



Flash Eurobarometer 354

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE EU AND BEYOND

REPORT

Fieldwork: June - August 2012

This survey has been requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry
and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

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.

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Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
the European Commission, Directorate-General Enterprise and
Industry

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Promoting entrepreneurship in Europe has been a core objective of the European Union ever since the Lisbon European Council decided in March 2000 to improve the EU's performance in the areas of employment, economic reform and social cohesion.

The European Commission began the debate by publishing, at the start of 2003, a Green Paper on "Entrepreneurship in Europe", which focused on two questions in particular:

- Why do so few Europeans set up their own business?
- Why are so few European businesses growing?

More recently, the European Commission has incorporated the promotion of entrepreneurship into its Europe 2020 strategy¹, which recognises entrepreneurship and self-employment as one of the key enablers of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

To this end, the European Commission is focusing on encouraging unemployed people to start businesses; on improving the sustainability and quality of work of self-employed businesses; and on supporting social entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the European Social Fund² is working to support entrepreneurs through its financial and business support services. It is also assisting female entrepreneurs, as well as disadvantaged or disabled people, who are interested in starting their own businesses.

The development of entrepreneurship has important benefits, both economically and socially. Entrepreneurship is not only a driving force for job creation, competitiveness and growth; it also contributes to personal fulfilment and the achievement of social objectives. Moreover, numerous factors play a role in the decision to start up a business: for example, the existence of a suitable opportunity or market; the perception that starting a company might be difficult due to red tape; financial obstacles; or the need to acquire new skills. That is why the EU considers that it has a duty to encourage entrepreneurial initiatives and unlock the growth potential of its businesses and citizens.

The European Commission's Directorate-General "Enterprise and Industry" has been studying the development of entrepreneurship in EU Member States for over a decade. This series of surveys has also endeavoured to compare the state of affairs within the EU by comparing the EU data with data from a range of non-EU countries. The earliest survey included the 15 countries that were EU Member States at the time, plus the United States, Iceland and Norway, since when it has expanded steadily to incorporate more countries over time. This latest edition of the survey – Flash Eurobarometer No 354 "Entrepreneurship in the EU and beyond" – covers the 27 countries currently comprising the EU as well as 13 countries from outside the EU. Several of these non-EU countries are included here for the first time, namely Brazil, Israel, India and Russia.

¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=952>

² <http://ec.europa.eu/esf/home.jsp?langId=en>

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 27 Member States of the European Union and in Croatia, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Brazil, Russia, the United States, China, India, Japan and South Korea between 15th June and 8th August 2012. Over 42,000 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (except for India, where the interviews were conducted face-to-face) in their mother tongue on behalf of Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)³. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁴.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁴ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia	EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
TR	Turkey		
IS	Iceland	EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI**
NO	Norway	NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK***
CH	Switzerland		
IL	Israel	EURO	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT,
BR	Brazil	AREA	SK
RU	Russia		
US	The United States		
CH	China		
IN	India		
JP	Japan		
KR	South Korea		

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007

*** The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements

* * * * *

MAIN FINDINGS

Self-employment vs. employee status

- A majority (58%) of EU respondents would prefer to work as an employee; 37% would rather be self-employed.
- Self-employment has become a less attractive prospect than it was in 2009: then, 45% said they would rather be self-employed.
- In 18 out of 27 countries, a majority of respondents say that they would prefer to be an employee.
- The appeal of self-employment ranges from the 58% of people in Lithuania who favour this option to the 22% who do so in Sweden.
- Self-employment is generally more popular among non-EU respondents: in six of the 13 non-EU countries, a relative majority of respondents favour self-employment over working as an employee. High levels of people favour self-employment in Turkey (82%) and Brazil (63%).
- In 23 EU Member States, more respondents say they would prefer to work as an employee now than said so in December 2009. This shift was most marked in Finland (73%, +19 points), Slovenia (66%, +18 points), and Cyprus (46%, +17 points).
- Women are more likely than men to prefer to work as an employee (by a margin of 63% to 53%), while men are more likely to favour self-employment (42% vs. 33%).
- Younger respondents are also more inclined to express a preference for self-employment.

Feasibility and desire of becoming self-employed

- 30% of EU respondents who are not self-employed think it would be feasible for them to become self-employed within the next five years – up slightly on the 29% who thought this in 2009. Two-thirds (67%) say it would not be feasible.
- A majority of respondents think self-employment is unfeasible for them in all but two EU Member States. The exceptions are Latvia and Sweden.
- Impressions of the feasibility of self-employment ranges from 51% in Latvia to 19% in the Czech Republic.
- The non-EU results are similar: a majority of respondents in 11 of the 13 countries say that self-employment would not be feasible for them, the exceptions being Brazil and China.
- The proportion of respondents who consider self-employment to be feasible has increased in 20 Member States, with the biggest upswings occurring in Latvia (51%, +26 points) and the Netherlands (40%, +25 points).
- Men are more inclined than women to regard self-employment as a feasible alternative, by a margin of 35% to 26%.
- 26% of respondents who say that self-employment is feasible and 25% of those who say self-employment is desirable have started a business or are planning to start one, as opposed to 13% of those who say it is not feasible or desirable.

Reasons for not seeing self-employment as a feasible alternative

- A majority (55%) of EU respondents who say that becoming self-employed is not feasible for them cite 'other' reasons for regarding self-employment as unfeasible. A fifth of respondents say they do not have enough capital or financial resources (21%, -3 points compared with 2009).
- In 13 Member States, a majority of respondents cite 'other' reasons for regarding self-employment as unfeasible. A lack of capital is seen as a barrier to self-employment by a relatively high number of people in Hungary (49%), but by only 4% in Finland.

Desirability of becoming self-employed

- One-third (32%) of EU respondents who are not self-employed see self-employment as desirable; 65% see it as undesirable.
- In three EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that self-employment is desirable: Bulgaria (58%), Romania (58%), and Latvia (55%).
- In 22 EU countries, a majority say self-employment is not desirable: 80% say this in Sweden, as do 78% in Germany.
- Respondents in non-EU countries are generally more ready to say that it would be desirable to be self-employed: a majority think this in six out of 13 countries. Non-EU results range from the 68% who see self-employment as desirable in China, to the 19% who do so in Norway.
- Male and younger respondents are more likely to view self-employment as desirable.

Experience of starting up a business

- Nearly a quarter (23%) of EU respondents have started a business or taken over one, or are taking steps to start one – up slightly from the 22% who said this in 2009. More than three quarters (77%) of respondents have not done any of these things.
- The proportion of EU respondents who have either started a business, taken over one, or are planning to start one ranges from 39% in Cyprus to 15% in France.
- The non-EU results are very similar, ranging from 39% in South Korea to 17% in Japan.
- The proportion of respondents who have either started a business, taken over one, or are planning to start one increased in 19 Member States.
- Men (29%) are more likely than women (17%) to have either started a business or to have taken over one, or to be planning to start one.

Business started vs. business never started

- 43% (+5 points compared with December 2009) of EU respondents who have started a business are no longer an entrepreneur since the business has failed (12%, +2) or was sold, transferred or closed (31%, +3 points). A quarter say they started their business more than three years ago and it is still operating.
- Sweden (45%) and Finland (40%) have the most respondents who are no longer entrepreneurs because their business was sold, transferred or closed.
- Cyprus and Germany (both 39%) have the highest numbers of people who say that they started a business over three years ago and it is still operating.
- More people in Russia (50%), China (46%), India (41%), and Croatia (32%) say that they are currently taking steps to start a new business than do so in any EU country.
- In 18 EU countries, more respondents now say that they started a business that was subsequently sold or closed than did so in 2009. The changes were most substantial in Malta (31%, +24 points), Finland (40%, +22 points), and Lithuania (33%, +21 points).
- However, in 17 EU countries more people also now say that they started a business over three years ago and that it is still operational. This proportion has increased most in Belgium (33%, +20 points) and Cyprus (39%, +16 points).
- Women are more likely than men to have started a business that was subsequently sold, transferred or closed, whereas men are more likely to have started a business which is still operational.
- More than a third (35%) of respondents who think that becoming self-employed within five years is feasible say they are currently taking steps to become self-employed, as are 36% of those who think that becoming self-employed is desirable. This is compared with just 4% who regard it as unfeasible and 3% who consider it undesirable.

Reasons for having not started a business

- A majority (58%) of EU respondents who have never started a business say that it never crossed their mind to do so – down from the 65% who said this in 2009.
- Nearly a quarter (23%) of EU respondents say that they thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea. Only 18% said this in 2009.
- 13% of respondents say that are thinking about starting a business – no change compared with 2009.
- A majority of respondents in all but four EU Member States say that it has never crossed their mind to start a business: results range from 75% in Malta to 45% in Poland. Among non-EU countries, results range from 70% in India to 33% in Turkey.
- In 10 Member States, at least a quarter of respondents say that they thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea. 34% say this in Portugal and only 12% in Lithuania.
- At least a fifth of respondents in nine EU countries say that they are thinking about starting a business: 28% say this in Hungary, but only 6% in Italy. Non-EU results range from 30% in Brazil to 9% in Japan.

- Women are more likely than men to say that it has never crossed their mind to start a business, by a margin of 63% to 52%.

Key considerations when starting a business

- 87% of EU respondents who have started or taken over a business say that having an appropriate business idea was important to their decision to do so; 84% say that getting the necessary financial resources was important.
- Most respondents who started a business also say that contact with an appropriate business partner was important (68%); that a role model was important (62%); and that addressing an unmet social or ecological need was important (61%).
- Dissatisfaction with their previous work situation was an important factor to 55% of people who started a business.
- At country level, the issue of whether an appropriate business partner was important produced the widest variations, with results ranging from 90% in Hungary to 48% in Malta. Whether a role model is needed also produced broad differences, ranging from 86% in Italy to 43% in Denmark.

Starting a business vs. taking over an existing one

- Given the means, most EU respondents (54%) would rather set up a new business as opposed to taking over an existing one, though 28% would prefer to do the latter. 13% would rather do neither.
- At least 50% of respondents say they would choose to set up their own business in 18 EU countries. Results range from 74% in Romania to 40% in Germany. In Japan, only 29% of respondents say they would choose to set up their own business.
- When it comes to taking over an existing business, EU results range from 40% in Austria to 14% in Romania.
- Japan stands out among EU and non-EU countries as having an exceptionally high proportion of respondents (47%) who would do neither of these things.
- In 19 EU Member States, the proportion of people who say they would prefer to set up their own business increased compared with December 2009. The biggest rises were in Latvia (56%, +17 points) and Romania (74%, +17 points).
- However, in 20 EU countries the proportion of respondents who say they would rather take over an existing business also increased.
- Younger respondents are the most likely to want to start a new business.

Fears when starting up a business

- There has been a general decline in EU27 in the level of concern surrounding the setting up of a business, with fewer respondents saying they would be worried about five of the six factors under consideration than did so in 2009.
- For example, 43% now say they would be afraid of the risk of going bankrupt (-6 points), while 33% say that the risk of irregular income would make them afraid of setting up a business (-7 points).

- In three EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that they would be afraid of the possibility of going bankrupt if they were to start a business. Results range from Romania (56%) to Finland (23%).
- Spain (55%) is the only country where a majority of people say that they would fear the risk of losing their home or property; only 12% say this in Cyprus.
- Respondents in India (41%) show much more concern about job security than their counterparts in both EU and other non-EU countries.
- A large majority of EU respondents think that people who started their own business and failed should be given a second chance (82%).
- 50% of EU respondents think that one ought not to start a business if there is a risk it might fail.

Difficulties perceived when starting a business

- A large majority of EU respondents think that it is difficult to start one's own business due to a lack of available financial support (79%); and that it is difficult to start one's own business due to the complexities of the administrative process (72%).
- 51% of EU respondents think that it is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business.
- There are wide national differences on these questions. For example, 96% of people in Greece cite a lack of available financial support, whereas only 52% of people in Finland do so. And while 77% of respondents in Greece say it is difficult to obtain sufficient information, only 20% of respondents in the Netherlands complain about this.

What people would do if they inherited a large amount of money

- At EU level, starting a business is the third most popular option in this scenario – 17% of respondents say they would do this if they inherited some money. More would buy a house (33%), or save the money (27%).
- The proportion of EU respondents saying that they would start a business has risen 3 percentage points since 2009.
- Starting a business is the most popular alternative in six EU countries: Romania (54%), Bulgaria (44%), Latvia (34%), Lithuania (33%), Greece (28%), and Poland (28%). Only 6% in both Finland and Sweden would do this.
- It is also the most popular option in five of the 13 non-EU countries: Turkey (53%), India (42%), China (39%), Brazil (32%), and Croatia (32%).
- The largest upturns in the number of respondents interested in starting a business occurred in Latvia (34%, +16 points), Romania (54%, +12 points), and Bulgaria (44%, +11 points).
- Men are more likely than women to say they would use the money to start a business (20% vs. 14%), while women are more likely to use the money to buy a house (36% vs. 31%).

Perceptions of entrepreneurship

- A large majority of EU respondents agree that entrepreneurs are job creators (87%); and that entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit all of us (79%).
- Smaller majorities agree that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work (57%, +8 points compared with 2009); and that entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets (52%, -2 points compared with 2009).
- The question of whether entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work produces the widest country variations: 91% of people in Poland agree that this is the case, as opposed to just 20% in Denmark.
- In 15 EU countries, more people think this now than did so in 2009, with Latvia (80%, +27 points) and the Netherlands (75%, +22 points) seeing the biggest increases.

Perceptions of different employment types

- EU respondents have a broadly favourable view of professionals (57% see them favourably) and entrepreneurs (53%), but a mixed view when it comes to top managers (25%). More respondents see managers unfavourably (30%) than those who view them favourably.
- A majority of respondents in 20 of the 27 EU countries view professionals favourably: results range from 74% in Estonia to 39% in Slovakia. Only 32% of respondents in China view professionals favourably.
- In 12 EU countries, a majority of people say they look favourably upon entrepreneurs, ranging from 74% in Denmark to just 26% in Hungary. In Iceland, 83% view entrepreneurs favourably.
- In 15 EU countries, more people say they have a favourable than an unfavourable impression of top managers. In Romania 50% view them favourably; but 42% of respondents in both Germany and the Netherlands have an unfavourable view.
- The number of people who view entrepreneurs favourably has increased the most since 2009 in Spain (62%, +14 points) and declined the most in Portugal (46%, -15 points).

The role of education in entrepreneurship activity

- Just under a quarter (23%) of EU respondents say that they have taken part in a course or activity about entrepreneurship; 76% have not done this.
- Country results range from the 39% of people in Finland who have done this to the 15% in both Malta and the UK. In Japan, only 9% have done this.
- Young and male respondents are the most likely to have taken part in a course or activity about entrepreneurship.
- 34% of people who regard self-employment within five years as a feasible prospect have taken part in an entrepreneurship course, but only 18% of people who do not see self-employment as feasible have done so.

- 44% of respondents who are taking steps to start a business have taken part in an entrepreneurship course; this is compared with 30-32% of people who have previously started or taken over a business, and 20% of people who have no plans to start a business.

Learning about entrepreneurship at school

- Half of EU respondents (50%) agree that their school education helped them to develop a sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude.
- More than 40% also agree that their school education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society (47%); and that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business (41%).
- But only 28% agree that their school education made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur.
- Country variations are substantial on this question. For example, 65% of respondents in Portugal agree that their school education made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur, but only 17% of those in Germany and the UK think this. The difference is even wider outside the EU, ranging from 74% in Brazil to 15% in Japan.
- However, on all four questions, more people agree in most Member States than did so in 2009.

Reasons why people would prefer to be self-employed

- At EU level, the most popular reasons are personal independence or self-fulfilment (62%, -6 points); freedom to choose the place and time of their work (30%, -5 points); and better income prospects (16%, -4 points).
- Personal independence or self-fulfilment are the most popular reasons given for wanting to become self-employed in all but one EU countries, the exception being Sweden, where having the freedom to choose the place and time of one's work is the response given by the most people.
- A majority of people cite personal independence in 25 EU countries, the exceptions being Sweden and the UK.
- The number of respondents who give personal independence or self-fulfilment as a reason for becoming self-employed has risen in just four Member States, though it did so substantially in Ireland (72%, +16 points) and the Netherlands (69%, +14 points).

Reasons for starting up a business

- Almost half of the EU respondents (49%, -6 points) who at some point started a business say that they started their business because they came across an opportunity.
- More than a quarter of respondents (29%, +1 point) say they decided to start a business out of necessity, while a sixth of respondents (15%) say they started their business because there was a need or opportunity to take over a business from a family member.

- Coming across an opportunity is the reason given by the most respondents in all but two of the 27 Member States (the two exceptions being Greece and Romania). The results range from 76% in Denmark to 35% in Greece. Outside the EU, they range from 59% in Switzerland to 21% in South Korea.

How the self-employed started their business

- Two-thirds (67%) of EU respondents who are self-employed say that they started their business from scratch; though results range from 89% in Estonia to 53% in Slovenia. Brazil (43%) is the only EU or non-EU country where less than half of the respondents say this.
- A tenth of respondents (9%) say that they took over the business from a previous owner; and a sixth (17%) say that their business is a family business.

Source(s) of income for the self-employed

- Three quarters (75%) of EU self-employed respondents say that their business is their main source of income. One in eight (12%) say that full-time employment is their main income source, while a tenth (9%) cite part-time employment.
- Two-thirds of self-employed respondents (66%) say that they derive their income from their business only.
- In the EU, results in terms of the business being the main source of income range from 96% in Hungary to 57% in Latvia. In Brazil, only 37% of self-employed people say that their business is their main source of income.
- In only three Member States do more than a fifth of self-employed respondents say that full-time employment is their main source of income: Luxembourg (36%), Latvia (31%), and Belgium (20%).
- Men are more likely than women to say that their main source of income is their business (79% vs. 66%), and also that their business is their only source of income (70% vs. 57%).

Reasons why people would prefer to be employees

- Just over a quarter (27%) of EU respondents who would prefer being an employee say that they like the job security that comes with working as an employee, -8 points compared with 2009.
- Around a quarter of respondents (24%) also say that they are attracted to employment by the regular, steady income, -16 points compared with 2009.
- The results on job security range from 41% in Italy to 15% in Latvia. However, outside the EU far more people who favour employment cite job security, notably in India (75%) and South Korea (62%) – though not in Russia (5%) or Turkey (6%).
- While 55% of respondents in Cyprus cite a regular, steady income, only 8% in Romania do so.

- Despite the overall trend, the proportion of people mentioning job security still increased substantially in some EU countries, notably Estonia (40%, +19 points), Germany (27%, +15 points) and Sweden (39%, +15 points). But elsewhere there were large declines, as in Spain (16%, -36 points) and Portugal (16%, -35 points).
- The proportion of respondents who say they would prefer to work as an employee on account of the regular, steady income fell in almost all EU countries, declining the most in Hungary (25%, -45 points) and Romania (8%, -37 points).

Types of companies preferred

- Four out of 10 EU respondents (41%) who favour employment over self-employment say that they would like to work for a family business; 48% say they would favour working for a company that is not family-owned.
- 'Family business' is the most popular answer in nine EU countries: results range from 59% in Germany to 19% in Latvia. This answer is less popular among non-EU respondents, and only 5% of those in Japan would opt for a family business.
- In 18 EU countries, working at a company that is not family-owned is the most popular alternative. There is more variation among non-EU countries on this point, ranging from 82% in South Korea to 37% in Russia.

Reasons to work for a family business

- A majority (52%) of EU respondents who would rather work for a family business say that they like the better working conditions available at a family-owned company, while just under half (48%) say that they appreciate this kind of company's stronger commitment to the local community.
- More than four out of ten EU respondents also say that they prefer family businesses because of the job security (47%); the greater opportunities for personal training, learning and development (44%); and the long-term view of the owners (43%).
- 'Better working conditions' is the most popular reason for preferring family-owned companies in 11 Member States: in the UK, 80% give this reason, though only 24% do so in Malta.
- In five Member States, 'a stronger commitment to the local community' is the most popular answer: in the UK, 82% say this, though only 6% do so in Malta.
- 'Job security' is the answer most commonly given in eight EU countries: results range from 75% in the UK to 18% in both Denmark and Malta.
- In three EU countries (Germany, Austria and the Netherlands) the provision of 'more personal training, learning and development' is the most common reason for favouring family companies.

Reasons to work for a publicly listed company

- Job security (53%) is the reason cited by most EU respondents who would prefer to work for a publicly listed or a private company that is not family-owned. A majority (52%) also cite better opportunities for training, learning and development

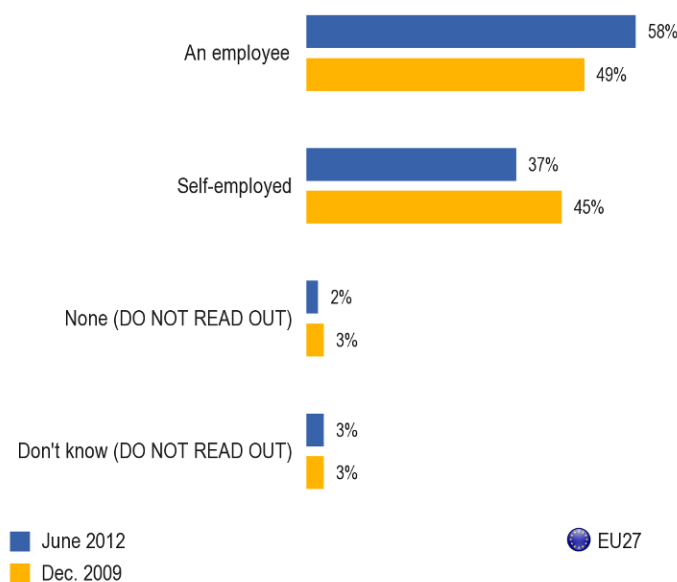
- Just under half (49%) say that they prefer the higher wages available at a publicly listed or private company.
- However, fewer cite better working conditions than was the case among respondents who favour a family company (43% vs. 52%). Fewer also mention the long-term view taken by the owners (37% vs. 43%).
- 'Job security' is the answer most commonly given in 16 Member States: results range from 77% in the UK to 23% in Malta.
- In eight EU countries, the provision of 'more personal training, learning and development' is the most common reason for preferring private companies: 77% say this in Portugal, though only 17% do so in Malta.
- In just two Member States – Poland and Romania – are 'higher wages' the most common reason for preferring to work for a company that is not family run.

1. SELF-EMPLOYMENT VS. EMPLOYEE STATUS

-- Self-employment is a less popular option than it was in 2009, with a clear majority in the EU now favouring work as an employee --

Asked what they would prefer to be if they could choose between different kinds of job, 37% of EU respondents say they would prefer to self-employed, while a majority (58%) would prefer to be an employee. This marks a change since the previous wave of the survey conducted in December 2009, when the responses were more evenly split: then, 45% expressed a preference for being self-employed, while 49% said they would rather work as an employee.

Q1. If you could choose between different kinds of jobs, would you prefer to be... ?



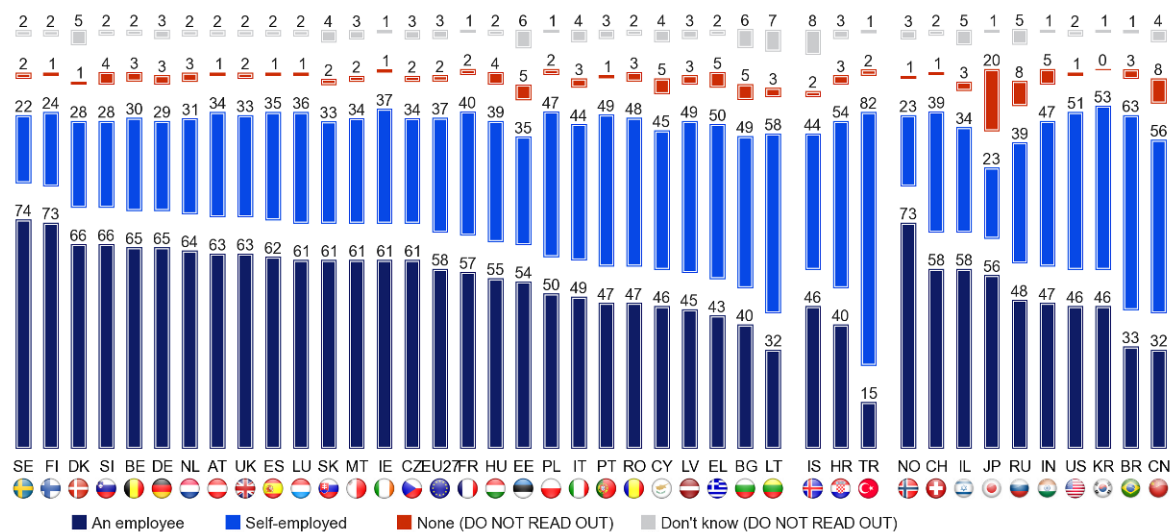
Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

However, as in 2009, there are wide variations between individual EU Member States. In six EU countries, a relative majority of respondents say they would rather be self-employed than work as an employee, with an absolute majority giving this answer in two countries: Lithuania (58%) and Greece (50%). Self-employment is least popular in Sweden (22%), Finland (24%), Denmark (28%) and Slovenia (28%).

In 19 of the 27 countries, a majority of respondents say that they would prefer to be an employee, most strikingly in Sweden (74%) and Finland (73%). There is least interest in working as an employee in Lithuania (32%) and Bulgaria (40%).

These results contrast quite sharply with the data from the non-EU countries that are covered by the survey, with self-employment proving a more popular alternative in many of the countries in question. In eight of the 13 non-EU countries, a relative majority of respondents favour self-employment over working as an employee. This option is most popular in Turkey (82% vs. 15% who favour employment), followed by Brazil (63% vs. 33%), China (56% vs. 32%), Croatia (54% vs. 40%) and South Korea (53% vs. 46%). However, some non-EU countries are more in line with the EU results, notably Norway, where 73% of respondents favour employment and only 23% say they would rather be self-employed, as well as Switzerland (58% vs. 39%) and Israel (58% vs. 34%).

Q1. If you could choose between different kinds of jobs, would you prefer to be... ?



Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In keeping with the trend at EU level, the country-level data show that in 23 of the 27 Member States more respondents say they would prefer to work as an employee now than said so in December 2009. The largest increases in the number of people favouring work as an employee were recorded in Finland (73%, +19 points), Slovenia (66%, +18 points), and Cyprus (46%, +17 points). This is especially a shift for Cyprus, where respondents recorded the lowest level of interest in the EU in working as an employee in the previous wave of the survey.

The four exceptions, where the proportion of respondents who expressed a preference for working as an employee actually fell, are: Lithuania (32%, -11 points), Slovakia (61%, -4 points), Latvia (45%, -3 points), and the Czech Republic (61%, -1 point). These were also the only four countries where more people say now that they would like to be self-employed than said so in December 2009. Lithuania (58%, +9 points) again experienced the largest swing, followed by Slovakia (33%, +7 points). The biggest reductions in the proportion of respondents expressing an interest in self-employment occurred in Cyprus (45%, -21 points), Slovenia (28%, -19 points), Finland (24%, -17 points), and the UK (33%, -13 points).

This trend is not matched in all of the non-EU countries for which trend analysis is possible (several non-EU countries are new to this latest wave of the survey). In Norway,

the number of respondents who say they would prefer to work as an employee increased by more than in any EU Member State, rising 20 points to 73%. Increases also occurred in South Korea (46%, +10 points), the United States (46%, +9 points), Switzerland (58%, +8 points) and Iceland (44%, +8 points). Turkey (15%, -31 points) is the major exception, with employment far less attractive to respondents now than it was in 2009. Japan and Croatia also recorded small declines.

The choice of status in EU27: self-employed or employee, 2000-2012



Q1. (2000-2009) Suppose you could choose between different kind of jobs, which one would you prefer?

Q1. (2012) If you could choose between different kind of job, would you prefer to be...?

Base: all respondents, by country

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Men are more likely than women to prefer self-employment (by a margin of 42% to 33%), while women are more likely to prefer working as an employee (63% vs. 53%).
- Younger respondents are more inclined to express a preference for self-employment: 45% of 15-24 year-olds say they would prefer to be self-employed, as opposed to 35-37% of people in the three older age groups.
- Three quarters (75%) of self-employed respondents say they prefer self-employment, with only 21% saying they would rather be an employee. Similarly, 69% of employees say they prefer to work as an employee, with just 28% saying they would like to be self-employed.

Q1 If you could choose between different kinds of jobs, would you prefer to be... ?

	An employee	Self-employed	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	58%	37%	2%	3%
Sex				
Male	53%	42%	2%	3%
Female	63%	33%	2%	2%
Age				
15-24	51%	45%	2%	2%
25-39	60%	37%	1%	2%
40-54	61%	36%	1%	2%
55 +	58%	35%	4%	3%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	21%	75%	2%	2%
Employee	69%	28%	1%	2%
Manual workers	62%	33%	2%	3%
Not working	57%	37%	3%	3%

2. DRIVERS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

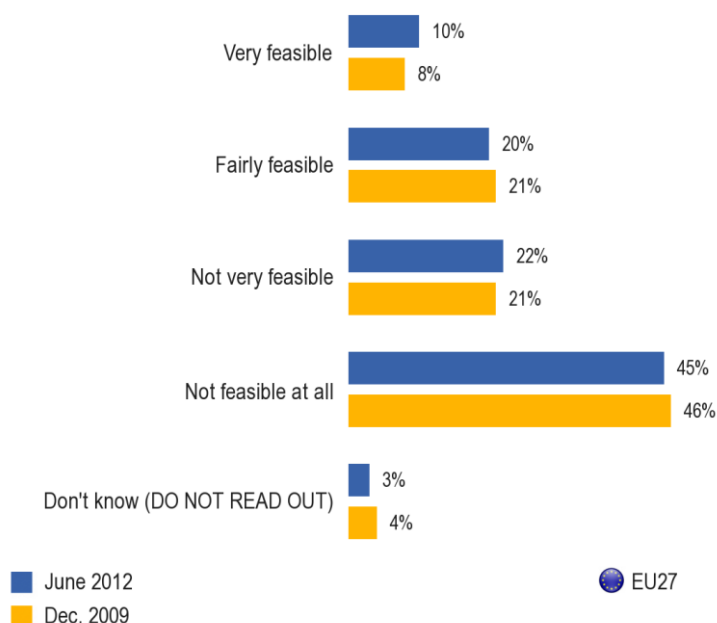
2.1. Feasibility and desirability of self-employment

-- The proportion of respondents who regard self-employment as a feasible alternative has risen in 20 EU Member States --

Respondents were asked whether it would be feasible for them to become self-employed within the next five years, regardless of whether they would like to be.

Just under a third (30%) of EU respondents say that this would be feasible, with 10% saying it would be very feasible and 20% saying it would be fairly feasible. Two-thirds (67%) of respondents say it would not be feasible, with 22% considering self-employment not very feasible and 45% regarding it as not feasible at all. These figures are very much in line with the December 2009 results, when 29% said self-employment would be feasible and 67% said it would not be feasible.

Q7. Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?



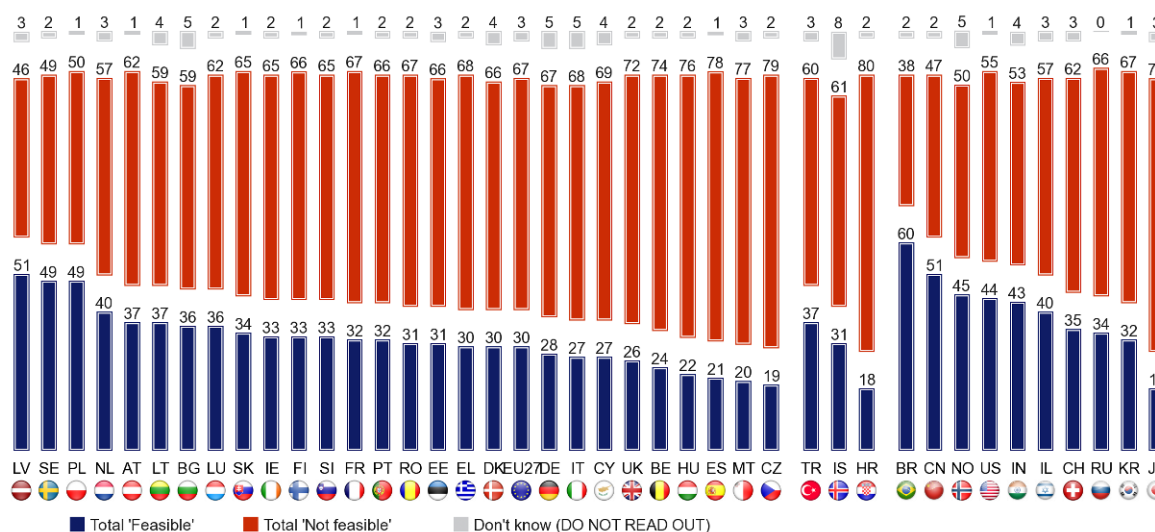
Base: Those who are not self-employed, N=24.551
(91% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)

A majority of respondents think that self-employment would not be feasible for them within the next five years in all but two of the 27 EU Member States. More than three quarters of people think it would not be feasible in four countries: the Czech Republic (79%), Spain (78%), Malta (77%) and Hungary (76%). The two exceptions, where under half of the respondents say that self-employment is unfeasible, are Latvia (46%) and Sweden (49%).

In four Member States, at least four out of 10 respondents think that self-employment might be feasible within the next five years: Latvia (51%), Poland (49%), Sweden (49%), and the Netherlands (40%). At the other end of the scale, relatively few people deem it to be feasible in the Czech Republic (19%), Malta (20%), and Spain (21%).

The non-EU results follow a similar pattern, with a majority of respondents in 11 of the 13 countries saying that self-employment would not be feasible for them within the next five years. In Croatia, 80% of respondents take this view, as do 79% in Japan and 67% in South Korea. However, in two non-EU countries, a majority of respondents argue that self-employment would be feasible: Brazil (60%) and China (51%).

Q7. Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?































Base: Those who are not self-employed, N=37.556
(89% of the total number of respondents)

Though the proportion of respondents who consider self-employment to be feasible has risen only slightly at EU level since December 2009, the proportion of people who see it as a feasible outcome has increased in 20 of the 27 Member States. In some cases the increase was quite dramatic, especially in Latvia (51%, +26 points), the Netherlands (40%, +25 points), Lithuania (37%, +16 points), and Bulgaria (36%, +15 points). This is a marked contrast with the 2009 survey, when a decline of at least five percentage points was recorded in half of the countries surveyed on the question of whether self-employment was considered feasible.











However, in six EU countries, the proportion of respondents who regard self-employment as a feasible course declined, with the largest negative changes in Finland (33%, -12 points), Cyprus (27%, -10 points), and Denmark (30%, -6 points).

Q7 Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?

	Total 'Feasible'		Total 'Not feasible'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	30%	+1	67%	=	3%	-1
 LV	51%	+26	46%	-22	3%	-4
 NL	40%	+25	57%	-26	3%	+1
 LT	37%	+16	59%	-10	4%	-6
 BG	36%	+15	59%	+1	5%	-16
 PT	32%	+14	66%	-12	2%	-2
 PL	49%	+13	50%	-7	1%	-6
 BE	24%	+12	74%	-5	2%	-7
 SK	34%	+12	65%	-5	1%	-7
 LU	36%	+7	62%	-6	2%	-1
 AT	37%	+5	62%	-2	1%	-3
 CZ	19%	+4	79%	+1	2%	-5
 EE	31%	+4	66%	-1	3%	-3
 HU	22%	+3	76%	-3	2%	=
 RO	31%	+3	67%	=	2%	-3
 IE	33%	+2	65%	-3	2%	+1
 EL	30%	+1	68%	-1	2%	=
 FR	32%	+1	67%	=	1%	-1
 IT	27%	+1	68%	+4	5%	-5
 MT	20%	+1	77%	=	3%	-1
 SI	33%	+1	65%	-2	2%	+1
 SE	49%	=	49%	+3	2%	-3
 DE	28%	-2	67%	-1	5%	+3
 ES	21%	-2	78%	+3	1%	-1
 UK	26%	-5	72%	+5	2%	=
 DK	30%	-6	66%	+4	4%	+2
 CY	27%	-10	69%	+8	4%	+2
 FI	33%	-12	66%	+12	1%	=

While most EU countries experienced a rise in the proportion of respondents who see self-employment as feasible, the same only applies to four out of nine non-EU countries: South Korea (32%, +10 points), the United States (44%, +8 points), Japan (18%, +6 points), and China (51%, +2 points). In most of the other non-EU countries, the proportion of respondents who consider self-employment to be feasible declined relatively slightly, with Iceland (31%, -21 points) standing out as the exception.

Q7 Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?

	Total 'Feasible'		Total 'Not feasible'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	30%	+1	67%	=	3%	-1
 KR	32%	+10	67%	-9	1%	-1
 US	44%	+8	55%	-8	1%	=
 JP	18%	+6	79%	-7	3%	+1
 CN	51%	+2	47%	-3	2%	+1
 NO	45%	=	50%	+5	5%	-5
 CH	35%	-1	62%	=	3%	+1
 HR	18%	-3	80%	+9	2%	-6
 TR	37%	-3	60%	+3	3%	=
 IS	31%	-21	61%	+17	8%	+4

According to **the socio-demographic data**, at EU level:

- Men are more inclined than women to regard self-employment as a feasible alternative, by a margin of 35% to 26%.
- Younger respondents are more likely to think that self-employment is feasible. While 44% of 25-39 year-olds and 41% of 15-24 year-olds view self-employment as feasible, only 33% of 40-54 year-olds and 16% of people aged 55 and over take the same view.
- Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to think of self-employment as a feasible option: 36% of individuals who finished their education aged 20 or over say it is feasible for them, as opposed to 28% who finished aged 16-19 and 16% who left education aged 15 or under.
- People who say they would prefer to be self-employed are more likely to think that self-employment is feasible: 37% say this, compared with 27% of those who would rather work as an employee.

Q7 Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?

	Total 'Feasible'	Total 'Not feasible'	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	30%	67%	3%
Sex			
Male	35%	62%	3%
Female	26%	71%	3%
Age			
15-24	41%	58%	1%
25-39	44%	54%	2%
40-54	33%	65%	2%
55 +	16%	80%	4%
Education (End of)			
15-	16%	80%	4%
16-19	28%	69%	3%
20+	36%	62%	2%
Still studying	41%	58%	1%
Kind of job			
Employee	27%	71%	2%
Self-employed	37%	60%	3%

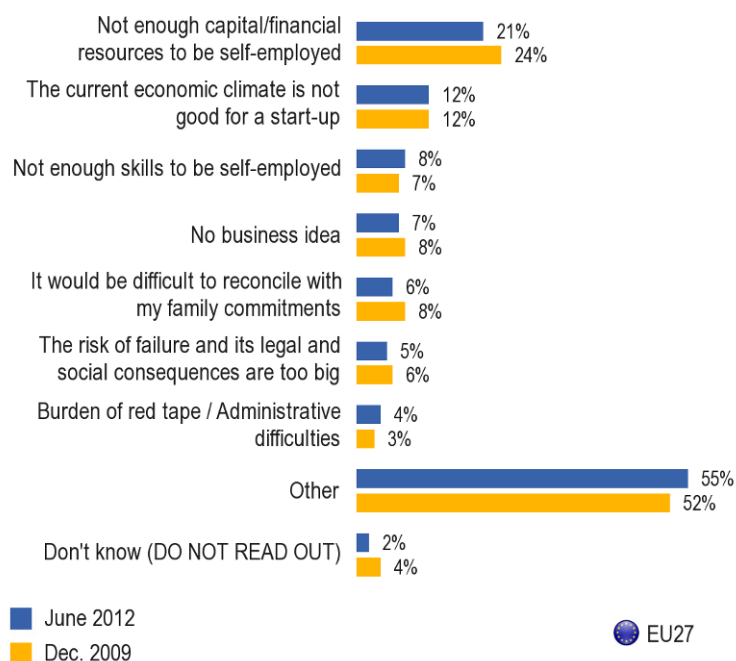
-- Most respondents cite 'other' reasons for not regarding self-employment as a feasible career alternative --

Respondents who said they did not regard self-employment as feasible for them within the next five years were then asked why they did not consider it feasible. Multiple answers, spontaneously given, were permitted.

As in the previous wave of the survey, a majority (55%) of EU respondents cite 'other' reasons as to why self-employment is not feasible for them.

More than a fifth of EU respondents say they do not regard self-employment as feasible on the grounds that they do not have enough capital or financial resources (21%, -3 points compared with 2009). One respondent in eight says the current economic climate is not good for a start-up (12%, no change), while 8% think they lack the skills to be self-employed (+1 point). Others cite having no business idea (7%, -1 points), difficulty in reconciling self-employment with family commitments (6%, -2 points), the risk of failure and its consequences (5%, -1 point), or the burden of red tape (4%, +1 point) as reasons for regarding self-employment as unfeasible.

Q8. Why would it not be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: Those who answered 'not feasible' in Q7, N=16.473
(61% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)

In 16 of the 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents cite 'other' reasons for thinking that self-employment is not a feasible alternative. 'Other' factors are especially prevalent in Finland (78%), Sweden (67%) and the UK (64%). However, only around a third of respondents point to 'other' reasons in Greece (34%) and Hungary (34%). The findings are similar for the non-EU countries: in eight out of 13 of those countries, more than 50% of respondents cite 'other' reasons. In Norway, 68% do so, followed by 67% in the US. However, an exceptionally low proportion of respondents in India (5%) say they have 'other' reasons for not regarding self-employment as feasible.

A lack of capital is seen as a barrier to self-employment by a relatively high number of people in Hungary (49%), Romania (48%) and Lithuania (34%). In Finland, however, only 4% see a lack of resources as an issue, as do just 10% in Sweden and 12% in Denmark. The 13 non-EU countries all fall within the range of the EU results on this question, with 36% of respondents in both India and Turkey saying that a lack of capital is a problem, while at the other end of the scale only 8% do so in Norway.

In four Member States, more than a fifth of respondents mention the current economic climate as something that makes them view self-employment as an unfeasible option. They are: Cyprus (38%), Greece (33%), Spain (26%) and Portugal (23%). But in 13 EU countries, less than a tenth of people see the economic climate as a barrier to self-employment.

In only three of the non-EU countries do more than a tenth of respondents cite the current economic climate: Croatia (19%), Turkey (16%), and Israel (10%).

More than a fifth of respondents in three EU countries think that they do not have enough skills to be self-employed: Malta (25%), Denmark (21%) and Luxembourg (20%). But less than 10% of people in 16 Member States cite a lack of skills. Among the non-EU countries, at least a fifth of respondents say they do not have enough skills to be self-employed in two countries– South Korea (28%) and India (24%) – while at least 10% say this in 10 of the 13 countries.

Having no business idea is seen as a problem by relatively few respondents in most countries, though relatively high numbers of people do mention this in Luxembourg (17%), Malta (13%) and Sweden (13%). Similarly, family commitments are offered as a reason by 15% of respondents in Luxembourg, and 11% in both Malta and Slovakia. Among the non-EU countries, India stands out as having an exceptionally high proportion of respondents who say they have no business idea: 56% give this response. But elsewhere, the non-EU results are very similar to the EU data.

Slovakia (10%) is the only EU country where at least a tenth of respondents say that the risk of failure makes self-employment appear unfeasible; India (12%) is the only non-EU country to which this applies. Lithuania (11%) is the only EU or non-EU country where more than a tenth of respondents mention the burden of red tape.

Q8 Why would it not be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Not enough capital/financial resources to be self-employed		The current economic climate is not good for a start-up		Not enough skills to be self-employed		No business idea		It would be difficult to reconcile with my family commitments		The risk of failure and its legal and social consequences are too big		Burden of red tape / Administrative difficulties		Other	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	21%	-3	12%	=	8%	+1	7%	-1	6%	-2	5%	-1	4%	+1	55%	+3
BE	16%	+6	7%	-13	9%	+5	11%	+7	11%	+4	5%	-4	4%	+2	57%	+23
BG	29%	-21	15%	=	9%	-7	4%	-5	5%	-3	3%	-8	5%	+1	42%	+13
CZ	14%	-12	9%	-6	7%	-9	9%	-11	12%	+5	7%	-7	6%	-2	57%	+30
DK	12%	-1	8%	+4	21%	+14	7%	-4	7%	+2	4%	+3	2%	+2	58%	-10
DE	24%	+3	5%	+1	8%	+1	9%	+1	5%	-1	6%	=	3%	+1	63%	=
EE	14%	-28	7%	-11	14%	-2	10%	-12	4%	-1	5%	-10	2%	-5	62%	+34
IE	28%	+13	16%	+4	14%	+4	7%	+3	9%	-1	3%	+2	3%	+3	45%	-21
EL	26%	+10	33%	+16	7%	+6	3%	+2	10%	+4	5%	-1	3%	+2	34%	-23
ES	24%	-5	26%	+3	5%	=	8%	+2	2%	-7	5%	-3	5%	-1	50%	+14
FR	13%	-2	8%	-1	10%	+3	3%	-3	7%	+1	4%	+1	3%	=	62%	+3
IT	17%	-6	14%	+1	4%	-1	7%	+1	9%	-3	6%	=	6%	+3	46%	+8
CY	18%	-1	38%	+10	4%	-3	4%	-2	7%	-2	5%	-6	1%	+1	37%	-7
LV	21%	-16	13%	-6	14%	-11	9%	+1	4%	-1	3%	-4	4%	-4	50%	+9
LT	34%	-5	13%	-12	15%	+1	9%	-2	5%	=	6%	-2	11%	-2	48%	+11
LU	16%	-15	6%	-8	20%	+4	17%	-2	15%	-1	5%	-8	1%	-3	50%	+26
HU	49%	-4	18%	-20	9%	-9	5%	-6	5%	-4	5%	-15	9%	-9	34%	+4
MT	17%	-7	12%	+6	25%	+21	13%	+7	11%	+2	5%	-5	3%	-2	35%	-8
NL	18%	+12	8%	+4	15%	+11	12%	+8	7%	+2	2%	-2	2%	+1	57%	-17
AT	22%	+2	3%	-3	9%	+6	5%	-5	8%	+1	5%	+1	1%	-2	62%	+7
PL	27%	=	10%	+4	10%	+4	9%	-5	8%	-3	6%	-1	5%	+1	53%	+11
PT	29%	-3	23%	-1	8%	+3	8%	-3	3%	-2	6%	-1	3%	+1	43%	+12
RO	48%	-14	7%	-8	7%	=	3%	-6	5%	+1	2%	-10	6%	=	36%	+10
SI	16%	-1	11%	+4	6%	-4	11%	+2	4%	+1	4%	+2	5%	+3	57%	-12
SK	25%	-10	15%	-11	9%	-11	7%	-18	11%	-1	10%	-4	7%	-2	38%	+20
FI	4%	=	4%	-2	9%	=	5%	=	5%	+2	2%	-1	2%	+2	78%	=
SE	10%	+3	6%	+3	12%	+7	13%	+4	6%	=	3%	=	4%	+1	67%	-4
UK	13%	-5	9%	+2	7%	-2	7%	+1	7%	-1	3%	=	1%	+1	64%	-14
HR	25%	-21	19%	+6	8%	=	6%	-8	6%	+4	4%	-3	6%	+1	46%	+19
TR	36%	+16	16%	-4	4%	-4	4%	-14	7%	-7	2%	-8	2%	-5	36%	+7
IS	12%	+5	9%	-3	10%	+7	4%	+2	5%	+5	2%	+1	2%	=	61%	-7
NO	8%	+3	3%	-1	12%	+7	14%	+8	4%	=	1%	+1	2%	+1	68%	-1
IL*	22%		10%		12%		8%		6%		4%		3%		50%	
CH	22%	+7	7%	+4	12%	+3	7%	-2	11%	+4	8%	+1	2%	=	62%	+8
US	15%	+3	5%	-3	8%	+5	4%	+1	3%	=	2%	-2	2%	=	67%	-9
CN	27%	+3	7%	-2	13%	-5	11%	-6	10%	-21	2%	-4	1%	-1	44%	+1
IN*	36%		9%		24%		56%		9%		12%		6%		5%	
JP	22%	+2	1%	-8	12%	-3	4%	-8	3%	-3	1%	-7	0%	-3	64%	+22
KR	27%	-9	5%	-9	28%	=	5%	-3	3%	-12	6%	-7	0%	-6	40%	+16
BR*	19%		3%		13%		10%		8%		5%		2%		50%	
RU*	23%		3%		11%		4%		5%		3%		4%		57%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: Those who answered 'not feasible' in Q7, N=23.790
(57% of the total number of respondents)

While the EU-level results showed a slight rise in the proportion of citizens who cite 'other' reasons for not considering self-employment as a feasible option, there were far larger fluctuations at national level. In 16 Member States, the proportion of people

mentioning 'other' factors increased compared with December 2009, with the largest rises occurring in Estonia (62%, +34 points), the Czech Republic (57%, +30 points), Luxembourg (50%, +26 points), Belgium (57%, +23 points), and Slovakia (38%, +20 points). However, in nine EU countries the number of people pointing to 'other' reasons why self-employment would not be feasible actually fell. The largest decreases were recorded in Greece (34%, -23 points), Ireland (45%, -21 points), and the Netherlands (57%, -17 points).

Similarly, among the non-EU countries there were substantial positive and negative changes, notably in Japan (64%, +22 points) and the United Kingdom (67%, -9 points).

In keeping with the unchanged EU-level results, the national trends were evenly split in terms of whether the proportion of respondents citing the current economic climate rose or fell compared with 2009. In fact, it rose in 12 Member States, and decreased in 13 Member States. The largest positive swings occurred in Greece (33%, +16 points) and Cyprus (38%, +10 points), while the largest negative swings were recorded in Hungary (18%, -20 points) and Slovakia (15%, -11 points).

Seven non-EU countries saw a fall in the number of respondents citing the current economic climate, with South Korea (5%, -9 points) and Japan (1%, -8 points) experiencing the largest declines.

Most EU countries experienced only minor changes regarding the frequency with which respondents cited a lack of skills as a reason for not regarding self-employment as a feasible option. However, there were exceptions. For example, Malta (25%, +21 points) and Denmark (21%, +14 points) registered relatively large positive evolutions, while Latvia (14%, -11 points) and Slovakia (9%, -11 points) witnessed the largest negative changes. There were no overall changes of this magnitude among the non-EU countries, with Iceland (10%, +7 points) and Norway (12%, +7 points) showing the biggest positive evolutions, and China (13%, -5 points) experiencing the largest fall in the number of people citing a lack of skills.

Once again, the absence of major change at EU level masked some quite large evolutions at country level when it came to the number of people saying that having no business idea meant they did not regard self-employment as a feasible pathway. The Netherlands (12%, +8 points) showed the largest increase in the proportion of respondents giving this answer, while Slovakia (7%, -18 points), Estonia (10%, -12 points), and the Czech Republic (9%, -11 points) showed the largest falls. The proportion of respondents who say they have no business idea fell in six non-EU countries, declining the most in Turkey (4%, -14 points), Croatia (6%, -8 points) and Japan (4%, -8 points). Norway (14%, +8 points) showed the largest rise in the number of people who say they have no business idea.

Most EU countries show only minor variations when it comes to the remaining factors under discussion, though again there are some exceptions. For example, Spain (2%, -7 points) saw the largest change in the number of people who pointed to family commitments. However, this is not always the case in the non-EU countries. China

registered a substantial fall in the number of people citing family commitments as a reason for seeing self-employment as unfeasible (10%, -21 points), with South Korea (3%, -12 points) also experiencing a relatively large drop.

The proportion of respondents citing the risk of failure fell by a sizeable number in three countries: Hungary (5%, -15 points), Estonia (5%, -10 points), and Romania (2%, -10 points).

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Gender has little bearing on the factors explaining why people do not regard self-employment as a feasible alternative.
- Older respondents are the most likely to cite 'other' reasons for not viewing self-employment as feasible. While 74% of people in the 55+ category offer 'other' explanations, only 33% of those in the 25-39 group do so. By contrast, those in the 25-39 group (35%) are the most likely to point to a lack of financial resources, whereas those in the 55+ bracket (10%) are the least likely to mention this.
- Respondents who are not working (61%) are more likely to cite 'other' factors than employees (47%) or manual workers (42%).

Q8 Why would it not be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

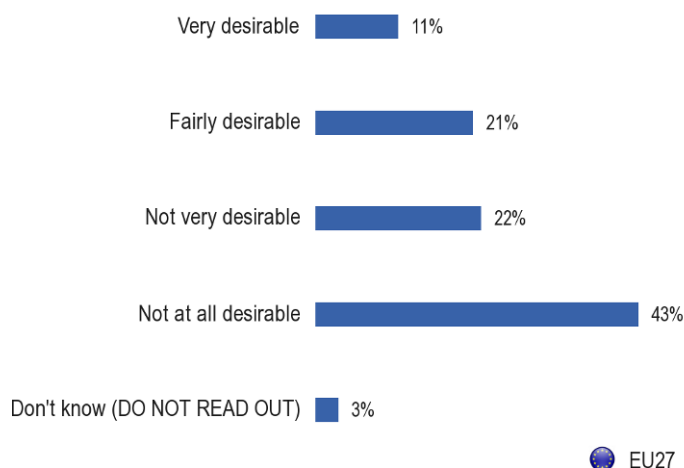
	Not enough capital/financial resources to be self-employed	The current economic climate is not good for a start-up	Not enough skills to be self-employed	No business idea	It would be difficult to reconcile with my family commitments	The risk of failure and its legal and social consequences are too big	Administrative difficulties	Other
EU27	21%	12%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	55%
Sex								
Male	20%	13%	8%	6%	4%	5%	4%	55%
Female	22%	11%	8%	8%	8%	4%	3%	55%
Age								
15-24	26%	12%	18%	8%	4%	3%	2%	42%
25-39	35%	16%	9%	11%	9%	8%	5%	33%
40-54	27%	15%	7%	9%	7%	7%	6%	44%
55 +	10%	8%	5%	4%	6%	3%	3%	74%
Respondent occupation scale								
Employee	25%	13%	8%	10%	7%	7%	4%	47%
Manual workers	33%	13%	7%	9%	5%	6%	5%	42%
Not working	17%	11%	8%	5%	6%	3%	3%	61%

-- Self-employment is considered desirable by more than 50% of respondents in just three EU Member States --

Respondents were then asked how desirable it was for them to become self-employed within the next five years.

One-third (32%) of EU respondents say it is desirable, with 11% regarding it as very desirable and 21% as fairly desirable. Two-thirds (65%) say it is not desirable, with 22% seeing self-employment as not very desirable and 43% viewing it as not at all desirable. As this question was not asked in the previous wave of the survey, trend analysis is not possible in this instance.

Q9. Personally, how desirable is it for you to become self-employed within the next 5 years?

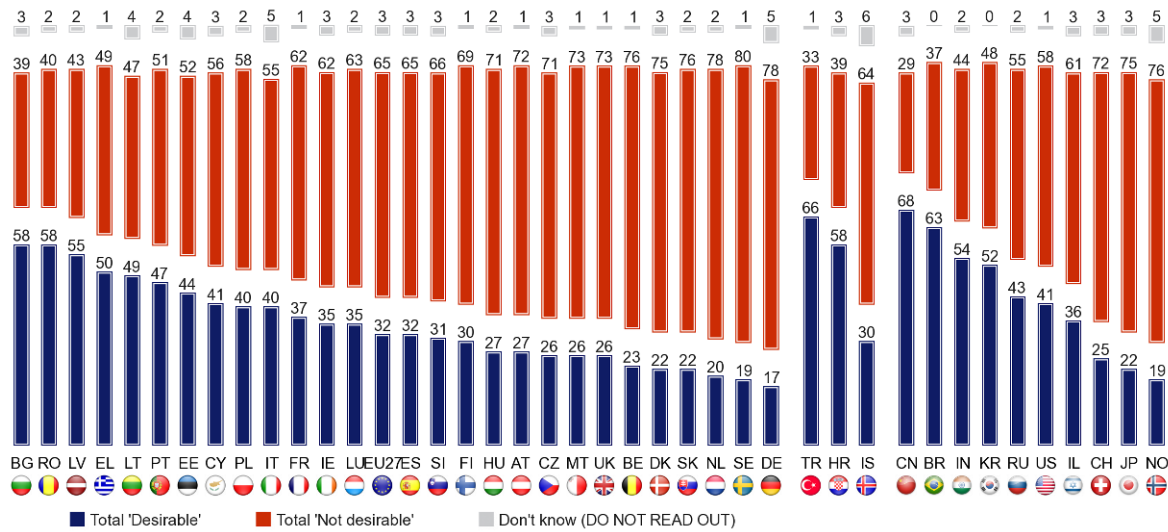


*Base: Those who are not self-employed, N=24.551
(91% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)*

In three EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that self-employment is desirable: Bulgaria (58%), Romania (58%), and Latvia (55%). However, in 22 Member States a majority say that they do not find it desirable. At least three quarters of respondents share this opinion in Sweden (80%), Germany (78%), the Netherlands (78%), Belgium (76%), Slovakia (76%), and Denmark (75%).

Respondents in non-EU countries are generally more ready to say that it would be desirable to be self-employed within the next five years. In six of the 13 countries a majority of people say that it would be desirable, with China (68%) and Turkey (66%) having the most people who give this answer. In only three of the 13 countries do less than a third of respondents view self-employment as desirable: Norway (19%), Japan (22%) and Switzerland (25%).

Q9. Personally, how desirable is it for you to become self-employed within the next 5 years?



Base: Those who are not self-employed, N=37.556 (89% of the total number of respondents)

According to the socio-demographic data, at EU level:

- Male respondents are more inclined to regard self-employment as a desirable option than female respondents, by a margin of 36% to 29%.
- While 51% of 15-24 year-olds say that self-employment is desirable, only 18% of people in the 55+ age group say the same thing.
- Respondents who consider self-employment to be feasible are also relatively likely to see it as desirable: 61% do so, compared with just 20% of people who do not view self-employment as feasible.

Q9 Personally, how desirable is it for you to become self-employed within the next 5 years?

	Total 'Desirable'	Total 'Not desirable'	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	32%	65%	3%
Sex			
Male	36%	61%	3%
Female	29%	68%	3%
Age			
15-24	51%	48%	1%
25-39	42%	56%	2%
40-54	32%	66%	2%
55 +	18%	77%	5%
Self-employed within 5 years			
Feasible	61%	38%	1%
Not feasible	20%	78%	2%

2.2. Experience of starting up a business

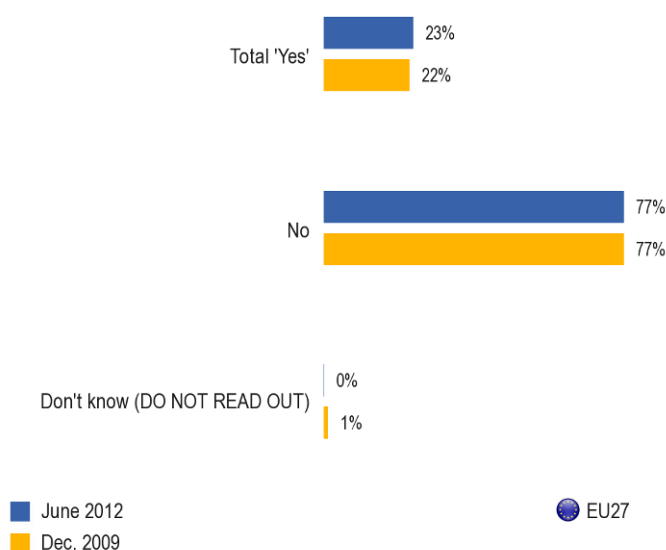
-- Nearly a quarter of EU respondents have started a business or are thinking about starting one --

Respondents were asked whether they had ever started a business or taken over one, or whether they were taking steps to start a business.

Just under a fifth of EU respondents (19%) say that they have started a business or taken over one, while 4% say they are taking steps to start one. This means that overall nearly a quarter (23%) of EU respondents have either started a business, taken over one, or are planning to start one. More than three quarters (77%) of respondents say that they have not done any of these things.

These results are broadly in line with those obtained by the previous wave of the survey: then, 22% said they had either started a business or were thinking about doing so.

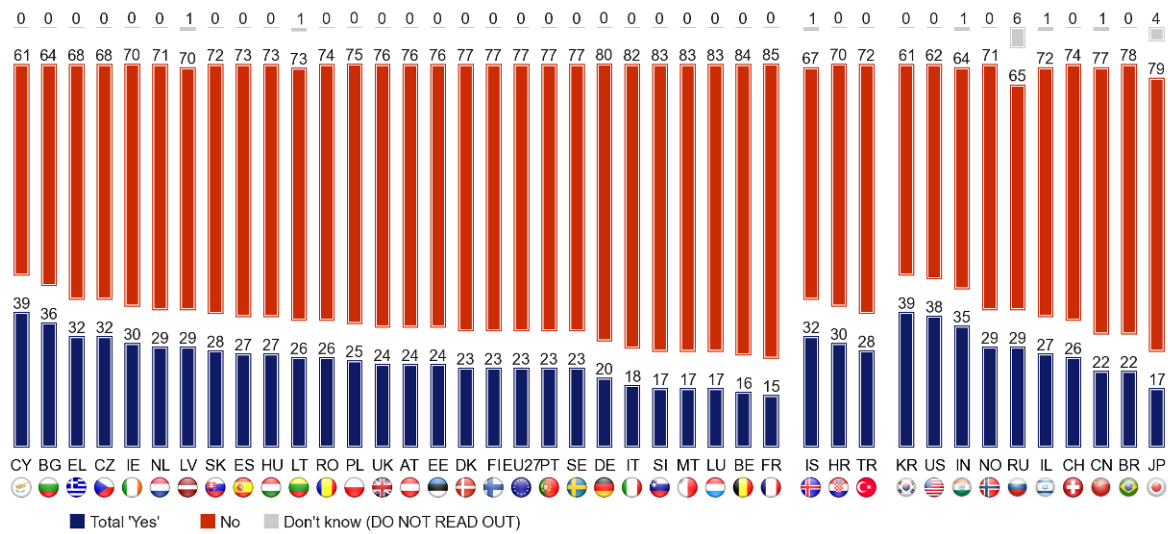
Q13. Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?



Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

In five EU Member States, more than 30% of respondents have either started a business, taken over one, or are planning to start one: Cyprus (38%), Bulgaria (36%), the Czech Republic (32%), Greece (32%) and Ireland (30%). But at the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of people in six EU countries say that they have done one of these things: France (15%), Belgium (16%), Italy (18%), Luxembourg (17%), Malta (17%) and Slovenia (17%). The non-EU results fall within the same range as the EU results, ranging from South Korea, where 40% of respondents have either started a business or are planning to do so, to Japan, where only 18% of people say this.





























Q13. Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?



Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

The proportion of respondents who have either started a business, taken over one, or are planning to start one increased in 19 Member States and declined in the remaining eight. Since December 2009, the largest positive swings occurred in Slovakia (28%, +16 points), Bulgaria (36%, +15 points), and the Czech Republic (32%, +14 points). The most marked declines over the same time period were recorded in Finland (23%, -18 points) and Italy (18%, -7 points).

Q13 Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?

	Yes		No	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	23%	+1	77%	=
 SK	28%	+16	72%	-16
 BG	36%	+15	64%	-15
 CZ	32%	+14	68%	-11
 MT	17%	+9	83%	-8
 CY	39%	+7	61%	-6
 HU	27%	+7	73%	-7
 NL	29%	+7	71%	-6
 IE	30%	+6	70%	-6
 ES	27%	+5	73%	-5
 LV	29%	+5	70%	-3
 AT	24%	+5	76%	-5
 LT	26%	+4	73%	-3
 LU	17%	+4	83%	-3
 DK	23%	+2	77%	-2
 EE	24%	+2	76%	-1
 PL	25%	+2	75%	-1
 SI	17%	+2	83%	-2
 RO	26%	+1	74%	=
 UK	24%	+1	76%	-1
 BE	16%	-1	84%	+3
 DE	20%	-1	80%	+2
 EL	32%	-2	68%	+2
 FR	15%	-2	85%	+2
 PT	23%	-2	77%	+4
 SE	23%	-6	77%	+7
 IT	18%	-7	82%	+9
 FI	23%	-18	77%	+19

There were also some substantial positive and negative changes among the non-EU countries, notably Croatia (30%, +11 points) and China (22%, -18 points).

Q13 Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?

		Yes		No	
		June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
	EU27	23%	+1	77%	=
	HR	30%	+11	70%	-8
	KR	39%	+8	61%	-4
	CH	26%	+6	74%	-5
	US	38%	=	62%	=
	TR	28%	-1	72%	+2
	IS	32%	-4	67%	+4
	JP	17%	-4	79%	=
	NO	29%	-5	71%	+6
	CN	22%	-18	77%	+17

The socio-demographic data, at EU level show that:

- Men (29%) are more likely than women (17%) to have either started a business or to have taken over one, or to be planning to start one.
- Respondents in the 40-54 age group (30%) are the most likely to have started a business or to be planning to start one; 15-24 year-olds (10%) are the least likely.
- 79% of respondents who describe themselves as "self-employed" have started a business or are planning to start one, as opposed to 17-18% of employees, manual workers or people who are not working.
- While 37% of people who would prefer to be self-employed have started a business or are planning to start one, only 14% of those who prefer to work as an employee say this.
- 26% of respondents who say that self-employment is feasible and 25% of those who say self-employment is desirable have started a business or are planning to start one, as opposed to 13% of those who say it is neither feasible nor desirable.

Q13 Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?

	Yes, you started/took over a business	Yes, you are taking steps to start/take over a business	No
EU27	19%	4%	77%
Sex			
Male	24%	5%	71%
Female	14%	3%	83%
Age			
15-24	4%	6%	90%
25-39	16%	7%	77%
40-54	26%	4%	70%
55 +	22%	1%	77%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	74%	5%	21%
Employee	12%	5%	83%
Manual workers	12%	6%	82%
Not working	14%	3%	83%
Kind of job			
Employee	12%	2%	86%
Self-employed	29%	8%	63%
Self-employed within 5 years			
Feasible	16%	10%	74%
Not feasible	12%	1%	87%

2.3. Business started vs. business never started

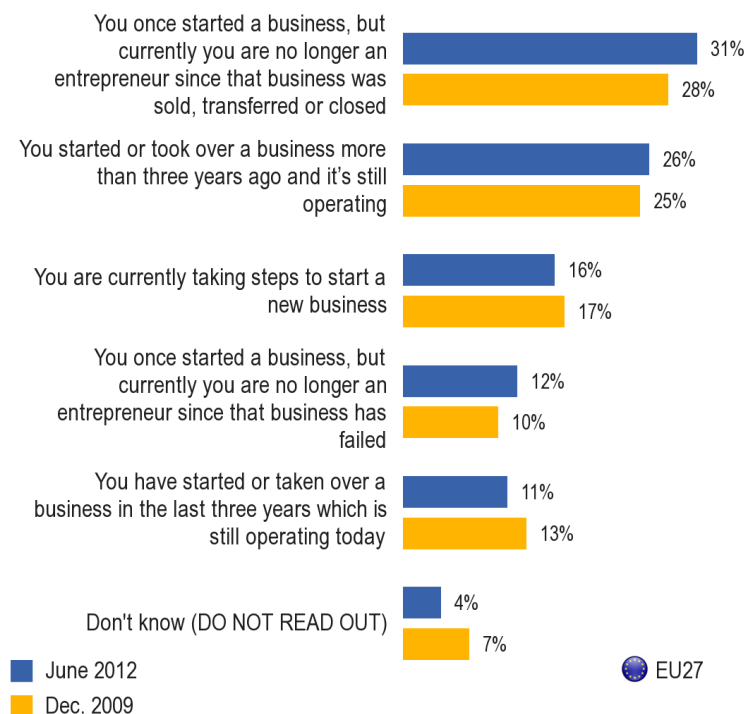
-- A majority of EU respondents who have set up their own business or are taking steps to do so remain actively involved in that business today –

Respondents who said they had started a business or were taking steps to do so were then asked to describe the current situation regarding their business.

