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PRESENTATION

The aim of the Lisbon Agenda is to lead to an economic, social and environmental renewal within the European Union by 2010, in order to adapt to a rapidly changing world.

In March 2000, the Lisbon European Council presented a ten-year strategy intended to make the European Union the most competitive and dynamic economy in the world, with stronger growth, creating jobs and favouring social and environmental policies leading to sustainable development and greater social cohesion.

The Lisbon Strategy, to date, has concerned numerous activities of the European Union in the economic, social and environmental areas. The traditional Spring annual report prepared by the European Commission reviews progress made towards the Lisbon goals and the challenges that still have to be met. On the basis of that analysis, the Spring European Council Summit, that is to say the European Heads of State and Government assess progress made towards accomplishing the strategy and establish future priorities in order to achieve the Lisbon goals¹.

Almost five years after the launch of this strategy, in other words, nearly half-way through the implementation period, it is worthwhile assessing the impact of the progress achieved to date on public opinion in the European Union. In the framework of this strategy, it is also interesting to highlight any divergences that may exist between objective measures of the performances of Member States in certain areas defined in the Lisbon Agenda² and the general public's perception of such accomplishments.

To this end, DG PRESS unit B1 has commissioned a wide-ranging Eurobarometer Special Survey on this subject in the 25 European Union Member States. **The interviews were carried out between 27 October and 29 November 2004 as part of the Eurobarometer 62.1.**

The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Press and Communication ("Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct Unit"). A technical note concerning the way in which the interviews were conducted, by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. That note specifies the interview methods and intervals of confidence.

The aim of this report is to present the main results of this survey. It analyses all the results for the EU25 European average. It also highlights the differences noted between countries and relevant socio-demographic variables. When necessary, the answers to certain questions have been cross-referenced with a view to highlighting any correlation between the answers of respondents.

¹ Source "Europa the European Union's portal; for more details consult http://europa.eu.int/comm/lisbon_strategy/intro_en.html

² Eurostat and DG ECFIN publish on a regular basis indicators of this type; for more information consult <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/fr/lvb/g24225.htm>

This report is divided into six main sections:

- ◆ First of all, the socio-economic indicators: how EU citizens perceive their personal situation and the situation of their country and the European Union in various areas;
- ◆ The economic levers: what are the priorities to improve European economic performance? Is globalisation an opportunity? Are the new information and communication technologies an opportunity for Europe? What is the place of the environment in the European Union's economic development?
- ◆ The employment situation: what is the state of play regarding job security in Europe? What is the place and role of further vocational training?
- ◆ The future of pensions: what is the level of confidence of citizens concerning the future of pensions? What solutions are acceptable?
- ◆ The most suitable level of intervention: what can Europe contribute in terms of solutions in the areas of employment and pensions?

In this report, we analyse the results on the basis of the European average and at national level. Any significant differences between the average obtained for the 15 "old Member States" (EU15), that for the ten "new Member States" (NMS) and that for the 25 making up the European Union as it currently stands (EU25) are highlighted, either on the chart in question or in the text.

I. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1. The situation in various areas

The perception of the economic situation of a country or a region can depend on several objective or subjective factors: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), purchasing power, the unemployment rate or the level of the quality of life for example.

This first chapter takes stock of the situation in a variety of areas, such as the state of the economy at national and European levels, the environment, quality of life and social protection. We shall also look at how European Union citizens expect things to develop in these areas over the next five years.

1.1. State of play

- Serious concerns regarding the employment situation in many Member States -

The employment situation at national level is the area where European Union citizens are the most critical³. Three out of four respondents consider that the employment situation in their country is "bad" compared with only 22% who take the opposite view, equivalent to a differential of 54 points.

	2004		
	Good	Bad	Diff.
<i>% EU25</i>			
The employment situation in (COUNTRY)	22%	76%	-54
The situation of [NATIONALITY] economy	34%	62%	-28
The social welfare situation in (COUNTRY)	42%	53%	-11
The situation of the environment in (COUNTRY)	45%	51%	-6
The situation of the European economy	49%	37%	+12
Your financial situation	59%	38%	+21
Your quality of life	73%	25%	+48

Equally, the situation of the national economy is not perceived positively: 62% of respondents consider that it is bad and certainly worse than the situation of the European economy (37%).

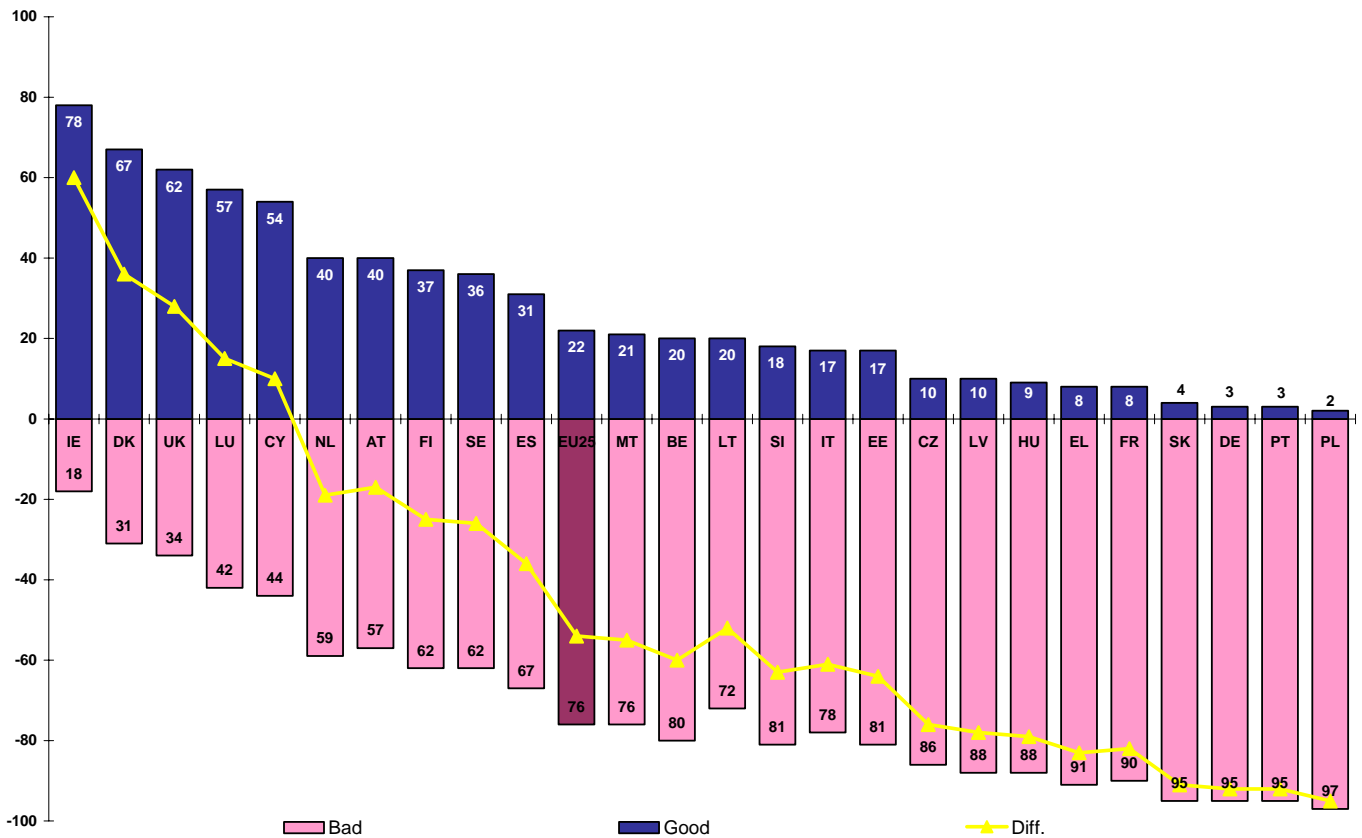
A majority of respondents consider also that the situation in the areas of social welfare (53%) and the environment (51%) is unsatisfactory.

³ Q1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following areas? Very good, rather good, rather bad or very bad.

The responses of European citizens are, however, somewhat less pessimistic as regards their personal situation in particular their quality of life. A fairly clear majority of respondents (59%) consider that their financial situation is “good” (a difference of 21 points with those who consider that their situation is worrying). Likewise, almost three out of four people interviewed describe their quality of life as “good”.

In five Member States, the overall perception of the employment situation is positive: Ireland, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Cyprus. Views on the situation in Poland, Slovakia, Portugal, Germany, Greece and France are very negative. We will analyse at a later point in this report whether this perception corresponds to the actual situation or is exaggerated.

Q1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?
The employment situation in [COUNTRY]



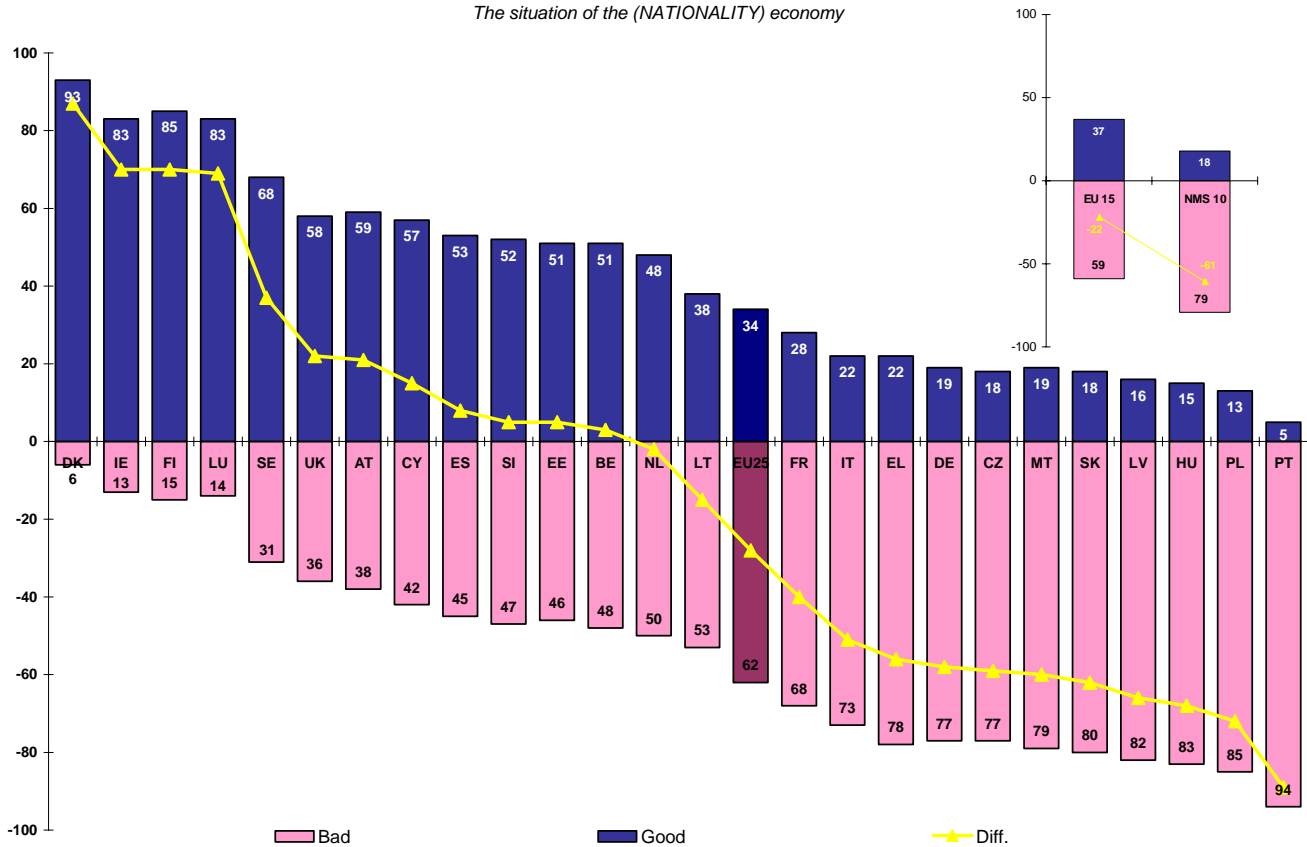
Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

An analysis of the employment aspect based on socio-demographic variables does not highlight any significant differences. The younger age groups have the same views on this question; logically, people who are currently looking for a job have a more negative view of this situation which affects them directly.

However, it is interesting to note that the perception of the situation is very closely linked to the opinion that people have of the national economic situation in general. For example, 50% of people who consider that the economic situation of their country is good also have a positive view of the employment situation. Vice versa, 93% of people who have a negative view of the economic situation in their country are also critical of the national employment situation.

As regards the economic situation at the national level, a majority of the respondents in twelve of the twenty-five Member States are more positive. It should be noted that levels of confidence are particularly high in Denmark, Ireland, Finland and Luxembourg. On the other hand, the Portuguese, Poles, Hungarians and Latvians are very critical. It follows therefore that the perception of the performance of the national economy is more negative in the ten new Member States than in the fifteen old Member States: 79% versus 59% respectively.

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains ?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

The situation of social welfare seems to be more problematic chiefly in the new Member States: the average of “bad” scores amounts to 81% compared with 48% in the old Member States, i.e. a difference of 33 points.

Views on the **situation of the European economy** also seem to vary between the new Member States and the old Member States: 71% of respondents in the first group of countries consider that the European economic situation is “good” compared with only 45% in the second group of countries.

The poor **situation of the environment** is above all criticised by respondents in Hungary (81% of negative replies), Portugal (79%), Malta and Slovakia (75%). On the other hand, the environmental issue seems to be perfectly under control in Finland (92% positive replies), as well as in Austria (78%), Sweden and Denmark (almost 75%).

It is noteworthy that an absolute majority of positive replies was recorded in only two areas: the personal financial situation and quality of life of respondents. In terms of their **personal financial situation**, residents of Luxembourg (90%), the Finns (85%) and Dutch (84%) consider that they are well-off. On the other hand, a majority of Hungarians (69%), Portuguese and Slovaks (67%), consider that they have financial difficulties.

In socio-demographic terms, those who studied up to the age of 20 or over more readily acknowledge, than people having left school at 15 or earlier, that their financial situation is satisfactory (70% versus 50%). Aside from the logical difference between managers (81%) and manual workers (58%) on this point, it should be noted that 59% of the retired population consider that their financial situation is good compared with only 28% of unemployed people.



























Quality of life is the indicator for which the verdict of European Union citizens is the most positive. The countries where the quality of life seems to be the highest are generally the northern European countries (Denmark, Finland, Sweden), but also certain Mediterranean areas (Cyprus, Malta in particular).

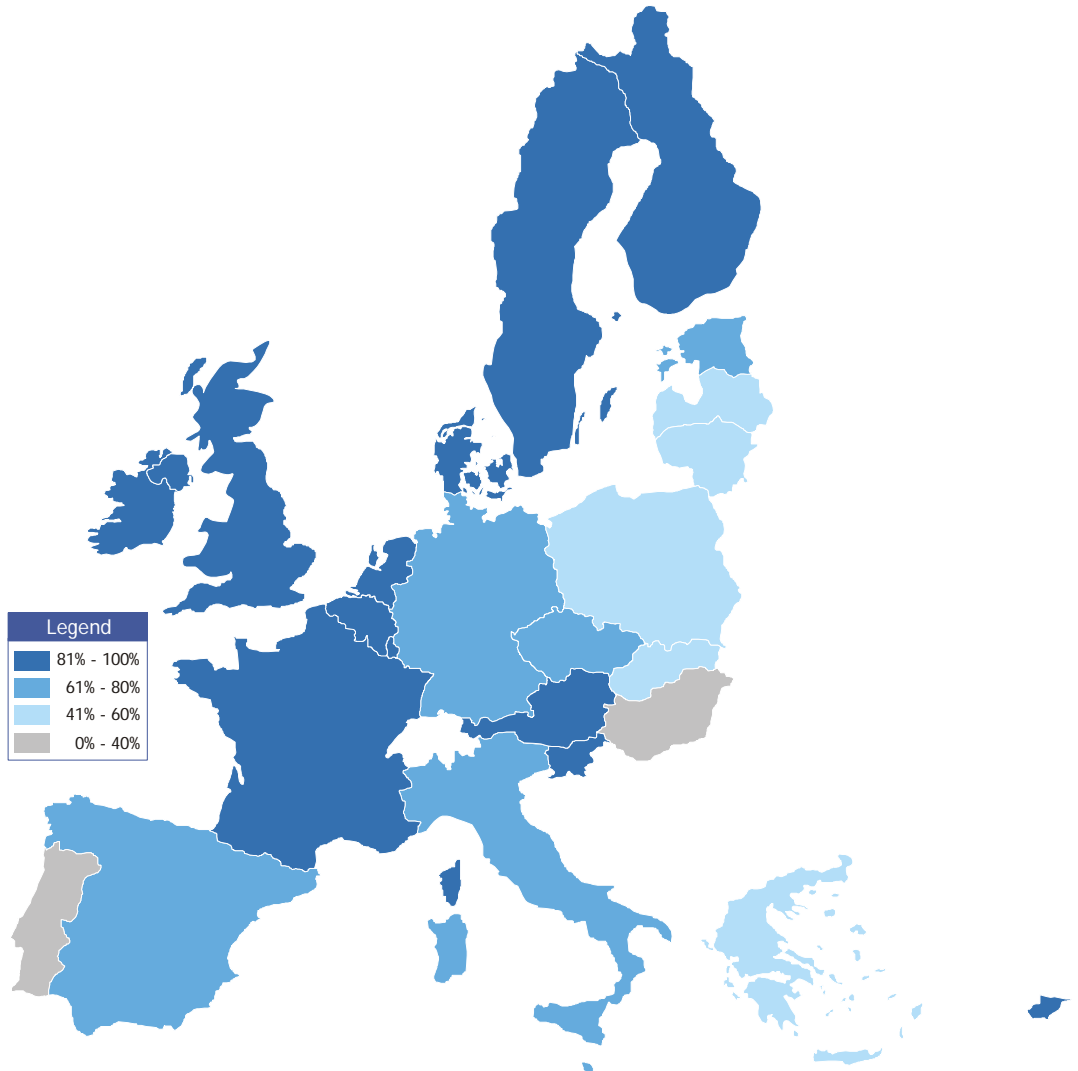
Overall, therefore, respondents are more positive regarding the areas which concern the more personal aspects of their life as opposed to those concerning their country. In other words, it seems that **the vast majority of European Union citizens do not make a connection between their quality of life and the economic situation in their country. It is therefore necessary to eliminate this discrepancy, otherwise it may eventually create a problem when it comes to explaining certain public policies.**

Q1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

Option: Your quality of life

Answers: Good

Country Results		
	Denmark	95%
	Luxembourg	95%
	Finland	94%
	The Netherlands	93%
	Sweden	93%
	Belgium	87%
	Ireland	87%
	United Kingdom	85%
	Austria	84%
	Cyprus	84%
	Slovenia	83%
	France	81%
	Malta	80%
	Germany	78%
	Spain	75%
	EU25	73%
	Italy	64%
	Czech Republic	63%
	Estonia	61%
	Greece	60%
	Lithuania	51%
	Poland	49%
	Slovakia	48%
	Latvia	43%
	Portugal	37%
	Hungary	36%



1.2. Comparisons

In itself, a country's situation may be judged negatively, but it may also be viewed more positively or negatively when compared with the European average. After the question on the situation of the European economy, respondents were invited to compare it with that of other economies, such as that of the United States for instance.

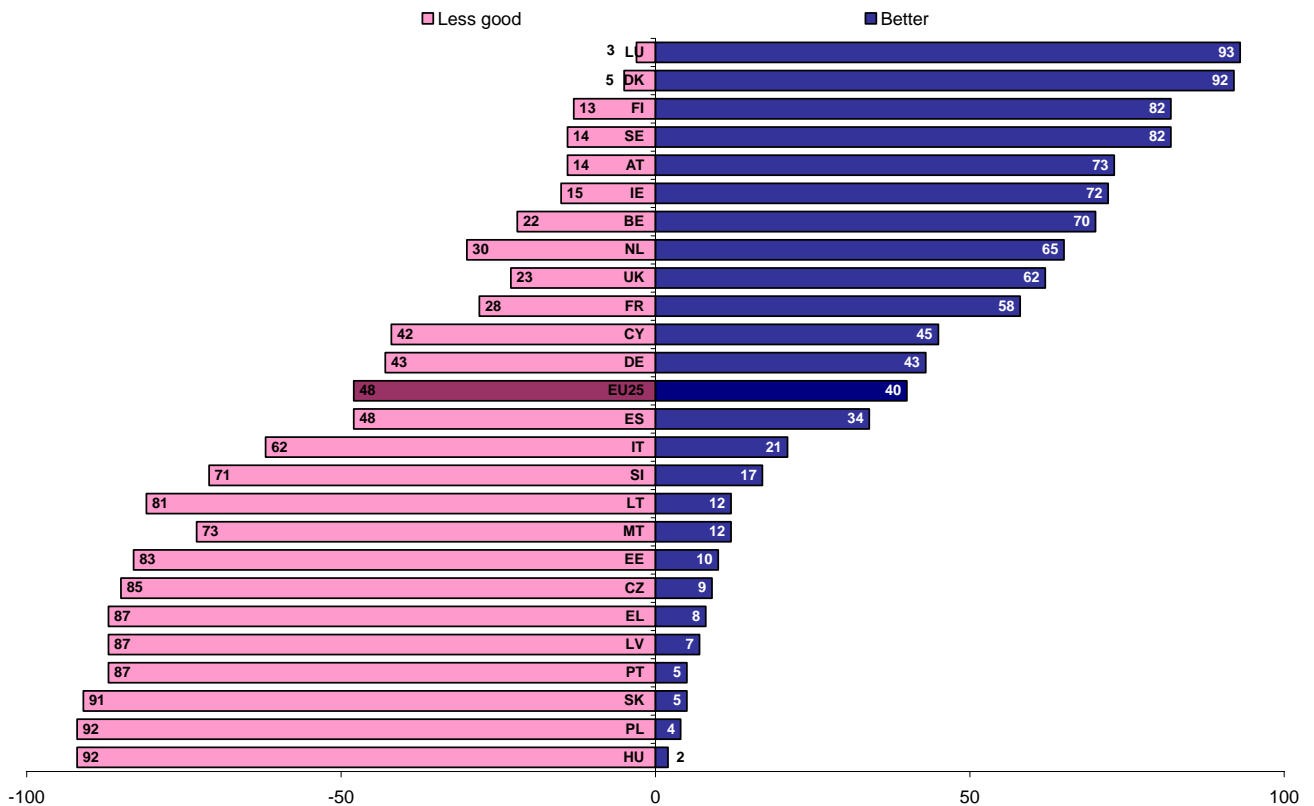
1.2.1 The national economic situation compared with the European average

- Opinions in line with objective data -

Interviewees are divided as regards the comparison of their national situation with that of the average of other Member States⁴. Some 40% of European Union citizens consider that the economic situation of their country is better than the European average; 48% take the opposite view. Only 6% spontaneously believe that the two situations are identical.

Q2.1 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries ?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy
Total (%) "Better" - "Less good"



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

⁴ Q2. For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

Certain countries stand out in relation to the European average. On the positive side of the scale, the countries concerned are once again Luxembourg, the Scandinavian countries as well as Austria and Ireland in particular. At the other end of the scale, the Hungarians, Poles and Slovaks view their national economy negatively and accordingly fill the bottom three places in the European Union.

There are few significant differences when the replies are analysed from a socio-demographic perspective. However, it is interesting to note that the **more the respondent has a positive view of his country's economic situation, the more he is likely to consider that it is better than the European average**. The table below shows that a quarter of respondents adjusts their initial opinion when it involves comparing their country's situation with that of other Member States.

National economic situation compared with the European average	EU25	Perception of the national economic situation	
		Good	Bad
Better	40%	67%	26%
Less good	48%	24%	62%
Identical [SPONTANEOUSLY]	6%	6%	7%
DK	6%	3%	5%

It is necessary to check the relevance of these observations by comparing the results of this survey with recent statistical indicators published notably by Eurostat⁵.

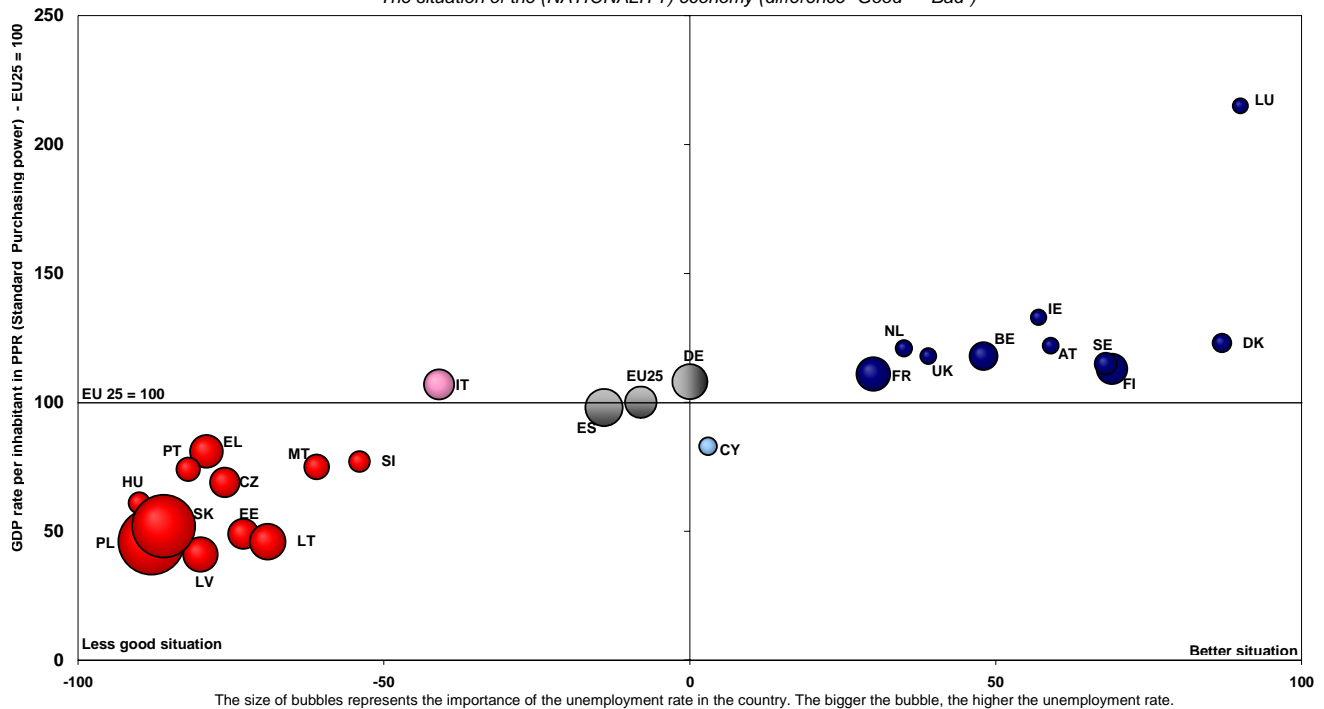
To this end, we have chosen to take one of the fourteen indicators used by the European Commission in its annual report to the Spring European Council Summit in the framework of the Lisbon strategy monitoring process: **GDP per capita in purchasing power standard (PPS)**. This indicator is one of the most frequently used instruments to measure economic activity and standard of living of a country. We are also including **the unemployment rate of each of the Member States**. As noted above, views on the country's economic situation and the employment situation are closely linked.

⁵ EUROSTAT: Statistics in focus – « Purchasing Power Parities and related economic indicators for EU, Candidate Countries and EFTA – Final results 2002 and preliminary results 2003 ». Publication date : 15-Dec-2004

The chart below illustrates the result of that comparison. The **X-axis** represents the differential in percentage points, in each country, between people who consider that their national economic situation is better than the European Union average and those who believe the opposite. It varies therefore between 100 and -100. **The Y-axis**, presents the GDP index in PPS for each country, the index 100 representing the value for the enlarged European Union. Finally, **the size of the bubble** depends on the country's unemployment rate⁶. In other words, the bigger the bubble the higher the unemployment rate in the country in question.

Q2.1 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries ?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (difference "Good" - "Bad")



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

Overall, European Union citizens have a fairly accurate vision of their country's economic situation. The Poles and Slovaks are the most negative concerning the economic situation of their respective countries compared with the average of the other Member States. In fact, those two countries have relatively low GDP in PPS and relatively high unemployment rates. Conversely, residents of Luxembourg are aware of their privileged situation: they are in the "North-East" quarter of the chart with a very low unemployment rate and a high GDP in PPS.

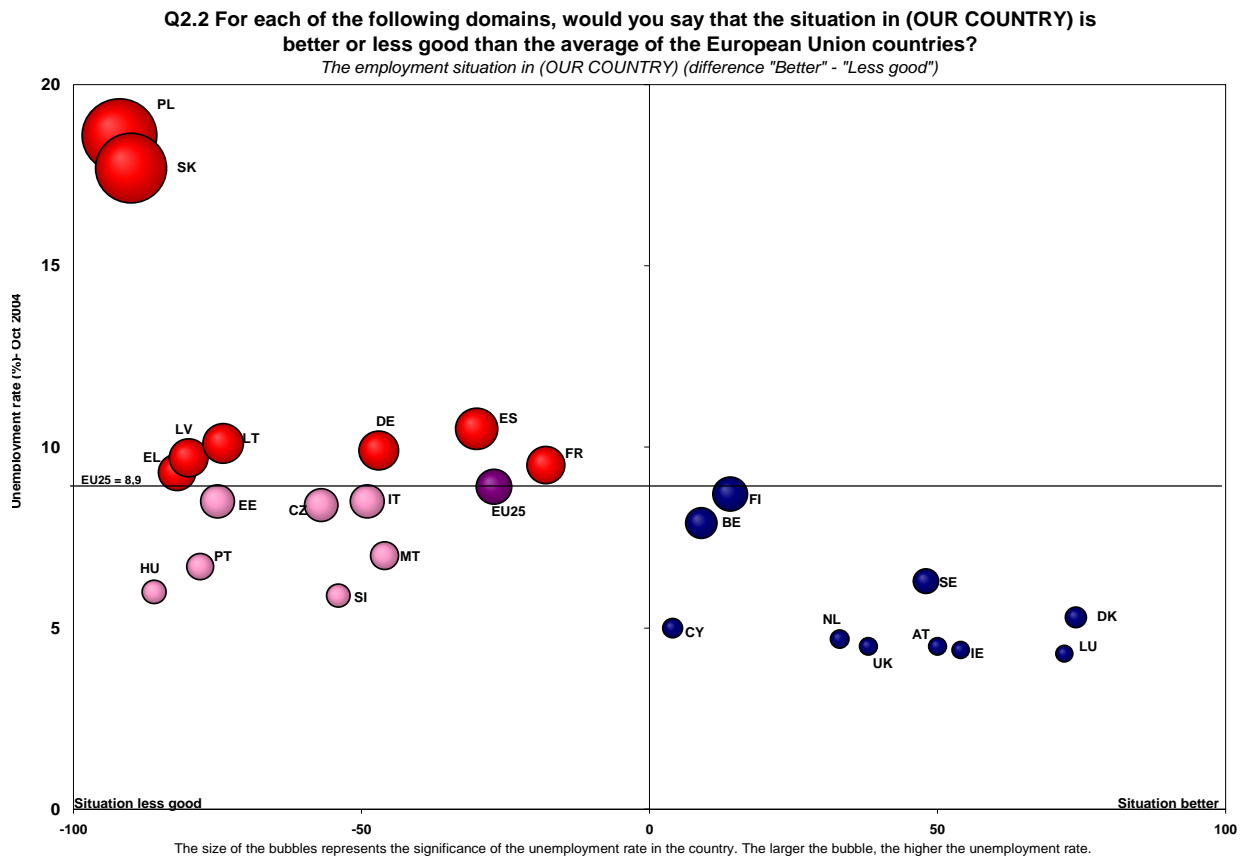
It seems clear therefore that the **position on this chart of the vast majority of countries corresponds to the economic reality both in terms of their GDP per capita and unemployment rate in relation to the other Member States, and that the respondents are aware of this situation.** Moreover, the low level of "Don't know" responses recorded for this aspect is an initial positive sign of the level of awareness of the people interviewed.

The Italians are, however, the exception to this rule: given the economic indicators for their country, they should have been to the right of the European average. The Hungarians, Slovaks, Maltese and to a lesser extent the Poles are perhaps over-critical in relation to their actual national situation and should therefore have been less to the

⁶ EUROSTAT **€uro-indicators – Euro-zone unemployment rate in October 2004** - Press release published December 1st 2004.

left of the European average. On the other hand, the Finns are slightly over-positive in relation to the other European Union countries.

A similar exercise can be carried out as regards **the comparative employment situation**. For this indicator also, the situation described by respondents is very much in line with the reality of their national situation⁷.



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

⁷ EUROSTAT **€uro**-indicators – **Euro-zone unemployment rate in October 2004**- Press release published December 1st 2004.

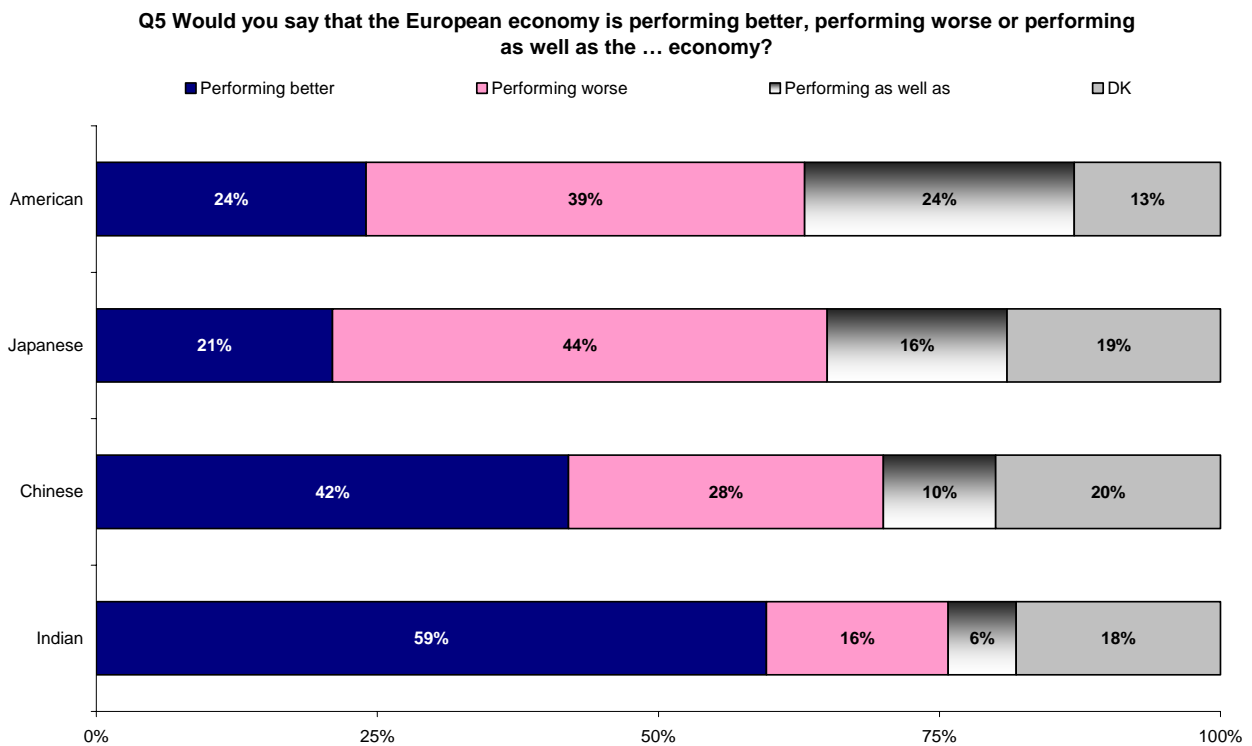
1.2.2 European economic performance compared with that of other economies

- European economy is perceived as lagging behind that of Japan and the United States ... -

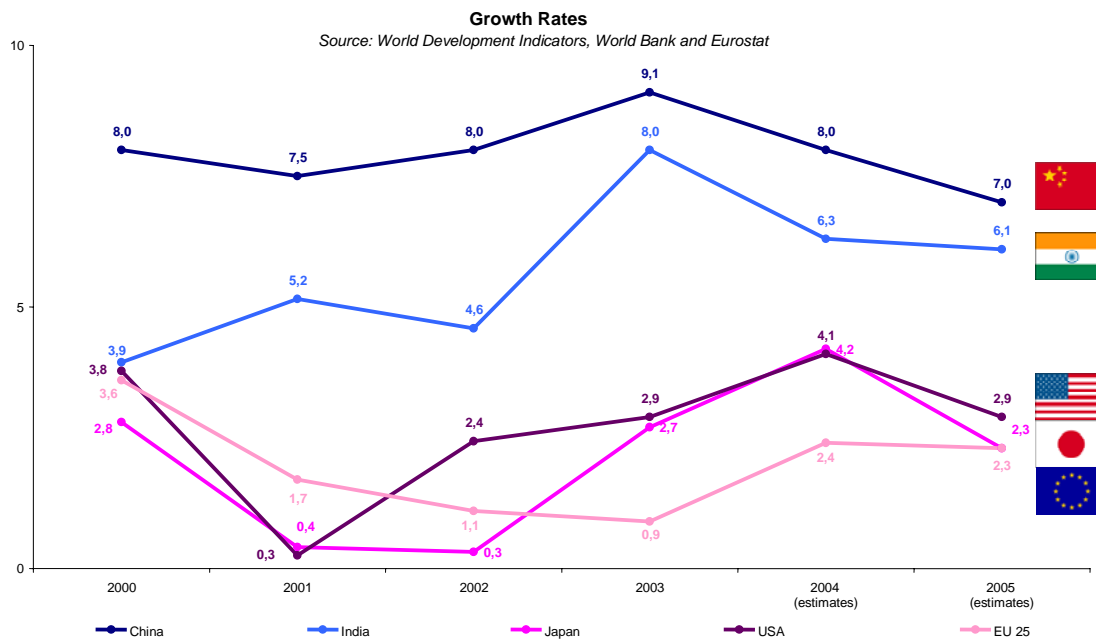
Going beyond their national situation with which they are very familiar, respondents were asked to compare the performance of the European economy with that of other non-EU economies, namely the United States, Japan, China and India.

The first point of note is that, no matter how positively the European economy's situation is perceived, a majority of respondents considers that it is not as good as that of Japan (44% compared with 21% who believe the opposite) or that of the United States (39% compared with 24% who believe that the European Union is more dynamic). Therefore, despite the unprecedented economic crisis that has affected Japan over the last fifteen years, the Land of the Rising Sun still has a dynamic image in terms of economic performance.

On the other hand, a majority of respondents considers that the European economy is more dynamic than the Chinese economy (42% versus 28% who disagree) and above all more dynamic than the Indian economy (59% versus only 16% who believe the opposite).



Compared with the growth rates of these five geographical entities, the results of the survey show that **European public opinion has very little awareness of the tremendous economic growth of India and above all China**, and that the performance of the Japanese economy seems to be relatively exaggerated.



