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# A Fragile Rebound for EU Image on Eve of European Parliament Elections

*EU Favorability Rises, but Majorities Say Their Voice Is Not Heard in Brussels*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

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## About the Report

This Pew Research Center report examines public opinion in the European Union. It is based on face-to-face and telephone surveys in seven EU countries: France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom. Interviews were conducted March 17 to April 9, 2014, among 7,022 adults, 18 years of age or older.

Chapter 1 explores public opinion on a variety of economic issues, including views of the national economy, children's financial future, and economic problems affecting the region. Chapter 2 examines how people view the European Union, including thoughts on economic integration, giving more power to the EU, and whether citizens believe their voices are heard. Chapter 3 analyzes attitudes towards immigration. Chapter 4 looks specifically at views of Jews, Muslims and Roma.

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# A Fragile Rebound for EU Image on Eve of European Parliament Elections

*EU Favorability Rises, but Majorities Say Their Voice Is Not Heard in Brussels*

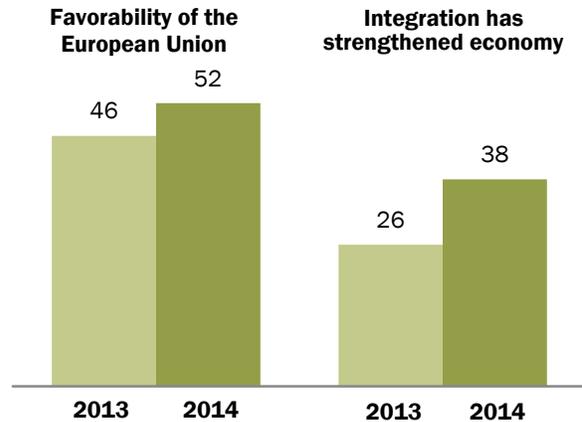
Support for the European Union may be rebounding just in time for the European Parliament elections, according to a new survey of seven EU nations by the Pew Research Center. After a dramatic decline in the wake of the euro crisis, EU favorability is now on the rise in France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. And faith in one of the EU's founding principles – that European economic integration is good for their own country – is up in the UK, Poland and Germany.

But, as the electorate heads to the polls beginning May 22, publics across Europe overwhelmingly think that their voice is not heard in Brussels, home to the EU. Majorities in most countries complain that the EU does not understand their needs and is intrusive and inefficient. And they express little enthusiasm for giving the EU greater power on economic issues.

Moreover, in most of the countries surveyed, ratings for the EU have yet to return to pre-crisis levels. Italians are increasingly critical of the institution and are divided over whether to keep using the euro as their currency. And Greeks, who have suffered most from the economic downturn, remain deeply skeptical of many aspects of the European project.

## Uptick in Support for EU

*Median % in seven nations\**



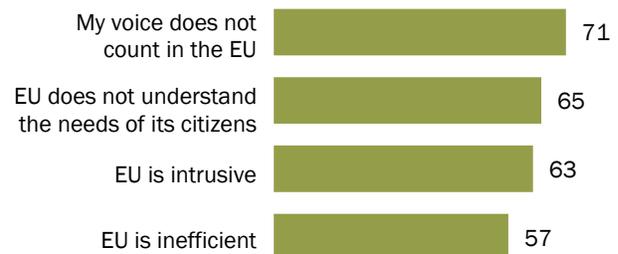
\*Nations surveyed: France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f & Q36.

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## ... Yet Frustration with Brussels

*Median %*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q61a, Q61c, Q61e & Q62a.

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Meanwhile, conflicting politics complicate the upcoming European Parliament elections. In the United Kingdom, Italy, Poland and Germany, people on the right of the political spectrum are generally more judgmental of the EU. In Greece and Spain, the institution's strongest critics are on the left. And concern about immigration adds to the public's disgruntlement. Majorities in Italy, Greece, France and the UK, express a desire to curb immigration, in part because many believe that immigrants fail to assimilate, and that they take citizens' jobs and government social benefits.

These are some of the findings from a new Pew Research Center survey of 7,022 people in seven European Union member countries – France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom – conducted from March 17 to April 9, 2014.

### Sentiment toward the European Project May Be Rebounding

	<i>% favorable of EU</i>				<i>% economic integration strengthened economy</i>			
	2012	2013	2014	13-14 Change	2012	2013	2014	13-14 Change
	%	%	%		%	%	%	
France	60	41	54	+13	36	22	26	+4
UK	45	43	52	+9	30	26	41	+15
Germany	68	60	66	+6	59	54	63	+9
Poland	69	68	72	+4	48	41	53	+12
Spain	60	46	50	+4	46	37	38	+1
Greece	37	33	34	+1	18	11	17	+6
Italy	59	58	46	-12	22	11	9	-2
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f & Q36.

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The euro crisis that began in 2008 dealt a savage blow to the image of the European Union. Between 2007 and 2013, EU favorability fell by 34 percentage points in Spain, 21 points in France and 20 points in Italy.

But views of the EU and the European project may have begun to recover in the past year. Median EU favorability across the seven countries is up from 46% in 2013 to 52% in 2014, led by a 13-point improvement in French opinion. Median belief that European economic integration strengthens a person's national economy also increased, from 26% to 38%, driven by a 15-point increase in the UK and a 12-point rise in Poland.

Support for the euro, Europe's common currency, remains strong; large majorities in Germany (72%), Greece (69%), Spain (68%) and France (64%) want to keep it as their currency. Only Italians flirt with leaving the euro area – 44% now want to return to using the lira.

The principal institutions of the European Union do not fare nearly as well with the public, however. A median of just 36% express a positive view of the European Parliament. A median of only 34% say the same about the European Commission. And a mere 30% have a favorable view of the European Central Bank. Poles hold the EU and all its institutions in the highest regard. Greeks are the most critical.

And Europeans despair about their personal interaction with the EU. Majorities in all seven countries surveyed think their voice does not count in the EU. Italians (81%) and Greeks (80%) are particularly disheartened.

A median of 65% say the EU does not understand their needs, including 85% in Greece and 77% in Italy.

Moreover, a median of 63% see the EU as intrusive, a trait that Greeks (86%) find particularly galling. But that is a sentiment shared by more than half the public in the other six countries surveyed. And a median of 57% hold the view that the EU is inefficient, a sentiment held by majorities in four of the seven countries.

## Low Support for European Institutions

*% favorable*

	European Union	European Parliament	European Commission	European Central Bank
	%	%	%	%
Poland	72	57	56	52
Germany	66	49	45	44
France	54	45	45	44
UK	52	36	34	30
Spain	50	32	30	24
Italy	46	35	34	29
Greece	34	26	22	17
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f, k-m.

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## Publics Both Idealistic about EU and Very Frustrated

*% who say the EU ...*

	Does not understand the needs of its citizens	Is intrusive	Is inefficient	Promotes peace	Is a world power	Promotes prosperity
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greece	85	86	67	70	59	30
Italy	77	63	57	64	41	31
France	69	54	50	70	59	42
Spain	65	68	63	65	57	53
UK	64	60	64	67	43	53
Germany	53	64	43	84	39	47
Poland	49	58	30	76	51	66
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q61a-f.

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Despite these reservations, however, many Europeans still maintain an idealistic vision of the European Union, holding on to views reminiscent of the ambitious goals propounded by the creators of the European Common Market more than a half century ago. A median of seven-in-ten think the EU promotes peace, with Germans (84%) and Poles (76%) the most likely to hold that view. About half see the EU as a world power (51%), with the publics in France (59%), Greece (59%) and Spain (57%) most supportive of this opinion.

But less than half the public in four of the seven countries – including less than a third in Greece (30%) and Italy (31%) – buy the argument that the EU promotes prosperity. Such sentiment underscores the continued debilitating effect that Europe’s abysmal economic performance over the past few years has had on attitudes toward the European project. In most of the countries surveyed, views about the economy and the direction of the country remain negative and largely unchanged since 2013.

A median of just 22% are satisfied with the way things are going in their country. The least pleased are Greeks (5%), Spanish (8%), and Italians (9%). Only in Germany (59%) does more than half the public say their nation is

headed in the right direction. For the most part, sentiment about economic conditions tracks views on country direction. The proportion of the population that says the economy is faring well is in single digits in Greece (2%), Italy (3%) and Spain (8%).

Between 2007, before the crisis, and 2013, positive assessments of the economy fell 61 percentage points in Spain, 54 points in the UK, 22 points in Italy and 21 points in France. But such gloom may have bottomed out in many nations in the past year. Again it is Germans who are the most upbeat, with 85% saying their economy is performing fine, a dramatic improvement from the 28% registered in 2009. And the proportion of British who give their economy a thumbs up has nearly tripled in the past year.

