

# EUROBAROMETER 71

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Spring 2009

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 author.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

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 EB71 in the United Kingdom**

**Poll taken:** June 2009

**Sample size:** 1352 UK citizens

***The most important issues to rise from this Report are as follows:***

### **UK citizens don't understand how the EU works (page 19)**

Noticeably more than a half (57%) of UK citizens said they did not understand how the EU worked. In fact across the whole EU 48% of respondents gave this negative response.

When the UK socio-demographic data are analysed, there are some substantial variations. Making up the UK average are 47% of males and a disturbing two out of three (67%) women. Add to this an overall don't-know factor of 6% and the need for the UK government to take action to rectify this situation could reasonably be deemed a pressing duty.

Education plays an important part in this basic lack of knowledge with 70% of UK citizens educated to 15 or less being uninformed on this issue.

63% of house persons and the retired said they did not understand how the EU works, as did 61% of manual workers and 60% of the unemployed.

There is a strong link in these groups which, as is seen in other parts of this report, are generally much less likely to have a generally positive view about the EU as well as the benefits membership has brought to the UK.

### **Unemployment now becomes the subject that most concerns UK citizens (page 10)**

There has been a massive increase in public concern about unemployment, doubling in the UK from 7% in the spring of 2008 to 16% in the autumn of that year, and now leaping to 41%.

The EU27 average has also virtually doubled from 26% in autumn 2008 to 49% in this latest survey and figures in excess of 60% are seen in France (62%), Estonia (64%), and Latvia (65%).

Making up this 41% average were noticeably more women (45%) than men (37%).

Concern about unemployment decreases with age and it is seen as one of the two most important issues by 51% of 15 to 24 year olds compared with just 32% of those aged 55 or more.

Unemployment is also seen as an important issue in larger households. While just 33% of people living on their own see this as important, the figure rises to 48% in households with four or more people.

### **UK concerns over Inflation and Immigration are at variance with EU averages (page 10)**

While concerns over the linked issues of inflation and rising prices have fallen from 21% to 10% in the UK over the past eight months, the EU average remains twice as high at 21%.

Concerns over immigration still loom large amongst the UK poll and have increased from 23% to 25%. This issue is however relatively unimportant across the EU as a whole where the figure is just 9%.

### **UK citizens' trust in the EU, though limited, is still higher than trust for all major UK political bodies (page 20)**

Compared to trust levels in national institutions, there is a high 'don't know' response when EU citizens are asked whether they trust the European Union. The 'don't know' response rate across the 27 Member States is relatively high at 12% but increases to 19% in the UK.

22% of UK citizens say they trust the European Union and, although this is less than half the EU27 average of 47% and is down by three percentage points on the previous Eurobarometer, it means that the EU is more trusted in the UK than UK political parties, the UK government and the British parliament.

Nevertheless, the UK figure is still the lowest in the Union and only half that of the next most wary country, France.

### **A majority of UK citizens expressing an opinion, believe that more decision making should be taken at European level on a number of key issues (page 22)**

There has been a noticeable increase from 48% of UK citizens who, three years previously, believed that more decision-making should take place at European level in the **fight against organised crime** to a majority figure of 57% in this latest report.

Reflecting the international aspect of **terrorism**, two-thirds (66%) of the UK poll believed that more decisions in this area should be made at European level. This figure shows an increase from the 63% the last time this question was asked in EB65.

On the issue of **protecting the environment**, 60% of UK citizens believe there should be more decision-making at European level and this figure shows just a minimal decrease from the 61% observed in EB65.

Having more decision-making at European level in regard to **managing major health issues** gains support of 72% of all EU citizens and 59% of UK citizens.

Nearly two out of three (65%) of UK citizens believed there should be more decision-making at a European level towards **promoting democracy and peace in the world**.

Showing an increase from the 57% noted in 2006, 61% of UK citizens now believe that there should be more decision-making at a European level in **cooperation in the field of research and innovation**.

58% of UK citizens and three-quarters (76%) of EU27 citizens think that more decision-making should take place at a European level on the important issue of **securing energy supply**.

**Membership of the EU is not seen as a good thing by UK citizens; nor do they believe membership has brought benefits to the country (page 30)**

28% of EU27 citizens and 32% of UK citizens said that membership of the EU was neither good nor bad.

However, the similarity in response ends abruptly there as while, on average, across the Union, 53% of those polled say that membership is a good thing and just 15% consider it a bad thing, in the UK, almost a third (32%) of those polled consider membership a bad thing – four percentage points more than the 28% who consider it a good thing. The last time a figure of this size was seen was the 29% in the spring of 2004.

When asked whether they considered their country had **benefited or not from being a member of the European Union** 56% of the total EU27 poll gave a positive answer and figures as high as 80% were seen in Slovakia, 79% in Ireland, 78% in Estonia and 77% in Denmark.

The UK figure shows a two percentage point reduction of people believing membership had benefited the UK and the view is held now by just one in three (34%) Britons.

With 16% giving a 'don't know' answer compared with an EU27 average of 13%, this means that 50% of the UK population, as opposed to 31% across the whole European Union, believes their country has not benefited from membership.

### 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	EB71 Summer 2009
Trust in the EU	UK	19	35	27	25	31	26	36	25	29	25	22
	EU	41	50	44	45	48	45	57	48	50	47	47
Trust in the European Commission	UK	26	39	31	26	28	25	29	22	24	27	22
	EU	47	52	46	46	47	48	52	50	47	47	44
Trust in the European Parliament	UK	30	39	35	27	31	25	33	25	27	27	22
	EU	54	57	52	51	52	52	56	55	52	51	48
Trust in national government	UK	19	32	31	33	30	24	34	30	24	29	21
	EU	30	34	34	31	35	30	41	34	32	34	32
Trust in national parliament	UK	25	35	36	37	36	29	41	34	27	30	17
	EU	35	38	35	35	38	33	43	35	34	34	32
Support for the euro	UK	36	31	28	28	28	29	29	24	26	28	27
	EU	60	63	59	60	59	60	63	61	60	61	61
Support for enlargement	UK	31	50	48	43	44	36	41	36	36	40	32
	EU	42	53	50	49	45	46	49	46	47	44	43
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	41 EMP
	EU	16	13	14	24	24	21	24	24	20	37	49
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	31 EC SIT
	EU	26	16	23	14	14	15	15	15	11	17	42
Membership a good thing	UK	29	38	36	34	42	34	39	34	30	32	28
	EU	48	56	54	50	55	53	57	58	52	53	53
Membership has brought benefits	UK	30	39	40	37	42	39	43	37	36	39	34
	EU	47	53	55	52	54	54	59	58	54	56	56
Number of Member States		15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	27	27	27

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

This Eurobarometer survey was conducted in June 2009 and 1,352 UK citizens were polled.

**Unless otherwise stated comparisons to previous Eurobarometer reports refer to the last full Eurobarometer EB70 in autumn 2008**

The field work took place approximately one month after the politicians' expenses scandal broke and amid the ongoing economic recession which is seeing an unprecedented fall in GDP, rising unemployment and falling property values.



## Detailed Analysis

### **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?**

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with the **life they were leading** (QA1).

Respondents in the UK were some of the EU citizens most satisfied with the life they lead and there was a slight increase from 87% in the EB 70 survey to 89% while, in the EU27, the figure rose marginally from 76% to 77%.

However, citizens in several countries were not at all happy with the lives they were living and figures of 47% were seen in Romania, 44% in Hungary and Greece and 40% in Bulgaria.

While there were just minimal variations by gender and age in the UK, better educated people were happier with their lives. Accordingly, 98% of students and 92% of those educated to age 20 or beyond said they were satisfied compared with 85% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Only 75% of the unemployed said they were satisfied with life, while figures of 90% and 95% are noted amongst white-collar workers and the self-employed respectively.

The great majority of EU27 citizens considered that their **national economy** (QA2a1) was in bad shape and the overall figure reached 78%. The UK figure, at 79%, is virtually identical. This negative view was held by only 30% of Danes and 28% of Luxemburgers.

While just 68% of 15-24 year olds saw the UK economy as being in a bad state, this figure rises to 85% among those aged 40 to 54 and a similar 83% amongst those age 55 or more.

When asked about their views on the **European economy as a whole** (QA2.a.2), EU27 citizens were less pessimistic than they were regarding their national economies with 68% holding this negative view. 62% of UK citizens considered the European economy as a whole was in bad shape.

While the total survey across the 27 Member States produced a 'don't know' response of 9% on this question, the UK figure is twice as high at 21%.

Making up the relatively high 'don't know' group of 21% were noticeably more women (26%) than men (15%).

No clear pattern emerged by age but the 'don't know' response on this issue was given by a quarter (26%) of people educated to age 15 or less compared to just 8% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Similar large variations are observed by occupation with 29% of house persons, 26% of the unemployed and 23% of the retired giving a 'don't know' response compared with just 17% of the self-employed and 7% of managers.

When looking at their **personal job situation** (QA2.a.4), there was a slight fall in those taking the positive view both in the UK (58% to 54%) and across the EU as a whole (54% to 52%) since this question was last asked.

While high degrees of satisfaction were noted in Denmark and Finland (75%) with Swedes just behind at 74%, only 32% of Romanians, 28% of Greeks and 25% of Hungarians held this positive view.

The youngest and oldest age groups share concerns regarding their personal job situations perhaps caused by high youth unemployment and factors such as early retirement. Accordingly, making up the UK average of 54% who see their job situation as 'good' are just 45% of 15 to 24 year olds and 42% of people aged 55 or more – less than half of these samples. This compares with 66% of people aged 25 to 39 and 64% of those aged 40 to 54 – roughly two-thirds of this part of the poll.

Education was a major factor. 42% of the least educated held this positive view – a figure substantially lower than the 74% of the poll who had been educated to age 20 or beyond.

People living in the country were noticeably more optimistic about their job situation with a figure of 64% compared with 51% amongst people living in towns.

### **Employment in the country**

A seeming anomaly arises when citizens are asked how they see the general employment situation in their country. 54% of UK citizens and 52% of EU27 citizens saw their own personal job situation as being 'good', but this dropped to just 13% in both the UK and the EU27 when respondents were asked about the overall job climate.

Making up this EU27 average of 13% were figures as low as 4% in Ireland, 3% in Lithuania and Hungary and just 2% in Latvia.

At the other end of the scale, high figures were observed in Luxembourg (45%), the Netherlands (50%) and Denmark (51%).

Making up the 13% average in the UK are appreciably more men (15%) than women (9%).

An even greater difference was noted by level of education. Just 9% of those educated up to age 19 believed the employment situation in the country was good compared to 24% of those educated to age 20 and beyond.

## **Issue 2: what issues do you consider are important to the UK?**

### **Unemployment**

There has been a massive increase in public concern about unemployment, doubling in the UK from 7% in the spring of 2008 to 16% in the autumn of that year, and now leaping to 41%.

The EU27 average has also virtually doubled from 16% in autumn 2008 to 49% in this latest survey and figures in excess of 60% are seen in France (62%), Estonia (64%), and Latvia (65%).

Making up this 41% average were noticeably more women (45%) than men (37%).

Concern about unemployment decreases with age and it is seen as one of the two most important issues by 51% of 15 to 24 year olds compared with just 32% of those aged 55 or more.

Unemployment is also seen as an important issue in larger households. While just 33% of people living on their own see this as important, the figure rises to 48% in households with four or more people present.

### **Economic situation**

In the autumn of 2008, 34% of UK citizens and 37% of EU27 citizens viewed the economic situation as their most important issue.

Over the past eight months, the UK figure has fallen to 31% while, in contrast, the EU average has increased to 42%. Particularly high figures of 57% are noted in Estonia, whilst, in Slovenia, Latvia and the Netherlands, the figure is a substantial 59%.

Just 22% of the least educated compared with 45% of the most educated segment saw the economic situation as one of the two most important issues facing the country. Relatively high figures were observed amongst managers (45%), the self-employed and other white-collar workers (36%) compared with 27% of the retired, 23% of house persons and 21% of the unemployed.