EU25 figures: **EUROSTAT**- General economic situation- **Real GDP growth rate**- last update 14-décembre-2004
figures for India, United States, Japan and Chin : World Bank- « World development indicators 2004», published 23rd April 2004

An analysis of the results by Member States shows that:

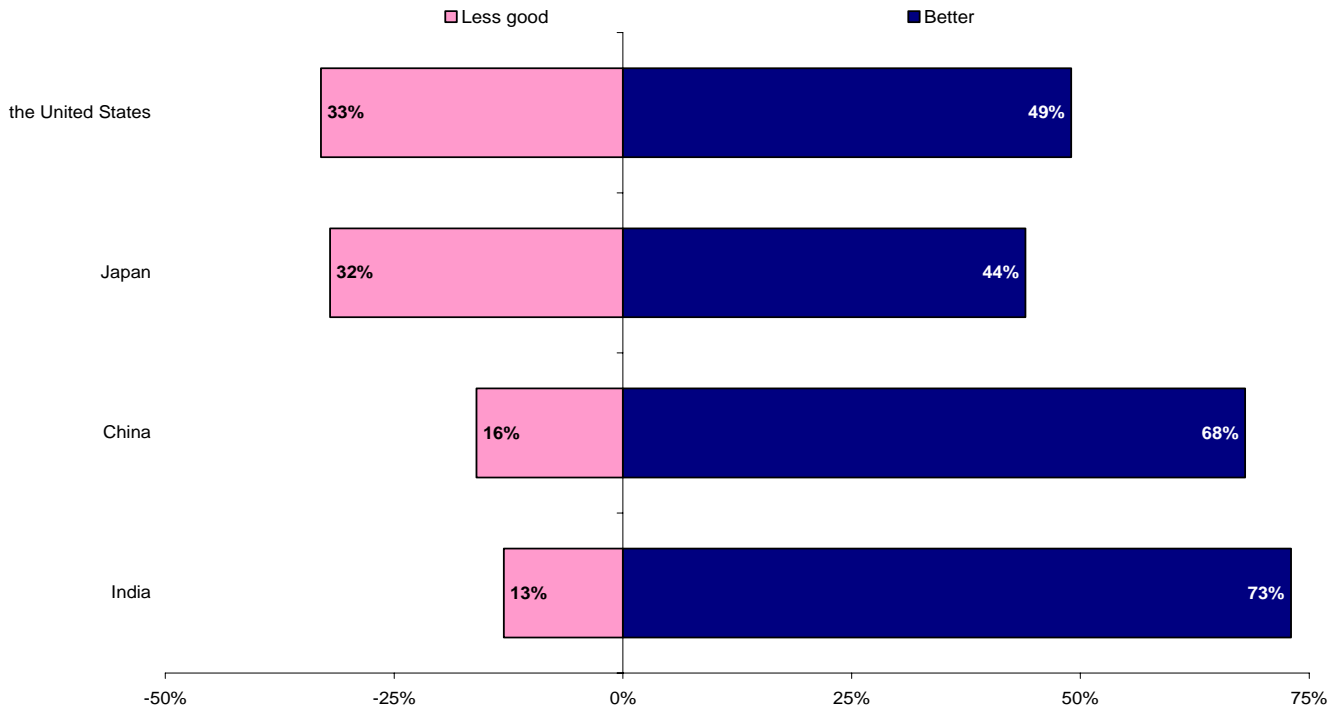
- ◆ Several countries differ from the average opinion when comparing European economic performance with that of the United States. A majority of respondents in Denmark, Ireland, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Slovenia consider that the European economy is more dynamic than that of the United States.
- ◆ On the other hand, a majority of respondents in all the Member States, except for Ireland, agree that that the European economy is less dynamic than the Japanese economy.
- ◆ Likewise, there is not a Member State where a majority of respondents considers that the European economy is less dynamic than the Chinese or Japanese economies.

- ...But the quality of life in the European Union is deemed incomparable -

European Union citizens were also invited to compare the level of the quality of life in Europe with that of the aforementioned major economies⁸.

For each geographical zone analysed, a majority of respondents agreed that the level of the quality of life is higher in Europe, in particular in comparison with India and China. Citizens consider that the same analysis also applies, albeit to a lesser extent, to the United States and Japan.

Q4 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?



As was observed when comparing the country's economic situation with the quality of life, **these results show that the majority of respondents do not link the level of their quality of life to a country's economic performance.**

⁸ Q4. In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

Nevertheless, opinions differ considerably depending on the respondent's country of origin. Interviewees in the ten new Member States are in general more critical as regards the quality of life in Europe compared with the United States and Japan.

% "Better"	Comparative perception of the level of the quality of life in Europe			
	Country compared	EU25	EU15	NMS
	India	73%	76%	63%
	China	68%	69%	60%
	USA	49%	54%	26%
	Japan	44%	48%	28%

In socio-demographic terms, there are certain significant differences:

- ◆ The longer the period during which the respondent remained in full-time education, the more significant the difference between the perception of the quality of life in Europe and that of the other countries, and the more the respondent favours Europe.
- ◆ The more the respondent considers that the European economy is dynamic in relation to the other countries tested in the survey, the more he/she considers that the level of the quality of life in Europe is better.

1.3. Forecasts for the future

We have seen how EU citizens consider the present situation. The question now is how do they see the future and how do they expect things to develop in each of the areas under consideration? Can Europe hope to become the world's leading economic power within five years?

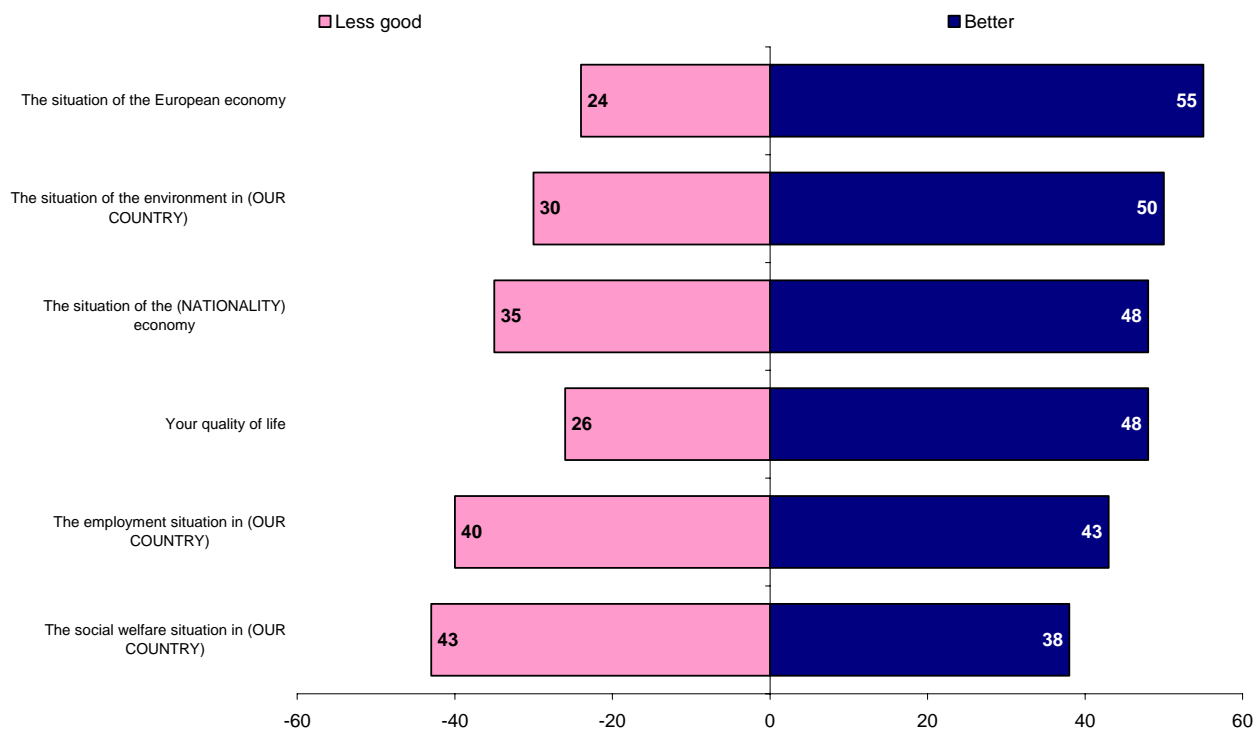
1.3.1 Expected developments in different areas

- Considerable improvements expected -

Five year projections, that is to say for 2010 (date set by the Lisbon Agenda), indicate a certain optimism for a large part of the indicators tested⁹.

Q3 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

Total EU25 (%) "Better" - "Less good"



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

It is above all the European economic situation that generates the highest level of optimism: more than one out of two European citizens believe that it will improve in five years, compared with a quarter of the people interviewed who expect the situation to deteriorate. The level of the quality of life (48%), as well as the environmental situation (50%) are also areas where optimism prevails.

It is noteworthy that the percentages of people who expect the employment situation to improve (43%) and those who are pessimistic on this subject (40%) are very similar, despite the fact that, as we have seen, unemployment is the area which currently causes the most concern.

⁹ Q3. According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

On a positive note, almost one out of two respondents expects the overall national economic situation to improve. On the other hand, a relative majority of people interviewed expects the position of social welfare to deteriorate even further. In this regard it should be noted that the current opinion on social welfare is already negative.

% EU25	Situation in 2004			Forecast for each situation in 5 years		
	Good	Poor	Diff.	Better	Less good	Diff.
The employment situation in (COUNTRY)	22%	76%	-54	43%	40%	3
The [NATIONALITY] economic situation	34%	62%	-28	48%	35%	13
The situation of social welfare in (COUNTRY)	42%	53%	-11	38%	43%	-5
The environmental situation (COUNTRY)	45%	51%	-6	50%	30%	20
The European economic situation	49%	37%	12	55%	24%	31
Your quality of life	73%	25%	48	48%	26%	22

From a socio-demographic point of view, it is noteworthy that:

- ◆ Young people, more than older people, expect the situation to improve in these different areas: as regards, for example, the employment situation, 55% of the 15-24 age group compared with 39% of people aged 55 and over consider that the situation will be better in five years.
- ◆ The longer the period during which the respondent remained in full-time education, the more he/she is optimistic in all the areas examined.
- As regards the forecasts concerning the economic situation of their country, 41% of the respondents who have a negative perception of the current situation, expect the situation to have improved in 5 years. In other words, **a significant percentage of this category does not see the current situation as irreversible.**

Five year forecast for the national economic situation	EU25	Perception of the current national economic situation	
		Good	Bad
Better	48%	61%	41%
Less good	35%	24%	41%
Identical [SPONTANEOUS]	9%	9%	10%
DK	8%	6%	8%

The national results reveal a fairly high level of consistency in terms of the intensity of the replies for each area:

- ◆ **The environmental situation:** all Member States, except Greece, expect the situation to improve rather than deteriorate over the next 5 years.
- ◆ **The situation of the European economy:** all Member States agree that the prospects are positive.
- ◆ **The quality of life:** likewise, a majority in all Member States expect the quality of life to be better in 5 years.

There are, however, some major differences in different areas:

- ◆ **The employment situation:** the majority of residents of Luxembourg consider that their country's employment situation (currently the lowest unemployment rate in the European Union) will deteriorate over the next 5 years. A majority of Poles, who have the highest level of unemployment in the European Union¹⁰, expect the situation in this area to improve. That is also the case in Slovakia.
- ◆ **The economic situation:** France, Luxembourg and Cyprus are the only three countries among the European Union countries where a relative majority of respondents fears that the national economic situation will deteriorate.
- ◆ **The situation of social welfare:** the Germans and Dutch have major fears in this area. On the other hand, citizens of the three Baltic States are the most optimistic.

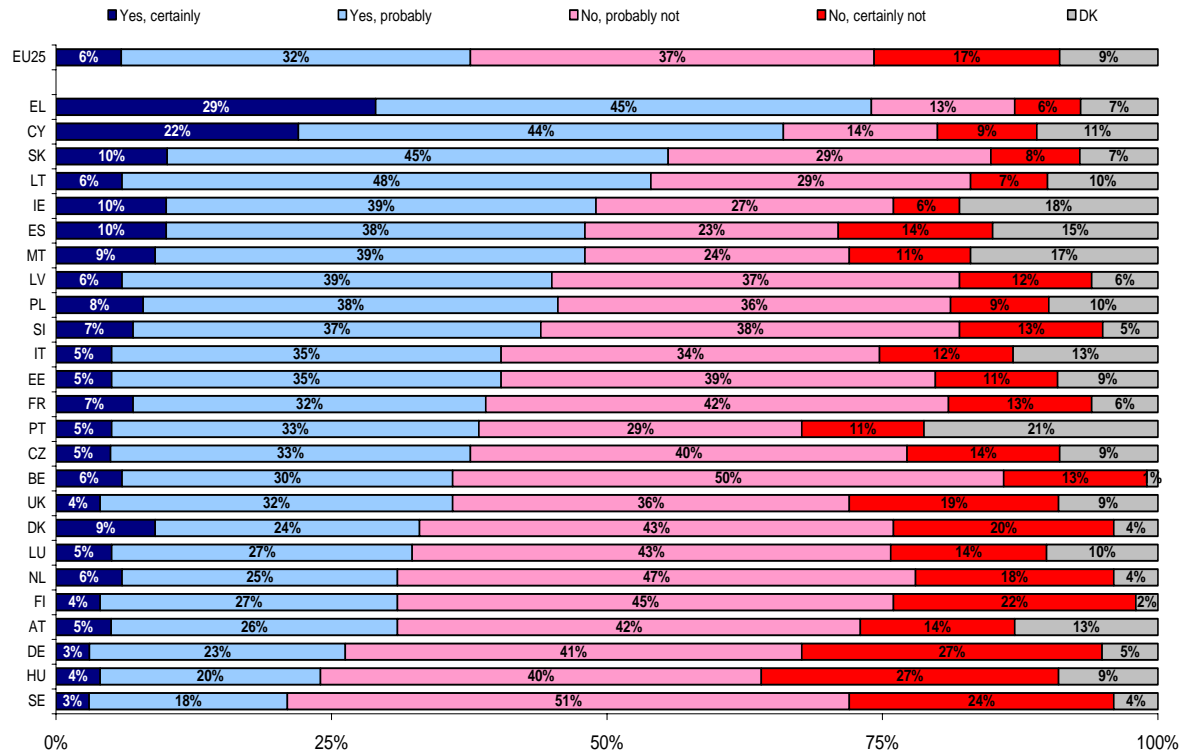
¹⁰ EUROSTAT **€uro-indicators – Euro-zone unemployment rate in October 2004**- Press release published December 1st 2004.

1.3.2 Europe, the leading economy in the world in 2010?

- A certain scepticism prevails -

One of the Lisbon objectives is to make the European Union the world's leading economic power by 2010. More or less half-way through the implementation period, more than one out of two citizens, when evaluating the Lisbon Strategy, considers that this objective remains improbable, while 38% believe it is attainable¹¹. However, of all the areas analysed, this survey shows that it is the European economic situation which is expected to improve the most over the next five years.

Q13 In your opinion, could the European Union become the world's top economic power within the next five years?



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

The European average conceals, however, certain significant differences between Member States. Thus, three out of four respondents in Greece consider that the European Union can become the world's leading economic power within 5 years; that view is also shared by two out of three Cypriots. On the other hand, the Swedes, Germans, Finns and Hungarians consider that it is highly unlikely that the European Union will achieve that objective.

¹¹ Q13. In your opinion, could the European Union become the world's top economic power within the next five years?

In socio-demographic terms, the main support for this idea is to be found among:

- ◆ Young people: 45% of them consider that this objective is attainable, compared with 36% among people aged 55 and over;
- ◆ People who are either still studying or ended their studies between the ages of 16 and 19. People who studied longer are the most sceptical;
- ◆ Self-employed people: 42% of them believe that the European Union can become the world's leading economic power, compared with 32% of managers.

Finally, **the fact of having a positive opinion of the current European economic situation does not automatically mean that this objective is perceived as attainable.** Even among that specific category, opinions are considerably divided, as the following table shows.

		Perception of the current European economic situation	
		Good	Bad
The European Union, the world's leading economic power in 5 years...	EU25		
	Yes	38%	30%
	No	53%	62%
	DK	9%	8%

II. EUROPEAN ECONOMY'S LEVERS

This second chapter deals with the opinion of citizens on the means that the European economy has at its disposal to enable it to rebound and achieve the goals set out in the Lisbon Strategy.

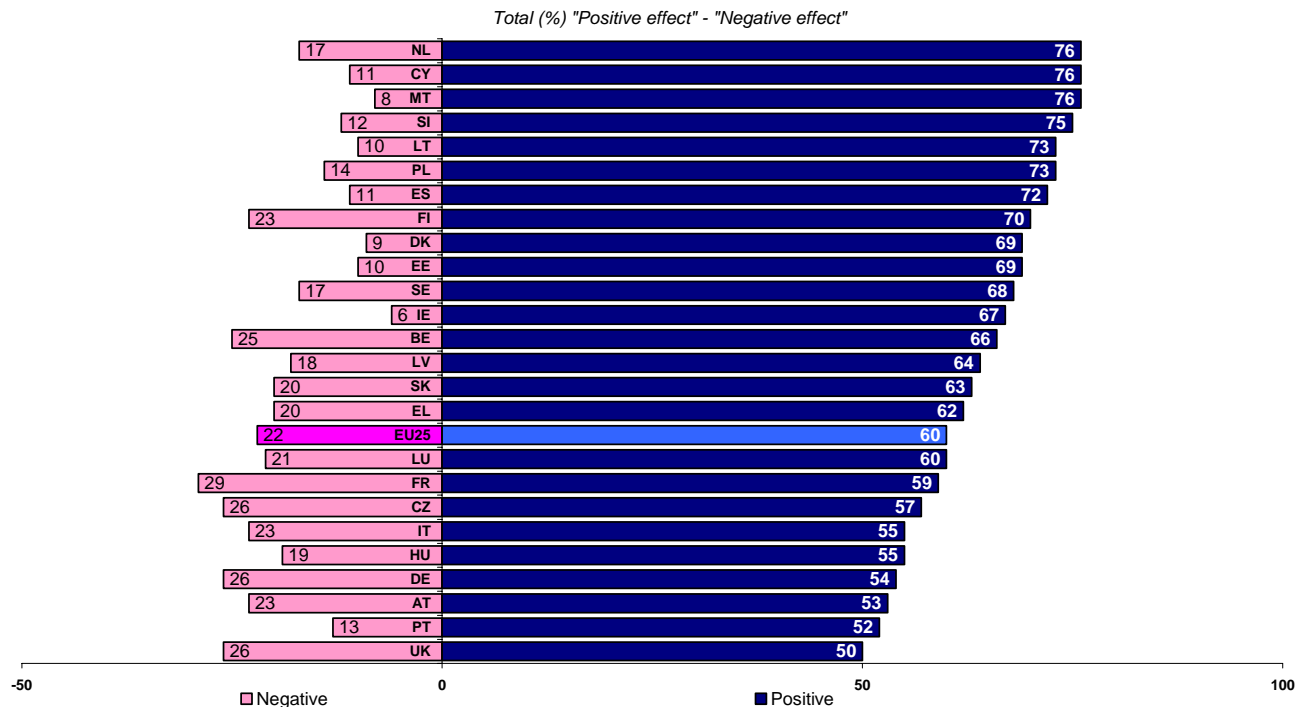
After an initial assessment of the results of more than 10 years of the Single Market, we will focus on the priorities in order to improve the performance of the European economy. We will then examine whether Europe is making the most of the development of new information and communication technologies. In this regard, is the globalisation of trade an opportunity or an obstacle? We will also examine the place of the environment in the European Union's development. Finally, we will see whether, for EU citizens, immigration can provide a solution to the shortage of workers in certain sectors of the economy and the problem of Europe's ageing population.

1. The consequences of the Single Market

- Increased competition considered to be beneficial overall -

The opening of markets - established by the Treaties and implemented via the Single Market – has increased competition in numerous areas. A strong majority of respondents considers that the effects of increased competition in areas as varied as transport, telecommunications, banking and insurance services, has generally been positive (score of 60%). Only 26% of interviewees do not share that view and 9% consider that the effect has been neutral¹².

Q6 The single market increased competition in a number of domains such as transport, telecommunication services, banking services and insurances. In general, would you say that this has a ... effect ?



¹² Q6. The single market increased competition in a number of domains such as transport, telecommunication services, banking services and insurances. In general, would you say that this has a...effect?

An analysis by country of the results shows that:

- ◆ The British seem to be the least positive in this regard.
- ◆ The Portuguese, Hungarians and Austrians take the view more than other citizens that the Single Market has had neither a positive nor negative effect.
- ◆ It is remarkable to note that the perception of the positive effect of this increased competition is stronger in the ten new Member States than in the fifteen old European Union Member States: 67% of “positive” responses for the former compared with 59% for the latter.

From a socio-demographic point of view, it should be noted that:

- ◆ More men than women consider that the competition created by the Single Market has had a positive effect (64% versus 57%). This does not mean, however, that women are more critical than men on this question: the intensity of their extreme replies is simply lower.
- ◆ The younger the respondent the more satisfied he/she is with the development of a more competitive environment.
- ◆ Equally, the longer the respondent stayed in full-time education the more positive he/she is about this consequence of the Single Market.
- ◆ Finally, in terms of household composition, the larger the household the more the respondent tends to have a positive opinion on the Single Market.

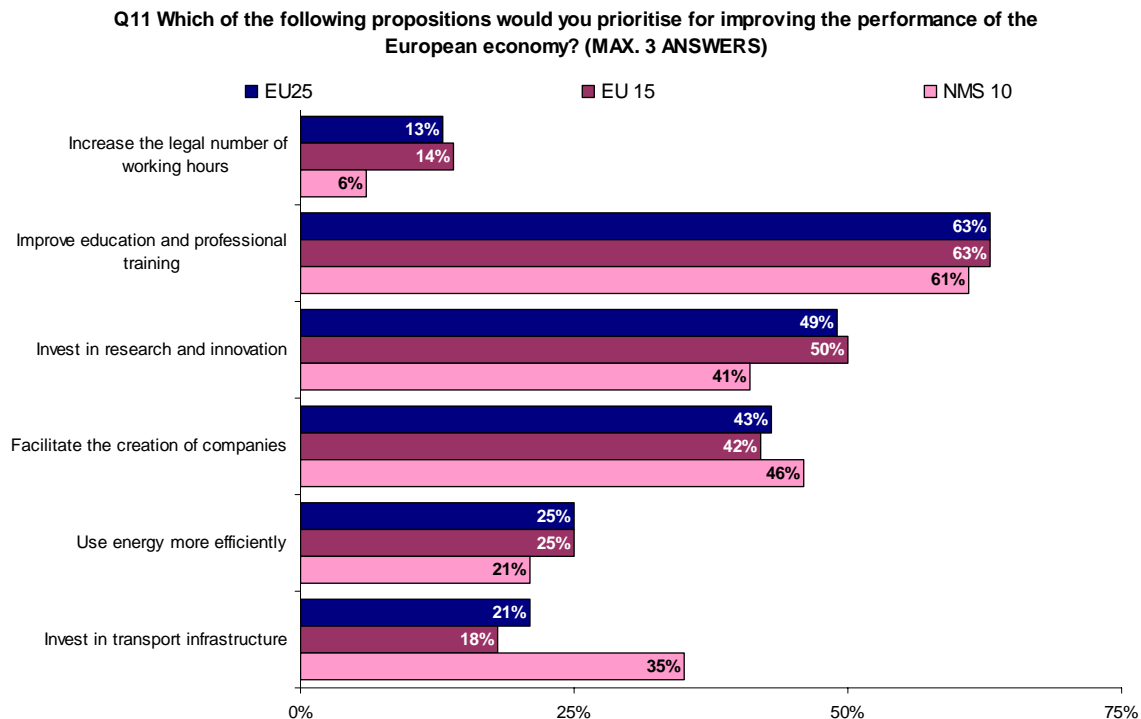
2. Priorities to improve the European Union's economic performance

- For a knowledge-based economy -

In its last Spring report to the European Council, the European Commission stressed the need for urgent action in three different areas:

- ◆ **"Improving investments in networks and knowledge**, by implementing notably the "Growth Initiative", while giving greater priority to the level and quality of investments in research, education and training;
- ◆ **Strengthening the competitiveness of European enterprises**, by applying better regulation – particularly for the industrial sector – and by adopting both the proposal for the Framework Directive on services and the proposal for the Environment Technologies Action Plan;
- ◆ Finally, **promoting active ageing** by encouraging older workers to remain in the work force and through a modernisation of educational systems for lifelong working, of work organisation, and of prevention and health care systems"¹³.

In response to the question on the priorities to improve the performance of the European economy, **interviewees opted above all for the first area of action recommended by the Commission, namely education and vocational training and increased investments in research and innovation**¹⁴.



¹³ Source [Spring report of the Commission to the European Council](http://europa.eu.int/comm/lisbon_strategy/pdf/COM2004_029_en.pdf), February 2004. The full report can be consulted on: http://europa.eu.int/comm/lisbon_strategy/pdf/COM2004_029_en.pdf

¹⁴ Q11. Which of the following propositions would you prioritise for improving the performance of the European economy? (Maximum 3 answers)

With a score of 43%, “facilitate the creation of companies” is in third place. Energy efficiency and investments in transport infrastructures seem to rank lower in terms of priorities. Only 13% of interviewees consider that an increase in legal working hours is a priority.

It should be noted that the order of priorities differs slightly between the old and new Member States. With a score of 46% in the new European Union Member States, “facilitate the creation of companies” is the second priority, ahead of “investing in research and innovation” (41%). Likewise, **the percentage of respondents in the ten new Member States who believe that investments in transport infrastructures could improve the performance of the European economy (35%) is almost twice as high as that in the fifteen old Member States (18% exactly).**

	Improve education and professional training	Invest in research and innovation	Facilitate the creation of companies	Use energy more efficiently	Invest in transport infrastructure	Increase the legal number of working hours
EU25	63%	49%	43%	25%	21%	13%
BE	68%	51%	50%	28%	19%	16%
DK	80%	67%	41%	27%	10%	11%
DE	72%	67%	50%	22%	13%	20%
EL	74%	39%	65%	20%	24%	13%
ES	57%	48%	46%	22%	13%	9%
FR	66%	50%	58%	32%	15%	25%
IE	65%	36%	31%	37%	39%	10%
IT	53%	48%	44%	18%	13%	7%
LU	65%	37%	35%	31%	25%	14%
NL	79%	56%	22%	32%	43%	13%
AT	65%	47%	46%	28%	24%	15%
PT	56%	37%	48%	15%	14%	22%
FI	69%	46%	48%	31%	19%	7%
SE	61%	56%	55%	28%	30%	6%
UK	59%	35%	10%	31%	24%	7%
CY	76%	42%	33%	40%	19%	4%
CZ	60%	60%	31%	37%	42%	8%
EE	72%	34%	35%	27%	28%	7%
HU	65%	35%	42%	32%	42%	4%
LV	66%	22%	47%	14%	33%	7%
LT	83%	61%	60%	26%	21%	6%
MT	70%	35%	45%	32%	23%	11%
PL	57%	35%	53%	10%	31%	6%
SK	64%	50%	27%	37%	50%	4%
SI	78%	72%	42%	43%	29%	6%

The intensity of replies in terms of priorities varies between countries:

- ◆ Lithuanians and Danes (with scores of more than 80%) consider that it is essential to focus on training and education.
- ◆ Slovenians, Germans and Danes consider, more than the others that more investment in research and innovation would help to boost the European economy.
- ◆ Greece, Lithuania and France attach particular importance to facilitating the creation of companies as a priority.
- ◆ The Poles, Portuguese and Latvians attach less priority than other populations to boosting the performance of the European economy through energy efficiency.
- ◆ The Slovaks and Dutch attach more importance than fellow European citizens to investments in transport infrastructures as a way of improving the performance of the European economy.
- ◆ Finally, the strongest support for the view that the performance of the European economy could be improved by increasing the length of the working week is to be found in France, where the legal working week was reduced to 35 hours several years ago.

An analysis of the answers to this question according to socio-demographic variables does not reveal any truly significant differences in the order of priorities. In other words, there is a fairly broad consensus on this point and opinions tend to vary more according to the respondent's country than his/her socio-demographic profile.

It is nevertheless noteworthy that the longer the respondents stayed in full-time education the more they stress the need to improve education and professional training for European citizens: 67% among people who studied up to the age of 20 or over compared with 55% among people who ended their education at the age of 15 or earlier.

It is also interesting to note that the way in which respondents perceive the current economic situation in Europe does not influence their order of priorities, which seems to reflect what citizens consider to be the natural order of things.

Priorities to improve the performance of the European economy	EU25	Perception of the current European economic situation	
		Good	Bad
Improve education and professional training	63%	66%	62%
Invest in research and innovation	49%	53%	49%
Facilitate the creation of companies	43%	44%	43%
Use energy more efficiently	25%	25%	25%
Invest in transport infrastructure	21%	23%	19%
Increase the legal number of working hours	13%	12%	14%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2%	2%	2%
DK	5%	3%	5%

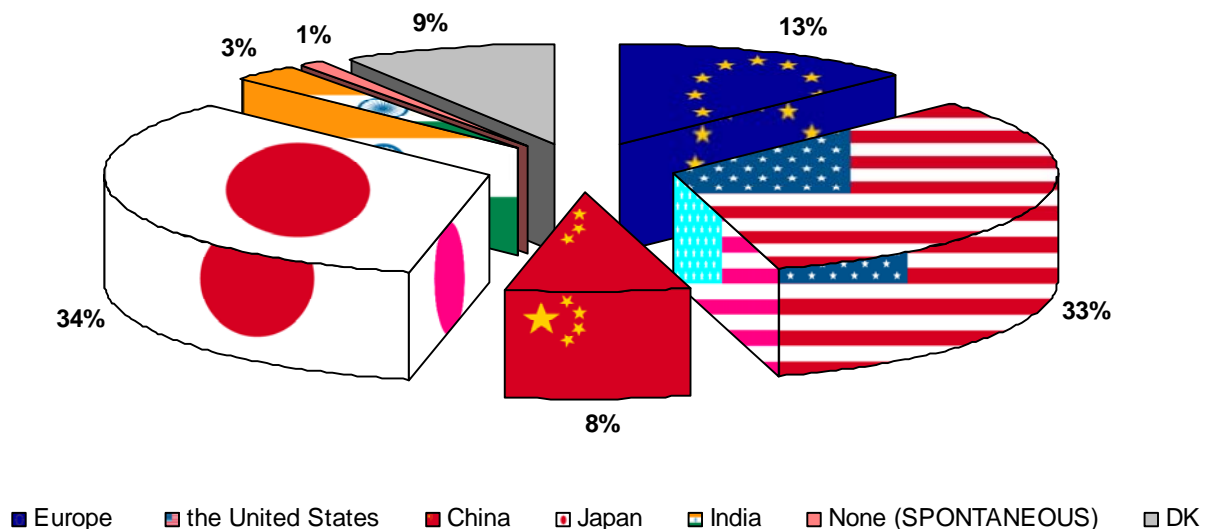
3. NTIC: who is winning?

- The European Union is lagging behind Japan and the United States -

In its last annual Spring Report to the European Council the European Commission stressed that *“the low growth in overall productivity in Europe is due in particular to two main factors: the **contribution of information and communication technologies (ICT)** is too low and investment is inadequate. The Union's efforts to increase its productivity must focus on these priorities in order for us to remain competitive with the United States and also more globally with other partners, particularly China and India.”*¹⁵

As regards identifying the countries which have benefited the most from the development of the new information and communication technologies (such as the Internet, mobile telephony, etc.), European Union citizens place Japan and the United States at the forefront with almost equal scores (approximately a third of responses each), and a long way ahead of Europe (13%), China (8%) and above all India (only 3%)¹⁶.

Q7. Which of the following regions or countries, in your opinion, makes best use of the development of new information and communication technologies (the Internet, mobile telephone, etc.)? ?



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

It should be noted that Japan is identified as the main beneficiary of the development of ICT by 40% of respondents in the new Member States, whereas the interviewees in the old Member States put it in second place.

¹⁵ Source [Spring report of the Commission to the European Council](http://europa.eu.int/comm/lisbon_strategy/pdf/COM2004_029_en.pdf), February 2004, page 10. The full report can be consulted at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/lisbon_strategy/pdf/COM2004_029_en.pdf

¹⁶ Q7. Which of the following regions or countries, in your opinion, makes best use of the development of new information and communication technologies (the Internet, mobile telephones, etc.)?

An analysis by country of these results shows that:

- ◆ The United States obtained the highest score in 8 countries (mainly in the 15 old Member States and which are small in terms of the size of their population).
- ◆ Citizens in Luxembourg and Finland consider that Europe has benefited the most from the development of ICT: that view is no doubt influenced by the presence in this latter country of a major global telecommunications player.
- ◆ Europe is ranked second in Sweden, 8 points ahead of the United States.

There are very few significant differences according to the socio-demographic variables. Once again, the "level of education" variable seems to be the only variable that really makes a difference: the longer the respondent studied the more he considers that Japan has benefited more from the development of ICT than Europe.

4. The place of globalisation

The globalisation process is often perceived as irreversible. However, this irreversibility is seen as a cause of concern by some people, while for others it is an opportunity to be grasped.

4.1 The perception of the globalisation of trade

- A backdrop of relocations -

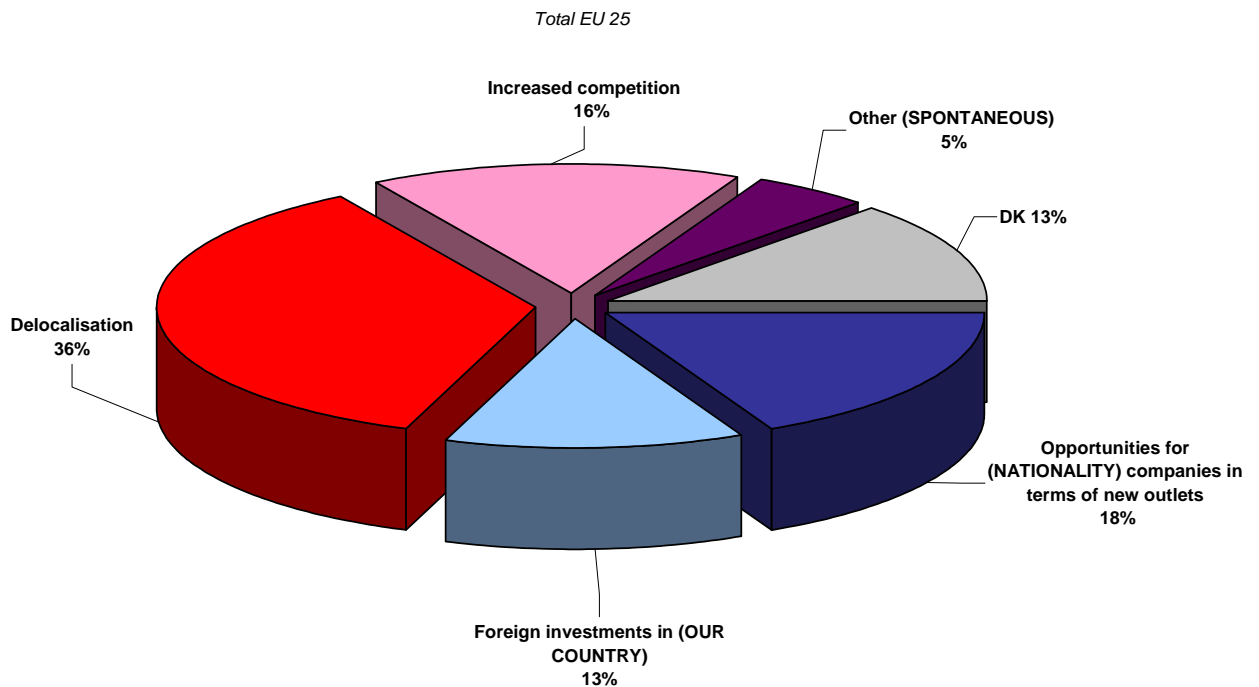
Announcements by large European companies, in particular those based in Germany and France, of relocation projects have figured prominently in the news recently. This seems to be a sensitive subject for European public opinion.

Of all the consequences of globalisation addressed in this survey, the one that is mentioned the most by citizens is the delocalisation of certain companies to countries where labour is cheaper (a score of 36%)¹⁷. In other words, globalisation seems first to have a fairly negative image and does not seem to benefit the European Union.

However, almost a third of the people interviewed consider on the contrary that globalisation is an opportunity in terms of new outlets (18%) or attracting new foreign investment to their country (13%).

Finally, without being able to affirm that globalisation is something negative in itself¹⁸, 16% of respondents consider that "globalisation" goes hand in hand with "increased competition for national companies".

Q10 There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes to mind first?

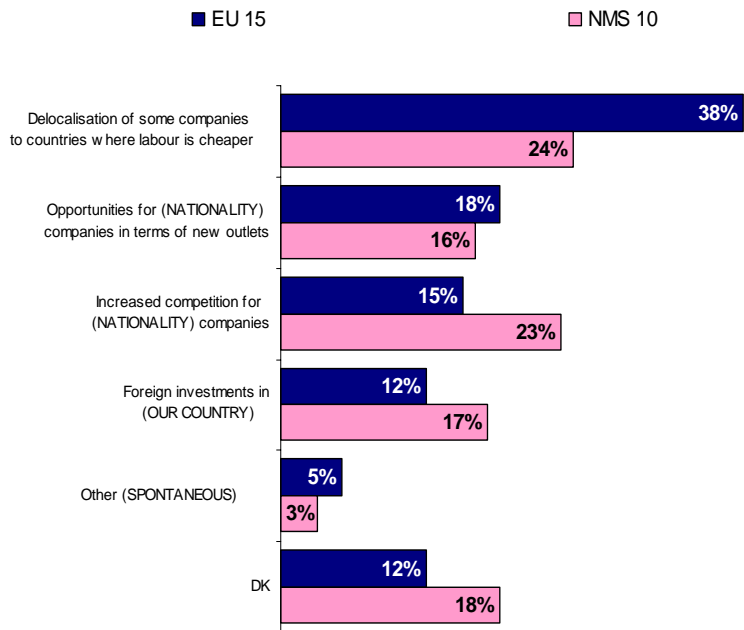


Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

¹⁷ Q10. There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes to mind first?

¹⁸ As was noted earlier in this report, the overall perception of the increase in competition as a result of the single market is positive.

Overall, while the order in which the consequences are listed does not vary between the average results observed in the ten new Member States and the fifteen old European Union Member States, their intensity varies quite strongly: delocalisation obtains the highest score in the old 15 EU Member States (38%), compared with only 24% in the new Member States. However, the opposite is true as regards increased competition for national companies: 23% in the ten new Member States compared with 15% for the fifteen old European Union Member States.



An analysis by country highlights the following variations:

- ◆ The fear of delocalisation is particularly strong in France (score of 56%), Austria (47%) and Germany (45%). This aspect is ranked far lower in Lithuania (13%), Latvia (14%), Estonia (15%) and Malta (15%).
- ◆ There is a stronger perception of opportunities in terms of inward foreign investment in Hungary (26% compared with 13% on average), Slovakia (21%) and Greece (21%).
- ◆ Cypriots (33% compared with an average of 16%) and the Maltese (29%) associate more than other European citizens the globalisation of trade with increased competition for their national companies.

