

EUROBAROMETER 66

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NATIONAL REPORT

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Why is the UK different?

In this latest wave of Eurobarometer, looking at the attitudes, beliefs and concerns of EU citizens, the usual differences between countries remain unchanged. At one extreme, are those Member States who have had a good practical experience of EU membership and who attribute much of their economic success to this whilst at the other are those who remain unconvinced.

Has the UK benefited from EU membership? (Q8)

Across the European Union, there was a wide disparity of opinion between citizens as to whether their country had benefited from being a member of the European Union. Approximately three-quarters of Greeks (74%), Danes (74%) and Lithuanians (77%) held this positive view.

These high figures are still ten percentage points below the figures recorded in Ireland where virtually nine out of ten (87%) of those polled held this belief.

Across the 25 Member States, 54% of citizens believed their country had benefited while 34% took the contrary view.



























At the other end of the scale, a positive view was held by only 43% of Austrians, 41% of Swedes and Hungarians and 39% of UK citizens.

In the UK, in fact, 47% of those polled believe the country had not benefited and the 13% 'don't know' factor was only equalled in a handful of countries with the highest figures of 16% and 17% observed in Spain and Sweden respectively.

Over the past six months, there has been no change in the beliefs of EU citizens in general that their particular country has benefited from membership and this figure remains constant at 54%. In the UK, however, there has been a fall from 42% to 39% of those polled taking this positive view.

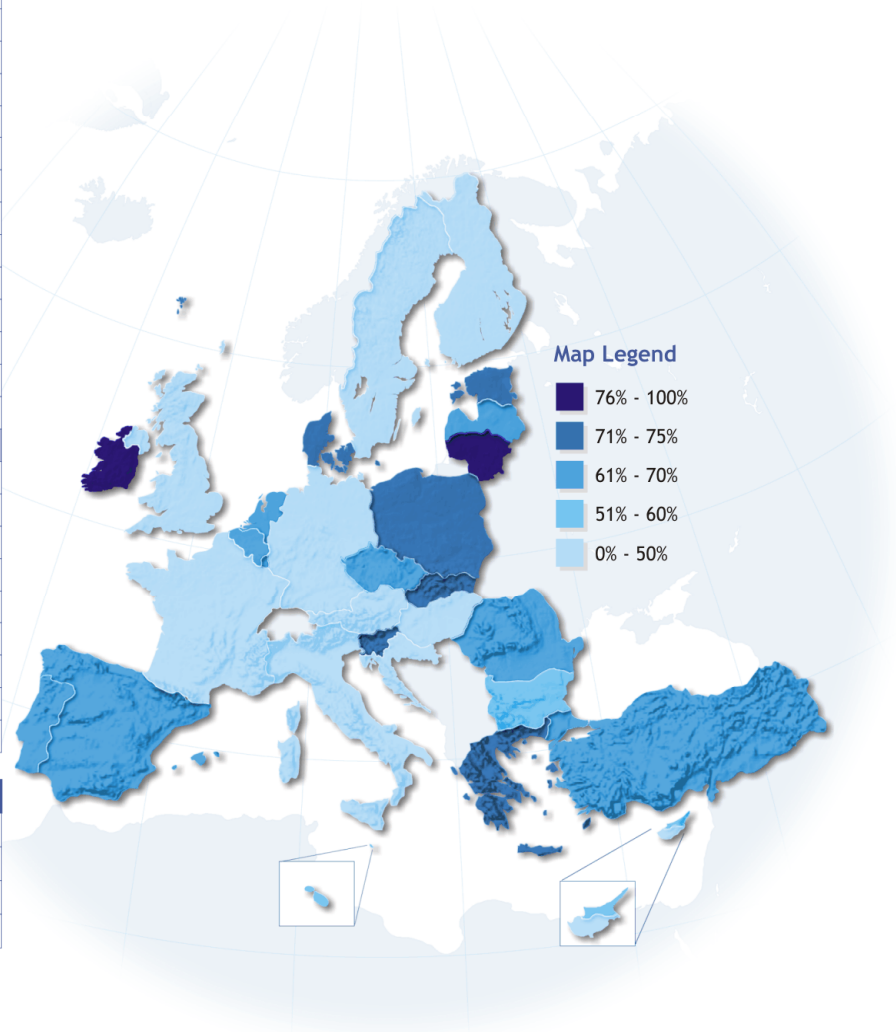
Question: QA8. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

Answers: Benefited

Country Results		
	Ireland	87%
	Lithuania	77%
	Denmark	74%
	Greece	74%
	Poland	73%
	Estonia	72%
	Slovakia	71%
	Slovenia	71%
	Belgium	67%
	Luxembourg	67%
	Czech Republic	66%
	Spain	64%
	The Netherlands	62%
	Latvia	62%
	Portugal	61%
	Malta	58%
	European Union (25)	54%
	France	50%
	Germany	49%
	Italy	47%
	Finland	46%
	Cyprus*	46%
	Austria	43%
	Sweden	41%
	Hungary	41%
	United Kingdom	39%

* CY(tcc) = 58%

Other Countries		
	Romania	69%
	Turkey	63%
	Bulgaria	58%
	Croatia	42%



Socio-demographic analysis

There was a wide disparity in the constituent parts of this average figure on this fundamental issue as to whether the UK had benefited from EU membership.

The 'don't know' factor amongst women at 18% was twice as high as amongst men which was a partial reason for the fact that just 34% of women believe the UK had benefited from EU membership compared with 45% of men.

Age was also a significant factor with more than half (53%) of those aged between 15 to 24 taking a positive view and 33% holding the contrary view. These figures are virtually reversed amongst UK citizens aged 55 or more. In this oldest segment, less than a third (31%) believed the country had benefited and 55% said it had not benefited.

This contrast is repeated when educational levels are taken into account. Accordingly, 62% of those UK citizens educated to age 20 or more believed the UK had benefited from membership – a figure more than twice the 30% taking the opposite view.

However, this view was totally rejected by those citizens who had left school aged 15 or less. In this group, not only was the 'don't know' factor at 15% virtually twice as high as the 8% recorded amongst the most educated group, but 59% believed the UK had not benefited from EU membership compared with 25% taking the positive view.

There was an interesting variation by household composition with the percentage of those taking the positive view on UK membership rising steadily from 35% in single-person units to 47% in homes where there were four or more people.

Yet again, substantial variations were seen by occupation. While 61% of managers, 59% of students and 49% of other white-collar workers were the largest segment of their groups taking a positive view, this belief was only shared by 28% of manual workers and 28% of the retired.

There were no noticeable variations by place of residence.
























Is EU membership a good thing for the UK? Q 7

Citizens polled drew a distinction between the clear yes/no response as to whether their country had benefited and the slightly vaguer question as to whether membership was a good thing, a bad thing or neutral.

Question: QA7. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

Answers: A good thing

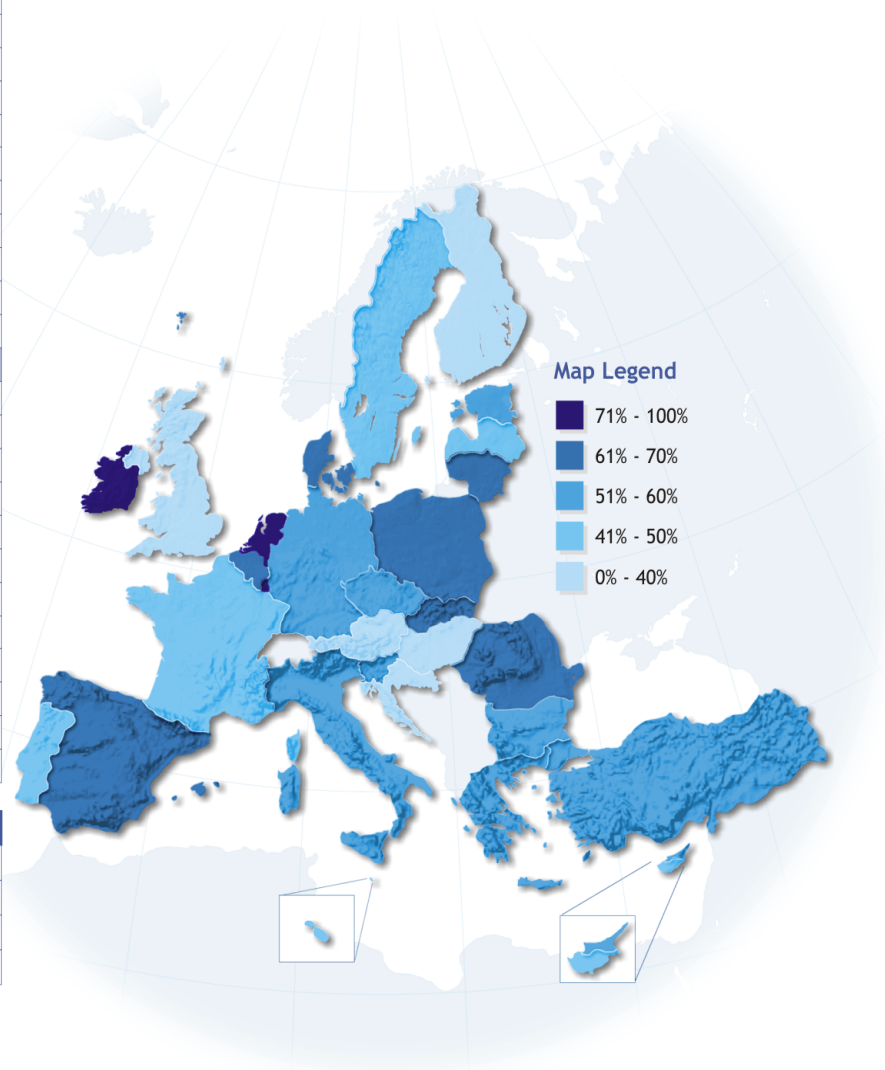
Country Results

	Ireland	78%
	Luxembourg	74%
	The Netherlands	72%
	Belgium	69%
	Spain	62%
	Lithuania	62%
	Poland	62%
	Denmark	61%
	Slovakia	61%
	Germany	58%
	Greece	57%
	Slovenia	57%
	Estonia	56%
	European Union (25)	53%
	Italy	52%
	Czech Republic	51%
	France	50%
	Portugal	50%
	Sweden	49%
	Cyprus*	47%
	Malta	45%
	Latvia	43%
	Finland	39%
	Hungary	39%
	Austria	36%
	United Kingdom	34%

* CY(tcc) = 54%

Other Countries

	Romania	62%
	Bulgaria	55%
	Turkey	54%
	Croatia	32%



While, as is shown above, 87% of the Irish poll believed that their country had benefited from EU membership, there is a noticeable decline in response to this vaguer question to where a smaller 78% of the Irish poll said membership was a good thing.

Whilst across the Union this figure showed a decline of just one percentage point from 54% to 53%, a fall in the UK figures was noted from 39% to 34%.

Relatively high figures were noted in Luxembourg (74%), in the Netherlands (72%) and Belgium (69%).

Compared with an EU average of 27% and a UK figure of 28%, figures of 44% (Latvia) and 38% (Finland and Hungary) were noted among citizens who were neutral on their country's membership deeming it to be neither good nor bad.

31% of UK citizens went as far as to say membership was a bad thing although this figure, seen in the context of 47% of the UK poll saying that the country had not benefited from EU membership, might reasonably have been expected to be larger.

Relatively high figures were also observed in Sweden (26%) and Finland and Austria (23%) compared with an EU average of 16%.

