

May 13, 2013

The New Sick Man of Europe: the European Union

French Dispirited; Attitudes Diverge Sharply from Germans

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The New Sick Man of Europe: the European Union

French Dispirited; Attitudes Diverge Sharply from Germans

The European Union is the new sick man of Europe. The effort over the past half century to create a more united Europe is now the principal casualty of the euro crisis. The European project now stands in disrepute across much of Europe.

Support for European economic integration – the 1957 *raison d’être* for creating the European Economic Community, the European Union’s predecessor – is down over last year in five of the eight European Union countries surveyed by the Pew Research Center in 2013. Positive views of the European Union are at or near their low point in most

Decline in Support for the European Project

	<i>Economic integration strengthened economy</i>			<i>Favorable of EU</i>		
	2012	2013	Change	2012	2013	Change
	%	%		%	%	
Germany	59	54	-5	68	60	-8
Britain	30	26	-4	45	43	-2
France	36	22	-14	60	41	-19
Italy	22	11	-11	59	58	-1
Spain	46	37	-9	60	46	-14
Greece	18	11	-7	37	33	-4
Poland	48	41	-7	69	68	-1
Czech Rep.	31	29	-2	34	38	+4
MEDIAN	34	28	-6	60	45	-15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9f & Q31.

EU nations, even among the young, the hope for the EU’s future. The favorability of the EU has fallen from a median of 60% in 2012 to 45% in 2013. And only in Germany does at least half the public back giving more power to Brussels to deal with the current economic crisis.

The sick man label – attributed originally to Russian Czar Nicholas I in his description of the Ottoman Empire in the mid-19th century – has more recently been applied at different times over the past decade and a half to Germany, Italy, Portugal, Greece and France. But this fascination with the crisis country of the moment has masked a broader phenomenon: the erosion of Europeans’ faith in the animating principles that have driven so much of what they have accomplished internally.

The prolonged economic crisis has created centrifugal forces that are pulling European public opinion apart, separating the French from the Germans and the Germans from everyone else. The southern nations of Spain, Italy and Greece are becoming ever more estranged as

evidenced by their frustration with Brussels, Berlin and the perceived unfairness of the economic system.

These negative sentiments are driven, in part, by the public's generally glum mood about economic conditions and could well turn around if the European economy picks up. But Europe's economic fortunes have worsened in the past year, and prospects for a rapid turnaround remain elusive. The International Monetary Fund expects the European Union economy to not grow at all in 2013 and to still be performing below its pre-crisis average in 2018. Nevertheless, despite the vocal political debate about austerity, a clear majority in five of eight countries surveyed still think the best way to solve their country's economic problems is to cut government spending, not spend more money.

These are among the key findings of a new study by the Pew Research Center conducted in eight European Union nations among 7,646 respondents from March 2 to March 27, 2013.

A Dyspeptic France

No European country is becoming more dispirited and disillusioned faster than France. In just the past year, the public mood has soured dramatically across the board. The French are negative about the economy, with 91% saying it is doing badly, up 10 percentage points since 2012. They are negative about their leadership: 67% think President Francois Hollande is doing a lousy job handling the challenges posed by the economic crisis, a criticism of the president that is 24 points worse than that of his predecessor, Nicolas Sarkozy. The French are also beginning to doubt their commitment to the European project, with 77% believing European economic integration has made things worse for France, an increase of 14 points

Darkening Mood in France Separates It from Germany

	% Bad economic conditions			% Unfavorable of EU			% Economic integration weakened economy			% Own leader* bad job handling crisis		
	2012	2013	Change	2012	2013	Change	2012	2013	Change	2012	2013	Change
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
France	81	91	+10	40	58	+18	63	77	+14	43	67	+24
Germany	27	25	-2	31	35	+4	39	43	+4	19	25	+6
Diff	54	66		9	23		24	34		24	42	

* In France in 2012, asked about President Sarkozy and in 2013, asked about President Hollande. In Germany, asked about Chancellor Merkel.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q9f, Q31 & Q32b,c.

since last year. And 58% now have a bad impression of the European Union as an institution, up 18 points from 2012.

Even more dramatically, French attitudes have sharply diverged from German public opinion on a range of issues since the beginning of the euro crisis. Differences in opinion across the Rhine have long existed. But the French public mood is now looking less like that in Germany and more like that in the southern peripheral nations of Spain, Italy and Greece.

Positive assessment of the economy in France have fallen by more than half since before the crisis and is now comparable to that in the south. The French share similar worries about inflation and unemployment with the Spanish, the Italians and the Greeks at levels of concern not held by the Germans. Only the Greeks and Italians have less belief in the benefits of economic union than do the French. The French now have less faith in the European Union as an institution than do the Italians or the Spanish. And the French, like their southern European compatriots, have lost confidence in their elected leader.

Disillusionment with Elected Leaders

Compounding their doubts about the Brussels-based European Union, Europeans are losing faith in the capacity of their own national leaders to cope with the economy's woes. In most countries surveyed, fewer people today than a year ago think their national executive is doing a good job dealing with the euro crisis. This includes just 25% of the public in Italy, where the sitting Prime Minister Mario Monti was voted out while this survey was being conducted. Even the Germans, who overwhelmingly back their Chancellor Angela Merkel, are slightly more judgmental of her handling of Europe's economic challenges than they were last year. And Merkel faces the voters in an election in September 2013.

Nevertheless, Merkel remains the most popular leader in Europe, by a wide margin. She enjoys majority approval for her handling of

Excepting Merkel, Most Political Leaders in Disrepute

	% Good job dealing with European economic crisis		
	2012	2013	Change
	%	%	
Italy	48	25	-23
France*	56	33	-23
Spain	45	27	-18
Britain	51	37	-14
Greece*	32	22	-10
Germany	80	74	-6
Czech Rep.	25	20	-5
Poland	25	26	+1

Leaders asked about include: Italy: PM Monti; Spain: PM Rajoy; Britain: PM Cameron; Germany: Chancellor Merkel; Czech Republic: PM Necas; Poland: PM Tusk.

* In France in 2013, asked about President Hollande and in 2012, asked about President Sarkozy. In Greece in 2013, asked about PM Samaras and in 2012, asked about PM Papademos.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q32a-d.

the European economic crisis in five of the eight nations surveyed. But in Greece (88%) and Spain (57%), majorities now say she has done a bad job, as do half (50%) of those surveyed in Italy.

Economic Gloom

Most Europeans are profoundly concerned about the state of their economies. Just 1% of the Greeks, 3% of the Italians, 4% of the Spanish and 9% of the French think economic conditions are good. Only the Germans (75%) are pleased with their economy.

And the economic mood has worsened appreciably since before the euro crisis began. Positive sentiment is down 61 percentage points in Spain, 54 points in Britain, 22 points in Italy and 21 points in both the Czech Republic and France.

But despair about the economy may have bottomed out in some nations since 2012. Sentiment seems to have stabilized in the Czech Republic and Poland. And the mood can't get much worse in Spain, Italy and Greece.

Most Europeans are almost as gloomy about the future. Just 11% of the French, 14% of the Greeks and Poles, and 15% of the Czechs think that their national economic situation will improve over the next 12 months.

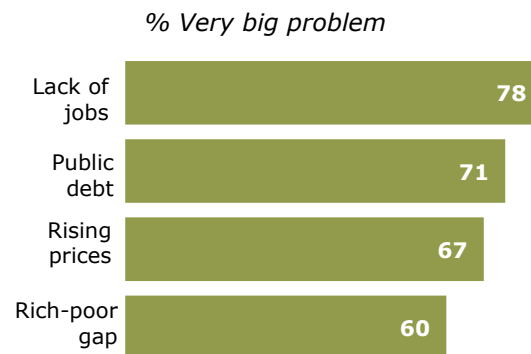
A median of 78% in the eight countries surveyed say a lack of jobs is a *very* big problem in their country. And a median of 71% cite the public debt. Except in Germany, overwhelming majorities in many countries say unemployment, the public debt, rising prices and the gap between the rich and the poor are

National Conditions Grim

	Economic conditions		
	% Good		
	2007	2013	Change
	%	%	
Spain	65	4	-61
Britain	69	15	-54
Italy	25	3	-22
Czech Rep.	41	20	-21
France	30	9	-21
Poland	36	27	-9
Germany	63	75	+12
Greece	--	1	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

Biggest Economic Problems



Median percentages for Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Poland and the Czech Republic.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21a-d.

very important problems. Unemployment is the number one worry in seven of the eight countries. Inequality is the principle concern in Germany.

Apprehension about economic mobility and inequality is also widespread. Across the eight nations polled, a median of 66%, including 90% of the French, think children today will be worse off financially than their parents when they grow up. A median of 77% believe that the economic system generally favors the wealthy. This includes 95% of the Greeks, 89% of the Spanish and 86% of the Italians. A median of 60% think the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem; that sentiment is felt by 84% of the Greeks and 75% of both the Italians and the Spanish. And a median of 85% say such inequality has increased in the past five years, a concern particularly prevalent among the Spanish (90%).

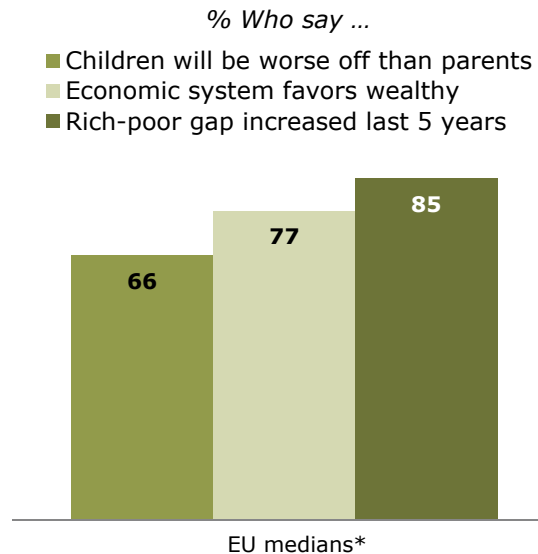
Absolute economic deprivation has long been less of an issue in Europe than in some other countries, thanks to the relatively robust European social safety net. But in the wake of economic hard times, deprivation in France is on the rise, where roughly one-in-five say they could not afford food, health care or clothing at some point in the past year.

The Southern Challenge

The euro crisis has created a southern challenge for the European Union. Spain, Italy and Greece have suffered greatly during the economic downturn. And the public mood in these countries is extremely bleak in both absolute and relative terms.

More than seven-in-ten Spanish (79%) and Greeks (72%) say economic conditions are *very* bad. A majority of Italians (58%) say the same. This compares with a median of 28% for the rest of Europe. More than nine-in-ten in Greece (99%), Italy (97%) and Spain (94%) think the lack of employment opportunities is a *very* big problem (official unemployment in January 2013 was 27.2% in Greece and in March 2013 was 26.7% in Spain and 11.5% in Italy). Fully

Majorities: Mobility and Inequality Are Problems



*Median percentages for Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Poland and the Czech Republic.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8, Q24 & Q56.

