

Special Eurobarometer 394

FUTURE OF EUROPE

REPORT

Fieldwork: November-December 2012

This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Special Eurobarometer 394 / Wave EB78.2 – TNS opinion & social

Eurobarometer

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Future of Europe

Conducted 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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PRESENTATION

This report presents the results of a Special Eurobarometer survey which was carried out from 17 November to 2 December 2012¹. Interviews took place in the 27 Member States of the European Union and also Croatia, included in the survey for the first time. The survey looks at Europeans' perceptions of their current situation, their expectations for the future, the image of the EU, the future of Europe, and globalisation.

The results of this survey should be seen in the context of the economic and political uncertainty that currently exists in Europe. They are analysed on a country-by-country basis in order to draw out the differences in public opinion between the individual Member States. They are also compared with the results of the previous survey conducted in December 2011², in order to track any changes that may have occurred since then. The data are then analysed at EU level to produce an average for the 27 Member States (EU27), after which there follows a section of socio-demographic analysis.

This report is divided into four chapters: in chapter 1, the report looks at life in the European Union today as perceived by its citizens. It asks whether Europeans are happy to live both in their own county and the EU. Respondents are then asked about the quality of life in the EU, the economic and political situation as compared with its main global competitors (Brazil, India, China, the United States and Japan), how much confidence they have in the political system, and what they think about state intervention and free competition. Lastly, this chapter looks at the extent to which Europeans want change, and at what pace.

Chapter 2 addresses the image of the European Union. Respondents are asked about its image, values and achievements, as well as its perceived assets and influence relative to other countries in the world. Respondents are also invited to consider their own identity, in terms of whether they feel European as opposed to, or as well as, nationals of a particular country. Globalisation, and its implications for economic growth, is also discussed.

In Chapter 3, the focus shifts to the future of Europe, addressing such issues as where society's emphasis should lie, and what the EU's main challenges will be. Respondents are also asked what would be most helpful in overcoming those challenges, and to say whether they would support more European decision-making in major policy areas. The possibility of a "Two-Speed Europe", whereby countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas could do so without having to wait for the others, is also addressed.

¹ Please consult the technical specifications for the exact fieldwork dates in each Member State

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_379_en.pdf

After these questions about the future of the EU which refer to no specific date, Europeans are finally asked to consider the future of society in the EU in 2030, with particular reference to whether the quality of life, the economic situation and the political influence of the EU would be better or worse in two decades' time.

The general analysis and 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 results obtained in all the Member States of the European Union as it was composed at the time the survey was conducted.

Some 27,734 people from different social and demographic groups were interviewed on a face-to-face basis in their homes in their mother tongue, at the request of the European Commission. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys conducted by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)³. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is attached to this report. This note also specifies the confidence intervals⁴.

³ <u>http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm</u>

⁴ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

<u>Note:</u> In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

		ABBREVIATIONS	
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
ΙE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia	EU27	European Union – Weighted average for the 27 Member States
		EU15** NMS12*** EURO AREA	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI* BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK*** BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK
		NON EURO AREA	BG, CZ, DK, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007

*** The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements

* * * * *

We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout Europe who took the time to participate in this survey.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Life in the European Union

- A majority of Europeans say they are happy living in their own country in all but one Member State Hungary.
- Hungary and Greece are the only Member States in which less than half of the respondents are happy living in the EU.
- When comparing the quality of life in the EU with life in a number of other countries, most respondents feel that it is better than in the major developing economies (Brazil, China and India), though less than half think it is better than in the established economies (Japan and the US).
- The financial situation of respondents varies greatly from one Member State to another: 91% of people in Sweden say they almost never or never have difficulty paying their bills, compared to only 11% in Greece.
- Respondents think that the EU economy compares favourably with the economies of Brazil and India, but less so with those of China, Japan and the US.
- In 18 Member States, a majority of people feel that their voice does not count in the EU.
- In all Member States, a very large majority of people says that there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by political leaders.
- However, in 19 Member States, a majority of respondents feel that political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges. This view varies from country to country: 70% of people in Ireland express confidence in EU leaders, compared with 40% in Spain.
- A majority of respondents believe that the State intervenes too much in their lives in all but two Member States Finland and Estonia.

The image of the European Union

- In seven Member States, a relative majority of respondents think that in the near future they will define themselves principally in terms of their national identity. In the other 19, a majority say they will probably see themselves as being "(NATIONALITY) and European". Respondents in Greece are divided: equal numbers say they expect to see themselves simply as a national of their country, and as "(NATIONALITY) and European". Since December 2011, this view has gained ground in 22 EU Member States.
- Peace among Member States and the free movement of people, goods and services are regarded as the two most positive results of the EU in all Member States.
- The good relationship between Member States is seen as the EU's main asset today in 22 Member States.

- The EU is thought to embody a wide range of values, including peace and freedom of opinion, to a greater extent than other countries or groups of countries with the exception of progress and innovation.
- A majority of people in most Member States think that the EU's political influence is stronger than that of Brazil, India and Japan, though fewer people believe that the EU has more influence than China and the US.
- Globalisation is seen an opportunity for economic growth by a majority of respondents in all but five Member States. Since Spring 2012, the number of people who take this view has increased in 25 Member States.

The future of Europe

- In order to meet the global challenges, an increasing number of people think that society should emphasise progress and innovation, while a declining number of people say the emphasis should be on social equality and solidarity. However, social equality and solidarity remains the most mentioned item at EU level, and in a large majority of Member States.
- Unemployment is seen as the EU's main challenge for the future in most Member States by proportions ranging from 68% in Spain to 29% in Germany. In seven Member States, including Germany (61%) a majority of people say that public debt is the main challenge.
- Comparable living standards are seen as the most helpful objective for the future of the EU in 21 Member States; comparable education standards are mentioned most often in the remaining countries.
- Most respondents in almost all Member States feel that more, rather than less, decision-making should take place at a European level in 12 key policy areas. In Ireland and the UK, the proportion of respondents who would like more European decision-making has increased for all the policies tested. However, large decreases were recorded in Finland.
- In 21 Member States a relative majority of respondents would accept a two-speed Europe to facilitate common European policy development.

The European Union in 2030

- In all 27 Member States, a majority of people think that the lives of today's children will be more difficult than those of people in their own generation. Agreement on this point ranges from 82% in Greece to 36% in Bulgaria.
- Similarly, more than half of all Europeans believe that the lives of European citizens will be more difficult in 2030. This is the majority view in 24 Member States. Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania are the only exceptions.

- Compared with 2011, fewer people expect the European economy to be performing better than the economies of its main competitors by 2030. Europeans expect that in 2030, the European economy will perform better than the Indian and the Brazilian economies. However, they feel that the European economy will lag behind the American, the Japanese, and, especially, the Chinese economies.
- In nine Member States a relative majority of respondents think that solidarity will be given more importance than individualism in 2030. In 13 Member States they expect individualism to be given more importance – despite the fact that in almost all Member States, people would prefer a society that emphasised solidarity. Austria and Bulgaria are the two exceptions: in these Member States, a majority of respondents answer *spontaneously* that both should have equal importance.
- Opinion is divided as to whether the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in 2030, though more Europeans think so than in 2011. After this small increase, a wafer-thin majority of respondents now think that the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in 2030.

I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. ARE EUROPEANS HAPPY?

1.1. Satisfaction with life in their country

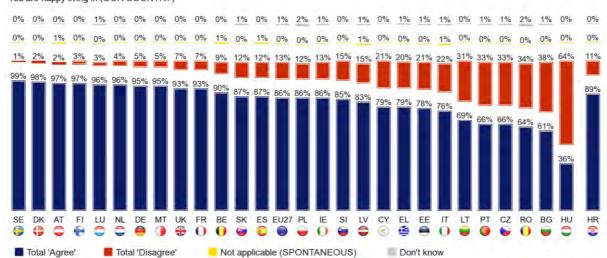
- Most Europeans are happy living in their country, though respondents in one Member State are an exception -

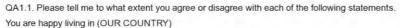
All respondents were asked whether they are happy living in their country.

There are large differences between individual Member States on this question, although a majority of people in all but one say that they are happy living in their own country. In 17 EU Member States, over eight respondents in ten say they are happy, with the highest levels of agreement in Sweden (99%) and Denmark (98%).

Hungary is the only country where less than half of the respondents say they are happy living in their country: only 36%, which is some way below the country with the next lowest level of agreement (Bulgaria, 61%). In Hungary, nearly two-thirds (64%) of people disagree, as do 38% in Bulgaria.

Croatia, which is included for the first time in this Eurobarometer survey, has a relatively high level of agreement, with 89% of respondents saying that they are happy to be living in their country.





When the latest results are compared with those obtained in December 2011, in most countries fewer people now say that they are happy than did so a year earlier. Four Member States go against this trend and record increases, though Greece (79%, +5 percentage points) is the only country in which the level of agreement rose by more than two percentage points.

In contrast, the proportion of respondents who agree that they are happy living in their country fell substantially in several Member States, notably Cyprus (79%, -11), Slovenia (85%, -10), and Italy (76%, -10). Nine countries recorded falls of at least five percentage points.

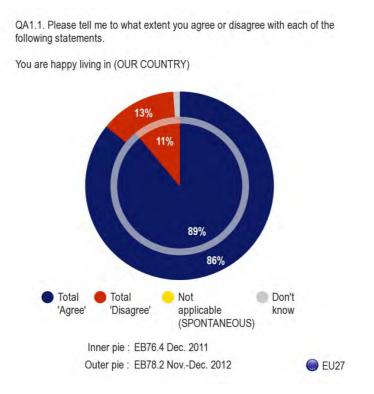
QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

"You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)"

		Total "	Agree"	Total "Disagree"			
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 -	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 -		
			Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		
\bigcirc	EU27	86%	-3	13%	+2		
	EL	79%	+5	20%	-6		
	LT	69%	+2	31%	-1		
	AT	97%	+1	2%	-2		
۹	SK	87%	+1	12%	-1		
	DE	95%	=	5%	=		
	MT	95%	=	5%	=		
\bigcirc	NL	96%	=	4%	+1		
	DK	98%	-1	2%	+1		
	FI	97%	-1	3%	+1		
0	SE	99%	-1	1%	+1		
	UK	93%	-1	7%	+1		
\mathbf{O}	FR	93%	-2	7%	+2		
\bigcirc	LV	83%	-2	15%	+1		
\bigcirc	LU	96%	-2	3%	+1		
\bigcirc	HU	36%	-2	64%	+2		
\bigcirc	PL	86%	-2	12%	+2		
\bigcirc	BG	61%	-4	38%	+4		
	CZ	66%	-4	33%	+3		
\mathbf{O}	IE	86%	-5	13%	+5		
	EE	78%	-6	21%	+5		
\mathbf{O}	RO	64%	-6	34%	+5		
\bigcirc	BE	90%	-7	9%	+6		
۲	ES	87%	-7	12%	+6		
	PT	66%	-7	33%	+7		
0	IT	76%	-10	22%	+9		
9	SI	85%	-10	15%	+10		
۲	СҮ	79%	-11	21%	+11		
	HR	89%	*	11%	*		

* Was not asked in December 2011

At EU level, a substantial majority of Europeans say that they are happy living in their own country: 86% give this answer now, compared with 89% in 2011. Just 13% of people disagree, up slightly on the 11% who disagreed in the previous wave of the survey.



The socio-demographic analysis suggests that while gender has very little bearing on happiness, age does make a slight difference: those aged 55 and over are the happiest (90% happy) and those aged 25-39 the least happy (82%).

Occupation is also a factor, even though variations are fairly limited: 90% of managers and retired people say they are happy, while only 77% of unemployed people and 83% of white collar workers do so.

Financial status is another important factor: while 91% of respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills say that they are happy, only 72% of individuals who have difficulty most of the time agree.

Similarly, while 90% of people who regard themselves as high on the social scale agree that they are happy living in their country, only 78% of people who place themselves at the bottom of the social scale agree. **Overall, large majorities of respondents say that they are happy living in their own country across all socio-demographic categories.**

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	86%	13%
Sender Gender		
Male	85%	14%
Female	86%	13%
🛗 Age		
15-24	85%	14%
25-39	82%	17%
40-54	84%	15%
55 +	90%	10%
Occupation scale		
Self-employed	84%	15%
Managers	90%	9%
Other white collars	83%	16%
Manual workers	85%	14%
House persons	84%	15%
Unemployed	77%	22%
Retired	90%	10%
Students	87%	13%
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	72%	27%
From time to time	81%	18%
Almost never	91%	8%
Self-positioning on the so	cial staircase	e
Low (1-4)	78%	21%
Medium (5-6)	88%	12%
High (7-10)	90%	9%

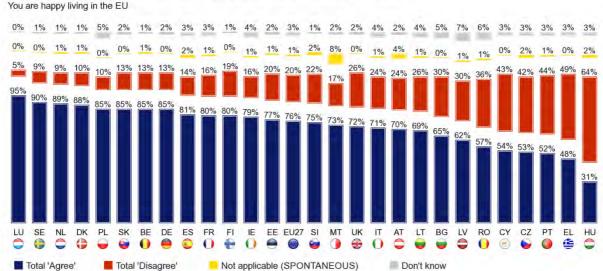
1.2. Satisfaction with life in the European Union

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

- Most people are happy living in the EU, though in two Member States less than half of the respondents agree -

A majority of people in all but two Member States agree that they are happy living in the EU. In 11 EU Member States, at least eight in ten respondents take this view. Agreement is most widespread in Luxembourg (95%) and Sweden (90%).

The two countries where less than half of people are happy living in the EU are Hungary (31%) and Greece (48%). In Hungary, 64% of people disagree that they are happy living in the EU. Overall, there are five Member States in which over four out of ten people disagree: Hungary and Greece, but also Portugal, Cyprus and the Czech Republic.



When the most recent results are compared with those obtained in December 2011, no

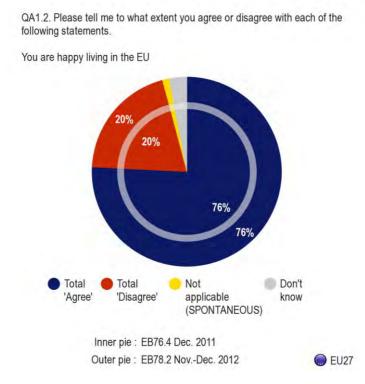
clear trend emerges among EU Member States. While in 13 EU countries more people are now happier than a year earlier, most of these increases have been quite small. Poland (85%, +4 percentage points) and the UK (72%, +4) recorded the largest increases.

Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents who say that they are happy living in the EU fell in 12 Member States, most sharply in Cyprus (54%, -10), Italy (71%, -7), and Belgium (85%, -7).

		Total	'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'			
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 Dec. 2011		
\bigcirc	EU27	76%	=	20%	-		
O.	PL	85%	+4	10%	-2		
	UK	72%	+4	26%	÷		
Õ	FR	80%	+3	16%	-4		
ð	LV	62%	+2	30%	-4		
Õ	LU	95%	+2	5%	-2		
	CZ	53%	+1	42%	-3		
Õ	IE	79%	+1	16%	+1		
Õ	MT	73%	+1	17%	-5		
ð	NL	89%	+1	9%	-1		
ð	AT	70%	+1	24%	-3		
õ	SK	85%	+1	13%	-1		
ē.	FI	80%	+1	19%	-1		
õ	SE	90%	+1	9%	-1		
ŏ	BG	65%	1 - E - 1	30%	+1		
ŏ	ES	81%	=	14%	+1		
ŏ	DE	85%	-1	13%	+1		
Ă	EE	77%	-1	20%	-1		
ŏ	DK	88%	-2	10%	+1		
	EL	48%	-2	49%	+2		
ŏ	PT	52%	-2	44%	+6		
	LT	69%	-3	26%	+3		
ŏ	HU	31%	-4	64%	+1		
õ	RO	57%	-6	36%	+5		
š	SI	75%	-6	22%	+4		
õ	BE	85%	-7	13%	+5		
	IT	71%	-7	24%	+5		
Š	CY	54%	-10	43%	+9		

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

At EU level, just above three quarters (76%) of European citizens say that they are happy living in the EU – the same as in December 2011. A fifth (20%) of people disagree, which is again unchanged since the previous survey.



The socio-demographic analysis suggests that age is again a factor that creates some variations: while 81% of 15-24 year-olds say they are happy living in the EU, only 72% of those aged 55 and over agree.

Education also appears to have an influence: 84% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over are happy living in the EU, but this falls to 68% among those who left school aged 15 or below.

In terms of occupation, 85% of managers are happy, compared with 71% of both unemployed and retired respondents.

Financial status is once again an important factor: while 80% of respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills say that they are happy living in the EU, only 59% of those who have difficulty most of the time agree. Similarly, while 82% of people who position themselves towards the top of the social scale agree that they are happy, only 67% of people who place themselves towards the bottom say this.

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

You are happy live	ng in the EU	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	76%	20%
🛗 Age		
15-24	81%	16%
25-39	77%	20%
40-54	75%	22%
55 +	72%	23%
Education (End of)		
15-	68%	27%
16-19	73%	23%
20+	84%	14%
Still studying	87%	11%
Occupation scale		
Self-employed	78%	18%
Managers	85%	12%
Other white collars	78%	19%
Manual workers	73%	24%
House persons	74%	20%
Unemployed	71%	25%
Retired	71%	24%
Students	87%	11%
🛃 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	59%	36%
From time to time	73%	23%
Almost never	80%	16%
Self-positioning on the so	cial staircase	e
Low (1-4)	67%	28%
Medium (5-6)	78%	19%
High (7-10)	82%	15%

You are happy living in the EU

2. QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Impressions of the quality of life in the EU relative to other countries vary greatly from one Member State to another -

Respondents were then asked whether they think the quality of life in the EU is currently better or worse than in five non-EU countries: Brazil, China, India, Japan, and the United States. The analysis will consider the three emerging countries first, and then the two established economic powers, Japan and the US.

A majority of respondents in all but two Member States think that the quality of life in the EU is better than in India. In nine Member States at least 80% of respondents take this view, including Sweden (92%), Denmark (90%), Finland (90%) and Luxembourg (90%). The two countries where less than half the respondents agree are Romania (45%) and Portugal (46%).

In most Member States there has been an increase since 2011 in the number of people who think that the quality of life in the EU is better than in India, with Ireland (67%, +11 percentage points) and Malta (56%, +9) seeing the largest rises. However, there were also declines in several Member States, notably Italy (56%, -10), Lithuania (65%, -8), Latvia (71%, -7) and Spain (74%, -7).

A majority of respondents in all but four Member States believe that the quality of life in the EU is better than in Brazil. In seven Member States at least 80% of respondents take this view, with Finland (89%) Denmark (87%), Luxembourg (86%) Sweden (85%) again recording the highest scores. At the other end of the scale less than half the respondents in Portugal (33%), Romania (37%), Bulgaria (39%), and Hungary (48%) think that people in the EU have a better quality of life.

There is no clear trend since 2011; increases and decreases in the proportions who feel that the quality of life in the EU is better than in Brazil vary from one Member State to another. Ireland (65%, +14) and Malta (54%, +10) again saw the largest increases, with the largest falls occurring in Spain (66%, -10), Latvia (55%, -10) and Italy (54%, -10).

In 22 Member States, a majority of people think that the quality of life in the EU is better than in China, with at least 80% of respondents saying this in seven Member States. As before, Finland (89%), Denmark (89%), Sweden (89%), and Luxembourg (85%) – with the addition of Austria (85%) – are most likely to say that the quality of life in the EU is better, while Romania (32%), Portugal (38%), Bulgaria (42%), Malta (46%), and Hungary (49%) are least likely to do so.

Since 2011, Ireland (59%, +12) and Malta (46%, +12) have again recorded the largest increases, while the largest falls occurred in Spain (62%, -8) and Belgium (77%, -7).

When the quality of life in the EU is compared with the United States the results are somewhat different, with a majority of respondents in only 10 Member States saying that things are better in the EU. The results are also more polarised.

Over 80% of respondents in five Member States again say that the EU has a better quality of life: Sweden (85%), Denmark (83%), Finland (81%), Luxembourg (81%) and the Netherlands (80%). But at the other end of the scale, relatively few people agree in Romania (19%), Portugal (21%), Bulgaria (21%), and Poland (27%).

Once again there is no clear trend, with increases in some Member States – notably Ireland (48%, +10) – and decreases in others, the steepest fall occurring in Belgium (66%, -13).

When the quality of life in the EU is compared with that of Japan, the results are somewhat similar to the US results, with a majority of respondents in 10 Member States saying that the quality of life is better in the EU. However, in this case respondents in Austria (74%) are most likely to think their quality of life is better, followed by Finland (71%) and Germany (68%). Only 19% of respondents in Romania say this, as do 21% in Bulgaria and 23% in Portugal.

As before, Ireland (41%, +10) records the largest increase in the number of people who think that the quality of life is better in the EU, while Spain (41%, -10) once again registered the biggest decline.

In summary, Ireland stands out by recording a positive evolution in all five cases, while Malta recorded positive evolutions in its comparisons with the three emerging countries. However, Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania and Spain consistently reported negative evolutions.

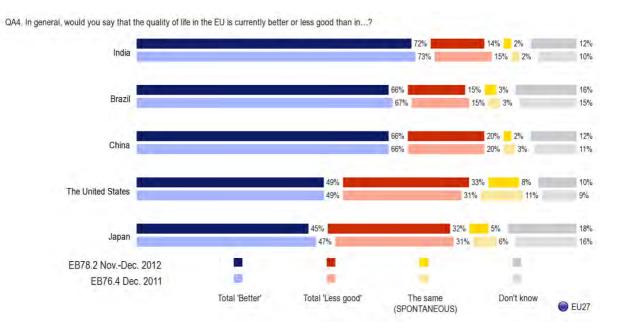
			India	E	Brazil	China		The Ur	ited States	Japan	
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012								
	51107	700/	Dec. 2011	000/	Dec. 2011	000/	Dec. 2011	4004	Dec. 2011	4504	Dec. 2011
J	EU27	72%	-1	66%	-1	66%	=	49%	=	45%	-2
	AT	87%	+4	84%	+3	85%	+6	69%	+7	74%	+3
	BE	84%	-6	81%	-7	77%	-7	66%	-13	61%	-9
	BG	52%	-3	39%	-5	42%	-5	21%	-9	21%	-8
\geq	CY	81%	+4	76%	+5	57%	-4	33%	-5	35%	-3
	CZ	76%	+2	66%	+4	70%	=	33%	-2	38%	+3
	DE	84%	+3	81%	+4	82%	+2	74%	+3	68%	-2
	DK	90%	-1	87%	=	89%	=	83%	-3	67%	-1
	EE	73%	-2	61%	-2	63%	-1	33%	-5	30%	-4
	EL	78%	+3	72%	+2	65%	+5	30%	-6	41%	-1
	ES	74%	-7	66%	-10	62%	-8	41%	-9	41%	-10
	FI	90%	-2	89%	=	89%	=	81%	-1	71%	+2
	FR	76%	=	69%	=	71%	+1	61%	=	51%	=
	HU	53%	+2	48%	+1	49%	+4	34%	-1	38%	=
	IE	67%	+11	65%	+14	59%	+12	48%	+10	41%	+10
	IT	56%	-10	54%	-10	51%	-2	35%	+2	37%	-4
	LT	65%	-8	56%	-7	55%	-6	31%	+1	32%	+2
	LU	90%	+4	86%	+1	85%	+1	81%	-2	67%	+1
	LV	71%	-7	55%	-10	58%	-3	29%	+2	30%	-2
	MT	56%	+9	54%	+10	46%	+12	33%	+3	31%	+3
	NL	87%	+1	79%	-3	81%	-2	80%	-7	59%	-4
	PL	66%	+3	61%	+4	61%	+1	27%	-1	29%	+7
	PT	46%	+2	33%	-3	38%	+2	21%	+5	23%	+1
j	RO	45%	-4	37%	-6	32%	-6	19%	-7	19%	-8
	SE	92%	+2	85%	+1	89%	+2	85%	-2	58%	-3
	SI	78%	+3	73%	+3	73%	+3	56%	-2	53%	=
	SK	69%	-3	62%	-2	61%	-2	35%	-1	38%	=
	UK	77%	+2	65%	+5	63%	+2	46%	+7	38%	-1
	HR	72%	*	67%	*	63%	*	42%	*	40%	*

QA4.1 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in…? Answer: Total 'Better'

* Was not asked in December 2011

In the EU as a whole, there is an apparent distinction between the way Europeans perceive the quality of life in the three emerging countries, and the two established economies. Most people think that the quality of life in the EU compares favourably with that of the three emerging countries: 72% of respondents think that the quality of life in the EU is better than in India (-1 percentage point compared with 2011), while two-thirds think that the EU has a better quality of life than Brazil (66%, -1) and China (66%, no change).

However, most Europeans doubt whether their quality of life is better than that of people in the established economies. Less than half of all EU respondents think that the EU has a better quality of life than the US (49%, no change) or Japan (45%, -2).



The socio-demographic analysis shows that education is a significant factor when it comes to views of how the quality of life in the European Union compares with that in other five countries. People with a higher level of education are more likely to say that the EU has a better quality of life. To take one example, 76% of people who left education aged 20 or over think the quality of life in the EU is better than in China, whereas only 54% of respondents who left school aged 15 or under say this.

Occupation also has a major impact. For example, 84% of managers think that the quality of life in the EU is generally better than in India, whereas only 61% of house persons agree. 61% of managers think that the quality of life in the EU is better than in the US, while only 40% of unemployed people take this view.

Similarly, respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to think that the quality of life is better in Europe. For example, 70% of people in this category think that the quality of life is better in the EU than it is in Brazil, but only 53% of respondents who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time agree.

QA4.1 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

Total 'Better'									
	India	Brazil	China	The United States	Japan				
EU27	72%	66%	66%	49%	45%				
Education (End of)									
15-	61%	55%	54%	43%	40%				
16-19	71%	64%	63%	46%	45%				
20+	81%	75%	76%	59%	49%				
Still studying	78%	72%	69%	52%	51%				
Occupation scale									
Self-employed	77%	70%	70%	51%	50%				
Managers	84%	76%	78%	61%	51%				
Other white collars	73%	67%	68%	49%	46%				
Manual workers	73%	67%	64%	49%	46%				
House persons	61%	57%	55%	42%	43%				
Unemployed	68%	60%	59%	40%	39%				
Retired	67%	62%	61%	48%	43%				
Students	78%	72%	69%	52%	51%				
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	61%	53%	53%	37%	37%				
From time to time	68%	61%	60%	42%	42%				
Almostnever	77%	70%	71%	55%	49%				

3. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF EUROPEANS

3.1. Difficulties in paying bills

- The proportion who have had no difficulties paying their bills during the last 12 months ranges from 91% in Sweden to just 11% in Greece -

All respondents were then asked whether they had had difficulties paying their bills during the last 12 months. Respondents are routinely asked this question to create an analytical variable to be cross-referenced with the main data as part of the sociodemographic analysis. However, it is interesting here to describe the national and EU results independently.

"Almost never/never" is the most widespread answer to this question in 22 of the 27 Member States. Over 50% of people in 17 Member States say this, with at least 80% doing so in Sweden (91%), Denmark (89%), and Germany (80%). However, in Greece only 11% of respondents say that they have almost never had trouble paying their bills, as do relatively low numbers in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 20%). "Almost never/never" is also the most widespread answer in Croatia (49%).

The five Member States where "Almost never/never" is not the most common response are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Portugal. Except in Greece, a relative majority of people in these countries say that they have had trouble paying their bills from time to time. Over half the respondents in Portugal (53%) say this, as do relatively high numbers in Bulgaria (44%), Italy (44%).

However, in Greece people are more likely to say that they have had trouble paying their bills most of the time (46%) than from time to time (43%). In five other Member States, at least a fifth of respondents report that they have had difficulty paying their bills most of the time: Cyprus (31%), Bulgaria (29%), Lithuania (26%), Portugal (25%), and Ireland (21%).

		Almost never/ Never	From time to time	Most of the time	Refusal
\bigcirc	EU27	59%	28%	11%	2%
0	SE	91%	7%	2%	0%
	DK	89%	7%	2%	2%
	DE	80%	14%	4%	2%
	FI	79%	15%	5%	1%
\bigcirc	NL	75%	17%	6%	2%
	UK	72%	19%	8%	1%
	LU	70%	23%	5%	2%
	BE	63%	24%	9%	4%
	EE	62%	27%	10%	1%
\bigcirc	PL	62%	28%	7%	3%
	SK	62%	32%	4%	2%
	AT	60%	29%	6%	5%
	CZ	60%	27%	11%	2%
0	FR	59%	26%	14%	1%
9	SI	58%	31%	10%	1%
۷	ES	52%	32%	15%	1%
igodol	RO	51%	36%	11%	2%
	MT	47%	33%	19%	1%
	LV	46%	34%	18%	2%
	HU	44%	38%	16%	2%
0	IT	39%	44%	13%	4%
0	IE	38%	37%	21%	4%
	LT	38%	34%	26%	2%
${ \ensuremath{ \$	CY	34%	35%	31%	0%
\bigcirc	BG	20%	44%	29%	7%
0	PT	20%	53%	25%	2%
	EL	11%	43%	46%	0%
٢	HR	49%	34%	16%	1%

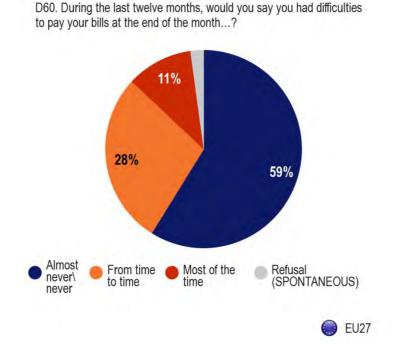
D60 During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties to pay your bills at the end of the month...?

Highest percentage Lowest percentage per country per country

Highest percentage	Lowest percentage
per item	per item

At EU level, a majority of respondents (59%) say that they have almost never or never had difficulty paying their bills, though this is down slightly (-1 percentage point) compared with 2011. Over a quarter (28%, +1) say that they have had difficulty paying their bills from time to time, while a tenth (11%, no change) say that they have had difficulty most of the time.

As mentioned above, the question about the frequency with which people have difficulties paying their bills is used as an analytical variable throughout the report as part of the socio-demographic analysis. The respondent's financial situation creates important differences on several survey questions.



3.2. The situation vis-à-vis other global players

- Respondents in most countries think that Europe is performing better economically than Brazil and India, but not other leading world economies -

In 17 Member States (and in Croatia) a majority of respondents think that Europe's economy is currently performing better than **India's**, with results ranging from 69% in both Cyprus and Finland to just 28% in Portugal and 31% in Italy. While these proportions have risen in several Member States since 2011, notably in Cyprus (69%, +6 percentage points), Ireland (35%, +5) and Malta (33%, +5), steep declines were recorded by other Member States, as in Latvia (55%, -13) and Lithuania (52%, -11).

In nine Member States (and Croatia) a majority of respondents think that the European economy is currently performing better than the **Brazilian** economy, with results ranging from 66% in Cyprus and 65% in Germany to just 19% in Portugal and 31% in Romania. While these figures rose in some Member States, such as Ireland (37%, +6) and Malta (32%, +5), there were declines in a majority of countries. The largest falls were seen in Latvia (45%, -16), the Netherlands (39%, -14), and Spain (44%, -11).

However, a somewhat different picture emerges when the European economy is compared with the economies of **the US**, **China** and **Japan**. **There is no Member State in which a majority of respondents think that Europe's economy is performing better than the economies of any one of these three countries**.

In Sweden and Denmark 45% and 44% of respondents respectively say that Europe's economy is performing better than that of **the US**, but in 16 Member States less than a fifth of respondents take this view. In Greece only 8% of people say this, while 10% do so in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Portugal.

Four out of 10 respondents in Finland (40%) think that Europe's economy is performing better than **China's**, as do 35% of people in Austria. But in France and Cyprus only 13% and 14% of people respectively agree.

The proportion of respondents who think that Europe's economy is performing better than **Japan's** ranges from 34% in Austria and 31% in Germany to just 11% in Cyprus.

Ireland again stands out as recording the largest increases in the number of people who think that the economy is performing better in Europe than in the **US** (16%, +8), **China** (18%, +7), and **Japan** (17%, +8).

However, several countries registered falls that were somewhat greater. Fewer people in the Netherlands (33%, -16) and Luxembourg (26%, -11) agree that the European economy is performing better than the US compared to 2011. The proportion of respondents in Cyprus (14%, -15) who think that Europe's economy is performing better than **China**'s also fell substantially, while Germany saw the biggest drop in the number of people who think that Europe's economy is performing better than **Japan**'s (31%, -7).

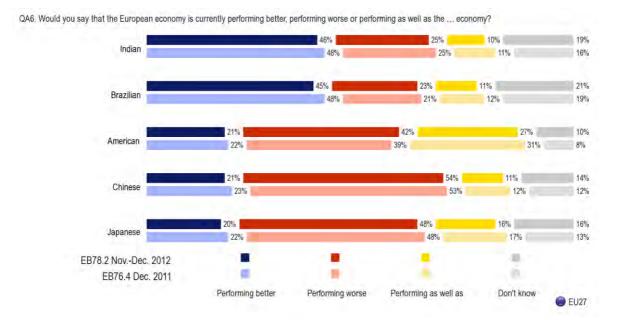
	1	ndian	Br	azilian	American		CI	hinese	Japanese	
	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec 2012
		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011
EU27	46%	-2	45%	-3	21%	-1	21%	-2	20%	-2
AT	62%	+3	63%	=	27%	-1	35%	-3	34%	-2
BE	50%	-3	53%	-6	25%	-6	25%	=	25%	-1
BG	42%	-6	35%	-4	10%	-9	16%	-5	12%	-4
CY	69%	+6	66%	+4	13%	+3	14%	-15	11%	-4
CZ	58%	-4	46%	-2	10%	-4	25%	-4	12%	-3
DE	60%	-1	65%	-3	42%	-3	25%	-6	31%	-7
DK	58%	+4	56%	+4	44%	+5	19%	=	26%	+3
EE	62%	-1	49%	-4	19%	-1	29%	-4	15%	-2
EL	59%	-3	59%	=	8%	-4	18%	-2	12%	-3
ES	50%	-9	44%	-11	16%	-2	22%	-8	18%	-4
FI	69%	-2	63%	-5	33%	+1	40%	+1	29%	+3
FR	41%	-3	41%	-2	12%	-3	13%	-4	14%	-3
HU	43%	+3	42%	+4	28%	+1	31%	-2	28%	-5
IE	35%	+5	37%	+6	16%	+8	18%	+7	17%	+8
IT	31%	-3	34%	-3	11%	+3	17%	=	12%	-5
LT	52%	-11	46%	-8	22%	+1	32%	-5	21%	+1
LU	52%	-2	59%	-1	26%	-11	23%	-5	27%	-3
LV	55%	-13	45%	-16	16%	-1	30%	-2	15%	-3
MT	33%	+5	32%	+5	18%	+5	20%	+5	19%	+3
NL	50%	-4	39%	-14	33%	-16	19%	-3	27%	-3
PL	48%	+3	45%	+1	20%	-3	25%	+1	21%	+2
PT	28%	-1	19%	-2	10%	+1	18%	+1	13%	=
RO	36%	-2	31%	-1	13%	-1	17%	-2	13%	-1
SE	55%	=	53%	-3	45%	+5	26%	=	23%	=
SI	51%	-5	49%	-5	19%	-5	28%	-6	19%	-4
SK	57%	+1	48%	+2	19%	=	29%	-3	19%	=
UK	37%	-1	37%	=	17%	+2	17%	+2	20%	+2
HR	55%	*	51%	*	17%	*	30%	*	18%	*

QA6 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy? Answer: 'Performing better'

* Was not asked in December 2011

At EU level, just under half the respondents think that Europe's economy is performing better than India's (46%, -2 percentage points compared with 2011) and Brazil's (45%, -3). However, only a fifth of people think that Europe is performing better economically than the US (21%, -1), China (21%, -2), or Japan (20%, -2).

However, it is important to note that while fewer EU respondents now than in 2011 think that the economy is performing more strongly in Europe than in the five non-EU countries tested, this does not necessarily reflect the opinions held in individual Member States.



4. BELIEF IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

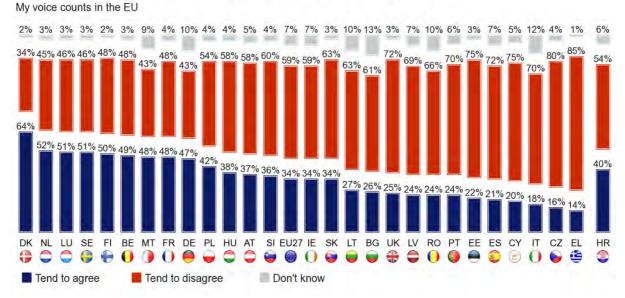
4.1. Does my voice count?

- In most Member States respondents disagree that their voice counts in the EU -

In 18 Member States a majority of respondents tend to disagree with the statement: "My voice counts in the EU". In some cases this disagreement is very substantial, as in Greece (85%), the Czech Republic (80%), Estonia (75%) and Cyprus (75%).

However, in just five Member States a majority of respondents tend to agree that their voice counts in the EU: Denmark (64%), the Netherlands (52%), Sweden (51%), Luxembourg (51%), and Finland (50%). A relative majority also think that their voice counts in three other Member States – Belgium (49% tend to agree vs. 48% tend to disagree), Malta (48% vs. 43%) and Germany (47% vs. 43%) – while opinion in France is equally divided (48% each).

In Croatia, a majority of respondents disagree that "My voice counts in the EU" (54%).



QA23.1. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

A comparison of these results with the 2011 data suggests that there is no clear trend across the EU. While some Member States have experienced increases in the number of people who agree that their voice counts on the EU, notably Finland (50%, +7 percentage points) and Austria (37%, +6), there were falls of a similar magnitude in other EU countries, including Slovenia (36%, -7), Belgium (49%, -6), and Spain (21%, -6).

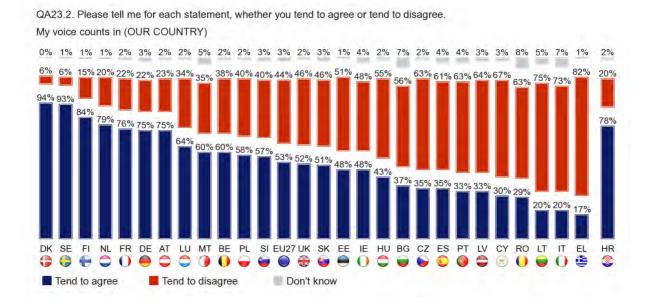
	Ter	id to agree	Tend	to disagree	Don't know		
	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	
EU27	34%	+1	59%	-2	7%	+1	
FL	50%	+7	48%	-8	2%	+1	
AT	37%	+6	58%	-6	5%	=	
IE	34%	+4	59%	-6	7%	+2	
DK	64%	+3	34%	-3	2%	=	
LU	51%	+3	46%	-3	3%	=	
FR	48%	+3	48%	-3	4%	=	
UK	25%	+3	72%	-3	3%	= · ·	
LT	27%	+2	63%	-3	10%	+1	
IT	18%	+2	70%	-5	12%	+3	
CZ	16%	+2	80%	-4	4%	+2	
MT	48%	+1	43%	-1	9%	=	
PL	42%	+1	54%		4%	-1	
RO	24%	+1	66%	-3	10%	+2	
DE	47%	1	43%	-1	10%	+1	
HU	38%	1.	58%	1	4%	÷.	
EE	22%	1.1.1.	75%	1	3%	÷ .	
SE	51%	-1	46%	10.00	3%	+1	
BG	26%	-1	61%	+3	13%	-2	
LV	24%	-1	69%	-3	7%	+4	
EL	14%	-1	85%	+1	1%		
NL.	52%	-3	45%	+2	3%	+1	
SK	34%	-3	63%	+3	3%		
PT	24%	-3	70%	+1	6%	+2	
CY	20%	-4	75%	+4	5%	= -	
BE	49%	-6	48%	+4	3%	+2	
ES	21%	-6	72%	+4	7%	+2	
SI	36%	-7	60%	+6	4%	+1	
HR	40%	*	54%	*	6%	*	

QA23.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. My voice counts in the EU

* Was not asked in December 2011

On the question of whether respondents feel that their voice counts **in their own country**, national variations are wider, with the level of total agreement ranging from 94% to 17%. Agreement is most widespread in the Nordic countries, Denmark (94%), Sweden (93%), and Finland (84%). In 14 Member States, a majority tend to agree that their voice does count.

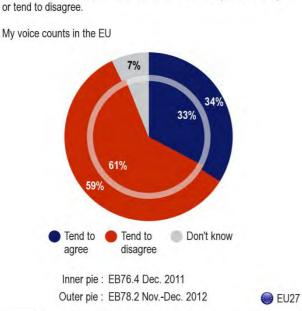
Conversely, in 13 Member States a majority of people tend to disagree with this statement. In some cases a large majority of respondents take this view, most strikingly in Greece (82%), Lithuania (75%), and Italy (73%). In Ireland, public opinion is equally divided (48% vs. 48%).



Again, since 2011 the number of respondents who believe that their voice counts in their country has risen in some states and fallen in others. Austria (75%, +9) and Ireland (48%, +7) recorded relatively large rises, while the steepest declines were seen in Slovenia (57%, -15) and Spain (35%, -10).

At EU level, a third (34%) of respondents tend to agree that their voice counts in the EU, which is a slight increase (+1) compared with 2011. A majority of people (59%, -2) tend to disagree with this statement.

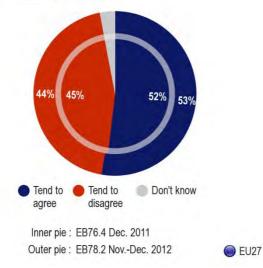
However, more than one in two respondents (53%) tend to agree that their voice counts in the case of their own country – a small increase (+1) since 2011. Less than half (44%, -1) of the respondents tend to disagree.



QA23.1. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree

QA23.2. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.





The socio-demographic analysis again shows that education is a significant factor. People who finished their education aged 20 or over are more likely to feel that their voice counts, both in the EU (42%) and in their own country (62%). In contrast, only 26% and 44% respondents who left school aged 15 or under say this respectively.

Occupation is also relevant: managers (45% EU, 66% their own country) are more likely to say that their voice counts than house persons (27% EU, 45% their own country) and unemployed people (30% EU, 45% their own country).

Similarly, respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to think that their voice counts: 39% of people in this category think their voice counts in the EU and 62% think it counts in their own country, as opposed to 21% and 35% respectively of respondents who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time.