Across the twenty-five EU countries surveyed, the image of the European Union has slipped over the past six months. While in the spring of 2006, 55% of EU citizens and 42% of UK citizens believed the EU was a good thing, these figures have now fallen to 53% and 34% respectively.

Socio-demographic analysis

Although representing just a third (34%) of the UK poll, it should be noted that the largest proportion of UK citizens interviewed believed membership of the European Union was a good thing for the country.

As was noted in the question above, this average figure conceals some substantial variations with younger and better educated people having a noticeably more positive view on membership.

Accordingly, this 34% average is made up of low figures of 29% of the oldest age group and 22% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity. Amongst these latter two groups, the great majority (42%) believed UK membership of the European Union was a bad thing.

At the other end of the scale, were 58% of those educated to age 20 or above who said that membership was a good thing compared with just 19% taking the opposite view.

In a similar way, 45% of those aged 15 to 24 supported the positive view compared with just 14% stating that membership was a bad thing.

A relatively high percentage of female 'don't knows' (9%) compared with 4% amongst males and 31% taking a neutral view compared with 24% of men led to the situation where more men than women thought membership was a good thing (37%

- 32%) in a similar way as more men than women (34% - 28%) thought membership was a bad thing.

Once again, increased size of family unit led to a more favourable view on the European Union. Accordingly, 41% of larger households (4+) saw membership as being a good thing compared with just 30% of people living on their own.

When attitudes were analysed by respondents' occupation, the pattern established in Q.A.8 above is repeated. Once again, managers were strongly supportive on this question (60% - 20%), as were students (49% - 14%) and other white-collar workers (44% - 26%).

As might be anticipated, however, contrary views were taken by the retired where 23% considered membership a good thing and 44% said it to be a bad thing. This pattern is repeated amongst manual workers with figures of 20% and 31% respectively.

Image of the EU (Q 10)

Ireland and Greece feature high on the rankings of countries with a positive attitude to the European Union with 73% and 58% of their respective polls taking this view. In fact, in Ireland, a quarter (24%) of that country's poll had a 'very positive' attitude towards the EU – more than three times the EU25 average of 7% and well ahead of the next highest figure of 15% recorded in Greece.

These figures can be compared with an EU average of 46% and a UK figure of just 28% – the lowest among the twenty-five Member States surveyed – itself some six percentage points behind Austria and Finland (34%).

Generally, across Europe, opinion has weakened in this area and the EU figures at 46% are down from 50% six months previously. The UK figures show a similar decline from 34% to 28%.

In Greece, however, the public view of the positive aspects of the European Union is improving as is shown by a five percentage point rise in its figure from 53% to 58%.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the UK figure of 28% who had a positive view of the European Union were more men (33%) than women (24%).

Older people were considerably less enthusiastic about the European Union and only 22% of those aged 55 or more held this view compared with nearly twice as many (41%) of those aged 15 to 24.

An even stronger difference was noted by educational level. Amongst those who had left school aged 15 or less, only 17% had a positive view of the EU compared with three times this number amongst those educated to age 20 or more where 52% of those polled held a positive view.

It is interesting to note that the larger the household unit the more likely it is to hold a favourable view of the European Union. Accordingly, while just 22% of people living on their own held a positive view, this rises to 36% of households containing four or more people.

While only 18% of the retired, 19% of manual workers and 20% of house persons held a positive view on the European Union, this figure rises to more than half (54%) of managers.

It is worth noting that the European Union did not generate a positive picture amongst the self-employed and only 27% of this group subscribed to this view. In fact, 42% of the self-employed have a negative view on the European Union compared with a UK average of 36%.

In this report, the author now seeks to establish whether there are factors including knowledge and trust of European institutions that may be drivers of this generally negative attitude and then looks at how these two elements interact in the decision-making process, i.e. should decisions on major issues be taken on a local, i.e. UK basis or should the responsibility be passed to a broader EU base?

Knowledge

Q 21 Fundamental questions on EU

It is perhaps a reasonable assumption that having knowledge concerning a particular issue is one of the core requisites of building trust in it. In this survey citizens were asked a number of questions of a factual nature about the European Union.

Composition of the European Union: At the time of the survey there were 25 members of the European Union and a trick question was posed which asked whether the statement that there were 15 Member States was true or false.

Across the European Union, in general, there was a high proportion of citizens who believed that the European Union was still made up by fifteen Member States. More than a third (35%) of those questioned said that this statement was true and figures as high as 44% were observed in Germany. In the UK, the figure was marginally below the EU average at 34%.

However, nearly half (45%) of the total EU poll, correctly believed this statement to be false and high levels of knowledge of EU membership were seen in Greece (67%), Luxembourg (71%) and Cyprus (77%).

Socio-demographic analysis

Analysing the UK figures on a socio-demographic basis, it is not surprising to see that the average 33% of UK citizens who did not know whether this statement was true or false was made up of 43% of those who had left school at age 15 compared with a much smaller percentage (23%) of those educated to age 20 or above.

It was also noted that amongst the 34% average who correctly said that the statement was false, there was a much larger proportion of those educated to age 20 or more (42%) compared with just 27% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

However, against this pattern, the survey somewhat surprisingly shows that of the 34% average incorrectly believing there were just 15 Member States in the EU were 30% of the least educated but 35% of those educated to age 20 or more.

Age and household composition were not major factors in this level of knowledge.

It is worthwhile commenting on the figures relating to gender. While the figures for those believing the statement to be true were just three percentage points apart, noticeably more men (43%) than women (25%) correctly said that the statement was false. However, perhaps the most significant figure to emerge on this analysis by gender was that 42% of the female poll did not know whether this statement was true compared with just 22% of men.

No clear patterns are seen by respondents' occupation but high 'don't know' figures were noted amongst house persons (49%) and the unemployed (41%).

47% of managers correctly stated that this statement was false compared with just 28% of manual workers and 15% of house persons.

Q 12.2: Understanding how the EU works

When EU citizens are asked whether they understand how the EU works, there has been an increase in the average from 41% to 43% over the past twelve months. The UK figure has shown a greater percentage growth than the EU average and has risen from 35% to 40%.

Although the UK figures have shown this substantial growth, they still trail behind countries such as Greece (55%), Slovenia (57%), Cyprus (58%) and Luxembourg (65%) where a substantial majority of citizens claim to understand how the EU works

Socio-demographic analysis

Responses to this question on a socio-demographic basis produced very low levels of 'don't know' responses with the majority of people admitting to not understanding how the EU works.



























While there were no patterns observed by age or household composition, the UK 56% average was exceeded amongst women (64%), manual workers (63%) and house persons (66%).

As might be expected on this subject, there were noticeable variations by educational level with two-thirds (66%) of the least educated saying they did not understand how the EU works compared with just 38% of those educated to age 20 or more.





Question: QA12.2. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

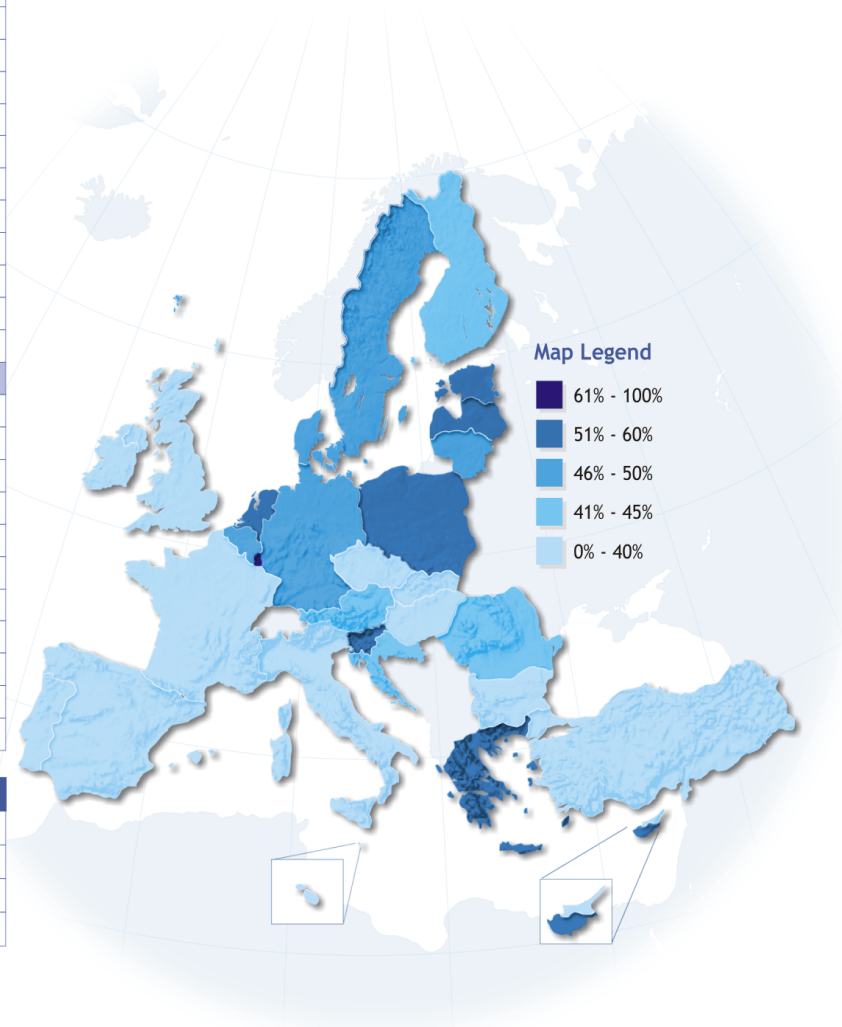
Option: I understand how the EU works

Answers: Tend to agree

Country Results		
	Luxembourg	65%
	Poland	59%
	Cyprus*	58%
	Slovenia	57%
	Greece	55%
	The Netherlands	52%
	Latvia	52%
	Estonia	51%
	Belgium	50%
	Denmark	50%
	Germany	48%
	Sweden	47%
	Lithuania	47%
	Finland	44%
	European Union (25)	43%
	Austria	42%
	United Kingdom	40%
	Hungary	40%
	Slovakia	40%
	Ireland	39%
	Malta	39%
	Portugal	38%
	France	37%
	Italy	36%
	Czech Republic	34%
	Spain	31%

* CY(tcc) = 38%

Other Countries		
	Croatia	45%
	Romania	41%
	Bulgaria	35%
	Turkey	35%



Q. 15 Are you looking for information about the EU, its policies & institutions.

This edition of Eurobarometer did not include the question often asked in the past to which the UK response was always relatively high which relates to the **desire** of citizens to have more information about the European Union.

In its place, Question 15 deals with a related but very different question as to whether citizens are **looking for** information about the European Union.

The UK figures produce the statistic that 41% of those polled never look for this kind of information. This seemingly high figure is, however, only four percentage points greater than the EU average of 37% and less than the 42% noted in Belgium and the Netherlands, 49% in Ireland and 60% in Spain.

Socio-demographic analysis

When studying the socio-demographic figures on this issue, it is interesting to look at the other side of the coin and analyses in more depth the make-up of the 27% UK average of those who sometimes look for information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

This figure is made up of noticeably more men (32%) than women (22%).

While the figures are virtually identical by age and household composition, education is, once again, a major influence in this regard. Accordingly, while just 23% of those who left school aged 15 or less sometimes look for information in this area, the figure rises sharply to 42% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

A similar wide disparity is noted when respondents' occupations are reviewed. 22% or less of the unemployed, house persons, manual workers and other white-collar workers sometimes look for this kind of information compared with virtually half (49%) of managers.

