

Civil protection

Full report

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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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
INTRODUCTION	2
1. RISK PERCEPTION OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS	6
1.1 Risk perception	6
1.2 Personal crisis preparedness	17
2. INFORMATION ABOUT CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE NATIONAL AND EU LEVEL; PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	19
2.1 Information on disaster prevention	19
2.2 Information on disaster preparedness	23
2.3 Information on disaster response	26
2.4 Information source for disaster management	29
3. THE NEED FOR THE EU TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES IN TIMES OF CRISIS	33
3.1 Support for central crisis support.....	33
3.2 Support to national volunteering organisations	38
3.3 Reasons why support from the EU is needed	39
3.4 Cooperation within the EU	42
3.5 Cooperation with neighbouring countries	48
3.6 EU support in the world	50
4. TOWARDS A COMMON CRISIS MANAGEMENT?	52
4.1 Support for a common crisis management	52
4.2 Reasons why a common crisis management is needed.....	54
5. CONCLUSION	59
 ANNEX	
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
QUESTIONNAIRE	
TABLES	
MAP OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES	

INTRODUCTION

This report brings together the results of the Eurobarometer poll concerning public opinion about disaster management in the EU27 countries. It looks at aspects such as respondents' views on which disasters they feel most at risk from, how informed they feel about measures that are in place to deal with such disasters and how prepared they are, on a personal basis, to deal with disasters.

The issue of cooperation within and across the EU, and, in particular, how favourable people are towards various aspects of this, is also examined. In doing so, the various reasons people feel that there should or should not be such cooperation and assistance are explored.

This wave of the Eurobarometer was carried out between 11 September and 5 October 2009¹ in the 27 European Union Member States.

The general analysis is based on the EU27 results, that is to say the average of the results for the 27 Member States. This average is weighted to reflect the actual population of each of the Member States.

This survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Environment and carried out by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews, carried out by the institutes within the TNS opinion & Social network, is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals.

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

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

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would simply not have been possible.

¹ For precise details of the fieldwork dates in each country, please refer to the technical specifications.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "*acquis communautaire*" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. Interviews were conducted only in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus: they are recorded in the category "CY" and are included in the EU27 average.

Our key findings are:

- There is a remarkable degree of consensus (roughly 90% in each case) that the EU should do more to provide support for its member states in the various fields of disaster management. An overwhelming majority of European respondents surveyed (91%) believe that the EU should assist volunteer organisations in their respective countries.
- There is a variety of reasons for people supporting EU involvement in their country when it comes to disaster management policy. Solidarity between countries is the most important reason given, while the view that coordinated action is better than individual action is in second place. Other respondents feel that it is because their governments do not have sufficient resources to deal with disasters effectively.
- A vast majority of European residents (roughly 90% of respondents) surveyed felt that common measures (along similar lines to the Floods Directive already in force²) and standards (e.g. on the safety of buildings) should be adopted across Europe to deal with disasters.
- A large majority (again, roughly 90%) of respondents support assisting neighbouring countries in Europe as well as countries elsewhere in the world that have been affected by disasters.
- While there are considerable variations by country, flooding and violent storms are the two risks most widely feared by EU27 citizens as a whole.
- Flooding is the most widely feared disaster, being cited by 45% of respondents with a noticeable clustering of high figures in Northern and Central and Eastern Europe.
- There are also noticeable variations between individual countries for other risks. Violent storms are mentioned as a feared disaster by an average of 40% of EU citizens, with particularly high figures noted in a number of East European countries.
- The risk of forest fires (27%) is also strongly influenced by geography: forest fires are not generally as great a concern for the more northerly, wetter countries. Fear of another form of disaster, marine pollution (20%), is, again, geographically determined with particular concern being observed in respondents from those countries with significant coastlines, particularly in the Baltic.

² Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, ([OJ L288, 6.11.2007, p.27](#))

- Relatively few people (20%) have made any sort of personal arrangements to deal with disasters and 63% of respondents claim to have never even considered doing this.
- Only around a third (33%) of people feel informed about measures in place to deal with disasters in their country. This figure falls further (to just above 15%) when people are asked whether they feel informed about measures in place at EU level. There is therefore considerable scope for effective communication about these measures at both EU and national levels.
- Those respondents who are more educated, financially better-off and active internet users are more likely to feel informed about measures in place to deal with disasters.
- Scientists are the most widely trusted source of background information about possible disasters (53%).

1. RISK PERCEPTION OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

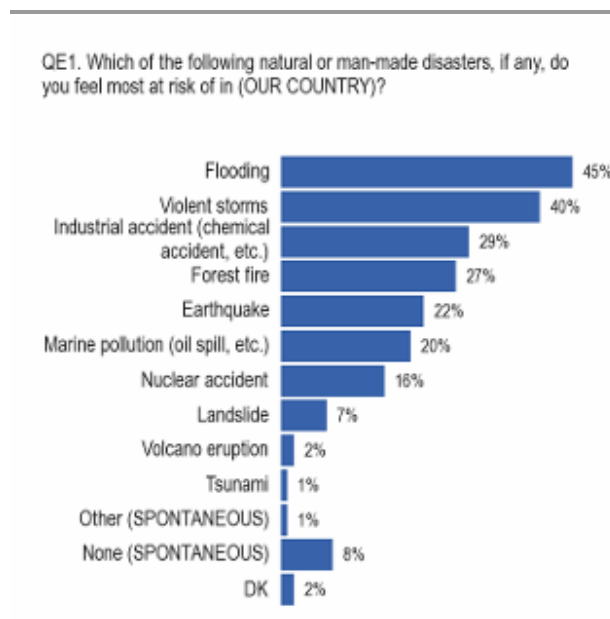
This chapter draws a distinction between natural and man-made disasters and further breaks them down into sections such as flooding, violent storms, forest fires, etc. for the first category and industrial accidents, marine spills and nuclear accidents for the man-made disasters category.

1.1 Risk perception

- Risk perceptions differ greatly from country to country -

Respondents across the EU27 were presented with a list of natural and man-made disasters and asked to say which (they could cite up to three) they most feared³.

From the responses to this question, it emerges that perceptions of which risks are the greatest vary significantly across the 27 European countries.



³ QE1 "Which of the following natural or man-made disasters, if any, do you feel most at risk of in (THEIR COUNTRY)". Note: Respondent may choose a maximum of three answers, hence the figures will add up to more than 100%.

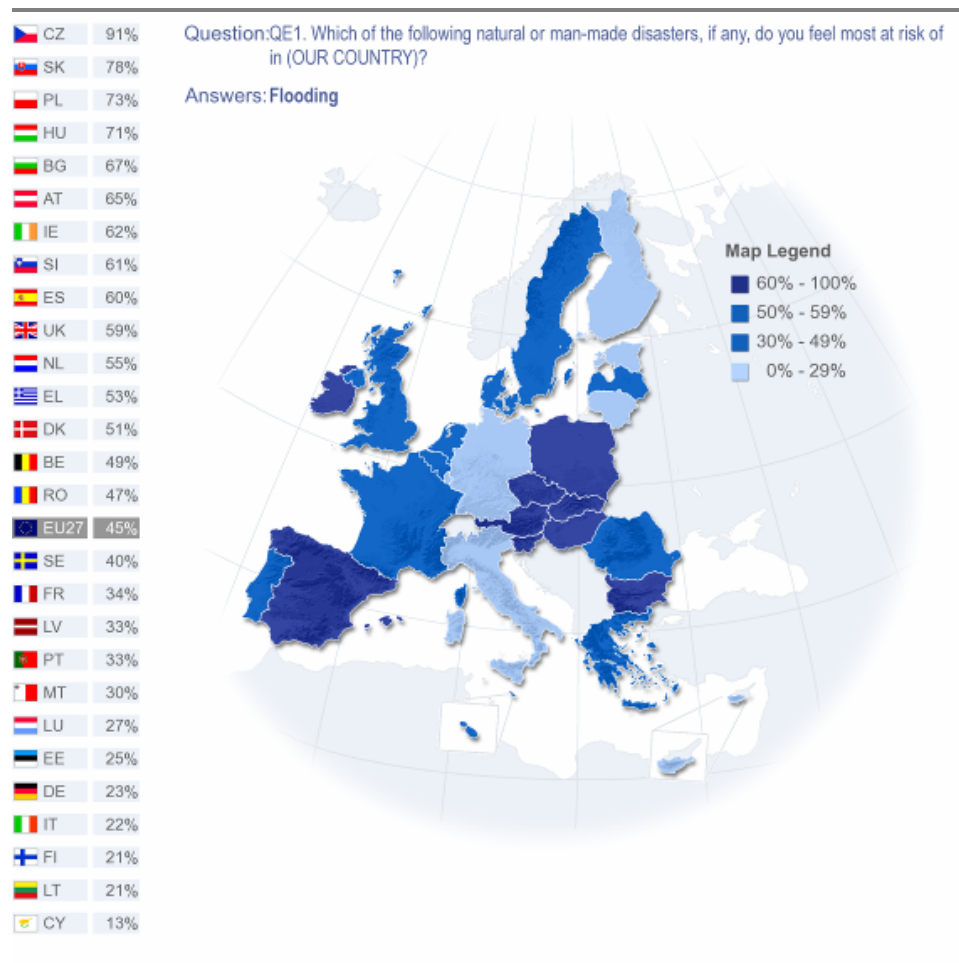
Flooding and **storms** are the disasters that EU27 residents fear the most. Although there is a marked variation depending on a country's weather and terrain, aggregating the figures means that 45% of all respondents say that they feel most at risk from flooding while another 40% say they feel most at risk from violent storms and gales.

The next most widely feared disaster after flooding and storms is an **industrial accident**, from which 29% of Europeans feel most at risk. This is followed in the overall ranking by forest fires (27%), earthquakes (22%), marine pollution (20%), nuclear accidents (16%) and landslides (7%).

Risk mapping

In nine EU countries, 60% or more of respondents felt that they were most at risk from the disaster of **flooding**. Citizens of Spain (60%) and Ireland (62%) were countries on the EU's western seaboard which showed a high level of concern about flooding. Figures of 61% were observed in Slovenia.

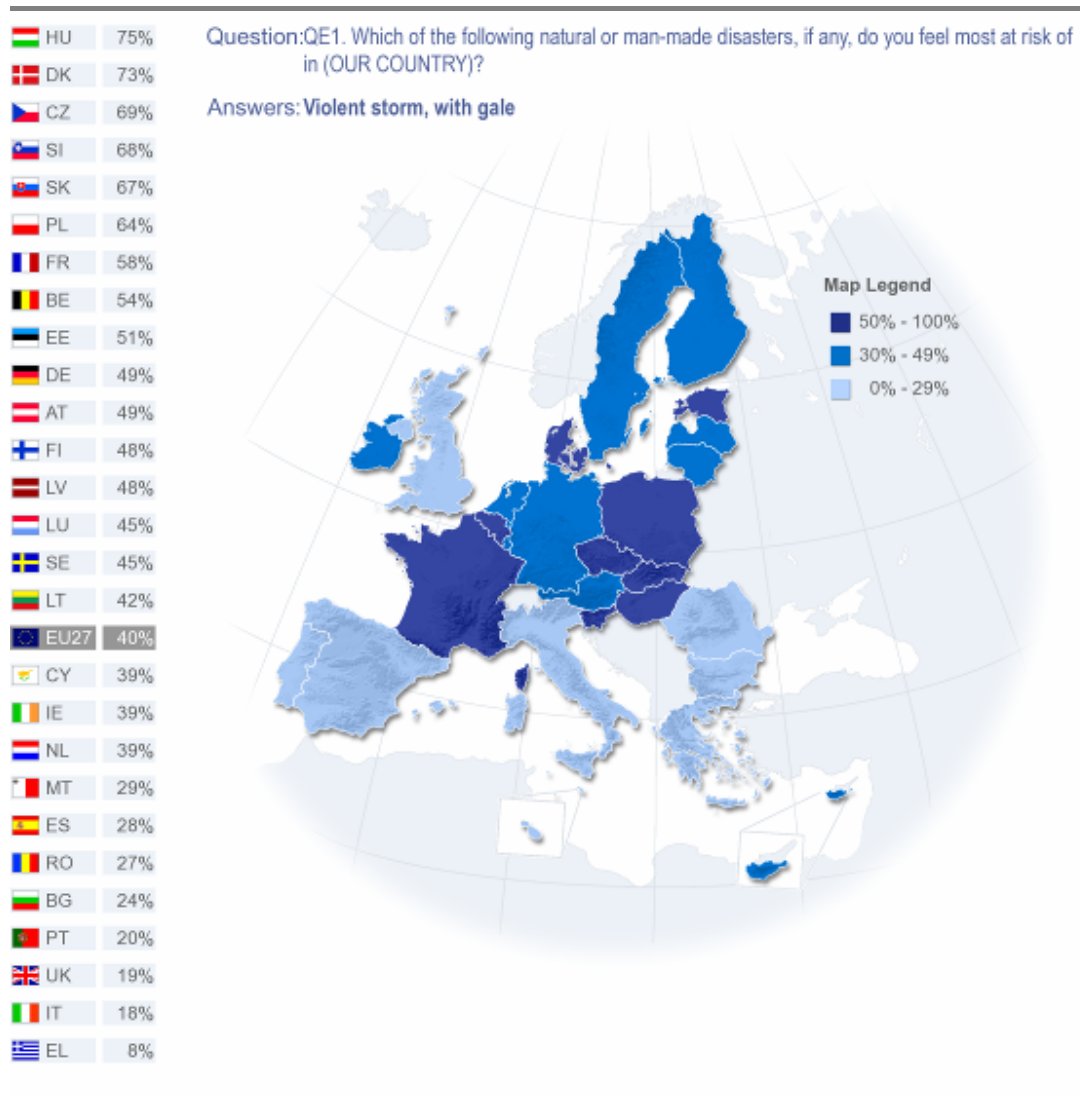
The six countries with the highest levels of concern were in Central and Eastern Europe. Figures of 65% were seen in Austria, 67% in Bulgaria, 71% in Hungary and 73% in Poland. In two countries, more than three-quarters of citizens feel concerned by flooding, with figures of 78% in Slovakia and an exceptionally high figure of 91% in the Czech Republic.



Flooding risk was perceived to be particularly low in Cyprus, with only 13% of Cypriots claiming that they felt at risk from this type of disaster.

Like the risk of flooding, of the risk of **violent storms with gales** is felt particularly in the eastern half of Europe with figures of 75% in Hungary, 69% in the Czech Republic, 68% in Slovenia and 67% in Slovakia.

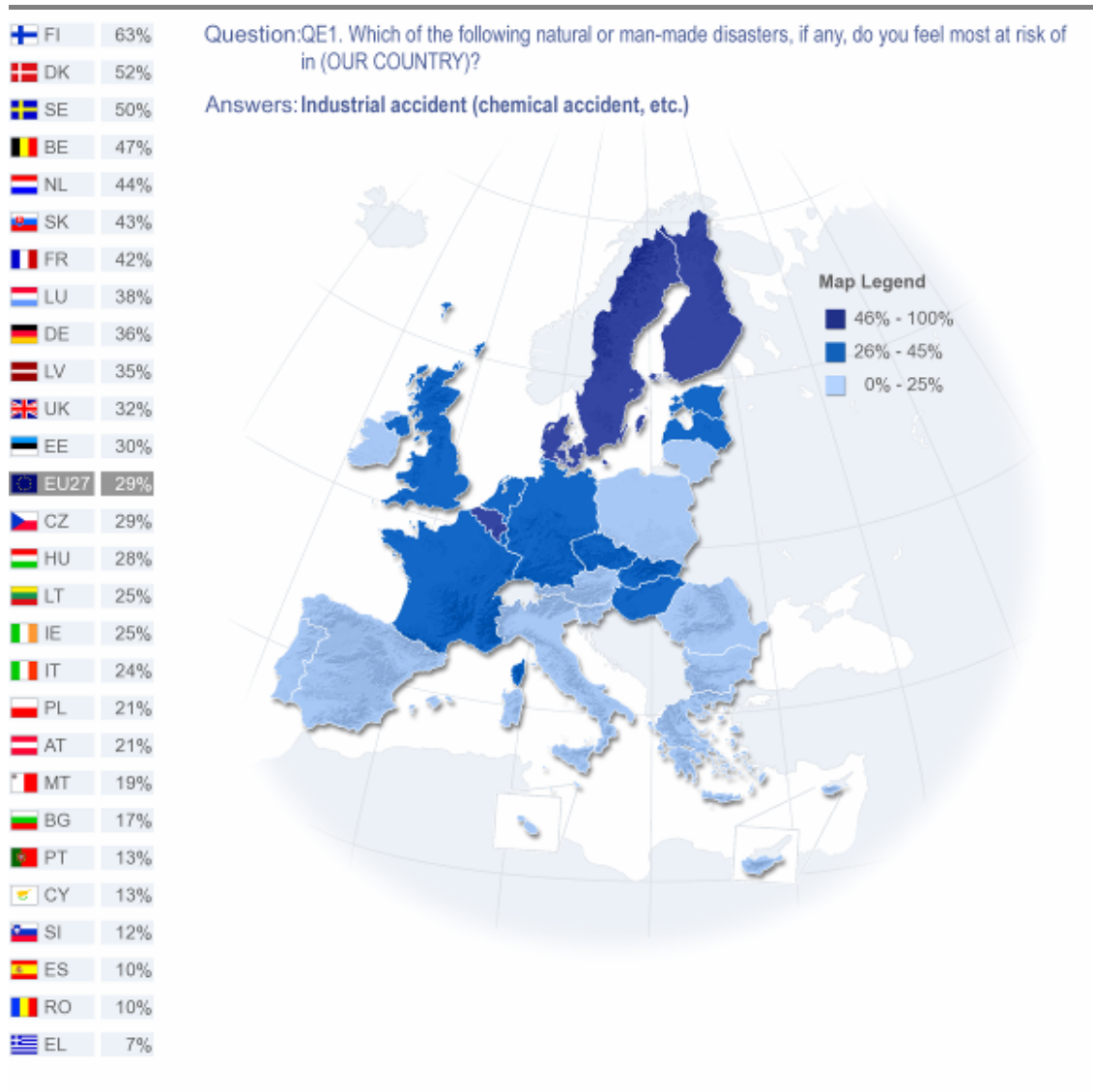
Furthermore, high figures are noted in two northern countries, Denmark (73%) and Estonia (51%). 58% of French citizens and 54% of Belgians also felt at risk from violent storms with gales.



Countries with very low levels of people who feel at risk from violent storms with gales tend to be countries in southern Europe, such as Greece (8%), Italy (18%) and Portugal (20%). The UK, although not a southern country, also records a low proportion (19%) of respondents who feel at risk.

Industrial accidents emerge at the top of the list of **man-made disasters** that Europeans fear most (29%).

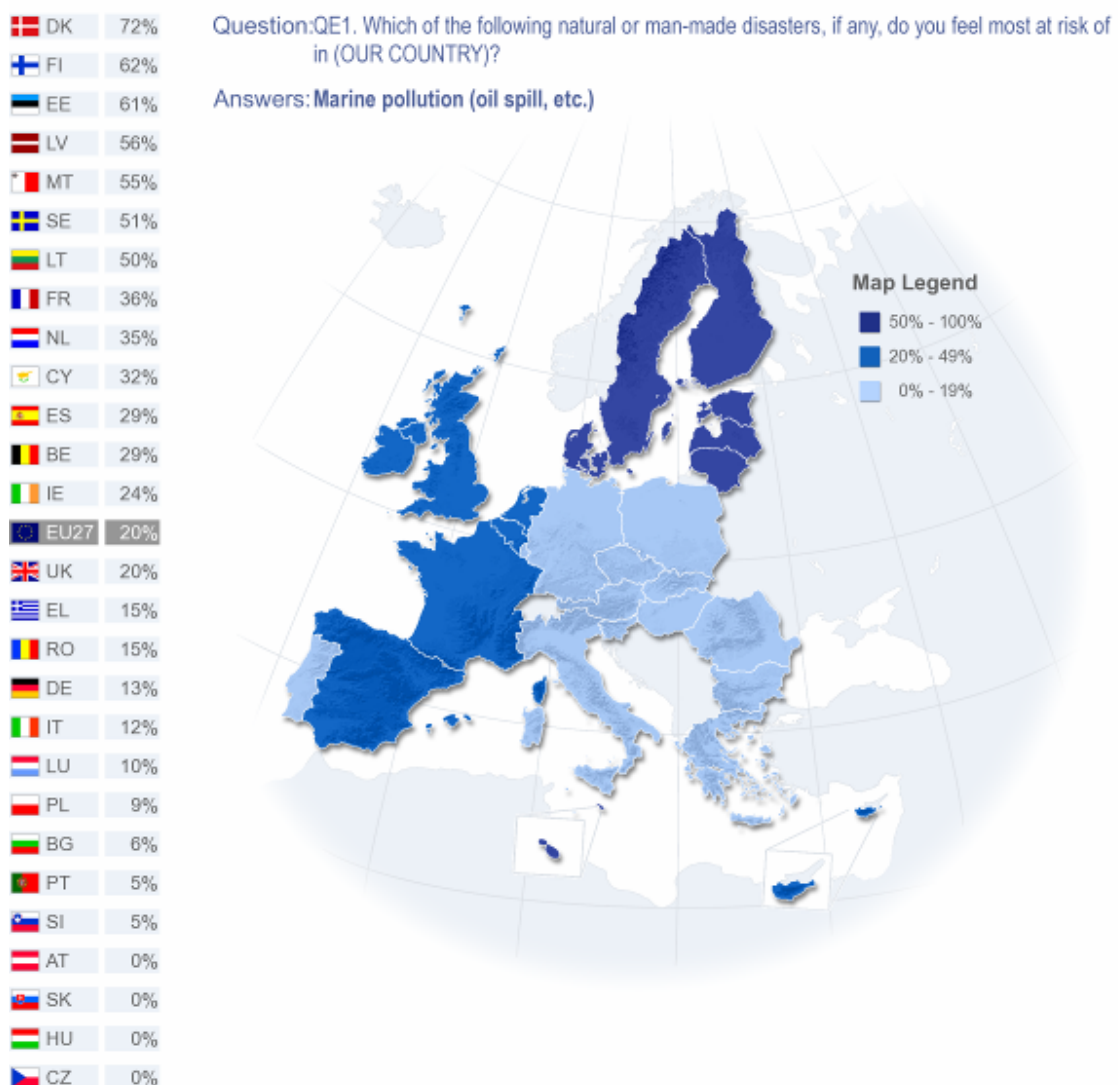
Perception of risk from industrial accidents skews noticeably towards Western Europe and Scandinavia. In Finland, 63% of people feel at risk from industrial accidents, while 52% of Danish citizens and 50% of Swedish citizens share this feeling.