At EU level, nearly a third say they once started a business but are no longer an entrepreneur since the business was sold, transferred or closed (31%, +3 points compared with December 2009). A quarter say they started their business more than three years ago and it is still operating (26%, +1 point), while more than one in seven say they are currently taking steps to start a business (16%, -1 point). One in eight respondents say they once started a business but that the business failed (12%, +2 points), while one in ten say they started their business less than three years ago and it is still operating (11%, -2 points).

Overall, 53% of EU respondents who either started a business or are planning to do so are still running that business today or are in the process or setting one up. 43% of those who started a business are no longer involved in it, either because they sold or closed it, or because it failed.

Q14b. How would you describe your situation?



Base: Those who have started a business or are doing it now, N=6.141
(23% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)

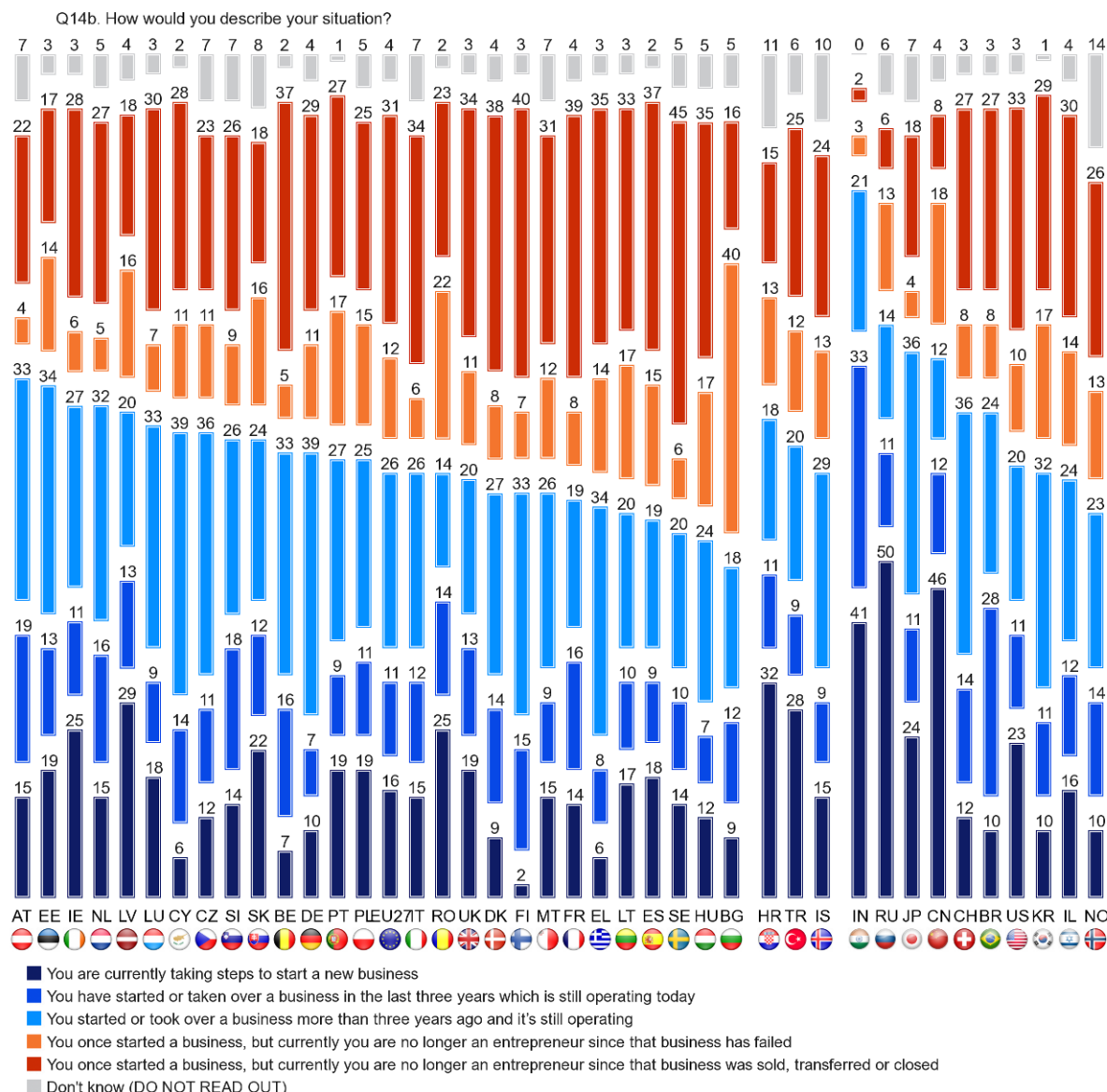
In 13 EU countries, at least 30% of respondents say that they started a business but that it has since been sold or closed. In two EU countries, more than 40% give this response: Sweden (45%) and Finland (40%). But in three EU countries, less than a fifth of respondents say they started a business that was subsequently sold or closed: Bulgaria (16%), Estonia (17%) and Latvia (18%). In the non-EU countries, fewer respondents in general say that they started a business that has subsequently been sold or closed. More than 30% of people in just two non-EU countries say this – the United States (33%) and Israel (30%) – while less than 10% give this answer in three countries: India (2%), Russia (6%) and China (8%).

In 10 Member States, at least 30% of respondents say that they started a business over three years ago and the business is still operating, with 39% of those in both Cyprus and Germany saying this. At the other end of the scale, under a fifth of respondents in Romania (14%), Bulgaria (18%), France (19%) and Spain (19%) say they started a business over three years ago which remains in operation. The non-EU results are very much in line with the EU results on this question, ranging from the 36% of people in both Japan and Switzerland who say they started a business over three years ago that is still operating to the 12% of respondents in China who say this.

More than a fifth of respondents in just four Member States say that they are currently taking steps to start a new business. They are: Latvia (29%), Ireland (25%), Romania (25%), and Slovakia (22%). In six EU countries, less than a tenth of respondents reveal that they are planning to start a business, with just 2% of those in Finland and 6% of those in both Cyprus and Greece saying this. However, respondents in the non-EU countries tend to be more likely to say that they are starting a business: in seven of the 13 countries, more than a fifth of respondents say that they are taking steps to do this. Four of these countries have a higher proportion of respondents who are preparing to start a business than the highest-scoring EU country on this question: Russia (50%), China (46%), India (41%), and Croatia (32%).

In most countries, relatively few respondents say that they started a business which subsequently failed. However, Bulgaria is a notable exception: here, 40% of respondents say they once started a business but that it failed. 22% of respondents in Romania also give this answer, and at least 10% do so in 16 Member States. At least 10% of respondents give this answer in nine of the 13 non-EU countries, with China (18%) having the highest proportion of respondents who say that their business failed.

At least a tenth of people in 20 Member States say that they started a business less than three years ago and that it is still operating today, with the highest proportions in Austria (19%) and Slovenia (18%). More than a fifth of people give this response in two non-EU countries: India (33%) and Brazil (28%).



Base: Those who have started a business or are doing it now, N=11.200
(27% of the total number of respondents)

Since the number of respondents who say that they started a business that was subsequently sold or closed has risen by 3 percentage points at EU level, it is unsurprising to find that the proportion of people giving this response has increased in 18 Member States. In some cases these increases were quite large, notably in Malta (31%, +24 points), Finland (40%, +22 points), and Lithuania (33%, +21 points). Eight EU countries registered declines in the proportion of people reporting that they started a business that was subsequently sold or closed, with Latvia (18%, -9 points) witnessing the largest fall.





























In 17 EU countries, more people now say that they started a business over three years ago and that it is still operational than did so in December 2009. Belgium (33%, +20 points) and Cyprus (39%, +16 points) recorded the largest increase on this question, while the most marked declines occurred in Bulgaria (18%, -11 points) and the Czech Republic (36%, -10 points).

The proportion of respondents who say they are currently taking steps to start a business declined slightly at EU level; nonetheless, the number of people giving this response still rose in 10 individual Member States. The most marked increases came in Latvia (29%, +20 points) and Portugal (19%, +10 points). Meanwhile, the largest declines in the number of people currently taking steps to start a business were recorded in Slovenia (14%, -16 points), Finland (2%, -14 points), and Germany (10%, -13 points).

In 12 EU countries, more respondents say that they once started a business that subsequently failed than said this in December 2009. While these increases are fairly minor in most cases, there were relatively large rises in Bulgaria (40%, +15 points) and Malta (12%, +12 points). Most other EU countries registered slight declines on this question, with the largest decrease in Belgium (5%, -7 points).

Nine Member States registered increases in the number of people reporting that they started a business in the last three years, and that the business is still operating. These increases were mostly quite small, although Slovenia (18%, +15 points) and Austria (19%, +10 points) experienced relatively large positive shifts. Most other EU countries experienced only minor declines, with three notable exceptions: Slovakia (12%, -25 points), Malta (9%, -16 points), and Romania (14%, -15 points).

Q14b How would you describe your situation?

	You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business was sold, transferred or closed		You started or took over a business more than three years ago and it's still operating		You are currently taking steps to start a new business		You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business has failed		You have started or taken over a business in the last three years which is still operating today	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	31%	+3	26%	+1	16%	-1	12%	+2	11%	-2
 MT	31%	+24	26%	=	15%	-8	12%	+12	9%	-16
 FI	40%	+22	33%	+7	2%	-14	7%	+1	15%	-4
 LT	33%	+21	20%	-5	17%	-3	17%	-1	10%	=
 RO	23%	+14	14%	+3	25%	-1	22%	+3	14%	-15
 CZ	23%	+12	36%	-10	12%	-2	11%	-2	11%	+4
 HU	35%	+10	24%	-6	12%	+4	17%	-2	7%	-8
 SK	18%	+9	24%	+8	22%	+1	16%	-1	12%	-25
 ES	37%	+8	19%	-8	18%	+7	15%	-1	9%	-4
 PL	25%	+8	25%	=	19%	-5	15%	+2	11%	-2
 SE	45%	+8	20%	+2	14%	-8	6%	-1	10%	-2
 DE	29%	+6	39%	+7	10%	-13	11%	+2	7%	-4
 CY	28%	+5	39%	+16	6%	-11	11%	-3	14%	-5
 BE	37%	+4	33%	+20	7%	-7	5%	-7	16%	-1
 FR	39%	+3	19%	+1	14%	-4	8%	+4	16%	-1
 EE	17%	+2	34%	+8	19%	-4	14%	+3	13%	+2
 IE	28%	+2	27%	+4	25%	+2	6%	-3	11%	-6
 AT	22%	+2	33%	+1	15%	-7	4%	-5	19%	+10
 PT	27%	+2	27%	+1	19%	+10	17%	-1	9%	-5
 UK	34%	=	20%	-8	19%	+4	11%	+2	13%	+2
 SI	26%	-1	26%	-1	14%	-16	9%	+3	18%	+15
 EL	35%	-2	34%	+10	6%	-2	14%	-3	8%	-2
 IT	34%	-3	26%	+3	15%	+3	6%	+2	12%	+4
 LU	30%	-3	33%	+12	18%	-4	7%	+1	9%	-5
 NL	27%	-3	32%	+6	15%	-5	5%	=	16%	+1
 BG	16%	-4	18%	-11	9%	+4	40%	+15	12%	=
 DK	38%	-6	27%	+4	9%	+3	8%	-6	14%	+1
 LV	18%	-9	20%	-1	29%	+20	16%	+6	13%	+3

In the non-EU countries, the results show a similar mixture of increases and decreases in the number of people who started a business that was subsequently sold or closed, ranging from Turkey (25%, +15 points) to Croatia (15%, -7 points) and Iceland (24%, -7 points).

South Korea (32%, +11 points) recorded the largest increase in those who started a business over three years ago which is still operating, while Japan (36%, -10 points) experienced the largest decline.

The evolutions in the numbers of respondents who are currently taking steps to start a business are generally smaller in the non-EU countries than in the EU countries, with Japan (24%, +14 points) being the one notable exception.

Iceland (13%, +9 points) registers the largest increase in the number of respondents who started a business that subsequently failed, and South Korea (17%, -10 points) the largest falls.

Most of the non-EU countries recorded fairly minor changes in the number of people who started a business in the last three years which is still operating, although relatively substantial falls have occurred in Turkey (9%, -13 points) and Iceland (9%, -7 points).

Q14b How would you describe your situation?

	You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business was sold, transferred or closed		You started or took over a business more than three years ago and it's still operating		You are currently taking steps to start a new business		You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business has failed		You have started or taken over a business in the last three years which is still operating today	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	31%	+3	26%	+1	16%	-1	12%	+2	11%	-2
 TR	25%	+15	20%	-8	28%	-3	12%	+7	9%	-13
 KR	29%	+7	32%	+11	10%	-2	17%	-10	11%	+4
 US	33%	+5	20%	+1	23%	-3	10%	-1	11%	=
 NO	26%	=	23%	+4	10%	-6	13%	-1	14%	+4
 CH	27%	-1	36%	-1	12%	-3	8%	+2	14%	+2
 JP	18%	-1	36%	-10	24%	+14	4%	-6	11%	-4
 CN	8%	-2	12%	-1	46%	+5	18%	-2	12%	-1
 HR	15%	-7	18%	=	32%	+6	13%	+7	11%	+3
 IS	24%	-7	29%	+2	15%	+2	13%	+9	9%	-7

According to **the socio-demographic statistics**, at EU level:

- Women are more likely than men (36% vs. 28%) to have started a business that was subsequently sold or closed, whereas men are more likely than women (28% vs. 21%) to have started a business more than three years ago which is still operational.
- Young respondents are the most likely to say that they are currently taking steps to start a new business: 55% of 15-24 year-olds say this, compared with just 3% of people in the 55+ group. 40-54 year-olds are the most likely to say that they started a business over three years ago and that it is still operating, while respondents aged 55 and over are the most likely to say that they once owned a business which was subsequently sold or closed.

- Manual workers are most likely to say that they started their own business but that it failed: 27% say this, compared with 18% of white-collar workers and 15% of people who are not working. Meanwhile, 53% of respondents who are not working say they once started a business but that it was sold or closed, compared with 30% of manual workers and 35% of white-collar workers.
- More than a third (35%) of respondents who think that becoming self-employed within five years is feasible say they are currently taking steps to become self-employed, as are 36% of those who think that becoming self-employed is desirable. This is compared with just 4% who regard it as unfeasible and 3% who consider it undesirable.

Q14b How would you describe your situation?

	You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business was sold, transferred or closed	You started or took over a business more than three years ago and it's still operating	You are currently taking steps to start a new business	You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business has failed	You have started or taken over a business in the last three years which is still operating today	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	31%	26%	16%	12%	11%	4%
Sex						
Male	28%	28%	16%	12%	12%	4%
Female	36%	21%	14%	13%	11%	5%
Age						
15-24	9%	2%	55%	9%	15%	10%
25-39	15%	21%	27%	11%	22%	4%
40-54	26%	35%	12%	13%	11%	3%
55 +	51%	24%	3%	13%	4%	5%
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	4%	59%	9%	2%	25%	1%
Employee	35%	13%	22%	18%	8%	4%
Manual workers	30%	5%	28%	27%	5%	5%
Not working	53%	9%	14%	15%	3%	6%
Self-employed within 5 years						
Feasible	30%	11%	35%	12%	7%	5%
Not feasible	57%	8%	4%	23%	2%	6%

-- Most EU respondents who have not started a business say that it simply never crossed their mind to do so --

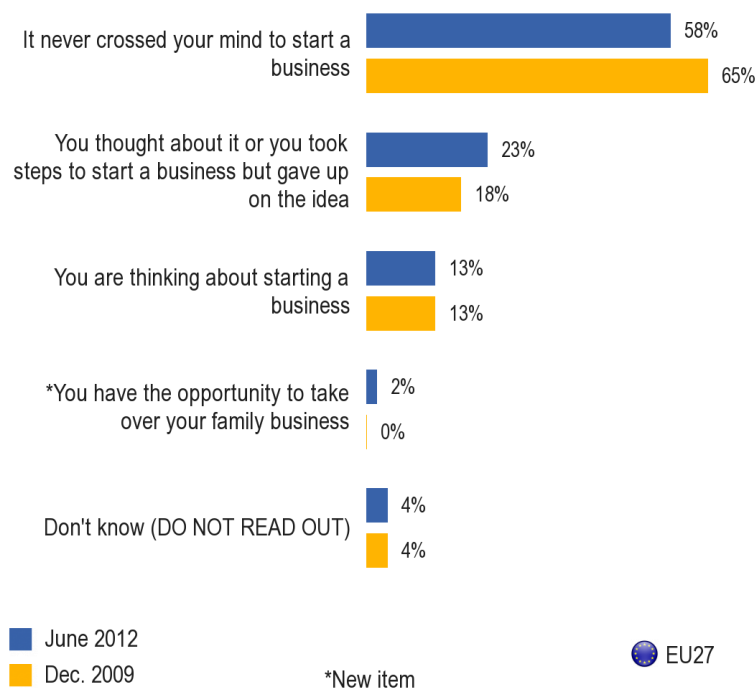
Respondents who said previously that they had never started a business were also asked to give more details about their situation.

A majority of EU respondents in this group say that it never crossed their mind to start a business: 58% say this, down from 65% in December 2009.

Nearly a quarter (23%) of EU respondents say that they thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea – an increase on the 18% who said this in the previous wave of the survey.

One in eight EU respondents (13%, no change) say that they are thinking about starting a business, while 2% say they have the opportunity to take over their family business (this option was not given to respondents in previous waves).

Q14a. How would you describe your situation?



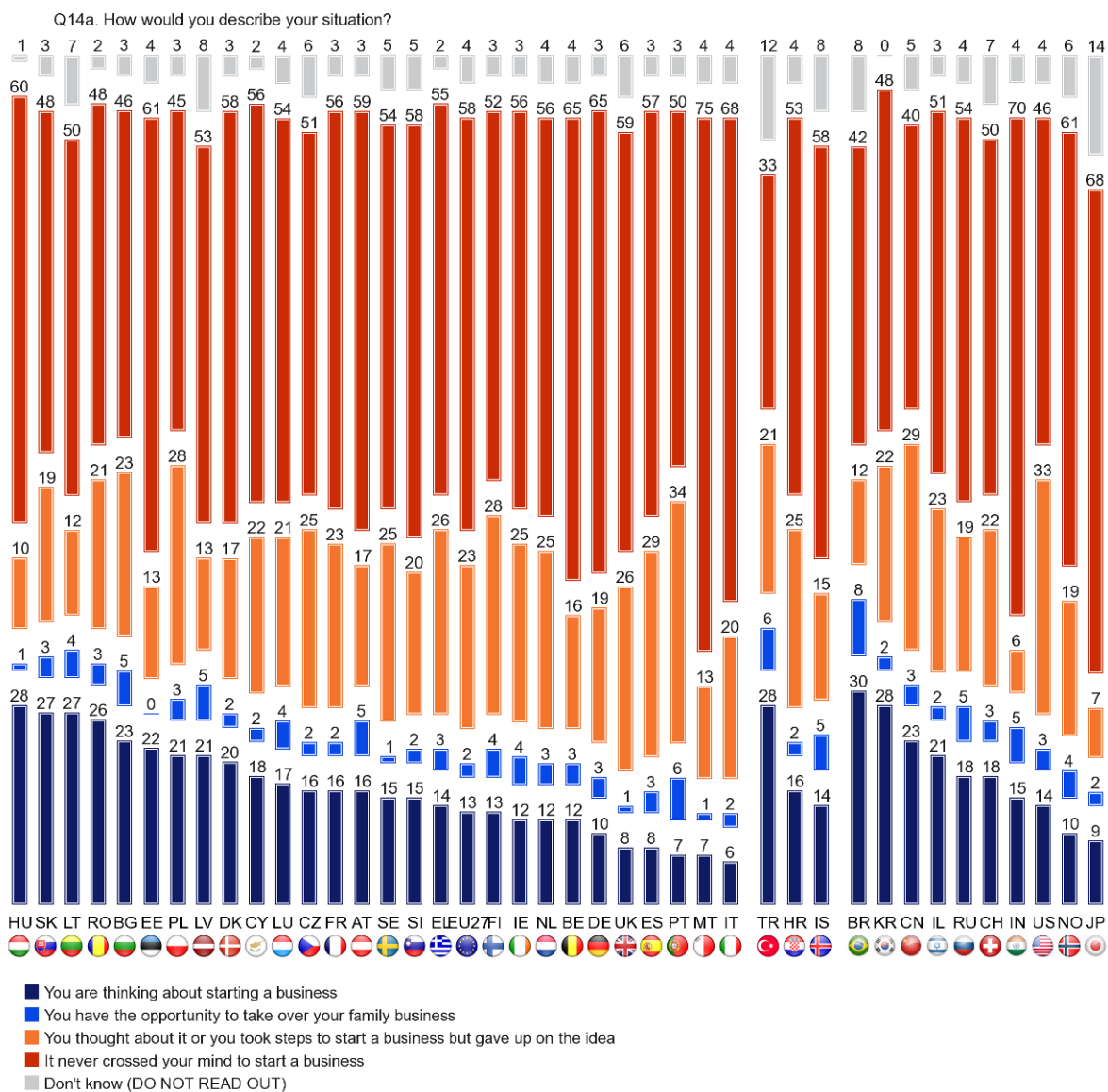
Base: Those who never started a business or took over one, N=20.918
(77% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)

A majority of respondents in all but four EU Member States say that it has never crossed their mind to start a business, and at least 60% of people say this in six EU countries: Malta (75%), Italy (68%), Belgium (65%), Germany (65%), Estonia (61%), and Hungary (60%). The four exceptions, where fewer than half the respondents say that it never crossed their mind to start a business, are Poland (45%), Bulgaria (46%), Romania (48%), and Slovakia (48%). A majority of respondents in eight of the 13 non-EU countries say that it has never crossed their mind to start a business: 70% of people in India say this, as do 68% in Japan. At the other end of the scale, only 33% of respondents in Turkey say that it never crossed their mind to start a business, as do just 40% in China.

In 10 Member States, at least a quarter of respondents say that they thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea. Portugal (34%), Spain (29%), Finland (28%) and Poland (28%) have the most respondents who give this answer; Hungary (10%) and Lithuania (12%) have the fewest. The non-EU results follow a similar pattern, ranging from the 33% of respondents in the United States who say they thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea, to the 6% of people in India who say this.

More than a fifth of respondents in nine EU countries say that they are thinking about starting a business, with Hungary (28%), Lithuania (27%) and Slovakia (27%) registering the most people who answer in this way. In five EU countries, less than a tenth of respondents say that they are considering starting a business: Italy (6%), Malta (7%), Portugal (7%), Spain (8%), and the UK (8%). Outside the EU, at least a fifth of respondents in five of the non-EU countries are thinking about starting a business, with 30% of people in Brazil saying this, followed by 28% in both Turkey and South Korea. But just 9% of respondents in Japan and 10% of those in Norway are thinking about doing this.

In most EU countries, only a negligible proportion of respondents say that they have an opportunity to take over their family business, although at least 5% offer this response in Portugal (6%), Austria (5%), Bulgaria (5%), and Latvia (5%). Among the non-EU countries, Brazil (8%) has the highest proportion of respondents who give this answer.































Base: Those who never started a business or took over one, N=30.881 (73% of the total number of respondents)

Since the proportion of EU respondents who say that it never crossed their mind to start a business has fallen by 7 percentage points since December 2009, it is unsurprising that only three individual Member States have registered increases during the same period: Malta (75%, +12 points), Greece (55%, +6 points), and Italy (68%, +2 points). The proportion of people giving this response declined in 22 EU countries, and by a large margin in some cases, notably in Lithuania (50%, -26%), Slovakia (48%, -23 points), Luxembourg (54%, -22 points), and Portugal (50%, -20 points).

By contrast, the proportion of EU respondents saying that they thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea increased in most countries, falling in only six Member States. Poland (28%, +15 points) and Spain (29%, +15 points) registered the largest increases in the number of people giving this response. Malta (13%, -8 points) and Austria (17%, -6 points) were the only countries where the proportion of respondents saying that they had given up on the idea of starting a business fell by more than just a couple of percentage points.

More people say now that they are thinking about starting a business than said so in December 2009 in 16 Member States, with this number falling in 10 countries. In most instances these evolutions were only minor, though relatively large shifts occurred in Lithuania (27%, +14 points), Latvia (21%, -12 points), and Greece (14%, -10 points).

Q14a How would you describe your situation?

	It never crossed your mind to start a business		You thought about it or you took steps to start a business but gave up on the idea		You are thinking about starting a business		You have the opportunity to take over your family business	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	58%	-7	23%	+5	13%	=	2%	+2
 BE	65%	-13	16%	+4	12%	+5	3%	+3
 BG	46%	-13	23%	+8	23%	+1	5%	+5
 CZ	51%	-14	25%	+14	16%	+5	2%	+2
 DK	58%	=	17%	+3	20%	-6	2%	+2
 DE	65%	+2	19%	-3	10%	-2	3%	+3
 EE	61%	=	13%	-3	22%	+7	0%	=
 IE	56%	-2	25%	+1	12%	-5	4%	+4
 EL	55%	+6	26%	+1	14%	-10	3%	+3
 ES	57%	-18	29%	+15	8%	-1	3%	+3
 FR	56%	-8	23%	+3	16%	+1	2%	+2
 IT	68%	+2	20%	-1	6%	+1	2%	+2
 CY	56%	-7	22%	=	18%	+5	2%	+2
 LV	53%	-8	13%	+11	21%	-12	5%	+5
 LT	50%	-26	12%	+6	27%	+14	4%	+4
 LU	54%	-22	21%	+10	17%	+6	4%	+4
 HU	60%	-7	10%	+4	28%	+2	1%	+1
 MT	75%	+12	13%	-8	7%	-1	1%	+1
 NL	56%	-8	25%	+6	12%	=	3%	+3
 AT	59%	-4	17%	-6	16%	+6	5%	+5
 PL	45%	-15	28%	+15	21%	+1	3%	+3
 PT	50%	-20	34%	+12	7%	+1	6%	+6
 RO	48%	-9	21%	+6	26%	+1	3%	+3
 SI	58%	-3	20%	-1	15%	-1	2%	+2
 SK	48%	-23	19%	+13	27%	+8	3%	+3
 FI	52%	-24	28%	+12	13%	+6	4%	+4
 SE	54%	-2	25%	+11	15%	-7	1%	+1
 UK	59%	-8	26%	+8	8%	-4	1%	+1

The non-EU results follow the same pattern as the EU countries; only China (40%, +3 points) registers an increase in the number of respondents who have never considered starting a business. Elsewhere substantial falls occurred, notably in Turkey (33%, -21 points), Croatia (53%, -17 points) and Japan (68%, -16 points).

With regards to those who thought about starting a business but gave up on the idea, Norway (19%, +10 points) experienced the largest increase, while China saw the largest decline (29%, -12 points).

In the non-EU countries, the largest evolutions in the number of respondents thinking about starting a business occurred in South Korea (28%, +11 points) and Iceland (14%, -8 points).

Q14a How would you describe your situation?

	It never crossed your mind to start a business		You thought about it or you took steps to start a business but gave up on the idea		You are thinking about starting a business		You have the opportunity to take over your family business	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	58%	-7	23%	+5	13%	=	2%	+2
 CN	40%	+3	29%	-12	23%	+2	3%	+3
 IS	58%	=	15%	+3	14%	-8	5%	+5
 US	46%	-2	33%	+3	14%	-6	3%	+3
 KR	48%	-3	22%	-2	28%	+11	2%	+2
 CH	50%	-7	22%	+6	18%	-6	3%	+3
 NO	61%	-11	19%	+10	10%	-3	4%	+4
 JP	68%	-16	7%	=	9%	+1	2%	+2
 HR	53%	-17	25%	+8	16%	+7	2%	+2
 TR	33%	-21	21%	+5	28%	+6	6%	+6

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Women are more likely than men to say that it has never crossed their mind to start a business, by a margin of 63% to 52%. But male respondents are more likely to say that they are starting a business, and also that they thought about it but gave up on the idea.
- People in the 55+ age group are the most likely to say that it never crossed their mind to start a business: 71% say this, compared with 48% of those in the 25-39 category. 15-24 year-olds are the most likely to say they are thinking about starting a business: 27% are thinking about it, compared with just 3% of people aged 55 or over.
- Respondents who finished their education at a younger age are more likely to say that starting a business has never crossed their minds: 70% of those who left school aged 15 or under say this, compared with 55% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over.
- While only 40% of people who say they would prefer to be self-employed say that it has never crossed their mind to start a business, 66% of respondents who would prefer to work as employees say this.

Q14a How would you describe your situation?

	It never crossed your mind to start a business	You are thinking about starting a business	You thought about it or you took steps to start a business but gave up on the idea	You have the opportunity to take over your family business	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	58%	13%	23%	2%	4%
Sex					
Male	52%	15%	26%	3%	4%
Female	63%	11%	20%	2%	4%
Age					
15-24	50%	27%	15%	5%	3%
25-39	48%	20%	26%	3%	3%
40-54	55%	10%	29%	2%	4%
55 +	71%	3%	20%	2%	4%
Education (End of)					
15-	70%	4%	19%	2%	5%
16-19	58%	11%	25%	2%	4%
20+	55%	14%	25%	2%	4%
Still studying	51%	27%	12%	6%	4%
Kind of job					
Employee	66%	8%	21%	2%	3%
Self-employed	40%	24%	28%	4%	4%

2.4.Key considerations for starting up a business or taking over an existing one

-- A large majority of EU respondents who have started a business say that having an appropriate idea and having the necessary financing were important factors in their planning --

Respondents who said previously that they had started or taken over a business, or were taking steps to do so, were next asked to consider six potential aspects of starting a business and to say how important these were in their decision.

Nearly nine out of 10 EU respondents say that an appropriate business idea is important (87%, up from 85% in 2009). Of these, 60% say an appropriate idea was very important, with 27% deeming it to be only fairly important. Just one respondent in eight says that an appropriate business idea is not important (12%, +1 point), with 7% saying it is not very important and 5% considering it not at all important.

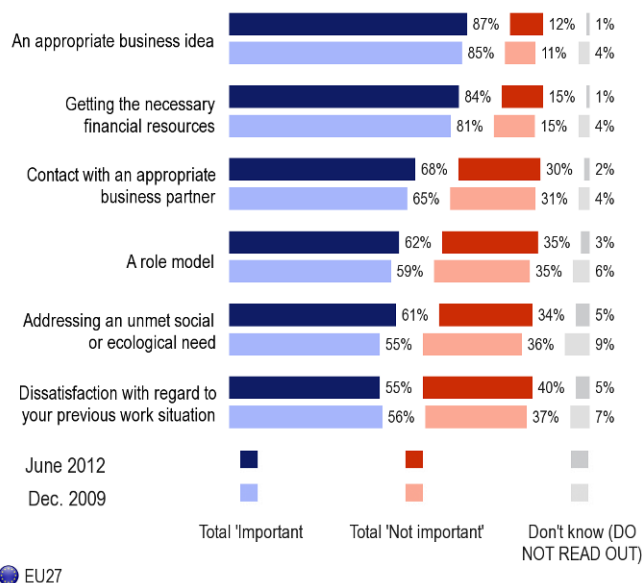
Getting the necessary financial resources is regarded as important when starting a business by 84% of EU respondents (+3 points); 59% say this is very important and 25% view it as being fairly important. Just 15% say that getting the necessary financial resources is not important (no change), with 9% saying this is not very important and 6% not at all important.

Two-thirds of EU respondents think that contact with an appropriate business partner is important (68%, +3 points), with 40% viewing it as very important and 28% as fairly important. Three out of 10 respondents (30%, -1 point) do not think a business partner is important; 14% say this is not very important and 16% say it is not at all important. According to 62% of respondents, a role model was important (+3 points): 30% deem it very important, with 32% seeing it as being fairly important. More than a third of respondents say that a role model is not important (35%, no change), with 19% saying this is not very important and 16% saying it is not at all important.

For 61% of EU respondents, addressing an unmet social or ecological need was important in their decision to start a business (+6 points), with 26% saying this was very important and 35% fairly important. A third (34%, -2 points) say that this was not an important factor in their decision: 19% say it was not very important and 15% say it was not at all important.

A majority of EU respondents also say that dissatisfaction with their previous work situation was an important factor in their decision (55%, -1 point); 25% say this was very important in their decision, while 30% say it was fairly important. Four out of 10 say that dissatisfaction at work was not important in their decision (40%, +3 points); 20% say it was not very important and 20% say it was not at all important.

Q15. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

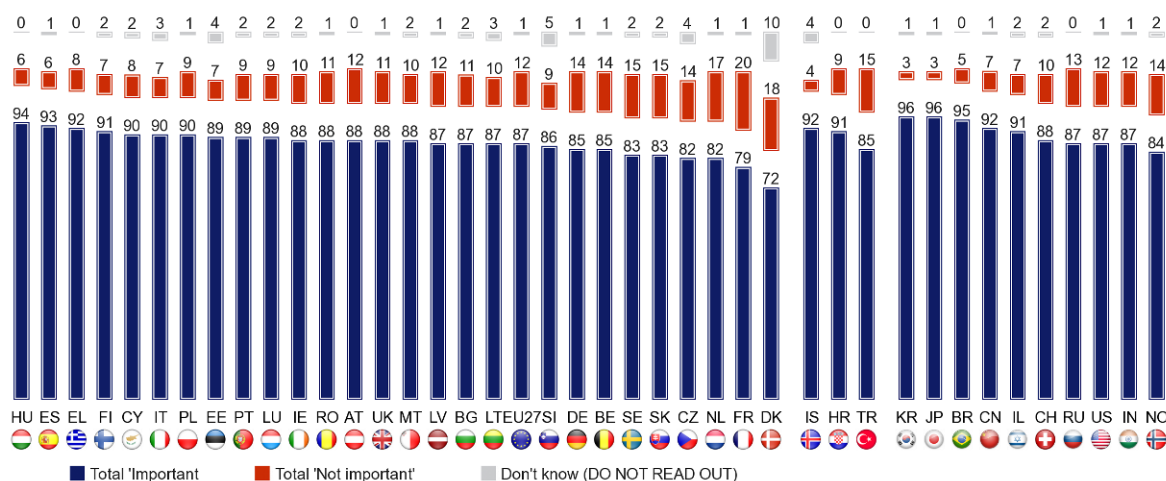


Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=11.423 (42% of the total number of respondents)

At national level, at least nine out of 10 respondents say that an appropriate business idea is important in seven Member States, foremost among them Hungary (94%), Spain (93%) and Greece (92%). At least 80% of people say that an appropriate idea was very important in all but two EU countries: Denmark (72%) and France (79%). In the non-EU countries, there is also strong agreement that having an appropriate business idea was important to their decision, with the number of people saying this ranging from 96% in both South Korea and Japan to 84% in Norway.

Q15.2. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

An appropriate business idea































Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18.640 (44% of the total number of respondents)

The proportion of respondents who think that an appropriate business idea was important to their decision rose by 2 percentage points at EU level, and this is reflected in a corresponding rise in 14 individual Member States. Estonia (89%, +10 points) and Greece (92%, +10 points) witnessed the largest upward movements. Meanwhile the number of people who regard having an appropriate business idea as an important factor declined in 11 EU countries, with Denmark (72%, -12 points) and Ireland (88%, -7 points) seeing the largest falls.

Q15.2 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.











An appropriate business idea

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	87%	+2	12%	+1	1%	-3
 CZ	82%	=	14%	+7	4%	-7
 LV	87%	=	12%	+3	1%	-3
 EE	89%	+10	7%	-5	4%	-5
 EL	92%	+10	8%	-6	0%	-4
 BE	85%	+9	14%	+6	1%	-15
 BG	87%	+9	11%	+4	2%	-13
 IT	90%	+9	7%	-3	3%	-6
 HU	94%	+8	6%	-2	0%	-6
 AT	88%	+6	12%	+1	0%	-7
 ES	93%	+4	6%	-3	1%	-1
 NL	82%	+4	17%	=	1%	-4
 CY	90%	+3	8%	-4	2%	+1
 PT	89%	+3	9%	=	2%	-3
 FI	91%	+3	7%	+2	2%	-5
 DE	85%	+2	14%	-2	1%	=
 SK	83%	+1	15%	+2	2%	-3
 MT	88%	-1	10%	+7	2%	-6
 PL	90%	-1	9%	+2	1%	-1
 UK	88%	-1	11%	+1	1%	=
 SI	86%	-2	9%	=	5%	+2
 FR	79%	-3	20%	+4	1%	-1
 LT	87%	-3	10%	+6	3%	-3
 SE	83%	-3	15%	+5	2%	-2
 LU	89%	-4	9%	+3	2%	+1
 RO	88%	-4	11%	+7	1%	-3
 IE	88%	-7	10%	+5	2%	+2
 DK	72%	-12	18%	+5	10%	+7

In the non-EU countries, South Korea (96%, +8 points) experienced the largest increase, while Croatia (91%, -8 points) saw the largest decline in the number of respondents who say that an appropriate business idea was important to their decision to start a business.

Q15.2 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

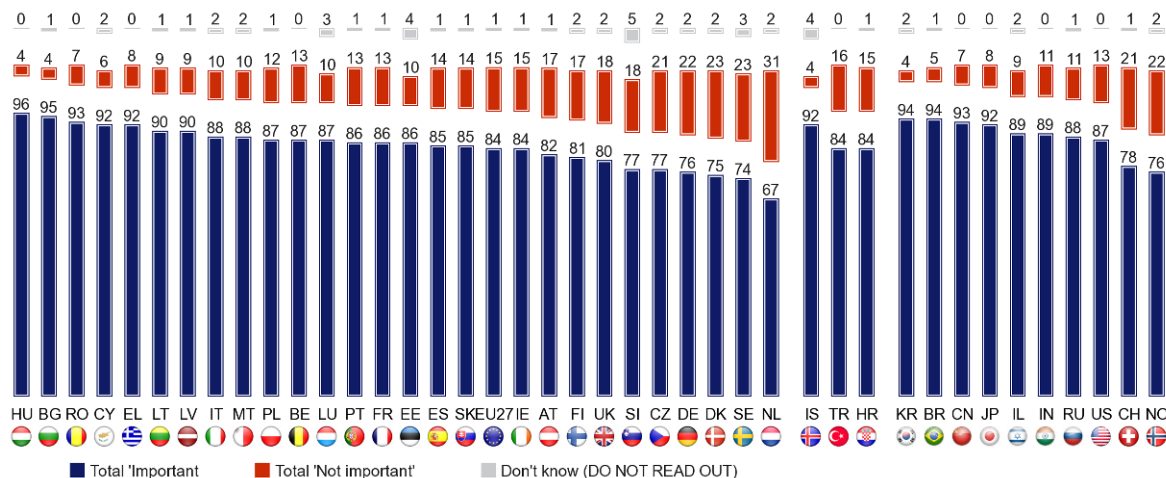
An appropriate business idea

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	87%	+2	12%	+1	1%	-3
 KR	96%	+8	3%	-5	1%	-3
 CN	92%	+7	7%	-7	1%	=
 CH	88%	+6	10%	-4	2%	-2
 NO	84%	+4	14%	+3	2%	-7
 JP	96%	+2	3%	-1	1%	-1
 IS	92%	=	4%	+1	4%	-1
 US	87%	-2	12%	+2	1%	=
 TR	85%	-7	15%	+11	0%	-4
 HR	91%	-8	9%	+8	0%	=

In seven Member States, at least 90% of respondents say that getting the necessary financial resources is important when starting a business. The highest proportions of people saying this were recorded in Hungary (96%), Bulgaria (95%) and Romania (93%). At least 80% of people say that getting the necessary financial resources is important in all but six EU countries, with the Netherlands (67%), Sweden (74%) and Denmark (75%) having the lowest number of people who regard this as important. The non-EU results are very much in line with the EU data: Brazil and South Korea (both 94%) have the highest proportions of people who say that getting the necessary financial resources was important to their decision, while at the other end of the scale just 76% of respondents say this in Norway.

Q15.4. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Getting the necessary financial resources































Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18.640 (44% of the total number of respondents)

In 18 EU countries, the proportion of respondents who say that getting the necessary financial resources was important in their decision to start a business has risen since December 2009. The EU countries with the largest positive evolutions during that time were Bulgaria (95%, +22 points) and Denmark (75%, +15 points). Eight Member States witnessed declines in the number of people who say that getting the necessary financial resources was important to their decision, though only Ireland (84%, -10 points) saw a drop of more than a couple of percentage points.

Q15.4 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.











Getting the necessary financial resources

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	84%	+3	15%	=	1%	-3
 BG	95%	+22	4%	-6	1%	-16
 DK	75%	+15	23%	-11	2%	-4
 BE	87%	+11	13%	+3	0%	-14
 EE	86%	+11	10%	-6	4%	-5
 EL	92%	+11	8%	-9	0%	-2
 CZ	77%	+10	21%	-1	2%	-9
 PT	86%	+8	13%	-5	1%	-3
 RO	93%	+8	7%	-5	0%	-3
 IT	88%	+7	10%	-2	2%	-5
 LV	90%	+5	9%	-2	1%	-3
 HU	96%	+5	4%	=	0%	-5
 AT	82%	+4	17%	+1	1%	-5
 PL	87%	+4	12%	-2	1%	-2
 FI	81%	+4	17%	=	2%	-4
 CY	92%	+3	6%	-4	2%	+1
 MT	88%	+2	10%	+2	2%	-4
 FR	86%	+1	13%	-1	1%	=
 LT	90%	+1	9%	+1	1%	-2
 SK	85%	=	14%	+4	1%	-4
 DE	76%	-1	22%	+1	2%	=
 ES	85%	-1	14%	+2	1%	-1
 LU	87%	-1	10%	-1	3%	+2
 UK	80%	-2	18%	+2	2%	=
 NL	67%	-3	31%	+6	2%	-3
 SI	77%	-3	18%	=	5%	+3
 SE	74%	-3	23%	+5	3%	-2
 IE	84%	-10	15%	+9	1%	+1

Most non-EU countries experienced relatively minor changes on this question, with the notable exception of Norway (76%, +28 points), where there is a large rise in the number of people who say that getting the necessary financial resources was an important factor in their decision to go into business.

Q15.4 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

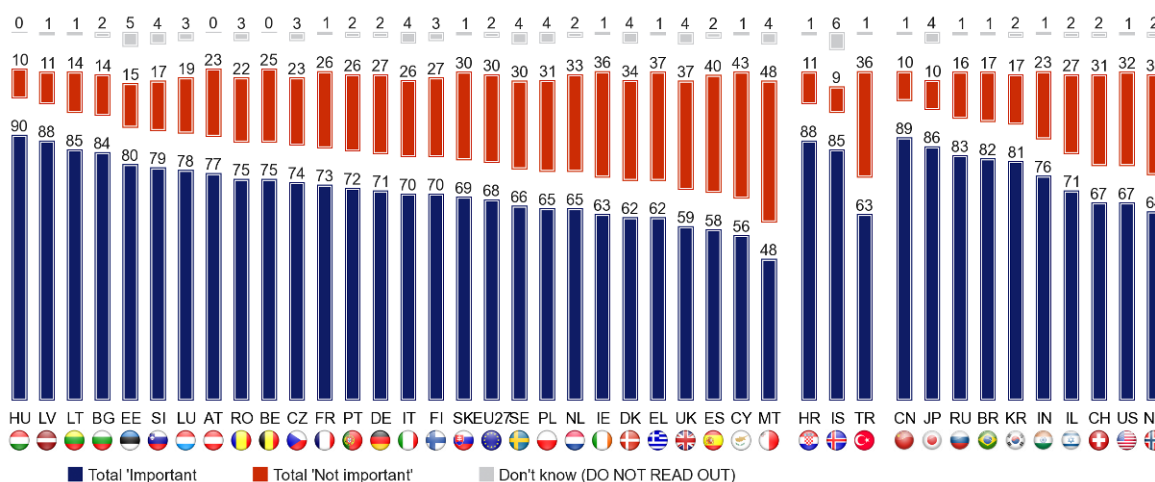
Getting the necessary financial resources

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	84%	+3	15%	=	1%	-3
 NO	76%	+28	22%	-23	2%	-5
 JP	92%	+10	8%	-7	0%	-3
 IS	92%	+5	4%	-3	4%	-2
 CH	78%	+5	21%	-2	1%	-3
 CN	93%	+3	7%	-3	0%	=
 KR	94%	+3	4%	-2	2%	-1
 US	87%	+2	13%	-1	0%	-1
 TR	84%	-5	16%	+8	0%	-3
 HR	84%	-8	15%	+7	1%	+1

Hungary (90%) is the only EU country where at least nine-tenths of respondents say that contact with an appropriate business partner was important in their decision, though Latvia (88%) and Lithuania (85%) are not far behind. But elsewhere, having an appropriate business partner is not seen as being quite so important. In 11 countries, less than 70% of respondents consider this to have been important in their decision, with only 48% saying this in Malta, followed by 56% in Cyprus and 58% in Spain. The range of results is not so wide in the non-EU countries, ranging from 89% in China to 64% in Norway.

Q15.3. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Contact with an appropriate business partner































Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18,640 (44% of the total number of respondents)

The proportion of respondents who think that contact with an appropriate business partner is important has risen in 17 EU countries since the previous wave of the survey, with Bulgaria (84%, +14 points) and Hungary (90%, +11 points) recording the largest positive changes. The proportion saying that having an appropriate business partner is important fell in the remaining 10 Member States. Malta (48%, -14 points) and Sweden (66%, -11 points) witnessed the largest declines.

Q15.3 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.











Contact with an appropriate business partner

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	68%	+3	30%	-1	2%	-2
 BG	84%	+14	14%	=	2%	-14
 HU	90%	+11	10%	-4	0%	-7
 EE	80%	+10	15%	-4	5%	-6
 EL	62%	+10	37%	-10	1%	=
 IT	70%	+10	26%	-6	4%	-4
 PL	65%	+10	31%	-10	4%	=
 RO	75%	+7	22%	-7	3%	=
 LT	85%	+6	14%	-1	1%	-5
 NL	65%	+6	33%	-4	2%	-2
 CZ	74%	+4	23%	+5	3%	-9
 BE	75%	+2	25%	+14	0%	-16
 DE	71%	+2	27%	-2	2%	=
 LV	88%	+2	11%	+2	1%	-4
 DK	62%	+1	34%	-2	4%	+1
 ES	58%	+1	40%	=	2%	-1
 FR	73%	+1	26%	=	1%	-1
 AT	77%	+1	23%	+5	0%	-6
 CY	56%	-1	43%	+1	1%	=
 LU	78%	-1	19%	-1	3%	+2
 PT	72%	-1	26%	+4	2%	-3
 SK	69%	-1	30%	+5	1%	-4
 UK	59%	-2	37%	+1	4%	+1
 SI	79%	-3	17%	=	4%	+3
 IE	63%	-8	36%	+9	1%	-1
 FI	70%	-9	27%	+13	3%	-4
 SE	66%	-11	30%	+12	4%	-1
 MT	48%	-14	48%	+19	4%	-5

As in the EU, the number of people who say that contact with an appropriate business partner was important to their decision increased in several non-EU countries, notably Norway (64%, +10 points). However, in Turkey (63%, -23 points) it declined considerably.

Q15.3 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

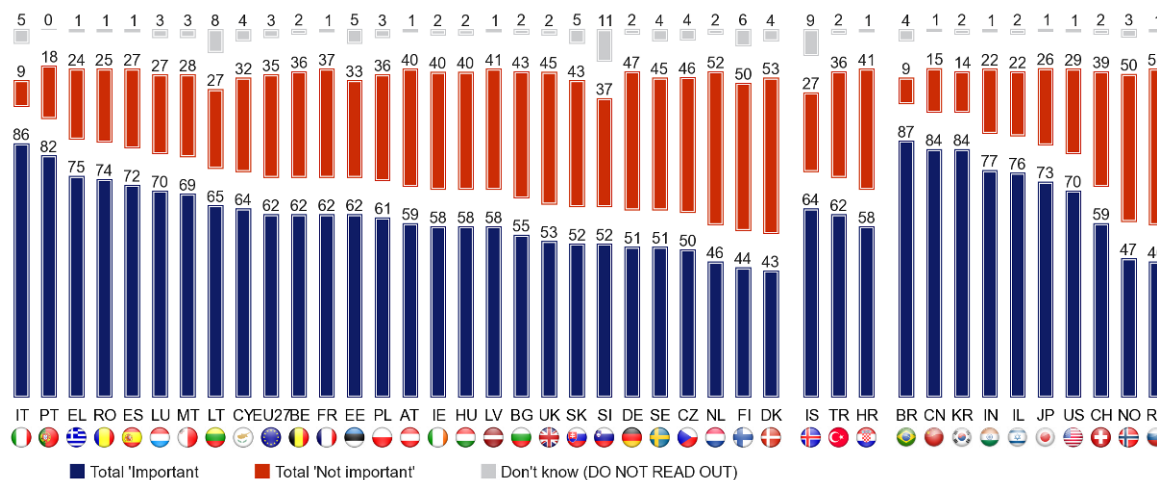
Contact with an appropriate business partner

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	68%	+3	30%	-1	2%	-2
 NO	64%	+10	34%	-6	2%	-4
 CH	67%	+7	31%	-6	2%	-1
 US	67%	+6	32%	-6	1%	=
 CN	89%	+6	10%	-7	1%	+1
 IS	85%	=	9%	=	6%	=
 KR	81%	=	17%	+4	2%	-4
 HR	88%	-4	11%	+6	1%	-2
 JP	86%	-4	10%	+1	4%	+3
 TR	63%	-23	36%	+24	1%	-1

At least 70% of respondents in just six EU countries think that a role model was important to their decision, with the highest proportions of people who say this being in Italy (86%) and Portugal (82%). In three countries, less than half of the respondents say that a role model was important to their decision to start a business: Denmark (43%), Finland (44%) and the Netherlands (46%). The non-EU data show a very similar picture. At one end of the scale, 87% of people in Brazil say that a role model was important to their decision to start a business, as do 84% in both China and South Korea; but less than half of the respondents say this is Russia (46%) and Norway (47%).

Q15.5. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

A role model































Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18.640 (44% of the total number of respondents)

More people in 16 EU countries think that having a role model was important to their decision to start a business than in December 2009. The increases were most marked in Cyprus (64%, +22 points), Bulgaria (55%, +17 points) and Hungary (58%, +17 points). The proportion of people citing this as an important factor declined in the other 10 Member States (no change for Austria, 59%, since 2009). In most cases the falls were relatively negligible, though Slovenia (52%, -15 points) was the one notable exception.

Q15.5 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

A role model

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	62%	+3	35%	=	3%	-3
 CY	64%	+22	32%	-21	4%	-1
 BG	55%	+17	43%	+5	2%	-22
 HU	58%	+17	40%	-7	2%	-10
 IT	86%	+13	9%	-7	5%	-6
 CZ	50%	+11	46%	=	4%	-11
 BE	62%	+10	36%	+14	2%	-24
 EL	75%	+9	24%	-6	1%	-3
 LV	58%	+9	41%	-3	1%	-6
 RO	74%	+8	25%	+6	1%	-14
 EE	62%	+5	33%	-1	5%	-4
 PL	61%	+5	36%	-3	3%	-2
 PT	82%	+3	18%	+1	0%	-4
 DE	51%	+2	47%	-3	2%	+1
 LT	65%	+2	27%	+6	8%	-8
 FR	62%	+1	37%	+2	1%	-3
 SK	52%	+1	43%	-1	5%	=
 AT	59%	=	40%	+5	1%	-5
 NL	46%	-1	52%	+5	2%	-4
 FI	44%	-1	50%	+4	6%	-3
 ES	72%	-2	27%	+3	1%	-1
 LU	70%	-2	27%	+1	3%	+1
 DK	43%	-3	53%	=	4%	+3
 UK	53%	-3	45%	+4	2%	-1
 SE	51%	-5	45%	+7	4%	-2
 MT	69%	-6	28%	+12	3%	-6
 IE	58%	-8	40%	+7	2%	+1
 SI	52%	-15	37%	+13	11%	+2

The number of people who give this answer also increased in most of the non-EU countries, rising by the biggest margin in the United States (70%, +14 points) and Switzerland (59%, +12 points). However, Croatia (58%, -14 points) bucked this trend by recording a substantial decline in the number of people who say that having a role model was important.

Q15.5 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

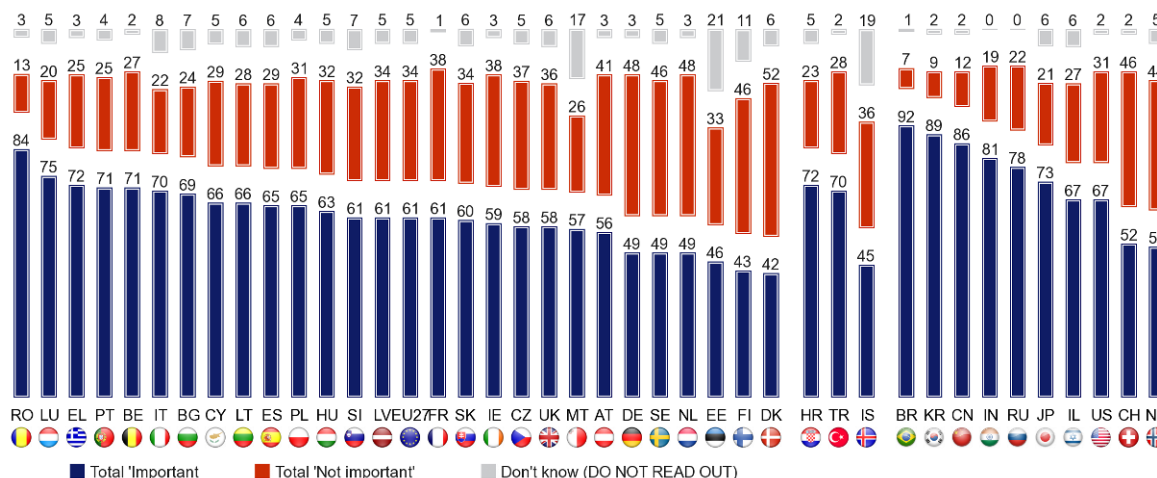
A role model

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	62%	+3	35%	=	3%	-3
US	70%	+14	29%	-14	1%	=
CH	59%	+12	39%	-5	2%	-7
CN	84%	+7	15%	-8	1%	+1
IS	64%	+4	27%	-6	9%	+2
KR	84%	+3	14%	+1	2%	-4
NO	47%	+2	50%	+1	3%	-3
JP	73%	+2	26%	-1	1%	-1
TR	62%	-5	36%	+8	2%	-3
HR	58%	-14	41%	+16	1%	-2

At least seven out of 10 respondents in six EU countries say that addressing an unmet social or ecological need was important in their decision to start a business. Romania (84%) has the most people who say this, followed by Luxembourg (75%). But less than half view this as an important factor in six Member States, with the fewest who say so being in Denmark (42%) and Finland (43%). On average, respondents in non-EU countries attribute somewhat more importance to addressing an unmet social or ecological need when starting a business: 92% of people in Brazil and 89% in South Korea say this was important to their decision, while Norway (51%) and Switzerland (52%) have the smallest number of respondents who give this answer.

Q15.6. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Addressing an unmet social or ecological need































Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18.640 (44% of the total number of respondents)

The proportion of respondents saying that addressing an unmet social or ecological need was important in their decision to start a business rose by 6 percentage points at EU level. This is reflected in corresponding increases in 19 EU countries, with the largest rises in Romania (84%, +27 points), Hungary (63%, +26 points), and Portugal (71%, +14 points). The proportion of respondents who attach importance to unmet social or ecological needs fell in just seven countries, led by Malta (57%, -14 points) and Ireland (59%, -12 points).

Q15.6 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.











Addressing an unmet social or ecological need

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	61%	+6	34%	-2	5%	-4
 CZ	58%	+29	37%	-15	5%	-14
 BG	69%	+27	24%	+1	7%	-28
 RO	84%	+27	13%	-18	3%	-9
 HU	63%	+26	32%	-15	5%	-11
 LT	66%	+15	28%	-9	6%	-6
 PT	71%	+14	25%	+1	4%	-15
 BE	71%	+12	27%	+8	2%	-20
 FI	43%	+10	46%	=	11%	-10
 IT	70%	+9	22%	+2	8%	-11
 LV	61%	+8	34%	+8	5%	-16
 LU	75%	+7	20%	-8	5%	+1
 DE	49%	+5	48%	-3	3%	-2
 DK	42%	+4	52%	=	6%	-4
 ES	65%	+4	29%	-4	6%	=
 PL	65%	+4	31%	-2	4%	-2
 NL	49%	+2	48%	+3	3%	-5
 SK	60%	+2	34%	+10	6%	-12
 CY	66%	+1	29%	+1	5%	-2
 UK	58%	+1	36%	-2	6%	+1
 SI	61%	=	32%	-2	7%	+2
 SE	49%	-1	46%	+4	5%	-3
 EL	72%	-3	25%	+4	3%	-1
 AT	56%	-3	41%	+8	3%	-5
 FR	61%	-4	38%	+5	1%	-1
 EE	46%	-9	33%	+6	21%	+3
 IE	59%	-12	38%	+15	3%	-3
 MT	57%	-14	26%	+10	17%	+4

In contrast, the non-EU data show that the number of people who say that addressing an unmet social or ecological need was important in their decision only increased in four countries, most strikingly in South Korea (89%, +18 points) and China (86%, +11 points). Elsewhere, this factor was regarded as being less important than in 2009, with the largest decline occurring in Japan (73%, -13 points).

Q15.6 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

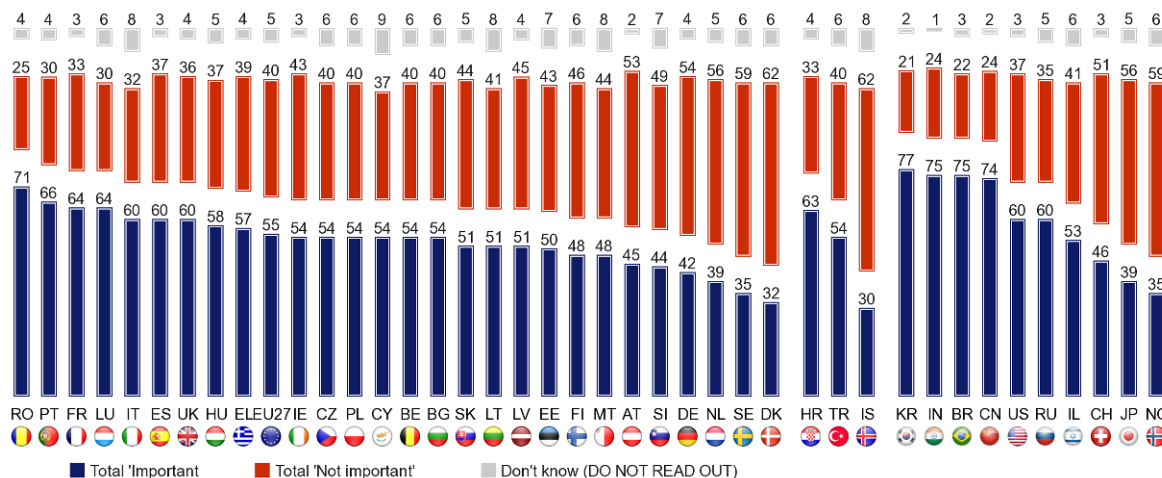
Addressing an unmet social or ecological need

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	61%	+6	34%	-2	5%	-4
 KR	89%	+18	9%	-10	2%	-8
 CN	86%	+11	12%	-10	2%	-1
 US	67%	+5	31%	-5	2%	=
 HR	72%	+4	23%	+6	5%	-10
 CH	52%	-2	46%	+5	2%	-3
 NO	51%	-3	44%	+7	5%	-4
 IS	45%	-7	36%	+10	19%	-3
 TR	70%	-9	28%	+10	2%	-1
 JP	73%	-13	21%	+9	6%	+4

Romania (71%) is the only Member State where at least 70% of respondents say that dissatisfaction with their previous work situation was an important factor in their decision; Portugal (66%) has the next highest proportion of people who say this. Less than half regard this as an important factor in eight EU Member States, with the fewest who think this being in Denmark (32%) and Sweden (35%). However, there are four non-EU countries with more than 70% of respondents who say that dissatisfaction with their previous work situation was an important factor: South Korea (77%), India (75%), Brazil (75%) and China (74%). In contrast, dissatisfaction with work was less relevant to those in Norway (35%) and Japan (39%).

Q15.1. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Dissatisfaction with regard to your previous work situation































Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18.640 (44% of the total number of respondents)

The proportion of respondents who say that dissatisfaction with their previous work situation was an important factor in their decision has increased in just seven Member States since December 2009, led by Bulgaria (54%, +8 points), Italy (60%, +7 points) and the UK (60%, +7 points). The proportion of respondents who regard dissatisfaction with work as an important factor declined in 19 of the remaining EU countries, with the largest falls in Slovakia (51%, -24 points) and Latvia (51%, -21 points).

Q15.1 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.











Dissatisfaction with regard to your previous work situation

		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
		June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
	EU27	55%	-1	40%	+3	5%	-2
	BG	54%	+8	40%	+11	6%	-19
	IT	60%	+7	32%	-2	8%	-5
	UK	60%	+7	36%	-4	4%	-3
	FR	64%	+5	33%	-4	3%	-1
	ES	60%	+2	37%	=	3%	-2
	RO	71%	+1	25%	-1	4%	=
	FI	48%	+1	46%	=	6%	-1
	PT	66%	=	30%	+2	4%	-2
	BE	54%	-1	40%	+13	6%	-12
	EL	57%	-1	39%	+4	4%	-3
	AT	45%	-2	53%	+7	2%	-5
	MT	48%	-3	44%	+9	8%	-6
	DK	32%	-4	62%	+7	6%	-3
	LU	64%	-4	30%	+1	6%	+3
	EE	50%	-6	43%	+15	7%	-9
	NL	39%	-6	56%	+10	5%	-4
	SE	35%	-6	59%	+10	6%	-4
	CY	54%	-7	37%	+4	9%	+3
	PL	54%	-7	40%	+10	6%	-3
	DE	42%	-9	54%	+9	4%	=
	IE	54%	-10	43%	+12	3%	-2
	HU	58%	-11	37%	+12	5%	-1
	CZ	54%	-15	40%	+20	6%	-5
	SI	44%	-16	49%	+12	7%	+4
	LT	51%	-18	41%	+14	8%	+4
	LV	51%	-21	45%	+26	4%	-5
	SK	51%	-24	44%	+25	5%	-1

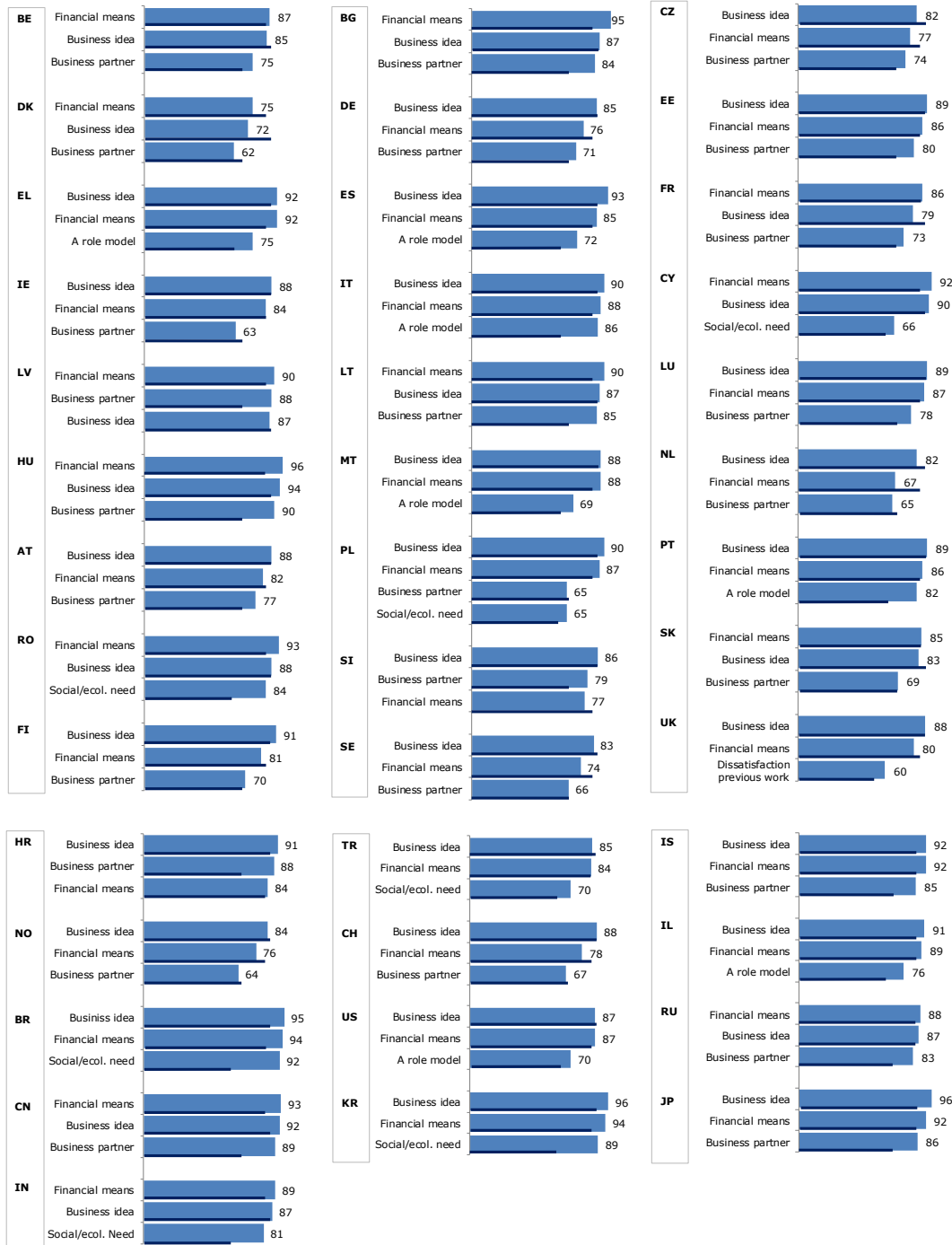
There was a similar pattern in the non-EU countries, with a range of increases and decreases. The largest upward evolutions occurred in South Korea (77%, +14 points) and China (74%, +9 points), while the most substantial negative changes were recorded in Turkey (54%, -21 points) and Japan (39%, -14 points).

Q15.1 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Dissatisfaction with regard to your previous work situation

	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	55%	-1	40%	+3	5%	-2
 KR	77%	+14	21%	-9	2%	-5
 CN	74%	+9	24%	-10	2%	+1
 CH	46%	+8	51%	=	3%	-8
 HR	63%	+3	33%	+8	4%	-11
 NO	35%	+1	59%	-2	6%	+1
 IS	30%	-3	62%	+12	8%	-9
 US	60%	-3	37%	+2	3%	+1
 JP	39%	-14	56%	+17	5%	-3
 TR	54%	-21	40%	+18	6%	+3

Important elements when considering to start up a business
(three most frequently mentioned factors in terms of being "very important" and "rather important")



Q15. For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one. Base: those who had started a business or were taking steps to start one and those who had thought of it or had already taken steps to start a business, but gave up; by country.