Trust

The editor has divided the section relating to trust in various institutions into three main sectors which appear to have elements in common.

Trust in methods of communication

It is important to identify those media which have higher levels of trust as these would be the platforms for information to be disseminated on European matters with a better hope that the content would be seen as being credible.

Trust in national institutions

The level of trust that UK citizens have in their government and parliament is assessed and compared with other EU Member States to see if the British view of these institutions shows any marked differences.

Trust in European and international organisations

Trust levels in the European Union and the United Nations are analysed and compared with the benchmarks of national institutions.

Trust in methods of communication

The press

Across the European Union, just 44% of those polled tended to trust the press compared with 49% who did not. This first figure shows a small decline from the 45% recorded a year previously.

The UK has the distinction of being the EU Member State which has the lowest level of trust in printed media - the next smallest figure being 32% in Hungary. Just 19% of the UK poll had trust in this medium compared with figures as high as 58% in Lithuania, Finland and Portugal and virtually two-thirds (63%) of the Dutch poll.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 19% UK average were 23% of men tending to trust the press compared with just 17% of a more cynical female poll.

While there was no clear pattern affecting trust levels by age or household composition, 26% of respondents educated to age 20 or beyond tended to trust this medium compared with 17% of those educated to age 16-19 and a slightly higher 19% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

24% of house persons trusted the written press compared with just 13% of the self-employed.

Radio

Radio continues to be the most trusted medium across both the UK and the European Union.

In the UK, the trust factor has risen from 61% to 62% over the past year and an increase from 61% to 63% is noted in the average EU25 statistics.

In countries such as Sweden (80%) and Finland and Denmark (81%), more than four out of five of the populus tend to trust this medium.

Only in Italy (49%) and Hungary (44%) were figures of less than 50% recorded.

Socio-demographic analysis

While there were minimal variations by gender, the factors of age and education gave differing results. Accordingly, 72% of people aged 15 to 24 tended to trust radio compared with 59% of those aged 55 or more and 65% of the most educated group also trusted radio compared with 56% of those educated to only age 15. This latter group also had a relatively high 'don't know' factor at 16% compared with a UK average of 11%.

While radio was trusted by just 49% of the unemployed, figures of 71% were noted amongst managers and 72% amongst house persons and students.

Television

Television remains the second most trusted medium after radio although there is a ten percentage point difference in the EU25 figures and eight percentage points on the UK figures in favour of radio.

Accordingly, across the European Union, 53% of those polled tended to trust television and a very similar figure of 54% is noted in the UK. Countries where this medium received high levels of trust were Finland (72%), the Czech Republic (73%), Denmark (74%) and Estonia (75%).

At the other end of the scale, the majority of citizens of three countries tended not to trust television and therefore figures of only 40% were seen in France and 41% in Greece and Italy.

Over the past year, the trust levels in television have remained unchanged across the European Union at 53% and have risen marginally in the UK from 53% to 54%.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 54% UK average of people tending to trust television were 56% of the female poll compared with a slightly smaller 52% amongst men.

Younger people tended to trust television more than their older counterparts so it was noted that nearly two-thirds (65%) of 15-24 year olds polled trusted the medium compared with 49% of those aged 40 to 54 and 51% of those aged 55 or more.

There were only small variations when the sample was analysed by education level and no clear pattern was seen from household composition.

However, there were noticeable differences by occupation with figures of 67% seen amongst house persons compared with just 44% amongst the self-employed and 42% amongst the unemployed.

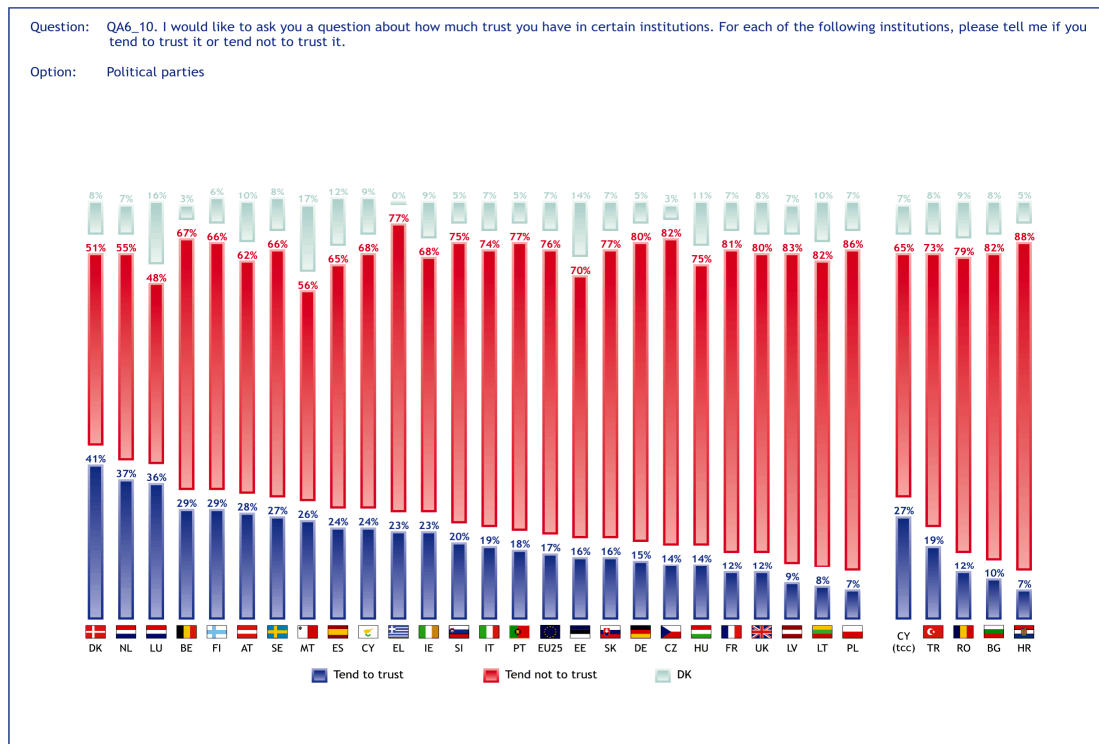
Internet

While across Europe opinions were fairly equally divided between those who trusted the internet (34%), those who did not trust it (35%) and those who did not give a clear response (30%), this new medium already has the trust of a third of EU citizens.

In the UK, the trust figure is at the lower end of the scale at 30% which is approximately half of the highest figure in the Union provided by the Czech Republic where 55% of those polled tended to trust this new medium.

The lowest levels of trust were seen in Hungary (27%).

No comparable figures to show trends in this attitude are available as this is the first time this question has been asked. It will, however, be interesting to see whether the anticipated take-up rate in internet connectivity and usage causes this trust figure to grow.



Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the UK average figure of 30% who trusted the internet are some substantial variations on a socio-demographic basis.

Noticeably more men (33%) than women (26%) tended to trust this medium, although high 'don't know' factors of 25% and 35% were seen respectively.

Analysis by age produced some interesting figures. While 43% of people aged 15 to 24 compared with just 17% of the oldest age-group trusted the internet, it is surprising to note that amongst those tending not to trust the internet by far the greatest proportion were again seen in this youngest age-group where the figure reaches 53% - more than twice the comparable figure in the oldest age-group.

This apparent anomaly can be explained when an analysis is done of the 'don't know' factor. Younger people would appear to be more accustomed to the internet and therefore polarized in their views as only 4% of their number gave a 'don't know' response. This figure rises fourteen-fold to the 57% 'don't know' factor amongst a seemingly internet illiterate age-band of UK citizens aged 55 or more.

People whose education had ended at age 15 or less appeared much less likely to have had experience of the internet and, accordingly, a 'don't know' factor of 59% was recorded in this group's answer concerning trust of the internet. A corollary of this figure was that only 12% of this least educated group tended to trust the medium – only a third of the 36% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Household size was also a significant driver in this area and the responses to this question may well reflect the likelihood of internet usage being greater in larger domestic units and a related level of the 'don't know' factor.

Accordingly, in household units with just one person, the 'don't know' factor was 48% and the trust level 20%. In households with four or more members, the 'don't know' factor tumbles to just 15% while the trust factor rises to 38% - eight percentage points above the UK average.

Interestingly, in this last group, as the 'don't know' factor of 15% is just half the UK average, the figures of those tending not to trust the internet absorb some of this polarized attitude and a figure of 46% is observed compared with a UK average of 40%.

When the UK 30% average is analysed by occupation, higher than average trust levels are noted amongst managers and other white-collar workers at 44%, while low figures are seen amongst the retired (15%) where, once again, a high 'don't know' factor – this time of 60% - is observed.

Trust in national institutions

National government

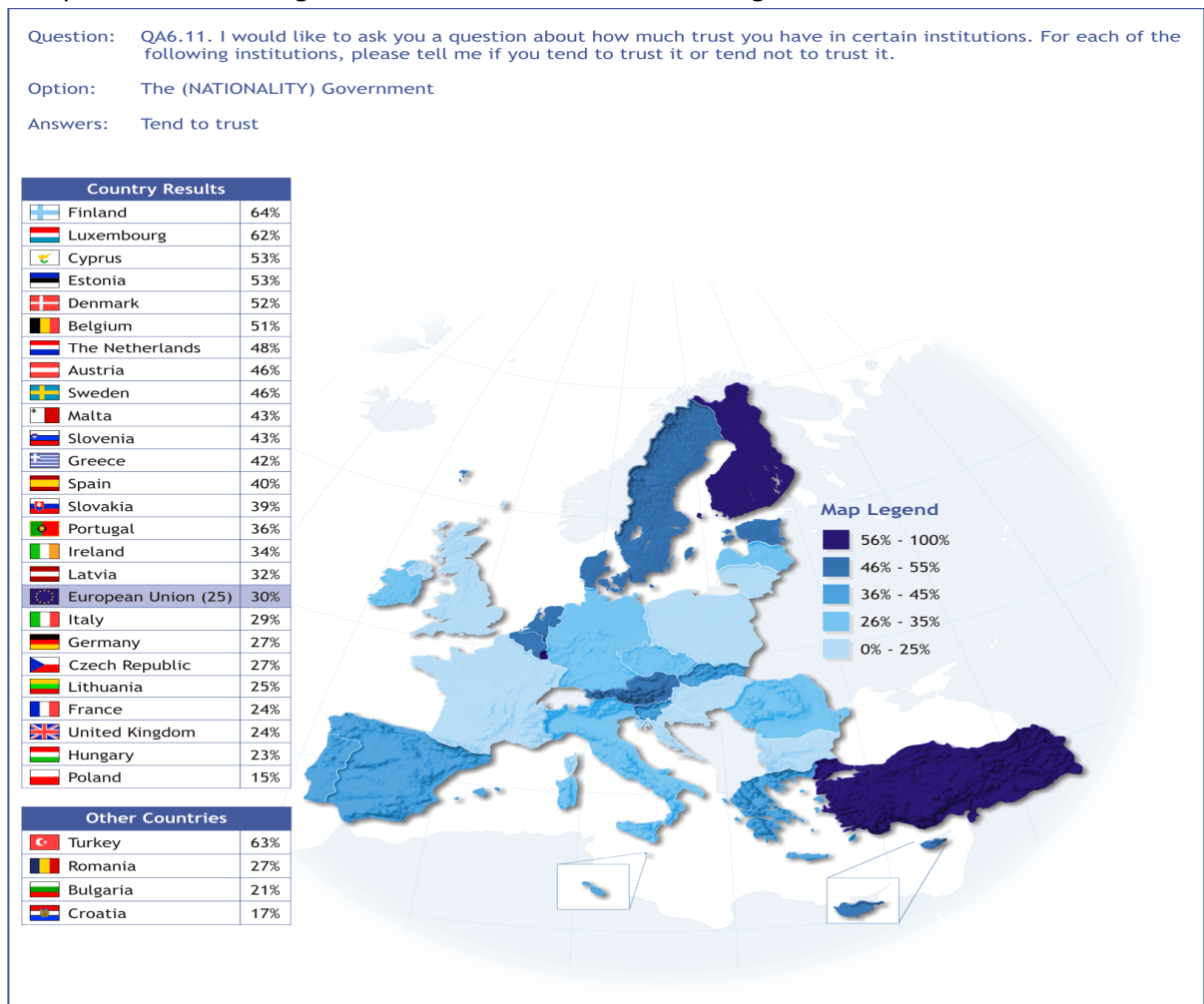
There has been a substantial decline in the trust that EU citizens give to their governments over the past six months and the percentage of citizens who said they tended to trust this institution has fallen from 35% to 30% in this short period.

