



European
Commission

Special Eurobarometer



European Employment and Social Policy

Summary

Fieldwork: May 2009 - June 2009

Publication: July 2009

Special Eurobarometer 316 / Wave 71.2 – TNS Opinion & Social

This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and coordinated by Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.

The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

INTRODUCTION.....	2
1. EUROPEANS' EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.....	5
1.1 The employment situation	5
1.3 Europeans feel the worst of the economic crisis is yet to come	14
1.4 Expectations about the level of unemployment insurance	16
2. EUROPEANS' FUTURE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS	18
2.1 Europeans' confidence in having or finding a job has declined	18
2.2 The importance of qualifications and professional experience	24
2.3 Europeans are more geographically mobile	27
3. THE ROLE OF THE EU	31
3.1 Awareness of the European Social Fund and European Globalisation Adjustment Fund	31
3.2 More Europeans feel the ESF's budget allocation is too little	33
3.3 The impact of the EU on employment and social affairs	35
CONCLUSION.....	39
ANNEXES	
Technical note	
Tables	
Questionnaire	

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the European Union's economy is in the midst of the deepest and most widespread recession of the post-war era. In terms of GDP growth, the European Commission forecasts a sharp contraction of the EU economy, by 4% in 2009 (compared with positive growth of 0.8% in 2008). Almost all EU countries are severely hit by the worsening of the financial crisis, the sharp global downturn and ongoing housing market corrections in some economies.¹

However, the EU's strong and coordinated policy response is providing tangible help to support and stimulate economic activity.² There have been some signs of improvement and it is forecast that the economy is set to stabilise in 2010 as the ambitious measures taken by governments and central banks are expected to halt the contraction in economic activity and facilitate recovery.³

The EU has strengthened its efforts to promote employment and social inclusion, as part of its strategy to deal with the economic and financial crisis, through comprehensive initiatives such as:

- A €200 billion **recovery package**.
- Proposing changes to the **European Social Fund (ESF)** and the **European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)** to ensure greater access and support to the labour market.
- The **EURES jobs** portal, which provides support for jobseekers who want to take up the right to work in another European country.
- The "**new skills for new jobs**" initiative, improving the analysis and prediction of the economy's future skills requirements, thereby matching people to jobs more efficiently and provide an insight into training needs.
- The **European Employment Strategy**, which is one of the pillars of the EU's **Strategy for Growth and Jobs**, continues to provide a framework for Member States to take coordinated action to promote employment in the context of the crisis.
- The Commission has stepped up its monitoring of the employment and social situation, including the publication of a new series of **monthly monitoring reports** on the rapidly changing situation.
- The European Commission has adopted a "**shared commitment for employment**", which puts forward key priorities and actions to preserve jobs and help those facing difficulties while paving the way for recovery.
- The EU played a leading role in the **G20 Summit** in London on 2 April 2009, which agreed international action to stimulate the economy and improve regulation of the financial sector.
- Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Vladimír Špidla, discussed the social dimension of the crisis with his counterparts from the G8 countries at the **G8 Labour Ministers'** meeting on 30 March 2009.
- Employment Summit: May 7, 2009 - boosting efforts to promote employment and social inclusion in the light of the financial crisis.⁴

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/thematic_articles/article14927_en.htm

² http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/thematic_articles/article15481_en.htm

³ http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/thematic_articles/article14927_en.htm

⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=736>

To measure the impact of the economic crisis on Europeans' jobs and employment prospects, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities commissioned this **Eurobarometer study**, which was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social using a representative sample of 26,756 people aged 15 or older in the 27 European Union Member States as well as the three candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey).

This summary report considers the extent to which there have been job losses now and over time, either for people personally, their immediate family or colleagues. It then determines that the level of concern regarding future job losses is at its highest in this current wave, most probably due to Europeans feeling that the worst of the economic crisis is yet to come. The report then turns to European citizens' own vision for the future – their personal confidence that they will keep or find a job, the type of 'assets' that are important in finding a job, and the extent to which they are geographically mobile with regard to employment.

Lastly, this report considers the extent of awareness of the European Social Fund (ESF), whether the current 10% budget allocation is perceived to be sufficient, and the overall impact of the EU on employment and social affairs.

This report presents the principal results obtained.⁵ These are analysed in terms of the European average for the 27 Member States (EU27) and then reviewed on a country-by-country basis. For relevant questions, results are also compared to those observed in the previous Eurobarometer surveys on "European employment and social policy"⁶ carried out in 2006⁷ and "Geographical mobility of citizens"⁸ carried out in 2008. The averages for the previous reports represent the results obtained for all the Member States of the European Union as it was composed at that time.

The reader should be aware that there are two types of reports for this Eurobarometer study. The "Full Report" covers an in-depth analysis and focuses on the historical trend questions asked in a Standard Eurobarometer wave, as well as some new questions that focus specifically on the current economic crisis. It reports in detail at the overall EU level as well as at national level and provides insights into socio-demographic analysis of the results. The present "Summary Report" provides a concise snapshot of the main findings in this Eurobarometer wave, focusing specifically on the impact of the economic crisis on jobs as seen by European citizens at the overall as well as the national level. This summary does not extend to the socio-demographic analysis.

The current survey, as in 2006 and in 2008, was conducted by the TNS Opinion & Social network. The fieldwork was carried out between 25 May and 17 June 2009. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

⁵ Please also note that the total percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to a particular question.

⁶ Special Eurobarometer 261/EB65.3/2006 "European employment and social policy"

⁷ It should be noted that Special Eurobarometer 261 was carried out in the 25 Member States which then constituted the EU and, therefore, all references to this survey at EU level refer to this group of countries.

⁸ Special Eurobarometer 305/EB70.1/2009/"Geographical mobility of citizens"

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

* Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

1. EUROPEANS' EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

This first part provides context by looking at Europeans' current levels of employment, and explores which countries have relatively higher levels of unemployment. Within this context, we look at whether Europeans have experienced job losses, either personally, amongst their families and friends or amongst colleagues, and their level of concern regarding future job losses due to the economic crisis. Here, we find that Europeans are very concerned about future job losses, which is probably due to the fact that they feel the worst impact of the economic crisis is yet to come. Lastly, in this section, we look at Europeans' perceived levels of unemployment insurance offered by the welfare system in their country.

1.1 The employment situation

- ***Overall, half of Europeans are employed, with a stable result since 2008 -***

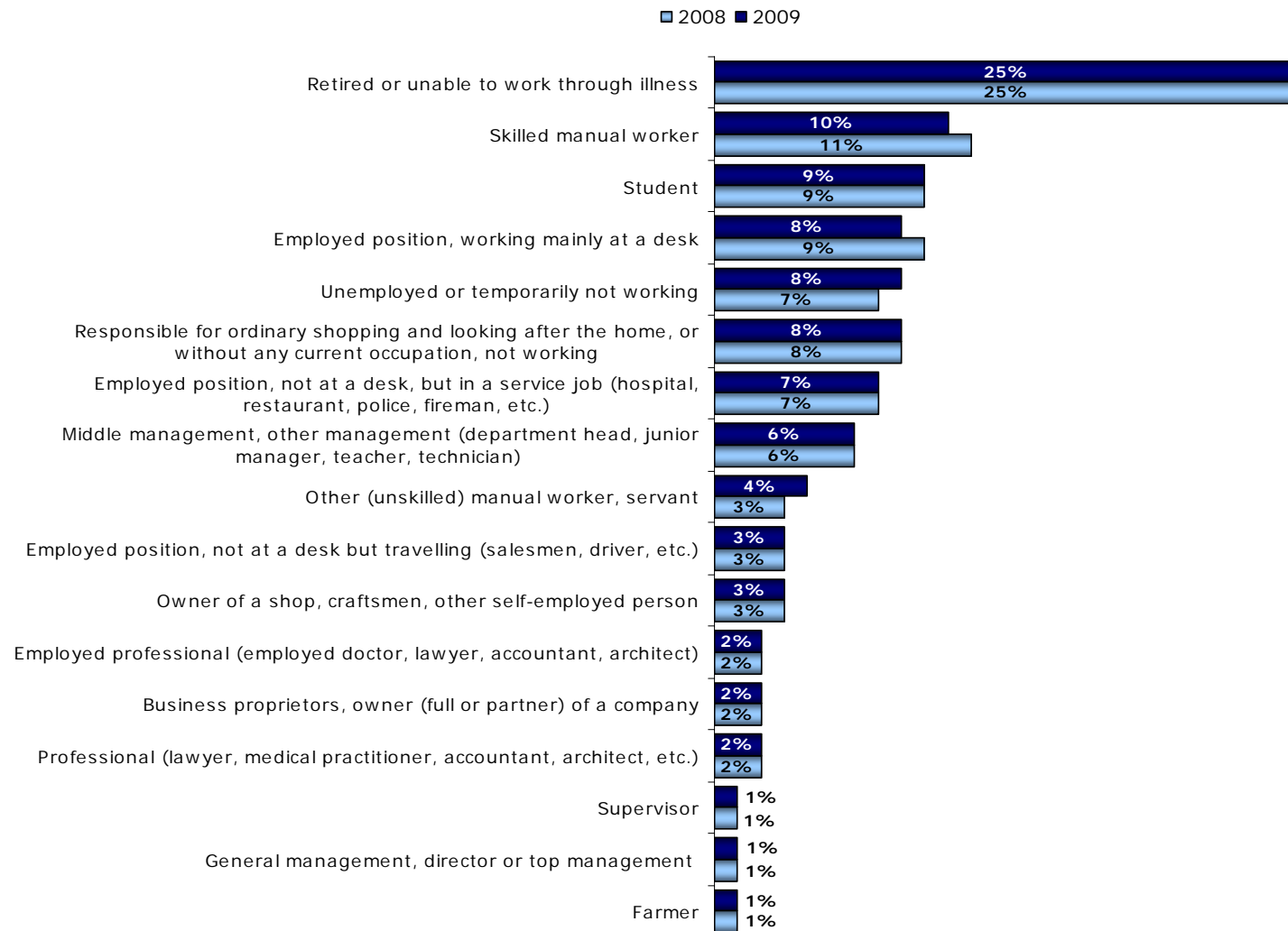
Half of Europeans are currently *not working (or inactive)* (50%), whilst 42% are employed and just under a tenth (8%) are self-employed⁹. Looking further into the non-working segment, a quarter of Europeans are retired or unable to work due to illness, 9% are students, 8% are house persons (responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home) and 8% are unemployed or temporarily not working.¹⁰

By comparison with the data of 2008, the data show some slight changes with 44% being employed and 7% being self-employed, while the proportion of non-working Europeans has remained almost unchanged at 49%.

⁹ D15a.2 What is your current occupation? (Aggregated)

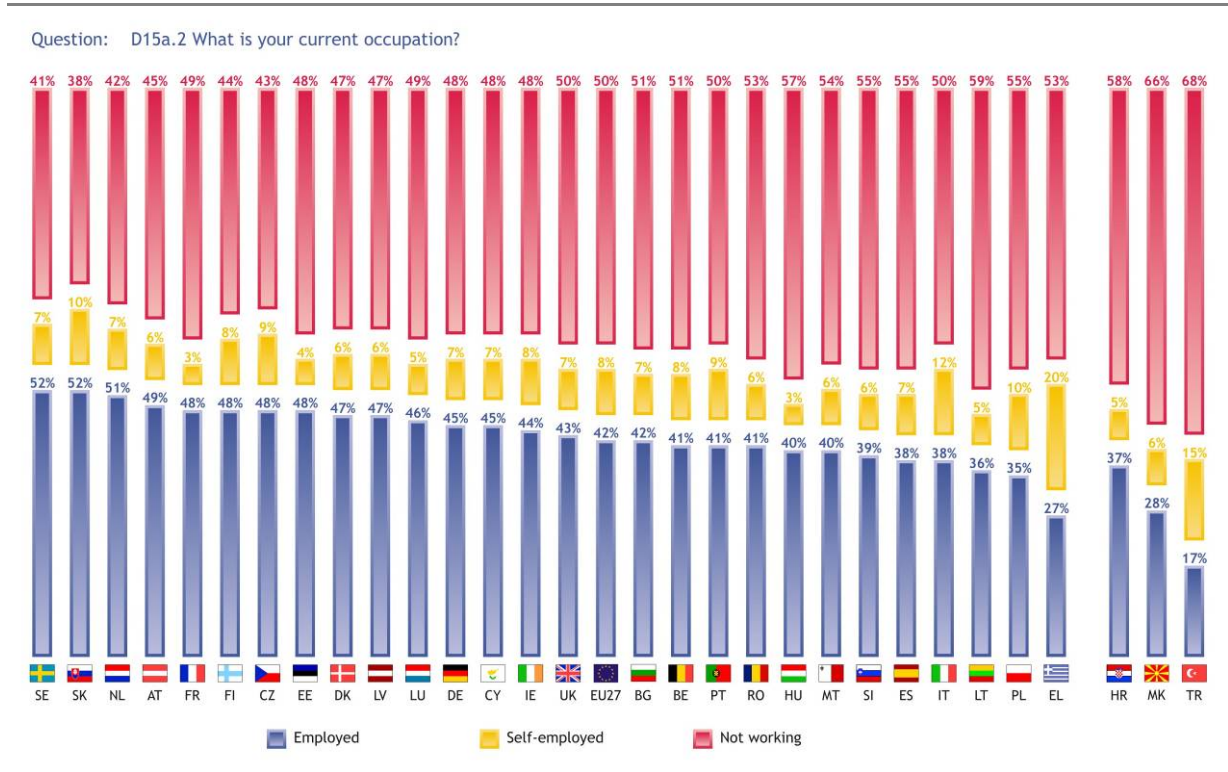
¹⁰ D15a.1 What is your current occupation? (Specified)

D15a. What is your current occupation?
- % EU27



Looking at the results at the national level, the highest proportions of citizens *not working* can be found in Turkey (68%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (66%) – in both these countries at least two-thirds of citizens are not working. However, in Turkey, there are relatively higher proportions of house persons (35%) and students (14%), with just over one in ten Turkish citizens classifying themselves as unemployed (11%). This is in contrast with Macedonia, where a quarter of citizens say they are unemployed – the highest of all European countries surveyed and far higher than the country with the next highest level of unemployment (Lithuania at 16%).

Slovakia stands out as a country with higher levels of employment (62% working), followed by Sweden (59%), the Netherlands (58%), the Czech Republic (57%) and Finland (56%). Looking at the country groupings, lower levels of those working are apparent in NMS10 at 47% and NMS12 at 48%.



- Europeans have experienced job losses due to the economic crisis -

Europeans were asked whether, due to the economic crisis, they themselves had lost a job, someone from their family or friendship circle had lost their job or whether one of their colleagues had lost their job¹¹. Overall, 9% of those polled say they had lost their job due to the economic crisis. However, further analysis of these citizens at the overall EU27 level show that 3% have since found a job (and are not currently unemployed) resulting in an overall net job loss of 6%. In addition, since the total potential active working population is 58%, **this results in a total effective net job loss, due to the economic crisis, of 3.48%.**

Compared to personal job loss, more citizens know families or friends that have lost their jobs (36%) and around a quarter state that one of their colleagues has lost their job (24%).

Looking at the individual results at the national level, it is clear that the responses to these three measures show a strong correlation – countries where respondents are more likely to have personally experienced job loss also rank highly in terms of friends/family and colleagues losing their jobs. The claimed job loss rate across all three measures is highest in the following countries (with the figures in brackets indicating claimed personal job loss¹²; friends/family job loss; and colleagues' job loss):

- Latvia 21%; 61%; 57%
- Lithuania 18%; 54%; 43%
- Spain 17%; 55%; 36%
- Ireland 16%; 49%; 37%
- Portugal 16%; 39%; 32%
- Estonia 15%; 52%; 42%
- Hungary 15%; 48%; 38%

Other countries that stand out are Slovenia and Slovakia where, though the *personal* and *friends/family* job loss measure is on par or below the EU average of 9% and 36%, the incidence of *colleagues* having lost their jobs is higher: Slovakia (9%; 37%; 38%), Slovenia (7%; 29%; 37%).

On the other hand are countries that have experienced comparatively lower job losses across all three measures:

- Luxembourg 4%; 23%; 17%
- Greece 4%; 28%; 12%
- The Netherlands 5%; 24%; 16%
- Malta 5%; 26%; 15%
- Belgium 7%; 21%; 14%
- Cyprus 7%; 30%; 13%

We see that, for the country groupings, countries in the EU6¹³ report lower levels of job losses (7%, 31%, 19%) compared to NMS10 (11%, 37%, 27%).

¹¹ QB1. Please tell me whether or not each of the following situations has happened to you, as a result of the economic crisis? You lost your job; Someone from your family, a relative, or a close friend lost their job; One of your colleagues has lost their job

¹² Please note that these figures are the actual claimed personal job loss, and not the recalculated net job loss

¹³ The EU6 average is made up of the following: Belgium, Denmark, West-Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands

QB1. Please tell me whether or not each of the following situations has happened to you, as a result of the economic crisis? - Answer 'yes'

	Someone from your family, a relative, or a close friend lost their job	One of your colleagues has lost their job	You lost your job
EU27	36%	24%	9%
BE	21%	14%	7%
BG	31%	29%	10%
CZ	38%	35%	11%
DK	36%	26%	7%
DE	30%	20%	7%
EE	52%	42%	15%
IE	49%	37%	16%
EL	28%	12%	4%
ES	55%	36%	17%
FR	33%	19%	7%
IT	33%	18%	6%
CY	30%	13%	7%
LV	61%	57%	21%
LT	54%	43%	18%
LU	23%	17%	4%
HU	48%	38%	15%
MT	26%	15%	5%
NL	24%	16%	5%
AT	32%	27%	7%
PL	31%	17%	9%
PT	39%	32%	16%
RO	28%	26%	9%
SI	29%	37%	7%
SK	37%	38%	9%
FI	32%	23%	9%
SE	37%	24%	7%
UK	44%	28%	9%
HR	32%	31%	10%
TR	44%	24%	12%
MK	35%	22%	10%

highest percentage per item

highest percentage per country

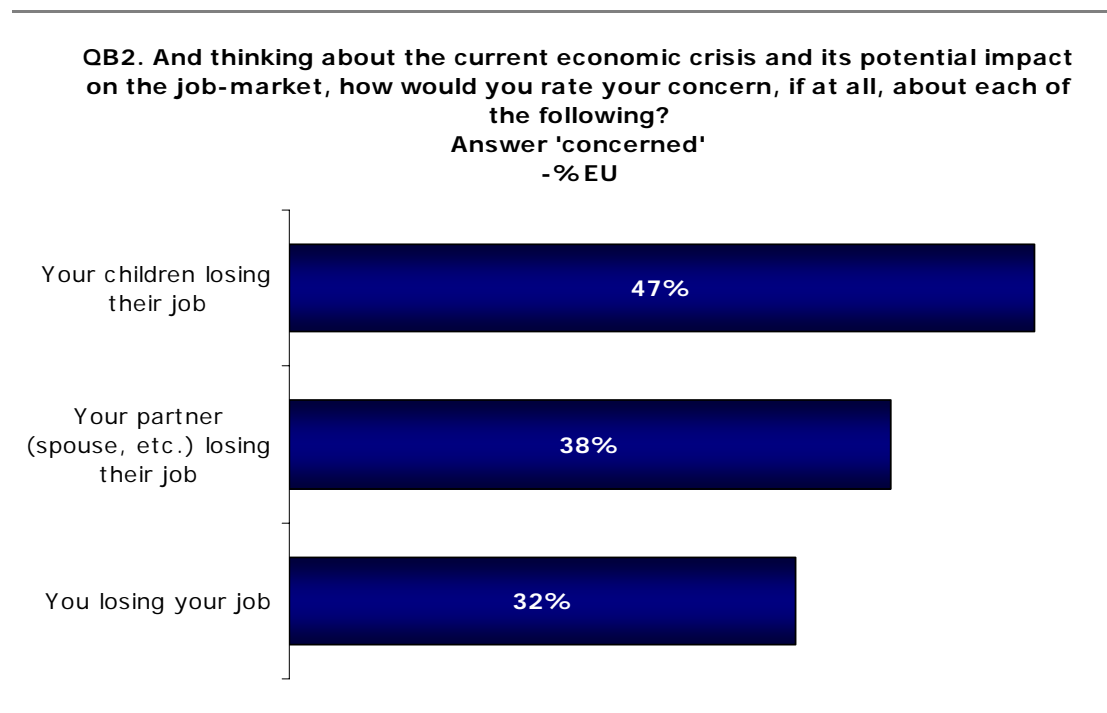
lowest percentage

1.2 The level of concern regarding job losses is at its highest

- Although there have been job losses due to the economic crisis, the level of concern regarding job losses to come is greater -

Europeans were asked to consider the current economic crisis and its impact on the job market, and to indicate their level of concern regarding job losses for themselves, their partners and their children.¹⁴ For each of these statements there were high spontaneous mentions of "Not applicable", largely from those not working, the unmarried or those who do not have children. It would therefore be prudent to exclude these respondents from the analysis.

This provides the following results:



¹⁴ QB2.1 And thinking about the current economic crisis and its potential impact on the job-market, how would you rate your concern, if at all, about each of the following? Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where '1' means that you are "no at all concerned", and '5' that you are "very concerned". You losing your job; Your partner (spouse, etc.) losing their job; Your children losing their job

The first key finding in the above data is that Europeans' concern for their children's job losses is the highest. Later in this report, we will see that Europeans believe that the level of one's qualifications and professional experience are the two most important assets required for finding a job easily. It could therefore be hypothesised that parents' concerns stem from the fact that children/young people, as entrants into the job market, are likely to have fewer years of work experience, and are therefore more vulnerable in these economic times, coupled with parents' natural concern over the wellbeing of their children.

It is also important to note that close to a third of working Europeans (32%) are *very concerned* about losing their jobs, with even higher levels of concern over their spouses losing their jobs.

