



EUROBAROMETER 70

1. Life in the European Union

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INTRODUCTION

This wave of the standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 6 October and 6 November 2008. It was conducted in 31 countries and territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the three candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the zone not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The last two waves of the Standard Eurobarometer revealed significant changes in European public opinion, the economic crisis being the main factor shaping the perceptions and opinions of Europeans in autumn 2008.

Whereas in spring 2007 (EB67) it was possible to speak of an "economic feel-good factor" to illustrate the significant influence on European public opinion of the extremely favourable short-term economic forecasts, this situation was reversed in spring 2008 to become an "economic feel-bad factor".

The economies of several European countries would go into recession in 2009, resulting in negative GDP growth in those countries. Already in the last quarter of 2008 there were difficulties for another indicator, namely employment, and the outlook remains gloomy for the current year: the overall rate of unemployment in the European Union is likely to increase until 2010.¹

These changes have had a profound effect on the confidence of European citizens, not only as regards their general feeling of well-being but also as regards their attitude to public life. This first volume of the Standard Eurobarometer EB70 establishes the context in which public opinion with regard to the European Union should be interpreted. It presents and analyses life in the European Union as it is perceived by citizens, whether in personal, economic, social or political aspects; their expectations for the future, and their main concerns. It also examines how Europeans perceive the direction in which the European Union and their country are going. Finally, this first part also examines to what extent citizens of the twenty seven European Union Member States trust their political institutions and legal systems.

¹<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/67&format=HTML&aged=0&language=FR&guiLanguage=en>

This Eurobarometer was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate-General Communication and was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit).²

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analysis are based on the results of the EU27 Member States, that is to say the average of the results of the twenty seven Member States. This average is weighted in accordance with the actual population of each of the Member States.

In this report, we analyse the results and changes at two levels: first, the average of the twenty-seven Member States (EU27) and, secondly, averages at national level. The averages for previous years represent the results obtained for all the Member States of the European Union, as it was composed at the time the surveys were conducted. We also comment briefly on the way in which the answers vary according to certain socio-demographic characteristics of respondents (gender, age, etc.), as well as certain other indicators, such as the image that the European Union conjures up for citizens, their trust in the European Union, their knowledge of the European Union and their political leanings.

It should be remembered that there are three kinds of report for the Eurobarometer. The report entitled "First results" examines trend indicators and a selection of new subjects intended to give a rapid operational overview of European public opinion on key issues.

Secondly, this full report (consisting of several volumes) analyses in depth all the answers to the questions asked in a Standard Eurobarometer wave. For the present wave, the full report has been divided into four different reports: the three "standard" volumes – including this volume which deals with life in the European Union -, which examine the Eurobarometer's historical indicators, and a volume dealing with topical subjects.

Finally, the national reports are produced in the national language(s) of the country concerned. They focus more on comparisons between national results and the European Union average. These various reports are published on the European Commission's "Public Opinion" Internet site on the Europa website.

² A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This specifies the methods used for the interviews and the confidence intervals used.

The European Commission's "Public Opinion" Internet site can be consulted at the following address

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

*We wish to thank the people interviewed who gave their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

Note

This standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 6 October and 6 November 2008.

In this report, the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation.

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union - 27 Member States
DK	Don't know
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
BG	Bulgaria
DK	Denmark
D-E	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
D-W	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Zone not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the twenty-seven European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU27 average. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY(tcc)" (tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*) category.

** MK is a provisional abbreviation which in no way prejudgets the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed.

I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

This part of the report establishes the context in which public perceptions of the European Union should be interpreted. We shall analyse here the answers to the questions dealing with the following subjects:

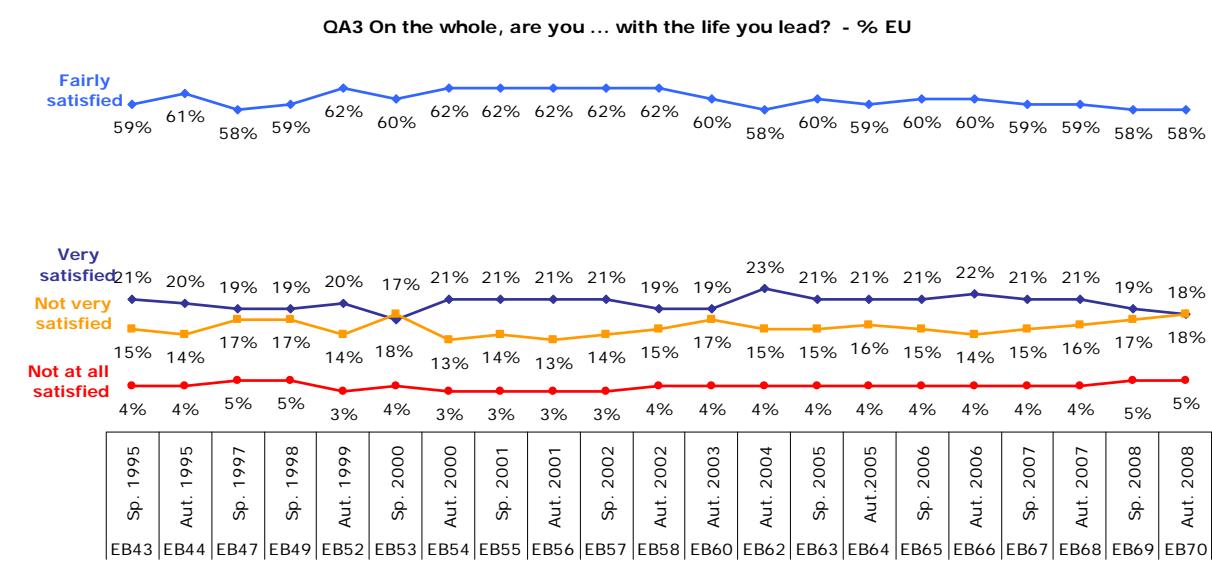
- 1) Personal aspects:** the extent to which European citizens are satisfied with the life they lead, their financial situation and job situation, their future expectations for life in general, as well as for their financial situation and job situation, and their main concerns.
- 2) Social and societal aspects:** the social experiences of European Union citizens, examined via numerous aspects linked to the quality of life: the area where they live, the cost of living, the affordability of housing and energy; opinions regarding certain social benefits, the views of citizens on the co-existence of people from different cultural and religious backgrounds, and poverty. Finally, this chapter will look at the question of the environment.
- 3) Economic aspects:** how Europeans perceive the economic situation at national, European and world levels, as well as their opinion of the employment situation at national level; future expectations in these areas.
- 4) Political aspects:** the perception of the direction followed by the European Union and at national level, as well as levels of trust in national institutions.

1. PERSONAL ASPECTS

1.1. The personal situation of Europeans at the current time

- The vast majority of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead -

The vast majority of European Union citizens are satisfied with the life they lead³ (76%). However, this indicator continues to decline, following the deterioration noted in spring 2008 (-1). On the other hand, almost one in four citizens (23%) are dissatisfied, which is the highest level in ten years.



The level of satisfaction varies in accordance with the socio-demographic characteristics of the people polled. Thus, the youngest Europeans are more likely to be satisfied with the life they lead (85% of those in the 15-24 age group versus 73% of those aged 55 or over).

The level of satisfaction also tends to increase with the respondent's level of education: 84% of the people polled who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond are satisfied with the life they lead compared with 67% of those who left school before the age of 16.

³ QA3 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

The standard of living is, logically, a predominant factor in determining whether or not respondents are satisfied with the life they lead: almost nine out of ten managers (88%) are satisfied with their life versus 75% of manual workers, 81% of white-collar employees and just over half (55%) of unemployed people.

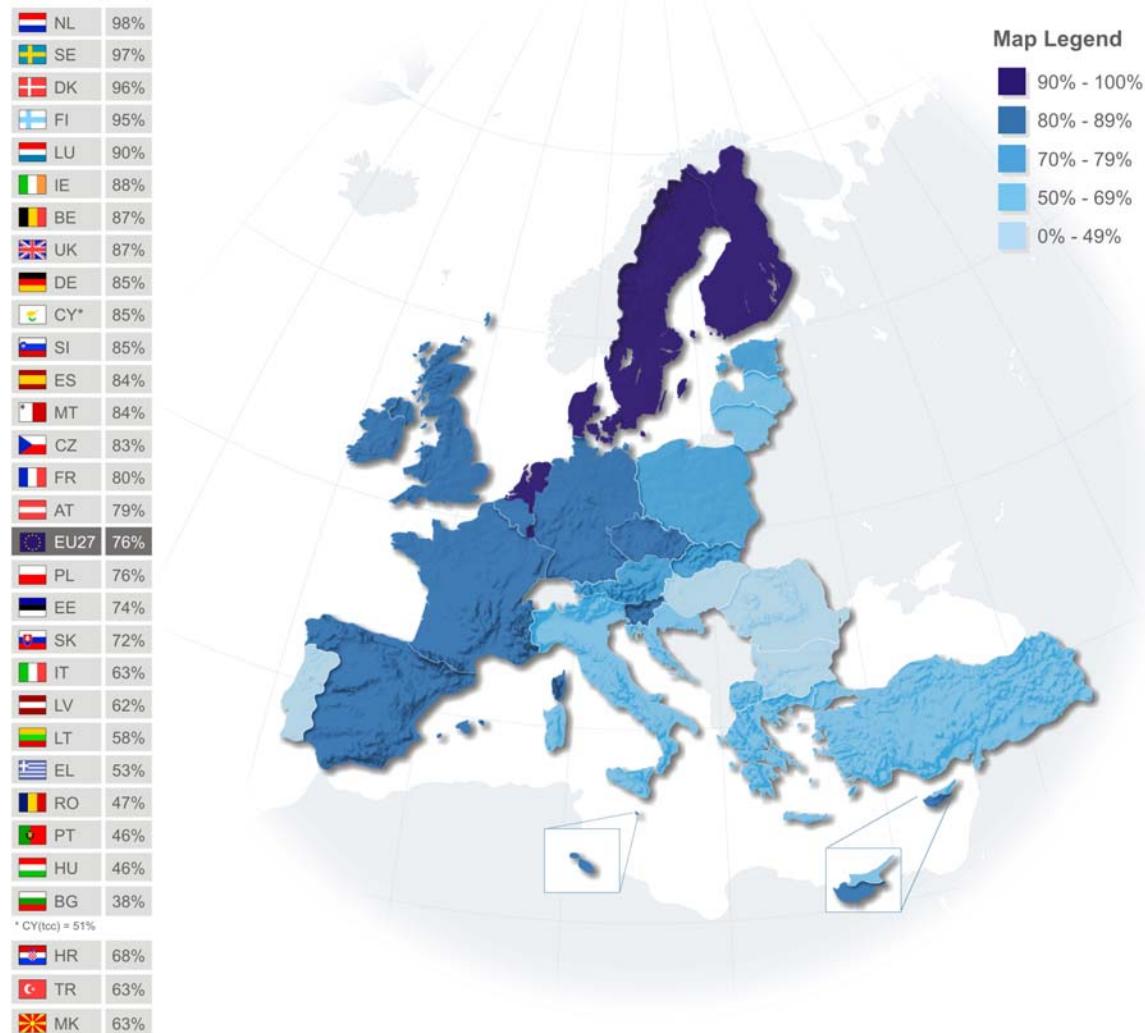
QA3 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied
EU27	18%	58%	18%	5%
Age				
15-24	24%	61%	12%	3%
25-39	17%	60%	18%	4%
40-54	16%	59%	19%	5%
55 +	18%	55%	20%	7%
Education (End of)				
15-	14%	53%	24%	8%
16-19	15%	60%	19%	5%
20+	24%	60%	13%	3%
Still studying	28%	60%	10%	2%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	18%	61%	17%	4%
Managers	24%	64%	10%	2%
Other white collars	18%	63%	15%	3%
Manual workers	15%	60%	19%	5%
House persons	19%	56%	19%	5%
Unemployed	8%	47%	34%	11%
Retired	17%	55%	20%	8%
Students	28%	60%	10%	2%

Levels of satisfaction also vary significantly from one country to another, illustrating the existence of real geographical variations in the way in which citizens perceive living conditions. Almost all respondents in the Netherlands (98%) and in the Nordic countries (97% of respondents in Sweden, 96% in Denmark and 95% in Finland) are satisfied with the life they lead, as are 90% of citizens in Luxembourg. On the other hand, in the two new Member States, as well as in Portugal and Hungary, a majority of respondents are dissatisfied: almost 60% of respondents in Bulgaria, as well as just over half of citizens in Hungary, Portugal (54% in both countries) and Romania (51%) are dissatisfied.

Question: QA3. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

Answers: Very satisfied + Fairly satisfied



A majority of citizens in the candidate countries are satisfied with the life they lead: this is the opinion of 68% of respondents in Croatia and 63% of inhabitants of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and of Turkey.

Changes in the level of satisfaction with the personal situation vary considerably from one State to another. For example, Wave 70 reveals a sharp deterioration for this indicator in Greece, where the proportion of satisfied respondents has declined by 12 points since last spring. It has also fallen by 6 points in Romania and Portugal and by 5 points in Cyprus and Luxembourg. Nevertheless, on the same question, the proportion of satisfied respondents has increased in some countries, though these gains are smaller than the losses.

The proportion of satisfied respondents has increased by 4 percentage points in Turkey (where the percentage of interviewees satisfied with the life they lead has recovered slightly following the sharp decline recorded during the last wave), by 3 points in Slovakia and Germany, and by 2 points in Sweden, the Netherlands and France.

The table below shows changes in the satisfaction index, that is to say the difference between the total level of satisfaction and the total level of dissatisfaction. This index confirms even more eloquently the extent to which the indicator has deteriorated over the last six months.

QA3 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

Main evolution of the satisfaction index*

		EB69	EB70	Diff.
	EU27	+55	+53	-2
	TR	+21	+30	+9
	DE	+64	+70	+6
	SK	+38	+44	+6
	:	:	:	
	CY	+80	+70	-10
	RO	+6	-4	-10
	PT	+4	-8	-12
	EL	+30	+6	-24

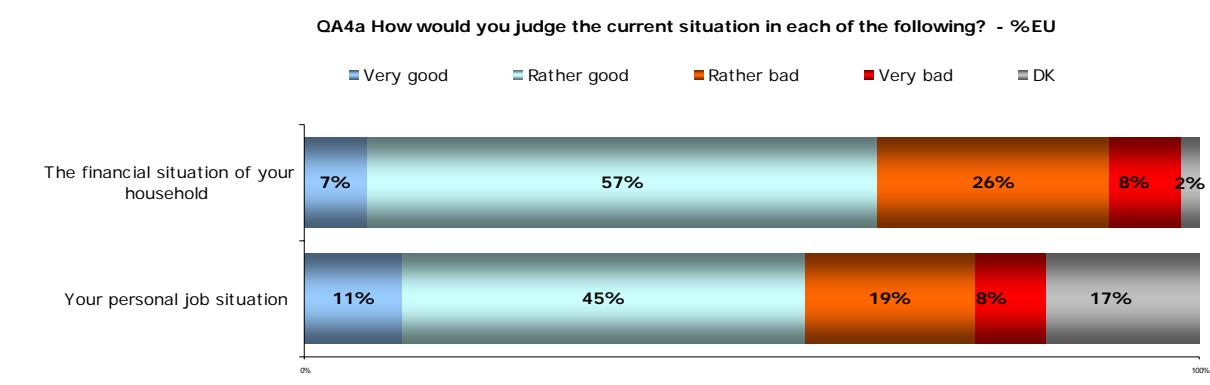
*Difference between "satisfied" and total "Not satisfied".

1.2. Opinions about the current situation

1.2.1. Financial and job situations

- Europeans remain positive about their personal economic situation -

Despite an extremely difficult world economic context, Europeans tend to be positive about their **personal financial situation**⁴: 64% are positive about the financial situation of their household and 56% consider that their current job situation is good.



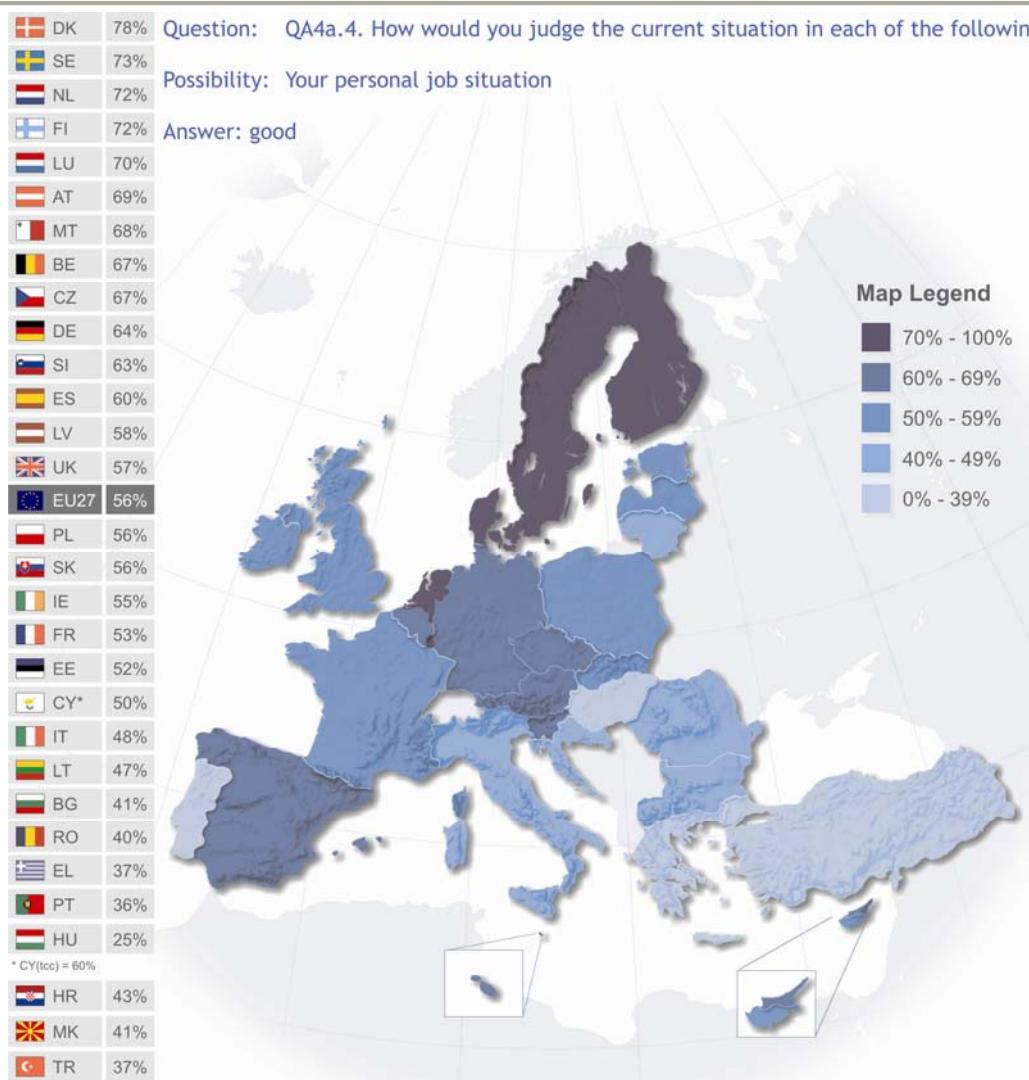
The household financial situation is seen as extremely positive in the Netherlands and the Nordic countries, where it is judged favourably by approximately nine out of ten citizens: 92% of respondents in the Netherlands, 91% in Sweden, 89% in Finland and 86% in Denmark. However, the results by country illustrate once again the existence of a geographical divide in the perception of living conditions. Citizens in Southern and Eastern European countries are the least positive in this regard. The situation is seen as being particularly difficult in Hungary, where almost three-quarters of the population consider that the financial situation of their household is poor (73%). This opinion is also shared by 68% of respondents in Portugal, 62% in Bulgaria and by just over half of respondents in Greece and Romania (54% and 53% respectively).

In the candidate countries, a majority of respondents are negative about the financial situation of their household in Turkey (53%) while opinions are clearly divided in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

⁴ QA4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following: your personal job situation; the financial situation of your household?

An examination of the socio-demographic characteristics of the people polled reveals some variations on this question. Men (67%), the youngest respondents (67%) and those who stayed the longest in full time education (76%) are, once again, more positive about their personal economic situation.

The same geographical division (Nordic countries/Southern and Eastern European countries) is apparent in respondents' evaluations of their **personal job situation**. Thus, levels of satisfaction are particularly high in Denmark (78%), Sweden (73%), Finland (72%) and the Netherlands (72%). Citizens in Southern and Eastern Europe are again the least positive. A majority of interviewees are negative about their personal job situation in Hungary (54%) as are a very high proportion of respondents in Bulgaria (47%), Portugal (45%), Italy (42%) and Greece (40%).



Respondents in the candidate countries are negative about their personal job situation, especially in Turkey where just over half of citizens (51%) consider it to be poor.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some differences between the categories. In general, the level of satisfaction expressed by men (61%), interviewees aged between 25 and 39 (66%) and those who stayed the longest in full-time education (70%) is clearly above the European average (56%).

If we restrict our analysis to the answers given by respondents who are currently in employment⁵ it can be observed that the differences disappear as regards the gender (the level of satisfaction expressed by men and women who are working is almost identical) and age of respondents. On the other hand, these differences remain for the "level of education" variable, with a difference of almost 20 points between working respondents who studied up to the age of at least 20 and who are "satisfied" (81%) and those who left school before the age of 16 (62%).

Although the level of satisfaction remains very high in all job categories, the differences by level of education noted above among working people are mirrored in the answers given by senior managers, the group with the most positive perception of their personal job situation (with almost nine out of ten respondents considering it to be "good").

⁵ Respondents who work are: self-employed people, managers, other employees and manual workers.

QA4a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your personal job situation

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad
EU27	11%	45%	19%	8%
Sex				
Male	13%	48%	18%	7%
Female	10%	42%	19%	8%
Age				
15-24	11%	44%	17%	6%
25-39	13%	53%	22%	8%
40-54	12%	52%	23%	8%
55 +	10%	33%	15%	7%
Education (End of)				
15-	7%	35%	22%	12%
16-19	11%	46%	21%	8%
20+	18%	52%	15%	4%
Still studying	9%	41%	12%	4%
Education (End of) / working respondents				
15-	9%	53%	26%	9%
16-19	13%	58%	21%	5%
20+	20%	61%	14%	3%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	12%	57%	24%	5%
Managers	25%	60%	11%	2%
Other white collars	13%	61%	19%	5%
Manual workers	12%	57%	23%	6%
House persons	5%	37%	25%	11%
Unemployed	2%	19%	39%	31%
Retired	9%	27%	13%	8%
Students	9%	41%	12%	4%

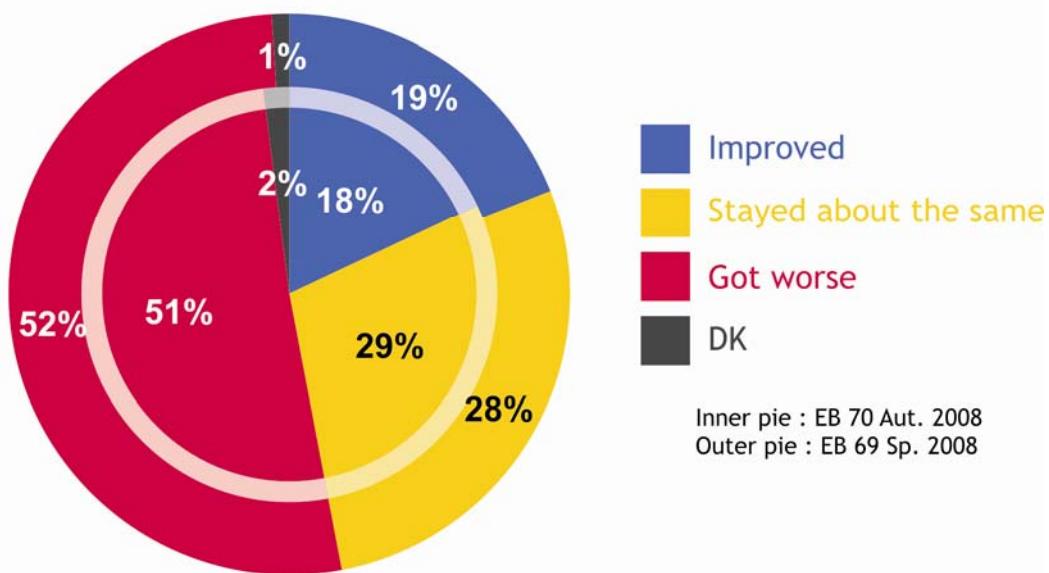
1.2.2. Focus on purchasing power in the European Union

To obtain an additional insight into the state of mind of Europeans in the context of the economic crisis, we have repeated the exercise carried out during the previous wave, by asking two specific questions on purchasing power. This focus on concrete economic aspects enables us to gain a better understanding of the difficulties facing EU27 citizens in their everyday life.

- A widespread feeling that purchasing power has declined -

In the first question, respondents were asked to compare their current purchasing power with the situation five years earlier⁶. The results obtained show that the majority of Europeans consider that their purchasing power has shrunk over the last five years (51%), while almost three out of ten citizens (29%) consider that it has stayed about the same and fewer than two in ten (18%) consider that it has improved. The general picture revealed by the answers is almost identical to that obtained last spring.

Question: QA20. Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

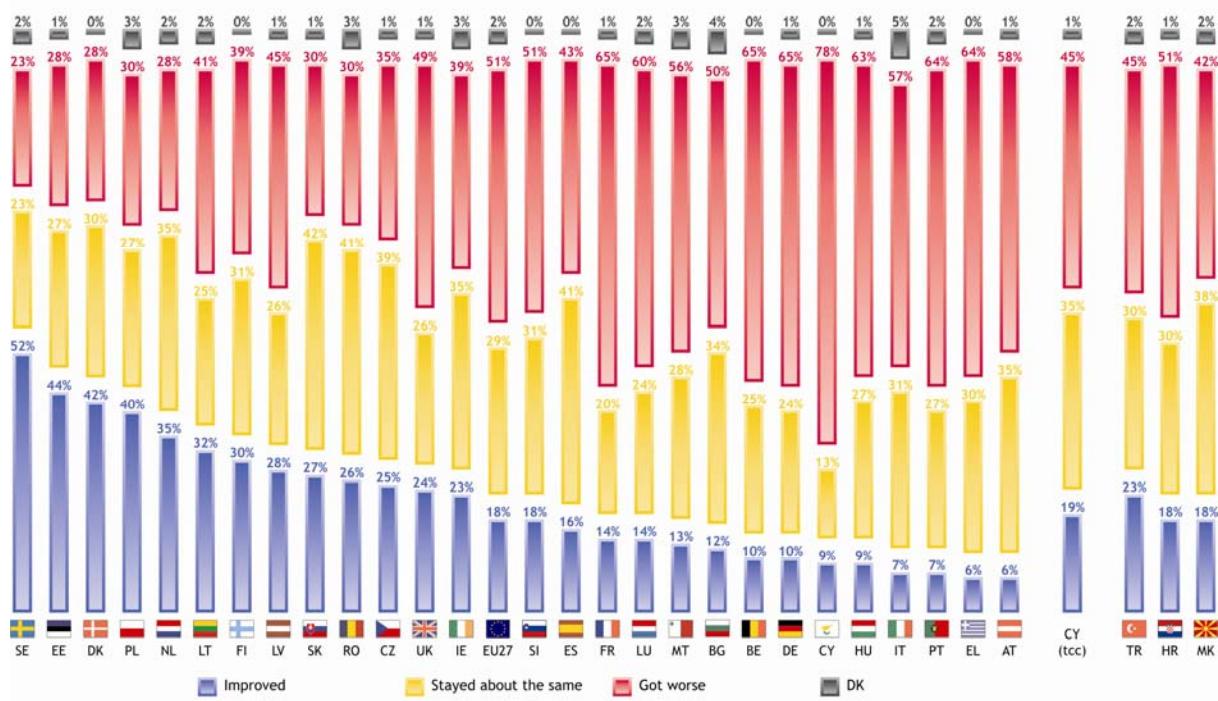


QA20 Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

Nevertheless, an analysis by country reveals a situation slightly different from that noted six months earlier. While six months earlier an absolute majority of respondents in three Member States considered that their purchasing power had improved over the last five years (Sweden, Denmark and Estonia), today Sweden (52%) is the only country where an absolute majority hold that opinion. In Estonia (44%), Denmark (42%), Poland (40%) and the Netherlands (35%), there is still fairly strong support for the view that the situation has improved since this view is shared by a relative majority of the people polled.

This means that at the current time a majority of citizens in nineteen of the 27 European Union Member States consider that their purchasing power has declined: the perception of a deterioration in purchasing power is particularly dramatic in Cyprus (78%) and remains equal to or higher than 60% in Germany (65%), Belgium (65%), France (65%), Greece (64%), Portugal (64%), Hungary (63%) and Luxembourg (60%).

Question: QA20. Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?



The answers recorded in the candidate countries are close to the European average. The majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (42%), Turkey (45%) and Croatia (51%) consider that their purchasing power has declined over the last five years.

QA20 Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

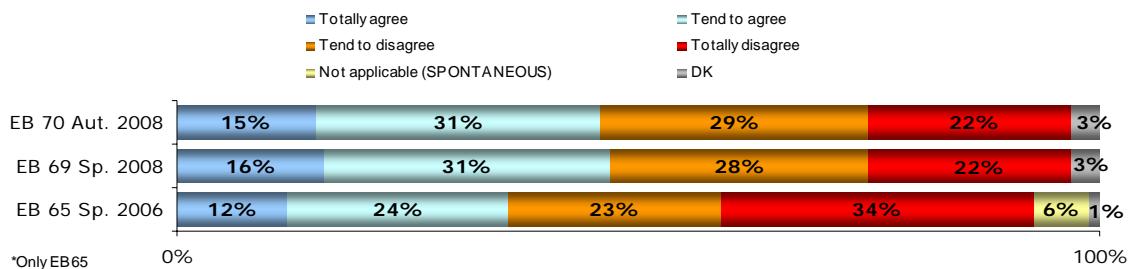
	Improved	Stayed about the same	Got worse	DK
EU27	18%	29%	51%	2%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	20%	32%	46%	2%
Managers	34%	29%	36%	1%
Other white collars	24%	29%	45%	2%
Manual workers	21%	26%	52%	1%
House persons	11%	31%	56%	2%
Unemployed	12%	20%	66%	2%
Retired	8%	30%	61%	1%
Students	28%	34%	33%	5%
Difficulties paying bills				
Agree	12%	24%	63%	1%
Disagree	25%	33%	41%	1%
Satis. life you lead				
Satisfied	22%	31%	45%	2%
Not satisfied	7%	22%	69%	2%

It will be seen that in all the socio-professional categories, the number of respondents who consider that their purchasing power has declined over the last five years is far higher than the number of those who take the opposite view. It is important to emphasise the extent to which those categories which are potentially more vulnerable in the current context, such as unemployed people (66%) and pensioners (61%), consider that their purchasing power has declined. Finally, even among Europeans who state that they do not struggle to pay their bills at the end of the month (this question is analysed in detail below) and those who are satisfied with their current life, a majority consider that their purchasing power has declined over the last five years (41% and 45% respectively).

Secondly, we asked citizens about the financial difficulties they may have: 46% of respondents stated that they had difficulties paying all their bills at the end of the month, while a small majority, 51%, said that this was not the case. The situation has changed only very slightly since the previous wave. Although this indicator showed significant changes between spring 2006 (EB65) and spring 2008 (EB69) (the number of people finding it hard to pay their bills at the end of the month increased by 11 points between those two Eurobarometer⁷ waves), the number of people who "totally agree" with the statement has decreased slightly in the current wave (-1 point). At the same time, there has been an increase in the proportion of "tend to disagree" answers.

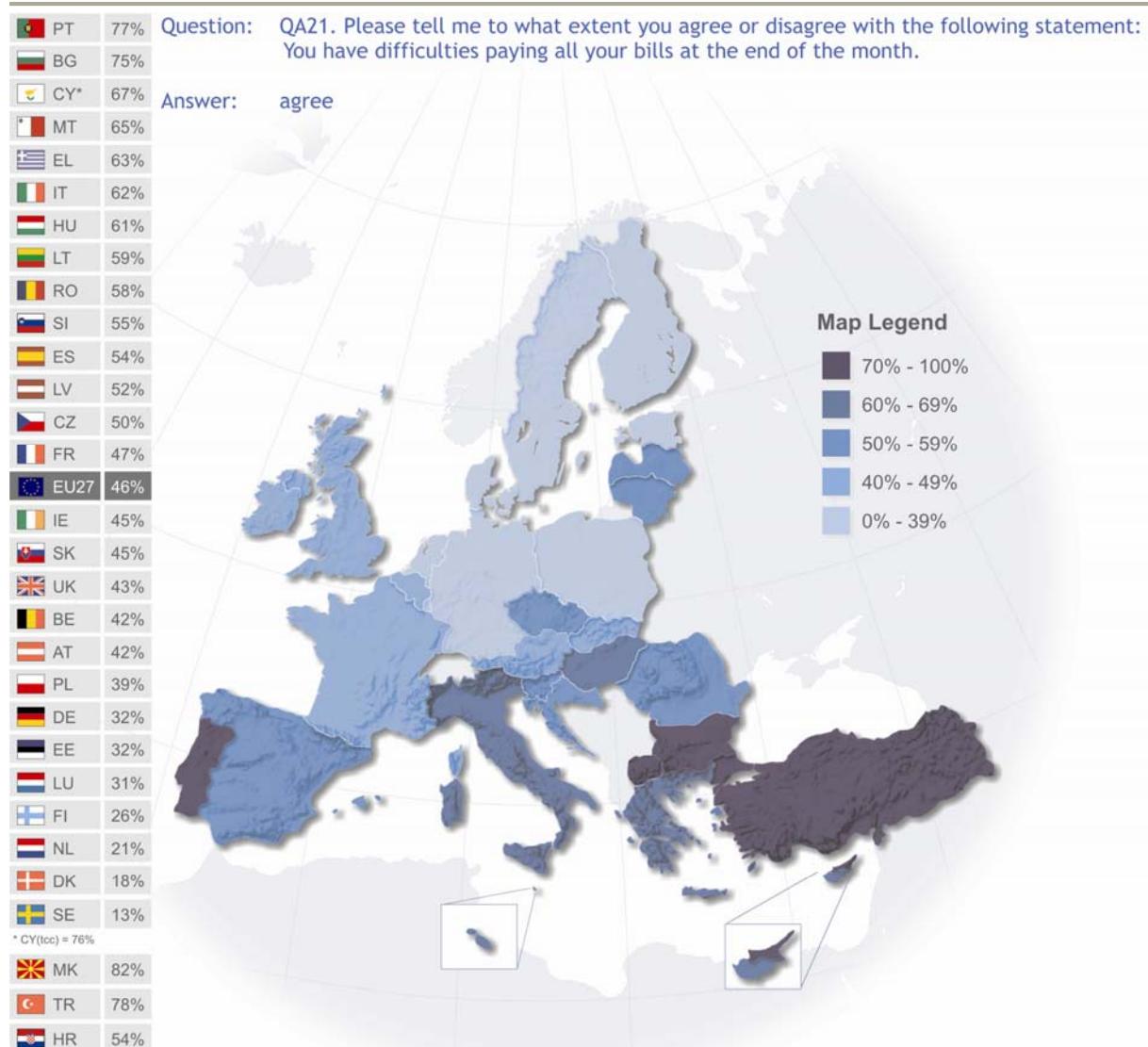
QA21 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You have difficulties paying all your bills at the end of the month.

- % EU



Once again, the map of answers by country reveals very marked differences between the Nordic countries and Southern and Eastern European Union countries.

⁷ QA21 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You have difficulties paying all your bills at the end of the month.



A majority of citizens in thirteen Member States have difficulties: Portugal (77%), Bulgaria (75%) and Cyprus (67%) are the countries with the highest proportions of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills at the end of the month. On the other hand, fewer than three out of ten respondents have financial difficulties in Finland (26%), the Netherlands (21%), Denmark (18%) and Sweden (13%).

These differences illustrate the considerable differences in living standards within the European Union, with on the one side Northern and Western European countries where households seem to be relatively less affected by the consequences of the economic crisis, and on the other side Southern and Eastern European countries where households seem to have more serious financial problems.

Similarly, in the three candidate countries, a majority of the people polled said that they were experiencing financial difficulties. Approximately eight out of ten respondents have such difficulties in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (82%) and Turkey (78%). While still representing a majority of respondents, this proportion falls to 54% in Croatia.

There are significant differences in accordance with the respondent's socio-demographic profile: the age when respondents completed their education and their job – often closely correlated factors as regards the standard of living of respondents – are important discriminants. Thus, respondents who left school at 15 or earlier (54%), manual workers (51%) and of course unemployed people (71%) find it harder than respondents who stayed longer in full-time education (35%) and managers (31%) to pay all their bills at the end of the month

1.3. Future expectations

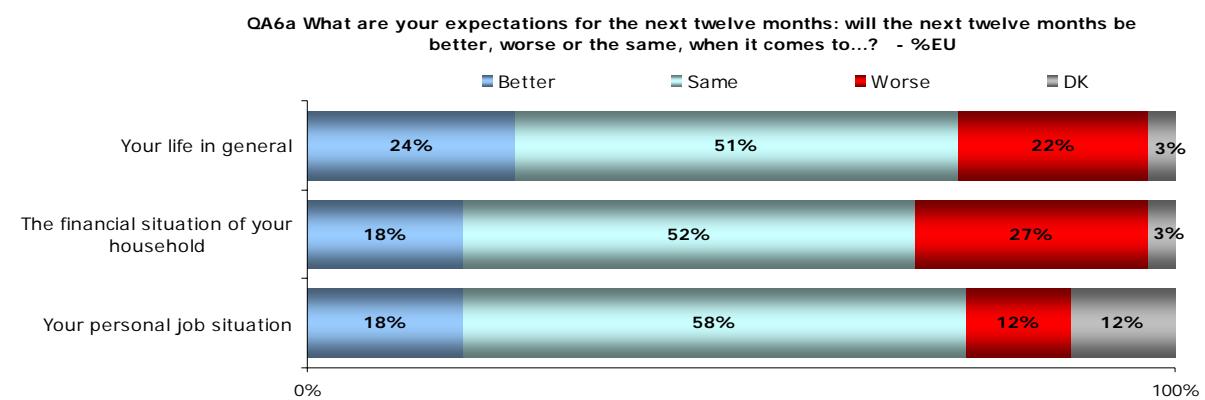
1.3.1. Personal prospects

Europeans are also asked at regular intervals to share their short-term expectations regarding their personal situation: expectations regarding their life in general, the financial situation of their household and their job situation.

- Increased pessimism regarding personal prospects -

The results reveal that expectations in all three areas of personal life have deteriorated and respondents are particularly pessimistic as regards their projected financial situation and job situation.

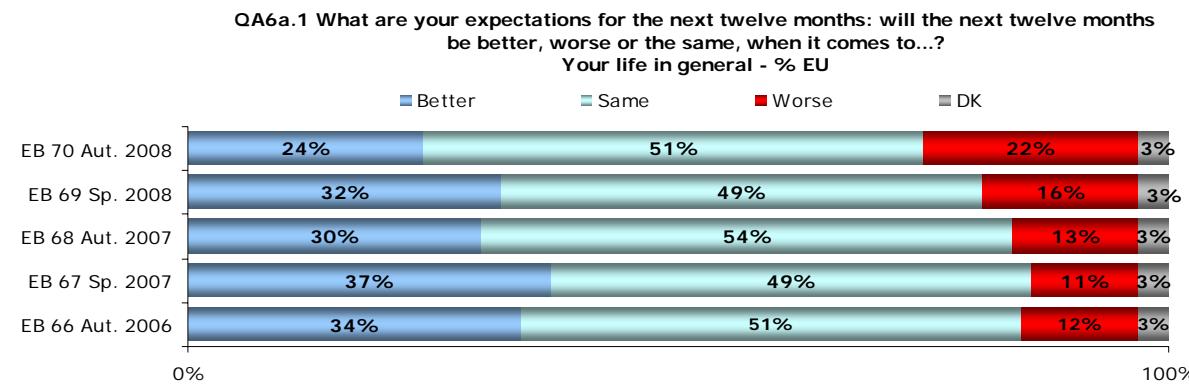
Although a majority of Europeans are currently satisfied with the life they lead, fewer than a quarter are confident about their personal prospects: only 24% expect an improvement over the next twelve months. However, half of respondents (51%) expect things to remain the same and finally 22% believe that life will become more difficult.⁸



The level of pessimism regarding short-term prospects has increased since spring 2008 (+ 6 percentage points). At the same time, optimism has fallen by 8 percentage points while the proportion of Europeans who do not expect their life to change during 2009 has increased by 2 percentage points.

⁸QA6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ...

1. Your life in general; 4. The financial situation of your household; 5. Your personal job situation;



On this question, there are variations in accordance with the socio-demographic characteristics of the people polled. The youngest and most educated respondents are once again the most confident: 45% of those in the 15-24 age group think that their life will get better over the next twelve months, compared with only 10% of those aged 55 or over who expect their situation to improve in the short term.

Similarly, 28% of respondents who studied up to the age of 20 or over are confident about the future while only 13% of those who left school before the age of 16 share their optimism.

It is also noteworthy that confidence increases with the number of people in the household. However, in all likelihood, this is the result of age, as the oldest respondents are more likely to live on their own.

QA6a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? - Your life in general

	Better	Same	Worse	DK
EU27	24%	51%	22%	3%
Age				
15-24	45%	40%	12%	3%
25-39	34%	45%	18%	3%
40-54	20%	52%	25%	3%
55+	10%	61%	26%	3%
Education (End of)				
15-	13%	56%	27%	4%
16-19	23%	51%	23%	3%
20+	28%	51%	18%	3%
Still studying	43%	44%	10%	3%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	27%	50%	20%	3%
Managers	27%	52%	19%	2%
Other white collars	27%	50%	20%	3%
Manual workers	28%	48%	21%	3%
House persons	19%	55%	23%	3%
Unemployed	31%	38%	26%	5%
Retired	9%	60%	27%	4%
Students	43%	44%	10%	3%
Household composition				
1	18%	54%	24%	4%
2	20%	53%	24%	3%
3	27%	51%	19%	3%
4+	29%	48%	20%	3%

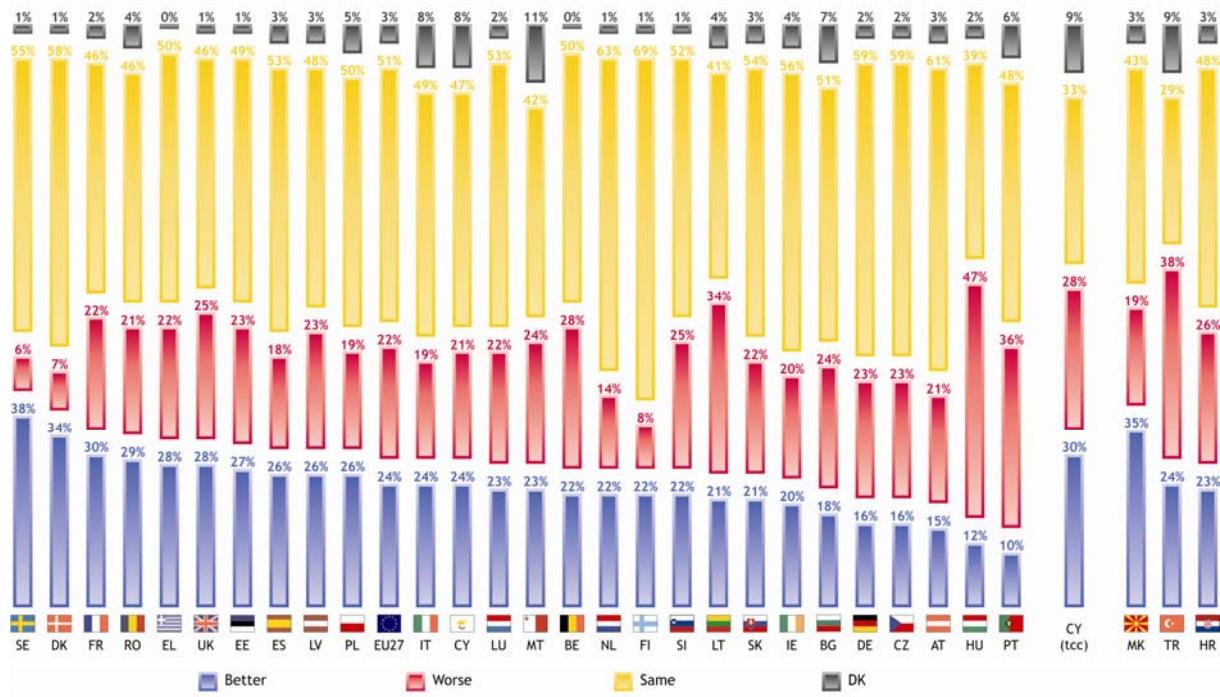
The results vary considerably between Member States. Almost four out of ten interviewees in Sweden (38%) and Denmark (36%), and 30% in France expect things to improve in the coming year. This optimism is shared by between 25% and 29% of respondents in Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Poland, Romania and the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, in seven Member States, negative forecasts easily outweigh positive projections: that is the case in Germany (23% versus 16% who are optimistic), Bulgaria (24% versus 18%), the Czech Republic (23% versus 16%) and Belgium (28% versus 22%). The level of pessimism is even more clear-cut in Lithuania (34%) and Portugal (36%), where more than a third of the people polled think that their life will become more difficult in the near future (compared with 21% and 10% respectively who take the opposite view). Finally, expectations are particularly pessimistic in Hungary, where almost half of respondents (47%) expect their life to become more difficult over the coming year, compared with only 12% who are optimistic.