### **Crime**

In EB70, crime was an important issue to 34% of UK citizens compared with 17% across the European Union. Both these figures have now fallen – the UK figure to 26% and the overall EU27 figure to 16%.

However, crime is of major concern to Cypriots (41%), Danes (35%) and Greeks (31%).

While no major variations were noted by gender or age, 35% of the least educated saw this as an important issue compared with just 19% of those educated to age 20 or beyond and 15% of those still studying.

## **Immigration**

In the six months since the last Eurobarometer survey, the number of UK citizens concerned about immigration has increased slightly from 23% to 25%.

This is, however, nearly three times the EU27 average where, over the same period, the figures have remained unchanged at 9%.

Malta has shown a further slight increase from the leap of 29% to 48% between EB69 and EB70, making it still the most important issue for that country's citizens at 49%.

High levels of concern (32%) were noted amongst those educated to just 15 or less – a figure twice as high as the 16% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

18% of managers and 16% of other white-collar workers were concerned about immigration compared with 27% of the self-employed and 30% of house persons.

## **Rising prices/inflation**

The UK figure has fallen sharply from 21% to 10%, as has the EU27 average which has dropped from 37% to just 21%.

The EU27 average includes high figures from Malta (40%), Romania (36%) and Cyprus and Hungary where the figure is 34%.

However, it is interesting to note that inflation is only cited by 8% of the Dutch poll, 5% of Danes and 3% of Swedes – all figures down by more than half in just 8 months.

No clear patterns were observed on the analysis of gender, age or education and the number of people being surveyed has reduced to such a level that statistical validity is perhaps in doubt.

## **Healthcare system**

14% of both the UK and EU27 poll cited the healthcare system as one of the two most important issues currently facing countries.

The UK figure is up from 10% while the EU27 average has fallen slightly from 16% recorded six months previously.

High figures are noted in Finland (33%), Poland (32%) and Ireland (29%).

## **Pensions**

A relatively small 10% of the UK and 9% of the EU27 poll cited pensions as one of their major concerns.

The highest figure across the Union was observed in Belgium at 14%.

### **Issue 3: what national institutions do you trust? Do you trust the EU?**

#### **Justice and the legal system**

Across the EU27, 48% of respondents trusted their national legal system compared with an almost identical 47% who did not.

In the UK, 53% of the poll trusted the legal system – a figure down two percentage points from the previous Eurobarometer.

High levels of trust were noted in Denmark (81%) and Finland (78%), while just 14% of Bulgarians, 24% of Lithuanians and 25% of Romanians trusted their system.

In the UK, while 43% of those who had left school aged 15 or less tended to trust the system, this rises to 65% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

70% of managers trusted the justice system compared with just 44% of manual workers and 45% of the unemployed.

#### **Political parties**

In the autumn of 2008, 20% of EU27 citizens and 18% of those in the UK trusted political parties. Following on from the UK politicians' expenses scandal, the UK figure has fallen sharply to just 12% while the EU27 figure has dropped just one percentage point to 19%.

It is perhaps small comfort to know that the figure in Latvia reaches only 5% while relatively high figures were seen in Luxembourg (50%) and Denmark (58%).

While lower than average figures were noted amongst UK manual workers (8%), analysis by gender, age and education yielded no variations.

#### **The government**

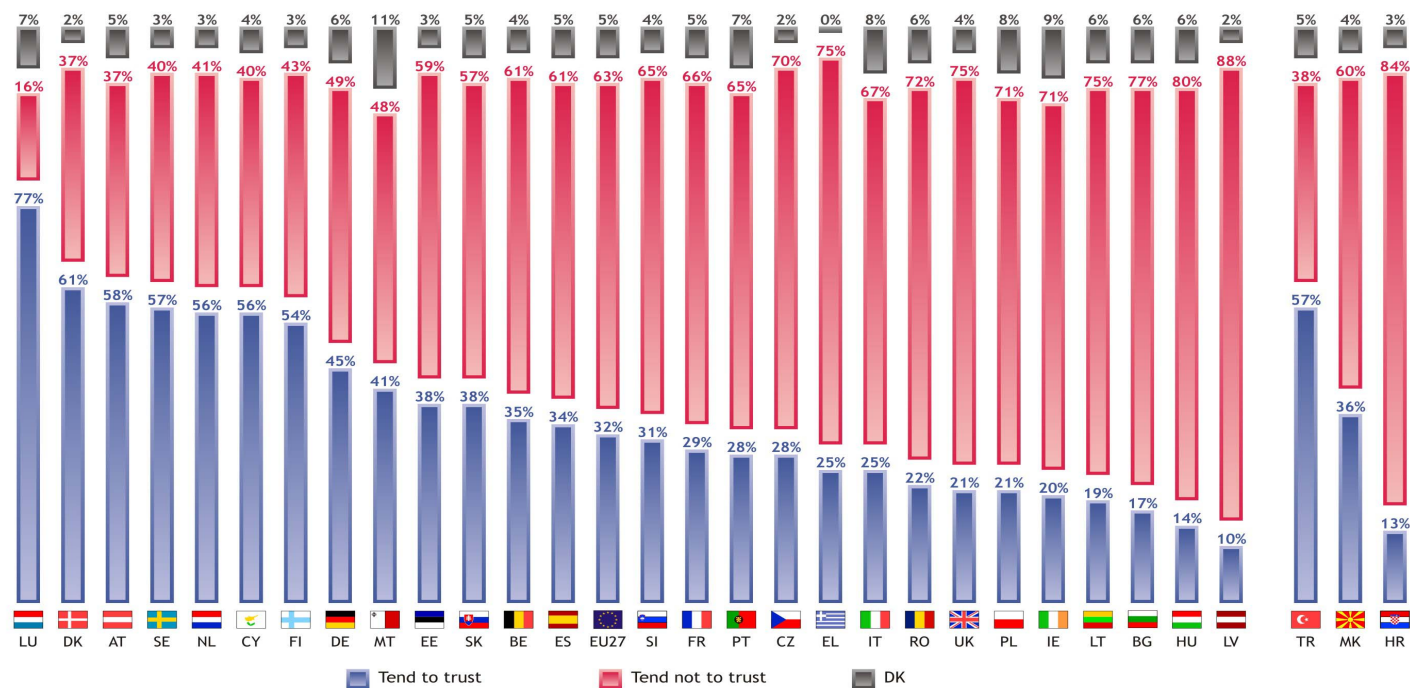
UK citizens' trust in their government fell from 29% to 21% in the eight months between EB70 and EB71 (a reflection perhaps of the expense scandal which has engulfed the Labour administration).

A smaller fall was seen across the whole of the EU with the trust factor falling from 34% to 32%.

Particularly low figures were noted in Latvia (10%) and Hungary (14%), while, in Denmark, the figure rises to 61% and to more than three-quarters (77%) in Luxembourg.

Question: QA9.3. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Option: The UK Government



Making up the UK average were 19% of women and 24% of men.

The biggest variation was, however, seen by age with a third (33%) of the youngest age-group tending to trust the government compared with just 18% of people aged 40 or older.

While just 14% of manual workers said they had trust in this institution, this figure rises sharply to 27% of managers.

### **The national parliament**

The effects of the expenses scandal have had a marked impact on trust in Parliament. While the EU27 figure shows a fall in eight months from 34% to 32%, the UK figures has nearly halved from 30% to 17%.

High figures were noted in the Netherlands (56%), Sweden (64%), Luxemburg (67%) and Denmark (75%), while the figures fall to 10% for Lithuania and Bulgaria, and 6% for Latvia.

There was a noticeably higher level of men (20%) in the UK trusting Parliament than women where the figure is just 14%.

Trust levels decline with age with the result that 24% of 15 to 24 year olds trust the UK Parliament, while figures never rise to more than 17% in all other age categories.

Education has a strong bearing on trust with levels of 33% seen amongst those still studying, 23% amongst those educated to age 20 or more and just 13% amongst those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

### **European Union**

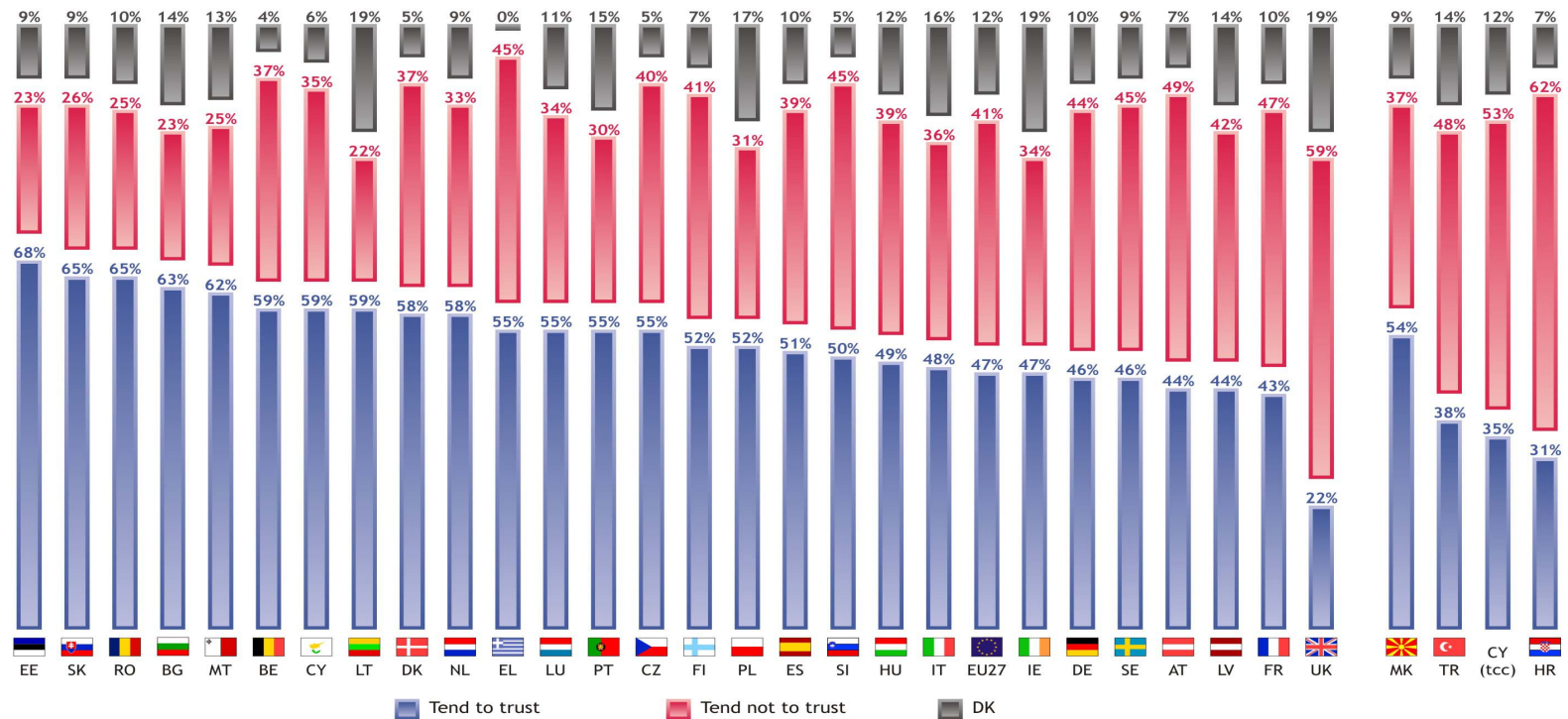
Compared to trust levels in national institutions, there is a high 'don't know' response when EU citizens are asked whether they trust the European Union: 12% in the EU-27 but rising to 19% in the UK.

22% of UK citizens say they trust the European Union and, although this is less than half the EU27 average of 47% and is down by three percentage points on the previous Eurobarometer, it means that the EU is more trusted in the UK than UK political parties, the UK government and the British parliament. Nevertheless, the UK figure is still the lowest in the Union and only half that of the next most wary country, France.

Particularly high levels of trust in the EU are observed in Estonia (68%), Romania and Slovakia (65%), Bulgaria (63%) and Malta (62%).

Question: QA9.5. 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





Making up this UK 22% average were slightly more men (24%) than women (19%). However, greater differences were seen by age and education.

