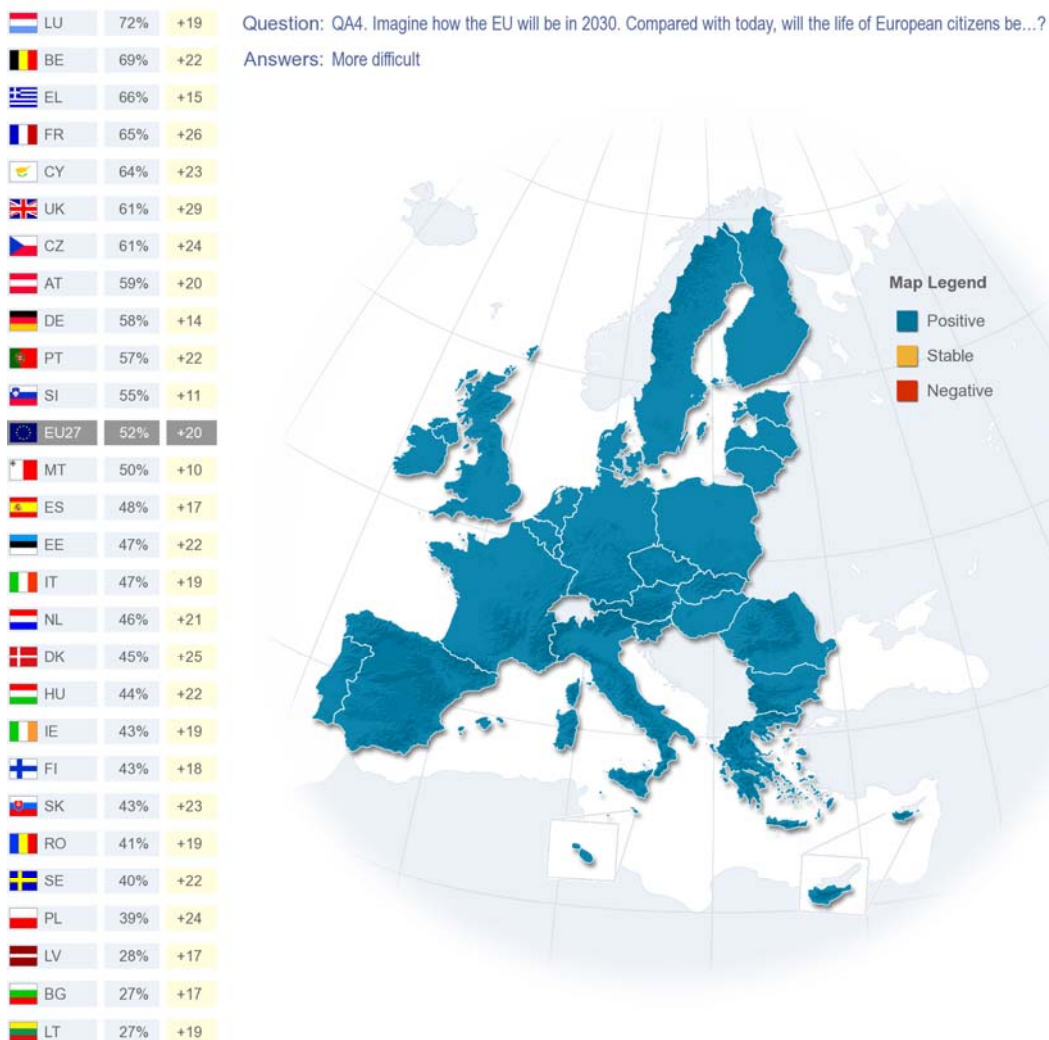
Europeans have a far more pessimistic outlook on life than they did in spring 2009: over half (52%) now believe life will be more difficult in 2030, up from 32%, while less than one-fifth think life will be easier (18%; -10)¹⁹.

QA4. Imagine how the EU will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?



¹⁹ QA4 Imagine how the EU will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?

Expectations of worsening prospects have increased in every single Member State and now outnumber more optimistic views in all but three countries. The belief that life will become more difficult is most widespread in Luxembourg (72%; +19), Belgium (69%; +22), Greece (66%; +15), France (65%; +26), Cyprus (64%; +23), the UK (61%; +29) and the Czech Republic (61%; +24).



Evolution since Sp. 2009

This pessimistic outlook is dominant in all socio-demographic groups but is most pronounced among respondents with financial difficulties: 61% of this group believe that the life of European citizens will be more difficult in 2030. The most optimistic responses come from students (26% easier) and young people in general (24%).

Europeans who feel that their voice counts in the EU are somewhat more optimistic than those who disagree (22% vs. 16%). However, the most influential factor is whether people are currently happy living in the EU: happy respondents are twice as likely to be optimistic about the future as their unhappy counterparts (20% vs. 9%), and are substantially less likely to be pessimistic (49% vs. 66%).

2.2 The economic situation in 2030

– *The European economy is expected to catch up* –

The question in chapter 1 asking how the European economy is performing compared with other global and emerging economies revealed that the Chinese, Japanese and American economies are currently seen to be doing better. Asked how the European economy is expected to perform by 2030, **Europeans believe that it will catch up somewhat with these other economies**, fewer people saying that it will be “performing worse”²⁰.

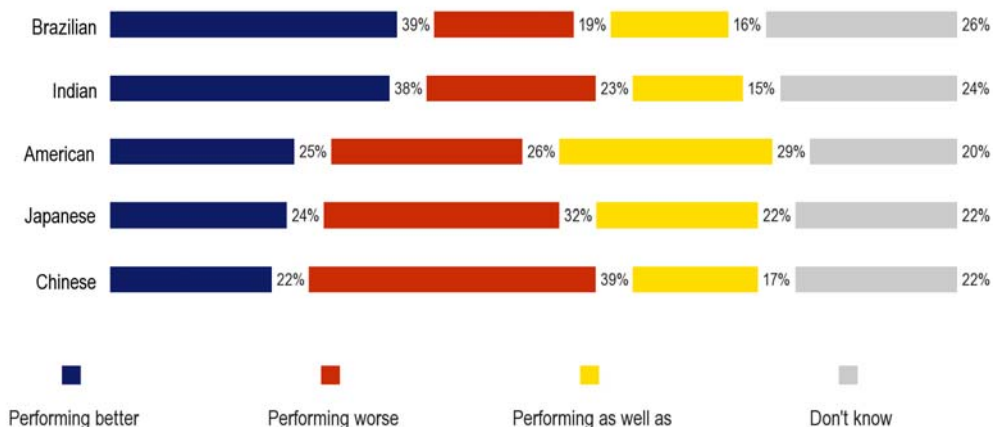
When respondents compare the future economic performance of global economies, they expect the European economy to be performing better than **Brazil's** (39%) or **India's** (38%). Expectations regarding the relative future performance of the European and **American** economies are split: while Europeans are almost evenly divided on which of the two will perform better, a slight majority (29%) believes that both economies will be performing the same. In contrast, 39% currently say that the European economy is performing ‘worse’ than the American economy²¹. Around a quarter of Europeans expect the economy to be performing better in Europe than in **Japan** (24%) against 32% who say it will be performing worse. However, this gap is less extreme than it is for the current comparison (48% worse). Only 22% expect the European economy to be performing better than the **Chinese** economy, while 39% say that the European economy will be performing worse. However, this is a significantly less downbeat result than that obtained when current European economic performance is compared with China (53% worse).

Forecasts of this kind are difficult, and high levels of “don’t know” responses are recorded for all these comparisons, particularly in respect of the Brazilian and Indian economies (26% and 24%, respectively).

²⁰ QA8 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

²¹ See section 1.3: The economic performance and political influence of the EU compared with other players.

QA8. And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?



EU27

European public opinion on the expected performance of the European economy as compared with other global players differs at the national level:

- Belief that the 'EU economy will be performing better' than the **Brazilian** economy ranges from 19% in Malta to 56% in Finland.
- Belief that the 'EU economy will be performing better' than the **Indian** economy ranges from 19% in Malta to 58% in the Czech Republic;
- Belief that the 'EU economy will be performing better' than the **American** economy ranges from 14% in Malta and Ireland to 49% in Sweden;
- Belief that the 'EU economy will be performing better' than the **Japanese** economy ranges from 12% in Ireland to 36% in Austria;
- Belief that the 'EU economy will be performing better' than the **Chinese** economy ranges from 13% in Malta and Ireland to 36% in Lithuania.

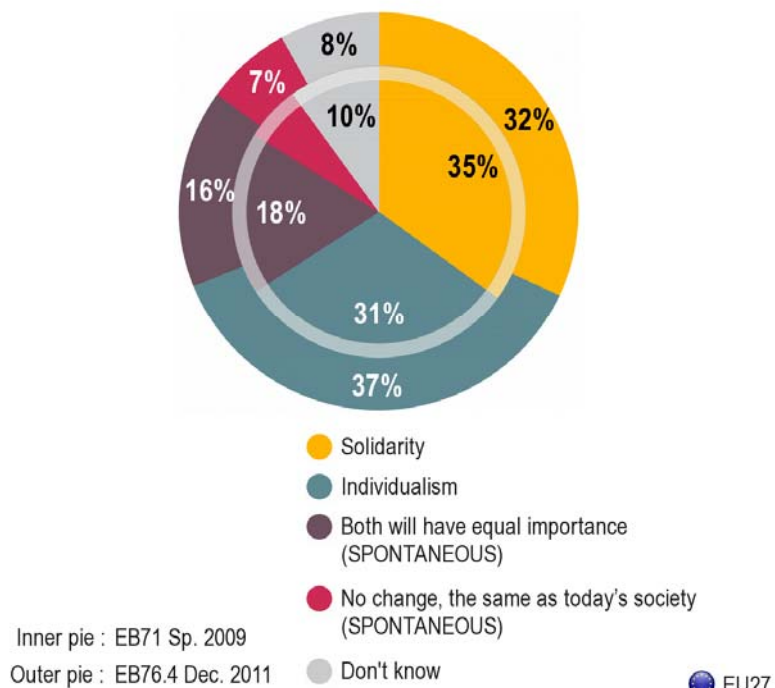
Further analyses of the 'don't know' responses reveal large differences depending on the age at which a person left full-time education. Among respondents who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier the rate ranges from 26% for the US to 32% for India and 33% for Brazil, while the proportion of "don't know" responses among those who left full-time education aged 20 or older ranges from 16% for the US to 21% for Brazil. The proportion of 'don't know' responses is slightly lower among students.

2.3 Solidarity vs. individualism in 2030 – expectations and preferences

- There is a tendency to believe that individualism will prevail over solidarity –

Asked to indicate what kind of society the EU will be in 2030, **Europeans now expect that more importance will be given to individualism (37%) than to solidarity (32%)**²². Compared to spring 2009, the balance between the two has shifted: at that time, more respondents expected solidarity to be more important in society in the future (35% vs. 31%). A further 16% (-2) *spontaneously* suggest that in 2030 solidarity and individualism will be of equal importance. Finally, less than one in ten (7%; -1) thinks there will be 'no change, the same as today's society'. Less than one in ten respondents was unable to answer this question (8%; -2).

QA19. And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity or to individualism?



²² QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity or to individualism?

In twelve Member States, the balance is firmly in favour of 'individualism'. This point of view is most common in Cyprus where 63% believe that in 2030 people will live in a society where more importance is given to individualism. An outright majority also agrees in France (59%), Belgium (58%), the Netherlands (56%), Luxembourg (55%), Sweden (54%) and Denmark (50%). Conversely, an outright majority of citizens in Estonia (54%) and Finland (53%) believes that solidarity will be given more importance in 2030, and this is the prevailing opinion in eight further countries. In four countries respondents say that solidarity and individualism will be equally important in the future: Bulgaria (37%), Austria (36%), Italy (35%) and Germany (32%).

More tellingly, the results show that since 2009 there has been a marked shift of ten points or more towards individualism in eight Member States, led by Belgium (58%; +23), Luxembourg (55%; +20) and Portugal (42%; +20). The UK is the only country showing a shift of that magnitude towards solidarity (45%; +10).

QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity or to individualism?

	Individualism		Solidarity	
	EB 76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2009	EB 76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2009
 EU27	37%	+ 6	32%	- 3
 CY	63%	- 6	19%	- 3
 FR	59%	+ 18	30%	- 13
 BE	58%	+ 23	28%	- 10
 NL	56%	+ 8	37%	- 4
 LU	55%	+ 20	33%	- 14
 SE	54%	+ 13	36%	- 8
 DK	50%	+ 6	43%	=
 CZ	49%	+ 9	29%	- 5
 EL	49%	- 5	29%	+ 3
 ES	48%	+ 14	33%	- 5
 SI	46%	+ 2	26%	- 9
 PT	42%	+ 20	26%	+ 7
 PL	39%	+ 9	39%	- 2
 LT	36%	+ 16	39%	- 11
 SK	36%	+ 1	42%	+ 6
 FI	35%	+ 7	53%	- 9
 LV	35%	+ 5	40%	- 5
 UK	32%	+ 5	45%	+ 10
 MT	32%	+ 1	40%	+ 2
 EE	30%	+ 10	54%	- 5
 RO	30%	+ 9	37%	- 2
 IT	26%	- 1	26%	+ 3
 AT	25%	- 3	24%	+ 3
 DE	22%	- 2	24%	- 6
 IE	19%	+ 1	32%	+ 4
 HU	18%	+ 4	31%	- 5
 BG	15%	+ 1	22%	- 3

There are relatively few differences by socio-demographic groups; however people's general views on life seem to be of greater influence. For instance, respondents who feel their voice counts in the EU are more likely to believe solidarity will be given

more importance in 2030 (40%, vs. 34% for individualism) whereas those who feel that their voice does not count are more likely to believe that individualism will be more important (40%, vs. 29% for solidarity).

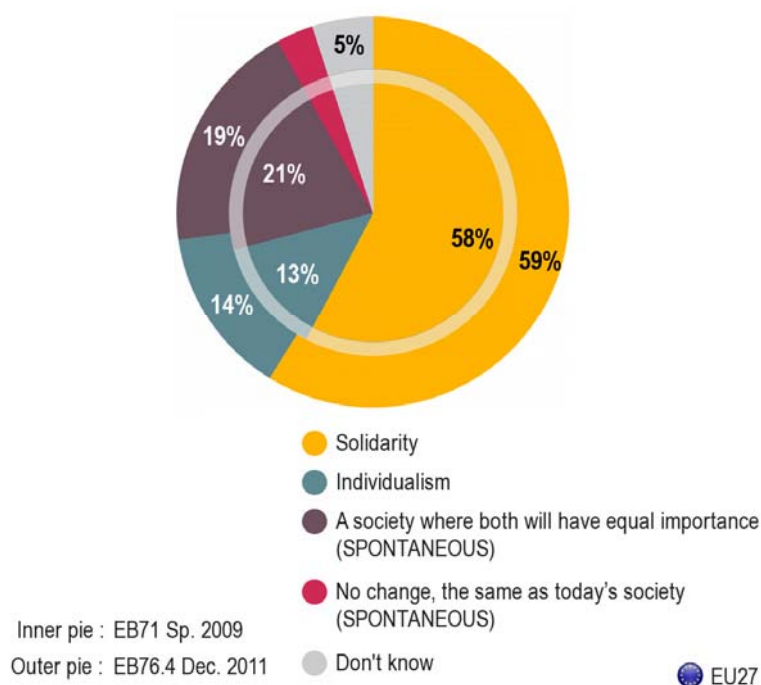
QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity or to individualism?

	Solidarity	Individualism	Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	32%	37%	16%	7%
My voice counts in the EU				
Tend to agree	40%	34%	16%	5%
Tend to disagree	29%	40%	16%	7%

- But Europeans still want a society in which solidarity is more important –

While more respondents than in 2009 now believe that more importance will be given to individualism in 2030, the preference for solidarity remains just as strong: **around six out of ten Europeans choose solidarity (59%; +1) over individualism (14%; +1)**²³.

QA20. And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?

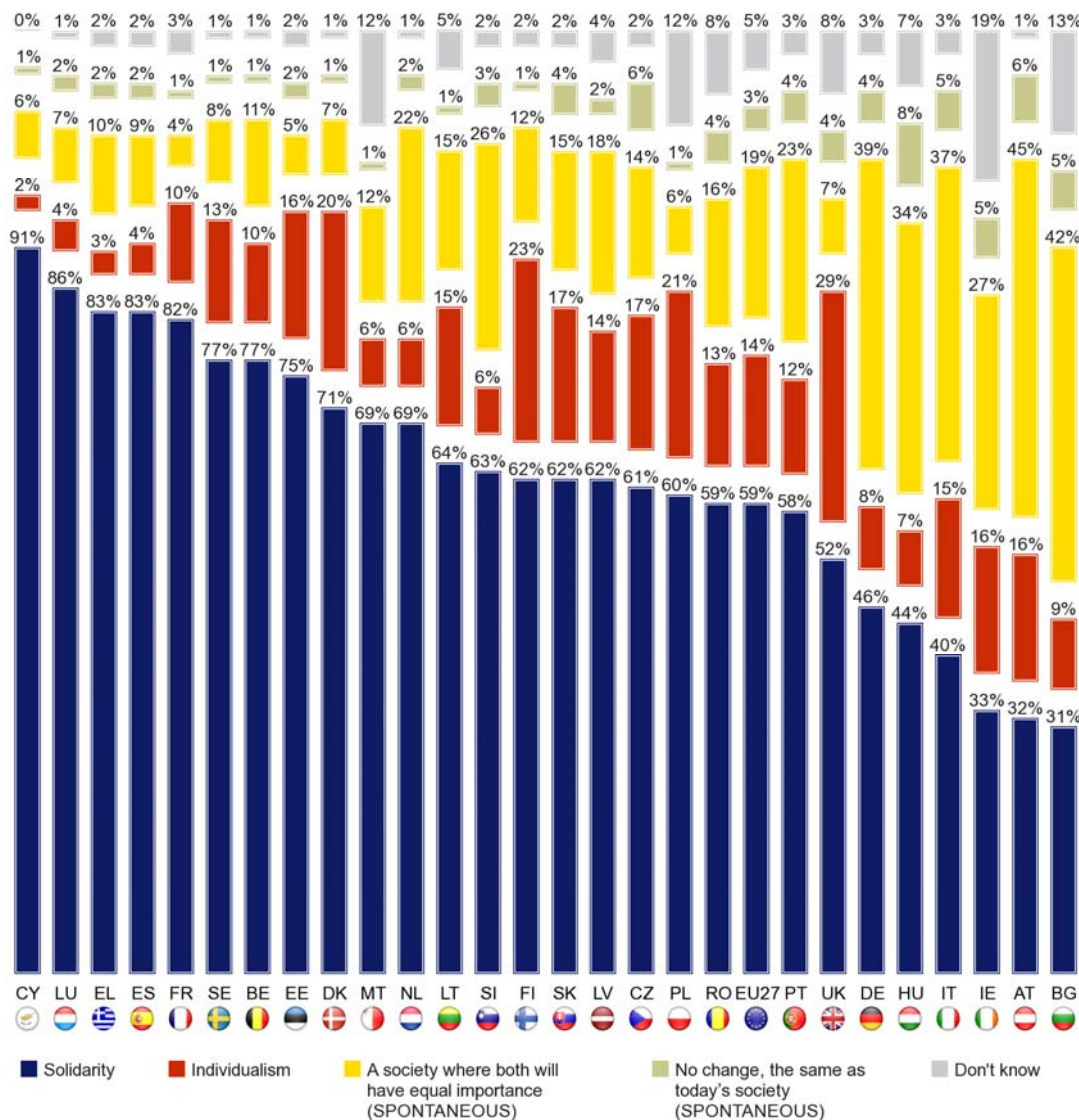


The desire for a cohesive society is present throughout the European Union, with respondents in all countries, and from all categories, voicing a preference for solidarity over individualism. In Cyprus nine out of ten people voice a preference for solidarity (91%; +6). In six other countries over three-quarters of respondents would also prefer a society which emphasized solidarity: Luxembourg (86%; +5), Greece (83%; +5), Spain (83%; +3), France (82%; -3), Belgium (77%; +12) and Sweden (77%; +5).

²³ QA20 And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?

In two countries, respondents *spontaneously* say that they would prefer a society in which solidarity and individualism have equal importance: Austria (45%; +4) and Bulgaria (42%; +4). Nevertheless, in a straight choice between solidarity and individualism, respondents in both countries voice a preference for solidarity.

QA20. And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?



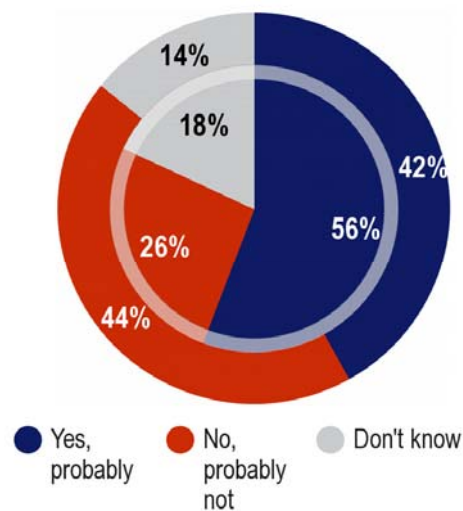
When preferences and expectations are compared, there is a huge discrepancy in Cyprus, where 91% would prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity but just 19% expect it, a differential of 72 points. The gap is also extremely large in Greece (54 points), Luxembourg (53 points), France (52 points), Spain (50 points) and Belgium (49 points). Ireland is the only country where preferences (33%) are at a similar level to expectations (32%).

2.4 Will the EU be a leading diplomatic power in 2030?

- There are doubts about the diplomatic power of the EU in the world in 2030 -

Europeans are doubtful of the future position of the EU as a leading diplomatic power in the world. Public opinion is now sharply divided on the position of the EU in 2030: 42% of Europeans think that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power while 44% feel this will probably not be the case. 14% have no opinion. In spring 2009, Europeans were still much more inclined to see the EU as a leading diplomatic player in the future: 56% held this view, against 26% who disagreed²⁴.

QA9. Please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world?



Inner pie : EB71Sp. 2009

Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011



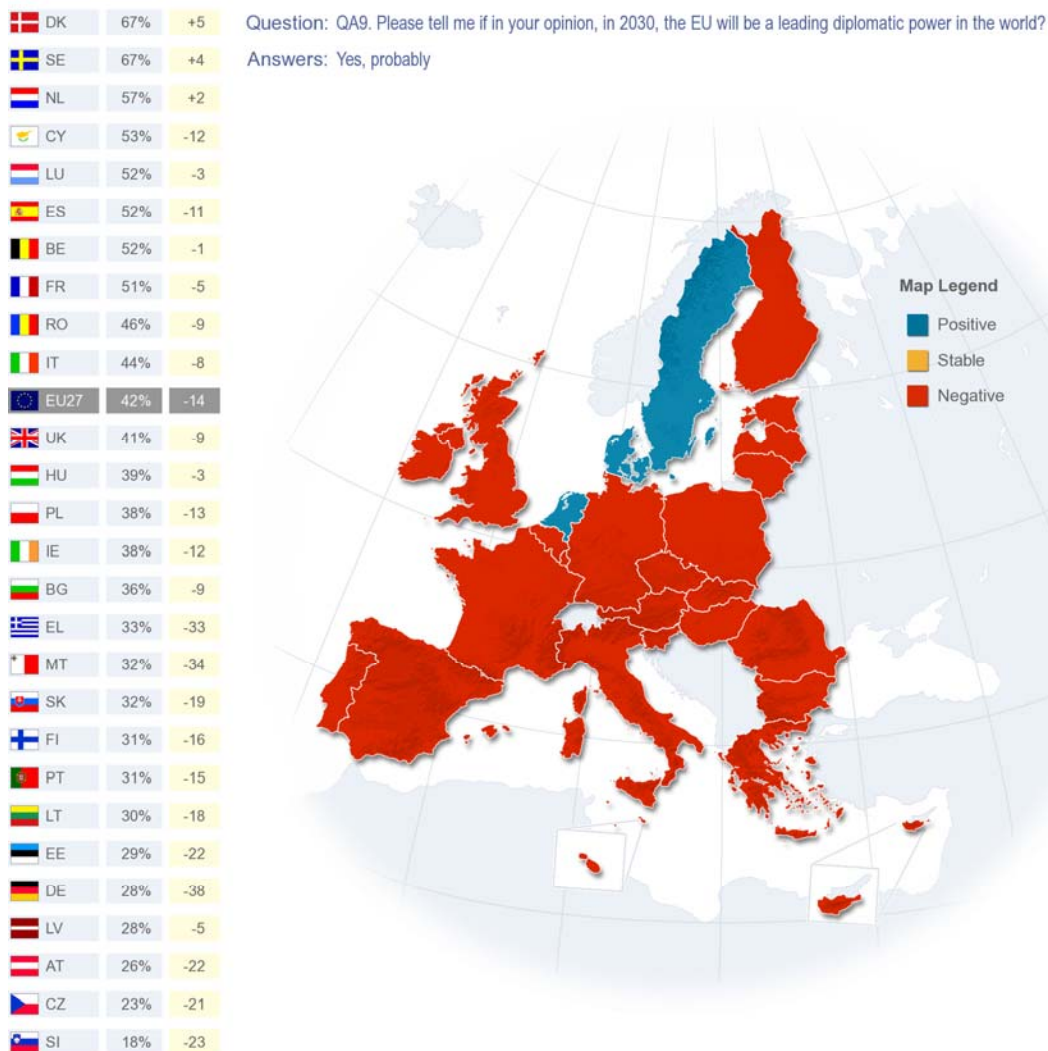
Absolute majorities in Denmark and Sweden (both 67%), the Netherlands (57%), Cyprus (53%), Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg (each 52%) and France (51%) believe that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030, but an absolute majority does not expect this in ten countries, led by the Czech Republic and Slovenia (both 72%). Overall, a majority thinks that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 13 Member States, while a majority in the remaining 14 Member States believes that this will probably not be the case

²⁴ QA9 Please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world?

Furthermore, in 17 countries the proportion of respondents predicting a decline in the EU's diplomatic role has increased significantly, most markedly so in Germany (57%; +34), the Czech Republic (72%; +32) and Portugal (47%; +30).

Denmark and Sweden are the only countries where public opinion has shifted towards the view that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in 2030 (+5 and +4, respectively).

In some countries the question about the EU's future diplomatic position was difficult to answer, as was evident from the high level of 'don't know' responses (39% in Malta; 35% in Bulgaria; 28% in Ireland and 25% in Romania).



There are some differences according to the socio-demographic profile of the respondents: students, the longer-educated (until the age of 20 or after) and managers are the most likely to expect the European Union to be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030.

There are marked differences which reflect Europeans' opinions about the future of the EU. Close to two-thirds of respondents who believe life will be easier in 2030 think that the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in 2030 (62%, vs. 28% who think it will not), those who believe life will be more difficult think the opposite (36%, vs. 52%).

A similar divergence in opinion exists between respondents who believe in the ability of EU leaders to face global challenges and those who do not: half of those with confidence in the EU's leaders think that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in 2030 (50%, vs. 37% who think it will not), but the reverse is true of those who have no confidence in the leaders' ability (33%, vs. 56%).

QA9 Please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world?

	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK
EU27	42%	44%	14%
 Education (End of)			
15-	39%	41%	20%
16-19	39%	47%	14%
20+	47%	44%	9%
Still studying	48%	41%	11%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	42%	47%	11%
Managers	46%	44%	10%
Other white collars	44%	45%	11%
Manual workers	42%	45%	13%
House persons	41%	40%	19%
Unemployed	41%	44%	15%
Retired	36%	46%	18%
Students	48%	41%	11%
Life of EU citizens in 2030			
Easier	62%	28%	10%
More difficult	36%	52%	12%
The same	45%	42%	13%
EU leaders can face global challenges			
Agree	50%	37%	13%
Disagree	33%	56%	11%

3. THE IMAGE OF THE EU

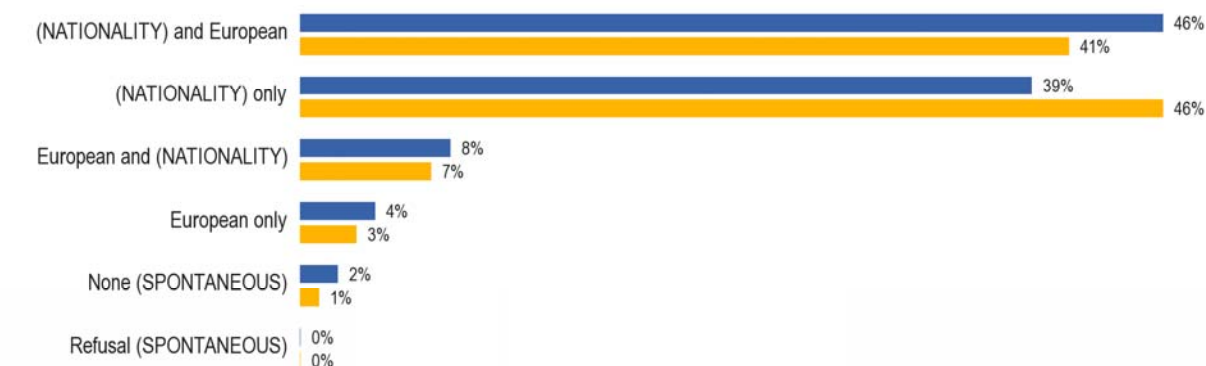
3.1 How European are Europeans?

– A majority of Europeans now feels (NATIONALITY) and European –

The survey shows a marked rise in the proportion of respondents who see themselves as a national of their own country and a European²⁵: the results show that **a relative majority of Europeans sees themselves as being both their own nationality and European in the near future**. Last time this question was asked, respondents defined themselves principally in terms of their national identity alone.

When asked how they see themselves in the near future, 46% of Europeans now say '(NATIONALITY) and European' (+5 since spring 2010), while 39% identify only with their own nationality (-7). Eight per cent feel 'European and (NATIONALITY)' (+1) and 4% describe themselves as European only (+1).

QA22. In the near future, do you see yourself as...?



■ EB76.4 Dec. 2011

■ EB73 Sp.2010

● EU27

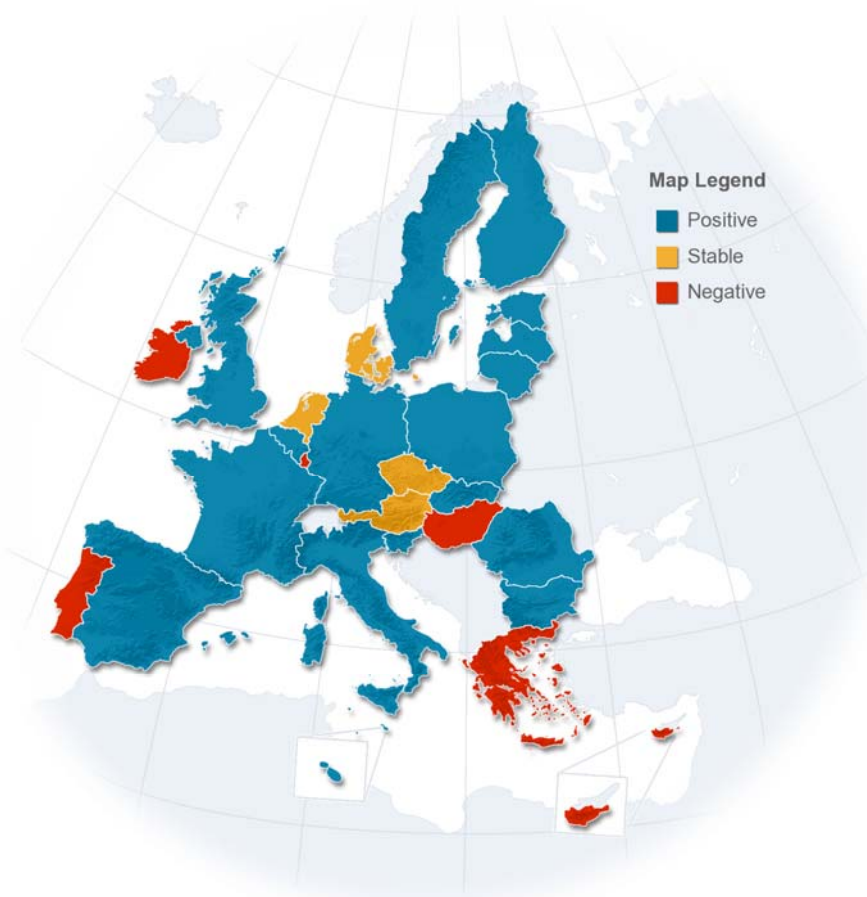
In 12 countries, a majority of respondents feels '(NATIONALITY) only', led by the UK (60%) and Ireland (58%). In 13 Member States, the '(NATIONALITY) and European' option dominates, most strikingly in Malta (62%) and Italy (55%). In Cyprus and Finland, respondents are divided between these two options.

²⁵ QA22 In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

The feeling of being a national and a European has increased most in Italy (55%; +14), Slovenia (50%; +13) –to the extent that it has now become the majority view in these two countries –, Malta (62%; +8), Slovakia (52%; +7), Sweden (51%; +7), Romania (25%; +7) and the UK (30%; +6). At the same time, the opposite tendency is noted in Greece (35%; -6), Portugal (40%; -6) – where more respondents now describe themselves as '(NATIONALITY) only' – and Hungary (41%; -6).

Question: QA22. In the near future, do you see yourself as...?
Answers: (NATIONALITY) and European

MT	62%	+8
IT	55%	+14
SK	52%	+7
DK	52%	=
NL	52%	=
ES	51%	+1
DE	51%	+4
SE	51%	+7
PL	50%	+2
SI	50%	+13
BE	49%	+3
FR	48%	+4
EU27	46%	+5
FI	46%	+2
LU	44%	-2
EE	44%	+1
AT	42%	=
HU	41%	-6
CY	40%	-4
BG	40%	+4
PT	40%	-6
LT	37%	+5
CZ	36%	=
EL	35%	-6
LV	34%	+1
IE	33%	-1
UK	30%	+6
RO	25%	+7



Evolution since Sp.2010

The shift towards fewer citizens identifying with their own nationality only is particularly striking in Italy (28%; -17), Slovenia (38%; -17), Slovakia (31%; -10), Lithuania (50%; -10) and the UK (60%; -10) even if large differences continue to exist: the proportion of Europeans who see themselves solely as their own nationality now ranges from 22% in Luxembourg to 60% in the UK.