The figures in the UK show the same but even greater proportionate fall from 30% to 24%.

In simple terms, this means that just one in four of the UK citizens trust their government.

These low figures are also seen in France (24%), Hungary (23%) and, in Poland, just one in six of citizens polled (15%) said they trusted their national government.

At the other end of the scale, the majority of those polled in Belgium (51%), Denmark (52%), Estonia and Cyprus (53%) and nearly two-thirds (64%) of the Finnish poll all showed high levels of trust in their national governments.



Socio-demographic analysis

The same proportion of men and women tended to trust the government while a higher level of trust was shown amongst young people aged 15 to 24 where the trust figure reaches 30% - a figure between six and eight percentage points higher than in the other age groups.

Education in this instance was not a major influence and only four percentage points divided the 23% trust factor shown by the least educated and the 27% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

30% of people living in larger households tended to trust the government compared with just 20% of people living on their own.

A relatively high proportion (32%) of house persons tended to trust the government compared with just 19% of other white-collar workers and 18% of manual workers. However, even this relatively large 32% still means that 59% of this grouping – virtually twice the percentage did not trust their national government.

National parliament

The trust level in national parliaments follows the same decline over the past six months as was shown in the data for national governments.



























Accordingly, across Europe, just 8,000 of the 24,600 people polled tended to trust their national parliament. This figure represents 33% of those polled and shows a marked decline from 38% in just six months.

Question: QA6.12. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.


Option: The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)

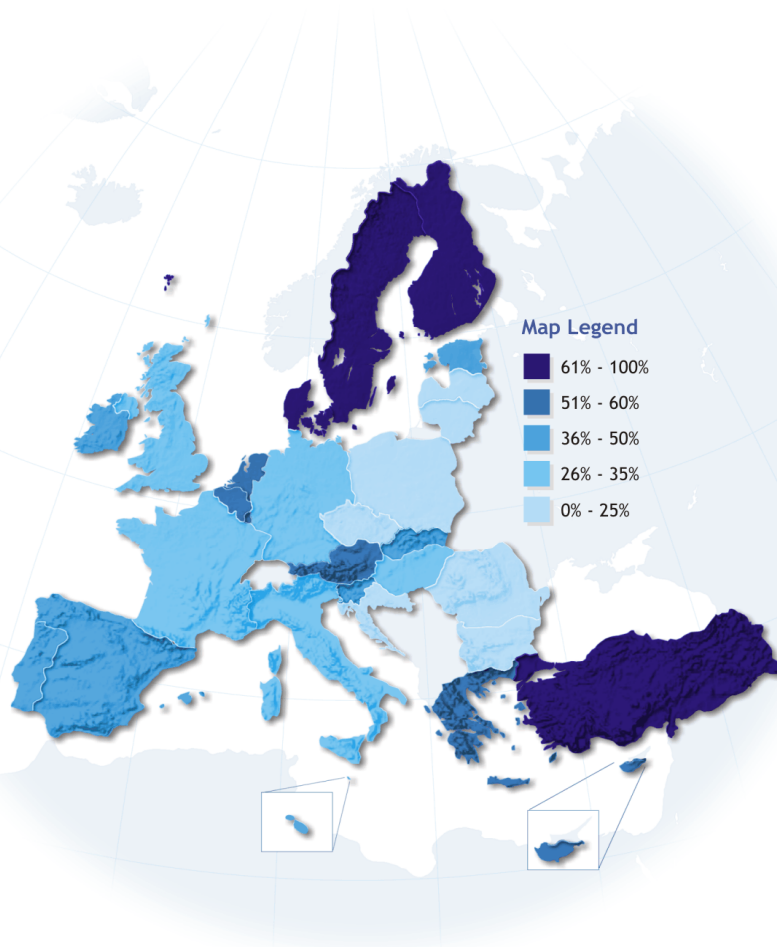
Answers: Tend to trust

Country Results

	Denmark	72%
	Finland	65%
	Sweden	61%
	Luxembourg	56%
	Belgium	55%
	Greece	54%
	The Netherlands	53%
	Austria	52%
	Cyprus	51%
	Portugal	43%
	Malta	43%
	Slovenia	42%
	Estonia	41%
	Slovakia	38%
	Spain	37%
	Ireland	36%
	European Union (25)	33%
	Germany	31%
	Italy	31%
	United Kingdom	29%
	France	27%
	Hungary	27%
	Latvia	24%
	Czech Republic	19%
	Lithuania	16%
	Poland	11%

Other Countries

	Turkey	64%
	Romania	24%
	Croatia	19%
	Bulgaria	14%



Over the same period, the decline in the UK figures is even greater and just 29% of this country's poll now tends to trust their parliament compared with 36% in the last poll.

Making up the EU25 average are again widely differing figures ranging from the high levels of trust accorded in Nordic countries (Denmark 72%, Finland 65% and Sweden 61%) compared with figures of 19% or less in the Czech Republic (19%), Lithuania (16%) and a figure of just 11% in Poland.

Socio-demographic analysis

While an equal percentage (59%) of men and women tended not to trust the UK parliament, a high 15% 'don't know' factor amongst women meant that just 26% of their number tended to trust the UK parliament compared with 33% of men.

35% of the youngest age-group tended to trust this institution compared with 27% of those aged 25 to 39 and 29% of those aged 40 or more.

Higher levels of education tended to noticeably improve trust levels so while just one in four (24%) of those educated to age 15 or less took this positive view, the figure rises to 37% of those still studying.

Once again, larger family units had higher levels of trust in this institution with 34% of homes with four or more members tending to trust the UK parliament compared with just 24% of those living on their own.

By occupation, managers were the most trusting group with more than a third (36%) of their number trusting this institution.

However, the most trusting group were students with the largest proportion (42%) tending to trust the UK parliament – a figure twice as large as the 21% of manual workers holding this opinion.

Trust in European and international organisations































European Union

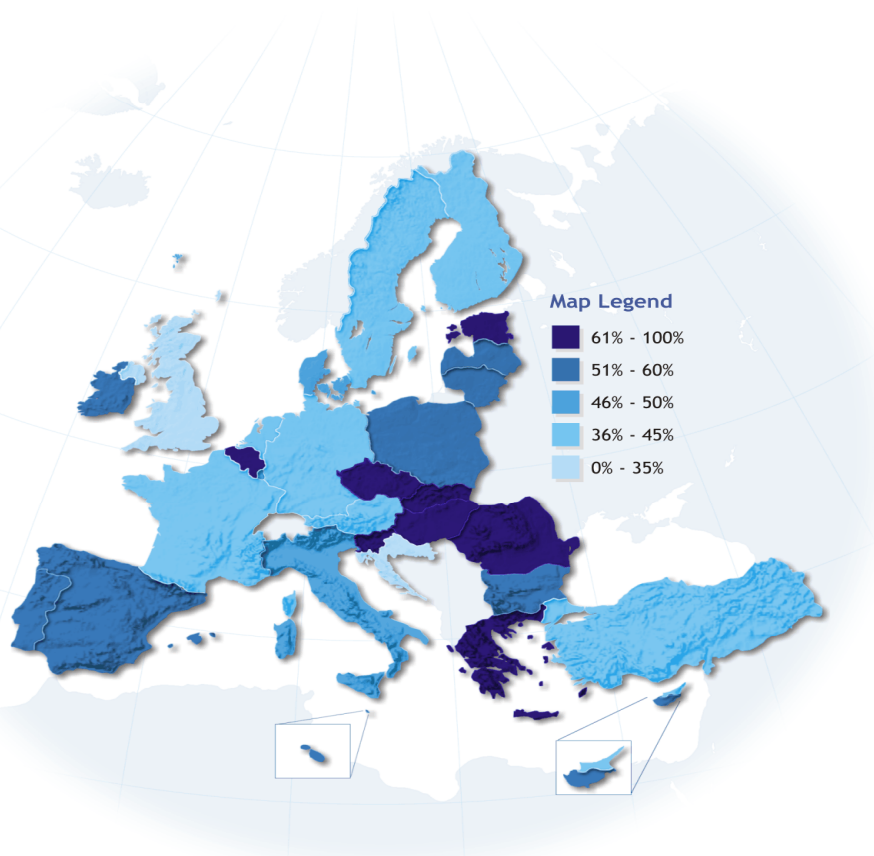
Over the past six months, trust of the European Union amongst the 25 Member States had fallen from 48% to 45%.

Question: QA6.13. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The European Union

Answers: Tend to trust

Country Results		
	Slovenia	70%
	Greece	65%
	Czech Republic	62%
	Slovakia	62%
	Belgium	61%
	Estonia	61%
	Hungary	61%
	Lithuania	60%
	Portugal	58%
	Poland	58%
	Cyprus*	57%
	Ireland	55%
	Malta	55%
	Spain	52%
	Latvia	51%
	Denmark	50%
	Italy	48%
	Luxembourg	47%
	European Union (25)	45%
	The Netherlands	44%
	Finland	44%
	Austria	43%
	France	40%
	Germany	38%
	Sweden	38%
	United Kingdom	26%
* CY(tcc) = 45%		
Other Countries		
	Romania	67%
	Bulgaria	56%
	Turkey	41%
	Croatia	33%



Making up this average figure were figures in excess of 60% from Belgium, Hungary and Estonia (61%), Czech Republic and Slovakia (62%), Greece (65%) and Slovenia (70%).

At the other end of the scale, were figures of 38% from Germany and Sweden, while some way adrift, at 26%, was the UK.

By far the largest 'don't know' factor – nine percentage points larger than the EU25 average – was a figure representing nearly a quarter of the poll (23%) in the UK. A diminishing of this figure should lead to an increase of the trust factor in the EU by UK citizens.

Socio-demographic analysis

The UK figure, at 26%, was made up of widely differing figures by age, education, household composition and occupation.

Accordingly, while just 15% of those over 55 trust the EU, this figure rises to 43% of those aged 15 to 24.

A similar range of attitude is seen by education. While just one in eight (12%) of those only educated to age 15 trusted the Union, this figure rises to 42% of those educated to age 20 or more and the majority (53%) of those still studying.

The larger the household, the more likely it would be to trust the European Union; this is demonstrated by the fact that just 18% of single-person households trusted the EU compared with the largest proportion (40%) of households containing four or more people.

While there was a small but perceptible variation by gender with 27% of men trusting the EU compared with 24% of women, the major feature of this analysis by gender was that the 'don't know' factor was observed amongst just 17% of men compared with 28% of women.