### Opinions about Economy More Positive in Germany and UK, Not So Elsewhere

*% saying current economic situation is very/somewhat good*

	2007	2013	2014	07-13 Change	13-14 Change
	%	%	%		
Germany	63	75	85	+12	+10
Poland	36	27	29	-9	+2
France	30	9	12	-21	+3
Italy	25	3	3	-22	0
UK	69	15	43	-54	+28
Spain	65	4	8	-61	+4
Greece	–	1	2	–	+1

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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There has also been a marked decline in hopelessness: a new public sense that the worst is now over. The proportion of those surveyed who say their economy will worsen over the next 12 months has declined in the past year by 26 points in Spain, 20 points in the UK, 13 points in France, 12 points in Italy, 11 points in Greece and seven points in Poland.

People still complain about specific economic problems, however. A median of 77% say a lack of job opportunities is a very big challenge. And six-in-ten or more see public debt (65%), rising prices (64%) and the gap between the rich and the poor (60%) as very big problems. But all those concerns are stable or down from last year.

Most notably, as inflation has slowed in Europe, concern about rising prices has fallen by 13 points in Poland and eight points in Germany. And it is the once-inflation-phobic Germans who now have the least concern, with only 23% saying rising prices are a *very* big problem.

Attitudes toward immigrants and minority groups also shape the public mood in the run-up to the parliamentary election. A median of 55% want fewer immigrants admitted to their country. This includes particularly strong anti-immigrant sentiment in Greece (86%) and Italy (80%). A median of 52% say immigrants are a burden because they take jobs and social benefits, 48% complain they want to be distinct from the local society, and 36% say they are to blame for crime. People on the right of the political spectrum are generally more critical of immigration.

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## A Decline in Economic Pessimism

*% saying economy will worsen over the next 12 months*

	2012	2013	2014	13-14 Change
	%	%	%	
Spain	47	47	21	-26
UK	32	37	17	-20
France	40	61	48	-13
Italy	47	48	36	-12
Greece	81	64	53	-11
Poland	33	30	23	-7
Germany	27	23	20	-3

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q10.

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## Unemployment Remains Top Worry

*Median % very big problem*

	2013	2014
	%	%
Lack of job opportunities	80	77
Public debt	71	65
Rising prices	68	64
Rich-poor gap	65	60

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q23a-d.

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Views of minorities vary widely, both between countries and about specific minority populations. Roma are viewed unfavorably by a median of 50% of those surveyed, with Italians (85%) holding particularly negative sentiments. A median of 46% hold anti-Muslim views. Again it is Italians (63%) who see Muslims in the most negative light. And Jews are seen negatively by a median of 18%, with Greeks (47%) harboring the strongest anti-Jewish sentiment. Negative sentiments about all three groups are consistently more common among people on the ideological right.

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### Anti-Roma, Anti-Muslim Sentiments Common in Several Nations

*% unfavorable*

	<b>Roma*</b>	<b>Muslims</b>	<b>Jews</b>
	%	%	%
Italy	85	63	24
France	66	27	10
Greece	53	53	47
UK	50	26	7
Poland	49	50	26
Germany	42	33	5
Spain	41	46	18
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>

\*In United Kingdom, asked as "Gypsies or Roma."

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q37a-c.

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## Turnaround in the UK

There has been a dramatic turnaround in the British mood in just the past year. Thanks in part to a rebounding economy, 43% of the public say the nation's economy is now doing well, up 28 points since 2013. And 45% expect continued improvement, up 23 points from the optimism expressed last year. Just 17% expect the economy to worsen and an improved economic outlook may have bolstered support for the European project: 52% of the British public now has a positive view of the European Union. And belief that European economic integration has been good for the UK is up by 15 points.

And with this turnaround, British support for remaining in the European Union has picked up. By 50% to 41%, the British now want to remain in the EU. In 2013 the public was divided, with 46% wanting to stay and an equal share wanting to leave.

### British Mood Brightens

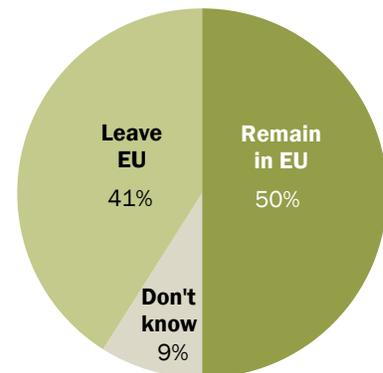
	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
Current economy is good	15	43	+28
Economy will improve in next 12 months	22	45	+23
Economic integration of Europe has strengthened economy	26	41	+15
Satisfied with country direction	26	40	+14
Favorable view of EU	43	52	+9

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q5, Q9, Q10, Q15f & Q36.

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### Half of the British Now Want to Remain in the EU

*% who would vote to \_\_\_ if EU membership referendum were held*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q83.

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## Poland's Love Affair with the EU

Among all the European publics surveyed, Poles are on balance the most committed to all aspects of the European Union. Roughly seven-in-ten Poles (72%) have a favorable view of the Brussels-based institution, compared with a median of 51% in the other six member states surveyed. Roughly half of Poles (52%) hold the view that European economic integration strengthened their economy, compared with a median of only 32% elsewhere. Half or more of Poles give a thumbs up to the European Parliament (57%), the European Commission (56%) and the European Central Bank (52%). In each case, such backing is more than 20 points stronger than median favorability across other EU societies.

### Poles: Strongest Supporters of EU

	EU median* %	Poland %	Diff
EU integration has strengthened economy	32	53	+21
<i>Favorable view of ...</i>			
European Commission	34	56	+22
European Central Bank	30	52	+22
European Union	51	72	+21
European Parliament	36	57	+21

\*Median does not include Poland.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f, Q15k-m & Q36.

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## Italians' Sour Mood

Italy's continuing economic woes and political dysfunction have contributed to growing public disgruntlement across the board.

Almost all Italians (96%) say their economy is performing poorly, and about three-quarters (74%) say economic integration has weakened Italy's economy. Half of the Italian public has a negative view of the EU, second only to Greece in disfavor toward the Brussels-based institution, and only 46% of Italians have a favorable opinion of the EU, the first time that measure has dipped below the break-even point since the euro crisis began.

### Italians Disgruntled

	EU median* %	Italy %	Diff
Country weakened by EU integration	53	74	+21
Economy is bad	78	96	+18
EU unfavorable	44	50	+6
European Commission unfavorable	50	56	+6
Return to the lira as national currency	--	44	--

\*Median does not include Italy.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9, Q15f, Q15m, Q36 & Q82.

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And 56% voice disapproval of the European Commission. Moreover, 44% want to abandon the euro and return to using the lira; that's a 19-point drop in support of the common European currency in just one year.

## Germany: A Nation Apart

Stark attitudinal differences continue to differentiate Germans from other Europeans. Germans are 75 percentage points more likely than the median of the other six European nations to say their economy is doing well and 31 points more likely to think their country has been strengthened by economic integration with the rest of Europe.

Roughly two-thirds of Germans (66%) have a favorable impression of the EU, compared with just half the publics in the six other EU nations surveyed. They are more inclined to complain that Brussels has already provided other EU countries with too much financial assistance. And Germans share with other Europeans the view that their voice is not heard in the EU. This may be one reason that opposition to giving more decision-making power to the EU has grown in Germany from 44% in 2013 to 50% in 2014.

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### Germans Live on a Different Continent?

	EU median*	Germany	Diff
	%	%	
Economy is good	10	85	+75
Country strengthened by EU integration	32	63	+31
EU favorable	51	66	+15
Economy will improve in next 12 months	22	26	+4

\*Median does not include Germany.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9, Q10, Q15f & Q36.

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## Chapter 1. Despair about Economy Leavened by Hope

Europe is showing signs of recovering from the double-dip recession it experienced in the wake of the economic crisis in 2008. After growing by a mere 0.2% in 2013, the economy of the 28-country European Union is expected to expand by 1.6% in 2014, according to the [International Monetary Fund](#). The smaller euro area, those 18 nations that use the single European currency, is doing less well. The economy of the euro area continued to shrink by -0.5% in 2013 and may grow by only 1.2% in 2014. And national economic prospects vary widely. The United Kingdom's economy is expected to expand by 2.9% in 2014, France by only 1%, Spain by 0.9% and Italy by 0.6%.

Given these economic conditions in the seventh year of the euro crisis, few Europeans are satisfied about the trajectory of their society. Just 5% of the public in Greece, 8% in Spain and 9% in Italy and only 22% in France and 27% in Poland say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their country. Such sentiment remains largely unchanged in those nations compared with 2013. And in a number of societies – France, Italy and Poland – this lack of satisfaction predates the euro crisis.