94% of Greeks, 84% of Italians and 69% of Spanish complain that inflation also poses a *very* big challenge. This compares with a median of 58% elsewhere. And roughly seven-in-ten or more in all three countries fault their leader's handing of the economic crisis.

Such economic gloom has fed disgruntlement with the European Union. In Greece, 78% now believe that economic integration has weakened the Greek economy, a sentiment about their economy shared by 75% of the Italians and 60% of the Spanish. As a result, nearly two-thirds (65%) of Greeks and about half (52%) of the Spanish have an unfavorable view of the EU. This compares with medians of 59% who question integration and 48% who take a critical view of the EU in the other five countries surveyed.

In Southern Europe Things Look Particularly Bleak

	Very bad economic conditions	Rising prices very big problem	Lack of employment opportunities very big problem	Rich-poor gap very big problem	Economic system favors wealthy	Economic integration weakened economy	EU Unfav	Own leader bad job handling EU crisis**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spain	79	69	94	75	89	60	52	72
Italy	58	84	97	75	86	75	36	68
Greece	72	94	99	84	95	78	65	75
Median of 5 other EU countries*	28	58	73	54	72	59	48	67

*Median percentages for Britain, France, Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic.

** Leaders asked about include: Spain: PM Rajoy; Italy: PM Monti; Greece: PM Samaras; Britain: PM Cameron; France: President Hollande; Germany: Chancellor Merkel; Poland: PM Tusk; Czech Republic: PM Necas.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q9f, Q21a-c, Q31, Q32a-d & Q56.

Concern about inequality is widespread throughout Europe, particularly in the south. A view that the economic system generally favors the wealthy is shared by 95% of the Greeks, 89% of the Spanish and 86% of the Italians. Such frustration exceeds the median of 72% in the other five nations surveyed. Similarly, 84% of the Greeks and 75% of the Italians and Spanish say the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem. That compares with a median of just 54% of the Europeans surveyed outside the region who hold such critical views.

So What to Do about the Euro Crisis?

When asked which of the economic challenges facing their countries their government should address first, people in seven of the eight nations choose the lack of employment opportunities. A median of 57% first want their elected leaders to create more jobs. And employment is a

particular priority in Spain (72%), Italy (64%) and the Czech Republic (64%).

Europeans are of two minds about public debt, which has been at the center of the debate over the euro crisis since it began. A majority in six of the eight countries surveyed consider debt a *very* big problem. When pressed to choose between reducing public expenditures and more spending, most publics choose the former, even in Spain (67%) and Italy (59%), despite the fact that people there have already experienced cutbacks in government spending, economic contraction and record high unemployment. Across Europe a median of 59% believe that reducing public debt is the best way to solve their country's economic problems. But a median of only 17% think debt reduction should be their government's number one economic priority.

Some Good News

Despite rising disillusionment with the European project, the euro, the common currency for 17 of the 27 European Union members, remains in public favor. More than six-in-ten people want to keep the euro as their currency in Greece (69%), Spain (67%), Germany (66%), Italy (64%) and France (63%). And support for the euro has actually increased in Italy and Spain since last year.

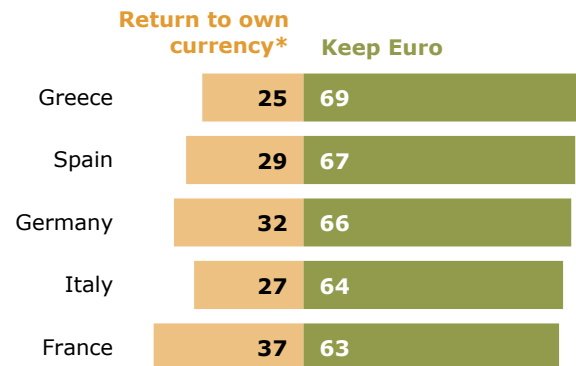
Cuts Not Stimulus

Best way to solve our country's economic problems ...

	Reduce gov't spending to reduce public debt	Spend more to stimulate economy
	%	%
France	81	18
Germany	67	26
Spain	67	28
Italy	59	29
Czech Rep.	58	26
Britain	52	37
Greece	37	56
Poland	36	42
MEDIAN	59	29

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q33.

Support for Euro Remains Strong



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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83.

Moreover, notwithstanding the fact that only 26% of the British public think being a member of the European Union has been good for their economy and just 43% hold positive views of the European Union, the British, who will hold a referendum on continued EU membership in 2017, remain evenly divided on leaving the EU: 46% say stay and 46% say go.

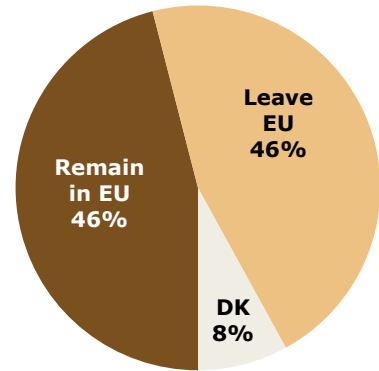
Differences Abound

Overall, the 2013 survey highlights more starkly than ever the differences between the views of Germans and other Europeans on a range of issues. And it underscores that, in some cases, those differences are growing. Germans feel better than others about the economy (by 66 points over the EU median), about their personal finances (by 26 points), about the future (by 12 points), about the European Union (by 17 points), about European economic integration (by 28 points) and about their own elected leadership (by 48 points).

And the survey contradicts oft-repeated narratives about the Germans: that they are paranoid about inflation, disinclined to bail out their fellow Europeans and debt-obsessed. To the contrary, Germans are among the least likely of those surveyed to see inflation as a *very* big problem and the most likely among the richer European nations to be willing to provide financial assistance to other European Union countries that have major financial problems. And while Germans are worried about public debt, they are more concerned about inequality and equally concerned about unemployment.

The prominent role Germans have played in Europe's response to the euro crisis has evoked decidedly mixed emotions from their fellow Europeans. In every country except Greece, people consider Germans the most trustworthy. At the same time, in six of the eight nations surveyed,

British Split on EU Membership



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83BRI.

Germans on Different Continent

	EU median*	Germany	Diff.
	%	%	
Economy is good	9	75	+66
Own country's leader is doing good job**	26	74	+48
Country strengthened by EU integration	26	54	+28
Personal economic situation is good	51	77	+26
EU favorable	43	60	+17
Economy improve in next 12 months	15	27	+12

* Excludes Germany.

** Leaders asked about include: Britain: PM Cameron; France: President Hollande; Germany: Chancellor Merkel; Spain: PM Rajoy; Italy: PM Monti; Greece: PM Samaras; Poland: PM Tusk; Czech Republic: PM Necas.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q5, Q6, Q9f, Q31 & Q32a-d.

people see the Germans as the least compassionate. And in five of the eight, they are considered the most arrogant. In the wake of the strict austerity measures imposed in Greece, Greek enmity toward the Germans knows little bound. Greeks consider the Germans to be the least trustworthy, the most arrogant and the least compassionate. But the Greeks themselves do not fare that well. They are considered the least trustworthy by the French, the Germans and the Czechs.

Stereotyping in Europe						
Who Is Trustworthy, Arrogant and Compassionate						
<i>EU nation most likely to be named...</i>						
<i>Views in:</i>	Most Trustworthy	Least Trustworthy	Most Arrogant	Least Arrogant	Most Compassionate	Least Compassionate
Britain	Germany	France	France	Britain	Britain	Germany
France	Germany	Greece	France	France	France	Britain
Germany	Germany	Greece/Italy	France	Germany	Germany	Britain
Italy	Germany	Italy	Germany	Spain	Italy	Germany
Spain	Germany	Italy	Germany	Spain	Spain	Germany
Greece	Greece	Germany	Germany	Greece	Greece	Germany
Poland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Poland	Poland	Germany
Czech Rep.	Germany	Greece	Germany	Slovakia	Czech Rep.	Germany

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44a-Q46b.

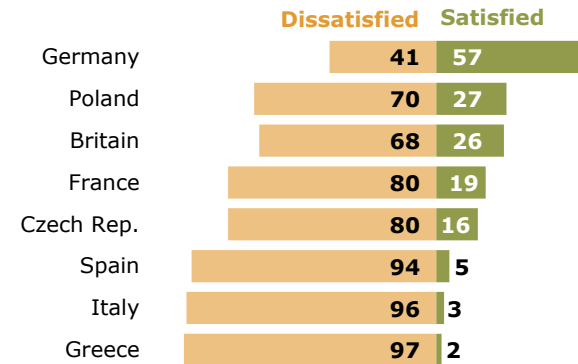
1. Dispirited over National Conditions

After a year in which the European Union slipped back into recession, more than two-thirds of the public are dissatisfied with the direction of their country in seven of the eight nations surveyed. The most dissatisfied are the Greeks (97%), the Italians (96%) and the Spanish (94%). Only in Germany is more than half the population content with its country's direction.

Given the overall level of dissatisfaction across Europe, there is little difference in attitudes among demographic groups on their country's direction, with some exceptions. Young German adults, those aged 18 to 29, and Germans with a college degree are more likely to be satisfied than people 50 years of age and older or the less educated. The same holds true for young people and the better educated in France, the Czech Republic and Britain.

The debilitating effect on the public psyche of the prolonged euro crisis is evident in the erosion of satisfaction in some but not all countries. Since 2007, before the euro crisis began, national contentment is down 46 percentage points in Spain, 13 points in Italy and 7 points in the Czech Republic. But in Germany (+24 points) and Poland (+7), people are feeling better about the state of their nation.

Views of Country Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1.

Economic Mood Remains in Doldrums, Except in Germany

% Current economic situation very/somewhat good

	2002	2007	2008	2009	Fall 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	07-13 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Germany	27	63	53	28	28	44	67	73	75	+12
Poland	7	36	52	29	38	53	26	29	27	-9
Czech Rep.	40	41	--	--	18	--	--	16	20	-21
France	45	30	19	14	16	13	17	19	9	-21
Italy	36	25	--	--	22	--	--	6	3	-22
Britain	65	69	30	11	16	20	15	15	15	-54
Spain	--	65	35	13	12	13	10	6	4	-61
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

National ennui reflects profound negativity about the economy everywhere but Germany. Positive economic assessments are down 61 points in Spain and 54 points in Britain since 2007 and are now in single digits in four of the eight European Union nations surveyed. Just 1% of the Greeks, 3% of the Italians, 4% of the Spanish and 9% of the French describe the current economic situation in their country as good. Opinion in Britain (15%) and the Czech Republic (20%) is not much better.

And there is a clear north-south divide in the degree of economic pessimism. An overwhelming 79% of the Spanish, 72% of the Greeks and 58% of the Italians say their economy is performing *very* badly. Only 3% of the Germans are that downbeat.