Making up the 26% average by occupation trusting the EU were figures of 14% amongst the retired, and figures as high as 34% were recorded for managers and other white-collar workers.

United Nations

The fall in trust amongst EU citizens towards the European Union was mirrored by a similar fall in their trust level towards the United Nations. While just six months previously 54% of EU25 citizens and 55% of those resident in the UK trusted this organization, these figures have both fallen by three percentage points to 51% and 52% respectively.

Making up the EU25 average of 51% were figures above 60% observed in Malta (62%), the Czech Republic (66%), Finland (70%), Denmark (73%) and Sweden (76%).

The UK figure, at 52%, was marginally above the EU25 average but noticeably larger than figures such as 42% in Greece and just 26% in Cyprus.

Socio-demographic analysis

As in the case above relating to the EU, similar patterns were noted in trust levels towards the United Nations by age, education and household composition.

While the UN was trusted by just half (48%) of those aged 55 or more, this figure rises to 59% of those aged 15 to 24.

Again, trust levels amongst the least educated group reach only 39% while figures of 61% and 66% are noted amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond and those still studying respectively.

Larger family units, again, had more trust in this international organisation with figures rising from 49% in single-unit homes to 57% where four or more people made up the household.

Once more, there was a much higher percentage of females taking the 'don't know' position with figures of 25% compared with 13% amongst men.

Occupation, again, produced a wide variety of results with more than two-thirds (68%) of other white-collar workers and 62% of managers trusting the UN compared with just 37% of the unemployed and 44% of the retired.

Areas of concern

Having looked in the previous three sections of this report as to the **attitude** of UK citizens, their **knowledge** and their **trust** of the European Union, it is perhaps relevant to examine their areas of concern.

This section of the report, therefore, looks at what UK, as well EU, citizens see as the two main domestic issues facing their countries at present and then to look outwards towards the broader picture and to see if there is any correlation between these internal/domestic concerns and the three actions that citizens consider should be priority for the European Union.

Four most important areas of concern for citizens

Rank	UK	%	EU	%	High %	Low %
1	Immigration	40	Unemployment	40	70 DE, 66 PL	4 IE, 6 DK
2	Terrorism	35	Crime	23	55 IE, 45 EE	10 HU, LU
3	Crime	34	Economic situation	23	47 HU, 41 EL	5 IE, UK
4	Healthcare	20	Immigration	21	64 ES, 45 MT	1 HU, 2 SI

Across the EU, unemployment was the most important issue facing citizens and 40% of those polled listed this as one of the two most important issues facing their country.

In the UK, however, this issue was ranked only fifth (11%) and the first three most important issues were seen to be immigration (40%), terrorism (35%) and crime (34%).¹

In fourth place, in the UK, some way behind these first three, was healthcare (20%). There is a variation in the total percentage figures due to the fact that the EU figures are collected from 25 different sources and an average figure smoothes out individual country highs and lows. What is important to look at are the rankings. In both the UK and EU polls, crime and immigration rated in the top four issues.

The table above shows these figures and provides the high and low constituent parts of the EU data.

Socio-demographic analysis

This analysis takes the four most important issues that UK citizens feel the country is facing at the moment and looks at how these average figures are made up.

Immigration (was 28% 6 months ago)

Immigration was one of the two most important issues to 40% of the UK poll – a substantial rise of 12 percentage points in a short period of time.

While there were no notable patterns in responses by gender, age and household composition, there was a marked difference by education level. This issue was one

¹ These figures total more than 100% - due to multiple choices being allowed

of the two most important to just 25% of those educated to age 20 compared with 44% of those educated to age 15 or less. Perhaps surprisingly, 38% of those still studying held this view.

While this was an issue seen as facing 48% of the self-employed, 45% of manual workers and 43% of the retired, figures fall to just 34% of managers and 33% of house persons and the unemployed.

Concern was voiced by 44% of people living in rural villages compared with just 34% of those in large towns.

Terrorism (was 18% 6 months ago)

35% of the UK poll saw terrorism as one of the two most important issues facing their country and this concern was felt virtually identically by men and women. Again, this figure shows a substantial increase and virtually doubled in six months.

There was no major variations by educational level, although a high figure of 54% was noted amongst those still studying. This perhaps reflects the fact that the youngest age-group surveyed (15 to 24) had virtually half (48%) of its number citing terrorism compared with just 31% of people aged 40 or more.

There was also a sharp increase in concern as size of household rose. Accordingly, only 28% of people living on their own felt terrorism was one of the two most important issues compared with 42% of households numbering four or more members.

No clear patterns were established by respondents' occupation, although high figures were observed among students (54%) and other white-collar workers (40%) while less concern was seen amongst the unemployed (25%) and the self-employed (24%).

Crime (was 41% 6 months ago)

One in three (34%) of the UK poll cited crime in this instance and while no clear patterns emerge by age and household composition, women (37%) were more concerned than men (32%) and the least educated (46%) were more than twice as concerned as those educated to age 20 and beyond where the figure reaches just 20%.

The issue of crime was noticeably more relevant to manual workers and the retired (41%) and the unemployed (40%). However, the issue was relatively unimportant to the self-employed (22%) and managers (17%).

Healthcare (was 30% 6 months ago)

One in five (20%) of UK citizens cited healthcare as one of the two most important issues facing their country and higher than average figures were seen amongst women (23%) and people educated to age 20 or beyond.

Young people, however, did not see healthcare as being an important issue and only 10% of their number cited it.

No clear patterns emerged by household composition but this was an issue of above-average concern to the self-employed (28%) and house persons (26%).

The three actions the European Union should follow in priority

EU citizens after having detailed the two most important issues facing their own country were then asked what they considered should be the three areas in which the European Union should act as a matter of priority.

Across the European Union, 43% of those polled said that fighting poverty and social exclusion was their primary concern and, in the UK poll, this is the third most popular response at 33% behind fighting illegal immigration (34%) and fighting terrorism (46%).

The table below shows the four most cited actions that citizens in the UK and across the twenty-five Member States felt that the European Union should pursue.

Rank	UK	%	EU	%	High %	Low %
1	Fighting terrorism	46	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	43	LT 64, PL 61	MT 31, UK 33
2	Fighting illegal immigration	34	Fighting unemployment	40	PL 65, PT 62	DK13, NL 16
3	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	33	Peace and security in Europe	29	SK 43, CY 49	IE 17, MT 26
4	Peace and security in Europe	28	Fighting terrorism	27	UK 46, ES 42	PT 5, LT 7

Socio-demographic analysis

This analysis takes the four most important actions that UK citizens feel the European Union should pursue.

Fighting terrorism

Making up the 46% of UK citizens who said that this was one of three actions the European Union should take were 42% of men and 50% of women.

This action was more popular amongst younger people and, on average, 54% of people aged between 15 and 39 supported it as opposed to 40% of those aged 40 or above.

35% of those educated to age 20 believed this should be a priority action compared with significantly larger figures amongst those educated until age 15 (46%) and those educated to age 16 to 19 where the figure reaches 49%.

As household sizes rose so did support for this issue. Accordingly, just 40% of people living on their own made this one of their three choices compared with 50% of households numbering four or more people.

Amongst occupations, figures of 36% from managers and 37% from the self-employed were noticeably lower than all other categories.

Fighting illegal immigration

34% of the UK poll made this one of their three choices and there were little or no differences by gender or age.

There were, however, substantial differences by education level with just 18% of those educated to age 20 and beyond choosing this option compared with 37% of those still studying and 39% and 38% respectively for those who had left school aged 15 or less or between age 16 and 19.

Once again, managers stood out in the analysis of occupations with just 24% of their number listing this as one of their preferred options for EU action compared with a UK average of 34% and high figures of 39% amongst manual workers and the unemployed.

Fighting poverty and social exclusion

In terms of EU action, this was the third most popular choice amongst UK respondents, just one percentage point below the 34% noted above for fighting illegal immigration. It would be interesting to know how this action would have been rated if it had been listed as an issue within member states.

There were only marginal differences by gender, household composition and education levels amongst respondents who selected this as an issue.

The figures by age are sufficiently erratic as to not allow any firm conclusions to be drawn.

As might be expected, 44% of the unemployed saw this as an EU priority compared with just 27% of the retired.

Maintaining peace and security in Europe

No clear patterns emerge by age or household composition but the most educated group (36%) were more convinced on the importance of this issue than those educated until age 16-19 (25%) and those who had left school aged 15 or less (25%).

The data sample by occupation becomes too small to produce meaningful results.

Decision-making – UK or EU-level?

Having looked in the previous sections at what are the major domestic issues and the most important actions that the European Union should take, this report now looks at the important issue of where these decisions should be made.

Despite the underlying fact that UK citizens have a deep distrust of politicians, government and institutions in general, it is interesting to look in depth at several issues and to analyse differing viewpoints on a socio-demographic basis.

UK citizens distinguish between issues where they believe control and decision-making is best done on a country-by-country basis and other issues where they are able to take a broader and perhaps less insular view because of the core nature of the issue in question.

Immigration and crime are the two issues which UK citizens consider to be the most important facing them at the moment. Both of these issues with this high level of importance are felt to be subjects which should be dealt with on a local, i.e. national, basis rather than jointly within the European Union. However, as will be seen in a more detailed analysis, these broad figures contain substantial variations by socio-demographic characteristics.

Fighting crime



























69% of UK citizens feel that decisions regarding the fighting of crime should be taken by the UK government rather than jointly within the EU while 28% of the poll takes the contrary view. These figures show a drift towards the domestic position from the 65% and 33% recorded in EB64, just one year ago.

Question: QA24.1. For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Option: Fighting crime

Answers: (NATIONALITY) Government

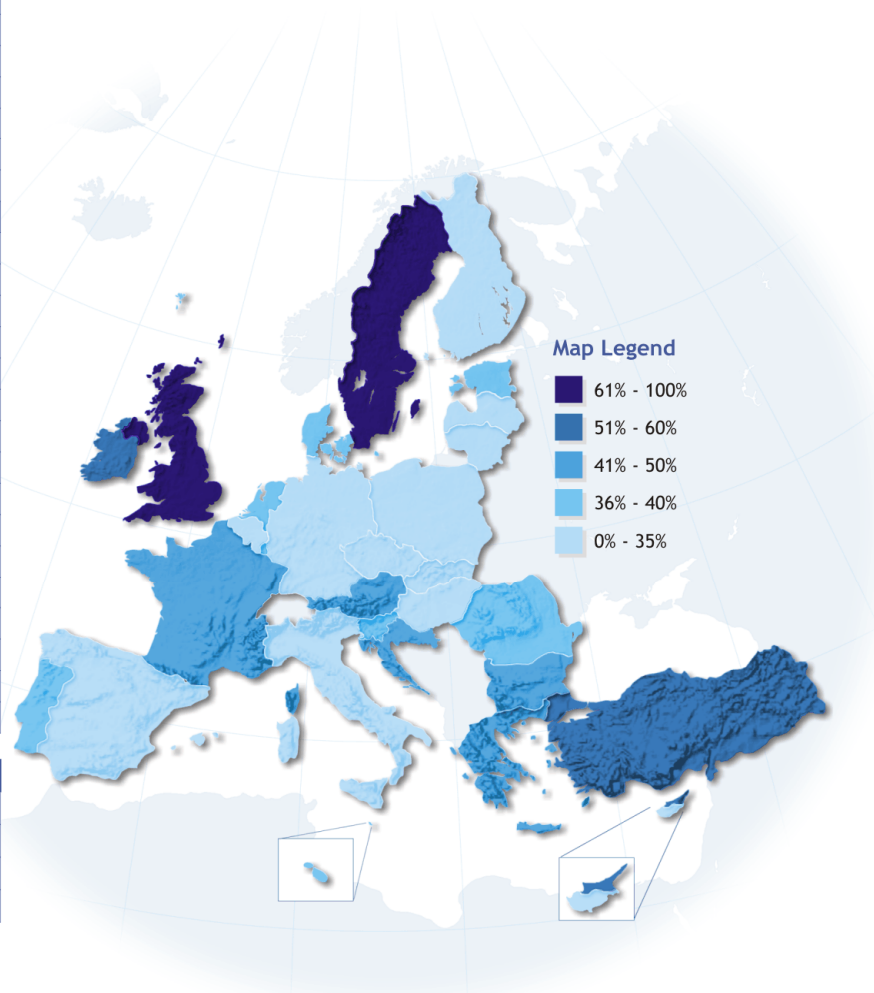
Country Results

	United Kingdom	69%
	Sweden	62%
	Ireland	59%
	France	50%
	Greece	48%
	Austria	41%
	Denmark	40%
	Luxembourg	40%
	Malta	39%
	European Union (25)	38%
	Portugal	38%
	Estonia	38%
	The Netherlands	36%
	Slovenia	36%
	Finland	35%
	Belgium	34%
	Italy	32%
	Cyprus*	32%
	Latvia	30%
	Lithuania	30%
	Slovakia	27%
	Germany	26%
	Spain	26%
	Hungary	26%
	Poland	26%
	Czech Republic	24%

