

EUROBAROMETER 68

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

AUTUMN 2007

NATIONAL REPORT

UNITED KINGDOM

Table of contents

	Page
Notes for reader	3
Introduction	4
1. Scene setting	5
2. Important issues	8
3. Trust in UK and EU institutions	11
4. Attitudes towards the European Union	14
5. Does our country's voice count in the EU?	16
6. The decision-making process	19
7. Attitudes to the media	24
Conclusions	34
Annexes	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	

Notes for the reader:

1. The following are the abbreviations for countries used in the tables/maps in this report:

AT Austria
BE Belgium
BG Bulgaria
CY Rep of Cyprus
CY tcc Cyprus – Turkish Cypriot Community
CZ Czech Republic
DE Germany
DK Denmark
EE Estonia
EL Greece
ES Spain
FI Finland
FM Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
FR France
HR Croatia
HU Hungary
IE Ireland
IT Italy
LT Lithuania
LU Luxembourg
LV Latvia
MT Malta
NL Netherlands
PL Poland
PT Portugal
RO Romania
SE Sweden
SK Slovakia
SI Slovenia
TR Turkey
UK United Kingdom

2. The abbreviation used for the whole of the European Union is EU27.

3. Socio-demographic data, when mentioned, relate uniquely to the United Kingdom. But for style purposes, the words UK may additionally be included from time to time.

4. On the analysis of socio-demographic data, only those statistics which are out of line with the general pattern or which show a noteworthy trend are mentioned. Accordingly, where figures relating to such factors as gender, age or educational level show minimal variation, they will not be mentioned.

5. Comparisons made on a country-by-country basis with previous Eurobarometer surveys will only be made where noteworthy variations or trends are observed.

6. For the sake of presentation and brevity, those who have been educated until age 20 or beyond may also be referred to as 'the most educated' or 'those who had received the most education' while those whose education had ended at age 15 or younger may also be referred to as 'the least educated' or 'those who had the least education'.

Introduction

This report is an analysis of market research data collected in the UK in September and October 2007.

In this survey, EB68, a total of 1,340 citizens were interviewed in their own homes.

Standard Eurobarometers are not just useful indicators of how citizens are thinking and their attitudes and concerns but, because of their regularly asked questions and data analysis capabilities, allow detailed analysis within the poll by age, gender, education, occupation, etc.

In addition, the format allows trends in opinion to be identified over periods of time, as well as allowing the making of comparisons between the broad UK data and those from other Member States.

From the large block of data available, the Editor has focused on a number of key issues. These important issues are reviewed and comparisons made both with previous results in the UK and current attitudes across the EU.

These issues cover, inter alia, the way that UK citizens see their lives developing and the changes they believe will happen to their job situation, the country's economy.

The generally high level of cynicism towards the EU among UK citizens has been a matter of concern for several years. There has been a strong groundswell of opinion that this attitude is, to a large extent, driven by ignorance of matters European which have generated high levels of mistrust and this issue is studied within this report.

Attitudes to the EU in terms of whether membership is a good thing and, more specifically, whether the UK is seen to have benefited from being a member are also discussed, as well as whether the sample felt that the UK's voice was important in Europe.

The legislative process, for so long the prerogative of countries before they became Member States, has witnessed a sea-change. The entry into force of the Single European Act, in 1987, saw the beginning of a gradual process whereby more and more legislation was made at EU level.

This report looks at what areas the UK citizen feels happy to let pass to this wider legislative body and those issues on which they would like decisions to be made at national level.

This document also contains a major section on the media. This part of the report is crucial in that it is through media that information is received and is largely the basis on which opinions are formed.

How this media flow is viewed in terms of level of information, trust in the medium itself and perceived views as to the particular medium's objectivity of reporting are also analysed.

1. Scene-setting

A chapter seeing how UK citizens view their lives and the future, as well as those issues that they consider to be important.

Citizens were asked how they viewed the prospect of the next twelve months regarding a number of issues and whether the outcome would be better, worse or the same.

Q A 5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months? Will the next year be better, worse or the same when it comes to your life in general?

Life in general

Across the European Union generally and in the UK in particular, citizens feel less confident about the future when it relates to their lives in general.

Six months ago, 37% of EU27 citizens and nearly half (48%) of UK citizens felt their lives would be better. These figures have now dropped to 30% across the EU and by a substantial 13 percentage points to 35% in the UK.

Amongst young people in the UK, optimism is highly visible. Amongst those aged between 15 and 24, this figure is at 63% and at 54% for those aged 25 to 39. These figures are in sharp contrast to the 27% noted amongst people aged 40 to 54 and just 13% of those aged 55 or more.

There are also noticeable differences when education level is the criterion in this area with just 17% of those educated to age 15 or less having this degree of optimism compared with 45% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The majority of EU citizens, however, believe their lives will be the same with figures of 54% across the 27 Member States and 55% in the UK.

Household financial situation

In the spring of 2007, 27% of EU27 citizens and 35% of those in the UK believed their financial situation would improve. In a similar way to responses to the 'life in general' question above, there has been a reduction in this level of optimism to 25% across the Union and 29% in the UK.

In the UK, noticeably smaller than average figures are observed amongst the oldest age-group (12%) and the least educated (13%).

However the great majority of citizens (EU27:53%, UK: 55%) believe their financial situation will remain the same.

Personal job situation

There was virtually no change in view on this issue with 61% of EU27 citizens believing their job situation would be the same, 22% believing it would get better and just 8% believing it would get worse. The UK figures are broadly in line with these averages with figures of 58%, 28% and 6% respectively.

However, these broad figures disguise substantial variations. For example, making up the 28% of the overall UK poll believing their personal job situation would get better are 62% of the youngest age-group compared with just 4% of those aged 55 or more.

Once again, in the UK, education is a noticeable influence in this area with just 9% of the least educated compared with 40% of those educated to age 20 or more taking this positive view.

While, as noted above, just 8% of EU27 citizens think their job situation will get worse over the coming twelve months, figures of 23% and 14% are noted in Hungary and Portugal.

National employment situation

As has been noted in previous editions of Eurobarometer, it is interesting to note that the general upbeat view held by European citizens relating to their personal job situation is not as strongly reflected in their views about the employment situation in their country as a whole and, in this latest survey, 61% of EU27 citizens polled believe that the job situation in their country is bad.

The corresponding figure for the UK is relatively low at 39%, while high figures, as might be anticipated, are noted in Portugal (94%) and Hungary (91%).

Once again, there were seen to be substantial variations in opinion, in the UK, both by age and education in the same way as was noted when the issue under review relates to citizens' personal job situation.

Q A4.1 How would you judge the current situation of the national economy?

UK citizens were noticeably less upbeat about their country's economy than they were six months previously. Whereas in EB67.2 there were more than two-thirds (70%) of those who said the situation was good, this figure has now fallen to 63%. This latter figure is still, however, fifteen percentage points higher than the EU27 average of 48%.

97% of Danes think their economy is in good shape. High figures are also noted in the Netherlands (88%), Luxembourg (81%) and Ireland (76%), although this last figure shows a marked fall from 89% just six months previously.

In the UK, men (70%) were noticeably more optimistic on this issue than women (57%) and this view was also held by the best educated segment of the poll where 75% of citizens gave a positive response compared with just 55% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Q A4.3 How would you judge the current situation of the European economy?

When citizens across the Union were asked the much broader question relating to the European economy as opposed to their national economies, there was, as might be anticipated, a much higher level of 'don't knows' and this figure increases from 3% to 15% across the Union as a whole while it more than twice as large at 31% in the UK.

This UK average figure also conceals noticeable differences with just 24% of men giving this response compared with 37% of women.

Variations by level of education also produced substantial differences with a 'don't know' factor of 35% amongst the least educated – twice as high as the 17% noted amongst those who had finished education aged 20 or above.

A further interesting point is that EU27 citizens are more confident about the economic situation across the Union as a whole than their national situation, with a positive view being taken by 58% of the total poll believing the European situation was good rather than the 48% taking this view in regard to their national economies.

In contrast, just 47% of UK citizens believe that the European economy is in good shape compared with 63% holding this view on the UK economy – a view noticeably out of line with the EU average.

2. Important issues facing the country

Q A 6a What do you think are the two most important issues facing our country at the moment?

UK Rank	Issue	UK %	EU %	EU rank	High %	Low %
1	Crime	44	24	3	IE 57	LU 11
2	Immigration	39	15	6	MT 40	PT 1
3	Healthcare	26	21	4	PL, FI 49	ES 4
4	Terrorism	17	10	8	ES 37	BG/EE/LT/HU/MT/SI/FI 1
5	Housing	12	8	11	LU 34	EL 0
6=	Unemployment	9	27	1	PT 54	DK, NL 4
6=	Pensions	9	14	7	RO 23	NL 3
8=	Inflation	8	26	2	LV 77	SE 4
8=	Education system	8	9	9=	NL 24	IT 2
10=	Protecting the environment	7	7	12	SE 27	LV, LT 1
10=	Taxation	7	9	9=	IT 24	BG, FR 3
12	Economic situation	5	17	5	EL 33	LU 5
13	Defence/foreign affairs	4	2	14	DK 8	LV, LT, BG 0
14	Energy	3	4	13	FI 18	EL 0

There is a wide difference of opinion between those issues which UK citizens consider important and those issues which, on average, concern the other 26 Member States. Accordingly, in this section, the issues will be dealt with in two separate parts.

Concerns of United Kingdom citizens (ranked)

i) Crime

Crime remains the crime concern of UK citizens and is now cited by 44% of those polled compared with 41% just six months previously.

Within these broad data, there are noticeable variations including the fact that 52% of the least educated compared with just 31% of those educated to age 20 or beyond view this as being one of the two most important issues facing the country.