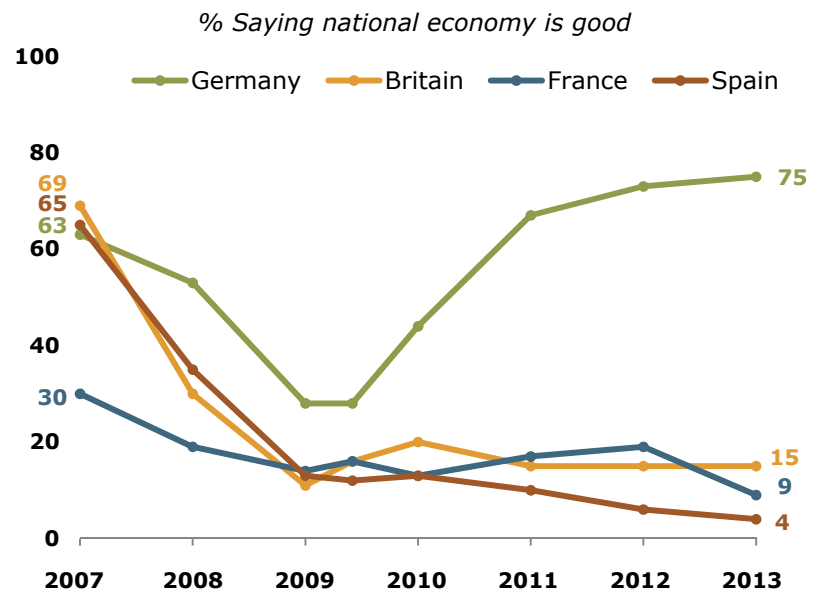
Such extremely bleak assessments of the economy have risen a bit in France (9 percentage points) and Spain (7 points) in the past year. But the really notable changes have come since 2007. Since then, the proportion of the public who thinks their national economic situation is *very* bad is up 74 points in Spain, 44 points in Italy, 31 points in Britain and 21 points in France.

Only in Germany, where the economy grew a modest 0.7% in 2012, yet faster than

the overall European Union average of -0.3%, does most (75%) of the population think the economy is doing well. This represents a significant improvement over sentiment in 2009, when only 28% saw economic conditions in a good light, despite the fact that the German economy was growing at 3.3% at the time.

Given overwhelming public negativity about the economy, it is not surprising that there is little difference in attitudes among demographic groups within societies. However, older people in Britain and the Czech Republic, those 50 years of age and older, are more worried about the

Germans Much More Positive about Economy than Other EU Countries



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

economy than the young. Germans and Czechs without a college education are significantly less satisfied than those who have graduated from college. And women in Germany and Poland are more downbeat than men about the economy.

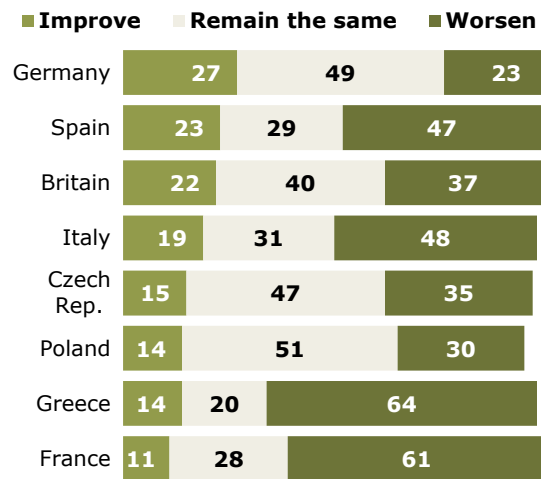
Such economic despair may have reached its nadir, however. Sentiment cannot get much worse in Spain, Italy and Greece and has very little further to fall in France. Notably, economic concern has not changed much in Britain or Poland over the past three years.

European publics are generally only slightly more upbeat about their nation’s economic prospects over the next 12 months than they are about the current state of their economy. Just 11% of the French and 14% of the Greeks expect the economic situation in their country to improve. Optimism about the future of the economy is largely unchanged compared with sentiment held last year, although it has declined 11 points in France and 10 points in Britain.

A majority of the Greeks (64%) and the French (61%) and a plurality of the Italians (48%) and Spanish (47%) actually expect things to get worse. About half of Poles (51%), Germans (49%) and Czechs (47%) and four-in-ten British (40%) see economic conditions remaining the same over the next year. But in the Czech Republic and Britain, no change means continued economic stagnation. The Czech economy contracted by -1.3% in 2012 and Britain’s grew by an anemic 0.3%.

As in past Pew Research surveys, most Europeans are much more satisfied with their personal finances than they are with their national economy. At least half of the people in five of the eight countries surveyed characterize their personal finances as good,

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



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

Deteriorating Personal Finances

	% Personal economic situation good				Change
	2008	2009	2012	2013	
	%	%	%	%	
Poland	63	55	45	44	-19
Spain	68	69	57	51	-17
France	68	73	65	58	-10
Britain	72	74	64	65	-7
Germany	67	74	74	77	+10
Greece	--	--	17	15	--
Italy	--	--	41	46	--
Czech Rep.	--	--	50	58	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q6.

including roughly three-quarters (77%) of the Germans. Only in Greece does an overwhelming portion of the public (85%) think their own finances are bad.

The college educated are significantly happier with their economic situation than are those who do not have a university degree in seven of the eight countries surveyed: by 24 percentage points in the Czech Republic and 23 points in France. But in most societies there is no statistically significant difference in attitudes between the attitudes of the young and the old or between men and women.

Nevertheless, even this relatively positive indicator has eroded as the euro crisis has persisted. People's assessments of their personal economic situation are down 19 points in Poland, 17 points in Spain and 10 points in France since 2008. However, they are up 10 points in Germany.

Europeans are generally not that much more optimistic about the future of their personal finances than they are about the future of their national economy. Majorities or pluralities in every country but Greece and France think their personal economic situation will remain unchanged over the coming year.

Moreover, people are deeply pessimistic about the economic prospects for the next generation. Nine-in-ten (90%) in France and nearly three-quarters in Britain (74%) and Italy (73%) think that when today's children grow up they will be worse off financially than their parents. The plight of the next generation is a particular concern among people 50 years of age and older in Germany, Britain and Spain. The perception that there is a large gap between the rich and the poor in their society drives this pessimism. In all nations surveyed, those who see inequality as a *very* big problem are more likely to think that today's children face a bleak economic future.

Cascading Economic Problems

Economic bad times both reflect underlying troubles afflicting national economies and heighten public concern about those issues.

At the heart of the euro crisis has been spreads in borrowing rates for different countries, bank failures, and losses by bond holders and depositors. Such financial sector uncertainty is seen as a major threat in all the European countries surveyed, particularly in those that have experienced or fear banking problems. Fully 95% of the Greeks, 75% of the Italians and 70% of

the Spanish say international financial instability is a major threat to their country. Roughly two-thirds of the French (66%) agree.

Inflation, unemployment, inequality and debt are also widely shared concerns throughout Europe, except in Germany. Among the eight European Union nations surveyed, a median of 78% of the publics cite a lack of employment opportunities as a *very* big problem. Fully 71% are strongly concerned about public debt, 67% about rising prices and 60% about the gap between the rich and the poor. The intensity of worry varies widely among countries depending on the topic, with Germans' relative lack of concern about any of these challenges the most notable. This German exceptionalism has policy implications as European governments sort out how best to deal with the problems cascading from the euro crisis.

Jobs Top Economic Problem

% Very big problem

	Lack of employment opportunities	Public debt	Rising prices	Rich- poor gap
	%	%	%	%
Britain	66	56	50	50
France	80	71	68	65
Germany	28	37	31	51
Italy	97	84	84	75
Spain	94	77	69	75
Greece	99	92	94	84
Poland	75	53	66	54
Czech Rep.	73	70	58	54
MEDIAN	78	71	67	60

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21a-d.

The economic downturn has exacted a heavy toll on employment across Europe. In March 2013 the jobless rate hit a record 10.9% in the 27-member European Union. The rate was 26.7% in Spain and 11.5% in Italy, but only 5.4% in Germany. Youth unemployment – those people aged 25 and under – was even higher, at 55.9% in Spain and 59.1% in Greece (January 2013 figures).

In seven of the eight nations surveyed, joblessness is most often cited as a country's premier economic challenge. At least nine-in-ten Greeks (99%), Italians (97%) and Spanish (94%) think a lack of jobs is a *very* big problem in their country. Their intensity of concern is shared by eight-in-ten French (80%). It is noteworthy, however, that in Germany, where the jobless rate was only 5.4%, just 28% complain that unemployment is a *very* big problem.

Public debt plagues a number of European economies. Indebtedness as a portion of the domestic economy is 159% in Greece, 127% in Italy and 90% in France, according to 2012 estimates by the International Monetary Fund. And this debt-to-GDP ratio is unlikely to change soon. The IMF predicts that in 2018, it will still be 123% in Italy and 88% in France. Most Europeans view public debt as a *very* big problem, especially in Greece (92%), Italy (84%) and Spain (77%). However, seven-in-ten Czechs (70%) are extremely worried about

public indebtedness, even though of the countries surveyed, the Czech Republic carries the lowest debt burden. And Germany's debt is roughly comparable to that of Spain's, yet only 37% of Germans are deeply troubled by their public liability.

People without a college education are debt hawks in most countries surveyed. Women more than men are intensely worried about public finances in Britain, Spain and the Czech Republic. Notably, however, there is no across-the-board ideological split on public debt. In Britain and France, people on the right are the most concerned. But in other countries, people all along the political spectrum share roughly the same worries.

As the International Monetary Fund noted in its Spring 2013 World Economic Outlook, inflation is the dog that hasn't barked in the wake of the Great Recession. Despite unprecedented monetary easing through various conventional and unconventional measures by both the European Central Bank and the Bank of England, prices in the European Union are falling. In the 12 months ending in March 2013, the annual EU inflation rate was 1.7%, down from 2.7% a year earlier. Prices were rising by only 1.8% in Germany and 1.1% in France.

Nevertheless, majorities in six of the eight countries surveyed think rising prices are a *very* big problem. The Greeks are the most worried, with 94% saying inflation is a major issue. But official statistics show that in March, Greek prices were actually falling at an annual rate of -0.2%. The Italians are the second most concerned (84%) and with more reason. Annual inflation in Italy was running at 2.9% at the time of the survey.

Despite a national narrative that the German psyche has been permanently scarred by the hyperinflation of the 1920s, rendering modern Germans inflation-phobic, only 31% of Germans think rising prices are a *very* big problem.

It is notable, however, that less educated people are worried about inflation more than better educated people in five of the eight nations surveyed. And in seven of the countries, women are more worried than men about rising prices.

Concern about Rising Inequality

One consequence of the euro crisis has been concern about income inequality in many parts of Europe. Inequality can be measured in various ways. One gauge is how much more of national income is earned by the top fifth of the population compared with that controlled by the bottom fifth. In most nations, that ratio did not increase between 2010 and 2011, the last year

for which data is available. But, in 2010 the top 20% of Italian earners commanded 5.2 times as much of Italy's national income as did people living in the bottom 20% of the income distribution. By 2011 that ratio had risen to 5.6. Similarly, in Greece the income inequality ratio grew from 5.6 to 6.0.