	My voice counts in the EU			My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			
	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	
EU27	34%	59%	7%	53%	44%	3%	
Education (End of)							
15-	26%	65%	9%	44%	51%	5%	
16-19	32%	62%	6%	51%	46%	3%	
20+	42%	53%	5%	62%	35%	3%	
Still studying	39%	54%	7%	56%	40%	4%	
Occupation scale			,		· · ·		
Self-employed	32%	62%	6%	49%	48%	3%	
Managers	45%	50%	5%	66%	32%	2%	
Other white collars	32%	62%	6%	51%	46%	3%	
Manual workers	34%	60%	6%	53%	44%	3%	
House persons	27%	63%	10%	45%	51%	4%	
Unemployed	30%	63%	7%	45%	52%	3%	
Retired	33%	60%	7%	55%	42%	3%	
Students	39%	54%	7%	56%	40%	4%	
Difficulties paying bills					· · ·		
Most of the time	21%	73%	6%	35%	61%	4%	
From time to time	30%	64%	6%	43%	53%	4%	
Almost never	39%	55%	6%	62%	35%	3%	

QA23 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

4.2. The opinion gap

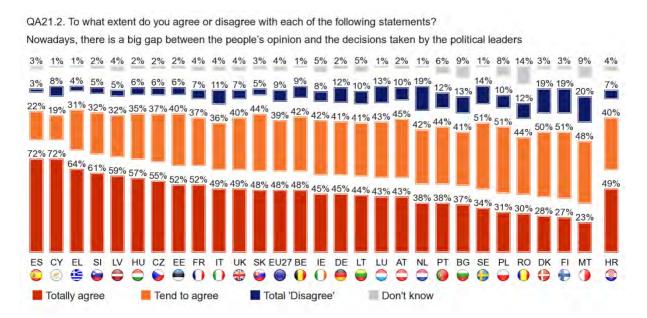
- There is strong agreement in all Member States that leaders' decisions do not reflect the views of ordinary people -

After addressing the issue of whether people feel that their voice is being heard, the survey then asked respondents whether they agree that nowadays there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders.

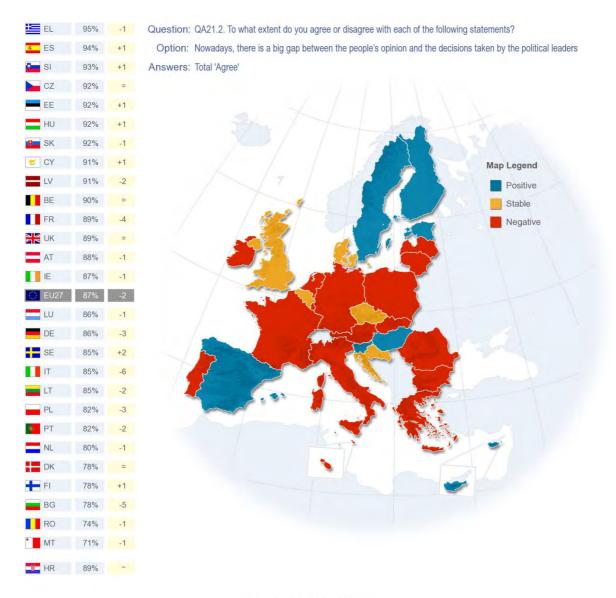
In all Member States, a large majority of respondents agree with this **statement**. In nine Member States a majority of respondents totally agree, and over seven out of 10 people do so in Cyprus and Spain (both 72%). However, at the other end of the scale only 23% of respondents in Malta and 27% in Finland do so.

Overall agreement is highest in Greece (95%), Spain (94%) and Slovenia (93%), and lowest in Malta (71%), Romania (74%), and in Bulgaria, Denmark and Finland (all 78%).

While relatively few people disagree that there is a big gap between public opinion and the decisions taken by politicians, around a fifth of respondents express disagreement in Malta (20%), and in Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands (all 19%).

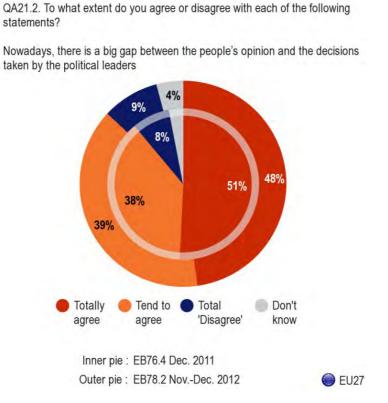


Most Member States have experienced relatively little change on this question since 2011, although Italy (85%, -6 percentage points) and Bulgaria (78%, -5) both saw declines in the level of overall agreement.



Evolution since Dec. 2011

The overall EU results show that just under half the respondents (48%) totally agree that there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by politicians. This is down slightly (-3) compared with 2011. In total, 87% of EU respondents agree (-2). Just 9% of respondents disagree with the statement (+1 since 2011).



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4.3. Faith in political leaders

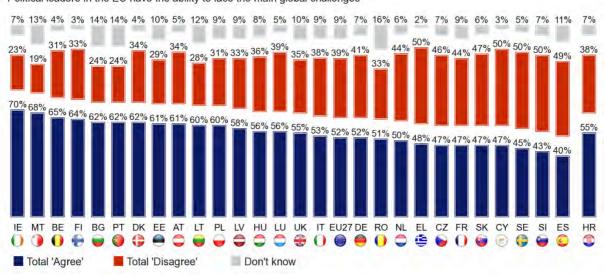
- In most Member States a majority of people have faith in the ability of European leaders to face global challenges -

After considering whether political leaders take ordinary people's views into account when making decisions, respondents were then asked whether they agree that political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges.

Impressions of the ability of EU leaders to address these challenges vary a great deal from country to country. **A majority of respondents in 19 Member States feel that political leaders in the EU do have the ability to face the main global challenges**. In Ireland, 70% of respondents agree, as do 68% in Malta and 65% in Belgium.

In five Member States a majority of people disagree with this statement: Greece (50% vs. 48%), Cyprus (50% vs. 47%), Sweden (50% vs. 45%), Slovenia (50% vs. 43%), and Spain (49% vs. 40%). Public opinion in Slovakia is divided on this issue (47% agree, 47% disagree).

In Croatia, which was due to accede to the EU few months after the fieldwork for the survey⁵, a majority of respondents also agree that political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges (55%, vs. 38% who disagree).



QA21.1. 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

 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ Croatia will accede to the EU on 1 July 2013.

Since 2011, 20 Member States have recorded increases – in most cases relatively small – in the number of people who think political leaders in the EU do have the ability to face the main global challenges. However, there are some substantial increases, notably Ireland (70%, +14 percentage points) and Malta (68%, +12).

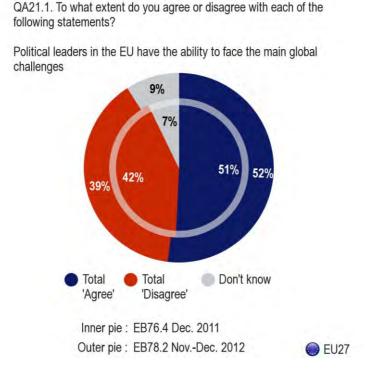
The largest declines occurred in Slovenia (43%, -9), Bulgaria (62%, -6) and Spain (40%, -6). In the Czech Republic (47%, +6) and France (47%, +2) a relative majority of people now think that the EU's leaders have the ability to face global challenges, which was not the case in 2011. However, in Cyprus (47%, -5) a relative majority of people now think that the EU's leaders lack this ability.

		Tota	al 'Agree'	Total	'Disagree'	Doi	n't know
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011
\bigcirc	EU27	52%	+1	39%	-3	9%	+2
0	IE	70%	+14	23%	-10	7%	-4
Ŏ	MT	68%	+12	19%	-13	13%	+1
õ	CZ	47%	+6	46%	-9	7%	+3
	UK	55%	+6	35%	-8	10%	+2
Õ	LT	60%	+6	28%	-6	12%	=
\bigcirc	NL	50%	+5	44%	-6	6%	+1
\bigcirc	LU	56%	+5	39%	-4	5%	-1
\bigcirc	PL	60%	+5	31%	-4	9%	-1
0	PT	62%	+5	24%	-6	14%	+1
\bigcirc	DK	62%	+4	34%	-5	4%	+1
	FI	64%	+4	33%	-4	3%	=
\mathbf{O}	BE	65%	+4	31%	-6	4%	+2
۲	EL	48%	+3	50%	-3	2%	=
	DE	52%	+3	41%	-3	7%	=
ightarrow	RO	51%	+3	33%	-6	16%	+3
0	FR	47%	+2	44%	-4	9%	+2
	AT	61%	+2	34%	-2	5%	=
0	SE	45%	+1	50%	-3	5%	+2
9	SK	47%	+1	47%	-3	6%	+2
	EE	61%	+1	29%	-4	10%	+3
	LV	58%	=	33%	-3	9%	+3
	HU	56%	-1	36%	-3	8%	+4
\leq	CY	47%	-5	50%	+6	3%	-1
Q	IT	53%	-5	38%	+1	9%	+4
۲	ES	40%	-6	49%	+4	11%	+2
	BG	62%	-6	24%	+4	14%	+2
	SI	43%	-9	50%	+5	7%	+4
۲	HR	55%	*	38%	*	7%	*

QA21.1 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

* Was not asked in December 2011

At EU level, a majority of respondents (52%, +1 since 2011) agree that political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges. Just under four in ten people (39%, -3) disagree. Roughly a tenth of respondents (9%, +2) say they don't know.



The socio-demographic analysis suggests that younger respondents are more likely to agree that political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges: 60% of 15-24 year-olds feel this way, as opposed to just 49% of those aged 55 and over.

Respondents who say that they are happy living in the EU are also more likely to agree with this statement than those who say they are not happy living in the EU, by a margin of 58% to 35%. Similarly, 67% of respondents who say that the life of EU citizens will be easier in 2030 agree that EU leaders have the ability to face the main global challenges, compared with only 48% of the people who say that it will be more difficult.

Respondents who see themselves more as Europeans than as nationals of a specific country (58%) are slightly more likely to agree than those who identify themselves as nationals of a particular country rather than as Europeans (52%). And finally people who believe that free competition is the best guarantee of prosperity are more likely to agree than those who do not, by a margin of 59% to 43%.

QA21.1 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'	DK
EU27	52%	39%	9%
📰 Age			
15-24	60%	30%	10%
25-39	54%	39%	7%
40-54	51%	43%	6%
55 +	49%	40%	11%
Happy living in the EU			
Agree	58%	34%	8%
Disagree	35%	56%	9%
Life of EU citizens in 2030)		
Easier	67%	27%	6%
More difficult	48%	44%	8%
The same	54%	38%	8%
Personal identity			
More European than National	58%	37%	5%
More National than European	52%	39%	9%
Free competition best gu	arantee for pr	rosperity	
Agree	59%	35%	6%
Disagree	43%	52%	5%

5. IDEOLOGICAL POINTS OF VIEW

5.1. The role of the State

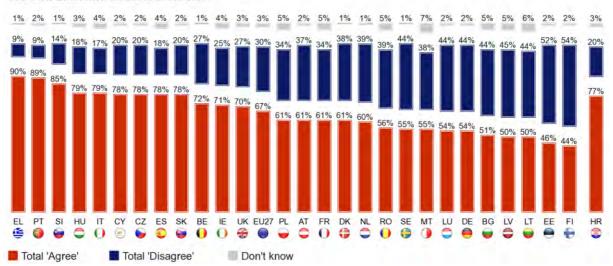
- A majority of respondents in all but two Member States think that the state intervenes too much in people's lives -

Having considered the capabilities of EU leaders, respondents were next asked whether they think that the State intervenes too much in their lives.

The level of agreement once again varies greatly from country to country, although a majority of respondents agree that the State intervenes too much in all but two Member States. In some countries, a very high proportion of people agree that this is the case, notably in Greece (90%), Portugal (89%), and Slovenia (85%).

The two exceptions, where less than half the respondents agree, are Finland (44%) and Estonia (46%). There, a majority of people disagree: 54% in Finland and 52% in Estonia. These were also the only two Member States that disagreed with this statement in December 2011, in the previous Eurobarometer survey on the Future of Europe.

In Croatia, a relatively high number of people agree that the State intervenes too much in our lives (77%).



QA16.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The State intervenes too much in our lives

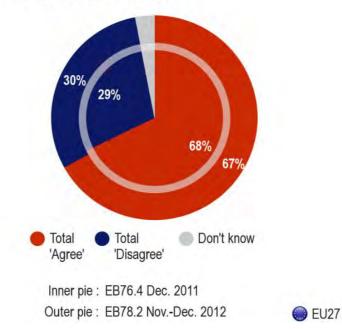
Since 2011, Cyprus (78%, +9 percentage points) and Spain (78%, +7) recorded the largest increases in the number of respondents who think that the State intervenes too much in people's lives. However, there were declines of a similar magnitude in Lithuania (50%, -9), France (61%, -8), and Austria (61%, -7).

		To	tal 'Agree'	Tota	l 'Disagree'	Do	on't know
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 Dec. 2011
1	EU27	67%	-1	30%	+1	3%	=
Ī	CY	78%	+9	20%	-9	2%	=
	ES	78%	+7	18%	-6	4%	-1
	PT	89%	+5	9%	-5	2%	=
	SI	85%	+5	14%	-5	1%	=
	IE	71%	+4	25%	-4	4%	=
	FI	44%	+4	54%	-3	2%	-1
	SK	78%	+3	20%	-4	2%	+1
	BE	72%	+3	27%	-4	1%	+1
	PL	61%	+1	34%	-2	5%	+1
	MT	55%	+1	38%	+1	7%	-2
	LU	54%	+1	44%	-2	2%	+1
	HU	79%	=	18%	-2	3%	+2
	NL	60%	=	39%		1%	=
	SE	55%	=	44%	-1	1%	+1
	CZ	78%	-1	20%	=	2%	+1
	DE	54%	-1	44%	+2	2%	-1
	EE	46%	-1	52%	=	2%	+1
	EL	90%	-2	9%	+2	1%	=
	IT	79%	-2	17%	=	4%	+2
	RO	56%	-2	39%	+2	5%	=
	BG	51%	-3	44%	+5	5%	-2
	DK	61%	-4	38%	+3	1%	+1
	UK	70%	-5	27%	+6	3%	-1
	LV	50%	-6	45%	+3	5%	+3
	AT	61%	-7	37%	+7	2%	=
	FR	61%	-8	34%	+5	5%	+3
	LT	50%	-9	44%	+7	6%	+2
Ī	HR	77%	*	20%	*	3%	*

QA16.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The State intervenes too much in our lives

*Was not asked in December 2011

The overall EU results reveal that two-thirds of respondents (67%, -1 since 2011) agree that the State intervenes too much in people's lives. Three out of ten people (30%, +1) disagree.



QA16.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The State intervenes too much in our lives

The socio-demographic analysis shows that while 73% of self-employed people agree that that State intervenes too much, only 56% of both managers and students agree. Respondents' financial status also appears relevant: 74% of people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time or from time to time agree with this statement, but only 62% of those who almost never have trouble do so.

Only 63% of people who are happy living in the EU feel that that State intervenes too much, compared with 79% of those who are not. Similarly, 71% of respondents who agree that free competition is the best guarantee of prosperity say that State intervenes too much, as opposed to just 58% of those who disagree. Despite these variations, a majority of respondents in all categories agree that the State intervenes too much in their lives.

5.2. How should change take place?

- A majority of respondents in 20 Member States think that important changes in society should be achieved little by little, rather than by acting quickly -

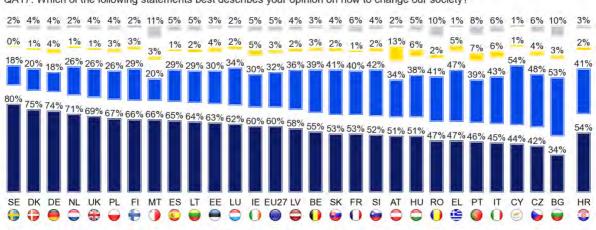
Having analysed Europeans' feelings about the intervention of the State in their lives, we then asked how they wanted changes to be achieved in society. Respondents were given two statements and asked which one best described their opinion. The statements were:

- Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even if this approach takes longer.
- We can only make important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical.

Over 50% of respondents in 20 Member States say that important changes in society have to be achieved little by little. A relative majority of people also take this view in two further Member States (Romania and Portugal). This is by far the most widespread answer in Sweden (80%), Denmark (75%), and Germany (74%).

At the other end of the scale, only 34% of people in Bulgaria, 42% in the Czech Republic and 44% in Cyprus feel that important changes in society have to be achieved little by little.

"We can only make important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical" is the more widespread of the two answers in just three Member States: Cyprus (54% vs. 44%), Bulgaria (53% vs. 34%), and the Czech Republic (48% vs. 42%). In Greece equal numbers of respondents (47%) give both answers.



QA17. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

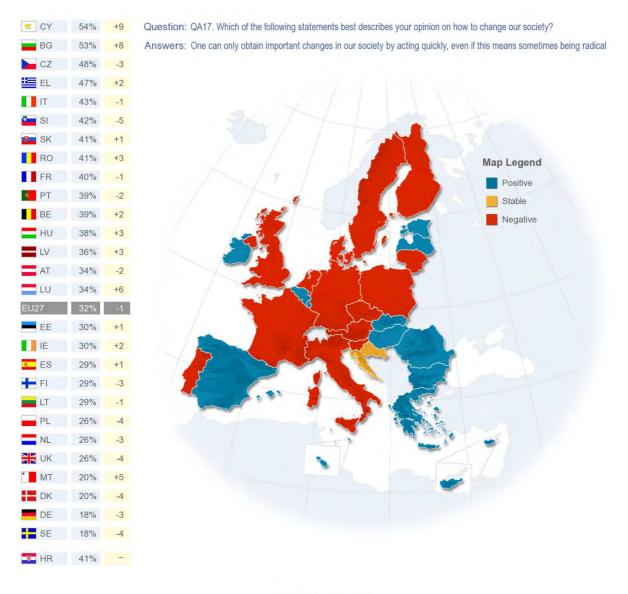
Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even if this approach takes longer

One can only obtain important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical

We do not need to change our society (SPONTANEOUS)
Don't know

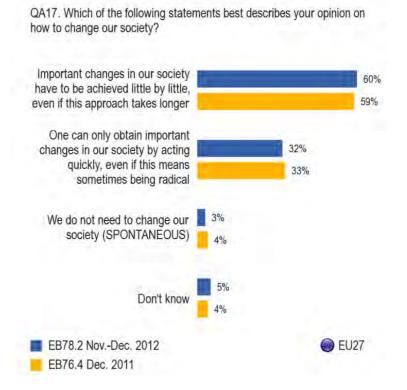
Since 2011, most Member States have seen relatively minor changes in the number of people who agree that important changes can only be made in society by acting quickly. However, four Member States recorded relatively substantial increases: Cyprus (54%, +9 percentage points), Bulgaria (53%, +8), Luxembourg (34%, +6), and Malta (20%, +5). Slovenia (42%, -5) registered the biggest fall.

Unlike in 2011, an absolute majority of respondents in Cyprus and Bulgaria now think, that important changes can only be made in society by acting quickly.



Evolution since Dec. 2011

The overall EU results show that 60% of respondents agree that important changes in society have to be achieved little by little, up slightly (+1) since 2011. Around a third of respondents (32%, -1) think that important changes can only be made in society by acting quickly.



The socio-demographic analysis suggests that older respondents are slightly more inclined to think that important changes are best achieved little by little: 62% of those aged over 40 say this, compared with 57% of 15-24 year-olds.

Respondents with a higher level of education are also more likely to take this view: 64% of those who finished their education aged 20 or over agree that important changes are best achieved little by little, as opposed to 57% of people who left school aged 15 or under.

In terms of financial status, 64% of people who almost never have difficulty paying bills agree that important changes are best achieved little by little, but only 52% of those who have difficulty most of the time agree. Finally, while 63% of people who are happy living in the EU think that important changes in society have to be achieved little by little, only 50% of respondents who are unhappy share this view.

Overall, majorities of respondents in all categories say that important changes are best achieved little by little.

	Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even if this approach takes longer	One can only obtain important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical	We do not need to change our society (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	60%	32%	3%	5%
🛗 Age				
15-24	57%	35%	2%	6%
25-39	58%	35%	3%	4%
40-54	62%	31%	3%	4%
55 +	62%	29%	4%	5%
Education (End of)				
15-	57%	31%	5%	7%
16-19	60%	33%	3%	4%
20+	64%	31%	2%	3%
Still studying	59%	33%	3%	5%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	52%	37%	4%	7%
From time to time	55%	36%	4%	5%
Almost never	64%	29%	3%	4%
Happy living in the EU				
Agree	63%	31%	2%	4%
Disagree	50%	38%	5%	7%

QA17 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

II. THE IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. HOW EUROPEAN ARE EUROPEANS?

- In most Member States, a growing majority of respondents see themselves in a near future as (NATIONALITY) and European -

This Eurobarometer survey also looked at how European citizens identify with their own country and the European Union. Respondents were asked whether, in the near future, they think they will see themselves as a national of their own country only, as a national of their own country and a European, as a European and a national of their country, or as a European only.

In 19 Member States a majority of respondents expect to regard themselves as both nationals of their country and European in the near future. This opinion is most widespread in Malta (63%), the Netherlands (57%), Spain (54%), Germany (54%), and Denmark (54%).

However, in seven Member States, a majority of respondents think that in the near future, they will define themselves principally in terms of their national identity. This view is most common in Ireland (65%), the UK (61%), and Lithuania (53% vs. 36%), but is much less widespread in Luxembourg (16%) and Italy (28%).

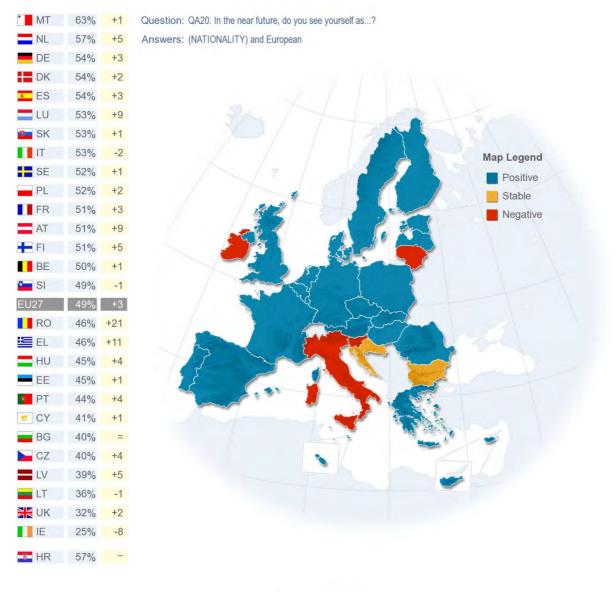
In Greece equal numbers of people (46%) say they expect to see themselves simply as a national of their country, and as "(NATIONALITY) and European".

Luxembourg (15%) is the only Member State where over a tenth of respondents say that they will regard themselves as European only. Luxembourg (14%) also leads the eight Member States in which at least a tenth of people think that they will see themselves as European and nationals of their own country.

Though Croatia is not yet a member of the EU, 57% of respondents there expect to see themselves as "(NATIONALITY) and European", while 29% say they will see themselves just as a national of their own country.

Since 2011, there has been a shift in most Member States; more people now see themselves as nationals of their own country and European. In some countries these increases were quite substantial, including Romania (46%, +21 percentage points), Greece (46%, +11), Luxembourg (53%, +9), and Austria (51%, +9).

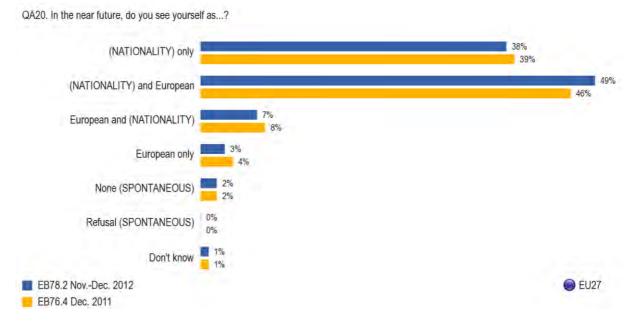
Ireland is an exception here: it is the only Member State in which significantly fewer people expect to see themselves as nationals of their country and European (25%, -8).



Evolution 2012-2011

As might be expected, the picture is reversed in terms of the number of people who say that in the near future they will see themselves as nationals of their own country only. Ireland (65%, +7) and Lithuania (53%, +3) are the only Member States where the proportion of respondents giving this answer increased by more than two percentage points. In contrast, there were substantial declines in a number of Member States, notably Greece (46%, -8), Austria (37%, -7), and Luxembourg (16%, -6).

The results from the EU as a whole show that almost half (49%) the respondents expect to see themselves as nationals of their own country and European, a 3-point rise since 2011. Around four out of ten respondents (38%, -1) say they will regard themselves as "(NATIONALITY) only". Less than a tenth say that they will see themselves as "European and (NATIONALITY)" (7%, -1), or as European only (3%, -1).



Whether or not the respondent lives in the euro area appears to have a major influence. Euro area respondents are more likely than those outside the euro area to say that they are "(NATIONALITY) and European", by a margin of 52% to 42%. In contrast, people outside the euro area are more inclined to say that they are "(NATIONALITY) only" (49% vs. 32% for those within the euro area). **It seems that sharing a common currency strengthens the European identity.**

The socio-demographic analysis suggests that women are more likely than men to see themselves just as nationals of their own country (41% vs. 35%), whereas men are more inclined to see themselves as nationals first and European second (50% vs. 47%). Older respondents are also more inclined to identify themselves as "(NATIONALITY) only": 45% of people aged 55 and over say this, compared with just 32% of 15-24 year-olds.

Education is a significant factor. Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to think of themselves as "(NATIONALITY) and European": 56% of individuals who left education aged 20 and over take this view, compared with just 38% of those who left school aged 15 or under.

In terms of occupation, 60% of managers say they expect to see themselves as citizens of their own country first and Europeans second, whereas only 42% of retired people and 44% of unemployed people do so.

Half of those (50%) who almost never have trouble paying their bills or who only have difficulty from time to time say they expect to see themselves as citizens of their own country first and Europeans second, as opposed to 38% of people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time.

Finally, a majority (55%) of people who are happy living in the EU say that in the near future they will see themselves as citizens of their own country first and European second, compared with just 27% of people who are not happy living in the EU.

2. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Peace among Member States and the free movement of people, goods and services are regarded as the EU's most positive results -

Peace among Member States and the **free movement of people, goods and services** are regarded as the two most positive results of the EU in all Member States when the answers are aggregated (firstly; and then).

Peace among Member States is the top answer in 11 Member States, and an absolute majority of respondents mention it in all but five countries. In Romania, respondents put peace among Member States in equal first place with the free movement of people, goods and services (67%). Over 70% of respondents mention peace in Germany (82%), Denmark (76%), Sweden (76%), and Luxembourg (72%).

However, less than half consider peace to be one of the EU's two most positive achievements in Italy (43%), Hungary (47%), Portugal (47%), Latvia (49%), and Spain (49%). The biggest evolutions on this point since 2011 have been recorded in Luxembourg (72%, +11 percentage points), Slovakia (59%, +11), and Portugal (47%, +10).

The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU is seen as the EU's most positive result in 17 Member States, led by Bulgaria (82%), Slovakia (79%), and the Czech Republic (76%). At the other end of the scale, only 39% of UK respondents see the free movement of people, goods and services as one of the EU's most positive results, as do 46% in Malta and 48% in both Denmark and France. Relatively large evolutions were seen in Portugal (57%, +10), Spain (54%, +9) and Estonia (74%, +7), and in Cyprus (67%, -10).

In seven Member States, at least four out of 10 respondents point to **student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS** as one of the EU's most positive results, most strikingly in Latvia (47%) and Slovenia (43%). Less than a fifth of people cite this item in the UK (12%) and the Netherlands (19%). There has been a sharp rise in mentions of student exchanges in Spain (32%, +13) and Greece (28%, +10).

Over four out of ten people in just two Member States – Austria and Germany (both 44%) – point to **the economic power of the EU**, compared with only 10% of respondents in Sweden. This item saw a fairly steep decline in Spain (19%, -8). Similarly, over four out of ten respondents in another two Member States regard **the political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world** as one of the EU's most positive results: Denmark (44%) and Sweden (41%).

At the other end of the scale, just 13% of respondents in Latvia mentioned the EU's political and diplomatic influence.

In five Member States, over four out of ten respondents view **the euro** as one of the EU's most positive results: Belgium (44%), Slovakia (43%), Austria (42%), Luxembourg (41%), and Slovenia (40%). However, this issue clearly divides the euro area and non-euro area countries: respondents in the euro area are much more likely to

regard the single currency as a positive result of the EU, by a margin of 30% to 13%. Only 7% of respondents in Latvia, Sweden and the UK (all outside the euro area) mention the euro as one of the EU's most positive results. More people in Ireland (37%, +6) mention the euro than in 2011, while fewer do so in Romania (33%, -10) and Portugal (21%, -8).

In Denmark, 41% of respondents consider **the level of social welfare in the EU** to be one of the EU's most positive results, as do 34% of people in Austria and 33% in Belgium. Only 12% of people in Italy mention this, however. A third of respondents in Romania (33%) regard **the common agricultural policy** as a positive result of the EU, as do 28% in Austria, and 27% in both Bulgaria and Ireland. But only 8% agree in Spain and Malta.

Outside the EU, respondents in Croatia first mention the free movement of people, goods and services (76%), and then peace among the Member States (60%). Student exchange programs such as Erasmus (31%) and the economic power of the EU (28%) are cited by less than a third of respondents in Croatia, and the other items are mentioned by less than one in five respondents.

		Peace among the Member States of the EU	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The economic power of the EU	The euro	The level of social welfare in the EU	The common agricultural policy
	EU27	61%	59%	26%	25%	25%	24%	22%	14%
	Euro area	62%	60%	28%	26%	26%	30%	21%	12%
	Non-euro area	59%	58%	23%	23%	23%	13%	23%	18%
	AT	64%	65%	41%	38%	44%	42%	34%	28%
Õ	BE	60%	53%	35%	23%	25%	44%	33%	17%
ē	BG	68%	82%	23%	23%	33%	24%	15%	27%
۲	CY	67%	57%	38%	21%	14%	16%	18%	10%
	CZ	67%	76%	39%	25%	26%	10%	20%	14%
	DE	82%	68%	21%	35%	44%	34%	22%	11%
	DK	76%	48%	26%	44%	17%	10%	41%	19%
	EE	60%	74%	40%	17%	18%	26%	19%	13%
	EL	61%	65%	28%	23%	24%	25%	14%	10%
۲	ES	49%	54%	32%	19%	19%	22%	17%	8%
	FI	65%	57%	26%	24%	14%	38%	30%	9%
0	FR	67%	48%	27%	19%	15%	23%	29%	13%
\bigcirc	HU	47%	<mark>61</mark> %	41%	24%	31%	19%	18%	18%
0	IE	52%	<mark>61%</mark>	21%	17%	25%	37%	18%	27%
0	IT	43%	60%	34%	26%	20%	31%	12%	11%
	LT	55%	70%	42%	18%	25%	11%	23%	23%
\bigcirc	LU	72%	61%	26%	29%	20%	41%	32%	14%
	LV	49%	73%	47%	13%	14%	7%	17%	15%
	MT	53%	46%	34%	17%	17%	19%	30%	8%
	NL	65%	70%	19%	28%	21%	34%	29%	18%
$\overline{}$	PL	60%	68%	25%	18%	22%	12%	15%	25%
0	PT	47%	57%	22%	21%	27%	21%	18%	12%
0	RO	67%	67%	25%	26%	33%	33%	27%	33%
0	SE	76%	69%	29%	41%	10%	7%	20%	12%
9	SI	68%	72%	43%	19%	23%	40%	21%	15%
9	SK	59%	79%	40%	24%	32%	43%	13%	13%
AN	UK	50%	39%	12%	20%	20%	7%	26%	9%
٢	HR	60%	76%	31%	16%	28%	12%	18%	15%
		Hiah	nest percent	age per cou	ntrv	Lov	vest percent	age per coun	trv
			ighest percer			1		ntage per iter	

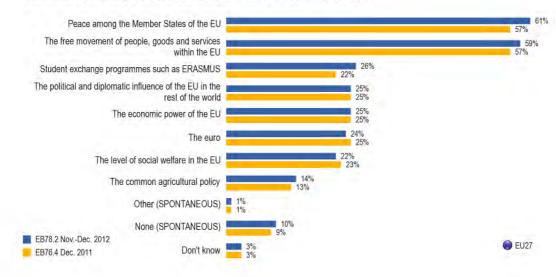
QA10T Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?

In terms of the *first* answer given, **peace among the EU Member States** is seen as the most positive result of the EU in 16 Member States and is mentioned by an outright majority of respondents in Germany (56%), Sweden (54%), Denmark (51%) and Luxembourg (51%). **The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU** is considered most positive result of the EU in 12 Member States. In Slovenia, these two items share first place, both with 36%.

At EU level, just over six out of ten respondents (61%) say that peace among Member States is one of the most positive results of the EU – somewhat more than in 2011 (+4 percentage points). Just under six out of ten people think that the free movement of people, goods and services is one of the EU's most positive results (59%, +2). This item is the second most widely mentioned at EU level, though it is the most-cited result in 17 Member States.

A quarter of respondents (26%, +4) see student exchange programmes as a positive result of the EU, and a similar proportion also mention political and diplomatic influence (25%, no change), the economic power of the EU (25%, no change), the euro (24%, -1), and the level of social welfare in the EU (22%, -1). Relatively few Europeans mention the common agricultural policy (14%, +1) as the EU's most positive result.

QA10T. Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly? And then?



The socio-demographic analysis suggests that older respondents are more likely to regard **peace among Member States** as the EU's most positive result: 64% of people aged 55 and over say this, compared with 57% of 15-24 year-olds. In contrast, people in the youngest age group are more likely than those aged 55+ to regard student exchanges as the EU's most positive result, by a margin of 35% to 21%.

Education is also an important factor, as individuals with a higher level of education are more likely to say that various results of the EU are positive. For example, 65% of people who left education aged 20 or over see the **free movement of people, goods and services** as the EU's most positive result, as opposed to 52% of respondents who left school aged 15 or under.

Similarly, respondents who are happy living in the EU are more likely to identify all the factors under discussion as positive results. For example, 28% of this group see the **economic power of the EU** as a positive result, whereas only 17% of people who are unhappy living in the EU agree.

	Peace among the Member States of the EU	The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU	Student exchange programme s such as ERASMUS	The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world	The economic power of the EU	The euro	The level of social welfare in the EU	The common agricultural policy
EU27	61%	59%	26%	25%	25%	24%	22%	14%
🛗 Age		•	•					
15-24	57%	59%	35%	24%	27%	23%	23%	13%
25-39	58%	61%	29%	27%	25%	25%	22%	13%
40-54	61%	60%	25%	26%	26%	24%	22%	15%
55 +	64%	57%	21%	23%	23%	24%	20%	16%
Education (End of)								
15-	57%	52%	20%	19%	21%	22%	19%	14%
16-19	60%	59%	25%	24%	26%	24%	21%	15%
20+	65%	65%	29%	30%	26%	26%	24%	15%
Still studying	58%	60%	42%	25%	27%	24%	24%	12%
Happy living in the E	EU							
Agree	63%	62%	27%	27%	28%	26%	23%	15%
Disagree	52%	50%	24%	16%	17%	17%	16%	13%

QA10T - Which of the following are the most positive results of the EU? TOTAL

3. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MAIN ASSETS

- In a large majority of countries, the good relationship between Member States is seen as the main asset of the EU today -

When asked to identify the two main assets of the EU today, **the good relationship between Member States** is the top answer in 22 EU Member States, with results ranging from 47% in Sweden to 27% in Ireland, Spain, Austria and Portugal. This was the leading item in only 16 Member States in the previous Eurobarometer survey in December 2011. The largest changes since 2011 were recorded in Finland (44%, +10 percentage points), the UK (29%, +9), and Slovakia and the Netherlands (both 37%, +7).

Malta (36%), Austria (31%) and Ireland (30%) are the three Member States where **the standard of living of EU citizens** is the most widespread answer. This is also mentioned frequently in Luxembourg (40%). Only 11% of respondents in Italy cite the standard of living of EU citizens as one of the EU's main assets. The biggest evolutions occurred in Malta (36%, +7), and in Bulgaria (29%, -12) and the Netherlands (25%, -8).

In the Netherlands (40%), **the power of EU trade** is regarded as the EU's main asset. However, this is the only Member State in which more than a quarter of respondents mention trade. Only 15% of people do so in Belgium, Greece, Spain and Luxembourg. Cyprus (17%, -6) and the UK (18%, -6) were the only Member States in which opinion on this point changed by more than five percentage points compared with 2011.

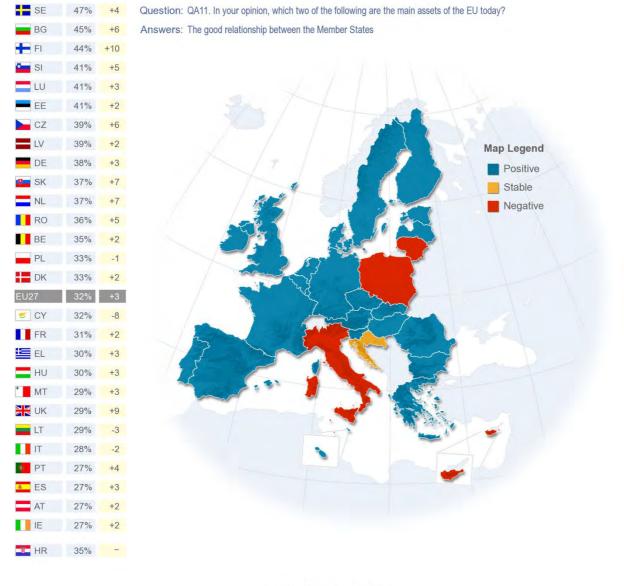
Denmark (23%) is the only Member State in which more than a fifth of respondents view **research and innovation** as the EU's main asset. However, **the development of high technology** is seen as a major asset by over a fifth of people in two EU countries: Cyprus (27%) and Bulgaria (22%).

Slightly over a fifth of respondents (21%) in both Ireland and Austria think that the **talents and skills of EU's citizens** are one of its main assets, while Bulgaria (22%) is the only Member State where at least a fifth of people see infrastructures as a major asset of the EU.

Environmental responsibility is the most widespread answer in Denmark (37%), and at least a fifth of respondents also mention this in Cyprus (26%), Finland (22%), Slovenia (22%), and Malta (20%). However, relatively few respondents across Europe see industry as a main asset of the EU, though 16% of people in Spain do mention it.

		The good relationship between the Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The power of EU's trade	Research and innovation	The develop- ment of high technology	Infrastruc- tures	Talents and skills of EU citizens	Its environ- mental responsibil- ity	The industry
\bigcirc	EU27	32%	25%	20%	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%	11%
\bigcirc	AT	27%	31%	23%	15%	14%	13%	21%	15%	11%
Õ	BE	35%	33%	15%	13%	10%	11%	16%	14%	10%
ē	BG	45%	29%	18%	11%	22%	22%	14%	12%	6%
۲	CY	32%	15%	17%	17%	27%	7%	9%	26%	9%
	CZ	39%	16%	17%	16%	17%	9%	17%	14%	11%
	DE	38%	35%	25%	14%	9%	16%	9%	17%	13%
	DK	33%	31%	19%	23%	12%	11%	10%	37%	10%
	EE	41%	17%	16%	14%	17%	13%	6%	19%	11%
	EL	30%	16%	15%	17%	15%	15%	12%	9%	10%
۷	ES	27%	19%	15%	15%	13%	19%	10%	8%	16%
	FI	44%	27%	21%	14%	16%	12%	11%	22%	10%
0	FR	31%	29%	18%	17%	14%	13%	16%	18%	10%
	HU	30%	13%	17%	12%	17%	13%	17%	15%	8%
0	IE	27%	30%	22%	14%	18%	21%	21%	10%	7%
0	IT	28%	11%	18%	14%	16%	8%	16%	6%	8%
	LT	29%	20%	17%	16%	16%	13%	17%	7%	13%
ĕ	LU	41%	40%	15%	13%	12%	15%	15%	16%	7%
	LV	39%	21%	19%	6%	12%	11%	9%	14%	12%
	MT	29%	36%	19%	13%	19%	9%	8%	20%	6%
	NL	37%	25%	40%	12%	9%	17%	7%	11%	14%
	PL	33%	18%	17%	14%	17%	14%	9%	10%	12%
0	PT	27%	20%	18%	14%	12%	10%	11%	8%	7%
0	RO	36%	35%	25%	9%	13%	19%	11%	9%	9%
	SE	47%	29%	24%	18%	9%	18%	12%	19%	9%
9	SI	41%	25%	19%	12%	15%	13%	7%	22%	6%
e	SK	37%	19%	25%	9%	15%	14%	14%	11%	14%
	UK	29%	28%	18%	10%	10%	7%	16%	16%	13%
٢	HR	35%	40%	27%	13%	20%	15%	10%	14%	17%
		Highe	st percent	age per co	ountry	Lowe	est percenta	age per col	untry	
		Hig	hest percer	ntage per it	tem	Lov	vest percer	ntage per it	em	

QA11 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today?

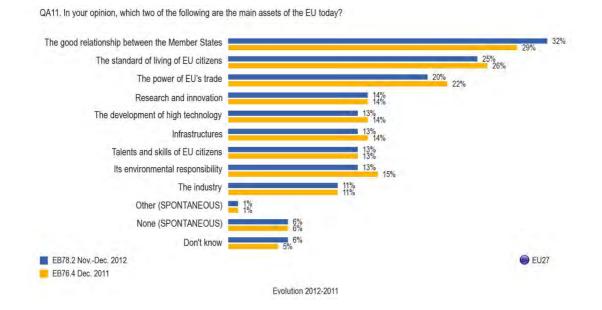


Evolution since Dec. 2011

The overall EU results show that nearly a third of respondents (32%) see the good relationship between Member States as a main asset of the EU (+3 percentage points since 2011). The relatively high number of people who emphasise this point is arguably an indication that the economic crisis has led respondents to focus on the EU's non-economic strengths, and perhaps to view its economic aspects as weaknesses in the current climate.

The way the crisis is being tackled jointly by the EU Member States has also probably reinforced the feeling that the good relationship between Member States is an asset of the European Union. A quarter of respondents mention the standard of living of EU citizens (25%, -1), while a fifth (20%, -2) point to the power of EU trade as a major asset.

However, relatively few respondents see the remaining items as being among the EU's main assets: research and innovation (14%, no change), the development of high technology (13%, -1), infrastructures (13%, -1), the talents and skills of EU citizens (13%, no change), environmental responsibility (13%, -2), and industry (11%, no change).



The socio-demographic analysis shows that respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to see a range of items as the EU's main assets. For example, 24% of people who left education aged 20 or over the regard the power of EU trade as a main asset, whereas only 16% of those who left school aged 15 or under agree. Similarly respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills (27%) are more likely to say that the standard of living of EU citizens is a main asset than those who have difficulty from time to time or most of the time (22%).