EU average: Business idea (87%), Business partner (68%), Financial means (84%), Role model (62%), Social/ecological need (61%), Dissatisfaction previous work (55%)

Base: Those who answered 'started/took over a business' in Q13 or 'thought about it but gave up/have the opportunity to take over a family business' in Q14, N=18.635 (44% of the total number of respondents)

According to **the socio-demographic data**, at EU level:

- There is little gender variation on this question, with one exception: women are more likely than men (65% vs. 58%) to say that addressing an unmet social or ecological need was important in their decision to start a business.
- Young respondents in the 15-24 age group are the most likely to regard all of the factors under discussion as important, with the exception of "dissatisfaction with previous work". For example, 84% of 15-24 year-olds think it is important to have contact with an appropriate partner, but this falls progressively through the age groups to 60% among those aged 55 and over.

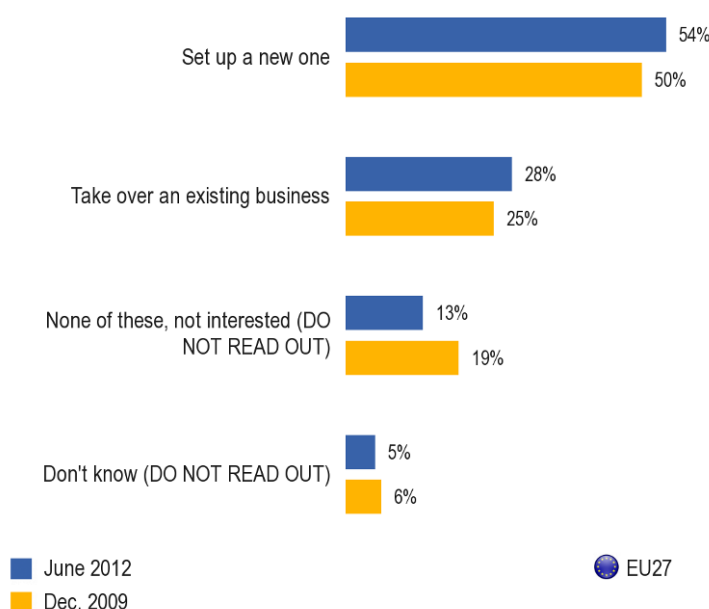
2.5. Starting up a business vs. taking over an existing one

-- Given the opportunity, a majority of EU respondents would prefer to start their own business as opposed to taking over an existing business --

Respondents were asked whether they would prefer to start their own business or take over an existing one, if they currently had the means to do either.

A majority of EU respondents say that they would rather set up a new business (54%, +4 points compared with December 2009), while more than a quarter (28%, +3 points) say they would favour taking over an existing business. An eighth of respondents (13%, -6 points) say they would do neither of these things as they are not interested in having a business.

Q17. If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?



Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

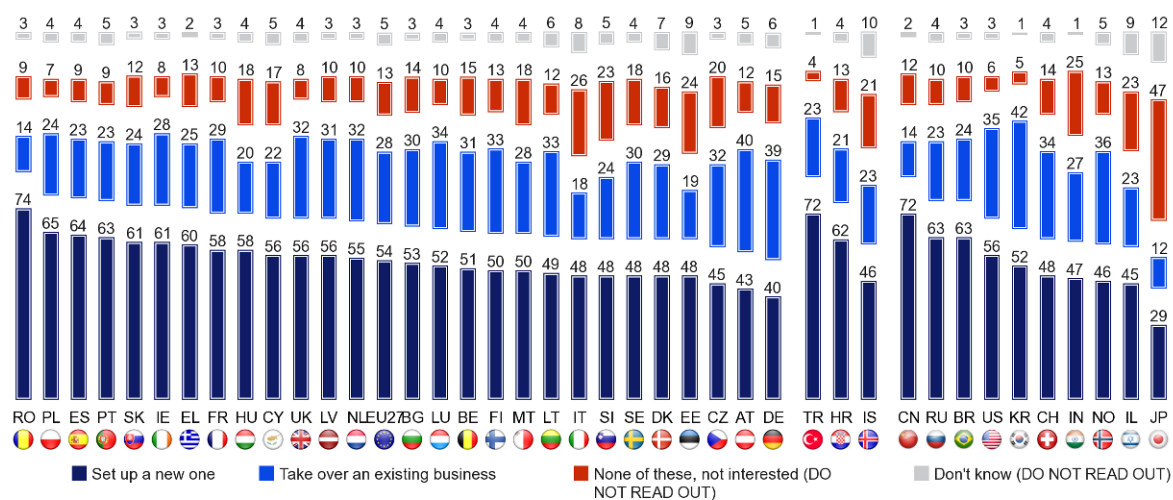
At least 50% of respondents say they would choose to set up their own business in 18 EU countries. This option is particularly popular in Romania (74%), Poland (65%) and Spain (64%). But relatively few people say they would opt to set up their own business in Germany (40%) and Austria (43%). The non-EU results fall broadly within the same range: while 72% of people in both China and Turkey say they would rather set up their own business, only 29% of those in Japan say this.

More than three out of 10 respondents say they would rather take over an existing business in 12 Member States, with the most people favouring this alternative in Austria (40%) and Germany (39%). Less than a fifth of people say they would take this approach in three EU countries: Romania (14%), Italy (18%) and Estonia (19%). Among the non-EU countries, South Korea (42%) and Norway (36%) have the highest

proportions of respondents who say they would like to take over an existing business; Japan has the lowest (29%).

Relatively few people in most EU countries say that they would do neither of these things even if they had the financial resources, although in four Member States at least a fifth of respondents do say this. They are: Italy (26%), Estonia (24%), Slovenia (23%), and the Czech Republic (20%). Japan stands out among EU and non-EU countries as having an exceptionally high proportion of respondents – 47% – who say that they would do neither of these things; India (25%) also has a relatively high proportion who give this answer.

Q17. If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?



Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)





























In 19 of the 27 EU Member States, the proportion of people who say they would prefer to set up their own business increased compared with December 2009. The increases were most substantial in Latvia (56%, +17 points), Romania (74%, +17 points), Bulgaria (53%, +16 points) and Slovakia (61%, +16 points). The number of people who say they would open their own business fell in seven of the remaining EU countries, in most cases by a negligible amount, with Slovenia (48%, -10 points) being the main exception. The biggest changes among the non-EU countries occurred in Croatia (62%, +10 points) and South Korea (52%, +9 points).

In 20 EU countries, the proportion of respondents who say they would rather take over an existing business increased. The Czech Republic (32%, +13 points) and Denmark (29%, +9 points) saw the largest rises on this question. The proportion of people who would like to take over an existing business declined in just five EU countries, falling the most in Greece (25%, -3 points). While some non-EU countries, such as South Korea (42%, +8 points), witnessed increases in the number of people giving this answer, the largest changes were negative, as seen in Japan (12%, -33 points) and China (14%, -12 points).

The proportion of respondents who say they would not be interested in setting up a new business or in taking over one increased in just five EU countries, with only Slovenia











(23%, +14 points) registering a relatively large rise. The number of people giving this response fell in 21 EU countries compared with December 2009, decreasing the most in Denmark (16%, -20 points), Latvia (10%, -19 points), Lithuania (12%, -18 points), Hungary (18%, -18 points), Portugal (9%, -18 points), and Slovakia (12%, -17 points).

Q17 If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?

	Set up a new one		Take over an existing business		None of these, not interested (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	54%	+4	28%	+3	13%	-6	5%	-1
 LV	56%	+17	31%	+5	10%	-19	3%	-3
 RO	74%	+17	14%	-2	9%	-11	3%	-4
 BG	53%	+16	30%	+2	14%	-13	3%	-5
 SK	61%	+16	24%	+5	12%	-17	3%	-4
 HU	58%	+13	20%	+6	18%	-18	4%	-1
 PT	63%	+12	23%	+8	9%	-18	5%	-2
 LT	49%	+11	33%	+8	12%	-18	6%	-1
 PL	65%	+11	24%	+7	7%	-13	4%	-5
 ES	64%	+9	23%	+2	9%	-12	4%	+1
 DK	48%	+8	29%	+9	16%	-20	7%	+3
 EE	48%	+8	19%	-2	24%	-7	9%	+1
 BE	51%	+7	31%	+7	15%	-11	3%	-3
 IT	48%	+6	18%	+1	26%	-4	8%	-3
 NL	55%	+6	32%	+4	10%	-9	3%	-1
 MT	50%	+5	28%	-1	18%	-4	4%	=
 SE	48%	+3	30%	+5	18%	-4	4%	-4
 EL	60%	+1	25%	-3	13%	+3	2%	-1
 LU	52%	+1	34%	+7	10%	-10	4%	+2
 AT	43%	+1	40%	+2	12%	-2	5%	-1
 FR	58%	=	29%	+3	10%	-2	3%	-1
 CZ	45%	-1	32%	+13	20%	-7	3%	-5
 IE	61%	-1	28%	=	8%	+1	3%	=
 UK	56%	-2	32%	+6	8%	-4	4%	=
 DE	40%	-3	39%	=	15%	=	6%	+3
 FI	50%	-3	33%	+1	13%	+1	4%	+1
 CY	56%	-6	22%	+3	17%	+2	5%	+1
 SI	48%	-10	24%	-4	23%	+14	5%	=

Of the non-EU countries, Japan (47%, +22 points) experienced a relatively large increase in the number of people interested in neither option; but in South Korea (5%, -11 points) and Croatia (13%, -7 points) fewer respondents give this answer now than in 2009.

Q17 If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?

	Set up a new one		Take over an existing business		None of these, not interested (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	54%	+4	28%	+3	13%	-6	5%	-1
 HR	62%	+10	21%	+1	13%	-7	4%	-4
 KR	52%	+9	42%	+8	5%	-11	1%	-6
 CN	72%	+5	14%	-12	12%	+7	2%	=
 TR	72%	+4	23%	-3	4%	-1	1%	=
 IS	46%	=	23%	+3	21%	+4	10%	-7
 JP	29%	=	12%	-33	47%	+22	12%	+11
 CH	48%	-1	34%	+3	14%	=	4%	-2
 NO	46%	-2	36%	+5	13%	-2	5%	-1
 US	56%	-5	35%	+5	6%	=	3%	=

The socio-demographic results, at EU level, show that:

- Younger respondents are the most inclined to start a new business. While 63% of 15-29 year-olds would do this, only 43% of people aged 55 or over say the same thing.
- Individuals with a higher level of education are also more likely to show an interest in starting a new business. While 57% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over say they would prefer to set up a new business, only 42% of those who left school aged 15 or under say this. People in the latter group are the most likely to say they would prefer neither option.
- While 64% of people who would prefer self-employment say that they would rather set up a new company, only 49% of respondents who would prefer to work as an employee would set up a business of their own if they had the opportunity.
- 63% of respondents who started their own business from scratch say they would set up their own company given the chance, with just 22% of people in the same category saying they would rather take over an existing business. In comparison, 36% of respondents who took over their business say that they would set up a new business, with 42% saying they would take over an existing business.

Q17 If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?

	Set up a new one	Take over an existing business	None of these, not interested (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	54%	28%	13%	5%
Sex				
Male	56%	28%	12%	4%
Female	52%	28%	15%	5%
Age				
15-24	63%	32%	2%	3%
25-39	63%	26%	7%	4%
40-54	56%	28%	12%	4%
55 +	43%	28%	23%	6%
Kind of job				
Employee	49%	32%	15%	4%
Self-employed	64%	24%	8%	4%
Your business				
Started from scratch	63%	22%	10%	5%
Taken over	36%	42%	10%	12%
Family business	46%	39%	11%	4%

2.6. Fears when starting up a business

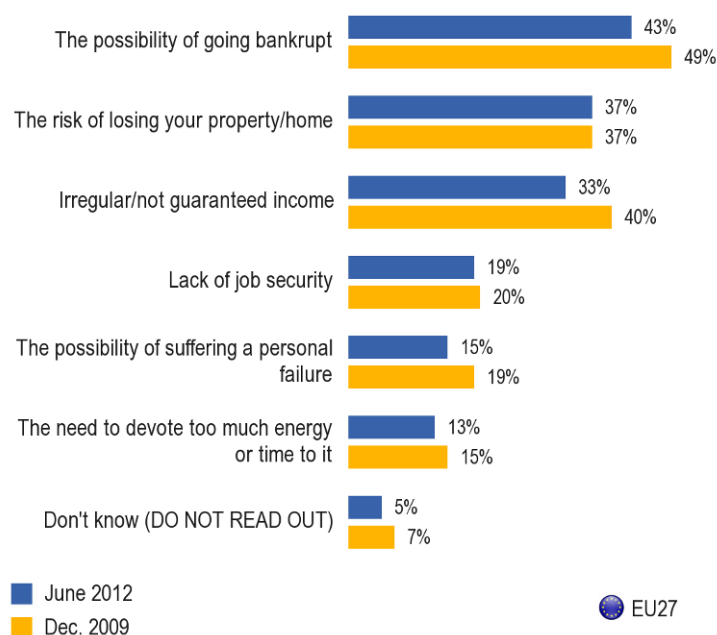
-- The risk of bankruptcy would concern EU respondents more than all other factors if they were to start a business today --

Respondents were asked to say which two risks they would be afraid of most if they were to set up a business today.

The results show a general decline in the level of concern surrounding the setting up of a business, with fewer EU respondents saying they would be worried about five of the six factors than identified them as areas of concern in December 2009 (and the sixth remaining flat).

More than four out of 10 EU respondents say they would be afraid of the risk of going bankrupt (43%, -6 points compared with 2009), while more than a third (37%, no change) say the risk of losing their property/home would concern them the most. A third of respondents (33%, -7 points) say that the risk of irregular income would make them afraid of setting up a business, while a fifth (19%, -1 point) say that they would be worried by the lack of job security. The possibility of suffering a personal failure concerns 15% of respondents (-4 points), while 13% (-2 points) cite the need to devote too much energy or time to the business.

Q18. If you were to set up a business today, which are the two risks you would be most afraid of? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

In five EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that they would be afraid of the possibility of going bankrupt if they were to start a business. They are: Romania (56%), Greece (52%), Portugal (51%), Luxembourg (50%) and Spain (50%). At the other end of the scale, fear of bankruptcy is lowest in Finland (23%) and Bulgaria (30%). The non-EU data show a similar range in the results obtained in the 13 countries in question: at one end of the scale, 53% of respondents in Russia and 48% of those in Croatia say that they would be afraid of going bankrupt; but at the other end of the scale only 16% of those in India and 26% in South Korea say this.

A majority of respondents in Spain (55%) also say that they would fear the risk of losing their home or property, with relatively high numbers of people also identifying this as an area of concern in the UK (47%), Ireland (45%) and Hungary (45%). Yet this is a point of relatively little concern in Cyprus (12%), Malta (20%) and Greece (24%). The non-EU data show that respondents in Croatia and Russia (both 42%) have the most concern about this issue among those countries, while those in Japan and Switzerland (both 24%) mention fear of losing their home the least.










































At least 40% of EU respondents say they would be afraid of the irregular income that comes with being self-employed in four Member States: Sweden (44%), Latvia (43%), Finland (41%) and Poland (41%). But the prospect of irregular income arouses relatively little concern in Lithuania (22%), Bulgaria (24%) and Romania (26%). The non-EU responses fall within much the same range, with 44% of respondents in India expressing concern about irregular income, but only 22% of those in China doing so.

In nine EU countries, at least 20% of respondents say that they would be afraid of the lack of job security, with Bulgaria (29%), Italy (27%), and Slovakia (26%) having the most people who mention this factor. But in two countries – Lithuania (6%) and Estonia (7%) - less than a tenth of respondents are bothered by this. People in India (41%) show more concern about job security than their counterparts in both EU and other non-EU countries; the other non-EU results are more in line with the EU data, ranging from the 23% of respondents in Switzerland to the 10% in Croatia who cite a lack of job security as an area of concern.

Only in Cyprus (26%), Greece (23%) and Malta (21%) do more than a fifth of respondents say that they are afraid of the possibility of suffering a personal failure. Less than a tenth of respondents regard this as a major concern in Slovakia (8%), Italy (9%), and Sweden (9%). In South Korea (46%), however, personal failure is seen as a more significant issue, with a relatively high number of respondents in India (32%) also mentioning this. Only 8% of people in Norway give this answer.

The need to devote too much energy or time to the business is worrying for more than a fifth of respondents in three EU countries: Sweden (34%), Finland (33%) and Malta (26%). But in six Member States, less than 10% of respondents mention this as an issue, including Bulgaria (8%) and Lithuania (8%). Among the non-EU countries, the level of concern about having to devote too much time to a business ranges from 23% in Switzerland to 9% in Croatia.

Q18 If you were to set up a business today, which are the two risks you would be most afraid of? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	The possibility of going bankrupt		The risk of losing your property/home		Irregular/not guaranteed income		Lack of job security		The possibility of suffering a personal failure		The need to devote too much energy or time to it	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	43%	-6	37%	=	33%	-7	19%	-1	15%	-4	13%	-2
 BE	49%	+2	35%	+2	35%	-1	21%	=	17%	=	16%	+7
 BG	30%	-14	30%	-5	24%	-13	29%	+16	18%	-11	8%	-7
 CZ	47%	+1	39%	+9	31%	-12	26%	-2	11%	-9	14%	-6
 DK	48%	-3	34%	+4	34%	-10	14%	-2	10%	-6	16%	-11
 DE	38%	-12	32%	-18	33%	+1	18%	+1	15%	-3	16%	=
 EE	44%	+9	33%	-4	30%	-12	7%	-19	17%	-3	18%	+2
 IE	43%	-7	45%	-5	35%	-5	20%	-4	13%	-3	13%	=
 EL	52%	+6	24%	+4	37%	-14	15%	-15	23%	+2	9%	-2
 ES	50%	+1	55%	+4	32%	-1	16%	-5	17%	-1	12%	=
 FR	45%	-9	39%	+7	31%	-5	19%	-6	19%	-3	16%	-2
 IT	40%	-8	32%	+14	27%	-19	27%	+8	9%	-7	10%	-1
 CY	48%	+3	12%	-7	39%	-5	20%	-9	26%	-2	9%	-5
 LV	45%	-5	40%	-3	43%	-1	15%	=	11%	-7	11%	-1
 LT	48%	-11	43%	+1	22%	-3	6%	-12	14%	-13	8%	=
 LU	50%	-2	39%	+1	30%	-1	23%	-3	18%	-5	15%	-2
 HU	37%	-9	45%	+7	33%	-27	18%	+3	11%	-2	14%	=
 MT	47%	+1	20%	+9	39%	-2	12%	-16	21%	-17	26%	+9
 NL	42%	+2	34%	+7	39%	-2	14%	-12	16%	+2	18%	-2
 AT	38%	-3	38%	-2	32%	-6	17%	+5	17%	-7	14%	-3
 PL	39%	-9	36%	+3	41%	-11	13%	+3	16%	-5	11%	-3
 PT	51%	-2	35%	+2	35%	-12	16%	-5	19%	+4	9%	+4
 RO	56%	+1	25%	-6	26%	-17	15%	+1	18%	+1	10%	-1
 SI	39%	-7	33%	-4	28%	-3	14%	=	17%	-9	9%	-8
 SK	37%	-5	29%	-2	33%	-2	26%	-9	8%	-14	15%	-7
 FI	23%	-5	33%	+1	41%	=	12%	-10	13%	-10	33%	+2
 SE	34%	-1	26%	+2	44%	-7	11%	-7	9%	+1	34%	+2
 UK	43%	-5	47%	+2	39%	-3	20%	=	12%	-6	10%	-6
 HR	48%	-9	42%	+5	30%	-4	10%	-10	19%	+6	9%	+1
 TR	41%	-17	30%	-1	29%	-2	19%	-18	18%	-3	10%	+3
 IS	34%	-6	32%	+2	43%	-4	19%	-5	12%	+3	14%	+1
 NO	38%	+1	35%	+21	40%	-5	18%	+1	8%	-4	21%	-4
 IL*	41%		27%		37%		14%		20%		18%	
 CH	40%	-8	24%	-7	37%	+11	23%	+2	18%	+1	23%	-3
 US	38%	-2	32%	+4	37%	-9	21%	+1	17%	-2	21%	-2
 CN	41%	-15	25%	-13	22%	-4	21%	+1	26%	-7	16%	-5
 IN*	16%		30%		44%		41%		32%		20%	
 JP	31%	-2	24%	-6	42%	+5	22%	-6	16%	-1	18%	-8
 KR	26%	+7	34%	-7	41%	-3	21%	+8	46%	+15	22%	+1
 BR*	43%		28%		31%		16%		25%		14%	
 RU*	53%		42%		25%		12%		16%		14%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

While the proportion of respondents at EU level who said they were afraid of possible bankruptcy fell by 6 percentage points, the proportion of respondents worried about this actually increased in nine individual Member States. Most of these increases were quite small, however, with Estonia (44%, +9 points) and Greece (52%, +6 points) registering the largest gains. Fear of bankruptcy fell in the remaining 18 EU countries, with the largest falls occurring in Bulgaria (30%, -14 points), Germany (38%, -12 points) and Lithuania (48%, -11 points). South Korea (26%, +7 points) was the only non-EU country where concern about bankruptcy rose by more than a couple of percentage points. In contrast, relatively large declines were recorded in Turkey (41%, -17 points), China (41%, -15 points) and Croatia (48%, -9 points).

More respondents cite the risk of losing their home or property than did so in December 2009 in 17 Member States. The increases were largest in Italy (32%, +14 points), the Czech Republic (39%, +9 points) and Malta (20%, +9 points). Concern about this issue declined in the other 10 EU countries, with Germany (32%, -18 points) reporting by far the largest drop. Among the non-EU countries, Norway (35%, +21 points) experienced a large rise in the number of people worried about losing their home, though concern on the same issue declined substantially in China (25%, -13 points).

Across the EU, fewer respondents say they are afraid of the irregular income that comes with self-employment, with declines in the number of people voicing concern about this point in all countries apart from Germany (33%, +1 point) and Finland (41%, no change). A number of EU countries experienced declines in the proportion of respondents who say they are afraid of this eventuality, with the largest falls occurring in Hungary (33%, -27 points), Italy (46%, -19 points) and Romania (26%, -17 points). There were also only two non-EU countries that experienced rises in the number of people citing irregular income as a concern: Switzerland (37%, +11 points) and Japan (42%, +5 points). The United States (37%, -9 points) experienced the largest decline.

In seven Member States, more respondents say they would be afraid of the lack of job security were they to start a business than said this in 2009, with the most sizeable increases occurring in Bulgaria (29%, +16 points) and Italy (27%, +8 points). But there were declines in the degree of concern about the lack of job security in 16 EU countries, with the largest falls since 2009 happening in Estonia (7%, -19 points), Malta (12%, -16 points), and Greece (15%, -15 points). South Korea (21%, +8 points) is the only non-EU country to have recorded a substantial increase on this question; relatively large declines occurred in Turkey (19%, -18 points) and Croatia (10%, -10 points).

More respondents now say that they are afraid of the possibility of personal failure in just five EU countries, and those increases are relatively small, with the largest being registered in Portugal (19%, +4 points). The level of concern about this issue declined in 21 Member States, falling by the most in Malta (21%, -17 points), Slovakia (8%, -14 points), and Lithuania (14%, -13 points). Among the non-EU countries, fear of personal failure rose substantially in South Korea (46%, +15 points); it declined the most in China (26%, -7 points).

The need to devote too much energy or time to a new business has risen as a cause for concern in six Member States, with the largest rises occurring in Malta (26%, +9 points)

and Belgium (16%, +7 points). Declines on this question were recorded in 16 EU countries, the biggest of those being seen in Denmark (16%, -11 points) and Slovenia (9%, -8 points). Concern about having to devote too much time to a business did not rise in any non-EU country by more than a few percentage points, though relatively large declines occurred in Japan (18%, -8 points) and China (16%, -5 points).

According to **the socio-demographic results**, at EU level:

- Young respondents are most put off the idea of starting a business by the possibility of going bankrupt: 55% of 15-24 year-olds say they are afraid of this, compared with 40-42% of respondents in the other three age groups. 25-39 year-olds are most likely to be concerned about a lack of regular income.
- Individuals who finished their education aged 20 or over are the most likely to be concerned about a lack of regular income (37%, vs. 27% for those who left school at 15 or under) and also about having to devote too much time to the new business (17%, vs. 8%).

Q18 If you were to set up a business today, which are the two risks you would be most afraid of? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	The possibility of going bankrupt	The risk of losing your property/home	Irregular/not guaranteed income	Lack of job security	The possibility of suffering a personal failure	The need to devote too much energy or time to it
EU27	43%	37%	33%	19%	15%	13%
Age						
15-24	55%	34%	34%	21%	20%	12%
25-39	42%	38%	42%	20%	14%	15%
40-54	41%	40%	36%	18%	13%	14%
55 +	40%	37%	25%	17%	14%	12%
Education (End of)						
15-	42%	39%	27%	19%	13%	8%
16-19	44%	39%	32%	19%	14%	12%
20+	39%	37%	37%	18%	15%	17%
Still studying	53%	33%	35%	21%	20%	15%

2.7. Difficulties encountered when starting up a business

-- The risk of failure deters almost half of all EU respondents from starting their own business --

Respondents were asked to say whether they agree with five statements relating to starting one's own business.

More than eight out of 10 EU respondents (82%) think that people who started their own business and failed should be given a second chance, with 45% totally agreeing and 37% tending to agree. Just 14% of respondents disagree: 10% tend to disagree and 4% totally disagree. These results are broadly in line with the December 2009 results, when 81% of respondents agreed that people who started their own business and failed should be given a second chance, and 12% disagreed.

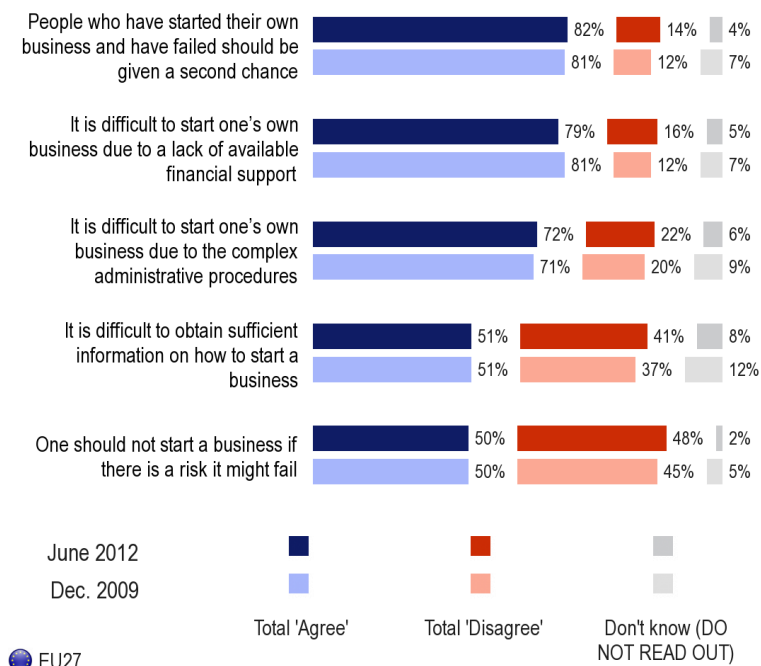
Four fifths (79%, -2 points) of EU respondents also agree that it is difficult to start one's own business due to a lack of available financial support: 48% totally agree with this statement, while 31% tend to agree. A sixth (16%, +4 points) of respondents do not agree that it is difficult to start a business due to a lack of financial support, with 11% tending to disagree and 5% totally disagreeing.

More than seven out of 10 EU respondents (72%, +1 point) agree that it is difficult to start one's own business due to the complexities of the administrative process, with 42% totally agreeing and 30% tending to agree. A fifth (22%, +2 points) disagree, with 15% tending to disagree and 7% totally disagreeing.

On the question of whether it is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business, a majority (51%, no change) of respondents in the EU agree that it is difficult: 25% totally agree with this statement, while 26% tend to agree. Four out of 10 respondents (41%, +3 points) do not agree that it is difficult to start a business due to a lack of information, with 26% tending to disagree and 15% totally disagreeing.

Opinion is divided on the issue of whether one should start a business if there is a risk it might fail. Half (50%, no change) of EU respondents agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure, with 29% totally agreeing and 21% tending to agree. Just under half (48%, +3 points) disagree with this: 26% tend to disagree and 22% totally disagree.

Q21. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

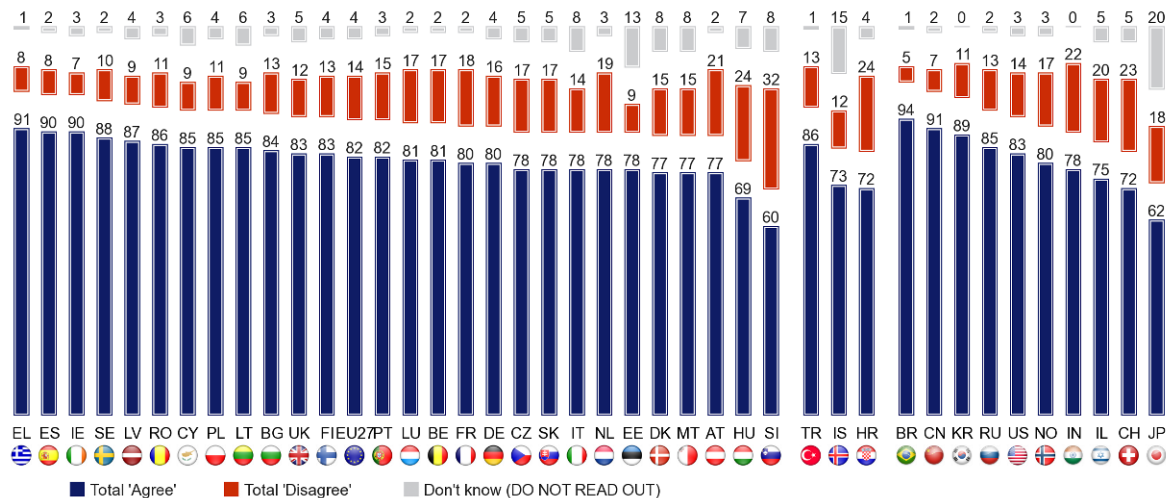


Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

In three Member States, at least 90% of respondents agree that people who started their own business and failed should be given a second chance: Greece (91%), Ireland (90%) and Spain (90%). But at the other end of the spectrum, less than 70% of respondents agree with this in Slovenia (60%) and Hungary (69%). The range of the non-EU results is similar to the EU data, with 94% of respondents in Brazil and 62% in Japan agreeing that people who start a business and fail should be given a second chance.

Q21.5. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

People who have started their own business and have failed should be given a second chance































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In comparison with the December 2009 results, the data shows that in 13 Member States more respondents now think that people who started their own business and failed should be given a second chance than did so previously. In most cases the changes were fairly minor, with the largest increases occurring in Estonia (78%, +9 points), Spain (90%, +8 points) and Lithuania (85%, +8 points). The proportion of respondents who agree with this statement fell in 11 EU countries, the largest declines occurring in Luxembourg (81%, -7 points) and France (80%, -6 points).

Q21.5 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

People who have started their own business and have failed should be given a second chance

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	82%	+1	14%	+2	4%	-3
 CZ	78%	+14	17%	-7	5%	-7
 BE	81%	+9	17%	+4	2%	-13
 EE	78%	+9	9%	-9	13%	=
 ES	90%	+8	8%	-8	2%	=
 LT	85%	+8	9%	+4	6%	-12
 BG	84%	+7	13%	+1	3%	-8
 IT	78%	+5	14%	+1	8%	-6
 HU	69%	+4	24%	+1	7%	-5
 PT	82%	+4	15%	+6	3%	-10
 EL	91%	+3	8%	-1	1%	-2
 RO	86%	+2	11%	+6	3%	-8
 DK	77%	+1	15%	-2	8%	+1
 SE	88%	+1	10%	+4	2%	-5
 NL	78%	=	19%	+1	3%	-1
 AT	77%	=	21%	+4	2%	-4
 SK	78%	=	17%	+8	5%	-8
 LV	87%	-1	9%	+3	4%	-2
 PL	85%	-1	11%	+4	4%	-3
 UK	83%	-1	12%	+1	5%	=
 DE	80%	-2	16%	+3	4%	-1
 CY	85%	-2	9%	+1	6%	+1
 MT	77%	-2	15%	+3	8%	-1
 SI	60%	-3	32%	+1	8%	+2
 FI	83%	-4	13%	+4	4%	=
 IE	90%	-5	7%	+3	3%	+2
 FR	80%	-6	18%	+7	2%	-1
 LU	81%	-7	17%	+8	2%	-1

Most of the non-EU countries have experienced only minor changes on this question since 2009, although South Korea (89%, +10 points) and Japan (62%, -15 points) are notable exceptions.

Q21.5 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

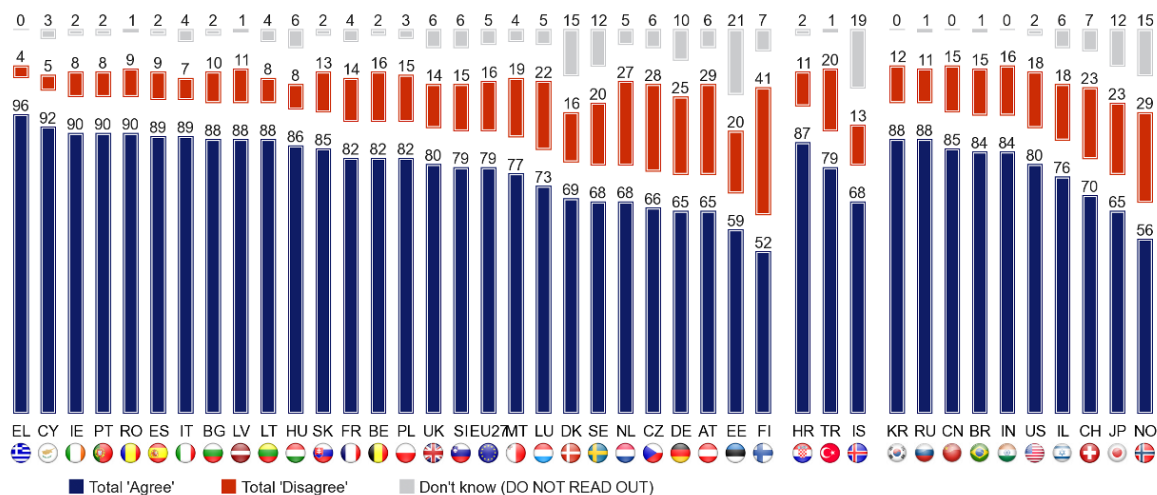
People who have started their own business and have failed should be given a second chance

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	82%	+1	14%	+2	4%	-3
KR	89%	+10	11%	-5	0%	-5
IS	73%	+9	12%	-6	15%	-3
NO	80%	+2	17%	+3	3%	-5
HR	72%	+1	24%	+9	4%	-10
TR	86%	-2	13%	+3	1%	-1
US	83%	-2	14%	+1	3%	+1
CN	91%	-3	7%	+1	2%	+2
CH	72%	-5	23%	+6	5%	-1
JP	62%	-15	18%	=	20%	+15

At least nine-tenths of EU respondents in five countries agree that it is difficult to start one’s own business due to a lack of available financial support: Greece (96%), Cyprus (92%), Ireland (90%), Portugal (90%) and Romania (90%). The level of agreement on this point is lowest in Finland (52%) and Estonia (59%). The non-EU results are again broadly in line with the EU results: at one end of the scale, 88% of people in both South Korea and Russia say that it is difficult to start one’s own business due to a lack of available financial support while, at the other end of the scale, just 56% of those in Norway say this.

Q21.1. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to start one’s own business due to a lack of available financial support































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In 11 EU countries, the number of people who agree that it is difficult to start one’s own business due to a lack of available financial support has risen since 2009. The increases

were most marked in Belgium (82%, +13 points) and Portugal (90%, +8 points). Agreement with this statement decreased in 14 Member States, falling the most in Estonia (59%, -12 points) and Germany (65%, -10 points).

Q21.1 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to start one's own business due to a lack of available financial support

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	79%	-2	16%	+4	5%	-2
 BE	82%	+13	16%	+4	2%	-17
 PT	90%	+8	8%	+1	2%	-9
 EL	96%	+6	4%	-3	0%	-3
 IE	90%	+5	8%	-6	2%	+1
 NL	68%	+5	27%	-1	5%	-4
 IT	89%	+4	7%	=	4%	-4
 CY	92%	+4	5%	-5	3%	+1
 LT	88%	+4	8%	+1	4%	-5
 AT	65%	+2	29%	+5	6%	-7
 UK	80%	+2	14%	-1	6%	-1
 DK	69%	+1	16%	-5	15%	+4
 ES	89%	=	9%	=	2%	=
 RO	90%	=	9%	+4	1%	-4
 HU	86%	-1	8%	+2	6%	-1
 SE	68%	-1	20%	+2	12%	-1
 SI	79%	-3	15%	=	6%	+3
 BG	88%	-4	10%	+5	2%	-1
 FR	82%	-4	14%	+3	4%	+1
 LV	88%	-4	11%	+6	1%	-2
 PL	82%	-4	15%	+6	3%	-2
 FI	52%	-4	41%	+7	7%	-3
 MT	77%	-5	19%	+8	4%	-3
 SK	85%	-5	13%	+6	2%	-1
 LU	73%	-7	22%	+7	5%	=
 CZ	66%	-9	28%	+12	6%	-3
 DE	65%	-10	25%	+9	10%	+1
 EE	59%	-12	20%	+1	21%	+11

Among the non-EU countries, South Korea (88%, +24 points) again saw a substantial rise, while other countries – such as Iceland (68%, -10 points) and Japan (65%, -8 points) – experienced the opposite trend.

Q21.1 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

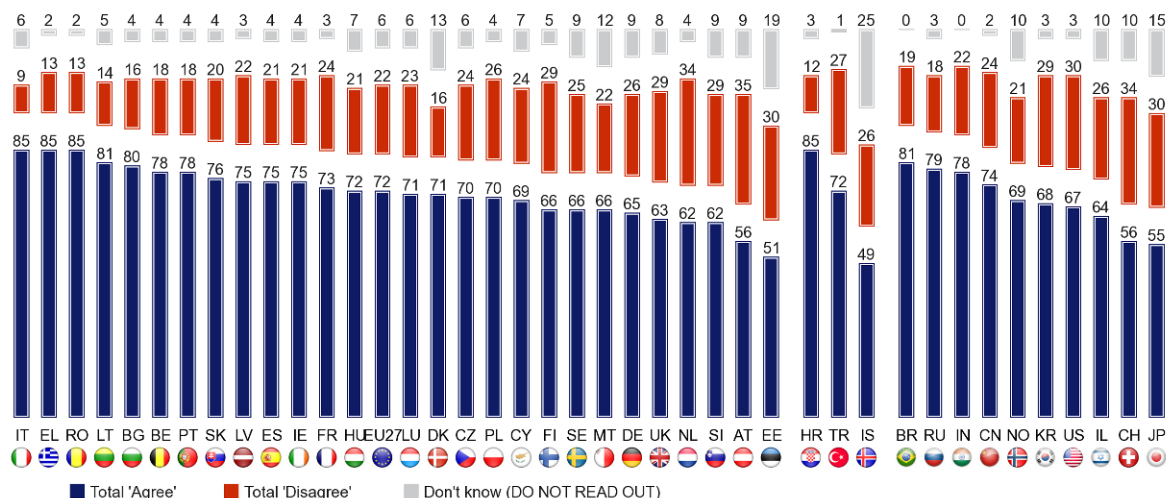
It is difficult to start one’s own business due to a lack of available financial support

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	79%	-2	16%	+4	5%	-2
KR	88%	+24	12%	-16	0%	-8
CN	85%	+2	15%	-2	0%	=
HR	87%	+1	11%	+2	2%	-3
NO	56%	-1	29%	+7	15%	-6
US	80%	-3	18%	+3	2%	=
CH	70%	-4	23%	+3	7%	+1
TR	79%	-7	20%	+8	1%	-1
JP	65%	-8	23%	+1	12%	+7
IS	68%	-10	13%	+4	19%	+6

At least eight out of 10 EU respondents in five Member States agree that it is difficult to start one’s own business due to the complexities of the administrative process. They are: Greece (85%), Italy (85%), Romania (85%), Lithuania (81%), and Bulgaria (80%). But less than 60% of people agree with this in two countries: Austria (56%) and Estonia (51%). The breadth of non-EU responses is very similar, ranging from the 85% of people in Croatia who mention administrative procedures to the 55% of people in Japan who do so.

Q21.2. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to start one’s own business due to the complex administrative procedures































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

The proportion of respondents who agree that it is difficult to start one's own business due to the complexities of the administrative process increased in 14 EU countries. For the most part these changes were very small, although a few countries experienced relatively large rises in the number of people agreeing: Belgium (78%, +11 points), Italy (85%, +9 points) and Bulgaria (80%, +7 points). Agreement fell in 10 Member States, though Estonia (51%, -8 points) was the only country registering a decline of more than a few percentage points.

Q21.2 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to start one's own business due to the complex administrative procedures

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	72%	+1	22%	+2	6%	-3
 BE	78%	+11	18%	+3	4%	-14
 IT	85%	+9	9%	-3	6%	-6
 BG	80%	+7	16%	-1	4%	-6
 IE	75%	+6	21%	-6	4%	=
 PT	78%	+4	18%	+3	4%	-7
 EL	85%	+3	13%	-2	2%	-1
 CY	69%	+3	24%	-4	7%	+1
 LT	81%	+2	14%	+5	5%	-7
 SK	76%	+2	20%	=	4%	-2
 FR	73%	+1	24%	+1	3%	-2
 HU	72%	+1	21%	+3	7%	-4
 MT	66%	+1	22%	=	12%	-1
 RO	85%	+1	13%	+4	2%	-5
 FI	66%	+1	29%	-1	5%	=
 ES	75%	=	21%	+5	4%	-5
 NL	62%	=	34%	+4	4%	-4
 PL	70%	=	26%	+3	4%	-3
 LU	71%	-1	23%	+2	6%	-1
 AT	56%	-1	35%	+5	9%	-4
 SE	66%	-1	25%	+3	9%	-2
 UK	63%	-1	29%	+3	8%	-2
 DK	71%	-2	16%	-2	13%	+4
 LV	75%	-2	22%	+9	3%	-7
 CZ	70%	-3	24%	+3	6%	=
 DE	65%	-4	26%	+5	9%	-1
 SI	62%	-4	29%	-1	9%	+5
 EE	51%	-8	30%	-2	19%	+10

Of the non-EU countries, China (74%, +17 points) and South Korea (68%, +11 points) registered the largest rises in the number of people who agree that the administrative process makes it difficult to start a business; Japan (55%, -5 points) was the only non-EU country recording a decline of more than a few percentage points.

Q21.2 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

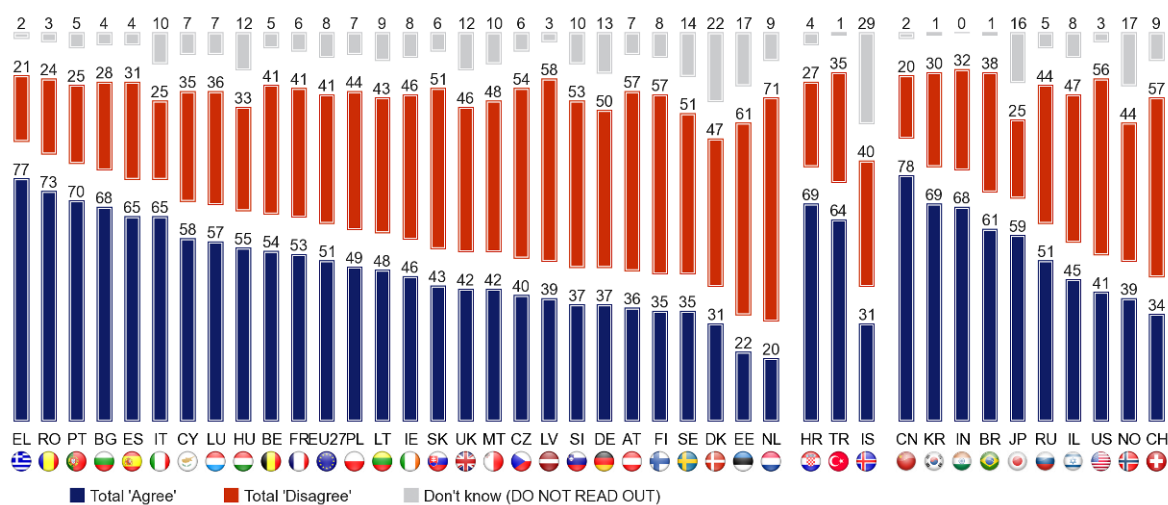
It is difficult to start one's own business due to the complex administrative procedures

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	72%	+1	22%	+2	6%	-3
CN	74%	+17	24%	-19	2%	+2
KR	68%	+11	29%	-5	3%	-6
HR	85%	+8	12%	-4	3%	-4
NO	69%	+4	21%	+1	10%	-5
IS	49%	-2	26%	-2	25%	+4
CH	56%	-3	34%	+6	10%	-3
US	67%	-3	30%	+3	3%	=
TR	72%	-4	27%	+6	1%	-2
JP	55%	-5	30%	-5	15%	+10

A majority of respondents in 11 EU countries agree that it is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business, with the level of agreement highest in Greece (77%), Romania (73%) and Portugal (70%). Yet only a minority of people agree in the other 16 EU countries, and agreement is much lower in some instances, with just 20% of people in the Netherlands and 22% of those Estonia agreeing that it is hard to obtain information about starting a business. The proportion of people in the non-EU countries who agrees that it is difficult to obtain sufficient information ranges from 78% in China to 34% in Switzerland.

Q21.3. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

Agreement that it is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business increased in 10 Member States, rising the most in Belgium (54%, +9 points) and Italy (65%, +7 points). In contrast, it declined in the remaining 17 EU countries, most substantially in Estonia (22%, -20 points), Slovenia (37%, -9 points) and Slovakia (43%, -9 points).

Q21.3 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	51%	=	41%	+4	8%	-4
 BE	54%	+9	41%	+9	5%	-18
 IT	65%	+7	25%	-1	10%	-6
 BG	68%	+6	28%	-1	4%	-5
 LV	39%	+5	58%	+4	3%	-9
 LU	57%	+5	36%	-1	7%	-4
 RO	73%	+5	24%	=	3%	-5
 EL	77%	+4	21%	-2	2%	-2
 HU	55%	+4	33%	-2	12%	-2
 PT	70%	+4	25%	+4	5%	-8
 ES	65%	+1	31%	+4	4%	-5
 DK	31%	-1	47%	-1	22%	+2
 FR	53%	-1	41%	+5	6%	-4
 FI	35%	-1	57%	+1	8%	=
 SE	35%	-1	51%	+4	14%	-3
 UK	42%	-1	46%	+1	12%	=
 PL	49%	-2	44%	+7	7%	-5
 IE	46%	-3	46%	-1	8%	+4
 CY	58%	-3	35%	+1	7%	+2
 LT	48%	-4	43%	+8	9%	-4
 NL	20%	-4	71%	+7	9%	-3
 DE	37%	-7	50%	+6	13%	+1
 CZ	40%	-8	54%	+10	6%	-2
 AT	36%	-8	57%	+13	7%	-5
 MT	42%	-9	48%	+10	10%	-1
 SI	37%	-9	53%	+4	10%	+5
 SK	43%	-9	51%	+9	6%	=
 EE	22%	-20	61%	+12	17%	+8

In the non-EU countries, relatively large increases were recorded in South Korea (69%, +10 points) and China (78%, +8 points), while Turkey (64%, -11 points) saw the largest fall.

Q21.3 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

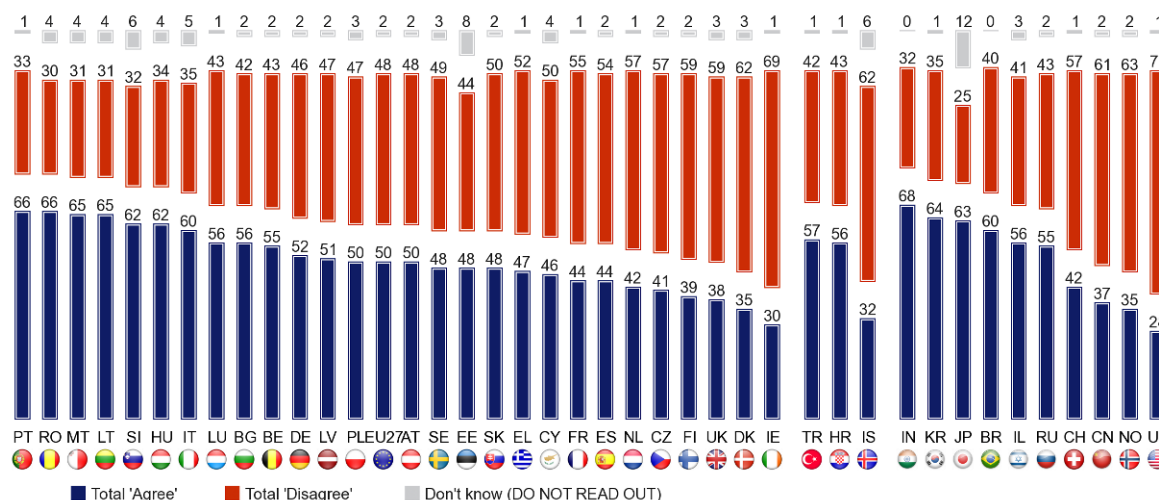
It is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	51%	=	41%	+4	8%	-4
KR	69%	+10	30%	-4	1%	-6
CN	78%	+8	20%	-10	2%	+2
HR	69%	+7	27%	-2	4%	-5
NO	39%	=	44%	+4	17%	-4
JP	59%	-3	25%	-9	16%	+12
US	41%	-4	56%	+4	3%	=
CH	34%	-5	57%	+11	9%	-6
IS	31%	-10	40%	+4	29%	+6
TR	64%	-11	35%	+13	1%	-2

At least 50% of respondents in 14 Member States agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure, with agreement strongest in Portugal (66%), Romania (66%), Lithuania (65%) and Malta (65%). Only a minority of respondents agree with this in the remaining 13 EU countries, and less than four out of 10 do so in four Member States: Ireland (30%), Denmark (35%), the UK (39%) and Finland (39%). A majority of respondents in eight of the 13 non-EU countries agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure, with the level of agreement highest in India (68%) and South Korea (64%). But in the United States, only 28% of people agree, as do just 32% in Iceland.

Q21.4. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

The number of people agreeing that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure has increased in only eight EU countries since December 2009. Of these eight, Belgium (55%, +12 points), Romania (66%, +12 points) and Portugal (66%, +10 points) saw the largest rises. Agreement with this statement fell in 17 of the remaining Member States, decreasing the most in Estonia (48%, -14 points), Poland (50%, -14 points), and the Czech Republic (41%, -11 points).

Q21.4 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?











One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	50%	=	48%	+3	2%	-3
 BE	55%	+12	43%	+2	2%	-14
 RO	66%	+12	30%	-5	4%	-7
 PT	66%	+10	33%	-1	1%	-9
 FR	44%	+6	55%	-5	1%	-1
 IT	60%	+6	35%	+2	5%	-8
 DK	35%	+4	62%	-5	3%	+1
 LU	56%	+2	43%	=	1%	-2
 UK	38%	+2	59%	-3	3%	+1
 FI	39%	=	59%	=	2%	=
 SE	48%	=	49%	+2	3%	-2
 IE	30%	-1	69%	+1	1%	=
 EL	47%	-1	52%	+3	1%	-2
 SI	62%	-1	32%	-3	6%	+4
 DE	52%	-3	46%	+3	2%	=
 LV	51%	-3	47%	+6	2%	-3
 MT	65%	-3	31%	+4	4%	-1
 AT	50%	-3	48%	+6	2%	-3
 LT	65%	-4	31%	+11	4%	-7
 ES	44%	-5	54%	+6	2%	-1
 HU	62%	-5	34%	+8	4%	-3
 CY	46%	-6	50%	+6	4%	=
 BG	56%	-7	42%	+13	2%	-6
 NL	42%	-7	57%	+9	1%	-2
 SK	48%	-9	50%	+15	2%	-6
 CZ	41%	-11	57%	+14	2%	-3
 EE	48%	-14	44%	+12	8%	+2
 PL	50%	-14	47%	+15	3%	-1

There was relatively little change on this question in the non-EU countries, with the exceptions of China (37%, +14 points), which saw a relatively large rise, and Turkey (57%, -13 points), which experienced the opposite trend.

Q21.4 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	50%	=	48%	+3	2%	-3
 CN	37%	+14	61%	-15	2%	+1
 CH	42%	+2	57%	=	1%	-2
 US	28%	+2	71%	-2	1%	=
 HR	56%	+1	43%	+5	1%	-6
 JP	63%	+1	25%	-10	12%	+9
 NO	35%	-1	63%	+4	2%	-3
 KR	64%	-2	35%	+4	1%	-2
 IS	32%	-7	62%	+7	6%	=
 TR	57%	-13	42%	+14	1%	-1

According to **the socio-demographic data**, at EU level:

- Women are somewhat more inclined than men to agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure, by a margin of 53% to 46%.
- Older respondents are also more likely to say that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure: 56% of people aged 55 and over agree with this, compared with 43-44% of 15-39 year-olds.
- Manual workers (58%) are more likely to agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure than self-employed people (40%) or employees (44%).
- Respondents who have taken an entrepreneurship course are less likely to agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure than respondents who have not taken such a course, by a margin of 51% to 43%.
- Individuals who are taking steps to start a business are the most likely to agree that it is difficult to do so because of the administrative procedures: 75% say this, compared with 68% of those who have started a business previously. However, people who are taking steps to start a business are the least likely to agree that one should not start a business if there is a risk of failure: 37% agree, as opposed to 51% of respondents who have not started a business.

Q21. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

	People who have started their own business and have failed should be given a second chance		It is difficult to start one's own business due to a lack of available financial support		It is difficult to start one's own business due to the complex administrative procedures		It is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business		One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	82%	14%	79%	16%	72%	22%	51%	41%	50%	48%
Sex										
Male	80%	16%	79%	17%	71%	24%	50%	44%	46%	52%
Female	84%	12%	81%	13%	74%	19%	52%	37%	53%	44%
Age										
15-24	81%	17%	84%	14%	74%	22%	51%	45%	44%	55%
25-39	83%	14%	80%	15%	71%	24%	50%	45%	43%	55%
40-54	83%	13%	79%	16%	72%	23%	51%	41%	48%	49%
55 +	81%	14%	78%	15%	73%	20%	52%	35%	56%	40%
Respondent occupation scale										
Self-employed	82%	13%	79%	18%	69%	28%	52%	43%	40%	58%
Employee	81%	15%	78%	17%	68%	26%	46%	46%	44%	54%
Manual workers	85%	12%	77%	17%	74%	20%	51%	40%	58%	40%
Not working	82%	14%	81%	14%	75%	19%	54%	36%	54%	43%
Entrepreneurship course or activity										
Yes	83%	14%	78%	19%	70%	27%	46%	49%	43%	56%
No	82%	14%	80%	14%	72%	21%	53%	38%	51%	46%
Started or taken over a business										
Yes	83%	13%	81%	17%	68%	30%	52%	45%	44%	54%
Yes, started or taken over	83%	13%	80%	18%	68%	30%	52%	44%	45%	53%
Yes, steps to start	86%	12%	83%	17%	75%	24%	55%	44%	37%	61%
No	82%	14%	79%	15%	73%	20%	50%	40%	51%	46%

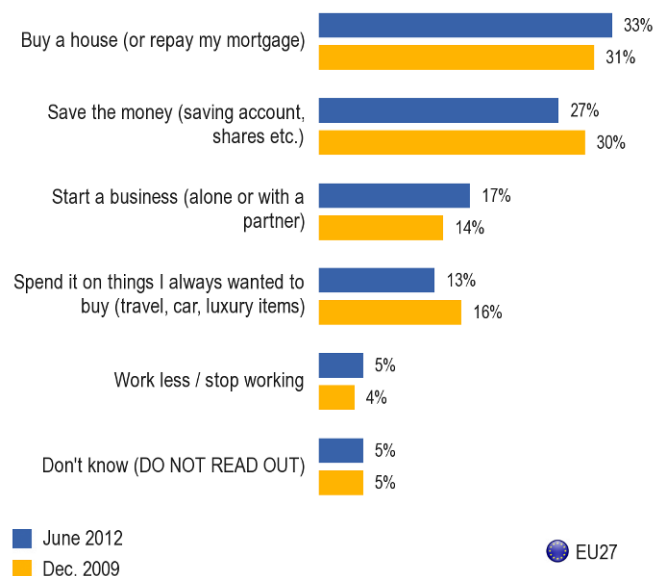
2.8. People's plans if inheriting a significant amount of money

-- In the EU, one person in six says that they would start a business if they were to inherit some money, up from one in seven in 2009 --

Respondents were asked what they would do if they inherited a certain amount of money, with using the money to start a business put forward as one of the potential options.

A third (33%, +2 points compared with 2009) of EU respondents say that they would buy a house or repay their mortgage, while just over a quarter (27%, -3 points) say that they would save the money. One respondent in six (17%) says that they would use the money to start a business – up from the 14% who said this in the previous wave of the survey. One person in eight (13%, -3 points) says that they would spend it on things they have always wanted to buy (like luxuries), with 5% (+1 point) of respondents saying they would work less or stop working. 5% (no change) of people also say they don't know what they would do if they inherited money.

Q20. Please imagine, that you suddenly inherited X Euro. What would you do with the money?



Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

At national level, 'buying a house or repaying my mortgage' is the most popular answer in 15 Member States, with Luxembourg (41%), the UK (40%), France (39%) and Italy (39%) having the highest proportions of people who give this response. Using the money to buy a house is least popular in Bulgaria (20%), Romania (20%) and Latvia (21%). Among the non-EU countries, 41% of people in Iceland and 40% of those in Israel say they would buy a house; but only 13% of people in China and 16% of those in Japan would do this.

Saving the money is the most popular course of action in eight EU countries, with respondents in Slovenia (39%), Cyprus (37%) and Sweden (36%) particularly favouring









































this option. But less than a fifth of respondents say they would save the money in Romania (15%) and Bulgaria (16%). However, in three of the 13 non-EU countries, more than four out of 10 people say that they would save the money: Japan (48%), South Korea (42%) and the United States (42%). In Turkey, only 9% of respondents would take this option.

In six EU countries, starting a business is the most popular alternative: Romania (54%), Bulgaria (44%), Latvia (34%), Lithuania (33%), Greece (28%) and Poland (28%). However, in seven EU countries less than a tenth of respondents say that if they inherited some money they would use it to start a business: Finland (6%), Sweden (6%), Denmark (7%), Germany (7%), Austria (9%), Belgium (9%), and the Netherlands (9%).

Starting a business is the most popular option in five of the 13 non-EU countries: Turkey, where a majority (53%) of respondents say they would use the money in this way, India (42%), China (39%), Brazil (32%), and Croatia (32%). Starting a business is least popular among the non-EU countries in Norway (6%), Iceland (8%) and Switzerland (8%).

In 19 Member States, at least 10% of respondents say that they would spend the money on things they have always wanted to buy. This is a particularly popular alternative in Malta (21%), Denmark (19%) and Austria (18%). Among the non-EU countries, this option is most popular in China (24%) and Japan (18%).

Q20 Please imagine, that you suddenly inherited X Euro. What would you do with the money?

	Buy a house (or repay my mortgage)		Save the money (saving account, shares etc.)		Start a business (alone or with a partner)		Spend it on things I always wanted to buy (travel, car, luxury items)		Work less / stop working	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	33%	+2	27%	-3	17%	+3	13%	-3	5%	+1
 BE	34%	+6	33%	-3	9%	+2	13%	-7	7%	+2
 BG	20%	+3	16%	-5	44%	+11	9%	-7	4%	-1
 CZ	35%	+3	34%	+3	14%	+2	8%	-9	3%	=
 DK	35%	+7	28%	-9	7%	+2	19%	-2	7%	=
 DE	30%	+1	34%	-4	7%	-1	16%	+1	7%	+2
 EE	34%	-5	27%	+11	15%	=	13%	-6	4%	-2
 IE	36%	-3	27%	-1	15%	+1	15%	+2	5%	+2
 EL	28%	-4	26%	-1	28%	+7	8%	-4	4%	+2
 ES	37%	+5	23%	-6	22%	+4	8%	-7	5%	+1
 FR	39%	+3	24%	-2	13%	+4	16%	-6	5%	+2
 IT	39%	+3	25%	=	17%	+2	10%	-4	3%	+1
 CY	33%	+10	37%	+1	14%	-1	7%	-8	3%	-3
 LV	21%	-6	23%	+4	34%	+16	14%	-13	3%	+2
 LT	23%	+1	23%	+8	33%	+8	6%	-18	4%	-1
 LU	41%	+14	25%	-10	14%	+4	12%	-10	5%	+1
 HU	25%	+1	35%	+2	21%	+2	13%	-3	3%	=
 MT	26%	+5	29%	-1	13%	+1	21%	-8	8%	+3
 NL	33%	+11	32%	-5	9%	+2	15%	-9	6%	+1
 AT	31%	+3	32%	-5	9%	+3	18%	+1	4%	-1
 PL	26%	+1	26%	-1	28%	+4	12%	-4	3%	+2
 PT	32%	+1	32%	-4	22%	+5	5%	-2	3%	+1
 RO	20%	+1	15%	-2	54%	+12	6%	-6	1%	-3
 SI	24%	=	39%	-2	12%	-1	14%	=	3%	+1
 SK	33%	+4	26%	-5	19%	+8	14%	-4	3%	-1
 FI	38%	+4	33%	=	6%	-1	12%	-7	8%	+4
 SE	31%	+3	36%	+10	6%	-2	15%	-7	9%	-1
 UK	40%	+2	24%	-5	11%	+2	15%	+1	5%	=
 HR	25%	+3	28%	=	32%	+9	7%	-13	3%	+1
 TR	23%	-9	9%	-5	53%	+12	8%	=	2%	+1
 IS	41%	+7	27%	-6	8%	+2	11%	-1	6%	+2
 NO	39%	-2	34%	+4	6%	-1	11%	-3	6%	+3
 IL*	40%		34%		11%		8%		2%	
 CH	34%	+8	33%	-4	8%	=	12%	-10	8%	+3
 US	25%	+1	42%	-6	18%	+4	8%	-1	4%	+2
 CN	13%	=	19%	-4	39%	-2	24%	+5	2%	+1
 IN*	23%		30%		42%		5%		0%	
 JP	16%	-3	48%	+5	9%	+4	18%	-8	2%	-2
 KR	22%	+7	42%	-2	20%	+4	13%	-2	2%	-1
 BR*	27%		34%		32%		4%		1%	
RU*	35%		18%		31%		7%		3%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

Compared with December 2009, the proportion of people who say they would use the money to buy a house or repay their mortgage has increased in 22 of the 27 EU Member States. The number of people who say they would choose this option increased the most in Luxembourg (41%, +14 points), the Netherlands (33%, +11 points), and Cyprus (33%, +10 points). The level of interest in taking this course of action declined in just four countries: Latvia (21%, -6 points), Estonia (34%, -5 points), Greece (28%, -4 points) and Ireland (36%, -3 points). Among the non-EU countries, the largest changes on this question occurred in Switzerland (34%, +8 points) and Turkey (23%, -9 points).

In contrast, the proportion of respondents who say they would save the money increased in only seven EU countries. These increases were mainly quite small, though substantial rises occurred in Estonia (27%, +11 points), Lithuania (23%, +8 points) and Sweden (36%, +10 points). But in 18 Member States, the proportion of respondents who would prefer to save the money shrank, most notably in Luxembourg (25%, -10 points) and Denmark (28%, -9 points). The changes were relatively minor among the non-EU countries on this question, with Japan (48%, +5 points) experiencing the largest rise, and Iceland (27%, -6 points) and the United States (42%, -6 points) witnessing the biggest falls.

In 21 Member States, the proportion of respondents who say that they would use the money to start a business increased compared with 2009. The largest upturns in the number of respondents interested in doing this occurred in Latvia (34%, +16 points), Romania (54%, +12 points), and Bulgaria (44%, +11 points). The proportion of respondents who say they would take this course of action declined in just five EU countries, and nowhere by more than a couple of percentage points, the largest fall coming in Sweden (6%, -2 points). Outside the EU, Turkey (53%, +12 points) and Croatia (32%, +9 points) also registered substantial increases.

The number of people who say they would spend the money rose in just four countries, and even then by only a negligible amount. Ireland (15%, +2 points) saw the biggest increase. It fell in 21 EU countries, declining most substantially in Lithuania (6%, -18 points), Latvia (14%, -13 points) and Luxembourg (12%, -10 points). As in the EU, the major changes among the non-EU countries were negative, as seen in Croatia (7%, -13 points) and Switzerland (12%, -10 points).

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Men are more likely than women to say they would use the money to start a business (20% vs. 14%), while women are more likely to use the money to buy a house (36% vs. 31%).
- Older respondents are the most likely to want to spend the money (21% would do this, compared with 6-10% of younger respondents), and they are the least likely to use it to start a business (10% would do so, as opposed to 19-23% of younger respondents).
- Respondents who have taken an entrepreneurship course are more likely to say that they would use the money to start a business than those who have not, by a margin of 24% to 15%.

Q20 Please imagine, that you suddenly inherited X Euro. What would you do with the money?

	Buy a house (or repay my mortgage)	Save the money (saving account, shares etc.)	Start a business (alone or with a partner)	Spend it on things I always wanted to buy (travel, car, luxury items)	Work less / stop working
EU27	33%	27%	17%	13%	5%
Sex					
Male	31%	28%	20%	11%	5%
Female	36%	26%	14%	14%	5%
Age					
15-24	26%	38%	23%	10%	2%
25-39	46%	21%	22%	6%	3%
40-54	36%	25%	19%	9%	8%
55 +	26%	28%	10%	21%	5%
Entrepreneurship course or activity					
Yes	30%	28%	24%	10%	4%
No	35%	27%	15%	13%	5%

3. PERCEPTIONS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE ROLE OF EDUCATION

3.1 Perceptions of entrepreneurship

-- Most EU respondents agree that entrepreneurs bring economic benefits, though many also think that they have selfish motives –

Respondents were asked whether they agree with a series of statements about entrepreneurship.

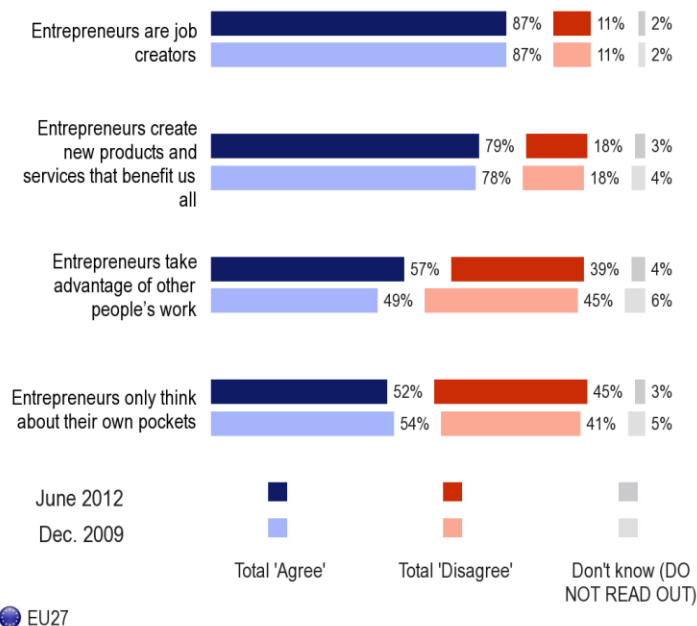
They were first asked to say whether they agree that entrepreneurs are job creators. A large majority (87%, no change compared with December 2009) in the EU27 agree that entrepreneurs are job creators, with 49% totally agreeing and 38% tending to agree. Just a tenth of respondents (11%, no change) disagree: 7% tend to disagree and 4% totally disagree.

