



The Euro Crisis, Media Coverage, and Perceptions of Europe within the EU

Report on France

Project Description

How has European news coverage portrayed Europe, European institutions, EU members and the Euro, what does that coverage tell us about Europe, and what are the implications of the way the sovereign debt and banking crises has been covered and portrayed? These are the fundamental questions of this European-wide study led by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at University of Oxford.

This project explores how the Euro Crisis has been portrayed in media in EU countries and how differences in coverage and journalistic practices have affected perceptions of the crisis and Europe. The purpose of the project is to determine how Europeans understand the challenges facing the Euro, and the workings of the European Union and European Central Bank, through the news media of their countries. The research is identifying main themes in coverage, choices of events and personalities covered, the extent and nature of the coverage and the scope and balance of the opinions expressed. It is seeking to identify differences among national coverage patterns and to gauge the effect the coverage has on citizens' view of the EU and its institutions.

The project was conducted by a coalition of partners in Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Finland and the United Kingdom

Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne / European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)

The partner producing this report is a team from the Centre Européen de Sociologie et de Science Politique de la Sorbonne (CESSP) at the Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the Frankfurter Institut für Transformationsstudien (FIT) at the Viadrina University.

The director of team France was Dr. Nicolas Hubé from University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. The research team who supported the data generation and analysis includes first of all Laura Wenz with the help of two research assistants Pauline Goemaere and Sina Raddatz.

Nicolas Hubé is Associate Professor of Political Science. He's working since March 2013 as visiting professor at the Europa Universität Viadrina (Frankfurt/Oder, Germany). He was until March 2013 Deputy-dean of the political science Department at the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. He is a currently Research Fellow at the European Center for Sociology and Political Science of the Sorbonne (CESSP, UMR CNRS 8209) at the Sorbonne University and at the FIT (EUV). His main research interests are focused on European Studies, political sociology, political communication and on comparative journalism. For any question: nicolas.hube@univ-paris1.fr / hube@europa-uni.de

This report was written by Laura Wenz.



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A content analysis using common methods and coding were implemented by the partners conducting research in the different countries in the project.

4 newspapers in each country were selected for study: the leading financial/business newspaper, two leading papers representing conservative and liberal views, and the leading tabloid. In the absence of a tabloid, the leading centrist general circulation paper was added. This latter accommodation was included to deal with states that do not have major national tabloids, notably Greece, Italy, and Spain, but have major papers representing liberal, centrist, and conservative views.

Articles were examined and coded for 26 variables.

Content studied

The research team has identified 11 major developmental periods between 2010 and 2012 and selected coverage beginning 7 days before and ending 7 days after each major development as the content of the study. These inclusive dates are:

- February 4-February 18, 2010—EU summit (February 11-12) related to role of European governments and IMF in any intervention
- April 25-May 9, 2010—pegged to Eurozone members and IMF agreement for 100bn euro intervention for Greece (May 2).
- December 9-December 23, 2010—pegged to EU Contract change 16 December
- July 25-August 18, 2011--ECB asks Italy for more austerity measures (August 5)
- September 28-October 12, 2011--pegged to Greek general strike against austerity measures (October 5)
- October 19-November 2, 2011—pegged to EU Summit boosting stability fund, extending new aid, and requiring banks to raise new capital (Oct. 26-27).
- November 5-November 19, 2011—pegged to Berlusconi resignation/Monti appointment (Nov. 12-13), includes French austerity measures
- November 19-November 30, 2011—pegged to EC Green Paper on stability bonds and proposal to bring national budgets under EC control (Nov 23)
- May 16-June 5, 2012—pegged to EU summit (May 23) to boost growth and balance austerity, attention on Spain, and UK governmental meetings to protect UK financial system.
- June 18-July 5, 2012—Spain formally requests assistance (June 25), Merkel calls the Eurobonds “economically wrong and counterproductive,” (June 27), EU Summit on Debt Crisis (June 28-29)
- July 8-July 22, 2012—pegged to Merkel affirmation of need for adherence to budget targets and European monitoring(July 15)

The selection of these periods was made to focus on periods in which significant contemporary developments led to significant amounts of coverage, analysis, and evaluation of involving the topics under investigation. The decision to use this structured sampling, rather than to sample the entire period of 2010-12, was made to avoid potentially missing coverage of some of the most significant events. Sampling before and after these develops also captures coverage not directly related to events and ensure assessment of weekend editions which have significant and extended commentary and opinion sections in many nations.

Searching content

Data base searches used the terms EURO and CRISIS, or their national linguistic equivalents, in order to maintain commonality. The choice of these terms has been made based on test searches made by all partners that show they gather the largest number of articles and the desire to remove duplication of articles that may occur if additional terms are employed. Because of linguistic and database differences the separate coding using EURO and CRISIS and EUROPE is being employed by the Spanish team.

The Euro Crisis, Media Coverage, and Perceptions of Europe within the EU

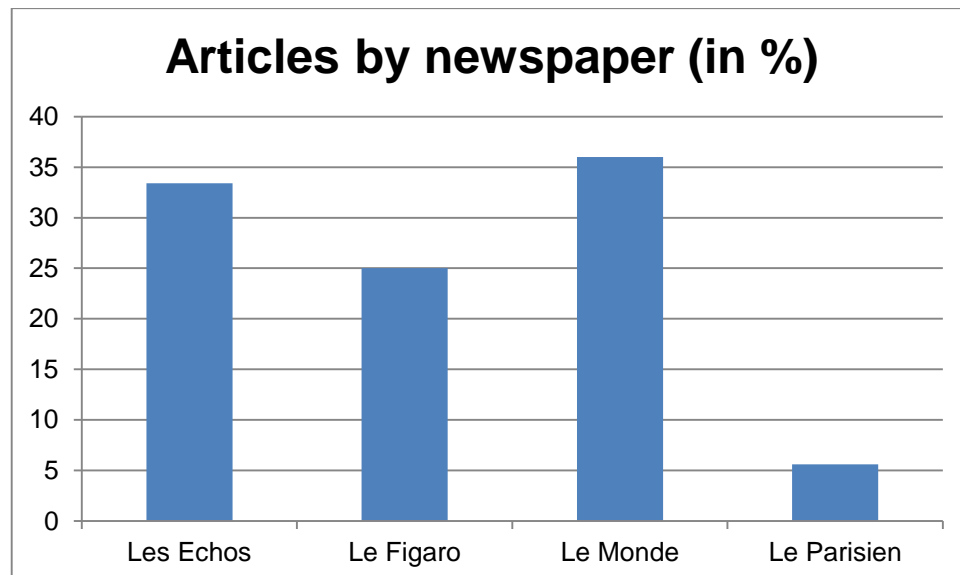
Report on France

This report provides a basic descriptive frequency analysis of the results of the research for France. It is based on a content analysis on four newspapers. These were *Les Echos*, the leading financial daily newspaper, the conservative newspaper *Le Figaro*, the center-left orientated *Le Monde* and *Le Parisien*, a national "popular" newspaper with the main circulation.

Number of articles by newspaper

Due to the high number of articles, we decide to sample the data set, and to code only every two days. 1142 articles were coded, the biggest amount of articles on the Euro crisis was found in *Le Monde* (411 articles – 36%), followed by the leading financial newspaper *Les Echos* (381 – 33%) and *Le Figaro* (285 – 25%). The popular newspaper, *Le Parisien*, published only 5.6% of the articles in our sample.

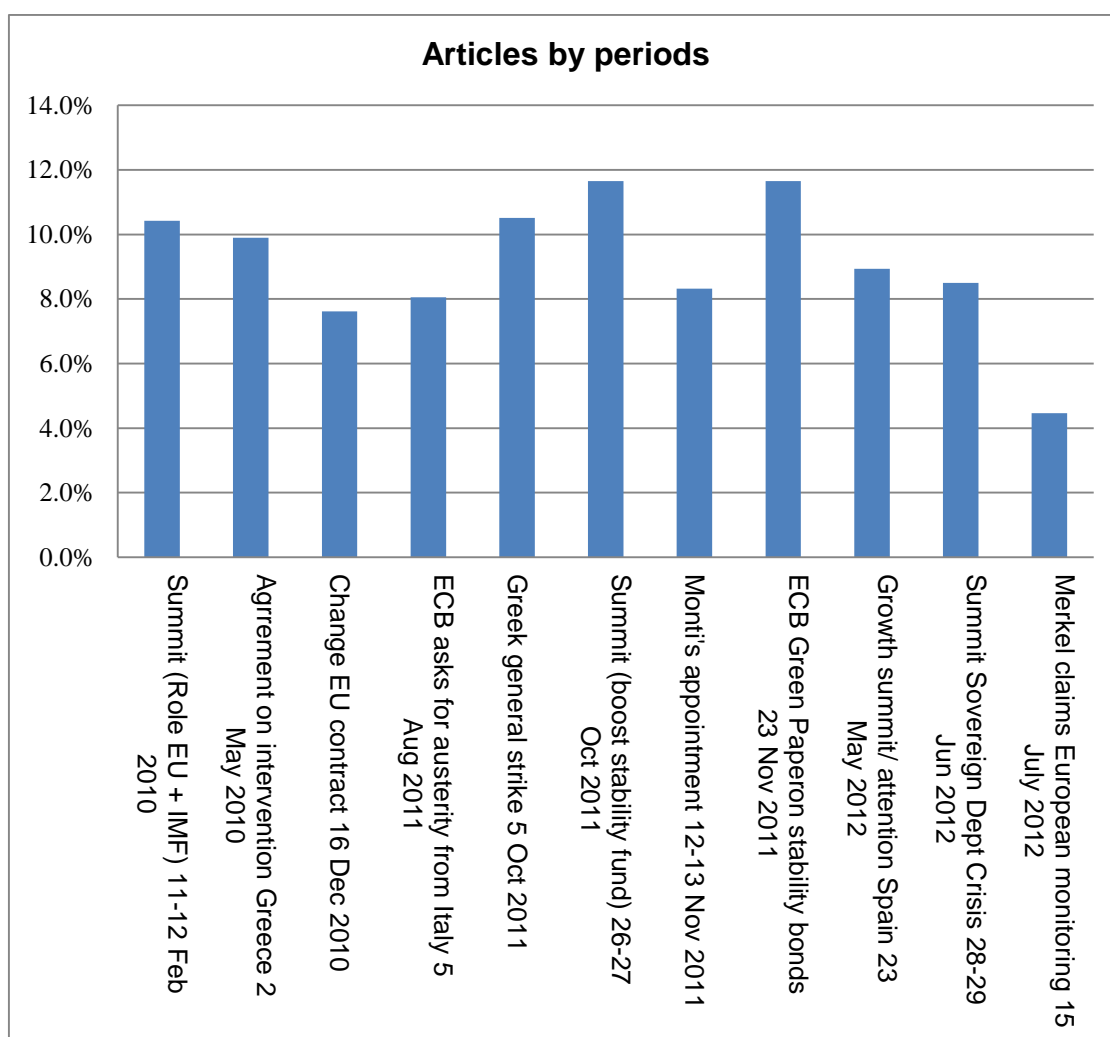
	Frequency	Percent
Les Echos	381	33,4
Le Figaro	285	25,0
Le Monde	411	36,0
Le Parisien	65	5,6
Total	1142	100,0



Number of articles in each period

The number of articles was highest in autumn 2011: In October when the decision of boosting the stability fund was taken in the EU summit and in November due to the Publication of the European Commission's Green Paper on Stability Bonds. The last period was remarkably smaller than the others with only 51 articles.

