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European Unity on the Rocks

Greeks and Germans at Polar Opposites

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European Unity on the Rocks

Greeks and Germans at Polar Opposites

In Europe, what started out four years ago as a sovereign debt crisis, morphed into a euro currency crisis and led to the fall of several European governments, has now triggered a full-blown crisis of public confidence: in the economy, in the future, in the benefits of European economic integration, in membership in the European Union, in the euro and in the free market system. The public is very worried about joblessness, inflation and public debt, and those fears are fueling much of this uncertainty and negativity.

Europeans largely oppose further fiscal austerity to deal with the crisis. They are divided on bailing out indebted nations. They oppose Brussels' impending oversight of national budgets. At the same time, Europeans who now use the euro have no desire to abandon it and return to their former currency. And anti-German sentiment is largely contained to Greece, at least for the moment.

The crisis has exposed sharp differences between some Europeans. Germany is the most admired nation in the EU and its leader the most respected. The Germans are judged to be Europe's most hardworking people. And the Germans are the strongest supporters of both European economic integration and the European Union.

Mixed Views of European Unity

	EU favorable rating	EU integration strengthened economy	Euro good thing	EC Bank favorable rating
	%	%	%	%
Britain	45	30	--	29
France	60	36	31	47
Germany	68	59	44	40
Spain	60	46	37	25
Italy	59	22	30	39
Greece	37	18	46	15
Poland	69	48	--	54
Czech Rep.	34	31	--	38
MEDIAN	60	34	--	39

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8f, Q8o, Q35 & Q95.

Greece is the polar opposite. None of its fellow EU members surveyed see it in a positive light. In turn, Greeks are among the most disparaging of European economic integration and the harshest critics of the European Union. And they see themselves as Europe's most hardworking people.

These are among the key findings from a new survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted in eight EU nations and the United States among 9,108 respondents from March 17 to April 16.

European Unity in Trouble

The European project, which began with the creation of a small Common Market in 1957, grew to a larger Single Market in 1992 and then created a single currency in 2002, is a major casualty of the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis.

Across the eight European Union member countries surveyed, a median of only 34% think that European economic integration has strengthened their country's economy. Indeed, majorities or near majorities in most nations now believe that the economic integration of Europe has actually weakened their economies. This is the opinion in Greece (70%), France (63%), Britain (61%), Italy (61%), the Czech Republic (59%) and Spain (50%). Only in Germany (59%) do most people say that their country has been well served by European integration.

Among the five euro area nations surveyed, a median of only 37% believes having the euro as their currency has been a good thing. This includes just 30% of the Italians and 31% of the French. At the same time, the three non-euro zone countries surveyed are quite happy they have kept their own currencies, including nearly three-quarters of the British (73%).

Stereotyping in Europe				
Who Works Hardest, Who's Corrupt				
EU nation most offered as <u>top choice</u> as...				
<u>Views in:</u>	Most Hardworking	Least Hardworking	Most Corrupt	Least Corrupt
Britain	Germany	Greece	Italy	Germany
France	Germany	Italy	Italy	Germany
Germany	Germany	Greece	Italy	Germany
Spain	Germany	Greece	Spain/Italy	Germany
Italy	Germany	Romania	Italy	Germany
Greece	Greece	Italy	Greece	Germany
Poland	Germany	Greece	Poland	Germany
Czech Rep.	Germany	Greece	Czech Rep.	Germany
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q50aCOMBO, Q50bCOMBO, Q51aCOMBO, Q51bCOMBO.				

A median of about four-in-ten Europeans (39%) surveyed think favorably of the European Central Bank, the institution at the center of the debate over how to deal with the euro crisis. That includes just 15% of the Greeks, 25% of the Spanish and only 40% of the Germans.

Moreover, as public criticism of European unity grows, faith in its benefits and institutions erodes. Since 2009, belief that European economic integration, the *raison d'être* of the European Union, has weakened their national economy has grown by 22 percentage points in the Czech Republic, 20 points in Italy, and 18 points in Spain. And, since 2007, the favorability of the European Union as an organization has fallen 20 points in Spain and the Czech Republic, 19 points in Italy and 14 points in Poland.

Among the Europeans surveyed, only in Germany is there a growing majority that believes that integration has been an economic boon for the nation and a strong majority that says EU membership has been good. And only in Poland, a non-euro zone country that is also not a member of the European Central Bank, does more than half have a favorable opinion of that institution.

Nevertheless, the symbols of a united Europe retain public support. Despite the falloff in EU favorability, most Europeans surveyed still see the European Union in a positive light, including 69% of the Poles, 68% of the Germans and 60% of the French and Spanish. And more than half in all five euro area countries surveyed – including 71% of the Greeks, 69% of the French

Support for Free Market Declining

	% Completely/mostly agree				
	2007	2010	2012	07-12 Change	10-12 Change
	%	%	%		
Britain	72	64	61	-11	-3
France	56	67	58	+2	-9
Germany	65	73	69	+4	-4
Spain	67	62	47	-20	-15
Italy	73	--	50	-23	--
Greece	--	--	44	--	--
Poland	68	68	53	-15	-15
Czech Rep.	59	--	50	-9	--
U.S.	70	68	67	-3	-1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

and 66% of the Germans – would like to keep the euro as their currency and not return to the drachma, the franc, the mark or other national currencies.

The euro crisis has also undermined support for free market capitalism. Solid majorities in only three of the eight countries surveyed – Germany 69%, Britain 61%, and France 58% – still believe that people are better off in a free market system. Moreover, since 2007, before the global financial crisis began, belief in capitalism is down 23 percentage points in Italy, 20

points in Spain, 15 points in Poland, 11 points in Britain, and nine points in the Czech Republic. In comparison, over that same time frame backing for the free market has remained relatively unchanged in the United States.

Deepening Gloom

As might be expected in a time of turmoil, Europeans are profoundly dissatisfied with the direction their countries are taking. This is nothing new. Europeans have been consistently downbeat about the state of their nations for the entire 11 years the Pew Global Attitudes Project has been surveying in Europe. But this year the mood is particularly grim. Miniscule numbers of Greeks (2%),

Spanish (10%) and Italians (11%) say their country is on the right course. And satisfaction is down a whopping 41 percentage points in Spain since 2007, before the crisis began. The Germans, however, see things quite differently. More than half (53%) are satisfied with Germany's trajectory. And such sentiment has brightened by 20 points in the last five years.

Dissatisfaction with their country's direction tracks Europeans' bleak assessment of their national economies. A median of just 16% of Europeans surveyed think their economy is performing well. The Greeks (2%), the Spanish (6%) and the Italians (6%) are particularly despairing. Again the Germans differ – 73% give strong marks to their economy. Europeans' economic assessments have not changed that much since 2011. But there has been a profound negative turn in economic sentiment since 2007. Positive views of the economy have fallen 59 points in Spain and 54 points in Britain in the last five years. Again the Germans are the outliers. They are 10 points happier about the state of their economy than they were in 2007.

This concern about the economy is helping fuel frustration with the creation of a unified Europe. In a number of countries, strong majorities of those who think their economy is in

National Conditions Grim, Economy Worsening

	National conditions			Economic conditions		
	% Satisfied			% Good		
	2007	2012	Change	2007	2012	Change
	%	%		%	%	
Britain	30	30	0	69	15	-54
France	22	29	+7	30	19	-11
Germany	33	53	+20	63	73	+10
Spain	51	10	-41	65	6	-59
Italy	16	11	-5	25	6	-19
Greece	--	2	--	--	2	--
Poland	18	33	+15	36	29	-7
Czech Rep.	23	14	-9	41	16	-25
U.S.	25	29	+4	50	31	-19

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2 & Q14.

bad shape also believe that European integration has been bad for their country, including two-thirds of the French (67%) and the Germans (67%) who are concerned about the economy and nearly that many Czechs (65%) and British (64%). Similarly, among those Germans who think the economy is doing poorly, 54% think that having the euro as their currency has been bad for Germany. A plurality (44%) of the French who are worried about their economy also are critical of the euro.

Europeans are divided over who is to blame for their economic woes. Among those who say their economy is bad, the Greeks (87%), Italians (84%), Poles (90%) and Czechs (91%) complain that their own governments are responsible for current economic distress. The French (74%), and Spanish (78%) fault the banks and other major financial institutions. The British and the Germans blame both. Such sentiments have not changed much in the last year. Notably, Europeans do not blame the United States.

A Bleak Future

Most Europeans have little hope for their economy's future and do not think their children will have an easy time improving their lot, yet they acknowledge that, for all their current and possible future troubles, today's generation is better off than their parents.

Across the board, Europeans expect the adverse effects of the euro crisis to continue for the immediate future. A median of 22% of those surveyed see the economy improving over the next year. The least optimistic are the

Despite Economic Pessimism, People Still Feel Better Off Than Their Parents

	Economy will improve in next 12 months %	Very difficult for young person to find better job/get wealthier* %	Standard of living better than your parents at same age %
Britain	32	50	63
France	22	37	48
Germany	29	23	70
Spain	25	69	71
Italy	22	62	57
Greece	9	73	57
Poland	18	44	57
Czech Rep.	13	38	61
MEDIAN	22	47	59
U.S.	52	39	60

*Question read, "How easy or difficult is it in our country for a young person to get a better job and to become wealthier than his or her parents were – very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q15 & Q64b.

Greeks (9%). The most optimistic are the British, but still only a third (32%) have a positive outlook. By comparison, Americans (52%) are 30 points more upbeat about the trajectory of the economy than are Europeans.

Among the EU nations surveyed, a median of 47% seriously doubt that their children will be able to climb the economic ladder. Such generational pessimism is particularly profound in those societies most hard hit by the euro crisis. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of the Greeks, 69% of the Spanish and 62% of the Italians worry it will be very difficult for young people in their countries to get a better job and to become wealthier than their parents. Notably, Germans are less pessimistic about economic mobility than are Americans.

Despite their glum assessment of current economic conditions and their doubt about economic prospects for their country and their children, Europeans do consider themselves better off than the previous generation. A median of nearly six-in-ten (59%) says their standard of living is superior to that of their parents. This is comparable to Americans' (60%) view. Only in France (48%) does less than a majority see themselves as better off.

Pervasive Worry

Despondent about the economy, pessimistic about their economy's prospects and worried about their children's futures, Europeans see economic threats on all sides. Nearly nine-in-ten Europeans (88%) surveyed say unemployment poses a major threat to their economic well-being. This includes almost all the Spanish (97%) and all the Greeks (97%). Eight-in-ten (81%) think their country's national debt is a threat, including again 97% of Greeks. And three-in-four (74%) Europeans surveyed believe rising prices could undermine their well-being. Inflation is particularly a concern in Greece (93%) and Italy (89%).

Greek and Spanish concern about joblessness is hardly surprising. The Greek unemployment rate was 21.7% in the months prior to the Pew Global survey. And in Spain it was 24.1% the month of the poll. But 70% of Germans are also worried about the lack of jobs even though Germany has a jobless rate of 5.6%, the lowest among the eight European countries surveyed. Similarly, Greek (97%) and Italian (81%) concern about the size of their national debt is in line with the 160.8% debt-to-GDP ratio in Greece and the 120.1% debt-to-GDP ratio in Italy. But 82% of the Czechs are also worried about their public indebtedness even though their debt to GDP ratio is only 41.5%. Most strikingly, 93% of the Greeks are concerned about rising prices even though their inflation rate is only 2.4%.

Major Threats to Well-Being and Economic Conditions

	% Major threat		% Major threat		% Major threat	
	Lack of jobs	Unemployment rate	Size of national debt	Gross national debt as % of GDP	Rising prices	Inflation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	87	8.2	72	82.5	67	4.3
France	89	10.0	80	86.3	74	2.4
Germany	70	5.6	77	81.5	56	2.5
Spain	97	24.1	83	68.5	74	2.7
Italy	95	9.8	81	120.1	89	3.2
Greece	97	21.7	97	160.8	93	2.4
Poland	84	10.1	78	55.4	79	4.0
Czech Rep.	84	6.7	82	41.5	62	2.7
MEDIAN	88	--	81	--	74	--
U.S.	82	8.2	71	102.9	64	2.3

European unemployment rate and inflation rate from Eurostat. European gross national debt as a percentage of GDP from the IMF. U.S. unemployment and inflation rate from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. U.S. gross national debt from IMF.

Gross national debt figures are from 2011. Inflation rate and unemployment rate are from March 2012, except unemployment figures for Britain and Greece are from January 2012.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41a-c.

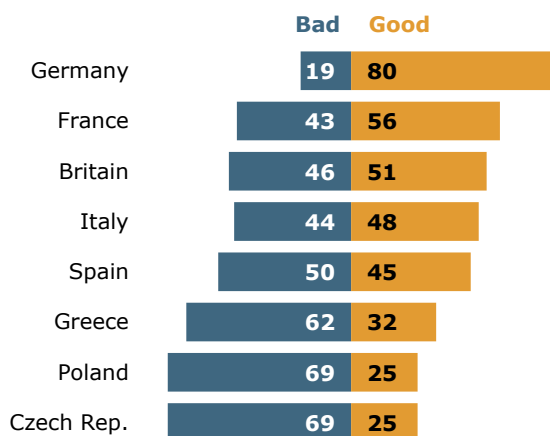
Americans also fret about all of these economic challenges. But they are markedly less worried than Europeans about both the national debt (71% concerned compared with 81% in Europe) and inflation (64% worried compared with 74% in Europe).