As the rich have gotten richer, people across Europe have noticed, and they do not like it. They think that the economic system favors the wealthy, that the gap between the rich and the poor has increased and that the rich-poor gap is a *very* big problem. But they do not necessarily see it as a priority for government action.

A strong majority (median of 77%) of Europeans surveyed think that the current economic system generally favors the wealthy. This includes an overwhelming 95% of the Greeks, 89% of the Spanish and 86% of the Italians. Even seven-in-ten Germans (72%) say the system is rigged. As might be expected, such sentiments are more likely to be held by people on the left of the political spectrum and low-income people than by those on the right and those who are relatively well off. But even then, conservatives and higher income people agree that the system is stacked in favor of the rich.

Moreover, the vast majority of all Europeans (a median of 85%) surveyed overwhelmingly agree that the gap between the rich and the poor has increased in the past five years. This is an almost universally shared sentiment, with nearly nine-in-ten Spanish (90%), Germans (88%), Italians (88%) and Greeks (88%) agreeing. Eurostat data confirm Spanish and German fears: Inequality in those nations rose between 2006 and 2011.

Inequality a Problem but Not a Priority

	% Who think that...			
	Gap between rich and poor has increased	Current economic system favors wealthy	Rich-poor gap is a very big problem	Rich-poor gap most important gov't priority
	%	%	%	%
Britain	72	65	50	16
France	81	70	65	21
Germany	88	72	51	42
Italy	88	86	75	6
Spain	90	89	75	11
Greece	88	95	84	8
Poland	71	79	54	10
Czech Rep.	82	75	54	6
MEDIAN	85	77	60	11

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21c, Q22, Q24, Q56.

And half or more people in all eight EU countries surveyed think the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem. This is a particular concern in Greece (84%), Spain (75%) and Italy (75%). Political ideology helps drive sentiment on this issue. People on the left of the political spectrum are generally more likely to see inequality as a *very* big problem than are people on the right, with left-right differences of 32 percentage points in Britain, 23 points in France and 20 points in Italy and Spain. People of all ages are worried about this issue, but there is a generation gap in France and the Czech Republic, with those 50 years of age and older more worried than those age 18 to 29. In France, women (72%) are much more concerned about inequality than men (57%).

Notably, inequality is, by far, the Germans' greatest economic concern among the issues tested, with 51% saying it is a *very* big problem. Since before the economic crisis, income inequality in Germany has declined somewhat, from 4.9 in 2007 to 4.5 in 2011. But in Germany the top 20% of the population has 12.8 times as much wealth – such as real estate and financial assets – as the bottom 20% of the population, according to a recent analysis of European Central Bank data by economists Paul De Grauwe and Yuemei Ji. Judged by this criterion, Germany has the most unequal distribution of wealth in Europe among the nations studied.

Twenty-three years after reunification, the east and west Germans see eye-to-eye on many issues. But 79% of Germans in the east say the economic system is unfair, compared with 71% of those in the west. Fully 62% of easterners but only 48% of westerners believe the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem. This may be due to the fact that 41% of those in the east think joblessness is also a *very* big issue, compared with only 25% in the west.

Left More Troubled by Inequality

% Who think the gap between rich and poor is a "very" big problem

	Total %	Left %	Mod %	Right %	Right- left diff.
Britain	50	68	51	36	-32
France	65	80	64	57	-23
Italy	75	83	78	63	-20
Spain	75	84	75	64	-20
Germany	51	62	45	47	-15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21c.

East Germans More Concerned with Economic Issues

	West Germany %	East Germany %
Economic system favors wealthy	71	79
Rich-poor gap very big problem	48	62
Rich-poor gap has increased	88	89
Lack of employment opportunities very big problem	25	41

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21b-c, Q24 & Q56.

Personal Deprivation

Personal deprivation is yet another consequence of the euro crisis, but not as much as might be expected given the recent economic downturn and rise in unemployment. This may, in part, be due to the strong social safety net in most European countries, combined with cultures of extended families in some societies. Since 2007, the proportion of people who say that there have been times during the past year when they did not have enough money to buy food has more than doubled among the British (6% to 15%) and more than tripled among the French (from 6% to 20%). Nearly one person in four in Greece (24%) now reports difficulty paying for food. In Italy, Spain, Poland and Germany there has not been a significant increase in personal deprivation.

The share of the population that says there have been times during the past year when they did not have enough money to buy clothing for their family has nearly doubled in Britain (from 10% to 19%) and France (from 12% to 23%) since the recession began. And fully 45% of Greeks say affording needed clothing is an issue.

As might be expected, given their relatively good economic performance, the Germans are the least likely to complain about an inability to pay for food or clothing.

Despite government-supported health care services across Europe, the proportion of people saying that there have been times during the past year when they did not have enough money to pay for medical care for their family has more than doubled in the Czech Republic (from 7% to 17%) and nearly quadrupled in France (from 5% to 19%) since 2007. In Greece, 36% lament their inability to pay for needed health services.

Deprivation hits hardest at the poorest and the least educated, who are often one and the same, even in Germany, where the portion of the population that is doing without is the smallest. Large minorities of low-income Spanish (45%), Czechs (44%) and French (43%) report problems affording clothing. In

Low Income Suffering More from Downturn

Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money to buy...

	Food		Health care		Clothing	
	Low income	Middle/High income	Low income	Middle/High income	Low income	Middle/High income
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	26	7	17	6	31	12
France	37	13	34	12	43	16
Germany	17	3	20	7	21	6
Spain	32	6	26	5	45	11
Czech Rep.	40	11	32	7	44	13

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q182a-c.

addition, 40% of low-income Czechs, 37% of low-income French and 32% of low-income Spanish say they have had trouble affording food. And low educational attainment is strongly associated with deprivation. Those without a college degree are often two, three or four times as likely as those with a college education to say they have had trouble finding the money for food, clothing or medical care.

Recent economic troubles have clearly made life worse in much of Europe. But in those countries that have experienced good economic performance over time, the benefits are clear. In Poland, where the economy has averaged 4.3% annual growth over the last decade, the portion of the population worried about putting dinner on the table has fallen from 35% in 2002 to 16% in 2013. And the portion that cannot afford health care in Poland has also halved, from 42% to 21%.

Priorities for Action

The euro crisis has created a laundry list of economic concerns, but Europeans generally agree on which challenge they want their government to tackle first: jobs, jobs, jobs. In seven of eight nations, publics prefer that their governments act first on unemployment. About two-thirds of the Spanish (72%), the Italians (64%) and the Czechs (64%) say the most important issue

Most Important Challenge to Address First...

	Lack of employ. opport.	Public debt	Rich- poor gap	Rising prices	(Vol) All equally important/ None/Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	46	22	16	11	4
France	51	20	21	8	1
Germany	23	21	42	6	8
Italy	64	9	6	10	10
Spain	72	12	11	2	3
Greece	52	17	8	13	10
Poland	61	4	10	16	9
Czech Rep.	64	17	6	5	6
MEDIAN	57	17	11	9	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q22.

to address is the lack of employment opportunities. Roughly half of the Greeks (52%) and the French (51%) and nearly half of the British (46%) agree.

Public debt intensely concerns more than half the population in seven of the eight countries surveyed. But those same people do not see it as a governmental priority. About one-in-five in Britain (22%), Germany (21%) and France (20%) wants their government to first cut the debt. Only 9% of Italians say debt reduction should be the priority, despite the fact that Italy's debt is 127% of GDP.

Despite the public's profound concern about inequality, in most countries it is a lesser priority for governmental action. Only in Germany does a plurality (42%) believe that the gap between the rich and the poor is the economic problem the government should address first.

For all the angst in financial circles about the possibility of asset bubbles and inflation as the result of loose monetary policy, European publics place a low priority on governmental initiatives to curb inflation. A median of only 9% think rising prices is the first issue their governments should address.

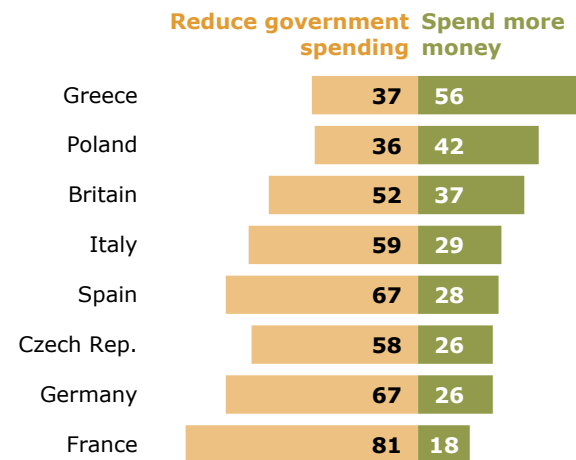
Reducing Debt versus Spending?

In the past year, an ever more visible and vocal public policy debate has emerged in Europe over the right course of action to pull the European Union out of its double-dip recession. Fiscal conservatives advocate even greater efforts to rein in spending to reduce government indebtedness. Others argue that budgetary rectitude will have to wait, that more spending is needed now to jump-start economies stuck in neutral.

While policy makers and pundits debate, European publics have already made up their minds. When faced with the stark choice of reducing government debt or pump priming, most Europeans clearly prefer belt-tightening as the means of climbing out of their economic hole.

People's intense worry about jobs and their strong desire to see government take action to increase employment does not translate into support for more government spending to stimulate the economy. A median of just 29% across Europe want to see increased public outlays as a means of solving their country's economic problems. Only in Greece (56%) does a majority advocate more spending. In France, which in 2012 elected a socialist government, just 18% back a Keynesian solution to their woes.

Only Greeks Say Spend More



"What is the best way for the government to solve our country's economic problems - to spend more money to stimulate the economy OR to reduce government spending to reduce the public debt?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q33.

About half or more of the population in six of the eight European countries surveyed says that the best way to solve their economic problems is for government to cut public spending to reduce the public debt.

Cutting government debt has particularly strong backing in France (81%), followed by Germany (67%) and Spain (67%), despite the fact that these three countries have had significantly different experiences with belt tightening. The French and Germans have yet to experience major austerity. In 2012, government expenditures still grew by 1.4% in France and Germany, compared with a decline of 3.7% in Spain.

Notably, it is older people, those age 50 and above, who prefer action on the debt in France. But it is younger people, those aged 18 to 29, in Poland and the Czech Republic who are deficit hawks. And it is people without a college education in Britain, France, Germany and Spain who are more concerned about public debt than their better educated peers.

2. Economic Crisis Now an EU Crisis

Europe's ongoing economic crisis has engendered a crisis of confidence in the European project. Europeans have declining faith in European economic integration as a means of strengthening their national economy. Many no longer look favorably on the European Union as an institution. And most Europeans do not favor ceding more decision-making power to the European Union in order to better deal with Europe's economic problems.

