

EUROBAROMETER 70

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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NATIONAL REPORT

UNITED KINGDOM

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The document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Table of contents

	Page
Country codes	4
Highlights of EB70 in the United Kingdom	5
Detailed analysis	13
Issue 1: how satisfied are you with your life and how do you see the future of the UK economy in the coming 12 months?	13
Issue 2: what issues do you consider are important to the UK?	...17
Issue 3: how much do you understand the workings of the EU?	20
Issue 4: what institutions do you trust?	...23
Issue 5: what decisions should be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU?	...29
Issue 6: is membership of the EU a good thing and has the UK benefited from it?	...31
Issue 7: what does the EU mean to UK citizens?	37
Issue 8: the future of the EU	...38
Annex I (Technical Specifications)	...40
Annex II (Questionnaire)	...43

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

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the “*acquis communautaire*” is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category “CY” and included in the EU27 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category “CY(tcc)” [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

** Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

Highlights of EB70 in the United Kingdom

Poll taken: 7/10/08 to 2/11/08
Sample size: 1,308 in UK (26,661 in EU-27)

Eight key themes:

1. How satisfied are you with your life at present and how do you see the future of the UK economy in the coming twelve months?
2. What issues are important to the UK?
3. How much do you understand of the workings of the EU?
4. What institutions at both a national and EU level do you trust?
5. What decisions should be made jointly within the EU?
6. Is membership of the EU a good thing and has the UK benefited from it?
7. What does the EU mean to you?
8. The future of the EU.

(Full details of the mechanics of the research are provided in Annex I, at page 40)

Some of the top findings

- The economy has taken over from crime as the key concern of the UK public.
- There is clear and continued majority support in the UK for EU-level decision-making in the fight against terrorism (67%) and environmental protection (57%).
- There have been large increases in support for EU-level decision-making on defence (+4 to 43%) and immigration (+8 to 43%).
- Trust in the European institutions is low (27%) but only just below levels of trust in national government.
- UK women answer "don't know" to key questions more often than men. Two thirds claim not to understand the EU, compared with just under half of men.
- Enthusiasm for the EU is directly proportional to education levels and is (broadly) inversely proportional to age.
- There is still no enthusiasm for euro membership (28%).

Key indicators and five-year trends in UK and EU sentiment (in %)

		EB61 Spring 2004	EB62 Autumn 2004	EB63 Spring 2005	EB64 Autumn 2005	EB65 Spring 2006	EB66 Autumn 2006	EB67 Spring 2007	EB68 Autumn 2007	EB69 Spring 2008	EB70 Autumn 2008
Trust in the EU	UK	19	35	27	25	31	26	36	25	29	25
	EU	41	50	44	45	48	45	57	48	50	47
Trust in the European Commission	UK	26	39	31	26	28	25	29	22	24	27
	EU	47	52	46	46	47	48	52	50	47	47
Trust in the European Parliament	UK	30	39	35	27	31	25	33	25	27	27
	EU	54	57	52	51	52	52	56	55	52	51
Trust in national government	UK	19	32	31	33	30	24	34	30	24	29
	EU	30	34	34	31	35	30	41	34	32	34
Trust in national parliament	UK	25	35	36	37	36	29	41	34	27	30
	EU	35	38	35	35	38	33	43	35	34	34
Support for the euro	UK	36	31	28	28	28	29	29	24	26	28
	EU	60	63	59	60	59	60	63	61	60	61
Support for enlargement	UK	31	50	48	43	44	36	41	36	36	40
	EU	42	53	50	49	45	46	49	46	47	44
Number 1 concern of UK	UK	41 IMM	29 IMM	31 IMM	41 CRIM	41 CRIM	40 IMM	41 CRIM	44 CRIM	38 CRIM	34 EC SIT
	EU	16	13	14	24	24	21	24	24	20	37
Number 2 concern of the UK	UK	37 CRIM	28 TERR	31 CRIM	34 TERR	32 IMM	35 TERR	32 IMM	39 IMM	35 IMM	34 CRIM
	EU	26	16	23	14	14	15	15	15	11	17
Membership a good thing	UK	29	38	36	34	42	34	39	34	30	32
	EU	48	56	54	50	55	53	57	58	52	53
Membership has brought benefits	UK	30	39	40	37	42	39	43	37	36	39
	EU	47	53	55	52	54	54	59	58	54	56
Number of Member States		15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	27	27

Key: IMM = immigration; TERR = terrorism; CRIM = crime; EC SIT= economic situation

Proportion of UK and EU27 respondents believing that decisions should be taken jointly at EU level also showing percentage changes since EB69.

Issue	UK %	UK % change	EU27 % (and ranking in brackets)	EU27 % change
Fight against terrorism	67	+2	79 (1)	0
Protecting the environment	57	-4	67 (2)	-4
Immigration	43	+8	60 (4)	+2
Defence and foreign affairs	43	+4	64 (3)	0
Fighting crime	34	+1	38 (6)	+1
Unemployment	27	-2	40 (5)	0
Education	20	+2	33 (7)	+2
Pensions	19	+1	26 (9)	+2
Tax	18	-1	28 (8)	+1

Summary analysis

The economic crisis concerns UK citizens

For the first time in five years, the economy ranks as the top concern, overtaking crime, immigration and terrorism. In spring 2008, only 13% of UK citizens cited the economy as one of the two most important issues facing the country (EU-27: 20%). Six months later, this had jumped 21 percentage points to 34%, just below the EU average of 37%.

Crime still a major concern

In EB69, crime was the most important issue to 38% of UK citizens compared with 20% across the European Union. Both these figures have now fallen – the UK figure to 34% and the overall EU27 figure to 17%. Nevertheless, crime is still one of the two joint major concerns of UK citizens.

Immigration decreases in importance

In the six months since the last Eurobarometer survey, UK citizens' worries have started to focus more on the economy, which probably accounts for a drop in concern over immigration from 35% to 23%. This is however still twice the EU27 average where, over the same period, the figures have declined from 11% to 9%.

Enthusiasm for the EU still low but possible signs of improvement

The UK is lagging behind EU averages in its enthusiasm towards the EU. Nevertheless, there are indicators on key issues that show a possible improvement in the situation.

The latest figures show more people think that the UK has benefited from being in the EU (up 3% to 39%) and that membership is a good thing (up 2% to 32%) and.

On both issues, the UK figures have, over the past three Eurobarometers, moved closer to the EU average, with differences of 21, 18 and 17 percentage points respectively on the latter, and 24, 22 and 21 percentage points for the former.

At the moment, just a nucleus of better-educated and younger people have a positive view of the EU. For example, nearly three times as many (41%) of young people aged 15 to 24 believe that membership of the EU is a good thing compared with just 12% who do not.

This figure rises to 46% amongst people educated to age 20 and beyond. When these two factors are combined, it emerges that **51% of those still studying see EU membership as being a 'good thing' compared with just 4% who do not.**

Similarly, 54% of youngsters between 15 and 24 think EU membership has been beneficial overall compared to just 31% of those aged 55 and over.

Amongst those who had finished education aged 15 or less, just one in four (27%) thought it had been beneficial while more than half (53%) educated to age 20 or beyond and an even larger 62% of those still studying did.

Interestingly, while across the European Union, the proportion of citizens believing that their country's membership was a bad thing had increased from 14% to 15%, over the past six months, the UK figure shows a small two percentage point decline.

Lack of understanding in the UK about how the EU works

As Eurobarometer surveys have shown for many years now, UK citizens do not really understand how the EU works.

Accordingly, while 58% of UK citizens say they do not understand how the EU works, it is hardly surprising that the entity itself gets only lukewarm support.

Male/female divide on knowledge

Another key factor to emerge from EB70, as from past reports is the continuing variation in knowledge levels between men and women in the UK.

Women consistently return a higher 'don't know' response to a broad range of questions. It would be interesting to see whether this is down to a lack of information which, if remedied, would cause the gender difference to disappear. This 'don't know' response is also very evident amongst the youngest citizens interviewed in this poll.

Low overall levels of knowledge on European matters

When the responses to four questions on the EU relating to the number of member states, the revolving presidency and the Euro zone are bundled together, the UK poll gave 34% of correct answers, 26% wrong answers and a substantial 40% 'don't know'.

The 40% 'don't know' score was made up of half (49%) of women compared with just 31% of men. In addition, men got 40% of the answers right compared with a 27% success rate amongst women.

Young people gave the lowest proportion of correct answers (24%), as did the least educated (31%). Both these segments had 'don't know' factors of 47%.

However, this lack of understanding is not a purely UK phenomenon as 66% of the Italian poll and 59% of the Hungarian and Portuguese polls contribute to a majority (51%) of the total EU poll giving this response. In addition, this EU figure disturbingly shows an increase from 47% just six months previously.

Making up the 58% of the UK poll who said they did not understand how the European Union worked were noticeably more women (67%) than men (48%).

While there were basically no variations by age, education was, once again, an important factor with a minority (42%) of the most educated being in this category compared with 63% of people educated up to age 19.

Broad attitude to issues

UK citizens' attitudes towards Europe have some interesting contradictions.

On the one hand, support for the euro, despite an increase from 24% a year ago to 28% in the most recent poll, remains particularly low amongst UK citizens. However, support for joint decision-making at EU level on certain issues having no national boundaries, is attracting support from an increasing number of UK citizens.

So while the euro gets minority support from UK citizens, they are happy to share decision-making with 26 other countries when it comes to matters such as immigration, defence and foreign affairs and the fight against terrorism.

These attitudes seem to be fairly pragmatic and support is given to a joint decision-making process within the EU in relation to issues that have no national boundaries such as fighting terrorism and immigration. Surprisingly, support for decisions on the environment being taken jointly at EU level, although showing a clear majority, are one of the very few areas where the figures show a decrease.

Trust towards institutions

What emerges from this set of data is the general low level of trust accorded by EU citizens towards their national political institutions, including both national parliaments and governments.

The European Union and its institutions

There is a major difference between UK and EU27 averages when European institutions are given the same assessment.

While roughly a half of EU citizens trust European institutions, the corresponding figure in the UK falls to just 25% with a slightly larger 27% trusting the European Parliament and the European Commission.

What is, however, worth noting is that UK citizens' trust in all three European institutions was only slightly smaller than their trust in the two UK political institutions reviewed.

One of the more significant facts relates to those giving a 'don't know' response. While the UK average is 22% - a figure relatively close to the EU27 average of 18% - a ten percentage point gap is seen between the 17% figure for men and the 27% figure for women.

There was also a major variation between the 16% noted amongst those aged 55 or more and a figure more than twice as large (35%) amongst citizens aged 15 to 24.