In the candidate countries, the majority of respondents in Croatia (48%) and four out of ten respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (43%) expect things to stay the same, while only 29% of respondents in Turkey share their opinion. The latter are very pessimistic about their personal life over the next twelve months: 38% expect things to get worse, compared with 19% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 26% in Croatia.

Question: QA6a.1. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: Your life in general



An analysis of changes in the results reveals that optimism has declined everywhere in Europe, while pessimism has increased very sharply. This trend also affects the Nordic countries, which are comparatively more satisfied and traditionally more optimistic than the European Union on average. Thus, since spring 2008 (EB 69) the proportion of positive forecasts has fallen by 9 percentage points in Denmark, 11 percentage points in Finland and 12 percentage points in Sweden.

In total, the proportion of negative forecasts has increased in 24 of the 27 Member States, with a very significant downturn in expectations in Belgium, Ireland, Lithuania and the United Kingdom (+13 percentage points), as well as in Slovenia (+12), Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta (+11 in these three countries). It is to be noted that levels are stable in Bulgaria (24%) and Portugal (36%), and have declined in Italy (19%, - 2 points).

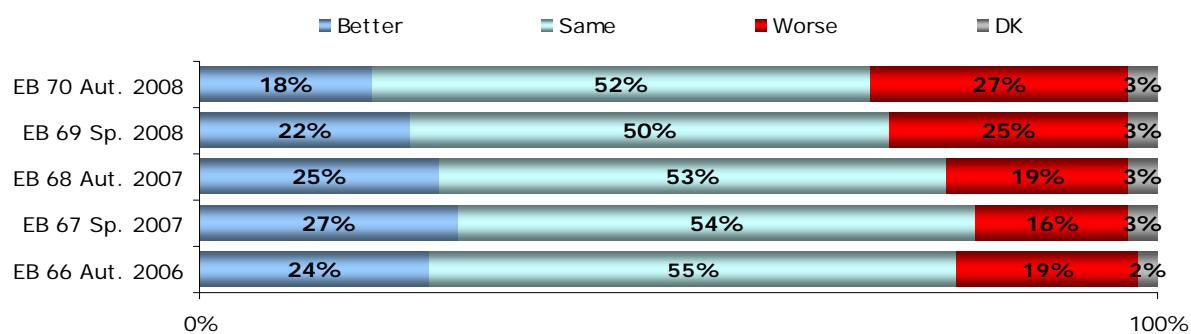
In the candidate countries, the proportion of negative forecasts has increased in Croatia (+6 points), but has fallen slightly in Turkey (-5) and is unchanged in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

1.3.2. Financial situation

Fewer than a fifth of Europeans consider that the financial situation of their household will improve over the coming year (18%), while just over half of them do not expect any change (52%). Finally, more respondents expect their financial situation to deteriorate (27%) rather than get better. This trend was noted for the first time in spring 2008.

A comparison of these results with the previous wave reveals a further deterioration in the outlook: confidence continues to fall and has lost 4 percentage points, while the number of respondents who consider that their financial situation will get worse over the next twelve months has increased by 2 points, as has the proportion of interviewees who consider that the situation is likely to remain the same (52% versus 50% in spring 2008).

QA6a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household - % EU



Once again, the youngest respondents seem to be far more confident than the oldest about the future: 31% of those aged between 15 and 24 and 28% of those in the 25-34 age group expect the financial situation of their household to improve in the near future, compared with 17% of those aged between 40 and 54 and 7% of those aged 55 or over. Moreover, respondents who stayed in full-time education beyond the age of 19 are considerably more optimistic than those who left school the earliest (22% versus 10%). There are few differences between the various occupational categories as regards the proportion of optimists. However manual workers (27%), and above all unemployed people (34%), are considerably more worried than managers (23%) regarding changes in the financial situation of their household over the next twelve months.

QA6a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? - The financial situation of your household

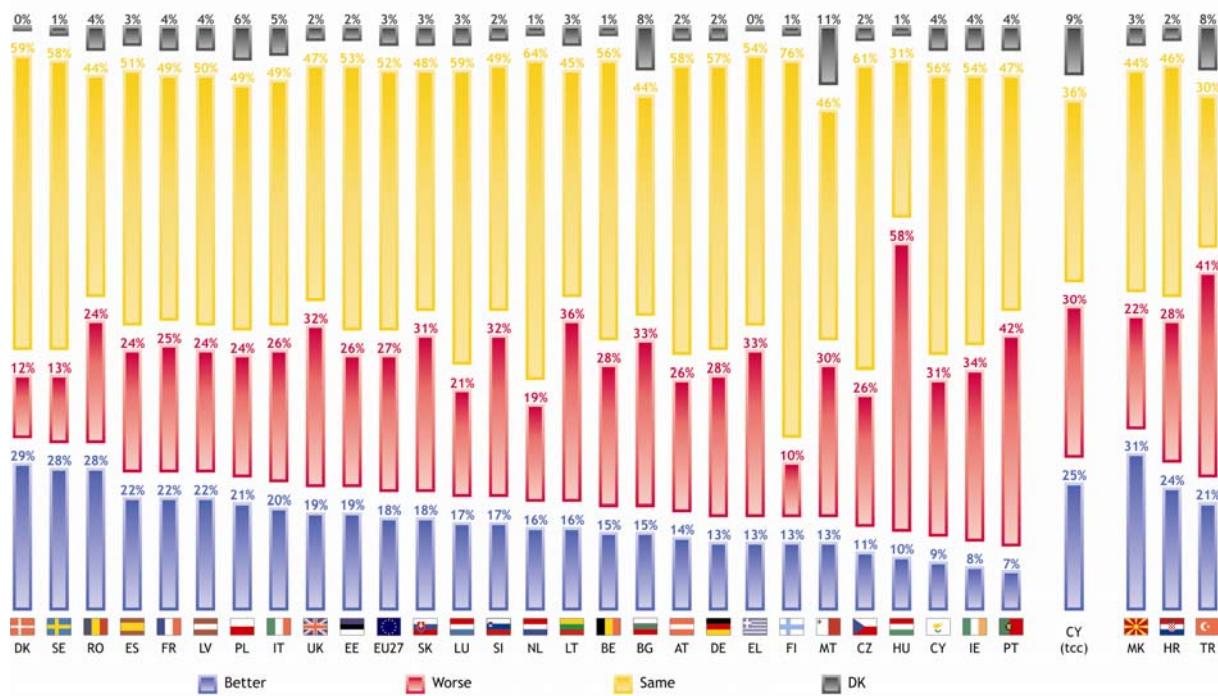
	Better	Same	Worse	DK
EU27	18%	52%	27%	3%
Age				
15-24	31%	47%	17%	5%
25-39	28%	45%	24%	3%
40-54	17%	50%	30%	3%
55 +	7%	59%	32%	2%
Education (End of)				
15-	10%	53%	34%	3%
16-19	19%	49%	29%	3%
20+	22%	53%	23%	2%
Still studying	27%	52%	15%	6%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	22%	50%	26%	2%
Managers	22%	53%	23%	2%
Other white collars	23%	50%	24%	3%
Manual workers	23%	48%	27%	2%
House persons	16%	50%	31%	3%
Unemployed	23%	37%	34%	6%
Retired	6%	59%	33%	2%
Students	27%	52%	15%	6%

While an analysis by country once again reveals significant differences between Member States, it highlights above all, as a common characteristic, the weight of gloomy forecasts in comparison with optimistic ones: the difference between favourable and unfavourable forecasts is negative in 23 Member States. There are only four countries in which the proportion of optimists exceeds the proportion of respondents who expect the financial situation of their household to deteriorate: this is the case for just under three out of ten citizens in Romania and Sweden (28% each) and in Denmark (29%). It is also the case in Finland (13%). It should be noted that six months ago this was the prevailing trend in 15 of the 27 Member States.

On the other hand levels of confidence are at their lowest in Portugal and in particular in Hungary. In these countries, 42% and 58% of respondents respectively are pessimistic about the outlook for the financial situation of their household. The outlook is also seen as gloomy by three out of ten respondents, or more, in Malta (30%), Cyprus and Slovakia (31%, for both countries), the United Kingdom and Slovenia (32% each), Greece and Bulgaria (33% each), Ireland (34%) and Lithuania (36%).

Question: QA6a.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The financial situation of your household



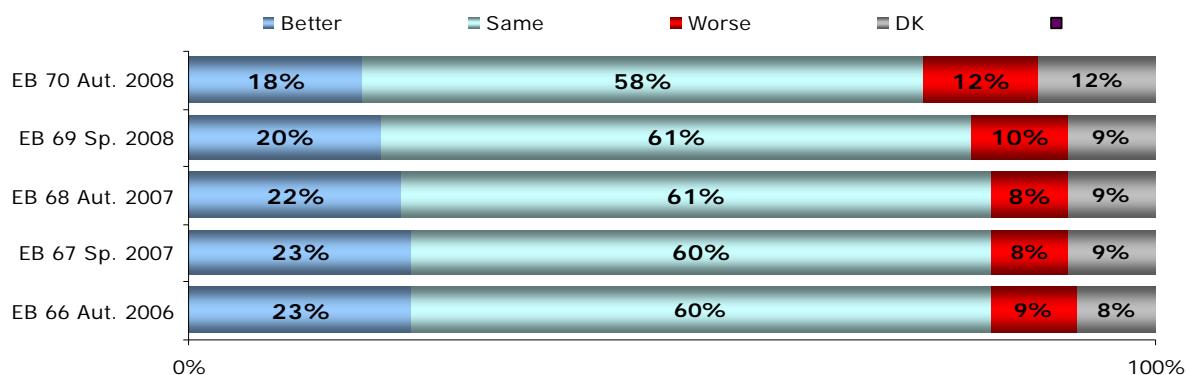
Respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are relatively more optimistic than citizens of the other candidate countries: 31% of them consider that the financial situation of their household will improve over the next twelve months compared with 24% of respondents in Croatia and 21% in Turkey. The latter are the most pessimistic about the outlook for their personal finances with 41% expecting things to get worse. 46% of respondents in Croatia do not expect any change.

1.3.3. The job situation

Just under six out of ten Europeans expect their job situation to remain the same over the next twelve months (58%), while a fifth expect it to improve (18%) and a small proportion (12%) expect that it will deteriorate.

In comparison with the figures recorded in spring 2008, the proportion of people polled who consider that their job situation will improve and the proportion of respondents who expect things to remain the same have fallen by 2 and 3 percentage points respectively; on the other hand, the proportion of respondents who expect things to get worse has increased by 2 percentage points.

QA6a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation - % EU



The youngest and most educated respondents are once again more likely to be confident about their future job situation. A third of respondents in the 15 to 24 age group (36%) are optimistic compared with only 4% of those aged 55 or over.

An analysis by occupational category reveals a certain level of optimism about job prospects which is shared by almost three out of ten unemployed people (28%), as well as by more than a fifth of managers (24%), white collar employees and self-employed people (23% each) and manual workers (21%).

QA6a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

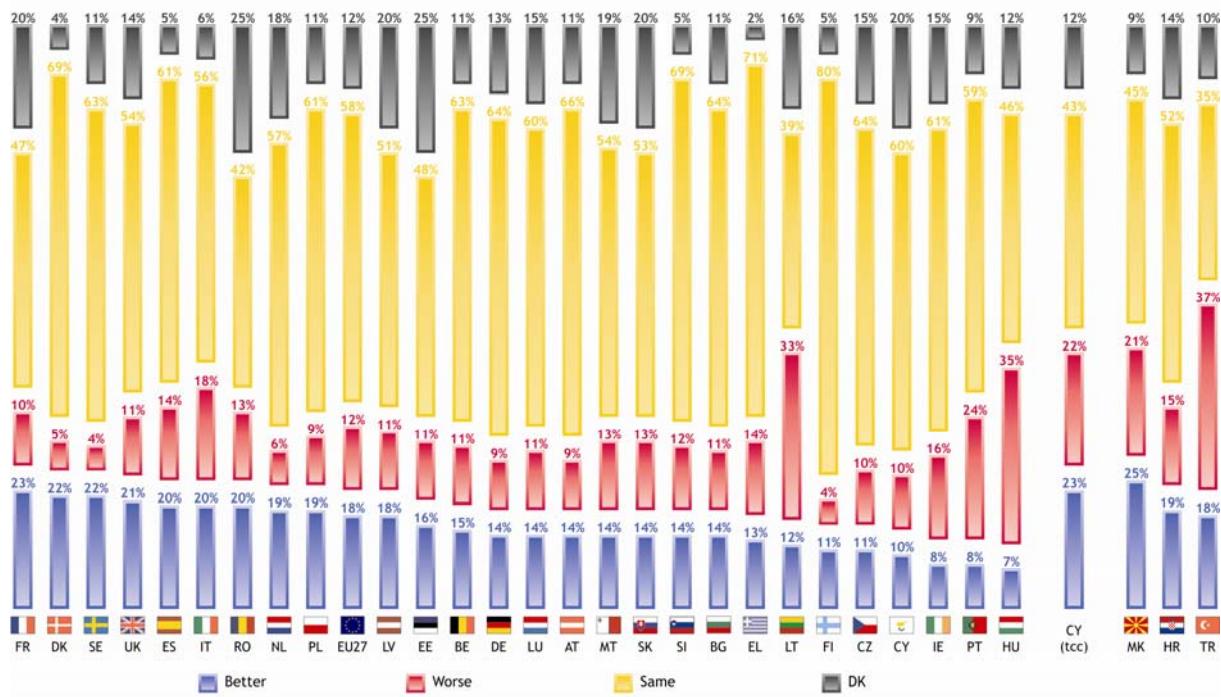
Your personal job situation

	Better	Same	Worse	DK
EU27	18%	58%	12%	12%
Age				
15-24	36%	42%	9%	13%
25-39	27%	54%	14%	5%
40-54	16%	62%	17%	5%
55 +	4%	64%	9%	23%
Education (End of)				
15-	7%	62%	14%	17%
16-19	17%	58%	14%	11%
20+	23%	58%	10%	9%
Still studying	33%	44%	6%	17%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	23%	58%	16%	3%
Managers	24%	61%	12%	3%
Other white collars	23%	60%	13%	4%
Manual workers	21%	59%	16%	4%
House persons	12%	64%	12%	12%
Unemployed	28%	36%	23%	13%
Retired	3%	62%	8%	27%
Students	33%	44%	6%	17%

Levels of confidence about job prospects are more mixed than six months earlier and at best are only as high as a fifth or just over a fifth of the population: that is the case in France (23%), Denmark (22%), Sweden (22%), the United Kingdom (21%) and Romania, Italy and Spain (20% respectively). Portugal, and to an even greater extent, Lithuania and Hungary stand out by the high proportion of respondents who are pessimistic: this is the case for 24%, 33% and 35% of the interviewees respectively, i.e. 12 points, 21 points and 23 points above the European Union average.

Question: QA6a.5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: Your personal job situation



As regards the candidate countries, the majority of respondents in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (52% and 45% respectively) expect things to stay the same over the next twelve months. Just over a third of respondents in Turkey (35%) expressed a similar opinion, while a like proportion (37%) expect their job situation to deteriorate; the majority of citizens in Turkey are therefore pessimistic.

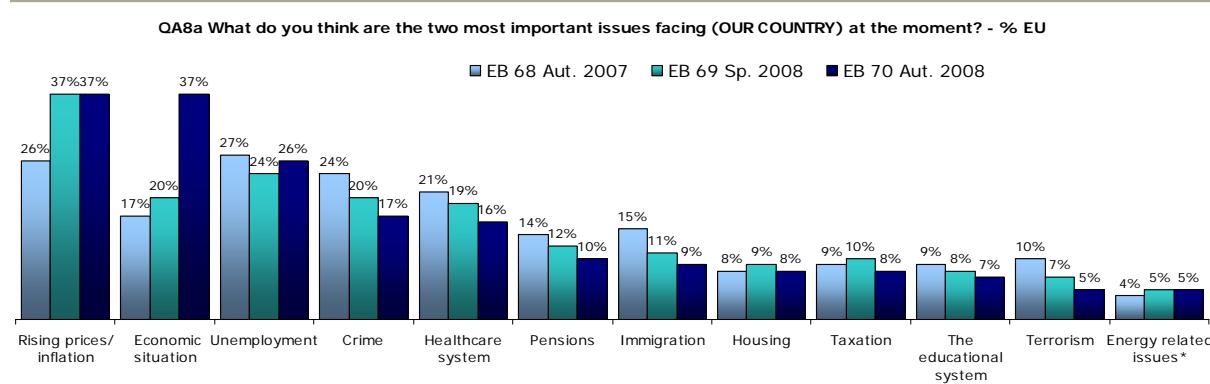
In fact, **we can talk of an “economic feel-bad factor” which now affects aspects of the personal situation of citizens, even if it does not affect all countries.**

As regards life in general, the state of mind is now more negative than six months ago throughout the European Union.

1.4. The concerns of European citizens

- Inflation and the economic situation have replaced unemployment as the leading concern of Europeans for their country -

The “economic feel-bad factor” referred to earlier in this report also figures prominently in the concerns of Europeans: **in autumn 2008, rising prices/inflation and the economic situation were the two most frequently mentioned national concerns⁹.**



*Only for the wave EB 70 Aut. 2008

The gloomy economic situation has perceptibly shaped changes in opinions in recent months. Inflation, which was the main concern in spring 2008, has been joined by the economic situation in autumn 2008 (37% each). These two subjects are now the immediate concerns of Europeans, dethroning fears about unemployment and crime, the latter now being less frequently mentioned. **Compared with the results obtained six months earlier, the proportion of respondents mentioning the economic situation has increased by 17 points and the proportion of interviewees mentioning inflation, which had increased by 11 points between autumn 2007 and spring 2008, has remained at the same level in autumn 2008.**

In fourteen Member States, **inflation** is the main national concern. It was mentioned by more than half of respondents in Austria (61%), Latvia (59%), Slovenia (57%), Bulgaria and Lithuania (56% each), but on the other hand it was mentioned by fewer than a fifth of respondents in the Netherlands (18%), Denmark (12%) and Sweden (8%).

⁹ QA8a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

Since spring 2008, the extent to which **inflation** is seen as one of the two most important issues has changed: Cyprus (+18 points) is the only country to have recorded an increase in excess of ten points in the proportion of respondents considering that **inflation/rising prices** is an important problem at national level. On the other hand, the score for inflation/rising prices has fallen by at least ten points in Slovenia (-14), Latvia (-12) and France (-10).

The **economic situation** is the main national concern in nine Member States. The Netherlands comes in first place (64%), followed some way back by Greece (51%) and Estonia (50%), while Malta (18%) and Finland (16%) bring up the rear.

Since spring 2008, the percentage of respondents who consider that the **economic situation** is an important problem at national level has increased by at least ten points in 19 of the 27 Member States. The biggest increases were recorded in the Netherlands (+42 points), followed by Denmark (+32) and Sweden (+30).

Compared with the European average, there are significant differences in national priorities in the three candidate countries. The most frequently mentioned issue in Croatia is **crime**, which was mentioned by 62% of interviewees; **terrorism¹⁰** is the main national concern in Turkey (mentioned by almost seven out of ten respondents) while **unemployment** is the main concern in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60%).

Inflation, the economic situation and, to a lesser extent, **unemployment**: Europeans' main concerns revolve around the economy: inflation, the economic situation in general and unemployment. However, there are substantial differences from one country to another.

¹⁰ For the full results by country, readers should consult the tables annexed to this report.

QA8a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Rising prices\ inflation	Economic situation	Unemployment	Crime	Healthcare system	Pensions	Immigration	Housing	Taxation	The educational system	Energy related issues	Terrorism
EU27	37%	37%	26%	17%	16%	10%	9%	8%	8%	7%	5%	5%
BE	43%	45%	19%	12%	3%	13%	12%	9%	12%	3%	12%	2%
BG	56%	29%	17%	30%	17%	15%	1%	1%	4%	6%	7%	1%
CZ	44%	25%	17%	26%	28%	18%	5%	7%	5%	4%	6%	2%
DK	12%	38%	6%	33%	36%	3%	17%	3%	4%	12%	6%	11%
DE	42%	34%	24%	11%	21%	12%	5%	1%	9%	17%	9%	3%
EE	45%	50%	20%	22%	13%	8%	1%	2%	9%	5%	7%	1%
EL	40%	51%	35%	19%	10%	9%	5%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
ES	28%	44%	45%	8%	3%	3%	13%	19%	3%	3%	0%	14%
FR	41%	38%	35%	14%	8%	14%	7%	15%	5%	6%	3%	3%
IE	28%	39%	34%	22%	38%	3%	4%	6%	6%	7%	2%	1%
IT	44%	39%	27%	15%	6%	6%	11%	2%	16%	5%	3%	3%
CY	46%	30%	7%	25%	8%	6%	11%	17%	6%	3%	3%	1%
LV	59%	45%	26%	17%	12%	16%	1%	3%	6%	5%	4%	0%
LT	56%	34%	14%	20%	14%	8%	3%	7%	12%	7%	15%	1%
LU	49%	30%	20%	11%	6%	5%	8%	27%	4%	19%	4%	3%
HU	42%	45%	40%	11%	19%	11%	1%	2%	9%	3%	9%	0%
MT	41%	18%	14%	8%	4%	3%	48%	6%	8%	2%	28%	1%
NL	18%	64%	4%	26%	25%	5%	11%	6%	2%	13%	5%	6%
AT	61%	30%	21%	8%	13%	11%	12%	2%	9%	8%	5%	4%
PL	36%	24%	21%	11%	43%	16%	3%	7%	5%	4%	5%	1%
PT	44%	35%	43%	16%	11%	10%	2%	4%	10%	4%	1%	2%
RO	48%	35%	11%	17%	19%	13%	5%	11%	9%	7%	4%	3%
SI	57%	29%	16%	10%	12%	22%	3%	10%	9%	4%	3%	1%
SK	46%	29%	26%	17%	26%	15%	1%	10%	4%	5%	6%	2%
FI	36%	16%	21%	14%	39%	12%	4%	5%	9%	7%	16%	1%
SE	8%	43%	38%	16%	25%	6%	8%	2%	5%	18%	8%	1%
UK	21%	34%	16%	34%	10%	7%	23%	14%	7%	4%	8%	9%
HR	33%	35%	33%	62%	5%	15%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
TR	16%	32%	51%	5%	4%	1%	1%	0%	2%	5%	1%	68%
MK	31%	41%	60%	26%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	2%	5%	2%

The three highest results per country are shown in bold, while the lowest results per country are shown in italics. The grey rectangles show the highest results per item while the rectangles with black borders show the lowest results per item.

Unemployment, which is in third place in the European average (26%), is the most widespread concern in Spain (45%) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60%); it was the second most frequently mentioned subject in Portugal (43%), Sweden (38%) and Turkey (51%). In addition, increases of at least ten points were recorded in Ireland (+19), Sweden and Spain (+18), and Latvia (+11). On the other hand, in Germany the score for this item has fallen by 11 points since the previous wave.

The **healthcare system** is the main concern in Poland (43%) and Finland (39%), and the second most important concern in Ireland (38%), Denmark (36%) and the Czech Republic (28%). It comes in fifth place at European level, with a score of 16%.

Finally, a certain number of distinctive characteristics are noteworthy. The perception of the risk of **terrorism** is now predominant in Turkey (68%, +24 points), but has fallen significantly in Spain (14%, -17 percentage points). **Immigration** is the main concern in Malta (48%) and stands in third place in the United Kingdom (23%). In the latter country, **crime** ranks jointly with the economic situation as the main concern (34% for both subjects). Crime is also the main concern in Croatia (62%) and obtained the second highest score in Bulgaria (30%) and the Netherlands (26%).

The other issues on which Europeans were polled obtained less than 10% of replies at European level (10% as regards pensions). It should be noted however that **housing**, **which obtained an average score of 9%**, was mentioned by almost three out of ten respondents in Luxembourg and by two out of ten interviewees in Spain.

Finally, 19% of respondents in Sweden mentioned **protecting the environment** as one of the two main issues facing their country, compared with a European Union average of 4%, while 28% of citizens in Malta mentioned **energy-related issues**, compared with a European average of 5%.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some variations. For example, a third of the youngest respondents mentioned **unemployment** as one of the two main issues facing their country (32% of those aged 15 to 24 versus 26% in the 25-39 age group) while a fifth of the oldest respondents mentioned **crime** (21% of those aged 55 or over, versus 16% of those aged 15 to 24 and 13% of the 25-39 age group). Logically, 44% of unemployed people are particularly concerned about **unemployment** (in first place, with a clear lead over **inflation**, which is in second place in this category, with a score of 36%, up by 2 points since the previous wave). On the other hand, this item was mentioned by 29% of manual workers, 25% of employees and 20% of managers.

Even if certain trends persist, there has been a reduction in differences by ideological positions concerning, for example, issues relating to crime or immigration, or social issues such as unemployment and education. There is a consensus among those on the left and right of the political spectrum regarding the economy and inflation.

QA8a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? ? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Rising prices\ inflation	Economic situation	Unemployment
EU27	37%	37%	26%
Age			
15-24	35%	35%	32%
25-39	39%	40%	26%
40-54	38%	40%	27%
55 +	35%	32%	23%
Education (End of)			
15-	40%	30%	29%
16-19	40%	37%	26%
20+	31%	42%	22%
Still studying	34%	38%	28%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	38%	45%	20%
Managers	29%	43%	20%
Other white collars	38%	44%	25%
Manual workers	41%	36%	29%
House persons	40%	35%	25%
Unemployed	36%	35%	44%
Retired	36%	30%	23%
Students	34%	38%	28%

- Inflation and the economic situation are also the two most important issues currently facing Europeans personally -

For the first time, respondents were then asked to indicate the two most important issues facing them personally at the current time¹¹. The influence of the economic crisis is also obvious in the order in which they rank these personal concerns: rising prices/inflation tops the list (50%), followed a long way back by concerns about the economic situation (23%).

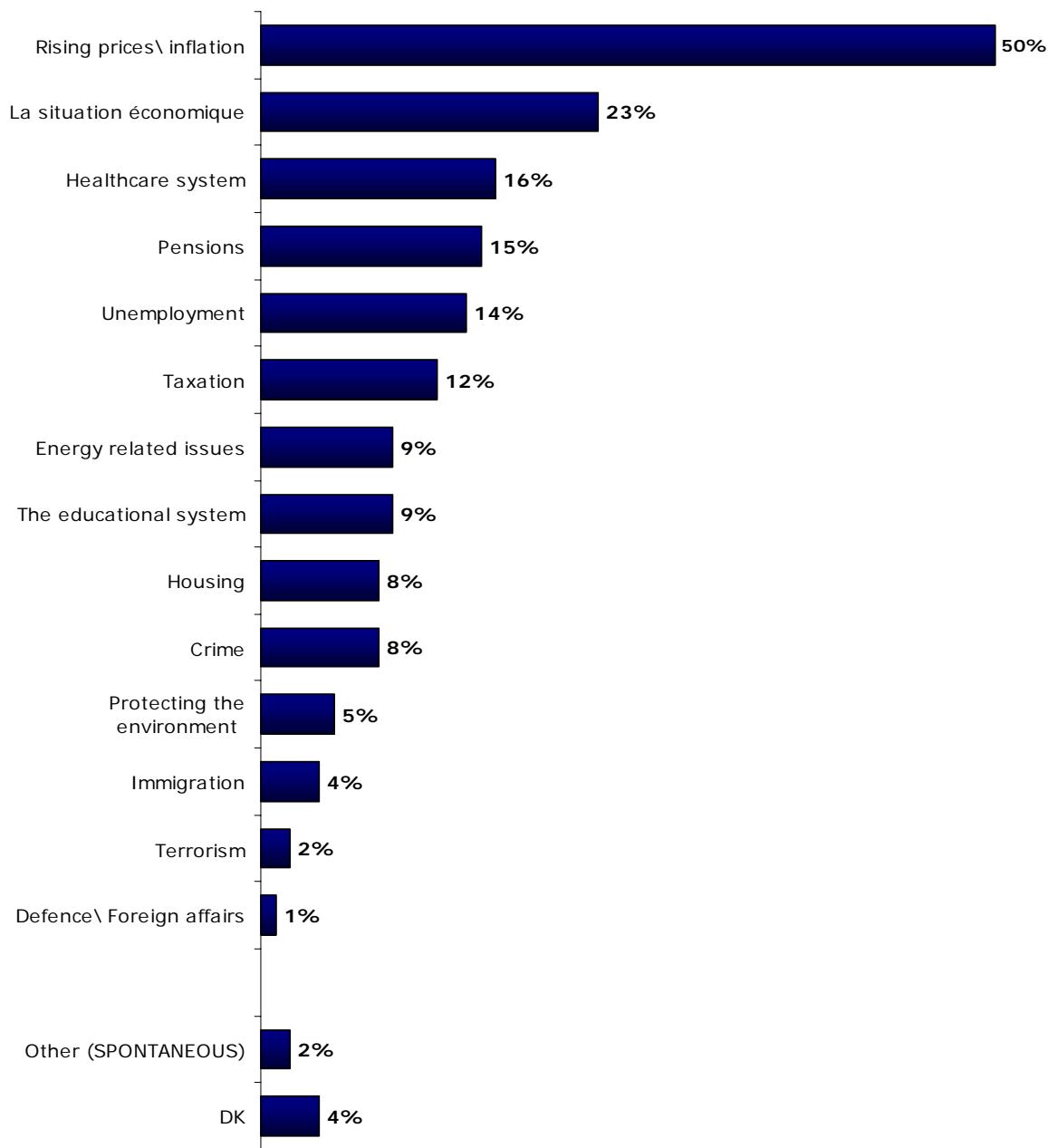
After these two subjects, the following concerns stand in second place at national level:

- **the healthcare system** in the Czech Republic (18%), Germany (20%), Slovakia (22%), Poland, Sweden (28% each) and Finland (29%);
- **pensions** in Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria and Slovenia. In Austria (18%) and Hungary (22%), this issue was mentioned as frequently as the economic situation;

¹¹ QA8b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment?

- 28% of respondents in the Netherlands are worried about the **education system**, which they mentioned as frequently as the economic situation and inflation;
- finally, **energy-related issues** are the second most important personal concern for respondents in Malta (31%).

QA8b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - % EU



A comparison between national and personal concerns confirms the predominance of economic factors in the answers of the people polled. **Inflation** was the most frequently mentioned issue both as a personal concern (50%) and as a national concern (37%): it is seen as by far the most serious problem facing respondents personally, because it has an indirect impact on everyday life. The **economic situation** is ranked in second place among the personal concerns of European citizens, but it is seen more as a national issue than as a personal concern (37% versus 23%). Similarly, **unemployment** is seen more as a national problem (26%) than as a personal problem (14%). On the other hand, several "social and societal" aspects are logically mentioned slightly more frequently at personal than at national level: **pensions** (15% versus 10%), **taxation** (12% versus 8%), **the education system** (9% versus 7%) and **energy-related issues** (9% versus 5%). These subjects have a direct effect on living conditions and even more so on the financial situation of the people polled.

In the candidate countries, **rising prices/inflation** is the main concern of respondents in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The **economic situation** is the main concern in Sweden (32%) and Turkey (48%) and is the second most important issue in 19 Member States, as well as in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Netherlands is the only country where citizens think first and foremost of the **healthcare system** (32%).

QA8b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - %
EU

	Rising prices\ inflation	La situation économique	Healthcare system	Pensions	Unemployment	Taxation	Energy related issues	The educational system	Housing	Crime	Protecting the environment
EU27	50%	23%	16%	15%	14%	12%	9%	9%	8%	8%	5%
BE	56%	24%	6%	12%	10%	15%	18%	5%	8%	11%	7%
BG	66%	20%	19%	22%	12%	7%	7%	8%	5%	10%	2%
CZ	56%	14%	18%	16%	5%	9%	13%	6%	12%	5%	6%
DK	32%	22%	20%	9%	7%	11%	5%	9%	11%	16%	10%
DE	58%	16%	20%	17%	11%	14%	17%	12%	1%	3%	3%
EE	55%	27%	18%	15%	12%	18%	4%	9%	6%	7%	2%
EL	59%	43%	14%	15%	14%	10%	2%	13%	1%	8%	7%
ES	44%	34%	7%	8%	18%	8%	0%	6%	15%	5%	3%
FR	58%	18%	11%	17%	15%	14%	8%	8%	14%	7%	9%
IE	48%	28%	31%	8%	20%	11%	6%	11%	7%	13%	3%
IT	47%	32%	7%	8%	18%	21%	4%	6%	3%	11%	2%
CY	56%	29%	10%	11%	7%	7%	6%	8%	15%	6%	7%
LV	70%	30%	15%	13%	17%	7%	4%	10%	9%	3%	2%
LT	71%	20%	19%	11%	11%	16%	8%	8%	10%	6%	1%
LU	54%	21%	8%	7%	11%	7%	6%	18%	20%	15%	6%
HU	62%	22%	15%	22%	19%	9%	16%	7%	9%	3%	1%
MT	53%	12%	6%	11%	11%	10%	31%	4%	6%	3%	8%
NL	28%	28%	32%	11%	4%	10%	7%	28%	7%	10%	7%
AT	67%	18%	14%	18%	11%	11%	9%	9%	5%	7%	6%
PL	43%	11%	28%	20%	14%	7%	3%	9%	8%	3%	2%
PT	55%	31%	9%	16%	22%	13%	1%	4%	6%	8%	1%
RO	54%	28%	20%	16%	8%	14%	3%	10%	12%	6%	5%
SI	57%	13%	12%	21%	11%	10%	5%	11%	9%	2%	6%
SK	52%	22%	22%	14%	8%	5%	15%	11%	14%	6%	7%
FI	40%	15%	29%	18%	11%	14%	15%	8%	12%	6%	11%
SE	20%	32%	28%	20%	15%	7%	9%	18%	14%	11%	15%
UK	38%	21%	12%	15%	14%	9%	19%	7%	13%	14%	5%
HR	61%	33%	11%	23%	19%	3%	3%	6%	10%	10%	3%
TR	32%	48%	9%	6%	34%	4%	3%	8%	1%	3%	2%
MK	47%	37%	7%	7%	47%	6%	7%	5%	4%	10%	5%

The three highest results per country are shown in bold, while the lowest results per country are shown in italics. The grey rectangles show the highest results per item while the rectangles with black borders show the lowest results per item.

In general, the "economic feel-bad factor" is predominant and influences the way in which citizens in the majority of European Union countries perceive the outlook for the coming years as regards their personal life, financial situation and job prospects.

The persistence and extent of economic tensions in the world confirm the decline of concerns linked to crime, terrorism, immigration, and to social issues such as healthcare systems and pensions, which have been overtaken by three aspects more directly linked to this crisis: prices, the economic context in general and, to a lesser extent, for the time being, unemployment.

2. SOCIAL AND SOCIETAL ASPECTS

In order to gain a better understanding of the social experiences of European Union citizens, this Eurobarometer also examines numerous aspects relating to the quality of life in the European Union and the three candidate countries. In this chapter, we shall analyse, first of all, the way in which Europeans generally perceive the area where they live. We shall then examine their opinions about the cost of living and turn the spotlight on the cost of housing and energy prices. We shall continue with an analysis of opinions about certain social benefits in order to examine, finally, opinions on the way in which the various countries are tackling the challenges facing modern societies: multiculturalism, that is to say the coexistence within our societies of people from different cultural or religious backgrounds, and poverty.

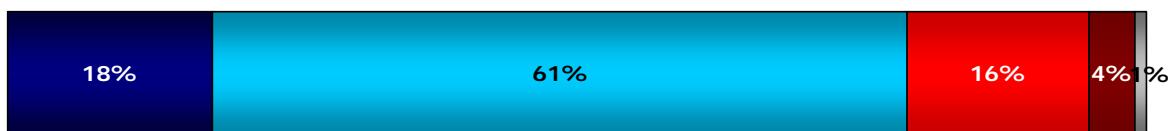
2.1. The area where citizens live

– Eight out of the citizens are positive about the area where they live –

The vast majority of Europeans (79%) are positive about the area where they live¹², while 20% of interviewees take the opposite view.

**QA5a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The area you live in**

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK



¹² QA5a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The area you live in

Subjective urbanisation is one of the variables which seems to have the most influence on opinions in this domain. Thus, there is a difference of 10 points between the favourable opinions expressed by respondents living in a rural village (84%) and those living in large cities (74%). Where citizens are positive about the area where they live, this is directly linked to satisfaction with life in general: while 85% of those who are satisfied with the life they lead are positive about the area where they live, this proportion falls to 60% among those who are dissatisfied with their life.

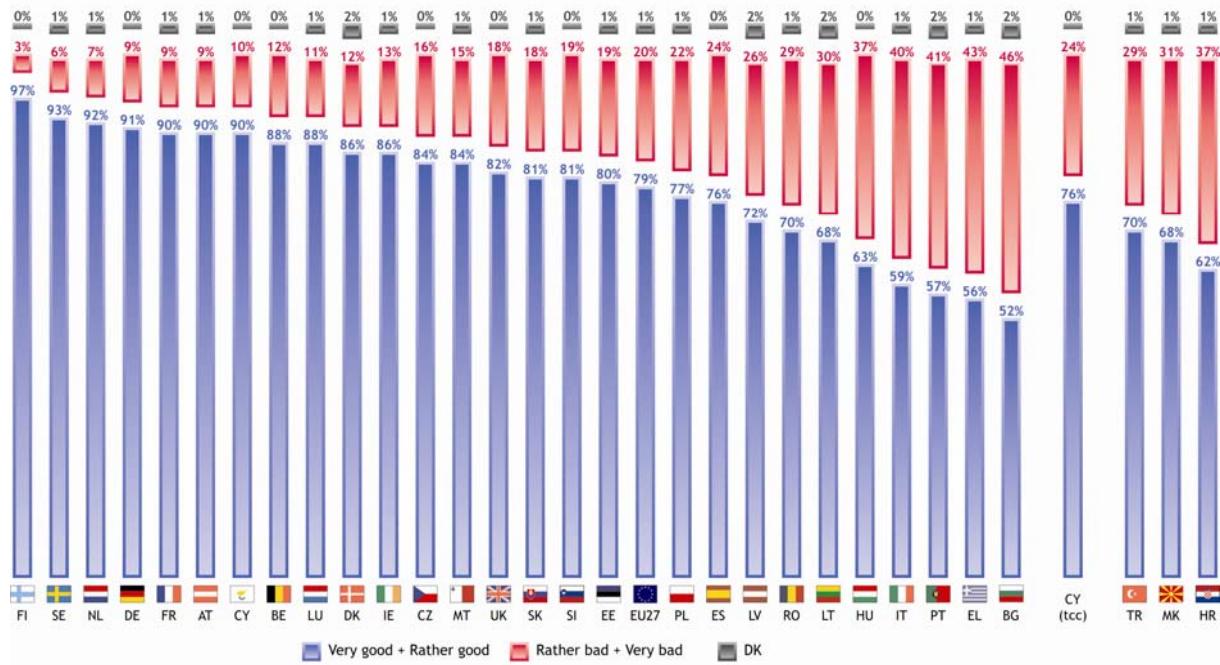
QA5a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The area you live in

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
EU27	18%	61%	16%	4%	1%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	22%	62%	12%	3%	1%
Small/ mid size town	16%	62%	17%	4%	1%
Large town	15%	59%	20%	5%	1%
Satis. life you lead					
Satisfied	21%	64%	12%	3%	0%
Not satisfied	7%	53%	30%	9%	1%

Almost all respondents in Finland (97%), Sweden (93%), the Netherlands (92%), Germany (91%), France, Cyprus and Austria (90%) are positive about the area where they live. The number of positive answers is equal to or higher than 80% in Belgium, Luxembourg (88% each), Ireland (86%), Denmark (86%), the Czech Republic (84%), Malta (84%), the United Kingdom (82%), Slovakia and Slovenia (81%).

Question: QA5a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The area you live in



On the other hand, just over half of respondents in Bulgaria (46%) and four or more out of ten citizens in Greece (43%), Portugal (41%) and Italy (40%) are negative about the area where they live.

As regards the candidate countries, 70% of citizens in Turkey, 68% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 62% in Croatia like the area where they live.

2.2. The cost of living

- Concerns about inflation and price levels translate into dissatisfaction when it comes to judging the cost of living -

When asked for their views on the cost of living in their respective countries¹³, almost eight out of ten citizens were critical, with 29% considering that it is "very bad".