In socio-demographic terms, the main differences in the perception of globalisation relate to the age up to which the respondent remained in full-time education: the longer the respondent studied the more he associates delocalisation with globalisation.

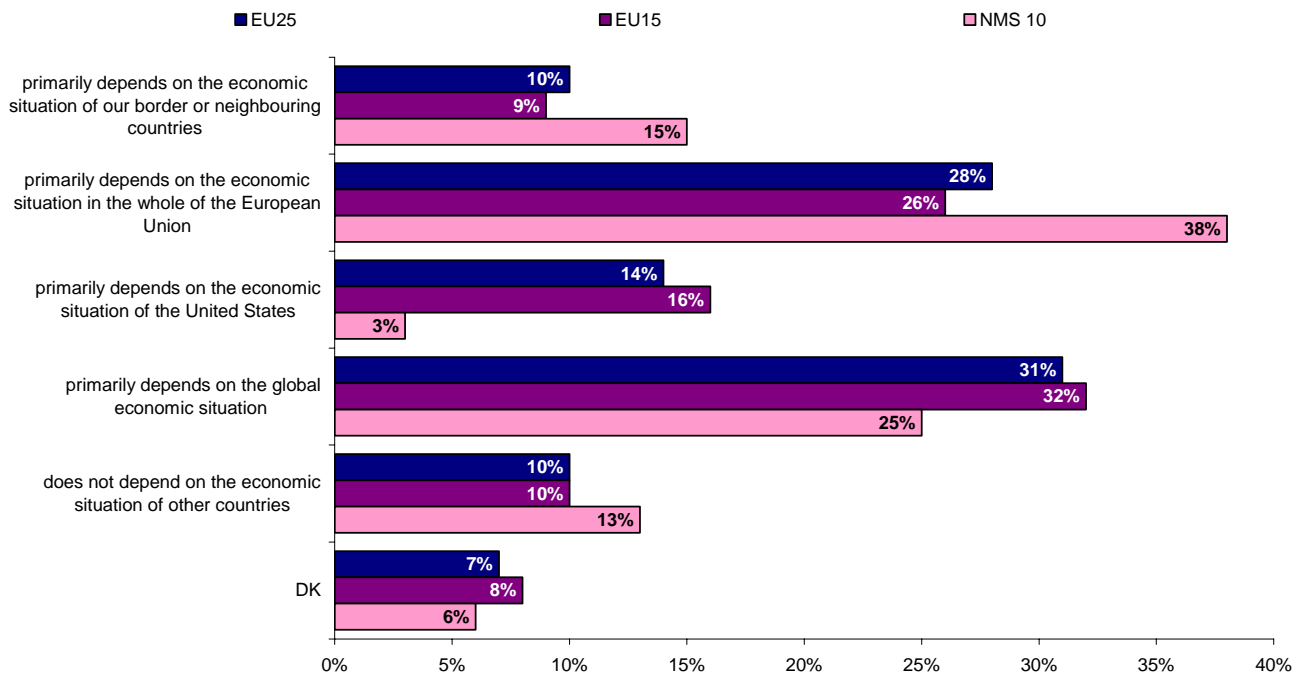
Even if they agree on the effects of globalisation in terms of openings, self-employed people and managers differ as regards the level of their fears concerning delocalisation: 43% of managers cited this dimension, compared with only 35% of self-employed people.

4.2 The globalisation of the economy

- Awareness of economic interdependence -

Only 10% of interviewees consider that their national economy does not depend on the economic situation of other countries¹⁹. Almost a third of respondents consider that their national economic situation depends mainly on the global economic situation, while just over a quarter of them believe that it is above all events at the level of the European Union that have the most influence on the national situation.

Q12 With which of the following propositions do you most agree? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)...



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

There are significant differences between the averages recorded for each dimension in the ten new Member States and that of the fifteen old Member States. The interdependence of European economies is more meaningful for the first group of countries (38% versus 26% respectively), while the second group has an even more international perception of this dimension (32% versus 25%).

¹⁹ Q12. With which of the following proposals do you most agree? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)...

	depends on the economic situation of our border or neighbouring countries	depends on the economic situation in the whole of the European Union	depends on the economic situation of the United States	depends on the global economic situation	does not depend on the economic situation of other countries	DK
EU25	10%	28%	14%	31%	10%	7%
BE	18%	30%	12%	32%	6%	2%
DK	12%	32%	21%	28%	3%	4%
DE	6%	18%	17%	45%	9%	5%
EL	5%	44%	11%	27%	9%	3%
ES	6%	35%	8%	24%	13%	13%
FR	10%	22%	19%	36%	7%	6%
IE	11%	35%	17%	17%	5%	15%
IT	10%	29%	19%	20%	14%	8%
LU	26%	32%	7%	17%	11%	6%
NL	18%	23%	18%	35%	4%	2%
AT	15%	40%	8%	28%	4%	5%
PT	11%	47%	8%	18%	5%	11%
FI	7%	34%	11%	39%	7%	2%
SE	4%	25%	33%	30%	4%	4%
UK	7%	20%	18%	32%	11%	13%
CY	4%	37%	6%	40%	9%	4%
CZ	15%	33%	3%	31%	13%	4%
EE	25%	40%	2%	16%	10%	7%
HU	10%	43%	5%	28%	10%	4%
LV	28%	37%	2%	12%	16%	5%
LT	21%	41%	2%	19%	10%	8%
MT	13%	35%	2%	28%	14%	8%
PL	16%	36%	3%	23%	15%	7%
SK	9%	43%	3%	23%	16%	5%
SI	13%	47%	3%	27%	6%	5%

Once again, the results by country vary quite considerably in respect to certain points:

- ◆ Respondents in the three Baltic countries and Luxembourg mention more than other citizens the economic interdependence with neighbouring countries: historically these countries have very strong economic ties with their neighbours.
- ◆ Slovenia, Portugal and Greece are the three countries where respondents indicate more the economic situation of the EU as a whole as the main factor on which their national economic situation depends.

It is interesting to note that **the perception that a respondent may have of his country's economic situation does not influence the responses to this question.** As we saw in the results presented in the first part of this report, a respondent will be more inclined to state that his country's economic situation is good, if he considers that the economic situation at the European level or globally is good and vice versa.

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) depends mainly on...	EU25	Perception of the current national economic situation	
		Good	Bad
The global economic situation	31%	32%	31%
The economic situation of the European Union as a whole	28%	29%	28%
The economic situation of the United States	14%	16%	13%
The economic situation of our neighbouring countries	10%	10%	10%
Does not depend on the economic situation of other countries	10%	8%	12%
DK	7%	5%	7%

5. The place of the environment in economic development

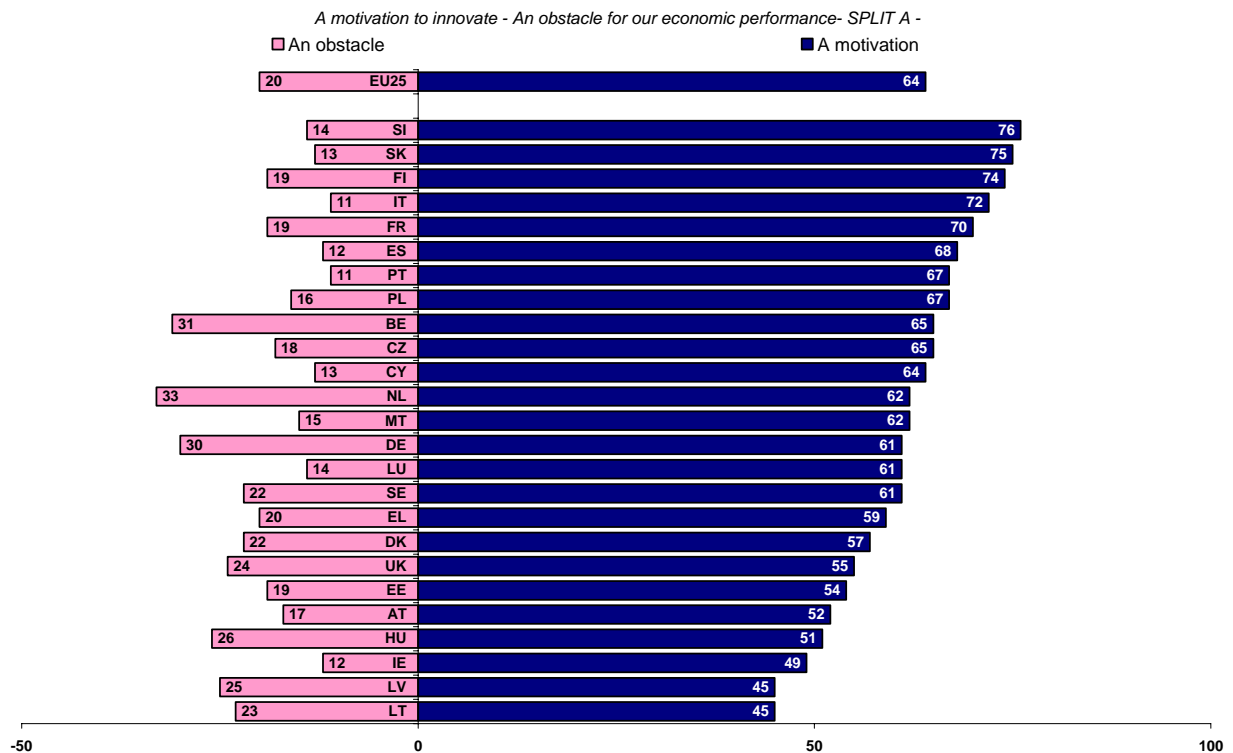
Almost five years after the launch of the Lisbon Strategy, European economic performance continues to be modest. The current debate focuses in particular on the place that should be given to the environment. Should the economy be given priority over policies intended to protect the environment? Are environmental issues an obstacle to European economic performance? The replies of European citizens on these two questions are clear.

5.1 The environment: asset or handicap?

- The environment, a driving force for innovation -

The vast majority of people interviewed consider that environmental protection policies are above all an incentive for innovation (64%) and not an obstacle to economic performance (20%)²⁰. **In other words, the more we define environmental policies, the more we are obliged to innovate. As was noted earlier in this report, fresh investment in research and innovation is seen as being particularly important if we are to improve our economic performance.**

Q8a To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

²⁰ Q8a. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

All the countries agree that the environment is a factor that stimulates innovation. That view is even more striking in Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Italy. Support for that view is lower in Latvia (45%), Ireland (49%) and Austria (52%). However, that points more to a significantly higher percentage of 'don't knows' than the average (approximately 30%) rather than to any real opposition to the idea.

In socio-demographic terms, the unemployed (58%) have a far less positive perception than managers (77%) of the effect in terms of innovation of environmental protection policies. The same is true for people living in rural areas (59%) compared with people living in urban areas (66%).

5.2 The environment: a priority or not?

- *The environment has priority over economic competitiveness* -

It follows that, when it comes to making a choice, European Union citizens give priority to protecting the environment over economic competitiveness (63% compared with 24% who disagree)²¹.

This result is, when all is said and done, very logical: given the above results, we can assume that the two dimensions are not antinomic. On the contrary, environmental policies, by encouraging innovation, can improve our economic performance.

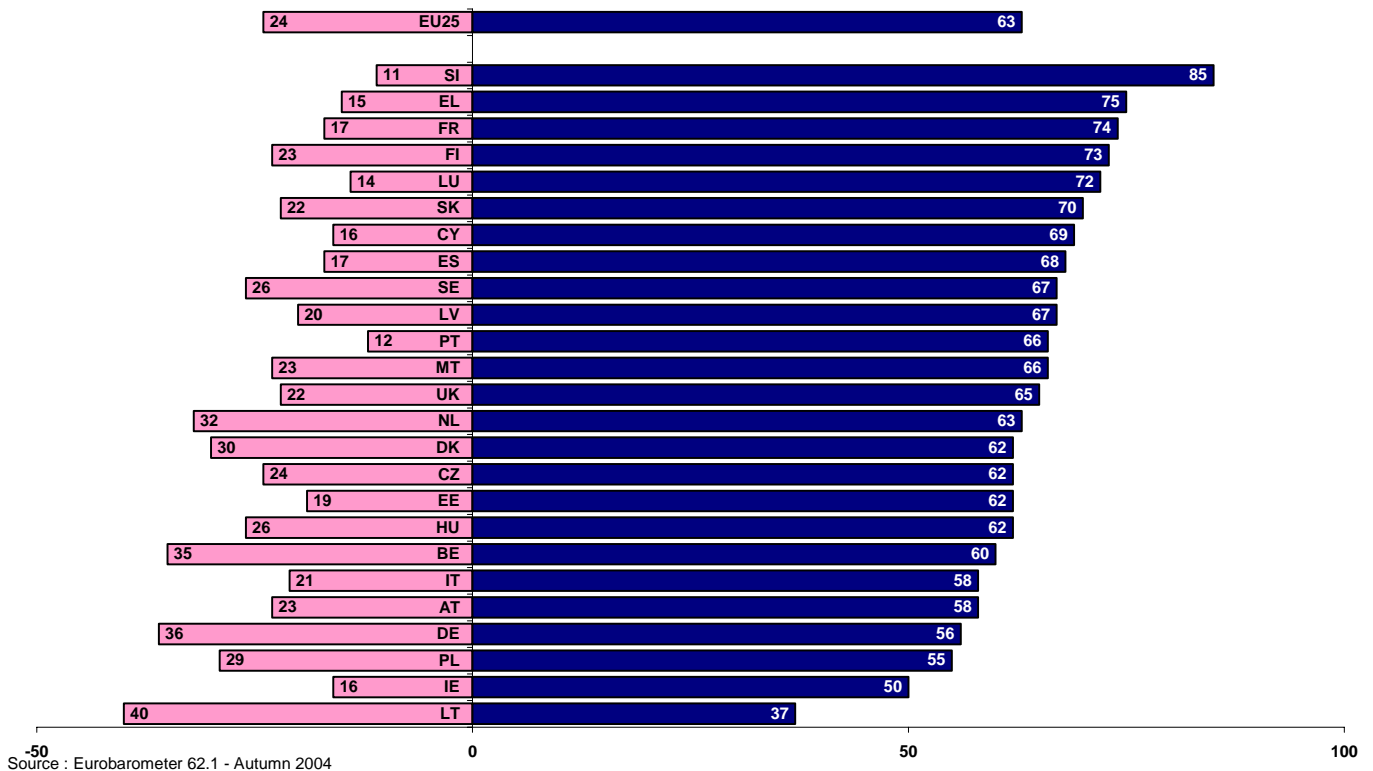
Q8b To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Policies aiming to protect the environment are they rather...?

- A priority over the competitiveness of the economy - Not a priority over the competitiveness of the economy

SPLIT B -

■ Not a priority over the competitiveness of the economy

■ A priority over the competitiveness of the economy



²¹ Q8b. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Environmental protection...?

We note the same differences between Member States as those identified in the answers to the previous question. Only Lithuania is an exception to the rule: a majority of respondents there consider that it is more important to give priority to economic competitiveness rather than environmental protection.

The differences noted for the socio-demographic variables for the previous question are confirmed here.

6. Is immigration a solution?

Against a backdrop of an ageing European population and a shortage of labour in certain areas of the economy, immigration has been advanced as a solution by some people. What is the viewpoint of European citizens on this subject?

6.1 Resorting to immigration in certain sectors of the economy

- An option which seems to be rejected -

According to a report by the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) on world trade in the 21st century²², Europe can only avoid decline if, among other things, it pursues a more open immigration policy, differentiated at the level of Member States, and leading to the admission of 30 million immigrants over the period 2000-2020.

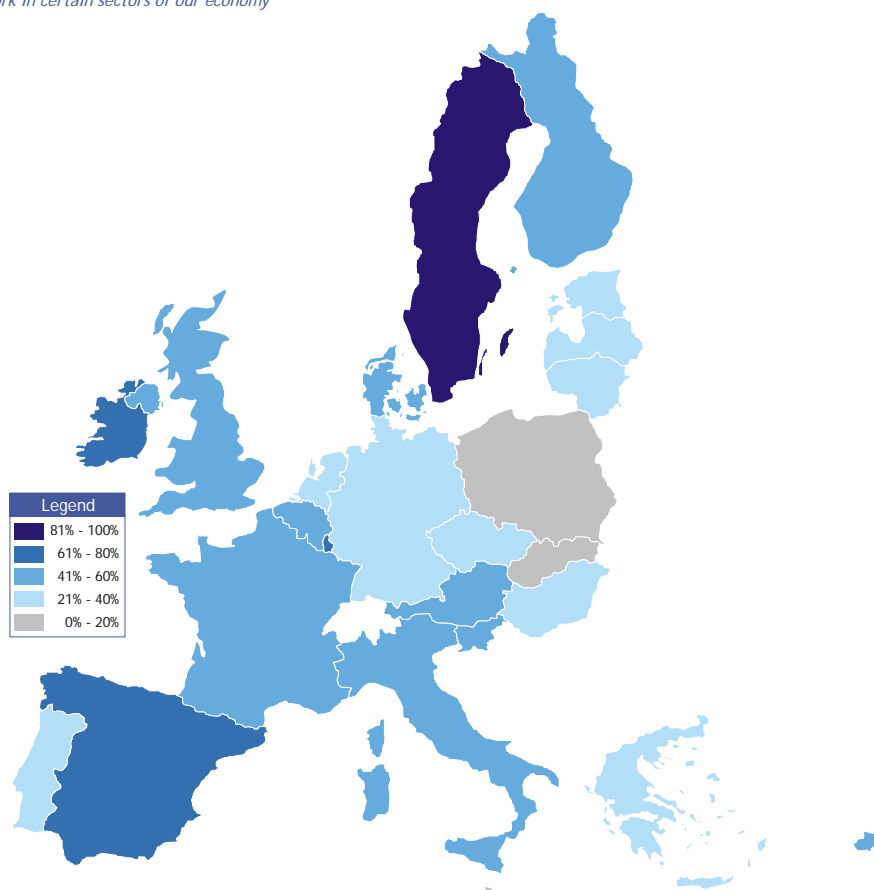
Although 54% of European citizens disagree with the idea that we need immigrants to work in certain sectors of the economy, 43% agree with that view²³. In other words, opinions seem to be relatively divided.

QB9.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy

Answers: Total "Agree"

Country Results	
Sweden	81%
Luxembourg	77%
Spain	65%
Ireland	61%
Denmark	58%
France	58%
Finland	53%
Italy	49%
Slovenia	48%
Belgium	47%
United Kingdom	47%
EU25	43%
Austria	42%
Cyprus	42%
Portugal	38%
Latvia	37%
Germany	35%
The Netherlands	33%
Lithuania	33%
Greece	31%
Estonia	26%
Hungary	25%
Czech Republic	23%
Malta	19%
Poland	13%
Slovakia	9%



²² Philippe Colombani (dir.), IFRI, *Le commerce mondial au 21^e siècle. Scénarios pour l'Union européenne*, May 2003

²³ Q9.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you ...? - We need immigrants in certain sectors of our economy

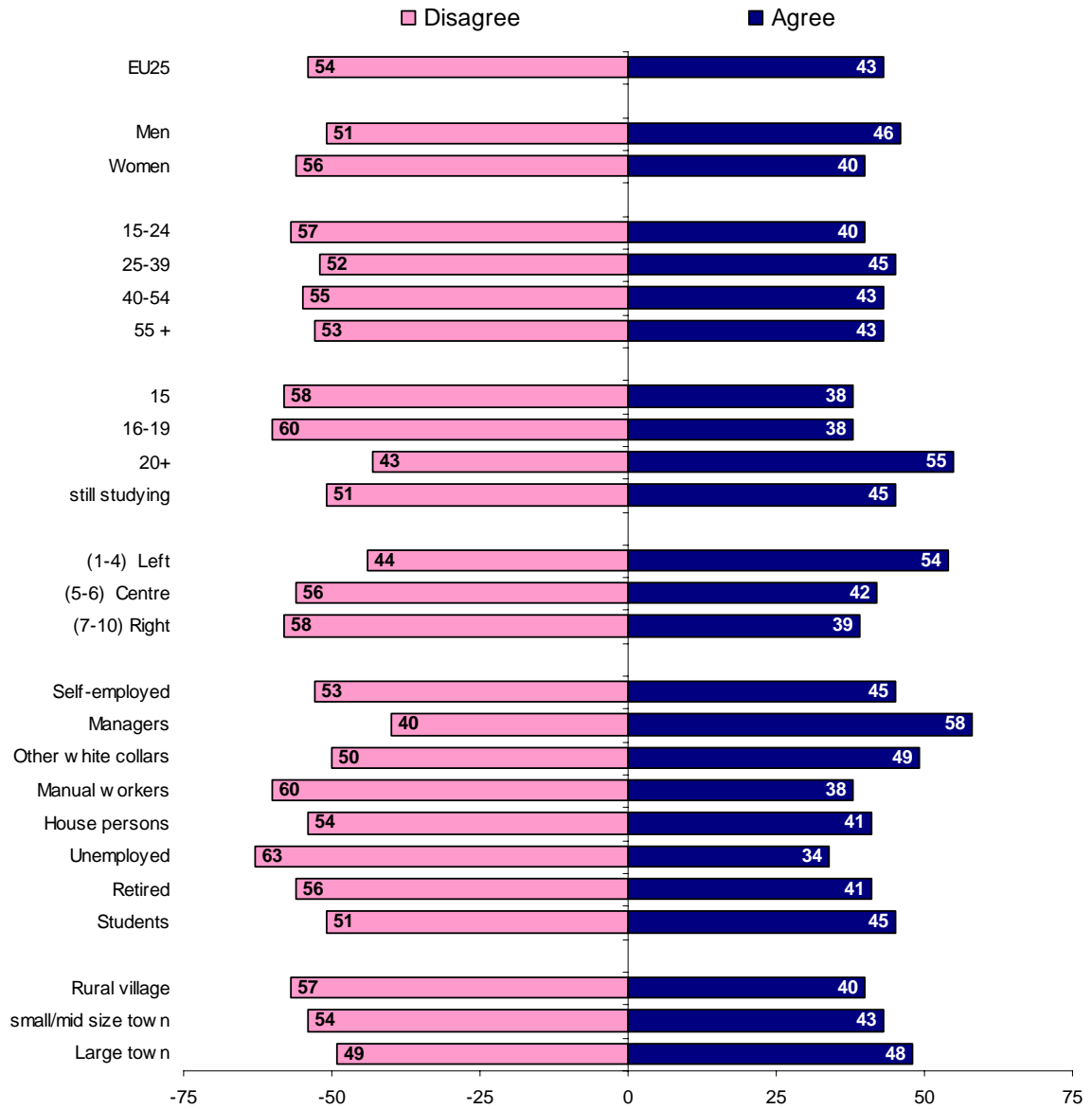
However, there are considerable differences in the intensity of the replies between the new Member States and “pre-enlargement” Europe. Opposition to this affirmation is close to 80% in the ten new Member States, while it is 49% (compared with 48% in favour) in the fifteen old Member States.

These differences stem mainly from the responses recorded in Poland (84% of Poles disagree with this affirmation) contrary to the point of view expressed in the Scandinavian countries, France and Spain for example. In total, in 8 out of 25 countries there is a positive differential between people supporting the affirmation and those who reject the idea.

The replies to this question are far from homogenous and reveal numerous divisions in socio-demographic terms:

- ◆ Support for this statement tends to be higher among men than women (46% versus 40%).
- ◆ The youngest age category from 15 to 24, that is to say those who will shortly join the labour market, are more against this idea than their immediate elders (57% versus 52% against in the 25-34 age group).
- ◆ There is a very clear difference in opinion between who stayed the longest in full-time education and those who ended their studies before the age of 19.
- ◆ The respondent's place of birth also affects the assessment of this affirmation: the majority of people born outside the country surveyed but still within the European Union (62%) believe that we need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy; a majority of “nationals” (55%) take the opposite view.
- ◆ The majority of those on the left of the political scale (54%) consider that immigration is necessary in certain economic sectors, unlike those on the right (58% do not agree with this idea).
- ◆ The majority of managers support this proposal (58%), unlike manual workers (60% against) and above all unemployed people (63%).
- ◆ 58% of the people who consider that their country's economic situation is good consider that immigration is necessary in certain economic sectors. 62% of those who have a negative perception of their country's economic situation are against this idea.

Q9 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?
We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy

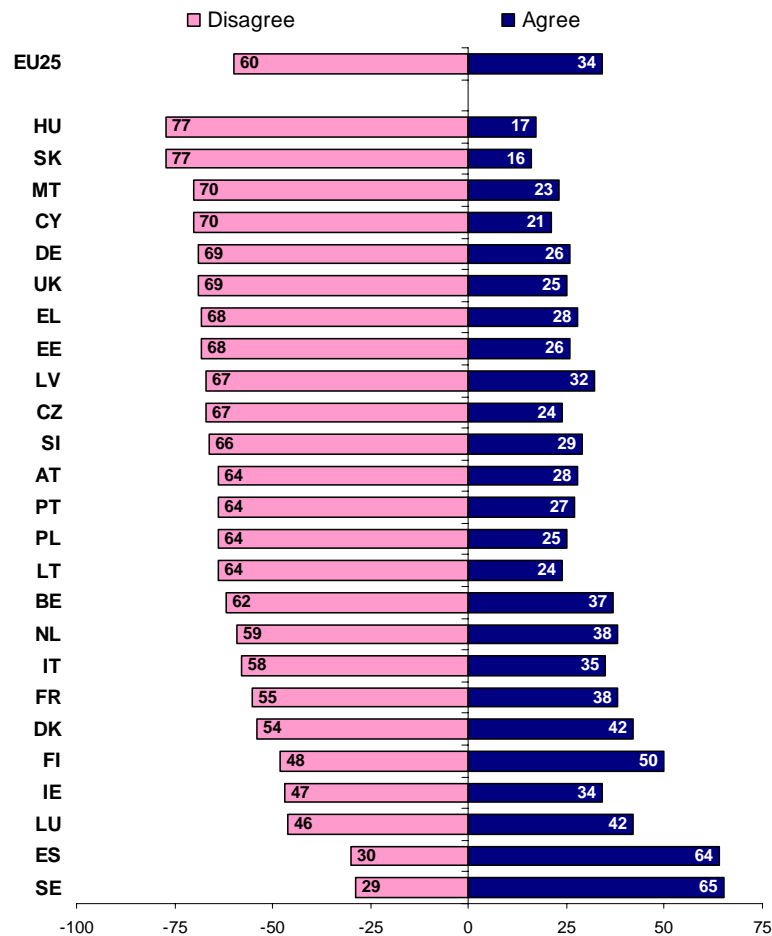


6.2 Immigration to fight the problem of Europe’s ageing population

- An idea that does not seem to be considered as effective -

As to whether the arrival of immigrants could provide an effective response to the problem of Europe’s ageing population, the respondents are fairly categorical. For 60% of them (68% in the new Member States and 58% in the fifteen old Member States), immigration will not provide a solution to the challenge raised by Europe’s ageing population²⁴.

Q9 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?
The arrival of immigrants in Europe can efficiently solve the problem of Europe’s aging population



²⁴ Q9.2 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you ...? – The arrival of immigrants in Europe can efficiently solve the problem of Europe’s aging population

Except for three Member States (Sweden, Spain and Finland), a majority of respondents are against this idea. The highest levels of dissent were recorded in Hungary and Slovakia (77%), Cyprus and Malta (70%), but also in Germany, the United Kingdom (69%) and Greece (68%). It is to be noted that according to Eurostat²⁵, without immigration, Germany and Greece would have recorded an overall decline in their population in 2003 in relation to 2002.

The responses of the respondents to this proposal are fairly homogeneous in terms of socio-demographic variables. There are no significant differences between the age groups and even a majority of the respondents who studied up to the age of 20 or over reject this proposal.

²⁵ Eurostat, Yearbook 2004, page 54.

III. FUTURE CHALLENGES

In this third chapter we will address two specific challenges: employment and the problem of further vocational training; the future of pensions and conceivable solutions. We will also examine what is the most appropriate level of intervention to meet these challenges.

1. Employment

The employment situation described previously generates very strong expectations among the interviewees. Moreover, the results of the last Eurobarometer survey 62 carried out in the autumn of 2004 show that, according to European citizens, it is the main problem which the European Union has to address in the coming months²⁶.

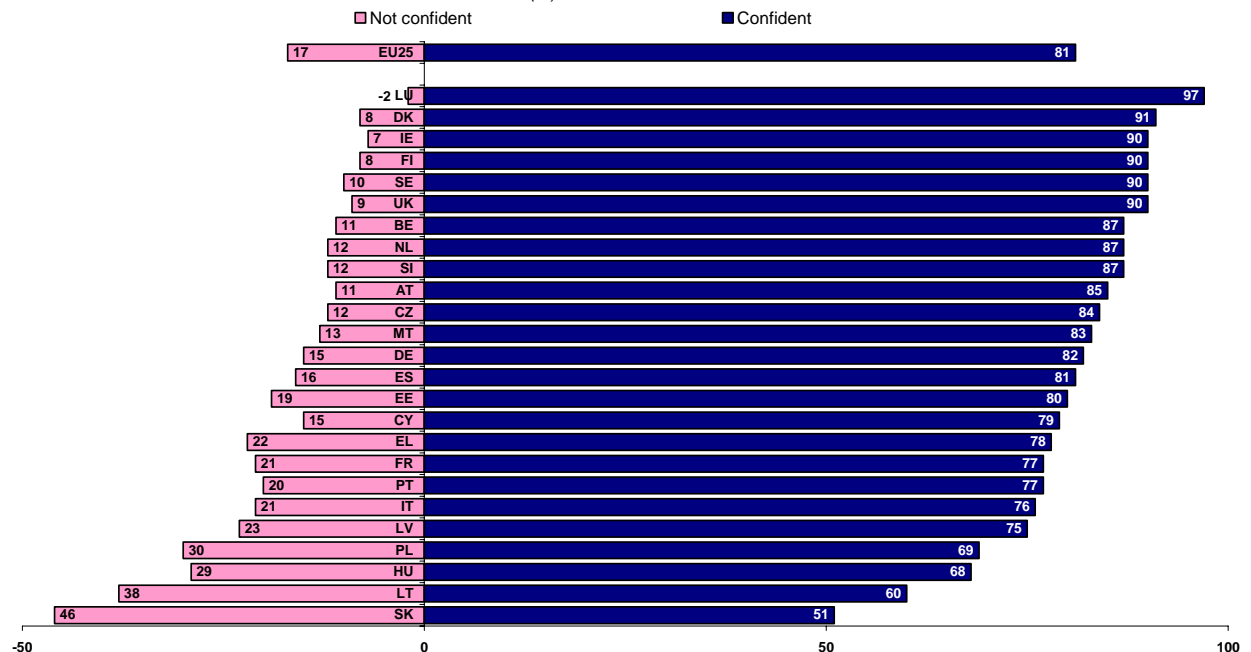
In this context, it is important to examine whether people currently working are confident about keeping their job in the coming months. We will identify the assets that candidates need to possess if they want to find a job easily today. In this regard, it is important to assess to what extent training is necessary for people to progress in their career or find a job.

1.1 Confidence about keeping their job

- There is no perceived threat to jobs -

Despite the prevailing gloom, people who are currently in employment remain serene. More than 8 out of 10 people currently in employment are confident of keeping their job in the coming months, including 44% who are convinced of that I²⁷.

Q15 Would you say that you are very confident, rather confident, rather not confident or not at all confident in your ability to keep your job in the coming months?
Total (%) "Confident - Not confident"



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

²⁶ Source Eurobarometer 62; for more details concerning the results, please consult http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb62/eb62first_en.pdf

²⁷ Q15. Would you say that you are very confident, rather confident, rather not confident or not at all confident in your ability to keep your job in the coming months?

The situation is not identical between the ten new Member States (71% confidence rate) and the fifteen old Member States (82%). In general, there seems to be a greater feeling of job insecurity in the new Member States.

A detailed analysis reveals a greater level of concern in Slovakia (a level of confidence of only 51%), Lithuania (60%), Hungary (68%) and Poland (69%). On the other hand, in Luxembourg (97%), Denmark (91), Ireland, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom (90%) the respondents do not seem to perceive any real risk.

Despite the unanimous nature of the replies, a socio-demographic analysis of the results highlights certain significant differences:

- ◆ young people in employment (in all likelihood in their first job and who are aged under 25) are slightly less confident (74%) than those in the next age group (82% in the 25-34 age group).
- ◆ the longer an employee has studied, the more he is confident about keeping his job in the coming months.
- ◆ manual workers (76%) are more pessimistic than managers for example (88%).

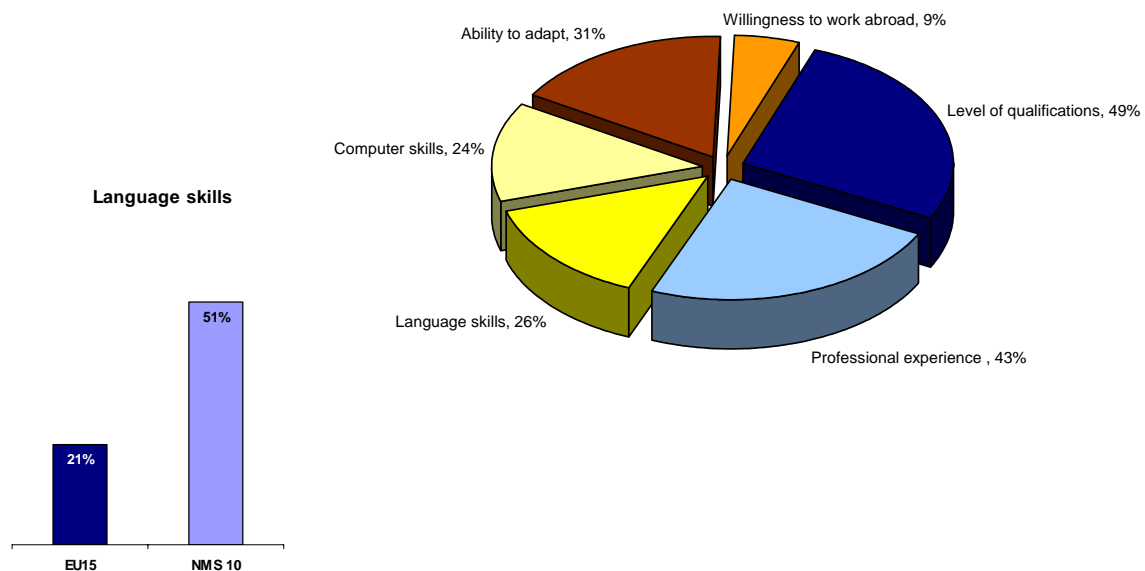
1.2 Assets for finding a job nowadays

- The level of qualifications and professional experience -

According to European public opinion, the two biggest assets that job-seekers can put forward during a recruitment interview are a high level of education and workplace experience²⁸. In other words, training continues to be crucial for people trying to find a job nowadays. The level of education qualification is important but not sufficient in itself.

These two assets are followed, in similar proportions, by adaptability (31%), language skills (26%) and IT skills (24%). A willingness to work abroad is only considered as an asset by 9% of respondents.

Q14 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

²⁸ Q14. In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today?

There is once again a fairly sharp difference in the perception of the assets that are useful for job-seekers nowadays, depending on whether the respondent comes from the ten new Member States or the fifteen old Member States. Language skills obtain the second highest score (51%) in the ten new Member States just behind the level of educational qualifications (52%). The differences are considerable in relation to the average recorded for the "old" Europe of 15 Member States (21% and 49% respectively).

A detailed analysis of the results reveals different priorities between countries:

- ◆ **Professional experience** obtains the highest score in five Member States, notably Portugal and France.
- ◆ **Language skills** are the main asset in four countries, namely Poland, Slovakia, Latvia and Estonia. Less importance is attached to such skills in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, the Netherlands and Malta.
- ◆ **Adaptability**, which comes in third place in this list of potential assets is not sufficient on its own. It figures in first place in only one country (the United Kingdom).

1.3 The need for training

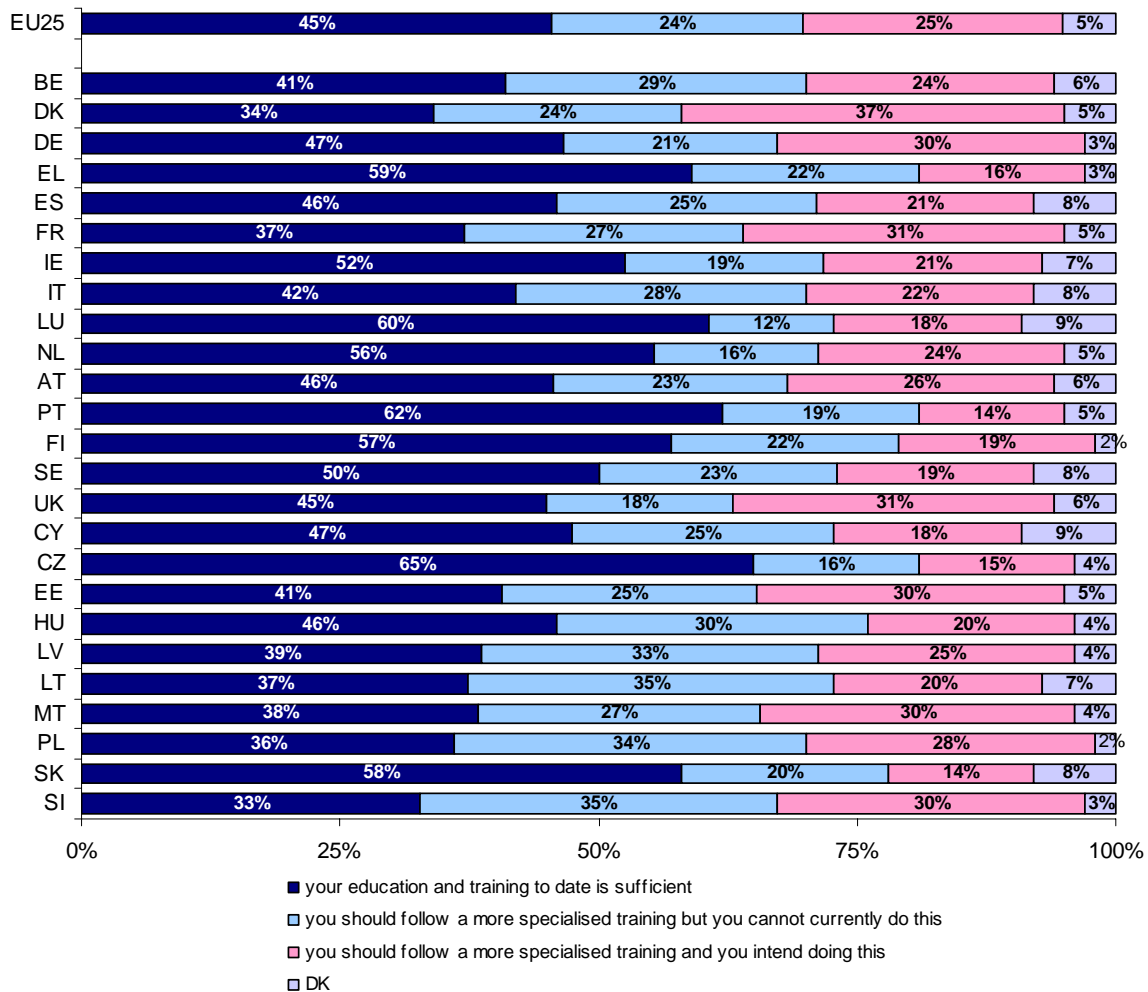
How do European citizens see the place of training in their professional career and in their efforts to find a job?