Public faith in the European project is now weakest in Greece, among the eight European Union countries surveyed. And it remains strongest in Germany. But since 2009 the decline in support for a united Europe has been greatest in France and Spain.

In 1957, six European nations signed the Treaty of Rome, establishing the European Economic Community. The widely shared rationale behind this European project was that removing barriers to trade and investment among these economies would spur economic growth. Over a half century, the appeal of this prospect became ever more compelling. These six founding partners grew to a European Union of 27, soon to be 28 with the addition of Croatia.

But the euro crisis has shaken Europeans' assumption that a deeper and broader European Union is in their self-interest. A median of only 28% think European economic integration has strengthened their economy. This includes just 11% of the Greeks and Italians and only 22% of the French, the latter two citizens of founding members of the European Community.

Fewer Support European Economic Integration

% European economic integration strengthened country's economy

	1991	Fall 2009	2010	2012	2013	09-13 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	
France	31	43	37	36	22	-21
Italy	43	31	--	22	11	-20
Spain	53	53	51	46	37	-16
Poland	--	53	68	48	41	-12
Britain	44	29	32	30	26	-3
Czech Rep.	--	31	--	31	29	-2
Germany	--	50	48	59	54	+4
Greece	--	--	--	18	11	--

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?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q31.

Such sentiments are not a one-year phenomenon. Since the fall of 2009, support for a more integrated European economy has dropped sharply: by 21 points in France, 20 points in Italy, 16 points in Spain. In Poland, where enthusiasm for integration peaked at 68% in 2010, that support has fallen by 27 points.

In most countries, people with a college education are more likely than those without a university degree to still believe in economic integration.

Confidence in EU Wanes

People’s confidence in the European Union as an institution is waning even faster. A median of only 45% now think favorably of the Brussels-based organization. That support is down 34 percentage points in Spain since 2007, before the euro crisis began. It has declined 21 points in France and 20 points in Italy. Even in Germany, where three-in-five people are still favorably inclined toward the EU, support of the institution is down 8 points.

Given the EU’s declining stature within Europe, it is not surprising that few Europeans want to give more decision-making authority to the European Union to deal with Europe’s economic problems. Only in Germany (51%) and Italy (49%) does such centralization enjoy even modest support. Fully 71% of the British oppose giving Brussels more power. The euro-skepticism of British conservatives plays a big role in such sentiment: 82% of people on the right of the political spectrum in Britain are against any such centralization of authority within Europe. In addition, 63% of the Greeks oppose moving more decision making to the EU, as do more than half (53%) of the French.

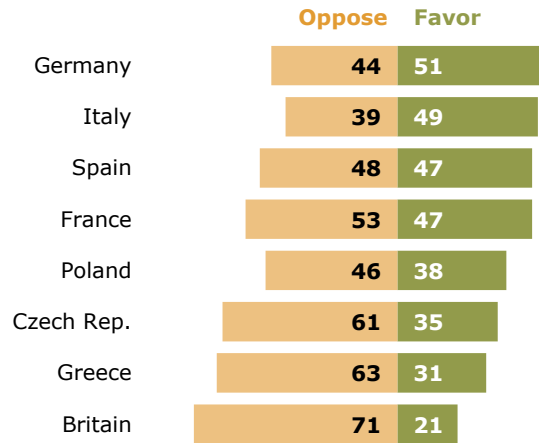
EU Favorability Waning

	% Favorable						07-13
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Spain	80	77	77	72	60	46	-34
France	62	62	64	63	60	41	-21
Italy	78	--	--	--	59	58	-20
Czech Rep.	54	--	--	--	34	38	-16
Poland	83	77	81	74	69	68	-15
Britain	52	50	49	51	45	43	-9
Germany	68	65	62	66	68	60	-8
Greece	--	--	--	--	37	33	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9f.

Little Interest in Giving Brussels More Power

To deal with Europe's economic problems, would you favor or oppose giving more decision-making power to the EU?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q12.

One means of assessing continued fealty to the ambition of a united Europe in the face of the euro crisis is public willingness to help other European Union members in distress. Repeated bailouts – of Ireland, Portugal, Greece and Cyprus – have sorely tested such European solidarity.

Support for assistance to other EU countries that have major financial problems has actually grown in Germany, where a majority (56%) opposed such bailouts in 2010 and now roughly half (52%) back them. But the crisis has had the opposite effect on French public opinion: 53% supported helping others in 2010, and now a strong French majority (60%) is against such efforts. The British have always looked askance at action to help others in financial distress.

Meanwhile, in Greece, which has been the beneficiary of a bailout, and Italy and Spain, which might one day benefit from extensive aid, overwhelming majorities think such assistance is good and proper.

North-South Divide on Bailouts

	Yes %	No %	DK %
Germany	52	45	3
France	40	60	0
Britain	37	57	6
Spain	90	8	2
Greece	88	9	4
Italy	84	9	7
Poland	67	22	10
Czech Rep.	65	28	6

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 Q93 and Q94.

Future Challenges

Complicating matters for the future of the European Union, young adults ages 18 to 29, the next generation of EU citizens, have also lost some of their faith in the European Project, with the declines on par with the souring of the mood among the EU's founding generation of those age 50 and older. In Spain, among the young,

Young Losing Confidence in European Project

Among 18- to 29-year-olds...

	% Favorable of EU			% Economic integration strengthened economy		
	2007 %	2013 %	Change	Fall 2009 %	2013 %	Change
Spain	88	46	-42	59	34	-25
France	75	47	-28	52	30	-22
Czech Rep.	66	50	-16	45	33	-12
Britain	68	57	-11	43	30	-13
Germany	77	66	-11	61	59	-2
Poland	86	75	-11	66	49	-17
Italy	--	65	--	29	15	-14
Greece	--	31	--	--	8	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9f & Q31.

favorability of the EU is down 42 points since 2007 and support for economic integration is down 25 points since 2009, possibly reflecting the heavy toll unemployment has taken among Spain's youth. In France, backing for the EU is down 28 points and belief in the benefits of integration has fallen 22 points. There have been double digit declines among the young in support for these two pillars of European identity in the Czech Republic, Italy, Britain and Poland.

EU Image Abroad Remains Strong

The European Union has long held itself out as an alternative economic and political model for the world: a successful experiment in economic integration, intergovernmental decision making and peaceful resolution of long-standing territorial disputes. These soft power attributes have been tested by the euro crisis and, for the most part, the EU's reputation remains strong.

A median of 54% of 29 countries not members of the European Union have a favorable view of the EU. (This compares with a median of 45% within the EU.) Fully 63% of Russians, 61% of Japanese, 54% of Brazilians, 50% of Americans and 37% of Chinese see the EU in a positive light. Among those 21 nations for which there is comparable data, a median of 53% had a positive impression of the EU in 2007 and 50% have a favorable view today.

Keep the Euro

Another test of the impact of the euro crisis is whether continued participation in various aspects of the European project – use of the euro as a currency, continued membership in the European Union – remains attractive to Europe's people. Here the story is mixed.

Support for the euro is strong. Solid majorities in Greece (69%), Spain (67%), Germany (66%), Italy (64%) and France (63%) want to keep using the currency and not return to their previous national scrip. These percentages are largely unchanged over the past two to three years, and backing for the euro has actually gone up in Italy and Spain since 2012.

Support for Euro Still Strong

	% Keep the euro		
	2012	2013	Change
	%	%	
Italy	52	64	+12
Spain	60	67	+7
Germany	66	66	0
Greece	71	69	-2
France	69	63	-6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83.

Clearly, the euro crisis is not yet a crisis of the euro. Nonetheless, among those who think European economic integration has not been good for their country, nearly half of those Germans (49%) want to revive the mark, and a substantial minority of those French (45%) and Spanish (43%) want to revive the franc and the peseta, respectively. And 41% of Germans ages 18 to 29 want to return to the mark, compared with only 26% of people ages 50 and older. Moreover, the proportion of young people who want to return to the mark has grown from 21% in 2010. In every country, those without a college education are far more likely than those with a university degree to want to return to their national currency.

Despite growing public dissatisfaction with the European Union, only the United Kingdom is openly considering leaving the institution. The British people are divided on the issue. Prime Minister David Cameron has promised to conduct a national referendum on continued British membership in the EU no later than the end of 2017. At this early date, 46% of the public want to remain in the EU and 46% want to depart. Support for continued membership is strongest among those on the left (68%), those ages 18 to 29 (59%) and those with a college education (55%).

British Split on Staying in EU

	Remain in EU %	Leave EU %	DK %
Total	46	46	8
Age			
18-29	59	35	6
30-49	46	45	8
50+	41	52	7
Education			
No college degree	37	56	8
College degree	55	38	8
Ideology			
Left	68	27	5
Moderate	40	51	9
Right	42	53	5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83BRI.

3. Mixed Views of Leaders and Each Other

The prolonged aftereffects of the Great Recession have undermined the stature of political leaders in almost all the European nations surveyed. Their handling of the fallout from the economic downturn has weakened public trust in their competence. And the euro crisis has exposed intra-European divisions over German leadership and attitudes toward Germans in general, while reinforcing general stereotypes among Europeans about each other.

In 2012, Angela Merkel was the most popular politician in Europe, except in Greece.

In 2013, the German Chancellor's handling of the economic downturn now gets mixed marks. Majorities in five of the eight nations surveyed – Merkel's home country (74%), along with France (73%), Poland (72%), the Czech Republic (61%) and Britain (56%) – think she has done a good job dealing with the economic

crisis. Yet her support has declined over the past year in five nations: by 24 points in Spain, 19 points in Italy, 10 points in Britain, and six points in both the Czech Republic and Germany. Notably, Merkel is more popular in east Germany (81%), the area of her birth, than in the west (73%).

In the wake of the German government's hardline stance in dealing with the financial troubles plaguing southern European countries, antipathy toward Merkel is particularly strong across the region. An overwhelming 88% of the Greeks say she is doing a bad job, including 64% who say a *very* bad job. A majority of the Spanish (57%) also judge Merkel harshly, as do 50% of the Italians.

British Prime Minister David Cameron inspires far less confidence than Merkel in his economic management. A majority of the Poles (58%) say he is doing a good job, as do half (50%) the French, who express greater approval for the job he is doing than do the British people. But beyond that, Cameron's support is weak: Just 25% of the Germans and 17% of the

Merkel Gets Mixed Marks for Handling EU Economic Crisis

	% Good job			
	Merkel	Hollande	Cameron	Own leader*
	%	%	%	%
Britain	56	30	37	37
France	73	33	50	33
Germany	74	53	25	74
Spain	39	57	39	27
Italy	36	45	39	25
Greece	10	30	17	22
Poland	72	43	58	26
Czech Rep.	61	32	40	20

* Leaders asked about include: Britain: PM Cameron; France: President Hollande; Germany: Chancellor Merkel; Spain: PM Rajoy; Italy: PM Monti; Greece: PM Samaras; Poland: PM Tusk; Czech Republic: PM Necas.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q32a-d.