QA5a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?
The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK



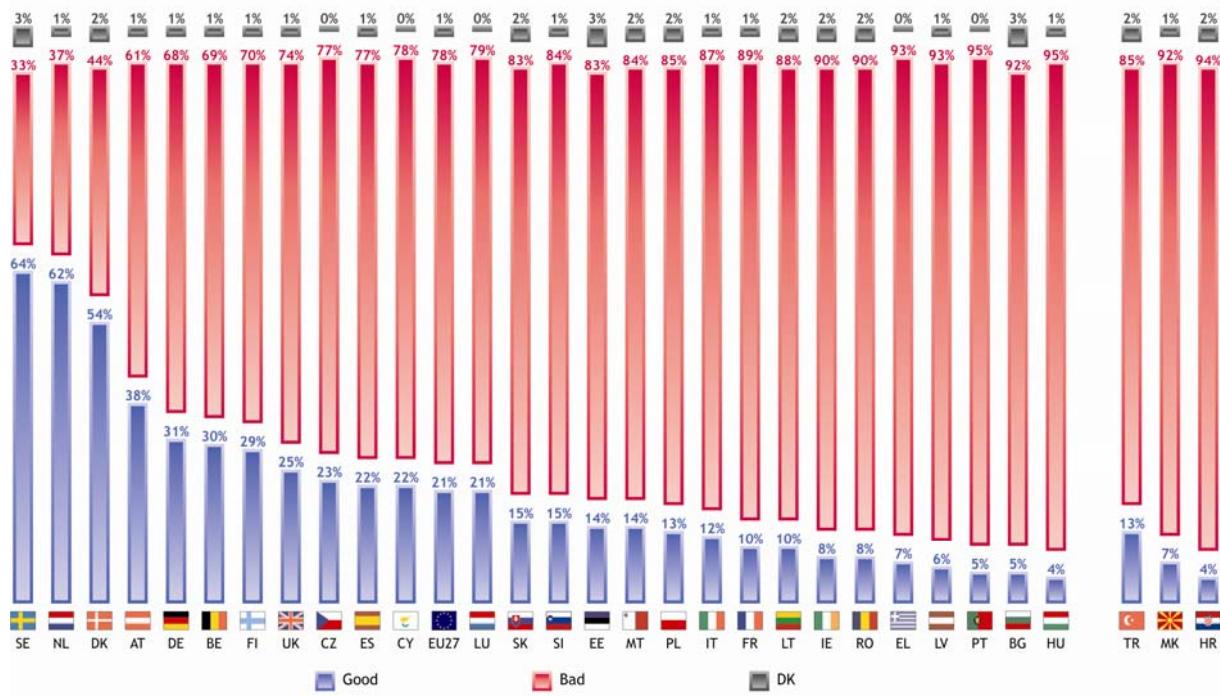
Once again, most of the Northern European countries are an exception to the widespread pessimism in Europe on this issue: more than six out of ten citizens in the Netherlands (62%) and Sweden (64%) are positive about the situation, as are just over half of the people polled in Denmark (54%). In the rest of the European Union, there are differences in the intensity of negative opinions. In Latvia, for example, 60% of the people polled consider that the situation is "very bad".

We can then distinguish a group of 8 countries where the proportion of the most critical opinions (that is to say those who believe that the situation is "very bad") is equal to or exceeds 40%: these countries are Malta (40%), Portugal (44%), Italy (44%), Romania (46%), Bulgaria (47%), Ireland (48%) and Greece (49%).

¹³ QA5a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)



A third group consists of countries where a proportion of the population varying between a fifth and a third considers that the situation is very bad: the Czech Republic (21%), Spain (23%), Luxembourg (26%), Cyprus (26%), Estonia (27%), Slovenia (28%), the United Kingdom (28%), Slovakia (30%), Lithuania (30%), Poland (32%) and France (32%).

In the three candidate countries, almost nine out of ten respondents are negative about the cost of living in their country. Respondents in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are relatively more negative, with approximately six out of ten people polled (59% and 60% respectively) considering that the situation is "very bad" compared with four out of ten respondents in Turkey who share that view.

QA5a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?**The cost of living in our community**

	Total "good"	Total "bad"	DK
EU27	21%	78%	1%
Education (End of)			
15-	16%	83%	1%
16-19	18%	81%	1%
20+	28%	71%	1%
Still studying	28%	68%	4%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	23%	76%	1%
Managers	30%	69%	1%
Other white collars	22%	78%	0%
Manual workers	18%	81%	1%
House persons	19%	80%	1%
Unemployed	13%	86%	1%
Retired	21%	78%	1%
Students	28%	68%	4%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some significant differences, in particular as regards the level of the respondent's education and occupation (these two variables are, as explained previously, closely correlated). The most educated respondents (28%) and managers (30%) are slightly more likely than the European average (21%) to consider that the cost of living situation in their country is good. However, they remain very negative in their analysis. This trend – a better evaluation of the situation among the most educated interviewees and managers, i.e. those who have a better standard of living – applies to almost all the aspects relating to everyday life tested in this question.

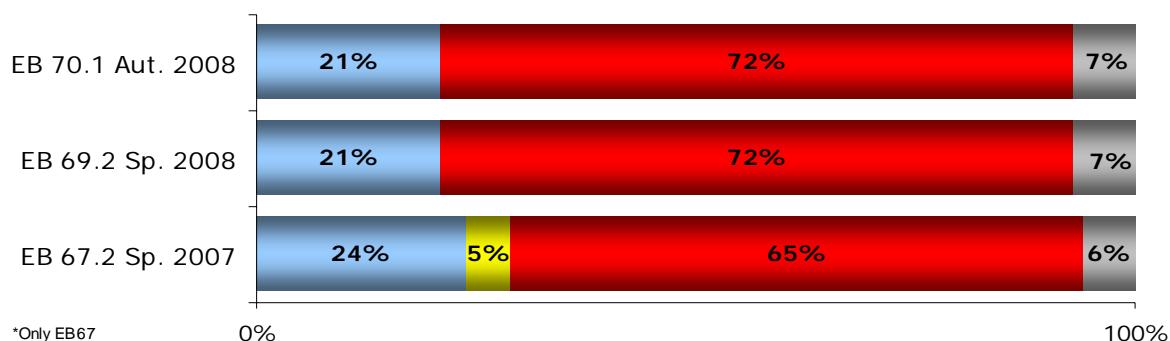
2.2.1. The cost of living situation at national level compared with the European average

As regards the cost of living, in a context where inflation has become both a national priority and the main personal concern of inhabitants, a vast majority of the people polled (67%) consider that the situation in their country is worse than the European average. These results have fallen slightly since the Eurobarometer wave last spring, when the proportion of dissatisfied respondents was 72%. Approximately one in four interviewees expressed the opposite view (26%).¹⁴

QA7.3 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 countries?

- The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY) - %EU

■ Better ■ Identical (SPONTANEOUS)* ■ Worse ■ DK



Respondents in Luxembourg (55%), the Netherlands (50%), Denmark (50%), Austria (49%) and Sweden (46%) are the most likely to consider that the situation regarding the cost of living is better in their country than the European average. This perception has increased since spring 2008 in these countries, except for Luxembourg.

¹⁴ QA7a.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 countries? The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)

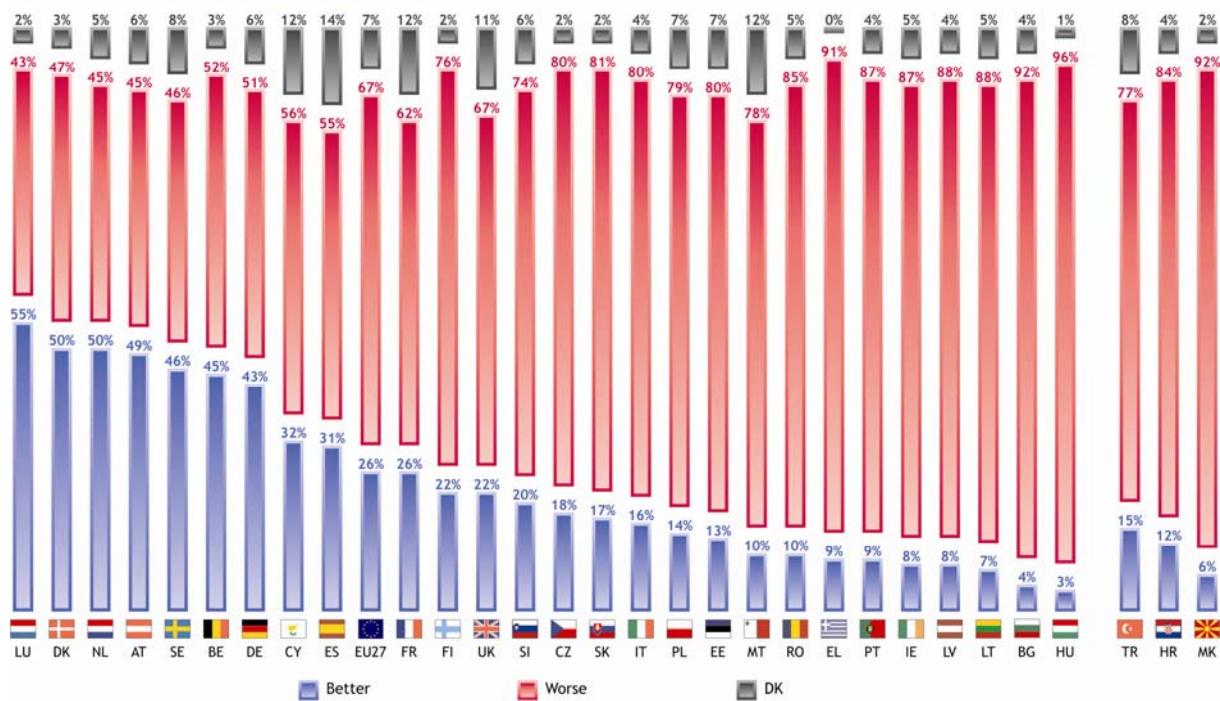
It should be noted that the question was worded differently in spring 2007 (EB67), when respondents had the option of answering "identical".

It is interesting to note that, as observed previously, citizens in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark are the least likely to mention inflation as the main problem facing their country. On the other hand, citizens in Luxembourg (49%) and Austria (61%) are more likely than the European average to mention this problem¹⁵: they consider that their country is suffering from rising prices but nevertheless remain satisfied with this situation compared with the European average.

The perception is far less positive in Hungary where almost all the people polled (96%) consider that the situation is worse in their country than the European average. This opinion is also shared by more than nine out of ten respondents in Bulgaria (92%) and Greece (91%) and by more than eight out of ten interviewees in Lithuania, Latvia (88%), Ireland and Portugal (87%), and Romania (85%).

Question: QA7a.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 countries?

Option: The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)



A socio-demographic analysis confirms the trend described previously: the assessment of the situation improves with the respondent's level of education and occupation.

¹⁵ See 1.4: The concerns of European citizens, page 32 of this report

2.3. The affordability of housing

- The cost of housing in the European Union is given the thumbs down -

A majority of Europeans are critical of the cost of housing in their respective countries¹⁶; in total, 73% of the people polled consider the situation in this area to be bad, 30% even stating that it is "very bad".

QA5a.9 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?

The affordability of housing in (OUR COUNTRY)

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK



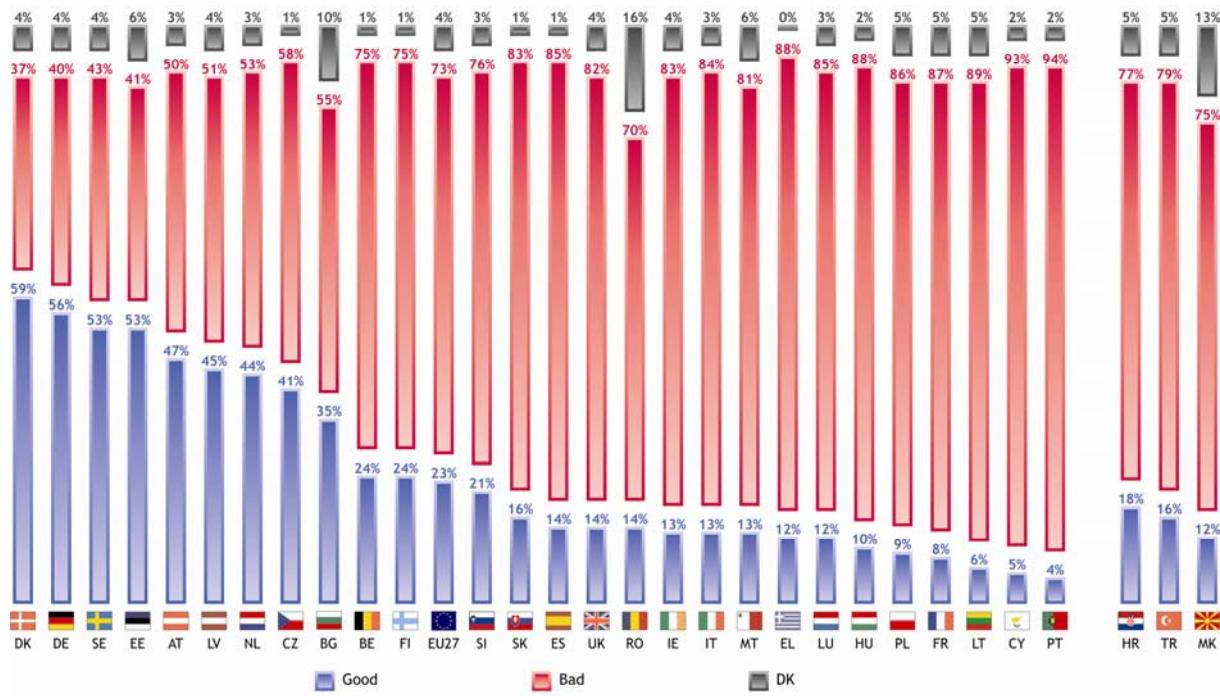
Positive opinions outweigh criticisms in only 4 Member States: Denmark (59% versus 37% negative opinions), Germany (56% versus 40%), Estonia (53% versus 41%) and Sweden (53% versus 43%).

In the rest of the European Union, the results are negative, and respondents are sharply critical. For example, in Portugal, Cyprus, Lithuania, France and Poland, fewer than one in ten citizens are positive compared with around nine out of ten taking the opposite view (94%, 93%, 89%, 87% and 86% respectively).

¹⁶ QA5a.9 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The affordability of housing in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.9. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The affordability of housing in (OUR COUNTRY)



Levels of discontent are equally high in Greece (88%), Hungary (88%), Spain, Luxembourg (85% each), Italy (84%), Slovakia, Ireland (83% each), the United Kingdom (82%) and Malta (81%). As many as seven out of ten respondents are unhappy with the cost of housing in Romania (70%) and the corresponding proportion is slightly higher in Belgium (75%), Finland (75%) and Slovenia (76%).

Six out of ten respondents consider that the national situation as regards the affordability of housing is bad in the Czech Republic (58%) and Bulgaria (55%). Finally, respondents in Austria and the Netherlands are comparatively more divided, with 50% and 53% respectively viewing it negatively versus 47% and 44% who are positive about the situation.

Finally, opinions in the candidate countries are very close to the European average: 75% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 77% in Croatia and 79% in Turkey are critical of the cost of housing in their respective countries.

A socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any significant differences by category.

2.4. The affordability of energy

In the first half of 2008 energy prices, in particular oil prices, increased considerably before easing towards the end of the year.

In addition, energy dependency is a major problem within the European Union, with an average energy dependency rate of 54%, although the rate exceeds 90% in Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg and Ireland¹⁷.

- More than two-thirds of Europeans consider that energy is not affordable -

This situation, which is both structural and cyclical, influences interviewees' responses. When asked for their views of the affordability of energy in their country of residence¹⁸, more than two-thirds of Europeans (69%) said that the situation was bad, compared with a quarter (26%) who expressed the opposite view.

QA5a.8 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?

The affordability of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad □ DK



Citizens in four countries are especially negative about energy costs. In Hungary, 95% of respondents are critical and 93% of respondents in Greece, 91% in Portugal and 88% in Cyprus agree.

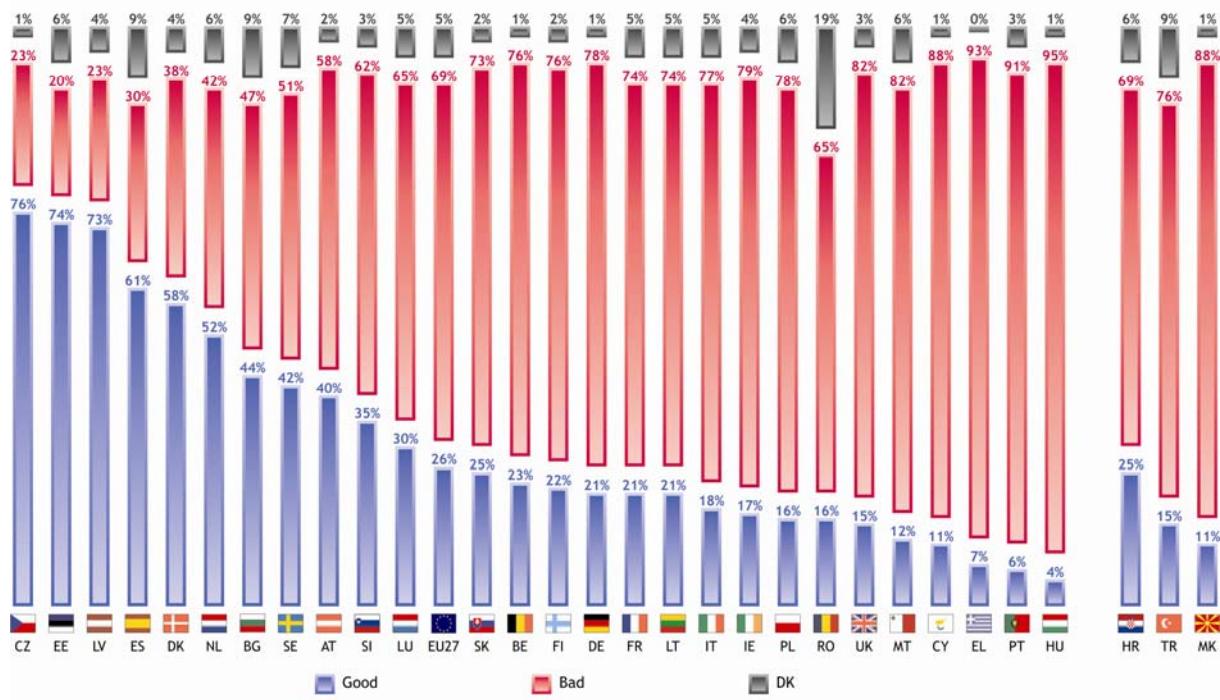
¹⁷ Eurostat press release: 10 July 2008

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PGP_PRD_CAT_PREREL/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2008/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2008_MONTH_07/8-10072008-FR-AP.PDF

¹⁸ QA5a.8 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The affordability of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.8. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The affordability of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)



Levels of discontent are also above the European average in Malta (82%), the United Kingdom (82%), Ireland (79%), Germany (78%), Poland (78%), Italy (77%), Belgium and Finland (76% each).

Opinions in France, Lithuania, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovenia are more or less in line with the European average.

Although a majority of respondents are critical of the situation in Austria (58% of negative opinions versus 40% of positive opinions), Sweden (51% versus 42%) and Bulgaria (47% versus 44%), opinions in these countries are relatively more divided when it comes to assessing the affordability of energy.

On the other hand, the verdict is positive in the Netherlands (52% versus 42%), Denmark (58% versus 38% of negative opinions), and, even more markedly, in Spain (61% versus 30%), Latvia (73% versus 23%), Estonia (74% versus 20%) and the Czech Republic (76% versus 23%).

The general perception in the candidate countries is also negative, as in the majority of the European Union countries. However, there are certain differences in intensity: thus, while almost nine out of ten citizens in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have a negative opinion of the affordability of energy in their country (compared with one in ten citizens who take the opposite view), three-quarters of respondents in Turkey (76%) share this view as do just over two-thirds of respondents in Croatia (69%).

QA5a.8 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The affordability of energy in our community

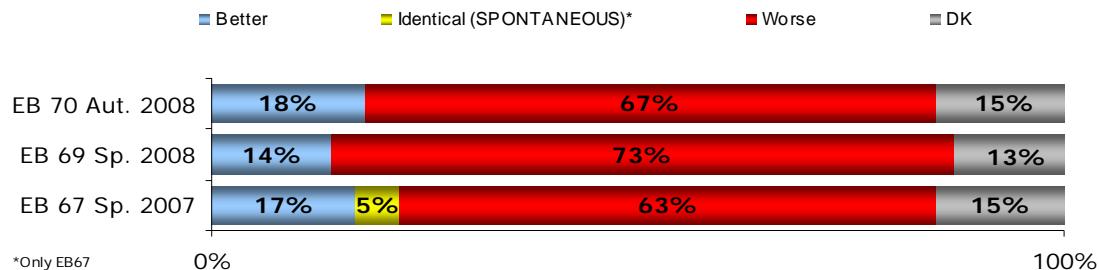
	Total "good"	Total "bad"	DK
EU27	26%	69%	5%
Age			
15-24	31%	58%	11%
25-39	28%	69%	3%
40-54	25%	72%	3%
55 +	24%	72%	4%

There is widespread dissatisfaction in all the socio-demographic categories, even if the level is slightly less pronounced among the youngest interviewees. The proportion of 'DON'T KNOW' answers is slightly higher among the latter group, perhaps because they do not yet pay their own energy bills.

2.4.1. The national situation regarding energy prices compared with the European average

Two-thirds of Europeans (67%) consider that the situation regarding energy prices is worse in their country than it is on average in the European Union¹⁹. A fifth (18%) take the opposite view. The feeling of comparative disadvantage has declined since six months earlier, when it was shared by almost three-quarters of respondents.

QA7.4 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 countries?
- Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY) -%EU



Because they benefit from more advantageous fuel prices than citizens in neighbouring countries, inhabitants of Luxembourg are the only respondents who consider that the energy price situation is better in their country than on average in the European Union (53%). A relative majority of respondents in Austria (46%) also share this view, as do 35% of respondents in Sweden and Slovenia.

On the other hand, in Hungary (91%), Greece (90%), Bulgaria (82%) and Portugal (81%), the vast majority of respondents consider that the energy price situation is worse in their country than on average in the European Union. Some citizens are now relatively less critical than they were six months earlier: a large majority of respondents in Germany (69%) still consider that the current energy price situation is worse than it is on average in the European Union, but fully 86% did so six months earlier.

¹⁹ QA7a.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 countries? Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)

2.5. Social benefits

– Very pronounced national differences –

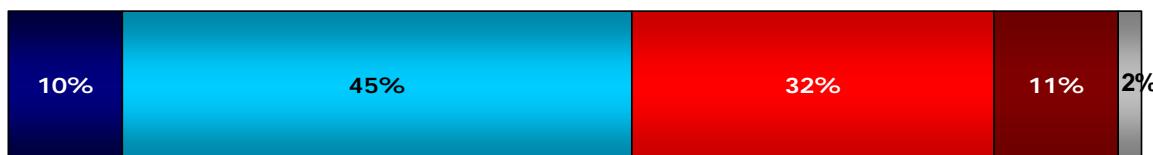
Against the backdrop of the economic crisis, the perception of the quality of social benefits in each of the Member States is an important factor in assessing the living conditions of Europeans. We therefore asked the interviewees to give their opinion on a certain number of social benefits in their country.

2.5.1. Healthcare services

More than half of Europeans (55%) are positive about the quality of healthcare services in their respective countries compared with 43% who take the opposite view. A breakdown of answers reveals a very varied picture between countries²⁰.

QA5a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?
Health care provision in (OUR COUNTRY)

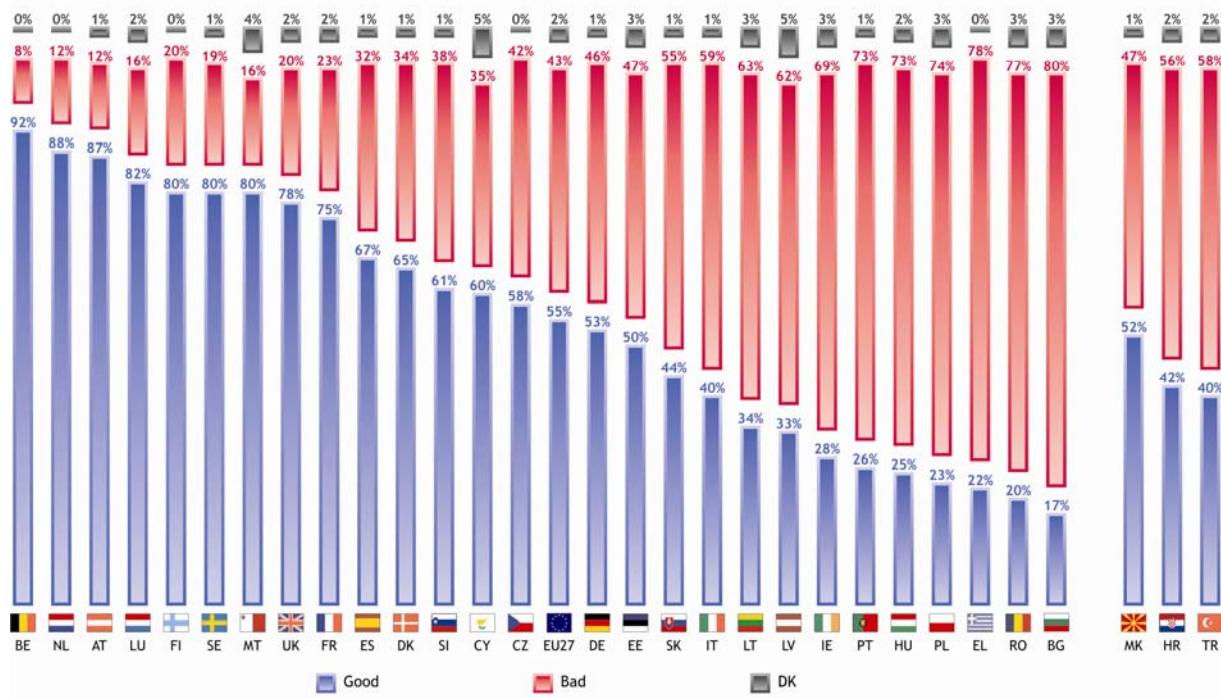
■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK



²⁰ QA5a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Healthcare provision in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: Health care provision in (OUR COUNTRY)



Sixteen European Union Member States are positive about healthcare services in their country. Respondents in Belgium (92%), the Netherlands (88%) and Austria (87%) are the most satisfied European Union citizens in this area, with approximately nine out of ten interviewees having a positive opinion. This opinion is also shared by approximately 80% of the population in Luxembourg (82%), Malta (80%), Finland (80%), Sweden (80%) and the United Kingdom (78%). In France, three-quarters of respondents are positive about the situation, as are approximately 7 out of 10 respondents in Spain (67%) and Denmark (65%), and approximately three-fifths of the respondents in Slovenia (61%), Cyprus (60%) and the Czech Republic (58%). Opinions are more divided in Germany and Estonia, with fairly close proportions of positive answers (53% and 50%) and negative answers (46% and 47%).

In eleven countries, negative opinions about healthcare provision outweigh positive views: this applies in Slovakia (55%), Italy (59%), Latvia (62%) and Lithuania (63%). The proportion of dissatisfied respondents is around 70% in Ireland (69%), Portugal (73%), Hungary (73%) and Poland (74%). Finally, it is even more pronounced in Romania (77%), Greece (78%) and Bulgaria (80%).

For this question, there is a significant division between the countries which have joined the European Union since 2004 and the oldest Member States: 63% of respondents in the oldest Member States believe that the provision of healthcare services is good compared with only 28% of respondents in the most recent Member States. These significant differences may suggest that there is a "two-speed" Europe when it comes to healthcare provision.

In the candidate countries, a majority of respondents in Croatia (56%) and Turkey (58%) consider that healthcare services are bad in their respective countries. Respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are more divided on this question, 52% being positive about the healthcare situation while 47% take the opposite view.

2.5.2. The pension system

A large majority of Europeans (58%) consider that the situation as regards the provision of pensions in their country is "bad". A third (34%) of respondents take the opposite view while 8% were unable to express an opinion²¹.

QA5a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?

The provision of pensions in (OUR COUNTRY)

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK



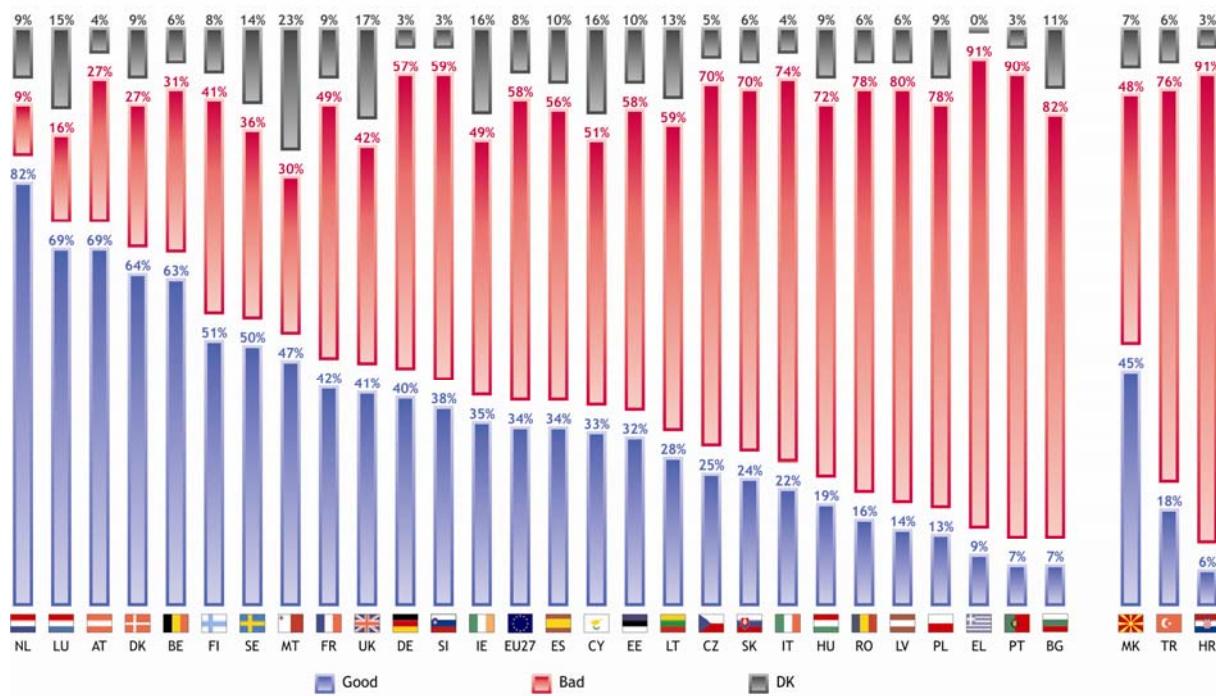
An analysis of the results by country reveals a mixed situation in which only countries in Northern Europe are markedly positive.

²¹ QA5a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The provision of pensions in (OUR COUNTRY)

Thus, half of the people polled in Finland (51%) and Sweden (50%), around two-thirds of those in Belgium (63%), Denmark (64%), Austria (69%) and Luxembourg (69%), and more than 80% of respondents in the Netherlands are positive about pensions provision in their country. A relative majority of respondents (47%) are also positive about their country's pension system in Malta. However, a significant proportion of respondents in Malta felt unable to express an opinion on this question (23%).

Question: QA5a.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The provision of pensions in (OUR COUNTRY)



Opinions are far more divided in France and the United Kingdom where 49% and 42% respectively consider that the situation is bad compared with 42% and 41% who take the opposite view.

In the rest of the European Union the balance is negative though with some slight differences in intensity. In Cyprus and Ireland, for example, half of respondents (51% and 49% respectively) are critical of the pension system, compared with a third of respondents who take the opposite view (33% and 35% respectively). Respondents in Spain are slightly more dissatisfied (56%), as are those in Germany (57%), Estonia (58%), Slovenia (59%) and Lithuania (59%). However, 40% of respondents in Germany and 38% in Slovenia answered positively, as did a third in Spain (34%) and Estonia (32%).

Opinions are more negative in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Italy, where approximately seven out of ten respondents are critical of the situation compared with a quarter of respondents in Slovakia and the Czech Republic, and a fifth in Hungary and Italy who are positive about the pensions situation. Finally, opinions are very negative in Romania and Poland (78% in both countries), Latvia and Bulgaria (80%), and in particular in Portugal and Greece, where nine out of ten respondents are negative about pensions provision. Note that in Greece almost half of respondents consider that the national situation in this area is "very bad".

On the question of pensions, there is once again a division between the old and new Member States: 53% of respondents in the countries which joined the EU before 2004 consider that pensions provision in their country is bad compared with 75% of citizens in the countries which joined the European Union recently. Despite this difference, it is worth emphasising that a majority of respondents in both groups are negative about their country's pension system.

The candidate countries present some marked differences. While opinions are somewhat divided in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (48% of negative opinions versus 45% of opposite opinions), the results are very negative in Turkey (76%) and above all in Croatia where 91% of the people polled are critical of their country's pension system.

QA5a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The provision of pensions in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total "good"	Total "bad"	DK
EU27	34%	58%	8%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	30%	64%	6%
Managers	45%	50%	5%
Other white collars	35%	59%	6%
Manual workers	32%	59%	9%
House persons	30%	62%	8%
Unemployed	25%	61%	14%
Retired	38%	60%	2%
Students	30%	47%	23%

An analysis of the occupation variable reveals fairly significant differences: whereas 45% of managers are satisfied with pensions provision in their country, this proportion falls to 32% among manual workers, 30% among self-employed people and only 25% among unemployed people. However, it is important to point out that the Europeans who in principle are the best informed on the subject, namely pensioners, are slightly more likely than the European average to be satisfied with their country's pension system.

2.5.3. Unemployment benefits

More than half of Europeans are negative about the situation regarding unemployment benefits in their country, compared with 34% who consider that it is rather good²².

QA5a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?
Unemployment benefits in (OUR COUNTRY)

- Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK

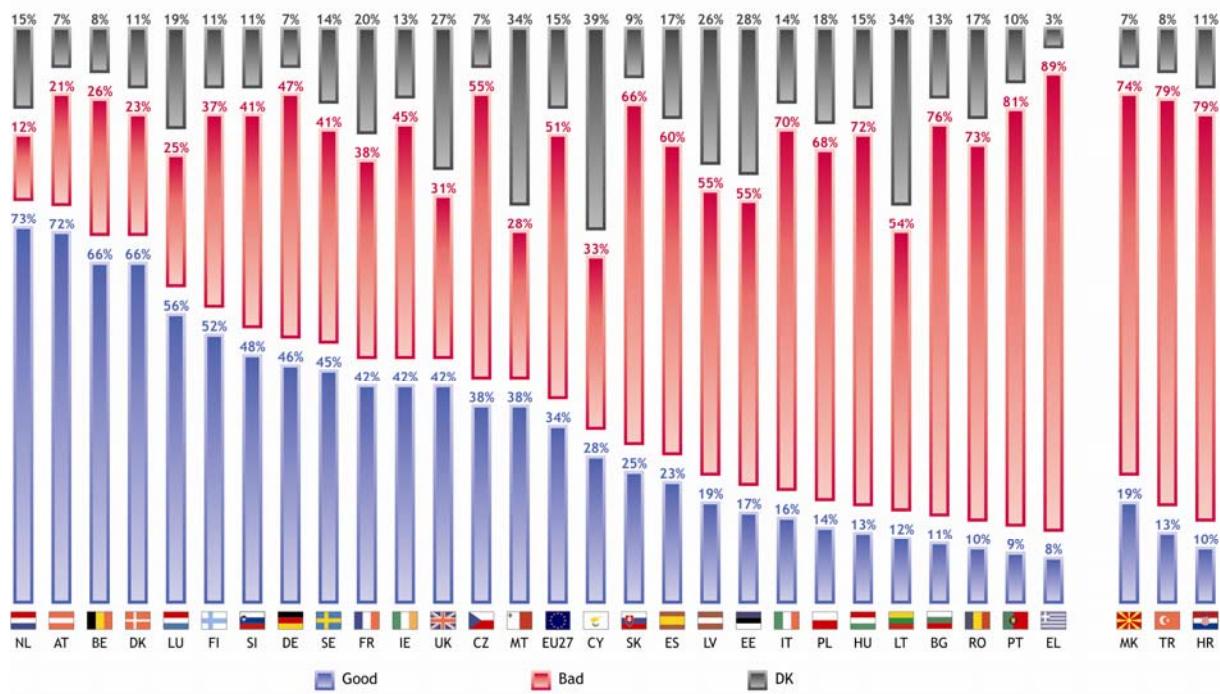


An analysis by country once again reveals situations which vary from one State to another, with countries in Northern Europe again forming a separate 'bloc', in positive terms, from the rest of the European Union. Thus, almost seven out of ten respondents in the Netherlands (73%), Austria (72%), Denmark (66%) and Belgium (66%) consider that the situation as regards unemployment benefits at national level is "good". This opinion is shared by more than half of the people polled in Luxembourg (56%) and Finland (52%).

²² QA5a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Unemployment benefits in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.4. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: Unemployment benefits in (OUR COUNTRY)



While a relative majority of respondents also tend to have positive opinions in France (42% versus 38%) and the United Kingdom (42% versus 31%), it should be noted that in these two countries, a fifth and more than a quarter of the population respectively were unable to express an opinion on this question. The proportion of 'DON'T KNOW' answers was even higher in Malta (34%) and Cyprus (39%) where almost four out of ten respondents expressed no opinion.

The subject seems to be more divisive in Slovenia (48% positive versus 41% negative), Ireland (42% versus 45%), Germany (46% versus 47) and even in Sweden (45% versus 41%).

More respondents are negative than positive on the subject of unemployment benefits in sixteen Member States. Levels of criticism are relatively more moderate in Lithuania (54%), Latvia (55%) and Estonia (55%); in these countries the percentage of 'DON'T KNOW' answers is very high (34%, 26% and 28% respectively). Although the proportion of dissatisfied respondents is similar in the Czech Republic (55%), the latter also recorded a not insignificant proportion of positive answers (38%). A large majority of respondents are critical of the situation as regards unemployment benefits in Spain (60%), Slovakia (66%) and Poland (68%), and even more so in Italy (70%), Hungary (72%) and Romania (73%).

Finally, the level of dissatisfaction can be regarded as extremely worrying in Bulgaria (76%), Portugal (81%) and Greece (89%); in the latter country, 40% of the people polled consider that the situation in this area is "very bad".

Finally, a very large majority of respondents are dissatisfied in the three candidate countries. This view is shared by 74% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and by 79% respondents in Turkey and Croatia.

While the respondent's age creates almost no differences in Europeans' answers, the level of education is once again an important discriminant. Whereas interviewees who left school before the age of 16 are particularly critical (24% are satisfied with unemployment benefits compared with 57% who consider that they are bad), the most educated respondents are split almost equally on this aspect (44% versus 43%).

Moreover, although, as we have seen European pensioners are more satisfied than the European average with the provision of pensions in their country, unemployed people are instead particularly critical of their unemployment benefits: 67% of them consider that they are inadequate, compared with 40% of managers and a European average of 51%. Finally, interviewees with the lowest opinion leadership rating are the most scathing about unemployment benefits²³.

²³ The opinion leadership index, in four categories (1. ++; 2. +; 3. -; 4. --) is constructed by combining the results of the following two questions

QA1. When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

QA2. When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...? Frequently - Occasionally - Never

Thus, if an interviewee often or occasionally tries to convince another person or often discusses politics, he or she will be considered as an opinion leader in category 1 (++) . On the other hand, if an interviewee rarely or never tries to convince another person and never discusses politics, he or she will not be considered as an opinion leader and will be classified in category 4 (--).

QA5a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Unemployment benefits in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total "good"	Total "bad"	DK
EU27	34%	51%	15%
Age			
 15-24	32%	49%	19%
25-39	35%	54%	11%
40-54	35%	54%	11%
55 +	31%	48%	21%
Education (End of)			
 15-	24%	57%	19%
16-19	33%	54%	13%
20+	44%	43%	13%
Still studying	33%	46%	21%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	35%	53%	12%
Managers	48%	40%	12%
Other white collars	35%	53%	12%
Manual workers	33%	55%	12%
House persons	28%	54%	18%
Unemployed	25%	67%	8%
Retired	30%	48%	22%
Students	33%	46%	21%
Leadership			
++	41%	49%	10%
+	38%	49%	13%
-	31%	52%	17%
--	24%	55%	21%

2.5.4. The way in which public administration runs

The majority of Europeans are critical of the way in which public administration runs in their country: more than half of the people polled (55%) share this opinion compared with 38% who instead express a positive view²⁴.

QA5a.10 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?

The way public administration runs in (OUR COUNTRY)

- Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK

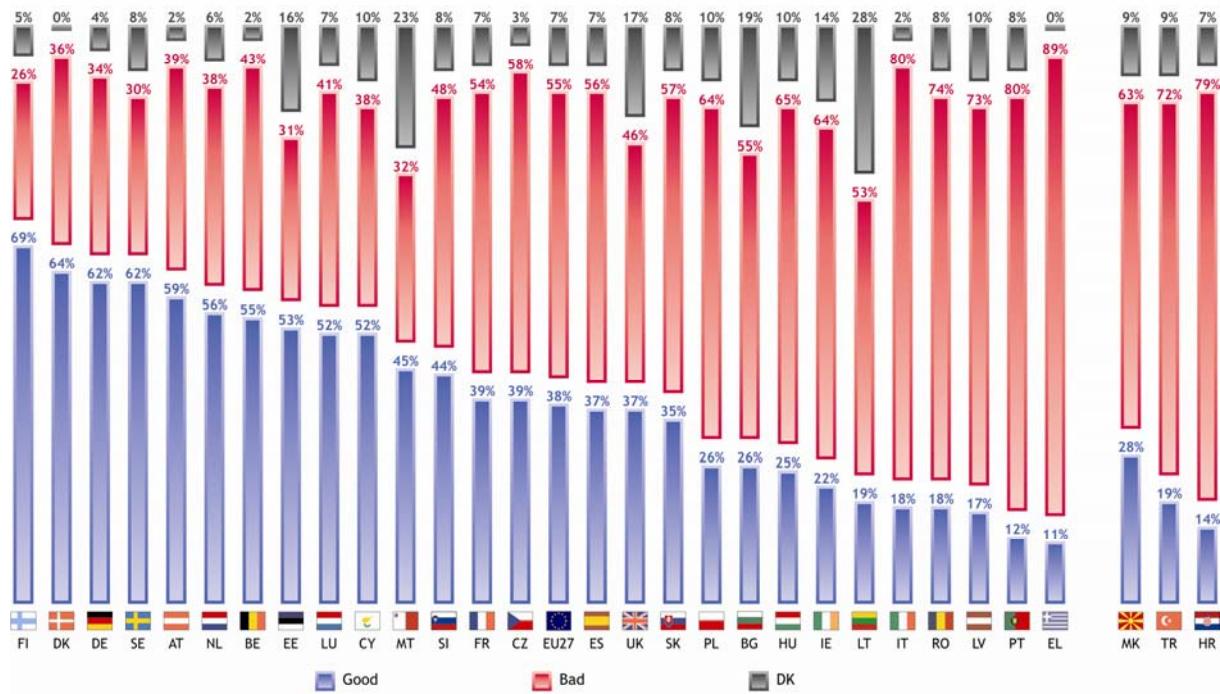


The countries where more than 50% of respondents are negative about their country's public administration are mainly located in Southern Europe (Greece, Italy and Spain) or in Eastern Europe (Romania, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Bulgaria). With Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania and France, there is a group of 14 countries in total in which the weight of negative opinions varies between 53% (Latvia) and 89% (Greece).

²⁴ QA5a.10 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The way public administration runs in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.10. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The way public administration runs in (OUR COUNTRY)



Although comparatively less critical than the average, a relative majority of respondents in the United Kingdom (46% versus 37%) and Slovenia (48% versus 44%) are nevertheless negative.

The Northern European countries, accompanied this time by Cyprus and Malta, form instead a bloc of respondents most satisfied about the way in which public administration runs. However, levels of satisfaction vary from 52% in Cyprus to 69% in Finland.

The candidate countries are closer to the Southern and Eastern EU countries: thus 63% of citizens in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have a negative opinion which is shared by 72% of the people polled in Turkey and 79% of respondents in Croatia.

A socio-demographic analysis again reveals the trends previously highlighted: the most educated respondents and managers are the most satisfied with the way in which public administration runs.

2.6. The way in which inequalities and poverty are treated

According to the experts the scope of the economic crisis threatens to deepen inequalities, not only between the different regions of the world but also within the most developed western countries. As we have noted, the state of mind of Europeans has clearly been influenced by the economic crisis and its practical consequences. In this context, which could be described as "heightened sensitivity", **the verdict of Europeans on the way in which each country tackles the issue of poverty and inequalities is very negative²⁵**: thus 67% consider that the situation is "bad" compared with 27% who take the opposite view.