Little Faith in Leaders or Policies

Europeans have little faith in the ability of most of their leaders to deal with current economic challenges. Nor do they put much stock in many of the economic policy options now being pursued.

At the time the survey was taken in late March and early April, only minorities of the public in Spain (45% for Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy), Greece (32% for Prime Minister Lucas

Views Mixed on Leaders' Handling of EU Economic Crisis



British respondents were asked about Prime Minister David Cameron. German respondents were asked about Chancellor Angela Merkel. French respondents were asked about President Nicolas Sarkozy. Spanish respondents were asked about Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy. Italian respondents were asked about Prime Minister Mario Monti. Greek respondents were asked about Prime Minister Lucas Papademos. Polish respondents were asked about Prime Minister Donald Tusk. Czech respondents were asked about Prime Minister Petr Necas.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42a-d.

Papademos), Poland (25% for Prime Minister Donald Tusk) and the Czech Republic (25% for Prime Minister Petr Necas) thought their country's leader was doing a good job handling the European economic crisis. About half of the British (51%) gave Prime Minister David Cameron good marks on this issue, while 48% of Italians said the same about Prime Minister Mario Monti. But weeks before he lost his bid for reelection, French President Nicolas Sarkozy still enjoyed the confidence of 56% of the French public for his management of the crisis.

In stark contrast, 80% of Germans thought Chancellor Angela Merkel had done a good job as an economic manager. Such appreciation for her acumen extends across most of the European countries surveyed. Strong majorities in six of the other seven nations said she was doing a fine job. Only the Greeks demurred. Just 14% gave her good marks.

Despite their widespread concern about national debt, Europeans evidence little support for further fiscal austerity in their ongoing debate about government spending. In five of seven nations, clear majorities say fiscal belt tightening is about right or has gone too far. This is particularly true in Spain (73%) and Britain (71%).

But Europeans are divided on the question of whether financial assistance should be provided to EU countries that run into major financial difficulties. In richer EU member countries – Britain (62%), France (56%) and Germany (48%) – close to half or more of the population opposes their government providing bailouts. As might be expected, in poorer EU nations, most say other EU governments should provide assistance to struggling nations.

Divided Views of Government Spending, Assistance and EU Authority Over Budgets

	Efforts to reduce government spending have gone too far/ about right	EU/our government should NOT provide assistance to other countries	Oppose more EU authority over member countries' budgets
	%	%	%
Britain	71	62	75
France	54	56	51
Germany	60	48	56
Spain	73	8	54
Italy	57	13	40
Greece	--	7	75
Poland	32	26	50
Czech Rep.	61	38	73

Due to an administrative error, results for Q43 for Greece are not reported.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q11, Q43, Q83, & Q83b.

There is general resistance to the recent decision to grant the European Union the authority to exercise limited oversight of national budgets. Three-quarters of the British (75%), Greeks (75%) and Czechs (73%) oppose this loss of national sovereignty.

A Europe Divided?

At a time when it faces its most serious economic challenge since its creation, the European Union is, in some ways, fractured into multiple, often discordant, elements. But these divisions do not always cut along presumed lines. Germans stand alone in their perceptions of their recent experience, their attitudes toward European unity and, in the eyes of their fellow Europeans, in terms of their character traits. But, contrary to their popular portrayal, the Germans do not differ markedly from other Europeans on policy issues. On many counts, it is the Greeks who are the most isolated in Europe. Meanwhile, a north-south split within Europe is far from clear cut.

The public mood in Germany is considerably more positive than elsewhere in Europe. They are the only Europeans surveyed who are satisfied with the direction of their country and who think their economy is doing well. Germany is the only country where a majority of the population currently thinks that European economic integration has strengthened the national economy. Germans are most likely, by far, to say that EU membership has been a good thing. They are the least concerned about the lack of jobs, rising prices and the power of unions. Germany is the most admired country in the EU and its chancellor the most respected leader. The Germans are seen by others as the most hard-working of Europeans and as the least corrupt.

Germany vs. EU

	Germany %	EU median* %
Satisfied with country direction	53	14
Economy is good	73	15
Country strengthened by EU integration	59	31
EU favorable	68	59
ECB favorable	40	38
Better off in free market economy	69	50
Austerity not gone far enough	37	36
Support more EU budget oversight	42	36

* Excludes Germany.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2, Q8f, Q8o, Q11, Q14, Q26, Q35, & Q43.

But in public policy debates – over austerity, bailouts and budgetary sovereignty – German attitudes do not differ greatly from those of other Europeans.

Anti-German sentiment is most prevalent in Greece, where a majority (78%) has an unfavorable opinion of Germany, with nearly half (49%) of the population saying they have a *very* unfavorable view. Greece is the only country where a majority (84%) thinks German Chancellor Angela Merkel is doing a bad job dealing with the economic crisis. And they are intensely critical: 57% say she is doing a *very* bad job. The Greeks are, by far, the most likely to think that the power wielded over their economy by Germany and other European Union countries poses a major threat to their economy. And the Greeks are the least likely among Europeans surveyed to say the Germans are hardworking.

Their anti-German sentiment is only one measure of how Greeks and their country are isolated within Europe. None of Greece's fellow EU members hold a positive view of the Aegean nation. And, since 2010, favorable views of Greece have fallen by 28 points in Poland, 20 points in France, 16 points in Spain, 13 points in Germany and 12 points in Britain.

The Greeks are the least happy with the direction of their country and the most upset about the state of their national economy among the European populations surveyed. They are the least optimistic about the economy and the most pessimistic about economic mobility. They are among the most fearful about unemployment, debt and inflation and the least supportive of the free market system. Greeks are the most critical of European economic integration and the European Central Bank. They are the most supportive of bailouts and among the most opposed to outsiders looking over their shoulder as they prepare their national budget. At the same time, seven-in-ten Greeks (71%) have a favorable view of their own country. Only the Germans (82%) and the British (78%) are more nationalistic. And 60% of the Greeks see themselves as the most hardworking people in Europe.

Greece Isolated

	Greece %	EU median*
Satisfied with country direction	2	29
Economy is good	2	16
Economy improve in next 12 months	9	22
Very difficult for young person to find job/become wealthier	73	44
Country strengthened by EU integration	18	36
Better off in free market economy	44	53
ECB favorable	15	39

* Excludes Greece.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2, Q4, Q80, Q14, Q15, Q26, Q35.

The north-south divide in Europe, a topic of great concern in policy circles in Brussels, is by no means uniform. No country in northern Europe has a positive view of Greece. But Britain, France and Germany still hold positive views of Italy and Spain.

Southern Europeans are more dissatisfied than northerners with the direction of their countries, more worried about the state of their economy and the most worried about economic mobility. But southerners share with northerners their disenchantment with the results of European integration.

There is no north-south divide on coping with the crisis. As might be expected, wealthy northern countries are less supportive of financial bailouts than poorer southern nations. But there is no clear-cut division of opinion on austerity or EU oversight of national budgets. Finally, with regard to the perception of the national character of the residents of southern European countries, the British, French and Germans judge the Greeks, Italians and Spanish to be the laziest people in Europe and among the most corrupt. However, Italians and Spaniards largely share this negative image of themselves and their southern counterparts.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike (Associate Director), Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Katie Simmons, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members James Bell (Director, International Survey Research), Bruce Stokes (Director, Pew Global Economic Attitudes), and Elizabeth Mueller Gross (Vice President), as well as Bruce Drake, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Mike Mokrzycki. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
Spring 2004	9 Nations	7,765
Spring 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100
Spring 2012	21 Nations	26,210

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project's* co-chairs are on leave through 2012. The project is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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1. National Conditions and Economic Ratings

The persistence and depth of the European economic downturn triggered by the euro crisis has had a profoundly adverse impact on most Europeans' attitudes toward the condition of their national economies. People are almost universally dissatisfied with the state of their nations. Only the Germans are satisfied with the direction of their country and the state of their national economy. Europeans blame the banks and their own governments for their troubles. And none, not even the Germans, expect conditions to improve over the next year. Asked about their economic worries, Europeans are especially concerned about joblessness, public debt and inflation.

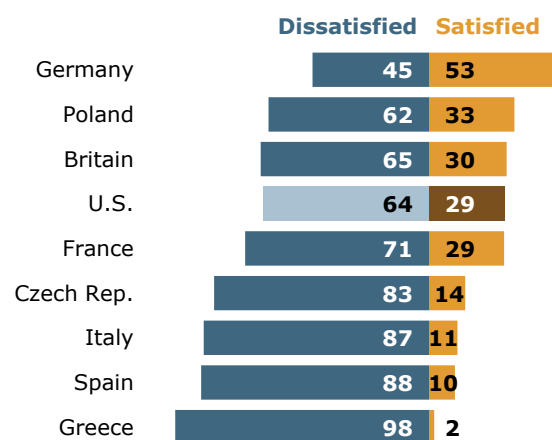
Widespread Dissatisfaction

In the fourth year of the global financial crisis, there is widespread public dissatisfaction in seven of the eight European nations surveyed. Just a small fraction of Europeans are happy with the direction of their nation. Only in Germany (53%) is more than half the population content with national conditions. The mood is particularly grim in Greece, where just 2% of Greeks are satisfied.

There is, however, not much change in national sentiment from last year in five countries where there is comparable data. Sentiment is roughly unchanged in Britain, Poland, Spain and France. Only in Germany have assessments improved significantly, from 43% in 2011 to 53% in 2012.

Compared with 2007, before the crisis hit, national satisfaction today is down by 41 points in Spain and nine points in the Czech Republic. At the same time, it is up 20 points in Germany (from 33% to 53%), up 15 points in Poland (from 18% to 33%) and up seven points in France (from 22% to 29%).

Many Dissatisfied With Country Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

National dissatisfaction is a shared transatlantic phenomenon. Only 29% of Americans are satisfied with the way things are going in their country. That figure is up eight points from 2011.

Satisfaction With Country Direction

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	32	46	38	44	35	30	30	21	31	32	30
France	32	44	32	28	20	22	29	27	26	25	29
Germany	31	25	20	25	29	33	34	43	39	43	53
Spain	--	45	--	51	50	51	50	21	22	15	10
Italy	24	29	--	--	--	16	--	25*	--	--	11
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Poland	9	7**	--	13	--	18	42	20	47	30	33
Czech Rep.	36	--	--	--	--	23	--	28*	--	--	14
U.S.	41	--	39	39	29	25	23	36	30	21	29

* Data from Fall 2009 survey.

* Data from March 2003 survey.

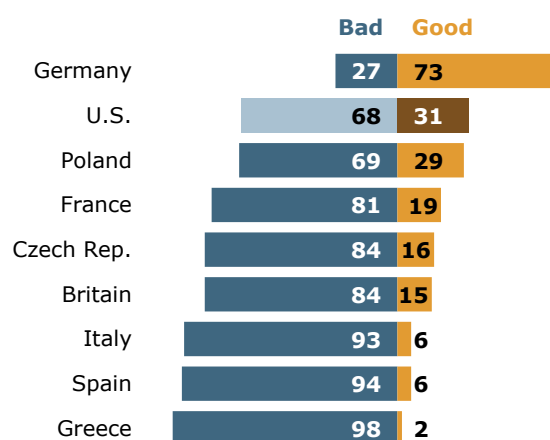
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

Economic Gloom

National discontent is rooted in an extremely gloomy assessment of local economic conditions, especially in southern Europe. Only 2% of the Greeks and 6% of the Italians and Spanish describe the current economic situation in their countries as good. But economic perceptions are not that much better in most of northern or eastern Europe. Only 15% of the British, 16% of the Czechs, 19% of the French and 29% of the Poles say their economy is doing well.

And economic despair is profound. An overwhelming 78% of the Greeks and 72% of the Spanish think their national economic

Current Economic Conditions



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

performance is “very bad,” as do 56% of Italians. And that strongly negative Italian assessment has increased 28 percentage points since the fall of 2009.

In most countries, the public's economic assessment has declined since 2007, before the economic crisis began, although a majority of the French, Italians and Czechs have never been satisfied with their economies since Pew began surveying in 2002. In Germany and Poland, on the other hand, public economic sentiment has been on a roller coaster ride, with wide mood

swings, often from one year to the next, for the last decade. At the moment, the Germans could not be more pleased about economic conditions. Nearly three-quarters (73%) say their economy is good, up 45 points from the spring of 2009.

By comparison, while less than a third (31%) of Americans say economic conditions are good, that is up 13 points from last year. That economic assessment, while anemic, is still better than that in most European countries surveyed. It is, however, far less than the half of Americans who were satisfied with the economy in 2007, before the Wall Street debacle.