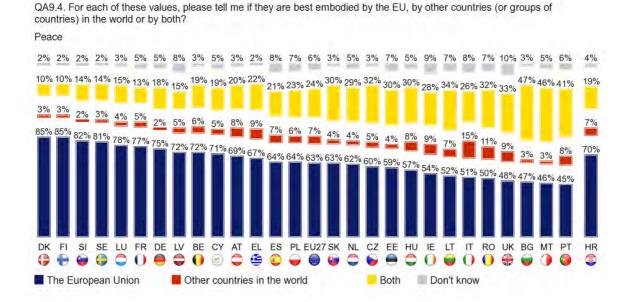
	The good relation- ship between the Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The power of EU's trade	Research and innovation	The developme nt of high technolo- gy	Infrastruc- tures	Talents and skills of EU citizens	lts environ- mental responsi- bility	The industry
EU27	32%	25%	20%	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%	11%
Education (E)	nd of)								
15-	29%	22%	16%	12%	12%	10%	11%	10%	13%
16-19	33%	24%	19%	14%	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%
20+	36%	28%	24%	13%	12%	15%	13%	17%	9%
Still studying	29%	29%	21%	18%	16%	14%	13%	12%	13%
🛃 Difficulties pa	ying bills								
Most of the time	29%	22%	15%	13%	13%	11%	11%	12%	11%
From time to time	32%	22%	19%	14%	14%	14%	13%	11%	11%
Almost never	34%	27%	21%	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%	12%

QA11 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today? (ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

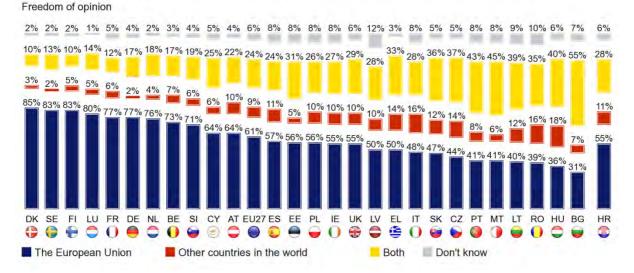
4. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S VALUES

- Europeans feel that the EU embodies a range of values better than other countries, with the notable exception of progress and innovation -

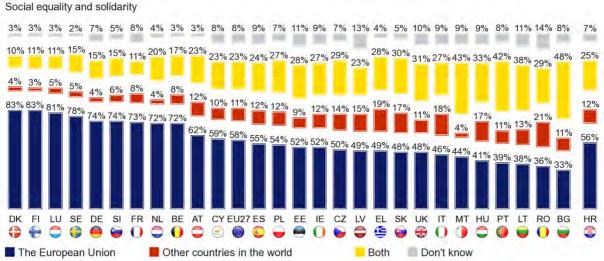
Respondents were next shown a list of values and were asked which of these are best embodied by the EU, by other countries or groups of countries, or by both. **In 25 Member States, a majority of respondents say that peace is best embodied by the EU**. Over 80% of respondents feel this way in Denmark (85%), Finland (85%), Slovenia (82%), and Sweden (81%). The two exceptions are Bulgaria and Malta, where almost equal proportions – 47% and 46% respectively – say that peace is embodied both by the EU and by other countries. These results echo the answers given in the previous section of the report, in which peace between Member States was regarded as the EU's main asset.



In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents say that **freedom of opinion** is best embodied by the EU rather than by other countries or groups of countries in the world, or both. At least 80% of respondents say this in Denmark (85%), Sweden (83%), Finland (83%), and Luxembourg (80%). However, in Bulgaria (55% vs. 31% EU only), Malta (45% vs. 41%), Portugal (43% vs. 41%) and Hungary (40% vs. 36%) a relative majority of people think that freedom of opinion is best embodied both by the EU and by other countries or groups of countries. QA9.6. 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?



In 24 Member States, a majority of respondents say that **social equality and solidarity** is best embodied by the EU. Over 80% of respondents think this in Denmark (83%), Finland (83%), and Luxembourg (81%). However, in two Member States a relative majority of people think that social equality and solidarity is best embodied both by the EU and by other countries or groups of countries: Bulgaria (48% vs. 33% EU only), and Portugal (42% vs. 39%).



QA9.2. 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?

A majority of respondents in 24 Member States think that **tolerance and openness to others** is best embodied by the EU, most strikingly in Finland (77%) and Luxembourg (74%). However, in three Member States a relative majority of respondents think that these values are best embodied by both the EU and other countries: Bulgaria (53% vs. 31% EU only), Malta (47% vs. 38%), and Portugal (42% vs. 41%).

A majority of respondents in 21 Member States think that **respect for nature and the environment** is best embodied by the EU. In Denmark 80% of people take this view, as do 74% of people in Finland and 72% in Slovenia. However, in six Member States a majority of respondents think that this value is best embodied by both the EU and other countries, notably in Bulgaria (64% vs. 24% EU only) and Malta (52% vs. 37%).

In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents say that **respect for history and its lessons** is best embodied by the EU. At least six out of 10 people take this view in Luxembourg (64%), Cyprus (63%), France (61%), and Slovenia (60%). In six Member States a majority of people instead say that respect for history and its lessons is best embodied by both the EU and other countries, notably in Bulgaria (59% vs. 26% EU only) and Lithuania (47% vs. 34%). In the UK equal numbers of people (39%) cite the EU, and both the EU and other countries.

Cultural diversity is thought to be best embodied by the EU by a majority of respondents in 18 Member States, with relatively high numbers of people taking this view in Luxembourg (62%), Slovenia (58%), Finland (57%), and Cyprus (57%). But in eight EU countries, including Bulgaria (59% vs. 31% EU only) and Portugal (49% vs. 31%), a majority of respondents feel that cultural diversity is best embodied by both the EU and other countries.

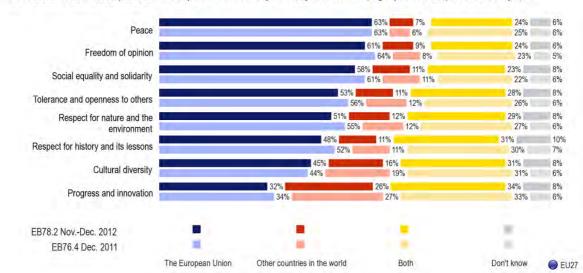
However, on the issue of **progress and innovation**, opinion is more divided. A majority of people in eight Member States think that these values are best embodied by the EU, although Finland (59%) is the only country where over half of the respondents say this.

In four Member States a relative majority say that progress and innovation are best embodied by other countries: Luxembourg (39%), Sweden (39%), France (36%), and Italy (34%). However, in 15 Member States a majority of people say that these values are best embodied by both the EU and other countries, with Bulgaria (60%) and Malta (50%) again leading the way.

In summary, relatively high numbers of respondents in the Nordic countries and Luxembourg generally tend to feel that the EU embodies all the values under discussion, whereas respondents in Bulgaria, Malta and Portugal are the least inclined to do so. **The overall EU results** show that a relative majority of Europeans think that all the values under discussion are best embodied by the EU – with the exception of progress and innovation. Over half the respondents think that the EU best embodies peace (63%, no change since 2011), freedom of opinion (61%, -3 percentage points), social equality and solidarity (58%, -3), tolerance and openness to others (53%, -3), and respect for nature and the environment (51%, -4).

However, somewhat fewer feel that the EU embodies respect for history and its lessons (48%, -4), cultural diversity (45%, +1), and progress and innovation (32%, -2).

In the case of progress and innovation, a third of respondents say that these values are best embodied by both the EU and other countries (34%, +1). Relatively high numbers of people also think that progress and innovation are best embodied by other countries (26%, -1). Thus the only value directly related to the economy is the one that the public are most likely to think is best embodied by other countries.



QA9. 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?

5. THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION VIS-À-VIS OTHER GLOBAL PLAYERS

- Most respondents think the EU has more political influence than Brazil, India and Japan, but less than China and the US -

In all but four Member States over 50% of respondents think that the EU's political influence is stronger than that of **India**, with at least 80% of people saying this in Sweden (82%), Denmark (80%) and Finland (80%). The four exceptions are: Romania (40%), Portugal (41%), Malta (43%), and Italy (47%). In no Member State do more than three out of ten respondents say that the EU's political influence is weaker than India's: Italy (29%) and Hungary (27%) record the highest scores for this answer.

Some Member States have seen marked evolutions since 2011: Ireland (52%, +15 percentage points) again recorded the largest increase in the proportion who think that the EU's influence is stronger than India's, followed by Malta (43%, +8) and Poland (60%, +8); the largest declines were in Italy (47%, -9) and Latvia (61%, -9).

A majority of respondents in all but five Member States believe that the EU's political influence is stronger than that of **Brazil**, again led by Sweden (82%), Denmark (81%) and Finland (79%). The five exceptions are: Portugal (34%), Romania (40%), Malta (44%), Bulgaria (45%), and Italy (47%). Portugal (35%) has the highest proportion of respondents who say that the EU's political influence is weaker than Brazil's, followed by Italy and Hungary (both 27%). At least three out of ten respondents say they don't know whether the EU has more political influence than Brazil in Malta (46%), Bulgaria (34%), Latvia (33%), and Romania (30%).

Largest increases in terms of the number of respondents who think that the EU's political influence is stronger than Brazil's were recorded in Ireland (52%, +13), Poland (61%, +9), Austria (70%, +8) and Malta (44%, +8).

When they compare the EU with **Japan**, a majority of respondents in 22 Member States think that the EU's political influence is stronger. Over 60% of respondents take this view in Sweden (69%), Germany (66%), and Finland (65%), though at the other end of the scale only 28% of people agree in both Italy and Portugal. In five Member States a relative majority of respondents say that the EU has less influence than Japan: Italy (49% vs. 28% stronger), Greece (48% vs. 40%), Hungary (42% vs. 40%), Portugal (40% vs. 28%), and Romania (40% vs. 30%). There is no clear overall trend on this question.

The proportion of respondents who think that the EU's influence is stronger than Japan's has increased since 2011 in 10 Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (38%, +14) and Finland (65%, +8). It has declined in 16 countries, including Latvia (43%, -12) and Spain (42%, -10). This proportion stayed unchanged in Portugal (28%).

Opinion is more divided over the relative political influence of the EU and **China**. In 10 Member States a majority of people think that the EU's political influence is stronger.

Over half the respondents take this view in Lithuania (51%), and just under half do so in Finland (49%) and Sweden (48%). However, in 16 Member States a majority of people feel that the EU's political influence is weaker than China's, including an absolute majority in Denmark (59%), the Netherlands (56%), Belgium (54%), and Greece (52%).

Since 2011 the number of people who think that the EU's influence is stronger than China's has declined in 20 Member States, most notably in Slovenia (34%, -13), Belgium (34%, -11), the Netherlands (31%, -11), Cyprus (44%, -10) and Latvia (43%, -10). Ireland (31%, +9), Poland (45%, +6) and Malta (31%, +4) are the only Member States where the number of people who think that the EU's influence is stronger than China's increased by more than three percentage points.

In general, relatively few European respondents think that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of **the US**. In all Member States a majority of respondents say that the EU's political influence is weaker. The proportion of people who think the EU's influence is stronger ranges from 31% in Hungary to just 11% in France. At least 68% of respondents say that the EU's political influence is weaker in 11 Member States, led by Denmark (77%) and Greece (76%).

In six Member States 61-67% of people say that the EU is weaker, while 60% or fewer do so in the remaining 10 Member States. Malta (36%) is the only Member State in which less than half of the respondents think the EU's political influence is weaker, though this result reflects a very high "Don't know" rate (27%).

Since 2011 the number of people who think that the EU's influence is stronger than that of the US has declined in 19 Member States, most strikingly in Slovenia (12%, -9), Belgium (16%, -9), and Denmark (15%, -9). Ireland (24%, +9) is the only Member State where the number of people who think that the EU has a stronger influence increased by more than three percentage points.

		Inc	dia	Bra	azil	Jap	ban	Ch	ina	The Unit	ed States
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011						
	EU27	61%	-1	60%	-2	44%	-2	36%	-4	21%	-3
	AT	66%	+5	70%	+8	50%	+1	41%	+2	24%	-6
ŏ	BE	69%	-2	70%	-4	45%	-3	34%	-11	16%	-9
ă	BG	51%	-5	45%	-5	36%	-5	38%	-9	16%	-5
$\overline{\bigcirc}$	СҮ	76%	+2	74%	=	48%	-6	44%	-10	13%	+1
$\check{\mathbf{b}}$	CZ	70%	-1	64%	=	43%	-2	42%	-4	17%	-6
ĕ	DE	73%	-1	73%	-2	66%	+2	43%	-4	25%	-6
ĕ	DK	80%	+3	81%	+3	59%	-5	32%	-6	15%	-9
	EE	66%	+2	59%	-2	45%	-6	43%	-3	22%	-4
	EL	72%	=	72%	+2	40%	-5	39%	-6	13%	-2
ē	ES	60%	-7	61%	-8	42%	-10	39%	-9	22%	-2
\bigcirc	FI	80%	+4	79%	+2	65%	+8	49%	+1	27%	+2
Õ	FR	59%	=	58%	=	39%	-3	26%	-6	11%	-8
	HU	52%	+1	50%	+2	40%	-1	39%	-1	31%	-3
0	IE	52%	+15	52%	+13	38%	+14	31%	+9	24%	+9
0	IT	47%	-9	47%	-11	28%	-1	31%	-4	21%	+2
	LT	60%	-5	57%	-4	48%	-3	51%	-4	29%	-2
\bigcirc	LU	72%	+5	75%	=	55%	+1	43%	-1	25%	-3
	LV	61%	-9	55%	-11	43%	-12	43%	-10	21%	-4
	MT	43%	+8	44%	+8	37%	+11	31%	+4	26%	+1
\bigcirc	NL	68%	-5	68%	-3	47%	-7	31%	-11	20%	-7
\bigcirc	PL	60%	+8	61%	+9	45%	+3	45%	+6	27%	=
	PT	41%	+1	34%	-2	28%	=	28%	=	17%	+3
\mathbf{O}	RO	40%	-2	40%	-2	30%	-2	27%	-5	21%	-6
0	SE	82%	+3	82%	=	69%	+1	45%	-5	29%	-4
9	SI	65%	-3	61%	-3	44%	-2	34%	-13	12%	-9
	SK	65%	-2	64%	+1	50%	+5	48%	+3	23%	=
a b	UK	61%	+1	59%	+1	43%	+1	31%	-4	18%	-6
٢	HR	68%	*	67%	*	46%	*		*	19%	*

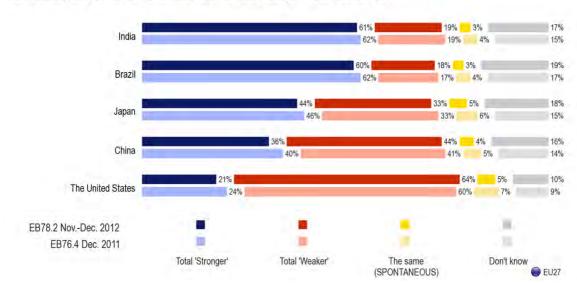
QA5.1 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? Total 'Stronger'

* Was not asked in December 2011

The overall EU results show that a majority of respondents think that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of India (61%, -1 compared with 2011) and Brazil (60%, -2). Just under half (44%, -2) think the EU's influence is stronger than Japan's, though this is still more than the 33% (no change) who think the EU's influence is weaker.

However, in the case of China, fewer respondents think the EU's influence is stronger (36%, -4) than think that it is weaker (44%, +3). This is true to an even greater extent when the EU is compared to the US: only a fifth (21%, -3) of respondents think the EU's political influence is stronger than that of the US, while nearly two-thirds (64%, +4) say that it is weaker.

These results reveal an overall downward trend: fewer respondents now think that the political influence of the EU is stronger than that of any of the five non-EU countries than did so in 2011.



QA5. And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of ...?

The socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to think that the EU's political influence is stronger than that of other countries (except for the United States). This is most pronounced in the cases of Brazil (64% vs. 57% for women), Japan (48% vs. 41%), and India (64% vs. 58%). Respondents who are happy living in the EU are also more likely to think that the EU has more political influence. For example, 64% of people in this group say that the EU has more influence than Brazil, whereas only 50% of people who are unhappy living in the EU agree.

6. EUROPEANS AND GLOBALISATION

- Increasing EU-wide agreement that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth -

A majority of respondents in all but five Member States agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, with most agreement in Denmark (80%), Ireland (76%), Sweden (76%), and the Netherlands (74%). The five Member States where less than half of the respondents share this view are Greece (38%), Cyprus (41%), Romania (44%), France (47%), and the Czech Republic (49%).

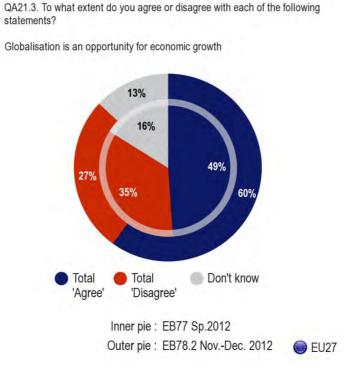
At least four out of 10 respondents disagree with the statement in Greece (55%), Cyprus (49%), the Czech Republic (42%), and France (40%). Several Member States recorded very high "Don't know" rates, notably Romania (28%), Spain (25%), and Malta (23%).

Since the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2012 (May-June 2012), the number of people who agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth has increased in all but two Member States: Sweden (76%, -2 percentage points) and Denmark (80%, no change). The largest rises were recorded in Ireland (76%, +21), the UK (72%, +21), Lithuania (65%, +16), Hungary (64%, +16), Portugal (55%, +16), and Italy (51%, +16).

QA21 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

		Total	'Agree'	Total "D)isagree'	Don't know		
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Sp. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Sp. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec 2012 Sp. 2012	
	EU27	60%	+11	27%	-8	13%	-3	
0	IE	76%	+21	15%	-9	9%	-12	
410	UK	72%	+21	16%	-14	12%	-7	
õ	LT	65%	+16	17%	-9	18%	-7	
ð I	HU	64%	+16	24%	-14	12%	-2	
	PT	55%	+16	23%	-14	22%	-2	
	IT	51%	+16	37%	-14	12%	-2	
	EE	68%	+14	20%	-9	12%	-5	
	BG	61%	+14	18%	-7	21%	-7	
è l	LV	64%	+13	21%	-9	15%	-4	
ē l	LU	65%	+11	30%	=	5%	-11	
D I	AT	61%	+11	31%	-12	8%	+1	
Ď	ES	52%	+11	23%	-8	25%	-3	
Đ	FI	73%	+9	21%	-8	6%	-1	
	DE	72%	+9	22%	-8	6%	-1	
	PL	56%	+9	25%	-1	19%	-8	
Ō	RO	44%	+9	28%	-5	28%	-4	
0	CY	41%	+9	49%	-4	10%	-5	
	CZ	49%	+8	42%	-2	9%	-6	
	SI	59%	+7	30%	-6	11%	-1	
	EL	38%	+7	55%	-7	7%	=	
	MT	65%	+6	12%	-3	23%	-3	
Õ	BE	60%	+6	34%	-7	6%	+1	
	SK	54%	+5	33%	-4	13%	-1	
D	FR	47%	+3	40%	-6	13%	+3	
	NL	74%	+2	17%	-2	9%	=	
	DK	80%	=	13%	=	7%	=	
	SE	76%	-2	20%	+4	4%	-2	
	HR	70%	+14	21%	-11	9%	-3	

At EU level, six out of ten respondents (60%) agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, which is an 11-point increase on spring 2012. Just over a quarter of respondents (27%, -8) disagree, while 13% (-3) say they don't know.



The socio-demographic analysis shows important differences between categories of respondents: younger respondents are more likely to agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth: 67% of 15-24 year-olds say this, compared with 55% of people aged 55 and over.

A higher level of education also corresponds with a higher level of agreement: 65% of respondents who left education aged 20 and over agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, but only 49% of people who left school aged 15 or under feel the same way.

In terms of occupation, 68% of managers say that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, whereas only 50% of house persons, 54% of the retired and 55% of unemployed people agree. Financial status also has an impact: 64% of people who almost never have difficulty paying their bills agree with the statement, as opposed to 49% of respondents who have difficulty most of the time.

Respondents who are happy living in the EU are also more inclined to agree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth: 65% of people in this category do so, compared with only 44% of people who are not happy living in the EU. Similarly, 69% of respondents who think that free competition is the best guarantee of prosperity agree with the statement, compared with only 45% of people who do not see free competition in this light.

QA21.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

		gi ei	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	60%	27%	13%
Age			
15-24	67%	19%	14%
25-39	62%	28%	10%
40-54	60%	29%	11%
55 +	55%	28%	17%
Education (End of)			
15-	49%	28%	23%
16-19	59%	28%	13%
20+	65%	28%	7%
Still studying	71%	18%	11%
Occupation scale			
Self-employed	62%	30%	8%
Managers	68%	26%	6%
Other white collars	62%	29%	9%
Manual workers	60%	29%	11%
House persons	50%	26%	24%
Unemployed	55%	27%	18%
Retired	54%	29%	17%
Students	71%	18%	11%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	49%	32%	19%
From time to time	56%	29%	15%
Almostnever	64%	25%	11%
Happy living in the EU			
Agree	65%	23%	12%
Disagree	44%	40%	16%
Free competition best gu	arantee for p	rosperity	
Agree	69%	22%	9%
Disagree	45%	46%	9%

Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

III. THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

1. WHERE SHOULD THE EMPHASIS LIE?

- More respondents now think that society should emphasise progress and innovation, while fewer stress social equality -

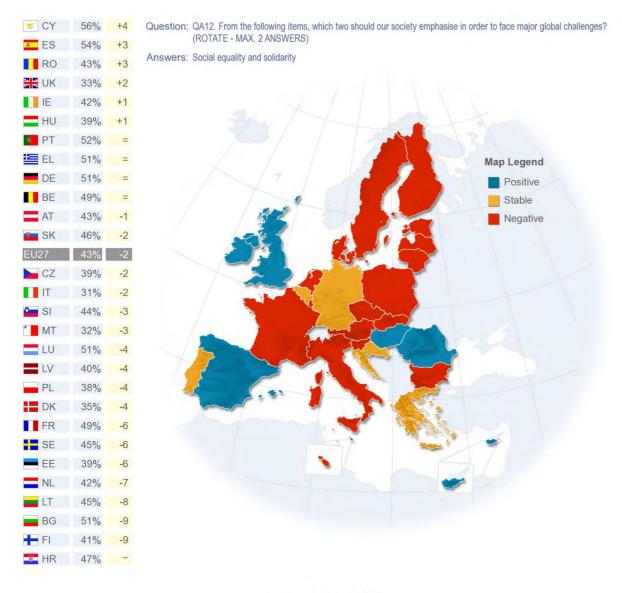
The focus of the report now shifts to the future of Europe. Respondents were first asked which two of a list of items our society should emphasise in order to face major global challenges. Some variations exist between Member States, but "Social equality and solidarity" comes in first position in a majority of them, before "Progress and innovation".

However, a trend analysis suggests that "Progress and innovation" is gaining ground at the expense of social equality in many countries. Few Member States would prefer the emphasis to be put on protecting the environment, and this item too is on a downward trend in most countries.

This combination of increasing emphasis on progress and innovation and decreases for social equality and solidarity and respect for the environment may mean that Europeans want to prioritise the economy in order to emerge from the crisis, though social equality remains in first place.

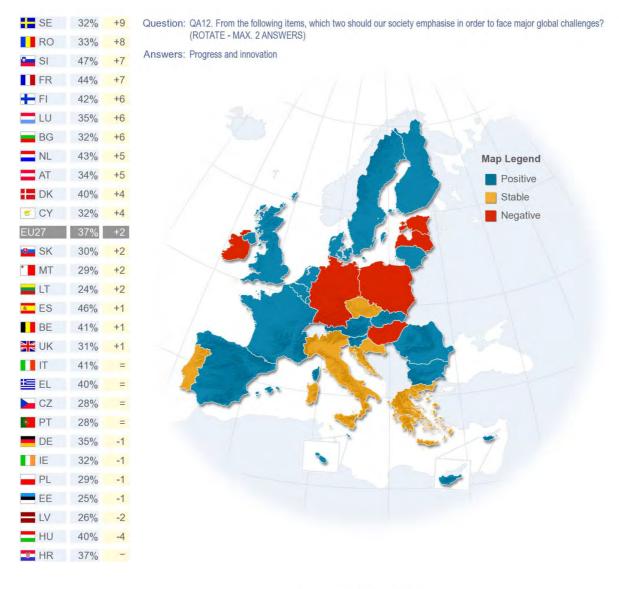
In 18 Member States a majority of respondents say that society should emphasise **social equality and solidarity** in order to face major global challenges, ranging from 56% in Cyprus and 54% in Spain, to 31% in Italy and 32% in Malta.

However, this item has lost ground in 17 Member States since 2011, with the biggest falls occurring in Bulgaria (51%, -9 percentage points) and Finland (41%, -9), though some Member States went against this trend, notably Cyprus (56%, +4).



Evolution since Dec. 2011

A majority of respondents in four Member States opt for **progress and innovation**: Slovenia (47%), Spain (46%), France (44%) and the Netherlands (43%). At least four out of ten people mention this item in 10 Member States, though only 24% and 25% do so in Lithuania and Estonia respectively. It has gained ground in 17 Member States since 2011, most strikingly in Sweden (32%, +9) and Romania (33%, +8). Hungary (40%, -4) was the only Member State that recorded a decline of more than two percentage points.



Evolution since Dec. 2011

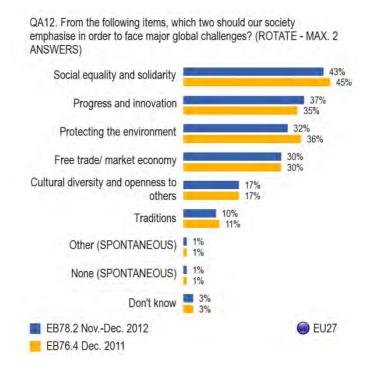
In the five remaining Member States, a majority of people think that society should emphasise **protecting the environment** in order to face major global challenges: Sweden (70%), Denmark (57%), Malta (44%), Finland (44%), and the UK (38%). However, in Portugal only 17% of people do so, followed by 19% in Spain. The proportion of respondents who think society should emphasise protecting the environment has declined in most Member States since 2011, with the biggest falls in Cyprus (35%, -13), and Slovenia (32%, -10) Hungary (26%, -10). In contrast, Finland (44%, +3) and Greece (23%, +3) recorded slight increases.

Though not the top answer in any Member State, **free trade/market economy** is seen as important in most countries. At least three in ten people mention this in 14 Member States, while results range from 42% in Lithuania to 16% in Sweden. However, fewer people in general regard **cultural diversity and openness to others** as a priority: while 31% do so in Denmark, only 9% mention this in Malta. **Traditions** are seen as the least important of these items, though 21% of respondents think that traditions should be emphasised in both Cyprus and the Czech Republic. Since 2011, there has been relatively little change in opinion on the last three items.

		Social equality and solidarity	Progress and innovation	Protecting the environment	Free trade/ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions	
\bigcirc	EU27	43%	37%	32%	30%	17%	10%	
	BE	49%	41%	32%	25%	12%	10%	
	BG	51%	32%	35%	38%	11%	14%	
	CZ	39%	28%	32%	31%	18%	21%	
	DK	35%	40%	57%	22%	31%	7%	
	DE	51%	35%	38%	32%	19%	7%	
	EE	39%	25%	35%	28%	21%	12%	
0	IE	42%	32%	27%	38%	21%	14%	
۲	EL	51%	40%	23%	27%	13%	15%	
۲	ES	54%	46%	19%	24%	14%	6%	
0	FR	49%	44%	41%	22%	14%	12%	
0	IT	31%	41%	20%	30%	17%	11%	
	CY	56%	32%	35%	29%	14%	21%	
	LV	40%	26%	31%	36%	13%	9%	
	LT	45%	24%	24%	42%	13%	11%	
\bigcirc	LU	51%	35%	47%	23%	14%	10%	
\bigcirc	HU	39%	40%	26%	27%	15%	15%	
	MT	32%	29%	44%	30%	9%	17%	
\bigcirc	NL	42%	43%	31%	34%	25%	5%	
	AT	43%	34%	34%	34%	17%	16%	
\bigcirc	PL	38%	29%	21%	33%	16%	12%	
0	PT	52%	28%	17%	23%	15%	11%	
igodol	RO	43%	33%	35%	39%	14%	15%	
)	SI	44%	47%	32%	22%	13%	8%	
)	SK	46%	30%	31%	36%	14%	11%	
	FI	41%	42%	44%	22%	22%	15%	
0	SE	45%	32%	70%	16%	26%	5%	
4 • •	UK	33%	31%	38%	31%	21%	9%	
۲	HR	47%	37%	25%	45%	21%	18%	
			rcentage pe		Lowest pe	rcentage per c	ountry	
		Highest p	ercentage p	er item	Lowest percentage per item			

QA12 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

In the EU as a whole, "social equality and solidarity" is emphasised by 43% of respondents – down slightly (-2) since 2011. Over a third of respondents (37%, +2 points) say the emphasis should be placed on progress and innovation, while just under a third (32%, -4) opt for "protecting the environment". Slightly fewer respondents (30%, no change) think it is important to emphasise free trade and the market economy. Just 17% (no change) think that cultural diversity and openness to others should be emphasised, while a tenth (10%, -1) stress traditions.



The socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to think that society should emphasise progress and innovation (40% vs. 34%), and free trade and the market economy (32% vs. 27%), while women are somewhat more likely to emphasise social equality and solidarity (45% vs. 41%).

Age has some influence: 22% of 15-24 year-olds emphasise cultural diversity, as opposed to 15% of people aged 55 and over; 15-24 year-olds are similarly more likely to prioritise progress and innovation (40% vs. 32%).

Education is also an important factor. For example, respondents who left education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left aged 15 or under to say that society should emphasise progress and innovation (42% vs. 30%) and the protection of the environment (36% vs. 27%).

QA12 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

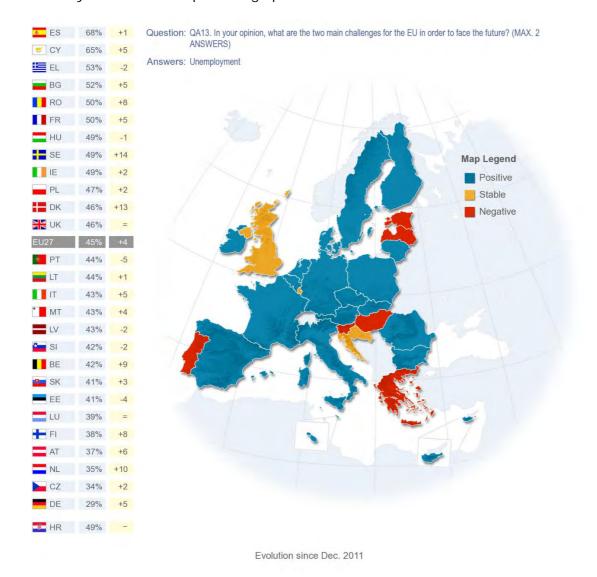
	Social equality and solidarity	Progress and innovation	Protecting the environment	Free trade/ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions
EU27	43%	37%	32%	30%	17%	10%
Gender						
Male	41%	40%	31%	32%	16%	10%
Female	45%	34%	32%	27%	18%	11%
Age						
15-24	40%	40%	32%	29%	22%	8%
25-39	42%	41%	29%	32%	17%	10%
40-54	44%	39%	34%	29%	17%	9%
55 +	44%	32%	32%	28%	15%	12%
Education (End of)						
15-	46%	30%	27%	26%	13%	14%
16-19	43%	37%	31%	32%	17%	10%
20+	42%	42%	36%	30%	19%	8%
Still studying	40%	41%	34%	29%	23%	7%

2. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MAIN CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

- Unemployment is seen as the EU's main future challenge -

After considering the aspects which society should focus on in order to face the global challenges, respondents were asked what they think are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face future. Generally speaking, respondents' answers reflect their concerns about the current economic uncertainties. In 19 Member States a majority of Europeans answer that **unemployment** is the biggest challenge for the EU in facing the future. The number of respondents who mention unemployment ranges from 68% in Spain (which has the highest unemployment rate in the EU)⁶ and 65% in Cyprus, to 29% in Germany and 34% in the Czech Republic.

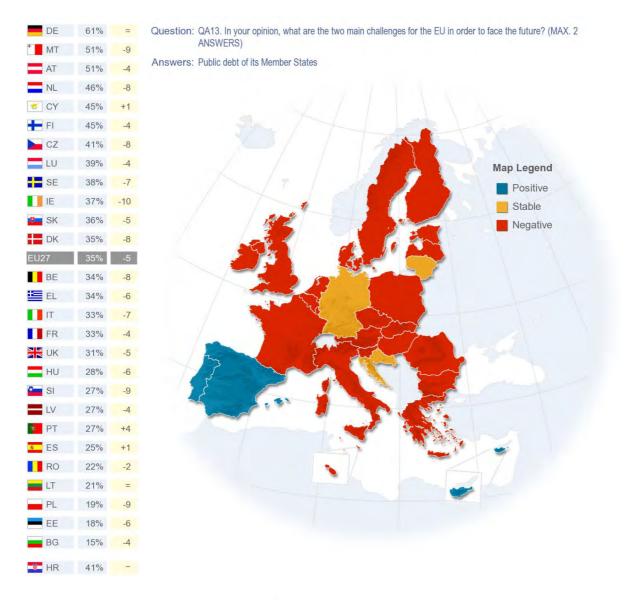
This item has gained ground since 2011 in 19 Member States, led by Sweden (49%, +14 percentage points) and Denmark (46%, +13). Portugal (44%, -5) and Estonia (41%, -4) are the only Member States in which the number of people who mention unemployment declined by more than two percentage points.



⁶ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=teilm020

The public debt of Member States will be the EU's main challenge, say a majority of respondents in seven EU countries, including Germany (61%), Austria (51%) and Malta (51%). At the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of people in Bulgaria (15%), Estonia (18%) and Poland (19%) see this as one of the EU's major challenges.

This item has lost ground since 2011 in 22 Member States, led by Ireland (37%, -10), Malta (51%, -9), Slovenia (27%, -9) and Poland (19%, -9). Portugal (27%, +4) is the only Member State in which the proportion mentioning public debt rose by more than one percentage point.



Evolution since Dec. 2011

The ageing of the population was mentioned by 51% of respondents in Estonia and by 40% in Lithuania. Yet only 10% of people in Italy and 16% in Cyprus think that this will be one of the EU's main challenges as it faces the future.

These results have changed relatively little since 2011. However, the trend is generally upwards, with increases in 16 Member States. These are limited in most cases, with the notable exception of Estonia (51%, +11). At the other end of scale, a large decrease was recorded in Belgium (27%, -10).

Strikingly, in four Member States at least three out of ten respondents think that **social inequalities** will prove to be one of the biggest challenges for the EU: Portugal (35%), Bulgaria (33%), Slovakia (33%), and Austria (30%). **Access to jobs for young people** was the leading item in Slovenia (48%), and was also mentioned by relatively high numbers of people in Luxembourg and Romania (both 35%).

A sharp rise was recorded in Slovenia (48%, +12). In six Member States over a fifth of respondents think that **competition from emerging countries** will be one of the EU's main challenges in the future, notably Denmark (34%) and France (26%). Ireland (20%) is the only Member State in which a fifth of respondents regard **insufficient growth** as one of the EU's main challenges. In most Member States very few respondents mention **environmental issues**, though Sweden (30%) is a notable exception.

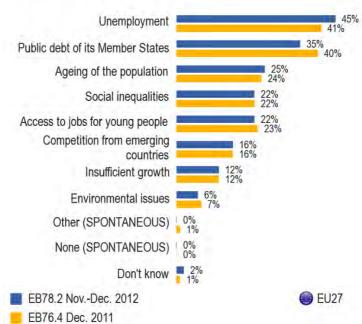
A majority of respondents in Croatia (49%) regard **unemployment** as the biggest challenge for the EU, although a relatively high proportion (41%) also identify **public debt** as a challenge.

		Unemployment	Public debt of its Member States	Ageing of the population	Social inequalities	Access to jobs for young people	Competition from emerging countries	Insufficient growth	Environmental issues
\bigcirc	EU27	45%	35%	25%	22%	22%	16%	12%	6%
	BE	42%	34%	27%	21%	21%	18%	11%	9%
ē	BG	52%	15%	35%	33%	19%	20%	15%	3%
	CZ	34%	41%	36%	26%	14%	18%	13%	4%
\bigcirc	DK	46%	35%	17%	16%	24%	34%	13%	10%
	DE	29%	61%	34%	28%	16%	10%	7%	7%
	EE	41%	18%	51%	28%	21%	11%	6%	7%
0	IE	49%	37%	21%	13%	27%	19%	20%	2%
	EL	53%	34%	18%	28%	16%	16%	19%	1%
۲	ES	68%	25%	20%	22%	31%	7%	11%	2%
0	FR	50%	33%	21%	21%	24%	26%	14%	7%
0	IT	43%	33%	10%	16%	22%	23%	19%	3%
۲	CY	65%	45%	16%	15%	32%	10%	10%	4%
	LV	43%	27%	28%	25%	22%	13%	9%	<mark>6%</mark>
	LT	44%	21%	40%	24%	20%	11%	8%	5%
\bigcirc	LU	39%	39%	24%	17%	35%	18%	12%	8%
\bigcirc	HU	49%	28%	32%	22%	24%	11%	12%	3%
	MT	43%	51%	35%	10%	23%	8%	7%	5%
\bigcirc	NL	35%	46%	35%	15%	17%	22%	10%	11%
	AT	37%	51%	19%	30%	22%	11%	15%	7%
\bigcirc	PL	47%	19%	27%	26%	20%	13%	12%	1%
0	PT	44%	27%	23%	35%	13%	13%	15%	1%
igodol	RO	50%	22%	30%	28%	35%	10%	8%	5%
9	SI	42%	27%	20%	23%	48%	11%	10%	7%
	SK	41%	36%	30%	33%	15%	17%	12%	3%
	FI	38%	45%	37%	15%	23%	17%	7%	13%
0	SE	49%	38%	18%	17%	17%	21%	6%	30%
	UK	46%	31%	30%	13%	22%	17%	14%	10%
۲	HR	49%	41%	24%	22%	23%	26%	10%	2%
		Highe	st percenta	ge per cour	ntry		est percentag		
		Higl	hest percent	age per iten	Lowest percentage per item				

QA13 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

At EU level, 45% of respondents say that **unemployment** is one of the main challenges for the EU in facing the future, which is somewhat higher than in 2011 (+4). Just over a third (35%, -5) identify **the public debt of EU Member States** as one of the biggest challenges. While these two dimensions received similar scores in the December 2011 survey (41% and 40% respectively), there is now a 10-point gap between the two, reflecting the serious concerns about unemployment in the EU today.

In third place, **the ageing population** is mentioned as one of the main challenges by a quarter of respondents (25%, +1). More than a fifth of respondents consider **social inequalities** (22%, no change) and **access to jobs for young people** (22%, -1) to be among the main challenges. However, overall relatively few respondents mention **competition from emerging countries** (16%, no change), **insufficient growth** (12%, no change), or **environmental issues** (6%, -1).



QA13. In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

The socio-demographic analysis shows some variations, especially according to the level of education: respondents who left school aged 15 or under are more likely than those who left aged 20 or over to regard unemployment (53% vs. 38%) and access to jobs for young people (25% vs. 19%) as the main challenges, whereas those who left education aged 20 or over are more likely to cite competition from emerging countries (22% vs. 11%) or the public debt of Member States (38% vs. 30%).

While 57% of unemployed people consider unemployment to be the biggest future challenge, only 33% of managers agree. Managers are the most concerned about public debt (41%), which is of least interest to unemployed people (28%).

People who have difficulties paying their monthly bills are more likely than those who almost never have difficulty to mention unemployment (55% vs. 42%), whereas those who almost never have difficulty are more likely to mention public debt (39% vs. 25%).

3. WHAT WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL FOR EUROPE'S FUTURE?

- In most Member States, comparable living standards are seen as the most helpful objective for the future of the EU -

A majority of respondents in 21 Member States, including an absolute majority in 17, think that **comparable living standards** would be most helpful for the future of Europe. Results range from 75% in Bulgaria and 72% in Slovakia, to 38% in Italy and 42% in Denmark.

This item has recorded increases in 16 Member States since 2011, and the most substantial rises are seen in Slovakia (72%, +11 percentage points), Malta (48%, +10), Cyprus (62%, +8), and Ireland (50%, +8). Contrary to the overall trend, Finland (48%, -6) and Lithuania (62%, -6) saw falls in the number of respondents who mentioned comparable living standards. Decreases were also measured in Latvia, Sweden, Hungary, Denmark, Estonia, France, Portugal and Poland.

In seven Member States a majority of people think that **comparable education standards** would be most helpful for the future of Europe. Over half the respondents take this view in Spain (63%), Sweden (63%), Germany (56%), and Denmark (53%), with relative majorities in Malta (48%), Luxembourg (47%) and the UK (45%). Malta is the only Member State outside EU15 to mention this item as the most helpful objective for the future of Europe.

This item has gained ground in 17 Member States since 2011, with the largest rises in Spain (63%, +9) and Latvia (30%, +7). Slovenia (28%, -5) and Poland (24%, -5) were the only Member States where the number of respondents giving this answer fell by more than a single percentage point.

An economic government for the EU is regarded as helpful for Europe's future by at least four out of ten people in the Netherlands (41%) and Hungary (40%), but by less than a fifth of respondents in Poland (17%), the Czech Republic (18%), and Austria (19%).

There has been a decline in mentions of an economic government for the EU in 21 Member States since 2011, while in the remaining six countries public opinion is either unchanged or has moved very slightly in favour of the idea. The declines were particularly steep in Slovakia (29%, -15), Italy (33%, -9) and Cyprus (32%, -9).

Relatively few respondents in most Member States mention the other three items. However, a fifth or more of respondents think that **well-defined external borders** would be helpful for the EU in Austria (28%), Cyprus (24%), and Greece (20%). Over a fifth of respondents also say that **the introduction of the euro to all EU countries** would be helpful in four Member States: Finland (27%), Slovakia (24%), Italy (22%) and Austria (21%). The highest score for **a common army** was recorded in the Netherlands, at 17%.

There has been relatively little change for these items since 2011, with the exception of the issue of **introducing the euro to all EU countries**. In 17 Member States support for this idea has fallen, notably in Hungary (19%, -7), Romania (19%, -7) and Belgium (17%, -7). However, in Finland (27%, +7) this item gained substantial ground.

In Croatia 63% of respondents think that **comparable living standards** would be most helpful for the future of Europe, while 42% cite comparable education standards.

As the following table illustrates, there is an important difference between the EU15 and NMS12 Member States on this question. Respondents in the NMS12 are more likely than those in the EU15 to say that comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe, by a margin of 66% to 48%. In contrast, EU15 respondents are more likely to mention comparable education standards (42% vs. 27%) and an economic government for the EU (30% vs. 24%).

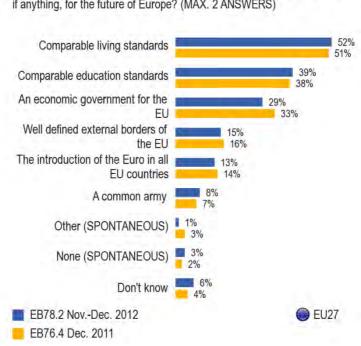
Differences between the euro and non-euro areas are less pronounced, but still worth noting: respondents from outside the euro area are more likely to mention comparable living standards (57% vs. 50%). Respondents in the euro area are more likely to mention comparable education standards (40% vs. 36%), an economic government for the EU (32% vs. 24%), and the introduction of the euro in all EU countries (15% vs. 10%).

	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	52%	39%	29%	15%	13%	8%
EU15	U15 48%		30%	15%	13%	8%
NMS12	66%	27%	24%	14%	14%	7%
Euro area	50%	40%	32%	15%	15%	8%
Non-euro area	57%	36%	24%	16%	10%	7%

QA14 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

The overall EU results show that a majority of respondents (52%, +1 since 2011) think that achieving comparable living standards would be helpful for the EU. Nearly four out of ten respondents (39%, +1) say that comparable education standards would be helpful, while three out of ten (29%, -4) mention an economic government for the EU.

The other three options are mentioned relatively seldom at EU level: well-defined external borders for the EU (15%, -1); the introduction of the euro in all EU countries (13%, -1); and a common army (8%, +1).