Turning now to the national data, the second key finding emerges: the employed population in countries where the level of concern for personal job loss is high also rank the highest for concern regarding their spouses or children losing their jobs. Countries with high levels of concern for all three measures include:

- Spain
 - 65% personal; 72% partner; 77% children
- Lithuania
 - 63% personal; 72% partner; 69% children
- Latvia
 - 46% personal; 60% partner; 72% children

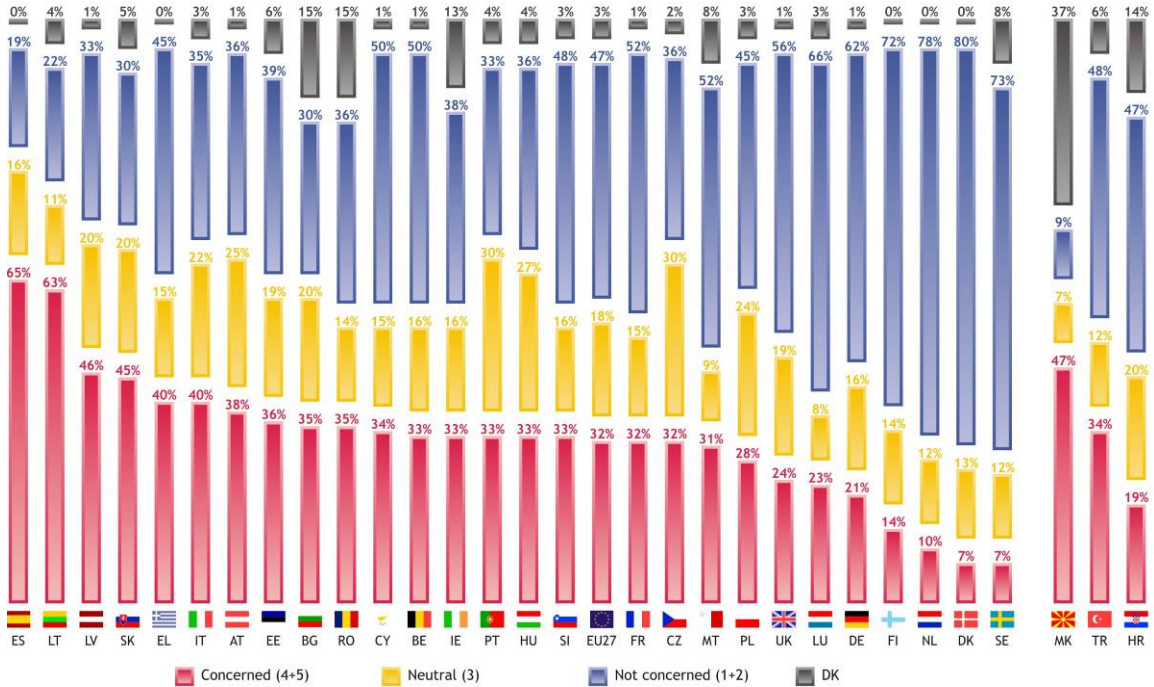
Here it is noted that, in terms of the actual job loss analysis provided above, citizens from Spain, Latvia and Lithuania also reported higher incidences of job losses, thus justifying their higher level of concern for future job losses.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are countries with *low levels of concern* about job loss for themselves, their partners or their children, namely Denmark (80% not concerned about personal job loss; 76% not concerned for partner; 62% not concerned for children), the Netherlands (78%; 73%; 60%), Sweden (73%; 73%; 56%), Finland (72%; 69%; 51%) and Luxembourg (66%; 58%; 56%). In addition, when reporting on actual job losses above, citizens in the Netherlands and Luxembourg reported a lower incidence of job loss, hence their lower level of concern.

In terms of the country groupings, it is noted that the group consisting of the Nordic countries and The Netherlands shows less concern regarding job losses across all three measures: in contrast, respondents in NMS12 are less likely to be *not concerned* – only 38% (for personal), 33% (for partner) and 27% (for children) say they are *not concerned* about future job losses.

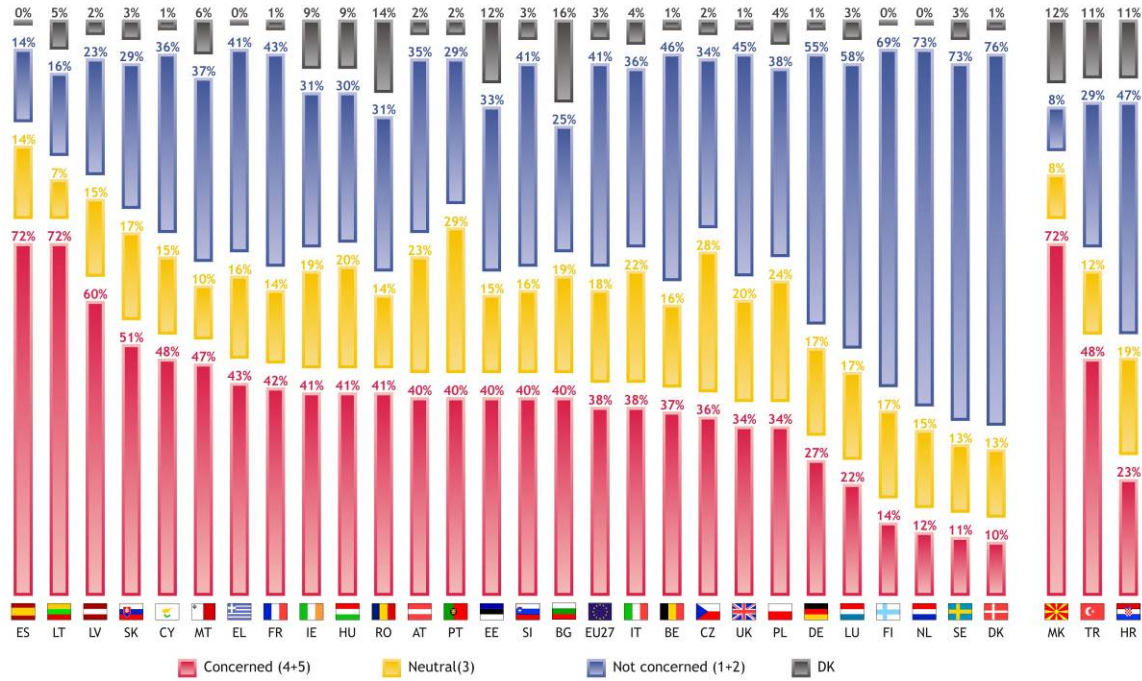
Question: QB2.1. And thinking about the current economic crisis and its potential impact on the job-market, how would you rate your concern, if at all, about each of the following? Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where '1' means that you are "not at all concerned", and '5' that you are "very concerned".

Option: You losing your job



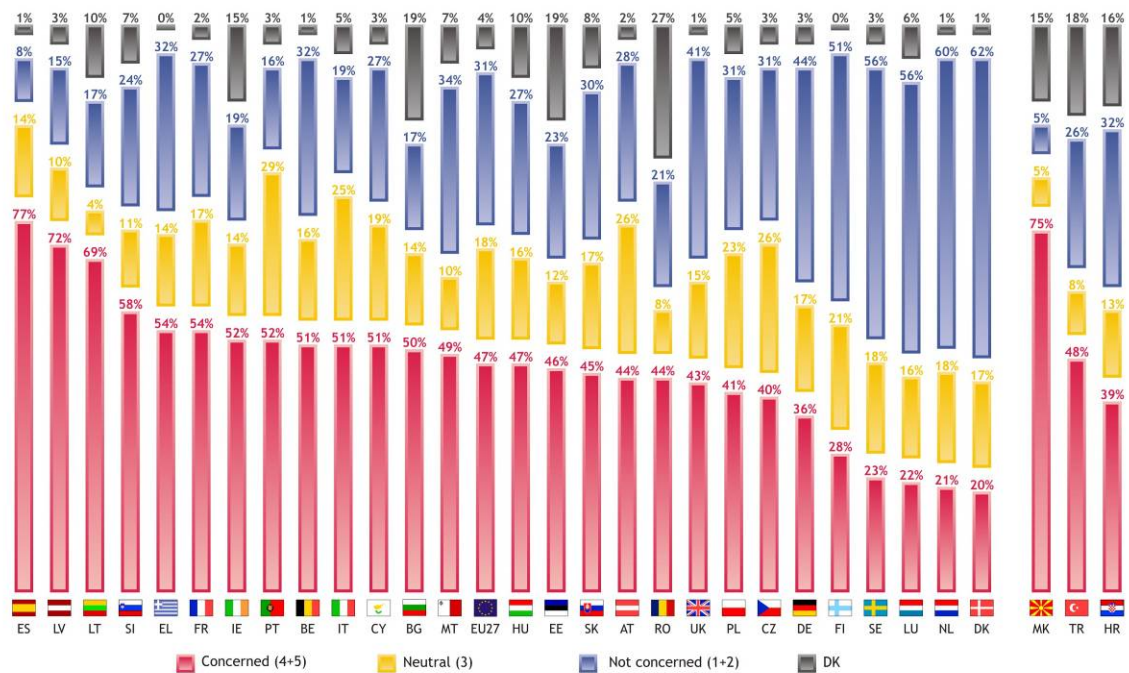
Question: QB2.2. And thinking about the current economic crisis and its potential impact on the job-market, how would you rate your concern, if at all, about each of the following? Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where '1' means that you are "no at all concerned", and '5' that you are "very concerned".

Option: Your partner (spouse, etc.) losing their job



Question: QB2.3. And thinking about the current economic crisis and its potential impact on the job-market, how would you rate your concern, if at all, about each of the following? Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where '1' means that you are "no at all concerned", and '5' that you are "very concerned".

Option: Your children losing their job

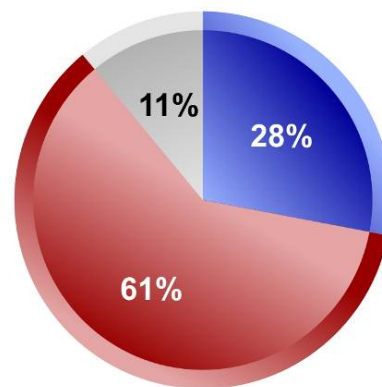


1.3 Europeans feel the worst of the economic crisis is yet to come

- When considering the impact of the economic crisis on the job market, more than six in ten Europeans feel the worst is yet to come -

Europeans' high levels of concern about job losses are explained when one considers that 61% of Europeans feel that the worst is still to come.¹⁵ Just over a quarter of Europeans (28%) feel more optimistically that the impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak, while around one in ten (11%) have no opinion.

Question: QB3. Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little; others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?



- The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak
 - The worst is still to come
 - DK
-

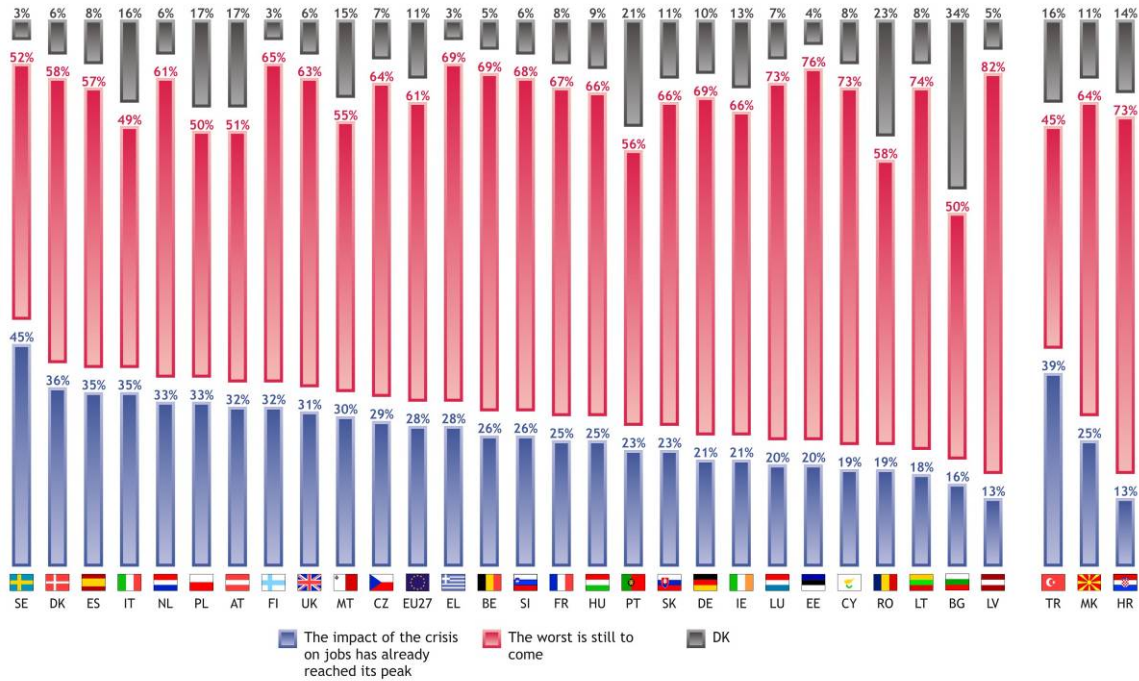
The highest proportions of respondents believing *the worst is still to come* can be found in Latvia (82%), Estonia (76%), Lithuania (74%), Cyprus (73%), Luxembourg (73%) and Croatia (73%). As seen above, Latvia and Lithuania are very concerned about job losses, most likely due to also feeling that the worst is yet to come. Estonia and Cyprus follow the same trend of being concerned about job losses and feeling the worst is yet to come. Luxembourg and Croatia show somewhat different results: though both countries feel the worst of the crisis is yet to come, both also show lower than average levels of concern about job losses.

¹⁵ QB3 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little; others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

The trend at the other end of the spectrum also holds true: Sweden, a country that showed the lowest levels of concern over job losses, is also now most likely to say that the impact of the economic crisis on jobs has already reached its peak (45%), followed by Turkey (39%) and Denmark (36%; another country that posted low levels of job loss concern). However, it should be noted that the absolute majority of citizens in all three of these countries still feel that the worst is still to come.

Finally, it is worth noting the comparatively high levels of citizens in Bulgaria who are unable to give an opinion (34% don't know), together with Romania (23% don't know) and Portugal (21% don't know).

Question: QB3. Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little; others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

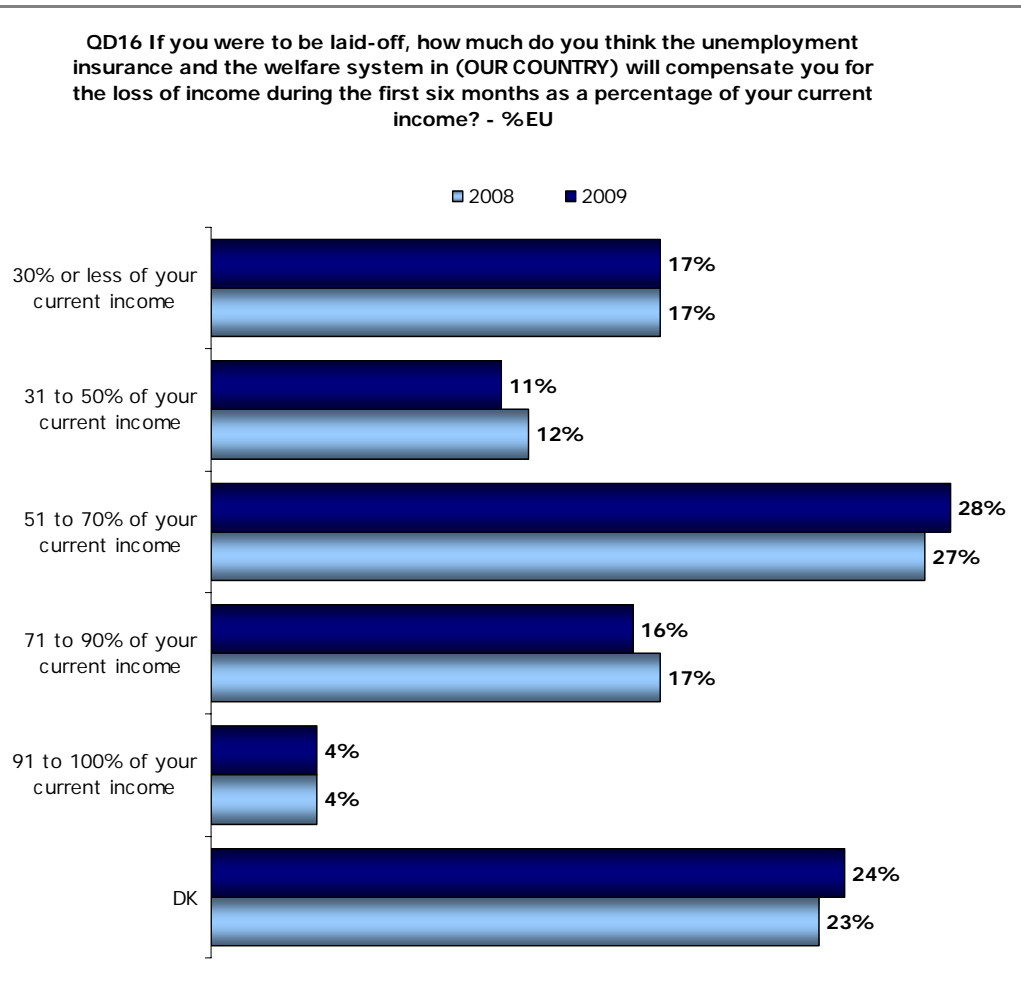


1.4 Expectations about the level of unemployment insurance

- *Unemployment would most likely lead to a cut of around 30% of current income -*

In the context of citizens' concerns about the crisis and actual and potential job losses, the survey also measured citizens' perceptions of financial compensation through unemployment insurance as well as the overall impact on total income.

Just over a quarter of Europeans (28%) believe that, if they were laid off, their country's unemployment insurance would compensate them for between 51% and 70% of their current income¹⁶. Around a fifth believe that their welfare system would pay out a sum higher than this band (though only 4% believe it to be as high as 91% to 100% of current income) while a further 28% believe it to be lower than 51% of current income. Although this question was only asked of working Europeans, 24% stated that they did not know the level of protection against loss of income offered by their country. The results show little change over time.



¹⁶ QD16 If you were to be laid-off, how much do you think the unemployment insurance and the welfare system in (OUR COUNTRY) will compensate you for the loss of income during the first six months as a percentage of your current income?

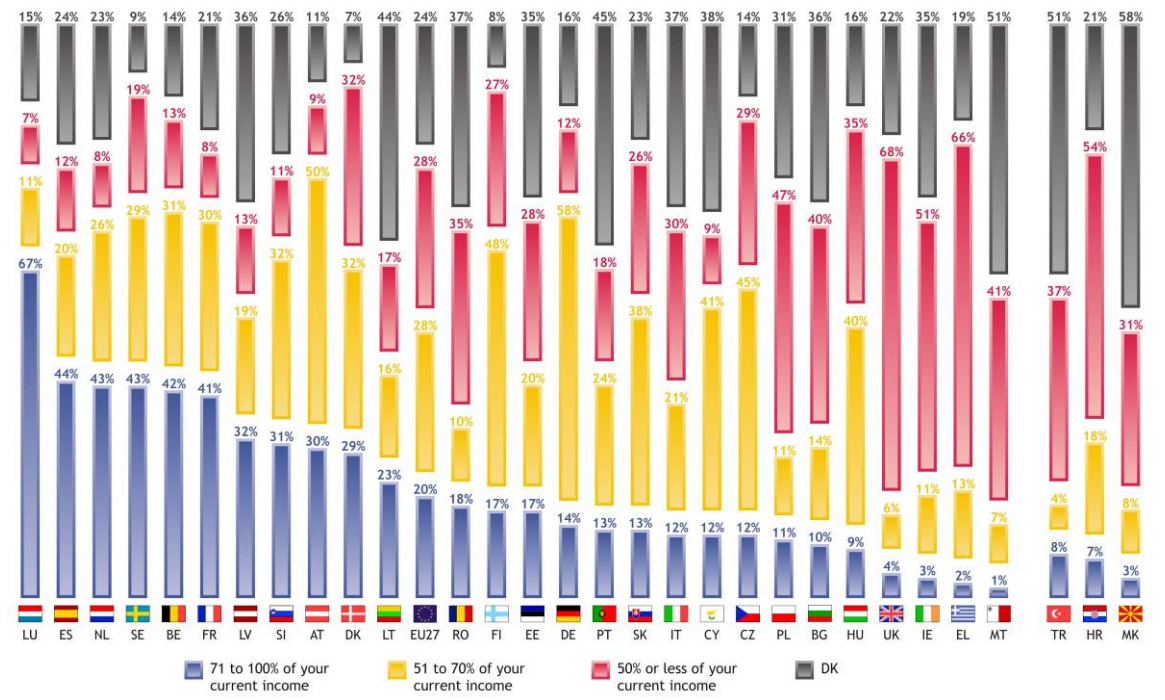
Close to two-thirds of working citizens in Luxembourg believe their country's welfare system will pay out at least 71% of their current income. This is far above the countries with the second highest perceived level of income protection: Spain (44% perceived payment of 71%+ to apply), the Netherlands (43%) and Sweden (43%). By contrast, those in the UK, Greece and Croatia do not expect a large payment, and in fact 56% of those in the UK expect a payment of 30% or less of current income (40% in Greece and 36% in Croatia state the same).

Citizens in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta and Turkey show high levels of ambivalence, with more than half of working citizens not knowing what level of income protection is offered in their country.

Comparing the results with 2008 shows that, overall, the perceived levels of unemployment insurance compensation have remained stable. However, some shifts at national level are evident; more British citizens believe that the insurance benefit will be 30% or less of current income (49% in 2008 to 56% currently) rather than being higher. In Malta, mentions for this band have also increased (19% to 25%) though more respondents also *don't know* what level of compensation is provided (43% to 51%). Similar increases over time in the level of uncertainty can also be seen in Portugal (26% to 45%) and Latvia (28% to 36%).

In contrast, more of those polled in Romania now believe that the unemployment insurance will be 91% to 100% of income (4% to 12%), and more Slovenians believe their insurance will be 71% to 90% of income (14% to 30%).

Question: QD16. If you were to be laid-off, how much do you think the unemployment insurance and the welfare system in (OUR COUNTRY) will compensate you for the loss of income during the first six months as a percentage of your current income?