The European Union was trusted by 38% of 15 to 24 years olds compared with just 14% of those aged 55 or more. 12% of those educated to age 15 or less said they trusted the EU compared to 32% of those educated to age 20 and more than half (51%) of those still studying.

In addition to these marked variations by age and education, household composition and occupation also generated widely varying results.

Amongst people living on their own, just 15% tended to trust the EU compared with 30% in households of four or more people.

Reflecting these earlier data, just 15% of the retired and 18% of manual workers had trust in the EU compared with 28% of managers.

A further sharp variation was noted between the 17% figure in rural villages and the 26% in large towns.

## **Issue 4: knowledge of European Union institutions**

### **European Parliament (QA13.1)**

There has been a slight increase in the number of citizens across the European Union as a whole who said they had heard of the European Parliament and figures increased from 87% to 89% for the EU27 and, in the UK, from 78% to 82%.

There was a nine percentage point difference between the 78% of women in the UK and the 87% of men who had heard of the European Parliament.

Low awareness figures were noted amongst the youngest age-group (15 to 24) where the figure reaches just 63%.

Variations by level of education show that awareness of the European Parliament reached 92% amongst the most educated segment compared to just 77% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Relatively low figures were also observed amongst house persons (69%) and the unemployed (71%).

### **European Commission (QA13.2)**

78% of EU27 citizens had heard of the European Commission, while the figure in the UK is 69%. Relatively low figures were also observed in Italy (73%).

In the UK, a comparatively small proportion (62%) of women compared with 77% of men had heard of the European Commission. This number falls even further amongst the least educated (57%) and the youngest segment (aged 15 to 24) where the awareness level is just 52%.

While figures of 83% and 89% were noted amongst the self-employed and managers respectively, awareness of the existence of the European Commission was only claimed by 54% of house persons and 56% of the unemployed.

### **European Central Bank (QA13)**

Across the EU as a whole as well as in the UK, fewer people said they had heard of the European Central Bank (ECB) in this latest Eurobarometer compared with the previous edition in the autumn of 2008.

Accordingly, figures of 55% were noted in the UK (down from 59%) and of 75% across the EU27 (down from 77%) while 91% of Luxemburgers had heard of the ECB

Of the old EU15, just three Member States have not joined the Euro zone. However, the particularly low level of awareness of the ECB among UK citizens is not reflected in Sweden and Denmark where 86% and 82% respectively of those countries' citizens had heard of this of this institution.

In the UK, only 45% of women as opposed to 67% of men had heard of the ECB.

Even wider disparities were noted by age and education with 35% of the youngest age group and 46% of the least educated claiming awareness compared with 65% of the oldest age group and 75% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

When the data were analysed by occupation, the variation in levels of knowledge was even more pronounced. Only 38% of the unemployed and 39% of house persons had heard of the ECB compared with 72% of the self-employed and 77% of managers.

## **Issue 5: how much do you understand the workings of the EU? Does the UK's voice count?**

### **Understanding how the EU works (QA12.a.5)**

Noticeably more than a half (57%) of UK citizens said they did not understand how the EU worked. In fact across the whole EU 48% of respondents gave this negative response.

Other high national figures were observed in the Czech Republic (55%) and in Italy and France where the figures at 56% were only just below the UK figure.

When the UK socio-demographic data are analysed, there are some substantial variations. Making up the UK average are 47% of males and a disturbing two out of three (67%) women. Add to this an overall don't-know response of 6% and the need for the UK government to take action to rectify this situation could reasonably be deemed a pressing duty.

Education plays an important part in this basic lack of knowledge with 70% of UK citizens educated to 15 or less being uninformed on this issue.

63% of house persons and the retired said they did not understand how the EU works, as did 61% of manual workers and 60% of the unemployed.

There is a strong link in these groups who as is seen in other parts of this report are generally much less likely to have a generally positive view about the EU as well as the benefits membership has brought to the UK.

### **Our country's voice counts in the EU (Q12a6)**

Making up the EU27 average in which 61% of respondents said they believe their country's voice counts in the EU are a wide range of figures. The most confident countries are Sweden (83%), France (81%), Denmark (79%) and Germany (78%).

At the other end of the scale are Latvia (31%), Greece (37%), Bulgaria (39%) and Romania (41%). The UK figure, at 43%, shows a decline from 47% recorded just eight months previously.

It is interesting to note that only 45% of Czechs (who held the EU Council Presidency at the time of the poll) felt that their country's voice counted.

Making up the 43% in the UK answering this question positively were noticeably more men (48%) than women (39%).

60% of the youngest age-group compared with 36% of the oldest age-group held this view, as did just 31% of those educated to age 15 compared with twice this number (62%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond. Combining the factors of age and education means that, amongst those still studying, 74% hold this view.

While just 33% of house persons, 35% of the retired and 37% of manual workers believe that the UK's voice counts in the EU, this figure rises to 62% amongst managers.

## **Issue 6: trust in EU institutions**

### **European Parliament (QA14.1)**

Across the European Union, although nearly half (48%) of the poll said they trusted the European Parliament, the figure is down from 51% in EB70

Particularly high levels were noted in Slovakia (67%), Belgium (65%), Malta (64%) and Denmark and Estonia (both 63%).

The 'don't know' response across the 27 Member States has fallen from 18% to 16%.

In the UK, however, trust has fallen in eight months from 27% to 22% and the 'don't know' factor has risen from 15% to 20%. Making up this average are twice as many women (27%) than men (13%).

Looking at the 22% in the UK who trust the European Parliament, there is a noticeable variation between males (26%) and females (18%).

Similar variations are seen by age and education where approximately a third of 15-24 year olds (31%) and of the most educated (33%) tend to trust it. This compares with just 19% of UK citizens aged 55 and above and 15% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or before.

This broad pattern is reflected by occupation, with trust being shown by 32% of managers and 44% of students compared with just 15% of manual workers and 17% of the retired.

### **European Commission (QA14.2)**

EU citizens appear to have less understanding of the European Commission than they do of the Parliament which may account for the high 'don't know' figures of 22% across the EU and a figure of 29% in the UK showing a noticeable increase from the 22% recorded in the previous survey.

Looking at the UK socio-demographic data, it can be seen that this 'don't know' figure is made up of noticeably more women (37%) than men (21%) and is also very high among 15-24 year olds (42%).

As might be anticipated, there was a higher than average 'don't know' response of 31% amongst those who had left school at the earliest opportunity and an even higher 47% amongst house persons.

44% of EU27 citizens trust the European Commission compared with just half this number (22%) in the UK.

**However these figures mean UK citizens have more trust in both the European Commission and the European Parliament than they have in the UK government and the UK parliament.**

Higher than average trust figures were noted in Belgium (62%), Slovakia (61%), Estonia (60%) and Malta and the Netherlands (59%).

Trust levels are noticeably higher among UK men (27%) than women (17%).

The highest trust levels were noted amongst the youngest age-group (15 to 24) with a figure of 28%.

Higher than average levels of trust are also observed amongst the most educated and those still studying, with figures of 30% and 35% respectively.

33% of managers trusted the European Commission compared with just 16% of house persons, 17% of the retired and 18% of manual workers.

### **European Central Bank (QA14.3)**

While 23% of EU citizens answered 'don't know' to the question as to whether they trust the ECB, this figure rises to 36% among the UK poll – a major rise on the 22% noted in the previous Eurobarometer survey.

These figures correlate with UK citizens' actual awareness of this institution demonstrated in QA13 above.

Looking at the socio-demographic breakdown of this 36% 'don't know' figure in the UK, there is, once again, a high proportion of women (43%) compared with men (28%).

Age and education are also noticeable factors with the figure rising to 46% amongst 15 to 24 year olds and 38% amongst people who had left school aged 15 or less.

Trust in the ECB has risen from 39% to 44% across the 27 Member States but the UK figure remains unchanged at 21% - half the EU average.

High levels of trust in the ECB were noted in Finland (72%) and the Netherlands (67%).

Of the old EU15 Member States, it is interesting to note the trust levels of the three countries which have not adopted the euro. While the UK, at 21%, has the distinction of having the lowest trust level of any country in the European Union, a high figure of 56% is noted in Sweden and the 67% in Denmark makes it second equal in terms of trust of the ECB amongst all 27 Member States.

## **Issue 7: what decisions should be made at EU level?**

In a question last asked in the spring of 2006 (EB65), EU citizens gave their opinion as to whether decision-making on a number of important issues should be focused more at European, and, by implication, less at national level.

60% of EU citizens believed that **fighting unemployment** should have more decision-making at European level – this figure shows an increase from 51% noted in the spring of 2006.

Although there has been a seven percentage point increase over the same period, this view is only held by 32% of UK citizens.

This view is, however, more strongly held by 15 to 24 year olds (48%) – a figure twice as large as the 24% noted amongst those aged 55 or more.

40% of UK citizens believed there should be more decision-making at European level in the area of **protecting social rights**. This view is held by 64% of EU27 citizens.

The UK figures show an increase from 34% in EB65, while the increase in the EU27 figures is from 55%.

On the issue of **ensuring economic growth**, 70% of citizens across the European Union consider that more decision-making should take place at European level. This, however, is a view only held by 44% of the UK poll.

There has been a noticeable increase from 48% of UK citizens who, three years previously, believed that more decision-making should take place at European level in the **fight against organised crime** to a majority figure of 57% in this latest report.

Over the same time scale, the EU27 average grew from 75% to 78%.

Reflecting the international aspect of **terrorism**, two-thirds (66%) of the UK poll believed that more decisions in this area should be made at European level. This figure shows an increase from the 63% the last time this question was asked and the EU27 figure, at 81%, is up slightly from 80%.

There has been a small decrease from 52% to 50% since EB65 in the number of UK citizens thinking that decisions **ensuring food safety** should be made at European level. Over the same period, the EU average has increased from 66% to 70%.

On the issue of **protecting the environment**, 60% of UK citizens believe there should be more decision-making at European level and this figure shows just a minimal decrease from the 61% observed in EB65.

This view gets even stronger support from EU citizens as a whole whose figures have increased from 72% to 77%.

Having more decision-making at European level in regard to **managing major health issues** gains support of 72% of all EU citizens and 59% of UK citizens.

72% of all EU citizens and 59% of UK citizens believe there should be more decision-making at European level on the issue of **equal treatment of men and women**.

There has been an increase in both EU and UK support for more decision-making at a European level on **supporting agriculture**. The UK figures have risen from 40% to 46% while there was a slightly smaller growth in EU figures from 57% to 64%.

Nearly two out of three (65%) of UK citizens believed there should be more decision-making at a European level towards **promoting democracy and peace in the world**.

Across the EU, this gets even stronger support and an average figure of 81% is recorded.

Showing an increase from the 57% noted in 2006, 61% of UK citizens now believe that there should be more decision-making at a European level in **cooperation in the field of research and innovation**.

Once again, this issue gets even greater support across the EU with an average figure of 78% being noted.

58% of UK citizens and three-quarters (76%) of EU27 citizens think that more decision-making should take place at a European level on the important issue of **securing energy supply**.

The overall response pattern from a socio-demographic viewpoint here mirrors that in most other areas of questioning: women claim to be less knowledgeable and more sceptical than men, and enthusiasm wanes the older or less educated the respondent.



## **Issue 8: respondents' views on broad EU issues**

While 61% of EU27 citizens are in favour of **European Monetary Union, with the euro as the single currency**, and figures as high as 81% in the Netherlands, 83% in Belgium and 86% in Ireland and Luxembourg, the UK figure is only 27% and this is one percentage point down from the previous Eurobarometer just eight months previously.

In the UK poll, this gets more support from men (29%) than women (24%) and, while no clear patterns emerge by age, virtually half (46%) of those who studied to age 20 or beyond are for the idea compared with 16% who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

Even in this most positive group, there are still 48% of the most educated who are against EMU with a single currency.

Over the past eight months, there has been a small percentage change in EU citizens' opinions concerning further **enlargement** of the EU. However, these small changes have led to the important result that now a minority (43%) support further enlargement compared with 46% who are against it.

Amongst those countries which are, however, strongly in favour of enlargement are Romania and Slovakia (67%), and Poland (69%).