Greece has the lowest proportion of people (7%) who feel that they are at risk from industrial accidents. Romania (10%), Slovenia (12%), the Republic of Cyprus (13%) and Portugal (13%) also record low figures.

The countries with relatively large proportions of their poll who feel at risk from **marine pollution** usually have significant coastlines. Denmark leads the way in the Baltic Sea with a figure of 72%, followed by Finland (62%), Estonia (61%), Latvia (56%), Sweden (51%) and Lithuania (50%).

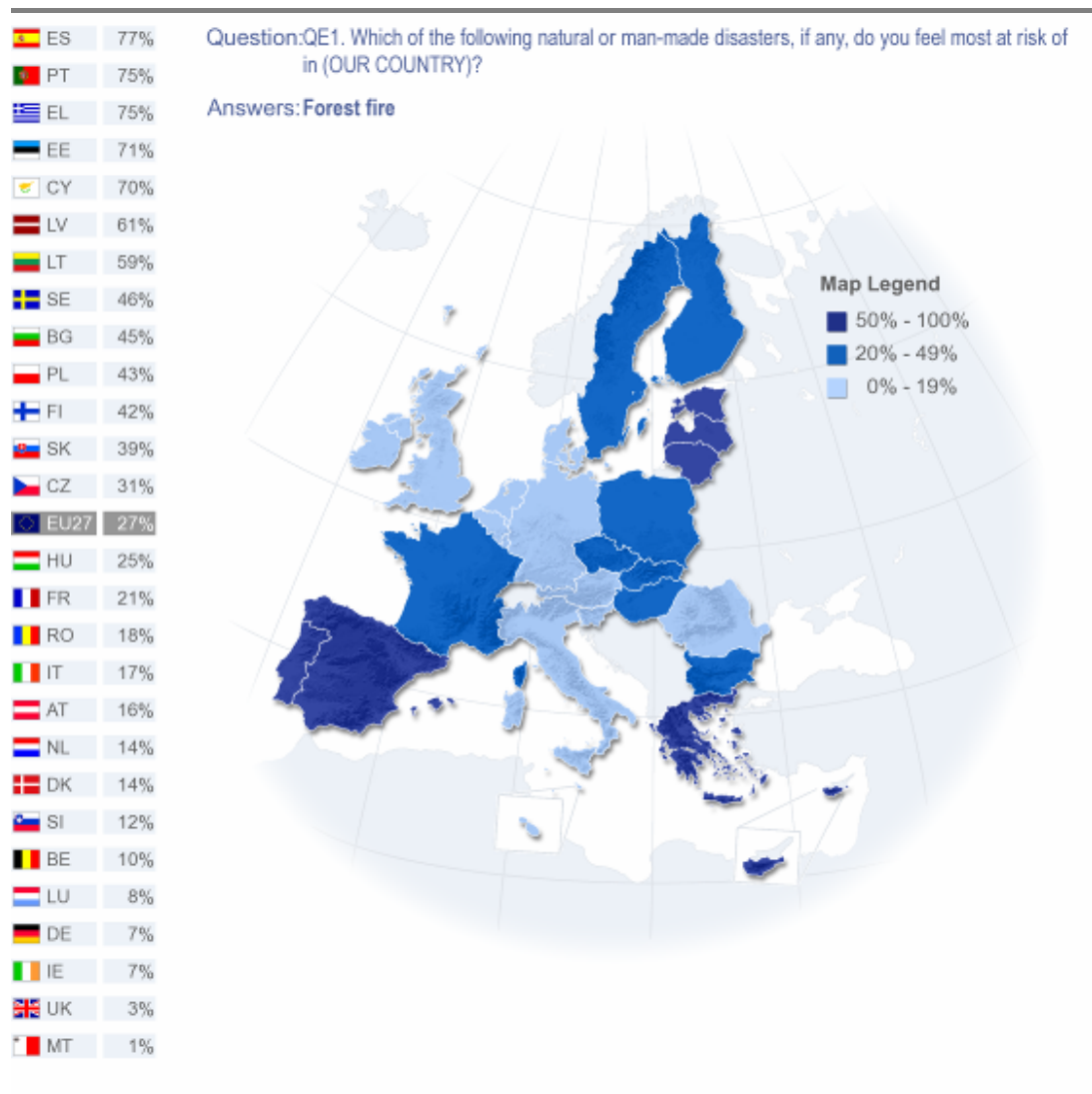
Relatively high figures were observed in France (36%) and Spain (29%) – both countries with substantial coastlines on several seas. The Netherlands (35%) and Belgium (29%) were countries with a North Sea coastline which also showed concern, while the Mediterranean islands of Malta and Cyprus were both prominent in this table with figures of 55% and 32% respectively.



The perception of the risk posed by **forest fires** seems to depend on a country's geographical situation and, with some exceptions, on how warm its climate is.

Accordingly, the countries where proportionally more people feel that they are at risk from forest fires are Spain (77%), Greece (75%), Portugal (75%) and Cyprus (70%).





























Interestingly, a figure of 71% is recorded in Estonia, and figures of 61% and 59% are seen in Latvia and Lithuania respectively, perhaps reflecting the importance of the forestry industry in these countries.



At the other end of the scale, several of the colder, wetter, countries do not perceive themselves to be much at risk from forest fires. These include the UK (3%), Ireland (7%) and Germany (7%). At the bottom of the ranking, Malta is a notable exception, with only 1% of people polled feeling at risk from forest fires.

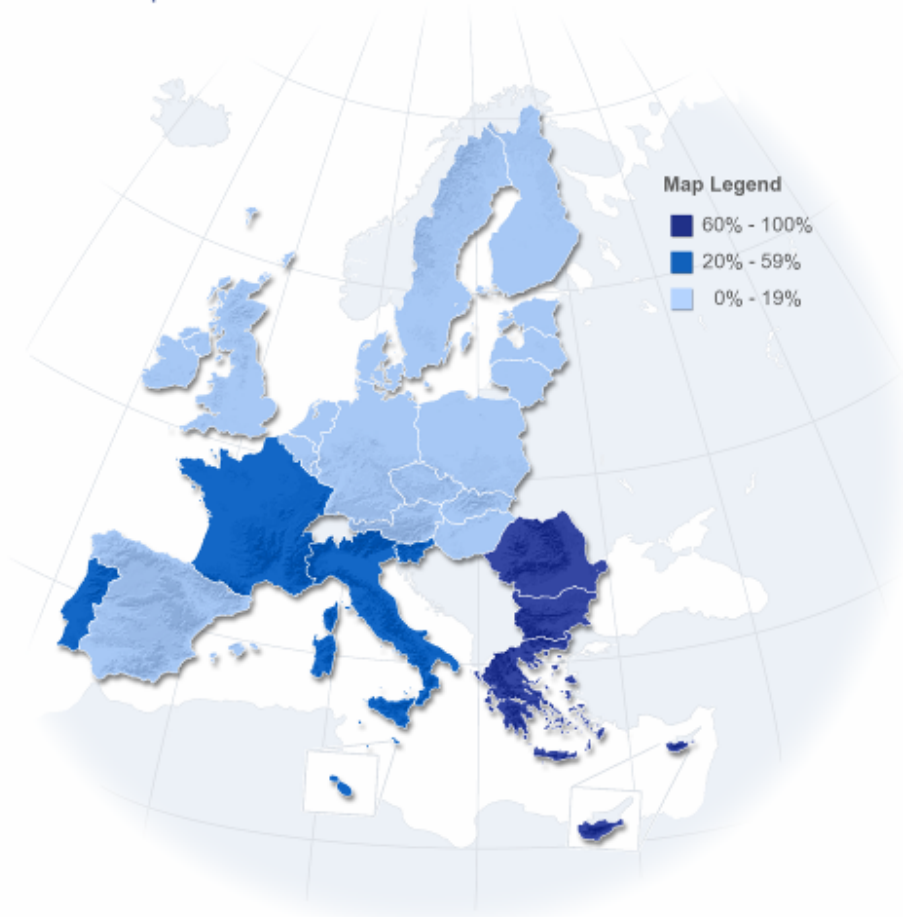
Although just over a fifth of EU27 residents (22%) feel at risk from **earthquakes**, there is, in fact, considerable variation between countries in this regard. Most countries have a very low proportion of people, less than 10%, who feel at risk from earthquakes.

However, four countries stand out as having a particularly large proportion of respondents who feel at risk in this regard. These countries are Greece (87%), Cyprus (82%), Bulgaria (76%) and Romania (69%).

 EL	87%
 CY	82%
 BG	76%
 RO	69%
 IT	58%
 MT	48%
 PT	40%
 SI	31%
 EU27	22%
 FR	21%
 AT	19%
 HU	16%
 BE	14%
 LU	12%
 ES	9%
 UK	7%
 PL	7%
 LT	7%
 DE	6%
 SK	5%
 IE	3%
 LV	3%
 CZ	3%
 NL	3%
 DK	2%
 SE	2%
 EE	2%
 FI	0%

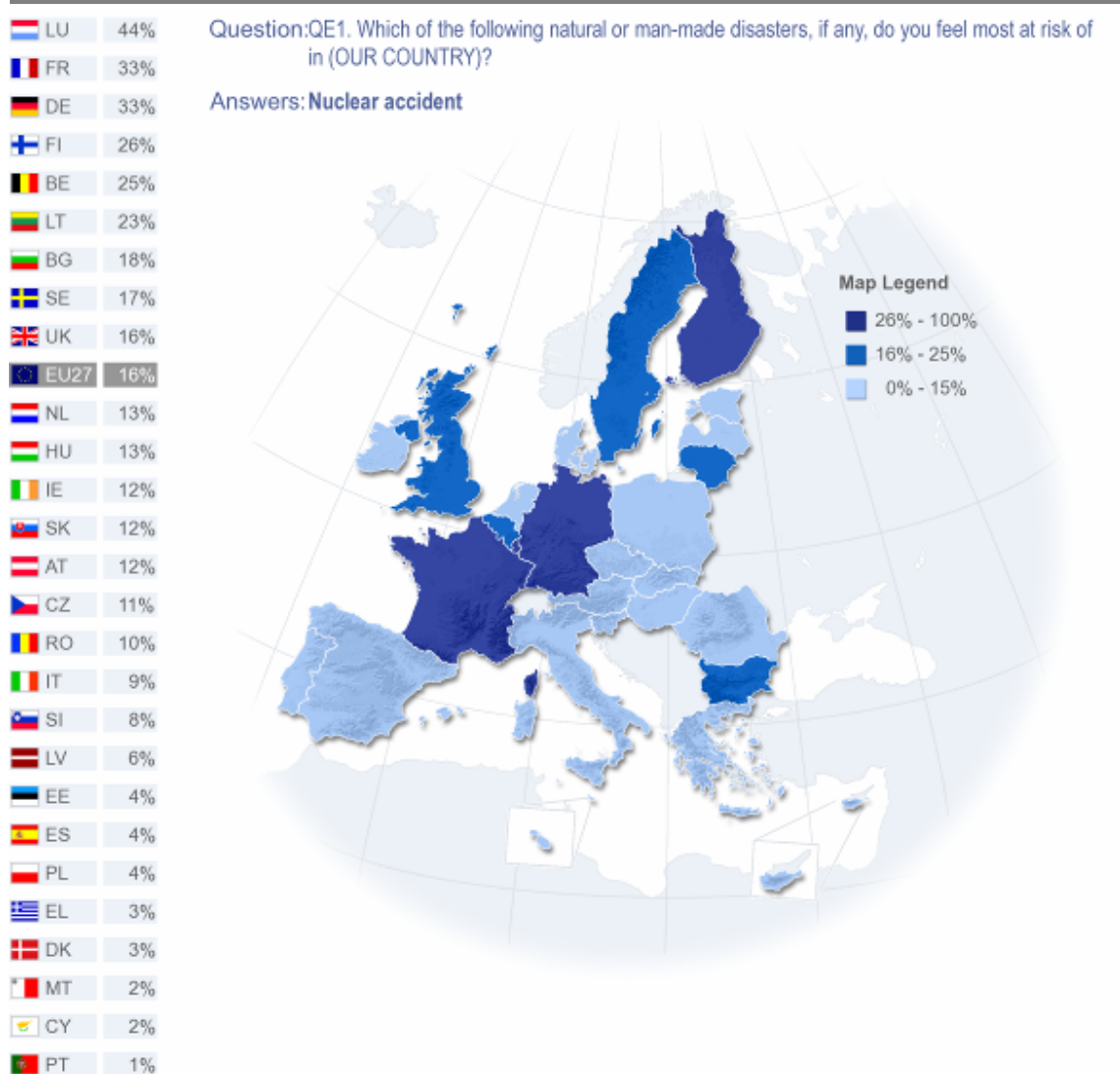
Question:QE1. Which of the following natural or man-made disasters, if any, do you feel most at risk of in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Answers: **Earthquake**



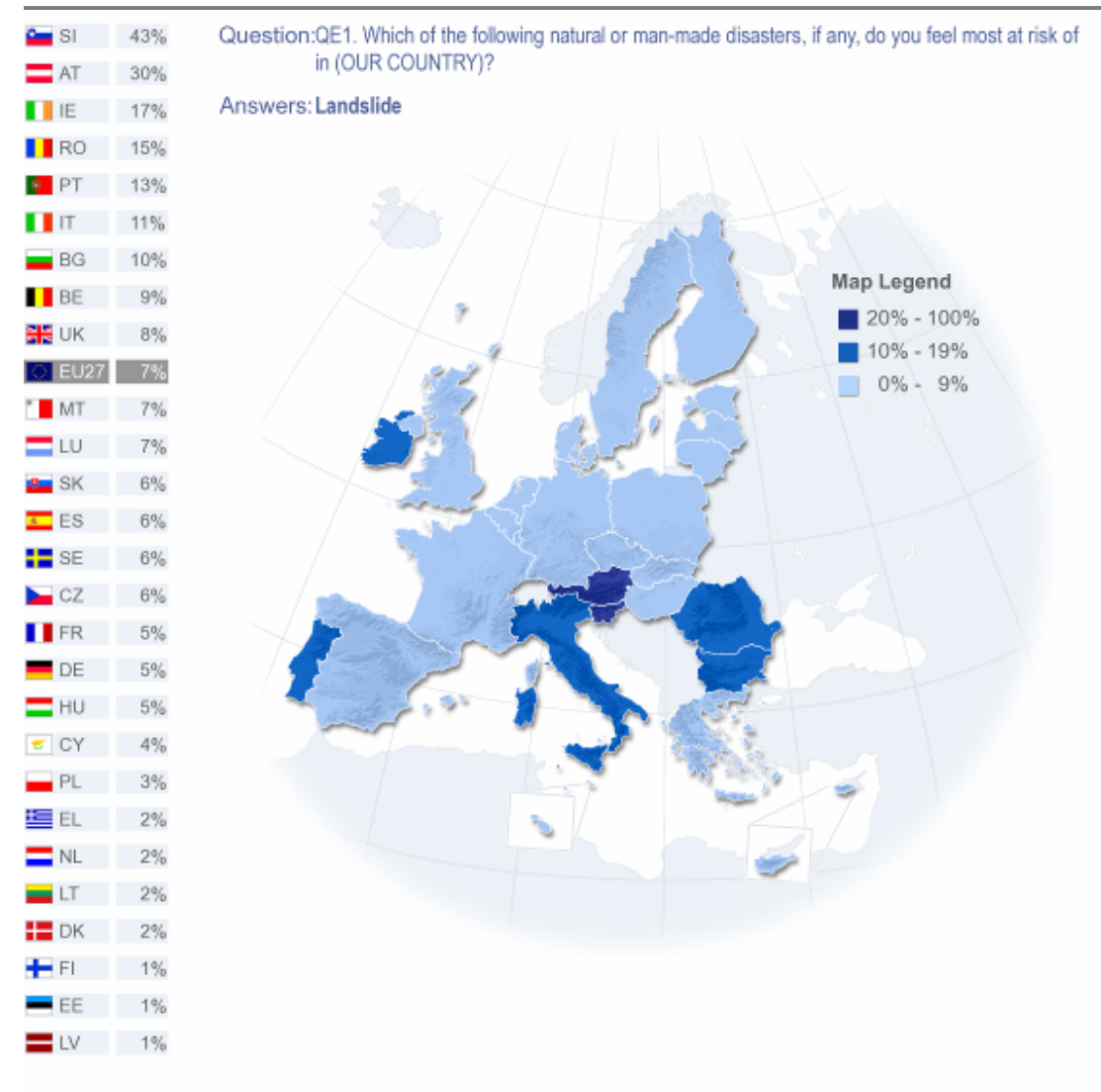
Nuclear accidents are not widely feared by Europeans. The proportion of people in the EU27 countries who feel at risk from a nuclear accident is fairly low at 16%. Indeed, in many countries, the proportion of people who feel at risk from a nuclear accident is below 15%.

Nevertheless, there are countries in which nuclear accidents are more clearly perceived as a risk. These countries are Luxembourg (44%), France (33%) and Germany (33%). In Finland, Belgium and Lithuania, still around a quarter of the population feels concerned about nuclear accidents.



At the other end of the scale, the Portuguese are least likely to consider nuclear accidents a risk, with a figure of only 1%.

Only 7% of Europeans say that they feel at risk of **landslides**. However, Slovenia and Austria are exceptions to this rule, recording figures of 43% and 30% respectively.



Relatively few Europeans feel that they are at risk from **volcanoes** (only 2% say they are). However, no doubt due to the presence of active volcanoes on its territory in Italy 11% of respondents feel at risk from volcanoes.

Almost no respondents across the EU27 claimed to feel at risk from **tsunamis** – a figure of only 1% was recorded.

Socio-demographic analysis

When respondents' fears regarding the risks of various disasters occurring are analysed, a very mixed picture emerges in socio-demographic terms:

- There are no significant socio-demographic variations when respondents' replies regarding **flooding** are analysed.
- Fears about **storms and gales** (EU27 average 40%) are more prevalent as age rises: the 15-24 year olds record a figure of 33%, those aged 40 to 54 a figure of 43%. The same observation holds with regards to urbanisation: city dwellers record a figure of 33%, those living in rural villages a figure of 45%. Given the threat it represents to their property, this also ties in with the fact that 41% of home-owners compared with 36% of those who do not own their home cite this concern. Education also appears to have an influence, but to a lesser extent, with only 38% of those who left school aged 15 compared with 43% of those who studied to age 20 or beyond citing this concern.
- Looking at **industrial accidents** (EU27 average 29%), it can be seen that there are particularly significant variations by levels of education and occupation. Accordingly, while 40% of managers and 36% of those educated to age 20 or beyond cite this concern, only 21% of those who left school aged 15, 24% of house-persons and 25% of the unemployed and retired do.
- As regards **forest fires** (EU27 average 27%), concern is higher amongst, the least educated segment (31%), the unemployed (31%) and houseperson (32%).
- **Earthquakes** (EU27 average 22%) are more frequently cited by those who left school at an early age (25%) than those educated until 20 or beyond (18%).
- **Marine pollution** (EU27 average 20%) appears to be of greatest concern to those who have received most education and managers (both 27%). On the other hand, only 17% of the retired and 15% of those who left school aged 15 mention this issue.
- No very discernible socio-demographic patterns emerge in regard to **nuclear accidents** (EU27 average 16%).