Greeks give him a good grade. And in some countries, Cameron's marks have declined since 2012: by 14 points in his own country and by 9 points in France.

French President Francois Hollande fares even worse. Just 33% of his own people and 30% of the British and the Greeks say he is doing a good job. More than half the Spanish (57%) and the Germans (53%) think he is handling the economic crisis well. Yet German opinion of Hollande's economic management is down 22 points from their assessment of the work of his predecessor, Nicolas Sarkozy.

In general, European political leaders in 2013 are judged more harshly by their own people than the leaders who were in power in 2012. Former Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti, who was just leaving office the month the survey was conducted, experienced the greatest loss of trust. His poor showing in the March 2013 Italian election can, in part, be explained by the fact that just 25% of the public thought he was doing a good job handling the European economic crisis, a 23-point decline in support in just a year. France's Hollande (33%), who had been in office only 10 months at the time of the survey, was also running 23 points behind the approval given Sarkozy in 2012, despite the fact that the French people chose Hollande over Sarkozy for the country's presidency in May 2012. Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy, who remained in office, saw his support go from 45% in 2012 to 27%, an 18-point decline. And incumbent Cameron suffered a 14-point drop in British backing, from 51% to 37%. In Greece, Prime Minister Antonis Samaras had the support of only 22% of his population, down from the 32% backing given Lucas Papademos in 2012.

Stereotyping in Europe						
Who's Trustworthy, Arrogant and Compassionate						
<i>EU nation most likely to be named...</i>						
<i>Views in:</i>	Most Trustworthy	Least Trustworthy	Most Arrogant	Least Arrogant	Most Compassionate	Least Compassionate
Britain	Germany	France	France	Britain	Britain	Germany
France	Germany	Greece	France	France	France	Britain
Germany	Germany	Greece/Italy	France	Germany	Germany	Britain
Italy	Germany	Italy	Germany	Spain	Italy	Germany
Spain	Germany	Italy	Germany	Spain	Spain	Germany
Greece	Greece	Germany	Germany	Greece	Greece	Germany
Poland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Poland	Poland	Germany
Czech Rep.	Germany	Greece	Germany	Slovakia	Czech Rep.	Germany

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44a-Q46b.

When asked about attributes of their fellow Europeans, many national stereotypes are reinforced. People are most likely to see Germans as trustworthy, including 43% of the French who see the Germans in this light and 25% of the Spanish.

The Italians (along with the Greeks) are seen as the least trustworthy by the Germans (18%). Additionally, Italians are named as the least trustworthy in Spain (17%) and in Italy (23%) itself. The French are characterized as the most arrogant by the British (30%) and the Germans (20%), as well as by the French (26%) themselves.

Self-congratulation is common across Europe, while self-criticism is in short supply. The Greeks and the Germans each see themselves as the most trustworthy, the most compassionate and the least arrogant. In fact, people of every nationality consider themselves to be the most compassionate people in Europe. In addition, the British, the Spanish, and the Poles see themselves as the least arrogant. The French characterize themselves as both the most arrogant and the least arrogant.

Notably, the Italians vote themselves as the least trustworthy people in Europe, but the most compassionate, which is exactly the opposite of the way they view the Germans.

4. France in Free Fall

The euro crisis first undermined France's economy, and now there is strong evidence that it has severely eroded French public attitudes toward the economy, the European project and the country's domestic leadership. Moreover, France has always bridged Europe's north and south. French language and culture has Latin roots, but France has historically been considered in the same economic and political league as Germany and Britain. And in their public attitudes, the French were neither Northerners nor Southerners, but a hybrid of the two. Now, measured by a number of indicators, the French look less like Germans and a lot more like the Spanish, the Italians and the Greeks.

In 2007, France's GDP grew by 2.3%, according to the IMF. Between then and 2012, its economy effectively stagnated. Official unemployment reached 10.2% last year. And public debt as a portion of the economy rose from 64% in 2007 to 90% in 2012.

So, in recent years the French have not had much reason to feel good about their economy. In the current poll such sentiment reaches a new low, with just 9% saying the economy is performing well. And that judgment is down 21 points since 2007. Only 11% of the French think their economy will improve over the next 12 months, making the French among the most pessimistic of Europeans. And just 9% think their children will be better off financially than their parents, by far the gloomiest forecast for the next generation.

The economic downturn over the past six years has also sharply increased the portion of the French population suffering basic deprivation. And reported incidences of not having enough money to pay for food and health care over the past year have increased more in France since 2007 than in any other of the EU countries surveyed.

The French have long had their doubts about whether European economic integration has been good for the French economy. In 1991, the year before creation of the single European market, a plurality of 44% feared that integration would weaken France. Today, these doubts have morphed into strong convictions. Nearly three-quarters (77%) of the French think closer business ties with the rest of Europe have undermined their overall economy.

Despite such doubts, the French have generally supported the European Union. In 2004, 69% had a positive opinion about the Brussels-based institution. But by 2013, just 41% have a favorable view. Moreover, more than half (53%) of the French oppose giving more decision-making power to Brussels. And only 40% would consider financial assistance to other EU

nations facing economic distress, down from 53% in 2010. Nevertheless, 63% of the French want to keep the euro and not go back to the franc.

The French mood has soured sharply in absolute terms but it has also worsened relative to the sentiment of the Germans, their European partner.

In 2007, 30% of the French and 63% of the Germans thought their national

economies were doing well. That was certainly not a similar sentiment. Yet, since then, public attitudes on each side of the Rhine have gone in opposite directions. That 33-point difference six years ago is now a 66-point difference, as just 9% of the French and 75% of Germans see their economy as good.

Moreover, the French and the Germans differ so greatly over the challenges facing their economies that they look as if they live on different continents, not within a single European market. Fully 80% of the French say unemployment is a *very* big problem; less than a third (28%) of the Germans agree. About two-thirds (68%) of the French think inflation is a major issue, while just 31% of Germans are similarly worried about rising prices. And 71% of the French are *very* troubled about public debt; only 37% of the Germans share such intensity of concern.

In 2009, 43% of the French were of the view that European economic integration had strengthened the French economy and 50% of Germans thought integration had benefited Germany, a 7-point difference. In 2013, just 22% of the French are positively disposed toward integration, while 54% of Germans laud its rewards, a 32-point difference.

The French and Germans have also parted ways in their views of the European Union as an institution. In 2007, before the euro crisis, 62% of the French and 68% of the Germans had a favorable opinion of the Brussels-based body. In 2013, just 41% of the French still hold such positive views, while 60% of the Germans do. A 6-point gap in attitudes has grown to a 19-point gap.

French Opinion Gap with Germans Widens

	2007			2013		
	Germany	France	Diff	Germany	France	Diff
Good economic conditions	63	30	-33	75	9	-66
Economic integration strengthened economy	50*	43*	-7	54	22	-32
EU favorability	68	62	-6	60	41	-19

*Data from Fall 2009

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q9f & Q31.

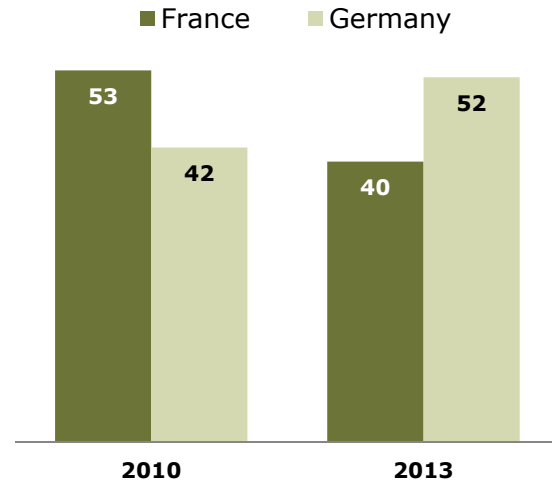
The French and the Germans also disagree on whether to help out other European Union nations in distress. And their positions have flip-flopped. In 2010, roughly half (53%) the French backed bailouts, while only 42% of Germans agreed. Today, about half (52%) of the Germans support such financial assistance, while just 40% of the French do so.

However, the French and Germans do roughly see eye-to-eye on whether the European Union should be given more power to deal with the euro crisis. About half of Germans (51%) and French (47%) are willing to grant more authority to Brussels. And both would like to keep the euro.

The darkening mood in France makes French public opinion look less like that in Germany and more like attitudes in southern Europe: Spain, Italy and Greece.

France and Germany Switch Positions on Bailouts

% Support providing financial assistance to other EU countries



"Do you think the (survey country) government should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries that have major financial problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q93.

French Attitudes Worsen, Look More Like Italians, Spanish and Greeks

	% Bad economic conditions			% Unfavorable of EU			% Economic integration weakened economy			% Own leader* bad job handling crisis		
	2007	2013	Change	2007	2013	Change	Fall 2009	2013	Change	2012	2013	Change
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
France	70	91	+21	38	58	+20	55	77	+22	43	67	+24
Spain	34	96	+62	15	52	+37	32	60	+28	50	72	+22
Italy	70	96	+26	13	36	+23	41	75	+34	44	68	+24
Greece	--	99	--	--	65	--	--	78	--	62	75	+13

* Leaders asked about include: Spain: PM Rajoy; Italy: PM Monti. In France in 2013, asked about President Hollande and in 2012, asked about President Sarkozy. In Greece in 2013, asked about PM Samaras and in 2012, asked about PM Papademos.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q9f, Q31 & Q32c,d.

More than nine-in-ten Spanish, Italians and Greeks think their economy is doing poorly, as do roughly nine-in-ten French. About two-thirds or more in all four countries think their

governmental leader has done a bad job handling the economic crisis. Nearly three-quarters of the French, Greeks and Italians believe that economic integration has been bad for their country. More than half of the French, Spanish and Greeks look unfavorably on the EU. And by all of these indicators, French attitudes have worsened dramatically since 2007, much as has sentiment in Spain and Italy, for which there are comparable data.