2. EUROPEANS' FUTURE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

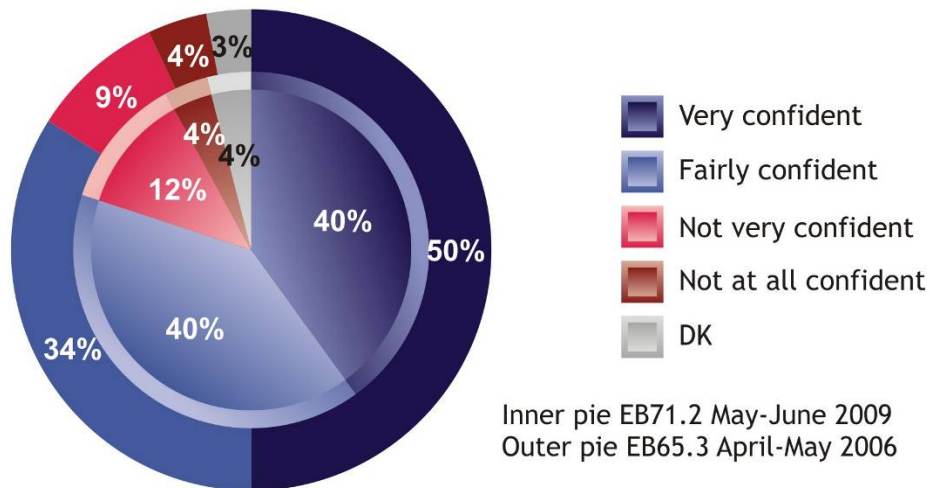
This section starts off with an exploration of whether Europeans feel confident of retaining their jobs or, for those who are currently unemployed, their confidence that they will have a job in two years' time. In addition, we establish Europeans' attitudes to finding a job if they were laid off, together with their perceptions of the likelihood of finding a job in six months, the qualifications and experience required to find a job more easily, and whether job mobility (changing job or sector) or geographical mobility (changing location) will assist the most in finding a job.

2.1 Europeans' confidence in having or finding a job has declined

- Europeans are less confident of keeping their jobs, and feel it is less likely that they would find a job if they were laid off -

Respondents who are currently working were asked how confident they were of their ability to keep their job in the coming months.¹⁷ Although Europeans are fairly confident (80% are confident of their ability to keep their job in the coming months), this figure has declined from 84% confidence in the 2006 Eurobarometer survey.

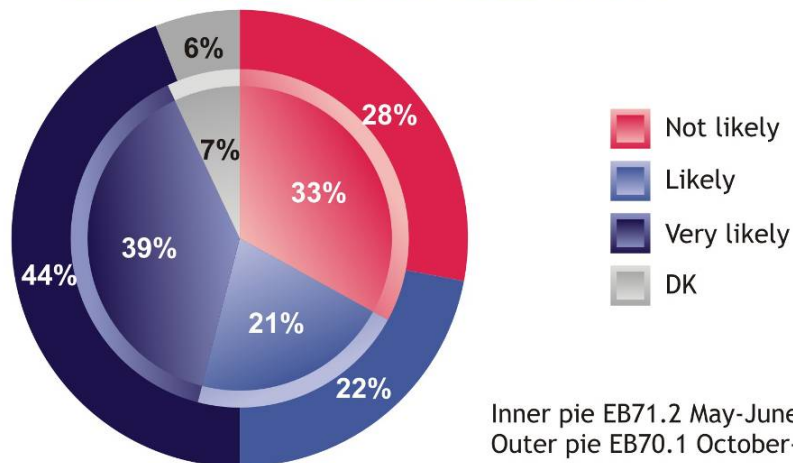
Question: QD7. How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?



¹⁷ QD7 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...? Very confident; Fairly confident; Not very confident; Not at all confident' Don't know

Working respondents were also asked their perceived likelihood of finding a job in the next six months if they were laid off.¹⁸ Thirty-nine percent of Europeans feel they are *very likely*, 21% feel they are *likely* and 33% feel they are *unlikely* to find a new job in the next six months. A decline in confidence levels is evident for this measure as well: *very likely* declined from 44% in 2008 (to 39% in 2009) while those feeling it *unlikely* that they would find a new job increased from 28% in 2008 to 33% currently, showing one of the most significant shifts when these results are compared with 2008.

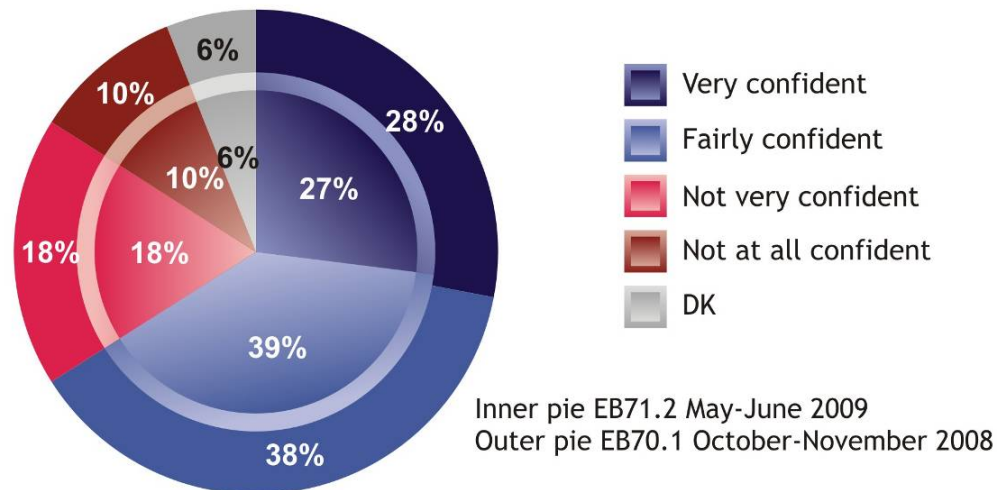
Question: QD14. If you were to be laid-off, how would you rate on a scale of 1 to 10, the likelihood of you finding a job in the next six months? '1' means that it "would be not at all likely" and '10' means that it "would be very likely".



¹⁸ QD14 If you were to be laid-off, how would you rate on a scale of 1 to 10, the likelihood of you finding a job in the next six months? '1' means that it "would be not at all likely" and '10' means that it "would be very likely".

All respondents were asked how confident they were of having a job in two years' time.¹⁹ However, it should be borne in mind that 35% of respondents spontaneously said they were not looking for a job in two years' time. It would therefore be prudent to exclude these respondents from the analysis. This results in an overall confidence of 66% in this survey (of the sub-base), which is stable as compared with the confidence level reported in 2008.

Question: QD8. Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in having a job in 2 years time?



Considering the data at national level shows that the following countries consistently post lower confidence levels than the European average across all three measures (i.e. *not* being confident of retaining their jobs or finding a new job, and *not* being confident of having a job in two years): Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lithuania, Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece. Two further countries, Slovakia and Latvia, stand out. Here, citizens show less confidence in retaining their jobs or having a job in two years' time compared to the EU average, though the perceived likelihood of finding a new job is on a par with other European countries.

At the other end of the spectrum are countries that consistently rank higher in terms of being *confident* and believing that they are *very likely* to have a job in two years' time: Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and Belgium. It therefore follows that there is higher confidence in the EU15 states, compared to NMS12.

¹⁹ QD8 Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in having a job in 2 years time?

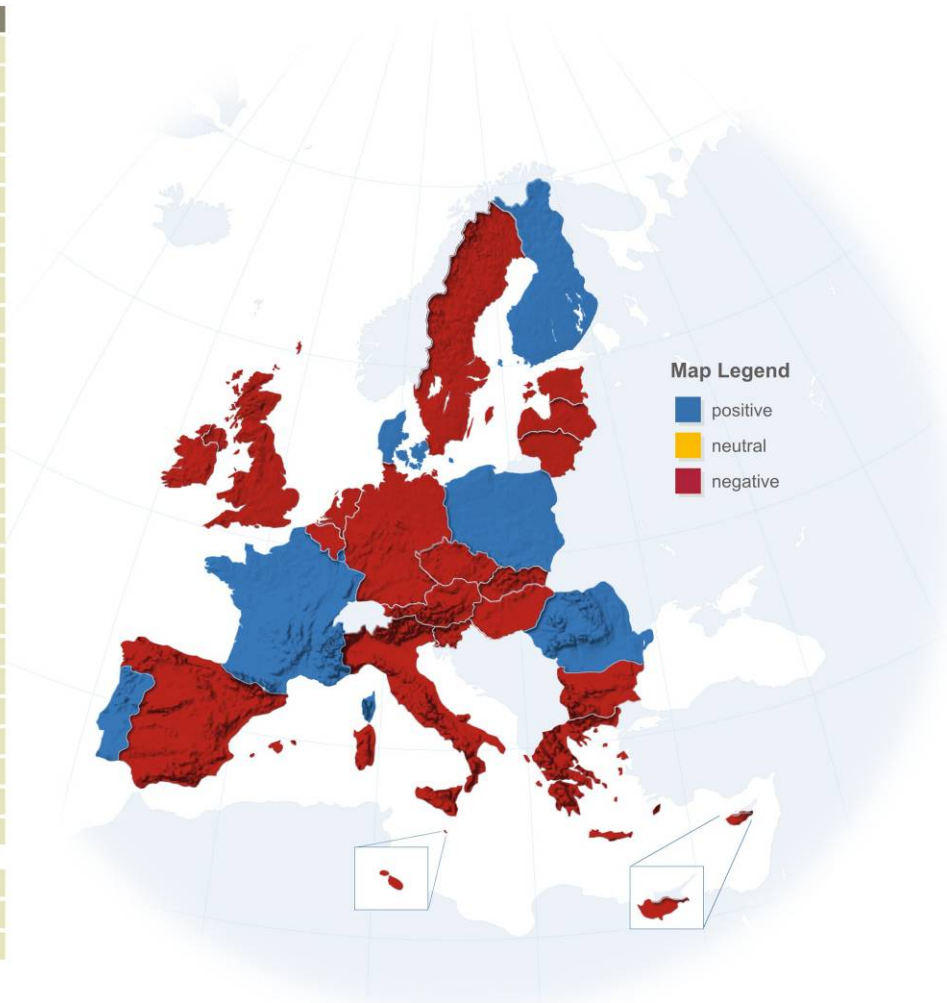
Finally, comparing the results of 2006 or 2008 with 2009 reveals the following countries posting increases in confidence for two of the three measures: Romania, Finland and Luxembourg.

By comparison, those who are now more likely to be *not confident* and to say it is *not likely* that they will have a job in two years' time include respondents from Latvia, Spain, Ireland and Lithuania.

Question: QD7. How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?

Answers: Very confident + Fairly confident

EU27	80%	-4
RO	74%	+5
PT	83%	+4
FI	92%	+4
PL	75%	+4
DK	92%	+2
FR	80%	+2
LU	93%	+2
NL	87%	-1
SK	48%	-1
SE	90%	-2
CY	85%	-2
BE	88%	-3
DE	87%	-3
MT	81%	-3
SI	82%	-3
UK	86%	-4
IT	79%	-5
EE	77%	-6
AT	83%	-7
CZ	83%	-7
BG	61%	-8
HU	56%	-12
ES	72%	-14
IE	75%	-14
EL	63%	-15
LV	71%	-16
LT	57%	-16
MK	76%	-
HR	79%	-4
TR	55%	-5



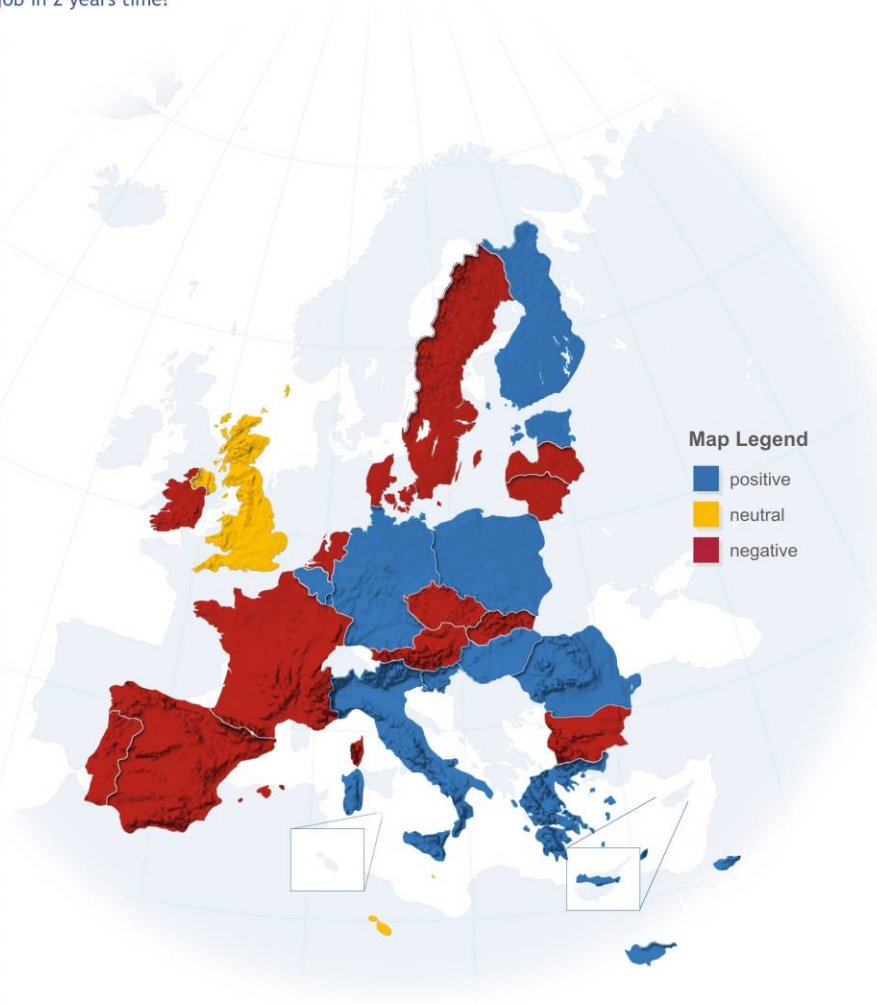
Item was not previously asked for MK

EB71.2 May-Jun 2009 / EB65.3 Apr-May 2006

Question: QD8. Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in having a job in 2 years time?

Answers: Confident

	EU27	66%	+1
	LU	83%	+8
	RO	56%	+7
	DE	74%	+6
	IT	47%	+4
	FI	90%	+4
	EL	47%	+2
	HU	45%	+2
	PL	56%	+2
	BE	74%	+1
	CY	67%	+1
	EE	53%	+1
	SI	66%	+1
	UK	81%	0
	MT	68%	0
	DK	87%	-1
	NL	85%	-1
	PT	61%	-1
	FR	74%	-2
	AT	73%	-2
	ES	62%	-4
	SE	76%	-4
	SK	33%	-4
	IE	59%	-5
	BG	39%	-8
	CZ	71%	-9
	LT	39%	-12
	LV	46%	-15
	HR	54%	-
	TR	32%	-
	MK	32%	-



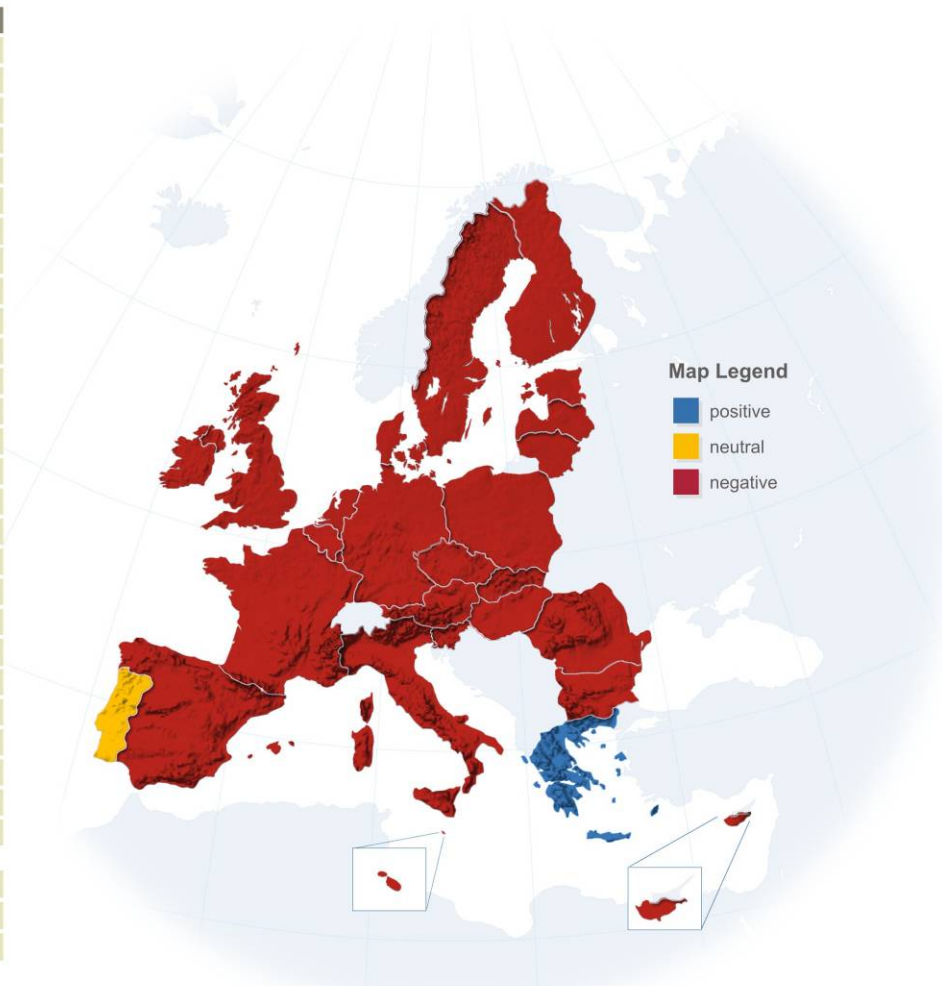
Item was not previously asked for HR, MK, TR

EB71.2 May-Jun 2009 / EB70.1 Oct-Nov 2008

Question: QD14. If you were to be laid-off, how would you rate on a scale of 1 to 10, the likelihood of you finding a job in the next six months? '1' means that it "would be not at all likely" and '10' means that it "would be very likely".

Answers: Very likely (7+8+9+10)

	EU27	39%	+5
	EL	38%	+4
	PT	16%	0
	FI	58%	-1
	DE	42%	-2
	IT	22%	-2
	UK	47%	-3
	RO	47%	-3
	HU	30%	-5
	PL	47%	-5
	BE	48%	-6
	FR	33%	-6
	MT	45%	-6
	NL	65%	-7
	SE	63%	-7
	ES	24%	-8
	LU	34%	-8
	AT	45%	-10
	SK	38%	-10
	SI	47%	-10
	DK	72%	-11
	BG	32%	-11
	CZ	48%	-13
	IE	26%	-14
	CY	40%	-14
	EE	41%	-15
	LV	38%	-17
	LT	24%	-30
	HR	36%	-
	MK	28%	-
	TR	22%	-



Item was not previously asked for HR, MK, TR

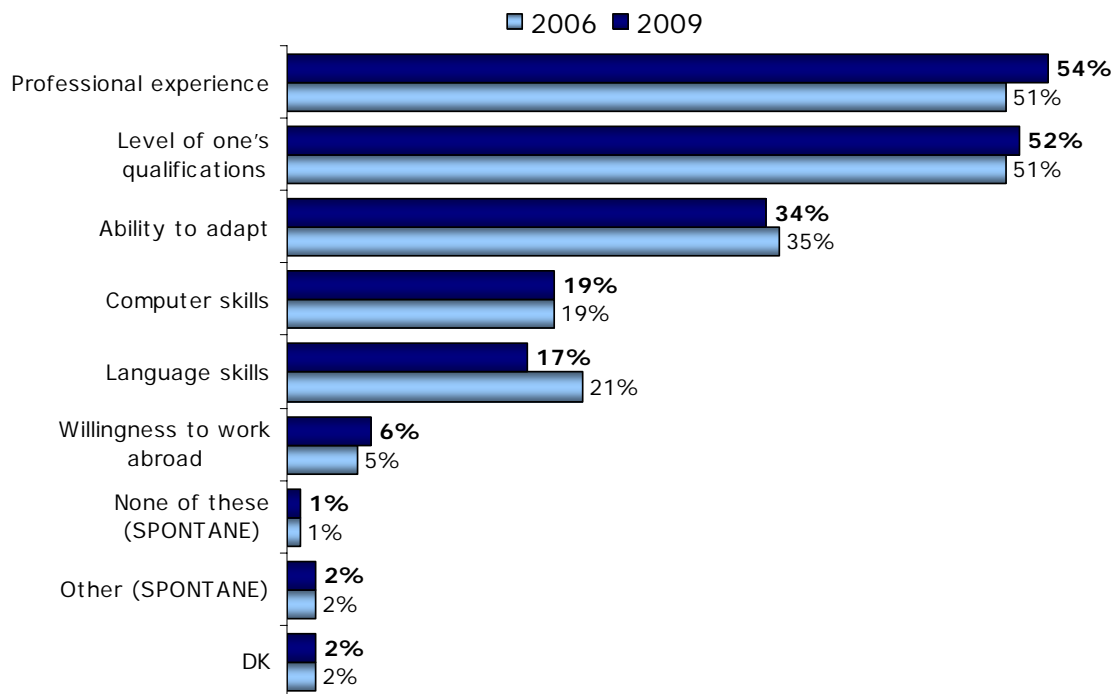
EB71.2 May-Jun 2009 / EB70.1 Oct-Nov 2008

2.2 The importance of qualifications and professional experience

- Europeans continue to place high importance on professional experience and qualifications as key assets for employability -

More than half of Europeans feel that the *level of professional experience* (54%) and *one's qualifications* (52%) are the two most important assets which one should emphasise in order to find a job easily today.²⁰ These two assets stand apart from the other options measured, and *professional experience* has increased from 51% in 2006 to 54% currently.

QD6 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
- % EU



The 2009 national analysis reveals some interesting trends. The French place less importance on the *level of one's qualifications* (37%) and opt rather to emphasise *professional experience* (70%) as well as the *ability to adapt* (55%).

