



## **Financial Times/Harris Poll Monthly Opinions of Adults from Five European Countries and the United States**

**November 2007** - Below are the most recent data from the Financial Times/Harris Poll, a monthly poll of adults from six countries in Europe and the United States. The countries include France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and the United States.

For more information about the polls and to view the articles by the Financial Times that are based on these data, visit [www.ft.com](http://www.ft.com). For inquiries, contact Tracey Mc Nerney at 585-214-7756 or [tmcnerney@harrisinteractive.com](mailto:tmcnerney@harrisinteractive.com).

### **Source**

This FT/Harris Poll was conducted online by Harris Interactive among a total of 6,590 adults (aged 16-64) within France (1,075), Germany (1,114), Great Britain (1,117), Spain (1,076) and the United States (1,108) and adults (aged 18-64) in Italy (1,100) between 1 and 14 November 2007.

### **Complete survey methodology**

This **FT/Harris Poll** was conducted online by Harris Interactive among a total of 6,590 adults (aged 16-64) within France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, and the United States and adults (aged 18-64) in Italy between 1 and 14 November 2007. Figures for age, sex, education, region and Internet usage were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was used to adjust for respondents' propensity to be online.

**Unweighted bases** for the survey are: Total (6,590); France (1,075); Germany (1,114); Great Britain (1,117); Italy (1,100); Spain (1,076) and the United States (1,108).

Weighted bases for the survey are: Total (6,590); France (1,075); Germany (1,114); Great Britain (1,117); Italy (1,100); Spain (1,076) and the United States (1,108).

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments. Therefore, Harris Interactive avoids the words "margin of error" as they are misleading. All that can be calculated are different possible sampling errors with different probabilities for pure, unweighted, random samples with 100% response rates. These are only theoretical because no published polls come close to this ideal.

Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who have agreed to participate in Harris Interactive surveys. The data have been weighted to reflect the composition of the adult populations within those countries that were surveyed. Because the sample is based on those who agreed to participate in the Harris Interactive panel, no estimates of theoretical sampling error can be calculated.

*These statements conform to the principles of disclosure of the National Council on Public Polls and the British Polling Council.*

**TABLE 1  
RUSSIA AS PARTNER OR COMPETITOR**

“Should Russia be regarded more as a partner of [EUROPE/the U.S] or more as a competitor?”  
Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
Russia should be regarded more as a partner of [EUROPE/THE US]	31	50	61	52	55	23
Russia should be regarded more as a competitor of [EUROPE/THE US]	34	27	22	18	30	43
Not sure	35	24	17	30	15	33

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**France, Italy, Spain and Germany are all more ready to regard Russia as a partner especially when compared to the US. In Great Britain, while they lean more towards regarding Russia as a competitor, they are split – one-third saying partner, one-third competitor and one-third not sure.**

**TABLE 2  
CHINA AS PARTNER OR COMPETITOR**

“Should China be regarded more as a partner of [EUROPE/the U.S] or more as a competitor?”  
Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
China should be regarded more as a competitor of [EUROPE/THE US]	55	63	69	43	57	58
China should be regarded more as a partner of [EUROPE/THE US]	15	23	21	33	30	21
Not sure	31	15	9	24	13	22

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Attitudes towards China are less friendly than attitudes to Russia. In looking at China, majorities in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the US all say it should be regarded as a competitor, as does a plurality in Spain.**

**TABLE 3  
HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN RUSSIA**

“[Are European governments/Is the U.S. government] right to speak out about possible human rights abuses in Russia or not?”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
Yes	67	82	89	79	64	62
No	10	4	3	8	19	16
Not sure	23	14	8	13	17	23

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Across the board, strong majorities believe that the European or US governments are right to speak out about human rights abuses in Russia.**

**TABLE 4  
HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA**

“[Are European governments/Is the U.S. government] right to speak out about possible human rights abuses in China or not?”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
Yes	67	86	93	81	65	65
No	11	4	3	9	19	15
Not sure	22	10	5	10	16	20

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**At least two-thirds or more adults in each of the six countries believes that their governments are right to speak out about human rights abuses in China.**

**The replies given in relation to China and Russia on this question are almost identical – so it seems to be the issue more than the country which determines public attitudes.**

**TABLE 5  
DOMINANT WORLD POWER IN 2020**

“Thinking now of the future and the year 2020, which, if any, of the following countries or regions will be the dominant world power?”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
The U.S.	32	19	27	23	30	40
China	28	47	38	45	25	24
Europe	4	6	7	12	14	4
India	3	7	10	1	4	2
Russia	3	2	1	1	3	1
Japan	1	4	4	7	3	2
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1
None of these	2	*	1	1	4	2
Not sure	26	13	10	10	17	24