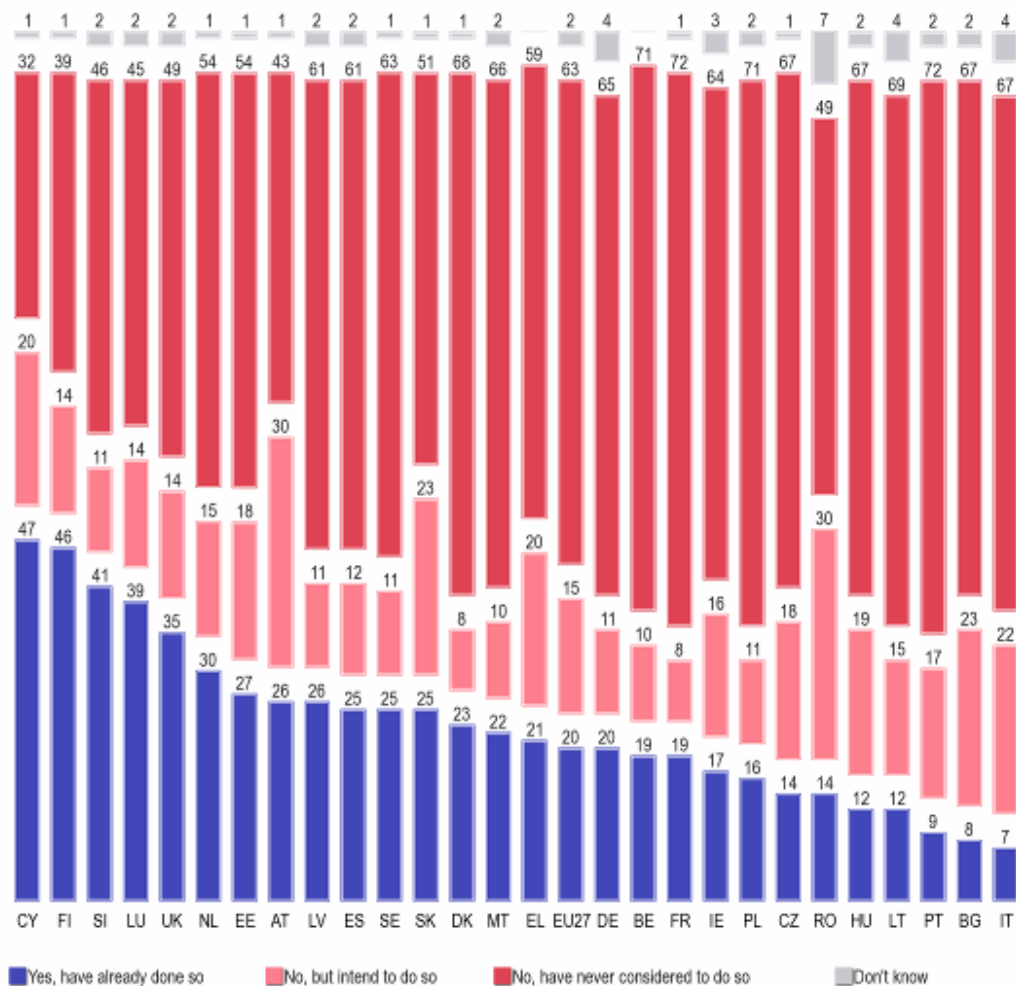
The level of education seems to play an important role regarding overall risk perception. Highly educated people are probably better informed and therefore are more aware of the dangers of natural or man-made disasters. Information levels are presented under chapter 2 of this report.

1.2 Personal crisis preparedness

- Almost two-thirds of Europeans have never taken action to prepare for a disaster -

Most Europeans have not taken measures to prepare themselves for disasters, with 63% of people in the EU27 claiming that they have not even considered doing so⁴. The remaining balance of Europeans is split between those who have made such preparations (20%) and those who have not, but intend to do so (15%).

QE10. Personally, have you already taken actions such as preparing a first aid kit, buying a torch, etc. to prepare yourself for a disaster such as flooding, forest fires or earthquake in (OUR COUNTRY)?



⁴ QE10. "Personally, have you already taken actions such as preparing a first aid kit, buying a torch, etc to prepare yourself for a disaster such as flooding, forest fires or earthquakes in (OUR COUNTRY)?"

Disaster preparation is most widespread amongst residents of Cyprus (47%), Finland (46%) and Slovenia (41%). At the other end of the scale, countries with particularly low incidences of preparation are Bulgaria (90% are unprepared), Portugal and Italy (both 89%).

Socio-demographic analysis

The examination of the socio-demographic aspects that characterise the 20% of respondents who answered this question in the affirmative, shows that they tend to be, for the most part, the better off, educated segment of society.

They include:

- those educated to age 20 or beyond (25%)
- managers (28%)
- those over 40 years of age (23%),
- those living in rural areas (23%),
- those informed about crisis management at the national level (26%) and at the EU level (25%)

2. INFORMATION ABOUT CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE NATIONAL AND EU LEVEL; PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

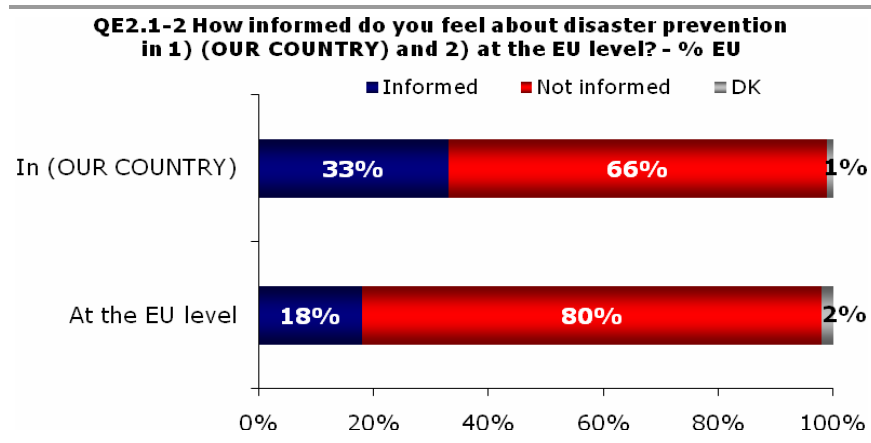
Having looked at which natural or man-made disasters generate most anxiety, the report then looks at the level of knowledge that citizens have about measures being taken to reduce the impact of disasters.

2.1 Information on disaster prevention

- Respondents are better informed about national disaster prevention measures than about EU-level measures -

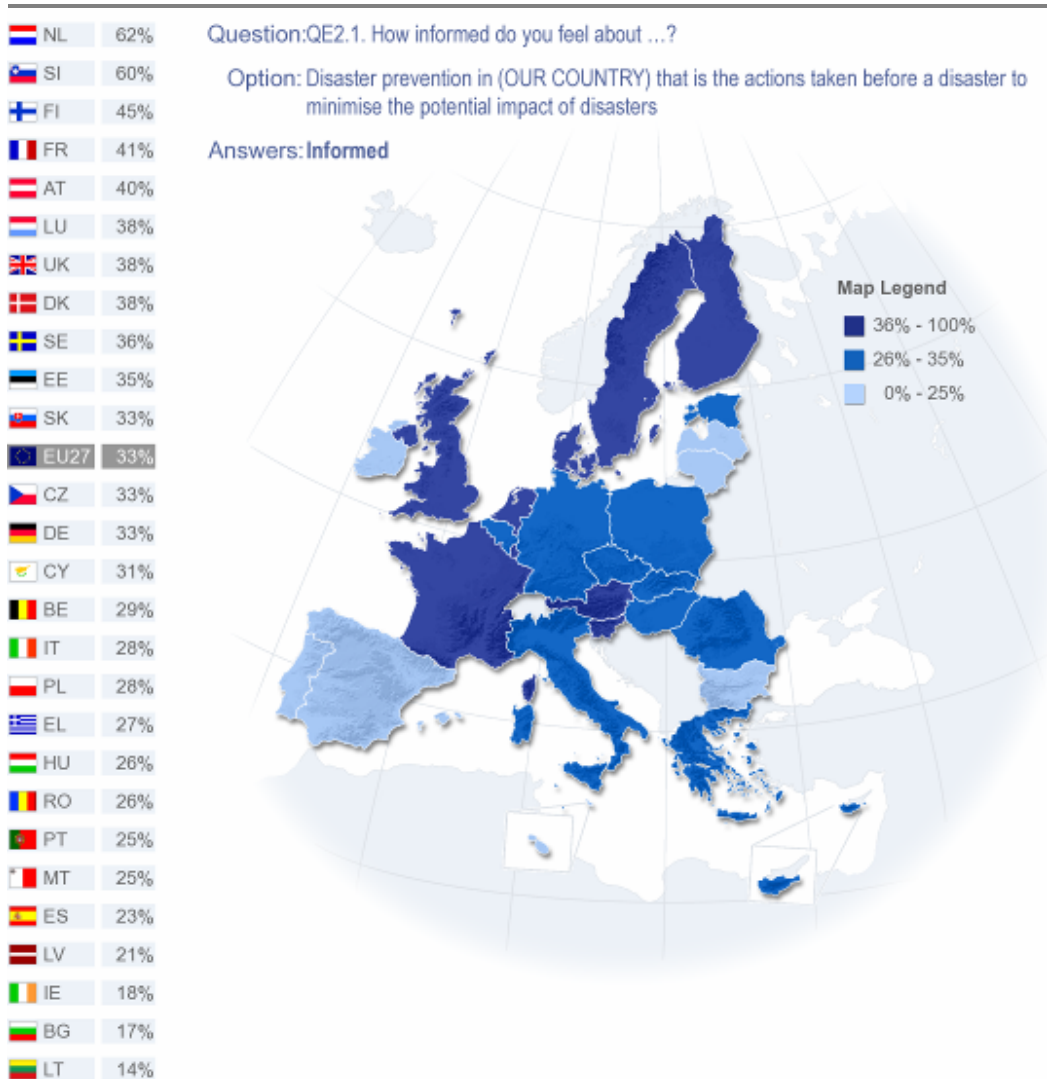
There is a fair degree of uniformity across countries with respect to what proportion of the population feels that they are informed about measures taken in their countries to minimize the potential impact of disasters.

When respondents were asked a similar question about awareness about disaster prevention at the EU level⁵, the EU27 average for those who say they feel informed falls to 18%. This is significantly lower than the 33% recorded regarding measures taken at national level.



⁵ QE2.2. "How informed do you feel about disaster prevention at the EU level?"

With an EU27 average of 33%, the proportion of respondents informed about measures taken in their countries to minimize the potential impact of disasters ranges from 14% to 62%⁶.



The countries with the greatest proportion of respondents who feel informed about these measures are the Netherlands (62%) and Slovenia (60%). Both of these are well ahead of the pack, with the next country in the ranking, Finland, only recording a figure of 45%.

⁶ QE2.1. "How informed do you feel about disaster prevention in (OUR OWN COUNTRY) that is the actions taken before a disaster to minimise the potential impact of disasters?"

Socio-demographic analysis

Bearing in mind that the EU27 average for those who say they feel informed about disaster prevention in their own country is 33%, it can be seen that there are considerable differences between the results by gender, education, access to internet and where people situate themselves on the social ladder.

Figures are significantly higher for

- males (37%),
- those who studied until age 20 or later (39%),
- those who have access to internet at home (36%),
- and those who place themselves high on the social ladder (39%).

At the other end of the scale, lower figures are recorded among

- females (29%),
- those who left school aged 15 (26%),
- those who do not have access to internet (27%),
- and those who place themselves at a lower level on the social ladder (26%).







Logically, those who responded that they were informed about disasters at EU level⁷ are more inclined to say they are informed of disaster prevention at the national level (76%).






- Only a minority of respondents feel informed about disaster prevention measures at the EU level -

Overall, there is very little variation in the results generated by the various countries on the question about awareness about disaster prevention at the EU level. The countries where the greatest proportion of people feel informed about EU efforts at prevention are Slovenia (37%), Luxembourg (28%) and the Netherlands (25%).

The countries where respondents feel least informed are tightly clustered in the 9%-11% range; they are Bulgaria (9%), Sweden (10%) and Ireland (11%).

⁷ Those who are considered to be informed at EU level are those who indicated at least one of the following at EU level: prevention, preparedness and/or response.

QE2.2 How informed do you feel about ...?		
Disaster prevention at the EU level		
		Informed
	EU27	18%
	SI	37%
	LU	28%
	NL	25%
	IT	22%
	SK	22%

	LT	12%
	IE	11%
	LV	11%
	SE	10%
	BG	9%

Socio-demographic analysis

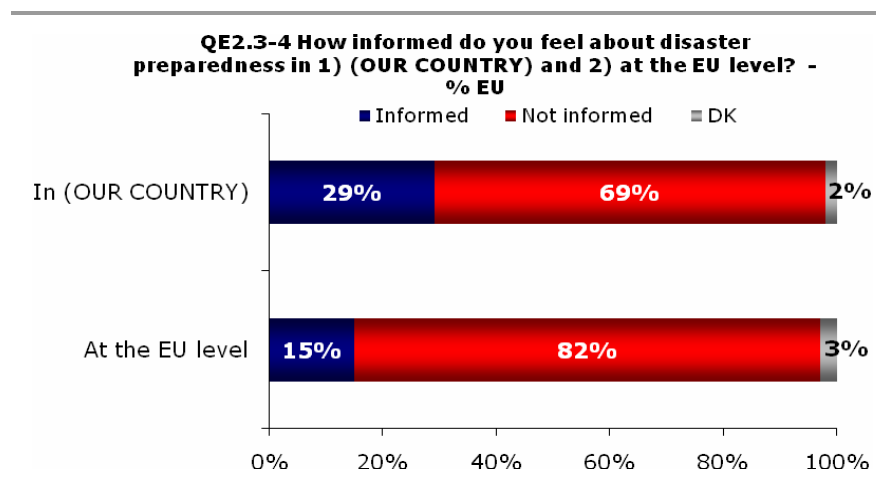
Again, there are significant variations by gender, age, education, internet use and how people perceive themselves on the social ladder.

While students (25%), those who see themselves at the upper end of the social scale (23%), those aged 15-24 (22%), those educated to age 20 or beyond (21%) and those who use the internet on a routine basis (20%) record relatively high scores, those who see themselves at the low end of the social scale (14%), women, those who never use the internet and the retired (15%), those aged 55+, house-persons and the unemployed (all 16%) are at the other extreme.

2.2 Information on disaster preparedness

- Low levels of information about disaster preparedness at both the national and EU level -

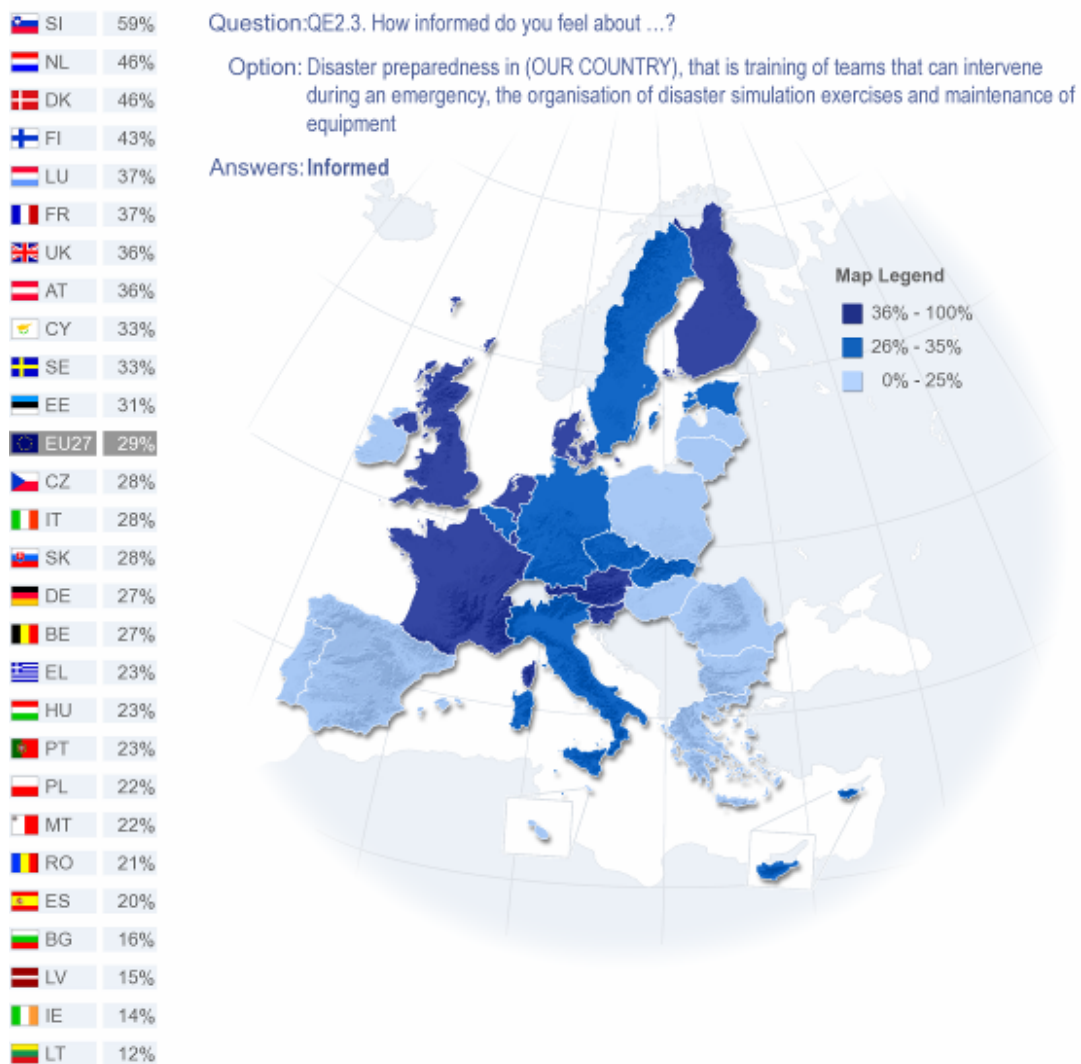
When analysing how informed people feel about disaster preparedness in their own country⁸, it can be seen that there are significant variations in the results by country which contribute to the EU27 average of 29%. The EU27 average is almost halved (15%) when respondents are asked to consider how informed they feel about disaster preparedness at the EU level⁹.



The countries with the highest proportion of respondents informed about disaster preparedness in their own country were Slovenia (59%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 46%). The countries that had the lowest proportions of their poll feeling informed about disaster preparedness were Lithuania (12%), Ireland (14%), Latvia (15%) and Bulgaria (16%).

⁸ QE2.3. "How informed do you feel about disaster preparedness in (OUR COUNTRY), that is training of teams that can intervene during an emergency, the organisation of disaster simulation exercises and maintenance of equipment.

⁹ QE2.4. "How informed do you feel about disaster preparedness at the EU level?"



Socio-demographic analysis

There are significant discrepancies between figures observed for:







- men (33%) and women (25%),
- graduates (35%) and those with only basic education (22%),
- managers (36%) and house-persons (22%),
- those who use internet regularly (34%) and never (24%) and, lastly,
- those at the upper end of the social scale (36%) and those at the lower end (23%).







With respect to the proportion of a country's respondents who feel informed about disaster preparedness at the EU level, the EU27 average is 15%. Most countries fall within the 14-19% range, but there are some notable exceptions.

The countries with the greatest proportion who felt aware of disaster preparedness at the EU level were Slovenia (37%) and Luxembourg (27%). At the other end of the scale were Sweden (6%), Bulgaria (8%), Latvia (9%) and Lithuania (10%).

QE2.4 How informed do you feel about ...?

Disaster preparedness at the EU level

		Informed
	EU27	15%
	SI	37%
	LU	27%
	NL	19%
	SK	19%
	IT	19%

	IE	11%
	DE	11%
	LT	10%
	LV	9%
	BG	8%
	SE	6%

Socio-demographic analysis

Again, looking at the socio-demographic breakdown of the responses, differences can be observed by

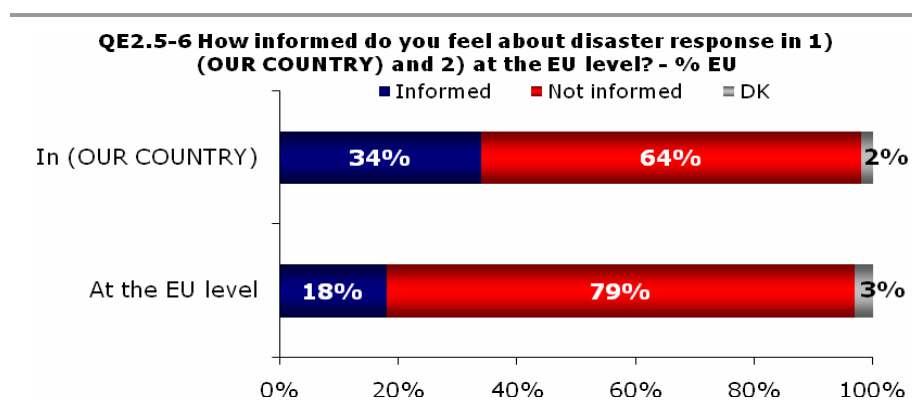
- gender (male: 18%, female: 13%),
- age (15-24: 20%, 55+: 12%),
- education (study <15 years old: 11%, > 20 years old: 16%),
- occupation (retired: 12%, students: 21%),
- internet use (daily: 18%, never: 13%) and
- how people perceive themselves on the social scale (high: 19%, low: 11%).

2.3 Information on disaster response

- Only a third of Europeans claim to be informed about disaster response in their own country -

Similar results as seen in the cases of disaster prevention and disaster preparedness emerge in relation to respondents' information on **disaster response**¹⁰⁻¹¹.

Regarding disaster response at the national level, one in every three EU respondents (34%) feels informed.