Eight out of 10 EU respondents (79%, +1 point) agree that entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit all of us: 34% totally agree and 45% tend to agree. Nearly a fifth of respondents (18%, no change) disagree with this statement, of which 13% tend to disagree and 5% totally disagree.

In December 2009, less than half of EU respondents agreed that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work. But now a majority of respondents (57%, +8 points) agree that this is the case, with 26% totally agreeing and 31% tending to agree. Four people in 10 (39%, -6 points) still disagree that this is the case, however: 24% tend to disagree and 15% totally disagree.

Finally, a majority of EU respondents (52%, -2 points) also agree that entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets: 22% totally agree that this is true and 30% tend to agree. However, 45% of people disagree that this is the case, with 28% tending to disagree and 17% totally disagreeing.

Q12. I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

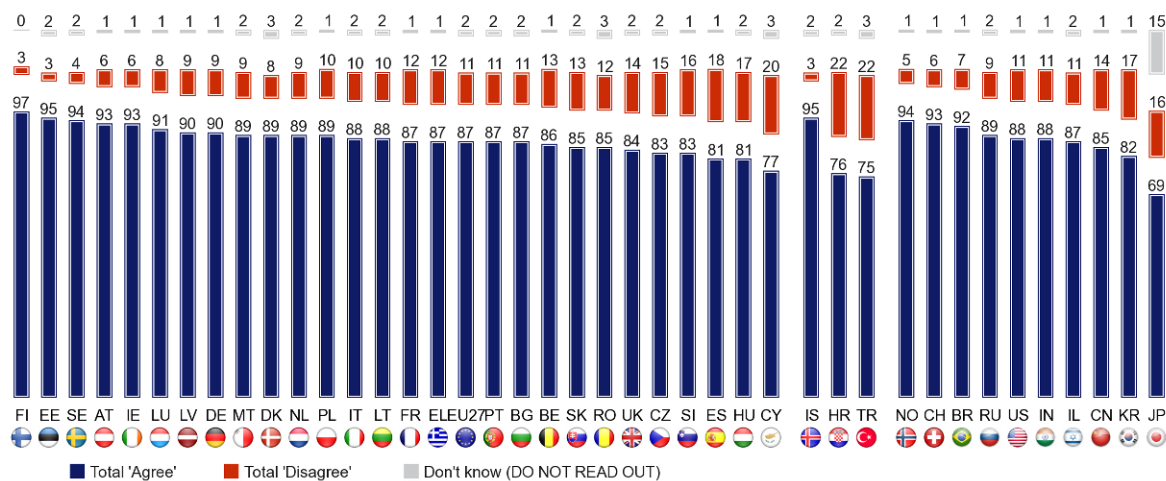


Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

In 26 EU countries, at least eight out of 10 respondents agree that entrepreneurs are job creators. A particularly high proportion of people take this view in Finland (97%), Estonia (95%) and Sweden (94%). Cyprus (77%) is the only Member State where less than 80% of respondents agree that entrepreneurs create jobs. Most non-EU countries have a similarly large majority of respondents who think that entrepreneurs are job creators, with Iceland (95%) and Norway (94%) having the highest numbers who think this. Japan, where only 69% of respondents agree, stands out as having the lowest level of agreement among both EU and non-EU countries.

Q12.3. I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs are job creators































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In comparison with the December 2009 results, the data show that in 11 EU countries more people now agree that entrepreneurs are job creators than before. Most of these increases were only minor, with the largest increases occurring in Bulgaria (87%, +5 points) and Estonia (95%, +5 points). The proportion of respondents agreeing that entrepreneurs are job creators declined in 13 Member States, with Cyprus (77%, -10 points) and Lithuania (88%, -8 points) witnessing the largest falls.

Q12.3 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?











Entrepreneurs are job creators

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	87%	=	11%	=	2%	=
 BG	87%	+5	11%	-3	2%	-2
 EE	95%	+5	3%	-6	2%	+1
 PL	89%	+4	10%	-1	1%	-3
 RO	85%	+4	12%	=	3%	-4
 IT	88%	+3	10%	-2	2%	-1
 LU	91%	+3	8%	-3	1%	=
 AT	93%	+3	6%	-1	1%	-2
 IE	93%	+2	6%	-1	1%	-1
 EL	87%	+2	12%	-1	1%	-1
 SE	94%	+2	4%	-1	2%	-1
 DE	90%	+1	9%	-1	1%	=
 NL	89%	=	9%	=	2%	=
 FI	97%	=	3%	=	0%	=
 UK	84%	=	14%	+2	2%	-2
 BE	86%	-1	13%	+4	1%	-3
 FR	87%	-1	12%	+1	1%	=
 MT	89%	-1	9%	+2	2%	-1
 PT	87%	-1	11%	+4	2%	-3
 SK	85%	-1	13%	+1	2%	=
 SI	83%	-2	16%	+2	1%	=
 DK	89%	-3	8%	+1	3%	+2
 HU	81%	-4	17%	+4	2%	=
 CZ	83%	-5	15%	+5	2%	=
 ES	81%	-5	18%	+5	1%	=
 LV	90%	-5	9%	+5	1%	=
 LT	88%	-8	10%	+8	2%	=
 CY	77%	-10	20%	+10	3%	=

The trends were similarly varied in the non-EU countries. South Korea (82%, +6 points) experienced the largest increase in the number of people who agree that entrepreneurs

are job creators, whereas Turkey (75%, -10 points) and the United States (88%, -7 points) recorded relatively large falls.

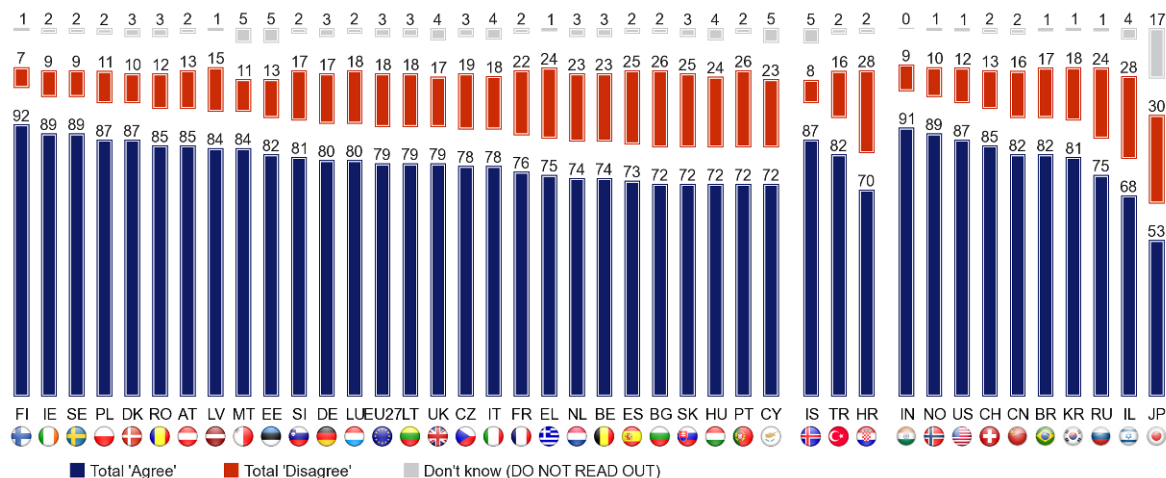
Q12.3 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs are job creators

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
		June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
	EU27	87%	=	11%	=	2%	=
	KR	82%	+6	17%	-1	1%	-5
	HR	76%	+4	22%	-1	2%	-3
	CH	93%	+2	6%	-1	1%	-1
	NO	94%	+1	5%	+1	1%	-2
	IS	95%	-1	3%	+1	2%	=
	CN	85%	-4	14%	+3	1%	+1
	JP	69%	-6	16%	-4	15%	+10
	US	88%	-7	11%	+7	1%	=
	TR	75%	-10	22%	+10	3%	=

At least 80% of people in 13 Member States agree that entrepreneurs create new products that benefit all of us. In Finland, 92% of people agree with this statement, as do 89% in both Ireland and Sweden. More than 70% of respondents agree that entrepreneurs create beneficial new products in all 27 Member States, with Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Portugal and Slovakia (all 72%) registering the lowest levels of agreement. The results are more mixed among the non-EU countries. While there are high levels of agreement that entrepreneurs create new products that benefit all of us in India (91%) and Norway (89%), less than seven out of 10 respondents share this view in Japan (53%) and Israel (68%).

Q12.1. I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In 10 Member States, more respondents agree that entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit all of us. In most cases these increases are relatively minor, with Romania (85%, +10 points) and Sweden (89%, +10 points) experiencing the biggest positive changes. While most other EU countries saw the number of people who agree with this statement fall, these changes were again quite small in most cases, with Spain (73%, -13 points) and Portugal (72%, -8 points) seeing the largest falls.

Q12.1 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?











Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	79%	+1	18%	=	3%	-1
 RO	85%	+10	12%	-6	3%	-4
 SE	89%	+10	9%	-4	2%	-6
 SI	81%	+9	17%	-9	2%	=
 LU	80%	+8	18%	-7	2%	-1
 IT	78%	+7	18%	-4	4%	-3
 PL	87%	+7	11%	-4	2%	-3
 BG	72%	+5	26%	-2	2%	-3
 BE	74%	+4	23%	=	3%	-4
 FR	76%	+3	22%	-1	2%	-2
 AT	85%	+1	13%	-1	2%	=
 IE	89%	=	9%	+1	2%	-1
 EL	75%	=	24%	+1	1%	-1
 LV	84%	=	15%	+1	1%	-1
 CZ	78%	-1	19%	+1	3%	=
 HU	72%	-1	24%	+3	4%	-2
 DE	80%	-2	17%	+1	3%	+1
 CY	72%	-2	23%	+1	5%	+1
 NL	74%	-2	23%	+4	3%	-2
 DK	87%	-3	10%	+3	3%	=
 MT	84%	-3	11%	+2	5%	+1
 UK	79%	-3	17%	+3	4%	=
 EE	82%	-5	13%	+4	5%	+1
 SK	72%	-5	25%	+5	3%	=
 FI	92%	-5	7%	+4	1%	+1
 LT	79%	-6	18%	+6	3%	=
 PT	72%	-8	26%	+13	2%	-5
 ES	73%	-13	25%	+14	2%	-1

Of the non-EU countries, Croatia (70%, +10 points), Switzerland (85%, +7 points) and South Korea (81%, +7 points) show the largest increases in agreement that entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all, while Japan (53%, -22 points) records by far the biggest negative change either inside or outside the EU.

Q12.1 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all

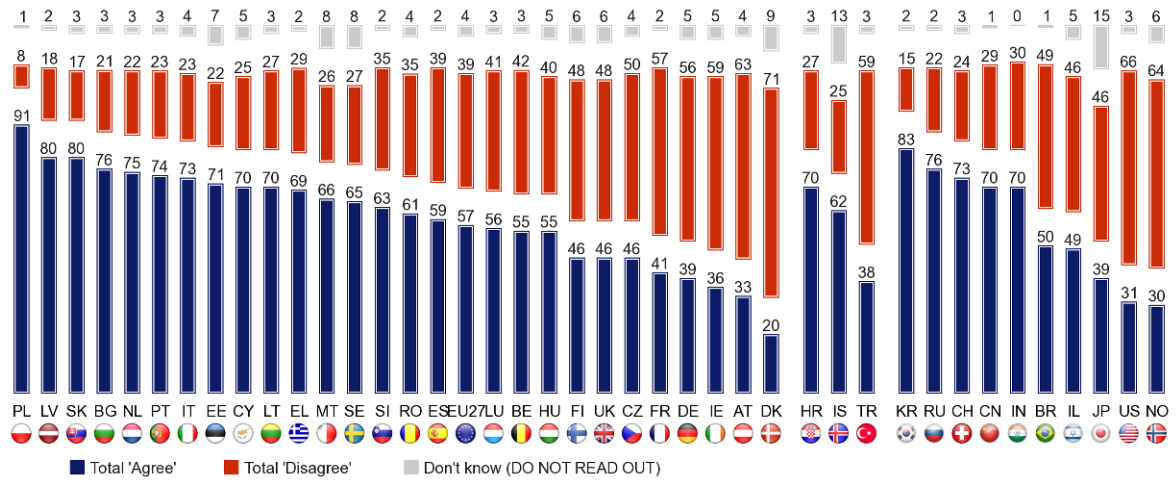
	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	79%	+1	18%	=	3%	-1
 HR	70%	+10	28%	-5	2%	-5
 CH	85%	+7	13%	-5	2%	-2
 KR	81%	+7	18%	-3	1%	-4
 TR	82%	+3	16%	-2	2%	-1
 NO	89%	+3	10%	=	1%	-3
 IS	87%	-2	8%	+2	5%	=
 CN	82%	-5	16%	+3	2%	+2
 US	87%	-6	12%	+6	1%	=
 JP	53%	-22	30%	+11	17%	+11

On the question of whether entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work, the data show that opinion is quite divided from country to country. In 19 EU countries, a majority of respondents do indeed agree that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work, and in some cases the level of agreement is very high, primarily in Poland (91%), Latvia (80%) and Slovakia (80%). Yet in the remaining eight EU countries, fewer than half of the respondents agree with this statement, and agreement is especially low in Denmark (20%), Austria (33%) and Ireland (36%).

As with the EU countries, there are differing views among the non-EU countries on this question. Relatively high numbers of people agree that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work in several of these countries, notably South Korea (83%), Russia (76%) and Switzerland (73%). But at the other end of the scale, only 30% of respondents in Norway and 31% of those in the United States feel that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work.

Q12.4. I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

More respondents in 15 EU countries think that entrepreneurs take advantage of the work of others than thought this in 2009. In several Member States there have been substantial increases in the number of people who feel this way, notably Latvia (80%, +27 points), the Netherlands (75%, +22 points), Poland (91%, +21 points), Italy (73%, +20 points), Portugal (74%, +20 points), and Belgium (55%, +14 points). Yet in 11 EU countries the proportion of people who agree with this statement declined, most substantially in Slovenia (63%, -10 points), Lithuania (70%, -9 points), and Greece (69%, -8 points).

Q12.4 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	57%	+8	39%	-6	4%	-2
 LV	80%	+27	18%	-25	2%	-2
 NL	75%	+22	22%	-22	3%	=
 PL	91%	+21	8%	-16	1%	-5
 IT	73%	+20	23%	-18	4%	-2
 PT	74%	+20	23%	-13	3%	-7
 SE	65%	+15	27%	-11	8%	-4
 BE	55%	+14	42%	-10	3%	-4
 CZ	46%	+10	50%	-6	4%	-4
 SK	80%	+7	17%	-7	3%	=
 UK	46%	+7	48%	-4	6%	-3
 BG	76%	+6	21%	-5	3%	-1
 HU	55%	+5	40%	-5	5%	=
 DE	39%	+3	56%	-3	5%	=
 ES	59%	+2	39%	-1	2%	-1
 MT	66%	+1	26%	=	8%	-1
 IE	36%	=	59%	-1	5%	+1
 EE	71%	-1	22%	=	7%	+1
 DK	20%	-2	71%	-4	9%	+6
 CY	70%	-2	25%	+1	5%	+1
 AT	33%	-2	63%	+5	4%	-3
 RO	61%	-2	35%	+7	4%	-5
 FI	46%	-2	48%	-2	6%	+4
 LU	56%	-3	41%	+3	3%	=
 FR	41%	-5	57%	+6	2%	-1
 EL	69%	-8	29%	+8	2%	=
 LT	70%	-9	27%	+9	3%	=
 SI	63%	-10	35%	+11	2%	-1

Most non-EU countries have experienced substantial increases since 2009 in terms of the number of people who agree that entrepreneurs take advantage of the work of others, with large positive changes occurring in Iceland (62%, +48 points), Switzerland (73%, +40 points), South Korea (83%, +29 points) and China (70%, +26 points). However, the opposite trend can be seen in some of the non-EU countries, notably Japan (39%, -20 points).

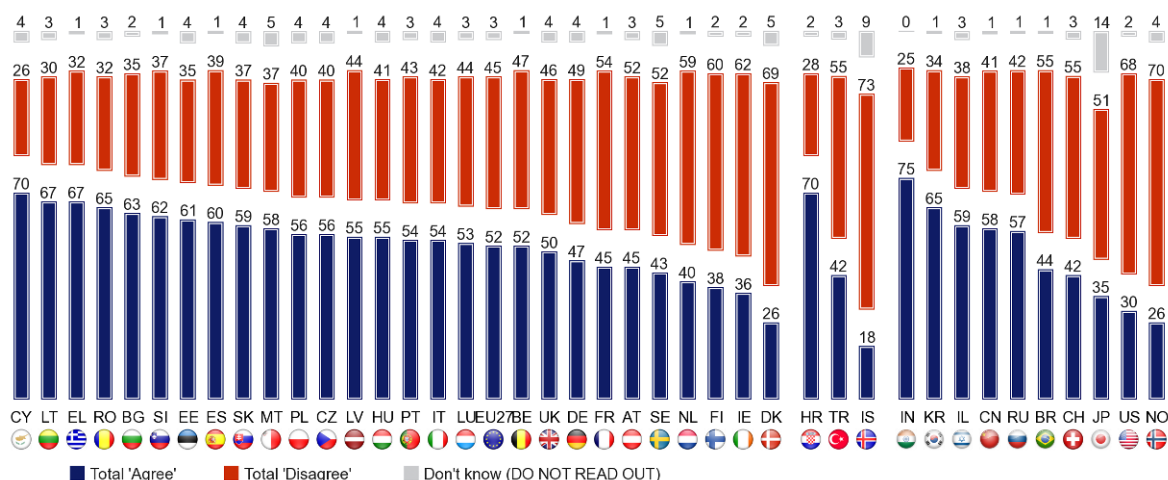
**Q12.4 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people’s work**

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
EU27	57%	+8	39%	-6	4%	-2
IS	62%	+48	25%	-52	13%	+4
CH	73%	+40	24%	-37	3%	-3
KR	83%	+29	15%	-24	2%	-5
CN	70%	+26	29%	-27	1%	+1
HR	70%	+2	27%	+1	3%	-3
NO	30%	+1	64%	+1	6%	-2
US	31%	=	66%	-2	3%	+2
TR	38%	-7	59%	+9	3%	-2
JP	39%	-20	46%	+15	15%	+5

Again in 19 EU countries, a majority of respondents agree that entrepreneurs think only about their own pockets, though the margin between the highest and lowest levels of agreement is narrower on this point. Cyprus (70%) has the highest level of agreement, followed by Greece (67%) and Lithuania (67%). But at the other end of the scale, only 26% of respondents in Denmark agree that entrepreneurs think only about their own pockets, as do 36% of those in Ireland and 38% in Finland. The non-EU countries follow the same pattern as the EU results, ranging from the 75% of people in India and the 70% in Croatia who agree that entrepreneurs think only about their own pockets to the 18% in Iceland and the 26% in Norway who agree with this.

Q12.2. I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In 11 EU countries, the level of agreement with the statement that entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets has increased since 2009, with the biggest rises in Sweden (43%, +9 points) and Portugal (54%, +6 points). But agreement on this issue declined in 15 EU countries, most strikingly in Greece (67%, -11), Slovakia (59%, -10 points), and Bulgaria (63%, -8 points).

Q12.2 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets











	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	52%	-2	45%	+4	3%	-2
 SE	43%	+9	52%	-8	5%	-1
 PT	54%	+6	43%	-1	3%	-5
 FI	38%	+6	60%	-7	2%	+1
 LV	55%	+5	44%	-4	1%	-1
 LT	67%	+5	30%	-4	3%	-1
 NL	40%	+4	59%	-2	1%	-2
 UK	50%	+3	46%	-1	4%	-2
 CZ	56%	+2	40%	-2	4%	=
 DK	26%	+2	69%	-3	5%	+1
 BE	52%	+1	47%	+5	1%	-6
 LU	53%	+1	44%	-1	3%	=
 DE	47%	=	49%	+1	4%	-1
 AT	45%	-1	52%	+3	3%	-2
 RO	65%	-1	32%	+5	3%	-4
 EE	61%	-2	35%	+2	4%	=
 IE	36%	-4	62%	+4	2%	=
 IT	54%	-4	42%	+7	4%	-3
 CY	70%	-4	26%	+3	4%	+1
 HU	55%	-4	41%	+5	4%	-1
 ES	60%	-5	39%	+6	1%	-1
 FR	45%	-5	54%	+8	1%	-3
 SI	62%	-5	37%	+6	1%	-1
 MT	58%	-6	37%	+8	5%	-2
 PL	56%	-7	40%	+8	4%	-1
 BG	63%	-8	35%	+9	2%	-1
 SK	59%	-10	37%	+10	4%	=
 EL	67%	-11	32%	+11	1%	=

Of the non-EU countries, China (58%, +14 points) and South Korea (65%, +8 points) show the largest rises in the proportion of respondents who think that entrepreneurs only

think about their own pockets, while Turkey (42%, -13 points) and Japan (35%, -8 points) witnessed the largest declines.

Q12.2 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?




Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	52%	-2	45%	+4	3%	-2
 CN	58%	+14	41%	-15	1%	+1
 KR	65%	+8	34%	-3	1%	-5
 NO	26%	+3	70%	-3	4%	=
 HR	70%	+1	28%	+1	2%	-2
 IS	18%	=	73%	-3	9%	+3
 US	30%	-1	68%	+1	2%	=
 CH	42%	-4	55%	+5	3%	-1
 JP	35%	-8	51%	+1	14%	+7
 TR	42%	-13	55%	+14	3%	-1

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, demonstrates that:

- Older respondents are somewhat more inclined to say that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work: 60% of people aged over 55 say this, compared with 51% of 15-24 year-olds.
- Individuals who left education at a young age are more inclined to think that entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets: 60% of those who left school aged 15 or under agree that this is the case, as opposed to 47% of those who finished their education aged 20 or over.
- Manual workers (61%) are the most likely to agree that entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets; self-employed people (38%) are the least likely to think this. Manual workers (68%) are also the most likely to think that entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work, with self-employed people (46%) again the least likely to think this.

Q12. I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

	Entrepreneurs are job creators		Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all		Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work		Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	87%	11%	79%	18%	57%	39%	52%	45%
 Age								
15-24	87%	11%	81%	18%	51%	46%	49%	49%
25-39	89%	10%	80%	18%	58%	39%	51%	47%
40-54	87%	12%	80%	18%	56%	41%	53%	44%
55 +	85%	12%	77%	19%	60%	35%	51%	44%
 Education (End of)								
15-	81%	16%	74%	21%	62%	32%	60%	35%
16-19	86%	12%	77%	20%	59%	37%	54%	43%
20+	90%	9%	82%	16%	54%	43%	47%	50%
Still studying	89%	10%	81%	18%	49%	48%	46%	51%
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	91%	8%	84%	14%	46%	51%	38%	59%
Employee	89%	10%	79%	19%	54%	43%	51%	46%
Manual workers	84%	14%	76%	22%	68%	29%	61%	36%
Not working	86%	12%	78%	19%	59%	37%	53%	43%

3.2 Perceptions of different employment types

-- EU respondents have a broadly favourable view of professionals and entrepreneurs, but a mixed view when it comes to top managers –

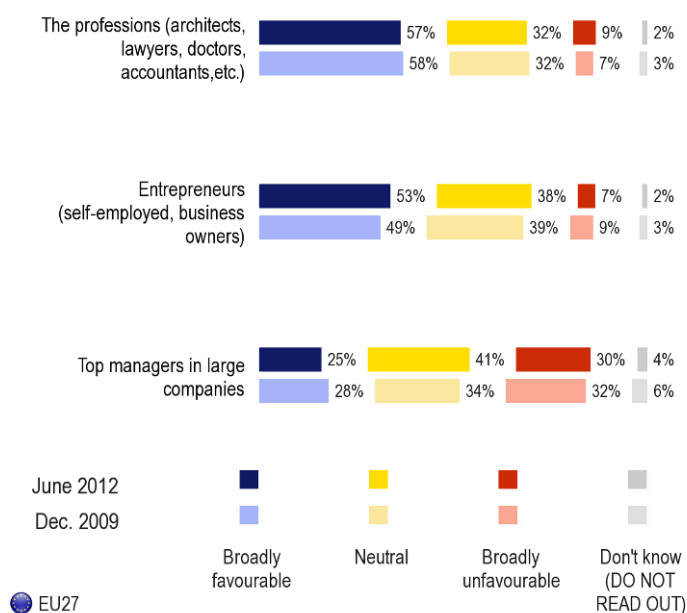
Respondents were asked to express their opinion about three different groups of people: professionals, such as lawyers and doctors; entrepreneurs, including self-employed people; and top managers in large companies.

Professionals have the most favourable image among EU respondents, with 57% of them saying they view people in this group broadly favourably, 32% viewing them neutrally, and 9% viewing them broadly unfavourably. These results are very similar to those obtained in 2009, when 58% were favourable, 32% neutral, and 7% unfavourable.

A majority (53%) of EU respondents also view entrepreneurs favourably, while 38% hold a neutral opinion, and 7% view them unfavourably. This is a slight improvement compared with 2009, when 49% of people regarded entrepreneurs favourably, 39% were neutral, and 9% viewed them unfavourably.

In contrast, only a quarter (25%) of EU respondents see top managers in a favourable light, with 41% neutral, and 30% viewing them unfavourably. The overall impression of top managers has deteriorated somewhat since 2009, when 28% viewed them favourably, 34% neutrally, and 32% unfavourably.

Q19. What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?



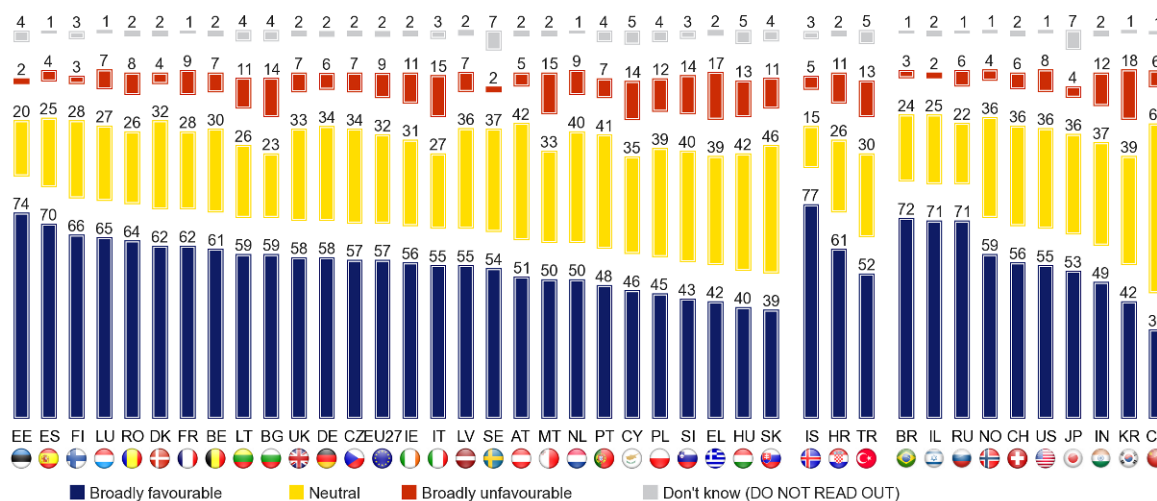
Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

A majority of respondents in 20 of the 27 EU countries view professionals favourably, with respondents in Estonia (74%), Spain (70%) and Finland (66%) seeing professional

people in the most favourable light. But in Slovakia, only 39% of respondents view professionals favourably, as do 40% in Hungary and 42% in Greece. In 11 EU countries, at least 10% of people say they regard professionals unfavourably, with the highest proportions of people who say this occurring in Greece (17%), Italy (15%) and Malta (15%).

There are slightly wider variations among non-EU countries in terms of the popular impression of professional people. In four non-EU countries, more than 70% of respondents view professionals favourably: Iceland (77%), Brazil (72%), Israel (71%) and Russia (71%). But in China, only 32% of respondents view professionals favourably, as do just 42% of those in South Korea. South Korea also has the highest proportion of respondents – 18% - both inside and outside the EU who say they view professionals unfavourably.





























Q19.3. What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
The professions (architects, lawyers, doctors, accountants, etc.)



Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)











Since 2009, the proportion of respondents who have a favourable view of professional people has risen in 13 EU countries, and in some places it rose substantially, such as in Estonia (74%, +21 points), Spain (70%, +14 points) and the Czech Republic (57%, +10 points). But the proportion of people who hold a favourable view of professionals also fell in 13 Member States, most noticeably in Cyprus (46%, -22 points), Slovenia (43%, -15 points) and Greece (42%, -14 points). The number of people with an unfavourable view of professionals increased the most in Italy (15%, +7 points), Bulgaria (14%, +6 points) and Lithuania (11%, +6 points); it declined the most in Sweden (2%, -7 points).

**Q19.3 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
The professions (architects, lawyers, doctors, accountants, etc.)**

	Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	57%	-1	32%	=	9%	+2	2%	-1
 EE	74%	+21	20%	-18	2%	-4	4%	+1
 ES	70%	+14	25%	-7	4%	-5	1%	-2
 CZ	57%	+10	34%	-9	7%	-1	2%	=
 RO	64%	+7	26%	-2	8%	-1	2%	-4
 BE	61%	+6	30%	-2	7%	=	2%	-4
 LT	59%	+5	26%	-11	11%	+6	4%	=
 UK	58%	+3	33%	-2	7%	-1	2%	=
 HU	40%	+2	42%	-4	13%	+2	5%	=
 MT	50%	+2	33%	-2	15%	+4	2%	-4
 SK	39%	+2	46%	-7	11%	+4	4%	+1
 SE	54%	+2	37%	+8	2%	-7	7%	-3
 DK	62%	+1	32%	-1	4%	-1	2%	+1
 AT	51%	+1	42%	+3	5%	-4	2%	=
 DE	58%	=	34%	-2	6%	+2	2%	=
 FI	66%	-1	28%	+2	3%	-2	3%	+1
 BG	59%	-2	23%	-1	14%	+6	4%	-3
 IE	56%	-2	31%	+4	11%	-2	2%	=
 LU	65%	-5	27%	+1	7%	+4	1%	=
 PL	45%	-5	39%	+1	12%	+4	4%	=
 PT	48%	-5	41%	+7	7%	-2	4%	=
 IT	55%	-6	27%	+2	15%	+7	3%	-3
 LV	55%	-7	36%	+7	7%	+3	2%	-3
 FR	62%	-8	28%	+5	9%	+3	1%	=
 NL	50%	-8	40%	+9	9%	+1	1%	-2
 EL	42%	-14	39%	+11	17%	+3	2%	=
 SI	43%	-15	40%	+13	14%	+3	3%	-1
 CY	46%	-22	35%	+13	14%	+5	5%	+4

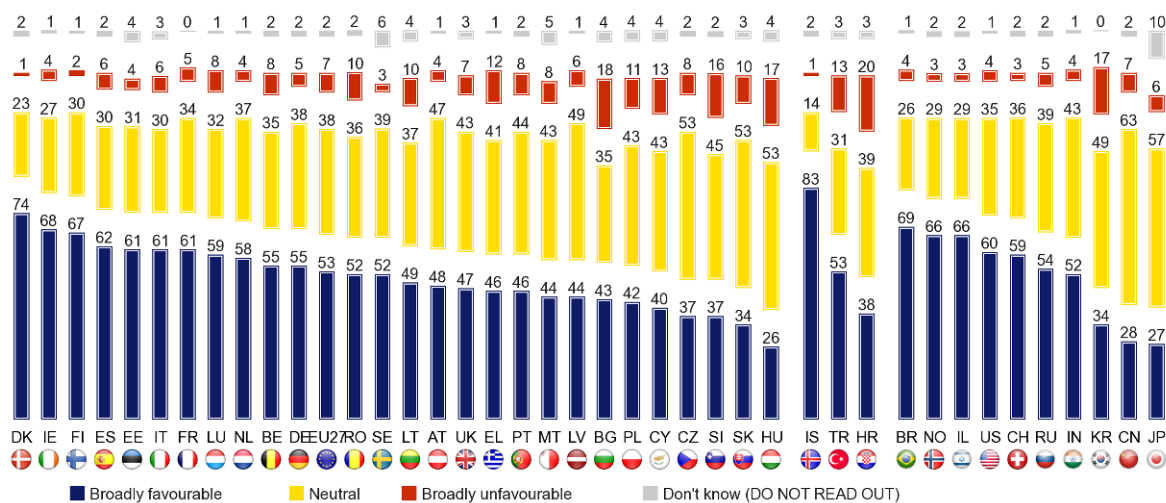
Of the non-EU countries, Croatia (61%, +11 points) and Iceland (77%, +8 points) registered increases in the proportion of respondents who have a favourable view of professionals, while substantial falls were recorded in China (32%, -16 points), Turkey (52%, -12 points) and Japan (53%, -12 points).

**Q19.3 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
The professions (architects, lawyers, doctors, accountants,etc.)**

	Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	57%	-1	32%	=	9%	+2	2%	-1
 HR	61%	+11	26%	-13	11%	+4	2%	-2
 IS	77%	+8	15%	-8	5%	-2	3%	+2
 US	55%	+4	36%	+6	8%	-10	1%	=
 NO	59%	=	36%	+4	4%	-1	1%	-3
 KR	42%	=	39%	+4	18%	+1	1%	-5
 CH	56%	-3	36%	+3	6%	+1	2%	-1
 TR	52%	-12	30%	+10	13%	+2	5%	=
 JP	53%	-12	36%	+10	4%	-3	7%	+5
 CN	32%	-16	61%	+15	6%	+1	1%	=

In 13 EU countries, a majority of people say they look favourably upon entrepreneurs, who enjoy the best reputation in Denmark (74%), Ireland (68%) and Finland (67%). Relatively few respondents view entrepreneurs favourably in Hungary (26%), Slovakia (34%), the Czech Republic (37%), and Slovenia (37%). At least a tenth of respondents view entrepreneurs unfavourably in 9 Member States, chiefly Bulgaria (18%), Hungary (17%) and Slovenia (16%). People in Iceland (83%) view entrepreneurs most favourably out of all the EU and non-EU countries; but at the other end of the scale of the non-EU results, only 27% of respondents in Japan and 27% of those in China have a favourable view of entrepreneurs.





























Q19.1. What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
Entrepreneurs (self-employed, business owners)



Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)











In 11 Member States, public opinion of entrepreneurs has improved since 2009, with the number of respondents viewing them favourably increasing the most in Spain (62%, +14 points), Germany (55%, +12 points) and Estonia (61%, +11 points). But in 10 EU countries fewer people regard entrepreneurs favourably than did so in 2009, with the most marked declines occurring in Portugal (46%, -15 points), Finland (67%, -11), and Denmark (74%, -9 points). The proportion of respondents who view entrepreneurs unfavourably fell in Greece (12%, -7 points), Spain (6%, -7 points) and Poland (11%, -7 points); it did not increase significantly anywhere.

Q19.1 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
Entrepreneurs (self-employed, business owners)

	Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	53%	+4	38%	-1	7%	-2	2%	-1
 ES	62%	+14	30%	-7	6%	-7	2%	=
 DE	55%	+12	38%	-11	5%	-1	2%	=
 EE	61%	+11	31%	-10	4%	-1	4%	=
 PL	42%	+9	43%	-3	11%	-7	4%	+1
 BG	43%	+8	35%	-7	18%	-2	4%	+1
 EL	46%	+6	41%	+2	12%	-7	1%	-1
 BE	55%	+5	35%	-3	8%	+2	2%	-4
 IE	68%	+4	27%	-1	4%	-2	1%	-1
 IT	61%	+2	30%	+2	6%	-1	3%	-3
 NL	58%	+2	37%	+3	4%	-3	1%	-2
 SE	52%	+1	39%	+8	3%	-5	6%	-4
 FR	61%	=	34%	+2	5%	-1	0%	-1
 HU	26%	=	53%	+4	17%	-3	4%	-1
 AT	48%	=	47%	+3	4%	-2	1%	-1
 RO	52%	=	36%	-2	10%	+3	2%	-1
 SK	34%	=	53%	+1	10%	-3	3%	+2
 UK	47%	=	43%	-1	7%	=	3%	+1
 LT	49%	-1	37%	-3	10%	+3	4%	+1
 LU	59%	-1	32%	-1	8%	+2	1%	=
 CY	40%	-5	43%	+4	13%	-1	4%	+2
 MT	44%	-5	43%	+4	8%	+3	5%	-2
 SI	37%	-6	45%	+8	16%	-2	2%	=
 CZ	37%	-7	53%	+5	8%	+1	2%	+1
 LV	44%	-7	49%	+12	6%	-1	1%	-4
 DK	74%	-9	23%	+7	1%	=	2%	+2
 FI	67%	-11	30%	+11	2%	=	1%	=
 PT	46%	-15	44%	+17	8%	=	2%	-2

Of the non-EU countries, Croatia (38%, +6 points) registered the largest rise in the number of people who have a favourable view of entrepreneurs; the US (60%, -13) and China (28%, -12 points) recorded the largest falls.

**Q19.1 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
Entrepreneurs (self-employed, business owners)**

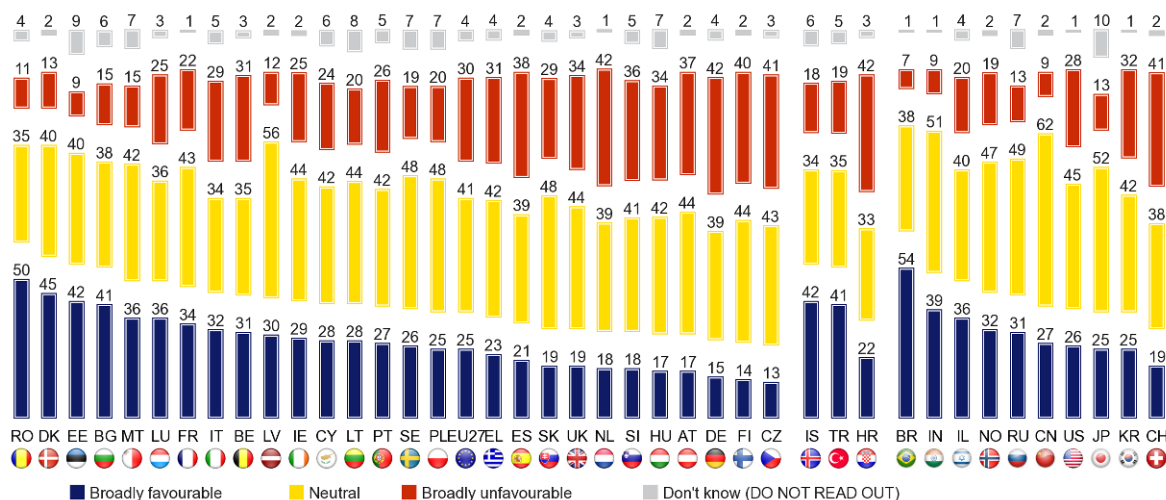
	Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	53%	+4	38%	-1	7%	-2	2%	-1
 HR	38%	+6	39%	-8	20%	+3	3%	-1
 NO	66%	+4	29%	-3	3%	=	2%	-1
 CH	59%	+4	36%	-1	3%	-2	2%	-1
 KR	34%	+4	49%	+2	17%	=	0%	-6
 IS	83%	+1	14%	-2	1%	=	2%	+1
 JP	27%	-4	57%	+4	6%	-9	10%	+9
 TR	53%	-9	31%	+8	13%	+3	3%	-2
 CN	28%	-12	63%	+10	7%	+1	2%	+1
 US	60%	-13	35%	+11	4%	+2	1%	=

When it comes to top managers, the impression varies much more considerably from country to country. In 20 EU countries, 'neutral' is the most popular answer. However, in 15 countries more people say they have a favourable than an unfavourable impression; in 11 countries more people have an unfavourable impression of top managers. Romania (50%) is the only country where a majority of respondents have a favourable impression, with Denmark (45%), Estonia (42%) and Bulgaria (41%) also having a relatively high proportion of people who take this view. At the other end of the scale, 42% of respondents in both Germany and the Netherlands have an unfavourable view of top managers, as do 41% of those in the Czech Republic and 40% in Finland.

There is a similar range of opinions among the non-EU countries. In Brazil (54%), a majority of people have a favourable view of top managers; and in nine of the 13 non-EU countries, more people have a favourable view than have an unfavourable view. The exceptions are Croatia, where 42% of respondents have an unfavourable view of top managers, Switzerland (41%), South Korea (32%) and the United States (28%).

Q19.2. What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?

Top managers in large companies































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

The number of respondents who look favourably upon top managers increased in 8 Member States, though only Estonia (42%, +6 points), Portugal (27%, +4 points), Austria (17%, +3 points), Germany (15%, +3 points) and Hungary (17%, +3 points) saw rises of more than a couple of percentage points. In contrast, the number of people who view top managers favourably shrank in 17 EU countries, falling the most in Sweden (26%, -19 points), Cyprus (28%, -17 points), Finland (14%, -12 points), Ireland (29%, -12 points), the Netherlands (18%, -12 points), and the Czech Republic (13%, -10 points).











The proportion of respondents who view top managers broadly unfavourably increased the most in the Czech Republic (41%, +15 points), Slovakia (29%, +10 points), and Italy (29%, +9 points); it declined the most in Germany (42%, -13 points), Greece (31%, -13 points), Austria (37%, -12 points), and Hungary (34%, -11 points).

Q19.2 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
Top managers in large companies

	Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	25%	-3	41%	+7	30%	-2	4%	-2
 EE	42%	+6	40%	=	9%	-5	9%	-1
 PT	27%	+4	42%	+2	26%	-3	5%	-3
 DE	15%	+3	39%	+8	42%	-13	4%	+2
 HU	17%	+3	42%	+9	34%	-11	7%	-1
 AT	17%	+3	44%	+11	37%	-12	2%	-2
 BG	41%	+2	38%	+3	15%	-3	6%	-2
 BE	31%	+1	35%	+3	31%	+3	3%	-7
 PL	25%	+1	48%	+7	20%	-6	7%	-2
 EL	23%	=	42%	+13	31%	-13	4%	=
 LT	28%	=	44%	+5	20%	-7	8%	+2
 LV	30%	-2	56%	+17	12%	-6	2%	-9
 SK	19%	-2	48%	-8	29%	+10	4%	=
 FR	34%	-3	43%	+12	22%	-8	1%	-1
 RO	50%	-3	35%	+9	11%	-3	4%	-3
 ES	21%	-5	39%	+6	38%	+3	2%	-4
 DK	45%	-6	40%	+4	13%	+1	2%	+1
 IT	32%	-6	34%	+4	29%	+9	5%	-7
 SI	18%	-6	41%	+8	36%	-4	5%	+2
 MT	36%	-9	42%	+5	15%	+5	7%	-1
 UK	19%	-9	44%	=	34%	+9	3%	=
 CZ	13%	-10	43%	-5	41%	+15	3%	=
 LU	36%	-11	36%	+1	25%	+8	3%	+2
 IE	29%	-12	44%	+10	25%	+3	2%	-1
 NL	18%	-12	39%	+7	42%	+8	1%	-3
 FI	14%	-12	44%	+3	40%	+9	2%	=
 CY	28%	-17	42%	+9	24%	+6	6%	+2
 SE	26%	-21	48%	+19	19%	+7	7%	-5

As in the EU, the number of people who view top managers favourably declined in most non-EU countries, although Japan (25%, +6 points) and Croatia (22%, +5 points) are notable exceptions. But in Turkey (41%, -14 points) and the United States (26%, -11 points), the number of people with a favourable view of top managers fell quite substantially.

Q19.2 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?
Top managers in large companies

	Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	25%	-3	41%	+7	30%	-2	4%	-2
 JP	25%	+6	52%	+5	13%	-18	10%	+7
 HR	22%	+5	33%	-1	42%	=	3%	-4
 IS	42%	-1	34%	=	18%	-1	6%	+2
 CN	27%	-1	62%	+3	9%	-3	2%	+1
 CH	19%	-2	38%	+8	41%	-4	2%	-2
 NO	32%	-4	47%	=	19%	+8	2%	-4
 KR	25%	-5	42%	+4	32%	+7	1%	-6
 US	26%	-11	45%	+7	28%	+4	1%	=
 TR	41%	-14	35%	+17	19%	=	5%	-3

According to **the socio-demographic data**, at EU level:

- Men are somewhat more likely to take a favourable view of entrepreneurs than women, by a margin of 56% to 50%.
- Young respondents are more inclined to say that they view professional people favourably: 67% do so, compared with 54-56% of people in the three older age groups.
- While 65% of self-employed people view entrepreneurs favourably, only 46% of manual workers say this.

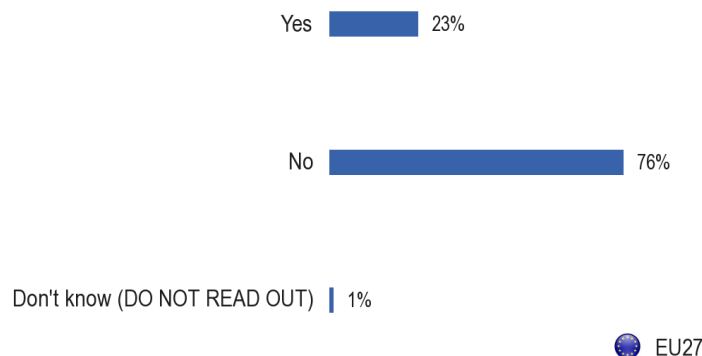
3.3 The role of education in entrepreneurship activity

-- Just under a quarter of European respondents have taken part in a course or activity about entrepreneurship –

Respondents were asked whether they have ever taken part in any course or activity about entrepreneurship, defined as turning ideas into action and developing one's own projects.

Just under a quarter (23%) of EU respondents say that they have taken part in such a course, with three quarters (76%) saying that they have never taken an entrepreneurship course. This question is new to the survey, and so no trend analysis is possible here.

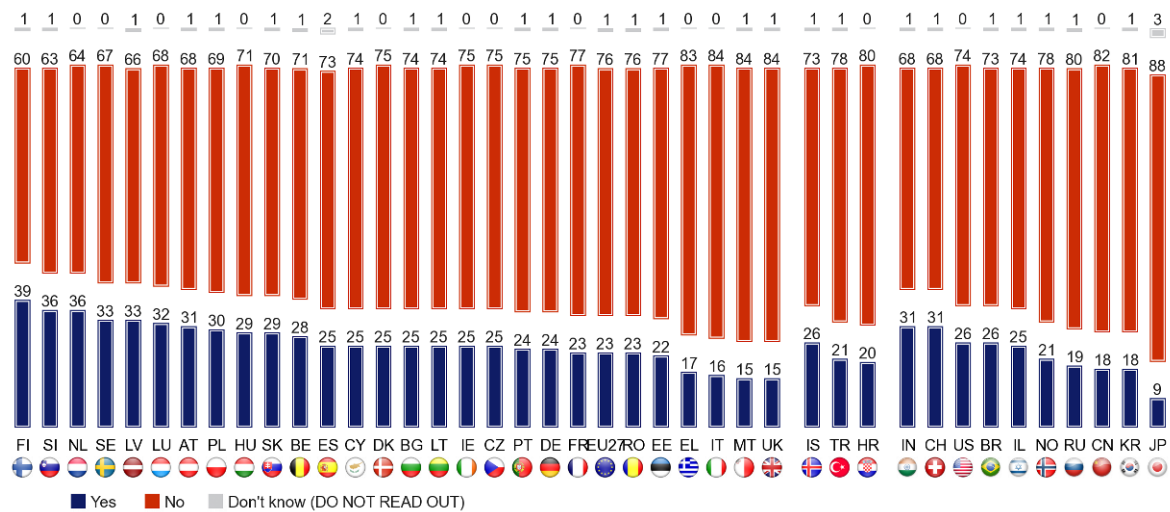
Q10. At school or university, have you ever taken part in any course or activity about entrepreneurship – that is turning ideas into action, developing your own projects?



Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

At individual country level, the data show that in eight Member States at least three respondents in 10 have taken part in an entrepreneurship course: Finland (39%), the Netherlands (36%), Slovenia (36%), Latvia (33%), Sweden (33%), Luxembourg (32%), Austria (31%), and Poland (30%). But at the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of respondents have experienced this kind of course in four EU countries: Malta (15%), the UK (15%), Italy (16%) and Greece (17%). Among the non-EU countries, more than three out of 10 respondents have taken part in an entrepreneurship course in India (31%) and Switzerland (31%). However, fewer respondents have done so in Japan (9%) than in any other EU or non-EU country.

Q10. At school or university, have you ever taken part in any course or activity about entrepreneurship – that is turning ideas into action, developing your own projects?



Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Men (26%) are somewhat more likely than women (21%) to have taken part in an entrepreneurship course.
- Younger respondents are also more likely to have taken part in an entrepreneurship course: 34% of 15-24 year-olds have taken part in one, but this gradually falls to just 17% among over-55s.
- Individuals who finished their education aged 20 or over are more likely to have taken part in an entrepreneurship course: 31% have done so, as opposed to just 9% of those who left school aged 15 or under.
- While 28% of employees and 26% of self-employed people have taken part in an entrepreneurship course, only 21% of manual workers and 20% of respondents who are not working say this.
- 34% of people who regard self-employment as a feasible prospect within five years have taken part in an entrepreneurship course, but only 18% of people who do not see self-employment as feasible have done so.
- 44% of respondents who are taking steps to start a business have taken part in an entrepreneurship course; this compares with 30-32% of people who have previously started or taken over a business, and 20% of people who have no plans to start a business.

Q10 At school or university, have you ever taken part in any course or activity about entrepreneurship – that is turning ideas into action, developing your own projects?

	Yes	No	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	23%	76%	1%
Sex			
Male	26%	73%	1%
Female	21%	78%	1%
Age			
15-24	34%	66%	-
25-39	28%	71%	1%
40-54	22%	78%	-
55 +	17%	82%	1%
Education (End of)			
15-	9%	90%	1%
16-19	19%	81%	-
20+	31%	68%	1%
Still studying	35%	65%	-
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	26%	74%	-
Employee	28%	72%	-
Manual workers	21%	78%	1%
Not working	20%	79%	1%
Self-employed within 5 years			
Feasible	34%	66%	-
Not feasible	18%	81%	1%
Started or taken over a business			
Yes	32%	67%	1%
Yes, started or taken over	30%	70%	-
Yes, steps to start	44%	56%	-
No	21%	78%	1%

-- There are wide country variations concerning the issue of whether school has educated respondents about entrepreneurialism --

Respondents were then asked to say whether they agree with four statements concerning their school education and its effect in teaching them about entrepreneurship.

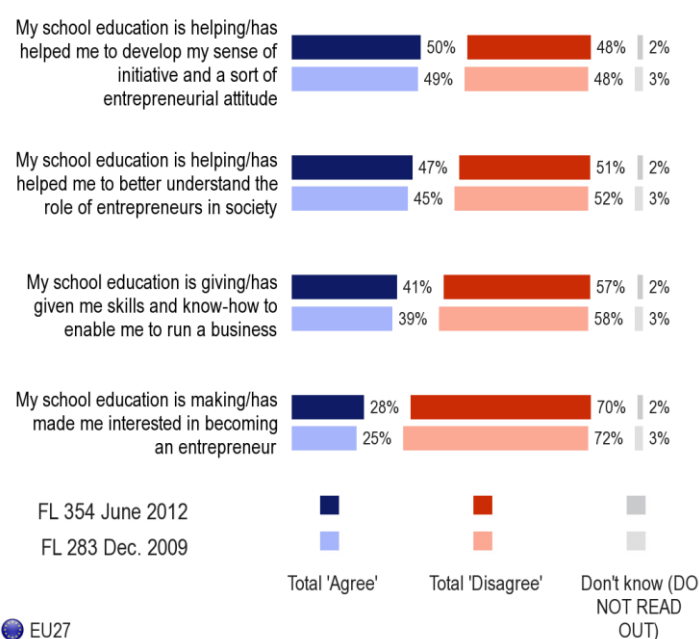
Half of EU respondents (50%, +1 point compared with December 2009) agree that their school education helped them to develop a sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude, with 22% totally agreeing and 28% tending to agree. Just under half (48%, no change) disagree that their education helped them in this regard, of which 21% tend to disagree and 27% totally disagree.

Just under half of EU respondents (47%, +2 points) agree that their school education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society, with 20% totally agreeing and 27% tending to agree. However, a majority (51%, -1 point) disagree that their school helped them to understand the role of entrepreneurs in society, with 21% tending to disagree and 30% totally disagreeing.

Four out of 10 EU respondents (41%, +2 points) agree that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business, with 18% totally agreeing and 23% tending to agree. But a majority (57%, -1 point) disagree with this statement: 23% tend to disagree and 34% totally disagree.

More than a quarter of respondents (28%, +3 points) agree that their school education made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur, with 11% totally agreeing and 17% tending to agree. However, seven out of 10 people (70%, -2 points) disagree with this statement, with 28% tending to disagree and 42% totally disagreeing.

Q11. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?



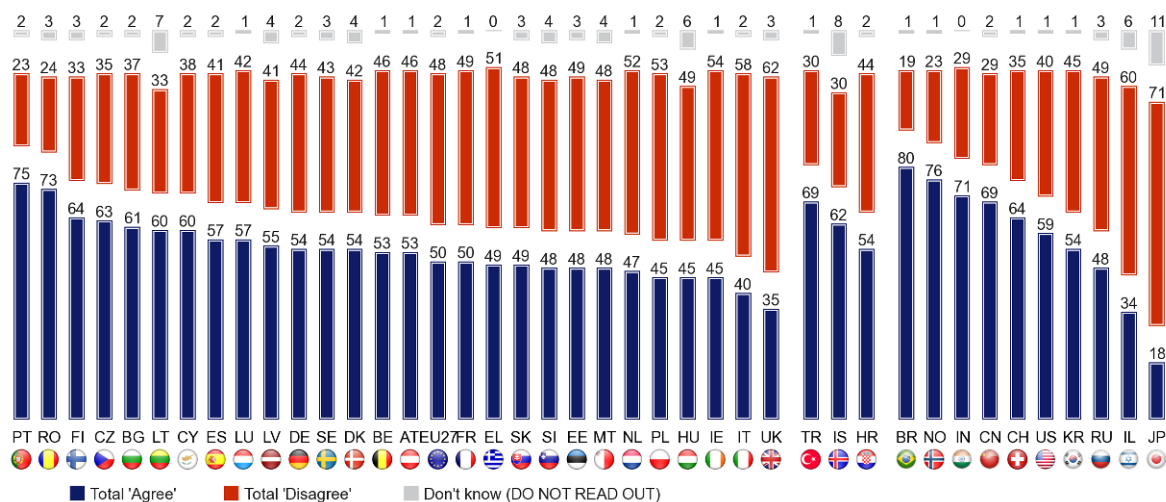
EU27

Base: N=27.059 (The total number of respondents in the EU27)

At national level, the data show that in 15 Member States a majority of respondents agree that their school education helped them to develop a sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude. Agreement on this point is highest in Portugal (75%), Romania (73%) and Finland (64%). However, in 11 EU countries less than half of all respondents agree that their education helped them to develop any kind of entrepreneurial attitude, with agreement lowest in the UK (35%) and Italy (40%).

A majority of respondents in 10 of the 13 non-EU countries also agree that their school education helped them to develop a sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude, with the level of agreement highest in Brazil (80%) and Norway (76%). The three exceptions, where less than half of the respondents agree, are Japan (18%), Israel (34%) and Russia (48%).

Q11.1. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?
 My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

Compared with the December 2009 results, more respondents in 19 Member States now agree that their school education helped them to develop a sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude. In some cases, the number of people agreeing with this statement rose considerably, notably in Latvia (55%, +29 points) and Lithuania (60%, +28 points). However, agreement declined in the other 8 EU countries, falling the most in Malta (48%, -10 points) and the UK (35%, -10 points).

Q11.1 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?











My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	50%	+1	48%	=	2%	-1
 LV	55%	+29	41%	-30	4%	+1
 LT	60%	+28	33%	-27	7%	-1
 BG	61%	+14	37%	-15	2%	+1
 DK	54%	+14	42%	-16	4%	+2
 CZ	63%	+13	35%	-11	2%	-2
 RO	73%	+13	24%	-12	3%	-1
 PT	75%	+12	23%	-8	2%	-4
 SK	49%	+11	48%	-10	3%	-1
 FI	64%	+9	33%	-6	3%	-3
 EE	48%	+8	49%	+1	3%	-9
 HU	45%	+8	49%	-12	6%	+4
 LU	57%	+6	42%	-4	1%	-2
 SE	54%	+5	43%	-5	3%	=
 ES	57%	+4	41%	-3	2%	-1
 IT	40%	+3	58%	-1	2%	-2
 DE	54%	+2	44%	-2	2%	=
 AT	53%	+2	46%	=	1%	-2
 PL	45%	+2	53%	-1	2%	-1
 EL	49%	+1	51%	+1	0%	-2
 BE	53%	-1	46%	+4	1%	-3
 CY	60%	-4	38%	+3	2%	+1
 NL	47%	-5	52%	+6	1%	-1
 SI	48%	-8	48%	+6	4%	+2
 IE	45%	-9	54%	+9	1%	=
 FR	50%	-9	49%	+9	1%	=
 MT	48%	-10	48%	+11	4%	-1
 UK	35%	-10	62%	+8	3%	+2

Of the non-EU countries, only Norway (76%, +18 points) experienced a substantial rise in the number of people who agree that their school education helped them to develop a sense of initiative and an entrepreneurial attitude. In contrast, relatively large falls occurred in several non-EU countries, notably Japan (18%, -28 points) and the United States (59%, -15 points).

Q11.1 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

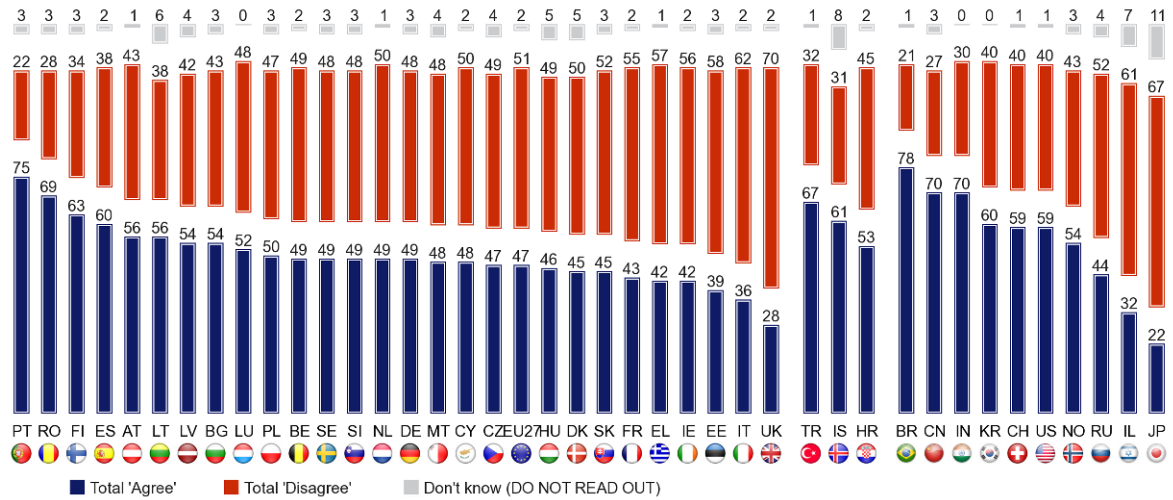
My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	50%	+1	48%	=	2%	-1
 NO	76%	+18	23%	-16	1%	-2
 CH	64%	+2	35%	=	1%	-2
 HR	54%	+1	44%	+1	2%	-2
 CN	69%	+1	29%	-3	2%	+2
 KR	54%	+1	45%	+5	1%	-6
 IS	62%	=	30%	-4	8%	+4
 TR	69%	-4	30%	+7	1%	-3
 US	59%	-15	40%	+14	1%	+1
 JP	18%	-28	71%	+19	11%	+9

In contrast, a majority of respondents in only 9 EU countries agree that their school education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society. At least six out of 10 people agree with this statement in four Member States: Portugal (75%), Romania (69%), Finland (63%) and Spain (60%). But at the other end of the scale, in three Member States less than 40% of respondents agree that their schooling helped them to understand the role of entrepreneurs. They are: the UK (28%), Italy (36%) and Estonia (39%).

Agreement on this question is generally higher among the non-EU countries – a majority of people in 10 of the 13 countries agree that their school education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society. The level of agreement is again highest in Brazil (78%), followed by China and India (both 70%). Japan (22%) again has the lowest level of agreement out of all EU and non-EU countries, with Israel (32%) and Russia (44%) again registering relatively low levels of agreement.

Q11.2. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?
 My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In 15 Member States, there was an increase in the number of respondents who agree that their school education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society. Lithuania (56%, +29 points) and Latvia (54%, +23 points) again saw the largest rises. Agreement on this point declined in 10 EU countries, though by only a small amount in most cases. Malta (48%, -7 points) experienced the largest fall.











Q11.2 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	47%	+2	51%	-1	2%	-1
 LT	56%	+29	38%	-26	6%	-3
 LV	54%	+23	42%	-25	4%	+2
 RO	69%	+13	28%	-11	3%	-2
 CZ	47%	+12	49%	-10	4%	-2
 HU	46%	+11	49%	-14	5%	+3
 BE	49%	+9	49%	-6	2%	-3
 ES	60%	+9	38%	-8	2%	-1
 PT	75%	+9	22%	-6	3%	-3
 BG	54%	+8	43%	-8	3%	=
 DK	45%	+8	50%	-10	5%	+2
 PL	50%	+8	47%	-6	3%	-2
 FI	63%	+8	34%	-5	3%	-3
 SE	49%	+8	48%	-8	3%	=
 SK	45%	+4	52%	-2	3%	-2
 AT	56%	+1	43%	+1	1%	-2
 IT	36%	=	62%	+3	2%	-3
 LU	52%	=	48%	+2	0%	-2
 EL	42%	-1	57%	+1	1%	=
 FR	43%	-1	55%	+1	2%	=
 CY	48%	-1	50%	+2	2%	-1
 DE	49%	-2	48%	+1	3%	+1
 NL	49%	-4	50%	+6	1%	-2
 EE	39%	-5	58%	+11	3%	-6
 IE	42%	-5	56%	+4	2%	+1
 SI	49%	-6	48%	+5	3%	+1
 UK	28%	-6	70%	+5	2%	+1
 MT	48%	-7	48%	+8	4%	-1

Of the non-EU countries, Norway (54%, +6 points) saw the largest increase in the number of respondents who agree that their school education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society. Japan (22%, -20 points) and the United States (59%, -12 points) again recorded the largest falls.

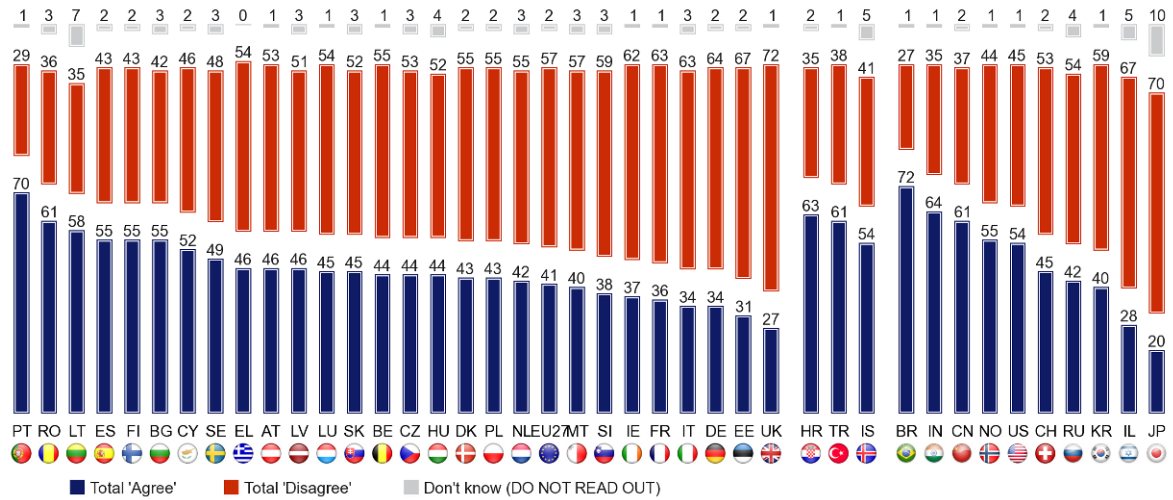
Q11.2 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?
My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	47%	+2	51%	-1	2%	-1
 NO	54%	+6	43%	-6	3%	=
 CH	59%	+5	40%	-3	1%	-2
 KR	60%	+5	40%	+1	0%	-6
 HR	53%	+1	45%	+2	2%	-3
 IS	61%	-2	31%	+1	8%	+1
 TR	67%	-6	32%	+9	1%	-3
 CN	70%	-6	27%	+3	3%	+3
 US	59%	-12	40%	+12	1%	=
 JP	22%	-20	67%	+12	11%	+8

In seven EU countries, a majority of respondents agree that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business. In Portugal, 70% of respondents agree with this, as do 61% of those in Romania and 58% in Lithuania. However, fewer than four out of 10 respondents agree with this statement in seven Member States, with the level of agreement lowest in the UK (27%), Estonia (31%), Germany (34%) and Italy (34%).

A majority of respondents in eight of the 13 non-EU countries agree that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business. Brazil (72%) again has the most people who agree out of both the EU and non-EU countries, while India (64%) and Croatia (63%) also show relatively high levels of agreement. Japan (20%) once more registers the lowest level of agreement, followed by Israel (28%).

Q11.4. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?
 My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business



































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

More respondents in 15 EU countries agree that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business than did so in December 2009. Latvia (46%, +29 points) and Lithuania (58%, +24 points) again experienced the biggest increases. In eight Member States, the number of respondents who agree that their school education gave them the skills to run a business shrank. These declines were small in most cases, though Ireland (37%, -13 points) and Malta (40%, -10 points) are notable exceptions.

Q11.4 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?