Socio-demographic factors continue to dominate the way respondents define their national and/or European identities. Higher social categories are far more likely to define themselves by both their nationality and their European citizenship. Conversely, the oldest respondents, the least qualified and those at the bottom of the social scale are more likely to define themselves by their nationality alone.

Whether respondents are happy living in the EU or not influences their answers: while 32% of respondents who are happy living in the EU define themselves solely by their nationality this figure increases to 61% among Europeans who are not happy living in the EU.

QA22 In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

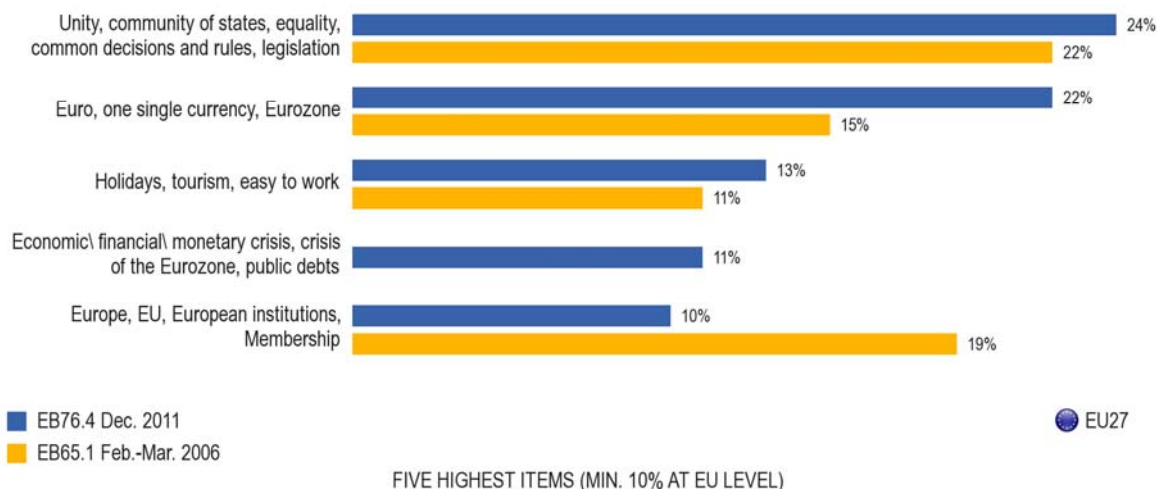
	(NATIONALITY) only	(NATIONALITY) and European	European and (NATIONALITY)	European only
EU27	39%	46%	8%	4%
 Sex				
Male	36%	46%	10%	5%
Female	42%	45%	7%	3%
 Age				
15-24	35%	46%	11%	5%
25-34	34%	50%	10%	3%
35-44	35%	50%	9%	3%
45-54	40%	44%	8%	5%
55-64	39%	47%	7%	4%
65-74	46%	42%	7%	3%
75+	57%	33%	5%	3%
 Education (End of)				
15-	51%	37%	6%	3%
16-19	42%	44%	8%	4%
20+	29%	54%	11%	4%
Still studying	27%	51%	13%	5%
Self-positioning on the social staircase				
Low (1-4)	48%	37%	7%	4%
Medium (5-6)	39%	47%	8%	4%
High (7-10)	33%	51%	10%	4%
Happy living in the EU				
Agree	32%	52%	10%	4%
Disagree	61%	24%	5%	4%

3.2 The image of the EU

– The words “European Union” are primarily associated with “unity, community, equality, common decisions and rules, legislation” and the “Euro, one single currency, Eurozone” –

What comes to mind most frequently when the words “European Union” are mentioned is the notion of “unity, community, equality, common decisions and rules, legislation”, with 24 % of the spontaneous responses falling under this category. References to the euro are the second most frequent association with 22% of responses. In third place, 13% of the replies refer to holidays, tourism and the freedom of movement to work. 11% of the answers refer to the economic crisis and the debt problem. Ten percent of the answers refer to the EU itself, its institutions and membership. Other references come to mind less frequently.

QA2. When you hear the words “European Union”, what comes to your mind first? And what else?



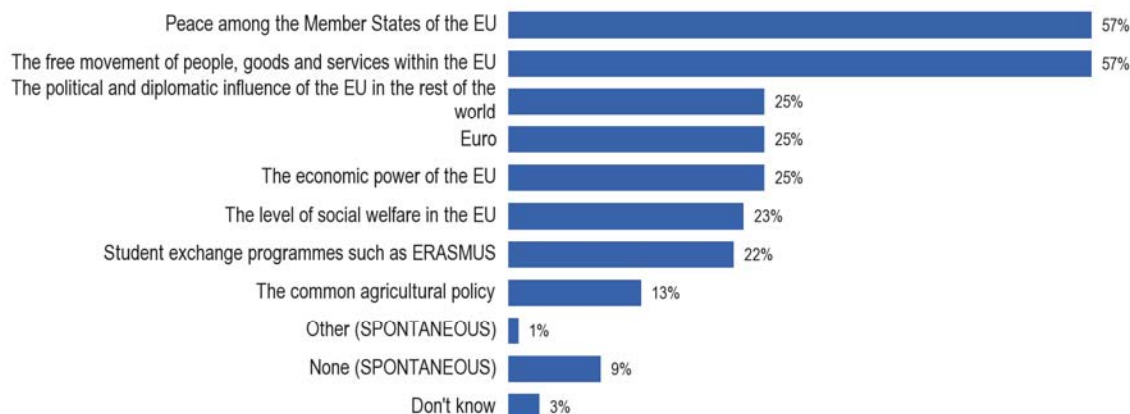
Some variations between countries can be seen: “unity, community, equality, common decisions and rules, legislation” is mentioned by more than one-third of respondents in Italy (41%), the Netherlands (39%), Denmark (37%), and Malta (36%). The “Euro, one single currency, Eurozone”, is mentioned by around half of respondents in Austria (51%) and Slovakia (49%), and by more than a third in Estonia (44%), Slovenia (37%), Italy (35%) and Belgium (34%). Respondents in Slovakia (35%) and Estonia (34%) are also the most likely to associate the European Union with “holidays, tourism, easy to work”.

3.3 The achievements of the EU

– Europeans see peace and the free movement of people, goods and services as the EU's most positive achievements –

When asked about the most positive results of the EU, a majority of Europeans chooses **peace** and the **free movement of people, goods and services** (both 57%)²⁶.

QA11T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?



AVERAGE SCORES IN TOTAL

EU27

A quarter of Europeans view the 'political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world', 'the Euro' and 'the economic power of the EU' as among its most positive results, and over two out of five mention 'the social welfare of the EU' (23%) and 'student exchange programmes such as Erasmus' (22%). The 'EU's Common Agricultural Policy' is less widely seen as a positive result (13%) and almost one in ten Europeans (9%) *spontaneously* says that none of the results listed is one of the most positive results of the EU.

The national results show that the proportion of Europeans choosing '**peace**' ranges from 37% in Portugal to 77% in Germany, while the proportion of Europeans choosing '**free movement**' ranges from 43% in the UK to 77% in Bulgaria.

The euro is viewed as one of the most positive results of the EU by 31% of citizens in the euro-zone, compared to just 15% living in the non-euro countries. In the UK (7%), Sweden (8%) and Denmark (9%), less than one respondent in ten sees the euro as one of the most positive results of the EU. This contrasts sharply with the 50% of respondents in Slovakia and the 49% of respondents in Belgium who selected the euro as one of the most positive results of the EU.

²⁶ QA11 Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then? The percentages add up to more than 100 because multiple responses could be given. The figures in the graph show the average proportion of respondents selecting each response category.

Respondents in the euro-zone and those outside it also diverge greatly on the subject of the **economic power of the EU**. Over a quarter (27%) of euro-zone respondents selected this, compared to one in five non-euro zone respondents. Respondents in Germany (43%) are most likely to mention the EU's economic power; they are least likely to do so in one euro-zone and one non-euro zone country (Finland and Sweden: both 12%).

The proportion of Europeans choosing '**the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world**' ranges from 12% in Poland to 46% in Denmark.

Finally, a significant proportion of respondents in Denmark (41%) consider the **level of social welfare** in the EU as one of its most positive results, while a similar proportion in Latvia mention **student exchange programmes such as Erasmus** (42%).

QA11T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

	Peace among the Member States of the EU	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	Euro	The economic power of the EU	The level of social welfare in the EU	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The common agricultural policy
 EU27	57%	57%	25%	25%	25%	23%	22%	13%
 EUROZONE	58%	57%	27%	31%	27%	24%	23%	11%
 NON-EUROZONE	56%	58%	22%	15%	20%	22%	21%	15%
 BE	59%	53%	26%	49%	25%	33%	27%	18%
 BG	71%	77%	26%	24%	31%	18%	16%	20%
 CZ	63%	72%	25%	12%	22%	14%	36%	10%
 DK	70%	51%	46%	9%	15%	41%	27%	16%
 DE	77%	66%	33%	34%	43%	22%	17%	12%
 EE	55%	67%	15%	22%	16%	15%	35%	12%
 IE	53%	64%	24%	31%	29%	14%	18%	22%
 EL	60%	60%	19%	31%	21%	14%	18%	10%
 ES	45%	45%	25%	25%	27%	27%	19%	8%
 FR	61%	50%	24%	25%	16%	33%	27%	10%
 IT	43%	55%	25%	31%	20%	16%	26%	11%
 CY	68%	67%	23%	17%	14%	24%	34%	19%
 LV	51%	75%	13%	10%	15%	19%	42%	12%
 LT	52%	69%	18%	12%	22%	23%	38%	21%
 LU	61%	59%	23%	41%	20%	35%	27%	9%
 HU	51%	58%	28%	21%	26%	20%	39%	18%
 MT	54%	48%	17%	23%	15%	21%	34%	8%
 NL	58%	67%	32%	31%	26%	32%	17%	13%
 AT	59%	61%	31%	38%	40%	25%	34%	24%
 PL	58%	68%	12%	13%	19%	16%	18%	22%
 PT	37%	47%	18%	29%	23%	19%	20%	10%
 RO	62%	66%	22%	43%	28%	26%	25%	26%
 SI	67%	68%	19%	41%	28%	22%	39%	15%
 SK	48%	75%	24%	50%	29%	12%	37%	13%
 FI	67%	62%	20%	35%	12%	30%	25%	7%
 SE	75%	69%	42%	8%	12%	23%	28%	9%
 UK	46%	43%	21%	7%	16%	25%	14%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The following socio-demographic findings stand out:

- Gender: men are somewhat more likely than women to see freedom of movement as a positive result (60% vs. 55%) while the opposite is the case for student exchange programmes (20% vs. 25%).
- Age: Europeans aged 75 and over are less likely to see free movement as a positive result (45%), particularly when compared to those aged 35 to 44 (62%). Not surprisingly, young Europeans are more likely to see student exchange programmes as a positive result of the EU (32%) than their older counterparts.
- Education: more Europeans who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or beyond rate the EU's political and diplomatic influence, student exchange programmes, freedom of movement and peace as positive results than those who left education at a younger age. Unsurprisingly, students are the most likely to mention student exchange programmes (38%).

Finally, the analysis shows the following interesting differences in attitudes:

- Views about living in Europe: Europeans who are happy living in Europe more often rate the listed results as positive than those who are unhappy, particularly when it comes to free movement (61% vs. 48%), the economic power of the EU (27% vs. 16%) and peace (60% vs. 49%). One in five of the respondents who are unhappy living in the EU consider none of the listed results to be positive, compared to just one in twenty of the respondents who are happy living in the EU.
- My voice counts in the EU: similarly, Europeans who feel their voice counts more often rate the listed results as positive than those who disagree, particularly in respect of the euro (32% vs. 21%), peace (63% vs. 54%) and the economic power of the EU (30% vs. 21%).
- The EU can defend its interests in the global economy²⁷: Europeans who agree are more likely to view the economic power of the EU as a positive outcome than those who disagree (29% vs. 18%).

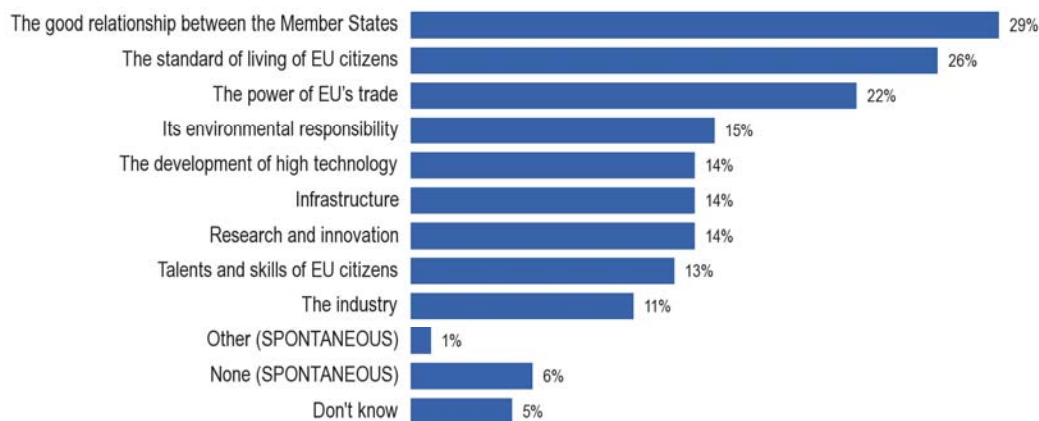
²⁷ See part 5.2: The EU's ability to defend Europe's economic interests

3.4 The EU's main assets

**– Good relations between Member States and the standard of living
are the EU's main assets –**

When asked to name the two main assets of the EU today, close to three out of ten Europeans select the **good relationship between Member States** (29%) and over a quarter choose the **standard of living of EU citizens**²⁸ (26%). Over two in five Europeans view the power of EU's trade (22%) as one of the EU's two main assets. The other examples were each selected by no more than 15% of respondents. Six per cent of respondents stated *spontaneously* that none of the listed examples are main assets of the EU and five per cent were unable to give an answer.

QA12. In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today?



MAX. 2 ANSWERS

EU27

An analysis by country highlights the following:

- In 15 countries, the **good relationship between the Member States** is the most frequently selected main asset of the EU. Overall, responses range from 20% in the UK to 43% in Sweden. In nine countries a majority of respondents consider the **standard of living in the EU** as the main asset of the EU today, with responses ranging from just 10% in Hungary to 42% in Luxembourg; in Belgium, these two assets are equally popular (both 33%); in Denmark, the standard of living shares first place with the **EU's environmental responsibility**. 37% of respondents in Denmark view this as one of the EU's main assets, while fewest agree in Greece, Poland and Portugal (each 8%). The Netherlands is the only country where the **power of the EU's trade** comes top of the list; at 41%, it is the highest recorded percentage in any of the 27 Member States, while this is least widely viewed as an asset in Estonia (15%).

²⁸ QA12 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today?

QA12 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today?

		The good relationship between the Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The power of EU's trade	Its environmental responsibility	The development of high technology	Infrastructure	Research and innovation	Talents and skills of EU citizens	The industry
	EU27	29%	26%	22%	15%	14%	14%	14%	13%	11%
	BE	33%	33%	19%	20%	15%	11%	17%	17%	13%
	BG	39%	41%	19%	12%	18%	21%	8%	13%	8%
	CZ	33%	16%	20%	16%	16%	13%	18%	13%	10%
	DK	31%	37%	22%	37%	13%	8%	21%	12%	7%
	DE	35%	31%	25%	20%	11%	16%	16%	9%	14%
	EE	39%	20%	15%	21%	19%	17%	10%	6%	13%
	IE	25%	33%	21%	9%	21%	22%	14%	17%	7%
	EL	27%	16%	17%	8%	17%	14%	14%	8%	13%
	ES	24%	26%	19%	9%	12%	22%	16%	10%	13%
	FR	29%	30%	18%	20%	17%	14%	16%	15%	9%
	IT	30%	16%	21%	9%	16%	8%	16%	18%	6%
	CY	40%	21%	23%	31%	24%	7%	13%	8%	10%
	LV	37%	25%	21%	17%	14%	11%	9%	10%	10%
	LT	32%	23%	16%	9%	18%	11%	17%	16%	14%
	LU	38%	42%	18%	19%	9%	12%	9%	12%	9%
	HU	27%	10%	20%	22%	24%	13%	19%	17%	8%
	MT	26%	29%	18%	20%	22%	9%	11%	10%	8%
	NL	30%	33%	41%	13%	9%	15%	11%	9%	16%
	AT	25%	31%	23%	18%	12%	15%	14%	18%	9%
	PL	34%	22%	17%	8%	15%	16%	11%	9%	14%
	PT	23%	15%	18%	8%	13%	13%	11%	12%	7%
	RO	31%	36%	28%	12%	15%	18%	9%	8%	10%
	SI	36%	30%	21%	26%	17%	13%	14%	6%	7%
	SK	30%	17%	29%	12%	16%	14%	12%	13%	16%
	FI	34%	33%	24%	26%	14%	14%	9%	14%	12%
	SE	43%	30%	23%	26%	10%	14%	17%	10%	11%
	UK	20%	29%	24%	16%	11%	9%	9%	17%	13%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The socio-demographic results show few variations. All groups view the good relationship between the Member States and the standard of living as the two main assets of the EU today.

3.5 The EU's values

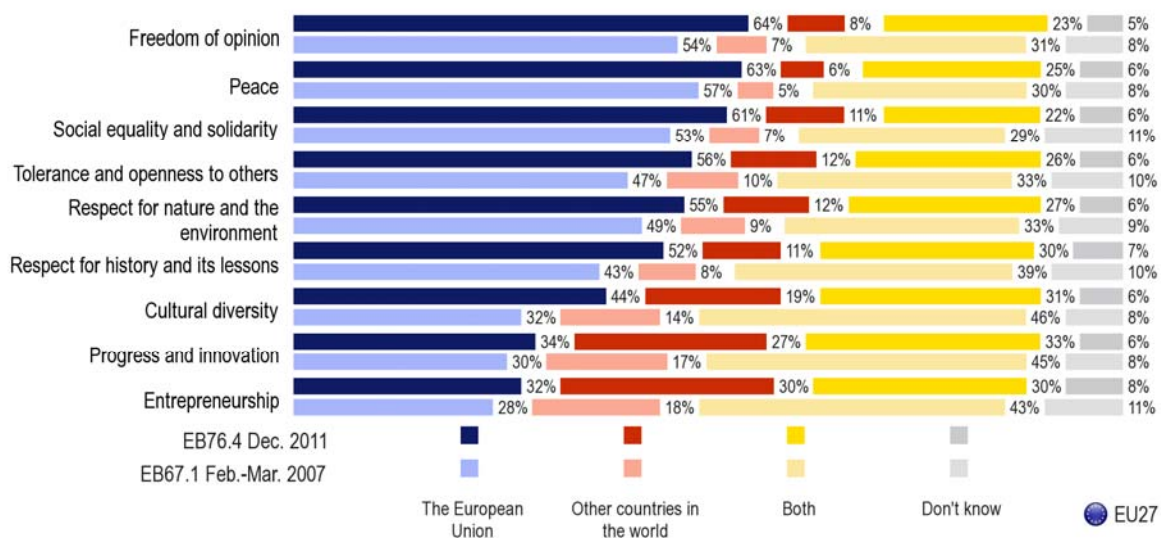
– Europeans see freedom of opinion, peace and social equality and solidarity as the values best embodied by the EU. This feeling has grown since 2007 –

Europeans see **freedom of opinion (64%)**, **peace (63%)** and **social equality and solidarity (61%)** as values that - compared to other countries/groups of countries in the world - **are best embodied by the EU**. In order to ascertain what societal values are best embodied by the EU, rather than by other countries in the world, respondents were presented with a list of nine values and asked in each case whether it is best represented by the European Union, other countries in the world, or both²⁹.

A majority of Europeans also believes **tolerance and openness to others (56%)**, **respect for nature and the environment (55%)** and **respect for history and its lessons (52%)** are best embodied by the EU.

Whilst less distinctively European, cultural diversity (44%), progress and innovation (34%) and entrepreneurship (32%) are nonetheless more frequently seen as values better embodied by the EU than by other countries in the world. This was not the case in spring 2007 when the question was previously asked. Indeed in spring 2007, these three values were considered to be best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world (i.e. the answer 'both') rather than by the EU alone.

QA10. For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?



²⁹QA10 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Compared to spring 2007, all nine values are more widely considered to be best embodied by the EU, though declining scores for 'both' and a shrinking 'don't know' rate mean that the scores for 'other countries in the world' have also risen.

The values **best embodied by the EU** which record the largest increase since spring 2007 are:

- Cultural diversity (+12)
- Freedom of opinion (+10)
- Tolerance and openness to others (+9)
- Respect for history and its lessons (+9)
- Social equality and solidarity (+8)

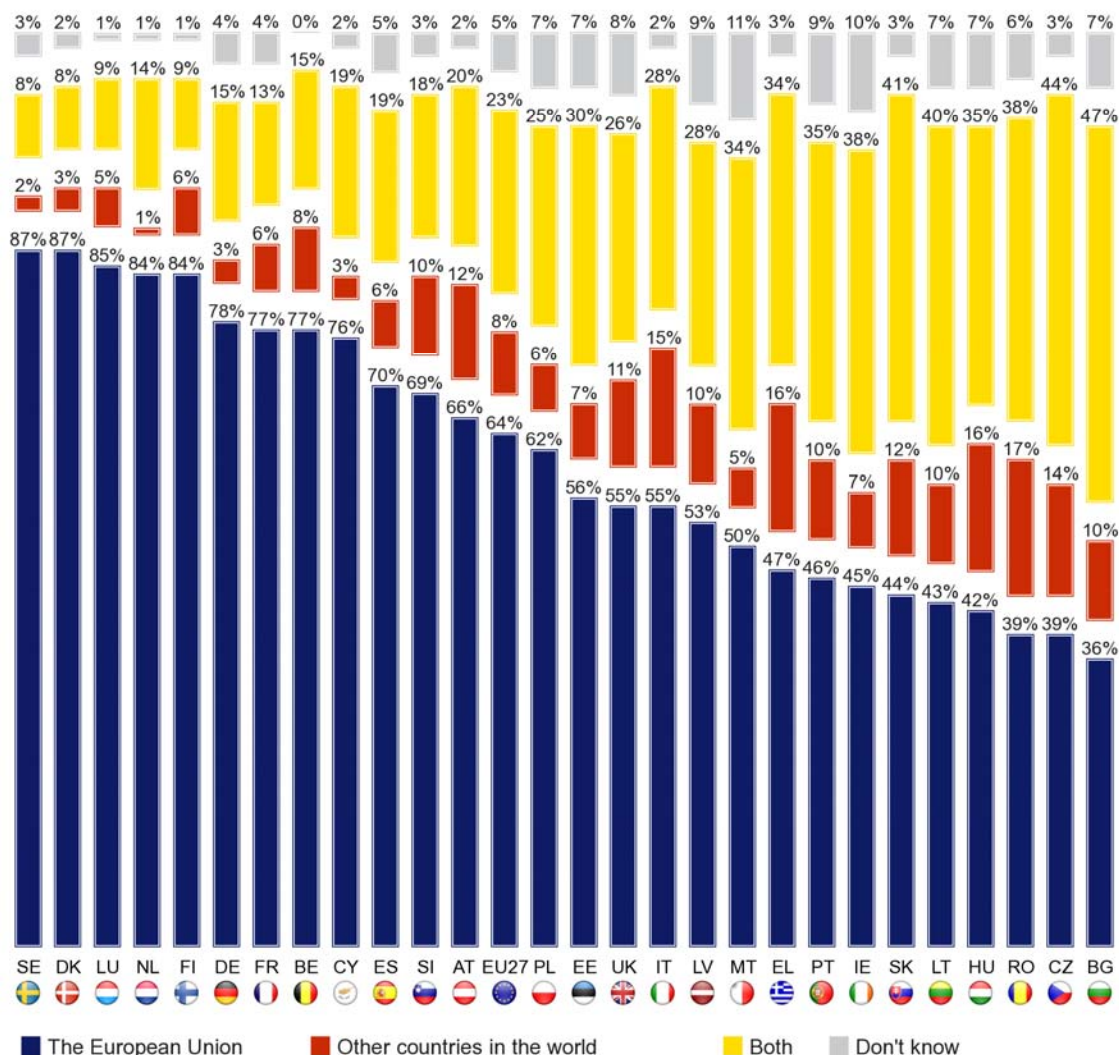
The values **best embodied by other countries in the world** where significant increases are noted are:

- Entrepreneurship (+12)
- Progress and innovation (+10)
- Cultural diversity (+5)
- Social equality and solidarity (+4)

An analysis of the top three values best embodied by the European Union shows that the proportion of respondents viewing **'freedom of opinion'** as best embodied by the EU ranges from 36% in Bulgaria to 87% in Denmark and Sweden. In Bulgaria and in the Czech Republic citizens are more likely to see freedom of opinion as a value best embodied by both the EU and other countries in the world.

QA10.7. For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Freedom of opinion



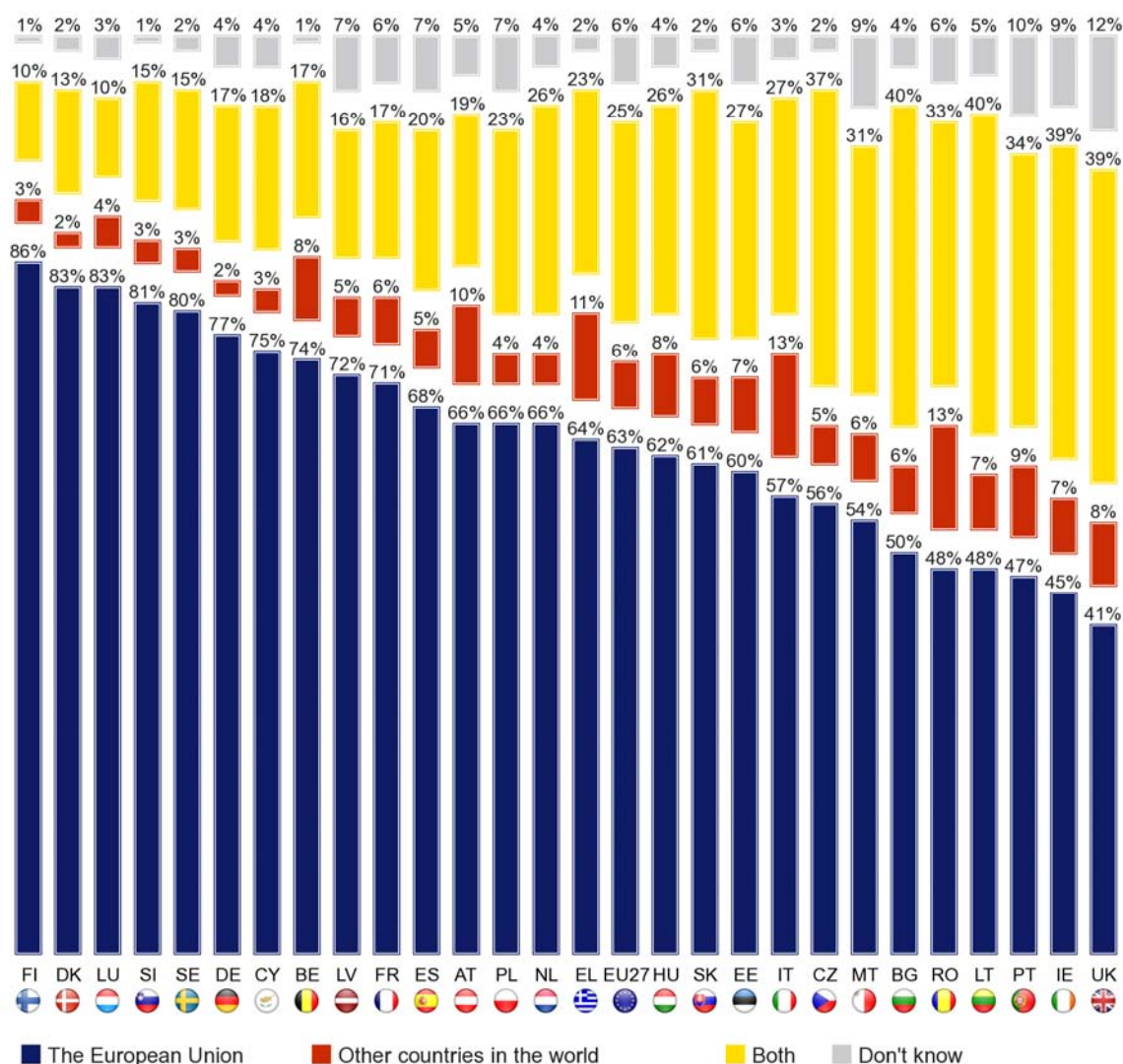
The majority in all socio-demographic groups views freedom of opinion as a value best embodied by the EU, though to differing extents. This view is most widely expressed by managers (76%) and those who stayed in full-time education the longest (72%). Unemployed respondents (56%) are least likely to view freedom of opinion in this way.

When these results are analysed according to respondents' attitudes³⁰, large differences are found between Europeans who are happy living in the EU (68%) and those who are not (51%) and between Europeans who feel their voice counts in the EU (71%) and those who say this is not the case (60%).

The proportion of Europeans viewing '**peace**' as a value best embodied by the EU ranges from 41% in the UK to 86% in Finland. In all Member States it is more often seen in this light than as a value best embodied by other countries, or by both the EU and other countries.

QA10.5. For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Peace



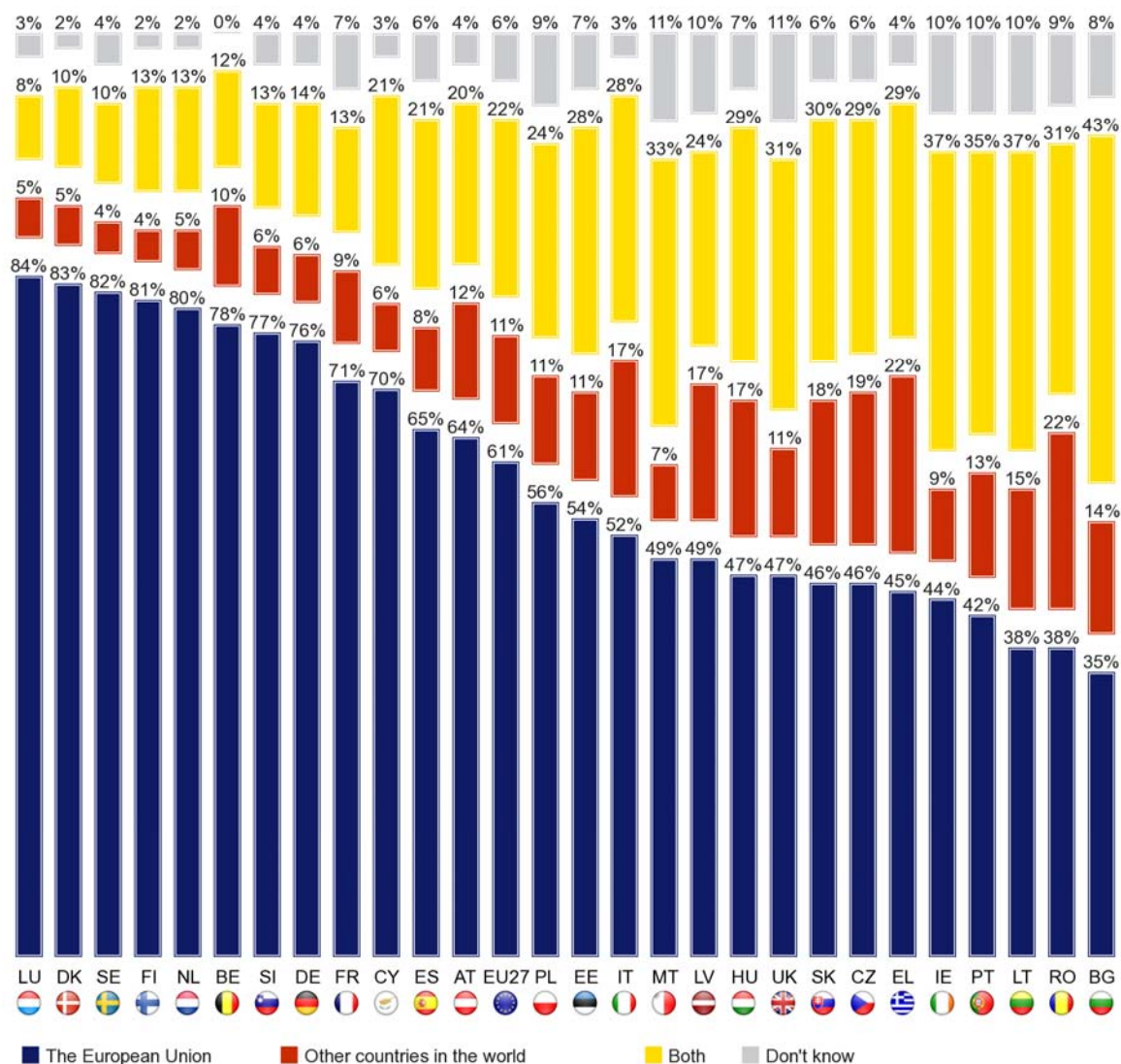
³⁰ These attitudes are measured with reference to respondents' answers to a number of questions such as "You are happy living in the EU", or "My voice counts in the EU", etc.

When it comes to viewing peace as best embodied by the EU, the differences between socio-demographic groups are small; indeed this is the majority opinion in all groups.

National scores for 'social equality and solidarity' vary from 35% in Bulgaria to 84% in Luxembourg. Bulgaria is the only country where 'social equality and solidarity' is more often seen as a value best embodied by both other countries and the EU than as best embodied by the EU.

QA10.2. For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Social equality and solidarity



From a socio-demographic perspective, the analysis reveals some variations in opinion. Unemployed respondents are the occupational category least likely to view social equality and solidarity as a value best embodied by the EU (55%), while managers are most likely to do so (70%). There are also differences between Europeans who are happy living in the EU (65%) and those who are not (47%), and between Europeans who feel their voice counts in the EU (70%) and those who say this is not the case (56%).