QA14. Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

The variations between the **socio-demographic categories** are relatively limited: respondents in all categories think that comparable living standards would be most helpful for the future of Europe. Occupation has some influence: managers (39%) are the most likely to see an economic government for the EU as helpful, while house persons (25%) are the least likely to mention this.

People who almost never have trouble paying their bills are the most likely to regard comparable education standards as helpful: 42% of this group do so, compared with 33% of those who have difficulty most of the time. And while 42% of people who are happy living in the EU mention comparable education standards, only 30% of those who are not happy living in the EU do so.

4. A CALL FOR MORE EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING?

- Strong support for more European decision-making in most Member States and in most policy areas -

Europeans expect more from Europe: they would like to see more European decisionmaking, in many different policy areas. These areas are listed below, together with the range of support in individual Member States for more decision-making at the European level:

- Fighting terrorism: 92% (Cyprus) to 74% (Greece);
- Promoting democracy and peace in the world: 92% (Cyprus and Sweden) to 73% (Austria);
- Fighting organised crime: 92% (Sweden) to 66% (the UK);
- Protecting the environment: 88% (Cyprus, Germany and Sweden) to 67% (Estonia);
- Securing energy supply: 88% (Cyprus) to 68% (Austria);
- Ensuring food safety: 88% (Cyprus) to 53% (Austria);
- Equal treatment of men and women: 85% (Spain) to 52% (Latvia);
- Ensuring economic growth: 84% (Belgium and Portugal) to 50% (Sweden);
- Managing major health issues: 89% (Cyprus) to 49% (Austria);
- Protecting social rights: 86% (Luxembourg) to 52% (the UK);
- Supporting agriculture: 86% (Cyprus) to 35% (Sweden);
- Tackling unemployment: 85% (Portugal) to 45% (Finland).

As these results show, there is widespread support for more European decision-making in all of these areas. A majority of respondents in all Member States think that there should be more decision-making at a European level in eight of the 12 policy areas under discussion.

Finland (45% vs. 50% "less decision-making at a European level") and the UK (46% vs. 48%) are the only two Member States in which a minority of respondents want to see more decision-making at a European level in **tackling unemployment**. Respondents in Estonia are divided over this issue, but a slim majority would like more European decision-making (46% vs. 45%). And Sweden (35% vs. 60%) and the Netherlands (38% vs. 50%) are the only two Member States where a minority of respondents want to see more decision-making at a European level in **supporting agriculture**.

The analysis that follows will focus on the issues which saw the most important evolutions in this survey. Compared with December 2011, there were evolutions of ten percentage points or more in several Member States for five of these items: tackling unemployment; managing major health issues; protecting the environment; the equal treatment of men and women; and protecting social rights.

Over 80% of people in four Member States want to see more European decision-making in **tackling unemployment**: Portugal (85%), Romania (83%), Luxembourg (81%), and Bulgaria (81%). Since 2011, support for this item has increased in 14 Member States, with the biggest rise in Luxembourg (81%, +9 percentage points), Poland (78%, +7), Latvia (60%, +7), and Denmark (57%, +7). However, there were declines in ten Member States. Finland (45%, -18) saw a very sharp decline, and Estonia (46%, -9) also recorded a relatively large fall.

On the question of **managing major health issues**, at least 80% of people in four Member States think that this policy area merits more European decision-making: Cyprus (89%), Luxembourg (83%), Germany (81%), and Portugal (80%). Once again, there was a substantial increase in Ireland (72%, +11), Bulgaria (70%, +8) and the UK (60%, +7). However, Finland (62%, -13) saw a sharp fall in mentions of this item.

Respondents are most likely to support more European decision-making on the issue of **protecting social rights** in Luxembourg (86%), Portugal (81%), and Belgium (80%). This item has gained ground in Luxembourg (86%, +10), Poland (78%, +8) and Ireland (67%, +8), but has lost support in Finland (55%, -11) and Estonia (58%, -8).

In the case of **protecting the environment**, 80% of people or more in 13 Member States say that they would like to see more European decision-making, led by Cyprus, Germany and Sweden (all 88%). Ireland (71%, +9) has seen the largest increase since 2011 in support for this idea. However, in Finland (69%, -11), Italy (76%, -6) and Estonia (67%, -6) fewer respondents now want more European decision-making in this area.

In three Member States – Spain (85%), Cyprus (81%), and France (81%) – more than eight respondents in ten say they want to see more European decision-making on **the equal treatment of men and women.** Support for this item rose most in Ireland (72%, +10), and the largest falls were recorded in Estonia (58%, -10) and Hungary (62%, -8).

Overall, fewer people in **Finland, Italy, Lithuania and Hungary and Malta** support more decision-making at a European level in all of the twelve policy areas tested. The most substantial decreases were recorded in Finland. In Estonia, the proportion of respondents calling for more European decision-making decreased for all policies except for ensuring economic growth, ensuring food safety, and supporting agriculture, for which it remained stable. In contrast, more people in Ireland and the UK are now in favour of more decisionmaking at a European level in all policy areas, which is interesting in the light of the UK's long-standing euro-scepticism. There is one exception in Ireland's case: the proportion of respondents asking for more European decision-making in tackling unemployment remained stable.

QA15.1 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.

							European				
		Tackling un	employment		major health ues	Protecting social rights		Protecting the environment		Equal treatment of men and women	
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011
۲	EU27	66%	+2	73%	=	70%	+1	80%	-2	74%	-1
	AT	57%	-2	49%	-3	53%	-2	69%	-3	60%	-6
Õ	BE	78%	+4	79%	-1	80%	+3	84%	-1	78%	-1
ē	BG	81%	+6	70%	+8	77%	+4	76%	-2	59%	+3
۲	CY	74%	-5	89%	-1	79%	-5	88%	-3	81%	-6
	CZ	66%	+3	72%	-1	66%	-1	79%	-2	69%	-4
) ()	DE	60%	+3	81%	-1	71%	+2	88%	-3	77%	-1
\bigcirc	DK	57%	+7	65%	-1	54%	+2	85%	-1	61%	-3
	EE	46%	-9	65%	-4	58%	-8	67%	-6	58%	-10
۲	EL	68%	-3	70%	-1	71%	+1	78%	-1	67%	-1
۲	ES	72%	-3	75%	-1	78%	-3	86%	-3	85%	-3
۲	FI	45%	-18	62%	-13	55%	-11	69%	-11	67%	-7
0	FR	70%	+5	79%	+3	71%	+5	84%	-2	81%	=
	HU	76%	-4	75%	-5	77%	-1	80%	-4	62%	-8
0	IE	61%	=	72%	+11	67%	+8	71%	+9	72%	+10
0	IT	73%	-3	70%	-5	74%	-6	76%	-6	72%	-7
	LT	58%	-7	73%	-5	62%	-4	72%	-5	66%	-5
	LU	81%	+9	83%	+2	86%	+10	87%	-2	79%	-2
	LV	60%	+7	66%	+3	65%	+2	69%	=	52%	-5
	MT	71%	-2	75%	-2	68%	-4	76%	-2	67%	-6
Õ	NL	60%	+2	69%	+3	69%	+2	81%	+1	73%	+2
	PL	78%	+7	79%	=	78%	+8	81%	+2	74%	+2
0	PT	85%	+3	80%	-3	81%	-3	81%	-2	78%	-5
0	RO	83%	+5	74%	+4	75%	+3	73%	-1	66%	=
0	SE	51%	+6	77%	-2	68%	+7	88%	+1	77%	-2
9	SI	72%	=	67%	+1	71%	+2	78%	-4	68%	-4
9	SK	76%	=	76%	-1	77%	=	80%	-1	78%	+2
	UK	46%	+5	60%	+7	52%	+6	72%	+2	68%	+5
٢	HR	64%	*	59%	*	65%	*	68%	*	68%	*

"More decision-making at a European level"

*Was not asked in December 2011

Five items with the most important evolutions at national level

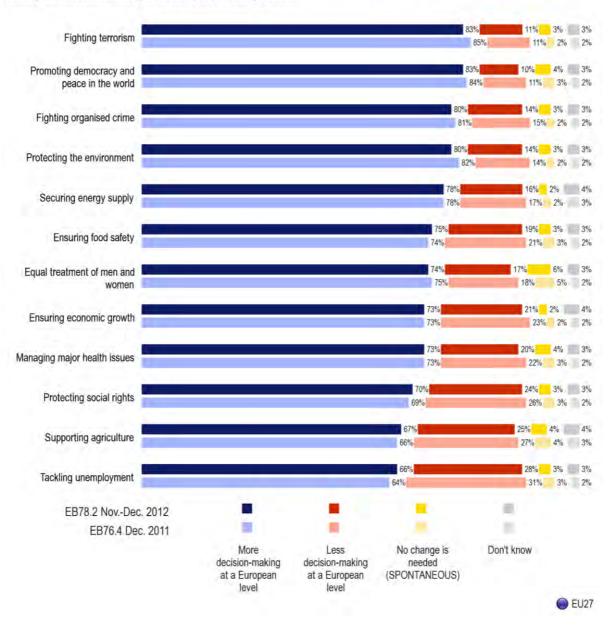
Respondents in the euro area are more likely to support more decision-making at a European level than in the non-euro area countries. This applies to all 12 policy areas under discussion, suggesting that membership of the single currency has an important effect on how respondents view these matters.

The overall EU results show that at least two-thirds of respondents support more European decision-making in all 12 of these policy areas.

At least 80% of people want to see more European decision-making on fighting terrorism (83%, -2 compared with 2011), promoting democracy and peace in the world (83%, -1), fighting organised crime (80%, -1), and protecting the environment (80%, -2).

At least seven out of ten EU respondents support more decision-making at a European level in securing energy supply (78%, no change), ensuring food safety (75%, +1), the equal treatment of men and women (74%, -1), ensuring economic growth (73%, no change), managing major health issues (73%, no change), and protecting social rights (70%, +1).

The only two policy areas where less than 70% of respondents favour more decisionmaking at a European level are supporting agriculture (67%, +1) and tackling unemployment (66%, +2). Over a quarter of respondents say that they want to see less European decision-making in tackling unemployment (28%, -3) and supporting agriculture (25%, -2). QA15. 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.



5. VIEWS OF A TWO-SPEED EUROPE

- In most Member States respondents would accept a two-speed Europe when it comes to common policy development -

The issue of a "Two Speed Europe" was then put to respondents, who were asked to say which of two statements came closest to their own personal preference. The options were: that 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; or that they should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready.

A majority of respondents in 21 Member States, including an absolute majority in 14, say that 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. The

Netherlands (70%), Denmark (61%), Austria (61%), and Slovakia (61%) record the highest scores.

However, in six Member States a majority of people believe that countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy should wait until all EU Member States are ready. These are Greece (67% vs. 27% who think these countries should be allowed to go ahead), Spain (63% vs. 26%), Portugal (60% vs. 26%), Cyprus (54% vs. 39%), Italy (47% vs. 34%) and Hungary (46% vs. 40%). Interestingly, the economic crisis has had a severe impact on these six Member States. In Malta opinion is evenly divided (at 34%) as to whether countries should be allowed to act in this way.

In three Member States at least a fifth of respondents answer that they don't know: Malta (32%), Romania (28%), and Bulgaria (20%).

A relative majority of people in Croatia (46%) think that 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. In this respect, Croatia is very close to the European average.

Since 2011 the number of respondents who feel that 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 has increased in 12 Member States. The largest rises were recorded in Ireland (45%, +8 percentage points) and Malta (34%, +7).

However, in both of these Member States these rises were accounted for mainly by large falls in the "Don't know" rate, rather than a drop in the number of people who think that countries should have to wait. Indeed, the proportion of people in Ireland who think that countries should have to wait also rose substantially (41%, +9).

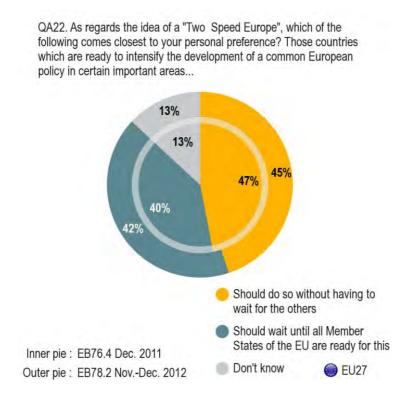
In 13 Member States there was a fall in the number of people who think that countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others. The declines were mostly marked in Cyprus (39%, -8) and Italy (34%, -8).

		having	do so without to wait for the others	Member	d wait until all States of the EU eady for this	De	on't know
		EB78.2	Evolution Nov Dec. 2012 Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution Nov Dec. 2012 Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution Nov. Dec. 2012 Dec. 2011
	EU27	45%	-2	42%	+2	13%	=
	NL	70%	-3	24%	+1	6%	+2
	DK	61%		35%	=	4%	=
	AT	61%	+4	30%	-2	9%	-2
	SK	61%	-1	31%		8%	+1
	BE	59%	+1	34%	-6	7%	+5
	SI	57%	-3	36%	+2	7%	+1
	SE	56%	+1	34%	+4	10%	-5
	FI	55%	+6	39%	-5	6%	-1
	CZ	53%	-2	35%	=	12%	+2
5	LU	53%	-3	43%	+3	4%	=
	EE	52%	-1	38%	-3	10%	+4
)	FR	52%	-2	39%	+2	9%	-
	DE	51%	-6	36%	+6	13%	=
	LV	51%	-6	39%	+2	10%	+4
	BG	46%	+6	34%	+2	20%	-8
)	IE	45%	+8	41%	+9	14%	-17
5	PL	45%	+5	43%	-3	12%	-2
2	UK	45%	+1	40%	-1	15%	=
	LT	44%	+4	42%	-3	14%	-1
5	RO	41%	+3	31%	-4	28%	+1
	HU	40%	-5	46%	+6	14%	-1
	CY	39%	-8	54%	+10	7%	-2
)	IT	34%	-8	47%	+1	19%	+7
	MT	34%	+7	34%	-2	32%	-5
	EL	27%	+2	67%	-1	6%	-1
	ES	26%	-2	63%	+6	11%	-4
5	PT	26%	=	60%	=	14%	=
	HR	46%	*	39%	*	15%	*

QA22 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...

*Was not asked in December 2011

Across the EU as a whole, a majority of people (45%) think that 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. This represents a slight decline (-2 percentage points) since in 2011. However, almost as many people (42%, +2) feel that those countries should have to wait until all the Member States are ready. More than a tenth of respondents (13%, no change) say they don't know.



The difference between the euro area and non-euro area countries is worth noting here. Within the euro area, opinion is evenly split between the two positions (both 44%). However, outside the euro area more respondents say that countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy should not have to wait for the others than say that they should have to wait, by a margin of 46% to 39%.

The socio-demographic analysis suggests that respondents with a higher level of education are much more in favour of allowing countries to move forward without having to wait for the rest: 52% of people who left education aged 20 or over say this, as opposed to only 35% of those who left education aged 15 or under.

The occupation scale reveals similar wide differences: while 56% of managers would allow countries to move forward without having to wait for the others, only 33% of house persons would so do. Individuals who almost never have difficulty paying their bills (48%) are also more likely to feel that countries should be allowed to act without having to wait than respondents who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (39%).

QA22 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...

Г

	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	45%	42%	13%
Education (End of)			
15-	35%	48%	17%
16-19	45%	41%	14%
20+	52%	38%	10%
Still studying	47%	41%	12%
Occupation scale			
Self-employed	47%	41%	12%
Managers	56%	35%	9%
Other white collars	50%	38%	12%
Manual workers	44%	43%	13%
House persons	33%	47%	20%
Unemployed	40%	48%	12%
Retired	43%	42%	15%
Students	47%	41%	12%
🛃 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39%	45%	16%
From time to time	43%	44%	13%
Almost never	48%	40%	12%

IV. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2030

1. QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

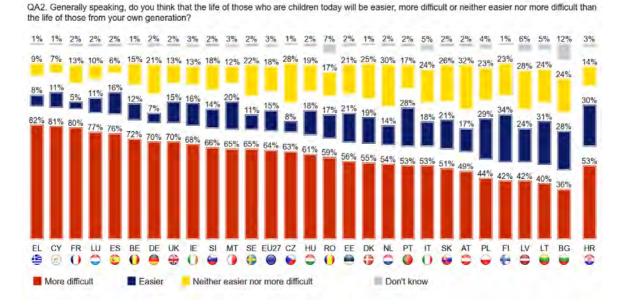
1.1. The next generation

- The lives of today's children are expected to be more difficult -

In all 27 Member States, and also in Croatia, a majority of people think that the lives of today's children will be more difficult than the lives of people in their own generation. In 21 Member States over 50% of respondents give this answer, most notably in Greece (82%), Cyprus (81%), and France (80%). There are only six Member States in which less than half the respondents agree: Bulgaria (36%), Lithuania (40%), Latvia (42%), Finland (42%), Poland (44%) and Austria (49%).

More than a quarter of respondents think that the lives of today's children will be easier in five Member States: Finland (34%), Lithuania (31%), Poland (29%), Portugal (28%), and Bulgaria (28%). Less than a tenth of respondents share this view in four Member States: France (5%), Germany (7%), Greece (8%), and the Czech Republic (8%).

"Neither easier nor more difficult" is not the most common response in any Member State. However, respondents in 15 Member States are more likely to say this than that the lives of today's children will be easier, notably in Austria (32%), the Netherlands (30%) and the Czech Republic and Latvia (both 28%).



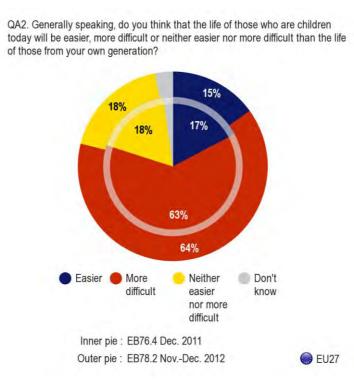
In 19 Member States fewer people say that the lives of those who are children today will be easier than did so in 2011, with the largest declines occurring in Spain (16%, -12 percentage points), Cyprus (11%, -7), Poland (29%, -6), and Finland (34%, -6). Austria (17%, +5) is the only Member State to record an increase of more than two percentage points on this question.

		Easier		More difficult		Neither easier nor more difficult		Don't	know
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012
			Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011
\bigcirc	EU27	15%	-2	64%	+1	18%	=	3%	+1
\bigcirc	AT	17%	+5	49%	-8	32%	+3	2%	=
\mathbf{O}	BE	12%	-2	72%	+1	15%	=	1%	+1
	BG	28%	-1	36%	-3	24%	+1	12%	+3
$\overline{\mathbf{s}}$	CY	11%	-7	81%	+8	7%	-1	1%	=
	CZ	8%	-1	63%	-5	28%	+6	1%	=
	DE	7%	-3	70%	+4	21%	-1	2%	=
\bigcirc	DK	19%	-3	55%	+2	25%	=	1%	+1
	EE	21%	-4	56%	-2	21%	+5	2%	+1
۲	EL	8%	+1	82%	-3	9%	+1	1%	+1
	ES	16%	-12	76%	+16	6%	-4	2%	=
	FI	34%	-6	42%	+9	23%	-3	1%	=
0	FR	5%	=	80%	-2	13%	+1	2%	+1
	HU	18%	+2	61%	-1	19%	-1	2%	=
0	IE	16%	-4	68%	+12	13%	-3	3%	-5
0	IT	18%	=	53%	-7	24%	+4	5%	+3
	LT	31%	=	40%	-3	24%	+3	5%	=
\bigcirc	LU	11%	-2	77%	+2	10%	=	2%	=
	LV	24%	-3	42%	=	28%	-1	6%	+4
	MT	20%	-2	65%	+3	12%	+1	3%	-2
\bigcirc	NL	14%	-1	54%	+2	30%	-2	2%	+1
\bigcirc	PL	29%	-6	44%	-3	23%	+9	4%	=
0	PT	28%	-3	53%	-2	17%	+6	2%	-1
\mathbf{O}	RO	17%	-3	59%	+2	17%	=	7%	+1
	SE	11%	-2	65%	+9	22%	-8	2%	+1
9	SI	14%	-5	66%	+5	18%	=	2%	=
۹	SK	21%	=	51%	+3	26%	-2	2%	-1
	UK	15%	=	70%	=	13%	=	2%	=
۲	HR	30%	*	53%	*	14%	*	3%	*

QA2 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?

* Was not asked in December 2011

The EU-wide results show that nearly two-thirds (64%) of respondents think that the lives of those who are children today will be more difficult, which is up slightly (+1) compared with 2011. Less than a fifth of respondents (18%, no change) think that their lives will be neither easier nor more difficult, while 15% (-2) say that their lives will be easier. This overall downward trend mirrors the declining proportion of "easier" answers in a large majority of Member States.



The socio-demographic analysis reveals some variations between categories. It suggests that older respondents are the most likely to think that the lives of those who are children today will be more difficult: 67% of people aged 40 and over take this view, compared with 57% of those aged 15-24.

Occupation also makes a difference: 68% of unemployed respondents think that the lives of those who are children today will be more difficult compared with 59% of managers.

People who think that EU leaders are capable of facing the global challenges are less likely to feel that the lives of those who are children today will be more difficult than those who do not have confidence in EU leaders, by a margin of 60% to 71%.

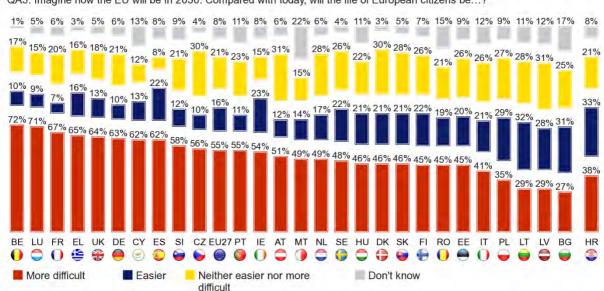
Despite these variations, an absolute majority of respondents in all categories (with the exception of those who think that life in 2030 will be easier than today) fear that the life of those who are children today will be more difficult that of people in their own generation.

1.2. Quality of life in 2030

- A growing expectation that life will be more difficult in 2030 -

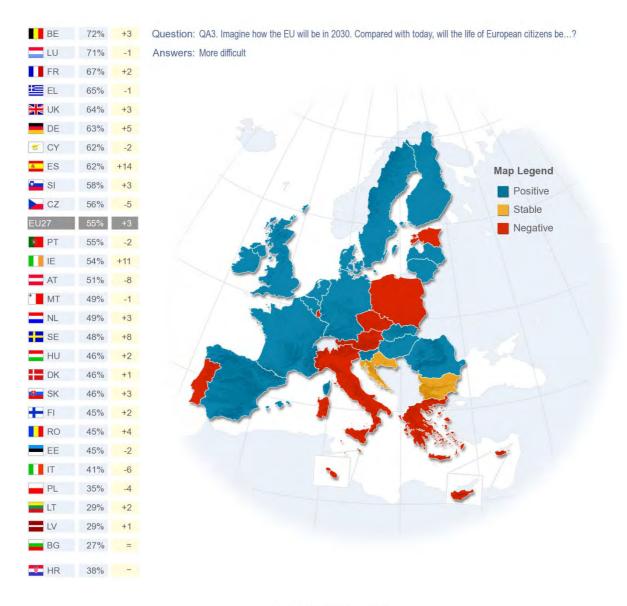
A majority of respondents in 24 Member States believe that the life of European citizens will be more difficult in 2030. Over 50% of people take this view in 12 Member States, led by Belgium (72%) and Luxembourg (71%).

In Croatia, more respondents (38%) think that the life of European citizens will be more difficult in 2030 than they think that it will be easier (33%), or neither easier nor more difficult (21%).



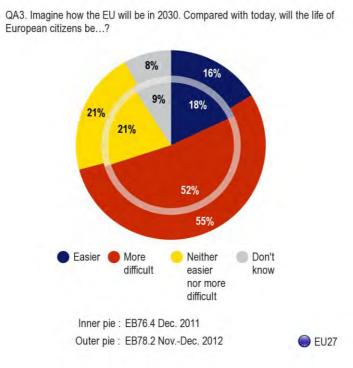
QA3. Imagine how the EU will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?

In 16 Member States, more people think that the life of European citizens will be more difficult than did so in 2011. The largest increases occurred in Spain (62%, +14 percentage points) and Ireland (54%, +11). In both of these Member States an absolute majority of people now say that the life of European citizens will be more difficult. However, in several Member States fewer respondents now feel that the life of European citizens will be more difficult, led by Austria (51%, -8) and Italy (41%, -6).



Evolution since Dec. 2011

At EU level, a majority (55%) of respondents believe that the life of European citizens will be more difficult in 2030, representing an increase (+3) on the 2011 result. Just over a fifth of people (21%, no change) say that the life of European citizens will be neither easier nor more difficult, while 16% (-2) expect life to be easier.



The socio-demographic analysis shows that that despite some variations, a large majority of respondents in all categories think that the life of European citizens will be more difficult in 2030. This feeling is slightly more widespread among older respondents (58% of people aged 40-54 take this view, compared with 50% of those aged 15-24), and those who are not happy living in the EU (67%, vs. 52% of those who are happy).

2. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 2030

- In most Member States fewer people now expect the European economy to be performing better than its main competitors by 2030 -

Following on from the question about life in general in 2030, respondents were next asked whether, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better or worse than the economies of Brazil, India, China, the US and Japan.

European public opinion on the expected performance of the European economy as compared with other global players varies from one country to another:

Belief that the European economy will be performing better than the **Indian** economy ranges from 55% in Finland to 17% in Malta. In 21 Member States, a majority of respondents expect the European economy to be performing better than the Indian economy, while in the remaining six Member States "Don't know" is the most widespread answer, most strikingly in Malta (68%), where it is very high for all five comparisons. In 17 Member States fewer respondents expect the European economy to perform better

than the Indian economy than did so in 2011, the most substantial falls being recorded in Latvia (45%, -10 percentage points) and the Czech Republic (48%, -10). However, in 10 Member States more people now think the European economy will perform better than the Indian economy, with Ireland (32%, +7) seeing the largest positive evolution.

Belief that the European economy will be performing better than the **Brazilian** economy ranges from 53% in Austria to 18% in Malta and Portugal. In 21 Member States, a majority of people expect the European economy to be performing better than the Brazilian economy, while in the other six Member States a majority are unable to answer. In 20 Member States fewer respondents think the European economy will perform better than the Brazilian economy than did so in 2011, with the largest declines in Latvia (40%, -10) and Spain (38%, -9). Of the Member States that went against the main trend, Ireland (34%, +9) and Greece (50%, +6) saw the biggest increases in the proportions who think the European economy will be performing better than the Brazilian economy.

Belief that the European economy will be performing better than the **American** economy ranges from 43% in Sweden to 13% in Cyprus, the Czech Republic and Portugal. There is no clear Europe-wide view on this question. A majority of people in six Member States – Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland – expect the European economy to be performing better than the American economy. In Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Slovenia, Luxembourg, France and Ireland, a majority of respondents think it will perform worse. In Denmark, Austria, Slovakia, Belgium, Estonia and the UK, the majority view is that the European economy will perform as well as the American economy. The "Don't know" rate is particularly high in Malta (58%), Cyprus (39%), Bulgaria (34%) and Romania (33%): it is the most frequently given answer in these countries. In three Member States equal numbers of people opt for two of the available answers: "worse" and "as well" in Czech Republic (36%); "better" and "as well" in Germany; "better" and "Don't know" in Latvia.

In 21 Member States fewer respondents think the European economy will perform better than the US economy than did so in 2011, the largest declines being recorded in Belgium (23%, -7), Denmark (34%, -7), and Spain (22%, -7). Ireland (22%, +8) saw the biggest increase in the proportion of respondents who think the European economy will be performing better than the American economy.

Belief that the European economy will be performing better than the **Japanese** economy ranges from 33% in Japan to 11% in Malta. In 14 Member States a majority of people think that the European economy will be performing worse than the Japanese economy; in two Member States a majority of respondents say it will perform better, and in a further three a majority say it will perform as well. In eight Member States a majority of people are unable to answer.

Sixteen Member States saw a decline in the proportion of respondents who think that the European economy will be performing better than the Japanese economy in 2030. The largest decline was seen in Spain (21%, -8). In the remaining 11 Member States, there was either no change or a small rise (4-point maximum) in the proportions who think the European economy will perform better than the Japanese economy, with the notable exception of Ireland (25%, +13).

Belief that the European economy will be performing better than the **Chinese** economy ranges from 32% in Latvia and Lithuania, to 12% in Malta. A majority of respondents in 15 Member States expect the European economy to be performing worse than the Chinese economy, while a majority of respondents in just two Member States think it will perform better (in one country opinion is equally divided). A majority of respondents in six countries don't know which economy will be doing better.

In 18 Member States fewer respondents expect the European economy to perform better than the Chinese economy than did so in 2011, led by Cyprus (14%, -9) and Spain (23%, -7). The remaining 9 Member States either saw no change or just a small increase in the number of people who think the European economy will perform better than the Chinese economy, with the exceptions of Ireland (21%, +8) and Poland (29%, +5).

Respondents made less of a distinction between the established economies and the emerging countries than when they were asked to compare Europe's current economic situation with the situation in these five countries. **Overall, expectations for the European economy in 2030, in comparison with other economic powers, have declined in a majority of EU Member States**. However, in Ireland respondents increasingly believe that the European economy will do better than its main global competitors.

QA7 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

		Ind	lian	Braz	ülian	Ame	rican	Japa	nese	Chinese		
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012 - Dec. 2011							
\bigcirc	EU27	36%	-2	36%	-3	23%	-2	22%	-2	20%	-2	
	AT	51%	+2	53%	+1	28%	+1	33%	-3	29%	-6	
Õ	BE	41%	+1	43%	-4	23%	-7	26%	-1	24%	=	
ē	BG	34%	+6	32%	+4	19%	-1	17%	=	21%	+2	
$\overline{\bigger}$	СҮ	48%	+4	49%	+3	13%	-2	17%	-2	14%	-9	
	CZ	48%	-10	42%	-6	13%	-4	17%	+3	27%	-1	
	DE	40%	-2	45%	-5	31%	-3	31%	-2	18%	-5	
\bigcirc	DK	53%	+4	51%	-1	34%	-7	29%	+3	21%	+1	
	EE	52%	+3	45%	-1	28%	-3	22%	-2	30%	-1	
	EL	48%	+3	50%	+6	16%	-2	18%	+1	21%	+2	
۲	ES	42%	-6	38%	-9	22%	-7	21%	-8	23%	-7	
	FI	55%	-2	51%	-5	33%	-4	29%	+1	28%	=	
0	FR	27%	-2	28%	-1	16%	-1	18%	+3	13%	-1	
\bigcirc	HU	39%	+3	39%	+3	30%	=	30%	=	28%	-3	
0	IE	32%	+7	34%	+9	22%	+8	25%	+13	21%	+8	
0	IT	28%	-4	28%	-7	17%	-3	18%	-4	20%	-4	
	LT	45%	-10	43%	-7	28%	-2	25%	-1	32%	-4	
\bigcirc	LU	34%	-3	40%	-5	26%	-6	24%	-1	19%	-2	
	LV	46%	-7	40%	-10	28%	+1	23%	=	32%	+3	
	MT	17%	-2	18%	-1	14%	=	11%	-2	12%	-1	
\bigcirc	NL	41%	-4	37%	-7	36%	-3	27%	-1	20%	-2	
$\overline{}$	PL	40%	+2	40%	+3	27%	+3	25%	+4	29%	+5	
0	PT	23%	-2	18%	-2	13%	-3	16%	-3	16%	-2	
\mathbf{O}	RO	28%	-3	26%	-2	15%	-3	14%	-4	16%	-5	
0	SE	45%	+1	46%	-5	43%	-6	27%	-2	22%	-1	
9	SI	40%	-3	39%	-4	20%	-6	20%	-2	23%	-1	
9	SK	52%	-2	45%	-3	27%	-1	22%	-1	31%	-3	
	UK	31%	-3	32%	-2	19%	-2	20%	+1	18%	=	
٢	HR	51%	*	49%	*	26%	*	24%	*	33%	*	

"Performing better"

* Was not asked in December 2011

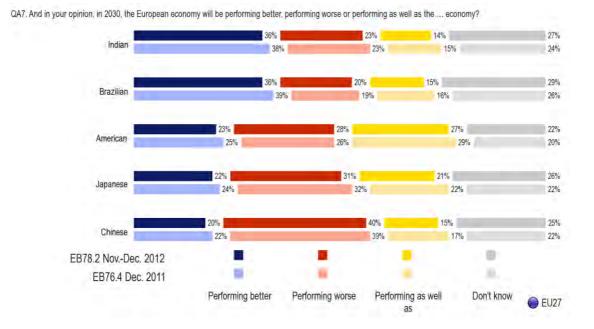
The EU level results show that a relative majority of respondents think that the European economy will be performing better than the **Indian** economy in 2030: 36% say this (-2), compared with 23% (no change) who think it will be performing worse, and 14% (-1) who say it will be performing as well. A relative majority of respondents also think that the European economy will be performing better than the **Brazilian** economy in 2030: 36% think this (-3), compared with 20% (+1) who think it will be performing worse, and 15% (-1) who say it will be performing as well.

However, only 23% (-2) of respondents believe that the European economy will be performing better than the **American** economy in 2030. More people expect it to be performing worse (28%, +2) or as well (27%, -2). EU respondents have a similar view of the **Japanese** economy. Just 22% (-2) think that the European economy will be performing better than the Japanese economy in 2030, whereas almost a third (31%, -1) expect it to be performing worse by then. Just over a fifth (21%, -1) think it will be performing as well.

Only a fifth (20%, -2) of respondents say that the European economy will be performing better than the **Chinese** economy in 2030. Four out of 10 people (40%, +1) think it will be performing worse, while 15% (-2) say it will be performing as well.

In all five cases, a high proportion of respondents were unable to answer the question, ranging from 29% in the case of Brazil to 22% in the case of the US.

In summary, fewer Europeans now think that the economy will perform better than any of these five economies than did so in 2011. The results also suggest that, while China is sometimes still considered as an emerging economy alongside Brazil and India, Europeans are more inclined to group it with Japan and the US in terms of economic strength.



3. SOLIDARITY VS. INDIVIDUALISM IN 2030 - EXPECTATIONS AND PREFERENCES

- Europeans expect individualism to be emphasised over solidarity in the future, although the gap has narrowed since 2011 -

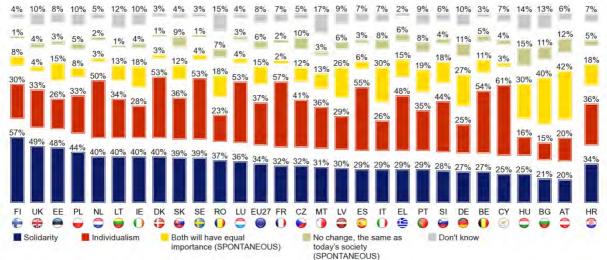
After discussing the likely performance of the EU economy in 2030, respondents were then asked to consider how European society might look by then: will people live in a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?

In 13 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that society will give more importance to individualism: half or more of respondents give this answer in Cyprus (61%), France (57%), Spain (55%), Belgium (54%), Denmark (53%), Sweden (53%), Luxembourg (53%) and the Netherlands (50%), with relative majorities in five further Member States: Portugal, Slovenia, Greece, Malta, and the Czech Republic.

Conversely, in nine EU Member States, a majority of people believe that solidarity will be given more importance in 2030: this opinion is most widespread in Finland (57%), the UK (49%) and Estonia (48%), followed by Poland, Lithuania, Ireland, Slovakia, Romania and Latvia.

In four Member States a relative majority of people say *spontaneously* that solidarity and individualism will be equally important in the future: Austria (42%), Bulgaria (40%), Hungary (30%), and Italy (30%). Finally, in Germany equal numbers of respondents (27%) say that solidarity will be given more importance, and that solidarity and individualism will be given equal importance.

In Croatia, where the question was asked for the first time, opinion is fairly evenly divided: 36% think that society will give more importance to individualism, while 34% say it will give more importance to solidarity.

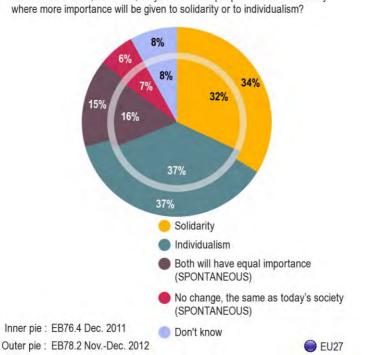


QA18. And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity or to individualism?

Since 2011 there has been a positive shift towards solidarity in 15 Member States, led by Ireland (40%, +8 percentage points), Cyprus (25%, +6), and Poland (44%, +5). However, there was also a shift towards individualism in six Member States, again including Ireland (28%, +9), despite the simultaneous increase in the proportion in the country who think that solidarity will be given more importance (40%, +8). Spain (55%, +7) also registered a relatively large increase in the number of people opting for individualism.

There were also noteworthy changes in Poland, where opinion has shifted towards solidarity and away from individualism (44% vs. 33% now, compared with 39% for both in 2011), and in Italy, where there has also been a shift towards solidarity (29% vs. 26%, compared with 26% for both in 2011). However, in Malta the opposite occurred: in 2011, a majority expected solidarity to be given more importance (40% vs. 31%), whereas now more people opt for individualism (36% vs. 32%).

At EU level 37% of respondents think that individualism will be given more importance in 2030, unchanged since 2011. Just over a third of respondents (34%, +2) think that individualism will be given more importance, while 15% (-1) answer spontaneously that both will have equal importance.



QA18. And in 2030, in the EU, do you think that people will live in a society

There are relatively few **socio-demographic variations** on this question. Interestingly, however, respondents who think that the life of EU citizens will be easier in 2030 are more likely to say that solidarity will be given more importance than those who think that the life of EU citizens will be more difficult, by a margin of 47% to 31%. In contrast, respondents who think that the life of EU citizens will be more difficult in 2030 think that individualism will be given more importance, by a margin of 44% to 27%.

As in the 2011 survey, expectations appear to be influenced by the respondents' view on whether their voice is taken into account in the EU: 41% of this group believe solidarity will be given more importance in 2030 (vs. 33% for individualism), whereas a majority of those who feel that their voice does not count say that individualism will be more important (40%, vs. 31% for solidarity).

QA18 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	34%	37%	15%	6%
Life of EU citizens i	n 2030			
Easier	47%	27%	18%	3%
More difficult	31%	44%	12%	6%
The same	34%	30%	20%	9%
My voice counts in	the EU			
Tend to agree	41%	33%	15%	5%
Tend to disagree	31%	40%	14%	7%

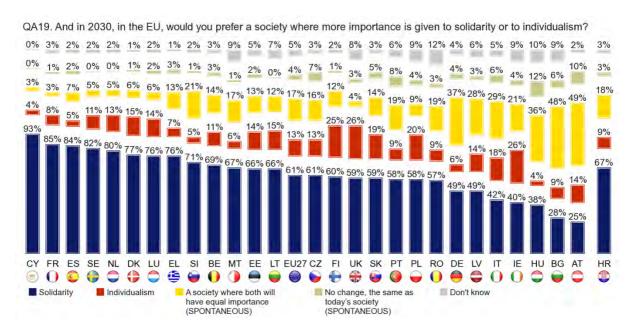
- But most Europeans would prefer a society in which solidarity is given more importance -

Having discussed whether solidarity or individualism will be given more importance by society in 2030, we now turn to Europeans' preferences in this respect.

In 25 Member States, a majority of respondents say that they would prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, with over 50% of people giving this answer in 20 Member States, led by Cyprus (93%), France (85%), and Spain (84%).

In the two remaining Member States, a majority of people say that they would prefer a society were solidarity and individualism are given equal importance: Austria (49%) and Bulgaria (48%). There are just three Member States in which a fifth of respondents say that they would prefer a society where more importance is given to individualism: Ireland (26%), the UK (26%), and Finland (25%).

People in Croatia also express a strong preference for solidarity: 67% say they would prefer a society where this is given more importance than individualism.



The preference for solidarity has gained ground since 2011 in 12 Member States, with the Netherlands (80%, +11 percentage points) and Slovenia (71%, +8) recording the biggest rises. However, the number of respondents who favour individualism also rose in 10 Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (14%, +10) and Ireland (26%, +10).

		Solid	larity	Individ	ualism	impor	vhere both e equal tance ANEOUS)
		EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012	EB78.2	Evolution NovDec. 2012
			Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011		Dec. 2011
\bigcirc	EU27	61%	+2	13%	-1	17%	-2
$\overline{\mathbf{s}}$	СҮ	93%	+2	4%	+2	3%	-3
0	FR	85%	+3	8%	-2	3%	-1
	ES	84%	+1	5%	+1	7%	-2
0	SE	82%	+5	11%	-2	5%	-3
\bigcirc	NL	80%	+11	13%	+7	5%	-17
	DK	77%	+6	15%	-5	6%	-1
۲	EL	76%	-7	7%	+4	13%	+3
\bigcirc	LU	76%	-10	14%	+10	6%	-1
9	SI	71%	+8	5%	-1	21%	-5
	BE	69%	-8	11%	+1	14%	+3
	MT	67%	-2	6%	=	17%	+5
	EE	66%	-9	14%	-2	13%	+8
	LT	66%	+2	15%	=	12%	-3
	CZ	61%	=	13%	-4	16%	+2
	FI	60%	-2	25%	+2	12%	=
۹	SK	59%	-3	19%	+2	14%	-1
	UK	59%	+7	26%	-3	4%	-3
\bigcirc	PL	58%	-2	20%	-1	9%	+3
0	PT	58%	=	9%	-3	19%	-4
	RO	57%	-2	9%	-4	19%	+3
	DE	49%	+3	6%	-2	37%	-2
	LV	49%	-13	14%	=	28%	+10
\mathbf{O}	IT	42%	+2	18%	+3	29%	-8
\mathbf{O}	IE	40%	+7	26%	+10	21%	-6
\bigcirc	HU	38%	-6	4%	-3	36%	+2
	BG	28%	-3	9%	=	48%	+6
	AT	25%	-7	14%	-2	49%	+4
۲	HR	67%	*	9%	*	18%	*

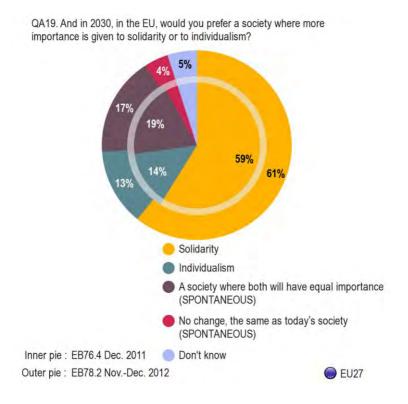
QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?

* Was not asked in December 2011

There is a large discrepancy between what people expect and what they would prefer in some Member States. In Cyprus, for example, 93% would prefer solidarity but only 25% of people expect it to be given more importance by 2030. There are also wide discrepancies in France (85% prefer solidarity, but only 32% expect it), Spain (84% vs. 29%).

However, preferences and expectations are much more aligned in Ireland (40% would like solidarity, and 40% expect it), Finland (60% vs. 57%), Austria (25% vs. 20%), and Bulgaria (28% vs. 21%).

The overall EU results again demonstrate a very clear preference for solidarity: 61% of respondents (+2 percentage points since 2011) would prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity. Only 13%, (-1) would prefer a society where more importance is given to individualism, while 17% (-2) say that they would prefer a society where the two are given equal importance.



4. THE POLITICAL DOMINANCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2030

- Opinion is divided as to whether the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in 2030 -

Finally, respondents were asked whether the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030.