My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	41%	+2	57%	-1	2%	-1
 EE	31%	=	67%	+5	2%	-5
 EL	46%	=	54%	+2	0%	-2
 IT	34%	=	63%	+2	3%	-2
 AT	46%	=	53%	+2	1%	-2
 LV	46%	+29	51%	-29	3%	=
 LT	58%	+24	35%	-22	7%	-2
 BG	55%	+18	42%	-18	3%	=
 CZ	44%	+16	53%	-14	3%	-2
 PT	70%	+16	29%	-10	1%	-6
 RO	61%	+16	36%	-11	3%	-5
 SK	45%	+15	52%	-13	3%	-2
 FI	55%	+9	43%	-5	2%	-4
 HU	44%	+8	52%	-10	4%	+2
 ES	55%	+6	43%	-5	2%	-1
 SE	49%	+6	48%	-6	3%	=
 BE	44%	+5	55%	-1	1%	-4
 PL	43%	+5	55%	-3	2%	-2
 NL	42%	+3	55%	-3	3%	=
 LU	45%	+1	54%	=	1%	-1
 EE	31%	=	67%	+5	2%	-5
 EL	46%	=	54%	+2	0%	-2
 IT	34%	=	63%	+2	3%	-2
 AT	46%	=	53%	+2	1%	-2
 CY	52%	-2	46%	+2	2%	=
 DK	43%	-3	55%	+3	2%	=
 DE	34%	-3	64%	+3	2%	=
 SI	38%	-4	59%	+3	3%	+1
 UK	27%	-4	72%	+5	1%	-1
 FR	36%	-6	63%	+7	1%	-1
 MT	40%	-10	57%	+11	3%	-1
 IE	37%	-13	62%	+13	1%	=

Among the non-EU countries, Norway (55%, +10 points) and China (61%, +8 points) witnessed the biggest increases in the proportion of respondents who agree that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business. As before, the largest declines occurred in the United States (54%, -13 points) and Japan (20%, -12 points).

Q11.4 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business

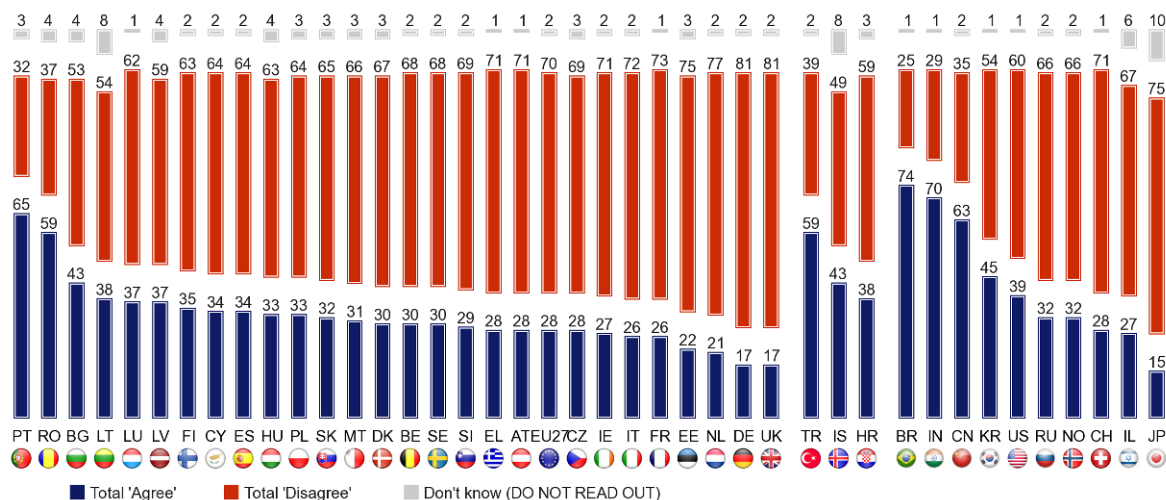
	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	41%	+2	57%	-1	2%	-1
 NO	55%	+10	44%	-7	1%	-3
 CN	61%	+8	37%	-10	2%	+2
 IS	54%	+4	41%	-3	5%	-1
 KR	40%	+4	59%	+3	1%	-7
 HR	63%	+3	35%	-2	2%	-1
 CH	45%	-4	53%	+3	2%	+1
 TR	61%	-7	38%	+10	1%	-3
 JP	20%	-12	70%	+3	10%	+9
 US	54%	-13	45%	+13	1%	=

In just two EU countries, a majority of respondents agree that their school education made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur: Portugal (65%) and Romania (59%), with Bulgaria (43%) also registering a relatively high level of agreement. However, in 11 Member States less than 30% of respondents agree that their education made them interested in entrepreneurship. In both Germany and the UK only 17% of people agree with this, as do just 21% of respondents in the Netherlands.

A majority of people agree with this statement in four of the non-EU countries: Brazil (74%), India (70%), China (63%) and Turkey (59%). Japan (15%) again lags behind the rest of the EU and non-EU countries on this question, with Israel (27%) and Switzerland (28%) also recording relatively low numbers of people who agree that their school education made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur.

Q11.3. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur































Base: N=42.080 (The total number of respondents)

In 18 Member States, more respondents agree now that their school education made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur than did so in the previous wave of the survey. As with the three other statements, the positive evolutions were most pronounced in Latvia (37%, +21 points) and Lithuania (38%, +19 points). Eight EU countries experienced declines in the proportion of respondents who say that school made them interested in becoming an entrepreneur, with Malta (31%, -11 points) and Ireland (27%, -8 points) again seeing the biggest falls.

Q11.3 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?











My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	28%	+3	70%	-2	2%	-1
 PT	65%	+25	32%	-20	3%	-5
 LV	37%	+21	59%	-23	4%	+2
 LT	38%	+19	54%	-18	8%	-1
 RO	59%	+18	37%	-16	4%	-2
 BG	43%	+12	53%	-14	4%	+2
 DK	30%	+11	67%	-11	3%	=
 ES	34%	+8	64%	-7	2%	-1
 SK	32%	+8	65%	-7	3%	-1
 FI	35%	+8	63%	-3	2%	-5
 HU	33%	+7	63%	-9	4%	+2
 CZ	28%	+6	69%	-4	3%	-2
 PL	33%	+6	64%	-4	3%	-2
 LU	37%	+4	62%	-2	1%	-2
 BE	30%	+3	68%	+1	2%	-4
 AT	28%	+3	71%	-2	1%	-1
 SE	30%	+3	68%	-3	2%	=
 EL	28%	+1	71%	=	1%	-1
 NL	21%	+1	77%	=	2%	-1
 IT	26%	=	72%	+3	2%	-3
 CY	34%	-1	64%	+2	2%	-1
 SI	29%	-1	69%	=	2%	+1
 DE	17%	-2	81%	+1	2%	+1
 FR	26%	-2	73%	+2	1%	=
 EE	22%	-3	75%	+11	3%	-8
 UK	17%	-5	81%	+5	2%	=
 IE	27%	-8	71%	+8	2%	=
 MT	31%	-11	66%	+13	3%	-2

South Korea (45%, +8 points) and China (63%, +6 points) show the largest increases on this question among the non-EU countries, while relatively large declines were seen in Turkey (59%, -13 points) and the United States (39%, -11 points).

Q11.3 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur

	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	28%	+3	70%	-2	2%	-1
 KR	45%	+8	54%	-1	1%	-7
 CN	63%	+6	35%	-8	2%	+2
 HR	38%	+2	59%	-2	3%	=
 NO	32%	=	66%	+1	2%	-1
 IS	43%	-3	49%	=	8%	+3
 CH	28%	-4	71%	+6	1%	-2
 JP	15%	-6	75%	-2	10%	+8
 US	39%	-11	60%	+11	1%	=
 TR	59%	-13	39%	+15	2%	-2

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Men are somewhat more likely than women to agree with all four statements, with the difference between the genders most pronounced on the question of whether respondents agree that their school education gave them the skills and know-how to enable them to run a business. Here, 44% of men, but only 37% of women, agree.
- 15-24 year-olds are more likely than older respondents to agree with all four statements.
- Respondents who finished their education at an older age are also more likely to agree with all four statements.
- People who think that it is feasible and/or desirable to start a business are more inclined to agree with all four statements than those who do not regard it as feasible and/or desirable.
- Respondents who are taking steps to start a business are more likely to agree with all four statements than those who have already started or taken over a business, or have not started a business and do not plan to.

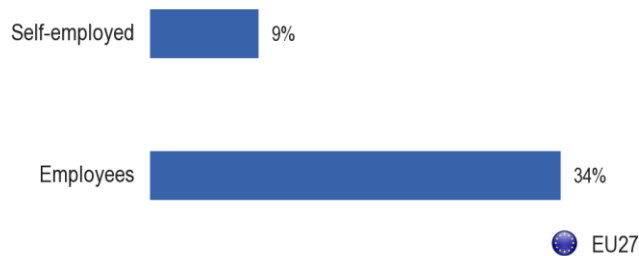
Q11. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

	My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude	My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society	My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business	My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur				
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	50%	48%	47%	51%	41%	57%	28%	70%
Sex								
Male	52%	46%	49%	49%	44%	54%	31%	67%
Female	48%	49%	44%	53%	37%	61%	26%	72%
Age								
15-24	64%	35%	60%	39%	49%	50%	42%	57%
25-39	49%	50%	44%	55%	39%	60%	28%	71%
40-54	45%	54%	42%	56%	38%	61%	24%	75%
55 +	49%	47%	46%	49%	40%	56%	26%	70%
Education (End of)								
15-	37%	59%	37%	58%	31%	66%	23%	74%
16-19	46%	52%	44%	53%	38%	60%	26%	72%
20+	55%	43%	49%	49%	45%	54%	28%	70%
Still studying	66%	33%	62%	37%	53%	46%	43%	56%
Self-employed within 5 years								
Feasible	57%	42%	53%	46%	49%	50%	37%	62%
Not feasible	46%	51%	44%	53%	36%	62%	23%	75%
Started or taken over a business								
Yes	56%	43%	48%	50%	52%	47%	39%	60%
Yes, started or taken over	55%	44%	47%	51%	50%	49%	37%	61%
Yes, steps to start	61%	38%	56%	43%	56%	43%	47%	52%
No	49%	49%	45%	52%	37%	61%	25%	73%

4. ENTREPRENEURS

This section addresses entrepreneurs themselves: why and how they actually became entrepreneurs. The questions that follow have only been asked to the self-employed. As we can see from the chart below, 9% of EU respondents say they are self-employed.

D5. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity?



4.1 Reasons why people would prefer to be self-employed

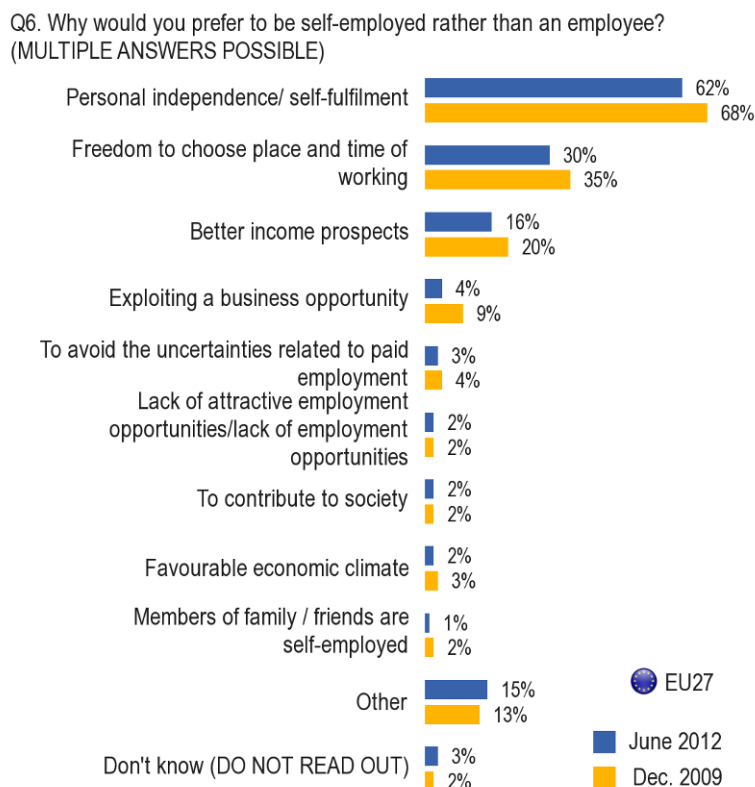
-- Personal independence remains a popular reason for wanting to be self-employed amongst EU respondents, though it is less widely popular than in 2009 --

Respondents who previously said that they would prefer to be self-employed than work as an employee were asked why they would rather be self-employed. Multiple answers were permitted.

Most EU respondents (62%) say they want the personal independence or self-fulfilment that comes with self-employment. However, this is somewhat lower than the 68% of people who gave this answer in December 2009.

Nearly a third of EU respondents (30%, -5 points) say they would like the freedom to choose the place and time of their work, while 16% say they are attracted by better income prospects (-4 points).

Relatively small numbers of EU respondents give other reasons for preferring self-employment, including the desire to exploit a business opportunity (4%, -5 points), avoiding the uncertainties of paid employment (3%, -1 point), the lack of attractive employment opportunities (2%, no change), wanting to contribute to society (2%, no change), the favourable economic climate (2%, -1 point), or the fact that friends or family members are self-employed (1%, -1 point). 15% of respondents cite 'other' reasons for preferring self-employment (+2 points).



Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being self-employed' in Q2, N=10.082
(37% of the total number of respondents in the EU 27)

At national level, the data show that personal independence or self-fulfilment are the most popular reasons given for wanting to become self-employed in all but one of the 27 EU countries, the exception being Sweden, where having the freedom to choose the place and time of one's work is the response given by the most people.

A majority of people gave personal independence or self-fulfilment as their motivation in 25 EU countries, with more than 70% of respondents mentioning it in Ireland (72%) and France (71%). The two exceptions are the UK, where this answer is still the first one to be mentioned (49%) and Sweden (44%) as written here above.

Among the non-EU countries, the data show that personal independence or self-fulfilment are in many cases less compelling reasons to prefer self-employment. In some of the non-EU countries they are important factors, notably in India (76%), Switzerland (76%) and Croatia (62%). But a majority of respondents in just five of the 13 non-EU countries cite personal independence or self-fulfilment, with only 19% of respondents in China and 37% of those in Brazil doing so.

In 5 Member States, more than four out of 10 respondents say that they favour self-employment because of the freedom to choose the place and time of one's work. They are: Sweden (51%), Estonia (49%), Finland (47%), Ireland (43%) and Denmark (42%). But at the other end of the scale, relatively few people say that this motivates them in Hungary (16%) and Spain (22%).

Similarly, in four of the 13 non-EU countries at least 40% of respondents say they prefer self-employment because of the freedom to choose the place and time of one's work: China (58%), South Korea (48%), Norway (48%) and Brazil (42%). Relatively few respondents in Turkey (9%) and Russia (14%) regard this as an important factor, however.










































At least a fifth of respondents in 8 EU countries say that they are attracted to self-employment because of better income prospects. Lithuania (29%) and Malta (27%) have the most people who take this view. But at the other end of the scale, only 7% of people in both Finland and the UK think that better income prospects are a reason to become self-employed.

Among both EU and non-EU countries India stands out on this question: here, 66% of respondents say they favour self-employment because of better income prospects. The results of the other non-EU countries are more in line with the EU results, ranging from the 29% of people in both China and Israel who mention better income prospects to the 5% of respondents in Japan who say this.

In most EU countries, relatively few people mention the other reasons for wanting to become self-employed. But at least 10% of respondents in three EU countries say they would like to be self-employed in order to exploit a business opportunity: Slovenia (17%), Hungary (11%) and Latvia (10%). In Hungary, 11% of respondents say they favour self-employment because they want to avoid the uncertainties related to paid employment. India again stands out on the issues of starting a business in order to exploit a business opportunity: 30% of respondents there give this reason, far more than in any other EU or non-EU country.

At least a fifth of respondents give 'other' reasons for wanting to be self-employed in five EU countries: Portugal (25%), Austria (24%), Belgium (22%), Spain (22%), and Luxembourg (21%). More than a fifth of respondents also cite 'other' reasons in five non-EU countries: Norway (28%), Switzerland (25%), Iceland (23%), Turkey (22%), and the United States (21%).









































Q6 Why would you prefer to be self-employed rather than an employee? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Personal independence/self-fulfilment		Freedom to choose place and time of working		Better income prospects		Exploiting a business opportunity		To avoid the uncertainties related to paid employment	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	62%	-6	30%	-5	16%	-4	4%	-5	3%	-1
 BE	53%	-4	38%	+14	16%	+1	2%	-14	1%	-2
 BG	56%	-12	26%	-8	17%	-12	5%	-5	3%	-2
 CZ	67%	-2	32%	+4	24%	-5	7%	-17	4%	-2
 DK	59%	+5	42%	+3	14%	+4	5%	-3	3%	+3
 DE	64%	-9	25%	+4	14%	+2	5%	-4	4%	=
 EE	66%	-13	49%	+6	16%	-18	7%	-10	3%	-10
 IE	72%	+16	43%	-4	12%	=	3%	+1	2%	+1
 EL	66%	-2	23%	+5	28%	+6	5%	+2	3%	+2
 ES	67%	-9	22%	-14	10%	-4	3%	-3	1%	=
 FR	71%	-3	35%	-9	12%	+4	2%	-2	2%	-1
 IT	62%	+3	31%	-5	17%	-5	3%	-10	2%	-2
 CY	60%	-21	32%	+1	20%	-4	8%	-2	3%	-1
 LV	62%	-10	37%	+10	14%	-12	10%	-2	4%	-8
 LT	59%	-8	28%	-3	29%	-19	8%	-5	7%	+2
 LU	69%	-5	33%	-35	12%	-9	7%	-11	6%	-3
 HU	58%	-25	16%	-31	20%	-40	11%	-15	11%	-9
 MT	61%	=	29%	+5	27%	+2	8%	+1	3%	+1
 NL	69%	+14	38%	+9	10%	+2	8%	+3	2%	+1
 AT	56%	-13	29%	+5	12%	-2	5%	-3	2%	+1
 PL	65%	-6	23%	-8	24%	-8	8%	-3	5%	-6
 PT	55%	-20	23%	=	16%	-7	6%	-14	3%	=
 RO	54%	-1	26%	-4	26%	-13	3%	-11	2%	-8
 SI	54%	=	36%	+4	26%	+12	17%	+4	6%	+1
 SK	56%	-17	27%	-12	22%	-24	6%	-11	3%	-13
 FI	57%	-23	47%	+22	7%	+3	2%	-2	0%	-2
 SE	44%	-10	51%	+14	10%	-2	9%	-4	2%	-3
 UK	49%	-16	39%	-15	7%	-19	2%	-4	2%	+1
 HR	62%	=	28%	-9	18%	-26	7%	-10	5%	-4
 TR	55%	-15	9%	-21	16%	-9	2%	-9	2%	-4
 IS	46%	+3	32%	-10	8%	+2	2%	=	0%	-2
 NO	46%	-8	48%	+11	10%	+3	5%	-3	0%	=
 IL*	48%		35%		29%		9%		2%	
 CH	76%	+8	30%	-1	10%	+3	8%	+2	2%	=
 US	54%	+3	33%	+10	9%	+3	2%	=	2%	+1
 CN	19%	-50	58%	+21	29%	-1	3%	+2	1%	-5
 IN*	76%		38%		66%		30%		8%	
 JP	45%	=	34%	-4	5%	-2	2%	-10	1%	-5
 KR	42%	-14	48%	+1	28%	-6	1%	-17	3%	-18
 BR*	37%		42%		19%		7%		5%	
 RU*	60%		14%		21%		10%		1%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being self-employed' in Q1, N=17.292
(41% of the total number of respondents)

Q6 Why would you prefer to be self-employed rather than an employee? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Lack of attractive employment opportunities/lack of employment opportunities		Favourable economic climate		To contribute to society		Members of family / friends are self-employed		Other	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	2%	=	2%	-1	2%	=	1%	-1	15%	+2
 BE	1%	-1	2%	-2	2%	-2	3%	=	22%	+19
 BG	2%	-5	2%	-8	2%	-2	0%	-3	12%	+9
 CZ	1%	-4	4%	=	2%	+1	2%	-1	13%	+12
 DK	4%	+3	3%	=	2%	=	1%	-2	16%	-12
 DE	2%	+1	1%	-2	3%	+1	2%	=	17%	+2
 EE	1%	-5	0%	-5	3%	-4	2%	=	12%	+9
 IE	3%	+3	1%	+1	2%	+2	3%	+2	13%	-16
 EL	3%	+3	7%	+1	2%	+1	1%	=	8%	-4
 ES	2%	-1	2%	-3	1%	-1	1%	-2	22%	+16
 FR	1%	=	0%	-1	0%	-2	0%	-1	17%	+5
 IT	1%	-1	2%	=	2%	+1	1%	-1	6%	+2
 CY	3%	+1	8%	=	3%	=	1%	=	10%	+5
 LV	2%	+1	3%	+1	2%	-7	2%	+1	15%	+1
 LT	5%	+1	4%	+1	6%	=	3%	+1	15%	+4
 LU	2%	=	2%	-4	6%	=	1%	-1	21%	+17
 HU	7%	-7	7%	-4	5%	-1	4%	-11	16%	+8
 MT	1%	-1	6%	-1	1%	=	3%	+2	8%	+5
 NL	1%	=	1%	-2	2%	+1	2%	+1	15%	-4
 AT	1%	-1	0%	=	2%	+1	1%	-2	24%	+10
 PL	3%	+1	1%	-2	1%	-1	2%	=	15%	+8
 PT	2%	-1	4%	-2	3%	-3	2%	=	25%	+21
 RO	2%	=	4%	+3	2%	-6	1%	-4	15%	=
 SI	2%	+2	5%	+4	2%	=	3%	+3	11%	-7
 SK	2%	+1	6%	=	1%	+1	3%	-2	12%	+11
 FI	3%	+2	2%	-1	1%	-1	1%	-1	12%	-4
 SE	1%	-1	5%	+1	6%	+1	5%	=	14%	-8
 UK	3%	+1	2%	+2	1%	=	1%	=	17%	-15
 HR	2%	=	2%	=	1%	-1	1%	-1	14%	+12
 TR	4%	-4	2%	-6	4%	-7	1%	-4	22%	+17
 IS	0%	-3	0%	-2	1%	-1	0%	-2	23%	-8
 NO	1%	=	5%	+3	2%	=	1%	-1	28%	+10
 IL*	3%		9%		1%		1%		17%	
 CH	2%	-1	2%	=	4%	+3	2%	=	25%	+9
 US	1%	+1	2%	+1	1%	=	1%	+1	21%	-21
 CN	2%	=	4%	+1	1%	-2	1%	=	18%	+12
 IN*	19%		19%		4%		15%		1%	
 JP	4%	+1	0%	-5	1%	-2	4%	-6	6%	-4
 KR	1%	-7	0%	-6	0%	-10	1%	-4	7%	+3
 BR*	2%		4%		4%		3%		18%	
RU*	1%		3%		2%		0%		14%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being self-employed' in Q1, N=17.292

(41% of the total number of respondents)

Compared with December 2009, the number of respondents who give personal independence or self-fulfilment as a reason for becoming self-employed has risen in just four Member States: Ireland (72%, +16 points), the Netherlands (69%, +14 points), Denmark (59%, +5 points), and Italy (62%, +3 points).

The number of people giving this reason shrank in 21 EU countries, falling by a relatively substantial margin in Hungary (58%, -25 points), Cyprus (60%, -21 points), and Portugal (55%, -20 points). Among the non-EU countries, Switzerland (76%, +8 points) was the only place where the number of people giving this answer increased by more than just a few percentage points. However, several countries experienced large declines, especially China (19%, -50 points), but also Turkey (55%, -15 points) and South Korea (42%, -14 points).

In 14 Member States, the proportion of respondents who mention the freedom to choose the place and time of their work increased since 2009 – despite the fact that the number of people giving this reason fell by 5 percentage points at EU level. The increases were largest in Finland (47%, +22 points), Sweden (51%, +14 points) and Latvia (37%, +10 points). But in 12 EU countries, the number of people giving the freedom to choose the place and time of their work as a reason for wanting to be self-employed declined. In several cases the declines were relatively substantial, especially in Luxembourg (33%, -35 points), Hungary (16%, -31 points), and the UK (39%, -15 points).

There were similarly wide variations in the non-EU results. Several countries experienced large increases in the number of people who cite the freedom to choose the place and time of their work, notably China (58%, +21 points), Norway (+11 points) and the United States (33%, +10 points). But at the same time Turkey (9%, -21 points), Iceland (32%, -10 points) and Croatia (28%, -9 points) recorded relatively large declines on the same point.

In nine EU countries, more people now say that they would like to become self-employed because of better income prospects than did so in 2009. The proportion of respondents who give this answer increased the most in Slovenia (26%, +12 points) and Greece (28%, +6 points). But in 17 Member States the proportion of people who mention better income prospects fell, declining most substantially in Hungary (20%, -40 points), Slovakia (22%, -24 points) and Lithuania (29%, -19 points). There was a similar trend among the non-EU countries, four of which recorded minor increases in the number of people who favour self-employment on account of better income prospects. In contrast, relatively large declines occurred in Croatia (18%, -26 points), Turkey (16%, -9 points) and South Korea (28%, -6 points).

The number of people who say they want to become self-employed in order to exploit a business opportunity declined by 5 percentage points at EU level, and this fall is reflected in the country-level results; just five countries recorded small increases in the number of people citing this as a reason, with Slovenia (17%, +4 points) seeing the largest rise. In the other 22 Member States, the number of people saying they hoped to exploit a business opportunity declined, falling the most in the Czech Republic (7%, -17 points), Hungary (11%, -15 points), Belgium (2%, -14 points) and Portugal (6%, -14 points).

While two non-EU countries witnessed minor increases in the number of respondents citing this reason for wanting to be self-employed, the number of people giving this response fell substantially in South Korea (1%, -17 points), Croatia (7%, -10 points), Japan (2%, -10 points) and Turkey (2%, -9 points).

8 EU countries experienced minor increases in the number of respondents who say they favour self-employment because they would like to avoid the uncertainties related to paid employment. However, the biggest evolutions were negative, as seen in Slovakia (3%, -13 points) and Estonia (3%, -10 points). There was relatively little change among the non-EU countries on this question, with the notable exception of South Korea (3%, -18 points), where the number of respondents who say they would like to avoid the uncertainties related to paid employment fell substantially.

With relatively few respondents mentioning the other possible reasons for wanting to become self-employed in the new data, there were some declines worth noting. In Hungary (4%, -11 points), fewer people now say that they want to be self-employed because they have family or friends who are self-employed. Fewer respondents in Bulgaria (2%, -8 points) now cite the favourable economic climate. And fewer respondents in Slovakia (3%, -13 points), Estonia (3%, -10 points), Hungary (11%, -9 points) and Romania (2%, -8 points) mention a desire to avoid the uncertainties of paid employment.

In 18 Member States, more people mention 'other' reasons than did so in 2009, rising most substantially in Portugal (25%, +21 points), Belgium (22%, +19 points), Luxembourg (21%, +17 points) and Spain (22%, +16 points). The number of people pointing to 'other' reasons fell in eight Member States, declining the most in Ireland (13%, -16 points) and the UK (17%, -15 points). Among the non-EU countries, the proportion of respondents citing 'other' reasons increased the most in Turkey (22%, +17 points), Croatia (14%, +12 points) and China (18%, +12 points). However, it also fell substantially in the United States (21%, -21 points).

The socio-demographic variations, at EU level, are relatively minor on this question. However:

- 25-39 year-olds are the most likely to favour self-employment because of better income prospects and also because of the freedom to choose the place and time of their work.
- Manual workers are the most likely to regard better income prospects as a good reason to become self-employed, whereas self-employed respondents are the most likely to cite personal independence and the freedom to choose the place and time of their work.

4.2 Reasons for starting up a business

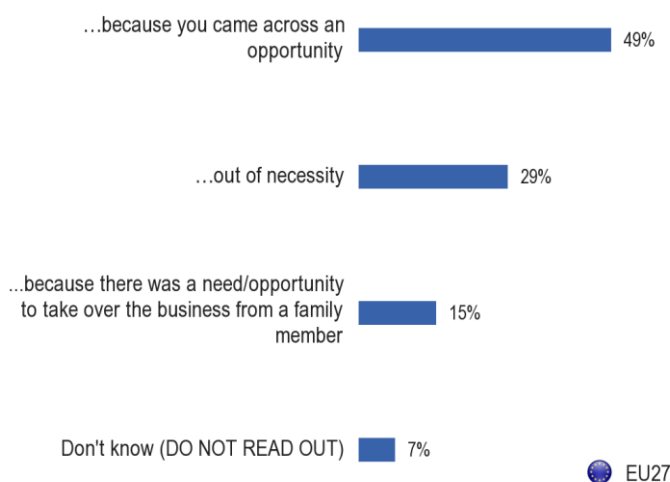
-- Half of EU respondents who have had a business started it because they came across an opportunity –

Respondents who previously said that they have started a business or are currently in the process of starting a business were now asked why they decided to do so. This question had already been asked in 2009, but due to modification in the items, it was impossible to compare the current results with those from last wave.

Almost half of the EU respondents (49%) say that they started their business because they came across an opportunity – fewer than the 55% of respondents who said this in December 2009. More than a quarter of respondents (29%) say they decided to start a business out of necessity.

A sixth of EU respondents (15%) say they started their business because there was a need or opportunity to take over a business from a family member (this option was not available to respondents in the previous wave of the survey). Whereas 17% of respondents said they did not know why they started their business in 2009, only 7% say this now.

Q16. All in all, would you say you started or are starting your business...



Base: Those who answered 'at some time started a business or are taking steps to do so' in Q13, N=6.141 (23% of the total number of respondents in EU27)

Coming across an opportunity is the reason given by the most EU respondents in all but two of the 27 Member States, the two exceptions being Greece and Romania, where more people say they started their business out of necessity. This is also the most popular answer in 11 of the 13 non-EU countries (starting a business out of necessity being the commonest response in the remaining two).

In 17 EU countries, a majority of respondents say that they started their business because they came across an opportunity, and in four Member States at least 60% of people give this answer: Denmark (76%), the Netherlands (67%), Finland (66%), and

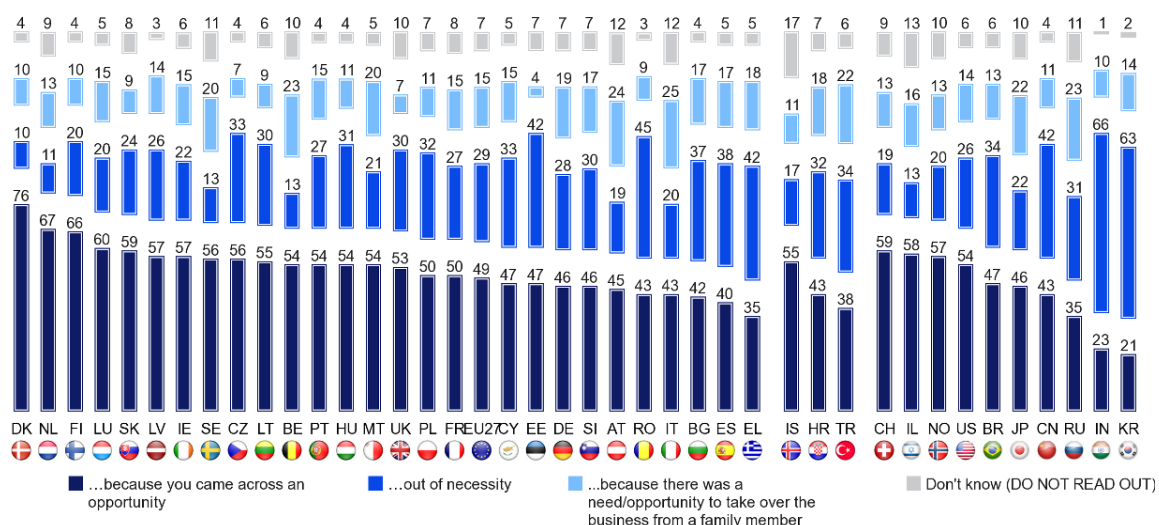
Luxembourg (60%). But in the other 10 Member States less than half of the people who have started a business say that they started it for this reason, with Greece (35%), Spain (40%) and Bulgaria (42%) having the lowest proportion of people who acted for this reason.

Overall, somewhat fewer respondents in the non-EU countries than in the EU countries say that they started a business because they came across an opportunity. A majority of respondents in five of the 13 countries give this answer, with Switzerland (59%) and Israel (58%) having the highest proportions of people who do so. But at the other end of the scale, only 21% of people in South Korea and 23% of those in India say that they started their business because they came across an opportunity.

In 12 Member States, at least three out of 10 respondents say that they started their business out of necessity, and in three countries more than 40% say this: Romania (45%), Estonia (42%) and Greece (42%). At the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of people in five Member States say they started their business out of necessity, with just 10% of respondents in Denmark giving this answer, followed by 11% in the Netherlands and 13% in Sweden. India (66%) and South Korea (63%) stand out among both EU and non-EU countries as having by far the most people who say they started a business out of necessity. Elsewhere, relatively few people give this answer, notably in Israel (13%) and Iceland (17%).

In five EU countries, at least a fifth of respondents say that they started their business because there was a need or opportunity to take over a business from a family member. They are: Italy (25%), Austria (24%), Belgium (23%), Malta (20%) and Sweden (20%). Less than a tenth of respondents give this answer in six countries: Estonia (4%), the Czech Republic (7%), the UK (7%), Lithuania (9%), Romania (9%) and Slovakia (9%). Among the non-EU countries, more than a fifth of respondents give this answer in Russia (23%) and Turkey (22%). At least a tenth of respondents give this answer in all 13 of the non-EU countries.

Q16. All in all, would you say you started or are starting your business...



Base: Those who answered 'at some time started a business or are taking steps to do so' in Q13, N=11.200 (27% of the total number of respondents)

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- While 53% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over say they started their business because they came across an opportunity, only 40% of respondents who left school at 15 or under say this. In contrast, people in the latter group are somewhat more likely to say that they started a business out of necessity or took it over from a family member.
- 55% of employees say they started their business because they came across an opportunity, as opposed to 50% of self-employed people, 48% of manual workers, and 43% of people who are not working.
- 52% of people who have taken an entrepreneurship course started their business because they came across an opportunity, compared with 47% of respondents who have not taken this kind of course.

Q16 All in all, would you say you started or are starting your business...

	...because you came across an opportunity	...out of necessity	...because there was a need/opportunity to take over the business from a family member	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	49%	29%	15%	7%
Education (End of)				
15-	40%	34%	18%	8%
16-19	47%	28%	17%	8%
20+	53%	28%	12%	7%
Still studying	44%	26%	16%	14%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	50%	29%	15%	6%
Employee	55%	22%	13%	10%
Manual workers	48%	30%	15%	7%
Not working	43%	33%	16%	8%
Entrepreneurship course or activity				
Yes	52%	26%	14%	8%
No	47%	31%	15%	7%

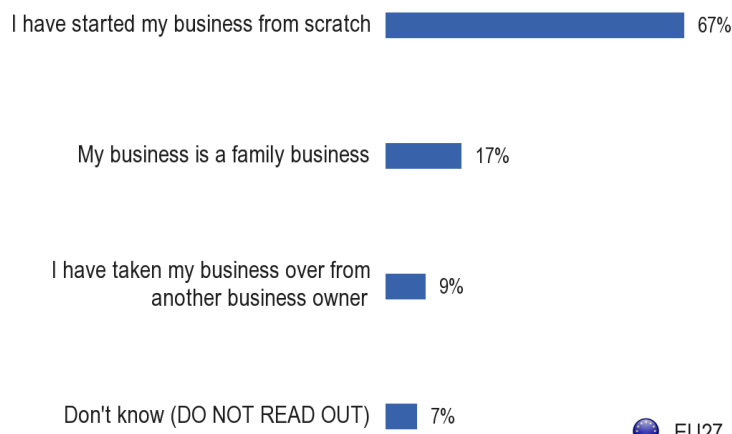
4.3 How the self-employed started their business

-- Two-thirds of self-employed respondents in the EU started their business from scratch –

Respondents who previously described themselves as being self-employed were now asked whether they started their business from scratch, took over the business from another owner, or whether it was a family business.

Two-thirds (67%) of EU respondents say that they started their business from scratch, while a tenth of respondents (9%) say that they took over the business from a previous owner. A sixth of respondents (17%) say that their business is a family business.

Q23. Have you started your business from scratch, have you taken it over from another business owner, or is your business a family business?



*Base: Those who are self-employed, N=2.509
(9% of the total number of respondents in EU27)*

A majority of respondents⁵ in all 27 EU countries say that they started their business from scratch, and in six Member States at least 80% of respondents say that they started the business themselves: Estonia (89%), Cyprus (84%), Hungary (84%), the Czech Republic (82%) and Slovakia (81%). However, less than 60% of respondents give this answer in three Member States: Slovenia (53%), Luxembourg (57%) and Portugal (58%).

Most of the non-EU country results fall within a similar range, with Russia (85%) and Israel (79%) having the highest proportion of respondents who say that they started their business from scratch. The exception is Brazil, where only 43% of respondents give this answer, making Brazil the only EU or non-EU country where less than half of the respondents say this.

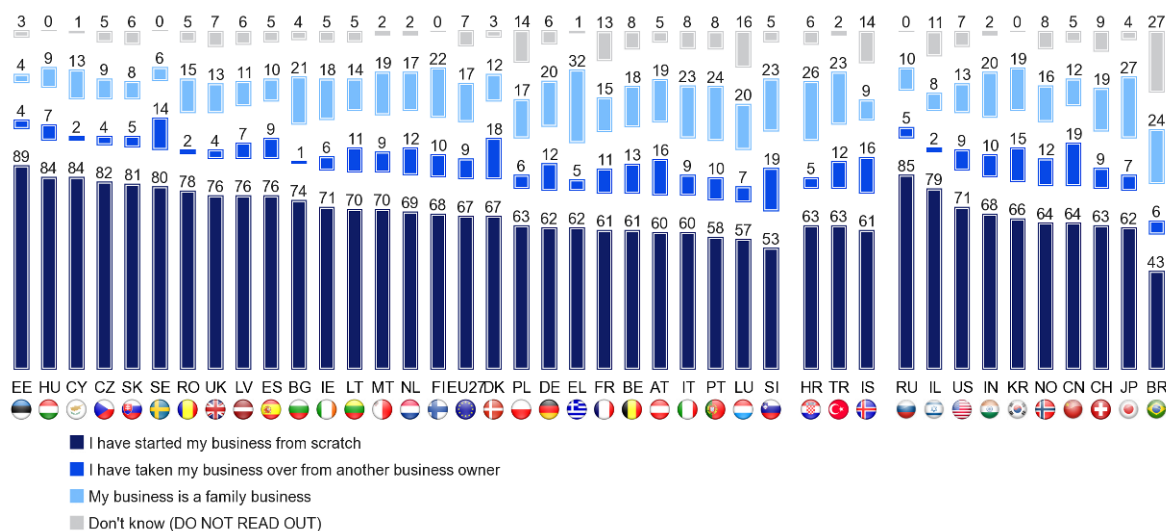
At least a tenth of respondents say that they took their business over from another business owner in 11 EU countries, with Slovenia (19%), Denmark (18%) and Austria (16%) having the highest proportion of respondents who give this answer. In the remaining 16 Member States, relatively few people say they took over their business, with just 1% of those in Bulgaria and 2% of those in both Cyprus and Romania saying this. More than a tenth of respondents give this answer in five non-EU countries: China (19%), Iceland (16%), South Korea (15%), Turkey (12%) and India (10%).

In eight Member States, at least a fifth of respondents say that their business is a family business, with the highest proportions of people giving this answer occurring in Greece (32%), Portugal (24%), Italy (23%), and Slovenia (23%). In contrast, in five EU countries less than 10% of self-employed respondents say that they have a family business, with just 4% of those in Estonia and 6% of those in Sweden giving this answer.

⁵ Due to a low number of respondents (33 respondents) in Sweden, the results for this country are not mentioned for Q23.

At least a fifth of respondents also give this answer in five of the 13 non-EU countries: Japan (27%), Croatia (26%), Brazil (24%), Turkey (23%), and India (20%).

Q23. Have you started your business from scratch, have you taken it over from another business owner, or is your business a family business?



Base: Those who are self-employed, N=4.524
 (11% of the total number of respondents)

According to **the socio-demographic data**, at EU level:

- Male respondents are somewhat more likely than female respondents to say that they started their business from scratch (69% vs. 63%).
- Older respondents are more likely to say that they started their business from scratch: 70% of self-employed respondents aged 40 or over say this, compared with 62% of 25-39 year-olds and 58% of 15-24 year-olds.
- Individuals with a higher level of education are more likely to say that they started their business from scratch: 72% of those who left education aged 20 or over say they did this, as opposed to 56% of those who left school aged 15 or under.
- Urban respondents are more likely to say that they started their business from scratch: 75% of self-employed people who live in large towns give this response, compared with 57% of those who live in rural villages. People in the latter group are more likely than those who live in large towns to say that their business is a family business, by a margin of 24% to 8%.

Q23 Have you started your business from scratch, have you taken it over from another business owner, or is your business a family business?

	I have started my business from scratch	I have taken my business over from another business owner	My business is a family business	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	67%	9%	17%	7%
Sex				
Male	69%	9%	17%	5%
Female	63%	8%	18%	11%
Age				
15-24	58%	13%	15%	14%
25-39	62%	8%	21%	9%
40-54	70%	8%	16%	6%
55 +	70%	9%	15%	6%
Education (End of)				
15-	56%	12%	25%	7%
16-19	63%	9%	22%	6%
20+	72%	8%	13%	7%
Still studying	75%	4%	2%	19%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	57%	13%	24%	6%
Small/ Mid-size town	70%	7%	17%	6%
Large town	75%	6%	8%	11%

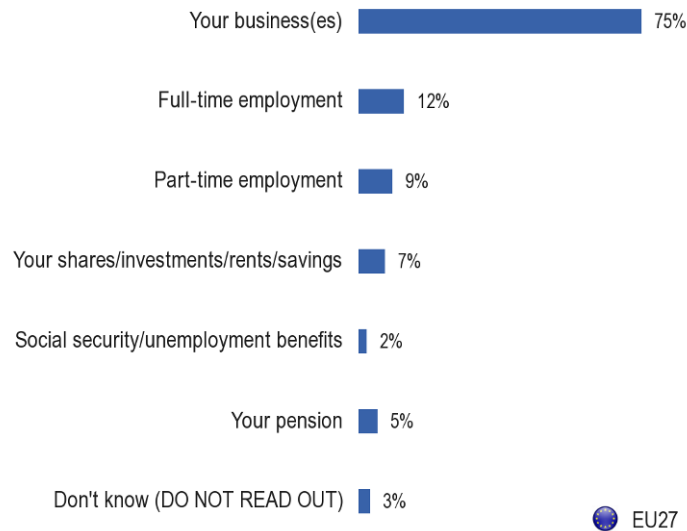
4.4 Source(s) of income for the self-employed

-- For three quarters of self-employed people in the EU, their business is their main source of income --

Respondents who described themselves as self-employed were then asked to list their main sources of income. Multiple answers were permitted.

Three quarters (75%) of self-employed respondents in the EU say that their business is their main source of income. One in eight (12%) say that full-time employment is their main income source, while a tenth (9%) of respondents say that part-time employment delivers most of their income. Just 7% say that shares, investments, rents or savings provide most of their income, while 5% identify their pension and 2% social security as their main source of income.

Q22. From the following list, what is/are today your main source(s) of income ?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



*Base: Those who are self-employed, N=2.509
(9% of the total number of respondents in EU27)*

At country level, the data show that in seven Member States at least 80% of self-employed respondents say that their business is their main source of income. A particularly high proportion of respondents give this answer in Hungary (96%), Finland (93%) and the Czech Republic (88%). At the other end of the scale, less than 70% of self-employed respondents in six EU countries say that their business is their main source of income, with just 57% of those in Latvia saying this, followed by 64% of those in Portugal and 66% in France.

Among the non-EU countries there is greater variation on this question than among the EU Member States. At one end of the scale, 97% of self-employed respondents in South Korea and 91% of those in Japan say that their business is their main source of income. Yet only 37% of self-employed people in Brazil say this – far fewer than in any other EU or non-EU country.

In only three Member States, a fifth or more of the self-employed respondents say that full-time employment is their main source of income: Luxembourg (36%), Latvia (31%), and Belgium (20%). But in eight countries, less than 10% of self-employed respondents have a full-time job as their main source of income, with only 3% of those in the Netherlands and 6% in both Germany and Ireland giving this response.

At least a fifth of respondents in five of the 13 non-EU countries say that full-time employment is their main source of income, with Brazil (29%) and India (26%) having the highest proportions of people who say this. In four non-EU countries, less than 10% of respondents give this answer.










































At least a tenth of self-employed respondents in 10 Member States say that part-time employment provides most of their income, with 20% of those in Latvia and 15% in Italy giving this answer. But in most countries relatively few self-employed people derive most of their income from part-time work. In seven of the 13 non-EU countries at least a tenth of respondents give this answer, with Switzerland (21%) having the highest proportion of people who say that part-time employment provides most of their income out of all EU and non-EU countries.

In most EU countries there are also relatively few self-employed people who make most of their money from shares, investments, rents or savings, though in eight Member States at least a tenth do so. Finland (21%), Lithuania (18%) and Belgium (16%) have the highest proportions of self-employed respondents who make most of their money in this way. Among the non-EU countries, at least a tenth of self-employed respondents in four countries make most of their money from shares, with Japan (17%) and India (13%) having the highest numbers of people who say this.

In six Member States, more than a tenth of self-employed respondents say that their pension is their main source of income, with Sweden (14%) and Poland (13%) having the most people who say this. Japan (21%) has the highest proportion of self-employed people out of all EU and non-EU countries who say that their pension is their main source of income, with relatively high numbers of people in Turkey (17%) and Switzerland (12%) also giving this answer.

While relatively few self-employed respondents in most countries say that their social security is their main source of income, 9% of those in Belgium and Brazil and 8% in Israel give this answer.

Q22 From the following list, what is/are today your main source(s) of income ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Your business(es)	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Your shares/investments/rents/savings	Your pension	Social security/unemployment benefits	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)
 EU27	75%	12%	9%	7%	5%	2%	3%
 BE	79%	20%	11%	16%	9%	9%	2%
 BG	78%	11%	13%	11%	6%	1%	1%
 CZ	88%	16%	7%	7%	7%	1%	0%
 DK	87%	8%	6%	4%	6%	0%	2%
 DE	79%	6%	10%	7%	3%	1%	2%
 EE	83%	14%	10%	8%	5%	2%	0%
 IE	67%	6%	6%	10%	10%	8%	2%
 EL	75%	14%	11%	7%	5%	2%	0%
 ES	74%	15%	8%	6%	1%	2%	4%
 FR	66%	13%	13%	6%	4%	3%	5%
 IT	67%	16%	15%	2%	1%	1%	3%
 CY	79%	14%	13%	5%	5%	3%	0%
 LV	57%	31%	20%	6%	5%	3%	3%
 LT	79%	14%	2%	18%	3%	5%	3%
 LU	69%	36%	11%	13%	12%	4%	3%
 HU	96%	11%	4%	2%	4%	0%	0%
 MT	70%	16%	7%	8%	8%	2%	2%
 NL	85%	3%	8%	7%	7%	7%	2%
 AT	76%	9%	8%	6%	3%	1%	1%
 PL	70%	6%	7%	5%	13%	0%	9%
 PT	64%	17%	8%	4%	11%	3%	5%
 RO	85%	13%	4%	15%	0%	4%	0%
 SI	74%	18%	7%	4%	2%	4%	0%
 SK	75%	17%	4%	4%	4%	0%	2%
 FI	93%	9%	3%	21%	9%	0%	0%
 SE	79%	9%	5%	11%	14%	0%	0%
 UK	76%	13%	5%	8%	10%	2%	1%
 HR	78%	16%	5%	6%	2%	0%	4%
 TR	79%	7%	7%	4%	17%	3%	2%
 IS	65%	22%	18%	3%	7%	2%	2%
 NO	60%	22%	7%	4%	7%	4%	4%
 IL	61%	13%	18%	10%	8%	9%	7%
 CH	65%	10%	21%	8%	12%	2%	3%
 US	60%	15%	14%	8%	6%	8%	3%
 CN	65%	23%	16%	7%	3%	2%	2%
 IN	77%	26%	16%	13%	3%	9%	0%
 JP	91%	4%	9%	17%	21%	2%	0%
 KR	97%	2%	2%	12%	5%	4%	0%
 BR	37%	29%	14%	8%	9%	8%	7%
 RU	89%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	5%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*
Highest percentage per item *Lowest percentage per item*

Base: Those who are self-employed, N=4.524
(11% of the total number of respondents)

Two-thirds of self-employed respondents (66%) in the EU say that they derive their income from their business only. A tenth (9%) say that they derive income from their business plus another source, while just over a fifth (22%) say that their income comes from another source only.

The data show that in 25 of the 27 Member States a majority of self-employed people say that their business is their only source of income. In six countries, at least seven tenths of self-employed respondents say this: Hungary (83%), Denmark (78%), Austria (73%), Romania (72%), Germany (71%), and the Netherlands (70%). At the other end of the scale, the two countries where a minority of self-employed people derive their income only from their businesses are Latvia (39%) and Luxembourg (40%).

A majority of respondents in 10 of the 13 non-EU countries say that their business is their only source of income, with relatively high numbers of people giving this answer in Russia (87%) and South Korea (76%). The three exceptions, where only a minority of self-employed respondents say that their business is their only source of income, are Brazil (31%), Israel (48%), and Iceland (49%).

In 14 EU countries, at least a tenth of self-employed respondents say that they make their money from their business and also from another source. In three EU countries, at least 20% of self-employed people say this: Finland (30%), Luxembourg (29%) and Belgium (24%). Japan (36%) has the highest proportion of self-employed respondents who give this answer out of all EU and non-EU countries.

In comparison, at least a fifth of self-employed respondents in 17 Member States say that they derive their income from another source, with the highest proportions of people who give this answer occurring in Latvia (40%), Portugal (31%) and Italy (30%). However, this response is far more prevalent in most non-EU countries, with relatively high numbers of people in Brazil (56%), Norway (36%) and the United States (36%) saying that they obtain most of their income from another source.

It should be noted that this question was asked for the first time and no comparisons were therefore possible.

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- Men are more likely than women to say that their main source of income is their business (79% vs. 66%) and also that their business is their only source of income (70% vs. 57%). Women are more likely to say that part-time work is their main source of income (14% vs. 7%) and that they make their money from another source of income only (31% vs. 18%).
- While 78% of self-employed people in the 40-54 age group say that their business is their main source of income, only 65% of 15-24 year-olds say this. 70% of 40-54 year-olds also say that their business is their only source of income, as opposed to 55% of people aged 55 and over who say this.

- 84% of self-employed people who took over their business say it is their main source of income, compared with 74% of those whose business is a family business. Similarly, 80% of people who took over their business say their business is their only source of income, as opposed to 66% of those who have a family business.

Q22 From the following list, what is/are today your main source(s) of income ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Your business(es)	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Your shares / investments / rents / savings	Your pension	Social security / unemployment benefits
EU27	75%	12%	9%	7%	5%	2%
Sex						
Male	79%	11%	7%	7%	4%	2%
Female	66%	12%	14%	6%	8%	3%
Age						
15-24	65%	7%	17%	2%	1%	0%
25-39	76%	14%	10%	6%	2%	3%
40-54	78%	12%	8%	6%	2%	2%
55 +	69%	8%	9%	10%	19%	1%
Your business						
Started from scratch	81%	10%	8%	6%	6%	2%
Taken over	84%	6%	7%	6%	4%	1%
Family business	74%	11%	7%	10%	4%	1%

5. EMPLOYEES

5.1 *Reasons why people would prefer to be employees*

-- Far fewer EU respondents say they prefer employment to self-employment because of the regular income or job security than in 2009 --

Respondents who previously said that they would rather work as an employee, as opposed to being self-employed, were now asked why they favour this kind of work. Multiple answers were permitted.

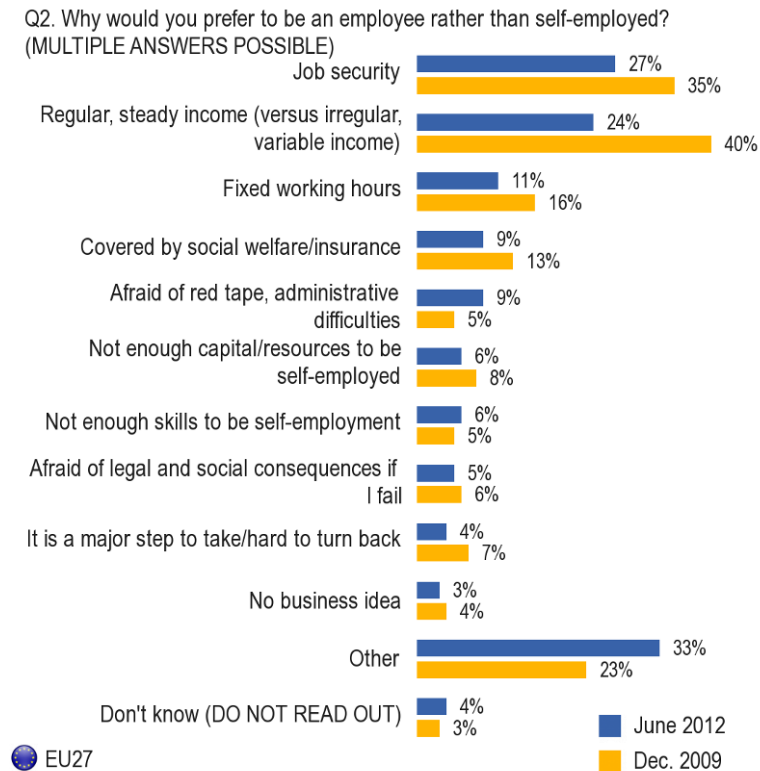
Just over a quarter (27%) of EU respondents say that they like the job security that comes with working as an employee – a result which is down substantially on the 35% of respondents who said this in December 2009.

Around a quarter of EU respondents (24%) also say that they are attracted to employment by the regular, steady income. However, the number of people citing this reason has fallen even more considerably since 2009, when 40% of respondents who preferred employment gave this answer.

A tenth of EU respondents (11%, -5 points) say they would prefer to work as an employee because of the fixed working hours, while just under a tenth (9%, -4 points) say they are attracted by the welfare/insurance cover. The same number of respondents (9%, +4 points) say that they favour employment because they are afraid of the red tape and administrative difficulties related to self-employment.

A relatively small number of EU respondents say that they favour employment on account of the other reasons provided: a lack of capital/resources to be self-employed (6%, -2 points); not enough skills to be self-employed (6%, +1 point); fear of the legal and social consequences of failure (5%, -1 point); the fact that self-employment is a major step and it is hard to turn back (4%, -3 points); and the lack of a business idea (3%, -1 point).

A third of EU respondents (33%) cite 'other' reasons for wanting to work as an employee – a substantial increase on the 23% of respondents who said this in 2009.



Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being an employee' in Q1, N=15.689
(58% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)

At national level, the data show that in 12 Member States at least 30% of respondents who would rather be employees regard job security as a reason for preferring this kind of work. In Italy, 41% of people cite job security as a reason, as do 40% of respondents in both Estonia and Luxembourg. But at the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of respondents in five EU countries say that job security is their reason for wanting to work as an employee: Latvia (15%), Spain (16%), Portugal (16%), Romania (18%) and Finland (18%).

The range of responses is far wider among the non-EU countries. At one end of the scale, 75% of people in India and 62% of those in South Korea cite job security; at the other end of the scale, just 5% of respondents in Russia and 6% of those in Turkey say the same thing.

In nine Member States, at least three out of 10 respondents say that a regular, steady income is their reason for preferring employment, and in two of these countries a majority of respondents give this reason: Cyprus (55%) and Greece (52%). But in six EU countries less than a fifth of respondents say that a regular, steady income is their reason for favouring employment: Romania (8%), Portugal (14%), Latvia (15%), Spain (15%), Bulgaria (17%), and the UK (19%).

At least three out of 10 respondents in just three of the 13 non-EU countries say that a regular, steady income is their reason for favouring work as an employee: Israel (42%), India (41%), and Switzerland (37%). But in another three of these countries, less than a tenth of respondents give this answer: Japan (6%), Iceland (9%) and Russia (9%).

Fixed working hours are an attractive aspect of employment for at least 20% of respondents in just four Member States: Cyprus (27%), Denmark (23%), Sweden (20%) and Estonia (20%). However, this is cited as a reason for wanting to be self-employed by less than a tenth of respondents in six countries, with those in Portugal (4%) and Romania (4%) expressing the least interest in this reason for wanting to be employed. India is an exception among both EU and non-EU countries on the issue of fixed working hours: here, 62% of respondents say that these are one of the advantages of working as an employee – far more than give this answer in any other country. Indeed, relatively few people in the other 12 non-EU countries cite this reason.

In 10 Member States, at least a tenth of respondents say that the welfare/insurance cover is their reason for preferring employment over self-employment, with the Czech Republic (16%), Lithuania (15%) and Germany (14%) having the highest proportions of people who mention this. But in most other countries a relatively minor proportion of respondents point to welfare/insurance cover.

Brazil (32%) has by far the highest number of people both inside and outside the EU who say that welfare/insurance cover is their reason for preferring employment; a relatively high proportion of respondents also mentions this factor in India (18%).

Also in 10 EU countries, at least 10% of people say that they are afraid of the red tape that self-employment entails, with Ireland (18%) and Poland (15%) having the most respondents who offer this explanation. It is only in Croatia (13%) and Israel (12%) from among the non-EU countries that more than a tenth of people give this answer.










































While relatively few people in most EU countries say that a lack of resources makes them favour employment, Romania, where 26% cite a lack of resources, stands out on this point. More than 10% of people give this reason in four other Member States: Lithuania (18%), Hungary (17%), Portugal (11%), and Bulgaria (10%). Similarly, relatively few people in most non-EU countries mention a lack of resources as a reason for preferring to work as an employee, though more than a tenth of people do so in India (16%), China (14%) and Turkey (12%).

In nine EU countries, at least 10% of respondents say that they lack the skills to be self-employed, with Lithuania (23%), Estonia (18%) and Latvia (16%) having the most people who give this explanation. Relatively high numbers of respondents also mention a lack of skills in Russia (23%), Japan (19%), Croatia (13%) and South Korea (10%).

Lithuania also stands out as the only Member State where more than a tenth of respondents say they favour employment because they are afraid of the legal and social consequences of failure (11%); because self-employment is a major step that is hard to turn back from (10%) (10% of respondents in India also mention this factor); and because they have no business idea (10%) (in India 17% of respondents say they lack a good business idea).

'Other' reasons are mentioned most frequently by respondents in Portugal (46%), Spain (44%), and the UK (43%). Among the non-EU countries, 'other' reasons are also commonly given in Russia (47%), Iceland (44%) and the United States (43%).










































Q2 Why would you prefer to be an employee rather than self-employed?

	Job security		Regular, steady income (versus irregular, variable income)		Fixed working hours		Covered by social welfare/insurance		Afraid of red tape, administrative difficulties		Not enough capital/resources to be self-employed	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	27%	-8	24%	-16	11%	-5	9%	-4	9%	+4	6%	-2
 BE	33%	-5	25%	-34	17%	-2	13%	-5	7%	+5	4%	+3
 BG	31%	-15	17%	-35	5%	-16	5%	-20	5%	-4	10%	-13
 CZ	28%	-13	27%	-18	10%	-11	16%	+6	13%	+8	4%	-5
 DK	28%	+6	27%	-8	23%	+6	3%	-6	6%	+2	4%	+2
 DE	27%	+15	25%	-14	12%	-5	14%	-2	6%	=	5%	-3
 EE	40%	+19	39%	-25	20%	-7	8%	-11	6%	+1	5%	-10
 IE	28%	-4	30%	+2	11%	+2	7%	-1	18%	+16	5%	+2
 EL	33%	-3	52%	-9	14%	+1	6%	+3	4%	+3	7%	+5
 ES	16%	-36	15%	-23	10%	-9	12%	-9	4%	+1	8%	+1
 FR	27%	-20	20%	-8	8%	-5	6%	-2	14%	+5	3%	+1
 IT	41%	-8	36%	-22	12%	-7	6%	-4	6%	+2	3%	-1
 CY	38%	+5	55%	-5	27%	+1	9%	-7	2%	-1	3%	=
 LV	15%	-15	15%	-24	5%	-19	11%	-5	13%	+4	6%	-11
 LT	20%	-17	21%	-21	15%	-10	15%	-9	13%	+2	18%	-2
 LU	40%	-26	27%	-34	15%	-11	9%	-25	6%	+4	6%	-5
 HU	34%	-7	25%	-45	11%	-28	8%	-21	14%	=	17%	-16
 MT	34%	-16	38%	-6	17%	-1	6%	+3	4%	+2	7%	+3
 NL	25%	-3	37%	+6	11%	=	10%	+1	8%	+6	3%	+1
 AT	25%	+14	24%	-14	16%	+5	14%	-1	3%	-1	4%	-2
 PL	26%	-15	29%	-15	13%	-8	12%	-5	15%	+7	8%	-4
 PT	16%	-35	14%	-27	4%	-14	4%	-18	13%	+8	11%	+3
 RO	18%	-11	8%	-37	4%	-16	4%	-9	9%	=	26%	-6
 SI	34%	+7	31%	+11	18%	+6	7%	-1	9%	+5	6%	+3
 SK	30%	-18	30%	-33	14%	-16	9%	-7	14%	+3	9%	-5
 FI	18%	-6	26%	-7	11%	-4	2%	-6	6%	+5	3%	+1
 SE	39%	+15	21%	-9	20%	+7	13%	+9	10%	+4	4%	+1
 UK	23%	-14	19%	-9	7%	+3	4%	-3	9%	+6	2%	-3
 HR	33%	-14	17%	-42	7%	-24	1%	-12	13%	+6	9%	+3
 TR	6%	-4	16%	-59	6%	-22	3%	-44	8%	+7	12%	+7
 IS	28%	-1	9%	-5	5%	=	1%	-4	1%	-2	1%	=
 NO	28%	+6	25%	+1	12%	-3	6%	-2	7%	+5	2%	=
 IL*	31%		42%		12%		11%		12%		5%	
 CH	34%	+19	37%	+3	15%	-5	14%	+2	7%	+4	5%	-1
 US	11%	-10	14%	=	5%	-2	5%	=	9%	+7	5%	+1
 CN	37%	+22	21%	+10	14%	+8	4%	-5	4%	-2	14%	-22
 IN*	75%		41%		62%		18%		3%		16%	
 JP	24%	-22	6%	-18	1%	-10	0%	-7	0%	-2	7%	-1
 KR	62%	+1	22%	-35	2%	-22	0%	-21	1%	-10	8%	-9
 BR*	36%		29%		8%		32%		5%		5%	
 RU*	5%		9%		2%		8%		5%		6%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being an employee' in Q1, N=22.326
(53% of the total number of respondents)

Q2 Why would you prefer to be an employee rather than self-employed?

	Not enough skills to be self-employment		Afraid of legal and social consequences if I fail		It is a major step to take/hard to turn back		No business idea		Other	
	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012	June 2012	Diff. 2009-2012
 EU27	6%	+1	5%	-1	4%	-3	3%	-1	33%	+10
 BE	4%	+1	5%	+3	3%	=	2%	=	25%	+19
 BG	9%	+2	2%	-8	1%	-5	3%	+1	30%	+22
 CZ	8%	=	6%	+1	2%	-2	6%	-4	32%	+26
 DK	11%	+6	2%	=	5%	+2	3%	=	27%	-11
 DE	4%	-1	6%	-2	6%	-6	3%	+1	36%	+14
 EE	18%	+5	3%	-7	4%	-6	8%	-1	28%	+18
 IE	8%	+2	9%	+4	8%	-4	1%	-2	31%	-14
 EL	6%	+4	3%	+2	4%	+3	2%	+2	13%	-3
 ES	5%	+3	8%	+2	2%	-3	3%	+1	44%	+35
 FR	6%	=	5%	-3	2%	-4	1%	-1	34%	+7
 IT	3%	+2	3%	-3	2%	+1	3%	=	16%	+5
 CY	3%	=	3%	-3	3%	-4	1%	-2	15%	+2
 LV	16%	-2	7%	-9	2%	=	7%	+4	34%	+17
 LT	23%	+12	11%	+3	10%	+3	10%	+2	34%	+15
 LU	11%	+4	8%	-3	4%	-6	3%	-3	26%	+20
 HU	11%	-9	8%	-8	7%	-4	5%	-2	29%	+20
 MT	13%	+9	3%	+1	8%	+5	9%	+6	18%	+10
 NL	9%	+5	3%	+2	5%	+2	5%	+2	34%	+1
 AT	4%	+1	6%	-2	7%	-9	1%	+1	33%	+5
 PL	12%	+5	9%	=	6%	+2	5%	-5	31%	+16
 PT	6%	+3	8%	+3	2%	-2	2%	=	46%	+33
 RO	9%	+6	4%	-2	4%	+2	3%	+2	28%	+13
 SI	8%	+1	7%	-2	3%	-4	4%	-1	22%	-4
 SK	6%	-5	8%	+4	4%	+2	5%	-1	21%	+18
 FI	9%	+5	5%	-3	1%	-6	3%	+2	37%	+4
 SE	10%	+5	3%	-2	6%	+3	4%	+1	29%	-12
 UK	5%	-5	2%	=	3%	-5	2%	-4	43%	-9
 HR	13%	+10	6%	+4	3%	+1	4%	-2	29%	+19
 TR	8%	+7	6%	+2	5%	+4	2%	=	38%	+33
 IS	7%	+4	1%	-1	5%	-2	2%	+2	44%	-7
 NO	5%	=	2%	+1	9%	+1	3%	+1	36%	+3
 IL*	7%		3%		2%		1%		25%	
 CH	4%	+1	8%	+2	6%	=	2%	=	38%	+10
 US	7%	+6	2%	-1	6%	+1	2%	=	43%	-20
 CN	6%	-27	3%	-19	0%	-6	2%	-13	28%	+6
 IN*	8%		2%		10%		17%		1%	
 JP	19%	+7	5%	-1	1%	-16	5%	-3	31%	+18
 KR	10%	-8	8%	-11	1%	-10	1%	-7	10%	+7
 BR*	5%		3%		3%		5%		16%	
 RU*	23%		3%		3%		5%		47%	

* Countries not surveyed in the previous wave (FL283 December 2009)

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being an employee' in Q1, N=22.326
(53% of the total number of respondents)

While the proportion of people who favour employment and cited job security as their reason for doing so fell substantially at EU level, the number of people mentioning job security still increased in seven individual Member States. In five of these, the increases were relatively large: Estonia (40%, +19 points), Germany (27%, +7 points), Sweden (39%, +15 points), Austria (25%, +14 points), and Slovenia (34%, +13 points). However, the number of people citing job security declined in the other 20 Member States, with the largest declines occurring in Spain (16%, -36 points), Portugal (16%, -35 points), Luxembourg (40%, -26 points), and France (27%, -20 points).

There was a similar variety of trends among non-EU countries, with some experiencing large increases and others large falls in the number of people mentioning job security as their reason for wanting to be an employee. China (37%, +22 points) and Switzerland (34%, +19 points) recorded substantial increases, while Japan (24%, -22 points), Croatia (33%, -14 points) and the United States (11%, -10 points) all registered declines.

The proportion of respondents who say they would prefer to work as an employee on account of the regular, steady income increased in just three EU countries compared with 2009: Slovenia (31%, +11 points), the Netherlands (37%, +6 points), and Ireland (30%, +2 points). However, it declined elsewhere across the EU, and in several cases the falls were quite substantial: Hungary (25%, -45 points), Romania (8%, -37 points), Bulgaria (17%, -35 points), Belgium (25%, -34 points), Luxembourg (27%, -34 points), and Slovakia (30%, -33 points).

Among the non-EU countries, China (21%, +10 points) is an exception in having recorded the only substantial increase in the number of people who identify regular, steady income as a good reason to work as an employee. Elsewhere, there were large declines, such as in Turkey (16%, -59 points), Croatia (17%, -42 points), South Korea (22%, -35 points) and Japan (6%, -18 points).