Countries in which just a small proportion of the poll was keen on enlargement of the EU included the UK (32%), France (31%), Luxembourg and Germany (27%), and Austria, (25%).

While the EU27 average figure has dropped by just one percentage point, the fall in support for this issue has been particularly marked in the UK from a figure of 40% in autumn 2008 to the current figure of 32%.

Making up this UK average are 38% of men but just 27% of women where the 'don't know' figure was high (at 17% compared with just 7% amongst men).

Support for enlargement was greater (46%) amongst 15 to 24 year olds than older age-groups and support falls to just 22% amongst those aged 55 or more.

A similar variation was seen by education with support levels increasing in line with education. Accordingly, 43% of those educated to age 20 or beyond supported enlargement compared with just 19% of those educated to the minimum level.

The high level of don't knows to the last question in this sector which relates to the speed of building Europe is in sharp contrast to the responses in the previous two where 'don't know' figures for the EU and UK were 6% and 7% respectively on the Euro question and 11% and 12% on enlargement. This last question relates to the "speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than another" and the author feels that this phrasing gives a question that, at best, is capable of multiple interpretations and, at worst, means nothing to the average respondent.

'Don't know' figures of 19% were seen across the EU and in the UK rose to one in four (23%) of respondents. In Ireland, where English is also the language of the questionnaire, a very high figure of 31% was also noted.

## **Issue 9: what general image does the EU have with UK citizens and what does it mean to them personally?**

### **What does the European Union mean to respondents? (Q A 11)**

#### **Image of the EU**

Amongst the 27 countries of the Union, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of citizens saying that the European Union conjured up a **generally positive image** with the average figure rising from 43% in autumn 2008 to 45% in summer 2009.

However in the UK just one in five citizens (22%) held this view the lowest figure in the EU and two percentage points below the 24% in Latvia k

In stark comparison high levels of enthusiasm were seen in Romania (62%), Bulgaria (60%) and Italy and Luxembourg (56%).

In the UK poll, 30% of people aged 15 to 24 held this positive view compared with just 16% of those aged 55 or more.

Level of education was a major influence on responses to this question. 44% of those still studying and 37% of those educated to age 20 or beyond had a positive image of the EU. This compares with just 13% of those educated to age 15 or less.

Similar large variations were noted by occupation with only 16% of the retired and 18% of manual workers having a positive view compared with 30% of the self-employed and 34% of managers.

When asked what the European Union meant to them personally, the most common reply from UK respondents was that it was a **waste of money**. This was a response given by 29% of the UK poll and shows a marked increase on the 23% recorded just eight months previously.

The EU27 average, at 20% (up marginally from 19%), consisted of figures as high as 39% in Austria, 36% in Sweden and 34% in Denmark, as well as some very low figures including 8% in Poland, Ireland and Spain, and 7% in Romania and Bulgaria.

Older people and the least educated also believed the EU was a waste of money. Accordingly, this was a view held by 40% of people aged 55 or more – more than twice the figure noted amongst 15 to 25 year olds of just 19%.

While less than a quarter (22%) of those educated to age 20 or more believe the EU was a waste of money, this figure rises to 38% amongst those who left school aged 15 or less.

The **freedom to study, travel and work** throughout the European Union is the aspect of the European Union most commonly cited across the 27 Member States.

Figures as high as 70% in Estonia, 62% in Cyprus and 61% in Slovakia contribute to an overall figure of 42% which is, however, down from 44% in EB70.

The number of UK citizens citing this as a core characteristic has fallen from 31% in the autumn of 2008 to 25% in this latest poll.

While there was only a minor variation between the proportion of UK men and women having this as a view of the EU, major variations were, again, noted by education. Just

12% of those educated to age 15 or less saw this as a characteristic of the EU compared with nearly half (45%) of the most educated segment.

This characteristic was selected by 26% of 15 to 24 year olds compared with 18% of those aged 55 or more.

While this was seen as an aspect of membership of the EU to 46% of managers, 34% of the self-employed and 33% of other white collar workers, it was noticeably less important to manual workers (18%) and the retired (16%).

Nearly a quarter (23%) of the UK poll sees **bureaucracy** as a feature of the European Union and this view is strongly held in Denmark and Austria (37%), as well as in Germany (35%).

The EU27 average comes out at 19% and bureaucracy is instanced by just 6% of Italian and Bulgarian and 4% of Portuguese respondents.

UK men (27%) were more likely to cite bureaucracy as an aspect of the EU than women (18%) and similar variations in opinion were seen by age with 30% of the oldest segment compared with just 7% of the youngest citing this as a feature.

21% of Greek and Cypriot, as well as 20% of UK respondents saw **loss of cultural identity** as part and parcel of the European Union.

The EU27 average is, however, just 10% with noticeably low figures being seen in Latvia (5%) and Estonia and Hungary, where the figure is just 4%.

Relatively small variations amongst UK citizens were noted by gender or education amongst those seeing a loss of cultural identity as being a feature of the European Union. However, by age, there were substantial variations with just 9% of 15-24 year olds seeing this as an issue compared with 30% of those aged 55 or more.

Making up the EU average of just 12% are 35% of Danes and 34% of Austrians who associate the European Union with **insufficient border controls**.

The UK figure, at 18%, is considerably higher than the EU average of 12% which includes small levels of concern in Estonia and Lithuania (3%) and figures of just 4% and 6% in Bulgaria and Latvia respectively.

26% of UK citizens aged 55 or more saw this as part and parcel of the European Union compared with just 10% of those aged between 15 and 24.

Similar differences were noticed among the least educated (22%) compared with those educated to age 20 or beyond where the corresponding figure was 14%.

The sixth most commonly cited association with the European Union in the UK (13%) was that it gave **Member States a stronger say in the world**. This feature ranks in fourth place across the EU27 with an average of 23%.

High figures are seen in Sweden (40%), Malta (36%) and in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 32%), while in Latvia and Romania, this was a characteristic noted by just 10% of the poll.

No clear patterns emerged among UK citizens as regards gender or age but this feature was of relatively high importance to 20% of the most educated and 18% of the self-employed.

Across the EU27, one in three of citizens polled (33%) said that the **euro** was what the European Union meant to them. This was the second most cited characteristic across the 27 Member States. In fact, this is a view held by more than half of the population of Austria (55%), Finland, Slovakia and Belgium (54%) and 51% in Luxembourg.

The euro, however, is relevant in this context to just 10% of Latvians and 12% of Britons.

28% of Danes and Luxemburgers saw **cultural diversity** as a feature of the European Union while, in Cyprus, this figure increases to 32%.

Across the EU27, the average is 19% - seven percentage points higher than the 12% noted in the UK, Poland and the Czech Republic and 9% in Latvia.

46% of Swedes, 43% of Germans, 42% of Cypriots and 40% of Greeks said that **peace** was a feature of the European Union. When figures of 16% from Ireland, 14% from Italy and Portugal and just 10% in the UK are combined, the EU average falls to 25% which, however, still makes it the third most common association with the European Union.

It is interesting to note that the UK figure has fallen sharply from 16% to 10%.

42% of Cypriots, 39% of Romanians, 31% of Bulgarians and 30% of Danes said that for them the EU represented **democracy**. The EU27 average of 22% is also made up of particularly low figures from Finland (11%) and just 9% from Latvia and the UK.

### **Issue 10: the future focus of the EU (QA18)**

EU citizens were asked what aspects should be emphasised by the European institutions to strengthen the European Union in the future.

This section looks at the eight most important aspects selected by UK respondents and compares this ranking with that of the EU27.

Rank in UK	Aspect	UK %	Change since EB71.1	EU27 % (and rank)	Change since EB71.1	High %	Low %
1	Immigration	41	-1	25 (3)	+2	MT 59, ES 37	HU, LV & SI 9, PL 8
2	Crime	32	+2	23 (4)	-1	AT 44, DK 38	ES 14, MT 7
3	Economic affairs	26	-9	33 (1)	-7	LT 55, CZ 49	MT 17, LU 15
4	Social & health	20	-1	26 (2)	-1	BG, CY & SI 40	IT 20, SE 18
5	Climate change	19	+4	16 (8)	-1	SE 34, DK 33	BG & PT 5, ES 4
6	Environment issues	18	+2	21 (5)	+4	DK & FI 36	PL 13, LT 9
7	Energy issues	16	-9	19 (6)	-4	LT & MT 39, BG & SK 38	EL 9, PT 8
8	Poorer regions	11	+3	18 (7)	+2	CY 35, EL 31	MT 10, AT & IE 9

It is interesting to note that out of the 15 aspects offered as choices, EU27 and UK respondents hold broadly similar views and concur on the eight most important issues (though not in the same order).

**Immigration** was an issue which a large proportion of both UK and EU27 citizens believe should be a priority.

While no major variations were seen in the UK data on a gender or age basis, this issue was of noticeably more importance to those educated to age 15 or less (47%) than to those who had been educated to age 20 or beyond where the figure is just 30%.

Even higher differences were seen by occupation with this issue being cited by 56% of the unemployed and 43% of manual workers compared with just 36% of managers and 37% of the self-employed.

While no clear patterns emerged on analysis of UK socio-demographic data by age, gender or education, the **fight against crime** was an issue that was particularly important for 42% of manual workers and house persons and 37% of the unemployed in contrast to just 27% of managers and 28% of the self-employed.

In both the UK and EU27 statistics, even though it is still the most important priority in the EU27, noticeably fewer respondents than in the previous wave of Eurobarometer believed that **economic affairs** should be a priority for the European Union.

In the UK, there were markedly fewer people aged 55 or more or those educated to age 15 or less who saw this as a priority issue and figures of just 19% and 18% respectively were observed.

There were also noticeable differences by occupation with 31% of managers and 33% of other white-collar workers in the UK seeing economic affairs as a priority. Perhaps,

29

unsurprisingly, this topic was given priority by 31% of the unemployed compared with just 20% of house persons and 19% of the retired.

Noticeably more women (24%) than men (15%) in the UK poll believed that **social and health issues** should be given priority by the EU in the coming years.

No clear patterns emerge on an analysis of age or education level, but, once again, there were marked differences of opinion by occupation. These issues found support from just 8% of house persons, 14% of the self-employed and, perhaps surprisingly, 17% of managers compared with 26% of manual workers and 28% of other white-collar workers.

It is interesting to notice a north-south split when respondents were asked whether the **fight against climate change** should be a future priority for the European Union.

In Sweden and Denmark, 34% and 33% respectively of respondents saw this as an important issue that the EU should address. This is a view not at all widely held in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 5%) and Spain (4%).

Making up the UK average of 19% were noticeably more women (22%) than men (16%). There were also noticeable differences by level of education with just 13% of those educated to age 15 or less deeming this a priority – a figure just half of the 25% noted amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

This issue generated only lukewarm interest amongst house persons and the unemployed which both generated figures of 11%. This compares with 26% of the self-employed and managers and 25% of other white-collar workers.

**Environment issues** increased in terms of importance in both the UK (up by 2 percentage points) and in the EU27 (up by 4 percentage points since the last survey). Making up the EU27 average of 21% are high figures in Denmark and Finland (both 36%) compared with just 9% in Lithuania and 13% in Poland.

In the UK data, relatively low figures were noted amongst those educated to age 15 or less (11%).

Since the last poll, respondents across the EU have decreased the importance they give to **energy issues** as part of the EU's future action list. This is shown by a fall of nine points in the UK and 4 points in the EU27.

There are also noticeable variations by country with this issue being given only minimal importance in Greece (9%) and Portugal (8%) compared with Lithuania and Malta (both 39%) and Bulgaria and Slovakia (both 38%).

Looking at the socio-demographic statistics for the UK, only minor variations are noted by gender, age and education, with the exception of that segment of the poll who are still studying where this issue is cited by 32%.

Although ranking only seven out of the top eight in the EU ranking and eighth in the UK, the proportion of respondents citing the issue of **solidarity with poorer regions** as a future priority of the EU has increased three points in the UK and two points in the EU27.

The overall sample size means that analysis of socio-demographic data is not statistically viable.