### Only the Germans Satisfied with Country Direction

*% who are satisfied with direction of their country*

	2002	2007	2008	2009	Fall 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	07-13 Change	13-14 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Germany	31	33	34	43	48	39	43	53	57	59	+24	+2
Poland	9	18	42	20	36	47	30	33	27	27	+9	0
France	32	22	29	27	32	26	25	29	19	22	-3	+3
UK	32	30	30	21	29	31	32	30	26	40	-4	+14
Italy	24	16	--	--	25	--	--	11	3	9	-13	+6
Spain	--	51	50	21	21	22	15	10	5	8	-46	+3
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	5	--	+3

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q5.

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By comparison, Germans (59%) remain relatively upbeat about national conditions and are now 26 points more positive about Germany's direction than they were in 2007.

Elsewhere, declining satisfaction seems to have halted. The greatest mood swing in Europe over the past year has occurred in the UK, where satisfaction with the nation's direction has risen from

26% to 40%. While a majority (55%) are still dissatisfied with national conditions, negative sentiment is down 13 percentage points since 2013.

A closer look at the demography of the public's disgruntlement reveals some notable cleavages within European society. In recent months, the news media have focused a great deal of attention on anger among those on the right of the political spectrum, especially in France and Greece. The French right (83%) is significantly more dissatisfied with the way things are going in the country than the French public on the left (70%). In Greece, it is the left (97%) that is somewhat more upset than the right (87%).

In addition, people 50 years of age and older in France (83%), Poland (76%) and the UK (60%) are much more dissatisfied than those under 30 in France (71%), Poland (65%) and the UK (37%). Similarly, those without a college degree in the UK, Poland, Germany and France are significantly more dissatisfied with the state of their nation than are people in their societies with a college degree.

## Economic Sentiment Bottoms Out

Views about national trajectory largely correspond with public sentiment about the economy. Except in Germany, European publics overwhelmingly agree that economic conditions are bad. Just 2% of Greeks, 3% of Italians, 8% of Spanish and 12% of French see their economy in a positive light. For southern Europeans, the euro crisis is clearly not over. More than nine-in-ten people in Spain, Italy and Greece have held extremely sour views about the economy for the past three years.

## Economic Mood Stabilizes, Picks Up in UK and Germany

*% saying current economic situation is very/somewhat good*

	2002	2007	2008	2009	Fall 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	07-13 Change	13-14 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Germany	27	63	53	28	28	44	67	73	75	85	+12	+10
Poland	7	36	52	29	38	53	26	29	27	29	-9	+2
France	45	30	19	14	16	13	17	19	9	12	-21	+3
Italy	36	25	--	--	22	--	--	6	3	3	-22	0
UK	65	69	30	11	16	20	15	15	15	43	-54	+28
Spain	--	65	35	13	12	13	10	6	4	8	-61	+4
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	+1

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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Nevertheless, the first signs of a turnaround in extreme displeasure with the economy may be evident in the United Kingdom and Spain. The proportion of people saying their economy is in *very bad shape* has shrunk by 21 percentage points in the United Kingdom (from 39% to 18%) and 16 points in Spain (from 79% to 63%).

Meanwhile, despite sluggish 0.5% growth in 2013 and modest 1.7% anticipated expansion in 2014, Germans are increasingly upbeat about their economy: 85% say economic conditions are good, up from 75% who held such views last year and just 28% who were bullish about the German economy as recently as 2009.

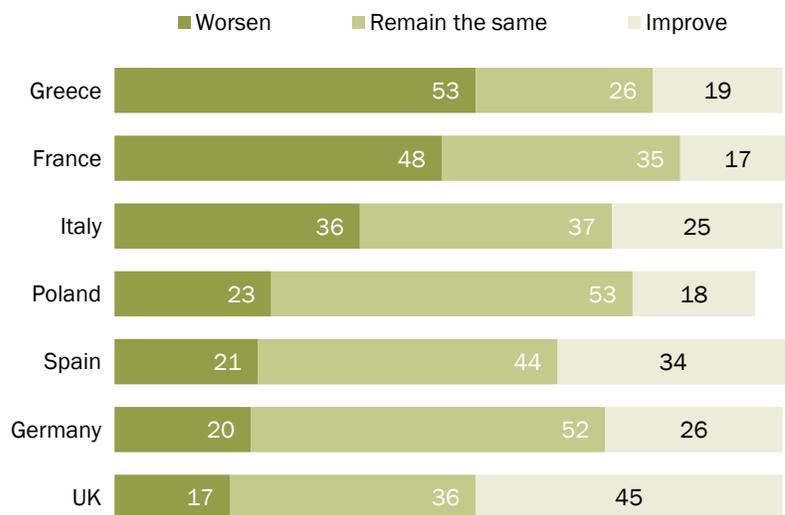
Again, the greatest change in economic mood is found in the United Kingdom. While 55% of the British public still say economic conditions are bad, 43% now say conditions are good, up 28 percentage points in just the past year. This change in perception was in part driven by the attitude of people 50 years of age and older. In 2013, just 11% of older British thought the economy was doing well. In 2014, 44% had a positive take on economic conditions.

There is little optimism about the immediate future of the economy. Just 17% of the French, 18% of Poles and 19% of Greeks see things getting better in the next 12 months. Only a quarter of Germans (26%) and Italians (25%) agree.

Yet some in Spain and the UK voice the belief that their long national economic nightmare may be coming to an end. Fully 45% of the public in the UK and 34% in Spain expect economic conditions to improve over the next year.

Such optimism is up 23 points from 2013 in Britain and 11 points in Spain. Again, it is older British (50%) who are more upbeat than those ages 18 to 29 (36%).

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



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q10.

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## Future Looks Less Grim

In another potentially positive sign, in a number of countries the proportion of the public that expects their economy to worsen has sharply declined.

In 2013, 61% of the French expected their economy to slow further. In 2014, only 48% are bearish. Similarly, in Greece pessimism about the future of the economy has fallen from 64% to 53%.

For many Europeans, however, expectations are that the coming year will be much like the previous one. About half of those surveyed in Poland (53%) and Germany (52%), and 44% in Spain, say economic conditions are likely to remain the same.

Looking ahead, many Europeans are deeply pessimistic about prospects for the next generation. More than eight-in-ten French (86%), seven-in-ten British (72%) and roughly two-thirds of Italians (67%) and Greeks (65%) say that they expect that when today's children grow up they will be worse off financially than their parents. In most nations, such pessimism remains unchanged from 2013, suggesting that the recent uptick in economic performance has not substantially altered Europeans' glum views about the long-term future.

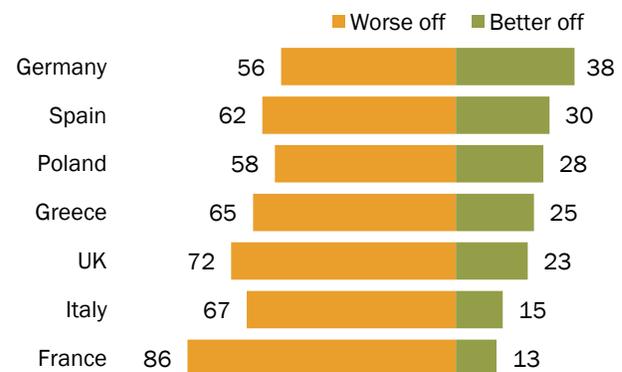
What limited optimism there is about the future is largely the preserve of young people and then only in a few societies. People ages 18 to 29 in Spain (42%) and the UK (40%) are more likely than older Spanish (23%) and British (19%) to say that today's children will be better off.

One reason for Europeans' ongoing sense of economic foreboding is their persistent concern about a number of nagging economic problems. The public remains intensely worried about joblessness, public debt, inflation and inequality. But, in line with the ever-so-slight moderation in economic gloom in some nations, the intensity of public concern about these challenges seems to be ebbing.

With February 2014 unemployment in the euro area at 10.6%, including 27.5% in Greece (in December 2013) and 25.6% in Spain, according to [Eurostat](#), the lack of job opportunities remains

### Pessimism about Future for Children

*% saying children will be \_\_\_ financially than parents*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q11.

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a major public worry. More than nine-in-ten Greeks (98%), Italians (94%) and Spanish (93%) see it as a *very big* problem, as do more than seven-in-ten French (77%), nearly as many Poles (70%) and half of the British (54%). Only Germans (24%) lack intense concern about unemployment.