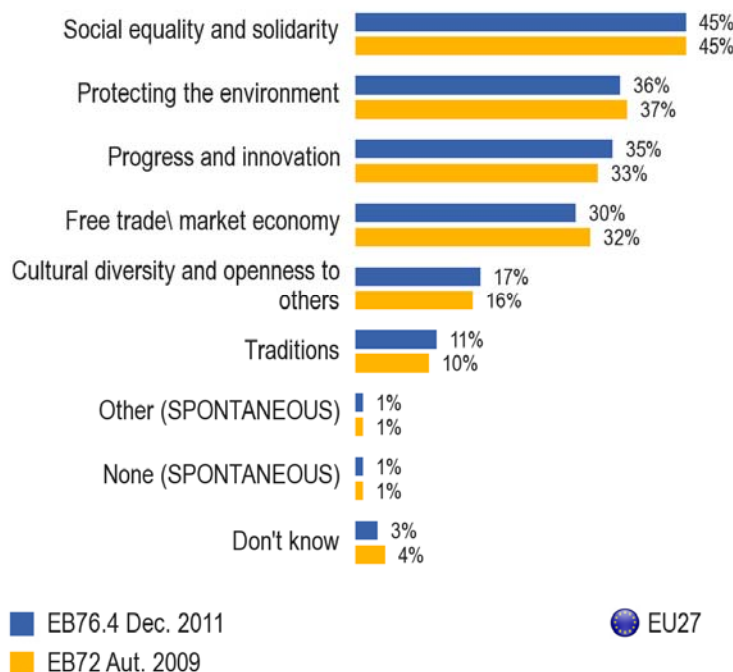
4. THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

4.1 Where should the emphasis lie?

– Society should emphasise social equality and solidarity first –

As already noted earlier in this report, Europeans express a strong desire for a society where more importance will be given to solidarity, a value that is perceived as best embodied by the EU³¹. Further evidence of how important solidarity is for Europeans is found when they are asked to select two items which European society should emphasise in order to face major global challenges: **'social equality and solidarity' is chosen most frequently (45%)**, ahead of protecting the environment (36%), progress and innovation (35%), free trade and the market economy (30%), cultural diversity (17%) and traditions (11%). This order of priorities has remained unchanged since the question was previously asked in autumn 2009³².

QA13. From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?



³¹ Section 3.5 of this report, *the EU's values*: Social equality and solidarity is perceived as best embodied by the EU by 61% of Europeans (vs. 11% 'other countries in the world', and 22% both)

³²QA13 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

The highest score for **social equality and solidarity** is recorded in Bulgaria (60%) and it is also the most frequently mentioned item in 20 other Member States. The lowest score is recorded in the UK (31%).

Concerns about the **environment** are particularly strong in Sweden (75%), followed by Denmark (62%) and it is also the most frequently mentioned item in Malta (42%), the UK (41%) and Romania (40%, equal with social equality and solidarity). The lowest score is reported in Portugal (19%).

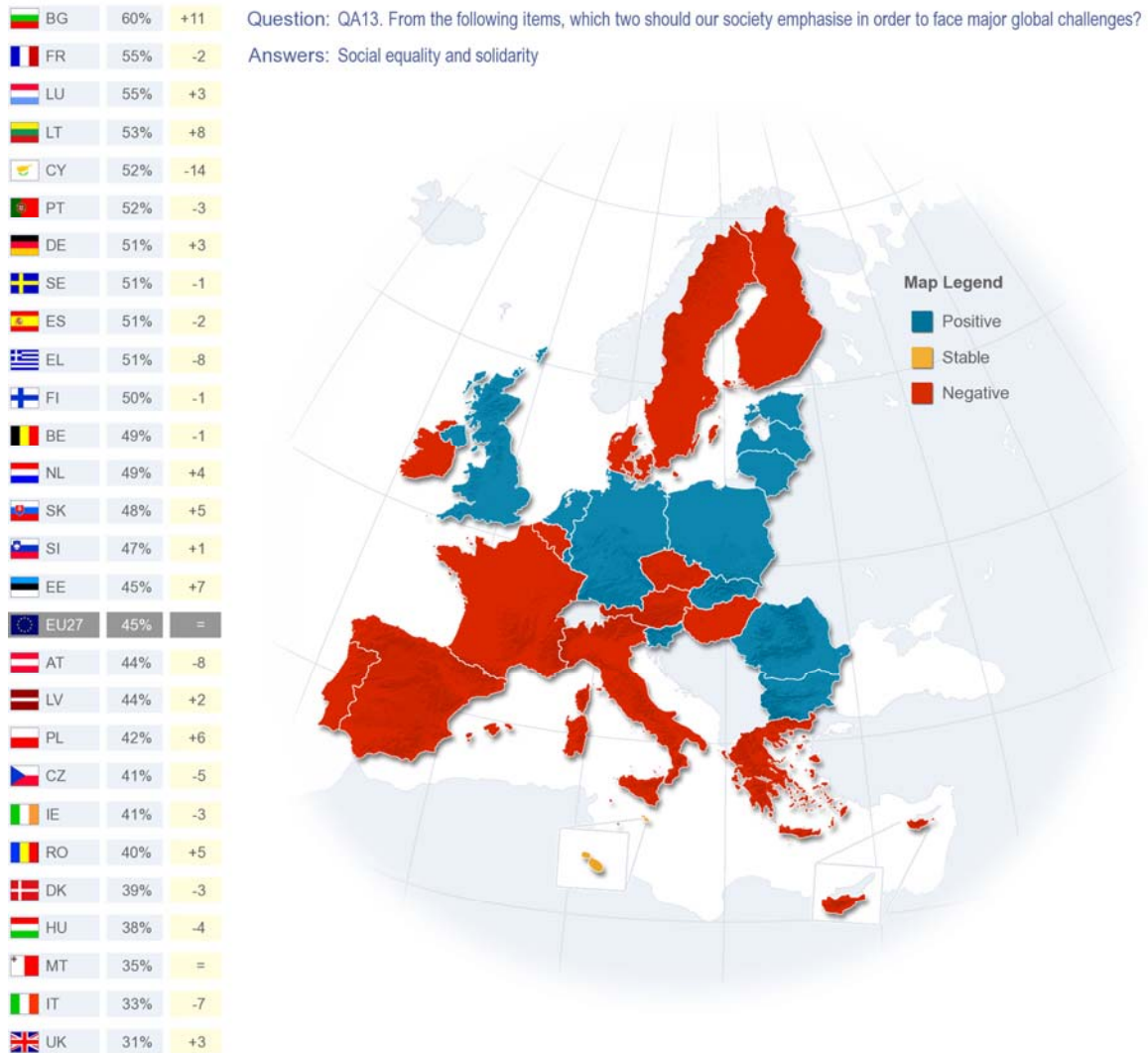
Support for **progress and innovation** is greatest in Spain (45%), Hungary (44%) and Italy (41%). In the latter two countries, this item is seen as the main priority.

QA13 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

		Social equality and solidarity	Protecting the environment	Progress and innovation	Free trade\ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions
	EU27	45%	36%	35%	30%	17%	11%
	BE	49%	41%	40%	28%	14%	7%
	BG	60%	38%	26%	39%	10%	10%
	CZ	41%	37%	28%	32%	14%	19%
	DK	39%	62%	36%	25%	28%	5%
	DE	51%	47%	36%	30%	16%	6%
	EE	45%	38%	26%	25%	21%	13%
	IE	41%	34%	33%	39%	18%	11%
	EL	51%	20%	40%	32%	11%	16%
	ES	51%	23%	45%	25%	16%	8%
	FR	55%	42%	37%	24%	16%	11%
	IT	33%	23%	41%	31%	17%	12%
	CY	52%	48%	28%	28%	16%	21%
	LV	44%	33%	28%	37%	14%	8%
	LT	53%	31%	22%	38%	12%	10%
	LU	55%	49%	29%	18%	14%	7%
	HU	38%	36%	44%	30%	15%	13%
	MT	35%	42%	27%	29%	14%	15%
	NL	49%	30%	38%	33%	26%	5%
	AT	44%	38%	29%	31%	17%	16%
	PL	42%	23%	30%	33%	15%	12%
	PT	52%	19%	28%	22%	13%	16%
	RO	40%	40%	25%	38%	12%	19%
	SI	47%	42%	40%	25%	15%	10%
	SK	48%	38%	28%	34%	15%	10%
	FI	50%	41%	36%	22%	26%	13%
	SE	51%	75%	23%	16%	28%	3%
	UK	31%	41%	30%	33%	18%	13%
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

While the average scores show little change since autumn 2009, at the national level views as to what society's main emphasis should be have changed considerably.

Support for **social equality and solidarity** increased most in Bulgaria (60%; +11), followed by Lithuania (53%; +8), Estonia (45%; +7) and Poland (42%; +6). Conversely, large decreases in support are recorded in Cyprus (52%; -14), Greece (51%; -8), Austria (44%; -8) and Italy (33%; -7).



Evolution since Aut. 2009

Extremely large shifts in opinion are noted in the propensity to see the **protection of the environment** as a priority, ranging from +17 points in Denmark to -34 points in Greece.

	SE	75%	+9
	DK	62%	+17
	LU	49%	+2
	CY	48%	-15
	DE	47%	+12
	MT	42%	-13
	FR	42%	-6
	SI	42%	+7
	UK	41%	-5
	BE	41%	+4
	FI	41%	+3
	RO	40%	=
	BG	38%	+7
	SK	38%	+7
	AT	38%	-1
	EE	38%	+10
	CZ	37%	+6
	EU27	36%	-1
	HU	36%	+5
	IE	34%	-2
	LV	33%	+13
	LT	31%	+9
	NL	30%	-4
	IT	23%	-5
	PL	23%	-2
	ES	23%	-11
	EL	20%	-34
	PT	19%	-12

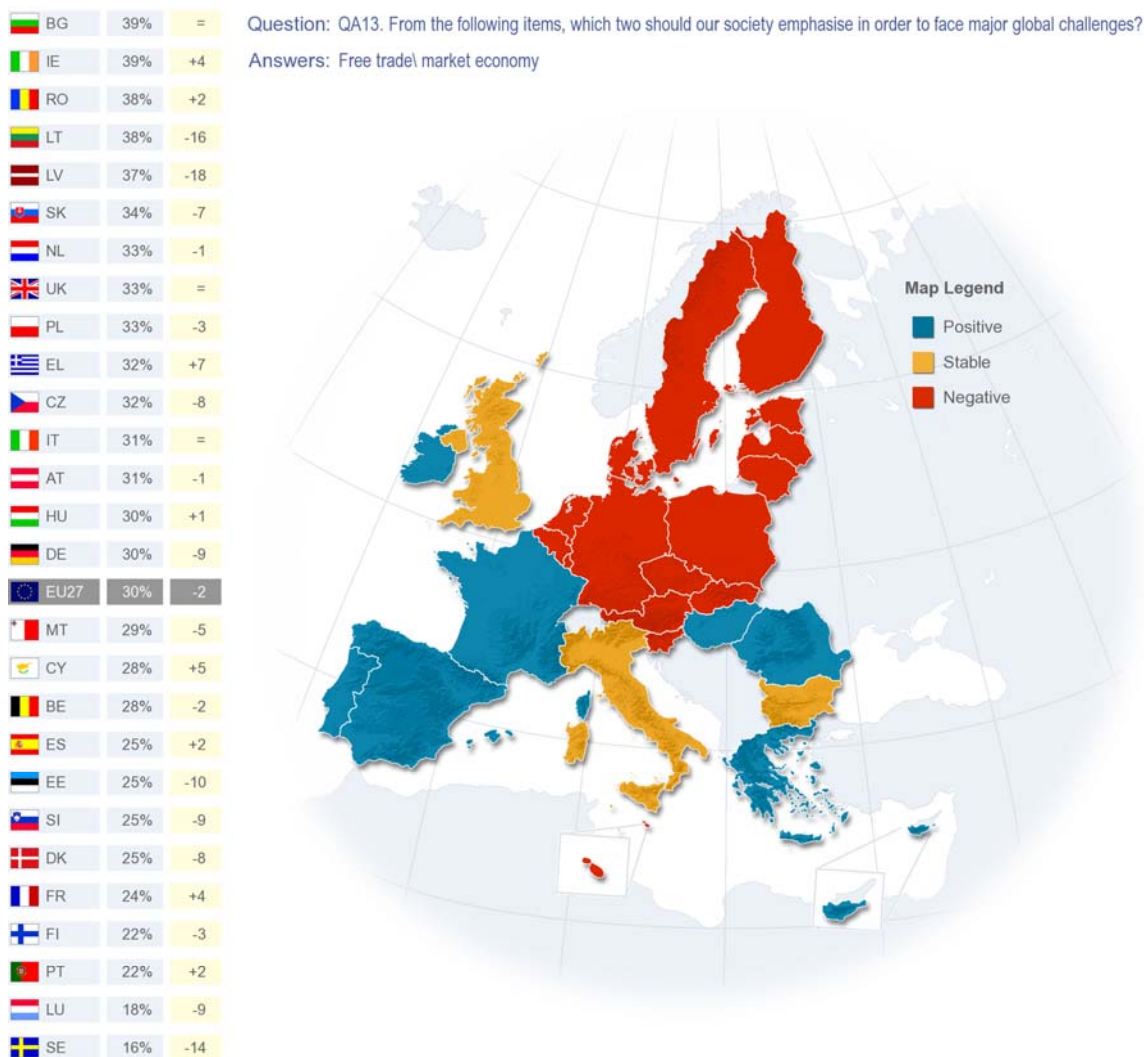
Question: QA13. From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

Answers: Protecting the environment



Evolution since Aut. 2009

While not as extreme, large changes have also occurred since 2009 when it comes to wanting society to emphasise **free trade**, with shifts ranging from +7 points in Greece to -18 points in Latvia.



Evolution since Aut. 2009

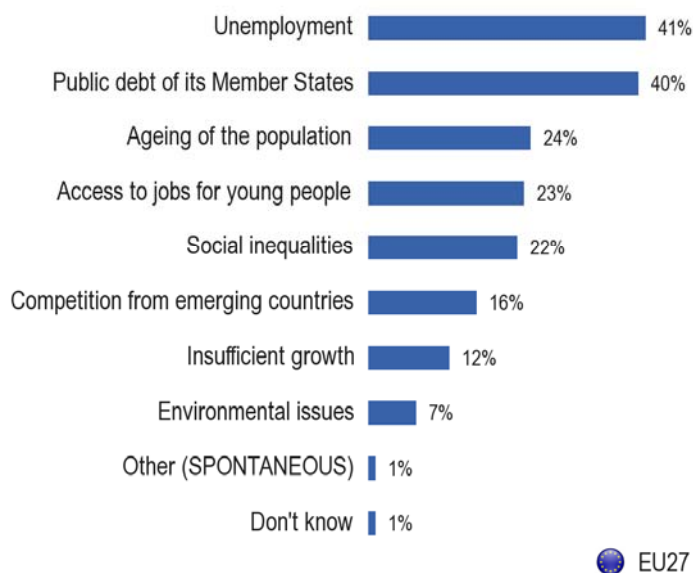
A socio-demographic analysis shows that the answers are very uniform, showing only small differences by respondent category. Thus, **social equality and solidarity** is the most frequently mentioned item in most categories, irrespective of the respondent's financial difficulties or social position. While managers (43%) and students (42%) have a slight propensity to favour **protecting the environment**, the desire for greater **social equality and solidarity** is shared by all social categories in Europe.

4.2 The EU’s main challenges for the future

– Unemployment and public debt are the EU’s main challenges –

Asked what the EU’s two main challenges are in order to face the future, **unemployment** (41%) and the **public debt of its Member States** (40%) top the list, far ahead of the six other issues that respondents could choose from. Less than a quarter of Europeans view the ageing of the population (24%), youth employment (23%) or social inequality (22%) as the main challenges, and less than one in five cite competition from emerging countries (16%); insufficient growth (12%) and environmental issues (7%) are mentioned least frequently³³.

QA14. In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future?



Europeans view unemployment and the public debt of the Member States as the EU’s two main challenges. **Unemployment** ranks as the top priority in 15 Member States (including Ireland, where public debt is in joint first position) while the **public debt of its Member States** ranks as the top priority in the remaining countries. In Spain, unemployment is the main challenge for two in three people (67%). Unemployment is also mentioned by large proportions of the population in Cyprus (60%), and Greece (55%).

The **public debt of the Member States** is seen as the main priority in countries where unemployment rates/increases are less high. Around six out of ten respondents in Germany (61%) and Malta (60%) view public debt as the main challenge, followed by respondents in Austria (55%), the Netherlands (54%), and the Czech Republic and Finland (both 49%).

³³QA14 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future?

QA14 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future?

		Unemployment	Public debt of its Member States	Ageing of the population	Access to jobs for young people	Social inequalities	Competition from emerging countries	Insufficient growth	Environmental issues
	EU27	41%	40%	24%	23%	22%	16%	12%	7%
	BE	33%	42%	37%	19%	20%	22%	9%	9%
	BG	47%	19%	37%	16%	37%	17%	14%	6%
	CZ	32%	49%	35%	13%	29%	13%	9%	5%
	DK	33%	43%	19%	20%	16%	39%	16%	12%
	DE	24%	61%	34%	17%	26%	11%	6%	10%
	EE	45%	24%	40%	23%	28%	10%	5%	7%
	IE	47%	47%	17%	27%	17%	15%	15%	4%
	EL	55%	40%	14%	16%	26%	18%	16%	2%
	ES	67%	24%	19%	34%	22%	8%	10%	3%
	FR	45%	37%	19%	27%	25%	23%	13%	6%
	IT	38%	40%	12%	21%	18%	24%	19%	3%
	CY	60%	44%	20%	33%	14%	12%	7%	7%
	LV	45%	31%	28%	20%	25%	14%	11%	7%
	LT	43%	21%	35%	20%	27%	13%	9%	7%
	LU	39%	43%	20%	29%	20%	14%	7%	11%
	HU	50%	34%	31%	20%	22%	14%	14%	4%
	MT	39%	60%	33%	19%	7%	10%	3%	7%
	NL	25%	54%	32%	13%	19%	25%	8%	13%
	AT	31%	55%	20%	18%	28%	12%	12%	8%
	PL	45%	28%	25%	24%	26%	15%	9%	2%
	PT	49%	23%	19%	16%	35%	13%	18%	2%
	RO	42%	24%	25%	35%	29%	10%	10%	6%
	SI	44%	36%	25%	36%	18%	13%	9%	8%
	SK	38%	41%	26%	15%	32%	19%	9%	7%
	FI	30%	49%	37%	21%	22%	14%	8%	11%
	SE	35%	45%	23%	19%	20%	19%	5%	32%
	UK	46%	36%	28%	25%	11%	15%	14%	10%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

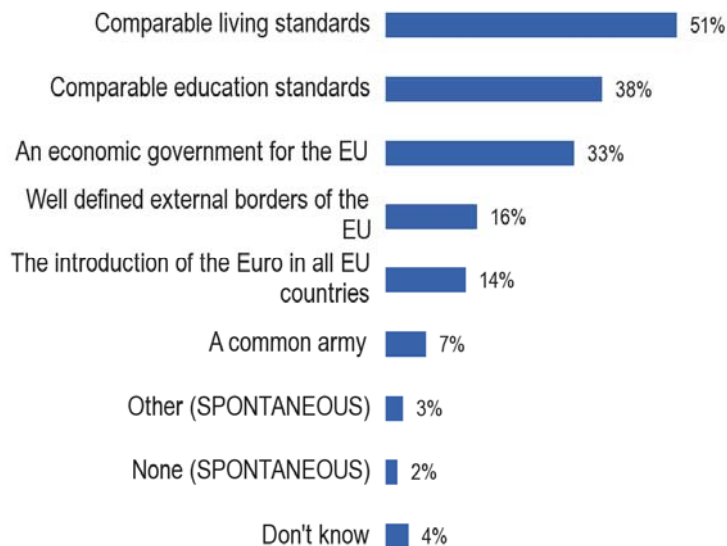
Unemployment and **public debt** are the two main challenges among all social categories in Europe. Not surprisingly unemployed respondents are most inclined to see unemployment as the main challenge (57%) and generally those in the more vulnerable social categories (people with financial difficulties, those lower on the social scale, or who left full-time education at an early age) choose this item over the public debt of the EU's Member States; however, this latter challenge is the priority for Europeans in more secure socio-economic positions, especially managers (48% vs. 28% for unemployment), those highest on the social scale (46% vs. 34%), and people who stayed in full-time education the longest (44% vs. 33%).

4.3 What would be most helpful for Europe's future?

– A call for comparable living and educational standards –

Asked what two objectives would be most helpful for the future of Europe, Europeans most frequently select **comparable living standards** (51%); in second position, **comparable education standards** is mentioned by 38% of respondents. A third of Europeans (33%) select an **economic government for the EU**. Respondents are less inclined to see well-defined external borders (16%), the introduction of the Euro in all EU countries (14%) and a common army (7%) as helpful for the future of Europe³⁴.

QA15. Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?



EU27

The highest scores for **comparable living standards** are recorded in Bulgaria (70%), in Poland and in the Czech Republic (both 69%), and in 16 further countries it is the most frequently mentioned objective (in Luxembourg and the UK, comparable education standards are mentioned just as frequently: 44%). The lowest score is recorded in Italy (36%).

The highest scores for **comparable education standards** are recorded in Sweden (61%), Germany (56%), Spain (54%) and Denmark (51%); it also tops the list in Malta (49%) and Ireland (46%). The lowest score is reported in Hungary (16%).

³⁴QA15 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?

In the Netherlands (47%) and Italy (42%), **an economic government for the EU** tops the list. However, more or less equal proportions of citizens in France (45%), Slovakia (44%), Belgium (42%) and Cyprus (41%) also view this as most helpful for Europe's future. The lowest score is recorded in Poland (18%).

Generally, this view is more widespread in the euro-zone countries than in the countries outside it (38% vs. 25%).

QA15 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?

		Comparable living standards	Comparable education standards	An economic government for the EU	Well defined external borders of the EU	The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	A common army
	EU27	51%	38%	33%	16%	14%	7%
	EUROZONE	48%	38%	38%	16%	16%	8%
	NON-EUROZONE	56%	36%	25%	17%	12%	7%
	BE	46%	30%	42%	23%	24%	11%
	BG	70%	28%	39%	15%	14%	8%
	CZ	69%	25%	20%	13%	7%	9%
	DK	45%	51%	33%	17%	15%	4%
	DE	51%	56%	35%	13%	14%	3%
	EE	62%	36%	24%	12%	13%	11%
	IE	42%	46%	34%	14%	20%	5%
	EL	51%	26%	30%	23%	13%	6%
	ES	50%	54%	32%	11%	10%	4%
	FR	57%	30%	45%	18%	12%	11%
	IT	36%	21%	42%	20%	23%	12%
	CY	54%	40%	41%	26%	13%	13%
	LV	53%	23%	30%	17%	12%	7%
	LT	68%	22%	30%	9%	14%	7%
	LU	44%	44%	39%	17%	17%	7%
	HU	58%	16%	39%	21%	26%	9%
	MT	38%	49%	32%	11%	15%	4%
	NL	46%	31%	47%	11%	12%	12%
	AT	44%	39%	21%	25%	22%	8%
	PL	69%	29%	18%	14%	14%	6%
	PT	51%	20%	24%	16%	17%	8%
	RO	56%	35%	25%	21%	26%	7%
	SI	66%	33%	33%	7%	15%	8%
	SK	61%	19%	44%	10%	25%	6%
	FI	54%	36%	22%	19%	20%	4%
	SE	59%	61%	26%	7%	8%	5%
	UK	44%	44%	23%	21%	5%	6%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The proportion of Europeans who consider that **well-defined external borders** would be most helpful for the future of Europe ranges from a just 7% in Slovenia and Sweden to 26% in Cyprus.

The **introduction of the Euro in all EU countries** receives slightly more support among Europeans living in countries that use the single currency (16%) than those outside the euro-zone (12%). The view that this would be most helpful for Europe's future ranges from just 5% in the UK to 26% in Hungary and Romania.

The scores for **a common army** are low in all countries, ranging from 3% in Germany to 13% in Cyprus.

The ranking of priorities is similar among all social categories in Europe even if the socio-demographic analysis, and the analysis based on respondents' attitudes³⁵ do reveal some variations in the frequency of the replies. For instance, the call for comparable education standards is highest among students (47%), while the call for comparable living standards is highest among respondents who place themselves lowest on the social scale (57%) and manual workers (55%). The view that having an economic government for the EU would be helpful for its future is also especially strong amongst those who feel "European and (NATIONALITY)" and "European only"³⁶ (40%), managers and the self-employed (both 39%).

³⁵ As established by respondents' answers to a number of questions, such as "You are happy living in the EU", or "My voice counts in the EU", etc.

³⁶ Answers to question QA22: "In the near future, do you see yourself as...?"

4.4 A call for more decision-making at European level?

– Europeans want more decision-making at European level, and this opinion has gained ground since Spring 2009 –

Having noted that a third of Europeans supports an economic government for the EU, the survey also finds widespread support for more decision-making at the European level in a range of European policy areas³⁷. However, support for more decision-making at a European level on economic issues is less widespread than it is for other policies.

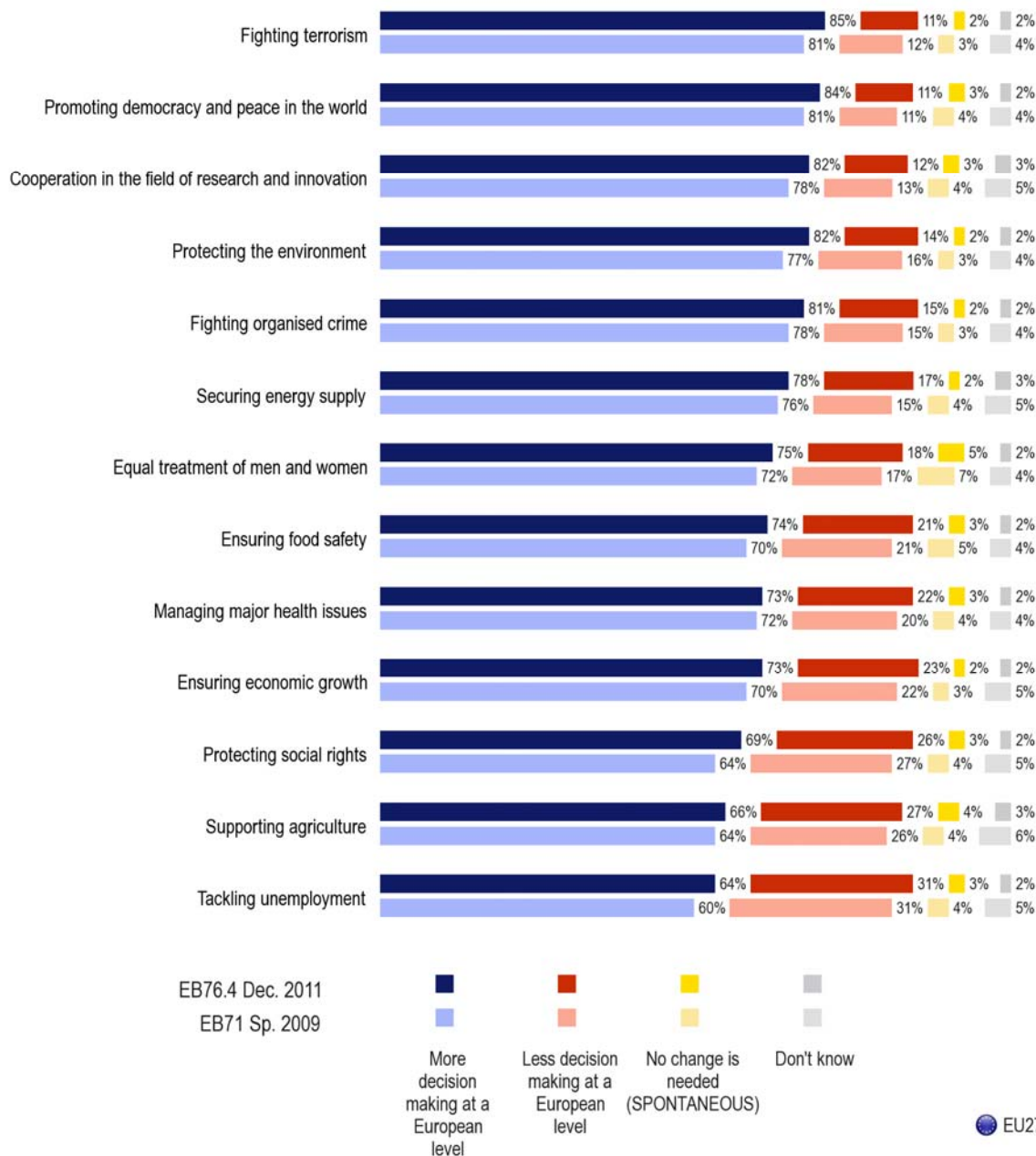
Support for more decision-making at a European level remains greatest in the case of the **fight against terrorism** (85%; +4 points since spring 2009) and for the **promotion of democracy and peace in the world** (84; +3). More than eight in ten Europeans also support more decision-making at European level when it comes to **protecting the environment** (82%; +5), **cooperation in the field** of research and innovation (82%; +4) and **fighting organised crime** (81%; +3).

With regard to *economic issues*, 73% of Europeans would like more decision-making to take place at a European level when it comes to **ensuring economic growth** (+3) and 64% express this wish for policies that **tackle unemployment** (+4). For both areas, support is more widespread in the euro-zone than outside it.

The respective figures are 77% vs. 65% for economic growth and 67% vs. 59% for tackling unemployment.

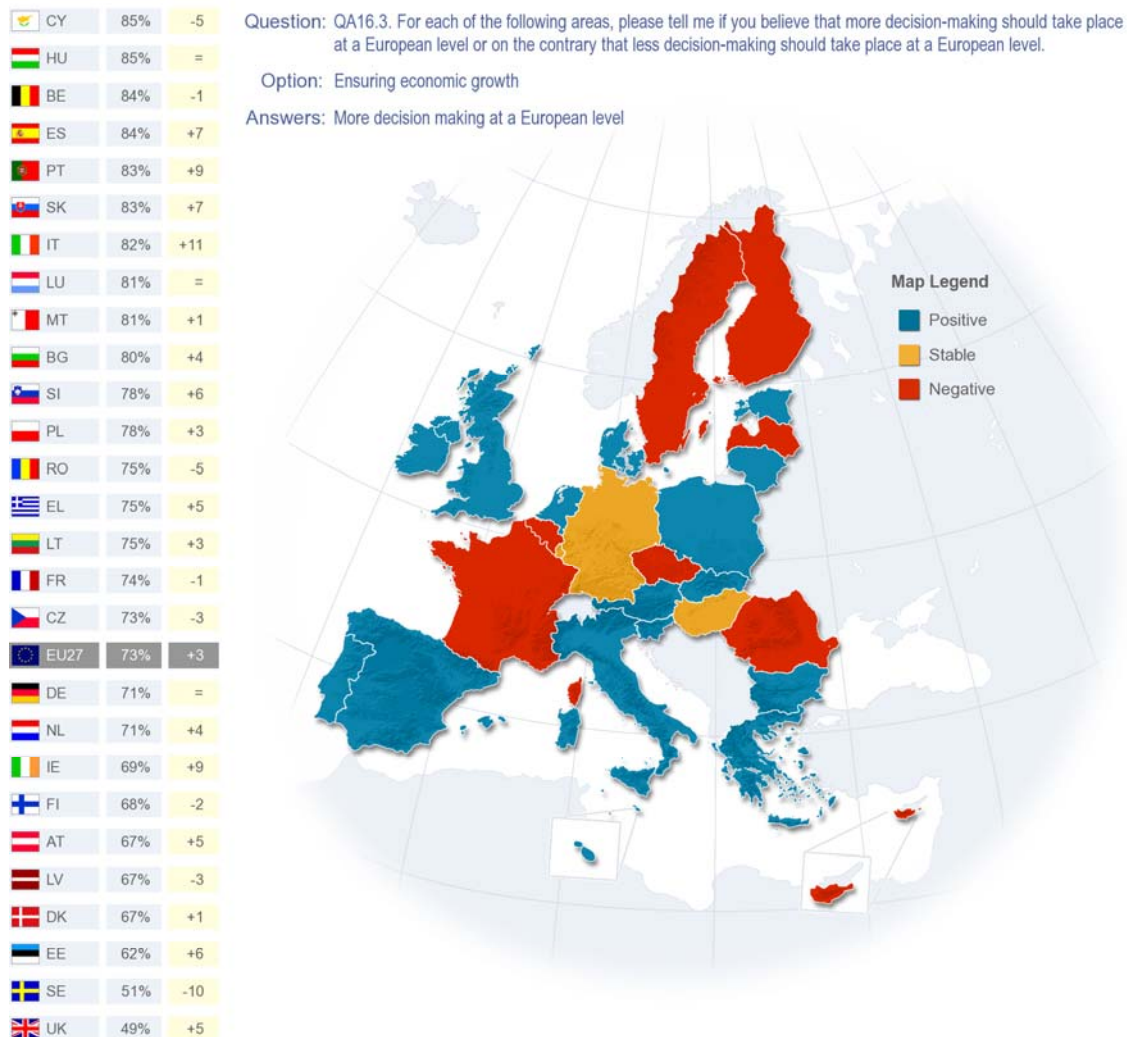
³⁷QA16 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

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



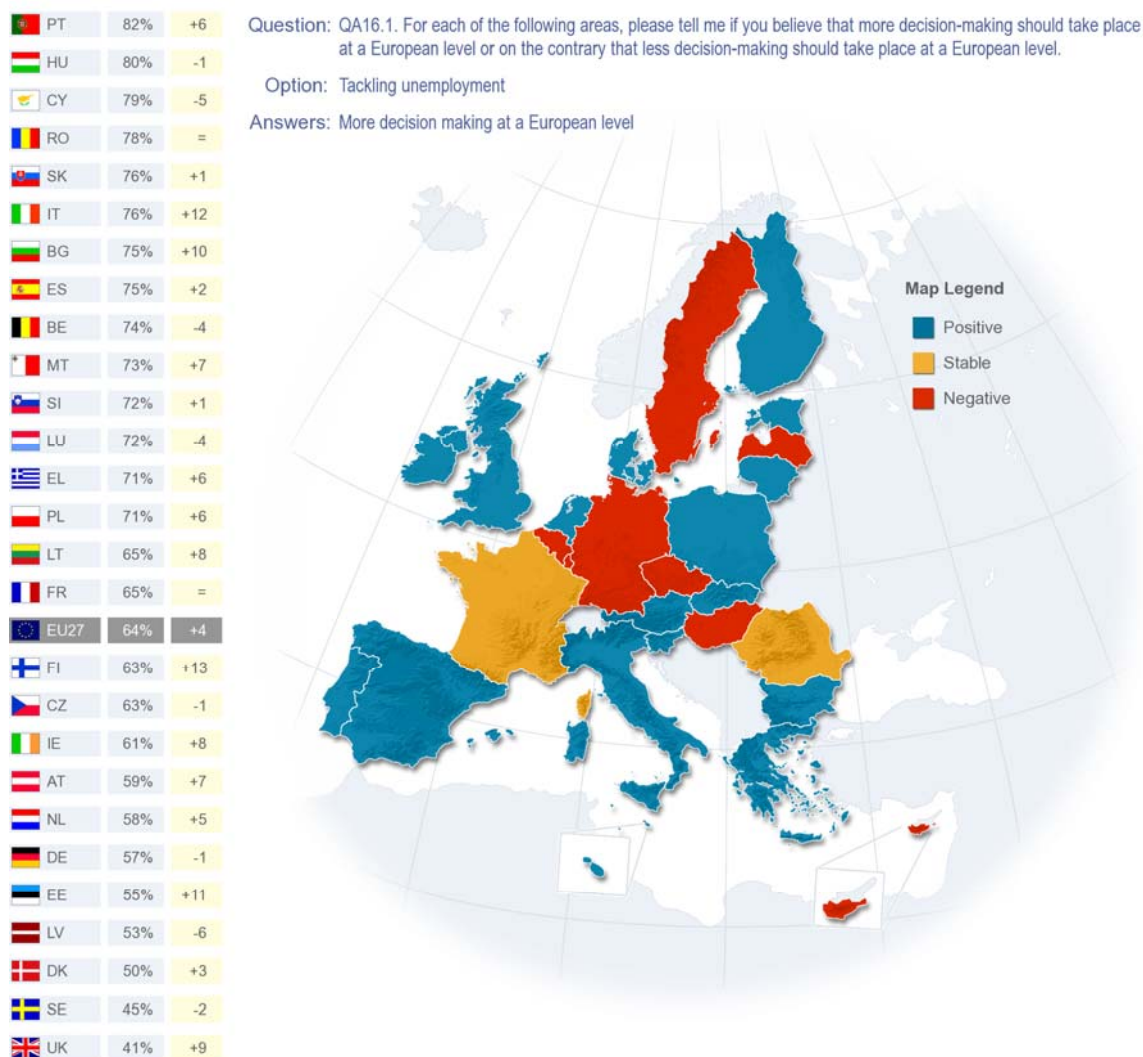
The countries with the largest majority of respondents saying that more decision-making to **ensure economic growth** should take place at a European level are Cyprus, Hungary (both 85%), Belgium, Spain (both 84%), Portugal, Slovakia (both 83%), Italy (82%), Luxembourg and Malta (both 81%). The UK is the only country without an absolute majority in favour of more decision-making at a European level in this area (49%) but the proportion of UK respondents who would prefer less decision-making at a European level is nevertheless smaller than the proportion of respondents in favour of more decision-making at EU level (44%).