Personal Finances Deteriorating

Europeans generally say that their personal economic situation is much better than their perception of their own national economic conditions. But even that more positive assessment has deteriorated sharply since 2009 in many countries. Half or more of those in five of the eight nations surveyed say their economic condition is good, including Germany (74%), France (65%) and Britain (64%). But that sentiment is down 12 percentage points in Spain, 10 points in Britain and Poland and eight points in France since 2009. Personal economic assessments are unchanged in Germany.

Bleak Assessment of National Economic Conditions

	% Very/somewhat good						
	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	65	69	30	11	20	15	15
France	45	30	19	14	13	17	19
Germany	27	63	53	28	44	67	73
Spain	--	65	35	13	13	10	6
Italy	36	25	--	22*	--	--	6
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Poland	7	36	52	29	53	26	29
Czech Rep.	40	41	--	18*	--	--	16
U.S.	46	50	20	17	24	18	31

* Data from Fall 2009 survey.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

Like their European counterparts, Americans feel better about their own finances than about the condition of the U.S. economy, although the percentage of Americans describing their personal economic circumstances as good has slipped from 76% in 2009 to 68% today.

Europeans are less sanguine about how their current personal finances stack up against how they and their families were doing five years ago. A majority of the Greeks (81%) and the Spanish (60%) feel they are doing worse off. And a plurality of the French, Italians, British, Czechs and Poles agree. The Germans say their family finances are about the same as five years ago. Nearly four-in-ten Americans (38%) say their situation is about the same, while 34% say it is worse and 27% describe their current financial situation as better.

Change in Personal Economic Situation

	% Good		
	2009	2012	Change
	%	%	
Spain	69	57	-12
Britain	74	64	-10
Poland	55	45	-10
France	73	65	-8
Germany	74	74	0
Czech Rep.	--	50	--
Italy	--	41	--
Greece	--	17	--
U.S.	76	68	-8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q18.

Blame the Banks and the Government

Europeans' assessment of their economies' performance varies, as does who they blame for current economic conditions. Among those who say their economy is bad, people in four countries – the Czech Republic (91%), Poland (90%), Greece (87%) and Italy (84%) – overwhelmingly say their own governments are responsible for current economic problems. In two other European nations, Spain (78%) and France (74%), people put the onus on the banks and other major financial institutions. And in two countries, opinion is more divided: Britain (69% fault the banks, 67% blame their government) and Germany (74% blame banks, 70% fault the government).

Who's to Blame for Current Economic Problems?

	Our gov't	Banks, financial institutions	U.S.	EU	Our- selves
	%	%	%	%	%
Czech Rep.	91	27	5	39	21
Poland	90	39	5	28	15
Greece	87	39	4	19	42
Italy	84	58	2	15	19
Germany	70	74	12	25	9
Britain	67	69	10	16	19
Spain	59	78	8	19	26
France	59	74	10	37	18

Asked only of people who said economy was "bad" in Q14.

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

"Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it..." & "Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q16 & Q17.

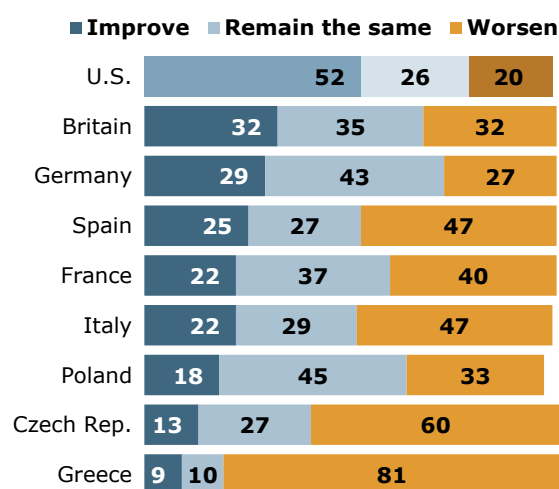
In Britain, France, Germany and Spain, people ages 18-29 are especially likely to blame their own government. In Britain, France and Spain the people most judgmental of financial institutions are those 50 years of age and older.

Public assessments of the state of the nation, the economy and who is to blame often are rooted in a person's politics and can divide along ideological lines. In Britain, France and the Czech Republic, countries with center-right governments when the survey was taken, people on the left are more dissatisfied with national conditions and the state of the economy than those on the right. In Greece, Spain and Italy, unhappiness with the national state of affairs and the economy is so profound that it transcends political leanings.

Pessimism About the Future

Looking forward, Europeans are uniformly downbeat about the future. Only 9% of the Greeks, 13% of the Czechs and 18% of the Poles expect the economic situation to improve over the next 12 months. Economic optimism is not much more widespread in France (22%), Italy (22%), Spain (25%) or Germany (29%). An overwhelming majority (81%) of Greeks actually expect the economy to worsen, including 53% who say it will worsen *a lot*. A majority of the Czechs (60%) and a plurality of the Spanish (47%) and the Italians (47%) also see things going downhill. Views about the future of the economy are relatively unchanged in most of Europe since 2011. But notably they are down nine points in Germany from last year.

Over Next 12 Months, Will the Economic Situation...

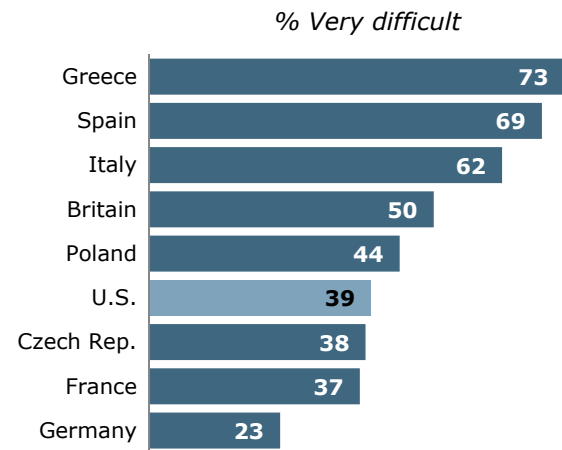


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15.

Current American optimism about the economy clashes sharply with European pessimism. Roughly half (52%) of all Americans see the U.S. economy getting better over the next year, up 10 percentage points from 2011.

On a more personal level, Europeans are similarly gloomy about potential economic mobility for their children. Strong majorities of the Greeks (73%), the Spanish (69%) and the Italians (62%) think it will be *very difficult* for a young person in their country to get a better job and to become wealthier than his or her parents. Americans generally share Europeans' pessimism for their children, although less intensely.

Upward Mobility Difficult For Young People in Southern Europe



Question read, "How easy or difficult is it in our country for a young person to get a better job and to become wealthier than his or her parents were – very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

Nevertheless, this pessimism should be seen in context. Compared with their parents at their same age, majorities in most European countries think that their own standard of living is better than that of the previous generation. This includes 71% of the Spanish, 70% of the Germans and even 57% of the Greeks. Among the countries surveyed, only the French (48%) are not sure they live better than their parents. Six-in-ten Americans say they are better off than their elders, a total roughly comparable to the European median (59%).

Shared Economic Troubles

Troubled about their economies and their economic future, Europeans fret in overwhelming numbers about the three horsemen of economic anxiety: unemployment, debt, and inflation, as well as the power of the banks, but not trade unions.

Major Threats to Economic Well-Being

<i>% Major threat</i>	Lack of jobs	Size of national debt	Rising prices	Power of banks	Trade unions	Greece and Italy's econ problems	German/EU power over our economy	Economic problems in Europe
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	87	72	67	65	24	54	--	--
France	89	80	74	68	21	64	--	--
Germany	70	77	56	78	10	71	--	--
Spain	97	83	74	80	32	--	47	--
Italy	95	81	89	74	30	--	39	--
Greece	97	97	93	88	40	--	83	--
Poland	84	78	79	58	21	56	40	--
Czech Rep.	84	82	62	56	18	58	46	--
MEDIAN	88	81	74	71	23	58	46	--
U.S.	82	71	64	52	26	--	--	41

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41a-h.

Overall, Europeans are most worried that the lack of jobs poses a major threat to their national economic well-being, with concern the highest in Spain (97%), Greece (97%) and Italy (95%). Only in Germany does apprehension over the size of the national debt (77%) trump the fear of joblessness (70%). Debt is generally the second most troubling economic issue. In most countries, women are especially worried about public indebtedness.

Inflation fears outstrip debt worries in Italy and run neck and neck in Poland. In Germany, the Czech Republic, and France, the less educated are generally more concerned about rising prices than the more educated. Despite their national trauma with hyperinflation in the 1920s, Germans (56%) are less likely than the other Europeans surveyed to worry about rising prices.

The Greeks, with the worst performing economy in Europe, are overwhelmingly worried about all these threats to their well-being.

Americans share these European concerns. And they agree that a lack of jobs is a greater threat than public debt or inflation. But Americans are less likely to be worried about each of these issues than are the Europeans. Roughly seven-in-ten Americans (71%) fret about the size of the national debt. The percentage of Europeans who share this concern is even higher. Nearly two-thirds of Americans (64%) fear inflation; again, the concern in all but two of the European countries surveyed is higher. But unease about the national debt is far more likely to be a partisan issue in the United States than it is in Europe. Europeans, whatever their political leanings, tend to see indebtedness the same way. The left-right divide in concern is

five percentage points in Germany, four in France, and three in Britain. It is 20 points in the United States, with only 59% of liberals ranking debt as a major threat to the economy compared with 79% of conservatives.

Structural Threats to Economic Well-Being

Among institutional and structural threats to national economic well-being, Europeans are more than three times as likely to worry about the power of banks and financial institutions as they are to be concerned about the power of trade unions. The Greeks (88%) are the most concerned about the power of the banks, as well as the influence of labor unions (40%). Notably, Americans are generally less likely than Europeans to think financial institutions imperil national economic well-being. Twice as many people in the United States are concerned about the influence of the banks as fret about the power of unions.

At a time of economic turmoil and anxiety throughout Europe, northern Europeans are less likely to acknowledge their economic interconnectedness than are southern and eastern Europeans. Majorities in France (60%), Germany (57%) and Britain (55%) say what happens in other European Union countries does not affect their own personal well-being. Half or more in Greece (82%), the Czech Republic (60%), Poland (55%), Italy (51%) and Spain (50%) think their personal fortunes are inextricably linked to developments elsewhere.

But, when asked about specific external economic threats, majorities in northern and eastern Europe think the economic woes of countries like Greece and Italy pose a major risk to the economic fortunes of their countries. This concern is especially strong in Germany (71%). And conservatives in France are more likely than those on the left to harbor such qualms.

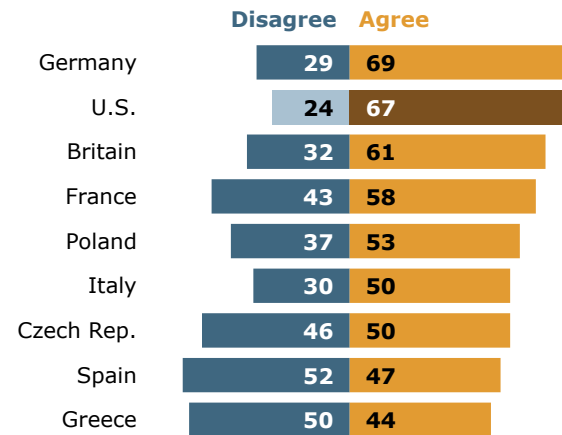
Meanwhile, Greeks overwhelmingly believe the power of Germany and other EU nations seriously endangers their economic welfare – 83% say this is a major threat. Less than half, however, in Spain (47%), the Czech Republic (46%), Poland (40%) and Italy (39%) hold this view.

Fears of European economic turmoil have yet to cross the Atlantic. Only 41% of Americans think the economic problems in Europe pose a major threat to the U.S. economy.

Free Market Support Falling

One casualty of the euro crisis has been support for capitalism in Europe, especially in some countries most adversely impacted by the economic downturn. Around half the population in Spain (52%) and Greece (50%) do not believe that people are better off in a free market economy. And since 2007, before the global financial downturn, support for the free market system has fallen by 23 points in Italy, 20 points in Spain and nine points in the Czech Republic. But belief in capitalism has also fallen 15 points in Poland over that time period, when the Polish economy was doing relatively well.

Most People Better Off in Free Market Economy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

Majorities in Germany (69%), Britain (61%) and France (58%) still believe that most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor. Europeans with a college education are generally favorable toward capitalism. Men are generally more supportive than women. In Britain, France, the Czech Republic and Greece, those on the political right have a more positive view of free markets than do those on the left.

2. Views of European Unity

The euro crisis has led Europeans to become very judgmental about elements of the European project: economic integration, membership in the European Union, the EU as an institution, the European Central Bank and use of the euro as their currency. But, as yet, euro zone publics want to keep the euro. As economic conditions have worsened, growing numbers of Europeans say economic integration, which first began with creation of the European Community in 1957, has weakened, not strengthened their national economy.

Assessment of the EU as an institution, while generally positive, has fallen, especially in eastern and southern Europe. Many are critical of the European Central Bank. And in none of the euro area countries surveyed does a majority think the common currency has been good for their nation. Moreover, nations that have yet to adopt the euro are very glad they have waited. Nevertheless, there is no support in the euro zone for going back to national currencies. In general, support for the European project tends to be stronger among those with a college education.