* CY(tcc) = 59%

Other Countries

	Turkey	60%
	Croatia	49%
	Bulgaria	43%
	Romania	37%



This opinion was more strongly held (73%) by those aged 55 or more and those who had left school at the earliest opportunity (74%) compared with figures of 59% of the youngest age band and 58% of those educated to age 20 or more.

While relatively high 'don't know' figures of 11% and 8% were shown by house persons and students respectively, there were no major variations by occupation or place of residence.































Immigration

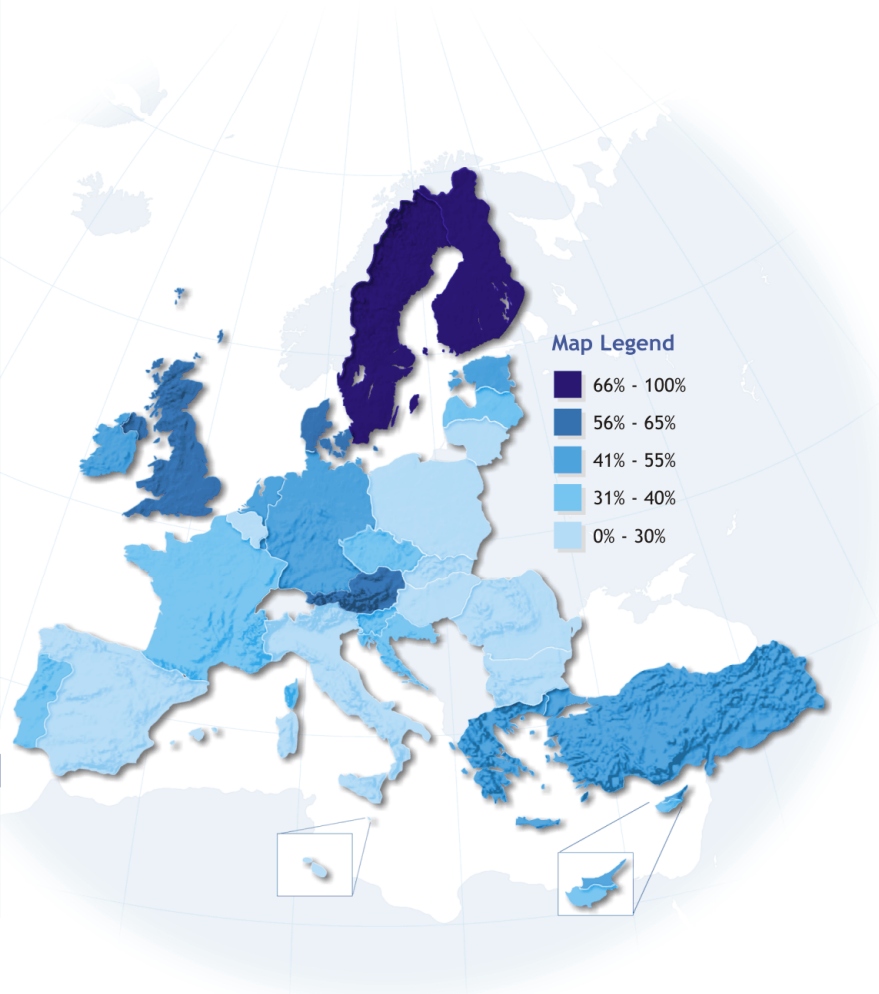
63% of UK citizens feel this decision should be made by the UK government and just half this number (33%) thinks it should be made jointly within the EU.

Question: QA24.6. For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Option: Immigration

Answers: (NATIONALITY) Government

Country Results		
	Finland	76%
	Sweden	73%
	United Kingdom	63%
	Denmark	57%
	Austria	57%
	Luxembourg	55%
	Estonia	55%
	Greece	46%
	Ireland	46%
	The Netherlands	45%
	Germany	42%
	European Union (25)	39%
	Latvia	39%
	Czech Republic	37%
	France	35%
	Portugal	34%
	Cyprus*	32%
	Slovenia	31%
	Belgium	30%
	Hungary	28%
	Slovakia	28%
	Lithuania	27%
	Spain	26%
	Italy	26%
	Poland	25%
	Malta	18%
* CY(tcc) = 53%		
Other Countries		
	Turkey	53%
	Croatia	36%
	Bulgaria	27%
	Romania	26%



These figures show a move towards a more UK-focused viewpoint as the figures from just a year before showed a divide of 19 percentage points (58% and 39%) compared with the 30 percentage points in this latest survey.

What is interesting to note, however, are the variations in the socio-demographic data making up these average figures.

While three-quarters (75%) of those aged 55 or more support this view and only 21% take the contrary stance, there is an even split amongst 15-25 year olds (47% each) on this issue.

Education also has a major effect upon this belief. 77% of those who left school aged 15 or less support the 'national' view and just 18% think the decision should be made jointly within the EU.

Amongst those educated to age 20 or more, however, there is a radical shift in opinion. 50% of those with this higher level of education believe decisions should be made on a joint EU basis while 47% take the contrary view.

It is interesting to note the substantial variation of response driven by household size. Amongst people living on their own, nearly three-quarters (71%) believe decisions should be made by the UK government alone and 26% take the 'EU' stance.

However, when family units of four or more people were asked this question, there is a substantial drift towards the EU preference with 43% believing decisions on immigration should be made amongst the twenty-five Member States.

While nearly three out of four (74%) of the retired and 69% of manual workers supported the UK only view, these figures fall to just 48% amongst managers and 47% amongst students.



























Protecting the environment

The tendency to move towards UK- rather than EU-based decisions shown in the case of the two issues mentioned above is seen again on the issue of protecting the environment. However, it is interesting to note that there is an apparent awareness that some issues cannot be tackled on a national basis.

Question: QA24.9. For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

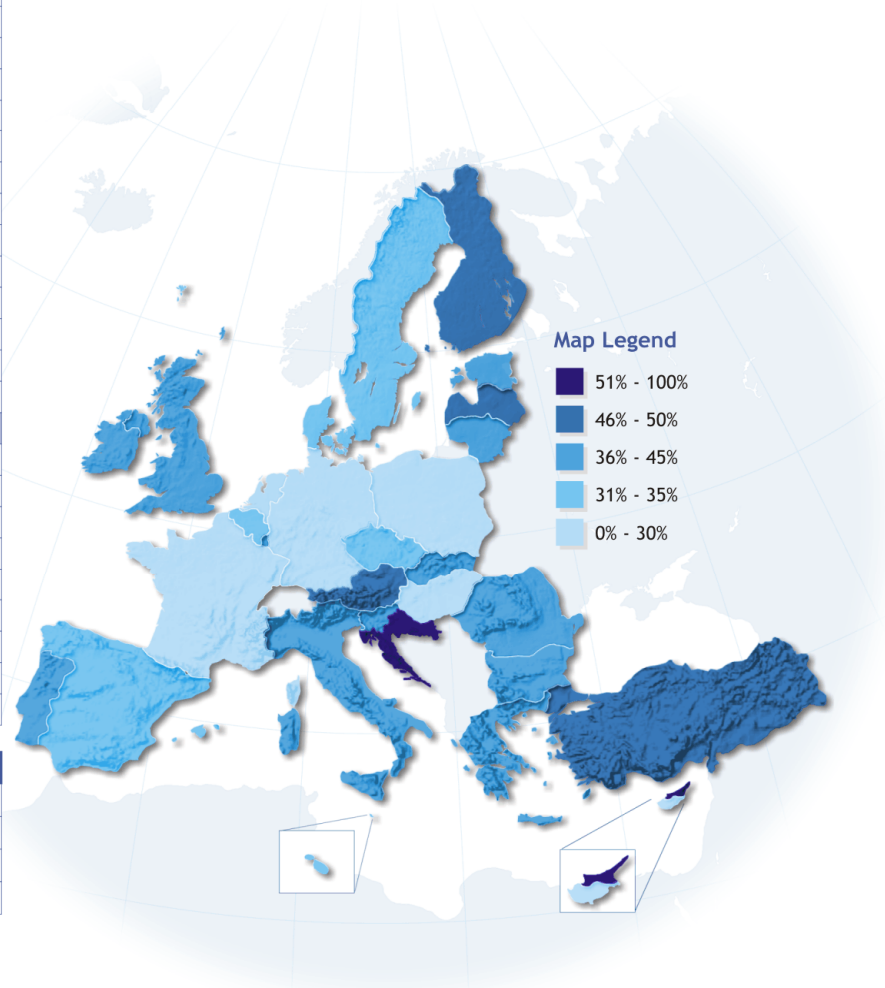
Option: Protecting the environment

Answers: (NATIONALITY) Government

Country Results		
	Austria	50%
	Latvia	47%
	Finland	46%
	Slovenia	45%
	United Kingdom	42%
	Slovakia	42%
	Ireland	40%
	Luxembourg	38%
	Estonia	38%
	Portugal	37%
	Lithuania	37%
	Greece	36%
	Italy	36%
	Malta	35%
	Sweden	33%
	Czech Republic	33%
	European Union (25)	32%
	Spain	32%
	Belgium	31%
	Denmark	31%
	France	29%
	Poland	28%
	Hungary	27%
	Cyprus*	24%
	Germany	23%
	The Netherlands	22%

* CY(tcc) = 57%

Other Countries		
	Croatia	51%
	Turkey	48%
	Bulgaria	43%
	Romania	39%



In the important area of protecting the environment, the awareness of a united European approach is appreciated amongst UK citizens. It appears that UK citizens appreciate that protection of the environment has no national boundaries. This is a different viewpoint than that taken on issues such as crime and immigration where UK citizens believe the issues are essentially part of a national rather than pan-European agenda.

Accordingly, more than half (55%) of the UK poll believe that decisions should be made jointly within the EU. Amongst those aged 40 to 54, the figure rises to 62% of those polled and amongst those with the highest level of education, the figure moves even higher to 71% - nearly three-quarters of this respondent group.