In 13 Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030. Absolute majorities agree in six Member States, led by Denmark (64%) and Sweden (64%). In a further seven Member States a relative majority of people share this viewpoint.

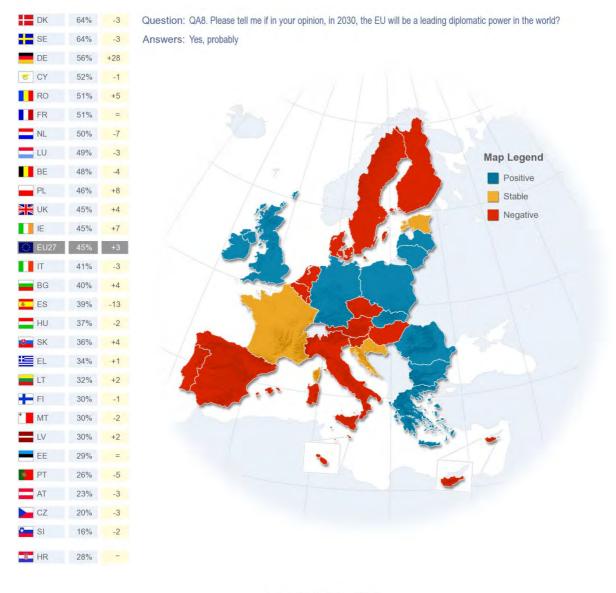
In 12 Member States, the majority of respondents think that the EU will probably not be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030, most notably in Slovenia (71%), the Czech Republic (69%) and Finland (65%).

In the UK equal numbers of people (45%) say that the EU probably will and probably will not be a leading diplomatic power in the world. In Malta, 44% of respondents were unable to answer the question.

In Croatia a majority of respondents (63%) think that the EU will probably not be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030.

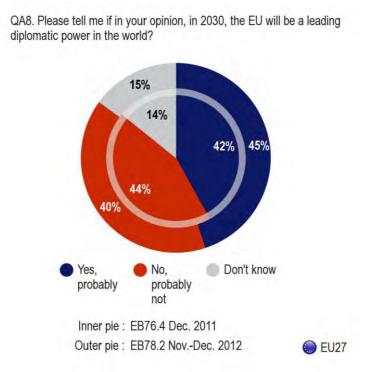
Whereas between December 2011 and the Standard Eurobarometer of Spring 2009 (EB71), the view that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in 2030 lost ground in 25 Member States, this new survey records movements in both directions. Since 2011 there has been an increase in the number of respondents who think that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 10 Member States.Most of these rises were relatively modest, with the striking exception of Germany (56%, +28 percentage points).

There was no change in two Member States, while in the remaining 15 there was a decline in the number of people who expect the EU to be a leading diplomatic power. Spain (39%, -13) experienced the biggest fall.



Evolution since Dec. 2011

At EU level, a relative majority of respondents (45%) think that the EU will probably be a leading diplomatic power in the world in 2030 (+3 percentage points since 2011). However, four out of ten people (40%, -4) also think that the EU will probably not be a leading diplomatic power, while 15% (+1) say they don't know. These changes, though relatively small in absolute terms, are important given that a majority of people now think that in 2030 the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world, whereas in 2011 a slim majority of respondents felt that it would not.



Substantial variations exist between socio-demographic categories. Younger respondents are more likely to think that the EU will be a leading power in the world in 2030: 51% of 15-24 year-olds take this view, compared with 41% of people aged 55 and over. Education is also a factor: while 53% of people who left education aged 20 or over think that the EU will be a leading power, only 37% of those who left education aged 15 or under agree.

The occupation scale shows that managers (53%) are the most likely to think that the EU will be a leading power, while house persons (39%) are the least likely. Similarly, respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more inclined to say that that the EU will be a leading power than those who have difficulty most of the time, by a margin of 49% to 36%.

Finally, 58% of respondents who feel that their voice counts in the EU believe that the EU will be a leading power, whereas only 38% of people who think their voice is not taken into account agree.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 394 Future of Europe TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 17th of November and the 2nd of December 2012, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 78.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 394 survey is part of wave 78.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 394 survey has also been conducted in Croatia. In this country, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in this country and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are <u>estimations</u>, 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:

		Sta		l Margii t the 9					ess		
arious sai	nple s	izes are	e in rov	vs		Vá	arious d	bserve	ed resu	lts are	in colum
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	-
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=1000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=1100
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=1200
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=1300
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=1400
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=1500
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS		WORK TES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.110	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.008	17/11/2012	26/11/2012	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.000	17/11/2012	27/11/2012	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.028	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.511	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	916.000
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.002	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.001	17/11/2012	01/12/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.011	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.007	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.013	17/11/2012	29/11/2012	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	510	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.022	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.011	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	17/11/2012	01/12/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.005	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	502	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.003	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.007	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.019	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.066	17/11/2012	28/11/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.016	17/11/2012	01/12/2012	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.009	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.061	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26.734	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	406.834.359
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	3.749.400
TOTAL			27.734	17/11/2012	02/12/2012	472.288.137

TOTAL

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tota	Ten	Ten	Tota	Not	DK
		lly	d to	d to	lly	appl	
		agr	agr	disa	disa	icab	
		ee	ee	gre	gre	le	
				е	е	(SP	
						ONT	
						ANE	
						OUS	
1	You are happy living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	(ONLY IN EU27) You are happy living in the	1	2	3	4	5	6
	EU						
EB76	4 0 4 1						

EB76.4 QA1

QA2 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?

1
2
3
4

QA3 Imagine how the EU will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
Easier	1
More difficult	2
Neither easier nor more difficult	3
DK	4
EB76.4 QA4	

QA4 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(5110	ON CARD WITH SCALE ONE ANSWERTER EIN						
	(READ OUT)	Muc	So	So	Defi	The	DK
		h	me	me	nitel	sam	
		bett	wha	wha	У	е	
		er	t	t	less	(SP	
			bett	less	goo	ONT	
			er	goo	d	ANE	
				d		OUS	
)	
1	The United States	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB76.4 QA5

QA5 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Muc	So	So	Defi	The	DK
		h	me	me		sam	2
		stro	wha	wha		е	
		nge	t	t	wea	(SP	
		r	stro	wea	ker	ONT	
			nge	ker		ANE	
			r			OUS	
)	
1	The United States	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB76.4 QA6

QA6 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

((<u>DNE</u>	ANS	WER	PER	LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Performi	Performi	Performi	DK
		ng better	ng worse	ng as	
				well as	
1	American	1	2	3	4
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
4	Indian	1	2	3	4
5	Brazilian	1	2	3	4
ED 76					

EB76.4 QA7

QA7 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy? (ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

10111					
	(READ OUT)	Performi	Performi	Performi	DK
		ng better	ng worse	ng as	
				well as	
1	American	1	2	3	4
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
4	Indian	1	2	3	4
5	Brazilian	1	2	3	4

EB76.4 QA8

QA8 Please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY) Yes, probably No, probably not DK EB76.4 QA9

1 2 3

QA9 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? (ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	The European Union	Other countries in the	Both	DK
		-			
		Union	in the		
			world		
1 /	Respect for nature and the	1	2	З	4
(environment				
2 :	Social equality and solidarity	1	2	3	4
3 (Cultural diversity	1	2	3	4
4	Peace	1	2	3	4
5	Progress and innovation	1	2	3	4
6	Freedom of opinion	1	2	3	4
7	Tolerance and openness to others	1	2	3	4
8	Respect for history and its lessons	1	2	3	4

EB76.4 QA10 TREND MODIFIED

QA10a Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QA10b And then?

(SHOW CARD – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)									
(READ OUT)	QA10a	QA10b							
	Firstly	And then							
Peace among the Member States of the EU	1	1,							
The free movement of people, goods and services within the									
EU	2	2,							
The euro	3	3,							
Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS	4	4,							
The common agricultural policy	5	5,							
The economic power of the EU	6	6,							
The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of									
the world	7	7,							
The level of social welfare in the EU	8	8,							
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9	9,							
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10								
DK	11								

EB76.4 QA11a&b

QA11 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
The standard of living of EU citizens	1,
The power of EU's trade	2,
The development of high technology	3,
Talents and skills of EU citizens	4,
Infrastructures	5,
Research and innovation	6,
The good relationship between the Member States	7,
The industry	8,
Its environmental responsibility	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11
DK	12
EB76.4 QA12	

QA12 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS) Protecting the environment 1, 2, Social equality and solidarity 3, Free trade\ market economy 4, Cultural diversity and openness to others 5, Progress and innovation 6, Traditions 7, Other (SPONTANEOUS) 8 None (SPONTANEOUS) 9 DK EB76.4 QA13

QA13	In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order t face the future?	to
	(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
	Ageing of the population	1,
		2,
	Social inequalities	
	Competition from emerging countries	3,
	Insufficient growth	4,
	Public debt of its Member States	5,
	Unemployment	6,
	Access to jobs for young people	7,
	Environmental issues	8,
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	10
	DK	11
	EB76.4 QA14	

QA14 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?

anything, for the future of Europe:	
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	
Comparable education standards	1,
Well defined external borders of the EU	2,
The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries	3,
Comparable living standards	4,
A common army	5,
An economic government for the EU	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9
EB76.4 QA15	
	(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS) Comparable education standards Well defined external borders of the EU The introduction of the Euro in all EU countries Comparable living standards A common army An economic government for the EU Other (SPONTANEOUS) None (SPONTANEOUS) DK

QA15 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. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(SH	<u>(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</u>										
	(READ OUT)	More	Less	No	DK						
		decision-	decision-	change is							
		making	making	needed							
		at a	at a	(SPONTA							
		European	European	NEOUS)							
		level	level								
1	Tackling unemployment	1	2	3	4						
2	Protecting social rights	1	2	3	4						
3	Ensuring economic growth	1	2	3	4						
4	Fighting organised crime	1	2	3	4						
5	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4						
6	Ensuring food safety	1	2	3	4						
7	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4						
8	Managing major health issues	1	2	3	4						
9	Equal treatment of men and	1	2	3	4						
10	Supporting agriculture	1	2	3	4						
11	Promoting democracy and peace in	1	2	3	4						
	the world										
12	Securing energy supply	1	2	3	4						
EB76.	4 QA16 TREND MODIFIED										

EB76.4 QA16 TREND MODIFIED

QA16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	(READ OUT)	Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally	DK
		agree	agree	disagree	disagree	
1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5
2	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

EB77.3 QE1 TREND MODIFIED

QA17 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even ifthis approach takes longer1One can only obtain important changes in our society by acting quickly, evenif this means sometimes being radical2We do not need to change our society (SPONTANEOUS)3DK4EB76.4 QA18

QA18 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? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) Solidarity

Solidarity	1
Individualism	2
Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5
EB76.4 QA19	

QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)1Solidarity1Individualism2A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)3No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)4DK5EB76.4 QA205

QA20 In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) (NATIONALITY) only (NATIONALITY) and European European and (NATIONALITY) European only None (SPONTANEOUS) Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) DK EB77.3 QD5

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

QA21 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	(READ OUT)	Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally	DK
		agree	agree	disagree	disagree	
1	Political leaders in the EU have the ability to face the main global challenges	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nowadays, there is a big gap between the people's opinion and the decisions taken by the political leaders	1	2	3	4	5
3	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

EB76.4 QA23 (items 1-2) + EB78.1 QA20a (item 3)

QA22 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...

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
Should do so without having to wait for the others	1
Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	2
DK	3
EB76.4 QA24	

QA23 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to	Tend to	DK						
		agree	disagree							
1	My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3						
2	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3						
EB78 1 04205										

EB78.1 QA20a

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							u tout cord		oplicable NTANE)	NSP			tal cord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'												
			ally ree		d to ree		Tend to disagree		Tend to disagree												ally gree	(SPO	oplicable NTANEO JS)	D	к		tal ree'		ital gree'
		und	ne voll ganz u	Stin	nme r zu		Uberhaunt		Trifft nicht zu (SPONTAN) WN		/N	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'															
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4												
	EU 27	51	-3	35	0	9	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	86	-3	13	2												
0	BE	51	1	39	-8	6	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	90	-7	9	6												
	BG	20	-7	41	3	21	2	17	2	0	0	1	0	61	-4	38	4												
	CZ	12	-4	54	0	25	1	8	2	0	0	1	1	66	-4	33	3												
	DK	90	-1	8	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	-1	2	1												
	DE	68	5	27	-5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	5	0												
	EE	41	-8	37	2	15	3	6	2	0	0	1	1	78	-6	21	5												
Q	IE	51	-5	35	0	9	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	86	-5	13	5												
	EL	37	1	42	4	15	-2	5	-4	0	0	1	1	79	5	20	-6												
	ES	59	-7	28	0	8	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	87	-7	12	6												
	FR	59	-1	34	-1	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	93	-2	7	2												
	IT	27	-6	49	-4	15	5	7	4	1	1	1	0	76	-10	22	9												
\leq	CY	47	-17	32	6	11	6	10	5	0	0	0	0	79	-11	21	11												
	LV	44	4	39	-6	12	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	83	-2	15	1												
	LT	23	-5	46	7	22	0	9	-1	0	0	0	-1	69	2	31	-1												
	LU	78	1	18	-3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	96	-2	3	1												
	HU	4	-2	32	0	33	-4	31	6	0	0	0	0	36	-2	64	2												
	MT	66	-11	29	11	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	5	0												
	NL	72	1	24	-1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	96	0	4	1												
\geq	AT	64	-1	33	2	1	-2	1	0	1	1	0	0	97	1	2	-2												
	PL	37	-9	49	7	9	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	86	-2	12	2												
	PT	24	-7	42	0	26	6	7	1	0	0	1	0	66	-7	33	7												
	RO	20	-14	44	8	23	5	11	0	0	0	2	1	64	-6	34	5												
	SI	47	-20	38	10	12	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	85	-10	15	10												
	SK	45	-1	42	2	10	-1	2	0	0	0	1	0	87	1	12	-1												
\mathbf{x}	FI	74	-4	23	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	97	-1	3	1												
	SE	87	-3	12	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	-1	1	1												
	UK	67	- 1	26	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	93	-1	7	1												
	HR	50		39		8		3		0		0		89		11													

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

			à fait cord		tôt cord	Plutô d'ac	t pas cord		u tout cord		oplicable NTANE)	NS	SP	To 'D'ac		Total d'ace	l 'Pas cord'
			ally ree		d to ree		d to gree		ally gree	(SPO	oplicable NTANEO JS)	D	к	To 'Ag			tal gree'
		und	ne voll ganz u		nme r zu	Lehne a	e eher b	überl	nme naupt it zu		nicht zu NTAN)	w	'N	Ges 'Stimr	amt ne zu'		amt nme t zu'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	31	-2	45	2	14	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	76	0	20	0
	BE	40	-7	45	0	9	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	85	-7	13	5
-	BG	18	-5	47	5	17	1	13	0	0	0	5	-1	65	0	30	1
	CZ	6	-2	47	3	31	-3	11	0	2	2	3	0	53	1	42	-3
	DK	61	-2	27	0	7	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	88	-2	10	1
	DE	46	2	39	-3	10	0	3	1	0	- 1	2	1	85	-1	13	1
	EE	28	-7	49	6	15	0	5	-1	1	1	2	1	77	-1	20	-1
0	IE	38	2	41	-1	10	1	6	0	1	0	4	-2	79	1	16	1
9	EL	11	-4	37	2	26	-1	23	3	0	- 1	3	1	48	-2	49	2
	ES	39	-4	42	4	10	0	4	1	2	0	3	- 1	81	0	14	1
0	FR	35	3	45	0	10	-4	6	0	1	1	3	0	80	3	16	-4
0	IT	14	-5	57	-2	16	2	8	3	1	1	4	1	71	-7	24	5
\leq	CY	19	-11	35	1	19	1	24	8	0	0	3	1	54	-10	43	9
	LV	16	1	46	1	22	-2	8	-2	1	0	7	2	62	2	30	-4
	LT	17	-7	52	4	19	2	7	1	1	0	4	0	69	-3	26	3
	LU	67	0	28	2	3	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	95	2	5	-2
	HU	4	0	27	-4	34	-3	30	4	2	1	3	2	31	-4	64	1
	MT	39	-13	34	14	10	-1	7	-4	8	7	2	-3	73	1	17	-5
	NL	51	3	38	-2	7	-1	2	0	1	0	1	0	89	1	9	- 1
	AT	23	-7	47	8	17	-1	7	-2	4	2	2	0	70	1	24	-3
	PL	27	-4	58	8	8	-1	2	-1	0	0	5	-2	85	4	10	-2
9	PT	11	-4	41	2	35	7	9	-1	1	0	3	-4	52	-2	44	6
	RO	13	-13	44	7	25	5	11	0	1	0	6	1	57	-6	36	5
9	SI	28	-16	47	10	17	4	5	0	2	1	1	1	75	-6	22	4
9	SK	30	-2	55	3	10	-1	3	0	0	0	2	0	85	1	13	- 1
	FI	35	3	45	-2	13	-3	6	2	0	0	1	0	80	1	19	-1
	SE	59	2	31	- 1	7	0	2	- 1	0	0	1	0	90	1	9	-1
	UK	31	-4	41	8	16	2	10	-2	0	-1	2	-3	72	4	26	0

QA2 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 ?

QA2 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?

QA2 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 o	difficile		cile, ni plus icile	N	SP
		Eas	sier	More	difficult		ier nor more icult	D	ж
		Leic	hter	Schw	ieriger		chter noch eriger	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	15	-2	64	1	18	0	3	1
	BE	12	-2	72	1	15	0	1	1
	BG	28	- 1	36	-3	24	1	12	3
	CZ	8	- 1	63	-5	28	6	1	0
	DK	19	-3	55	2	25	0	1	1
	DE	7	-3	70	4	21	- 1	2	0
	EE	21	-4	56	-2	21	5	2	1
0	IE	16	-4	68	12	13	-3	3	-5
	EL	8	1	82	-3	9	1	1	1
8	ES	16	-12	76	16	6	-4	2	0
	FR	5	0	80	-2	13	1	2	1
0	IT	18	0	53	-7	24	4	5	3
	CY	11	-7	81	8	7	- 1	1	0
	LV	24	-3	42	0	28	- 1	6	4
-	LT	31	0	40	-3	24	3	5	0
	LU	11	-2	77	2	10	0	2	0
	HU	18	2	61	- 1	19	-1	2	0
	MT	20	-2	65	3	12	1	3	-2
	NL	14	- 1	54	2	30	-2	2	1
\square	AT	17	5	49	-8	32	3	2	0
	PL	29	-6	44	-3	23	9	4	0
۲	PT	28	-3	53	-2	17	6	2	- 1
	RO	17	-3	59	2	17	0	7	1
	SI	14	-5	66	5	18	0	2	0
9	SK	21	0	51	3	26	-2	2	-1
	FI	34	-6	42	9	23	-3	1	0
	SE	11	-2	65	9	22	-8	2	1
	UK	15	0	70	0	13	0	2	0
	HR	30		53		14		3	

QA3 Imaginons maintenant ce que sera l'UE en 2030. Par rapport à aujourd'hui pensez-vous que la vie des citoyens européens sera ... ?

QA3 Imagine how the EU will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be ...?

QA3 Stellen Sie sich die EU im Jahre 2030 vor. Wird das Leben der Europäer im Vergleich zu heute... sein?

		Plus	facile	Plus c	lifficile		ile, ni plus icile	N	SP
		Ea	sier	More o	difficult		er nor more cult	D	к
		Leic	hter	Schwi	ieriger	Weder leid schwi	chter noch eriger	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	16	-2	55	3	21	0	8	- 1
0	BE	10	-2	72	3	17	-1	1	0
	BG	31	- 1	27	0	25	1	17	0
	CZ	10	0	56	-5	30	6	4	- 1
	DK	21	-2	46	1	30	1	3	0
	DE	10	- 1	63	5	21	-1	6	-3
	EE	20	-3	45	-2	26	4	9	1
0	IE	23	1	54	11	15	-2	8	-10
۲	EL	16	0	65	- 1	16	1	3	0
0	ES	22	-7	62	14	8	-6	8	- 1
0	FR	7	- 1	67	2	20	0	6	- 1
0	IT	21	0	41	-6	26	3	12	3
۲	CY	13	-3	62	-2	12	- 1	13	6
	LV	28	- 1	29	1	31	-3	12	3
	LT	32	-3	29	2	28	- 1	11	2
\bigcirc	LU	9	-2	71	- 1	15	2	5	1
	HU	21	-3	46	2	22	- 1	11	2
	МТ	14	1	49	- 1	15	1	22	- 1
	NL	17	0	49	3	28	-4	6	1
	AT	12	2	51	-8	31	6	6	0
\bigcirc	PL	29	0	35	-4	27	8	9	-4
0	PT	11	-4	55	-2	23	8	11	-2
\bigcirc	RO	19	-7	45	4	21	0	15	3
9	SI	12	-4	58	3	21	0	9	1
	SK	21	-4	46	3	28	1	5	0
0	FI	22	-4	45	2	26	1	7	1
0	SE	22	0	48	8	26	-9	4	1
	UK	13	1	64	3	18	0	5	-4
	HR	33		38		21		8	

QA4.1 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

QA4.1 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...? The United States

QA4.1 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

			ment leure	Un meill	peu eure		peu ins nne	mo	ment oins one		nême NTANE)	NS	SP		tal eure'	'Mc	ital bins nne'
		Mu bet	ich ter	Some bet	ewhat ter	Some less			nitely good	(SPON	same ITANEO IS)	D	к		tal tter'	Total	'Less od'
		Viel b	esser	Etv bes		Etv schle	vas chter		iel chter	R	selbe olle NTAN)	W	N		amt sser'		amt echter'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	13	0	36	0	25	1	8	1	8	-3	10	1	49	0	33	2
0	BE	16	-5	50	-8	15	3	4	3	11	5	4	2	66	-13	19	6
	BG	6	-4	15	-5	35	7	15	6	15	-4	14	0	21	-9	50	13
	CZ	5	0	28	-2	39	4	12	0	10	-4	6	2	33	-2	51	4
	DK	23	-3	60	0	7	2	0	0	7	1	3	0	83	-3	7	2
	DE	24	2	50	1	11	- 1	2	- 1	6	-2	7	1	74	3	13	-2
	EE	6	0	27	-5	28	-3	12	4	14	3	13	1	33	-5	40	1
0	IE	16	8	32	2	21	-2	12	2	9	-5	10	-5	48	10	33	0
	EL	8	-2	22	-4	33	5	21	4	12	-3	4	0	30	-6	54	9
0	ES	12	-5	29	-4	35	7	8	3	4	- 1	12	0	41	-9	43	10
0	FR	14	2	47	-2	14	-2	2	-1	11	1	12	2	61	0	16	-3
0	IT	6	0	29	2	32	1	11	-2	13	-4	9	3	35	2	43	-1
\leq	CY	11	-3	22	-2	25	7	16	6	12	-6	14	-2	33	-5	41	13
	LV	6	1	23	1	30	-7	13	0	9	0	19	5	29	2	43	-7
	LT	7	0	24	1	37	-2	11	0	7	- 1	14	2	31	1	48	-2
	LU	40	3	41	-5	6	3	1	0	6	0	6	- 1	81	-2	7	3
	HU	11	- 1	23	0	27	-2	24	1	9	1	6	1	34	- 1	51	-1
	MT	7	-2	26	5	21	1	10	- 1	11	0	25	-3	33	3	31	0
	NL	28	-3	52	-4	9	3	1	0	7	2	3	2	80	-7	10	3
	AT	24	6	45	1	11	-4	4	1	14	-3	2	-1	69	7	15	-3
	PL	5	0	22	-1	41	0	10	3	9	-3	13	1	27	-1	51	3
9	PT	5	2	16	3	40	-1	14	- 1	11	-1	14	-2	21	5	54	-2
	RO	5	-2	14	-5	34	4	27	2	6	-2	14	3	19	-7	61	6
9	SI	14	-3	42	1	23	4	5	1	8	-3	8	0	56	-2	28	5
9	SK	11	1	24	-2	35	0	17	1	8	-3	5	3	35	-1	52	1
	FI	21	-2	60	1	9	1	1	0	4	-2	5	2	81	-1	10	1
	SE	26	-1	59	-1	6	1	0	0	4	0	5	1	85	-2	6	1
	UK	9	1	37	6	27	-1	5	- 1	8	-4	14	- 1	46	7	32	-2
	HR	10		32		33		10		9		6		42		43	

QA4.2 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?

Du Japon

QA4.2 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...? Japan

QA4.2 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

		Vrair meill	ment leure		peu leure		peu ins nne	mo	ment ins nne		nême NTANE)	NS	SP		tal eure'		tal bins ne'
		Mu bet			ewhat ter	Some less	ewhat good		nitely good	(SPON	same ITANEO IS)	D	к		tal tter'	Total go	
		Viel b	esser		vas ser	Etv schle			el chter	Ro	selbe olle NTAN)	w	N		amt sser'	Ges 'Schle	amt chter'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	13	0	32	-2	25	2	7	- 1	5	- 1	18	2	45	-2	32	1
	BE	17	-4	44	-5	19	3	5	3	6	0	9	3	61	-9	24	6
	BG	6	-4	15	-4	32	5	17	5	7	-4	23	2	21	-8	49	10
	CZ	6	1	32	2	39	-3	12	- 1	4	0	7	1	38	3	51	-4
	DK	17	-2	50	1	15	-1	1	1	6	- 1	11	2	67	-1	16	0
	DE	25	-1	43	-1	10	- 1	2	-1	4	-2	16	6	68	-2	12	-2
	EE	7	-2	23	-2	30	0	13	1	8	1	19	2	30	-4	43	1
0	IE	12	6	29	4	18	-2	12	2	5	-2	24	-8	41	10	30	0
	EL	12	0	29	-1	30	5	15	-5	6	1	8	0	41	-1	45	0
۵	ES	13	-2	28	-8	33	8	6	2	1	- 1	19	1	41	-10	39	10
0	FR	15	1	36	-1	20	0	3	0	4	-2	22	2	51	0	23	0
\bigcirc	IT	9	2	28	-6	31	2	9	-4	7	0	16	6	37	-4	40	-2
	CY	12	-6	23	3	20	3	13	2	4	-4	28	2	35	-3	33	5
\bigcirc	LV	9	2	21	-4	26	-6	15	1	4	1	25	6	30	-2	41	-5
-	LT	8	1	24	1	34	-5	11	- 1	4	1	19	3	32	2	45	-6
\bigcirc	LU	37	5	30	-4	13	4	1	- 1	4	0	15	-4	67	1	14	3
\bigcirc	HU	12	1	26	- 1	27	3	20	-3	5	- 1	10	1	38	0	47	0
	MT	7	0	24	3	14	2	7	-2	5	0	43	-3	31	3	21	0
\bigcirc	NL	17	-3	42	- 1	17	2	3	2	6	-3	15	3	59	-4	20	4
\bigcirc	AT	34	1	40	2	10	-4	2	0	9	2	5	-1	74	3	12	-4
\bigcirc	PL	5	1	24	6	39	- 1	11	0	5	-4	16	-2	29	7	50	-1
۲	PT	3	-2	20	3	32	- 1	11	-2	7	0	27	2	23	1	43	-3
\bigcirc	RO	4	-3	15	-5	30	3	25	0	4	-2	22	7	19	-8	55	3
9	SI	15	-4	38	4	23	2	6	-1	5	- 1	13	0	53	0	29	1
2	SK	9	-2	29	2	35	-2	15	-1	5	1	7	2	38	0	50	-3
0	FI	17	0	54	2	14	-4	2	1	4	-2	9	3	71	2	16	-3
	SE	16	2	42	-5	24	3	1	0	5	0	12	0	58	-3	25	3
	UK	8	0	30	-1	27	4	3	-2	4	-2	28	1	38	-1	30	2
	HR	12		28		32		13		4		11		40		45	

QA4.3 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

QA4.3 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...? China

QA4.3 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

			ment leure		peu leure	mo	peu ins	mo	ment bins		nême NTANE)	NS	SP		tal eure'	'Mo	tal bins
			ich tter		ewhat ter		nne ewhat good	Defi	nne nitely good	The (SPON	same ITANEO	D	к		tal ter'	Total	nne' 'Less od'
		Viel b	esser		vas ser		vas chter		iel chter	Die: Re	IS) selbe olle NTAN)	w	N	Ges 'Bes	amt ser'		amt chter'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	35	2	31	-2	14	0	6	0	2	- 1	12	1	66	0	20	0
	BE	38	-7	39	0	10	1	4	2	4	2	5	2	77	-7	14	3
	BG	15	0	27	-5	15	- 1	10	2	4	-2	29	6	42	-5	25	1
	CZ	29	1	41	- 1	15	0	5	-2	3	0	7	2	70	0	20	-2
	DK	56	1	33	-1	5	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	89	0	6	0
	DE	65	7	17	-5	7	-2	3	-2	1	0	7	2	82	2	10	-4
	EE	30	-2	33	1	13	-3	4	0	5	1	15	3	63	- 1	17	-3
0	IE	26	11	33	1	12	-2	10	1	3	- 1	16	-10	59	12	22	-1
•	EL	29	2	36	3	15	-2	11	-3	3	0	6	0	65	5	26	-5
0	ES	30	-2	32	-6	21	6	3	0	1	0	13	2	62	-8	24	6
0	FR	41	4	30	-3	9	-2	4	- 1	3	1	13	1	71	1	13	-3
0	IT	17	0	34	-2	22	-2	9	-1	4	- 1	14	6	51	-2	31	-3
	CY	34	-6	23	2	14	5	8	4	3	-3	18	-2	57	-4	22	9
	LV	27	3	31	-6	11	-4	5	0	3	1	23	6	58	-3	16	-4
-	LT	17	-3	38	-3	20	2	4	0	2	0	19	4	55	-6	24	2
\bigcirc	LU	65	5	20	-4	6	2	2	2	1	0	6	-5	85	1	8	4
	HU	12	-3	37	7	23	- 1	11	-7	6	1	11	3	49	4	34	-8
	MT	15	0	31	12	8	-4	6	-2	2	- 1	38	-5	46	12	14	-6
	NL	53	-2	28	0	9	2	4	- 1	1	0	5	1	81	-2	13	1
\bigcirc	AT	57	7	28	-1	6	-4	3	- 1	4	1	2	-2	85	6	9	-5
$\overline{}$	PL	23	3	38	-2	16	- 1	5	2	2	- 1	16	-1	61	1	21	1
0	PT	11	-3	27	5	26	2	10	- 1	4	-2	22	- 1	38	2	36	1
\mathbf{O}	RO	7	-4	25	-2	24	2	19	2	4	-2	21	4	32	-6	43	4
e	SI	36	-3	37	6	12	0	4	-2	3	0	8	- 1	73	3	16	-2
9	SK	27	-2	34	0	20	-2	8	1	4	1	7	2	61	-2	28	-1
	FI	56	-3	33	3	4	- 1	1	0	1	0	5	1	89	0	5	-1
	SE	65	3	24	-1	4	- 1	2	0	0	-1	5	0	89	2	6	-1
	UK	26	3	37	-1	15	- 1	3	0	1	-1	18	0	63	2	18	-1
	HR	27		36		17		8		3		9		63		25	

QA4.4 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

QA4.4 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...? India

QA4.4 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

			ment eure		peu leure	Un mo bor		mc	ment ins nne		nême NTANE)	NS	SP	To 'Meill			tal oins
			ich ter		ewhat ter		what	Defir	nitely good	(SPON	same ITANEO S)	D	к	To 'Bet	tal ter'	Total go	'Less
		Viel b	esser		vas ser	Etv schle	vas chter		el chter	Dies Ro	selbe olle NTAN)	w	N	Ges 'Bes		Ges 'Schle	amt chter'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	45	0	27	-1	9	0	5	-1	2	0	12	2	72	-1	14	-1
0	BE	52	-8	32	2	6	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	84	-6	10	3
	BG	23	-2	29	-1	8	-1	6	- 1	3	-1	31	6	52	-3	14	-2
	CZ	41	1	35	1	10	-2	5	-3	2	0	7	3	76	2	15	-5
	DK	69	-2	21	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	90	-1	5	1
	DE	72	4	12	-1	3	-3	5	-2	1	0	7	2	84	3	8	-5
	EE	49	-2	24	0	5	-2	4	0	4	1	14	3	73	-2	9	-2
0	IE	36	10	31	1	8	0	8	1	3	0	14	-12	67	11	16	1
	EL	48	2	30	1	8	0	6	-2	3	0	5	- 1	78	3	14	-2
<u>و</u>	ES	44	-4	30	-3	12	5	4	1	0	0	10	1	74	-7	16	6
0	FR	51	3	25	-3	5	-2	4	- 1	1	0	14	3	76	0	9	-3
\bigcirc	IT	24	-3	32	-7	17	3	10	3	3	-1	14	5	56	-10	27	6
\leq	CY	68	7	13	-3	3	1	2	0	1	-2	13	-3	81	4	5	1
	LV	50	-3	21	-4	3	- 1	3	1	2	1	21	6	71	-7	6	0
9	LT	34	-10	31	2	11	3	4	0	2	1	18	4	65	-8	15	3
\bigcirc	LU	75	7	15	-3	3	1	1	0	1	0	5	-5	90	4	4	1
	HU	22	-2	31	4	14	-2	16	-2	6	2	11	0	53	2	30	-4
	MT	24	1	32	8	3	-2	3	0	1	-1	37	-6	56	9	6	-2
	NL	69	-2	18	3	4	0	5	0	0	-1	4	0	87	1	9	0
$\overline{}$	AT	65	5	22	-1	4	-3	4	0	3	0	2	-1	87	4	8	-3
	PL	32	1	34	2	12	-2	5	2	2	-1	15	-2	66	3	17	0
9	PT	15	-6	31	8	19	2	5	-4	5	0	25	0	46	2	24	-2
9	RO	14	-5	31	1	12	-3	13	1	4	-1	26	7	45	-4	25	-2
9	SI	45	-4	33	7	8	0	4	-3	1	-1	9	1	78	3	12	-3
9	SK	44	0	25	-3	10	-5	10	4	2	0	9	4	69	-3	20	-1
	FI	68	-4	22	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	5	1	90	-2	4	1
	SE	70	0	22	2	2	- 1	2	0	0	-1	4	0	92	2	4	-1
	UK	43	3	34	-1	8	1	2	-1	1	0	12	-2	77	2	10	0
	HR	40		32		10		6		2		10		72		16	

QA4.5 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que la qualité de vie dans l'UE est actuellement meilleure ou moins bonne que celle ... ?

Du Brésil

QA4.5 In general, would you say that the quality of life in the EU is currently better or less good than in...? Brazil

QA4.5 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

			ment leure		peu eure	mo	peu ins nne	mo	ment ins nne		nême NTANE)	NS	SP		tal leure'	'Mc	tal bins nne'
			ich ter		what ter	Some less	ewhat good		nitely good	(SPON	same ITANEO IS)	D	к		tal tter'	Total go	'Less od'
		Viel b	esser	Etv bes			vas chter		el chter	Ro	selbe olle NTAN)	W	N		amt sser'		amt chter'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	34	-1	32	0	11	0	4	0	3	0	16	1	66	- 1	15	0
	BE	41	-8	40	1	7	1	3	1	4	3	5	2	81	-7	10	2
	BG	14	-3	25	-2	12	-2	6	2	5	-3	38	8	39	-5	18	0
	CZ	24	1	42	3	14	-4	4	0	5	-1	11	1	66	4	18	-4
	DK	51	-3	36	3	4	- 1	1	0	1	0	7	1	87	0	5	-1
	DE	60	3	21	1	4	-2	4	-3	1	- 1	10	2	81	4	8	-5
	EE	28	-5	33	3	8	-2	3	0	5	1	23	3	61	-2	11	-2
0	IE	32	10	33	4	8	- 1	7	2	3	-2	17	-13	65	14	15	1
	EL	39	2	33	0	11	1	6	-3	4	0	7	0	72	2	17	-2
۷	ES	31	-7	35	-3	16	6	3	1	1	0	14	3	66	-10	19	7
0	FR	34	1	35	-1	7	-3	3	0	4	2	17	1	69	0	10	-3
\bigcirc	IT	21	-3	33	-7	19	4	9	2	4	-2	14	6	54	-10	28	6
\overline{c}	CY	62	9	14	-4	3	0	3	1	1	-4	17	-2	76	5	6	1
	LV	30	-6	25	-4	7	1	2	0	3	0	33	9	55	-10	9	1
-	LT	24	-6	32	-1	13	4	3	1	2	0	26	2	56	-7	16	5
\bigcirc	LU	61	0	25	1	6	4	1	0	1	- 1	6	-4	86	1	7	4
	HU	15	-4	33	5	16	-1	11	-3	9	4	16	-1	48	1	27	-4
	MT	22	0	32	10	4	-2	2	-2	2	- 1	38	-5	54	10	6	-4
\bigcirc	NL	45	-9	34	6	9	3	2	-2	2	- 1	8	3	79	-3	11	1
\bigcirc	AT	57	4	27	-1	5	-2	3	0	4	0	4	- 1	84	3	8	-2
\bigcirc	PL	25	2	36	2	14	0	4	2	2	-2	19	-4	61	4	18	2
۲	PT	5	-4	28	1	34	9	6	-3	9	-2	18	- 1	33	-3	40	6
\bigcirc	RO	10	-5	27	-1	17	1	13	1	5	-2	28	6	37	-6	30	2
9	SI	35	-7	38	10	10	0	2	-3	4	0	11	0	73	3	12	-3
2	SK	27	-2	35	0	16	-4	5	1	6	3	11	2	62	-2	21	-3
	FI	53	-7	36	7	3	1	1	0	1	0	6	-1	89	0	4	1
	SE	47	-4	38	5	4	0	0	-1	1	0	10	0	85	1	4	-1
	UK	30	3	35	2	8	0	2	1	2	- 1	23	-5	65	5	10	1
	HR	32		35		13		5		4		11		67		18	

QA5.1 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ? Des Etats-Unis

QA5.1 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? The United States

QA5.1 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der …? Der USA

% EB																		
Much stronger Somewhat stronger Somewhat weaker Definitely weaker (SPONTANEO US) DK I otal 'Stronger' I otal 'Weaker' Viel weaker Viel stärker Etwas stärker Etwas schwächer Viel schwächer Dieselbe Rolle (SPONTAN) WN Gesamt 'Stärker' Gesamt 'Schwächer % EB Diff. 78.2 EB Diff. 76.4						•							N	SP				
Viel starkerstärkerschwächerschwächer(SPONTAN)WN'Stärker''Schwächer%EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EBDiff. 78.2EBDiff. 76.4EB											(SPON	ITANEO	D	к				
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BE 2 -3 14 -6 43 -8 29 17 8 5 4 1 16 -9 72 3 BG 3 -5 13 0 38 3 14 2 14 -4 18 4 16 -5 52 5 CZ 2 -2 15 -4 51 2 21 1 6 0 5 3 17 -6 72 3 DK 3 -1 12 -8 58 0 19 9 4 -1 4 1 15 -9 77 9 DE 5 -2 20 -4 48 5 16 4 5 -4 6 1 15 -9 77 9 EE 4 -2 18 -2 30 0 11 46 6 30 -1 8 -3 3 0 13 -2 76 5 EE 8 1 1		EU 27	5	- 1	16	-2	44	1	20	3	5	-2	10	1	21	-3	64	4
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IE 7 3 17 6 40 3 20 4 6 -7 10 -9 24 9 60 7 EL 3 -3 10 1 46 6 30 -1 8 -3 3 0 13 -2 76 5 ES 8 1 14 -3 42 -4 20 4 3 1 13 1 22 -2 62 0 FR 2 -1 9 -7 48 0 21 6 6 -1 14 3 11 -8 69 6 IT 5 1 16 1 37 -5 24 1 7 -5 11 7 21 2 61 -4 CY 3 0 10 1 35 -1 40 10 6 -7 6 -3 13 1 75 9 LV 6 -1 15 -3 34 -		EE									11							
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QA5.2 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ? Du Japon

QA5.2 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? Japan

QA5.2 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...? Japans

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	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4								
	EU 27	8	-2	36	0	26	0	7	0	5	- 1	18	3	44	-2	33	0
	BE	8	1	37	-4	31	-4	8	3	7	1	9	3	45	-3	39	-1
	BG	6	-7	30	2	20	- 1	8	1	9	- 1	27	6	36	-5	28	0
	CZ	5	0	38	-2	32	-4	10	1	6	2	9	3	43	-2	42	-3
	DK	8	-4	51	- 1	21	1	4	2	6	0	10	2	59	-5	25	3
	DE	15	-2	51	4	15	-3	3	0	4	-3	12	4	66	2	18	-3
	EE	10	-2	35	-4	19	0	5	-1	9	3	22	4	45	-6	24	-1
0	IE	9	5	29	9	25	1	11	0	6	-3	20	-12	38	14	36	1
	EL	9	- 1	31	-4	33	6	15	0	6	-1	6	0	40	-5	48	6
	ES	9	0	33	-10	28	6	7	3	1	-2	22	3	42	-10	35	9
0	FR	5	- 1	34	-2	26	- 1	5	1	6	0	24	3	39	-3	31	0
0	IT	6	2	22	-3	35	-4	14	-2	6	-3	17	10	28	- 1	49	-6
1	CY	22	0	26	-6	16	2	10	6	5	-4	21	2	48	-6	26	8
	LV	13	-3	30	-9	17	- 1	5	0	6	1	29	12	43	-12	22	-1
	LT	11	- 1	37	-2	21	1	5	0	3	- 1	23	3	48	-3	26	1
	LU	14	-2	41	3	24	5	4	1	2	-2	15	-5	55	1	28	6
	HU	9	-1	31	0	29	-3	13	2	8	1	10	1	40	- 1	42	-1
	MT	7	0	30	11	10	0	5	-3	4	-3	44	-5	37	11	15	-3
	NL	8	-2	39	-5	28	3	7	2	5	-1	13	3	47	-7	35	5
\leq	AT	12	-2	38	3	29	4	6	-1	11	-1	4	-3	50	1	35	3
	PL	6	-2	39	5	26	0	5	2	4	-4	20 2(-1	45	3	31	2
	PT	4	-5	24	5	27	4	13	-2 1	6	-2 1	26 25	0	28	0	40	2
	RO SI	75	-3 -8	23 39	1 6	24 27	-2 1	16 8	1 1	5 7	-1 0	25 14	4 0	30 44	-2 -2	40 35	-1 2
-	SK	9	-8 1	41	0 4	27	-7	8 9	-3	7	3	8	2	44 50	-2 5	35	2 -10
	FI	7	-1	58	4 9	18	-7 -9	3	-3	2	-1	12	2	65	5 8	21	-10
	SE	, 17	-7 -2	52	3	19	- 7	3	0	2	0	7	0	69	1	21	- 1
	UK	7	-2 -2	36	3	26	2	3	-2	4	0	24	-1	43	1	29	0
	HR	9	-	37	-	29	_	9	-	5	-	11		46	•	38	
<u> </u>	115	7		37		27		7		5				40		30	

QA5.3 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ? De la Chine

QA5.3 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? China $% \left(\mathcal{A}^{2}\right) =\left(\mathcal$