Citizens in Malta and Cyprus follow a similar trend: both place considerable emphasis on the *level of one's qualification* (70% for both Cyprus and Malta), whilst just under half choose *professional experience* (46% and 45% for Malta and Cyprus respectively) but then post results higher than the EU average for *computer skills* (32% for Malta and 30% for Cyprus compared to the EU average of 19%).

²⁰ QD6 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Germany and the Netherlands also place the main emphasis on the *level of one's qualifications*, with more than two-thirds of citizens in these countries choosing this attribute.

Although the Danish emphasise the *level of one's qualification* (56%), the *ability to adapt* is also important in this country, ranking second (53%).

Looking at the country groupings, it is noted that, when comparing EU15 with NMS12, those in EU15 are more likely to emphasise *professional experience* (54%), *the ability to adapt* (36%) and *computer skills* (19%), whereas those in NMS12 are more likely to emphasise the *level of one's qualifications* (55%) and *language skills* (24%).

Comparing the results at national level from 2006 to 2009 shows:

- The rise in overall mentions for *professional experience* is largely due to citizens in Malta, the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Romania who increased mentions of this asset by at least 10 percentage points
- Belgians now place greater emphasis on *the level of one's qualifications* and *professional experience* at the expense of *language skills* and *computer skills*
- The British have increased their mentions of *computer skills* and decreased mentions of *language skills*
- Latvians have higher mentions particularly for the *ability to adapt* and to some extent the *willingness to work abroad* and record fewer mentions of *level of one's qualifications*

QD6 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Professional experience	Level of one's qualifications	Ability to adapt	Computer skills	Language skills	Willingness to work abroad	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	54%	52%	34%	19%	17%	6%	1%	2%	2%
BE	56%	57%	30%	16%	28%	4%	0%	1%	0%
BG	53%	54%	17%	22%	25%	5%	1%	0%	5%
CZ	58%	54%	35%	18%	21%	1%	1%	1%	1%
DK	42%	56%	53%	21%	16%	4%	0%	1%	1%
DE	42%	67%	34%	22%	17%	5%	0%	2%	1%
EE	47%	50%	25%	18%	41%	4%	0%	3%	2%
IE	44%	64%	37%	21%	10%	8%	1%	2%	2%
EL	58%	54%	15%	29%	21%	4%	1%	5%	0%
ES	67%	53%	26%	7%	13%	5%	1%	4%	2%
FR	70%	37%	55%	9%	8%	11%	0%	1%	1%
IT	51%	45%	27%	19%	22%	10%	2%	3%	1%
CY	45%	70%	20%	30%	18%	2%	0%	7%	0%
LV	48%	36%	34%	12%	33%	8%	3%	6%	1%
LT	68%	61%	22%	13%	15%	2%	1%	2%	2%
LU	44%	61%	31%	13%	33%	7%	-	1%	1%
HU	58%	48%	28%	15%	25%	4%	1%	4%	2%
MT	46%	70%	22%	32%	7%	5%	1%	2%	1%
NL	53%	67%	41%	15%	11%	2%	0%	3%	1%
AT	58%	48%	31%	28%	16%	10%	1%	1%	1%
PL	44%	55%	23%	15%	34%	5%	1%	2%	3%
PT	64%	52%	23%	12%	7%	6%	2%	2%	3%
RO	61%	64%	21%	14%	7%	3%	0%	2%	5%
SI	53%	45%	30%	17%	26%	6%	3%	4%	1%
SK	48%	42%	28%	24%	40%	7%	1%	1%	2%
FI	56%	51%	46%	11%	22%	3%	-	2%	2%
SE	42%	54%	51%	20%	14%	4%	1%	5%	1%
UK	50%	42%	41%	34%	10%	4%	1%	2%	2%
HR	47%	45%	30%	26%	25%	5%	2%	2%	2%
TR	42%	35%	15%	25%	32%	2%	4%	4%	10%
MK	33%	36%	16%	35%	36%	8%	3%	6%	3%

highest percentage per item

highest percentage per
lowest percentage per country

2.3 Europeans are more geographically mobile

- ***Most would first apply for a job in a different location, rather than change jobs -***

Citizens who are currently working were asked how, in the event of being laid off, they would find a job – by applying for the same or a different job, in the same or a different location.²¹

Most European working citizens feel they would find a job *by applying for the same kind of job, in the same location but for a different employer* (47%). Alternatively, just under a third say they would opt for *the same kind of job, but in a different location* (32%). Around one in ten feel they would apply for a *different kind of job in another location* (9%) while 13% would start their own business.

Those not working were asked a similar question,²² examining what they believe would be the easiest way of finding a job. Here it should be noted that 29% of those not working spontaneously said that they were *not looking for a job*. They have therefore been excluded from the analysis.

The absolute majority of those neither working nor looking for a job say they would *take up any job* (38%). This response has barely changed since the previous reading (37% in 2006 up to 38% now). Around a quarter of those not working further say they would apply for the same kind of job, either in the same location (27%) or a different location (21%).

Turning now to the analysis by country for 2009, and for those working, the following countries' working citizens have a much higher preference for staying in the **same job** and **same location**, when compared to the other options: Turkey, Romania, Cyprus, Greece, Poland, the Czech Republic and the UK.

Only four countries provide higher mentions for *applying for the same job but in a different location* when compared to keeping the same job and location: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, France, Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

²¹ QD15 If you were to be laid-off, how would you find a job? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

²² QD17 In your opinion, what would be the easiest way to find a job? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QD15. If you were to be laid-off, how would you find a job?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	By applying for the same kind of job, in the same location, but for another employer	By applying for the same kind of job but in a different location	By applying for a completely different kind of job in the same location	By starting your own business	By applying for a completely different kind of job in another location	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	47%	32%	19%	13%	9%	4%	9%
BE	52%	27%	23%	12%	8%	4%	3%
BG	55%	16%	28%	10%	6%	2%	11%
CZ	54%	27%	23%	9%	6%	2%	7%
DK	59%	35%	30%	8%	11%	3%	2%
DE	51%	44%	15%	10%	11%	5%	7%
EE	34%	30%	26%	11%	20%	4%	6%
IE	50%	37%	16%	11%	9%	3%	14%
EL	48%	26%	12%	29%	4%	0%	8%
ES	45%	36%	23%	14%	13%	3%	6%
FR	40%	43%	16%	15%	14%	2%	6%
IT	37%	21%	18%	14%	8%	4%	16%
CY	55%	27%	23%	7%	8%	2%	7%
LV	43%	25%	20%	11%	12%	9%	7%
LT	42%	27%	22%	9%	16%	9%	6%
LU	36%	38%	10%	9%	12%	8%	9%
HU	42%	32%	15%	3%	10%	2%	9%
MT	36%	35%	11%	8%	17%	3%	15%
NL	40%	42%	12%	14%	12%	6%	4%
AT	51%	39%	24%	8%	8%	5%	5%
PL	48%	17%	19%	12%	7%	2%	12%
PT	50%	34%	12%	10%	6%	2%	16%
RO	51%	16%	16%	14%	4%	3%	17%
SI	30%	35%	15%	14%	16%	9%	4%
SK	55%	25%	29%	11%	6%	2%	11%
FI	41%	32%	25%	13%	9%	3%	3%
SE	51%	32%	26%	14%	5%	5%	5%
UK	55%	29%	23%	13%	8%	3%	6%
HR	50%	26%	22%	9%	8%	4%	7%
TR	46%	13%	4%	16%	5%	8%	14%
MK	20%	26%	10%	28%	11%	8%	13%

highest percentage per item highest percentage per country
lowest percentage country

Comparing the results with 2006, for those working, at the national level, it emerges that citizens who are now more likely to remain in the same location, with the same job, are Lithuanians, Maltese, Austrians and the Spanish. The increase in Malta for this statement can be attributed to fewer mentions of *starting your own business*. Austrians are more likely to stay within the same location (whether in the same or a different job) and less likely to choose a different location.

The Spanish record increases on all statements, largely due to fewer Spaniards answering *don't know* to this question than in 2006. In contrast, countries that are now more inclined to apply for the same kind of job, but in a different location, include the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Ireland and Portugal.

Turning now to results for those not working by country, non-working citizens of the following countries are most likely to take up *any job*, rather than staying in the same job and same location: Slovenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy and Latvia. In addition, Slovenia and Latvia record large increases for this statement when compared to 2006 (Slovenia: 28% to 51% for *any job*; Latvia: 32% to 52%) with Estonia and Spain also showing increased openness to taking up any job.

By contrast, those who prefer to stay within the same job and same location, rather than taking up *any job*, come from the Netherlands, Cyprus, Denmark and Sweden. It should nevertheless be noted that Denmark records a *decrease* in willingness to *stay in the same job and location* **and** *take up any job* and *increases* in willingness to take up a different type of job (whether in the same or a different location). The Swedish are also less likely to take up any job (when compared to 2006), and show more interest in starting their own business.

QD17 In your opinion, what would be the easiest way to find a job? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	By taking up any job	By applying for the same kind of job as your last one, in the same location, but for another employer	By applying for the same kind of job as your last one, but in a different location	By applying for a completely different kind of job than your last one, but still in the same location	By starting your own business	By applying for a completely different kind of job than your last one, and in a different location	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	38%	27%	21%	13%	12%	8%	3%	10%
BE	44%	32%	27%	12%	15%	6%	2%	3%
BG	40%	22%	12%	3%	10%	7%	3%	23%
CZ	41%	29%	13%	10%	23%	0%	1%	6%
DK	27%	34%	24%	9%	22%	15%	7%	7%
DE	28%	31%	29%	6%	15%	9%	4%	13%
EE	28%	33%	22%	20%	14%	11%	2%	8%
IE	31%	31%	20%	6%	11%	6%	5%	28%
EL	38%	39%	22%	17%	4%	6%	1%	2%
ES	51%	29%	15%	13%	16%	8%	1%	4%
FR	33%	30%	34%	19%	14%	7%	5%	5%
IT	44%	11%	15%	20%	6%	7%	3%	14%
CY	25%	32%	9%	10%	16%	12%	8%	13%
LV	52%	20%	12%	8%	14%	8%	3%	7%
LT	47%	24%	16%	10%	8%	7%	5%	7%
LU	35%	20%	30%	9%	8%	8%	5%	16%
HU	41%	24%	12%	8%	10%	7%	6%	6%
MT	39%	18%	18%	15%	6%	4%	2%	22%
NL	31%	42%	27%	10%	10%	6%	3%	3%
AT	37%	36%	25%	9%	19%	9%	7%	0%
PL	29%	27%	17%	22%	12%	7%	3%	4%
PT	42%	19%	17%	6%	14%	4%	3%	12%
RO	27%	16%	5%	12%	7%	1%	1%	43%
SI	51%	12%	16%	20%	6%	12%	7%	3%
SK	45%	27%	10%	25%	18%	8%	3%	8%
FI	29%	29%	19%	4%	19%	9%	4%	15%
SE	31%	37%	24%	12%	7%	5%	2%	17%
UK	40%	39%	26%	9%	15%	12%	1%	4%
HR	42%	24%	13%	16%	8%	6%	2%	12%
TR	24%	23%	8%	11%	5%	4%	5%	28%
MK	45%	9%	8%	30%	3%	7%	3%	9%
	highest percentage per country			highest percentage per item				
		<i>lowest percentage per country</i>						

3. THE ROLE OF THE EU

In this final section we look at citizens' awareness of the European Social Fund (ESF) – the EU's main instrument for investing in people, as well as awareness and familiarity with the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund. For the ESF, the survey measured whether Europeans feel that the ESF's budget allocation is too little, just right or too much. The section closes by looking at the perceived impact the EU has had on employment and social affairs.

3.1 Awareness of the European Social Fund and European Globalisation Adjustment Fund

- Awareness of the ESF has remained unchanged over time with a third of Europeans being aware-

A third of Europeans are aware of the ESF²³, a result which has remained stable since 2006. At the national level, there is greatest awareness of the ESF among those in Slovakia (59%), Portugal (58%), Spain (53%), Estonia (49%) and Slovenia (47%). For the latter three countries, awareness of the ESF has increased by at least 12 percentage points since the previous reading. A further increase is noticed in Sweden – although currently only a quarter of Swedes are aware of the ESF, this has increased significantly from 14% in 2006.

Countries where more than eight in ten citizens are *not aware* of the ESF include Turkey (88%) and Denmark (83%) whilst at least three-quarters of those in Austria, Cyprus, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Sweden have never heard of the ESF. Awareness of the ESF in Turkey has declined from a level of 21% in 2006 to 12% currently, with a similar fall in Greece (42% awareness in 2006 to 33% currently).

In comparison with the ESF, awareness of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund is lower²⁴, with just over a quarter of respondents having heard of the Fund (26%). The majority of respondents state they have *never heard or read anything* about the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (71%) and the remaining 3% are unsure.

Further it is clear that, amongst those aware of the Fund, they do not know much about it as the 26% of aware respondents can be split as follows: only 4% are *very familiar* with the Fund, and 22% say they're *not familiar* with it.

On a country level, countries posting the highest awareness for the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund include Slovakia (44% total awareness), Slovenia (41%), Finland (41%) and Portugal (37%). These four countries also post above-average awareness of the ESF, indicating generally higher awareness of the EU Funds in these countries. Still, in these countries, most respondents are not *familiar* with the Fund, with the highest levels of being *familiar* recorded in Portugal at only 8%.
































²³ QD1.1 Have you heard of...? The European Social Fund - ESF

²⁴ QC1 Have you ever heard or read about the European Globalisation adjustment Fund that is a fund to help victims of globalisation? Yes, and you are very familiar with it; Yes, but you are not very familiar with it; No, you have never heard or read about it

Question: QD1.1. Have you heard of...?

Option: The European Social Fund - ESF

Answers: Yes

 EU27	33%	0
 SI	47%	+13
 ES	53%	+12
 EE	49%	+12
 SE	25%	+11
 PL	32%	+8
 CZ	33%	+7
 NL	38%	+3
 SK	59%	+3
 CY	21%	+2
 AT	21%	+1
 BE	30%	0
 DK	17%	0
 DE	31%	0
 LU	35%	0
 HU	26%	0
 LT	40%	0
 PT	58%	-1
 LV	43%	-1
 MT	41%	-1
 BG	32%	-1
 IT	28%	-3
 UK	27%	-3
 FR	35%	-4
 RO	22%	-5
 IE	38%	-6
 FI	44%	-6
 EL	33%	-9
 MK	23%	-
 HR	27%	-7
 TR	12%	-9



Item was not previously asked for MK

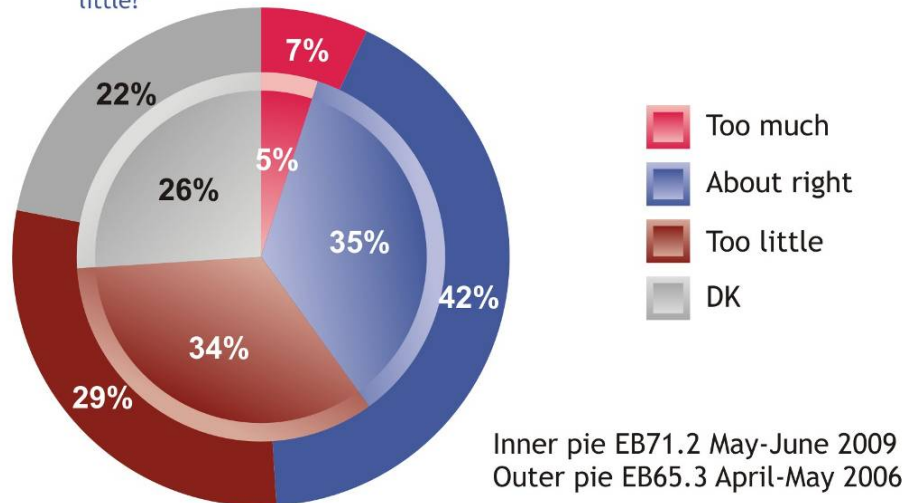
EB71.2 May-Jun 2009 / EB65.3 Apr-May 2006

3.2 More Europeans feel the ESF's budget allocation is too little

- However, mentions of 'don't know' have also increased -

Citizens were told that the European Social Fund's budget allocation is 10% of the EU's total budget.²⁵ Most Europeans said this allocation was *just right* (35%), followed closely by those who felt that it was *too little* (34%) and only 5% saying *it was too much*. In line with the limited levels of awareness of the ESF described above, just over a quarter of Europeans could not answer this question. Comparing the results with 2006 shows that *more* citizens feel that the budget allocation is *too little* (29% in 2006 to 34% in 2009) though there are also more who could not answer (22% in 2006 to 26% in 2009).

Question: QD3. The European Social Fund (ESF) is the European Union fund dedicated to helping European citizens develop their skills and improve their job prospects. The European Union dedicates some 10% of its overall budget to the European Social Fund. Would you say that this share of the budget is too much, about right or too little?


































Countries most likely to feel that the budget allocation is *too little* include Greece (increasing from 51% in 2006 to 62% currently); France (increasing from 40% to 46%), Spain (increasing from 30% to 42%), Latvia and Hungary (35% to 42% for both). Further large rises in the perception that the budget allocation is too little are evident in Luxembourg (17% to 31%) and the UK (20% to 31%).

²⁵ QD3 The European Social Fund (ESF) is the European Union fund dedicated to helping European citizens develop their skills and improve their job prospects. The European Union dedicates some 10% of its overall budget to the European Social Fund. Would you say that this share of the budget is too much, about right or too little?

Countries least likely to have an opinion on the matter include Turkey (*don't know* increased from 41% to 54%), Bulgaria (58% down to 53%), Portugal (32% to 49%) and Romania (56% down to 46%). The relatively higher awareness of the European Social Fund in Portugal, Malta and Ireland does not translate into any strong opinion on the budget allocation, with these countries posting above average mentions of *don't know*.

Question: QD3. The European Social Fund (ESF) is the European Union fund dedicated to helping European citizens develop their skills and improve their job prospects. The European Union dedicates some 10% of its overall budget to the European Social Fund. Would you say that this share of the budget is too much, about right or too little?

Answers: Too little

 EU27	34%	+5
 LU	31%	+14
 ES	42%	+12
 EL	62%	+11
 UK	31%	+11
 FI	31%	+9
 SE	24%	+8
 IT	38%	+7
 HU	42%	+7
 LV	42%	+7
 BE	40%	+6
 FR	46%	+6
 SI	39%	+6
 DK	23%	+5
 IE	28%	+5
 BG	25%	+5
 NL	20%	+4
 AT	28%	+4
 CZ	31%	+4
 LT	32%	+3
 DE	25%	+2
 EE	26%	+2
 RO	29%	0
 PL	34%	-4
 SK	28%	-5
 MT	32%	-8
 CY	40%	-9
 PT	26%	-18
 MK	41%	-
 HR	40%	+3
 TR	27%	-2



Item was not previously asked for MK

EB71.2 May-Jun 2009 / EB65.3 Apr-May 2006

3.3 The impact of the EU on employment and social affairs

- Across all measures, citizens perceive the EU as retaining a positive impact on employment and social affairs -

Citizens were polled about the perceived impact the EU has had on various employment and social policies.²⁶ Here, we see firstly that the overall impact has been positive, with results ranging from 62% to 78% positive impact and, secondly, that the results have remained stable since 2006.

The EU is perceived to have had the most positive impact on *improving access to education and training* (78%), followed by *promoting equality between women and men* (76%). In addition, more than seven in ten Europeans feel the EU has had a positive impact on *combating other forms of discrimination* (73%), *creating new job opportunities and fighting unemployment* (72%) and *fighting against social exclusion and poverty* (70%).

At a national level, the following countries record consistently higher *positive impact* ratings, on all employment and social policies measured, when compared to the EU averages: Cyprus, Spain, Slovakia, Romania and Greece. Further, Italy and Malta post high impact ratings **except** for *exchanging best practices in employment policies among the member states of the EU*. The Dutch and Estonians also feel the EU has had a positive impact on most ratings. Overall, those in NMS12 perceive the EU to have had a much greater positive impact, across all employment and social policies, than those in EU15.

Comparing the results for *creating new job opportunities and fighting unemployment* the highest increases in *positive impact* mentions are seen among the Spanish (69% to 84%), Germans (64% to 75%) and Austrians (65% to 73%), though there are fewer mentions of positive impact particularly in Slovenia (76% to 64%), Latvia (74% to 62%) and the UK (68% to 57%). Some of these latter countries thus consistently express a more pessimistic assessment on numerous measures throughout the analysis.