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

\* = less than 0.5%

**In looking to the future and which country will be the dominant world power, there is consensus of a sort on one point – it will be either China or the U.S. The discord, however, is in which country will be on top. Pluralities in Great Britain, Germany and the U.S all believe the dominant world power in 2020 will be the U.S. while pluralities in France, Italy and Spain, all believe it will be China.**

**TABLE 6  
CLIMATE FOR ENTREPRENEURS**

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The climate for entrepreneurs who want to start new businesses in [Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Europe (for US)] is as good as that in the US”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
AGREE (NET)	18	23	7	28	17	19
Strongly agree	4	6	1	8	1	3
Somewhat agree	14	17	5	20	16	16
Neither agree nor disagree	55	32	25	34	41	63
DISAGREE (NET)	27	45	68	38	42	19
Somewhat disagree	20	29	43	24	31	14
Strongly disagree	7	16	26	14	11	5

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Few Europeans think the climate for entrepreneurs is as good in their country as it is in the US. Two-thirds of adults in Italy disagree that the climate for entrepreneurs in their country is as good as it is in the US as do pluralities of adults in France and Germany about their respective countries when compared to the US. Spain is more divided while majorities in both Great Britain and the US are inclined to neither agree nor disagree.**

**TABLE 7**  
**CLIMATE FOR STARTING A NEW BUSINESS**

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

[Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the US] is a good place to start a new business.”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
AGREE (NET)	31	27	15	44	26	60
Strongly agree	4	5	3	14	5	18
Somewhat agree	28	22	12	30	21	42
Neither agree nor disagree	46	33	24	34	35	27
DISAGREE (NET)	23	40	61	23	39	13
Somewhat disagree	17	26	39	18	28	9
Strongly disagree	6	14	22	5	11	4

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Few people in Italy believe that Italy is a good place to start a new business. The reverse is true in the US, where three in five agree that the US is a good place to start a business. Adults in France and Germany are more inclined to believe their respective countries are not good places to start businesses. Those in Great Britain are unsure and a plurality of Spaniards believe that their country is a good place to start a business.**

**TABLE 8**  
**AVAILABILITY OF VENTURE CAPITAL**

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Venture capital and other finance to start new businesses are widely available in [Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the US].”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
AGREE (NET)	26	21	14	35	25	39
Strongly agree	3	3	2	7	2	6
Somewhat agree	23	18	12	28	23	33
Neither agree nor disagree	54	52	28	42	50	41
DISAGREE (NET)	20	28	57	23	25	20
Somewhat disagree	15	20	35	16	20	15
Strongly disagree	5	8	23	7	5	5

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Majorities in Great Britain, France and Germany are unsure about venture capital being widely available in their countries, as are a plurality of adults in Spain and the US. In Italy, is strikingly different as only 14% believe that venture capital and other new business financing is widely available in their country.**

**TABLE 9  
REGULATIONS FOR NEW BUSINESSES**

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The regulations that entrepreneurs starting new businesses face in [Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the US] are a burden.”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
AGREE (NET)	46	70	56	48	67	43
Strongly agree	16	35	22	17	25	12
Somewhat agree	30	35	34	31	42	31
Neither agree nor disagree	47	19	28	35	23	41
DISAGREE (NET)	7	11	16	17	10	16
Somewhat disagree	5	8	13	12	7	13
Strongly disagree	2	3	3	6	3	3

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Many Europeans see regulations as a burden to entrepreneurs. Majorities in France, Germany and Italy as well as just under half in Spain, believe that the regulations entrepreneurs face in starting a new business in their respective countries are a burden. In Great Britain and the US, adults are split between believing they are a burden and neither agreeing nor disagreeing with this sentiment.**

**TABLE 10  
ENTREPRENEURS KEEPING THEIR WEALTH**

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Risk taking entrepreneurs in [Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the US] should be allowed to keep a substantial share of the wealth they create.”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
AGREE (NET)	55	49	52	39	54	64
Strongly agree	14	13	18	12	13	26
Somewhat agree	41	36	34	27	41	37
Neither agree nor disagree	36	32	27	32	33	27
DISAGREE (NET)	8	19	21	29	13	10
Somewhat disagree	6	14	17	19	11	6
Strongly disagree	2	5	4	11	2	3

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Many people feel successful entrepreneurs should get rich. Almost two-thirds in the US, as well as majorities in Great Britain, Germany, and Italy agree that risk taking entrepreneurs in their country should be allowed to keep a substantial share of the wealth they create as do just under half of adults in France. Almost three in ten Spaniards, however, disagree with this sentiment, the highest number among the six countries.**