Most Say Economic Integration Has Weakened the Economy

Creation of an integrated European market that would create a cornucopia of benefits for consumers and businesses has long been a European goal. But today, majorities in five of eight countries surveyed think that such economic integration has actually weakened their nation's economy. This negative assessment is particularly strong in Greece (70%), France (63%), Italy (61%) and Britain (61%). In addition, the Spanish are divided on the issue. Germany is now the only society where a healthy majority (59%) think integration has actually bolstered their economy.

Growing Belief that National Economy Weakened by Economic Integration of Europe

% Saying overall economy weakened by economic integration of Europe

	2009	2010	2012	09-12 Change
	%	%	%	
Czech Rep.	37	--	59	+22
Italy	41	--	61	+20
Spain	32	41	50	+18
France	55	63	63	+8
Britain	54	57	61	+7
Poland	28	16	29	+1
Germany	43	48	39	-4
Greece	--	--	70	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q35.

Women in Germany, Spain and the Czech Republic are more likely than men to say integration has been bad for the local economy. Moreover, concern about the impact of creating a single European market breaks sharply along

educational lines. By a large margin, less educated people in France, Germany, Spain and the Czech Republic say integration has weakened their economy. Better educated people say it has boosted the economy.

In Spain, where roughly half the younger population is jobless, it is people 18 to 29 years old who are more likely than people 30 years of age and older to say business and commercial integration with the EU has worsened the economy. In the Czech Republic, it is older people who hold such critical views.

Since 2009, such negative sentiment has increased in five of the seven countries where there is comparable data, especially in the Czech Republic (up 22 points), Italy (up 20 points) and Spain (up 18 points).

Questioning EU Membership

Doubts about European integration have led many Europeans to second guess their own country's EU membership. By far, Germans (65%) are the most likely to say membership is a good thing for their country. Only about half hold that view in Spain (54%), France (48%), and Poland 48%, and in Greece just 43% still say membership is positive. The British are almost equally divided. A plurality of the Czechs say the EU has been neither a good nor a bad thing for their country. Since 2009, positive sentiment about EU membership is down 17 points in the Czech Republic, 15 points in Poland and 13 points in Spain. People with a college education are most likely to see participation in the EU in a favorable light.

Membership in EU Good Thing?

	% Good thing		
	2009	2012	Change
	%	%	
Czech Rep.	45	28	-17
Poland	63	48	-15
Spain	67	54	-13
Italy	47	40	-7
France	54	48	-6
Britain	31	30	-1
Germany	63	65	+2
Greece	--	43	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q34.

Erosion of EU Support

Second thoughts about economic integration and EU membership have also eroded the stature of the European Union, the symbolic institutional representation of the European project. The

Brussels-based institution still maintains majority support in five of the eight European countries surveyed. The most favorably disposed are the Poles (69%) and the Germans (68%). But just 34% of the Czechs, 37% of the Greeks and 45% of the British have a favorable impression of the EU.

EU Favorability Waning

	% Favorable					07-12 Change
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Spain	80	77	77	72	60	-20
Czech Rep.	54	--	--	--	34	-20
Italy	78	--	--	--	59	-19
Poland	83	77	81	74	69	-14
Britain	52	50	49	51	45	-7
France	62	62	64	63	60	-2
Germany	68	65	62	66	68	0
Greece	--	--	--	--	37	--

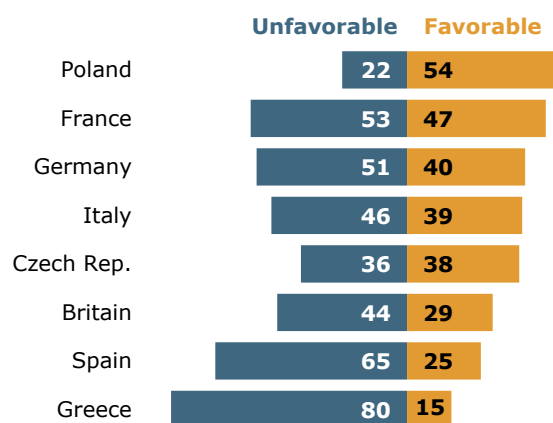
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8f.

EU favorability is down almost everywhere from 2007, before the euro crisis began, having fallen 20 points in the Czech Republic and Spain, 19 points in Italy and 14 points in Poland. Those with a college education tend to favor the EU more than those who have no college degree.

Thumbs Down on the European Central Bank

Half or more of the populations in four of the five euro area countries surveyed have a negative view of the European Central Bank, including 80% of the Greeks, 65% of the Spanish, 53% of the French and 51% of the Germans. Among non-euro area nations, 54% of the Poles actually have a positive opinion of the ECB, the only people in the survey to hold such views. The Czechs are divided. And a plurality (44%) of the British have an unfavorable opinion of the Frankfurt-based institution.

European Central Bank Generally Seen In Unfavorable Light



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8o.

Ambivalence About the Euro

Doubt about the European Central Bank is mirrored by ambivalence about the euro, the common currency of 17 European nations. In no country among the five euro area nations surveyed is there a majority who thinks that the currency has been good for them. In two, Greece (46%) and Germany (44%), a plurality still believe having the euro has been positive for their country. However, in Italy (44%) and France (40%), a plurality of the population now actually thinks the euro has been a bad thing. Men are more likely than women to say the euro has been a good thing, as are people with a college education.

Non-Euro Countries Happier with Currency Than Euro Nations, But...

	Good thing	Bad thing	Neither	DK
<i>% Saying having euro is...</i>	%	%	%	%
Greece	46	26	28	1
Germany	44	31	23	1
Spain	37	41	22	1
France	31	40	29	0
Italy	30	44	24	2
<i>% Saying not having euro is...</i>				
Britain	73	7	18	1
Czech Rep.	62	15	21	2
Poland	54	23	17	6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q95 & Q96.

There is no ambivalence about the euro among populations that do not currently use it as their currency. Solid majorities in Britain (73%) and the Czech Republic (62%) say not having the euro has proven beneficial for their country, as do 54% of Poles.

But Keep It!

Nevertheless, there is no appetite for abandoning the euro and returning to previous national currencies in any of the euro area countries surveyed. Strong majorities in Greece (71%), France (69%) and Germany (66%) want to keep the common currency. Even in Spain, where support for the euro has fallen nine percentage points since 2009, 60% of the population still stands behind the currency. And roughly half of Italians (52%) are similarly committed to it.

Majorities Say Keep the Euro

	Keep euro	Return to currency*	DK
	%	%	%
Greece	71	23	6
France	69	31	0
Germany	66	32	2
Spain	60	36	4
Italy	52	40	7

* In France, question asked about franc; in Germany mark; in Spain peseta; in Italy lira; in Greece drachma.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q67.

Less than a quarter of the Greeks (23%) want to return to using the drachma. And about a third of the French (31%) pine to revive the franc. Similarly, only about a third of the Germans (32%) call for a reissuing of the mark. The college educated are consistently more supportive of the euro, except in Greece. Notably, it is older people in Spain and France who are especially supportive of the single currency.

3. Taming the Crisis

Austerity, bailouts and increased outside scrutiny of national budgets have been, so far, the principal policy responses to the euro crisis. These efforts receive mixed grades from European publics. They are divided over the fiscal belt-tightening to date and most question the need for further spending cuts. Richer northern European nations are skeptical about aiding EU member states in need. Poorer southern and eastern countries back such financial assistance. There is almost no support for the recently agreed upon pact giving Brussels greater oversight of national budgets.

Divisions Over Austerity

Debate over cuts in government spending have been the focal point of European politics in recent months. European citizens are divided on the efficacy of austerity. Among the nations surveyed, a median of 37% say cuts have not gone far enough, 37% say they have gone too far and 25% say they have been about right.

Roughly half in Poland (52%) and France (46%) say their country's efforts to reduce government spending have not cut deep enough. A plurality in Spain (43%) and the Czech Republic (45%) say belt-tightening has been excessive. And Italians are divided on their government's efforts.

Divided on Current Spending Cuts, But Enough is Enough

	Gone too far	About right	Not far enough
	%	%	%
Spain	43	30	25
Britain	37	34	26
Czech Rep.	45	16	34
Germany	22	38	37
Italy	37	20	38
France	29	25	46
Poland	20	12	52

Due to an administrative error, Q43 is not reported for Greece.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43.

These findings reflect conditions on the ground in each of these nations. In France, nominal government expenditures have increased throughout the crisis, so there have been no cutbacks in public spending. The plurality of the left in France that thinks austerity has gone too far may reflect anxiety about anticipated cuts and could help explain their support for the new French president, Francois Hollande, who has promised some increases in spending. In Spain, concern that austerity has gone too far tracks with the fact that government expenditures have gone down both in real terms and as a per cent of GDP every year since 2009.

The view that spending cuts have gone too far is especially common on the left in the Czech Republic, Britain, Spain and France – all nations ruled by center-right governments at the time of the survey. But there is no real ideological divide on budget cutting in Italy, Germany and Poland.

Public support for further austerity is questionable, however. Majorities in five of the seven countries surveyed say efforts to reduce government spending are about right or have gone too far. This includes strong majorities in Spain (73%) and Britain (71%) and a lesser majority in Italy (57%).

Austerity by Ideology

% Gone too far to reduce government spending

	Total	Left	Center	Right
	%	%	%	%
Czech Rep.	45	59	51	31
Spain	43	51	34	34
Britain	37	58	36	26
Italy	37	38	36	35
France	29	46	28	19
Germany	22	25	18	22
Poland	20	22	18	22

Due to an administrative error, Q43 is not reported for Greece.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43.

Mixed Views on Bailouts

Assistance to EU countries that have major financial problems has been a key element of Europe's response to the euro crisis. Bailouts have been provided to Greece, Ireland and Portugal. But such aid is not popular in countries that have been donors.

A strong majority of the British (62%) are against EU assistance to troubled member countries. A majority of the French (56%) also oppose it, while the Germans are divided (48% oppose, 49% support). A majority or plurality of the left in all three northern countries support such assistance. But only a minority of the right and the center back aid.

Public attitudes toward bailouts are in flux.

Opinion has flip flopped in France. In 2010, 53% supported assisting others in distress. In 2012 a majority (56%) oppose such aid.

North-South Divide on Bailouts

	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
Germany	49	48	4
France	44	56	0
Britain	34	62	4
Greece	91	7	3
Spain	90	8	2
Italy	79	13	9
Poland	63	26	11
Czech Rep.	55	38	8

In Britain, France, and Germany the question wording was, "Do you think the (survey country) government should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries that have major financial problems?"

In Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Spain the question wording was, "Do you think other European Union governments should provide financial assistance to member countries that have major financial problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83 and Q83b.

Over the same time period, German support for such assistance actually rose from 42% in 2010 to 49% today. This may reflect the fact that Germans are feeling much better about their own economy. And those who feel good about the German economy are much more likely to be willing to provide financial assistance to other European Union countries in distress than are Germans who think their economy is doing poorly.

As might be expected, people in southern European countries that are recipients or potential beneficiaries of aid – Greece (91%), Spain (90%), and Italy (79%) – overwhelmingly favor other European Union governments providing financial assistance to EU member countries that experience major financial problems.

It is notable, however, that eastern Europeans, who are currently not considered candidates for bailouts – Poland (63%) and the Czech Republic (55%) – also back such aid. These nations were the beneficiaries of considerable assistance when they first joined the EU.

Likely Donors: Partisan Split on Providing Financial Assistance

	% EU members should provide assistance			
	Total %	Left %	Center %	Right %
Greece	91	86	93	93
Spain	90	88	92	92
Italy	79	90	81	77
Poland	63	63	61	72
Czech Rep.	55	61	55	50
Germany	49	56	48	46
France	44	53	44	40
Britain	34	57	30	30

*In Britain, France and Germany, the question wording was "Do you think the (survey country) government should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries that have major financial problems?"

In Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Poland and Spain the question wording was "Do you think other European Union governments should provide financial assistance to member countries that have major financial problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83 & Q83b.

Opposition to EU Oversight of National Budgets

	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
France	49	51	0
Italy	45	40	15
Spain	42	54	4
Germany	42	56	2
Poland	36	50	15
Czech Rep.	23	73	4
Greece	21	75	5
Britain	18	75	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q11.

Concern Over Loss of National Budgetary Sovereignty

Clear majorities in four of the eight EU nations surveyed oppose giving the European Union more authority over the national budgets of member countries. Such budgetary deferral to Brussels is a key element in the European Union Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union – known as the Fiscal Pact – that comes into force January 1, 2013. Opposition to the loss of sovereignty over the domestic budget is found in Germany (56%) and Spain (54%) and is overwhelming in Britain (75%) and the Czech Republic (73%), where the governments have refused to sign the Fiscal Pact. (Their participation is not needed for the treaty to come into force.) Opinions are roughly divided in France (51% oppose, 49% favor) and Italy (40% oppose, 45% favor).

There is no clear-cut, European-wide ideological split over budgetary sovereignty. It is the right in Britain (81%) who most strongly oppose EU oversight of the national budget. But it is the left who oppose such supervision in Spain.