Trust in the European Commission

There is a glimmer of hope relating to UK attitudes towards the EU in that the percentage of UK citizens who tend to trust the European Commission has risen from 24% earlier this year to 27%, though this increase would have to be sustained before any real trend could be confirmed.

This compares with a figure of 47% across the European Union as a whole and figures of 64% in Belgium and 63% in Slovakia.

Once again, interesting data emerge from a more in-depth analysis of those who responded 'don't know'. Just 23% of men compared with 33% of women make up the 28% average noted in the UK - again, a figure not far removed from the 23% EU27 average.

Making up the 27% of the UK poll who said they tended to trust the European Commission is a higher than average proportion of the male poll (32%), the most educated (38%) and the largest proportion of the self-employed (45%).

There was also a small but significant difference between the 24% noted in rural villages and 31% in large towns.

Trust in the European Union

In the past six months, public trust across the 27 Member States as a whole (rather than in its constituent bodies) has fallen from 50% to 47%, while, in the same period, the UK figure has fallen from 29% to 25%.

Once again, a noticeably higher proportion of women (22%) gave a 'don't know' response to this question and figures of 27% were noted amongst respondents aged 15 to 24 - a figure just slightly less than the 28% noted amongst the unemployed.

There was a noticeable difference between the 21% of women and 28% of men making up the UK 25% average who had trust in the European Union.

As the age of respondents increased, their trust in the European Union diminished. Accordingly, more than a third (36%) of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24 said they tended to trust the European Union. This figure decreases for each subsequent age-group and is just 19% amongst citizens aged 55 or more.

Trust levels also varied substantially according to respondents' level of education. 21% of those educated to age 15 or less and 19% of those who had left education aged 16 to 19 trust the European Union. These figures are substantially less than the 38% observed amongst those still studying or whose education had continued until age 20 or beyond.

Respondents' occupation was also a major factor in influencing this trust. 16% of house persons, 20% of the retired and 22% of manual workers and the unemployed said they trusted the European Union – figures noticeably less than the 37% noted amongst managers.

Has the UK benefited from membership of the EU?

The longer-term figures about whether or not membership has benefited respondents' countries are more positive. In autumn 1995, 42% of people in the then EU believed that their country had benefited. This figure has now risen to 56% in this latest poll and, although less than the 59% achieved in the highly positive EB67 of the spring of 2007, is up from the 54% noted earlier this year.

In the UK, there has been a small but perhaps significant increase from 36% to 39% in the number of citizens believing that the UK has benefited from membership of the EU.

What does the EU mean to UK citizens?

Here too, UK citizens show relatively low levels of knowledge, with 'don't know' figures of 13% compared with a 4% EU27 average.

The main plus point of the EU for people across the EU27 is their ability to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU. This is an opinion held by 44% of them and even in the UK (31%), it is still seen as the most important advantage of the EU.

Perceived negative aspects show a slight decline

Since the spring 2008 poll, there has been a small but noticeable improvement in UK citizens' attitudes towards three of the perceived negative aspects of the European Union.

The EU is a waste of money

In the UK, the number of people citing this as a characteristic of the EU has fallen from 26% to 23%.

Across the EU as a whole, this figure, at 19%, remains unchanged since the last report.

Bureaucracy

17% of EU27 citizens say they associate bureaucracy with the European Union – a figure which has fallen from 18% six months previously.

The UK figure shows a greater fall – from 25% to 22%.

Loss of our cultural identity

While this figure has remained unchanged, across the 27 Member States of the EU, it is identified by 11% of the poll.

In the UK, the percentage of citizens citing has fallen from 24% to 21%.

The future of the EU.

The euro

Across the European Union, 61% of the 27,000 citizens polled supported the concept of a single currency across the Union. In the UK, although the figure is only 28%, this shows a small increase from the 26% earlier in the year. The concept of a common European currency therefore remains a problem for most UK citizens.

While no clear pattern emerged by age, men (32%) were more in favour of the euro than women (25%). An even greater divergence is seen when results by education levels are reviewed. 40% of those educated to age 20 and beyond support the euro – a figure virtually double the 21% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Similar wide disparities were seen by respondents' occupations with just 23% of manual workers and the unemployed and 25% of the retired supporting the euro compared with 42% of the self-employed. The euro claims support from just 34% of managers.

A common foreign policy

The largest single response in the UK (49% favoured a common foreign policy among the member states of the EU towards other countries. Although this is less than the 68% EU27 average, it still represents half those polled in the UK.

While a common foreign policy was seen to be more attractive to men (53%) than women (46%), low support levels were found amongst the oldest segment of the poll and the least educated with figures of 44% amongst those aged 55 or more and 42% amongst people who had left school aged 15 or less.

A common defence and security policy

The proportion of UK citizens in support of a common defence and security policy has risen slightly by one percentage point to 57% of the poll. This means that virtually twice as many UK citizens support this policy with 30% being against it and a relatively high 'don't know' response of 13%. Across the EU as a whole, three-quarters (75%) are in favour of this policy.

17% of women compared with 10% of men gave a 'don't know' response to this question and there was a seven percentage point gap between the 53% recorded by the least

educated segment of the poll compared to the 60% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The idea of a common defence and security policy across the EU received relatively lukewarm support from 44% of the unemployed and 48% of manual workers compared with figures of 66% amongst managers and a similar 67% amongst the self-employed and students.

Further enlargement of the EU

While across the EU as a whole support for further enlargement has fallen from 47% to 44% in the past six months, the UK figures show an increase of more than 10% from 36% to 40%.

At the same time, 48% of UK citizens are against further enlargement – a figure similar to the 43% observed across the Union as a whole.

Once again, there was a high level of 'don't knows' amongst women on this question (16%) compared with 7% of men.

Opinion amongst men was evenly split on this issue with 46% being for enlargement and 47% against.

Amongst women, however, just a third (35%) was for enlargement compared with nearly half (49%) who were against it.

Similar variations were seen by age with a decline in support from the 57% amongst UK citizens aged 15 to 24 to just 29% amongst those aged 55 or more.

When responses were analysed by education level, a substantial variation was seen between the 28% approval given by those who had left school aged 15 or less to the majority 47% amongst those educated to the highest level. The highest level of support from three quarters (74%) of the segment was seen amongst people who were still studying.

When looking at respondents by occupation, only the self-employed (55%) and students (74%) showed a majority in favour of further enlargement and figures as low as 35% were observed amongst house persons and the unemployed and 29% amongst the retired.

Detailed analysis

1. How satisfied are you with your life at present and how do you see the future of the UK economy in the coming twelve months?

87% of UK citizens are **satisfied with the life they lead** making them one of the more contented nations in the EU. This figure is the same as it was in the spring of 2008.

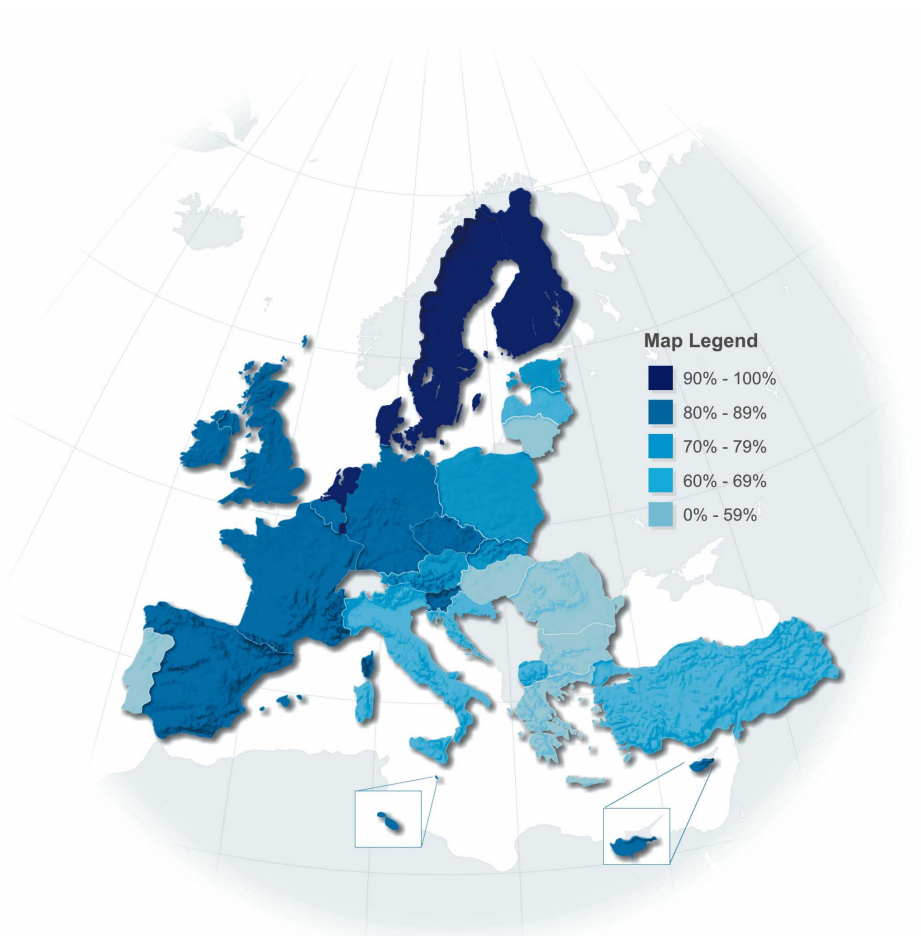
The EU average comes out at just 76% and figures as low as 53% are seen in Greece (down from 65%), 47% in Romania and 46% in Hungary and Portugal.

Nordic countries have a very high proportion of citizens who are satisfied with their lives (97% of Swedes, 96% of Danes and 95% of Finns). The highest figure across the EU is the 98% recorded in the Netherlands.

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

Answers: Very satisfied + Fairly satisfied

	NL	98%
	SE	97%
	DK	96%
	FI	95%
	LU	90%
	IE	88%
	BE	87%
	UK	87%
	DE	85%
	CY	85%
	SI	85%
	ES	84%
	MT	84%
	CZ	83%
	FR	80%
	AT	79%
	EU27	76%
	PL	76%
	EE	74%
	SK	72%
	IT	63%
	LV	62%
	LT	58%
	EL	53%
	RO	47%
	PT	46%
	HU	46%
	BG	38%
	HR	68%
	TR	63%
	MK	63%



Socio-demographic analysis

Making up this high average figure of 87% amongst UK citizens are figures of 94% aged 15 to 24, while relatively low figures of 83% are noted amongst those who left school aged 15 or less and 68% amongst the unemployed.

Q. A6.2

When respondents are asked how they saw the **future of their country's economy**, a sombre set of data emerges.

18 months ago, EB67 (spring 2007) showed general optimism concerning the economy over the following twelve months.