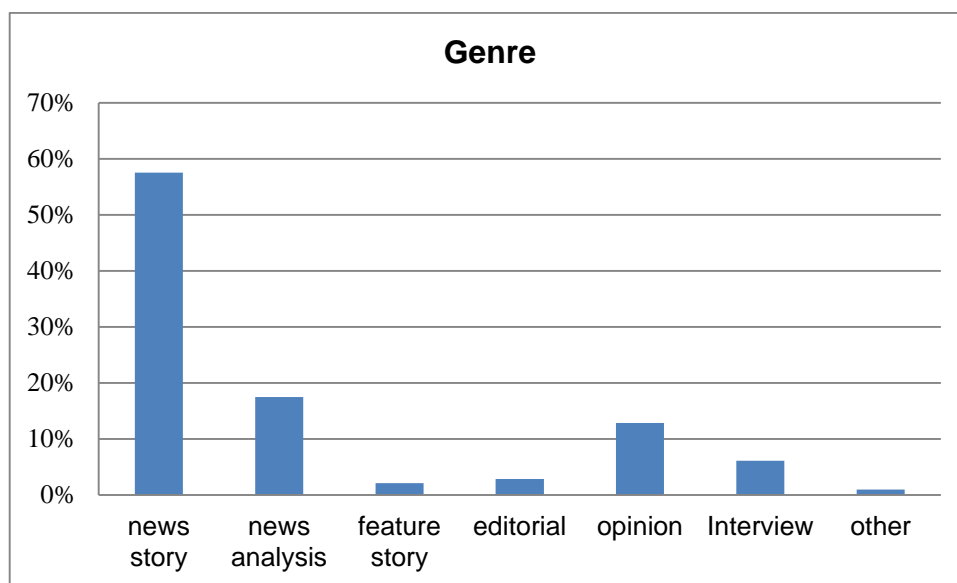
	Frequency	Percent
11-12 Feb 2010: EU summit – role of EU-Governments and IMF	119	10,4
2 May 2010: Agreement on intervention Greece	113	9,9
16 Dec 2010: Change of EU contract	87	7,6
5 Aug 2011: ECB claims more austerity measures from Italy	92	8,1
5 Oct 2011: Greek general strike against austerity measures	120	10,5
26-27 Oct 2011: EU summit – Boosting stability fund, extending new aid	133	11,6
12-13 Nov 2011: Berlusconi's resignation – Monti's appointment	95	8,3
23 Nov 2011: EC Green Paper on stability bonds	133	11,6
23 May 2012: EU summit on growth and balance austerity, attention on Spain, UK governmental meetings	102	8,9
28-29 June 2012: EU summit on Sovereign Debt Crisis	97	8,5
15 July 2012: Merkel's affirmation of need or adherence to budget targets and European monitoring	51	4,6
Total	1142	100,0



Genres of stories

More than half of the stories were news stories (57.5%), 17.5% were news analysis or background stories. The third popular genre was opinion and commentary, represented about 12.9% of the articles, followed by interviews with 6.1%. Euro crisis was most rarely a subject of editorials and feature stories.

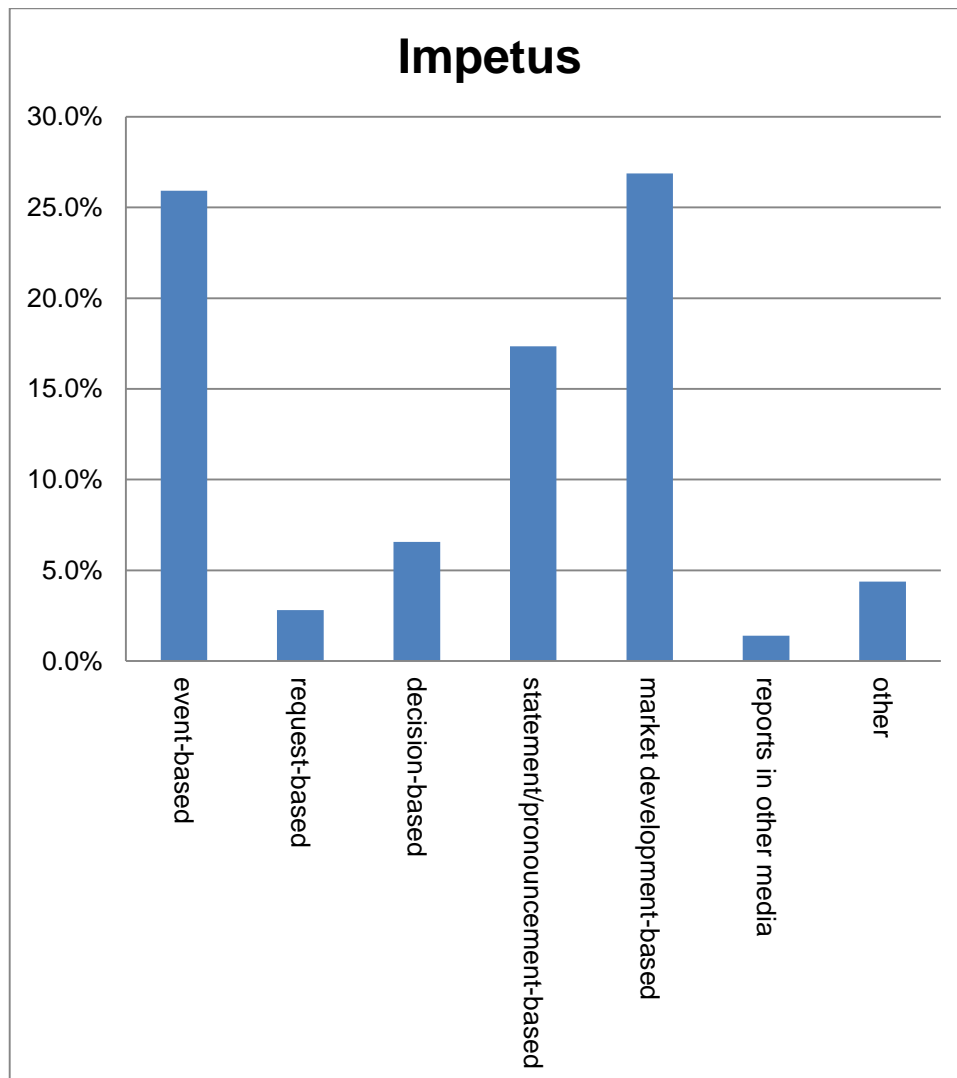
	Frequency	Percent
News story	657	57,5
News analysis or background story	200	17,5
Feature story	24	2,1
Editorial	33	2,9
Opinion/commentary	147	12,9
Interview	70	6,1
Other	11	1,0
Total	1142	100,0



Impetus for the news stories

Most articles about the euro crisis in the French newspapers are event-based or market development-based. Also statements or pronouncements by officials in released statements or interviews formed a significant impetus for the articles (17.3%).

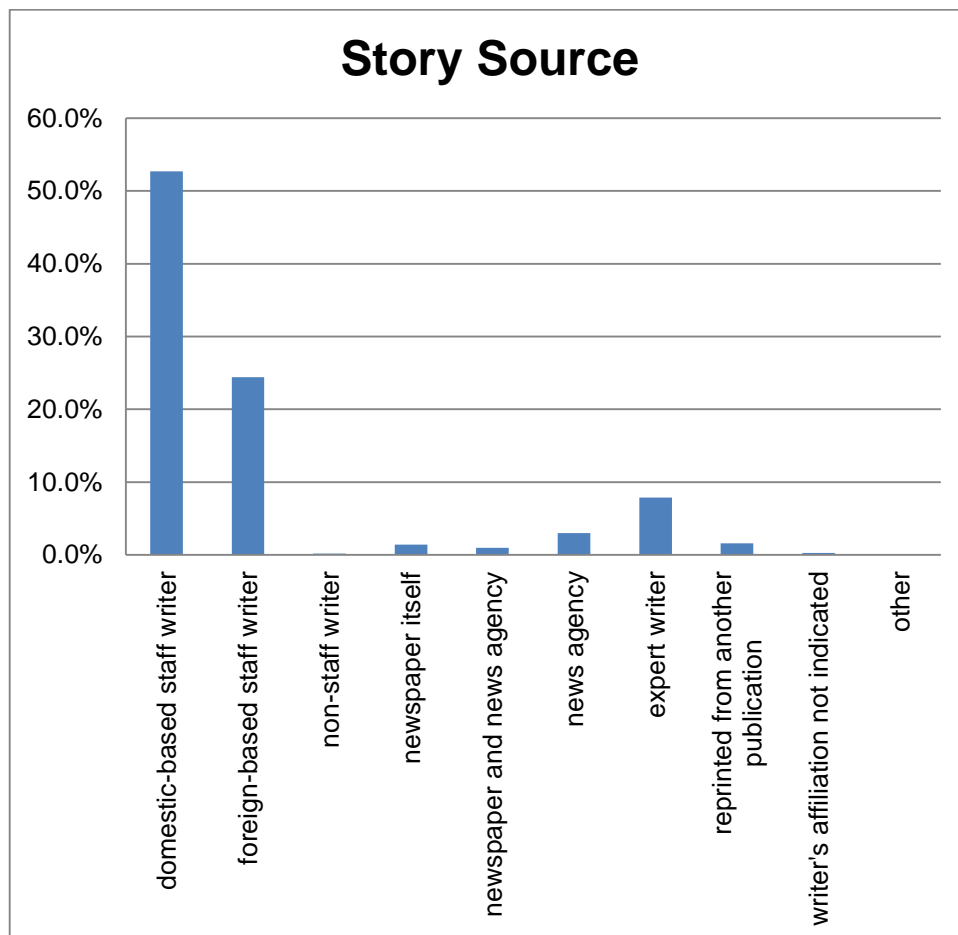
	Frequency	Percent
Event-based	296	25,9
Request-based	32	2,8
Decision-based	75	6,6
Statement/pronouncement-based	198	17,3
Market development-based	307	26,9
Reports in other media	16	1,4
Other	50	4,4
Not tied to a specific event	168	14,7
Total	1142	100,0



What was the story source?

The most articles were written by the paper's own staff, domestic staff writers contributed 52.7% of all articles, foreign-based staff writers 24.4%. Expert writers wrote 7.9% of all articles.

	Frequency	Percent
Domestic-based staff writer	602	52,7
Foreign-based staff writer	279	24,4
Non-staff writer	2	0,2
Newspaper itself	16	1,4
Newspaper and news agency	11	1,0
News agency	34	3,0
Expert writer	90	7,9
Reprinted from another publication	18	1,6
Writer's affiliation not indicated	3	0,3
Other	1	0,1
No writer/source indicated	86	7,5
Total	1142	100



In which pages were articles placed?