The issue is, however, of relatively small importance to the self-employed (26%) compared with figures of 51% amongst house persons and 54% amongst students.

There was, perhaps surprisingly, virtually no variation by age when this issue was reviewed with concern being equally felt from the youngest to the oldest segment of the poll.

Another surprising factor to emerge was that only 40% of people living in large towns compared with 47% in medium-sized towns and 43% living in rural villages cited crime as one of their two main concerns.

ii) Immigration

Concerns about immigration have increased noticeably in the UK since spring 2007 when 32% of those polled cited this as an important issue.

The figure has now risen to 39% and above-average results are seen amongst the self-employed (48%) and a slightly larger proportion of the male poll where the figure reaches 41%.

The key variation in UK data is, however, seen by education. While 43% of those educated to age 15 or less and 42% educated to age 16 or 19 see immigration as being one of the two key issues facing the UK at this time, the figure falls to just a quarter (27%) among those educated to age 20 or beyond.

iii) Healthcare

Healthcare as an issue in the UK has increased slightly in importance over the past six months from 24% to 26%.

However, this issue is of noticeably more concern to women (30%) than men (21%). There is also a significant variation by levels of education with 23% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity citing this as one of the two most important issues facing the country compared with 32% of the most educated group.

When these data are reviewed by respondents' occupation, some noticeable variations are observed. For example, just 19% of the unemployed and 20% of the self-employed view this as being a major issue compared with 32% of managers and 35% of other white-collar workers.

iv) Terrorism

Concerns over terrorism have fallen from 25% to 17% over the past six months and there are no significant variations on a socio-demographic basis.

Concerns of European Union Citizens (ranked)**i) Unemployment**

Across the European Union, unemployment at 27% is the most important issue facing the citizens of the Member States. In fact, in Portugal, the figure reaches 54% compared with just 9% in the UK, and less than half this figure being noted in Denmark and the Netherlands where only 4% of those polled deemed unemployment to be one of the two most important issues facing their country.

ii) Inflation

Again, in sharp comparison with the UK, where this issue is cited by only 8% of those polled, ranking it in eighth equal position, inflation is the second most important issue on average across the European Union, being cited by 26% of those polled.

While the highest concern is voiced in Latvia (77%), it is perhaps more significant to look at the figures in a country with a substantially larger population – Germany. The German figure – at 44% - although down from the 58% noted six months previously is still one of the highest in the Union. This can be compared with a figure of just 8% in UK.

iii) Crime

Crime is rated the third most important issue across EU Member States and is cited by 24% of those polled, with particularly high figures of 57% being observed in Ireland. As is noted above, crime is the most important issue according to citizens of the UK.

iv) Healthcare

Healthcare remains an important issue across the Union being the fourth most cited issue. In Poland and Finland, this subject is of particular importance and is cited by 49% of those countries' citizens.

3. Trust in UK and EU institutions.

Before looking at the level of trust that EU citizens had in their governments and the EU, it was considered a relevant exercise to see whether citizens understood how one of these institutions actually worked as this could be an important factor influencing the level of trust in the organisation.

Understanding

Q A 9 a.6 I understand how the European Union works

Over the past six months, there is some good news in that there was a slight increase from 35% to 37% amongst UK citizens stating that they understood how the EU works. In contrast, over the same period, the average EU27 figures fell from 43% to 40%.

Making up this average figure were numbers ranging from as low as 20% in Bulgaria and 26% in Italy to 59% in Poland and Slovenia.

Analysing the UK figures in more detail, while there is no clear pattern established by age, education is, again, a key factor. The proportion of those educated to age 15 or less who understand how the EU works is just 26% - less than half the 55% figure observed amongst those educated to age 20 or above.

Another major variation is by gender with the 37% average figure saying they understood how the EU works being composed of 45% of the male poll and just 29% of the female one.

It is interesting to note that these were unambiguous answers as the 'don't know' factor was low both for men (4%) and women (5%)

Trust in governments

Q A8.11 Do you tend to trust your government?

Turning now to the broad issue of trust, there has been a decline in European citizens' confidence in both their national governments and the European Union over the past six months.

Just a third (34%) of EU27 citizens trust their governments – a noticeable fall from the 41% average recorded in the spring of 2007.

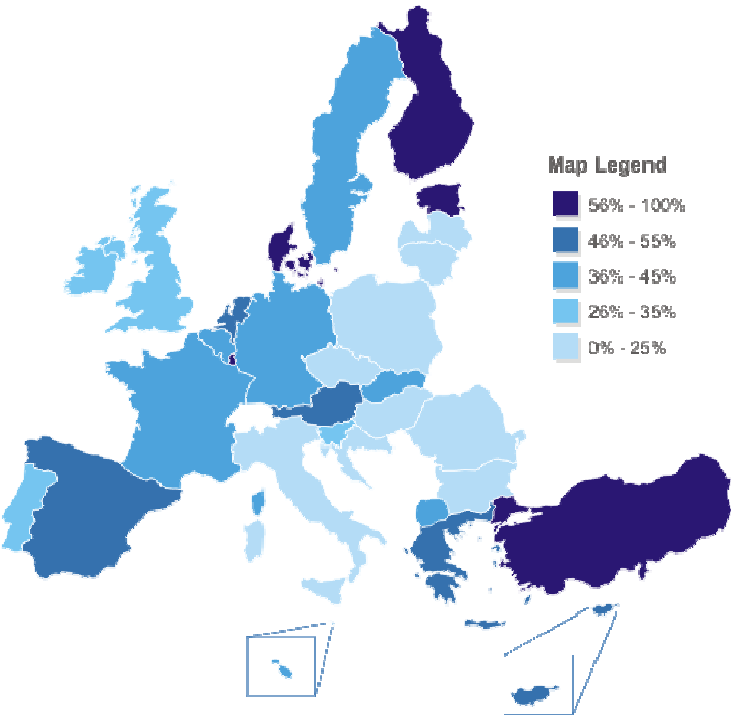
In the UK, this fall has been less pronounced but even so the 34% of citizens who trusted the UK government earlier this year has now declined to just 30%.

Question: Q48.11. 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) Government

Answers: Tend to trust

	LU	65%
	EE	62%
	FI	58%
	DK	57%
	AT	53%
	ES	49%
	NL	49%
	CY	49%
	EL	46%
	MT	45%
	BE	43%
	FR	42%
	SE	41%
	DE	40%
	SK	40%
	EU27	34%
	IE	32%
	SI	32%
	PT	30%
	UK	30%
	LT	24%
	IT	23%
	CZ	21%
	HU	21%
	RO	21%
	LV	19%
	PL	17%
	BG	16%
	TR	63%
	FM	36%
	HR	20%



Trust in the European Union

However, this decline in trust is much more marked when the subject is the European Union.

In the previous Eurobarometer survey, 36% of UK citizens said they trusted the EU – a figure two percentage points greater than those trusting the UK government. In just six months, this figure has tumbled to 25% which means that only one in four UK citizens trusts the EU. This figure is virtually half the EU27 average of 48% which itself shows a major fall from 57% earlier this year.

Noticeable declines in trust in the EU are observed in Belgium (73% to 65%) and Germany (56% to 39%).

It is also interesting to note the 'don't know' levels in response to this question. As might be expected, in the UK, where just 37% of those polled say they understand how the EU works, a figure of 22% of the poll says they do not know in response to the question as to whether they trust this institution. This 'don't know' factor is twice as high as the EU27 average of 11%.

When looking at the UK data relating to trust in the European Union, it is interesting to break these figures down and analyse them from a socio-demographic point of view.

Making up the 25% average of those who trusted the EU were noticeably more men (29%) than women (20%). It is, however, interesting to note that more men (55%) than women (51%) tended not to trust the Union which is explained by the noticeably higher 'don't know' factor (29%) amongst women compared with men where the figure is 16%.

Trust levels are also substantially higher amongst the youngest segment of the poll (42%) and the most educated (38%) while just 16% of those aged 55 or more and 18% of those who had left school aged 15 or less bring the UK average figure down to the 25% noted above.

As a benchmark for trust levels in both national governments and the EU, it is interesting to look at a major global institution.

The United Nations has not suffered the sharp decline in trust that has affected national governments and the EU and, across the 27 Member States, 53% of those polled said they trusted the United Nations – an increase from the 51% noted a year ago in EB66. While the UK figure at 51% showed a slight fall from 53% over the same period both the EU27 figure and that of the UK are substantially higher than the figures for trust in either national governments or the EU.

4. Attitudes to the European Union

In this section of the report, citizens' broad views towards the European Union, i.e. is it a good thing and has our country benefited from its membership, are reviewed.

Q A12A Generally speaking, do you think that our country's membership of the European Union is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?

58% of the total EU27 poll saw the Union as being a good thing, a figure just marginally higher than when this issue was discussed six months previously. A further 25% took a neutral standpoint while the number of citizens viewing the EU as a bad thing fell slightly from 15% to 13%.

Citizens of Belgium and Ireland (74%), the Netherlands (79%) and Luxembourg (82%) had no doubts as to the fact that the European Union was a good thing.

A very different picture is, however, seen when the UK figures are reviewed. 28% of those polled viewed the European Union as being a bad thing and the only small consolation is that this figure (the highest amongst the 27 Member States) shows a small decrease from the 30% observed six months previously.

The largest proportion of the UK poll, albeit by a small amount, takes the view that the EU is a good thing but this figure of 34% shows a decline from the 39% recorded in the spring of 2007.

The UK 'neutral' position is taken up by nearly a third of those polled (31%), while the 'don't know' figure, at 7%, is more than the twice the EU27 average.

Analysing the UK figures from a socio-demographic point of view, the established pattern that younger, as well as better educated, people are much more likely to have a favourable view of the European Union is again apparent.