Annual EU inflation was a mere 0.6% in March 2014, down from 1.9% a year earlier, according to [Eurostat](#). Thus, it is little wonder that intense concern – the median of those who say rising prices are a *very big* problem – is down four percentage points from 2013. In particular, inflation worry has dropped thirteen points in Poland, eight points in Germany, four points in France and six points in Italy.

Public debt in EU countries remains high: equal to 171.8% of GDP in Greece, 132.9% in Italy and 93.4% in Spain, according to [Eurostat](#). And about nine-in-ten Greeks (89%), roughly eight-in-ten Italians (79%) and more than seven-in-ten Spanish (75%) are *very* worried. Notably, however, despite rising debt levels in a number of countries, concern has plateaued.

Finally, there is continuing concern about the gap between the rich and the poor. A median of 60% hold the view that inequality is a *very big* problem. But the intensity of such concern has ebbed, down 12 points in Germany and 10 points in Poland.

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### Southern Europeans Most Worried about Jobs

*% very big problem*

	Lack of job opportunities %	Public debt %	Rising prices %	Rich-poor gap %
Greece	98	89	89	84
Italy	94	79	78	73
Spain	93	75	68	74
France	77	65	64	60
Poland	70	49	53	44
UK	54	54	46	47
Germany	24	34	23	39

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q23a-d.

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Given Germans' exuberance about the current state of their economy, it is not surprising that Germans are notably less worried than any of the other Europeans surveyed about the whole gamut of current economic problems. Contrary to the narrative propounded by many German officials – that their people have been permanently scarred by the hyperinflation of the 1920s, thus ruling out any support by Berlin for an easier monetary policy by the European Central Bank – just 23% of Germans say rising prices are a *very big* problem. Far more (39%) are worried about the gap between the rich and the poor.

## Chapter 2. Crisis of Confidence in the EU Ending?

The European project – the creation of a single market, the European institutions that are the pillars of that effort and the public’s faith that their collective future is best secured through ever-closer cooperation among nations – has been one of the principal casualties of the euro crisis. Support for European economic integration and the European Union has suffered greatly since the economic crisis began.

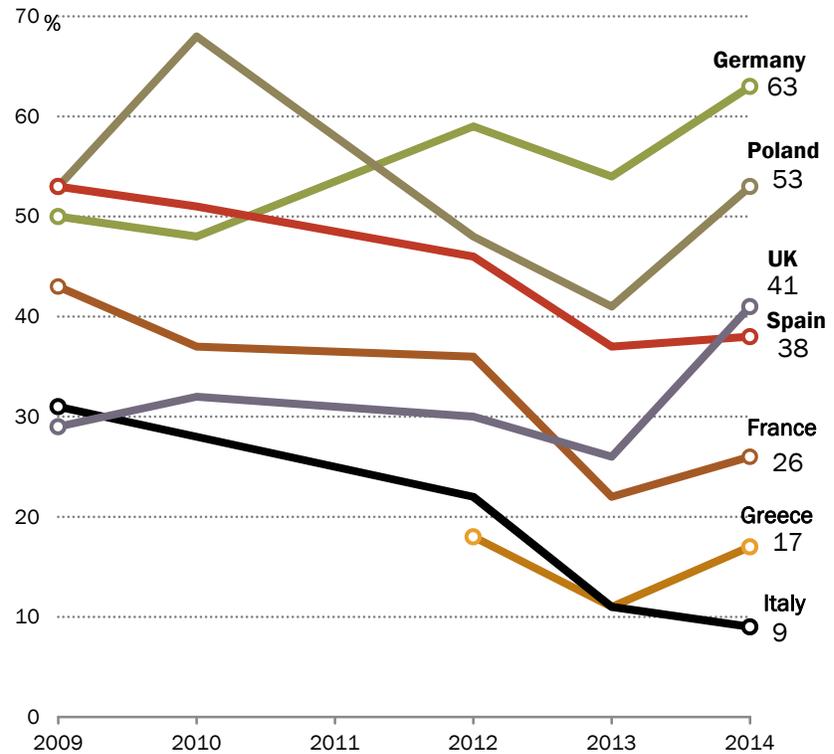
But, in 2014, declining public trust in the European project and EU institutions has bottomed out and now seems to be rebounding in a number of countries, although support generally has yet to return to pre-crisis levels.

The founding rationale for the Treaty of Rome, which created the then six-nation European Common Market in 1957, was that economic integration would be beneficial to all participating nations.

In the wake of the euro crisis, the European public began to doubt that assumption. Between 2009 and 2013, belief that integration strengthened the economy had fallen by 21 points in France, 20 points in Italy and 16 points in Spain. In 2013, a median of only 26% said economic integration was positive for their national economy.

### Belief in Economic Integration Bouncing Back

*% saying the economic integration of Europe has strengthened their country's economy*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q36.

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In 2014, however, belief that integration strengthens European economies has begun to return. The proportion of the public that sees value in removing trade and investment barriers within Europe has increased by 15 percentage points since last year in the UK, nine points in Germany (where 63% say integration has strengthened the economy) and 12 points in Poland (where 53% now see integration as a positive). And the median in the seven nations surveyed is now up 12 points, to 38%.

Majorities in Italy (74%), Greece (73%), France (73%) and Spain (56%) still believe that economic integration has weakened their economies. So the damage done to the founding assumption of the European project has yet to be repaired. But the erosion of that cornerstone principle seems to have stopped.

## EU Favorability on the Rise

A similar rebound has occurred in public sentiment toward the European Union. Majorities in Poland (72%) and Germany (66%) and half the public in France (54%), the UK (52%) and Spain (50%) now have a favorable view of the EU. In all of these nations, that assessment is roughly equal to or better than what it was in 2013. And in France the positive assessment of the EU is up 13 percentage points. Nevertheless, in many countries EU support is still below what it was before the euro crisis, especially in Italy and Spain. In Germany, this rise in EU support is highest among those who think current economic conditions are good. In France and the United Kingdom, improved EU favorability is greatest among those who think the economy will improve over the next year.

Notably, support for both the EU and for European economic integration among the next generation of EU citizens has rebounded in most countries. In 2013, favorability of the EU was down everywhere, including by 42 points in Spain and 28 points in France compared with 2007 among people ages 18 to 29. In 2014 the image of the EU has begun to recover among the young. In the past year, it is up 17 points

### People under 30 Regaining Confidence in European Project

	% 18-29 year olds favorable of the EU				% 18-29 year olds saying economic integration strengthened economy			
	2007	2013	2014	13-14 Change	Fall 2009	2013	2014	13-14 Change
UK	68	57	74	+17	43	30	44	+14
France	75	47	63	+16	52	30	27	-3
Spain	88	46	58	+12	59	34	37	+3
Greece	--	31	39	+8	--	8	15	+7
Germany	77	66	73	+7	61	59	67	+8
Poland	86	75	75	0	66	49	56	+7
Italy	78	65	55	-10	29	15	14	-1

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f & Q36.

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in the UK and 16 points in France. Similarly, young people's appreciation for the benefits of economic integration, which in most countries had fallen off dramatically between 2009 and 2013, seems to be recovering. However, in most countries, their judgment of both aspects of the European project has not regained previous levels.

There is also generally greater backing for the European Union than for its constituent institutions. A median of only 34% back the European Commission, the EU's day-to-day executive branch. Poland is the only country where the Commission enjoys the support of more than half the public; 56% voice a positive opinion. The weakest support for the Commission is in Greece (22%).

And a median of a mere 30% have a favorable view of the European Central Bank, which sets euro area monetary policy. Views of the ECB are largely unchanged from last year, except in Italy, where favorability is down ten percentage points. Again, the strongest support is found in Poland (52%). Poles are the only public with a positive view of the ECB.

A median of just 36% percent favors the European Parliament. In 2009, voter turnout for the European Parliament elections totaled just 43%. Who turns up to vote this year may depend on whether the left-leaning or right-leaning voters are more animated. In the run-up to voting, those on the left of the political spectrum are more supportive of the European Parliament in three of the seven countries surveyed. For instance, the British left is 17 points more favorable than the right toward the European Parliament. However, the right is more favorable than the left toward the Parliament in Spain (by 19 points) and in Greece (by 17 points).

Notably, there are particularly high "don't know" responses about the ECB in Poland (27%) and the UK (28%), which is also not in the euro area. "Don't know" responses are also high with regard to the European Commission in Poland (22%), the UK (21%) and Germany (17%). And 19% of Poles offer no opinion on the European Parliament.