1.3.1 The situation of people who are currently employed

One worker in two is aware of the need for training in order to progress -

Although 45% of people currently in employment in the European Union consider that they do not need training in order to progress in their professional career, 49% take the opposite view, and consider it to be indispensable²⁹. However, at the current time, it is impossible for half of the latter group to follow such training and the others are considering it.

Q16a Concerning yourself, do you think that in order to progress in your career...?
(IF 'CURRENTLY WORKING')



²⁹ Q16a. Concerning yourself, do you think that in order for you to progress in your career...?

As the above chart shows, opinions vary fairly strongly between Member States:

- ◆ In the Czech Republic, Portugal, Luxembourg, Greece and Slovakia, a strong majority of respondents (around 60%) consider that they can rely on their existing qualifications and experience to progress in their career. However, in Slovenia, Denmark, Poland and France just over a third of respondents in employment share that view.
- ◆ The most “frustrated” people, that is to say those who are aware of the need to acquire new skills to progress in their career but who cannot do so at the current time, are mainly to be found in the new Member States: in Slovenia, Lithuania, Poland and Latvia, more than a third of respondents find themselves in that situation.
- ◆ Finally, it is the people in employment in Denmark (37%), France and the United Kingdom (31%) who are the most interested in following more specialised training in order to progress in their career.

From a socio-demographic point of view, it is to be noted that:

- ◆ The older the respondent, the less he considers that there is a need for specialised training to progress in his career.
- ◆ More surprisingly, the longer a person in employment studied the more he considers that he needs further training to progress in his career.
- ◆ Although approximately half of managers and manual workers consider that more specialised training would enable them to progress more easily in their career, the breakdown of the replies of these two sub-groups of employed people differs completely: 29% of manual workers would like to receive training but do not have the possibility at the current time, compared with 15% for managers.

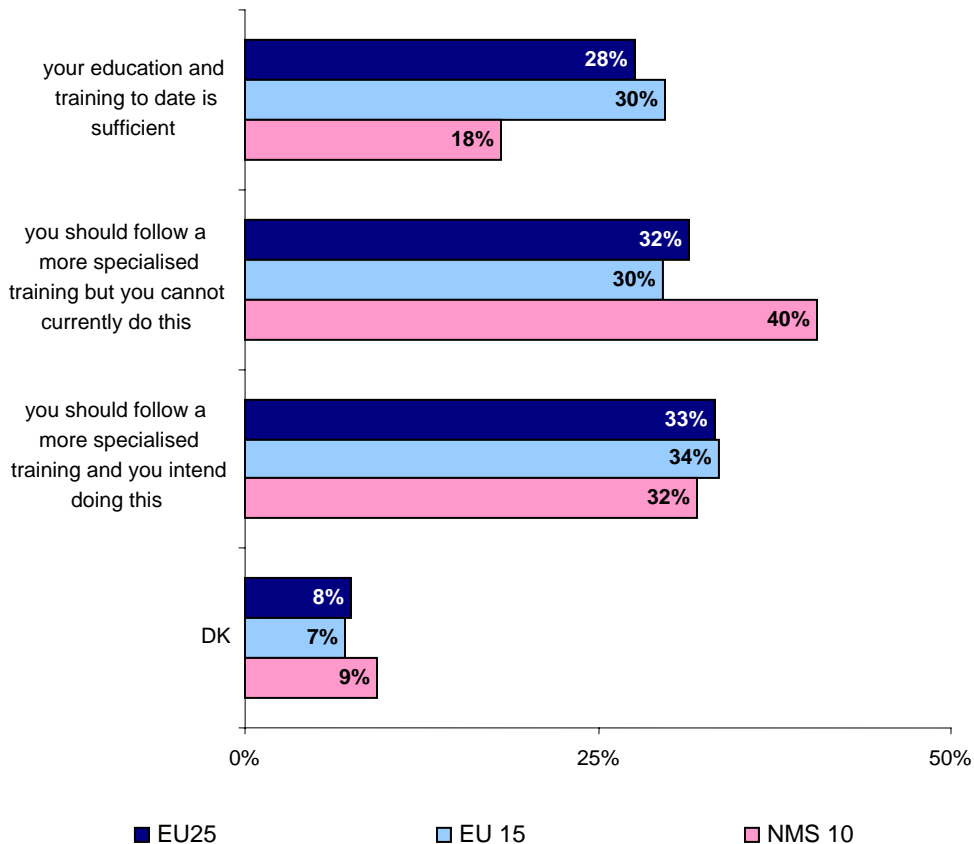
1.3.2 The situation of the unemployed

- For two out of three job-seekers training is necessary -

The situation concerning people who are not in employment at the current time appears to be very different. **First of all, approximately a third of these respondents declared spontaneously that they were not trying to find work.** To analyse this aspect in more detail, it is therefore necessary to present the results obtained for this question on the basis of those who are currently trying to find a job.

Q16b Concerning yourself, do you think that in order to find a job soon...?

Base : Persons indicating that they are currently looking for a job

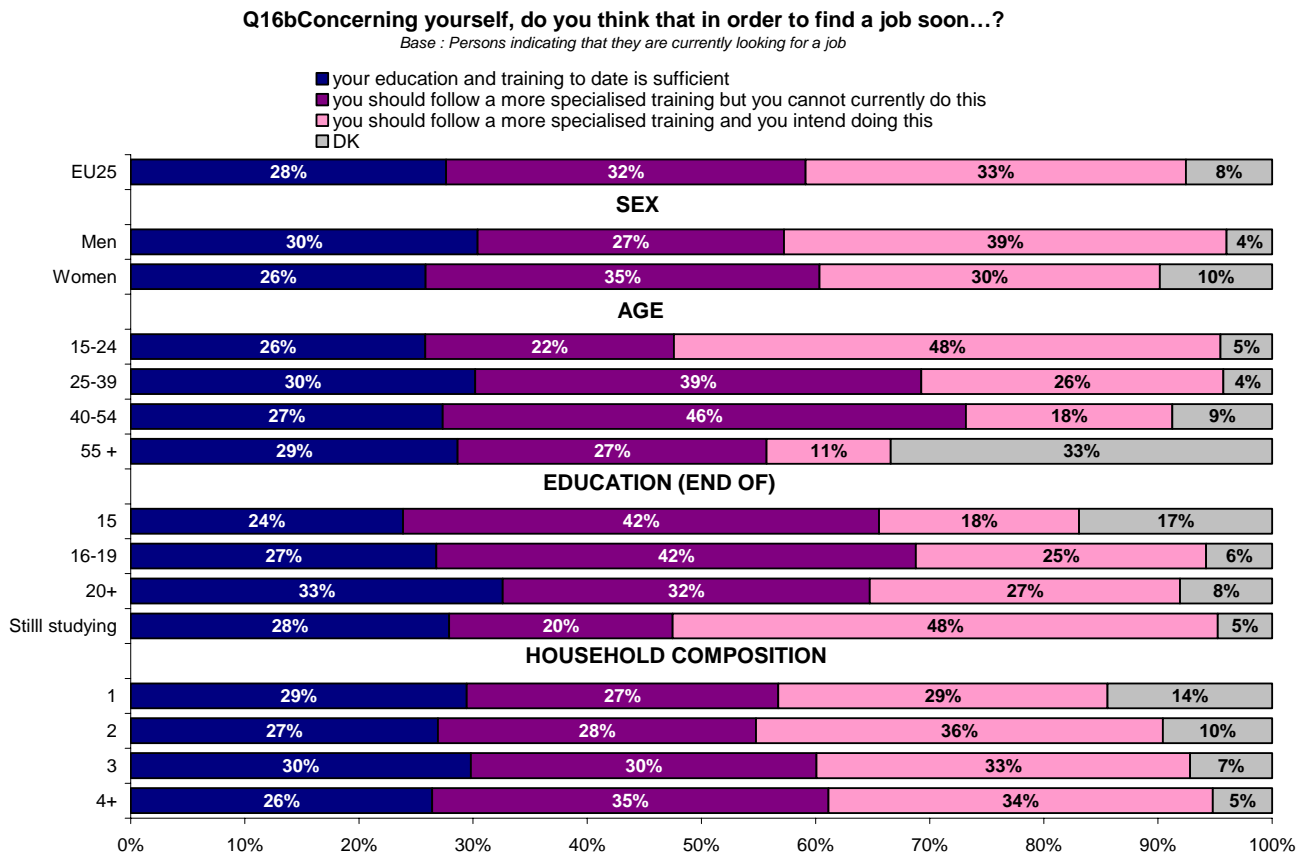


Given the narrow basis of respondents per country, we will restrict our analysis to overall trends. Just over a quarter of the persons interviewed who declared that they are looking for work in the European Union (28%) consider that the training that they have received is already sufficient to find a job in the near future. That represents a difference of 17 points in relation to the replies of those in employment concerning the means necessary to progress in their career. In other words, according to the respondents, **following training seems to be far more important for finding a job than in order to climb the career ladder in a chosen profession.** Among those who believe that more specialised training is necessary (65% of the people looking for employment), half are planning to enter training in the near future and the other half consider that it is not possible at the current time.

Only 18% of job-seekers in the ten new Member States consider that their training is sufficient compared with 30% in the fifteen old European Union Member States. However, the impossibility to follow a training course seems to be more important in the first group of countries than in the second: 40% of job-seekers in the ten new Member States declared that they cannot follow training while being aware of the importance of training in trying to find a job; the percentage in that situation in the old member States is 30%.

A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals significant differences in comparison with the answers to the previous question:

- ◆ Women job-seekers seem to have more difficulties than men in being able to follow training courses whereas a majority of them think that training would help them to find a job: 35% versus 27% for men. Could certain family obligations explain this difference?
- ◆ The corollary of the above observation is that the bigger the household the more respondents tend to state that it is not possible for them to follow training even if they would like to do so: 35% for respondents from households of 4 or more people, compared with 27% for people living alone.
- ◆ **Contrary to the situation noted with regard to career progression, the longer the respondent (who is looking for employment) studied, the more he tends to be satisfied with his existing skills.**
- ◆ Job-seekers, aged between 40 and 54, seem to have greater difficulties in being able to follow more specialised training: 46% of them made that point compared to an average of 32%.



2. Future of pensions

The question of the future of pensions goes hand in hand with that of the ageing European population. The indicators show that the funding of pensions will pose problems in the coming years if a solution is not found soon.

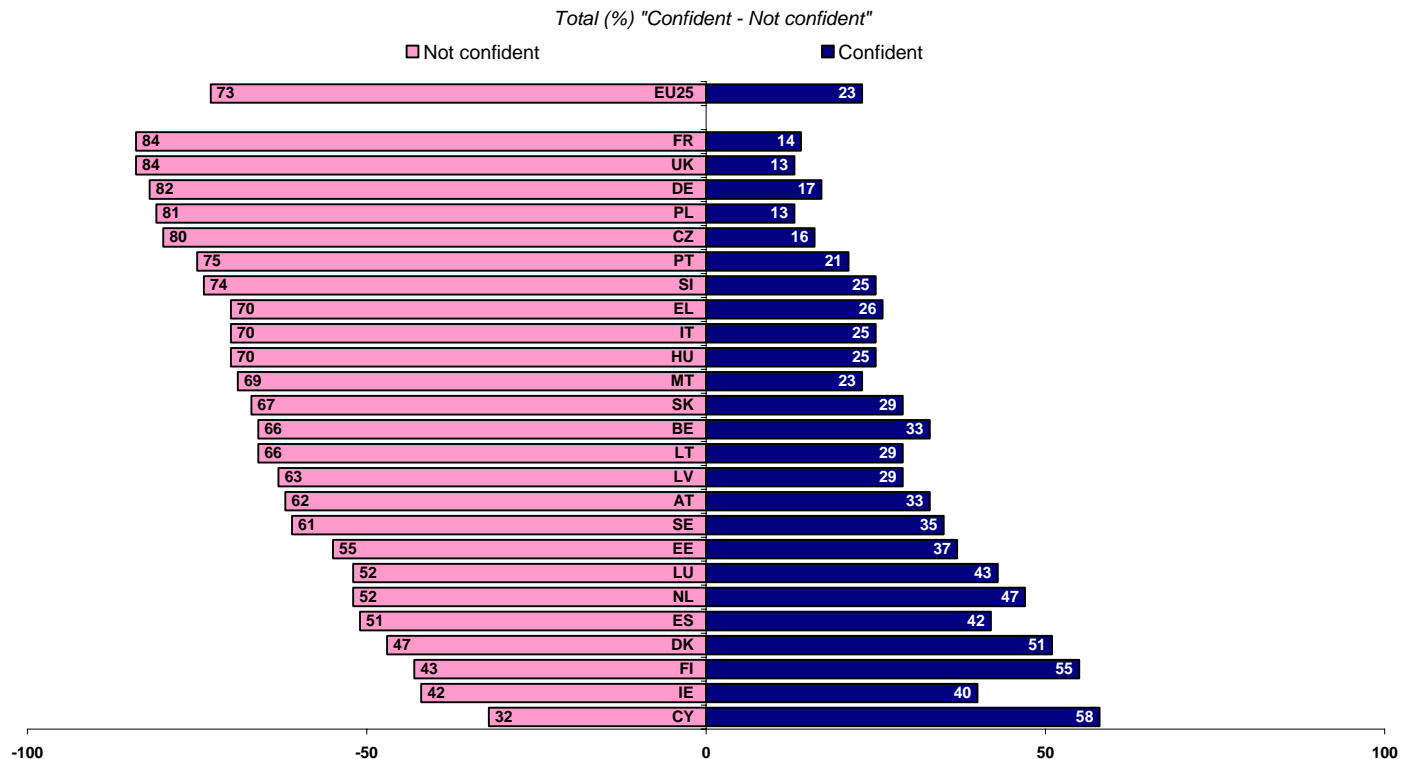
Are citizens aware of this problem and what solutions are conceivable?

1.1 Confidence in the future of pensions

- Dominated by pessimism -

Almost three out of four respondents in the European Union are concerned about the future of pensions³⁰. A third of the persons interviewed even went so far as to declare a total lack of confidence. Only 23% are confident: in the ten new Member States this rate of confidence falls below the 20% level (19% exactly).

Q17 At the moment, when you think of the future of pensions, would you say that you are...?



Source : Eurobarometer 62.1 - Autumn 2004

A majority of respondents expressed their confidence in only three Member States: Cyprus (58%), Finland (55%) and Denmark (51%).

³⁰ Q17. At the moment, when you think of the future of pensions, would you say that you are...?

It is to be noted that it is in the Member States with the largest populations that the concerns are the strongest: the United Kingdom (84% do not have confidence in the future of pensions, including 52% who have no confidence at all), France (84%), Germany (82%) and Poland (81%).

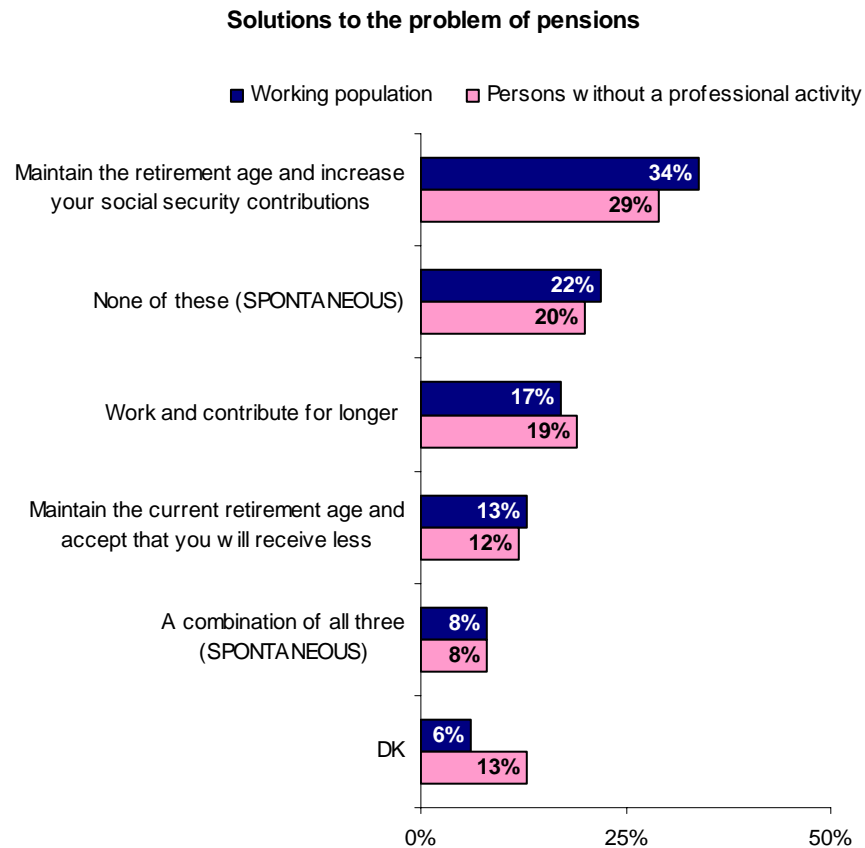
A breakdown of the replies on this point produces fairly homogeneous results. It is noteworthy however that:

- ◆ Respondents in the 15-24 age group seem slightly less worried than their elders: 68% declared that they do not have confidence. There is also a higher rate of confidence among the oldest age group (27% declared that they are confident about the future of pensions compared with an average of 23%)
- ◆ Unemployed people in comparison with current pensioners are also more concerned (80% versus 69%)
- ◆ The vast majority of people who consider that their country's economic situation is good are nevertheless concerned about the future of pensions (61%).

1.2 Conceivable solutions

- *The most acceptable solution is to increase contributions* -

The question intended to identify the most acceptable solution to guarantee the funding of the pension system was posed to two distinct samples: on the one hand, the working population and, on the other hand, people without any professional activity.³¹ It is striking to note that there are very few differences between the results obtained for the two sub-samples. There seems to be a kind of consensus on this aspect.



³¹ Q18a. If you had to choose from the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), which one would be the most acceptable for you?
Q18b If you had to choose from the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), which one would be the most acceptable for someone working?

Almost a third of respondents consider that the most acceptable solution would be to maintain the current retirement age with, in exchange, an increase in employee contributions. That solution is considered twice as acceptable as the solution of people working longer to ensure the same level of pensions.

When it comes to choosing between working longer and maintaining pensions at their current levels, only 12 to 13% of the respondents consider that it is preferable to maintain the age of retirement even if that means having a smaller pension. Finally, almost one out of four respondents did not find any of the proposed solutions acceptable.

A more detailed analysis of the results by country reveals fairly strong differences:

- ◆ The respondents in Poland and the Scandinavian countries seem to accept more readily than the other respondents the idea of an increase in the retirement age, which implies a longer period of contributions.
- ◆ An increase in contributions is an idea which the British, Danes, Finns and Slovaks find more attractive.
- ◆ The idea of having a smaller pension but maintaining the current retirement age is more acceptable to the Dutch, Germans and Czechs.
- ◆ The Portuguese, Hungarians and Greeks seem to find it hard to find an acceptable solution among the three proposals.

In socio-demographic terms, the results vary only slightly:

- ◆ People with right-wing sympathies tend to favour more readily “working and contributing longer” than respondents with left-wing sympathies.
- ◆ Young people who are not yet in employment, consider more than other categories that the first option is the most acceptable (23% compared with an average of 19%).
- ◆ Among those who state that they are “not confident” about the future of pensions, maintaining the retirement age with social contributions paid by employees seems the most acceptable solution. Nevertheless, a far from negligible part of this category finds it hard to choose one of the three proposals.

3. Levels of intervention

In a context which is worrying as regards the employment situation, when numerous questions need to be answered regarding the funding of pensions and European growth needs to be sustained, it is necessary to examine what, in the opinion of European Union citizens, is the most appropriate level of intervention to provide solutions in each of these areas.

This special Eurobarometer deals with different areas of action planned in the framework of the Lisbon Strategy. The aim of the questions here is to ascertain what European citizens consider to be the most appropriate level for dealing with each of these challenges: European Union level, national governmental level or regional level³².

- Intervention at national level is favoured for the major problems affecting the respondent's country -

In the three of the seven areas addressed, **national government level** obtained the highest score: the funding of pensions (70%), the reduction of employment (60%) and the development of vocational training (54%). As noted earlier in this report, those three issues are very important for European citizens who have high expectations.

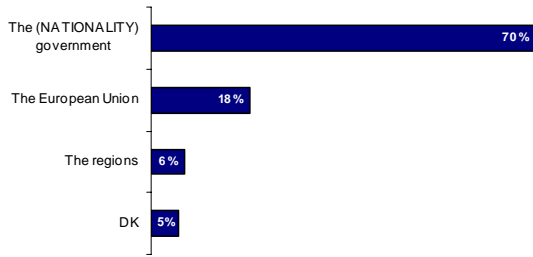
Intervention at **European level** is favoured for areas which concern first of all the economic performance of the European Union: development of research and innovation (47%) and supporting economic growth (46%). Environmental protection is also an area, which citizens feel goes beyond the national scope and expect action at European Union level (45%).

Finally, as regards access to ICT, citizens are divided between intervention at national level (42%) and European level (41%): the two levels seem to be seen as complementary.

³² Q19. In your opinion, which level is the most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

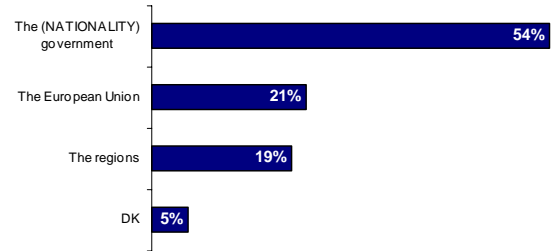
Q19. In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Financing pensions



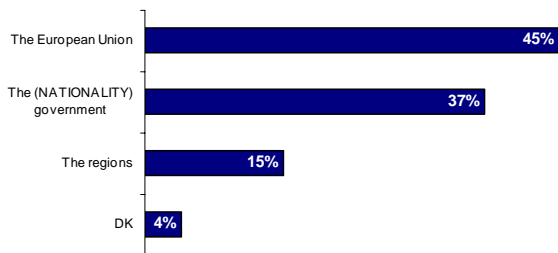
Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

Development of continuous professional training



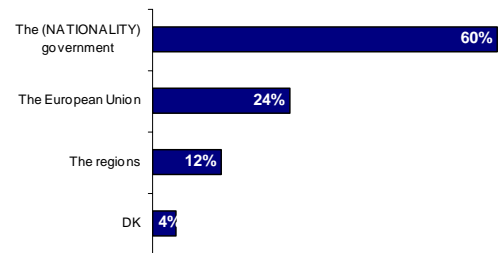
Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

Protection of the environment



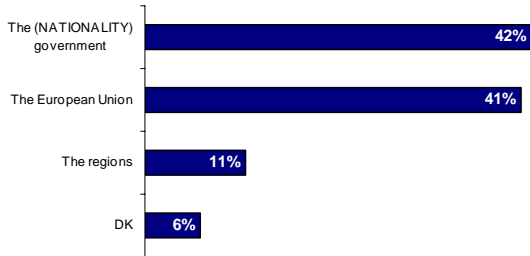
Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

Reduction of unemployment



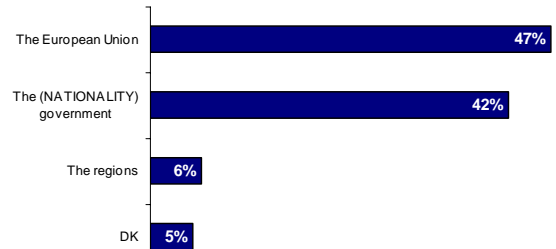
Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

Access to new information and communication technologies



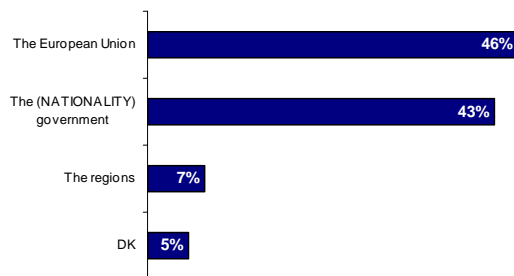
Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

Development of research and innovation



Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

Supporting economic growth



Source : Eurobarometer 62 - Autumn 2004

The average recorded in the ten new Member States shows that respondents there give priority more readily to intervention at European rather than national level. That is particularly true as regards access to the new information and communication technologies and the development of research and innovation. The intensity of the “pro-European” replies is also stronger as regards the funding of pensions.

Challenges compared	Rate of mentions for the “European Union”		
	EU25	EU15	NMS
The development of research and innovation	47%	45%	59%
Support for economic growth	46%	45%	52%
Environmental protection	45%	46%	40%
Access to NICT	41%	39%	53%
The reduction of unemployment	24%	24%	27%
The development of continuous professional training	21%	21%	24%
Financing pensions	18%	17%	27%

In each of these areas, there are significant differences between Member States, as can be seen when each issue is analysed separately:

- ◆ **The development of research and innovation:** in five Member States, a majority of respondents favour action at national government level: the United Kingdom (55%), Germany (49%), Finland (49%), Spain (49%) and Estonia (45%).
- ◆ **Support for economic growth:** intervention at European Union level is seen at the most appropriate solution in the Netherlands (66%), Lithuania (66%), Greece (64%), Malta and Cyprus (61%).
- ◆ **Environmental protection:** intervention at national level is favoured in this area in the three Baltic countries (scores in the region of 57%), Denmark (51%), and Slovenia (50%).
- ◆ **Access to NICT:** a majority of people interviewed in 14 Member States consider that the European Union is the most appropriate level in this area (notably in Cyprus, Poland, Greece and the Netherlands)
- ◆ **Reducing unemployment:** even if, in this area, national government seems to be the most appropriate level to find the right solutions, more than a third of Greeks, Italians and Poles consider that the European Union represents an opportunity to improve the situation.

- ◆ **The development of continuous professional training:** in certain countries, the “regions” obtain not insignificant scores: Sweden (33%), Germany (30%) and the Czech Republic (27%).
- ◆ **The funding of pensions:** more than a third of respondents in Greece (39%) and in Poland (33%) and more than quarter in Portugal (29%) and Italy (28%) declared that the European Union is the appropriate level for action to find a solution to this problem.

Finally, an analysis of these responses in the light of the socio-demographic variables does not reveal any significant particularities.

CONCLUSION

Five years after its launch, numerous objectives of the Lisbon Strategy have still to be achieved. European Union citizens are aware of this and the solutions that they envisage are, in the majority of cases, in line with that strategy.

Clearly the economic context, above all in the area of employment, is not favourable. Indeed, a large number of people interviewed are critical of their national economic situation. On this point, European Union citizens have a fairly accurate view of the economic reality, as is confirmed by objective economic indicators.

However, their knowledge of the European Union's economic performance in relation to its main global competitors tends to be weak. Even more worrying is the fact that European citizens do not make the connection between quality of life and economic performance. There is a discrepancy in this area that should be rectified as soon as possible even if, for practically all the indicators examined in this survey, people are optimistic for the next five years– which does not mean that the European Union will be the world's leading economic power by 2010.

In this slightly gloomy context, globalisation, because of the interdependence which now exists between all economies, is perceived as an opportunity for companies or as a source of foreign investment, but the people interviewed are very much aware of relocation risks. Nevertheless, the principal of competition – reflected in globalisation – is perceived positively for its effects in certain areas in the framework of the single market.

Citizens of the European Union, who are aware that Europe lags behind in the area of the new information and communication technologies, consider that the environment can be a source of inspiration to find new ideas and therefore create wealth. In addition, to improve the economic performance of the European Union, the people interviewed agree that priority should be given to developing further vocational training and investing more in research and innovation. The knowledge-based economy is particularly meaningful in the light of the results of this survey.

Although the employment situation may appear to be worrying, the vast majority of people in employment are confident that they will keep their job in the coming months. However, the people interviewed in this Eurobarometer recognise readily that in order to progress in their career, but above all to find a job, specialised training is a necessity. The most important thing is to be able to follow vocational training and that seems to raise a problem, especially for women who are currently on the job market.

On the other hand, the use of immigration does not seem to be an effective solution to fight the ageing of the European population and to make good a shortage of labour in certain economic sectors.

In another area, the future of the funding of pensions is a cause of concern for many European Union citizens. However, the solutions proposed are not easily accepted: only the idea of maintaining the current retirement age with, in exchange, an increase in employee contributions seems to have the support of a majority of citizens.

Finally, whether in the area of employment or pensions, intervention at national level is preferred by citizens to provide effective solutions to these problems. As regards the European dimension, it seems more relevant in the area of environmental protection, the development of research and innovation, as well as to support economic growth. Clearly, there are a lot challenges for the next five years.

ANNEXES

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 215

“Lisbon Agenda”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 27nd October and 29th November 2004, the TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 62.1 of the Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 215 is part of wave 62.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU 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 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-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 were selected as every Nth address 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 have been conducted face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1007	08-11 / 21-11-2004	6,679,444
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1000	02-11 / 28-11-2004	8,598,982
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1059	05-11 / 02-12-2004	4,380,063
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1000	06-11 / 21-11-2004	44,010,619
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup OY	1013	01-11 / 25-11-2004	4,279,286
D	Germany	TNS Infratest	1561	01-11 / 18-11-2004	64,174,295
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	29-10 / 21-11-2004	8,674,230
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1312	05-11 / 29-11-2004	47,685,578
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1000	05-11 / 25-11-2004	3,089,775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1018	10-11 / 24-11-2004	49,208,000
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	30-10 / 18-11-2004	367,199
NL	The Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1011	04-11 / 22-11-2004	13,242,328
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1000	03-11 / 24-11-2004	8,080,915
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1031	02-11 / 21-11-2004	35,882,820
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1000	01-11 / 22-11-2004	7,376,680
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	508	02-11 / 24-11-2004	552,212
CZ	Czech Republic	TNS Aisa	1025	08-11 / 21-11-2004	8,571,710
EE	Estonia	Emor	1002	02-11 / 18-11-2004	887,094
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1005	02-11 / 21-11-2004	8503379
LV	Latvia	TNS Baltic Data House	1011	02-11 / 22-11-2004	1,394,351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1004	04-11 / 21-11-2004	2,803,661
MT	Malte	MISCO	500	27-10 / 17-11-2004	322,917
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	03-11 / 21-11-2004	31,610,437
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1203	05-11 / 19-11-2004	4,316,438
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1091	05-11 / 28-11-2004	1,663,869

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 EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QB1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	3%	32%	46%	16%	4%	34%	62%
BE	1000	2%	49%	42%	7%	1%	51%	48%
DK	1059	30%	62%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
DE	1561	0%	19%	57%	20%	3%	19%	77%
EL	1000	1%	20%	45%	32%	1%	22%	78%
ES	1031	4%	49%	40%	5%	2%	53%	45%
FR	1001	1%	27%	57%	11%	4%	28%	68%
IE	1000	26%	57%	10%	2%	4%	83%	13%
IT	1018	1%	21%	48%	25%	5%	22%	73%
LU	506	14%	69%	13%	0%	3%	83%	14%
NL	1011	1%	46%	45%	5%	2%	48%	50%
AT	1007	5%	54%	34%	3%	4%	59%	38%
PT	1000	1%	4%	56%	38%	1%	5%	94%
FI	1013	8%	77%	14%	1%	1%	85%	15%
SE	1000	5%	63%	27%	4%	1%	68%	31%
UK	1322	8%	51%	28%	8%	6%	58%	36%
CY	508	8%	49%	30%	11%	2%	57%	42%
CZ	1025	0%	18%	53%	23%	5%	18%	77%
EE	1002	1%	50%	40%	6%	3%	51%	46%
HU	1005	0%	15%	53%	30%	2%	15%	83%
LV	1011	0%	16%	56%	26%	2%	16%	82%
LT	1004	2%	36%	41%	11%	10%	38%	53%
MT	500	1%	18%	52%	27%	2%	19%	79%
PL	1000	0%	13%	55%	30%	2%	13%	85%
SK	1203	0%	18%	53%	27%	2%	18%	80%
SI	1000	1%	51%	38%	9%	1%	52%	47%

QB1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	3%	32%	46%	16%	4%	34%	62%
Sex								
Male	11955	3%	36%	43%	16%	2%	39%	58%
Female	12831	2%	27%	49%	17%	5%	29%	66%
Age								
15-24	3783	3%	33%	48%	12%	5%	35%	60%
25-39	6576	2%	33%	46%	15%	3%	35%	62%
40-54	6328	3%	30%	47%	19%	2%	33%	65%
55 +	8075	3%	31%	44%	17%	5%	34%	61%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	2%	27%	45%	20%	6%	29%	65%
16-19	9413	2%	29%	47%	19%	3%	31%	66%
20+	6496	4%	37%	45%	12%	2%	41%	57%
Still Studying	2459	2%	38%	46%	9%	5%	40%	56%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	3%	35%	44%	15%	3%	38%	60%
(5-6) Centre	8308	2%	33%	47%	15%	3%	35%	62%
(7-10) Right	4557	4%	34%	44%	15%	3%	38%	59%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	3%	31%	46%	18%	2%	34%	64%
Managers	2416	4%	40%	46%	9%	2%	44%	54%
Other white collars	2769	2%	34%	49%	13%	2%	36%	62%
Manual workers	4680	3%	31%	45%	19%	3%	33%	64%
House persons	2618	3%	26%	45%	19%	7%	29%	64%
Unem-ployed	1688	2%	23%	47%	25%	2%	25%	72%
Retired	6148	3%	30%	46%	17%	4%	33%	63%
Students	2459	2%	38%	46%	9%	5%	40%	56%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	2%	29%	47%	17%	4%	32%	65%
Small/ mid size town	10145	2%	31%	46%	17%	4%	33%	63%
Large town	6447	4%	35%	45%	14%	3%	38%	59%

QB1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The situation of the European economy

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	3%	46%	33%	5%	13%	49%	37%
BE	1000	2%	53%	38%	4%	3%	55%	42%
DK	1059	6%	58%	28%	2%	6%	64%	30%
DE	1561	1%	39%	44%	5%	11%	40%	49%
EL	1000	8%	49%	23%	6%	15%	57%	29%
ES	1031	7%	52%	26%	2%	13%	59%	28%
FR	1001	1%	42%	36%	4%	18%	42%	40%
IE	1000	14%	60%	9%	1%	16%	75%	10%
IT	1018	3%	37%	40%	8%	13%	40%	47%
LU	506	3%	51%	37%	3%	7%	54%	40%
NL	1011	0%	47%	45%	2%	6%	47%	47%
AT	1007	5%	42%	43%	5%	6%	47%	47%
PT	1000	1%	26%	45%	11%	16%	27%	56%
FI	1013	3%	65%	27%	2%	3%	68%	29%
SE	1000	3%	46%	38%	3%	10%	48%	42%
UK	1322	4%	38%	29%	6%	24%	41%	35%
CY	508	12%	52%	14%	2%	20%	64%	16%
CZ	1025	6%	52%	27%	3%	12%	57%	30%
EE	1002	11%	67%	7%	1%	14%	78%	8%
HU	1005	5%	63%	19%	4%	10%	68%	22%
LV	1011	6%	69%	10%	3%	13%	75%	12%
LT	1004	11%	64%	7%	1%	16%	75%	9%
MT	500	2%	42%	27%	4%	26%	44%	30%
PL	1000	5%	68%	14%	3%	10%	74%	17%
SK	1203	8%	67%	14%	1%	9%	76%	16%
SI	1000	7%	71%	17%	1%	4%	78%	18%

QB1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The situation of the European economy

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	3%	46%	33%	5%	13%	49%	37%
Sex								
Male	11955	4%	49%	32%	5%	10%	54%	37%
Female	12831	3%	42%	33%	4%	17%	45%	38%
Age								
15-24	3783	6%	55%	24%	3%	12%	61%	27%
25-39	6576	3%	50%	32%	4%	11%	53%	36%
40-54	6328	3%	45%	37%	5%	10%	48%	42%
55 +	8075	3%	39%	35%	5%	19%	41%	40%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	3%	36%	35%	7%	20%	38%	41%
16-19	9413	3%	46%	34%	5%	13%	49%	38%
20+	6496	3%	52%	34%	3%	8%	55%	37%
Still Studying	2459	6%	57%	23%	2%	11%	63%	25%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	4%	48%	34%	4%	10%	51%	38%
(5-6) Centre	8308	3%	48%	32%	5%	12%	51%	36%
(7-10) Right	4557	4%	47%	35%	4%	10%	51%	39%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	4%	45%	35%	6%	9%	49%	42%
Managers	2416	3%	54%	34%	2%	7%	56%	36%
Other white collars	2769	4%	49%	36%	3%	8%	53%	39%
Manual workers	4680	4%	46%	33%	5%	12%	50%	39%
House persons	2618	3%	36%	35%	6%	20%	39%	41%
Unem-ployed	1688	3%	51%	29%	7%	11%	54%	35%
Retired	6148	2%	40%	34%	5%	19%	42%	38%
Students	2459	6%	57%	23%	2%	11%	63%	25%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	3%	43%	35%	4%	15%	46%	39%
Small/ mid size town	10145	3%	46%	33%	5%	13%	49%	38%
Large town	6447	5%	50%	30%	4%	11%	54%	34%

QB1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	2%	19%	43%	33%	3%	22%	76%
BE	1000	1%	18%	63%	16%	1%	20%	80%
DK	1059	8%	59%	27%	4%	1%	67%	31%
DE	1561	0%	3%	40%	55%	3%	3%	95%
EL	1000	0%	8%	42%	49%	0%	8%	91%
ES	1031	3%	29%	53%	13%	2%	31%	67%
FR	1001	-	8%	61%	29%	3%	8%	90%
IE	1000	24%	55%	15%	3%	4%	78%	18%
IT	1018	3%	15%	44%	35%	4%	17%	78%
LU	506	8%	49%	35%	7%	1%	57%	42%
NL	1011	1%	39%	52%	7%	1%	40%	59%
AT	1007	3%	37%	49%	8%	2%	40%	57%
PT	1000	0%	3%	46%	50%	1%	3%	95%
FI	1013	1%	36%	52%	10%	0%	37%	62%
SE	1000	1%	35%	51%	11%	1%	36%	62%
UK	1322	9%	53%	25%	9%	4%	62%	34%
CY	508	6%	48%	33%	10%	3%	54%	44%
CZ	1025	0%	10%	44%	42%	4%	10%	86%
EE	1002	0%	17%	61%	20%	2%	17%	81%
HU	1005	0%	9%	47%	42%	3%	9%	88%
LV	1011	0%	10%	46%	41%	2%	10%	88%
LT	1004	1%	19%	47%	25%	7%	20%	72%
MT	500	0%	21%	47%	29%	3%	21%	76%
PL	1000	0%	2%	23%	73%	1%	2%	97%
SK	1203	-	4%	35%	59%	1%	4%	95%
SI	1000	0%	18%	56%	25%	1%	18%	81%