**TABLE 11**  
**FEAR OF FAILURE AND STARTING A NEW BUSINESS**

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Fear of failure discourages many people from starting their own businesses in [Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the US]”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and US adults

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
AGREE (NET)	64	72	72	66	81	66
Strongly agree	20	26	29	31	33	27
Somewhat agree	44	46	43	34	47	38
Neither agree nor disagree	29	16	15	22	14	23
DISAGREE (NET)	7	11	13	12	5	11
Somewhat disagree	5	8	9	8	5	7
Strongly disagree	2	3	4	4	1	4

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Across the board in all six countries, strong majorities agree that fear of failure discourages many people from starting their own businesses in their country.**

**TABLE 12**  
**INCOME NEEDED TO FEEL RICH**

“In your opinion, what level of annual income before tax would a family of four need to earn to feel rich in London?”

Base: All British adults

	London
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	1
£1 - £20,000	7
£20,001 - £30,000	3
£30,001 - £40,000	6
£40,001 - £50,000	10
£50,001 - £60,000	5
£60,001 - £70,000	3
£70,001 - £80,000	8
£80,001 - £90,000	2
£90,001 - £100,000	20
£100,001 - £150,000	10
£150,001 - £200,000	7
£200,001 - £250,000	5
£250,001 - £300,000	2
£300,001 - £500,000	6
£500,001 - £1,000,000	3
£1,000,001+	2
Mean	£432,600

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**This table reflects what British people, wherever they live, think it takes to be rich in London. Overall there is no consensus, but on average, a family of four would need an annual income of £432,600 in order to feel rich.**

**TABLE 13**  
**INCOME NEEDED TO FEEL RICH**

“In your opinion, what level of annual income before tax would a family of four need to earn to feel rich in...?”  
Base: All British adults (Split sample, so one-quarter of total asked about each city)

	People living in Leeds	People living in Glasgow	People living in Manchester	People living in Birmingham
	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	270	299	282	266
£0	*	2	1	2
£1 - £20,000	6	9	12	9
£20,001 - £30,000	13	10	8	10
£30,001 - £40,000	10	12	11	13
£40,001 - £50,000	15	16	13	15
£50,001 - £60,000	10	9	11	8
£60,001 - £70,000	4	3	4	3
£70,001 - £80,000	13	7	10	9
£80,001 - £90,000	2	2	1	2
£90,001 - £100,000	10	10	14	14
£100,001 - £150,000	7	6	6	5
£150,001 - £200,000	4	2	2	2
£200,001 - £250,000	1	4	1	1
£250,001 - £300,000	3	2	3	1
£300,001 - £500,000	1	1	2	4
£500,001 - £1,000,000	1	4	1	1
£1,000,001+	*	*	-	1
Mean	£106,000	£115,900	£91,000	£318,600

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**This table reflects what UK citizens, on the whole, think about being rich in these four cities.**

**TABLE 14**  
**ISSUE OF ‘SUPER-RICH’**

“The number of individuals classified as ‘super-rich’ has grown considerably in Great Britain over the last few years. Thinking about this fact, which of the following statements do you agree with the most?”  
Base: All British Adults

	Great Britain
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
It is bad for the country because it makes Great Britain a less equal society	29
It is good for the country because it boosts the economy and gives everyone else something to aspire to	22
It is neither good nor bad	35
Not sure	14

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**The increasing numbers of ‘super-rich’ do not bother most people in Britain. Just over one-third of British adults believe it is neither good nor bad that the number of individuals classified as super-rich has grown. Only three in ten believe it is bad for Great Britain while just under one-quarter believe it is good as it boosts the economy and gives people something to strive for.**

**TABLE 15  
TAXATION RATE**

“Do you think people in Great Britain earning more than £100,000 a year should be taxed at a higher rate (that is the percentage of their income which is taxed) than those earning less, or not?”

Base: All British adults

	Great Britain
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
Yes	59
No	25
Not Sure	15

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**By more than two-to-one, most people in Britain favor progressive taxation. Three in five British adults want people earning above £100,000 a year taxed at a higher rate than those earning less than that.**

**TABLE 16  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £5 million?”

Base: All British adults

	£5 million
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	4
£1 - £50,000	13
£50,001 - £100,000	4
£100,001 - £500,000	17
£500,001 - £1,000,000	22
£1,000,001 - £1,500,000	10
£1,500,001 - £2,000,000	18
£2,000,001 - £2,500,000	7
£2,500,001+	5
Mean	£1,114,100