Support for more decision-making at a European level in this area has increased in the UK by five points since spring 2009. The largest increases are recorded in Italy (+11), Portugal and Ireland (both +9), whereas support is now significantly less widespread in Sweden (-10).



Evolution since Aut. 2009

The strongest support for more decision-making at a European level to **tackle unemployment** is registered in Portugal (82%) and Hungary (80%) with at least three quarters of people in Cyprus (79%), Romania (78%), Italy, Slovakia (both 76%), Bulgaria and Spain (both 75%) sharing this view. In the UK (53%) and Sweden (52%), a majority of respondents would prefer less decision-making at European level. While public opinion has not changed significantly in Sweden since spring 2009 (-2), people in the UK are now more positive about more decision-making at a European level to tackle unemployment (+9). The largest increases in support are recorded in Finland (+13), Italy (+12), Estonia (+11) and Bulgaria (+10). Support has fallen by at least five points in Latvia (-6) and Cyprus (-5).



Support for more decision-making at a European level is widespread among all Europeans, irrespective of their social position or attitudes³⁸, even if the strength of support differs somewhat. Whether respondents are happy about living in the EU is the factor with the most influence: happy Europeans are more likely to support more decision-making at a European level (77% of this group want more decision-making at a European level to ensure economic growth, while 67% want more decision-making at a European level to tackle unemployment, compared with 59% and 55% respectively for respondents who are not happy living in the EU).

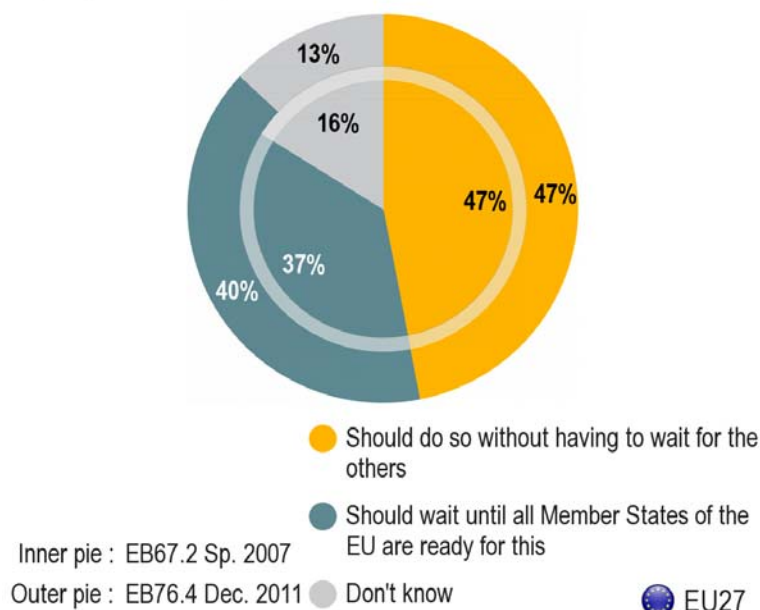
³⁸ As established by respondents' answers to several questions, such as "You are happy living in the EU", or "My voice counts in the EU", etc.

4.5 Views about a two-speed Europe

– Public support for a two-speed Europe –

This survey shows that **Europeans tend to support the notion of a two-speed Europe**, with 47% believing that countries that are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others, while 40% believe these countries should wait until all Member States are ready³⁹. Over one respondent in ten (13%) does not have an opinion.

QA24. As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...



Overall, the latest results do not differ markedly from those obtained in spring 2007, although public opinion is now somewhat more evenly divided, as opposition to the idea of a two-speed Europe has intensified (+3).

A comparison between the 17 euro-zone countries and the 10 countries outside does not reveal dramatic differences in public opinion. In the euro-zone support for a two-speed Europe is somewhat broader (48% vs. 44% in the non-euro countries) but this is largely offset by a higher proportion of "don't know" responses in the countries outside the euro (16% vs. 11% in the euro-zone).

³⁹QA24 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

QA24 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

	Should do so without having to wait for the others		Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this		Don't know	
	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2007	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2007	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2007
 EU27	47%	=	40%	+ 3	13%	- 3
 LU	56%	=	40%	+ 5	4%	- 5
 AT	57%	+ 10	32%	- 6	11%	- 4
 NL	73%	+ 7	23%	- 4	4%	- 3
 SK	62%	+ 6	31%	- 3	7%	- 3
 DK	61%	+ 5	35%	- 4	4%	- 1
 HU	45%	+ 5	40%	- 4	15%	- 1
 RO	38%	+ 4	35%	+ 5	27%	- 9
 FI	49%	+ 4	44%	- 5	7%	+ 1
 UK	44%	+ 4	41%	+ 2	15%	- 6
 BE	58%	+ 2	40%	+ 5	2%	- 7
 EE	53%	+ 2	41%	+ 11	6%	- 13
 FR	54%	+ 2	37%	=	9%	- 2
 PL	40%	+ 2	46%	=	14%	- 2
 SI	60%	+ 1	34%	=	6%	- 1
 BG	40%	- 1	32%	+ 10	28%	- 9
 DE	57%	- 2	30%	- 2	13%	+ 4
 IT	42%	- 2	46%	+ 9	12%	- 7
 LV	57%	- 2	37%	+ 11	6%	- 9
 LT	40%	- 2	45%	+ 11	15%	- 9
 CZ	55%	- 3	35%	+ 6	10%	- 3
 SE	55%	- 3	30%	=	15%	+ 3
 ES	28%	- 4	57%	+ 12	15%	- 8
 PT	26%	- 5	60%	+ 12	14%	- 7
 IE	37%	- 6	32%	+ 4	31%	+ 2
 CY	47%	- 6	44%	+ 15	9%	- 9
 MT	27%	- 11	36%	- 4	37%	+ 15
 EL	25%	- 28	68%	+ 23	7%	+ 5

At the national level, however, large differences are found, with the strongest support for a two-speed Europe in the Netherlands (73%; +7), Slovakia (62%; +6), Denmark (61%; +5) and Slovenia (60%; +1). In contrast, support for a two-speed Europe is lower in Greece (25%; -28), Portugal (26%; -5), Malta (27%; -11) and Spain (28%; -4). Respondents in Greece feel particularly strongly on this issue, and nowhere else has support for a two-speed Europe declined so drastically. Malta is the only other country where a double-digit decrease (-11) has been recorded. It should be noted that the proportion of respondents answering "don't know" increased by 15 points in Malta.

The socio-demographic analyses show significant differences between the educational groups. An absolute majority of those Europeans who stayed in full-time education the longest supports a two-speed Europe (53%). Conversely, the tendency among Europeans who left full-time education aged 15 or younger is to oppose a two-speed Europe (43% against vs. 40% in favour). The only other social groups where this tendency is apparent are house persons (42% vs. 38%) and the unemployed, who most oppose the idea of a two-speed Europe (46% vs. 39%).

QA24 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

	Should do so without having to wait for the others	Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	DK
EU27	47%	40%	13%
 Education (End of)			
15-	40%	43%	17%
16-19	46%	41%	13%
20+	53%	37%	10%
Still studying	44%	43%	13%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	49%	40%	11%
Managers	56%	35%	9%
Other white collars	50%	40%	10%
Manual workers	46%	42%	12%
House persons	38%	42%	20%
Unemployed	39%	46%	15%
Retired	46%	39%	15%
Students	44%	43%	13%

5. GLOBALISATION

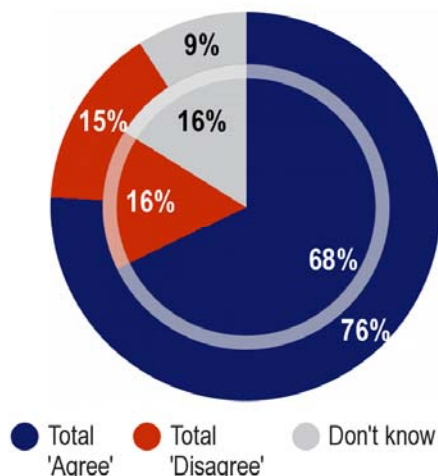
5.1 The need for common global rules

– Increased demand for common global rules –

In comparison to spring 2010, Europeans are now even more convinced that **globalisation requires common global rules**. 76% of Europeans agree that globalisation requires "worldwide governance", up from 68%⁴⁰. The proportion that disagrees has not changed significantly (15%; -1). Rather there are now fewer "don't know" responses (9%; -7).

QA21.1. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")



Inner pie : EB73 Sp.2010

Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011

EU27

As was already the case in spring 2010, an absolute majority of respondents in all EU countries support common global rules. There is now a particularly strong demand for regulation in Germany (87%; +6), Slovenia (86%; +6), Belgium (84%; +10), Sweden (84%; +5), Italy (83%; +16) and Slovakia (83%; +2). The lowest percentages are in Cyprus (54%; -5) and Malta (56%; +4). Cyprus is the only country where support for worldwide governance is now significantly lower.

⁴⁰ QA21.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

QA21.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2010	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2010	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2010
	EU27	76%	+ 8	15%	- 1	9%	- 7
	DE	87%	+ 6	9%	- 4	4%	- 2
	SI	86%	+ 6	11%	- 1	3%	- 5
	BE	84%	+ 10	14%	- 5	2%	- 5
	SE	84%	+ 5	14%	+ 1	2%	- 6
	IT	83%	+ 16	13%	- 2	4%	- 14
	SK	83%	+ 2	12%	+ 3	5%	- 5
	LV	79%	+ 16	12%	- 5	9%	- 11
	PL	79%	+ 14	8%	- 5	13%	- 9
	DK	77%	+ 5	21%	=	2%	- 5
	CZ	76%	- 1	19%	+ 4	5%	- 3
	HU	75%	+ 7	20%	- 1	5%	- 6
	AT	75%	+ 8	21%	- 3	4%	- 5
	FR	74%	+ 6	18%	+ 1	8%	- 7
	LT	74%	+ 14	9%	- 3	17%	- 11
	ES	72%	=	9%	=	19%	=
	LU	72%	+ 4	19%	=	9%	- 4
	FI	72%	- 1	23%	+ 5	5%	- 4
	IE	71%	+ 9	9%	- 5	20%	- 4
	PT	71%	+ 13	10%	- 10	19%	- 3
	UK	70%	+ 12	19%	=	11%	- 12
	EE	69%	+ 9	23%	=	8%	- 9
	RO	69%	+ 11	15%	+ 3	16%	- 14
	BG	65%	+ 10	12%	=	23%	- 10
	NL	63%	+ 1	32%	+ 4	5%	- 5
	EL	62%	=	32%	+ 2	6%	- 2
	MT	56%	+ 4	17%	+ 10	27%	- 14
	CY	54%	- 5	31%	+ 17	15%	- 12

A socio-demographic analysis shows that a majority of respondents in all social categories supports common rules, although the levels vary somewhat depending on the frequency of 'don't know' responses, which tend to be higher among the less educated and others in less advantaged positions such as house persons, the retired, and those who place themselves towards the bottom of the social scale.

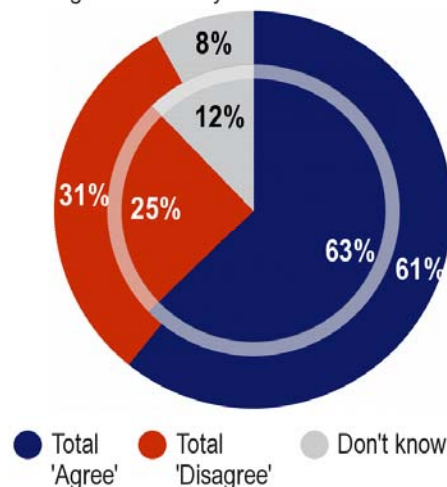
5.2 The EU's ability to defend Europe's economic interests

– Broad expression of confidence, although concern increases –

Despite the EU's current economic difficulties, the **majority of Europeans still agrees that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend Europe's economic interests in the global economy**. Around six in ten respondents agree with the statement (61%), which is two points less than in spring 2011 (63%). However, **the proportion of Europeans who disagree has increased since spring 2011 from 25 % to 31 %**⁴¹.

QA21.2. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy



Inner pie : EB75 Sp.2011

Outer pie : EB76.4 Dec. 2011

EU27

The countries where confidence in the EU's ability to defend its economic interests in the global economy is most widespread are Lithuania (74%), Bulgaria (71%), Latvia and Poland (both 70%). Sweden is the only country where a majority (51%) disagrees. The view is also challenged by strong minorities in the Netherlands (44%), Denmark (41%) and France (40%).

Furthermore, in all but six Member States, the proportion of Europeans who disagree has increased by at least five points, and in many countries the evolutions on this question are of a more significant magnitude.

⁴¹ QA21.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Nowhere, however, do these changes come close to the dramatic shifts recorded in Cyprus, where the proportion of respondents who consider that the EU is sufficiently equipped to defend its economic interests in the global economy has fallen by 26 points since spring 2011, matched by an equal rise in the proportion who disagree.

QA21.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2011	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2011	EB76.4	Evolution Dec.2011 - Sp.2011
	EU27	61%	- 2	31%	+ 6	8%	- 4
	LT	74%	+ 3	18%	+ 4	8%	- 7
	BG	71%	- 5	14%	+ 2	15%	+ 3
	LV	70%	- 1	24%	+ 4	6%	- 3
	PL	70%	+ 2	22%	+ 5	8%	- 7
	DE	67%	- 1	28%	+ 2	5%	- 1
	IT	67%	- 2	28%	+ 7	5%	- 5
	AT	66%	- 5	30%	+ 5	4%	=
	ES	65%	- 5	26%	+ 8	9%	- 3
	SI	64%	- 2	32%	+ 5	4%	- 3
	BE	63%	+ 1	35%	+ 1	2%	- 2
	CZ	63%	- 3	32%	+ 6	5%	- 3
	EL	63%	- 13	34%	+ 13	3%	=
	PT	63%	- 8	24%	+ 10	13%	- 2
	SK	60%	- 5	35%	+ 9	5%	- 4
	EE	59%	- 6	37%	+ 13	4%	- 7
	CY	58%	- 26	36%	+ 26	6%	=
	MT	58%	- 4	25%	+ 12	17%	- 8
	LU	57%	- 6	37%	+ 9	6%	- 3
	HU	57%	- 4	37%	+ 5	6%	- 1
	FI	56%	- 2	39%	+ 4	5%	- 2
	IE	55%	- 4	25%	+ 13	20%	- 9
	DK	54%	- 4	41%	+ 10	5%	- 6
	RO	54%	- 11	29%	+ 12	17%	- 1
	NL	53%	+ 1	44%	+ 6	3%	- 7
	FR	52%	- 2	40%	+ 7	8%	- 5
	UK	51%	+ 1	38%	+ 10	11%	- 11
	SE	44%	- 7	51%	+ 10	5%	- 3

The socio-demographic analyses point to minor differences in opinion. When the results are viewed in the light of respondents' attitudes⁴², however, the analyses reveal that Europeans with positive expectations of life in the EU in 2030 (72%) are far more likely than those with a pessimistic outlook (58%) to believe that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy. Europeans who are not happy living in the EU are least likely to agree with this statement (47%, vs. 65% of those who are happy living in the EU).

⁴² As established by respondents' answers to several questions, such as "You are happy living in the EU", or "My voice counts in the EU", etc.

CONCLUSIONS

This Eurobarometer survey on the future of Europe was conducted at a time of great uncertainty, with the economic and financial situation set to worsen in 2012. Despite this gloomy situation, Europeans are happy living in the EU and its Member States: just above three-quarters indicate that they are happy living in the EU and close to nine out of ten Europeans are happy living in their own country. In particular, the survey reveals that Europeans cherish the quality of life in the EU, which they believe is better than in Brazil, India, China, Japan and the US. But behind this EU average lie great differences between Member States and in some countries the sentiment is decidedly negative.

At the same time, views about the EU's economic performance relative to Brazil, China, India, Japan and the US highlight the extent of public concern about the economic crisis: while the European economy is seen to be performing better than that of emerging economies like Brazil and India, the Chinese, Japanese and American economies are perceived to be doing better. This concern has intensified since autumn 2009.

More and more citizens feel there is a gap between public opinion and the decisions taken by political leaders. However, over half of Europeans express confidence in the ability of political leaders in the EU to face the main global challenges. More than six in ten Europeans agree that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend Europe's economic interests in the global economy, even if the proportion of Europeans who disagree has increased since spring 2011. The survey also reveals that Europeans agree that globalisation requires common global rules.

In this context, the survey finds widespread support for more decision-making at the EU level in a range of EU policy areas. Close to three-quarters of Europeans support more decision-making at a European level for ensuring economic growth, and almost two out of three to tackle unemployment. For both items, support is more widespread in the euro-zone than outside it. Furthermore, a third of Europeans believe the establishment of an economic government would be the most helpful for the future of Europe, in third position after comparable living standards (mentioned by just above half of Europeans), and comparable education standards (mentioned by close to four in ten).

Public opinion is somewhat divided on the issue of a two-speed Europe, with 47% saying that countries that are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others, while 40% believe these countries should wait until all Member States are ready. In the euro-zone support for a two-speed Europe is somewhat broader (48% vs. 44% in the non-euro countries) but this is largely offset by more "don't know" responses in the countries outside the euro.

The survey also shows that Europeans are increasingly likely to feel themselves as a national of their own country and a European. Positive images come more to mind than negative connotations when people hear the words "European Union", which to Europeans most represents "unity, community, equality common decisions and rules, legislation". Peace and the free movement of people, goods and services are seen as the most important achievements of the EU and when respondents are asked to name the two main assets of the EU today, the good relationship between Member States and the standard of living in the EU come out on top.

The questions about what Europe will look like in 2030 present an uncertain scenario. Public opinion is divided about the EU's position as a leading diplomatic power but there is a certain degree of confidence regarding the ability of the European economy to improve relative to at least some of the other economies tested.

Europeans see two main challenges ahead: unemployment and the public debt of Member States. Asked where the emphasis should lie in order to face major global challenges, they choose social equality and solidarity over other options, such as protecting the environment and progress and innovation. They also view comparable living standards and comparable education standards as the most helpful elements for the future. The survey shows that Europeans expect that in 2030 more importance will be given to individualism than to solidarity. When the question was asked previously, in 2009, respondents still expected that more importance would be given to solidarity.

Since respondents in all countries, and from all categories, voice a preference for solidarity over individualism, the survey reveals a growing gap between hope and expectation.

When it comes to the future, the results of this survey show that Europeans expect life in the EU to be more difficult in 2030, and they now have a far more pessimistic outlook than they did in spring 2009. The current survey highlights the concerns of Europeans about the deterioration of quality of life in the European Union. However, overall, despite the increasing economic uncertainty, a large majority of Europeans continues to say that they are happy living in their country and in the EU. The quality of life in the EU is better rated than that of other global players.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 379

"Future of Europe"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 3rd and the 18th of December 2011, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 76.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 379 is part of wave 76.4 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 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.

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.033	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	03/12/2011	12/12/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	995	06/12/2011	14/12/2011	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.011	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.562	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	945.733
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	1.014	03/12/2011	16/12/2011	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	999	03/12/2011	15/12/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.010	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.051	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.011	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.021	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.025	03/12/2011	16/12/2011	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	507	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.012	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	03/12/2011	17/12/2011	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.008	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	13.371.980
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.047	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.005	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.034	03/12/2011	12/12/2011	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.014	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	999	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.002	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.023	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			26.693	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	408.787.006

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

QA1.1 Pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Vous êtes heureux(se) de vivre en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA1.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Sie sind glücklich, in (UNSER LAND) zu leben

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Pas applicable (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Lehne eher ab	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Trifft nicht zu (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	54	35	8	3	0	0	89	11
	BE	50	47	2	1	0	0	97	3
	BG	27	38	19	15	0	1	65	34
	CZ	16	54	24	6	0	0	70	30
	DK	91	8	1	0	0	0	99	1
	DE	63	32	4	1	0	0	95	5
	EE	49	35	12	4	0	0	84	16
	IE	56	35	5	3	0	1	91	8
	EL	36	38	17	9	0	0	74	26
	ES	66	28	5	1	0	0	94	6
	FR	60	35	4	1	0	0	95	5
	IT	33	53	10	3	0	1	86	13
	CY	64	26	5	5	0	0	90	10
	LV	40	45	11	3	0	1	85	14
	LT	28	39	22	10	0	1	67	32
	LU	77	21	1	1	0	0	98	2
	HU	6	32	37	25	0	0	38	62
	MT	77	18	4	1	0	0	95	5
	NL	71	25	3	0	0	1	96	3
	AT	65	31	3	1	0	0	96	4
	PL	46	42	7	3	0	2	88	10
	PT	31	42	20	6	0	1	73	26
	RO	34	36	18	11	0	1	70	29
	SI	67	28	4	1	0	0	95	5
	SK	46	40	11	2	0	1	86	13
	FI	78	20	2	0	0	0	98	2
	SE	90	10	0	0	0	0	100	0
	UK	68	26	5	1	0	0	94	6

QA1.2 Pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Vous êtes heureux(se) de vivre dans l'UE

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are happy living in the EU

QA1.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Sie sind glücklich, in der EU zu leben

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Pas applicable (SPONTANE) Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS) TriFFT nicht zu (SPONTAN)	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree		DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Lehne eher ab	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
%									
	EU 27	33	43	14	6	1	3	76	20
	BE	47	45	7	1	0	0	92	8
	BG	23	42	16	13	0	6	65	29
	CZ	8	44	34	11	0	3	52	45
	DK	63	27	7	2	0	1	90	9
	DE	44	42	10	2	1	1	86	12
	EE	35	43	15	6	0	1	78	21
	IE	36	42	9	6	1	6	78	15
	EL	15	35	27	20	1	2	50	47
	ES	43	38	10	3	2	4	81	13
	FR	32	45	14	6	0	3	77	20
	IT	19	59	14	5	0	3	78	19
	CY	30	34	18	16	0	2	64	34
	LV	15	45	24	10	1	5	60	34
	LT	24	48	17	6	1	4	72	23
	LU	67	26	5	2	0	0	93	7
	HU	4	31	37	26	1	1	35	63
	MT	52	20	11	11	1	5	72	22
	NL	48	40	8	2	1	1	88	10
	AT	30	39	18	9	2	2	69	27
	PL	31	50	9	3	0	7	81	12
	PT	15	39	28	10	1	7	54	38
	RO	26	37	20	11	1	5	63	31
	SI	44	37	13	5	1	0	81	18
	SK	32	52	11	3	0	2	84	14
	FI	32	47	16	4	0	1	79	20
	SE	57	32	7	3	0	1	89	10
	UK	35	33	14	12	1	5	68	26

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		L'unité, la communauté d'Etats, l'égalité, les décisions et règles communes, la législation	L'Europe, l'UE, les institutions européennes, l'adhésion\ l'appartenance	L'Euro, une monnaie unique, la zone Euro	Les vacances, le tourisme, facile pour travailler, étudier et voyager au sein de l'UE	Le Marché Unique, les accords commerciaux, l'économie, la mondialisation, les opportunités commerciales
		Unity, community of states, equality, common decisions and rules, legislation	Europe, EU, European institutions, Membership	Euro, one single currency, Eurozone	Holidays, tourism, easy to work	Common Market, trade agreements, economy, globalisation, business opportunities
		L'unité, la communauté d'Etats, l'égalité, les décisions et règles communes, la législation	L'Europe, l'UE, les institutions européennes, l'adhésion\ l'appartenance	L'Euro, une monnaie unique, la zone Euro	Les vacances, le tourisme, facile pour travailler, étudier et voyager au sein de l'UE	Le Marché Unique, les accords commerciaux, l'économie, la mondialisation, les opportunités commerciales
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	24	10	22	13	6
	BE	25	11	34	13	5
	BG	21	4	16	28	3
	CZ	15	3	26	22	3
	DK	37	11	14	7	9
	DE	17	7	28	19	8
	EE	18	5	44	34	6
	IE	15	6	18	6	6
	EL	20	5	15	4	6
	ES	28	7	12	4	8
	FR	27	23	26	10	7
	IT	41	10	35	13	8
	CY	30	7	13	6	3
	LV	14	4	6	16	2
	LT	11	5	5	27	3
	LU	24	19	19	12	6
	HU	18	6	12	18	7
	MT	36	4	15	11	8
	NL	39	10	30	13	13
	AT	15	14	51	32	6
	PL	22	7	12	19	3
	PT	15	4	18	7	2
	RO	12	6	11	12	4
	SI	29	5	37	16	6
	SK	19	7	49	35	4
	FI	20	5	21	6	4
	SE	24	11	16	10	14
	UK	14	12	10	3	5

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		Une bonne idée, le progrès, le développement, la prospérité, l'évolution, un meilleur avenir, une vie meilleure Good idea, progress, development, prosperity, evolution, better future, better life	Une perte de temps, une perte d'argent, la bureaucratie, une administration pesante Waste of time, waste of money, bureaucracy, heavy administration	Une mauvaise idée, est opposé(e) à l'idée de l'UE, la régression, la pauvreté, des problèmes (en général) Bad idea, is opposed to the idea of a EU, regression, poverty, problems (in general)	Inutile, regrette de faire partie de l'UE, est déçu(e), a des doutes, a des craintes, cela ne change rien Useless, regret being part of EU, disappointed, doubtful, feared, do not change anything	L'augmentation des prix, trop de concurrence, le coût de la vie est plus élevé, il y a plus de taxes Prices increase, too much competition, higher costs of living, more taxes
		Une bonne idée, le progrès, le développement, la prospérité, l'évolution, un meilleur avenir, une vie meilleure	Une perte de temps, une perte d'argent, la bureaucratie, une administration pesante	Une mauvaise idée, est opposé(e) à l'idée de l'UE, la régression, la pauvreté, des problèmes (en général)	Inutile, regrette de faire partie de l'UE, est déçu(e), a des doutes, a des craintes, cela ne change rien	L'augmentation des prix, trop de concurrence, le coût de la vie est plus élevé, il y a plus de taxes
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	5	4	8	4	3
	BE	6	2	10	2	7
	BG	18	1	9	3	2
	CZ	1	15	8	7	3
	DK	4	11	5	1	0
	DE	4	8	2	3	2
	EE	4	3	6	2	9
	IE	6	4	0	4	2
	EL	5	2	17	12	9
	ES	7	1	7	2	3
	FR	2	1	9	6	2
	IT	3	1	9	1	3
	CY	12	0	14	2	4
	LV	4	1	5	13	1
	LT	12	2	7	6	2
	LU	5	2	6	3	3
	HU	6	1	8	11	4
	MT	0	3	8	0	7
	NL	8	8	17	2	0
	AT	3	15	21	6	15
	PL	12	2	10	4	4
	PT	5	1	10	1	3
	RO	15	0	7	7	1
	SI	7	4	3	6	5
	SK	2	2	10	4	7
	FI	4	3	10	6	2
	SE	3	12	5	2	1
	UK	1	9	10	2	1

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		La politique, la politique internationale\ nationale, la démocratie	Etre plus fort dans le monde, la garantie de la paix, plus de protection, un sentiment de sécurité, la sécurité	Les décisions sont difficiles à prendre, il y a trop de pays, c'est trop grand	La perte de l'indépendance, la perte de l'identité nationale et\ ou culturelle, trop d'influence	N'est pas intéressé(e) par l'UE, ne comprend pas ce qu'est l'UE
		Politics, international\ national politics, democracy	Stronger in the world, guarantee of peace, more protection, feeling of security	Decisions difficult to take, too many countries, too large	Lost of independence, lost of national and\ or cultural identity, too much influence	Not interested in European Union, do not understand what is European Union
		La politique, la politique internationale\ nationale, la démocratie	Etre plus fort dans le monde, la garantie de la paix, plus de protection, un sentiment de sécurité, la sécurité	Les décisions sont difficiles à prendre, il y a trop de pays, c'est trop grand	La perte de l'indépendance, la perte de l'identité nationale et\ ou culturelle, trop d'influence	N'est pas intéressé(e) par l'UE, ne comprend pas ce qu'est l'UE
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	3	5	2	3	1
	BE	8	10	1	0	1
	BG	7	15	0	1	0
	CZ	2	4	0	11	0
	DK	4	5	4	6	0
	DE	2	6	3	2	1
	EE	3	6	1	4	0
	IE	2	3	0	8	5
	EL	0	5	0	1	1
	ES	4	6	2	2	1
	FR	1	9	2	1	0
	IT	1	6	0	0	0
	CY	2	13	0	0	0
	LV	1	3	0	2	1
	LT	2	4	0	9	3
	LU	3	8	1	0	0
	HU	2	3	0	3	1
	MT	0	4	0	3	1
	NL	4	8	7	6	1
	AT	7	2	3	8	1
	PL	3	3	0	2	1
	PT	1	0	1	1	2
	RO	2	2	0	2	1
	SI	3	4	0	4	0
	SK	2	3	0	1	0
	FI	2	2	5	3	0
	SE	5	12	4	9	0
	UK	4	1	0	7	3

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		L'augmentation du chômage, beaucoup de travailleurs étrangers, des délocalisations	Bruxelles, la capitale de l'Europe, la Belgique	Des cultures différentes, des nationalités différentes	L'élargissement est une mauvaise chose	Les symboles européens (le drapeau, les 12 étoiles, l'hymne, le bleu, etc.)
		Unemployment raise, a lot of foreign workers, relocation	Brussels, capital of Europe, Belgium	Different cultures, nationalities	Enlargement is a bad thing	European symbols (flag, 12 stars, anthem, blue, etc.)
		L'augmentation du chômage, beaucoup de travailleurs étrangers, des délocalisations	Bruxelles, la capitale de l'Europe, la Belgique	Des cultures différentes, des nationalités différentes	L'élargissement est une mauvaise chose	Les symboles européens (le drapeau, les 12 étoiles, l'hymne, le bleu, etc.)
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	2	2	3	0	1
	BE	2	3	2	2	0
	BG	4	1	1	0	1
	CZ	4	2	1	0	1
	DK	0	3	1	0	2
	DE	1	2	3	1	0
	EE	2	2	2	0	1
	IE	3	2	1	0	0
	EL	8	0	0	0	0
	ES	1	0	3	0	0
	FR	2	1	5	0	1
	IT	2	1	3	0	1
	CY	11	0	2	1	1
	LV	3	1	1	0	1
	LT	1	1	1	0	1
	LU	0	1	4	1	0
	HU	3	0	0	0	0
	MT	2	0	0	0	1
	NL	0	6	15	1	0
	AT	5	4	3	2	1
	PL	2	1	0	0	1
	PT	7	0	0	0	0
	RO	0	0	1	0	0
	SI	3	3	2	1	2
	SK	5	1	0	0	1
	FI	0	1	0	0	1
	SE	0	8	2	0	3
	UK	1	4	0	0	0

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		Règle des problèmes\ sujets nationaux, améliore la situation nationale	La baisse du chômage, une bonne chose pour le marché de l'emploi	Les subventions (l'agriculture, l'industrie, etc.)	L'élargissement (neutre), de nouveaux pays vont rejoindre l'UE	La liberté, le bonheur, l'espoir
		Solve national issues\ problems, improve national situation	Unemployment decrease, good for the labour market	Subsidies (agriculture, industry, etc.)	Enlargement (neutral), new countries to join the EU	Freedom, happiness, hope
		Règle des problèmes\ sujets nationaux, améliore la situation nationale	La baisse du chômage, une bonne chose pour le marché de l'emploi	Les subventions (l'agriculture, l'industrie, etc.)	L'élargissement (neutre), de nouveaux pays vont rejoindre l'UE	La liberté, le bonheur, l'espoir
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	0	0	1	0	1
	BE	0	0	0	1	1
	BG	0	5	3	0	4
	CZ	0	1	2	0	1
	DK	0	0	3	1	0
	DE	0	0	1	0	2
	EE	0	1	5	0	2
	IE	0	2	2	0	0
	EL	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	1	0	1	0	1
	FR	0	1	0	0	1
	IT	2	0	0	0	0
	CY	1	0	0	0	1
	LV	0	0	2	0	1
	LT	1	2	3	1	3
	LU	0	0	0	1	1
	HU	1	0	1	0	1
	MT	0	0	0	0	1
	NL	1	0	1	1	1
	AT	1	0	1	3	7
	PL	0	2	7	0	4
	PT	0	0	0	0	1
	RO	0	0	1	0	6
	SI	0	1	1	1	1
	SK	0	0	3	0	1
	FI	0	0	0	0	0
	SE	0	1	2	1	0
	UK	0	0	0	0	0

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		Seuls quelques grands pays dirigent, il y a un fossé entre les pays, une Europe à deux vitesses	Le sentiment d'être européen, la citoyenneté européenne	La protection des droits de l'Homme	Un manque d'information (au sujet des institutions, de l'Euro, etc.)	La protection de l'environnement, la lutte contre le changement climatique, les énergies renouvelables
		Leaded by a few big countries, gap between countries, two speeds Europe	Feeling to be European, European citizenship	Human rights protection	Lack of information (about institutions, Euro, etc.)	Environmental protection, fight against climate change, sustainable energy
		Seuls quelques grands pays dirigent, il y a un fossé entre les pays, une Europe à deux vitesses	Le sentiment d'être européen, la citoyenneté européenne	La protection des droits de l'Homme	Un manque d'information (au sujet des institutions, de l'Euro, etc.)	La protection de l'environnement, la lutte contre le changement climatique, les énergies renouvelables
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	2	1	0	0	0
	BE	0	0	0	0	0
	BG	1	1	1	0	0
	CZ	1	0	0	0	0
	DK	3	0	0	1	1
	DE	2	1	0	0	0
	EE	3	0	1	0	0
	IE	7	1	0	0	0
	EL	8	0	0	0	0
	ES	3	1	0	0	0
	FR	2	0	0	0	0
	IT	2	0	0	0	0
	CY	4	1	1	0	0
	LV	0	0	0	0	0
	LT	0	0	0	0	0
	LU	1	0	0	0	0
	HU	3	0	0	0	0
	MT	1	0	0	0	1
	NL	1	0	0	1	0
	AT	2	0	0	0	1
	PL	1	0	0	0	0
	PT	2	0	0	0	0
	RO	1	1	0	0	0
	SI	1	0	0	0	0
	SK	1	0	0	0	0
	FI	0	0	0	1	0
	SE	4	1	0	0	1
	UK	1	1	1	0	0

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		La crise économique\ financière\ monétaire, la crise de la zone Euro, les dettes publiques	La coordination, la coopération, la solidarité, l'aide financière aux pays en difficultés	L'immigration, trop d'étrangers	Autres	NSP
		Economic\ financial\ monetary crisis, crisis of the Eurozone, public debts	Coordination, cooperation, solidarity, financial help to countries in difficulty	Immigration, too many foreigners	Others	DK
		La crise économique\ financière\ monétaire, la crise de la zone Euro, les dettes publiques	La coordination, la coopération, la solidarité, l'aide financière aux pays en difficultés	L'immigration, trop d'étrangers	Andere	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	11	5	1	7	8
	BE	9	7	4	5	6
	BG	4	7	1	11	7
	CZ	18	5	1	6	2
	DK	9	13	0	12	2
	DE	18	7	1	17	8
	EE	9	6	1	12	9
	IE	19	5	1	4	6
	EL	16	3	0	6	2
	ES	6	0	0	3	9
	FR	8	5	0	1	6
	IT	13	5	1	1	3
	CY	11	8	4	6	6
	LV	5	4	0	8	12
	LT	1	5	0	0	10
	LU	8	4	1	7	4
	HU	9	7	0	3	6
	MT	8	9	0	10	7
	NL	11	4	0	23	2
	AT	48	12	7	3	5
	PL	6	2	0	2	13
	PT	14	1	0	13	18
	RO	4	5	0	1	18
	SI	12	3	1	8	4
	SK	11	6	1	6	1
	FI	20	1	0	9	4
	SE	12	19	1	3	3
	UK	7	1	3	10	14

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

QA2 - When you hear the words "European Union", what comes to your mind first? And what else?