A year later, in the spring of 2008, there had been a sea change in attitude and a gloomy picture of life across the EU was apparent. This is again borne out in the latest survey.

Across the 27 Member States, a total of just 15% of those polled said their country's economy would get better in the year ahead, down slightly from the 16% noted in EB69.

Surprisingly, UK confidence has risen from 10% to 15% over the same period and an increase was also noted in Denmark (12% to 21%). However, the overall trend across the EU was marginally downward.

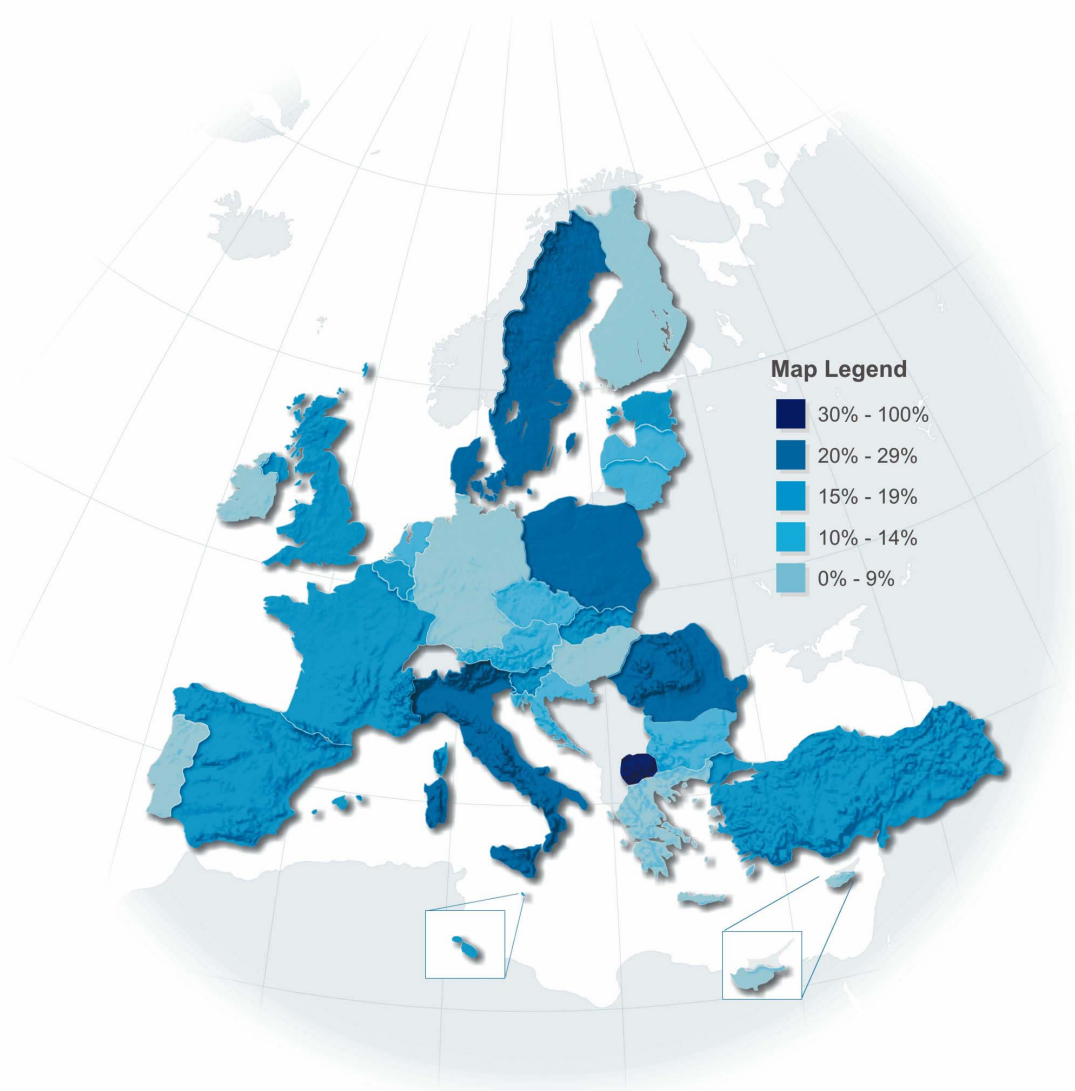
Perhaps the most depressing figure emerged from Ireland – recently one of the success stories of the European Union. Here, the optimistic view has sunk in six months from an already low 9% to 5%.

Question: QA6.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Answers: Better

 RO	25%
 SE	24%
 DK	21%
 IT	21%
 PL	20%
 FR	19%
 MT	19%
 SK	19%
 ES	18%
 SI	18%
 EE	16%
 EU27	15%
 BE	15%
 UK	15%
 LU	13%
 NL	13%
 AT	12%
 LV	12%
 BG	12%
 CZ	10%
 LT	10%
 DE	9%
 CY	8%
 HU	8%
 EL	7%
 PT	7%
 IE	5%
 FI	5%
 MK	33%
 TR	15%
 HR	14%



Socio-demographic analysis

While there were only minor variations by gender and education, the youngest group polled were relatively upbeat on the coming twelve months and recorded a figure of 19% compared with 12% amongst the oldest age band.

2. What issues do you consider are important to the UK?

Economic situation

In the spring of 2008, 13% of UK citizens cited the economic situation as one of the two most important issues facing the country while the figure for the EU as a whole was 20%.

Six months later, this figure had jumped 21 percentage points to 34%, just below the EU average of 37%.

Over this period, the percentage of Dutch people having the economic situation as their major concern has increased from 22% to 64%, while, in Belgium, the figure has risen from 16% to 45% and, in Ireland, from 14% to 39%. However, the biggest increase across the EU was the jump from 6% to 38% in Denmark.

Socio-demographic analysis

There was a noticeable divergence by age in the UK, with just 23% of those aged 15 to 24 citing this issue as a major concern, compared with 41% of those aged 40 to 54. For those people aged 55 or more, the figure falls to 31% - perhaps because a higher proportion of this age bracket is no longer in the labour market.

The economic situation was, however, of major concern to people who had the highest level of education and a figure of 53% was noted amongst those educated to age 20 or more compared with just 21% who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

Similar discrepancies were noted by respondents' occupation, with concern being expressed by just 20% of house persons and the unemployed compared with 48% of managers and 49% of the self-employed.

Rural areas scored much more highly on this indicator (39%) than towns (29%) - perhaps reflecting the potential problems of finding alternative employment in a rural environment.

Crime

In EB69, crime was the most important issue to 38% of UK citizens compared with 20% across the European Union. Both these figures have now fallen – the UK figure to 34% and the overall EU27 figure to 17%.

Nevertheless, crime is still one of the two joint major concerns of UK citizens.

The figures for Ireland show a sharp decline from 51% to 22% - a decrease which may reflect the shift in concern towards the economy.

Socio-demographic analysis

Crime was an issue of noticeably more importance for UK citizens who had received minimal education, with 39% of those polled citing this as one of the two most important issues facing the UK compared with just 17% of those educated to age 20 or more. Young people between 15 and 24 were also more concerned (43%) than the average. Crime was also cited by the majority (53%) of the unemployed compared with just 21% of managers.

Immigration

In the six months since the last Eurobarometer survey, UK citizens' worries have started to focus more on the economy, which probably accounts for a drop in concern over immigration from 35% to 23%.

This is however still twice the EU27 average where, over the same period, the figures have declined from 11% to 9%.

Only Malta has shown an increase and that is substantial from 29% to 48%, making it the most important issue for that country's citizens.

Socio-demographic analysis

While there were only minor variations by gender and age, education was a decisive factor in determining whether immigration was seen as an important issue.

Making up the UK 23% average were figures ranging from 29% of the least educated to just 18% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Perhaps surprisingly, just 18% of the unemployed saw immigration as one of the two major problems facing the UK – a figure noticeably smaller than the 30% recorded amongst house persons.

Rising prices/inflation

In 15 Member States, inflation is the most serious concern, with figures of 61% in Austria, 59% in Latvia, 57% in Slovenia and 56% in Bulgaria and Lithuania.

The UK figure has risen by just two percentage points to 21% which, although one in five of the populace, is noticeably below the EU27 average of 37% which has remained unchanged over the last six months.

It is interesting to note that inflation is only cited by 18% of the Dutch poll, 12% of Danes and 8% of Swedes.

Socio-demographic analysis

There were only small variations by gender, age and education amongst UK respondents on this issue.

However, a relatively small proportion (13%) saw this as a major issue compared with 25% of managers and 26% of other white-collar workers.

Unemployment

UK concern over unemployment has more than doubled from 7% in the spring of 2008 to 16%, although this is still well below the EU27 average of 26%.

Noticeable increases are seen in Spain (27% to 45%), Ireland (15% to 34%) and Sweden (20% to 38%), while high figures remain in Portugal (43%), Hungary (40%) and Greece (35%).

Socio-demographic analysis

22% of the youngest age-group were concerned about unemployment compared with just 16% of citizens aged 25 to 54 and a slightly smaller 14% of those aged 55+.

Education reduced concern levels, with figures of just 12% amongst those educated to aged 20 or beyond compared with 18% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Housing

14% of UK citizens are concerned about housing compared with 8% across the EU. These figures remain virtually unchanged over the past six months. Housing is of more than average concern to 19% of Spaniards and 27% of Luxembourgers.

Socio-demographic analysis

There were no noticeable variations by age, gender or education and the only discernible variation in this set of data was that 21% of house persons saw housing as a major issue in the UK.

Healthcare system

Just 10% of the UK poll cited the healthcare system as one of the two most important issues facing the country at present. This figure is down from the 15% recorded six months previously and compares with a figure of 16% for the EU27 as a whole and figures as high as 43% in Poland, 39% in Finland, 38% in Ireland and 36% in Denmark.

Socio-demographic analysis

There were only minimal variations by age, gender, education and occupation.

3. How much do you understand the workings of the EU?

Actual knowledge

Attitudes towards any organisation are formed and altered by people's knowledge, understanding and perception of that institution.

It is therefore important to look at actual levels of knowledge.

Respondents to the poll were asked four factual questions on the workings and structure of the EU.

When asked whether **the EU was made up of 15 Member States**, slightly more than half (55%) of the total poll across the EU correctly said that this statement was false. The correct answer was, however, given by just a third (32%) of UK citizens.

What further exposes the lack of knowledge on basic facts about the EU is that 43% of the UK poll gave a 'don't know' response to this question – up on the 39% recorded earlier in the year.

The comparable 'don't know' figure across the 27 Member States was just 24%.

Socio-demographic analysis

Looking at the relatively high 'don't know' factor of 43% in the UK poll, there are some substantial variations when drilling down into the socio-demographic data.