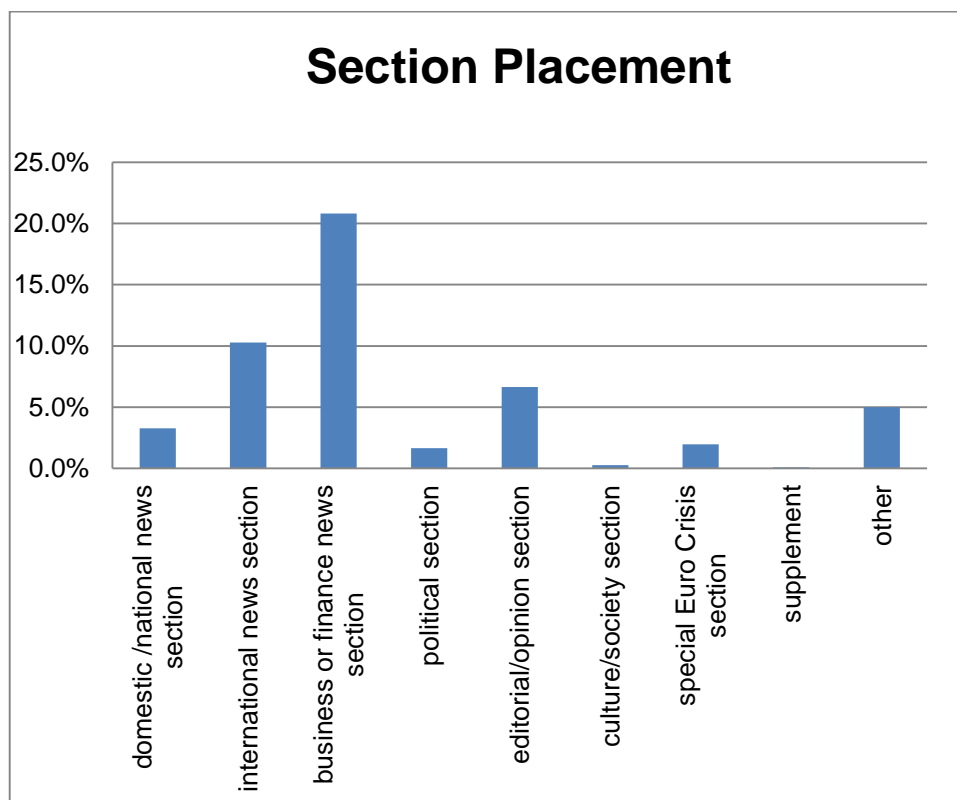
Since in some French newspapers the financial part takes place in the middle of the paper, the page number is not really meaningful. So we decided just to mention the frequency of the articles in the front pages (86), representing 7.5% of the sample.

	Frequency	Percent
Front page	86	7,5
Other pages	1056	92,5
Total	1142	100

In what sections were articles placed?

Almost half of the articles are placed in the business or finance news section (41.6%). The second largest group is placed in the international news section (20.6%) followed by the editorial or opinion section (13.3%).

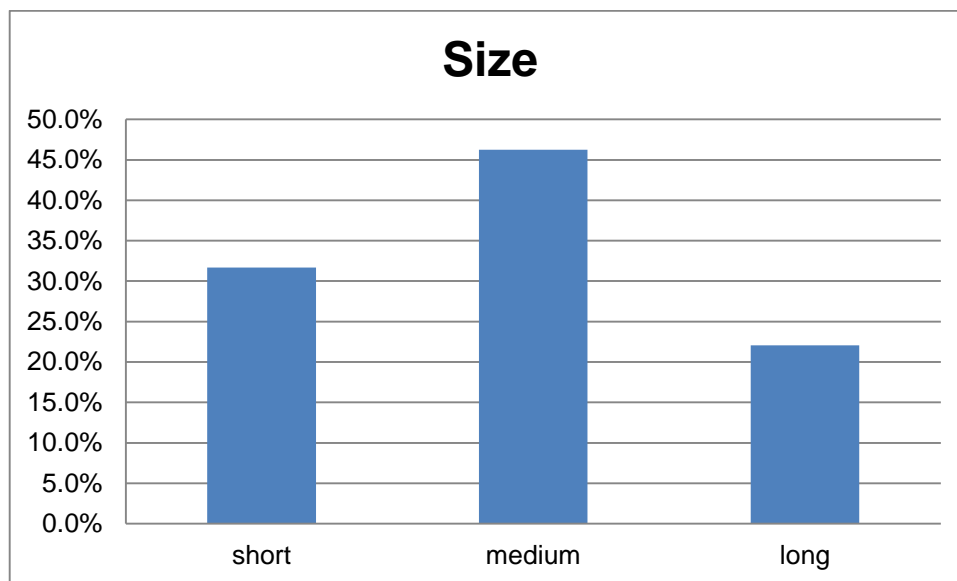
	Frequency	Percent
Domestic/national news section	75	6,6
International news section	235	20,6
Business or finance news section	475	41,6
Political section	38	3,3
Editorial/opinion section	152	13,3
Culture/society section	6	0,5
Special Euro Crisis section	45	3,9
Supplement or insert	2	0,2
Other	114	10,0
Total	1142	100,0



What were the sizes of the articles?

Most of the articles were medium sized (500-999 words) followed by short sized (fewer than 500 words). Long articles (more than 1000 words) amount to 22.1% of the sample.

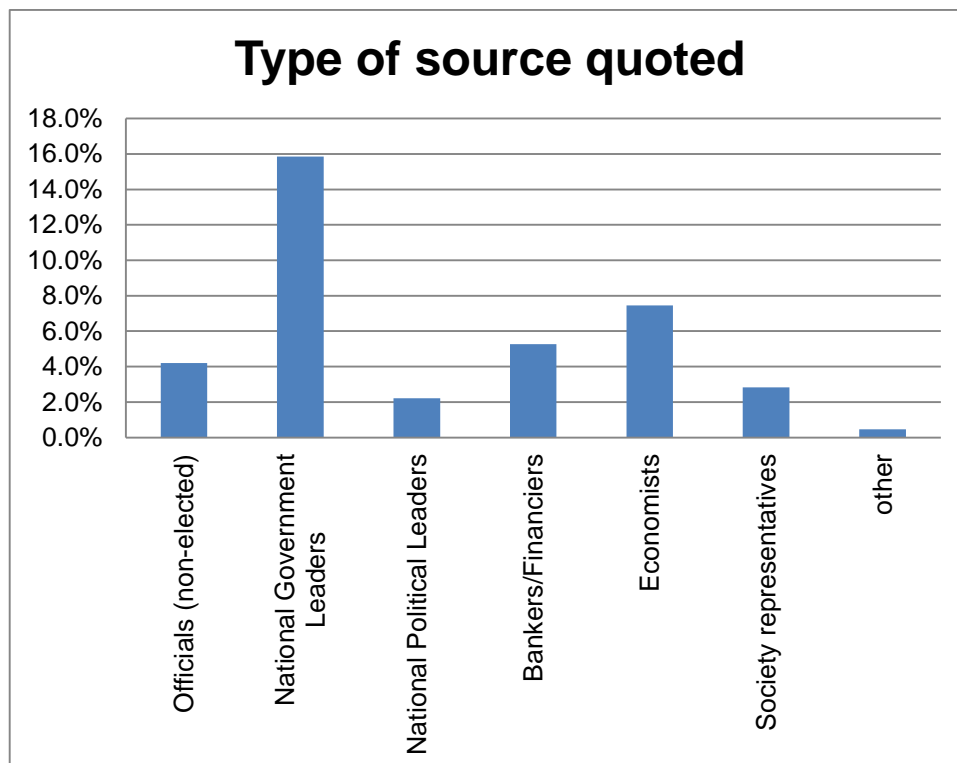
	Frequency	Percent
Short	362	31,7
Medium	528	46,2
Long	252	22,1
Total	1142	100,0



What types of sources were quoted?

National government leaders are most quoted in French newspapers (15.8%), mostly foreign and domestic prime ministers. The second and the third most quoted sources were economists (7.5%) and bankers/ financiers (5.3%).

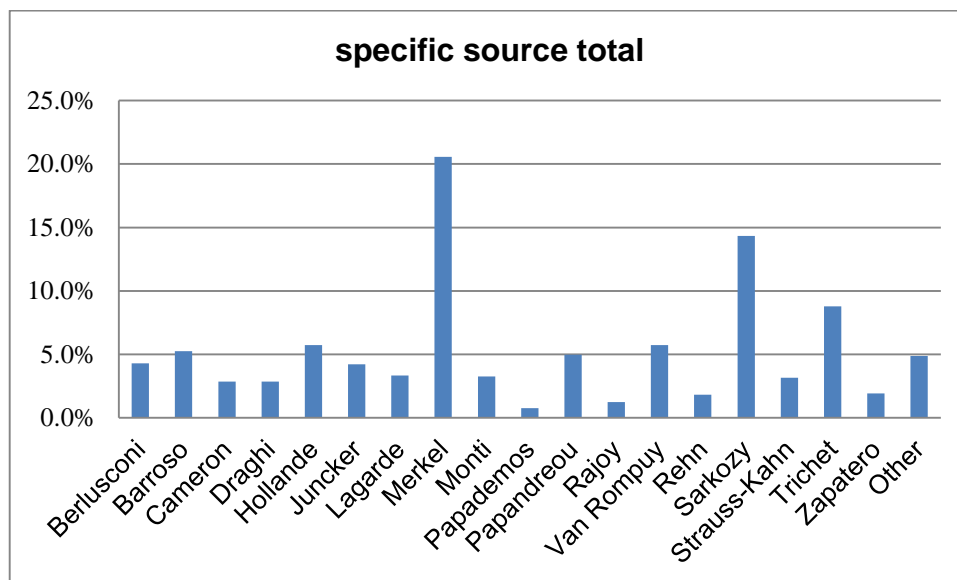
	Frequency	Percent
Officials (non-elected)	240	4,2
National Government Leaders	905	15,8
National Political Leaders	126	2,2
Bankers/Financiers	301	5,3
Economists	426	7,5
Society representatives	161	2,8
Other	26	0,5
None	3525	61,7
Total	5710	100,0



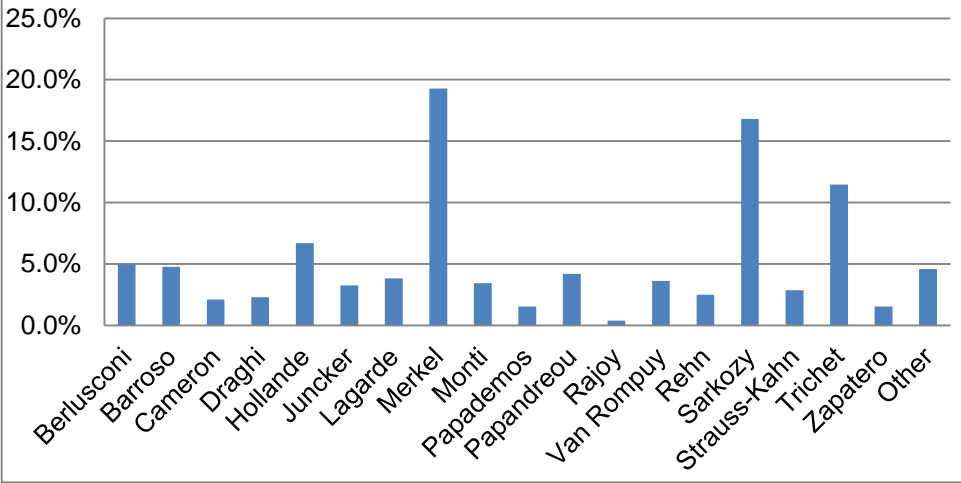
What specific individuals were quoted as sources?

The researchers recorded up to five specific political leaders or European officials mentioned in each article. Angela Merkel, representing 20.6% of all quotes, is the most quoted individual. Nicolas Sarkozy is the second with 14.3% of all quotes, third comes Jean Claude Trichet (8.8%).