The importance of a joint EU view was held more strongly in larger family units and particularly high figures of 74% and 73% were noted amongst managers and other white-collar workers.

Only amongst the retired (39%) and those aged 55 or more (45%) were there more people believing environmental decisions should be made by the UK government rather than jointly within the EU.

Fighting terrorism



























While one in three (35%) of UK citizens believes that decisions relating to fighting terrorism should be made by the UK government, the great majority (61%), however, sees the real need for these decisions to be made jointly within the European Union.

Question: QA24.4. For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Option: Fighting terrorism

Answers: (NATIONALITY) Government

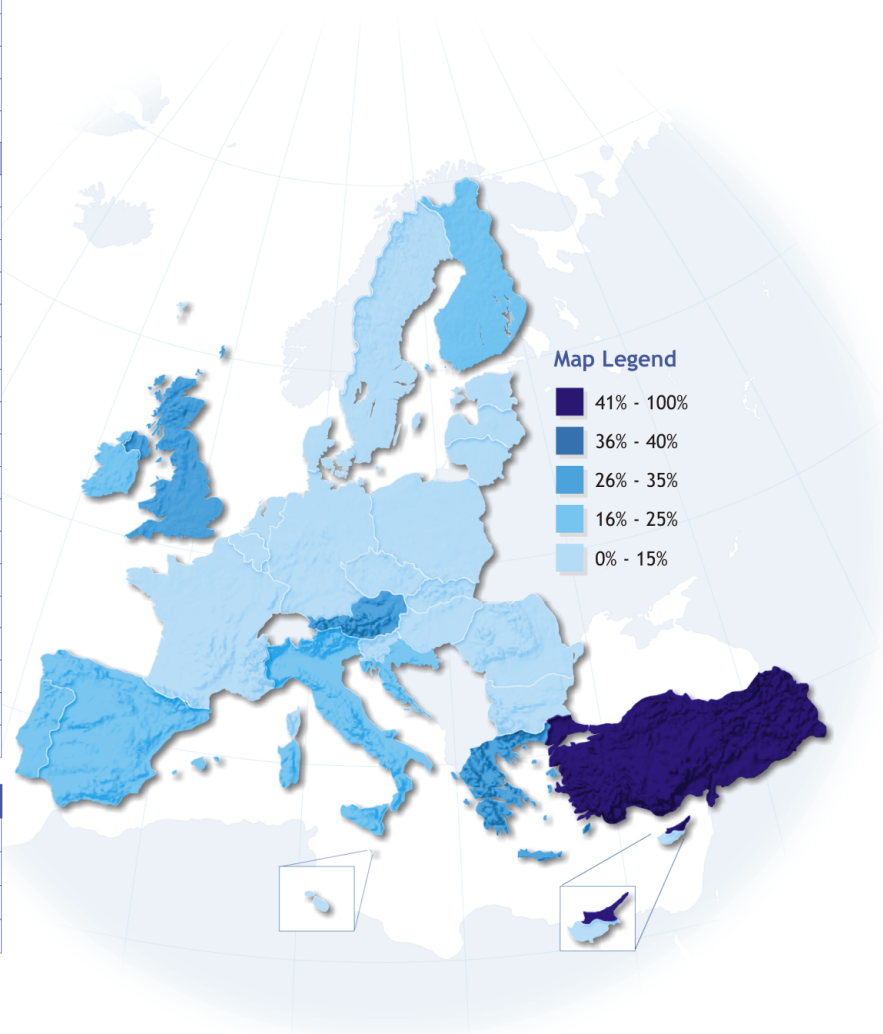
Country Results

	United Kingdom	35%
	Austria	27%
	Greece	26%
	Spain	24%
	Italy	23%
	Ireland	21%
	Portugal	19%
	European Union (25)	18%
	Finland	17%
	Cyprus*	15%
	France	14%
	Luxembourg	14%
	Slovenia	14%
	Belgium	12%
	Hungary	12%
	Germany	11%
	The Netherlands	11%
	Sweden	11%
	Latvia	11%
	Malta	11%
	Czech Republic	10%
	Lithuania	9%
	Denmark	8%
	Poland	8%
	Estonia	7%
	Slovakia	7%

* CY(tcc) = 43%

Other Countries

	Turkey	50%
	Croatia	23%
	Romania	15%
	Bulgaria	13%



This majority rises to nearly three-quarters of those polled amongst those aged 15 to 24 and amongst the most educated with figures reaching 72% in both groups.

While there were only minimal differences in attitude between men and women, further noticeable variations were seen by occupation with 69% of the self-employed, 70% of managers and 72% of other white-collar workers taking the 'European' view on this issue.































Scientific and technological research

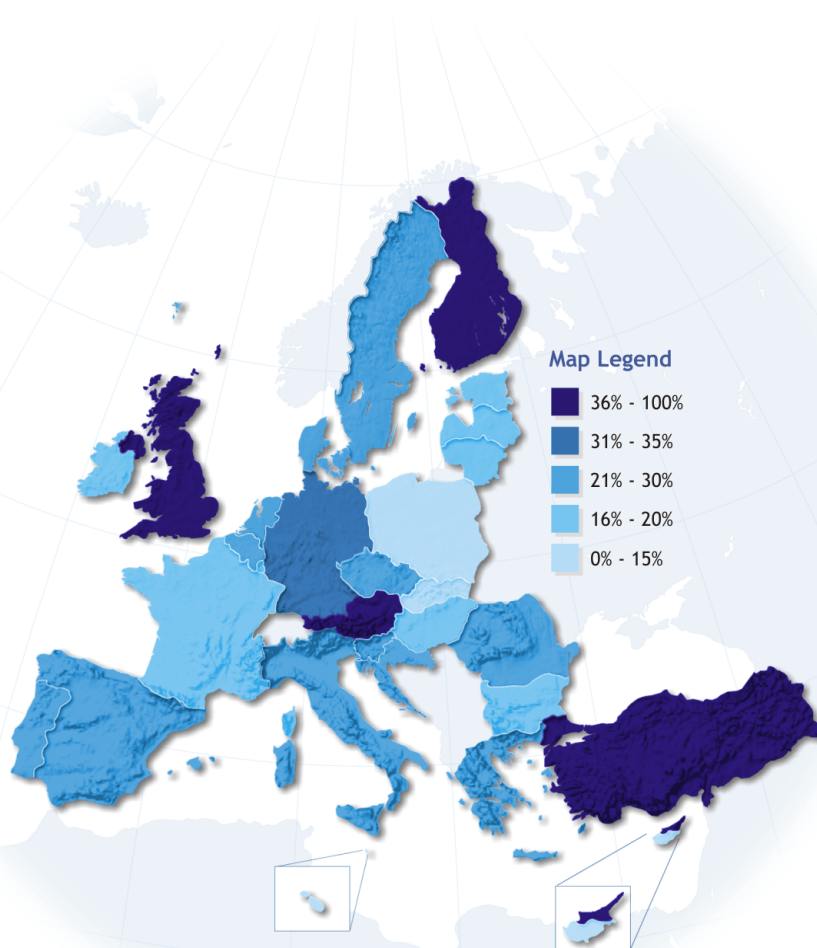
56% of UK citizens believe that this important area should be governed by decisions made jointly within the European Union and this figure is noticeably higher than the EU average. Only 38% of those polled take the contrary view

Question: QA24.13. For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Option: Scientific and technological research

Answers: (NATIONALITY) Government

Country Results		
	Austria	39%
	United Kingdom	38%
	Finland	37%
	Germany	31%
	Sweden	30%
	European Union (25)	26%
	Denmark	25%
	Italy	25%
	Greece	24%
	Spain	24%
	The Netherlands	24%
	Slovenia	24%
	Belgium	23%
	Portugal	23%
	Czech Republic	22%
	Ireland	20%
	France	19%
	Hungary	19%
	Luxembourg	17%
	Estonia	17%
	Latvia	17%
	Lithuania	16%
	Poland	15%
	Slovakia	15%
	Malta	13%
	Cyprus*	7%
* CY(tcc) = 40%		
Other Countries		
	Turkey	42%
	Croatia	29%
	Romania	28%
	Bulgaria	18%



Amongst the male population, this view is even more strongly held with 60% of the male poll taking this position compared with just 52% of women where a relatively high 'don't know' figure was also observed.

65% of the youngest group (aged 15 to 24) and more than two-thirds (68%) of the most educated also held this view.

Across every occupation, more people believed decision-making should be done at the EU level rather than in the UK alone.

Annex 1**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 6th of September and the 10th of October 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, "Public Opinion and Media Monitoring".

The EUROBAROMETER "Standard" is part of wave 66.1 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 EUROBAROMETER "Standard" has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

Different rounding methods having been adopted for the EU graphs and the volumes, as a result the figures shown may differ by a point with the sum of individual cells.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	6/09/2006	1/10/2006	8.650.994
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.091	7/09/2006	26/09/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.003	9/09/2006	10/10/2006	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.525	8/09/2006	4/10/2006	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	8/09/2006	2/10/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	6/09/2006	3/10/2006	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.003	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.007	6/09/2006	30/09/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	6/09/2006	10/10/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.006	7/09/2006	5/10/2006	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	6/09/2006	1/10/2006	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	7/09/2006	30/09/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.015	8/09/2006	9/10/2006	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.000	6/09/2006	2/10/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	6/09/2006	4/10/2006	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.005	6/09/2006	25/09/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	7/09/2006	4/10/2006	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.018	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.016	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	9/09/2006	4/10/2006	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	995	6/09/2006	2/10/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.031	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.023	13/09/2006	26/09/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.000	7/09/2006	4/10/2006	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.013	7/09/2006	2/10/2006	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	6/09/2006	7/10/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.035	6/09/2006	20/09/2006	6.671.699
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.047	7/09/2006	29/09/2006	18.173.179
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	7/09/2006	27/09/2006	3.722.800
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1005	6/09/2006	4/10/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL			29.152	6/09/2006	10/10/2006	444.406.021

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

Annex 2

When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

	(150)
Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB65.2 QA1

When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?

(READ OUT)

	(151)
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB65.2 QA2

On the whole, how satisfied or not are you with the life you lead? Are you...?

(READ OUT)

	(152)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB65.2 QA3

What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
2	The economic situation in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4
3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4

4	The employment situation in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4
5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA4

At the moment, would you say that things are generally going in the right direction or the wrong direction, in...?

(SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---	---	---	----

1	The United Kingdom	1	2	3	4
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB65.1 QA14

QA6: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 5, 11 and 12 in CY(tcc)

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

1	The press	1	2	3
2	Radio	1	2	3
3	Television	1	2	3
4	The Internet	1	2	3
5	Justice\the British legal system	1	2	3
6	The police	1	2	3
7	The army	1	2	3
8	Religious institutions	1	2	3
9	Trade unions	1	2	3
10	Political parties	1	2	3
11	The British government	1	2	3
12	The House of Commons	1	2	3
13	The European Union	1	2	3
14	The United Nations	1	2	3
15	Consumer associations	1	2	3

EB65.2 QA10 (items 5, 11-14) - EB64.2 QA7 (items 1-3, 6-10)

DO NOT ASK QA7a to QA9a in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc)
GO TO QA7b

Generally speaking, do you think that the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

	(175)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB65.2 QA11a

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the United Kingdom has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(176)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB65.2 QA12a

People disagree about the advantages and disadvantages of the United Kingdom belonging to the European Union. I am going to read out some points and, for each one, I would like you to tell me if the United Kingdom being in the European Union has a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad effect.