Survey Methods

About the 2013 Spring 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: **Argentina**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 26, 2013
 Sample size: 819
 Margin of Error: ± 4.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 8.8% of the population)

Country: **Australia**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ± 4.4 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all Australian households)

Country: **Bolivia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 12 – April 18, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 10% of the population)

Country: **Brazil**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil’s five regions and size of municipality
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Portuguese
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 21, 2013
Sample size: 960
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,012
Margin of Error: ±3.3 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)

Country: **Canada**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English, French
 Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 701
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories; sample represents roughly 98% of all Canadian households)

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ± 5.2 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or 3% of the population)

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones and urbanity. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China.
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Ganda, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Beijing dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 6, 2013
 Sample size: 3,226
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or roughly 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.
 Note: The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

Country: **Czech Republic**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Czech
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 14, 2013
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 3 – March 23, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone-only households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 16, 2013
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country:	Germany
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	German
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size:	1,025
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)
Country:	Ghana
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Akan (Twe), English, Dagbani, Ewe
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 3, 2013
Sample size:	799
Margin of Error:	±4.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Greece
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 27, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)
Country:	Indonesia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates:	March 9 – March 27, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 12, 2013
Sample size: 922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)
Margin of Error: ±4.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
Sample size: 1,105
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: March 5 – April 2, 2013
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Jordan's 12 governorates and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 23, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: March 13 – March 30, 2013
Sample size: 798
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon’s seven regions and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 22, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **Malaysia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 822
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country:	Mexico
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 17, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Nigeria
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
Fieldwork dates:	March 6 – April 4, 2013
Sample size:	1,031
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Borno, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or about 5% of the population)
Country:	Pakistan
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
Fieldwork dates:	March 11 – March 31, 2013
Sample size:	1,201
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons as well as areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, or roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 7, 2013
Sample size: 810
Margin of Error: ±4.4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

Country: **Philippines**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates: March 10 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 804
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 2 – March 24, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 21, 2013
Sample size: 996
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **Senegal**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 30, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **South Africa**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans
Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 12, 2013
Sample size: 815
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **South Korea**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Korean
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 809
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish/Castilian
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 15, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.1 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country: **Tunisia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Tunisian Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Turkish
 Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 24, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 7.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates: March 15 – March 29, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)

Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results
May 13, 2013 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.
- 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.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Bolivia prior to 2013
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Poland in March 2003
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	26	68	5	100
	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, 2013	19	80	0	100
	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, 2013	57	41	2	100
	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
	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2013	3	96	1	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2013	5	94	1	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	97	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	98	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	27	70	3	100
	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
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	16	80	4	100
	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 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
Britain	Spring, 2013	2	13	44	39	2	100
	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, 2013	0	9	53	38	0	100
	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, 2013	10	65	22	3	1	100
	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
Italy	Spring, 2013	0	3	38	58	0	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2013	1	3	17	79	1	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	0	1	27	72	0	100
	Spring, 2012	0	2	20	78	0	100

		Q4 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
Poland	Spring, 2013	2	25	51	19	2	100
	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, 2013	2	18	52	28	1	100
	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

		Q5 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
Britain	Spring, 2013	2	20	40	23	14	1	100
	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, 2013	1	10	28	33	28	0	100
	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, 2013	3	24	49	19	4	0	100
	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
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	18	31	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	1	21	29	24	23	2	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	43	20	4	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	21	29	29	18	1	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	1	13	20	29	35	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	10	28	53	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	1	13	51	22	8	4	100
	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, 2013	1	14	47	26	9	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	12	27	33	27	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	50	19	3	1	100

		Q6 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
Britain	Spring, 2013	7	58	25	8	1	100
	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, 2013	3	55	31	11	0	100
	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, 2013	10	67	18	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	9	65	22	4	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	63	20	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	60	23	8	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	45	39	12	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	40	42	13	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	5	46	28	18	2	100
	Spring, 2012	7	50	26	17	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	62	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	65	23	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	0	15	49	36	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	16	50	33	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	4	40	45	7	4	100
	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, 2013	4	54	31	10	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	46	37	12	1	100

		Q7 And over the next 12 months do you expect your personal economic situation 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
Britain	Spring, 2013	5	19	49	19	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2013	2	12	43	30	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	6	20	62	11	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	14	53	21	9	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	1	11	58	22	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	1	12	32	27	27	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	3	17	58	14	3	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	4	19	54	16	6	1	100

		Q8 When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	28	58	4	10	100

		Q9f 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
United States	Spring, 2013	10	40	19	7	24	100
	Spring, 2012	9	41	16	5	29	100
	Spring, 2011	15	40	16	6	23	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	14	6	23	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	15	8	22	100
	Spring, 2007	9	38	15	7	30	100
	Spring, 2004	7	32	17	9	35	100
	Summer, 2002	13	40	10	4	33	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	10	47	19	6	18	100
	Spring, 2009	15	56	9	3	17	100
	Spring, 2007	19	54	7	2	18	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	7	36	26	22	9	100
	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, 2013	5	36	38	20	0	100
	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, 2013	7	53	29	6	4	100
	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
Italy	Spring, 2013	10	48	26	10	6	100
	Spring, 2012	10	49	25	10	6	100
	Spring, 2007	18	60	10	3	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	14	32	35	17	2	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	4	29	37	28	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	32	33	29	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	8	60	24	4	5	100
	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, 2013	4	34	42	16	3	100
	Spring, 2012	4	30	38	25	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	46	33	11	2	100

		Q9f 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
Russia	Spring, 2013	12	51	16	6	15	100
	Spring, 2012	12	47	15	4	22	100
	Spring, 2011	15	49	14	5	17	100
	Spring, 2010	19	50	12	3	16	100
	Spring, 2009	16	53	13	4	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	47	15	3	20	100
	Spring, 2004	11	51	13	5	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	4	22	23	37	15	100
	Spring, 2012	5	16	14	46	19	100
	Spring, 2011	5	18	19	45	14	100
	Spring, 2010	4	24	12	45	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	18	9	50	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	22	14	44	15	100
	Spring, 2004	22	36	15	20	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	8	32	30	26	4	100
	Spring, 2012	10	29	32	28	1	100
	Spring, 2011	9	26	29	33	3	100
	Spring, 2010	10	32	30	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	14	32	26	24	5	100
	Spring, 2007	19	33	30	14	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	6	21	35	34	3	100
	Spring, 2012	5	20	35	37	4	100
	Spring, 2011	5	18	32	39	5	100
	Spring, 2010	11	18	30	37	5	100
	Spring, 2009	10	16	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	18	40	30	4	100
	Spring, 2004	3	14	44	31	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	16	37	19	27	1	100
	Spring, 2012	15	39	19	24	3	100
	Spring, 2011	17	38	21	22	2	100
	Spring, 2010	18	43	19	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	46	18	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	38	18	15	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	5	28	29	28	9	100
	Spring, 2011	5	31	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	31	24	33	6	100
	Spring, 2007	7	25	28	32	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	20	35	14	11	19	100
	Spring, 2012	19	39	18	9	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	5	36	40	17	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	34	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	26	14	5	100
	Spring, 2007	9	40	27	17	6	100

		Q9f 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
Australia	Spring, 2013	6	48	25	6	15	100
China	Spring, 2013	5	32	31	15	17	100
	Spring, 2012	6	27	35	15	16	100
	Spring, 2011	5	27	32	15	20	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	29	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	34	10	16	100
	Spring, 2007	4	36	33	7	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	16	40	16	4	24	100
	Spring, 2011	7	38	24	11	20	100
	Spring, 2010	7	51	22	6	15	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	17	6	27	100
	Spring, 2007	7	48	19	3	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	3	58	23	4	12	100
	Spring, 2012	9	56	23	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	10	61	16	1	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	63	13	3	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	58	19	2	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	55	22	5	12	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	10	45	13	5	28	100
	Spring, 2007	5	48	15	6	27	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	5	10	8	14	64	100
	Spring, 2012	2	11	12	25	51	100
	Late Spring, 2011	1	8	10	35	47	100
	Spring, 2011	1	5	10	36	48	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	11	34	46	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	10	36	46	100
	Spring, 2007	3	11	18	22	46	100
	Spring, 2004	3	16	11	22	48	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	10	52	22	6	10	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	7	66	14	0	13	100
	Spring, 2010	11	64	12	2	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	70	13	1	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	67	13	2	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	5	31	20	8	36	100
	Spring, 2010	11	39	14	8	28	100
	Spring, 2009	8	35	15	5	38	100
	Spring, 2007	5	32	14	11	37	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	32	13	6	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	5	49	28	6	12	100
	Spring, 2012	5	39	27	13	16	100
	Spring, 2011	5	42	23	9	21	100
	Spring, 2010	3	52	23	4	17	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	12	45	17	5	21	100
	Spring, 2007	16	47	12	2	22	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	8	31	18	10	32	100
	Spring, 2012	9	28	14	15	35	100
	Spring, 2011	4	29	24	15	27	100
	Spring, 2010	13	29	14	6	38	100
	Spring, 2009	10	31	16	8	35	100
	Spring, 2007	10	40	18	9	23	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	31	39	10	2	18	100
	Spring, 2007	33	41	9	4	13	100

		Q9f 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
Kenya	Spring, 2013	36	34	11	4	15	100
	Spring, 2011	26	41	11	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	49	31	9	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	26	12	6	21	100
	Spring, 2007	37	45	9	3	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	20	34	13	8	26	100
	Spring, 2010	29	38	14	5	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	46	25	5	3	23	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	15	28	20	20	17	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	26	21	7	4	43	100
	Spring, 2007	27	26	7	6	35	100

		Q11f I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that f. international financial instability is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	59	32	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	66	26	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	56	39	4	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	75	19	2	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	70	22	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	95	2	2	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	63	27	5	5	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	59	31	4	6	100

		Q12 To deal with Europe's economic problems, would you favor or oppose giving more decision-making power to the European Union?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	21	71	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	47	53	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	49	39	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	47	48	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	31	63	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	38	46	16	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	35	61	4	100

		Q21a Do you think a. Rising prices is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	50	34	13	2	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	68	27	4	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	31	42	23	3	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	69	23	6	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	94	6	1	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	0	1	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	1	1	100

		Q21b Do you think b. A lack of employment opportunities is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	66	23	8	3	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	80	17	1	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	28	39	28	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	97	2	0	0	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	94	5	1	0	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	99	1	0	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	75	19	5	0	1	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	73	22	3	2	0	100

		Q21c Do you think c. The gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	50	30	13	6	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	65	25	6	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	51	38	10	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	75	20	4	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	75	19	4	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	0	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	2	1	100

		Q21d Do you think d. Public debt is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	56	29	10	3	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	71	22	4	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	37	45	17	2	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	77	17	4	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	92	6	1	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	53	35	9	1	3	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	70	25	3	1	1	100

		Q22 Which one of these issues is the most important for the government to address first – rising prices, a lack of employment opportunities, the gap between the rich and the poor or public debt?								
		Rising prices	Lack of employment opportunities	Gap between the rich and the poor	Public debt	All equally important (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	Other (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	11	46	16	22	3	1	0	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	8	51	21	20	1	0	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	6	23	42	21	8	0	0	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	10	64	6	9	10	0	0	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	72	11	12	2	0	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	13	52	8	17	10	0	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	16	61	10	4	9	0	0	0	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	5	64	6	17	5	0	1	1	100

		Q24 Do you think the gap between the rich and the poor in (survey country) has increased, decreased, or stayed the same in the last five years?				
		Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	72	3	21	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	81	3	16	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	88	1	11	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	88	3	8	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	90	3	7	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	88	3	8	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	71	12	12	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	82	2	15	2	100

		Q31 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, 2013	26	66	2	6	100
	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, 2013	22	77	0	0	100
	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, 2013	54	43	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	59	39	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	48	48	1	2	100
	Fall, 2009	50	43	2	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	11	75	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	22	61	13	4	100
	Fall, 2009	31	41	21	6	100
	Spring, 1991	43	32	15	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	37	60	0	3	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	11	78	10	1	100
	Spring, 2012	18	70	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	41	38	15	6	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	15	8	100
	Spring, 2010	68	16	9	6	100
	Fall, 2009	53	28	15	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	29	59	3	9	100
	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?"