QA2 - Lorsque vous entendez les mots "Union européenne", à quoi pensez-vous en premier ? Et à quoi d'autre ?

		Perceptions positives de l'UE Positive perceptions of the EU Positive Wahrnehmungen der EU	Perceptions neutres de l'UE Neutral perceptions of the EU Neutrale Wahrnehmungen der EU	Perceptions négatives de l'UE Negative perceptions of the EU Negative Wahrnehmungen der EU	NSP DK WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	47	38	33	11
	BE	56	48	31	8
	BG	69	24	19	11
	CZ	46	31	52	3
	DK	58	36	34	5
	DE	48	42	36	15
	EE	58	53	30	13
	IE	37	28	45	8
	EL	32	25	54	7
	ES	45	29	28	11
	FR	47	52	28	7
	IT	59	50	26	4
	CY	52	24	35	8
	LV	44	15	29	18
	LT	56	15	27	10
	LU	47	42	24	9
	HU	49	23	38	9
	MT	56	25	27	11
	NL	61	56	43	3
	AT	56	60	71	5
	PL	56	23	25	15
	PT	26	22	36	26
	RO	48	21	22	19
	SI	55	47	33	6
	SK	59	55	30	3
	FI	34	30	46	10
	SE	56	45	42	4
	UK	26	29	39	21

QA3 En général, pensez-vous que la vie de ceux qui sont enfants aujourd'hui sera plus facile, plus difficile ou ni plus facile ni plus difficile que pour ceux de votre génération ?

QA3 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?

QA3 Was meinen Sie ganz allgemein? Wird das Leben der heutigen Kinder leichter, schwieriger oder weder leichter noch schwieriger sein als das Ihrer eigenen Generation?

	%	Plus facile		Plus difficile		Ni plus facile, ni plus difficile		NSP	
		Easier		More difficult		Neither easier nor more difficult		DK	
		Leichter		Schwieriger		Weder leichter noch schwieriger		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
 EU 27		17	2	63	2	18	-3	2	-1
 BE		14	2	71	2	15	-3	0	-1
 BG		29	12	39	-6	23	-4	9	-2
 CZ		9	-2	68	9	22	-6	1	-1
 DK		22	-6	53	3	25	4	0	-1
 DE		10	6	66	-10	22	4	2	0
 EE		25	0	58	2	16	-2	1	0
 IE		20	5	56	2	16	-8	8	1
 EL		7	0	85	8	8	-8	0	0
 ES		28	-1	60	10	10	-7	2	-2
 FR		5	1	82	4	12	-5	1	0
 IT		18	10	60	5	20	-11	2	-4
 CY		18	-1	73	2	8	1	1	-2
 LV		27	2	42	1	29	2	2	-5
 LT		31	-2	43	5	21	-1	5	-2
 LU		13	-2	75	6	10	-4	2	0
 HU		16	2	62	-2	20	0	2	0
 MT		22	11	62	-14	11	-1	5	4
 NL		15	-1	52	0	32	1	1	0
 AT		12	1	57	10	29	-11	2	0
 PL		35	5	47	5	14	-7	4	-3
 PT		31	3	55	17	11	-16	3	-4
 RO		20	5	57	2	17	-4	6	-3
 SI		19	7	61	-5	18	-1	2	-1
 SK		21	-3	48	8	28	-6	3	1
 FI		40	-2	33	-2	26	3	1	1
 SE		13	1	56	-4	30	4	1	-1
 UK		15	-4	70	5	13	0	2	-1

QA4 Imaginons maintenant ce que sera l'UE en 2030. Par rapport à aujourd'hui pensez-vous que la vie des citoyens européens sera ... ?

QA4 Imagine how the EU will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?

QA4 Stellen Sie sich die Europäische Union im Jahre 2030 vor. Wird das Leben der Europäer im Vergleich zu heute... sein?

	%	Plus facile		Plus difficile		Ni plus facile, ni plus difficile		NSP	
		Easier		More difficult		Neither easier nor more difficult		DK	
		Leichter		Schwieriger		Weder leichter noch schwieriger		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
 EU 27		18	-10	52	20	21	-9	9	-1
 BE		12	-7	69	22	18	-12	1	-3
 BG		32	-13	27	17	24	2	17	-6
 CZ		10	-12	61	24	24	-10	5	-2
 DK		23	-20	45	25	29	-4	3	-1
 DE		11	-7	58	14	22	-9	9	2
 EE		23	-16	47	22	22	-7	8	1
 IE		22	-9	43	19	17	-9	18	-1
 EL		16	-10	66	15	15	-6	3	1
 ES		29	-9	48	17	14	-8	9	0
 FR		8	-10	65	26	20	-15	7	-1
 IT		21	-7	47	19	23	-9	9	-3
 CY		16	-14	64	23	13	-7	7	-2
 LV		29	-17	28	17	34	6	9	-6
 LT		35	-24	27	19	29	7	9	-2
 LU		11	-4	72	19	13	-11	4	-4
 HU		24	-18	44	22	23	-3	9	-1
 MT		13	-12	50	10	14	-4	23	6
 NL		17	-11	46	21	32	-7	5	-3
 AT		10	-1	59	20	25	-19	6	0
 PL		29	-13	39	24	19	-8	13	-3
 PT		15	-4	57	22	15	-4	13	-14
 RO		26	-11	41	19	21	-3	12	-5
 SI		16	-5	55	11	21	-7	8	1
 SK		25	-18	43	23	27	-2	5	-3
 FI		26	-9	43	18	25	-13	6	4
 SE		22	-18	40	22	35	-3	3	-1
 UK		12	-13	61	29	18	-12	9	-4

QA5.1 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?

Des Etats Unis

QA5.1 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

The United States

QA5.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Lebensqualität in der EU alles in allem derzeit viel besser, etwas besser, etwas schlechter oder viel schlechter ist als ...?

In den USA

		Vraiment meilleure		Un peu meilleure		Un peu moins bonne		Vraiment moins bonne		La même (SPONTANÉ)		NSP		Total 'Meilleure'		Total 'Moins bonne'	
		Much better		Somewhat better		Somewhat less good		Definitely less good		The same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Better'		Total 'Worse'	
		Viel besser		Etwas besser		Etwas schlechter		Viel schlechter		Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Besser'		Gesamt 'Schlechter'	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2
	EU 27	13	0	36	-1	24	1	7	1	11	1	9	-2	49	-1	31	2
	BE	21	-9	58	8	12	2	1	-1	6	0	2	0	79	-1	13	1
	BG	10	0	20	2	28	6	9	4	19	3	14	-15	30	2	37	10
	CZ	5	0	30	-5	35	-2	12	8	14	0	4	-1	35	-5	47	6
	DK	26	5	60	-1	5	-2	0	0	6	0	3	-2	86	4	5	-2
	DE	22	10	49	3	12	-5	3	-1	8	-7	6	0	71	13	15	-6
	EE	6	0	32	2	31	6	8	-1	11	-2	12	-5	38	2	39	5
	IE	8	-9	30	-8	23	3	10	5	14	5	15	4	38	-17	33	8
	EL	10	-11	26	-6	28	6	17	8	15	2	4	1	36	-17	45	14
	ES	17	0	33	0	28	14	5	-1	5	-4	12	-9	50	0	33	13
	FR	12	-3	49	1	16	-2	3	1	10	4	10	-1	61	-2	19	-1
	IT	6	-8	27	-12	31	8	13	10	17	7	6	-5	33	-20	44	18
	CY	14	-12	24	-12	18	5	10	6	18	11	16	2	38	-24	28	11
	LV	5	0	22	2	37	1	13	4	9	1	14	-8	27	2	50	5
	LT	7	-2	23	0	39	3	11	4	8	1	12	-6	30	-2	50	7
	LU	37	-4	46	7	3	-4	1	0	6	2	7	-1	83	3	4	-4
	HU	12	3	23	7	29	-2	23	-1	8	-2	5	-5	35	10	52	-3
	MT	9	-2	21	-4	20	2	11	2	11	-5	28	7	30	-6	31	4
	NL	31	10	56	-2	6	-2	1	-1	5	-1	1	-4	87	8	7	-3
	AT	18	-7	44	5	15	7	3	1	17	-1	3	-5	62	-2	18	8
	PL	5	-1	23	10	41	-12	7	-3	12	4	12	2	28	9	48	-15
	PT	3	-3	13	-3	41	6	15	0	12	-2	16	2	16	-6	56	6
	RO	7	-2	19	2	30	-2	25	12	8	-1	11	-9	26	0	55	10
	SI	17	2	41	-7	19	3	4	2	11	-1	8	1	58	-5	23	5
	SK	10	3	26	-3	35	-3	16	5	11	2	2	-4	36	0	51	2
	FI	23	-4	59	3	8	-1	1	1	6	1	3	0	82	-1	9	0
	SE	27	5	60	0	5	-3	0	0	4	0	4	-2	87	5	5	-3
	UK	8	1	31	0	28	-2	6	-1	12	1	15	1	39	1	34	-3

QA5.2 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?

Du Japon

QA5.2 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

Japan

QA5.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Lebensqualität in der EU alles in allem derzeit viel besser, etwas besser, etwas schlechter oder viel schlechter ist als ...?

In Japan

		Vraiment meilleure		Un peu meilleure		Un peu moins bonne		Vraiment moins bonne		La même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Meilleure'		Total 'Moins bonne'	
		Much better		Somewhat better		Somewhat less good		Definitely less good		The same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Better'		Total 'Worse'	
		Viel besser		Etwas besser		Etwas schlechter		Viel schlechter		Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Besser'		Gesamt 'Schlechter'	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2
	EU 27	13	1	34	0	23	-1	8	3	6	-1	16	-2	47	1	31	2
	BE	21	2	49	1	16	-4	2	0	6	0	6	1	70	3	18	-4
	BG	10	1	19	5	27	3	12	4	11	2	21	-15	29	6	39	7
	CZ	5	-1	30	-2	42	2	13	7	4	-2	6	-4	35	-3	55	9
	DK	19	9	49	-5	16	2	0	-1	7	-1	9	-4	68	4	16	1
	DE	26	15	44	3	11	-9	3	0	6	-7	10	-2	70	18	14	-9
	EE	9	2	25	2	30	0	12	4	7	0	17	-8	34	4	42	4
	IE	6	-11	25	-9	20	1	10	7	7	2	32	10	31	-20	30	8
	EL	12	-8	30	-2	25	2	20	13	5	-5	8	0	42	-10	45	15
	ES	15	0	36	7	25	9	4	-2	2	-4	18	-10	51	7	29	7
	FR	14	-3	37	-2	20	0	3	1	6	3	20	1	51	-5	23	1
	IT	7	-11	34	-4	29	9	13	9	7	2	10	-5	41	-15	42	18
	CY	18	0	20	-5	17	2	11	6	8	3	26	-6	38	-5	28	8
	LV	7	1	25	10	32	0	14	-2	3	-1	19	-8	32	11	46	-2
	LT	7	-1	23	5	39	2	12	4	3	0	16	-10	30	4	51	6
	LU	32	-2	34	4	9	-1	2	0	4	-1	19	0	66	2	11	-1
	HU	11	0	27	9	24	-5	23	1	6	2	9	-7	38	9	47	-4
	MT	7	-2	21	-3	12	-7	9	-2	5	-2	46	16	28	-5	21	-9
	NL	20	5	43	1	15	-3	1	0	9	3	12	-6	63	6	16	-3
	AT	33	7	38	-1	14	3	2	-1	7	-3	6	-5	71	6	16	2
	PL	4	0	18	1	40	-4	11	-1	9	3	18	1	22	1	51	-5
	PT	5	-1	17	-6	33	6	13	-1	7	-1	25	3	22	-7	46	5
	RO	7	-2	20	-1	27	1	25	13	6	-2	15	-9	27	-3	52	14
	SI	19	5	34	-10	21	-1	7	4	6	0	13	2	53	-5	28	3
	SK	11	3	27	-1	37	-3	16	5	4	-1	5	-3	38	2	53	2
	FI	17	1	52	1	18	-1	1	0	6	0	6	-1	69	2	19	-1
	SE	14	2	47	8	21	-4	1	-1	5	1	12	-6	61	10	22	-5
	UK	8	2	31	4	23	-4	5	-1	6	-1	27	0	39	6	28	-5

QA5.3 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?
De la Chine

QA5.3 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?
China

QA5.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Lebensqualität in der EU alles in allem derzeit viel besser, etwas besser, etwas schlechter oder viel schlechter ist als ...?
In China

%		Vraiment meilleure		Un peu meilleure		Un peu moins bonne		Vraiment moins bonne		La même (SPONTANÉ)		NSP		Total 'Meilleure'		Total 'Moins bonne'	
		Much better		Somewhat better		Somewhat less good		Definitely less good		The same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Better'		Total 'Worse'	
		Viel besser		Etwas besser		Etwas schlechter		Viel schlechter		Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Besser'		Gesamt 'Schlechter'	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2
	EU 27	33	-8	33	0	14	6	6	2	3	1	11	-1	66	-8	20	8
	BE	45	-9	39	7	9	1	2	0	2	0	3	1	84	-2	11	1
	BG	15	-8	32	11	16	6	8	5	6	1	23	-15	47	3	24	11
	CZ	28	-11	42	1	15	7	7	3	3	1	5	-1	70	-10	22	10
	DK	55	10	34	-4	5	0	1	0	1	-1	4	-5	89	6	6	0
	DE	58	15	22	-6	9	-1	5	-3	1	-2	5	-3	80	9	14	-4
	EE	32	-8	32	3	16	10	4	0	4	2	12	-7	64	-5	20	10
	IE	15	-23	32	5	14	6	9	5	4	1	26	6	47	-18	23	11
	EL	27	-28	33	5	17	11	14	11	3	0	6	1	60	-23	31	22
	ES	32	-9	38	11	15	11	3	-1	1	-1	11	-11	70	2	18	10
	FR	37	-15	33	2	11	5	5	3	2	2	12	3	70	-13	16	8
	IT	17	-20	36	-3	24	16	10	8	5	2	8	-3	53	-23	34	24
	CY	40	-14	21	5	9	4	4	0	6	4	20	1	61	-9	13	4
	LV	24	-6	37	6	15	6	5	1	2	0	17	-7	61	0	20	7
	LT	20	-11	41	12	18	8	4	-2	2	0	15	-7	61	1	22	6
	LU	60	2	24	3	4	-1	0	-4	1	-1	11	1	84	5	4	-5
	HU	15	-11	30	-4	24	11	18	9	5	2	8	-7	45	-15	42	20
	MT	15	-10	19	-8	12	2	8	0	3	-2	43	18	34	-18	20	2
	NL	55	2	28	-4	7	1	5	4	1	-1	4	-2	83	-2	12	5
	AT	50	1	29	1	10	5	4	-2	3	0	4	-5	79	2	14	3
	PL	20	-16	40	6	17	7	3	0	3	1	17	2	60	-10	20	7
	PT	14	-11	22	-13	24	14	11	4	6	3	23	3	36	-24	35	18
	RO	11	-15	27	-2	22	11	17	11	6	3	17	-8	38	-17	39	22
	SI	39	-11	31	5	12	4	6	-1	3	1	9	2	70	-6	18	3
	SK	29	0	34	-9	22	8	7	3	3	1	5	-3	63	-9	29	11
	FI	59	-6	30	3	5	2	1	0	1	0	4	1	89	-3	6	2
	SE	62	-1	25	0	5	1	2	1	1	1	5	-2	87	-1	7	2
	UK	23	-5	38	-1	16	6	3	1	2	0	18	-1	61	-6	19	7

QA5.4 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?
De l'Inde

QA5.4 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?
India

QA5.4 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Lebensqualität in der EU alles in allem derzeit viel besser, etwas besser, etwas schlechter oder viel schlechter ist als ...?
In Indien

%		Vraiment meilleure		Un peu meilleure		Un peu moins bonne		Vraiment moins bonne		La même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Meilleure'		Total 'Moins bonne'	
		Much better		Somewhat better		Somewhat less good		Definitely less good		The same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Better'		Total 'Worse'	
		Viel besser		Etwas besser		Etwas schlechter		Viel schlechter		Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Besser'		Gesamt 'Schlechter'	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 64.2
	EU 27	45	-12	28	6	9	5	6	1	2	1	10	-1	73	-6	15	6
	BE	60	-15	30	13	5	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	90	-2	7	2
	BG	25	-7	30	14	9	3	7	2	4	2	25	-14	55	7	16	5
	CZ	40	-17	34	7	12	7	8	3	2	1	4	-1	74	-10	20	10
	DK	71	7	20	-4	3	1	1	-1	1	0	4	-3	91	3	4	0
	DE	68	13	13	-3	6	0	7	-5	1	-2	5	-3	81	10	13	-5
	EE	51	-5	24	7	7	4	4	-2	3	2	11	-6	75	2	11	2
	IE	26	-22	30	6	8	3	7	4	3	2	26	7	56	-16	15	7
	EL	46	-24	29	9	8	6	8	5	3	2	6	2	75	-15	16	11
	ES	48	-4	33	14	7	5	3	-2	0	-1	9	-12	81	10	10	3
	FR	48	-19	28	8	7	4	5	3	1	1	11	3	76	-11	12	7
	IT	27	-25	39	8	14	10	7	5	4	2	9	0	66	-17	21	15
	CY	61	-6	16	7	2	0	2	-3	3	2	16	0	77	1	4	-3
	LV	53	4	25	6	4	-1	2	-2	1	1	15	-8	78	10	6	-3
	LT	44	-2	29	11	8	1	4	-3	1	0	14	-7	73	9	12	-2
	LU	68	-2	18	2	2	0	1	-3	1	0	10	3	86	0	3	-3
	HU	24	-27	27	11	16	10	18	6	4	2	11	-2	51	-16	34	16
	MT	23	-14	24	-1	5	-1	3	-4	2	0	43	20	47	-15	8	-5
	NL	71	-2	15	0	4	0	5	2	1	1	4	-1	86	-2	9	2
	AT	60	-4	23	4	7	5	4	-2	3	1	3	-4	83	0	11	3
	PL	31	-18	32	7	14	7	3	-1	3	2	17	3	63	-11	17	6
	PT	21	-14	23	-7	17	12	9	0	5	2	25	7	44	-21	26	12
	RO	19	-19	30	9	15	8	12	4	5	3	19	-5	49	-10	27	12
	SI	49	-11	26	8	8	3	7	-2	2	1	8	1	75	-3	15	1
	SK	44	-2	28	0	15	4	6	0	2	0	5	-2	72	-2	21	4
	FI	72	-3	20	3	2	0	1	-1	1	0	4	1	92	0	3	-1
	SE	70	-4	20	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	-2	90	-1	5	2
	UK	40	-16	35	9	7	4	3	1	1	0	14	2	75	-7	10	5

QA5.5 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?

Du Brésil

QA5.5 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

Brazil

QA5.5 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Lebensqualität in der EU alles in allem derzeit viel besser, etwas besser, etwas schlechter oder viel schlechter ist als ...?

In Brasilien

%		Vraiment meilleure	Un peu meilleure	Un peu moins bonne	Vraiment moins bonne	La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Meilleure'	Total 'Moins bonne''
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Better'	Total 'Worse'
		Viel besser	Etwas besser	Etwas schlechter	Viel schlechter	Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Besser'	Gesamt 'Schlechter'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	35	32	11	4	3	15	67	15
	BE	49	39	6	2	1	3	88	8
	BG	17	27	14	4	8	30	44	18
	CZ	23	39	18	4	6	10	62	22
	DK	54	33	5	1	1	6	87	6
	DE	57	20	6	7	2	8	77	13
	EE	33	30	10	3	4	20	63	13
	IE	22	29	9	5	5	30	51	14
	EL	37	33	10	9	4	7	70	19
	ES	38	38	10	2	1	11	76	12
	FR	33	36	10	3	2	16	69	13
	IT	24	40	15	7	6	8	64	22
	CY	53	18	3	2	5	19	71	5
	LV	36	29	6	2	3	24	65	8
	LT	30	33	9	2	2	24	63	11
	LU	61	24	2	1	2	10	85	3
	HU	19	28	17	14	5	17	47	31
	MT	22	22	6	4	3	43	44	10
	NL	54	28	6	4	3	5	82	10
	AT	53	28	7	3	4	5	81	10
	PL	23	34	14	2	4	23	57	16
	PT	9	27	25	9	11	19	36	34
	RO	15	28	16	12	7	22	43	28
	SI	42	28	10	5	4	11	70	15
	SK	29	35	20	4	3	9	64	24
	FI	60	29	2	1	1	7	89	3
	SE	51	33	4	1	1	10	84	5
	UK	27	33	8	1	3	28	60	9

QA6.1 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?
Des États-Unis

QA6.1 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?
The United States

QA6.1 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...?
der USA

%		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible	Le même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer	Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	6	18	43	17	7	9	24	60
	BE	5	20	51	18	3	3	25	69
	BG	8	13	35	12	18	14	21	47
	CZ	4	19	49	20	6	2	23	69
	DK	4	20	58	10	5	3	24	68
	DE	7	24	43	12	9	5	31	55
	EE	6	20	38	16	8	12	26	54
	IE	4	11	37	16	13	19	15	53
	EL	6	9	40	31	11	3	15	71
	ES	7	17	46	16	2	12	24	62
	FR	3	16	48	15	7	11	19	63
	IT	4	15	42	23	12	4	19	65
	CY	3	9	36	30	13	9	12	66
	LV	7	18	38	20	8	9	25	58
	LT	9	22	35	11	8	15	31	46
	LU	7	21	43	13	7	9	28	56
	HU	18	16	34	21	6	5	34	55
	MT	8	17	19	10	14	32	25	29
	NL	4	23	46	22	3	2	27	68
	AT	8	22	34	19	13	4	30	53
	PL	7	20	42	8	9	14	27	50
	PT	4	10	35	23	10	18	14	58
	RO	12	15	32	19	6	16	27	51
	SI	4	17	46	22	5	6	21	68
	SK	6	17	42	25	7	3	23	67
	FI	5	20	50	14	4	7	25	64
	SE	6	27	47	15	2	3	33	62
	UK	5	19	43	16	4	13	24	59

QA6.2 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?

Du Japon

QA6.2 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

Japan

QA6.2 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...?

Japans

	%	Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible	Le même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer	Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	10	36	26	7	6	15	46	33
	BE	7	41	35	5	6	6	48	40
	BG	13	28	21	7	10	21	41	28
	CZ	5	40	36	9	4	6	45	45
	DK	12	52	20	2	6	8	64	22
	DE	17	47	18	3	7	8	64	21
	EE	12	39	19	6	6	18	51	25
	IE	4	20	24	11	9	32	24	35
	EL	10	35	27	15	7	6	45	42
	ES	9	43	22	4	3	19	52	26
	FR	6	36	27	4	6	21	42	31
	IT	4	25	39	16	9	7	29	55
	CY	22	32	14	4	9	19	54	18
	LV	16	39	18	5	5	17	55	23
	LT	12	39	20	5	4	20	51	25
	LU	16	38	19	3	4	20	54	22
	HU	10	31	32	11	7	9	41	43
	MT	7	19	10	8	7	49	26	18
	NL	10	44	25	5	6	10	54	30
	AT	14	35	25	7	12	7	49	32
	PL	8	34	26	3	8	21	42	29
	PT	9	19	23	15	8	26	28	38
	RO	10	22	26	15	6	21	32	41
	SI	13	33	26	7	7	14	46	33
	SK	8	37	33	12	4	6	45	45
	FI	8	49	27	3	3	10	57	30
	SE	19	49	20	3	2	7	68	23
	UK	9	33	24	5	4	25	42	29

QA6.3 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?

De la Chine

QA6.3 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

China

QA6.3 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...?

Chinas

	%	Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible	Le même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer	Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	10	30	30	11	5	14	40	41
	BE	7	38	37	10	4	4	45	47
	BG	17	30	17	7	7	22	47	24
	CZ	9	37	33	11	3	7	46	44
	DK	10	28	40	11	5	6	38	51
	DE	13	34	31	7	7	8	47	38
	EE	13	33	22	8	6	18	46	30
	IE	5	17	24	16	7	31	22	40
	EL	13	32	28	16	5	6	45	44
	ES	14	34	26	6	2	18	48	32
	FR	6	26	35	13	3	17	32	48
	IT	6	29	33	17	7	8	35	50
	CY	29	25	15	6	7	18	54	21
	LV	18	35	18	7	4	18	53	25
	LT	18	37	17	5	3	20	55	22
	LU	15	29	27	8	5	16	44	35
	HU	11	29	31	13	6	10	40	44
	MT	10	17	12	7	5	49	27	19
	NL	11	31	33	14	5	6	42	47
	AT	12	27	28	20	8	5	39	48
	PL	9	30	28	6	5	22	39	34
	PT	10	18	21	14	10	27	28	35
	RO	12	20	25	17	5	21	32	42
	SI	18	29	27	9	5	12	47	36
	SK	11	34	33	13	4	5	45	46
	FI	14	34	31	9	3	9	48	40
	SE	14	36	31	11	2	6	50	42
	UK	9	26	29	11	3	22	35	40

QA6.4 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?

De l'Inde

QA6.4 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

India

QA6.4 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...?

Indiens

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible	Le même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer	Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
%									
	EU 27	25	37	14	5	4	15	62	19
	BE	19	52	17	4	3	5	71	21
	BG	25	31	9	5	4	26	56	14
	CZ	29	42	14	6	3	6	71	20
	DK	32	45	13	2	2	6	77	15
	DE	39	35	9	5	3	9	74	14
	EE	37	27	10	4	4	18	64	14
	IE	12	25	13	8	7	35	37	21
	EL	36	36	10	7	3	8	72	17
	ES	30	37	11	3	1	18	67	14
	FR	16	43	14	4	3	20	59	18
	IT	14	42	18	8	7	11	56	26
	CY	55	19	5	2	3	16	74	7
	LV	42	28	7	4	1	18	70	11
	LT	37	28	10	4	1	20	65	14
	LU	33	34	11	3	2	17	67	14
	HU	20	31	21	10	5	13	51	31
	MT	15	20	4	5	4	52	35	9
	NL	33	40	12	5	2	8	73	17
	AT	23	38	16	8	7	8	61	24
	PL	19	33	18	3	4	23	52	21
	PT	18	22	15	9	7	29	40	24
	RO	17	25	18	9	6	25	42	27
	SI	32	36	12	4	3	13	68	16
	SK	27	40	18	5	3	7	67	23
	FI	36	40	10	3	1	10	76	13
	SE	41	38	10	4	2	5	79	14
	UK	20	40	13	3	3	21	60	16

QA6.5 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?

Du Brésil

QA6.5 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

Brazil

QA6.5 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...?