	All specific sources quoted		First specific source quoted	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Silvio Berlusconi	45	4,3	26	5,0
José Barroso	55	5,3	25	4,8
David Cameron	30	2,9	11	2,1
Mario Draghi	30	2,9	12	2,1
Francois Hollande	60	5,7	35	6,7
Jean Claude Juncker	44	4,2	17	3,2
Christine Lagarde	35	3,3	20	3,8
Angela Merkel	215	20,6	101	19,3
Mario Monti	34	3,3	18	3,4
Lucas Papademos	8	0,8	8	1,5
Georgios Papandreou	52	5,0	22	4,2
Mariano Rajoy	13	1,2	2	0,4
Herman Van Rompuy	60	5,7	19	3,6
Olli Rehn	19	1,8	13	2,5
Nicolas Sarkozy	150	14,3	88	16,8
Dominique Strauss-Kahn	33	3,2	15	2,9
Jean-Claude Trichet	92	8,8	60	11,5
José Zapatero	20	1,9	8	1,5
Other	51	4,9	24	4,6
Total	1046	100,0	524	100,0



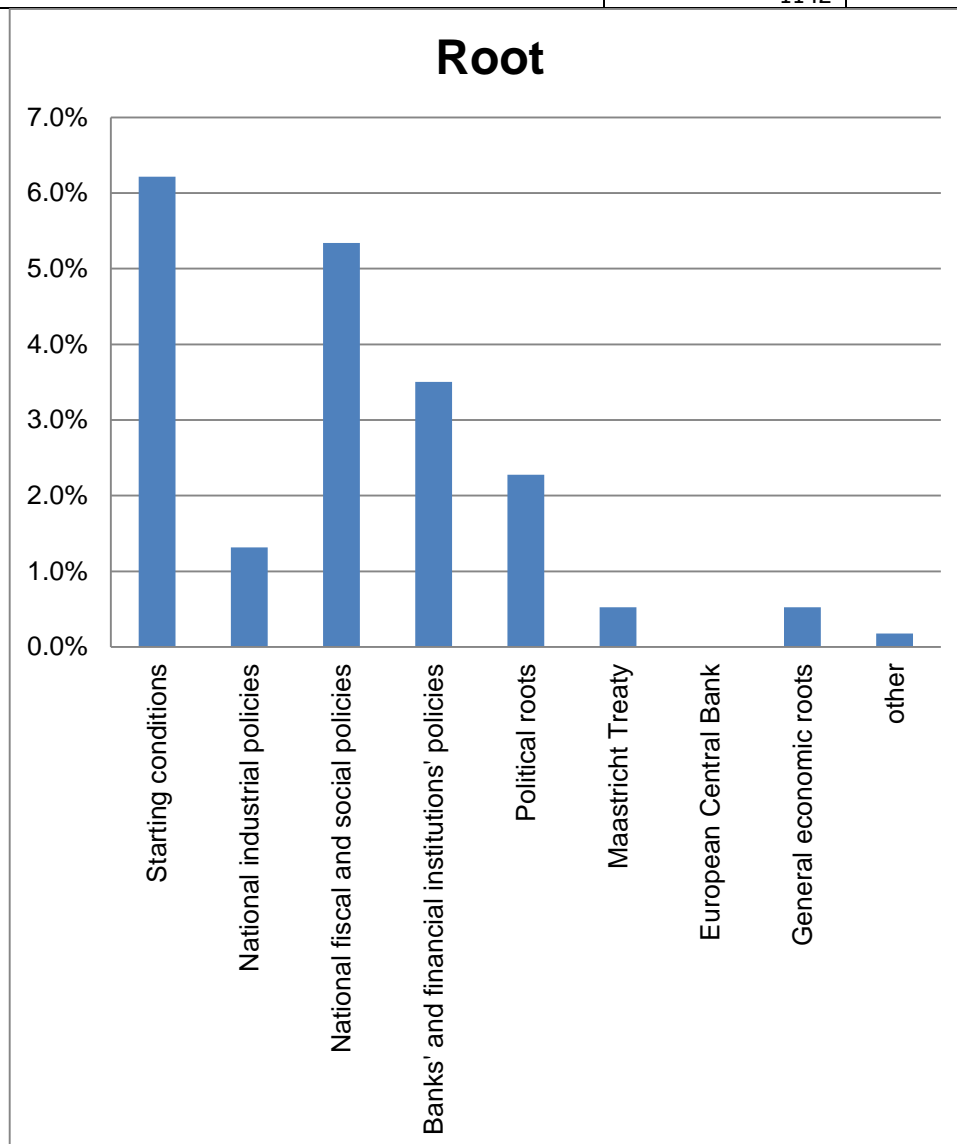
First specific source



What do the articles indicate are the main fundamental roots of the crisis?

Only 127 articles deal with fundamental roots of the crisis. Starting conditions and structure of the Euro system (6.2%) and national fiscal and social policies (5.3%) are mentioned the most as fundamental roots of the crisis.

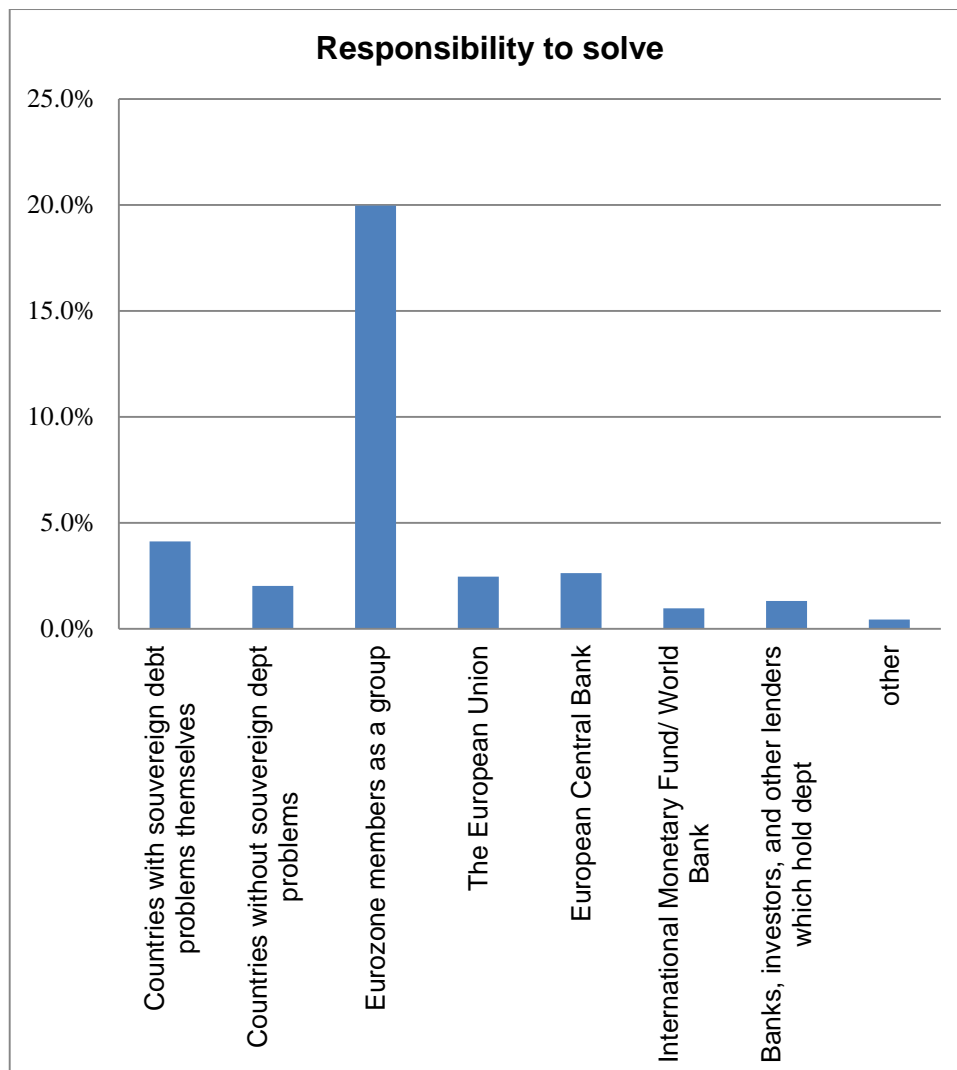
	Frequency	Percent
Starting conditions and structure of the Euro system	71	6,2
National industrial policies and developments	15	1,3
National fiscal and social policies	61	5,3
Banks' and financial institutions' policies	40	3,5
Political roots	26	2,3
Maastricht Treaty	6	0,5
European Central Bank	0	0,0
General economic roots	6	0,5
Other	2	0,2
None	915	80,1
Total	1142	100,0



Who do articles indicate should bear the main responsibility to solve the problem?

One third of all articles discuss the question of responsibility, the highest number of articles considers the Euro zone members as a group responsible for solving the crisis (20%).

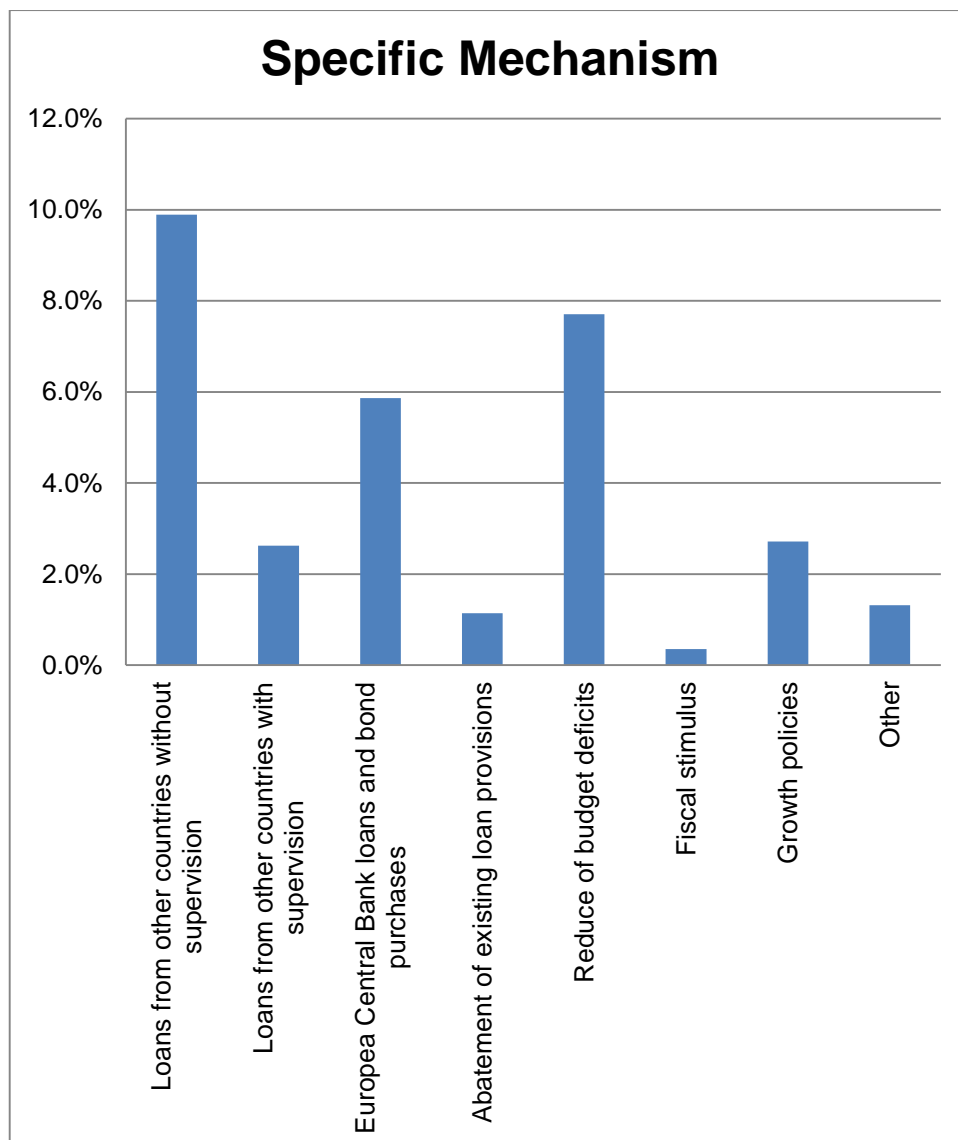
	Frequency	Percent
Countries with sovereign debt problems themselves	47	4,1
Countries without sovereign debt problems	23	2,0
Euro zone members as a group	228	20,0
The European Union	28	2,5
European Central Bank	30	2,6
International Monetary Fund/World Bank	11	1,0
Banks, investors, and other lenders which hold dept	15	1,3
Other	5	0,4
None	755	66,1
Total	1142	100,0



What do articles indicate should be the main specific mechanism (short term response) to the crisis?