Substantially more women (52%) than men (33%) contributed to this average.

While no clear trend can be noted by age, education, as might be expected, had a considerable impact on this 'don't know' factor with just a quarter (27%) of the most educated compared with half (51%) of the least educated making up this 43% average.

High 'don't know' factors were also observed amongst house persons and the retired where the figures were 49%, just behind the 50% noted amongst the unemployed.

The second question assessed whether EU citizens were aware that **every six months the presidency of the Council rotates between Member States**.

Once again, the UK poll shows a high number (42%) of 'don't knows' – a five percentage point rise on the spring figure.

This compares with an EU average of just 27%.

While 54% of EU citizens were correct in saying this statement was true, the comparable UK figure was just 31%.

Socio-demographic analysis

There was a noticeably higher 'don't know' factor amongst women (50%) than men (34%).

Interestingly, considering their general enthusiasm for the EU, 50% of young people aged between 15 and 24 gave a 'don't know' response to this question.

This same percentage was seen amongst the least educated group compared with 29% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

High 'don't know' levels were also observed among the unemployed (56%), manual workers (51%) and house persons (50%) compared with just 31% of the self-employed and 32% of managers.

As the UK is not part of the eurozone, it is not surprising that virtually half (47%) of the UK poll gave a 'don't know' response when asked **how many countries have the euro as their national currency**. This figure shows an increase from the 43% observed six months previously and compares with a 31% EU27 average.

Socio-demographic analysis

A wide disparity by gender was again noted amongst those who responded 'don't know' to this question, with figures of 56% amongst women and 37% among men. A relatively high figure of 57% was again noted amongst the youngest age-group, with the figure falling from 54% amongst the least educated to just 33% of the most educated. Yet again, half or more of students (57%), house persons (54%), the unemployed (51%) and manual workers (50%) gave a 'don't know' response.

The fourth part of this test of knowledge asks European citizens **whether Switzerland is a member of the European Union**.

While 64% of the EU poll correctly said that Switzerland was not a member of the EU, this figure falls to 47% in the UK which had a 'don't know' figure of 28% compared with an EU27 average of 20%.

Socio-demographic analysis

There was a high female 'don't know' response of 36% compared with 20% of men.

Just 32% of the youngest age-group gave the correct answer to this question compared with the average of 47% while figures as high as 56% were recorded amongst those aged 55 or more.

Education was also a major driver on this question with nearly two-thirds (64%) of the most educated segment giving the correct answer compared with the 47% average.

When these data are reviewed by occupation, low figures are noted amongst students (31%), the unemployed (33%) and house persons (35%) compared with 53% of the self-employed and 58% of managers.

Overall levels of knowledge

When the responses to these four questions are bundled together, it emerges that UK citizens gave 34% of correct answers, 26% wrong answers and a substantial 40% 'don't know'.

Socio-demographic analysis

The 40% 'don't know' score was made up of half (49%) of the female poll compared with just 31% of the male poll.

In addition, men got 40% of the answers right compared with a 27% success rate amongst women.

Young people gave the lowest proportion of correct answers (24%), as did the least educated (31%). Both these segments had 'don't know' factors of 47%.

Perceived knowledge

Having assessed people's actual knowledge of the EU, it is relevant to evaluate their own beliefs as to how much they understand this organisation and its workings. This important subjective view can then be compared with the objective data.

Reflecting the actual situation that UK citizens have a poor knowledge of the basic structure of the European Union, the results of a question relating to their understanding of how the EU works are not surprising.

Showing an increase from the 55% recorded earlier in 2008, 58% of the UK poll said they did not understand how the EU works.

However, this lack of understanding is not a purely UK phenomenon.

66% of the Italian poll and 59% of the Hungarian and Portuguese polls contribute to a majority (51%) of the total EU poll giving this response. In addition, this EU figure disturbingly shows an increase from 47% just six months previously.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 58% of the UK poll who said they did not understand how the European Union worked were noticeably more women (67%) than men (48%).

While there were basically no variations by age, education was, once again, an important factor with a minority (42%) of the most educated being in this category compared with 63% of people educated up to age 19.

Variations by occupation produced figures as high as 78% of house persons and 64% of manual workers saying they did not understand the workings of the EU compared with just 47% of managers and 44% of the self-employed.

4. What institutions do you trust?

In assessing levels of trust in European institutions, it is relevant to look at how citizens view similar structures in their own country.

	Trust %		Don't know %		High	Low
	UK	EU27	UK	EU27		
National parliament	30	34	10	8	75% DK, 71% FI	8% BG, 9% LV
National government	29	34	4	5	68% FI 66% NL	16% HU, LT & LV
European Parliament	27	51	22	18	65% BE, 64% LU/MT	27% UK, 41% LV
European Commission	27	47	28	23	64% BE, 63% SK	27% UK, 38% LV
European Union	25	47	18	12	70% SK, 64% NL	25% UK, 40% AT

What emerges from this set of data is the general low level of trust accorded by EU citizens towards their national political institutions, including both national parliaments and governments.

A second major point is the very high level of 'don't knows' recorded both in the UK and across the 27 Member States when the institutions under discussion are those of the European Union indicating that lack of knowledge of these bodies is to be found across all Member States.

National parliament

While notable exceptions are seen in Denmark (75%) and Finland (71%), the EU average trust level in national parliaments is just 34% with particularly low figures being noted in Bulgaria (8%) and Latvia (9%).

The UK figure is relatively close to the EU average at 30%.

Socio-demographic analysis

33% of men compared with 26% of women make up the UK average of 30% trusting the national parliament.

There is a marked variation between the 41% of people educated to age 20 and beyond compared with 24% of the least educated who trust Westminster.

While there were just minor variations by age, major differences were observed between the 41% of the self-employed and 37% of managers compared with 21% of manual workers and 25% of house persons saying they trusted the UK parliament.

National government

Across the EU, national governments were trusted more than national parliaments but, even so, the figures are low with an EU average of 34% - a slight increase from the 32% observed six months previously.

In the UK, this trust level has increased by five percentage points from 24% to 29%.

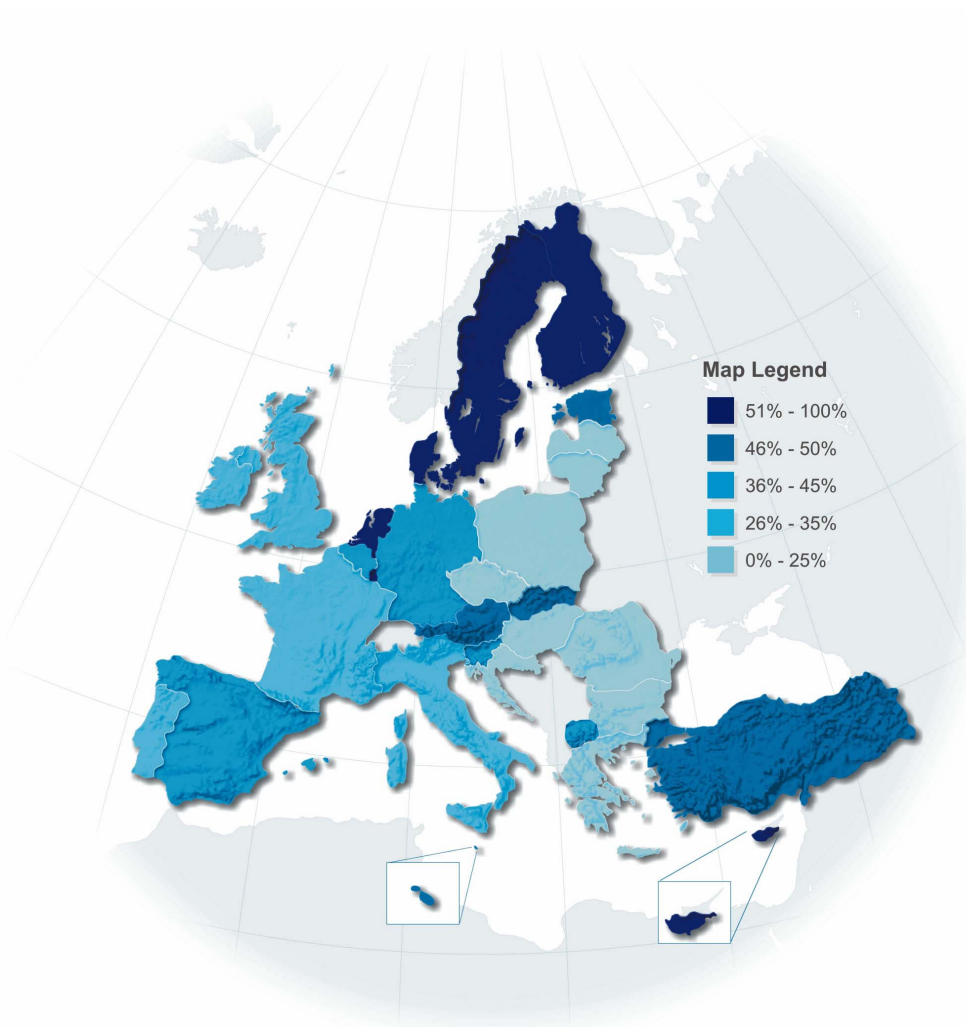
Substantially higher figures were observed in Finland (68%) and the Netherlands (66%), while in Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania, the figures reach only 16%.

Question: QA12.4. 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 (NATIONALITY) Government

Answers: Tend to trust

	FI	68%
	NL	66%
	CY	65%
	DK	60%
	LU	60%
	SE	56%
	AT	50%
	MT	50%
	EE	48%
	SK	46%
	ES	44%
	DE	42%
	BE	36%
	SI	36%
	EU27	34%
	IE	33%
	FR	31%
	PT	31%
	UK	29%
	IT	26%
	RO	25%
	EL	23%
	CZ	20%
	PL	20%
	HU	16%
	LV	16%
	LT	16%
	BG	15%
	TR	48%
	MK	39%
	HR	20%



Socio-demographic analysis

While no clear pattern emerges when examining these data by age, gender or occupation, a marked variation in trust levels is seen by education.

While 29% of those educated to age 15 and 25% of those whose education ended between the ages of 16 and 19, a relatively large 40% of those educated to age 20 or beyond said they tended to trust the UK government.

There was an interesting and marked variation based place of residence. While just 23% of people living in rural areas trust the government, this figure rises to 35% of those living in large towns.

The European Union and its institutions

There is a major difference between UK and EU27 averages when European institutions are given the same assessment.

While roughly a half of EU citizens trust European institutions, the corresponding figure in the UK falls to just 25% with a slightly larger 27% trusting the European Parliament and the European Commission.