In eight Member States, the proportion of respondents who prefer employment because of the fixed working hours increased compared with December 2009. In most cases the increases were relatively minor, with the largest rises occurring in Sweden (20%, +7 points), Denmark (23%, +6 points), and Slovenia (18%, +6 points). But in most other EU countries the proportion of respondents who cite fixed working hours declined, falling the most in Hungary (11%, -28 points), Latvia (5%, -19 points), Bulgaria (5%, -16 points), and Romania (4%, -16 points).

The pattern was similar among the non-EU countries, with only China (14%, +8 points) experiencing a rise in the number of people giving this answer. In contrast, Croatia (7%, -24 points), South Korea (2%, -22 points) and Turkey (6%, -22 points) registered large falls.

The number of people who offer welfare/insurance cover as an explanation for preferring employment over self-employment rose in just five EU countries, increasing the most in Sweden (13%, +9 points) and the Czech Republic (16%, +6 points). But it declined elsewhere, with Luxembourg (9%, -25 points) and Hungary (8%, -21 points) registering the largest falls. Only Switzerland (14%, +2 points) among the non-EU countries registered any kind of increase in terms of the number of people who cite welfare/insurance cover as a reason for favouring employment over self-employment. In contrast, substantial declines occurred in Turkey (3%, -44 points), South Korea (0%, -21 points) and Croatia (1%, -12 points).

Concern about the red tape associated with self-employment increased in 21 EU countries. These increases were negligible in many cases, and Ireland (18%, +16 points), the Czech Republic (13%, +8 points), and Portugal (13%, +8 points) showed the most substantial rises. Small declines were observed in just three Member States, the largest of these happening in Bulgaria (5%, -4 points). Among the non-EU countries, more people cite concern about red tape now than did so in 2009 in five countries, notably Turkey (8%, +7 points) and the United States (9%, +7 points). South Korea (1%, -10 points) experienced the biggest drop.

Most EU countries registered relatively minor changes in terms of the number of people offering a lack of resources as their reason for preferring employment. However, there were relatively substantial declines in Hungary (17%, -16 points), Bulgaria (10%, -13 points), Latvia (6%, -11 points), and Estonia (5%, -10 points).

Turkey was the only non-EU country where the number of people giving this answer increased by more than a couple of percentage points. At the other end of the scale, China (14%, -22 points) and South Korea (8%, -9 points) experienced relatively large declines in the number of people who mention a lack of resources as their reason for preferring not to be self-employed.

Similarly, there were few substantial changes in EU countries in terms of the number of people offering a lack of skills as their reason for preferring to work as an employee. But relatively large increases did occur in Lithuania (23%, +12 points) and Malta (13%, +9 points), with Hungary (11%, -9 points) recording the largest fall. However, there were some significant changes among non-EU countries. Croatia (13%, +10 points) recorded the largest increase on this question, but China (6%, -27 points) experienced the biggest change of any EU or non-EU country, with far fewer people there now identifying a lack of skills as a barrier to self-employment.

Fear of the consequences of failure experience relatively substantial drops in three Member States: Latvia (7%, -9 points), Bulgaria (2%, -8 points), and Hungary (8%, -8 points). Croatia (6%, +4 points) is the only non-EU country where fear of failure increased as a concern by more than a couple of percentage points. Its importance declined in China (3%, -19 points) and South Korea (8%, -11 points).

Meanwhile, concern about self-employment being a major step from which it is difficult to turn back declined in Austria (7%, -9 points), Germany (6%, -6 points) and Luxembourg

(4%, -6 points). Among the non-EU countries, both Japan (1%, -16 points) and South Korea (1%, -10 points) recorded substantial declines in the number of people expressing concern about self-employment being too big a step. Concern about the lack of a good business idea increased the most among EU countries in Malta (9%, +6 points) and fell the most in Poland (5%, -5 points); China (2%, -13 points) and South Korea (1%, -7 points) experienced the biggest changes among the non-EU countries.

Most EU countries report a substantial increase in the number of respondents who cite 'other' reasons for preferring employment to self-employment compared with 2009, with the biggest increases occurring in Spain (44%, +35 points) and Portugal (46%, +33 points). However, there are some exceptions, with declines in the number of people citing 'other' factors being recorded in Ireland (31%, -14 points), Sweden (29%, -12 points) and Denmark (27%, -11 points). The non-EU results follow the same pattern, with most countries registering large rises in the number of respondents who cite 'other' reasons for preferring employment to self-employment. Turkey (38%, +33 points), Croatia (29%, +19 points) and Japan (31%, +18 points) show the largest increases on this question; only the United States (43%, -20 points) recorded a substantial fall in the number of people citing 'other' reasons.

The socio-demographic data, at EU level, show that:

- People in the 25-39 age group are somewhat more likely to say that job security makes them favour employment over self-employment: 30% say this, compared with 24% of 15-24 year-olds.
- While 30% of people who left education aged 20 or over mention job security as their reason for preferring employment, only 20% of those who left education aged 15 or under say this.

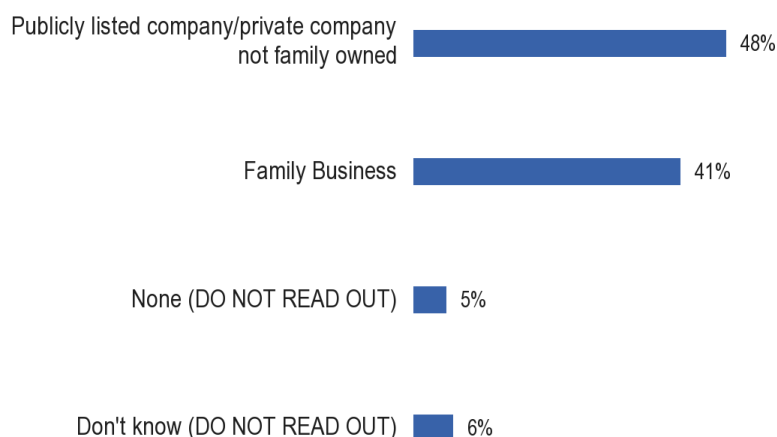
5.2 Types of companies preferred

-- Companies that are not family-owned are somewhat more attractive to would-be employees than family-run companies in the EU –

Respondents who favour employment over self-employment were then asked what kind of company they would most like to work for.

Four out of 10 EU respondents (41%) say that they would like to work for a family business, while just under half (48%) say they would favour working for a publicly listed or private company that is not family-owned. A further 5% said spontaneously that they would prefer not to work for any type of company, while 6% say they don't know what kind of company they would like to work for. This question was not asked in previous wave of the survey, so trend analysis is not possible here.

Q3. Suppose you could choose between working for different kinds of companies, which one would you prefer?



 EU27

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being an employee' in Q1, N=15.689
(58% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)

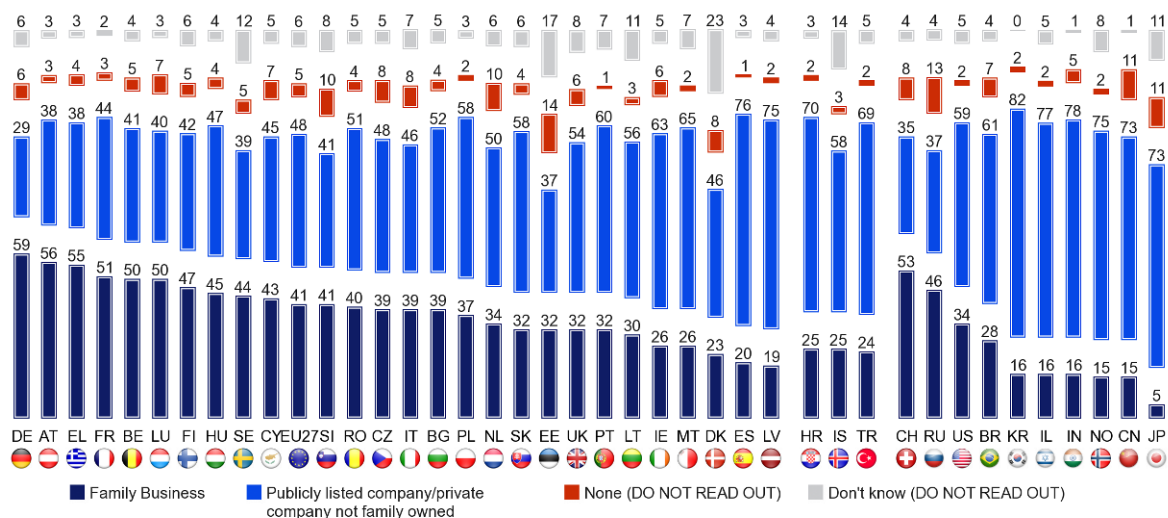
At individual country level, 'family business' is the most popular answer in eight EU countries, with a majority of respondents in six of those expressing a preference for working at this type of company: Germany (59%), Austria (56%), Greece (55%), France (51%), Belgium (50%) and Luxembourg (50%). At the other end of the scale, less than 30% of respondents express a preference for working at a family company in five Member States: Latvia (19%), Spain (20%), Denmark (23%), Ireland (26%), and Malta (26%).

Switzerland (53%) is the only non-EU country where a majority of respondents say they would prefer to work for a family business; this is the most popular option in just two of the 13 countries (Switzerland and Russia). This option is generally less popular among non-EU respondents, with less than a fifth of respondents in six of the 13 countries saying they would prefer this, and only 5% in Japan doing so.

In 18 EU countries, working at a publicly listed or private company that is not family-owned is the most popular alternative among respondents who favour employment over self-employment. In 12 of these countries, a majority of people prefer this option, with the highest levels of preference being expressed in Spain (76%), Latvia (75%), Malta (65%), Ireland (63%) and Portugal (60%). Working at a publicly listed or private company that is not family-owned is the most popular option in 11 of the 13 non-EU countries, with a large proportion of respondents favouring this course in South Korea (82%), India (78%), and Israel (77%). Relatively few people prefer this option in Switzerland (35%) and Russia (37%).

At least a tenth of EU respondents say spontaneously that they would rather not work for any type of company in Estonia (14%), the Netherlands (10%), and Slovenia (10%). At least 10% of respondents do not know what kind of company they favour in Denmark (23%), Estonia (17%), Sweden (12%), and Lithuania (11%). More than 10% of respondents say this in two non-EU countries: Iceland (14%) and Japan (11%)

Q3. Suppose you could choose between working for different kinds of companies, which one would you prefer?



Base: Those who answered 'would prefer being an employee' in Q1, N=22.326 (53% of the total number of respondents)

According to **the socio-demographic data**, at EU level:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to favour a non-family-owned company (51% vs. 46%), while women are slightly more likely to prefer a family company (43% vs. 39%).
- Young respondents are more likely to prefer a family company: 45% of 15-24 year-olds prefer this, as opposed to 39% of 25-39 year-olds.
- Urban respondents are more inclined to favour companies that are publicly listed or privately owned: 52% of those living in large towns prefer this type of company, as opposed to 46% of people who live in rural villages. People in the latter group are more likely than people who live in large towns to favour family-run businesses, by a margin of 45% to 36%.

Q3 Suppose you could choose between working for different kinds of companies, which one would you prefer?

	Family Business	Publicly listed company/private company not family owned	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)
EU27	41%	48%	5%	6%
Sex				
Male	39%	51%	5%	5%
Female	43%	46%	5%	6%
Age				
15-24	45%	48%	3%	4%
25-39	39%	50%	5%	6%
40-54	43%	47%	4%	6%
55 +	41%	47%	6%	6%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	45%	46%	4%	5%
Small/ Mid-size town	42%	47%	5%	6%
Large town	36%	52%	6%	6%

5.3 *Reasons to work for a family business or a private company*

-- Job security is one of the main reasons for preferring to work for both family business and private companies --

Respondents who said previously that they would rather work for a family business or a private company, were asked why they would prefer each type of business. Multiple answers were permitted for both questions.

A majority (52%) of EU respondents say that a **family-owned company** offers better working conditions, while just under half (48%) say that they appreciate the stronger commitment of a family business to the local community.

More than four out of ten respondents also say that they prefer family businesses because of the job security (47%); the greater opportunities for personal training, learning and development (44%); and the long-term view of the owners (43%).

Just under a quarter of respondents say that they favour family businesses because of higher wages (24%) and because of faster career progression (23%). One respondent in 10 (10%) cites international mobility as their reason for preferring family businesses.

However, a majority of EU respondents (53%) say that they are attracted by the job security that comes with working at a **non-family-owned company**, more than the 47% of people who favour family-run companies who said this. A majority (52%) also cite better opportunities for training, learning and development (compared with 44% among those who prefer family business).

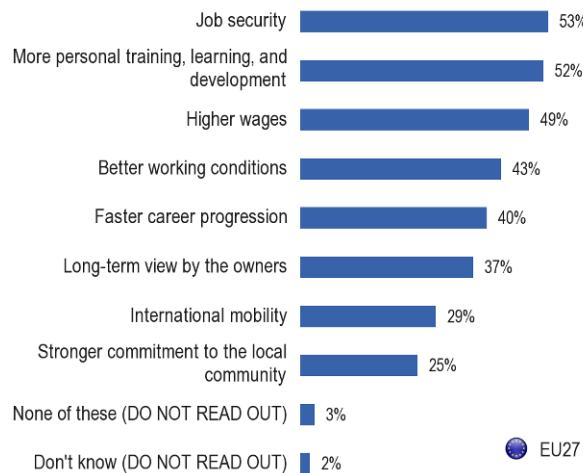
Just under half (49%) of EU respondents say that they prefer the higher wages available at a private company – much higher than the 24% of people who see this as a reason to prefer family companies. More than four out of 10 respondents also mention better working conditions (43%, vs. 52% for those who prefer family companies), and faster career progression (40%, vs. 23%).

More than a third of EU respondents say they would like to work at a private company because of the long-term view taken by the owners (37%, vs. 43%), while just under a third point to the international mobility that comes with working for a private company (29%, vs. 10%). A quarter (25%) say that private companies have a stronger commitment to the local community – far fewer than the 48% of respondents who favour family companies who said this.

Q4. Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a family business. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Q5. Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a publicly listed company/ private company not family owned. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



*Base: Those who answered 'would prefer to work for a family business' in Q3, N=6.490
(24% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)*

*Those who answered 'would prefer to work for a publicly listed company' in Q3, N=7.565
(28% of the total number of respondents in the EU27)*

At national level⁶, the data show that 'better working conditions' is the most popular reason for preferring **family-owned companies** in 11 Member States. It is also cited by a majority of respondents in 10 Member States. In five countries, at least 70% of respondents cite better working conditions: the UK (80%), Belgium (78%), Luxembourg (78%), the Czech Republic (74%), and Greece (70%). Conversely, only 24% of respondents in both Bulgaria and Malta offer this reason – though it is worth noting that 'better working conditions' is still the most common answer given by respondents in Malta.

A relatively high number of respondents in Switzerland (59%) and Norway (46%) mention 'better working conditions'. But in India, only 20% of respondents regard better working conditions as a reason to work for a family-owned company, as do just 26% in Croatia.

In five Member States, 'a stronger commitment to the local community' is the most common reason, mentioned by majority of respondents in 10 EU countries. In the UK, 82% of respondents give this reason for preferring family-owned companies, as do 72% in Belgium and 69% in Luxembourg. However, in three EU countries less than a fifth of respondents say they favour family-run businesses because of their commitment to the local community: Malta (6%), Bulgaria (15%), and Romania (18%).

⁶ Due to a low number of respondents (less than 50 respondents) in Turkey, Japan and China, the results for these countries are not mentioned for Q4.

'A stronger commitment to the local community' is the most common answer in three of the 13 non-EU countries: Switzerland (61%), the United States (53%) and Norway (53%). However, less than a tenth of people in India (8%) consider a stronger commitment to the local community a reason to work for a family company.

'Job security' is the answer most commonly given in eight EU countries, while a majority of those who favour family-owned companies give this response in 10 Member States. Job security is mentioned by a relatively high proportion of people in the UK (75%), Portugal (73%) and Belgium (72%). But relatively few people in Denmark and Malta (both 18%) associate family businesses with job security. 'Job security' is also cited by 64% of respondents in South Korea.

In three EU countries (Germany, Austria and the Netherlands), the provision of 'more personal training, learning and development' is the most common reason for favouring family companies. More than 50% of respondents offer this reason in seven Member States, led by the UK (75%), Belgium (70%) and Luxembourg (66%). A relatively low proportion of respondents once again give this reason in Malta (9%), Estonia (15%) and Hungary and Bulgaria (both 18%). In the non-EU countries, 'more personal training, learning and development' is the most common answer given only in Switzerland (61%), though a majority also do so in Norway.

'The long-term view taken by the owners' is the commonest reason for preferring family-owned companies in just one EU country – the UK. Here, 82% of people who favour family businesses give this answer, as do 62% in the Czech Republic and 60% in Luxembourg. In all, a majority of people in six EU countries give this response. Relatively few people cite the owners' long-term outlook in Malta (14%) and France (18%). Among non-EU countries, the longer-term view taken by the owners is the most popular answer in just one, Croatia (28%), though a higher proportion of respondents give this response in several other non-EU countries, notably Switzerland (52%) and Iceland (40%). However, extremely low numbers of people in India (1%) credit family businesses with taking a long-term view.










































'Higher wages' are the most common reason to prefer family companies in Latvia (55%), which is also the only country where a majority of respondents give this response. A relatively high proportion of people also cite higher wages in the Czech Republic (45%) and the UK (44%). But rather few people see higher wages as a reason to prefer family businesses in Malta (8%), Denmark (9%) and the Netherlands (12%). Of the non-EU countries, India stands out on this point: here, 68% of respondents think that higher wages can be earned in a family business, as do 41% in Russia. In contrast, just 14% of respondents in Switzerland share this view.

Though it is not the most common answer in any EU country, a relatively high proportion of people mentions 'faster career progression' as a reason for preferring family-run businesses in Portugal (50%), Luxembourg (42%) and the UK (39%). But relatively few people do so in Italy (8%), the Netherlands (8%) and Estonia (9%). 'Faster career progression' is the most popular answer in one non-EU country, India (70%). But in the United States (12%), Iceland (15%) and South Korea (15%), relatively few people expect to get faster career progression from working for a family business.

In most EU countries, relatively few respondents say that 'international mobility' is a reason to prefer family companies. However, 32% of people in Luxembourg and 29% in Portugal do give this reason. But in 14 Member States, less than a tenth of people mention this. Relatively high numbers of people also give this answer in India (30%) and Russia (25%).

More than a tenth of respondents spontaneously say that they prefer family-owned businesses for none of these reasons in Denmark (14%) and Estonia (13%).

Q4 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a family business.

	Better working conditions	Stronger commitment to the local community	Job security	More personal training, learning, and development	Long-term view by the owners	Higher wages	Faster career progression	International mobility
 EU27	52%	48%	47%	44%	43%	24%	23%	10%
 BE	78%	72%	72%	70%	58%	32%	33%	19%
 BG	24%	15%	44%	18%	21%	42%	20%	12%
 CZ	74%	57%	66%	49%	62%	45%	26%	13%
 DK	30%	27%	18%	23%	21%	9%	11%	4%
 DE	52%	59%	52%	59%	52%	19%	26%	12%
 EE	31%	30%	36%	15%	22%	13%	9%	7%
 IE	35%	53%	35%	40%	47%	16%	20%	8%
 EL	70%	36%	46%	32%	33%	27%	24%	12%
 ES	48%	41%	49%	48%	43%	24%	26%	10%
 FR	47%	40%	27%	25%	18%	14%	23%	5%
 IT	45%	21%	29%	24%	20%	13%	8%	1%
 CY	64%	24%	37%	27%	26%	26%	20%	9%
 LV	46%	38%	54%	39%	46%	55%	24%	15%
 LT	38%	22%	41%	26%	40%	22%	20%	8%
 LU	78%	69%	67%	66%	60%	39%	42%	32%
 HU	43%	34%	50%	18%	39%	24%	11%	6%
 MT	24%	6%	18%	9%	14%	8%	14%	0%
 NL	39%	44%	37%	51%	39%	12%	8%	10%
 AT	54%	52%	45%	55%	47%	24%	27%	15%
 PL	32%	28%	45%	19%	33%	33%	16%	7%
 PT	68%	63%	73%	61%	58%	41%	50%	29%
 RO	31%	18%	52%	26%	22%	43%	21%	9%
 SI	36%	20%	24%	25%	25%	24%	22%	7%
 SK	58%	30%	50%	34%	44%	34%	23%	18%
 FI	39%	53%	37%	34%	40%	18%	16%	9%
 SE	46%	51%	35%	40%	44%	23%	12%	9%
 UK	80%	82%	75%	75%	82%	44%	39%	18%
 HR	26%	15%	26%	25%	28%	26%	25%	11%
 TR	47%	52%	61%	43%	32%	29%	29%	16%
 IS	37%	20%	46%	28%	40%	32%	15%	9%
 NO	46%	53%	32%	52%	39%	35%	25%	16%
 IL	53%	41%	50%	30%	30%	32%	34%	9%
 CH	59%	61%	52%	61%	52%	14%	25%	17%
 US	36%	53%	31%	31%	35%	16%	12%	5%
 CN	36%	9%	35%	22%	9%	30%	45%	10%
 IN	20%	8%	30%	22%	1%	68%	70%	30%
 JP	38%	28%	20%	10%	11%	8%	18%	0%
 KR	34%	17%	64%	40%	16%	23%	15%	4%
 BR	32%	28%	46%	27%	20%	13%	30%	8%
 RU	29%	33%	50%	35%	34%	41%	25%	25%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer to work for a family business' in Q3, N=7.753
(18% of the total number of respondents)

When it comes to those who favour **private companies**, 'job security' is the answer most commonly given in 16 Member States and by a majority of respondents in 14 of them. 'Job security' is cited by the most people in the UK (77%), Belgium (68%), and Luxembourg (68%). But relatively few interviewees in Malta (23%) and Denmark (31%) associate working for a publicly listed company with job security.

'Job security' is also the reason most commonly given in eight of the 13 non-EU countries for preferring to work at a non-family-run company, with relatively high proportions mentioning this factor in Japan (65%) and Switzerland (60%). Russia (34%) and China (46%) are the non-EU countries where the fewest respondents cite job security.

In eight EU countries, the provision of 'more personal training, learning and development' is the most common reason for preferring private companies. A majority of respondents offer this reason in 10 Member States, led by Portugal (77%), the UK (76%), and Luxembourg (70%). A relatively low proportion of respondents give this answer in Malta (17%) and Slovenia (23%).

'More personal training, learning and development' is the most common answer in three of the non-EU countries: Switzerland (74%), Turkey (58%) and Russia (40%); 43% of respondents in South Korea also mention this. However, this is relatively unlikely to be seen as an advantage of working in a non-family-run company in Croatia (16%) and India (18%).

In just two Member States – Poland and Romania – 'higher wages' are the most common reason for preferring to work for a private company. A majority of respondents give this reason in nine EU countries, led by Portugal (70%), the UK (68%), and Romania (65%). At the other end of the scale, relatively very few people regard higher wages as a reason to prefer private companies in Malta (15%) and Estonia (19%).

'Higher wages' are the most popular answer in two of the non-EU countries, India (71%) and Russia (40%). In Israel, only 29% of respondents give this reason, as do 35% in Japan.

In two EU countries – Cyprus and Denmark – 'better working conditions' are the most common reason given for preferring private companies. This item is mentioned by a majority of respondents in five Member States, Portugal (66%), the UK (66%), Belgium (62%), Luxembourg (58%), and the Czech Republic (54%). But at the other end of the scale, only 20% of respondents in Malta and 21% in Estonia give this reason.

A majority of respondents think that non-family companies provide better working conditions in two non-EU countries: Switzerland (55%) and Turkey (52%). But only 19% of people in Russia think this, as do 29% in India.

Though it is not the most common answer in any Member State, a majority of people give 'faster career progression' as one of their reasons for preferring private companies

in six EU countries, led by Portugal (65%), and the UK (63%). The lowest proportions were recorded in Malta (13%), Cyprus (24%) and Slovenia (24%).

'Faster career progression' is the most common answer given in China (50%); relatively high numbers of people in Turkey (49%) and Switzerland (43%) also give this as a reason for preferring a non-family business. In contrast, just 9% of people in South Korea and 15% of those in Japan share this outlook.

'The long-term view taken by the owners' is offered by a majority of respondents in the same five Member States as on the issue of better working conditions: the UK (65%), Belgium (56%), Portugal (54%), Luxembourg (52%), and the Czech Republic (51%). This time Malta (6%) and Slovenia (11%) have the fewest respondent who give this as a reason.

Among the non-EU countries, relatively high numbers of people in Turkey (50%) and Switzerland (44%) think that the owners of non-family businesses take a long-term view; but this opinion is not shared by many respondents in India (6%) or Croatia (11%).










































Portugal (52%) is the only Member State where a majority of respondents say that 'international mobility' is a reason why they prefer private companies, although relatively high numbers of people also say this in Luxembourg (49%) and the Czech Republic (41%). In Malta, only 4% of respondents mention this as a reason for preferring private companies, as do just 13% in Slovenia.

A relatively high proportion of people in Switzerland (39%) and Turkey (29%) agree that international mobility is an attractive aspect of working for a non-family company. But only 7% of respondents in Japan and 9% in both Croatia and South Korea think this.

Nowhere in the EU does a majority of respondents include 'a stronger commitment to the local community' among their reasons for preferring private companies, although just under half do cite this reason in the UK (49%), Portugal (48%) and Luxembourg (48%). Malta (5%), Estonia (6%), and Slovenia (6%) again have the lowest scores for this item.

Almost half of the respondents in Turkey (46%) think that non-family companies show a stronger commitment to the local community, as do 30% in Switzerland. But only 4% of respondents in India and 7% in both Croatia and Japan agree that non-family companies are more committed to their local communities.

Q5 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a publicly listed company/
private company not family owned.

	Job security	More personal training, learning, and development	Higher wages	Better working conditions	Faster career progression	Long-term view by the owners	International mobility	Stronger commitment to the local community
 EU27	53%	52%	49%	43%	40%	37%	29%	25%
 BE	68%	68%	59%	62%	51%	56%	38%	35%
 BG	50%	27%	44%	34%	38%	31%	26%	15%
 CZ	56%	62%	60%	54%	37%	51%	41%	27%
 DK	31%	33%	24%	37%	23%	29%	16%	15%
 DE	55%	51%	49%	40%	42%	28%	33%	29%
 EE	46%	28%	19%	21%	31%	13%	17%	6%
 IE	49%	40%	40%	38%	36%	27%	23%	19%
 EL	45%	53%	50%	46%	50%	39%	31%	25%
 ES	50%	56%	48%	47%	42%	37%	26%	22%
 FR	45%	39%	37%	25%	37%	17%	19%	17%
 IT	50%	32%	36%	42%	26%	31%	24%	11%
 CY	32%	27%	29%	38%	24%	20%	16%	13%
 LV	61%	46%	38%	34%	36%	30%	22%	21%
 LT	36%	30%	31%	34%	32%	28%	23%	23%
 LU	68%	70%	62%	58%	59%	52%	49%	48%
 HU	54%	33%	41%	36%	27%	28%	17%	19%
 MT	23%	17%	15%	20%	13%	6%	4%	5%
 NL	43%	51%	30%	35%	26%	40%	22%	22%
 AT	54%	55%	53%	37%	54%	41%	33%	26%
 PL	33%	46%	51%	27%	29%	28%	22%	14%
 PT	66%	77%	70%	66%	65%	54%	52%	48%
 RO	53%	49%	65%	37%	31%	32%	26%	19%
 SI	33%	23%	21%	32%	24%	11%	13%	6%
 SK	49%	40%	44%	40%	37%	38%	29%	25%
 FI	46%	41%	42%	31%	25%	32%	25%	20%
 SE	50%	41%	41%	32%	28%	37%	33%	15%
 UK	77%	76%	68%	66%	63%	65%	40%	49%
 HR	57%	16%	38%	30%	21%	11%	9%	7%
 TR	54%	58%	47%	52%	49%	50%	29%	46%
 IS	51%	36%	38%	32%	21%	22%	20%	15%
 NO	58%	37%	37%	39%	27%	39%	20%	22%
 IL	53%	38%	29%	44%	30%	20%	13%	21%
 CH	60%	74%	45%	55%	43%	44%	39%	30%
 US	48%	36%	46%	28%	30%	27%	15%	24%
 CN	46%	36%	48%	38%	50%	24%	26%	19%
 IN	59%	18%	71%	29%	41%	6%	14%	4%
 JP	65%	23%	35%	43%	15%	18%	7%	7%
 KR	59%	43%	43%	34%	9%	21%	9%	13%
 BR	54%	38%	38%	30%	32%	22%	15%	19%
 RU	34%	40%	40%	19%	29%	24%	14%	14%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Those who answered 'would prefer to work for a publicly listed company' in Q3, N=11.979
(28% of the total number of respondents)

The socio-demographic data, at EU level for those who would prefer working for a family business, show that:

- Men are somewhat more likely than women to say that faster career progression, higher wages, and the long-term view of the owners are reasons for preferring family businesses, while women are more likely to say that their stronger commitment to the local community is one of their reasons.
- People in the 15-24 age bracket are more likely to favour family businesses on account of faster career progression, international mobility, higher wages, personal training and job security. But 25-39 year-olds are more likely to cite better working conditions.
- Manual workers are the most likely to cite higher wages as a reason for preferring family-run companies, while they and people who are not working are the most likely to mention job security. But employees are more likely to cite better working conditions and stronger commitment to the local community.




Q4 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a family business. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Better working conditions	Stronger commitment to the local community	Job security	More personal training, learning, and development	Long-term view by the owners	Higher wages	Faster career progression	International mobility
EU27	52%	48%	47%	44%	43%	24%	23%	10%
Sex								
Male	50%	45%	46%	44%	46%	27%	27%	10%
Female	53%	50%	48%	45%	40%	22%	21%	10%
Age								
15-24	50%	42%	51%	51%	39%	33%	37%	14%
25-39	60%	49%	48%	45%	45%	27%	27%	9%
40-54	53%	48%	44%	42%	45%	19%	19%	8%
55 +	47%	49%	47%	43%	41%	23%	18%	11%
Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	63%	52%	39%	43%	46%	23%	22%	7%
Employee	55%	51%	44%	46%	48%	21%	24%	7%
Manual workers	50%	42%	49%	37%	40%	31%	25%	10%
Not working	49%	46%	50%	45%	38%	26%	23%	13%

For those who prefer private companies, the socio-demographic data shows that:

- Men are somewhat more likely than women to say that higher wages and the long-term view of the owners are reasons for preferring publicly owned businesses, while women are slightly more likely to say that a stronger commitment to the local community is one of their reasons.
- People in the 15-24 age group are the most likely to cite faster career progression, international mobility, and higher wages. But respondents aged 40 or over are more likely to identify job security as their reason for preferring private companies.
- Employees are more likely to cite faster career progression and more personal training as reasons for preferring to work at a private company.

Q5 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a publicly listed company/ private company not family owned. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Job security	More personal training, learning, and development	Higher wages	Better working conditions	Faster career progression	Long-term view by the owners	International mobility	Stronger commitment to the local community
EU27	53%	52%	49%	43%	40%	37%	29%	25%
 Sex								
Male	54%	50%	52%	43%	42%	40%	31%	23%
Female	53%	53%	46%	43%	39%	35%	27%	27%
 Age								
15-24	43%	54%	57%	36%	48%	31%	37%	22%
25-39	52%	54%	53%	41%	43%	39%	30%	23%
40-54	56%	53%	47%	47%	39%	41%	25%	24%
55 +	56%	48%	44%	45%	37%	35%	27%	28%
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	61%	41%	50%	46%	41%	47%	30%	24%
Employee	55%	59%	51%	44%	44%	42%	31%	25%
Manual workers	48%	40%	47%	38%	30%	28%	21%	17%
Not working	53%	49%	47%	43%	39%	34%	28%	26%

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



FLASH EUROBAROMETER 354

“Entrepreneurship in the EU and beyond”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 15 June and the 8 August 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 354 about “Entrepreneurship”.

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Research and Speechwriting” Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 354 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over. It has also been conducted in Croatia, Turkey, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Israel, Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Brazil and the United States. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system), except in Israel, China, India, Japan, South Korea and Brazil. In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones (except in India where the interviews were conducted face-to-face). The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the “last birthday rule”.

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

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 Political & 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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.005	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.001	25/06/2012	28/06/2012	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.001	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.009	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.001	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.009	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.005	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.002	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			27.059	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	408.787.006
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.003	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.001	26/06/2012	04/07/2012	54.844.406
IS	Iceland	Capacent ehf	1.004	26/06/2012	28/06/2012	252.277
NO	Norway	TNS Gallup AS	1.001	26/06/2012	29/06/2012	3.886.395
CH	Switzerland	Isopublic	1.005	26/06/2012	30/06/2012	6.416.728
IL	Israel	TNS Teleseker	1.000	26/06/2012	04/07/2012	4.257.500
RU	Russia	TNS MIC	1.000	02/07/2012	05/07/2012	121.153.927
US	United States	TNS Custom Research	3.001	15/06/2012	12/07/2012	247.518.325
BR	Brazil	TNS Brazil	1.001	04/07/2012	08/08/2012	144.799.269
IN	India	TNS India	1.003	02/07/2012	26/07/2012	52.512.000
CN	China	TNS China	1.002	27/06/2012	23/07/2012	70.904.579
KR	South Korea	TNS Korea	1.000	27/06/2012	20/07/2012	42.923.904
JP	Japan	Research Freeway	1.000	02/07/2012	24/07/2012	110.275.000
TOTAL			42.080	15/06/2012	08/08/2012	1.272.300.022

QUESTIONNAIRE

FL 354 - Entrepreneurship in the EU and beyond

D1 How old are you?

(WRITE DOWN - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '99')

--	--

D2 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

ASK Q1 ITEM 3 - 'ORGANISED CRIME' - ONLY IN BULGARIA

--

D4 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

--	--

FL353 D4

D5a	As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Self-employed | 1 |
| Employee | 2 |
| Manual worker | 3 |
| Without a professional activity | 4 |
| Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

FL353 D5

ASK D5b IF SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE 1 IN D5a

D5b	Would you say you are...?
-----	---------------------------

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Farmer, forester, fisherman | 1 |
| Owner of shop, craftsman | 2 |
| Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) | 3 |
| Manager of a company | 4 |
| Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

FL353 D5

ASK D5c IF EMPLOYEE, CODE 2 IN D5a

D5c	Would you say you are...?
-----	---------------------------

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, ...) | 1 |
| General management, director or top management | 2 |
| Middle management | 3 |
| Civil servant | 4 |
| Office clerk | 5 |
| Other employee (salesman, nurse, ...) | 6 |
| Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT) | 7 |

FL353 D5

ASK D5d IF MANUAL WORKER, CODE 3 IN D5a

D5d Would you say you are...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Supervisor\ foreman (team manager, ...)	1
Manual worker	2
Unskilled manual worker	3
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

FL353 D5

ASK D5e IF WITHOUT A PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY, CODE 4 IN D5a

D5e Would you say you are...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Looking after the home	1
Student (full time)	2
Retired	3
Seeking a job	4
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL353 D5

Q1 If you could choose between different kinds of jobs, would you prefer to be... ?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

An employee	1
Self-employed	2
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

FL283 Q1

ASK Q2 TO THOSE WHO "WOULD PREFER BEING AN EMPLOYEE", CODE 1 in Q1.
OTHERS GO TO FILTER BEFORE Q6

Q2 Why would you prefer to be an employee rather than self-employed?

(DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Regular, steady income (versus irregular, variable income)	1
Job security	2
Fixed working hours	3
Covered by social welfare/insurance	4
No business idea	5
Not enough capital/resources to be self-employed	6
Not enough skills to be self-employment	7
It is a major step to take/hard to turn back	8
Afraid of red tape, administrative difficulties	9
Afraid of legal and social consequences if I fail	10
Other	11
DK	12

FL283 Q2

Q3 Suppose you could choose between working for different kinds of companies, which one would you prefer?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Family Business	1
Publicly listed company/private company not family owned	2
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

NEW

ASK Q4 TO THOSE WHO "WOULD PREFER WORKING FOR A FAMILY BUSINESS",
CODE 1 in Q3

Q4 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a family business.

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Faster career progression	1
International mobility	2
Higher wages	3
More personal training, learning, and development	4
Job security	5
Better working conditions	6
Stronger commitment to the local community	7
Long-term view by the owners	8
None of these (DO NOT READ OUT)	9
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	10

NEW

ASK Q5 TO THOSE WHO "WOULD PREFER WORKING FOR A PUBLICLY LISTED COMPANY/ PRIVATE COMPANY NOT FAMILY OWNED", CODE 2 in Q3

Q5 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a publicly listed company/ private company not family owned.

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Faster career progression	1
International mobility	2
Higher wages	3
More personal training, learning, and development	4
Job security	5
Better working conditions	6
Stronger commitment to the local community	7
Long-term view by the owners	8
None of these (DO NOT READ OUT)	9
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	10

NEW

ASK Q6 TO THOSE WHO "WOULD PREFER BEING SELF-EMPLOYED", CODE 2 in Q1

Q6 Why would you prefer to be self-employed rather than an employee?

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Personal independence/ self-fulfilment	1
Exploiting a business opportunity	2
Better income prospects	3
Freedom to choose place and time of working	4
Lack of attractive employment opportunities/lack of employment opportunities	5
Members of family / friends are self-employed	6
Favourable economic climate	7
To avoid the uncertainties related to paid employment	8
To contribute to society	9
Other	10
DK	11

FL283 Q3

ASK Q7 TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT "SELF-EMPLOYED", D5a ≠ 1

Q7 Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very feasible	1
Fairly feasible	2
Not very feasible	3
Not feasible at all	4
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL283 Q4

ASK Q8 TO THOSE WHO ANSWERED "NOT VERY FEASIBLE" or "NOT FEASIBLE AT ALL", CODE 3 OR 4 in Q7

Q8 Why would it not be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?

(DO NOT READ OUT -MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

No business idea	1
Not enough capital/financial resources to be self-employed	2
Not enough skills to be self-employed	3
Burden of red tape / Administrative difficulties	4
The risk of failure and its legal and social consequences are too big	5
It would be difficult to reconcile with my family commitments	6
The current economic climate is not good for a start-up	7
Other	8
DK	9

FL283 Q5

ASK Q9 TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT "SELF-EMPLOYED", D5a ≠ 1

Q9 Personally, how desirable is it for you to become self-employed within the next 5 years?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very desirable	1
Fairly desirable	2
Not very desirable	3
Not at all desirable	4
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

NEW

ASK ALL

Q10 At school or university, have you ever taken part in any course or activity about entrepreneurship – that is turning ideas into action, developing your own projects?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

NEW

Q11 - ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 to 4

Q11 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) X

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)
1	My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude	1	2	3	4	5
2	My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society	1	2	3	4	5
3	My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
4	My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business	1	2	3	4	5

FL283 Q6

Q12 - ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 4

Q12 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them? X

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) X

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)
--	--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------

1	Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all	1	2	3	4	5
2	Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets	1	2	3	4	5
3	Entrepreneurs are job creators	1	2	3	4	5
4	Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work	1	2	3	4	5

FL283 Q7

Q13 Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY) X

- | | |
|---|---|
| Yes, you started/took over a business | 1 |
| Yes, you are taking steps to start/take over a business | 2 |
| No | 3 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

FL283 Q8

ASK Q14a TO THOSE WHO "NEVER STARTED A BUSINESS OR TOOK OVER ONE",
CODE 3 OR 4 in Q13

Q14a How would you describe your situation?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| It never crossed your mind to start a business | 1 |
| You are thinking about starting a business | 2 |
| You thought about it or you took steps to start a business but gave up on the idea | 3 |
| You have the opportunity to take over your family business | 4 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

FL283 Q9

ASK Q14b TO THOSE WHO "HAVE STARTED A BUSINESS OR ARE DOING IT NOW",
CODE 1 OR 2 in Q13

Q14b How would you describe your situation?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| You are currently taking steps to start a new business | 1 |
| You have started or taken over a business in the last three years which is still operating today | 2 |
| You started or took over a business more than three years ago and it's still operating | 3 |
| You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business has failed | 4 |
| You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business was sold, transferred or closed | 5 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 6 |

FL283 Q10

ASK Q15 IF CODE 1 OR 2 in Q13 or CODE 3 OR 4 in Q14a

Q15 -ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6

Q15 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one. X

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) X

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)
--	--	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------

1	Dissatisfaction with regard to your previous work situation	1	2	3	4	5
2	An appropriate business idea	1	2	3	4	5
3	Contact with an appropriate business partner	1	2	3	4	5
4	Getting the necessary financial resources	1	2	3	4	5
5	A role model	1	2	3	4	5
6	Addressing an unmet social or ecological need	1	2	3	4	5

FL283 Q11

ASK Q16 TO THOSE WHO "AT SOME TIME STARTED A BUSINESS OR ARE TAKING STEPS TO DO SO", CODE 1 OR 2 in Q13

Q16 All in all, would you say you started or are starting your business...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

...because you came across an opportunity	1
...out of necessity	2
...because there was a need/opportunity to take over the business from a family member	3
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

FL283 Q12 MODIFIED

ASK ALL

Q17 If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Set up a new one | 1 |
| Take over an existing business | 2 |
| None of these, not interested (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

FL283 Q13

Q18 - ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

Q18 If you were to set up a business today, which are the two risks you would be most afraid of?

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Irregular/not guaranteed income | 1 |
| Lack of job security | 2 |
| The risk of losing your property/home | 3 |
| The need to devote too much energy or time to it | 4 |
| The possibility of suffering a personal failure | 5 |
| The possibility of going bankrupt | 6 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 7 |

FL283 Q14 MODIFIED

Q19 - ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

Q19 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Broadly favourable	Neutral	Broadly unfavourable	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)
1	Entrepreneurs (self-employed, business owners)	1	2	3	4
2	Top managers in large companies	1	2	3	4
3	The professions (architects, lawyers, doctors, accountants, etc.)	1	2	3	4

FL283 Q15 MODIFIED

Q20 - ROTATE CODES 1 TO 5

Q20 Please imagine, that you suddenly inherited X Euro. What would you do with the money?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Start a business (alone or with a partner)	1
Buy a house (or repay my mortgage)	2
Save the money (saving account, shares etc.)	3
Spend it on things I always wanted to buy (travel, car, luxury items)	4
Work less / stop working	5
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

FL283 Q16 MODIFIED

Q21 -ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

Q21 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)
--	--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------

1	It is difficult to start one's own business due to a lack of available financial support	1	2	3	4	5
2	It is difficult to start one's own business due to the complex administrative procedures	1	2	3	4	5
3	It is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business	1	2	3	4	5
4	One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail	1	2	3	4	5
5	People who have started their own business and have failed should be given a second chance	1	2	3	4	5

FL283 Q18

ASK Q22 and Q23 TO THE SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE 1 IN D5a

Q22 From the following list, what is/are today your main source(s) of income ?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Your business(es)	1
Part-time employment	2
Full-time employment	3
Your shares/investments/rents/savings	4
Social security/unemployment benefits	5
Your pension	6
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	7

NEW

Q23 Have you started your business from scratch, have you taken it over from another business owner, or is your business a family business?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| I have started my business from scratch | 1 |
| I have taken my business over from another business owner | 2 |
| My business is a family business | 3 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

NEW

D7 Could you tell me the occupations of your parents? Are or were they self-employed, white-collar employees in the private sector, blue-collar employees in the private sector, civil servants or not in paid employment?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Self-employed	White-collar employee in the private sector	Blue-collar employee in the private sector	Civil servants	Not in paid employment	Other	DK (DO NOT READ OUT)

1	Father	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Mother	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FL283 D7 & D8 MODIFIED

D8 Which of the following statements best describe your feelings about your household's income these days?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Live comfortably on current income | 1 |
| Get by on current income | 2 |
| Find it difficult to manage on current income | 3 |
| Find it very difficult to manage on current income | 4 |
| Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 6 |

FL283 D9

D12 What region do you live in?

(READ OUT IF NECESSARY - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

--	--	--

D13 Would you say you live in a...?

(READ OUT - SINGLE CODE)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Rural area or village | 1 |
| Small or medium-sized town | 2 |
| Large town/city | 3 |
| DK (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

D18 Have you got a mobile phone?

(DO NOT READ OUT)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

D20 Have you got a landline phone?










































(DO NOT READ OUT)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

TABLES










































Q1 Si vous pouviez choisir entre divers types de métiers, préféreriez-vous être... ?

Q1 If you could choose between different kinds of jobs, would you prefer to be... ?

		Salarié		Indépendant		Aucun (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sait pas	
		An employee		Self-employed		None (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	58	9	37	-8	2	-1	3	0
	BE	65	4	30	0	3	-1	2	-3
	BG	40	1	49	-1	5	-4	6	4
	CZ	61	-1	34	2	2	0	3	-1
	DK	66	1	28	-4	1	-1	5	4
	DE	65	10	29	-12	3	1	3	1
	EE	54	8	35	-8	5	-1	6	1
	IE	61	11	37	-12	1	1	1	0
	EL	43	6	50	-10	5	3	2	1
	ES	62	10	35	-5	1	-5	2	0
	FR	57	11	40	-11	2	1	1	-1
	IT	49	10	44	-7	3	-2	4	-1
	CY	46	17	45	-21	5	2	4	2
	LV	45	-3	49	4	3	-1	3	0
	LT	32	-11	58	9	3	-1	7	3
	LU	61	10	36	-8	1	-2	2	0
	HU	55	3	39	0	4	-3	2	0
	MT	61	5	34	-2	2	-3	3	0
	NL	64	9	31	-11	3	2	2	0
	AT	63	8	34	-7	1	-1	2	0
	PL	50	7	47	-2	2	-2	1	-3
	PT	47	8	49	-2	1	-7	3	1
	RO	47	6	48	-4	3	-2	2	0
	SI	66	18	28	-19	4	1	2	0
	SK	61	-4	33	7	2	-2	4	-1
	FI	73	19	24	-17	1	-2	2	0
	SE	74	11	22	-10	2	0	2	-1
	UK	63	12	33	-13	2	1	2	0
	HR	40	-8	54	11	3	-3	3	0
	TR	15	-31	82	31	2	0	1	0
	NO	73	20	23	-19	1	0	3	-1
	CH	58	8	39	-4	1	-1	2	-3
	RU	48		39		8		5	
	IS	46	8	44	-8	2	1	8	-1
	IL	58		34		3		5	
	US	46	11	51	-4	1	-8	2	1
	BR	33		63		3		1	
	KR	46	10	53	2	0	-11	1	-1
	IN	47		47		5		1	
	JP	56	-3	23	-16	20	18	1	1
	CN	32	4	56	-15	8	8	4	3










































Q2 Pourquoi préféreriez-vous être salarié plutôt qu'indépendant ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REponses POSSIBLES)

Q2 Why would you prefer to be an employee rather than self-employed? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Revenu régulier, fixe (par opposition à un revenu irrégulier et variable) Regular, steady income (versus irregular, variable income)		Sécurité de l'emploi Job security		Heures de travail fixes Fixed working hours		Couverture par la Sécurité Sociale et/ou les assurances Covered by social welfare/insurance		Pas d'idée commerciale No business idea		Pas suffisamment de capitaux/ressources pour être indépendant Not enough capital/resources to be self-employed	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		24	-16	27	-8	11	-5	9	-4	3	-1	6	-2
 BE		25	-34	33	-5	17	-2	13	-5	2	0	4	3
 BG		17	-35	31	-15	5	-16	5	-20	3	1	10	-13
 CZ		27	-18	28	-13	10	-11	16	6	6	-4	4	-5
 DK		27	-8	28	6	23	6	3	-6	3	0	4	2
 DE		25	-14	27	15	12	-5	14	-2	3	1	5	-3
 EE		39	-25	40	19	20	-7	8	-11	8	-1	5	-10
 IE		30	2	28	-4	11	2	7	-1	1	-2	5	2
 EL		52	-9	33	-3	14	1	6	3	2	2	7	5
 ES		15	-23	16	-36	10	-9	12	-9	3	1	8	1
 FR		20	-8	27	-20	8	-5	6	-2	1	-1	3	1
 IT		36	-22	41	-8	12	-7	6	-4	3	0	3	-1
 CY		55	-5	38	5	27	1	9	-7	1	-2	3	0
 LV		15	-24	15	-15	5	-19	11	-5	7	4	6	-11
 LT		21	-21	20	-17	15	-10	15	-9	10	2	18	-2
 LU		27	-34	40	-26	15	-11	9	-25	3	-3	6	-5
 HU		25	-45	34	-7	11	-28	8	-21	5	-2	17	-16
 MT		38	-6	34	-16	17	-1	6	3	9	6	7	3
 NL		37	6	25	-3	11	0	10	1	5	2	3	1
 AT		24	-14	25	14	16	5	14	-1	1	1	4	-2
 PL		29	-15	26	-15	13	-8	12	-5	5	-5	8	-4
 PT		14	-27	16	-35	4	-14	4	-18	2	0	11	3
 RO		8	-37	18	-11	4	-16	4	-9	3	2	26	-6
 SI		31	11	34	7	18	6	7	-1	4	-1	6	3
 SK		30	-33	30	-18	14	-16	9	-7	5	-1	9	-5
 FI		26	-7	18	-6	11	-4	2	-6	3	2	3	1
 SE		21	-9	39	15	20	7	13	9	4	1	4	1
 UK		19	-9	23	-14	7	3	4	-3	2	-4	2	-3
 HR		17	-42	33	-14	7	-24	1	-12	4	-2	9	3
 TR		16	-59	6	-4	6	-22	3	-44	2	0	12	7
 NO		25	1	28	6	12	-3	6	-2	3	1	2	0
 CH		37	3	34	19	15	-5	14	2	2	0	5	-1
 RU		9		5		2		8		5		6	
 IS		9	-5	28	-1	5	0	1	-4	2	2	1	0
 IL		42		31		12		11		1		5	
 US		14	0	11	-10	5	-2	5	0	2	0	5	1
 BR		29		36		8		32		5		5	
 KR		22	-35	62	1	2	-22	0	-21	1	-7	8	-9
 IN		41		75		62		18		17		16	
 JP		6	-18	24	-22	1	-10	0	-7	5	-3	7	-1
 CN		21	10	37	22	14	8	4	-5	2	-13	14	-22










































Q2 Pourquoi préféreriez-vous être salarié plutôt qu'indépendant ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q2 Why would you prefer to be an employee rather than self-employed? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	%	Pas suffisamment de compétences pour être indépendant Not enough skills to be self-employment		C'est un pas important à faire/difficile de revenir sur la décision It is a major step to take/hard to turn back		Peur de la bureaucratie, des difficultés administratives Afraid of red tape, administrative difficulties		Peur des conséquences légales et sociales si j'échoue Afraid of legal and social consequences if I fail		Autre Other		Ne sait pas Don't know	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
			EU 27	6	1	4	-3	9	4	5	-1	33	10
	BE	4	1	3	0	7	5	5	3	25	19	3	0
	BG	9	2	1	-5	5	-4	2	-8	30	22	10	6
	CZ	8	0	2	-2	13	8	6	1	32	26	4	-3
	DK	11	6	5	2	6	2	2	0	27	-11	4	1
	DE	4	-1	6	-6	6	0	6	-2	36	14	5	2
	EE	18	5	4	-6	6	1	3	-7	28	18	2	0
	IE	8	2	8	-4	18	16	9	4	31	-14	3	2
	EL	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	13	-3	1	-1
	ES	5	3	2	-3	4	1	8	2	44	35	3	2
	FR	6	0	2	-4	14	5	5	-3	34	7	5	1
	IT	3	2	2	1	6	2	3	-3	16	5	4	2
	CY	3	0	3	-4	2	-1	3	-3	15	2	1	-3
	LV	16	-2	2	0	13	4	7	-9	34	17	8	5
	LT	23	12	10	3	13	2	11	3	34	15	5	4
	LU	11	4	4	-6	6	4	8	-3	26	20	3	2
	HU	11	-9	7	-4	14	0	8	-8	29	20	3	2
	MT	13	9	8	5	4	2	3	1	18	10	3	1
	NL	9	5	5	2	8	6	3	2	34	1	2	1
	AT	4	1	7	-9	3	-1	6	-2	33	5	3	-1
	PL	12	5	6	2	15	7	9	0	31	16	4	2
	PT	6	3	2	-2	13	8	8	3	46	33	4	1
	RO	9	6	4	2	9	0	4	-2	28	13	8	7
	SI	8	1	3	-4	9	5	7	-2	22	-4	5	-6
	SK	6	-5	4	2	14	3	8	4	21	18	5	5
	FI	9	5	1	-6	6	5	5	-3	37	4	4	1
	SE	10	5	6	3	10	4	3	-2	29	-12	2	0
	UK	5	-5	3	-5	9	6	2	0	43	-9	4	1
	HR	13	10	3	1	13	6	6	4	29	19	3	2
	TR	8	7	5	4	8	7	6	2	38	33	6	4
	NO	5	0	9	1	7	5	2	1	36	3	3	-2
	CH	4	1	6	0	7	4	8	2	38	10	2	-1
	RU	23		3		5		3		47		7	
	IS	7	4	5	-2	1	-2	1	-1	44	-7	8	1
	IL	7		2		12		3		25		3	
	US	7	6	6	1	9	7	2	-1	43	-20	5	0
	BR	5		3		5		3		16		5	
	KR	10	-8	1	-10	1	-10	8	-11	10	7	1	-2
	IN	8		10		3		2		1		0	
	JP	19	7	1	-16	0	-2	5	-1	31	18	9	8
	CN	6	-27	0	-6	4	-2	3	-19	28	6	4	4










































Q3 Supposons que vous puissiez choisir de travailler pour différents types d'entreprises, lequel préféreriez-vous?

Q3 Suppose you could choose between working for different kinds of companies, which one would you prefer?

		Une entreprise familiale	Une entreprise cotée/une entreprise privée non familiale	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE)	Ne sait pas
		Family Business	Publicly listed company/private company not family owned	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	41	48	5	6
	BE	50	41	5	4
	BG	39	52	4	5
	CZ	39	48	8	5
	DK	23	46	8	23
	DE	59	29	6	6
	EE	32	37	14	17
	IE	26	63	6	5
	EL	55	38	4	3
	ES	20	76	1	3
	FR	51	44	3	2
	IT	39	46	8	7
	CY	43	45	7	5
	LV	19	75	2	4
	LT	30	56	3	11
	LU	50	40	7	3
	HU	45	47	4	4
	MT	26	65	2	7
	NL	34	50	10	6
	AT	56	38	3	3
	PL	37	58	2	3
	PT	32	60	1	7
	RO	40	51	4	5
	SI	41	41	10	8
	SK	32	58	4	6
	FI	47	42	5	6
	SE	44	39	5	12
	UK	32	54	6	8
	TR	24	69	2	5
	HR	25	70	2	3
	IS	25	58	3	14
	IL	16	77	2	5
	NO	15	75	2	8
	CH	53	35	8	4
	RU	46	37	13	4
	US	34	59	2	5
	BR	28	61	7	4
	JP	5	73	11	11
	CN	15	73	11	1
	KR	16	82	2	0
	IN	16	78	5	1










































Q4 Veuillez choisir parmi les réponses suivantes pour expliquer pourquoi vous préféreriez travailler pour une entreprise familiale. (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q4 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a family business. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Une progression de carrière plus rapide	La mobilité internationale	Des salaires plus élevés	Plus de formations, d'apprentissages et de développement personnels	La sécurité d'emploi	De meilleures conditions de travail
		Faster career progression	International mobility	Higher wages	More personal training, learning, and development	Job security	Better working conditions
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
 EU 27		23	10	24	44	47	52
 BE		33	19	32	70	72	78
 BG		20	12	42	18	44	24
 CZ		26	13	45	49	66	74
 DK		11	4	9	23	18	30
 DE		26	12	19	59	52	52
 EE		9	7	13	15	36	31
 IE		20	8	16	40	35	35
 EL		24	12	27	32	46	70
 ES		26	10	24	48	49	48
 FR		23	5	14	25	27	47
 IT		8	1	13	24	29	45
 CY		20	9	26	27	37	64
 LV		24	15	55	39	54	46
 LT		20	8	22	26	41	38
 LU		42	32	39	66	67	78
 HU		11	6	24	18	50	43
 MT		14	0	8	9	18	24
 NL		8	10	12	51	37	39
 AT		27	15	24	55	45	54
 PL		16	7	33	19	45	32
 PT		50	29	41	61	73	68
 RO		21	9	43	26	52	31
 SI		22	7	24	25	24	36
 SK		23	18	34	34	50	58
 FI		16	9	18	34	37	39
 SE		12	9	23	40	35	46
 UK		39	18	44	75	75	80
 TR		29	16	29	43	61	47
 HR		25	11	26	25	26	26
 IS		15	9	32	28	46	37
 IL		34	9	32	30	50	53
 NO		25	16	35	52	32	46
 CH		25	17	14	61	52	59
 RU		25	25	41	35	50	29
 US		12	5	16	31	31	36
 BR		30	8	13	27	46	32
 JP		18	0	8	10	20	38
 CN		45	10	30	22	35	36
 KR		15	4	23	40	64	34
 IN		70	30	68	22	30	20










































Q4 Veuillez choisir parmi les réponses suivantes pour expliquer pourquoi vous préféreriez travailler pour une entreprise familiale. (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q4 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a family business. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Une plus forte implication au niveau local	Une vision à long terme des dirigeants	Aucune de celles-ci (NE PAS LIRE)	Ne sait pas
		Stronger commitment to the local community	Long-term view by the owners	None of these (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	48	43	3	2
	BE	72	58	2	1
	BG	15	21	1	2
	CZ	57	62	1	0
	DK	27	21	14	7
	DE	59	52	2	2
	EE	30	22	13	4
	IE	53	47	2	0
	EL	36	33	4	0
	ES	41	43	6	3
	FR	40	18	4	1
	IT	21	20	5	1
	CY	24	26	5	1
	LV	38	46	3	1
	LT	22	40	3	3
	LU	69	60	2	1
	HU	34	39	3	1
	MT	6	14	9	5
	NL	44	39	8	2
	AT	52	47	2	2
	PL	28	33	3	2
	PT	63	58	2	1
	RO	18	22	2	6
	SI	20	25	4	5
	SK	30	44	1	2
	FI	53	40	4	1
	SE	51	44	3	3
	UK	82	82	1	1
	TR	52	32	7	0
	HR	15	28	5	1
	IS	20	40	9	2
	IL	41	30	4	1
	NO	53	39	5	4
	CH	61	52	4	0
	RU	33	34	4	3
	US	53	35	2	1
	BR	28	20	5	3
	JP	28	11	15	3
	CN	9	9	4	0
	KR	17	16	0	0
	IN	8	1	0	0










































Q5 Veuillez choisir parmi les réponses suivantes pour expliquer pourquoi vous préféreriez travailler pour une entreprise cotée/une entreprise privée non familiale. (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a publicly listed company/ private company not family owned. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Une progression de carrière plus rapide	La mobilité internationale	Des salaires plus élevés	Plus de formations, d'apprentissages et de développement personnels	La sécurité d'emploi
		Faster career progression	International mobility	Higher wages	More personal training, learning, and development	Job security
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
 EU 27		40	29	49	52	53
 BE		51	38	59	68	68
 BG		38	26	44	27	50
 CZ		37	41	60	62	56
 DK		23	16	24	33	31
 DE		42	33	49	51	55
 EE		31	17	19	28	46
 IE		36	23	40	40	49
 EL		50	31	50	53	45
 ES		42	26	48	56	50
 FR		37	19	37	39	45
 IT		26	24	36	32	50
 CY		24	16	29	27	32
 LV		36	22	38	46	61
 LT		32	23	31	30	36
 LU		59	49	62	70	68
 HU		27	17	41	33	54
 MT		13	4	15	17	23
 NL		26	22	30	51	43
 AT		54	33	53	55	54
 PL		29	22	51	46	33
 PT		65	52	70	77	66
 RO		31	26	65	49	53
 SI		24	13	21	23	33
 SK		37	29	44	40	49
 FI		25	25	42	41	46
 SE		28	33	41	41	50
 UK		63	40	68	76	77
 TR		49	29	47	58	54
 HR		21	9	38	16	57
 IS		21	20	38	36	51
 IL		30	13	29	38	53
 NO		27	20	37	37	58
 CH		43	39	45	74	60
 RU		29	14	40	40	34
 US		30	15	46	36	48
 BR		32	15	38	38	54
 JP		15	7	35	23	65
 CN		50	26	48	36	46
 KR		9	9	43	43	59
 IN		41	14	71	18	59










































Q5 Veuillez choisir parmi les réponses suivantes pour expliquer pourquoi vous préféreriez travailler pour une entreprise cotée/une entreprise privée non familiale. (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5 Please choose among the following answers to explain why you would prefer to work for a publicly listed company/ private company not family owned. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		De meilleures conditions de travail	Une plus forte implication au niveau local	Une vision à long terme des dirigeants	Aucune de celles-ci (NE PAS LIRE)	Ne sait pas
		Better working conditions	Stronger commitment to the local community	Long-term view by the owners	None of these (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	43	25	37	3	2
	BE	62	35	56	2	1
	BG	34	15	31	2	1
	CZ	54	27	51	2	3
	DK	37	15	29	11	6
	DE	40	29	28	3	3
	EE	21	6	13	12	5
	IE	38	19	27	2	1
	EL	46	25	39	1	0
	ES	47	22	37	3	1
	FR	25	17	17	4	0
	IT	42	11	31	2	2
	CY	38	13	20	12	4
	LV	34	21	30	3	1
	LT	34	23	28	6	5
	LU	58	48	52	2	1
	HU	36	19	28	6	2
	MT	20	5	6	10	4
	NL	35	22	40	9	3
	AT	37	26	41	2	0
	PL	27	14	28	4	3
	PT	66	48	54	2	0
	RO	37	19	32	1	0
	SI	32	6	11	7	7
	SK	40	25	38	5	2
	FI	31	20	32	2	1
	SE	32	15	37	3	3
	UK	66	49	65	3	2
	TR	52	46	50	4	1
	HR	30	7	11	5	0
	IS	32	15	22	6	6
	IL	44	21	20	10	1
	NO	39	22	39	2	3
	CH	55	30	44	2	0
	RU	19	14	24	8	7
	US	28	24	27	2	2
	BR	30	19	22	4	4
	JP	43	7	18	8	3
	CN	38	19	24	4	2
	KR	34	13	21	2	0
	IN	29	4	6	0	0










































Q6 Pourquoi préféreriez-vous être indépendant plutôt que salarié? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q6 Why would you prefer to be self-employed rather than an employee? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Indépendance personnelle / accomplissement de soi		Pour exploiter une opportunité commerciale		De meilleures perspectives de revenus		Liberté de choisir le lieu et les horaires de travail		Manque d'opportunités d'emploi attractives/manque d'opportunités d'emploi		Des membres de la famille / des amis sont indépendants	
		Personal independence/self-fulfilment		Exploiting a business opportunity		Better income prospects		Freedom to choose place and time of working		Lack of attractive employment opportunities/lack of employment opportunities		Members of family / friends are self-employed	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		62	-6	4	-5	16	-4	30	-5	2	0	1	-1
 BE		53	-4	2	-14	16	1	38	14	1	-1	3	0
 BG		56	-12	5	-5	17	-12	26	-8	2	-5	0	-3
 CZ		67	-2	7	-17	24	-5	32	4	1	-4	2	-1
 DK		59	5	5	-3	14	4	42	3	4	3	1	-2
 DE		64	-9	5	-4	14	2	25	4	2	1	2	0
 EE		66	-13	7	-10	16	-18	49	6	1	-5	2	0
 IE		72	16	3	1	12	0	43	-4	3	3	3	2
 EL		66	-2	5	2	28	6	23	5	3	3	1	0
 ES		67	-9	3	-3	10	-4	22	-14	2	-1	1	-2
 FR		71	-3	2	-2	12	4	35	-9	1	0	0	-1
 IT		62	3	3	-10	17	-5	31	-5	1	-1	1	-1
 CY		60	-21	8	-2	20	-4	32	1	3	1	1	0
 LV		62	-10	10	-2	14	-12	37	10	2	1	2	1
 LT		59	-8	8	-5	29	-19	28	-3	5	1	3	1
 LU		69	-5	7	-11	12	-9	33	-35	2	0	1	-1
 HU		58	-25	11	-15	20	-40	16	-31	7	-7	4	-11
 MT		61	0	8	1	27	2	29	5	1	-1	3	2
 NL		69	14	8	3	10	2	38	9	1	0	2	1
 AT		56	-13	5	-3	12	-2	29	5	1	-1	1	-2
 PL		65	-6	8	-3	24	-8	23	-8	3	1	2	0
 PT		55	-20	6	-14	16	-7	23	0	2	-1	2	0
 RO		54	-1	3	-11	26	-13	26	-4	2	0	1	-4
 SI		54	0	17	4	26	12	36	4	2	2	3	3
 SK		56	-17	6	-11	22	-24	27	-12	2	1	3	-2
 FI		57	-23	2	-2	7	3	47	22	3	2	1	-1
 SE		44	-10	9	-4	10	-2	51	14	1	-1	5	0
 UK		49	-16	2	-4	7	-19	39	-15	3	1	1	0
 HR		62	0	7	-10	18	-26	28	-9	2	0	1	-1
 TR		55	-15	2	-9	16	-9	9	-21	4	-4	1	-4
 NO		46	-8	5	-3	10	3	48	11	1	0	1	-1
 CH		76	8	8	2	10	3	30	-1	2	-1	2	0
 RU		60		10		21		14		1		0	
 IS		46	3	2	0	8	2	32	-10	0	-3	0	-2
 IL		48		9		29		35		3		1	
 US		54	3	2	0	9	3	33	10	1	1	1	1
 BR		37		7		19		42		2		3	
 KR		42	-14	1	-17	28	-6	48	1	1	-7	1	-4
 IN		76		30		66		38		19		15	
 JP		45	0	2	-10	5	-2	34	-4	4	1	4	-6
 CN		19	-50	3	2	29	-1	58	21	2	0	1	0










































Q6 Pourquoi préféreriez-vous être indépendant plutôt que salarié? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q6 Why would you prefer to be self-employed rather than an employee? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Un climat économique favorable		Pour éviter les incertitudes liées à un emploi salarié		Pour contribuer à la société		Autre		Ne sait pas	
		Favourable economic climate		To avoid the uncertainties related to paid employment		To contribute to society		Other		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		2	-1	3	-1	2	0	15	2	3	1
 BE		2	-2	1	-2	2	-2	22	19	2	-1
 BG		2	-8	3	-2	2	-2	12	9	8	1
 CZ		4	0	4	-2	2	1	13	12	1	-5
 DK		3	0	3	3	2	0	16	-12	4	3
 DE		1	-2	4	0	3	1	17	2	4	3
 EE		0	-5	3	-10	3	-4	12	9	3	2
 IE		1	1	2	1	2	2	13	-16	2	0
 EL		7	1	3	2	2	1	8	-4	0	-1
 ES		2	-3	1	0	1	-1	22	16	2	1
 FR		0	-1	2	-1	0	-2	17	5	3	1
 IT		2	0	2	-2	2	1	6	2	1	-1
 CY		8	0	3	-1	3	0	10	5	0	-1
 LV		3	1	4	-8	2	-7	15	1	8	6
 LT		4	1	7	2	6	0	15	4	4	0
 LU		2	-4	6	-3	6	0	21	17	3	3
 HU		7	-4	11	-9	5	-1	16	8	4	3
 MT		6	-1	3	1	1	0	8	5	0	-3
 NL		1	-2	2	1	2	1	15	-4	1	1
 AT		0	0	2	1	2	1	24	10	2	-4
 PL		1	-2	5	-6	1	-1	15	8	3	1
 PT		4	-2	3	0	3	-3	25	21	5	5
 RO		4	3	2	-8	2	-6	15	0	6	3
 SI		5	4	6	1	2	0	11	-7	2	-3
 SK		6	0	3	-13	1	1	12	11	3	1
 FI		2	-1	0	-2	1	-1	12	-4	4	2
 SE		5	1	2	-3	6	1	14	-8	1	0
 UK		2	2	2	1	1	0	17	-15	4	3
 HR		2	0	5	-4	1	-1	14	12	2	1
 TR		2	-6	2	-4	4	-7	22	17	3	2
 NO		5	3	0	0	2	0	28	10	2	-3
 CH		2	0	2	0	4	3	25	9	1	-3
 RU		3		1		2		14		5	
 IS		0	-2	0	-2	1	-1	23	-8	3	1
 IL		9		2		1		17		4	
 US		2	1	2	1	1	0	21	-21	1	1
 BR		4		5		4		18		4	
 KR		0	-6	3	-18	0	-10	7	3	2	0
 IN		19		8		4		1		0	
 JP		0	-5	1	-5	1	-2	6	-4	4	2
 CN		4	1	1	-5	1	-2	18	12	4	2










































Q7 Que vous le souhaitiez ou non, serait-il faisable pour vous d'être indépendant au cours des 5 prochaines années ?