²⁶ QD20 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

QD20 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

	Setting minimum standards for working conditions throughout the EU	Creating new job opportunities and fighting unemployment	Reducing regional disparities in unemployment	Exchanging best practices in employment policies among the Member States of the EU	Improving access to education and training	Promoting dialogue between employers and trade unions	Fighting against social exclusion and poverty	Promoting equality between women and men	Combating other forms of discrimination	Coordinating the reform of the national systems of social protection (pensions, healthcare, etc.)
EU27	69%	72%	63%	66%	78%	64%	70%	76%	73%	62%
BE	74%	77%	66%	70%	85%	72%	72%	82%	77%	70%
BG	73%	74%	67%	71%	75%	65%	72%	77%	71%	68%
CZ	68%	77%	67%	73%	86%	68%	69%	81%	74%	66%
DK	60%	62%	54%	66%	80%	56%	64%	71%	69%	50%
DE	73%	75%	70%	72%	82%	65%	77%	82%	79%	63%
EE	66%	82%	71%	76%	86%	77%	77%	74%	74%	75%
IE	74%	68%	58%	64%	77%	64%	67%	75%	71%	63%
EL	71%	76%	69%	72%	82%	74%	74%	83%	79%	77%
ES	73%	84%	75%	78%	87%	77%	83%	88%	85%	77%
FR	53%	57%	41%	55%	68%	50%	56%	64%	60%	50%
IT	77%	81%	75%	67%	80%	72%	78%	82%	78%	76%
CY	80%	84%	67%	76%	95%	75%	82%	93%	89%	86%
LV	60%	62%	54%	59%	75%	55%	56%	62%	56%	48%
LT	64%	80%	68%	63%	78%	69%	72%	73%	67%	62%
LU	55%	59%	44%	60%	76%	58%	59%	74%	67%	54%
HU	65%	68%	64%	63%	76%	61%	64%	70%	68%	60%
MT	74%	89%	53%	60%	94%	81%	83%	91%	87%	79%
NL	67%	80%	65%	80%	85%	76%	80%	84%	80%	56%
AT	75%	73%	67%	71%	83%	69%	72%	80%	72%	61%
PL	76%	78%	71%	71%	82%	62%	69%	76%	75%	61%
PT	60%	62%	52%	56%	71%	54%	59%	68%	64%	54%
RO	74%	76%	70%	69%	78%	73%	74%	78%	76%	75%
SI	64%	64%	57%	58%	75%	59%	59%	73%	65%	58%
SK	75%	85%	77%	72%	84%	68%	74%	83%	78%	71%
FI	70%	74%	66%	73%	84%	68%	70%	76%	71%	67%
SE	58%	64%	55%	69%	74%	50%	58%	63%	68%	49%
UK	61%	57%	45%	49%	63%	53%	54%	62%	60%	48%
HR	73%	78%	75%	72%	79%	73%	74%	76%	77%	72%
TR	53%	62%	57%	49%	60%	54%	60%	60%	57%	57%
MK	73%	78%	64%	73%	84%	70%	73%	83%	75%	74%

Highest percentage by country

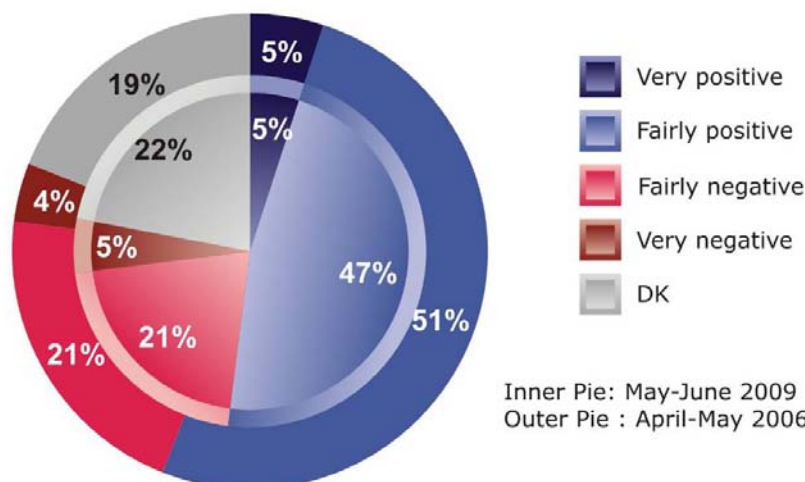
Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage by country

Citizens were then asked their overall perception of what the European Union does in the area of employment and social affairs, based on what they see, read or hear.²⁷ The majority of Europeans feel the EU's contribution is positive (52%) though there are more who feel that the contribution is *fairly positive* (47%) compared to *very positive* (5%).

Results for the overall *positive* rating are down 4% since the previous measure, though this seems to be due to more people having no opinion (from 19% to 22%). Nevertheless, close to a quarter of Europeans feel that the EU's contribution is *negative* (26%) – 21% feel it is *fairly negative* and 5% feel it is *very negative*.

Question: QD22. In general, would you say that what you see, read or hear about what the European Union does in the area of employment and social affairs is very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



At the national level, the following countries record higher *positive* contribution ratings for the EU in 2009: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (73%), Cyprus (71%), Slovakia (69%), Finland (68%) and Spain (65%). Ignoring the results for "don't know" and comparing the scores for *positive* and *negative* contribution reveals that Estonia, Malta, Romania and Bulgaria also post relatively higher *positive* ratings for the EU. Both Spain and Portugal have increased their *positive* contribution ratings since 2006.

On the other hand there are only two countries which feel that the EU's contribution is more *negative* than *positive*: the UK and France. More *negative* mentions are also noted over time from Latvia, Hungary, Ireland, Slovenia and the UK, when compared to 2006.

Overall, it is clear that on this measure, those in NMS12 are overall more complimentary about the EU's impact (61% positive rating) than those in EU15 (49% positive rating).

²⁷ QD22 In general, would you say that what you see, read or hear about what the European Union does in the area of employment and social affairs is very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Question: QD22. In general, would you say that what you see, read or hear about what the European Union does in the area of employment and social affairs is very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

Answers: Very positive + Fairly positive

	EU27	52%	-4
	ES	65%	+11
	PT	58%	+8
	SE	52%	+1
	CY	71%	+1
	SK	69%	0
	DE	46%	-1
	EL	63%	-3
	IE	62%	-3
	LU	56%	-3
	AT	50%	-3
	EE	62%	-3
	BE	60%	-5
	MT	62%	-5
	PL	63%	-5
	FI	68%	-6
	NL	55%	-7
	DK	57%	-8
	FR	35%	-8
	BG	60%	-9
	HU	57%	-10
	SI	63%	-10
	CZ	54%	-12
	RO	62%	-12
	IT	54%	-13
	UK	35%	-14
	LV	51%	-14
	LT	57%	-14
	MK	73%	-
	HR	57%	-2
	TR	28%	-2



Item was not previously asked for MK

EB71.2 May-Jun 2009 / EB65.3 Apr-May 2006

CONCLUSION

In line with an increase in the EU unemployment rate to 8.9% in May/June 2009 (compared to 6.8% a year earlier), Europeans are reporting that they have experienced job losses due to the economic crisis, either personally (estimated at 3.5% net loss of the working population) or by their friends, family and work colleagues (the latter results both at 24+%). Countries that are reportedly the hardest hit include Latvia, Lithuania, Spain, Ireland, Estonia, Hungary and Portugal. Countries reporting lower levels of job losses include Luxembourg, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands, Malta and Cyprus, with a reported lower incidence of job losses in EU6 as compared with NMS10.

It is therefore not surprising that around a third of Europeans (those in the workplace) are *very concerned* that they may lose their jobs in the future, with even more people being concerned about their partner or children losing their jobs. The level of concern also correlates strongly with the reported incidence of job losses; citizens of those countries which have experienced job losses are also more likely to be *very concerned* about further job cuts.

This level of concern is explained and compounded in the light of the fact that at least six in ten Europeans feel that the *worst of the economic crisis is yet to come*. Therefore, although market indicators predict that the economy will start to stabilise in 2010, many Europeans feel the greatest impact of the crisis has yet to hit the job market.

Europeans differ on the perceived levels of unemployment insurance compensation they would receive in the event that they lost their job, though at least half believe it will be up to 70% of one's current income, a fifth believe it would be higher than this, and a quarter say they *'do not know'*.

Europeans' confidence in keeping their jobs, or finding a job in the event of being laid off, has declined somewhat since 2006, indicating the greater level of uncertainty that prevails in the economic crisis. The majority of Europeans believe that, in these times, the level of one's professional experience and qualifications and are the two most important aspects one should emphasise in order to find a job easily.

Should they need to find a job, most respondents would opt for the same type of job, in the same location, or alternatively widen their search for the same type of job, in a different location, showing a greater geographical mobility than job mobility. About one in four of those Europeans not working state that they will take up any job; a result that has not changed significantly since 2006.

Overall, a third of Europeans are aware of the European Social Fund (ESF), one of the EU's main tools to support those who may lose their jobs as a result of the crisis. Once the Fund's purpose is explained, a third feel the ESF's budget allocation is *too little* (with a quarter still feeling unable to form an opinion about the ESF). Awareness of the EU "Lisbon Strategy" for Growth and Jobs is comparatively lower, with just under one in five Europeans being aware of the programme. Awareness of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund is comparatively lower at 26%, though most of the respondents *aware* of the Fund are not *familiar* with it.

Around half of Europeans feel positive about the EU's role in the area of employment and social affairs, around a quarter feel it is negative and the remainder have no opinion. Thus, though the impact of the EU is perceived to be positive, specifically in the area of *improving access to education and training* and *promoting equality between men and women*, awareness of the EU's activities could be improved.

The survey clearly reflects the sombre mood of Europeans on the topic of employment and social policy. Expectations of citizens on the role of the EU in this context are profound and likely to increase in the (near) future.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 25th of May and the 17th of June 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 71.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 316 is part of wave 71.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 316 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	29/05/2009	17/06/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.009	29/05/2009	8/06/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.033	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.001	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.523	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.007	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.007	29/05/2009	11/06/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.007	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.078	29/05/2009	15/06/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.048	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	501	27/05/2009	14/06/2009	638.900
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.012	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.022	29/05/2009	10/06/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	29/05/2009	13/06/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	29/05/2009	13/06/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.079	28/05/2009	16/06/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	29/05/2009	11/06/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	29/05/2009	16/06/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.020	29/05/2009	16/06/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.023	29/05/2009	11/06/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.022	28/05/2009	12/06/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.037	29/05/2009	17/06/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	999	29/05/2009	15/06/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.006	29/05/2009	13/06/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.317	29/05/2009	15/06/2009	50.519.877
TOTAL EU27			26.756	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	400.756.031
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	28/05/2009	14/06/2009	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	29/05/2009	12/06/2009	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	29/05/2009	3/06/2009	1.648.012
TOTAL CC			3.012	28/05/2009	14/06/2009	52.966.142
TOTAL			29.768	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	453.722.173

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Let's talk about another topic.

ASK QB TO EU27 + HR + TR + MK

Passons à un autre sujet.

POSER QB EN UE27 + HR + TR + MK

QB1 Please tell me whether or not each of the following situations has happened to you, as a result of the economic crisis.

QB1 Pourriez-vous me dire si chacune des situations suivantes s'applique à vous, comme conséquence de la crise économique.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No
(234)	1 You lost your job	1	2
(235)	2 Someone from your family, a relative, or a close friend lost their job	1	2
(236)	3 One of your colleagues has lost their job	1	2

NEW

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Oui	Non
(234)	1 Vous avez perdu votre emploi	1	2
(235)	2 Un membre de votre famille, un proche ou un ami a perdu son emploi	1	2
(236)	3 Un de vos collègues a perdu son emploi	1	2

NEW

QB2	And thinking about the current economic crisis and its potential impact on the job-market, how would you rate your concern, if at all, about each of the following? Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where '1' means that you are "no at all concerned", and '5' that you are "very concerned".
-----	---

QB2	Et en pensant à l'actuelle crise économique et à son impact potentiel sur le marché de l'emploi, quelle note donneriez-vous à l'inquiétude que vous ressentiez personnellement à propos de chacune des situations suivantes. Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 5 où '1' signifie que vous n'avez "aucune inquiétude" et '5' que vous avez "une grande inquiétude".
-----	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)						
(READ OUT)	1	2	3	4	5	DK
	Not at all concerned				Very concerned	Not applicable
						(SPONTANEOUS)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)						
(LIRE)	1	2	3	4	5	NSP
	Aucune inquiétude				Une grande inquiétude	Pas applicable
						(SPONTANÉES)

(237)	1 (ONLY IF Q1.1=2) You losing your job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(238)	2 Your partner (spouse, etc.) losing their job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(239)	3 Your children losing their job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(237)	1 (UNIQUEMENT SI Q1.1=2) Vous perdez votre emploi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(238)	2 Votre partenaire (époux/ épouse, etc.) perd son emploi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(239)	3 Vos enfants perdent leur emploi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NEW

NEW

QB3	Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little; others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?
-----	--

QB3	Certains analystes disent que l'impact de la crise économique sur le marché de l'emploi en est déjà à son apogée et que les choses vont tout doucement s'améliorer; d'autres, au contraire, disent que le pire reste à venir. Laquelle de ces deux opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	(240)
The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	1
The worst is still to come	2
DK	3
NEW	

(UNE SEULE REPOSE)	(240)
L'impact de la crise sur l'emploi a déjà atteint son apogée	1
Le pire reste à venir	2
NSP	3
NEW	

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a	What is your current occupation?	
D15b	Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?	
	(241-242) D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	(243-244) D15b LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
Never did any paid work		19

POSER D15b SI "PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE", CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a	Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?	
D15b	Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?	
	(241-242) D15a PROFESSION ACTUELLE	(243-244) D15b PROFESSION PRECEDEnte
INACTIFS		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
INDEPENDANTS		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
SALARIES		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18
N'a jamais exercé d'activité professionnelle rémunérée		19

Let's talk about another topic.

ASK QC TO EU27 + HR + TR + MK

QC1 Have you ever heard or read about the European Globalisation adjustment Fund that is a fund to help victims of globalisation?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(265)

1 Yes, and you are very familiar with it

2 Yes, but you are not very familiar with it

3 No, you have never heard or read about it

4 DK

NEW

Parlons d'un autre sujet.

POSER QC EN UE27 + HR + TR + MK

QC1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ou lu quelque chose à propos du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation, qui est un fonds destiné à aider les victimes de la mondialisation ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(265)

1 Oui, et vous savez très bien ce que c'est

2 Oui, mais vous ne savez pas très bien ce que c'est

3 Non, vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler et vous n'avez rien lu à ce sujet

4 NSP

NEW

Let's talk about another topic.	Parlons d'un autre sujet.
ASK QD TO UE27 + HR + TR + MK	POSER QD EN UE27 + HR + TR + MK
QD1 Have you heard of...?	QD1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?
(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
(READ OUT)	(LIRE)
(286) 1 The European Social Fund - ESF	1 Du Fond Social Européen - FSE
(287) 2 The European Regional Development Fund – ERDF	2 Du Fonds Européen de Développement Régional – FEDER
(288) 3 The Erasmus Programme	3 Du Programme Erasmus
(289) 4 The EU "Lisbon Strategy" for Growth and Jobs	4 De la Stratégie de Lisbonne de l'UE pour la croissance et des emplois
TREND MODIFIED EB65.3 QC1	TREND MODIFIED EB65.3 QC1
QD2 Can you tell me what the European Social Fund or ESF is all about, or what you think it might do?	QD2 Pouvez-vous me dire en quoi consiste le Fond Social Européen ou FSE, ou ce que vous pensez qu'il pourrait faire ?
(OPEN QUESTION - ENTER ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	(QUESTION OUVERTE - ENREGISTRER TOUTES LES REPONSES SPONTANÉES – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
10 2 (290,291-310)	10 2 (290,291-310)
EB65.3 QC2	EB65.3 QC2

<p>QD3</p> <p>The European Social Fund (ESF) is the European Union fund dedicated to helping European citizens develop their skills and improve their job prospects. The European Union dedicates some 10% of its overall budget to the European Social Fund. Would you say that this share of the budget is too much, about right or too little?</p>	<p>QD3</p> <p>Le Fond Social Européen est le fond européen consacré à aider les citoyens européens à développer leurs compétences et améliorer leurs opportunités d'emploi. L'Union européenne consacre près de 10% de son budget total au Fond Social Européen. Diriez-vous que cette part du budget est trop grande, juste ce qu'il faut ou trop petite ?</p>
<p>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</p> <p>(311)</p> <p>1 Too much</p> <p>2 About right</p> <p>3 Too little</p> <p>4 DK</p> <p>EB65.3 QC3</p>	<p>(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)</p> <p>(311)</p> <p>1 Trop grande</p> <p>2 Juste ce qu'il faut</p> <p>3 Trop petite</p> <p>4 NSP</p> <p>EB65.3 QC3</p>
<p>QD4</p> <p>How many times have you changed employer in your working life so far?</p>	<p>QD4</p> <p>Combien de fois avez-vous changé d'employeur dans votre vie active ?</p>
<p>(DO NOT COUNT VACATION JOBS WHILE IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION) (IF "DK" CODE '99' - IF "NEVER HAD ANY PAID WORK" CODE '98')</p> <p>(312-313)</p> <p>_____ times</p> <p>EB70.1 QF13</p>	<p>(NE COMPTEZ PAS VOS "EMPLOIS ETUDIANTS") (SI "NSP" CODER '99' - SI "N'A JAMAIS EU DE TRAVAIL REMUNERE" CODER '98')</p> <p>(312-313)</p> <p>_____ fois</p> <p>EB70.1 QF13</p>
<p>QD5</p> <p>For how long have you been working for your current employer or last employer if you are not currently working?</p>	<p>QD5</p> <p>Depuis quand travaillez-vous pour votre employeur actuel ou votre dernier employeur si vous êtes actuellement sans emploi ?</p>
<p>(IF "DK" CODE '99' - IF "NEVER HAD ANY PAID WORK" CODE '98')</p> <p>(314-315)</p> <p>_____ years</p> <p>EB65.3 QC5</p>	<p>(SI "NSP" CODER '99' - SI "N'A JAMAIS EU DE TRAVAIL REMUNERE" CODER '98')</p> <p>(314-315)</p> <p>_____ ans</p> <p>EB65.3 QC5</p>

QD6 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(316-324)

1,
2,
3,
4,
5,
6,
7,
8,
9,

Level of one's qualifications
 Professional experience
 Language skills
 Computer skills
 Ability to adapt
 Willingness to work abroad
 None of these (SPONTANE)
 Other (SPONTANE)
 DK

EB65.3 QC6

ASK QD7 IF "CURRENTLY WORK"; CODE 5 to 18 in D15a - OTHERS GO TO QD8

QD6 A votre avis, quels sont les deux atouts que l'on doit mettre en avant pour trouver un emploi facilement aujourd'hui ?

(LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

(316-324)

1,
2,
3,
4,
5,
6,
7,
8,
9,

Son niveau de diplôme
 L'expérience professionnelle
 Les connaissances linguistiques
 Les connaissances informatiques
 La capacité à s'adapter
 La disposition à aller travailler à l'étranger
 Rien de tout cela (SPONTANE)
 Autre (SPONTANE)
 NSP

EB65.3 QC6

POSER QD7 SI "TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT", CODE 5 à 18 en D15a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD8

QD7 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(325)

1
2
3
4
5

Very confident
 Fairly confident
 Not very confident
 Not at all confident
 DK

QD7 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous confiant(e) ou pas de pouvoir garder votre emploi dans les mois à venir ? Etes-vous ... ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(325)

1
2
3
4
5

Très confiant(e)
 Plutôt confiant(e)
 Plutôt pas confiant(e)
 Pas du tout confiant(e)
 NSP

EB65.3 QC7

ASK ALL	A TOUS
QD8	QD8
Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in having a job in 2 years time?	Diriez-vous que vous êtes très confiant(e), plutôt confiant(e), plutôt pas confiant(e) ou pas du tout confiant(e) d'avoir un emploi dans 2 ans ?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)
(326)	(326)
Very confident	Très confiant(e)
Fairly confident	Plutôt confiant(e)
Not very confident	Plutôt pas confiant(e)
Not at all confident	Pas du tout confiant(e)
Not looking for a job in 2 years (SPONTANEOUS)	Ne cherche pas d'emploi dans 2 ans (SPONTANE)
DK	NSP
EB70.1 QF14	EB70.1 QF14
QD9	QD9
During the last 12 months, have you participated in any training courses?	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous suivi une quelconque formation ?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)
(327)	(327)
Yes	Oui
No	Non
DK	NSP
EB65.3 QC9	EB65.3 QC9

ASK QD10 IF "YES", CODE 1 in QD9 - OTHERS GO TO QD11	POSER QD10 SI "OUI", CODE 1 en QD9 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD11
QD10 Who funded this training? Was it...?	QD10 Qui a financé cette formation ? Était-ce ... ?
(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	(LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
<p>(328-333)</p> <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,</p> <p>Your current employer The (NATIONALITY) Government and/ or a public organisation within (OUR COUNTRY) The European Union Yourself Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY) DK</p>	<p>(328-333)</p> <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,</p> <p>Votre employeur actuel Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) et/ ou une organisme public en (NOTRE PAYS) L'Union européenne Vous-même Autre (SPONTANÉ - SPECIFY) NSP</p>
EB65.3 QC10	EB65.3 QC10
ASK QD10o IF "OTHER" IN QD10	POSER QD10o SI "AUTRES" EN QD10
QD10o Which other?	QD10o Quelle autre ?
(WRITE DOWN ALL OTHER SPONATNEOUS ANSWERS)	(NOTER EN CLAIR TOUTES LES AUTRES REPONSES SPONTANÉES)
10 2	10 2 (334,335-354)
EB65.3 QC10o	EB65.3 QC10o

ASK QD11 IF "CURRENTLY WORKING", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a - OTHERS GO TO QD12

QD11 Thinking about yourself, do you think that in order for you to keep your job...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(356)

Your education and training to date is sufficient

1

You should follow training but you cannot currently do this

2

You should follow training and you will do so

3

4

DK

NEW

ASK QD12 IF "NOT CURRENTLY WORK" AND "NOT RETIRED", CODE 1 TO 3 IN D15a - OTHERS GO TO QD13

QD12 Thinking about yourself, do you think that in order to find a job soon...? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(356)

Your education and training to date is sufficient

1

You should follow a more specialised training but you cannot currently do this

2

You should follow a more specialised training and you intend doing this

3

4

5

You are not looking for a job (SPONTANEOUS)

DK

EB70.1 QF18 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

POSER QD11 SI "TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT", CODE 5 à 18 en D15a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD12

QD11 En ce qui vous concerne, croyez-vous que pour conserver un emploi... ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(356)

La formation et les diplômes que vous avez déjà acquis sont suffisants

1

Vous devriez acquérir une formation plus spécialisée mais vous ne pouvez pas le faire actuellement

2

Vous devriez acquérir une formation plus spécialisée et vous allez le faire

3

4

NSP

NEW

POSER QD12 SI "NE TRAVAILLE PAS ACTUELLEMENT" ET "PAS RETRAITE", CODE 1 A 3 EN D15a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD13

QD12 En ce qui vous concerne, croyez-vous que pour trouver un emploi prochainement... ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(356)

La formation et les diplômes que vous avez déjà acquis sont suffisants (M)

1

Vous devriez acquérir une formation plus spécialisée mais vous ne pouvez pas le faire actuellement

2

Vous devriez acquérir une formation plus spécialisée et vous allez le faire

3

4

5

Vous n'êtes pas à la recherche d'un emploi (SPONTANE)

NSP

EB70.1 QF18 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK QD13 IF "CANNOT PARTICIPATE IN A TRAINING", CODE 2 in QD11 or QD12 - OTHERS GO TO QD14

QD13	From the following list, what are the main reasons preventing you from taking part in a training course?
------	--

- (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
- (357-369)**
- 1, You do not have the necessary experience or qualifications
 - 2, You cannot afford it
 - 3, Your current employer will not support you
 - 4, Training conflicts with your work schedule
 - 5, You do not have time because of family responsibilities
 - 6, There is no training offered close enough to where you are
 - 7, You do not know about any training offers
 - 8, You are not comfortable with the idea of going back to something that is like school
 - 9, Your age prevents you from doing it
 - 10, Your health prevents you from doing it
 - 11, You cannot participate for other personal reasons
 - 12, Other (SPONTANEOUS)
 - 13, DK

EB65.3 QC13

POSER QD13 SI "NE PEUT PAS SUIVRE UNE FORMATION", CODE 2 en QD11 ou QD12 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD14

QD13	Quelles sont les principales raisons, parmi les suivantes, qui vous empêcheraient de suivre une formation ?
------	---

- (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
- (357-369)**
- 1, Vous ne possédez pas l'expérience ou les qualifications nécessaires
 - 2, Vous ne pouvez pas vous le permettre financièrement
 - 3, Votre employeur actuel ne vous soutiendra pas
 - 4, La formation ne convient pas à votre horaire de travail
 - 5, Vous n'avez le temps en raison de vos responsabilités familiales
 - 6, Il n'y a pas d'offres de formation suffisamment près pour vous
 - 7, Vous n'avez connaissance d'aucune offre de formation
 - 8, Vous n'êtes pas à l'aise avec l'idée de retourner vers quelque chose qui ressemble à l'école
 - 9, Votre âge vous empêche de le faire
 - 10, Votre santé vous empêche de le faire
 - 11, Vous ne pouvez pas suivre une formation pour d'autres raisons personnelles
 - 12, Autre (SPONTANÉ)
 - 13, NSP

EB65.3 QC13

ASK QD14 AND QD16 IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 to 18 in D15a - OTHERS GO TO QD17

QD15 If you were to be laid-off, how would you rate on a scale of 1 to 10, the likelihood of you finding a job in the next six months? '1' means that it "would be not at all likely" and '10' means that it "would be very likely".