QA5.3 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der ...? Chinas

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		Viel s	tärker		vas rker		vas ächer		el ächer		be Rolle NTAN)	w	'N		amt rker'		amt ächer'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4								
	EU 27	8	-2	28	-2	32	2	12	1	4	- 1	16	2	36	-4	44	3
•	BE	7	0	27	-11	38	1	16	6	5	1	7	3	34	-11	54	7
	BG	10	-7	28	-2	18	1	8	1	6	-1	30	8	38	-9	26	2
	CZ	7	-2	35	-2	36	3	11	0	3	0	8	1	42	-4	47	3
	DK	6	-4	26	-2	43	3	16	5	2	-3	7	1	32	-6	59	8
	DE	12	- 1	31	-3	33	2	9	2	4	-3	11	3	43	-4	42	4
	EE	13	0	30	-3	23	1	8	0	8	2	18	0	43	-3	31	1
	IE	9	4	22	5	26	2	18	2	6	-1	19 _	-12	31	9	44	4
	EL	10	-3	29	-3	33	5	19	3	4	-1	5	-1	39	-6	52	8
	ES	10	-4	29	-5	30	4	10	4	1	-1	20	2	39	-9	40	8
	FR IT	4 5	-2 -1	22 26	-4 -3	34 32	-1 -1	15 15	2 -2	4 5	1 -2	21 17	4 9	26 31	-6 -4	49 47	1 -3
	CY	21	-1 -8	20	-3 -2	21	-1	12	-2 6	5	-2 -2	18	0	44	-4 -10	33	-3 12
\geq	LV	15	-3	28	-7	17	-1	7	0	4	0	29	11	43	-10	24	-1
	LT	14	-4	37	0	20	3	4	-1	4	1	21	1	51	-4	24	2
\geq	LU	15	0	28	-1	35	8	8	0	2	-3	12	-4	43	-1	43	8
\leq	HU	9	-2	30	1	29	-2	15	2	7	1	10	0	39	-1	44	0
- T	MT	8	-2	23	6	14	2	7	0	4	-1	44	-5	31	4	21	2
Ó	NL	8	-3	23	-8	36	3	20	6	3	-2	10	4	31	-11	56	9
Õ	AT	12	0	29	2	31	3	18	-2	7	-1	3	-2	41	2	49	1
$\overline{\bigcirc}$	PL	9	0	36	6	25	-3	8	2	2	-3	20	-2	45	6	33	- 1
0	PT	3	-7	25	7	29	8	12	-2	6	-4	25	-2	28	0	41	6
	RO	7	-5	20	0	28	3	15	-2	5	0	25	4	27	-5	43	1
e	SI	5	-13	29	0	35	8	13	4	6	1	12	0	34	-13	48	12
9	SK	11	0	37	3	29	-4	10	-3	4	0	9	4	48	3	39	-7
	FI	9	-5	40	6	31	0	9	0	2	- 1	9	0	49	1	40	0
	SE	13	- 1	32	-4	35	4	14	3	1	- 1	5	-1	45	-5	49	7
	UK	5	-4	26	0	36	7	10	-1	3	0	20	-2	31	-4	46	6
	HR	14		35		27		10		4		10		49		37	

QA5.4 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ? De l'Inde

QA5.4 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? India

QA5.4 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der …? Indiens

			icoup forte		u plus rte		u plus ble		coup faible		nême NTANE)	NS	SP		'Plus te'	Total fail	'Plus ble'
			ıch nger		ewhat nger		ewhat aker		nitely aker	(SPON	same ITANEO IS)	D	к		tal nger'		tal aker'
		Viel s	tärker		vas rker		vas ächer	V schw	el ächer		pe Rolle NTAN)	w	N		amt rker'		amt ächer'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4								
	EU 27	23	-2	38	1	14	0	5	0	3	- 1	17	2	61	- 1	19	0
	BE	20	1	49	-3	14	-3	4	0	4	1	9	4	69	-2	18	-3
	BG	23	-2	28	-3	7	-2	6	1	4	0	32	6	51	-5	13	-1
	CZ	25	-4	45	3	15	1	4	-2	2	-1	9	3	70	-1	19	-1
	DK	27	-5	53	8	10	-3	2	0	2	0	6	0	80	3	12	-3
	DE	39	0	34	-1	9	0	5	0	2	- 1	11	2	73	- 1	14	0
	EE	34	-3	32	5	7	-3	3	-1	3	-1	21	3	66	2	10	-4
Q	IE	18	6	34	9	15	2	9	1	4	-3	20	-15	52	15	24	3
	EL	31	-5	41	5	10	0	7	0	4	1	7	- 1	72	0	17	0
	ES	24	-6	36	-1	16	5	4	1	1	0	19	1	60	-7	20	6
	FR	16	0	43	0	13	-1	3	-1	3	0	22	2	59	0	16	-2
	IT	12	-2	35	-7	20	2	9	1	4	-3	20	9	47	-9	29	3
	CY	60	5	16	-3	5	0	4	2	1	-2	14	-2	76	2	9	2
	LV	38	-4	23	-5	6	-1	3	-1	1	0	29	11	61	-9	9	-2
	LT	27	-10	33	5	12	2	4	0	2	1	22	2	60	-5	16	2
	LU	31	-2	41	7	13	2	3	0	2	0	10	-7	72	5	16	2
	HU	16	-4	36	5	16	-5	11	1	7	2	14	1	52	1	27	-4
	MT	11	-4	32	12	4	0	4	-1	3	-1	46	-6	43	8	8	-1
	NL	29	-4	39	-1	14	2	6	1	2	0	10	2	68	-5	20	3
	AT	27	4	39	1	17	1	5	-3	6	- 1	6	-2	66	5	22	-2
	PL	21	2	39	6	15	-3	3	0	2	-2	20	-3	60	8	18	-3
	PT	9	-9	32	10	18	3	7	-2	5	-2	29	0	41	1	25	1
\bigcirc	RO	15	-2	25	0	16	-2	9	0	5	-1	30	5	40	-2	25	-2
9	SI	20	-12	45	9	13	1	5	1	3	0	14	1	65	-3	18	2
	SK	28	1	37	-3	17	- 1	4	-1	3	0	11	4	65	-2	21	-2
	FI	31	-5	49	9	7	-3	2	-1	1	0	10	0	80	4	9	-4
	SE	42	1	40	2	9	-1	3	-1	1	-1	5	0	82	3	12	-2
	UK	18	-2	43	3	15	2	3	0	2	-1	19	-2	61	1	18	2
	HR	29		39		11		5		3		13		68		16	

QA5.5 Et diriez-vous que l'influence politique de l'UE est actuellement plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ? Du Brésil

QA5.5 And would you say that the political influence of the EU is currently stronger or weaker than that of...? Brazil $% \left[\left({{{\mathbf{F}}_{\mathbf{F}}} \right)^{2}} \right]$

QA5.5 Und würden Sie sagen, dass der politische Einfluss der EU derzeit stärker oder schwächer ist als der …? Brasiliens

			icoup forte		u plus rte		u plus ble		icoup faible		nême NTANE)	NS	SP		'Plus te'	Total fail	'Plus ple'
			ich nger		ewhat nger		ewhat aker		nitely aker	(SPON	same ITANEO IS)	D	к		tal nger'		tal aker'
		Viel s	tärker		vas rker		vas ächer		iel ächer		be Rolle NTAN)	W	'N		amt rker'		amt ächer'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4								
	EU 27	24	-2	36	0	13	0	5	1	3	- 1	19	2	60	-2	18	1
	BE	22	1	48	-5	12	-2	4	1	5	2	9	3	70	-4	16	-1
	BG	19	-2	26	-3	10	0	5	0	6	0	34	5	45	-5	15	0
	CZ	22	- 1	42	1	16	-2	5	0	4	0	11	2	64	0	21	-2
	DK	29	-5	52	8	8	- 1	2	-1	2	0	7	- 1	81	3	10	-2
	DE	44	-2	29	0	8	0	5	0	2	0	12	2	73	-2	13	0
	EE	29	-4	30	2	9	1	2	-2	5	0	25	3	59	-2	11	- 1
\mathbf{O}	IE	19	6	33	7	14	3	8	2	4	-2	22	-16	52	13	22	5
	EL	35	0	37	2	9	0	6	-1	5	1	8	-2	72	2	15	- 1
	ES	24	-6	37	-2	16	4	3	1	1	0	19	3	61	-8	19	5
0	FR	15	0	43	0	12	- 1	2	-2	4	1	24	2	58	0	14	-3
0	IT	12	-3	35	-8	20	2	7	1	6	- 1	20	9	47	-11	27	3
9	CY	59	5	15	-5	5	1	4	1	1	-2	16	0	74	0	9	2
	LV	32	-7	23	-4	6	-1	4	0	2	1	33	11	55	-11	10	-1
	LT	27	-7	30	3	12	3	3	0	2	1	26	0	57	-4	15	3
	LU	34	-3	41	3	10	2	2	0	2	0	11	-2	75	0	12	2
	HU	15	-5	35	7	17	-3	10	- 1	8	3	15	-1	50	2	27	-4
	MT	12	-3	32	11	4	1	4	-2	2	- 1	46	-6	44	8	8	-1
	NL	26	-7	42	4	12	-1	4	0	4	1	12	3	68	-3	16	-1
	AT	31	5	39	3	13	-2	4	-2	7	- 1	6	-3	70	8	17	-4
	PL	22	2	39	7	13	-3	3	0	1	-4	22	-2	61	9	16	-3
0	PT	5	-9	29	7	26	4	9	-2	8	-1	23	1	34	-2	35	2
\bigcirc	RO	14	-4	26	2	16	- 1	9	-1	5	- 1	30	5	40	-2	25	-2
9	SI	20	-10	41	7	14	2	4	0	5	0	16	1	61	-3	18	2
9	SK	27	1	37	0	17	-2	2	-3	6	2	11	2	64	1	19	-5
	FI	35	-4	44	6	6	-3	2	0	1	0	12	1	79	2	8	-3
	SE	45	-3	37	3	6	- 1	2	0	1	0	9	1	82	0	8	-1
-	UK	20	-3	39	4	14	5	3	1	2	0	22	-7	59	1	17	6
	HR	29		38		12		4		4		13		67		16	

QA6.1 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Américaine

 $\mathsf{QA6.1}$ Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

American

QA6.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...?

Amerikanische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	Plus performante		rformante	Aussi pe	rformante	N	SP
		Performi	ing better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	istungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	21	- 1	42	3	27	-4	10	2
	BE	25	-6	36	-2	34	5	5	3
	BG	10	-9	55	12	21	- 7	14	4
	CZ	10	-4	51	4	34	-3	5	3
	DK	44	5	17	-3	36	-2	3	0
	DE	42	-3	19	2	32	- 1	7	2
	EE	19	- 1	34	-3	34	2	13	2
0	IE	16	8	43	2	30	-4	11	-6
	EL	8	-4	67	10	21	-4	4	-2
0	ES	16	-2	61	9	10	-8	13	1
	FR	12	-3	50	6	25	-6	13	3
	IT	11	3	51	5	28	-13	10	5
1	CY	13	3	55	7	25	-5	7	-5
	LV	16	- 1	36	-10	28	1	20	10
	LT	22	1	43	-3	21	-2	14	4
	LU	26	-11	37	10	32	4	5	-3
	HU	28	1	46	-3	21	2	5	0
	MT	18	5	30	-6	24	3	28	-2
	NL	33	-16	28	11	35	4	4	1
	AT	27	- 1	28	0	41	3	4	-2
	PL	20	-3	40	0	25	2	15	1
@	PT	10	1	53	1	22	-2	15	0
0	RO	13	- 1	55	4	18	-6	14	3
9	SI	19	-5	50	11	25	-5	6	- 1
9	SK	19	0	43	0	33	-2	5	2
	FI	33	1	29	3	31	-6	7	2
	SE	45	5	20	- 1	32	-5	3	1
	UK	17	2	44	4	30	-4	9	-2
	HR	17		53		23		7	

QA6.2 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Japonaise

QA6.2 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the \dots economy?

Japanese

QA6.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...?

Japanische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	Plus performante		rformante	Aussi per	rformante	N	SP
		Performi	ng better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	stungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	V	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	20	-2	48	0	16	-1	16	3
	BE	25	- 1	51	0	17	- 1	7	2
-	BG	12	-4	61	5	12	-2	15	1
	CZ	12	-3	61	- 1	20	2	7	2
	DK	26	3	39	-5	22	0	13	2
	DE	31	-7	28	1	28	- 1	13	7
	EE	15	-2	46	-2	21	1	18	3
0	IE	17	8	43	-5	18	2	22	-5
	EL	12	-3	71	1	10	3	7	-1
0	ES	18	-4	56	7	7	-6	19	3
	FR	14	-3	52	- 1	14	0	20	4
	IT	12	-5	60	2	14	-3	14	6
9	CY	11	-4	59	6	13	0	17	-2
	LV	15	-3	43	-14	16	5	26	12
	LT	21	1	50	-6	12	1	17	4
\bigcirc	LU	27	-3	41	2	18	4	14	-3
	HU	28	-5	51	1	13	1	8	3
	MT	19	3	28	-2	12	0	41	- 1
	NL	27	-3	44	5	19	-4	10	2
\bigcirc	AT	34	-2	30	-2	30	4	6	0
$\overline{}$	PL	21	2	45	-5	16	2	18	1
0	PT	13	0	46	-4	15	2	26	2
	RO	13	-1	55	3	13	-5	19	3
9	SI	19	-4	57	0	13	2	11	2
9	SK	19	0	57	-3	18	2	6	1
	FI	29	3	40	-4	19	- 1	12	2
	SE	23	0	45	-2	19	1	13	1
	UK	20	2	44	-3	14	0	22	1
	HR	18		63		11		8	

QA6.3 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Chinoise

QA6.3 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Chinese

QA6.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...?

Chinesische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	Plus performante		rformante	Aussi performante		N	SP
		Performi	ng better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	stungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	۷	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	21	-2	54	1	11	-1	14	2
	BE	25	0	60	- 1	9	-2	6	3
-	BG	16	-5	52	4	11	-1	21	2
	CZ	25	-4	51	- 1	16	3	8	2
	DK	19	0	64	0	10	0	7	0
	DE	25	-6	44	4	19	-3	12	5
	EE	29	-4	36	-1	18	4	17	1
	IE	18	7	51	-1	12	2	19	-8
9	EL	18	-2	69	1	7	2	6	-1
6	ES	22	-8	56	10	5	-4	17	2
	FR	13	-4	62	1	7	- 1	18	4
	IT	17	0	58	-4	11	-3	14	7
3	CY	14	-15	58	14	11	1	17	0
	LV	30	-2	33	-9	12	1	25	10
	LT	32	-5	36	1	12	1	20	3
\bigcirc	LU	23	-5	58	8	9	1	10	-4
	HU	31	-2	48	-2	13	3	8	1
	MT	20	5	26	- 7	11	3	43	- 1
	NL	19	-3	67	5	7	-4	7	2
	AT	35	-3	39	0	21	5	5	-2
Θ	PL	25	1	46	-2	11	0	18	1
0	PT	18	1	44	-3	10	- 1	28	3
	RO	17	-2	52	0	11	-3	20	5
9	SI	28	-6	55	6	7	-3	10	3
9	SK	29	-3	47	-2	15	2	9	3
	FI	40	1	39	-4	9	- 1	12	4
0	SE	26	0	56	-1	9	1	9	0
	UK	17	2	58	- 1	10	1	15	-2
	HR	30		53		9		8	

QA6.4 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Indienne

QA6.4 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Indian

QA6.4 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...?

Indische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	formante	Moins pe	rformante	Aussi per	formante	N	SP
		Performi	ng better	Performi	ng worse	Performing) as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	istungsfähig	Genauso le	stungsfähig	V	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	46	-2	25	0	10	-1	19	3
	BE	50	-3	30	-2	11	0	9	5
-	BG	42	-6	16	1	9	-2	33	7
	CZ	58	-4	17	- 1	14	2	11	3
	DK	58	4	22	-3	10	1	10	-2
	DE	60	- 1	17	- 1	9	-2	14	4
	EE	62	- 1	10	-2	8	-1	20	4
0	IE	35	5	27	3	15	2	23	-10
9	EL	59	-3	25	3	8	4	8	-4
0	ES	50	-9	24	6	6	-2	20	5
0	FR	41	-3	27	- 1	9	1	23	3
	IT	31	-3	34	-3	14	-2	21	8
(\geq)	CY	69	6	11	-2	5	-2	15	-2
	LV	55	-13	8	-2	7	1	30	14
-	LT	52	-11	15	3	9	2	24	6
\bigcirc	LU	52	-2	27	5	9	3	12	-6
	HU	43	3	28	0	16	0	13	-3
	MT	33	5	11	-4	8	4	48	-5
	NL	50	-4	30	3	9	0	11	1
	AT	62	3	16	-3	15	3	7	-3
$\overline{}$	PL	48	3	19	- 1	11	1	22	-3
0	PT	28	- 1	30	2	10	-2	32	1
	RO	36	-2	19	-2	14	-5	31	9
9	SI	51	-5	26	2	8	0	15	3
9	SK	57	1	18	-4	12	-2	13	5
	FI	69	-2	13	-1	6	1	12	2
	SE	55	0	23	1	9	-1	13	0
	UK	37	-1	34	2	10	0	19	- 1
	HR	55		24		9		12	

QA6.5 Diriez-vous que l'économie européenne est actuellement plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Brésilienne

QA6.5 Would you say that the European economy is currently performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy? Brazilian

QA6.5 Würden Sie sagen, dass die europäische Wirtschaft derzeit leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig ist wie die ...?

Brasilianische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins pe	rformante	Aussi per	formante	N	SP
		Performi	ng better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	stungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	V	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	45	-3	23	2	11	-1	21	2
	BE	53	-6	23	-2	13	2	11	6
	BG	35	-4	18	2	11	-4	36	6
	CZ	46	-2	20	0	20	0	14	2
	DK	56	4	23	-1	10	0	11	-3
	DE	65	-3	13	- 1	5	-2	17	6
	EE	49	-4	10	-3	13	1	28	6
0	IE	37	6	24	4	12	0	27	-10
9	EL	59	0	23	2	9	3	9	-5
	ES	44	-11	26	7	10	0	20	4
	FR	41	-2	24	- 1	9	-1	26	4
	IT	34	-3	30	-2	16	- 1	20	6
1	CY	66	4	9	-3	6	- 1	19	0
	LV	45	-16	9	0	10	2	36	14
-	LT	46	-8	16	3	10	2	28	3
	LU	59	- 1	17	1	10	5	14	-5
	HU	42	4	22	-5	18	4	18	-3
	MT	32	5	10	-5	7	3	51	-3
	NL	39	-14	35	10	14	1	12	3
	AT	63	0	12	-2	18	6	7	-4
	PL	45	1	19	0	11	0	25	-1
9	PT	19	-2	42	1	16	-1	23	2
\bigcirc	RO	31	- 1	21	-3	16	-5	32	9
-	SI	49	-5	23	2	11	0	17	3
9	SK	48	2	20	-5	19	1	13	2
	FI	63	-5	15	3	8	1	14	1
	SE	53	-3	17	0	10	0	20	3
	UK	37	0	25	6	10	-2	28	-4
	HR	51		24		12		13	

QA7.1 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Américaine

QA7.1 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

American

QA7.1 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?

Amerikanische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	formante	Moins pe	rformante	Aussi per	rformante	N	SP
		Performi	ing better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	istungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	V	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	23	-2	28	2	27	-2	22	2
	BE	23	-7	33	5	35	0	9	2
	BG	19	- 1	20	0	27	-3	34	4
	CZ	13	-4	36	0	36	0	15	4
	DK	34	-7	14	0	43	4	9	3
	DE	31	-3	18	- 1	31	1	20	3
	EE	28	-3	17	-6	32	6	23	3
0	IE	22	8	29	8	28	0	21	-16
	EL	16	-2	44	3	28	4	12	-5
6	ES	22	-7	37	14	16	-9	25	2
	FR	16	- 1	30	-2	26	- 1	28	4
	IT	17	-3	34	3	23	-9	26	9
9	CY	13	-2	25	4	23	- 1	39	- 1
	LV	28	1	19	-5	25	-6	28	10
	LT	28	-2	23	- 1	24	- 1	25	4
	LU	26	-6	30	3	27	6	17	-3
	HU	30	0	28	-5	24	3	18	2
	MT	14	0	13	1	15	4	58	-5
	NL	36	-3	15	1	34	0	15	2
	AT	28	1	22	0	41	1	9	-2
$\overline{}$	PL	27	3	23	1	24	2	26	-6
()	PT	13	-3	40	4	17	- 1	30	0
\mathbf{O}	RO	15	-3	27	-2	25	-2	33	7
	SI	20	-6	31	6	27	- 1	22	1
9	SK	27	- 1	26	4	36	-2	11	- 1
	FI	33	-4	28	3	26	- 1	13	2
0	SE	43	-6	16	1	31	2	10	3
2	UK	19	-2	30	0	31	3	20	- 1
	HR	26		29		30		15	

QA7.2 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Japonaise

QA7.2 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Japanese

QA7.2 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?

Japanische Wirtschaft

		Plus performante		Moins per	rformante	Aussi per	rformante	N	SP
		Performi	ng better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	stungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	۷	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	22	-2	31	- 1	21	- 1	26	4
	BE	26	- 1	41	3	22	-6	11	4
-	BG	17	0	27	- 1	21	-2	35	3
	CZ	17	3	43	-6	26	0	14	3
	DK	29	3	26	-5	33	0	12	2
	DE	31	-2	22	0	24	-4	23	6
	EE	22	-2	25	-4	29	5	24	1
\mathbf{O}	IE	25	13	26	1	22	0	27	-14
	EL	18	1	51	-3	17	4	14	-2
	ES	21	-8	39	11	12	-5	28	2
0	FR	18	3	31	-6	21	0	30	3
	IT	18	-4	34	-3	18	-3	30	10
3	CY	17	-2	26	4	18	-2	39	0
\bigcirc	LV	23	0	21	-12	22	-2	34	14
	LT	25	-1	29	-5	20	3	26	3
\bigcirc	LU	24	-1	36	3	20	2	20	-4
	HU	30	0	33	-4	19	1	18	3
	MT	11	-2	14	4	10	2	65	-4
	NL	27	- 1	25	0	29	-4	19	5
\bigcirc	AT	33	-3	24	-2	32	5	11	0
$\overline{}$	PL	25	4	28	1	19	- 1	28	-4
O	PT	16	-3	33	0	13	0	38	3
	RO	14	-4	27	-4	23	1	36	7
9	SI	20	-2	35	0	22	- 1	23	3
9	SK	22	- 1	35	- 1	31	0	12	2
	FI	29	1	31	-2	24	- 1	16	2
	SE	27	-2	31	3	29	-3	13	2
	UK	20	1	30	-6	23	5	27	0
	HR	24		39		20		17	

QA7.3 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Chinoise

QA7.3 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Chinese

QA7.3 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?

Chinesische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	formante	Moins per	rformante	Aussi per	formante	N	SP
		Performi	ng better	Performi	ng worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	stungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	V	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	20	-2	40	1	15	-2	25	3
	BE	24	0	50	- 1	16	-2	10	3
	BG	21	2	26	1	17	-3	36	0
	CZ	27	- 1	36	-5	21	1	16	5
	DK	21	1	50	-2	20	0	9	1
	DE	18	-5	44	3	18	-2	20	4
	EE	30	- 1	25	- 1	21	2	24	0
0	IE	21	8	36	7	17	0	26	-15
	EL	21	2	54	0	12	1	13	-3
0	ES	23	-7	42	9	9	-4	26	2
0	FR	13	- 1	46	0	12	-2	29	3
	IT	20	-4	35	-4	14	-4	31	12
1	CY	14	-9	32	11	16	1	38	-3
	LV	32	3	19	-11	15	-4	34	12
	LT	32	-4	24	-3	16	2	28	5
	LU	19	-2	49	3	14	4	18	-5
	HU	28	-3	37	0	18	2	17	1
	MT	12	- 1	14	3	9	2	65	-4
	NL	20	-2	45	-3	18	-1	17	6
	AT	29	-6	35	2	26	5	10	- 1
	PL	29	5	30	2	14	0	27	-7
@	PT	16	-2	35	-1	11	-1	38	4
	RO	16	-5	28	0	20	- 1	36	6
9	SI	23	- 1	36	- 1	17	-2	24	4
9	SK	31	-3	31	2	25	- 1	13	2
	FI	28	0	40	1	17	-2	15	1
	SE	22	-1	49	-3	17	1	12	3
20	UK	18	0	43	0	15	1	24	- 1
	HR	33		34		17		16	

QA7.4 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Indienne

QA7.4 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Indian

QA7.4 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?

Indische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	Plus performante		rformante	Aussi per	formante	N	SP
		Performi	ing better	Performi	ing worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistung	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	istungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	V	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	36	-2	23	0	14	- 1	27	3
	BE	41	1	33	- 1	15	-3	11	3
	BG	34	- 1	9	-2	15	-1	42	4
	CZ	48	-10	16	2	20	3	16	5
	DK	53	4	19	-5	17	0	11	1
	DE	40	-2	25	1	13	-3	22	4
	EE	52	3	10	-3	13	-1	25	1
	IE	32	7	21	6	18	3	29	-16
9	EL	48	3	27	- 1	9	3	16	-5
	ES	42	-6	19	4	9	-3	30	5
	FR	27	-2	30	2	12	-2	31	2
	IT	28	-4	25	-3	14	-2	33	9
\otimes	CY	48	4	8	-2	5	-1	39	-1
	LV	46	-7	7	-2	11	-5	36	14
	LT	45	-10	11	1	14	3	30	6
	LU	34	-3	31	5	14	2	21	-4
	HU	39	3	23	-2	19	0	19	- 1
	MT	17	-2	7	2	8	4	68	-4
	NL	41	-4	24	- 1	18	1	17	4
	AT	51	2	18	-3	20	4	11	-3
	PL	40	2	18	3	13	1	29	-6
O	PT	23	-2	25	- 1	11	-1	41	4
\mathbf{O}	RO	28	-3	13	-2	18	-5	41	10
9	SI	40	-3	19	-2	15	1	26	4
9	SK	52	-2	14	- 1	19	-1	15	4
	FI	55	-2	18	2	11	- 1	16	1
	SE	45	1	27	- 1	14	-3	14	3
	UK	31	-3	27	2	16	2	26	- 1
	HR	51		16		15		18	

QA7.5 Et à votre avis, en 2030, l'économie européenne sera-t-elle plus performante, moins performante ou aussi performante que l'économie ... ?

Brésilienne

QA7.5 And in your opinion, in 2030, the European economy will be performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Brazilian

QA7.5 Wird Ihrer Meinung nach die europäische Wirtschaft 2030 leistungsfähiger, weniger leistungsfähig oder genauso leistungsfähig sein wie die ...?

Brasilianische Wirtschaft

		Plus per	Plus performante		rformante	Aussi per	formante	N	SP
		Perform	ing better	Performi	ing worse	Performing	g as well as	C	ж
		Leistun	gsfähiger	Weniger lei	istungsfähig	Genauso le	istungsfähig	V	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	36	-3	20	1	15	-1	29	3
	BE	43	-4	28	2	17	-2	12	4
	BG	32	1	10	0	16	-3	42	2
	CZ	42	-6	16	0	23	1	19	5
	DK	51	- 1	17	- 1	18	1	14	1
	DE	45	-5	16	- 1	13	0	26	6
	EE	45	- 1	8	-4	17	1	30	4
	IE	34	9	17	5	17	1	32	-15
e	EL	50	6	25	-1	9	1	16	-6
	ES	38	-9	20	6	11	-1	31	4
	FR	28	- 1	25	2	14	-2	33	1
	IT	28	-7	25	1	15	-2	32	8
\otimes	CY	49	3	6	1	5	-3	40	-1
	LV	40	-10	8	-2	13	-3	39	15
-	LT	43	-7	12	3	13	1	32	3
\bigcirc	LU	40	-5	23	6	16	4	21	-5
	HU	39	3	19	-3	19	0	23	0
	MT	18	- 1	7	3	8	2	67	-4
	NL	37	-7	24	5	21	-1	18	3
\bigcirc	AT	53	1	13	-2	22	4	12	-3
$\overline{}$	PL	40	3	16	2	15	2	29	-7
@	PT	18	-2	31	- 1	16	0	35	3
	RO	26	-2	13	-5	19	-3	42	10
9	SI	39	-4	17	1	17	0	27	3
9	SK	45	-3	14	-2	25	2	16	3
	FI	51	-5	17	4	16	2	16	-1
0	SE	46	-5	18	5	17	-4	19	4
	UK	32	-2	21	4	16	2	31	-4
	HR	49		15		17		19	

QA8 Pourriez-vous me dire si, selon vous, en 2030, l'UE sera une des principales puissances diplomatiques mondiales ? QA8 Please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world? QA8 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die EU 2030 Ihrer Meinung nach eine führende diplomatische Kraft in der Welt sein wird.

		Oui, prot	oablement	Non, proba	blement pas	N	SP
		Yes, p	robably	No, pro	bably not	C	Ж
		Ja, wahr	scheinlich	Nein, wahrse	cheinlich nicht	v	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	45	3	40	-4	15	1
	BE	48	-4	44	- 1	8	5
	BG	40	4	30	1	30	-5
	CZ	20	-3	69	-3	11	6
	DK	64	-3	31	1	5	2
	DE	56	28	31	-26	13	-2
	EE	29	0	61	- 1	10	1
0	IE	45	7	35	1	20	-8
۲	EL	34	1	55	-2	11	1
0	ES	39	-13	42	10	19	3
0	FR	51	0	37	0	12	0
0	IT	41	-3	35	-2	24	5
\bigcirc	CY	52	- 1	31	-1	17	2
\bigcirc	LV	30	2	54	-12	16	10
9	LT	32	2	45	-4	23	2
\bigcirc	LU	49	-3	41	- 1	10	4
	HU	37	-2	49	0	14	2
	MT	30	-2	26	-3	44	5
\bigcirc	NL	50	-7	44	4	6	3
	AT	23	-3	62	0	15	3
\bigcirc	PL	46	8	37	-5	17	-3
0	PT	26	-5	47	0	27	5
\bigcirc	RO	51	5	22	-7	27	2
6	SI	16	-2	71	- 1	13	3
9	SK	36	4	53	-7	11	3
	FI	30	- 1	65	1	5	0
0	SE	64	-3	34	3	2	0
	UK	45	4	45	-5	10	1
	HR	28		63		9	

QA9.1 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

QA9.1 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

QA9.1 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 e	uropéenne		ays dans le nde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	oean Union		ntries in the orld	Во	oth	C	ж
		Europäis	che Union		nder in der elt	Bei	des	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	51	-4	12	0	29	2	8	2
	BE	60	-12	14	4	23	6	3	2
	BG	24	-6	7	-2	64	8	5	0
	CZ	38	3	18	-1	39	-3	5	1
	DK	80	-2	4	0	14	2	2	0
	DE	69	-3	5	-2	19	2	7	3
	EE	48	-4	6	- 1	38	2	8	3
0	IE	48	7	13	4	30	-11	9	0
0	EL	48	7	17	0	30	-8	5	1
\odot	ES	46	-10	18	6	26	3	10	1
	FR	66	2	9	-3	17	- 1	8	2
	IT	39	-7	20	- 1	31	2	10	6
(\geq)	CY	61	-11	7	3	29	6	3	2
	LV	47	-5	11	0	34	3	8	2
-	LT	32	-3	12	- 1	47	0	9	4
\bigcirc	LU	67	-10	9	1	20	7	4	2
	HU	39	-9	18	3	37	4	6	2
	MT	37	-11	5	- 1	52	14	6	-2
	NL	57	-7	8	0	30	5	5	2
\bigcirc	AT	58	1	12	-2	27	1	3	0
Θ	PL	49	-7	11	4	32	2	8	1
@	PT	39	- 1	9	-3	42	6	10	-2
0	RO	38	-2	17	-2	35	0	10	4
	SI	72	- 1	5	- 1	20	2	3	0
9	SK	36	-3	17	- 1	41	1	6	3
	FI	74	-3	5	1	17	0	4	2
	SE	66	-5	7	0	25	7	2	-2
20	UK	41	- 1	13	0	37	2	9	- 1
	HR	60		9		25		6	

QA9.2 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

QA9.2 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

QA9.2 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 e	uropéenne		oays dans le onde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	pean Union		ntries in the orld	Вс	oth	C	ж
		Europäis	che Union		inder in der /elt	Bei	ides	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	58	-3	11	0	23	1	8	2
	BE	72	-6	8	-2	17	5	3	3
	BG	33	-2	11	-3	48	5	8	0
	CZ	50	4	14	-5	29	0	7	1
	DK	83	0	4	-1	10	0	3	1
	DE	74	-2	4	-2	15	1	7	3
	EE	52	-2	9	-2	28	0	11	4
0	IE	52	8	12	3	27	-10	9	- 1
0	EL	49	4	19	-3	28	-1	4	0
	ES	55	-10	12	4	24	3	9	3
0	FR	73	2	8	- 1	11	-2	8	1
	IT	46	-6	18	1	27	-1	9	6
\odot	CY	59	-11	10	4	23	2	8	5
	LV	49	0	15	-2	23	- 1	13	3
	LT	38	0	13	-2	38	1	11	1
	LU	81	-3	5	0	11	3	3	0
	HU	41	-6	17	0	33	4	9	2
	MT	44	-5	4	-3	43	10	9	-2
	NL	72	-8	4	- 1	20	7	4	2
	AT	62	-2	12	0	23	3	3	- 1
$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	PL	54	-2	12	1	27	3	7	-2
0	PT	39	-3	11	-2	42	7	8	-2
	RO	36	-2	21	- 1	29	-2	14	5
9	SI	74	-3	6	0	15	2	5	1
9	SK	48	2	17	-1	30	0	5	- 1
	FI	83	2	3	-1	11	-2	3	1
	SE	78	-4	5	1	15	5	2	-2
	UK	48	1	11	0	31	0	10	- 1
	HR	56		12		25		7	

QA9.3 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 ? La diversité culturelle

QA9.3 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?

Cultural diversity

QA9.3 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. Kulturelle Vielfalt

		L'Union e	uropéenne		ays dans le nde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	ean Union		ntries in the orld	Вс	oth	C	Ж
		Europäis	che Union		nder in der 'elt	Bei	ides	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	45	1	16	-3	31	0	8	2
Õ	BE	54	-5	18	2	25	1	3	2
	BG	31	-4	5	-4	59	9	5	-1
	CZ	35	5	17	-3	44	-4	4	2
	DK	49	6	19	-9	28	3	4	0
	DE	47	1	13	-4	34	0	6	3
	EE	40	- 1	13	-3	40	2	7	2
0	IE	47	10	15	0	29	-8	9	-2
•	EL	41	6	23	- 1	33	-7	3	2
$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$	ES	48	-6	15	- 1	27	2	10	5
	FR	56	2	12	-5	22	0	10	3
	IT	38	1	25	-5	28	-2	9	6
۲	CY	57	-9	6	0	35	9	2	0
	LV	39	4	13	-3	41	-3	7	2
-	LT	34	3	13	-1	46	-3	7	1
\bigcirc	LU	62	-1	11	-3	23	5	4	- 1
	HU	35	0	19	-3	43	1	3	2
	MT	37	0	6	-3	46	8	11	-5
	NL	46	-6	17	2	32	3	5	1
\bigcirc	AT	45	- 1	14	- 1	39	1	2	1
\bigcirc	PL	45	5	19	-3	29	0	7	-2
0	PT	31	-4	12	-3	49	9	8	-2
0	RO	37	0	16	-4	35	-1	12	5
6	SI	58	1	14	-3	24	1	4	1
9	SK	31	7	24	- 1	43	-6	2	0
	FI	57	7	16	-4	24	-3	3	0
0	SE	45	- 1	22	0	29	1	4	0
	UK	43	1	12	-2	35	2	10	-1
	HR	53		12		30		5	

QA9.4 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 paix

QA9.4 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?

Peace

QA9.4 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.

Frieden

		L'Union e	uropéenne		ays dans le Inde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	ean Union		ntries in the orld	Вс	oth	C	ж
		Europäise	che Union		nder in der 'elt	Bei	des	v	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	63	0	7	1	24	-1	6	0
	BE	72	-2	6	-2	19	2	3	2
	BG	47	-3	3	-3	47	7	3	-1
	CZ	60	4	5	0	32	-5	3	1
	DK	85	2	3	1	10	-3	2	0
	DE	75	-2	2	0	18	1	5	1
	EE	59	- 1	4	-3	30	3	7	1
\bigcirc	IE	54	9	9	2	28	-11	9	0
	EL	67	3	9	-2	22	- 1	2	0
0	ES	64	-4	7	2	21	1	8	1
	FR	77	6	5	- 1	13	-4	5	- 1
0	IT	51	-6	15	2	26	- 1	8	5
\odot	CY	71	-4	5	2	19	1	5	1
	LV	72	0	5	0	15	- 1	8	1
	LT	52	4	7	0	34	-6	7	2
\bigcirc	LU	78	-5	4	0	15	5	3	0
\bigcirc	HU	57	-5	8	0	30	4	5	1
	MT	46	-8	3	-3	46	15	5	-4
	NL	62	-4	4	0	29	3	5	1
	AT	69	3	8	-2	20	1	3	-2
\bigcirc	PL	64	-2	6	2	23	0	7	0
0	PT	45	-2	8	- 1	41	7	6	-4
0	RO	50	2	11	-2	32	- 1	7	1
9	SI	82	1	2	- 1	14	- 1	2	1
9	SK	63	2	4	-2	30	- 1	3	1
	FI	85	- 1	3	0	10	0	2	1
0	SE	81	1	3	0	14	- 1	2	0
	UK	48	7	9	1	33	-6	10	-2
	HR	70		7		19		4	

QA9.5 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 ? Le progrès et l'innovation

QA9.5 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?

Progress and innovation

QA9.5 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. Fortschritt und Innovation

		L'Union e	uropéenne		ays dans le nde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	ean Union		ntries in the orld	Вс	oth	C	ж
		Europäise	che Union		nder in der elt	Bei	des	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	32	-2	26	- 1	34	1	8	2
	BE	37	-4	32	- 1	28	3	3	2
-	BG	23	-3	10	-4	60	10	7	-3
	CZ	25	1	23	2	48	-5	4	2
	DK	34	-5	32	- 1	30	5	4	1
	DE	36	-5	16	-4	42	8	6	1
	EE	31	-5	13	-6	46	9	10	2
0	IE	39	7	20	2	32	- 7	9	-2
	EL	35	4	25	-5	37	0	3	1
0	ES	38	-4	30	4	24	-2	8	2
	FR	31	- 1	36	0	25	0	8	1
	IT	29	-8	34	2	29	0	8	6
\odot	CY	47	-10	15	2	34	6	4	2
	LV	33	6	17	-7	37	-4	13	5
	LT	26	-2	19	1	46	3	9	-2
\bigcirc	LU	30	2	39	-8	28	8	3	-2
	HU	28	-9	21	0	47	8	4	1
	MT	31	-4	8	-4	50	12	11	-4
	NL	22	-2	35	0	39	1	4	1
\bigcirc	AT	35	- 1	18	0	44	0	3	1
Θ	PL	43	- 1	18	- 1	31	3	8	- 1
0	PT	30	2	16	-4	45	6	9	-4
	RO	29	- 1	23	0	36	-3	12	4
9	SI	42	4	25	-5	29	0	4	1
9	SK	33	9	19	-5	45	-5	3	1
	FI	59	5	14	-5	23	- 1	4	1
	SE	24	-5	39	1	34	5	3	- 1
	UK	24	3	27	-3	38	0	11	0
	HR	40		26		29		5	

QA9.6 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 ? La liberté d'opinion

QA9.6 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?

Freedom of opinion

QA9.6 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. Meinungsfreiheit

		L'Union e	uropéenne		ays dans le Inde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	ean Union		ntries in the orld	Во	oth	C	ж
		Europäis	che Union		nder in der 'elt	Bei	des	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	61	-3	9	1	24	1	6	1
	BE	73	-4	7	- 1	17	2	3	3
	BG	31	-5	7	-3	55	8	7	0
	CZ	44	5	14	0	37	-7	5	2
	DK	85	-2	3	0	10	2	2	0
	DE	77	- 1	2	-1	17	2	4	0
	EE	56	0	5	-2	31	1	8	1
0	IE	55	10	10	3	27	-11	8	-2
0	EL	50	3	14	-2	33	-1	3	0
6	ES	57	-13	11	5	24	5	8	3
	FR	77	0	6	0	12	- 1	5	1
	IT	48	-7	16	1	28	0	8	6
\odot	CY	64	-12	6	3	25	6	5	3
	LV	50	-3	10	0	28	0	12	3
	LT	40	-3	12	2	39	- 1	9	2
\bigcirc	LU	80	-5	5	0	14	5	1	0
	HU	36	-6	18	2	40	5	6	- 1
	MT	41	-9	6	1	45	11	8	-3
	NL	76	-8	4	3	18	4	2	1
\bigcirc	AT	64	-2	10	-2	22	2	4	2
$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	PL	56	-6	10	4	26	1	8	1
0	PT	41	-5	8	-2	43	8	8	- 1
	RO	39	0	16	- 1	35	-3	10	4
9	SI	71	2	6	-4	19	1	4	1
9	SK	47	3	12	0	36	-5	5	2
	FI	83	-1	5	-1	10	1	2	1
	SE	83	-4	2	0	13	5	2	-1
	UK	55	0	10	- 1	29	3	6	-2
	HR	55		11		28		6	

QA9.7 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 tolérance et l'ouverture aux autres

QA9.7 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?

Tolerance and openness to others

QA9.7 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.

Toleranz und Offenheit gegenüber anderen

		L'Union e	uropéenne		ays dans le nde	Les	deux	N	SP
		The Europ	ean Union		ntries in the orld	Вс	oth	C	ж
		Europäise	che Union		nder in der elt	Bei	des	w	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	53	-3	11	- 1	28	2	8	2
0	BE	61	-5	11	-2	24	4	4	3
	BG	31	-7	7	0	53	8	9	-1
	CZ	41	7	16	-3	36	-4	7	0
	DK	58	0	14	-3	24	2	4	1
	DE	62	-4	6	- 1	25	4	7	1
	EE	50	-5	7	- 1	33	3	10	3
0	IE	53	12	11	3	27	-12	9	-3
•	EL	46	1	19	- 1	32	0	3	0
$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$	ES	58	-9	10	3	23	2	9	4
	FR	63	0	9	-2	19	1	9	1
0	IT	45	-4	17	-3	30	2	8	5
۲	CY	60	-12	7	3	29	8	4	1
	LV	45	-4	10	-4	27	2	18	6
9	LT	40	2	11	- 1	38	-4	11	3
	LU	74	0	8	-2	14	1	4	1
	HU	37	-7	18	- 1	36	5	9	3
	MT	38	-11	6	-1	47	19	9	-7
	NL	56	-6	8	0	30	4	6	2
	AT	56	-5	10	-2	29	5	5	2
\bigcirc	PL	52	-7	12	3	28	4	8	0
0	PT	41	-5	8	-4	42	10	9	- 1
\bigcirc	RO	36	0	16	-4	33	-1	15	5
9	SI	68	6	8	-4	20	0	4	-2
9	SK	44	2	16	0	35	-3	5	1
	FI	77	3	5	-5	15	1	3	1
0	SE	63	-3	9	-2	25	5	3	0
	UK	51	1	9	- 1	31	0	9	0
	HR	55		12		27		6	

QA9.8 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 ? Le respect de l'histoire et de ses leçons

QA9.8 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?