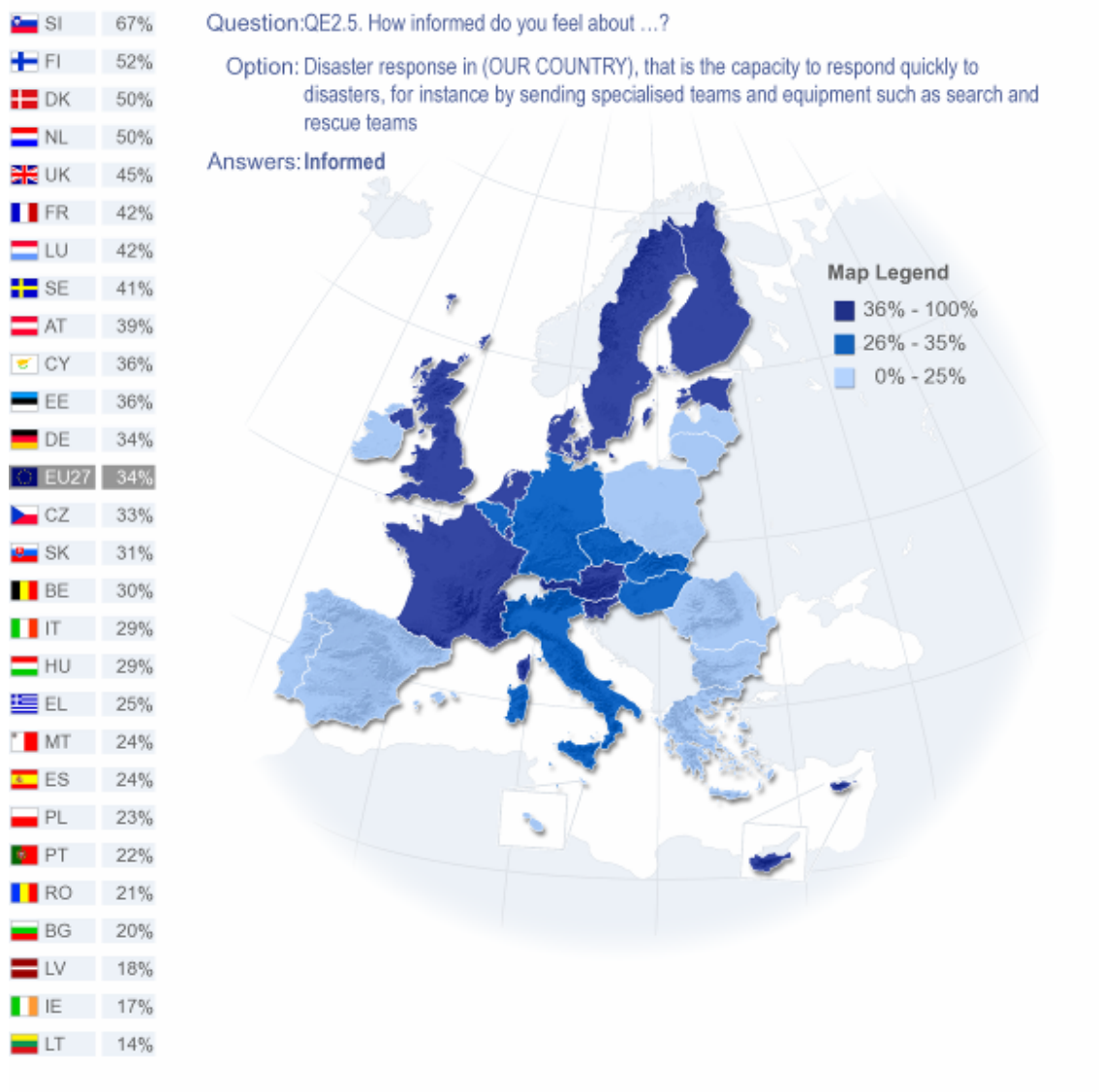


Slovenia (67%) followed by Finland (52%), Denmark (50%) and the Netherlands (50%) report the largest proportion of respondents feeling informed. These are the only countries where a majority of respondents claim that they feel informed.

Lithuanians (14%) appear to be the least informed, with the Irish (17%) and the Latvians (18%) also recording low levels.

¹⁰ QE2.5. "How informed do you feel about disaster responses in (OUR COUNTRY), that is the capacity to respond quickly to disasters, for instance by sending specialised teams and equipment such as search and rescue teams?"

¹¹ QE2.6. "How informed do you feel about disaster response at the EU level?"



Socio-demographic analysis

The EU27 average of 34% includes considerable variations by socio-demographic category.







Again, it is managers (42%), those at the upper end of the social ladder (40%), those who use the internet on a routine basis and the best educated (both 39%), students (38%), men and those who have no problem paying their bills (both 37%) who record the highest figures.






- Fewer than one in five Europeans claims to feel informed about disaster response at the EU level -

Turning to disaster response at the EU level, the EU average is again low with only 18% claiming to feel informed to some degree. Once again, the countries with proportionally more people who felt informed are Slovenia (41%) and Luxembourg (29%). Bulgaria (9%), Sweden (9%) and Latvia (10%) report the smallest proportions.

QE2.6 How informed do you feel about ...?

Disaster response at EU level

		Informed
	EU27	18%
	SI	41%
	LU	29%
	FI	22%
	FR	22%
	NL	22%

	IE	11%
	LT	11%
	LV	10%
	BG	9%
	SE	9%

Socio-demographic analysis

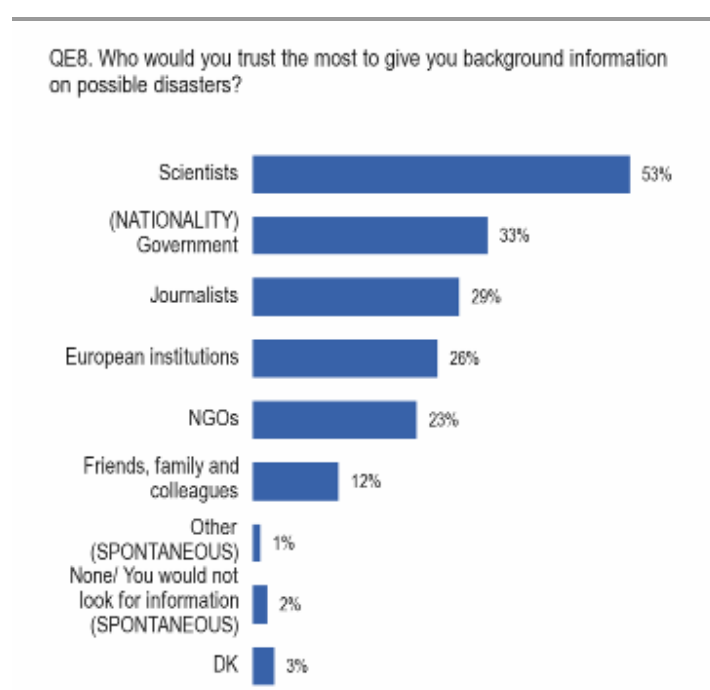
A socio-demographic analysis of the results of this question generates similar variations to those observed for the previous questions in this series. They tend, however, to be less pronounced.

- The youngest age-group (15-24) records a figure of 22%, whereas the figure is only 16% for those aged 55 and over.
- Perhaps because the majority of them fall within the 15-24 age-group, students (23%) are still more likely than any other occupational category to feel informed about disaster response at EU level.
- Men (20%) are also more likely than women (16%) to claim they are informed about it.

2.4 Information source for disaster management

- *Scientists most trusted information source on disaster management issues* -

Within the EU, background information on possible disasters is available from a variety of sources. The majority of European respondents (53%) claim to trust background information on possible disasters when it comes from **scientists**¹². This is overwhelmingly true for all but a sub-set of 5 countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Portugal and Spain).



The next most trusted source for disaster information is **national government** (33%), which is followed by **journalists** (29%), **European institutions** (26%) and **NGOs** (23%).

Friends, family and colleagues are the least trusted source for information, and only 12% of European respondents would choose to consult them. If respondents themselves feel uninformed about disasters, it is unlikely that they would think people in a similar environment to theirs - friends, family and colleagues – would know any more than they do. Nevertheless, high figures are noted in Austria (26%), the Czech Republic (25%) and Bulgaria (23%).

¹² QE8. "Who would you trust the most to give you background information on possible disasters?"





























As mentioned above, in Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Portugal and Spain, a departure from the general tendency to trust scientists more than other sources of information is observed.

In Austria, a majority of 55% of respondents trust national government, more than other sources, for background information on disasters. It should also be noted, however, that scientists are the next most trusted source of background information, with 45% of Austrians claiming to trust information from them. 42% of Austrians trust information from journalists and 30% trust information from European institutions. In Austria, only 21% trust information from NGOs.

In Bulgaria, almost half (47%) of the poll trusts information from national government, followed by journalists (45%) and European institutions (42%). These are all trusted more than scientists (34%).

Portuguese respondents also trust national government (43%) and journalists (39%) more than scientists (33%). Finns and Spaniards are also most likely to trust national government for information.

While, compared with other EU27 countries, **European institutions** are cited more frequently as a reliable source of background information in Cyprus (43%), Bulgaria (42%), Malta and Romania (both 39%), in none of these countries are they the most trusted source of information.

QE8 Who would you trust the most to give you background information on possible disasters? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)										
		Scientists	(NATIONALITY) Government	Journalists	European institutions	NGOs	Friends, family and colleagues	Other (SPONT.)	None/ Would not look for information (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	53%	33%	29%	26%	23%	12%	1%	2%	3%
	BE	71%	33%	37%	35%	31%	16%	0%	1%	0%
	BG	34%	47%	45%	42%	15%	23%	0%	2%	7%
	CZ	49%	28%	36%	31%	29%	25%	0%	1%	1%
	DK	71%	57%	29%	28%	21%	14%	1%	1%	1%
	DE	53%	28%	34%	21%	22%	14%	0%	2%	3%
	EE	61%	30%	26%	27%	19%	19%	0%	1%	2%
	IE	48%	32%	34%	32%	16%	16%	1%	4%	6%
	EL	78%	28%	20%	37%	23%	9%	0%	1%	0%
	ES	44%	52%	24%	34%	24%	8%	2%	3%	4%
	FR	70%	24%	32%	24%	37%	11%	0%	1%	2%
	IT	47%	34%	18%	30%	18%	8%	2%	2%	5%
	CY	76%	47%	24%	43%	15%	5%	0%	1%	1%
	LV	58%	10%	34%	30%	9%	12%	0%	3%	2%
	LT	66%	13%	27%	24%	11%	6%	1%	2%	3%
	LU	46%	42%	33%	21%	29%	9%	1%	1%	1%
	HU	52%	24%	22%	33%	23%	9%	0%	4%	3%
	MT	48%	37%	25%	39%	22%	11%	1%	5%	2%
	NL	61%	38%	29%	21%	18%	8%	1%	1%	2%
	AT	45%	55%	42%	30%	21%	26%	2%	2%	2%
	PL	51%	18%	33%	21%	20%	13%	1%	5%	4%
	PT	33%	43%	39%	34%	13%	12%	2%	3%	6%
	RO	48%	30%	30%	39%	10%	14%	2%	3%	8%
	SI	51%	18%	47%	19%	35%	21%	3%	4%	2%
	SK	44%	34%	27%	38%	22%	19%	1%	1%	2%
	FI	50%	55%	33%	28%	25%	10%	1%	0%	1%
	SE	77%	42%	20%	26%	27%	11%	0%	0%	1%
	UK	49%	32%	25%	11%	20%	11%	2%	3%	3%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents' trust in **scientists** as a source of background information on possible disasters appears to be linked with their age and level of education:

- trust in scientists appears to decline with age (15-24 year olds: 55%, 55+ years old: 49%)
- trust in scientists rises with education (school leaver at 15: 46%, studied until age 20+: 62%).

Only in the case of information from the **national government**, do some differences appear by age. In contrast with the EU27 average of 33%, only 29% of those aged between 15 and 24 trust the government to provide this information and the figure rises to 36% amongst those aged 55 and above. Trust in the national government as a source of this information also appears to diminish as education levels rise.

Although the EU27 average for respondents trusting **journalists** to provide this information is 29%, above-average figures are recorded among manual workers (32%). Figures that fall below the EU27 average are found among the self-employed and students (both 25%).

In the case of trust in the **European institutions** (EU27 average: 26%) to provide this information, there are, for the most part, only relatively small variations across the socio-demographic spectrum:

- Trust levels appear to rise with educational attainment levels
- Greatest trust appears to be among white-collar workers (29%), with the retired (23%) being the least trusting.

A socio-demographic analysis reveals few noticeable differences in respondents' levels of trust in NGOs (EU27 average: 23%) to provide information of this nature:

- Trust rises as time spent in education rises: those who left school aged 15 record a figure of 22%, whereas the figure for those who studied until age 20 or beyond is 29%.
- Respondents who are retired (18%) are also significantly less likely to trust NGOs than managers (30%).

In general, European citizens would like to have information on the whole area of disasters provided by experts in the field to whom they give high levels of confidence and credibility.

3. THE NEED FOR THE EU TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES IN TIMES OF CRISIS

There is a significant degree of consensus amongst the EU27 countries that the European Union should do more to support them with respect to disaster prevention, preparedness and response. This chapter looks at each of these aspects in greater detail.

3.1 Support for central crisis support

- Strong support for the EU doing more to support member states in the prevention of disasters -

Looking at **EU support for disaster prevention** (Q4.1¹³), the EU average for the proportion of people in favour of more support from the EU is an overwhelming 90%. Of those, 48% are totally in favour and 42% fairly in favour. Within this average, figures range from 81% (Lithuania) to 99% in both Cyprus and Greece.



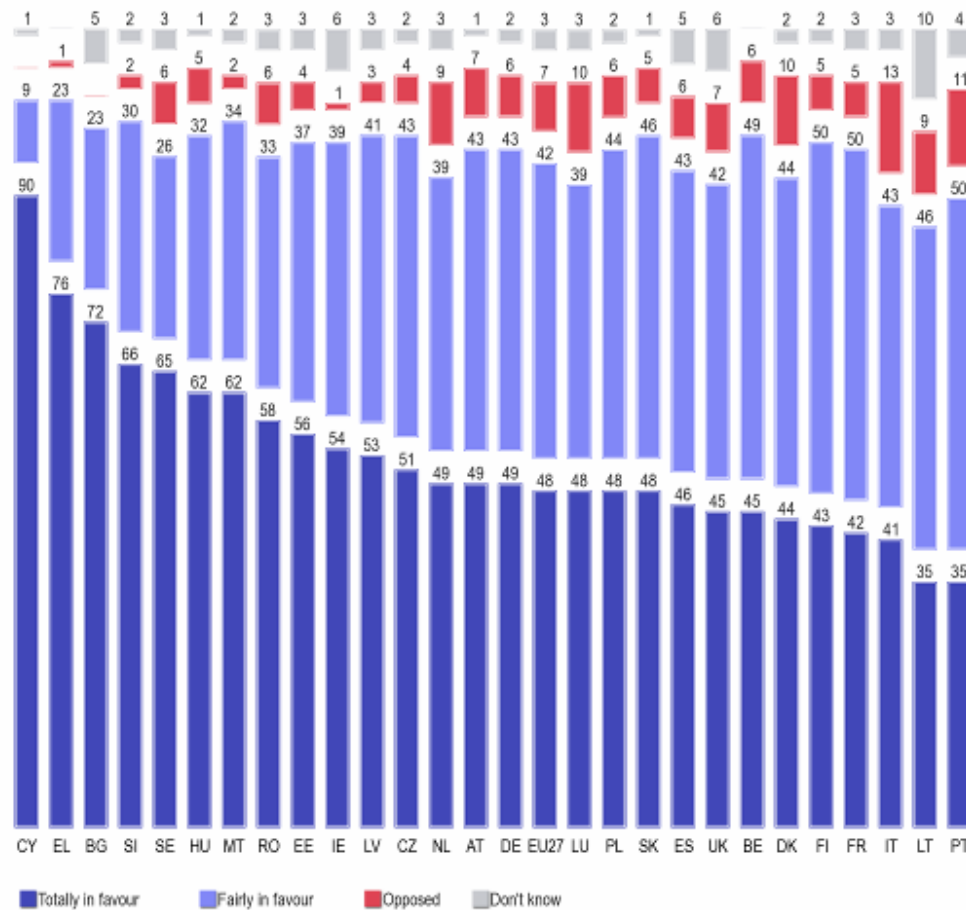
In terms of the proportion of people who are **totally in favour** in each country, some variation is discernible with Cyprus recording 90% in this category, followed by Greece (76%) and Bulgaria (72%) compared to an EU average of 48%.

¹³ QE4.1. "Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union doing more to support (OUR COUNTRY) in the prevention of disasters (develop early warning systems, etc.)"

Countries with the lowest proportions of respondents who are totally in favour are Portugal and Lithuania where, in each case, 35% of people fall into this category.

QE4.1. Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union to do more to support (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

In the prevention of disasters (develop early warning systems, etc.)



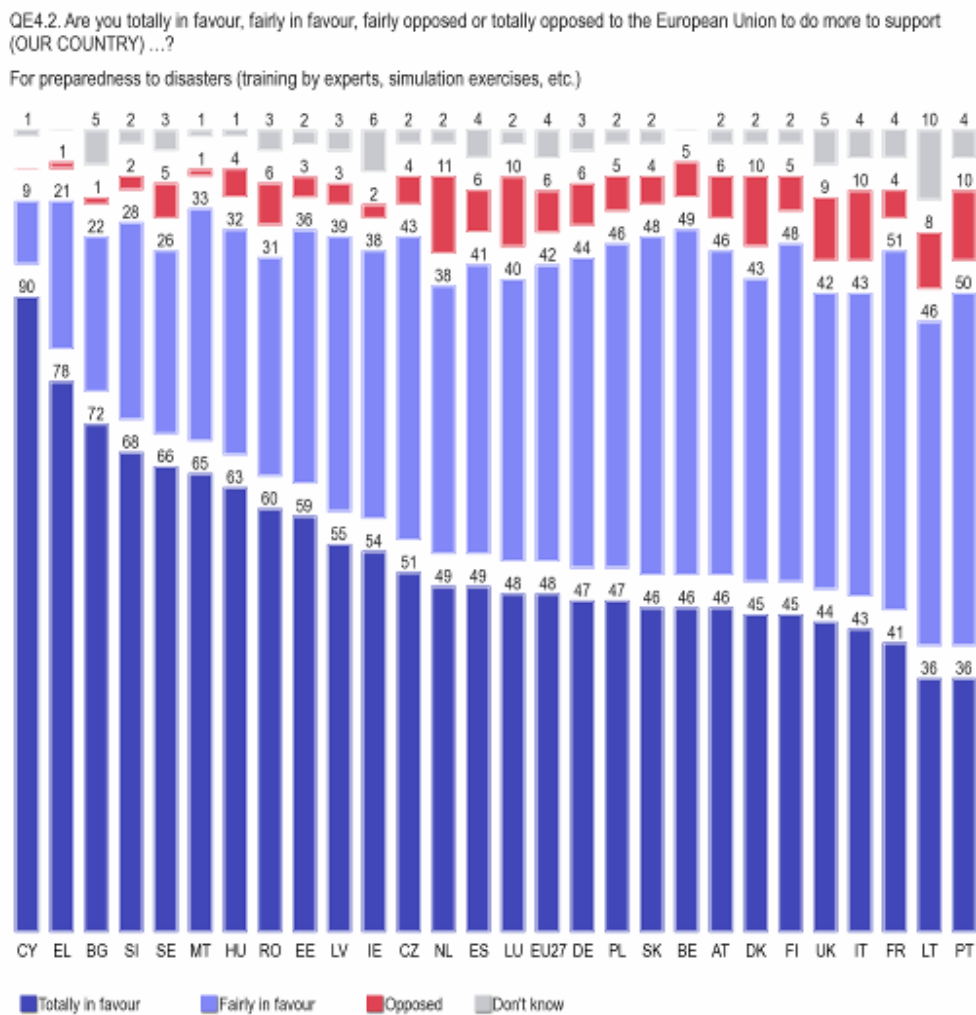
Socio-demographic analysis

In socio-demographic terms, there are few variations to emerge from the aggregate 'in favour' figures.

- High levels of approval for principle of EU support for disaster preparedness -

When examining respondents' favourability to EU support for disaster preparedness in their country (Q4.2¹⁴), there is little variation among countries in terms of how their respondents view this, with most countries recording a figure close to the EU27 average of 90%.

Again, there is more variation when viewed in terms of people who are **totally in favour** for which the EU27 average of 48% is recorded. This proportion is highest in Cyprus (90%), followed by Greece (78%) and Bulgaria (72%). It is lowest in Lithuania and Portugal (both 36%).



There are no noticeable variations from a socio-demographic point of view.

¹⁴ QE4.2. "Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union doing more to support (OUR COUNTRY) for preparedness to disasters (training by experts, simulation exercises, etc.)"

- Respondents give strong endorsement to the idea of EU support for disaster response in their country -

When looking at EU respondents' views on support from the EU for disaster response in their country (QE4.3¹⁵), it can be seen that there is substantial (and fairly uniform) backing for this with an EU average of 92%.