QB1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	2%	19%	43%	33%	3%	22%	76%
Sex								
Male	11955	3%	21%	42%	32%	2%	25%	74%
Female	12831	1%	18%	43%	35%	3%	19%	78%
Age								
15-24	3783	2%	22%	41%	32%	3%	24%	73%
25-39	6576	2%	20%	45%	30%	2%	23%	75%
40-54	6328	2%	18%	41%	37%	2%	20%	78%
55 +	8075	3%	18%	42%	34%	4%	21%	76%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	2%	17%	41%	36%	4%	20%	76%
16-19	9413	2%	19%	40%	38%	2%	20%	78%
20+	6496	3%	21%	47%	28%	2%	24%	74%
Still Studying	2459	2%	21%	46%	28%	3%	23%	74%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	3%	18%	46%	31%	2%	21%	77%
(5-6) Centre	8308	2%	21%	43%	32%	2%	23%	75%
(7-10) Right	4557	3%	23%	40%	32%	2%	26%	72%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	3%	22%	38%	34%	2%	25%	72%
Managers	2416	4%	25%	50%	20%	1%	29%	70%
Other white collars	2769	2%	22%	46%	29%	1%	24%	75%
Manual workers	4680	2%	20%	41%	35%	2%	22%	76%
House persons	2618	2%	17%	44%	33%	5%	19%	77%
Unem-plied	1688	1%	13%	33%	52%	2%	13%	85%
Retired	6148	2%	17%	41%	36%	4%	19%	77%
Students	2459	2%	21%	46%	28%	3%	23%	74%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	2%	19%	42%	34%	3%	21%	76%
Small/ mid size town	10145	2%	19%	42%	35%	3%	21%	77%
Large town	6447	3%	21%	45%	30%	2%	24%	75%

QB1.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	4%	41%	40%	11%	4%	45%	51%
BE	1000	2%	49%	39%	9%	0%	51%	48%
DK	1059	15%	58%	22%	2%	3%	74%	24%
DE	1561	6%	55%	30%	5%	4%	61%	35%
EL	1000	3%	33%	39%	24%	2%	36%	63%
ES	1031	3%	37%	45%	10%	5%	39%	55%
FR	1001	1%	40%	46%	10%	4%	41%	55%
IE	1000	8%	48%	33%	6%	5%	56%	39%
IT	1018	3%	28%	47%	16%	6%	31%	63%
LU	506	9%	62%	25%	2%	2%	71%	27%
NL	1011	7%	49%	34%	7%	3%	56%	41%
AT	1007	14%	64%	16%	3%	3%	78%	18%
PT	1000	0%	14%	58%	21%	6%	14%	79%
FI	1013	22%	69%	7%	1%	0%	92%	8%
SE	1000	11%	64%	21%	3%	1%	75%	24%
UK	1322	2%	40%	43%	12%	4%	41%	55%
CY	508	7%	53%	30%	9%	2%	59%	39%
CZ	1025	1%	37%	45%	12%	4%	38%	58%
EE	1002	2%	52%	37%	5%	5%	54%	42%
HU	1005	0%	16%	49%	32%	3%	16%	81%
LV	1011	2%	48%	38%	9%	3%	50%	47%
LT	1004	1%	46%	34%	8%	11%	48%	42%
MT	500	1%	22%	44%	32%	2%	23%	75%
PL	1000	1%	36%	44%	14%	5%	38%	57%
SK	1203	1%	21%	57%	18%	3%	22%	75%
SI	1000	2%	57%	33%	7%	1%	59%	40%

QB1.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	4%	41%	40%	11%	4%	45%	51%
Sex								
Male	11955	5%	44%	37%	11%	3%	49%	48%
Female	12831	3%	38%	43%	11%	5%	41%	54%
Age								
15-24	3783	4%	41%	40%	11%	4%	45%	51%
25-39	6576	3%	41%	41%	11%	3%	45%	52%
40-54	6328	4%	40%	42%	12%	3%	44%	54%
55 +	8075	4%	42%	38%	10%	6%	46%	48%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	3%	38%	39%	13%	7%	41%	52%
16-19	9413	3%	42%	40%	12%	3%	45%	52%
20+	6496	4%	43%	41%	9%	3%	47%	50%
Still Studying	2459	5%	42%	38%	10%	4%	47%	49%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	4%	40%	42%	11%	2%	44%	54%
(5-6) Centre	8308	3%	45%	38%	10%	3%	49%	48%
(7-10) Right	4557	5%	44%	38%	10%	3%	49%	48%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	4%	41%	40%	12%	3%	45%	52%
Managers	2416	5%	43%	42%	8%	2%	48%	50%
Other white collars	2769	4%	41%	44%	9%	2%	45%	53%
Manual workers	4680	4%	42%	39%	12%	3%	46%	51%
House persons	2618	2%	34%	43%	13%	7%	36%	56%
Unem-ployed	1688	2%	40%	39%	15%	3%	42%	55%
Retired	6148	4%	42%	38%	10%	6%	46%	48%
Students	2459	5%	42%	38%	10%	4%	47%	49%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	4%	43%	39%	10%	5%	46%	49%
Small/ mid size town	10145	4%	41%	40%	12%	4%	44%	52%
Large town	6447	3%	40%	42%	12%	3%	44%	53%

QB1.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	6%	36%	37%	16%	4%	42%	53%
BE	1000	24%	55%	17%	4%	1%	79%	20%
DK	1059	28%	54%	15%	2%	1%	82%	16%
DE	1561	5%	44%	35%	12%	3%	50%	47%
EL	1000	1%	22%	37%	38%	2%	23%	75%
ES	1031	4%	39%	42%	8%	6%	43%	51%
FR	1001	10%	57%	23%	7%	4%	67%	30%
IE	1000	13%	41%	29%	9%	7%	54%	38%
IT	1018	2%	25%	47%	18%	8%	27%	65%
LU	506	25%	59%	11%	3%	2%	84%	14%
NL	1011	11%	45%	33%	10%	1%	56%	42%
AT	1007	12%	57%	21%	2%	7%	70%	23%
PT	1000	1%	8%	55%	30%	7%	9%	84%
FI	1013	31%	60%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
SE	1000	10%	50%	31%	7%	2%	60%	38%
UK	1322	6%	37%	39%	13%	4%	44%	52%
CY	508	5%	57%	26%	6%	5%	62%	33%
CZ	1025	1%	23%	45%	27%	4%	24%	72%
EE	1002	0%	16%	55%	25%	3%	17%	80%
HU	1005	0%	17%	42%	35%	5%	17%	77%
LV	1011	1%	8%	49%	39%	3%	9%	88%
LT	1004	1%	19%	51%	21%	8%	20%	72%
MT	500	3%	52%	26%	11%	8%	55%	37%
PL	1000	-	9%	46%	40%	4%	9%	87%
SK	1203	1%	8%	47%	42%	2%	9%	89%
SI	1000	2%	45%	38%	13%	1%	48%	51%

QB1.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	6%	36%	37%	16%	4%	42%	53%
Sex								
Male	11955	7%	39%	36%	15%	3%	46%	51%
Female	12831	5%	34%	38%	17%	5%	39%	55%
Age								
15-24	3783	6%	37%	36%	14%	7%	43%	50%
25-39	6576	6%	36%	38%	16%	3%	42%	54%
40-54	6328	6%	36%	37%	18%	2%	42%	55%
55 +	8075	6%	37%	36%	15%	6%	43%	52%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	4%	31%	39%	18%	7%	36%	57%
16-19	9413	5%	35%	39%	18%	3%	40%	57%
20+	6496	9%	43%	33%	13%	2%	51%	46%
Still Studying	2459	7%	38%	36%	11%	8%	45%	47%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	6%	39%	38%	14%	3%	45%	52%
(5-6) Centre	8308	6%	39%	37%	14%	3%	45%	51%
(7-10) Right	4557	9%	37%	34%	16%	3%	46%	50%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	6%	34%	40%	17%	3%	40%	57%
Managers	2416	10%	44%	34%	10%	2%	54%	44%
Other white collars	2769	5%	42%	37%	14%	2%	47%	51%
Manual workers	4680	5%	36%	38%	17%	4%	41%	55%
House persons	2618	5%	30%	41%	16%	8%	35%	57%
Unem-plied	1688	4%	28%	37%	27%	4%	32%	64%
Retired	6148	6%	36%	36%	17%	5%	42%	53%
Students	2459	7%	38%	36%	11%	8%	45%	47%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	6%	37%	36%	16%	5%	43%	51%
Small/ mid size town	10145	5%	36%	38%	16%	5%	42%	54%
Large town	6447	7%	36%	37%	17%	3%	43%	55%

QB1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

Your quality of life

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	12%	60%	20%	5%	2%	73%	25%
BE	1000	24%	63%	11%	2%	0%	87%	13%
DK	1059	59%	36%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
DE	1561	10%	67%	16%	3%	3%	78%	19%
EL	1000	7%	53%	26%	13%	0%	60%	39%
ES	1031	8%	67%	21%	3%	1%	75%	23%
FR	1001	9%	72%	15%	2%	2%	81%	17%
IE	1000	25%	62%	9%	2%	3%	87%	10%
IT	1018	5%	59%	27%	6%	4%	64%	32%
LU	506	32%	64%	3%	0%	1%	95%	4%
NL	1011	39%	54%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
AT	1007	18%	66%	13%	1%	2%	84%	14%
PT	1000	1%	36%	46%	16%	1%	37%	61%
FI	1013	38%	56%	5%	1%	0%	94%	5%
SE	1000	49%	44%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
UK	1322	21%	63%	10%	4%	1%	85%	14%
CY	508	14%	69%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
CZ	1025	4%	59%	29%	5%	4%	63%	33%
EE	1002	2%	58%	32%	5%	2%	61%	37%
HU	1005	1%	35%	48%	14%	2%	36%	62%
LV	1011	1%	41%	38%	17%	2%	43%	55%
LT	1004	2%	49%	33%	10%	5%	51%	43%
MT	500	12%	68%	15%	3%	2%	80%	18%
PL	1000	2%	47%	35%	15%	2%	49%	49%
SK	1203	3%	45%	41%	9%	2%	48%	50%
SI	1000	8%	75%	13%	3%	1%	83%	17%

QB1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

Your quality of life

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	12%	60%	20%	5%	2%	73%	25%
Sex								
Male	11955	14%	61%	19%	5%	2%	75%	24%
Female	12831	11%	60%	21%	5%	3%	71%	26%
Age								
15-24	3783	17%	63%	15%	3%	2%	80%	18%
25-39	6576	12%	63%	19%	4%	2%	75%	23%
40-54	6328	11%	60%	22%	6%	1%	71%	28%
55 +	8075	12%	58%	22%	6%	3%	69%	27%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	8%	53%	27%	8%	3%	61%	35%
16-19	9413	10%	62%	21%	5%	1%	72%	27%
20+	6496	17%	64%	15%	2%	2%	81%	17%
Still Studying	2459	21%	63%	12%	2%	2%	83%	15%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	14%	62%	19%	4%	2%	75%	23%
(5-6) Centre	8308	12%	63%	19%	4%	2%	76%	23%
(7-10) Right	4557	16%	60%	18%	5%	2%	76%	22%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	11%	64%	20%	3%	2%	75%	23%
Managers	2416	20%	69%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
Other white collars	2769	13%	66%	17%	2%	2%	80%	19%
Manual workers	4680	11%	62%	21%	4%	2%	73%	25%
House persons	2618	9%	58%	24%	6%	4%	66%	30%
Unem-ployed	1688	6%	46%	32%	14%	2%	52%	46%
Retired	6148	11%	56%	23%	7%	3%	67%	30%
Students	2459	21%	63%	12%	2%	2%	83%	15%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	13%	60%	19%	5%	3%	73%	24%
Small/ mid size town	10145	11%	62%	20%	5%	2%	73%	25%
Large town	6447	13%	59%	21%	5%	2%	72%	26%

QB1.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

Your financial situation

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	5%	54%	29%	9%	3%	59%	38%
BE	1000	11%	67%	17%	4%	1%	78%	21%
DK	1059	31%	52%	15%	2%	0%	82%	17%
DE	1561	5%	60%	24%	7%	4%	65%	31%
EL	1000	3%	45%	34%	17%	0%	48%	51%
ES	1031	3%	58%	31%	5%	3%	61%	36%
FR	1001	3%	60%	27%	6%	3%	64%	33%
IE	1000	11%	60%	20%	6%	4%	71%	25%
IT	1018	3%	49%	37%	7%	4%	52%	44%
LU	506	22%	69%	6%	2%	1%	90%	8%
NL	1011	23%	61%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
AT	1007	10%	55%	28%	4%	3%	65%	32%
PT	1000	1%	29%	50%	17%	3%	30%	67%
FI	1013	15%	70%	13%	2%	0%	85%	15%
SE	1000	19%	62%	14%	3%	1%	81%	18%
UK	1322	7%	58%	24%	8%	3%	64%	32%
CY	508	8%	63%	22%	6%	1%	71%	27%
CZ	1025	2%	39%	40%	14%	5%	41%	54%
EE	1002	2%	48%	41%	8%	1%	50%	49%
HU	1005	1%	28%	51%	18%	2%	29%	69%
LV	1011	1%	35%	40%	21%	2%	36%	61%
LT	1004	1%	44%	37%	14%	5%	44%	51%
MT	500	5%	56%	25%	13%	2%	61%	37%
PL	1000	1%	39%	37%	21%	3%	40%	58%
SK	1203	1%	30%	50%	17%	2%	31%	67%
SI	1000	2%	62%	28%	7%	1%	64%	35%

QB1.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following domains?

Your financial situation

	TOTAL	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	Good	Bad
EU25	24786	5%	54%	29%	9%	3%	59%	38%
Sex								
Male	11955	6%	55%	28%	8%	2%	61%	36%
Female	12831	5%	52%	30%	9%	3%	57%	39%
Age								
15-24	3783	5%	52%	29%	10%	4%	57%	40%
25-39	6576	5%	54%	31%	8%	2%	59%	39%
40-54	6328	5%	52%	30%	10%	2%	58%	40%
55 +	8075	6%	55%	27%	8%	4%	61%	35%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	4%	46%	34%	12%	4%	50%	46%
16-19	9413	4%	53%	30%	10%	2%	57%	40%
20+	6496	9%	61%	23%	4%	2%	70%	28%
Still Studying	2459	5%	54%	27%	8%	5%	59%	36%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	6%	56%	29%	7%	2%	62%	37%
(5-6) Centre	8308	6%	57%	27%	8%	2%	63%	35%
(7-10) Right	4557	8%	55%	26%	8%	2%	63%	35%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	6%	55%	30%	6%	3%	61%	36%
Managers	2416	12%	69%	16%	1%	2%	81%	17%
Other white collars	2769	5%	60%	27%	5%	2%	66%	32%
Manual workers	4680	4%	54%	33%	8%	2%	58%	40%
House persons	2618	5%	49%	31%	11%	4%	54%	42%
Unem-ployed	1688	2%	26%	42%	28%	2%	28%	70%
Retired	6148	5%	53%	29%	9%	3%	59%	38%
Students	2459	5%	54%	27%	8%	5%	59%	36%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	6%	54%	28%	9%	3%	60%	37%
Small/ mid size town	10145	5%	54%	29%	9%	2%	60%	38%
Large town	6447	6%	52%	31%	9%	2%	58%	39%

QB2.1 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	5%	35%	32%	16%	6%	6%	40%	48%
BE	1000	7%	63%	19%	2%	8%	1%	70%	22%
DK	1059	32%	60%	5%	1%	1%	1%	92%	5%
DE	1561	3%	40%	33%	10%	11%	3%	43%	43%
EL	1000	1%	7%	31%	56%	3%	2%	8%	87%
ES	1031	2%	32%	35%	13%	8%	10%	34%	48%
FR	1001	6%	52%	24%	3%	7%	8%	58%	28%
IE	1000	21%	51%	12%	2%	5%	9%	72%	15%
IT	1018	1%	20%	47%	15%	10%	7%	21%	62%
LU	506	50%	43%	3%	1%	2%	2%	93%	3%
NL	1011	9%	56%	27%	3%	3%	2%	65%	30%
AT	1007	8%	65%	12%	1%	9%	4%	73%	14%
PT	1000	0%	5%	45%	42%	2%	6%	5%	87%
FI	1013	9%	73%	12%	1%	3%	2%	82%	13%
SE	1000	9%	73%	13%	1%	2%	2%	82%	14%
UK	1322	12%	51%	20%	3%	4%	11%	62%	23%
CY	508	7%	38%	32%	10%	4%	10%	45%	42%
CZ	1025	-	9%	50%	35%	3%	4%	9%	85%
EE	1002	0%	10%	40%	44%	1%	6%	10%	83%
HU	1005	0%	2%	21%	70%	4%	2%	2%	92%
LV	1011	1%	6%	33%	54%	2%	5%	7%	87%
LT	1004	0%	12%	36%	45%	2%	5%	12%	81%
MT	500	1%	11%	46%	27%	6%	9%	12%	73%
PL	1000	0%	4%	44%	48%	1%	3%	4%	92%
SK	1203	-	5%	49%	42%	2%	2%	5%	91%
SI	1000	0%	17%	58%	13%	8%	3%	17%	71%

QB2.1 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	5%	35%	32%	16%	6%	6%	40%	48%
Sex									
Male	11955	6%	36%	32%	16%	6%	4%	42%	48%
Female	12831	4%	34%	32%	16%	7%	8%	38%	47%
Age									
15-24	3783	6%	35%	34%	15%	5%	5%	41%	48%
25-39	6576	4%	36%	34%	16%	6%	4%	40%	50%
40-54	6328	5%	35%	32%	18%	7%	4%	39%	50%
55 +	8075	5%	35%	29%	15%	7%	9%	39%	45%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	31%	31%	18%	7%	10%	35%	49%
16-19	9413	4%	33%	34%	17%	7%	5%	37%	51%
20+	6496	6%	40%	30%	14%	6%	3%	46%	45%
Still Studying	2459	5%	38%	33%	14%	5%	5%	43%	47%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	5%	39%	33%	13%	6%	4%	44%	46%
(5-6) Centre	8308	4%	38%	31%	15%	7%	5%	42%	46%
(7-10) Right	4557	7%	36%	31%	18%	4%	4%	43%	49%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	5%	32%	35%	21%	4%	4%	36%	56%
Managers	2416	7%	46%	29%	10%	6%	1%	53%	39%
Other white collars	2769	4%	37%	36%	14%	6%	4%	41%	49%
Manual workers	4680	5%	35%	31%	17%	7%	5%	41%	48%
House persons	2618	4%	31%	32%	15%	8%	10%	34%	48%
Unem-plied	1688	4%	28%	34%	24%	5%	5%	32%	58%
Retired	6148	4%	33%	30%	16%	7%	9%	38%	46%
Students	2459	5%	38%	33%	14%	5%	5%	43%	47%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	4%	36%	30%	16%	7%	6%	41%	46%
Small/ mid size town	10145	5%	33%	34%	16%	7%	6%	38%	50%
Large town	6447	5%	37%	31%	17%	5%	4%	42%	48%

QB2.2 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	4%	26%	35%	23%	7%	6%	30%	57%
BE	1000	4%	46%	34%	1%	8%	1%	50%	41%
DK	1059	20%	65%	9%	22%	3%	3%	84%	10%
DE	1561	1%	18%	43%	24%	11%	4%	19%	66%
EL	1000	1%	5%	26%	18%	3%	3%	6%	88%
ES	1031	4%	22%	38%	11%	8%	10%	26%	56%
FR	1001	1%	32%	40%	3%	8%	9%	33%	51%
IE	1000	19%	50%	13%	22%	4%	10%	70%	16%
IT	1018	3%	16%	46%	3%	8%	6%	18%	67%
LU	506	40%	45%	10%	3%	1%	2%	85%	13%
NL	1011	7%	55%	26%	2%	7%	2%	62%	29%
AT	1007	7%	62%	16%	43%	8%	4%	69%	19%
PT	1000	0%	6%	42%	2%	3%	6%	6%	84%
FI	1013	3%	49%	38%	2%	6%	2%	53%	39%
SE	1000	6%	64%	20%	5%	4%	3%	70%	22%
UK	1322	12%	49%	19%	11%	4%	12%	61%	23%
CY	508	7%	38%	30%	26%	2%	11%	45%	41%
CZ	1025	0%	16%	47%	46%	7%	4%	16%	73%
EE	1002	0%	8%	37%	66%	2%	7%	8%	83%
HU	1005	0%	3%	23%	49%	5%	3%	3%	89%
LV	1011	1%	5%	37%	49%	1%	7%	6%	86%
LT	1004	0%	10%	35%	28%	1%	5%	10%	84%
MT	500	1%	17%	37%	66%	7%	9%	19%	65%
PL	1000	0%	2%	28%	55%	1%	2%	2%	94%
SK	1203	-	3%	39%	16%	1%	2%	3%	93%
SI	1000	0%	16%	54%	10%	10%	4%	16%	70%

QB2.2 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	4%	26%	35%	23%	7%	6%	30%	57%
Sex									
Male	11955	5%	27%	35%	23%	6%	4%	31%	58%
Female	12831	3%	26%	34%	22%	7%	8%	28%	56%
Age									
15-24	3783	4%	26%	35%	22%	6%	6%	30%	57%
25-39	6576	4%	26%	37%	22%	6%	5%	30%	60%
40-54	6328	4%	26%	34%	25%	7%	4%	30%	59%
55 +	8075	3%	26%	33%	21%	8%	9%	30%	54%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	23%	33%	25%	7%	9%	26%	58%
16-19	9413	3%	25%	35%	24%	7%	6%	28%	59%
20+	6496	4%	30%	35%	19%	6%	4%	35%	55%
Still Studying	2459	4%	27%	37%	21%	6%	6%	31%	58%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	4%	28%	36%	20%	7%	5%	32%	56%
(5-6) Centre	8308	3%	28%	35%	21%	7%	5%	32%	56%
(7-10) Right	4557	5%	28%	33%	24%	5%	5%	33%	57%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	6%	23%	37%	25%	5%	4%	29%	62%
Managers	2416	6%	34%	38%	13%	6%	3%	40%	51%
Other white collars	2769	4%	29%	39%	18%	6%	4%	32%	58%
Manual workers	4680	4%	28%	31%	24%	7%	6%	32%	55%
House persons	2618	2%	25%	33%	21%	7%	11%	28%	54%
Unem-ployed	1688	2%	19%	34%	35%	5%	5%	21%	69%
Retired	6148	3%	24%	33%	24%	8%	8%	27%	57%
Students	2459	4%	27%	37%	21%	6%	6%	31%	58%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	3%	28%	33%	22%	7%	7%	31%	55%
Small/ mid size town	10145	4%	24%	36%	23%	7%	6%	28%	59%
Large town	6447	4%	27%	35%	22%	6%	6%	31%	57%

QB2.3 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	7%	38%	29%	11%	8%	7%	45%	40%
BE	1000	4%	49%	29%	9%	8%	2%	53%	38%
DK	1059	34%	54%	7%	1%	1%	2%	88%	8%
DE	1561	14%	59%	12%	2%	9%	3%	74%	14%
EL	1000	5%	24%	26%	34%	7%	4%	29%	60%
ES	1031	3%	26%	33%	14%	11%	12%	29%	48%
FR	1001	3%	46%	28%	6%	6%	10%	49%	35%
IE	1000	11%	37%	26%	11%	3%	11%	49%	37%
IT	1018	3%	24%	39%	12%	13%	9%	27%	52%
LU	506	27%	50%	11%	2%	7%	3%	77%	12%
NL	1011	19%	52%	17%	3%	5%	4%	71%	20%
AT	1007	22%	57%	8%	2%	7%	3%	80%	10%
PT	1000	1%	10%	41%	30%	8%	11%	10%	71%
FI	1013	36%	59%	3%	0%	2%	1%	94%	3%
SE	1000	35%	56%	5%	1%	2%	1%	91%	6%
UK	1322	4%	37%	36%	7%	5%	10%	42%	43%
CY	508	7%	38%	29%	17%	2%	8%	45%	46%
CZ	1025	1%	27%	44%	16%	8%	4%	27%	61%
EE	1002	5%	36%	30%	18%	2%	10%	40%	48%
HU	1005	0%	3%	26%	60%	8%	3%	4%	86%
LV	1011	7%	39%	28%	16%	3%	8%	45%	44%
LT	1004	2%	22%	42%	19%	5%	9%	24%	61%
MT	500	1%	10%	37%	46%	2%	5%	11%	83%
PL	1000	3%	21%	44%	21%	5%	6%	24%	65%
SK	1203	1%	18%	49%	22%	7%	4%	19%	70%
SI	1000	5%	49%	28%	5%	9%	4%	54%	33%

QB2.3 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	7%	38%	29%	11%	8%	7%	45%	40%
Sex									
Male	11955	9%	39%	29%	11%	7%	5%	48%	40%
Female	12831	6%	37%	29%	11%	8%	9%	43%	40%
Age									
15-24	3783	7%	34%	32%	11%	8%	7%	41%	44%
25-39	6576	7%	38%	31%	12%	7%	5%	44%	43%
40-54	6328	8%	38%	30%	12%	8%	5%	46%	42%
55 +	8075	8%	39%	25%	10%	8%	11%	47%	35%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	6%	35%	26%	13%	8%	11%	42%	39%
16-19	9413	7%	38%	30%	11%	8%	6%	45%	41%
20+	6496	9%	40%	30%	9%	7%	4%	49%	39%
Still Studying	2459	8%	35%	33%	10%	7%	7%	43%	43%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	8%	41%	29%	10%	8%	5%	48%	39%
(5-6) Centre	8308	8%	41%	28%	11%	7%	6%	48%	39%
(7-10) Right	4557	10%	39%	29%	11%	6%	5%	49%	40%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	8%	35%	31%	13%	8%	5%	43%	44%
Managers	2416	10%	42%	30%	8%	7%	2%	53%	38%
Other white collars	2769	6%	39%	32%	10%	8%	5%	45%	41%
Manual workers	4680	8%	37%	29%	11%	8%	6%	45%	40%
House persons	2618	6%	36%	27%	13%	8%	11%	41%	39%
Unem-ployed	1688	7%	36%	29%	16%	7%	5%	43%	45%
Retired	6148	7%	39%	26%	11%	7%	10%	46%	37%
Students	2459	8%	35%	33%	10%	7%	7%	43%	43%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	8%	41%	25%	11%	7%	8%	49%	36%
Small/ mid size town	10145	7%	36%	31%	10%	9%	7%	43%	41%
Large town	6447	7%	37%	31%	12%	7%	5%	44%	44%

QB2.4 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	10%	35%	27%	16%	4%	8%	45%	43%
BE	1000	31%	51%	10%	3%	4%	2%	82%	13%
DK	1059	36%	54%	6%	1%	1%	2%	90%	7%
DE	1561	12%	53%	21%	4%	7%	4%	65%	24%
EL	1000	2%	9%	29%	55%	2%	3%	11%	84%
ES	1031	2%	31%	31%	15%	8%	13%	33%	46%
FR	1001	23%	54%	11%	2%	2%	7%	78%	14%
IE	1000	12%	39%	22%	9%	4%	14%	51%	31%
IT	1018	3%	20%	41%	15%	7%	13%	23%	57%
LU	506	48%	42%	5%	1%	2%	3%	90%	6%
NL	1011	27%	51%	14%	3%	2%	3%	77%	17%
AT	1007	16%	58%	11%	2%	6%	6%	74%	13%
PT	1000	1%	7%	39%	42%	3%	9%	7%	81%
FI	1013	32%	56%	7%	1%	2%	2%	89%	8%
SE	1000	22%	57%	15%	2%	2%	3%	79%	16%
UK	1322	9%	39%	31%	7%	2%	13%	47%	38%
CY	508	6%	35%	31%	12%	2%	15%	41%	42%
CZ	1025	0%	18%	44%	28%	5%	5%	18%	72%
EE	1002	-	6%	27%	61%	0%	6%	6%	88%
HU	1005	0%	3%	25%	63%	4%	5%	3%	87%
LV	1011	1%	5%	34%	53%	1%	5%	6%	87%
LT	1004	0%	10%	36%	47%	1%	5%	11%	83%
MT	500	3%	32%	29%	17%	6%	13%	35%	46%
PL	1000	0%	4%	38%	51%	1%	6%	4%	89%
SK	1203	0%	7%	45%	42%	2%	3%	7%	88%
SI	1000	1%	35%	40%	10%	8%	6%	36%	50%

QB2.4 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	10%	35%	27%	16%	4%	8%	45%	43%
Sex									
Male	11955	11%	36%	28%	16%	4%	6%	47%	43%
Female	12831	9%	35%	26%	16%	5%	10%	44%	42%
Age									
15-24	3783	10%	35%	27%	14%	4%	9%	46%	41%
25-39	6576	10%	35%	29%	16%	4%	6%	45%	45%
40-54	6328	10%	35%	26%	18%	4%	5%	46%	45%
55 +	8075	10%	35%	26%	14%	5%	11%	45%	40%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	7%	32%	28%	17%	5%	11%	39%	45%
16-19	9413	9%	35%	29%	17%	4%	7%	43%	45%
20+	6496	14%	39%	24%	14%	4%	5%	53%	38%
Still Studying	2459	12%	35%	26%	14%	4%	9%	47%	40%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	11%	41%	26%	14%	3%	5%	52%	40%
(5-6) Centre	8308	11%	38%	26%	14%	5%	6%	49%	40%
(7-10) Right	4557	13%	34%	28%	16%	3%	6%	47%	44%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	8%	31%	33%	19%	3%	6%	39%	52%
Managers	2416	16%	43%	24%	11%	3%	2%	59%	35%
Other white collars	2769	11%	37%	28%	14%	4%	5%	48%	42%
Manual workers	4680	10%	37%	27%	15%	5%	7%	46%	42%
House persons	2618	8%	33%	27%	14%	5%	13%	41%	42%
Unem-ployed	1688	9%	29%	27%	25%	4%	6%	38%	52%
Retired	6148	9%	34%	26%	17%	5%	10%	43%	42%
Students	2459	12%	35%	26%	14%	4%	9%	47%	40%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	10%	38%	25%	16%	4%	8%	47%	41%
Small/ mid size town	10145	10%	35%	27%	15%	5%	9%	44%	42%
Large town	6447	11%	33%	28%	17%	4%	6%	44%	46%

QB2.5 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	9%	42%	24%	14%	6%	5%	52%	37%
BE	1000	22%	64%	6%	2%	5%	1%	86%	8%
DK	1059	21%	59%	12%	0%	4%	3%	80%	13%
DE	1561	10%	59%	16%	3%	9%	3%	70%	18%
EL	1000	7%	26%	27%	35%	3%	2%	33%	62%
ES	1031	8%	41%	27%	8%	7%	10%	49%	35%
FR	1001	17%	62%	9%	2%	5%	5%	79%	11%
IE	1000	25%	50%	11%	3%	3%	8%	75%	14%
IT	1018	4%	35%	34%	10%	10%	6%	39%	45%
LU	506	55%	40%	2%	-	1%	2%	95%	2%
NL	1011	22%	56%	13%	1%	6%	1%	79%	14%
AT	1007	23%	58%	7%	2%	6%	3%	81%	9%
PT	1000	1%	6%	43%	41%	3%	7%	7%	84%
FI	1013	24%	62%	9%	0%	3%	2%	86%	9%
SE	1000	19%	58%	12%	1%	5%	4%	78%	13%
UK	1322	8%	46%	27%	5%	4%	9%	54%	33%
CY	508	18%	54%	16%	4%	2%	6%	72%	20%
CZ	1025	0%	20%	49%	19%	7%	4%	21%	68%
EE	1002	0%	8%	38%	48%	1%	5%	8%	86%
HU	1005	0%	1%	20%	73%	3%	2%	1%	93%
LV	1011	1%	6%	30%	58%	1%	4%	6%	89%
LT	1004	0%	11%	42%	42%	2%	4%	11%	83%
MT	500	5%	38%	26%	15%	9%	8%	43%	40%
PL	1000	0%	3%	37%	55%	1%	3%	4%	92%
SK	1203	0%	5%	48%	42%	2%	2%	6%	89%
SI	1000	2%	39%	37%	8%	11%	3%	41%	45%

QB2.5 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	9%	42%	24%	14%	6%	5%	52%	37%
Sex									
Male	11955	10%	43%	24%	13%	6%	4%	53%	37%
Female	12831	9%	41%	23%	14%	6%	6%	50%	37%
Age									
15-24	3783	10%	43%	23%	13%	6%	4%	53%	36%
25-39	6576	9%	42%	26%	13%	6%	3%	51%	39%
40-54	6328	9%	41%	24%	16%	6%	3%	51%	40%
55 +	8075	9%	42%	21%	12%	6%	8%	52%	34%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	8%	39%	24%	14%	6%	9%	47%	38%
16-19	9413	9%	41%	25%	15%	6%	4%	50%	40%
20+	6496	11%	46%	22%	11%	6%	3%	57%	33%
Still Studying	2459	11%	44%	23%	12%	6%	4%	56%	35%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	10%	47%	23%	10%	6%	4%	57%	33%
(5-6) Centre	8308	10%	45%	23%	12%	6%	4%	55%	35%
(7-10) Right	4557	12%	41%	24%	14%	5%	4%	53%	39%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	8%	41%	28%	15%	5%	3%	49%	43%
Managers	2416	12%	52%	20%	9%	6%	2%	64%	29%
Other white collars	2769	9%	44%	27%	10%	7%	3%	53%	37%
Manual workers	4680	10%	42%	23%	13%	7%	4%	52%	36%
House persons	2618	9%	39%	26%	11%	7%	8%	49%	37%
Unem-ployed	1688	7%	34%	26%	25%	5%	4%	40%	51%
Retired	6148	9%	41%	21%	15%	6%	8%	50%	36%
Students	2459	11%	44%	23%	12%	6%	4%	56%	35%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	10%	43%	21%	14%	6%	6%	54%	35%
Small/ mid size town	10145	9%	43%	24%	13%	7%	5%	51%	37%
Large town	6447	10%	40%	26%	14%	6%	4%	50%	41%

QB3.1 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	4%	44%	26%	8%	9%	8%	48%	35%
BE	1000	3%	45%	33%	8%	9%	2%	48%	40%
DK	1059	9%	49%	23%	2%	13%	5%	58%	25%
DE	1561	3%	44%	29%	9%	11%	5%	47%	38%
EL	1000	5%	38%	20%	21%	11%	6%	43%	41%
ES	1031	3%	52%	19%	7%	9%	9%	55%	27%
FR	1001	3%	36%	34%	9%	6%	12%	39%	43%
IE	1000	14%	44%	15%	4%	6%	17%	58%	19%
IT	1018	3%	34%	29%	14%	10%	10%	37%	42%
LU	506	5%	27%	39%	4%	16%	8%	32%	44%
NL	1011	12%	55%	21%	4%	5%	3%	67%	25%
AT	1007	4%	38%	26%	5%	14%	13%	42%	31%
PT	1000	1%	38%	25%	10%	14%	12%	39%	35%
FI	1013	2%	49%	37%	3%	7%	2%	51%	40%
SE	1000	4%	53%	30%	2%	7%	4%	57%	33%
UK	1322	6%	39%	28%	5%	10%	11%	45%	34%
CY	508	6%	30%	29%	16%	3%	15%	36%	46%
CZ	1025	1%	44%	22%	10%	15%	7%	45%	32%
EE	1002	6%	63%	15%	8%	3%	6%	69%	23%
HU	1005	1%	41%	20%	14%	17%	8%	42%	34%
LV	1011	4%	66%	14%	3%	4%	9%	70%	17%
LT	1004	7%	71%	9%	2%	6%	5%	78%	11%
MT	500	4%	49%	12%	10%	8%	18%	52%	22%
PL	1000	2%	57%	18%	5%	9%	9%	59%	24%
SK	1203	3%	51%	23%	5%	11%	6%	55%	28%
SI	1000	2%	61%	18%	4%	11%	4%	64%	22%

QB3.1 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	4%	44%	26%	8%	9%	8%	48%	35%
Sex									
Male	11955	5%	45%	26%	8%	9%	7%	50%	34%
Female	12831	3%	42%	26%	9%	10%	10%	45%	35%
Age									
15-24	3783	5%	52%	22%	6%	8%	7%	57%	29%
25-39	6576	4%	46%	27%	8%	9%	6%	50%	35%
40-54	6328	3%	42%	28%	10%	10%	7%	45%	38%
55 +	8075	3%	40%	27%	8%	10%	12%	44%	34%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	38%	28%	10%	10%	12%	41%	38%
16-19	9413	4%	43%	27%	9%	10%	7%	47%	36%
20+	6496	4%	47%	26%	7%	10%	7%	51%	32%
Still Studying	2459	4%	54%	21%	5%	8%	7%	59%	26%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	4%	45%	28%	8%	9%	7%	49%	35%
(5-6) Centre	8308	4%	46%	27%	7%	9%	7%	49%	34%
(7-10) Right	4557	5%	47%	25%	8%	9%	6%	52%	33%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	4%	45%	25%	11%	8%	6%	49%	36%
Managers	2416	4%	46%	30%	5%	11%	4%	50%	35%
Other white collars	2769	4%	47%	28%	7%	9%	5%	50%	36%
Manual workers	4680	4%	43%	28%	9%	9%	8%	46%	37%
House persons	2618	3%	39%	25%	12%	10%	12%	42%	37%
Unem-ployed	1688	4%	44%	25%	9%	10%	7%	48%	35%
Retired	6148	3%	40%	26%	8%	10%	12%	44%	34%
Students	2459	4%	54%	21%	5%	8%	7%	59%	26%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	3%	43%	27%	8%	9%	9%	46%	35%
Small/ mid size town	10145	4%	44%	26%	9%	9%	8%	47%	35%
Large town	6447	5%	45%	26%	8%	10%	7%	49%	34%

QB3.2 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The situation of the European economy

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	5%	50%	20%	5%	9%	12%	55%	24%
BE	1000	6%	51%	27%	5%	8%	3%	57%	33%
DK	1059	7%	47%	28%	3%	9%	7%	54%	31%
DE	1561	4%	54%	20%	4%	10%	7%	58%	24%
EL	1000	13%	37%	16%	14%	10%	10%	51%	30%
ES	1031	6%	52%	16%	5%	8%	13%	58%	21%
FR	1001	5%	47%	24%	4%	6%	14%	52%	28%
IE	1000	14%	47%	11%	3%	4%	21%	61%	14%
IT	1018	4%	48%	21%	7%	8%	12%	52%	28%
LU	506	4%	37%	34%	6%	10%	9%	41%	40%
NL	1011	8%	62%	20%	2%	4%	4%	70%	22%
AT	1007	4%	38%	25%	5%	14%	13%	42%	30%
PT	1000	2%	41%	19%	8%	12%	18%	43%	27%
FI	1013	2%	47%	37%	3%	7%	3%	50%	41%
SE	1000	5%	55%	26%	2%	5%	7%	60%	28%
UK	1322	5%	41%	21%	4%	7%	21%	46%	25%
CY	508	11%	41%	14%	5%	6%	22%	52%	20%
CZ	1025	5%	48%	18%	6%	15%	9%	53%	24%
EE	1002	13%	58%	10%	4%	3%	11%	71%	15%
HU	1005	6%	45%	14%	9%	16%	9%	51%	23%
LV	1011	10%	58%	13%	2%	5%	13%	68%	14%
LT	1004	11%	66%	5%	1%	6%	10%	77%	6%
MT	500	5%	49%	8%	6%	5%	27%	54%	14%
PL	1000	7%	58%	11%	2%	10%	11%	65%	13%
SK	1203	8%	60%	13%	3%	9%	7%	68%	16%
SI	1000	4%	61%	14%	2%	13%	6%	65%	17%