### European Parliament Image: Left-Right Differences

*% favorable*

	Total %	Left %	Moderate %	Right %	Left-Right Diff
UK	36	45	36	28	+17
Germany	49	59	50	46	+13
Italy	35	39	38	27	+12
France	45	49	50	40	+9
Poland	57	63	60	54	+9
Greece	26	22	23	39	-17
Spain	32	22	35	41	-19

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15I.

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## Euro Support Strong

The euro has weathered the crisis fairly well. Despite ups and downs because of economic turbulence within the euro area, the euro's current value is virtually unchanged from what it was five years ago. And the commitment of most Europeans to their single currency remains strong. Sentiment for keeping the euro and not returning to their previous national currency has actually strengthened over the past year in Germany (72%, up from 66%) and remains virtually unchanged in Greece (69%), Spain (68%) and France (64%). Only in Italy has there been a serious erosion in the euro's appeal, with the desire to keep the single currency falling from 64% to 45%.

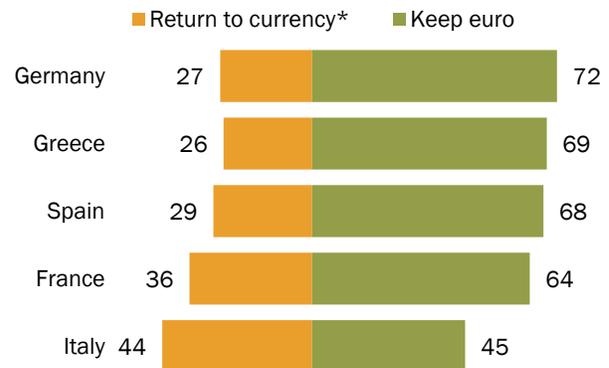
Italians are now divided on whether to stay in the euro area or to exit it and return to using the lira. This is the first time euro support has fallen below 50% in any of the five euro area countries surveyed since 2010.

British flirtation with leaving the European Union also seems to have ebbed. Facing a possible national referendum in 2017 on EU membership, the British, by 50% to 41%, express a desire to remain in the EU. In 2013, the public was evenly divided on the issue: 46% wanted to leave, and 46% wanted to stay.

There are notable demographic differences on EU membership. Men (46% stay, 47% go) are currently divided on membership, while women (55% remain, 36% leave) support it. By more than two-to-one (63% to 29%), people ages 18 to 29 want the UK to continue as an EU

## Support for Euro Remains Strong, Except in Italy

*% who think country should ...*



\*Asked about mark in Germany, franc in France, drachma in Greece, peseta in Spain, lira in Italy.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q82.

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## In UK: Young, Well-Educated and the Left Want to Stay in EU

*% who would vote to ...*

	Remain in EU %	Leave the EU %	Don't know %
TOTAL	50	41	9
Male	46	47	7
Female	55	36	10
18-29	63	29	8
30-49	51	38	11
50+	44	49	7
No college degree	38	52	10
College degree	66	28	6
Left	62	31	7
Moderate	50	42	8
Right	46	49	6

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q83.

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member as opposed to leaving, as do people with a college education (66%). People on the left (62%) of the political spectrum are much more likely than those on the right (46%) to back continued EU membership.

Despite signs that the decline in public support for elements of the European project has bottomed out, and evidence in some countries that backing is actually rebounding, there is no indication of any widespread public desire for a stronger, more activist European Union.

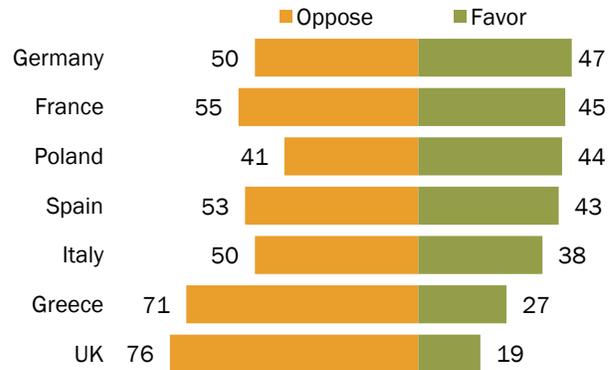
Less than half the population in each of the seven countries surveyed favors giving more decision-making power to Brussels to deal with Europe's economic problems. Support for a stronger EU is actually down 11 points in Italy (from 49% in 2013 to 38%). And outright opposition is particularly strong in the United Kingdom and (76%) and Greece (71%). Only Poles voice an increased desire for transferring more authority to Brussels: up from 38% in 2013 to 44%.

Moreover, only in Italy and Greece – two of the countries where the euro crisis has hit hardest – do the publics express a desire for the EU to provide more financial assistance to EU countries experiencing major financial problems.

Roughly three-quarters of Greeks (74%) and half of Italians (53%) say the EU has not provided enough aid. Overwhelming majorities in Germany, France, the UK and Spain and more than half the public in Poland say EU assistance has already been too great or just about right.

## No to Giving EU More Power

% \_\_\_ giving more decision-making power to the EU to deal with Europe's economic problems



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q18.

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## Many Think EU's Aid Is Enough

% who think the EU has provided \_\_\_ financial assistance to EU countries experiencing major financial problems

	About the			
	Too much	right amount	Not enough	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Germany	43	42	11	4
France	39	44	17	0
UK	31	48	15	6
Poland	18	35	32	15
Spain	14	46	35	5
Italy	13	19	53	15
Greece	3	19	74	4

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q83b.

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## Idealism Remains High

More broadly, while Europeans profess continued faith in some of the ideals that led them to embark on the European project, they are highly critical of many attributes of the European Union.

After two world wars in half a century, a foundational goal of the European project was to ensure that European nations would never again make war on each other. And Europeans believe the EU has accomplished that aim. A median of 70% say the European Union promotes peace. Such sentiment is particularly strong in Germany (84%).

Another aim of the European Union's forbearers was to restore Europe's stature on the world stage. Today, a median of roughly half of all Europeans (51%) surveyed consider the EU a world power. The French (59%) are among the most likely to hold that view, Germans (39%) the least likely.

But a median of only 47% think that the EU promotes prosperity, arguably the most tangible objective of European unification. This underwhelming endorsement of such a core EU competence echoes the meager 38% median that say European economic integration strengthens their economy. Greeks (30%) and Italians (31%) are the least likely to credit the EU with fulfilling this mission. Poles (66%) are the most likely to praise the EU's economic performance.

Public sentiment is equally as damning when it comes to EU institutional attributes that touch citizens in their everyday lives.

## Idealism about EU Remains

*% saying the EU ...*

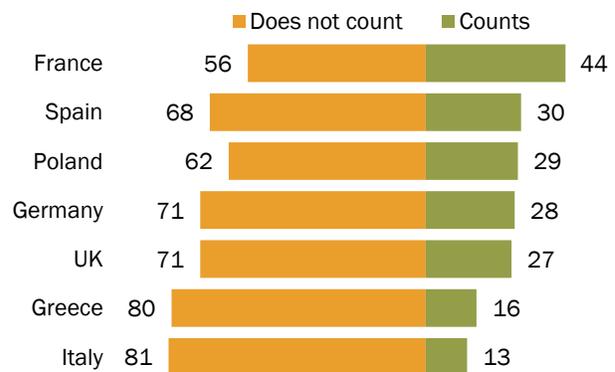
	Promotes peace %	Is a world power %	Promotes prosperity %
Germany	84	39	47
Poland	76	51	66
France	70	59	42
Greece	70	59	30
UK	67	43	53
Spain	65	57	53
Italy	64	41	31

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q61b, Q61d & Q61f.

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## But Few Think It Listens

*% saying their voice \_\_\_ in the European Union*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q62a.

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A median of roughly two-in-three Europeans (65%) surveyed think that the European Union does not understand their needs. Greeks (85%) and Italians (77%) are the most frustrated of those surveyed. Notably, it is people on the left of the political spectrum in Greece and Spain who are the most critical of the EU in this regard, while in France, the UK and Poland it is people on the right.

A median of similar proportions (63%) voice the view that the EU is intrusive in their daily lives. Again it is Greeks (86%), who have experienced Brussels-imposed austerity and economic reforms that have contributed to high unemployment, who most resent EU meddling.

In France, Germany, Poland and the UK, this is a particular concern of people 50 years of age and older and those on the right.

And a median of more than half (57%) of those surveyed think the EU is inefficient. Greeks (67%) complain the most about EU disorganization and waste; Poles (30%) complain the least. Notably, Germans, often called the paymasters of Europe, have a relatively benign view of EU inefficiency, with only 43% seeing Brussels in that light.