QA5a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?

The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in (OUR COUNTRY)

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK

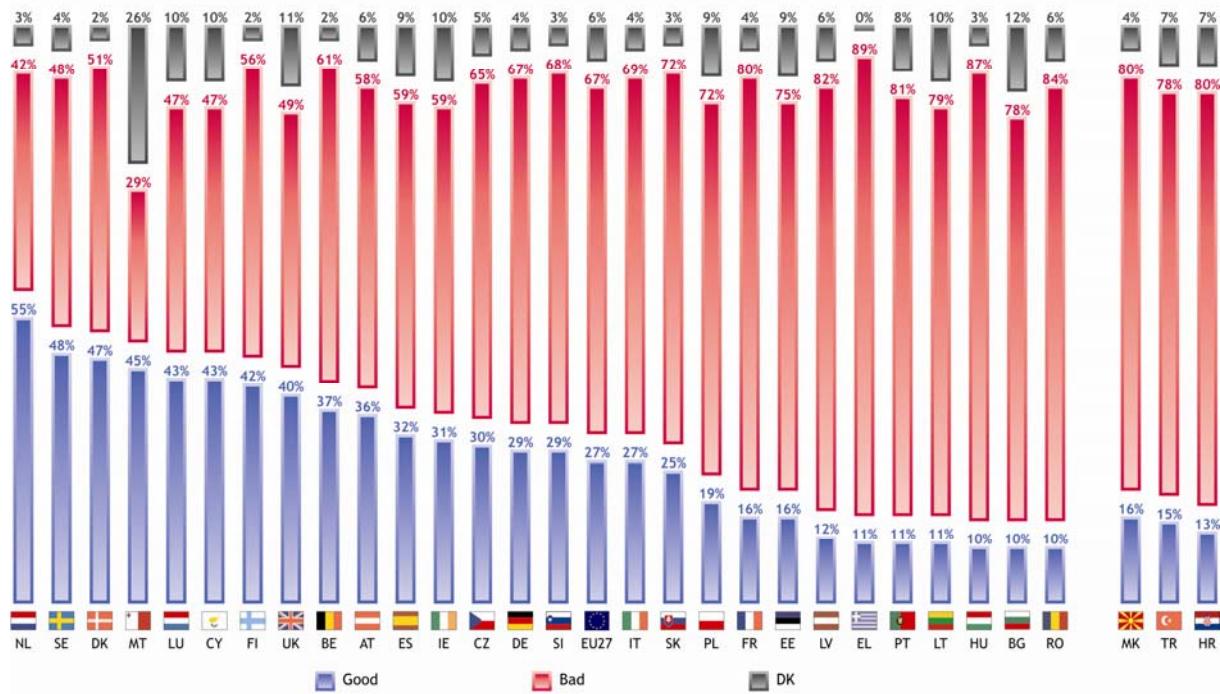


Three-quarters or more of respondents in Estonia (75%) and 78% of those in Bulgaria, 79% in Lithuania, 80% in France, 81% in Portugal, 82% in Latvia and 84% in Romania are critical of the situation. Moreover, their views are now shared by almost nine out of ten respondents in Hungary (87%) and Greece (89%).

²⁵ QA5a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in (OUR COUNTRY)

Question: QA5a.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in (OUR COUNTRY)



In six countries, the results are fairly close to the European average: the Czech Republic (65% negative opinions versus 30% who take the opposite view), Germany (67% versus 29%), Slovenia (68% versus 29%), Italy (69% versus 27%), Slovakia (72% versus 25% positive opinions) and Poland (72% versus 19%).

Although they are still negative, some countries have a proportion of positive opinions slightly above the European average. Thus, Belgium records 61% negative opinions versus 37% positive opinions; Spain and Ireland record 59% negative opinions compared with 32% and 31% of opposite opinions; 58% and 56% of respondents in Austria and Finland respectively are critical of the situation compared with 36% and 42% who take the opposite view.

Opinions are far more divided in Sweden (48% negative opinions and the same proportion of positive opinions), Denmark (51% versus 47%), Cyprus and Luxembourg (47% versus 43%) and the United Kingdom (49% versus 40%).

Only two European Union countries show a positive trend. In Malta 45% of respondents are positive about the way in which inequalities and poverty are dealt with in their country, compared with 29% who take the opposite view. This is also the case in the Netherlands where 55% of respondents are positive versus 42% who are critical of the situation.

In the three candidate countries, the picture remains very negative for approximately 80% of the people polled (80% in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and 78% in Turkey).

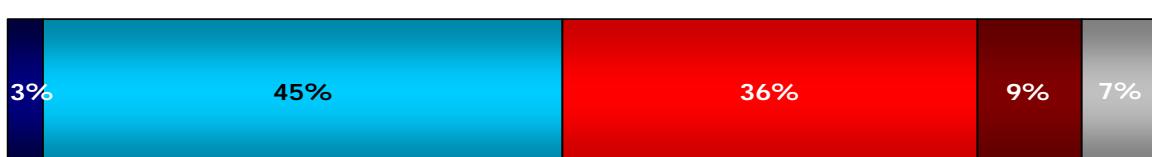
On this aspect of the social situation at national level, the differences between the various socio-demographic categories of respondents are small: although managers (33%) are more positive than unemployed people (20%), all categories of respondents are critical of the situation.

2.7. Relations between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds

Europeans are divided about the relations between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or different nationalities in their country²⁶: 48% consider that the situation is "good", compared with 45% who take the opposite view. From a national point of view, the countries which are the most clearly divided on this question are the Netherlands (50% consider that relations are good versus 49% who disagree) and, to a lesser extent, Slovakia (50% versus 46%), Belgium (52% versus 46%) and Germany (51% versus 45%).

QA5a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following ?
Relations in (OUR COUNTRY) between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities

■ Very good ■ Rather good ■ Rather bad ■ Very bad ■ DK

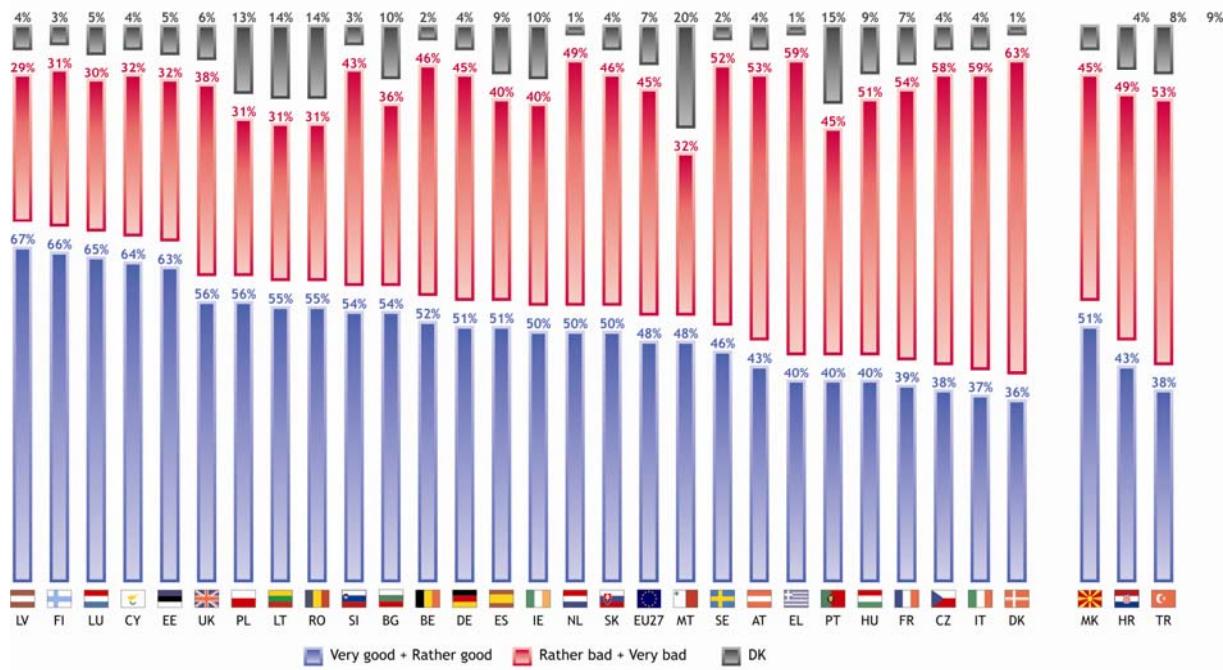


The European Union citizens who are most satisfied with relations in their country between people from different cultural and/or religious backgrounds are those in Estonia (63%), Cyprus (64%), Luxembourg (65%), Finland (66%) and Latvia (67%). This satisfaction is also shared by a majority of respondents in Poland and the United Kingdom (56% in both countries), Romania (55%), Lithuania and Bulgaria (55% each) and by approximately half of respondents in Spain (51% versus 40% who take the opposite view), Ireland (50% versus 40%) and Malta (49% versus 32%).

²⁶ QA5a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Relations in (OUR COUNTRY) between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities

Question: QA5a.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: Relations in (OUR COUNTRY) between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities



On the other hand, more respondents are negative than positive in Sweden (46% of positive answers versus 52% of opposite opinions), Austria (43% versus 53%) and Hungary (40% versus 51%). The situation is criticised by a majority of respondents in France (54% versus 39% of positive opinions), the Czech Republic (58% versus 38%), Italy (59% versus 37%) and Greece (59% versus 40%). Finally, Denmark is the country in which negative opinions outweigh positive ones the most emphatically, with almost two-thirds of interviewees considering that co-existence between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds in their country is "bad" (63%) versus 36%.

The majority of citizens in Turkey are also negative on this issue (53%), while respondents in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are divided: in Croatia, respondents are relatively more likely to be negative about this aspect of life in their country (49%) than positive (43%). In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, although 51% of interviewees are positive about the situation, a very significant proportion (45%) considers that the situation in the country is "bad".

QA5a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Relations in (OUR COUNTRY) between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities

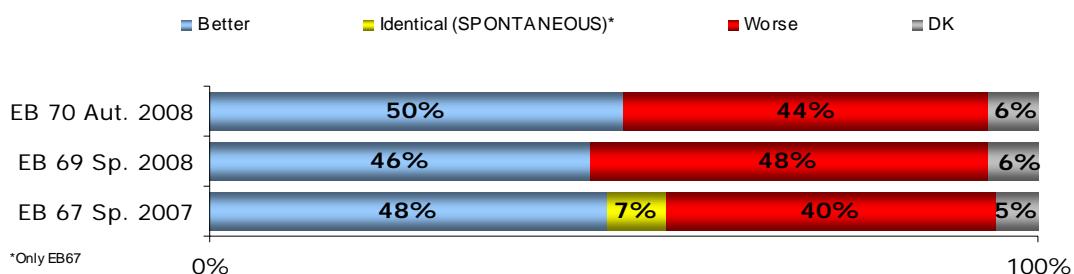
	Total "good"	Total "bad"	DK
EU27	48%	45%	7%
Age			
 15-24	51%	43%	6%
25-39	51%	45%	4%
40-54	48%	46%	6%
55 +	46%	45%	9%
Education (End of)			
 15-	45%	46%	9%
16-19	47%	47%	6%
20+	52%	44%	4%
Still studying	51%	43%	6%
Left-Right scale			
 (1-4) Left	48%	47%	5%
(5-6) Centre	49%	45%	6%
(7-10) Right	50%	45%	5%

It is interesting to note that, on this question, the differences between socio-demographic categories are fairly small. There are no real divisions between generations or from an educational or political point of view: respondents on the left of the political spectrum are fairly close to those on the right, on a subject which is sometimes politically divisive.

2.8. Quality of life at national level compared with the European average

Europeans are divided when it comes to comparing the quality of life in their country with the EU27 average. However, less concrete, more subjective factors, such as the supposed qualities of the climate and food, are probably taken into account by respondents when assessing their quality of life. Unlike the situation with regard to economic indicators on this question, respondents tend to think that the quality of life in their country is better (50%) than the average in other countries in the European Union²⁷. However, a substantial proportion of respondents (44%) take the opposite view. In fourteen countries, citizens consider that their national quality of life is inferior to the average in the rest of the European Union.²⁸

QA7.5 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 countries?
- The quality of life in (COUNTRY) -%EU



The most satisfied respondents are to be found in Northern Europe: 88% of respondents in Finland, 87% in Denmark and 81% in Sweden. Their opinion is shared by 84% of respondents in Austria and the Netherlands, more than eight out of ten in Luxembourg (82%) and 79% in Belgium, three-quarters in Cyprus (76%) and approximately seven out of ten in France (71%) and Germany (70%). A majority of respondents in Ireland (63%), Spain (57%) and, to a lesser extent, Slovenia (51%) and the United Kingdom (49%) also share this view.

²⁷ See chapter 3.1, opinions on the economic situation.

²⁸ QA7a.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 countries? The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

At the other end of the scale, almost all respondents in Hungary (96%) and Bulgaria (93%) are convinced that the quality of life in their country is below the EU27 average. Respondents in Latvia (89%), Romania (86%), Lithuania (84%), Portugal (81%), Poland (80%), Estonia (78%), Slovakia (73%) and the Czech Republic (69%) and approximately six out of ten citizens in Greece (61%) and Italy (58%) share their opinion.

There is once again a significant division between the old and new Member States: 60% of respondents in the Member States which joined the EU before 2004 consider that their quality of life is better than the European average compared with only 14% in the new Member States.

The scores in the candidate countries on this question differ significantly from the European Union average, since 85% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 78% in Turkey and 72% in Croatia consider that the quality of life in their country is below the EU27 average.

In fact, apart from the general assessment of the area where they live, which is positive for a majority of respondents, the results of this Eurobarometer wave **are somewhat negative as regards the social and societal aspects of life of European Union citizens.**

This analysis has confirmed that the **concerns about prices and inflation, examined previously, have a palpable influence on the daily life of the interviewees**, who are critical of the cost of living in general and, more particularly, the affordability of housing and energy.

Opinions regarding **social benefits**, in the areas of healthcare, pensions and unemployment benefits, **again reveal significant differences between the Nordic countries and the rest of the European Union**. In a context of severe medium-term anxiety caused by the crisis in the world economy, citizens are extremely critical of the situation in their answers to the questions relating to poverty and inequalities.

Finally, the systematically critical nature of the answers in some countries in the south of the European Union, such as Portugal and Greece, and in the east, such as Hungary and Bulgaria, is worth noting.

A socio-demographic analysis underlines once again the trends described previously: managers (58% consider that the quality of life is better in their country than the average of the European countries, compared with 39% who take the opposite view) are more positive than self-employed people (46% versus 49%) and unemployed people (44% versus 49%). In this instance, there is a fairly sharp difference between respondents on the left of the political spectrum, a majority of whom are positive (56% versus 40%) and those on the right who are split down the middle on this question (48% versus 48%).

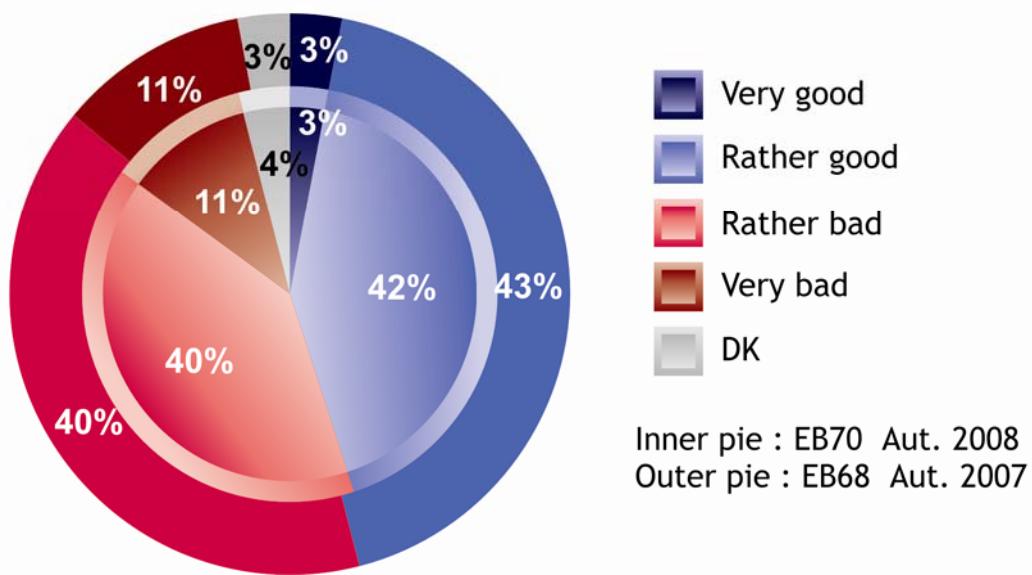
2.9. The situation of the environment

2.9.1. The current situation

Europeans are divided as regards the situation of the environment in their country²⁹: 45% consider that it is good compared with 51% who are critical. From a comparative point of view, positive opinions have fallen only slightly (-1 percentage point) since the question was last asked³⁰.

Question: QA4a.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)



Negative opinions outweigh positive opinions in 12 of the 27 Member States: the situation of the environment is considered to be particularly bad in Greece, where 76% of respondents share this opinion. Respondents in Italy (71%), Hungary (70%) and Romania (70%) take a similar view of the situation, as do 65% in Bulgaria, 64% in Portugal, 60% in France, 59% in Spain and 55% in Malta.

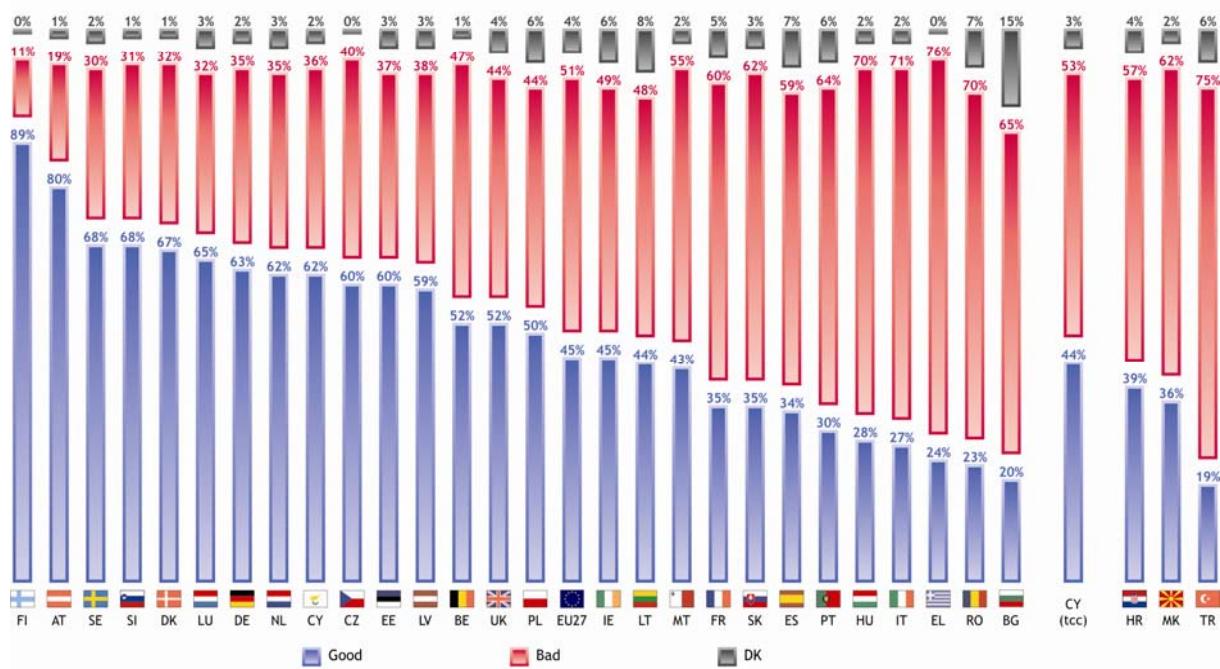
²⁹ QA4a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

³⁰ Eurobarometer 68 wave

Respondents in Ireland and Lithuania are clearly divided on the subject of the environment: 45% and 44% respectively consider that the situation of the environment in their country is "good", while a similar proportion (49% in both cases) take the opposite view.

Question: QA4a.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)



At the other end of the scale, fifteen countries are positive about the situation of the environment. Finland and Austria top the list with respectively 89% and 80% of respondents satisfied with the situation of the environment. Approximately two-thirds of interviewees in Sweden and Slovenia (68% in both cases), and in Denmark and Luxembourg (67% and 65% respectively) share this opinion.

On the other hand, the citizens interviewed in the three candidate countries are far more critical: 57% of respondents in Croatia are negative about the situation of the environment, as are 62% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 75% of interviewees in Turkey.

QA4a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total "good"	Total "bad"	DK
EU27	45%	51%	4%
Gender			
Male	47%	49%	4%
Female	43%	53%	4%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	47%	48%	5%
Small/ mid size town	45%	51%	4%
Large town	43%	53%	4%

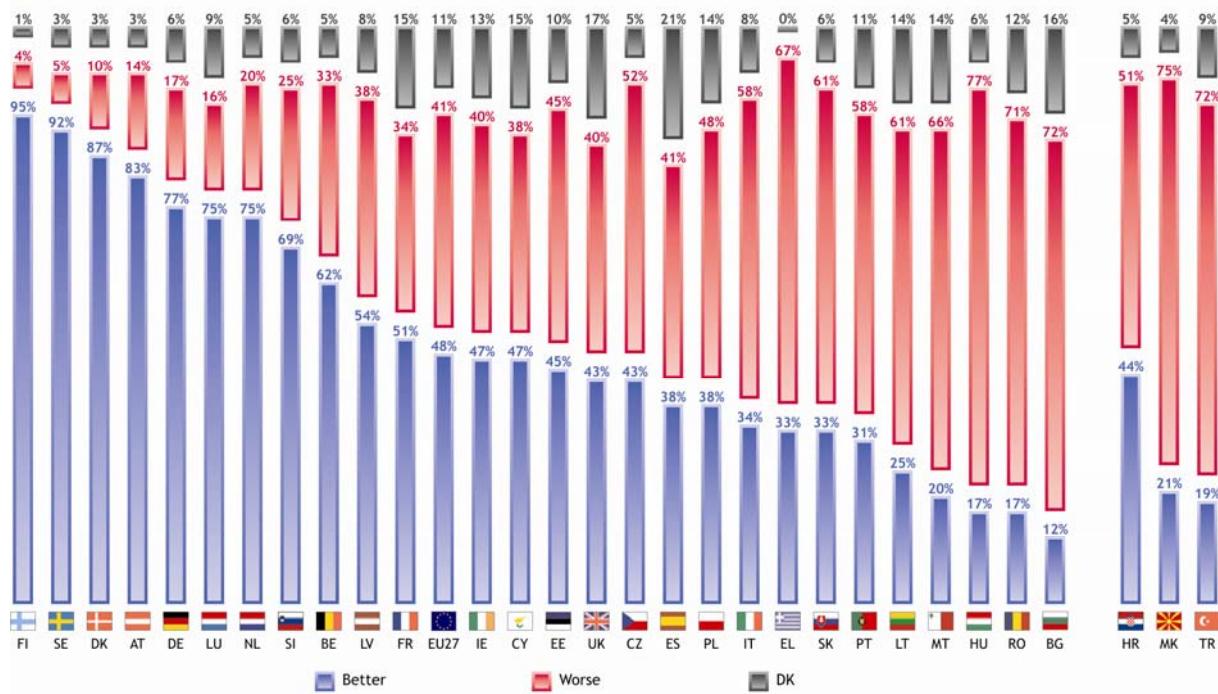
A socio-demographic analysis reveals that women are more critical than men in their assessment of the situation of the environment in their country. Moreover, people living in urban areas are slightly more severe in their judgement than those living in rural areas.

2.9.2. The situation of the environment at national level compared with the European average

As with opinions on the quality of life in general, respondents tend to consider that the situation of the environment in their country is better (48%) than the average of the Member States³¹. However, views here are far more divided, with 41% of the people polled taking the opposite view.

Question: QA7a.6. 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 countries?

Option: The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)



Once again levels of satisfaction in the Nordic countries are far higher than the European average: almost all the interviewees in Finland (95%), more than nine out of ten respondents in Sweden (92%) and 87% in Denmark consider that the environment in their country is better than the average of the Member States. More than eight out of ten respondents in Austria (83%), 77% in Germany, and 75% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands share their opinion.

³¹ QA7a.6 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 countries? The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

On the other hand, the perception of the situation of the environment is very negative in Hungary (77%), Bulgaria (72%) and Romania (71%). Two-thirds of respondents in Greece (67%) and Malta (66%) consider that the quality of the environment in their country is not as good as it is on average in the 27 Member States.

Finally, this negative opinion is very widespread in Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where it is shared by approximately three out of four citizens (72% and 75% respectively). On the other hand, respondents in Croatia are more divided. When asked to compare their situation with that the rest of the European Union, 51% consider that the situation of the environment in Croatia is worse, compared with 44% who are positive about the situation in Croatia.

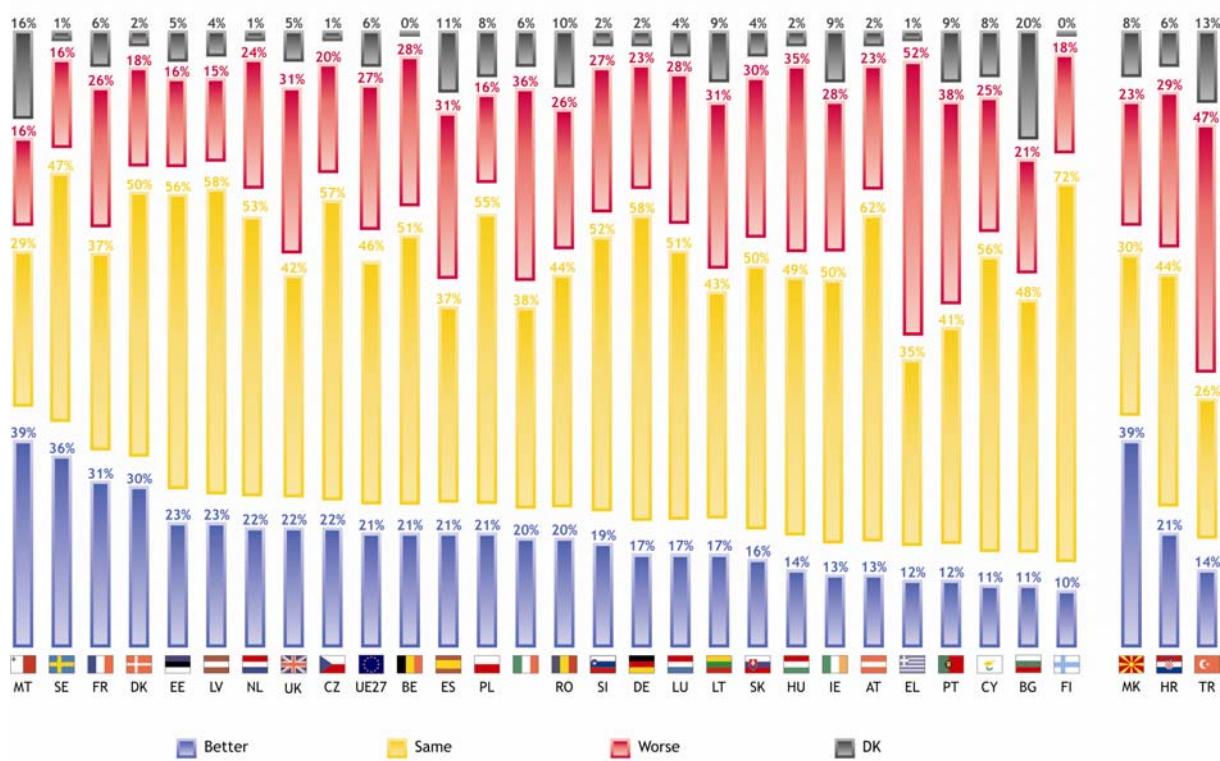
There are few differences between the socio-demographic categories.

2.9.3. Future expectations

In a context where short and medium-term expectations have deteriorated, just over two out of ten Europeans are confident about the future of the environment in their country: 21% expect things to get better over the next twelve months compared with 46% who expect things to stay the same over the coming year and, finally, 27% who expect the situation to deteriorate.³²

Question: QA6a.8. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)*



Respondents in Malta (39%), Sweden (36%), France (31%) and Denmark (30%) are comparatively more optimistic than the average of European citizens. However, more than half of the people polled in Greece (52%) and a third of respondents in Poland (38%), Italy (36%) and Hungary (35%) are gloomy about the outlook.

³² QA6a.8 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

Approximately three out of ten respondents also share this opinion in Spain (31%), Lithuania (31%), the United Kingdom (31%), Slovakia (30%), Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg (28% in all three cases).

Future expectations differ significantly in the candidate countries. A small majority of respondents in Turkey are pessimistic (47%), while a relative majority of respondents are optimistic in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 44% in Croatia expect things to stay the same.

QA6a.8 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Better	Same	Worse	DK
EU27	21%	46%	27%	6%
Age				
	15-24	28%	43%	23%
	25-39	23%	45%	27%
	40-54	20%	46%	30%
	55 +	17%	48%	28%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that young people are slightly more optimistic than the oldest respondents: 28% of those aged 15 to 24 expect the situation of the environment to get better compared with 17% of those aged 55 or over. However, a majority of respondents in all categories expect things to stay the same over the next twelve months.

3. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

3.1. Judgments of the economic situation

- Perceptions of the current economic situation are resolutely negative -

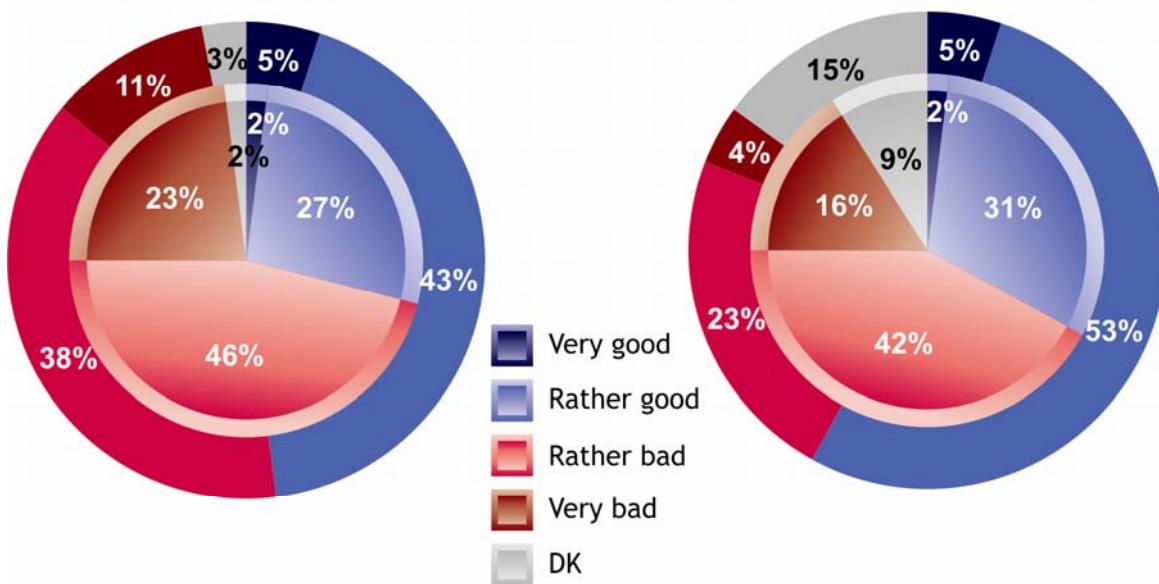
Europeans are invited at regular intervals to assess the economic situation in their country and in the European Union. For the first time, they were also asked for their views on the world economic situation³³.

3.1.1. The national, European and world economic situation

- An undeniably negative assessment -

Question: QA4a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



Whereas in autumn 2007 the public perception of the economic situation was somewhat divided, the climate one year later is clearly pessimistic.

³³ QA4a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

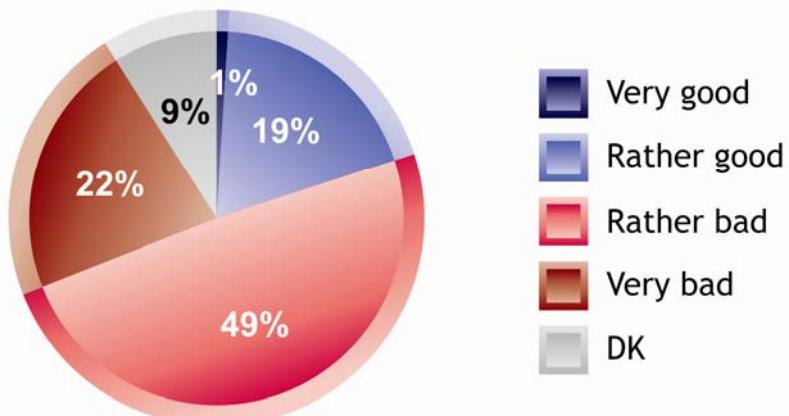
- 1) The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy
- 2) The situation of the European economy
- 3) The situation of the economy in the world

The latest observations show that the public perception of the economy is now undeniably negative, with a large majority of respondents considering that the current situation of their country's economy is bad. Opinions are also particularly negative as regards the world economy, which Europeans were invited to assess for the first time: 71% consider that it is bad. A slightly smaller proportion shares this opinion as regards the national economy (69%). It is noteworthy that the situation of the European economy is perceived in a slightly more positive light (33% describe it as good) than the situation of the national economy (29%) and the world economy (20%).

All socio-demographic categories agree that the situation is gloomy, at national, European and world levels alike. However, a detailed analysis reveals that the categories which have the highest standard of living, that is to say the most educated respondents and managers, are more positive than the least advantaged categories, and in particular those who left school before the age of 16 and unemployed people.

Question: QA4a.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

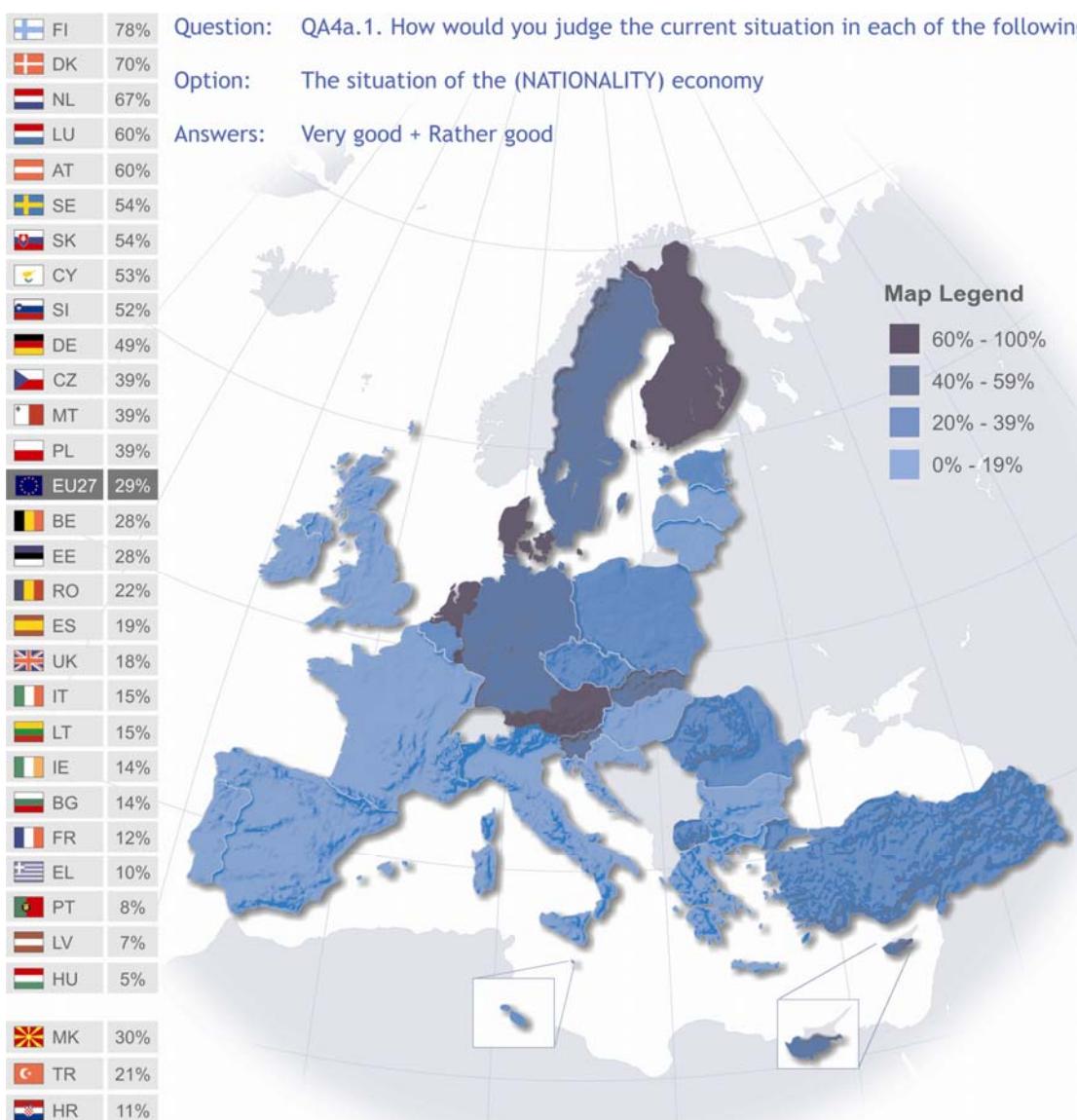
Option: The situation of the economy in the world*



*Question asked for the first time in this wave

An analysis by country reveals that some countries are far more positive than others. Respondents in Southern European countries and the States which recently joined the European Union are especially critical of the situation of the national economy. This is also the case in the countries in which the financial sector has been particularly badly shaken by the crisis, such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium and France.

A significant proportion of respondents in Hungary (94%), Portugal (92%), Latvia (91%), Greece (90%) and France (85%) are also negative about their national economy. This is also the case in Ireland and Italy (84% in both countries), Lithuania (82%), Bulgaria and Spain (80% each) and the United Kingdom (79%). There are similar responses, though to a lesser extent, in Romania (74%) and Belgium (72%). In some countries, a particularly significant proportion opted for the most negative answer ("very bad"): this answer was given by almost half of respondents in Greece (48%) and Hungary (45%), and by 42% of respondents in Ireland and 40% in the United Kingdom.



Respondents in Western European and the Nordic countries are the most likely to be positive about their **national economy**. Finland (78%), Denmark (72%) and the Netherlands (67%) stand out by their positive assessment of the situation of the national economy. Six out of ten citizens in Austria and Luxembourg (60%) share this opinion. For their part, Slovakia (54%), Cyprus (53%) and Slovenia (52%) are the only new Member States in which more than half of the population consider that the situation of the national economy is good.

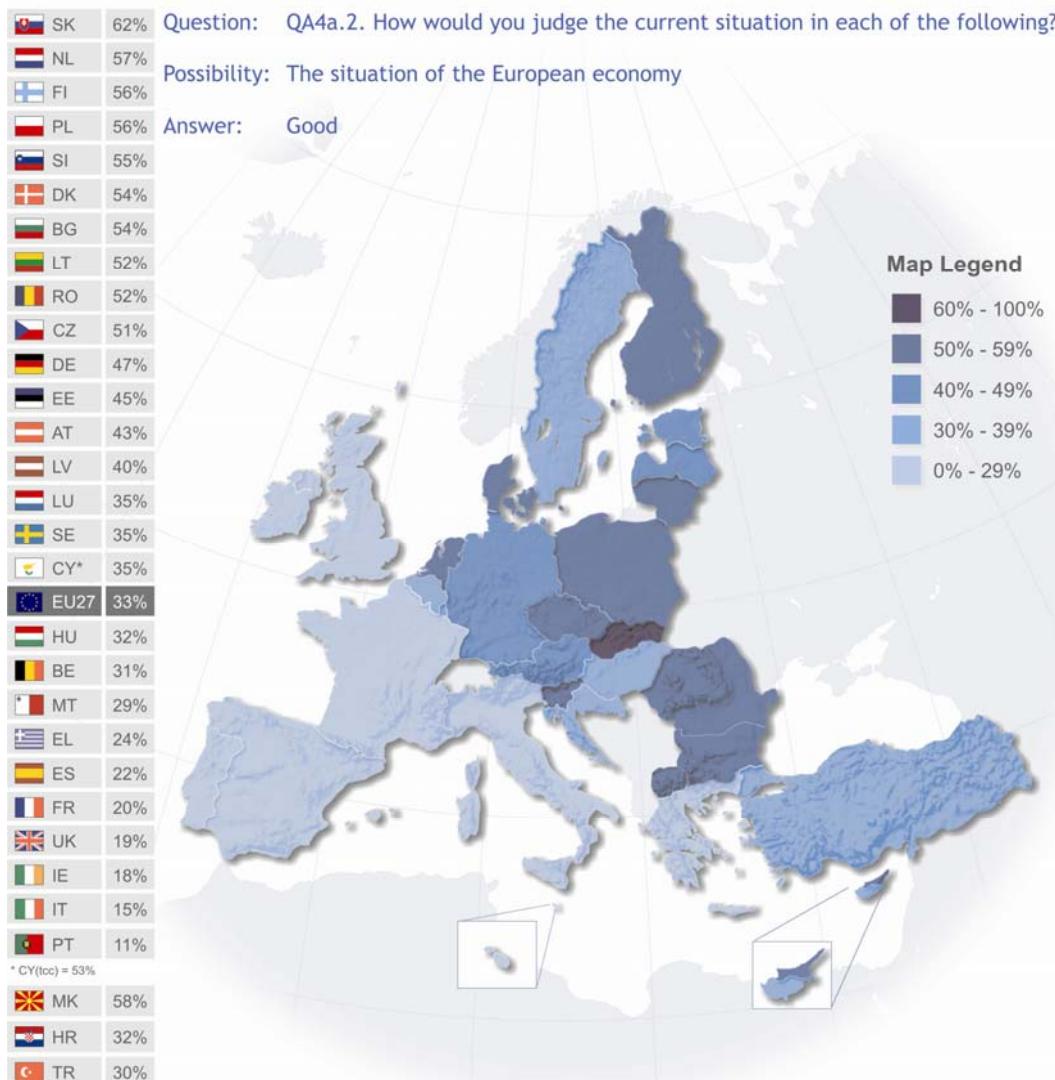
In the three candidate countries, opinions are predominantly negative: 87% of respondents in Croatia, 75% in Turkey and 69% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are negative about their national economy.

In terms of changes in this indicator, two developments should be highlighted. There has been a rise of 9 percentage points in Slovakia, which is the only country where citizens are now more positive than during the Eurobarometer wave of autumn 2007 (EB68). Interestingly, the positive result in Slovakia coincides with its entry into the euro area, scheduled for 1 January 2009 (i.e. a few weeks after the survey was conducted). It is conceivable that the planned switch to the euro had a positive impact in the minds of respondents in Slovakia. In contrast, the deterioration in perceptions of the national economy is dramatic in Ireland (-62 percentage points) and remains very significant in the United Kingdom (-45), Estonia (-39), Belgium (-37) and Spain (-31).

Finally, it should be noted that the situation is also less well perceived than one year ago in two countries where the results of the trend indicators, including the economic situation in the three areas measured, are generally very positive, namely in Sweden (-32 points as regards the situation of the national economy) and Denmark (-27).

Responses to the question about the **European economy**, show a different pattern from those regarding the national economy. Although some trends have persisted, for example the fact that respondents in Southern Europe are the most critical in their assessments, others have changed. For example, it is significant that citizens in certain countries in Northern Europe (Sweden) and Central Europe (Austria and Luxembourg), while satisfied with the situation of their national economy, are critical when they assess the situation at European level.