Respect for history and its lessons

QA9.8 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. Respekt vor der Geschichte und ihren Lehren

D'autres pays dans le NSP L'Union européenne Les deux monde Other countries in the The European Union Both DK world Andere Länder in der Europäische Union Beides WN Welt Diff. Diff. Diff. Diff. EΒ EΒ EΒ EΒ % EΒ EΒ EΒ EΒ 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.2 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 EU 27 48 -4 11 0 31 1 10 3 0 BE 0 2 4 56 -6 11 27 6 ΒG 26 -6 6 -2 59 10 9 -2 CZ 5 -5 43 13 - 1 38 6 1 DK 56 - 7 9 -2 29 6 6 3 DE 53 -5 8 0 30 3 9 2 ΕE 43 -2 6 -4 39 2 12 4 ΙE 9 2 10 32 -8 12 -3 46 EL 47 2 0 31 4 18 - 1 - 1 ES 51 -11 14 6 24 1 11 4 FR 0 7 -2 18 -2 14 4 61 IT 48 - 7 15 1 30 2 7 4 CY 63 - 1 7 2 26 1 4 -2 LV 0 39 -3 10 36 -3 15 6 9 2 LT 34 0 - 1 47 - 1 10 7 LU 64 -2 8 -2 23 5 -3 ΗU 37 -8 16 40 5 7 2 1 MT 41 -8 3 -3 47 15 9 -4 NL 42 -3 12 - 1 36 1 10 3 AT 45 -2 14 1 36 1 5 0 PL 48 5 9 12 3 -2 -6 31 PΤ 35 -6 9 -2 45 8 11 0 RO 12 - 7 37 1 18 9 33 -3 SI 60 3 8 -5 27 2 5 0 SK 0 15 3 37 -.3 4 О 44 FI 59 - 1 13 0 24 3 4 -2 7 SE 2 44 -4 15 1 34 1 UK 39 - 1 12 - 1 39 2 10 0 HR 53 11 28 8

QA10a Parmi les suivants, quel est, selon vous, le résultat de l'UE le plus positif ? Premièrement ?

QA10a Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?

QA10a Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach die positivsten Errungenschaften der EU? Erstens?

		Etats me	La paix entre les Etats membres de l'UE Peace among the		circulation onnes, des et des au sein de JE	L'e	uro	d'éch d'étudian	grammes hange ts comme SMUS		ue agricole mune
		Member	nong the States of EU	of peopl and servi	movement e, goods ces within e EU	The	euro	program	exchange mes such ASMUS		ommon ral policy
		den Mitglie	zwischen edsstaaten · EU	von Pe Güter Dienstle	e Verkehr rsonen, m und istungen b der EU	Der	Euro	Austausch	enten- iprogramm RASMUS		neinsame politik
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	37	4	25	-2	7	-1	6	1	3	1
	BE	30	1	18	-3	16	-2	9	3	3	0
	BG	32	- 1	43	3	3	- 1	2	0	3	0
	CZ	33	- 1	37	0	3	0	10	1	1	-1
	DK	51	8	15	-4	2	0	2	-2	3	1
	DE	56	8	19	-4	7	0	2	0	1	0
	EE	33	2	39	3	5	0	8	-3	1	-1
Q	IE	29	4	30	-4	13	4	5	3	4	-1
	EL	32	-3	23	0	8	-3	6	3	1	-2
9	ES	29	6	30	5	7	-4	8	1	2	0
	FR	44	6	19	-2	8	0	6	0	2	0
	IT	26	2	25	-4	11	-1	8	2	2	0
	CY	44	2	26	-3	3	-1	8	1	1	-3
	LV LT	23 28	-2 1	44 37	-1 -1	1 3	-1 -1	15 10	2 1	2 3	0 -2
\mathbf{X}	LU	20 51	10	24	-1	7	-7	3	-1	1	-2
\geq	HU	23	-5	30	2	6	0	13	3	5	0
	MT	34	0	17	-8	9	4	11	1	2	0
	NL	39	6	31	-5	6	0	4	1	1	-1
	AT	33	3	22	-1	9	-1	5	0	5	1
Ğ	PL	30	-3	36	-4	4	- 1	6	2	6	2
õ	PT	21	4	30	7	6	-8	5	- 1	2	1
Ŏ	RO	36	5	26	-8	9	- 1	4	0	6	0
- 🔪	SI	36	0	36	4	7	-2	9	1	1	-1
۲	SK	24	4	40	-3	15	0	7	0	1	0
	FI	43	6	25	-7	9	- 1	4	-1	2	1
0	SE	54	4	29	- 1	1	1	3	0	2	1
	UK	35	4	19	-5	3	1	4	-1	3	1
	HR	35		36		2		7		2	

QA10a Parmi les suivants, quel est, selon vous, le résultat de l'UE le plus positif ? Premièrement ?

QA10a Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?

QA10a Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach die positivsten Errungenschaften der EU? Erstens?

		économ	ouvoir Iique de JE	politio diploma I'UE d	uence que et Itique de lans le u monde	prote	eau de ection dans l'UE		itre ITANE)		cun ITANE)	N	SP
			onomic f the EU	diplo influenc EU in th	tical and matic ce of the le rest of world	the EU			her ANEOUS)		one ANEOUS)	D	Ж
		Wirtscha	ie aftskraft · EU	u diplom Einfluss	litische nd atische s der EU der Welt	Das Niveau der Sozialleistungen in der EU			stiges NTAN)		davon NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	5	0	5	- 1	5	-1	0	0	4	-1	3	0
	BE	6	0	5	0	7	-3	1	1	3	2	2	1
	BG	7	0	5	1	2	-2	0	0	1	0	2	0
	CZ	5	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	-2	3	2
	DK	4	1	13	-2	7	-2	0	0	2	0	1	0
	DE	5	-2	5	-2	3	- 1	0	0	1	0	1	1
	EE	3	0	2	0	4	1	1	0	2	-2	2	0
\mathbf{Q}	IE	5	- 1	3	-2	4	1	1	0	3	- 1	3	-3
	EL	8	3	5	0	3	2	0	0	13	0	1	0
	ES	5	-3	4	-2	4	-4	1	0	7	2	3	-1
	FR	3	0	4	-2	7	-3	0	0	4	1	3	0
	IT	6	1	7	- 1	2	-2	1	1	7	- 1	5	3
	CY	3	0	4	1	1	-2	1	1	8	3	1	1
	LV	3	- 1	2	0	3	0	1	0	4	2	2	1
	LT	5	1	3	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	3	0
\geq	LU	3	0	4	0	4	-4	1	1	1	-1	1	-1
	HU	7	1	6	-1	2	-2	0	0	5	0	3	2
	MT NL	4	1 -1	5 5	-1 -2	10	5 1	0	0 0	3 2	-1 1	5 1	-1 0
\sim	AT	11	-1	4	-2 0	8 5	2	0	-1	5	-4	1	-1
	PL	6	2	3	1	3	2	1	-1	1	-4	4	- /
	PL	11	∠ 3	6	0	5	0	0	-1	7	-7 -5	4	0
	RO	6	0	3	0	6	3	0	0	2	1	2	0
	SI	5	-1	2	0	2	-1	0	0	2	1	0	-1
5	SK	6	1	4	0	2	1	0	-1	1	-1	0	-1
	FI	4	2	4	1	7	0	0	-1	2	0	0	0
Ă	SE	1	0	6	-4	2	0	0	0	1	-1	1	0
	UK	6	2	6	- 1	10	2	0	0	7	-2	7	-1
	HR	7		3		4		0		2		2	

QA10b Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) QA10b And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) QA10b Und dann? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La paix entre les Etats membres de I'UE		des perso biens services a	irculation innes, des et des au sein de JE	L'e	uro	d'éch d'étudian	grammes hange ts comme SMUS		ie agricole nune
		Member	nong the States of EU	of peopl and servi	novement e, goods ces within EU	The	euro	program	exchange mes such ASMUS		ommon ral policy
		den Mitglie	Frieden zwischen den Mitgliedsstaaten der EU EB Diff.		e Verkehr rsonen, m und istungen b der EU	Der	Euro	Austausch	enten- iprogramm RASMUS		einsame politik
	%	EB 78.2		EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	25	-1	37	5	19	0	22	4	13	2
	BE	32	2	37	4	30	-2	27	5	15	-1
	BG	38	- 1	40	2	22	1	22	7	24	6
	CZ	35	5	42	5	7	-3	31	2	14	5
	DK	26	-2	34	1	9	1	25	2	17	3
	DE	26	-4	50	6	28	0	19	4	11	-1
	EE	28	2	36	3	22	4	34	9	13	3
Q	IE	24	-7	33	- 1	25	1	17	0	24	5
	EL	33	4	48	5	19	-4	25	8	11	3
9	ES	22	-1	27	6	17	2	26	13	7	1
	FR	24	- 1	30	-2	16	-2	22	-1	11	2
	IT	20	0	39	11	22	1	29	7	10	0
	CY	26	-1	35	-6	14	0	33	4	10	-6
$\mathbf{\Xi}$	LV	27	1	32	1	7	-1	35	5	14	3
	LT LU	28 21	1 1	35 38	3 -1	8 35	0 6	34 24	3 0	21 13	4 4
\geq	HU	21	1	38	-1 3	35 14	-3	30	-1	13	4
	MT	20	-3	34	5	14	-8	25	-2	6	-2
\geq	NL	27	2	41	9	29	3	16	1	17	6
	AT	33	0	46	3	35	4	39	6	25	2
	PL	32	6	34	4	8	-1	20	6	20	1
ŏ	PT	30	6	31	2	17	-1	20	3	11	0
õ	RO	32	0	42	9	25	-9	22	0	28	8
i 🍯	SI	32	1	36	0	34	1	35	4	14	0
	SK	36	7	39	6	29	-6	34	3	12	0
	FI	23	-7	32	2	29	4	22	1	7	1
0	SE	23	-3	41	1	7	0	26	0	11	3
	UK	18	-1	23	0	5	0	9	-2	8	1
	HR	26		41		10		25		14	

QA10b Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA10b And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA10b Und dann? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

QA10T - Parmi les suivants, quel sont les résultats de l'UE les plus positifs ? TOTAL

 $\mathsf{QA10T}$ - Which of the following are the most positive results of the EU? TOTAL

QA10T Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach die positivsten Errungenschaften der EU? GESAMT

			entre les mbres de JE	des perso biens services a	circulation onnes, des et des au sein de JE	L'e	uro	d'éch d'étudian	grammes hange ts comme SMUS		ue agricole mune
			nong the States of EU	of peopl and servi	movement e, goods ces within e EU	The	euro	program	exchange mes such ASMUS		ommon ral policy
			zwischen edsstaaten EU	von Pe Güter Dienstle	e Verkehr rsonen, m und istungen b der EU	Der	Euro	Austausch	enten- programm RASMUS		neinsame politik
	0/	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
	%	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4
	EU 27	61	4	59	2	24	- 1	26	4	14	1
	BE	60	1	53	0	44	-5	35	8	17	-1
	BG	68	-3	82	5	24	0	23	7	27	7
	CZ	67	4	76	4	10	-2	39	3	14	4
	DK	76	6	48	-3	10	1	26	- 1	19	3
	DE	82	5	68	2	34	0	21	4	11	-1
	EE	60	5	74	7	26	4	40	5	13	1
	IE	52	- 1	61	-3	37	6	21	3	27	5
	EL	61	1	65	5	25	-6	28	10	10	0
2	ES	49	4	54	9	22	-3	32	13	8	0
	FR	67	6	48	-2	23	-2	27	0	13	3
	IT	43	0	60	5	31	0	34	8	11	0
	CY	67	-1	57	-10	16	-1	38	4	10	-9
$\mathbf{\Xi}$		49	-2 3	73	-2 1	7	-3	47	5	15	3
\ge	LT LU	55 72	3 11	70 61	1 2	11 41	-1 0	42 26	4 -1	23 14	2 5
\ge	HU	47	-4	61	2 3	19	-2	41	-1	14	0
7	MT	53	-1	46	-2	19	-2	34	2	8	0
\geq	NL	65	7	70	3	34	3	19	2	18	5
\geq	AT	64	5	65	4	42	4	41	7	28	4
\simeq	PL	60	2	68	0	12	-1	25	7	25	3
ŏ	PT	47	10	57	10	21	-8	22	2	12	2
	RO	67	5	67	1	33	-10	25	0	33	7
6	SI	68	1	72	4	40	- 1	43	4	15	0
6	SK	59	11	79	4	43	-7	40	3	13	0
	FI	65	-2	57	-5	38	3	26	1	9	2
0	SE	76	1	69	0	7	- 1	29	1	12	3
	UK	50	4	39	-4	7	0	12	-2	9	1
	HR	60		76		12		31		15	

QA10T - Parmi les suivants, quel sont les résultats de l'UE les plus positifs ? TOTAL

<code>QA10T</code> - Which of the following are the most positive results of the EU? TOTAL

QA10T Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach die positivsten Errungenschaften der EU? GESAMT

		économ	ouvoir Nique de JE	politio diploma I'UE d	uence que et tique de ans le u monde	prote	reau de ection dans l'UE		itre ITANE)		cun ITANE)	N	SP
			onomic f the EU	diplo influenc EU in th the v	U in the rest of the world Der politische		evel of velfare in e EU		her ANEOUS)		one ANEOUS)	D	к
		Wirtsch	ie aftskraft • EU	ui diplom Einfluss um Re		sche er EU der			stiges NTAN)		davon NTAN)	W	'N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	25	0	25	0	22	-1	1	0	10	1	3	0
	BE	25	0	23	-3	33	0	1	0	7	3	2	1
	BG	33	2	23	-3	15	-3	о	0	2	0	2	0
	CZ	26	4	25	0	20	6	0	0	8	0	3	2
	DK	17	2	44	-2	41	0	0	0	9	2	1	0
	DE	44	1	35	2	22	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
	EE	18	2	17	2	19	4	1	0	7	-3	2	0
\bigcirc	IE	25	-4	17	- 7	18	4	1	0	5	-2	3	-3
	EL	24	3	23	4	14	0	0	- 1	17	-3	0	-1
	ES	19	-8	19	-6	17	-10	2	0	15	6	3	- 1
0	FR	15	- 1	19	-5	29	-4	0	0	9	1	3	0
0	IT	20	0	26	1	12	-4	3	2	9	- 1	5	3
1	CY	14	0	21	-2	18	-6	1	1	18	7	1	1
	LV	14	- 1	13	0	17	-2	1	0	9	2	2	1
	LT	25	3	18	0	23	0	1	0	4	1	3	0
	LU	20	0	29	6	32	-3	1	0	6	0	1	-1
	HU	31	5	24	-4	18	-2	0	- 1	9	1	3	2
	MT	17	2	17	0	30	9	0	0	7	0	5	- 1
	NL	21	-5	28	-4	29	-3	0	- 1	7	3	1	0
	AT	44	4	38	7	34	9	5	1	8	-6	2	0
	PL	22	3	18	6	15	-1	1	1	3	-1	4	1
	PT	27	4	21	3	18	-1	2	-3	11	-6	7	0
	RO	33	5	26	4	27	1	2	0	2	0	2	0
	SI	23	-5	19	0	21	-1	1	-1	6	1	0	0
	SK	32	3	24	0	13	1	1	-1	4	0	0	-1
	FI	14	2	24	4	30	0	1	-1	11	5	0	0
	SE	10	-2	41	-1	20	-3	1	1	9	2	1	0
	UK	20	4	20	-1	26	1	0	0	26	3	7	-2
	HR	28		16		18		0		5		2	

QA11 A votre avis, quels sont parmi les suivants, les deux principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? (ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA11 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) QA11 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			ouvoir ial de l'UE	de la	oppement haute ologie	compéte	ents et ences des s de l'UE	Les infras	structures
		The standard of living of EU citizens			er of EU's ade		opment of hnology		nd skills of tizens	Infrastr	uctures
		Der Lebensstandard der EU-Bürger			e des EU- dels		cklung von hnologie	Fähigkeite	ente und en der EU- rger	Infras	ruktur
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
	%	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4	78.2	EB 76.4
	EU 27	25	-1	20	-2	13	-1	13	0	13	-1
O	BE	33	0	15	-4	10	-5	16	- 1	11	0
	BG	29	-12	18	- 1	22	4	14	1	22	1
	CZ	16	0	17	-3	17	1	17	4	9	-4
	DK	31	-6	19	-3	12	-1	10	-2	11	3
	DE	35	4	25	0	9	-2	9	0	16	0
	EE	17	-3	16	1	17	-2	6	0	13	-4
\bigcirc	IE	30	-3	22	1	18	-3	21	4	21	-1
9	EL	16	0	15	-2	15	-2	12	4	15	1
9	ES	19	-7	15	-4	13	1	10	0	19	-3
9	FR	29	- 1	18	0	14	-3	16	1	13	-1
9	IT	11	-5	18	-3	16	0	16	-2	8	0
	CY	15	-6	17	-6	27	3	9	1	7	0
	LV	21	-4	19	-2	12	-2	9	-1	11	0
\mathbf{z}	LT	20	-3	17	1	16	-2	17	1	13	2
\ge	LU	40	-2	15	-3	12	3	15	3	15	3
\mathbf{i}	HU MT	13	3 7	17 19	-3 1	17 19	-7 -3	17	0 -2	13 9	0 0
\geq	NL	36 25	-8	40	-1	9	-3	8 7	-2 -2	9 17	2
\ge	AT	31	-8 0	23	- 1 0	14	2	, 21	-2 3	13	-2
\leq	PL	18	-4	17	0	17	2	9	0	13	-2
	PT	20	5	18	0	12	-1	11	-1	10	-3
	RO	35	-1	25	-3	13	-2	11	-1	10	1
2	SI	25	-5	19	-2	15	-2	7	1	13	0
6	SK	19	2	25	-4	15	-1	14	1	14	0
	FI	27	-6	21	-3	16	2	11	-3	12	-2
ĕ	SE	29	-1	24	1	9	-1	12	2	18	4
	UK	28	-1	18	-6	10	-1	16	- 1	7	-2
۲	HR	40		27		20		10		15	
-											

QA11 A votre avis, quels sont parmi les suivants, les deux principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? (ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA11 In your opinion, which two of the following are the main assets of the EU today? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) QA11 Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Meinung nach heute die zwei wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

			herche ovation	relatior les l	oonnes ns entre Etats nbres	L'indi	ustrie	respon enviror	Sa Isabilité Inemen Ile		tre ITANE)		cun ITANE)	N	SP
			rch and vation	relation betwe	good onship en the er States	The in	dustry	enviror	ts 1mental 1sibility	(SPON	her TANEO S)	(SPON	one TANEO S)	C	ж
		u	chung nd vation	Bezieł zwisch	guten nungen nen den dstaaten	Die In	dustrie	verant gsbew Umga	hr wortun vusster ng mit mwelt		itiges NTAN)		davon NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	14	0	32	3	11	0	13	-2	1	0	6	0	6	1
ŏ	BE	13	-4	35	2	10	-3	14	-6	2	2	6	5	3	2
- Č	BG	11	3	45	6	6	-2	12	0	о	0	1	-1	4	1
	CZ	16	-2	39	6	11	1	14	-2	о	0	7	1	5	2
	DK	23	2	33	2	10	3	37	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
	DE	14	-2	38	3	13	-1	17	-3	0	0	2	-1	3	1
	EE	14	4	41	2	11	-2	19	-2	1	0	5	1	6	2
0	IE	14	0	27	2	7	0	10	1	1	0	3	-2	3	-2
	EL	17	3	30	3	10	-3	9	1	0	- 1	18	-1	1	- 1
	ES	15	-1	27	3	16	3	8	-1	1	0	8	4	8	1
	FR	17	1	31	2	10	1	18	-2	0	0	5	0	5	0
	IT	14	-2	28	-2	8	2	6	-3	1	0	12	1	9	6
	CY	17	4	32	-8	9	-1	26	-5	0	0	12	5	1	1
	LV	6	-3	39	2	12	2	14	-3	0	-1	6	1	7	4
	LT	16	-1	29	-3	13	-1	7	-2	0	0	3	1	8	2
\geq	LU	13	4	41	3	7	-2	16	-3	1	0	3	0	2	-1
	HU	12	-7	30	3	8	0	15	-7	0	0	9	4	5	3
	MT NL	13 12	2 1	29 37	3 7	6 14	-2 -2	20 11	0 -2	0	0 0	3	0 1	7	-1 2
\mathbf{X}	AT	12	1	27	2	14	-2 2	15	-2 -3	2	0	5	-2	2	2 1
	PL	14	3	33	-1	12	-2	10	-3	1	1	2	-2 -1	9	2
	PT	14	3	27	4	7	-2	8	2	0	-1	10	-7	11	2
l 🎽	RO	9	0	36	5	9	-1	9	-3	0	-1	5	1	5	0
	SI	12	-2	41	5	6	-1	22	-4	2	1	4	1	2	1
6	SK	9	-3	37	7	14	-2	11	-1	1	-1	5	1	3	0
	FI	14	5	44	10	10	-2	22	-4	о	0	3	1	2	1
					4	9	-2	19	-7	1	0	1	0	2	0
	SE	18	1	47	4	· ·	~				0		0	-	0
	SE UK	18 10	1	47 29	4 9	13	0	16	0	0	0	7	0	8	-2

QA12 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)

QA12 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA12 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		ociale et la larité		échange/ de marché	La diversité culturelle et l'ouverture aux autres		
		ting the onment		uality and larity		e/ market nomy	Cultural diversity and openness to others		
	Umwel	Umweltschutz		eichheit und Iarität		Handel/ irtschaft	Offenheit	Vielfalt und gegenüber eren	
%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	
EU 27	32	-4	43	-2	30	0	17	0	
BE	32	-9	49	0	25	-3	12	-2	
BG	35	-3	51	-9	38	- 1	11	1	
) CZ	32	-5	39	-2	31	- 1	18	4	
) DK	57	-5	35	-4	22	-3	31	3	
DE	38	-9	51	0	32	2	19	3	
EE	35	-3	39	-6	28	3	21	0	
) IE	27	-7	42	1	38	- 1	21	3	
EL 🗧	23	3	51	0	27	-5	13	2	
ES	19	-4	54	3	24	-1	14	-2	
) FR	41	- 1	49	-6	22	-2	14	-2	
Т	20	-3	31	-2	30	- 1	17	0	
CY	35	-13	56	4	29	1	14	-2	
LV	31	-2	40	-4	36	- 1	13	-1	
LT	24	-7	45	-8	42	4	13	1	
	47	-2	51	-4	23	5	14	0	
HU	26	-10	39	1	27	-3	15	0	
MT	44	2	32	-3	30	1	9	-5	
	31	1	42	-7	34	1	25	-1	
AT	34	-4	43	-1	34	3	17	0	
PL PT	21	-2	38	-4	33	0 1	16	1	
RO	17 35	-2 -5	52 43	0 3	23 39	1	15 14	2 2	
SI	33	-10	43	-3	22	-3	14	-2	
SK	32	-7	44	-3 -2	36	-3 2	13	-2	
FI	44	-7 3	40	-2 -9	22	2	22	-4	
SE	70	-5	41	-9	16	0	26	-4 -2	
UK	38	-3	33	2	31	-2	20	3	
HR	25	-		_		_		-	
	23		47		45		21		

QA12 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)

QA12 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA12 Auf welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte sollte sich unsere Gesellschaft konzentrieren, um die größten weltweiten Herausforderungen zu meistern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Le pro	grès et								
			vation	Les tra	ditions	Autre (SF	PONTANE)	Aucun (S	PONTANE)	NS	SP
		-	ess and vation	Trad	itions		her ANEOUS)		one ANEOUS)	D	к
			ritt und vation	Tradi	tionen		stiges NTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		w	'N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	37	2	10	- 1	1	0	1	0	3	0
	BE	41	1	10	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
	BG	32	6	14	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
	CZ	28	0	21	2	0	0	3	1	3	2
	DK	40	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
	DE	35	- 1	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	EE	25	- 1	12	- 1	0	- 1	1	- 1	5	2
\bigcirc	IE	32	- 1	14	3	1	0	1	0	4	-2
	EL	40	0	15	- 1	2	0	3	0	1	0
	ES	46	1	6	-2	3	2	1	1	3	0
	FR	44	7	12	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
0	IT	41	0	11	-1	2	-2	3	1	4	2
1	CY	32	4	21	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
	LV	26	-2	9	1	0	- 1	3	2	5	3
	LT	24	2	11	1	1	0	1	0	4	1
	LU	35	6	10	3	1	0	0	-1	1	-2
	HU	40	-4	15	2	1	1	2	1	5	3
	MT	29	2	17	2	1	0	1	0	6	-2
	NL	43	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	AT	34	5	16	0	4	0	1	-2	1	0
	PL	29	- 1	12	0	1	1	1	1	6	1
9	PT	28	0	11	-5	0	- 1	2	0	9	2
	RO	33	8	15	-4	2	0	1	0	2	- 1
9	SI	47	7	8	-2	3	1	1	1	2	1
9	SK	30	2	11	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
	FI	42	6	15	2	1	0	1	1	0	- 1
	SE	32	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UK	31	1	9	-4	1	1	2	1	7	0
	HR	37		18		0		0		2	

E.

QA13 A votre avis, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE pour faire face au futur ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES) QA13 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) QA13 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			galités ales		rrence des nergents	Une croissance insuffisante		La dette publique de ses Etats membres	
		Ageing of the population		Social in	equalities		tion from countries		ficient wth	Public de Membei	ebt of its r States
			rung der kerung	Soziale Ungleichheiten		Wettbewe Schwelle	erb durch enländer		chendes Istum	Staatsverschuld ng der Mitgliedstaaten	
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
\bigcirc	EU 27	25	1	22	0	16	0	12	0	35	-5
0	BE	27	-10	21	1	18	-4	11	2	34	-8
	BG	35	-2	33	-4	20	3	15	1	15	-4
	CZ	36	1	26	-3	18	5	13	4	41	-8
0	DK	17	-2	16	0	34	-5	13	-3	35	-8
9	DE	34	0	28	2	10	- 1	7	1	61	0
	EE	51	11	28	0	11	1	6	1	18	-6
Q	IE	21	4	13	-4	19	4	20	5	37	-10
9	EL	18	4	28	2	16	-2	19	3	34	-6
9	ES	20	1	22	0	7	- 1	11	1	25	1
9	FR	21	2	21	-4	26	3	14	1	33	-4
9	IT	10	-2	16	-2	23	- 1	19	0	33	-7
Ì	CY	16	-4	15	1	10	-2	10	3	45	1
	LV	28	0	25	0	13	- 1	9	-2	27	-4
	LT	40	5	24	-3	11	-2	8	- 1	21	0
\geq	LU	24	4	17	-3	18	4	12	5	39	-4
	HU	32	1	22	0	11	-3	12	-2	28	-6
	MT	35	2	10	3	8	-2	7	4	51	-9
\ge	NL	35	3	15	-4	22	-3	10	2	46	-8
\leq	AT	19	-1	30	2 0	11	-1 -2	15	3 3	51 19	-4 -9
	PL	27	2	26		13		12			
	PT RO	23 30	4 5	35 28	0 -1	13 10	0 0	15 8	-3 -2	27 22	4
	SI	20	-5	28	- 1 5	11	-2	° 10	-2 1	27	-2 -9
5	SK	20 30	-5 4	23 33	5	17	-2 -2	10	3	36	-9
	FI	30	4 0	33 15	-7	17	-2 3	7	-1	45	-3
	SE	18	-5	13	-3	21	2	6	- 1	38	-7
	UK	30	2	13	2	17	2	14	0	31	-5
	HR	24		22		26		10		41	
		·									

QA13 A votre avis, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE pour faire face au futur ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA13 In your opinion, what are the two main challenges for the EU in order to face the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) QA13 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 chó	òmage	L'accè jeunes à		environ	oblèmes nementa Ix	Au (SPON	tre TANE)	Aud (SPON	cun TANE)	NS	5P
		Unempl	oyment	Access for youn	-		nmental ues	Oth (SPONTA	ner NEOUS)		ne ANEOUS)	D	к
		Arbeitslosigkeit		Zuga Beschä für ji Mens	ftigung unge	Umwel	tfragen	Sons (SPON		Nichts (SPON	davon NTAN)	WN	
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	45	4	22	- 1	6	-1	0	- 1	0	0	2	1
0	BE	42	9	21	2	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	BG	52	5	19	3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	1	0
>	CZ	34	2	14	1	4	- 1	0	0	0	-1	2	1
9	DK	46	13	24	4	10	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DE	29	5	16	- 1	7	-3	0	0	0	0	1	1
	EE	41	-4	21	-2	7	0	0	- 1	1	0	1	0
\mathbf{Q}	IE	49	2	27	0	2	-2	0	- 1	1	1	1	-2
2	EL	53	-2	16	0	1	- 1	1	1	1	0	1	0
9	ES	68	1	31	-3	2	-1	0	- 1	0	0	1	1
8	FR	50	5	24	-3	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	IT	43	5	22	1	3	0	0	-1	1	0	3	2
	CY	65	5	32	-1	4	-3	0	0	1	1	0	0
\ge	LV LT	43 44	-2 1	22 20	2 0	6 5	-1 -2	1 0	0 -1	1 0	1 0	3 4	2 1
\ge	LU	39	0	35	6	8	-2	1	0	0	-1	4	-1
\ge	HU	49	-1	24	4	3	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	MT	43	4	23	4	5	-2	0	-1	0	0	2	-1
\leq	NL	35	10	17	4	11	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0
$\overline{\frown}$	AT	37	6	22	4	7	-1	0	-2	1	-1	0	-1
$\overline{\bigcirc}$	PL	47	2	20	-4	1	- 1	1	1	о	0	4	2
õ	PT	44	-5	13	-3	1	- 1	0	-1	о	-1	3	1
Õ	RO	50	8	35	0	5	-1	0	- 1	о	0	2	- 1
9	SI	42	-2	48	12	7	- 1	1	0	о	0	0	0
0	SK	41	3	15	0	3	-4	1	1	ο	0	0	- 1
	FI	38	8	23	2	13	2	ο	0	ο	0	0	0
	SE	49	14	17	-2	30	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UK	46	0	22	-3	10	0	0	- 1	1	1	3	0
	HR	49		23		2		0		0		1	

QA14 Parmi les éléments suivants, quels seraient selon vous les deux plus utiles pour le futur de l'Europe ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA14 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA14 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		ntières de l'UE bien nies		on de l'Euro s pays de l'UE		aux de vie arables
			e education dards	Well define borders o			iction of the EU countries		ble living dards
		Ausbild	ichbare dungs-/ standards	Klar definie Grenzen			des Euro in -Ländern	-	ichbare rhältnisse
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	39	1	15	- 1	13	- 1	52	1
0	BE	29	- 1	18	-5	17	-7	47	1
9	BG	32	4	12	-3	13	- 1	75	5
	CZ	29	4	12	- 1	7	0	70	1
•	DK	53	2	19	2	12	-3	42	-3
	DE	56	0	11	-2	14	0	52	1
	EE	37	1	12	0	16	3	60	-2
0	IE	46	0	14	0	19	- 1	50	8
	EL	29	3	20	-3	12	- 1	52	1
0	ES	63	9	7	-4	6	-4	54	4
0	FR	30	0	19	1	16	4	55	-2
0	IT	22	1	19	- 1	22	- 1	38	2
3	CY	42	2	24	-2	7	-6	62	8
	LV	30	7	14	-3	13	1	49	-4
	LT	25	3	10	1	16	2	62	-6
\bigcirc	LU	47	3	14	-3	18	1	45	1
\bigcirc	HU	15	- 1	18	-3	19	-7	55	-3
	MT	48	- 1	8	-3	15	0	48	10
	NL	33	2	10	- 1	12	0	47	1
\bigcirc	AT	41	2	28	3	21	- 1	50	6
\bigcirc	PL	24	-5	14	0	12	-2	68	- 1
0	PT	23	3	15	- 1	14	-3	49	-2
\bigcirc	RO	34	- 1	17	-4	19	-7	63	7
9	SI	28	-5	7	0	11	-4	69	3
9	SK	24	5	11	1	24	-1	72	11
	FI	35	- 1	18	- 1	27	7	48	-6
0	SE	63	2	8	1	5	-3	56	-3
	UK	45	1	18	-3	4	-1	44	0
	HR	42		21		17		63	

QA14 Parmi les éléments suivants, quels seraient selon vous les deux plus utiles pour le futur de l'Europe ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA14 Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA14 Welche zwei der folgenden Dinge sehen Sie - wenn überhaupt - als am meisten hilfreich für die Zukunft Europas an? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

			armée mune		vernement que de l'UE	Autre (SF	PONTANE)	Aucun (S	PONTANE)	N	SP
		A comm	on army	governm	conomic ent for the EU		her ANEOUS)		one ANEOUS)	D	к
		-	Eine gemeinsame Armee		ropäische tsregierung		stiges NTAN)		davon NTAN)	W	'N
	%	EB Diff. 78.2 EB 76.4		EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	8	1	29	-4	1	-2	3	1	6	2
	BE	11	0	35	-7	3	2	1	0	2	2
	BG	5	-3	33	-6	0	- 1	0	0	5	0
	CZ	9	0	18	-2	1	-7	5	4	4	1
	DK	6	2	27	-6	3	-4	5	4	3	1
	DE	5	2	30	-5	1	- 1	2	1	3	1
	EE	10	- 1	20	-4	1	-2	3	2	4	1
\mathbf{O}	IE	7	2	33	- 1	2	- 1	2	1	4	-6
	EL	6	0	26	-4	1	-6	9	7	4	-2
	ES	2	-2	28	-4	3	3	1	-2	5	0
Q	FR	12	1	39	-6	0	-2	2	1	5	1
•	IT	8	-4	33	-9	2	0	4	1	9	5
	CY	12	- 1	32	-9	2	0	2	1	2	1
	LV	8	1	26	-4	0	-6	6	5	7	3
	LT	7	0	29	- 1	2	- 1	2	1	6	2
	LU	9	2	39	0	2	0	2	1	0	-3
	HU	6	-3	40	1	2	1	3	2	5	2
	MT	4	0	30	-2	0	- 1	0	-1	7	-6
	NL	17	5	41	-6	2	-4	4	3	2	0
2	AT	11	3	19	-2	5	-2	4	-1	2	0
	PL PT	7	1	17	-1	2	1	1	0	7	2
	RO	8 10	0 3	24 25	0 0	1	-1 0	2	0 0	15 6	3 1
	SI	6	-2	25 28	-5	5	3	2	-1	3	1
-	SK	6	-2 0	20	-5 -15	1	-1	1	-1	2	0
	FI	5	1	23	-15	1	-4	6	5	3	0
	SE	7	2	20	-6	1	-4	6	4	2	0
	UK	8	2	24	1	2	-4	7	4	8	0
	HR	16		31		1		1		2	
<u> </u>										~	

QA15.1 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

QA15.1 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

QA15.1 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	C	Ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene		tscheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
\bigcirc	EU 27	66	2	28	-3	3	0	3	1
	BE	78	4	17	-4	3	-2	2	2
	BG	81	6	16	-5	1	-1	2	0
	CZ	66	3	30	-4	1	0	3	1
	DK	57	7	39	-8	2	0	2	1
	DE	60	3	36	-4	2	1	2	0
	EE	46	-9	45	5	6	3	3	1
\bigcirc	IE	61	0	27	4	7	-3	5	- 1
	EL	68	-3	30	3	1	0	1	0
0	ES	72	-3	23	0	2	2	3	1
	FR	70	5	24	-5	2	- 1	4	1
0	IT	73	-3	17	-1	5	0	5	4
\odot	CY	74	-5	25	6	1	0	0	- 1
\bigcirc	LV	60	7	35	-9	2	0	3	2
	LT	58	-7	37	5	1	0	4	2
\bigcirc	LU	81	9	16	-8	2	0	1	- 1
	HU	76	-4	15	1	5	1	4	2
	MT	71	-2	20	0	3	1	6	1
\bigcirc	NL	60	2	35	7	2	-9	3	0
	AT	57	-2	35	0	6	2	2	0
\bigcirc	PL	78	7	18	-8	1	0	3	1
0	PT	85	3	10	-3	2	1	3	- 1
	RO	83	5	12	-6	1	0	4	1
9	SI	72	0	25	2	2	-2	1	0
0	SK	76	0	21	0	1	0	2	0
	FI	45	-18	50	16	3	1	2	1
0	SE	51	6	46	-6	1	-1	2	1
	UK	46	5	48	-5	2	-1	4	1
	HR	64		31		1		4	

QA15.2 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

QA15.2 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

QA15.2 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	D	к
			eidungen auf her Ebene		tscheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	W	'N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	70	1	24	-2	3	0	3	1
	BE	80	3	13	-3	5	-2	2	2
-	BG	77	4	18	-3	3	0	2	-1
	CZ	66	- 1	29	- 1	2	0	3	2
	DK	54	2	42	-2	2	0	2	0
	DE	71	2	25	-3	2	1	2	0
	EE	58	-8	34	3	5	3	3	2
\bigcirc	IE	67	8	22	3	6	-9	5	-2
	EL	71	1	24	-3	4	2	1	0
0	ES	78	-3	18	0	1	1	3	2
0	FR	71	5	22	-5	3	0	4	0
\bigcirc	IT	74	-6	15	1	7	2	4	3
\bigcirc	CY	79	-5	19	5	1	- 1	1	1
	LV	65	2	28	-5	3	2	4	1
\bigcirc	LT	62	-4	32	2	1	- 1	5	3
\bigcirc	LU	86	10	9	-7	2	-4	3	1
\bigcirc	HU	77	-1	14	-2	6	1	3	2
	MT	68	-4	19	2	6	7	7	1
\bigcirc	NL	69	2	25	7	3	-11	3	2
\bigcirc	AT	53	-2	37	-2	8	3	2	1
$\overline{}$	PL	78	8	19	-8	1	- 1	2	1
۲	PT	81	-3	11	0	5	3	3	0
0	RO	75	3	16	-6	3	0	6	3
9	SI	71	2	26	0	2	-2	1	0
9	SK	77	0	19	-2	2	1	2	1
0	FI	55	-11	42	12	2	0	1	-1
	SE	68	7	31	-6	1	0	0	- 1
	UK	52	6	41	-8	3	0	4	2
	HR	65		30		2		3	

QA15.3 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

QA15.3 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

QA15.3 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 Moins de prises de Pas de changement NSP décisions au niveau décisions au niveau nécessaire (SPONTANE) européen européen More decision-making at Less decision-making at No change is needed DK (SPONTANEOUS) a European level a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf Weniger Entscheidungen Keine Veränderung nötig WN europäischer Ebene auf europäischer Ebene (SPONTAN) Diff Diff Diff Diff. EΒ EΒ EΒ EΒ % EΒ EΒ EΒ EΒ 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.2 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 EU 27 -2 ΒE - 1 - 1 ΒG -2 - 1 CZ -1 -2 DK -1 -2 DE -3 - 1 EE -4 ΙE -3 -2 EL ο ES -4 FR -4 IT - 7 CY -4 - 1 LV -2 LT -5 LU -2 ΗU -3 MT -9 NL -6 -9 AT -3 PL -2 ΡT -1 з - 1 RO -6 SI -3 -1 SK -2 FI - 7 SE - 1 - 1 UK - 7 -2 HR

QA15.4 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

QA15.4 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

QA15.4 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau ppéen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	C	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene		scheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	80	- 1	14	- 1	3	1	3	1
	BE	85	-2	9	0	5	1	1	1
-	BG	83	3	12	-3	2	0	3	0
	CZ	86	-2	10	0	1	0	3	2
	DK	88	0	10	- 1	1	0	1	1
	DE	90	0	7	-2	1	1	2	1
	EE	72	-9	21	5	5	4	2	0
\bigcirc	IE	72	2	19	6	4	-6	5	-2
	EL	73	-2	22	1	4	1	1	0
0	ES	83	-5	12	1	2	2	3	2
	FR	83	3	12	-2	1	-2	4	1
\bigcirc	IT	72	-6	17	3	6	0	5	3
\bigcirc	CY	88	1	11	0	1	-1	0	0
\bigcirc	LV	78	-3	14	-3	4	3	4	3
	LT	71	-6	24	3	1	0	4	3
\bigcirc	LU	86	1	10	2	2	-3	2	0
\bigcirc	HU	78	-7	11	2	9	4	2	1
	MT	78	-6	10	1	5	3	7	2
	NL	87	1	10	4	2	-5	1	0
\bigcirc	AT	76	- 1	18	-2	5	2	1	1
\bigcirc	PL	84	- 1	11	-2	2	1	3	2
0	PT	83	-2	9	- 1	5	3	3	0
	RO	79	1	11	-3	4	0	6	2
9	SI	79	-8	16	6	3	0	2	2
0	SK	86	-3	11	2	1	0	2	1
Ð	FI	81	-4	17	5	1	0	1	- 1
	SE	92	2	7	- 1	1	0	0	- 1
	UK	66	5	29	-6	2	0	3	1
	HR	76		19		2		3	

QA15.5 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

QA15.5 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

QA15.5 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		n-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	D	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene	5	scheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	83	-2	11	0	3	1	3	1
	BE	86	- 1	7	- 1	6	1	1	1
-	BG	90	1	6	- 1	2	0	2	0
	CZ	89	-2	7	- 1	2	1	2	2
	DK	90	-2	7	1	2	0	1	1
	DE	89	-2	8	1	1	0	2	1
	EE	85	-4	8	0	5	4	2	0
\bigcirc	IE	76	2	14	7	5	-7	5	-2
0	EL	74	-1	20	0	5	1	1	0
0	ES	83	-5	12	1	2	2	3	2
0	FR	87	0	8	0	2	0	3	0
\bigcirc	IT	78	-5	13	1	5	1	4	3
9	CY	92	4	7	-3	1	- 1	0	0
	LV	83	-7	6	-2	6	5	5	4
-	LT	83	-6	12	4	1	- 1	4	3
\bigcirc	LU	84	-2	12	6	2	-4	2	0
\bigcirc	HU	78	-5	8	2	11	2	3	1
	MT	83	-7	6	2	5	4	6	1
	NL	87	3	8	2	3	-6	2	1
\bigcirc	AT	77	0	15	-4	7	4	1	0
$\overline{}$	PL	86	-2	10	1	2	1	2	0
9	PT	82	- 1	9	- 1	6	3	3	-1
\bigcirc	RO	79	2	10	-5	5	1	6	2
9	SI	82	-4	11	2	5	0	2	2
9	SK	89	-3	9	3	1	0	1	0
	FI	82	-2	15	3	2	0	1	- 1
	SE	89	- 1	9	1	1	0	1	0
	UK	76	3	19	-4	2	1	3	0
	HR	81		13		3		3	

QA15.6 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

QA15.6 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

QA15.6 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	D	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene		scheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	75	1	19	-2	3	0	3	1
	BE	81	0	10	- 1	8	0	1	1
-	BG	74	0	19	- 1	4	1	3	0
	CZ	76	- 1	21	0	1	0	2	1
	DK	68	- 1	29	1	2	0	1	0
	DE	77	0	18	- 1	2	0	3	1
	EE	64	0	28	-4	6	3	2	1
\bigcirc	IE	67	9	22	3	6	-11	5	- 1
	EL	73	3	24	-2	2	- 1	1	0
۵	ES	83	- 1	13	- 1	2	2	2	0
\bigcirc	FR	82	4	13	-4	3	1	2	- 1
\bigcirc	IT	74	-6	15	1	7	2	4	3
${ \bigcirc }$	CY	88	-1	11	2	1	- 1	0	0
	LV	66	6	26	-10	4	2	4	2
-	LT	70	-3	26	3	1	- 1	3	1
\bigcirc	LU	85	2	10	0	4	- 1	1	- 1
\bigcirc	HU	75	-3	13	-1	9	2	3	2
	MT	78	-2	11	1	6	1	5	0
\bigcirc	NL	75	5	18	6	5	-11	2	0
\bigcirc	AT	53	-1	37	-2	9	3	1	0
\bigcirc	PL	81	5	14	-7	2	1	3	1
۲	PT	80	0	10	-2	7	3	3	- 1
0	RO	75	4	14	-9	4	1	7	4
9	SI	73	-3	22	3	4	- 1	1	1
9	SK	79	0	19	0	1	-1	1	1
0	FI	61	-9	36	11	2	-1	1	-1
	SE	66	3	31	-2	1	-1	2	0
	UK	62	6	32	-6	3	0	3	0
	HR	68		26		3		3	