(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	A very good effect	A fairly good effect	A fairly bad effect	A very bad effect	DK
1	Our country's security	1	2	3	4	5
2	Our economy	1	2	3	4	5
3	Our standard of living	1	2	3	4	5
4	Our agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
5	Our influence in the world	1	2	3	4	5
6	Employment in our country	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 QA10a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA7b to QA9b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA10

(ASK ALL)

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	(191)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB65.2 QA13

Are you, personally, for or against the development towards a European political union?

	(192)
For	1
Against	2
DK	3

EB64.2 QA12

Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
1	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
2	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
3	I feel very much involved in European affairs	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA15 - EB64.2 QA16 TREND MODIFIED (ITEM 3)

In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is going as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.

And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?

(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE)		
	(196)	(197)
(READ OUT)	QA13a	QA13b
	CURRENT SPEED	DESIRED SPEED
Standstill	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
Going as fast as possible	7	7
DK	8	8

EB64.2 QA17a&b

Now using the following scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE)										
(198-199)										
Know nothing at all						Know a great deal				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

DK 11

EB65.2 QA19

How often do you look for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions...?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(200)
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

NEW

How easy or difficult is it for you to find information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(201)
Very easy	1
Fairly easy	2
Fairly difficult	3
Very difficult	4
DK	5

NEW

Are you aware that you have the right to request access to non-published documents of European Union institutions?

	(202)
Yes	1
No	2

NEW

Have you heard of...?

	READ OUT	Yes	No	DK
1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB65.2 QA23 (1-4, 6) - EB64.2 QA26 (5, 7-9)

And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3

3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB65.2 QA25 (ITEMS 1-4, 6) - EB64.2 QA27 (ITEMS 5, 7-9)

For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?

	(READ OUT)	True	False	DK
--	------------	------	-------	----

1	The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
2	Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by citizens of the European Union	1	2	3
3	Every six months, a different Member State takes the EU presidency	1	2	3

EB65.2 QA26 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA21a AND QA21b ONLY in FI

ASK QA21c to QA22b ONLY in DE

ASK ALL

What do you think are the two most important issues facing the United Kingdom at the moment?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Crime	(252-267)
Economic situation	1,
Rising prices\inflation	2,
Taxation	3,
Unemployment	4,
Terrorism	5,
Defence\Foreign affairs	6,
Housing	7,
	8,

Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
Protecting the environment	13,
Energy related issues	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB65.2 QA28a TREND MODIFIED

For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the British government, or made jointly within the European Union?

	(READ OUT)	BRITISH GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
--	------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------------	----

1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
2	Taxation	1	2	3
3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
6	Immigration	1	2	3
7	The education system	1	2	3
8	Pensions	1	2	3
9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3
10	Health and social welfare	1	2	3
11	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
12	Consumer protection	1	2	3
13	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
14	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
15	Energy	1	2	3
16	Competition	1	2	3

EB64.2 Q31 TREND MODIFIED

Please tell me for each of the following whether you are for it or against it.

	(READ OUT)	For	Against	DK
1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro	1	2	3
2	A common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union towards other countries	1	2	3

3	A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States	1	2	3
4	Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
5	A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3
6	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

EB65.2 QA30

From the following list, could you tell me what should be, for you, the three actions that the European Union should follow in priority?

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

	(290-307)
(SPLIT A) Welcoming new Member Countries	1,
(SPLIT B) Preparing further EU enlargement	2,
Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions	3,
Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro	4,
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	5,
Protecting the environment	6,
Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of products	7,
Fighting unemployment	8,
Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	9,
(SPLIT A) Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	10,
(SPLIT B) Fighting organised crime	11,
Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	12,
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	13,
Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respecting the principles of democracy in Europe	14,
Fighting terrorism	15,
Fighting illegal immigration	16,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB65.2 QA31 TREND MODIFIED

In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(308)

National governments	1
NATO	2
The European Union	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB64.2 QA35

On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(309)
Employment and social affairs	1
Agriculture	2
Scientific research	3
Regional aid	4
Foreign policy and aid to countries outside the European Union	5
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

EB64.2 QA37

In your opinion, would you say that the United States tends to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor negative role regarding...?

	(READ OUT)	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE	DK
--	------------	----------	----------	-------------------------------------	----

1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	Growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
5	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA38a

And in your opinion, does the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role regarding...?

	(READ OUT)	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE	DK
--	------------	----------	----------	-------------------------------------	----

1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	Growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
5	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA38b

Do you ever think of yourself as not only (NATIONALITY), but also European? Does this happen often, sometimes or never?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(320)

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA39

Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be (NATIONALITY)?

(NATIONALITY AS SPECIFIED IN QUESTION 1 OF QUESTIONNAIRE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(321)

Very proud	1
Fairly proud	2
Not very proud	3
Not at all proud	4
DK	5

EB64.2 QA41

And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(322)

Very proud	1
Fairly proud	2
Not very proud	3
Not at all proud	4
I do not feel European	5
DK	6

EB64.2 QA42

For each of the following countries, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?

--

	(READ OUT)	In favour	Against	DK
1	Switzerland	1	2	3
2	Norway	1	2	3
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3
4	Croatia	1	2	3
5	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1	2	3
6	Serbia	1	2	3
7	Montenegro	1	2	3
8	Iceland	1	2	3
9	Albania	1	2	3
10	Bulgaria	1	2	3
11	Romania	1	2	3
12	Ukraine	1	2	3
13	Turkey	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA44 TREND MODIFIED

For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SHOW SCREEN)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its geography	1	2	3	4	5
2	Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its history	1	2	3	4	5
3	Turkey's accession to the European Union would strengthen the security in this region	1	2	3	4	5

4	The cultural differences between Turkey and the European Union Member States are too significant to allow Turkey to join the EU	1	2	3	4	5
5	Turkey joining the EU would encourage rejuvenation of an ageing European population	1	2	3	4	5
6	Turkey's joining could risk favouring immigration to more developed countries in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
7	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to systematically respect Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5
8	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to significantly improve the state of its economy	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 QA45 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA35 in ES, EL, IT, SI, HU, LU, CY, MT, SK, LV, AT, DE, LT, BE and EE - THOSE COUNTRIES GO TO QA36

Based on what you might know about it, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution?

(READ OUT)

Totally in favour	(344)	1
Fairly in favour		2
Fairly opposed		3
Totally opposed		4

DK	5
----	---

EB65.2 QB2 FILTER MODIFIED

ASK ALL

For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. If all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the European Union...

(SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	More democratic	1	2	3	4	5
2	More efficient	1	2	3	4	5
3	More transparent	1	2	3	4	5
4	Stronger in the world	1	2	3	4	5
5	More competitive economically	1	2	3	4	5
6	More socially-minded	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.2 QB3 (ITEMS 1-3) EB65.2 QB4 (ITEMS 4-6)

ASK QA37 ONLY IN EU25 - OTHERS GO TO QA38

15 countries have ratified the European Constitution, but France and the Netherlands voted "no". Which of the following best describes your view?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(351)

The European Union Member States should continue the ratification process of the European Constitution	1
The European Constitution should be renegotiated	2
The European Constitution should be dropped	3
DK	4

EB65.2 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

Which of the two following statements, best describes your view?
--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(352)

A European Constitution is necessary to ensure that the European Institutions work well	1
A European Constitution is not necessary to ensure that the European Institutions work well	2
DK	3

EB64.2 QA50

For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

(SHOW SCREEN - SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Ahead	Behind	At the same level	DK
1	Scientific research	1	2	3	4
2	Medical research	1	2	3	4
3	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
4	Innovation technology	1	2	3	4
5	The healthcare system	1	2	3	4
6	Education	1	2	3	4
7	Fighting social disparities	1	2	3	4
8	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
9	Fighting discrimination	1	2	3	4
10	The creation of new companies	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA53

The single market increased competition in a number of areas such as transport, telecommunication services, banking and insurance services. In general, would you say that this has a ... effect?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(363)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Fairly negative	3
Very negative	4
Neither positive nor negative (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB64.2 QA54

Compared to 10 years ago, do you think that due to the single market, the international competitiveness of UK companies is now better, worse or the same?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(364)

Better	1
Worse	2
The same	3
DK	4

NEW

For each of the following achievements of the European Union, could you tell me whether you have benefited from it or not.

(SHOW SCREEN - SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
1	The common currency, the EURO	1	2	3
2	A wider variety of goods from other EU countries	1	2	3
3	EU citizens' rights	1	2	3
4	No or less border controls when travelling	1	2	3
5	Working or studying in another EU country	1	2	3
6	The rights of consumers	1	2	3
7	The right to bring a case before the Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3

NEW

Which of the following two statements best matches your opinion of globalisation?

(READ OUT)

(372)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for UK companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in the United Kingdom	2
DK	3

EB65.1 QA17

Could you tell me whether you think that globalisation has a fairly positive or fairly negative effect on each of the following?

(SHOW SCREEN - SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Fairly positive effect	Fairly negative effect	No effect (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	Economic growth in our country	1	2	3	4
2	Solidarity between countries	1	2	3	4
3	Scientific and technical progress	1	2	3	4
4	Democracy at a world-wide level	1	2	3	4
5	Quality of public services	1	2	3	4
6	Disparities between countries	1	2	3	4
7	Employment in our country	1	2	3	4
8	Environment	1	2	3	4
9	Health	1	2	3	4

NEW

ASK QA45a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA45b

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(382)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB64.2 QA56 FILTER + TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA45b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QA46

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to benefit more from the positive effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(383)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK ALL

Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(384-391)
Increase the legal number of working hours	1,
Improve education and professional training	2,
Invest in research and innovation	3,
Facilitate the creation of companies	4,
Use energy more efficiently	5,
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB65.2 QC5

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you...?

(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE - SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5
2	We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual	1	2	3	4	5

3	Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely	1	2	3	4	5
4	Citizens should participate more actively in politics in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5
5	Immigrants contribute a lot to the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5
6	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Economic growth must be a priority for the United Kingdom, even if it affects the environment	1	2	3	4	5
7	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for the United Kingdom, even if it affects economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
8	Free competition is the best way to guarantee economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5
9	In our society, too much importance is placed on religion	1	2	3	4	5
10	Personal consumption of cannabis should be legalised throughout Europe	1	2	3	4	5
11	Homosexual marriages should be allowed throughout Europe	1	2	3	4	5
12	Adoption of children should be authorised for homosexual couples	1	2	3	4	5

	throughout Europe					
13	More importance should be given to leisure rather than work	1	2	3	4	5

EB60.1 Q37 TREND MODIFIED

--

And from the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally?

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

	(405-418)
The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB60.1 Q36a

--

Of this same list of values, which three best represent the European Union?

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

	(419-432)
The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,

Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB60.1 Q36b TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

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In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are European Union Member States...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(433)

Very close to each other	1
Fairly close to each other	2
Fairly distant from each other	3
Very distant from each other	4
DK	5

NEW

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Which two of the following do you think would be most useful for the future of Europe?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(434-442)

A common language	1,
Well-defined external borders of the EU	2,
The introduction of the euro in all EU countries	3,
Comparable living standards	4,
A common army	5,
A common Constitution	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)	8,
DK	9,

EB65.1 QA11

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How would you judge the current situation in each of the following areas?

(SHOW SCREEN)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	DK
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1	The state of the British economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The state of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
3	The employment situation in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5
4	The state of the environment in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5
5	The social welfare situation in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QD1 TREND MODIFIED

Would you say that you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in...?

(SINGLE CODE)

	(READ OUT)	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK
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1	Domestic political affairs	1	2	3	4	5
2	European affairs	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.1 QA24