QB3.2 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The situation of the European economy

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	5%	50%	20%	5%	9%	12%	55%	24%
Sex									
Male	11955	6%	52%	20%	4%	8%	9%	58%	25%
Female	12831	5%	48%	19%	5%	9%	14%	52%	24%
Age									
15-24	3783	9%	57%	13%	3%	8%	9%	66%	17%
25-39	6576	6%	53%	19%	5%	8%	9%	59%	24%
40-54	6328	5%	49%	22%	6%	9%	9%	54%	28%
55 +	8075	4%	44%	21%	5%	9%	17%	48%	26%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	40%	22%	7%	9%	18%	43%	29%
16-19	9413	6%	49%	21%	5%	9%	11%	55%	26%
20+	6496	5%	56%	19%	4%	8%	8%	62%	23%
Still Studying	2459	9%	61%	11%	3%	7%	9%	71%	14%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	7%	52%	20%	5%	8%	9%	59%	25%
(5-6) Centre	8308	5%	53%	20%	4%	8%	10%	58%	24%
(7-10) Right	4557	6%	50%	22%	5%	9%	9%	56%	26%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	7%	49%	21%	7%	7%	8%	57%	28%
Managers	2416	5%	56%	21%	3%	9%	5%	62%	24%
Other white collars	2769	5%	54%	20%	5%	8%	8%	60%	25%
Manual workers	4680	5%	48%	22%	5%	9%	11%	53%	27%
House persons	2618	4%	43%	19%	8%	10%	17%	47%	26%
Unem-ployed	1688	6%	53%	17%	5%	10%	10%	59%	21%
Retired	6148	4%	44%	21%	5%	9%	17%	48%	26%
Students	2459	9%	61%	11%	3%	7%	9%	71%	14%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	5%	48%	20%	5%	9%	14%	52%	26%
Small/ mid size town	10145	5%	50%	20%	5%	9%	11%	55%	25%
Large town	6447	7%	52%	18%	5%	9%	10%	59%	23%

QB3.3 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	3%	40%	28%	11%	10%	7%	43%	40%
BE	1000	3%	36%	39%	13%	8%	1%	39%	52%
DK	1059	6%	44%	32%	4%	10%	4%	50%	36%
DE	1561	2%	35%	32%	16%	11%	4%	37%	48%
EL	1000	3%	34%	21%	24%	11%	6%	37%	46%
ES	1031	4%	48%	21%	9%	9%	9%	52%	30%
FR	1001	3%	35%	34%	13%	6%	9%	38%	47%
IE	1000	12%	40%	20%	5%	7%	17%	51%	25%
IT	1018	3%	37%	29%	12%	10%	9%	40%	41%
LU	506	2%	24%	45%	10%	12%	7%	26%	55%
NL	1011	7%	54%	27%	3%	6%	3%	60%	31%
AT	1007	3%	32%	32%	8%	14%	11%	35%	40%
PT	1000	1%	36%	23%	14%	14%	12%	37%	37%
FI	1013	5%	48%	35%	4%	6%	2%	54%	39%
SE	1000	5%	45%	37%	5%	5%	3%	50%	42%
UK	1322	6%	34%	33%	8%	11%	9%	39%	41%
CY	508	4%	29%	32%	18%	2%	15%	33%	50%
CZ	1025	1%	37%	30%	13%	13%	6%	38%	43%
EE	1002	4%	61%	15%	10%	4%	7%	65%	25%
HU	1005	1%	38%	21%	14%	17%	8%	39%	35%
LV	1011	4%	61%	18%	4%	4%	9%	65%	22%
LT	1004	5%	72%	7%	3%	6%	7%	77%	10%
MT	500	3%	45%	16%	12%	6%	18%	48%	27%
PL	1000	1%	52%	18%	7%	11%	11%	53%	26%
SK	1203	3%	52%	24%	6%	10%	5%	55%	30%
SI	1000	2%	57%	21%	6%	11%	3%	58%	27%

QB3.3 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	3%	40%	28%	11%	10%	7%	43%	40%
Sex									
Male	11955	4%	41%	29%	11%	9%	6%	45%	40%
Female	12831	3%	39%	28%	11%	10%	9%	42%	39%
Age									
15-24	3783	5%	50%	23%	8%	8%	6%	55%	31%
25-39	6576	4%	43%	28%	11%	9%	5%	46%	39%
40-54	6328	3%	36%	31%	14%	10%	6%	39%	45%
55 +	8075	3%	36%	29%	11%	10%	11%	39%	40%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	33%	29%	14%	10%	10%	36%	43%
16-19	9413	3%	39%	29%	13%	10%	6%	42%	42%
20+	6496	3%	43%	29%	9%	10%	6%	47%	37%
Still Studying	2459	6%	51%	23%	6%	8%	6%	57%	29%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	3%	41%	30%	11%	9%	6%	44%	40%
(5-6) Centre	8308	3%	41%	30%	11%	9%	6%	45%	40%
(7-10) Right	4557	4%	41%	29%	12%	10%	5%	45%	40%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	4%	38%	31%	13%	9%	5%	42%	44%
Managers	2416	3%	43%	32%	8%	11%	4%	45%	40%
Other white collars	2769	4%	44%	29%	10%	10%	5%	47%	38%
Manual workers	4680	3%	38%	30%	13%	10%	6%	41%	43%
House persons	2618	3%	35%	25%	16%	10%	11%	38%	40%
Unem-ployed	1688	3%	39%	27%	15%	10%	6%	42%	42%
Retired	6148	2%	36%	29%	11%	10%	11%	39%	40%
Students	2459	6%	51%	23%	6%	8%	6%	57%	29%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	3%	38%	29%	12%	9%	9%	41%	41%
Small/ mid size town	10145	3%	41%	28%	11%	10%	7%	44%	39%
Large town	6447	4%	40%	28%	11%	10%	6%	45%	39%

QB3.4 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	4%	46%	24%	7%	13%	7%	50%	30%
BE	1000	3%	56%	23%	6%	10%	1%	59%	29%
DK	1059	8%	52%	22%	3%	12%	4%	60%	25%
DE	1561	4%	46%	20%	4%	22%	4%	50%	24%
EL	1000	6%	34%	19%	21%	13%	7%	40%	40%
ES	1031	3%	51%	20%	7%	9%	9%	54%	27%
FR	1001	4%	47%	25%	7%	8%	8%	52%	32%
IE	1000	13%	43%	17%	5%	6%	17%	55%	22%
IT	1018	2%	39%	30%	9%	10%	9%	41%	39%
LU	506	4%	35%	27%	4%	19%	9%	40%	32%
NL	1011	6%	47%	30%	3%	12%	3%	52%	33%
AT	1007	4%	34%	22%	4%	26%	9%	38%	27%
PT	1000	1%	34%	25%	9%	16%	15%	35%	34%
FI	1013	5%	50%	30%	2%	11%	2%	55%	32%
SE	1000	6%	58%	22%	2%	8%	3%	65%	25%
UK	1322	6%	40%	29%	8%	9%	7%	46%	38%
CY	508	6%	45%	20%	9%	5%	15%	51%	29%
CZ	1025	4%	49%	21%	6%	15%	5%	53%	27%
EE	1002	7%	58%	19%	6%	4%	6%	65%	24%
HU	1005	2%	40%	21%	13%	16%	8%	42%	34%
LV	1011	5%	57%	20%	4%	3%	10%	62%	24%
LT	1004	5%	67%	9%	2%	9%	8%	72%	11%
MT	500	5%	61%	7%	7%	6%	13%	66%	15%
PL	1000	5%	59%	15%	3%	10%	8%	64%	18%
SK	1203	3%	46%	28%	5%	13%	5%	49%	34%
SI	1000	2%	56%	20%	3%	16%	4%	58%	22%

QB3.4 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	4%	46%	24%	7%	13%	7%	50%	30%
Sex									
Male	11955	4%	48%	23%	6%	12%	6%	53%	29%
Female	12831	4%	44%	24%	7%	13%	8%	48%	31%
Age									
15-24	3783	5%	46%	25%	6%	11%	5%	52%	32%
25-39	6576	5%	48%	24%	7%	12%	5%	53%	31%
40-54	6328	4%	46%	24%	7%	13%	5%	51%	31%
55 +	8075	3%	44%	23%	6%	13%	11%	47%	28%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	40%	24%	9%	12%	11%	44%	33%
16-19	9413	4%	48%	23%	6%	13%	6%	52%	29%
20+	6496	4%	49%	23%	5%	14%	5%	53%	28%
Still Studying	2459	5%	48%	25%	5%	11%	5%	53%	30%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	4%	47%	25%	7%	12%	5%	51%	32%
(5-6) Centre	8308	5%	50%	22%	6%	13%	5%	54%	28%
(7-10) Right	4557	5%	47%	25%	6%	13%	5%	51%	30%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	6%	44%	25%	9%	12%	5%	50%	33%
Managers	2416	5%	49%	26%	4%	14%	3%	53%	30%
Other white collars	2769	4%	49%	24%	5%	14%	4%	53%	29%
Manual workers	4680	4%	48%	24%	7%	11%	6%	52%	31%
House persons	2618	3%	40%	23%	9%	13%	11%	44%	33%
Unem-ployed	1688	5%	47%	21%	8%	13%	6%	52%	30%
Retired	6148	4%	44%	22%	6%	13%	11%	48%	28%
Students	2459	5%	48%	25%	5%	11%	5%	53%	30%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	4%	47%	21%	7%	13%	9%	51%	28%
Small/ mid size town	10145	4%	45%	26%	6%	13%	6%	49%	32%
Large town	6447	5%	46%	23%	7%	13%	6%	51%	30%

QB3.5 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	3%	35%	33%	10%	11%	8%	38%	43%
BE	1000	3%	34%	40%	7%	14%	2%	37%	47%
DK	1059	5%	38%	35%	3%	16%	3%	43%	39%
DE	1561	1%	23%	46%	15%	12%	3%	24%	60%
EL	1000	5%	36%	21%	20%	12%	7%	41%	41%
ES	1031	5%	54%	17%	6%	10%	8%	58%	24%
FR	1001	4%	30%	39%	10%	9%	8%	34%	49%
IE	1000	11%	43%	15%	6%	9%	17%	53%	21%
IT	1018	2%	39%	26%	10%	11%	11%	41%	37%
LU	506	4%	28%	36%	6%	18%	8%	31%	42%
NL	1011	2%	22%	55%	11%	8%	2%	24%	66%
AT	1007	4%	27%	34%	7%	17%	11%	31%	41%
PT	1000	1%	34%	26%	11%	15%	14%	34%	37%
FI	1013	3%	30%	51%	4%	10%	2%	32%	56%
SE	1000	3%	34%	46%	6%	8%	3%	37%	52%
UK	1322	5%	36%	31%	9%	9%	10%	41%	40%
CY	508	6%	43%	20%	6%	7%	19%	48%	26%
CZ	1025	1%	29%	34%	16%	13%	6%	30%	50%
EE	1002	4%	60%	16%	9%	4%	6%	65%	25%
HU	1005	1%	37%	21%	14%	17%	10%	38%	35%
LV	1011	4%	63%	14%	6%	4%	10%	66%	20%
LT	1004	5%	71%	8%	3%	8%	7%	75%	11%
MT	500	5%	45%	14%	7%	10%	20%	50%	20%
PL	1000	1%	42%	22%	9%	14%	12%	43%	31%
SK	1203	2%	41%	32%	8%	11%	5%	44%	40%
SI	1000	1%	49%	26%	6%	13%	5%	50%	32%

QB3.5 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	3%	35%	33%	10%	11%	8%	38%	43%
Sex									
Male	11955	3%	36%	34%	10%	11%	6%	39%	44%
Female	12831	3%	34%	31%	10%	12%	9%	37%	42%
Age									
15-24	3783	5%	46%	24%	7%	11%	7%	51%	31%
25-39	6576	3%	35%	35%	10%	11%	6%	39%	45%
40-54	6328	2%	33%	35%	13%	11%	6%	35%	48%
55 +	8075	2%	31%	33%	10%	12%	11%	34%	43%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	3%	32%	30%	13%	11%	11%	35%	43%
16-19	9413	3%	35%	33%	11%	11%	7%	38%	44%
20+	6496	2%	33%	37%	9%	12%	6%	36%	46%
Still Studying	2459	5%	48%	25%	5%	10%	7%	52%	31%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	3%	34%	35%	12%	11%	6%	37%	47%
(5-6) Centre	8308	3%	37%	33%	9%	11%	6%	41%	43%
(7-10) Right	4557	2%	34%	36%	10%	12%	5%	37%	46%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	3%	36%	32%	13%	10%	7%	39%	44%
Managers	2416	2%	32%	44%	9%	10%	4%	34%	53%
Other white collars	2769	3%	37%	36%	9%	11%	5%	40%	44%
Manual workers	4680	3%	36%	32%	11%	11%	7%	39%	44%
House persons	2618	3%	31%	30%	12%	12%	12%	34%	42%
Unem-ployed	1688	3%	34%	30%	13%	11%	7%	37%	44%
Retired	6148	3%	31%	32%	11%	12%	11%	34%	42%
Students	2459	5%	48%	25%	5%	10%	7%	52%	31%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	2%	33%	34%	10%	11%	9%	35%	44%
Small/ mid size town	10145	3%	36%	31%	10%	11%	8%	39%	42%
Large town	6447	4%	36%	33%	10%	11%	6%	40%	44%

QB3.6 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

Your quality of life

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	7%	41%	21%	5%	18%	7%	48%	26%
BE	1000	7%	44%	24%	2%	22%	2%	51%	26%
DK	1059	18%	46%	7%	1%	26%	3%	64%	7%
DE	1561	3%	34%	26%	4%	28%	5%	37%	30%
EL	1000	9%	40%	17%	17%	11%	5%	49%	34%
ES	1031	7%	54%	15%	4%	13%	7%	61%	19%
FR	1001	8%	35%	28%	5%	15%	9%	43%	33%
IE	1000	18%	43%	9%	3%	11%	16%	61%	12%
IT	1018	4%	42%	22%	6%	18%	8%	47%	28%
LU	506	4%	25%	35%	4%	23%	7%	30%	40%
NL	1011	9%	40%	23%	2%	24%	3%	48%	25%
AT	1007	7%	32%	20%	3%	27%	11%	39%	23%
PT	1000	2%	36%	22%	10%	17%	13%	38%	32%
FI	1013	13%	54%	14%	1%	15%	2%	67%	15%
SE	1000	16%	54%	11%	1%	14%	4%	70%	12%
UK	1322	13%	41%	18%	4%	17%	6%	54%	23%
CY	508	10%	35%	26%	6%	8%	14%	45%	33%
CZ	1025	4%	39%	23%	8%	17%	8%	43%	32%
EE	1002	11%	53%	12%	8%	6%	9%	64%	20%
HU	1005	2%	37%	20%	12%	19%	10%	39%	32%
LV	1011	8%	59%	14%	4%	3%	12%	67%	18%
LT	1004	7%	63%	8%	2%	11%	8%	70%	11%
MT	500	5%	48%	10%	5%	12%	20%	53%	15%
PL	1000	3%	45%	17%	6%	15%	13%	48%	23%
SK	1203	6%	46%	22%	6%	13%	7%	53%	28%
SI	1000	6%	53%	13%	3%	21%	4%	59%	16%

QB3.6 According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

Your quality of life

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	7%	41%	21%	5%	18%	7%	48%	26%
Sex									
Male	11955	7%	43%	22%	5%	17%	6%	50%	26%
Female	12831	7%	39%	20%	6%	20%	8%	46%	26%
Age									
15-24	3783	15%	56%	12%	3%	9%	5%	70%	15%
25-39	6576	9%	48%	18%	4%	15%	5%	58%	22%
40-54	6328	5%	40%	23%	7%	19%	6%	44%	30%
55 +	8075	3%	30%	27%	6%	24%	11%	33%	32%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	4%	33%	25%	7%	21%	10%	37%	32%
16-19	9413	6%	42%	22%	6%	18%	6%	48%	28%
20+	6496	7%	43%	21%	3%	20%	6%	50%	24%
Still Studying	2459	14%	57%	10%	2%	11%	5%	72%	12%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	7%	42%	21%	5%	19%	6%	49%	26%
(5-6) Centre	8308	7%	43%	22%	5%	18%	6%	50%	27%
(7-10) Right	4557	7%	41%	21%	5%	20%	6%	48%	26%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	8%	46%	20%	6%	15%	6%	54%	26%
Managers	2416	8%	46%	20%	2%	20%	4%	54%	22%
Other white collars	2769	7%	46%	20%	3%	18%	5%	54%	24%
Manual workers	4680	7%	43%	21%	6%	16%	6%	50%	27%
House persons	2618	5%	36%	21%	7%	21%	10%	41%	28%
Unem-ployed	1688	8%	46%	20%	8%	12%	7%	53%	28%
Retired	6148	3%	29%	26%	6%	25%	11%	32%	32%
Students	2459	14%	57%	10%	2%	11%	5%	72%	12%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	5%	39%	22%	5%	19%	9%	45%	27%
Small/ mid size town	10145	7%	42%	20%	5%	19%	7%	48%	25%
Large town	6447	9%	43%	21%	5%	16%	6%	52%	26%

QB4.1 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

the United States

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	10%	39%	26%	7%	8%	10%	49%	33%
BE	1000	23%	56%	13%	2%	4%	3%	79%	15%
DK	1059	23%	59%	6%	1%	5%	5%	82%	7%
DE	1561	7%	48%	22%	4%	12%	7%	55%	26%
EL	1000	21%	30%	18%	14%	5%	12%	51%	32%
ES	1031	11%	42%	20%	6%	4%	17%	53%	26%
FR	1001	16%	49%	20%	3%	4%	8%	65%	22%
IE	1000	18%	37%	20%	6%	4%	15%	55%	26%
IT	1018	7%	36%	28%	8%	10%	11%	42%	36%
LU	506	40%	45%	4%	1%	4%	6%	84%	5%
NL	1011	24%	58%	8%	1%	6%	3%	82%	9%
AT	1007	14%	50%	13%	2%	10%	11%	65%	15%
PT	1000	3%	16%	36%	16%	6%	22%	19%	53%
FI	1013	21%	58%	14%	1%	3%	3%	79%	15%
SE	1000	18%	55%	16%	0%	5%	5%	73%	17%
UK	1322	8%	29%	35%	8%	9%	10%	37%	44%
CY	508	20%	37%	14%	3%	7%	18%	57%	17%
CZ	1025	4%	30%	37%	13%	9%	7%	34%	50%
EE	1002	8%	26%	32%	13%	2%	19%	34%	44%
HU	1005	10%	16%	26%	29%	10%	9%	26%	55%
LV	1011	7%	24%	33%	10%	5%	22%	30%	43%
LT	1004	4%	21%	43%	8%	6%	18%	25%	51%
MT	500	7%	29%	26%	9%	10%	19%	35%	35%
PL	1000	4%	16%	50%	12%	7%	11%	20%	62%
SK	1203	7%	29%	38%	8%	9%	8%	37%	47%
SI	1000	6%	45%	26%	4%	11%	8%	52%	29%

QB4.1 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

the United States

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	10%	39%	26%	7%	8%	10%	49%	33%
Sex									
Male	11955	11%	39%	27%	7%	8%	8%	50%	35%
Female	12831	10%	38%	25%	7%	8%	12%	48%	32%
Age									
15-24	3783	11%	37%	29%	7%	8%	7%	49%	36%
25-39	6576	11%	41%	26%	7%	8%	7%	52%	34%
40-54	6328	11%	40%	26%	8%	8%	8%	51%	34%
55 +	8075	9%	36%	25%	6%	7%	16%	45%	31%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	8%	33%	25%	8%	8%	18%	41%	33%
16-19	9413	10%	38%	28%	8%	8%	8%	48%	36%
20+	6496	13%	44%	25%	5%	8%	6%	56%	30%
Still Studying	2459	13%	41%	27%	6%	8%	5%	54%	33%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	13%	45%	23%	6%	6%	7%	58%	29%
(5-6) Centre	8308	10%	39%	28%	6%	8%	9%	50%	34%
(7-10) Right	4557	10%	38%	29%	8%	8%	7%	48%	37%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	10%	38%	27%	9%	7%	9%	48%	36%
Managers	2416	15%	46%	24%	4%	7%	4%	61%	28%
Other white collars	2769	12%	42%	25%	6%	9%	6%	55%	31%
Manual workers	4680	9%	37%	28%	9%	9%	8%	46%	37%
House persons	2618	10%	36%	23%	7%	7%	17%	46%	29%
Unem-ployed	1688	9%	37%	28%	9%	7%	10%	46%	37%
Retired	6148	8%	36%	27%	6%	8%	15%	44%	33%
Students	2459	13%	41%	27%	6%	8%	5%	54%	33%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	10%	38%	26%	7%	8%	12%	48%	33%
Small/ mid size town	10145	10%	39%	27%	7%	8%	9%	49%	34%
Large town	6447	12%	40%	26%	7%	7%	8%	52%	33%

QB4.2 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

Japan

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	9%	35%	26%	6%	5%	18%	44%	32%
BE	1000	16%	44%	25%	3%	4%	8%	60%	28%
DK	1059	15%	46%	17%	1%	7%	13%	61%	18%
DE	1561	6%	42%	26%	3%	10%	13%	48%	29%
EL	1000	15%	24%	20%	16%	3%	22%	39%	36%
ES	1031	12%	34%	20%	8%	3%	24%	46%	27%
FR	1001	13%	44%	20%	3%	2%	18%	57%	23%
IE	1000	16%	29%	16%	5%	2%	32%	45%	21%
IT	1018	9%	36%	25%	6%	5%	19%	45%	31%
LU	506	36%	35%	10%	1%	4%	14%	71%	11%
NL	1011	17%	41%	20%	1%	8%	14%	57%	21%
AT	1007	15%	41%	15%	2%	8%	18%	56%	18%
PT	1000	4%	21%	27%	11%	3%	34%	25%	37%
FI	1013	12%	55%	23%	1%	4%	5%	67%	24%
SE	1000	10%	49%	25%	1%	5%	10%	59%	26%
UK	1322	7%	31%	29%	5%	6%	22%	38%	34%
CY	508	19%	27%	14%	5%	4%	32%	45%	19%
CZ	1025	5%	28%	39%	13%	5%	11%	33%	52%
EE	1002	7%	22%	27%	13%	2%	29%	29%	40%
HU	1005	9%	18%	25%	25%	8%	15%	27%	50%
LV	1011	9%	17%	29%	16%	6%	25%	25%	44%
LT	1004	5%	19%	37%	12%	3%	25%	24%	48%
MT	500	7%	25%	22%	7%	4%	35%	32%	29%
PL	1000	4%	21%	38%	13%	4%	20%	25%	51%
SK	1203	6%	27%	41%	9%	5%	13%	33%	49%
SI	1000	6%	37%	33%	7%	3%	14%	43%	40%

QB4.1 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

Japan

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	9%	35%	26%	6%	5%	18%	44%	32%
Sex									
Male	11955	10%	36%	28%	7%	6%	14%	46%	34%
Female	12831	9%	35%	24%	6%	5%	22%	43%	30%
Age									
15-24	3783	10%	38%	27%	6%	5%	14%	48%	33%
25-39	6576	10%	36%	28%	7%	5%	14%	46%	35%
40-54	6328	10%	36%	25%	7%	5%	16%	46%	32%
55 +	8075	7%	33%	24%	5%	6%	25%	40%	29%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	8%	32%	22%	6%	5%	28%	39%	28%
16-19	9413	9%	34%	28%	7%	5%	17%	43%	35%
20+	6496	10%	39%	26%	6%	6%	13%	49%	32%
Still Studying	2459	11%	40%	26%	7%	6%	11%	51%	32%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	11%	38%	26%	5%	5%	14%	49%	31%
(5-6) Centre	8308	9%	37%	27%	6%	6%	16%	45%	33%
(7-10) Right	4557	9%	35%	29%	7%	5%	15%	44%	36%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	10%	35%	28%	8%	5%	15%	45%	36%
Managers	2416	13%	42%	24%	5%	6%	10%	55%	29%
Other white collars	2769	10%	37%	27%	7%	5%	14%	47%	34%
Manual workers	4680	9%	34%	26%	7%	6%	17%	44%	34%
House persons	2618	9%	31%	22%	5%	4%	29%	40%	27%
Unem-ployed	1688	8%	34%	31%	6%	4%	16%	42%	37%
Retired	6148	7%	33%	24%	6%	5%	25%	40%	30%
Students	2459	11%	40%	26%	7%	6%	11%	51%	32%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	9%	34%	25%	6%	5%	21%	43%	31%
Small/ mid size town	10145	9%	37%	26%	6%	5%	17%	46%	32%
Large town	6447	11%	34%	26%	7%	6%	16%	45%	33%

QB4.3 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

China

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	32%	35%	11%	5%	2%	14%	68%	16%
BE	1000	44%	41%	7%	3%	1%	5%	85%	10%
DK	1059	43%	39%	7%	1%	2%	8%	82%	8%
DE	1561	35%	31%	13%	7%	3%	10%	66%	20%
EL	1000	38%	23%	9%	9%	2%	19%	62%	18%
ES	1031	27%	39%	9%	5%	1%	19%	67%	13%
FR	1001	42%	35%	8%	3%	1%	11%	78%	10%
IE	1000	32%	27%	7%	5%	1%	29%	59%	11%
IT	1018	22%	38%	16%	4%	4%	16%	60%	20%
LU	506	56%	24%	6%	2%	1%	11%	80%	7%
NL	1011	52%	32%	7%	2%	2%	7%	83%	9%
AT	1007	39%	30%	7%	5%	4%	15%	69%	12%
PT	1000	14%	35%	11%	4%	3%	33%	48%	15%
FI	1013	54%	32%	8%	3%	0%	3%	87%	10%
SE	1000	49%	31%	9%	4%	1%	7%	79%	12%
UK	1322	32%	39%	11%	2%	2%	15%	71%	12%
CY	508	45%	20%	5%	6%	1%	23%	65%	11%
CZ	1025	25%	42%	13%	5%	3%	11%	67%	19%
EE	1002	30%	28%	9%	9%	1%	24%	58%	18%
HU	1005	19%	25%	16%	17%	4%	18%	44%	33%
LV	1011	20%	29%	13%	6%	6%	26%	49%	19%
LT	1004	30%	33%	10%	3%	2%	22%	64%	13%
MT	500	18%	32%	10%	6%	3%	31%	50%	16%
PL	1000	25%	37%	12%	6%	2%	18%	62%	18%
SK	1203	20%	44%	16%	5%	2%	12%	64%	21%
SI	1000	45%	32%	8%	6%	1%	8%	77%	14%

QB4.3 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

China

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	32%	35%	11%	5%	2%	14%	68%	16%
Sex									
Male	11955	37%	35%	10%	5%	2%	11%	72%	15%
Female	12831	28%	35%	12%	5%	2%	18%	64%	17%
Age									
15-24	3783	33%	37%	12%	5%	3%	11%	70%	16%
25-39	6576	34%	37%	12%	5%	2%	10%	70%	17%
40-54	6328	34%	35%	10%	5%	3%	12%	70%	15%
55 +	8075	30%	33%	10%	4%	2%	20%	63%	15%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	24%	34%	11%	5%	2%	24%	58%	16%
16-19	9413	30%	37%	13%	5%	2%	13%	67%	17%
20+	6496	42%	34%	9%	5%	2%	8%	77%	14%
Still Studying	2459	38%	36%	10%	5%	3%	8%	74%	15%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	37%	36%	10%	5%	2%	10%	73%	15%
(5-6) Centre	8308	34%	36%	11%	5%	2%	12%	70%	16%
(7-10) Right	4557	35%	38%	11%	4%	1%	10%	73%	15%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	35%	34%	11%	5%	2%	12%	69%	17%
Managers	2416	50%	33%	7%	4%	1%	5%	83%	11%
Other white collars	2769	35%	36%	13%	5%	2%	9%	71%	18%
Manual workers	4680	28%	39%	12%	5%	3%	13%	67%	17%
House persons	2618	24%	33%	13%	4%	2%	24%	57%	17%
Unem-ployed	1688	27%	39%	13%	5%	2%	14%	66%	18%
Retired	6148	29%	34%	11%	4%	2%	20%	63%	15%
Students	2459	38%	36%	10%	5%	3%	8%	74%	15%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	30%	36%	11%	5%	2%	17%	65%	16%
Small/ mid size town	10145	32%	36%	12%	4%	3%	13%	68%	16%
Large town	6447	37%	34%	10%	5%	2%	12%	71%	15%

QB4.4 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

India

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	50%	24%	6%	7%	1%	12%	73%	
BE	1000	69%	21%	2%	5%	0%	3%	90%	7%
DK	1059	59%	26%	4%	3%	1%	6%	86%	7%
DE	1561	52%	17%	7%	14%	2%	8%	68%	21%
EL	1000	53%	15%	4%	9%	1%	18%	68%	13%
ES	1031	44%	31%	4%	5%	0%	16%	75%	9%
FR	1001	61%	22%	4%	4%	0%	9%	83%	8%
IE	1000	46%	21%	3%	5%	-	25%	67%	8%
IT	1018	40%	27%	10%	5%	3%	14%	67%	15%
LU	506	63%	17%	3%	5%	1%	11%	80%	8%
NL	1011	75%	15%	3%	3%	0%	4%	90%	6%
AT	1007	56%	20%	4%	8%	1%	11%	76%	12%
PT	1000	24%	32%	7%	4%	2%	31%	56%	10%
FI	1013	70%	18%	5%	4%	0%	3%	88%	9%
SE	1000	62%	19%	5%	7%	0%	6%	81%	12%
UK	1322	51%	33%	4%	2%	0%	11%	84%	6%
CY	508	56%	13%	2%	8%	1%	20%	69%	10%
CZ	1025	43%	26%	8%	10%	2%	11%	69%	18%
EE	1002	43%	19%	4%	12%	0%	22%	62%	16%
HU	1005	31%	17%	10%	22%	4%	17%	48%	32%
LV	1011	33%	19%	9%	8%	6%	26%	52%	16%
LT	1004	49%	22%	4%	4%	0%	20%	71%	8%
MT	500	36%	25%	3%	8%	1%	27%	61%	11%
PL	1000	39%	23%	7%	11%	1%	17%	63%	19%
SK	1203	37%	31%	10%	9%	1%	12%	68%	19%
SI	1000	59%	20%	3%	10%	0%	8%	79%	13%

QB4.4 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

India

	TOTAL	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONT.)	DK	Better	Less good
EU25	24786	50%	24%	6%	7%	1%	12%	73%	13%
Sex									
Male	11955	54%	23%	5%	7%	1%	9%	77%	12%
Female	12831	46%	24%	6%	8%	1%	15%	70%	14%
Age									
15-24	3783	49%	27%	6%	7%	2%	10%	76%	13%
25-39	6576	52%	25%	6%	7%	1%	9%	77%	13%
40-54	6328	53%	22%	6%	8%	2%	10%	75%	13%
55 +	8075	46%	22%	6%	7%	1%	17%	68%	13%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	39%	24%	7%	8%	2%	21%	63%	14%
16-19	9413	49%	25%	7%	8%	1%	11%	73%	14%
20+	6496	61%	21%	5%	6%	1%	6%	82%	11%
Still Studying	2459	53%	25%	5%	8%	2%	7%	78%	13%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	55%	23%	6%	8%	1%	8%	78%	13%
(5-6) Centre	8308	51%	25%	5%	7%	1%	10%	76%	13%
(7-10) Right	4557	53%	24%	6%	7%	1%	9%	77%	13%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	53%	21%	7%	7%	1%	11%	73%	15%
Managers	2416	67%	19%	3%	5%	1%	4%	86%	9%
Other white collars	2769	53%	25%	7%	7%	1%	7%	78%	14%
Manual workers	4680	48%	26%	5%	8%	1%	11%	74%	14%
House persons	2618	41%	24%	7%	7%	1%	20%	65%	14%
Unem-ployed	1688	46%	28%	7%	7%	1%	11%	74%	14%
Retired	6148	45%	23%	6%	7%	1%	18%	68%	13%
Students	2459	53%	25%	5%	8%	2%	7%	78%	13%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	46%	25%	6%	8%	1%	14%	71%	14%
Small/ mid size town	10145	50%	24%	7%	7%	2%	11%	74%	14%
Large town	6447	54%	22%	5%	7%	1%	10%	77%	12%

QB5.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

American

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	24%	39%	24%	13%
BE	1000	29%	38%	30%	3%
DK	1059	54%	12%	28%	6%
DE	1561	25%	39%	28%	9%
EL	1000	29%	35%	21%	15%
ES	1031	30%	37%	13%	20%
FR	1001	15%	54%	21%	10%
IE	1000	39%	17%	26%	18%
IT	1018	20%	41%	25%	14%
LU	506	30%	35%	26%	8%
NL	1011	43%	24%	28%	6%
AT	1007	30%	23%	32%	15%
PT	1000	14%	44%	15%	27%
FI	1013	46%	24%	26%	4%
SE	1000	38%	25%	30%	8%
UK	1322	29%	30%	26%	15%
CY	508	25%	23%	31%	21%
CZ	1025	16%	50%	26%	8%
EE	1002	22%	33%	26%	19%
HU	1005	21%	45%	25%	10%
LV	1011	17%	33%	19%	31%
LT	1004	20%	47%	20%	13%
MT	500	21%	28%	28%	24%
PL	1000	13%	51%	20%	15%
SK	1203	19%	43%	28%	9%
SI	1000	33%	30%	28%	9%

QB5.1 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

American

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	24%	39%	24%	13%
Sex					
Male	11955	26%	41%	24%	9%
Female	12831	23%	37%	23%	17%
Age					
15-24	3783	23%	42%	24%	10%
25-39	6576	26%	41%	24%	9%
40-54	6328	26%	39%	25%	10%
55 +	8075	23%	36%	22%	19%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	22%	34%	21%	23%
16-19	9413	25%	39%	25%	11%
20+	6496	26%	43%	25%	7%
Still Studying	2459	24%	42%	27%	8%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	27%	41%	23%	10%
(5-6) Centre	8308	25%	39%	25%	11%
(7-10) Right	4557	26%	42%	24%	9%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	27%	40%	22%	11%
Managers	2416	26%	42%	27%	5%
Other white collars	2769	27%	41%	26%	7%
Manual workers	4680	25%	39%	25%	11%
House persons	2618	24%	34%	20%	22%
Unem-ployed	1688	23%	45%	20%	12%
Retired	6148	22%	36%	22%	19%
Students	2459	24%	42%	27%	8%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	23%	37%	25%	15%
Small/ mid size town	10145	24%	40%	24%	12%
Large town	6447	27%	40%	22%	10%

QB5.2 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Japanese

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	21%	44%	16%	19%
BE	1000	22%	54%	18%	5%
DK	1059	29%	34%	24%	13%
DE	1561	24%	46%	19%	10%
EL	1000	25%	40%	13%	22%
ES	1031	29%	38%	8%	25%
FR	1001	11%	58%	14%	17%
IE	1000	27%	20%	21%	32%
IT	1018	17%	44%	15%	25%
LU	506	25%	40%	19%	16%
NL	1011	22%	45%	22%	11%
AT	1007	24%	30%	27%	20%
PT	1000	19%	35%	11%	35%
FI	1013	33%	39%	22%	5%
SE	1000	26%	37%	24%	13%
UK	1322	24%	31%	21%	25%
CY	508	23%	30%	18%	29%
CZ	1025	13%	60%	16%	11%
EE	1002	18%	41%	15%	26%
HU	1005	23%	46%	17%	14%
LV	1011	14%	42%	10%	33%
LT	1004	15%	54%	9%	22%
MT	500	21%	32%	13%	35%
PL	1000	15%	53%	12%	20%
SK	1203	19%	53%	15%	13%
SI	1000	27%	52%	10%	11%

QB5.2 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Japanese

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	21%	44%	16%	19%
Sex					
Male	11955	22%	47%	17%	14%
Female	12831	20%	41%	15%	23%
Age					
15-24	3783	22%	45%	16%	17%
25-39	6576	20%	49%	16%	15%
40-54	6328	22%	46%	17%	15%
55 +	8075	20%	39%	16%	25%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	22%	34%	14%	30%
16-19	9413	21%	46%	16%	17%
20+	6496	20%	50%	19%	11%
Still Studying	2459	21%	49%	15%	14%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	21%	47%	17%	15%
(5-6) Centre	8308	23%	45%	16%	16%
(7-10) Right	4557	22%	49%	16%	13%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	23%	48%	14%	15%
Managers	2416	21%	49%	21%	8%
Other white collars	2769	22%	48%	17%	13%
Manual workers	4680	21%	46%	17%	16%
House persons	2618	22%	36%	13%	29%
Unem-ployed	1688	19%	47%	16%	18%
Retired	6148	19%	39%	16%	25%
Students	2459	21%	49%	15%	14%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	20%	43%	16%	20%
Small/ mid size town	10145	20%	45%	16%	19%
Large town	6447	23%	45%	17%	15%

QB5.3 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Chinese

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	42%	28%	10%	20%
BE	1000	43%	40%	10%	7%
DK	1059	50%	25%	13%	12%
DE	1561	42%	32%	12%	14%
EL	1000	52%	19%	7%	22%
ES	1031	52%	19%	5%	25%
FR	1001	38%	35%	10%	17%
IE	1000	40%	12%	15%	33%
IT	1018	33%	33%	11%	23%
LU	506	39%	30%	13%	18%
NL	1011	43%	38%	9%	10%
AT	1007	41%	22%	16%	21%
PT	1000	40%	14%	9%	37%
FI	1013	69%	18%	9%	4%
SE	1000	55%	23%	9%	13%
UK	1322	35%	25%	14%	26%
CY	508	51%	13%	8%	28%
CZ	1025	54%	20%	13%	13%
EE	1002	52%	15%	8%	25%
HU	1005	44%	24%	14%	18%
LV	1011	36%	17%	10%	37%
LT	1004	57%	14%	7%	21%
MT	500	37%	20%	8%	36%
PL	1000	45%	24%	8%	23%
SK	1203	57%	20%	10%	13%
SI	1000	64%	21%	6%	9%

QB5.3 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Chinese

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	42%	28%	10%	20%
Sex					
Male	11955	45%	30%	10%	15%
Female	12831	40%	25%	11%	24%
Age					
15-24	3783	46%	25%	11%	17%
25-39	6576	42%	31%	11%	16%
40-54	6328	42%	30%	11%	17%
55 +	8075	41%	24%	9%	26%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	38%	21%	9%	31%
16-19	9413	42%	29%	11%	18%
20+	6496	45%	32%	10%	12%
Still Studying	2459	47%	26%	12%	14%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	44%	30%	10%	16%
(5-6) Centre	8308	44%	28%	11%	17%
(7-10) Right	4557	46%	29%	10%	15%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	40%	33%	8%	19%
Managers	2416	45%	35%	11%	9%
Other white collars	2769	45%	31%	12%	13%
Manual workers	4680	42%	27%	12%	19%
House persons	2618	36%	25%	9%	31%
Unem-ployed	1688	42%	28%	10%	20%
Retired	6148	41%	24%	9%	26%
Students	2459	47%	26%	12%	14%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	40%	27%	10%	23%
Small/ mid size town	10145	41%	29%	11%	19%
Large town	6447	47%	26%	10%	17%

QB5.4 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Indian

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	59%	16%	6%	18%
BE	1000	73%	17%	5%	4%
DK	1059	73%	10%	6%	11%
DE	1561	51%	28%	8%	14%
EL	1000	61%	14%	3%	22%
ES	1031	66%	10%	3%	21%
FR	1001	63%	16%	5%	16%
IE	1000	51%	7%	9%	32%
IT	1018	55%	14%	8%	23%
LU	506	54%	18%	13%	16%
NL	1011	74%	12%	5%	8%
AT	1007	57%	15%	8%	20%
PT	1000	49%	10%	5%	37%
FI	1013	80%	12%	4%	5%
SE	1000	66%	16%	5%	13%
UK	1322	60%	11%	8%	21%
CY	508	59%	11%	3%	27%
CZ	1025	67%	14%	8%	12%
EE	1002	63%	10%	4%	24%
HU	1005	50%	22%	9%	18%
LV	1011	44%	12%	7%	37%
LT	1004	68%	9%	2%	21%
MT	500	49%	12%	3%	36%
PL	1000	55%	16%	5%	24%
SK	1203	66%	15%	5%	13%
SI	1000	76%	14%	2%	9%

QB5.4 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

Indian

	TOTAL	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
EU25	24786	59%	16%	6%	18%
Sex					
Male	11955	63%	16%	7%	14%
Female	12831	56%	16%	6%	22%
Age					
15-24	3783	64%	14%	7%	16%
25-39	6576	62%	17%	6%	16%
40-54	6328	60%	17%	7%	15%
55 +	8075	54%	15%	6%	24%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	49%	15%	6%	30%
16-19	9413	60%	17%	6%	17%
20+	6496	65%	16%	7%	11%
Still Studying	2459	68%	13%	6%	12%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	63%	17%	6%	15%
(5-6) Centre	8308	62%	17%	7%	15%
(7-10) Right	4557	62%	17%	6%	15%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	58%	17%	6%	19%
Managers	2416	66%	17%	8%	9%
Other white collars	2769	64%	17%	8%	12%
Manual workers	4680	61%	16%	6%	17%
House persons	2618	51%	17%	5%	27%
Unem-ployed	1688	57%	16%	7%	20%
Retired	6148	54%	15%	6%	25%
Students	2459	68%	13%	6%	12%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	57%	16%	6%	21%
Small/ mid size town	10145	59%	16%	7%	18%
Large town	6447	62%	15%	6%	16%

QB6 The single market increased competition in a number of domains such as transport, telecommunication services, banking services and insurances. In general, would you say that this has a ... effect?