The States which have recently joined the European Union are in general more positive with regard to the **European economy**. This applies, for example, to respondents in Slovakia (62%), Poland (56%), Slovenia (55%) and Bulgaria (54%).



From a comparative point of view, opinions regarding the **European economy** have deteriorated in all the Member States, with public opinion very closely reflecting the economic outlook for 2009.

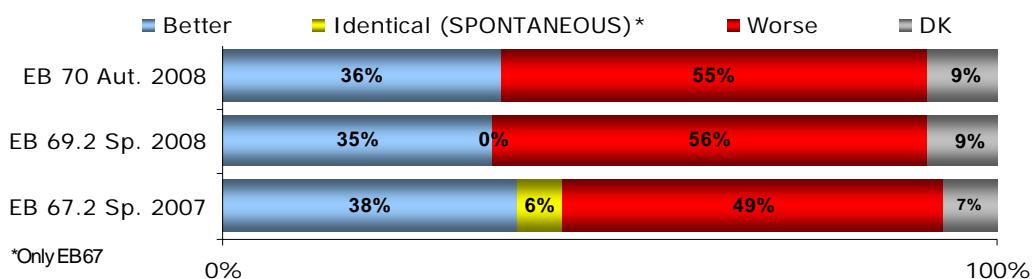
Finally, a majority of respondents in all European Union countries have a negative perception of the economic situation **in the world**. Only Poland is equally divided with 41% of positive opinions and 41% of negative opinions.

- Respondents perceive their national economy as less dynamic than that of the other European Union countries -

When asked for their views on the state of their national economy in comparison with that of the average of the European States, the majority of the people polled are negative: 55% of them consider that their national economy is in less robust health than the EU27 average, compared with 36% who take the opposite view³⁴.

QA7a.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 countries?

- The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy - % EU



There are substantial national differences on this question. Almost nine out of ten respondents in Denmark and Luxembourg (88% each), and Finland (86%) and more than eight out of ten in Sweden (83%) and the Netherlands (82%) consider that their national economy is in better shape than the average for the European Union. This opinion is shared by a vast majority of respondents in Austria (72%), Cyprus (65%) and Germany (63%), and by more than half in Belgium (54%).

On the other hand, almost all respondents in Hungary (96%), and a very large majority in Latvia (91%), Greece and Bulgaria (88% in both cases), Lithuania (86%), Portugal (84%) and Estonia (81%) take the opposite view.

Moreover, 76% of respondents in Italy, 75% in Romania and more than 70% in the Czech Republic and Poland (73% and 72% respectively) consider that the economic situation in their country is not as good as it is on average in the European Union.

³⁴ QA7a.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 countries?

It is to be noted that the question was worded differently in spring 2007 (EB67) when respondents had the possibility to answer "identical."

It should be noted that this opinion is shared by two-thirds of respondents in Slovakia (67%) and by almost six out of ten in Spain (59%), Slovenia and Ireland (58% in both cases). The change in this last country is particularly striking: six months earlier, Ireland was among the group of countries in which the national economy was considered to be doing comparatively better.

As regards the candidate countries, the vast majority of respondents consider that the situation of their national economy is not as good as it is on average in the European Union. This view was held by 85% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 81% in Croatia and seven out of ten in Turkey (70%).

3.1.2. The employment situation

As in the case of the economy, the majority of respondents are negative about the national employment situation³⁵: seven out of ten consider that it is bad, compared with three out of ten who are positive about the situation. Although to a lesser degree than for the other economic indicators, results for this indicator also reveal a trend towards a more negative perception of the situation.

An analysis by country reveals a relatively mixed picture. For example, in Portugal, almost all interviewees (95%) are negative about the situation. This opinion is shared by a very large majority of respondents in Hungary (93%), Greece (92%), Spain (89%), France (88%) and Italy (86%). It is interesting to bear in mind that some countries in this group began to record historical rises in their unemployment rate in September and October 2008³⁶.

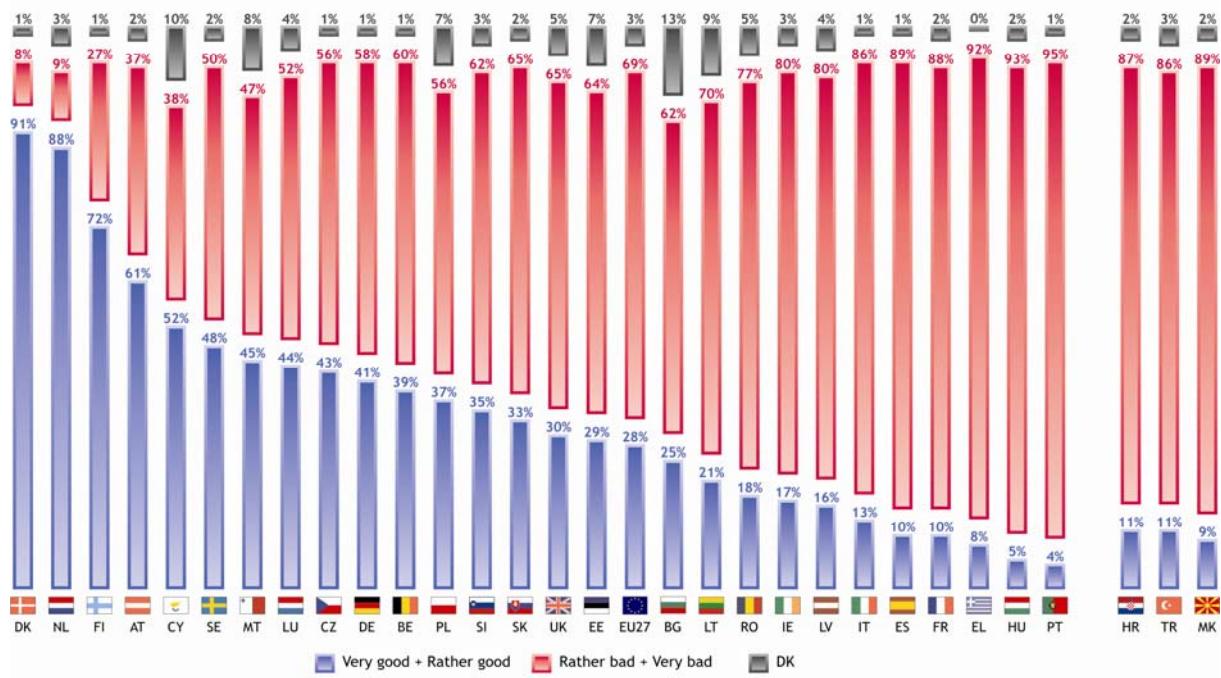
Opinions are slightly less emphatic in Slovakia, the United Kingdom and Estonia, where approximately two-thirds of the people polled consider that the national employment situation is bad (65% in the first two cases and 64% in Estonia). Approximately 60% of respondents also share this assessment in Bulgaria, Slovenia (both 62%), Belgium (60%) and Germany (58%). Moreover, around half of the people interviewed in the Czech Republic (56%), Poland (56%) and Luxembourg (52%) hold a similar opinion.

³⁵ QA4a.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

³⁶ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tqm/table.do?tab=table&language=en&pcode=teilm020&tableSelection=1&plugin=1>

Question: QA4a.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



Citizens in Sweden and Malta are deeply divided on this subject, with respectively 50% and 47% of negative answers versus respectively 48% and 45% of positive opinions. Finally, only five countries consider that the national economy is in good shape. This opinion is supported by half of respondents in Cyprus (52%), more than six out of ten in Austria (61%), approximately three-quarters of respondents in Finland (72%) and almost nine out of ten respondents in the Netherlands (88%) and Denmark (91%).

Opinions on the national employment situation have improved in several new Member States - Bulgaria, 25%, +3; Slovenia, 35%, +3; Poland, 37%, +3; Slovakia, 33%, +7, Cyprus, 52%, +7 -, but the rise is most striking in Germany (41%, +10 points). During the past year, unemployment has fallen in Germany, even if the economic slowdown is likely to cause a (temporary) increase in 2009.

On the other hand, confidence has fallen the most sharply in Ireland (-55 points), followed by Estonia (-33 points), Sweden (-31 points), and Lithuania and Spain (-29 points in both countries).

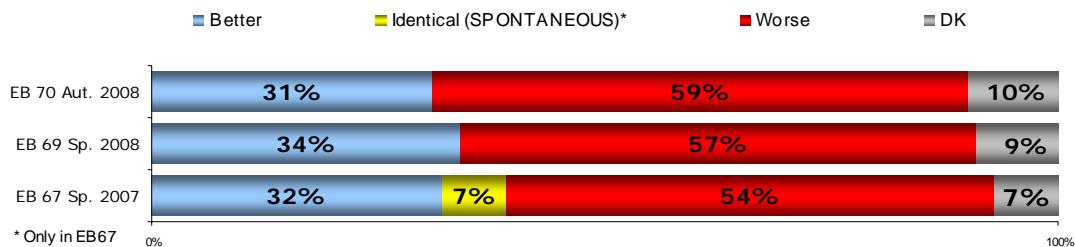
In the candidate countries, there is widespread pessimism as regards the employment situation with almost nine out of ten respondents in the three countries describing the national situation as "bad".

A socio-demographic analysis confirms once again the main trends noted in this survey regarding opinions on the economic situation, with differences corresponding to the respondent's level of education and occupation. A significant proportion of managers consider that the employment situation in their country is "good" (44% versus 55% who take the opposite view), while, logically, unemployed people are far more critical (13% versus 86%). Moreover, respondents on the left of the political spectrum are far more critical (27% versus 71%) than those on the right (35% versus 63%).

Logically, similar trends emerge when Europeans are asked to compare the employment situation in their country with the European average. Almost six out of ten respondents (59%) consider that the situation in their country is not as good as the EU27 average. Approximately a third of respondents believe that it is better (31%)³⁷.

QA7a.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 countries?

- The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) - % EU



Respondents in Denmark (90%), the Netherlands (83%), Luxembourg (80%), Sweden and Austria (73% in both cases) and Finland (71%) consider that the employment situation in their country is better than the European Union average, while a very large majority of citizens in Hungary (91%), Greece (88%), Portugal (86%), Latvia (85%), Lithuania (80%), Romania (78%), Bulgaria (77%), Italy and Slovakia (76% each) and Poland (74%) take the opposite view. In total, a majority of respondents in eight Member States consider that the national economy is better than the average of the European countries; the opposite view is held in nineteen Member states.

³⁷ QA7a.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 countries? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

It is to be noted that the question was worded differently in spring 2007 (EB67) when respondents had the possibility to answer "identical."

The proportion of Europeans who consider that the employment situation is better in their country than the European Union average has increased by 2 percentage points, while the percentage of respondents taking the opposite view has fallen by 3 points since spring 2008.

Once again, opinions in Ireland have been radically transformed: while six months earlier 48% of respondents were positive about the employment situation in Ireland compared with the European Union average, the corresponding percentage in this survey has fallen by 20 points (28%). The proportion of positive answers has also decreased significantly in Lithuania, from 24% to 9%.

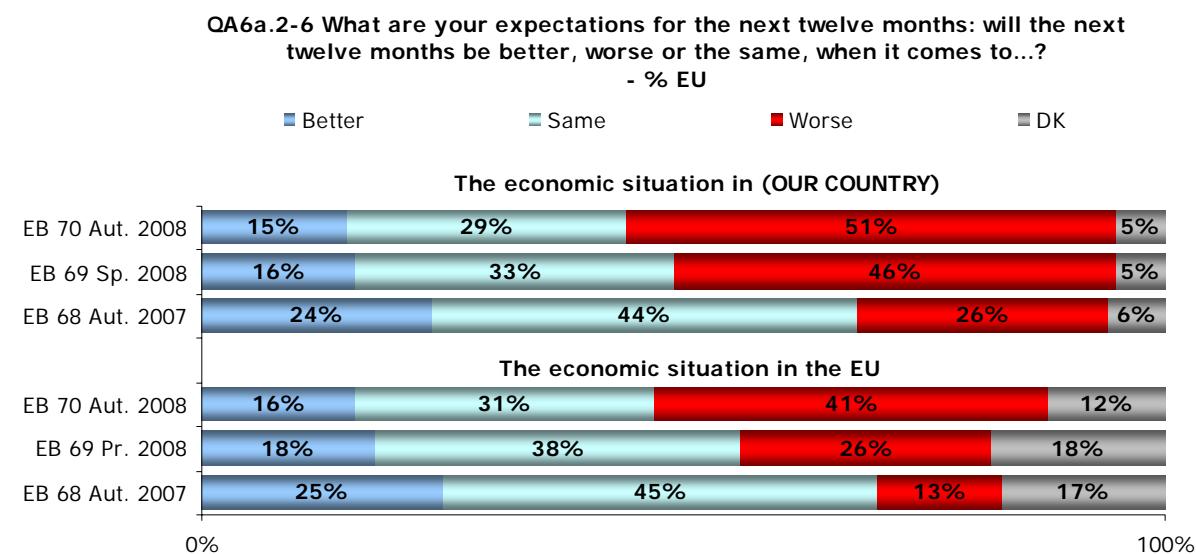
3.2. Future expectations

3.2.1. The national, European and world economic situation

- Deep pessimism regarding the short-term economic outlook -

In autumn 2008, economic forecasts for the next twelve months reveal a profound pessimism: **the majority of European citizens believe that the economic situation in their country (51% "Worse"), the world economic situation (49%) and the economic situation in the European Union (41%) will deteriorate over the next twelve months.** In all three cases, barely one in ten people are optimistic about the future (15% as regards the national and world economies, and 16% in the case of the European Union's economy).

The loss of confidence since spring 2008 is especially striking as regards forecasts for the economy of the European Union: the proportion of "worse" answers has increased by 15 percentage points from 26% to 41%. The proportion of respondents who are optimistic has declined (-2 points), as has the proportion who consider that things will stay the same over the next twelve months (-7 points).



QA6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			The economic situation in the European Union			The economic situation in the world		
	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same
EU27	15%	51%	29%	16%	41%	31%	15%	49%	25%
BE	15%	63%	22%	12%	60%	26%	12%	65%	22%
BG	12%	35%	40%	21%	15%	28%	18%	20%	23%
CZ	10%	46%	41%	14%	36%	43%	13%	47%	34%
DK	21%	43%	34%	14%	49%	32%	20%	53%	23%
DE	9%	57%	31%	8%	47%	38%	9%	57%	27%
EE	16%	53%	26%	17%	31%	36%	16%	35%	31%
EL	7%	66%	26%	11%	55%	33%	8%	64%	27%
ES	18%	51%	26%	18%	36%	29%	15%	42%	26%
FR	19%	53%	23%	19%	46%	23%	17%	51%	21%
IE	5%	69%	22%	4%	53%	29%	4%	58%	24%
IT	21%	42%	32%	21%	35%	35%	20%	44%	28%
CY	8%	46%	37%	8%	45%	18%	6%	54%	12%
LV	12%	49%	35%	19%	25%	41%	19%	25%	40%
LT	10%	60%	24%	16%	38%	30%	16%	40%	26%
LU	13%	54%	25%	11%	60%	20%	11%	67%	16%
HU	8%	70%	20%	15%	46%	30%	13%	56%	22%
MT	19%	45%	19%	21%	25%	20%	17%	40%	14%
NL	13%	64%	21%	12%	63%	22%	10%	71%	16%
AT	12%	49%	35%	10%	52%	31%	12%	60%	22%
PL	20%	31%	41%	23%	19%	39%	22%	24%	34%
PT	7%	58%	30%	7%	46%	34%	7%	51%	28%
RO	25%	31%	36%	30%	20%	30%	25%	27%	26%
SI	18%	46%	32%	18%	38%	37%	16%	46%	31%
SK	19%	40%	38%	20%	32%	38%	16%	47%	27%
FI	5%	56%	38%	5%	61%	29%	5%	71%	20%
SE	24%	49%	24%	18%	50%	22%	17%	56%	18%
UK	15%	59%	22%	11%	48%	25%	12%	57%	20%
HR	14%	51%	31%	17%	36%	35%	16%	42%	30%
TR	15%	53%	23%	21%	38%	21%	17%	44%	19%
MK	33%	31%	31%	37%	18%	26%	31%	24%	25%

As regards forecasts for the national economy, a majority of respondents are pessimistic, including in some countries where respondents are positive about the current situation, such as the Netherlands, where two-thirds of respondents are pessimistic about the future and Finland, where more than half (56%) share this lack of confidence. Respondents in Romania (25%), Sweden (24%) and, to a lesser extent, Denmark (21%), Italy (21%) and Poland (20%) are relatively less worried than the average of citizens in the European Union.

As regards expectations in the candidate countries, a majority of respondents are negative in Croatia (51%) and Turkey (53%). Respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are sharply divided: while a third of them are confident about the outlook for the country's economy, a similar proportion (31%) are pessimistic or expect things to stay the same.

Approximately six out of ten respondents in Luxembourg and Belgium (60%), Finland and the Netherlands (61%) and 55% in Greece expect **the European economic situation** to deteriorate over the next twelve months. At the other end of the scale, respondents in Romania are the most confident about the outlook for the European economy: 30% expect an improvement. Approximately a fifth of interviewees in Poland (23%), Bulgaria, Malta, Italy (21% for all three countries) and Slovakia (20%) are also optimistic about the future of the European economy.

Almost four out of ten respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (37%) expect the **economic situation in the European Union** to improve over the coming year. On the other hand, a relative majority of respondents in Turkey (38%) expect the situation to get worse. Finally, 36% of respondents in Croatia think that the situation will deteriorate, while 35% do not expect it to change.

In 24 European Union countries, a majority of respondents are pessimistic about the **world economy**. However, the extent of this pessimism varies considerably: it is shared by seven out of ten respondents in Finland and the Netherlands (71% each), Luxembourg (67%) and Belgium (65%), but falls below the 50% level in the Czech Republic (47%), Slovakia (47%), Slovenia (46%), Italy (44%), Spain (42%), Malta and Lithuania (40% each) and Estonia (35%).

In the candidate countries, pessimism predominates in Turkey (44%) and Croatia (42%). Almost a third of respondents in Croatia (30%) expect things to stay the same while a fifth of respondents in Turkey (20%) were unable to express an opinion. Although very

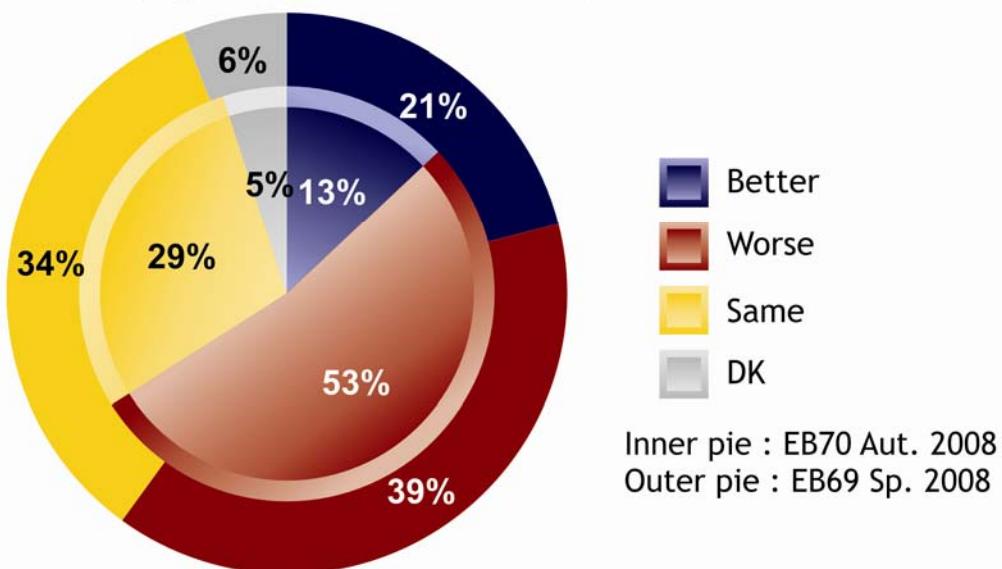
divided, a relative majority in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are optimistic about the outlook for the world economic situation (31%). A quarter of them do not expect any changes (25%), while a similar proportion (24%) is pessimistic. Finally, 20% expressed no opinion.

3.2.2. The national employment situation over the next twelve months

The expectations of Europeans regarding the outlook for the employment situation in their country are fairly logically correlated with their forecasts for the national economy. It is therefore not surprising that barely one in ten citizens expect an improvement (13%). Half of the people interviewed (53%) fear that things will get worse while 29% expect things to stay the same³⁸. Once again levels of pessimism continue the upward trend noted at the time of the spring wave (+ 14 percentage points) while optimism has declined (- 8 percentage points), as has the proportion of respondents who expect the situation to remain unchanged (- 5).

Question: QA6a.4. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



³⁸ QA6a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

It will be seen that while in spring 2008 (Eurobarometer wave 69), optimism outweighed pessimism in nine Member States³⁹, this is no longer the case in any Member State. All that can be said is that the proportion of optimists exceeds the European average in five countries: in Malta and Poland, where approximately a quarter of respondents are positive about the employment outlook (23% and 24% respectively); Romania and Slovakia (21% in both cases); and Italy (19%), where a fifth of respondents are optimistic about the outlook for this indicator.

Public perceptions are in line with official forecasts: the European Commission's autumn 2008 forecasts for 2008-2010 warn of negative employment growth in the euro area in 2009 followed by stagnation in 2010; the unemployment rate is expected to increase by around 1 point according to the same forecasts⁴⁰.

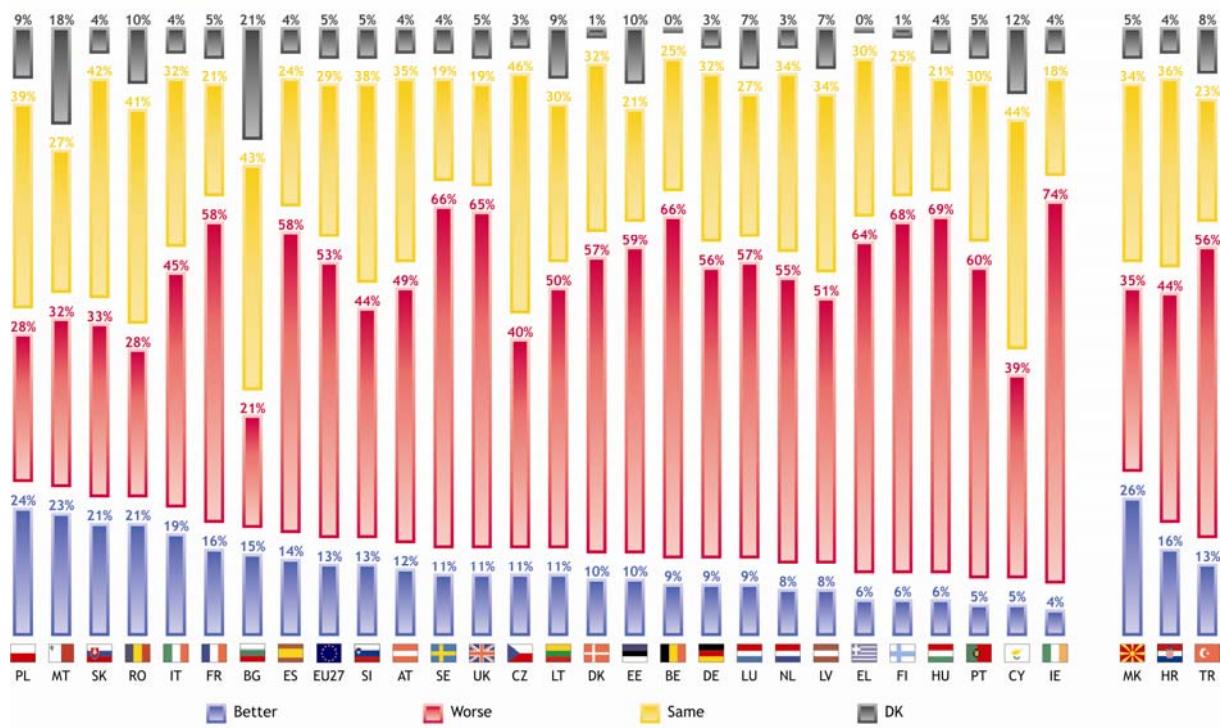
The results by Member State reveal a climate of pessimism not only in the countries which have been more affected by the crisis, but also in the States where the economy and official employment forecasts are relatively less gloomy: thus, the pessimism of respondents in Ireland (74% of whom expect the national employment market to deteriorate) and Hungary (69%) is shared by approximately two-thirds of the people interviewed in Finland (69%) and Sweden (66%), and by more than half of citizens in Luxembourg (57%) and Denmark (57%).

³⁹ Poland, Malta, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, the Netherlands, Finland, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria

⁴⁰ For more details, see the European Commission's autumn economic forecasts for 2008-2010 : http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication13290_en.pdf

Question: QA6a.4. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



In the Czech Republic and Cyprus, the proportion of respondents who do not expect any major changes exceeds the proportion who expects the situation to deteriorate: 46% and 44% respectively, versus 40% and 39%. This is also the case in Slovakia (42% versus 37%), Bulgaria (43% versus 21%), Poland (39% versus 28%) and Romania (41% versus 28%).

The majority of respondents in Turkey (56%) and a relative majority in Croatia (44%) expect the national employment situation to deteriorate. As for the economy, respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are more divided: a third are pessimistic about the employment outlook over the next twelve months, while a similar proportion expect the situation to remain unchanged (34%); on the other hand, one in four expect the situation to improve.

QA6a. The employment situation in the next twelve months in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Better	Worse	Same	DK
EU27	13%	53%	29%	5%
Age				
15-24	22%	37%	34%	7%
25-39	16%	50%	31%	3%
40-54	12%	59%	26%	3%
55 +	8%	57%	28%	7%
Education (End of)				
15-	9%	57%	27%	7%
16-19	14%	52%	30%	4%
20+	14%	56%	27%	3%
Still studying	21%	38%	34%	7%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	13%	55%	30%	2%
Managers	14%	59%	25%	2%
Other white collars	15%	52%	30%	3%
Manual workers	15%	51%	30%	4%
House persons	13%	54%	28%	5%
Unemployed	15%	52%	27%	6%
Retired	9%	55%	28%	8%
Students	21%	38%	34%	7%

An analysis of the results by socio-demographic categories confirms the deteriorating climate among groups which are traditionally more confident: thus, only a fifth of the youngest respondents (22%) and just over one in ten of the most educated respondents (14%) expect an improvement in the employment situation in their country.

QA6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

		EURO ZONE	NON EURO ZONE
	Better	15%	17%
	Worse	53%	46%
	Same	28%	31%
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			
	Better	13%	15%
	Worse	55%	48%
	Same	28%	30%
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			
	Better	14%	18%
	Worse	45%	35%
	Same	31%	31%
The economic situation in the European Union			
	Better	13%	17%
	Worse	53%	42%
	Same	25%	26%
The economic situation in the world			

Respondents in the euro area are more worried than those in other European Union States about the four aspects tested. This is true for the national economic outlook but also as regards their expectations for the economic situation of the European Union as a whole and for the world economy.

4. POLITICAL ASPECTS

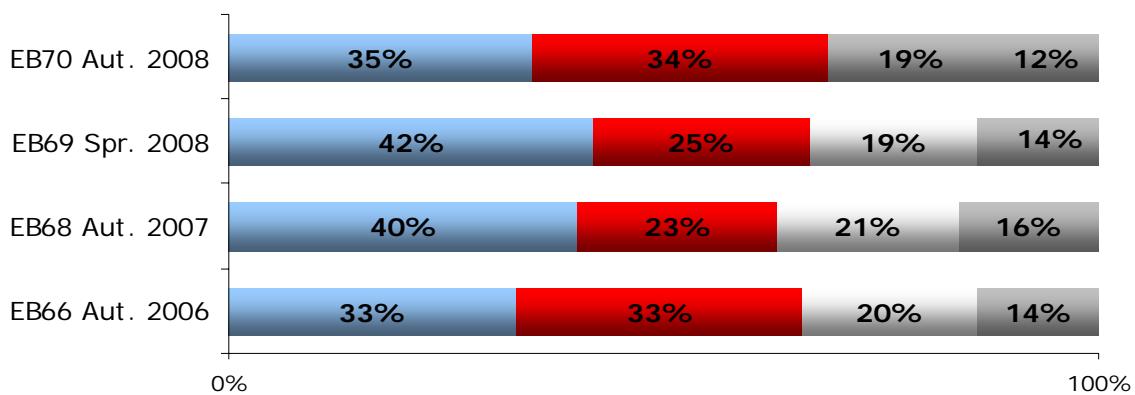
4.1. The general perception of the direction followed in the European Union

- Europeans are negative about the direction followed at national level and have doubts about the direction taken by the European Union -

Concerns about the economic situation also influence the opinions of Europeans about the direction in which things are going both at national level and at the level of the European Union. Opinions on the direction in which things are going in the European Union⁴¹ are now divided: 35% consider that they are going in the right direction and 34% that they are going in the wrong direction. **This contrasts sharply with spring 2008, when a majority of respondents considered that things were going in the right direction.**

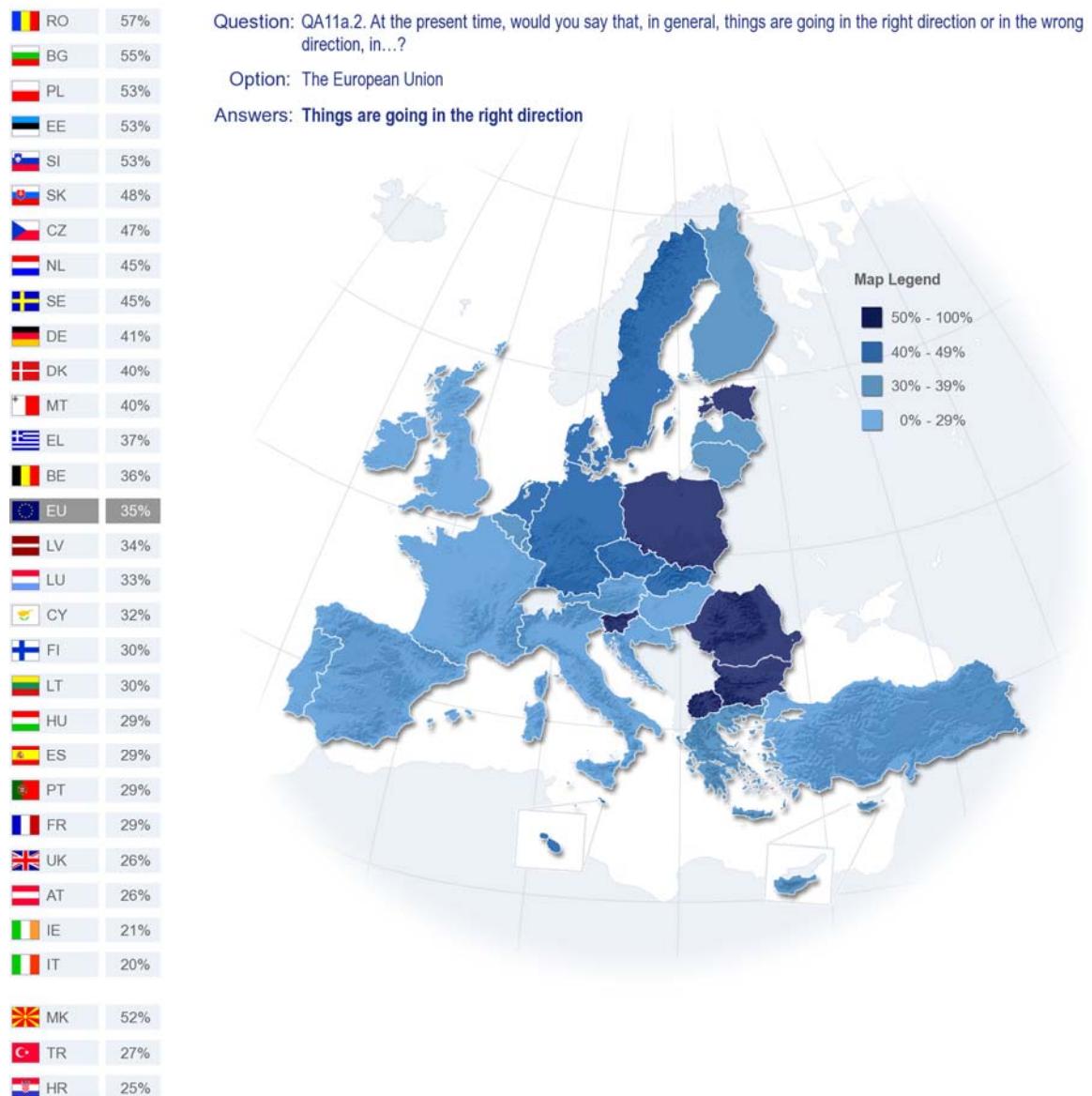
QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in the European Union? - % EU

- Things are going in the right direction
- Things are going in the wrong direction
- Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)
- DK



⁴¹ QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union

Respondents in Romania (57%), Bulgaria (55%), Poland, Estonia and Slovenia (53% in all three cases) are the most likely to consider that things are going in the right direction in the European Union. This opinion is shared by a small majority of respondents in the Czech Republic (47%), which at the time this survey was conducted was due to take over the EU Presidency within a matter of weeks, and in Slovakia (48%). However, only a fifth of respondents in Italy (20%) and Ireland (21%) agree with this view.



On the other hand, approximately half of respondents in Finland (54%), France (51%) and the United Kingdom (47%) consider that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union. This opinion is also shared by a narrow majority of respondents in Denmark (44%), Austria (44%), Belgium (43%) and Greece (42%), and by interviewees in Luxembourg (38%), Italy and Lithuania (39% in both cases), Spain (37%) and Ireland (35%).

The majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are convinced that things are going in the right direction in the European Union (52%). This confidence is shared by 27% of the population in Turkey and 25% in Croatia. In all three cases these results are 13 points lower than the scores recorded in the previous wave. It should be noted that in Turkey almost one in three respondents (29%) did not answer this question.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some significant differences between respondent categories: more than four out of ten citizens in the 15 to 24 age group (42%) and among those having studied up to the age of 20 or over (43%) consider that things are going in the right direction in the European Union, compared with a third of the oldest age group (32%) and a quarter of those who left school before the age of 16 (24%). The categories who are most optimistic about their personal future are also those who are the most positive about the direction in which things are going in the European Union.

QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? - The European Union

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	35%	34%	19%	12%
Age				
15-24	42%	27%	18%	13%
25-39	36%	35%	19%	10%
40-54	33%	38%	19%	10%
55 +	32%	35%	19%	14%
Education (End of)				
15-	24%	40%	21%	15%
16-19	34%	36%	19%	11%
20+	43%	33%	16%	8%
Still studying	46%	23%	19%	12%
Membership EU				
A good thing	53%	22%	16%	9%
A bad thing	9%	71%	12%	8%
Neither good nor bad	18%	41%	28%	13%
Image of EU				
Positive	56%	20%	16%	8%
Neutral	23%	37%	25%	15%
Negative	7%	71%	13%	9%
Objective knowledge of the EU				
Bad	21%	34%	18%	27%
Average	35%	34%	20%	11%
Good	40%	35%	18%	7%
Understand how the EU works				
Agree	50%	29%	16%	5%
Disagree	24%	41%	20%	15%

Objective knowledge of the European Union is another determinant on this question: a difference of 19 points separates respondents with a good knowledge of the European Union and those who gave the same answer but are less knowledgeable about the Union when it comes to deciding whether things are going in the right direction in the European Union (40% versus 21%). An understanding of how the European Union works has a similar influence, with a difference of 26 percentage points between those who understand how the European Union works (50%) and those who have a poor grasp of how it works (24%).

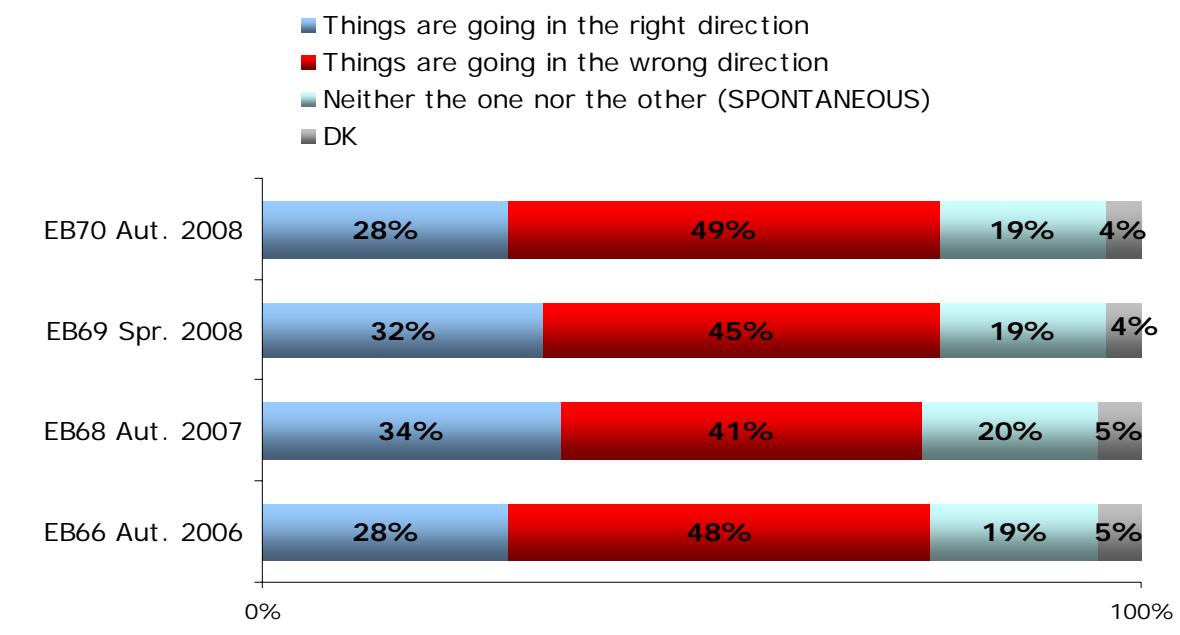
Europeans who think that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing are clearly more likely to consider that things are going in the right direction (53% versus 9% of those who take the opposite view), as are the respondents who think that their country has benefited from its membership of the European Union (52% versus 14% of those who take the opposite view). Finally, probably the most influential variable on this question remains the image that the European Union conjures up for the individual interviewed. The more positive this image, the more likely the respondent is to consider that things are going in the right direction (56% versus only 7% of those for whom the European Union's image is negative). In general, the attitude of European citizens is consistent: those who are pro-European are by far the most positive in their assessment of the direction followed by the European Union.

4.2. The general perception of the direction followed at national level

Dubious about the direction followed by the European Union, Europeans are even more sceptical in their assessment of the direction followed at national level⁴². **Almost half of European citizens consider that, at the current time, things are going in the wrong direction in their country** (49%, +4 points). Almost three out of ten Europeans are satisfied (28%) and a fifth (19%) spontaneously said that things are going neither in the right nor wrong direction.

After the rise recorded 6 months earlier, negative opinions have again increased, this time by 4 points, since the spring 2008 survey. The proportion of satisfied respondents has decreased at the same time by 4 points.

QA11a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in (OUR COUNTRY)? - % EU

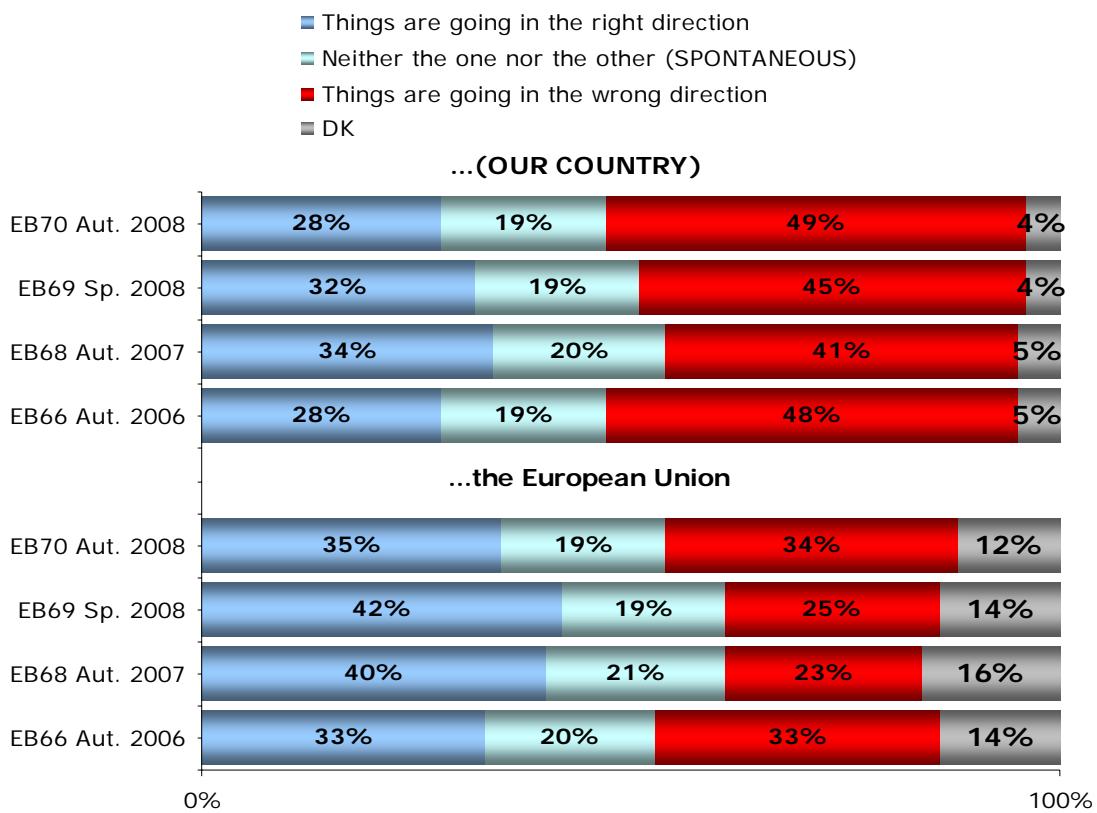


⁴² QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY)

The difference between the answers recorded at national and at EU level deserves some comment. The proportion of respondents who consider that things are on the right track in the European Union is 7 percentage points higher than the corresponding proportion of respondents who think the same thing as regards their own country (35% versus 28%).

Similarly, Europeans are less pessimistic about the European Union than about their own country: whereas 49% of the people polled consider that things are going in the wrong direction in their country, this proportion falls to 34% when assessing the direction followed by the European Union.