43% of the youngest segment of the poll sees the EU as being a good thing compared with just 25% of those aged 55 or more. The variation when the data are reviewed by education level is even more marked. 63% of those educated to age 20 or more take a positive view on the EU compared with just 24% of those educated to age 15 or less.

Making up the UK 34% average believing membership of the EU is a good thing were 39% of the male poll and just 30% of the female poll. Both genders returned a figure of 28% agreeing the EU was a bad thing while it is worth noting that the female 'don't know' figure at 9% is more than twice as large as the 4% found among males.

Q A13A Taking everything into account, would you say that our country has, on balance, benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

In the spring of 2007, opinion in the UK was evenly divided with 43% of those polled believing that the UK had benefited from EU membership and 44% taking the contrary view, with 13% giving a 'don't know' response.

These figures have changed noticeably in that now while 37% of those polled believed the country has benefited, 47% of the UK sample take the contrary view meaning that the gap has moved from one percentage point to ten percentage points.

These figures are in sharp contrast to EU27 averages where the proportion of citizens believing their country has benefited from membership has decreased marginally from 59% to 58% and a similar marginal decrease is seen in those taking the contrary view has moved from 30% to 29% creating an increase in the 'don't know' factor from 11% to 13%.

Countries where the citizens believed that they had benefited from EU membership were Lithuania (81%), Poland (83%) and Ireland (87%).

Analysing in more detail the UK figures, certain established patterns once again emerge. 62% of the most educated group believe that the UK has benefited from EU membership as do 46% of 15-24 year olds. Less educated and older people take a very different view as is evidenced by the fact that just 25% of those educated to age 15 or less and 29% of those aged 55 or more share this view.

As might be anticipated, 53% of managers believe the UK has benefited – a figure more than twice as large as the 25% of house persons.

Editor's note: In both these questions relating to the broad perception of the European Union, the female 'don't know' factor is twice as large as that noted amongst men. The 'don't know' factor amongst women on the question as to whether the EU is a good thing was 9% compared to a male figure of 4%, while on the issue as to whether the UK has benefited from membership, the figures are 21% for women and just 10% for men.

5. Does our country's voice count in the EU?

Q A 9 a 2 Do you think our country's voice counts in the EU?

In the spring of 2007, two-thirds (66%) of EU27 citizens believed that their country's voice counted within the Union. Figures as high as 86% in Germany, 82% in Denmark and France, and 80% in Luxembourg were noted.

The corresponding figure in the UK was 55%.

In the six months, however, since EB67, these figures have slipped back and the average across the EU indicates that 61% of those polled believe their country's voice counts within the EU. Falls of seven percentage points are observed in Germany, two percentage points in Denmark and one percentage point in Luxembourg. Against the trend, the French figure rises to 86%.

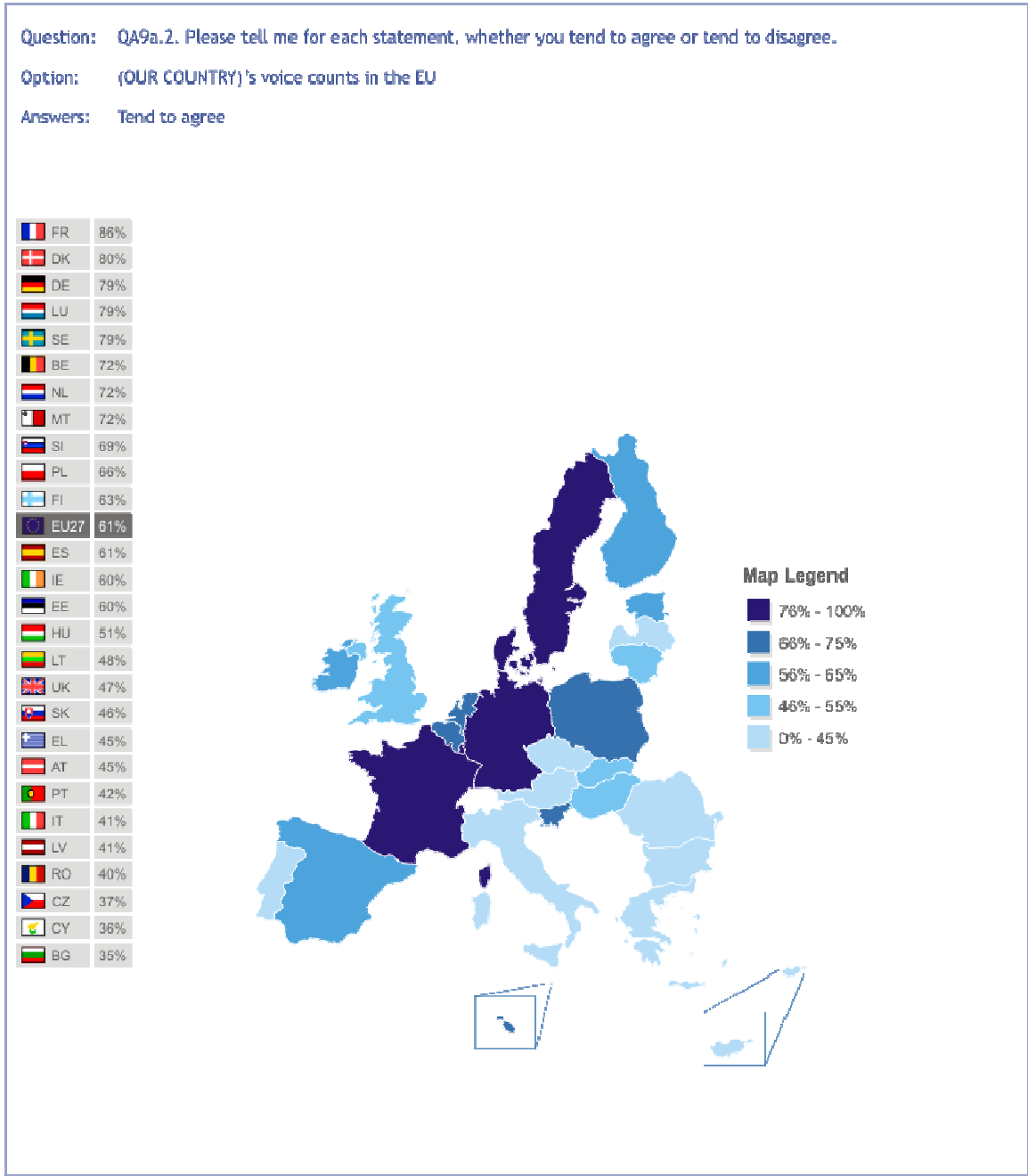
In the UK, however, the fall is much more marked and now just 47% of the poll believes their country's voice counts in the EU – just two percentage points ahead of those holding the contrary view.

Looking in more depth at the UK figures, a majority of men (54%) support this view compared with a minority (41%) of women.

While virtually two-thirds (64%) of the youngest age-group believe that the UK's voice counts within the European Union, this view is only shared by 35% of those aged 55 or more.

The difference in opinion based upon levels of education is even more striking. Two-thirds (68%) of those educated to age 20 or above subscribe to this view while the proportion of those educated to age 15 or less expressing the same opinion falls to exactly half of this number at 34%.

59% of both the self-employed and managers believe the UK's voice carries weight in the Union – a view shared by just 38% of house-persons and the retired.



Q A 9a7 Do you think our country will become more influential in the EU in the future?

It is an interesting exercise to look further into this issue and see how citizens believe their particular country's influence will change in the future.

In the previous survey, EB67, 52% of EU27 citizens believed their country would become more influential in the EU in the future while 33% took the opposite view.

In just this short period of time, this nineteen percentage point differential has been drastically reduced so that now just 43% of the total EU poll still holds this view – a figure just four percentage points more than the 39% holding the contrary view.

The corresponding figures in the UK now show a reversal of UK attitude. Whereas in EB67, 45% of the UK poll agreed that the country would have more influence in the European Union and 38% took the contrary view, the proportion of those taking the positive view has now fallen to just a third (34%) of the poll while those tending to disagree has increased to 49%.

Looking at these latest UK figures from a socio-demographic point of view, variations are noted amongst those who believed the UK would become more influential in the EU in the future.

Men (37%) were more convinced on this issue than women (31%) and high figures were noted amongst the youngest age-group (56%) – more than twice the 26% noted amongst those aged 55 or more.

While there was a relatively small difference in views in terms of education between those who had left school aged 15 or less (31%) and those educated to age 20 or more (38%), some relatively large variations were noted by respondents' occupation.

58% of students held this positive view as did 38% of the unemployed and manual workers. This view was, however, only held by 28% of managers and the retired.

6. The decision-making process

On what issues are UK citizens happier to have decisions made on a broad EU front than purely domestically?

UK attitudes towards the EU's role in the decision-making process generate a wide variety of reactions.

On some issues, the UK is very much inclined to consider an issue being of purely national competence, while other issues are willingly consigned to the decision-making process of the EU.

As there seems to be no clear pattern in the figures generated, each major issue will be treated individually.

Q A20(a)1 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the national government or be made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting crime

Across the EU, 61% of all citizens believe that fighting crime should be an issue where decisions are made jointly within the EU and figures of 79% are noted in Germany, 76% in Hungary, 74% in Portugal and Slovakia.

While in the UK, just a third (34%) of those polled holds this view, this average figure is made up of widely different data such as 40% of the youngest age-group and 31% of the oldest. This identical spread is seen by education level with 31% of the least educated and 40% of the most educated taking this view.

Taxation

Most EU citizens (65%) feel that taxation is an issue that should be dealt with by the national government and in Denmark and Luxembourg this figure rises to 88% and 87% respectively. The UK figure is also relatively high at 78%.