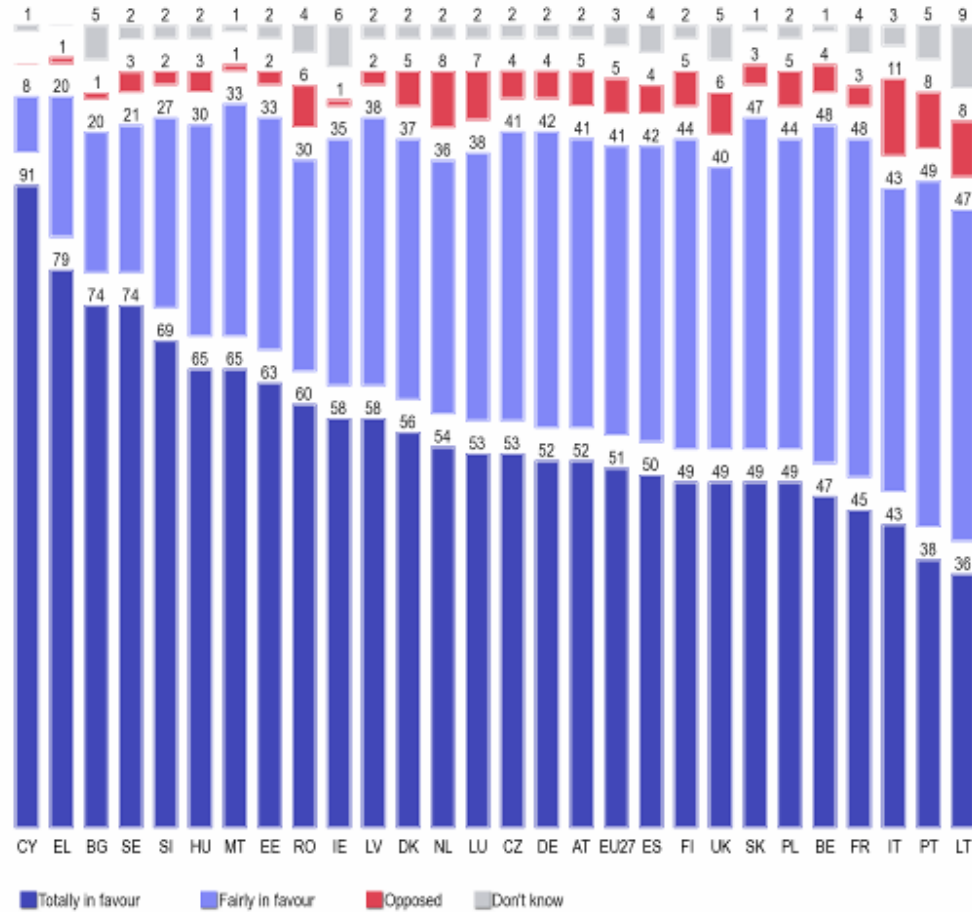
Once again, Cyprus and Greece top the table with a figure of 99% of their polls in favour. They are closely followed by Malta (98%).

Some variation is evident when the percentage of people who are **totally in favour** is considered. Once again, Cyprus is the most in favour with 91% of its poll totally in favour, followed by Greece (79%) and Bulgaria (74%). Lithuania (36%) and Portugal (38%) record the lowest figures.

¹⁵ QE4.3 "Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union doing more to support (OUR COUNTRY) for response to disasters (sending experts and equipment to disaster areas)."

QE4.3. Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union to do more to support (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

For response to disasters (sending experts and equipment to disaster areas)



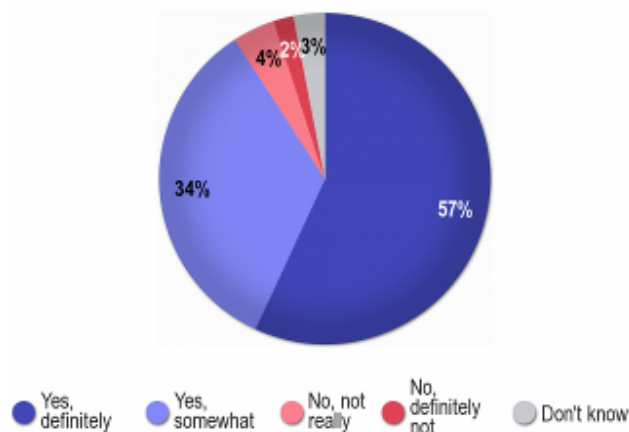
From a socio-demographic perspective, there are, again, no noticeable variations.

3.2 Support to national volunteering organisations

- National volunteer organisations working in disaster relief should receive EU support -

Across the EU, an overwhelming majority of respondents believe that the EU should support national volunteer organisations working in the area of disaster relief¹⁶. Nine out of ten European respondents (91%) share this view. In fact, almost 6 out of 10 Europeans (57%) give a **yes, definitely** response. This shows there is high demand for the EU27 to support volunteering organisations.

QE5. In many countries, volunteer organisations play an important role in disaster response. Do you think the European Union should support volunteering organisations in the Member States?



Respondents from Greece, Cyprus and Slovenia are the most strongly in favour of EU assistance for volunteering organisations and between them record an aggregate response of 98% in favour of such EU assistance.

The four countries whose respondents show least support for EU assistance to volunteer organisations are Italy (84%), Portugal (87%), Romania (87%) and Lithuania (88%). Given the magnitude of these figures - which are all at the low end of the ranking - it can be seen that the demand for EU support is widely held across Europe.

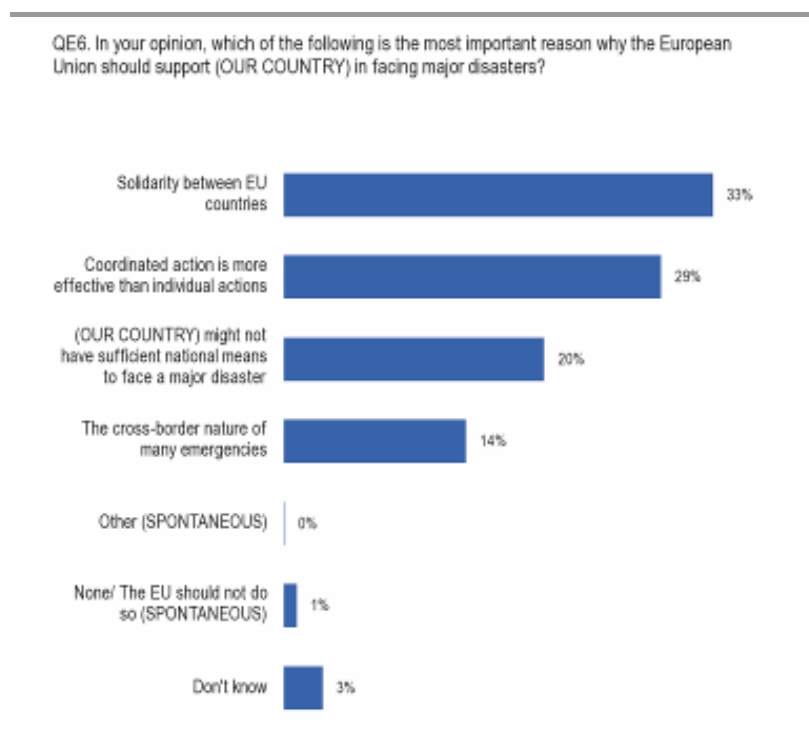
There are no notable variations in opinion by gender, age and other socio-demographic characteristics.

¹⁶ QE5 In many countries, volunteer organisations play an important role in disaster response. Do you think the European Union should support volunteering organisations in the Member States?

3.3 Reasons why support from the EU is needed

- *Solidarity and coordinated action the main motives for EU support* -

Although respondents in all EU countries are in favour of EU involvement in disaster management, their motivations for this appear to differ greatly¹⁷.



Across the EU, a third (33%) of respondents considered that **solidarity** between the EU countries was the most important reason for EU involvement, while a further 29% believed that the best reason for the EU to get involved with disaster management is because **coordinated action is more effective than individual action**.

20% of European respondents are unsure that their **governments have sufficient resources to face major disasters alone**. However, it should be noted that there is great variation amongst countries with regard to the proportions of the poll holding this opinion.

Only a relatively small number of European respondents (14%) believed that the **cross-border nature of many emergencies** is the most important reason for EU support.

¹⁷ QE6 In your opinion, which of the following is the most important reason why the European Union should support (OUR COUNTRY) to face major disasters?

In Cyprus, 51% believe that **solidarity** is the most important motivation for EU response, a figure that is 18 percentage points above the EU27 average of 33%. Cyprus is the country where the greatest proportion of people holds this view.

Solidarity is also a motivation that appears to be strong in France where 45% of respondents listed it as the most important reason for EU support in disaster management, followed by Belgium and Romania both with a figure of 41%. The countries where this motivation appears to have the least appeal are Finland and Hungary (both 16%).

Sweden is the country that most strongly considers that more can be achieved by **coordinated action than individual actions**. 47% of respondents in Sweden list this as their most important reason as to why the EU should support their country to face major disasters - a figure some 18 percentage points above the EU27 average of 29%.





























Other countries where this is a widely held view are Spain (36%) and Denmark (35%). Malta is the country where the fewest people consider this should be the main motivation for EU assistance, with 16% of its respondents citing it.

Malta, however, is the country where the greatest proportion of people (50%) thought that their **country might not have sufficient means to face a major disaster** and that this was the most important reason why the EU should assist a country in facing disasters. Other countries where this is a widely held view are Estonia (48%) and Latvia (47%). The country where this view is held by the lowest proportion of people is Germany (13%). As might be expected, the countries where this figure is highest tend to be small.

Finland, recording a figure of 31%, is the country where there are most respondents considering that the **cross-border nature of many emergencies** is the most important reason why the EU should provide support to face major disasters. It is followed by Germany (27%) and Hungary and Austria (both 24%).

At the other end of the scale, only 1% of the Cypriot poll cited this as the most important reason for EU support in facing major disasters.

QE6 In your opinion, which of the following is the most important reason why the European Union should support (OUR COUNTRY) to face major disasters?

		Solidarity between EU countries	A coordinated action is more effective than individual actions	(OUR COUNTRY) might not have sufficient national means to face a major disaster	Cross-border nature of many emergencies	DK
	EU27	33%	29%	20%	14%	3%
	BE	41%	26%	21%	11%	1%
	BG	35%	24%	28%	8%	5%
	CZ	34%	30%	27%	8%	1%
	DK	25%	35%	19%	18%	1%
	DE	32%	25%	13%	27%	2%
	EE	19%	19%	48%	10%	3%
	IE	31%	29%	24%	8%	7%
	EL	36%	34%	22%	8%	0%
	ES	39%	36%	14%	7%	3%
	FR	45%	30%	15%	7%	2%
	IT	30%	31%	21%	13%	3%
	CY	51%	19%	28%	1%	1%
	LV	20%	22%	47%	9%	2%
	LT	28%	27%	24%	11%	9%
	LU	36%	30%	23%	8%	2%
	HU	16%	18%	40%	24%	2%
	MT	29%	16%	50%	3%	2%
	NL	24%	33%	17%	23%	2%
	AT	28%	22%	24%	24%	1%
	PL	36%	23%	26%	9%	5%
	PT	34%	26%	27%	8%	5%
	RO	41%	22%	22%	7%	7%
	SI	40%	20%	27%	10%	1%
	SK	35%	31%	21%	12%	1%
	FI	16%	29%	22%	31%	1%
	SE	17%	47%	16%	17%	2%
	UK	20%	34%	25%	13%	6%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

Socio-demographic analysis

The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- **coordinated action** is cited more frequently among respondents who studied until aged 20 or beyond (34%) and managers (37%) than among those who had left school aged 15 (26%) or the retired (25%).

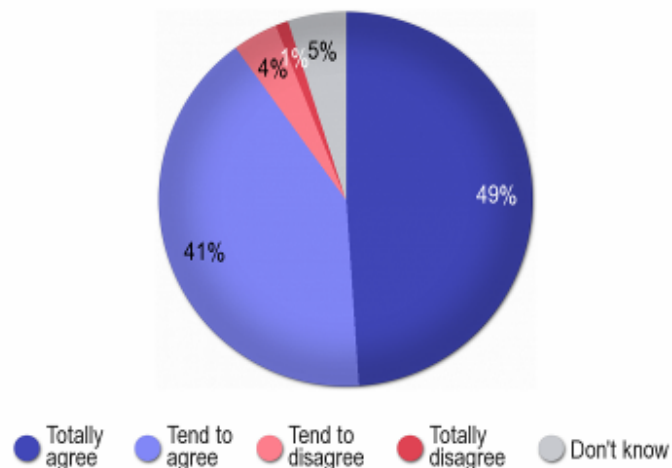
3.4 Cooperation within the EU

- Nine out of ten support common measures to deal with disasters -

In late 2007, an EU Directive introducing common measures to deal with floods¹⁸ came into force. When asked whether member states should adopt common measures to deal with other types of disasters (QE9.1¹⁹), the vast majority (90%) of European respondents agree that such an approach should be adopted.

QE9.1. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

Member States have agreed at European level to take common measures to reduce the risk of major floods. A similar approach should be adopted for other types of disasters









¹⁸ Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, (OJ L288, 6.11.2007, p.27)






¹⁹ QE9.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements. Member States have agreed at European level to take common measures to reduce the risk of major floods. A similar approach should be adopted for other types of disasters

Greatest overall support for this measure is observed in Cyprus (97%) and in Greece, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden (all 96%). Even the figures in the countries where support for this approach is weakest are high: 82% is recorded in Malta and 83% in Ireland, Bulgaria and Romania.

QE9.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

Member States have agreed at European level to take common measures to reduce the risk of major floods. A similar approach should be adopted for other types of disasters

		Agree
	EU27	90%
	CY	97%
	SE	96%
	SI	96%
	SK	96%
	EL	96%

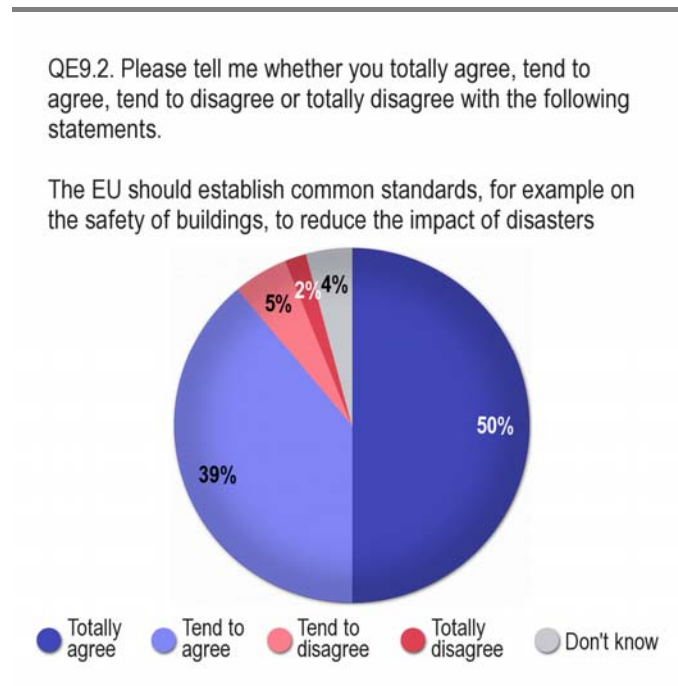
	UK	87%
	RO	83%
	IE	83%
	BG	83%
	MT	82%

When the overall support figure is disaggregated into those who are 'totally agree' (EU27 average 49%) and those who are 'fairly agree' (41%), greater variations between countries become apparent.

Countries with the highest 'totally agree' figures are Cyprus (82%), Slovenia (71%), Sweden (69%) and Greece (65%). Countries with the lowest share of 'totally agree' figures include Portugal (37%), the UK (40%), Poland (41%) and Ireland (42%).

- Strong backing for common standards to reduce the impact of disasters -

Almost nine out of ten (89%) European Union respondents also agree that there should be common standards (for example, on the safety of buildings) established across member states to reduce the impact of disasters²⁰.












Highest support for common standards of this nature is observed in Cyprus (99%), Greece (98%) and Slovenia and Belgium (both 95%). The lowest levels of support, albeit still high in absolute terms, are seen in Denmark (84%) and Lithuania (85%) as well as Finland and Romania (both 86%).

²⁰ QE9.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements. The EU should establish common standards, for example on the safety of buildings, to reduce the impact of disasters

QE9.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

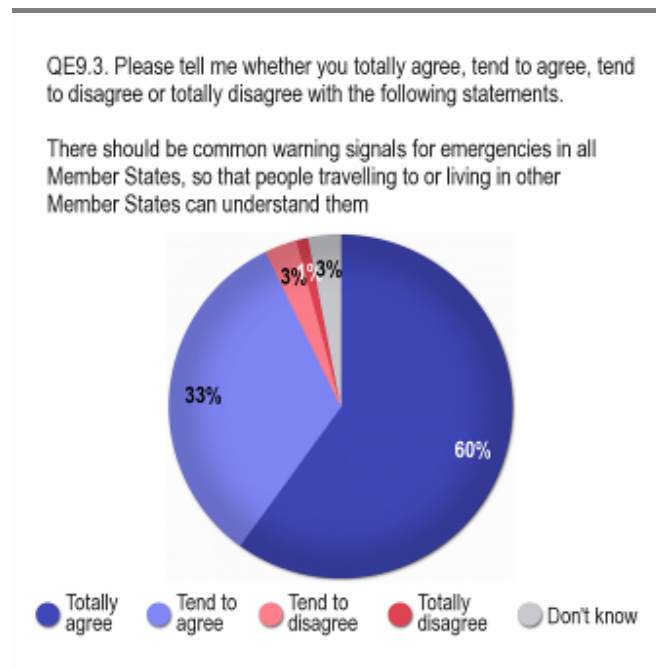
The EU should establish common standards, for example on the safety of buildings, to reduce the impact of disasters

		Agree
	EU27	89%
	CY	99%
	EL	98%
	SI	95%
	BE	95%

	FI	86%
	RO	86%
	LT	85%
	DK	84%

- Overwhelming backing for common warning signals for emergencies throughout the Union -

When asked whether they agree that common warning signals for emergencies should be adopted across all the Member States, 93% of EU27 respondents give a positive response²¹.







Near unanimous levels of support are again observed in Greece and Cyprus (99%). At the other end of the scale, Romania, with the lowest figure, still records a respectable 86%.






These results imply that there is overwhelming support throughout the EU27 for cooperation and standardization at EU level. Examples of this include the common EU emergency number 112 and other initiatives aimed at citizens.

²¹ QE9.3 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements. There should be common warning signals for emergencies in all Member States, so that people travelling to or living in other Member States can understand them

QE9.3 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

There should be common warning signals for emergencies in all Member States, so that people travelling to or living in other Member States can understand them

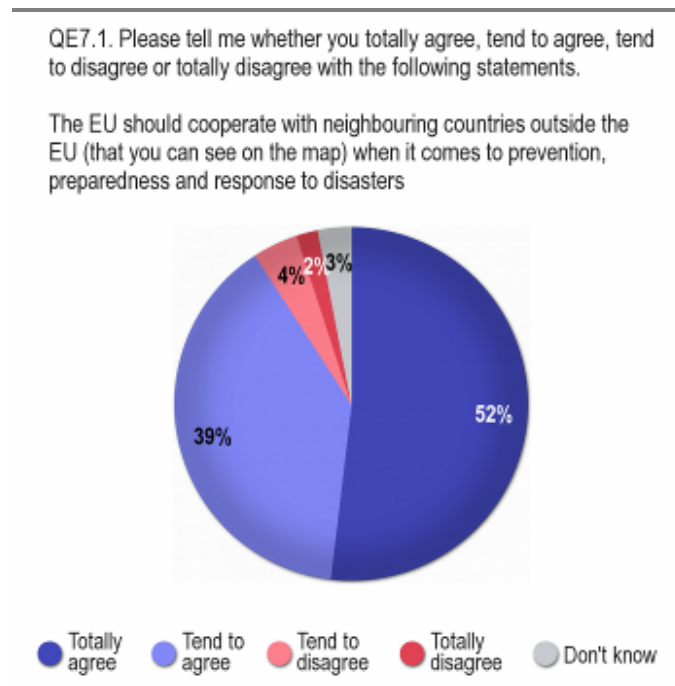
		Agree
	EU27	93%
	CY	99%
	EL	99%
	BE	98%

	BG	91%
	IE	91%
	LU	91%
	IT	88%
	RO	86%

3.5 Cooperation with neighbouring countries

- Widespread enthusiasm for EU cooperation with neighbouring countries -

There is overwhelming support across the Union (91%) for cooperation with neighbouring countries²² outside the EU, when it comes to prevention, preparedness and response to disasters²³. More than half (52%) of respondents are totally in favour of this.











Relatively small variations are to be found from country to country. Greeks (98%) and Cypriots, Danes, Slovenes and Swedes (all 96%) show the most support while Italian respondents with a figure of 84% show the lowest level of support.




²² See annex 4: Map of neighbouring countries

²³ QE7.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements. The EU should cooperate with neighbouring countries outside the EU (that you can see on the map) when it comes to prevention, preparedness and response to disasters

QE7.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

The EU should cooperate with neighbouring countries outside the EU (that you can see on the map) when it comes to prevention, preparedness and response to disasters

		Agree
	EU27	91%
	EL	98%
	CY	96%
	DK	96%
	SE	96%
	SI	96%
	LV	95%
	MT	95%

	CZ	88%
	NL	87%
	IT	84%

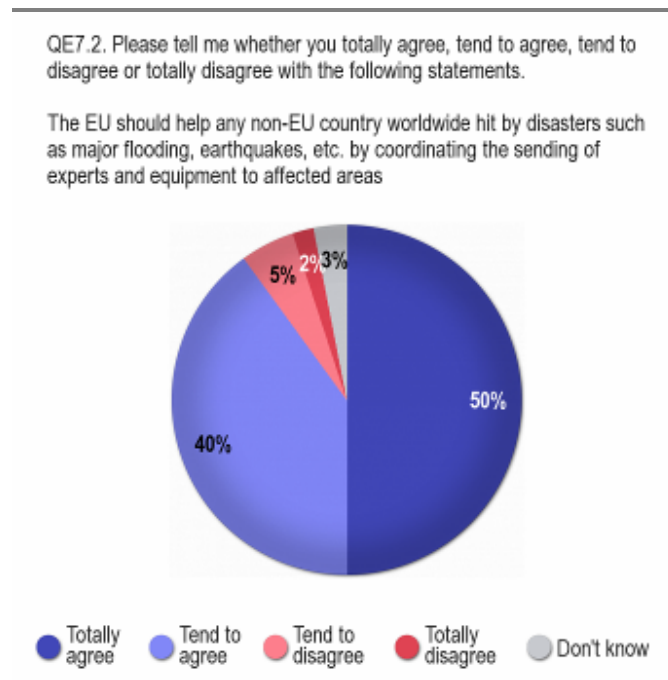
Socio-demographic analysis

Very high levels of support are found across all socio-demographic groups, where men and woman of all ages, levels of education, occupations and social standing support the assistance to neighbouring countries outside the EU when it comes to prevention, preparedness and response to disasters.