What is, however, worth noting is that UK citizens' trust in all three European institutions was only slightly smaller than their trust in the two UK political institutions reviewed.

The European Parliament

UK citizens' trust of EU institutions is well below EU average.

27% of the UK poll said they tended to trust the European Parliament – a figure that has not changed over the past six months. The EU27 average is 51%.

High figures were noted in Belgium (65%) and in Malta and Luxembourg where 64% of those polled trusted this institution.

Socio-demographic analysis

One of the more significant facts to emerge from an analysis of the socio-demographic data relates to those UK citizens giving a 'don't know' response.

While the UK average is 22% - a figure relatively close to the EU27 average of 18% - a ten percentage point gap is seen between the 17% figure for men and the 27% figure for women.

There was also a major variation between the 16% noted amongst those aged 55 or more and a figure more than twice as large (35%) amongst citizens aged 15 to 24.

Looking at the 27% of the UK poll who said that they trusted the European Parliament, disparities are noted between the female segment (23%) compared with the male (32%), as well as the difference between the youngest age-group (35%) compared with 24% amongst 40 to 54 years olds and 26% amongst those aged 55 or more.

Trust also increases with education and, accordingly, a figure of 40% is noted amongst those still studying, 33% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond compared with

24% amongst those who had left school aged 15 or less and a marginally higher 25% amongst those educated to between 16 and 19 years old.

The European Commission

There is a glimmer of hope relating to UK attitudes towards the EU in that the percentage of UK citizens who tend to trust the European Commission has risen from 24% earlier this year to 27%, though this increase would have to be sustained before any real trend could be confirmed.

This compares with a figure of 47% across the European Union as a whole and figures of 64% in Belgium and 63% in Slovakia.

Socio-demographic analysis

Once again, interesting data emerge from a more in-depth analysis of those who responded 'don't know'. Just 23% of men compared with 33% of women make up the 28% average noted in the UK – again, a figure not far from the 23% EU27 average.

An even bigger disparity is observed by age with 44% of the youngest segment of the poll giving a 'don't know' response compared with 26% amongst citizens aged 24 to 54 and 24% of those aged 55 or more.

An equal number (45%) of both men and women say they tended not to trust the European Commission and a high average of 54% is noted both amongst the least educated segment and the oldest group polled.

Making up the 27% of the UK poll who said they tended to trust the European Commission is a higher than average proportion of men (32%), the most educated (38%) and the largest proportion of the self-employed (45%).

There was also a small but significant difference between the 24% noted in rural villages and 31% in large towns.

The European Union

In the past six months, public trust across the 27 Member States in the European Union as a whole (rather than in its constituent bodies) has fallen from 50% to 47%, while, in the same period, the UK figure has fallen from 29% to 25%.

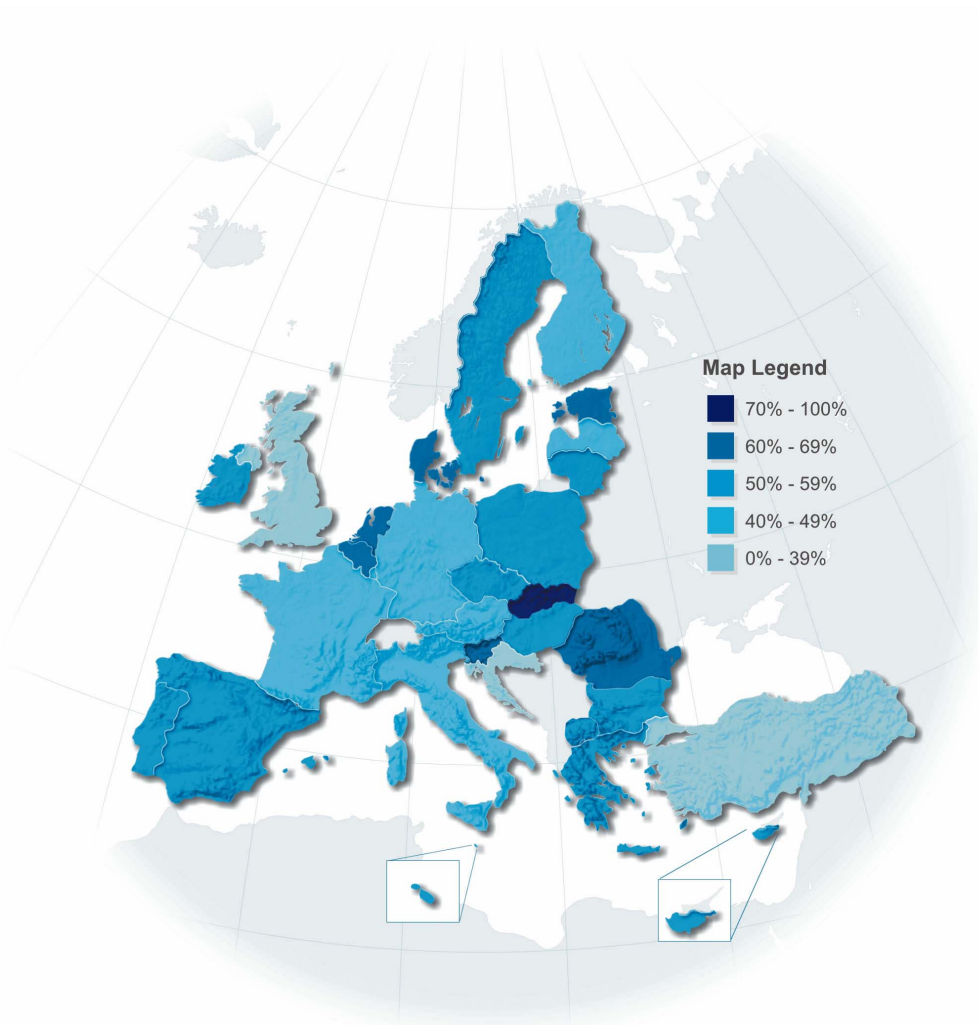
While high levels of trust are observed in Slovakia (70%) and the Netherlands (64%), larger than average falls in trust were seen in Belgium (68% to 61%) and an even larger fall in Ireland from 62% to 50%.

Question: QA12.6. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The European Union

Answers: Tend to trust

	SK	70%
	EE	67%
	NL	64%
	RO	63%
	BE	61%
	DK	60%
	SI	60%
	CY	59%
	MT	59%
	EL	58%
	CZ	58%
	BG	58%
	ES	55%
	LT	55%
	PL	55%
	HU	51%
	IE	50%
	PT	50%
	SE	50%
	FI	49%
	EU27	47%
	LU	47%
	FR	46%
	LV	44%
	DE	43%
	AT	42%
	IT	41%
	UK	25%
	MK	51%
	HR	32%
	TR	27%



Socio-demographic analysis

Once again, a noticeably higher proportion of the female poll (22%) gave a 'don't know' response to this question and figures of 27% were noted amongst respondents aged 15 to 24 - a figure just slightly less than the 28% noted amongst the unemployed.

There was a noticeable difference between the 21% of women and 28% of men making up the UK 25% average who had trust in the European Union.

As the age of respondents increased, their trust in the European Union diminished. Accordingly, more than a third (36%) of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24 said they tended to trust the European Union. This figure decreases for each subsequent age-group and is just 19% amongst citizens aged 55 or more.

Trust levels also varied substantially according to respondents' level of education. 21% of those educated to age 15 or less and 19% of those who had left education aged 16 to 19 trust the European Union. These figures are substantially less than the 38% observed amongst those still studying or whose education had continued until age 20 or beyond.

Respondents' occupation was also a major factor in influencing this trust. 16% of house persons, 20% of the retired and 22% of manual workers and the unemployed said they trusted the European Union – figures noticeably less than the 37% noted amongst managers.

5. What decisions should be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU?

Question 25 looks at specific areas and respondents were asked whether decisions on them should be made by the national government on its own or jointly within the EU.

These attitudes seem to be fairly pragmatic and support is given to a joint decision-making process within the EU in relation to issues that have no national boundaries such as fighting terrorism and immigration. Surprisingly, support for decisions on the environment being taken jointly at EU level, although showing a clear majority, are one of the very few areas where the figures show a decrease.

It is interesting to note that, although the UK remains well below the EU average on these indicators, rates of change are similar.

Table: Proportion of UK and EU27 respondents believing that decisions should be taken jointly at EU level also showing percentage changes since EB69.

Issue	UK %	UK % change	EU27 % (and ranking in brackets)	EU27 % change
Fight against terrorism	67	+2	79 (1)	0
Protecting the environment	57	-4	67 (2)	-4
Immigration	43	+8	60 (4)	+2
Defence and foreign affairs	43	+4	64 (3)	0
Fighting crime	34	+1	38 (6)	+1
Unemployment	27	-2	40 (5)	0
Education	20	+2	33 (7)	+2
Pensions	19	+1	26 (9)	+2
Tax	18	-1	28 (8)	+1

Socio-demographic analysis

While there were only slight variations by gender, amongst the two-thirds of the UK poll favouring joint decision-making on the **fight against terrorism**, noticeably more enthusiasm was shown amongst the most educated (77%) and the youngest age-group (75%).

High figures were also noted amongst students (82%) and managers (77%).

61% of the male poll compared with 53% of the female poll believed in joint action at EU level on **protecting the environment**. A high figure of 71% was also noted amongst the most educated segment of the poll and the self-employed with managers also showing strong support on this issue with a figure of 70%.

Figures of less than 50% were, however, noted amongst the least educated (44%) and the unemployed and retired (both 46%).

Virtually equal segments of the male and female poll made up the 43% believing that decisions on **immigration** should be taken jointly within the EU.

Relatively high support levels of 56% were noted amongst the youngest age-group compared with just 32% of those aged 55 or more.

Level of education was also a strong factor in this response with 68% of those still studying and 47% of those educated to age 20 or beyond favouring joint action compared with just 29% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

6. Is membership of the EU a good thing and has the UK benefited from it?

23 years ago, in the autumn of 1995, EB44 discovered that 53% of the total poll believed that membership of the European Union was a good thing. In this latest edition, the figure is the same but in the interim period, the figures have fluctuated from 46% in the spring of 1997 to a high of 58% a year ago.

While it should of course be noted that the number of Member States has changed with membership increasing from 15 in 1995 and now being 27, the overall attitude towards membership has remained relatively constant.

Is membership of the European Union a good thing

Although UK support for the European Union stands at just a third (32%) of the country's poll, this is two percentage points up over the past six months. Perhaps significantly, this now means that the largest proportion (32%) of the UK poll see membership as a good thing with 31% saying it is neither good nor bad and 30% saying it is a bad thing.
