Brasilien

	%	Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible	Le même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Definitely weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer	Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	26	36	13	4	4	17	62	17
	BE	21	53	14	3	3	6	74	17
	BG	21	29	10	5	6	29	50	15
	CZ	23	41	18	5	4	9	64	23
	DK	34	44	9	3	2	8	78	12
	DE	46	29	8	5	2	10	75	13
	EE	33	28	8	4	5	22	61	12
	IE	13	26	11	6	6	38	39	17
	EL	35	35	9	7	4	10	70	16
	ES	30	39	12	2	1	16	69	14
	FR	15	43	13	4	3	22	58	17
	IT	15	43	18	6	7	11	58	24
	CY	54	20	4	3	3	16	74	7
	LV	39	27	7	4	1	22	66	11
	LT	34	27	9	3	1	26	61	12
	LU	37	38	8	2	2	13	75	10
	HU	20	28	20	11	5	16	48	31
	MT	15	21	3	6	3	52	36	9
	NL	33	38	13	4	3	9	71	17
	AT	26	36	15	6	8	9	62	21
	PL	20	32	16	3	5	24	52	19
	PT	14	22	22	11	9	22	36	33
	RO	18	24	17	10	6	25	42	27
	SI	30	34	12	4	5	15	64	16
	SK	26	37	19	5	4	9	63	24
	FI	39	38	9	2	1	11	77	11
	SE	48	34	7	2	1	8	82	9
	UK	23	35	9	2	2	29	58	11

QA7.1 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Américaine

QA7.1 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
American

QA7.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...
Amerikanische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins performante		Aussi performante		NSP	
		Performing better		Performing worse		Performing as well as		DK	
		Leistungsfähiger		Weniger leistungsfähig		Genauso leistungsfähig		WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	22	-8	39	7	31	4	8	-3
	BE	31	-5	38	6	29	2	2	-3
	BG	19	-1	43	8	28	-2	10	-5
	CZ	14	-9	47	11	37	1	2	-3
	DK	39	-26	20	13	38	13	3	0
	DE	45	5	17	-7	33	3	5	-1
	EE	20	-11	37	8	32	4	11	-1
	IE	8	-13	41	4	34	9	17	0
	EL	12	-25	57	21	25	2	6	2
	ES	18	-4	52	2	18	-3	12	5
	FR	15	-3	44	3	31	1	10	-1
	IT	8	-20	46	15	41	12	5	-7
	CY	10	-28	48	26	30	7	12	-5
	LV	17	-1	46	6	27	3	10	-8
	LT	21	0	46	1	23	2	10	-3
	LU	37	-7	27	-1	28	6	8	2
	HU	27	3	49	8	19	-7	5	-4
	MT	13	-15	36	12	21	2	30	1
	NL	49	-15	17	4	31	11	3	0
	AT	28	-4	28	0	38	4	6	0
	PL	23	-7	40	11	23	3	14	-7
	PT	9	-6	52	12	24	2	15	-8
	RO	14	-6	51	20	24	-2	11	-12
	SI	24	-10	39	9	30	2	7	-1
	SK	19	-18	43	14	35	6	3	-2
	FI	32	-30	26	15	37	15	5	0
	SE	40	-26	21	11	37	21	2	-6
	UK	15	-10	40	7	34	6	11	-3

QA7.2 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Japonaise

QA7.2 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Japanese

QA7.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...
Japanische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins performante		Aussi performante		NSP	
		Performing better		Performing worse		Performing as well as		DK	
		Leistungsfähiger		Weniger leistungsfähig		Genauso leistungsfähig		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	22	-2	48	7	17	0	13	-5
	BE	26	3	51	1	18	0	5	-4
	BG	16	2	56	2	14	0	14	-4
	CZ	15	-2	62	6	18	-1	5	-3
	DK	23	-10	44	19	22	-3	11	-6
	DE	38	3	27	-5	29	7	6	-5
	EE	17	-1	48	-4	20	7	15	-2
	IE	9	-7	48	12	16	0	27	-5
	EL	15	-2	70	7	7	-7	8	2
	ES	22	0	49	3	13	-4	16	1
	FR	17	-1	53	2	14	-1	16	0
	IT	17	-7	58	21	17	-1	8	-13
	CY	15	0	53	8	13	-2	19	-6
	LV	18	5	57	2	11	2	14	-9
	LT	20	4	56	-1	11	3	13	-6
	LU	30	2	39	1	14	-1	17	-2
	HU	33	5	50	3	12	-2	5	-6
	MT	16	0	30	2	12	1	42	-3
	NL	30	-1	39	7	23	0	8	-6
	AT	36	-2	32	4	26	-1	6	-1
	PL	19	1	50	6	14	3	17	-10
	PT	13	-4	50	16	13	-6	24	-6
	RO	14	-1	52	14	18	1	16	-14
	SI	23	1	57	2	11	-1	9	-2
	SK	19	-7	60	14	16	-4	5	-3
	FI	26	-9	44	13	20	-5	10	1
	SE	23	-8	47	17	18	1	12	-10
	UK	18	-4	47	9	14	1	21	-6

QA7.3 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Chinoise

QA7.3 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Chinese

QA7.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...
Chinesische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins performante		Aussi performante		NSP	
		Performing better		Performing worse		Performing as well as		DK	
		Leistungsfähiger		Weniger leistungsfähig		Genauso leistungsfähig		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	23	-4	53	10	12	-1	12	-5
	BE	25	-1	61	5	11	1	3	-5
	BG	21	-6	48	9	12	0	19	-3
	CZ	29	-7	52	13	13	-4	6	-2
	DK	19	-3	64	16	10	-5	7	-8
	DE	31	-5	40	3	22	3	7	-1
	EE	33	-9	37	3	14	5	16	1
	IE	11	-3	52	13	10	-5	27	-5
	EL	20	-10	68	16	5	-7	7	1
	ES	30	-5	46	7	9	-2	15	0
	FR	17	-1	61	6	8	-3	14	-2
	IT	17	-7	62	19	14	0	7	-12
	CY	29	3	44	4	10	0	17	-7
	LV	32	10	42	-2	11	1	15	-9
	LT	37	-3	35	2	11	2	17	-1
	LU	28	5	50	0	8	-3	14	-2
	HU	33	2	50	6	10	-4	7	-4
	MT	15	0	33	5	8	-1	44	-4
	NL	22	-3	62	8	11	-3	5	-2
	AT	38	-6	39	10	16	-2	7	-2
	PL	24	-1	48	10	11	2	17	-11
	PT	17	-9	47	18	11	-2	25	-7
	RO	19	-4	52	22	14	-1	15	-17
	SI	34	-1	49	8	10	-3	7	-4
	SK	32	-12	49	20	13	-5	6	-3
	FI	39	-8	43	9	10	-1	8	0
	SE	26	-4	57	17	8	-2	9	-11
	UK	15	-1	59	11	9	-1	17	-9

QA7.4 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Indienne

QA7.4 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Indian

QA7.4 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...
Indische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins performante		Aussi performante		NSP	
		Performing better		Performing worse		Performing as well as		DK	
		Leistungsfähiger		Weniger leistungsfähig		Genauso leistungsfähig		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	48	5	25	2	11	-1	16	-6
	BE	53	7	32	2	11	0	4	-9
	BG	48	7	15	1	11	0	26	-8
	CZ	62	-1	18	3	12	-2	8	0
	DK	54	7	25	2	9	-3	12	-6
	DE	61	12	18	-8	11	-3	10	-1
	EE	63	-4	12	0	9	5	16	-1
	IE	30	8	24	3	13	-2	33	-9
	EL	62	-8	22	7	4	-3	12	4
	ES	59	-5	18	4	8	1	15	0
	FR	44	3	28	1	8	-2	20	-2
	IT	34	3	37	8	16	4	13	-15
	CY	63	-3	13	6	7	4	17	-7
	LV	68	15	10	0	6	-1	16	-14
	LT	63	-3	12	0	7	3	18	0
	LU	54	11	22	-5	6	-4	18	-2
	HU	40	3	28	2	16	0	16	-5
	MT	28	9	15	1	4	-3	53	-7
	NL	54	5	27	-2	9	-1	10	-2
	AT	59	0	19	6	12	-3	10	-3
	PL	45	6	20	5	10	0	25	-11
	PT	29	-3	28	8	12	1	31	-6
	RO	38	4	21	4	19	8	22	-16
	SI	56	-1	24	5	8	-2	12	-2
	SK	56	-1	22	4	14	-1	8	-2
	FI	71	1	14	0	5	-1	10	0
	SE	55	9	22	1	10	0	13	-10
	UK	38	12	32	2	10	-3	20	-11

QA7.5 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Brésilienne

QA7.5 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Brazilian

QA7.5 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...
brasilianische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins performante		Aussi performante		NSP	
		Performing better		Performing worse		Performing as well as		DK	
		Leistungsfähiger		Weniger leistungsfähig		Genauso leistungsfähig		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	48	2	21	5	12	1	19	-8
	BE	59	7	25	7	11	-2	5	-12
	BG	39	1	16	4	15	4	30	-9
	CZ	48	-1	20	5	20	-3	12	-1
	DK	52	-5	24	13	10	-1	14	-7
	DE	68	10	14	-6	7	-2	11	-2
	EE	53	0	13	2	12	6	22	-8
	IE	31	5	20	6	12	-2	37	-9
	EL	59	-6	21	8	6	-5	14	3
	ES	55	-8	19	5	10	3	16	0
	FR	43	-5	25	9	10	-1	22	-3
	IT	37	4	32	10	17	4	14	-18
	CY	62	2	12	6	7	2	19	-10
	LV	61	24	9	1	8	-1	22	-24
	LT	54	7	13	1	8	2	25	-10
	LU	60	7	16	-4	5	-2	19	-1
	HU	38	1	27	6	14	1	21	-8
	MT	27	7	15	5	4	-2	54	-10
	NL	53	-6	25	10	13	4	9	-8
	AT	63	-2	14	5	12	0	11	-3
	PL	44	1	19	8	11	1	26	-10
	PT	21	-21	41	24	17	6	21	-9
	RO	32	1	24	9	21	9	23	-19
	SI	54	-6	21	8	11	3	14	-5
	SK	46	-7	25	10	18	0	11	-3
	FI	68	-3	12	4	7	1	13	-2
	SE	56	4	17	7	10	0	17	-11
	UK	37	10	19	7	12	1	32	-18

QA8.1 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Américaine

QA8.1 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
American

QA8.1 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?
Amerikanische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante	Moins performante	Aussi performante	NSP
		Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
		Leistungsfähiger	Weniger leistungsfähig	Genauso leistungsfähig	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	25	26	29	20
	BE	30	28	35	7
	BG	20	20	30	30
	CZ	17	36	36	11
	DK	41	14	39	6
	DE	34	19	30	17
	EE	31	23	26	20
	IE	14	21	28	37
	EL	18	41	24	17
	ES	29	23	25	23
	FR	17	32	27	24
	IT	20	31	32	17
	CY	15	21	24	40
	LV	27	24	31	18
	LT	30	24	25	21
	LU	32	27	21	20
	HU	30	33	21	16
	MT	14	12	11	63
	NL	39	14	34	13
	AT	27	22	40	11
	PL	24	22	22	32
	PT	16	36	18	30
	RO	18	29	27	26
	SI	26	25	28	21
	SK	28	22	38	12
	FI	37	25	27	11
	SE	49	15	29	7
	UK	21	30	28	21

QA8.2 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Japonaise

QA8.2 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Japanese

QA8.2 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?
Japanische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante	Moins performante	Aussi performante	NSP
		Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
		Leistungsfähiger	Weniger leistungsfähig	Genauso leistungsfähig	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	24	32	22	22
	BE	27	38	28	7
	BG	17	28	23	32
	CZ	14	49	26	11
	DK	26	31	33	10
	DE	33	22	28	17
	EE	24	29	24	23
	IE	12	25	22	41
	EL	17	54	13	16
	ES	29	28	17	26
	FR	15	37	21	27
	IT	22	37	21	20
	CY	19	22	20	39
	LV	23	33	24	20
	LT	26	34	17	23
	LU	25	33	18	24
	HU	30	37	18	15
	MT	13	10	8	69
	NL	28	25	33	14
	AT	36	26	27	11
	PL	21	27	20	32
	PT	19	33	13	35
	RO	18	31	22	29
	SI	22	35	23	20
	SK	23	36	31	10
	FI	28	33	25	14
	SE	29	28	32	11
	UK	19	36	18	27

QA8.3 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Chinoise

QA8.3 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Chinese

QA8.3 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?
Chinesische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante	Moins performante	Aussi performante	NSP
		Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
		Leistungsfähiger	Weniger leistungsfähig	Genauso leistungsfähig	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	22	39	17	22
	BE	24	51	18	7
	BG	19	25	20	36
	CZ	28	41	20	11
	DK	20	52	20	8
	DE	23	41	20	16
	EE	31	26	19	24
	IE	13	29	17	41
	EL	19	54	11	16
	ES	30	33	13	24
	FR	14	46	14	26
	IT	24	39	18	19
	CY	23	21	15	41
	LV	29	30	19	22
	LT	36	27	14	23
	LU	21	46	10	23
	HU	31	37	16	16
	MT	13	11	7	69
	NL	22	48	19	11
	AT	35	33	21	11
	PL	24	28	14	34
	PT	18	36	12	34
	RO	21	28	21	30
	SI	24	37	19	20
	SK	34	29	26	11
	FI	28	39	19	14
	SE	23	52	16	9
	UK	18	43	14	25

QA8.4 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Indienne

QA8.4 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Indian

QA8.4 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?
Indische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante	Moins performante	Aussi performante	NSP
		Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
		Leistungsfähiger	Weniger leistungsfähig	Genauso leistungsfähig	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	38	23	15	24
	BE	40	34	18	8
	BG	35	11	16	38
	CZ	58	14	17	11
	DK	49	24	17	10
	DE	42	24	16	18
	EE	49	13	14	24
	IE	25	15	15	45
	EL	45	28	6	21
	ES	48	15	12	25
	FR	29	28	14	29
	IT	32	28	16	24
	CY	44	10	6	40
	LV	53	9	16	22
	LT	55	10	11	24
	LU	37	26	12	25
	HU	36	25	19	20
	MT	19	5	4	72
	NL	45	25	17	13
	AT	49	21	16	14
	PL	38	15	12	35
	PT	25	26	12	37
	RO	31	15	23	31
	SI	43	21	14	22
	SK	54	15	20	11
	FI	57	16	12	15
	SE	44	28	17	11
	UK	34	25	14	27

QA8.5 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?
Brésilienne

QA8.5 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?
Brazilian

QA8.5 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?
brasilianische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante	Moins performante	Aussi performante	NSP
		Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
		Leistungsfähiger	Weniger leistungsfähig	Genauso leistungsfähig	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	39	19	16	26
	BE	47	26	19	8
	BG	31	10	19	40
	CZ	48	16	22	14
	DK	52	18	17	13
	DE	50	17	13	20
	EE	46	12	16	26
	IE	25	12	16	47
	EL	44	26	8	22
	ES	47	14	12	27
	FR	29	23	16	32
	IT	35	24	17	24
	CY	46	5	8	41
	LV	50	10	16	24
	LT	50	9	12	29
	LU	45	17	12	26
	HU	36	22	19	23
	MT	19	4	6	71
	NL	44	19	22	15
	AT	52	15	18	15
	PL	37	14	13	36
	PT	20	32	16	32
	RO	28	18	22	32
	SI	43	16	17	24
	SK	48	16	23	13
	FI	56	13	14	17
	SE	51	13	21	15
	UK	34	17	14	35

QA9 Pourriez-vous me dire si, selon vous, en 2030, l'UE sera une des principales puissances diplomatiques mondiales ?

QA9 Please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world?

QA9 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die EU 2030 Ihrer Meinung nach die führende diplomatische Kraft in der Welt sein wird.

		Oui, probablement		Non, probablement pas		NSP	
		Yes, probably		No, probably not		DK	
		Ja, wahrscheinlich		Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht		WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	42	-14	44	18	14	-4
	BE	52	-1	45	8	3	-7
	BG	36	-9	29	13	35	-4
	CZ	23	-21	72	32	5	-11
	DK	67	5	30	0	3	-5
	DE	28	-38	57	34	15	4
	EE	29	-22	62	25	9	-3
	IE	38	-12	34	13	28	-1
	EL	33	-33	57	27	10	6
	ES	52	-11	32	14	16	-3
	FR	51	-5	37	10	12	-5
	IT	44	-8	37	15	19	-7
	CY	53	-12	32	17	15	-5
	LV	28	-5	66	19	6	-14
	LT	30	-18	49	27	21	-9
	LU	52	-3	42	12	6	-9
	HU	39	-3	49	15	12	-12
	MT	32	-34	29	21	39	13
	NL	57	2	40	5	3	-7
	AT	26	-22	62	21	12	1
	PL	38	-13	42	20	20	-7
	PT	31	-15	47	30	22	-15
	RO	46	-9	29	12	25	-3
	SI	18	-23	72	27	10	-4
	SK	32	-19	60	23	8	-4
	FI	31	-16	64	19	5	-3
	SE	67	4	31	2	2	-6
	UK	41	-9	50	18	9	-9

QA10.1 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

Le respect de la nature et l'environnement

QA10.1 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Respect for nature and the environment

QA10.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Respekt vor Natur und Umwelt

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	55	6	12	3	27	-6	6	-3
	BE	72	17	10	-1	17	-13	1	-3
	BG	30	3	9	2	56	13	5	-18
	CZ	35	-9	19	10	42	0	4	-1
	DK	82	15	4	-1	12	-11	2	-3
	DE	72	7	7	2	17	-9	4	0
	EE	52	7	7	4	36	-5	5	-6
	IE	41	3	9	1	41	4	9	-8
	EL	41	-16	17	12	38	6	4	-2
	ES	56	16	12	3	23	-12	9	-7
	FR	64	9	12	1	18	-4	6	-6
	IT	46	0	21	5	29	1	4	-6
	CY	72	4	4	2	23	1	1	-7
	LV	52	8	11	5	31	-9	6	-4
	LT	35	5	13	7	47	-5	5	-7
	LU	77	19	8	-1	13	-13	2	-5
	HU	48	8	15	4	33	-8	4	-4
	MT	48	16	6	3	38	-20	8	1
	NL	64	14	8	1	25	-11	3	-4
	AT	57	-6	14	9	26	-2	3	-1
	PL	56	8	7	-3	30	-5	7	0
	PT	40	-9	12	4	36	7	12	-2
	RO	40	3	19	12	35	-8	6	-7
	SI	73	17	6	1	18	-15	3	-3
	SK	39	-4	18	8	40	-2	3	-2
	FI	77	10	4	-2	17	-4	2	-4
	SE	71	15	7	0	18	-13	4	-2
	UK	42	11	13	2	35	-13	10	0

QA10.2 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

L'égalité sociale et la solidarité

QA10.2 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Social equality and solidarity

QA10.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Soziale Gleichheit und Solidarität

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	61	8	11	4	22	-7	6	-5
	BE	78	10	10	3	12	-10	0	-3
	BG	35	10	14	4	43	8	8	-22
	CZ	46	-5	19	13	29	-4	6	-4
	DK	83	8	5	2	10	-7	2	-3
	DE	76	8	6	2	14	-7	4	-3
	EE	54	5	11	6	28	-3	7	-8
	IE	44	5	9	1	37	4	10	-10
	EL	45	-16	22	16	29	1	4	-1
	ES	65	18	8	2	21	-13	6	-7
	FR	71	11	9	1	13	-7	7	-5
	IT	52	-4	17	5	28	5	3	-6
	CY	70	11	6	3	21	-3	3	-11
	LV	49	8	17	6	24	-7	10	-7
	LT	38	5	15	8	37	-6	10	-7
	LU	84	22	5	-4	8	-14	3	-4
	HU	47	3	17	7	29	-3	7	-7
	MT	49	17	7	2	33	-20	11	1
	NL	80	21	5	1	13	-16	2	-6
	AT	64	2	12	6	20	-6	4	-2
	PL	56	9	11	2	24	-9	9	-2
	PT	42	-11	13	7	35	9	10	-5
	RO	38	8	22	13	31	-9	9	-12
	SI	77	22	6	1	13	-18	4	-5
	SK	46	0	18	5	30	-2	6	-3
	FI	81	0	4	2	13	0	2	-2
	SE	82	15	4	0	10	-12	4	-3
	UK	47	15	11	4	31	-13	11	-6

QA10.3 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

L'esprit d'entreprise

QA10.3 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Entrepreneurship

QA10.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Unternehmergeist

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	32	4	30	12	30	-13	8	-3
	BE	39	1	35	18	25	-17	1	-2
	BG	23	6	18	7	50	0	9	-13
	CZ	24	-2	26	11	46	-9	4	0
	DK	41	5	36	19	18	-19	5	-5
	DE	37	6	22	7	34	-15	7	2
	EE	34	6	20	12	39	-13	7	-5
	IE	30	6	19	5	38	-1	13	-10
	EL	27	-1	36	15	35	-14	2	0
	ES	38	7	28	14	27	-13	7	-8
	FR	29	2	42	14	18	-16	11	0
	IT	34	-4	37	12	26	-3	3	-5
	CY	50	29	12	4	32	-22	6	-11
	LV	27	1	30	15	35	-12	8	-4
	LT	27	7	24	14	40	-14	9	-7
	LU	39	17	33	4	18	-16	10	-5
	HU	28	7	28	13	37	-18	7	-2
	MT	27	14	9	0	28	-18	36	4
	NL	29	6	32	15	35	-15	4	-6
	AT	33	6	23	9	42	-10	2	-5
	PL	42	11	18	-4	30	-8	10	1
	PT	24	-9	23	12	37	3	16	-6
	RO	30	9	28	15	33	-14	9	-10
	SI	39	15	30	16	26	-31	5	0
	SK	22	3	32	11	43	-11	3	-3
	FI	51	11	22	10	22	-20	5	-1
	SE	30	6	36	16	28	-11	6	-11
	UK	21	2	32	19	31	-20	16	-1

QA10.4 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

La diversité culturelle

QA10.4 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Cultural diversity

QA10.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Kulturelle Vielfalt

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.4	67.1	76.4	67.1	76.4	67.1	76.4	67.1
	EU 27	44	12	19	5	31	-15	6	-2
	BE	59	17	16	4	24	-20	1	-1
	BG	35	9	9	2	50	2	6	-13
	CZ	30	0	20	10	48	-11	2	1
	DK	43	21	28	12	25	-30	4	-3
	DE	46	12	17	8	34	-21	3	1
	EE	41	11	16	9	38	-16	5	-4
	IE	37	6	15	4	37	1	11	-11
	EL	35	-10	24	13	40	-2	1	-1
	ES	54	18	16	7	25	-16	5	-9
	FR	54	17	17	6	22	-22	7	-1
	IT	37	4	30	1	30	1	3	-6
	CY	66	29	6	2	26	-22	2	-9
	LV	35	7	16	7	44	-11	5	-3
	LT	31	8	14	9	49	-12	6	-5
	LU	63	25	14	-1	18	-20	5	-4
	HU	35	6	22	13	42	-18	1	-1
	MT	37	16	9	2	38	-23	16	5
	NL	52	23	15	4	29	-25	4	-2
	AT	46	2	15	7	38	-5	1	-4
	PL	40	11	22	-4	29	-8	9	1
	PT	35	-5	15	7	40	3	10	-5
	RO	37	10	20	11	36	-13	7	-8
	SI	57	28	17	6	23	-33	3	-1
	SK	24	2	25	6	49	-4	2	-4
	FI	50	18	20	6	27	-22	3	-2
	SE	46	24	22	7	28	-24	4	-7
	UK	42	20	14	2	33	-18	11	-4

QA10.5 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

La paix

QA10.5 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Peace

QA10.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Frieden

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	63	6	6	1	25	-5	6	-2
	BE	74	10	8	4	17	-11	1	-3
	BG	50	11	6	1	40	3	4	-15
	CZ	56	-6	5	1	37	6	2	-1
	DK	83	15	2	-1	13	-10	2	-4
	DE	77	4	2	-1	17	-4	4	1
	EE	60	6	7	5	27	-8	6	-3
	IE	45	2	7	2	39	5	9	-9
	EL	64	0	11	7	23	-5	2	-2
	ES	68	21	5	-1	20	-14	7	-6
	FR	71	6	6	1	17	-6	6	-1
	IT	57	-6	13	6	27	6	3	-6
	CY	75	1	3	1	18	3	4	-5
	LV	72	13	5	0	16	-9	7	-4
	LT	48	13	7	3	40	-10	5	-6
	LU	83	19	4	-2	10	-15	3	-2
	HU	62	4	8	4	26	-6	4	-2
	MT	54	12	6	3	31	-16	9	1
	NL	66	14	4	0	26	-10	4	-4
	AT	66	-1	10	7	19	-7	5	1
	PL	66	6	4	0	23	-7	7	1
	PT	47	-12	9	5	34	10	10	-3
	RO	48	15	13	7	33	-15	6	-7
	SI	81	13	3	1	15	-11	1	-3
	SK	61	11	6	0	31	-9	2	-2
	FI	86	9	3	1	10	-7	1	-3
	SE	80	16	3	1	15	-12	2	-5
	UK	41	10	8	1	39	-8	12	-3

QA10.6 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

Le progrès et l'innovation

QA10.6 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Progress and innovation

QA10.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Fortschritt und Innovation

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.4	67.1	76.4	67.1	76.4	67.1	76.4	67.1
	EU 27	34	4	27	10	33	-12	6	-2
	BE	41	5	33	16	25	-20	1	-1
	BG	26	8	14	7	50	-5	10	-10
	CZ	24	-3	21	7	53	-3	2	-1
	DK	39	5	33	17	25	-20	3	-2
	DE	41	5	20	6	34	-14	5	3
	EE	36	9	19	10	37	-12	8	-7
	IE	32	3	18	7	39	-2	11	-8
	EL	31	-10	30	19	37	-9	2	0
	ES	42	10	26	10	26	-13	6	-7
	FR	32	4	36	14	25	-18	7	0
	IT	37	-2	32	6	29	0	2	-4
	CY	57	22	13	8	28	-23	2	-7
	LV	27	-1	24	11	41	-7	8	-3
	LT	28	9	18	10	43	-12	11	-7
	LU	28	6	47	14	20	-20	5	0
	HU	37	11	21	9	39	-19	3	-1
	MT	35	16	12	3	38	-22	15	3
	NL	24	-4	35	20	38	-15	3	-1
	AT	36	3	18	8	44	-7	2	-4
	PL	44	17	19	-6	28	-11	9	0
	PT	28	-9	20	8	39	1	13	0
	RO	30	12	23	13	39	-16	8	-9
	SI	38	16	30	14	29	-28	3	-2
	SK	24	1	24	8	50	-5	2	-4
	FI	54	3	19	12	24	-14	3	-1
	SE	29	3	38	24	29	-23	4	-4
	UK	21	1	30	15	38	-15	11	-1

QA10.7 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

La liberté d'opinion

QA10.7 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Freedom of opinion

QA10.7 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Meinungsfreiheit

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
	%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	64	10	8	1	23	-8	5	-3
	BE	77	7	8	4	15	-8	0	-3
	BG	36	12	10	2	47	-1	7	-13
	CZ	39	-1	14	3	44	-2	3	0
	DK	87	8	3	1	8	-7	2	-2
	DE	78	6	3	1	15	-8	4	1
	EE	56	10	7	4	30	-11	7	-3
	IE	45	2	7	0	38	5	10	-7
	EL	47	-14	16	11	34	2	3	1
	ES	70	18	6	1	19	-12	5	-7
	FR	77	12	6	0	13	-9	4	-3
	IT	55	-2	15	2	28	5	2	-5
	CY	76	10	3	2	19	-6	2	-6
	LV	53	14	10	1	28	-11	9	-4
	LT	43	12	10	5	40	-11	7	-6
	LU	85	21	5	-1	9	-16	1	-4
	HU	42	7	16	6	35	-11	7	-2
	MT	50	12	5	2	34	-18	11	4
	NL	84	19	1	-1	14	-14	1	-4
	AT	66	1	12	8	20	-7	2	-2
	PL	62	21	6	-8	25	-12	7	-1
	PT	46	-10	10	6	35	6	9	-2
	RO	39	15	17	10	38	-15	6	-10
	SI	69	20	10	4	18	-21	3	-3
	SK	44	10	12	-3	41	-3	3	-4
	FI	84	2	6	4	9	-4	1	-2
	SE	87	18	2	0	8	-15	3	-3
	UK	55	15	11	5	26	-18	8	-2

QA10.8 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

La tolérance et l'ouverture aux autres

QA10.8 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Tolerance and openness to others

QA10.8 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Toleranz und Offenheit gegenüber anderen

%		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	56	9	12	2	26	-7	6	-4
	BE	66	8	13	4	20	-9	1	-3
	BG	38	13	7	1	45	2	10	-16
	CZ	34	-8	19	8	40	1	7	-1
	DK	58	9	17	3	22	-9	3	-3
	DE	66	10	7	-3	21	-9	6	2
	EE	55	13	8	1	30	-8	7	-6
	IE	41	2	8	0	39	6	12	-8
	EL	45	-10	20	13	32	-2	3	-1
	ES	67	18	7	1	21	-10	5	-9
	FR	63	7	11	2	18	-9	8	0
	IT	49	-5	20	7	28	4	3	-6
	CY	72	14	4	1	21	-6	3	-9
	LV	49	13	14	2	25	-11	12	-4
	LT	38	9	12	5	42	-6	8	-8
	LU	74	19	10	1	13	-16	3	-4
	HU	44	4	19	9	31	-7	6	-6
	MT	49	15	7	3	28	-21	16	3
	NL	62	14	8	0	26	-10	4	-4
	AT	61	7	12	5	24	-8	3	-4
	PL	59	14	9	-4	24	-10	8	0
	PT	46	-8	12	8	32	5	10	-5
	RO	36	12	20	11	34	-14	10	-9
	SI	62	9	12	5	20	-11	6	-3
	SK	42	5	16	2	38	-2	4	-5
	FI	74	11	10	3	14	-10	2	-4
	SE	66	23	11	2	20	-19	3	-6
	UK	50	18	10	1	31	-15	9	-4

QA10.9 Pour chacune de ces valeurs, pouvez-vous me dire si elles sont mieux incarnées par l'UE, par d'autres pays (ou groupes de pays) dans le monde ou par les deux ?

Le respect de l'histoire et de ses leçons

QA10.9 For each of these values, please tell me if they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both?

Respect for history and its lessons

QA10.9 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden dieser Werte, ob er am besten von der EU, von anderen Ländern (oder Ländergruppen) auf der Welt oder von beiden verkörpert wird.

Respekt vor der Geschichte und ihren Lehren

		L'Union européenne		D'autres pays dans le monde		Les deux		NSP	
		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		DK	
		Europäische Union		Andere Länder in der Welt		Beides		WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.1
	EU 27	52	9	11	3	30	-9	7	-3
	BE	62	13	11	2	25	-13	2	-2
	BG	32	5	8	3	49	9	11	-17
	CZ	38	-9	14	8	43	1	5	0
	DK	63	26	11	1	23	-23	3	-4
	DE	58	13	8	0	27	-14	7	1
	EE	45	2	10	6	37	-2	8	-6
	IE	37	1	8	0	40	6	15	-7
	EL	45	-10	18	13	32	-3	5	0
	ES	62	21	8	2	23	-14	7	-9
	FR	61	13	9	1	20	-13	10	-1
	IT	55	-1	14	4	28	2	3	-5
	CY	64	6	5	3	25	-2	6	-7
	LV	42	4	10	2	39	-3	9	-3
	LT	34	8	10	6	48	-8	8	-6
	LU	66	17	10	0	16	-15	8	-2
	HU	45	2	15	7	35	-6	5	-3
	MT	49	20	6	1	32	-25	13	4
	NL	45	14	13	2	35	-14	7	-2
	AT	47	0	13	7	35	-5	5	-2
	PL	54	6	7	1	28	-9	11	2
	PT	41	-10	11	7	37	5	11	-2
	RO	36	10	19	14	36	-14	9	-10
	SI	57	23	13	2	25	-23	5	-2
	SK	44	5	12	4	40	-1	4	-8
	FI	60	12	13	5	21	-16	6	-1
	SE	48	15	14	3	32	-13	6	-5
	UK	40	13	13	3	37	-15	10	-1

QA11a Parmi les suivants, quel est, selon vous, le résultat de l'UE le plus positif ? Premièrement ?

QA11a Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?

QA11a Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach die positivsten Errungenschaften der EU? Erstens?

		La paix entre les Etats membres de l'UE	La libre circulation des personnes, des biens et des services au sein de l'UE	L'euro	Les programmes d'échanges pour les étudiants tels que ERASMUS	La politique agricole commune
		Peace among the Member States of the EU	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Euro	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The common agricultural policy
%		Frieden zwischen den Mitgliedsstaaten der EU	Der freie Verkehr von Personen, Gütern und Dienstleistungen innerhalb der EU	Der Euro	Studenten-Austauschprogramme wie ERASMUS	Die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	33	27	8	5	2
	BE	29	21	18	6	3
	BG	33	40	4	2	3
	CZ	34	37	3	9	2
	DK	43	19	2	4	2
	DE	48	23	7	2	1
	EE	31	36	5	11	2
	IE	25	34	9	2	5
	EL	35	23	11	3	3
	ES	23	25	11	7	2
	FR	38	21	8	6	2
	IT	24	29	12	6	2
	CY	42	29	4	7	4
	LV	25	45	2	13	2
	LT	27	38	4	9	5
	LU	41	22	14	4	0
	HU	28	28	6	10	5
	MT	34	25	5	10	2
	NL	33	36	6	3	2
	AT	30	23	10	5	4
	PL	33	40	5	4	4
	PT	17	23	14	6	1
	RO	31	34	10	4	6
	SI	36	32	9	8	2
	SK	20	43	15	7	1
	FI	37	32	10	5	1
	SE	50	30	0	3	1
	UK	31	24	2	5	2

QA11a Parmi les suivants, quel est, selon vous, le résultat de l'UE le plus positif ? Premièrement ?

QA11a Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?

QA11a Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach die positivsten Errungenschaften der EU? Erstens?

		Le pouvoir économique de l'UE	L' influence politique et diplomatique de l'UE dans le reste du monde	Le niveau de protection sociale dans l'UE	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		The economic power of the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The level of social welfare in the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Die Wirtschaftskraft der EU	Der politische und diplomatische Einfluss der EU im Rest der Welt	Das Niveau der Sozialleistungen in der EU	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	5	6	6	0	5	3
	BE	6	5	10	0	1	1
	BG	7	4	4	0	1	2
	CZ	4	4	2	0	4	1
	DK	3	15	9	0	2	1
	DE	7	7	4	0	1	0
	EE	3	2	3	1	4	2
	IE	6	5	3	1	4	6
	EL	5	5	1	0	13	1
	ES	8	6	8	1	5	4
	FR	3	6	10	0	3	3
	IT	5	8	4	0	8	2
	CY	3	3	3	0	5	0
	LV	4	2	3	1	2	1
	LT	4	3	5	0	2	3
	LU	3	4	8	0	2	2
	HU	6	7	4	0	5	1
	MT	3	6	5	0	4	6
	NL	4	7	7	0	1	1
	AT	9	4	3	1	9	2
	PL	4	2	3	0	2	3
	PT	8	6	5	1	12	7
	RO	6	3	3	0	1	2
	SI	6	2	3	0	1	1
	SK	5	4	1	1	2	1
	FI	2	3	7	1	2	0
	SE	1	10	2	0	2	1
	UK	4	7	8	0	9	8

QA11T - Parmi les suivants, quel est, selon vous, le résultat de l'UE le plus positif ? Premièrement ? Et ensuite ?

QA11T - Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

QA11T - Parmi les suivants, quel est, selon vous, le résultat de l'UE le plus positif ? Premièrement ? Et ensuite ?