Nationality Not Ideology Determines Opposition to Loss of Budgetary Sovereignty

% Oppose giving EU more authority over budgets

	Total	Left	Center	Right
	%	%	%	%
Britain	75	60	78	81
Greece	75	78	78	66
Czech Rep.	73	72	75	73
Germany	56	50	60	57
Spain	54	58	51	48
France	51	53	47	53
Poland	50	49	55	53
Italy	40	39	39	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q11.

4. Views of EU Countries and Leaders

The euro crisis has hit the southern European nations surveyed (Greece, Italy and Spain) much harder than the northern (Britain, France and Germany) or eastern countries, (Poland and the Czech Republic). But it is Greece's reputation, more than that of Italy and Spain, that has suffered the most in the eyes of the public. German Chancellor Angela Merkel receives the highest marks among leading European officials for her handling of the euro crisis, except in Greece. And Germans are among the most judgmental of Greece. The Spanish are the most critical of themselves while the Greeks are the least self-critical.

Germany Favored, Greece Not

Germany is the most respected EU country among those nations surveyed. Roughly eight-in-ten people in France (84%), the Czech Republic (80%) and Poland (78%) hold a favorable view of Germany. The Greeks, however, are harshly critical of Germany. Only 21% have a positive view of Germany, while 78% have an unfavorable view. Berlin's hard line in dealing with the euro crisis may have cost it some support among its fellow EU members. Germany's favorability is down 10 points in Spain since 2011, down six points in France and Britain.

France is also held in high regard. Overwhelming majorities in Germany (80%), Poland (76%) and the Czech Republic (74%) express a positive view of France. Only the Greeks (54%) and the Italians (53%) are sparing in their praise. However, in a possible sign of intra-European tension as a result of the euro crisis, positive Italian assessment of

Ratings of Countries

	% Favorable					
	Germany	France	Britain	Italy	Spain	Greece
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	72	64	78	67	74	48
France	84	64	76	67	71	45
Germany	82	80	67	66	71	27
Spain	75	68	70	58	45	34
Italy	67	53	69	57	59	30
Greece	21	54	37	68	72	71
Poland	78	76	83	69	76	43
Czech Rep.	80	74	84	68	69	25

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8i-n.

France has fallen 20 percentage points since 2007, as has favorable sentiment toward France in the Czech Republic (-11) and Spain (-9).

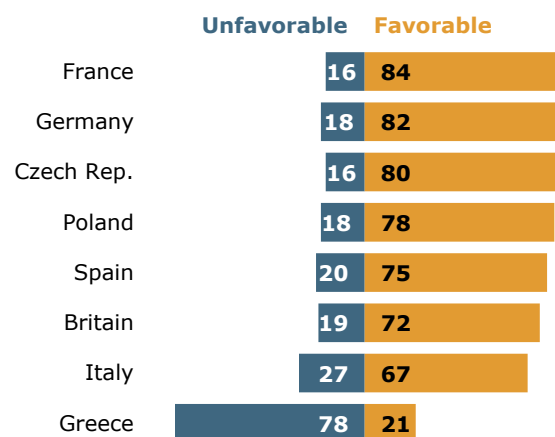
Strong majorities in seven of the eight countries surveyed have a favorable view of Britain, including 84% in the Czech Republic and 83% in Poland. And these views are largely unchanged from 2007. Only in Greece do people lack enthusiasm: just 37% of Greeks see Britain in a good light.

Spain is broadly popular. About seven-in-ten or more people in most of the countries surveyed have a favorable opinion of Spain, including 76% in Poland, 74% in Britain and 72% in Greece. The Italians (59%) evidence less enthusiasm.

Despite its recent troubles, roughly two-thirds of Europeans surveyed have a positive view of Italy, including 67% of the British, 67% of the French and 66% of the Germans. Only the Spanish, at 58%, are slightly less supportive. But in a sign that Italy's problems may have affected other Europeans' views of the country, the Polish assessment is down 15 points from 2010, as is the Spanish (-11), the French (-10), and the British rating (-6). Italy fares relatively poorly among its own people in opinions of the country: 57% of Italians rate their nation favorably.

Among the major European countries, Greece is clearly the least popular. And its reputation is slipping. In no country, other than Greece itself, is there a majority with a favorable view of Greece. Only 25% of the Czech's have a positive opinion of the Aegean nation. Polish favorable rating of Greece has fallen 28 points since 2010, Spanish ratings of Greece are down 16 points and favorability of Greece among the British has declined 12 points. Just 27% of Germans see Greece in a positive light and that is down 13 points from 2010. In France, 45% judge Greece favorably, down 20 points from 2010. Contrary to the views of other Europeans, 71% of the Greeks have a favorable view of their own country.

Germany in High Regard



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8m.

Greece's Stature Falling

	% Favorable		
	2010	2012	Change
	%	%	
Poland	71	43	-28
France	65	45	-20
Spain	50	34	-16
Germany	40	27	-13
Britain	60	48	-12
Italy	--	30	--
Greece	--	71	--
Czech Rep.	--	25	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8j.

Merkel Highly Respected

German Chancellor Angela Merkel is widely seen as the most effective national leader in dealing with the European economic crisis. Eight-in-ten Germans say she is doing a good job, as do about three-quarters of the French (76%) and two-thirds of the Czechs (67%), Poles (66%) and British (66%).

In Germany, Merkel is significantly more popular among older people than among the young, but in other European nations her appeal cuts across generations. Notably, there is no significant gender gap in her appeal. Her efforts are appreciated equally by men and women. In most countries, Merkel is popular across ideological lines, including support by 78% of Germans on the left. The French left is not nearly as appreciative, a difference that bears watching with a new left-of-center government in Paris. Only 54% of French respondents from the left think she is doing a good job with the crisis, 32 points lower than the approval she gets from the French right. Only in Greece (84%) does a majority think Merkel has performed poorly in the crisis. And they are harshly critical: 57% of Greeks say she has done a *very bad* job.

Recently ousted French president Nicholas Sarkozy might have fared better running in Germany than in France. While in the run-up to his re-election campaign, 56% of his fellow countrymen thought Sarkozy had done a good job dealing with the European economic crisis, 75% of the Germans thought he was handling the crisis well. Sarkozy may have fared less well in other European countries, lacking majority approval of his

crisis performance in Poland (49%), Britain (46%), the Czech Republic (43%) and Italy (36%). But the Greeks are his toughest graders; only 17% say Sarkozy is doing a good job.

Merkel Gets High Marks for Handling EU Economic Crisis

	% Good job			
	Merkel	Sarkozy	Cameron	Own leader*
	%	%	%	%
Britain	66	46	51	51
France	76	56	59	56
Germany	80	75	28	80
Spain	63	54	48	45
Italy	55	36	42	48
Greece	14	17	16	32
Poland	66	49	57	25
Czech Rep.	67	43	54	25

* In Spain, respondents were asked about Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy. In Italy, respondents were asked about Prime Minister Mario Monti. In Greece, respondents were asked about Prime Minister Lucas Papademos. In Poland, respondents were asked about Prime Minister Donald Tusk. In Czech Republic, respondents were asked about Prime Minister Petr Nečas.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42a-d.

British Prime Minister David Cameron comes in for similar criticism. Only 16% of Greeks and 28 % of Germans approve of his handling of the European economic crisis. And only 51% of his own people think he is doing a good job. The French see Cameron differently; 59% approve of his performance. In a number of countries, however, Cameron's name recognition is so low that many respondents did not voice an opinion about him.

The leaders of the other European countries surveyed come in for the most criticism. In three of the other five countries, a strong majority thinks their own leader is doing a poor job reacting to the European economic troubles. This includes Poland, where 69% criticize Prime Minister Donald Tusk; the Czech Republic, where 69% are disdainful of the efforts of Prime Minister Petr Necas; and Greece, where 62% think Prime Minister Lucas Papademos is doing a bad job. In Spain, 50% give Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy bad marks, while 45% approve of how he is handling the crisis. The Italian public is also divided on their leader's performance: 44% say Prime Minister Mario Monti is doing a bad job, 48% say a good job.

Germans Viewed as Honest and Hardworking, Southerners Viewed Negatively

When asked to name who they think are the hardest working Europeans, the Germans are the overwhelming choice. The French (86%) hold the German work ethic in high regard, as do the Spanish (77%) and the Germans themselves (80%). Like the Germans, many respondents also give themselves high marks. The French (69%), in particular, claim to be hardworking and, to a lesser

Germans and Own Country Seen as Most Hardworking

% Saying people are the **most** hardworking in...

	Germany	Britain	France	Own country
	%	%	%	%
Britain	54	43	23	43
France	86	37	69	69
Germany	80	14	38	80
Spain	77	22	41	34
Italy	62	28	17	23
Greece	45	11	8	60
Poland	47	18	10	46
Czech Rep.	65	20	17	34
MEDIAN	64	21	20	45

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q50a1, Q50a2 & Q50a3 combined.

extent, so do the Poles (46%) and the British (43%). The Greeks have a similarly favorable view of their own industriousness. They are more likely to name themselves (60%) as hard workers than they are to cite the Germans (45%) or any other nationality.

Europeans are also in agreement as to who are the least hardworking among them: it's the southern Europeans, and especially the Greeks. The Germans (60%) are harsh judges of Greek work habits, but so are the Czechs (58%), French (53%) and the Poles (50%). The French are equally judgmental of the Italians (58%) and the Spanish (50%). And even Italians and Spanish are likely to name their own countrymen

and women among the least hardworking Europeans. Greeks are not so self-critical. Only 14% call themselves lazy. Instead, they name the Italians (24%), the French (23%) and the Germans (19%) as less industrious.

Greeks, Italians, and Spanish Seen as Least Hardworking

% Saying people are the **least** hardworking in...

	Greece	Italy	Spain	Own country
	%	%	%	%
Britain	37	30	31	16
France	53	58	50	26
Germany	60	45	36	1
Spain	45	44	32	32
Italy	34	24	19	24
Greece	14	24	6	14
Poland	50	33	19	6
Czech Rep.	58	39	27	10
MEDIAN	48	36	29	15

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q50b1, Q50b2 & Q50b3 combined.

In all eight countries surveyed, the Italians and the Greeks rank in the top three mentioned as the most corrupt. But it is the Italians who come in for particular criticism. About three-quarters (76%) of the French say the Italians are dishonest, as do 63% of the Spanish and 60% of the Germans. People often also see themselves as the most corrupt, particularly in Italy (65%) and Spain (63%). The Greeks share this self-critique. About half (52%) of Greeks say that corruption is most widespread among their fellow citizens.

Italians, Greeks and Spanish Agree – Their Countries Most Corrupt

% Saying people are the **most** corrupt in...

	Italy	Greece	Spain	Own country
	%	%	%	%
Britain	38	30	13	12
France	76	53	34	37
Germany	60	51	20	9
Spain	63	40	63	63
Italy	65	24	12	65
Greece	43	52	7	52
Poland	26	20	4	27
Czech Rep.	20	23	3	65
MEDIAN	52	35	13	45

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q51a1, Q51a2 & Q51a3 combined.

Germans are seen as the least corrupt people in the European Union, followed by the British and the Swedes. The Germans (54%) and the French (46%) have a particular high regard for their own integrity. At the same time, respondents outside of northern Europe are more self-critical. About one-in-ten or fewer people in Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland, and the Czech Republic say their countrymen and women are the least corrupt.

Germans Seen as Least Corrupt

% Saying people are the **least** corrupt in...

	Germany	Britain	Sweden	Own country
	%	%	%	%
Britain	38	37	12	37
France	67	41	20	46
Germany	54	18	18	54
Spain	51	23	19	8
Italy	36	22	25	2
Greece	21	13	17	9
Poland	29	21	16	4
Czech Rep.	40	28	22	2
MEDIAN	39	23	19	9

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q51b1, Q51b2 & Q51b3 combined.