QA11a At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in... - % EU

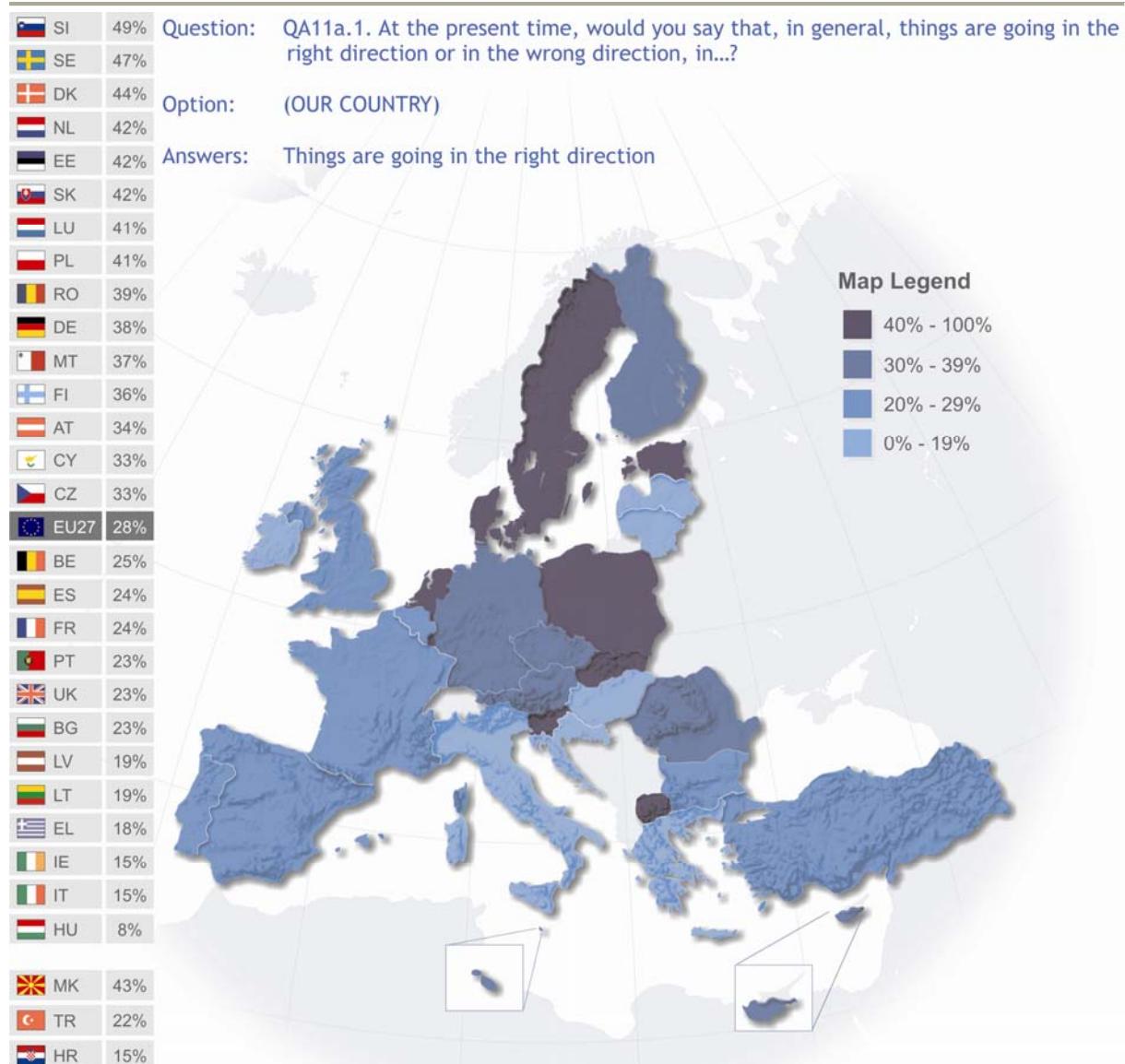


There are significant differences between the Member States concerning the direction followed at national level, as well as significant changes since the previous wave. While six months earlier the number of positive opinions exceeded the number of negative opinions in more than half of the Member States (14 out of 27), this is now the case in only nine countries.

This view was expressed by 49% of respondents in Slovenia, 47% in Sweden, and by a narrow majority in the Netherlands, Estonia and Slovakia (42% in all three cases), Luxembourg and Poland (41% in both cases).

Opinions on this question are sharply divided in Cyprus (33% positive opinions versus 35% negative views), Austria (34% versus 37%), Germany (38% versus 37%), Romania (39% versus 34%) and Denmark (44% versus 48%).

On the other hand, in Hungary (74%), Greece (69%), France and Lithuania (65% in both cases) and the United Kingdom (63%), Latvia (61%), Ireland (60%), Belgium (56%), Spain (53%) and Italy (50%), an absolute majority of respondents have the impression that things are going in the wrong direction in their country. This opinion is also shared by 49% of respondents in Finland, 48% in Denmark, 42% in Bulgaria and 41% in Portugal.



The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is the only candidate country where a majority of respondents are satisfied with the direction followed by their country (43%). On the other hand, a majority of respondents in Croatia and Turkey are dissatisfied, with two-thirds (63% and 64% respectively) considering that "things are going in the wrong direction in their country".

When cross-tabulated with the respondent's self-positioning on the political spectrum and key indicators regarding support for the European Union, an analysis of the results for this question does not reveal any notable divisions. Nevertheless Europeans with right-wing leanings are slightly more likely to consider that things are going in the right direction in their country (33% versus 29% of those on the left of the political spectrum).

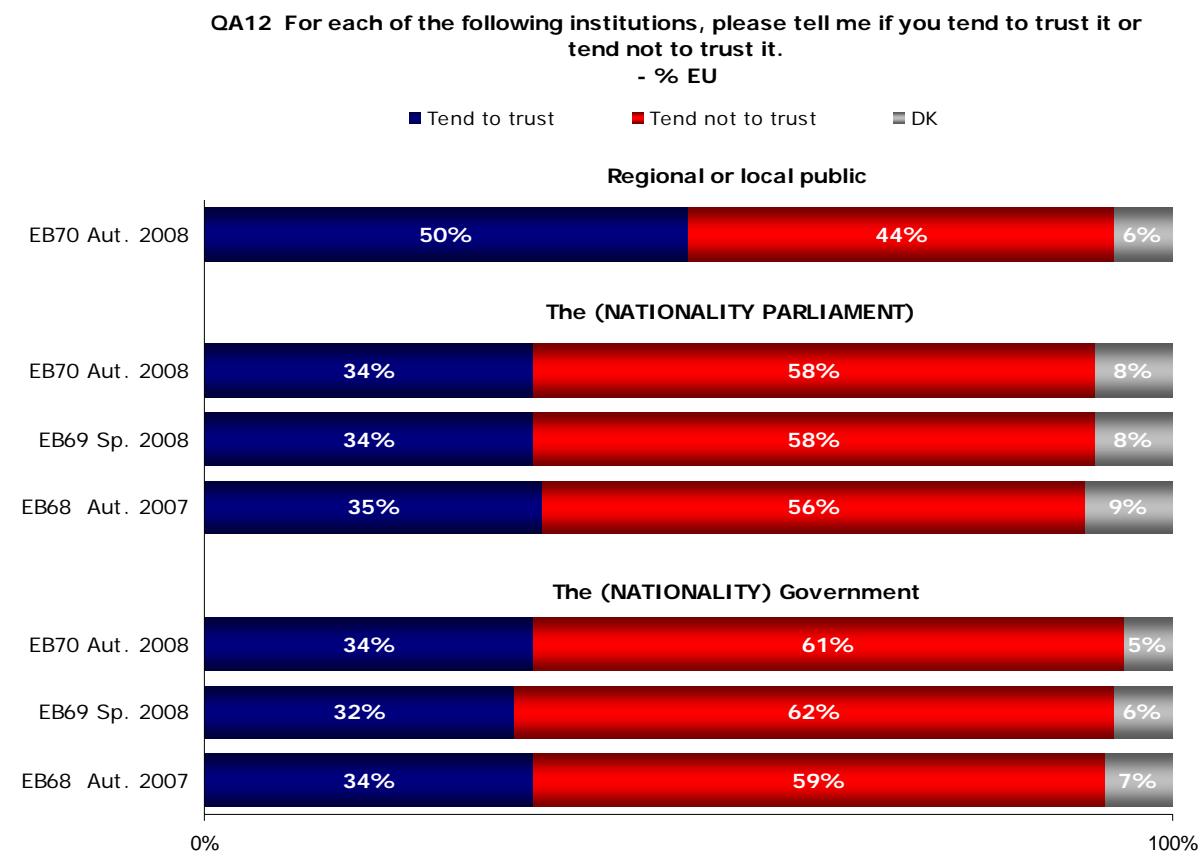
QA11a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? - (OUR COUNTRY)

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	28%	49%	19%	4%
Left-Right scale				
(1-4) Left	29%	50%	17%	4%
(5-6) Centre	29%	49%	19%	3%
(7-10) Right	33%	46%	18%	3%
Membership EU				
A good thing	43%	35%	18%	4%
A bad thing	9%	80%	9%	2%
Neither good nor bad	15%	57%	24%	4%
Benefit EU membership				
Benefited	41%	37%	19%	3%
Not benefited	12%	70%	16%	2%
Image of EU				
Positive	45%	34%	18%	3%
Neutral	19%	54%	22%	5%
Negative	7%	79%	11%	3%

Opinions on the direction followed at national level also seem to be linked to attitudes and knowledge vis-à-vis the European Union: almost a majority of respondents for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image feel that things are going in the right direction in their country (45% versus 7% of those for whom the European Union's image is negative); this opinion is shared by a similar proportion of citizens who consider that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing (43%) and by respondents who think that their country has benefited from its membership of the European Union (41%).

4.3. Trust in national institutions

- Citizens have more trust in regional or local public institutions than in national political institutions -



Once again the Eurobarometer data express the discontent and distance that a very significant proportion of citizens experience vis-à-vis the political institutions of their country: although 34% of respondents trust their government and their parliament, they are outweighed by the 61% and 58% respectively who take the opposite view⁴³.

This “snapshot” of the way Europeans perceive their national political institutions is more or less unchanged since spring 2008; there has been a slight increase (+ 2 points) in trust in national governments, while the percentage who do not trust them has decreased by one percentage point.

⁴³ QA12 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

1. Justice\the (NATIONALITY) legal system; 2. Political parties; 3. Regional or local public authorities; 4. The (NATIONALITY) government; 5. The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)

In comparison to national institutions, it is the level of authority which is the closest to citizens, namely regional and local public institutions, which inspires the comparatively most positive opinions, with half of interviewees saying that they trust them, versus 44% who do not.

A majority of respondents in eight Member States trust their national parliament and government: Finland (68% for the government and 71% for the parliament), the Netherlands (66% and 64% respectively), Cyprus (65% and 63% respectively), Luxembourg (60% and 56%), Denmark (the government scored 60% while the parliament scored 75%), Sweden (56% and 64%), Austria (50% and 54%) and finally Malta (half of respondents trust the government and 57% trust the parliament). On the other hand, fewer than one in five respondents in Lithuania and Latvia (16% in both cases), or in Bulgaria (15%) and Hungary (16%) trust their national government. Results for the national parliament are particularly critical in Latvia (9%) and Bulgaria (8%), with fewer than one in ten interviewees trusting it.

As regards regional and local public authorities⁴⁴, 13 countries have a level of trust equal to or in excess of 50%: Spain (50%), Cyprus and Malta (with 56% in both cases), Luxembourg and Estonia (59% in both countries), France (62%), Belgium (63%), the Netherlands (64%), Germany (65%), Austria (67%), Sweden (68%), Denmark (70%) and Finland (72%).

⁴⁴ See also in the regard Special Eurobarometer 307: The role and impact of local and regional authorities within the European Union

QA12 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

	The (NATIONALITY) Parliament			The (NATIONALITY) Government			Regional or local public authorities		
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
EU27	34%	58%	8%	34%	61%	5%	50%	44%	6%
BE	40%	58%	2%	36%	63%	1%	63%	36%	1%
BG	8%	83%	9%	15%	74%	11%	31%	57%	12%
CZ	16%	82%	2%	20%	78%	2%	49%	48%	3%
DK	75%	23%	2%	60%	38%	2%	70%	28%	2%
DE	41%	52%	7%	42%	52%	6%	65%	31%	4%
EE	37%	59%	4%	48%	48%	4%	59%	35%	6%
EL	32%	68%	-	23%	77%	-	34%	66%	-
ES	40%	47%	13%	44%	49%	7%	50%	44%	6%
FR	36%	56%	8%	31%	65%	4%	62%	33%	5%
IE	36%	55%	9%	33%	61%	6%	40%	50%	10%
IT	27%	65%	8%	26%	67%	7%	25%	66%	9%
CY	63%	30%	7%	65%	29%	6%	56%	36%	8%
LV	9%	86%	5%	16%	79%	5%	44%	49%	7%
LT	11%	82%	7%	16%	77%	7%	31%	59%	10%
LU	56%	30%	14%	60%	32%	8%	59%	31%	10%
HU	16%	75%	9%	16%	74%	10%	45%	45%	10%
MT	57%	30%	13%	50%	37%	13%	56%	29%	15%
NL	64%	33%	3%	66%	32%	2%	64%	33%	3%
AT	54%	38%	8%	50%	41%	9%	67%	28%	5%
PL	13%	81%	6%	20%	74%	6%	41%	51%	8%
PT	38%	54%	8%	31%	61%	8%	43%	49%	8%
RO	19%	73%	8%	25%	69%	6%	39%	55%	6%
SI	34%	59%	7%	36%	57%	7%	39%	57%	4%
SK	41%	54%	5%	46%	50%	4%	45%	50%	5%
FI	71%	27%	2%	68%	30%	2%	72%	26%	2%
SE	64%	31%	5%	56%	40%	4%	68%	27%	5%
UK	30%	60%	10%	29%	67%	4%	47%	48%	5%
HR	19%	76%	5%	20%	75%	5%	23%	71%	6%
TR	49%	45%	6%	48%	47%	5%	37%	56%	7%
MK	27%	66%	7%	39%	56%	5%	28%	65%	7%

The pattern of answers obtained in the candidate countries reveals significant differences. For example, while three-quarters of respondents in Croatia do not trust their government (75%), this opinion is shared by far fewer, though still by a majority (56%), in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and opinions are divided in Turkey (48% trust it versus 47% who do not). Results for parliament are similar: large majorities in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (76% and 66% respectively) do not trust it, while in Turkey respondents are, once again, very divided (49% trust their national parliament while 45% take the opposite view).

Finally, and against the trend noted in the European Union Member States, local or regional public authorities inspire less trust in the candidate countries and the results are negative: 71% of respondents in Croatia, 65% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 56% in Turkey do not trust these institutions.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals variations mainly corresponding to the respondent's level of education: while in the most educated category 41%, 43% and 56% respectively trust their country's national government, their parliament and the local or regional public authorities, this opinion is shared by only 30%, 29% and 46% of those who left school before the age of sixteen.

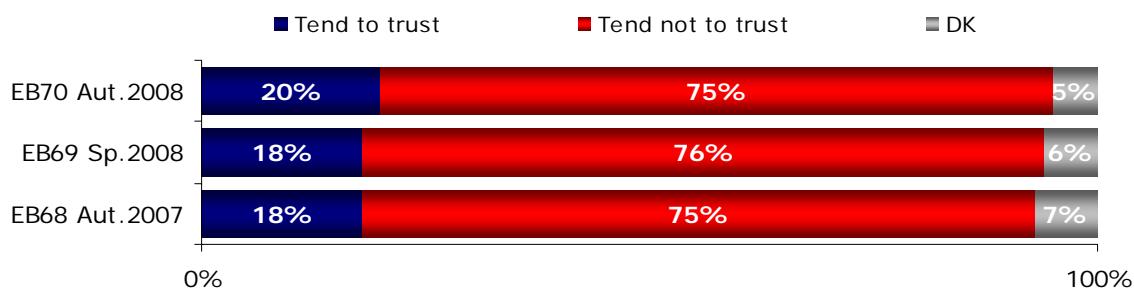
In a context in which the economy and employment will pose numerous challenges, the lack of trust expressed by self-employed people (63%), employees, (60%) and above all unemployed people (68%) and manual workers (65%) in their national government is significant.

QA12 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

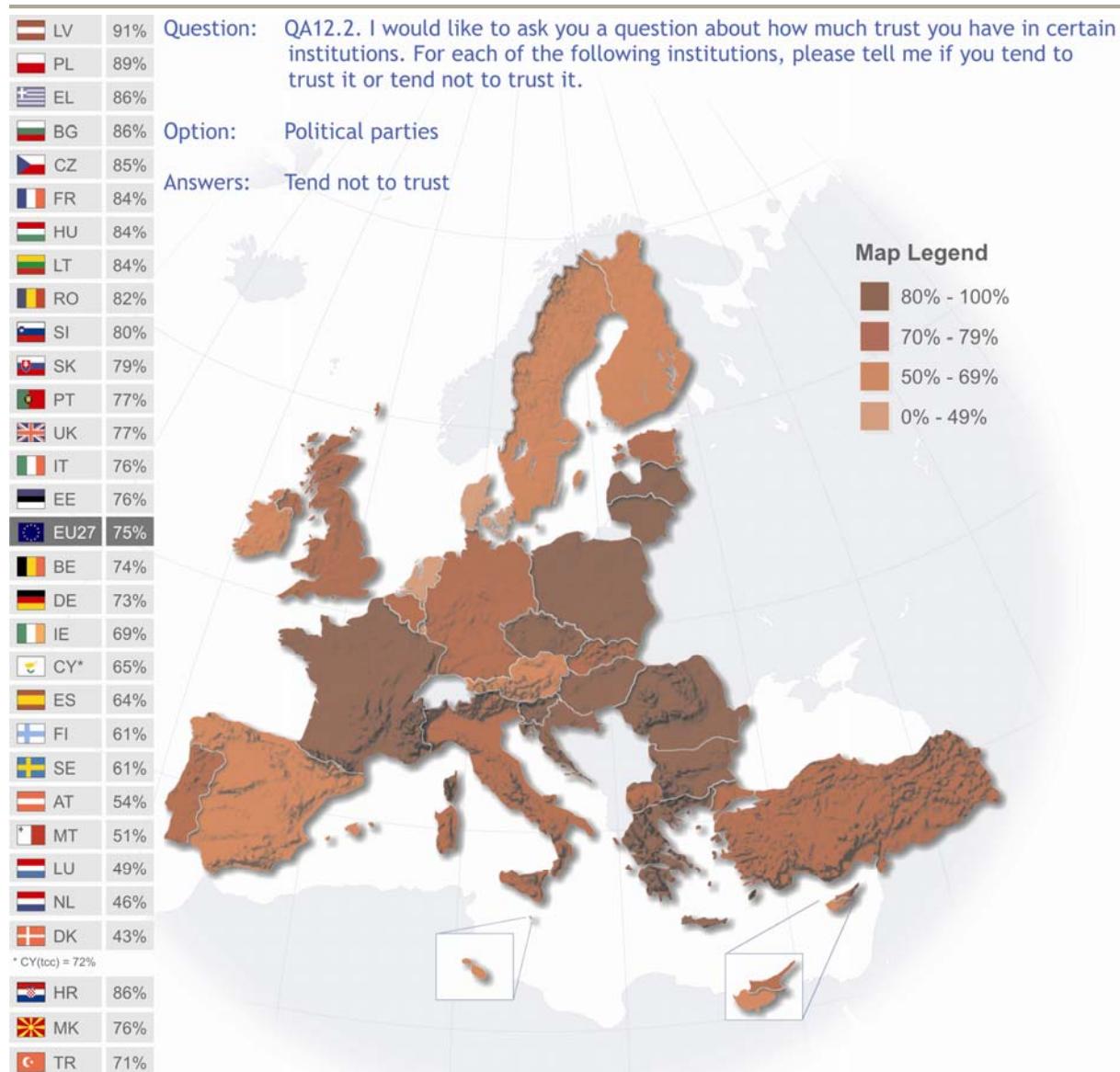
	Regional or local public authorities			The (NATIONALITY) Government			The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)		
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
EU27	50%	44%	6%	34%	61%	5%	34%	58%	8%
Education (End of)									
15-	46%	48%	6%	30%	64%	6%	29%	62%	9%
16-19	49%	46%	5%	31%	64%	5%	31%	62%	7%
20+	56%	40%	4%	41%	55%	4%	43%	52%	5%
Still studying	54%	37%	9%	35%	55%	10%	36%	52%	12%
Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	44%	51%	5%	33%	63%	4%	34%	61%	5%
Managers	58%	38%	4%	41%	55%	4%	43%	52%	5%
Other white collars	49%	46%	5%	35%	60%	5%	36%	58%	6%
Manual workers	48%	47%	5%	30%	65%	5%	29%	64%	7%
House persons	45%	48%	7%	34%	59%	7%	33%	56%	11%
Unemployed	42%	52%	6%	27%	68%	5%	26%	66%	8%
Retired	52%	42%	6%	36%	59%	5%	34%	58%	8%
Students	54%	37%	9%	35%	55%	10%	36%	52%	12%

We have also examined the trust that citizens of the EU27 Member States have in their **national political parties**. In line with the results for national governments and parliaments, almost eight out of ten respondents do not trust the **political parties in their country**. A majority trust them in only two countries: Denmark (54%) and the Netherlands (51%). Levels of trust are nevertheless relatively high in Luxembourg (39%), Austria (38%), Finland (36%), Sweden and Malta (34% in both cases).

QA12.2 For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
Political parties - % EU



On the other hand, 91% of respondents in Latvia, 89% in Poland, 86% in Bulgaria and Greece and 85% in the Czech Republic do not trust their **political parties**; nor do 84% of interviewees in France, Lithuania and Hungary.



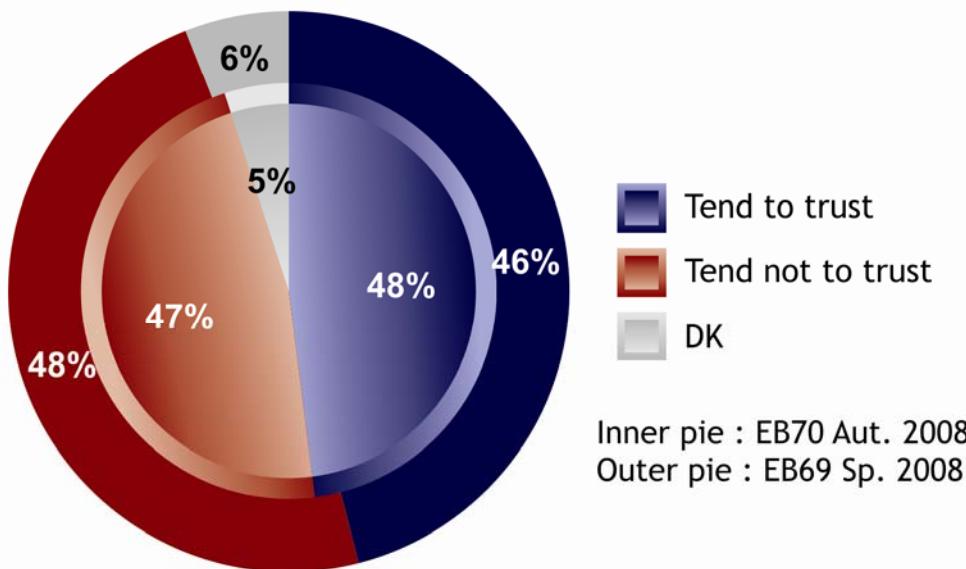
The levels of trust expressed in **their political parties** in the three candidate countries are close to those of interviewees in the European Union: 86% of respondents in Croatia, three-quarters of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (76%) and 71% in Turkey do not trust them.

As well as political institutions, we asked citizens of the EU27 countries whether or not they trust their **national justice/legal system**.

Europeans are very divided about their justice system: 48% trust it versus 47% who take the opposite view. Despite a slight increase in trust (+2 percentage points) this indicator has remained generally stable since spring 2008.

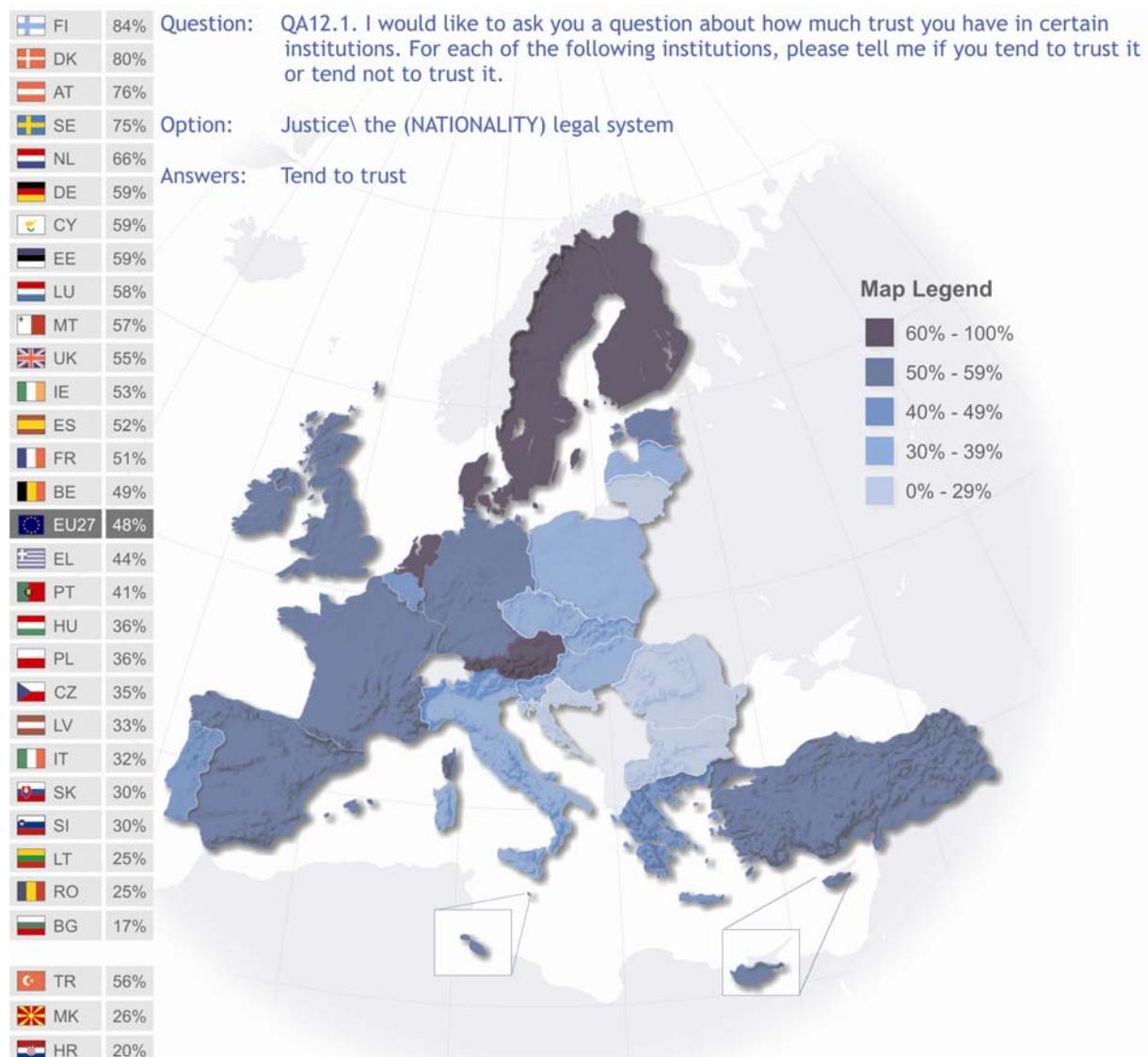
Question: QA12.1. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system



Respondents in Finland and Denmark, followed by those in Sweden and Austria, are the EU citizens most likely to trust this institution: in Finland, 84% of respondents trust their **national justice/legal system**, as do 80% of those in Denmark. 76% and 75% of the people interviewed in Austria and Sweden trust their **judicial institutions**.

A majority of respondents in ten other countries are positive about this key institution, with scores varying between 66% in the Netherlands and 51% in France. However Belgium is very divided with 49% of positive opinions and 50% of negative views.



On the other hand, citizens in most Central and Eastern European countries as well as in countries in Southern Europe are critical of their justice system. This applies to seven out of ten respondents in Bulgaria (73%), Romania (69%), Lithuania (66%), Slovenia and Slovakia (65% in both cases) and six out of ten in the Czech Republic (62%), Italy and Latvia (59% in both cases), and Greece and Hungary (56% each).

In the candidate countries, the majority of respondents in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia do not trust their **justice system** (74% and 66% respectively). On the other hand, a majority of respondents in Turkey trust their judicial system (56%).

CONCLUSION

Some economists have not hesitated to evoke the spectre of the Great Depression when analysing the events which marked the collapse of financial markets and resulted in the current economic situation. This climate has had a very strong influence on the results of this Standard Eurobarometer 70, since a considerable part of the interviews of this wave were conducted shortly after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and its timing coincided with the announcement that the euro area was suffering from an economic downturn. We have observed worrying new developments in public opinion, which seem to be largely the result of the negative perceptions of the economic situation in autumn 2008 which have plunged European public opinion into gloom in every area.

The main trend influencing all the results of the survey is undoubtedly the very sharp deterioration in the assessment of the economic situation.

- ❖ A vast majority of respondents paint a gloomy picture of the current economic and employment situation in their country, the European Union and the world. The proportion of respondents who consider that the situation is good has fallen to 33% for the European economy (-25 points) and 29% for the national economy (-19).
- ❖ More than half of Europeans expect the situation of the economy (51%, +5 percentage points) and employment (53%, +14 points) to deteriorate over the next twelve months. Almost half of Europeans are of the same opinion as regards the world economy (49%) and 41% expect the European economy to deteriorate over the next twelve months (+15 points).
- ❖ Europeans are currently convinced that inflation and the economy are the two most important issues facing their country (37% for each issue). The proportion of respondents mentioning the economy as the main problem has increased by 17 points since spring '08, while the proportion mentioning inflation – which had increased by 11 points between autumn 2007 and spring 2008 – remains at the same level in autumn 2008. This new ranking in which crime and immigration are seen as less important issues once again highlights the influence of the current economic crisis on public opinion.

This “economic feel-bad factor” also impacts on the personal sphere, and is now severely affecting the personal well-being of Europeans.

- ❖ Although Europeans are currently positive about their personal economic situation (64% describe the financial situation of their household as good; the corresponding proportion for their job situation is 56%), there is a widespread feeling that purchasing power has declined, with negative perceptions gaining ground in 19 of the 27 European Union countries. It is also worthwhile emphasising the scale of this perception among the socio-professional categories which are potentially most vulnerable in the current context, such as unemployed people and pensioners.
- ❖ Several personal “well-being” indicators also reveal a downward trend: the assumption that life will not be as good in the future again gained ground between spring and autumn 2008 (+6 percentage points) and the gap between the people who expect an improvement and those who expect things to deteriorate fell by 14 percentage points.

Apart from respondents’ generally positive views about the area where they live, the data in this Eurobarometer wave paint a somewhat negative picture of the social and societal aspects of the life of EU27 citizens.

- ❖ Our analysis confirms that concerns about prices and inflation have a tangible impact on the everyday life of interviewees, who are critical of the cost of living in general and the affordability of housing in particular (73% of respondents consider that the situation in this area is bad) and energy, the cost of which more than two-thirds of Europeans see as unaffordable.
- ❖ Opinions on State welfare benefits in the areas of healthcare, pensions and unemployment benefits again reveal significant differences between the Nordic countries and the rest of the European Union. In a context of strong medium-term concerns caused by the world economic crisis, respondents are extremely critical in their answers to questions regarding poverty and inequalities: approximately seven out of ten (67%) consider that the situation is “bad”, compared with fewer than three out of ten who take the opposite view (27%).
- ❖ The systematically critical nature of the answers in some countries in the south of the European Union, such as Portugal and Greece, and in the east, such as Hungary and Bulgaria, should be stressed.

Concerns about the economic situation also influence the opinions of European on the direction in which things are going, both in their own country and in the European Union.

- ❖ Opinions on the direction in which things are going in the European Union⁴⁵ are today divided: 35% consider that things are going in the right direction and 34% think that things are going in the wrong direction. This contrasts sharply with the spring 2008 results, when respondents who considered that things were going in the right direction were still in the majority.
- ❖ On the other hand, Europeans are very sceptical about the direction followed at national level⁴⁶. Almost half of European citizens consider that, at the current time, things are going in the wrong direction in their country.
- ❖ The context has not improved the discontent and distance that a very significant proportion of citizens feel vis-à-vis their country's political institutions: almost six out of ten Europeans do not trust their national government and parliament. In line with this perception, three quarters of European citizens do not trust their country's political parties.
- ❖ In comparison to national institutions, it is the level of authority which is the closest to citizens, namely regional and local public institutions, which inspires the comparatively most positive opinions, with half of respondents saying that they trust them versus 44% who do not.

The consistency between the pattern of opinions revealed by this Eurobarometer and the macroeconomic context indicators is unequivocal: European opinion is critical of the current economic climate and worried about the future. The perceived fragility of the short-term outlook is further exacerbated by the distance felt by citizens vis-à-vis the world of politics in general, reflected in the lack of trust in national institutions (government and parliament) and political parties.

⁴⁵ QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union

⁴⁶ QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY)

ANNEXES

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 70 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th of October and the 6th of November 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 70.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 70 is part of wave 70.1 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 EUROBAROMETER 70.1 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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



ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.002	10/10/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.006	09/10/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.026	06/10/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.029	06/10/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	10/10/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	10/10/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/10/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	06/10/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	06/10/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.061	08/10/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	08/10/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	10/10/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.011	09/10/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.002	10/10/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/10/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	09/10/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.003	06/10/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	11/10/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	11/10/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.053	07/10/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.006	07/10/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.006	09/10/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	15/10/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	13/10/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	07/10/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	08/10/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	08/10/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	07/10/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.130	06/10/2008	453.865.399

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

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

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

TABLES



Eurobarometer 70

QA1 Quand vous êtes entre amis, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps ou jamais de discuter politique ?

QA1 When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

QA1 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB69 printemps 2008

Souvent

De temps en temps

Jamais

NSP

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
16	0	13	+2	13	-5	12	-1	22	0	26	+4	26
55	-1	54	-1	56	+1	59	0	60	-3	59	-7	62
28	0	33	-1	29	+3	29	+1	18	+3	15	+3	12
1	+1	0	0	2	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Frequently

Occasionally

Never

DK

	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
15	+4	12	-1	11	-2	24	0	20	+2	14	0	20
48	+2	53	-6	49	-5	50	-1	58	-4	57	+1	54
36	-6	34	+7	40	+7	24	+2	22	+2	29	-1	26
1	0	1	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	1

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB69 Frühling 2008

Häufig

Gelegentlich

Niemals

WN

	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
9	-3	10	0	17	+2	11	0	11	-1	18
45	-5	52	-5	61	0	63	+3	69	+7	65
46	+8	36	+4	22	-2	26	-3	20	-7	18
0	0	2	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Eurobarometer 70



QA2 Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos collègues, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il ... ?
QA2 When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?
QA2 Kommt es vor, dass Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Verwandten oder Ihre Arbeitskollegen von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie selbst großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies...?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27																		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES	
EB69 printemps 2008	EB																			
Souvent	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2	70,1	69,2
De temps en temps	12	+1	11	-2	16	-1	7	-1	23	+3	11	+3	11	+4	11	+5	12	-1	19	+1
Rarement	39	+1	42	+1	31	0	25	-4	34	0	42	+1	41	0	39	0	34	0	42	+5
Jamais	28	-1	28	+4	33	+3	37	+1	24	-6	32	-4	33	-3	36	+1	27	-2	24	-3
NSP	21	0	19	-3	18	-1	31	+4	19	+3	15	0	15	0	14	-5	26	+3	15	-3
	0	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0						

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB													
Often	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	
From time to time		9	+2	12	+1	13	-3	25	0	17	-1	22	-1	13	-4	12	0	14	-4	17	0	10	0	11	0
Rarely		42	+7	45	0	33	-6	33	-7	35	-1	40	-1	48	+11	30	-2	46	+2	63	+3	50	+5	31	-2
Never		27	+1	24	-3	22	+1	23	+3	29	+5	21	-1	17	-5	37	+4	21	-3	15	-2	30	-2	34	+4
DK		22	-8	19	+3	31	+7	16	+5	19	-2	16	+2	21	-2	21	-2	15	+1	4	-1	9	-2	23	-2
		0	-2	0	-1	1	+1	3	-1	0	-1	1	+1	1	0	0	0	4	+4	1	0	1	-1	1	0

Eurobarometer 70



C1 Opinion Leadership Index
C1 Opinion Leadership Index
C1 Opinion Leadership Index

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
++	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
+	12	9	10	9	16	19	19	21	10	20	7	10
-	34	34	31	22	40	36	36	32	36	35	33	33
--	33	37	36	45	33	33	34	37	38	28	29	40
	21	20	23	24	11	12	11	10	16	17	31	17

	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
++	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1	EB 70.1
+	12	9	23	14	12	13	13	11	18	14	
-	32	37	35	31	39	39	39	25	38	57	43
--	28	26	22	26	32	34	36	38	30	21	20
	28	26	34	20	15	15	12	24	21	4	15

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB										
++	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
+	9	8	8	11	9	6	13	13	15	13	13
-	31	33	25	29	33	36	40	30	37	30	33
--	35	28	36	42	38	44	37	33	29	27	32
	25	31	31	18	20	14	10	24	19	30	22



Eurobarometer 70

QA3 D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) de la vie que vous menez ?

QA3 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

QA3 Sind Sie insgesamt gesehen mit dem Leben, das Sie führen...?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008		EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB																		
Très satisfait(e)	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	
Plutôt satisfait(e)	18	-1	28	-1	2	-3	11	-2	64	-1	23	+2	20	+1	8	-4	9	-2	6	-5	17	-2	16	0	
Pas satisfait(e)	58	0	59	+1	36	+1	72	+3	32	+1	65	+1	65	+2	65	+8	65	0	47	-7	67	+1	64	+2	
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	18	+1	10	+1	38	+2	14	-2	3	0	9	-2	11	-3	21	-3	23	+3	38	+9	14	0	14	-1	
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	5	0	3	-1	21	-2	2	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	6	-1	3	-1	9	+3	2	+1	6	0	
NSP	1	0	0	0	3	+2	1	+1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1								
Satisfait(e)	76	-1	87	0	38	-2	83	+1	96	0	88	+3	85	+3	73	+4	74	-2	53	-12	84	-1	80	+2	
Pas satisfait(e)	23	+1	13	0	59	0	16	-2	4	0	12	-2	15	-3	27	-4	26	+2	47	+12	16	+1	20	-1	

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008

Eurobarometer 70



QA4a.1 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)

QA4a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

QA4a-1 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

Die Lage der (NATIONALITÄT) Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008 2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB																							
Très bonne	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
Plutôt bonne	2	-3	1	-4	1	0	2	-1	13	-38	4	-4	3	-4	3	-3	0	-2	0	-2	1	-3	0	0
Plutôt mauvaise	27	-16	27	-33	13	-3	37	-2	57	+11	47	-14	46	-14	39	-13	28	-37	10	-12	18	-28	12	-12
Très mauvaise	46	+8	55	+26	54	+1	47	+4	25	+23	40	+14	41	+13	44	+9	57	+29	42	-9	52	+12	56	-2
NSP	23	+12	17	+12	26	+4	13	0	3	+3	7	+3	8	+4	13	+7	12	+10	48	+23	28	+22	29	+15
Bonne	2	-1	0	-1	6	-2	1	-1	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	-3	3	-1
Mauvaise	29	-19	28	-37	14	-3	39	-3	70	-27	51	-18	49	-18	42	-16	28	-39	10	-14	19	-31	12	-12
	69	+20	72	+38	80	+5	60	+4	28	+26	47	+17	49	+17	57	+16	69	+39	90	+14	80	+34	85	+13

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008 Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB68 Herbst 2007	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB																	
Sehr gut	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
Ziemlich gut	1	0	2	-2	4	+1	4	-13	2	-21	2	-5	0	-1	4	-7	2	0
Ziemlich schlecht	21	-4	50	-4	50	+8	74	0	52	-11	16	-40	11	-6	17	-18	28	-2
Sehr schlecht	51	0	37	+4	37	-5	21	+13	38	+28	39	+16	51	-2	41	+11	32	+5
WN	23	+4	9	+2	6	-3	0	-1	6	+5	40	+33	36	+9	34	+15	37	-3
Gut	4	0	2	0	3	-1	1	+1	2	-1	3	-4	2	0	4	-1	1	0
Schlecht	22	-4	52	-6	54	+9	78	-13	54	-32	18	-45	11	-7	21	-25	30	-2

Eurobarometer 70



QA4a.2 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

QUESTION Comment jugez-vous la situation de l'économie européenne ?