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

\* = less than 0.5%

“-“ = no response

**There is no consensus on how much more in taxes the rich should pay, indeed there is wide disagreement. If we consider the average response, however, for those with a household income of £5 million a year, British adults believe the average amount of taxes should be just about one-fifth of that, or just over £1 million.**

**TABLE 17  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £1 million?”

Base: All British adults

	£1 million
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	4
£1 - £50,000	25
£50,001 - £100,000	16
£100,001 - £200,000	14
£200,001 - £300,000	18
£300,001 - £400,000	13
£400,001 - £500,000	9
£500,001+	2
Mean	£201,100

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

\* = less than 0.5%

**British adults believe that on average, the amount of taxes paid by those with a household income of £1 million a year should be just about one-fifth of that, or just over £200,000.**

**TABLE 18  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £250,000?”

Base: All British adults

	£250,000
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	4
£1 - £20,000	19
£20,001 - £40,000	24
£40,001 - £60,000	24
£60,001 - £80,000	14
£80,001 - £100,000	11
£100,001+	4
Mean	£46,700

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

\* = less than 0.5%

**For those with a household income of £250,000 a year, British adults believe the average amount of taxes should be just under one-fifth of that, or £46,700.**

**TABLE 19  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £100,000?”

Base: All British adults

	£100,000
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	4
£1 - £5,000	14
£5,001 - £10,000	22
£10,001 - £15,000	7
£15,001 - £20,000	17
£20,001 - £25,000	13
£25,001 - £30,000	8
£30,001 - £35,000	3
£35,001 - £40,000	7
£40,001+	3
Mean	£18,400

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding  
\* = less than 0.5%

**For those with a household income of £100,000 a year, British adults believe the average amount of taxes should be just under one-fifth of that, or £18,400.**

**TABLE 20  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £50,000?”

Base: All British adults

	£50,000
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	6
£1 - £1,000	8
£1,001 - £5,000	31
£5,001 - £10,000	36
£10,001 - £15,000	15
£15,001+	4
Mean	£7,400

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding  
\* = less than 0.5%

**For those with a household income of £50,000 a year, British adults believe the average amount of taxes should be just under one-sixth of that, or just over £7,000.**

**TABLE 21  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £30,000?”

Base: All British adults

	£30,000
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	10
£1 - £1,000	12
£1,001 - £2,000	9
£2,001 - £3,000	22
£3,001 - £4,000	6
£4,001 - £5,000	17
£5,001 - £10,000	21
£10,001+	2
Mean	£3,700

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

\* = less than 0.5%

**For those with a household income of £30,000 a year, British adults believe the average amount of taxes should be just over one-tenth of that, or £3,700.**

**TABLE 22  
TAXATION LEVELS**

“Over the next few pages you will see a different amount of money that a typical family of two adults and two children may earn depending upon their circumstances. For each amount, please type in how much income tax in pounds you think the family should pay. So, how much income tax do you think a family of two parents and two children should pay if they earn £20,000?”

Base: All British adults

	£20,000
	%
Unweighted base	1,117
£0	20
£1 - £1,000	24
£1,001 - £2,000	24
£2,001 - £3,000	13
£3,001 - £4,000	9
£4,001 - £5,000	5
£5,001+	4
Mean	£1,900

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**For those with a household income of £20,000 a year, British adults believe the average amount of taxes should be just about one-tenth of that, or just under £2,000.**

**TABLE 23**

**GREATEST THREAT TO GLOBAL STABILITY**

“Which one, if any, of the following countries do you think is the greatest threat to global stability?”

Base: All EU adults in five countries and in the U.S.

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	United States
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted base	1,117	1,075	1,100	1,076	1,114	1,108
US	29	26	26	39	25	13
Iran	19	28	26	18	20	26
Iraq	13	13	15	17	20	14
China	10	17	20	11	11	14
North Korea	9	7	4	6	8	16
Russia	7	2	3	2	5	3
Israel	1	*	-	*	1	-
Pakistan	*	*	*	*	1	1
Afghanistan	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saudi Arabia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middle East (country not specified)	-	-	*	*	-	*
Palestine	*	*	-	-	-	-
Muslim countries (not specified)	-	*	-	*	-	-
UK	*	-	-	-	-	-
India	*	-	-	-	-	*
Turkey	-	-	-	-	*	
No one country – all are a threat	-	*	*	-	-	*
Africa (country not specified)	-	*	-	-	-	
Syria	*	-	-	-	-	*
Other	1	*	-	*	*	*
None	11	6	4	7	9	12
Not sure	1	*	*	*	*	*

\*Less Than 0.5%

“-“ Not Applicable

**About Harris Interactive**

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