Fighting unemployment

The majority (57%) of EU27 citizens believes that this issue should be dealt with by the national government and greater than average support for this view is noted in Finland (73%), the UK and Denmark (72%).

Fighting terrorism

Eight out of ten Europeans believe that action in this area should be taken jointly within the EU and figures as high as 92% are seen in Hungary and Germany, and 91% in Slovakia. Two out of three UK citizens (68%) also hold this view.

Defence and foreign affairs

Across Europe, there has been a small but significant shift in opinion on this issue. There has been a five percentage point increase in the number of EU27 citizens believing that these decisions should be taken jointly within the EU and now two-thirds (67%) of citizens across the Union take this view. In Germany, the figure, in fact, rises to 81% - an increase from 73% just six months previously.

At the other end of the spectrum, a similar percentage point increase is observed in Finland where support for the EU option rises noticeably from 19% to 26%.

The UK figure, at 40%, remains unchanged since spring of this year.

Immigration

There has been a slight increase in the number of EU citizens favouring a broad European approach on this issue and the figures have risen from 59% to 63%.

Other relatively large increases over the same period can be observed in the data from Denmark (41% to 51%), Ireland (52% to 60%) and Sweden (40% to 52%). In Denmark and Sweden, these movements now mean that the majority of those countries' citizens now favour decisions being taken at EU level. In Ireland, this situation was already existent and percentage point difference between those supporting the broad EU option over the national alternative has increased from nine points to twenty six percentage points.

In the UK, on the other hand, there are still more citizens believing this issue should be dealt with at a national level but the gap has narrowed substantially from twenty to eleven percentage points meaning that 42% of UK citizens support the EU option and 53% opt for the national preference?

Education

Twice as many EU citizens feel that decisions relating to education should be dealt with at a national level (64% - 32%) and this view is even more firmly held in the UK (80% - 16%).

Pensions

The view displayed in the question immediately above is repeated here with 70% of UK citizens believing this is a national issue and 18% opting for the broader EU alternative. The EU27 averages are similar with figures of 70% and 26% respectively.

Environment

By their very nature, environmental concerns are unaffected by national borders so it is not surprising that European citizens increasingly favour decisions on these being taken at EU level.

In spring 2007, 69% of Europeans favoured this option with 28% taking the national approach. This differential has now increased with virtually three-quarters (73%) taking the broader EU view.

This trend is also noted in the UK with a three percentage point decline in the number of people favouring the national option (36% - 33%) and a substantial 62% preferring the joint decision-making process within the EU.

Health and social welfare

In both the average EU27 figures and those from the UK, there was a small shift towards the view that decisions in this area should be taken jointly within the EU. Accordingly, 62% of EU27 citizens polled and 71% of those in the UK took the view that these decisions should be made at national level. Both figures show a decline of four percentage points from the results gathered in spring 2007.

Agriculture and fisheries

UK opinion on this issue runs contrary to the EU27 average.

Across the 27 Member States, there was a three percentage point move towards decisions being taken jointly within the EU so that 53% of those polled – as opposed to 50% six months previously – believed decisions should be taken jointly within the EU.

This view, however, is shared by only 38% of the UK poll – a figure four percentage points lower than that observed in spring 2007.

Consumer protection

Six months ago, EU27 citizens were equally divided (48%) on the question of whether the issue as to whether decisions relating to consumer protection should be made by their national government or jointly within the European Union.

Six months later, 42% of those polled subscribed to the national solution while more than half (53%) believed these decisions should be taken jointly at EU level.

In the UK, a similar, if smaller, shift in opinion is noted. In this latest poll (autumn 2007), 53% of UK citizens subscribed to the national solution – three percentage points lower than noted in spring 2007 – while the broader joint EU decision-making solution now finds support from 41% of the UK poll.

Scientific and technological research

23% on average of EU27 citizens think that decisions in this area should be taken at national level, while more than three times this number believes they should be jointly taken within the EU.

In the UK, 34% of those polled opt for decision-making at national level while 59% favour joint decision-making at EU level.

Support for regions facing economic difficulties

In both the UK and EU27 polls, there is a majority and increasing support that this issue should be dealt with jointly within the EU. The UK figures have increased from 53% to

56% over the past six months while, across the Union, the support has risen from 60% to 64%.

In Cyprus, the figures are 85%, while figures of 84% are seen in the Netherlands.

Energy

In the spring of 2007, 52% of the UK poll believed decisions on this issue should be taken by the national government, while 45% believed they should be taken jointly within the EU.

Perhaps because of the fact that the price of crude oil has in the interim been at approximately \$100/barrel, energy as an issue has become more centre-stage in people's minds.

In the EB68 poll conducted in the autumn, there are now more UK citizens (50%) who believe that decisions relating to energy should be taken jointly within the EU and just 44% prefer the national alternative.

Over the same period, this stance has been confirmed by the EU27 as a whole where now more than two-thirds (68%) of those polled prefer the EU option than the 28% who still hold to the view that decisions of this nature should be taken by the national government.

Competition

Across the European Union, the proportion of citizens believing decisions in this area should be taken jointly within the EU remains constant at 57% from spring to autumn 2007.

In the UK, however, the proportion of people holding this view in common with the other twenty six other Member States has fallen from 44% to 39%.

In the UK data, the 'don't know' factor has increased from 12% to 14% - noticeably higher than the 9% EU average.

This may be due to the fact that the Monopolies and Merger Commission in the UK has become the Competition Commission and UK citizens could be confused in this area.

Transport

In EB67.2, 45% of EU27 citizens believed decisions in this area should be taken jointly within the EU, while 51% took the national view.

Six months later, these ratios have been reversed and now a slight, but significant, larger proportion (49%) of EU27 citizens favour the broad EU approach.

In the UK, this approach is favoured by just 26% of those polled while 69% prefer decision-making at national level.

The economy

Although a marginally larger (48%) proportion on average of EU27 citizens now prefers decisions in this area to be taken jointly within the EU, there are significant variations in the constituent data making up this average.

This view is held by 68% of Lithuanians, 65% of Cypriots and 64% of Belgians compared with just 23% of Swedes and Danes, and 22% of the British.

7. Attitudes to the media

Media are a crucial, perhaps the most important, element in providing information and shaping public opinion. The way in which different media are seen in terms of trustworthiness, coverage of general and specific European issues and the perceived attitude held towards this subject matter are vital aspects of delivering information to European citizens.

In this section, the Editor analyses data in two ways. Section A looks at trust in the media while Section B reviews citizens' assessment of levels of media coverage on European matters and attitude to the subject.

A Trust in the media

Q A 8.1 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media? For each of the following, please tell me whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The press

Across the European Union, just 44% of citizens trust the press while 49% take the contrary view.

Making up this average of 44% are figures from countries such as Austria, Finland and Belgium and Denmark where 62%, 60% and 57% respectively of those polled tend to trust this medium.

At the other end of the scale, is the UK where this figure reaches only 21%; however, this figure is an increase on the 18% noted earlier in 2007.

Making up the one in five UK citizens who trusts the press, there are substantial variations by socio-demographic category.

27% of men trust the press – a figure nearly twice as the 15% noted amongst women.

Once again, this is an unambiguous response from both genders as the 'don't know' factor is just 4% in both cases.
































While 30% of the youngest age-group trust the press, this figure falls to just 19% amongst the oldest age-group.

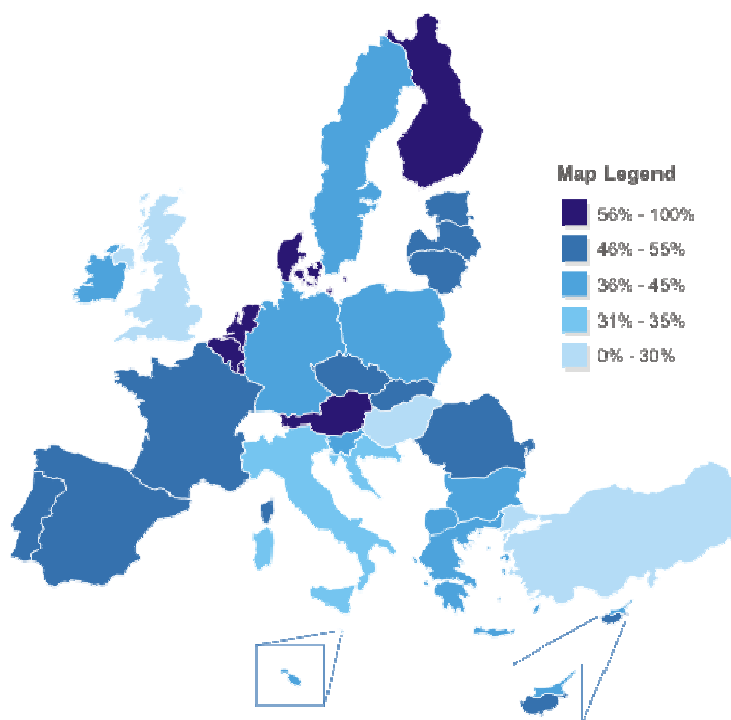
Higher levels of education create a higher level of trust in the press so while only 17% of those educated to age 15 or less trust the medium, the figure rises to 27% of those educated to age 20 and even further to 38% of those still in education.