		Q32a 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, 2013	5	32	33	26	3	100
	Spring, 2012	6	45	27	19	3	100
France	Spring, 2013	4	46	31	17	2	100
	Spring, 2012	2	57	31	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	2	23	46	10	19	100
	Spring, 2012	0	28	43	11	18	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	4	35	19	5	36	100
	Spring, 2012	3	39	21	6	31	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	1	38	28	7	25	100
	Spring, 2012	2	46	25	7	19	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	1	16	33	29	21	100
	Spring, 2012	3	13	29	31	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	7	51	17	1	24	100
	Spring, 2012	9	48	19	2	21	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	3	37	21	2	36	100
	Spring, 2012	5	49	17	3	25	100

		Q32b 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, 2013	11	45	20	9	16	100
	Spring, 2012	11	55	17	5	12	100
France	Spring, 2013	18	55	19	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	23	53	18	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	21	53	20	5	1	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	16	3	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	7	29	31	19	14	100
	Spring, 2012	12	43	24	9	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	6	33	35	22	4	100
	Spring, 2012	15	48	24	8	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	8	24	64	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	11	27	57	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	20	52	15	1	12	100
	Spring, 2012	16	50	19	2	14	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	12	49	14	3	22	100
	Spring, 2012	14	53	16	3	14	100

		Q32c And how good a job is c. French President Francois Hollande doing in dealing with the European economic crisis? Is c. French President Francois Hollande 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, 2013	2	28	32	10	28	100
France	Spring, 2013	2	31	38	29	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	3	50	28	3	16	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	5	40	23	9	24	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	5	52	25	4	14	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	28	31	27	12	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	5	38	25	4	28	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	2	30	23	3	41	100

		Q32d 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
Italy	Spring, 2013	4	21	30	38	7	100
	Spring, 2012	11	37	27	17	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	4	23	28	44	1	100
	Spring, 2012	9	36	28	22	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	20	31	44	4	100
	Spring, 2012	4	28	32	30	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	3	23	38	30	6	100
	Spring, 2012	5	20	37	32	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	1	19	40	33	6	100
	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 Poland, asked about Prime Minister Donald Tusk. In Czech Republic, asked about Prime Minister Petr Necas. In Greece in 2013, asked about Prime Minister Antonis Samaras. In Greece in 2012, asked about Prime Minister Lucas Papademos.

		Q33 What is the best way for the government to solve our country's economic problems – to spend more money to stimulate the economy or to reduce government spending to reduce the public debt?				
		Spend more money to stimulate the economy	Reduce government spending to reduce the public debt	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	37	52	4	6	100
France	Spring, 2013	18	81	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	26	67	4	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	29	59	8	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	28	67	3	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	56	37	6	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	42	36	8	13	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	26	58	8	7	100

		Spring, 2013							
		Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Q44a In what European Union country, if any, are people the most trustworthy?	Austria	0	0	4	6	1	3	3	5
	Belgium	0	4	0	2	1	4	3	1
	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
	Denmark	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	1
	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Finland	0	2	2	4	6	3	3	2
	France	3	20	9	6	8	10	4	4
	Germany	22	43	35	21	25	11	13	22
	Great Britain/United Kingdom	12	5	1	9	3	6	6	6
	Greece	1	1	1	0	0	12	0	0
	Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Ireland	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	1
	Italy	0	1	1	4	1	3	3	1
	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Luxembourg	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	5	1	3	3	5	3	3	1
	Poland	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Portugal	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	2	2	1	1	7	5	1	1
Sweden	5	7	9	8	7	10	6	7	
DK/Refused	43	9	27	27	31	22	30	37	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Spring, 2013							
		Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Q44b In what European Union country, if any, are people the least trustworthy?	Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Bulgaria	1	1	2	1	0	10	3	3
	Cyprus	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	8
	Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	France	13	8	3	2	3	2	3	2
	Germany	3	5	2	4	8	25	13	6
	Great Britain/United Kingdom	3	12	4	1	3	7	2	1
	Greece	8	21	18	13	16	16	10	15
	Hungary	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Italy	10	20	18	23	17	9	2	4
	Latvia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
	Poland	2	1	4	1	0	1	5	6
	Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
	Romania	5	7	7	15	4	2	7	8
	Slovakia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Slovenia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Spain	2	8	2	3	16	1	1	2
	Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK/Refused	48	13	35	27	27	18	39	40	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Spring, 2013							
		Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Q45a In what European Union country, if any, are people the most arrogant?	Austria	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
	Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
	Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	France	30	26	20	12	24	6	6	9
	Germany	21	14	15	32	26	50	17	29
	Great Britain/United Kingdom	10	22	14	7	15	17	8	3
	Greece	1	2	3	1	0	5	5	2
	Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Italy	3	14	11	8	5	3	4	3
	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Malta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Poland	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
	Portugal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Romania	1	1	0	8	0	0	2	1
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	1	5	2	1	5	1	2	0
	Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
DK/Refused	31	11	33	24	22	10	40	38	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Spring, 2013							
		Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Q45b In what European Union country, if any, are people the least arrogant?	Austria	1	0	3	3	1	2	2	4
	Belgium	3	11	1	0	2	2	1	1
	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
	Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	9
	Denmark	3	1	6	3	1	2	1	1
	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Finland	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
	France	2	16	4	3	6	8	3	5
	Germany	3	15	10	2	3	4	5	4
	Great Britain/United Kingdom	12	5	2	3	1	3	3	4
	Greece	4	3	2	4	3	25	2	1
	Hungary	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Ireland	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
	Italy	2	4	6	14	5	8	4	5
	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Luxembourg	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
	Malta	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Netherlands	7	2	8	3	3	3	3	2
	Poland	2	1	3	3	1	1	7	3
	Portugal	3	7	2	2	12	2	1	0
	Romania	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Spain	8	15	7	15	24	6	5	3
	Sweden	4	6	5	5	3	2	4	3
DK/Refused	37	9	33	32	31	19	42	39	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Spring, 2013							
		Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Q46a In what European Union country, if any, are people the most compassionate?	Austria	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1
	Belgium	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	12
	Denmark	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	1
	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Finland	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
	France	6	32	5	2	4	3	2	4
	Germany	3	13	22	1	3	0	1	4
	Great Britain/United Kingdom	27	4	1	2	2	1	1	2
	Greece	2	3	3	5	2	57	2	1
	Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Ireland	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
	Italy	6	5	7	34	4	6	3	4
	Latvia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Netherlands	3	2	3	1	2	0	1	1
	Poland	0	1	2	2	0	1	19	5
	Portugal	1	3	0	1	3	1	1	0
	Romania	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	4	13	4	5	37	7	2	2
	Sweden	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	3
DK/Refused	38	11	43	38	37	12	49	50	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Spring, 2013							
		Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	Poland	Czech Republic
Q46b In what European Union country, if any, are people the least compassionate?	Austria	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	2
	Belgium	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Bulgaria	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
	Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Finland	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	France	13	11	7	3	8	2	3	3
	Germany	16	21	9	32	30	57	15	19
	Great Britain/United Kingdom	6	23	13	6	10	11	5	3
	Greece	3	5	6	1	1	2	2	1
	Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	3	8	6	2	3	2	1	2
	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Luxembourg	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Malta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
	Poland	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	2
	Portugal	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Romania	2	2	1	5	1	0	1	1
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Slovenia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Spain	2	7	1	1	3	1	1	1
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
DK/Refused	52	12	46	40	41	11	56	56	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Q56 Do you think the (survey country) economic system generally favors the wealthy or is it fair to most (people of survey country)			
		Favors the wealthy	Fair to most	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	65	30	5	100
France	Spring, 2013	70	30	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	72	26	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	86	8	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	89	9	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	95	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	79	14	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100

		Q83 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, 2013	63	37	1	100
	Spring, 2012	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	66	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	66	32	2	100
	Spring, 2012	66	32	2	100
	Spring, 2010	66	32	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	64	27	9	100
	Spring, 2012	52	40	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	67	29	3	100
	Spring, 2012	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2010	69	30	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	69	25	6	100
	Spring, 2012	71	23	6	100

		Q83BRI If a vote were held today on Britain's membership in the European Union, would you vote for Britain to remain in the European Union or for Britain to leave the European Union?			
		Remain in the European Union	Leave the European Union	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	46	46	8	100

		Q93 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, 2013	37	57	6	100
	Spring, 2012	34	62	4	100
	Spring, 2010	33	61	6	100
France	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100
	Spring, 2012	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2010	53	47	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	52	45	3	100
	Spring, 2012	49	48	4	100
	Spring, 2010	42	56	2	100

		Q94 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
Italy	Spring, 2013	84	9	7	100
	Spring, 2012	79	13	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	90	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	90	8	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	88	9	4	100
	Spring, 2012	91	7	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	67	22	10	100
	Spring, 2012	63	26	11	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	65	28	6	100
	Spring, 2012	55	38	8	100

		Q182a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money a. to buy food your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	15	85	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2009	10	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	93	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	89	0	100
France	Spring, 2013	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	87	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	86	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	94	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	92	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	8	92	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2009	10	90	0	100
	Spring, 2007	10	89	0	100
	Summer, 2002	5	95	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	10	87	3	100
	Spring, 2007	13	87	0	100
	Summer, 2002	11	89	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	86	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	92	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	24	76	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	16	83	1	100
	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2009	23	76	1	100
	Spring, 2007	31	65	4	100
	Summer, 2002	35	63	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2007	13	87	0	100
	Summer, 2002	9	91	0	100

		Q182b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2011	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	93	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	88	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2011	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	94	0	100
	Summer, 2002	5	94	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	83	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	84	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	92	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	15	82	3	100
	Spring, 2007	14	86	0	100
	Summer, 2002	12	88	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2011	9	91	0	100
	Spring, 2009	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	94	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	36	63	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2011	24	75	1	100
	Spring, 2009	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	61	4	100
	Summer, 2002	42	57	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	17	83	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	93	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	94	0	100

		Q182c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money c. to buy clothing your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2013	19	80	0	100
	Spring, 2011	17	82	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	88	0	100
	Spring, 2007	10	89	1	100
	Summer, 2002	20	80	0	100
France	Spring, 2013	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2011	15	85	0	100
	Spring, 2009	18	82	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	88	0	100
	Summer, 2002	12	88	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	10	89	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	84	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	81	1	100
	Summer, 2002	10	90	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	23	73	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	80	0	100
	Summer, 2002	16	83	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	21	79	0	100
	Spring, 2011	18	82	0	100
	Spring, 2009	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	90	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	45	54	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2011	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2009	23	75	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	61	4	100
	Summer, 2002	42	56	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	18	82	0	100