	TOTAL	very positive	rather positive	rather negative	very negative	neither positive nor negative (SPONT.)	DK	Positive	Negative
EU25	24786	11%	49%	18%	4%	9%	9%	60%	22%
BE	1000	11%	55%	22%	3%	7%	2%	66%	25%
DK	1059	17%	52%	8%	1%	10%	12%	69%	9%
DE	1561	7%	47%	21%	5%	13%	6%	54%	26%
EL	1000	15%	47%	12%	8%	8%	10%	62%	20%
ES	1031	19%	53%	8%	3%	6%	10%	72%	11%
FR	1001	6%	54%	24%	5%	6%	5%	59%	29%
IE	1000	22%	44%	4%	2%	9%	18%	67%	6%
IT	1018	9%	46%	19%	5%	11%	10%	55%	23%
LU	506	13%	47%	18%	3%	10%	10%	60%	21%
NL	1011	17%	59%	15%	2%	3%	5%	76%	17%
AT	1007	8%	45%	19%	4%	15%	9%	53%	23%
PT	1000	2%	49%	10%	2%	17%	19%	52%	13%
FI	1013	13%	57%	20%	3%	4%	4%	70%	23%
SE	1000	17%	51%	14%	3%	9%	6%	68%	17%
UK	1322	8%	42%	21%	5%	11%	13%	50%	26%
CY	508	30%	46%	9%	2%	4%	9%	76%	11%
CZ	1025	7%	50%	21%	4%	8%	9%	57%	26%
EE	1002	8%	61%	9%	1%	4%	17%	69%	10%
HU	1005	7%	48%	16%	3%	16%	11%	55%	19%
LV	1011	10%	54%	14%	4%	11%	6%	64%	18%
LT	1004	20%	53%	8%	2%	3%	15%	73%	10%
MT	500	22%	55%	5%	3%	9%	7%	76%	8%
PL	1000	22%	51%	12%	2%	5%	7%	73%	14%
SK	1203	9%	55%	19%	2%	11%	5%	63%	20%
SI	1000	17%	58%	10%	2%	8%	5%	75%	12%

QB6 The single market increased competition in a number of domains such as transport, telecommunication services, banking services and insurances. In general, would you say that this has a ... effect?

	TOTAL	very positive	rather positive	rather negative	very negative	neither positive nor negative (SPONT.)	DK	Positive	Negative
EU25	24786	11%	49%	18%	4%	9%	9%	60%	22%
Sex									
Male	11955	13%	51%	18%	4%	8%	6%	64%	22%
Female	12831	9%	48%	17%	4%	11%	11%	57%	21%
Age									
15-24	3783	14%	54%	13%	2%	9%	9%	68%	15%
25-39	6576	12%	52%	17%	4%	9%	6%	65%	21%
40-54	6328	11%	49%	20%	4%	9%	6%	60%	24%
55 +	8075	9%	44%	18%	5%	11%	13%	53%	24%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	8%	42%	18%	5%	11%	15%	50%	24%
16-19	9413	10%	49%	19%	4%	10%	7%	59%	24%
20+	6496	14%	54%	17%	4%	8%	4%	68%	20%
Still Studying	2459	15%	56%	12%	1%	8%	7%	72%	13%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	10%	51%	21%	5%	7%	7%	61%	26%
(5-6) Centre	8308	11%	52%	17%	3%	10%	7%	63%	20%
(7-10) Right	4557	14%	52%	16%	4%	8%	6%	65%	20%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	13%	53%	17%	4%	8%	5%	66%	21%
Managers	2416	13%	54%	18%	3%	9%	3%	67%	22%
Other white collars	2769	12%	52%	18%	3%	10%	4%	64%	21%
Manual workers	4680	11%	49%	20%	4%	8%	8%	60%	24%
House persons	2618	10%	45%	14%	4%	12%	16%	54%	18%
Unem-ployed	1688	11%	47%	19%	5%	9%	9%	58%	24%
Retired	6148	8%	45%	19%	5%	11%	11%	53%	25%
Students	2459	15%	56%	12%	1%	8%	7%	72%	13%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	10%	47%	18%	4%	10%	10%	57%	23%
Small/ mid size town	10145	11%	50%	17%	4%	10%	8%	61%	21%
Large town	6447	13%	51%	17%	4%	8%	7%	64%	22%

QB7 Which of the following regions or countries, in your opinion, makes best use of the development of new information and communication technologies (the Internet, mobile telephone, etc.)?

	TOTAL	Europe	the United States	China	Japan	India	None (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	13%	33%	8%	34%	3%	1%	0%	9%
BE	1000	14%	36%	10%	31%	5%	1%	0%	2%
DK	1059	17%	23%	8%	36%	9%	0%	-	7%
DE	1561	12%	33%	6%	35%	3%	3%	0%	7%
EL	1000	13%	36%	5%	35%	0%	0%	-	10%
ES	1031	17%	34%	5%	29%	0%	1%	0%	14%
FR	1001	10%	32%	16%	33%	3%	1%	0%	6%
IE	1000	23%	26%	4%	25%	3%	1%	0%	18%
IT	1018	11%	40%	8%	28%	2%	1%	0%	9%
LU	506	24%	23%	11%	19%	4%	3%	1%	15%
NL	1011	14%	25%	13%	38%	5%	1%	1%	5%
AT	1007	21%	30%	8%	21%	1%	2%	1%	15%
PT	1000	15%	38%	3%	20%	-	0%	0%	23%
FI	1013	39%	17%	7%	31%	2%	0%	1%	3%
SE	1000	26%	18%	8%	35%	5%	0%	0%	7%
UK	1322	12%	29%	7%	39%	5%	1%	0%	7%
CY	508	18%	30%	4%	41%	0%	-	0%	6%
CZ	1025	7%	36%	2%	49%	0%	0%	-	6%
EE	1002	21%	18%	4%	42%	0%	0%	0%	15%
HU	1005	13%	37%	7%	26%	1%	2%	0%	14%
LV	1011	15%	21%	6%	45%	0%	2%	-	10%
LT	1004	12%	19%	4%	49%	0%	1%	0%	15%
MT	500	14%	30%	8%	37%	-	0%	0%	10%
PL	1000	9%	35%	5%	40%	0%	0%	-	11%
SK	1203	10%	36%	1%	46%	0%	0%	0%	5%
SI	1000	12%	34%	3%	43%	0%	0%	1%	7%

QB7 Which of the following regions or countries, in your opinion, makes best use of the development of new information and communication technologies (the Internet, mobile telephone, etc.)?

	TOTAL	Europe	the United States	China	Japan	India	None (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	13%	33%	8%	34%	3%	1%	0%	9%
Sex									
Male	11955	14%	34%	8%	34%	3%	1%	0%	6%
Female	12831	12%	31%	7%	34%	2%	1%	0%	12%
Age									
15-24	3783	13%	33%	10%	37%	2%	1%	0%	4%
25-39	6576	12%	34%	8%	36%	3%	1%	0%	5%
40-54	6328	12%	33%	8%	36%	3%	1%	0%	7%
55 +	8075	13%	31%	6%	29%	3%	2%	0%	15%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	14%	31%	7%	28%	1%	2%	0%	17%
16-19	9413	13%	33%	8%	36%	3%	1%	0%	7%
20+	6496	12%	34%	8%	37%	4%	1%	0%	5%
Still Studying	2459	13%	34%	10%	38%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	12%	33%	9%	36%	3%	1%	0%	6%
(5-6) Centre	8308	13%	32%	8%	36%	3%	1%	0%	6%
(7-10) Right	4557	13%	34%	7%	35%	3%	1%	0%	7%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	14%	40%	8%	29%	2%	1%	0%	5%
Managers	2416	12%	31%	9%	39%	6%	1%	0%	3%
Other white collars	2769	12%	33%	8%	39%	3%	1%	0%	4%
Manual workers	4680	14%	32%	7%	36%	2%	1%	0%	7%
House persons	2618	11%	32%	7%	30%	2%	3%	0%	15%
Unem-ployed	1688	11%	34%	8%	37%	1%	1%	0%	8%
Retired	6148	14%	31%	6%	29%	2%	2%	0%	15%
Students	2459	13%	34%	10%	38%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	11%	32%	7%	34%	3%	1%	0%	11%
Small/ mid size town	10145	13%	34%	8%	33%	2%	1%	0%	8%
Large town	6447	15%	32%	7%	36%	3%	1%	0%	7%

QB8a To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

(SPLIT BALLOT A : ASK TO 50% OF THE SAMPLE)

	TOTAL	a motivation to innovate	an obstacle for our economic performance	DK
EU25	12315	64%	20%	16%
BE	481	65%	31%	5%
DK	527	57%	22%	21%
DE	759	61%	30%	9%
EL	501	59%	20%	21%
ES	536	68%	12%	21%
FR	479	70%	19%	11%
IE	500	49%	12%	39%
IT	521	72%	11%	17%
LU	266	61%	14%	24%
NL	503	62%	33%	6%
AT	526	52%	17%	30%
PT	502	67%	11%	22%
FI	524	74%	19%	7%
SE	511	61%	22%	17%
UK	639	55%	24%	21%
CY	255	64%	13%	23%
CZ	523	65%	18%	17%
EE	592	54%	19%	28%
HU	513	51%	26%	23%
LV	525	45%	25%	30%
LT	528	45%	23%	31%
MT	266	62%	15%	23%
PL	491	67%	16%	17%
SK	591	75%	13%	12%
SI	483	76%	14%	10%

QB8a To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

(SPLIT BALLOT A : ASK TO 50% OF THE SAMPLE)

	TOTAL	a motivation to innovate	an obstacle for our economic performance	DK
EU25	12315	64%	20%	16%
Sex				
Male	6014	67%	21%	12%
Female	6301	61%	19%	20%
Age				
15-24	1805	65%	20%	15%
25-39	3376	69%	19%	12%
40-54	3118	68%	19%	13%
55 +	4008	56%	22%	23%
Education (End of)				
15	2998	53%	20%	27%
16-19	4702	64%	22%	14%
20+	3216	72%	18%	10%
Still Studying	1202	71%	18%	11%
Left-Right scale				
(1-4) Left	3386	72%	18%	10%
(5-6) Centre	4097	64%	22%	14%
(7-10) Right	2326	63%	24%	14%
Respondant occupation scale				
Self- employed	1022	68%	19%	13%
Managers	1200	77%	17%	6%
Other white collars	1389	73%	19%	8%
Manual workers	2297	62%	22%	16%
House persons	1297	60%	19%	21%
Unem-plied	870	58%	23%	19%
Retired	3037	55%	21%	23%
Students	1202	71%	18%	11%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	4035	59%	22%	19%
Small/ mid size town	5076	66%	18%	16%
Large town	3177	66%	20%	13%

QB8b To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Environmental protection...?

(SPLIT BALLOT B : ASK TO 50% OF THE SAMPLE)

	TOTAL	must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	DK
EU25	12471	63%	24%	13%
BE	519	60%	35%	4%
DK	532	62%	30%	8%
DE	802	56%	36%	8%
EL	499	75%	15%	10%
ES	495	68%	17%	15%
FR	522	74%	17%	9%
IE	500	50%	16%	34%
IT	497	58%	21%	21%
LU	240	72%	14%	14%
NL	508	63%	32%	5%
AT	481	58%	23%	19%
PT	498	66%	12%	22%
FI	489	73%	23%	4%
SE	489	67%	26%	7%
UK	683	65%	22%	13%
CY	253	69%	16%	15%
CZ	502	62%	24%	14%
EE	410	62%	19%	19%
HU	492	62%	26%	12%
LV	486	67%	20%	13%
LT	476	37%	40%	23%
MT	234	66%	23%	11%
PL	509	55%	29%	16%
SK	612	70%	22%	8%
SI	517	85%	11%	5%

QB8b To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Environmental protection...?

(SPLIT BALLOT B : ASK TO 50% OF THE SAMPLE)

	TOTAL	must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	DK
EU25	12471	63%	24%	13%
Sex				
Male	5941	62%	27%	11%
Female	6530	63%	22%	15%
Age				
15-24	1978	65%	24%	11%
25-39	3200	66%	24%	10%
40-54	3210	65%	25%	10%
55 +	4067	58%	25%	18%
Education (End of)				
15	3023	59%	23%	19%
16-19	4711	63%	27%	11%
20+	3280	67%	23%	9%
Still Studying	1257	64%	24%	12%
Left-Right scale				
(1-4) Left	3400	70%	21%	9%
(5-6) Centre	4211	64%	27%	10%
(7-10) Right	2231	59%	29%	12%
Respondant occupation scale				
Self- employed	986	57%	33%	10%
Managers	1217	71%	23%	6%
Other white collars	1380	68%	24%	8%
Manual workers	2382	67%	23%	11%
House persons	1321	59%	22%	18%
Unem-ployed	818	59%	29%	12%
Retired	3111	58%	24%	18%
Students	1257	64%	24%	12%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	4078	60%	26%	14%
Small/ mid size town	5069	63%	24%	13%
Large town	3270	66%	24%	10%

QB9.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy

	TOTAL	totally agree	tend to agree	tend to disagree	totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU25	24786	14%	30%	25%	29%	3%	43%	54%
BE	1000	18%	29%	30%	22%	1%	47%	52%
DK	1059	26%	32%	23%	16%	3%	58%	39%
DE	1561	10%	25%	27%	36%	2%	35%	63%
EL	1000	11%	20%	23%	45%	1%	31%	69%
ES	1031	28%	37%	17%	16%	2%	65%	33%
FR	1001	21%	38%	21%	18%	3%	58%	39%
IE	1000	21%	40%	18%	13%	8%	61%	31%
IT	1018	10%	39%	27%	20%	4%	49%	47%
LU	506	43%	34%	14%	5%	4%	77%	19%
NL	1011	12%	22%	30%	34%	2%	33%	65%
AT	1007	12%	30%	28%	26%	4%	42%	55%
PT	1000	8%	30%	35%	23%	4%	38%	58%
FI	1013	15%	38%	25%	22%	1%	53%	47%
SE	1000	46%	35%	11%	6%	2%	81%	17%
UK	1322	13%	34%	19%	30%	3%	47%	50%
CY	508	15%	27%	21%	35%	2%	42%	56%
CZ	1025	3%	20%	33%	39%	4%	23%	73%
EE	1002	6%	20%	29%	42%	3%	26%	72%
HU	1005	6%	20%	24%	48%	3%	25%	72%
LV	1011	12%	25%	18%	44%	0%	37%	63%
LT	1004	9%	24%	26%	36%	5%	33%	62%
MT	500	4%	15%	28%	52%	2%	19%	79%
PL	1000	2%	10%	32%	52%	3%	13%	84%
SK	1203	1%	8%	32%	55%	4%	9%	87%
SI	1000	12%	36%	26%	25%	1%	48%	51%

QB9.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy

	TOTAL	totally agree	tend to agree	tend to disagree	totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU25	24786	14%	30%	25%	29%	3%	43%	54%
Sex								
Male	11955	15%	31%	24%	27%	2%	46%	51%
Female	12831	12%	28%	25%	31%	3%	40%	56%
Age								
15-24	3783	11%	28%	29%	28%	4%	40%	57%
25-39	6576	15%	31%	26%	26%	3%	45%	52%
40-54	6328	15%	28%	23%	32%	2%	43%	55%
55 +	8075	13%	30%	23%	30%	3%	43%	53%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	9%	28%	23%	35%	4%	38%	58%
16-19	9413	11%	27%	26%	34%	2%	38%	60%
20+	6496	21%	34%	22%	21%	2%	55%	43%
Still Studying	2459	14%	31%	30%	20%	4%	45%	51%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	20%	34%	22%	22%	2%	54%	44%
(5-6) Centre	8308	12%	30%	26%	31%	2%	42%	56%
(7-10) Right	4557	12%	27%	26%	32%	2%	39%	58%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	16%	29%	24%	29%	2%	45%	53%
Managers	2416	21%	37%	22%	18%	2%	58%	40%
Other white collars	2769	15%	34%	26%	24%	1%	49%	50%
Manual workers	4680	12%	26%	26%	34%	2%	38%	60%
House persons	2618	11%	29%	23%	30%	6%	41%	54%
Unem-ployed	1688	11%	23%	25%	38%	3%	34%	63%
Retired	6148	12%	29%	23%	33%	3%	41%	56%
Students	2459	14%	31%	30%	20%	4%	45%	51%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	12%	28%	24%	33%	3%	40%	57%
Small/ mid size town	10145	13%	30%	26%	28%	3%	43%	54%
Large town	6447	17%	32%	24%	26%	3%	48%	49%

QB9.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

The arrival of immigrants in Europe can efficiently solve the problem of Europe's aging population

	TOTAL	totally agree	tend to agree	tend to disagree	totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU25	24786	9%	25%	30%	30%	6%	34%	60%
BE	1000	10%	26%	36%	26%	2%	37%	62%
DK	1059	11%	30%	31%	22%	4%	42%	54%
DE	1561	5%	21%	33%	37%	5%	26%	69%
EL	1000	7%	20%	26%	41%	5%	28%	68%
ES	1031	29%	35%	17%	14%	5%	64%	30%
FR	1001	10%	27%	31%	24%	8%	38%	55%
IE	1000	10%	24%	30%	17%	19%	34%	47%
IT	1018	8%	26%	31%	28%	7%	35%	58%
LU	506	12%	30%	33%	13%	12%	42%	46%
NL	1011	10%	28%	32%	27%	3%	38%	59%
AT	1007	8%	20%	32%	32%	8%	28%	64%
PT	1000	3%	24%	39%	24%	9%	27%	64%
FI	1013	11%	38%	30%	18%	2%	50%	48%
SE	1000	22%	43%	19%	10%	6%	65%	29%
UK	1322	5%	20%	30%	39%	6%	25%	69%
CY	508	7%	14%	32%	38%	9%	21%	70%
CZ	1025	4%	21%	33%	34%	9%	24%	67%
EE	1002	6%	21%	33%	35%	6%	26%	68%
HU	1005	2%	14%	24%	53%	6%	17%	77%
LV	1011	6%	26%	26%	41%	1%	32%	67%
LT	1004	5%	19%	28%	36%	12%	24%	64%
MT	500	2%	21%	25%	44%	7%	23%	70%
PL	1000	4%	22%	36%	28%	10%	25%	64%
SK	1203	2%	14%	33%	44%	7%	16%	77%
SI	1000	7%	22%	33%	33%	6%	29%	66%

QB9.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

The arrival of immigrants in Europe can efficiently solve the problem of Europe's aging population

	TOTAL	totally agree	tend to agree	tend to disagree	totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU25	24786	9%	25%	30%	30%	6%	34%	60%
Sex								
Male	11955	10%	26%	30%	28%	5%	36%	58%
Female	12831	8%	24%	30%	31%	7%	31%	61%
Age								
15-24	3783	9%	24%	33%	26%	8%	33%	59%
25-39	6576	10%	25%	31%	28%	6%	35%	59%
40-54	6328	10%	25%	29%	31%	5%	35%	61%
55 +	8075	8%	24%	28%	31%	8%	33%	59%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	7%	20%	29%	35%	8%	28%	64%
16-19	9413	7%	23%	31%	33%	5%	30%	65%
20+	6496	13%	31%	29%	23%	5%	44%	52%
Still Studying	2459	11%	27%	33%	20%	9%	38%	53%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	14%	31%	28%	23%	4%	45%	51%
(5-6) Centre	8308	8%	24%	33%	30%	6%	31%	63%
(7-10) Right	4557	7%	24%	31%	34%	5%	31%	65%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	13%	24%	28%	31%	4%	37%	59%
Managers	2416	11%	35%	29%	22%	4%	45%	51%
Other white collars	2769	10%	29%	32%	26%	3%	39%	58%
Manual workers	4680	8%	21%	32%	33%	6%	29%	65%
House persons	2618	8%	22%	27%	33%	9%	30%	60%
Unem-ployed	1688	8%	21%	29%	34%	7%	29%	63%
Retired	6148	8%	23%	29%	32%	8%	31%	61%
Students	2459	11%	27%	33%	20%	9%	38%	53%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	8%	23%	30%	33%	7%	31%	62%
Small/ mid size town	10145	10%	24%	31%	29%	6%	34%	60%
Large town	6447	10%	28%	29%	26%	6%	39%	56%

QB10 There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes to mind first?

	TOTAL	Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets	Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	Delocalisation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	18%	13%	36%	16%	5%	13%
BE	1000	17%	13%	48%	17%	3%	2%
DK	1059	27%	7%	38%	18%	4%	6%
DE	1561	21%	6%	45%	13%	7%	7%
EL	1000	10%	21%	40%	15%	4%	11%
ES	1031	18%	18%	19%	15%	7%	23%
FR	1001	12%	7%	56%	18%	2%	5%
IE	1000	19%	19%	27%	14%	5%	17%
IT	1018	16%	20%	28%	15%	6%	16%
LU	506	13%	14%	32%	21%	6%	14%
NL	1011	29%	9%	32%	15%	6%	8%
AT	1007	14%	16%	47%	13%	5%	6%
PT	1000	10%	18%	33%	14%	3%	22%
FI	1013	20%	8%	43%	15%	8%	5%
SE	1000	28%	6%	40%	16%	6%	4%
UK	1322	20%	11%	37%	14%	3%	15%
CY	508	13%	17%	17%	33%	5%	15%
CZ	1025	17%	16%	28%	23%	4%	11%
EE	1002	19%	17%	15%	25%	2%	20%
HU	1005	17%	26%	22%	19%	4%	13%
LV	1011	15%	17%	14%	28%	2%	24%
LT	1004	22%	18%	13%	14%	3%	29%
MT	500	14%	15%	18%	29%	3%	21%
PL	1000	14%	14%	25%	24%	2%	21%
SK	1203	15%	21%	29%	21%	2%	12%
SI	1000	19%	18%	25%	24%	4%	11%

QB10 There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes to mind first?

	TOTAL	Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets	Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	Delocalisation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	18%	13%	36%	16%	5%	13%
Sex							
Male	11955	18%	14%	38%	16%	5%	9%
Female	12831	17%	12%	34%	16%	4%	16%
Age							
15-24	3783	18%	17%	31%	16%	4%	13%
25-39	6576	19%	13%	39%	17%	4%	8%
40-54	6328	19%	12%	39%	17%	4%	9%
55 +	8075	15%	11%	34%	15%	5%	20%
Education (End of)							
15	6022	15%	12%	31%	14%	5%	24%
16-19	9413	18%	13%	38%	17%	4%	11%
20+	6496	20%	12%	40%	18%	5%	6%
Still Studying	2459	17%	18%	34%	16%	5%	10%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	6786	18%	12%	40%	16%	6%	9%
(5-6) Centre	8308	18%	12%	39%	18%	4%	9%
(7-10) Right	4557	20%	15%	35%	17%	4%	10%
Respondant occupation scale							
Self- employed	2008	22%	15%	35%	16%	4%	7%
Managers	2416	22%	10%	43%	17%	6%	3%
Other white collars	2769	18%	13%	43%	17%	4%	5%
Manual workers	4680	19%	13%	37%	17%	4%	11%
House persons	2618	16%	13%	30%	15%	5%	21%
Unem-ployed	1688	17%	13%	35%	15%	4%	16%
Retired	6148	15%	12%	32%	15%	5%	20%
Students	2459	17%	18%	34%	16%	5%	10%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	8112	17%	11%	36%	16%	5%	16%
Small/ mid size town	10145	19%	13%	36%	16%	4%	12%
Large town	6447	17%	14%	36%	17%	6%	10%

QB11 Which of the following propositions would you prioritise for improving the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Increase the legal number of working hours	Improve education and professional training	Invest in research and innovation	Facilitate the creation of companies	Use energy more efficiently	Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	13%	63%	49%	43%	25%	21%	2%	5%
BE	1000	16%	68%	51%	50%	28%	19%	2%	1%
DK	1059	11%	80%	67%	41%	27%	10%	2%	3%
DE	1561	20%	72%	67%	50%	22%	13%	3%	2%
EL	1000	13%	74%	39%	65%	20%	24%	1%	4%
ES	1031	9%	57%	48%	46%	22%	13%	3%	10%
FR	1001	25%	66%	50%	58%	32%	15%	1%	2%
IE	1000	10%	65%	36%	31%	37%	39%	1%	11%
IT	1018	7%	53%	48%	44%	18%	13%	2%	7%
LU	506	14%	65%	37%	35%	31%	25%	3%	6%
NL	1011	13%	79%	56%	22%	32%	43%	2%	2%
AT	1007	15%	65%	47%	46%	28%	24%	5%	5%
PT	1000	22%	56%	37%	48%	15%	14%	0%	11%
FI	1013	7%	69%	46%	48%	31%	19%	1%	2%
SE	1000	6%	61%	56%	55%	28%	30%	1%	3%
UK	1322	7%	59%	35%	10%	31%	24%	1%	7%
CY	508	4%	76%	42%	33%	40%	19%	0%	12%
CZ	1025	8%	60%	60%	31%	37%	42%	1%	6%
EE	1002	7%	72%	34%	35%	27%	28%	1%	9%
HU	1005	4%	65%	35%	42%	32%	42%	2%	9%
LV	1011	7%	66%	22%	47%	14%	33%	1%	8%
LT	1004	6%	83%	61%	60%	26%	21%	4%	8%
MT	500	11%	70%	35%	45%	32%	23%	2%	8%
PL	1000	6%	57%	35%	53%	10%	31%	1%	7%
SK	1203	4%	64%	50%	27%	37%	50%	1%	5%
SI	1000	6%	78%	72%	42%	43%	29%	6%	2%

QB11 Which of the following propositions would you prioritise for improving the performance of the European economy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Increase the legal number of working hours	Improve education and professional training	Invest in research and innovation	Facilitate the creation of companies	Use energy more efficiently	Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	13%	63%	49%	43%	25%	21%	2%	5%
Sex									
Male	11955	13%	63%	52%	42%	25%	23%	2%	4%
Female	12831	12%	63%	46%	43%	24%	19%	2%	7%
Age									
15-24	3783	11%	67%	46%	43%	27%	19%	1%	5%
25-39	6576	13%	65%	50%	44%	26%	22%	2%	3%
40-54	6328	11%	64%	53%	45%	26%	21%	2%	3%
55 +	8075	14%	60%	47%	40%	21%	20%	2%	9%
Education (End of)									
15	6022	14%	55%	39%	41%	21%	17%	2%	11%
16-19	9413	13%	64%	47%	44%	26%	23%	2%	4%
20+	6496	12%	67%	60%	43%	25%	22%	2%	3%
Still Studying	2459	11%	70%	53%	42%	29%	17%	1%	4%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	6786	10%	67%	56%	43%	29%	20%	2%	3%
(5-6) Centre	8308	14%	65%	50%	42%	25%	22%	2%	4%
(7-10) Right	4557	17%	63%	50%	43%	22%	24%	2%	4%
Respondant occupation scale									
Self- employed	2008	15%	58%	49%	47%	20%	23%	4%	3%
Managers	2416	11%	72%	65%	37%	29%	25%	1%	1%
Other white collars	2769	10%	65%	57%	45%	25%	23%	1%	2%
Manual workers	4680	12%	64%	45%	45%	28%	22%	2%	4%
House persons	2618	14%	58%	43%	43%	21%	14%	2%	10%
Unem-plied	1688	12%	61%	43%	47%	21%	23%	3%	5%
Retired	6148	14%	60%	45%	40%	22%	20%	1%	9%
Students	2459	11%	70%	53%	42%	29%	17%	1%	4%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	8112	14%	60%	46%	43%	24%	21%	2%	7%
Small/ mid size town	10145	12%	64%	49%	44%	24%	21%	2%	5%
Large town	6447	12%	67%	53%	42%	26%	21%	2%	4%

QB12 With which of the following propositions do you most agree? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)...

	TOTAL	primarily depends on the economic situation of our border or neighbouring countries	primarily depends on the economic situation in the whole of the European Union	primarily depends on the economic situation of the United States	primarily depends on the global economic situation	does not depend on the economic situation of other countries	DK
EU25	24786	10%	28%	14%	31%	10%	7%
BE	1000	18%	30%	12%	32%	6%	2%
DK	1059	12%	32%	21%	28%	3%	4%
DE	1561	6%	18%	17%	45%	9%	5%
EL	1000	5%	44%	11%	27%	9%	3%
ES	1031	6%	35%	8%	24%	13%	13%
FR	1001	10%	22%	19%	36%	7%	6%
IE	1000	11%	35%	17%	17%	5%	15%
IT	1018	10%	29%	19%	20%	14%	8%
LU	506	26%	32%	7%	17%	11%	6%
NL	1011	18%	23%	18%	35%	4%	2%
AT	1007	15%	40%	8%	28%	4%	5%
PT	1000	11%	47%	8%	18%	5%	11%
FI	1013	7%	34%	11%	39%	7%	2%
SE	1000	4%	25%	33%	30%	4%	4%
UK	1322	7%	20%	18%	32%	11%	13%
CY	508	4%	37%	6%	40%	9%	4%
CZ	1025	15%	33%	3%	31%	13%	4%
EE	1002	25%	40%	2%	16%	10%	7%
HU	1005	10%	43%	5%	28%	10%	4%
LV	1011	28%	37%	2%	12%	16%	5%
LT	1004	21%	41%	2%	19%	10%	8%
MT	500	13%	35%	2%	28%	14%	8%
PL	1000	16%	36%	3%	23%	15%	7%
SK	1203	9%	43%	3%	23%	16%	5%
SI	1000	13%	47%	3%	27%	6%	5%

QB12 With which of the following propositions do you most agree? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)...

	TOTAL	primarily depends on the economic situation of our border or neighbouring countries	primarily depends on the economic situation in the whole of the European Union	primarily depends on the economic situation of the United States	primarily depends on the global economic situation	does not depend on the economic situation of other countries	DK
EU25	24786	10%	28%	14%	31%	10%	7%
Sex							
Male	11955	10%	29%	16%	32%	9%	5%
Female	12831	10%	27%	12%	29%	12%	10%
Age							
15-24	3783	11%	30%	13%	28%	12%	7%
25-39	6576	10%	30%	14%	31%	10%	6%
40-54	6328	9%	28%	16%	33%	10%	5%
55 +	8075	10%	26%	14%	30%	10%	11%
Education (End of)							
15	6022	10%	26%	13%	27%	11%	13%
16-19	9413	10%	28%	14%	30%	11%	6%
20+	6496	9%	28%	15%	35%	8%	3%
Still Studying	2459	11%	31%	14%	30%	11%	5%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	6786	11%	29%	15%	34%	8%	4%
(5-6) Centre	8308	9%	28%	14%	33%	11%	6%
(7-10) Right	4557	10%	28%	17%	30%	10%	5%
Respondant occupation scale							
Self- employed	2008	9%	33%	16%	27%	11%	4%
Managers	2416	8%	24%	18%	41%	7%	2%
Other white collars	2769	10%	30%	17%	32%	8%	3%
Manual workers	4680	10%	29%	11%	33%	10%	7%
House persons	2618	9%	26%	13%	25%	13%	14%
Unem-ployed	1688	9%	31%	13%	26%	13%	8%
Retired	6148	10%	25%	14%	30%	10%	11%
Students	2459	11%	31%	14%	30%	11%	5%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	8112	11%	27%	14%	30%	9%	9%
Small/ mid size town	10145	10%	28%	15%	31%	11%	6%
Large town	6447	9%	30%	14%	31%	11%	6%

QB13 In your opinion, could the European Union become the world's top economic power within the next five years?

	TOTAL	Yes, certainly	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, certainly not	DK	Yes	No
EU25	24786	6%	32%	37%	17%	9%	38%	53%
BE	1000	6%	30%	50%	13%	1%	36%	63%
DK	1059	9%	24%	43%	20%	4%	33%	63%
DE	1561	3%	23%	41%	27%	5%	27%	69%
EL	1000	29%	45%	13%	6%	7%	74%	19%
ES	1031	10%	38%	23%	14%	15%	48%	37%
FR	1001	7%	32%	42%	13%	6%	39%	55%
IE	1000	10%	39%	27%	6%	18%	49%	33%
IT	1018	5%	35%	34%	12%	13%	41%	46%
LU	506	5%	27%	43%	14%	10%	33%	57%
NL	1011	6%	25%	47%	18%	4%	32%	64%
AT	1007	5%	26%	42%	14%	13%	30%	56%
PT	1000	5%	33%	29%	11%	21%	38%	41%
FI	1013	4%	27%	45%	22%	2%	31%	67%
SE	1000	3%	18%	51%	24%	4%	21%	75%
UK	1322	4%	32%	36%	19%	9%	36%	56%
CY	508	22%	44%	14%	9%	11%	66%	23%
CZ	1025	5%	33%	40%	14%	9%	38%	53%
EE	1002	5%	35%	39%	11%	9%	40%	50%
HU	1005	4%	20%	40%	27%	9%	24%	67%
LV	1011	6%	39%	37%	12%	6%	45%	49%
LT	1004	6%	48%	29%	7%	10%	54%	36%
MT	500	9%	39%	24%	11%	17%	48%	35%
PL	1000	8%	38%	36%	9%	10%	45%	45%
SK	1203	10%	45%	29%	8%	7%	55%	38%
SI	1000	7%	37%	38%	13%	5%	45%	50%

QB13 In your opinion, could the European Union become the world's top economic power within the next five years?

	TOTAL	Yes, certainly	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, certainly not	DK	Yes	No
EU25	24786	6%	32%	37%	17%	9%	38%	53%
Sex								
Male	11955	8%	32%	36%	18%	6%	40%	55%
Female	12831	5%	31%	37%	15%	12%	36%	52%
Age								
15-24	3783	7%	37%	34%	14%	7%	45%	48%
25-39	6576	7%	32%	38%	16%	7%	39%	54%
40-54	6328	6%	29%	39%	19%	7%	35%	57%
55 +	8075	6%	30%	36%	16%	12%	36%	52%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	6%	32%	31%	16%	15%	38%	47%
16-19	9413	6%	33%	37%	17%	7%	39%	54%
20+	6496	6%	28%	43%	17%	5%	34%	60%
Still Studying	2459	7%	36%	35%	14%	7%	44%	49%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	7%	33%	39%	17%	5%	39%	56%
(5-6) Centre	8308	6%	33%	37%	17%	7%	39%	54%
(7-10) Right	4557	7%	30%	39%	18%	6%	37%	57%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	9%	33%	36%	17%	6%	42%	53%
Managers	2416	7%	25%	46%	18%	4%	32%	64%
Other white collars	2769	4%	34%	40%	17%	5%	38%	56%
Manual workers	4680	7%	32%	36%	17%	8%	38%	53%
House persons	2618	5%	31%	33%	15%	16%	36%	48%
Unem-ployed	1688	7%	32%	35%	18%	7%	39%	53%
Retired	6148	6%	31%	35%	16%	12%	37%	52%
Students	2459	7%	36%	35%	14%	7%	44%	49%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	6%	30%	36%	18%	10%	36%	55%
Small/ mid size town	10145	6%	32%	37%	16%	9%	38%	53%
Large town	6447	7%	33%	36%	16%	7%	40%	53%

QB14 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Level of qualifications	Professional experience	Language skills	Computer skills	Ability to adapt	Willingness to work abroad	None of these (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	49%	43%	26%	24%	31%	9%	1%	1%	2%
BE	1000	49%	41%	41%	22%	29%	6%	1%	1%	-
DK	1059	58%	38%	23%	23%	41%	4%	1%	1%	1%
DE	1561	63%	31%	22%	29%	33%	10%	0%	1%	1%
EL	1000	69%	42%	25%	29%	11%	3%	2%	5%	1%
ES	1031	52%	53%	21%	17%	17%	5%	1%	3%	6%
FR	1001	35%	65%	18%	13%	45%	15%	0%	1%	1%
IE	1000	65%	38%	13%	31%	33%	8%	0%	1%	2%
IT	1018	34%	45%	28%	30%	20%	11%	1%	1%	2%
LU	506	53%	41%	31%	20%	34%	8%	1%	1%	1%
NL	1011	67%	52%	12%	17%	39%	5%	1%	2%	0%
AT	1007	47%	41%	27%	37%	22%	10%	1%	2%	2%
PT	1000	57%	67%	7%	15%	23%	4%	1%	4%	3%
FI	1013	60%	45%	34%	14%	32%	6%	0%	1%	0%
SE	1000	52%	45%	23%	18%	45%	6%	0%	2%	1%
UK	1322	42%	36%	14%	35%	48%	6%	1%	0%	1%
CY	508	77%	33%	30%	34%	9%	4%	0%	4%	0%
CZ	1025	56%	37%	36%	21%	36%	5%	0%	1%	2%
EE	1002	51%	36%	52%	22%	21%	5%	0%	2%	2%
HU	1005	50%	45%	46%	18%	18%	6%	0%	4%	3%
LV	1011	47%	42%	52%	14%	19%	5%	1%	2%	0%
LT	1004	68%	62%	27%	13%	19%	4%	0%	1%	2%
MT	500	67%	39%	11%	35%	21%	10%	2%	2%	2%
PL	1000	52%	29%	60%	13%	16%	10%	1%	2%	1%
SK	1203	40%	34%	56%	23%	26%	8%	1%	2%	2%
SI	1000	47%	52%	36%	19%	28%	8%	1%	2%	1%

QB14 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Level of qualifications	Professional experience	Language skills	Computer skills	Ability to adapt	Willingness to work abroad	None of these (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	24786	49%	43%	26%	24%	31%	9%	1%	1%	2%
Sex										
Male	11955	49%	46%	25%	23%	31%	9%	1%	1%	1%
Female	12831	50%	40%	27%	25%	31%	8%	1%	2%	2%
Age										
15-24	3783	54%	42%	30%	23%	28%	9%	1%	1%	1%
25-39	6576	47%	49%	24%	22%	33%	8%	1%	2%	1%
40-54	6328	49%	43%	25%	24%	33%	9%	1%	2%	1%
55 +	8075	50%	39%	27%	26%	28%	8%	1%	1%	3%
Education (End of)										
15	6022	49%	45%	21%	26%	25%	7%	1%	2%	3%
16-19	9413	49%	43%	27%	26%	32%	9%	1%	1%	1%
20+	6496	48%	45%	27%	20%	35%	9%	1%	2%	1%
Still Studying	2459	57%	38%	34%	22%	27%	11%	0%	1%	1%
Left-Right scale										
(1-4) Left	6786	48%	44%	23%	24%	34%	9%	1%	1%	1%
(5-6) Centre	8308	51%	43%	27%	25%	32%	9%	0%	1%	1%
(7-10) Right	4557	51%	43%	27%	23%	32%	7%	0%	1%	1%
Respondant occupation scale										
Self- employed	2008	48%	45%	24%	23%	30%	8%	1%	2%	1%
Managers	2416	49%	44%	24%	22%	41%	10%	0%	1%	0%
Other white collars	2769	47%	47%	25%	25%	35%	7%	1%	1%	1%
Manual workers	4680	48%	48%	23%	23%	34%	9%	1%	1%	2%
House persons	2618	54%	39%	23%	24%	26%	9%	1%	2%	3%
Unem-plied	1688	43%	47%	25%	26%	29%	9%	1%	2%	1%
Retired	6148	49%	40%	29%	25%	27%	8%	1%	2%	3%
Students	2459	57%	38%	34%	22%	27%	11%	0%	1%	1%
Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	8112	50%	42%	25%	23%	31%	8%	1%	2%	2%
Small/ mid size town	10145	48%	44%	27%	24%	31%	8%	1%	1%	1%
Large town	6447	51%	43%	26%	24%	30%	9%	1%	1%	1%

QB15 Would you say that you are very confident, rather confident, rather not confident or not at all confident in your ability to keep your job in the coming months?