### **Issue11: is Membership of the EU a good thing? Has the UK benefited?**

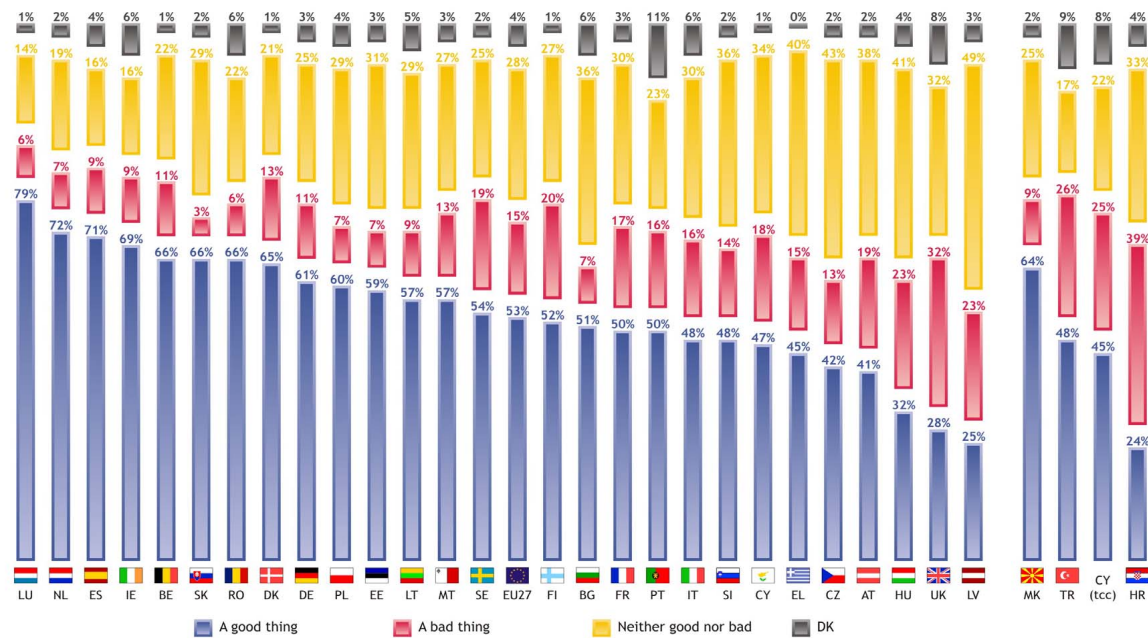
28% of EU27 citizens and 32% of UK citizens said that **membership of the EU was neither good nor bad** (QA6a). A noticeably higher proportion of women (36%) than men (28%) made up the 32% UK average.

However, the similarity in response ends abruptly there as while, on average, across the Union, 53% of those polled say that membership is a good thing and just 15% consider it a bad thing, in the UK, almost a third (32%) of those polled consider membership a bad thing – four percentage points more than the 28% who consider it a good thing. The last time a figure of this size was seen was the 29% in the spring of 2004.

The figures for these opposing views have each fallen by one percentage point over the past eight months caused by an increase in the 'don't know' factor to 8% - twice the EU27 average.

The countries whose citizens came closest to the UK attitude that membership was a bad thing were Latvia and Hungary with 23% of those countries' polls.

Question: QA6. Generally speaking, do you think that the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union is...?





Looking at the socio-demographic data of the 28% of UK respondents thinking membership was a good thing were slightly more men (31%) than women (25%).

This positive view was held noticeably more strongly by 15 to 24 year olds (38%) than the oldest age segment where only 20% held this opinion.

Differing attitudes were highlighted by level of education on this important question. Virtually half (48%) of UK citizens educated to age 20 or beyond saw membership of the EU as a good thing compared with just 15% of those educated to age 15 or less.

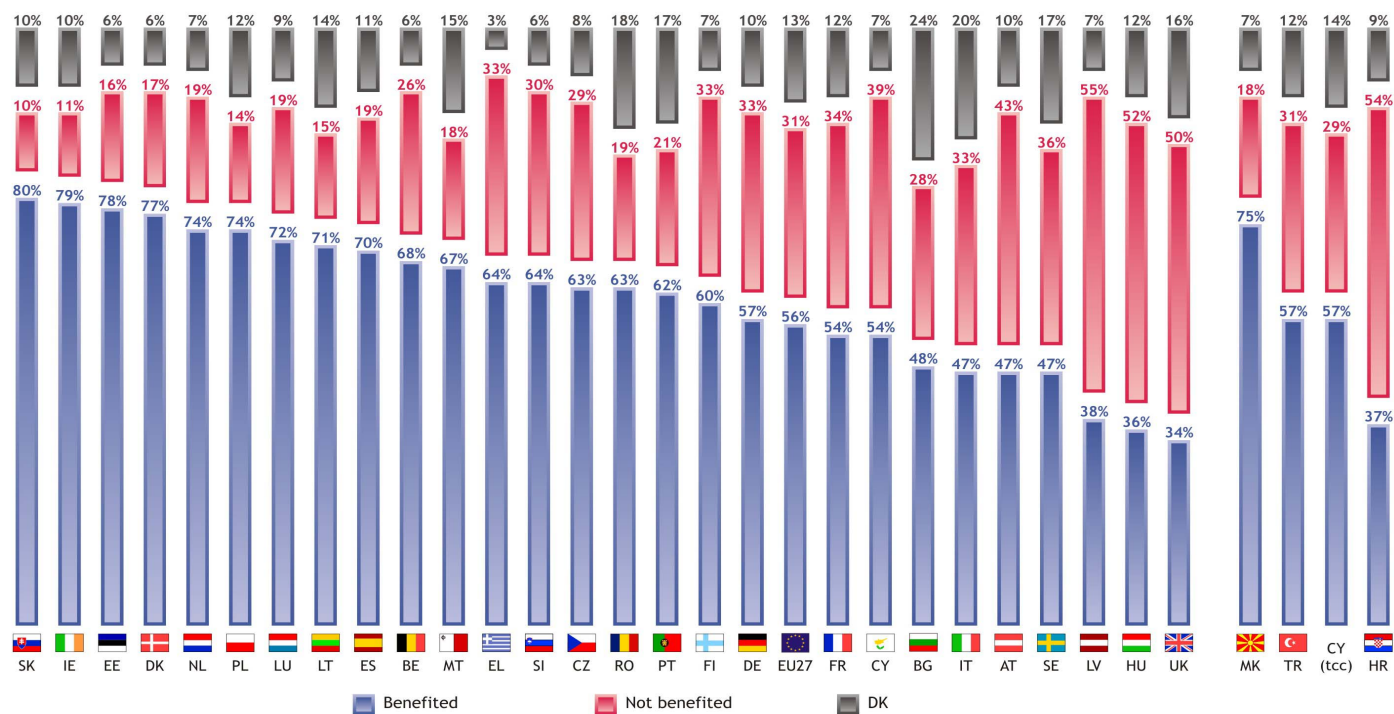
Widely varying views were also observed in an analysis by occupation. 48% of the self-employed and 43% of managers saw membership as a good thing compared with just 19% of the retired and house persons and 18% of the unemployed.

When asked whether they considered their country had **benefited or not from being a member of the European Union** (QA7), 56% of the total EU27 poll gave a positive answer and figures as high as 80% were seen in Slovakia, 79% in Ireland, 78% in Estonia and 77% in Denmark.

The UK figure shows a two percentage point reduction of people believing membership had benefited the UK and the view is held now by just one in three (34%) Britons.

With 16% giving a 'don't know' answer compared with an EU27 average of 13%, this means that 50% of the UK population, as opposed to 31% across the whole European Union, believes their country has not benefited from membership.

Question: QA7. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the United Kingdom has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?



Looking in more depth at the 34% of UK respondents who believe the UK has actually benefited from EU membership, are considerably more men (38%) than women (30%).

Once again, education and age were the two major factors at play. 50% of those educated to age 20 or more believed the UK had benefited from membership compared with less than half this number (22%) amongst those educated to just age 15 or less.

A similar disparity was seen by age with nearly half (49%) of 15 to 24 year olds believing the UK had benefited compared with just 26% of the oldest age-group (aged 55 or more).

Just 24% of the retired and 29% of manual workers and the unemployed thought EU membership had been beneficial to the UK. However, this figure rises to 64% amongst students, 51% among managers and 39% among the self-employed.

## **Issue 12: globalisation**

EU27 respondents were asked seven questions regarding their views on globalisation. The first question asked them whether they considered globalisation was **an opportunity for economic growth (B3.1)**.

59% of the EU27 poll agreed – an increase from 56% in EB69, in the spring of 2008. Figures of 85% were noted in Denmark and Sweden compared with just 34% in Greece.

The UK figure, at 61%, showed a noticeable increase from the 53% recorded just a year previously.

Making up the UK average were 66% of males compared with 56% of females.

While just half (51%) of the least educated held this view and 25% of this segment gave a 'don't know' response, amongst the most educated group, not only does agreement on this issue increase to 67% but the 'don't know' factor falls to just 5%.

While just 51% of the unemployed hold this view, the figure increases to 72% amongst managers.

Despite a broad feeling across the EU that globalisation was an opportunity for economic growth, it was also seen by a majority (62%) of EU27 respondents that globalisation **increased social inequalities (B3.2)**.

This was felt particularly strongly in Greece (81%) and France (78%). At the other extreme, just 28% of the Maltese poll and 45% of Lithuanians agreed with this.

In the UK, the number of people agreeing with this sentiment had increased from 46% to 55% since this question was last asked.

This view was also more widely held in the UK by men (59%) than women (51%).

While no clear patterns emerge by age, this view was held by just 45% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity compared with 68% of those still studying and 58% of those whose education had continued to age 20 or beyond.

Virtually three-quarters (73%) of citizens across the European Union agreed that globalisation **required common global rules (B3.3)** – 'worldwide governance'. This view was strongly held in Sweden and Germany where figures of 88% and 84% respectively were noted.

On the other hand, only 57% of Bulgarians and 58% of Cypriots held this view.

In the UK, the number of people agreeing with this statement has increased from 55% to 65% over the past year.

In the UK, 78% of the most educated segment agreed with this statement in contrast to just 49% of those educated to age 15 or less.

Once again, a major variation in the number of people giving a 'don't know' response was observed with a figure of 25% amongst the least educated group and just 2% among the most educated.

When EU citizens were asked whether globalisation represented either **a good opportunity for national companies due to the opening up of markets** or, instead, **a threat to employment and companies in the country (B4a)**, opinion was equally divided at 42% with a 16% 'don't know' response rate.

Amongst those countries where globalisation was seen as an opportunity were Denmark (75%) and Sweden at 65%. However, only 25% of Greeks and 20% of the French poll held this view.

In the UK, there was just a slight majority (43%) agreeing that globalisation represented a good opportunity with noticeably more men (48%) than women (38%) taking this positive stance.

Education was, yet again, a major factor in responses with 36% of the least educated compared with 57% of the most educated seeing globalisation in a positive light.

When asked whether the **EU helps to protect its citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (B5a)**, 47% of the EU poll agreed with this statement and figures as high as 65% and 64% were seen in Denmark and Malta respectively.

On the other hand, this view was held by just 32% of Greeks and 34% of Latvians.

The UK, at 38%, was among the least enthusiastic countries regarding this statement and, in the UK poll, the positive view was held by 41% of men and 34% of women.

Age was an important factor in attitude with 55% of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24 agreeing with this statement compared to just 33% of those aged 55 or more.

Education also played its habitual role in this series of questions with just 29% of the least educated compared with 43% of the most educated seeing the EU in a positive light.

In a question which, in spirit, bears a marked similarity to the previous one but is slanted in a more positive way, people were asked whether the **European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (B5b)**.

Phrased in this way, a higher proportion of EU citizens (54%) agreed with the statement and figures as high as 76% were observed in Sweden and 74% in Denmark.

Doubts about the beneficial effects of globalisation were again seen in both Greece and France where figures of 39% were recorded.

In the UK, 47% of the poll agreed with the statement while 22% disagreed.

Making up the 47% of the UK poll agreeing with the statement were 50% of men and 42% of women.