Question: QAB.1. 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 press

Answers: Tend to trust

 AT	62%
 NL	61%
 FI	60%
 BE	57%
 DK	57%
 LU	56%
 ES	55%
 FR	55%
 CZ	54%
 RO	53%
 SK	52%
 EE	51%
 LV	50%
 LT	50%
 PT	49%
 CY*	47%
 DE	45%
 PL	45%
 EU27	44%
 SI	44%
 BG	41%
 IE	40%
 SE	39%
 MT	38%
 EL	37%
 IT	33%
 HU	28%
 UK	21%
* CY, avg. = 44%	
 FM	41%
 HR	34%
 TR	23%



Radio

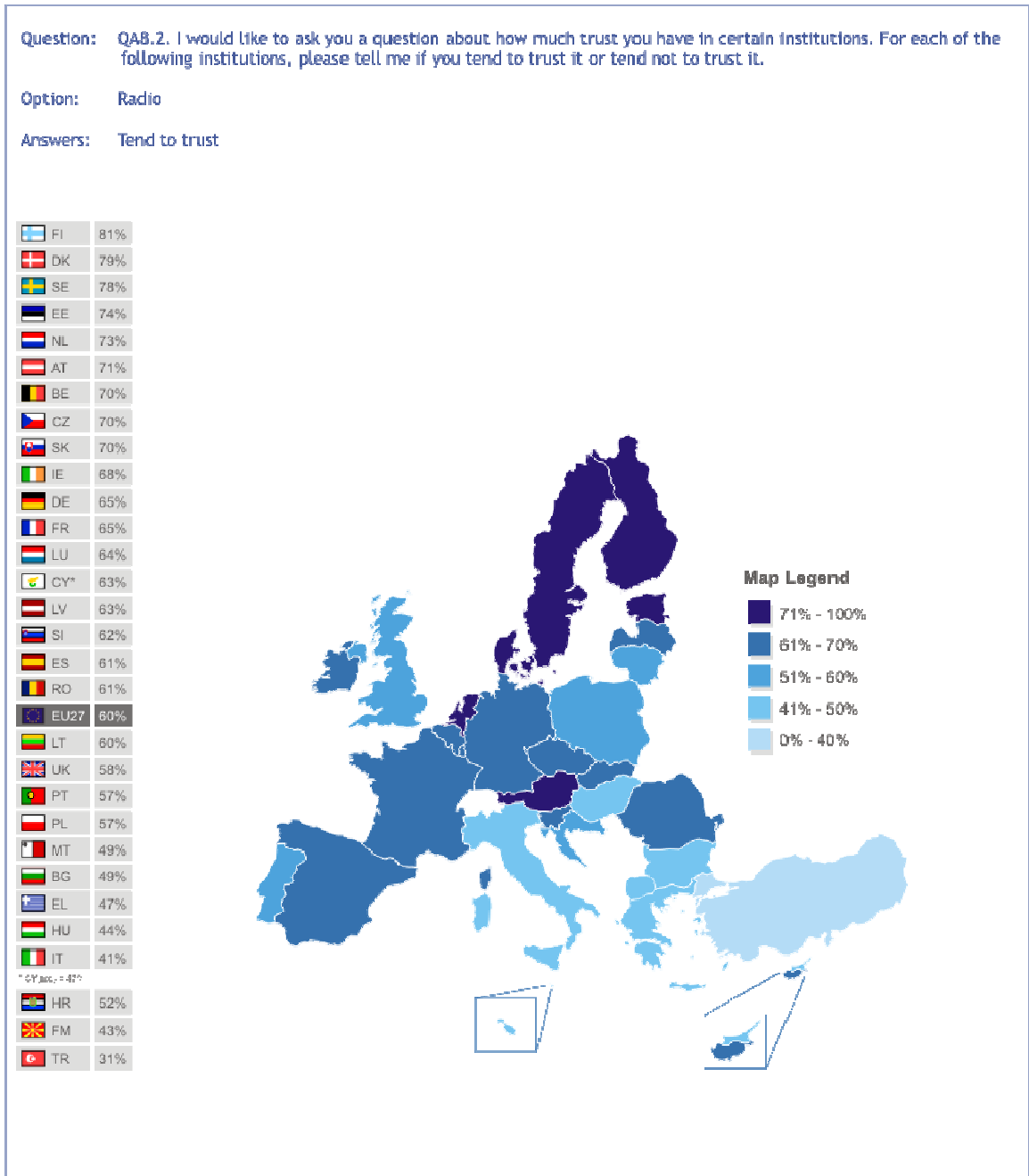
Over the past six months, the trust level in radio has slipped. In the spring of 2007, 66% on average across the European Union and 62% of UK citizens trusted radio. These figures have now fallen to 60% and 58% respectively. However, even so, radio still remains the most trusted domestic medium ahead of the press and television.

Particularly high trust levels are observed in Finland (81%), Denmark (79%), Sweden (78%) and Estonia (74%).

Making up the UK average of 58% are 62% of men as opposed to 55% of women trusting radio.

While there are no clear patterns that emerge by age, education is seen to have a bearing on this issue with 54% of the least educated group expressing trust compared with 66% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Below-average figures of 47% and 53% respectively were noted amongst house-persons and manual workers, while the figure increases to 65% for managers.



Television

In a similar way to radio, trust levels in television have slipped over the past six months in both the European Union as a whole and in the UK. In this first grouping, the trust level has fallen from 58% to 52% whilst in the UK the figure, if slightly smaller, is still significant in that falling from 51% to 48%, it now means that UK opinion is exactly split as to whether television can be trusted as a medium.

Estonian and Finnish television had a high level of trust with figures of 75% and 73% respectively. High figures were also noted in Austria (72%) and Denmark (71%).




There was a sharp fall in confidence in this medium in Romania where trust levels fell from 88% to 61%.

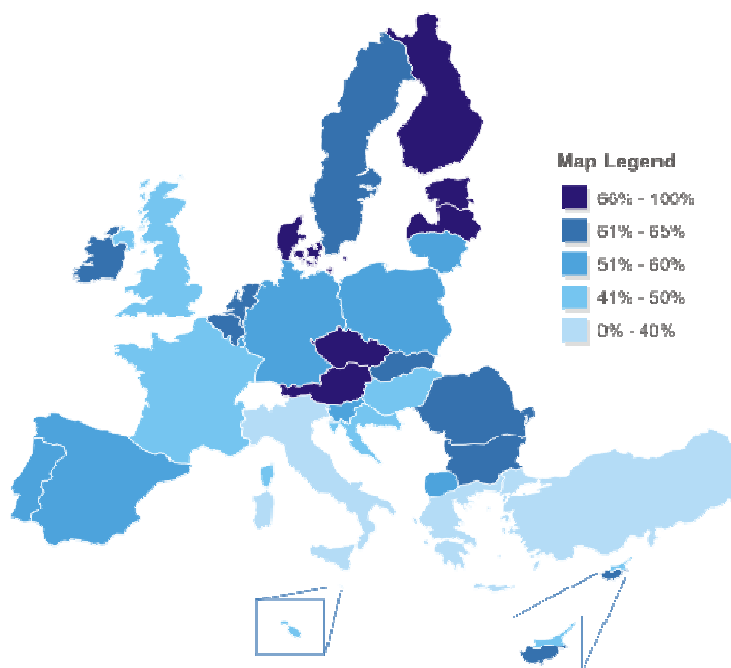
There were no clear patterns that emerged by age, occupation or education when the data on UK citizens' trust in television were analysed more deeply.

Question: QAB.3. 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: Television

Answers: Tend to trust

	EE	75%
	FI	73%
	AT	72%
	DK	71%
	CZ	68%
	LV	68%
	IE	64%
	SE	64%
	NL	63%
	CY*	63%
	SK	63%
	BE	62%
	BG	61%
	RO	61%
	PT	60%
	IT	60%
	SI	60%
	HU	56%
	DE	55%
	ES	53%
	EU27	52%
	PL	51%
	HU	50%
	UK	48%
	MT	48%
	FR	42%
	IT	37%
	EL	36%
* CY 2007 = 60%		
	FM	53%
	HR	50%
	TR	32%



Internet

In comparison with the press, radio and television where the 'don't know' factor across the European Union never rises to more than 9%, trust in the internet as a medium has an average 'don't know' factor of 32% across both the 27 Member States and the UK.

As a medium, it has lost a certain amount of ground in levels of trust over the past six months. This is represented by a fall in the number of those trusting the medium from 39% to 33% across EU Member States and from 32% to 26% in the UK.

The 'don't know' factor has also increased from 26% across the Union and 27% in the UK to 32% in both sets of data.

Examining in more detail the quarter (26%) of the UK poll who trust the Internet, some noticeable variations are seen.

For example, virtually twice as many men (34%) as women (18%) trust this medium.

Age and education, as might be anticipated, are also major drivers in this area. For example, while just 12% of people aged 55 or more trust the Internet, more than three times this number (39%) are noted between those aged between 15 and 24.

A similar disparity is noted by level of education with just 12% of the least educated group expressing confidence in this relatively new medium compared with 34% of those educated to age 20 or beyond and 42% amongst those still studying.

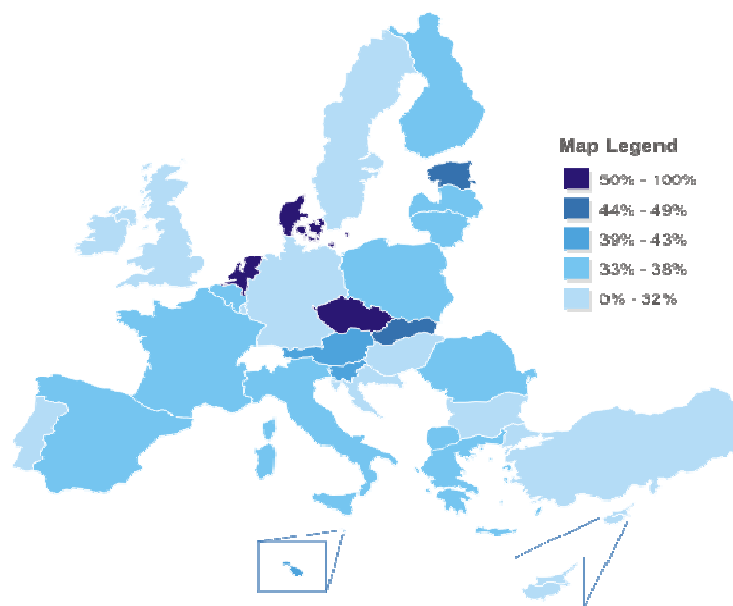
This pattern is carried across when respondents' occupation is analysed with trust factors ranging from 10% amongst house-persons and 13% amongst the retired to 39% of the self-employed, 41% of other white-collar workers and 42% of students.