Q7 Regardless of whether or not you would like to become self-employed, would it be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years?

		Très faisable		Plutôt faisable		Pas très faisable		Pas faisable du tout		Ne sait pas		Total 'Faisable'		Total 'Pas faisable'	
		Very feasible		Fairly feasible		Not very feasible		Not feasible at all		Don't know		Total 'Feasible'		Total 'Not feasible'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	10	2	20	-1	22	1	45	-1	3	-1	30	1	67	0
	BE	8	5	16	7	19	9	55	-14	2	-7	24	12	74	-5
	BG	12	5	24	10	23	0	36	1	5	-16	36	15	59	1
	CZ	6	2	13	2	31	8	48	-7	2	-5	19	4	79	1
	DK	10	-1	20	-5	27	-2	39	6	4	2	30	-6	66	4
	DE	10	2	18	-4	26	0	41	-1	5	3	28	-2	67	-1
	EE	7	1	24	3	24	0	42	-1	3	-3	31	4	66	-1
	IE	9	0	24	2	23	-6	42	3	2	1	33	2	65	-3
	EL	9	0	21	1	16	-5	52	4	2	0	30	1	68	-1
	ES	7	2	14	-4	26	10	52	-7	1	-1	21	-2	78	3
	FR	9	0	23	1	21	-1	46	1	1	-1	32	1	67	0
	IT	10	5	17	-4	15	0	53	4	5	-5	27	1	68	4
	CY	10	-3	17	-7	16	-3	53	11	4	2	27	-10	69	8
	LV	15	10	36	16	24	-2	22	-20	3	-4	51	26	46	-22
	LT	10	7	27	9	23	-4	36	-6	4	-6	37	16	59	-10
	LU	11	3	25	4	18	-1	44	-5	2	-1	36	7	62	-6
	HU	6	3	16	0	20	-3	56	0	2	0	22	3	76	-3
	MT	3	-1	17	2	17	-11	60	11	3	-1	20	1	77	0
	NL	16	12	24	13	17	6	40	-32	3	1	40	25	57	-26
	AT	14	6	23	-1	24	-3	38	1	1	-3	37	5	62	-2
	PL	13	6	36	7	22	-3	28	-4	1	-6	49	13	50	-7
	PT	12	6	20	8	30	8	36	-20	2	-2	32	14	66	-12
	RO	13	2	18	1	23	0	44	0	2	-3	31	3	67	0
	SI	10	2	23	-1	11	-15	54	13	2	1	33	1	65	-2
	SK	12	6	22	6	24	-6	41	1	1	-7	34	12	65	-5
	FI	11	-6	22	-6	28	5	38	7	1	0	33	-12	66	12
	SE	20	3	29	-3	15	-1	34	4	2	-3	49	0	49	3
	UK	9	0	17	-5	20	-3	52	8	2	0	26	-5	72	5
	HR	8	4	10	-7	22	0	58	9	2	-6	18	-3	80	9
	TR	13	4	24	-7	16	2	44	1	3	0	37	-3	60	3
	NO	16	5	29	-5	16	7	34	-2	5	-5	45	0	50	5
	CH	11	0	24	-1	25	-1	37	1	3	1	35	-1	62	0
	RU	6		28		34		32		0		34		66	
	IS	12	-3	19	-18	25	0	36	17	8	4	31	-21	61	17
	IL	14		26		17		40		3		40		57	
	US	20	4	24	4	19	-13	36	5	1	0	44	8	55	-8
	BR	22		38		14		24		2		60		38	
	KR	8	5	24	5	32	-1	35	-8	1	-1	32	10	67	-9
	IN	10		33		11		42		4		43		53	
	JP	4	2	14	4	37	13	42	-20	3	1	18	6	79	-7
	CN	9	-3	42	5	26	-9	21	6	2	1	51	2	47	-3










































Q8 Pourquoi ne serait-il pas faisable pour vous de devenir indépendant au cours des 5 prochaines années ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 Why would it not be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years? (DO NOT READ OUT -MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Pas d'idée commerciale		Pas assez de capital/ressources financières pour être indépendant		Pas assez de compétences pour être indépendant		Poids des formalités / Difficultés administratives		Le risque d'échec et ses conséquences juridiques et sociales sont trop importants	
		No business idea		Not enough capital/financial resources to be self-employed		Not enough skills to be self-employed		Burden of red tape / Administrative difficulties		The risk of failure and its legal and social consequences are too big	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		7	-1	21	-3	8	1	4	1	5	-1
 BE		11	7	16	6	9	5	4	2	5	-4
 BG		4	-5	29	-21	9	-7	5	1	3	-8
 CZ		9	-11	14	-12	7	-9	6	-2	7	-7
 DK		7	-4	12	-1	21	14	2	2	4	3
 DE		9	1	24	3	8	1	3	1	6	0
 EE		10	-12	14	-28	14	-2	2	-5	5	-10
 IE		7	3	28	13	14	4	3	3	3	2
 EL		3	2	26	10	7	6	3	2	5	-1
 ES		8	2	24	-5	5	0	5	-1	5	-3
 FR		3	-3	13	-2	10	3	3	0	4	1
 IT		7	1	17	-6	4	-1	6	3	6	0
 CY		4	-2	18	-1	4	-3	1	1	5	-6
 LV		9	1	21	-16	14	-11	4	-4	3	-4
 LT		9	-2	34	-5	15	1	11	-2	6	-2
 LU		17	-2	16	-15	20	4	1	-3	5	-8
 HU		5	-6	49	-4	9	-9	9	-9	5	-15
 MT		13	7	17	-7	25	21	3	-2	5	-5
 NL		12	8	18	12	15	11	2	1	2	-2
 AT		5	-5	22	2	9	6	1	-2	5	1
 PL		9	-5	27	0	10	4	5	1	6	-1
 PT		8	-3	29	-3	8	3	3	1	6	-1
 RO		3	-6	48	-14	7	0	6	0	2	-10
 SI		11	2	16	-1	6	-4	5	3	4	2
 SK		7	-18	25	-10	9	-11	7	-2	10	-4
 FI		5	0	4	0	9	0	2	2	2	-1
 SE		13	4	10	3	12	7	4	1	3	0
 UK		7	1	13	-5	7	-2	1	1	3	0
 HR		6	-8	25	-21	8	0	6	1	4	-3
 TR		4	-14	36	16	4	-4	2	-5	2	-8
 NO		14	8	8	3	12	7	2	1	1	1
 CH		7	-2	22	7	12	3	2	0	8	1
 RU		4		23		11		4		3	
 IS		4	2	12	5	10	7	2	0	2	1
 IL		8		22		12		3		4	
 US		4	1	15	3	8	5	2	0	2	-2
 BR		10		19		13		2		5	
 KR		5	-3	27	-9	28	0	0	-6	6	-7
 IN		56		36		24		6		12	
 JP		4	-8	22	2	12	-3	0	-3	1	-7
 CN		11	-6	27	3	13	-5	1	-1	2	-4










































Q8 Pourquoi ne serait-il pas faisable pour vous de devenir indépendant au cours des 5 prochaines années ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 Why would it not be feasible for you to be self-employed within the next 5 years? (DO NOT READ OUT -MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Ce serait difficile à concilier avec mes obligations familiales		Le climat économique actuel n'est pas bon pour une nouvelle entreprise		Autre		Ne sait pas	
		It would be difficult to reconcile with my family commitments		The current economic climate is not good for a start-up		Other		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	6	-2	12	0	55	3	2	-2
	BE	11	4	7	-13	57	23	2	-19
	BG	5	-3	15	0	42	13	7	1
	CZ	12	5	9	-6	57	30	3	-3
	DK	7	2	8	4	58	-10	1	0
	DE	5	-1	5	1	63	0	2	0
	EE	4	-1	7	-11	62	34	5	2
	IE	9	-1	16	4	45	-21	1	-1
	EL	10	4	33	16	34	-23	1	-3
	ES	2	-7	26	3	50	14	1	0
	FR	7	1	8	-1	62	3	2	-3
	IT	9	-3	14	1	46	8	3	-8
	CY	7	-2	38	10	37	-7	2	1
	LV	4	-1	13	-6	50	9	6	4
	LT	5	0	13	-12	48	11	3	0
	LU	15	-1	6	-8	50	26	3	-3
	HU	5	-4	18	-20	34	4	1	-1
	MT	11	2	12	6	35	-8	2	-6
	NL	7	2	8	4	57	-17	1	-5
	AT	8	1	3	-3	62	7	2	-3
	PL	8	-3	10	4	53	11	2	0
	PT	3	-2	23	-1	43	12	3	-4
	RO	5	1	7	-8	36	10	4	0
	SI	4	1	11	4	57	-12	6	2
	SK	11	-1	15	-11	38	20	4	0
	FI	5	2	4	-2	78	0	2	1
	SE	6	0	6	3	67	-4	2	-3
	UK	7	-1	9	2	64	-14	2	0
	HR	6	4	19	6	46	19	4	-1
	TR	7	-7	16	-4	36	7	3	-3
	NO	4	0	3	-1	68	-1	2	-10
	CH	11	4	7	4	62	8	2	-4
	RU	5		3		57		5	
	IS	5	5	9	-3	61	-7	5	-3
	IL	6		10		50		4	
	US	3	0	5	-3	67	-9	2	0
	BR	8		3		50		8	
	KR	3	-12	5	-9	40	16	1	-8
	IN	9		9		5		1	
	JP	3	-3	1	-8	64	22	3	-1
	CN	10	-21	7	-2	44	1	7	5










































Q9 Personnellement, à quel point auriez-vous envie de devenir indépendant au cours des 5 prochaines années?

Q9 Personally, how desirable is it for you to become self-employed within the next 5 years?

		Très envie	Plutôt envie	Plutôt pas envie	Pas du tout envie	Ne sait pas
		Very desirable	Fairly desirable	Not very desirable	Not at all desirable	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	11	21	22	43	3
	BE	7	16	18	58	1
	BG	21	37	16	23	3
	CZ	7	19	32	39	3
	DK	7	15	24	51	3
	DE	6	11	28	50	5
	EE	12	32	14	38	4
	IE	14	21	21	41	3
	EL	21	29	15	34	1
	ES	10	22	24	41	3
	FR	11	26	18	44	1
	IT	16	24	14	41	5
	CY	18	23	17	39	3
	LV	16	39	24	19	2
	LT	17	32	22	25	4
	LU	9	26	18	45	2
	HU	9	18	22	49	2
	MT	10	16	16	57	1
	NL	7	13	28	50	2
	AT	9	18	26	46	1
	PL	10	30	29	29	2
	PT	22	25	26	25	2
	RO	30	28	14	26	2
	SI	8	23	16	50	3
	SK	4	18	26	50	2
	FI	5	25	29	40	1
	SE	4	15	28	52	1
	UK	9	17	22	51	1
	TR	40	26	18	15	1
	HR	27	31	7	32	3
	IS	9	21	29	35	6
	IL	18	18	21	40	3
	NO	6	13	25	51	5
	CH	8	17	27	45	3
	RU	16	27	21	34	2
	US	18	23	22	36	1
	BR	24	39	15	22	0
	JP	5	17	31	44	3
	CN	26	42	19	10	3
	KR	15	37	26	22	0
	IN	17	37	15	29	2










































Q9 Personnellement, à quel point auriez-vous envie de devenir indépendant au cours des 5 prochaines années?

Q9 Personally, how desirable is it for you to become self-employed within the next 5 years?

%		Total 'Envie'	Total 'Pas envie'
		Total 'Desirable'	Total 'Not desirable'
		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	32	65
	BE	23	76
	BG	58	39
	CZ	26	71
	DK	22	75
	DE	17	78
	EE	44	52
	IE	35	62
	EL	50	49
	ES	32	65
	FR	37	62
	IT	40	55
	CY	41	56
	LV	55	43
	LT	49	47
	LU	35	63
	HU	27	71
	MT	26	73
	NL	20	78
	AT	27	72
	PL	40	58
	PT	47	51
	RO	58	40
	SI	31	66
	SK	22	76
	FI	30	69
	SE	19	80
	UK	26	73
	TR	66	33
	HR	58	39
	IS	30	64
	IL	36	61
	NO	19	76
	CH	25	72
	RU	43	55
	US	41	58
	BR	63	37
	JP	22	75
	CN	68	29
	KR	52	48
	IN	54	44

Q10 A l'école ou à l'université, avez-vous déjà pris part à un cours ou une activité sur l'entrepreneuriat – c'est-à-dire mettre vos idées en actions, développer vos propres projets?

Q10 At school or university, have you ever taken part in any course or activity about entrepreneurship – that is turning ideas into action, developing your own projects?










































		Oui	Non	Ne sait pas
		Yes	No	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	23	76	1
	BE	28	71	1
	BG	25	74	1
	CZ	25	75	0
	DK	25	75	0
	DE	24	75	1
	EE	22	77	1
	IE	25	75	0
	EL	17	83	0
	ES	25	73	2
	FR	23	77	0
	IT	16	84	0
	CY	25	74	1
	LV	33	66	1
	LT	25	74	1
	LU	32	68	0
	HU	29	71	0
	MT	15	84	1
	NL	36	64	0
	AT	31	68	1
	PL	30	69	1
	PT	24	75	1
	RO	23	76	1
	SI	36	63	1
	SK	29	70	1
	FI	39	60	1
	SE	33	67	0
	UK	15	84	1
	TR	21	78	1
	HR	20	80	0
	IS	26	73	1
	IL	25	74	1
	NO	21	78	1
	CH	31	68	1
	RU	19	80	1
	US	26	74	0
	BR	26	73	1
	JP	9	88	3
	CN	18	82	0
	KR	18	81	1
	IN	31	68	1

Q11.1 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire m'aide/m'a aidé à développer mon sens de l'initiative et une certaine attitude entrepreneuriale

Q11.1 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude










































		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		22	9	28	-8	21	-10	27	10	2	-1
 BE		20	4	33	-5	21	-5	25	9	1	-3
 BG		31	14	30	0	11	-27	26	12	2	1
 CZ		27	11	36	2	22	-12	13	1	2	-2
 DK		25	18	29	-4	21	-26	21	10	4	2
 DE		23	9	31	-7	24	-8	20	6	2	0
 EE		23	9	25	-1	14	-20	35	21	3	-9
 IE		15	-1	30	-8	24	-7	30	16	1	0
 EL		27	9	22	-8	14	-15	37	16	0	-2
 ES		31	22	26	-18	20	-11	21	8	2	-1
 FR		18	-2	32	-7	20	1	29	8	1	0
 IT		12	5	28	-2	22	-19	36	18	2	-2
 CY		37	21	23	-25	10	-17	28	20	2	1
 LV		17	6	38	23	21	-22	20	-8	4	1
 LT		24	17	36	11	16	-26	17	-1	7	-1
 LU		20	3	37	3	20	-3	22	-1	1	-2
 HU		20	9	25	-1	16	-16	33	4	6	4
 MT		26	9	22	-19	13	-20	35	31	4	-1
 NL		16	9	31	-14	28	-11	24	17	1	-1
 AT		23	4	30	-2	26	-2	20	2	1	-2
 PL		15	5	30	-3	31	-6	22	5	2	-1
 PT		48	30	27	-18	11	-15	12	7	2	-4
 RO		51	37	22	-24	8	-17	16	5	3	-1
 SI		23	13	25	-21	14	-18	34	24	4	2
 SK		20	12	29	-1	23	-22	25	12	3	-1
 FI		27	16	37	-7	17	-15	16	9	3	-3
 SE		19	6	35	-1	12	-19	31	14	3	0
 UK		13	-1	22	-9	24	-6	38	14	3	2
 HR		22	6	32	-5	18	-10	26	11	2	-2
 TR		41	28	28	-32	11	-10	19	17	1	-3
 NO		41	25	35	-7	12	-15	11	-1	1	-2
 CH		27	2	37	0	20	-3	15	3	1	-2
 RU		21		27		20		29		3	
 IS		20	6	42	-6	21	-7	9	3	8	4
 IL		13		21		21		39		6	
 US		27	-9	32	-6	21	6	19	8	1	1
 BR		57		23		8		11		1	
 KR		7	0	47	1	35	3	10	2	1	-6
 IN		44		27		12		17		0	
 JP		2	-7	16	-21	38	-4	33	23	11	9
 CN		21	-1	48	2	22	-3	7	0	2	2

Q11.1 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire m'aide/m'a aidé à développer mon sens de l'initiative et une certaine attitude entrepreneuriale

Q11.1 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is helping/has helped me to develop my sense of initiative and a sort of entrepreneurial attitude










































		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		50	<i>1</i>	48	<i>0</i>
 BE		53	<i>-1</i>	46	<i>4</i>
 BG		61	<i>14</i>	37	<i>-15</i>
 CZ		63	<i>13</i>	35	<i>-11</i>
 DK		54	<i>14</i>	42	<i>-16</i>
 DE		54	<i>2</i>	44	<i>-2</i>
 EE		48	<i>8</i>	49	<i>1</i>
 IE		45	<i>-9</i>	54	<i>9</i>
 EL		49	<i>1</i>	51	<i>1</i>
 ES		57	<i>4</i>	41	<i>-3</i>
 FR		50	<i>-9</i>	49	<i>9</i>
 IT		40	<i>3</i>	58	<i>-1</i>
 CY		60	<i>-4</i>	38	<i>3</i>
 LV		55	<i>29</i>	41	<i>-30</i>
 LT		60	<i>28</i>	33	<i>-27</i>
 LU		57	<i>6</i>	42	<i>-4</i>
 HU		45	<i>8</i>	49	<i>-12</i>
 MT		48	<i>-10</i>	48	<i>11</i>
 NL		47	<i>-5</i>	52	<i>6</i>
 AT		53	<i>2</i>	46	<i>0</i>
 PL		45	<i>2</i>	53	<i>-1</i>
 PT		75	<i>12</i>	23	<i>-8</i>
 RO		73	<i>13</i>	24	<i>-12</i>
 SI		48	<i>-8</i>	48	<i>6</i>
 SK		49	<i>11</i>	48	<i>-10</i>
 FI		64	<i>9</i>	33	<i>-6</i>
 SE		54	<i>5</i>	43	<i>-5</i>
 UK		35	<i>-10</i>	62	<i>8</i>
 HR		54	<i>1</i>	44	<i>1</i>
 TR		69	<i>-4</i>	30	<i>7</i>
 NO		76	<i>18</i>	23	<i>-16</i>
 CH		64	<i>2</i>	35	<i>0</i>
 RU		48		49	
 IS		62	<i>0</i>	30	<i>-4</i>
 IL		34		60	
 US		59	<i>-15</i>	40	<i>14</i>
 BR		80		19	
 KR		54	<i>1</i>	45	<i>5</i>
 IN		71		29	
 JP		18	<i>-28</i>	71	<i>19</i>
 CN		69	<i>1</i>	29	<i>-3</i>

Q11.2 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire m'aide/m'a aidé à mieux comprendre le rôle des entrepreneurs dans la société

Q11.2 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?










































My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society

		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	20	8	27	-6	21	-12	30	11	2	-1
	BE	17	5	32	4	19	-17	30	11	2	-3
	BG	27	15	27	-7	14	-23	29	15	3	0
	CZ	18	10	29	2	29	-12	20	2	4	-2
	DK	21	15	24	-7	20	-28	30	18	5	2
	DE	19	6	30	-8	25	-7	23	8	3	1
	EE	16	4	23	-9	14	-15	44	26	3	-6
	IE	16	0	26	-5	25	-9	31	13	2	1
	EL	26	12	16	-13	17	-14	40	15	1	0
	ES	30	21	30	-12	17	-16	21	8	2	-1
	FR	14	0	29	-1	20	-3	35	4	2	0
	IT	13	6	23	-6	24	-18	38	21	2	-3
	CY	30	16	18	-17	15	-23	35	25	2	-1
	LV	19	12	35	11	22	-16	20	-9	4	2
	LT	25	18	31	11	14	-31	24	5	6	-3
	LU	18	3	34	-3	19	-5	29	7	0	-2
	HU	23	14	23	-3	15	-16	34	2	5	3
	MT	27	13	21	-20	12	-22	36	30	4	-1
	NL	18	11	31	-15	24	-14	26	20	1	-2
	AT	24	4	32	-3	24	1	19	0	1	-2
	PL	19	7	31	1	27	-12	20	6	3	-2
	PT	47	29	28	-20	9	-14	13	8	3	-3
	RO	45	31	24	-18	10	-18	18	7	3	-2
	SI	26	16	23	-22	13	-16	35	21	3	1
	SK	19	11	26	-7	23	-19	29	17	3	-2
	FI	27	16	36	-8	17	-14	17	9	3	-3
	SE	21	11	28	-3	13	-24	35	16	3	0
	UK	9	-3	19	-3	24	-9	46	14	2	1
	HR	23	8	30	-7	16	-12	29	14	2	-3
	TR	43	32	24	-38	10	-9	22	18	1	-3
	NO	27	16	27	-10	19	-16	24	10	3	0
	CH	24	1	35	4	22	-5	18	2	1	-2
	RU	19		25		27		25		4	
	IS	19	4	42	-6	21	-2	10	3	8	1
	IL	13		19		20		41		7	
	US	28	-7	31	-5	20	5	20	7	1	0
	BR	53		25		10		11		1	
	KR	8	-2	52	7	30	-3	10	4	0	-6
	IN	27		43		15		15		0	
	JP	3	-3	19	-17	36	-8	31	20	11	8
	CN	21	-3	49	-3	20	0	7	3	3	3

Q11.2 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?
 Mon éducation scolaire m'aide/m'a aidé à mieux comprendre le rôle des entrepreneurs dans la société

Q11.2 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is helping/has helped me to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society

		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		47	2	51	-1
 BE		49	9	49	-6
 BG		54	8	43	-8
 CZ		47	12	49	-10
 DK		45	8	50	-10
 DE		49	-2	48	1
 EE		39	-5	58	11
 IE		42	-5	56	4
 EL		42	-1	57	1
 ES		60	9	38	-8
 FR		43	-1	55	1
 IT		36	0	62	3
 CY		48	-1	50	2
 LV		54	23	42	-25
 LT		56	29	38	-26
 LU		52	0	48	2
 HU		46	11	49	-14
 MT		48	-7	48	8
 NL		49	-4	50	6
 AT		56	1	43	1
 PL		50	8	47	-6
 PT		75	9	22	-6
 RO		69	13	28	-11
 SI		49	-6	48	5
 SK		45	4	52	-2
 FI		63	8	34	-5
 SE		49	8	48	-8
 UK		28	-6	70	5
 HR		53	1	45	2
 TR		67	-6	32	9
 NO		54	6	43	-6
 CH		59	5	40	-3
 RU		44		52	
 IS		61	-2	31	1
 IL		32		61	
 US		59	-12	40	12
 BR		78		21	
 KR		60	5	40	1
 IN		70		30	
 JP		22	-20	67	12
 CN		70	-6	27	3

Q11.3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire suscite/a suscité mon intérêt à devenir entrepreneur

Q11.3 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur










































		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	11	5	17	-2	28	-17	42	15	2	-1
	BE	8	1	22	2	24	-16	44	17	2	-4
	BG	19	9	24	3	16	-31	37	17	4	2
	CZ	10	5	18	1	36	-8	33	4	3	-2
	DK	12	9	18	2	27	-36	40	25	3	0
	DE	7	3	10	-5	38	-13	43	14	2	1
	EE	8	2	14	-5	22	-19	53	30	3	-8
	IE	9	-2	18	-6	29	-16	42	24	2	0
	EL	14	6	14	-5	15	-28	56	28	1	-1
	ES	17	13	17	-5	28	-25	36	18	2	-1
	FR	7	-1	19	-1	25	-6	48	8	1	0
	IT	9	3	17	-3	27	-18	45	21	2	-3
	CY	19	11	15	-12	17	-31	47	33	2	-1
	LV	10	4	27	17	30	-18	29	-5	4	2
	LT	13	7	25	12	20	-29	34	11	8	-1
	LU	10	0	27	4	23	-10	39	8	1	-2
	HU	14	6	19	1	16	-16	47	7	4	2
	MT	15	4	16	-15	16	-27	50	40	3	-2
	NL	4	2	17	-1	31	-33	46	33	2	-1
	AT	9	0	19	3	33	-5	38	3	1	-1
	PL	9	3	24	3	33	-16	31	12	3	-2
	PT	35	25	30	0	14	-31	18	11	3	-5
	RO	36	25	23	-7	12	-26	25	10	4	-2
	SI	12	6	17	-7	17	-31	52	31	2	1
	SK	13	6	19	2	27	-25	38	18	3	-1
	FI	11	5	24	3	26	-26	37	23	2	-5
	SE	10	4	20	-1	16	-30	52	27	2	0
	UK	6	0	11	-5	27	-12	54	17	2	0
	HR	15	7	23	-5	20	-19	39	17	3	0
	TR	35	22	24	-35	13	-8	26	23	2	-2
	NO	11	5	21	-5	23	-21	43	22	2	-1
	CH	9	-1	19	-3	34	-3	37	9	1	-2
	RU	13		19		25		41		2	
	IS	13	0	30	-3	33	-8	16	8	8	3
	IL	11		16		21		46		6	
	US	17	-4	22	-7	29	1	31	10	1	0
	BR	49		25		9		16		1	
	KR	6	1	39	7	43	-4	11	3	1	-7
	IN	29		41		14		15		1	
	JP	2	-2	13	-4	34	-21	41	19	10	8
	CN	18	1	45	5	24	-9	11	1	2	2

Q11.3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire suscite/a suscité mon intérêt à devenir entrepreneur

Q11.3 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is making/has made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur










































%		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	28	3	70	-2
	BE	30	3	68	1
	BG	43	12	53	-14
	CZ	28	6	69	-4
	DK	30	11	67	-11
	DE	17	-2	81	1
	EE	22	-3	75	11
	IE	27	-8	71	8
	EL	28	1	71	0
	ES	34	8	64	-7
	FR	26	-2	73	2
	IT	26	0	72	3
	CY	34	-1	64	2
	LV	37	21	59	-23
	LT	38	19	54	-18
	LU	37	4	62	-2
	HU	33	7	63	-9
	MT	31	-11	66	13
	NL	21	1	77	0
	AT	28	3	71	-2
	PL	33	6	64	-4
	PT	65	25	32	-20
	RO	59	18	37	-16
	SI	29	-1	69	0
	SK	32	8	65	-7
	FI	35	8	63	-3
	SE	30	3	68	-3
	UK	17	-5	81	5
	HR	38	2	59	-2
	TR	59	-13	39	15
	NO	32	0	66	1
	CH	28	-4	71	6
	RU	32		66	
	IS	43	-3	49	0
	IL	27		67	
	US	39	-11	60	11
	BR	74		25	
	KR	45	8	54	-1
	IN	70		29	
	JP	15	-6	75	-2
	CN	63	6	35	-8

Q11.4 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire me donne/m'a donné des compétences et un savoir-faire qui me permettent de gérer une entreprise

Q11.4 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business










































		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	18	8	23	-6	23	-14	34	13	2	-1
	BE	16	5	28	0	22	-13	33	12	1	-4
	BG	29	16	26	2	12	-29	30	11	3	0
	CZ	16	10	28	6	28	-13	25	-1	3	-2
	DK	20	9	23	-12	22	-19	33	22	2	0
	DE	14	6	20	-9	33	-6	31	9	2	0
	EE	12	2	19	-2	20	-18	47	23	2	-5
	IE	14	0	23	-13	24	-8	38	21	1	0
	EL	27	11	19	-11	16	-13	38	15	0	-2
	ES	31	22	24	-16	18	-17	25	12	2	-1
	FR	13	0	23	-6	21	-6	42	13	1	-1
	IT	12	4	22	-4	22	-20	41	22	3	-2
	CY	30	13	22	-15	14	-21	32	23	2	0
	LV	13	7	33	22	24	-21	27	-8	3	0
	LT	25	15	33	9	14	-26	21	4	7	-2
	LU	17	5	28	-4	24	-3	30	3	1	-1
	HU	22	10	22	-2	18	-10	34	0	4	2
	MT	22	8	18	-18	15	-25	42	36	3	-1
	NL	15	10	27	-7	26	-24	29	21	3	0
	AT	18	1	28	-1	27	-3	26	5	1	-2
	PL	16	5	27	0	28	-14	27	11	2	-2
	PT	43	29	27	-13	12	-22	17	12	1	-6
	RO	39	28	22	-12	12	-24	24	13	3	-5
	SI	18	11	20	-15	16	-23	43	26	3	1
	SK	19	13	26	2	22	-26	30	13	3	-2
	FI	23	14	32	-5	17	-20	26	15	2	-4
	SE	19	6	30	0	11	-25	37	19	3	0
	UK	10	0	17	-4	23	-10	49	15	1	-1
	HR	30	8	33	-5	14	-8	21	6	2	-1
	TR	38	28	23	-35	11	-13	27	23	1	-3
	NO	27	16	28	-6	18	-19	26	12	1	-3
	CH	16	-2	29	-2	28	-1	25	4	2	1
	RU	17		25		21		33		4	
	IS	19	5	35	-1	24	-8	17	5	5	-1
	IL	12		16		21		46		5	
	US	25	-11	29	-2	21	4	24	9	1	0
	BR	48		24		9		18		1	
	KR	5	-1	35	5	43	-1	16	4	1	-7
	IN	31		33		19		16		1	
	JP	3	-4	17	-8	34	-12	36	15	10	9
	CN	16	0	45	8	26	-7	11	-3	2	2

Q11.4 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Mon éducation scolaire me donne/m'a donné des compétences et un savoir-faire qui me permettent de gérer une entreprise

Q11.4 Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

My school education is giving/has given me skills and know-how to enable me to run a business










































		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	41	2	57	-1
	BE	44	5	55	-1
	BG	55	18	42	-18
	CZ	44	16	53	-14
	DK	43	-3	55	3
	DE	34	-3	64	3
	EE	31	0	67	5
	IE	37	-13	62	13
	EL	46	0	54	2
	ES	55	6	43	-5
	FR	36	-6	63	7
	IT	34	0	63	2
	CY	52	-2	46	2
	LV	46	29	51	-29
	LT	58	24	35	-22
	LU	45	1	54	0
	HU	44	8	52	-10
	MT	40	-10	57	11
	NL	42	3	55	-3
	AT	46	0	53	2
	PL	43	5	55	-3
	PT	70	16	29	-10
	RO	61	16	36	-11
	SI	38	-4	59	3
	SK	45	15	52	-13
	FI	55	9	43	-5
	SE	49	6	48	-6
	UK	27	-4	72	5
	HR	63	3	35	-2
	TR	61	-7	38	10
	NO	55	10	44	-7
	CH	45	-4	53	3
	RU	42		54	
	IS	54	4	41	-3
	IL	28		67	
	US	54	-13	45	13
	BR	72		27	
	KR	40	4	59	3
	IN	64		35	
	JP	20	-12	70	3
	CN	61	8	37	-10

Q12.1 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?

Les entrepreneurs créent de nouveaux produits et services qui bénéficient à tous










































Q12.1 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?

Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all

		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	34	13	45	-12	13	-2	5	2	3	-1
	BE	24	8	50	-4	16	-4	7	4	3	-4
	BG	37	16	35	-11	15	-10	11	8	2	-3
	CZ	27	-1	51	0	15	-1	4	2	3	0
	DK	49	25	38	-28	8	1	2	2	3	0
	DE	36	15	44	-17	15	0	2	1	3	1
	EE	42	1	40	-6	11	3	2	1	5	1
	IE	42	8	47	-8	6	0	3	1	2	-1
	EL	43	20	32	-20	16	-1	8	2	1	-1
	ES	37	17	36	-30	14	4	11	10	2	-1
	FR	24	4	52	-1	16	-1	6	0	2	-2
	IT	32	14	46	-7	14	-6	4	2	4	-3
	CY	41	24	31	-26	15	-5	8	6	5	1
	LV	37	4	47	-4	11	-1	4	2	1	-1
	LT	33	0	46	-6	12	2	6	4	3	0
	LU	24	3	56	5	13	-8	5	1	2	-1
	HU	32	10	40	-11	17	-1	7	4	4	-2
	MT	51	26	33	-29	7	-1	4	3	5	1
	NL	22	17	52	-19	19	1	4	3	3	-2
	AT	43	10	42	-9	11	0	2	-1	2	0
	PL	41	17	46	-10	7	-7	4	3	2	-3
	PT	33	10	39	-18	15	3	11	10	2	-5
	RO	51	37	34	-27	6	-9	6	3	3	-4
	SI	46	30	35	-21	11	-10	6	1	2	0
	SK	27	13	45	-18	18	0	7	5	3	0
	FI	51	24	41	-29	6	3	1	1	1	1
	SE	43	17	46	-7	6	-5	3	1	2	-6
	UK	26	-1	53	-2	11	1	6	2	4	0
	HR	26	7	44	3	16	-9	12	4	2	-5
	TR	53	46	29	-43	7	-10	9	8	2	-1
	NO	46	26	43	-23	7	-1	3	1	1	-3
	CH	35	6	50	1	11	-5	2	0	2	-2
	RU	35		40		16		8		1	
	IS	33	9	54	-11	6	1	2	1	5	0
	IL	26		42		21		7		4	
	US	43	-13	44	7	8	4	4	2	1	0
	BR	59		23		8		9		1	
	KR	14	-2	67	9	16	-3	2	0	1	-4
	IN	59		32		6		3		0	
	JP	7	-10	46	-12	23	7	7	4	17	11
	CN	28	-7	54	2	13	2	3	1	2	2










































Q12.1 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs créent de nouveaux produits et services qui bénéficient à tous

Q12.1 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs create new products and services that benefit us all

		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	79	<i>1</i>	18	<i>0</i>
	BE	74	<i>4</i>	23	<i>0</i>
	BG	72	<i>5</i>	26	<i>-2</i>
	CZ	78	<i>-1</i>	19	<i>1</i>
	DK	87	<i>-3</i>	10	<i>3</i>
	DE	80	<i>-2</i>	17	<i>1</i>
	EE	82	<i>-5</i>	13	<i>4</i>
	IE	89	<i>0</i>	9	<i>1</i>
	EL	75	<i>0</i>	24	<i>1</i>
	ES	73	<i>-13</i>	25	<i>14</i>
	FR	76	<i>3</i>	22	<i>-1</i>
	IT	78	<i>7</i>	18	<i>-4</i>
	CY	72	<i>-2</i>	23	<i>1</i>
	LV	84	<i>0</i>	15	<i>1</i>
	LT	79	<i>-6</i>	18	<i>6</i>
	LU	80	<i>8</i>	18	<i>-7</i>
	HU	72	<i>-1</i>	24	<i>3</i>
	MT	84	<i>-3</i>	11	<i>2</i>
	NL	74	<i>-2</i>	23	<i>4</i>
	AT	85	<i>1</i>	13	<i>-1</i>
	PL	87	<i>7</i>	11	<i>-4</i>
	PT	72	<i>-8</i>	26	<i>13</i>
	RO	85	<i>10</i>	12	<i>-6</i>
	SI	81	<i>9</i>	17	<i>-9</i>
	SK	72	<i>-5</i>	25	<i>5</i>
	FI	92	<i>-5</i>	7	<i>4</i>
	SE	89	<i>10</i>	9	<i>-4</i>
	UK	79	<i>-3</i>	17	<i>3</i>
	HR	70	<i>10</i>	28	<i>-5</i>
	TR	82	<i>3</i>	16	<i>-2</i>
	NO	89	<i>3</i>	10	<i>0</i>
	CH	85	<i>7</i>	13	<i>-5</i>
	RU	75		24	
	IS	87	<i>-2</i>	8	<i>2</i>
	IL	68		28	
	US	87	<i>-6</i>	12	<i>6</i>
	BR	82		17	
	KR	81	<i>7</i>	18	<i>-3</i>
	IN	91		9	
	JP	53	<i>-22</i>	30	<i>11</i>
	CN	82	<i>-5</i>	16	<i>3</i>










































Q12.2 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs ne pensent qu'à leur propre portefeuille

Q12.2 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets

		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	22	4	30	-6	28	-5	17	9	3	-2
	BE	19	2	33	-1	28	-5	19	10	1	-6
	BG	36	1	27	-9	20	-3	15	12	2	-1
	CZ	21	4	35	-2	28	-6	12	4	4	0
	DK	8	5	18	-3	34	-25	35	22	5	1
	DE	13	2	34	-2	36	-5	13	6	4	-1
	EE	21	-2	40	0	27	-2	8	4	4	0
	IE	12	-2	24	-2	38	-8	24	12	2	0
	EL	42	-1	25	-10	16	0	16	11	1	0
	ES	38	20	22	-25	22	-8	17	14	1	-1
	FR	15	-3	30	-2	30	0	24	8	1	-3
	IT	25	5	29	-9	25	-2	17	9	4	-3
	CY	43	12	27	-16	13	-7	13	10	4	1
	LV	22	3	33	2	34	-10	10	6	1	-1
	LT	31	7	36	-2	20	-9	10	5	3	-1
	LU	17	1	36	0	27	-5	17	4	3	0
	HU	25	5	30	-9	23	-7	18	12	4	-1
	MT	28	6	30	-12	21	-5	16	13	5	-2
	NL	12	9	28	-5	40	-16	19	14	1	-2
	AT	13	-1	32	0	37	-1	15	4	3	-2
	PL	25	-1	31	-6	27	-1	13	9	4	-1
	PT	30	16	24	-10	20	-19	23	18	3	-5
	RO	40	17	25	-18	15	-9	17	14	3	-4
	SI	28	-2	34	-3	18	-7	19	13	1	-1
	SK	29	7	30	-17	24	-2	13	12	4	0
	FI	11	7	27	-1	40	-16	20	9	2	1
	SE	10	2	33	7	25	-21	27	13	5	-1
	UK	20	2	30	1	31	-3	15	2	4	-2
	HR	34	2	36	-1	19	-1	9	2	2	-2
	TR	25	17	17	-30	16	-20	39	34	3	-1
	NO	7	1	19	2	37	-22	33	19	4	0
	CH	11	-1	31	-3	39	2	16	3	3	-1
	RU	28		29		28		14		1	
	IS	4	2	14	-2	50	-7	23	4	9	3
	IL	28		31		25		13		3	
	US	10	0	20	-1	36	4	32	-3	2	0
	BR	26		18		16		39		1	
	KR	18	6	47	2	32	-3	2	0	1	-5
	IN	30		45		13		12		0	
	JP	6	-3	29	-5	38	-6	13	7	14	7
	CN	20	1	38	13	26	-8	15	-7	1	1










































Q12.2 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs ne pensent qu'à leur propre portefeuille

Q12.2 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs only think about their own pockets

		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	52	-2	45	4
	BE	52	1	47	5
	BG	63	-8	35	9
	CZ	56	2	40	-2
	DK	26	2	69	-3
	DE	47	0	49	1
	EE	61	-2	35	2
	IE	36	-4	62	4
	EL	67	-11	32	11
	ES	60	-5	39	6
	FR	45	-5	54	8
	IT	54	-4	42	7
	CY	70	-4	26	3
	LV	55	5	44	-4
	LT	67	5	30	-4
	LU	53	1	44	-1
	HU	55	-4	41	5
	MT	58	-6	37	8
	NL	40	4	59	-2
	AT	45	-1	52	3
	PL	56	-7	40	8
	PT	54	6	43	-1
	RO	65	-1	32	5
	SI	62	-5	37	6
	SK	59	-10	37	10
	FI	38	6	60	-7
	SE	43	9	52	-8
	UK	50	3	46	-1
	HR	70	1	28	1
	TR	42	-13	55	14
	NO	26	3	70	-3
	CH	42	-4	55	5
	RU	57		42	
	IS	18	0	73	-3
	IL	59		38	
	US	30	-1	68	1
	BR	44		55	
	KR	65	8	34	-3
	IN	75		25	
	JP	35	-8	51	1
	CN	58	14	41	-15










































Q12.3 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs sont des créateurs d'emplois

Q12.3 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs are job creators

		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	49	19	38	-19	7	-2	4	2	2	0
	BE	43	14	43	-15	8	0	5	4	1	-3
	BG	57	32	30	-27	6	-7	5	4	2	-2
	CZ	41	6	42	-11	12	2	3	3	2	0
	DK	57	32	32	-35	5	-2	3	3	3	2
	DE	53	24	37	-23	7	-2	2	1	1	0
	EE	72	23	23	-18	2	-6	1	0	2	1
	IE	52	13	41	-11	4	-2	2	1	1	-1
	EL	62	30	25	-28	7	-3	5	2	1	-1
	ES	53	30	28	-35	10	-2	8	7	1	0
	FR	39	0	48	-1	7	-2	5	3	1	0
	IT	46	21	42	-18	7	-4	3	2	2	-1
	CY	47	24	30	-34	10	0	10	10	3	0
	LV	59	13	31	-18	6	3	3	2	1	0
	LT	52	18	36	-26	7	6	3	2	2	0
	LU	44	10	47	-7	6	-3	2	0	1	0
	HU	45	21	36	-25	12	1	5	3	2	0
	MT	66	38	23	-39	5	-2	4	4	2	-1
	NL	41	32	48	-32	7	-1	2	1	2	0
	AT	64	12	29	-9	5	-1	1	0	1	-2
	PL	51	23	38	-19	7	-2	3	1	1	-3
	PT	58	30	29	-31	5	-2	6	6	2	-3
	RO	57	37	28	-33	5	-5	7	5	3	-4
	SI	49	27	34	-29	10	-2	6	4	1	0
	SK	45	27	40	-28	9	-3	4	4	2	0
	FI	73	34	24	-34	2	-1	1	1	0	0
	SE	66	26	28	-24	2	-2	2	1	2	-1
	UK	36	0	48	0	8	-1	6	3	2	-2
	HR	38	17	38	-13	14	-4	8	3	2	-3
	TR	48	36	27	-46	7	-4	15	14	3	0
	NO	64	39	30	-38	3	-1	2	2	1	-2
	CH	61	15	32	-13	5	-1	1	0	1	-1
	RU	58		31		5		4		2	
	IS	44	11	51	-12	2	0	1	1	2	0
	IL	47		40		8		3		2	
	US	50	-10	38	3	6	3	5	4	1	0
	BR	75		17		4		3		1	
	KR	18	1	64	5	15	-1	2	0	1	-5
	IN	43		45		8		3		1	
	JP	15	-4	54	-2	11	-7	5	3	15	10
	CN	32	0	53	-4	11	2	3	1	1	1










































Q12.3 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs sont des créateurs d'emplois

Q12.3 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs are job creators

		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	87	<i>0</i>	11	<i>0</i>
	BE	86	<i>-1</i>	13	<i>4</i>
	BG	87	<i>5</i>	11	<i>-3</i>
	CZ	83	<i>-5</i>	15	<i>5</i>
	DK	89	<i>-3</i>	8	<i>1</i>
	DE	90	<i>1</i>	9	<i>-1</i>
	EE	95	<i>5</i>	3	<i>-6</i>
	IE	93	<i>2</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
	EL	87	<i>2</i>	12	<i>-1</i>
	ES	81	<i>-5</i>	18	<i>5</i>
	FR	87	<i>-1</i>	12	<i>1</i>
	IT	88	<i>3</i>	10	<i>-2</i>
	CY	77	<i>-10</i>	20	<i>10</i>
	LV	90	<i>-5</i>	9	<i>5</i>
	LT	88	<i>-8</i>	10	<i>8</i>
	LU	91	<i>3</i>	8	<i>-3</i>
	HU	81	<i>-4</i>	17	<i>4</i>
	MT	89	<i>-1</i>	9	<i>2</i>
	NL	89	<i>0</i>	9	<i>0</i>
	AT	93	<i>3</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
	PL	89	<i>4</i>	10	<i>-1</i>
	PT	87	<i>-1</i>	11	<i>4</i>
	RO	85	<i>4</i>	12	<i>0</i>
	SI	83	<i>-2</i>	16	<i>2</i>
	SK	85	<i>-1</i>	13	<i>1</i>
	FI	97	<i>0</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	SE	94	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	UK	84	<i>0</i>	14	<i>2</i>
	HR	76	<i>4</i>	22	<i>-1</i>
	TR	75	<i>-10</i>	22	<i>10</i>
	NO	94	<i>1</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	CH	93	<i>2</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
	RU	89		9	
	IS	95	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	IL	87		11	
	US	88	<i>-7</i>	11	<i>7</i>
	BR	92		7	
	KR	82	<i>6</i>	17	<i>-1</i>
	IN	88		11	
	JP	69	<i>-6</i>	16	<i>-4</i>
	CN	85	<i>-4</i>	14	<i>3</i>










































Q12.4 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs profitent du travail des autres

Q12.4 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work

		Flash EB 354		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	26	13	31	-5	24	-12	15	6	4	-2
	BE	21	12	34	2	26	-16	16	6	3	-4
	BG	47	17	29	-11	11	-9	10	4	3	-1
	CZ	18	11	28	-1	34	-5	16	-1	4	-4
	DK	7	3	13	-5	30	-30	41	26	9	6
	DE	11	4	28	-1	40	-9	16	6	5	0
	EE	35	5	36	-6	16	-2	6	2	7	1
	IE	11	5	25	-5	37	-11	22	10	5	1
	EL	42	5	27	-13	13	-2	16	10	2	0
	ES	35	25	24	-23	21	-15	18	14	2	-1
	FR	15	0	26	-5	32	-2	25	8	2	-1
	IT	33	21	40	-1	15	-18	8	0	4	-2
	CY	39	14	31	-16	14	-7	11	8	5	1
	LV	40	29	40	-2	14	-21	4	-4	2	-2
	LT	36	10	34	-19	17	1	10	8	3	0
	LU	17	7	39	-10	23	-8	18	11	3	0
	HU	26	15	29	-10	23	-11	17	6	5	0
	MT	30	13	36	-12	15	-8	11	8	8	-1
	NL	26	21	49	1	17	-25	5	3	3	0
	AT	7	-1	26	-1	40	-1	23	6	4	-3
	PL	52	25	39	-4	6	-15	2	-1	1	-5
	PT	44	33	30	-13	12	-19	11	6	3	-7
	RO	39	22	22	-24	15	-7	20	14	4	-5
	SI	31	0	32	-10	17	-3	18	14	2	-1
	SK	45	23	35	-16	10	-11	7	4	3	0
	FI	14	8	32	-10	28	-13	20	11	6	4
	SE	23	16	42	-1	13	-15	14	4	8	-4
	UK	16	4	30	3	34	-5	14	1	6	-3
	HR	33	1	37	1	18	0	9	1	3	-3
	TR	19	13	19	-20	18	-29	41	38	3	-2
	NO	8	4	22	-3	31	-22	33	23	6	-2
	CH	33	25	40	15	17	-27	7	-10	3	-3
	RU	40		36		13		9		2	
	IS	15	13	47	35	20	-29	5	-23	13	4
	IL	19		30		27		19		5	
	US	11	1	20	-1	37	3	29	-5	3	2
	BR	34		16		16		33		1	
	KR	23	14	60	15	14	-22	1	-2	2	-5
	IN	29		41		20		10		0	
	JP	7	-1	32	-19	35	7	11	8	15	5
	CN	22	7	48	19	23	-10	6	-17	1	1










































Q12.4 Je vais vous lire une autre liste de propositions. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune d'elles ?
Les entrepreneurs profitent du travail des autres

Q12.4 I am going to read you another list of statements. Please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of them?
Entrepreneurs take advantage of other people's work

		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		57	8	39	-6
 BE		55	14	42	-10
 BG		76	6	21	-5
 CZ		46	10	50	-6
 DK		20	-2	71	-4
 DE		39	3	56	-3
 EE		71	-1	22	0
 IE		36	0	59	-1
 EL		69	-8	29	8
 ES		59	2	39	-1
 FR		41	-5	57	6
 IT		73	20	23	-18
 CY		70	-2	25	1
 LV		80	27	18	-25
 LT		70	-9	27	9
 LU		56	-3	41	3
 HU		55	5	40	-5
 MT		66	1	26	0
 NL		75	22	22	-22
 AT		33	-2	63	5
 PL		91	21	8	-16
 PT		74	20	23	-13
 RO		61	-2	35	7
 SI		63	-10	35	11
 SK		80	7	17	-7
 FI		46	-2	48	-2
 SE		65	15	27	-11
 UK		46	7	48	-4
 HR		70	2	27	1
 TR		38	-7	59	9
 NO		30	1	64	1
 CH		73	40	24	-37
 RU		76		22	
 IS		62	48	25	-52
 IL		49		46	
 US		31	0	66	-2
 BR		50		49	
 KR		83	29	15	-24
 IN		70		30	
 JP		39	-20	46	15
 CN		70	26	29	-27










































Q13 Avez-vous déjà créé ou repris une entreprise, ou entreprenez-vous des démarches dans ce sens ?

Q13 Have you ever started a business, taken over one or are you taking steps to start one?

	%	Oui		Non		Ne sait pas	
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		23	<i>1</i>	77	<i>0</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 BE		16	<i>-1</i>	84	<i>3</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
 BG		36	<i>15</i>	64	<i>-15</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 CZ		32	<i>14</i>	68	<i>-11</i>	0	<i>-3</i>
 DK		23	<i>2</i>	77	<i>-2</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 DE		20	<i>-1</i>	80	<i>2</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 EE		24	<i>2</i>	76	<i>-1</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 IE		30	<i>6</i>	70	<i>-6</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 EL		32	<i>-2</i>	68	<i>2</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 ES		27	<i>5</i>	73	<i>-5</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 FR		15	<i>-2</i>	85	<i>2</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 IT		18	<i>-7</i>	82	<i>9</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
 CY		39	<i>7</i>	61	<i>-6</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 LV		29	<i>5</i>	70	<i>-3</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
 LT		26	<i>4</i>	73	<i>-3</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 LU		17	<i>4</i>	83	<i>-3</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 HU		27	<i>7</i>	73	<i>-7</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 MT		17	<i>9</i>	83	<i>-8</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 NL		29	<i>7</i>	71	<i>-6</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 AT		24	<i>5</i>	76	<i>-5</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 PL		25	<i>2</i>	75	<i>-1</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 PT		23	<i>-2</i>	77	<i>4</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
 RO		26	<i>1</i>	74	<i>0</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 SI		17	<i>2</i>	83	<i>-2</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 SK		28	<i>16</i>	72	<i>-16</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 FI		23	<i>-18</i>	77	<i>19</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 SE		23	<i>-6</i>	77	<i>7</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 UK		24	<i>1</i>	76	<i>-1</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 HR		30	<i>11</i>	70	<i>-8</i>	0	<i>-3</i>
 TR		28	<i>-1</i>	72	<i>2</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 NO		29	<i>-5</i>	71	<i>6</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 CH		26	<i>6</i>	74	<i>-5</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 RU		29		65		6	
 IS		32	<i>-4</i>	67	<i>4</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 IL		27		72		1	
 US		38	<i>0</i>	62	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>
 BR		22		78		0	
 KR		39	<i>8</i>	61	<i>-4</i>	0	<i>-4</i>
 IN		35		64		1	
 JP		17	<i>-4</i>	79	<i>0</i>	4	<i>4</i>
 CN		22	<i>-18</i>	77	<i>17</i>	1	<i>1</i>










































Q14a Comment décririez-vous votre situation?

Q14a How would you describe your situation?

		Créer une entreprise ne vous a jamais traversé l'esprit		Vous pensez à créer une entreprise		Vous aviez pensé ou vous aviez déjà entrepris des démarches pour créer votre entreprise mais vous avez renoncé à l'idée		Vous avez l'opportunité de reprendre l'entreprise familiale		Ne sait pas	
		It never crossed your mind to start a business		You are thinking about starting a business		You thought about it or you took steps to start a business but gave up on the idea		You have the opportunity to take over your family business		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		58	-7	13	0	23	5	2	2	4	0
 BE		65	-13	12	5	16	4	3	3	4	1
 BG		46	-13	23	1	23	8	5	5	3	-1
 CZ		51	-14	16	5	25	14	2	2	6	-7
 DK		58	0	20	-6	17	3	2	2	3	1
 DE		65	2	10	-2	19	-3	3	3	3	0
 EE		61	0	22	7	13	-3	0	0	4	-4
 IE		56	-2	12	-5	25	1	4	4	3	2
 EL		55	6	14	-10	26	1	3	3	2	0
 ES		57	-18	8	-1	29	15	3	3	3	1
 FR		56	-8	16	1	23	3	2	2	3	2
 IT		68	2	6	1	20	-1	2	2	4	-4
 CY		56	-7	18	5	22	0	2	2	2	0
 LV		53	-8	21	-12	13	11	5	5	8	4
 LT		50	-26	27	14	12	6	4	4	7	2
 LU		54	-22	17	6	21	10	4	4	4	2
 HU		60	-7	28	2	10	4	1	1	1	0
 MT		75	12	7	-1	13	-8	1	1	4	-4
 NL		56	-8	12	0	25	6	3	3	4	-1
 AT		59	-4	16	6	17	-6	5	5	3	-1
 PL		45	-15	21	1	28	15	3	3	3	-4
 PT		50	-20	7	1	34	12	6	6	3	1
 RO		48	-9	26	1	21	6	3	3	2	-1
 SI		58	-3	15	-1	20	-1	2	2	5	3
 SK		48	-23	27	8	19	13	3	3	3	-1
 FI		52	-24	13	6	28	12	4	4	3	2
 SE		54	-2	15	-7	25	11	1	1	5	-3
 UK		59	-8	8	-4	26	8	1	1	6	3
 HR		53	-17	16	7	25	8	2	2	4	0
 TR		33	-21	28	6	21	5	6	6	12	4
 NO		61	-11	10	-3	19	10	4	4	6	0
 CH		50	-7	18	-6	22	6	3	3	7	4
 RU		54		18		19		5		4	
 IS		58	0	14	-8	15	3	5	5	8	0
 IL		51		21		23		2		3	
 US		46	-2	14	-6	33	3	3	3	4	2
 BR		42		30		12		8		8	
 KR		48	-3	28	11	22	-2	2	2	0	-8
 IN		70		15		6		5		4	
 JP		68	-16	9	1	7	0	2	2	14	13
 CN		40	3	23	2	29	-12	3	3	5	4

Q14b Comment décririez-vous votre situation?

Q14b How would you describe your situation?










































		Vous entreprenez actuellement des démarches pour créer une nouvelle entreprise		Vous avez créé ou repris une entreprise au cours de ces trois dernières années qui est toujours en activité aujourd'hui		Vous avez créé ou repris une entreprise il y a plus de trois ans qui est toujours en activité aujourd'hui		Vous avez créé une entreprise dans le passé mais n'êtes actuellement plus entrepreneur car votre entreprise a fait faillite		Vous avez créé une entreprise dans le passé mais n'êtes actuellement plus entrepreneur car l'entreprise a été vendue, cédée ou fermée		Ne sait pas	
		You are currently taking steps to start a new business		You have started or taken over a business in the last three years which is still operating today		You started or took over a business more than three years ago and it's still operating		You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business has failed		You once started a business, but currently you are no longer an entrepreneur since that business was sold, transferred or closed		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	16	-1	11	-2	26	1	12	2	31	3	4	-3
	BE	7	-7	16	-1	33	20	5	-7	37	4	2	-9
	BG	9	4	12	0	18	-11	40	15	16	-4	5	-4
	CZ	12	-2	11	4	36	-10	11	-2	23	12	7	-2
	DK	9	3	14	1	27	4	8	-6	38	-6	4	4
	DE	10	-13	7	-4	39	7	11	2	29	6	4	2
	EE	19	-4	13	2	34	8	14	3	17	2	3	-11
	IE	25	2	11	-6	27	4	6	-3	28	2	3	1
	EL	6	-2	8	-2	34	10	14	-3	35	-2	3	-1
	ES	18	7	9	-4	19	-8	15	-1	37	8	2	-2
	FR	14	-4	16	-1	19	1	8	4	39	3	4	-3
	IT	15	3	12	4	26	3	6	2	34	-3	7	-9
	CY	6	-11	14	-5	39	16	11	-3	28	5	2	-2
	LV	29	20	13	3	20	-1	16	6	18	-9	4	-19
	LT	17	-3	10	0	20	-5	17	-1	33	21	3	-12
	LU	18	-4	9	-5	33	12	7	1	30	-3	3	-1
	HU	12	4	7	-8	24	-6	17	-2	35	10	5	2
	MT	15	-8	9	-16	26	0	12	12	31	24	7	-12
	NL	15	-5	16	1	32	6	5	0	27	-3	5	1
	AT	15	-7	19	10	33	1	4	-5	22	2	7	-1
	PL	19	-5	11	-2	25	0	15	2	25	8	5	-3
	PT	19	10	9	-5	27	1	17	-1	27	2	1	-7
	RO	25	-1	14	-15	14	3	22	3	23	14	2	-4
	SI	14	-16	18	15	26	-1	9	3	26	-1	7	0
	SK	22	1	12	-25	24	8	16	-1	18	9	8	8
	FI	2	-14	15	-4	33	7	7	1	40	22	3	-12
	SE	14	-8	10	-2	20	2	6	-1	45	8	5	1
	UK	19	4	13	2	20	-8	11	2	34	0	3	0
	HR	32	6	11	3	18	0	13	7	15	-7	11	-9
	TR	28	-3	9	-13	20	-8	12	7	25	15	6	2
	NO	10	-6	14	4	23	4	13	-1	26	0	14	-1
	CH	12	-3	14	2	36	-1	8	2	27	-1	3	1
	RU	50		11		14		13		6		6	
	IS	15	2	9	-7	29	2	13	9	24	-7	10	1
	IL	16		12		24		14		30		4	
	US	23	-3	11	0	20	1	10	-1	33	5	3	-2
	BR	10		28		24		8		27		3	
	KR	10	-2	11	4	32	11	17	-10	29	7	1	-10
	IN	41		33		21		3		2		0	
	JP	24	14	11	-4	36	-10	4	-6	18	-1	7	7
	CN	46	5	12	-1	12	-1	18	-2	8	-2	4	1

Q15.1 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire s'il était très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important dans votre décision d'entreprendre les démarches pour créer ou reprendre une entreprise.

L'insatisfaction par rapport à votre situation professionnelle précédente

Q15.1 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Dissatisfaction with regard to your previous work situation

		Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		Ne sait pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	25	2	30	-3	20	-3	20	6	5	-2	55	-1	40	3
	BE	23	5	31	-6	22	5	18	8	6	-12	54	-1	40	13
	BG	26	9	28	-1	22	-1	18	12	6	-19	54	8	40	11
	CZ	27	-13	27	-2	23	9	17	11	6	-5	54	-15	40	20
	DK	15	2	17	-6	22	-12	40	19	6	-3	32	-4	62	7
	DE	19	0	23	-9	24	-8	30	17	4	0	42	-9	54	9
	EE	20	-7	30	1	26	7	17	8	7	-9	50	-6	43	15
	IE	29	-5	25	-5	24	9	19	3	3	-2	54	-10	43	12
	EL	27	-6	30	5	12	-1	27	5	4	-3	57	-1	39	4
	ES	29	5	31	-3	17	-7	20	7	3	-2	60	2	37	0
	FR	29	2	35	3	18	-3	15	-1	3	-1	64	5	33	-4
	IT	25	2	35	5	17	-4	15	2	8	-5	60	7	32	-2
	CY	30	6	24	-13	11	-8	26	12	9	3	54	-7	37	4
	LV	19	-11	32	-10	24	15	21	11	4	-5	51	-21	45	26
	LT	22	-6	29	-12	26	7	15	7	8	4	51	-18	41	14
	LU	32	14	32	-18	15	-1	15	2	6	3	64	-4	30	1
	HU	25	2	33	-13	24	6	13	6	5	-1	58	-11	37	12
	MT	29	1	19	-4	24	-5	20	14	8	-6	48	-3	44	9
	NL	16	-4	23	-2	29	3	27	7	5	-4	39	-6	56	10
	AT	18	2	27	-4	25	-4	28	11	2	-5	45	-2	53	7
	PL	20	-2	34	-5	23	1	17	9	6	-3	54	-7	40	10
	PT	40	17	26	-17	17	-3	13	5	4	-2	66	0	30	2
	RO	39	9	32	-8	17	1	8	-2	4	0	71	1	25	-1
	SI	21	0	23	-16	18	-7	31	19	7	4	44	-16	49	12
	SK	26	3	25	-27	24	9	20	16	5	-1	51	-24	44	25
	FI	19	3	29	-2	20	-12	26	12	6	-1	48	1	46	0
	SE	12	2	23	-8	20	-5	39	15	6	-4	35	-6	59	10
	UK	28	7	32	0	16	-6	20	2	4	-3	60	7	36	-4
	HR	32	8	31	-5	9	-7	24	15	4	-11	63	3	33	8
	TR	29	-14	25	-7	20	5	20	13	6	3	54	-21	40	18
	NO	12	-1	23	2	24	2	35	-4	6	1	35	1	59	-2
	CH	20	4	26	4	22	-3	29	3	3	-8	46	8	51	0
	RU	30		30		20		15		5		60		35	
	IS	10	2	20	-5	34	1	28	11	8	-9	30	-3	62	12
	IL	32		21		20		21		6		53		41	
	US	34	5	26	-8	17	-3	20	5	3	1	60	-3	37	2
	BR	46		29		12		10		3		75		22	
	KR	33	10	44	4	19	-7	2	-2	2	-5	77	14	21	-9
	IN	44		31		16		8		1		75		24	
	JP	7	-13	32	-1	40	10	16	7	5	-3	39	-14	56	17
	CN	31	8	43	1	19	-10	5	0	2	1	74	9	24	-10

Q15.2 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire s'il était très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important dans votre décision d'entreprendre les démarches pour créer ou reprendre une entreprise.

Une idée commerciale adaptée

Q15.2 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

An appropriate business idea










































		Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		Ne sait pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	60	9	27	-7	7	0	5	1	1	-3	87	2	12	1
	BE	45	9	40	0	9	3	5	3	1	-15	85	9	14	6
	BG	69	23	18	-14	7	2	4	2	2	-13	87	9	11	4
	CZ	49	2	33	-2	9	4	5	3	4	-7	82	0	14	7
	DK	53	6	19	-18	10	0	8	5	10	7	72	-12	18	5
	DE	56	5	29	-3	9	-3	5	1	1	0	85	2	14	-2
	EE	71	14	18	-4	5	-2	2	-3	4	-5	89	10	7	-5
	IE	68	-10	20	3	5	2	5	3	2	2	88	-7	10	5
	EL	62	4	30	6	3	-1	5	-5	0	-4	92	10	8	-6
	ES	66	14	27	-10	2	-3	4	0	1	-1	93	4	6	-3
	FR	43	-1	36	-2	12	5	8	-1	1	-1	79	-3	20	4
	IT	64	18	26	-9	5	-2	2	-1	3	-6	90	9	7	-3
	CY	66	9	24	-6	3	-4	5	0	2	1	90	3	8	-4
	LV	56	-2	31	2	8	5	4	-2	1	-3	87	0	12	3
	LT	62	13	25	-16	6	3	4	3	3	-3	87	-3	10	6
	LU	58	15	31	-19	5	3	4	0	2	1	89	-4	9	3
	HU	71	16	23	-8	4	-1	2	-1	0	-6	94	8	6	-2
	MT	74	12	14	-13	6	4	4	3	2	-6	88	-1	10	7
	NL	50	5	32	-1	10	-3	7	3	1	-4	82	4	17	0
	AT	67	8	21	-2	8	1	4	0	0	-7	88	6	12	1
	PL	60	5	30	-6	6	1	3	1	1	-1	90	-1	9	2
	PT	62	28	27	-25	5	-2	4	2	2	-3	89	3	9	0
	RO	66	14	22	-18	7	4	4	3	1	-3	88	-4	11	7
	SI	71	18	15	-20	5	0	4	0	5	2	86	-2	9	0
	SK	59	18	24	-17	9	1	6	1	2	-3	83	1	15	2
	FI	65	4	26	-1	5	3	2	-1	2	-5	91	3	7	2
	SE	63	5	20	-8	9	4	6	1	2	-2	83	-3	15	5
	UK	68	4	20	-5	4	-1	7	2	1	0	88	-1	11	1
	HR	64	-12	27	4	4	4	5	4	0	0	91	-8	9	8
	TR	52	-22	33	15	8	5	7	6	0	-4	85	-7	15	11
	NO	47	5	37	-1	9	5	5	-2	2	-7	84	4	14	3
	CH	62	2	26	4	6	0	4	-4	2	-2	88	6	10	-4
	RU	61		26		7		6		0		87		13	
	IS	66	-3	26	3	2	-1	2	2	4	-1	92	0	4	1
	IL	73		18		4		3		2		91		7	
	US	67	8	20	-10	6	0	6	2	1	0	87	-2	12	2
	BR	85		10		3		2		0		95		5	
	KR	78	22	18	-14	3	-5	0	0	1	-3	96	8	3	-5
	IN	35		52		10		2		1		87		12	
	JP	61	2	35	0	2	-2	1	1	1	-1	96	2	3	-1
	CN	57	15	35	-8	6	-5	1	-2	1	0	92	7	7	-7

Q15.3 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire s'il était très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important dans votre décision d'entreprendre les démarches pour créer ou reprendre une entreprise.