3.6 EU support in the world

- Almost universal approval that EU should help non-EU countries worldwide that are hit by disasters -

An overwhelming majority (90%) of European respondents are in agreement with assisting non-EU countries worldwide²⁴ with only a relatively small 7% opposing such assistance. Indeed, half of respondents (50%) are totally in agreement.








This positive view is held most strongly by Cypriots (97%), Greeks (96%) and Swedes and Danes (both 95%) and least by Italians (85%). This small 12 percentage point spread demonstrates that there are not major differences across the EU.









Making up the 7% EU27 average of those who disagree with the EU helping any non-EU country worldwide that is hit by disasters such as major flooding and earthquakes were relatively high figures from Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Hungary, Slovenia (all 9%) and 10% from Italy, Austria and Slovakia. .

²⁴ QE7.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements. The EU should help any non-EU country worldwide hit by disasters such as major flooding, earthquakes, etc. by coordinating the sending of experts and equipment to affected areas

QE7.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

The EU should help any non-EU country worldwide hit by disasters such as major flooding, earthquakes, etc. by coordinating the sending of experts and equipment to affected areas

		Agree
	EU27	90%
	CY	97%
	EL	96%
	DK	95%
	SE	95%

	AT	89%
	LT	89%
	NL	89%
	RO	89%
	BG	88%
	DE	88%
	SK	88%
	IT	85%

4. TOWARDS COMMON CRISIS MANAGEMENT?

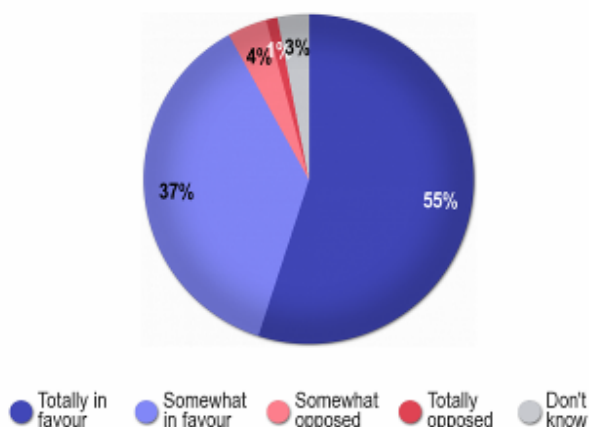
As has been noted in previous chapters, a very large majority of EU27 respondents are in favour of policies that will assist in lessening the negative effects of natural disasters. This chapter looks at how the EU might work towards developing a common crisis management policy.

4.1 Support for common crisis management

- Virtually unanimous backing for idea of reserve of EU assets -

When respondents are asked if they are in favour of the EU setting up a reserve to help EU countries respond to disasters²⁵, 92% answer positively. The majority, 55%, are totally in favour and 37% somewhat in favour. Only 5% are opposed to such a reserve being set up.





QE11. To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the EU setting up a reserve of assets such as fire fighting planes, flood water pumps and specially trained staff that could help (OUR COUNTRY) respond to natural disasters?








Respondents from Greece and Cyprus, once again, show their overwhelming support (99% each) for the EU setting up a reserve of assets, such as fire-fighting planes, flood water pumps and specially trained staff that could help to respond to natural disasters. Cyprus is the only country where not one single respondent was opposed to this idea.

²⁵ QE11 To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the EU setting up a reserve of assets such as fire fighting planes, flood water pumps and specially trained staff that could help (OUR COUNTRY) respond to natural disasters?

QE11 To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the EU setting up a reserve of assets such as fire fighting planes, flood water pumps and specially trained staff that could help (OUR COUNTRY) respond to natural disasters?

		In favour
	EU27	92%
	CY	99%
	EL	99%
	BE	97%

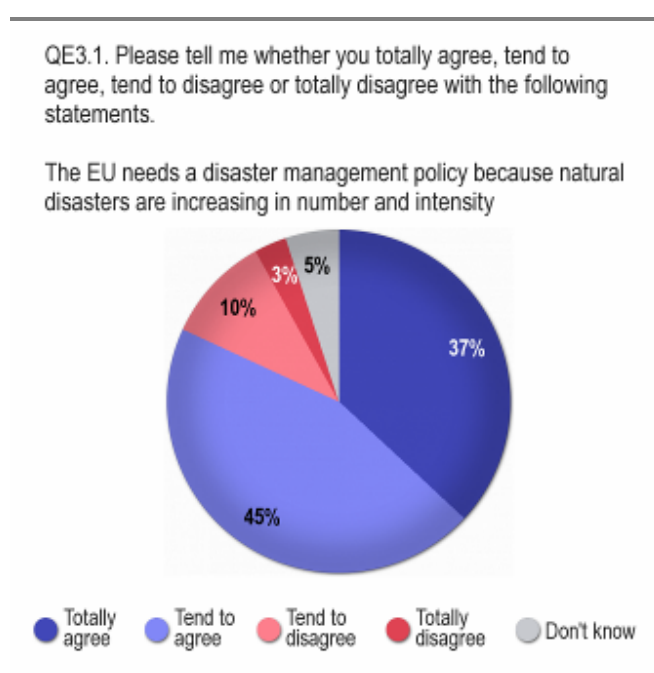
	UK	88%
	LT	87%
	LU	87%
	IE	84%
	RO	84%

Given the sheer size of the EU average, there are no discernible socio-demographic variations.

4.2 Reasons why a common crisis management is needed

- Proliferation of natural disasters helps spur support for EU disaster management policy -

Overall, 82% of EU27 respondents agree that the EU needs a disaster management policy because **natural disasters are increasing in number and intensity** (QE3.1²⁶).































The countries with the highest proportion of respondents agreeing with this are Greece and Cyprus, where 98% agree that this was a reason. Other countries where noticeably large numbers of people agree are Finland (93%), Slovenia (92%), Sweden (91%) and Denmark (90%).

Countries with relatively low levels of overall agreement (albeit around three-quarters of their respondents) are Lithuania (74% agreeing), Portugal (75%) and the UK (75%). The countries that registered the lowest proportions of people saying that they **totally agree** were the UK (25%) and Portugal (25%), followed by the Czech Republic (27%).

²⁶ QE3.1. "Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements: The EU needs a disaster management policy because natural disasters are increasing in number and intensity."

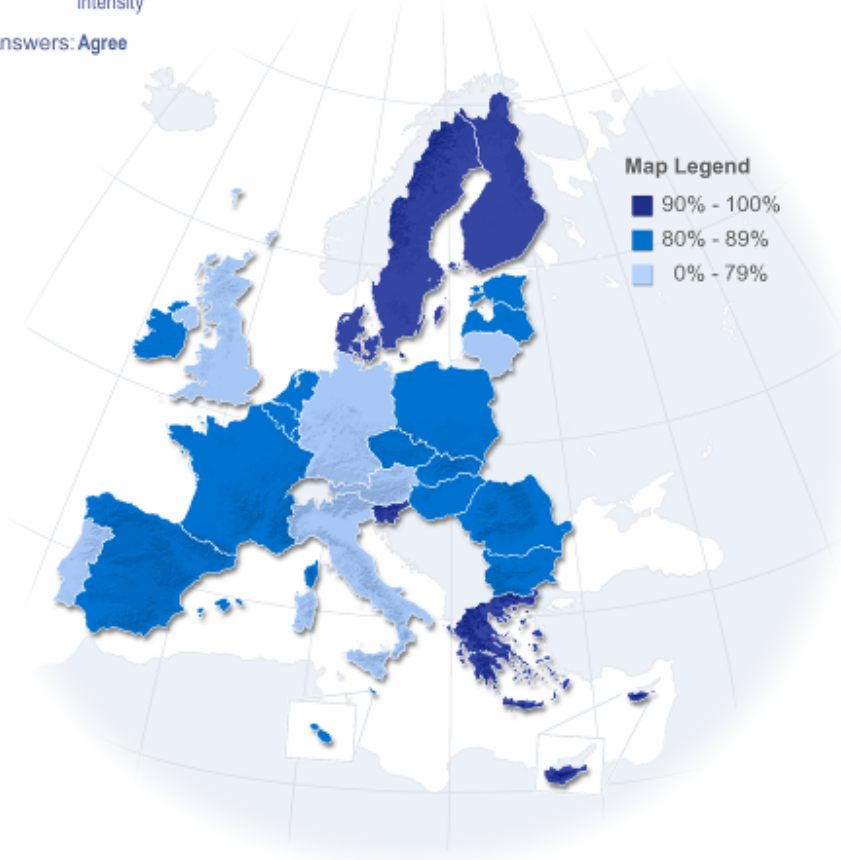
Cyprus recorded strong sentiment in this regard, with 78% and 70% of their polls saying that they **totally agree**. These figures were well above the corresponding EU27 average (37%).

 CY	98%
 EL	98%
 FI	93%
 SI	92%
 SE	91%
 DK	90%
 FR	89%
 BE	88%
 BG	87%
 EE	87%
 IE	86%
 SK	86%
 LU	86%
 MT	86%
 PL	86%
 HU	86%
 NL	84%
 LV	83%
 EU27	82%
 CZ	81%
 ES	81%
 RO	80%
 IT	79%
 DE	79%
 AT	77%
 PT	75%
 UK	75%
 LT	74%

Question:QE3.1. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

Option: The EU needs a disaster management policy because natural disasters are increasing in number and intensity

Answers: Agree













When respondents were asked how they felt about **man-made disasters** (as distinct from terrorism) as a reason for the EU to have a disaster management policy (QE3.2²⁷) there is clear consensus.

Across the EU27, the overall level of agreement on this point is 85%, with 41% of respondents saying that they **totally agree**. Once again, Cyprus and Greece top the rankings with a figure of 98%. The lowest average was observed in Lithuania (79%).

QE3.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

The EU needs a disaster management policy because man-made disasters such as industrial or chemical accidents are a threat and can have cross-border effects

		Agree
	EU27	85%
	CY	98%
	EL	98%
	FI	95%

	UK	82%
	AT	81%
	IT	81%
	PT	81%
	RO	81%
	LT	79%

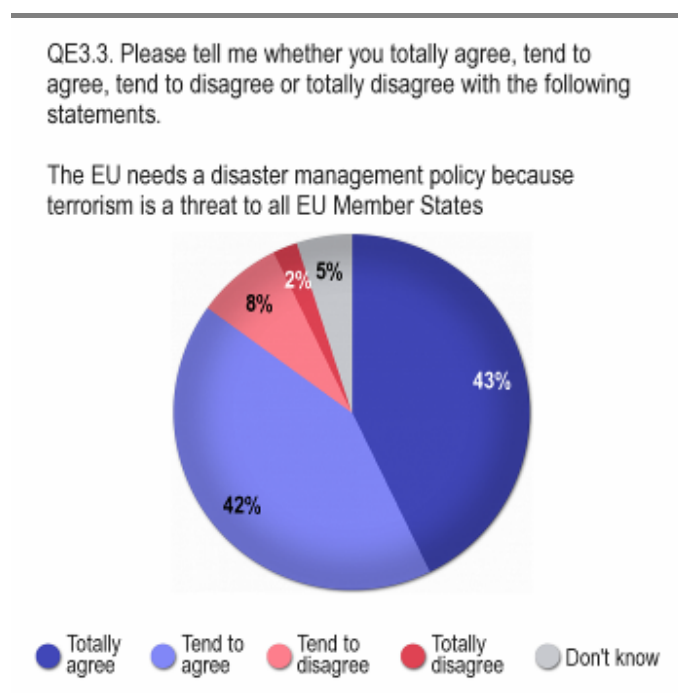
The UK, the Czech Republic and Portugal are the countries where there are notably lower proportions of the population claiming to 'totally agree' with this as a reason for needing an EU disaster management policy. In the UK and Portugal, only 29% of respondents totally agree, while, in the Czech Republic, the figure is also relatively low at 32% compared to a EU27 average of 41%. Even for these countries, however, the overall agreement level is very close to the EU27 average of 85%.

There are no discernible socio-demographic variations.

²⁷ QE3.2. "Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements: The EU needs a disaster management policy because man-made disasters such as industrial or chemical accidents are a threat and can have cross-border effects.

- The threat of terrorism prompts further support for common action -

When respondents are asked to consider **terrorism** as a reason why the EU needs a disaster management policy (QE3.3²⁸), most EU27 respondents (85%) agree that it is a valid reason, and 43% say that they **totally agree**. In fact, of the three reasons advanced, this is, by a small margin, the one with which the largest proportion of Europeans say that they **totally agree**.



Overall, there is a great degree of consistency across the EU in the proportion of respondents who agreed that terrorism is a reason for the EU to have a disaster management policy, with most countries recording figures close to the EU27 average of 85%.






Again, it is the Cypriots (95%) and the Greeks (93%) who most agree that the EU needs a disaster management policy because of the threat of terrorism, and 76% of Cypriots and 66% of Greeks are in **total agreement** with the statement.





They are followed by the Bulgarians and the Swedes (both 86%). Each of these two countries has a segment of 57% of respondents who **totally agree** with this statement.

²⁸ QE3.3. "Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements: The EU needs a disaster management policy because terrorism is a threat to all EU member states."

Noticeably less strong views are observed among respondents in Portugal, Austria and the Czech Republic, where 27%, 32% and 34% of the respective polls say that they **totally agree** with this as a reason.

**QE3.3 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
The EU needs a disaster management policy because terrorism is a threat to all EU Member States**

		Agree
	EU27	85%
	CY	95%
	EL	93%
	DK	90%
	SK	90%

	LT	79%
	PT	77%
	RO	77%
	AT	78%

5. CONCLUSION

The major finding of this report is that **there is a very high degree of support for activities associated with developing an effective disaster management policy across Europe**. Even amongst those who are generally opposed to the creation of an EU reserve of assets to respond to disasters, this belief has a relatively strong following.

With respect to **cooperation across the EU** on measures and standards to prevent and deal with disasters, **a substantial majority of EU27 respondents are in favour**. This readiness to cooperate within Europe **extends to a readiness to help countries beyond the EU** (91% in favour of this) **and the rest of the world** (90% in favour of this).

Europeans differ as to whether **solidarity with neighbours**, the **benefits of coordinated action or the cross-border nature of disasters** constitutes the strongest reason for cooperation at EU level. Respondents in some countries appear to feel that their governments do not have sufficient resources to deal with disasters by themselves. All of these reasons, held by significant proportions of Europeans, go towards explaining the **high level of approval for EU support in their country with regard to a common disaster management policy**.

When probed about whether **the increase in the number of natural disasters, the cross-border effects of industrial disasters or terrorism were reasons to develop a common crisis management policy**, there are uniformly high levels of agreement across the EU27 countries validating this action. This **spirit of cooperation implies a readiness to accept the EU's setting up of a reserve of assets to respond to natural disasters** (92% of EU27 respondents are in favour of this).

Conversely, the level of personal preparedness is low. A majority of 63% of EU27 respondents have never considered to make any personal arrangements to deal with natural or man-made disasters.

Flooding is the most widely feared disaster, being cited by nearly half (45%) of EU27 respondents, with these being noticeably clustered in Central and Eastern Europe.

Forest fires, cited by 27% of EU citizens, are of particular concern to southern, drier countries.

Marine pollution, although again of relatively small (20%) concern to EU citizens as a whole, is of particular concern to countries with significant coastlines, particularly those member states with a coastline on the Baltic.

One aspect which may well need addressing if a common disaster management policy is to be elaborated is that of **information and communication**. **Relatively few people** in the EU27 countries surveyed **claimed to be aware of their countries' measures and policies** with respect to disaster prevention, preparedness and response. Only around a third of EU27 respondents were aware of policies and measures in place in their own countries and this figure was almost halved to around 15% when respondents were asked whether they felt informed about measures and policies at the EU level.

Key to addressing this may well be the fact that people have strong views about credible sources of information about disasters. The general indication is that, **in most countries, scientists, or experts in the relevant fields, would be the appropriate spokespeople** for any effort to sensitise people about the nature of risks associated with disasters and the measures that can be taken to reduce these risks and their impact.

ANNEX

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of September and the 5th of October 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°328 is part of wave 72.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.015	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	11/09/2009 24/09/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.073	12/09/2009 25/09/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.537	11/09/2009 28/09/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.003	11/09/2009 28/09/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	976	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.004	13/09/2009 27/09/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.017	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.04	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia TNS Gallup	1.006	11/09/2009 29/09/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	Lithuania	1.026	12/09/2009 27/09/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	15/09/2009 05/10/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	11/09/2009 26/09/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	11/09/2009 29/09/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	12/09/2009 28/09/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.009	17/09/2009 27/09/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	11/09/2009 21/09/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.026	11/09/2009 11/09/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.029	12/09/2009 27/09/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.026	14/09/2009 01/10/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.005	13/09/2009 30/09/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.345	11/09/2009 27/09/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL			26.470	11/09/2009 05/10/2009	406.557.138

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

QE1	Which of the following natural or man-made disasters, if any, do you feel most at risk of in (OUR COUNTRY)?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Earthquake	1,
Forest fire	2,
Flooding	3,
Violent storm, with gale	4,
Tsunami	5,
Volcano eruption	6,
Landslide	7,
Industrial accident (chemical accident, etc.)	8,
Nuclear accident	9,
Marine pollution (oil spill, etc.)	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

--

QE2	How informed do you feel about ...?
-----	-------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT)	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK
--	------------	--------------------	----------------------	------------------------	---------------------	----

1	Disaster prevention in (OUR COUNTRY) that is the actions taken before a disaster to minimise the potential impact of disasters	1	2	3	4	5
2	Disaster prevention at the EU level	1	2	3	4	5
3	Disaster preparedness in (OUR COUNTRY), that is training of teams that can intervene during an emergency, the organisation of disaster simulation exercises and maintenance of equipment	1	2	3	4	5
4	Disaster preparedness at the EU level	1	2	3	4	5
5	Disaster response in (OUR COUNTRY), that is the capacity to respond quickly to disasters, for instance by sending specialised teams and equipment such as search and rescue teams	1	2	3	4	5
6	Disaster response at EU level	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QE3	Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
-----	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	The EU needs a disaster management policy because natural disasters are increasing in number and intensity	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU needs a disaster management policy because man-made disasters such as industrial or chemical accidents are a threat and can have cross-border effects	1	2	3	4	5
3	The EU needs a disaster management policy because terrorism is a threat to all EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QE4 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union to do more to support (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	DK
--	------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	----

1	In the prevention of disasters (develop early warning systems, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
2	For preparedness to disasters (training by experts, simulation exercises, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
3	For response to disasters (sending experts and equipment to disaster areas)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QE5 In many countries, volunteer organisations play an important role in disaster response. Do you think the European Union should support volunteering organisations in the Member States?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, somewhat	2
No, not really	3
No, definitely not	4
DK	5

NEW

--

QE6	In your opinion, which of the following is the most important reason why the European Union should support (OUR COUNTRY) to face major disasters?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Solidarity between EU countries	1
A coordinated action is more effective than individual actions	2
Cross-border nature of many emergencies	3
(OUR COUNTRY) might not have sufficient national means to face a major disaster	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
None/ The EU should not do so (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

--

QE7	Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
-----	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(SHOW CARD WITH MAP OF NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	The EU should cooperate with neighbouring countries outside the EU (that you can see on the map) when it comes to prevention, preparedness and response to disasters	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU should help any non-EU country worldwide hit by disasters such as major flooding, earthquakes, etc. by coordinating the sending of experts and equipment to affected areas	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QE8 Who would you trust the most to give you background information on possible disasters?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

European institutions	1,
(NATIONALITY) Government	2,
NGOs	3,
Journalists	4,
Scientists	5,
Friends, family and colleagues	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None/ Would not look for information (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

INTERVIEWER: Let's now speak precisely of preventing disasters.