Finally, in what may be the most telling public criticism of the EU, especially in the run-up to European Parliament elections, a median of about seven-in-ten Europeans (71%) express the view that their voice does not count in the European Union. The greatest frustration is in Italy (81%) and Greece (80%). And even in Germany, where 66% of the public has a favorable view of the EU, a strong majority says average citizens lack influence in Brussels (71%). People on the right in Italy and the UK are particularly aggrieved by their lack of voice. In France, Germany and the United Kingdom, it is people who lack a college education who are most troubled by not being heard in the EU. In Spain, where the youth unemployment rate has recently been calculated at 55.5%, according to [Eurostat](#), people ages 18 to 29 are more frustrated by not being heard than are people ages 50 and older. Meanwhile, in the UK it is older people who feel more ignored than younger people.

A median of only 28% of those surveyed say their voice counts in the EU, with the greatest such belief in France (44%). By comparison, a median of 40% of Europeans say their voice counts in

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## Public Frustrated with How EU Acts

*% saying EU ...*

	Does not understand the needs of citizens	Is intrusive	Is inefficient
	%	%	%
Greece	85	86	67
Italy	77	63	57
France	69	54	50
Spain	65	68	63
UK	64	60	64
Germany	53	64	43
Poland	49	58	30

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q61a, Q61c & Q61e.

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their own country. The French (71%) are most confident of their influence in Paris, while Italians (17%) are the least assured that their voice is heard in Rome.

## Chapter 3. Most Support Limiting Immigration

Immigration has been a contentious issue in Europe over the past several years, and in the seven EU nations polled many would like to see fewer immigrants allowed into their countries. This is especially true in Greece and Italy, where views about immigrants and their impact on society tend to be particularly negative.

Concerns about immigration include both cultural and economic issues. Many believe that immigrants do not want to adopt their new country's customs and ways of life, and many think immigrants are taking jobs away from native-born citizens.

Consistently, college graduates express more positive attitudes toward immigration than those with less education. Meanwhile, negative views about immigration are more common on the political right than on the left.

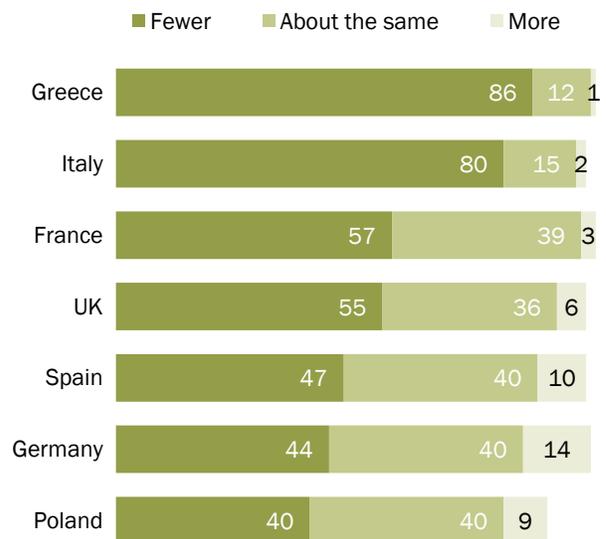
### Many Want Less Immigration

Huge majorities in both Greece (86%) and Italy (80%) say they want fewer immigrants allowed into their countries. More than half in the United Kingdom and France hold this view, as do 47% in Spain. In Germany and Poland, the public is closely divided between those who want less immigration and those who say immigration levels should remain about the same as they are now.

Very few people in these EU nations want increased immigration. The percentage saying they believe more immigrants should be allowed into their country ranges from 14% in Germany to only 1% in Greece.

### Little Desire for Increased Immigration

*% saying their country should allow \_\_\_ immigrants*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q84.

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The desire for less immigration is particularly strong among people on the right side of the ideological spectrum. For example, in France 73% of those on the political right want fewer immigrants allowed into the country, compared with 40% among those on the left of the political spectrum. Double-digit right-left gaps also exist in Germany, Spain, the UK, Italy and Greece.

In several countries, people with less than a college education are particularly likely to call for reduced immigration. In the UK, among those who have not graduated from college, seven-in-ten favor less immigration, compared with just 36% of college graduates. Roughly half of Germans without a college degree (49%) back reduced immigration; only 22% of college graduates agree.

## Few Think Immigrants Want to Assimilate

When asked whether they believe immigrants want to adopt national customs and ways of life or remain distinct from the broader society, many in these EU countries, including more than half the public in Italy, Germany and France, express frustration over immigrants' perceived failure to assimilate. And at least four-in-ten express this view in Greece, Spain, the UK and Poland.

In Germany, the UK, Greece and Spain, respondents who have not graduated from college are more likely than those who have to believe that immigrants want to be distinct from society. In France, the UK and Italy, this view is especially prevalent on the ideological right.

## Views on Immigration Differ by Ideology

*% saying fewer immigrants should be allowed to move into their country*

	Left	Moderate	Right	Right-Left Diff
	%	%	%	
France	40	49	73	+33
Germany	28	41	57	+29
Spain	34	49	62	+28
UK	41	56	60	+19
Italy	72	76	88	+16
Greece	81	86	93	+12
Poland	35	31	44	+9

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q84.

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## Immigrants Seen as Not Assimilating

*% Immigrants in our country today want to ...*

	Be distinct from our society	Adopt our customs and way of life	Neither/Both (Vol)	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Italy	77	11	9	2
Germany	59	32	6	4
France	54	44	1	1
Greece	48	35	14	4
Spain	48	43	8	1
UK	47	34	9	9
Poland	42	29	11	18

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q85c.

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## The Economic Role of Immigrants

Public opinion regarding the economic impact of immigration varies considerably across the nations polled. Roughly seven-in-ten Greeks and Italians say immigrants are a burden on the country because they take jobs and consume social benefits. On balance, Poles and the French also lean more toward this position.

In contrast, the British and even more so Germans tilt toward saying immigrants make their country stronger because of their work and talents. Opinion is closely divided on this question in Spain.

People without a college degree are more likely than college graduates in all seven nations to see immigrants as an economic burden. For instance, only 18% of British college graduates hold this view, compared with 51% of those with less education.

Attitudes on this issue are also related to ideology. People who identify themselves as being on the political right are consistently more likely to characterize immigrants as a burden on the country's economy. The gap between left and right is especially wide in Italy (31 percentage points), although double-digit gaps are also found in France, Germany, Spain, the UK and Greece.

### Most Greeks, Italians See Immigrants as an Economic Burden

*% Immigrants today ...*

	Are a burden on our country because they take our jobs and social benefits	Make our country stronger because of their work and talents	Neither/Both (Vol)	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Greece	70	19	10	2
Italy	69	19	12	1
Poland	52	24	15	9
France	52	45	2	1
Spain	46	47	6	1
UK	37	52	7	4
Germany	29	66	3	3

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q85a.

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### Right More Likely to See Immigrants as a Burden

*% saying immigrants are a burden because they take jobs and social benefits*

	Left	Moderate	Right	Right-Left Diff
	%	%	%	
Italy	53	62	84	+31
France	37	44	66	+29
Germany	16	27	36	+20
Spain	36	51	54	+18
UK	24	39	42	+18
Greece	61	74	78	+17
Poland	54	50	46	-8

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q85a.

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## Immigration and Crime

Greece is the only country where at least half (51%) say that immigrants are more to blame for crime than other groups, although nearly as many Germans (48%) and Italians (45%) also hold this view. Less than a third of the public in Spain, Poland and the UK believe immigrants are more to blame for crime than other groups.

Again, right-of-center respondents express more negative opinions about immigrants on this question. For example, 54% of Italians on the political right place more blame for crime on immigrants than other groups, compared with 35% among those on the left.

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### Greeks, Germans, Italians More Likely to Blame Immigrants for Crime

*% Immigrants in our country today \_\_\_ than other groups*

	<b>Are more to blame for crime</b>	<b>Are no more to blame for crime</b>	<b>Neither/Both (Vol)</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
	%	%	%	%
Greece	51	36	11	2
Germany	48	45	1	6
Italy	45	39	16	1
France	36	63	0	1
Spain	25	70	4	1
Poland	21	49	12	18
UK	20	76	2	3

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q85b.

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## Chapter 4. Views of Roma, Muslims, Jews

Many people in the seven European Union nations surveyed express negative views about minority groups in their country. In particular, negative attitudes toward Roma (sometimes also known as Gypsies) are common, while many also give Muslims unfavorable ratings. Negative attitudes toward Jews are less pervasive, although substantial minorities express an unfavorable opinion about Jews as well, especially in Greece where nearly half the public hold this view. Negative sentiments about all three groups are consistently more common among people on the ideological right.