(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Very confident	Rather confident	Rather not confident	Not at all confident	DK	Confident	Not confident
EU25	11873	44%	36%	12%	5%	2%	81%	17%
BE	485	59%	29%	7%	4%	1%	87%	11%
DK	540	69%	22%	5%	2%	1%	91%	8%
DE	687	52%	30%	10%	5%	3%	82%	15%
EL	463	46%	32%	13%	8%	1%	78%	22%
ES	456	37%	44%	10%	5%	3%	81%	16%
FR	523	39%	38%	13%	8%	1%	77%	21%
IE	493	58%	31%	6%	2%	3%	90%	7%
IT	503	26%	50%	18%	3%	3%	76%	21%
LU	248	74%	23%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
NL	561	69%	17%	7%	6%	1%	87%	12%
AT	516	35%	50%	9%	1%	4%	85%	11%
PT	501	17%	60%	15%	5%	3%	77%	20%
FI	551	61%	29%	5%	3%	1%	90%	8%
SE	569	71%	18%	5%	4%	1%	90%	10%
UK	689	63%	27%	6%	3%	1%	90%	9%
CY	268	59%	20%	11%	5%	6%	79%	15%
CZ	548	30%	54%	9%	3%	4%	84%	12%
EE	484	50%	31%	12%	7%	1%	80%	19%
HU	417	24%	44%	16%	12%	3%	68%	29%
LV	524	36%	40%	17%	6%	2%	75%	23%
LT	463	25%	35%	27%	11%	2%	60%	38%
MT	234	59%	24%	7%	6%	4%	83%	13%
PL	368	34%	35%	22%	7%	1%	69%	30%
SK	655	13%	38%	33%	13%	3%	51%	46%
SI	472	54%	33%	7%	5%	1%	87%	12%

QB15 Would you say that you are very confident, rather confident, rather not confident or not at all confident in your ability to keep your job in the coming months?

(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Very confident	Rather confident	Rather not confident	Not at all confident	DK	Confident	Not confident
EU25	11873	44%	36%	12%	5%	2%	81%	17%
Sex								
Male	6789	45%	37%	12%	4%	2%	82%	16%
Female	5084	44%	36%	12%	7%	3%	79%	18%
Age								
15-24	1073	42%	33%	17%	7%	2%	74%	24%
25-39	4800	42%	40%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
40-54	4635	45%	36%	12%	5%	2%	81%	17%
55 +	1353	52%	27%	10%	5%	6%	79%	15%
Education (End of)								
15	1672	37%	39%	14%	6%	4%	76%	20%
16-19	5526	42%	38%	12%	6%	2%	80%	18%
20+	4513	50%	33%	11%	4%	2%	83%	15%
Still Studying	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	3431	45%	37%	11%	5%	2%	81%	17%
(5-6) Centre	4179	45%	37%	12%	5%	1%	82%	17%
(7-10) Right	2158	49%	34%	11%	3%	2%	83%	15%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	48%	36%	11%	2%	2%	84%	14%
Managers	2416	58%	30%	6%	3%	2%	88%	9%
Other white collars	2769	41%	39%	14%	5%	2%	80%	19%
Manual workers	4680	38%	38%	14%	7%	3%	76%	22%
House persons	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unem-ployed	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Students	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	3853	48%	34%	11%	5%	3%	81%	16%
Small/ mid size town	4846	41%	39%	12%	5%	2%	80%	17%
Large town	3148	45%	35%	13%	5%	2%	80%	18%

QB16a Concerning yourself, do you think that in order for you to progress in your career...?

(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	your education and training to date is sufficient	you should follow a more specialised training but you cannot currently do this	you should follow a more specialised training and you intend doing this	DK
EU25	11873	45%	24%	25%	5%
BE	485	41%	29%	24%	6%
DK	540	34%	24%	37%	5%
DE	687	47%	21%	30%	3%
EL	463	59%	22%	16%	3%
ES	456	46%	25%	21%	8%
FR	523	37%	27%	31%	5%
IE	493	52%	19%	21%	7%
IT	503	42%	28%	22%	8%
LU	248	60%	12%	18%	9%
NL	561	56%	16%	24%	5%
AT	516	46%	23%	26%	6%
PT	501	62%	19%	14%	5%
FI	551	57%	22%	19%	2%
SE	569	50%	23%	19%	8%
UK	689	45%	18%	31%	6%
CY	268	47%	25%	18%	9%
CZ	548	65%	16%	15%	4%
EE	484	41%	25%	30%	5%
HU	417	46%	30%	20%	4%
LV	524	39%	33%	25%	4%
LT	463	37%	35%	20%	7%
MT	234	38%	27%	30%	4%
PL	368	36%	34%	28%	2%
SK	655	58%	20%	14%	8%
SI	472	33%	35%	30%	3%

QB16a Concerning yourself, do you think that in order for you to progress in your career...?
(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	your education and training to date is sufficient	you should follow a more specialised training but you cannot currently do this	you should follow a more specialised training and you intend doing this	DK
EU25	11873	45%	24%	25%	5%
Sex					
Male	6789	45%	23%	26%	6%
Female	5084	45%	25%	25%	5%
Age					
15-24	1073	36%	24%	35%	5%
25-39	4800	38%	26%	32%	4%
40-54	4635	50%	24%	21%	5%
55 +	1353	59%	16%	11%	14%
Education (End of)					
15	1672	54%	22%	14%	10%
16-19	5526	44%	26%	25%	5%
20+	4513	44%	22%	30%	4%
Still Studying	0	-	-	-	-
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	3431	42%	25%	28%	5%
(5-6) Centre	4179	46%	24%	26%	5%
(7-10) Right	2158	48%	22%	25%	5%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	52%	19%	23%	6%
Managers	2416	47%	15%	34%	4%
Other white collars	2769	44%	27%	25%	4%
Manual workers	4680	42%	29%	23%	6%
House persons	0	-	-	-	-
Unem-ployed	0	-	-	-	-
Retired	0	-	-	-	-
Students	0	-	-	-	-
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	3853	48%	24%	22%	6%
Small/ mid size town	4846	44%	24%	27%	5%
Large town	3148	44%	23%	27%	6%

QB16b Concerning yourself, do you think that in order to find a job soon...?

(IF 'NOT CURRENTLY WORK' AND 'NOT RETIRED', CODE 1 TO 3 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	your education and training to date is sufficient	you should follow a more specialised training but you cannot currently do this	you should follow a more specialised training and you intend doing this	You are not looking for a job (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	6765	19%	21%	23%	32%	5%
BE	261	18%	17%	29%	35%	2%
DK	242	21%	12%	20%	40%	6%
DE	465	27%	20%	20%	30%	4%
EL	327	16%	18%	20%	42%	4%
ES	374	16%	21%	17%	38%	8%
FR	219	19%	24%	31%	24%	2%
IE	378	12%	10%	19%	40%	19%
IT	278	8%	21%	21%	42%	8%
LU	152	17%	8%	10%	55%	10%
NL	265	33%	11%	20%	35%	1%
AT	234	16%	11%	25%	38%	10%
PT	253	23%	17%	13%	37%	10%
FI	196	24%	18%	40%	18%	-
SE	177	39%	11%	28%	19%	4%
UK	307	24%	22%	30%	23%	1%
CY	160	11%	12%	19%	40%	18%
CZ	225	16%	8%	23%	45%	8%
EE	258	17%	21%	43%	14%	4%
HU	239	12%	31%	32%	20%	5%
LV	290	12%	28%	35%	18%	8%
LT	288	19%	36%	30%	5%	9%
MT	209	5%	11%	20%	58%	6%
PL	321	11%	34%	20%	29%	7%
SK	290	24%	22%	18%	30%	7%
SI	225	24%	17%	21%	36%	2%

QB16b Concerning yourself, do you think that in order to find a job soon...?

(IF 'NOT CURRENTLY WORK' AND 'NOT RETIRED', CODE 1 TO 3 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	your education and training to date is sufficient	you should follow a more specialised training but you cannot currently do this	you should follow a more specialised training and you intend doing this	You are not looking for a job (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	6765	19%	21%	23%	32%	5%
Sex						
Male	2250	24%	22%	31%	20%	3%
Female	4515	16%	21%	19%	38%	6%
Age						
15-24	2709	20%	16%	36%	24%	3%
25-39	1713	24%	32%	21%	19%	3%
40-54	1237	17%	29%	12%	36%	6%
55 +	1105	10%	9%	4%	66%	11%
Education (End of)						
15	1313	12%	21%	9%	50%	9%
16-19	2015	19%	30%	18%	30%	4%
20+	911	24%	24%	20%	25%	6%
Still Studying	2459	20%	14%	35%	27%	3%
Left-Right scale						
(1-4) Left	1724	24%	23%	24%	26%	3%
(5-6) Centre	2137	18%	21%	23%	35%	4%
(7-10) Right	1026	18%	22%	23%	33%	4%
Respondant occupation scale						
Self- employed	0	-	-	-	-	-
Managers	0	-	-	-	-	-
Other white collars	0	-	-	-	-	-
Manual workers	0	-	-	-	-	-
House persons	2618	13%	20%	9%	50%	7%
Unem-ployed	1688	25%	35%	26%	11%	4%
Retired	0	-	-	-	-	-
Students	2459	20%	14%	35%	27%	3%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	2138	18%	23%	18%	35%	6%
Small/ mid size town	2725	16%	21%	25%	33%	5%
Large town	1872	23%	20%	26%	27%	3%

QB17 At the moment, when you think of the future of pensions, would you say that you are...?

	TOTAL	very confident	rather confident	rather not confident	not at all confident	DK	Confident	Not confident
EU25	24786	3%	20%	40%	33%	4%	23%	73%
BE	1000	4%	29%	46%	20%	1%	33%	66%
DK	1059	13%	38%	34%	12%	2%	51%	47%
DE	1561	1%	15%	46%	36%	2%	17%	82%
EL	1000	5%	21%	40%	30%	4%	26%	70%
ES	1031	5%	37%	35%	16%	6%	42%	51%
FR	1001	1%	13%	41%	43%	2%	14%	84%
IE	1000	7%	33%	23%	19%	18%	40%	42%
IT	1018	4%	21%	38%	32%	5%	25%	70%
LU	506	10%	33%	38%	14%	5%	43%	52%
NL	1011	6%	41%	33%	19%	1%	47%	52%
AT	1007	5%	28%	41%	21%	6%	33%	62%
PT	1000	2%	19%	42%	33%	4%	21%	75%
FI	1013	8%	47%	33%	10%	2%	55%	43%
SE	1000	8%	27%	35%	26%	4%	35%	61%
UK	1322	3%	10%	31%	52%	4%	13%	84%
CY	508	25%	33%	18%	13%	11%	58%	32%
CZ	1025	2%	15%	46%	34%	3%	16%	80%
EE	1002	6%	31%	32%	23%	7%	37%	55%
HU	1005	3%	22%	41%	29%	6%	25%	70%
LV	1011	4%	25%	37%	26%	8%	29%	63%
LT	1004	5%	24%	37%	29%	4%	29%	66%
MT	500	3%	20%	36%	33%	8%	23%	69%
PL	1000	1%	12%	47%	34%	6%	13%	81%
SK	1203	2%	27%	46%	21%	4%	29%	67%
SI	1000	2%	22%	49%	25%	2%	25%	74%

QB17 At the moment, when you think of the future of pensions, would you say that you are...?

	TOTAL	very confident	rather confident	rather not confident	not at all confident	DK	Confident	Not confident
EU25	24786	3%	20%	40%	33%	4%	23%	73%
Sex								
Male	11955	4%	21%	40%	32%	4%	25%	71%
Female	12831	2%	19%	39%	35%	4%	21%	74%
Age								
15-24	3783	3%	19%	38%	30%	9%	22%	68%
25-39	6576	2%	18%	39%	38%	3%	20%	77%
40-54	6328	3%	19%	40%	37%	2%	22%	77%
55 +	8075	4%	24%	40%	28%	4%	27%	69%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	3%	21%	40%	33%	4%	24%	72%
16-19	9413	3%	19%	39%	37%	3%	21%	76%
20+	6496	4%	21%	41%	32%	3%	24%	73%
Still Studying	2459	3%	21%	40%	26%	10%	24%	66%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	6786	3%	21%	40%	33%	2%	24%	74%
(5-6) Centre	8308	3%	20%	40%	34%	3%	23%	74%
(7-10) Right	4557	4%	22%	39%	32%	3%	26%	71%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self- employed	2008	5%	20%	37%	36%	2%	24%	73%
Managers	2416	3%	19%	41%	35%	1%	22%	77%
Other white collars	2769	3%	20%	41%	33%	2%	23%	75%
Manual workers	4680	3%	18%	39%	36%	3%	22%	75%
House persons	2618	2%	18%	36%	38%	6%	20%	75%
Unem-ployed	1688	2%	15%	35%	45%	3%	17%	80%
Retired	6148	3%	24%	42%	27%	4%	27%	69%
Students	2459	3%	21%	40%	26%	10%	24%	66%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	3%	21%	40%	32%	4%	24%	72%
Small/ mid size town	10145	3%	20%	40%	34%	4%	23%	74%
Large town	6447	3%	20%	39%	34%	4%	23%	73%

QB18a If you had to choose from the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), which one would be most acceptable for you?

(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Work and contribute for longer	Maintain the retirement age and increase your social security contributions	Maintain the current retirement age and accept that you will receive less	None of these (SPONT.)	A combination of all three (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	11873	17%	34%	13%	22%	8%	6%
BE	485	18%	33%	20%	20%	7%	3%
DK	540	22%	47%	16%	5%	6%	3%
DE	687	15%	17%	20%	29%	16%	3%
EL	463	7%	39%	9%	33%	7%	5%
ES	456	14%	29%	10%	29%	6%	11%
FR	523	19%	36%	10%	24%	8%	3%
IE	493	17%	40%	8%	8%	12%	14%
IT	503	16%	33%	10%	26%	6%	10%
LU	248	14%	38%	17%	23%	6%	2%
NL	561	20%	42%	23%	9%	4%	2%
AT	516	14%	21%	15%	24%	21%	6%
PT	501	15%	17%	5%	50%	7%	7%
FI	551	23%	47%	12%	14%	3%	2%
SE	569	22%	39%	17%	14%	3%	5%
UK	689	20%	55%	13%	6%	4%	3%
CY	268	22%	36%	8%	19%	3%	12%
CZ	548	10%	36%	20%	15%	11%	8%
EE	484	14%	46%	15%	15%	3%	7%
HU	417	4%	32%	5%	46%	7%	5%
LV	524	19%	32%	8%	34%	4%	4%
LT	463	15%	48%	10%	16%	1%	9%
MT	234	23%	36%	9%	24%	4%	4%
PL	368	23%	34%	15%	19%	1%	9%
SK	655	10%	47%	8%	19%	9%	7%
SI	472	6%	30%	17%	31%	14%	2%

QB18a If you had to choose from the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), which one would be most acceptable for you?

(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Work and contribute for longer	Maintain the retirement age and increase your social security contributions	Maintain the current retirement age and accept that you will receive less	None of these (SPONT.)	A combination of all three (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	11873	17%	34%	13%	22%	8%	6%
Sex							
Male	6789	18%	34%	14%	22%	7%	5%
Female	5084	16%	35%	13%	22%	8%	6%
Age							
15-24	1073	19%	34%	10%	18%	8%	12%
25-39	4800	17%	35%	14%	22%	7%	6%
40-54	4635	15%	34%	15%	23%	8%	5%
55 +	1353	20%	34%	11%	21%	8%	5%
Education (End of)							
15	1672	17%	32%	11%	27%	6%	6%
16-19	5526	15%	35%	14%	23%	7%	6%
20+	4513	19%	35%	14%	19%	8%	4%
Still Studying	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	3431	15%	35%	14%	24%	7%	4%
(5-6) Centre	4179	18%	36%	14%	19%	8%	5%
(7-10) Right	2158	22%	34%	15%	18%	8%	4%
Respondant occupation scale							
Self-employed	2008	16%	31%	15%	24%	7%	7%
Managers	2416	19%	36%	14%	19%	9%	3%
Other white collars	2769	19%	33%	13%	22%	7%	5%
Manual workers	4680	15%	36%	12%	23%	8%	7%
House persons	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unem-ployed	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Students	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	3853	16%	34%	15%	21%	8%	6%
Small/ mid size town	4846	16%	35%	12%	23%	7%	6%
Large town	3148	19%	34%	13%	21%	8%	5%

QB18b According to you, which of the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), would be most acceptable for someone working?

(IF 'NOT CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Work and contribute for longer	Maintain the retirement age and increase social security contributions paid by the workers	Maintain the current retirement age and accept that one will receive less	None of these (SPONT.)	A combination of all three (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	12913	19%	29%	12%	20%	8%	13%
BE	515	26%	33%	11%	17%	10%	3%
DK	519	25%	43%	14%	3%	8%	7%
DE	874	20%	19%	16%	25%	13%	8%
EL	537	6%	39%	8%	26%	5%	16%
ES	575	16%	23%	7%	27%	8%	18%
FR	478	30%	28%	10%	19%	6%	7%
IE	507	13%	30%	9%	7%	11%	29%
IT	515	14%	25%	8%	24%	7%	22%
LU	258	18%	42%	14%	10%	8%	9%
NL	450	15%	42%	20%	9%	9%	6%
AT	491	8%	22%	13%	19%	20%	17%
PT	499	12%	15%	3%	33%	7%	30%
FI	462	27%	45%	9%	10%	3%	5%
SE	431	21%	37%	13%	15%	4%	10%
UK	633	21%	47%	15%	5%	6%	7%
CY	240	13%	36%	3%	9%	3%	35%
CZ	477	12%	35%	14%	13%	8%	18%
EE	518	17%	37%	12%	13%	4%	17%
HU	588	9%	21%	6%	38%	7%	19%
LV	487	14%	30%	9%	25%	7%	16%
LT	541	8%	45%	7%	16%	1%	24%
MT	266	25%	26%	9%	15%	9%	16%
PL	632	23%	26%	16%	17%	3%	15%
SK	548	11%	37%	10%	21%	8%	13%
SI	528	9%	29%	17%	24%	12%	9%

QB18b According to you, which of the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), would be most acceptable for someone working?

(IF 'NOT CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Work and contribute for longer	Maintain the retirement age and increase social security contributions paid by the workers	Maintain the current retirement age and accept that one will receive less	None of these (SPONT.)	A combination of all three (SPONT.)	DK
EU25	12913	19%	29%	12%	20%	8%	13%
Sex							
Male	5167	21%	29%	12%	20%	7%	11%
Female	7747	17%	29%	12%	20%	8%	14%
Age							
15-24	2710	23%	29%	11%	16%	7%	14%
25-39	1776	18%	26%	15%	24%	7%	10%
40-54	1693	16%	31%	15%	22%	7%	10%
55 +	6722	18%	29%	11%	20%	8%	14%
Education (End of)							
15	4350	16%	28%	11%	23%	8%	15%
16-19	3887	19%	30%	14%	20%	8%	10%
20+	1983	23%	29%	12%	17%	9%	10%
Still Studying	2459	22%	27%	12%	18%	7%	14%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	3355	18%	31%	13%	22%	8%	8%
(5-6) Centre	4129	20%	32%	12%	18%	8%	9%
(7-10) Right	2399	23%	29%	13%	18%	6%	11%
Respondant occupation scale							
Self- employed	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other white collars	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manual workers	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
House persons	2618	16%	25%	12%	21%	9%	17%
Unem-plied	1688	20%	29%	15%	21%	6%	9%
Retired	6148	19%	31%	11%	20%	8%	12%
Students	2459	22%	27%	12%	18%	7%	14%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	4259	17%	28%	12%	22%	7%	13%
Small/ mid size town	5299	21%	29%	12%	18%	7%	13%
Large town	3299	19%	30%	12%	19%	9%	11%

QB19.1 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Financing pensions

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	18%	70%	6%	5%
BE	1000	21%	62%	16%	1%
DK	1059	6%	82%	7%	5%
DE	1561	8%	82%	5%	5%
EL	1000	39%	57%	1%	3%
ES	1031	19%	64%	11%	6%
FR	1001	16%	74%	6%	4%
IE	1000	19%	67%	2%	12%
IT	1018	28%	55%	9%	7%
LU	506	9%	85%	3%	3%
NL	1011	13%	82%	3%	3%
AT	1007	15%	75%	3%	7%
PT	1000	29%	64%	1%	6%
FI	1013	4%	92%	4%	0%
SE	1000	3%	89%	5%	3%
UK	1322	13%	76%	5%	6%
CY	508	23%	72%	2%	3%
CZ	1025	15%	79%	4%	2%
EE	1002	26%	70%	1%	3%
HU	1005	19%	74%	3%	4%
LV	1011	25%	68%	4%	4%
LT	1004	31%	60%	3%	5%
MT	500	24%	69%	2%	5%
PL	1000	33%	54%	6%	7%
SK	1203	20%	76%	2%	2%
SI	1000	20%	76%	3%	1%

QB19.1 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Financing pensions

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	18%	70%	6%	5%
Sex					
Male	11955	20%	69%	6%	4%
Female	12831	17%	71%	6%	6%
Age					
15-24	3783	20%	68%	7%	6%
25-39	6576	20%	69%	6%	4%
40-54	6328	19%	70%	6%	4%
55 +	8075	16%	72%	5%	6%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	17%	69%	7%	8%
16-19	9413	19%	71%	6%	4%
20+	6496	18%	72%	6%	4%
Still Studying	2459	20%	68%	7%	5%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	19%	72%	6%	4%
(5-6) Centre	8308	18%	72%	6%	4%
(7-10) Right	4557	17%	74%	6%	4%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	25%	65%	7%	3%
Managers	2416	19%	75%	3%	3%
Other white collars	2769	18%	72%	6%	4%
Manual workers	4680	18%	70%	8%	5%
House persons	2618	14%	70%	7%	9%
Unem-ployed	1688	22%	66%	7%	5%
Retired	6148	16%	72%	5%	6%
Students	2459	20%	68%	7%	5%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	17%	70%	7%	6%
Small/ mid size town	10145	19%	69%	6%	5%
Large town	6447	18%	72%	5%	5%

QB19.2 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Reduction of unemployment

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	24%	60%	12%	4%
BE	1000	30%	53%	16%	1%
DK	1059	15%	66%	16%	3%
DE	1561	19%	68%	10%	4%
EL	1000	41%	55%	2%	2%
ES	1031	22%	60%	13%	5%
FR	1001	28%	56%	13%	4%
IE	1000	20%	69%	3%	8%
IT	1018	35%	50%	9%	6%
LU	506	18%	71%	8%	3%
NL	1011	33%	53%	12%	1%
AT	1007	25%	62%	7%	6%
PT	1000	31%	62%	2%	6%
FI	1013	10%	82%	8%	1%
SE	1000	18%	60%	19%	3%
UK	1322	12%	69%	13%	6%
CY	508	28%	68%	2%	2%
CZ	1025	18%	55%	24%	2%
EE	1002	21%	68%	9%	2%
HU	1005	22%	65%	10%	3%
LV	1011	22%	66%	10%	2%
LT	1004	27%	63%	7%	3%
MT	500	25%	69%	2%	4%
PL	1000	33%	50%	14%	3%
SK	1203	25%	59%	14%	2%
SI	1000	17%	72%	10%	1%

QB19.2 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Reduction of unemployment

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	24%	60%	12%	4%
Sex					
Male	11955	26%	59%	12%	3%
Female	12831	23%	61%	12%	5%
Age					
15-24	3783	27%	57%	13%	4%
25-39	6576	26%	58%	13%	3%
40-54	6328	25%	59%	12%	3%
55 +	8075	21%	63%	9%	6%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	21%	64%	9%	6%
16-19	9413	24%	60%	13%	3%
20+	6496	27%	58%	12%	3%
Still Studying	2459	29%	56%	12%	3%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	27%	58%	12%	3%
(5-6) Centre	8308	24%	62%	12%	3%
(7-10) Right	4557	23%	62%	12%	3%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	29%	57%	12%	3%
Managers	2416	29%	57%	11%	2%
Other white collars	2769	26%	58%	13%	3%
Manual workers	4680	22%	61%	14%	3%
House persons	2618	21%	63%	10%	7%
Unem-plied	1688	24%	57%	15%	3%
Retired	6148	22%	64%	9%	6%
Students	2459	29%	56%	12%	3%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	23%	60%	12%	5%
Small/ mid size town	10145	25%	59%	12%	4%
Large town	6447	25%	61%	10%	4%

QB19.3 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Protection of the environment

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	45%	37%	15%	4%
BE	1000	55%	30%	14%	0%
DK	1059	32%	51%	14%	3%
DE	1561	52%	35%	11%	3%
EL	1000	48%	43%	8%	2%
ES	1031	38%	43%	13%	5%
FR	1001	48%	28%	21%	3%
IE	1000	40%	47%	5%	9%
IT	1018	49%	32%	12%	7%
LU	506	48%	40%	9%	3%
NL	1011	68%	23%	9%	0%
AT	1007	40%	43%	11%	6%
PT	1000	45%	43%	5%	7%
FI	1013	41%	44%	15%	1%
SE	1000	50%	27%	22%	1%
UK	1322	30%	47%	18%	5%
CY	508	38%	48%	13%	2%
CZ	1025	39%	37%	22%	2%
EE	1002	31%	57%	10%	3%
HU	1005	45%	43%	9%	4%
LV	1011	25%	61%	12%	3%
LT	1004	33%	54%	8%	4%
MT	500	51%	43%	3%	3%
PL	1000	41%	31%	25%	3%
SK	1203	35%	42%	21%	2%
SI	1000	29%	50%	20%	1%

QB19.1 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Protection of the environment

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	45%	37%	15%	4%
Sex					
Male	11955	47%	36%	15%	3%
Female	12831	42%	37%	15%	5%
Age					
15-24	3783	47%	33%	18%	3%
25-39	6576	50%	33%	14%	3%
40-54	6328	46%	36%	16%	3%
55 +	8075	38%	42%	14%	6%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	35%	45%	13%	7%
16-19	9413	44%	37%	16%	3%
20+	6496	53%	31%	14%	3%
Still Studying	2459	51%	28%	19%	2%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	51%	32%	14%	3%
(5-6) Centre	8308	44%	38%	16%	2%
(7-10) Right	4557	42%	38%	16%	3%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	48%	35%	15%	2%
Managers	2416	60%	28%	11%	1%
Other white collars	2769	51%	32%	14%	2%
Manual workers	4680	41%	39%	16%	4%
House persons	2618	40%	38%	15%	7%
Unem-ployed	1688	42%	37%	18%	4%
Retired	6148	38%	43%	14%	6%
Students	2459	51%	28%	19%	2%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	42%	37%	17%	4%
Small/ mid size town	10145	45%	37%	15%	4%
Large town	6447	48%	35%	13%	4%

QB19.4 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Supporting economic growth

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	46%	43%	7%	5%
BE	1000	60%	31%	8%	1%
DK	1059	43%	48%	4%	5%
DE	1561	41%	48%	7%	4%
EL	1000	64%	31%	3%	3%
ES	1031	41%	46%	7%	6%
FR	1001	54%	37%	5%	5%
IE	1000	43%	45%	2%	11%
IT	1018	50%	36%	7%	6%
LU	506	51%	37%	7%	5%
NL	1011	66%	28%	4%	2%
AT	1007	51%	36%	6%	7%
PT	1000	46%	45%	1%	8%
FI	1013	44%	53%	2%	1%
SE	1000	43%	47%	6%	4%
UK	1322	26%	58%	9%	7%
CY	508	61%	34%	2%	2%
CZ	1025	42%	50%	6%	3%
EE	1002	52%	40%	4%	3%
HU	1005	53%	40%	3%	4%
LV	1011	50%	43%	3%	4%
LT	1004	66%	26%	2%	5%
MT	500	61%	29%	2%	8%
PL	1000	54%	32%	8%	5%
SK	1203	46%	47%	4%	2%
SI	1000	46%	48%	4%	2%

QB19.4 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Supporting economic growth

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	46%	43%	7%	5%
Sex					
Male	11955	47%	43%	7%	3%
Female	12831	45%	43%	6%	6%
Age					
15-24	3783	55%	35%	5%	5%
25-39	6576	49%	41%	7%	3%
40-54	6328	46%	43%	7%	3%
55 +	8075	39%	47%	6%	8%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	38%	48%	6%	9%
16-19	9413	45%	44%	6%	4%
20+	6496	50%	39%	7%	3%
Still Studying	2459	57%	33%	6%	4%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	51%	40%	6%	3%
(5-6) Centre	8308	46%	43%	7%	4%
(7-10) Right	4557	42%	48%	7%	4%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	49%	40%	9%	3%
Managers	2416	51%	40%	7%	2%
Other white collars	2769	52%	40%	6%	3%
Manual workers	4680	45%	45%	7%	4%
House persons	2618	38%	47%	7%	8%
Unem-plied	1688	47%	43%	6%	4%
Retired	6148	39%	47%	6%	8%
Students	2459	57%	33%	6%	4%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	43%	44%	7%	5%
Small/ mid size town	10145	47%	41%	6%	5%
Large town	6447	47%	43%	6%	5%

QB19.5 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Development of continuous professional training

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	21%	54%	19%	5%
BE	1000	25%	51%	23%	1%
DK	1059	13%	70%	14%	3%
DE	1561	14%	52%	30%	4%
EL	1000	44%	51%	2%	3%
ES	1031	24%	53%	17%	6%
FR	1001	17%	56%	23%	5%
IE	1000	21%	64%	4%	10%
IT	1018	34%	45%	14%	7%
LU	506	23%	66%	6%	6%
NL	1011	22%	55%	20%	2%
AT	1007	25%	59%	8%	8%
PT	1000	31%	59%	3%	7%
FI	1013	11%	68%	20%	1%
SE	1000	11%	53%	33%	3%
UK	1322	12%	63%	17%	8%
CY	508	43%	52%	2%	3%
CZ	1025	18%	51%	27%	4%
EE	1002	17%	64%	16%	4%
HU	1005	21%	64%	10%	4%
LV	1011	19%	67%	10%	4%
LT	1004	27%	61%	6%	6%
MT	500	42%	47%	1%	9%
PL	1000	25%	54%	15%	6%
SK	1203	32%	57%	8%	4%
SI	1000	29%	61%	8%	2%

QB19.5 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Development of continuous professional training

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	21%	54%	19%	5%
Sex					
Male	11955	21%	54%	20%	4%
Female	12831	21%	55%	18%	7%
Age					
15-24	3783	23%	55%	17%	5%
25-39	6576	23%	52%	21%	4%
40-54	6328	21%	54%	21%	4%
55 +	8075	19%	57%	16%	8%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	20%	57%	15%	9%
16-19	9413	21%	55%	20%	4%
20+	6496	21%	53%	22%	3%
Still Studying	2459	25%	50%	20%	5%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	22%	53%	21%	4%
(5-6) Centre	8308	20%	57%	19%	4%
(7-10) Right	4557	21%	54%	21%	4%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	25%	52%	20%	3%
Managers	2416	21%	52%	25%	2%
Other white collars	2769	20%	54%	22%	3%
Manual workers	4680	20%	56%	19%	5%
House persons	2618	20%	55%	17%	9%
Unem-plied	1688	22%	54%	20%	4%
Retired	6148	20%	57%	15%	8%
Students	2459	25%	50%	20%	5%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	20%	54%	20%	6%
Small/ mid size town	10145	21%	55%	19%	5%
Large town	6447	22%	54%	18%	5%

QB19.6 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Access to new information and communication technologies

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	41%	42%	11%	6%
BE	1000	54%	32%	13%	1%
DK	1059	43%	43%	8%	6%
DE	1561	34%	46%	14%	7%
EL	1000	61%	33%	3%	4%
ES	1031	34%	50%	10%	6%
FR	1001	45%	36%	14%	5%
IE	1000	37%	47%	3%	13%
IT	1018	44%	36%	12%	8%
LU	506	49%	39%	5%	8%
NL	1011	59%	31%	7%	3%
AT	1007	47%	38%	7%	9%
PT	1000	42%	48%	3%	8%
FI	1013	30%	53%	14%	3%
SE	1000	38%	41%	14%	8%
UK	1322	24%	54%	13%	9%
CY	508	76%	18%	2%	5%
CZ	1025	41%	41%	13%	6%
EE	1002	38%	45%	11%	6%
HU	1005	46%	40%	8%	6%
LV	1011	50%	39%	6%	5%
LT	1004	39%	48%	5%	7%
MT	500	53%	36%	2%	9%
PL	1000	61%	28%	6%	5%
SK	1203	46%	42%	8%	4%
SI	1000	48%	44%	5%	3%

QB19.6 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Access to new information and communication technologies

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	41%	42%	11%	6%
Sex					
Male	11955	42%	42%	12%	4%
Female	12831	40%	41%	10%	9%
Age					
15-24	3783	48%	36%	12%	4%
25-39	6576	43%	40%	12%	5%
40-54	6328	43%	42%	11%	5%
55 +	8075	35%	45%	10%	11%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	34%	46%	9%	11%
16-19	9413	41%	43%	10%	5%
20+	6496	44%	39%	13%	4%
Still Studying	2459	50%	34%	13%	3%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	44%	39%	12%	5%
(5-6) Centre	8308	41%	44%	11%	5%
(7-10) Right	4557	40%	42%	12%	6%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	44%	43%	11%	3%
Managers	2416	42%	42%	13%	3%
Other white collars	2769	44%	40%	12%	4%
Manual workers	4680	41%	42%	11%	6%
House persons	2618	36%	44%	9%	10%
Unem-ployed	1688	44%	41%	10%	5%
Retired	6148	36%	44%	9%	11%
Students	2459	50%	34%	13%	3%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	40%	41%	11%	8%
Small/ mid size town	10145	42%	41%	11%	6%
Large town	6447	42%	43%	11%	5%

QB19.7 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Development of research and innovation

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	47%	42%	6%	5%
BE	1000	63%	27%	8%	1%
DK	1059	51%	42%	3%	5%
DE	1561	40%	49%	8%	4%
EL	1000	64%	29%	2%	4%
ES	1031	39%	49%	7%	6%
FR	1001	55%	37%	4%	4%
IE	1000	44%	38%	3%	14%
IT	1018	49%	37%	7%	7%
LU	506	59%	30%	5%	6%
NL	1011	66%	28%	4%	2%
AT	1007	52%	37%	4%	6%
PT	1000	46%	45%	1%	9%
FI	1013	38%	49%	11%	2%
SE	1000	52%	40%	5%	3%
UK	1322	28%	55%	9%	8%
CY	508	75%	18%	1%	6%
CZ	1025	52%	41%	3%	4%
EE	1002	44%	45%	4%	7%
HU	1005	57%	35%	2%	5%
LV	1011	53%	37%	3%	7%
LT	1004	56%	36%	3%	6%
MT	500	54%	32%	4%	10%
PL	1000	62%	30%	3%	5%
SK	1203	57%	38%	2%	4%
SI	1000	51%	42%	5%	3%

QB19.7 In your opinion, which level is most suited to providing solutions for the following issues?

Development of research and innovation

	TOTAL	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The regions	DK
EU25	24786	47%	42%	6%	5%
Sex					
Male	11955	47%	43%	6%	4%
Female	12831	47%	40%	6%	7%
Age					
15-24	3783	56%	34%	6%	4%
25-39	6576	51%	39%	6%	3%
40-54	6328	48%	43%	6%	3%
55 +	8075	39%	46%	6%	9%
Education (End of)					
15	6022	38%	47%	5%	10%
16-19	9413	49%	42%	6%	4%
20+	6496	51%	40%	7%	3%
Still Studying	2459	57%	32%	6%	4%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	6786	49%	41%	6%	3%
(5-6) Centre	8308	47%	43%	6%	4%
(7-10) Right	4557	46%	43%	7%	4%
Respondant occupation scale					
Self- employed	2008	48%	44%	6%	2%
Managers	2416	51%	42%	5%	2%
Other white collars	2769	52%	39%	6%	3%
Manual workers	4680	47%	43%	6%	4%
House persons	2618	42%	43%	7%	9%
Unem-ployed	1688	53%	37%	6%	5%
Retired	6148	40%	46%	5%	9%
Students	2459	57%	32%	6%	4%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8112	47%	41%	6%	6%
Small/ mid size town	10145	47%	42%	6%	5%
Large town	6447	48%	42%	5%	4%