Loans from other countries without supervision (9.9%), reduction of budget deficits (7.7%) and European Central Bank loans and bond purchases (5.9%) have been the three most indicated mechanisms in response to the crisis. More than two thirds of the articles did not indicate any mechanism.

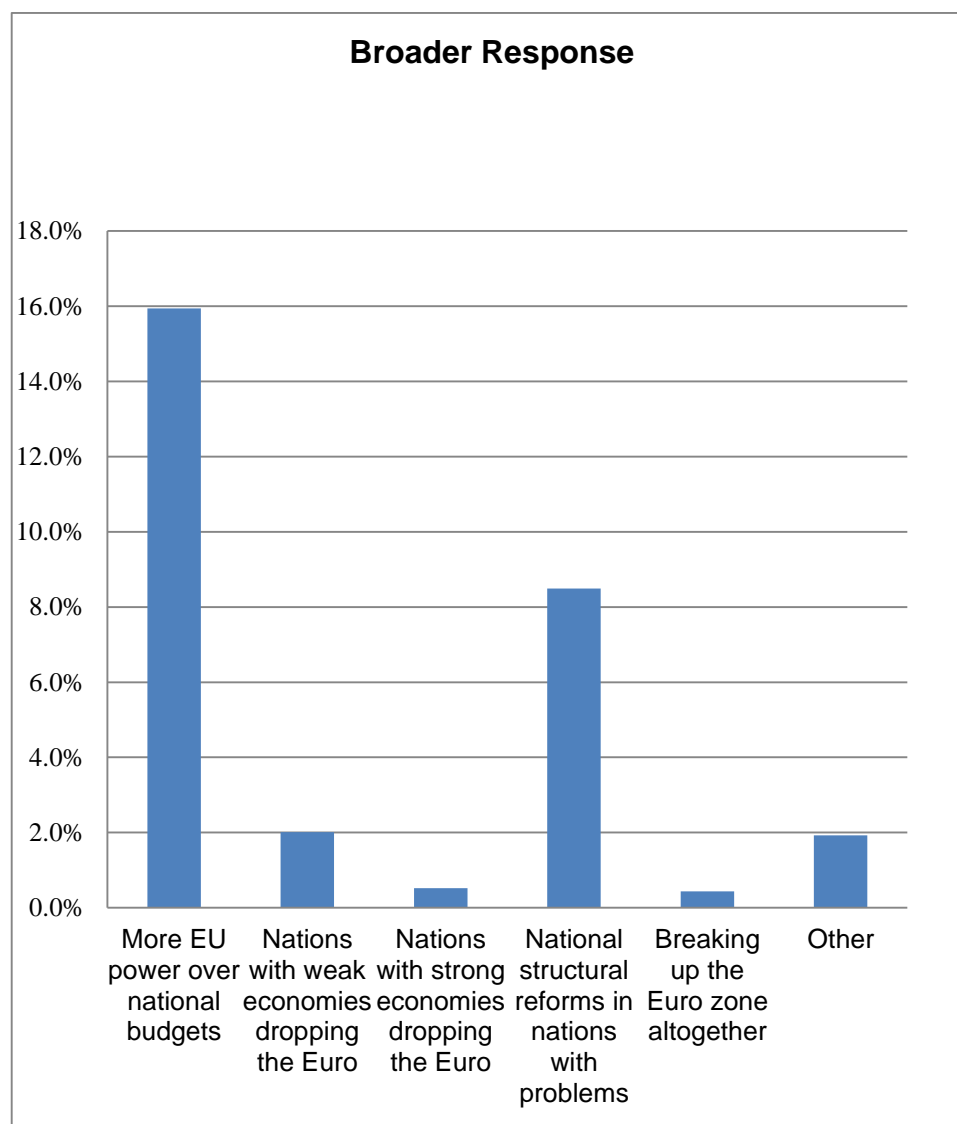
	Frequency	Percent
Loans from other countries without supervision	113	9,9
Loans from other countries with supervision	30	2,6
European Central Bank loans and bond purchases	67	5,9
Abatement of existing loan provisions	13	1,1
Reduce of budget deficits	88	7,7
Fiscal stimulus	4	0,4
Growth policies	31	2,7
Other	15	1,3
None	781	68,4
Total	1142	100,0



What do articles indicate should be the primary broader response needed to the crisis?

Broader responses were mentioned in almost a third of all articles. Most frequent suggestions were more EU power (15.9%) and structural reforms in nations with problems (8.5%).

	Frequency	Percent
More EU power over national budgets	182	15,9
Nations with weak economies dropping the Euro	23	2,0
Nations with strong economies dropping the Euro	6	0,5
National structural reforms in nations with problems	97	8,5
Breaking up the Euro zone altogether	5	0,4
Other	22	1,9
None	807	70,7
Total	1142	100,0

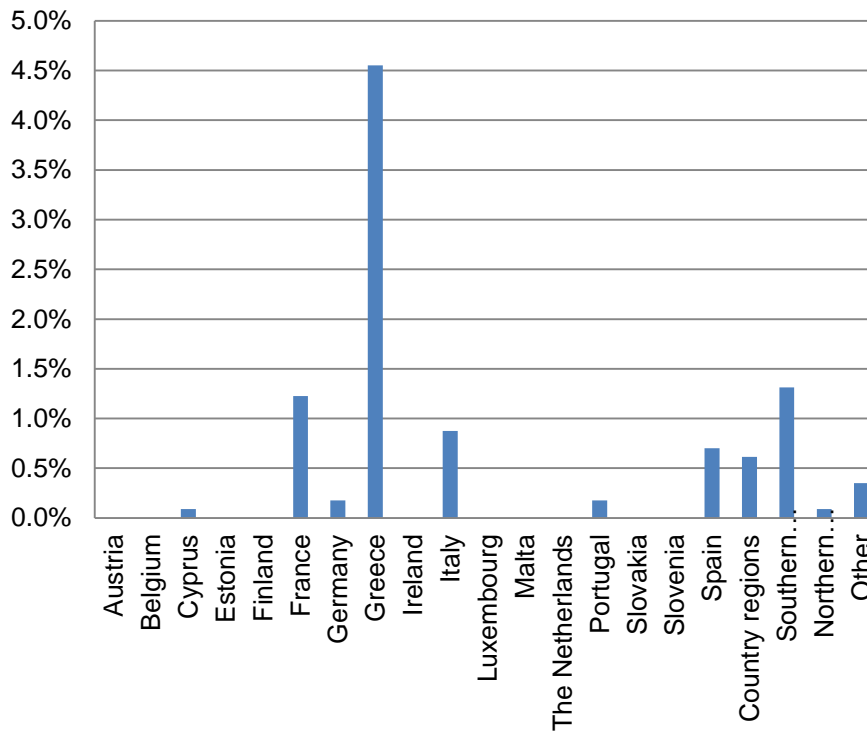


What country or regions should drop the Euro or should carry out structural reforms?

Only 10% of the articles mention countries which should carry out structural reforms, leader is Greece with 4.6%.

	Frequency	Percent
Austria	0	0,0
Belgium	0	0,0
Cyprus	1	0,1
Estonia	0	0,0
Finland	0	0,0
France	14	1,2
Germany	2	0,2
Greece	52	4,6
Ireland	0	0,0
Italy	10	0,9
Luxembourg	0	0,0
Malta	0	0,0
The Netherlands	0	0,0
Portugal	2	0,2
Slovakia	0	0,0
Slovenia	0	0,0
Spain	8	0,7
Country regions	7	0,6
Southern Countries	15	1,3
Northern countries	1	0,1
Other	4	0,4
None	1026	89,8
Total	1142	100,0

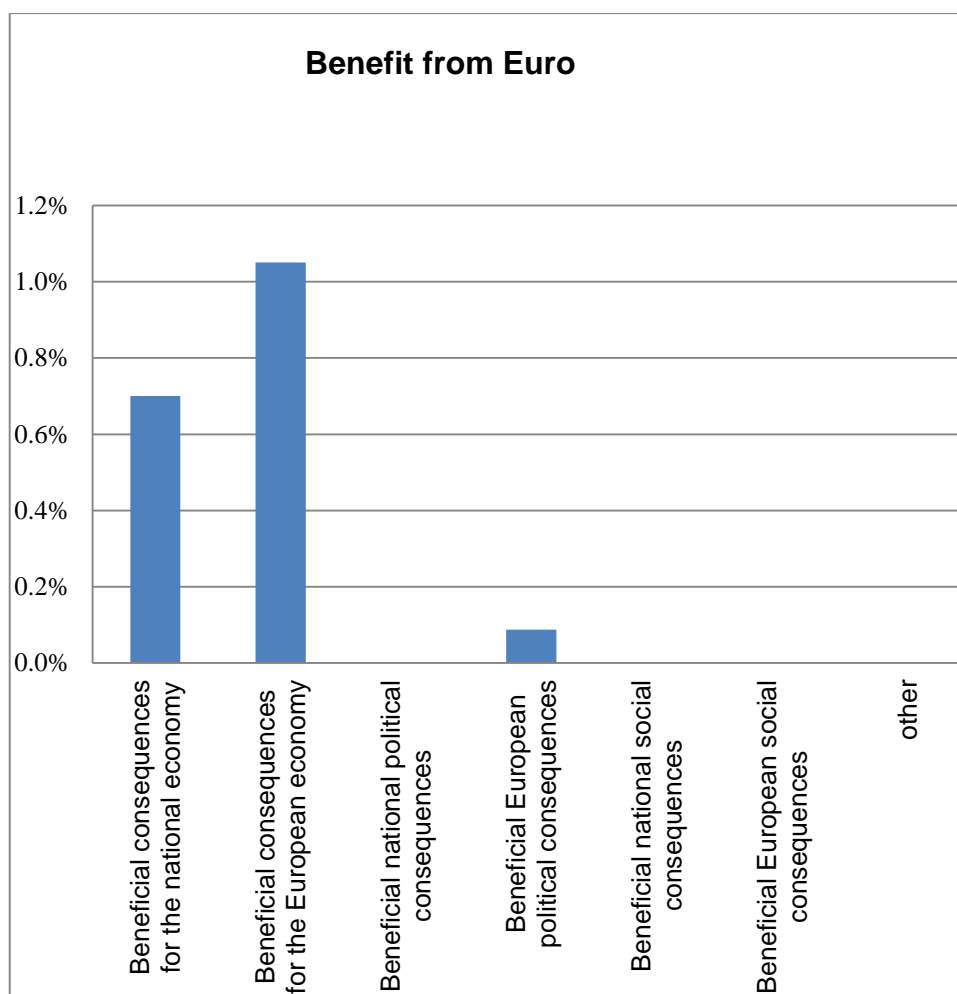
Country to drop Euro / carry out structural reforms



What do articles indicate as the main benefit from the existence of the Euro currency?

The benefits of the existence of the Euro currency were mentioned in less than 2% of articles.