QE9 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	Member States have agreed at European level to take common measures to reduce the risk of major floods. A similar approach should be adopted for other types of disasters	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU should establish common standards, for example on the safety of buildings, to reduce the impact of disasters	1	2	3	4	5
3	There should be common warning signals for emergencies in all Member States, so that people travelling to or living in other Member States can understand them	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

INTERVIEWER: Let's now speak precisely of preparedness for disaster

QE10	Personally, have you already taken actions such as preparing a first aid kit, buying a torch, etc. to prepare yourself for a disaster such as flooding, forest fires or earthquake in (OUR COUNTRY)?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, have already done so	1
No, but intend to do so	2
No, have never considered to do so	3
DK	4

NEW

INTERVIEWER: Let's now speak about response to disaster

QE11	To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the European Union setting up a reserve of assets such as fire fighting planes, flood water pumps and specially trained staff that could help (OUR COUNTRY) respond to natural disasters?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Somewhat in favour	2
Somewhat opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
DK	5

NEW

TABLES

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection

QE1 Parmi les suivantes, par laquelle des catastrophes naturelles ou causées par l'homme vous sentez-vous le(la) plus menacé(e) en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QE1 Which of the following natural or man-made disasters, if any, do you feel most at risk of in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QE1 Von welchen der folgenden natürlichen oder von Menschen verursachten Katastrophen fühlen Sie sich in (UNSER LAND) am meisten bedroht? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Un tremblement de terre	22	14	76	3	2	7	6	4	2	3
Un feu de forêt	27	10	45	31	14	5	7	16	71	7
Une inondation	45	49	67	91	51	21	23	31	25	62
Une tempête violente, avec des vents violents	40	54	24	69	73	46	49	59	51	39
Un tsunami	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Une éruption volcanique	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Un glissement de terrain	7	9	10	6	2	4	5	9	1	17
Un accident industriel (un accident chimique, etc.)	29	47	17	29	52	37	36	31	30	25
Un accident nucléaire	16	25	18	11	3	35	33	24	4	12
Une pollution des eaux (une marée noire, etc.)	20	29	6	0	72	13	13	11	61	24
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Aucune (SPONTANE)	8	1	0	0	0	22	20	12	1	13
NSP	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	2

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Earthquake	87	9	21	58	82	3	7	12	16	48
Forest fire	75	77	21	17	70	61	59	8	25	1
Flooding	53	60	34	22	13	33	21	27	71	30
Violent storm, with gale	8	28	58	18	39	48	42	45	75	29
Tsunami	0	1	2	3	3	0	4	2	0	5
Volcano eruption	1	2	2	11	0	0	4	2	0	0
Landslide	2	6	5	11	4	1	2	7	5	7
Industrial accident (chemical accident, etc.)	7	10	42	24	13	35	25	38	28	19
Nuclear accident	3	4	33	9	2	6	23	44	13	2
Marine pollution (oil spill, etc.)	15	29	36	12	32	56	50	10	0	55
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
None (SPONTANEOUS)	3	4	1	14	1	1	4	7	0	8
DK	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Erdbeben	3	19	7	40	69	31	5	0	2	7
Waldbrand	14	16	43	75	18	12	39	42	46	3
Überschwemmung	55	65	73	33	47	61	78	21	40	59
Starker Sturm, orkanartig	39	49	64	20	27	68	67	48	45	19
Tsunami	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2
Vulkanausbruch	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erdrutsch	2	30	3	13	15	43	6	1	6	8
Industrieunfall (chemischer Unfall, usw.)	44	21	21	13	10	12	43	63	50	32
Unfall in einem Atomreaktor	13	12	4	1	10	8	12	26	17	16
Meeresverschmutzung (Ölteppich, usw.)	35	0	9	5	15	5	0	62	51	20
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	5	9	1	5	4	2	0	0	1	13
WN	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	3

QE2.1 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de ... ?

La prévention des catastrophes en (NOTRE PAYS), qui consiste à prendre des actions avant une catastrophe afin de minimiser ses éventuelles conséquences

QE2.1 How informed do you feel about ...?

Disaster prevention in (OUR COUNTRY) that is the actions taken before a disaster to minimise the potential impact of disasters

QE2.1 Wie informiert fühlen Sie sich über ...?

Katastrophenschutz in (UNSER LAND), d.h. Maßnahmen, die ergriffen werden, um potentielle Auswirkungen einer Katastrophe so gering wie möglich zu halten

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien informé(e)	4	3	2	4	7	6	5	4	4	2
Assez bien informé(e)	29	26	15	29	31	27	28	29	31	16
Pas très bien informé(e)	48	53	46	50	48	49	48	45	50	44
Pas du tout informé(e)	18	18	33	17	13	17	18	22	14	34
NSP	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Informé(e)	33	29	17	33	38	33	33	33	35	18
Pas informé(e)	66	71	79	67	61	66	66	67	64	78

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well informed	4	2	4	3	7	3	1	7	3	3
Fairly well informed	23	21	37	25	24	18	13	31	23	22
Not very well informed	50	54	45	49	49	54	53	44	54	35
Not at all informed	23	22	13	20	19	25	30	16	20	36
DK	0	1	1	3	1	0	3	2	0	4
Informé	27	23	41	28	31	21	14	38	26	25
Not informed	73	76	58	69	68	79	83	60	74	71

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut informiert	9	5	2	1	4	8	3	5	4	3
Ziemlich gut informiert	53	35	26	24	22	52	30	40	32	35
Nicht sehr gut informiert	31	47	51	48	48	31	48	47	54	46
Überhaupt nicht informiert	6	13	19	26	24	8	18	7	10	13
WN	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	3
Informiert	62	40	28	25	26	60	33	45	36	38
Nicht informiert	37	60	70	74	72	39	66	54	64	59

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection

QE2.2 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de ... ?

La prévention des catastrophes au niveau de l'UE

QE2.2 How informed do you feel about ...?

Disaster prevention at the EU level

QE2.2 Wie informiert fühlen Sie sich über ...?

Katastrophenschutz auf EU-Ebene

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien informé(e)	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Assez bien informé(e)	16	17	7	18	12	13	13	12	15	9
Pas très bien informé(e)	50	56	39	48	52	50	47	37	50	40
Pas du tout informé(e)	30	25	47	31	32	34	37	49	30	42
NSP	2	0	5	2	2	1	1	1	3	7
Informé(e)	18	19	9	19	14	15	15	13	17	11
Pas informé(e)	80	81	86	79	84	84	84	86	80	82

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well informed	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	2
Fairly well informed	15	14	19	19	15	10	11	24	14	16
Not very well informed	46	52	51	52	49	49	51	49	51	37
Not at all informed	37	31	25	24	31	38	34	20	32	39
DK	0	1	3	2	4	2	3	3	1	6
Informé	17	16	21	22	16	11	12	28	16	18
Not informed	83	83	76	76	80	87	85	69	83	76

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut informiert	4	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	1
Ziemlich gut informiert	21	14	18	16	12	33	20	17	9	17
Nicht sehr gut informiert	52	50	49	52	45	38	49	51	50	51
Überhaupt nicht informiert	21	34	29	30	35	23	28	29	39	25
WN	2	1	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	6
Informiert	25	15	19	17	15	37	22	19	10	18
Nicht informiert	73	84	78	82	80	61	77	80	89	76

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection

QE2.3 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de ... ?

La préparation aux catastrophes en (NOTRE PAYS), qui est la formation des équipes qui peuvent intervenir en cas d'urgence, l'organisation d'exercices de simulation de catastrophe et la maintenance des équipements

QE2.3 How informed do you feel about ...?

Disaster preparedness in (OUR COUNTRY), that is training of teams that can intervene during an emergency, the organisation of disaster simulation exercises and maintenance of equipment

QE2.3 Wie informiert fühlen Sie sich über ...?

Katastrophenvorbereitung in (UNSER LAND), d.h. Training von Teams, die während eines Notfalls eingreifen, Katastrophenmanagement, Übungssimulationen und Instandhaltung von Ausrüstung

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien informé(e)	4	2	2	3	7	4	4	3	3	2
Assez bien informé(e)	25	25	14	25	39	23	23	24	28	12
Pas très bien informé(e)	48	54	46	52	41	48	47	43	51	42
Pas du tout informé(e)	21	19	34	20	12	24	25	29	17	39
NSP	2	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Informé(e)	29	27	16	28	46	27	27	27	31	14
Pas informé(e)	69	73	80	72	53	72	72	72	68	81

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well informed	4	2	5	4	6	1	2	7	3	2
Fairly well informed	19	18	32	24	27	14	10	30	20	20
Not very well informed	48	54	43	50	47	52	52	42	56	36
Not at all informed	29	25	18	20	19	32	33	17	20	38
DK	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	1	4
Informé	23	20	37	28	33	15	12	37	23	22
Not informed	77	79	61	70	66	84	85	59	76	74

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut informiert	6	6	2	3	4	8	3	6	4	3
Ziemlich gut informiert	40	30	20	20	17	51	25	37	29	33
Nicht sehr gut informiert	41	47	52	51	46	32	52	47	51	45
Überhaupt nicht informiert	12	17	23	25	30	8	19	10	15	16
WN	1	0	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	3
Informiert	46	36	22	23	21	59	28	43	33	36
Nicht informiert	53	64	75	76	76	40	71	57	66	61

QE2.4 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de ... ?
 La préparation aux catastrophes au niveau de l'UE
 QE2.4 How informed do you feel about ...?
 Disaster preparedness at the EU level
 QE2.4 Wie informiert fühlen Sie sich über ...?
 Katastrophenvorbereitung auf EU-Ebene

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien informé(e)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Assez bien informé(e)	14	14	7	16	12	10	9	9	15	10
Pas très bien informé(e)	49	58	37	46	50	47	45	36	47	37
Pas du tout informé(e)	33	26	49	35	34	40	43	52	34	45
NSP	3	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	2	7
Informé(e)	15	15	8	17	14	12	11	11	17	11
Pas informé(e)	82	84	86	81	84	87	88	88	81	82

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well informed	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	2
Fairly well informed	12	14	15	17	13	8	9	23	11	14
Not very well informed	45	52	49	53	50	47	51	47	51	39
Not at all informed	40	32	30	25	32	41	36	22	36	39
DK	0	1	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	6
Informé	15	15	17	19	15	9	10	27	12	16
Not informed	85	84	79	78	82	88	87	69	87	78

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut informiert	3	2	1	0	2	4	2	2	0	1
Ziemlich gut informiert	16	12	15	14	11	33	17	15	6	17
Nicht sehr gut informiert	53	47	50	54	43	37	49	47	47	48
Überhaupt nicht informiert	25	38	31	31	39	24	31	35	45	27
WN	3	1	3	1	5	2	1	1	2	7
Informiert	19	14	16	14	13	37	19	17	6	18
Nicht informiert	78	85	81	85	82	61	80	82	92	75

QE2.5 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de ... ?

La réaction aux catastrophes en (NOTRE PAYS), qui est la capacité à répondre rapidement à une catastrophe par exemple en envoyant des équipes et équipements spécialisés tels que les équipes de recherche et de sauvegarde

QE2.5 How informed do you feel about ...?

Disaster response in (OUR COUNTRY), that is the capacity to respond quickly to disasters, for instance by sending specialised teams and equipment such as search and rescue teams

QE2.5 Wie informiert fühlen Sie sich über ...?

Katastropheneinsatz in (UNSER LAND), d.h. die Fähigkeit, schnell auf Katastrophen zu reagieren, z.B. die Entsendung spezialisierter Teams und Ausrüstung, wie Such- und Rettungsteams

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien informé(e)	5	2	3	4	11	6	6	4	3	2
Assez bien informé(e)	29	28	17	29	39	28	28	30	33	15
Pas très bien informé(e)	45	54	41	50	38	46	45	39	48	37
Pas du tout informé(e)	19	15	35	17	12	19	21	27	15	41
NSP	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Informé(e)	34	30	20	33	50	34	34	34	36	17
Pas informé(e)	64	69	76	67	50	65	66	66	63	78

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well informed	4	4	5	4	7	1	2	9	4	2
Fairly well informed	21	20	37	25	29	17	12	33	25	22
Not very well informed	46	52	40	50	44	51	54	39	53	37
Not at all informed	29	23	16	19	19	30	30	14	17	35
DK	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	4
Informé	25	24	42	29	36	18	14	42	29	24
Not informed	75	75	56	69	63	81	84	53	70	72

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut informiert	6	7	3	3	4	11	3	8	3	5
Ziemlich gut informiert	44	32	20	19	17	56	28	44	38	40
Nicht sehr gut informiert	36	45	52	51	45	24	49	39	47	38
Überhaupt nicht informiert	12	15	22	27	30	8	19	8	11	14
WN	2	1	3	0	4	1	1	1	1	3
Informiert	50	39	23	22	21	67	31	52	41	45
Nicht informiert	48	60	74	78	75	32	68	47	58	52

QE2.6 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de ... ?
 La réaction aux catastrophes au niveau de l'UE
 QE2.6 How informed do you feel about ...?
 Disaster response at EU level
 QE2.6 Wie informiert fühlen Sie sich über ...?
 Katastropheneinsatz auf EU-Ebene

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien informé(e)	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2
Assez bien informé(e)	16	19	8	18	14	12	11	10	16	9
Pas très bien informé(e)	48	57	36	47	48	47	46	41	47	36
Pas du tout informé(e)	31	22	48	33	33	37	40	48	33	45
NSP	3	1	7	1	3	1	1	0	2	8
Informé(e)	18	20	9	19	16	15	13	11	18	11
Pas informé(e)	79	79	84	80	81	84	86	89	80	81

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well informed	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	2
Fairly well informed	12	15	20	19	17	9	10	25	14	15
Not very well informed	45	51	47	53	46	47	50	45	50	39
Not at all informed	41	30	27	23	31	41	36	21	33	38
DK	0	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	1	6
Informé	14	17	22	21	20	10	11	29	16	17
Not informed	86	81	74	76	77	88	86	66	83	77

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut informiert	3	3	1	0	3	5	1	2	0	2
Ziemlich gut informiert	19	13	17	14	10	36	20	20	9	18
Nicht sehr gut informiert	51	45	50	54	43	35	46	46	46	48
Überhaupt nicht informiert	24	38	29	31	37	21	31	31	43	26
WN	3	1	3	1	7	3	2	1	2	6
Informiert	22	16	18	14	13	41	21	22	9	20
Nicht informiert	75	83	79	85	80	56	77	77	89	74

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection

QE3.1 Pouvez-vous 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 des propositions suivantes.

L'UE a besoin d'une politique de gestion des catastrophes, car les catastrophes naturelles augmentent en nombre et en intensité

QE3.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

The EU needs a disaster management policy because natural disasters are increasing in number and intensity

QE3.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen

Die EU benötigt eine Katastrophenschutzpolitik, da Anzahl und Intensität natürlicher Katastrophen beständig zunehmen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	37	40	53	27	56	32	34	40	46	41
Plutôt d'accord	45	48	34	54	34	46	45	43	41	45
Plutôt pas d'accord	10	9	2	12	7	13	12	9	6	3
Pas du tout d'accord	3	2	1	3	1	5	5	5	2	2
NSP	5	1	10	4	2	4	4	3	5	9
D'accord	82	88	87	81	90	78	79	83	87	86
Pas d'accord	13	11	3	15	8	18	17	14	8	5

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	70	38	42	33	78	38	31	48	54	46
Tend to agree	28	43	47	46	20	45	43	38	32	40
Tend to disagree	1	11	6	13	0	8	11	8	9	4
Totally disagree	0	3	1	3	0	5	7	3	4	0
DK	1	5	4	5	2	4	8	3	1	10
Agree	98	81	89	79	98	83	74	86	86	86
Disagree	1	14	7	16	0	13	18	11	13	4

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	38	32	36	25	38	60	32	44	62	25
Stimme eher zu	46	45	50	50	42	32	54	49	29	50
Stimme eher nicht zu	10	14	8	15	7	5	9	5	5	13
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	3	7	2	5	1	1	3	1	2	4
WN	3	2	4	5	12	2	2	1	2	8
Stimme zu	84	77	86	75	80	92	86	93	91	75
Stimme nicht zu	13	21	10	20	8	6	12	6	7	17

QE3.2 Pouvez-vous 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 des propositions suivantes.
 L'UE a besoin d'une politique de gestion des catastrophes, car les catastrophes causées par l'homme telles que les accidents chimiques ou industriels représentent une menace et peuvent avoir des effets transfrontaliers

QE3.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
 The EU needs a disaster management policy because man-made disasters such as industrial or chemical accidents are a threat and can have cross-border effects

QE3.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen
 Die EU benötigt eine Katastrophenschutzpolitik, da vom Menschen verursachte Katastrophen, wie Industrie- oder Chemiekatastrophen, eine Bedrohung darstellen und grenzüberschreitende Auswirkungen haben

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	41	44	54	32	55	42	43	43	50	45
Plutôt d'accord	44	48	33	52	37	40	40	44	39	41
Plutôt pas d'accord	8	6	2	11	5	10	9	6	5	3
Pas du tout d'accord	2	2	0	2	1	4	5	5	2	2
NSP	5	0	11	3	2	4	3	2	4	9
D'accord	85	92	87	84	92	82	83	87	89	86
Pas d'accord	10	8	2	13	6	14	14	11	7	5

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	72	41	47	35	79	45	38	55	60	46
Tend to agree	26	44	45	46	19	42	41	34	30	41
Tend to disagree	1	7	4	11	0	6	8	7	6	2
Totally disagree	0	2	1	4	0	3	6	0	2	0
DK	1	6	3	4	2	4	7	4	2	11
Agree	98	85	92	81	98	87	79	89	90	87
Disagree	1	9	5	15	0	9	14	7	8	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	47	37	37	29	40	61	38	46	60	29
Stimme eher zu	43	44	49	52	41	31	54	49	32	53
Stimme eher nicht zu	6	15	8	10	6	5	6	3	4	8
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3
WN	2	1	5	5	12	2	1	1	2	7
Stimme zu	90	81	86	81	81	92	92	95	92	82
Stimme nicht zu	8	18	9	14	7	6	7	4	6	11

QE3.3 Pouvez-vous 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 des propositions suivantes.
 L'UE a besoin d'une politique de gestion des catastrophes, car le terrorisme est une menace pour tous les Etats membres de l'UE
 QE3.3 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
 The EU needs a disaster management policy because terrorism is a threat to all EU Member States
 QE3.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen
 Die EU benötigt eine Katastrophenschutzpolitik, da Terrorismus eine Bedrohung für alle EU-Mitgliedstaaten darstellt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	43	45	57	34	56	43	44	46	50	46
Plutôt d'accord	42	44	29	51	34	39	40	42	36	40
Plutôt pas d'accord	8	10	3	10	6	10	9	8	7	3
Pas du tout d'accord	2	1	0	2	2	4	4	2	3	2
NSP	5	0	11	3	2	4	3	2	4	9
D'accord	85	89	86	85	90	82	84	88	86	86
Pas d'accord	10	11	3	12	8	14	13	10	10	5

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	66	41	47	36	76	45	38	50	56	47
Tend to agree	27	43	41	45	19	40	41	32	33	40
Tend to disagree	5	7	7	11	3	9	8	11	8	3
Totally disagree	1	2	1	3	0	2	5	4	2	0
DK	1	7	4	5	2	4	8	3	1	10
Agree	93	84	88	81	95	85	79	82	89	87
Disagree	6	9	8	14	3	11	13	15	10	3

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	48	32	41	27	39	55	40	41	57	39
Stimme eher zu	37	46	46	50	38	32	50	48	29	44
Stimme eher nicht zu	10	15	7	13	8	8	8	8	9	8
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	3	5	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	3
WN	2	2	4	6	13	2	1	1	2	6
Stimme zu	85	78	87	77	77	87	90	89	86	83
Stimme nicht zu	13	20	9	17	10	11	9	10	12	11

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection



QE4.1 Êtes-vous tout à fait en faveur, plutôt en faveur, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à ce que l'Union européenne fasse plus pour aider (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?

Dans la prévention des catastrophes (développer des systèmes d'alerte précoce, etc.)

QE4.1 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union to do more to support (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

In the prevention of disasters (develop early warning systems, etc.)

QE4.1 Sind Sie voll und ganz dafür, eher dafür, eher dagegen oder voll und ganz dagegen, dass die Europäische Union in den folgenden Bereichen (UNSER LAND) mehr Unterstützung bietet?

Im Katastrophenschutz (Entwicklung von Frühwarnsystemen, usw.)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait en faveur	48	45	72	51	44	49	49	50	56	54
Plutôt en faveur	42	49	23	43	44	43	43	43	37	39
Plutôt opposé(e)	5	5	0	3	8	5	5	4	3	1
Tout à fait opposé(e)	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
NSP	3	0	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	6
In favour	90	94	95	94	88	92	92	93	93	93
Opposed(e)	7	6	0	4	10	6	6	5	4	1

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally in favour	76	46	42	41	90	53	35	48	62	62
Fairly in favour	23	43	50	43	9	41	46	39	32	34
Fairly opposed	1	5	4	10	0	2	6	8	3	1
Totally opposed	0	1	1	3	0	1	3	2	2	1
DK	0	5	3	3	1	3	10	3	1	2
In favour	99	89	92	84	99	94	81	87	94	96
Opposed	1	6	5	13	0	3	9	10	5	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Voll und ganz dafür	49	49	48	35	58	66	48	43	65	45
Eher dafür	39	43	44	50	33	30	46	50	26	42
Eher dagegen	7	6	4	8	5	2	4	4	4	5
Voll und ganz dagegen	2	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	2
WN	3	1	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	6
Dafür	88	92	92	85	91	96	94	93	91	87
Dagegen	9	7	6	11	6	2	5	5	6	7

QE4.2 Êtes-vous tout à fait en faveur, plutôt en faveur, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à ce que l'Union européenne fasse plus pour aider (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?
 Dans la préparation aux catastrophes (les formations par des experts, les exercices de simulation, etc.)

QE4.2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union to do more to support (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

For preparedness to disasters (training by experts, simulation exercises, etc.)

QE4.2 Sind Sie voll und ganz dafür, eher dafür, eher dagegen oder voll und ganz dagegen, dass die Europäische Union in den folgenden Bereichen (UNSER LAND) mehr Unterstützung bietet?