It is strange to note that no clear pattern emerges by age which was a major factor in the previous similar question.

However, the established pattern based upon level of education is repeated once more with 36% of those educated to age 15 or less agreeing with the statement – a figure 30

percentage points less than the 66% recorded amongst those whose education had continued to age 20 or beyond.

**Annex 1: questionnaire**

your survey number NT

(101-105)

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EB71.2 A

country code NT

(106-107)

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EB71.2 B

our survey number NT

(108-110)

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EB71.2 C

Interview number NT

(111-116)

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EB71.2 D

Split ballot NT

		(117)	
A		1	NT
B		2	NT

EB71.2 E	
ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY	NT
ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA	NT
ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY	NT
ASK ITEM 31 ONLY IN FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	MT
What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).	NT
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	NT

	(138-170)	
Belgium	1,	NT
Denmark	2,	NT
Germany	3,	NT
Greece	4,	NT
Spain	5,	NT
France	6,	NT
Ireland	7,	NT
Italy	8,	NT
Luxembourg	9,	NT
Netherlands	10,	NT
Portugal	11,	NT
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,	NT
Austria	13,	NT
Sweden	14,	NT
Finland	15,	NT
Republic of Cyprus	16,	NT
Czech Republic	17,	NT
Estonia	18,	NT



Hungary	19,	NT
Latvia	20,	NT
Lithuania	21,	NT
Malta	22,	NT
Poland	23,	NT
Slovakia	24,	NT
Slovenia	25,	NT
Bulgaria	26,	NT
Romania	27,	NT
Other countries	32,	NT
DK	33,	NT

EB69.2 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW NT

CORE TREND QUESTIONS TT

1) SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS TT

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

(READ OUT) NT

	(191)	
Very satisfied	1	NT
Fairly satisfied	2	NT
Not very satisfied	3	NT
Not at all satisfied	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB70.1 QA3

DO NOT ASK QA2a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA2b MT

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	NT
--	----

(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK	NT
------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----	----

1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	MT
2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5	NT
3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5	NT
4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5	NT
5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5	NT
6	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
7	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB71.1 QA3a (ITEMS 1 TO 6) + EB70.1 QA4a (ITEM 7)
---

ASK QA2b ONLY IN CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA3a	MT
--	----

DO NOT ASK QA3a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA3b	MT
---	----

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

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	NT
-----------------------	----

(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK	NT
------------	--------	-------	------	----	----

1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4	NT
2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	NT
3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	NT
4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	NT
5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	NT
6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4	NT
7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4	NT

EB71.1 QA4a
-------------

ASK QA3b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA4a	MT
--	----

DO NOT ASK QA4a AND QA5a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA4b	MT
--	----

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

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

Crime	(220-237)	NT
Economic situation	1, 2,	NT

Rising prices\ inflation	3,	NT
Taxation	4,	NT
Unemployment	5,	NT
Terrorism	6,	NT
Defence\ Foreign affairs	7,	NT
Housing	8,	NT
Immigration	9,	NT
Healthcare system	10,	NT
The educational system	11,	NT
Pensions	12,	NT
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Protecting the environment (M)	13,	MT
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The environment (N)	14,	TT
Energy (M)	15,	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	16,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,	NT
DK	18,	NT

EB71.1 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

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

NT

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

NT

(238-255)

Crime	1,	NT
Economic situation	2,	NT
Rising prices\ inflation	3,	NT
Taxation	4,	NT
Unemployment	5,	NT
Terrorism	6,	NT
Defence\ Foreign affairs	7,	NT
Housing	8,	NT

Immigration	9,	NT
Healthcare system	10,	NT
The educational system	11,	NT
Pensions	12,	NT
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Protecting the environment (M)	13,	MT
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The environment (N)	14,	TT
Energy (M)	15,	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	16,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,	NT
DK	18,	NT

EB71.1 QA5b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA4b AND QA5b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA6a MT

2) PERCEPTION OF THE EU TT

ASK QA6a AND QA7a ONLY IN EU27 – FYROM, TR AND HR GO TO QA6b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6c MT

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

(READ OUT) NT

	(292)	
A good thing	1	NT
A bad thing	2	NT
Neither good nor bad	3	NT
DK	4	NT

EB71.1 QA6a

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

	(293)	
Benefited	1	NT
Not benefited	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB71.1 QA7a
-------------

ASK QA6b AND QA7b ONLY in FYROM, TR and HR – EU27 GO TO QA8a - CY(tcc) GO TO QA6c	NT
---	----

ASK QA6c AND QA7c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA8a	NT
---	----

DO NOT ASK QA8a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA8b	TT
---	----

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

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	NT
-----------------------	----

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

1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	NT
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4	NT

EB71.1 QA8a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA8b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA9

TT

QA9: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 1, 3 and 4 in CY(tcc)

MT

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.

NT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

NT

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

NT

1	Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
2	Political parties	1	2	3
3	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
4	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE )	1	2	3
5	The European Union	1	2	3
6	The United Nations	1	2	3

NT

NT

NT

NT

NT

NT

NT

EB71.1 QA9 (items 3-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (items 1-2,6)

ASK ALL

NT

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

NT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	NT
-------------------	----

	(308)	
Very positive	1	NT
Fairly positive	2	NT
Neutral	3	NT
Fairly negative	4	NT
Very negative	5	NT
DK	6	NT

EB71.1 QA10
-------------

What does the European Union mean to you personally?	NT
--	----

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

	(309-324)	
Peace	1,	NT
Economic prosperity	2,	NT
Democracy	3,	NT
Social protection	4,	NT
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	5,	NT
Cultural diversity	6,	NT
Stronger say in the world	7,	NT
Euro	8,	NT
Unemployment	9,	NT
Bureaucracy	10,	NT
Waste of money	11,	NT
Loss of our cultural identity	12,	NT
More crime	13,	NT
Not enough control at external borders (M)	14,	MT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	NT
DK	16,	NT



EB70.1 QA14

DO NOT ASK QA12a 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 AND 6 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA12b

MT

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

NT

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

NT

1	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
3	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
4	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
5	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
6	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
7	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3

NT

NT

NT

NT

NT

NT

NT

EB70.1 QA15a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA12b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA13

MT

ASK ALL

NT

Have you heard of...?

NT

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

NT

1	The European Parliament	1	2	3	NT
2	The European Commission	1	2	3	NT
3	The European Central Bank	1	2	3	NT

EB70.1 QA16 TREND MODIFIED

For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

MT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

NT

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

1	The European Parliament	1	2	3	NT
2	The European Commission	1	2	3	NT
3	The European Central Bank	1	2	3	NT

EB71.1 QA11

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

NT

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

1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3	NT
2	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3	NT
3	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3	NT

EB70.1 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more decision-making should take place at a European level or on the contrary that less decision-making should take place at a European level?

NT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

NT

	(READ OUT)	More decision making at a European level	Less decision making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	--	--	-----------------------------------	----

NT

1	Fighting unemployment (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
2	Protecting social rights (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
3	Ensuring economic growth	1	2	3	4	NT
4	Fighting organised crime (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
5	Fighting terrorism (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
6	Ensuring food safety	1	2	3	4	NT
7	Protecting the environment (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
8	Manging major health issues (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
9	Equal treatment of men and women	1	2	3	4	NT
10	Supporting agriculture (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
11	Promoting democracy and peace in the world (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
12	Cooperation in the field of research and innovation	1	2	3	4	NT
13	Securing energy supply (M)	1	2	3	4	MT

EB65.1 QA8 TREND MODIFIED

Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the performance of the European Union in each of the following areas? '1' means that the European Union's performance in a specific area is "not at all satisfactory" and '10' means that its performance is "very satisfactory".

NT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

NT

	(READ OUT)	1 Not at all satisfactory	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very satisfactory	DK

NT

1	Fighting unemployment (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
2	Protecting social rights (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
3	Ensuring economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	NT
4	Fighting organised crime (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
5	Fighting terrorism (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
6	Ensuring food safety	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	NT
7	Protecting the environment (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
8	Managing major health issues (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
9	Equal treatment of men and women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	NT

10	Supporting agriculture (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
11	Promoting democracy and peace in the world (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT
12	Cooperation in the field of research and innovation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	NT
13	Securing energy supply (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MT

EB65.1 QA13 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA18a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA18b

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)

	(384-401)	
The Internal market	1,	NT
Cultural policy	2,	NT
European foreign policy	3,	NT
European defence policy	4,	NT
Immigration issues	5,	NT
European education policy	6,	NT
Environment issues	7,	NT
Energy issues	8,	NT
Solidarity with poorer regions	9,	NT
Scientific research	10,	NT
Social and health issues	11,	MT

The fight against crime	12,	NT
The fight against climate change	13,	MT
Economic affairs	14,	MT
Transport and energy infrastructure	15,	MT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,	NT
DK	18,	NT

EB71.1 QA16

ASK QA18b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QA19 TT

In your opinion, which of the following should the European institutions focus on in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future? TT

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

	<b>(402-419)</b>	
The European Internal market	1,	TT
Cultural policy	2,	RT
Foreign policy	3,	TT
Defence policy	4,	TT
Immigration issues	5,	RT
Education policy	6,	TT
Environment issues	7,	RT
Energy issues	8,	RT
Supporting poorer regions	9,	TT
Scientific research and innovation	10,	TT
Social and health issues	11,	TT
The fight against crime	12,	RT
The fight against climate change	13,	RT
Economic affairs	14,	TT
Transport and energy infrastructure	15,	TT

Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,	RT
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	17,	RT
DK	18,	RT

NEW

3) PRESIDENCY QUESTIONS TT

ASK QA19 TO QA22 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1 MT

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

	(420)	
Yes	1	NT
No	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB70.1 QA29

ASK QA20 ONLY IN CZ - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA21 MT

ASK QA21 ONLY IN THE EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1 MT

From July the 1st 2009 it will be the turn of Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Sweden's presidency? (M)

	(422)	
Yes	1	NT

No	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB70.1 QA31

THE EU, THE WORLD, THE GLOBALISATION TT

Which of the following do you think is the most important in determining a country's or group of countries' overall power and influence in the world? Firstly? TT

And secondly? RT

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN) RT

	(444)	(445)	
(READ OUT - BOTTOM TO TOP/ TOP TO BOTTOM)	QB1a	QB1b	TT
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY	RT
Its economic power	1	1	TT
Its political influence	2	2	TT
Its military strength	3	3	TT
Its cultural influence	4	4	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6	RT
DK	7	7	RT

NEW

And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly? TT

And secondly? RT



(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)	RT
-------------------------------------	----

	(446)	(447)	
(READ OUT - SAME BOTTOM TO TOP/TOP TO BOTTOM AS IN QB1)	QB2a	QB2b	
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY	TT
Its economic power	1	1	RT
Its political influence	2	2	TT
Its military strength	3	3	TT
Its cultural influence	4	4	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6	RT
DK	7	7	RT

NEW
-----

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.	NT
--	----

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	NT
--	----

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	MT
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----	----

1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	NT
2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5	NT

3	Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance") (M)	1	2	3	4	5	MT
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

EB69.2 QA47a&b TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QB4a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QB4b

MT

Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation? (M)

MT

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

NT

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

(451)

1

NT

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

2

NT

DK

3

NT

EB70.1 QA33a

ASK QB4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QB5a

MT

ASK QB5a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QB5b

MT

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

NT

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

NT

	(453)	
Totally agree	1	NT
Tend to agree	2	NT
Tend to disagree	3	NT
Totally disagree	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB71.1 QA17a

ASK QB5b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QB6 MT

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.

NT

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) NT

	(454)	
Totally agree	1	NT
Tend to agree	2	NT
Tend to disagree	3	NT
Totally disagree	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB71.1 QA17b

DO NOT ASK QB6a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tc) GO TO QB6b TT

To what extent do you think that the (NATIONALITY)'s economy is influenced by the global economic situation?