### Anti-Roma Sentiments Common

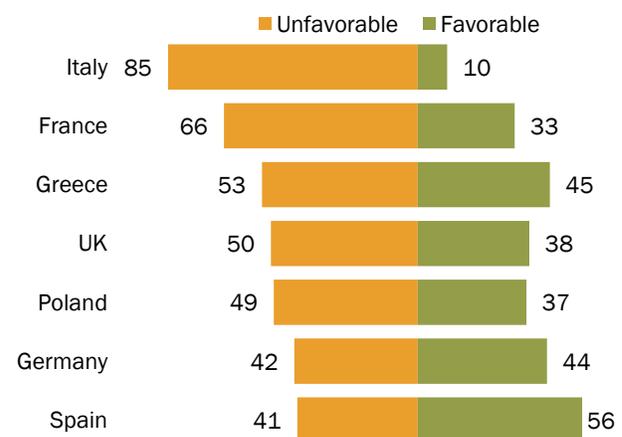
In Italy and France – countries where policies toward Roma communities have generated tremendous controversy in recent years – large majorities have unfavorable opinions of the Roma who live in their country. Fully 85% of Italians and 66% of French express this view. In Greece, Britain and Poland, about half give Roma negative ratings, as do at least four-in-ten in Germany and Spain. In Germany, since 1991, unfavorable sentiment toward Roma has declined from 60% to 42%. In Spain, over the same period, it has fallen from 50% to 41%.

There is a strong relationship between ideology and attitudes toward Roma. People who place themselves on the right side of the political spectrum tend to offer more negative opinions, although these views are not uncommon among those on the left.

More than half of respondents (54%) on the ideological left in France say they have a negative view of Roma, but this opinion is even more pervasive on the right (76%). Similarly, 31% of left-of-center respondents in Germany give Roma an unfavorable rating, compared with 51% of those on the right. Double-digit gaps also exist in the UK, Greece and Italy.

### Unfavorable Views of Roma Widespread

*% with a \_\_\_ view of Roma in their country*



Note: In United Kingdom, asked as “Gypsies or Roma.”

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q37b.

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## Mixed Views of Muslim Minorities

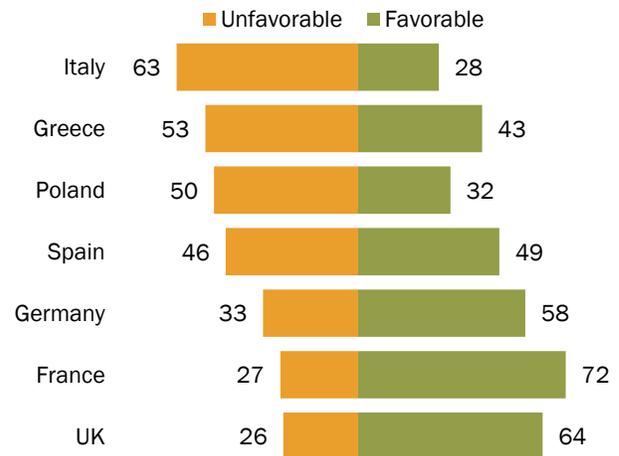
At least half of those surveyed in Italy, Greece and Poland say they have a negative opinion of the Muslims who live in their country. Public opinion is divided on this question in Spain, while in Germany and the UK a majority says they have positive views of Muslims. The most favorable ratings are registered in France (72% favorable), which among the seven nations surveyed has the highest percentage of Muslims in the national population.<sup>1</sup>

As is the case with attitudes toward Roma, views about Muslims are tied to ideology. While 47% of Germans on the political right give Muslims an unfavorable rating, just 20% on the left do so. The gap between left and right is also more than 20 percentage points in France, Italy and Greece. And significant differences are found in Spain and the UK as well.

Attitudes are also linked to age, with negative sentiments more pervasive among older respondents. In Spain, about half of those age 50 and older (51%) give Muslims in their country an unfavorable rating; only a third of people under age 30 say the same. Significant differences between people 50 and older and 18- to 29-year-olds are also found in France (a gap of 12 percentage points), Germany (13 points), Italy (12 points) and the UK (9 points).

## Italians Most Critical of Muslims

*% with a \_\_\_ view of Muslims in their country*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q37c.

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## Anti-Muslim Views Most Common on Ideological Right

*% unfavorable view of Muslims in their country*

	Left	Moderate	Right	Right-Left Diff
	%	%	%	
Germany	20	31	47	+27
France	17	20	40	+23
Italy	50	59	72	+22
Greece	42	54	63	+21
Spain	38	48	54	+16
UK	19	26	34	+15
Poland	48	46	54	+6

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q37c.

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<sup>1</sup> See [Mapping the Global Muslim Population](#), released October 7, 2009.

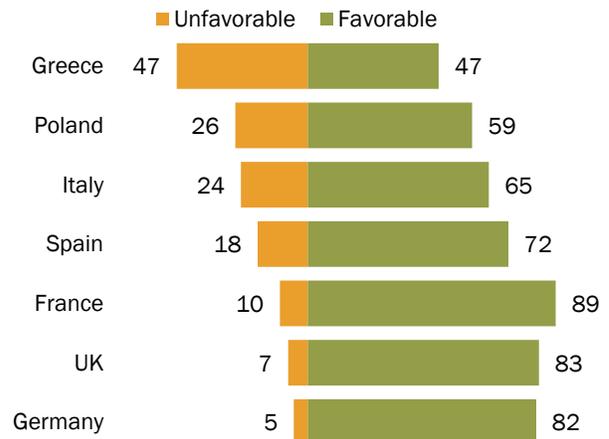
## Fewer Negative Views toward Jews

Compared with Roma and Muslims, Jews receive relatively higher ratings. Still, 47% of Greeks say they have an unfavorable opinion of Jews in their country, and notable minorities in Poland (26%), Italy (24%) and Spain (18%) say the same. In France, the UK and Germany, 10% or fewer hold a negative view. In Germany, since 1991, unfavorable views of Jews have fallen from 24% to 5%. And in Poland they have declined from 34% to 26%.

In Poland, Italy and Greece – the three countries where unfavorable ratings are most common – anti-Jewish sentiments are more pervasive among those on the right of the political spectrum than on the left.

## Greeks Divided about Jews

*% with a \_\_\_ view of Jews in their country*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q37a.

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## Methods in Detail

### About the 2014 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:** **France**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** French  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 17 – April 1, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,003  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 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 households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** German  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 17 – April 2, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.0 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

**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 22 – April 9, 2014  
**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:** **Italy**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Italian  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 18 – April 7, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Poland**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Polish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 17 – April 8, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,010  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.6 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**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 17 – March 31, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,009  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.2 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country:	<b>United Kingdom</b>
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.4 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)

## Topline Results

**Pew Research Center  
Spring 2014 survey  
May 12, 2014 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.
- 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:
  - Poland in March 2003
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	22	77	0	100
	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, 2014	59	38	3	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2014	5	95	0	100
	Spring, 2013	2	97	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	98	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	9	90	2	100
	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
Poland	Spring, 2014	27	69	4	100
	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

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100
	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
	United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	40	55	5
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

		Q9 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
France	Spring, 2014	1	11	54	34	0	100
	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, 2014	14	71	13	2	1	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2014	0	2	30	67	0	100
	Spring, 2013	0	1	27	72	0	100
	Spring, 2012	0	2	20	78	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	0	3	38	58	0	100
	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
Poland	Spring, 2014	1	28	52	16	3	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2014	1	7	30	63	0	100
	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
	United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	2	41	37	18	2
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

		Q10 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
France	Spring, 2014	2	15	35	29	19	0	100
	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, 2014	1	25	52	18	2	1	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	18	26	24	29	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	13	20	29	35	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	10	28	53	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	2	23	37	20	16	2	100
	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
Poland	Spring, 2014	1	17	53	18	5	5	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2014	2	32	44	15	6	1	100
	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
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	6	39	36	10	7	2	100
	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

		Q11 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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	38	56	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	25	65	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	15	67	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	28	58	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	30	62	5	3	100
	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	23	72	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100

		Q15f 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
France	Spring, 2014	6	48	28	18	0	100
	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, 2014	7	59	27	4	2	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2014	3	31	35	30	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	29	37	28	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	32	33	29	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	5	41	34	16	4	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	26	10	6	100
	Spring, 2012	10	49	25	10	6	100
	Spring, 2007	18	60	10	3	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	13	59	18	4	7	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2014	8	42	34	14	3	100
	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	

		Q15f 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 Kingdom	Spring, 2014	12	40	22	19	7	100
	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