Question: QAB.4. 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 Internet

Answers: Tend to trust

	CZ	55%
	NL	54%
	DK	50%
	EE	45%
	SK	45%
	SI	42%
	AT	40%
	MT	40%
	BE	38%
	IT	37%
	LV	37%
	FI	36%
	RO	36%
	LT	35%
	EL	34%
	PL	34%
	EU27	33%
	ES	33%
	FR	33%
	IE	32%
	LU	32%
	PT	31%
	CY*	30%
	HU	28%
	BG	27%
	DE	26%
	SE	26%
	UK	26%
<small>* CY 2007 = 28%</small>		
	FM	37%
	HR	32%
	TR	27%



B. Levels of coverage and objectivity of reporting

The amount of coverage that various media give to the European Union and the perceived attitude that each medium has towards the EU is analysed in two separate questions.

Q C1 Generally speaking do you think that the media in the UK talk too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

The questionnaire then assesses citizens' views on the attitude of media towards the European Union with the following question.

QC 2. Do you think that the media presents the EU too positively, objectively or too negatively?

Television:

Levels of coverage

48% of the UK poll thinks there is too little coverage on television about the European Union while 8% think that there is too much coverage and a third (34%) think that the level is correct.

These figures are very similar to EU27 averages where the corresponding figures are 48% (too little), 6% (too much) and 39% (enough).

The broad view that there is too little coverage increases with the level of education so 55% of those educated to age 20 or more take this view.

It is interesting to note that the 'don't know' figures are at 13% for women – more than twice the 6% noted among the male poll.

Attitude of media

Among the UK poll, 24% of respondents gave a 'don't' know response while 37% see it as being objective.

However, more than twice as many people (27%) see it as being too negative compared with 12% who view it as being too positive.

This first figure increases substantially amongst the most educated part of the poll where it is a view given by more than one-third (36%) of this group.

However, in this segment of the poll, 44% see the reporting as being objective.

The overall UK figure of 24% representing those giving a 'don't know' response again conceals a substantial variation between women (32%) and men (15%).

Radio:Level of coverage

43% of the UK poll thinks there is too little coverage on matters European – a figure just five percentage points less than in the case of television.

Just 5% think that coverage is too extensive, while a third (33%) of citizens thinks it is enough.

Once again, these figures are very similar to EU27 averages with 46% of the poll across the 27 Member States thinking there is too little coverage, 4% thinking there is too much while a third (35%) think coverage is at the right level.

Women are keener than men to have more information on this subject and 46% of their number voiced this opinion compared with just 40% of the male poll.

Once again, the 'don't know' figure amongst women is noticeably higher than amongst men with figures of 24% and 15% respectively.

Attitude of media

Perhaps reflecting the greater amount of time UK citizens spend watching television rather than listening to the radio, interesting sub-sets of data emerge from the 33% of the UK poll who were unsure of radio's attitude towards the European Union.

Figures of 41% are observed amongst women compared with 25% amongst men and 44% amongst the least educated compared with 22% amongst those educated to age 20 or more.

The 'don't know' factor also varies substantially by household size with 42% of those living on their own giving a 'don't know' response compared with just 24% in household units of four or more.

Despite the high 'don't know' figure noted above, the largest proportion of the poll (39%) thought radio presented the EU in an objective manner.

Press:Level of coverage

While the proportion of UK citizens who consider that television and radio have too much content on the European Union produce figures of 8% and 5% respectively, this figure rises to 15% when the medium in question is the press.

However, the largest proportion of the UK sample believes there is too little coverage on Europe in printed media. This figure, at 37%, is just two percentage points greater than the 35% thinking the level of coverage is sufficient.

In this medium, while the percentage of EU27 citizens thinking there is too little coverage at 36% is virtually identical to that in the UK and there is a similar proximity in the 'don't know' figures (12% and 13%), there is a noticeable variation amongst those thinking that there is too much coverage.

While the EU27 average is just 7%, the UK figure is more than twice as large at 15% which is the largest figure across the Union with the exception of Malta where the figure is 16%.

This variation from the norm also means that the 35% of the UK poll considering press coverage of the EU to be sufficient is ten percentage points below the 45% average noted across the 27 Member States.

The variations observed in previous sections above relating to education are repeated. 44% of the most educated compared with just 31% of those who had left school aged 15 are part of this average figure of 37% thinking there is too little coverage.

Attitude of media

Perhaps the most important figure to arise from this set of data is that the largest proportion of the poll (36%), i.e. more than one in three of UK citizens, believes the press presents the EU too negatively.

It is, further, interesting to note that this significant figure is considerably out of line with the EU27 average of 13% and figures as low as 3% in Bulgaria and 4% in Spain, Slovenia, Lithuania and Cyprus.

The only countries where figures come anywhere close to the UK's 36% are Sweden (20%) and the Netherlands (24%).

Internet

Level of coverage

The data relating to an analysis of the internet suffer in that the medium is relatively new. Accordingly, when UK citizens are asked whether this medium has the right level of content on the European Union, the largest response is 'don't know' which, at 50%, is just above the EU27 average of 47%.

However, the probability that this medium will become increasingly important is shown when the socio-demographic data are examined in detail.

Accordingly, this 50% average is made up of figures as high as 76% amongst those aged 55 or more compared with just 15% of those aged 15 to 24 and 35% of those aged 25 to 39.

As might be anticipated, education has a significant effect on this issue with more than three-quarters (77%) of those educated to age 15 or less giving this 'don't know' response compared with 39% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Attitude of media

The novelty of this medium and the high 'don't know' factor relating to extent of coverage of matters European, unsurprisingly, leads to a very high figure of 60% among the UK poll who say that they 'don't know' the attitude of the internet in this area.

When one considers that the internet is, by its nature, the medium through which press, radio and television can be transmitted to an online audience, the potential for the internet acting as a conduit for what might be deemed 'classic' media, this is an area which should provide interesting results in the future.

To summarise the above the section covering both UK citizens' views on the level of media coverage and the attitude of those media to the European Union, two simple tables are displayed below.

UK - Coverage of media

	Television %	Radio %	Press %	Internet %
Too much	8	5	15	4
Enough	34	33	35	26
Too little	48	43	37	20
Don't know	10	19	13	50

UK - Attitude of media

	Television %	Radio %	Press %	Internet %
Too positive	12	8	10	4
Objective	37	39	28	24
Too negative	27	20	36	12
Don't know	24	33	26	60

CONCLUSIONS

GENERAL

UK citizens are feeling noticeably less confident about the coming twelve months and there is a substantial drop in their level of confidence.

Six months ago, nearly half (48%) of UK citizens felt their lives in general would be better in the year ahead but these figures have now tumbled by thirteen percentage points to 35%.

When the issue in question relates to the national economy the same change in attitude is again apparent. In EB67.2, more than two-thirds (70%) of those polled said the situation in the UK was good; this figure has now fallen to 63% although this figure is still substantially higher than the EU27 average of 48%.

An example of the relatively high 'don't know' factor which habitually has affected the results of UK polls is shown when the question relates to the European economy.

Across the 27 Member States, 15% of the total poll gave a 'don't know' response when asked to judge the current situation of the European economy; in the UK, however, this figure more than doubles to 31% with a wide disparity between the 24% of men giving this response and the 37% of women.

IMPORTANT ISSUES

The UK citizen is noticeably more concerned about crime than the average EU27 citizen. Accordingly, 44% of UK citizens listed crime as one of the two most important issues facing their country compared with just a quarter (24%) on average across the European Union.

However, this differential is dwarfed by the figures relating to concerns about immigration.

Just 15% of EU27 citizens cite this as being one of the two most important issues facing their country compared with 39% of UK citizens. In the UK, these average figures which are more than twice as large as the EU average are made up a wide variety of figures. For example, while 43% of the least educated see immigration as being a key issue, this figure falls to just a quarter (27%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The next two most important issues cited by the UK poll were healthcare (26%) and terrorism (17%).

The most important issue to EU27 citizens generally which was cited by 27% of the total poll – unemployment – was only of importance to 9% of the UK poll. This can be compared with a massive 54% in Portugal.

A similar disparity was seen concerning the issue of inflation which was the second most important issue for the whole of the EU (26%) with figures as high as 77% in Latvia. In the UK, the spectre of inflation was largely ignored and was mentioned by just 8% of the poll.

TRUST IN UK AND EU INSTITUTIONS

If understanding is seen a vital core element of the trust process, note should be made of the fact that, in comparison with a fall from 43% to 40% across the EU as a whole, there was a small increase in the number of UK citizens stating that they understood how the EU works from 35% to 37%.

Despite this increase in understanding of how the EU works, there was no growth in the level of trust that UK citizens accord to the European Union. While just six months previously, 36% of UK citizens said they trusted the EU, this figure has tumbled to 25% in the autumn of 2007 meaning that just one in four people in the UK trusts the EU – a figure almost half the EU27 average of 48%.

The UK response to this question also produces a 'don't know' factor of 22% - twice the EU27 average. This 'don't know' factor again exposes a major disparity between women (29%) and men (16%).