TT

(MONTRER CARTE - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) RT

	(455)	
To a large extent	1	RT
Somewhat	2	RT
Not very much	3	RT
Not at all	4	RT
DK	5	RT

NEW

ASK QB6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QB7 TT

ASK ALL RT

Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy? NT

(SHOW CARD) NT

	(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK	NT
--	------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------------	----	----

1	American	1	2	3	4	NT
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4	NT
3	Chinese	1	2	3	4	NT
4	Indian	1	2	3	4	NT
5	Russian	1	2	3	4	MT
6	Brazilian	1	2	3	4	MT

EB69.2 QA50

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS/ ROLE OF THE EU	TT
---	----

In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (M)	MT
--	----

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

	(463)	
The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	NT
The European Union	2	NT
The United States	3	NT
The G20 (M)	4	MT
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	5	NT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7	NT
DK	8	NT

EB71.1 QD3 TREND MODIFIED
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ASK QB9 AND QB10 ONLY IN EU27 - CY(tcc) GO TO QC1b - OTHERS GO TO QC1a	TT
--	----

To what extent do you agree or disagree that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy (M)	TT
---	----

(MONTRER CARTE - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	RT
--	----

	(464)	
Totally agree	1	RT
Tend to agree	2	RT
Tend to disagree	3	RT
Totally disagree	4	RT

DK	5	RT
----	---	----

EB71.1 QA18 TREND MODIFIED
----------------------------

Which two of the following measures should the EU prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis? (M)	MT
---	----

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)	NT
--	----

	(465-476)	
Investment in education\ training\ research (M)	1,	MT
Investment in infrastructures	2,	NT
Investment in energy and the environment (M)	3,	MT
Support for large companies / industry (N)	4,	TT
Support to SMEs / small business (M)	5,	MT
Guaranty the provision of healthcare (M)	6,	MT
Support for pensioners (M)	7,	MT
Support for the unemployed	8,	NT
Support for the poorest (N)	9,	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,	NT
DK	12,	NT

EB71.1 QA19 TREND MODIFIED
----------------------------

VALUES	TT
--------	----

DO NOT ASK QC1a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QC1b	MT
---	----

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (M)	MT
--	----

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	NT
--	----

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	NT
1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5	NT
2	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment	1	2	3	4	5	NT
3	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	NT
4	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB69.2 QD1a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QC1b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QC2

ASK ALL

If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor bad thing?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad	DK	RT
--	------------	--------------	-------------	----------------------	----	----

1	Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3	4	TT
2	More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3	4	TT

NEW

From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

TT

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

TT

	(507-515)	
Protecting the environment	1,	RT
Social equality and solidarity	2,	RT
Free trade /market economy	3,	TT
Cultural diversity and openness to others	4,	TT
Progress and innovation	5,	RT
Traditions	6,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,	RT
DK	9,	RT

NEW

Which of the following statement best describes your opinion on how to change our society?

TT



(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	RT
------------------------------	----

	(516)	
Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even if this approach takes longer	1	TT
One can only obtain important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical	2	TT
We do not need to change our society (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW
-----

What are your top three financial priorities?	NT
---	----

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)	NT
---	----

	(517-528)	
Paying the bills	1,	NT
Saving for retirement	2,	NT
Paying off debts	3,	NT
Buying a house/ apartment	4,	MT
Passing on money to my children/ grand-children	5,	MT
Protecting my family in case I am ill/ unable to work	6,	MT
Having some savings for emergencies	7,	NT
Living as well as I can on my current income	8,	NT
Starting up a business	9,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	10,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,	NT
DK	12,	NT

EB63.2 QD1 TREND MODIFIED
---------------------------

Regardless of whether you're actually looking for a job, which of the following would you, personally, put as your top priority?

TT

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(529)	
Good salary	1	TT
Job security	2	TT
An interesting job	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

TT

From the following list of issues regarding human rights, what should be the main priorities for the European Union's foreign policy?

TT

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

RT

	(550-564)	
Abolition of the death penalty	1,	TT
Fighting torture	2,	TT
Children's rights	3,	TT
Women's rights	4,	TT
Fighting human trafficking	5,	TT
Economic & Social Rights	6,	TT
Freedom of speech	7,	TT
Freedom of the media	8,	TT
Fight against detention without trial	9,	TT
Lack of fair trial	10,	TT
Fight against racism, xenophobia and discrimination	11,	TT
Rights of those belonging to minority and ethnic groups	12,	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	RT

None (SPONTANEOUS)	14,	RT
DK	15,	RT

NEW

In your opinion, is the EU currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to promote and defend human rights in the world?

TT

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(565)	
Too much	1	RT
About the right amount	2	RT
Not enough	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW

How informed do you feel about the activities undertaken by the EU to protect human rights in the world?

TT

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(566)	
Very well informed	1	RT
Fairly well informed	2	RT
Not very well informed	3	RT
Not at all informed	4	RT
DK	5	RT

NEW

In which part of the world should the EU prioritise strengthening its efforts to promote and protect human rights?

TT

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

RT

	(567-568)	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	TT
North Africa	2	TT
Middle East and the Gulf	3	TT
Asia, Central Asia	4	TT
Central and South America, Caribbean	5	TT
North America	6	TT
Eastern Europe and Caucasus countries	7	TT
Western Balkans	8	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9	RT
All of them, not one region in particular (SPONTANEOUS)	10	TT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11	RT
DK	12	RT

NEW

NEW THEMES

TT

1) IDENTITY

TT

In your opinion, which of the following are the two most important elements that go to make up a European identity?

TT

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

RT

	(589-598)	
Common history	1,	TT
Geography	2,	RT
Democratic values	3,	RT

A high level of social protection	4,	TT
Common culture	5,	TT
Common religious' heritage	6,	TT
Entrepreneurship	7,	RT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	8,	RT
None/ There is no European identity (SPONTANEOUS)	9,	TT
DK	10,	RT

NEW

ASK QE2 AND QE3 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QE4 TT

People differ in what they think it means to be (NATIONALITY). In your view, among the following, what do you think are the most important characteristics to be (NATIONALITY)? TT

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

	(599-611)	
To be a Christian	1,	TT
To share (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions	2,	TT
To be born in (OUR COUNTRY)	3,	TT
To have at least one (NATIONALITY) parents	4,	TT
To feel (NATIONALITY)	5,	TT
(ONLY TO UNILANGUAGE COUNTRIES) To master (COUNTRY LANGUAGE)	6,	TT
To exercise citizens' rights, for example voting in (OUR COUNTRY)	8,	TT
To have been brought up in (OUR COUNTRY)	9,	TT
Being active in any association or organization in (OUR COUNTRY)	10,	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12,	RT
DK	13,	RT

NEW

And in terms of being European, among the following, what do you think are the most important characteristics?

TT

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

RT

	(612-623)	
To be a Christian	1,	TT
To share European cultural traditions	2,	TT
To be born in Europe	3,	TT
To have at least one European parents	4,	TT
To feel European	5,	TT
To master any European language, in addition to your own language	6,	TT
To exercise citizens' rights, for example voting in the European elections		
	7,	TT
To have been brought up in a European country	8,	TT
Being active in any association or organization involving other EU citizens		
	9,	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,	RT
DK	12,	RT

NEW

I would like you to think about the idea of geographical identity. Different people think of this in different ways. People might think of themselves as being European, (NATIONALITY) or from a specific region to different extents. Some people say that with globalisation, people are becoming closer to each other as 'citizens of the world'.

NT

Thinking about this, to what extent do you personally feel you are...

NT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

MT

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	To a great extent	Somewhat	Not really	Not at all	DK	NT
--	---------------------	-------------------	----------	------------	------------	----	----

1	European	1	2	3	4	5	NT
2	(NATIONALITY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
3	Inhabitant of your region	1	2	3	4	5	NT
4	A citizen of the world	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB69.2 QB1

2) TIME LINE: FUTURE - THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2030

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

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(648)	
Very optimistic	1	NT
Fairly optimistic	2	NT
Fairly pessimistic	3	NT
Very pessimistic	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB69.2 QA38

Imagine how the European Union will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?

(MONTRER CARTE - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(649)

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

NEW

a) PREDICTIONS FOR 2030 TT

Do you think that in 2030, in the European Union, people will live in a society where more importance will be given to the economy, or to the environment? TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) RT

	(650)	
The economy	1	RT
The environment	2	RT
Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW

And in 2030, in the European Union, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity, or to individualism? TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) RT

	(651)	
Solidarity	1	RT
Individualism	2	TT
Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT



DK	5	RT
----	---	----

NEW
-----

And do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to work, or to leisure?	TT
---	----

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	RT
-------------------	----

	(652)	
Work	1	RT
Leisure	2	TT
Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW
-----

And do you think that in 2030, in the European Union, people will live in a society where more importance will be given to order, or to individual freedom?	TT
---	----

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	RT
-------------------	----

	(653)	
Order	1	RT
Individual freedom	2	RT
Both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW
-----

And do you think that people will have more time or less time to devote to family life?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(654)	
More time	1	TT
Less time	2	TT
No change, the same as in today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW

And do you think that in 2030, in the European Union, people will live in a society that will be more or less tolerant towards ethnic and religious minorities?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(655)	
More tolerant	1	TT
Less tolerant	2	TT
No change, the same than today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW

b) HOPES FOR 2030

TT

Let's now talk about your own hopes not your predictions for the future. In 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to the economy, or to the environment?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

(656)

The economy	1	TT
The environment	2	RT
A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW

And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, or to individualism?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(657)	
Solidarity	1	RT
Individualism	2	TT
A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW

And would you prefer a society where more importance is given to work, or to leisure?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(658)	
Work	1	RT
Leisure	2	TT
A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW

And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to order, or to individual freedom?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

(659)

Order	1	RT
Individual freedom	2	RT
A society where both will have equal importance (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	4	TT
DK	5	RT

NEW

And would you prefer a society where people have more time or less time to devote to family life?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

(660)

More time	1	TT
Less time	2	TT
No change, the same as in today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW

And in 2030, IN THE European Union, would you prefer a society that is more or less tolerant towards ethnic and religious minorities?

TT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	RT
-------------------	----

	(661)	
More tolerant	1	TT
Less tolerant	2	TT
No change, the same as today's society (SPONTANEOUS)	3	TT
DK	4	RT

NEW
-----

For each of the following, please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030 in the European Union...?	TT
---	----

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	RT
--	----

	(READ OUT)	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK	RT
--	------------	------------------	------------------	----	----

1	On average, women's salaries will be equal to those of men's for the same level of skills and experience	1	2	3	TT
2	There will be an equal proportion of women and men within all political institutions	1	2	3	TT

NEW
-----

And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where...?	TT
--	----

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	RT
--	----

	(READ OUT)	Yes, definitely	Yes, somewhat	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	RT
--	------------	--------------------	---------------	-------------------	----------------	----	----

1	On average, women's salaries are equal to those of men's for the same level of skills and experience	1	2	3	4	5	TT
2	There is an equal proportion of women and men within all political institutions	1	2	3	4	5	TT

NEW

For each of the following, please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030, the European Union...? (M)

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK	NT
--	---------------------	------------------	------------------	----	----

1	Will only be a secondary economic power	1	2	3	NT
2	Will have, with the euro, a more powerful currency than the dollar	1	2	3	NT
3	Will be a leading diplomatic power in the world	1	2	3	NT
4	Will go far beyond the limits of the European continent (N)	1	2	3	TT

EB67.2 QA38 TREND MODIFIED

Still imagining what 2030 will be like, in your opinion, what will be the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) in 2030?

TT

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

RT

	(670-686)	
Crime	1,	RT
Economic situation	2,	RT
Rising prices\ inflation	3,	RT
Taxation	4,	RT
Unemployment	5,	RT
Terrorism	6,	RT
Defence\ Foreign affairs	7,	RT
Housing	8,	RT
Immigration	9,	RT
Healthcare system	10,	RT
The education system	11,	RT
Pensions	12,	RT
Protecting the environment (split A){13}The environment (Split B)	13,	TT
Energy	14,	TT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,	RT
DK	17,	RT

NEW

3) REGIONAL DIMENSION

TT

ASK QG ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QH

TT

In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authorities, European level, national level, regional or local level, has the most impact on your living conditions? (M)

MT

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

NT

(707)

The European level	1	NT
The national level	2	NT
The regional or local level	3	NT
DK	4	NT

EB70.1 QH1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

In your opinion, are regional or local public authorities sufficiently or not taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union?