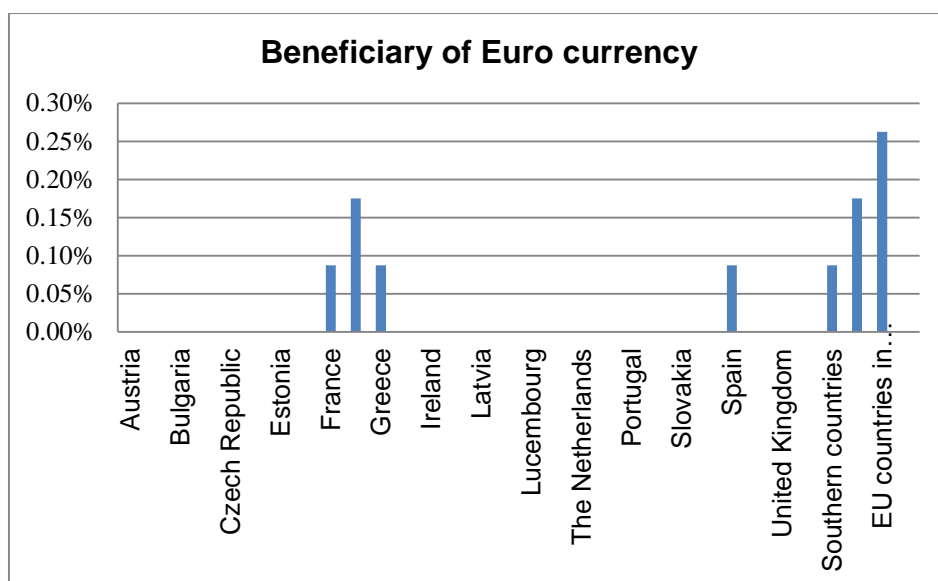
	Frequency	Percent
Beneficial consequences for the national economy	8	0,7
Beneficial consequences for the European economy	12	1,1
Beneficial national political consequences	0	0,0
Beneficial European political consequences	1	0,1
Beneficial national social consequences	0	0,0
Beneficial European social consequences	0	0,0
Other	0	0,0
None	1121	98,2
Total	1142	100,0



What country or regions are indicated as main beneficiary of the Euro currency?

Just 1% of the articles address one country or region as main beneficiary of the Euro currency, 0.3% mention the EU countries in general.

	Frequency	Percent
Austria	0	0,0
Belgium	0	0,0
Bulgaria	0	0,0
Cyprus	0	0,0
Czech Republic	0	0,0
Denmark	0	0,0
Estonia	0	0,0
Finland	0	0,0
France	1	0,1
Germany	2	0,2
Greece	1	0,1
Hungary	0	0,0
Ireland	0	0,0
Italy	0	0,0
Latvia	0	0,0
Lithuania	0	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0,0
Malta	0	0,0
The Netherlands	0	0,0
Poland	0	0,0
Portugal	0	0,0
Rumania	0	0,0
Slovakia	0	0,0
Slovenia	0	0,0
Spain	1	0,1
Sweden	0	0,0
United Kingdom	0	0,0
Country regions	0	0,0
Southern countries	1	0,1
Northern countries	2	0,2
EU countries in general	3	0,3
Other	0	0,0
No main country indicated	1131	99,0
total	1142	100,0

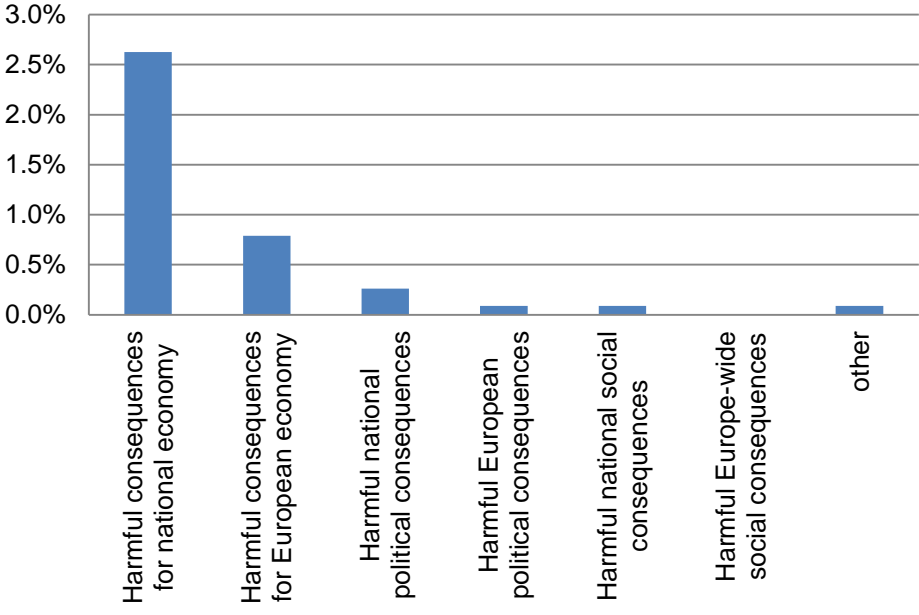


What do articles explicitly indicate as the main harmful consequence from the existence of the Euro currency?

Few articles (3.9%) address harmful consequences of the Euro; among them the majority of articles indicate harmful consequences for national economy (2.6%).

	Frequency	Percent
Harmful consequences for national economy	30	2,6
Harmful consequences for European economy	9	0,8
Harmful national political consequences	3	0,3
Harmful European political consequences	1	0,1
Harmful national social consequences	1	0,1
Harmful Europe-wide social consequences	0	0,0
Other	1	0,1
None	1097	96,1
Total	1142	100,0

Harmful consequence of Euro

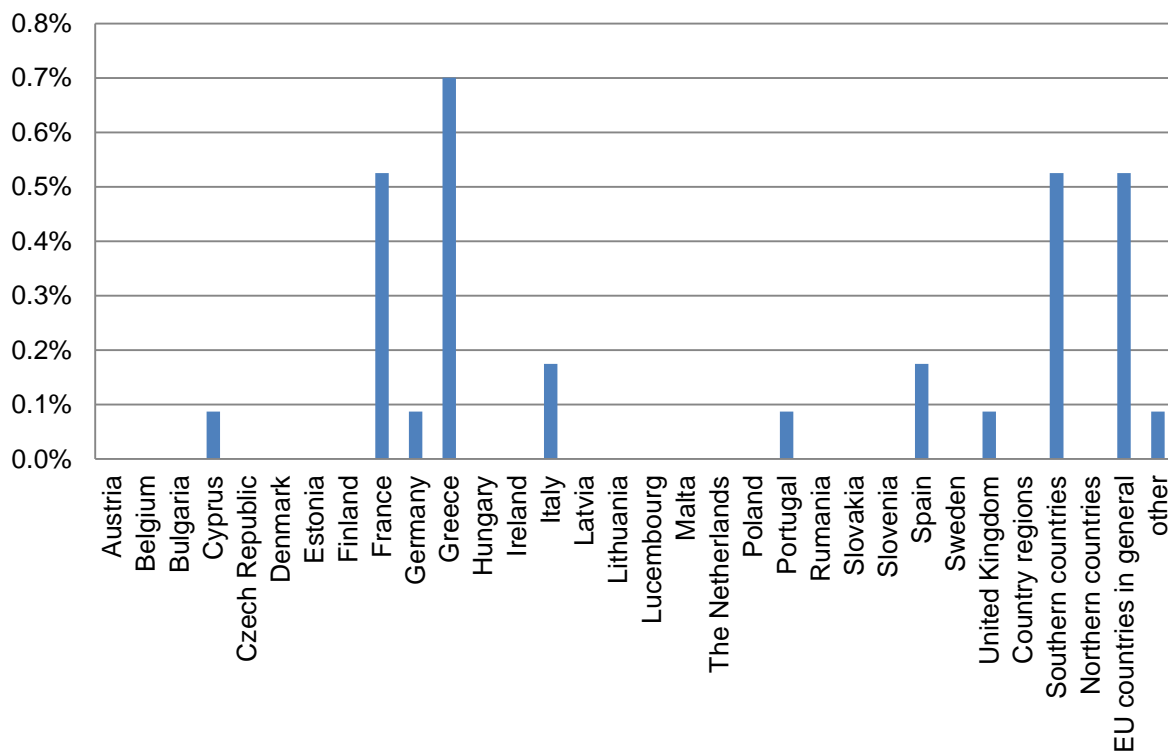


What country or regions receive the main harm from the Euro as a currency?

As in the previous question, the references to countries or regions are minimal (less than 4%). Greece is mentioned in eight articles (0.7%) followed by EU countries in general, southern countries in general and France (0.5%).

	Frequency	Percent
Austria	0	0,0
Belgium	0	0,0
Bulgaria	0	0,0
Cyprus	1	0,1
Czech Republic	0	0,0
Denmark	0	0,0
Estonia	0	0,0
Finland	0	0,0
France	6	0,5
Germany	1	0,1
Greece	8	0,7
Hungary	0	0,0
Ireland	0	0,0
Italy	2	0,2
Latvia	0	0,0
Lithuania	0	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0,0
Malta	0	0,0
The Netherlands	0	0,0
Poland	0	0,0
Portugal	1	0,1
Rumania	0	0,0
Slovakia	0	0,0
Slovenia	0	0,0
Spain	2	0,2
Sweden	0	0,1
United Kingdom	1	0,1
Country regions	0	0,0
Southern countries	6	0,5
Northern countries	0	0,0
EU countries in general	6	0,5
Other	1	0,1
No main country indicated	1107	96,9
total	1142	100,0

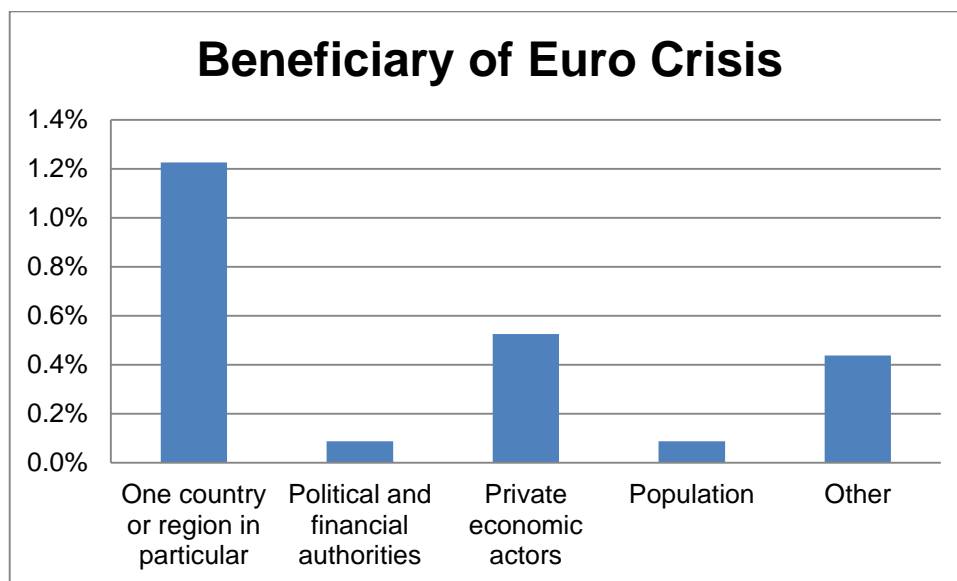
Origin of Euro sufferer



Who do articles indicate primarily benefit or will benefit (economically or politically) from the Euro crisis?

French newspapers rarely explicitly identify the beneficiary of the Euro crisis. Only 2.4% of the articles did, half of them indicate one country or region in particular as beneficiary from the Euro crisis.