Although these percentage changes are small, it is interesting to note that while across the European Union, the proportion of citizens believing that their country's membership was a bad thing had increased from 14% to 15%, over the past six months, the UK figure shows a small two percentage point decline.

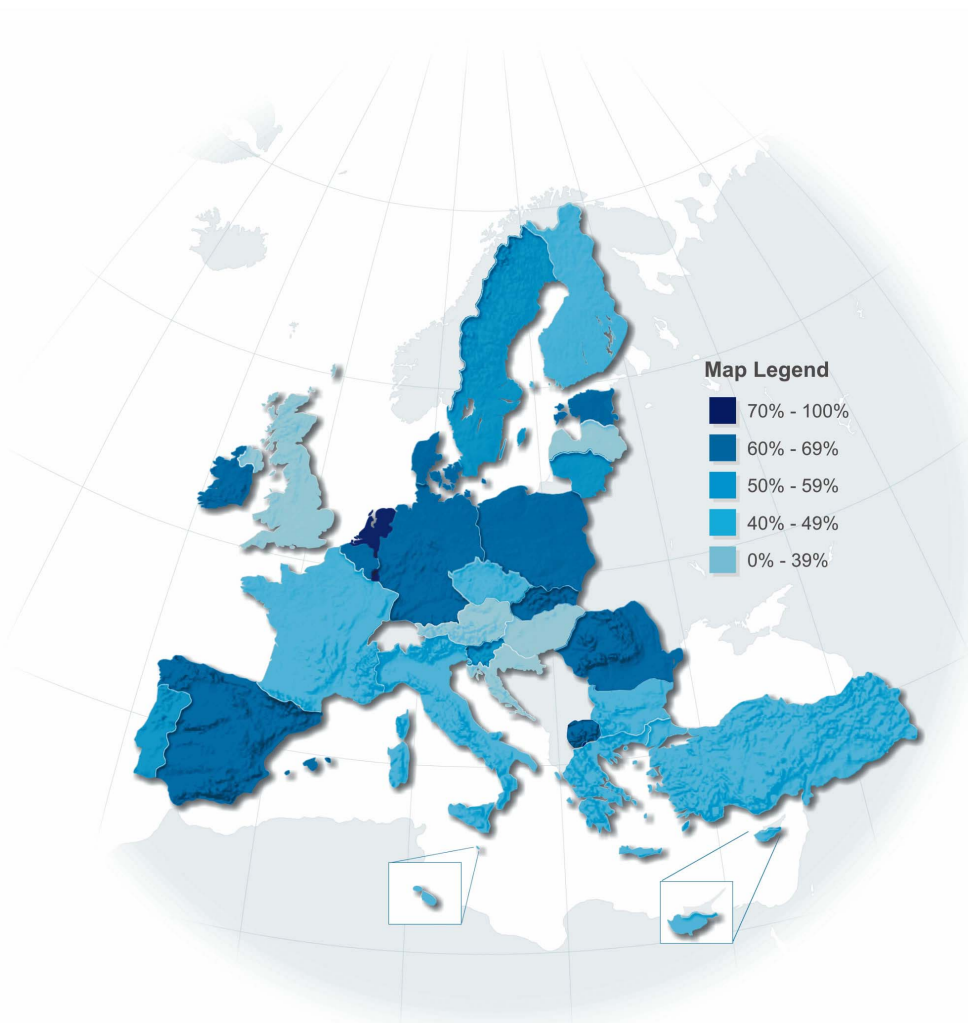
The 53% of EU27 citizens believing membership of the EU is a good thing and while this figure shows a small rise 1 percentage point rise, major positive changes are seen in Slovenia (+7%) and the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden where the figures rose by five percentage points.

These positive shifts in opinion contrast sharply with a fall of fourteen points in Malta, twelve in Cyprus and six in Ireland.

Question: QA9a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

Answers: A good thing

	NL	80%
	LU	71%
	IE	67%
	RO	66%
	BE	65%
	PL	65%
	DK	64%
	DE	64%
	ES	62%
	SK	62%
	EE	61%
	SE	59%
	SI	59%
	LT	55%
	EU27	53%
	PT	50%
	FR	49%
	FI	48%
	BG	48%
	CZ	46%
	MT	46%
	EL	45%
	IT	40%
	CY	40%
	AT	39%
	UK	32%
	HU	31%
	LV	27%
	MK	62%
	TR	42%
	HR	23%



Socio-demographic analysis

There was a noticeable variation between the 26% of women and 39% of men believing that membership of the EU was a good thing. The largest single proportion (37%) of women said that membership was neither good nor bad.

Despite their lack of knowledge of matters European demonstrated in section 3 above, the highest proportion of the UK poll who considered membership to be a good thing was the 41% of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24. This figure stands out against the 38% of those aged 25 to 39, the 33% of people aged 40 to 54 and the quarter (24%) of people aged 55 or more.

Similarly, the largest proportion (46%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond believed membership to be a good thing compared with just 22% of those whose education had ended aged 15 or less.

Variation by occupation produced even more polarised results. While just 18% of house persons, 24% of the retired and 28% of the unemployed saw membership as beneficial, these figures rise to 37% of other white collar workers, 38% of the self-employed, 44% of managers and an absolute majority (51%) of students.

Has the UK benefited from membership?

The longer-term figures about whether or not membership has benefited respondents' countries are more positive. In the autumn of 1995, 42% of citizens of the then EU believed that their country had benefited. This figure has now risen to 56% in this latest poll and, although less than the 59% achieved in the highly positive EB67 of the spring of 2007, shows an increase from the 54% noted earlier this year.

Noticeable increases were observed in the attitude of Austrian citizens, nearly half of whom (47%) believe that their country has benefited from membership – a figure up 11 percentage points over the past six months. Important increases of six percentage points were seen in both the Netherlands (70% to 76%) and Finland (51% to 57%).

At the other end of the spectrum, the figure for the Republic of Cyprus has fallen from 55% to 43%.

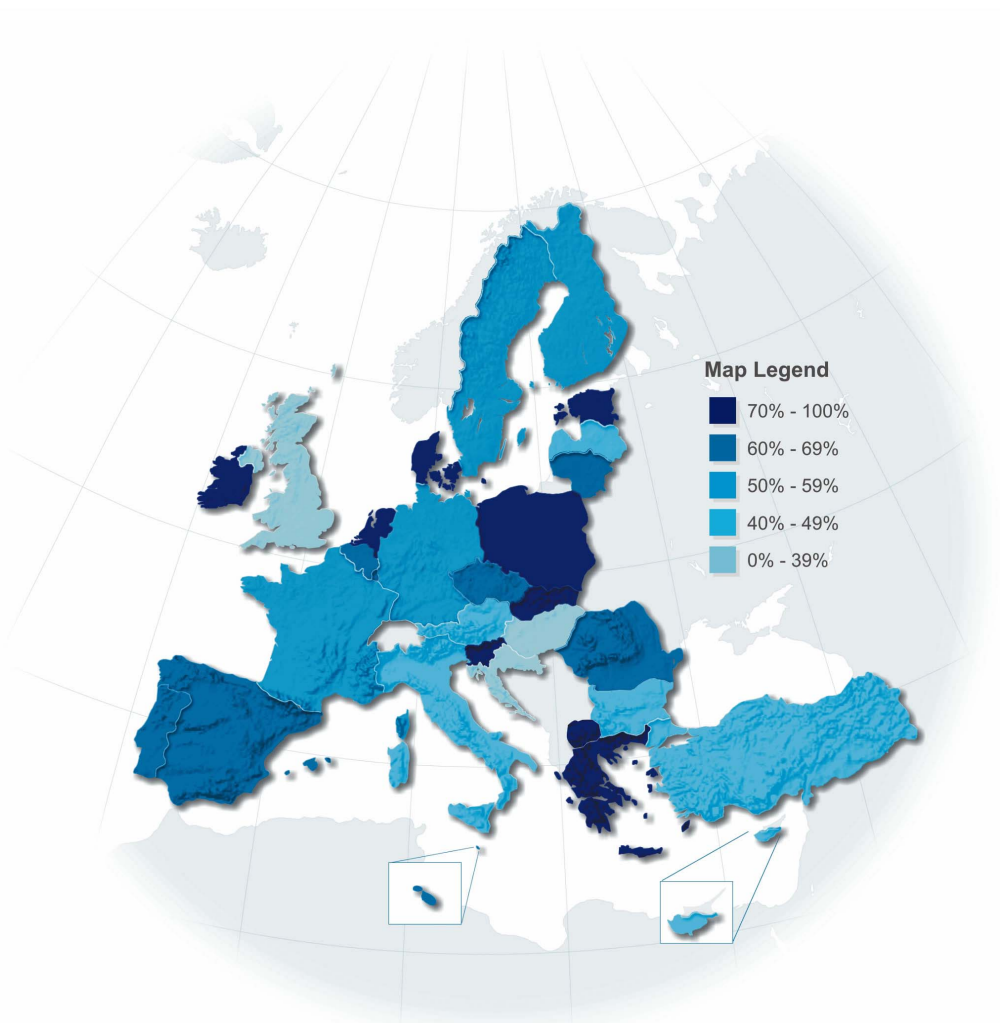
Similar large falls were noted in Malta (69% to 60%) and in Lithuania (75% to 69%).

In the UK, there has been a small but perhaps significant increase from 36% to 39% in the number of citizens believing that the UK has benefited from membership of the EU.

Question: QA10a. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

Answers: Benefited

 IE	79%
 EE	78%
 SK	77%
 DK	76%
 NL	76%
 PL	73%
 SI	71%
 EL	70%
 LT	69%
 RO	69%
 BE	68%
 LU	68%
 ES	63%
 CZ	62%
 PT	60%
 MT	60%
 DE	58%
 FI	57%
 EU27	56%
 SE	53%
 FR	51%
 LV	48%
 AT	47%
 CY	43%
 BG	43%
 IT	41%
 UK	39%
 HU	39%
 MK	74%
 TR	48%
 HR	33%



Socio-demographic analysis

A relatively high proportion (18%) of women gave a 'don't know' answer to this question compared with 12% of the men.

The gender difference was even greater when it came to those believing the UK had, on balance, benefited from EU membership, with just 32% of women holding this view, fourteen percentage points less than the 46% of men. In fact, a plurality of the male poll believed the country had benefited from membership.

This majority becomes absolute at 54% when the question is posed to 15 to 24 years olds – a figure well ahead of the 39% response from those aged between 25 and 54 which is itself eight percentage points higher than the 31% of the oldest age-group taking this view.

When responses to this question are analysed on the basis of education level, the proportion of the most educated group, at 53%, is virtually double the 27% noted amongst respondents who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

While 50% of the self-employed and 47% of managers believed that membership of the EU had brought benefits to the United Kingdom, these figures are well below the 62% noted amongst the student element of the poll.