Methods in Detail

About the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country:	Britain
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline and cell phone-only households (roughly 98% of all British households)
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 15, 2012
Sample size:	1,018
Margin of Error:	±3.3 percentage points
Representative:	Landline and cell phone-only households (roughly 98% of all British households)

Country:	Czech Republic
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Czech
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

Country:	France
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all landline and cell phone-only households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	French
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – March 31, 2012
Sample size:	1,004
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Landline and cell phone-only households (roughly 99% of all French households)
Country:	Germany
Sample design:	Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households (roughly 91% of all German households) stratified by administrative districts proportional to population size and community size
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	German
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Landline telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [8%] and households without telephones [1%])
Country:	Greece
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas (roughly 6% of the population)
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 9, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas – roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **Italy**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Italian

Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012

Sample size: 1,074

Margin of Error: ± 4.4 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Polish

Fieldwork dates: March 24 – April 16, 2012

Sample size: 1,001

Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of landline and cell phone-only households (about 97% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: Spanish/Castilian

Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 2, 2012

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ± 3.2 percentage points

Representative: Landline and cell phone-only households (about 97% of Spanish households)

Country:	United States
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline and cell phone-only households (about 98% of U.S. households) stratified by county
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 4, 2012
Sample size:	1,011
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Landline and cell phone-only households (about 98% of U.S. households)

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2012 Spring Survey Topline Results
May 29, 2012 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers. When multiple responses are allowed, totals may add to more than 100%.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2012 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2011	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2010	30	62	8	100
	Fall, 2009	30	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	70	6	100
	Spring, 2007	25	71	4	100
	Spring, 2006	29	65	6	100
	Spring, 2005	39	57	5	100
	Spring, 2004	39	55	6	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2011	32	61	7	100
	Spring, 2010	31	63	7	100
	Fall, 2009	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	21	76	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	6	100
	Spring, 2005	44	51	5	100
	Spring, 2004	38	58	4	100
	May, 2003	46	49	5	100
	March, 2003	30	63	6	100
	Summer, 2002	32	64	4	100
France	Spring, 2012	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2011	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2010	26	74	0	100
	Fall, 2009	32	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2005	28	71	0	100
	Spring, 2004	32	68	0	100
	May, 2003	44	56	0	100
	March, 2003	31	67	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	67	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2011	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	39	59	2	100
	Fall, 2009	48	50	2	100
	Spring, 2009	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2006	29	67	5	100
	Spring, 2005	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2004	20	78	2	100
	May, 2003	25	73	2	100
	March, 2003	18	79	3	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	10	88	2	100
	Spring, 2011	15	83	2	100
	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
	Fall, 2009	21	75	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2007	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2006	50	46	4	100
	Spring, 2005	51	44	5	100
	May, 2003	45	52	3	100
	March, 2003	41	47	12	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	11	87	2	100
	Fall, 2009	25	72	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	79	4	100
	May, 2003	29	67	3	100
	March, 2003	20	74	7	100
	Summer, 2002	24	70	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	2	98	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	33	62	6	100
	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2010	47	47	6	100
	Fall, 2009	36	59	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	67	12	100
	Spring, 2008	42	47	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	74	8	100
	Spring, 2005	13	82	5	100
	March, 2003	7	89	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	14	83	4	100
	Fall, 2009	28	70	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	74	2	100
	Summer, 2002	36	60	4	100

		Q4 How easy or difficult is it in our country for a young person to get a better job and to become wealthier than his or her parents were – very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult?					
		Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	2	12	43	39	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	1	8	38	50	3	100
France	Spring, 2012	1	7	56	37	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	1	17	57	23	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	2	3	24	69	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	2	5	31	62	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	1	2	23	73	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	3	14	37	44	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	1	16	42	38	4	100

		Q8f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	9	36	26	20	8	100
	Spring, 2011	13	38	22	19	8	100
	Spring, 2010	9	40	21	21	10	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	21	18	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	21	16	10	100
	Spring, 2004	13	41	21	15	9	100
France	Spring, 2012	10	50	28	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	13	51	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	50	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	53	27	11	0	100
	Spring, 2004	12	57	22	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	12	56	27	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	8	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	51	28	7	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	57	26	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	56	24	6	2	100
	Spring, 2004	13	45	33	6	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	18	42	24	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	23	49	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	15	62	15	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	14	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	16	64	12	3	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	10	49	25	10	6	100
	Spring, 2007	18	60	10	3	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	5	32	33	29	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	10	59	20	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	14	60	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2010	21	60	12	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	23	60	10	1	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	4	30	38	25	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	46	33	11	2	100

		Q8i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Great Britain					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	32	46	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	28	48	15	5	3	100
France	Spring, 2012	12	64	18	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	60	25	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	7	60	26	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	26	3	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	20	50	16	8	6	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	21	7	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	12	57	19	6	7	100
	Spring, 2007	13	61	13	3	10	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	5	32	35	25	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	15	68	9	1	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	63	9	1	9	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	20	64	7	1	7	100
	Spring, 2007	19	65	11	1	4	100

		Q8j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. Greece					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	7	41	26	10	16	100
	Spring, 2010	15	45	12	3	25	100
France	Spring, 2012	6	39	32	22	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	59	27	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	2	25	49	23	2	100
	Spring, 2010	4	36	41	11	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	9	25	31	30	5	100
	Spring, 2010	5	45	25	8	18	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	3	27	41	20	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	34	37	18	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	4	39	38	11	8	100
	Spring, 2010	14	57	14	2	13	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	3	22	42	28	6	100

		Q8k Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: k. France					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	11	53	19	7	9	100
	Spring, 2007	13	54	15	7	11	100
	Spring, 2006	15	45	21	11	9	100
	Spring, 2005	18	53	15	7	7	100
France	Spring, 2012	14	50	25	11	0	100
	Spring, 2007	13	58	24	5	0	100
	Spring, 2006	13	55	24	7	0	100
	Spring, 2005	20	54	19	7	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	10	70	17	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	61	15	3	7	100
	Spring, 2006	10	62	19	3	6	100
	Spring, 2005	12	66	10	3	9	100
	Summer, 2002	14	68	10	1	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	19	49	19	10	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	65	13	3	6	100
	Spring, 2006	13	53	21	6	7	100
	Spring, 2005	25	50	11	3	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	7	46	28	12	7	100
	Spring, 2007	11	62	13	4	10	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	6	48	27	17	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	10	66	15	3	6	100
	Spring, 2007	12	60	15	2	11	100
	Spring, 2005	12	54	15	2	17	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	14	60	15	3	8	100
	Spring, 2007	20	65	8	1	5	100

		Q8I Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: I. Italy					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	10	57	16	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	22	51	6	2	19	100
France	Spring, 2012	8	59	26	7	0	100
	Spring, 2010	13	64	18	5	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	6	60	30	2	2	100
	Spring, 2010	8	59	23	4	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	16	42	27	12	3	100
	Spring, 2010	9	60	18	3	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	15	42	26	13	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	14	54	20	10	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	9	60	23	3	6	100
	Spring, 2010	19	65	8	1	8	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	10	58	21	2	9	100

		Q8m Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: m. Germany					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	18	54	13	6	10	100
	Spring, 2011	22	56	7	3	12	100
	Spring, 2010	19	53	8	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	14	60	8	4	13	100
	Spring, 2006	20	54	9	3	14	100
	Spring, 2005	18	57	10	2	13	100
	Summer, 2002	18	50	12	4	16	100
France	Spring, 2012	22	62	11	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	26	64	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	21	70	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	21	69	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	69	8	3	0	100
	Spring, 2005	18	71	8	4	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	75	6	1	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	23	59	15	3	0	100
	Spring, 2011	15	58	23	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	64	19	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	56	21	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	53	25	8	2	100
	Spring, 2005	10	54	28	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	34	41	12	8	4	100
	Spring, 2011	34	51	8	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	18	60	9	1	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	65	12	3	8	100
	Spring, 2006	14	58	11	4	13	100
	Spring, 2005	27	50	8	2	14	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	17	50	20	7	6	100
	Spring, 2007	10	65	13	3	9	100
	Summer, 2002	13	57	15	2	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	4	17	29	49	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	16	62	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2011	11	65	16	3	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	62	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	58	19	5	9	100
	Spring, 2005	11	53	19	4	13	100
	Summer, 2002	15	61	13	2	8	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	21	59	12	4	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	64	19	4	3	100
	Summer, 2002	8	64	22	3	2	100

		Q8n Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: n. Spain					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	14	60	13	3	10	100
France	Spring, 2012	9	62	23	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	6	65	24	1	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	16	29	31	23	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	9	50	27	7	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	13	59	14	11	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	8	68	15	1	9	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	11	58	17	3	12	100

		Q8o Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: o. The European Central Bank					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	3	26	28	16	27	100
France	Spring, 2012	6	41	32	21	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	3	37	42	9	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	6	19	30	35	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	6	33	26	20	15	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	2	13	28	52	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	7	47	17	5	23	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	3	35	28	8	26	100

		Q11 Do you favor or oppose giving the European Union more authority over the national budgets of member countries, even if it creates more limits on the powers of (survey country's) government?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	18	75	7	100
France	Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	42	56	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	42	54	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	45	40	15	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	21	75	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	36	50	15	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	23	73	4	100

		Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	3	28	38	30	2	100
	Spring, 2011	1	17	38	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	23	41	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	19	44	34	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	41	36	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	41	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	42	39	13	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	1	14	47	37	1	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	40	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	40	39	1	100
	Fall, 2009	2	14	45	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	38	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	2	28	47	20	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	56	20	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	8	57	24	8	4	100
France	Spring, 2012	1	18	52	29	0	100
	Spring, 2011	0	17	52	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	56	31	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	15	60	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	0	14	58	27	0	100
	Spring, 2008	0	19	61	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	53	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	1	44	47	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	12	61	22	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	9	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	42	47	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	27	58	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	27	54	16	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	49	39	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	25	11	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	55	16	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	1	5	22	72	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	27	62	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	40	48	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	11	43	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	12	38	47	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	34	43	19	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	56	29	5	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	36	51	11	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	1	5	37	56	1	100
	Fall, 2009	3	19	48	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	1	24	56	14	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	36	51	11	2	100

		Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2012	0	2	20	78	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	3	26	46	23	3	100
	Spring, 2011	1	25	49	22	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	48	36	8	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	36	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	15	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	49	36	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	0	36	48	13	3	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	40	51	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	1	15	39	45	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	17	49	32	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	37	43	15	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	39	48	11	1	100

		Q15 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	11	41	26	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	35	25	18	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	20	12	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	48	16	13	10	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	27	24	26	13	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	39	28	17	5	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	3	29	35	21	11	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	28	26	25	18	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	27	13	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	30	15	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	28	37	18	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	22	39	24	7	3	100
France	Spring, 2012	2	20	37	26	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	16	32	30	22	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	21	34	27	16	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	29	28	15	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	34	33	13	0	100
	Summer, 2002	3	29	36	23	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	2	27	43	23	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	35	42	17	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	45	31	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	42	25	19	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	29	39	23	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	37	39	17	4	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	2	23	27	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	27	34	21	14	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	40	30	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	36	28	21	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	33	36	7	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	1	21	29	24	23	2	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	43	20	4	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	1	8	10	28	53	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	2	16	45	24	9	4	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	20	12	8	100
	Spring, 2010	3	32	49	10	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	47	22	5	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	44	10	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	0	12	51	19	11	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	1	12	27	33	27	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	50	19	3	1	100

		Q16 ASK IF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS 'SOMEWHAT BAD' OR 'VERY BAD' IN Q14: Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it...								
		Our government	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None of the above (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Britain	Spring, 2012	35	44	3	5	7	5	2	100	850
	Spring, 2011	37	46	3	3	5	4	3	100	860
	Spring, 2010	43	41	4	2	6	1	3	100	601
France	Spring, 2012	29	46	4	13	8	1	0	100	823
	Spring, 2011	39	38	2	11	9	0	0	100	832
	Spring, 2010	36	37	8	12	8	0	0	100	644
Germany	Spring, 2012	37	43	4	9	3	1	3	100	217
	Spring, 2011	49	31	2	7	6	2	3	100	273
	Spring, 2010	28	47	7	7	5	1	5	100	378
Spain	Spring, 2012	27	51	2	5	12	1	2	100	940
	Spring, 2011	41	41	3	3	9	1	1	100	892
	Spring, 2010	47	31	4	3	8	2	4	100	659
Italy	Spring, 2012	59	22	1	5	7	2	3	100	1001
Greece	Spring, 2012	69	12	1	5	11	2	0	100	979
Poland	Spring, 2012	80	7	1	4	2	1	4	100	672
	Spring, 2011	75	8	2	4	3	1	6	100	533
	Spring, 2010	73	8	2	4	5	1	6	100	333
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	76	6	1	8	7	1	2	100	832

		Q17 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q16: Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it...								
		Our government	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None of the above (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Britain	Spring, 2012	35	27	8	13	14	2	1	100	782
	Spring, 2011	36	31	7	6	14	3	2	100	796
	Spring, 2010	26	36	13	8	13	1	3	100	577
France	Spring, 2012	30	29	7	24	10	1	0	100	814
	Spring, 2011	30	27	7	23	12	1	0	100	827
	Spring, 2010	27	33	12	15	11	1	1	100	643
Germany	Spring, 2012	34	32	8	16	6	0	3	100	208
	Spring, 2011	24	38	7	15	12	1	3	100	258
	Spring, 2010	33	31	14	11	5	2	3	100	363
Spain	Spring, 2012	33	28	6	15	15	2	1	100	915
	Spring, 2011	24	34	9	9	18	3	2	100	870
	Spring, 2010	20	37	9	8	17	4	5	100	617
Italy	Spring, 2012	26	37	2	11	13	9	2	100	955
Greece	Spring, 2012	18	28	3	14	32	3	1	100	954
Poland	Spring, 2012	10	33	3	25	14	2	13	100	638
	Spring, 2011	12	31	5	19	17	4	13	100	497
	Spring, 2010	11	31	5	19	18	6	11	100	308
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	16	22	4	32	15	4	7	100	810