		La paix entre les Etats membres de l'UE	La libre circulation des personnes, des biens et des services au sein de l'UE	L'euro	Les programmes d'échanges pour les étudiants tels que ERASMUS	La politique agricole commune
		Peace among the Member States of the EU	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Euro	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The common agricultural policy
%		Frieden zwischen den Mitgliedsstaaten der EU	Der freie Verkehr von Personen, Gütern und Dienstleistungen innerhalb der EU	Der Euro	Studenten-Austauschprogramme wie ERASMUS	Die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	57	57	25	22	13
	BE	59	53	49	27	18
	BG	71	77	24	16	20
	CZ	63	72	12	36	10
	DK	70	51	9	27	16
	DE	77	66	34	17	12
	EE	55	67	22	35	12
	IE	53	64	31	18	22
	EL	60	60	31	18	10
	ES	45	45	25	19	8
	FR	61	50	25	27	10
	IT	43	55	31	26	11
	CY	68	67	17	34	19
	LV	51	75	10	42	12
	LT	52	69	12	38	21
	LU	61	59	41	27	9
	HU	51	58	21	39	18
	MT	54	48	23	34	8
	NL	58	67	31	17	13
	AT	59	61	38	34	24
	PL	58	68	13	18	22
	PT	37	47	29	20	10
	RO	62	66	43	25	26
	SI	67	68	41	39	15
	SK	48	75	50	37	13
	FI	67	62	35	25	7
	SE	75	69	8	28	9
	UK	46	43	7	14	8

Le pouvoir économique de l'UE	L'influence politique et diplomatique de l'UE dans le reste du monde	Le niveau de protection sociale dans l'UE	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
The economic power of the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The level of social welfare in the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
Die Wirtschaftskraft der EU	Der politische und diplomatische Einfluss der EU um Rest der Welt	Das Niveau der Sozialleistungen in der EU	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
25	25	23	1	9	3
25	26	33	1	4	1
31	26	18	0	2	2
22	25	14	0	8	1
15	46	41	0	7	1
43	33	22	0	3	1
16	15	15	1	10	2
29	24	14	1	7	6
21	19	14	1	20	1
27	25	27	2	9	4
16	24	33	0	8	3
20	25	16	1	10	2
14	23	24	0	11	0
15	13	19	1	7	1
22	18	23	1	3	3
20	23	35	1	6	2
26	28	20	1	8	1
15	17	21	0	7	6
26	32	32	1	4	1
40	31	25	4	14	2
19	12	16	0	4	3
23	18	19	5	17	7
28	22	26	2	2	2
28	19	22	2	5	0
29	24	12	2	4	1
12	20	30	2	6	0
12	42	23	0	7	1
16	21	25	0	23	9

QA11b Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA11b And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA11b Und dann? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La paix entre les Etats membres de l'UE	La libre circulation des personnes, des biens et des services au sein de l'UE	L'euro	Les programmes d'échanges pour les étudiants tels que ERASMUS	La politique agricole commune
		Peace among the Member States of the EU	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Euro	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The common agricultural policy
		Frieden zwischen den Mitgliedsstaaten der EU	Der freie Verkehr von Personen, Gütern und Dienstleistungen innerhalb der EU	Der Euro	Studenten-Austauschprogramme wie ERASMUS	Die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	26	32	19	18	11
	BE	30	33	32	22	16
	BG	39	38	21	15	18
	CZ	30	37	10	29	9
	DK	28	33	8	23	14
	DE	30	44	28	15	12
	EE	26	33	18	25	10
	IE	31	34	24	17	19
	EL	29	43	23	17	8
	ES	23	21	15	13	6
	FR	25	32	18	23	9
	IT	20	28	21	22	10
	CY	27	41	14	29	16
	LV	26	31	8	30	11
	LT	27	32	8	31	17
	LU	20	39	29	24	9
	HU	25	31	17	31	13
	MT	23	26	20	27	8
	NL	25	32	26	15	11
	AT	33	43	31	33	23
	PL	26	30	9	14	19
	PT	24	29	18	17	11
	RO	32	33	34	22	20
	SI	31	36	33	31	14
	SK	29	33	35	31	12
	FI	30	30	25	21	6
	SE	26	40	7	26	8
	UK	19	23	5	11	7

QA11b Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA11b And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA11b Und dann? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Le pouvoir économique de l'UE	L'influence politique et diplomatique de l'UE dans le reste du monde	Le niveau de protection sociale dans l'UE	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		The economic power of the EU	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The level of social welfare in the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Die Wirtschaftskraft der EU	Der politische und diplomatische Einfluss der EU um Rest der Welt	Das Niveau der Sozialleistungen in der EU	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	21	20	19	1	5	3
	BE	19	21	24	0	3	1
	BG	25	22	15	0	0	4
	CZ	18	22	12	0	4	1
	DK	12	31	32	0	5	1
	DE	37	26	18	0	2	1
	EE	14	13	13	0	6	6
	IE	25	21	12	1	3	4
	EL	18	17	14	0	8	0
	ES	21	21	22	2	4	3
	FR	14	19	25	0	5	5
	IT	16	19	13	1	2	2
	CY	12	20	23	0	6	1
	LV	11	11	17	1	5	5
	LT	19	16	18	0	1	2
	LU	17	20	28	1	4	3
	HU	22	21	17	1	4	3
	MT	13	13	18	0	3	11
	NL	23	25	25	0	3	2
	AT	35	30	25	4	5	0
	PL	16	10	13	0	2	3
	PT	19	15	16	5	7	6
	RO	23	19	24	2	1	8
	SI	23	17	19	2	4	2
	SK	24	21	11	1	2	1
	FI	10	17	23	1	4	3
	SE	11	33	22	0	6	2
	UK	14	17	21	0	17	8

QA12 A votre avis, quels sont parmi les suivants, les deux principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA12 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA12 Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach heute die zwei wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

%		Le niveau de vie des citoyens de l'UE	Le pouvoir commercial de l'UE	Le développement de la haute technologie	Les talents et compétences des citoyens de l'UE	Les infrastructures
		The standard of living of EU citizens	The power of EU's trade	The development of high technology	Talents and skills of EU citizens	Infrastructure
		Der Lebensstandard der EU-Bürger	Die Stärke des EU-Handels	Die Entwicklung von Hochtechnologie	Die Talente und Fähigkeiten der EU-Bürger	Infrastruktur
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	26	22	14	13	14
	BE	33	19	15	17	11
	BG	41	19	18	13	21
	CZ	16	20	16	13	13
	DK	37	22	13	12	8
	DE	31	25	11	9	16
	EE	20	15	19	6	17
	IE	33	21	21	17	22
	EL	16	17	17	8	14
	ES	26	19	12	10	22
	FR	30	18	17	15	14
	IT	16	21	16	18	8
	CY	21	23	24	8	7
	LV	25	21	14	10	11
	LT	23	16	18	16	11
	LU	42	18	9	12	12
	HU	10	20	24	17	13
	MT	29	18	22	10	9
	NL	33	41	9	9	15
	AT	31	23	12	18	15
	PL	22	17	15	9	16
	PT	15	18	13	12	13
	RO	36	28	15	8	18
	SI	30	21	17	6	13
	SK	17	29	16	13	14
	FI	33	24	14	14	14
	SE	30	23	10	10	14
	UK	29	24	11	17	9

QA12 A votre avis, quels sont parmi les suivants, les deux principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA12 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA12 Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach heute die zwei wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		La recherche et l'innovation	Les bonnes relations entre les Etats membres	L'industrie	Sa responsabilité environnementale
		Research and innovation	The good relationship between the Member States	Industry	Its environmental responsibility
		Forschung und Innovation	Die guten Beziehungen zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten	Die Industrie	Ihr verantwortungsbewusster Umgang mit der Umwelt
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	14	29	11	15
	BE	17	33	13	20
	BG	8	39	8	12
	CZ	18	33	10	16
	DK	21	31	7	37
	DE	16	35	14	20
	EE	10	39	13	21
	IE	14	25	7	9
	EL	14	27	13	8
	ES	16	24	13	9
	FR	16	29	9	20
	IT	16	30	6	9
	CY	13	40	10	31
	LV	9	37	10	17
	LT	17	32	14	9
	LU	9	38	9	19
	HU	19	27	8	22
	MT	11	26	8	20
	NL	11	30	16	13
	AT	14	25	9	18
	PL	11	34	14	8
	PT	11	23	7	8
	RO	9	31	10	12
	SI	14	36	7	26
	SK	12	30	16	12
	FI	9	34	12	26
	SE	17	43	11	26
	UK	9	20	13	16

QA12 A votre avis, quels sont parmi les suivants, les deux principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA12 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA12 Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach heute die zwei wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	1	6	5
	BE	0	1	1
	BG	0	2	3
	CZ	0	6	3
	DK	0	1	1
	DE	0	3	2
	EE	1	4	4
	IE	1	5	5
	EL	1	19	2
	ES	1	4	7
	FR	0	5	5
	IT	1	11	3
	CY	0	7	0
	LV	1	5	3
	LT	0	2	6
	LU	1	3	3
	HU	0	5	2
	MT	0	3	8
	NL	1	2	1
	AT	2	7	1
	PL	0	3	7
	PT	1	17	9
	RO	1	4	5
	SI	1	3	1
	SK	2	4	3
	FI	0	2	1
	SE	1	1	2
	UK	0	7	10

QA13 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux sur lesquelles notre société devrait mettre l'accent pour faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA13 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA13 Auf welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte sollte sich unsere Gesellschaft konzentrieren, um die größten weltweiten Herausforderungen zu meistern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		La protection de l'environnement		L'égalité sociale et la solidarité		Le libre-échange\ l'économie de marché		La diversité culturelle et l'ouverture aux autres	
		Protecting the environment		Social equality and solidarity		Free trade\ market economy		Cultural diversity and openness to others	
		Umweltschutz		Soziale Gleichheit und Solidarität		Freier Handel / Marktwirtschaft		Kulturelle Vielfalt und Offenheit gegenüber anderen	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	36	-1	45	0	30	-2	17	1
	BE	41	4	49	-1	28	-2	14	2
	BG	38	7	60	11	39	0	10	-1
	CZ	37	6	41	-5	32	-8	14	-6
	DK	62	17	39	-3	25	-8	28	0
	DE	47	12	51	3	30	-9	16	3
	EE	38	10	45	7	25	-10	21	-4
	IE	34	-2	41	-3	39	4	18	1
	EL	20	-34	51	-8	32	7	11	-1
	ES	23	-11	51	-2	25	2	16	-2
	FR	42	-6	55	-2	24	4	16	0
	IT	23	-5	33	-7	31	0	17	0
	CY	48	-15	52	-14	28	5	16	3
	LV	33	13	44	2	37	-18	14	3
	LT	31	9	53	8	38	-16	12	1
	LU	49	2	55	3	18	-9	14	-5
	HU	36	5	38	-4	30	1	15	1
	MT	42	-13	35	0	29	-5	14	8
	NL	30	-4	49	4	33	-1	26	4
	AT	38	-1	44	-8	31	-1	17	2
	PL	23	-2	42	6	33	-3	15	2
	PT	19	-12	52	-3	22	2	13	-3
	RO	40	0	40	5	38	2	12	-1
	SI	42	7	47	1	25	-9	15	4
	SK	38	7	48	5	34	-7	15	-1
	FI	41	3	50	-1	22	-3	26	3
	SE	75	9	51	-1	16	-14	28	7
	UK	41	-5	31	3	33	0	18	2

QA13 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux sur lesquelles notre société devrait mettre l'accent pour faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA13 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA13 Auf welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte sollte sich unsere Gesellschaft konzentrieren, um die größten weltweiten Herausforderungen zu meistern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Le progrès et l'innovation		Les traditions		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Progress and innovation		Traditions		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Fortschritt und Innovation		Traditionen		Sonstiges (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
	%	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		76.4	EB 72.4	76.4	EB 72.4	76.4	EB 72.4	76.4	EB 72.4	76.4	EB 72.4
	EU 27	35	2	11	1	1	0	1	0	3	-1
	BE	40	3	7	-2	1	0	0	-1	1	-1
	BG	26	-6	10	-2	0	-3	0	-1	3	-2
	CZ	28	1	19	4	0	0	2	2	1	-1
	DK	36	-1	5	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2
	DE	36	-5	6	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	0
	EE	26	-1	13	0	1	1	2	1	3	-4
	IE	33	8	11	0	1	0	1	1	6	-5
	EL	40	16	16	4	2	2	3	3	1	0
	ES	45	11	8	2	1	-3	0	-1	3	-1
	FR	37	3	11	3	0	0	1	1	2	-1
	IT	41	5	12	-2	4	1	2	0	2	-1
	CY	28	10	21	8	1	1	0	0	0	-1
	LV	28	-1	8	1	1	1	1	0	2	-3
	LT	22	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	3	-5
	LU	29	4	7	-1	1	1	1	0	3	1
	HU	44	-4	13	-2	0	0	1	0	2	0
	MT	27	0	15	1	1	-1	1	1	8	2
	NL	38	-2	5	-2	0	-1	0	0	1	-1
	AT	29	-2	16	-2	4	3	3	2	1	0
	PL	30	0	12	-2	0	0	0	-2	5	-3
	PT	28	2	16	8	1	0	2	2	7	1
	RO	25	2	19	7	2	1	1	0	3	-7
	SI	40	-4	10	2	2	-1	0	-1	1	0
	SK	28	-5	10	-1	1	-1	0	0	1	-1
	FI	36	-4	13	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
	SE	23	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	UK	30	3	13	1	0	-1	1	0	7	-2

QA14 A votre avis, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE pour faire face au futur ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA14 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA14 Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die zwei größten Herausforderungen, vor denen die EU steht, um für die Zukunft gerüstet zu sein? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Le vieillissement de la population Ageing population Überalterung der Bevölkerung	Les inégalités sociales Social inequalities Soziale Ungleichheiten	La concurrence des pays émergents Competition from emerging countries Wettbewerb durch Schwellenländer	Une croissance insuffisante Insufficient growth Unzureichendes Wachstum	La dette publique de ses Etats membres Public debt of its Member States Staatsverschuldung der Mitgliedstaaten
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	24	22	16	12	40
	BE	37	20	22	9	42
	BG	37	37	17	14	19
	CZ	35	29	13	9	49
	DK	19	16	39	16	43
	DE	34	26	11	6	61
	EE	40	28	10	5	24
	IE	17	17	15	15	47
	EL	14	26	18	16	40
	ES	19	22	8	10	24
	FR	19	25	23	13	37
	IT	12	18	24	19	40
	CY	20	14	12	7	44
	LV	28	25	14	11	31
	LT	35	27	13	9	21
	LU	20	20	14	7	43
	HU	31	22	14	14	34
	MT	33	7	10	3	60
	NL	32	19	25	8	54
	AT	20	28	12	12	55
	PL	25	26	15	9	28
	PT	19	35	13	18	23
	RO	25	29	10	10	24
	SI	25	18	13	9	36
	SK	26	32	19	9	41
	FI	37	22	14	8	49
	SE	23	20	19	5	45
	UK	28	11	15	14	36

QA14 A votre avis, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE pour faire face au futur ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA14 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA14 Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die zwei größten Herausforderungen, vor denen die EU steht, um für die Zukunft gerüstet zu sein? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Le chômage	L'accès des jeunes à l'emploi	Les problèmes environnementaux	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Unemployment	Access to jobs for young people	Environmental issues	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Arbeitslosigkeit	Zugang zu Beschäftigung für junge Menschen	Umweltfragen	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	41	23	7	1	0	1
	BE	33	19	9	0	0	0
	BG	47	16	6	0	0	1
	CZ	32	13	5	0	1	1
	DK	33	20	12	0	0	0
	DE	24	17	10	0	0	0
	EE	45	23	7	1	1	1
	IE	47	27	4	1	0	3
	EL	55	16	2	0	1	1
	ES	67	34	3	1	0	0
	FR	45	27	6	0	0	1
	IT	38	21	3	1	1	1
	CY	60	33	7	0	0	0
	LV	45	20	7	1	0	1
	LT	43	20	7	1	0	3
	LU	39	29	11	1	1	1
	HU	50	20	4	0	0	1
	MT	39	19	7	1	0	3
	NL	25	13	13	1	0	0
	AT	31	18	8	2	2	1
	PL	45	24	2	0	0	2
	PT	49	16	2	1	1	2
	RO	42	35	6	1	0	3
	SI	44	36	8	1	0	0
	SK	38	15	7	0	0	1
	FI	30	21	11	0	0	0
	SE	35	19	32	0	0	0
	UK	46	25	10	1	0	3

QA15 Parmi les éléments suivants, quels seraient selon vous les deux plus utiles pour le futur de l'Europe ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA15 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA15 Welche zwei der folgenden Dinge sehen Sie - wenn überhaupt - als am meisten hilfreich für die Zukunft Europas an? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Des standards d'éducation comparables Comparable education standards vergleichbare Ausbildungs- /Bildungsstandards	Des frontières extérieures de l'UE bien définies Well defined external borders of the EU Klar definierte äußere Grenzen der EU	L'introduction de l'Euro dans tous les pays de l'UE The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries Einführung des Euro in allen EU-Ländern	Des niveaux de vie comparables Comparable living standards Vergleichbare Lebensverhältnisse
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	38	16	14	51
	BE	30	23	24	46
	BG	28	15	14	70
	CZ	25	13	7	69
	DK	51	17	15	45
	DE	56	13	14	51
	EE	36	12	13	62
	IE	46	14	20	42
	EL	26	23	13	51
	ES	54	11	10	50
	FR	30	18	12	57
	IT	21	20	23	36
	CY	40	26	13	54
	LV	23	17	12	53
	LT	22	9	14	68
	LU	44	17	17	44
	HU	16	21	26	58
	MT	49	11	15	38
	NL	31	11	12	46
	AT	39	25	22	44
	PL	29	14	14	69
	PT	20	16	17	51
	RO	35	21	26	56
	SI	33	7	15	66
	SK	19	10	25	61
	FI	36	19	20	54
	SE	61	7	8	59
	UK	44	21	5	44

QA15 Parmi les éléments suivants, quels seraient selon vous les deux plus utiles pour le futur de l'Europe ?
(MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA15 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA15 Welche zwei der folgenden Dinge sehen Sie - wenn überhaupt - als am meisten hilfreich für die Zukunft Europas an? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Une armée commune	Un gouvernement économique de l'UE	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		A common army	An economic government for the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Eine gemeinsame Armee	Eine europäische Wirtschaftsregierung	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	7	33	3	2	4
	BE	11	42	1	1	0
	BG	8	39	1	0	5
	CZ	9	20	8	1	3
	DK	4	33	7	1	2
	DE	3	35	2	1	2
	EE	11	24	3	1	3
	IE	5	34	3	1	10
	EL	6	30	7	2	6
	ES	4	32	0	3	5
	FR	11	45	2	1	4
	IT	12	42	2	3	4
	CY	13	41	2	1	1
	LV	7	30	6	1	4
	LT	7	30	3	1	4
	LU	7	39	2	1	3
	HU	9	39	1	1	3
	MT	4	32	1	1	13
	NL	12	47	6	1	2
	AT	8	21	7	5	2
	PL	6	18	1	1	5
	PT	8	24	2	2	12
	RO	7	25	1	1	5
	SI	8	33	2	3	2
	SK	6	44	2	2	2
	FI	4	22	5	1	3
	SE	5	26	5	2	2
	UK	6	23	6	3	8

QA16.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La lutte contre le chômage

QA16.1 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Tackling unemployment

QA16.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	64	4	31	0	3	-1	2	-3
	BE	74	-4	21	6	5	0	0	-2
	BG	75	10	21	-4	2	-2	2	-4
	CZ	63	-1	34	5	1	-2	2	-2
	DK	50	3	47	2	2	-3	1	-2
	DE	57	-1	40	4	1	-1	2	-2
	EE	55	11	40	-7	3	-2	2	-2
	IE	61	8	23	-2	10	0	6	-6
	EL	71	6	27	-7	1	0	1	1
	ES	75	2	23	7	0	-5	2	-4
	FR	65	0	29	0	3	0	3	0
	IT	76	12	18	-9	5	1	1	-4
	CY	79	-5	19	6	1	0	1	-1
	LV	53	-6	44	8	2	1	1	-3
	LT	65	8	32	-2	1	-2	2	-4
	LU	72	-4	24	6	2	-2	2	0
	HU	80	-1	14	0	4	2	2	-1
	MT	73	7	20	-7	2	-1	5	1
	NL	58	5	28	3	11	-5	3	-3
	AT	59	7	35	-3	4	-3	2	-1
	PL	71	6	26	1	1	-1	2	-6
	PT	82	6	13	4	1	-2	4	-8
	RO	78	0	18	4	1	0	3	-4
	SI	72	1	23	3	4	-3	1	-1
	SK	76	1	21	2	1	-4	2	1
	FI	63	13	34	-10	2	-2	1	-1
	SE	45	-2	52	8	2	-3	1	-3
	UK	41	9	53	-6	3	0	3	-3

QA16.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La protection des droits sociaux

QA16.2 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Protecting social rights

QA16.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Schutz sozialer Rechte

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	69	5	26	-1	3	-1	2	-3
	BE	77	-1	16	2	7	1	0	-2
	BG	73	-2	21	3	3	0	3	-1
	CZ	67	-1	30	5	2	-1	1	-3
	DK	52	6	44	-3	2	-2	2	-1
	DE	69	3	28	-1	1	-1	2	-1
	EE	66	15	31	-7	2	-4	1	-4
	IE	59	5	19	-3	15	4	7	-6
	EL	70	-1	27	0	2	0	1	1
	ES	81	6	18	5	0	-6	1	-5
	FR	66	0	27	1	3	0	4	-1
	IT	80	10	14	-7	5	1	1	-4
	CY	84	-5	14	5	2	2	0	-2
	LV	63	-3	33	4	1	0	3	-1
	LT	66	5	30	0	2	-1	2	-4
	LU	76	-1	16	0	6	1	2	0
	HU	78	-2	16	4	5	1	1	-3
	MT	72	3	17	-6	5	2	6	1
	NL	67	8	18	-4	14	-1	1	-3
	AT	55	7	39	-2	5	-3	1	-2
	PL	70	3	27	3	2	0	1	-6
	PT	84	9	11	3	2	-1	3	-11
	RO	72	-5	22	8	3	1	3	-4
	SI	69	-1	26	4	4	-3	1	0
	SK	77	5	21	0	1	-4	1	-1
	FI	66	12	30	-11	2	-2	2	1
	SE	61	14	37	-7	1	-5	1	-2
	UK	46	6	49	0	3	-1	2	-5

QA16.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
Assurer la croissance économique

QA16.3 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Ensuring economic growth

QA16.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Sicherung des Wirtschaftswachstums

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANÉ) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	73	3	23	1	2	-1	2	-3
	BE	84	-1	12	3	4	0	0	-2
	BG	80	4	15	-1	1	-1	4	-2
	CZ	73	-3	25	5	1	0	1	-2
	DK	67	1	28	2	2	-2	3	-1
	DE	71	0	25	1	2	0	2	-1
	EE	62	6	34	0	2	-4	2	-2
	IE	69	9	16	-3	8	-1	7	-5
	EL	75	5	24	-5	0	-1	1	1
	ES	84	7	15	2	0	-4	1	-5
	FR	74	-1	20	2	2	0	4	-1
	IT	82	11	14	-6	3	-1	1	-4
	CY	85	-5	14	7	0	-1	1	-1
	LV	67	-3	30	5	0	-1	3	-1
	LT	75	3	22	2	1	-1	2	-4
	LU	81	0	13	2	2	-3	4	1
	HU	85	0	12	2	2	0	1	-2
	MT	81	1	11	-2	1	-1	7	2
	NL	71	4	15	2	12	-1	2	-5
	AT	67	5	27	-2	4	-2	2	-1
	PL	78	3	18	1	1	0	3	-4
	PT	83	9	12	3	1	-2	4	-10
	RO	75	-5	20	8	2	0	3	-3
	SI	78	6	18	-2	3	-3	1	-1
	SK	83	7	15	-3	1	-3	1	-1
	FI	68	-2	28	3	2	-1	2	0
	SE	51	-10	45	15	2	-2	2	-3
	UK	49	5	44	-1	3	-1	4	-3

QA16.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La lutte contre le crime organisé

QA16.4 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Fighting organised crime

QA16.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Bekämpfung des organisierten Verbrechens

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	81	3	15	0	2	-1	2	-2
	BE	87	-2	9	3	4	1	0	-2
	BG	80	-3	15	5	2	0	3	-2
	CZ	88	1	10	0	1	0	1	-1
	DK	88	2	11	1	1	-1	0	-2
	DE	90	5	9	-3	0	-1	1	-1
	EE	81	10	16	-4	1	-4	2	-2
	IE	70	9	13	-5	10	1	7	-5
	EL	75	1	21	-3	3	1	1	1
	ES	88	9	11	2	0	-6	1	-5
	FR	80	-4	14	4	3	1	3	-1
	IT	78	5	14	-5	6	2	2	-2
	CY	87	-3	11	4	2	1	0	-2
	LV	81	5	17	-2	1	0	1	-3
	LT	77	6	21	-1	1	-1	1	-4
	LU	85	-2	8	2	5	0	2	0
	HU	85	2	9	-1	5	1	1	-2
	MT	84	8	9	-5	2	-3	5	0
	NL	86	-4	6	2	7	3	1	-1
	AT	77	2	20	0	3	0	0	-2
	PL	85	4	13	2	1	-1	1	-5
	PT	85	8	10	2	2	-1	3	-9
	RO	78	-1	14	4	4	1	4	-4
	SI	87	7	10	0	3	-5	0	-2
	SK	89	6	9	-4	1	-2	1	0
	FI	85	0	12	0	1	-1	2	1
	SE	90	3	8	0	1	-2	1	-1
	UK	61	4	35	-2	2	0	2	-2

QA16.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La lutte contre le terrorisme

QA16.5 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Fighting terrorism

QA16.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Terrorismusbekämpfung

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3
	EU 27	85	4	11	-1	2	-1	2	-2
	BE	87	-2	8	2	5	1	0	-1
	BG	89	0	7	2	2	0	2	-2
	CZ	91	1	8	1	1	0	0	-2
	DK	92	4	6	-2	2	1	0	-3
	DE	91	2	7	-1	1	0	1	-1
	EE	89	4	8	1	1	-3	2	-2
	IE	74	8	7	-5	12	1	7	-4
	EL	75	-2	20	-2	4	3	1	1
	ES	88	9	11	0	0	-5	1	-4
	FR	87	0	8	0	2	0	3	0
	IT	83	5	12	-3	4	0	1	-2
	CY	88	-3	10	4	2	1	0	-2
	LV	90	5	8	-1	1	-1	1	-3
	LT	89	8	8	-3	2	-1	1	-4
	LU	86	-2	6	1	6	0	2	1
	HU	83	1	6	-2	9	2	2	-1
	MT	90	7	4	-4	1	-3	5	0
	NL	84	-5	6	3	9	3	1	-1
	AT	77	-1	19	3	3	-1	1	-1
	PL	88	3	9	2	1	-2	2	-3
	PT	83	6	10	2	3	-1	4	-7
	RO	77	-3	15	6	4	1	4	-4
	SI	86	4	9	1	5	-3	0	-2
	SK	92	5	6	-1	1	-3	1	-1
	FI	84	-2	12	1	2	0	2	1
	SE	90	3	8	0	1	-2	1	-1
	UK	73	7	23	-3	1	-2	3	-2

QA16.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
Assurer la sécurité alimentaire

QA16.6 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Ensuring food safety

QA16.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Sicherheit der Nahrungsmittel gewährleisten

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	74	4	21	0	3	-2	2	-2
	BE	81	-1	11	3	8	0	0	-2
	BG	74	-2	20	4	3	0	3	-2
	CZ	77	4	21	1	1	-4	1	-1
	DK	69	3	28	-1	2	0	1	-2
	DE	77	4	19	-3	2	-1	2	0
	EE	64	7	32	-1	3	-3	1	-3
	IE	58	6	19	-3	17	3	6	-6
	EL	70	3	26	-5	3	1	1	1
	ES	84	9	14	2	0	-6	2	-5
	FR	78	0	17	2	2	-2	3	0
	IT	80	11	14	-7	5	0	1	-4
	CY	89	-5	9	6	2	1	0	-2
	LV	60	0	36	3	2	-1	2	-2
	LT	73	4	23	0	2	0	2	-4
	LU	83	2	10	0	5	-1	2	-1
	HU	78	-1	14	2	7	0	1	-1
	MT	80	1	10	-5	5	2	5	2
	NL	70	-2	12	2	16	1	2	-1
	AT	54	7	39	-2	6	-4	1	-1
	PL	76	5	21	2	1	-3	2	-4
	PT	80	6	12	4	4	-1	4	-9
	RO	71	-3	23	6	3	0	3	-3
	SI	76	2	19	5	5	-5	0	-2
	SK	79	12	19	-6	2	-4	0	-2
	FI	70	3	25	-2	3	-2	2	1
	SE	63	3	33	1	2	-2	2	-2
	UK	56	6	38	-2	3	-2	3	-2

QA16.7 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La protection de l'environnement

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

QA16.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Schutz der Umwelt

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	82	5	14	-2	2	-1	2	-2
	BE	85	-1	10	2	5	0	0	-1
	BG	78	1	16	1	3	0	3	-2
	CZ	81	4	17	0	1	-3	1	-1
	DK	86	7	13	-4	1	-1	0	-2
	DE	91	7	8	-5	1	0	0	-2
	EE	73	11	23	-6	3	-3	1	-2
	IE	62	8	15	-7	17	6	6	-7
	EL	79	4	19	-5	1	0	1	1
	ES	89	7	10	1	0	-4	1	-4
	FR	86	0	10	0	2	0	2	0
	IT	82	8	13	-4	4	0	1	-4
	CY	91	-3	8	5	1	0	0	-2
	LV	69	4	27	-2	2	-1	2	-1
	LT	77	12	21	-6	1	-1	1	-5
	LU	89	0	6	0	3	-1	2	1
	HU	84	1	8	-1	7	2	1	-2
	MT	78	5	14	-9	4	2	4	2
	NL	80	-1	10	2	9	0	1	-1
	AT	72	11	25	-5	3	-5	0	-1
	PL	79	3	18	1	1	-1	2	-3
	PT	83	7	10	1	3	-1	4	-7
	RO	74	-5	20	8	3	0	3	-3
	SI	82	4	14	2	4	-5	0	-1
	SK	81	12	17	-7	2	-3	0	-2
	FI	80	4	17	-3	2	-1	1	0
	SE	87	5	12	-2	1	-1	0	-2
	UK	70	10	26	-6	2	-1	2	-3

QA16.8 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La gestion des grands problèmes de santé

QA16.8 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Managing major health issues

QA16.8 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Umgang mit großen Gefahren für die Gesundheit

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	73	1	22	2	3	-1	2	-2
	BE	80	-4	13	5	7	1	0	-2
	BG	62	-1	31	4	4	-1	3	-2
	CZ	73	-5	24	8	2	-1	1	-2
	DK	66	-4	29	6	2	-2	3	0
	DE	82	1	15	0	1	-1	2	0
	EE	69	1	26	5	3	-3	2	-3
	IE	61	6	21	-2	11	1	7	-5
	EL	71	5	26	-6	2	0	1	1
	ES	76	3	23	9	0	-7	1	-5
	FR	76	0	19	1	2	-1	3	0
	IT	75	11	18	-6	5	-1	2	-4
	CY	90	-5	9	6	1	1	0	-2
	LV	63	-6	34	8	0	-1	3	-1
	LT	78	9	18	-3	2	0	2	-6
	LU	81	-2	11	2	5	-1	3	1
	HU	80	-3	12	2	5	0	3	1
	MT	77	4	14	-6	3	0	6	2
	NL	66	-4	16	3	16	2	2	-1
	AT	52	3	41	2	6	-4	1	-1
	PL	79	4	18	1	1	-1	2	-4
	PT	83	6	11	3	2	-1	4	-8
	RO	70	-5	24	8	3	1	3	-4
	SI	66	-12	28	16	5	-3	1	-1
	SK	77	13	21	-6	1	-5	1	-2
	FI	75	0	21	1	3	-1	1	0
	SE	79	-1	19	5	1	-2	1	-2
	UK	53	-6	41	9	3	-1	3	-2

QA16.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
L'égalité de traitement entre les hommes et les femmes

QA16.9 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Equal treatment of men and women

QA16.9 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Gleichbehandlung von Männern und Frauen

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	75	3	18	1	5	-2	2	-2
	BE	79	-2	10	3	11	1	0	-2
	BG	56	1	26	1	12	-1	6	-1
	CZ	73	1	22	4	4	-4	1	-1
	DK	64	-4	30	5	4	0	2	-1
	DE	78	-1	16	1	5	1	1	-1
	EE	68	9	24	0	5	-5	3	-4
	IE	62	4	13	-3	18	4	7	-5
	EL	68	-1	24	-5	7	5	1	1
	ES	88	11	11	-1	0	-7	1	-3
	FR	81	-1	14	3	3	-1	2	-1
	IT	79	10	14	-4	6	-2	1	-4
	CY	87	-2	9	2	4	2	0	-2
	LV	57	1	24	1	16	2	3	-4
	LT	71	8	22	-2	4	-1	3	-5
	LU	81	-1	9	2	9	0	1	-1
	HU	70	-1	14	2	15	1	1	-2
	MT	73	0	13	-3	9	3	5	0
	NL	71	-6	8	2	20	5	1	-1
	AT	66	6	23	-3	11	-1	0	-2
	PL	72	2	22	4	3	-2	3	-4
	PT	83	8	9	1	4	-1	4	-8
	RO	66	-3	23	8	7	-2	4	-3
	SI	72	-1	19	5	8	-4	1	0
	SK	76	11	19	-2	4	-8	1	-1
	FI	74	-1	21	3	4	-2	1	0
	SE	79	3	19	2	1	-3	1	-2
	UK	63	4	31	0	4	-1	2	-3

QA16.10 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
Le soutien de l'agriculture

QA16.10 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Supporting agriculture

QA16.10 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Unterstützung für die Landwirtschaft

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	66	2	27	1	4	0	3	-3
	BE	72	-4	18	3	9	2	1	-1
	BG	80	4	14	-1	3	0	3	-3
	CZ	62	-6	36	10	1	-3	1	-1
	DK	52	5	43	-2	3	-1	2	-2
	DE	59	-4	33	3	5	2	3	-1
	EE	74	17	22	-12	3	-3	1	-2
	IE	61	8	16	-5	16	4	7	-7
	EL	68	2	29	-3	2	0	1	1
	ES	80	6	19	5	0	-4	1	-7
	FR	67	0	25	0	4	0	4	0
	IT	75	12	17	-7	6	-1	2	-4
	CY	85	-4	13	6	2	1	0	-3
	LV	71	9	27	-6	1	-1	1	-2
	LT	82	3	14	1	2	0	2	-4
	LU	69	-8	21	6	7	2	3	0
	HU	75	-2	17	0	5	2	3	0
	MT	72	7	16	-10	4	2	8	1
	NL	40	-2	39	4	16	1	5	-3
	AT	55	5	35	-2	8	-2	2	-1
	PL	78	4	18	3	2	-1	2	-6
	PT	79	7	14	2	2	-1	5	-8
	RO	78	-1	16	3	3	1	3	-3
	SI	73	1	22	6	5	-5	0	-2
	SK	73	3	25	2	1	-4	1	-1
	FI	54	2	39	-2	3	-1	4	1
	SE	34	-10	60	17	2	-3	4	-4
	UK	49	3	44	0	3	0	4	-3

QA16.11 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La promotion de la démocratie et de la paix dans le monde

QA16.11 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Promoting democracy and peace in the world

QA16.11 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Förderung von Demokratie und Frieden auf der Welt

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANÉ) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	84	3	11	0	3	-1	2	-2
	BE	86	0	7	0	7	2	0	-2
	BG	76	-3	11	5	8	1	5	-3
	CZ	86	0	11	3	2	-2	1	-1
	DK	89	1	9	1	1	0	1	-2
	DE	89	0	7	0	3	1	1	-1
	EE	87	4	9	-1	2	-1	2	-2
	IE	71	5	9	-1	13	2	7	-6
	EL	76	-3	19	-1	4	3	1	1
	ES	91	7	8	1	0	-5	1	-3
	FR	86	0	9	1	2	0	3	-1
	IT	85	9	9	-4	4	-2	2	-3
	CY	92	-2	7	4	1	0	0	-2
	LV	86	5	8	-2	3	-1	3	-2
	LT	88	3	8	1	2	0	2	-4
	LU	90	3	5	0	4	-1	1	-2
	HU	80	3	9	1	9	-2	2	-2
	MT	89	4	4	-5	2	1	5	0
	NL	78	3	7	0	13	-2	2	-1
	AT	73	0	20	3	7	1	0	-4
	PL	86	3	9	0	2	0	3	-3
	PT	85	6	9	3	3	0	3	-9
	RO	77	-4	14	7	6	1	3	-4
	SI	85	4	10	2	5	-5	0	-1
	SK	87	8	10	0	2	-6	1	-2
	FI	81	-2	16	3	2	-1	1	0
	SE	91	5	7	-1	1	-2	1	-2
	UK	73	8	22	-3	3	-1	2	-4

QA16.12 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
La coopération en matière de recherche et d'innovation

QA16.12 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.
Cooperation in the field of research and innovation

QA16.12 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.
Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet der Forschung und Innovation

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen More decision making at a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen Less decision making at a European level Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE) No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS) Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		NSP DK WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3
	EU 27	82	4	12	-1	3	-1	3	-2
	BE	87	3	8	1	5	-1	0	-3
	BG	81	3	9	1	4	0	6	-4
	CZ	85	3	12	1	1	-3	2	-1
	DK	87	3	10	1	2	-2	1	-2
	DE	85	1	11	-1	2	0	2	0
	EE	84	4	10	0	3	-2	3	-2
	IE	71	10	10	-3	11	1	8	-8
	EL	82	0	16	0	1	-1	1	1
	ES	88	8	10	2	0	-5	2	-5
	FR	84	1	11	0	2	0	3	-1
	IT	85	12	11	-5	2	-3	2	-4
	CY	93	0	6	3	1	0	0	-3
	LV	85	6	10	-3	2	0	3	-3
	LT	89	6	7	-1	1	-1	3	-4
	LU	88	4	6	0	3	-3	3	-1
	HU	84	8	7	-2	7	-3	2	-3
	MT	82	1	5	-4	3	0	10	3
	NL	77	-5	7	1	14	5	2	-1
	AT	74	0	20	2	5	-1	1	-1
	PL	87	6	9	0	2	-1	2	-5
	PT	83	8	10	3	2	-1	5	-10
	RO	75	-2	16	7	5	0	4	-5
	SI	84	6	11	1	4	-6	1	-1
	SK	89	7	8	-1	2	-4	1	-2
	FI	78	2	18	1	2	-3	2	0
	SE	84	3	13	2	1	-2	2	-3
	UK	69	8	24	-3	3	-1	4	-4

QA16.13 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen ou au contraire que moins de prises de décision devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.
Garantir l'approvisionnement énergétique

QA16.13 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Securing energy supply

QA16.13 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob da Ihrer Meinung nach mehr oder im Gegenteil weniger Entscheidungen auf der europäischen Ebene getroffen werden sollen.