QA4a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy

QA4a.2 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

Die Lage der europäischen Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007	EB											
Très bonne	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
Plutôt bonne	2	-3	0	-3	7	-10	4	-2	4	-8	1	-4
Plutôt mauvaise	31	-22	31	-35	47	+4	47	-15	50	-18	48	-13
Très mauvaise	42	+19	56	+34	16	+8	37	+16	37	+27	40	+17
NSP	16	+12	11	+8	5	+3	8	+5	5	+5	6	+4
Bonne	9	-6	2	-4	25	-5	4	-4	4	-6	5	-4
Mauvaise	33	-25	31	-38	54	-6	51	-17	54	-26	49	-17

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008		IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007		EB											
Very good	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1
Rather good	1	-11	1	-1	4	-3	2	-3	3	-7	2	-2	1
Rather bad	17	-37	14	-25	31	-16	38	-19	49	-16	33	-20	31
Very bad	44	+33	54	+19	37	+22	39	+24	33	+24	52	+21	46
DK	27	+25	28	+17	13	+9	8	+6	3	+2	7	+5	15
Good	11	-10	3	-10	15	-12	13	-8	12	-3	6	-4	7
Bad	18	-48	15	-26	35	-19	40	-22	52	-23	35	-22	32
	71	+58	82	+36	50	+31	47	+30	36	+26	59	+26	61

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		EB68 Herbst 2007		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1		
Sehr gut	5	-6	2	-8	7	-1	2	-4	1	-6	2	-1	2	-5	7	-20	14	-11					
Ziemlich gut	47	-10	53	-13	55	-6	54	-19	34	-27	17	-27	30	-19	23	-5	44	0					
Ziemlich schlecht	24	+15	35	+19	28	+9	38	+24	48	+36	40	+22	45	+20	32	+18	19	+10					
Sehr schlecht	7	+6	6	+4	3	+1	3	+2	8	+7	26	+22	13	+7	20	+12	10	+4					
WN	17	-5	4	-2	7	-3	3	-3	9	-10	15	-16	10	-3	18	-5	13	-3					
Gut	52	-16	55	-21	62	-7	56	-23	35	-33	19	-28	32	-24	30	-25	58	-11					
Schlecht	31	+21	41	+23	31	+10	41	+26	56	+43	66	+44	58	+27	52	+30	29	+14					



QA4a.3 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

La situation de l'économie dans le monde

QA4a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the economy in the world

QA4a.3 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

Die Lage der Weltwirtschaft

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB										
Très bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Plutôt mauvaise	19	18	29	28	23	27	27	25	31	10	12
Très mauvaise	49	63	28	47	55	53	54	55	47	47	46
NSP	22	17	7	17	16	13	13	13	4	42	31
Bonne	9	1	31	4	5	6	5	5	17	0	11
Mauvaise	20	19	34	32	24	28	28	27	32	11	12
	71	80	35	64	71	66	67	68	51	89	77

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB										
Very good	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Rather bad	9	10	11	11	28	35	14	19	11	20	24
Very bad	53	41	50	45	48	41	62	47	53	64	53
DK	30	40	34	35	8	4	20	24	21	13	16
Good	8	8	4	9	15	17	3	9	14	2	4
Bad	9	11	12	11	29	38	15	20	12	21	27
	83	81	84	80	56	45	82	71	74	77	69

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB										
Sehr gut	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	2	0	2	1	4	0	0	2	1	2	9
Ziemlich schlecht	39	7	32	34	31	22	12	12	21	17	37
Sehr schlecht	36	59	33	50	46	63	60	45	50	38	28
WN	5	26	10	11	12	12	21	32	17	25	12
Gut	18	8	23	4	7	3	7	9	11	18	14
Schlecht	41	7	34	35	35	22	12	14	22	19	46
	41	85	43	61	58	75	81	77	67	63	40



QA4a.4 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Votre situation professionnelle

QA4a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation

QA4a.4 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

Ihre persönliche berufliche Situation

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB										
Très bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	11	18	3	12	47	15	14	10	8	4	4
Plutôt mauvaise	45	49	38	55	31	50	50	49	44	33	56
Très mauvaise	19	11	31	12	7	11	13	19	13	23	33
NSP	8	4	16	2	4	6	6	10	3	17	6
	17	18	12	19	11	18	17	12	32	23	1
Bonne	56	67	41	67	78	65	64	59	52	37	60
Mauvaise	27	15	47	14	11	17	19	29	16	40	39

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB										
Very good	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	7	11	2	14	9	6	26	3	17	28	19
Rather bad	46	44	46	36	49	41	44	22	51	44	50
Very bad	15	16	29	8	17	27	8	29	13	6	14
DK	4	13	13	5	10	8	3	25	6	2	3
	28	16	10	37	15	18	19	21	13	20	14
Good	53	55	48	50	58	47	70	25	68	72	69
Bad	19	29	42	13	27	35	11	54	19	8	17

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB										
Sehr gut	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	6	1	5	14	8	44	39	21	7	5	8
Ziemlich schlecht	50	35	35	49	48	28	34	36	36	32	33
Sehr schlecht	20	31	22	17	19	7	8	13	25	31	17
WN	6	14	10	9	4	3	3	7	17	20	32
	18	19	28	11	21	18	16	23	15	12	10
Gut	56	36	40	63	56	72	73	57	43	37	41
Schlecht	26	45	32	26	23	10	11	20	42	51	49



QA4a.5 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

La situation financière de votre ménage

QA4a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household

QA4a.5 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

Die finanzielle Situation Ihres Haushalts

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB										
Très bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	7	11	2	6	31	10	9	5	3	3	3
Plutôt mauvaise	57	68	32	62	55	68	65	57	70	43	55
Très mauvaise	26	17	41	26	11	17	20	31	24	37	34
NSP	8	3	21	5	2	4	5	7	2	17	7
Bonne	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Mauvaise	64	79	34	68	86	78	74	62	73	46	58
	34	20	62	31	13	21	25	38	26	54	41

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB										
Very good	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	3	7	1	6	3	2	23	1	6	29	11
Rather bad	64	55	51	58	55	54	56	24	54	63	60
Very bad	23	25	33	29	32	37	16	50	30	6	24
DK	7	9	12	6	9	6	3	24	8	1	3
Good	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bad	67	62	52	64	58	56	79	25	60	92	71
	30	34	45	35	41	43	19	74	38	7	27

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB										
Sehr gut	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	5	0	3	6	5	18	31	12	4	4	5
Ziemlich schlecht	55	30	41	56	56	71	60	60	44	40	44
Sehr schlecht	28	53	40	29	33	10	7	18	35	34	24
WN	8	15	13	7	4	1	1	8	15	19	25
Gut	4	2	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	3	2
Schlecht	60	30	44	62	61	89	91	72	48	44	49
	36	68	53	36	37	11	8	26	50	53	49

Eurobarometer 70



QA4a.6 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

QA4a.6 Comment jugez-vous la situation
La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q4a 6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Q4a 6 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

QA4a.6 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage
Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008 2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB																							
Très bonne	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1
Très bonne	2	-3	2	-4	1	0	2	-3	39	-26	2	+1	1	0	0	0	1	-7	0	0	1	-2	0	-1
Plutôt bonne	26	-5	37	-9	24	+3	41	0	52	+24	44	+10	40	+10	20	+3	28	-26	8	-4	9	-27	10	-6
Plutôt mauvaise	48	+6	52	+15	46	-5	46	+6	7	+2	44	-7	46	-5	52	+2	53	+24	50	0	50	+2	64	+8
Très mauvaise	21	+2	8	-2	16	0	10	-2	1	0	9	-4	12	-5	26	-6	11	+9	42	+4	39	+29	24	-1
NSP	3	0	1	0	13	+2	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	+1	7	0	0	0	1	-2	2	0
Bonne	28	-8	39	-13	25	+3	43	-3	91	-2	46	+11	41	+10	20	+3	29	-33	8	-4	10	-29	10	-7
Mauvaise	69	+8	60	+13	62	-5	56	+4	8	+2	53	-11	58	-10	78	-4	64	+33	92	+4	89	+31	88	+7

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008		IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007		EB											
Very good	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1
Rather good	1	-15	1	0	4	-1	1	-2	1	-7	3	-6	0
Rather bad	16	-40	12	-6	48	+8	15	-20	20	-28	41	-5	5
Very bad	46	+27	52	+6	33	-6	56	+16	60	+21	44	+10	50
DK	34	+29	34	+2	5	-6	24	+5	10	+5	8	0	43
Good	3	-1	1	-2	10	+5	4	+1	9	+3	4	+1	2
Bad	17	-55	13	-6	52	+7	16	-22	21	-29	44	-11	5
	80	+56	86	+8	38	-12	80	+21	70	+26	52	+10	93

Eurobarometer 70



QA4a.7 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA4a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA4a.7 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007	EB											
70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1	68.1	70.1
Très bonne	3	0	1	-1	2	+2	4	+1	10	-1	5	+1
Plutôt bonne	42	-1	51	-2	18	+2	56	+7	57	+1	57	+2
Plutôt mauvaise	40	0	42	+2	45	-4	35	-3	29	-1	31	-5
Très mauvaise	11	0	5	0	20	0	5	-4	3	+2	5	+1
NSP	4	+1	1	+1	15	0	0	-1	1	-1	2	+1
Bonne	45	-1	52	-3	20	+4	60	+8	67	0	62	+3
Mauvaise	51	0	47	+2	65	-4	40	-7	32	+1	36	-4

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB68 Herbst 2007



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.1 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
La situation économique dans la Communauté turque chypriote
QA4b.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA4b.1 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?
Die wirtschaftliche Lage in der türkisch-zypriotschen Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	70.1	68.1
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007		
Très bonne	11	0
Very good		
Sehr gut		
Plutôt bonne		
Rather good		
Ziemlich gut	33	-20
Plutôt mauvaise		
Rather bad		
Ziemlich schlecht	26	+7
Très mauvaise		
Very bad		
Sehr schlecht	29	+17
NSP		
DK	1	-4
WN		
Bonne	44	-20
Good		
Gut		
Mauvaise		
Bad	55	+24
Schlecht		



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.2 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

La situation de l'économie européenne

QA4b.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy

QA4b.2 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?

Die Lage der europäischen Wirtschaft

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB68 automne 2007

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Très bonne	70.1	68.1
Very good		
Sehr gut		
Plutôt bonne	14	-27
Rather good		
Ziemlich gut		
Plutôt mauvaise	39	+13
Rather bad		
Ziemlich schlecht		
Très mauvaise	27	+18
Very bad		
Sehr schlecht		
NSP	14	+9
DK		
WN	6	-13
Bonne		
Good		
Gut		
Mauvaise	53	-14
Bad		
Schlecht	41	+27



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.3 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
La situation de l'économie dans le monde
QA4b.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the economy in the world
QA4b.3 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?
Die Lage der Weltwirtschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	8
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	30
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	38
Ziemlich schlecht	
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	19
Sehr schlecht	
NSP	
DK	
WN	5
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	38
Mauvaise	
Bad	
Schlecht	57



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.4 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
Votre situation professionnelle
QA4b.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your personal job situation
QA4b.4 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?
Ihre persönliche berufliche Situation

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	11
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	49
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	22
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	13
NSP	
DK	
WN	5
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	60
Bad	
Schlecht	35



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.5 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
La situation financière de votre ménage
QA4b.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household
QA4b.5 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?
Die finanzielle Situation Ihres Haushalts

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	11
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	57
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	21
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	10
NSP	
DK	
WN	1
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	68
Bad	
Schlecht	31



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.6 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote
QA4b.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA4b.6 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?
Die Beschäftigungslage in der türkisch-zypriotschen Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	70.1	68.1
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007		
Très bonne	7	0
Very good		
Sehr gut		
Plutôt bonne		
Rather good		
Ziemlich gut	27	-9
Plutôt mauvaise		
Rather bad		
Ziemlich schlecht	30	0
Très mauvaise		
Very bad		
Sehr schlecht	33	+11
NSP		
DK	3	-2
WN		
Bonne		
Good		
Gut	34	-9
Mauvaise		
Bad		
Schlecht	63	+11



Eurobarometer 70

QA4b.7 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
La situation de l'environnement dans la Communauté turque chypriote
QA4b.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA4b.7 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in den Bereichen auf dieser Liste?
Die Situation der Umwelt in der türkisch-zyprischen Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	70.1	68.1
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007		
Très bonne	9	+3
Very good		
Sehr gut		
Plutôt bonne		
Rather good		
Ziemlich gut	35	-12
Plutôt mauvaise		
Rather bad		
Ziemlich schlecht	32	+9
Très mauvaise		
Very bad		
Sehr schlecht	21	+2
NSP		
DK	3	-2
WN		
Bonne	44	-9
Good		
Gut		
Mauvaise		
Bad	53	+11
Schlecht		



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.1 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

L'endroit où vous habitez

QA5a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The area you live in

QA5a.1 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Gegend in der Sie leben

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
18	27	5	16	28	28	27	22	14	7	10	
Plutôt mauvaise	61	61	47	68	58	65	64	62	66	49	66
Très mauvaise	16	11	38	14	11	7	8	13	16	30	20
NSP	4	1	8	2	1	0	1	3	3	13	4
Bonne	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mauvaise	79	88	52	84	86	93	91	84	80	56	76
	20	12	46	16	12	7	9	16	19	43	24

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
23	32	5	37	9	10	43	8	16	32	24	
Rather good	67	54	54	53	63	58	45	55	68	60	66
Rather bad	7	12	29	9	21	26	8	30	10	6	8
Very bad	2	1	11	1	5	4	3	7	5	1	1
DK	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
Good	90	86	59	90	72	68	88	63	84	92	90
Bad	9	13	40	10	26	30	11	37	15	7	9

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
13	2	10	17	10	33	55	20	14	14	11	
Ziemlich gut	64	55	60	64	71	64	38	62	48	56	57
Ziemlich schlecht	18	34	25	16	16	3	5	14	27	21	20
Sehr schlecht	4	7	4	3	2	0	1	4	10	8	11
WN	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Gut	77	57	70	81	81	97	93	82	62	70	68
Schlecht	22	41	29	19	18	3	6	18	37	29	31



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.2 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Les prestations des services de santé en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Health care provision in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.2 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Das Gesundheitswesen in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	10	34	2	6	16	7	7	7	2	2	9
Plutôt mauvaise	45	58	15	52	49	48	46	39	48	20	58
Très mauvaise	32	7	57	31	28	38	39	43	37	43	26
NSP	11	1	23	11	6	6	7	10	10	35	6
Bonne	2	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1
Mauvaise	55	92	17	58	65	55	53	46	50	22	67
	43	8	80	42	34	44	46	53	47	78	32

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	11	3	2	7	1	2	32	1	18	38	23
Rather bad	64	25	38	53	32	32	50	24	62	50	64
Very bad	20	37	40	27	44	49	13	48	13	11	11
DK	3	32	19	8	18	14	3	25	3	1	1
Good	2	3	1	5	5	3	2	4	0	0	1
Bad	75	28	40	60	33	34	82	25	80	88	87
	23	69	59	35	62	63	16	73	16	12	12

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	2	0	0	5	2	16	25	22	4	5	6
Ziemlich schlecht	21	26	20	56	42	64	55	56	38	35	46
Sehr schlecht	45	52	54	31	44	18	16	16	39	35	28
WN	29	21	23	7	11	2	3	4	17	23	19
Gut	3	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	1
Schlecht	23	26	20	51	44	80	80	78	42	40	52
	74	73	77	38	55	20	19	20	56	58	47



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.3 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le système des retraites en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The provision of pensions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.3 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Rentenversorgung in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	4	10	1	2	12	3	3	3	1	1	1
Plutôt mauvaise	30	53	6	23	52	39	37	33	31	8	33
Très mauvaise	40	26	46	48	24	42	43	46	43	43	39
NSP	18	5	36	22	3	13	14	14	15	48	17
Bonne	8	6	11	5	9	3	3	4	10	0	10
Mauvaise	34	63	7	25	64	42	40	36	32	9	34
	58	31	82	70	27	55	57	60	58	91	56

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	3	3	1	4	1	1	19	1	5	27	10
Rather bad	39	32	21	29	13	27	50	18	42	55	59
Very bad	39	30	48	40	45	43	14	48	23	8	24
DK	10	19	26	11	35	16	2	24	7	1	3
Good	9	16	4	16	6	13	15	9	23	9	4
Bad	42	35	22	33	14	28	69	19	47	82	69
	49	49	74	51	80	59	16	72	30	9	27

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	1	0	1	3	2	2	6	7	0	2	9
Ziemlich schlecht	12	7	15	35	22	49	44	34	6	16	36
Sehr schlecht	44	56	49	47	49	38	30	31	35	40	27
WN	34	34	29	12	21	3	6	11	56	36	21
Gut	9	3	6	3	6	8	14	17	3	6	7
Schlecht	13	7	16	38	24	51	50	41	6	18	45
	78	90	78	59	70	41	36	42	91	76	48



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.4 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Les allocations chômage en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Unemployment benefits in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.4 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Arbeitslosenunterstützung in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	5	13	1	6	11	6	6	6	1	0	2
Plutôt mauvaise	29	53	10	32	55	42	40	34	16	8	21
Très mauvaise	36	22	46	39	20	37	37	38	37	46	43
NSP	15	4	30	16	3	8	10	15	18	43	17
Bonne	15	8	13	7	11	7	7	7	28	3	17
Mauvaise	34	66	11	38	66	48	46	40	17	8	23
	51	26	76	55	23	45	47	53	55	89	60

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	3	5	1	3	1	1	16	1	4	19	14
Rather bad	39	37	15	25	18	11	40	12	34	54	58
Very bad	31	29	43	28	35	40	21	44	20	11	18
DK	7	16	27	5	20	14	4	28	8	1	3
Good	20	13	14	39	26	34	19	15	34	15	7
Bad	42	42	16	28	19	12	56	13	38	73	72
	38	45	70	33	55	54	25	72	28	12	21

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	1	0	0	9	3	5	6	10	1	1	3
Ziemlich schlecht	13	9	10	39	22	47	39	32	9	12	16
Sehr schlecht	48	54	45	31	48	33	33	20	36	41	27
WN	20	27	28	10	18	4	8	11	43	38	47
Gut	18	10	17	11	9	11	14	27	11	8	7
Schlecht	14	9	10	48	25	52	45	42	10	13	19
	68	81	73	41	66	37	41	31	79	79	74



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.5 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le coût de la vie en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.5 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Lebenshaltungskosten in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	0	2
Plutôt mauvaise	20	29	4	22	47	33	30	18	13	7	20
Très mauvaise	49	54	45	56	39	52	53	57	56	44	54
NSP	29	15	47	21	5	13	15	23	27	49	23
Bonne	1	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	1
Mauvaise	21	30	5	23	54	34	31	19	14	7	22
	78	69	92	77	44	65	68	80	83	93	77

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	4	4
Rather bad	10	8	11	21	5	10	19	4	13	58	34
Very bad	57	42	43	52	33	58	53	47	44	33	51
DK	32	48	44	26	60	30	26	48	40	4	10
Good	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	1
Bad	10	8	12	22	6	10	21	4	14	62	38
	89	90	87	78	93	88	79	95	84	37	61

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	0
Ziemlich schlecht	13	5	8	15	14	28	61	24	4	12	7
Sehr schlecht	53	51	44	56	53	59	30	46	35	42	32
WN	32	44	46	28	30	11	3	28	59	43	60
Gut	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1
Schlecht	13	5	8	15	15	29	64	25	4	13	7
	85	95	90	84	83	70	33	74	94	85	92



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.6 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
 Les rapports entre les personnes d'origines culturelles ou religieuses différentes ou de nationalités différentes en (NOTRE PAYS)
 QA5a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
 Relations in (OUR COUNTRY) between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities
 QA5a.6 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?
 Die Beziehungen zwischen Menschen mit unterschiedlichem kulturellen oder religiösen Hintergrund oder verschiedener Nationalitäten in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt bonne	3	3	6	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	4
Plutôt mauvaise	45	49	48	36	33	46	47	48	60	36	47
Très mauvaise	36	40	27	47	49	40	39	36	28	44	35
NSP	9	6	9	11	14	6	6	5	4	15	5
Bonne	7	2	10	4	1	4	4	7	5	1	9
Mauvaise	48	52	54	38	36	50	51	52	63	40	51
	45	46	36	58	63	46	45	41	32	59	40

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	1	5	1	5	6	4	9	2	5	3	2
Rather bad	38	45	36	59	61	51	56	38	43	47	41
Very bad	42	29	40	28	24	26	25	39	26	45	46
DK	12	11	19	4	5	5	5	12	6	4	7
Good	7	10	4	4	4	14	5	9	20	1	4
Bad	54	40	59	32	29	31	30	51	32	49	53

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich gut	4	2	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	8
Ziemlich schlecht	52	38	50	51	46	61	42	51	39	34	43
Sehr schlecht	25	35	22	36	37	29	45	29	32	33	29
WN	6	10	9	7	9	2	7	9	17	20	16
Gut	13	15	14	3	4	3	2	6	8	9	4
Schlecht	56	40	55	54	50	66	46	56	43	38	51
	31	45	31	43	46	31	52	38	49	53	45



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.7 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

La manière dont les inégalités et la pauvreté sont traitées en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.7 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Art und Weise der Auseinandersetzung mit sozialer Benachteiligung und Armut in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt mauvaise	2	1	1	2	7	1	2	3	1	0	2
Très mauvaise	25	36	9	28	40	28	27	24	15	11	30
NSP	49	48	51	50	41	54	53	50	55	51	48
Bonne	18	13	27	15	10	13	14	19	20	38	11
Mauvaise	6	2	12	5	2	4	4	4	9	0	9
	27	37	10	30	47	29	29	27	16	11	32
	67	61	78	65	51	67	67	69	75	89	59

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Rather good	1	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	3	5	3
Rather bad	15	29	25	42	11	11	40	10	42	50	33
Bad	55	40	49	42	44	55	38	52	23	37	49
Very bad	25	19	20	5	38	24	9	35	6	5	9
DK	4	10	4	10	6	10	10	3	26	3	6
Good	16	31	27	43	12	11	43	10	45	55	36
Bad	80	59	69	47	82	79	47	87	29	42	58

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
Ziemlich gut	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich schlecht	2	0	0	1	1	3	4	3	1	2	2
Sehr schlecht	17	11	10	28	24	39	44	37	12	13	14
WN	55	56	46	50	56	49	41	37	41	41	37
Gut	17	25	38	18	16	7	7	12	39	37	43
Schlecht	9	8	6	3	3	2	4	11	7	7	4
	19	11	10	29	25	42	48	40	13	15	16
	72	81	84	68	72	56	48	49	80	78	80



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.8 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le caractère abordable des coûts de l'énergie en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.8 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The affordability of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.8 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Bebzahlbare Energie in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
2	0	5	19	5	1	1	1	11	0	5	
Plutôt mauvaise	24	23	39	57	53	21	20	16	63	7	56
Très mauvaise	46	52	32	18	33	56	57	57	17	49	25
NSP	23	24	15	5	5	21	21	24	3	44	5
	5	1	9	1	4	1	1	2	6	0	9
Bonne	26	23	44	76	58	22	21	17	74	7	61
Mauvaise	69	76	47	23	38	77	78	81	20	93	30

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
1	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	1	3	4	
Rather good	20	17	17	11	63	21	29	4	11	49	36
Rather bad	53	44	47	51	19	49	49	41	52	38	48
Very bad	21	35	30	37	4	25	16	54	30	4	10
DK	5	4	5	1	4	5	5	1	6	6	2
Good	21	17	18	11	73	21	30	4	12	52	40
Bad	74	79	77	88	23	74	65	95	82	42	58

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1
Ziemlich gut	15	6	15	34	24	21	39	14	23	14	10
Ziemlich schlecht	51	55	42	49	51	58	41	46	45	40	25
Sehr schlecht	27	36	23	13	22	18	10	36	24	36	63
WN	6	3	19	3	2	2	7	3	6	9	1
Gut	16	6	16	35	25	22	42	15	25	15	11
Schlecht	78	91	65	62	73	76	51	82	69	76	88



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.9 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le caractère abordable du coût du logement en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.9 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The affordability of housing in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.9 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Erschwinglicher Wohnraum in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt mauvaise	1	1	2	4	5	3	3	3	7	1	1
Très mauvaise	22	23	33	37	54	53	53	49	46	11	13
NSP	43	52	34	40	32	34	35	40	32	47	38
Très mauvaise	30	23	21	18	5	5	5	4	9	41	47
NSP	4	1	10	1	4	5	4	4	6	0	1
Bonne	23	24	35	41	59	56	56	52	53	12	14
Mauvaise	73	75	55	58	37	39	40	44	41	88	85

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt mauvaise	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	5
Très mauvaise	8	12	12	4	41	6	12	10	12	42	42
NSP	53	39	48	27	35	33	41	46	48	45	42
Très mauvaise	34	44	36	66	16	56	44	42	33	8	8
NSP	5	4	3	2	4	5	3	2	6	3	3
Bonne	8	13	13	5	45	6	12	10	13	44	47
Mauvaise	87	83	84	93	51	89	85	88	81	53	50

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Very good	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt mauvaise	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
Très mauvaise	8	4	13	20	15	24	51	13	17	15	11
NSP	35	54	43	46	49	62	36	47	41	44	27
Très mauvaise	51	40	27	30	34	13	7	35	36	35	48
NSP	5	2	16	3	1	1	4	4	5	5	13
Bonne	9	4	14	21	16	24	53	14	18	16	12
Mauvaise	86	94	70	76	83	75	43	82	77	79	75



Eurobarometer 70

QA5a.10 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le fonctionnement de l'administration publique en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA5a.10 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The way public administration runs in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA5a.10 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Das Funktionieren der öffentlichen Verwaltung in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Très bonne	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt mauvaise	2	4	1	2	10	7	6	5	2	1	1
Très mauvaise	36	51	25	37	54	60	56	41	51	10	36
NSP	39	34	38	47	29	25	28	38	27	49	43
Bonne	16	9	17	11	7	5	6	11	4	40	13
Mauvaise	7	2	19	3	0	3	4	5	16	0	7
	38	55	26	39	64	67	62	46	53	11	37
	55	43	55	58	36	30	34	49	31	89	56

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Very good	EB										
Plutôt bonne	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt mauvaise	1	0	1	2	1	0	5	1	3	2	5
Très mauvaise	38	22	17	50	16	19	47	24	42	54	54
NSP	40	36	51	29	47	39	32	44	23	34	32
Bonne	14	28	29	9	26	14	9	21	9	4	7
Mauvaise	7	14	2	10	10	28	7	10	23	6	2
	39	22	18	52	17	19	52	25	45	56	59
	54	64	80	38	73	53	41	65	32	38	39

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Sehr gut	EB										
Ziemlich gut	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Ziemlich schlecht	1	0	1	2	1	4	6	3	1	1	2
Sehr schlecht	25	12	17	42	34	65	56	34	13	18	26
WN	44	57	48	35	46	24	26	32	37	42	30
Gut	20	23	26	13	11	2	4	14	42	30	33
Schlecht	10	8	8	8	5	8	17	7	9	9	9
	26	12	18	44	35	69	62	37	14	19	28
	64	80	74	48	57	26	30	46	79	72	63



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.1 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

L'endroit où vous habitez

QA5b.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The area you live in

QA5b.1 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Gegend in der Sie leben

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	16
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	60
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	16
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	8
NSP	
DK	
WN	0
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	76
Mauvaise	
Bad	
Schlecht	24



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.2 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
Les prestations des services de santé en Communauté turque chypriote
QA5b.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Health care provision in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA5b.2 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?
GesundDas Gesundheitswesen in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	9
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	31
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	33
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	25
NSP	
DK	
WN	2
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	40
Bad	
Schlecht	58



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.3 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
Le système des retraites en Communauté turque chypriote
QA5b.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The provision of pensions in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA5b.3 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?
Die Rentenversorgung in die türkisch-zyprirote Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	19
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	28
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	27
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	9
NSP	
DK	
WN	17
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	47
Mauvaise	
Bad	
Schlecht	36



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.4 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Les allocations chômage en Communauté turque chypriote

QA5b.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Unemployment benefits in the Turkish Cypriot Community

QA5b.4 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Arbeitslosenunterstützung in die türkisch-zypriote Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	9
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	21
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	24
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	18
NSP	
DK	
WN	28
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	30
Mauvaise	
Bad	
Schlecht	42



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.5 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le coût de la vie dans notre communauté

QA5b.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The cost of living in our community

QA5b.5 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Die Lebenshaltungskosten in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	6
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	17
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	33
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	42
NSP	
DK	
WN	2
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	23
Bad	
Schlecht	75



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.6 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
Les rapports entre les personnes d'origines culturelles ou religieuses différentes ou de nationalité différentes dans notre communauté
QA5b.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Relations in our community between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities
QA5b.6 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?
Die Beziehungen zwischen Menschen mit unterschiedlichem kulturellen oder religiösen Hintergrund oder verschiedener Nationalitäten in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	15
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	42
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	21
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	8
NSP	
DK	
WN	14
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	57
Mauvaise	
Bad	
Schlecht	29



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.7 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
La manière dont les inégalités et la pauvreté sont traitées en Communauté turque chypriote
QA5b.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA5b.7 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?
Die Art und Weise der Auseinandersetzung mit sozialer Benachteiligung und Armut in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	8
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	29
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	35
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	18
NSP	
DK	
WN	10
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	37
Mauvaise	
Bad	
Schlecht	53



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.8 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le caractère abordable des coûts de l'énergie dans notre communauté

QA5b.8 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The affordability of energy in our community

QA5b.8 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Bezahlbare Energie in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	6
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	
Plutôt mauvaise	24
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	
Très mauvaise	37
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	
NSP	
DK	
WN	4
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	30
Bad	
Schlecht	66



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.9 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?

Le caractère abordable du coût du logement dans notre communauté

QA5b.9 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The affordability of housing in our community

QA5b.9 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?

Erschwinglicher Wohnraum in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	7
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	32
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	33
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	21
NSP	
DK	
WN	7
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	39
Bad	
Schlecht	54



Eurobarometer 70

QA5b.10 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants ?
Le fonctionnement de l'administration publique en Communauté turque chypriote
QA5b.10 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The way public administration runs in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA5b.10 Wie beurteilen Sie die gegenwärtige Lage in jedem der folgenden Bereiche auf dieser Liste?
Das Funktionieren der öffentlichen Verwaltung in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Très bonne	
Very good	
Sehr gut	
Plutôt bonne	6
Rather good	
Ziemlich gut	23
Plutôt mauvaise	
Rather bad	
Ziemlich schlecht	33
Très mauvaise	
Very bad	
Sehr schlecht	27
NSP	
DK	
WN	11
Bonne	
Good	
Gut	
Mauvaise	29
Bad	
Schlecht	60

Eurobarometer 70



QA6a.1 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

Votre vie en général

QA6a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Q10. What are your hobbies?

QA6a.1 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Ques. 1 Welche Erwartung

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008		2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008											
		IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Better		20	-14	24	-3	24	-12	26	-8	21	-16	23	-10
Worse		20	+13	19	-2	21	+11	23	+5	34	+13	22	+11
Same		56	+1	49	+3	47	0	48	+2	41	+2	53	-1
DK		4	0	8	+2	8	+1	3	+1	4	+1	2	0

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		Dritte Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008		Vierter Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		Fünfte Spalte: EB68 Sommer 2008		Sechste Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		Siebte Spalte: EB67 Winter 2008		Achte Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		Nineth Spalte: EB66 Frühling 2007	
		RO	SI	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Besser		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
29	-15	22	-2	21	-10	22	-11	38	-12	28	-13	23	-8	24	-1	35	-5
Schlechter		21	+6	25	+12	22	+6	8	+4	6	+4	25	+13	26	+6	38	-5
Gleich		46	+9	52	-8	54	+2	69	+7	55	+9	46	+2	48	+1	29	+4
WN		4	0	1	-2	3	+2	1	0	1	-1	1	-2	3	+1	9	+2
																3	+2

Eurobarometer 70



QA6a.2 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA6a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA6a.2 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Q8a.2 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an
Die wirtschaftliche Lage in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
Meilleurs	15 -1	15 +3	12 -1	10 -11	21 +9	10 -6	9 -6	7 -4	16 -2	7 -3	18 +3	19 +4
Moins bons	51 +5	63 +9	35 -2	46 +10	43 +4	56 +17	57 +17	61 +14	53 +8	66 +1	51 +3	53 -4
Sans changement	29 -4	22 -11	40 +1	41 +1	34 -12	31 -12	31 -12	29 -10	26 -7	26 +1	26 -5	23 0
NSP	5 0	0 -1	13 +2	3 0	2 -1	3 +1	3 +1	3 0	5 +1	1 +1	5 -1	5 0

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008		2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008																								
		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	
Better		5	-4	21	+5	8	-8	12	+1	10	-13	13	+2	8	0	19	-21	13	+1	12	-7	20	-10	7	-3	
Worse		69	+12	42	-6	46	-2	49	+4	60	+19	54	+5	70	+4	45	+28	64	+20	49	+27	31	+10	58	-1	
Same		22	-6	32	+1	37	+7	35	-4	24	-8	25	-9	20	-3	19	-5	21	-22	35	-16	41	+7	30	+4	
DK		4	-2	5	0	9	+3	4	-1	6	+2	8	+2	2	-1	17	-2	2	+1	4	-4	8	-1	5	0	

Eurobarometer 70



QA6a.3 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation financière de votre ménage

QA6a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household

QA6a.3 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Die finanzielle Situation Ihres Haushaltes

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008														
RO	SI	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK		
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	
Besser	28	-12	17	-2	18	-4	13	-8	28	-7	19	-7	24	-1	21	+5
Schlechter	24	+8	32	+9	31	0	10	+2	13	+2	32	+8	28	+4	41	-10
Gleich	44	+5	49	-7	48	+3	76	+6	58	+5	47	-1	46	-2	30	+2
WN	4	-1	2	0	3	+1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	-1	8	+3
															3	0

Eurobarometer 70



QA6a.4 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA6a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA6a.4 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Meilleurs	13	-8	9	-8	15	-4	11	-13	10	-6	9	-18	9	-16	7	-11	10	-7	6	-1	14	-1	16	-6
Moins bons	53	+14	66	+28	21	+3	40	+19	57	+24	56	+25	56	+23	58	+17	59	+20	64	-2	58	+5	58	+17
Sans changement	29	-5	25	-19	43	+3	46	-5	32	-17	32	-6	32	-6	30	-8	21	-15	30	+3	24	-1	21	-10
NSP	5	-1	0	-1	21	-2	3	-1	1	-1	3	-1	3	-1	5	+2	10	+2	0	0	4	-3	5	-1

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Better	4	-4	19	+3	5	-9	8	-9	11	-30	9	-4	6	+7	23	-20	8	-20	12	-9	24	-17	5	-3
Worse	74	+8	45	-2	39	-3	51	+21	50	+36	57	+7	69	+11	32	+16	55	+31	49	+25	28	+15	60	-3
Same	18	-2	32	0	44	+10	34	-11	30	-6	27	-4	21	-10	27	0	34	-12	35	-12	39	+2	30	+4
DK	4	-2	4	-1	12	+2	7	-1	9	0	7	+1	4	-2	18	+4	3	+1	4	-4	9	0	5	+2

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008

Besser	21	-8	13	-5	21	-11	6	-22	11	-9	11	0	16	-5	13	+1	26	0
Schlechter	28	+4	44	+10	33	+8	68	+43	66	+26	65	+15	44	+8	56	-10	35	-4
Gleich	41	+7	38	-4	42	+3	25	-20	19	-16	19	-12	36	-1	23	+8	34	+4
WN	10	-3	5	-1	4	0	1	-1	4	-1	5	-3	4	-2	8	+1	5	0

Eurobarometer 70



QA6a.5 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

Votre situation professionnelle

QA6a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation

QA6a.5 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Was Sie von Ihrer beruflichen Situation erwarten

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008		IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB									
Better	8	-8	20	+3	10	-5	18	-5	12	-19	14	-4	7	-1
Worse	16	+5	18	0	10	+3	11	+2	33	+15	11	+6	35	+8
Same	61	-3	56	-3	60	-1	51	+2	39	+3	60	-7	46	-8
DK	15	+6	6	0	20	+3	20	+1	16	+1	15	+5	12	+1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008																
RO	SI	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK				
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB				
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2			
Besser	20	-8	14	+2	14	-2	11	-4	22	-6	21	-4	19	0	18	+1	25	0
Schlechter	13	+4	12	+4	13	+4	4	+2	4	0	11	+5	15	+2	37	-6	21	+1
Gleich	42	+2	69	-7	53	-7	80	0	63	0	54	-7	52	+6	35	+1	45	-4
WN	25	+2	5	+1	20	+5	5	+2	11	+6	14	+6	14	-8	10	+4	9	+3

Eurobarometer 70



QA6a.6 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation économique dans l'Union européenne

QA6a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the European Union

QA6a.6 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Die wirtschaftliche Lage in der Europäischen Union

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Meilleurs

Moins bons

Sans changement

NSP

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR		
	EB																								
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
16	-2	12	-4	21	-2	14	-8	14	-2	8	-7	8	-6	7	-2	17	-10	11	-9	18	-1	19	+3		
41	+15	60	+22	15	+7	36	+18	49	+17	47	+22	47	+21	47	+19	31	+18	55	+19	36	+15	46	+14		
31	-7	26	-18	28	+3	43	-5	32	-9	38	-12	38	-12	38	-13	36	-6	33	-10	29	-3	23	-11		
12	-6	2	0	36	-8	7	-5	5	-6	7	-3	7	-3	8	-4	16	-2	1	0	17	-11	12	-6		

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Better

Worse

Same

DK

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		
	EB																								
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
4	-7	21	+3	8	-12	19	0	16	-19	11	-1	15	-7	21	-12	12	-4	10	-7	23	-5	7	-5		
53	+24	35	+6	45	+25	25	+9	38	+24	60	+13	46	+20	25	+15	63	+24	52	+25	19	+10	46	+10		
29	-6	35	-1	18	-12	41	-4	30	-3	20	-8	30	-10	20	+1	22	-16	31	-12	39	-3	34	-2	13	-3
14	-11	9	-8	29	-1	15	-5	16	-2	9	-4	9	-3	34	-4	3	-4	7	-6	19	-2	13	-3		

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008

Besser

Schlechter

Gleich

WN

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK						
	EB																						
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2				
30	-8	18	-4	20	-8	5	-2	18	+6	11	-3	17	-2	21	-5	37	-5						
20	+11	38	+12	32	+18	61	+26	50	+16	48	+15	36	+11	38	+9	18	+5						
30	+5	37	-5	38	-6	29	-20	22	-14	25	-5	35	-1	21	+6	26	-1						
20	-8	7	-3	10	-4	5	-4	10	-8	16	-7	12	-8	20	-10	19	+1						



QA6a.7 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation économique dans le monde

QA6a.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the world

QA6a.7 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Die Lage der Weltwirtschaft

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB										
Meilleurs	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Moins bons	15	12	18	13	20	8	9	8	16	8	15
Sans changement	49	65	20	47	53	58	57	55	35	64	42
NSP	25	22	23	34	23	27	27	29	31	27	26
	11	1	39	6	4	7	7	8	18	1	17

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB										
Better	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Worse	17	4	20	6	19	16	11	13	17	10	12
Same	51	58	44	54	25	40	67	56	40	71	60
DK	21	24	28	12	40	26	16	22	14	16	22
	11	14	8	28	16	18	6	9	29	3	6

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB										
Besser	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Schlechter	22	7	25	16	16	5	17	12	16	17	31
Gleich	24	51	27	46	47	71	56	57	42	44	24
WN	34	28	26	31	27	20	18	20	30	19	25
	20	14	22	7	10	4	9	11	12	20	20



Eurobarometer 70

QA6a.8 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?
 La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)
 QA6a.8 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
 The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)
 QA6a.8 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?
 Die Situation der Umwelt in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Meilleurs	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Moins bons	21	21	11	22	30	18	17	14	23	12	21
Sans changement	27	28	21	20	18	23	23	24	16	52	31
NSP	46	51	48	57	50	57	58	60	56	35	37
	6	0	20	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	11
	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Better	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Worse	31	13	20	11	23	17	17	14	39	22	13
Same	26	28	36	25	15	31	28	35	16	24	23
DK	37	50	38	56	58	43	51	49	29	53	62
	6	9	6	8	4	9	4	2	16	1	2
	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Besser	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Schlechter	21	12	20	19	16	10	36	22	21	14	39
Gleich	16	38	26	27	30	18	16	31	29	47	23
WN	55	41	44	52	50	72	47	42	44	26	30
	8	9	10	2	4	0	1	5	6	13	8

Eurobarometer 70



EUROBAROMETER

QA6b.1 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

Votre vie en général

QA6b.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general

QA6b.1 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Ihr Leben im Allgemeinen

	CV (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Meilleurs	70.1	69.2
Better	30	0
Besser	28	+11
Moins bons		
Worse		
Schlechter		
Sans changement		
Same	33	-3
Gleich		
NSP		
DK	9	-8
WN		

Eurobarometer 70



EUROBAROMETER

QA6b.2 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation économique dans la Communauté turque chypriote

QA6b.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community

QA6b.2 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Die wirtschaftliche Lage in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft

	CV (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Meilleurs	70.1	69.2
Better	21	+2
Besser	47	+16
Moins bons	24	-10
Worse	8	-8
Schlechter		
Sans changement		
Same		
Gleich		
NSP		
DK		
WN		

Eurobarometer 70



EUROBAROMETER

QA6b.3 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?

La situation financière de votre ménage

QA6b.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household

QA6b.3 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?

Die finanzielle Situation Ihres Haushaltes

	CV (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Meilleurs	70.1	69.2
Better	25	+3
Besser	30	+13
Moins bons	36	-11
Worse	9	-5
Schlechter		
Sans changement		
Same		
Gleich		
NSP		
DK		
WN		

Eurobarometer 70



QA6b.4 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?
La situation de l'emploi dans la Communauté turque chypriote
QA6b.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA6b.4 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?
Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt in die türkisch-zyprirote Gemeinschaft

	CV (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Meilleurs	70.1	69.2
Better	17	0
Besser	47	+17
Moins bons	25	-8
Worse	11	-9
Schlechter		
Sans changement		
Same		
Gleich		
NSP		
DK		
WN		

Eurobarometer 70



QA6b.5 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?
Votre situation professionnelle
QA6b.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation
QA6b.5 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?
Ihre persönliche berufliche Situation

	CV (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Meilleurs	70.1	69.2
Better	23	+1
Besser	22	+9
Moins bons	43	-2
Worse	12	-8
Schlechter		
Sans changement		
Same		
Gleich		
NSP		
DK		
WN		

Eurobarometer 70



QA6b.6 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?
La situation économique dans l'Union européenne
QA6b.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the European Union
QA6b.6 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?
Die wirtschaftliche Lage in der Europäischen Union

	CV (tcc)	
	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	70.1	69.2
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008		
Meilleurs		
Better	31	+7
Besser		
Moins bons		
Worse	30	+19
Schlechter		
Sans changement		
Same	23	-5
Gleich		
NSP		
DK	16	-21
WN		

Eurobarometer 70



QA6b.7 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?
La situation économique dans le monde
QA6b.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the world
QA6b.7 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?
Die Lage der Weltwirtschaft

	CY (tcc)
Meilleurs	EB
Better	70.1
Besser	
Moins bons	23
Worse	
Schlechter	
Sans changement	38
Same	
Gleich	
NSP	24
DK	
WN	15

Eurobarometer 70



QA6b.8 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... ?
La situation de l'environnement dans la Communauté turque chypriote
QA6b.8 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community
QA6b.8 Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an die nächsten 12 Monate? Werden die nächsten 12 Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um Folgendes geht?
Die Situation der Umwelt in die türkisch-zypriatische Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Meilleurs	EB
Better	70.1
Besser	
Moins bons	
Worse	
Schlechter	
Sans changement	
Same	
Gleich	
NSP	
DK	
WN	
	21
	36
	32
	11

Eurobarometer 70



QA7a.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays européens ?

La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)

QA7a.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 countries?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

QA7a.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in (UNSER LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder.

Die Lage der (NATIONALITÄT) Wirtschaft

EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Vraiment meilleure		3	-1	3	-1	1	+1	1	-2	17	-13	5	-2	5	-2	5	-3	1	-1	1	0	2	0
Un peu meilleure		33	+2	51	-2	5	+2	23	-5	71	+8	58	+2	58	+1	57	-3	10	-5	11	+3	24	+5
Un peu moins bonne		40	+1	38	+1	36	+13	59	+9	9	+5	29	0	29	+1	28	+3	55	+3	44	+4	46	-5
Vraiment moins bonne		15	-2	4	+1	52	-13	14	+1	1	+1	3	0	3	0	4	+1	26	+3	44	-7	13	+1
NSP		9	0	4	+1	6	-3	3	-3	2	-1	5	0	5	0	6	+2	8	0	0	0	15	-1
Meilleure		36	+1	54	-3	6	+3	24	-7	88	-5	63	0	63	-1	62	-6	11	-6	12	+3	26	+5
Moins bonne		55	-1	42	+2	88	0	73	+10	10	+6	32	0	32	+1	32	+4	81	+6	88	-3	59	-4

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

	Jul '01	Aug '02																		
Much better	2	-10	2	-1	9	+4	0	0	0	-1	30	-13	0	0	1	-4	11	-1	7	-3
Somewhat better	30	-16	16	+2	56	+6	4	-1	8	-1	58	+12	2	-2	22	-3	71	+1	65	0
Somewhat less good	41	+17	54	+3	22	-9	42	+3	47	+3	8	+1	43	+1	45	+6	13	-1	21	+6
Definitely less good	17	+12	22	-6	2	-1	49	-2	39	-1	2	+1	53	+3	10	+2	1	0	2	0
DK	10	-3	6	+2	11	0	5	0	6	0	2	-1	2	-2	22	-1	4	+1	5	-3
Better	32	-26	18	+1	65	+10	4	-1	8	-2	88	-1	2	-2	23	-7	82	0	72	-3
Worse	58	+29	76	-3	24	-10	91	+1	86	+2	10	+2	96	+4	55	+8	14	-1	23	+6

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
FR60 Frühling 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008 Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Viel besser	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Etwas besser	2	-3	1	0	2	0	5	-1	9	-3	3	-1	1	+1	4	+2	0	-3
Etwas schlechter	16	+4	32	+10	27	+5	81	+10	74	+4	31	-5	13	+1	18	+6	11	-1
Viel schlechter	36	+4	53	-6	57	0	11	-8	11	-2	40	+5	51	0	43	+1	30	+2
WN	39	-5	5	-6	10	-5	0	-1	0	-1	10	+1	30	-1	27	-8	55	0
Besser	7	0	9	+2	4	0	3	0	6	+2	16	0	5	-1	8	-1	4	+2
Slechter	18	+1	33	+10	29	+5	86	+9	83	+1	34	-6	14	+2	22	+8	11	-4

Eurobarometer 70



QA7a.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays européens ?

LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI EN (NOTRE PAYS)

QA7a.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 countries?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA7a.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in (UNSER LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder.

Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008 2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB																							
Vraiment meilleure	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Un peu meilleure	3	-1	3	-2	1	+1	2	0	31	-12	2	-2	2	-1	1	+1	1	-2	1	+1	3	+1	1	0
Un peu moins bonne	28	-2	54	+2	11	+4	35	-5	59	+10	45	-3	42	-4	30	-8	15	-9	10	+2	16	-1	23	-5
Vraiment moins bonne	42	+2	36	-1	40	+9	46	+3	8	+3	41	+4	42	+3	48	+3	47	+2	43	+2	49	-5	51	+5
NSP	17	0	3	0	37	-11	11	+2	0	0	4	-1	6	0	12	+2	22	+7	45	-6	18	+7	11	-1
Meilleure	10	+1	4	+1	11	-3	6	0	2	-1	8	+2	8	+2	9	+2	15	+2	1	+1	14	-2	14	+1
Moins bonne	31	-3	57	0	12	+5	37	-5	90	-2	47	-5	44	-5	31	-7	16	-11	11	+3	19	0	24	-5

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from FB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB89 Spring 2006	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	
Much better	1	-6	2	0	8	+6	1	0	1	-1	22	-6	0	-1	1	-3	17	0	9	-1	-2
Somewhat better	27	-14	16	+2	50	+1	8	-6	8	-14	58	+5	5	-1	26	-1	66	+3	64	+2	14
Somewhat less good	43	+10	50	-3	25	-8	47	+1	47	+6	15	+3	47	+1	41	+3	13	-1	18	0	49
Definitely less good	20	+12	26	-1	3	-1	38	+8	33	+8	2	-1	44	+1	11	+1	0	-1	4	+1	25
DK	9	-2	6	+2	14	+2	6	-3	11	+1	3	-1	4	0	21	0	4	-1	5	-2	10
Better	28	-20	18	+2	58	+7	9	-6	9	-15	80	-1	5	-2	27	-4	83	+3	73	+1	16
Worse	63	+22	76	-4	28	-9	85	+9	80	+14	17	+2	91	+2	52	+4	13	-2	22	+1	74

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		Dritte Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008		Vierter Spalte: EB70 Frühling 2009		Fünfte Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu		Sechste Spalte: EB69 Herbst 2008		Siebte Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2009		Achte Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu				
RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	
Viel besser	2	-2	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	-4	4	-1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Etwas besser	14	+1	30	+4	18	0	69	+1	68	-2	33	-7	10	-1	13	+5	6	-4
Etwas schlechter	37	+4	51	-2	63	+4	23	0	20	+4	35	+6	51	+1	43	+2	25	+3
Viel schlechter	41	0	8	-3	13	-5	1	0	1	0	10	+1	34	+2	34	-6	65	-1
WN	6	-3	10	+1	4	+1	5	-1	6	+2	18	+1	4	-2	8	-1	3	+2
Besser	16	-1	31	+4	20	0	71	+1	73	-6	37	-8	11	-1	15	+5	7	-4
Slechter	78	+4	59	-5	76	-1	24	0	21	+4	45	+7	85	+3	77	-4	90	+2

Eurobarometer 70



QA7a.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays européens ?

Le coût de la vie en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA7a.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 countries?

The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA7a.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in (UNSER LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Lebenshaltungskosten in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
	EB											
Vraiment meilleure	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Un peu meilleure	2	-1	2	0	0	0	8	-1	2	0	2	-1
Un peu moins bonne	24	+6	43	+11	4	+2	17	+2	42	+13	43	+19
Vraiment moins bonne	45	0	46	-3	29	+11	59	+2	44	-8	42	-10
NSP	22	-5	6	-8	63	-12	21	-3	3	-3	8	-9
Meilleure	7	0	3	0	4	-1	2	-1	3	-1	5	0
Moins bonne	26	+5	45	+11	4	+2	18	+2	50	+12	45	+19
	67	-5	52	-11	92	-1	80	-1	47	-11	50	-19

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
	EB											
Much better	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Somewhat better	0	-3	2	0	2	-2	0	-1	1	0	17	-5
Somewhat less good	8	-1	14	+1	30	+1	8	+3	6	-4	38	+1
Definitely less good	48	+8	54	+5	45	+4	34	+2	38	+2	35	+5
DK	39	-3	26	-7	11	-5	54	-3	50	+2	8	0
Better	5	-1	4	+1	12	+2	4	-1	5	0	2	-1
Worse	8	-4	16	+1	32	-1	8	+2	7	-4	55	-4
	87	+5	80	-2	56	-1	88	-1	88	+4	43	+5

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008

	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB								
Viel besser	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
Etwas besser	2	-2	0	-2	1	0	4	+1	2
Etwas schlechter	8	+2	20	+5	16	+5	21	+1	20
Viel schlechter	27	+3	58	-1	54	+1	66	+3	44
WN	58	-2	16	-4	27	-6	10	-3	2
Besser	5	-1	6	+2	2	0	2	-1	8
Slechter	10	0	20	+3	17	+5	22	+1	46
	85	+1	74	-5	81	-5	76	0	46

Eurobarometer 70



QA7a.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays européens ?

Les prix de l'énergie en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA7a.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 countries?

Q.W. 11. For each of the following, state Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA7a.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in (UNSER LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder? Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)

Q7a.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede
Die Energiepreise in (UNSER LAND)

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
ER69 Frühling 2008

Eurobarometer 70



QA7a.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays européens ?

La qualité de vie en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA7a.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 countries?

The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA7a.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in (UNSER LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Q7a.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden
Die Lebensqualität in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB	EB										
Vraiment meilleure	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Un peu meilleure	8	-1	13	-2	1	+1	1	-2	25	0	11	-1
Un peu moins bonne	42	+5	66	+4	3	+1	26	-5	62	+1	59	+12
Vraiment moins bonne	30	-3	18	-1	27	+7	58	+6	10	0	25	-7
NSP	14	-1	2	0	66	-6	11	+1	0	-1	2	-3
Meilleure	50	+4	79	+2	4	+2	27	-7	87	+1	70	+11
Moins bonne	44	-4	20	-1	93	+1	69	+7	10	-1	27	-10

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

End of year % change from 2007 (Spring 2008)		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Much better		12	-11	4	0	15	0	0	-1	0	-1	33	-4	0	-1	4	-2	22	0	22	-3	2	0	1	-1
Somewhat better		51	+4	32	+7	61	0	7	-1	11	-3	49	0	3	-1	38	-6	62	+1	62	+7	13	+1	13	-1
Somewhat less good		22	+7	43	-5	15	+3	39	+2	43	+3	13	+4	43	+1	32	+5	13	0	13	0	50	+2	52	-2
Definitely less good		8	+3	15	-2	2	-2	50	+1	41	0	3	0	53	+1	11	+4	1	0	1	-1	30	-4	29	+2
DK		7	-3	6	0	7	-1	4	-1	5	+1	2	0	1	0	15	-1	2	-1	2	-3	5	+1	5	+2
Better		63	-7	36	+7	76	0	7	-2	11	-4	82	-4	3	-2	42	-8	84	+1	84	+4	15	+1	14	-2
Worse		30	+10	58	-7	17	+1	89	+3	84	+3	16	+4	96	+2	43	+9	14	0	14	-1	80	-2	81	0

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
ER69 Frühling 2008

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008 Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB																	
Viel besser	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Etwas besser	1	-2	7	+4	1	-1	12	-8	16	-3	7	-1	3	0	3	0	2	0
Etwas schlechter	7	-1	44	+7	23	+5	76	+10	65	+7	42	+1	20	+1	11	+1	10	-3
Viel schlechter	31	+4	38	-8	56	-1	10	-1	13	-4	33	+1	45	0	41	+5	30	+9
WN	55	0	6	-4	17	-4	0	-1	1	0	8	-2	27	-1	37	-5	55	-6
	6	-1	5	+1	3	+1	2	0	5	0	10	+1	5	0	8	-1	3	0
Besser	8	-3	51	+11	24	+4	88	+2	81	+4	49	0	23	+1	14	+1	12	-3
Schlechter	86	+4	44	-12	73	-5	10	-2	14	-4	41	-1	72	-1	78	0	85	+3



Eurobarometer 70

QA7a.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation en (NOTRE PAYS) est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays européens ?

La situation de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA7a.6 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 countries?

The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA7a.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in (UNSER LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Situation der Umwelt in (UNSER LAND)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
6	3	1	3	15	14	10	3	3	3	3	3
42	59	11	40	72	63	66	42	30	35		
32	31	34	47	10	16	16	17	35	39	35	
9	2	38	5	0	1	1	2	10	28	6	
11	5	16	5	3	6	5	10	0	21		
Meilleure	48	62	12	43	87	77	77	76	45	33	38
Moins bonne	41	33	72	52	10	17	17	19	45	67	41

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
3	4	4	3	6	2	16	1	1	12	19	
48	43	30	44	48	23	59	16	19	63	64	
30	34	44	33	29	42	15	57	48	19	13	
4	6	14	5	9	19	1	20	18	1	1	
15	13	8	15	8	14	9	6	14	5	3	
Better	51	47	34	47	54	25	75	17	20	75	83
Worse	34	40	58	38	61	16	77	66	20	14	

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
6	2	2	10	2	21	4	7	3	3	3	
32	29	15	59	31	74	71	39	37	16	18	
39	45	34	22	49	4	5	33	35	40	32	
9	13	37	3	12	0	0	7	16	32	43	
14	11	12	6	1	3	17	5	9	4		
Besser	38	31	17	69	33	95	92	43	44	19	21
Slechter	48	58	71	25	61	4	5	40	51	72	75



Eurobarometer 70

QA7b.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?

La situation de notre économie

QA7b.1 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The situation of our economy

QA7b.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Lage unserer Wirtschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Vraiment meilleure	70.1	69.2
Much better		
Viel besser	9	-2
Un peu meilleure		
Somewhat better	16	-4
Etwas besser		
Un peu moins bonne	30	-17
Somewhat less good		
Etwas schlechter	43	+32
Vraiment moins bonne		
Definitely less good	2	-9
Viel schlechter		
NSP		
DK		
WN		
Meilleure		
Better	25	-6
Besser		
Moins bonne		
Worse	73	+15
Slechter		



Eurobarometer 70

QA7b.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?

La situation de l'emploi dans notre communauté

QA7b.2 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The employment situation in our community

QA7b.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	
Vraiment meilleure		
Much better		
Viel besser	6	-2
Un peu meilleure		
Somewhat better		
Etwas besser	16	+1
Un peu moins bonne		
Somewhat less good		
Etwas schlechter	31	-20
Vraiment moins bonne		
Definitely less good		
Viel schlechter	44	+30
NSP		
DK		
WN	3	-9
Meilleure		
Better		
Besser	22	-1
Moins bonne		
Worse		
Slechter	75	+10



Eurobarometer 70

QA7b.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?

Le coût de la vie dans notre communauté

QA7b.3 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The cost of living in our community

QA7b.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Lebenshaltungskosten in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	
Vraiment meilleure		
Much better		
Viel besser	7	-17
Un peu meilleure		
Somewhat better		
Etwas besser	18	+1
Un peu moins bonne		
Somewhat less good		
Etwas schlechter	28	-5
Vraiment moins bonne		
Definitely less good		
Viel schlechter	45	+28
NSP		
DK		
WN	2	-7
Meilleure		
Better		
Besser	25	-16
Moins bonne		
Worse		
Slechter	73	+23



Eurobarometer 70

QA7b.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?

Les prix de l'énergie dans notre communauté

QA7b.4 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

Energy prices in our community

QA7b.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Energiepreise in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
Vraiment meilleure	70.1	69.2
Much better		
Viel besser	9	-13
Un peu meilleure		
Somewhat better	16	+5
Etwas besser		
Un peu moins bonne	28	-6
Somewhat less good		
Etwas schlechter	42	+25
Vraiment moins bonne		
Definitely less good	5	-11
Viel schlechter		
NSP		
DK		
WN		
Meilleure		
Better	25	-8
Besser		
Moins bonne		
Worse	70	+19
Slechter		



Eurobarometer 70

QA7b.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?

La qualité de vie dans notre communauté

QA7b.5 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The quality of life in our community

QA7b.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Lebensqualität in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	
Vraiment meilleure		
Much better		
Viel besser	8	-6
Un peu meilleure		
Somewhat better		
Etwas besser	16	-1
Un peu moins bonne		
Somewhat less good		
Etwas schlechter	29	-10
Vraiment moins bonne		
Definitely less good		
Viel schlechter	45	+29
NSP		
DK		
WN	2	-12
Meilleure		
Better		
Besser	24	-7
Moins bonne		
Worse		
Slechter	74	+19



Eurobarometer 70

QA7b.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, diriez-vous que la situation dans la Communauté turque chypriote est meilleure ou moins bonne que celle de la moyenne des pays de l'Union européenne ?

La situation de l'environnement dans notre communauté

QA7b.6 For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

The situation of the environment in our community

QA7b.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden Bereich auf der Liste, ob die Situation in die türkisch-zyprische Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach besser oder schlechter ist als im Durchschnitt der europäischen Länder?

Die Situation der Umwelt in unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)
Vraiment meilleure	
Much better	
Viel besser	7
Un peu meilleure	
Somewhat better	
Etwas besser	21
Un peu moins bonne	
Somewhat less good	
Etwas schlechter	29
Vraiment moins bonne	
Definitely less good	
Viel schlechter	39
NSP	
DK	
WN	4
Meilleure	
Better	
Besser	28
Moins bonne	
Worse	
Slechter	68

Eurobarometer 70



QA8a A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 QA8a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 QA8a Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die beiden wichtigsten Probleme, denen (UNSER LAND) derzeit gegenübersteht? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008
 2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
17 -3	12 -8	30 -6	26 +2	33 +1	11 -5	11 -5	11 -3	22 -4	19 +5	8 -8	14 0	14 0
37 +17	45 +29	29 +4	25 +9	38 +32	34 +20	34 +20	34 +23	50 +17	51 +11	44 +26	38 +18	38 +18
37 0	43 -5	56 +5	44 +6	12 -6	40 -2	42 -2	52 +1	45 -9	40 +7	28 +2	41 -10	41 -10
8 -2	12 -6	4 0	5 -2	4 -2	10 +1	9 0	6 -6	9 -1	9 +5	3 -3	5 +1	5 +1
26 +2	19 0	17 +1	17 +3	6 +3	22 -11	24 -11	34 -12	20 +9	35 -5	45 +18	35 +5	35 +5
5 -2	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	3 -2	3 0	3 0	2 +1	1 0	1 0	14 -17	3 0
1 -1	1 +1	1 +1	1 0	0 3	-4 2	+1 2	+1 1	0 0	5 +3	2 -3	1 0	1 0
8 -1	9 -2	1 0	7 0	3 0	1 +1	1 +1	0 0	2 -1	1 0	19 -7	15 -1	15 -1
9 -2	12 -5	1 0	5 +1	17 -1	5 -2	5 -1	5 +1	1 0	5 +1	13 -5	7 0	7 0
16 -3	3 -1	17 -3	28 -11	36 -3	23 +2	21 0	15 -5	13 -5	10 -3	3 0	8 -5	8 -5
7 -1	3 0	6 0	4 0	12 -2	18 +1	17 +1	17 +3	5 -2	9 -2	3 -1	6 -5	6 -5
10 -2	13 -5	15 0	18 -2	3 0	13 -4	12 -4	8 -5	8 -1	9 -12	3 -3	14 -3	14 -3
4 -1	6 0	2 0	3 -3	12 -9	3 -3	3 -2	4 0	3 -2	4 -3	2 +1	9 +1	9 +1
5 0	12 +2	7 +3	6 +1	6 -6	10 +3	9 +2	6 +1	7 -5	1 0	0 0	3 -1	3 -1
1 -1	4 +2	2 -2	2 -1	1 0	1 -1	1 0	1 0	1 -1	1 1	2 -1	0 0	0 0
1 0	0 0	1 -1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	2 0	1 +1
NSP												

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
22 -29	15 -2	25 -10	17 +7	20 -12	11 +2	11 -3	8 -3	26 -4	8 -3	11 -6	16 +6	16 +6
39 +25	39 +6	30 +13	45 +14	34 +13	30 +23	45 +7	18 +8	64 +42	30 +17	24 +9	35 +11	35 +11
28 +6	44 0	46 +18	59 -12	56 -7	49 +6	42 +7	41 +1	18 +2	61 +7	36 +3	44 +2	44 +2
6 +3	16 -8	6 +2	6 -5	12 +2	4 -3	9 -2	8 +1	2 -3	9 0	5 -2	10 -4	10 -4
34 +19	27 -2	7 2	26 +11	14 +5	20 -4	14 -1	14 +5	4 0	21 0	21 -6	43 -6	43 -6
1 -1	3 +1	1 -1	0 -1	1 0	3 +1	0 -1	1 -1	6 -10	4 -2	1 -1	2 0	2 0
0 0	1 0	3 -1	1 +1	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 -2	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
6 -3	2 0	0 17	3 -4	7 -1	27 -10	2 0	6 -6	6 +2	2 -2	7 0	4 +1	4 +1
4 -1	11 +4	11 -2	1 -1	3 -1	8 -2	1 0	48 +19	11 -7	12 -2	3 -1	2 0	2 0
38 -15	6 -1	8 +1	12 -2	14 -2	6 0	19 -6	4 -6	25 -3	13 -12	43 -6	11 -6	11 -6
7 +2	5 +4	3 -3	5 -2	7 -1	19 -6	3 -2	2 -2	13 -12	8 +1	4 0	4 -3	4 -3
3 +1	6 -2	6 +2	16 -2	8 -2	5 -1	11 -1	3 -4	5 +2	11 -2	16 0	10 +2	10 +2
2 -2	2 0	4 -3	1 -1	1 0	4 -4	1 -1	6 -15	6 -3	6 -2	3 +1	0 -1	0 -1
2 -1	3 +1	3 0	4 -1	15 +6	4 -2	9 +4	28 +10	5 -1	5 +2	5 +1	1 0	1 0
0 0	1 0	25 -11	0 -2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 -1	2 -2	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
DK	1 0	0 -1	1 +1	1 +1	1 +1	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 +1

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008

	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
17 +7	10 -4	17 -2	14 0	16 -11	34 -4	62 +12	5 -5	26 -1	
35 -1	29 +10	29 +1	16 +10	34 +30	34 +21	35 +4	32 -3	41 -1	
48 0	57 -14	46 +3	36 +3	8 -1	21 +2	33 -3	16 +1	31 +2	
9 -2	9 -4	4 0	9 -8	5 -1	7 -5	2 0	2 0	5 +1	
11 0	16 -3	26 -3	21 +4	38 +18	16 +9	33 -12	51 -4	60 -1	
3 +1	1 +1	2 0	1 +1	1 0	9 -4	3 +2	68 +24	2 -1	
2 +1	4 -2	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 -1	0 -1	1 0	4 0	
11 -1	10 +2	10 -3	5 -1	2 -1	14 -1	2 -1	0 0	3 +1	
5 +2	3 0	1 0	4 -3	8 -4	23 -12	0 -1	1 +1	3 +1	
19 -6	12 -3	26 0	39 0	25 -13	10 -5	5 -3	4 0	3 -1	
7 0	4 +1	5 -2	7 +4	18 -3	4 -2	2 0	5 -3	2 0	
13 -2	22 +10	15 +4	12 -6	6 -3	7 -2	15 +3	1 -8	3 0	
2 -1	6 +1	5 +1	12 -4	19 -5	5 -1	1 -1	1 0	3 +2	
4 +3	3 +1	6 +2	16 -4	8 -5	8 +2	1 0	1 0	5 +3	
2 +1	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 -1	1 0	1 -2	7 0
WN	2 +1	1 +1	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0



QA8b Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA8b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA8b Und von welchen zwei der folgenden Themen sind Sie persönlich momentan am meisten betroffen? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB										
L'insécurité	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
La situation économique	8	11	10	5	16	3	3	2	7	8	5
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	23	24	20	14	22	15	16	18	27	43	34
Les impôts	50	56	66	56	32	55	58	69	55	59	44
Le chômage	12	15	7	9	11	15	14	9	18	10	8
Le terrorisme	14	10	12	5	7	9	11	17	12	14	18
La défense\ la politique étrangère	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	1	0	1	4
Le logement	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
L'immigration	8	8	5	12	11	1	1	0	6	1	15
Le système de santé	4	4	1	1	8	2	2	1	0	3	7
Le système éducatif	16	6	19	18	20	20	20	21	18	14	7
Les retraites\ les pensions	9	5	8	6	9	13	12	11	9	13	6
La protection de l'environnement	15	12	22	16	9	18	17	14	15	15	8
Les enjeux énergétiques	5	7	2	6	10	3	3	1	2	7	3
Autre (SPONTANÉE)	9	18	7	13	5	17	17	18	4	2	0
NSP	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	4
	4	3	2	6	6	3	3	1	4	0	4

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB										
Crime	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Economic situation	7	13	11	6	3	6	15	3	3	10	7
Rising prices\ inflation	18	28	32	29	30	20	21	22	12	28	18
Taxation	58	48	47	56	70	71	54	62	53	28	67
Unemployment	14	11	21	7	7	16	7	9	10	10	11
Terrorism	15	20	18	7	17	11	11	19	11	4	11
Defence\ Foreign affairs	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
Housing	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1
Immigration	14	7	3	15	9	10	20	9	6	7	5
Healthcare system	2	2	7	4	0	1	3	0	17	2	6
The educational system	11	31	7	10	15	19	8	15	6	32	14
Pensions	8	11	6	8	10	8	18	7	4	28	9
Protecting the environment	17	8	8	11	13	11	7	22	11	11	18
Energy related issues	9	3	2	7	2	1	6	1	8	7	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8	6	4	6	4	8	6	16	31	7	9
DK	1	0	1	7	0	2	2	1	1	3	3
	3	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB										
Kriminalität	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Wirtschaftliche Lage	3	8	2	6	6	11	14	10	3	10	
Steigende Preise\ Inflation	11	31	28	13	22	15	32	21	33	48	37
Steuern	43	55	54	57	52	40	20	38	61	32	47
Arbeitslosigkeit	7	13	14	10	5	14	7	9	3	4	6
Terrorismus	14	22	8	11	8	11	15	14	19	34	47
Verteidigung\ Außenpolitik	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	4	1	18	2
Wohnungsbau	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Einwanderung	8	6	12	9	14	12	14	13	10	1	4
Gesundheitssystem	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	6	0	1	2
Bildungssystem	28	9	20	12	22	29	28	12	11	9	7
Renten	9	4	10	11	11	8	18	7	6	8	5
Umweltschutz	20	16	16	21	14	18	20	15	23	6	7
Probleme im Zusammenhang mit Energiefragen	2	1	5	6	7	11	15	5	3	2	5
Andere (SPONTAN)	3	1	3	5	15	15	9	19	3	3	7
WN	3	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
	9	2	1	3	3	3	1	5	3	3	1



QA8c A votre avis, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA8c What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA8c Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die beiden wichtigsten Probleme, denen unsere Gemeinschaft derzeit gegenübersteht? (MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
L'insecurité	70.1	69.2
Crime		
Kriminalität	18	-1
La situation économique		
Economic situation	35	+5
Wirtschaftliche Lage		
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation		
Rising prices\ inflation	24	-4
Steigende Preise\ Inflation		
Les impôts		
Taxation		
Steuern	14	+4
Le chômage		
Unemployment		
Arbeitslosigkeit	25	-5
Le terrorisme		
Terrorism		
Terrorismus	3	-1
La question chypriote		
Cyprus issue		
Zypern-Frage	27	-10
Le logement		
Housing		
Wohnungsbau	5	+2
L'immigration		
Immigration		
Einwanderung	6	-1
Le système de santé		
Healthcare system		
Gesundheitssystem	12	+6
Le système éducatif		
The educational system		
Bildungssystem	9	+1
Les retraites\ les pensions		
Pensions		
Renten	4	+1
La protection de l'environnement		
Protecting the environment		
Umweltschutz	6	+4
Les enjeux énergétiques		
Energy related issues		
Probleme im Zusammenhang mit Energiefragen	6	+5
Autre (SPONTANE)		
Other (SPONTANEOUS)		
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	2	+2
NSP		
DK		
WN	0	-1

Eurobarometer 70



QA8d Et personnellement, quels sont les deux problèmes les plus importants auxquels vous faites face actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 QA8d And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 QA8d Und von welchen zwei der folgenden Themen sind Sie persönlich momentan am meisten betroffen? (MAXIMAL 2 NENNUNGEN)

	CY (tcc)
L'insécurité	
Crime	
Kriminalität	6
La situation économique	
Economic situation	
Wirtschaftliche Lage	42
La hausse des prix/ l'inflation	
Rising prices/ inflation	
Steigende Preise/ Inflation	37
Les impôts	
Taxation	
Steuern	12
Le chômage	
Unemployment	
Arbeitslosigkeit	19
Le terrorisme	
Terrorism	
Terrorismus	2
La question chypriote	
Cyprus issue	
Zypern-Frage	14
Le logement	
Housing	
Wohnungsbau	8
L'immigration	
Immigration	
Einwanderung	2
Le système de santé	
Healthcare system	
Gesundheitssystem	14
Le système éducatif	
The educational system	
Bildungssystem	16
Les retraites/ les pensions	
Pensions	
Renten	4
La protection de l'environnement	
Protecting the environment	
Umweltschutz	4
Les enjeux énergétiques	
Energy related issues	
Probleme im Zusammenhang mit Energiefragen	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	3
NSP	
DK	
WN	1

Eurobarometer 70



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

QA11a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY)

QA11a.1 Wurden Sie sagen, dass sich die Dinge in (UNSER LAND) derzeit ganz allgemein in die richtige Richtung oder in die falsche Richtung entwickeln?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Les choses vont dans la bonne direction
Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction

Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANEE)

NSP

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
28 -4	25 -11	23 -5	33 -2	44 -4	40 +4	38 +4	29 +1	42 -9	18 -7	24 -18	24 +1	70.1 69.2
49 +4	56 +16	42 +2	38 +4	48 +6	35 -4	37 -3	45 +3	34 +8	69 +13	53 +19	65 +4	70.1 69.2
19 0	18 -5	23 0	28 -1	7 -1	21 0	22 0	24 -3	18 +3	13 -6	21 0	6 -5	70.1 69.2
4 0	1 0	12 +3	1 -1	1 -1	4 0	3 -1	2 -1	6 -2	0 0	2 -1	5 0	70.1 69.2

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Things are going in the right direction
Things are going in the wrong direction

Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)

DK

	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
15 -25	15 +6	33 -17	19 -2	19 -17	41 -1	8 +4	37 -19	42 +7	34 +4	41 -14	23 -3	70.1 69.2
60 +24	50 -11	35 +13	61 +8	65 +19	35 +5	74 -5	39 +22	25 -10	37 0	37 +13	41 +3	70.1 69.2
16 +1	29 +2	21 +1	14 -7	12 -2	18 -4	17 +2	18 -5	31 +3	26 -2	17 0	24 -4	70.1 69.2
9 0	6 +3	11 +3	6 +1	4 0	6 0	1 -1	6 +2	2 0	3 -2	5 +1	12 +4	70.1 69.2

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008

Dinge entwickeln sich in die richtige Richtung

Dinge entwickeln sich in die falsche Richtung

Weder noch (SPONTAN)

WN

	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
39 -14	49 +7	42 +1	36 -14	47 -1	23 -2	15 -13	22 +5	43 -4	70.1 69.2
34 +16	25 -7	21 +2	49 +11	35 +1	63 0	63 +15	64 -8	32 +4	70.1 69.2
19 0	21 -3	32 -5	14 +2	15 -1	10 +1	19 -2	2 -1	21 0	70.1 69.2
8 -2	5 +3	5 +2	1 +1	3 +1	4 +1	3 0	12 +4	4 0	70.1 69.2

Eurobarometer 70



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

Dans l'Union européenne

QA11a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union

QA11a.2 Wurden Sie sagen, dass sich die Dinge in der Europäischen Union derzeit ganz allgemein in die richtige Richtung oder in die falsche Richtung entwickeln?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Les choses vont dans la bonne direction

Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction

Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANÉ)

NSP

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
35 -7	36 -15	55 +1	47 -3	40 -10	42 +5	41 +4	37 0	53 -7	37 -9	29 -19	29 -5	29 -5
34 +9	43 +18	7 +1	24 +8	44 +14	30 +2	31 +3	34 +7	14 +5	42 +14	37 +20	51 +13	51 +13
19 0	19 -3	12 -1	23 -3	10 -2	20 -5	21 -4	24 -2	19 +7	20 -5	18 +1	9 -3	9 -3
12 -2	2 0	26 -1	6 -2	8 -2	7 -3	5 -5	14 -5	1 0	16 -2	11 -5		

1st column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Things are going in the right direction

Things are going in the wrong direction

Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)

DK

	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
	EB											
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
21 -25	20 -6	32 -15	34 -6	30 -22	33 -6	29 -8	40 -14	45 -1	26 -1	53 -10	29 -12	29 -12
35 +19	39 +9	25 +11	31 +12	39 +26	38 +8	31 +12	23 +13	23 +1	44 +6	14 +5	26 +5	26 +5
26 +11	30 +1	18 +3	16 -6	16 -1	19 -3	29 0	16 -3	26 +1	24 -2	19 +5	24 +3	24 +3
18 -5	11 -4	25 +1	19 0	15 -3	10 +1	11 -4	21 +4	6 -1	6 -3	14 0	21 +4	

Erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB69 Frühling 2008

Dinge entwickeln sich in die richtige Richtung

Dinge entwickeln sich in die falsche Richtung

Weder noch (SPONTAN)

WN

	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB								
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
57 -4	53 -6	48 -5	30 -11	45 -3	26 -8	25 -13	27 -13	52 -13	
10 +4	19 +5	14 +9	54 +14	28 +3	47 +12	40 +16	42 +14	18 +6	
16 +4	22 +2	27 -4	12 -1	16 +1	11 -2	27 +1	2 -1	16 +5	
17 -4	6 -1	11 0	4 -2	11 -1	16 -2	8 -4	29 0	14 +2	



Eurobarometer 70

QA11b.1 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?
Dans notre communauté
QA11b.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
Our community
QA11b.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Dinge in ... derzeit ganz allgemein in die richtige Richtung oder in die falsche Richtung entwickeln?
Unsere Gemeinschaft

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Les choses vont dans la bonne direction
Things are going in the right direction
Dinge entwickeln sich in die richtige Richtung

Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction
Things are going in the wrong direction
Dinge entwickeln sich in die falsche Richtung

Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANE)
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)
Weder noch (SPONTAN)
NSP
DK
WN

CV (tcc)	
EB	EB
70.1	69.2
18	-3
56	+6
21	-1
5	-2



Eurobarometer 70

QA11b.2 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?

Dans l'Union européenne

QA11b.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union

QA11b.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Dinge in ... derzeit ganz allgemein in die richtige Richtung oder in die falsche Richtung entwickeln?

Europäische Union

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Les choses vont dans la bonne direction
Things are going in the right direction
Dinge entwickeln sich in die richtige Richtung

Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction
Things are going in the wrong direction
Dinge entwickeln sich in die falsche Richtung

Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANE)
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)
Weder noch (SPONTAN)
NSP
DK
WN

CV (tcc)	
EB	EB
70.1	69.2
33	-1
27	+10
28	+7
12	-16



Eurobarometer 70

QA12.1 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITE)

QA12.1 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system

QA12.1 Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?

Der Justiz, dem (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Rechtssystem

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

Plutôt confiance

Plutôt pas confiance

NSP

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
48	+2	49	0	17	+4	35	+3	80	-3	63	+2	59
47	-1	50	0	73	-3	62	-1	18	+3	34	-2	37
5	-1	1	0	10	-1	3	-2	2	0	3	0	4
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
53	-4	32	+1	59	0	33	+6	25	-3	58	+6	36
39	+4	59	-2	31	0	59	0	66	+4	34	-5	56
8	0	9	+1	10	0	8	-6	9	-1	8	-1	11

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

Tend to trust

Tend not to trust

DK

	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
EB												
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
53	-4	32	+1	59	0	33	+6	25	-3	58	+6	36
39	+4	59	-2	31	0	59	0	66	+4	34	-5	56
8	0	9	+1	10	0	8	-6	9	-1	8	-1	11
	EB											
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
76	+3	36	+4	21	0	55	-3	52	-6	41	+4	7

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB69 Frühling 2008

Eher vertrauen

Eher nicht vertrauen

WN

	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB									
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
25	-3	30	+2	30	-1	84	+4	75	+8
69	+6	65	-1	65	+3	15	-4	22	-7
6	-3	5	-1	5	-2	1	0	3	-1
	EB								
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
20	+1	56	-4	26	+2				
74	-3	37	+3	66	0				
6	+2	7	+1	8	-2				

Eurobarometer 70



QA12.2 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

Les partis politiques

QA12.2 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Political parties

QA12.2 Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?

Den politischen Parteien

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

E659 printemps 2006	/0.1	65.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2	/0.1	69.2
Plutôt confiance	20	+2	25	-3	7	-2	12	+1	54	+4	23	+4	22	+4	17	+6	19	+4	14	-3	30	-10	13	+3
Plutôt pas confiance	75	-1	74	+4	86	+3	85	-1	43	-4	71	-4	73	-4	80	-3	76	-2	86	+3	64	+12	84	-2
NSP	5	-1	1	-1	7	-1	3	0	3	0	6	0	5	0	3	-3	5	0	0	0	6	-2	3	-1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Tend to trust	23	-4	16	+3	29	-4	22	0	5	0	10	+3	39	+10	8	-1	34	-1	51	+11	38	+8	7	0
Tend not to trust	69	+7	76	-3	65	+2	72	+7	91	+1	84	-3	49	-9	84	+1	51	+3	46	-10	54	-6	89	+3
DK	8	-3	8	0	6	+2	6	-7	4	-1	6	0	12	-1	8	0	15	-2	3	-1	8	-2	4	-3

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

E69 Frühling 2008	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Eher vertrauen	17	-2	14	-4	17	+4	16	+5	36	+5	34	+6	18	+5	10	+1	22	+4	19	+3
Eher nicht vertrauen	77	0	82	+7	80	-3	79	-6	61	-5	61	-6	77	-4	86	-2	71	-6	76	-2
WN	6	+2	4	-3	3	-1	5	+1	3	0	5	0	5	-1	4	+1	7	+2	5	-1



Eurobarometer 70

QA12.3 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

Les autorités publiques régionales ou locales

QA12.3 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Regional or local public authorities

QA12.3 Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?

Regionalen oder lokalen Behörden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
Plutôt confiance	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
50	63	31	49	70	67	65	58	59	34	50	
Plutôt pas confiance	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
44	36	57	48	28	29	31	39	35	66	44	
NSP	6	1	12	3	2	4	4	3	6	0	6
	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
Plutôt confiance	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
62	40	25	56	44	31	59	45	56	64	67	
Tend to trust	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
33	50	66	36	49	59	31	45	29	33	28	
Tend not to trust	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
DK	5	10	9	8	7	10	10	10	15	3	5
	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
Eher vertrauen	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
41	43	39	39	45	72	68	47	23	37	28	
Eher nicht vertrauen	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
51	49	55	57	50	26	27	48	71	56	65	
WN	8	8	6	4	5	2	5	5	6	7	7

Eurobarometer 70



QA12.4 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

QA12.4 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The (NATIONALITY) Government

QA12.4 Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?

(STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Regierung

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU22	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	EB											
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1
Plutôt confiance	34	+2	36	-4	15	-2	20	-1	60	+5	45	+8
Plutôt pas confiance	61	-1	63	+5	74	+1	78	+1	38	-5	49	-9
NSP	5	-1	1	-1	11	+1	2	0	2	0	6	+1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
		EB	EB																						
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008		70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Tend to trust		33	-4	26	+11	65	-4	16	+1	16	-1	60	+5	16	+3	50	-6	66	+15	50	+8	20	-6	31	-1
Tend not to trust		61	+8	67	-8	29	+3	79	-1	77	0	32	-5	74	-6	37	+3	32	-14	41	-7	74	+9	61	-1
DK		6	-4	7	-3	6	+1	5	0	7	+1	8	0	10	+3	13	+3	2	-1	9	-1	6	-3	8	+2

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008	EB									
Eher vertrauen	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Eher nicht vertrauen	25	0	36	+5	46	+9	68	+7	56	+11
WN	69	+1	57	-9	50	-8	30	-7	40	-10
	6	-1	7	+4	4	-1	2	0	4	-1
							67	-5	75	0
							47	0	56	+2
							5	+1	5	-1
									5	-1

Eurobarometer 70



QA12.5 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

Le (PARLEMENT NATIONALITE)

QA12.5 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)

QA12.5 Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?

Dem (STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT) Bundestag

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB										
	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Tend to trust	36	-6	27	+11	63	-6	9	-3	11	-1	56	+1
Tend not to trust	55	+9	65	-8	30	+3	86	+3	82	-2	30	-4
DK	9	-3	8	-3	7	+3	5	0	7	+3	14	+3

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

Eurobarometer 70



Q12.7 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

L'Organisation des Nations Unies

QA12.7 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The United Nations

QA12.7 Ich möchte

oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?
Den Vereinten Nationen

DIE VEREINTEN NATIONEN

1re colonne: FB70 autor

2e colonne: EB/0 autorisé

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB																					
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
50	-4	56	-9	47	-2	59	-1	75	-2	46	-2	45	-2	40	-3	61	-3	36	-3	50	-12	49	-2
35	+5	40	+9	23	+5	29	+4	19	+2	40	+1	41	+1	49	+7	19	+5	63	+2	33	+12	37	+2
15	-1	4	0	30	-3	12	-3	6	0	14	+1	14	+1	11	-4	20	-2	1	+1	17	0	14	0

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL
EB 70.1	EB 69.2										
55 -8	41 0	32 -4	44 +5	47 -7	45 -6	50 -8	51 -5	53 -12	65 +3	56 +3	52 -7
24 +10	46 +10	59 +1	44 +8	31 +13	25 +6	32 +4	25 +2	13 -1	28 0	34 +5	25 +7
21 -2	13 -10	9 +3	12 -13	22 -6	30 0	18 +4	24 +3	34 +13	7 -3	10 -8	23 0

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

**zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu
EB69 Frühling 2008**

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB69 Frühling 2008		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Eher vertrauen	50	-10	53	-6	49	-8	61	+4	76	+2	76	+3	49	-5	38	-5	24
Eher nicht vertrauen	31	+7	29	+7	43	+8	27	0	18	-3	17	-4	35	+4	51	+6	57
WN	19	+3	18	-1	8	0	12	-4	6	7	+1	16	+1	11	-1	19	+2



Eurobarometer 70

QA12.8 Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle.

L'OTAN

QA12.8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

NATO

QA12.8 Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit...?

Der NATO

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Plutôt confiance	43	59	37	53	74	47	43	30	61	26	32	41
Plutôt pas confiance	38	36	29	35	19	39	43	59	25	74	44	38
NSP	19	5	34	12	7	14	14	11	14	0	24	21

	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Tend to trust	44	41	12	35	48	49	49	46	40	63	41
Tend not to trust	27	43	77	49	34	28	30	29	18	27	45
DK	29	16	11	16	18	23	21	25	42	10	14

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Eher vertrauen	50	45	50	40	39	34	38	45	31	26	47
Eher nicht vertrauen	26	28	30	52	44	53	41	31	56	54	40
WN	24	27	20	8	17	13	21	24	13	20	13

Eurobarometer 70



QA20 En pensant à votre pouvoir d'achat, c'est-à-dire les choses que votre ménage peut se payer au quotidien, si vous comparez votre situation actuelle à celle d'il y a cinq ans, pensez-vous

QA20 Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

QA20 Wenn Sie einmal an Ihre Kaukraft denken, das heißt an die Dinge, die sich Ihr Haushalt im Alltag leisten kann: Wenn Sie da Ihre derzeitige Situation mit der vor fünf Jahren vergleichen, würden Sie sagen, sie hat sich verbessert, ist ungefähr gleich geblieben oder hat sich verschlechtert?

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008		2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008		EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2		
S'est améliorée		18	-1	10	-1	12	-2	25	-3	42	-10	10	+1	9	0	44	-7	6	-7	16	0	14	+2				
Est restée à peu près la même		29	+1	25	+4	34	-3	39	-1	30	+6	25	+3	24	+3	17	-3	27	+1	30	+8	41	+2	20	-3		
S'est dégradée		51	-1	65	-2	50	+3	35	+4	28	+5	64	-5	65	-5	73	+2	28	+6	64	-1	43	0	65	+1		
NSP		2	+1	0	-1	4	+2	1	0	0	-1	1	+1	1	+1	1	+1	1	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0		

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008		zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu		dritte Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008		vierte Spalte: EB70 Frühling 2009		fünfte Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu		sechste Spalte: EB69 Herbst 2009		siebte Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2009		acht Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu		neunte Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2010			
PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Verbessert										Verbessert									
Ist etwa gleich geblieben										Ist etwa gleich geblieben									
Verschlechtert										Verschlechtert									
WN										WN									
2	0	3	0	0	-1	1	-3	0	0	2	+1	1	0	1	0	2	-1	2	+1

Eurobarometer 70



QA21 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante : Vous avez des difficultés à payer toutes vos factures à la fin du mois.

QA21 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You have difficulties paying all your bills at the end of the month.

QA21 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie der folgenden Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen: Sie haben Schwierigkeiten, am Ende des Monats alle Ihre Rechnungen zu bezahlen.

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à
EB69 printemps 2008

1re colonne: EB70 automne 2008	EU27																ES		FR	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB69 printemps 2008	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES	
	EB																			
Tout à fait d'accord	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Plutôt d'accord			15	-1	11	-2	41	-4	15	0	7	+2	9	-2	11	-1	18	+2	12	+3
Plutôt pas d'accord			31	0	31	+2	34	+3	35	0	11	+1	21	-2	21	-2	23	-2	20	-2
Pas du tout d'accord			29	+1	29	+5	16	0	37	+1	14	+1	30	+1	31	+2	35	+7	28	-2
NSP			22	0	27	-5	5	-1	12	+1	67	4	38	+3	35	+1	22	7	38	0
D'accord			3	0	2	0	4	+2	1	-2	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	+1	0	0
Pas d'accord			46	-1	42	0	75	-1	50	0	18	+3	30	-4	32	-3	41	0	32	+1

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008

2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008

1re column: EB70 autumn 2008	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL
2nd column: % change from EB69 spring 2008	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2	70.1 69.2
Totally agree	16 +3	19 0	34 +7	44 +8	25 -1	23 0	8 -3	28 +3	24 +8	7 -1	10 -3	8 -5
Tend to agree	29 -1	43 -1	33 +2	32 +4	27 -2	36 +1	23 +9	33 0	41 +13	14 +1	32 +2	31 0
Tend to disagree	34 +2	25 +2	17 -2	18 0	30 +1	29 +3	30 -2	28 0	21 -5	28 +4	35 +1	39 +4
Totally disagree	18 -2	7 -2	14 -8	5 -10	17 +2	9 -4	35 -4	9 -3	7 -16	49 -3	20 0	18 0
DK	3 -2	6 +1	2 +1	1 -2	1 0	3 0	4 0	2 0	7 0	2 -1	3 0	4 +1
Agree	45 +2	62 -1	67 +9	76 +12	52 -3	59 +1	31 +6	61 +3	65 +21	21 0	42 -1	39 -5
Disagree	52 0	32 0	31 -10	23 -10	47 +3	38 -1	65 -6	37 -3	28 -21	77 +1	55 +1	57 +4

erste Spalte: EB70 Herbst 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.1	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu		24	+1	18	-5	20	+1	13	-1	6	+2	4	0	18	+2	20	+1	50	+4
Stimme eher zu		53	+5	40	+1	35	+1	32	-3	20	+5	9	+1	25	0	34	+2	28	-2
Stimme eher nicht zu		17	-4	27	+4	30	+1	40	+1	21	-2	9	0	27	-2	27	+2	12	+3
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	-1	12	0	14	+4	13	+3	51	-5	73	-3	26	-2	18	-4	7	+3
WN		3	-1	3	0	1	-1	2	0	2	0	5	+2	4	+2	1	-1	3	0
Stimme zu		77	+6	58	-4	55	-4	45	-4	26	+7	13	+1	43	+2	54	+3	78	-6
Stimme nicht zu		20	-5	39	+4	44	+5	53	+4	72	-7	82	-3	53	-4	45	-2	19	+6
																		17	-3