	Frequency	Percent
One country or region in particular	14	1,2
Political and financial authorities	1	0,1
Private economic actors	6	0,5
Population	1	0,1
Other	5	0,4
None	1115	97,6
Total	1142	100,0

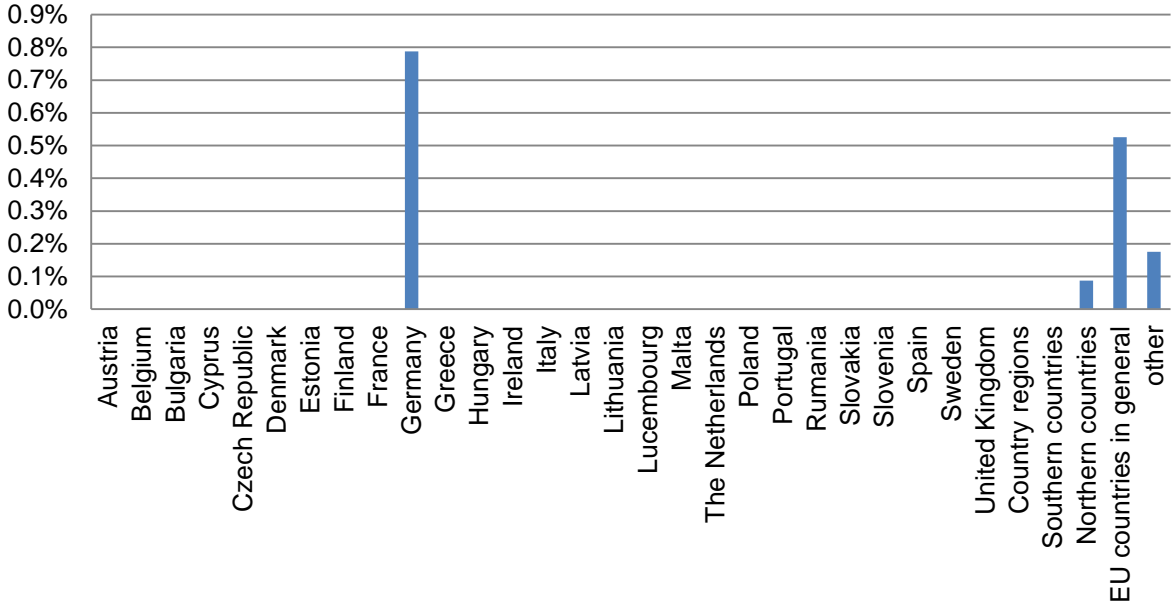


What country or regions are portrayed as the main beneficiary of the Euro crisis?

The number of articles addressing one country or region as the main beneficiary of the Euro crisis is almost insignificant: Germany (0.8%) and the EU countries in general (0.5%) are indicated as the main beneficiaries.

	Frequency	Percent
Austria	0	0,0
Belgium	0	0,0
Bulgaria	0	0,0
Cyprus	0	0,0
Czech Republic	0	0,0
Denmark	0	0,0
Estonia	0	0,0
Finland	0	0,0
France	0	0,0
Germany	9	0,8
Greece	0	0,0
Hungary	0	0,0
Ireland	0	0,0
Italy	0	0,0
Latvia	0	0,0
Lithuania	0	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0,0
Malta	0	0,0
The Netherlands	0	0,0
Poland	0	0,0
Portugal	0	0,0
Rumania	0	0,0
Slovakia	0	0,0
Slovenia	0	0,0
Spain	0	0,0
Sweden	0	0,0
United Kingdom	0	0,0
Country regions	0	0,0
Southern countries	0	0,0
Northern countries	1	0,1
EU countries in general	6	0,5
Other	2	0,2
No main country indicated	1124	98,4
total	1142	100,0

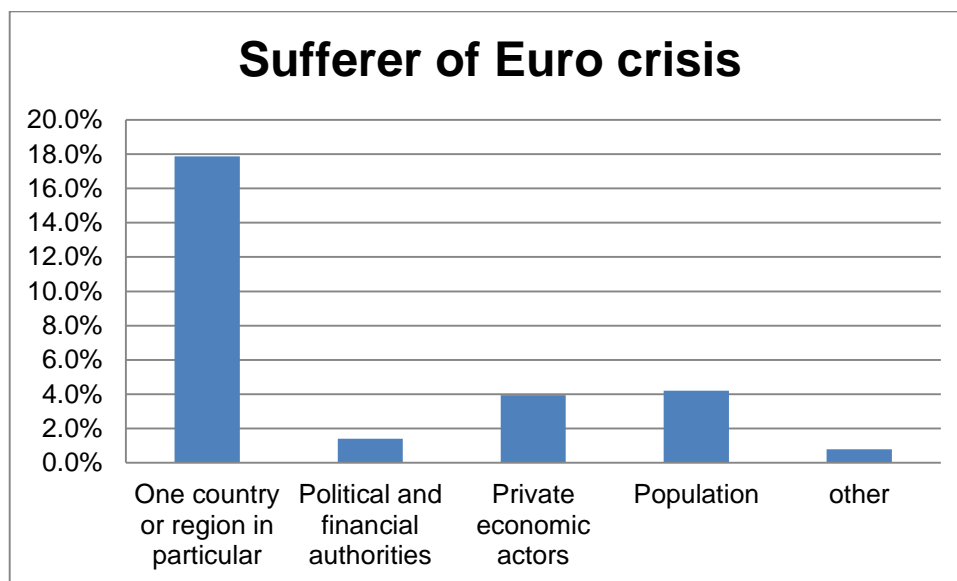
Origin of beneficiary of Euro crisis



Who do articles indicate primarily suffer or will suffer costs (economically or politically) from the Euro crisis?

One country or region in particular is clearly the most given answer to this question (17.9%). Population (4.2%) and private economic actors (3.9%) are the mirroring second group of actors suffering of the crisis.

	Frequency	Percent
One country or region in particular	204	17,9
Political and financial authorities	16	1,4
Private economic actors	45	3,9
Population	48	4,2
Other	9	0,8
None	820	71,8
Total	1142	100,0

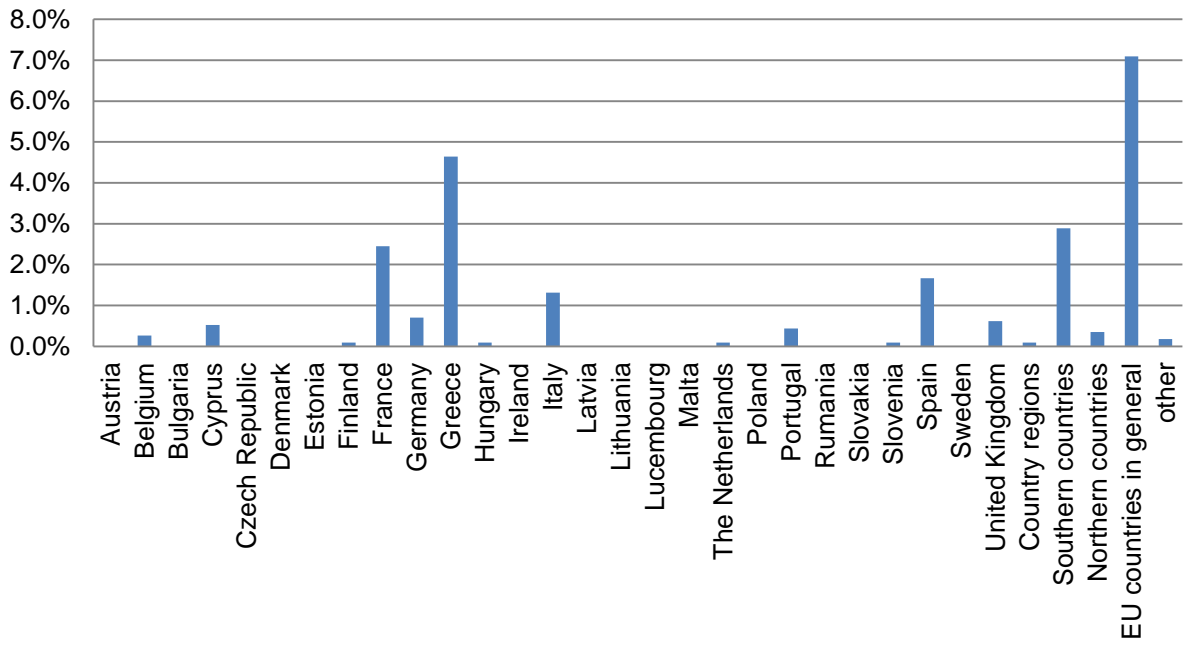


What country or region is depicted as primarily suffering the identified consequences of the Euro crisis?

EU countries in general (7.1%), Greece (4.6%), southern countries in general (2.9%) and France (2.5%) are the most frequent countries or regions mentioned to suffer from the crisis.

	Frequency	Percent
Austria	0	0,0
Belgium	3	0,3
Bulgaria	0	0,0
Cyprus	6	0,5
Czech Republic	0	0,0
Denmark	0	0,0
Estonia	0	0,0
Finland	1	0,1
France	28	2,5
Germany	8	0,7
Greece	53	4,6
Hungary	1	0,1
Ireland	0	0,0
Italy	15	1,3
Latvia	0	0,0
Lithuania	0	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0,0
Malta	0	0,0
The Netherlands	1	0,1
Poland	0	0,0
Portugal	5	0,4
Rumania	0	0,0
Slovakia	0	0,0
Slovenia	1	0,1
Spain	19	1,7
Sweden	0	0,0
United Kingdom	7	0,6
Country regions	1	0,1
Southern countries	33	2,9
Northern countries	4	0,4
EU countries in general	81	7,1
Other	2	0,2
No main country indicated	873	76,4
Total	1142	100,0

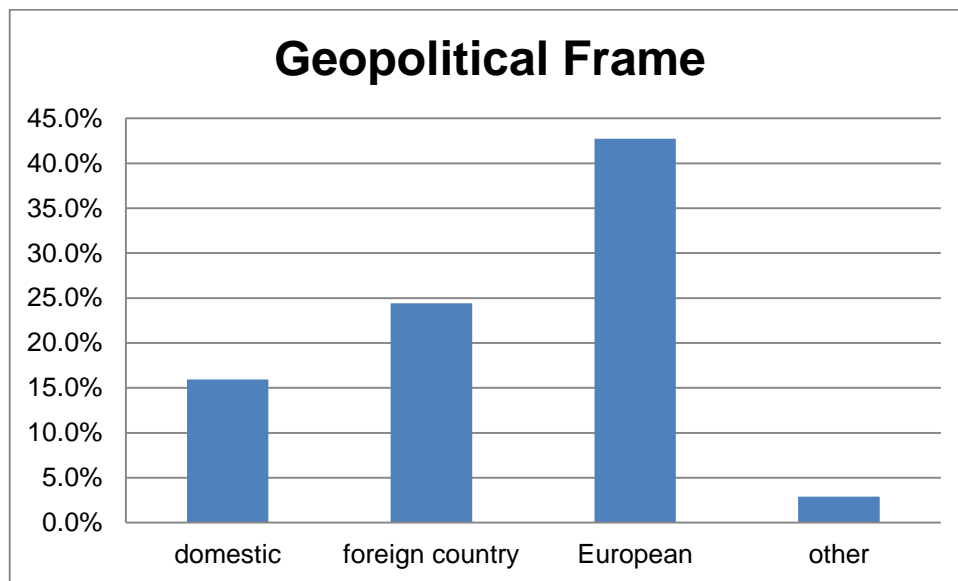
Origin of sufferer of Euro crisis



What are the main geopolitical frames of the articles?

Almost half of all articles have a European geopolitical frame (42.7%). A foreign approach is present in 24.4% of the articles, 15.9% of the articles represented the crisis primarily as a domestic or national issue.