In der Katastrophenvorbereitung (Training von Experten, Übungssimulationen, usw.)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait en faveur	48	46	72	51	45	47	47	49	59	54
Plutôt en faveur	42	49	22	43	43	44	44	44	36	38
Plutôt opposé(e)	5	4	1	4	8	5	5	3	3	2
Tout à fait opposé(e)	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
NSP	4	0	5	2	2	3	3	3	2	6
In favour	90	95	94	94	88	91	91	93	95	92
Opposé(e)	6	5	1	4	10	6	6	4	3	2

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally in favour	78	49	41	43	90	55	36	48	63	65
Fairly in favour	21	41	51	43	9	39	46	40	32	33
Fairly opposed	1	5	3	8	0	2	6	9	3	0
Totally opposed	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1
DK	0	4	4	4	1	3	10	2	1	1
In favour	99	90	92	86	99	94	82	88	95	98
Opposed	1	6	4	10	0	3	8	10	4	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Voll und ganz dafür	49	46	47	36	60	68	46	45	66	44
Eher dafür	38	46	46	50	31	28	48	48	26	42
Eher dagegen	9	5	4	8	5	2	4	4	3	7
Voll und ganz dagegen	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	2
WN	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	5
Dafür	87	92	93	86	91	96	94	93	92	86
Dagegen	11	6	5	10	6	2	4	5	5	9

QE4.3 Êtes-vous tout à fait en faveur, plutôt en faveur, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à ce que l'Union européenne fasse plus pour aider (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?
 Dans la réaction aux catastrophes (en envoyant des experts et des équipements sur les lieux de la catastrophe)

QE4.3 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to the European Union to do more to support (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

For response to disasters (sending experts and equipment to disaster areas)

QE4.3 Sind Sie voll und ganz dafür, eher dafür, eher dagegen oder voll und ganz dagegen, dass die Europäische Union in den folgenden Bereichen (UNSER LAND) mehr Unterstützung bietet?
 Im Katastropheneinsatz (Entsendung von Experten und Ausrüstung in Katastrophengebiete)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait en faveur	51	47	74	53	56	52	52	56	63	58
Plutôt en faveur	41	48	20	41	37	43	42	40	33	35
Plutôt opposé(e)	4	4	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	1
Tout à fait opposé(e)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
NSP	3	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	6
En faveur	92	95	94	94	93	95	94	96	96	93
Opposé(e)	5	4	1	4	5	3	4	3	2	1

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally in favour	79	50	45	43	91	58	36	53	65	65
Fairly in favour	20	42	48	43	8	38	47	38	30	33
Fairly opposed	1	3	2	8	0	2	5	5	2	0
Totally opposed	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	2	1	1
DK	0	4	4	3	1	2	9	2	2	1
In favour	99	92	93	86	99	96	83	91	95	98
Opposed	1	4	3	11	0	2	8	7	3	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Voll und ganz dafür	54	52	49	38	60	69	49	49	74	49
Eher dafür	36	41	44	49	30	27	47	44	21	40
Eher dagegen	6	4	4	6	5	2	3	4	2	4
Voll und ganz dagegen	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
WN	2	2	2	5	4	2	1	2	2	5
Dafür	90	93	93	87	90	96	96	93	95	89
Dagegen	8	5	5	8	6	2	3	5	3	6

QE5 Dans de nombreux pays, les volontaires jouent un rôle important dans la réponse à une catastrophe. Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne devrait aider les organisations de volontaires dans les Etats membres ?

QE5 In many countries, volunteer organisations play an important role in disaster response. Do you think the European Union should support volunteering organisations in the Member States?

QE5 In vielen Ländern spielen ehrenamtliche Organisationen eine wichtige Rolle im Katastropheneinsatz. Sind Sie der Meinung, dass die Europäische Union freiwillige Organisationen in den Mitgliedstaaten unterstützen sollte?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, tout à fait	57	56	63	54	59	60	59	56	61	60
Oui, plutôt	34	37	27	38	32	35	35	37	31	31
Non, pas vraiment	4	6	1	5	6	2	3	4	4	2
Non, pas du tout	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	3
NSP	3	0	9	2	1	2	2	1	4	4
Oui	91	93	90	92	91	95	94	93	92	91
Non	6	7	1	6	8	3	4	6	4	5

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, definitely	82	57	64	45	92	53	48	66	62	80
Yes, somewhat	16	34	30	39	6	39	40	30	31	17
No, not really	2	4	3	9	1	5	3	1	4	0
No, definitely not	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	0
DK	0	4	2	4	1	2	7	1	2	3
Yes	98	91	94	84	98	92	88	96	93	97
No	2	5	4	12	1	6	5	3	5	0

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, unbedingt	53	45	48	48	61	71	51	51	64	59
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	38	45	43	39	26	27	43	43	29	31
Nein, eher nicht	5	7	4	8	4	1	4	2	3	4
Nein, sicher nicht	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2
WN	2	2	4	4	8	1	2	3	2	4
Ja	91	90	91	87	87	98	94	94	93	90
Nein	7	8	5	9	5	1	4	3	5	6

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection



QE6 Parmi les suivantes, quelle est, selon vous, la raison la plus importante pour que l'Union européenne aide (NOTRE PAYS) à faire face aux catastrophes majeures ? (ROTATION)
 QE6 In your opinion, which of the following is the most important reason why the European Union should support (OUR COUNTRY) to face major disasters? (ROTATE)
 QE6 Welcher der folgenden Gründe ist Ihrer Meinung nach der wichtigste dafür, dass die Europäische Union (UNSER LAND) bei der Bekämpfung einer größeren Katastrophe unterstützen sollte? (ROTIEREN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
La solidarité entre les pays de l'UE	33	41	35	34	25	33	32	28	19	31
Une action coordonnée est plus efficace que des actions individuelles	29	26	24	30	35	25	25	27	19	29
La nature transfrontalière de nombreuses urgences	14	11	8	8	18	27	27	28	10	8
(NOTRE PAYS) peut ne pas avoir les moyens nationaux suffisants pour faire face à une grande catastrophe	20	21	28	27	19	12	13	14	48	24
Autre (SPONTANE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aucune/ L'UE ne devrait pas le faire (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
NSP	3	1	5	1	1	3	2	2	3	7

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Solidarity between EU countries	36	39	45	30	51	20	28	36	16	29
A coordinated action is more effective than individual actions	34	36	30	31	19	22	27	30	18	16
Cross-border nature of many emergencies	8	7	7	13	1	9	11	8	24	3
(OUR COUNTRY) might not have sufficient national means to face a major disaster	22	14	15	21	28	47	24	23	40	50
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
None/ The EU should not do so (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
DK	0	3	2	3	1	2	9	2	2	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Solidarität zwischen den EU-Staaten	24	28	36	34	41	40	35	16	17	20
Eine koordinierte Maßnahme ist effektiver als individuelle Maßnahmen	33	22	23	26	22	20	31	29	47	34
Viele Notfälle sind grenzüberschreitend	23	24	9	8	7	10	12	31	17	13
(UNSER LAND) hat möglicherweise nicht ausreichend nationale Mittel um einer größeren Katastrophe zu begegnen	17	24	26	27	22	27	21	22	16	25
Andere (SPONTAN)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Keines von diesen/ Die EU sollte dies nicht tun (SPONTAN)	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
WN	2	1	5	5	7	1	1	1	2	6

QE7.1 Pouvez-vous 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.
 L'UE devrait coopérer avec les pays voisins en dehors de l'UE (que vous pouvez voir sur la carte) en ce qui concerne la prévention, la préparation et la réaction aux catastrophes
 QE7.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
 The EU should cooperate with neighbouring countries outside the EU (that you can see on the map) when it comes to prevention, preparedness and response to disasters
 QE7.1 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu?
 Die EU sollte mit den an die EU angrenzenden Ländern (siehe Karte) zusammenarbeiten, wenn es um Katastrophenschutz, -vorbereitung und -einsätze geht

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	52	48	59	40	65	59	61	65	56	54
Plutôt d'accord	39	44	34	48	31	33	32	29	37	38
Plutôt pas d'accord	4	6	1	8	3	4	4	4	3	1
Pas du tout d'accord	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0
NSP	3	1	6	3	1	2	2	1	3	7
D'accord	91	92	93	88	96	92	93	94	93	92
Pas d'accord	6	7	1	9	3	6	5	5	4	1

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	72	55	50	34	81	59	60	62	64	56
Tend to agree	26	37	40	50	15	36	30	30	30	39
Tend to disagree	1	3	5	7	2	3	4	5	4	2
Totally disagree	1	0	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	0
DK	0	5	2	6	1	1	5	1	1	3
Agree	98	92	90	84	96	95	90	92	94	95
Disagree	2	3	8	10	3	4	5	7	5	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	50	50	47	39	60	68	40	58	75	50
Stimme eher zu	37	43	44	52	31	28	49	35	21	40
Stimme eher nicht zu	8	6	4	4	5	3	6	4	2	4
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
WN	2	1	4	4	4	1	4	2	1	4
Stimme zu	87	93	91	91	91	96	89	93	96	90
Stimme nicht zu	11	6	5	5	5	3	7	5	3	6

QE7.2 Pouvez-vous 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.

L'UE devrait aider partout dans le monde tout pays en dehors de l'UE touché par une catastrophe, comme une inondation majeure, un tremblement de terre etc., en coordonnant l'envoi des experts et des équipements dans les lieux touchés

QE7.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

The EU should help any non-EU country worldwide hit by disasters such as major flooding, earthquakes, etc. by coordinating the sending of experts and equipment to affected areas

QE7.2 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu?

Die EU sollte weltweit alle Nichtmitgliedstaaten der EU unterstützen, indem sie im Katastrophenfall wie z.B. bei größeren Überschwemmungen, Erdbeben usw. Experten und Ausrüstung in die betroffenen Gebiete entsendet

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	50	47	56	42	62	50	53	60	51	54
Plutôt d'accord	40	44	32	51	33	36	35	33	40	38
Plutôt pas d'accord	5	7	5	5	4	6	6	5	5	1
Pas du tout d'accord	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	0
NSP	3	0	6	1	0	4	3	0	3	7
D'accord	90	91	88	93	95	86	88	93	91	92
Pas d'accord	7	9	6	6	5	10	9	7	6	1

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	64	55	49	38	81	52	45	62	52	54
Tend to agree	32	36	42	47	16	41	44	28	38	38
Tend to disagree	2	3	6	9	2	4	6	7	7	4
Totally disagree	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	1
DK	1	5	2	5	1	2	4	1	1	3
Agree	96	91	91	85	97	93	89	90	90	92
Disagree	3	4	7	10	2	5	7	9	9	5

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	54	41	44	43	56	60	34	54	74	53
Stimme eher zu	35	48	46	47	33	30	54	38	21	38
Stimme eher nicht zu	7	9	5	5	5	8	9	6	3	4
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
WN	2	1	4	4	5	1	2	1	1	3
Stimme zu	89	89	90	90	89	90	88	92	95	91
Stimme nicht zu	9	10	6	6	6	9	10	7	4	6

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection



QE8 En qui auriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous donner des informations générales sur les catastrophes potentielles ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
 QE8 Who would you trust the most to give you background information on possible disasters? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 QE8 Wem würden Sie am ehesten vertrauen, Ihnen Hintergrundinformationen über mögliche Katastrophen zu geben? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Les institutions européennes	26	35	42	31	28	21	21	19	27	32
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	33	33	47	28	57	30	28	20	30	32
Les ONGs	23	31	15	29	21	22	22	24	19	16
Les journalistes	29	37	45	36	29	34	34	33	26	34
Les scientifiques	53	71	34	49	71	53	53	53	61	48
Les amis, la famille ou les collègues	12	16	23	25	14	14	14	14	19	16
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Aucun/ Ne chercherait pas cette information (SPONTANE)	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	4
NSP	3	0	7	1	1	3	3	3	2	6

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
European institutions (NATIONALITY) Government	37	34	24	30	43	30	24	21	33	39
NGOs	23	24	37	18	15	9	11	29	23	22
Journalists	20	24	32	18	24	34	27	33	22	25
Scientists	78	44	70	47	76	58	66	46	52	48
Friends, family and colleagues	9	8	11	8	5	12	6	9	9	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
None/ Would not look for information (SPONTANEOUS)	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	4	5
DK	0	4	2	5	1	2	3	1	3	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Den Europäischen Institutionen	21	30	21	34	39	19	38	28	26	11
Die (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	38	55	18	43	30	18	34	55	42	32
NGOs	18	21	20	13	10	35	22	25	27	20
Journalisten	29	42	33	39	30	47	27	33	20	25
Wissenschaftlern	61	45	51	33	48	51	44	50	77	49
Freunden, Familie und Kollegen	8	26	13	12	14	21	19	10	11	11
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	2
Keiner von diesen/ Würde sich nicht für Informationen interessieren (SPONTAN)	1	2	5	3	3	4	1	0	0	3
WN	2	2	4	6	8	2	2	1	1	3

QE9.1 Pouvez-vous 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.

Les Etats membres se sont mis d'accord au niveau européen pour prendre des mesures afin de réduire le risque d'inondations majeures. Une approche similaire devrait être adoptée pour les autres types de catastrophes

QE9.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.

Member States have agreed at European level to take common measures to reduce the risk of major floods. A similar approach should be adopted for other types of disasters

QE9.1 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu?

Die Mitgliedstaaten haben sich geeinigt, dass auf europäischer Ebene gemeinsame Maßnahmen ergriffen werden, um das Risiko von größeren Überschwemmungen zu verringern. Für andere Arten von Katastrophen sollte ein ähnlicher Ansatz gefunden werden.

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	49	50	56	51	54	55	55	57	57	42
Plutôt d'accord	41	45	27	44	39	33	33	33	35	41
Plutôt pas d'accord	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	2
Pas du tout d'accord	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1
NSP	5	1	15	2	3	7	7	6	5	14
D'accord	90	95	83	95	93	88	88	90	92	83
Pas d'accord	5	4	2	3	4	5	5	4	3	3

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	65	53	45	46	82	53	43	54	63	47
Tend to agree	31	40	43	42	15	39	45	35	30	35
Tend to disagree	2	3	4	6	0	3	3	4	3	1
Totally disagree	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
DK	1	4	7	3	3	5	9	7	3	16
Agree	96	93	88	88	97	92	88	89	93	82
Disagree	3	3	5	9	0	3	3	4	4	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	52	48	41	37	48	71	45	43	69	40
Stimme eher zu	39	44	49	54	35	25	51	50	27	47
Stimme eher nicht zu	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	4	2	5
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
WN	4	3	4	4	12	2	2	2	2	7
Stimme zu	91	92	90	91	83	96	96	93	96	87
Stimme nicht zu	5	5	6	5	5	2	2	5	2	6

QE9.2 Pouvez-vous 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.
 L'UE devrait établir des standards communs, concernant par exemple la sécurité des bâtiments, pour réduire l'impact des catastrophes
 QE9.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
 The EU should establish common standards, for example on the safety of buildings, to reduce the impact of disasters
 QE9.2 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu?
 Die EU sollte z.B. bei der Gebäudesicherheit gemeinsame Standards festlegen, um die Auswirkungen von Katastrophen zu verringern

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	50	52	62	48	47	51	53	59	55	49
Plutôt d'accord	39	43	28	42	37	35	34	31	32	41
Plutôt pas d'accord	5	4	1	7	10	6	6	6	7	2
Pas du tout d'accord	2	0	0	1	4	3	3	2	2	1
NSP	4	1	9	2	2	5	4	2	4	7
D'accord	89	95	90	90	84	86	87	90	87	90
Pas d'accord	7	4	1	8	14	9	9	8	9	3

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	74	56	47	49	86	50	42	57	62	53
Tend to agree	24	36	43	38	13	41	43	31	32	40
Tend to disagree	1	2	5	8	1	5	6	5	5	1
Totally disagree	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
DK	1	5	4	3	0	3	8	5	1	6
Agree	98	92	90	87	99	91	85	88	94	93
Disagree	1	3	6	10	1	6	7	7	5	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	51	46	43	41	51	70	44	41	63	46
Stimme eher zu	36	41	49	46	35	25	50	45	27	42
Stimme eher nicht zu	8	9	4	8	4	3	4	9	6	4
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2
WN	3	1	3	4	9	2	2	3	2	6
Stimme zu	87	87	92	87	86	95	94	86	90	88
Stimme nicht zu	10	12	5	9	5	3	4	11	8	6

QE9.3 Pouvez-vous 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.
 Il devrait y avoir des signaux d'alarme communs en cas d'urgence dans tous les Etats membres pour que les personnes en voyage ou vivant dans d'autres Etats membres puissent les comprendre

QE9.3 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statements.
 There should be common warning signals for emergencies in all Member States, so that people travelling to or living in other Member States can understand them
 QE9.3 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu?

Es sollte einheitliche Notruf-Warnsignale geben, damit die in einem anderen Mitgliedstaat reisenden oder lebenden Menschen diese auch verstehen können

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	60	63	68	65	74	71	72	77	72	54
Plutôt d'accord	33	35	23	32	21	25	24	19	22	37
Plutôt pas d'accord	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Pas du tout d'accord	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NSP	3	0	8	1	2	2	2	1	3	7
D'accord	93	98	91	97	95	96	96	96	94	91
Pas d'accord	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	2

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	74	58	56	50	88	65	55	65	68	57
Tend to agree	25	35	37	38	11	32	37	26	27	38
Tend to disagree	0	2	2	6	0	1	2	4	3	0
Totally disagree	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
DK	1	4	4	3	1	2	6	4	2	5
Agree	99	93	93	88	99	97	92	91	95	95
Disagree	0	3	3	9	0	1	2	5	3	0

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	69	64	56	47	53	75	58	66	87	55
Stimme eher zu	24	30	39	46	33	21	39	28	10	38
Stimme eher nicht zu	4	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	1	2
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
WN	2	1	2	4	9	2	1	2	1	4
Stimme zu	93	94	95	93	86	96	97	94	97	93
Stimme nicht zu	5	5	3	3	5	2	2	4	2	3

QE10 Personnellement, avez-vous déjà pris des actions comme préparer un kit de premier secours, acheter une lampe de poche, etc. pour vous préparer à une catastrophe comme une inondation, des feux de forêts ou un tremblement de terre en (NOTRE PAYS)?

QE10 Personally, have you already taken actions such as preparing a first aid kit, buying a torch, etc. to prepare yourself for a disaster such as flooding, forest fires or earthquake in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QE10 Haben Sie persönlich schon Maßnahmen ergriffen, um sich selbst auf eine Katastrophe wie Überschwemmung, Waldbrand oder Erdbeben in (UNSER LAND) vorzubereiten? Damit meine ich etwa das Bereithalten einer Erste-Hilfe-Ausstattung, den Kauf einer Taschenlampe usw..

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, vous l'avez déjà fait	20	19	8	14	23	20	20	20	27	17
Non, mais vous avez l'intention de le faire	15	10	23	18	8	10	11	14	18	16
Non, vous n'avez jamais envisagé de le faire	63	71	67	67	68	66	65	63	54	64
NSP	2	0	2	1	1	4	4	3	1	3
Non	78	81	90	85	76	76	77	72	72	80

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, have already done so	21	25	19	7	47	26	12	39	12	22
No, but intend to do so	20	12	8	22	20	11	15	14	19	10
No, have never considered to do so	59	61	72	67	32	61	69	45	67	66
DK	0	2	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	2
No	79	73	80	89	52	72	84	59	86	76

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, Sie haben das bereits getan	30	26	16	9	14	41	25	46	25	35
Nein, aber Sie haben es vor	15	30	11	17	30	11	23	14	11	14
Nein, und Sie haben sich dies auch nicht vorgenommen	54	43	71	72	49	46	51	39	63	49
WN	1	1	2	2	7	2	1	1	1	2
Nein	69	73	82	89	79	57	74	53	74	63

Special Eurobarometer 328 – Civil Protection



QE11 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous en faveur ou opposé(e) à ce que l'Union européenne constitue une réserve de ressources comme des avions pour combattre le feu, des pompes à eau, et du personnel spécialement formé, qui pourraient aider (NOTRE PAYS) en réaction aux catastrophes naturelles ?

QE11 To what extent would you be in favour or opposed to the EU setting up a reserve of assets such as fire fighting planes, flood water pumps and specially trained staff that could help (OUR COUNTRY) respond to natural disasters?

QE11 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie dafür oder dagegen wären, dass die Europäische Union eine Reserve an Ausrüstungsgegenständen wie Feuerlöschflugzeuge, Wasserpumpen und speziell geschultes Personal bereit stellen würde, um bei der Bekämpfung natürlicher Katastrophen in (UNSER LAND) zu helfen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait en faveur	55	55	78	50	54	54	56	60	59	51
Plutôt en faveur	37	42	17	44	39	38	37	36	35	33
Plutôt opposé(e)	4	2	1	4	4	5	4	2	3	4
Tout à fait opposé(e)	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
NSP	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	10
En faveur	92	97	95	94	93	92	93	96	94	84
Opposé(e)	5	2	1	5	6	6	5	3	4	6

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally in favour	78	58	62	49	97	56	46	49	62	71
Somewhat in favour	21	36	33	40	2	39	41	38	33	24
Somewhat opposed	1	3	2	7	0	2	3	9	3	1
Totally opposed	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	1
DK	0	3	2	2	1	2	8	2	2	3
In favour	99	94	95	89	99	95	87	87	95	95
Opposed	1	3	3	9	0	3	5	11	3	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Voll und ganz dafür	55	51	47	43	62	65	49	42	64	50
Eher dafür	38	42	46	47	22	31	47	49	27	38
Eher dagegen	5	5	4	6	3	2	2	6	5	6
Voll und ganz dagegen	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	2
WN	1	2	3	4	11	1	1	1	1	4
Dafür	93	93	93	90	84	96	96	91	91	88
Dagegen	6	5	4	6	5	3	3	8	8	8