QA15.7 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

QA15.7 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

QA15.7 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	e prises de au niveau opéen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at lean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	C	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene	5	tscheidungen ischer Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	80	-2	14	0	3	1	3	1
0	BE	84	- 1	10	0	5	0	1	1
	BG	76	-2	17	1	4	1	3	0
	CZ	79	-2	18	1	1	0	2	1
	DK	85	- 1	13	0	1	0	1	1
	DE	88	-3	9	1	1	0	2	2
	EE	67	-6	26	3	6	3	1	0
\bigcirc	IE	71	9	18	3	6	-11	5	- 1
e	EL	78	- 1	19	0	2	1	1	0
6	ES	86	-3	10	0	2	2	2	1
0	FR	84	-2	12	2	2	0	2	0
\bigcirc	IT	76	-6	14	1	5	1	5	4
\leq	CY	88	-3	11	3	1	0	0	0
	LV	69	0	24	-3	4	2	3	1
-	LT	72	-5	24	3	1	0	3	2
\bigcirc	LU	87	-2	9	3	3	0	1	- 1
\bigcirc	HU	80	-4	9	1	8	1	3	2
	MT	76	-2	16	2	3	- 1	5	1
$\overline{}$	NL	81	1	16	6	2	-7	1	0
	AT	69	-3	24	-1	6	3	1	1
\mathbf{i}	PL	81	2	14	-4	2	1	3	1
9	PT	81	-2	11	1	5	2	3	- 1
\mathbf{O}	RO	73	-1	16	-4	5	2	6	3
9	SI	78	-4	19	5	2	-2	1	1
9	SK	80	- 1	18	1	1	-1	1	1
	FI	69	-11	27	10	2	0	2	1
	SE	88	1	12	0	0	-1	0	0
	UK	72	2	23	-3	2	0	3	1
	HR	68		26		3		3	

QA15.8 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

QA15.8 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

QA15.8 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	C	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene	-	scheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	73	0	20	-2	4	1	3	1
	BE	79	- 1	13	0	6	- 1	2	2
-	BG	70	8	25	-6	2	-2	3	0
	CZ	72	-1	23	-1	2	0	3	2
	DK	65	-1	31	2	2	0	2	-1
	DE	81	-1	14	- 1	2	1	3	1
	EE	65	-4	26	0	6	3	3	1
\bigcirc	IE	72	11	20	- 1	4	-7	4	-3
0	EL	70	- 1	27	1	2	0	1	0
0	ES	75	- 1	21	-2	2	2	2	1
0	FR	79	3	15	-4	3	1	3	0
\bigcirc	IT	70	-5	18	0	7	2	5	3
9	CY	89	- 1	10	1	1	0	0	0
	LV	66	3	28	-6	2	2	4	1
-	LT	73	-5	22	4	1	- 1	4	2
\bigcirc	LU	83	2	12	1	3	-2	2	-1
\bigcirc	HU	75	-5	14	2	7	2	4	1
	MT	75	-2	16	2	4	1	5	-1
	NL	69	3	23	7	4	-12	4	2
	AT	49	-3	39	-2	11	5	1	0
	PL	79	0	17	- 1	1	0	3	1
9	PT	80	-3	11	0	6	4	3	-1
9	RO	74	4	17	-7	3	0	6	3
9	SI	67	1	28	0	3	-2	2	1
9	SK	76	- 1	20	- 1	2	1	2	1
	FI	62	-13	34	13	2	- 1	2	1
	SE	77	-2	21	2	1	0	1	0
-	UK	60	7	33	-8	3	0	4	1
	HR	59		34		3		4	

QA15.9 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

QA15.9 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

QA15.9 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 Moins de prises de Pas de changement NSP décisions au niveau décisions au niveau nécessaire (SPONTANE) européen européen More decision-making at Less decision-making at No change is needed DK (SPONTANEOUS) a European level a European level Mehr Entscheidungen auf Weniger Entscheidungen Keine Veränderung nötig WN europäischer Ebene auf europäischer Ebene (SPONTAN) Diff Diff Diff Diff. EΒ EΒ EΒ EΒ % EΒ EΒ EΒ EΒ 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.2 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 EU 27 - 1 -1 ΒE - 1 -2 ΒG -3 -2 CZ -4 DK -3 -1 DE - 1 - 1 EE -10 ΙE -10 -3 EL -1 -1 ES -3 FR -2 IΤ -7 CY -6 - 1 LV -5 -2 LT -5 -2 LU -2 -3 ΗU -8 MΤ -6 NL -13 AT -6 PL -3 PΤ -5 - 1 RO -5 SI -4 SK -2 FI - 7 - 1 SE -2 UK - 1 -6 HR

QA15.10 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

QA15.10 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

QA15.10 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	prises de au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		n-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	C	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene		scheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	v	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	67	1	25	-2	4	0	4	1
	BE	73	1	18	0	7	-2	2	1
-	BG	85	5	10	-4	3	0	2	-1
	CZ	62	0	34	-2	1	0	3	2
	DK	55	3	39	-4	3	0	3	1
	DE	59	0	33	0	5	0	3	0
	EE	74	0	20	-2	4	1	2	1
\bigcirc	IE	66	5	20	4	8	-8	6	-1
9	EL	70	2	28	- 1	1	-1	1	0
9	ES	81	1	15	-4	1	1	3	2
0	FR	71	4	21	-4	4	0	4	0
0	IT	70	-5	18	1	6	0	6	4
\leq	CY	86	1	13	0	1	- 1	0	0
	LV	76	5	20	-7	1	0	3	2
9	LT	80	-2	16	2	1	- 1	3	1
\bigcirc	LU	72	3	20	- 1	5	-2	3	0
	HU	74	- 1	16	- 1	7	2	3	0
	MT	64	-8	18	2	8	4	10	2
	NL	38	-2	50	11	4	-12	8	3
	AT	51	-4	38	3	9	1	2	0
	PL	82	4	13	-5	2	0	3	1
9	PT	79	0	13	- 1	5	3	3	-2
9	RO	83	5	9	-7	3	0	5	2
9	SI	74	1	21	- 1	3	-2	2	2
9	SK	74	1	24	- 1	1	0	1	0
-	FI	51	-3	44	5	2	- 1	3	-1
	SE	35	1	60	0	2	0	3	- 1
	UK	53	4	40	-4	3	0	4	0
	HR	68		26		3		3	

QA15.11 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

QA15.11 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

QA15.11 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

		décisions	prises de au niveau péen	décisions	e prises de au niveau opéen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
		More decisio	on-making at ean level	Less decisio	on-making at lean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	C	ж
			eidungen auf her Ebene		tscheidungen ischer Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	83	-1	10	-1	4	1	3	1
	BE	84	-2	8	1	6	-1	2	2
	BG	80	4	8	-3	9	1	3	-2
	CZ	83	-3	13	2	2	0	2	1
	DK	88	- 1	9	0	1	0	2	1
	DE	91	2	5	-2	2	- 1	2	1
	EE	84	-3	8	- 1	5	3	3	1
\mathbf{O}	IE	76	5	12	3	7	-6	5	-2
	EL	78	2	17	-2	4	0	1	0
۵	ES	88	-3	9	1	1	1	2	1
0	FR	86	0	7	-2	4	2	3	0
\bigcirc	IT	79	-6	11	2	6	2	4	2
\overline{c}	CY	92	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
	LV	83	-3	8	0	5	2	4	1
-	LT	85	-3	11	3	0	-2	4	2
\bigcirc	LU	84	-6	9	4	5	1	2	1
\bigcirc	HU	76	-4	11	2	11	2	2	0
	MT	86	-3	4	0	4	2	6	1
$\overline{}$	NL	84	6	9	2	4	-9	3	1
$\overline{}$	AT	73	0	15	-5	11	4	1	1
$\overline{}$	PL	85	- 1	10	1	2	0	3	0
@	PT	81	-4	9	0	7	4	3	0
\bigcirc	RO	79	2	11	-3	5	- 1	5	2
9	SI	82	-3	14	4	3	-2	1	1
9	SK	88	1	9	- 1	2	0	1	0
	FI	80	- 1	16	0	2	0	2	1
	SE	92	1	6	- 1	1	0	1	0
	UK	76	3	18	-4	3	0	3	1
	HR	80		15		2		3	

QA15.12 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. Garantir l'approvisionnement énergétique

QA15.12 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. Securing energy supply

QA15.12 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. Sicherung der Energieversorgung

		Plus de	prises de	Moins de	prises de	Dee de ek			
			au niveau péen		au niveau péen		angement (SPONTANE)	N	SP
			on-making at ean level		on-making at ean level		e is needed ANEOUS)	D	к
			eidungen auf her Ebene		scheidungen scher Ebene		derung nötig NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	78	0	16	- 1	2	0	4	1
	BE	87	1	7	- 1	4	-2	2	2
	BG	80	5	13	-3	2	-1	5	-1
	CZ	72	3	22	-6	3	1	3	2
	DK	82	1	15	- 1	1	- 1	2	1
	DE	84	2	13	-3	1	0	2	1
	EE	70	-3	23	1	5	2	2	0
\bigcirc	IE	75	7	15	3	5	-6	5	-4
	EL	77	-2	19	0	2	1	2	1
0	ES	83	- 1	12	-2	1	1	4	2
0	FR	79	3	13	-4	3	1	5	0
	IT	78	-5	12	1	5	1	5	3
\bigcirc	CY	88	- 1	11	2	1	0	0	- 1
\bigcirc	LV	73	-4	17	-2	6	4	4	2
	LT	76	-7	20	6	0	-1	4	2
\bigcirc	LU	85	-4	11	5	3	1	1	-2
\bigcirc	HU	81	-6	10	3	6	1	3	2
	MT	77	-4	14	2	2	0	7	2
\bigcirc	NL	76	3	16	7	4	-11	4	1
\bigcirc	AT	68	-1	24	-3	7	4	1	0
\bigcirc	PL	80	0	15	0	2	1	3	- 1
۲	PT	78	-3	11	- 1	6	4	5	0
	RO	69	-4	19	0	4	0	8	4
9	SI	79	- 1	18	3	2	-2	1	0
0	SK	81	- 1	16	0	1	- 1	2	2
	FI	71	-6	24	4	3	2	2	0
0	SE	71	3	26	-2	1	- 1	2	0
	UK	69	4	26	-3	1	-1	4	0
	HR	70		24		2		4	

QA16.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie

QA16.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The State intervenes too much in our lives

QA16.1 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

			à fait cord		itôt cord		t pas cord		u tout cord	NS	SP		tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
		Totally	agree	Tend to	o agree		id to gree		ally gree	D	к	Total '	Agree'		ital gree'
			ne voll anz zu		ie eher u		ne eher nt zu	überl	nme naupt it zu	w	'N		amt ne zu'	'Stimm	amt 1e nicht u'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	28	-3	39	2	24	1	6	0	3	0	67	- 1	30	1
	BE	28	2	44	1	22	-5	5	1	1	1	72	3	27	-4
	BG	23	- 1	28	-2	28	- 1	16	6	5	-2	51	-3	44	5
	CZ	34	-4	44	3	17	- 1	3	1	2	1	78	- 1	20	0
	DK	26	0	35	-4	31	3	7	0	1	1	61	-4	38	3
0	DE	21	- 1	33	0	36	2	8	0	2	- 1	54	- 1	44	2
	EE	14	0	32	- 1	36	3	16	-3	2	1	46	- 1	52	0
	IE	31	2	40	2	21	-5	4	1	4	0	71	4	25	-4
9	EL	54	1	36	-3	7	1	2	1	1	0	90	-2	9	2
	ES	38	4	40	3	14	-5	4	-1	4	- 1	78	7	18	-6
	FR	22	-10	39	2	28	5	6	0	5	3	61	-8	34	5
	IT	42	2	37	-4	12	0	5	0	4	2	79	-2	17	0
3	CY	46	5	32	4	12	-4	8	-5	2	0	78	9	20	-9
	LV	17	-6	33	0	33	3	12	0	5	3	50	-6	45	3
	LT	17	-7	33	-2	32	5	12	2	6	2	50	-9	44	7
	LU	19	0	35	1	35	1	9	-3	2	1	54	1	44	-2
	HU	41	-5	38	5	14	-3	4	1	3	2	79	0	18	-2
	MT	18	-3	37	4	32	4	6	-3	7	-2	55	1	38	1
	NL	24	2	36	-2	34	2	5	-2	1	0	60	0	39	0
	AT	18	-6	43	-1	31	5	6	2	2	0	61	-7	37	7
$\overline{\bigcirc}$	PL	20	2	41	- 1	29	-2	5	0	5	1	61	1	34	-2
0	PT	43	-6	46	11	7	-5	2	0	2	0	89	5	9	-5
	RO	18	-10	38	8	29	8	10	-6	5	0	56	-2	39	2
9	SI	50	7	35	-2	12	-4	2	-1	1	0	85	5	14	-5
9	SK	33	3	45	0	16	-4	4	0	2	1	78	3	20	-4
	FI	17	9	27	-5	48	-3	6	0	2	- 1	44	4	54	-3
	SE	13	0	42	0	33	0	11	-1	1	1	55	0	44	- 1
	UK	28	-8	42	3	23	4	4	2	3	- 1	70	-5	27	6
	HR	41		36		16		4		3		77		20	

QA16.2 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

QA16.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

QA16.2 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

			à fait cord		tôt cord		t pas cord		u tout cord	N	SP		tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
		Totally	agree	Tend to	o agree		id to gree		ally gree	D	к	Total '	Agree'		otal Igree'
		Stimm und ga			e eher u		ne eher nt zu	überl	nme naupt it zu	w	'N		amt ne zu'	'Stimm	amt ne nicht u'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	23	-3	44	1	18	1	6	0	9	1	67	-2	24	1
	BE	24	1	43	-2	22	-4	7	2	4	3	67	- 1	29	-2
	BG	33	2	41	- 1	11	0	5	1	10	-2	74	1	16	1
	CZ	17	-2	49	2	18	-3	7	1	9	2	66	0	25	-2
Õ	DK	31	-4	42	2	18	0	5	0	4	2	73	-2	23	0
0	DE	31	-5	46	6	16	-1	4	0	3	0	77	1	20	- 1
	EE	26	-8	51	7	13	0	4	0	6	1	77	-1	17	0
Õ	IE	31	2	46	2	12	2	3	2	8	-8	77	4	15	4
	EL	20	-2	41	0	22	3	11	0	6	- 1	61	-2	33	3
	ES	20	- 1	37	1	16	0	9	- 1	18	1	57	0	25	-1
Õ	FR	12	-4	38	- 1	28	4	11	- 1	11	2	50	-5	39	3
0	IT	23	-4	44	-2	18	3	5	-1	10	4	67	-6	23	2
0	CY	30	-4	33	-2	18	4	12	1	7	1	63	-6	30	5
	LV	25	-6	50	6	14	-2	3	-1	8	3	75	0	17	-3
	LT	29	-11	47	8	11	0	3	1	10	2	76	-3	14	1
Ó	LU	23	0	46	8	23	3	4	-4	4	-7	69	8	27	-1
	HU	25	0	38	2	21	-3	8	0	8	1	63	2	29	-3
	MT	23	-9	38	8	15	3	3	-4	21	2	61	- 1	18	-1
	NL	21	0	39	-3	27	0	8	1	5	2	60	-3	35	1
	AT	23	-5	50	0	18	5	3	- 1	6	1	73	-5	21	4
Θ	PL	19	-5	53	3	15	0	2	1	11	1	72	-2	17	1
0	PT	19	-1	44	6	17	-3	3	-2	17	0	63	5	20	-5
	RO	27	-7	41	2	16	4	2	-2	14	3	68	-5	18	2
9	SI	32	-11	42	6	14	3	5	0	7	2	74	-5	19	3
9	SK	23	0	54	3	12	-6	4	1	7	2	77	3	16	-5
	FI	21	1	49	-4	22	2	4	1	4	0	70	-3	26	3
	SE	19	-3	45	2	24	2	10	-1	2	0	64	- 1	34	1
	UK	23	-5	46	1	15	2	5	2	11	0	69	-4	20	4
	HR	40		41		9		3		7		81		12	

QA17 Laquelle de ces propositions décrit le mieux votre opinion sur la manière dont il faudrait changer notre société ?

QA17 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

QA17 Welche der folgenden Aussagen beschreibt Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten, wie die Gesellschaft verändert werden sollte?

		dans notre soc réalisés petit cette approch	ents importants ciété doivent être à petit, même si le prend plus de mps	changements notre société rapidement, mê	it obtenir de importants dans qu'en agissant me si cela signifie fois être radical	besoin de notre	ivons pas e changer société ITANE)	NS	SP
		have to be a little, even if th	ges in our society chieved little by is approach takes nger	changes in our quickly, even	obtain important society by acting n if this means being radical	change o	ot need to ur society ANEOUS)	D	к
		Veränderunge für Schritt erfo	sellschaftliche n müssen Schritt Ilgen, auch wenn it braucht	Veränderunge durch schn erreichen, a bedeutet, hin u	sellschaftliche n lassen sich nur elles Handeln uch wenn das nd wieder radikale n zu ergreifen	Gesellsch kei	sere aft bedarf ner erungen	W	N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	60	1	32	-1	3	-1	5	1
	BE	55	-5	39	2	3	0	3	3
	BG	34	-9	53	8	3	1	10	0
	CZ	42	- 1	48	-3	4	1	6	3
	DK	75	1	20	-4	1	1	4	2
	DE	74	3	18	-3	4	0	4	0
	EE	63	-3	30	1	4	2	3	0
0	IE	60	1	30	2	5	1	5	-4
•	EL	47	-2	47	2	5	1	1	-1
2	ES	65	1	29	1	1	-2	5	0
0	FR	53	-3	40	-1	1	0	6	4
0	IT	45	-5	43	-1	6	2	6	4
1	CY	44	-6	54	9	1	-1	1	-2
	LV	58	-6	36	3	2	1	4	2
	LT	64	1	29	- 1	2	- 1	5	1
	LU	62	-5	34	6	2	0	2	- 1
	HU	51	-3	38	3	6	-2	5	2
	MT	66	0	20	5	3	-7	11	2
	NL	71	3	26	-3	1	0	2	0
\bigcirc	AT	51	2	34	-2	13	2	2	-2
	PL	67	7	26	-4	3	-4	4	1
9	PT	46	-2	39	-2	7	3	8	1
	RO	47	-5	41	3	2	- 1	10	3
9	SI	52	3	42	-5	2	0	4	2
9	SK	53	-2	41	1	2	0	4	1
	FI	66	4	29	-3	3	0	2	- 1
	SE	80	3	18	-4	0	0	2	1
	UK	69	6	26	-4	1	-1	4	- 1
	HR	54		41		2		3	

QA18 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 ?

QA18 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?

QA18 Und werden Ihrer Ansicht nach die Menschen in der EU im Jahre 2030 in einer Geselllschaft leben, in der mehr Wert auf Solidarität oder auf Individualismus gelegt wird?

		La sol	idarité	L'indivio	lualisme	importanc	auront une e identique ITANE)	la même dans la d'aujo	angement, chose que société urd'hui ITANE)	N	SP
		Solic	larity	Indivic	lualism	impo	have equal rtance ANEOUS)	as today	e, the same 's society ANEOUS)	D	ж
		Solid	arität	Individu	Jalismus	gleicherm	des wird aßen Wert SPONTAN)	genauso heu Gesel	änderung, wie in der tigen Ischaft NTAN)	W	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	34	2	37	0	15	- 1	6	- 1	8	0
	BE	27	- 1	54	-4	11	1	5	2	3	2
	BG	21	- 1	15	0	40	3	11	1	13	-3
	CZ	32	3	41	-8	12	- 1	10	3	5	3
	DK	40	-3	53	3	3	0	1	0	3	0
	DE	27	3	25	3	27	-5	11	-2	10	1
	EE	48	-6	26	-4	15	8	3	-1	8	3
	IE	40	8	28	9	18	-5	4	-3	10	-9
X	EL	29	0	48	-1	15	4	6	0	2	-3
X	ES FR	29 32	-4 2	55 57	7 -2	6	-2 -1	3 2	-2 0	7 7	1 1
	IT	29	2 3	26	-2 0	30	- 7 -5	8	-1	7	3
	CY	29	6	61	-2	3	-5	4	-1	, 7	2
Ă	LV	30	-10	29	-6	26	9	6	3	9	4
- <u> </u>	LT	40	1	34	-2	13	-2	1	0	12	3
ð	LU	36	3	53	-2	4	- 1	3	0	4	0
Õ	HU	25	-6	16	-2	30	0	15	3	14	5
	МТ	31	-9	36	4	13	3	3	1	17	1
	NL	40	3	50	-6	3	- 1	2	2	5	2
	AT	20	-4	20	-5	42	6	12	2	6	1
\bigcirc	PL	44	5	33	-6	8	3	5	2	10	-4
0	PT	29	3	35	- 7	19	1	8	1	9	2
	RO	37	0	23	- 7	18	4	7	0	15	3
9	SI	28	2	44	-2	18	0	4	-1	6	1
9	SK	39	-3	36	0	12	- 1	9	3	4	1
	FI	57	4	30	-5	8	0	1	0	4	1
	SE	39	3	53	-1	4	-1	1	-1	3	0
	UK	49	4	33	1	4	-2	4	-3	10	0
	HR	34		36		18		5		7	

QA19 Et en 2030, dans l'UE, préfèreriez-vous une société où plus d'importance serait donnée à la solidarité ou à l'individualisme ?

QA19 And in 2030, in the EU, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity or to individualism? QA19 Und würden Sie sich in der EU für das Jahr 2030 eine Gesellschaft wünschen, in der mehr Wert auf Solidarität oder auf Individualismus gelegt wird?

		La sol	idarité	L'indivic	lualisme	deux au même in	été où les iraient la iportance ITANE)	la même dans la d'aujo	angement, chose que société urd'hui ITANE)	NS	5P
		Solid	larity	Individ	lualism	will hav impor	A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)		, the same 's society ANEOUS)	D	к
		Solid	arität	Individualismus		der auf gleicherm geleg	Eine Gesellschaft, in der auf beides gleichermaßen Wert gelegt wird (SPONTAN)		änderung, wie in der :igen schaft NTAN)	WN	
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	EB EB		Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	61	2	13	- 1	17	-2	4	1	5	0
\mathbf{O}	BE	69	-8	11	1	14	3	3	2	3	2
	BG	28	-3	9	0	48	6	6	1	9	-4
	CZ	61	0	13	-4	16	2	7	1	3	1
	DK	77	6	15	-5	6	- 1	1	0	1	0
	DE	49	3	6	-2	37	-2	4	0	4	1
	EE	66	-9	14	-2	13	8	2	0	5	3
2	IE	40	7	26	10	21	-6	4	-1	9	-10
2	EL	76	-7	7	4	13	3	3	1	1	-1
	ES	84	1	5	1	7	-2	2	0	2	0
K	FR	85	3	8	-2	3	-1	1	0	3	0
	IT	42	2	18	3	29	-8	6	1	5	2
	CY	93	2	4	2	3	-3	0	-1	0	0
\ge	LV LT	49 66	-13 2	14 15	0 0	28 12	10 -3	3 0	1 -1	6 7	2 2
\mathbf{X}	LU	66 76	2 -10	15	10	6	-3 -1	2	-1	2	2
\ge	HU	38	-6	4	-3	36	2	12	4	10	3
7	MT	67	-2	6	-5	17	5	1	0	9	-3
Ă	NL	80	11	13	7	5	-17	0	-2	2	1
\ge	AT	25	-7	14	-2	49	4	10	4	2	1
	PL	58	-2	20	-1	9	3	4	3	- 9	-3
ŏ	PT	58	0	9	-3	19	-4	8	4	6	3
õ	RO	57	-2	9	-4	19	3	3	-1	12	4
9	SI	71	8	5	-1	21	-5	1	-2	2	0
0	SK	59	-3	19	2	14	- 1	5	1	3	1
\bigcirc	FI	60	-2	25	2	12	0	1	0	2	0
0	SE	82	5	11	-2	5	-3	0	-1	2	1
	UK	59	7	26	-3	4	-3	3	- 1	8	0
8	HR	67		9		18		3		3	

E.

QA20 Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous comme ... ? QA20 In the near future, do you see yourself as...? QA20 In der nahen Zukunft, sehen Sie sich da ...?

			NALITE) ement		IALITE) et éen(ne)		n(ne) et NALITE)	Européen(ne) uniquement	
		(NATIONA	LITY) only	•	ALITY) and opean		an and NALITY)	European only	
		Nur als (NAT	FIONALITÄT)		IALITÄT) und bäer/in		ier/ in und IALITÄT)	Nur als Europäer/ in	
	%	EB Diff. 78.2 EB 76.4		EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
\bigcirc	EU 27	38	-1	49	3	7	- 1	3	- 1
\bigcirc	BE	30	2	50	1	13	- 1	5	-3
\bigcirc	BG	44	2	40	0	8	-1	2	0
	CZ	51	-3	40	4	5	-1	2	- 1
	DK	38	-3	54	2	5	0	2	1
	DE	31	0	54	3	10	- 1	4	-2
	EE	44	-1	45	1	6	0	2	-2
0	IE	65	7	25	-8	4	0	3	1
۲	EL	46	-8	46	11	4	-3	2	0
C	ES	29	-1	54	3	5	-4	5	0
0	FR	35	-2	51	3	7	- 1	5	0
0	IT	28	0	53	-2	11	1	2	0
3	CY	38	-2	41	1	12	- 1	7	1
	LV	44	-5	39	5	10	-1	3	- 1
	LT	53	3	36	- 1	6	0	2	- 1
	LU	16	-6	53	9	14	-1	15	-3
	HU	47	-3	45	4	5	- 1	1	- 1
	MT	30	-2	63	1	4	0	2	1
	NL	30	-2	57	5	9	- 1	3	- 1
	AT	37	-7	51	9	10	0	2	0
\bigcirc	PL	39	-2	52	2	7	0	1	0
٢	PT	42	-4	44	4	6	-1	4	1
\bigcirc	RO	40	-4	46	21	6	-7	2	-7
9	SI	38	0	49	- 1	5	- 1	5	1
9	SK	30	- 1	53	1	12	0	3	1
	FI	42	-4	51	5	5	0	1	0
0	SE	39	0	52	1	5	- 1	2	- 1
	UK	61	1	32	2	3	-2	2	0
	HR	29		57		8		3	

II.

QA20 Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous comme ... ? QA20 In the near future, do you see yourself as...? QA20 In der nahen Zukunft, sehen Sie sich da ...?

			cun ITANE)		fus ITANE)	NSP		
			ne ANEOUS)		usal ANEOUS)	C	к	
			davon NTAN)		eigert NTAN)	WN		
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	
	EU 27	2	0	0	0	1	0	
	BE	2	1	о	0	о	0	
	BG	2	0	о	0	4	- 1	
	CZ	1	0	0	0	1	1	
	DK	0	- 1	1	1	0	0	
	DE	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	EE	1	0	1	1	1	1	
0	IE	1	1	0	0	2	-1	
	EL	1	- 1	0	0	1	1	
0	ES	4	0	0	0	3	2	
0	FR	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	IT	2	- 1	1	1	3	1	
0	CY	2	1	0	0	0	0	
	LV	2	0	0	0	2	2	
-	LT	2	- 1	0	0	1	0	
	LU	1	0	0	0	1	1	
	HU	1	0	1	1	0	0	
	MT	0	- 1	0	0	1	1	
	NL	1	- 1	0	0	0	0	
	AT	0	- 1	0	0	0	-1	
	PL	0	0	0	0	1	0	
9	PT	1	- 1	0	0	3	1	
	RO	2	0	1	0	3	-3	
9	SI	2	1	1	0	0	0	
9	SK	1	0	0	- 1	1	0	
	FI	1	- 1	0	0	0	0	
0	SE	2	1	0	0	0	0	
	UK	1	- 1	0	0	1	0	
	HR	2		0		1		

		_			
Total Européen nation	(ne) que	natio	'Plus nal(e) véen(ne)'		
	. ,				
Total Europea			'More al than		
Natio			pean'		
Gesam	t Mohr	Casam	t 'Mehr		
europäi			nal als		
natio			äisch'		
EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.		
78.2	EB	78.2	EB		
10	76.4 -2	87	76.4 2		
18	-2 -4	80	∠ 3		
10	-1	84	2		
7	-7 -2	91	2		
7	-2	92	-1		
14	-3	85	3		
8	-2	89	0		
7	1	90	-1		
6	-3	92	3		
10	-4	83	2		
12	-1	86	1		
13	1	81	-2		
19	0	79	-1		
13	-2	83	0		
8	- 1	89	2		
29	-4	69	3		
6	-2	92	1		
6	1	93	-1		
12	-2	87	3		
12	0	88	2		
8	0	91	0		
10	0	86	0		
8	-14	86	17		
10	0	87	- 1		
15	1	83	0		
6	0	93	1		
7	-2	91	1		
5	-2	93 3			
11		86			

QA21.1 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

QA21.1 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

QA21.1 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

			à fait cord		itôt cord		t pas cord		u tout cord	N	SP		tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
		Totally	' agree	Tend to	o agree		id to gree		Totally disagree		к	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimm und ga	ne voll anz zu		ne eher :u	Lehne	eher ab	überł	nme naupt it zu	w	'N		amt ne zu'	'Stimm	amt ie nicht u'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	11	- 1	41	2	29	-1	10	-2	9	2	52	1	39	-3
	BE	17	4	48	0	24	-8	7	2	4	2	65	4	31	-6
	BG	14	-6	48	0	17	1	7	3	14	2	62	-6	24	4
	CZ	8	0	39	6	33	-6	13	-3	7	3	47	6	46	-9
	DK	12	0	50	4	28	-4	6	- 1	4	1	62	4	34	-5
	DE	10	-2	42	5	33	0	8	-3	7	0	52	3	41	-3
	EE	11	-2	50	3	22	-4	7	0	10	3	61	1	29	-4
\bigcirc	IE	25	9	45	5	16	-7	7	-3	7	-4	70	14	23	-10
9	EL	14	3	34	0	27	-2	23	-1	2	0	48	3	50	-3
9	ES	13	1	27	-7	30	-1	19	5	11	2	40	-6	49	4
0	FR	8	-1	39	3	35	2	9	-6	9	2	47	2	44	-4
0	IT	10	-3	43	-2	28	1	10	0	9	4	53	-5	38	1
1	CY	13	-7	34	2	21	-4	29	10	3	-1	47	-5	50	6
	LV	13	1	45	- 1	26	-3	7	0	9	3	58	0	33	-3
	LT	10	0	50	6	23	-5	5	-1	12	0	60	6	28	-6
	LU	11	-1	45	6	28	-4	11	0	5	- 1	56	5	39	-4
	HU	13	-1	43	0	24	-3	12	0	8	4	56	- 1	36	-3
	MT	14	-8	54	20	17	-9	2	-4	13	1	68	12	19	-13
	NL	6	0	44	5	35	-3	9	-3	6	1	50	5	44	-6
	AT	13	-2	48	4	26	3	8	-5	5	0	61	2	34	-2
	PL	10	0	50	5	26	-2	5	-2	9	- 1	60	5	31	-4
0	PT	15	2	47	3	19	-1	5	-5	14	1	62	5	24	-6
	RO	10	-4	41	7	26	-1	7	-5	16	3	51	3	33	-6
i	SI	11	-4	32	-5	34	-1	16	6	7	4	43	-9	50	5
2	SK	9	3	38	-2	36	-2	11	- 1	6	2	47	1	47	-3
-	FI	10	1	54	3	28	-2	5	-2	3	0	64	4	33	-4
0	SE	6	0	39	1	43	-1	7	-2	5	2	45	1	50	-3
	UK	11	0	44	6	25	-4	10	-4	10	2	55	6	35	-8
	HR	16		39		26		12		7		55		38	

QA21.2 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

QA21.2 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

QA21.2 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

			à fait cord		itôt cord		t pas cord		u tout cord	N	SP		tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
		Totally	/ agree	Tend to	o agree		d to gree	Totally DK disagree		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'			
			ne voll anz zu		ie eher u	Lehne eher ab		überł	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		amt ie nicht u'
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	48	-3	39	1	8	1	1	0	4	1	87	-2	9	1
	BE	48	1	42	-1	8	-1	1	1	1	0	90	0	9	0
	BG	37	-3	41	-2	10	2	3	1	9	2	78	-5	13	3
	CZ	55	-3	37	3	5	-1	1	0	2	1	92	0	6	-1
	DK	28	-4	50	4	18	-1	1	0	3	1	78	0	19	-1
	DE	45	-8	41	5	11	3	1	0	2	0	86	-3	12	3
	EE	52	- 1	40	2	5	- 1	1	0	2	0	92	1	6	- 1
0	IE	45	-4	42	3	6	2	2	1	5	-2	87	- 1	8	3
0	EL	64	-4	31	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	95	- 1	4	1
۷	ES	72	11	22	-10	3	0	0	-1	3	0	94	1	3	-1
0	FR	52	-7	37	3	6	2	1	0	4	2	89	-4	7	2
0	IT	49	- 1	36	-5	9	2	2	1	4	3	85	-6	11	3
۷	CY	72	6	19	-5	7	-2	1	0	1	1	91	1	8	-2
	LV	59	-3	32	1	4	- 1	1	0	4	3	91	-2	5	- 1
	LT	44	-11	41	9	9	2	1	-1	5	1	85	-2	10	1
	LU	43	-7	43	6	12	3	1	0	1	-2	86	-1	13	3
	HU	57	-4	35	5	4	-2	2	0	2	1	92	1	6	-2
0	MT	23	-16	48	15	16	3	4	2	9	-4	71	- 1	20	5
	NL	38	-3	42	2	17	1	2	0	1	0	80	- 1	19	1
	AT	43	-5	45	4	9	1	1	0	2	0	88	- 1	10	1
	PL	31	- 1	51	-2	9	1	1	0	8	2	82	-3	10	1
۲	PT	38	-6	44	4	11	2	1	0	6	0	82	-2	12	2
\mathbf{O}	RO	30	-9	44	8	10	-1	2	-1	14	3	74	- 1	12	-2
9	SI	61	- 1	32	2	4	-1	1	0	2	0	93	1	5	- 1
9	SK	48	-2	44	1	4	-1	1	0	3	2	92	- 1	5	- 1
	FI	27	0	51	1	18	-2	1	0	3	1	78	1	19	-2
0	SE	34	-3	51	5	13	-2	1	0	1	0	85	2	14	-2
	UK	49	-5	40	5	6	- 1	1	0	4	1	89	0	7	- 1
	HR	49		40		6		1		4		89		7	

QA21.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? La mondialisation représente une opportunité de croissance économique

QA21.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

QA21.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu? Globalisierung ist eine Chance für das Wirtschaftswachstum

	Tout à fait d'accord				itôt cord	Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally	agree	Tend t	to agree Tend to disagree			Totally disagree		к	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
	Stimme voll und ganz zu			Stimme eher zu		Lehne eher ab		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		'N		amt ne zu'	'Stimm	amt ne nicht u'	
-	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 78.1
	EU 27	17	4	43	5	20	-4	7	-4	13	- 1	60	9	27	-8
\bigcirc	BE	17	10	43	2	23	-9	11	-5	6	2	60	12	34	-14
	BG	20	11	41	2	13	-5	5	-3	21	-5	61	13	18	-8
	CZ	9	3	40	6	31	-3	11	-4	9	-2	49	9	42	-7
0	DK	33	-2	47	3	11	- 1	2	0	7	0	80	1	13	- 1
	DE	24	1	48	4	18	-2	4	-2	6	- 1	72	5	22	-4
	EE	19	8	49	4	16	-6	4	-1	12	-5	68	12	20	-7
Q	IE	31	10	45	4	10	-3	5	-4	9	-7	76	14	15	-7
9	EL	8	6	30	9	31	-3	24	-13	7	1	38	15	55	-16
	ES	18	6	34	4	13	-7	10	-3	25	0	52	10	23	-10
0	FR	9	-1	38	3	29	-2	11	-4	13	4	47	2	40	-6
0	IT	12	5	39	9	26	-5	11	-9	12	0	51	14	37	-14
9	CY	13	8	28	7	22	2	27	-14	10	-3	41	15	49	-12
\bigcirc	LV	16	5	48	6	17	-3	4	-2	15	-6	64	11	21	-5
	LT	18	9	47	6	13	-6	4	-1	18	-8	65	15	17	-7
\bigcirc	LU	18	6	47	5	23	- 1	7	-1	5	-9	65	11	30	-2
	HU	20	10	44	- 1	17	-5	7	-3	12	- 1	64	9	24	-8
	MT	23	7	42	-2	10	-1	2	0	23	-4	65	5	12	- 1
\bigcirc	NL	25	0	49	0	14	- 1	3	0	9	1	74	0	17	- 1
\bigcirc	AT	16	6	45	5	24	-8	7	-3	8	0	61	11	31	-11
	PL	13	4	43	-3	21	0	4	0	19	-1	56	1	25	0
0	PT	17	10	38	10	19	-15	4	-6	22	1	55	20	23	-21
\bigcirc	RO	11	7	33	8	21	-3	7	-6	28	-6	44	15	28	-9
9	SI	18	6	41	5	19	-6	11	-6	11	1	59	11	30	-12
	SK	11	3	43	4	25	-5	8	-2	13	0	54	7	33	-7
-	FI	21	2	52	1	17	- 1	4	- 1	6	-1	73	3	21	-2
0	SE	24	-4	52	3	16	2	4	0	4	-1	76	-1	20	2
	UK	21	8	51	10	12	-9	4	-5	12	-4	72	18	16	-14
	HR	24	13	46	8	14	-12	7	-7	9	-2	70	21	21	-19

QA22 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 ...

QA22 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... QA22 Wenn Sie an die Idee eines "Europas der zwei Geschwindigkeiten" denken: Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer

QA22 wenn Sie an die Idee eines "Europas der Zwei Geschwindigkeiten" denken: weiche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Infer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten? Dass die Länder, die bereit sind, die Entwicklung einer gemeinsamen europäischen Politik in bestimmten wichtigen Bereichen voranzutreiben, ...

			aire sans devoir s autres pays	Etats membres d	ndre que tous les le l'UE soient prêts faire	NSP		
			nout having to wait e others		all Member States ready for this	DK		
			en, ohne auf die warten zu müssen	sollten, bis alle N	e Länder warten 1itgliedsländer der bereit sind	WN		
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	
	EU 27	45	-2	42	2	13	0	
	BE	59	1	34	-6	7	5	
	BG	46	6	34	2	20	-8	
	CZ	53	-2	35	0	12	2	
	DK	61	0	35	0	4	0	
	DE	51	-6	36	6	13	0	
	EE	52	- 1	38	-3	10	4	
	IE	45	8	41	9	14	-17	
	EL	27	2	67	- 1	6	- 1	
6	ES	26	-2	63	6	11	-4	
0	FR	52	-2	39	2	9	0	
	IT	34	-8	47	1	19	7	
9	CY	39	-8	54	10	7	-2	
	LV	51	-6	39	2	10	4	
-	LT	44	4	42	-3	14	-1	
	LU	53	-3	43	3	4	0	
	HU	40	-5	46	6	14	- 1	
	MT	34	7	34	-2	32	-5	
	NL	70	-3	24	1	6	2	
\bigcirc	AT	61	4	30	-2	9	-2	
	PL	45	5	43	-3	12	-2	
0	PT	26	0	60	0	14	0	
	RO	41	3	31	-4	28	1	
e	SI	57	-3	36	2	7	1	
9	SK	61	- 1	31	0	8	1	
	FI	55	6	39	-5	6	-1	
0	SE	56	1	34	4	10	-5	
	UK	45	1	40	-1	15	0	
	HR	46		39		15		

QA23.1 Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ? Ma voix compte dans l'UE

QA23.1 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. My voice counts in the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{EU}}$

QA23.1 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 pa	s d'accord	N	SP
		Tend t	o agree	Tend to	disagree	C	ж
		Stimme	eher zu	Lehne	eher ab	v	VN
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	34	1	59	-2	7	1
	BE	49	-6	48	4	3	2
	BG	26	-1	61	3	13	-2
	CZ	16	2	80	-4	4	2
	DK	64	3	34	-3	2	0
	DE	47	0	43	- 1	10	1
	EE	22	0	75	0	3	0
	IE	34	4	59	-6	7	2
	EL	14	- 1	85	1	1	0
	ES	21	-6	72	4	7	2
0	FR	48	3	48	-3	4	0
	IT	18	2	70	-5	12	3
\odot	CY	20	-4	75	4	5	0
	LV	24	- 1	69	-3	7	4
	LT	27	2	63	-3	10	1
\bigcirc	LU	51	3	46	-3	3	0
	HU	38	0	58	0	4	0
	MT	48	1	43	- 1	9	0
	NL	52	-3	45	2	3	1
	AT	37	6	58	-6	5	0
Θ	PL	42	1	54	0	4	- 1
0	PT	24	-3	70	1	6	2
	RO	24	1	66	-3	10	2
9	SI	36	- 7	60	6	4	1
0	SK	34	-3	63	3	3	0
	FI	50	7	48	-8	2	1
	SE	51	- 1	46	0	3	1
	UK	25	3	72	-3	3	0
	HR	40		54		6	

QA23.2 Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ? Ma voix compte en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA23.2 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA23.2 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	d'accord	Plutôt pa	s d'accord	N	SP
		Tend t	o agree	Tend to	disagree	C	Ж
		Stimme	eher zu	Lehne	eher ab	v	/N
	%	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4	EB 78.2	Diff. EB 76.4
	EU 27	53	1	44	- 1	3	0
	BE	60	-2	38	1	2	1
	BG	37	0	56	2	7	-2
	CZ	35	4	63	-4	2	0
	DK	94	-2	6	2	0	0
	DE	75	5	22	-4	3	- 1
	EE	48	-5	51	5	1	0
\bigcirc	IE	48	7	48	-6	4	- 1
	EL	17	2	82	-2	1	0
9	ES	35	- 10	61	9	4	1
0	FR	76	2	22	-3	2	1
\bigcirc	IT	20	2	73	-4	7	2
\bigcirc	CY	30	- 1	67	0	3	1
	LV	33	1	64	-2	3	1
	LT	20	4	75	-4	5	0
\bigcirc	LU	64	- 1	34	1	2	0
\bigcirc	HU	43	2	55	-2	2	0
	МТ	60	5	35	-2	5	-3
\bigcirc	NL	79	-2	20	1	1	1
\bigcirc	AT	75	9	23	-9	2	0
\bigcirc	PL	58	-1	40	3	2	-2
0	PT	33	-2	63	0	4	2
\mathbf{O}	RO	29	0	63	-2	8	2
9	SI	57	-15	40	13	3	2
9	SK	51	- 1	46	0	3	1
	FI	84	3	15	-3	1	0
0	SE	93	4	6	-4	1	0
	UK	52	6	46	- 7	2	1
	HR	78		20		2	