		Q16/Q17 COMBINED						
		Our government	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None of the above (Volunteered)	DK/Refused
Britain	Spring, 2012	67	69	10	16	19	7	3
	Spring, 2011	70	75	9	9	18	7	5
	Spring, 2010	68	76	17	10	18	2	6
France	Spring, 2012	59	74	10	37	18	1	0
	Spring, 2011	68	65	8	34	21	1	1
	Spring, 2010	63	70	20	27	18	1	1
Germany	Spring, 2012	70	74	12	25	9	2	6
	Spring, 2011	71	68	9	21	18	3	6
	Spring, 2010	60	77	20	17	10	2	7
Spain	Spring, 2012	59	78	8	19	26	3	3
	Spring, 2011	65	75	12	12	26	4	3
	Spring, 2010	66	66	13	11	24	6	9
Italy	Spring, 2012	84	58	2	15	19	10	6
Greece	Spring, 2012	87	39	4	19	42	6	1
Poland	Spring, 2012	90	39	5	28	15	3	16
	Spring, 2011	86	37	7	22	19	4	18
	Spring, 2010	84	37	6	22	22	6	16
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	91	27	5	39	21	5	8

Total column not shown. Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses

		Q18 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	13	55	22	8	2	100
	Spring, 2009	18	58	16	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	13	58	18	7	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	8	56	28	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	62	18	6	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	63	21	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2012	3	62	26	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	5	68	23	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	65	26	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	9	65	22	4	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	63	20	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	60	23	8	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	7	50	26	17	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	62	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	65	23	6	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	1	40	42	13	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	1	16	50	33	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	1	44	43	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	3	52	31	7	7	100
	Spring, 2008	2	61	28	5	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	4	46	37	12	1	100

		Q20 And thinking about how you and your family were doing financially five years ago: Would you say you are better off today than you were five years ago, worse off today than you were five years ago, or are you doing about the same today as you were five years ago?				
		Better off	Worse off	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	27	34	38	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	22	46	32	1	100
France	Spring, 2012	14	49	37	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	23	28	48	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	9	60	31	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	19	49	31	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	12	81	7	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	28	40	30	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	20	45	34	1	100

		Q26 Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement - most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	22	45	18	6	8	100
	Spring, 2010	18	50	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2009	30	46	14	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	25	45	19	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	28	44	14	7	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	12	49	22	10	7	100
	Spring, 2010	15	49	21	7	8	100
	Fall, 2009	15	52	20	6	7	100
	Spring, 2009	17	49	19	9	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	55	16	8	4	100
	Summer, 2002	20	46	20	6	7	100
France	Spring, 2012	13	45	24	19	0	100
	Spring, 2010	16	51	17	15	0	100
	Fall, 2009	21	40	22	18	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	41	26	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	18	38	23	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	40	23	11	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	14	55	20	9	2	100
	Spring, 2010	13	60	18	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	16	49	26	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	12	49	27	9	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	51	22	11	2	100
	Summer, 2002	22	47	20	9	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	11	36	37	15	2	100
	Spring, 2010	13	49	27	7	4	100
	Fall, 2009	10	49	25	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	10	47	31	9	4	100
	Spring, 2007	14	53	20	6	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	10	40	21	9	19	100
	Fall, 2009	21	54	15	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	21	52	12	4	11	100
	Summer, 2002	20	51	14	4	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	11	33	31	19	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	8	45	30	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	14	54	20	4	8	100
	Fall, 2009	23	47	16	5	9	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	23	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	20	6	6	100
	Summer, 2002	15	29	32	19	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	12	38	32	14	5	100
	Fall, 2009	12	51	22	11	5	100
	Spring, 2007	17	42	30	8	2	100
	Summer, 2002	19	43	25	11	2	100

		Q34 Generally speaking, do you think our country's membership in the European Union is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither	Both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	30	34	33	0	2	100
	Fall, 2009	31	31	32	2	4	100
France	Spring, 2012	48	18	34	0	0	100
	Fall, 2009	54	15	30	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	65	11	24	0	0	100
	Fall, 2009	63	10	25	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	54	16	28	0	1	100
	Fall, 2009	67	7	21	1	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	40	19	33	4	3	100
	Fall, 2009	47	13	29	4	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	43	27	28	2	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	48	16	28	5	3	100
	Fall, 2009	63	9	20	5	3	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	28	29	40	1	2	100
	Fall, 2009	45	15	37	2	1	100

		Q35 In the long run, do you think that (survey country's) overall economy has been strengthened or weakened by the economic integration of Europe?				
		Strengthened	Weakened	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	30	61	3	6	100
	Spring, 2010	32	57	4	6	100
	Fall, 2009	29	54	5	12	100
	Spring, 1991	44	38	3	14	100
France	Spring, 2012	36	63	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	37	63	0	0	100
	Fall, 2009	43	55	1	0	100
	Spring, 1991	31	44	11	13	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	59	39	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	48	48	1	2	100
	Fall, 2009	50	43	2	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	46	50	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	51	41	3	5	100
	Fall, 2009	53	32	6	9	100
	Spring, 1991	53	18	7	22	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	22	61	13	4	100
	Fall, 2009	31	41	21	6	100
	Spring, 1991	43	32	15	10	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	18	70	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	48	29	15	8	100
	Spring, 2010	68	16	9	6	100
	Fall, 2009	53	28	15	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	31	59	4	7	100
	Fall, 2009	31	37	25	7	100

In 1991, the question asked "In the long run, do you think that (survey country's) overall economy will be strengthened or weakened by the economic integration of Western Europe?"

		Q35b How much does what happens in other European Union countries affect your own personal economic situation - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	11	32	40	15	2	100
France	Spring, 2012	13	28	35	25	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	7	34	35	22	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	19	31	28	20	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	13	38	27	17	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	50	32	12	5	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	15	40	28	11	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	16	44	22	16	3	100

		Q41a Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that a. rising prices pose a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	64	30	4	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	67	29	2	1	100
France	Spring, 2012	74	22	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	56	39	4	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	74	22	4	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	89	8	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	93	6	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	79	14	3	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	62	31	4	3	100

		Q41b Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that b. a lack of jobs poses a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	82	15	2	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	87	12	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2012	89	9	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	70	27	2	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	97	2	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	95	3	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	97	3	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	84	10	3	3	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	84	13	2	1	100

		Q41c Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that c. the size of the national debt poses a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	71	22	4	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	72	24	2	2	100
France	Spring, 2012	80	16	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	77	20	2	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	83	12	3	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	81	15	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	97	2	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	78	13	4	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	82	14	2	2	100

		Q41d Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that d. the power of financial institutions and banks poses a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	52	33	8	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	65	28	4	3	100
France	Spring, 2012	68	24	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	78	20	1	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	80	15	3	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	74	18	4	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	88	9	1	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	58	25	7	10	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	56	34	4	6	100

		Q41e Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that e. trade unions pose a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	26	42	20	12	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	24	52	19	5	100
France	Spring, 2012	21	39	40	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	10	56	33	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	32	37	28	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	30	29	37	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	40	23	33	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	21	34	35	10	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	18	42	36	5	100

		Q41f Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that f. the economic problems of countries like Greece and Italy pose a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	54	37	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2012	64	31	5	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	71	27	2	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	56	31	7	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	58	33	6	4	100

		Q41g Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that g. the power that Germany and other European Union countries have over our economy poses a major threat, minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2012	47	40	12	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	39	35	19	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	83	12	3	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	40	35	15	9	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	46	40	10	5	100

		Q41h Now, thinking about some possible economic concerns for the country: Do you think that h. economic problems in Europe pose a major threat, a minor threat, or no threat to the economic well-being of the United States?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	No threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	41	42	7	10	100

		Q42a And how good a job is a. British Prime Minister David Cameron doing in dealing with the European economic crisis? Is a. British Prime Minister David Cameron doing a very good job, a somewhat good job, a somewhat bad job or a very bad job?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	6	45	27	19	3	100
France	Spring, 2012	2	57	31	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	0	28	43	11	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	2	46	25	7	19	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	3	39	21	6	31	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	3	13	29	31	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	9	48	19	2	21	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	5	49	17	3	25	100

		Q42b And how good a job is b. German Chancellor Angela Merkel doing in dealing with the European economic crisis? Is b. German Chancellor Angela Merkel doing a very good job, a somewhat good job, a somewhat bad job or a very bad job?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	11	55	17	5	12	100
France	Spring, 2012	23	53	18	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	25	55	16	3	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	15	48	24	8	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	12	43	24	9	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	3	11	27	57	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	16	50	19	2	14	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	14	53	16	3	14	100

		Q42c And how good a job is c. French President Nicolas Sarkozy doing in dealing with the European economic crisis? Is c. French President Nicolas Sarkozy doing a very good job, a somewhat good job, a somewhat bad job or a very bad job?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	2	44	31	11	12	100
France	Spring, 2012	12	44	26	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	7	68	20	1	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	6	48	32	8	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	3	33	37	14	13	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	2	15	35	43	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	7	42	28	6	17	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	4	39	34	7	15	100

		Q42d And how good a job is d. (Survey country leader) doing in dealing with the European economic crisis? Is d. (Survey country leader) doing a very good job, a somewhat good job, a somewhat bad job or a very bad job?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2012	9	36	28	22	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	11	37	27	17	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	4	28	32	30	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	5	20	37	32	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	3	22	37	32	5	100

In Spain, asked about Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy. In Italy, asked about Prime Minister Mario Monti. In Greece, asked about Prime Minister Lucas Papademos. In Poland, asked about Prime Minister Donald Tusk. In Czech Republic, asked about Prime Minister Petr Necas

		Q43 Do you think our country's efforts to reduce government spending have gone too far, not gone far enough or have they been about right?				
		Gone too far	Not gone far enough	About right	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	37	26	34	3	100
France	Spring, 2012	29	46	25	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	22	37	38	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	43	25	30	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	37	38	20	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	20	52	12	16	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	45	34	16	5	100

Due to an administrative error, results for Greece are not shown

Q50a1 In what European Union country, if any, are people the most hardworking?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	0	1	0	5	2	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	15
Denmark	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	1
France	2	21	1	3	2	1	2	2
Germany	37	58	67	60	41	25	24	47
Great Britain/United Kingdom	16	4	1	2	7	1	5	3
Greece	1	0	1	0	0	48	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Italy	1	1	0	0	9	1	1	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	10	1	2	0	1	0	32	1
Portugal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	2	3	1	14	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	3	4	4	6	1	2	3
None	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1
DK/Refused	24	1	14	8	14	9	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q50a1: Q50a2 In what European Union country, if any, are people the second most hardworking?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	1	1	9	2	9	4	6	12
Belgium	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	2
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Czech Republic	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	14
Denmark	1	2	4	3	6	2	4	3
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finland	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	4
France	14	28	31	28	8	5	5	11
Germany	20	21	13	16	20	19	26	20
Great Britain/United Kingdom	31	16	9	14	16	7	9	14
Greece	1	0	1	0	1	9	1	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ireland	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	0
Italy	3	6	5	2	10	7	1	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	4	4	7	7	5	4	5	2
Poland	7	2	5	0	1	2	13	3
Portugal	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
Romania	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Slovakia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spain	5	5	3	12	1	4	1	1
Sweden	5	6	7	8	9	5	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	642	966	730	776	872	752	678	703

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q50a2: Q50a3 In what European Union country, if any, are people the third most hardworking?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	2	1	9	1	9	4	5	10
Belgium	5	4	3	4	6	4	5	3
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Czech Republic	1	1	1	0	1	2	4	15
Denmark	3	3	7	3	9	3	5	4
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Finland	1	2	4	3	5	4	5	3
France	24	23	21	25	12	6	9	12
Germany	8	8	5	7	8	8	9	8
Great Britain/United Kingdom	15	19	10	14	12	7	12	13
Greece	2	0	1	1	1	8	1	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
Ireland	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2
Italy	7	12	7	6	9	7	2	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lithuania	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	7	3	10	9	5	4	7	4
Poland	5	2	5	1	1	4	8	5
Portugal	1	3	1	2	1	6	1	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	7	13	7	16	2	9	1	1
Sweden	7	5	6	6	11	4	10	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	544	931	675	650	792	652	605	603

Data is displayed vertically

Q50a1/Q50a2/Q50a3 COMBINED - Most Hardworking

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	2	1	13	2	18	8	9	16
Belgium	3	6	4	5	8	7	6	3
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0
Czech Republic	1	1	2	0	2	3	5	34
Denmark	3	5	11	6	14	4	7	4
Estonia	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Finland	1	3	5	6	9	5	7	5
France	23	69	38	41	17	8	10	17
Germany	54	86	80	77	62	45	47	65
Great Britain/United Kingdom	43	37	14	22	28	11	18	20
Greece	3	1	2	2	1	60	1	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1
Ireland	2	1	1	1	3	4	5	2
Italy	6	18	8	6	23	10	3	4
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Lithuania	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
Luxembourg	0	2	1	0	4	1	3	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	7	7	13	13	8	6	9	4
Poland	17	5	9	1	2	5	46	5
Portugal	1	8	1	2	1	7	2	0
Romania	1	2	0	1	2	5	1	0
Slovakia	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	8
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Spain	9	20	8	34	3	10	2	2
Sweden	8	13	13	14	21	7	13	12
None	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1
DK/Refused	24	1	14	8	14	9	20	20