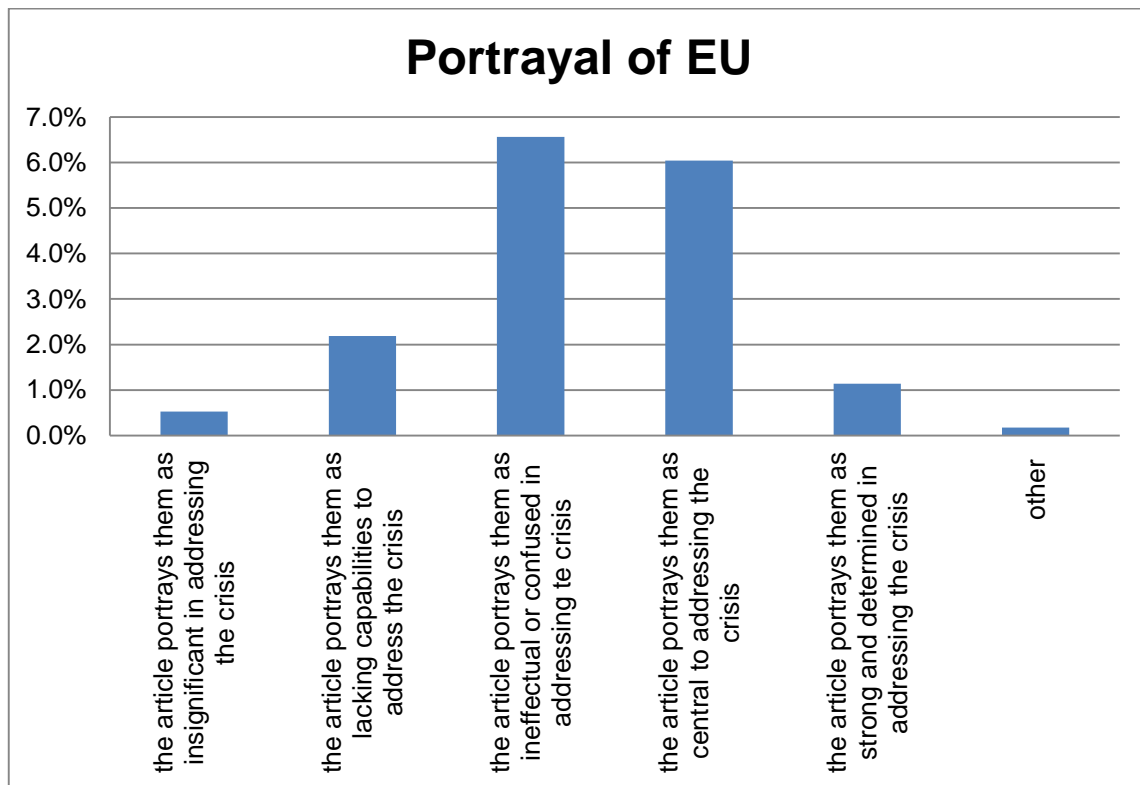
	Frequency	Percent
Domestic	182	15,9
Foreign country	279	24,4
European	488	42,7
Other	33	2,9
None	160	14,0
Total	1142	100,0



What is the main portrayal of European Commission/ European Union/ Euro zone institutions?

The French news articles portrayed them as ineffectual or confused in addressing the crisis (6.6%) and central to addressing the crisis (6.0%). But less than 20% of all articles portrayed these institutions.

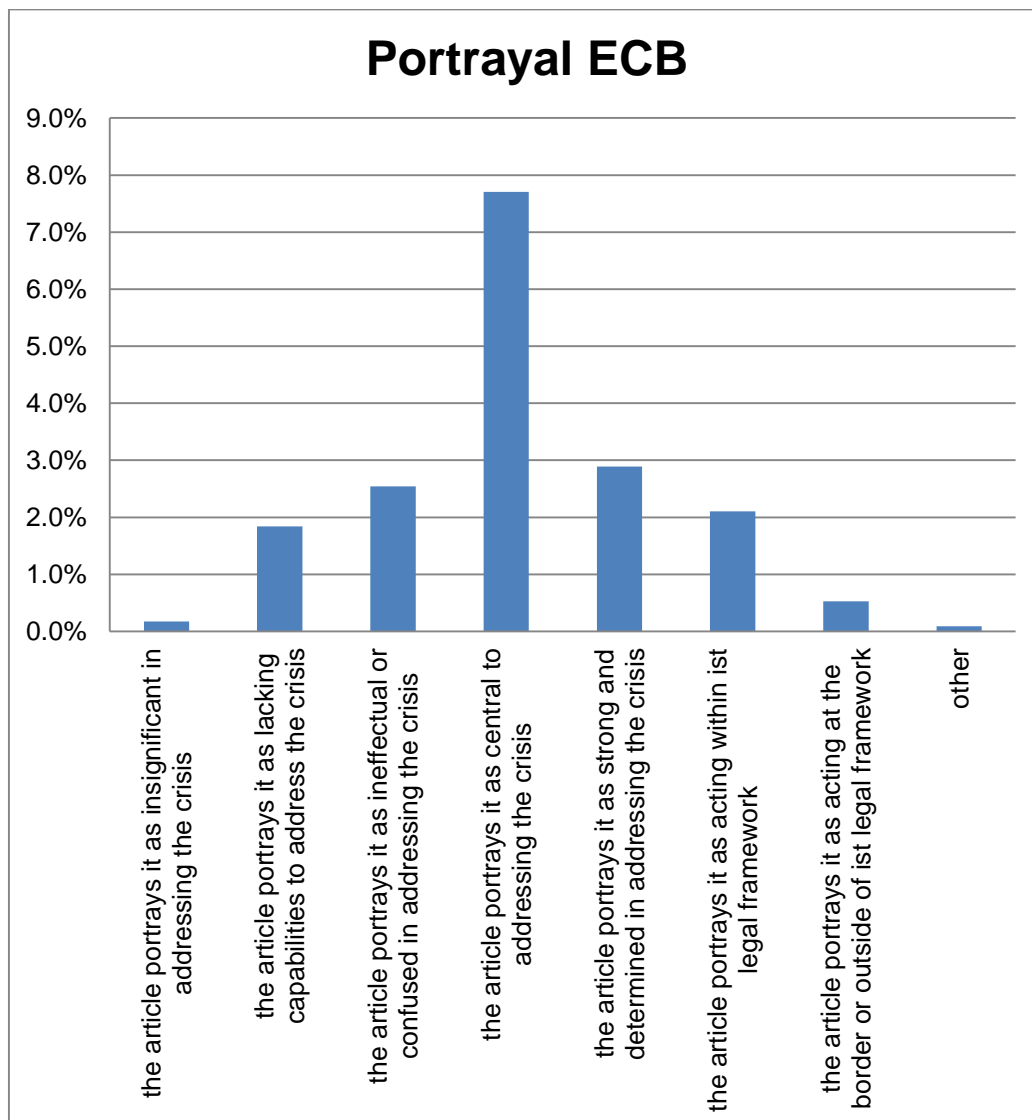
	Frequency	Percent
The article portrays them as insignificant in addressing the crisis	6	0,5
The article portrays them as lacking capabilities to address the crisis	25	2,2
The article portrays them as ineffectual or confused in addressing the crisis	75	6,6
The article portrays them as central to addressing the crisis	69	6,0
The article portrays them as strong and determined in addressing the crisis	13	1,1
Other	2	0,2
None	952	83,4
total	1142	100,0



What is the main portrayal of European Central Bank?

The European Central Bank is mainly portrayed as central to addressing the crisis (7.7%). As in the previous question there were only 17.9% of the articles with a portrayal.

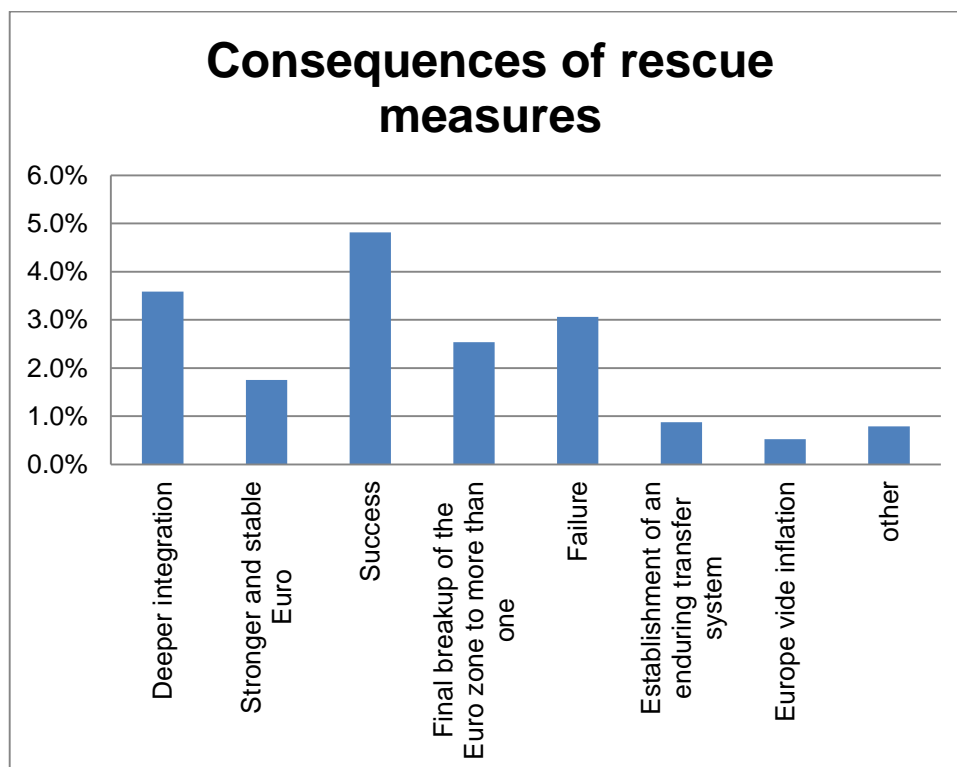
	Frequency	Percent
The article portrays it as insignificant in addressing the crisis	2	0,2
The article portrays it as lacking capabilities to address the crisis	21	1,8
The article portrays it as ineffectual or confused in addressing the crisis	29	2,5
The article portrays it as central to addressing the crisis	88	7,7
The article portrays it as strong and determined in addressing the crisis	33	2,9
The article portrays it as acting within its legal framework	24	2,1
The article portrays it as acting at the border or outside of its legal framework	6	0,5
Other	1	0,1
None	938	82,1
Total	1142	100,0



What consequences of the rescue measures are foreseen?

The majority of the articles did not indicate any consequences for the rescue measures, only 18% of the articles mentioned consequences. A success was mentioned in 4.8% of the articles, followed by a deeper integration and the transfer of national sovereignty to European institutions (3.6%). 3.1% of the articles expect that countries with sovereign debt problems will drop the Euro finally.

	Frequency	Percent
Deeper integration/ transfer of national sovereignty to European institutions	41	3,6
Stronger and stable Euro	20	1,8
Success/ Euro zone preserved	55	4,8
Final breakup of the Euro zone to more than one (north/south)	29	2,5
Failure/ countries with sovereign debt problems will drop the Euro finally	35	3,1
Establishment of an enduring transfer system to countries with sovereign debt problems	10	0,9
Europe wide inflation	6	0,5
Other	9	0,8
None	937	82,0
Total	1142	100,0



What are the most frequent metaphors used to describe the crisis?

The most frequent Metaphors in the French press can be clustered in three categories: natural disaster (storm, hurricane, tsunami, earthquake etc.), disease (plague, virus, contagion, fever, medicine, shock therapy etc.) and war (attack, fight, soldier, battle etc.).