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – READ OUT) (370-371)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all likely									Very likely

DK _____ 11

EB70.1 QF 15 _____

QD15 If you were to be laid-off, how would you find a job?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(372-378)

- 1, By applying for the same kind of job, in the same location, but for another employer
- 2, By applying for the same kind of job but in a different location
- 3, By applying for a completely different kind of job in the same location
- 4, By applying for a completely different kind of job in another location
- 5, By starting your own business
- 6, Other (SPONTANE)
- 7, DK

EB65.3 QC15 _____

POSER QD14 TO QD16 SI "TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT", CODE 5 à 18 en D15a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD17

QD15 Si vous devez être licencié(e), à combien évaluez-vous sur une échelle de 1 à 10 les chances de retrouver un travail convenable dans les six prochains mois ? '1' signifie qu'il serait "très improbable" et '10' signifie qu'il serait "très probable" pour vous de retrouver un travail dans les six prochains mois.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – LIRE) (370-371)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Très improbable									Très probable

NSP _____ 11

EB70.1 QF 15 _____

QD15 Si vous devez être licencié(e), comment trouvez-vous un emploi le plus facilement ?

(LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

(372-378)

- 1, En postulant pour la même profession, dans la même localité, mais pour un autre employeur
- 2, En postulant pour la même profession, mais dans une autre localité
- 3, En postulant pour une profession complètement différente dans la même localité
- 4, En postulant pour une profession complètement différente dans une autre localité
- 5, En démarrant votre propre entreprise
- 6, Autre (SPONTANE)
- 7, NSP

EB65.3 QC15 _____

<p>QD16</p> <p>If you were to be laid-off, how much do you think the unemployment insurance and the welfare system in (OUR COUNTRY) will compensate you for the loss of income during the first six months as a percentage of your current income?</p>	<p>QD16</p> <p>Si vous devriez être licencié(e), en pourcentage de vos revenus actuels, combien pensez-vous que l'assurance chômage et la sécurité sociale dans (NOTRE PAYS) vous compenserait durant les six premiers mois, la perte de vos revenus ?</p>																						
<p>(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>(379)</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td></tr> </table>	(379)	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK	<p>(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>(379)</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td></tr> </table>	(379)	1	2	3	4	5	6	NSP						
(379)																							
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							
DK																							
(379)																							
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							
NSP																							
<p>EB70.1 QF16</p>	<p>EB70.1 QF16</p>																						
<p>ASK QD17 IF "NOT WORKING" BUT NOT RETIRED, CODE 1 to 3 in D15a - OTHERS GO TO QD18</p>	<p>POSER QD17 SI "NE TRAVAILLE PAS" MAIS PAS RETRAITE, CODE 1 à 3 en D15a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD18</p>																						
<p>QD17</p> <p>In your opinion, what would be the easiest way to find a job?</p>	<p>QD17</p> <p>Selon vous, comment pourriez-vous trouver un emploi le plus facilement ?</p>																						
<p>(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>(380-388)</td></tr> <tr><td>1,</td></tr> <tr><td>2,</td></tr> <tr><td>3,</td></tr> <tr><td>4,</td></tr> <tr><td>5,</td></tr> <tr><td>6,</td></tr> <tr><td>7,</td></tr> <tr><td>8,</td></tr> <tr><td>9,</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td></tr> </table>	(380-388)	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	DK	<p>(LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>(380-388)</td></tr> <tr><td>1,</td></tr> <tr><td>2,</td></tr> <tr><td>3,</td></tr> <tr><td>4,</td></tr> <tr><td>5,</td></tr> <tr><td>6,</td></tr> <tr><td>7,</td></tr> <tr><td>8,</td></tr> <tr><td>9,</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td></tr> </table>	(380-388)	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	NSP
(380-388)																							
1,																							
2,																							
3,																							
4,																							
5,																							
6,																							
7,																							
8,																							
9,																							
DK																							
(380-388)																							
1,																							
2,																							
3,																							
4,																							
5,																							
6,																							
7,																							
8,																							
9,																							
NSP																							
<p>EB65.3 QC-17</p>	<p>EB65.3 QC-17</p>																						

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QD18 Please tell me, for each of the following statements, to what extent you agree or disagree with it.

QD18 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(389)	1 Life-time jobs with the same employer are a thing of the past	1	2	3	4	5
(390)	2 Work contracts should become more flexible to encourage job creation	1	2	3	4	5
(391)	3 Being able to change easily from one job to another is a useful asset to help people find a job nowadays	1	2	3	4	5
(392)	4 In (OUR COUNTRY) many people retire too early	1	2	3	4	5
(393)	5 Regular training improves one's job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Les emplois à vie chez le même employeur sont de l'histoire ancienne	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les contrats de travail devraient être plus flexibles pour encourager la création d'emplois	1	2	3	4	5
3	Avoir les capacités de changer facilement d'emploi est un atout utile aux gens pour trouver un emploi de nos jours	1	2	3	4	5
4	En (NOTRE PAYS) beaucoup de personnes prennent leur retraite trop tôt	1	2	3	4	5
5	Une formation continue améliore vos opportunités d'emploi	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 QC-18

EB65.3 QC-18

QD19	For each of the following measures, how effective do you think they are in getting more people into work and staying at work longer in their life?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
(394)	1 Increasing child care facilities	1	2	3	4	5
(395)	2 Increasing care facilities for elderly persons and other dependents	1	2	3	4	5
(396)	3 Discouraging early retirement	1	2	3	4	5
(397)	4 Increasing the difference in income between working and non-working people	1	2	3	4	5
(398)	5 Promoting geographical mobility of people\ workers	1	2	3	4	5
(399)	6 Supporting people who want to start their own business	1	2	3	4	5
(400)	7 Transforming undeclared work into regular jobs	1	2	3	4	5
(401)	8 Regular training for people at work	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 QC19

QD19	Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'elle est efficace ou non pour mettre plus de personnes au travail ou leur permettre de rester plus longtemps au travail dans leur vie.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Très efficace	Plutôt efficace	Plutôt pas efficace	Pas du tout efficace	NSP
	1 L'augmentation des structures de garde d'enfants	1	2	3	4	5
	2 L'augmentation des structures de soins des personnes âgées et/ou dépendantes	1	2	3	4	5
	3 Décourager la retraite anticipée	1	2	3	4	5
	4 Accentuer la différence de revenus entre les personnes actives et non-actives	1	2	3	4	5
	5 La promotion de la mobilité géographique des personnes actives	1	2	3	4	5
	6 L'aide aux personnes désireuses de lancer leur propre entreprise	1	2	3	4	5
	7 La transformation du travail non-déclaré en travail régulier	1	2	3	4	5
	8 La formation continue des personnes au travail	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 QC19

QD20 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(LIRE)	Un impact très positif	Un impact plutôt positif	Un impact plutôt négatif	Un impact très négatif	NSP
1 La fixation de standards minimum pour les conditions de travail à travers de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
2 La création de nouvelles opportunités d'emploi et la lutte contre le chômage	1	2	3	4	5
3 La réduction des disparités régionales en terme de chômage	1	2	3	4	5
4 Les échanges des meilleures pratiques parmi les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
5 L'amélioration de l'accès à l'éducation et la formation	1	2	3	4	5
6 La promotion du dialogue entre employeurs et syndicats	1	2	3	4	5
7 La lutte contre l'exclusion sociale et la pauvreté	1	2	3	4	5
8 La promotion de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes	1	2	3	4	5
9 La lutte contre d'autres formes de discrimination	1	2	3	4	5
10 La coordination de la réforme des systèmes nationaux de protection sociale (pensions, soins de santé, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

(READ OUT)	Very positive impact	Fairly positive impact	Fairly negative impact	Very negative impact	DK
1 Setting minimum standards for working conditions throughout the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2 Creating new job opportunities and fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4	5
3 Reducing regional disparities in unemployment	1	2	3	4	5
4 Exchanging best practices in employment policies among the Member States of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
5 Improving access to education and training	1	2	3	4	5
6 Promoting dialogue between employers and trade unions	1	2	3	4	5
7 Fighting against social exclusion and poverty	1	2	3	4	5
8 Promoting equality between women and men	1	2	3	4	5
9 Combating other forms of discrimination	1	2	3	4	5
10 Coordinating the reform of the national systems of social protection (pensions, healthcare, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 QC20

EB65.3 QC20

<p>QD21</p> <p>Overall, how interested would you be in receiving detailed information on the employment and social policies funded by the European Union? Would you be...?</p>	<p>QD21</p> <p>En général, dans quelle mesure seriez-vous intéressé(e) de recevoir des informations détaillées sur les politiques sociales et de l'emploi financées par l'Union européenne ? Seriez-vous ... ?</p>
<p>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE)</p> <p>(412)</p> <p>1 Très intéressé(e)</p> <p>2 Plutôt intéressé(e)</p> <p>3 Plutôt pas intéressé(e)</p> <p>4 Pas du tout intéressé(e)</p> <p>5 NSP</p> <p>EB65.3 QC21</p>	<p>(LIRE – UNE REPONSE POSSIBLE)</p> <p>(412)</p> <p>1 Très intéressé(e)</p> <p>2 Plutôt intéressé(e)</p> <p>3 Plutôt pas intéressé(e)</p> <p>4 Pas du tout intéressé(e)</p> <p>5 NSP</p> <p>EB65.3 QC21</p>
<p>QD22</p> <p>In general, would you say that what you see, read or hear about what the European Union does in the area of employment and social affairs is very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?</p> <p>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</p> <p>(413)</p> <p>1 Very positive</p> <p>2 Fairly positive</p> <p>3 Fairly negative</p> <p>4 Very negative</p> <p>5 DK</p> <p>EB65.3 QC22</p>	<p>QD22</p> <p>En général, diriez-vous que ce que vous voyez, lisez ou entendez sur ce que l'Union européenne fait dans le domaine de l'emploi et des affaires sociales est très positif, plutôt positif, plutôt négatif ou très négatif ?</p> <p>(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)</p> <p>(413)</p> <p>1 Très positif</p> <p>2 Plutôt positif</p> <p>3 Plutôt négatif</p> <p>4 Très négatif</p> <p>5 NSP</p> <p>EB65.3 QC22</p>

TABLES

QB1.1 Pourriez-vous me dire si chacune des situations suivantes s'applique à vous, comme conséquence de la crise économique.

QB1.1 Please tell me whether or not each of the following situations has happened to you, as a result of the economic crisis.

Vous avez perdu votre emploi

You lost your job

	TOTAL	Oui/ Yes	Non/ No
UE27	26756	9%	91%
EU27			
BE	1000	7%	93%
BG	1009	10%	90%
CZ	1033	11%	89%
DK	1001	7%	93%
D-W	1092	7%	93%
DE	1523	7%	93%
D-E	431	7%	93%
EE	1007	15%	85%
IE	1007	16%	84%
EL	1000	4%	96%
ES	1007	17%	83%
FR	1078	7%	93%
IT	1048	6%	94%
CY	501	7%	93%
LV	1012	21%	79%
LT	1022	18%	82%
LU	504	4%	96%
HU	1000	15%	85%
MT	500	5%	95%
NL	1079	5%	95%
AT	1001	7%	93%
PL	1000	9%	91%
PT	1020	16%	84%
RO	1023	9%	91%
SI	1022	7%	93%
SK	1037	9%	91%
FI	999	9%	91%
SE	1006	7%	93%
UK	1317	9%	91%
HR	1000	10%	90%
TR	1003	12%	88%
MK	1009	10%	90%

QB1.2 Pourriez-vous me dire si chacune des situations suivantes s'applique à vous, comme conséquence de la crise économique.

QB1.2 Please tell me whether or not each of the following situations has happened to you, as a result of the economic crisis.

Un membre de votre famille, un proche ou un ami a perdu son emploi

Someone from your family, a relative, or a close friend lost their job

	TOTAL	Oui/ Yes	Non/ No
UE27	26756	36%	64%
EU27			
BE	1000	21%	79%
BG	1009	31%	69%
CZ	1033	38%	62%
DK	1001	36%	64%
D-W	1092	30%	70%
DE	1523	30%	70%
D-E	431	30%	70%
EE	1007	52%	48%
IE	1007	49%	51%
EL	1000	28%	72%
ES	1007	55%	45%
FR	1078	33%	67%
IT	1048	33%	67%
CY	501	30%	70%
LV	1012	61%	39%
LT	1022	54%	46%
LU	504	23%	77%
HU	1000	48%	52%
MT	500	26%	74%
NL	1079	24%	76%
AT	1001	32%	68%
PL	1000	31%	69%
PT	1020	39%	61%
RO	1023	28%	72%
SI	1022	29%	71%
SK	1037	37%	63%
FI	999	32%	68%
SE	1006	37%	63%
UK	1317	44%	56%
HR	1000	32%	68%
TR	1003	44%	56%
MK	1009	35%	65%

QB1.3 Pourriez-vous me dire si chacune des situations suivantes s'applique à vous, comme conséquence de la crise économique.
 QB1.3 Please tell me whether or not each of the following situations has happened to you, as a result of the economic crisis.
 Un(e) de vos collègues a perdu son emploi
 One of your colleagues has lost their job

	TOTAL	Oui/ Yes	Non/ No
UE27	26756	24%	76%
EU27			
BE	1000	14%	86%
BG	1009	29%	71%
CZ	1033	35%	65%
DK	1001	26%	74%
D-W	1092	20%	80%
DE	1523	20%	80%
D-E	431	19%	81%
EE	1007	42%	58%
IE	1007	37%	63%
EL	1000	12%	88%
ES	1007	36%	64%
FR	1078	19%	81%
IT	1048	18%	82%
CY	501	13%	87%
LV	1012	57%	43%
LT	1022	43%	57%
LU	504	17%	83%
HU	1000	38%	62%
MT	500	15%	85%
NL	1079	16%	84%
AT	1001	27%	73%
PL	1000	17%	83%
PT	1020	32%	68%
RO	1023	26%	74%
SI	1022	37%	63%
SK	1037	38%	62%
FI	999	23%	77%
SE	1006	24%	76%
UK	1317	28%	72%
HR	1000	31%	69%
TR	1003	24%	76%
MK	1009	22%	78%

OB2.1 Et en pensant à l'actuelle crise économique et à son impact potentiel sur le marché de l'emploi, quelle note donneriez-vous à l'inquiétude que vous ressentez personnellement à propos de chacune des situations suivantes ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 5 où '1' signifie que vous n'avez "aucune inquiétude" et '5' que vous avez "une grande inquiétude".

OB2.1 And thinking about the current economic crisis and its potential impact on the job-market, how would you rate your concern, if at all, about each of the following? Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where '1' means that you are "no at all concerned", and '5' that you are "very concerned".

Vous perdez votre emploi

You losing your job

	1 Aucune inquiétude/ Not at all concerned	2	3	4	5 Une grande inquiétude/ Very concerned	Pas applicable (SPONTANE) (Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP/ DK	Pas d'inquiétude/ No concern	Une inquiétude/ Concern	Moyenne/ Average
TOTAL										
24366	21%	9%	11%	8%	12%	37%	2%	30%	20%	2.7
BE	23%	10%	10%	7%	14%	36%	-	33%	21%	2.7
BG	13%	6%	13%	8%	13%	37%	10%	19%	21%	3.1
CZ	14%	12%	22%	11%	12%	27%	2%	26%	23%	2.9
DK	46%	10%	9%	3%	2%	30%	-	56%	5%	1.6
D-W	33%	9%	10%	6%	8%	34%	-	42%	14%	2.2
DE	31%	10%	10%	6%	8%	35%	-	41%	14%	2.2
D-E	22%	14%	12%	9%	11%	36%	1%	36%	15%	2.5
EE	20%	8%	14%	9%	16%	29%	4%	28%	25%	2.9
IE	16%	8%	10%	6%	15%	36%	9%	24%	21%	2.9
EL	15%	7%	10%	8%	11%	52%	-	22%	19%	2.9
ES	7%	4%	10%	12%	29%	38%	-	11%	41%	3.8
FR	23%	8%	9%	4%	15%	40%	1%	31%	19%	2.7
IT	12%	12%	16%	15%	13%	30%	2%	24%	28%	3.1
CY	21%	7%	8%	4%	14%	46%	-	28%	18%	2.7
LV	13%	10%	14%	11%	22%	29%	1%	23%	33%	3.3
LT	11%	3%	7%	5%	38%	33%	3%	14%	43%	3.8
LU	26%	11%	4%	2%	10%	45%	2%	37%	12%	2.3
HU	18%	6%	17%	9%	12%	36%	2%	24%	21%	2.9
MT	47%	6%	4%	2%	11%	57%	3%	23%	13%	2.6
NL	41%	15%	8%	4%	3%	29%	-	56%	7%	1.8
AT	15%	9%	16%	11%	14%	34%	1%	24%	25%	3.0
PL	18%	9%	14%	10%	6%	41%	2%	27%	16%	2.6
PT	8%	12%	17%	12%	7%	42%	2%	20%	19%	3.0
RO	18%	6%	10%	6%	18%	32%	10%	24%	24%	3.0
SI	94%	24%	10%	6%	15%	37%	2%	30%	21%	2.7
SK	14%	10%	17%	14%	22%	19%	4%	24%	36%	3.3
FI	30%	15%	8%	4%	5%	38%	-	45%	9%	2.0
SE	39%	14%	8%	4%	1%	28%	6%	53%	5%	1.7
UK	23%	8%	10%	4%	10%	45%	-	31%	14%	2.4
HR	21%	7%	12%	3%	8%	41%	8%	28%	11%	2.4
TR	7%	7%	4%	3%	6%	71%	2%	14%	9%	2.8
MTK	4%	1%	4%	3%	23%	44%	21%	5%	26%	4.1

OB3 Certains analystes disent que l'impact de la crise économique sur le marché de l'emploi en est déjà à son apogée et que les choses vont tout doucement s'améliorer; d'autres, au contraire, disent que le pire reste à venir. Laquelle de ces deux opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?
 OB3 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little; others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion?

	TOTAL	L'impact de la crise sur l'emploi a déjà atteint son apogée/ The impact of the crisis on peak jobs has already reached its peak	Le pire reste à venir/ The worst is still to come	NSP/ DK
UE27	26756	28%	61%	11%
EU27	1000	26%	69%	5%
BE	1009	16%	50%	34%
BG	1033	29%	64%	7%
CZ	1001	36%	58%	6%
DK	1092	22%	68%	10%
D-W	1523	21%	69%	10%
DE	431	15%	77%	8%
D-E	1007	20%	76%	4%
EE	1007	21%	66%	13%
IE	1000	28%	69%	3%
EL	1007	35%	57%	8%
ES	1078	25%	67%	8%
FR	1048	35%	49%	16%
IT	501	19%	73%	8%
CY	1012	13%	82%	5%
LV	1022	18%	74%	8%
LT	504	20%	73%	7%
LU	1000	25%	66%	9%
HU	500	30%	55%	15%
MT	1079	33%	61%	6%
NL	1001	32%	51%	17%
AT	1000	33%	50%	17%
PL	1020	23%	56%	21%
PT	1023	19%	58%	23%
RO	1022	26%	68%	6%
SI	1037	23%	66%	11%
SK	999	32%	65%	3%
FI	1006	45%	52%	3%
SE	1317	31%	63%	6%
UK	1000	13%	73%	14%
HR	1003	39%	45%	16%
TR	1009	25%	64%	11%
MK				

OC1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ou lu quelque chose à propos du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation, qui est un fonds destiné à aider les victimes de la mondialisation ?

OC1 Have you ever heard or read about the European Globalisation adjustment Fund that is a fund to help victims of globalisation?