These three figures contrast sharply with the response of house persons (25%), the retired (31%) and manual workers (34%) taking a contrary view.

7. What does the EU mean to UK citizens?

As has been observed throughout this report, UK citizens show relatively low levels of knowledge on matters European and this is again seen in this question with UK 'don't know' figures of 13% compared with a 4% EU27 average.

The main plus point of the EU for people across the EU27 is their ability to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU. This is an opinion held by 44% of them and, even though the comparable UK figure is just 31%, it is still the most important characteristic of the EU according to UK citizens.

Since the spring 2008 poll, there has been a small but noticeable improvement in UK citizens' attitudes towards three of the perceived negative aspects of the European Union.

The EU is a waste of money

In the UK, the number of people citing this as a characteristic of the EU has fallen from 26% to 23%.

Across the EU as a whole, this figure, at 19%, remains unchanged since the last report.

Bureaucracy

17% of EU27 citizens say they associate bureaucracy with the European Union – a figure which has fallen from 18% six months previously.

The UK figure shows a greater fall – from 25% to 22%.

Loss of our cultural identity

While this figure has remained unchanged, across the 27 Member States of the EU, this aspect is identified by 11% of the poll as being negative characteristic of the Union.

In the UK, the percentage of citizens citing this as a negative aspect has fallen from 24% to 21%.

8. The future of the EU

In this final section of the report, UK citizens' views on what they would like to see in terms of the future of the European Union are reviewed under the key headings of the euro, a common foreign policy, a common defence policy and further enlargement.

The euro

Across the European Union, 61% of the 27,000 citizens polled supported the concept of a single currency across the Union. In the UK, although the figure is only 28%, this shows a small increase from the 26% earlier in the year. The concept of a common European currency therefore remains a problem for most UK citizens.

Socio-demographic analysis

While no clear pattern emerged by age, men (32%) were more in favour of the euro than women (25%).

An even greater divergence is seen when results by education levels are reviewed. 40% of those educated to age 20 and beyond support the euro – a figure virtually double the 21% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Similar wide disparities were seen by respondents' occupations with just 23% of manual workers and the unemployed and 25% of the retired supporting the euro compared with 42% of the self-employed. The euro claims support from just 34% of managers.

A common foreign policy

The largest single response in the UK (49% favoured a common foreign policy among the member states of the EU towards other countries. Although this is less than the 68% EU27 average, it still represents half those polled in the UK.

Socio-demographic analysis

A common foreign policy was more attractive to men (53%) than women (46%).

Low support levels were found amongst the oldest segment of the poll and the least educated with figures of 44% amongst those aged 55 or more and 42% amongst people who had left school aged 15 or less.

Support levels of 68% and 60% for this policy were noted amongst the self-employed and managers, while the concept received between 42% and 44% support amongst manual workers, house persons, the unemployed and the retired.

A common defence and security policy

The proportion of UK citizens in support of a common defence and security policy has risen slightly by one percentage point to 57% of the poll. This means that virtually twice as many UK citizens support this policy with 30% being against it and a relatively high 'don't know' response of 13%.

Across the EU as a whole, three-quarters (75%) are in favour of this policy.

Socio-demographic analysis

Apart from the fact that 17% of women compared with 10% of men gave a 'don't know' response to this question, no major variations were noted by gender or age.

There was a seven percentage point gap between the 53% recorded by the least educated segment of the poll compared to the 60% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The idea of a common defence and security policy across the EU received relatively lukewarm support from 44% of the unemployed and 48% of manual workers compared with figures of 66% amongst managers and a similar 67% amongst the self-employed and students.

Further enlargement of the EU

While across the EU as a whole support for further enlargement has fallen from 47% to 44% in the past six months, the UK figures show an increase of more than 10% from 36% to 40%.

At the same time, 48% of UK citizens are against further enlargement – a figure similar to the 43% observed across the Union as a whole.

Socio-demographic analysis

Once again, there was a high level of 'don't knows' amongst the female poll on this question with 16% giving this response compared with 7% of men.

Opinion amongst men was evenly split on this issue with 46% being for enlargement and 47% against. Amongst women, however, just a third (35%) was for enlargement compared with nearly half (49%) who were against it.

Similar variations were seen by age with a decline in support from the 57% amongst UK citizens aged 15 to 24 to just 29% amongst those aged 55 or more.

When responses were analysed by education level, a substantial variation was seen between the 28% approval given by those who had left school aged 15 or less to the majority 47% amongst those educated to the highest level. The highest level of support from three quarters (74%) of the segment was seen amongst people who were still studying.

When looking at respondents by occupation, only the self-employed (55%) and students (74%) had a majority of their segment being in favour of further enlargement and figures as low as 35% were observed amongst house persons and the unemployed and 29% amongst the retired.

ANNEX I

EUROBAROMETER 70.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th of October and the 6th of November 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 70.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER 70.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER 70.1 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	1.002	10/10/2008 06/11/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.006	09/10/2008 20/10/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.026	06/10/2008 22/10/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.029	06/10/2008 02/11/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	10/10/2008 02/11/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	10/10/2008 03/11/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2008 02/11/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/10/2008 06/11/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	06/10/2008 31/10/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	06/10/2008 31/10/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.061	08/10/2008 24/10/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	08/10/2008 02/11/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2008 27/10/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	10/10/2008 04/11/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.011	09/10/2008 28/10/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2008 03/11/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.002	10/10/2008 02/11/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/10/2008 03/11/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	09/10/2008 05/11/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.003	06/10/2008 28/10/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	11/10/2008 31/10/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	11/10/2008 03/11/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.053	07/10/2008 03/11/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.006	07/10/2008 04/11/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.006	09/10/2008 26/10/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	15/10/2008 06/11/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	13/10/2008 03/11/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	07/10/2008 02/11/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	08/10/2008 29/10/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	08/10/2008 05/11/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	07/10/2008 16/10/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.130	06/10/2008 06/11/2008	453.865.399

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 II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(158-190)

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,

EB69.2 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK QA TO ALL

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

(211)	
Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB69.2 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)

(212)	
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB69.2 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)

(213)	
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB69.2 QA3

DO NOT ASK QA4a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA4b

QA4a	How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
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	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(214)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(215)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(216)	3	The situation of the economy in the world (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(217)	4	Your personal job situation (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(218)	5	The financial situation of your household (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(219)	6	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(220)	7	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB68.1 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA4b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA5a

QA4b 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	
(221)	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(222)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(223)	3	The situation of the economy in the world (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(224)	4	Your personal job situation (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(225)	5	The financial situation of your household (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(226)	6	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(227)	7	The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA5a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

QA5a 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
(228)	1 The area you live in	1	2	3	4	5
	2 Health care provision in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(229)						
	3 The provision of pensions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(230)						
	4 Unemployment benefits in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(231)						
	5 The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(232)						
	6 Relations in (OUR COUNTRY) between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities	1	2	3	4	5
(233)						
	7 The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(234)						
	8 The affordability of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(235)						
	9 The affordability of housing in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(236)						
	10 The way public administration runs in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(237)						

NEW

ASK QA5b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA6a

QA5b 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
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(238)	1	The area you live in	1	2	3	4	5
	2	Health care provision in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(239)							
	3	The provision of pensions in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(240)							
	4	Unemployment benefits in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(241)							
	5	The cost of living in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(242)							
	6	Relations in our community between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities	1	2	3	4	5
(243)							
	7	The way inequalities and poverty are addressed in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(244)							
	8	The affordability of energy in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(245)							
	9	The affordability of housing in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(246)							
	10	The way public administration runs in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4	5
(247)							

NEW

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

QA6a 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- ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
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(248)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(249)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4

(250)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(251)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(252)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(253)	6	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4
(254)	7	The economic situation in the world (N)	1	2	3	4
(255)	8	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY) (N)	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA4a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA7a

QA6b	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- ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
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(256)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(257)	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(258)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(259)	4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(260)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(261)	6	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4
(262)	7	The economic situation in the world (N)	1	2	3	4
(263)	8	The situation of the environment in the Turkish Cypriot Community (N)	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA4b

DO NOT ASK QA7a in CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA7b

QA7a	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European countries?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK
---------------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

(264)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(265)	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(266)	3	The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(267)	4	Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(268)	5	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(269)	6	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB69.2 QA5a (ITEMS 1-5) - EB67.2 QA7C (ITEM 6) - TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA7b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA8a

QA7b	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK	
(270)	1	The situation of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
(271)	2	The employment situation in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(272)	3	The cost of living in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(273)	4	Energy prices in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(274)	5	The quality of life in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(275)	6	The situation of the environment in our community	1	2	3	4	5

EB69.2 QA5a (ITEMS 1-5) - EB67.2 QA7C (ITEM 6) - TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA8a AND QA8b in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA8c

QA8a	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
------	---

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

	(276-291)
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,

EB69.2 QA6a

QA8b	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
------	--

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

	(292-307)
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,

NEW

ASK QA8c AND QA8d ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA9a

QA8c What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment?

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

(308-323)

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,

EB69.2 QA6b

QA8d And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing for the moment?