Trust levels amongst UK citizens, however, were notably higher amongst the youngest segment of the poll (42%) and the most educated (38%) compared with the average of just 25%.

A decrease in the level of trust expressed by UK citizens wasn't just limited to the European Union. In this latest poll, only 30% of UK citizens trusted their own government – a noticeable fall from the 34% recorded just six months previously.

ATTITUDES TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

The largest proportion of the UK poll, albeit by a small amount, takes the view that the EU is a good thing, but this figure of 34% shows a decline from the 39% recorded in spring 2007.

Nearly a third of those polled (31%) see membership as being neither good nor bad. These figures can be compared with the 58% of the total EU27 poll holding this opinion

When the issue under discussion was as to whether the UK had benefited from being a member of the European Union, there has been a substantial hardening of attitude in the UK poll. In the spring of 2007, 44% said the UK had not benefited, 43% believed it had and 13% gave a 'don't know' response.

These figures have changed dramatically so that 47% of the UK poll now believes the country has not benefited while the positive view is taken by just 37% of citizens. The opinion gap has therefore changed from just one percentage point to ten.

These figures also contain some substantial socio-demographic variations with 62% of the most educated group believing the UK has benefited from membership compared to just 25% of those educated to age 15 or less.

In contrast to the UK figure of 37%, a substantial 58% of EU27 citizens believe their country has benefited from membership – a small decline from the 59% six months previously.

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

UK citizens are less prepared than most other EU 27 member states for decisions to be made jointly within the European Union rather than by their national government.

A majority of UK citizens support the broader pan-European decision making process in five areas and support figures of 68% are seen for fighting terrorism, 62% for environment, 59% for scientific and technological research, 56% for regions facing economic difficulties and 50% for energy.

However, the EU average for a majority of citizens supporting the view that the decisions should be made jointly within the European Union covers not just the five areas selected by the UK poll but a further six. These additional half dozen are defence and foreign affairs (67%), immigration (63%), fighting crime (61%), competition (57%), consumer protection (53%) and agriculture and fisheries (53%).

ATTITUDES TO MEDIA

Attitudes to media is one of the more important issues discussed in this report in that this information flow is the basic raw material from which opinions are formed. To what extent the key media are trusted and citizens' views as to the level and content of coverage of EU affairs is a key part of the results of this most recent Eurobarometer survey

Press

In the UK, one in five of the poll (21%) trusts the press – a figure less than half the 44% across the EU.

However, in both the UK and EU27 statistics, the majority of the people polled do not trust the press.

In addition, the largest proportion of both the UK (37%) and the EU27 (36%) believes that the press gives too little coverage on Europe.

But perhaps the most important observation coming from these data is that more than one in three (36%) of the UK poll believe that the UK press presents the EU too negatively. This compares with an EU average of just 13%. The only figures anywhere approaching the UK data are observed in Sweden (20%) and the Netherlands (24%).

Television

Trust in television in the UK has fallen slightly over the past six months from 51% to 48%, whilst across the EU as a whole it has moved more significantly from 58% to 52%.

Examining the levels of coverage, a substantial 48% of the UK poll thinks there is too little coverage on television about the European Union and, as significantly, more than twice as many people (27%) see the attitude of television towards the European Union as being too negative compared with just 12% who view it as being too positive.

Amongst the most educated segment of the poll, the view that the attitude is too negative is held by more than one-third (36%) of the segment.

Radio

Radio remains the most trusted domestic medium with figures of 60% across the European Union and 58% in the UK.

The level of coverage is a matter of some concern to the UK poll with 43% of citizens thinking there is too little coverage on matters European.

There was, however, a relatively high proportion (33%) of the UK poll who were unsure of radio's attitude to the European Union and, within this figure, a noticeable difference was observed between men (25%) and women (41%). However, the largest proportion of the poll thought that radio presented the EU in an objective manner.

The Internet

As might be anticipated from a new medium with relatively low market penetration, there was a high 'don't know' factor when the issue of trust in the internet was raised and this response was given by a third (32%) of both the EU and UK polls.

When respondents were asked about the level of coverage of the EU, the 'don't know' factor rises to 50% in the UK and 47% across the European Union.

However, this 50% figure in the UK is made up of demographics that might be anticipated for this medium with figures of 76% amongst those aged 55 or more and 77% of those educated to age 15 or less compared with figures of just 15% of those aged 15 to 24 and 39% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

As this medium is so recent, there is high figure of 60% of UK respondents saying they do not know the attitude of this medium in this area.

Many pundits see a key part of the future of the internet is that it will encroach upon the three older types of media in that citizens will be able to watch television, listen to the radio and read their favourite newspapers and magazines through the new medium. This is highly likely to increase the importance of the internet in future surveys of this kind.

ANNEX 1: Technical Specifications

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 22nd of September and the 3rd of November 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 68.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The "STANDARD" EUROBAROMETER 68 is part of wave 68.1 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 "STANDARD" EUROBAROMETER 68 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages 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.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.022	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	977	25/09/2007	10/10/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.106	24/09/2007	15/10/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	999	30/09/2007	03/11/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.509	24/09/2007	17/10/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.012	27/09/2007	22/10/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	24/09/2007	17/10/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.036	22/09/2007	20/10/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.007	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.045	26/09/2007	17/10/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	500	24/09/2007	22/10/2007	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	25/09/2007	16/10/2007	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	25/09/2007	22/10/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	24/09/2007	15/10/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	24/09/2007	22/10/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	27/09/2007	24/10/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	24/09/2007	18/10/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.005	24/09/2007	22/10/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.015	24/09/2007	15/10/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	26/09/2007	17/10/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	24/09/2007	18/10/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.009	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.126	26/09/2007	11/10/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.033	23/09/2007	21/10/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.003	28/09/2007	21/10/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.340	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	47.685.578
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	3.722.800
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.004	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	47.583.830
FM	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	22/09/2007	03/10/2007	1.596.267
TOTAL			30.281	22/09/2007	03/11/2007	446.002.288

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: QUESTIONNAIRE

A	your survey number	
	(101-105)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 A	
B	country code	
	(106-107)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 B	
C	our survey number	
	(108-110)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 C	
D	Interview number	
	(111-116)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 D	
E	Split ballot	
	(117)	
	A	1
	B	2
	EB67.3 E	
	ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY	
	ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA	
	ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY	
	ASK ITEM 31 ONLY IN FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
Q1	What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).	
	(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	(138-170)	
	Belgium	1,
	Denmark	2,
	Germany	3,

Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (Turkish Cypriot Community)	30,
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31,
Other countries	32,
DK	33,

EB67.3 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK QA1 TO QA16 IN EU27 + TR + HR + CY(tcc) + FYROM

QA1	When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?
-----	---

Frequently	(171) 1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA1

QA2	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)

	(172)
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA2

QA3 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

(READ OUT)

	(173)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA3

QA4: DO NOT ASK ITEM 1 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEM 2 ONLY in CY(tcc)

QA4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
(174)	1 The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(175)	2 The situation of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
(176)	3 The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(177)	4 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(178)	5 The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(179)	6 The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA49 (ITEM 1 AND 2) - EB66.1 QA51 (ITEMS 3 - 6)

QA5: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 2 AND 5 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEMS 3 and 6 ONLY in CY(tcc)

QA5	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
(180)	1 Your life in general	1	2	3	4
	2 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(181)	3 The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(182)	4 The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(183)	5 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(184)	6 The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(185)	7 Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(186)	8 The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4
(187)					

EB67.2 QA4

DO NOT ASK QA6a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6b

QA6a	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
------	---

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

	(188-203)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Defence\ Foreign affairs	7,
Housing	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,

EB67.2 QA18a

ASK QA6b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA7

--

QA6b	What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment?
------	---

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

	(204-219)
Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Cyprus issue	7,
Housing	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,

EB67.2 QA18b

ASK ALL

QA7	At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

(220)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(221)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB66.1 QA5

QA8: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 5,7,11 and 12 in CY(tcc)

QA8	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
(222)	1 The press	1	2	3
(223)	2 Radio	1	2	3
(224)	3 Television	1	2	3
(225)	4 The Internet	1	2	3
(226)	5 Justice\the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(227)	6 The police	1	2	3
(228)	7 The army	1	2	3
(229)	8 Religious institutions	1	2	3
(230)	9 Trades union	1	2	3
(231)	10 Political parties	1	2	3
(232)	11 The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(233)	12 The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(234)	13 The European Union	1	2	3
(235)	14 The United Nations	1	2	3
(236)	15 Consumer associations	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA16 (ITEMS 1-4, 11-13) - EB66.3 QA18 (ITEM 10) - EB66.1 QA6 (ITEMS 5-9, 14, 15)

ASK QA9a ONLY IN EU27 – OTHERS GO TO QA9b

QA9a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(237)	1 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(238)	2 (OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(239)	3 I feel very much involved in European affairs	1	2	3
(240)	4 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(241)	5 The biggest countries have the most power in the EU	1	2	3
(242)	6 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(243)	7 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the EU in the future	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA34a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA9b ONLY in TR, HR, FYROM and CY(tcc) – DO NOT ASK ITEMS 2 and 6 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEM 3 and 7 ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA10

QA9b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(244)	1 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(245)	2 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(246)	3 The interests of our community are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(247)	4 The biggest countries have the most power in the EU	1	2	3
(248)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(249)	6 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the EU in the future	1	2	3
(250)	7 Our community will become more influential in the EU in the future	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA34b TREND MODIFIED

QA10: DO NOT ASK ITEM 2 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEM 3 ONLY in CY(tcc)

QA10 People may feel different levels of attachment to their village, town or city, to their country or to the European Union. Please tell me how attached you feel to...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very attached	Fairly attached	Not very attached	Not at all attached	DK
(251)	1 Your city\ town\ village	1	2	3	4	5
(252)	2 (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(253)	3 Our community	1	2	3	4	5
(254)	4 European Union	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA33