	OC1, et vous savez très bien ce que c'est/ familiar with it	Oui, mais vous ne savez pas très bien ce que c'est/ Yes, but you are not very familiar with it	Non, vous n'avez jamais entendu parler de ce sujet/ No, you have never heard or read about it	NSP/ DK	Oui/ Yes
TOTAL	4%	22%	71%	3%	26%
UE27	26756				
EU27					
BE	4%	20%	75%	1%	24%
BG	6%	20%	61%	13%	26%
CZ	3%	32%	65%	-	35%
DK	1%	11%	88%	-	12%
D-W	5%	30%	63%	2%	35%
DE	5%	31%	62%	2%	36%
D-E	4%	33%	61%	2%	37%
EE	2%	20%	77%	1%	22%
IE	6%	19%	72%	3%	25%
EL	7%	18%	75%	-	25%
ES	4%	23%	72%	1%	27%
FR	3%	16%	80%	1%	19%
IT	5%	26%	58%	11%	31%
CY	2%	13%	80%	5%	15%
LV	2%	20%	77%	1%	22%
LT	3%	27%	64%	6%	30%
LU	4%	19%	72%	5%	23%
HU	2%	21%	75%	2%	23%
MT	4%	23%	66%	7%	27%
NL	1%	17%	80%	2%	18%
AT	2%	28%	67%	3%	30%
PL	4%	16%	79%	1%	20%
PT	8%	29%	58%	5%	37%
RO	4%	23%	60%	13%	27%
SI	4%	37%	56%	3%	41%
SK	6%	38%	52%	4%	44%
FI	4%	37%	58%	1%	41%
SE	2%	23%	74%	1%	25%
UK	1%	9%	89%	1%	10%
HR	2%	33%	62%	3%	35%
TR	2%	8%	49%	41%	10%
MK	6%	26%	61%	7%	32%

QD1.1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ?

QD1.1 Have you heard of...?

Du Fond Social Européen - FSE

The European Social Fund - ESF

	TOTAL	Oui/ Yes	Non/ No
UE27	26756	33%	67%
EU27			
BE	1000	30%	70%
BG	1009	32%	68%
CZ	1033	33%	67%
DK	1001	17%	83%
D-W	1092	28%	72%
DE	1523	31%	69%
D-E	431	42%	58%
EE	1007	49%	51%
IE	1007	38%	62%
EL	1000	33%	67%
ES	1007	53%	47%
FR	1078	35%	65%
IT	1048	28%	72%
CY	501	21%	79%
LV	1012	43%	57%
LT	1022	40%	60%
LU	504	35%	65%
HU	1000	26%	74%
MT	500	41%	59%
NL	1079	38%	62%
AT	1001	21%	79%
PL	1000	32%	68%
PT	1020	58%	42%
RO	1023	22%	78%
SI	1022	47%	53%
SK	1037	59%	41%
FI	999	44%	56%
SE	1006	25%	75%
UK	1317	27%	73%
HR	1000	27%	73%
TR	1003	12%	88%
MK	1009	23%	77%

OD3 Le Fond Social Européen est le fond européen consacré à aider les citoyens européens à développer leurs compétences et améliorer leurs opportunités d'emploi. L'Union européenne consacre près de 10% de son budget total au Fond Social Européen. Diriez-vous que cette part du budget est trop grande, juste ce qu'il faut ou trop petite ?

OD3 The European Social Fund (ESF) is the European Union fund dedicated to helping European citizens develop their skills and improve their job prospects. The European Union dedicates some 10% of its overall budget to the European Social Fund. Would you say that this share of the budget is too much, about right or too little?

	TOTAL	Trop grande/ Too much	Juste ce qu'il faut/ About right	Trop petite/ Too little	NSP/ DK
UE27	26756	5%	35%	34%	26%
BE	1000	5%	40%	40%	15%
BG	1009	1%	21%	25%	53%
CZ	1033	5%	49%	31%	15%
DK	1001	10%	52%	23%	15%
D-W	1092	7%	37%	23%	33%
DE	1523	6%	37%	25%	32%
D-E	431	4%	35%	34%	27%
EE	1007	2%	47%	26%	25%
IE	1007	2%	33%	28%	37%
EL	1000	2%	29%	62%	7%
ES	1007	1%	38%	42%	19%
FR	1078	3%	27%	46%	24%
IT	1048	2%	35%	38%	25%
CY	501	3%	29%	40%	28%
LV	1012	2%	32%	42%	24%
LT	1022	2%	36%	32%	30%
LU	504	4%	35%	31%	30%
HU	1000	3%	29%	42%	26%
MT	500	1%	30%	32%	37%
NL	1079	12%	49%	20%	19%
AT	1001	6%	37%	28%	29%
PL	1000	2%	37%	34%	27%
PT	1020	1%	24%	26%	49%
RO	1023	1%	24%	29%	46%
SI	1022	4%	42%	39%	15%
SK	1037	3%	46%	28%	23%
FI	999	7%	50%	31%	12%
SE	1006	11%	46%	24%	19%
UK	1317	8%	36%	31%	25%
HR	1000	1%	33%	40%	26%
TR	1003	2%	17%	27%	54%
MK	1009	2%	23%	41%	34%

OD6 A votre avis, quels sont les deux atouts que l'on doit mettre en avant pour trouver un emploi facilement aujourd'hui ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 OD6 In your opinion, which two assets should one emphasize in order to easily find a job today? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Son niveau de diplôme/ Level of one's qualifications	L'expérience Professionnelle/ Professional experience	Les connaissances/Linguistiques/ Linguistic skills	Les connaissances/Informatiques/ Computer skills	La capacité à s'adapter/ Ability to adapt	La disposition à aller travailler à l'étranger/ Willingness to work abroad	Rien de tout cela (SPONTANE) / None of these (SPONTANE)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANE)	NSP/ DK
UE27	26756	52%	54%	17%	19%	34%	6%	1%	2%	2%
EU27										
BE	1000	57%	56%	28%	16%	30%	4%	0%	1%	0%
BG	1009	54%	53%	25%	22%	17%	5%	1%	0%	5%
CZ	1033	54%	58%	21%	18%	35%	1%	1%	1%	1%
DK	1001	56%	42%	16%	21%	53%	4%	0%	1%	1%
D-W	1092	67%	41%	18%	23%	33%	5%	0%	2%	1%
DE	1523	67%	42%	17%	22%	34%	5%	0%	2%	1%
D-E	431	69%	45%	14%	18%	39%	5%	1%	2%	0%
EE	1007	50%	47%	41%	18%	25%	4%	0%	3%	2%
IE	1007	64%	44%	10%	21%	37%	8%	1%	2%	2%
EL	1000	54%	58%	21%	29%	15%	4%	1%	5%	0%
ES	1007	53%	67%	13%	7%	26%	5%	1%	4%	2%
FR	1078	37%	70%	8%	9%	55%	11%	0%	1%	1%
IT	1048	45%	51%	22%	19%	27%	10%	2%	3%	1%
CY	501	70%	45%	18%	30%	20%	2%	0%	7%	0%
LV	1012	36%	48%	33%	12%	34%	8%	3%	6%	1%
LT	1022	61%	68%	15%	13%	22%	2%	1%	2%	2%
LU	504	61%	44%	33%	13%	31%	7%	-	1%	1%
HU	1000	48%	58%	25%	15%	28%	4%	1%	4%	2%
MT	500	70%	46%	7%	32%	22%	5%	1%	2%	1%
NL	1079	67%	53%	11%	15%	41%	2%	0%	3%	1%
AT	1001	48%	58%	16%	28%	31%	10%	1%	1%	1%
PL	1000	55%	44%	34%	15%	23%	5%	1%	2%	3%
PT	1020	52%	64%	7%	12%	23%	6%	2%	2%	3%
RO	1023	64%	61%	7%	14%	21%	3%	0%	2%	5%
SI	1022	45%	53%	26%	17%	30%	6%	3%	4%	1%
SK	1037	42%	48%	40%	24%	28%	7%	1%	1%	2%
FI	999	51%	56%	22%	11%	46%	3%	-	2%	2%
SE	1006	54%	42%	14%	20%	51%	4%	1%	5%	1%
UK	1317	42%	50%	10%	34%	41%	4%	1%	2%	2%
HR	1000	45%	47%	25%	26%	30%	5%	2%	2%	2%
TR	1003	35%	42%	32%	25%	15%	2%	4%	4%	10%
MK	1009	36%	33%	36%	35%	16%	8%	3%	6%	3%

OD7 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous confiant(e) ou pas de pouvoir garder votre emploi dans les mois à venir ? Etes-vous ... ?
 OD7 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you....?

(SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)
 (IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Tres confiant(e)/ Very confident	Plutôt confiant(e)/ Fairly confident	Plutôt pas confiant(e)/ Not very confident	Pas du tout confiant(e)/ Not at all confident	NSP/ DK	Confiant(e)/ Confident	Pas confiant(e)/ Not confident
UE27	13363	40%	40%	12%	4%	4%	80%	16%
EU27								
BE	488	50%	38%	7%	3%	2%	88%	10%
BG	491	18%	43%	23%	9%	7%	61%	32%
CZ	585	25%	58%	11%	2%	4%	83%	13%
DK	528	73%	19%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
D-W	570	61%	27%	5%	3%	4%	88%	8%
DE	794	58%	29%	6%	3%	4%	87%	9%
D-E	224	49%	37%	8%	2%	4%	86%	10%
EE	528	35%	42%	17%	5%	1%	77%	22%
IE	524	29%	46%	13%	6%	6%	75%	19%
EL	472	27%	36%	25%	10%	2%	63%	35%
ES	454	25%	47%	22%	3%	3%	72%	25%
FR	547	43%	37%	11%	7%	2%	80%	18%
IT	519	26%	53%	15%	3%	3%	79%	18%
CY	262	62%	23%	8%	4%	3%	85%	12%
LV	542	35%	36%	22%	4%	3%	71%	26%
LT	417	19%	38%	31%	9%	3%	57%	40%
LU	258	64%	29%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
HU	426	13%	43%	30%	11%	3%	56%	41%
MT	231	48%	33%	12%	6%	1%	81%	18%
NL	629	68%	19%	7%	4%	2%	87%	11%
AT	554	33%	50%	12%	1%	4%	83%	13%
PL	447	28%	47%	13%	6%	6%	75%	19%
PT	514	16%	67%	12%	2%	3%	83%	14%
RO	485	29%	45%	17%	3%	6%	74%	20%
SI	463	40%	42%	14%	2%	2%	82%	16%
SK	639	12%	36%	30%	12%	10%	48%	42%
FI	562	60%	32%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
SE	589	73%	17%	3%	4%	3%	90%	7%
UK	658	50%	36%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%
HR	422	39%	40%	12%	5%	4%	79%	17%
TR	326	13%	42%	26%	13%	6%	55%	39%
MK	347	45%	31%	16%	6%	2%	76%	22%

QD8 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très confiant(e), plutôt confiant(e), plutôt pas confiant(e) ou pas du tout confiant(e) d'avoir un emploi dans 2 ans ?
 QD8 Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in having a job in 2 years time?

	TOTAL	Très confiant(e) / Very confident	Plutôt confiant(e) / Fairly confident	Plutôt pas confiant(e) / Not very confident	Pas du tout confiant(e) / Not at all confident	Ne cherche pas d'emploi dans 2 ans (SPONTANÉ) / Not looking for a job in 2 years (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP/ DK	Confiant(e) / Confident	Pas confiant(e) / Not confident
UE27	26756	18%	25%	11%	7%	35%	4%	43%	18%
EU27									
BE	1000	21%	27%	9%	5%	36%	2%	48%	14%
BG	1009	8%	20%	15%	18%	29%	10%	28%	33%
CZ	1033	14%	39%	11%	3%	26%	7%	53%	14%
DK	1001	40%	22%	5%	4%	28%	1%	62%	9%
D-W	1092	30%	22%	6%	6%	31%	5%	52%	12%
DE	1523	28%	23%	7%	7%	31%	4%	51%	14%
D-E	431	23%	25%	8%	9%	31%	4%	48%	17%
EE	1007	14%	27%	22%	10%	23%	4%	41%	32%
IE	1007	16%	28%	13%	11%	25%	7%	44%	24%
EL	1000	10%	19%	17%	14%	40%	-	29%	31%
ES	1007	12%	29%	18%	4%	34%	3%	41%	22%
FR	1078	18%	27%	7%	6%	40%	2%	45%	13%
IT	1048	3%	22%	17%	8%	48%	2%	25%	25%
CY	501	25%	20%	9%	7%	33%	6%	45%	16%
LV	1012	10%	27%	30%	12%	19%	2%	37%	42%
LT	1022	8%	21%	27%	13%	24%	7%	29%	40%
LU	504	31%	21%	4%	2%	39%	3%	52%	6%
HU	1000	7%	22%	20%	12%	37%	2%	29%	32%
MT	500	22%	22%	7%	6%	35%	8%	44%	13%
NL	1079	39%	22%	5%	4%	28%	2%	61%	9%
AT	1001	19%	32%	11%	5%	30%	3%	51%	16%
PL	1000	9%	28%	14%	9%	33%	7%	37%	23%
PT	1020	5%	28%	12%	5%	45%	5%	33%	17%
RO	1023	13%	25%	15%	8%	31%	8%	38%	23%
SI	1022	15%	27%	11%	7%	36%	4%	42%	18%
SK	1037	5%	23%	29%	19%	15%	9%	28%	48%
FI	999	31%	30%	4%	3%	32%	-	61%	7%
SE	1006	33%	25%	7%	7%	24%	4%	58%	14%
UK	1317	29%	25%	8%	3%	33%	2%	54%	11%
HR	1000	14%	21%	10%	13%	35%	7%	35%	23%
TR	1003	5%	17%	17%	16%	33%	12%	22%	33%
MK	1009	7%	15%	16%	22%	30%	10%	22%	38%

OD14 Si vous deviez être licencié(e), a combien évaluez-vous sur une échelle de 1 à 10 les chances de retrouver un travail convenable dans les six prochains mois ? '1' signifie qu'il serait "très improbable" et '10' signifie qu'il serait "très probable" pour vous de retrouver un travail dans les six prochains mois.
 OD14 If you were to be laid-off, how would you rate on a scale of 1 to 10, the likelihood of you finding a job in the next six months? '1' means that it "would be not at all likely" and '10' means that it "would be very likely".

(SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)
 (IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	1 Très improbable/ Not at all likely	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Très probable/ Very likely	NSP/ DK	Improbable/ Not likely	Probable/ Likely	Très probable/ Very likely	Moyenne/ Average
UE27	13363	11%	6%	9%	7%	13%	8%	10%	11%	6%	12%	7%	33%	21%	39%	5.6
EU27																
BE	488	10%	4%	8%	4%	12%	9%	10%	16%	7%	15%	3%	26%	21%	49%	6.1
BG	491	9%	8%	13%	9%	15%	9%	9%	10%	5%	8%	7%	38%	24%	32%	5.3
CZ	585	7%	3%	7%	6%	12%	12%	13%	14%	6%	15%	4%	24%	24%	48%	6.3
DK	528	7%	2%	4%	3%	8%	4%	12%	13%	12%	35%	1%	16%	12%	71%	7.5
D-W	570	13%	8%	7%	5%	13%	5%	7%	12%	7%	17%	6%	33%	19%	43%	5.8
DE	794	14%	7%	7%	6%	13%	6%	7%	11%	7%	17%	5%	34%	19%	42%	5.7
D-E	224	18%	6%	6%	7%	11%	8%	8%	9%	9%	15%	5%	36%	18%	41%	5.6
EE	528	14%	4%	5%	5%	17%	8%	7%	9%	5%	20%	5%	29%	25%	42%	5.9
IE	524	14%	10%	10%	7%	11%	8%	11%	9%	3%	3%	12%	42%	20%	26%	4.7
EL	472	11%	6%	12%	8%	14%	9%	14%	12%	5%	7%	4%	36%	23%	37%	5.4
ES	454	8%	6%	12%	13%	20%	12%	11%	7%	2%	4%	3%	40%	32%	25%	5.0
FR	547	15%	7%	9%	6%	17%	7%	10%	11%	4%	8%	6%	37%	24%	33%	5.1
IT	519	12%	11%	14%	9%	11%	10%	8%	8%	2%	4%	11%	46%	21%	22%	4.6
CY	262	13%	5%	8%	5%	16%	9%	7%	12%	5%	16%	6%	31%	25%	39%	5.7
LV	542	11%	8%	6%	7%	18%	8%	9%	11%	3%	15%	5%	32%	26%	37%	5.6
LT	417	26%	5%	9%	5%	18%	9%	6%	5%	4%	9%	5%	44%	27%	24%	4.6
LU	258	11%	8%	11%	6%	17%	9%	6%	11%	5%	12%	4%	36%	25%	34%	5.4
HU	426	16%	6%	14%	11%	13%	7%	11%	10%	2%	7%	3%	47%	20%	29%	4.8
MT	231	11%	6%	3%	3%	18%	6%	11%	10%	8%	16%	7%	24%	24%	45%	6.0
NL	629	8%	2%	3%	5%	8%	6%	12%	19%	10%	24%	3%	18%	13%	65%	7.0
AT	554	6%	5%	8%	8%	16%	8%	16%	14%	5%	10%	5%	26%	24%	45%	6.0
PL	447	5%	5%	10%	5%	13%	8%	13%	11%	8%	15%	9%	24%	20%	47%	6.3
PT	514	10%	9%	14%	8%	19%	10%	7%	5%	2%	2%	14%	41%	29%	16%	4.4
RO	485	6%	6%	7%	5%	8%	9%	12%	14%	11%	10%	12%	24%	17%	47%	6.2
SI	463	12%	5%	8%	8%	10%	7%	12%	11%	5%	19%	3%	33%	17%	47%	6.0
SK	639	5%	8%	7%	9%	14%	10%	11%	11%	8%	8%	10%	29%	24%	37%	5.7
FI	562	7%	5%	6%	5%	7%	7%	10%	18%	12%	18%	2%	24%	14%	59%	6.6
SE	589	10%	3%	5%	3%	9%	5%	10%	17%	6%	30%	3%	20%	14%	63%	7.0
UK	658	9%	6%	7%	6%	14%	7%	11%	11%	6%	19%	8%	26%	19%	47%	6.2
HR	422	15%	4%	7%	8%	14%	10%	8%	10%	5%	13%	4%	36%	25%	36%	5.4
TR	326	14%	11%	8%	6%	16%	12%	9%	7%	3%	3%	11%	39%	29%	22%	4.6
MK	347	21%	7%	11%	5%	18%	5%	6%	8%	6%	8%	5%	45%	23%	27%	4.7

OD15 Si vous devez être licencié(e), comment trouveriez-vous un emploi le plus facilement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 OD15 If you were to be laid-off, how would you find a job? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)
 (IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	En postulant pour la même localité, mais pour un autre employeur/ By applying for the same kind of job, in the same location, but for another employer	En postulant pour la même profession, mais dans une autre localité/ By applying for the same profession, but in a different location	En postulant pour une profession complètement différente dans la même localité/ By applying for a completely different kind of job in the same location	En postulant pour une profession complètement différente dans une autre localité/ By applying for a completely different kind of job in another location	En demarrant votre propre entreprise/ By starting your own business	Autre (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP/ DK
UE27	47%	32%	19%	9%	13%	4%	9%
EU27	13363						
BE	488	27%	23%	8%	12%	4%	3%
BG	491	16%	28%	6%	10%	2%	11%
CZ	585	27%	23%	6%	9%	2%	7%
DK	528	35%	30%	11%	8%	3%	2%
D-W	570	44%	15%	10%	10%	5%	7%
DE	794	44%	15%	11%	10%	5%	7%
D-E	224	48%	17%	15%	10%	7%	7%
EE	528	34%	26%	20%	11%	4%	6%
IE	524	50%	16%	9%	11%	3%	4%
EL	472	48%	12%	4%	29%	0%	8%
ES	454	45%	23%	13%	14%	3%	6%
FR	547	40%	16%	14%	15%	2%	6%
IT	519	37%	18%	8%	14%	4%	16%
CY	262	55%	23%	8%	7%	2%	7%
LV	542	43%	20%	12%	11%	9%	7%
LT	417	42%	27%	16%	9%	9%	6%
LU	258	36%	10%	12%	9%	8%	9%
HU	426	42%	15%	10%	3%	2%	9%
MT	231	36%	11%	17%	8%	3%	15%
NL	629	40%	12%	12%	14%	6%	4%
AT	554	51%	24%	8%	8%	5%	5%
PL	447	48%	19%	7%	12%	2%	12%
PT	514	50%	12%	6%	10%	2%	16%
RO	485	51%	16%	4%	14%	3%	17%
SI	463	30%	15%	16%	14%	9%	4%
SK	639	55%	29%	6%	11%	2%	11%
FI	562	41%	25%	9%	13%	3%	3%
SE	589	51%	26%	5%	14%	5%	5%
UK	658	55%	23%	8%	13%	3%	6%
HR	422	50%	22%	8%	9%	4%	7%
TR	326	46%	13%	5%	16%	8%	14%
MK	347	20%	10%	11%	28%	8%	13%

OD16 Si vous deviez être licencié(e), en pourcentage de vos revenus actuels, combien pensez-vous que l'assurance chômage et la sécurité sociale dans (NOTRE PAYS) vous compenserait durant les six premiers mois, la perte de vos revenus ?

OD16 If you were to be laid-off, how much do you think the unemployment insurance and the welfare system in (OUR COUNTRY) will compensate you for the loss of income during the first six months as a percentage of your current income?

(SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)
(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	91 à 100% de votre revenu actuel/ 91 to 100% of your current income	71 à 90% de votre revenu actuel/ 71 to 90% of your current income	51 à 70% de votre revenu actuel/ 51 to 70% of your current income	31 à 50% de votre revenu actuel/ 31 to 50% of your current income	30% ou moins de votre revenu actuel/ 30% or less of your current income	NSP/ DK
UE27	4%	16%	28%	11%	17%	24%
EU27	13363					
BE	488	33%	31%	7%	6%	14%
BG	491	3%	14%	18%	22%	36%
CZ	585	5%	45%	26%	3%	14%
DK	528	5%	32%	19%	13%	7%
D-W	570	3%	10%	58%	7%	16%
DE	794	3%	11%	58%	6%	16%
D-E	224	1%	17%	55%	3%	16%
EE	528	8%	9%	20%	18%	35%
IE	524	1%	2%	11%	20%	31%
EL	472	1%	2%	13%	26%	40%
ES	454	11%	33%	20%	6%	24%
FR	547	7%	34%	30%	4%	21%
IT	519	2%	10%	21%	16%	37%
CY	262	5%	7%	41%	3%	38%
LV	542	15%	17%	19%	6%	36%
LT	417	7%	16%	16%	9%	44%
LU	258	3%	64%	11%	4%	15%
HU	426	1%	8%	40%	26%	16%
MT	231	-	1%	7%	16%	51%
NL	629	8%	35%	26%	2%	23%
AT	554	3%	27%	50%	7%	11%
PL	447	4%	7%	11%	15%	31%
PT	514	1%	12%	24%	14%	45%
RO	485	12%	6%	10%	16%	37%
SI	463	1%	30%	32%	9%	26%
SK	639	1%	12%	38%	21%	23%
FI	562	-	17%	48%	20%	8%
SE	589	2%	41%	29%	8%	9%
UK	658	2%	2%	6%	12%	22%
HR	422	1%	6%	18%	18%	21%
TR	326	1%	7%	4%	9%	51%
MK	347	1%	2%	8%	12%	58%

QD20.1 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.1 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

La fixation de standards minimums pour les conditions de travail à travers de l'UE
Setting minimum standards for working conditions throughout the EU

		Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact négatif/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact très négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	26756	21%	48%	12%	3%	16%	69%	15%
EU27								
BE	1000	24%	50%	13%	2%	11%	74%	15%
BG	1009	29%	44%	5%	1%	21%	73%	6%
CZ	1033	9%	59%	16%	2%	14%	68%	18%
DK	1001	16%	44%	21%	4%	15%	60%	25%
D-W	1092	27%	46%	12%	3%	12%	73%	15%
DE	1523	27%	46%	12%	3%	12%	73%	15%
D-E	431	30%	46%	11%	1%	12%	76%	12%
EE	1007	18%	48%	12%	1%	21%	66%	13%
IE	1007	24%	50%	8%	1%	17%	74%	9%
EL	1000	19%	52%	20%	6%	3%	71%	26%
ES	1007	21%	52%	9%	2%	16%	73%	11%
FR	1078	8%	45%	17%	4%	26%	53%	21%
IT	1048	26%	51%	10%	1%	12%	77%	11%
CY	501	36%	44%	5%	1%	14%	80%	6%
LV	1012	17%	43%	18%	4%	18%	60%	22%
LT	1022	23%	41%	7%	1%	28%	64%	8%
LU	504	11%	44%	15%	1%	29%	55%	16%
HU	1000	19%	46%	16%	3%	16%	65%	19%
MT	500	29%	45%	6%	1%	19%	74%	7%
NL	1079	18%	49%	15%	6%	12%	67%	21%
AT	1001	24%	51%	13%	2%	10%	75%	15%
PL	1000	22%	54%	8%	1%	15%	76%	9%
PT	1020	10%	50%	12%	2%	26%	60%	14%
RO	1023	23%	51%	5%	1%	20%	74%	6%
SI	1022	10%	54%	18%	4%	14%	64%	22%
SK	1037	10%	65%	10%	1%	14%	75%	11%
FI	999	12%	58%	16%	1%	13%	70%	17%
SE	1006	13%	45%	20%	6%	16%	58%	26%
UK	1317	21%	40%	17%	4%	18%	61%	21%
HR	1000	19%	54%	10%	2%	15%	73%	12%
TR	1003	13%	40%	15%	4%	28%	53%	19%
MK	1009	35%	38%	9%	5%	13%	73%	14%

QD20.2 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.2 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

La création de nouvelles opportunités d'emploi et la lutte contre le chômage
Creating new job opportunities and fighting unemployment

	Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact neutre/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	29%	43%	13%	3%	12%	72%	16%
EU27	26756						
BE	31%	46%	14%	3%	6%	77%	17%
BG	33%	41%	6%	2%	18%	74%	8%
CZ	24%	53%	13%	2%	8%	77%	15%
DK	14%	48%	23%	4%	11%	62%	27%
D-W	37%	37%	13%	3%	10%	74%	16%
DE	39%	36%	14%	2%	9%	75%	16%
D-E	44%	30%	17%	2%	7%	74%	19%
EE	38%	44%	6%	1%	11%	82%	7%
IE	28%	40%	12%	5%	15%	68%	17%
EL	36%	40%	16%	7%	1%	76%	23%
ES	34%	50%	6%	1%	9%	84%	7%
FR	10%	47%	20%	3%	20%	57%	23%
IT	40%	41%	10%	2%	7%	81%	12%
CY	53%	31%	7%	2%	7%	84%	9%
LV	29%	33%	20%	4%	14%	62%	24%
LT	45%	35%	6%	1%	13%	80%	7%
LU	19%	40%	21%	3%	17%	59%	24%
HU	28%	40%	17%	7%	8%	68%	24%
MT	51%	38%	5%	1%	5%	89%	6%
NL	30%	50%	11%	2%	7%	80%	13%
AT	28%	45%	17%	3%	7%	73%	20%
PL	26%	52%	9%	2%	11%	78%	11%
PT	11%	51%	18%	2%	18%	62%	20%
RO	31%	45%	5%	1%	18%	76%	6%
SI	17%	47%	23%	4%	9%	64%	27%
SK	26%	59%	7%	1%	7%	85%	8%
FI	18%	56%	16%	1%	9%	74%	17%
SE	21%	43%	20%	2%	14%	64%	22%
UK	23%	34%	21%	5%	17%	57%	26%
HR	30%	48%	9%	2%	11%	78%	11%
TR	23%	39%	11%	5%	22%	62%	16%
MK	45%	33%	9%	3%	10%	78%	12%

QD20.3 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.3 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

La réduction des disparités régionales en terme de chômage
Reducing regional disparities in unemployment

	Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact neutre/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact très négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	20%	43%	17%	3%	17%	63%	20%
EU27	26756						
BE	20%	46%	20%	2%	12%	66%	22%
BG	25%	42%	8%	2%	23%	67%	10%
CZ	16%	51%	19%	2%	12%	67%	21%
DK	9%	45%	28%	4%	14%	54%	32%
D-W	25%	45%	15%	3%	12%	70%	18%
DE	27%	43%	15%	3%	12%	70%	18%
D-E	31%	36%	17%	4%	12%	67%	21%
EE	25%	46%	9%	2%	18%	71%	11%
IE	19%	39%	13%	4%	25%	58%	17%
EL	24%	45%	21%	7%	3%	69%	28%
ES	27%	48%	9%	2%	14%	75%	11%
FR	6%	35%	26%	5%	28%	41%	31%
IT	29%	46%	10%	3%	12%	75%	13%
CY	29%	38%	10%	1%	22%	67%	11%
LV	17%	37%	22%	4%	20%	54%	26%
LT	29%	39%	9%	2%	21%	68%	11%
LU	9%	35%	22%	4%	30%	44%	26%
HU	22%	42%	19%	7%	10%	64%	26%
MT	21%	32%	9%	3%	35%	53%	12%
NL	16%	49%	20%	4%	11%	65%	24%
AT	20%	47%	19%	1%	13%	67%	20%
PL	20%	51%	12%	2%	15%	71%	14%
PT	8%	44%	21%	3%	24%	52%	24%
RO	25%	45%	7%	1%	22%	70%	8%
SI	12%	45%	27%	4%	12%	57%	31%
SK	21%	56%	13%	1%	9%	77%	14%
FI	11%	55%	22%	1%	11%	66%	23%
SE	12%	43%	24%	4%	17%	55%	28%
UK	13%	32%	23%	6%	26%	45%	29%
HR	26%	49%	10%	2%	13%	75%	12%
TR	22%	35%	13%	4%	26%	57%	17%
MK	33%	31%	10%	4%	22%	64%	14%

QD20.4 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.4 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

Les échanges des meilleures pratiques parmi les Etats membres de l'UE

Exchanging best practices in employment policies among the Member States of the EU

		Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact plutôt négatif/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact très négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	26756	20%	46%	12%	3%	19%	66%	15%
BE	1000	20%	50%	16%	3%	11%	70%	19%
BG	1009	30%	41%	5%	1%	23%	71%	6%
CZ	1033	16%	57%	12%	1%	14%	73%	13%
DK	1001	15%	51%	18%	3%	13%	66%	21%
D-W	1092	26%	47%	11%	3%	13%	73%	14%
DE	1523	25%	47%	11%	3%	14%	72%	14%
D-E	431	21%	48%	13%	2%	16%	69%	15%
EE	1007	30%	46%	5%	1%	18%	76%	6%
IE	1007	20%	44%	10%	2%	24%	64%	12%
EL	1000	23%	49%	18%	7%	3%	72%	25%
ES	1007	26%	52%	7%	1%	14%	78%	8%
FR	1078	9%	46%	17%	3%	25%	55%	20%
IT	1048	22%	45%	9%	2%	22%	67%	11%
CY	501	39%	37%	6%	1%	17%	76%	7%
LV	1012	15%	44%	14%	3%	24%	59%	17%
LT	1022	24%	39%	6%	2%	29%	63%	8%
LU	504	15%	45%	11%	1%	28%	60%	12%
HU	1000	18%	45%	16%	3%	18%	63%	19%
MT	500	27%	33%	5%	3%	32%	60%	8%
NL	1079	31%	49%	9%	2%	9%	80%	11%
AT	1001	19%	52%	13%	2%	14%	71%	15%
PL	1000	18%	53%	10%	2%	17%	71%	12%
PT	1020	9%	47%	15%	2%	27%	56%	17%
RO	1023	23%	46%	4%	2%	25%	69%	6%
SI	1022	12%	46%	22%	4%	16%	58%	26%
SK	1037	14%	58%	13%	1%	14%	72%	14%
FI	999	16%	57%	14%	1%	12%	73%	15%
SE	1006	21%	48%	11%	2%	18%	69%	13%
UK	1317	15%	34%	19%	5%	27%	49%	24%
HR	1000	26%	46%	11%	1%	16%	72%	12%
TR	1003	15%	34%	15%	4%	32%	49%	19%
MK	1009	38%	35%	8%	3%	16%	73%	11%

QD20.5 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.5 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

L'amélioration de l'accès à l'éducation et la formation
Improving access to education and training

		Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact neutre/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	26756	31%	47%	8%	2%	12%	78%	10%
EU27								
BE	1000	32%	53%	8%	1%	6%	85%	9%
BG	1009	32%	43%	5%	1%	19%	75%	6%
CZ	1033	26%	60%	7%	-	7%	86%	7%
DK	1001	28%	52%	10%	2%	8%	80%	12%
D-W	1092	36%	46%	6%	2%	10%	82%	8%
DE	1523	37%	45%	6%	2%	10%	82%	8%
D-E	431	38%	43%	10%	1%	8%	81%	11%
EE	1007	51%	35%	3%	1%	10%	86%	4%
IE	1007	34%	43%	5%	2%	16%	77%	7%
EL	1000	40%	42%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
ES	1007	41%	46%	5%	1%	7%	87%	6%
FR	1078	19%	49%	12%	1%	19%	68%	13%
IT	1048	31%	49%	8%	3%	9%	80%	11%
CY	501	70%	25%	-	-	5%	95%	0%
LV	1012	26%	49%	10%	1%	14%	75%	11%
LT	1022	37%	41%	5%	1%	16%	78%	6%
LU	504	28%	48%	5%	1%	18%	76%	6%
HU	1000	26%	50%	13%	3%	8%	76%	16%
MT	500	63%	31%	1%	-	5%	94%	1%
NL	1079	41%	44%	7%	1%	7%	85%	8%
AT	1001	31%	52%	9%	1%	7%	83%	10%
PL	1000	25%	57%	6%	1%	11%	82%	7%
PT	1020	13%	58%	11%	1%	17%	71%	12%
RO	1023	37%	41%	5%	1%	16%	78%	6%
SI	1022	24%	51%	15%	2%	8%	75%	17%
SK	1037	26%	58%	7%	-	9%	84%	7%
FI	999	32%	52%	7%	1%	8%	84%	8%
SE	1006	30%	44%	9%	2%	15%	74%	11%
UK	1317	28%	35%	14%	4%	19%	63%	18%
HR	1000	35%	44%	7%	2%	12%	79%	9%
TR	1003	25%	35%	12%	4%	24%	60%	16%
MK	1009	51%	33%	6%	1%	9%	84%	7%

QD20.6 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.6 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

La promotion du dialogue entre employeurs et syndicats
Promoting dialogue between employers and trade unions

		Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact négatif/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact très négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	26756	21%	43%	15%	3%	18%	64%	18%
EU27								
BE	1000	23%	49%	16%	3%	9%	72%	19%
BG	1009	23%	42%	7%	1%	27%	65%	8%
CZ	1033	15%	53%	16%	2%	14%	68%	18%
DK	1001	15%	41%	25%	4%	15%	56%	29%
D-W	1092	22%	44%	15%	3%	16%	66%	18%
DE	1523	21%	44%	15%	4%	16%	65%	19%
D-E	431	19%	44%	17%	5%	15%	63%	22%
EE	1007	33%	44%	5%	1%	17%	77%	6%
IE	1007	22%	42%	10%	3%	23%	64%	13%
EL	1000	31%	43%	16%	8%	2%	74%	24%
ES	1007	31%	46%	8%	2%	13%	77%	10%
FR	1078	11%	39%	22%	5%	23%	50%	27%
IT	1048	27%	45%	13%	2%	13%	72%	15%
CY	501	46%	29%	9%	1%	15%	75%	10%
LV	1012	16%	39%	15%	2%	28%	55%	17%
LT	1022	29%	40%	5%	2%	24%	69%	7%
LU	504	17%	41%	16%	3%	23%	58%	19%
HU	1000	17%	44%	18%	5%	16%	61%	23%
MT	500	41%	40%	3%	1%	15%	81%	4%
NL	1079	25%	51%	12%	2%	10%	76%	14%
AT	1001	20%	49%	14%	3%	14%	69%	17%
PL	1000	16%	46%	12%	2%	24%	62%	14%
PT	1020	8%	46%	17%	2%	27%	54%	19%
RO	1023	29%	44%	5%	1%	21%	73%	6%
SI	1022	14%	45%	24%	5%	12%	59%	29%
SK	1037	15%	53%	17%	2%	13%	68%	19%
FI	999	20%	48%	17%	1%	14%	68%	18%
SE	1006	17%	33%	24%	6%	20%	50%	30%
UK	1317	19%	34%	17%	5%	25%	53%	22%
HR	1000	28%	45%	12%	2%	13%	73%	14%
TR	1003	18%	36%	13%	4%	29%	54%	17%
MK	1009	41%	29%	11%	5%	14%	70%	16%

QD20.7 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.7 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

La lutte contre l'exclusion sociale et la pauvreté
Fighting against social exclusion and poverty

		Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact négatif/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact très négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	TOTAL	26%	44%	14%	3%	13%	70%	17%
EU27	26756	26%	44%	14%	3%	13%	70%	17%
BE	1000	26%	46%	17%	4%	7%	72%	21%
BG	1009	30%	42%	7%	2%	19%	72%	9%
CZ	1033	16%	53%	18%	1%	12%	69%	19%
DK	1001	19%	45%	21%	5%	10%	64%	26%
D-W	1092	33%	44%	11%	2%	10%	77%	13%
DE	1523	34%	43%	12%	2%	9%	77%	14%
D-E	431	36%	40%	15%	2%	7%	76%	17%
EE	1007	34%	43%	7%	1%	15%	77%	8%
IE	1007	24%	43%	10%	4%	19%	67%	14%
EL	1000	34%	40%	17%	8%	1%	74%	25%
ES	1007	35%	48%	8%	1%	8%	83%	9%
FR	1078	14%	42%	20%	5%	19%	56%	25%
IT	1048	30%	48%	11%	2%	9%	78%	13%
CY	501	50%	32%	6%	1%	11%	82%	7%
LV	1012	18%	38%	20%	3%	21%	56%	23%
LT	1022	30%	42%	7%	2%	19%	72%	9%
LU	504	18%	41%	20%	3%	18%	59%	23%
HU	1000	21%	43%	18%	8%	10%	64%	26%
MT	500	48%	35%	4%	1%	12%	83%	5%
NL	1079	33%	47%	10%	2%	8%	80%	12%
AT	1001	20%	52%	16%	2%	10%	72%	18%
PL	1000	19%	50%	13%	2%	16%	69%	15%
PT	1020	11%	48%	19%	2%	20%	59%	21%
RO	1023	33%	41%	6%	1%	19%	74%	7%
SI	1022	14%	45%	26%	6%	9%	59%	32%
SK	1037	17%	57%	14%	1%	11%	74%	15%
FI	999	21%	49%	19%	2%	9%	70%	21%
SE	1006	25%	33%	23%	5%	14%	58%	28%
UK	1317	20%	34%	18%	5%	23%	54%	23%
HR	1000	31%	43%	10%	3%	13%	74%	13%
TR	1003	23%	37%	11%	4%	25%	60%	15%
MK	1009	46%	27%	11%	5%	11%	73%	16%

QD20.8 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez que l'Union européenne a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur chacune des politiques sociales et de l'emploi suivantes.

QD20.8 Please tell me to what extent you think the European Union has a positive or negative impact on each of the following employment and social policies.

La promotion de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes
Promoting equality between women and men

		Un impact très positif/ Very positive impact	Un impact positif/ Fairly positive impact	Un impact négatif/ Fairly negative impact	Un impact très négatif/ Very negative impact	NSP/ DK	Impact positif/ Positive impact	Impact négatif/ Negative impact
UE27	26756	29%	47%	10%	2%	12%	76%	12%
EU27								
BE	1000	31%	51%	11%	2%	5%	82%	13%
BG	1009	30%	47%	4%	1%	18%	77%	5%
CZ	1033	22%	59%	10%	1%	8%	81%	11%
DK	1001	24%	47%	16%	4%	9%	71%	20%
D-W	1092	35%	47%	6%	2%	10%	82%	8%
DE	1523	36%	46%	7%	2%	9%	82%	9%
D-E	431	41%	40%	10%	2%	7%	81%	12%
EE	1007	29%	45%	7%	1%	18%	74%	8%
IE	1007	30%	45%	7%	2%	16%	75%	9%
EL	1000	36%	47%	10%	6%	1%	83%	16%
ES	1007	42%	46%	5%	-	7%	88%	5%
FR	1078	17%	47%	15%	3%	18%	64%	18%
IT	1048	32%	50%	9%	1%	8%	82%	10%
CY	501	61%	32%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
LV	1012	17%	45%	12%	2%	24%	62%	14%
LT	1022	26%	47%	6%	2%	19%	73%	8%
LU	504	24%	50%	9%	2%	15%	74%	11%
HU	1000	22%	48%	17%	4%	9%	70%	21%
MT	500	51%	40%	2%	1%	6%	91%	3%
NL	1079	41%	43%	7%	2%	7%	84%	9%
AT	1001	25%	55%	11%	1%	8%	80%	12%
PL	1000	19%	57%	8%	2%	14%	76%	10%
PT	1020	12%	56%	12%	2%	18%	68%	14%
RO	1023	36%	42%	4%	1%	17%	78%	5%
SI	1022	17%	56%	16%	3%	8%	73%	19%
SK	1037	21%	62%	8%	1%	8%	83%	9%
FI	999	24%	52%	14%	1%	9%	76%	15%
SE	1006	28%	35%	21%	4%	12%	63%	25%
UK	1317	26%	36%	15%	4%	19%	62%	19%
HR	1000	32%	44%	9%	2%	13%	76%	11%
TR	1003	23%	37%	14%	3%	23%	60%	17%
MK	1009	53%	30%	6%	2%	9%	83%	8%

OD22 En général, diriez-vous que ce que vous voyez, lisez ou entendez sur ce que l'Union européenne fait dans le domaine de l'emploi et des affaires sociales est très positif, plutôt positif, plutôt négatif ou très négatif ?

OD22 In general, would you say that what you see, read or hear about what the European Union does in the area of employment and social affairs is very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

	Totalement positif / Very positive	Plutôt positif / Fairly positive	Plutôt négatif / Fairly negative	Totalement négatif / Very negative	NSP / DK	Plutôt positif / Fairly positive	Plutôt négatif / Fairly negative	Totalement négatif / Very negative	NSP / DK	Plutôt positif / Fairly positive	Plutôt négatif / Fairly negative	Totalement négatif / Very negative
UE27	5%	47%	21%	5%	22%	52%	26%					
EU27												
BE	9%	51%	24%	4%	12%	60%	28%					
BG	8%	52%	8%	1%	31%	60%	9%					
CZ	3%	51%	24%	4%	18%	54%	28%					
DK	4%	53%	27%	3%	13%	57%	30%					
D-W	2%	45%	24%	4%	25%	47%	28%					
DE	2%	44%	24%	4%	26%	46%	28%					
D-E	2%	41%	26%	5%	26%	43%	31%					
EE	4%	58%	10%	2%	26%	62%	12%					
IE	13%	49%	15%	3%	20%	62%	18%					
EL	7%	56%	27%	7%	3%	63%	34%					
ES	6%	59%	15%	2%	18%	65%	17%					
FR	1%	34%	31%	7%	27%	35%	38%					
IT	5%	49%	16%	4%	26%	54%	20%					
CY	23%	48%	9%	2%	18%	71%	11%					
LV	4%	47%	24%	3%	22%	51%	27%					
LT	6%	51%	21%	2%	32%	57%	11%					
LU	3%	53%	21%	3%	20%	56%	24%					
HU	7%	50%	21%	4%	18%	57%	25%					
MT	10%	52%	10%	2%	26%	62%	12%					
NL	2%	53%	23%	3%	19%	55%	26%					
AT	4%	46%	28%	4%	18%	50%	32%					
PL	7%	56%	14%	3%	20%	63%	17%					
PT	4%	54%	16%	1%	25%	58%	17%					
RO	8%	54%	7%	2%	29%	62%	9%					
SI	3%	60%	21%	4%	12%	63%	25%					
SK	5%	64%	16%	2%	13%	69%	18%					
FI	5%	63%	18%	2%	12%	68%	20%					
SE	3%	49%	26%	3%	19%	52%	29%					
UK	4%	31%	31%	11%	23%	35%	42%					
HR	5%	52%	18%	6%	19%	57%	24%					
TR	5%	23%	13%	11%	48%	28%	24%					
MK	24%	49%	10%	5%	12%	73%	15%					
TOTAL	5%	47%	21%	5%	22%	52%	26%					