NT

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

NT

(708)

Sufficiently	1	NT
Not sufficiently	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB70.1 QH2

4) IMMIGRATION

TT

ASK ALL

RT

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

NT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

NT



	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	NT
--	------------	---------------	------------------	--------------------------	----	----

1	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) People from other ethnic groups enrich the cultural life of (OUR COUNTRY) (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
3	The presence of people from other ethnic groups is a cause of insecurity	1	2	3	4	NT
4	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The presence of people from other ethnic groups increases unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	MT
6	We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy	1	2	3	4	NT
7	The arrival of immigrants in Europe can be effective in solving the problem of Europe's ageing population (M)	1	2	3	4	MT
8	Immigrants can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance with the rest of the world (N)	1	2	3	4	TT
9	(SPLIT A) Immigrants contribute more in taxes than they benefit from health and welfare services (N)	1	2	3	4	TT
10	(SPLIT B) Legal immigrants contribute more in taxes than they benefit from health and welfare services (N)	1	2	3	4	TT

EB66.3 QA25 TREND MODIFIED

5) CITIZEN IN THE EU/ BEHAVIOURAL INTENTIONS

TT

Thinking now about payment for care. Have you already had to pay, are you currently paying, or do you expect one day that you will pay for professional home care or care in an institution for either of your parents? Please tell me all answers that apply.

NT

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

NT

(759-763)

Yes, you have already paid in the past	1,	NT
Yes, you are currently paying	2,	NT
Yes, you are expecting to pay in the future	3,	NT
No, none of these	4,	NT
DK	5,	NT

EB67.3 QA13

In the future do you think that you would be provided with the appropriate help and long-term care if you were to need it?

NT

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

NT

(764)

Yes, definitely (M)	1	MT
Yes, probably	2	NT
No, probably not	3	NT
No, definitely not (N)	4	MT
DK	5	NT

NEW

6) EVALUATION OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM, TODAY AND TOMORROW

TT

DO NOT ASK QJ1a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QJ1b

TT

For each of the following please tell me whether you think it applies to the (NATIONALITY) social welfare system? Your social welfare system...(M)

MT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

NT

	(READ OUT)	Applies fairly well	Applies fairly badly	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----

NT

1	Provides wide enough coverage	1	2	3	4
2	Could serve as a model for other countries	1	2	3	4
3	Is too expensive for the (NATIONALITY) society	1	2	3	4

NT

NT

NT

EB66.3 QA20

ASK QJ1b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QJ2

TT

DO NOT ASK QJ2a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QJ2b

TT

Let's now think about what will be the (NATIONALITY) social welfare system in 2030. In your opinion, in 2030, your social welfare system,...

TT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

	(READ OUT)	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK
--	------------	---------------	------------------	----

RT

1	Will provide wide enough coverage	1	2	3	TT
2	Will be too expensive for the (NATIONALITY) society	1	2	3	TT

NEW

ASK QJ2b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QJ3

PENSIONS

ASK ALL

At the moment, when you think of the future of your pension, would you say that you are...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(815)	
Very confident	1	NT
Somewhat confident (M)	2	MT
Not very confident (M)	3	MT
Not at all confident	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB66.3 QA15 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QJ4a AND QJ5a IN CY(tcc) - ASK QJ4a IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a - CY(tcc) GO TO QJ4b - OTHERS GO TO QJ5a

If you had to choose from the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), which one would be most acceptable for you?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)		NT
------------------------------	--	----

	(816)	
Work and contribute for longer	1	NT
Maintain the retirement age and increase your social security contributions		
	2	NT
Maintain the current retirement age and accept that you will receive less		
	3	NT
A combination of all three (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	4	MT
None of these (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	5	MT
DK	6	NT

EB66.3 QA16b TREND MODIFIED
-----------------------------

DO NOT ASK QJ5a IN CY(tcc) - ASK QJ5a IF "NOT CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a - OTHERS GO TO QJ6	MT
---	----

According to you, which of the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in (OUR COUNTRY), would be most acceptable for someone working?	NT
--	----

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) (M)	MT
--	----

	(817)	
Work and contribute for longer	1	NT
Maintain the retirement age and increase social security contributions paid by the workers		
	2	NT
Maintain the current retirement age and accept that one will receive less		
	3	NT
A combination of all three (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	4	MT
None of these (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	5	MT
DK	6	NT

EB66.3 QA16d TREND MODIFIED
-----------------------------

ASK QJ4b AND QJ5b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK QJ4b IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a - OTHERS GO TO QJ5b

TT

ASK ALL

RT

Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?

NT

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) (M)

MT

(820)

Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day

1

NT

You know what you will be doing in the next six months

2

NT

You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be during in the next 1 or 2 years

3

NT

Other

4

NT

DK

5

NT

EB65.3 QE14a TREND MODIFIED

Could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements?

RT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

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

RT

1	(NOT IN CY(tcc) It is difficult to find a good job in (OUR COUNTRY) even with high qualifications	1	2	3	4	5	TT
3	Changing jobs every few years is necessary to stay in employment	1	2	3	4	5	TT

NEW

Let's now think about the employment situation in (COUNTRY) in 2030. In your opinion, in 2030, ...

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, definitely	No, definitely not	DK	RT
--	------------	-----------------	--------------------	----	----

1	(NOT IN CY(tcc) It will be difficult to find a good job in (OUR COUNTRY) even with high qualifications	1	2	3	TT
3	Changing jobs every few years is necessary to stay in employment	1	2	3	TT

NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

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)	NT
---	----

(943-944)

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

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	11	NT
-----------------------	----	----

DK	12	NT
----	----	----

EB71.2 D1
-----------

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6	NT
-----------------------	----

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

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

(945-946)

MARRIED OR REMARRIED		NT
Living without children	1	NT
Living with the children of this marriage	2	NT
Living with the children of a previous marriage	3	NT
Living with the children of this marriage and of a previous marriage	4	NT
SINGLE LIVING WITH A PARTNER		NT
Living without children	5	NT
Living with the children of this marriage	6	NT
Living with the children of a previous marriage	7	NT
Living with the children of this marriage and of a previous marriage	8	NT
SINGLE		NT



Living without children	9	NT
Living with children	10	NT
DIVORCED OR SEPARATED		NT
Living without children	11	NT
Living with children	12	NT
WIDOW		NT
Living without children	13	NT
Living with children	14	NT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15	NT
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	16	NT

EB71.2 D7

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

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

(947-948)

--	--

EB71.2 D8

NO QUESTION D9 NT

Gender. NT

	(949)	
Male	1	NT
Female	2	NT

EB71.2 D10

How old are you? NT

(950-951)

--	--

EB71.2 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14 NT

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a NT

What is your current occupation? NT

Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation? NT

	(952-953)	(954-955)	
	D15a	D15b	
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION	
NON-ACTIVE			NT
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1	NT
Student	2	2	NT
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3	NT
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4	NT
SELF EMPLOYED			NT
Farmer	5	5	NT
Fisherman	6	6	NT
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7	NT
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8	NT

Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9	NT
EMPLOYED			NT
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10	NT
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11	NT
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12	NT
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13	NT
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14	NT
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15	NT
Supervisor	16	16	NT
Skilled manual worker	17	17	NT
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18	NT
Never did any paid work	19	19	NT

EB71.2 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24 NT

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

(READ OUT) NT

	(956)	
Rural area or village	1	NT
Small or middle sized town	2	NT
Large town	3	NT
DK	4	NT

EB71.2 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39 NT

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN) NT

(957-  
958)

--	--

EB71.2 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN) NT

(959-  
960)

--	--

EB71.2 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN) NT

(961-  
962)

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EB71.2 D40c

You personally, were you born...? NT

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

	(963)	
In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	NT
In another Member Country of the European Union	2	NT
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3	NT
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4	NT
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5	NT
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6	NT

EB71.2 D41
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Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?	NT
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)	NT
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	(964)	
Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	NT
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2	NT
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3	NT
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4	NT
Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5	NT
One of your parents was born in another Member State of the European Union and the other was born outside the European Union	6	NT
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7	NT

EB71.2 D42
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Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?	NT
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Do you own a personal mobile telephone?	NT
---	----

(965)

(966)

	D43a	D43b	
	Fixed	Mobile	NT
Yes	1	1	NT
No	2	2	NT

EB71.2 D43a D43b

Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(967-976)	
Television	1,	NT
DVD player	2,	NT
Music CD player	3,	NT
Computer	4,	NT
An Internet connection at home	5,	NT
A car	6,	NT
An apartment\ a house which you have finished paying for	7,	NT
An apartment\ a house which you are paying for	8,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,	NT
DK	10,	NT

EB71.2 D46

During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties to pay your bills at the end of the month...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(977)	
Most of the time	1	NT
From time to time	2	NT
Almost never/ never	3	MT

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	4	NT
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EB71.2 D60
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On the following scale, step '1' corresponds to "the lowest level in the society"; step '10' corresponds to "the highest level in the society". Could you tell me on which step you would place yourself?	NT
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(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	NT
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(978-979)		
1 The lowest level in the society	1	NT
2	2	NT
3	3	NT
4	4	NT
5	5	NT
6	6	NT
7	7	NT
8	8	NT
9	9	NT
10 The highest level in the society	10	NT
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	11	NT

EB71.2 D61
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Could you tell me if...?	NT
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	NT
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	(READ OUT)	Everyday\ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Never	No Internet access (SPONTANEOUS)	MT
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1	You use the Internet at home, in your home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NT
2	You use the Internet on your place of work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NT
3	You use the Internet somewhere else (school, university, cyber-café, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NT

EB71.2 D62

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE NT

DATE OF INTERVIEW NT

(1003-1004) (1005-1006)  
  DAY   MONTH NT

EB71.2 P1

TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW NT

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK) NT

(1007-1008) (1009-1010)  
  HOUR   MINUTES NT

EB71.2 P2



NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED	NT
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**(1011-1013)**

		MINUTES	NT
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EB71.2 P3
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Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer	NT
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**(1014)**

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

EB71.2 P4
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Respondent cooperation	NT
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**(1015)**

Excellent	1	NT
Fair	2	NT
Average	3	NT
Bad	4	NT

EB71.2 P5
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Size of locality	NT
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(LOCAL CODES)	NT
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**(1016-1017)**

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EB71.2 P6
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Region NT

(LOCAL CODES) NT

**(1018-1019)**

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EB71.2 P7

Postal code NT

**(1020-1027)**

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EB71.2 P8

Sample point number NT

**(1028-1035)**

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EB71.2 P9

Interviewer number NT

**(1036-1043)**

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EB71.2 P10

Weighting factor NT

**(1044-1051)**

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EB71.2 P11

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

NT

## **Annex 2: technical specifications**

### **EUROBAROMETER 71.3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 12<sup>th</sup> of June and the 8<sup>th</sup> of July 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 71.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER 71.3 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 71.3 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	419	15/06/2009 25/06/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.023	12/06/2009 22/06/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.094	14/06/2009 26/06/2009	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.012	12/06/2009 02/07/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.521	17/06/2009 03/07/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	12/06/2009 02/07/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.006	17/06/2009 02/07/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	12/06/2009 02/07/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.002	16/06/2009 03/07/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.038	12/06/2009 30/06/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.036	13/06/2009 01/07/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/06/2009 30/06/2009	638.900
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	16/06/2009 06/07/2009	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	12/06/2009 30/06/2009	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	12/06/2009 25/06/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	530	17/06/2009 06/07/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.004	13/06/2009 01/07/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	12/06/2009 29/06/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	12/06/2009 03/07/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.015	12/06/2009 03/07/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	18/06/2009 02/07/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.010	16/06/2009 03/07/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.012	12/06/2009 23/06/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.012	12/06/2009 28/06/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.065	13/06/2009 30/06/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1012	16/06/2009 06/07/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.068	14/06/2009 03/07/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.352	12/06/2009 28/06/2009	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	15/06/2009 30/06/2009	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	220	12/06/2009 18/06/2009	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.008	12/06/2009 21/06/2009	1.648.012
TOTAL			26.756	12/06/2009 06/07/2009	453.722.173

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:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points