DO NOT ASK QA11a and QA11b IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA12

QA11a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QA11b And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(255)

(256)

(READ OUT)	QA11a	QA11b
	In (OUR COUNTRY)	In the European Union
Very satisfied	1	1
Fairly satisfied	2	2
Not very satisfied	3	3
Not at all satisfied	4	4
DK	5	5

EB65.2 Q34a & b

ASK ALL

DO NOT ASK QA12a and QA13a in TR, HR, FYROM and CY(tcc) – FYROM, TR and HR GO TO QA12b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA12c

QA12a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

	(257)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA9a

QA13a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(258)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA10a

ASK QA12b and QA13b ONLY in FYROM, TR and HR – EU27 GO TO QA14 – CY(tcc) GO TO QA12c

QA12b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

	(259)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA9b

QA13b	Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?
-------	--

	(260)
Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA10b

ASK QA12c and QA13c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA14

QA12c	Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?
-------	---

(READ OUT)

	(261)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA9c

QA13c	Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?
-------	--

	(262)
Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA10c

ASK ALL

QA14	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
------	---

	(263)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5

DK

6

EB67.2 QA11

QA15 Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(264)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(265)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(266)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(267)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(268)	5 The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
(269)	6 The European Central Bank	1	2	3
(270)	7 The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
(271)	8 The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
(272)	9 The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA13 (ITEMS 1-3, 6) - EB66.1 QA18 (ITEMS 4-5, 7-9)

QA16 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
(273)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(274)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(275)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(276)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(277)	5 The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
(278)	6 The European Central Bank	1	2	3
(279)	7 The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
(280)	8 The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
(281)	9 The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA15 (ITEMS 1-3, 6) - EB66.1 QA19 (ITEMS 4-5, 7-9)

Let's talk about another topic

ASK QB IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA17

ASK QA17 TO QA19 IN EU27 + TR + HR + CY(tcc) + FYROM

QA17	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
(404)	1 The EU currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
(405)	2 Every six months, a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(406)	3 The euro area currently consists in twelve Member States (N)	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA17 (ITEMS 1, 2)

ASK QA18a AND QA18b ONLY in PT

QA18a	In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Portugal. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Portugal's presidency? (M)
-------	--

	(407)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA44a

QA18b	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Portugal is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)
-------	---

(READ OUT)

	(408)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA44b

ASK QA18c AND QA18d ONLY in SI

QA18c	In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. From January the 1st 2008 it will be the turn of Slovenia. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Slovenia's presidency? (M)
-------	---

	(409)
Yes	1
No	2

DK

3

EB67.2 QA44c

QA18d

Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Slovenia will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of January 2008? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

(410)

Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA44d

ASK ALL IN EU27 + TR + HR + CY(tcc) + FYROM

QA19

Overall, do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European political affairs?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(411)

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

EB67.2 QA22a (FILTER MODIFIED)-QUESTION ASKED TO A HALF OF THE SAMPLE

QC1

Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Too much	Enough	Too little	DK
------------	----------	--------	------------	----

(412)

1	Television	1	2	3	4
2	Radio	1	2	3	4
3	Press	1	2	3	4
4	Websites (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

QC2 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... Present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	DK
(416)	1 Television	1	2	3	4
(417)	2 Radio	1	2	3	4
(418)	3 Press	1	2	3	4
(419)	4 Websites (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

SPLIT BALLOT A: ASK ITEM 10 - SPLIT BALLOT B: ASK ITEMS 11 AND 12

DO NOT ASK QA20a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA20b

QA20a 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?

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
(420)	1 Fighting crime	1	2	3
(421)	2 Taxation	1	2	3
(422)	3 Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(423)	4 Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(424)	5 Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(425)	6 Immigration	1	2	3
(426)	7 The educational system	1	2	3
(427)	8 Pensions	1	2	3
(428)	9 Protecting the environment	1	2	3
(429)	10 (SPLIT BALLOT A) Health and social welfare (M)	1	2	3
(430)	11 (SPLIT BALLOT B) Health (N)	1	2	3
(431)	12 (SPLIT BALLOT B) Social welfare (N)	1	2	3
(432)	13 Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(433)	14 Consumer protection	1	2	3
(434)	15 Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(435)	16 Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3

(436)	17	Energy	1	2	3
(437)	18	Competition	1	2	3
(438)	19	Transports	1	2	3
(439)	20	Economy	1	2	3
(440)	21	Fighting inflation (N)	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA20a TREND MODIFIED

SPLIT BALLOT A: ASK ITEM 10 - SPLIT BALLOT B: ASK ITEMS 11 AND 12

ASK QA20b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA21

QA20b	For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the national Governments, or made jointly within the European Union?
-------	---

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	National Governments	Jointly within the European Union	DK
--	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------	----

(441)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
(442)	2	Taxation	1	2	3
(443)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(444)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(445)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(446)	6	Immigration	1	2	3
(447)	7	The educational system	1	2	3
(448)	8	Pensions	1	2	3
(449)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3
(450)	10	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Health and social welfare (M)	1	2	3
(451)	11	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Health (N)	1	2	3
(452)	12	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Social welfare (N)	1	2	3
(453)	13	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(454)	14	Consumer protection	1	2	3
(455)	15	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(456)	16	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(457)	17	Energy	1	2	3
(458)	18	Competition	1	2	3
(459)	19	Transports	1	2	3
(460)	20	Economy	1	2	3
(461)	21	Fighting inflation (N)	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA20b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA21	And for each of the following issues in (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the European Union plays a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role?
------	---

	(READ OUT)	Positive role	Negative role	Neither positive nor negative role	DK
--	------------	---------------	---------------	------------------------------------	----

(462)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3	4
(463)	2	Public transport	1	2	3	4
(464)	3	The economic situation	1	2	3	4
(465)	4	Rising prices/ inflation	1	2	3	4
(466)	5	Taxation	1	2	3	4
(467)	6	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
(468)	7	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
(469)	8	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3	4
(470)	9	Housing	1	2	3	4
(471)	10	Immigration	1	2	3	4
(472)	11	Healthcare system	1	2	3	4
(473)	12	The educational system	1	2	3	4
(474)	13	Pensions	1	2	3	4
(475)	14	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA29

QA22	What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
------	--

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
--	---------------------	-----	---------	----

(476)	1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(477)	2	A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries	1	2	3
(478)	3	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3
(479)	4	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(480)	5	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

QA23	The European Union already has a Common Foreign and Security Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?
------	---

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(481)	1 EU foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
(482)	2 The EU should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the EU	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA39 TREND MODIFIED

QA24	Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union ...?
------	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(483)
Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA37

QA25	European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(484-498)
The Internal market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
European foreign policy	3,
European defence policy	4,
Immigration issues	5,
European education policy	6,
Environment issues	7,
Energy issues	8,
Solidarity with poorer regions	9,
Scientific research	10,
Social issues	11,
The fight against crime	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

EB67.2 QA41

DEMOGRAPHICS

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(519-520)

1 Left	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)

11

DK

12

EB67.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(521-522)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB67.3 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

(523-524)

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EB67.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10	Gender.	
	(525)	
	Male	1
	Female	2
	EB67.3 D10	
D11	How old are you?	
	(526-527)	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	EB67.3 D11	
	NO QUESTION D12 TO D14	
	ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a	
D15a	What is your current occupation?	
D15b	Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?	
	(528-529)	(530-531)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13

Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
Never did any paid work	19	19

EB67.3 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

(READ OUT)

Rural area or village	(532)	1
Small or middle sized town		2
Large town		3
DK		4

EB67.3 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(533-534)

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EB67.3 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(535-536)

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EB67.3 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(537-538)

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EB67.3 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(539)
In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB67.3 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(540)
Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the EU	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the EU	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the EU	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the EU	5
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB67.3 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	(541)	(542)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB67.3 D43a D43b

NO QUESTIONS D44 TO D45

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(543-552)
Television	1,

DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment\ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment\ a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB67.3 D46

NO QUESTIONS D47 TO D48

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN TV CHANNELS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49a Can you tell me the TV channels, if any, that you regularly watch, meaning at least five times a week?

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30

2

(553,554-613)

EB65.2 D49a

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN RADIO STATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49b Can you tell me the radio stations, if any, that you regularly listen to, meaning at least five times a week?

RADIO STATIONS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30

2

(614,615-674)

EB64.2 D49b

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49c

Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you regularly read, meaning at least three times a week?

DAILY NEWSPAPERS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30

2

(675,676-735)

EB64.2 D49c

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN INTERNET WEBSITES AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49d

Can you tell me the websites, if any, that you regularly go to, meaning at least three times a week?

INTERNET WEBSITES CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30

2

(736,737-796)

NEW

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

(817-818)

 DAY

(819-820)

 MONTH

EB67.3 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(821-822)

 HOUR

(823-824)

 MINUTES

EB67.3 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

(825-827)

 MINUTES

EB67.3 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

(828)

Two (interviewer and respondent)

1

Three

2

Four

3

Five or more

4

EB67.3 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

(829)

Excellent

1

Fair

2

Average

3

Bad

4

EB67.3 P5

P6 Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

(830-831)

EB67.3 P6

P7 Region

(LOCAL CODES)

(832-833)

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EB67.3 P7

P8 Postal code

(834-841)

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EB67.3 P8

P9 Sample point number

(842-849)

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EB67.3 P9

P10 Interviewer number

(850-857)

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EB67.3 P10

P11 Weighting factor

(858-865)

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EB67.3 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT, TR AND FYROM

P13 Language of interview

(866)

Language 1

1

Language 2

2

Language 3

3

EB67.3 P13