Sicherung der Energieversorgung

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		More decision making at a European level		Less decision making at a European level		No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
%									
	EU 27	78	2	17	2	2	-2	3	-2
	BE	86	2	8	0	6	0	0	-2
	BG	75	0	16	3	3	0	6	-3
	CZ	69	-7	28	13	2	-4	1	-2
	DK	81	-4	16	7	2	-2	1	-1
	DE	82	-1	16	2	1	0	1	-1
	EE	73	3	22	3	3	-3	2	-3
	IE	68	6	12	-2	11	1	9	-5
	EL	79	-1	19	1	1	0	1	0
	ES	84	8	14	4	0	-6	2	-6
	FR	76	-6	17	6	2	0	5	0
	IT	83	9	11	-6	4	0	2	-3
	CY	89	-3	9	5	1	0	1	-2
	LV	77	2	19	4	2	-2	2	-4
	LT	83	6	14	-1	1	-1	2	-4
	LU	89	0	6	1	2	-2	3	1
	HU	87	1	7	0	5	1	1	-2
	MT	81	5	12	-6	2	0	5	1
	NL	73	-3	9	0	15	3	3	0
	AT	69	1	27	4	3	-4	1	-1
	PL	80	-1	15	4	1	0	4	-3
	PT	81	9	12	3	2	-2	5	-10
	RO	73	-3	19	8	4	-1	4	-4
	SI	80	1	15	6	4	-6	1	-1
	SK	82	4	16	1	2	-2	0	-3
	FI	77	1	20	2	1	-3	2	0
	SE	68	-3	28	8	2	-1	2	-4
	UK	65	7	29	-5	2	-1	4	-1

QA17.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie

QA17.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The State intervenes too much in our lives

QA17.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Der Staat mischt sich zu sehr in unser Leben ein

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
 EU 27		31	11	37	-4	23	-6	6	0	3	-1	68	7	29	-6
 BE		26	0	43	-2	27	4	4	1	0	-3	69	-2	31	5
 BG		24	11	30	1	29	-4	10	-8	7	0	54	12	39	-12
 CZ		38	23	41	-3	18	-16	2	-4	1	0	79	20	20	-20
 DK		26	6	39	4	28	-7	7	-2	0	-1	65	10	35	-9
 DE		22	5	33	-6	34	-1	8	2	3	0	55	-1	42	1
 EE		14	3	33	4	33	-8	19	2	1	-1	47	7	52	-6
 IE		29	5	38	3	26	-2	3	-3	4	-3	67	8	29	-5
 EL		53	27	39	-6	6	-19	1	-2	1	0	92	21	7	-21
 ES		34	18	37	-5	19	-10	5	-2	5	-1	71	13	24	-12
 FR		32	7	37	-2	23	-5	6	2	2	-2	69	5	29	-3
 IT		40	24	41	-4	12	-15	5	-2	2	-3	81	20	17	-17
 CY		41	25	28	-5	16	-15	13	-3	2	-2	69	20	29	-18
 LV		23	-4	33	-4	30	4	12	5	2	-1	56	-8	42	9
 LT		24	8	35	0	27	-6	10	1	4	-3	59	8	37	-5
 LU		19	1	34	4	34	-6	12	2	1	-1	53	5	46	-4
 HU		46	15	33	-11	17	-1	3	-2	1	-1	79	4	20	-3
 MT		21	3	33	-11	28	6	9	3	9	-1	54	-8	37	9
 NL		22	-1	38	1	32	-3	7	3	1	0	60	0	39	0
 AT		24	11	44	5	26	-12	4	-4	2	0	68	16	30	-16
 PL		18	5	42	4	31	-5	5	0	4	-4	60	9	36	-5
 PT		49	27	35	-15	12	-7	2	0	2	-5	84	12	14	-7
 RO		28	10	30	0	21	-5	16	0	5	-5	58	10	37	-5
 SI		43	-5	37	6	16	0	3	-1	1	0	80	1	19	-1
 SK		30	15	45	-1	20	-11	4	-1	1	-2	75	14	24	-12
 FI		8	-3	32	1	51	3	6	-2	3	1	40	-2	57	1
 SE		13	-2	42	-3	33	2	12	4	0	-1	55	-5	45	6
 UK		36	2	39	-4	19	2	2	0	4	0	75	-2	21	2

QA17.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité

QA17.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

QA17.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Freier Wettbewerb ist die beste Garantie für wirtschaftlichen Wohlstand

		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 72.4
	EU 27	26	9	43	-6	17	-3	6	2	8	-2	69	3	23	-1
	BE	23	8	45	-8	26	2	5	2	1	-4	68	0	31	4
	BG	31	9	42	-3	11	-1	4	0	12	-5	73	6	15	-1
	CZ	19	5	47	-10	21	1	6	4	7	0	66	-5	27	5
	DK	35	10	40	-3	18	-3	5	-1	2	-3	75	7	23	-4
	DE	36	13	40	-14	17	1	4	1	3	-1	76	-1	21	2
	EE	34	10	44	-11	13	0	4	3	5	-2	78	-1	17	3
	IE	29	12	44	-8	10	0	1	-1	16	-3	73	4	11	-1
	EL	22	11	41	-4	19	-10	11	2	7	1	63	7	30	-8
	ES	21	7	36	-8	16	-4	10	4	17	1	57	-1	26	0
	FR	16	6	39	0	24	-7	12	4	9	-3	55	6	36	-3
	IT	27	12	46	-5	15	-4	6	1	6	-4	73	7	21	-3
	CY	34	3	35	-3	14	0	11	6	6	-6	69	0	25	6
	LV	31	10	44	-12	16	2	4	3	5	-3	75	-2	20	5
	LT	40	13	39	-9	11	-2	2	0	8	-2	79	4	13	-2
	LU	23	3	38	-7	20	-3	8	4	11	3	61	-4	28	1
	HU	25	12	36	-6	24	-3	8	-1	7	-2	61	6	32	-4
	MT	32	14	30	-12	12	3	7	3	19	-8	62	2	19	6
	NL	21	8	42	-6	27	-3	7	4	3	-3	63	2	34	1
	AT	28	8	50	-1	13	-5	4	0	5	-2	78	7	17	-5
	PL	24	7	50	-5	15	0	1	-1	10	-1	74	2	16	-1
	PT	20	10	38	-16	20	1	5	2	17	3	58	-6	25	3
	RO	34	10	39	-4	12	2	4	1	11	-9	73	6	16	3
	SI	43	11	36	-8	11	-4	5	2	5	-1	79	3	16	-2
	SK	23	3	51	-8	18	3	3	2	5	0	74	-5	21	5
	FI	20	5	53	3	20	-8	3	0	4	0	73	8	23	-8
	SE	22	3	43	-5	22	0	11	4	2	-2	65	-2	33	4
	UK	28	12	45	-6	13	-3	3	0	11	-3	73	6	16	-3

QA18 Laquelle de ces propositions décrit le mieux votre opinion sur la manière dont il faudrait changer notre société ?

QA18 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

QA18 Welche der folgenden Aussagen beschreibt Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten, wie die Gesellschaft verändert werden sollte?

		Les changements importants dans notre société doivent être réalisés petit à petit, même si cette approche prend plus de temps Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even if this approach takes longer Wichtige gesellschaftliche Veränderungen müssen Schritt für Schritt erfolgen, auch wenn dies Zeit braucht		On ne peut obtenir de changements importants dans notre société qu'en agissant rapidement, même si cela signifie qu'il faut parfois être radical One can only obtain important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical Wichtige gesellschaftliche Veränderungen lassen sich nur durch schnelles Handeln erreichen, auch wenn das bedeutet, hin und wieder radikale Maßnahmen zu ergreifen		Nous n'avons pas besoin de changer notre société (SPONTANE) We do not need to change our society (SPONTANEOUS) Unsere Gesellschaft bedarf keiner Veränderungen		NSP DK WN	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	EU 27	59	-3	33	5	4	0	4	-2
	BE	60	-4	37	6	3	-1	0	-1
	BG	43	10	45	-8	2	-1	10	-1
	CZ	43	-4	51	6	3	-1	3	-1
	DK	74	-1	24	3	0	-2	2	0
	DE	71	-3	21	3	4	0	4	0
	EE	66	4	29	3	2	-2	3	-5
	IE	59	-2	28	3	4	0	9	-1
	EL	49	-5	45	3	4	0	2	2
	ES	64	-10	28	10	3	1	5	-1
	FR	56	-3	41	6	1	-1	2	-2
	IT	50	-4	44	11	4	-2	2	-5
	CY	50	-11	45	13	2	-1	3	-1
	LV	64	17	33	-16	1	0	2	-1
	LT	63	-6	30	9	3	0	4	-3
	LU	67	3	28	0	2	-4	3	1
	HU	54	5	35	-6	8	3	3	-2
	MT	66	-7	15	-2	10	8	9	1
	NL	68	-2	29	4	1	-1	2	-1
	AT	49	-8	36	8	11	0	4	0
	PL	60	-2	30	4	7	2	3	-4
	PT	48	2	41	7	4	-1	7	-8
	RO	52	0	38	3	3	1	7	-4
	SI	49	-7	47	10	2	-2	2	-1
	SK	55	3	40	-1	2	-1	3	-1
	FI	62	-4	32	5	3	-2	3	1
	SE	77	3	22	2	0	-1	1	-4
	UK	63	1	30	4	2	-3	5	-2

QA19 Et en 2030, dans l'UE, pensez-vous que les gens vivront dans une société où plus d'importance sera donnée à la solidarité ou à l'individualisme ?

QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity or to individualism?

QA19 Und werden Ihrer Ansicht nach die Menschen in der Europäischen Union im Jahre 2030 in einer Gesellschaft leben, in der mehr Wert auf Solidarität oder auf Individualismus gelegt wird?

		La solidarité		L'individualisme		Les deux auront une importance identique (SPONTANE)		Pas de changement, la même chose que dans la société d'aujourd'hui (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Solidarity		Individualism		Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)		No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Solidarität		Individualismus		Auf beides wird gleichermaßen Wert gelegt (SPONTAN)		Keine Veränderung, genauso wie in der heutigen Gesellschaft (SPONTAN)		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3	76.4	71.3
	EU 27	32	-3	37	6	16	-2	7	1	8	-2
	BE	28	-10	58	23	10	-9	3	-3	1	-1
	BG	22	-3	15	1	37	5	10	3	16	-6
	CZ	29	-5	49	9	13	-2	7	1	2	-3
	DK	43	0	50	6	3	-5	1	0	3	-1
	DE	24	-6	22	-2	32	4	13	4	9	0
	EE	54	-5	30	10	7	-2	4	1	5	-4
	IE	32	4	19	1	23	0	7	0	19	-5
	EL	29	3	49	-5	11	-4	6	2	5	4
	ES	33	-5	48	14	8	-5	5	1	6	-5
	FR	30	-13	59	18	3	-3	2	0	6	-2
	IT	26	3	26	-1	35	4	9	-2	4	-4
	CY	19	-3	63	-6	8	4	5	4	5	1
	LV	40	-5	35	5	17	6	3	0	5	-6
	LT	39	-11	36	16	15	1	1	-1	9	-5
	LU	33	-14	55	20	5	-5	3	0	4	-1
	HU	31	-5	18	4	30	2	12	3	9	-4
	MT	40	2	32	1	10	3	2	0	16	-6
	NL	37	-4	56	8	4	0	0	-2	3	-2
	AT	24	3	25	-3	36	2	10	-1	5	-1
	PL	39	-2	39	9	5	-6	3	0	14	-1
	PT	26	7	42	20	18	-10	7	0	7	-17
	RO	37	-2	30	9	14	-2	7	-1	12	-4
	SI	26	-9	46	2	18	5	5	2	5	0
	SK	42	6	36	1	13	-8	6	2	3	-1
	FI	53	-9	35	7	8	1	1	0	3	1
	SE	36	-8	54	13	5	-1	2	-1	3	-3
	UK	45	10	32	5	6	-9	7	-1	10	-5

QA20 Et en 2030, dans l'UE, préféreriez-vous une société où plus d'importance serait donnée à la solidarité ou à l'individualisme ?

QA20 And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?

QA20 Und würden Sie sich in der Europäischen Union für das Jahr 2030 eine Gesellschaft wünschen, in der mehr Wert auf Solidarität oder auf Individualismus gelegt wird?

		La solidarité		L'individualisme		Une société où les deux auraient la même importance (SPONTANE)		Pas de changement, la même chose que dans la société d'aujourd'hui (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Solidarity		Individualism		A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)		No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Solidarität		Individualismus		Eine Gesellschaft, in der auf beides gleichermaßen Wert gelegt wird (SPONTAN)		Keine Veränderung, genauso wie in der heutigen Gesellschaft (SPONTAN)		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 71.3
	%										
	EU 27	59	1	14	1	19	-2	3	0	5	0
	BE	77	12	10	-1	11	-7	1	-4	1	0
	BG	31	-6	9	2	42	4	5	1	13	-1
	CZ	61	-4	17	4	14	-2	6	4	2	-2
	DK	71	4	20	-2	7	-1	1	0	1	-1
	DE	46	-1	8	-2	39	3	4	1	3	-1
	EE	75	1	16	6	5	-4	2	1	2	-4
	IE	33	7	16	-4	27	-7	5	-1	19	5
	EL	83	5	3	-1	10	-7	2	1	2	2
	ES	83	3	4	1	9	-4	2	1	2	-1
	FR	82	-3	10	4	4	0	1	-1	3	0
	IT	40	3	15	0	37	2	5	-3	3	-2
	CY	91	6	2	-4	6	-1	1	1	0	-2
	LV	62	-1	14	0	18	5	2	1	4	-5
	LT	64	3	15	4	15	-3	1	0	5	-4
	LU	86	5	4	-4	7	-1	2	1	1	-1
	HU	44	-6	7	3	34	2	8	2	7	-1
	MT	69	-6	6	1	12	2	1	0	12	3
	NL	69	-12	6	-5	22	17	2	1	1	-1
	AT	32	-1	16	0	45	4	6	-1	1	-2
	PL	60	5	21	4	6	-8	1	-3	12	2
	PT	58	19	12	5	23	-10	4	-3	3	-11
	RO	59	0	13	5	16	-6	4	1	8	0
	SI	63	-10	6	-1	26	8	3	2	2	1
	SK	62	0	17	6	15	-8	4	2	2	0
	FI	62	4	23	-10	12	4	1	1	2	1
	SE	77	5	13	-2	8	0	1	0	1	-3
	UK	52	9	29	1	7	-11	4	2	8	-1

QA21.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

La mondialisation rend nécessaire des règles communes au niveau mondial ("gouvernance mondiale")

QA21.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")

QA21.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Rolle der Europäischen Union in Wirtschaftsfragen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Globalisierung erfordert weltweit gültige Regeln ("globales Regieren")

		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4
	EU 27	36	9	40	-1	10	-2	5	1	9	-7	76	8	15	-1
	BE	35	8	49	2	11	-5	3	0	2	-5	84	10	14	-5
	BG	24	7	41	3	9	0	3	0	23	-10	65	10	12	0
	CZ	27	2	49	-3	15	3	4	1	5	-3	76	-1	19	4
	DK	39	12	38	-7	15	0	6	0	2	-5	77	5	21	0
	DE	57	9	30	-3	6	-4	3	0	4	-2	87	6	9	-4
	EE	29	9	40	0	14	-2	9	2	8	-9	69	9	23	0
	IE	28	7	43	2	6	-4	3	-1	20	-4	71	9	9	-5
	EL	27	1	35	-1	14	-4	18	6	6	-2	62	0	32	2
	ES	44	5	28	-5	5	-1	4	1	19	0	72	0	9	0
	FR	31	6	43	0	12	0	6	1	8	-7	74	6	18	1
	IT	38	12	45	4	10	0	3	-2	4	-14	83	16	13	-2
	CY	27	7	27	-12	13	3	18	14	15	-12	54	-5	31	17
	LV	34	13	45	3	10	-4	2	-1	9	-11	79	16	12	-5
	LT	37	19	37	-5	7	-3	2	0	17	-11	74	14	9	-3
	LU	36	17	36	-13	13	-3	6	3	9	-4	72	4	19	0
	HU	31	14	44	-7	16	0	4	-1	5	-6	75	7	20	-1
	MT	28	13	28	-9	9	4	8	6	27	-14	56	4	17	10
	NL	22	6	41	-5	24	2	8	2	5	-5	63	1	32	4
	AT	25	5	50	3	14	-4	7	1	4	-5	75	8	21	-3
	PL	27	11	52	3	6	-4	2	-1	13	-9	79	14	8	-5
	PT	23	11	48	2	7	-11	3	1	19	-3	71	13	10	-10
	RO	35	15	34	-4	11	1	4	2	16	-14	69	11	15	3
	SI	54	19	32	-13	8	-1	3	0	3	-5	86	6	11	-1
	SK	37	12	46	-10	8	0	4	3	5	-5	83	2	12	3
	FI	20	-4	52	3	18	3	5	2	5	-4	72	-1	23	5
	SE	44	7	40	-2	11	1	3	0	2	-6	84	5	14	1
	UK	25	10	45	2	11	-3	8	3	11	-12	70	12	19	0

QA21.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

L'UE a suffisamment de pouvoir et d'outils pour défendre les intérêts économiques de l'Europe dans l'économie mondiale

QA21.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

QA21.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Rolle der Europäischen Union in Wirtschaftsfragen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die EU hat genügend Macht und Mittel, um die wirtschaftlichen Interessen Europas in der Weltwirtschaft zu verteidigen

		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 75.3
	EU 27	20	1	41	-3	24	3	7	3	8	-4	61	-2	31	6
	BE	16	1	47	0	32	0	3	1	2	-2	63	1	35	1
	BG	26	-4	45	-1	12	1	2	1	15	3	71	-5	14	2
	CZ	15	0	48	-3	26	4	6	2	5	-3	63	-3	32	6
	DK	15	2	39	-6	34	8	7	2	5	-6	54	-4	41	10
	DE	28	2	39	-3	23	0	5	2	5	-1	67	-1	28	2
	EE	17	0	42	-6	28	8	9	5	4	-7	59	-6	37	13
	IE	19	3	36	-7	17	8	8	5	20	-9	55	-4	25	13
	EL	24	-8	39	-5	24	7	10	6	3	0	63	-13	34	13
	ES	27	-3	38	-2	18	4	8	4	9	-3	65	-5	26	8
	FR	14	1	38	-3	30	4	10	3	8	-5	52	-2	40	7
	IT	19	-2	48	0	23	5	5	2	5	-5	67	-2	28	7
	CY	24	-16	34	-10	21	14	15	12	6	0	58	-26	36	26
	LV	22	3	48	-4	18	0	6	4	6	-3	70	-1	24	4
	LT	26	8	48	-5	15	3	3	1	8	-7	74	3	18	4
	LU	20	4	37	-10	30	6	7	3	6	-3	57	-6	37	9
	HU	17	0	40	-4	28	3	9	2	6	-1	57	-4	37	5
	MT	20	-5	38	1	16	6	9	6	17	-8	58	-4	25	12
	NL	14	4	39	-3	38	5	6	1	3	-7	53	1	44	6
	AT	27	0	39	-5	21	1	9	4	4	0	66	-5	30	5
	PL	17	1	53	1	18	3	4	2	8	-7	70	2	22	5
	PT	19	1	44	-9	20	8	4	2	13	-2	63	-8	24	10
	RO	20	-5	34	-6	23	7	6	5	17	-1	54	-11	29	12
	SI	29	5	35	-7	23	3	9	2	4	-3	64	-2	32	5
	SK	16	1	44	-6	27	4	8	5	5	-4	60	-5	35	9
	FI	11	-1	45	-1	32	-1	7	5	5	-2	56	-2	39	4
	SE	9	-3	35	-4	41	4	10	6	5	-3	44	-7	51	10
	UK	13	3	38	-2	27	5	11	5	11	-11	51	1	38	10

QA22 Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous comme... ?

QA22 In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

QA22 In der nahen Zukunft, sehen Sie sich da -

		(NATIONALITE) uniquement		(NATIONALITE) et Européen(ne)		Européen(ne) et (NATIONALITE)		Européen(ne) uniquement	
		(NATIONALITY) only		(NATIONALITY) and European		European and (NATIONALITY)		European only	
		nur als (NATIONALITÄT)		als (NATIONALITÄT) und Europäer/in,		als Europäer/in und (NATIONALITÄT)		nur als Europäer/in	
%		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 73.4
	EU 27	39	-7	46	5	8	1	4	1
	BE	28	-5	49	3	14	4	8	2
	BG	42	-9	40	4	9	4	2	0
	CZ	54	-5	36	0	6	3	3	2
	DK	41	-2	52	0	5	1	1	0
	DE	31	-8	51	4	11	3	6	2
	EE	45	-4	44	1	6	2	4	2
	IE	58	0	33	-1	4	0	2	0
	EL	54	4	35	-6	7	2	2	0
	ES	30	-5	51	1	9	3	5	0
	FR	37	-5	48	4	8	-1	5	2
	IT	28	-17	55	14	10	2	2	0
	CY	40	1	40	-4	13	6	6	0
	LV	49	-3	34	1	11	3	4	1
	LT	50	-10	37	5	6	3	3	1
	LU	22	0	44	-2	15	3	18	2
	HU	50	3	41	-6	6	1	2	1
	MT	32	-7	62	8	4	0	1	-1
	NL	32	-4	52	0	10	2	4	2
	AT	44	-5	42	0	10	4	2	1
	PL	41	-3	50	2	7	1	1	0
	PT	46	3	40	-6	7	1	3	1
	RO	44	-6	25	7	13	0	9	3
	SI	38	-17	50	13	6	2	4	1
	SK	31	-10	52	7	12	2	2	-1
	FI	46	-2	46	2	5	-1	1	0
	SE	39	-9	51	7	6	1	3	2
	UK	60	-10	30	6	5	3	2	0

QA22 Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous comme... ?

QA22 In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

QA22 In der nahen Zukunft, sehen Sie sich da -

		Aucun (SPONTANE)		Refus (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Plus Européen(ne) que national(e)'		Total 'Plus nationale qu'Européen(ne)'	
		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'More European than National'		Total 'More National than European'	
		Sonstiges (SPONTAN)		Verweigert (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Mehr europäisch als national'		Gesamt 'Mehr national als europäisch'	
	%	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.4	73.4	76.4	73.4	76.4	73.4	76.4	73.4	76.4	73.4
	EU 27	2	1	0	0	1	-1	12	2	85	-2
	BE	1	-2	0	-1	0	-1	22	6	77	-2
	BG	2	-1	0	0	5	2	11	4	82	-5
	CZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	90	-5
	DK	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	93	-2
	DE	1	0	0	0	0	-1	17	5	82	-4
	EE	1	0	0	0	0	-1	10	4	89	-3
	IE	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	0	91	-1
	EL	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	89	-2
	ES	4	1	0	-1	1	1	14	3	81	-4
	FR	1	1	0	0	1	-1	13	1	85	-1
	IT	3	2	0	0	2	-1	12	2	83	-3
	CY	1	-1	0	0	0	-2	19	6	80	-3
	LV	2	0	0	-1	0	-1	15	4	83	-2
	LT	3	1	0	0	1	0	9	4	87	-5
	LU	1	-1	0	0	0	-2	33	5	66	-2
	HU	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	2	91	-3
	MT	1	1	0	0	0	-1	5	-1	94	1
	NL	2	1	0	0	0	-1	14	4	84	-4
	AT	1	0	0	-1	1	1	12	5	86	-5
	PL	0	-1	0	0	1	1	8	1	91	-1
	PT	2	1	0	0	2	0	10	2	86	-3
	RO	2	-1	1	0	6	-3	22	3	69	1
	SI	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	3	88	-4
	SK	1	0	1	1	1	1	14	1	83	-3
	FI	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	-1	92	0
	SE	1	-1	0	0	0	0	9	3	90	-2
	UK	2	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	90	-4

QA23.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

Les leaders politiques dans l'UE ont la capacité de faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux

QA23.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges

QA23.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Die politischen Entscheidungsträger in der EU besitzen die Fähigkeit, die großen globalen Herausforderungen zu bewältigen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Lehne eher ab	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	12	39	30	12	7	51	42
	BE	13	48	32	5	2	61	37
	BG	20	48	16	4	12	68	20
	CZ	8	33	39	16	4	41	55
	DK	12	46	32	7	3	58	39
	DE	12	37	33	11	7	49	44
	EE	13	47	26	7	7	60	33
	IE	16	40	23	10	11	56	33
	EL	11	34	29	24	2	45	53
	ES	12	34	31	14	9	46	45
	FR	9	36	33	15	7	45	48
	IT	13	45	27	10	5	58	37
	CY	20	32	25	19	4	52	44
	LV	12	46	29	7	6	58	36
	LT	10	44	28	6	12	54	34
	LU	12	39	32	11	6	51	43
	HU	14	43	27	12	4	57	39
	MT	22	34	26	6	12	56	32
	NL	6	39	38	12	5	45	50
	AT	15	44	23	13	5	59	36
	PL	10	45	28	7	10	55	35
	PT	13	44	20	10	13	57	30
	RO	14	34	27	12	13	48	39
	SI	15	37	35	10	3	52	45
	SK	6	40	38	12	4	46	50
	FI	9	51	30	7	3	60	37
	SE	6	38	44	9	3	44	53
	UK	11	38	29	14	8	49	43

QA23.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

De nos jours, il y a un grand fossé entre l'opinion des gens et les décisions prises par les leaders politiques

QA23.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Nowadays, there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders

QA23.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Heutzutage besteht eine große Diskrepanz zwischen der Meinung der Bürger und den Entscheidungen, die von Politikern getroffen werden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Lehne eher ab	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4	EB 76.4
	EU 27	51	38	7	1	3	89	8
	BE	47	43	9	0	1	90	9
	BG	40	43	8	2	7	83	10
	CZ	58	34	6	1	1	92	7
	DK	32	46	19	1	2	78	20
	DE	53	36	8	1	2	89	9
	EE	53	38	6	1	2	91	7
	IE	49	39	4	1	7	88	5
	EL	68	28	3	0	1	96	3
	ES	61	32	3	1	3	93	4
	FR	59	34	4	1	2	93	5
	IT	50	41	7	1	1	91	8
	CY	66	24	9	1	0	90	10
	LV	62	31	5	1	1	93	6
	LT	55	32	7	2	4	87	9
	LU	50	37	9	1	3	87	10
	HU	61	30	6	2	1	91	8
	MT	39	33	13	2	13	72	15
	NL	41	40	16	2	1	81	18
	AT	48	41	8	1	2	89	9
	PL	32	53	8	1	6	85	9
	PT	44	40	9	1	6	84	10
	RO	39	36	11	3	11	75	14
	SI	62	30	5	1	2	92	6
	SK	50	43	5	1	1	93	6
	FI	27	50	20	1	2	77	21
	SE	37	46	15	1	1	83	16
	UK	54	35	7	1	3	89	8

QA24 En ce qui concerne l'idée d'une "EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES", laquelle des opinions suivantes se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ? Les pays qui sont prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants ...

QA24 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain

QA24 Wenn Sie an die Idee eines "Europas der zwei Geschwindigkeiten" denken: Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten? Dass die Länder, die bereit sind, die Entwicklung einer gemeinsamen europäischen Politik in bestimmten wichtigen Bereichen voranzutreiben, ...

		Devraient le faire sans devoir attendre les autres pays		Devraient attendre que tous les Etats membres de l'UE soient prêts à le faire		NSP	
		Should do so without having to wait for the others		Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this		DK	
		dies tun sollten, ohne auf die anderen Länder warten zu müssen.		oder dass diese Länder warten sollten, bis alle Mitgliedsländer der Europäischen Union dazu bereit sind.		WN	
		%	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 67.2	EB 76.4
	EU 27	47	0	40	3	13	-3
	BE	58	2	40	5	2	-7
	BG	40	-1	32	10	28	-9
	CZ	55	-3	35	6	10	-3
	DK	61	5	35	-4	4	-1
	DE	57	-2	30	-2	13	4
	EE	53	2	41	11	6	-13
	IE	37	-6	32	4	31	2
	EL	25	-28	68	23	7	5
	ES	28	-4	57	12	15	-8
	FR	54	2	37	0	9	-2
	IT	42	-2	46	9	12	-7
	CY	47	-6	44	15	9	-9
	LV	57	-2	37	11	6	-9
	LT	40	-2	45	11	15	-9
	LU	56	0	40	5	4	-5
	HU	45	5	40	-4	15	-1
	MT	27	-11	36	-4	37	15
	NL	73	7	23	-4	4	-3
	AT	57	10	32	-6	11	-4
	PL	40	2	46	0	14	-2
	PT	26	-5	60	12	14	-7
	RO	38	4	35	5	27	-9
	SI	60	1	34	0	6	-1
	SK	62	6	31	-3	7	-3
	FI	49	4	44	-5	7	1
	SE	55	-3	30	0	15	3
	UK	44	4	41	2	15	-6

QA25.1 Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

Ma voix compte dans l'UE

QA25.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

My voice counts in the EU

QA25.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

Meine Stimme zählt in der EU

		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		NSP	
		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		DK	
		Stimme eher zu		Lehne eher ab		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 76.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 76.3	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 76.3
	EU 27	33	7	61	-4	6	-3
	BE	55	12	44	-10	1	-2
	BG	27	7	58	-5	15	-2
	CZ	14	1	84	-1	2	0
	DK	61	8	37	-4	2	-4
	DE	47	11	44	-12	9	1
	EE	22	6	75	-4	3	-2
	IE	30	8	65	-3	5	-5
	EL	15	3	84	-2	1	-1
	ES	27	3	68	-1	5	-2
	FR	45	11	51	-8	4	-3
	IT	16	3	75	4	9	-7
	CY	24	0	71	3	5	-3
	LV	25	13	72	-10	3	-3
	LT	25	6	66	-2	9	-4
	LU	48	7	49	-6	3	-1
	HU	38	2	58	-1	4	-1
	MT	47	9	44	-3	9	-6
	NL	55	13	43	-10	2	-3
	AT	31	6	64	-6	5	0
	PL	41	9	54	-6	5	-3
	PT	27	5	69	1	4	-6
	RO	23	5	69	5	8	-10
	SI	43	12	54	-9	3	-3
	SK	37	8	60	-8	3	0
	FI	43	8	56	-7	1	-1
	SE	52	10	46	-9	2	-1
	UK	22	6	75	-2	3	-4

QA25.2 Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

Ma voix compte en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA25.2 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA25.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

Meine Stimme zählt in (UNSEREM LAND)

		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		NSP	
		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		DK	
		Stimme eher zu		Lehne eher ab		WN	
		EB 76.4	Diff. EB 74.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 74.2	EB 76.4	Diff. EB 74.2
	EU 27	52	0	45	2	3	-2
	BE	62	1	37	0	1	-1
	BG	37	5	54	-2	9	-3
	CZ	31	0	67	2	2	-2
	DK	96	3	4	-2	0	-1
	DE	70	4	26	-4	4	0
	EE	53	-3	46	4	1	-1
	IE	41	3	54	2	5	-5
	EL	15	-8	84	8	1	0
	ES	45	-5	52	9	3	-4
	FR	74	1	25	1	1	-2
	IT	18	-7	77	12	5	-5
	CY	31	-12	67	16	2	-4
	LV	32	8	66	-7	2	-1
	LT	16	1	79	2	5	-3
	LU	65	-7	33	7	2	0
	HU	41	-8	57	10	2	-2
	MT	55	10	37	-6	8	-4
	NL	81	0	19	2	0	-2
	AT	66	-4	32	4	2	0
	PL	59	-1	37	2	4	-1
	PT	35	-2	63	8	2	-6
	RO	29	11	65	-4	6	-7
	SI	72	8	27	-7	1	-1
	SK	52	2	46	-2	2	0
	FI	81	4	18	-4	1	0
	SE	89	-2	10	2	1	0
	UK	46	1	53	2	1	-3