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Q50b1 In what European Union country, if any, are people the least hardworking?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	6
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
France	7	15	1	2	1	7	2	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	1
Great Britain/United Kingdom	12	2	1	0	0	5	3	0
Greece	24	29	42	27	17	11	33	46
Hungary	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Italy	8	19	13	17	13	10	11	8
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Poland	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	4
Portugal	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	0
Romania	1	2	1	3	18	1	4	3
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	8	16	7	14	6	1	3	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
None	2	5	2	5	3	3	2	1
DK/Refused	35	6	24	24	22	24	25	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q50b1: Q50b2 In what European Union country, if any, are people the second least hardworking?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	1
Belgium	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	0
Bulgaria	1	0	2	1	5	6	4	5
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
France	9	6	3	4	1	14	4	2
Germany	2	2	0	0	0	7	3	1
Great Britain/United Kingdom	5	3	1	2	0	6	2	1
Greece	15	15	16	19	16	3	22	12
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3
Ireland	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
Italy	27	31	34	32	9	15	25	36
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	1
Luxembourg	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
Poland	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	4
Portugal	5	7	11	18	7	3	3	5
Romania	2	2	1	3	16	3	7	3
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Spain	26	25	23	14	12	3	10	17
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	517	849	637	605	763	667	639	668

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q50b2: Q50b3 In what European Union country, if any, are people the third least hardworking?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	1
Belgium	2	5	1	1	0	5	1	0
Bulgaria	0	2	1	1	9	4	6	6
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0
Czech Republic	1	0	3	1	3	2	2	4
Denmark	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
France	9	8	3	6	2	12	5	4
Germany	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
Great Britain/United Kingdom	4	5	3	4	1	9	2	0
Greece	13	16	14	14	11	2	8	8
Hungary	0	1	2	1	3	2	3	5
Ireland	5	2	2	3	1	2	1	0
Italy	21	18	16	16	9	6	13	16
Latvia	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0
Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	0
Poland	1	3	6	1	4	4	2	8
Portugal	10	13	15	21	9	7	6	7
Romania	1	4	2	4	12	3	10	7
Slovakia	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	4
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1
Spain	25	20	25	21	10	6	18	25
Sweden	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	403	769	558	457	662	586	533	562

Data is displayed vertically

Q50b1/Q50b2/Q50b3 COMBINED - Least Hardworking

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	1	1	2	0	1	7	1	2
Belgium	2	7	2	1	1	9	1	0
Bulgaria	1	2	2	1	12	11	6	8
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	4	7	4	0
Czech Republic	1	0	3	1	5	2	4	10
Denmark	0	0	1	0	1	6	2	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
Finland	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	0
France	15	26	5	8	3	23	7	4
Germany	3	3	1	1	1	19	5	2
Great Britain/United Kingdom	16	8	4	3	1	14	5	1
Greece	37	53	60	45	34	14	50	58
Hungary	0	1	2	1	5	3	5	5
Ireland	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	0
Italy	30	58	45	44	24	24	33	39
Latvia	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	1
Luxembourg	0	2	0	1	2	5	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	0
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	1
Poland	1	4	7	1	6	5	6	11
Portugal	7	17	18	25	13	7	5	7
Romania	2	7	3	7	37	5	14	9
Slovakia	0	0	1	0	6	0	2	6
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	1
Spain	31	50	36	32	19	6	19	27
Sweden	0	1	0	1	1	7	1	0
None	2	5	2	5	3	3	2	1
DK/Refused	35	6	24	24	22	24	25	21

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Q51a1 In what European Union country, if any, are people the most corrupt?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
France	4	10	1	1	1	2	2	1
Germany	2	2	4	1	2	12	2	1
Great Britain/United Kingdom	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	0
Greece	15	26	30	12	6	36	8	8
Hungary	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Italy	23	44	32	30	53	11	15	5
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Poland	1	1	3	0	0	0	15	1
Portugal	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Romania	3	4	3	3	8	2	4	1
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	2	3	1	32	1	1	1	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1
DK/Refused	39	3	19	15	19	19	39	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q51a1: Q51a2 In what European Union country, if any, are people the second most corrupt?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Belgium	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bulgaria	4	1	3	2	4	8	5	3
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Czech Republic	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	12
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Estonia	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
France	12	16	5	7	11	5	4	6
Germany	5	4	3	2	5	9	3	5
Great Britain/United Kingdom	6	4	2	1	3	6	2	1
Greece	25	23	23	19	19	17	17	17
Hungary	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	3
Ireland	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Italy	24	27	34	34	12	33	17	16
Latvia	1	0	0	0	2	1	6	1
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Poland	1	2	8	1	2	3	14	7
Portugal	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
Romania	4	5	4	2	19	5	7	5
Slovakia	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	20
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Spain	11	12	9	29	8	2	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	461	877	680	713	749	686	460	594

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q51a2: Q51a3 In what European Union country, if any, are people the third most corrupt?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Belgium	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Bulgaria	2	1	3	0	7	11	8	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Czech Republic	0	1	2	1	3	2	2	10
Denmark	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
France	17	16	9	9	11	6	7	7
Germany	4	5	7	3	4	7	4	3
Great Britain/United Kingdom	13	6	2	3	4	9	1	1
Greece	12	10	11	28	11	8	10	13
Hungary	0	2	2	1	3	1	4	8
Ireland	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Italy	13	10	10	16	8	15	8	13
Latvia	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	1
Lithuania	1	0	1	0	3	2	7	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
Poland	4	3	11	1	2	5	13	12
Portugal	5	6	8	11	4	7	3	1
Romania	3	6	3	3	10	6	8	5
Slovakia	2	1	1	0	3	0	3	14
Slovenia	1	0	1	0	4	1	1	0
Spain	18	26	26	20	11	9	6	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	314	799	535	522	624	569	391	468

Data is displayed vertically

Q51a1/Q51a2/Q51a3 COMBINED - Most Corrupt

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Belgium	0	4	1	0	1	2	1	1
Bulgaria	3	3	5	2	9	17	8	5
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Czech Republic	1	1	3	0	2	2	2	65
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Estonia	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
France	15	37	10	11	14	9	6	7
Germany	6	10	9	4	8	22	5	5
Great Britain/United Kingdom	12	9	3	3	4	13	3	1
Greece	30	53	51	40	24	52	20	23
Hungary	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	6
Ireland	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
Italy	38	76	60	63	65	43	26	20
Latvia	1	1	0	0	3	1	5	1
Lithuania	1	0	1	0	3	2	8	0
Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Netherlands	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Poland	3	5	14	1	2	6	27	11
Portugal	2	7	6	7	3	5	2	1
Romania	6	13	7	7	26	9	11	7
Slovakia	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	19
Slovenia	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
Spain	13	34	20	63	12	7	4	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
None	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1
DK/Refused	39	3	19	15	19	19	39	22

Data is displayed vertically. Total column not shown. Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses

Q51b1 In what European Union country, if any, are people the least corrupt?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	1	0	4	0	6	6	1	3
Belgium	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Denmark	2	2	6	3	3	5	2	3
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	1	2	4	5	5	2	3
France	2	19	3	3	1	3	2	2
Germany	20	40	35	39	25	14	19	25
Great Britain/United Kingdom	21	10	5	6	8	5	8	13
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Italy	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Netherlands	2	2	5	2	1	3	2	2
Poland	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Portugal	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
Sweden	4	8	9	8	12	6	6	10
None	4	3	4	6	8	6	2	3
DK/Refused	36	4	21	21	24	27	45	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q51b1: Q51b2 In what European Union country, if any, are people the second least corrupt?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	2	1	7	3	8	8	7	11
Belgium	3	5	3	3	3	7	5	4
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
Denmark	5	4	11	7	11	6	7	7
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Finland	1	3	6	6	9	10	4	10
France	13	19	19	21	7	9	6	10
Germany	26	22	17	13	13	9	15	17
Great Britain/United Kingdom	20	16	11	18	17	9	18	15
Greece	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Ireland	3	1	1	1	4	3	2	1
Italy	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Luxembourg	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Netherlands	6	6	11	9	6	7	4	3
Poland	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Portugal	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	3	5	2	3	2	2	2	1
Sweden	9	7	7	12	10	7	10	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	534	912	667	618	711	599	451	610

Data is displayed vertically

ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO NAMED AN EU COUNTRY IN Q51b2: Q51b3 In what European Union country, if any, are people the third least corrupt?

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	1	2	8	1	10	8	6	9
Belgium	8	10	6	9	5	4	4	5
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Czech Republic	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1
Denmark	6	6	10	10	11	9	6	10
Estonia	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Finland	4	3	4	6	10	7	6	13
France	16	13	14	19	8	6	8	10
Germany	10	9	12	9	5	4	9	10
Great Britain/United Kingdom	14	20	10	13	6	6	12	12
Greece	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
Hungary	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Ireland	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	1
Italy	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Luxembourg	2	2	3	2	5	5	4	2
Malta	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Netherlands	12	6	11	11	10	7	9	6
Poland	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2
Portugal	2	5	2	3	1	4	2	1
Romania	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Spain	8	8	4	5	2	2	1	3
Sweden	9	7	8	8	12	13	15	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	438	868	604	473	632	542	407	506

Data is displayed vertically

Q51b1/Q51b2/Q51b3 COMBINED - Least Corrupt

	Spring, 2012							
	Britain	France	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Austria	2	2	13	3	16	16	7	13
Belgium	6	15	6	7	6	8	5	5
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	11	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	2
Denmark	8	11	20	12	16	13	8	11
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Finland	3	7	9	10	16	14	6	15
France	15	46	25	25	10	11	8	12
Germany	38	67	54	51	36	21	29	40
Great Britain/United Kingdom	37	41	18	23	22	13	21	28
Greece	1	4	1	1	1	9	1	1
Hungary	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Ireland	3	3	2	2	5	5	3	1
Italy	3	5	2	2	2	3	1	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Lithuania	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Luxembourg	1	4	4	2	7	5	5	2
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Netherlands	10	12	19	13	10	11	7	6
Poland	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	2
Portugal	2	8	2	3	2	3	2	1
Romania	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain	7	14	4	8	3	3	2	3
Sweden	12	20	18	19	25	17	16	22
None	4	3	4	6	8	6	2	3
DK/Refused	36	4	21	21	24	27	45	30

Data is displayed vertically. Total column not shown. Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses

		Q64b Compared to your parents when they were the same age as you are now, do you think your own standard of living now is much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse than theirs was?						
		Much better	Somewhat better	About the same	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Parents did not live to the age of respondent (Volunteered)	DK/Refused
United States	Spring, 2012	31	29	20	12	6	1	2
Britain	Spring, 2012	34	29	20	11	4	1	1
France	Spring, 2012	16	32	18	19	13	1	0
Germany	Spring, 2012	40	30	15	9	5	1	1
Spain	Spring, 2012	39	32	12	11	5	0	1
Italy	Spring, 2012	23	34	14	18	8	1	2
Greece	Spring, 2012	18	39	16	18	8	1	0
Poland	Spring, 2012	20	37	24	10	3	1	5
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	24	37	18	14	6	1	1

		Q67 Do you think we should keep the Euro as our currency or return to the (Franc/Mark/Peseta/Lira/Drachma)?			
		Keep the Euro	Return to (Franc/Mark/Peseta/Lira/Drachma)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2012	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	66	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	66	32	2	100
	Spring, 2010	66	32	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2010	69	30	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	52	40	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	71	23	6	100

		Q83 Do you think the (survey country) government should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries that have major financial problems, or don't you think the government should do this?			
		Yes, provide	No, do not provide	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	34	62	4	100
	Spring, 2010	33	61	6	100
France	Spring, 2012	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2010	53	47	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	49	48	4	100
	Spring, 2010	42	56	2	100

		Q83b Do you think other European Union governments should provide financial assistance to member countries that have major financial problems, or do you think that other European Union governments should not provide financial assistance?			
		Yes, should provide	No, should not provide	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2012	90	8	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	79	13	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	91	7	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	63	26	11	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	55	38	8	100

		Q95 Overall, do you think having the Euro as our currency has been a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad for (survey country)?				
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2012	31	40	29	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	44	31	23	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	37	41	22	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	30	44	24	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	46	26	28	1	100

		Q96 Overall, do you think not having the Euro as our currency has been a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad for (survey country)?				
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	73	7	18	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	54	23	17	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	62	15	21	2	100

2012 Pew Global Attitudes Project Survey

Reports Released to Date on <http://www.pewglobal.org/>

April 30, 2012

On Anniversary of bin Laden's Death, Little Backing of al Qaeda

May 8, 2012

Egyptians Remain Optimistic, Embrace Democracy and Religion in Political Life

Muslim Brotherhood and Military Receive Positive Ratings

May 18, 2012

A Global "No" To a Nuclear-Armed Iran

Divisions on Sanctions and Use of Force

May 23, 2012

Russians Back Protests, Political Freedoms And Putin, Too

May 29, 2012

European Unity on the Rocks

Greeks and Germans at Polar Opposites

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