Le contact avec un partenaire commercial adapté

Q15.3 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Contact with an appropriate business partner

		Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		Ne sait pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	40	6	28	-3	14	-3	16	2	2	-2	68	3	30	-1
	BE	44	7	31	-5	14	6	11	8	0	-16	75	2	25	14
	BG	65	23	19	-9	8	0	6	0	2	-14	84	14	14	0
	CZ	48	13	26	-9	12	0	11	5	3	-9	74	4	23	5
	DK	39	3	23	-2	17	-6	17	4	4	1	62	1	34	-2
	DE	39	7	32	-5	15	-6	12	4	2	0	71	2	27	-2
	EE	48	5	32	5	10	1	5	-5	5	-6	80	10	15	-4
	IE	36	-3	27	-5	19	6	17	3	1	-1	63	-8	36	9
	EL	35	2	27	8	11	-4	26	-6	1	0	62	10	37	-10
	ES	36	4	22	-3	14	-5	26	5	2	-1	58	1	40	0
	FR	37	3	36	-2	15	2	11	-2	1	-1	73	1	26	0
	IT	44	7	26	3	11	-6	15	0	4	-4	70	10	26	-6
	CY	37	10	19	-11	13	-4	30	5	1	0	56	-1	43	1
	LV	54	-6	34	8	6	2	5	0	1	-4	88	2	11	2
	LT	54	16	31	-10	8	-2	6	1	1	-5	85	6	14	-1
	LU	45	9	33	-10	12	3	7	-4	3	2	78	-1	19	-1
	HU	68	18	22	-7	6	-3	4	-1	0	-7	90	11	10	-4
	MT	28	-4	20	-10	23	-5	25	24	4	-5	48	-14	48	19
	NL	31	-2	34	8	17	-6	16	2	2	-2	65	6	33	-4
	AT	46	2	31	-1	13	1	10	4	0	-6	77	1	23	5
	PL	40	10	25	0	13	-9	18	-1	4	0	65	10	31	-10
	PT	46	22	26	-23	14	2	12	2	2	-3	72	-1	26	4
	RO	50	20	25	-13	10	-9	12	2	3	0	75	7	22	-7
	SI	57	5	22	-8	7	-4	10	4	4	3	79	-3	17	0
	SK	44	12	25	-13	16	1	14	4	1	-4	69	-1	30	5
	FI	43	3	27	-12	10	1	17	12	3	-4	70	-9	27	13
	SE	36	-2	30	-9	14	4	16	8	4	-1	66	-11	30	12
	UK	32	-3	27	1	18	2	19	-1	4	1	59	-2	37	1
	HR	62	7	26	-11	3	-2	8	8	1	-2	88	-4	11	6
	TR	38	-21	25	-2	14	6	22	18	1	-1	63	-23	36	24
	NO	30	6	34	4	18	9	16	-15	2	-4	64	10	34	-6
	CH	39	7	28	0	16	-5	15	-1	2	-1	67	7	31	-6
	RU	50		33		9		7		1		83		16	
	IS	48	0	37	0	7	1	2	-1	6	0	85	0	9	0
	IL	50		21		12		15		2		71		27	
	US	43	6	24	0	14	-6	18	0	1	0	67	6	32	-6
	BR	65		17		7		10		1		82		17	
	KR	53	1	28	-1	14	4	3	0	2	-4	81	0	17	4
	IN	41		35		15		8		1		76		23	
	JP	44	-16	42	12	8	1	2	0	4	3	86	-4	10	1
	CN	56	13	33	-7	8	-4	2	-3	1	1	89	6	10	-7

Q15.4 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire s'il était très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important dans votre décision d'entreprendre les démarches pour créer ou reprendre une entreprise.

Obtenir les ressources financières nécessaires

Q15.4 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Getting the necessary financial resources

		Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		Ne sait pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	59	9	25	-6	9	0	6	0	1	-3	84	3	15	0
	BE	54	10	33	1	6	-1	7	4	0	-14	87	11	13	3
	BG	80	30	15	-8	2	-6	2	0	1	-16	95	22	4	-6
	CZ	48	9	29	1	14	-4	7	3	2	-9	77	10	21	-1
	DK	54	27	21	-12	13	-11	10	0	2	-4	75	15	23	-11
	DE	47	8	29	-9	15	1	7	0	2	0	76	-1	22	1
	EE	56	5	30	6	7	-3	3	-3	4	-5	86	11	10	-6
	IE	67	-6	17	-4	8	5	7	4	1	1	84	-10	15	9
	EL	62	-4	30	15	4	-2	4	-7	0	-2	92	11	8	-9
	ES	62	5	23	-6	5	-1	9	3	1	-1	85	-1	14	2
	FR	58	0	28	1	8	0	5	-1	1	0	86	1	13	-1
	IT	64	17	24	-10	4	-3	6	1	2	-5	88	7	10	-2
	CY	72	9	20	-6	2	-3	4	-1	2	1	92	3	6	-4
	LV	53	-1	37	6	6	0	3	-2	1	-3	90	5	9	-2
	LT	60	5	30	-4	6	3	3	-2	1	-2	90	1	9	1
	LU	62	6	25	-7	7	2	3	-3	3	2	87	-1	10	-1
	HU	75	17	21	-12	2	-1	2	1	0	-5	96	5	4	0
	MT	71	19	17	-17	6	0	4	2	2	-4	88	2	10	2
	NL	39	-2	28	-1	21	5	10	1	2	-3	67	-3	31	6
	AT	56	4	26	0	11	-2	6	3	1	-5	82	4	17	1
	PL	59	10	28	-6	7	-2	5	0	1	-2	87	4	12	-2
	PT	66	23	20	-15	8	-1	5	-4	1	-3	86	8	13	-5
	RO	69	17	24	-9	4	-3	3	-2	0	-3	93	8	7	-5
	SI	60	11	17	-14	10	-4	8	4	5	3	77	-3	18	0
	SK	62	22	23	-22	10	2	4	2	1	-4	85	0	14	4
	FI	46	0	35	4	12	3	5	-3	2	-4	81	4	17	0
	SE	48	4	26	-7	13	1	10	4	3	-2	74	-3	23	5
	UK	63	5	17	-7	9	1	9	1	2	0	80	-2	18	2
	HR	58	-7	26	-1	6	1	9	6	1	1	84	-8	15	7
	TR	54	-15	30	10	10	4	6	4	0	-3	84	-5	16	8
	NO	45	24	31	4	13	0	9	-23	2	-5	76	28	22	-23
	CH	48	5	30	0	14	0	7	-2	1	-3	78	5	21	-2
	RU	53		35		8		3		1		88		11	
	IS	62	1	30	4	3	-3	1	0	4	-2	92	5	4	-3
	IL	69		20		5		4		2		89		9	
	US	70	8	17	-6	6	-2	7	1	0	-1	87	2	13	-1
	BR	81		13		1		4		1		94		5	
	KR	70	7	24	-4	4	-1	0	-1	2	-1	94	3	4	-2
	IN	34		55		7		4		0		89		11	
	JP	50	5	42	5	7	-6	1	-1	0	-3	92	10	8	-7
	CN	62	4	31	-1	5	-3	2	0	0	0	93	3	7	-3

Q15.5 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire s'il était très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important dans votre décision d'entreprendre les démarches pour créer ou reprendre une entreprise.

Un modèle, un exemple à suivre

Q15.5 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

A role model










































		Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		Ne sait pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	30	6	32	-3	19	-2	16	2	3	-3	62	3	35	0
	BE	25	8	37	2	24	9	12	5	2	-24	62	10	36	14
	BG	25	12	30	5	23	-1	20	6	2	-22	55	17	43	5
	CZ	22	10	28	1	26	0	20	0	4	-11	50	11	46	0
	DK	15	-3	28	0	28	-4	25	4	4	3	43	-3	53	0
	DE	22	6	29	-4	24	-11	23	8	2	1	51	2	47	-3
	EE	26	0	36	5	23	-1	10	0	5	-4	62	5	33	-1
	IE	34	4	24	-12	20	-1	20	8	2	1	58	-8	40	7
	EL	40	0	35	9	11	0	13	-6	1	-3	75	9	24	-6
	ES	34	6	38	-8	14	-2	13	5	1	-1	72	-2	27	3
	FR	26	4	36	-3	22	4	15	-2	1	-3	62	1	37	2
	IT	56	15	30	-2	6	-4	3	-3	5	-6	86	13	9	-7
	CY	38	19	26	3	12	-12	20	-9	4	-1	64	22	32	-21
	LV	15	0	43	9	24	-1	17	-2	1	-6	58	9	41	-3
	LT	27	7	38	-5	18	-1	9	7	8	-8	65	2	27	6
	LU	31	11	39	-13	18	4	9	-3	3	1	70	-2	27	1
	HU	24	7	34	10	24	-4	16	-3	2	-10	58	17	40	-7
	MT	44	5	25	-11	15	1	13	11	3	-6	69	-6	28	12
	NL	13	-2	33	1	36	6	16	-1	2	-4	46	-1	52	5
	AT	31	-4	28	4	21	0	19	5	1	-5	59	0	40	5
	PL	22	6	39	-1	18	-8	18	5	3	-2	61	5	36	-3
	PT	52	26	30	-23	12	1	6	0	0	-4	82	3	18	1
	RO	42	22	32	-14	16	6	9	0	1	-14	74	8	25	6
	SI	30	8	22	-23	17	5	20	8	11	2	52	-15	37	13
	SK	23	15	29	-14	21	-7	22	6	5	0	52	1	43	-1
	FI	14	6	30	-7	27	2	23	2	6	-3	44	-1	50	4
	SE	23	3	28	-8	23	1	22	6	4	-2	51	-5	45	7
	UK	27	1	26	-4	24	5	21	-1	2	-1	53	-3	45	4
	HR	30	6	28	-20	14	1	27	15	1	-2	58	-14	41	16
	TR	33	-6	29	1	19	4	17	4	2	-3	62	-5	36	8
	NO	16	2	31	0	25	5	25	-4	3	-3	47	2	50	1
	CH	26	-2	33	14	23	-1	16	-4	2	-7	59	12	39	-5
	RU	20		26		28		25		1		46		53	
	IS	26	3	38	1	18	-7	9	1	9	2	64	4	27	-6
	IL	50		26		14		8		2		76		22	
	US	44	12	26	2	15	-9	14	-5	1	0	70	14	29	-14
	BR	64		23		6		3		4		87		9	
	KR	40	2	44	1	13	2	1	-1	2	-4	84	3	14	1
	IN	37		40		15		7		1		77		22	
	JP	24	-8	49	10	22	-3	4	2	1	-1	73	2	26	-1
	CN	44	10	40	-3	11	-8	4	0	1	1	84	7	15	-8

Q15.6 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire s'il était très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important dans votre décision d'entreprendre les démarches pour créer ou reprendre une entreprise.

Répondre à un nouveau besoin social ou écologique










































Q15.6 For each of the following elements, please tell me if it was very important, fairly important, not very important or not important at all in your decision to take steps to start a new business or take over one.

Addressing an unmet social or ecological need

		Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		Ne sait pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB	EB	Flash EB
		354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283	354	283
	EU 27	26	5	35	1	19	-4	15	2	5	-4	61	6	34	-2
	BE	31	8	40	4	18	3	9	5	2	-20	71	12	27	8
	BG	33	22	36	5	17	2	7	-1	7	-28	69	27	24	1
	CZ	22	14	36	15	22	-8	15	-7	5	-14	58	29	37	-15
	DK	16	4	26	0	24	-7	28	7	6	-4	42	4	52	0
	DE	14	3	35	2	26	-12	22	9	3	-2	49	5	48	-3
	EE	13	-10	33	1	24	5	9	1	21	3	46	-9	33	6
	IE	31	-6	28	-6	22	9	16	6	3	-3	59	-12	38	15
	EL	34	-11	38	8	12	3	13	1	3	-1	72	-3	25	4
	ES	29	5	36	-1	16	-3	13	-1	6	0	65	4	29	-4
	FR	28	1	33	-5	22	3	16	2	1	-1	61	-4	38	5
	IT	37	11	33	-2	12	0	10	2	8	-11	70	9	22	2
	CY	37	7	29	-6	12	-8	17	9	5	-2	66	1	29	1
	LV	20	2	41	6	23	5	11	3	5	-16	61	8	34	8
	LT	23	4	43	11	21	-3	7	-6	6	-6	66	15	28	-9
	LU	37	14	38	-7	13	-4	7	-4	5	1	75	7	20	-8
	HU	26	12	37	14	21	-9	11	-6	5	-11	63	26	32	-15
	MT	32	-7	25	-7	15	4	11	6	17	4	57	-14	26	10
	NL	17	-4	32	6	30	0	18	3	3	-5	49	2	48	3
	AT	21	-3	35	0	24	2	17	6	3	-5	56	-3	41	8
	PL	27	8	38	-4	19	-4	12	2	4	-2	65	4	31	-2
	PT	40	24	31	-10	17	1	8	0	4	-15	71	14	25	1
	RO	43	25	41	2	10	-4	3	-14	3	-9	84	27	13	-18
	SI	36	13	25	-13	15	-6	17	4	7	2	61	0	32	-2
	SK	24	10	36	-8	20	0	14	10	6	-12	60	2	34	10
	FI	10	6	33	4	25	0	21	0	11	-10	43	10	46	0
	SE	18	0	31	-1	20	-4	26	8	5	-3	49	-1	46	4
	UK	24	-3	34	4	19	-5	17	3	6	1	58	1	36	-2
	HR	36	14	36	-10	10	-3	13	9	5	-10	72	4	23	6
	TR	40	-8	30	-1	18	6	10	4	2	-1	70	-9	28	10
	NO	22	5	29	-8	26	8	18	-1	5	-4	51	-3	44	7
	CH	20	-1	32	-1	25	2	21	3	2	-3	52	-2	46	5
	RU	34		44		16		6		0		78		22	
	IS	20	-2	25	-5	22	4	14	6	19	-3	45	-7	36	10
	IL	40		27		12		15		6		67		27	
	US	38	10	29	-5	18	-1	13	-4	2	0	67	5	31	-5
	BR	71		21		5		2		1		92		7	
	KR	47	19	42	-1	8	-9	1	-1	2	-8	89	18	9	-10
	IN	25		56		16		3		0		81		19	
	JP	23	-25	50	12	18	7	3	2	6	4	73	-13	21	9
	CN	36	9	50	2	11	-7	1	-3	2	-1	86	11	12	-10










































Q16 Tout bien considéré, diriez-vous que vous avez créé ou que vous créez votre entreprise ...

Q16 All in all, would you say you started or are starting your business...

		...parce qu'une opportunité s'est présentée		...par nécessité		...parce qu'il avait un besoin/une opportunité de reprendre l'entreprise d'un membre de la famille		Ne sait pas	
		...because you came across an opportunity		...out of necessity		...because there was a need/opportunity to take over the business from a family member		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		49	-6	29	1	15	15	7	-10
 BE		54	-18	13	-2	23	23	10	-3
 BG		42	4	37	-1	17	17	4	-20
 CZ		56	6	33	7	7	7	4	-20
 DK		76	-5	10	-2	10	10	4	-3
 DE		46	-16	28	4	19	19	7	-7
 EE		47	11	42	1	4	4	7	-16
 IE		57	0	22	-13	15	15	6	-2
 EL		35	-4	42	-8	18	18	5	-6
 ES		40	-6	38	-4	17	17	5	-7
 FR		50	4	27	0	15	15	8	-19
 IT		43	-10	20	-1	25	25	12	-14
 CY		47	5	33	-9	15	15	5	-11
 LV		57	16	26	-5	14	14	3	-25
 LT		55	-3	30	0	9	9	6	-6
 LU		60	-2	20	-13	15	15	5	0
 HU		54	11	31	-9	11	11	4	-13
 MT		54	-9	21	-11	20	20	5	0
 NL		67	-11	11	-4	13	13	9	2
 AT		45	-10	19	-14	24	24	12	0
 PL		50	-6	32	6	11	11	7	-11
 PT		54	4	27	7	15	15	4	-26
 RO		43	0	45	4	9	9	3	-13
 SI		46	-19	30	4	17	17	7	-2
 SK		59	19	24	-17	9	9	8	-11
 FI		66	-4	20	7	10	10	4	-13
 SE		56	-13	13	0	20	20	11	-7
 UK		53	-10	30	3	7	7	10	0
 HR		43	-8	32	7	18	18	7	-17
 TR		38	-16	34	-5	22	22	6	-1
 NO		57	0	20	-5	13	13	10	-8
 CH		59	-6	19	-5	13	13	9	-2
 RU		35		31		23		11	
 IS		55	-3	17	-6	11	11	17	-2
 IL		58		13		16		13	
 US		54	-8	26	6	14	14	6	-12
 BR		47		34		13		6	
 KR		21	3	63	-1	14	14	2	-16
 IN		23		66		10		1	
 JP		46	4	22	-28	22	22	10	2
 CN		43	4	42	-8	11	11	4	-7










































Q17 Si vous aviez actuellement les moyens de lancer votre propre entreprise, y compris les fonds suffisants, préféreriez-vous créer une nouvelle entreprise ou en racheter une déjà existante ?

Q17 If you currently had the means to start your own business, including sufficient funding, would you rather set up a new one or take over an existing one?

		Créer une nouvelle entreprise		Racheter une entreprise déjà existante		Ni l'un ni l'autre, pas intéressé (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sait pas	
		Set up a new one		Take over an existing business		None of these, not interested (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		54	4	28	3	13	-6	5	-1
 BE		51	7	31	7	15	-11	3	-3
 BG		53	16	30	2	14	-13	3	-5
 CZ		45	-1	32	13	20	-7	3	-5
 DK		48	8	29	9	16	-20	7	3
 DE		40	-3	39	0	15	0	6	3
 EE		48	8	19	-2	24	-7	9	1
 IE		61	-1	28	0	8	1	3	0
 EL		60	1	25	-3	13	3	2	-1
 ES		64	9	23	2	9	-12	4	1
 FR		58	0	29	3	10	-2	3	-1
 IT		48	6	18	1	26	-4	8	-3
 CY		56	-6	22	3	17	2	5	1
 LV		56	17	31	5	10	-19	3	-3
 LT		49	11	33	8	12	-18	6	-1
 LU		52	1	34	7	10	-10	4	2
 HU		58	13	20	6	18	-18	4	-1
 MT		50	5	28	-1	18	-4	4	0
 NL		55	6	32	4	10	-9	3	-1
 AT		43	1	40	2	12	-2	5	-1
 PL		65	11	24	7	7	-13	4	-5
 PT		63	12	23	8	9	-18	5	-2
 RO		74	17	14	-2	9	-11	3	-4
 SI		48	-10	24	-4	23	14	5	0
 SK		61	16	24	5	12	-17	3	-4
 FI		50	-3	33	1	13	1	4	1
 SE		48	3	30	5	18	-4	4	-4
 UK		56	-2	32	6	8	-4	4	0
 HR		62	10	21	1	13	-7	4	-4
 TR		72	4	23	-3	4	-1	1	0
 NO		46	-2	36	5	13	-2	5	-1
 CH		48	-1	34	3	14	0	4	-2
 RU		63		23		10		4	
 IS		46	0	23	3	21	4	10	-7
 IL		45		23		23		9	
 US		56	-5	35	5	6	0	3	0
 BR		63		24		10		3	
 KR		52	9	42	8	5	-11	1	-6
 IN		47		27		25		1	
 JP		29	0	12	-33	47	22	12	11
 CN		72	5	14	-12	12	7	2	0

Q18 Si vous deviez créer une entreprise de nos jours, quels sont les deux risques que vous craindriez le plus ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q18 If you were to set up a business today, which are the two risks you would be most afraid of? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)










































		Des revenus irréguliers/non-garantis		L'insécurité de l'emploi		Le risque de perdre vos biens/votre maison		Devoir y consacrer trop d'énergie ou de temps		L'éventualité de vivre un échec personnel		L'éventualité de faire faillite		Ne sait pas	
		Irregular/not guaranteed income		Lack of job security		The risk of losing your property/home		The need to devote too much energy or time to it		The possibility of suffering a personal failure		The possibility of going bankrupt		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		33	-7	19	-1	37	0	13	-2	15	-4	43	-6	5	-2
 BE		35	-1	21	0	35	2	16	7	17	0	49	2	3	-12
 BG		24	-13	29	16	30	-5	8	-7	18	-11	30	-14	6	-4
 CZ		31	-12	26	-2	39	9	14	-6	11	-9	47	1	4	0
 DK		34	-10	14	-2	34	4	16	-11	10	-6	48	-3	6	2
 DE		33	1	18	1	32	-18	16	0	15	-3	38	-12	7	3
 EE		30	-12	7	-19	33	-4	18	2	17	-3	44	9	14	5
 IE		35	-5	20	-4	45	-5	13	0	13	-3	43	-7	2	0
 EL		37	-14	15	-15	24	4	9	-2	23	2	52	6	5	-1
 ES		32	-1	16	-5	55	4	12	0	17	-1	50	1	1	-4
 FR		31	-5	19	-6	39	7	16	-2	19	-3	45	-9	2	-2
 IT		27	-19	27	8	32	14	10	-1	9	-7	40	-8	7	-8
 CY		39	-5	20	-9	12	-7	9	-5	26	-2	48	3	9	0
 LV		43	-1	15	0	40	-3	11	-1	11	-7	45	-5	5	-2
 LT		22	-3	6	-12	43	1	8	0	14	-13	48	-11	7	-1
 LU		30	-1	23	-3	39	1	15	-2	18	-5	50	-2	3	-3
 HU		33	-27	18	3	45	7	14	0	11	-2	37	-9	6	0
 MT		39	-2	12	-16	20	9	26	9	21	-17	47	1	4	-2
 NL		39	-2	14	-12	34	7	18	-2	16	2	42	2	5	-4
 AT		32	-6	17	5	38	-2	14	-3	17	-7	38	-3	5	-5
 PL		41	-11	13	3	36	3	11	-3	16	-5	39	-9	5	-2
 PT		35	-12	16	-5	35	2	9	4	19	4	51	-2	4	-8
 RO		26	-17	15	1	25	-6	10	-1	18	1	56	1	6	-5
 SI		28	-3	14	0	33	-4	9	-8	17	-9	39	-7	10	3
 SK		33	-2	26	-9	29	-2	15	-7	8	-14	37	-5	4	0
 FI		41	0	12	-10	33	1	33	2	13	-10	23	-5	5	-3
 SE		44	-7	11	-7	26	2	34	2	9	1	34	-1	6	-5
 UK		39	-3	20	0	47	2	10	-6	12	-6	43	-5	4	0
 HR		30	-4	10	-10	42	5	9	1	19	6	48	-9	4	-6
 TR		29	-2	19	-18	30	-1	10	3	18	-3	41	-17	3	-1
 NO		40	-5	18	1	35	21	21	-4	8	-4	38	1	7	-6
 CH		37	11	23	2	24	-7	23	-3	18	1	40	-8	5	-4
 RU		25		12		42		14		16		53		5	
 IS		43	-4	19	-5	32	2	14	1	12	3	34	-6	10	-2
 IL		37		14		27		18		20		41		7	
 US		37	-9	21	1	32	4	21	-2	17	-2	38	-2	5	0
 BR		31		16		28		14		25		43		4	
 KR		41	-3	21	8	34	-7	22	1	46	15	26	7	1	-8
 IN		44		41		30		20		32		16		1	
 JP		42	5	22	-6	24	-6	18	-8	16	-1	31	-2	8	2
 CN		22	-4	21	1	25	-13	16	-5	26	-7	41	-15	5	3

Q19.1 Quelle est votre opinion générale à propos des groupes de personnes suivants ?

Les entrepreneurs (indépendants, propriétaires d'entreprise)

Q19.1 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?

Entrepreneurs (self-employed, business owners)










































		Globalement favorable		Neutre		Globalement défavorable		Ne sait pas	
		Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		53	4	38	-1	7	-2	2	-1
 BE		55	5	35	-3	8	2	2	-4
 BG		43	8	35	-7	18	-2	4	1
 CZ		37	-7	53	5	8	1	2	1
 DK		74	-9	23	7	1	0	2	2
 DE		55	12	38	-11	5	-1	2	0
 EE		61	11	31	-10	4	-1	4	0
 IE		68	4	27	-1	4	-2	1	-1
 EL		46	6	41	2	12	-7	1	-1
 ES		62	14	30	-7	6	-7	2	0
 FR		61	0	34	2	5	-1	0	-1
 IT		61	2	30	2	6	-1	3	-3
 CY		40	-5	43	4	13	-1	4	2
 LV		44	-7	49	12	6	-1	1	-4
 LT		49	-1	37	-3	10	3	4	1
 LU		59	-1	32	-1	8	2	1	0
 HU		26	0	53	4	17	-3	4	-1
 MT		44	-5	43	4	8	3	5	-2
 NL		58	2	37	3	4	-3	1	-2
 AT		48	0	47	3	4	-2	1	-1
 PL		42	9	43	-3	11	-7	4	1
 PT		46	-15	44	17	8	0	2	-2
 RO		52	0	36	-2	10	3	2	-1
 SI		37	-6	45	8	16	-2	2	0
 SK		34	0	53	1	10	-3	3	2
 FI		67	-11	30	11	2	0	1	0
 SE		52	1	39	8	3	-5	6	-4
 UK		47	0	43	-1	7	0	3	1
 HR		38	6	39	-8	20	3	3	-1
 TR		53	-9	31	8	13	3	3	-2
 NO		66	4	29	-3	3	0	2	-1
 CH		59	4	36	-1	3	-2	2	-1
 RU		54		39		5		2	
 IS		83	1	14	-2	1	0	2	1
 IL		66		29		3		2	
 US		60	-13	35	11	4	2	1	0
 BR		69		26		4		1	
 KR		34	4	49	2	17	0	0	-6
 IN		52		43		4		1	
 JP		27	-4	57	4	6	-9	10	9
 CN		28	-12	63	10	7	1	2	1

Q19.2 Quelle est votre opinion générale à propos des groupes de personnes suivants ?

Les cadres supérieurs de grandes entreprises

Q19.2 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?

Top managers in large companies










































		Globalement favorable		Neutre		Globalement défavorable		Ne sait pas	
		Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	25	-3	41	7	30	-2	4	-2
	BE	31	1	35	3	31	3	3	-7
	BG	41	2	38	3	15	-3	6	-2
	CZ	13	-10	43	-5	41	15	3	0
	DK	45	-6	40	4	13	1	2	1
	DE	15	3	39	8	42	-13	4	2
	EE	42	6	40	0	9	-5	9	-1
	IE	29	-12	44	10	25	3	2	-1
	EL	23	0	42	13	31	-13	4	0
	ES	21	-5	39	6	38	3	2	-4
	FR	34	-3	43	12	22	-8	1	-1
	IT	32	-6	34	4	29	9	5	-7
	CY	28	-17	42	9	24	6	6	2
	LV	30	-2	56	17	12	-6	2	-9
	LT	28	0	44	5	20	-7	8	2
	LU	36	-11	36	1	25	8	3	2
	HU	17	3	42	9	34	-11	7	-1
	MT	36	-9	42	5	15	5	7	-1
	NL	18	-12	39	7	42	8	1	-3
	AT	17	3	44	11	37	-12	2	-2
	PL	25	1	48	7	20	-6	7	-2
	PT	27	4	42	2	26	-3	5	-3
	RO	50	-3	35	9	11	-3	4	-3
	SI	18	-6	41	8	36	-4	5	2
	SK	19	-2	48	-8	29	10	4	0
	FI	14	-12	44	3	40	9	2	0
	SE	26	-21	48	19	19	7	7	-5
	UK	19	-9	44	0	34	9	3	0
	HR	22	5	33	-1	42	0	3	-4
	TR	41	-14	35	17	19	0	5	-3
	NO	32	-4	47	0	19	8	2	-4
	CH	19	-2	38	8	41	-4	2	-2
	RU	31		49		13		7	
	IS	42	-1	34	0	18	-1	6	2
	IL	36		40		20		4	
	US	26	-11	45	7	28	4	1	0
	BR	54		38		7		1	
	KR	25	-5	42	4	32	7	1	-6
	IN	39		51		9		1	
	JP	25	6	52	5	13	-18	10	7
	CN	27	-1	62	3	9	-3	2	1

Q19.3 Quelle est votre opinion générale à propos des groupes de personnes suivants ?

Les professions libérales (architectes, avocats, docteurs, experts comptables, etc.)










































Q19.3 What is your overall opinion about the following groups of people?

The professions (architects, lawyers, doctors, accountants, etc.)

		Globalement favorable		Neutre		Globalement défavorable		Ne sait pas	
		Broadly favourable		Neutral		Broadly unfavourable		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
	EU 27	57	-1	32	0	9	2	2	-1
	BE	61	6	30	-2	7	0	2	-4
	BG	59	-2	23	-1	14	6	4	-3
	CZ	57	10	34	-9	7	-1	2	0
	DK	62	1	32	-1	4	-1	2	1
	DE	58	0	34	-2	6	2	2	0
	EE	74	21	20	-18	2	-4	4	1
	IE	56	-2	31	4	11	-2	2	0
	EL	42	-14	39	11	17	3	2	0
	ES	70	14	25	-7	4	-5	1	-2
	FR	62	-8	28	5	9	3	1	0
	IT	55	-6	27	2	15	7	3	-3
	CY	46	-22	35	13	14	5	5	4
	LV	55	-7	36	7	7	3	2	-3
	LT	59	5	26	-11	11	6	4	0
	LU	65	-5	27	1	7	4	1	0
	HU	40	2	42	-4	13	2	5	0
	MT	50	2	33	-2	15	4	2	-4
	NL	50	-8	40	9	9	1	1	-2
	AT	51	1	42	3	5	-4	2	0
	PL	45	-5	39	1	12	4	4	0
	PT	48	-5	41	7	7	-2	4	0
	RO	64	7	26	-2	8	-1	2	-4
	SI	43	-15	40	13	14	3	3	-1
	SK	39	2	46	-7	11	4	4	1
	FI	66	-1	28	2	3	-2	3	1
	SE	54	2	37	8	2	-7	7	-3
	UK	58	3	33	-2	7	-1	2	0
	HR	61	11	26	-13	11	4	2	-2
	TR	52	-12	30	10	13	2	5	0
	NO	59	0	36	4	4	-1	1	-3
	CH	56	-3	36	3	6	1	2	-1
	RU	71		22		6		1	
	IS	77	8	15	-8	5	-2	3	2
	IL	71		25		2		2	
	US	55	4	36	6	8	-10	1	0
	BR	72		24		3		1	
	KR	42	0	39	4	18	1	1	-5
	IN	49		37		12		2	
	JP	53	-12	36	10	4	-3	7	5
	CN	32	-16	61	15	6	1	1	0

Q20 Veuillez imaginer que vous héritez soudainement de X Euro. Que feriez-vous avec cet argent ?

Q20 Please imagine, that you suddenly inherited X Euro. What would you do with the money?










































		Créer une entreprise (seul(e) ou avec un partenaire)		Acheter une maison (ou rembourser mon emprunt)		Epargner l'argent (compte épargne, actions, etc.)		Le dépenser pour des choses que j'ai toujours voulu acheter (voyages, voiture, articles de luxe)		Travailler moins / arrêter de travailler		Ne sait pas	
		Start a business (alone or with a partner)		Buy a house (or repay my mortgage)		Save the money (saving account, shares etc.)		Spend it on things I always wanted to buy (travel, car, luxury items)		Work less / stop working		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		17	3	33	2	27	-3	13	-3	5	1	5	0
 BE		9	2	34	6	33	-3	13	-7	7	2	4	0
 BG		44	11	20	3	16	-5	9	-7	4	-1	7	-1
 CZ		14	2	35	3	34	3	8	-9	3	0	6	1
 DK		7	2	35	7	28	-9	19	-2	7	0	4	2
 DE		7	-1	30	1	34	-4	16	1	7	2	6	1
 EE		15	0	34	-5	27	11	13	-6	4	-2	7	2
 IE		15	1	36	-3	27	-1	15	2	5	2	2	-1
 EL		28	7	28	-4	26	-1	8	-4	4	2	6	0
 ES		22	4	37	5	23	-6	8	-7	5	1	5	3
 FR		13	4	39	3	24	-2	16	-6	5	2	3	-1
 IT		17	2	39	3	25	0	10	-4	3	1	6	-2
 CY		14	-1	33	10	37	1	7	-8	3	-3	6	1
 LV		34	16	21	-6	23	4	14	-13	3	2	5	-3
 LT		33	8	23	1	23	8	6	-18	4	-1	11	2
 LU		14	4	41	14	25	-10	12	-10	5	1	3	1
 HU		21	2	25	1	35	2	13	-3	3	0	3	-2
 MT		13	1	26	5	29	-1	21	-8	8	3	3	0
 NL		9	2	33	11	32	-5	15	-9	6	1	5	0
 AT		9	3	31	3	32	-5	18	1	4	-1	6	-1
 PL		28	4	26	1	26	-1	12	-4	3	2	5	-2
 PT		22	5	32	1	32	-4	5	-2	3	1	6	-1
 RO		54	12	20	1	15	-2	6	-6	1	-3	4	-2
 SI		12	-1	24	0	39	-2	14	0	3	1	8	2
 SK		19	8	33	4	26	-5	14	-4	3	-1	5	-2
 FI		6	-1	38	4	33	0	12	-7	8	4	3	0
 SE		6	-2	31	3	36	10	15	-7	9	-1	3	-3
 UK		11	2	40	2	24	-5	15	1	5	0	5	0
 HR		32	9	25	3	28	0	7	-13	3	1	5	0
 TR		53	12	23	-9	9	-5	8	0	2	1	5	1
 NO		6	-1	39	-2	34	4	11	-3	6	3	4	-1
 CH		8	0	34	8	33	-4	12	-10	8	3	5	3
 RU		31		35		18		7		3		6	
 IS		8	2	41	7	27	-6	11	-1	6	2	7	-4
 IL		11		40		34		8		2		5	
 US		18	4	25	1	42	-6	8	-1	4	2	3	0
 BR		32		27		34		4		1		2	
 KR		20	4	22	7	42	-2	13	-2	2	-1	1	-6
 IN		42		23		30		5		0		0	
 JP		9	4	16	-3	48	5	18	-8	2	-2	7	4
 CN		39	-2	13	0	19	-4	24	5	2	1	3	0

Q21.1 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Il est difficile de créer sa propre entreprise à cause du manque de soutien financier offert

Q21.1 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to start one's own business due to a lack of available financial support










































	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		48	13	31	-15	11	1	5	3	5	-2	79	-2	16	4
 BE		44	20	38	-7	10	2	6	2	2	-17	82	13	16	4
 BG		68	11	20	-15	4	-1	6	6	2	-1	88	-4	10	5
 CZ		25	-12	41	3	21	7	7	5	6	-3	66	-9	28	12
 DK		37	19	32	-18	12	-7	4	2	15	4	69	1	16	-5
 DE		31	7	34	-17	19	5	6	4	10	1	65	-10	25	9
 EE		31	-2	28	-10	15	1	5	0	21	11	59	-12	20	1
 IE		58	18	32	-13	6	-4	2	-2	2	1	90	5	8	-6
 EL		81	32	15	-26	2	-3	2	0	0	-3	96	6	4	-3
 ES		70	37	19	-37	4	-3	5	3	2	0	89	0	9	0
 FR		44	0	38	-4	9	1	5	2	4	1	82	-4	14	3
 IT		61	24	28	-20	5	-1	2	1	4	-4	89	4	7	0
 CY		74	42	18	-38	2	-7	3	2	3	1	92	4	5	-5
 LV		52	-7	36	3	8	5	3	1	1	-2	88	-4	11	6
 LT		56	22	32	-18	5	-1	3	2	4	-5	88	4	8	1
 LU		30	-9	43	2	16	7	6	0	5	0	73	-7	22	7
 HU		64	11	22	-12	5	-1	3	3	6	-1	86	-1	8	2
 MT		54	28	23	-33	12	3	7	5	4	-3	77	-5	19	8
 NL		29	20	39	-15	21	-6	6	5	5	-4	68	5	27	-1
 AT		27	6	38	-4	22	2	7	3	6	-7	65	2	29	5
 PL		46	6	36	-10	12	4	3	2	3	-2	82	-4	15	6
 PT		69	34	21	-26	3	-4	5	5	2	-9	90	8	8	1
 RO		75	25	15	-25	4	0	5	4	1	-4	90	0	9	4
 SI		53	22	26	-25	7	-5	8	5	6	3	79	-3	15	0
 SK		52	17	33	-22	9	2	4	4	2	-1	85	-5	13	6
 FI		18	11	34	-15	32	1	9	6	7	-3	52	-4	41	7
 SE		31	8	37	-9	12	-3	8	5	12	-1	68	-1	20	2
 UK		40	1	40	1	10	-1	4	0	6	-1	80	2	14	-1
 HR		54	10	33	-9	7	0	4	2	2	-3	87	1	11	2
 TR		59	41	20	-48	8	-3	12	11	1	-1	79	-7	20	8
 NO		19	8	37	-9	20	2	9	5	15	-6	56	-1	29	7
 CH		30	-3	40	-1	17	1	6	2	7	1	70	-4	23	3
 RU		61		27		8		3		1		88		11	
 IS		21	-10	47	0	10	2	3	2	19	6	68	-10	13	4
 IL		46		30		10		8		6		76		18	
 US		43	-6	37	3	11	0	7	3	2	0	80	-3	18	3
 BR		72		12		6		9		1		84		15	
 KR		44	24	44	0	11	-13	1	-3	0	-8	88	24	12	-16
 IN		51		33		8		8		0		84		16	
 JP		26	-2	39	-6	18	0	5	1	12	7	65	-8	23	1
 CN		36	-1	49	3	11	-3	4	1	0	0	85	2	15	-2

Q21.2 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Il est difficile de créer sa propre entreprise à cause de la complexité des procédures administratives

Q21.2 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to start one's own business due to the complex administrative procedures










































	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		42	13	30	-12	15	-1	7	3	6	-3	72	1	22	2
 BE		45	20	33	-9	11	1	7	2	4	-14	78	11	18	3
 BG		59	27	21	-20	7	-9	9	8	4	-6	80	7	16	-1
 CZ		33	4	37	-7	17	-1	7	4	6	0	70	-3	24	3
 DK		41	18	30	-20	11	-5	5	3	13	4	71	-2	16	-2
 DE		34	6	31	-10	19	1	7	4	9	-1	65	-4	26	5
 EE		26	2	25	-10	18	-7	12	5	19	10	51	-8	30	-2
 IE		38	14	37	-8	15	-9	6	3	4	0	75	6	21	-6
 EL		68	26	17	-23	6	-6	7	4	2	-1	85	3	13	-2
 ES		51	32	24	-32	13	0	8	5	4	-5	75	0	21	5
 FR		40	3	33	-2	16	2	8	-1	3	-2	73	1	24	1
 IT		58	28	27	-19	7	-4	2	1	6	-6	85	9	9	-3
 CY		47	31	22	-28	13	-13	11	9	7	1	69	3	24	-4
 LV		43	2	32	-4	16	5	6	4	3	-7	75	-2	22	9
 LT		48	11	33	-9	9	1	5	4	5	-7	81	2	14	5
 LU		32	5	39	-6	16	1	7	1	6	-1	71	-1	23	2
 HU		49	13	23	-12	13	-3	8	6	7	-4	72	1	21	3
 MT		41	21	25	-20	13	-7	9	7	12	-1	66	1	22	0
 NL		27	16	35	-16	24	-4	10	8	4	-4	62	0	34	4
 AT		25	2	31	-3	25	2	10	3	9	-4	56	-1	35	5
 PL		41	8	29	-8	17	-3	9	6	4	-3	70	0	26	3
 PT		56	29	22	-25	9	-4	9	7	4	-7	78	4	18	3
 RO		66	26	19	-25	5	-3	8	7	2	-5	85	1	13	4
 SI		44	17	18	-21	11	-10	18	9	9	5	62	-4	29	-1
 SK		46	22	30	-20	13	-7	7	7	4	-2	76	2	20	0
 FI		26	15	40	-14	20	-5	9	4	5	0	66	1	29	-1
 SE		30	7	36	-8	13	-3	12	6	9	-2	66	-1	25	3
 UK		26	-2	37	1	21	3	8	0	8	-2	63	-1	29	3
 HR		65	22	20	-14	7	-7	5	3	3	-4	85	8	12	-4
 TR		47	35	25	-39	9	-9	18	15	1	-2	72	-4	27	6
 NO		32	16	37	-12	12	-6	9	7	10	-5	69	4	21	1
 CH		22	-5	34	2	25	5	9	1	10	-3	56	-3	34	6
 RU		50		29		12		6		3		79		18	
 IS		15	-3	34	1	21	-3	5	1	25	4	49	-2	26	-2
 IL		37		27		15		11		10		64		26	
 US		33	3	34	-6	19	2	11	1	3	0	67	-3	30	3
 BR		63		18		8		11		0		81		19	
 KR		18	4	50	7	26	-4	3	-1	3	-6	68	11	29	-5
 IN		24		54		13		9		0		78		22	
 JP		17	-5	38	0	25	-3	5	-2	15	10	55	-5	30	-5
 CN		28	7	46	10	15	-14	9	-5	2	2	74	17	24	-19

Q21.3 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Il est difficile d'obtenir suffisamment d'informations sur la façon de créer une entreprise

Q21.3 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

It is difficult to obtain sufficient information on how to start a business










































	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		25	8	26	-8	26	-3	15	7	8	-4	51	0	41	4
 BE		21	8	33	1	27	6	14	3	5	-18	54	9	41	9
 BG		40	14	28	-8	13	-12	15	11	4	-5	68	6	28	-1
 CZ		13	-6	27	-2	35	1	19	9	6	-2	40	-8	54	10
 DK		13	7	18	-8	27	-15	20	14	22	2	31	-1	47	-1
 DE		14	3	23	-10	33	-2	17	8	13	1	37	-7	50	6
 EE		9	-6	13	-14	31	-5	30	17	17	8	22	-20	61	12
 IE		18	5	28	-8	31	-6	15	5	8	4	46	-3	46	-1
 EL		55	24	22	-20	8	-9	13	7	2	-2	77	4	21	-2
 ES		41	26	24	-25	18	-5	13	9	4	-5	65	1	31	4
 FR		24	0	29	-1	27	5	14	0	6	-4	53	-1	41	5
 IT		37	18	28	-11	17	-4	8	3	10	-6	65	7	25	-1
 CY		39	22	19	-25	15	-15	20	16	7	2	58	-3	35	1
 LV		14	1	25	4	38	-7	20	11	3	-9	39	5	58	4
 LT		22	6	26	-10	27	-2	16	10	9	-4	48	-4	43	8
 LU		20	3	37	2	24	1	12	-2	7	-4	57	5	36	-1
 HU		31	10	24	-6	18	-10	15	8	12	-2	55	4	33	-2
 MT		24	9	18	-18	21	-13	27	23	10	-1	42	-9	48	10
 NL		6	3	14	-7	44	-12	27	19	9	-3	20	-4	71	7
 AT		12	-2	24	-6	35	2	22	11	7	-5	36	-8	57	13
 PL		18	-1	31	-1	29	-2	15	9	7	-5	49	-2	44	7
 PT		43	23	27	-19	11	-8	14	12	5	-8	70	4	25	4
 RO		50	30	23	-25	10	-12	14	12	3	-5	73	5	24	0
 SI		19	6	18	-15	19	-21	34	25	10	5	37	-9	53	4
 SK		19	5	24	-14	30	-6	21	15	6	0	43	-9	51	9
 FI		11	8	24	-9	36	-9	21	10	8	0	35	-1	57	1
 SE		11	2	24	-3	22	-10	29	14	14	-3	35	-1	51	4
 UK		17	1	25	-2	32	2	14	-1	12	0	42	-1	46	1
 HR		38	10	31	-3	16	-5	11	3	4	-5	69	7	27	-2
 TR		41	29	23	-40	12	-8	23	21	1	-2	64	-11	35	13
 NO		12	5	27	-5	24	-9	20	13	17	-4	39	0	44	4
 CH		10	-4	24	-1	35	5	22	6	9	-6	34	-5	57	11
 RU		23		28		27		17		5		51		44	
 IS		9	-3	22	-7	30	-1	10	5	29	6	31	-10	40	4
 IL		23		22		26		21		8		45		47	
 US		17	-1	24	-3	31	4	25	0	3	0	41	-4	56	4
 BR		43		18		12		26		1		61		38	
 KR		18	1	51	9	28	-2	2	-2	1	-6	69	10	30	-4
 IN		33		35		16		16		0		68		32	
 JP		17	-1	42	-2	21	-8	4	-1	16	12	59	-3	25	-9
 CN		28	4	50	4	15	-7	5	-3	2	2	78	8	20	-10

Q21.4 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

On ne devrait pas créer une entreprise s'il y a un risque que cela échoue

Q21.4 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail










































	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		29	10	21	-10	26	-6	22	9	2	-3	50	0	48	3
 BE		29	13	26	-1	25	-3	18	5	2	-14	55	12	43	2
 BG		39	12	17	-19	18	-7	24	20	2	-6	56	-7	42	13
 CZ		18	-1	23	-10	36	1	21	13	2	-3	41	-11	57	14
 DK		16	9	19	-5	32	-23	30	18	3	1	35	4	62	-5
 DE		33	11	19	-14	29	-4	17	7	2	0	52	-3	46	3
 EE		26	-2	22	-12	28	2	16	10	8	2	48	-14	44	12
 IE		16	7	14	-8	33	-14	36	15	1	0	30	-1	69	1
 EL		31	12	16	-13	18	-18	34	21	1	-2	47	-1	52	3
 ES		28	17	16	-22	26	-15	28	21	2	-1	44	-5	54	6
 FR		23	3	21	3	26	-7	29	2	1	-1	44	6	55	-5
 IT		33	14	27	-8	22	-4	13	6	5	-8	60	6	35	2
 CY		30	14	16	-20	20	-18	30	24	4	0	46	-6	50	6
 LV		27	2	24	-5	33	-1	14	7	2	-3	51	-3	47	6
 LT		34	11	31	-15	18	1	13	10	4	-7	65	-4	31	11
 LU		26	5	30	-3	24	-4	19	4	1	-2	56	2	43	0
 HU		43	10	19	-15	18	-3	16	11	4	-3	62	-5	34	8
 MT		47	22	18	-25	15	-9	16	13	4	-1	65	-3	31	4
 NL		23	15	19	-22	33	-9	24	18	1	-2	42	-7	57	9
 AT		30	4	20	-7	30	0	18	6	2	-3	50	-3	48	6
 PL		25	0	25	-14	30	3	17	12	3	-1	50	-14	47	15
 PT		45	31	21	-21	14	-17	19	16	1	-9	66	10	33	-1
 RO		50	36	16	-24	12	-15	18	10	4	-7	66	12	30	-5
 SI		42	19	20	-20	13	-16	19	13	6	4	62	-1	32	-3
 SK		24	11	24	-20	29	-2	21	17	2	-6	48	-9	50	15
 FI		20	12	19	-12	34	-13	25	13	2	0	39	0	59	0
 SE		25	11	23	-11	20	-16	29	18	3	-2	48	0	49	2
 UK		17	-1	21	3	32	-3	27	0	3	1	38	2	59	-3
 HR		34	14	22	-13	23	-4	20	9	1	-6	56	1	43	5
 TR		44	28	13	-41	12	-12	30	26	1	-1	57	-13	42	14
 NO		15	9	20	-10	32	-18	31	22	2	-3	35	-1	63	4
 CH		21	4	21	-2	37	3	20	-3	1	-2	42	2	57	0
 RU		34		21		26		17		2		55		43	
 IS		14	2	18	-9	41	-5	21	12	6	0	32	-7	62	7
 IL		37		19		22		19		3		56		41	
 US		16	3	12	-1	31	-3	40	1	1	0	28	2	71	-2
 BR		50		10		11		29		0		60		40	
 KR		30	2	34	-4	30	4	5	0	1	-2	64	-2	35	4
 IN		25		43		15		17		0		68		32	
 JP		21	-8	42	9	20	-10	5	0	12	9	63	1	25	-10
 CN		9	2	28	12	26	-13	35	-2	2	1	37	14	61	-15

Q21.5 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

On devrait donner une seconde chance aux personnes qui ont créé leur entreprise et ont échoué










































Q21.5 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements?

People who have started their own business and have failed should be given a second chance

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		45	17	37	-16	10	1	4	1	4	-3	82	1	14	2
 BE		37	14	44	-5	12	4	5	0	2	-13	81	9	17	4
 BG		52	26	32	-19	6	-5	7	6	3	-8	84	7	13	1
 CZ		32	10	46	4	13	-5	4	-2	5	-7	78	14	17	-7
 DK		36	21	41	-20	12	-3	3	1	8	1	77	1	15	-2
 DE		41	18	39	-20	12	1	4	2	4	-1	80	-2	16	3
 EE		39	12	39	-3	6	-10	3	1	13	0	78	9	9	-9
 IE		57	18	33	-23	5	1	2	2	3	2	90	-5	7	3
 EL		68	27	23	-24	5	-1	3	0	1	-2	91	3	8	-1
 ES		67	40	23	-32	5	-9	3	1	2	0	90	8	8	-8
 FR		42	-1	38	-5	12	5	6	2	2	-1	80	-6	18	7
 IT		38	16	40	-11	9	-1	5	2	8	-6	78	5	14	1
 CY		63	37	22	-39	4	-3	5	4	6	1	85	-2	9	1
 LV		42	4	45	-5	7	3	2	0	4	-2	87	-1	9	3
 LT		51	23	34	-15	6	2	3	2	6	-12	85	8	9	4
 LU		36	-14	45	7	12	5	5	3	2	-1	81	-7	17	8
 HU		38	20	31	-16	14	-3	10	4	7	-5	69	4	24	1
 MT		51	25	26	-27	9	-2	6	5	8	-1	77	-2	15	3
 NL		32	22	46	-22	16	-1	3	2	3	-1	78	0	19	1
 AT		35	7	42	-7	16	5	5	-1	2	-4	77	0	21	4
 PL		45	16	40	-17	7	1	4	3	4	-3	85	-1	11	4
 PT		54	34	28	-30	8	0	7	6	3	-10	82	4	15	6
 RO		65	42	21	-40	4	0	7	6	3	-8	86	2	11	6
 SI		31	18	29	-21	17	-9	15	10	8	2	60	-3	32	1
 SK		36	13	42	-13	11	5	6	3	5	-8	78	0	17	8
 FI		42	26	41	-30	10	3	3	1	4	0	83	-4	13	4
 SE		57	25	31	-24	6	1	4	3	2	-5	88	1	10	4
 UK		41	6	42	-7	8	0	4	1	5	0	83	-1	12	1
 HR		34	14	38	-13	13	5	11	4	4	-10	72	1	24	9
 TR		67	46	19	-48	3	-6	10	9	1	-1	86	-2	13	3
 NO		38	27	42	-25	12	0	5	3	3	-5	80	2	17	3
 CH		31	-2	41	-3	17	3	6	3	5	-1	72	-5	23	6
 RU		51		34		8		5		2		85		13	
 IS		24	15	49	-6	9	-4	3	-2	15	-3	73	9	12	-6
 IL		38		37		13		7		5		75		20	
 US		45	-2	38	0	10	1	4	0	3	1	83	-2	14	1
 BR		81		13		3		2		1		94		5	
 KR		29	4	60	6	10	-3	1	-2	0	-5	89	10	11	-5
 IN		29		49		12		10		0		78		22	
 JP		16	-11	46	-4	14	0	4	0	20	15	62	-15	18	0
 CN		45	-7	46	4	5	1	2	0	2	2	91	-3	7	1










































Q22 D'après la liste suivante, quelle est ou quelles sont votre ou vos principale(s) source(s) de revenu? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q22 From the following list, what is/are today your main source(s) of income ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Votre ou vos entreprise(s)	Un emploi à temps partiel	Un emploi à temps plein	Vos actions/ investissements/ rentes/ économies	La sécurité sociale/ les allocations chômage	Votre pension de retraite	Ne sait pas
		Your business(es)	Part-time employment	Full-time employment	Your shares/ investments/ rents/ savings	Social security/ unemployment benefits	Your pension	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	75	9	12	7	2	5	3
	BE	79	11	20	16	9	9	2
	BG	78	13	11	11	1	6	1
	CZ	88	7	16	7	1	7	0
	DK	87	6	8	4	0	6	2
	DE	79	10	6	7	1	3	2
	EE	83	10	14	8	2	5	0
	IE	67	6	6	10	8	10	2
	EL	75	11	14	7	2	5	0
	ES	74	8	15	6	2	1	4
	FR	66	13	13	6	3	4	5
	IT	67	15	16	2	1	1	3
	CY	79	13	14	5	3	5	0
	LV	57	20	31	6	3	5	3
	LT	79	2	14	18	5	3	3
	LU	69	11	36	13	4	12	3
	HU	96	4	11	2	0	4	0
	MT	70	7	16	8	2	8	2
	NL	85	8	3	7	7	7	2
	AT	76	8	9	6	1	3	1
	PL	70	7	6	5	0	13	9
	PT	64	8	17	4	3	11	5
	RO	85	4	13	15	4	0	0
	SI	74	7	18	4	4	2	0
	SK	75	4	17	4	0	4	2
	FI	93	3	9	21	0	9	0
	SE	79	5	9	11	0	14	0
	UK	76	5	13	8	2	10	1
	TR	79	7	7	4	3	17	2
	HR	78	5	16	6	0	2	4
	IS	65	18	22	3	2	7	2
	IL	61	18	13	10	9	8	7
	NO	60	7	22	4	4	7	4
	CH	65	21	10	8	2	12	3
	RU	89	3	5	0	0	0	5
	US	60	14	15	8	8	6	3
	BR	37	14	29	8	8	9	7
	JP	91	9	4	17	2	21	0
	CN	65	16	23	7	2	3	2
	KR	97	2	2	12	4	5	0
	IN	77	16	26	13	9	3	0










































Q22b - Principale source de revenu

Q22b - Main source of income

		Uniquement votre entreprise	Votre entreprise plus une autre source de revenus	Uniquement d'autres sources de revenus	Ne sait pas
		Your business only	Your business plus another source of income	Another source of income only	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	66	9	22	3
	BE	55	24	19	2
	BG	61	17	21	1
	CZ	69	19	12	0
	DK	78	9	11	2
	DE	71	8	19	2
	EE	68	15	17	0
	IE	61	6	31	2
	EL	66	9	25	0
	ES	65	9	22	4
	FR	56	10	29	5
	IT	64	3	30	3
	CY	65	14	21	0
	LV	39	18	40	3
	LT	60	19	18	3
	LU	40	29	29	2
	HU	83	13	4	0
	MT	64	6	28	2
	NL	70	15	13	2
	AT	73	2	24	1
	PL	61	8	22	9
	PT	55	9	31	5
	RO	72	13	15	0
	SI	66	8	26	0
	SK	69	6	23	2
	FI	63	30	7	0
	SE	66	13	21	0
	UK	69	7	23	1
	TR	64	14	20	2
	HR	67	10	19	4
	IS	49	16	33	2
	IL	48	13	32	7
	NO	53	7	36	4
	CH	54	11	32	3
	RU	87	2	6	5
	US	52	9	36	3
	BR	31	6	56	7
	JP	55	36	9	0
	CN	51	14	33	2
	KR	76	21	3	0
	IN	54	23	23	0

Q23 Avez-vous créé une entreprise vous-même, avez-vous repris celle d'un autre propriétaire, ou votre entreprise est-elle une entreprise familiale?

Q23 Have you started your business from scratch, have you taken it over from another business owner, or is your business a family business?










































		J'ai créé mon entreprise moi-même	J'ai repris l'entreprise d'un autre propriétaire	Mon entreprise est une entreprise familiale	Ne sait pas
		I have started my business from scratch	I have taken my business over from another business owner	My business is a family business	Don't know
%		Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354	Flash EB 354
	EU 27	67	9	17	7
	BE	61	13	18	8
	BG	74	1	21	4
	CZ	82	4	9	5
	DK	67	18	12	3
	DE	62	12	20	6
	EE	89	4	4	3
	IE	71	6	18	5
	EL	62	5	32	1
	ES	76	9	10	5
	FR	61	11	15	13
	IT	60	9	23	8
	CY	84	2	13	1
	LV	76	7	11	6
	LT	70	11	14	5
	LU	57	7	20	16
	HU	84	7	9	0
	MT	70	9	19	2
	NL	69	12	17	2
	AT	60	16	19	5
	PL	63	6	17	14
	PT	58	10	24	8
	RO	78	2	15	5
	SI	53	19	23	5
	SK	81	5	8	6
	FI	68	10	22	0
	SE	80	14	6	0
	UK	76	4	13	7
	TR	63	12	23	2
	HR	63	5	26	6
	IS	61	16	9	14
	IL	79	2	8	11
	NO	64	12	16	8
	CH	63	9	19	9
	RU	85	5	10	0
	US	71	9	13	7
	BR	43	6	24	27
	JP	62	7	27	4
	CN	64	19	12	5
	KR	66	15	19	0
	IN	68	10	20	2

D7.1 Pouvez-vous me dire quelle est / était la profession de vos parents ? Sont-ils ou étaient-ils indépendants / à leur compte, employés ou cadre du secteur privé, ouvriers du secteur privé, fonctionnaires, ou sans activité professionnelle ?

Père

D7.1 Could you tell me the occupations of your parents? Are or were they self-employed, white-collar employees in the private sector, blue-collar employees in the private sector, civil servants or not in paid employment?

Father










































		Indépendant		Employé ou cadre du secteur privé		Ouvrier du secteur privé		Fonctionnaire		Sans activité professionnelle		Autre		Ne sait pas	
		Self-employed		White-collar employee in the private sector		Blue-collar employee in the private sector		Civil servants		Not in paid employment		Other		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		23	2	18	0	26	-3	16	4	4	0	10	-3	3	0
 BE		26	2	22	-2	35	2	14	4	0	-1	2	-4	1	-1
 BG		8	4	6	-7	17	1	54	19	6	-11	8	-4	1	-2
 CZ		15	5	8	-6	29	-11	34	9	0	-1	12	3	2	1
 DK		33	2	16	0	23	-5	21	7	2	-1	4	-3	1	0
 DE		23	0	36	0	19	-4	15	5	3	1	1	-3	3	1
 EE		12	3	7	1	23	-12	32	15	3	-3	18	-2	5	-2
 IE		33	5	15	-2	22	1	18	6	4	-5	6	-2	2	-3
 EL		46	-3	15	8	8	-7	21	2	2	1	7	-1	1	0
 ES		31	4	10	0	35	-4	10	0	4	-1	8	0	2	1
 FR		23	1	26	4	26	-6	19	4	1	0	3	-3	2	0
 IT		28	8	13	6	24	-2	13	2	6	-2	15	-4	1	-8
 CY		36	7	8	-2	24	1	17	-1	10	6	4	-11	1	0
 LV		11	1	5	1	15	-20	11	5	3	-2	49	13	6	2
 LT		14	7	7	-6	22	-18	26	14	7	2	18	1	6	0
 LU		22	0	23	-5	37	4	13	-1	2	1	1	0	2	1
 HU		8	2	8	2	39	-1	5	-1	13	9	22	-13	5	2
 MT		25	2	9	-5	26	8	31	2	1	-5	6	-2	2	0
 NL		34	7	12	3	28	-4	17	0	3	0	6	-5	0	-1
 AT		28	-3	30	5	21	-4	15	2	2	2	2	-1	2	-1
 PL		17	-4	8	1	33	4	15	3	4	2	21	-5	2	-1
 PT		27	1	36	24	8	-24	11	-3	7	5	9	-2	2	-1
 RO		8	1	3	-4	18	6	28	22	12	-4	29	-19	2	-2
 SI		15	2	7	4	33	4	12	-26	8	2	23	14	2	0
 SK		14	4	5	-3	32	5	32	1	4	-4	12	-1	1	-2
 FI		33	0	9	-3	37	9	11	-6	3	2	6	-2	1	0
 SE		24	-2	18	0	29	12	22	7	2	1	3	-16	2	-2
 UK		18	1	19	-6	30	-2	13	4	3	-2	9	2	8	3
 HR		12	6	8	5	15	-14	29	5	12	-2	22	-1	2	1
 TR		38	-3	4	1	14	6	18	2	8	1	17	-8	1	1
 NO		25	-4	8	1	22	-13	26	2	4	3	8	6	7	5
 CH		32	4	39	-4	12	-1	12	4	1	-1	3	0	1	-2
 RU		5		4		11		36		18		23		3	
 IS		40	6	9	-3	19	-5	21	1	2	0	8	1	1	0
 IL		18		20		6		8		14		29		5	
 US		23	1	19	-5	33	2	12	3	3	-1	5	0	5	0
 BR		32		13		17		14		4		16		4	
 KR		60	13	10	-2	10	-1	13	3	6	-1	0	-10	1	-2
 IN		35		17		11		10		6		17		4	
 JP		24	-18	19	-2	24	1	13	3	7	6	10	10	3	0
 CN		16	-23	13	8	17	7	10	-29	7	2	33	32	4	3

D7.2 Pouvez-vous me dire quelle est / était la profession de vos parents ? Sont-ils ou étaient-ils indépendants / à leur compte, employés ou cadre du secteur privé, ouvriers du secteur privé, fonctionnaires, ou sans activité professionnelle ?

Mère










































D7.2 Could you tell me the occupations of your parents? Are or were they self-employed, white-collar employees in the private sector, blue-collar employees in the private sector, civil servants or not in paid employment?

Mother

		Indépendant		Employé ou cadre du secteur privé		Ouvrier du secteur privé		Fonctionnaire		Sans activité professionnelle		Autre		Ne sait pas	
		Self-employed		White-collar employee in the private sector		Blue-collar employee in the private sector		Civil servants		Not in paid employment		Other		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		11	2	16	1	14	1	13	4	35	-4	9	-4	2	0
 BE		16	6	19	2	11	3	7	-1	44	-2	2	-8	1	0
 BG		4	0	7	2	15	3	53	21	12	-9	8	-13	1	-4
 CZ		8	3	10	-6	30	-2	33	7	4	-5	14	3	1	0
 DK		12	4	13	4	17	-7	29	10	18	-14	10	2	1	1
 DE		10	0	34	4	10	0	7	3	34	-4	3	-4	2	1
 EE		7	2	10	-3	16	-11	38	21	10	-1	17	-6	2	-2
 IE		18	10	12	-1	10	2	14	8	37	-15	8	-1	1	-3
 EL		24	3	10	4	4	-3	13	4	38	-13	11	5	0	0
 ES		14	7	4	0	14	4	6	2	55	-15	6	1	1	1
 FR		15	2	24	3	10	-2	15	4	32	-5	3	-2	1	0
 IT		10	5	6	3	8	-2	11	2	52	6	12	-7	1	-7
 CY		12	-1	9	3	16	9	11	1	45	-4	7	-8	0	0
 LV		9	3	6	-1	11	-10	13	2	10	-11	49	16	2	1
 LT		11	7	7	-6	20	-9	28	12	17	0	14	-3	3	-1
 LU		14	5	15	1	14	-3	7	2	48	-6	1	1	1	0
 HU		4	1	12	3	26	-1	5	-1	28	5	22	-10	3	3
 MT		7	4	3	0	5	3	5	-1	64	-10	16	7	0	-3
 NL		14	5	11	4	17	6	6	-1	47	-2	5	-11	0	-1
 AT		19	4	30	8	9	-3	6	2	34	-4	1	-6	1	-1
 PL		11	-3	11	1	26	5	14	2	20	-3	17	-2	1	0
 PT		16	3	26	20	5	-9	8	0	35	-11	9	-2	1	-1
 RO		7	3	3	-3	13	6	22	17	30	-8	24	-14	1	-1
 SI		6	0	11	7	19	-2	12	-16	29	-3	22	13	1	1
 SK		8	5	10	-1	26	6	28	1	14	-10	14	2	0	-3
 FI		24	1	8	-2	34	12	9	-6	15	-4	9	-2	1	1
 SE		11	1	11	-4	18	12	38	22	17	1	3	-32	2	0
 UK		7	1	16	-6	21	4	11	3	28	-9	11	4	6	3
 HR		7	3	9	5	9	-2	20	4	32	-2	22	-7	1	-1
 TR		7	3	1	0	4	1	1	-3	74	34	12	-36	1	1
 NO		11	3	5	2	16	-2	36	-2	18	-10	8	4	6	5
 CH		16	0	31	3	5	0	5	2	36	-4	7	1	0	-2
 RU		2		5		11		36		29		16		1	
 IS		20	8	10	-9	7	-2	36	5	17	-5	9	2	1	1
 IL		7		24		5		7		28		25		4	
 US		12	3	20	-2	24	6	9	1	24	-5	8	-1	3	-2
 BR		22		7		9		11		27		22		2	
 KR		35	10	5	-1	6	2	2	0	51	-1	0	-8	1	-2
 IN		9		1		2		0		14		68		6	
 JP		14	-13	9	-1	14	-1	5	2	44	0	12	12	2	1
 CN		12	-26	13	8	16	8	9	-20	9	-9	37	36	4	3

D8 Laquelle des propositions suivantes décrit le mieux ce que vous ressentez à propos du revenu de votre ménage actuellement?

D8 Which of the following statements best describe your feelings about your household's income these days?

		Je vis confortablement avec le revenu actuel		Je m'en sors avec le revenu actuel		Je trouve que cela est difficilement gérable avec le revenu actuel		Je trouve que cela est très difficilement gérable avec le revenu actuel		Refus (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sait pas	
		Live comfortably on current income		Get by on current income		Find it difficult to manage on current income		Find it very difficult to manage on current income		Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
%		Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283	Flash EB 354	Diff. Flash EB 283
 EU 27		24	1	49	3	17	-3	10	0	0	0	0	-1
 BE		30	-3	44	3	17	0	7	2	1	-2	1	0
 BG		4	-2	43	3	35	4	18	-5	0	0	0	0
 CZ		17	1	48	1	21	-5	13	3	0	0	1	0
 DK		52	1	41	3	3	-5	3	0	0	0	1	1
 DE		25	0	56	8	13	-6	5	-2	0	0	1	0
 EE		15	7	62	8	19	-4	4	-9	0	-2	0	0
 IE		26	-4	47	-1	18	1	9	4	0	0	0	0
 EL		6	-8	36	0	33	2	25	6	0	0	0	0
 ES		20	-2	44	-4	17	-3	18	8	1	1	0	0
 FR		20	1	51	-2	19	-1	10	3	0	-1	0	0
 IT		26	6	47	3	17	-1	10	-7	0	0	0	-1
 CY		17	-5	41	-4	26	6	16	4	0	-1	0	0
 LV		13	3	50	8	27	-3	9	-9	0	0	1	1
 LT		22	13	44	5	21	-13	12	-4	0	-1	1	0
 LU		44	-6	43	8	9	-2	4	1	0	0	0	-1
 HU		19	13	40	6	24	-19	15	-1	0	0	2	1
 MT		22	4	38	1	27	-3	12	-2	0	0	1	0
 NL		44	-4	42	4	10	1	3	0	0	-1	1	0
 AT		29	2	52	3	13	-2	5	-4	0	0	1	1
 PL		12	7	62	13	18	-12	8	-6	0	-1	0	-1
 PT		17	2	42	1	21	-5	19	2	0	0	1	0
 RO		11	-1	46	11	29	5	14	-15	0	0	0	0
 SI		24	6	55	2	14	-6	7	-2	0	0	0	0
 SK		14	3	46	-8	25	-2	15	9	0	-1	0	-1
 FI		30	3	61	0	8	-2	1	-1	0	0	0	0
 SE		52	0	40	1	5	-2	2	1	0	0	1	0
 UK		34	-1	49	3	10	-3	6	1	0	-1	1	1
 HR		21	6	45	-6	19	-2	15	2	0	0	0	0
 TR		10	0	39	-10	31	3	19	6	0	0	1	1
 NO		58	10	37	-6	4	-3	1	0	0	-1	0	0
 CH		40	-2	47	5	8	-2	3	-1	1	0	1	0
 RU		12		46		32		10		0		0	
 IS		38	12	46	-1	10	-6	4	-6	1	1	1	0
 IL		22		43		22		11		1		1	
 US		37	0	39	-1	14	0	9	0	0	0	1	1
 BR		20		51		18		9		1		1	
 KR		17	-1	62	11	18	-4	3	-5	0	0	0	-1
 IN		37		42		17		4		0		0	
 JP		18	-4	59	6	12	-7	6	1	2	2	3	2
 CN		12	1	71	1	12	0	4	-3	1	1	0	0