		Q15k Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: k. The European Central Bank					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	5	39	35	20	1	100
	Spring, 2012	6	41	32	21	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	3	41	38	9	10	100
	Spring, 2012	3	37	42	9	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	16	39	41	3	100
	Spring, 2012	2	13	28	52	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	3	26	39	23	9	100
	Spring, 2012	6	33	26	20	15	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	7	45	17	4	27	100
	Spring, 2012	7	47	17	5	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	4	20	39	30	8	100
	Spring, 2012	6	19	30	35	9	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	3	27	25	17	28	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	28	16	27	100

		Q15l Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: l. The European Parliament					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	4	41	34	20	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	4	45	38	7	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	25	38	34	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	4	31	36	22	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	8	49	19	5	19	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	4	28	38	26	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	5	31	28	26	10	100

		Q15m Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: m. The European Commission					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	3	42	34	20	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	2	43	32	5	17	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	2	20	37	37	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	3	31	35	21	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	7	49	18	4	22	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	4	26	38	23	9	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	4	30	23	22	21	100

		Q18 To deal with Europe's economic problems, would you favor or oppose giving more decisionmaking power to the European Union?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100
	Spring, 2013	47	53	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	47	50	2	100
	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	27	71	2	100
	Spring, 2013	31	63	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	38	50	12	100
	Spring, 2013	49	39	12	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	44	41	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	46	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2013	47	48	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	19	76	5	100
	Spring, 2013	21	71	7	100

		Q23a Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: a. Rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	68	27	4	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	23	46	27	4	0	100
	Spring, 2013	31	42	23	3	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	89	10	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	6	1	0	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	78	17	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	53	36	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	68	23	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	69	23	6	2	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	46	37	13	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	50	34	13	2	1	100

		Q23b Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: b. A lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	77	20	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	17	1	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	24	38	29	8	1	100
	Spring, 2013	28	39	28	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	98	2	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	99	1	0	0	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	94	4	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	97	2	0	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	70	24	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	75	19	5	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	93	5	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	5	1	0	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	54	31	10	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	66	23	8	3	1	100

		Q23c Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: c. The gap between the rich and the poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	60	31	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	25	6	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	39	45	13	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	51	38	10	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	84	13	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	73	20	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	4	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	44	43	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	74	19	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	19	4	2	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	47	35	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	50	30	13	6	1	100

		Q23d Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: d. Public debt					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	65	27	5	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	22	4	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	34	43	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	45	17	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	89	8	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	6	1	1	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	79	14	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	49	37	9	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	53	35	9	1	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	75	20	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	77	17	4	2	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	54	35	8	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	56	29	10	3	1	100

		Q36 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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	26	73	0	0	100
	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, 2014	63	34	1	2	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2014	17	73	9	2	100
	Spring, 2013	11	78	10	1	100
	Spring, 2012	18	70	10	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	9	74	15	2	100
	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
Poland	Spring, 2014	53	26	16	5	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2014	38	56	4	2	100
	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
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	41	49	2	8	100
	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

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?"

		Q37a I'd like you to rate some different groups of people in (survey country) according to how you feel about them. Please tell me whether your opinion is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable or very unfavorable. a. Jews					
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	25	64	6	4	1	100
	Fall, 2009	21	66	7	3	3	100
	Spring, 1991	14	58	11	3	14	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	25	57	4	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	20	58	7	2	14	100
	Spring, 1991	6	47	18	6	24	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	9	38	31	16	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	16	49	14	10	11	100
	Fall, 2009	6	46	21	8	19	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	9	50	21	5	15	100
	Fall, 2009	6	41	23	6	23	100
	Spring, 1991	2	38	26	8	26	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	14	58	13	5	10	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	29	54	5	2	10	100
	Fall, 2009	24	57	4	2	13	100

		Q37b I'd like you to rate some different groups of people in (survey country) according to how you feel about them. Please tell me whether your opinion is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable or very unfavorable. b. Roma					
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	4	29	42	24	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	7	37	36	6	14	100
	Fall, 2009	6	40	27	4	23	100
	Spring, 1991	2	17	36	24	21	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	7	38	34	19	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	1	9	32	53	5	100
	Fall, 2009	0	9	28	56	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	4	33	38	11	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	10	46	30	11	4	100
	Fall, 2009	2	42	36	9	11	100
	Spring, 1991	8	29	29	21	14	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	9	29	32	18	12	100

In United Kingdom, asked as "Gypsies or Roma"

		Q37c I'd like you to rate some different groups of people in (survey country) according to how you feel about them. Please tell me whether your opinion is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable or very unfavorable. c. Muslims					
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	14	58	18	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	11	47	28	5	10	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	9	34	34	19	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	2	26	34	29	8	100
	Fall, 2009	2	19	37	32	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	5	27	35	15	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	9	40	29	17	6	100
	Fall, 2009	2	38	37	9	13	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	17	47	16	10	9	100
	Fall, 2009	15	46	17	10	12	100

		Q61a Do you think the European Union a. is inefficient?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	50	50	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	43	50	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	67	31	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	57	38	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	30	60	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	63	33	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	64	29	7	100

		Q61b Do you think the European Union b. promotes peace?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	70	30	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	84	15	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	70	30	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	64	32	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	76	18	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	65	32	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	67	29	4	100

		Q61c Do you think the European Union c. understands the needs of (survey nationality) citizens?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	30	69	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	15	85	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	20	77	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	43	49	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	33	65	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	30	64	6	100

		Q61d Do you think the European Union d. promotes prosperity?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	47	51	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	30	68	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	31	64	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	66	25	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	53	45	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	53	41	6	100

		Q61e Do you think the European Union e. is intrusive?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	54	44	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	64	34	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	86	11	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	63	32	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	58	33	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	68	26	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	60	33	6	100

		Q61f Do you think the European Union f. is a world power?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	59	41	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	39	59	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	59	40	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	41	55	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	51	41	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	57	41	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	43	54	3	100

		Q62a Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is: a. My voice counts in the European Union [OR] My voice does not count in the European Union				
		Statement #1	Statement #2	Neither/both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	28	71	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	16	80	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	13	81	4	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	29	62	5	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	30	68	1	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	27	71	0	2	100

		Q62b Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is: b. My voice counts in my country [OR] My voice does not count in my country				
		Statement #1	Statement #2	Neither/both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	71	29	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	53	46	0	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	25	71	3	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	17	75	6	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	40	52	6	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	35	64	1	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	52	46	0	1	100

		Q82 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, 2014	64	36	0	100
	Spring, 2013	63	37	1	100
	Spring, 2012	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	66	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	72	27	1	100
	Spring, 2013	66	32	2	100
	Spring, 2012	66	32	2	100
	Spring, 2010	66	32	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2013	69	25	6	100
	Spring, 2012	71	23	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	45	44	11	100
	Spring, 2013	64	27	9	100
	Spring, 2012	52	40	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	68	29	3	100
	Spring, 2013	67	29	3	100
	Spring, 2012	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2010	69	30	2	100

		Q83 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
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	50	41	9	100
	Spring, 2013	46	46	8	100

		Q83b In your opinion, has the European Union provided too much financial assistance to EU countries that have experienced major financial problems, not enough assistance, or about the right amount?				
		Too much	Not enough	About the right amount	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	39	17	44	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	43	11	42	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	3	74	19	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	13	53	19	15	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	18	32	35	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	14	35	46	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	31	15	48	6	100

		Q84 In your opinion, should we allow more immigrants to move to our country, fewer immigrants, or about the same as we do now?				
		More	Fewer	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	3	57	39	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	14	44	40	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	86	12	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	2	80	15	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	9	40	40	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	10	47	40	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	6	55	36	3	100

		Q85a Does Statement #1 or Statement #2 comes closer to your own views: a. Immigrants today make our country stronger because of their work and talents [OR] Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs and social benefits				
		Statement #1	Statement #2	Neither/both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	45	52	2	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	66	29	3	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	19	70	10	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	19	69	12	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	24	52	15	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	47	46	6	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	52	37	7	4	100

		Q85b Does Statement #1 or Statement #2 comes closer to your own views: b. Immigrants in our country today are more to blame for crime than other groups [OR] Immigrants in our country today are no more to blame for crime than other groups				
		Statement #1	Statement #2	Neither/both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	36	63	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	48	45	1	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	51	36	11	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	45	39	16	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	21	49	12	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	25	70	4	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	20	76	2	3	100

		Q85c Does Statement #1 or Statement #2 comes closer to your own views: c. Immigrants in our country today want to adopt (survey nationality) customs and way of life [OR] Immigrants today want to be distinct from (survey nationality) society				
		Statement #1	Statement #2	Neither/both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	44	54	1	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	32	59	6	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	35	48	14	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	11	77	9	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	29	42	11	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	43	48	8	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	34	47	9	9	100