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

(324-339)

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,

NEW

ASK QA9a and QA10a ONLY IN EU27 – FM, TR and HR GO TO QA9b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9c

QA9a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

(340)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB69.2 QA7a

QA10a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

(341)

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA8a

ASK QA9b and QA10b ONLY in FM, TR and HR – EU27 GO TO QA11a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA9c

QA9b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

(342)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB69.2 QA7b

QA10b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

(343)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA8b

ASK QA9c and QA10c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA11a

QA9c Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

(READ OUT)

(344)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB69.2 QA7c

QA10c Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

(345)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA8c

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

QA11a 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

(346)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(347)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA11a

ASK QA11b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA12

QA11b	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
--	------------	---	---	---	----

(348)	1	Our community	1	2	3	4
(349)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA11b

QA12: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 1, 3, 4 and 5 in CY(tcc)

QA12	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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(350)	1	Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(351)	2	Political parties	1	2	3
	3	Regional or local public authorities (N)	1	2	3
(352)					
(353)	4	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
	5	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(354)					
(355)	6	The European Union	1	2	3
(356)	7	The United Nations	1	2	3
(357)	8	NATO (N)	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA12 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA13	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
------	---

		(358)
Very positive		1

Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB69.2 QA13

QA14 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM/
BOTTOM TO TOP)

	(359-374)
Peace	1,
Economic prosperity	2,
Democracy	3,
Social protection	4,
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	5,
Cultural diversity	6,
Stronger say in the world	7,
Euro	8,
Unemployment	9,
Bureaucracy	10,
Waste of money	11,
Loss of our cultural identity	12,
More crime	13,
Not enough control at external frontiers	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB69.2 QA14

DO NOT ASK QA15a IN CY(tcc) - ASK ITEM 1 ONLY IN EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA - ASK ITEM 2 ONLY IN THE EURO AREA - FM, HR AND TR ASK ONLY ITEMS 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 AND 11 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA15b

QA15a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

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

(375)

1	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
2	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the euro area	1	2	3
3	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
4	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3

(376)

(377)

(378)

(379)	5	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(380)	6	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(381)	7	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(382)	8	The European Union imposes its views on (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
(383)	9	The (NATIONALITY) Government is sensitive to issues that concern (NATIONALITY) citizens (N)	1	2	3
(384)	10	The EU is sensitive to issues that concern (NATIONALITY) citizens (N)	1	2	3
(385)	11	The (NATIONALITY) Government is sensitive to issues that concerns European citizens (N)	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA15a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA15b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA16

QA15b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

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

(386)	1	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(387)	2	My voice counts in our community	1	2	3
(388)	3	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(389)	4	Our community's voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(390)	5	The European Union imposes its views on our community	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA15b

ASK ALL

QA16 Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
--	------------	-----	----	----

(391)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(392)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(393)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(394)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA16

QA17	And for each of the following European bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union?
-------------	--

	(READ OUT)	Important	Not important	DK
--	------------	-----------	---------------	----

(395)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(396)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(397)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(398)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA17

QA18	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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(399)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(400)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(401)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(402)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA18

QA19a	In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.
--------------	--

QA19b	And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?
--------------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	(403)	(404)
	QA19a	QA19b
	CURRENT SPEED	DESIRED SPEED
1 Standstill	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7 Runs as fast as possible	7	7
DK	8	8

EB66.1 QA13a&b

QA20 Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(405)

Improved	1
Stayed about the same	2
Got worse	3
DK	4

EB69.2 QA27

QA21 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You have difficulties paying all your bills at the end of the month.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(406)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB69.2 QA28

QA22 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(407)

Easier	1
More difficult	2
Neither easier nor more difficult	3
DK	4

EB69.2 QA29

QA23 Please tell me whether you tend to agree or to disagree with the following statement: The children who live in (OUR COUNTRY) would have a better life if they emigrated to another country.

(READ OUT)

	(408)
Tend to agree	1
Tend to disagree	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QA24 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 - ROTATE)	True.	False.	DK
--	---------------------	-------	--------	----

(409)	1	The EU currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
(410)	2	Every six months, a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(411)	3	The euro area currently consists of twelve Member States	1	2	3
(412)	4	Switzerland is a member of the European Union	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA34 (ITEMS' SEQUENCE MODIFIED + ROTATE ADDED)

ASK QA25 and QA26 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA27

QA25 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?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
--	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	----

(413)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
(414)	2	Taxation	1	2	3
(415)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(416)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(417)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(418)	6	Immigration	1	2	3
(419)	7	The educational system	1	2	3
(420)	8	Pensions	1	2	3
(421)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA35a

QA26	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?
------	---

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
--	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	----

(422)	1	Health	1	2	3
(423)	2	Social welfare	1	2	3
(424)	3	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(425)	4	Consumer protection	1	2	3
(426)	5	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
	6	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(427)					
(428)	7	Energy	1	2	3
(429)	8	Competition	1	2	3
(430)	9	Transports	1	2	3
(431)	10	Economy	1	2	3
(432)	11	Fighting inflation	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA36a

ASK ALL

QA27	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
--	---------------------	-----	---------	----

(433)	1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(434)	2	A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries	1	2	3
(435)	3	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3
(436)	4	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(437)	5	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA37 (ITEMS 1-4) - EB68.1 QA22 (ITEM 5)

QA28	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?
------	---

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

	(438-452)
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,

EB69.2 QA39

ASK QA29 TO QA32 ONLY IN EU27 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA33b - OTHERS GO TO QA33a

QA29	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 France. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about France's presidency? (M)
------	--

	(453)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA40 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA30 ONLY IN FR - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA31

QA30	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that France is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)
------	---

(READ OUT)

	(454)
Very important	1

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

EB69.2 QA41

ASK QA31 ONLY IN THE EU27

QA31 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 2009 it will be the turn of Czech Republic. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Czech Republic's presidency? (M)

	(455)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA42

ASK QA32 ONLY IN CZ - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA33a

QA32 Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Czech Republic will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of January 2009? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

	(456)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB69.2 QA43

ASK ALL EXCEPT IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA33b

QA33a Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(457)
Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1

Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA48a

ASK QA33b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA34a

QA33b Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(458)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for our community's companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in our community	2
DK	3

EB69.2 QA48b

ASK QA34a TO SPLIT A - SPLIT B GO TO QA34b

QA34a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(459)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB69.2 QA49a

ASK QA34b TO SPLIT B - SPLIT A GO TO QB1a

QA34b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(460)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2

Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB69.2 QA49b

Let's move on to another topic.

ASK QC ONLY IN EU27

QC1 In 1989, the fall of the Berlin wall marked the end of the Iron Curtain that separated Eastern from Western Europe. For each of the following, please tell me to what extent it has, on balance, benefited or not from the fall of the Iron Curtain.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Benefited to a great extent	Benefited to some extent	Not really benefited	Not at all benefited	DK
------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----

(504)	1	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(505)	2	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(506)	3	Yourself personally	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC2 Since 2004 the European Union enlarged from 15 to 27 countries. Overall, how would you judge this enlargement of the European Union?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

It has strengthened the European Union	(507)	1
It has weakened the European Union		2
DK		3

NEW

QC3 Personally, regarding the areas where the European Union can take decisions, which opinion comes closest to your view?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

There are too many areas where the EU can take decisions	(508)	1
--	-------	---

The are not enough areas where the EU can take decisions	2
The number of areas where the EU can take decisions is about right (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QE1 In August this year, armed conflict broke out between Russia and Georgia. Have you heard or read about this conflict?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(698)

Yes, and you know exactly what it was about	1
Yes, but you don't know really what it was about	2
No	3
DK	4

NEW

QE2 Continuing tensions in one region of Georgia, South Ossetia led to open conflict between the armed forces of Georgia and Russia. In your opinion, which of the following played the most important role in bringing the conflict to an end?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(699)

The United Nations	1
NATO	2
The European Union	3
The USA	4
The OSCE	5
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	7
DK	8

NEW

ASK QE2o IF "OTHERS", CODE 7 IN QE2

QE2o Which else?

10 2 (700,701-720)

NEW

QE3 Do you think that this conflict could have an impact on the security of energy supply in the European Union?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(721)
Yes, to a great deal	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK IN ALL THE COUNTRIES

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?

	(722-723)	(724-725)
	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

EB69.2 D15a D15b

QG1	The European Union has a budget that is spent on a wide range of different activities and investments, across all Member States and outside the European Union. Generally speaking, thinking about the European Union budget, would you say that...?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(887)
You have heard of it, and you are very familiar with it	1
You have heard of it, but you are not very familiar with it	2
You have never heard of the EU budget	3
DK	4

NEW

QG2a	On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent? Firstly? (M)
------	---

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

	(888-889)
Economic growth (N)	1
Scientific research	2
Education and training (N)	3
Energy issues (N)	4
Transport (N)	5
Climate change and environmental protection (N)	6
Agriculture and rural development (M)	7
Regional investment (M)	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries (if necessary, explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU) (N)	9

Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU (N)	10
Defence and security (N)	11
Immigration issues (N)	12
Employment and social affairs (M)	13
Public health (N)	14
Culture and media (N)	15
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	17
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	18
DK	19

EB66.1 QA28 TREND MODIFIED

QG2b Any others?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(890-908)
Economic growth	1,
Scientific research	2,
Education and training	3,
Energy issues	4,
Transport	5,
Climate change and environmental protection	6,
Agriculture and rural development	7,
Regional investment	8,
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries (if necessary, explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9,
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10,
Defence and security	11,
Immigration issues	12,
Employment and social affairs	13,
Public health	14,
Culture and media	15,
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
DK	19,

NEW

QG3a And on which of the following would you like European Union budget to be spent? Firstly?

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

(909-910)

Economic growth	1
Scientific research	2
Education and training	3
Energy issues	4
Transport	5
Climate change and environmental protection	6
Agriculture and rural development	7
Regional investment	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries (if necessary: explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10
Defence and security	11
Immigration issues	12
Social affairs and employment	13
Public health	14
Culture and media	15
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	17
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	18
DK	19

NEW

QG3b Any others?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(911-929)
Economic growth	1,
Scientific research	2,
Education and training	3,
Energy issues	4,
Transport	5,
Climate change and environmental protection	6,
Agriculture and rural development	7,
Regional investment	8,
Assistance to EU neighbours, and to candidate countries (if necessary: explain that candidate countries are countries that are officially candidates for accessing the EU)	9,
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	10,
Defence and security	11,
Immigration issues	12,
Social affairs and employment	13,
Public health	14,
Culture and media	15,
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	16,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
DK	19,

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)

(977-978)

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

EB69.2 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)

(979-980)

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

EB69.2 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')

(981-982)

--	--

EB69.2 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

	(983)
Male	1
Female	2

EB69.2 D10

D11 How old are you?

(984-
985)

--	--

EB69.2 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

QUESTIONS D15a&b ARE ASKED BEFORE QB

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

	(986)
Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

EB69.2 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)

(987-
988)

--	--

EB69.2 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(989-
990)

--	--

EB69.2 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(991-
992)

--	--

EB69.2 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(993)
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

EB69.2 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(994)
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
One of your parents was born in another Member State of the EU and the other was born outside the EU (N)	6
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

EB69.2 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	(995)	(996)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB69.2 D43a D43b

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(997-1006)

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,

EB69.2 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

(1027-1028)

DAY

(1029-1030)

MONTH

EB69.2 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(1031-1032)

HOUR

(1033-1034)

MINUTES

EB69.2 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

(1035-1037)

MINUTES

EB69.2 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

(1038)

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB69.2 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

(1039)

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB69.2 P5

P6	Size of locality
	(LOCAL CODES) (1040-1041)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	EB69.2 P6
P7	Region
	(LOCAL CODES) (1042-1043)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	EB69.2 P7
P8	Postal code
	(1044-1051)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	EB69.2 P8
P9	Sample point number
	(1052-1059)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	EB69.2 P9
P10	Interviewer number
	(1060-1067)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	EB69.2 P10
P11	Weighting factor
	(1068-1075)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	EB69.2 P11
	ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT, TR AND FM
P13	Language of interview
	(1076)
	Language 1
	Language 2
	Language 3
	1 2 3
	EB69.2 P13